Ning

Web Semantics

18 September 2019

Class Summary

[OPENING]: This class is about the structures used in the web-based internet.

[GRADING]: Grading is split between two (2) projects and the written exam. The projects collectively account for a third of your grade, with the written exam accounting for the other two-thirds.

[SUMMARY]: There are semi-structured data models, and these are the ones we are familiar with known as XML, JSON, etc. The semantic web is the part that we will presumably be studying in detail, one of which I recorded as “RDF”. Web search yields some “difficult” tasks, which are any task that: require context, need access to data repositories, or requires a delegation of a task. “Indicative structure” – meaning it has a schema that adds info. “Partial Structure” – meaning some of the data is unstructured (images, plaintext, external data). Schema has to be ignored during navigation. SVG (the image thingy) is an example of a standardized XML language. The bottom line is as always: adding semantics to web allows us to remedy one of the three “difficulties,” searching with context (ie: Search for Paris as a name, not city, or street name).

[INFO]: MOODLE CONTAINS THE TOPIC WE WILL GO OVER, review before next class.