





1. Introduction

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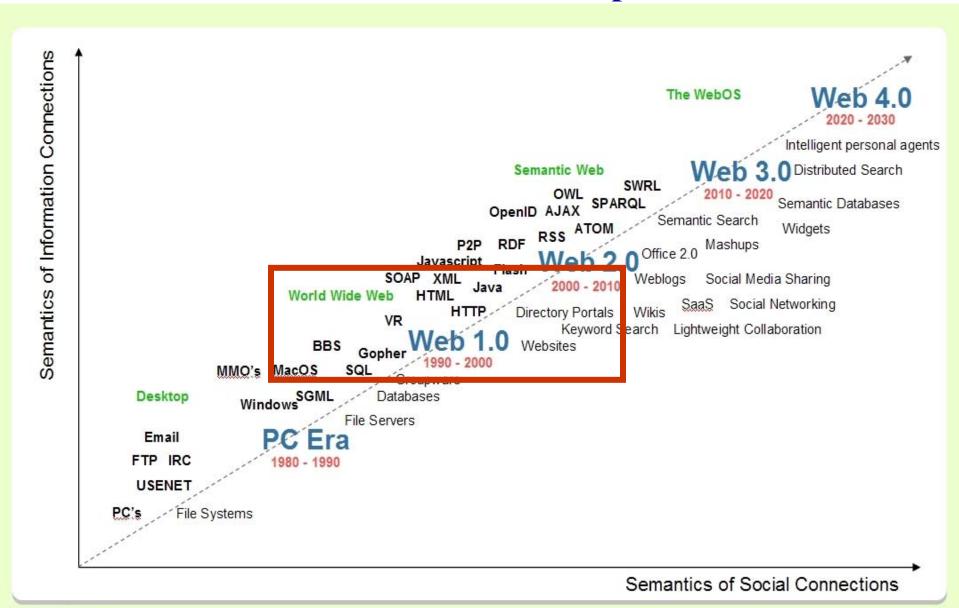
http://www.oeg-upm.net

Omtological Engineering Group Laboratorio de Inteligencia Artificial Facultad de Informática Universidad Politécnica de Madrid Campus de Montegancedo sn, 28660 Boadilla del Monte, Madrid, Spain

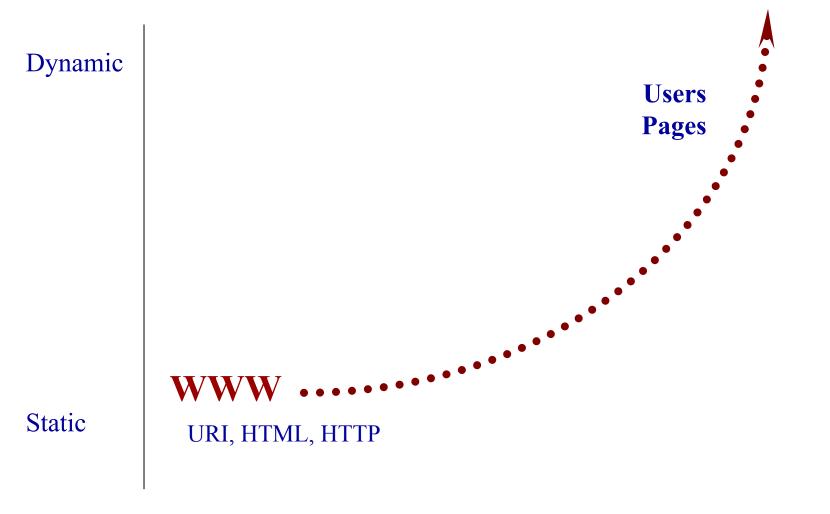
Table of Content

- Web
- Web 2.0
- Web 3.0 and the Semantic Web

Web n+1: Roadmap

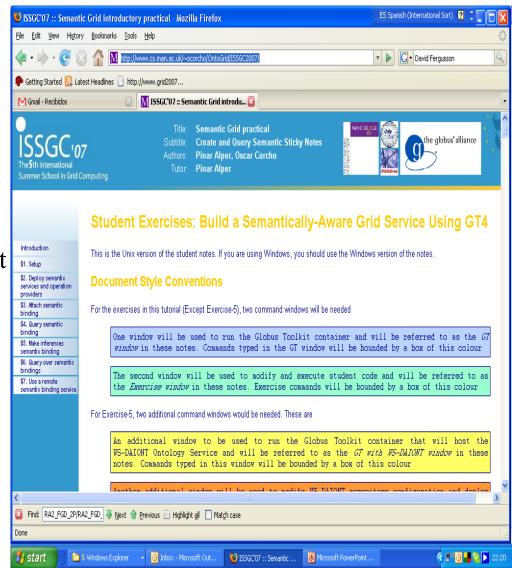


The problem: Information overload on the Web



What's the Problem?

- Typical web page markup consists of:
 - Rendering information (e.g., font size and colour)
 - Hyper-links to related content
- Semantic content is accessible to humans but not (easily) to computers...





5

Arabic

Norwegian

The current Web is multilingual



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Skjøte: Ontological Ingeniørarbeid **Forfatter:** Overtakelse Gómez-Pérez

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Title: Ontological Engineering **Authors:** Asunción Gómez-Pérez...

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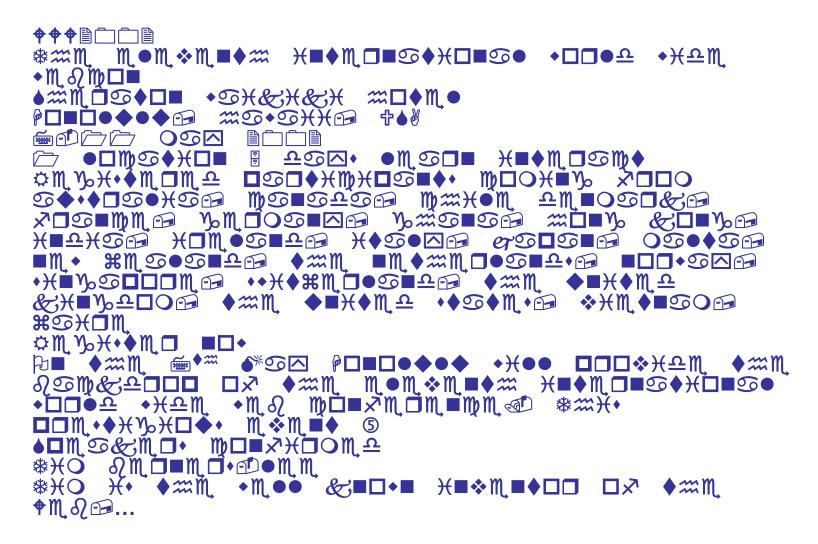
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- .- HTML is useful for browsing the information
- .- Content is language-dependent
- .- High cost for keeping the information up-to-date



Information a machine can see...



XML allows the creation of metada with "meaning"



Arabic

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nglish



Title: Ontological Engineering **Authors:** Asunción Gómez-Pérez...

Price: \$74.95 Product: Book

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What do the tags mean for the machine?





But What About...?

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- .- Extract relevant information
- .- Interpretation by human users
- .- Sinthesis









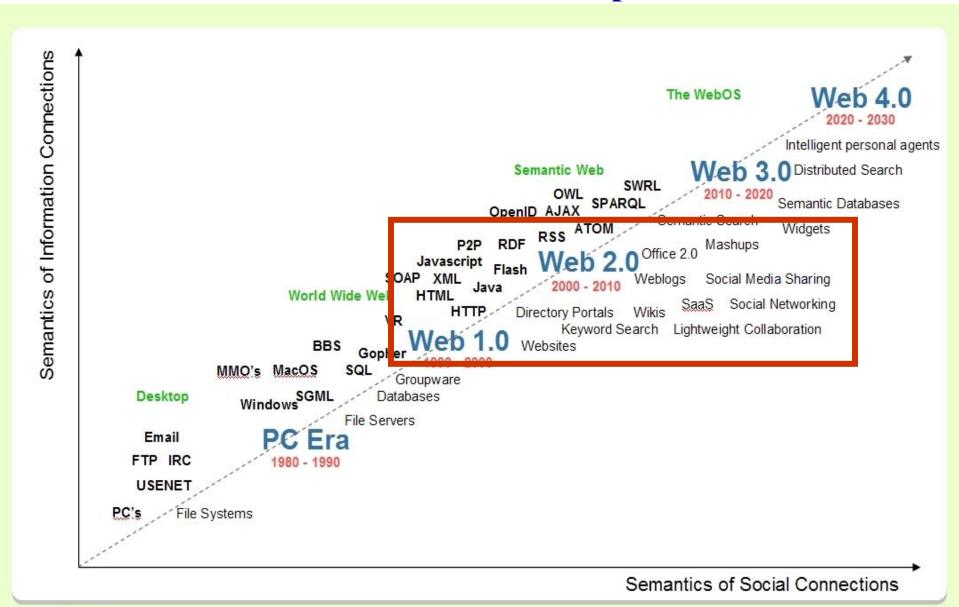
What was the Web intended to be?



"... a goal of the Web was that, if the interaction between person and hypertext could be so intuitive that the machine-readable information space gave an accurate representation of the state of people's thoughts, interactions, and work patterns, then machine analysis could become a very powerful management tool, seeing patterns in our work and facilitating our working together through the typical problems which beset the management of large organizations."

[Berners-Lee 1996]

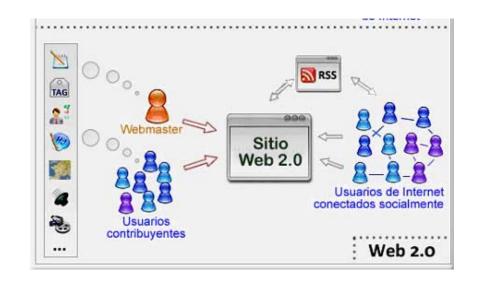
Web n+1: Roadmap



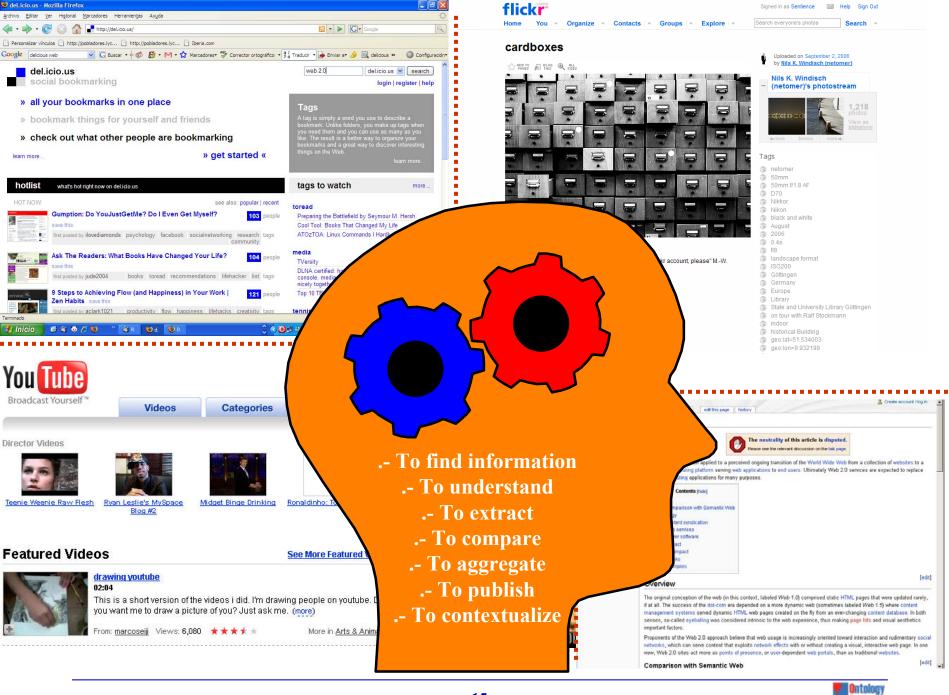
Web 2.0

- Users are both readers and writers
 - Generate content
 - Control content
- Ever-increasing amounts of content
 - Dynamic content
- Users participate
 - Communication
 - Collaboration
- Users add value to applications as they use it
 - Collective intelligence by way of user participation
- Rich user experience
 - User-friendly interface
 - Personalized content
- The Web as a programming platform
 - Run applications entirely through a browser
 - Portability: software above the level of a single device
 - Openness







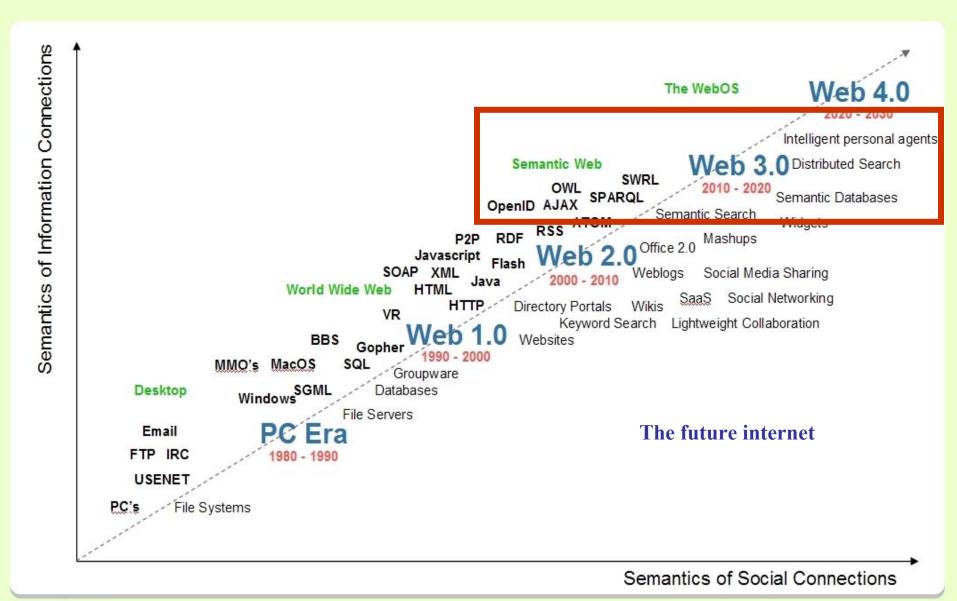




and Tim Berneres-Lee [1996] sentence is still valid for the Web 2.0



- "... the machine-readable information space ...
- ... machine analysis could become a very powerful management tool, ...
- ... facilitating our working together"



Web 3.0

Web Intelligence

- Semantic Web technologies
- − The Data Web − a global database
- Intelligent applications (NLP, machine learning, machine reasoning, autonomous agents)

• <u>Ubiquitous Connection</u>

- Broadband adoption
- Mobile Internet access
- Mobile devices

• Network Computing

- Software-as-a-service business models
- Web services interoperability
- Distributed computing (P2P, grid computing, hosted "cloud computing" server farms)

• Open Technologies

- Open APIs and protocols
- Open data formats
- Open-source software platforms
- Open data (Creative Commons, Open Data License, etc.)

Open Identity

- Open identity (OpenID)
- Open reputation
- Portable identity and personal data







http://lifeboat.com/ex/web.3.0



What is the Semantic Web?

"The Semantic Web is an extension of the current Web in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation. It is based on the idea of having data on the Web defined and linked such that it can be used for more effective discovery, automation, integration and reuse across various applications."



Ontologies

Anotation

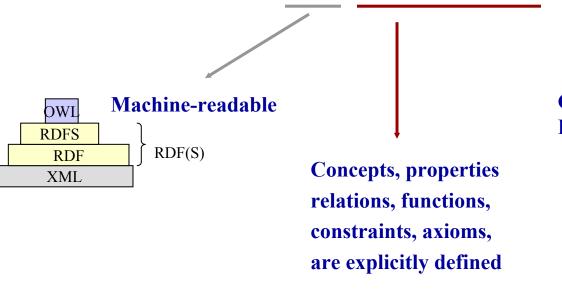
Hendler, J., Berners-Lee, T., and Miller, E. Integrating Applications on the Semantic Web, 2002, http://www.w3.org/2002/07/swint.html

Need to Add "Semantics"

- External agreement on meaning of annotations
 - E.g., *Dublin Core* for annotation of library/bibliographic information
 - Agree on the meaning of a set of annotation tags
 - Problems with this approach
 - Inflexible
 - Limited number of things can be expressed
- Use Ontologies to specify meaning of annotations
 - Ontologies provide a vocabulary of terms
 - New terms can be formed by combining existing ones
 - "Conceptual Lego"
 - Meaning (semantics) of such terms is formally specified
 - Can also specify relationships between terms in multiple ontologies

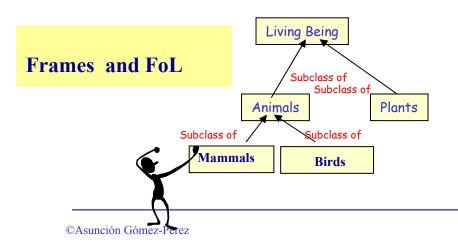
Definition of Ontology

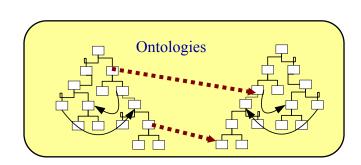
"An ontology is a formal, explicit specification of a shared conceptualization"



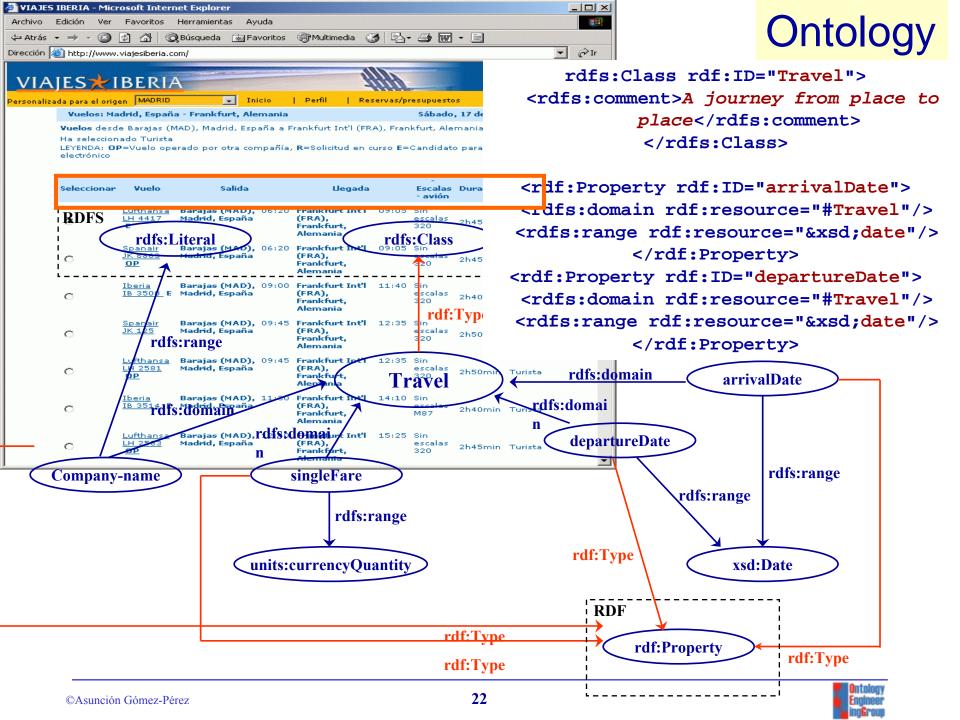


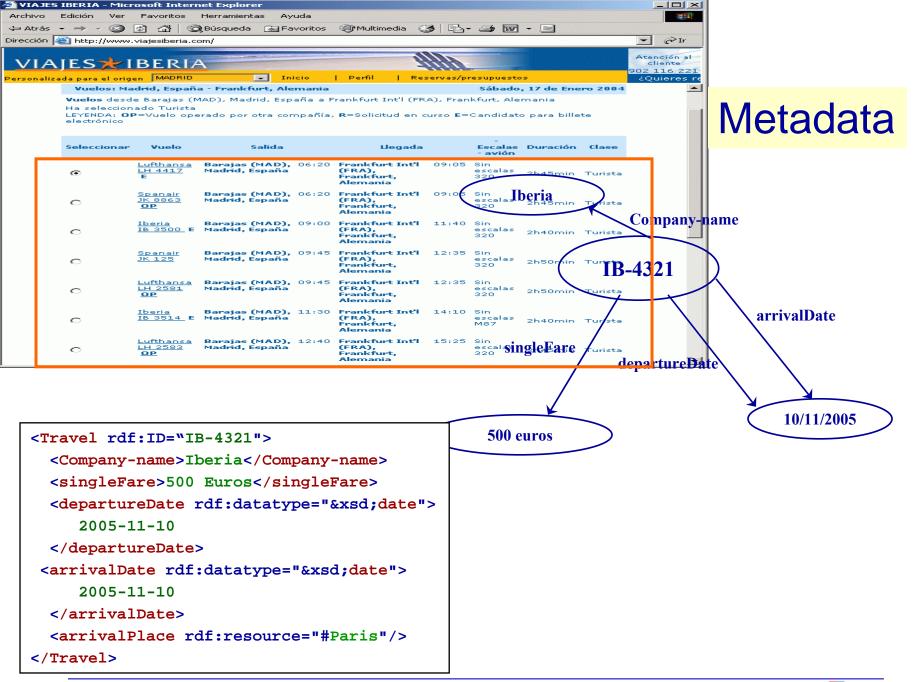
Abstract model and simplified view of some phenomenon in the world that we want to represent



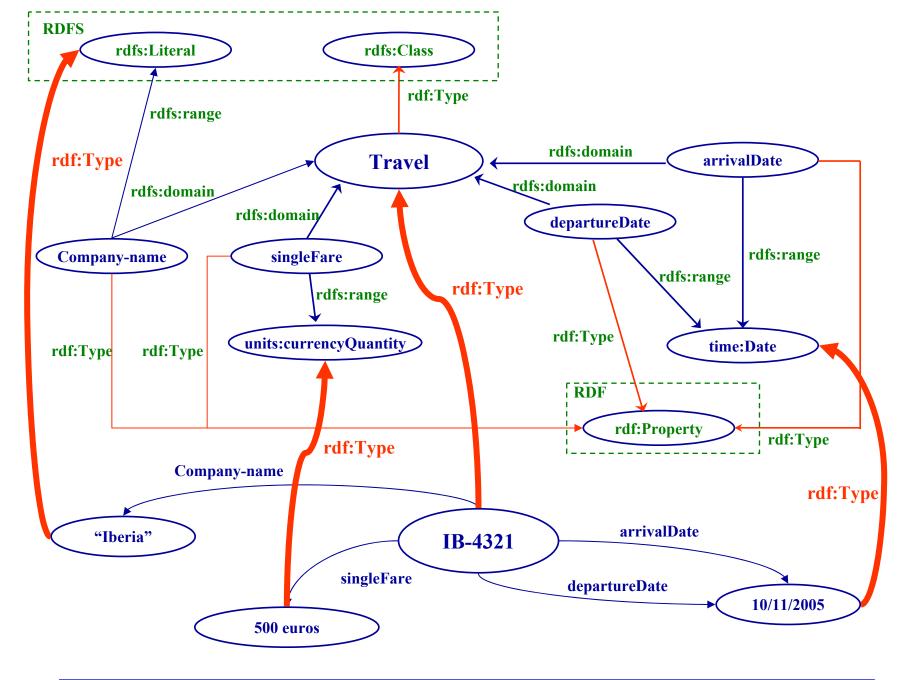




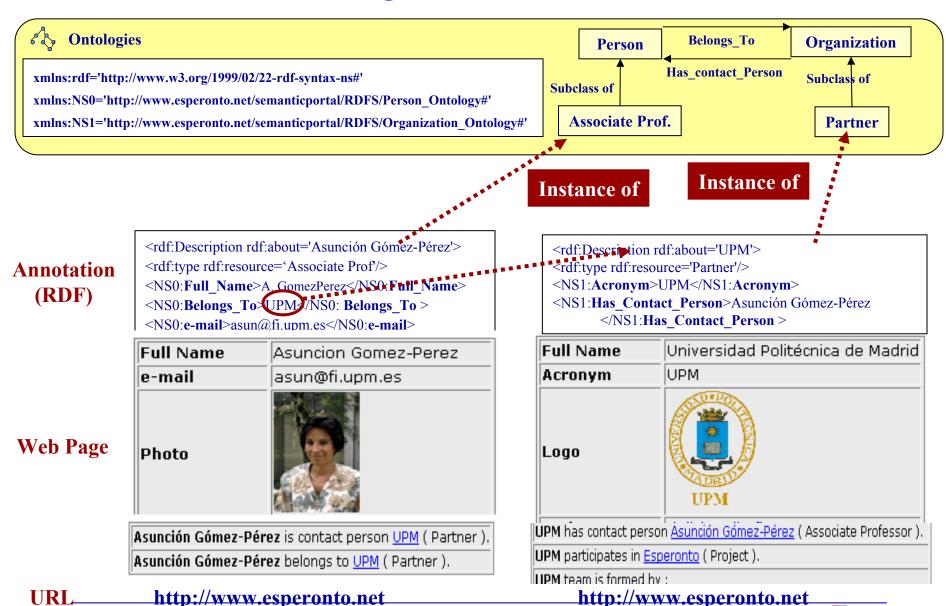








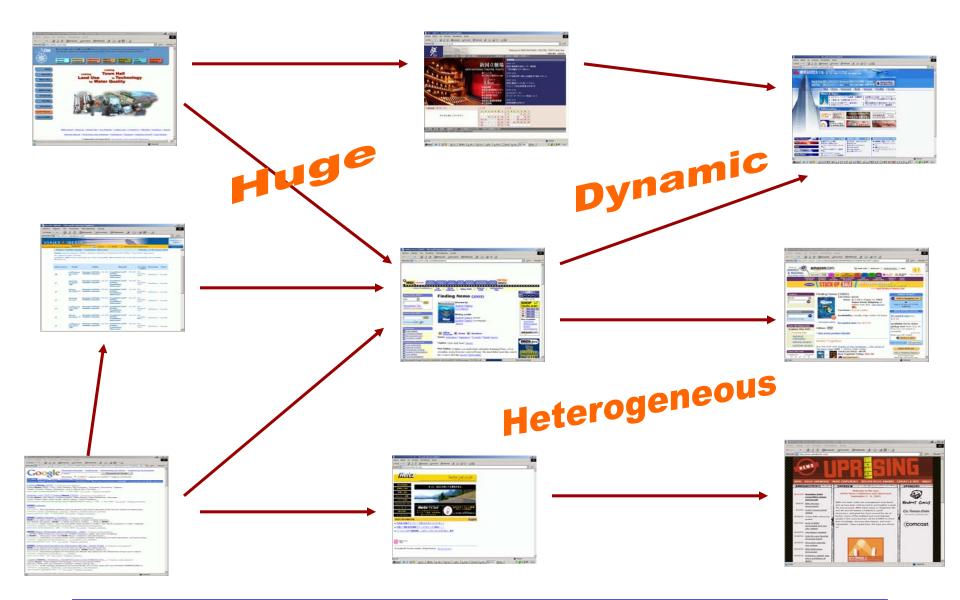
Ontologies and Metadata



Ontology Engineer ing**Grou**p

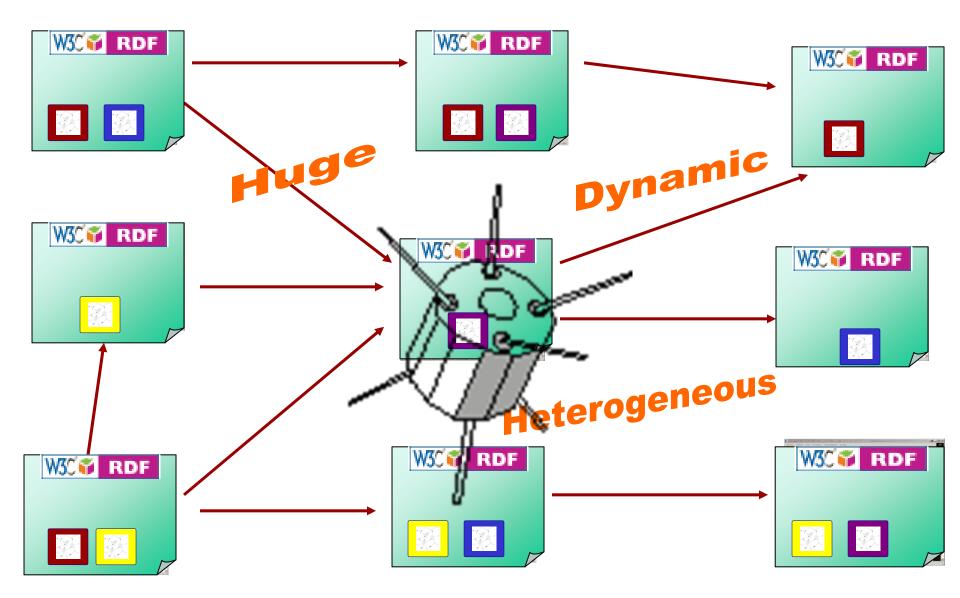
- Web
- Web 2.0
- Web 3.0 and the Semantic Web
- Examples of semantic applications
 - Semantic Webs
 - Corporative Semantics

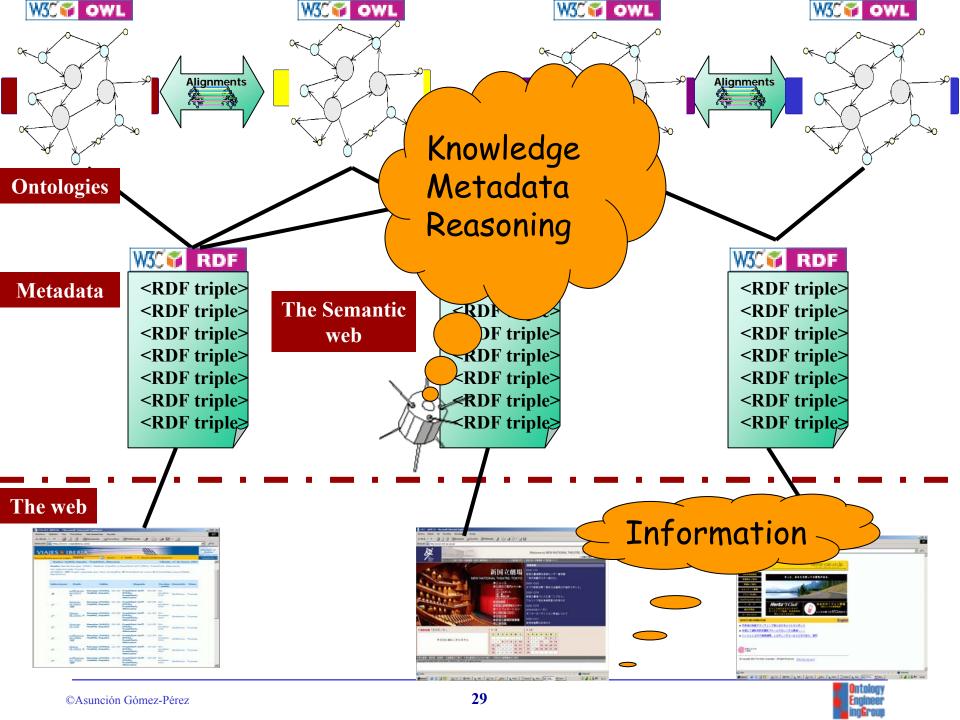
The Web



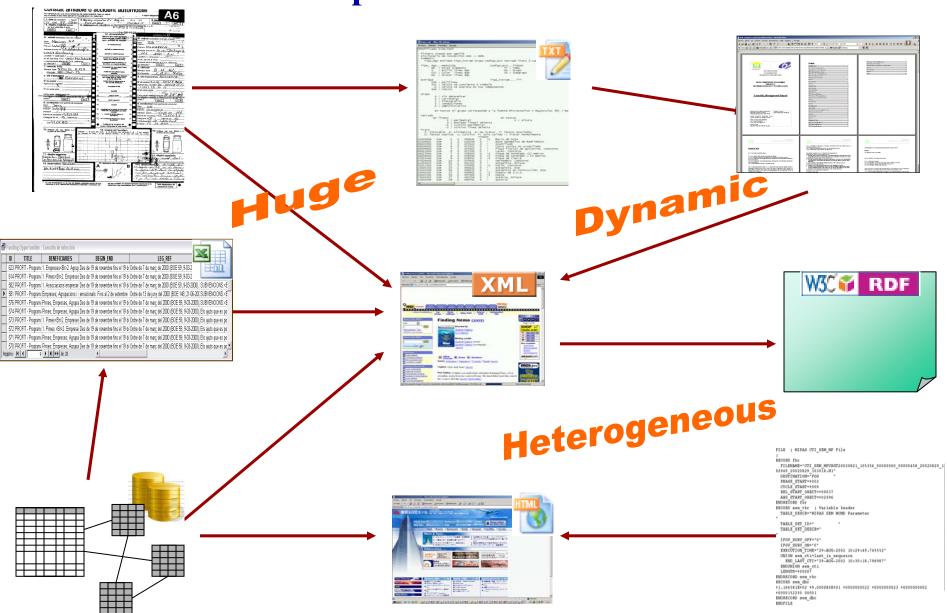


Semantic Webs





Corporative Semantics





Corporative Semantics

