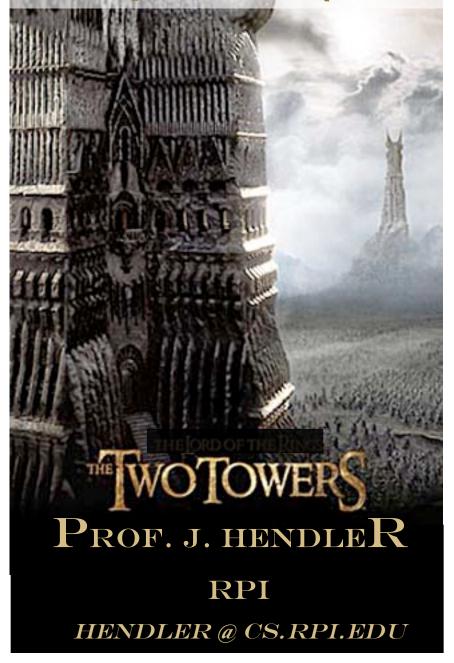
The Fellowship of the (Semantic) Web



Ontological Conundrum

- The progress of the Semantic Web has been hampered by significant confusion as to what an ontology, and especially a Web ontology is.
 - Two separate visions (or perhaps two end points on what are a continuum) have caused significant confusion
- And the confusion blurs an important message
 - Both uses have proven valuable in the real world!!
- My goal in this talk is to try to reduce this confusion
 - Which could be a real first for a college Professor!





Outline

- Intro (now done)
- some imprecise analogies for motivation
- The kinda technical stuff
- Some shameless self-promotion
- Boffo Conclusion
 - http://www.thefreedictionary.com/boffo





Ontology: the OWL DL view



- Ontology as Barad-Dur (Sauron's tower):
 - Extremely powerful!

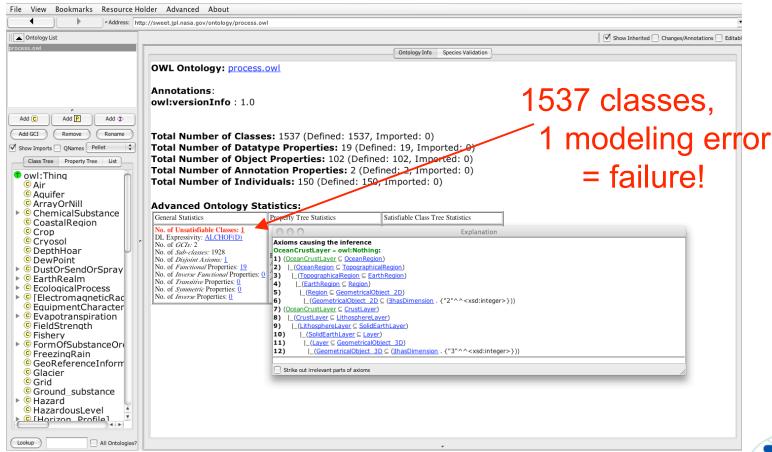
Decidable Logic basis

- Patrolled by Orcs
 inconsistency
 • Let one little hobbit
 - Let one little hobbitin, and the whole thing could come crashing down





Inconsistency is the bane of this view





(Swoop w/Pellet)



ROI: Reasoning over (Enterprise) data

- This "big O" Ontology finds use cases in verticals and enterprises
 - Where the vocabulary can be controlled
 - Where finding things in the data is important
- Example
 - Drug discovery from data
 - Model the molecule (site, chemical properties, etc) as faithfully and expressively as possible
 - Use "Realization" to categorize data assets against the ontology
 - Bad or missed answers are money down the drain





ontology: the RDFS view



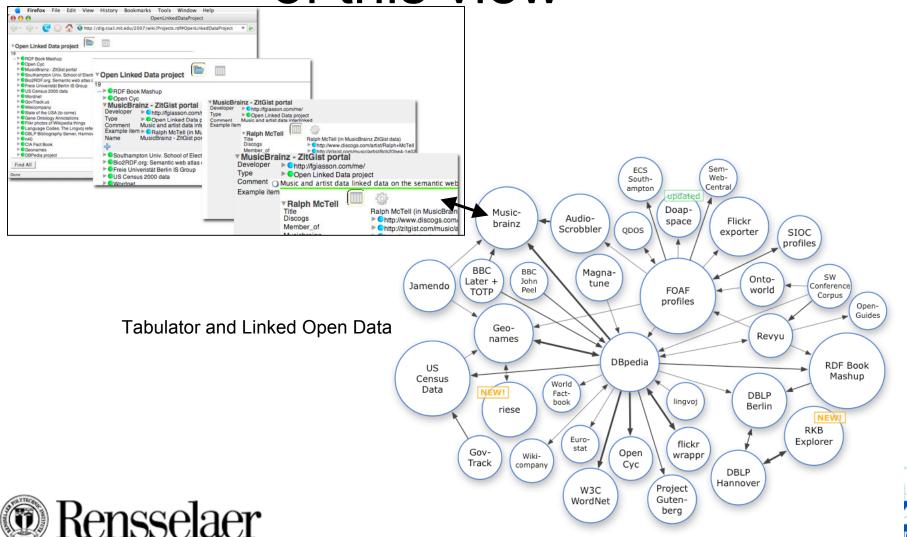
- ontology and the tower of Babel
 - We will build a tower to reach the sky
 - We only need a little ontological agreement
 - Who cares if we all speak different languages?

Genesis 11:7 Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.





Boundaries are the bane of this view



ROI: Web 3.0

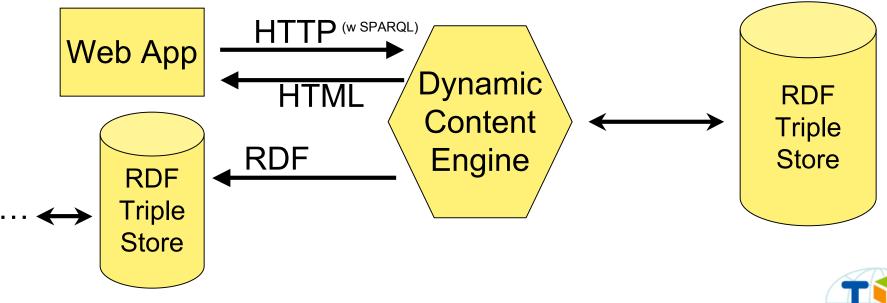
- The "small o" ontology finds use cases in Web Applications (at Web scales)
 - A lot of data, a little semantics
 - Finding anything in the mess can be a win!
- Example
 - Declare simple inferable relationships and apply, at scale, to large, heterogeneous data collections
 - eg. Use InverseFunctional triangulation to find the entities that can be inferred to be the same
 - These are "heuristics" not every answer must be right (qua Google)
 - But remember time = money!





ROI: Web 3.0

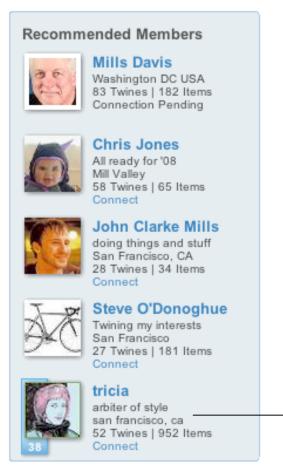
 ~2006: Web app developers discover the Semantic Web



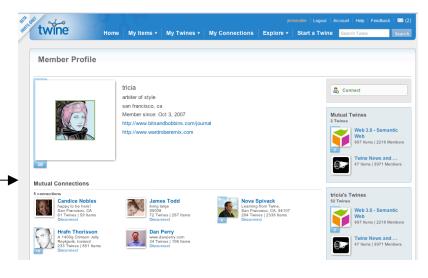




O asks o: how can you ignore soundness?



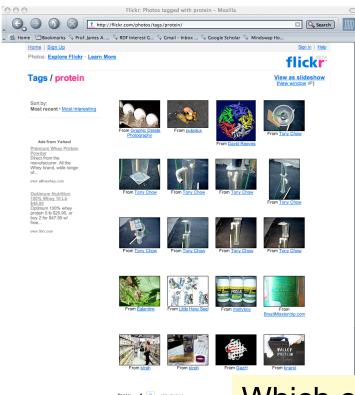
- Twine recommends some people I may want to connect to
 - What is correctness in this case?
 - If I find some folks I like this way, I use twine more. Surprises can be fun.
 - But if it does a "bad" job, I may go elsewhere



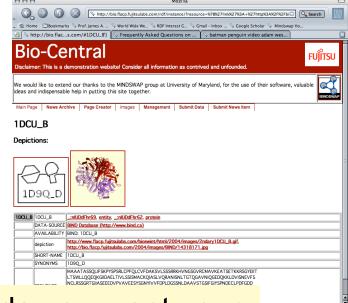




o asks O: Why do you need expressiveness?



Often "folksonomy" isn't enough!



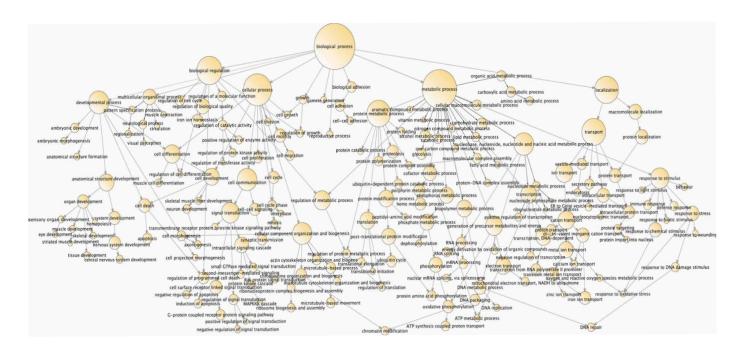
Tetherless World

Which one do you want your doctor to use?

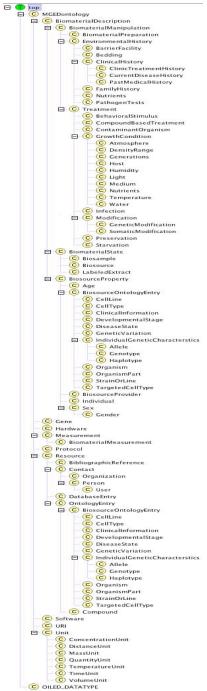


A big problem for O

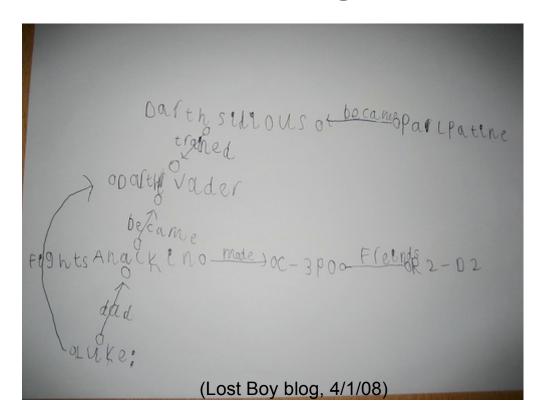
Ontology mapping

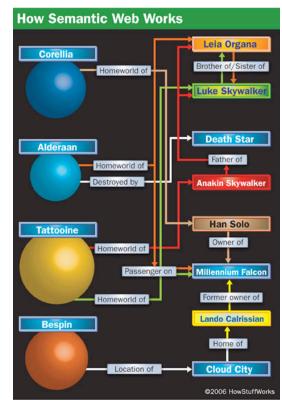






Is not a big problem for o





Slogan: A little semantics goes a long way





A big problem for o

What do we do with all this stuff?

* The primary goal is to for submissions to show how they add value to the very large triple

store. This can involved browsing, visualization, queriable in the original tied to part(s) or the who

* The tool or applicati by the organizers.

* The tool or applicati but there is still an expe

* The tool or application for the Open Track Chain interaction with the large of this challenge, solution the success of future ap

Web Scale Reasoning

Current reasoning systems do not scale to the requirements of their hottest applications

LarkC: platform for scalable Semantic Web Reasoning

s in the store via ation not directly I information could be

tion of the data provided

ed to the target dataset, a provided.

r application, as defined is to demonstrate an owever, given the scale ications, or as crucial to

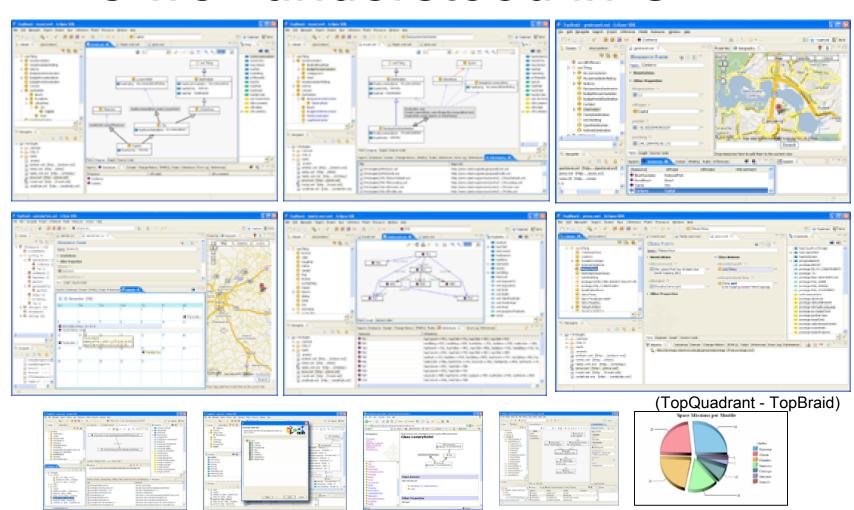
(ISWC 2008 - Open Web, Billion Triple Challenge -

http://iswc2008.semanticweb.org/calls/call-for-semantic-web-challenge-and-billion-triples-tracks/





Is well understood in O

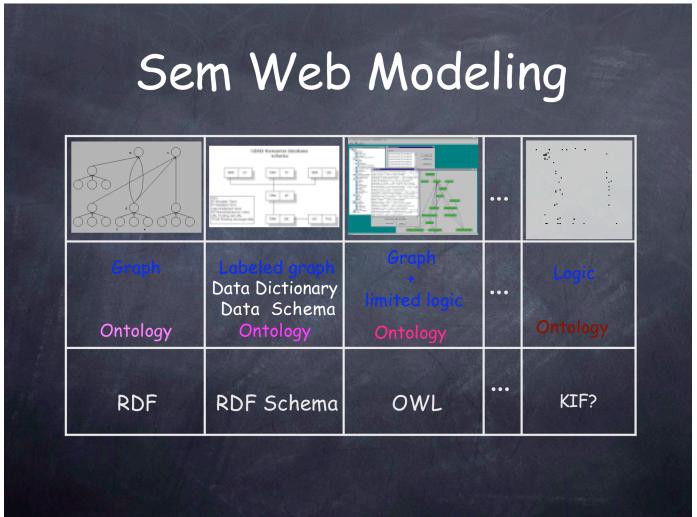




Slogan:Knowledge is power



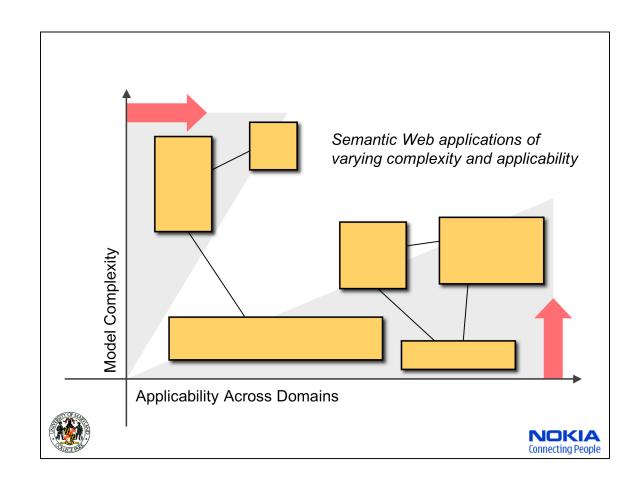
We use the same word...







But O ≠ o







Why does this matter

- Different issues of concern
 - Confuses messaging
- Effort is spent in different parts of the space
 - i.e. scaling vs. modeling
 - Leads to confusion in costs, esp. for interested parties
 - Starting out: You must know which O/o you're going after
- Different "first-concern" tools for the different models
 - Big O: ontology creation and modeling
 - Small o: triple store and SPARQL
- ...





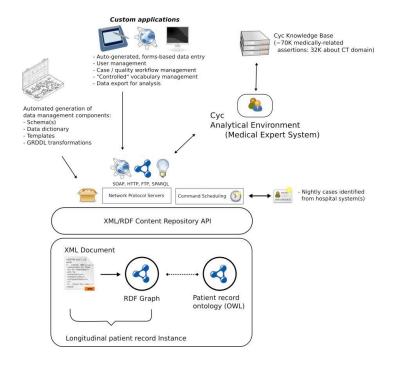
Tensions

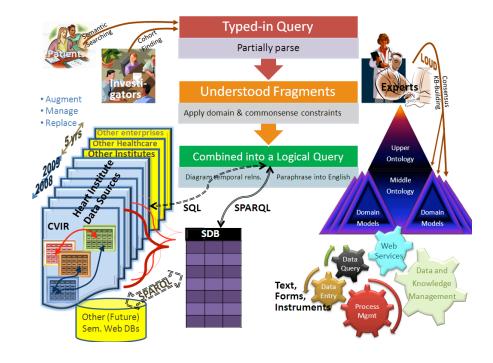
- There are also some serious tensions between these models
 - Base in RDF (links) vs. XML (validation)
 - Soundness and Completeness
 - Big O: Mandatory
 - Small o: Impossible
 - Consistency impossible to maintain in large scale distributed efforts
 - · Error, Disagreement, Fraud
 - Business Model
 - Enterprise v. Web Scale





Not Irreconcilable Differences





Cf. Cleveland Clinic "Semantic DB" effort

OR ≠ XOR





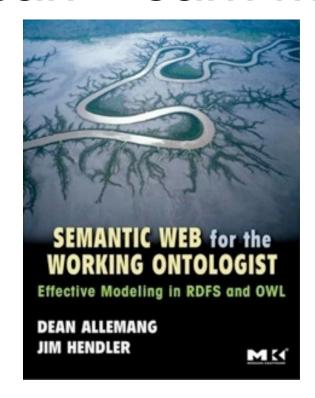
Which is why RDFS/OWL matter

- From the Original W3C OWL Faq*
 - Q. How is OWL different from earlier ontology languages?
 - A. OWL is a Web Ontology language.
 - Ability to be distributed across many systems
 - Scalable to Web needs
 - Compatible with Web standards for accessibility and internationalization.
 - · Open and extensible
- Interoperability is lost if these two towers grow too far apart
 - It is important that RDFS and OWL remain WEB languages
 - Which is much harder in "O" than "o"
 - (W3C members: make sure your AC rep is watching the OWL 2 space with this in mind)





Where can I learn more?



http://www.amazon.com/Semantic-Web-Working-Ontologist-Effective/dp/0123735564





Or Ask the Experts



What is the Future of the Web?

On June 11, 2008, leading authorities on the World Wide Web will gather at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for an old-fashioned debate with a social media twist. The questions for discussion will be shaped and selected by the collective wisdom of Web users from around the

After delivering a keynote address, Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the Web, will join a panel of experts from academia and industry for a public discussion about the Web's future.

The content of the debate will be collaboratively created by Web users, who can submit questions and promote them through a user-based ranking system, similar to the community-based news site Digg. The most popular questions will drive the discussion at the June 11 debate.

The public debate, which will be streamed live via an interactive Webcast, is part of a daylong event to celebrate the launch of the Tetherless World Constellation at Rensselaer - a new academic center devoted to the emerging field of Web Science.

Watch the live Webcast during the discussion on June 11. Viewers will be able to interact with panelists by submitting follow-up questions and

Schedule of Events

2:30 p.m. - Opening Remarks Shirley Ann Jackson, Ph.D., President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

2:45 p.m. - Keynote Address Tim Berners-Lee, Senior Research Scientist MIT Laboratory for Computer Science and

Artificial Intelligence

3:45 p.m. - Issue Debate "Washington, Wikipedia, and Web 3.0: What is the Future of the Web?

- Submit your questions on line for Tim, Nova, Wendy and Nigel
 - Vote on the ones you want to hear
- Watch the Webcast
- Or show up in person
 - We're buying the drinks!

http://tw.rpi.edu/launch/





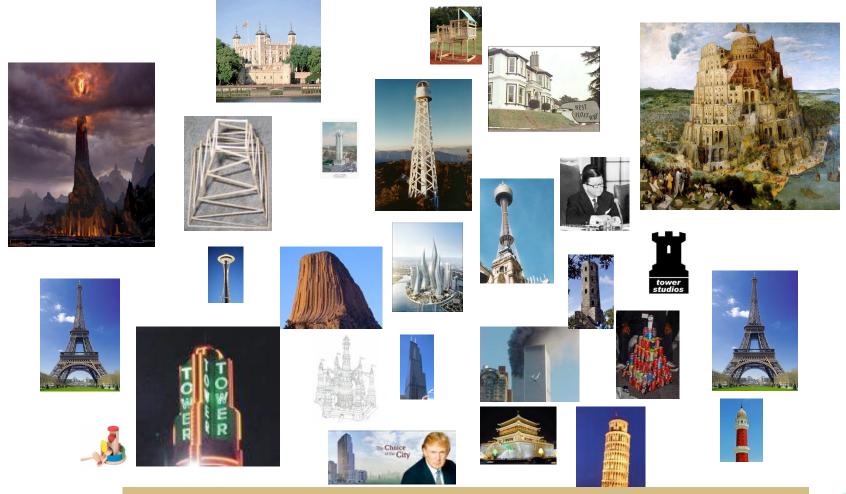
Boffe Conclusion

- There's no ontology ontology
 - The term is used in many ways in our community
- This causes great confusion
 - And hurts our technology adoption
- The Web is a big place
 - Room for more than one vision
 - But they must play nice to get the network effect
- Which leads to...





... the Semantic WEB Vision



Interoperability trumps homogeneity ever time!



