INFO116

Role of Semantics and Metadata

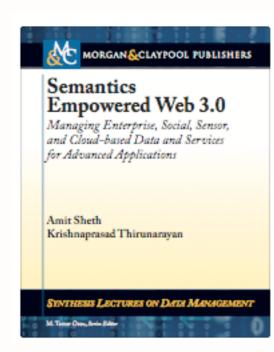


WELCOME

- Course
 - Lectures (16-20 hours)
 - Labs (16-20 hours)
- Assessment
 - 3 hours Written Exam (60%)
 - 1 Group Assignment (40%)

READINGS

- Text: http://www.morganclaypool.com/doi/abs/
 10.2200/S00455ED1V01Y201211DTM031
- Additional notes on miside
- Lab notes



METADATA

What is metadata?

```
drwxr-xr-x 4 cveres staff 136 20 Aug 15:34 ./
drwxr-xr-x 15 cveres staff 510 21 Aug 08:52 ../
-rw-r--r--@ 1 cveres staff 301 20 Aug 15:36 classes.n3
-rw-r--r--@ 1 cveres staff 722 20 Aug 15:26 ex1.n3
```

SEMANTICS

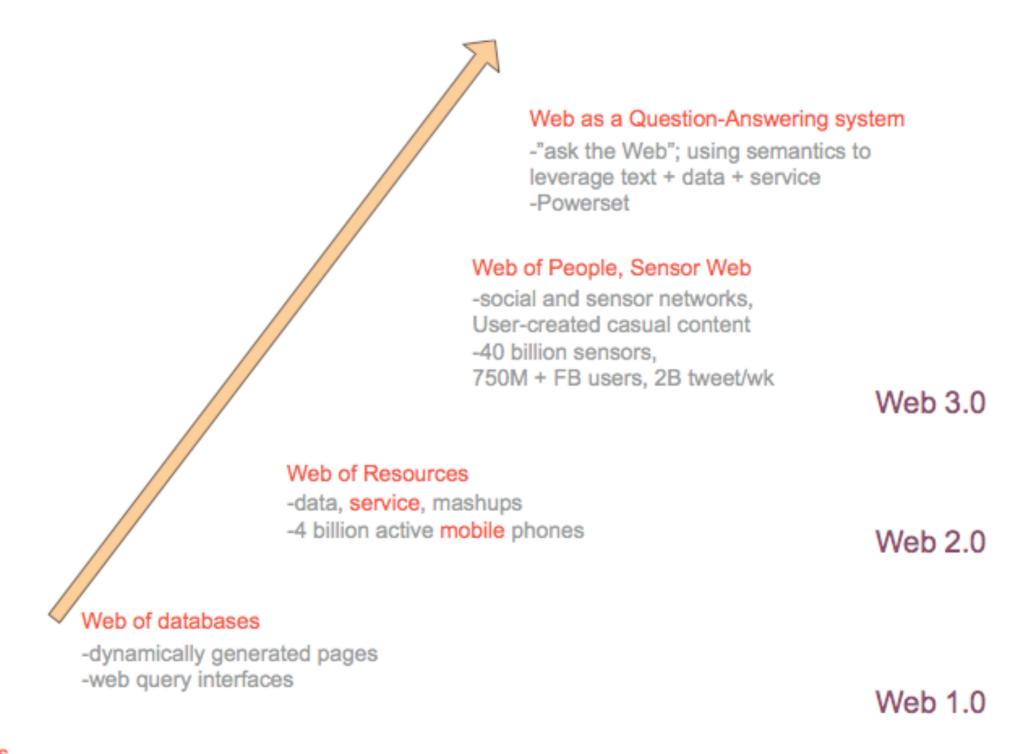
- Semantics = "Meaning"
 - What is "meaning"?
 - "Everybody loves somebody."
 - Montague grammar, Prototype theory, Model theoretic semantics, Lexical and conceptual semantics, semantics of programming languages, memory for meaning,
- Meaning (for us) = Metadata++

WHY DO WE NEED SEMANTICS?

- Web 3.0 has become a repository of an ever growing variety of Web resources
 - enterprise data and services
 - social networks
 - cloud computing
 - mobile
 - "Internet of things"

CHALLENGES

- "Big Data"
 - heterogeneity (variety)
 - scale (volume)
 - continuous changes (velocity)



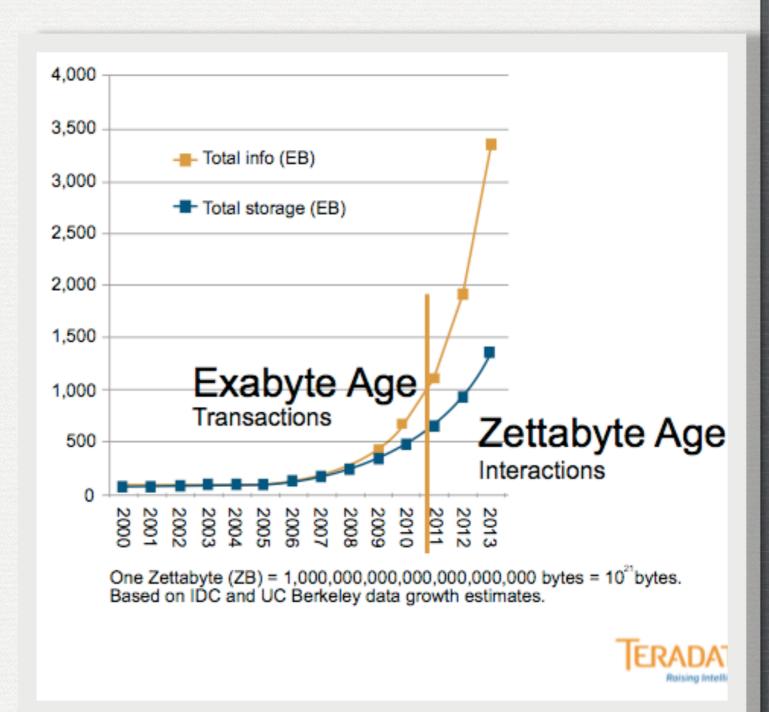
Web of pages

- -text, manually created links
- -extensive navigation

Figure 1.1: Evolution of Web.

BIG DATA

A Boeing jet generates 10 terabytes of information per engine every 30 minutes of flight, according to Stephen Brobst, the CTO of Teradata. So for a single six-hour, cross-country flight from New York to Los Angeles on a twin-engine Boeing 737 the plane used by many carriers on this route — the total amount of data generated would be a massive 240 terabytes of data. There are about 28,537 commercial flights in the sky in the United States on any given day.



WHAT TO DO?

- We can no longer store all the data that are generated
- But we want to
 - search, browse, integrate, mine,
 - ultimately use them to gain insight, develop situational awareness, discover new knowledge, answer difficult questions, and make decisions.
- Automatically relate, disambiguate, understand, and abstract data

HOW DID WE GET INTO THIS MESS?

- 1980s: client-server paradigm
- For each function, there was a separate server and client program.
 - FTP was used to share files
 - TELNET was used to access different machines
 - EMAIL was used for private communication
 - USENET was used for public exchanges.

WEB IS BORN

30 April 1993

930430

ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLEAIRE CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

STATEMENT CONCERNING CERN W3 SOFTWARE RELEASE INTO PUBLIC DOMAIN

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Introduction

The World Wide Web, hereafter referred to as W3, is a global computer networked information system.

The W3 project provides a collaborative information system independent of hardware and software platform, and physical location. The project spans technical design notes, documentation, news, discussion, educational material, personal notes, publicity, bulletin boards, live status information and numerical data as a uniform continuum, seamlessly intergated with similar information in other disciplines.

The information is presented to the user as a web of interlinked documents .

Acces to information through W3 is:

- via a hypertext model;
- network based, world wide;
- information format independent;
- highly platform/operating system independent;
- scalable from local notes to distributed data bases.

Webs can be independent, subsets or supersets of each other. They can be local, regional or worldwide. The documents available on a web may reside on any computer supported by that web.

Declaration

The following CERN software is hereby put into the public domain:

- W 3 basic ("line-mode") client
- W 3 basic server
- W 3 library of common code.

CERN's intention in this is to further compatibility, common practices, and standards in networking and computer supported collaboration. This does not constitute a precedent to be applied to any other CERN copyright software.

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Geneva, 30 April 1993

W. Hoogland Director of Research

opie certifiée conforme

ait à Genève le 03-05-93

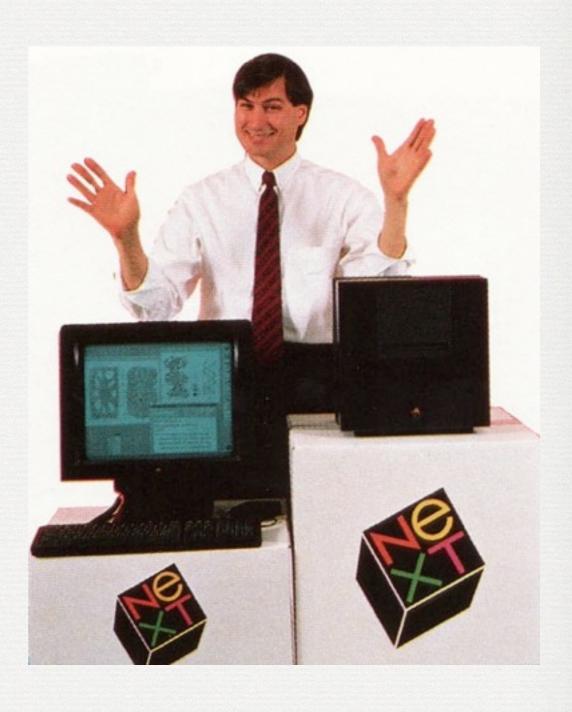
H. Weber Director of Administration



2

Tim Berners-Lee with Nicola Pellow, the writer of the linemode browser for the World Wide Web next to the NeXT computer in 1991.





World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists, Policy, November's W3 news, Frequently Asked Questions.

What's out there?

Pointers to the world's online information, subjects, W3 servers, etc.

Help

on the browser you are using

Software Products

A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode, X11 Viola, NeXTStep, Servers, Tools, Mail robot, Library)

Technical

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

Bibliography 4 6 1

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

People

A list of some people involved in the project.

risiory

A summary of the history of the project.

How can I help?

If you would like to support the web..

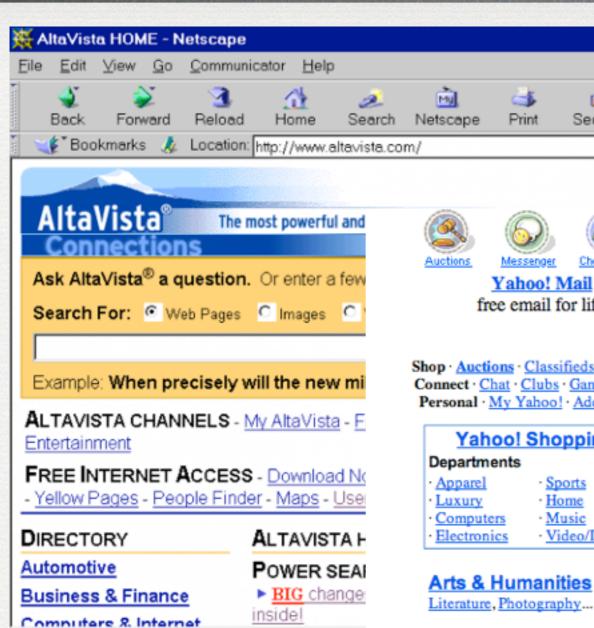
Getting code

Getting the code by anonymous FTP, etc.

- Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
 - communication protocol [http, telnet, ftp, mail, etc.]
 - machine [IP address]
 - full-path address [in a directory]
- HyperText Transmission Protocol (HTTP) was developed for text-based requestresponse communication
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML), an application/instance of SGML

SEARCH

- As web grew, people needed some way of finding stuff
 - keyword search
 - pure keyword
 - TF/IDF
 - links (page rank) (implicit metadata?)
 - category systems (semantics!)



Document Done

<u>~</u>





Security









Know when friends are online! free email for life Click to download Yahoo! Messenger

1

NEW! Y! PayDirect

send/receive money online

In the News

Bush, Gore agree to three debates

Microsoft launches Windows Me

Design chosen for Dr. King

advanced search Search

Shop · Auctions · Classifieds · Shopping · Travel · Yellow Pgs · Maps Media · News · Sports · Stock Quotes · TV · Weather Connect · Chat · Clubs · Games · GeoCities · Greetings · Mail · Members · Messenger · Personals · People Search · For Kids Personal · My Yahoo! · Addr Book · Calendar · Briefcase · Photos · Alerts · Bookmarks · Companion · Bill Pay more...

Yahoo! Shopping - Thousands of stores. Millions of products.

 Sports Home

Music

Video/DVD

- · Eddie Bauer
- Gap
- Macy's

Stores

- · Victoria's Secret
- Features · Free Shipping
- Custom coffee Gift ideas

₽×

- · Yahoo! Wallet
- 2000 Olympics

memorial

more..

Arts & Humanities

Literature, Photography...

Business & Economy

B2B, Finance, Shopping, Jobs ...

Computers & Internet

Internet, WWW, Software, Games...

Education

College and University, K-12...

Entertainment

Government

Elections, Military, Law, Taxes...

Health

Medicine, Diseases, Drugs, Fitness...

News & Media

Full Coverage, Newspapers, TV ...

Recreation & Sports

Sports, Travel, Autos, Outdoors...

Reference

Libraries, Dictionaries, Quotations...

Regional

Countries, Regions, US States...

Science

Cool Links, Movies, Humor, Music... Animals, Astronomy, Engineering...

Social Science

Archaeology, Economics, Languages...

Society & Culture

People, Environment, Religion...

Marketplace

- Y! Auctions cars, coins, cards, stamps, comics, computers
- new! Yahoo! PayDirect send and receive money online
- Free 56K Internet Access

Broadcast Events

- 1pm ET: Interview with Brandi Chastain
- 8pm: Cubs vs. Cardinals

more...

Inside Yahoo!

- Play free Fantasy Hockey
- Yahooligans! for kids
- Yahoo! Radio tune in to your favorite station
- Yahoo! Health info on diseases, drugs and more

dmoz open directory project



about dmoz | dmoz blog | suggest URL | help | link | editor login

Search advanced

Arts Business Computers

Movies, Television, Music... Jobs, Real Estate, Investing... Internet, Software, Hardware...

Games Health Home

Video Games, RPGs, Gambling... Fitness, Medicine, Alternative... Family, Consumers, Cooking...

Kids and Teens News Recreation

Arts, School Time, Teen Life... Media, Newspapers, Weather... Travel, Food, Outdoors, Humor...

Reference Regional Science

Maps, Education, Libraries... US, Canada, UK, Europe... Biology, Psychology, Physics...

Shopping Society Sports

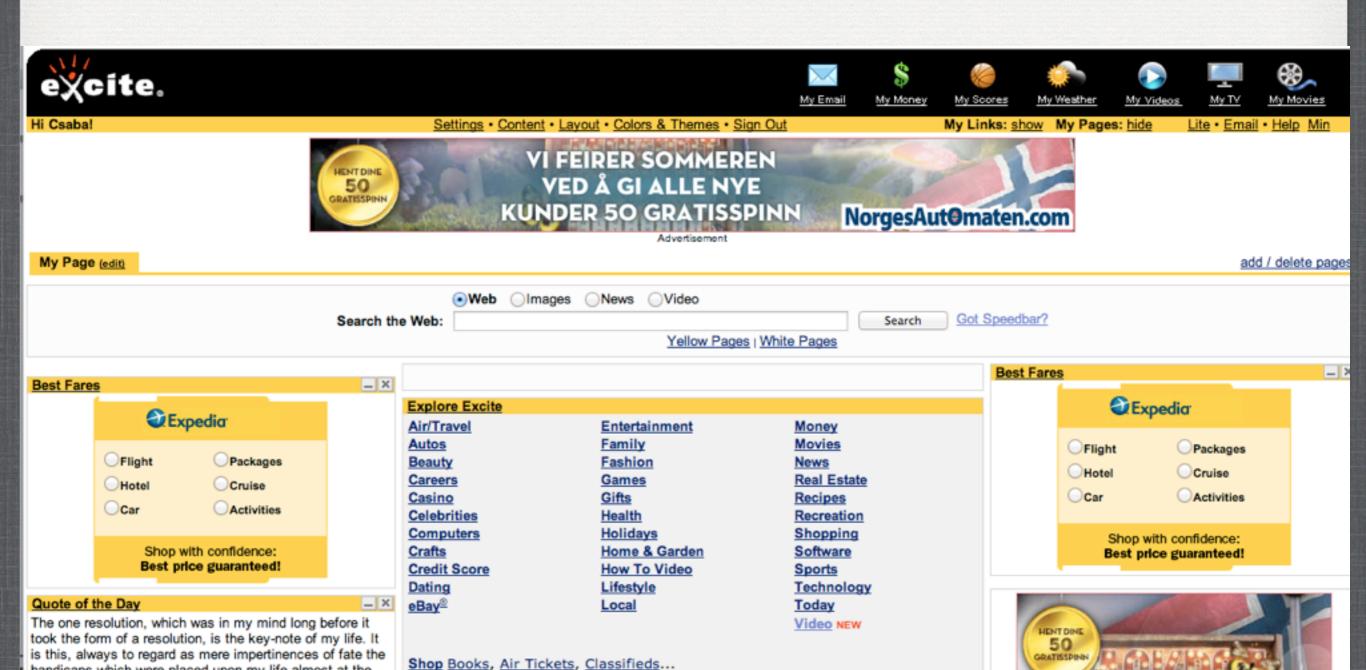
Clothing, Food, Gifts... People, Religion, Issues... Baseball, Soccer, Basketball...

World

Català, Dansk, Deutsch, Español, Français, Italiano, 日本語, Nederlands, Polski, Русский, Svenska...

Become an Editor Help build the largest human-edited directory of the web





handicaps which were placed upon my life almost at the

2003. WEB 2.0

- read/write web
- users generated content
- interact and collaborate with each other in a social media
 - social networking sites, blogs, wikis, video sharing sites, folksonomies,

WEB 2.0 TECHNOLOGIES

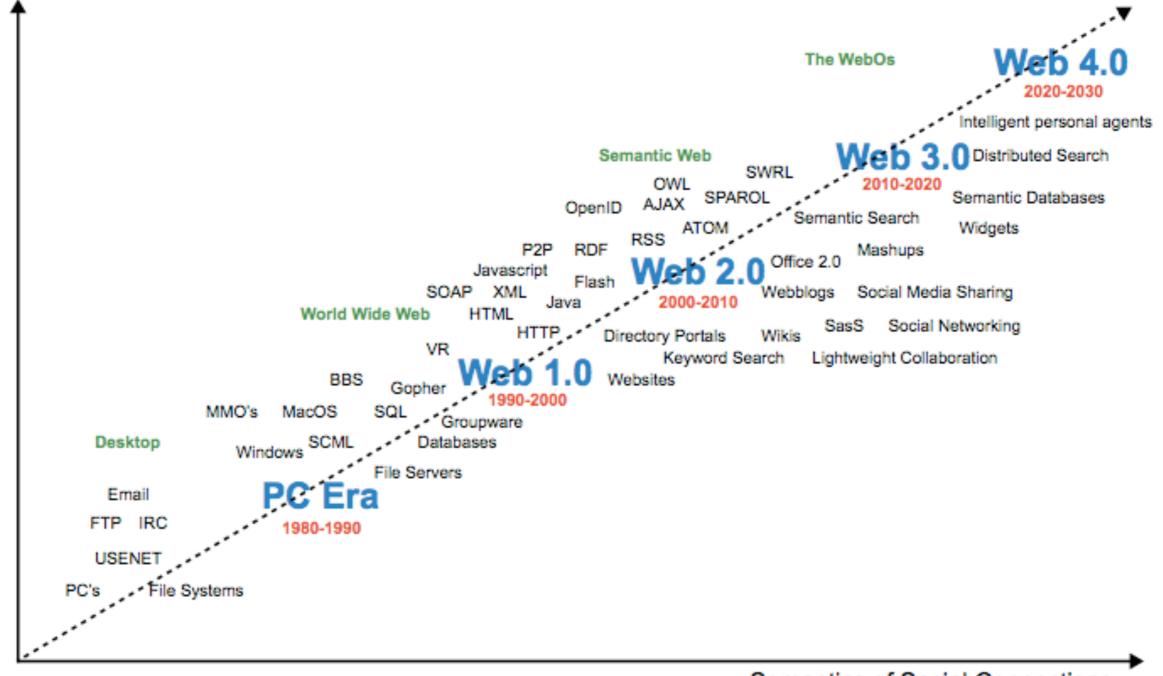
- Emerging new standards and technologies
- XML
- AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML that enables Web applications to retrieve data from the server asynchronously without interfering with the existing page)
- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation, lightweight data interchange)
- RSS (Really Simple Syndication that allows subscription to feeds such as News, Events, Sports, etc.)
- P2P (Peer to Peer) content sharing systems

WHAT ABOUT SEMANTICS?

- Tags (early promise, but limited)
- Clustering, aggregation
- By 2006, there were 100 million websites, 9 billion web pages, and 1 billion global users.
- Something had to be done!

2006. WEB 3.0

- Currently there are approximately 250 million websites and 32 billion web pages
- If we are to have any chance of organizing, integrating and understanding this mass of data, then the data will have to be self describing in some way: we have to know what the data is about, and machines will have to be able to reason about the data.







Source: Radar Networks & Nova Spivack, 2007 - www.radarnetworks.com

A SEMANTIC WEB

- "If HTML and the Web made all the online documents look like one huge book, RDF, schema, and inference languages will make all the data in the world look like one huge database"
 - integrating information about the same concept or object in a different modality and media
 - Intelligent processing: objects, relationships, semantic search instead of text and keyword search.
 - Knowledge enabled computing
 - Abstraction

SOME POSSIBILITIES

- Providing semantics to data involves understanding entities, actions, and relationships the data describe
 - Implicit semantics: the meaning of the data is in the patterns which are not explicitly represented.
 - Formal semantics. Use of an artificial logical language designed for knowledge representation and reasoning.

IMPLICIT SEMANTICS

- Link structure
- Clusters, word co-occurance
- Contextual disambiguation

FORMAL SEMANTICS

- Family of logics
 - FOL
 - Higher order logics
 - modal, deontic, etc.
 - Description logics
- Compositionality