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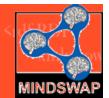
The Policy-Aware Web

Jim Hendler

http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hendler

http://www.mindswap.org/people/pages/?person={"link":+"http://owl.mindswap.org/2003/ont/owlweb.rdf%23JimHendler"}

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The Semantic Web





that is meaningful to computers will unleash a revolution of new abilities

> TIM BERNERS-LEE, JAMES HENDLER and ORA LASSILA

- Lots of papers showing up on the "semantic web"
 - But what is it?

nature

webdebate

Scientific publishing on the 'semantic wel 'Tim Berners-Le

The stabilished system of journals for communications the results of solarity results and calabaged by the science of the weak low was and only the early days of any technological by the consistent was a desper and more disruptive impact on scientific, and other, web publishing, and have profound implications for the web list. An amenging accessor to the web, the <u>Sciencet VWD</u>, will listly profoundly change the very nature of how scientific knowledge is produced and ahared, in ways that we can be abred to make the science of the scien

The were was because a sub-consistent speed, when the goal that is shound be used in the song term communicate were back of the song terms of the song terms of the song terms of the song terms were a song terms of the Web is designed solely for human consumption. Computers are before at handling carefully structure and which dispute data by terms of the information of the song terms of the song terms of the information on the web needs to be in a form that machines can 'understand' rather than simply display.

The concept of machine-understandaulos occuments dels hot imply semie magical articular intelligence well-defined proteins by performing well-defined operations on well-defined proteins and tables of asking machines to understand people's language, the new technology, like the old, involves asking people to make some extra effort, in responsent for which they will get substand and substantiates and the set of the people to make some set as effort, in responsent for which they will get substantial new functionality – just as the extra effort of producing HTML markup (theoreText Barkup Language) is outweighted by the benefit of having content searchable on the web.

A new set of languages is now being developed to make more web content accessible to machines. The <u>Smanley Web Activity</u> nun by the World Wide Web consortium is defining new web technologies that will enable successively better tools that make it easier for people to create machine-readable content and make it widely available.

What impact might this have an occentific publishing? In the next few years, we expect that tool for adulting papers on the web will automatically help users to include once of the next help the expect of the second s

Papers that include this new markup language will be found by new and better search engines, and incrude will beened be published to the web, patided of the cortext of a research engines, and incrude will beened be published to the web, patided of the cortext of a research and and the search of the search of the search of the cortext of a research engines. The secret could design and run are appriment, and cortext an energy the page containing the experiments and beings in progress will be easy and work will be able to be modelled as a result of the particular to the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with percent of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search of the search of the interaction with the search of the search

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Science, Vol 299, Issue 5606, 520-521, 24 January 2003 [DOI: 10.1126/science.1078874]

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 Next Article

COMMUNICATION: Enhanced: Science and the Semantic Web

James Hendler^{*} [HN19]

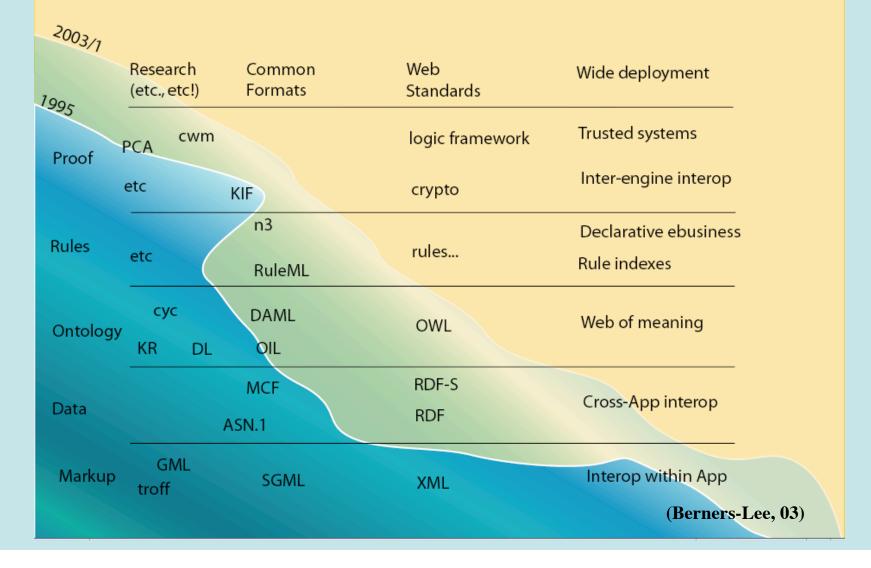
Scientists have become increasingly reliant on the World Wide Web [HN1] for supporting their research endeavors. The Web is used for finding preprints and papers in online repositories, for participating in online discussions at sites such as *Science Online*, for accessing databases through specialized Web interfaces, and even for ordering scientific supplies. When searching [HN2] for a specific Web site or a paper on a particular topic, engines like Google can do a phenomenal job of sorting through billions of possibilities and identifying potentially useful candidates, often within the first few search results. On specialized Web sites, domain-specific search engines can do even better, for example, enabling the mathematician to easily find papers on "symplectic geometry" or the physicist to see preprints relating to "mesoscopic systems and the quantum hall effect." In fact, the Web has become indispensible for supporting the traditional communications within our disciplines and the needs of scientists within their disciplinary boundaries.

However, as modern science continues its exponential growth in complexity and scope, the need for more collaboration among scientists at different institutions, in different subareas, and across scientific disciplines is becoming increasingly important. Researchers working at one level of analysis may need to find and explore results from another level, from another part of the field, or from a completely different scientific field. On the Web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the Web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the Web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the Web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the Web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the web, however, scientists looking for results in sites developed for different scientific field. On the web indexer, scientists are often at a loss. For example, a scientist searching for a technique to analyze some image-based data may not know to look for papers on Laplacean invariants (found under the symplectic geometry category in many math sites). A general search on image analysis will find thousands of possibilities but will provide little or no guidance as to which sites can explain how to use the technique was used. In addition, the Web is even more limited when it comes to the integration of information findromation. Turrent Web technology is clearly insufficient for the needs of interdisciplinary science and comes up short when it comes to supporting the needs of the collaborative and interdisciplinary "e-Science." Fortunately, new Web technologies are energing with the potential to revolutionize the ability of scientists to do collaborative work. However, to realize this potential, scientist eoutific tones not thenhologies to may be into the funding and disse

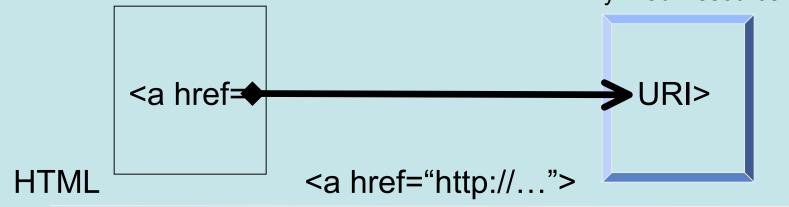
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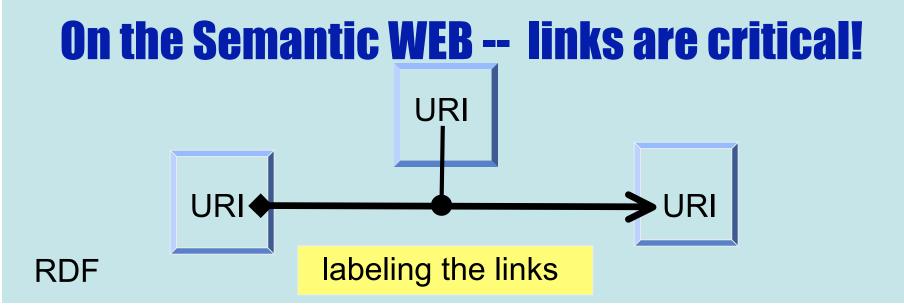


And where is it going?









mindswap maryland information and network dynamics lab semantic web agents project MINDSW "Use the Links" <u>cccccccc</u> **IPVT** Burkitt's Lymphoma Rearrangement of a DNA sequence homologous to a cell-virus junction fragment in several Molone murine leukemia virus-induced rat thymomas Web PubMed Oncogene(MYC): ◀ **Semantic Web** Found In Organism(Human). "MODEL" Gene Has Function(Transcriptional Regulation). Gene_Has_Function(Gene_Transcription).

_Jn_Chromosomal_Location(8q24). _⊊ene_Associated_With_Disease(Burkitts_Lymphoma)

Burkitt's Lymphoma

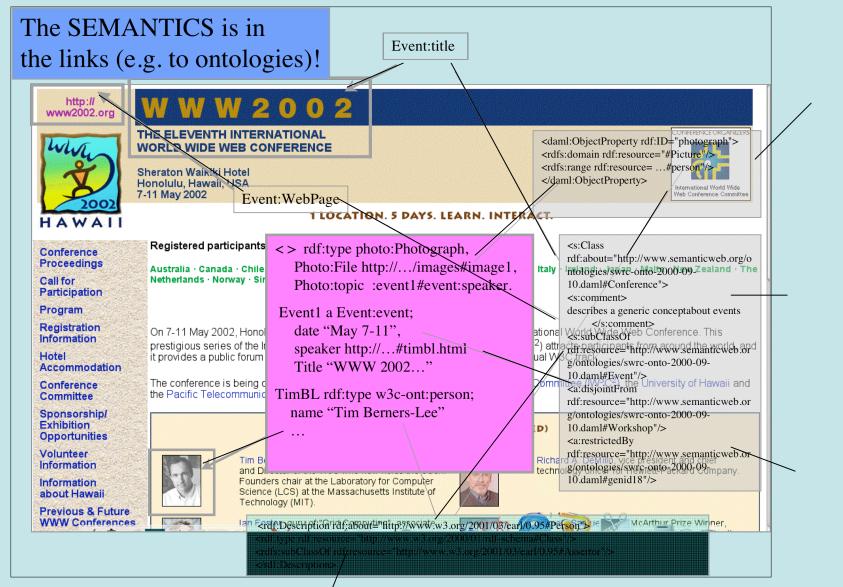
8q24 PVT1 PVT Rearrangement of a DNA sequence homologous to a cell-virus junction fragment in several Moloney murine leukemia virus-induced rat thymomas

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PubMed

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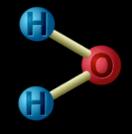


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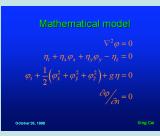


A very old idea in new clothes

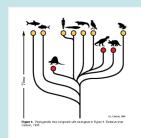
- Scientists communicate by use of models
 - c.f. Physical



– c.f. Mathematical

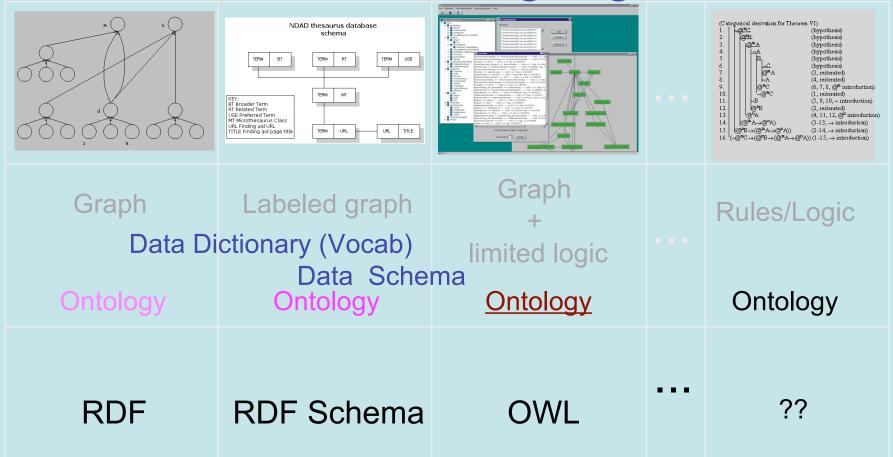


– c.f. Organizational



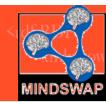
Models expose semantics

Sem Web Languages



All of these languages add semantic modeling primitives to XML so you can "do this in XML" per se, but it is reinventing the wheel.

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Web Modeling Languages

- Resource Description Framework (RDF)
 - Few, but important, constraints
 - A basic, extensible assertional language
- RDF Schema (RDFS)
 - Weak structuring of sets of terms (taxonomy-esque)
 - Class and property hierarchies
 - Domain and Range constraints
- The Web Ontology Language, OWL
 - Stronger structuring of sets of terms (ontologies)
 - Everything in RDFS plus
 - Complex Class constructors (unionOf, intersectionOf)
 - Additional property features (inverse, transitive)
 - Class local property type and cardinality constraints
 - And more



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Example Sem Web Roadmap

Mid-term

"Rule" Focus Development/ personalization Access control

Short-term

Ontology Focus Use, creation, tools, editing, collaboration, sharing, learning/modifying Data and Multimedia applications Support collaboration/sharing Long-term

Agent" Focus learning/modifying, modelbased interaction, higher level of automation (less human in the loop)

"Google for information"

Help users explore/analyze relationships in data

Privacy and trust issues

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Now

- Companies getting into the act
 - IBM SNObase ontology management system
 - Oracle discusses (some) forthcoming support at W3C Life Science Workshop
 - Licensed versions of a scalable triple store currently for sale
 - First results for 1B triples
 - Many of the features of an RDBMS in TKS
 - Concurrency control
 - Security model
 - Soap and linking tools
 - OWL support coming
 - HP Labs open-source Jena API
- Many open source tools becoming available for experimentation/academic use
 - Kowari, RDFLib, 3Store...

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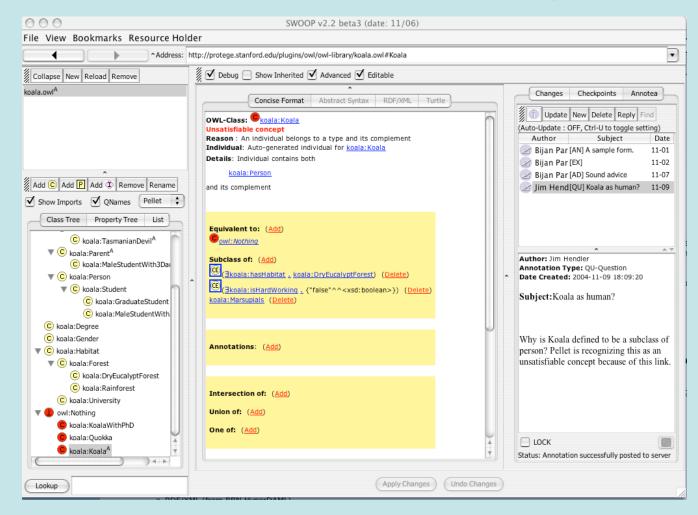
A lot is out there already

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Collaborative Editing



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Multi-ontology support

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Tools for markup...

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Group()	
The Person()	
Person()	
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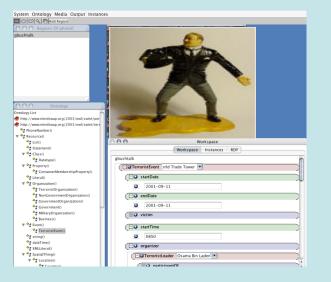
Of different media and types

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Of different media and types



The scene from the James Bond movie where the guy throws his hat at a statue

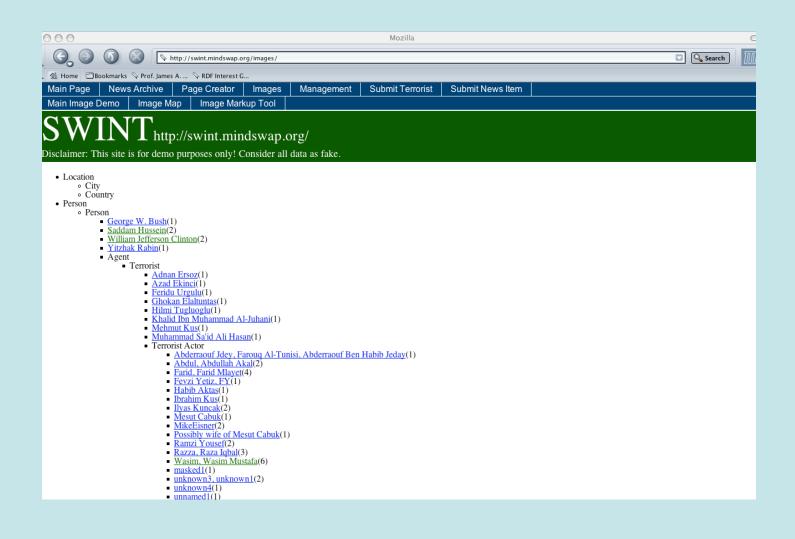


The story that ran on NHK television from 0847-0903 on 2001-09-11 (GMT + 9)

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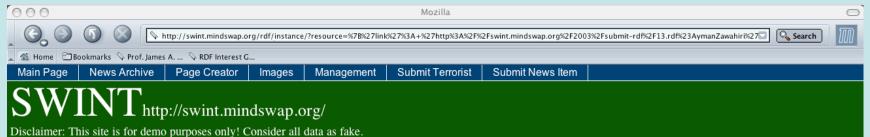
Semantic Web Application Portals



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Info views...



Abu Muhammad, Ayman al-Zawahiri

Depictions:



Abu Muhammad, Ayman al-Zawahiri	Physical Feature	Male, Olive	
	Member Of	Al Jihad, Egyptian Islamic Jihad	
	Citizenship	Egypt	
	Location	Afghanistan	
	Knows	Osama Bin Laden	
Al Jihad, Egyptian Islamic Jihad Member	Abu Muhamma	ad, Ayman al-Zawahiri	
Osama Bin Laden Knows			

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Not tied to specific domains

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☐ Apple .Mac Amazon eBay Yahoo! News▼

 Main Page
 News Archive
 Page Creator
 Images
 Management
 Submit Data
 Submit News Item

Bio-Central

Disclaimer: This is a demonstration website! Consider all information as contrived and unfounded.

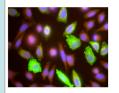
We would like to extend our thanks to the MINDSWAP group at University of Maryland, for the use of their software, valuable ideas and indispensable help in putting this site together.



FUITSU

leukemia

Depictions:



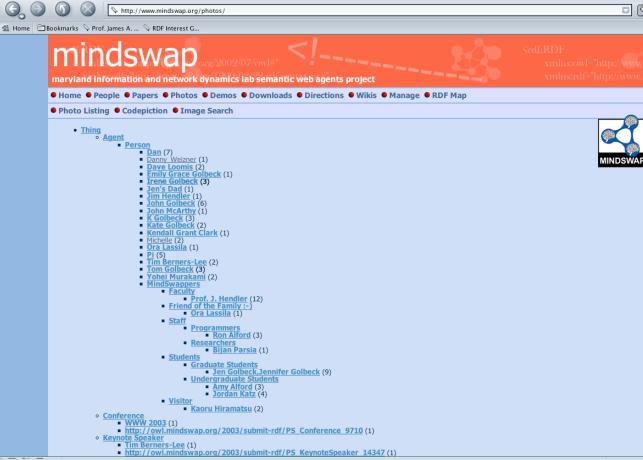
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DomoDutton

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Not tied to specific domains



http://www.mindswap.org (Semantic Web - 24/7)

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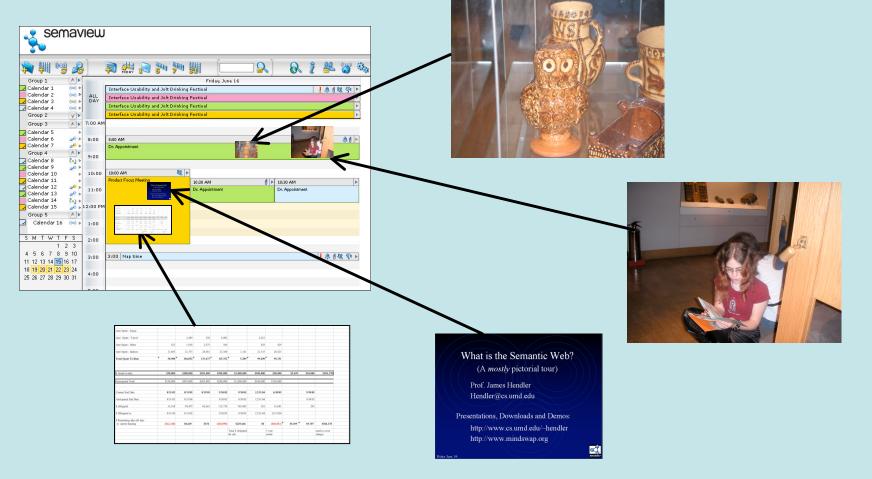
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1	48.rdf	Aditya Kalyanpur	Description of SVG-OWL Viewer	03/25/2003	delete this file	edit this file	People
	<u>50.rdf</u>	Jim Hndler	News item about Ashok Agrawala	04/01/2003	delete this file	edit this file	Papers Dowmloads
	54.rdf	Jim Hendler	Added DanC as friend of family	04/02/2003	delete this file	edit this file	Downloads Directions
	<u>64.rdf</u>	Jim Hendler	Visiting Student	04/03/2003	delete this file	edit this file	Wikis
	<u>66.rdf</u>	Amy Alford	Making Dave Beckett a friend of the family	04/03/2003	delete this file	edit this file	Cool Stuff
	74.rdf	Jennifer Golbeck	News item about NCI Cancer Ontology	04/08/2003	delete this file	edit this file	<u>RDF Map</u> Creations
	75.rdf	Ron Alford	News item about the Semantic Cake	04/08/2003	delete this file	edit this file	OPL
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	79.rdf	Jim Hendler	Added person Mike Dean	04/10/2003	delete this file	edit this file	
	<u>82.rdf</u>	Amy Alford	testing subclassing stuff	04/10/2003	delete this file	edit this file	
	bibtex.rdf	Amy Alford	Extending bibtex ontology a bit.	04/10/2003	delete this file	edit this file	
	insurance- ont.rdf	Aditya Kalyanpur	Info about medical insurance	4/15/2003	delete this file	edit this file	

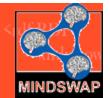
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Extending the Portal Technology Shared Calendar + photos + talks + ...



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Semantic Web Portal

Project goals

- Connecting unstructured inputs to rich metadata
- Bringing in information from "open" sources – provenance
 - tracking who entered the information
 - tracking where the information came from
- Using (multiple) ontologies in OWL
 - To help with annotation
 - To organize information display
 - To manage import/export of unstructured and semi-structured data
- Image and subimage annotation and display
- Demonstrating new information portal management tools enabled by the Semantic Web

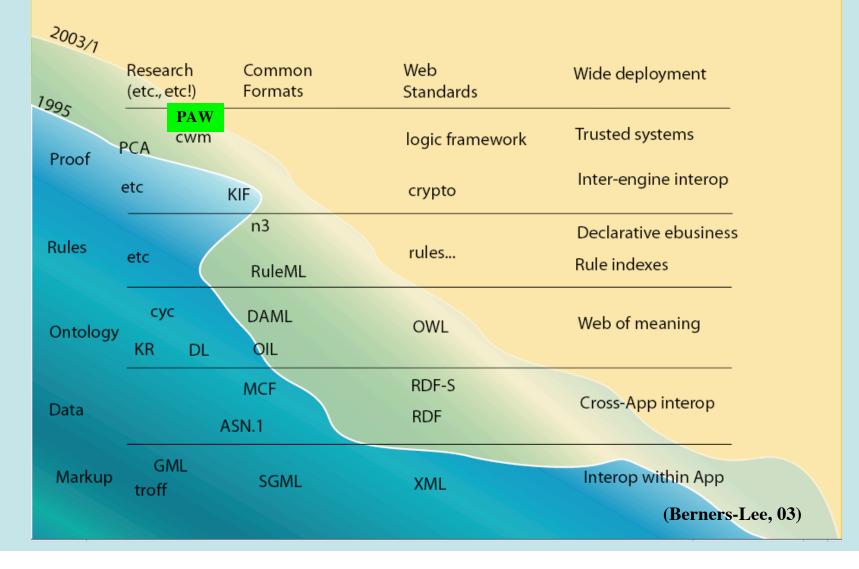
Technologies demoed

- The Web Ontology Language OWL
- RDF Query for page generation
 - Equivalence and inverse inferencing
 - Limited classification (OWL DL)
 - RDF/XML syntax for data exchange
 - RDF/N3 syntax for human readability
- Sem Web Integration w/standard Web tools
 - HTTP protocol based (standard server software)
 - Universal Resource Identifiers for web-based access
 - XSLT and Perl for portal presentation (HTML-like view)

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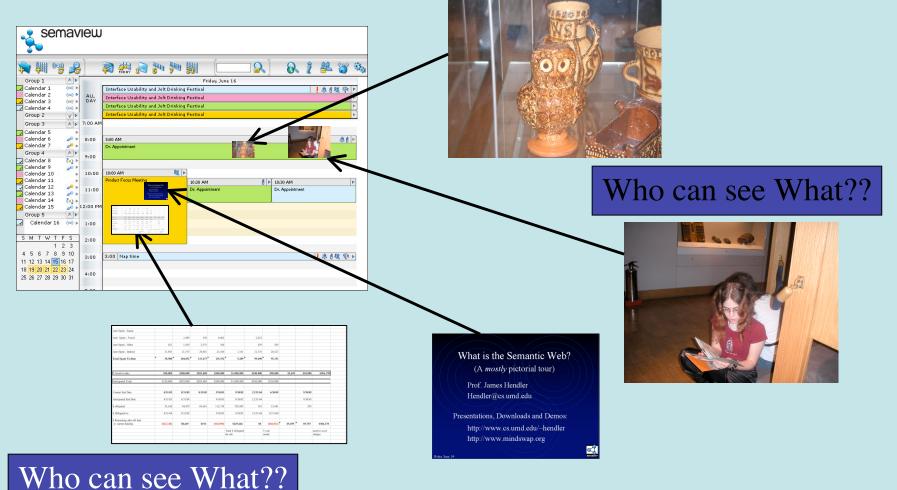
Sem Web status

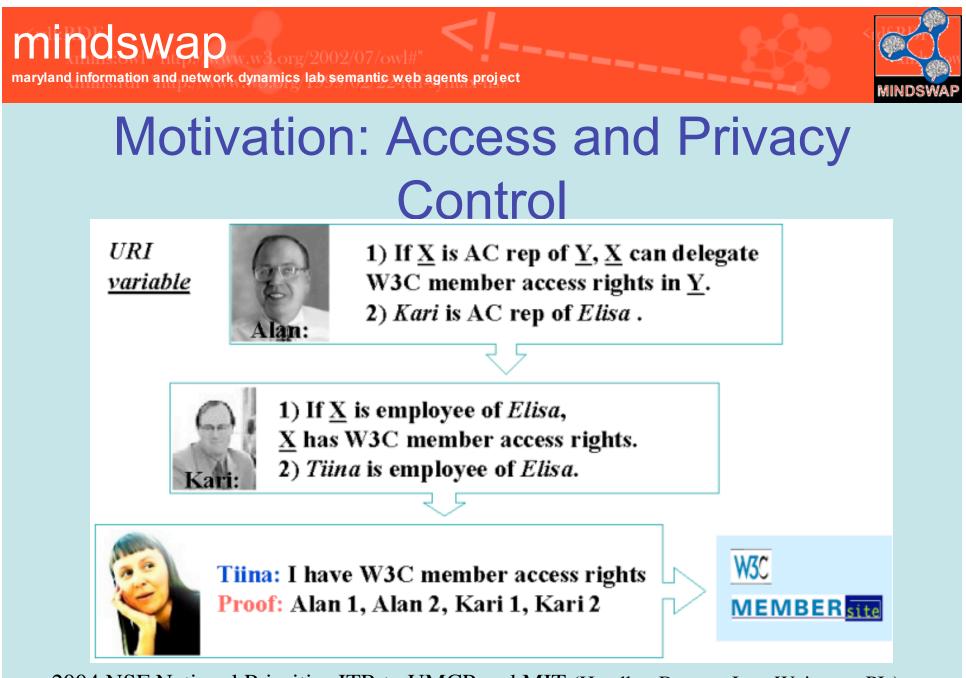


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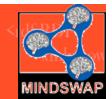
Extending the Portal Technology Shared Calendar + photos + talks + ...





2004 NSF National Priorities ITR to UMCP and MIT (Hendler, Berners-Lee, Weitzner-PIs)

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So what was hard about OWL?

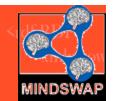
Q. How is OWL different from earlier ontology languages?

A. OWL is a *Web* Ontology language. Where earlier languages have been used to develop tools and ontologies for specific user communities (particularly in the sciences and in company-specific e-commerce applications), they were not defined to be compatible with the architecture of the World Wide Web in general, and the Semantic Web in particular.

OWL rectifies this by providing a language which uses the linking provided by <u>RDF</u> to add the following capabilities to ontologies:

- · Ability to be distributed across many systems
- Scalable to Web needs
- Compatible with Web standards for accessibility and internationalization.
- Open and extensible
- Challenge in OWL was to make the ontologies "live on the Web"
 - Descriptions (Class, properties, etc.) must be 1st Class citizens of the WWW
 - i.e.must use URIs
 - OWL without RDF would just be yet another KR language

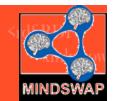
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Open, Distributed Rules Challenges

- Common Notation
 - "Small matter of standardization"
 - N3, SWRL, RuleML
- Identity vs. privacy
 - How do you identify yourself w/o violating the very privacy concerns we hope to address?
 - Current identity schemes are centralized and universal
 - Can we do a distributed ID model (maybe email based)?
- Inconsistency
 - In logic "P ^ -P => Q"
 - On Web it better not!
 - (Supported(Bush) ^ --Supported(Bush)) => you owe me \$1000
 - Can we use a paraconsistent logic solution?

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Annotated Paraconsistent Logic (in 25 words or less)

- Traditional Logic
 P & -P => Q (P and -P are inconsistent)
- Annotated Logic
 - P;X & -P;Y are not inconsistent
 - P;X & -P;X => Q;X but not Q;Y
 - P;X & -(P;X) is inconsistent and must be avoided (but this is easily checked if inference of RHS is restricted)

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On the Web

<foaf:Person>

- <foaf:name>Jim Hendler</foaf:name>
- <foaf:title>Dr</foaf:title>
- <foaf:firstName>Jim</foaf:firstName>
- <foaf:surname>Hendler</foaf:surname>
- <foaf:mbox_sha1sum>
- be972c7a602683f7cf3c7a1fd0949c565debe4d3
- </foaf:mbox_sha1sum>
- <foaf:homepage rdf:resource="http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hendler"/>
- <foaf:depiction rdf:resource="http://www.semanticgrid.org/q-iantbljim.jpg"/>
- <foaf:workplaceHomepage rdf:resource="http://owl.mindswap.org"/>

</foaf:Person>

http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hendler/2003/foaf.rdf

<foaf:name>Jim Hendler</foaf:name>; http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hendler/2003/foaf.rdf

Annotations represent document contexts

X;Y and -(X;Y) cannot co-occur (unless Web is broken) (modulo temporal change, but that's another talk)

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Another Cool thing...

- What is a rule of logic?
 - In traditional philosophy it relates to "Truth"
 - What is truth on the Web?
 - Ex: How many cows are in Texas?
 - On the Web, we could use an idea of agreed upon rules, grounded at URI
 - Social definition of truth via shared contexts
 - Ex: Because Mom said so...

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Truth on Web Pages [based on Heflin etal, 1998]

- Inference rules could be used to determine the credibility of claims
 - I might believe the claims made by a reliable Newspaper
 - Trustable(x) :- x; reliableNewspaper.
 - And I could establish the Washington Post as reliable...
 - i.e. I assert:

http://www.washingtonpost.com owl:class reliableNewspaper.

- or if I infer it
 - ReliableNewspaper(X) :->
 - X owl:class ReliableNewspaper;http://MediaWatchList.
 - (?) reliableNewspaper(X) :-
 - X owl:class ReliableNewspaper; src ^ trusted(src).
- The rules are "grounded" in a testable way
 - If I can HTTP-get the fact, then it is asserted

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Rule Sets could be shared

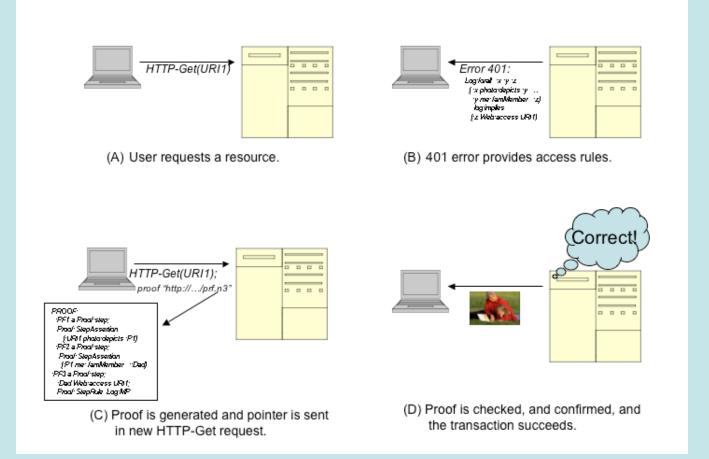
- You can ground your sources
 - X :- X; src ^ src owl:class TrustedSource; http://.../myMomSet.rdf
- Or infer trusted sources based on other rule sets
 - X :- X; src ^ src owl:class TrustedSource; http://ex.com/RushLimbaughSet.rdf
 - X :- X; src ^ src owl:class TrustedSource; <u>http://ex.com/UnabomberRules.rdf</u>

--(X;http://www.rushLimbaugh.com/truths.rdf)

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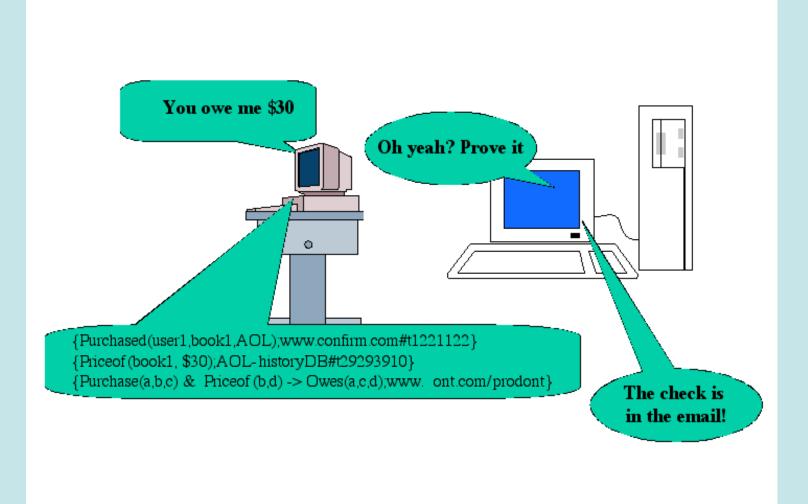


Policy Aware WEB

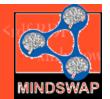


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Conclusions

- Information lives in specific contexts
 - The Semantic Web helps us place information into these (multiple) contexts.
- Control of information requires control of contexts
 - Explication of policies
 - · Linked in a Web-like way
 - Integrated directly into the Web
 - With extensions for rules and proofs
 - Is really hard
 - · Issues of identity, inconsistency, grouding, change over time
 - But holds great potential
 - Personal Control of your information spaces
- "Policy-Aware" Web project (joint between UMCP and MIT)
 - Goal: make this real!

http://www.mindswap.org/~hendler/2004/PAW.html

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Other projects

- Today I didn't talk about:
 - Semantic Grid (Scientific computing)
 - OGSI/OWL hybrid
 - Distributed ontology creation
 - Global federated ontology
 - SWOOP/Annotea
 - Distributed DL's: e-connection framework
 - Semantic Markup for Science
 - NASA Missionsdocuments: <u>http://semspace.mindswap.org</u>
 - Eco-informatics (NSF ITR)
 - Scientific publishing

- Semantic Web Services
 - Distributed Workflow creation
 - AI planning and SWS
 - OWL-S API
- Semantic Web tool kit
 - Ontology editor/browser
 - OWL DL Reasoning
 - OWL back-end support
 - OWL blogging tools
 - Multimedia markup (beyond images)
- Database Interoperability using semantics
 - OWL-DB

See <u>http://www.mindswap.org/papers</u> for a list (OWL/RDF generated, of course)

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MIND SWAP

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 - NSF, NGA, US Army Research Laboratory, DARPA, DoD, NIST

http://www.mindswap.org

(OWL-powered Semantic Web page)