





1. Introduction

Asunción Gómez-Pérez

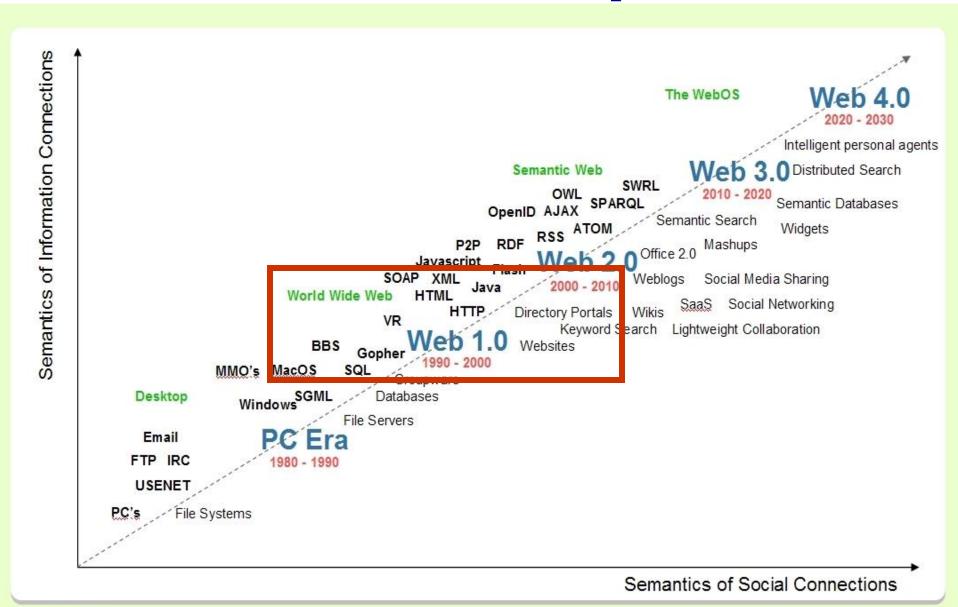
{asun}@fi.upm.es http://www.oeg-upm.net

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

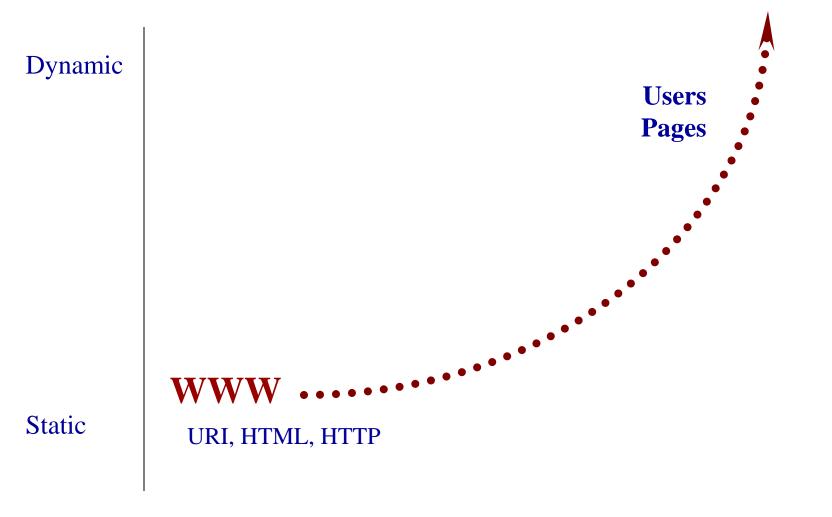


- Web
- Web 2.0
- Web 3.0 and the Semantic Web
- Examples of semantic applications
 - Semantic Webs
 - Corporative semantics

Web n+1: Roadmap

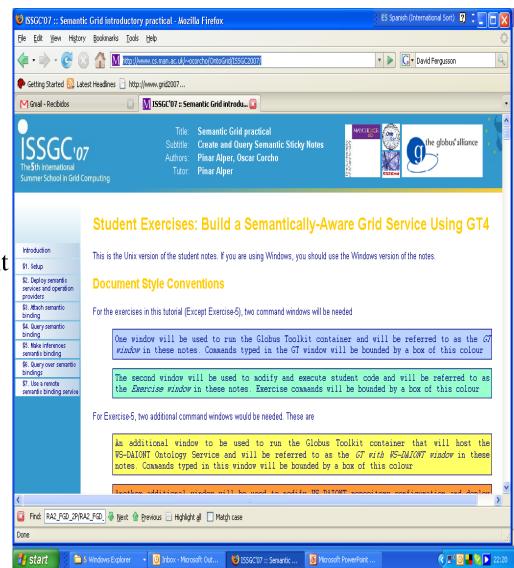


The problem: Information overload on the WEb



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

The current Web is multilingual



الاسم: الهندسة فعلم النطو ر المؤلفون: آسنسيون غومز برز الستعر: 74.95 المنتج: الكتاب

ر / b>الاسم: حلى الهندسة فعلم النطو ر (b>
 الهنون غومز برز (b>
 المؤلفون: حلى المؤلفون: حلى المتعر: حلى 574.95 (b>
المتعر: حلى المنتج



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

Pris: 74.95€ Produkt: Bok

Skjøte: Ontological Ingeniørarbeid

Forfatter: Overtakelse Gómez-Pérez...

Pris: 74.95€

Produkt: Bok



タイトル: 存在論工学

著者: アスンスィオン ゴメスペレス

価格: \$74.95 **産品:** 本

タイトル: 存在論工学

著者: アスンスィオン ゴメスペレス...

価格: \$74.95
 産品: 本



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

Price: \$74.95 Product: Book

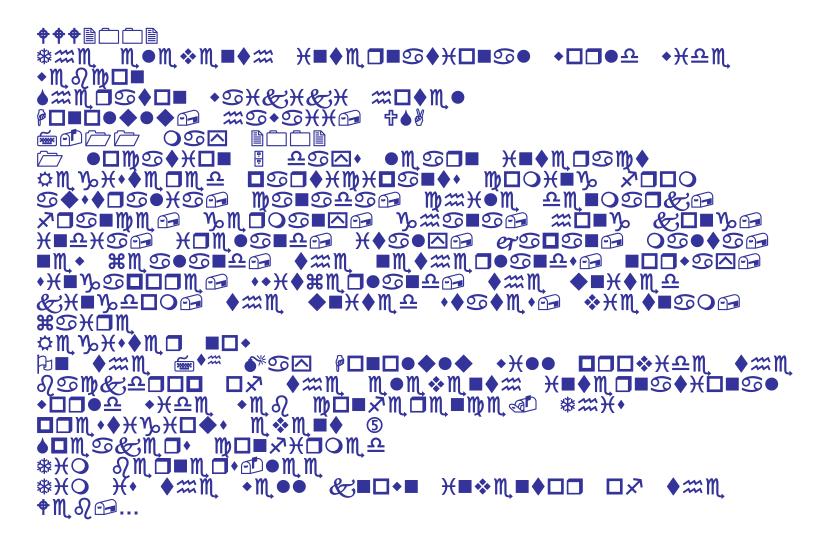
Title: Ontological Engineering
 Authors: Asunción Gómez-Pérez...
 Price: \$74.95
 Product: Book



- .- 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"



Árabe



الاسم: الهندسة فىعلم التطور المؤلفون: آسنسيون غومز برز الستعر: 74.95 المنتج: الكتاب

<الاسم/>الهندسة فىعلم النطو ر <الاسم> <المؤلّفون/>آسنسيون غومزيرز <المؤلّفون> <السّعر/>95< جالسّعر> <الكتاب/>المنتج <الكتاب>





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

Price: \$74.95 Product: Book

<Title>Ontological Engineering</Title>
<Author>Asunción Gómez-Pérez...</Author>
<Price>\$74.95</Price>
<Product>Book</Product>

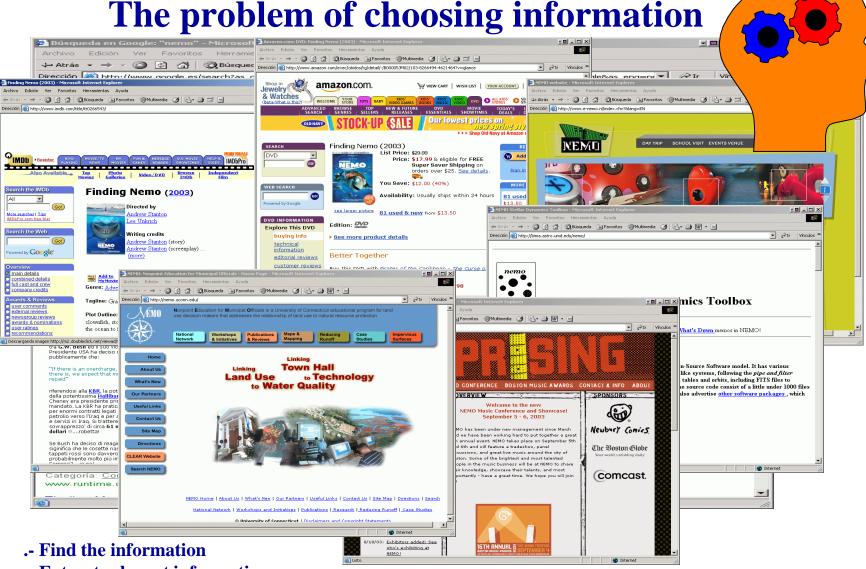
¿What do the tags mean for the machine?





But What About...?

```
<conf> 中 中 自 一 一 自
                    ❄♨♏鵡຺ຓ຺ຩຓ຺❖ຓ຺ຩຌຆ຺ຩຩຓ຺ຉຩຉຩຩຉຩຩຉຉຩຩຉຉຩຩຉຓ
                    +M ∂ M □ ■</conf>
                    ms••s\xo +o d</place>
                    <introduction>♥M %H•♦M □
                                                                                                                                                                  ઁ♣️ॐ☑    □□□◆◆◆◆   ◆★●●   □□□◆光坕ጢ   ◆⋘ጢ
                    \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O} \otimes 
                    m, ♦ m, ■ ♦
                    ♦☐M ⑤ & M □ • M □ ■ X H □ O M • </introduction>
                    <br/>
<br/>
dio><br/>
<br/>
<
                    ♦M 20 2/bio>
                   </speaker>
                   <speaker>***** O OM □■M □•••••• M M
                            <br/>
<br/>
dio><br/>
<br/>
<
                    ♦M ∂ 0 </bio>
                    </speaker>
                    <registration>♥MU%+◆MUMA USU♦+MHUSU♦ NUUOHUY XUUO
                    X□©■MM⊕ VoM□O©■⊠⊕ Vo@©■©⊕ @□■Vo &;□■Vo⊕
                    ¥■₽¥፵፼ X□Mͺ◉፵■₽፼ X♦፵●◩፼ ợ♡□፵■@ ○፵●♦፵፼
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ■m +
                    ©Asu光戶M < registration>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           - 9
```



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







What was the Web intended to be?

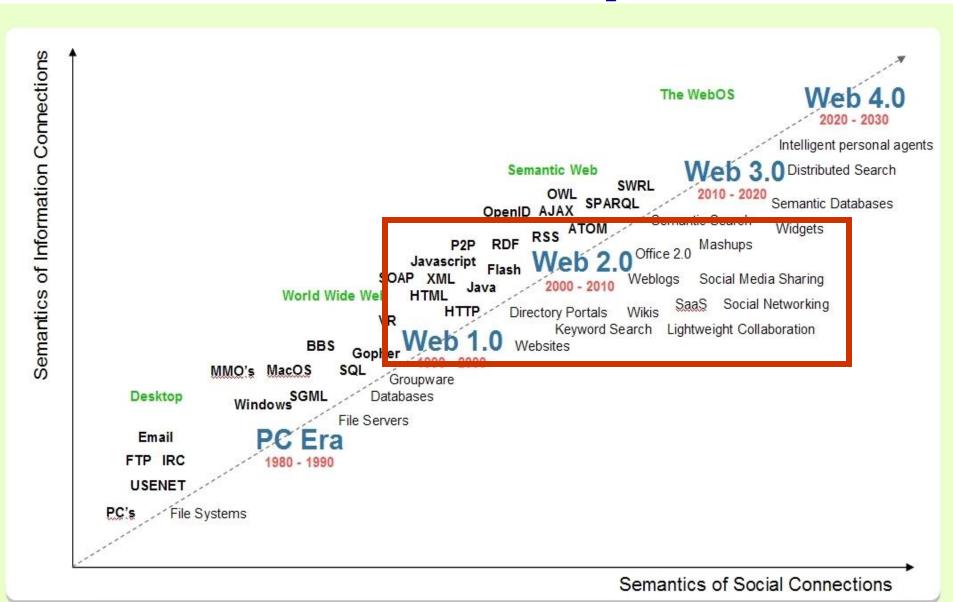


"... a goal of the Web was that, if the interaction between person and hypertext could be so intuitive that the machine-readable information space gave an accurate representation of the state of people's thoughts, interactions, and work patterns, then machine analysis could become a very powerful management 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]

- 12

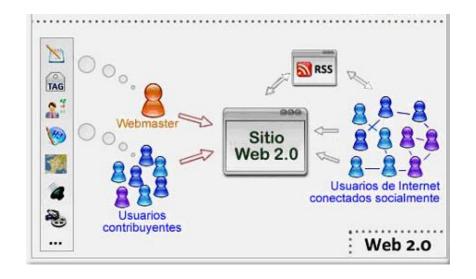
Web n+1: Roadmap



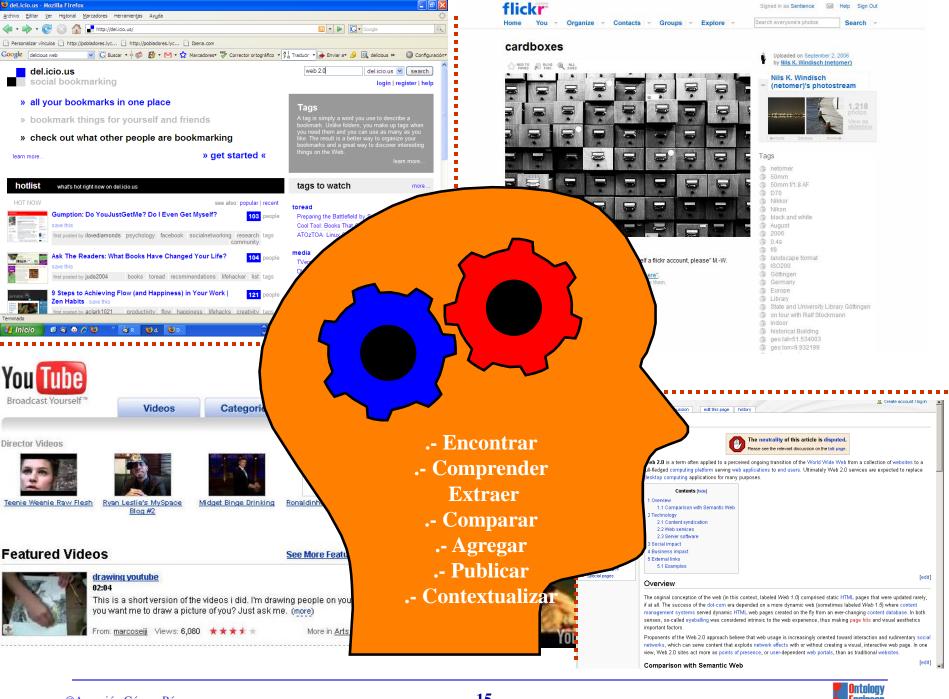
Web 2.0

- 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







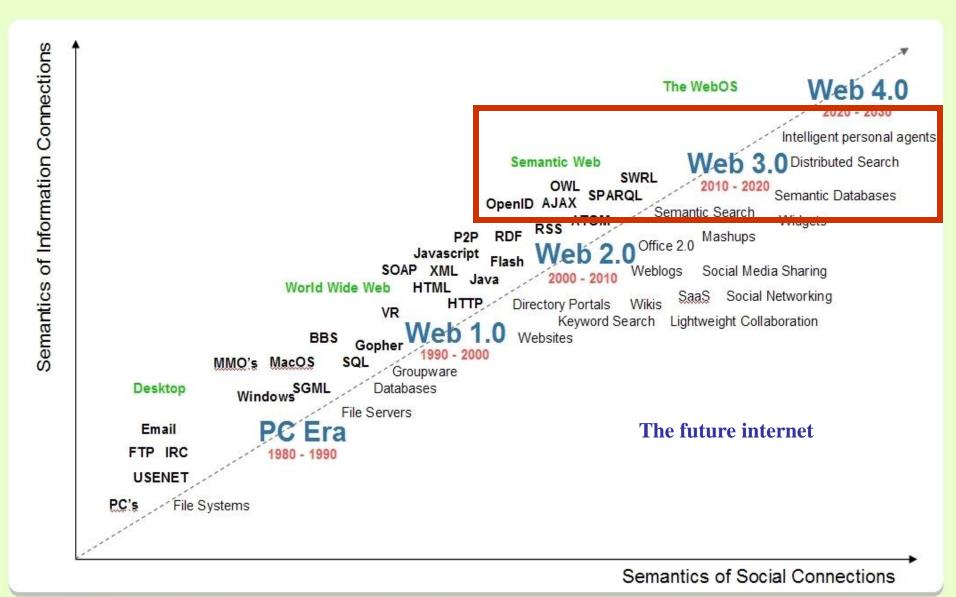




and Tim Berneres-Lee [1996] sentence is still valid for the Web 2.0



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



Web 3.0

- 18

Web Inteligente

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

• Conexión Ubicua

- Broadband adoption
- Mobile Internet access
- Mobile devices

Computación en red

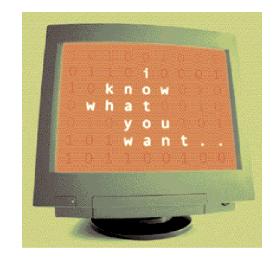
- Software-as-a-service business models
- Web services interoperability
- Distributed computing (P2P, grid computing, hosted "cloud computing" server farms)

• <u>Tecnologías abiertas</u>

- 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





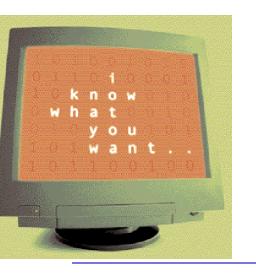


http://lifeboat.com/ex/web.3.0



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."



Onto logies

Anotation

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



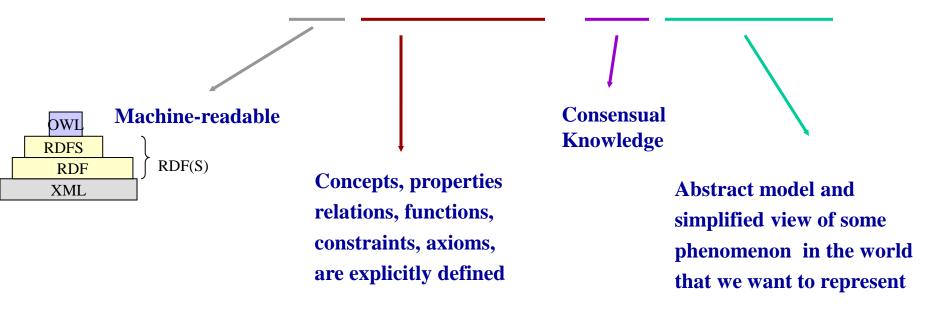
Need to Add "Semantics"

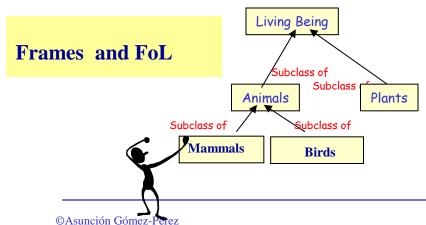
- External agreement on meaning of annotations
 - E.g., *Dublin Core* for annotation of library/bibliographic information
 - Agree on the meaning of a set of annotation tags
 - Problems with this approach
 - Inflexible
 - Limited number of things can be expressed
- Use Ontologies to specify meaning of 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

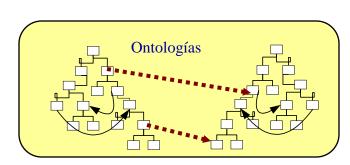


Definition of Ontology

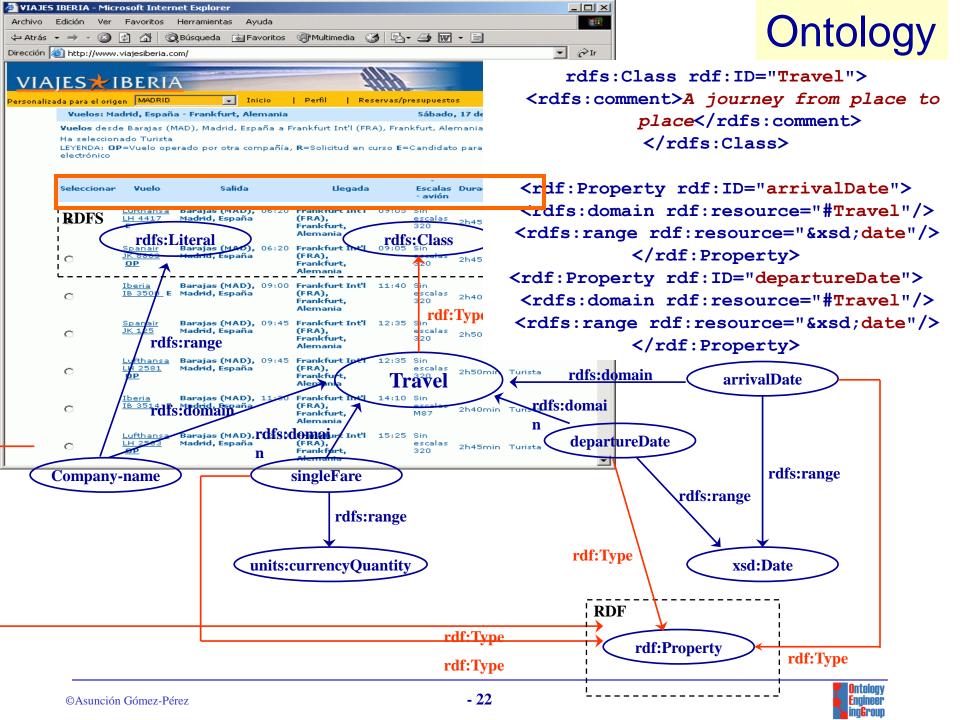
"An ontology is a formal, explicit specification of a shared conceptualization"

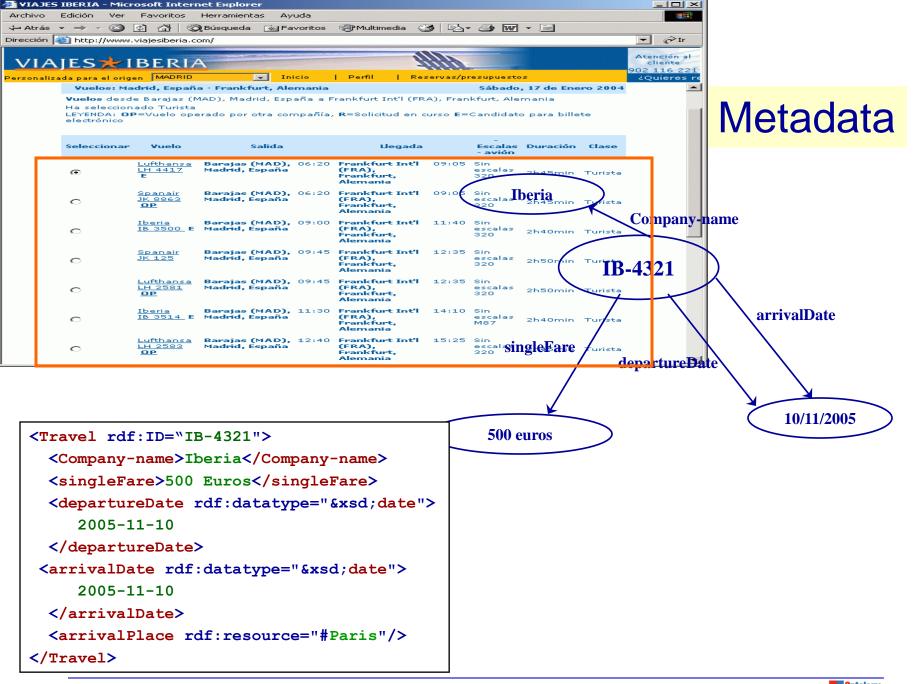




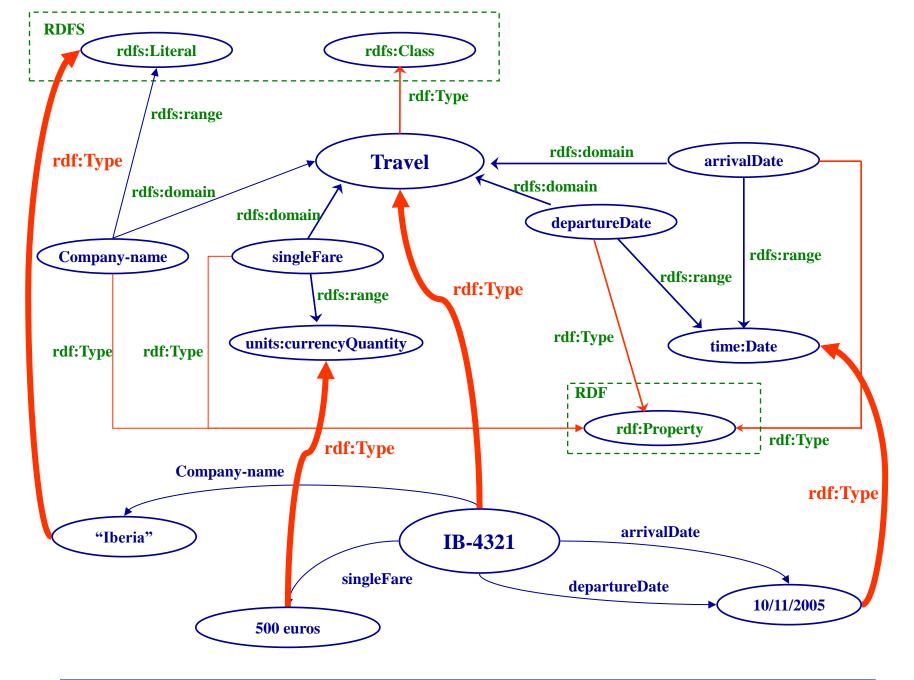




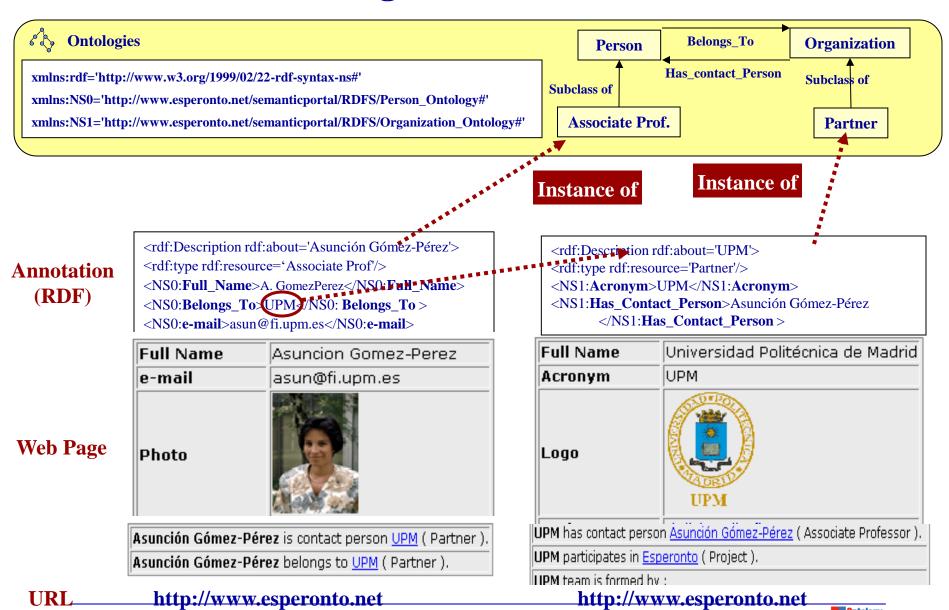








Ontologies and Metadata



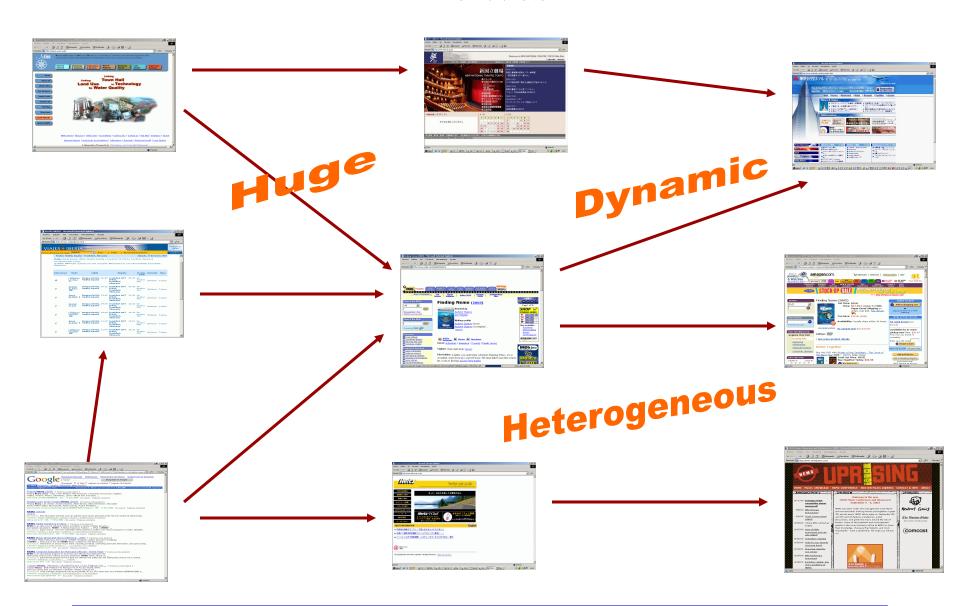
- 25

- Web
- Web 2.0
- Web 3.0 and the Semantic Web
- Examples of semantic applications
 - Semantic Webs
 - Corporative Semantics
 - Annotation at large scale
 - Semantic portals
 - Semantic Information exchange between heterogeneous data sources

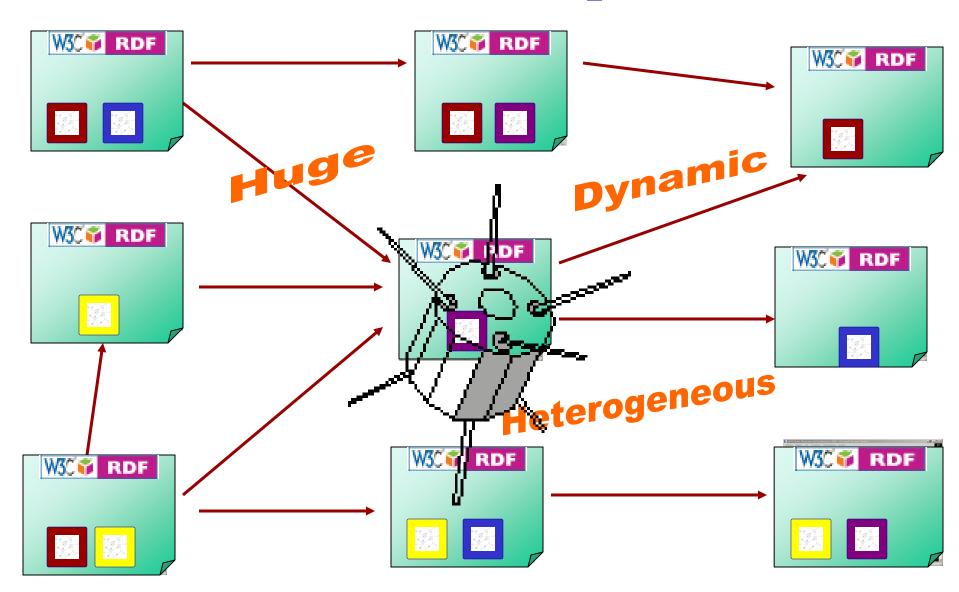


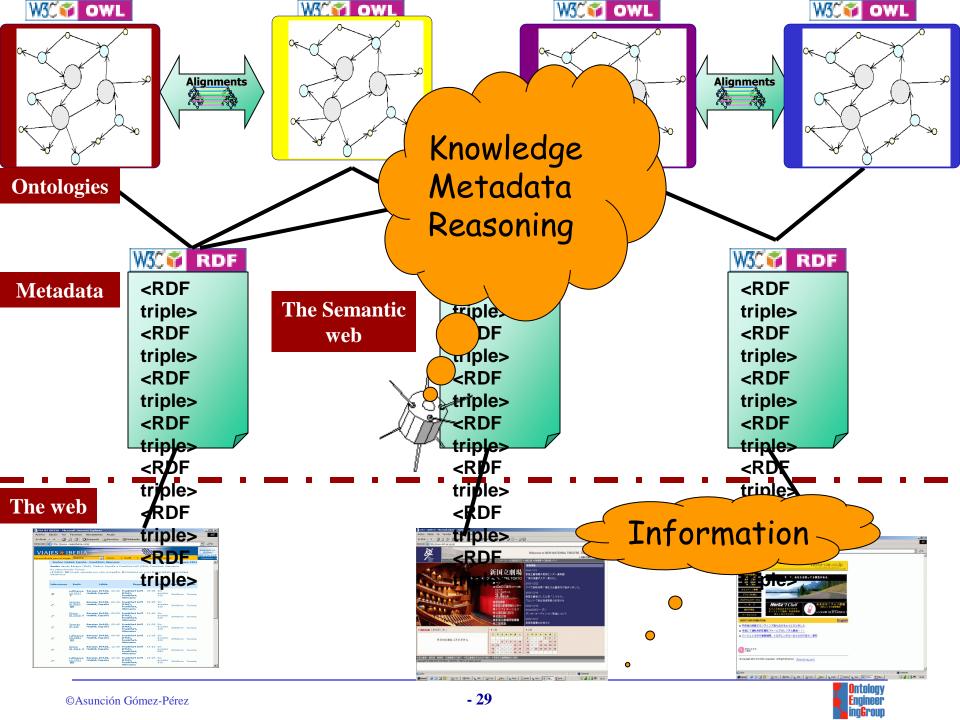
- 26

The Web

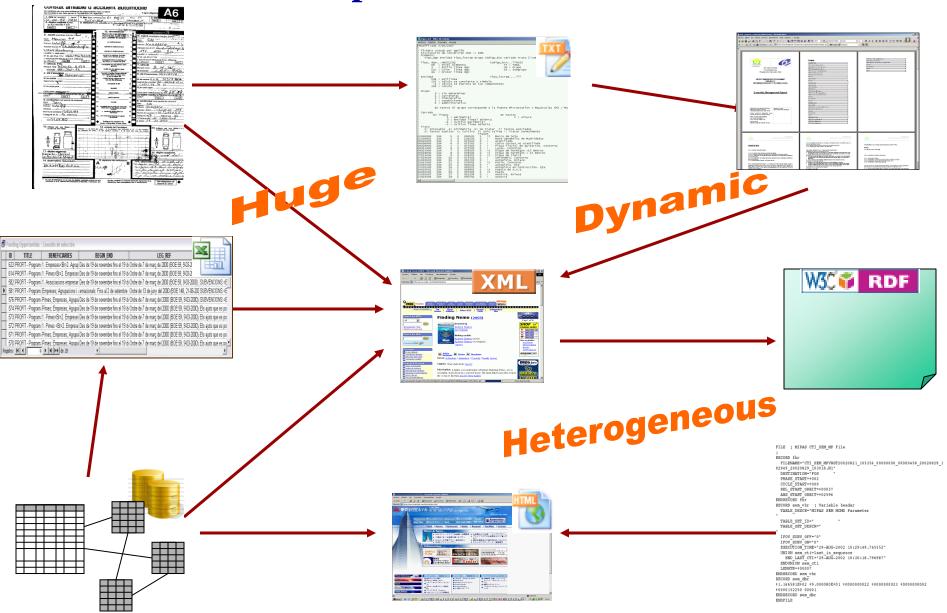


Semantic Webs





Corporative Semantics





Corporative Semantics

