

Semantic Web Technologies

Semantic Web Applications

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- ▶ Jena (jena.semanticweb.org)
 - ▶ Popular RDF store
 - ▶ RDF (SparQL) and RDFS (RQL) querying
 - ▶ Limited OWL reasoning
 - ▶ Forward chaining and backward chaining rule engines
 - ▶ Open source implementation in Java
 - ▶ Command-line and Java API access
- ▶ Sesame (sesame.semanticweb.org)
 - ▶ Scalable RDF store
 - ▶ Open source implementation in Java
 - ▶ RDF and RDFS querying
 - ▶ Limited OWL reasoning
 - ▶ Forward chaining rules engine
 - ▶ Java API and HTTP access
- ▶ RDFStore
 - ▶ C-based RDF store
 - ▶ RDQL support

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Dublin Core

- ▶ The Dublin Core Metadata Set
 - ▶ standard vocabulary for describing resources
 - ▶ originates from library domain
 - ▶ RDF syntax
 - ▶ keywords
 - ▶ title
 - ▶ description
 - ▶ author
 - ▶ creator
 - ▶ format
 - ▶ date
 - ▶ type
 - ▶ relation
 - ▶ ...

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Outline

RDF Applications

- RDF stores
- RDF vocabularies
- Connecting Web and Semantic Web
- GRDDL

Using F-Logic for Modeling Test Cars

Application areas of the Semantic Web

- Knowledge Management
- Enterprise Information Integration
- E-Commerce

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RDF Vocabularies

- ▶ Use existing vocabularies whenever possible!
- ▶ Dublin Core: document metadata
- ▶ vCard: business cards
- ▶ RSS: news feeds
- ▶ FOAF: social links between people

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Dublin Core Example

```

view-source: - Source of: http://www.w3.org/Overview-about.rdf
File Edit View Help
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
  <rdf:description rdfs:about="http://www.w3.org/">
    <dc:subject>World Wide Web Consortium, W3C, World Wide Web, Web,
    WWW, Consortium, computer, access, accessibility, semantic,
    worldwide, W3, HTML, XML, standard, language, technology, link,
    CSS, RDF, XSL, Berners-Lee, Berners, Lee, style sheet, cascading,
    schema, XHTML, mobile, SVG, PNG, PICS, DOM, SMIL, MathML, markup,
    Anaya, Jigsaw, free, open source, software</dc:subject>
    <dc:description>The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is about 400
    organizations leading the World Wide Web to its full potential.
    Founded by Tim Berners-Lee, the Web's inventor, the W3C Web site
    hosts specifications, guidelines, software and tools. Public
    participation is welcome. W3C supports universal access, the
    Semantic Web, trust, interoperability, evolvability,
    decentralization, and cooler multimedia.</dc:description>
    <dc:date>2003-03-13</dc:date>
    <dc:format>text/html</dc:format>
    <dc:language>en-US</dc:language>
    <dc:creator>W3C Communications Team</dc:creator>
    <dc:publisher>W3C - World Wide Web Consortium -
    http://www.w3.org/</dc:publisher>
    <dc:rights rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Legal/copyright-documents"/>
    <rdfs:seeAlso rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2000/08/w3c-synd/home.rss"/>
  </rdf:description>
</rdf:RDF>

```

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RSS

- ▶ RDF Site Summary
- ▶ Basic RSS:
 - ▶ channel
 - ▶ title
 - ▶ link
 - ▶ description
 - ▶ items
 - ▶ title
 - ▶ link
 - ▶ description
 - ▶ ...

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RSS (Cont'd)

- ▶ RSS 1.0 is RDF-based
 - ▶ Module mechanism for extension; a number of modules is standardized (e.g. Dublin Core)
 - ▶ Allows integration with other RDF-based vocabularies
 - ▶ Allows structured content
 - ▶ Allows reuse of RDF vocabulary
- ▶ RSS 2.0 is XML-based
 - ▶ Extension via namespaces
 - ▶ Limited reuse of vocabulary
 - ▶ More convenient to write

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RSS Example



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?><?xml-stylesheet href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-syntax-ns#" type="text/css" />
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
  xmlns:hr="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:hr="http://www.w3.org/2000/08/w3c-synd/home.rss">
  <channel rdf:about="http://www.w3.org/2000/08/w3c-synd/home.rss">
    <title>World Wide Web Consortium</title>
    <description>Leading the Web to Its Full Potential...</description>
    <link>http://www.w3.org/</link>
    <dc:date>2006-05-29</dc:date>
    <items>
      <rdf:Seq>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item94"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item93"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item92"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item87"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item89"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item91"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item90"/>
        <rdf:li rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/News/2006#item85"/>
      </rdf:Seq>
    </items>
  </channel>
</rdf:RDF>
```

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FoaF

- ▶ FoaF: Friend of a Friend
- ▶ Establishing social links between people using RDF
- ▶ Person
 - ▶ name
 - ▶ surname
 - ▶ firstName
 - ▶ homepage
 - ▶ depiction
 - ▶ knows
 - ▶ ...

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FoaF Example



```
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  xmlns:base="http://www.debruijn.net/foaf.rdf">
  <foaf:Person rdf:about="me">
    <foaf:name>Jos de Bruijn</foaf:name>
    <foaf:title>Mr</foaf:title>
    <foaf:firstName>Jos</foaf:firstName>
    <foaf:surname>de Bruijn</foaf:surname>
    <foaf:nbox_shalsum>b944d9e09ad2da21aa2126ee900bcad930eacd2f</foaf:nbox_shalsum>
    <foaf:homepage rdf:resource="http://www.debruijn.net/" />
    <foaf:depiction rdf:resource="http://www.debruijn.net/images/jos.jpg" />
    <foaf:phone rdf:type="http://skype.com/" rdf:resource="callto://josdebruijn" />
    <foaf:workplace rdf:resource="http://www.deri.org/" />
    <foaf:knows>
      <foaf:Person>
        <foaf:name>Holger Lausen</foaf:name>
        <foaf:nbox_shalsum>32d59b1dc86b5134914d9aa574cf3d05ac670781</foaf:nbox_shalsum>
        <foaf:seeAlso rdf:resource="http://members.deri.at/~holgerl/foaf" />
      </foaf:Person>
    </foaf:knows>
  </foaf:Person>
</rdf:RDF>
```

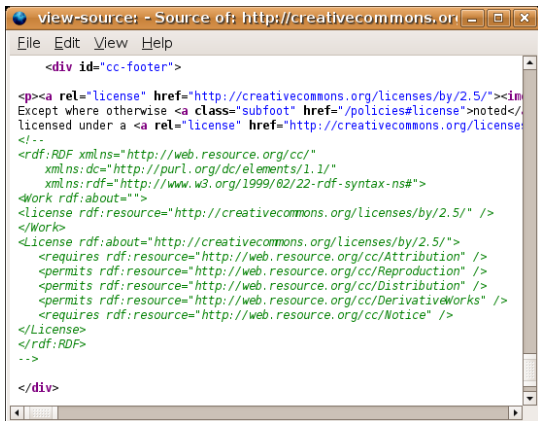
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Ways of Annotating Web Pages

- ▶ Including RDF as Comments
 - ▶ Hard to using existing XML tools
 - ▶ Easy for user (in case of small annotations)
 - ▶ **A comment is a comment**
- ▶ Extending XHTML to include RDF
 - ▶ Simply embed RDF in XHTML
 - ▶ Two approaches:
 1. Invalidate XHTML
 2. Use extended DTD
 - ▶ Embedding is non-standard
- ▶ Using <link> tag to connect to external RDF file
 - ▶ Need to maintain additional file

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Including RDF as Comments



```
<div id="cc-footer">
<p><a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/">im
Except where otherwise <a class="subfoot" href="/policies/license">noted</
licensed under a <a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses
<!--
<rdf:RDF xmlns="http://web.resource.org/cc/"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
<Work rdf:about="">
<license rdf:resource="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/" />
</Work>
<license rdf:about="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/">
<requires rdf:resource="http://web.resource.org/cc/Attribution" />
<permits rdf:resource="http://web.resource.org/cc/Reproduction" />
<permits rdf:resource="http://web.resource.org/cc/Distribution" />
<permits rdf:resource="http://web.resource.org/cc/DerivativeWorks" />
<requires rdf:resource="http://web.resource.org/cc/Notice" />
</license>
</rdf:RDF>
-->
</div>
```

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Extending XHTML to include RDF (I)

```
<head>
<title>Some Page</title>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://www.w3.org/"
dc:title="W3C Homepage"/>
</rdf:RDF>
</head>
```

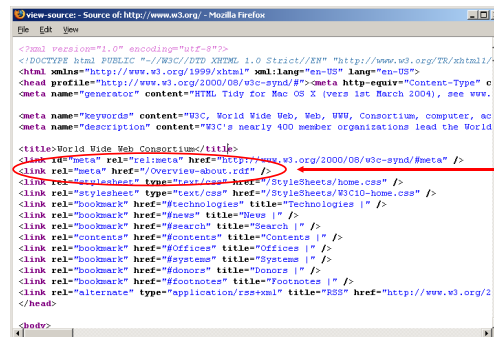
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Extending XHTML to include RDF (II)

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://infomesh.net/2002/m12n/test/rdf.txt">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
xmlns:lang="en" >
<head>
<title>Embedded RDF Test</title>
<rdf:RDF>
<rdf:Property rdf:about="http://purl.org/net/swm#homepage">
</rdf:Property>
</rdf:RDF>
</head>
```

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Using <link> tag to connect to external RDF file



```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en-US">
<head profile="http://www.w3.org/2000/08/w3c-synd#">
<meta name="keywords" content="W3C, World Wide Web, WWW, Consortium, computer, ac" />
<meta name="description" content="W3C's nearly 400 member organizations lead the World" />
<title>World Wide Web Consortium</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3.org/2000/08/w3c-synd/#meta" />
<link rel="meta" href="/Overview/about.rdf" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="StyleSheets/home.css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="StyleSheets/W3C10-home.css" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Technologies" title="Technologies |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#News" title="News |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Search" title="Search |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Contents" title="Contents |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Offices" title="Offices |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Systems" title="Systems |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Donors" title="Donors |" />
<link rel="bookmark" href="#Footnotes" title="Footnotes |" />
<link rel="alternate" type="application/rss+xml" title="RSS" href="http://www.w3.org/2" />
</head>
<body>
```

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GRDDL

Gleaning Resource Descriptions from Dialects of Languages

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Multitude of data in HTML/XML format
 - ▶ e.g. title, metadata in HTML
 - ▶ P3P, Atom, etc... in XML
 - ▶ Bring this data to "Semantic" world
 - ▶ ⇒ extract RDF from HTML/XML
 - ▶ not natural language extraction
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Use XSLT to transform HTML and XML to RDF/XML
 - ▶ XSLT is standard format for translating between XML formats
 - ▶ many XSLT processors available
 - ▶ Attach XSLT transformation to
 - ▶ Types of documents (e.g. HTML, P3P)
 - ▶ Individual documents

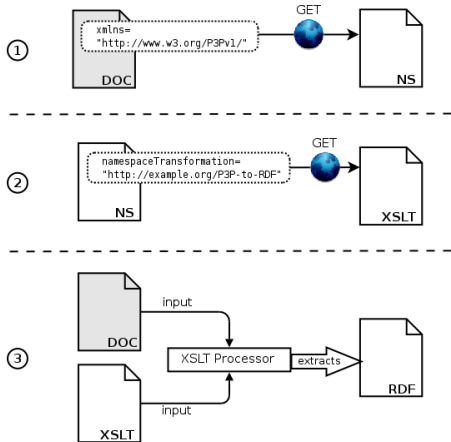
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Transformations for Types and Individual Documents

- ▶ Detect type of document
 - ▶ Namespace of root element in XML document
 - ▶ e.g. xmlns="http://www.w3.org/P3Pv1/"
 - ▶ Value of profile attribute in (X)HTML
 - ▶ e.g. <html profile="http://...">
 - ▶ XSLT associated with type **known** to GRDDL processor
- ▶ Specify transformation
 - ▶ Attribute of root element of XML document
 - ▶ e.g. xmlns:data-view="http://www.w3.org/2003/g/data-view#" data-view:transformation="http://..."
 - ▶ <link> tag in HTML
 - ▶ e.g. <link rel="transformation" href="http://..."/>

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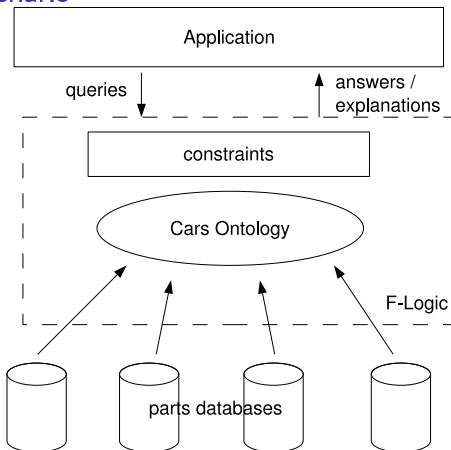
GRDDL Transformation Example



Building Test Cars

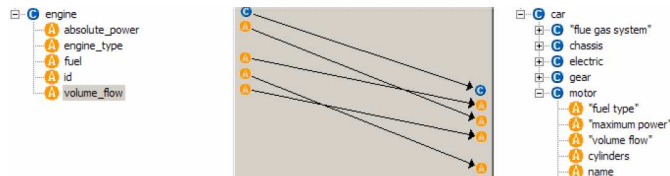
- ▶ Test cars test configurations of **parts**
 - ▶ e.g. combine gear box of type x with engine of type y and lever of type z
- ▶ Often, configurations obviously do not work
 - ▶ e.g. lever does not fit in gear box, brakes too weak for engine, etc...
- ▶ Misconfiguration very costly
- ▶ Solution:
 - ▶ Formally model parts
 - ▶ Describe dependencies between parts

Scenario



Database Mapping

- ▶ Create "flat" ontology with one-to-one correspondence with DB
 - ▶ table ↔ concept, column ↔ attribute
- ▶ Create mappings between ontologies



Constraints

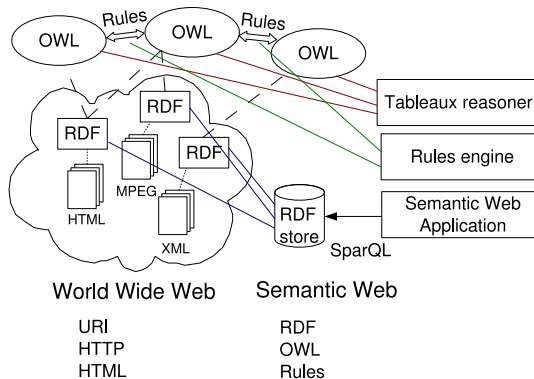
Rule 1: The maximum power of the motor must not exceed the one of the brakes: $P_{motor} < |P_{brakes}|$

```
message("The motor's maximum power exceeds the one of the brakes.")
!- X:testcar[hasMotor->Y;hasBrake->Z], Y[maximum_power->>Z1], Z[maximum_power->>Z2], abs(Z1,Z3), lessorequal(Z2,Z3).
```

Rule 2: The filter installed in a catalyst must be able to filter the motor's fuel.

```
message("The installed filter uses another fuel type than the motor")
!- X:motor[fuel_type->>Z1], Y:filter[fuel_type->>Z2], not equal(Z1,Z2).
```

The Semantic Web

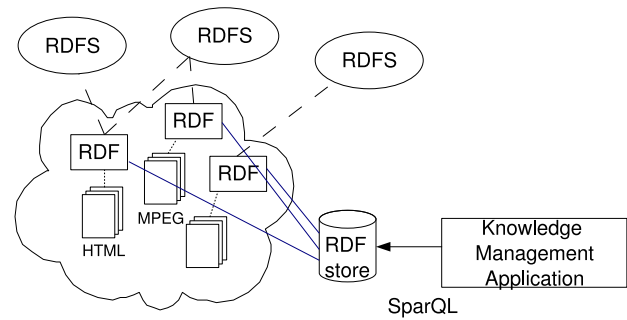


Knowledge Management

- ▶ Organize, structure information
- ▶ Search according to concepts in ontology
- ▶ Ontology makes hidden relationships visible
- ▶ Web = Knowledge Management on a global scale
- ▶ Knowledge Management inside enterprise

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Typical Knowledge Management scenario



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Semantic Web technologies in Knowledge Management

- ▶ RDF
 - ▶ Heavily used for annotating documents
- ▶ SparQL
 - ▶ Heavily used for searching
- ▶ RDF Schema
 - ▶ Used for simple relationships (mainly taxonomies)
- ▶ OWL
 - ▶ Use minimal
 - ▶ Mainly Transitive, inverse properties
- ▶ Rules
 - ▶ Reasoning with RDFS, OWL subset
 - ▶ Use limited

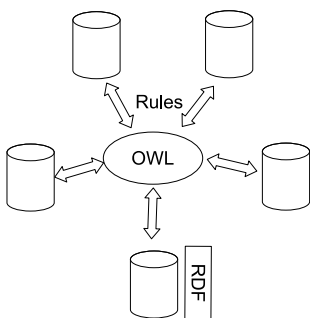
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Enterprise Information Integration

- ▶ Traditional integration requires n^2 mappings, where n is the number of data sources
- ▶ Using Semantic Web technology to integrate applications in an enterprise
- ▶ Ontologies make **semantics** of information explicit
- ▶ Explicit semantics enables detecting correspondences between data sources

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Typical Information Integration scenario



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Semantic Web technologies in Information Integration

- ▶ RDF
 - ▶ Databases and application might have RDF wrappers
- ▶ SparQL
 - ▶ Use minimal
- ▶ RDF Schema
 - ▶ Use minimal; more expressiveness required
- ▶ OWL
 - ▶ Heavy usage to make semantics explicit
- ▶ Rules
 - ▶ Heavy usage to relate ontologies/data sources

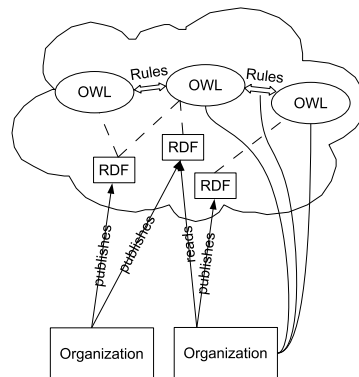
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Information integration on a global scale

- ▶ Integrating applications of business partners
- ▶ Finding new business partners on the fly, based on semantic descriptions
- ▶ Automatically converting data between formats (rules)
- ▶ Testing whether a service fulfills the requirements (subsumption reasoning)

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Typical E-Commerce scenario



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Semantic Web technologies in E-Commerce

- ▶ RDF
 - ▶ Data exchange between organizations
 - ▶ Organizations publish RDF on the Web
- ▶ SparQL
 - ▶ Retrieving RDF
- ▶ RDF Schema
 - ▶ Used for less demanding applications
- ▶ OWL
 - ▶ Heavy usage to make semantics explicit
- ▶ Rules
 - ▶ Heavy usage to relate ontologies/data sources
 - ▶ Transforming data between formats

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Summary

RDF Applications

- RDF stores
- RDF vocabularies
- Connecting Web and Semantic Web
- GRDDL

Using F-Logic for Modeling Test Cars

Application areas of the Semantic Web

- Knowledge Management
- Enterprise Information Integration
- E-Commerce

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Required reading

- ▶ E. Dumbill: XML Watch: Finding friends with XML and RDF, 2002.
<http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/xml/library/x-foaf.html>
- ▶ GRDDL:
<http://www.idealliance.org/proceedings/xttech05/papers/03-06-01/>
- ▶ H-P. Schnurr, J. Angele: Automotive Industry Experience with Semantic Guides. ISWC 2005: 1029-1040

Further reading

- ▶ J. Angele, E. Mönch, H. Oppermann, D. Wenke: Halo I: A Controlled Experiment for Large Scale Knowledge Base Development. LPNMR 2005: 26-39
- ▶ Dublin Core <http://dublincore.org/>
- ▶ RSS <http://web.resource.org/rss/1.0/>
- ▶ FOAF <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>,
<http://www.foaf-project.org/>

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