

Introduction to Semantic Web

Amel Bouzeghoub CSC 4538



The web today

Search engines are efficient

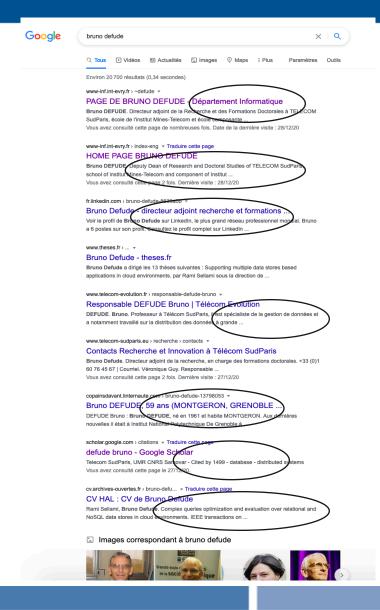
- Set of documents
- Based on html
- Search by keywords
- Usable by humans

But

- Significant noise (a lot of irrelevant documents in the answer)
- Low recall (number of relevant documents not retrieved)



Navigation example





Navigation example

- All the navigation is done manually
- All sources involve the same person
- There is no reason why this cannot be done automatically.
- The underlying data must be represented
- This is the purpose of semantic web

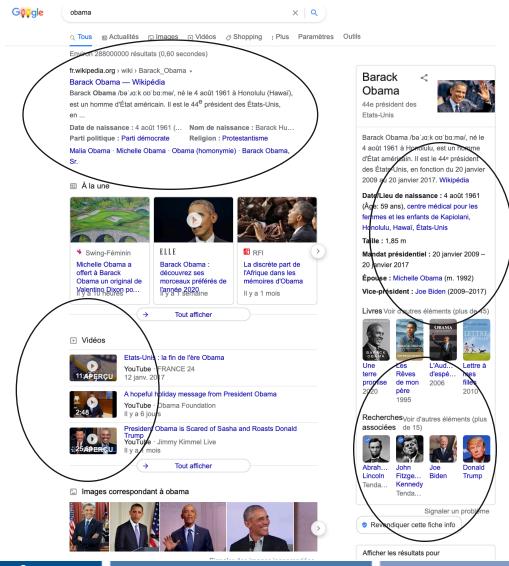


Towards the semantic web

- Current search engines do not (few) use semantics
- To go further it is necessary to take into account the semantics of the documents
 - Text: interpretation of the content, does the structure carry meaning?
 - Image: structure, objects in the image, colors, ...
 - Video : images + animation, ...

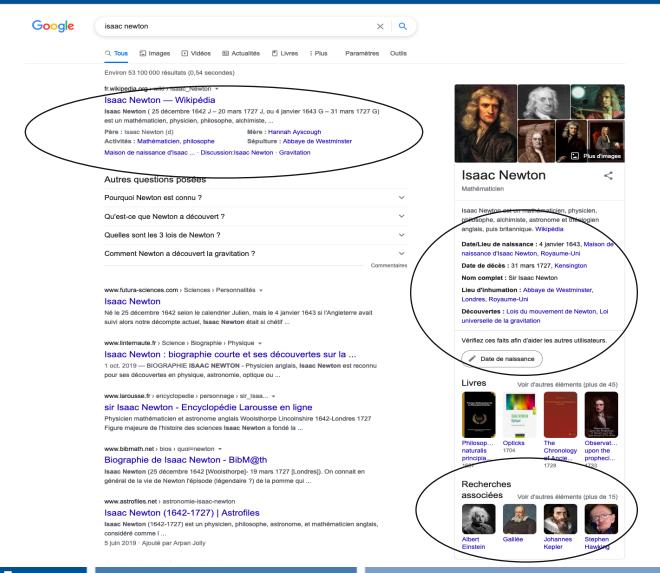


Google search



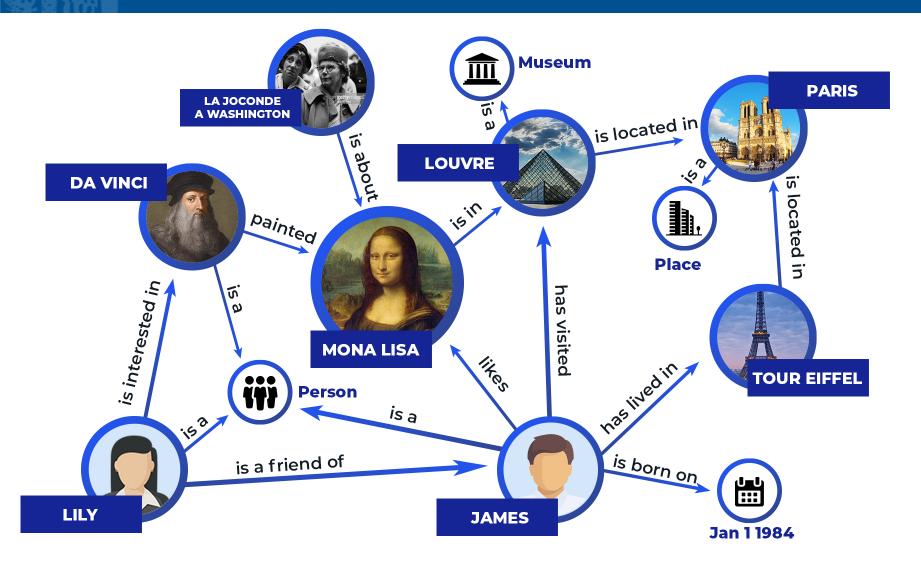


Google Search





Google Knowledge Graph





The semantic web

- A set of technologies to make the content of web resources accessible and usable by programs and software agents through a formal metadata system.
- A layer that adds to the current web
- Target Goal: a web of data
- Requires shared vocabularies



Current web vs. semantic web

- Set of documents
- Based on HTML
- Search by keywords
- Usable by humans

- Set of knowledge
- Based on XML and RDF(S)
- Search by concepts
- Usable by a machine



W3C Semantic Web Activity Statement

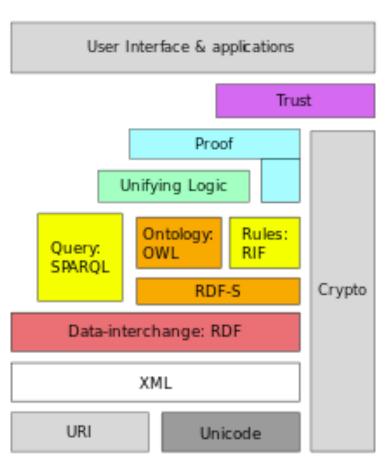
"The Semantic Web is an extension of the current web in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation. The mix of content on the web has been shifting from exclusively human-oriented content to more and more data content.

The Semantic Web brings to the web the idea of having data defined and linked in a way that it can be used for more effective discovery, automation, integration, and reuse across various applications. For the web to reach its full potential, it must evolve into a Semantic Web, providing a universally accessible platform that allows data to be shared and processed by automated tools as well as by people."

W₃C



Semantic Web Stack

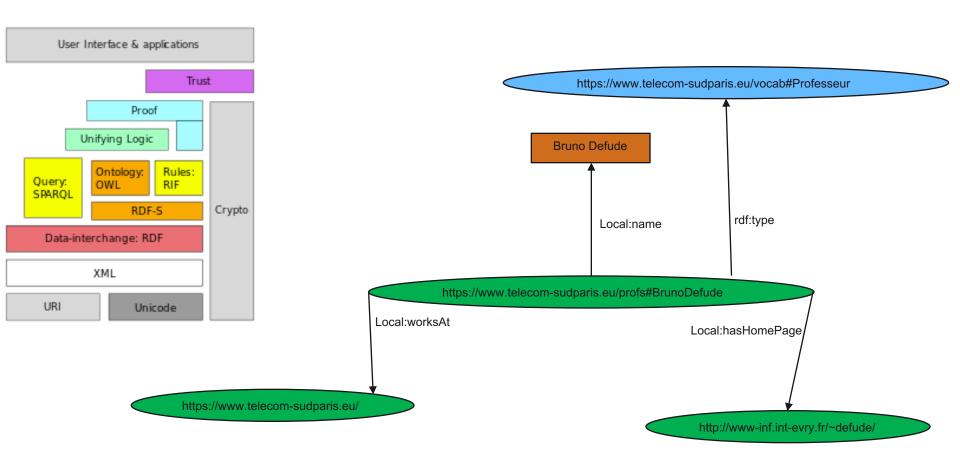


- Rules: use a more expressive logic for reasoning
- SPARQL: a query language, based on a graph matching process
- OWL : representation language for more complex ontologies
- RDF-Schema: class language, simple
 - representation of simple structures and ontologies
 - with hierarchical description of concepts and properties
- RDF (Resource Description Framework):
 - data model to describe web resources
 - Graph: nodes represent resources and edges represent relationships between resources.
- XML: extensible markup language:
 - It's a meta-language to define our own tags.
- URI (<u>Uniform Resource Identifier</u>) identifies an entity referred to on the web. This entity is not necessarily available on the web.

Tim Berners-Lee, 2008

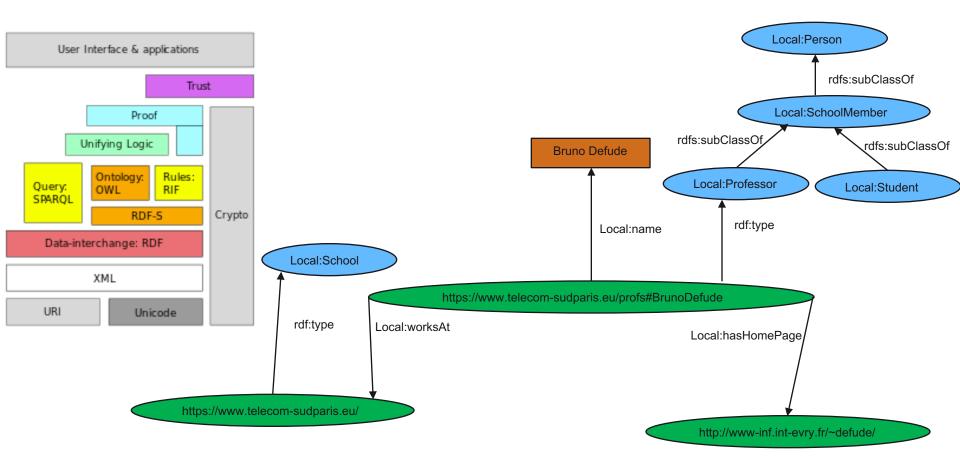


RDF example



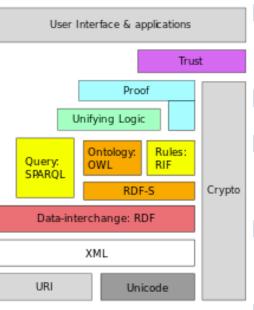


RDF Schema example





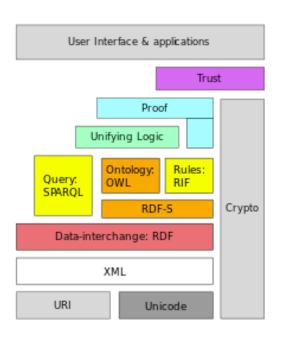
Ontologies and OWL

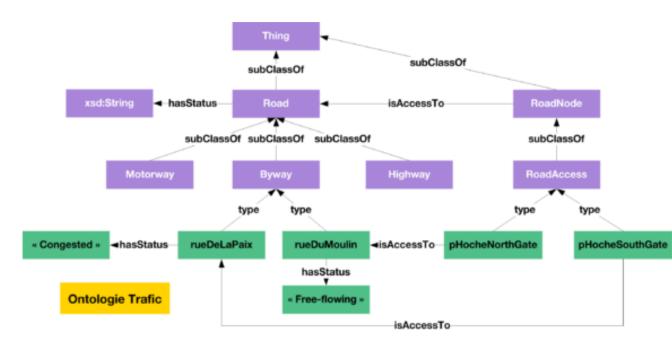


- An ontology is a formal description of a domain knowledge
- List of terms and their relationships
- Defined terms denote concepts (or classes of the domain)
- Description Logic (DL) is used to represent the ontology
- OWL is a language that subscribes to DL



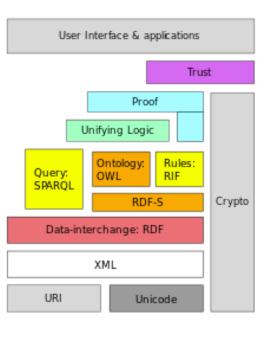
Ontologies and OWL



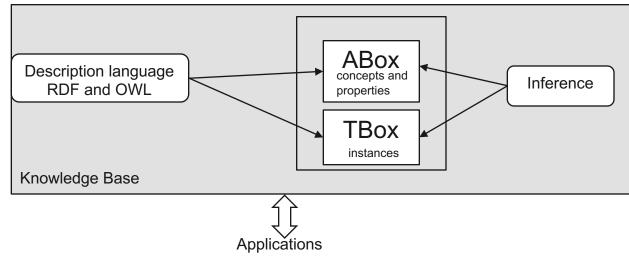




Ontologies and OWL

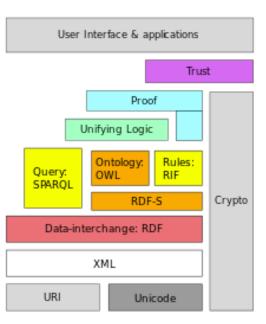


- Identification of disjoint classes
- Definition of classes by boolean combination
-





SPARQL



RDF Database

```
@prefix foaf: http://xmlns/foaf/0.1/.
:p1 foaf:name " Bruno Defude " ;
    foaf:mbox <mailto: Bruno.Defude@telecom-sudparis.eu>;
    foaf:knows :p2.
:p2 foaf:name " Bernadette Dorizzi " ;
    foaf:mbox <mailto: Bernadette.Dorizzi@telecom-sudparis.eu>;
    foaf:knows :p1.
```

SPARQL queries

```
PREFIX foaf: <a href="http://xmlns/foaf/0.1/">http://xmlns/foaf/0.1/</a>
SELECT ?mbox
WHERE {?x foaf:name " Bruno Defude " ;
foaf:mbox ?mbox.}
```

```
PREFIX foaf: <a href="http://xmlns/foaf/0.1/">http://xmlns/foaf/0.1/</a>
SELECT ?n1 ?n2
WHERE {?x foaf:knows ?y;
foaf:name ?n1.
?y foaf:name ?n2}
```



What do we do with these Tools?

- Information retreival
 - indexing, description of Information / Resources
 - search by "associating" queries and descriptions
- Description of the information as follows : Subject Predicate Object
- Reasoning



More complex queries

- Members of Groups My Friends are in?
 - ?Myfriends facebook:members ?Groups.
 - ?Groups facebook:Groups.
 - ?Myfriends facebook:friends of « Me ».
- Which Schools did the Children of Republican Us Presidents?
 - US President are Presidents
 - US Presidents Belong to a Party
 - Republican Party is a Party
 - US Presidents have Children
 - Children studies in Schools



Intelligence of the Web

■ Why?

To offer new services to compagnies and the general public

■ How?

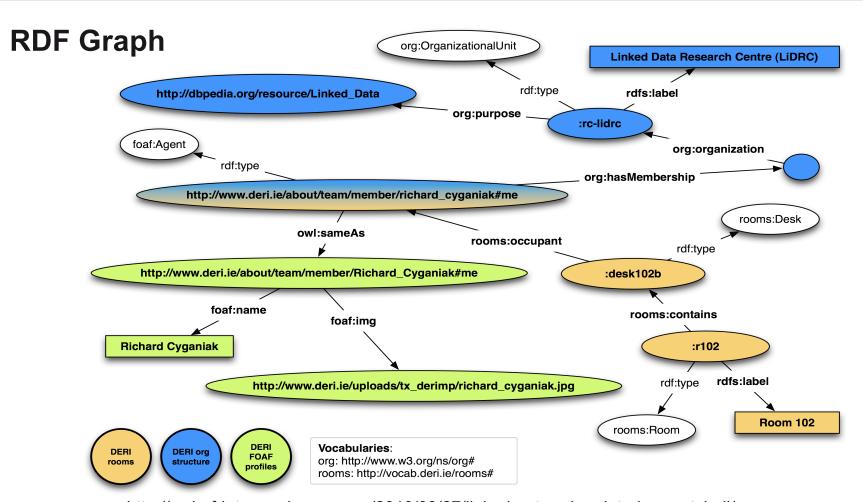
- By automatically reusing the result of an information search.
 - Propose guided tours, offer assistance for traveling by train or plane, according to your needs and/or preferences, etc.
 - Search for companies with the required skills for subcontracting
 - Etc.
- French Companies: Mondéca, Semsoft, Predicsis, EDF, etc.
- Connected vehicles: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uoZHPZ1CXkk
- Google glass: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSnB06um5r4
- Connected Objects: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5AuzQXBsG4



Intelligence of the Web

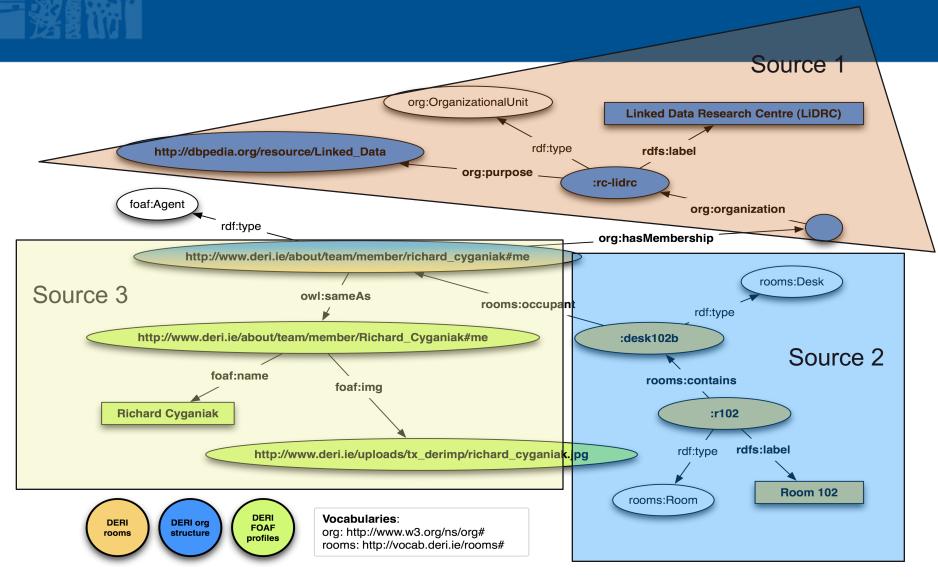
- From a more "CS" point of view:
 - Semantic Web, Linked Data
 - Ontologies, Knowledge Representation
 - Logic and reasoning
 - Algorithms and graph theory, Big Data, data processing and analysis,



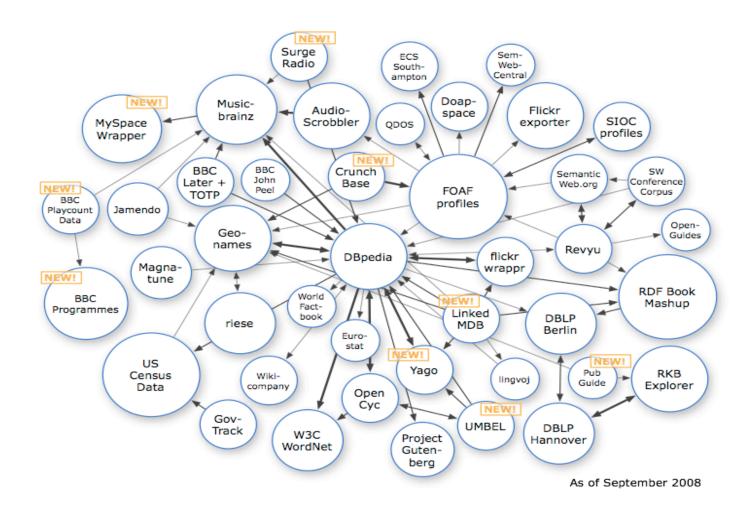


http://webofdata.wordpress.com/2010/09/27/linked-enterprise-data-in-a-nutshell/

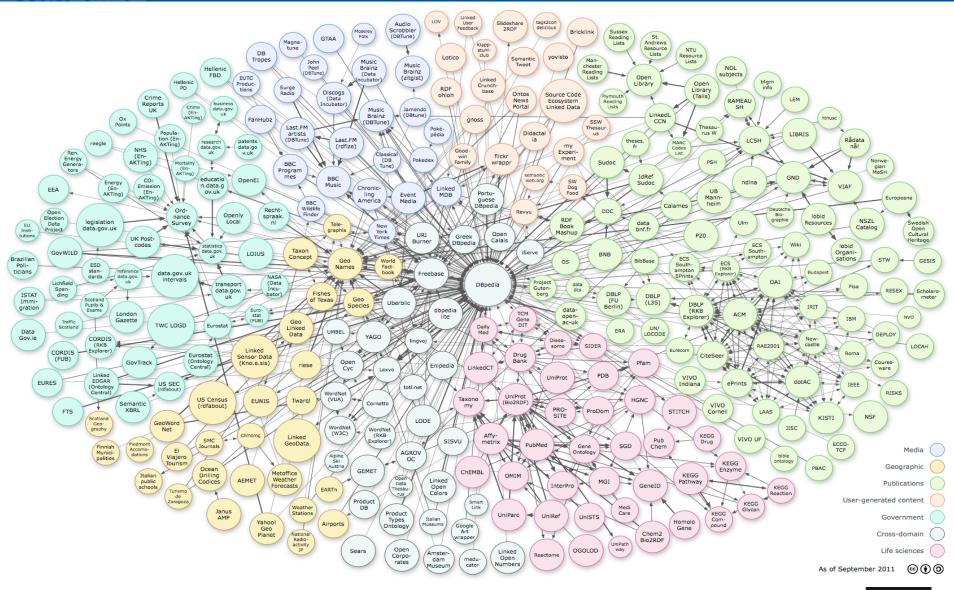




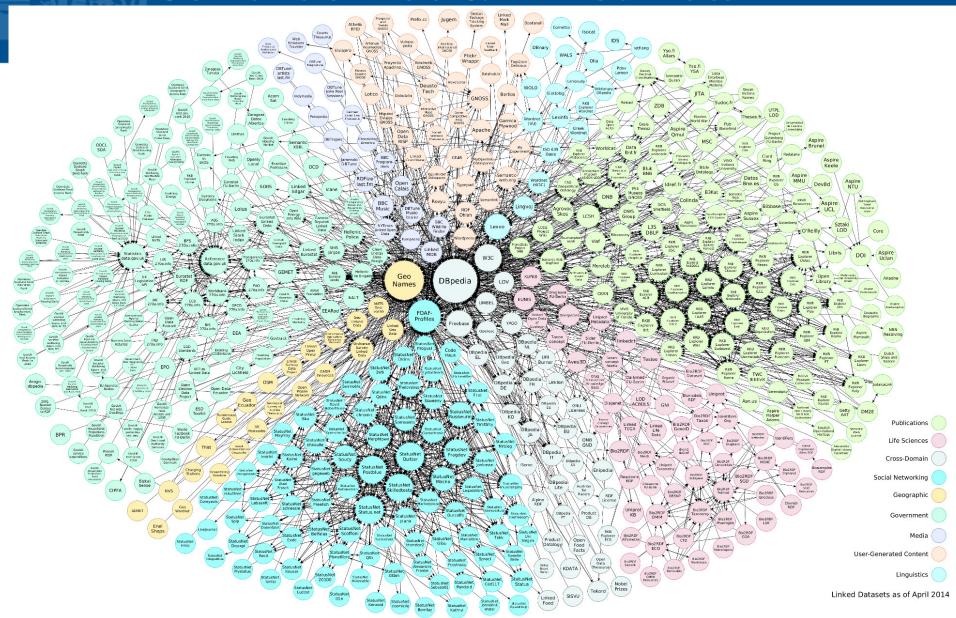




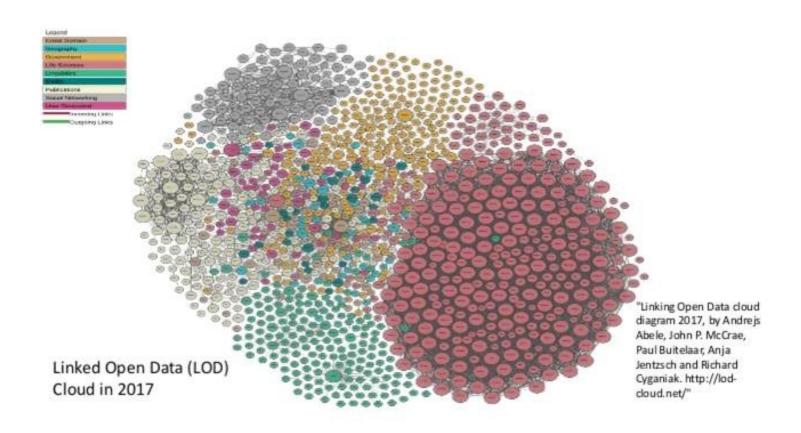




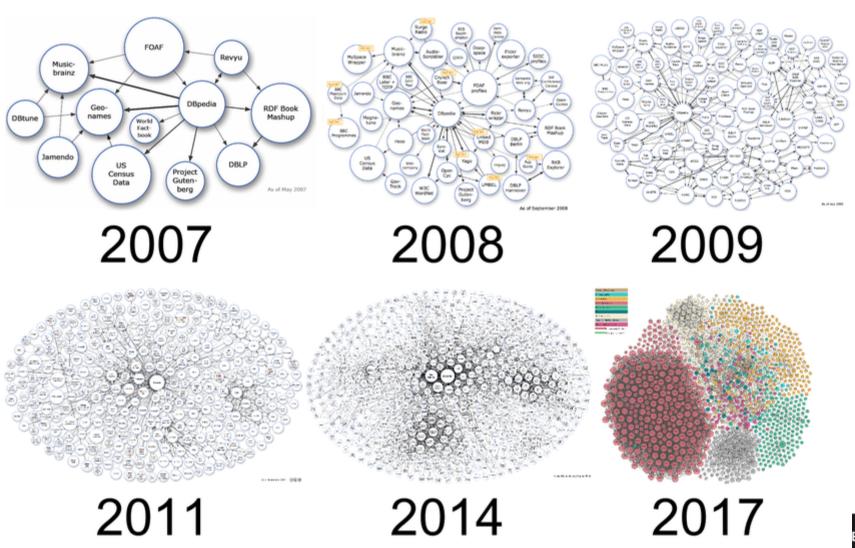














Linked Data = ? = Big Data

A particular type of Big Data

- DBpedia: Linked Data version of Wikipedia: more than 103 million RDF triples.
- The <u>Bio2RDF project</u>, a Semantic web atlas of post-genomic knowledge about human and mouse, has published 27 biology-, gene- and medical-related data sets: altogether **2.3 billion triples**
- <u>data.gov</u> official website of the US government making over 1000 US government datasets available as Linked Data (around 6.4 billion triples).
- GovTrack.us from Joshua Tauberer publishes linked data about members of the U.S. Congress, as well as bills, committees and votes. 12M triples
- <u>PDB2RDF Projekt</u> making the <u>Protein Data Bank</u> available as Linked Data and via a SPARQL endpoint (approximately 14 billion triples).
- <u>RDF Book Mashup</u>: Provides bibliographic information, reviews and sales offers for most books that have a ISBN number. Maps data from Amazon and Google base to RDF. Size of the data set: Unknown, billions of triples
- Etc.



Linked Data for the Big Data

Unique Semantic of entities

Linked Data

 « A New architectural platform for interconnecting, mapping, indexing, feeding real-time information from a variety of sources »

■ Tim Berners Lee

- Web = « Global Giant Graph »
 - As a single global database
 - Complex queries from multiple sources
- Deduction of new relationships which can be used later for further analyses
- Standards
 - SPARQL 1.1, OWL, RDF, RDFS, ...
- Scalability



Lab

Let's move on to practical work!

