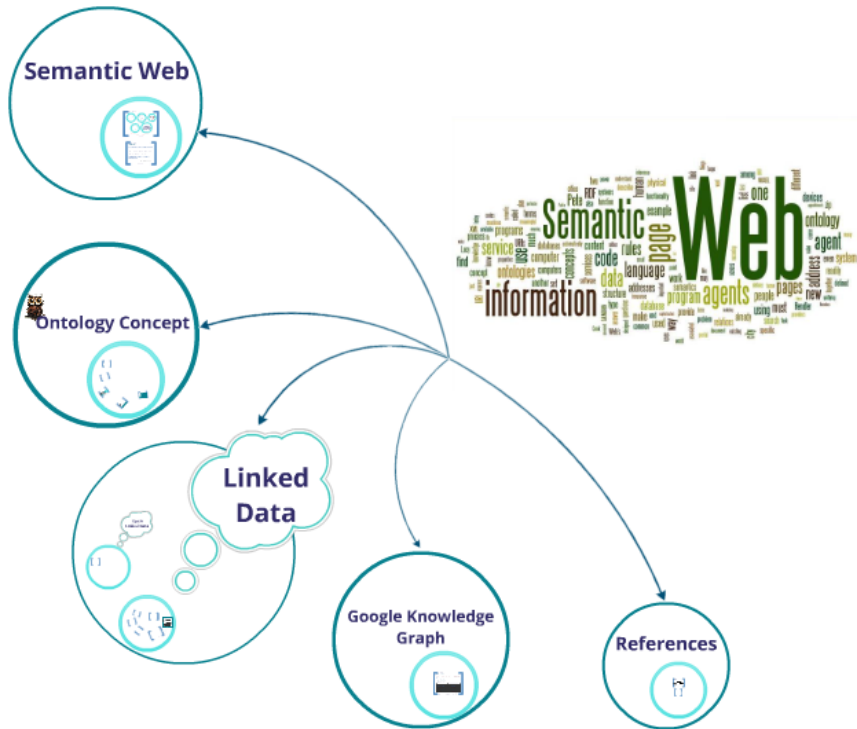


Web of Linked Data

Gathered by :
Arbi Baghoomian

Date : 01/28/2013



Semantic Web



Semantic Web

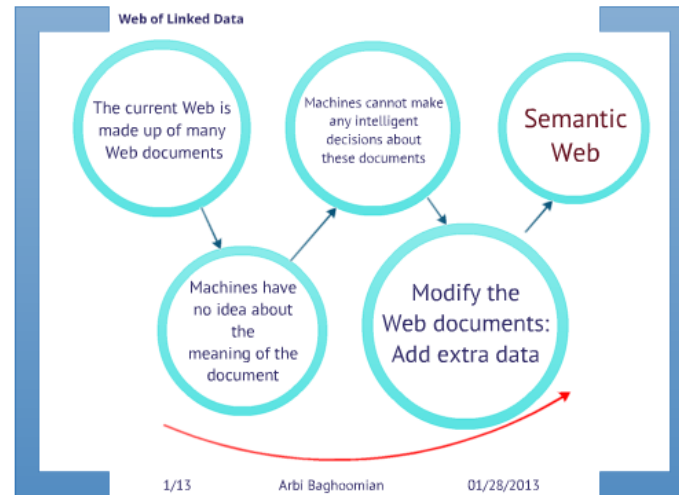
The Semantic Web is an extension of the current Web:

- Better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation.
- Information is given Web linked meaning.

Web of data that can be processed directly and indirectly by machines.

— The Semantic Web Working Group

1.0.1 01/05/2001



Web of Linked Data

Semantic Web

The Semantic Web is an extension of the current Web :

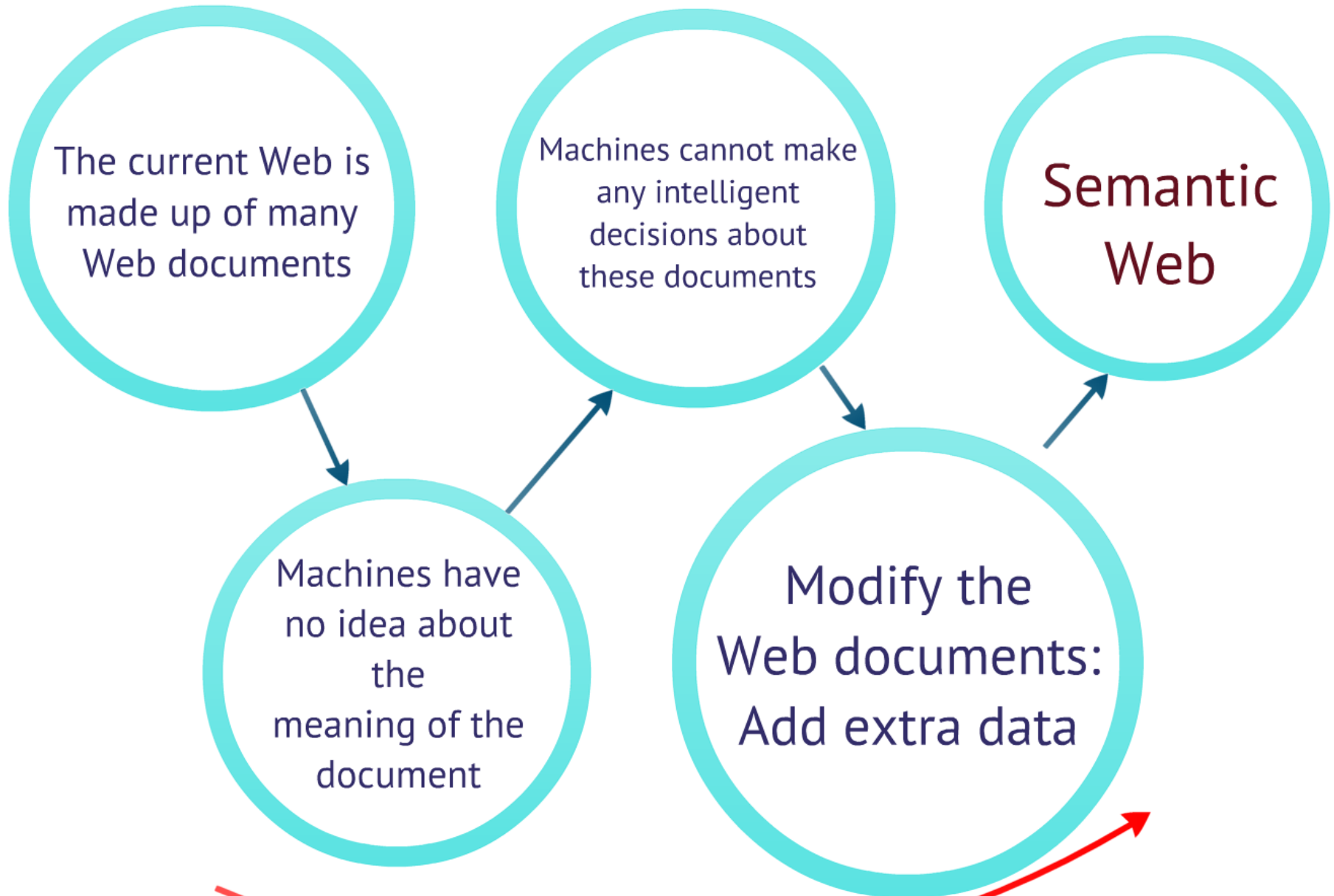
- Better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation.
- Information is given well-defined meaning.

Web of data that can be processed directly and indirectly by machines.

-- Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler, Ora Lassila

2/13 Arbi Baghoomian 01/28/2013

Web of Linked Data



Semantic Web

The Semantic Web is an extension of the current Web :

- Better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation.
- Information is given well-defined meaning.

Web of data that can be processed directly and indirectly by machines.

-- Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler, Ora Lassila



Ontology Concept





Ontology Concept

Existing problems in searching results :

- 1 Agents misunderstanding over Datas.
- 2 Uncertainty results.
- 3 The large number of irrelevant results.
- 4 Reduce the use of the reusability feature.



Ontology Concept (Cont.)

The idea of having data on the Web defined and linked in a way that it can be used by machines not just for display purposes, but for :

- 1 Automation
- 2 Integration
- 3 Reuse

- W3C Semantic Web Activity

In computer science and information science :

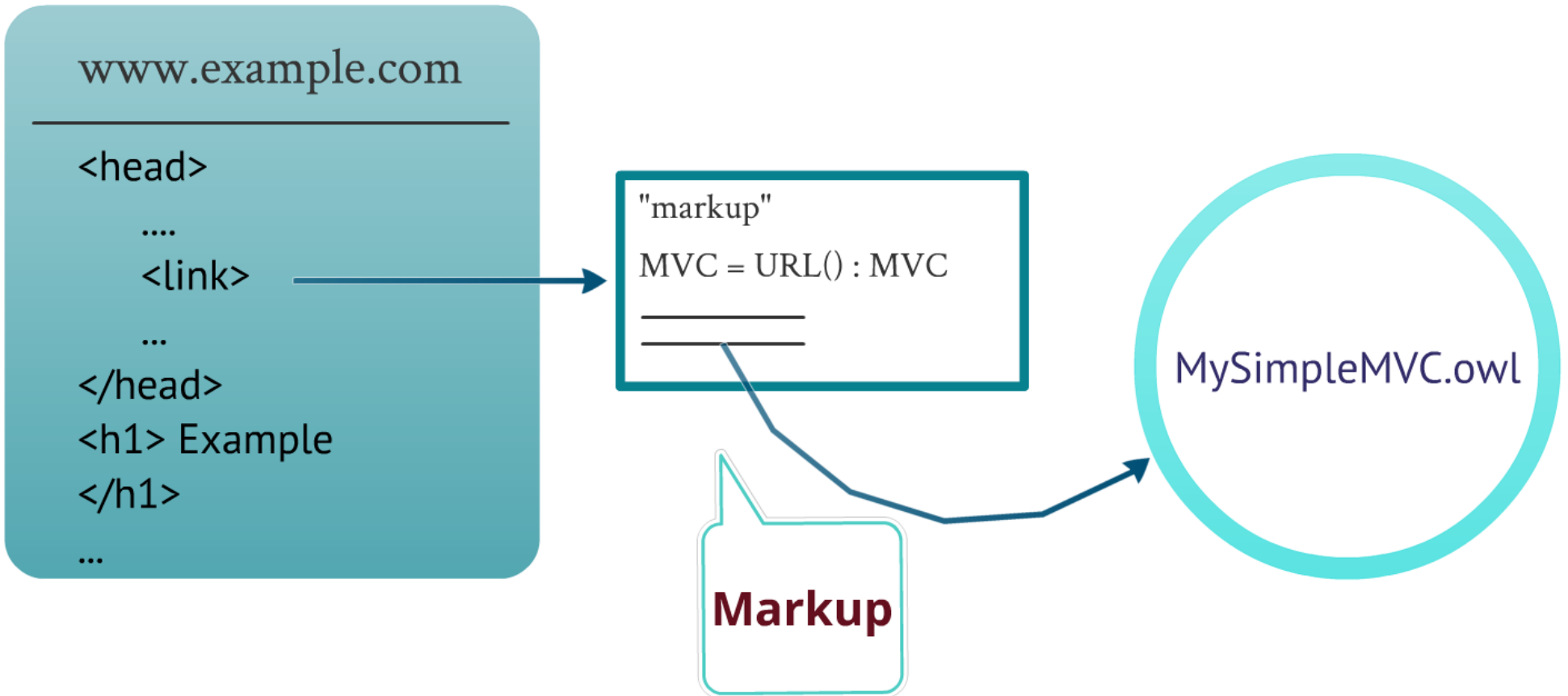
An ontology formally represents knowledge as a set of concepts within a domain, and the relationships among those concepts.



Ontology Concept (Cont.)

For this purpose we should make the agents intelligent .

But how to make agents Intelligent ?





Ontology Concept (Cont.)

Three types of Knowledge representation :



RDF : Resource Description Framework



RDFS : RDF Schema



OWL : Web Ontology Language

Why do we use OWL for Knowledge Representation ?

- OWL gives you a much larger vocabulary to play with.
- OWL allows you to easily express the relationships between different ontologies using a standard annotation framework.

&

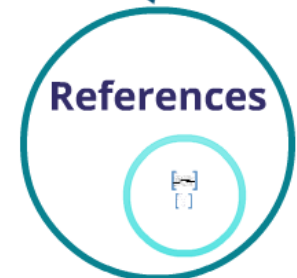
OWL = RDF Schema + new constructs for better expressiveness



Ontology Concept (Cont.)

Ontology Benefits :

- 1** It provides a common and shared understanding/definition about certain key concepts in the domain
- 2** It offers the terms one can use when creating RDF documents in the domain
- 3** It provides a way to reuse domain knowledge
- 4** It makes the domain assumptions explicit
- 5** It provides a way to encode knowledge and semantics such that the machine can understand
- 6** It makes automatic large-scale machine processing become possible



Linked Data

Open
Linked Data



What is Linked Data?

The concept of Linked Data was originally proposed by Tim Berners-Lee in his 2006 Web architecture note.

Linked Data refers to data published on the Web in such a way that it is **Machine Readable**.



It is linked to other external datasets.



It can in turn be linked to from external datasets.

What is Linked Data? (Cont.)

The Semantic Web is a Web of Data :

Dates, titles, part numbers, chemical properties & any others ...

The collection of Semantic Web technologies (RDF, OWL, SKOS, SPARQL, etc.) :

Provides an environment where application can query that data, draw inferences using vocabularies, etc.

It is important to have the huge amount of data on the Web available in a standard format, reachable and manageable by Semantic Web tools.

So, to make the Web of Data in reality we use Linked Data.

What is Linked Data? (Cont.)

What is the relationship between Linked Data & Semantic Web?

A web of data that can be processed directly and indirectly by machines.

-- by Tim Berners-Lee

While the Semantic Web, or Web of Data, is the goal or the end result of this process.

Linked Data provides the means to reach that goal.

Linked Data is the Semantic Web done right.

What is Linked Data? (Cont.)

The four rules :

- 1 Use URIs as names for things.
- 2 Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names.
- 3 When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF*, SPARQL)
- 4 Include links to other URIs. so that they can discover more things.

```
<rdf:RDF>
<foaf:PersonalProfileDocument rdf:about="">
<rdfs:label>Advogato FOAF profile for Tim Berners-Lee</rdfs:label>
<foaf:maker rdf:resource="#me"/>
<foaf:primaryTopic rdf:resource="#me"/>
</foaf:PersonalProfileDocument>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/card#i">
<owl:sameAs rdf:resource="#me"/>
</rdf:Description>
<foaf:Person rdf:about="#me">
<foaf:name>Tim Berners-Lee</foaf:name>
<foaf:nick>timbl</foaf:nick>
<foaf:homepage rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/"/>
<foaf:knows>
<foaf:Person
rdf:about="http://www.advogato.org/person/connolly/foaf.rdf#me">
<foaf:nick>connolly</foaf:nick>
<rdfs:seeAlso
rdf:resource="http://www.advogato.org/person/connolly/foaf.rdf/"/>
</foaf:Person>
</foaf:knows>
</foaf:Person>
</rdf:RDF>
```

Open Linked Data

Open Linked Data
The original and ongoing aim of the project is to build a graph for the use of the UK's
- Main Agency website, which can be used to build
- Content that is not linked to the
- Publishing from content.



Open Linked Data

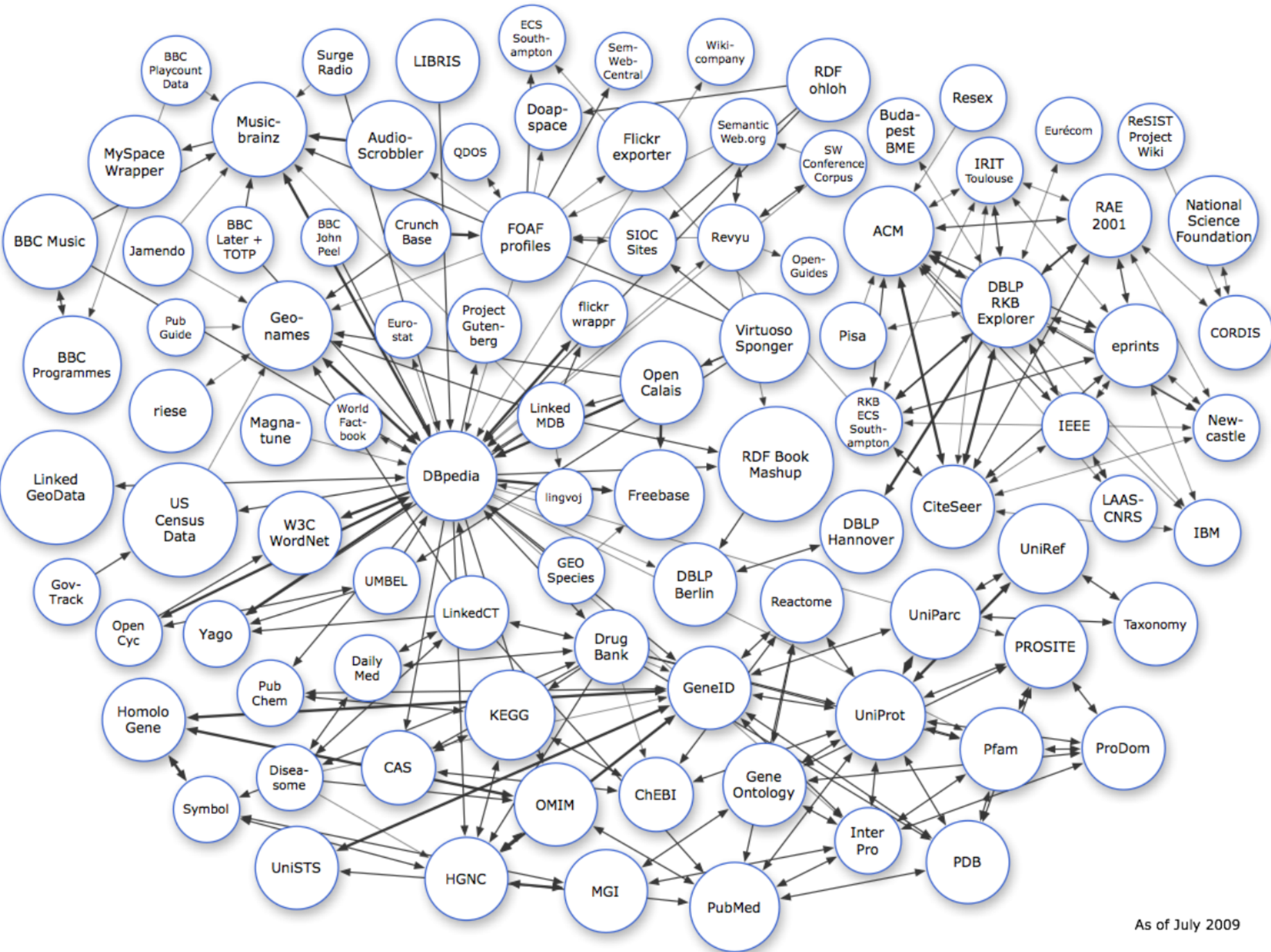
The most visible example of adoption and application of the Linked Data principles is Linking Open Data project.



The original and ongoing aim of the project is:

Bootstrapping the Web of Data by :

- Identifying existing data sets that are available under open licenses.
- Converting these to RDF according to the Linked Data principles.
- Publishing them on the Web.



Web of Linked data

Google Knowledge Graph

The Knowledge Graph enhances Google Search in three main ways to start:

- Find the right thing
- Get the best summary
- Go deeper and broader

"New" Google Language	Established Semantic Web Vocabulary
Knowledge Graph	Linked Data Cloud
Relationships Between things	Linked Data
Connecting Things	Linked data
Ambiguous Language	Semantics
Graph	RDF
Things	URIs (Linked Data)

— Google Just Hijacked the Semantic Web Vocabulary

13/13

Arbi Baghoomian

01/28/2013

Google Knowledge Graph

The Knowledge Graph enhances Google Search in three main ways to start:

- Find the right thing
- Get the best summary
- Go deeper and broader

“New” Google Language	Established Semantic Web Vocabulary
Knowledge Graph	Linked Data Cloud
Relationships Between things	Linked Data
Connecting Things	Linked data
Ambiguous Language	Semantics
Graph	RDF
Things	URIs (Linked Data)

-- Google Just Hi-jacked the Semantic Web Vocabulary

- Get the best summary
- Go deeper and broader

“New” Google Language	Established Semantic Web Vocabulary
Knowledge Graph	Linked Data Cloud
Relationships Between things	Linked Data
Connecting Things	Linked data
Ambiguous Language	Semantics
Graph	RDF
Things	URIs (Linked Data)

-- Google Just Hi-jacked the Semantic Web V

References



References

- [1] James Franklin, *Open and the Clouds: 50 AI/EEI Insights from 2018-2019*, p. 17.
- [2] John C. Van Til and Brian Lee T. Lohel, *Open - The Story So Far: Decentralized Control in Schools*, *Walden Information Series* 1 (2018), 309.
- [3] Tim B. S., *Global One-Track*, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337746623>, 17 Aug. 2019.
- [4] Tim B. S., *Global One-Track*, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337746623>, 17 Aug. 2019.
- [5] *Open Policy Group*, *Open 100: 100 Schools, 100 Voices*, <https://www.openpolicygroup.org/100/>, 17 Jan. 2019.
- [6] Frank J. Goodlad, *NCA: A Handbook for Schools*, 3rd Edition, Corwin Press Publications, Inc. 2000.
- [7] Frank J. Goodlad, *The schools we need in the 21st Century*, 1983, Corwin Press, New York, 2000.
- [8] Margaret O.C., Frank J., *The 21st Century: An Agenda for Schools*, *Walden Information Series*, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9999-9>.

References

- [1] *Open 100: 100 Schools, 100 Voices*, <https://www.openpolicygroup.org/100/>, 17 Jan. 2019.
- [2] *Open 100: 100 Schools, 100 Voices*, <https://www.openpolicygroup.org/100/>, 17 Jan. 2019.
- [3] *Open 100: 100 Schools, 100 Voices*, <https://www.openpolicygroup.org/100/>, 17 Jan. 2019.
- [4] *Open 100: 100 Schools, 100 Voices*, <https://www.openpolicygroup.org/100/>, 17 Jan. 2019.

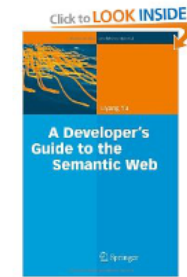


References

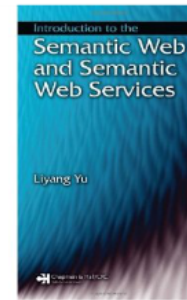
- [1] James Hendler, Agents and the Semantic Web, IEEE Intelligent System, March/April 2001, 30-37.
- [2] Bizer C., Heath Tom and Berners-Lee T., Linked Data – The Story So Far, International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems (IJSWIS), 2009.
- [3] Tim B. L., Linked data Design Issues, <http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html>, 27-Nov-2012.
- [4] Tim B. L., Linked Data Planet, [www.w3.org/2008/Talks/0617-lod-tbl/#\(3\)](http://www.w3.org/2008/Talks/0617-lod-tbl/#(3)), 27-Nov-2012.
- [5] Sean Gollhofer, Google Just Hi-jacked the Semantic Web Vocabulary, http://semanticweb.com/google-just-hi-jacked-the-semantic-web-vocabulary_b29092, 27-Jan-2013.
- [6] Hendler, J., Linked Data, Web 3.0 and the Semantic Web, IEEE Conference Publications, Dec. 2008.
- [7] Lassila, O. , Hendler, J., The semantic Web and its languages, IEEE Computer Society, Nov/Dec 2000.
- [8] McGuinness, D.L. , Hendler, J. , DAML+OIL: an ontology language for the Semantic Web, Intelligent Systems, IEEE, Sep/Oct 2002.

References

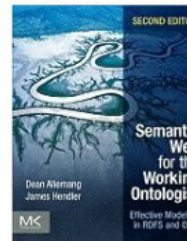
[9] Liyang Yu, A Developer's Guide to the Semantic Web, Springer, 2011.



[10] Liyang Yu, Introduction to the Semantic Web and Semantic Web Services, Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2007.



[11] Dean Allemang, James Hendler, Semantic Web for the Working Ontologist, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 2011.



[12] Tom Heath, Christian Bizer, Linked Data-Evolving the Web into a Global Data Space, Morgan Claypool Publishers, 2011.

