



Kno.e.sis

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COLLECTING THE DOTS | CONNECTING THE DOTS

## Semantic Web – State of the Art

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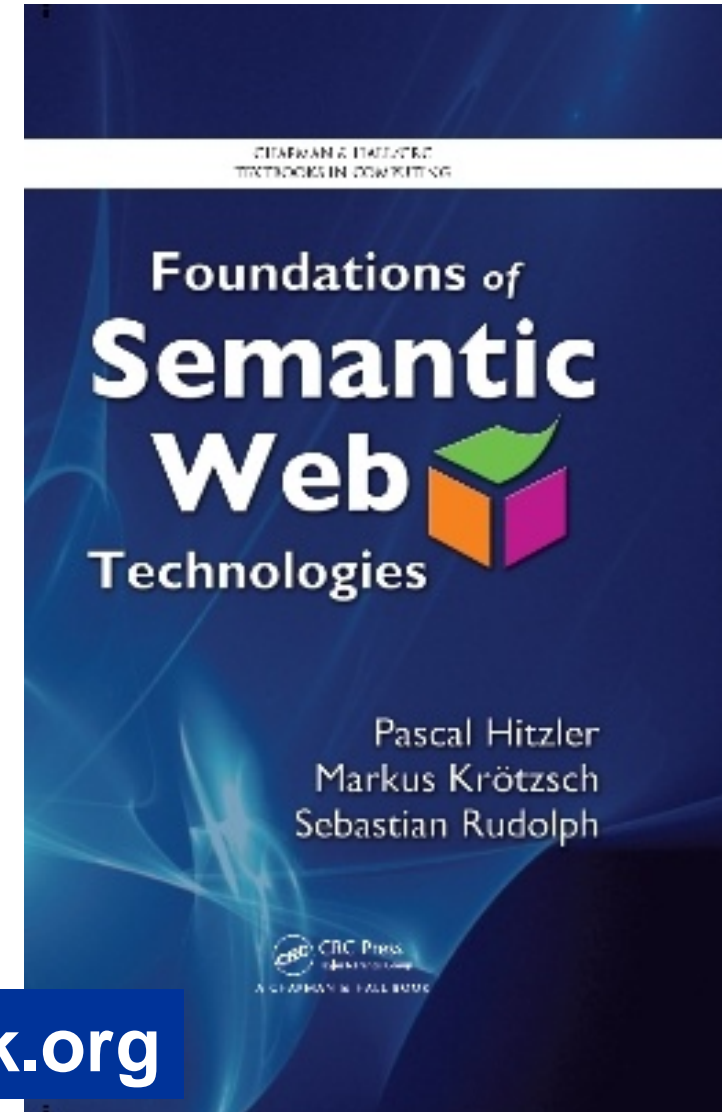


**Pascal Hitzler, Markus Krötzsch,  
Sebastian Rudolph**

**Foundations of Semantic Web  
Technologies  
Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2010**

**Grab a flyer!**

<http://www.semantic-web-book.org>



- **What is Semantic Web?**
  - **Limitations of the current World Wide Web**
  - **The basic Semantic Web idea**
  - **Semantic Web Semantics**
- **Semantic Data Web (state of the art)**
  - **its limitations**
  - **and how to overcome them**
- **And what about scalability?**

- Immensely successful.
- Huge amounts of data.
- Syntax standards for transfer of structured data.
- Machine-processable, human-readable documents.



**BUT:**

- Content/knowledge cannot be accessed by machines.  
Meaning (semantics) of transferred data is not accessible.

- **Find that landmark article on data integration written by an Indian researcher in the 1990s.**  
[If you manage this without knowing the answer, let me know how you did it.]
- **Are lobsters spiders?**  
[This is getting easier these days, but was impossible a few years ago. It still needs finding and integrating over different websites, as well as some background knowledge.]
- **Which car is called a “duck” in German?**  
[This needs some intelligent integration of content from different websites plus background knowledge.]

**“Identify congress members, who have voted “No” on pro environmental legislation in the past four years, with high-pollution industry in their congressional districts.”**

**In principle, all the required knowledge is on the Web – most of it even in machine-readable form.**

**However, without automated processing and reasoning we cannot obtain a useful answer.**

# Very brief history of the Semantic Web



Semantic Web  
Activity

- invented ca. 1989.
- 1990s: W3C metadata activity (lead to RDF(S))
- W3C semantic web activity: chartered 2001.
- USA: DAML-Programme 2000-2005 approx. \$90M.
- Many large scale EU projects since 2002 and ongoing.  
! FP6/FP7
- Major IT companies and venture capital now investing.



- **E.g. EU ICT Work Programme 2009**
  - **Challenge 4: Digital Libraries and Content**
    - **Objective 4.2: Technology-Enhanced Learning**
    - **Objective 4.3: Intelligent Information Management**

Semantic web technologies are likewise starting to be used on an industrial scale by information providers and search engines alike to offer more sophisticated services.

hardware and software dependencies must be overcome. Keeping the associated semantics as well as the digital objects, should guarantee the integrity and authenticity of the information as originally recorded.

resources. The system should ensure that the representation of the objects and their embedded semantic knowledge in order to support their future re-use. Appropriate verification scenarios should be an integral component of the work.

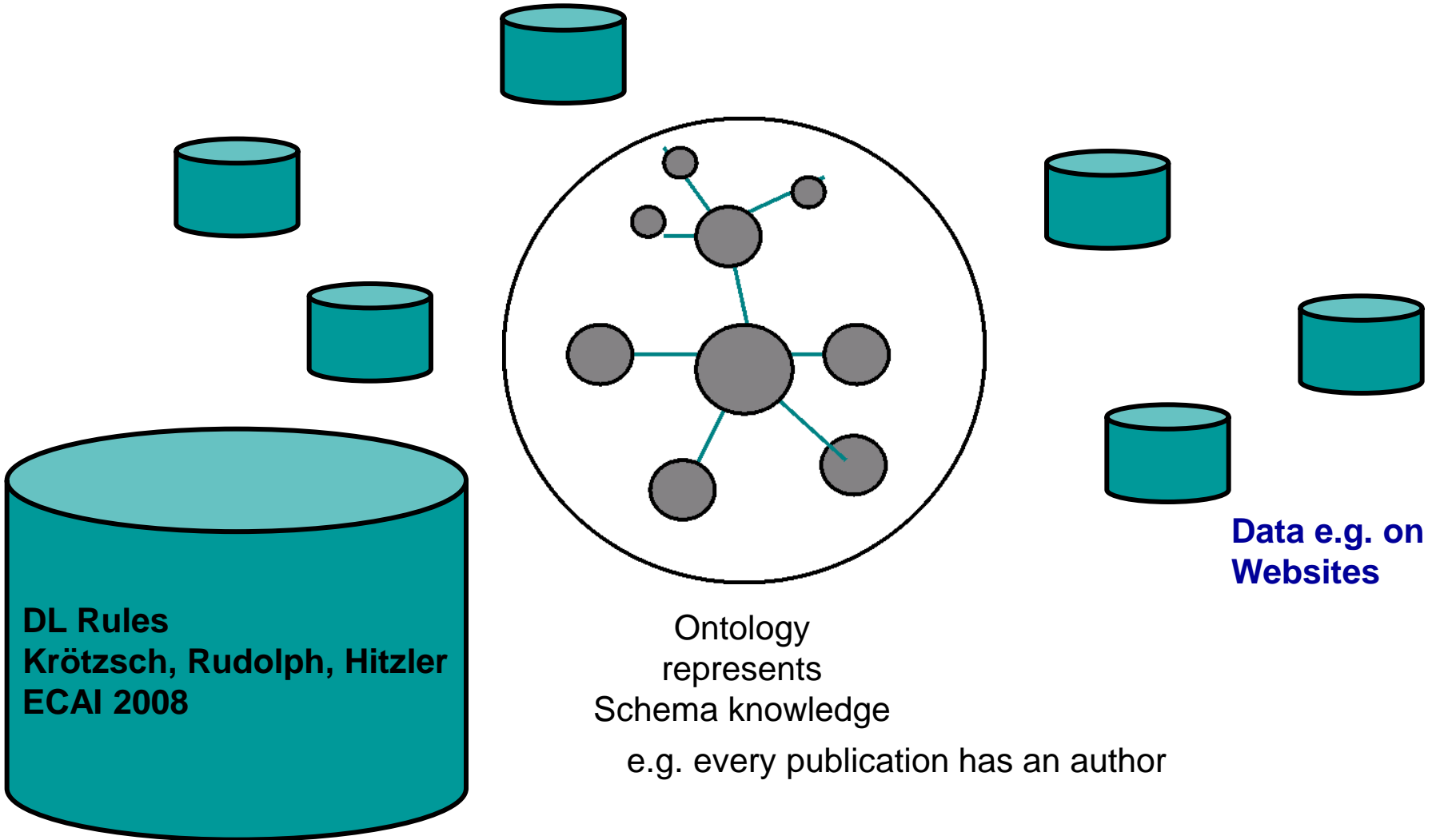
resources across existing institutional digital libraries and repositories. Research should address scalability, interoperability and distributed architectures, aggregation and semantic search tools. Validation should address researchers and cultural heritage professionals but be

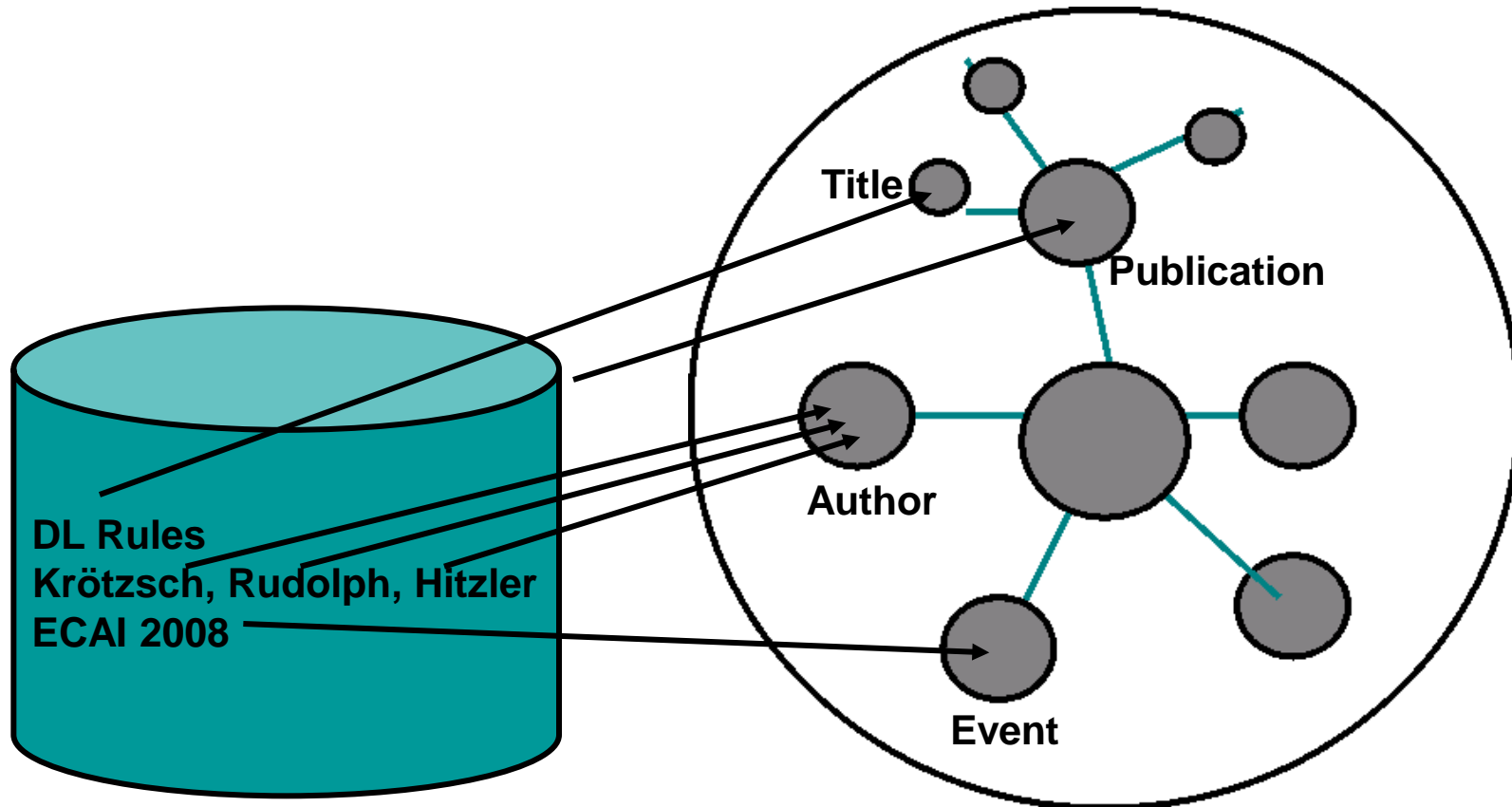


- **Funding available e.g. via**
  - **NIH**
  - **NSF**
  - **DoD, DoE, AFRL**
  - **...**
- **Considerable industrial take-up**
  - **Annual Semantic Technology Conference in CA Tailored towards industry**
  - **Major IT players (Oracle, IBM, HP, ...) invest**
  - **Venture capital (e.g. Vulcan, Inc.).**

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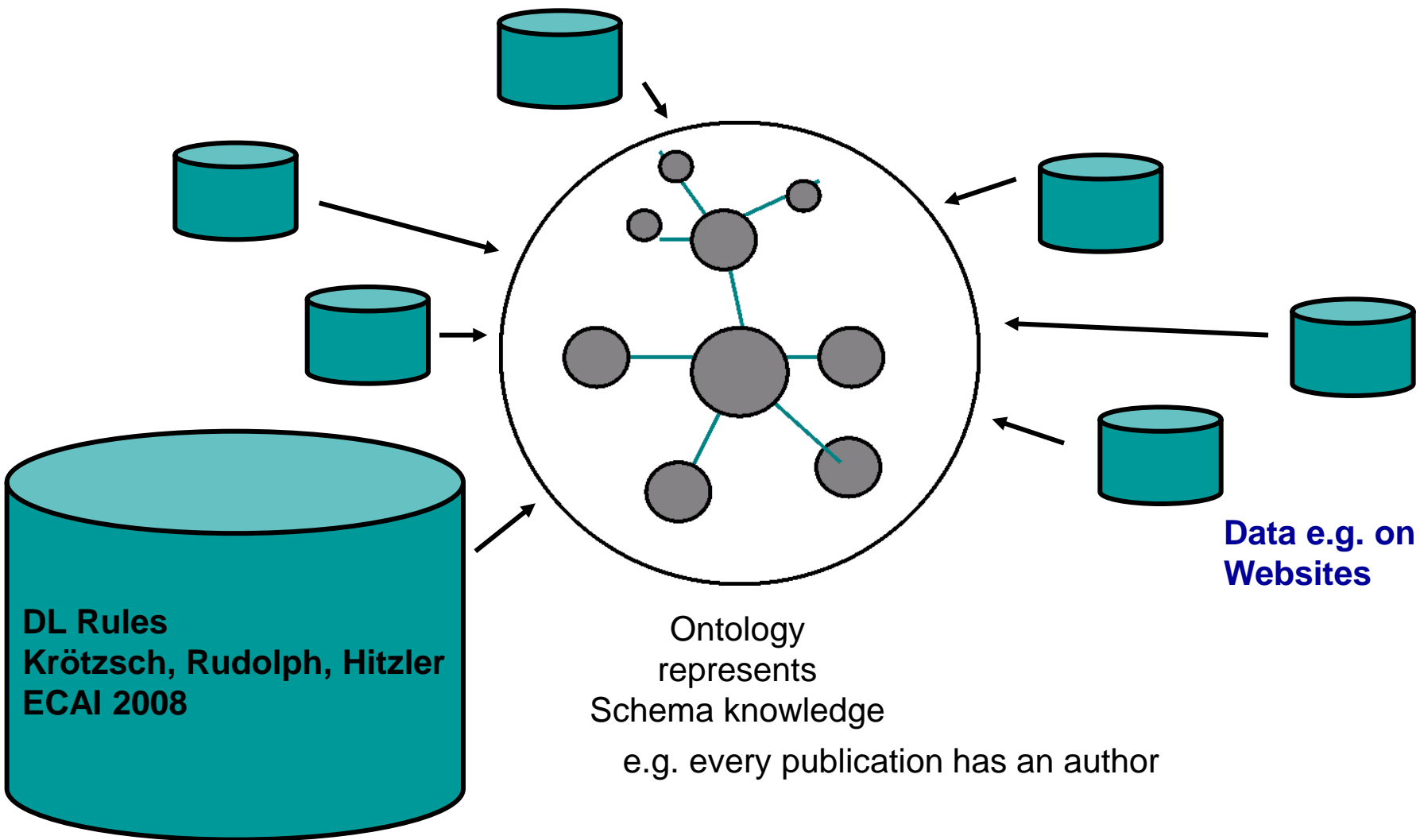
# Basic Idea of the Semantic Web





e.g. every publication has an author

# Basic Idea of the Semantic Web



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- **Opinions Differ. Here's my take.**
- **Semantic Web requires a shareable, declarative and *computable* semantics.**
- **I.e., the semantics must be a formal entity which is clearly defined and automatically computable.**
- **Ontology languages provide this by means of their formal semantics.**
- **Semantic Web Semantics is given by a relation – the *logical consequence relation*.**
- **Note: This is considerably more than saying that the semantics of an ontology is the set of its logical consequences!**

**We capture the meaning of information**

**not by specifying its meaning (which is impossible)  
but by specifying**

**how information interacts with other information.**

**We describe the meaning indirectly through its effects.**



If I ask for soccer team members, I also want to get the goalkeepers listed ...

If I ask for cities, I also want all capitals listed ...

*inheritance reasoning*

# Less Simple Reasoning



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*answering requires merging of knowledge from many websites and using background knowledge.*

What was again the name of that russian researcher who worked on resolution-based calculi for EL?

Are lobsters spiders?

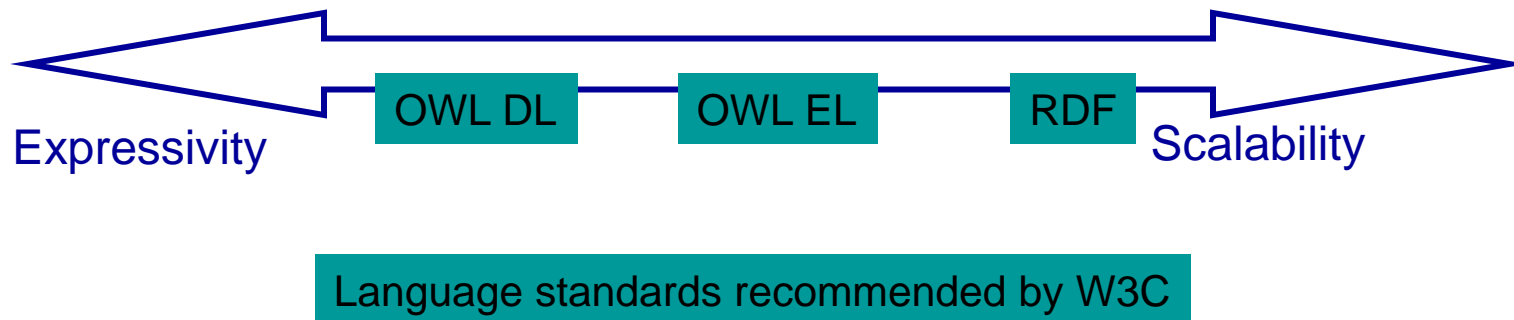
What is "Käuzchen" in english?

- **SNOMED CT: commercial ontology, medical domain ca. 300,000 axioms**
- **InjuryOfFinger**             $\hat{=}$  **Injury**  $\cup$   $\exists$ **site.Finger**<sub>S</sub>  
**InjuryOfHand**             $\hat{=}$  **Injury**  $\cup$   $\exists$ **site.Hand**<sub>S</sub>  
**Finger**<sub>S</sub>                     $\hat{=}$  **Hand**<sub>P</sub>  
**Hand**<sub>P</sub>                     $\hat{=}$  **Hand**<sub>S</sub>  $\cup$   $\exists$ **part.Hand**<sub>E</sub>
- **Reasoning has been used e.g. for**
  - **classification (computing the hidden taxonomy)**  
e.g., **InjuryOfFinger**  $\hat{=}$  **InjuryOfHand**
  - **bug finding**

# So what happened?

- In 2004, two W3C Recommendations were completed:
  - RDF + RDF Schema **with formal model-theoretic semantics**
  - OWL **with formal model-theoretic semantics**
  
- OWL 2 update emerged 2009.
- RDF update is being discussed right now.

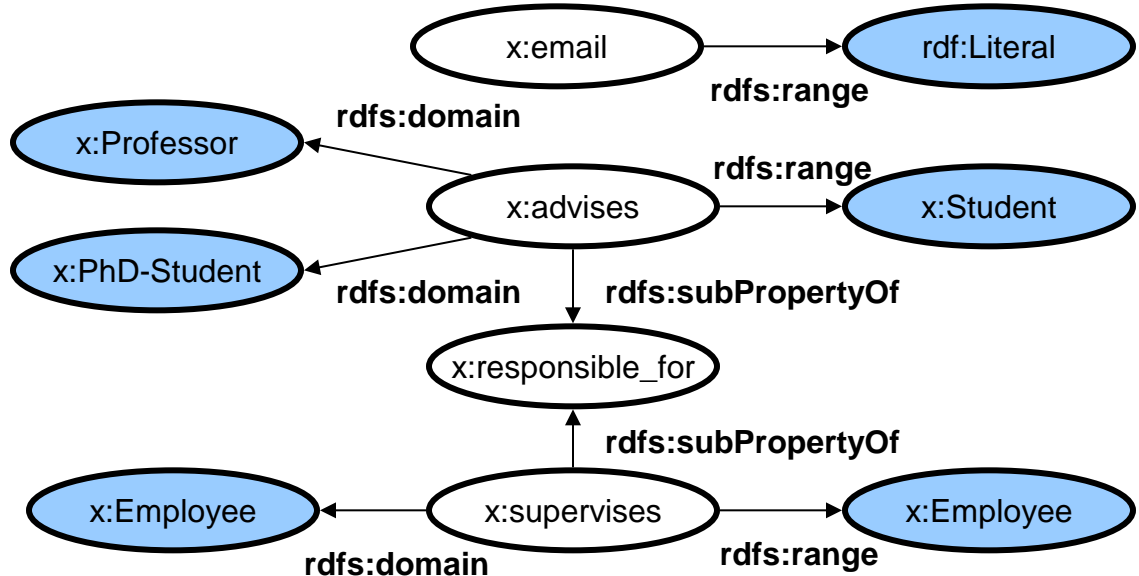
- **Of central importance for the realisation of Semantic Technologies are suitable representation languages.**
- **Meaning (semantics) provided via logic and deduction algorithms.**
- **Scalability is a challenge.**



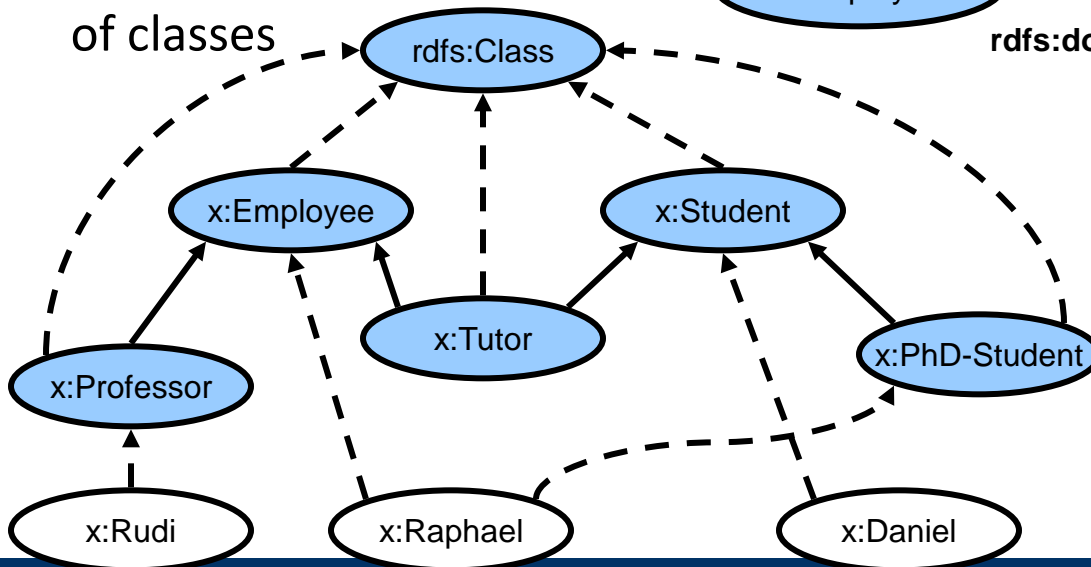
# Ontology Example

↑ subClass  
↑ instantiation

Declaration of properties



Declaration of classes

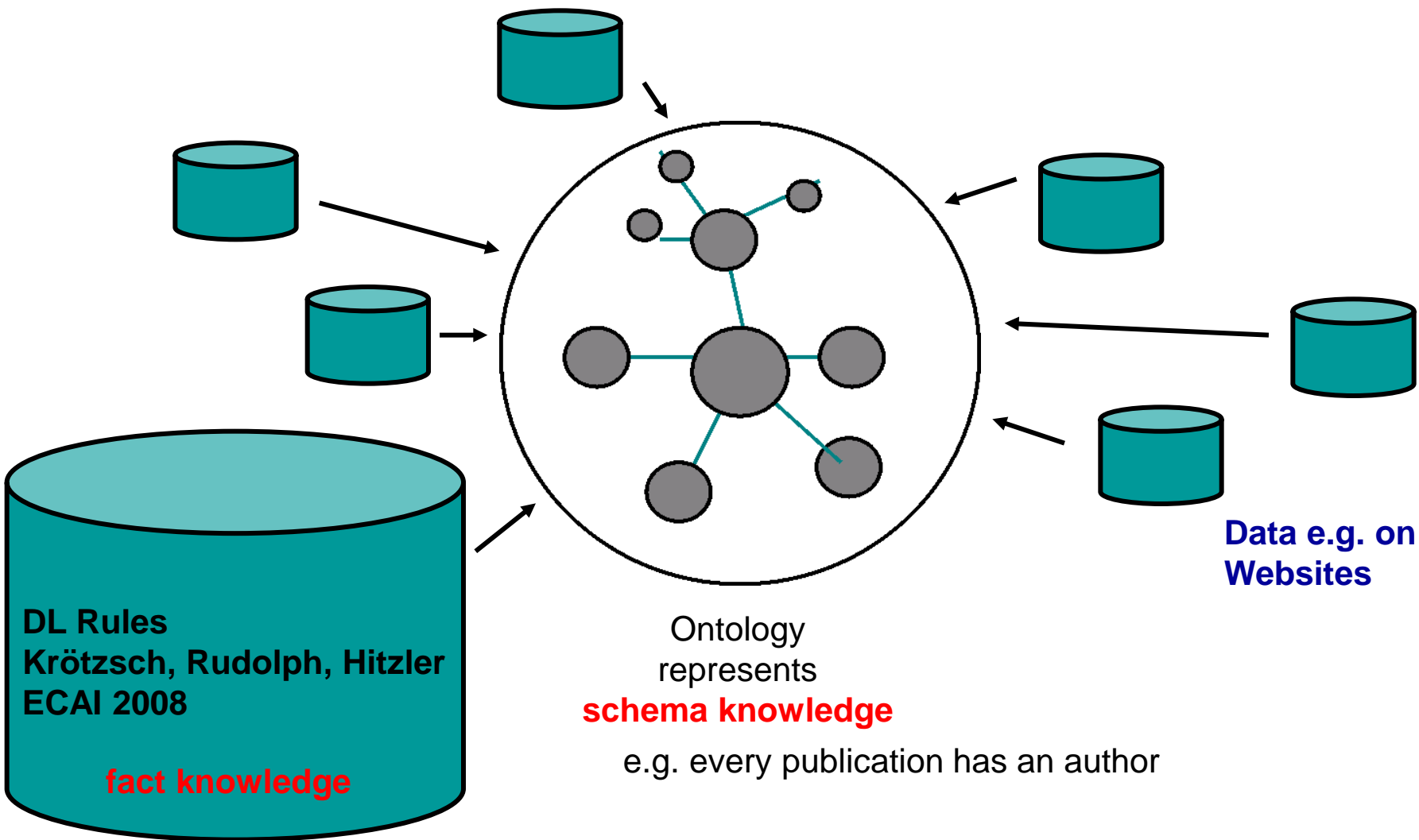


*schema knowledge*  
 $\text{PhDStudent} \sqsubseteq \text{advisedBy.Professor}$

*rules*  
 $\text{responsible\_for}(x,y) \wedge \text{Professor}(y) \rightarrow \text{Employee}(x)$

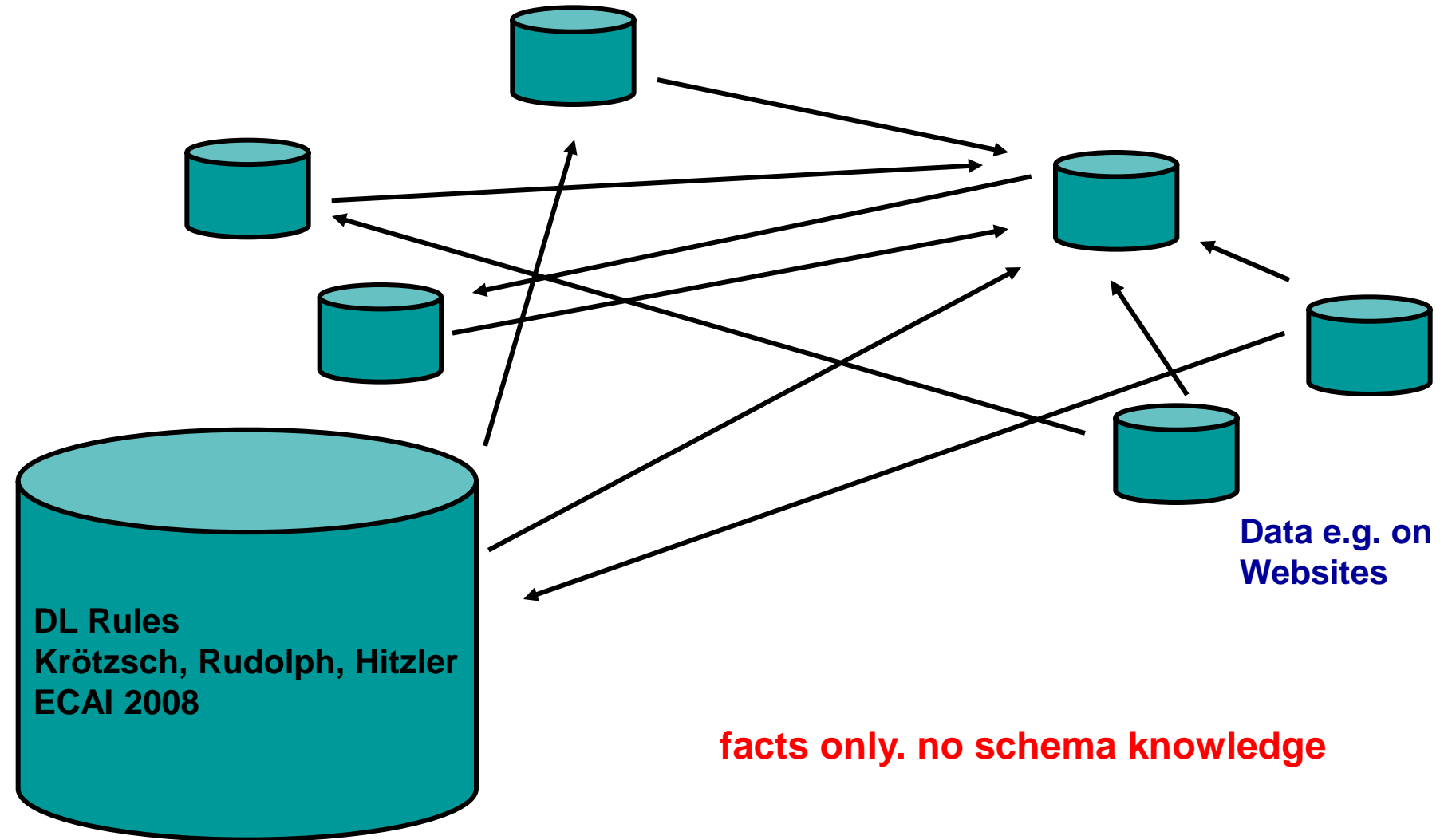
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# Basic Idea of the Semantic Web

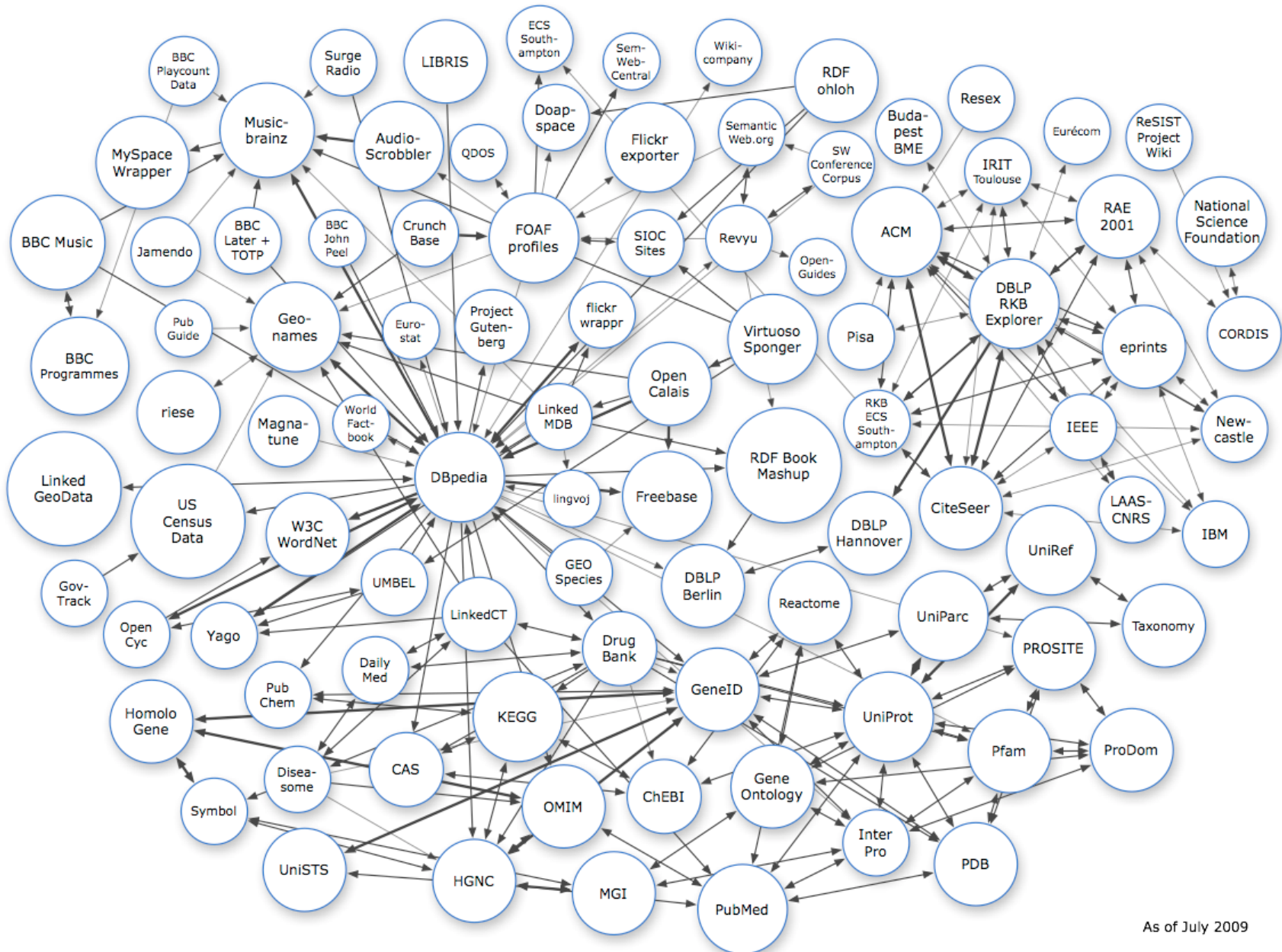


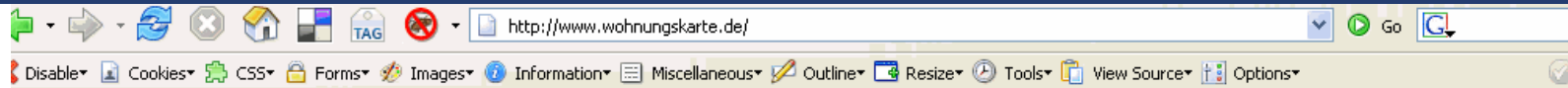


# Currently it's looking like this



# Linked Open Data





die neusten 30 Anzeigen von insgesamt 22181

Stadttauswahl  auto-update

WG-Zimmer   
  1-Zimmer-Wohnung   
  2-Zimmer-Wohnung   
  3-Zimmer-Wohnung  
 4-Zimmer-Wohnung   
  Haus   
  5 und Mehr-Zimmer-Wohnung   
 [weitere optionen](#)



Hilfe: bitte hier klicken

**Hinweis:**  
 Aus technischen Gründen können nur ca 95% unserer Anzeigen mit der Umkreissuche gefunden werden. Alle Angebote findest Du **hier**.  
 Wenn Deine Wohnung/WG in dieser Karte erscheinen soll, dann mußt Du sie zu unseren **Wohnungsangeboten** hinzufügen.

Stadt	Art	Größe	KM	frei ab
München	WG	17m²	328€	01.09.06
Düsseldorf	WG	20m²	370€	15.08.06
Köln	WG	30m²	269€	15.08.06
Göttingen	WG	16m²	183€	01.10.06
Hannover	WG	20m²	180€	01.09.06
Trier	WG	13m²	190€	01.09.06
Göttingen	WG	18m²	170€	01.09.06
Düsseldorf	1 Zi.	22m²	200€	15.08.06
Passau	WG	107m²	165€	01.09.06
Bielefeld	WG	16m²	230€	01.09.06
Dresden	WG	17m²	150€	30.08.06
Konstanz	1 Zi.	29m²	210€	12.08.06
Berlin	WG	20m²	200€	01.09.06
Berlin	WG	15m²	210€	01.10.06
Dresden	1 Zi.	45m²	218€	15.09.06
Berlin	WG	15m²	189€	10.08.06
Köln	1 Zi.	24m²	225€	01.09.06
Köln	WG	17m²	253€	01.09.06
Berlin	WG	13m²	175€	01.08.06

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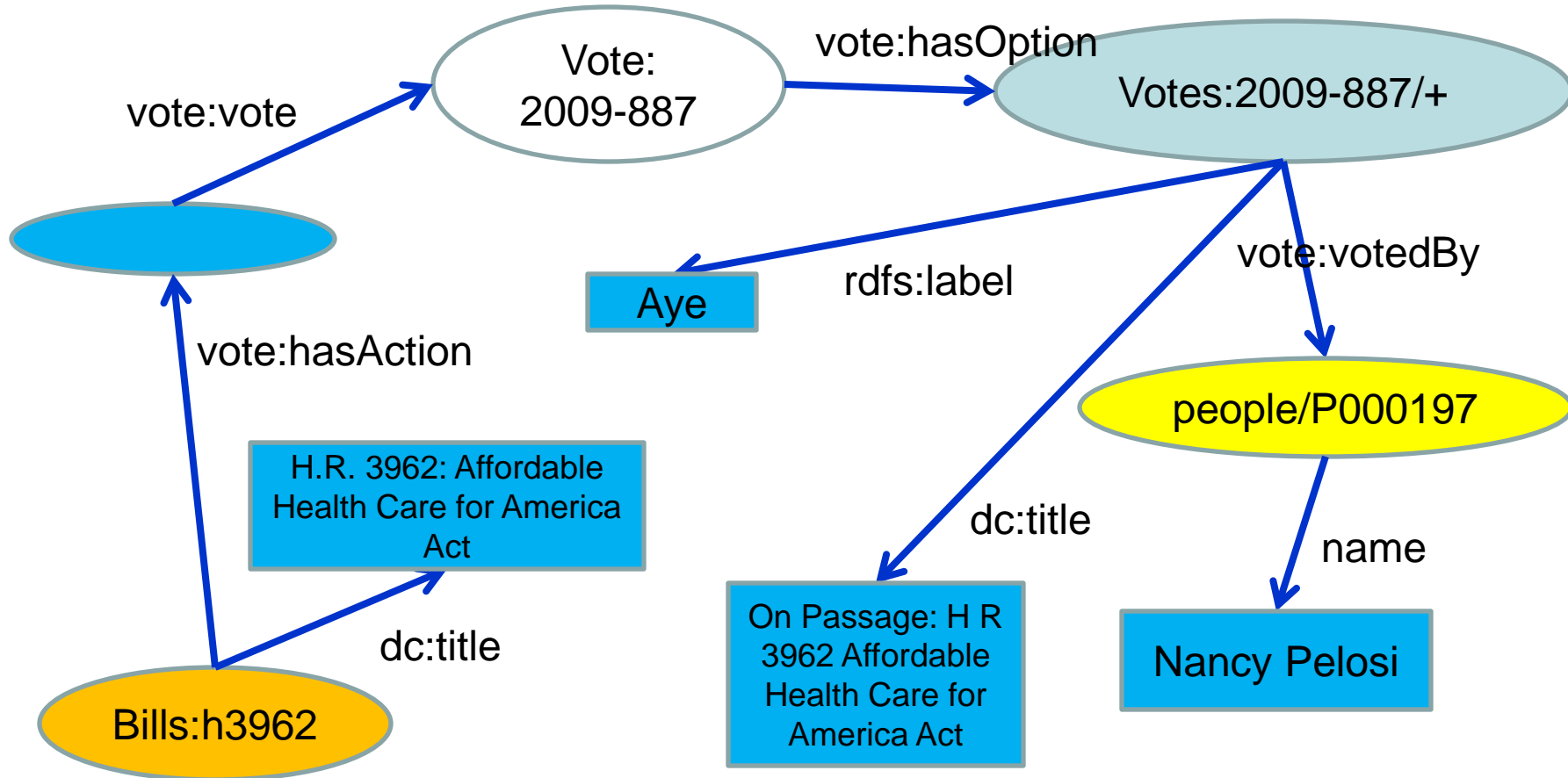
# Example: GeoNames

## Populated Place Features (city, village,...)

2,518,403	P.PPL	populated place	a city, town, village, or other agglomeration of buildings where people live and work
48,483	P.PPLX	section of populated place	
39,336	P.PPLL	populated locality	an area similar to a locality but with a small group of dwellings or other buildings
13,306	P.PPLQ	abandoned populated place	
2,684	P.PPLA4	seat of a fourth-order administrative division	
2,028	P.PPLA	seat of a first-order administrative division	seat of a first-order administrative division (PPLC takes precedence over PPLA)
1,847	P.PPLW	destroyed populated place	a village, town or city destroyed by a natural disaster, or by war
1,006	P.PPLF	farm village	a populated place where the population is largely engaged in agricultural activities
930	P.PPLA3	seat of a third-order administrative division	
695	P.PPLA2	seat of a second-order administrative division	
253	P.PPLS	populated places	cities, towns, villages, or other agglomerations of buildings where people live and work
249	P.STLMT	israeli settlement	
235	P.PPLC	capital of a political entity	
57	P.		
29	P.PPLR	religious populated place	a populated place whose population is largely engaged in religious occupations
6	P.PPLG	seat of government of a political entity	
2,629,547	Total for P		

**rdfs:subClassOf?**

“Nancy Pelosi voted in favor of the Health Care Bill.”



**“Identify congress members, who have voted “No” on pro environmental legislation in the past four years, with high-pollution industry in their congressional districts.”**

**In principle, all the knowledge is there:**

- **GovTrack**
- **GeoNames**
- **DBPedia**
- **US Census**

**But even with LoD we cannot answer this query.**

“Identify **congress members**, who have voted “No” on pro environmental legislation in the past four years, with high-pollution **industry** in their **congressional districts.**”

Some missing puzzle pieces:

- Where is the data?

–

**GovTrack**

**GeoNames**

**US Census**

requires intimate knowledge of the LoD data sets



“Identify congress members, who have voted “No” on pro **environmental legislation** in the past four years, with **high-pollution industry** in their congressional districts.”

Some missing puzzle pieces:

- Where is the data?  
(smart federation needed)
- **Missing background (schema) knowledge.**  
(enhancements of the LoD cloud)
- **Crucial info still hidden in texts.**  
(ontology learning from texts)
- **Added reasoning capabilities (e.g., spatial).**  
(new ontology language features)

Linked Open Data is great, useful, cool, and a **very important step**.

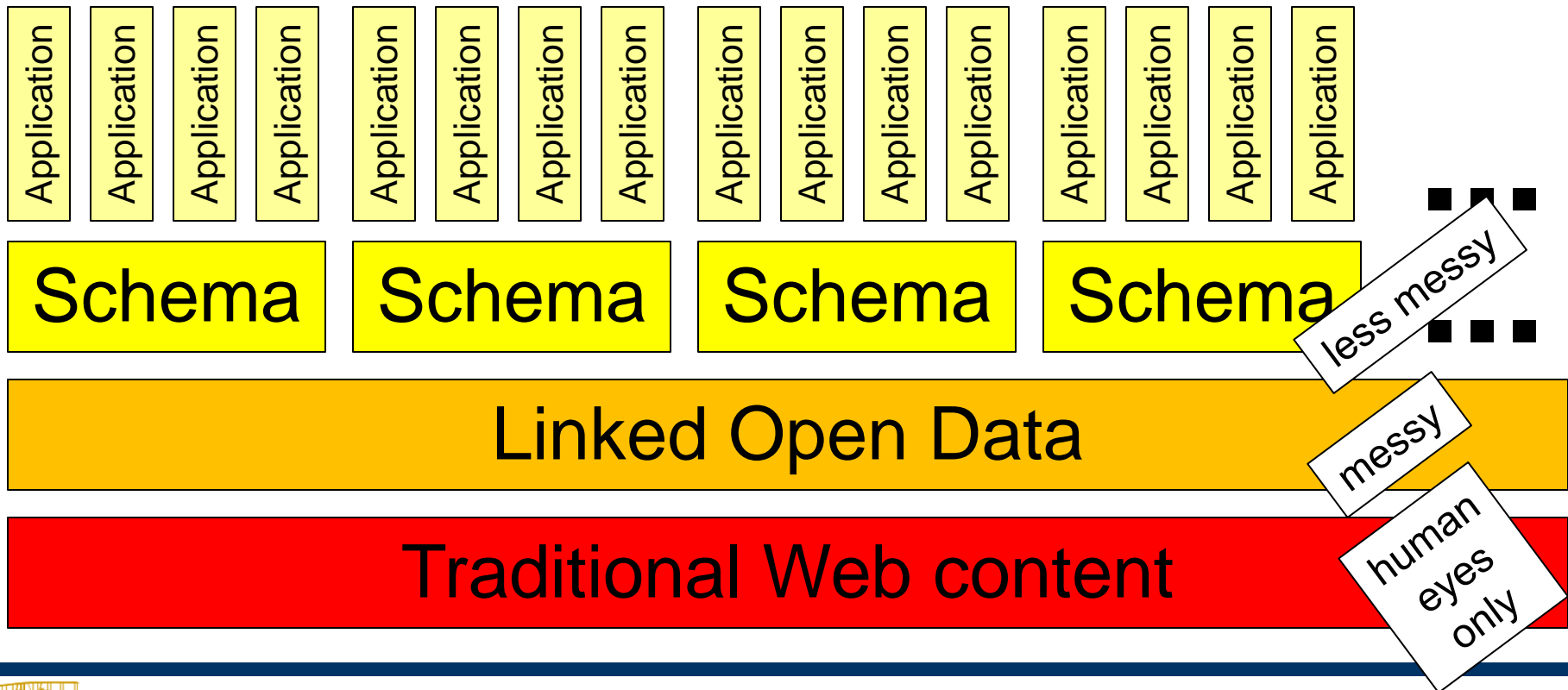
**But if we stay semantics-free, Linked Open Data will not stand up to the Semantic Web vision!**

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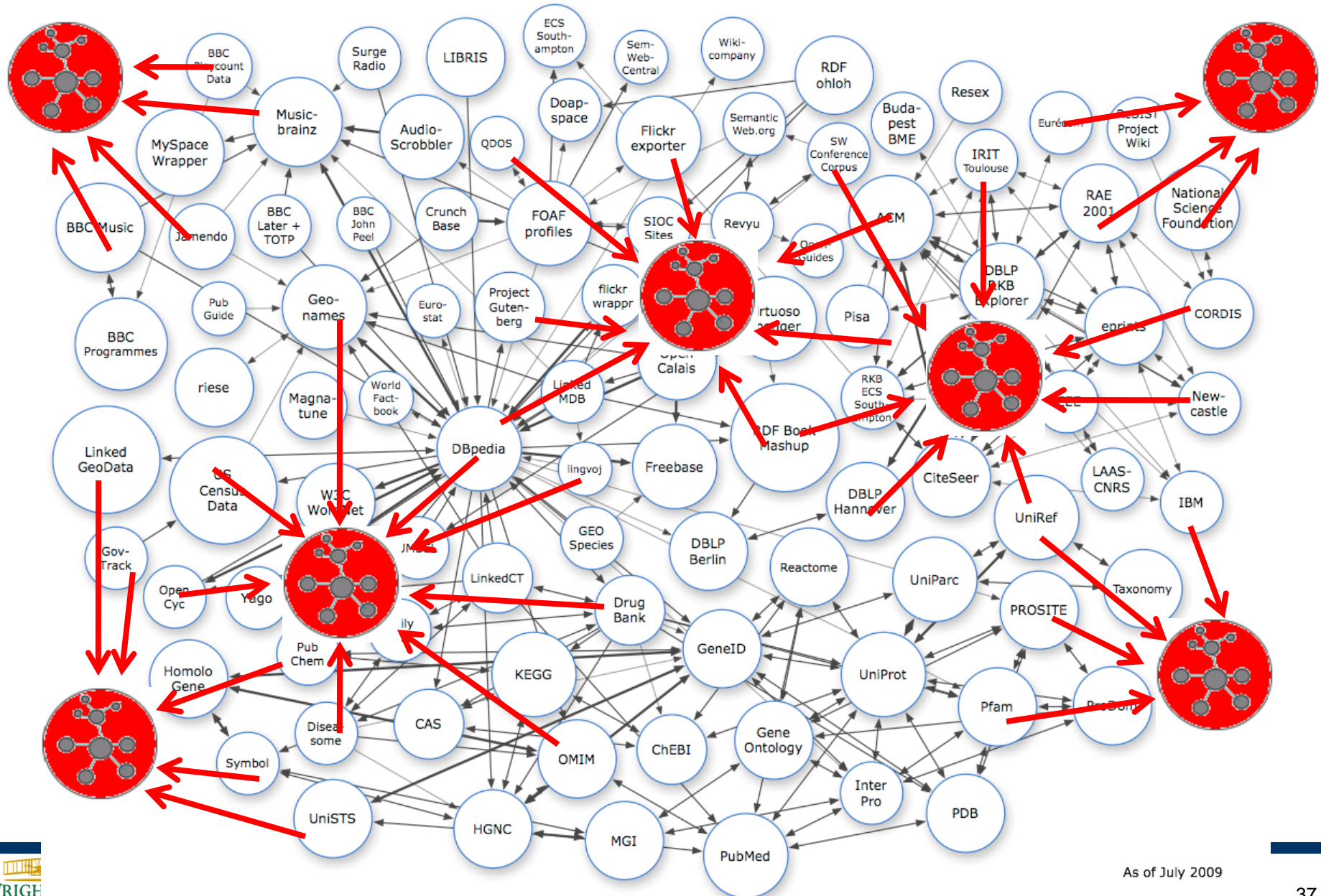
# The Semantic Data Web Layer Cake

To leverage LoD, we require **schema knowledge**

- **application-type driven** (reusable for same kind of application)
- **less messy than LoD** (as required by application)
- **overarching several LoD datasets** (as required by application)



# Schema on top of the LoD cloud

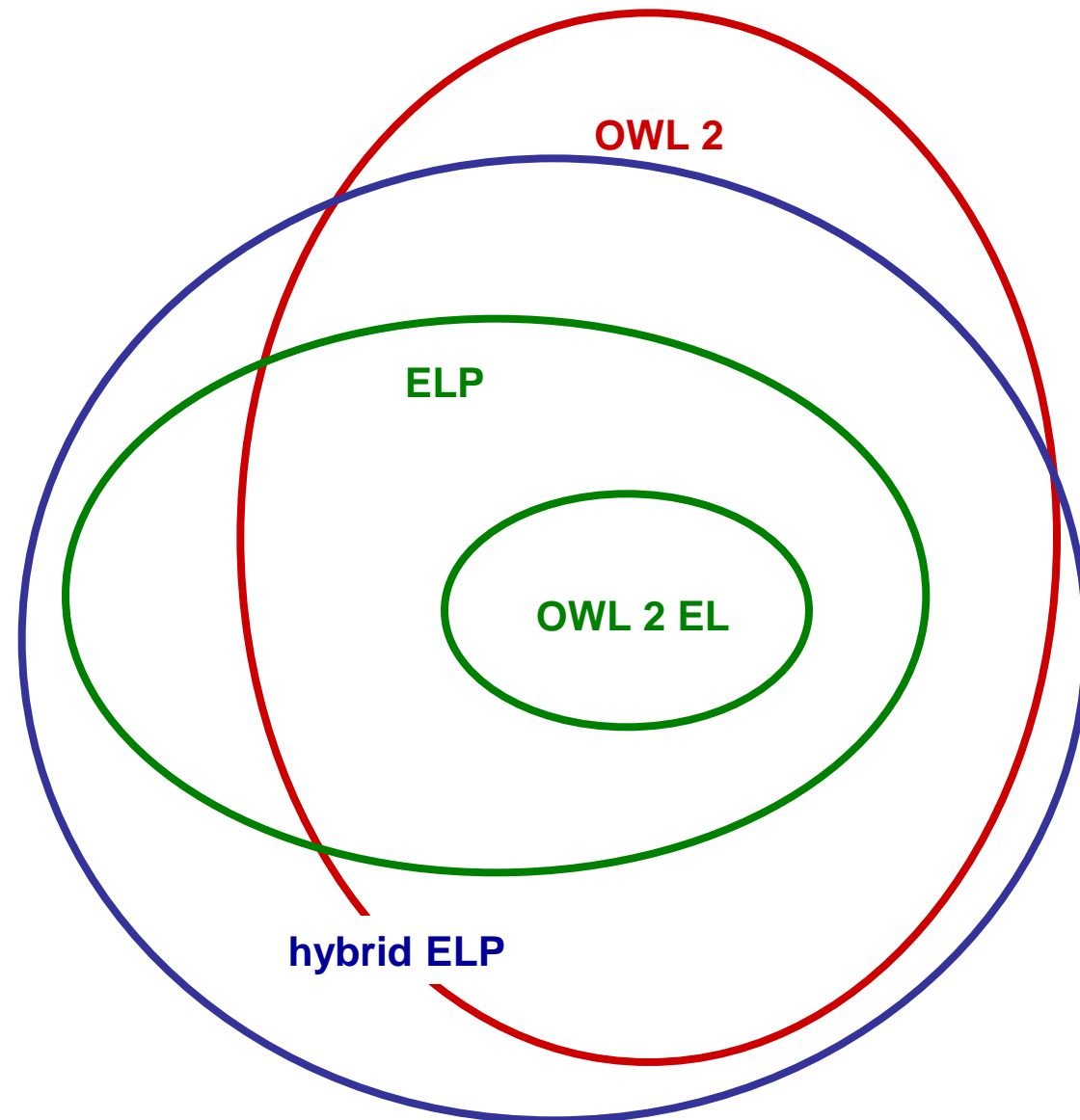


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- **But these datasets are huge!**
- **How do you deal with that?**
  - **find useful languages which scale better**
  - **use parallelization/cloud computing**
  - **use heuristics/approximation algorithms**



Language standards recommended by W3C



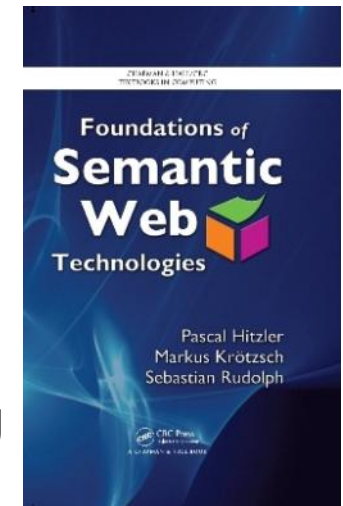
- **OWL 2: complexity > exponential**
- **ELP: complexity = polynomial**
- **OWL 2 EL: complexity = polynomial**
- **hybrid ELP: data complexity = polynomial**



**Thanks!**



<http://www.semantic-web-book.org>  
<http://www.semantic-web-journal.net>



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