## A no-nonsense introduction to "Semantic Web" technologies

by Stefano Mazzocchi

#### me



## 

#### research scientist

#### digital library research group

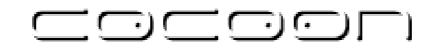


member

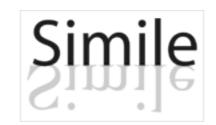
#### former director



#### author



developer



## my goals today

## challenge

#### stimulate

### show real stuff

# make you think

## make you curious

## Part I The Present

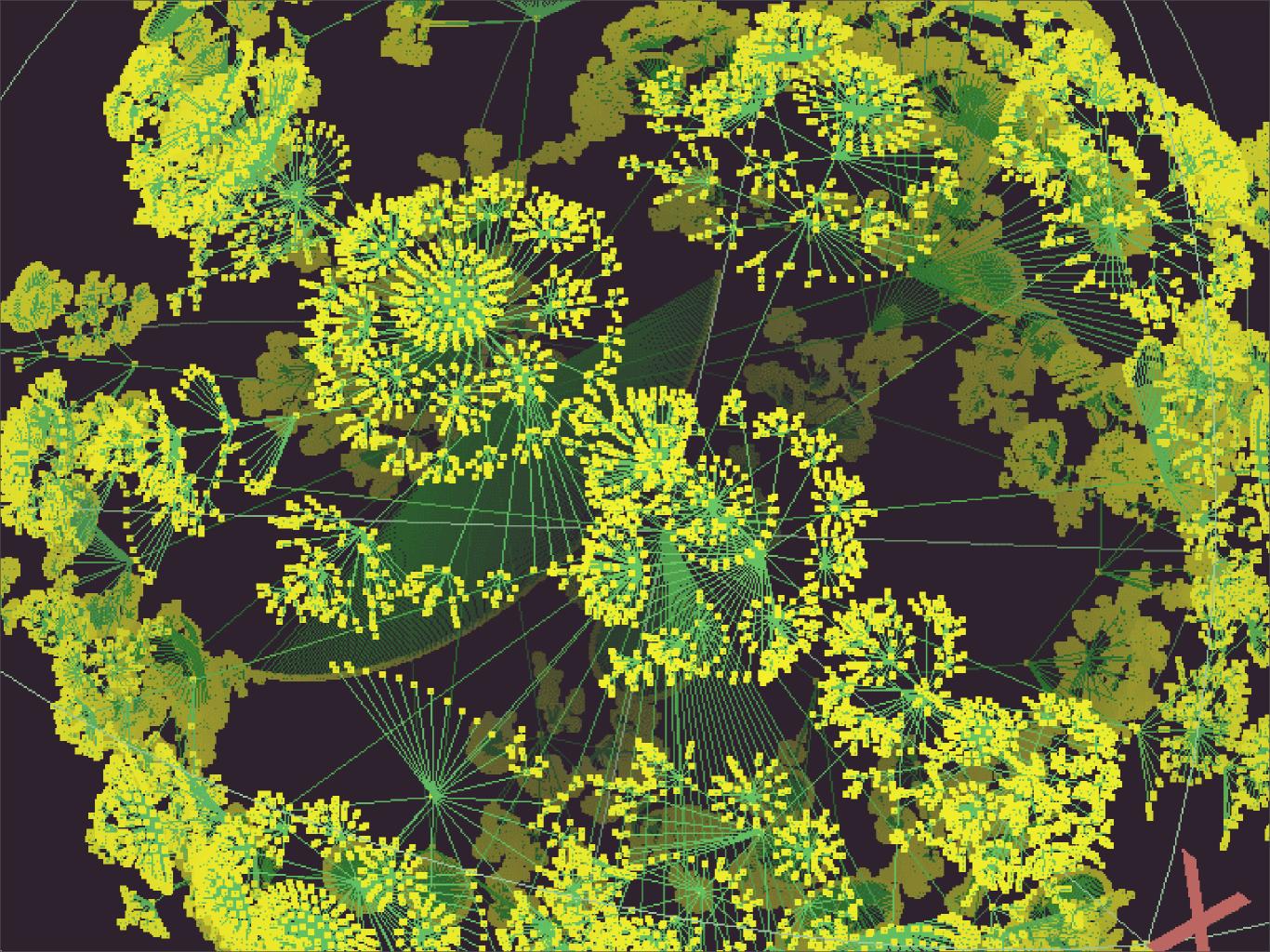
#### the web

## pages and links

## you see it like this



#### machines see it like this



• designed for direct human consumption

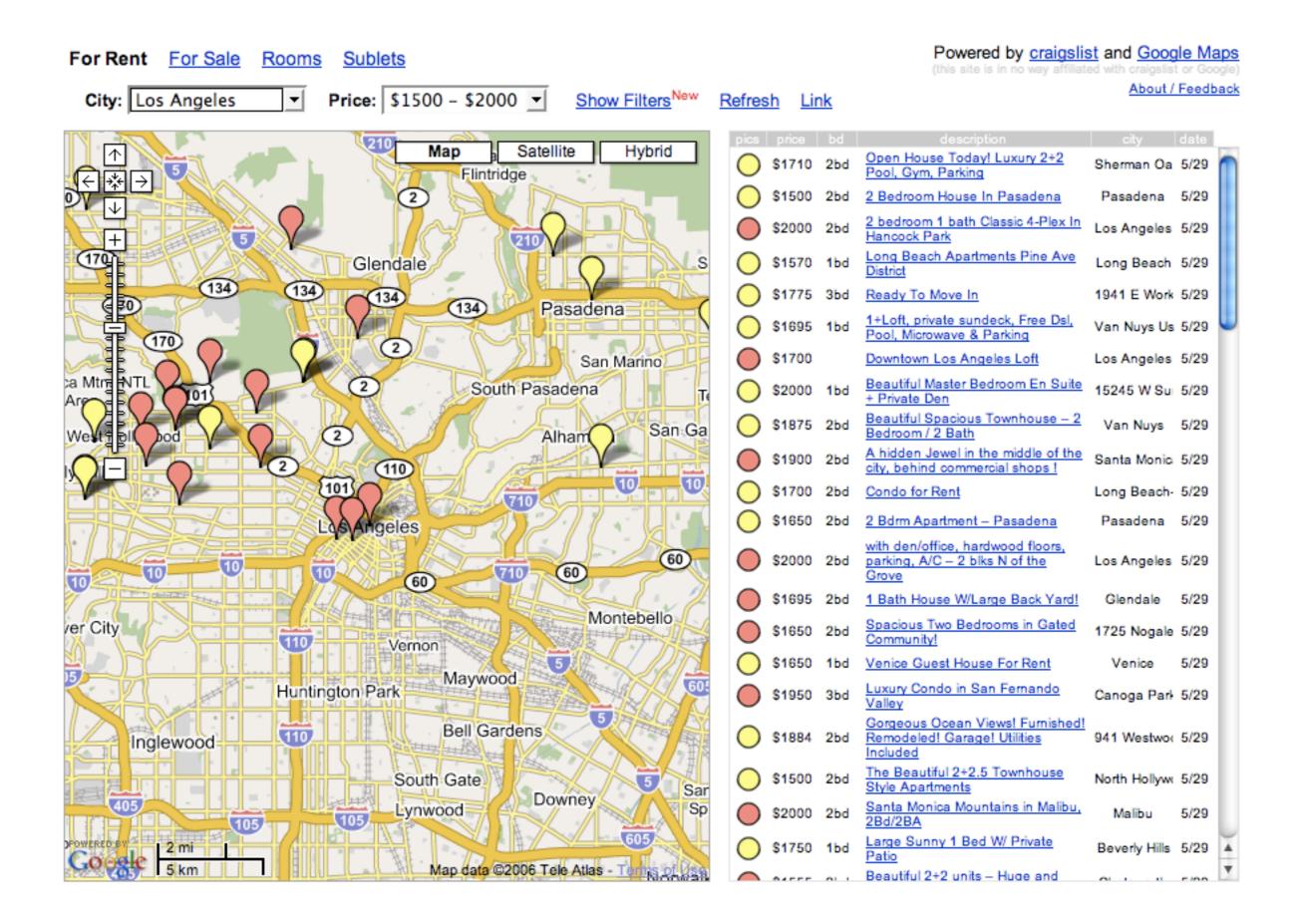
- designed for direct human consumption
- connected but compartmentalized in sites

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- connected but compartmentalized in sites
- page granular

## Very few web sites are done by aggregating other web sites' data

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for example



### Podbop We podcast bands coming to your town



### LOS ANGELES, CA: 🔊 PODCAST 💋 M3U 📝 POP-UP



#### Pinback

Tuesday 9:00 PM at Avalon Hollywood More details

★ Pinback 🕒 🎝 B 🕨 🕨

\* Pinback - 🕹 Messenger 🕨

#### MAY 30

2

#### The Jade Shader

Tuesday 9:00 PM at The Avalon More details

🖈 The Jade Shader 🕒 🎝 Cha Cha Choo Choo 🕨

#### JUN Alkaline Trio

Friday 7:00 PM at Avalon Hollywood More details

🖈 Alkaline Trio 🕘 🎝 All On Black 🕨

★ Alkaline Trio 🕘 🎝 Queen Of Pain 🕨

#### JUN Alkaline Trio

Saturday 7:00 PM at Avalon Hollywood More details

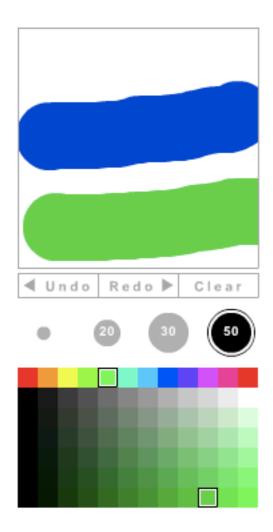
3

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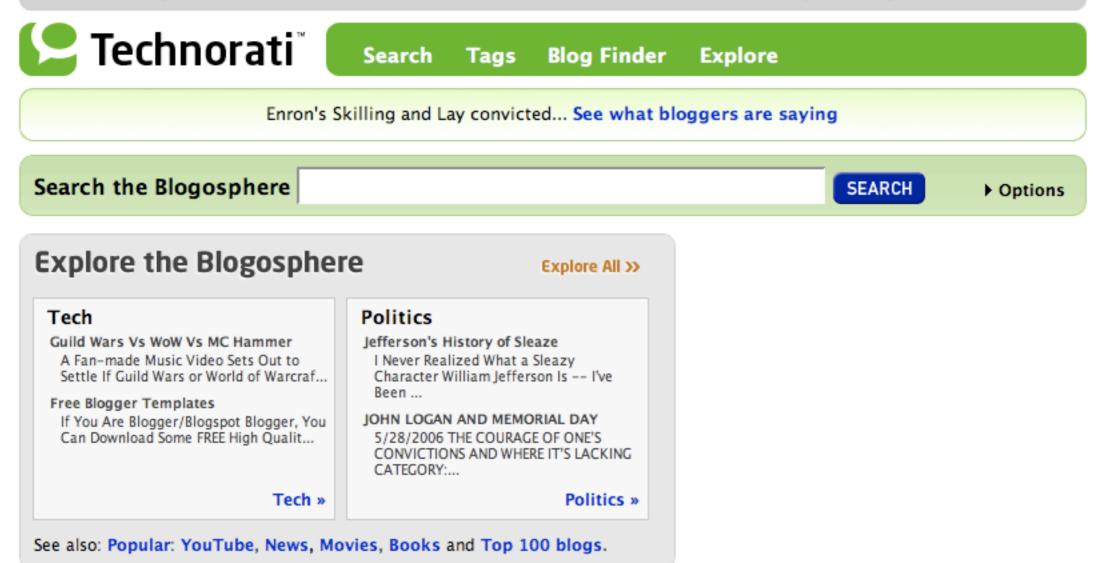
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- Macbook
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	<u>2+ stops</u>		<b>\$1,345</b> total <u>\$1,459</u>			\$3,010 total <u>\$3,307</u>			
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Return	This is an overnight flight.								

 mix data from different sites to provide added value

- mix data from different sites to provide added value
- the mashed sites don't need to be involved

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- the mashed sites don't need to be involved
- hybrid client-server model: client on one side, server on the other

## Mashup Problems

• data is mostly locked in pages

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- each web site is different

- data is mostly locked in pages
- each web site is different
- and keeps changing

## Mashups Problems

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- Even after extraction, data needs to be modeled so that it can mix together
- Very strong and hardly movable dependency on the mashed data
- A mashed-up web site looks just like another web site (so further mashing is not easier!)

• extremely useful

- extremely useful
- hard

- extremely useful
- hard
- doesn't cascade

## Goals for a Web of Data

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- Making mashing easier
- Making cascading possible

 describes a chronological sequence of items

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- consumers poll and receive new items

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- web sites can be easily mashed-up, aggregated

# Success story: RSS/Atom

- describes a chronological sequence of items
- consumers poll and receive new items
- web sites can be easily mashed-up, aggregated
- the model cascades

#### • XML model vs. HTML model

- XML model vs. HTML model
- extensibility thru XML namespaces

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- extensibility thru XML namespaces
- granularity/identification at the item level

### is it enough?

## is it enough? No :-(

#### Limitations

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 no standard way to represent relationships between items

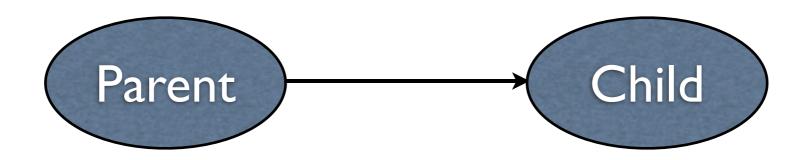
#### Limitations

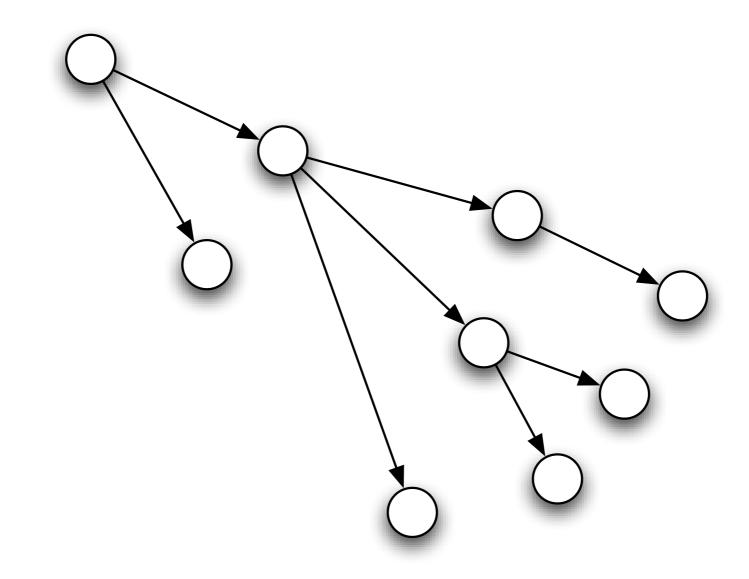
- no standard way to represent relationships between items
- no standard way to query the web site other than polling

### so what do we do?

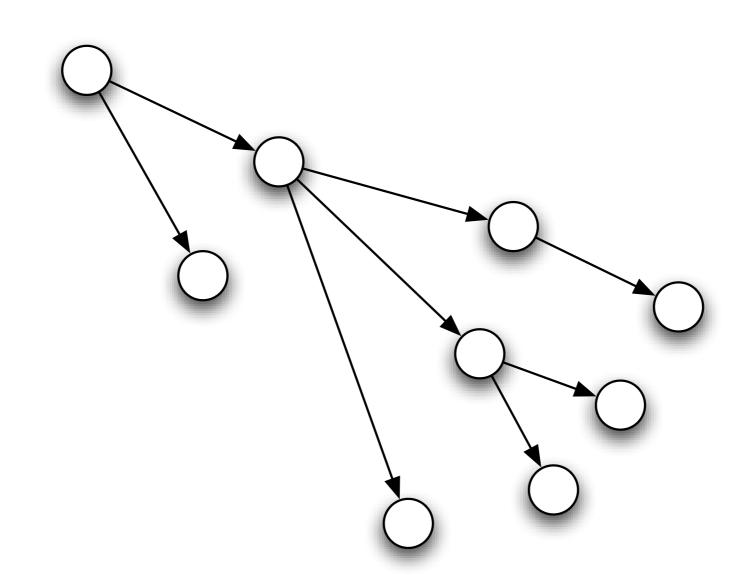
## Part II The Future

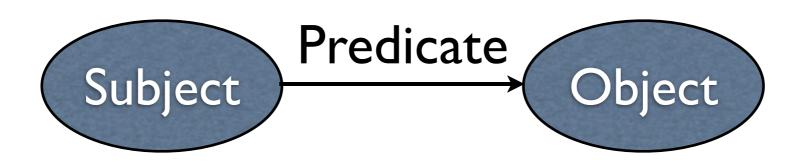
#### XML

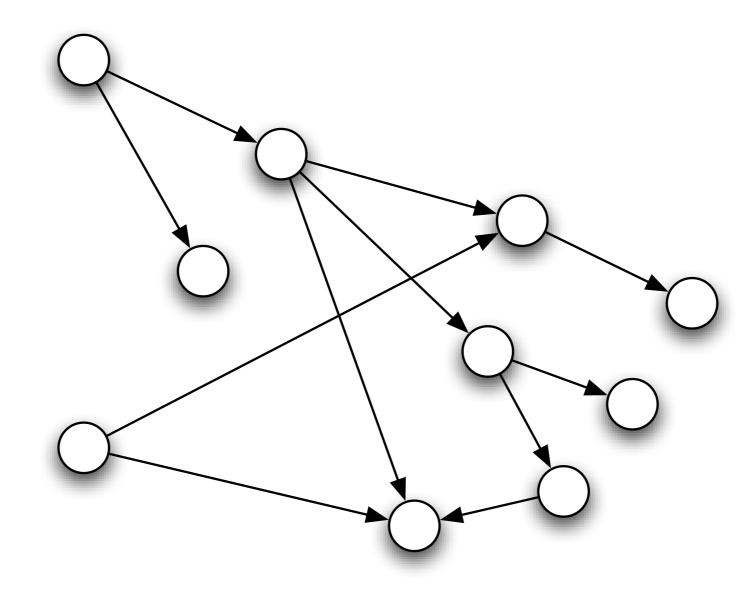


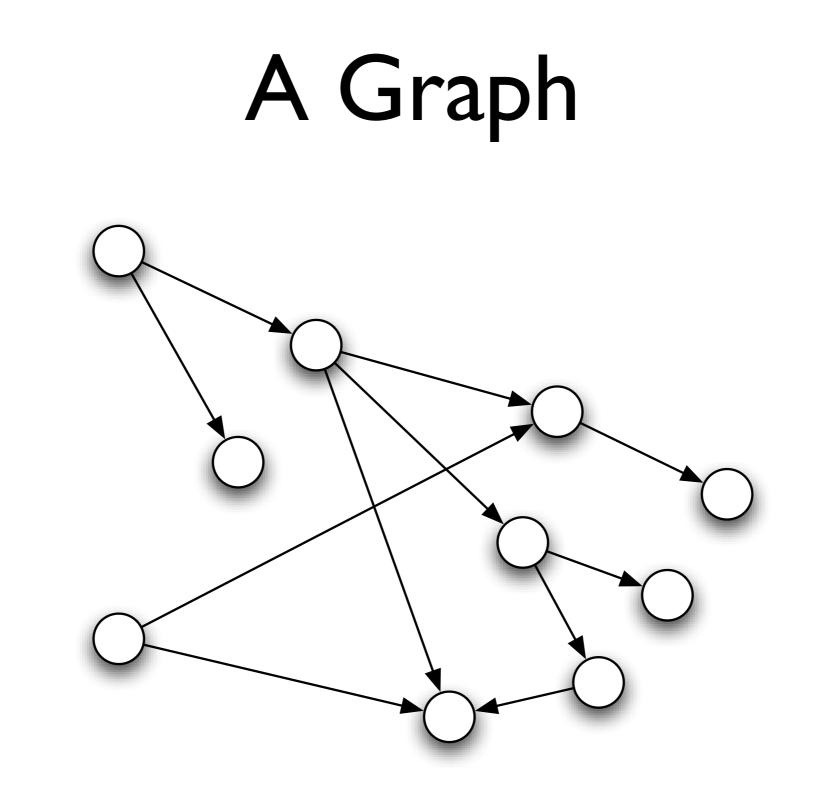


#### **A** Tree









• Resource Description Framework

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- W3C Recommendation since 1998 (as old as XML!)

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- W3C Recommendation since 1998 (as old as XML!)
- Misunderstood for years as a very complicated way of embedding metadata into XML documents

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- "what is this good for" was nowhere to be found (somewhat taken for granted by the people that designed it)
- The RDF/XML serialization obscured the value of the graph data model
- XML seemed to solve the same problems and was much easier to understand

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data interoperability at a world-wide scale

Reducing the unit of information, from documents to statements

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- Each part of a statement can be given a globally unique identifier

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- Each part of a statement can be given a globally unique identifier
- The data model is general enough to describe any other data model

### Example

"This presentation was written by Stefano, in 2006"

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<> rdf:type docs:Presentation ;
 dc:creator stefano:me ;
 dct:creation\_date "2006" .

## Example

#### "This presentation was written by Stefano, in 2006"

@prefix rdf: <<u>http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-prefixRDF-syntax-ns#</u>> .
@prefix dc: <<u>http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/</u>> .
@prefix dct: <<u>http://purl.org/dc/terms/</u>> .
@prefix docs: <<u>http://simile.mit.edu/2005/04/ontologies/docs#</u>> .
@prefix stefano: <<u>http://www.betaversion.org/~stefano/#> .</u>

<> rdf:type docs:Presentation ;
 dc:creator stefano:me ;
 dct:creation\_date "2006" .

#### in RDF/XML

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<rdf:RDF

xmlns:rdf="<u>http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</u>"

xmlns:dc="<u>http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/</u>"

xmlns:dct="http://purl.org/dc/terms/"

xmlns:docs="http://simile.mit.edu/2005/04/ontologies/docs#"

>

```
<docs:Presentation rdf:about="">
```

<dc:creator rdf:resource="http://www.betaversion.org/~stefano/#me"/>
<dct:creation\_date>2006</ns2:creation\_date>

</docs:Presentation>

</rdf:RDF>

#### plain old XML?

#### plain old XML?

<presentation xmlns="http://..." >
 <authors>
 <author name="Stefano"/>
 </authors>
 <year>2006</year>
</presentation></presentation>

• Imagine 10,000,000 of such pages

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- Authored by 10,000 people

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- Authored by 10,000 people
- Using 100 schemas in 50 languages and 10 character sets
- Harvest from the web and mix together
- Find out how many presentations I've written in 2006.

# Is RDF enough? not quite

 Decentralized use and creation of data, identifiers and vocabularies generates lots of disconnected graphs, hosted on many different web sites

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  - Need a way to fetch only what I need

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  - Need a way to fetch only what I need
  - Need a way to link disconnected graphs together

• Query language for RDF

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- W3C Working Draft

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- SQL-like syntax

PREFIX foaf: <<u>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</u>>
SELECT ?name ?mbox

WHERE

- { ?x foaf:name ?name .
  - ?x foaf:mbox ?mbox }

PREFIX foaf: <<u>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</u>>
SELECT ?name ?mbox

WHERE

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  - ?x foaf:mbox ?mbox }

@prefix foaf: <<u>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</u>> .

\_:a foaf:name "Johnny Lee Outlaw" .
\_:a foaf:mbox <<u>mailto:jlow@example.com</u>> .
\_:b foaf:name "Peter Goodguy" .
\_:b foaf:mbox <<u>mailto:peter@example.org</u>> .

PREFIX foaf: <<u>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</u>>
SELECT ?name ?mbox

WHERE

- { ?x foaf:name ?name .
  - ?x foaf:mbox ?mbox }

PREFIX foaf: <<u>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</u>>
SELECT ?name ?mbox

WHERE

- { ?x foaf:name ?name .
  - ?x foaf:mbox ?mbox }

Johnny Lee Outlaw	< <u>mailto:jlow@example.com</u> >
Peter Goodguy	< <u>mailto:peter@example.org</u> >

#### SPARQL Benefit

 Coupled with a web service and a result serialization format (both working drafts at W3C), provides a powerful and efficient access point for a distributed RDF ecosystem

#### OWL

#### OWL

#### • Web Ontology Language

#### OWL

- Web Ontology Language
- An RDF vocabulary to further describe RDF data

• "married to" is a symmetric property

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- there can only be one biological mother
- "son of" is the inverse of "father of"

## OWL Reasoning

 The act of "inferring" additional statements out of an RDF model

## OWL Reasoning Example

stefano@apache.org -(author)-> Cocoon

stefano@@mit.edu -(same as)-> stefano@apache.org

then

stefanom@mit.edu -(author)-> Cocoon

#### does all this work?

## let me show you

#### Demos

## Part III Advantages

#### Mixable Data

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• RDF Statements retain their meaning in isolation, unlike XML elements that are meaningful only in their XPath context.

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- RDF Statements retain their meaning in isolation, unlike XML elements that are meaningful only in their XPath context.
- This makes RDF data naturally mixable.

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- data-first vs. schema-first

- unlike most people fear, RDF does not force you to use common vocabularies, use the one the fits you best, or invent your own.
- data-first vs. schema-first
- faster prototypes, better ROI, designed for change, incredible flexibility

 "same as" predicates allow RDF engines to draw equivalences between identifiers

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- interoperability by mapping vs.
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- doesn't suffer the n^2 problem

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- Think of it as SQL for RDF graphs (very similar syntax too!)
- Provides the ability to query a web site for data

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- Both resources and relationships are globally and uniquely identified

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- Both resources and relationships are globally and uniquely identified
- Statements are mixable units of information
- Identifiers can be mapped and equated
- Web sites can be queried

# now we have all the design pieces

# and the tools are out there

#### can you afford to ignore it?

#### Thanks!

#### http://simile.mit.edu/

#### stefanom@mit.edu