



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN

FOUNDATIONS OF SEMANTIC WEB TECHNOLOGIES

Overview and XML

Sebastian Rudolph



Agenda

- Introduction of Lecturer
- Organizational Matters
- What is the “Semantic Web”?

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Introduction of Lecturer

Prof. Dr. Sebastian Rudolph

Since Apr 2013 Full Professor for Computational Logic at the Computer Science Department, TU Dresden

2006 – 2013 Research Assistant → Project Leader → Privatdozent at the Chair of Knowledge Management, Institute AIFB, University of Karlsruhe → Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

2003 – 2006 Research Assistant at the Chair of Psychology of Teaching and Learning, TU Dresden

2000 – 2003 PhD Scholarship Holder Graduate School, TU Dresden

1995 – 2000 Studies for high-school teaching (Math, Physics, CS), TU Dresden

Introduction of Lecturer

scientific interests

- logic-based knowledge representation and reasoning
- semantic technologies
- complexity and decidability problems
- computational linguistics
- theory of databases
- (and much more)

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- What is the “Semantic Web”?

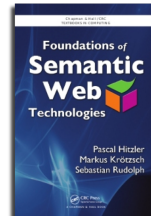
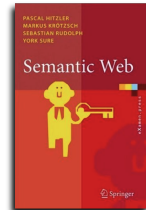
Organizational Matters: Time and Place

- Wednesdays, 09:20 – 10:50 (2.DS) and 11:10 – 12:40 (3.DS)
- Mondays, 09:20 – 10:50 (2.DS)
- exact schedule see webpage
- INF E005
- accompanying web page:
https://ddl1.inf.tu-dresden.de/web/Foundations_of_Semantic_Web_Technologies_%28SS2017%29/en

Literature

Hitzler, Krötzsch, Rudolph, Sure
“Sematic Web Grundlagen”
Springer-Verlag

Hitzler, Krötzsch, Rudolph, Sure “Foundations of
Semantic Web Technologies”
CRC Press



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The Web

The Web is at the heart of the transition from industrial to information society, providing the infrastructure for a novel quality of handling information in terms of retrieval and provision

- high availability
- high up-to-date-ness
- low cost



The Web

Commercialization on all levels



The screenshot shows an eBay auction page for an Apple MacBook Pro 15" 2,33 GHz!!!!!! glossy. The current bid is EUR 1,450.00, with 54 minutes and 18 seconds remaining. The seller is 'wofaszi (20 ⭐)' with a 100% positive feedback rating. The item is located in Hamburg, Germany, and is being sold by a private seller. The page includes navigation links, category filters, and a detailed bidding section.


ebay Einloggen oder Neu anmelden Suchen Käufen Verkaufen Mein eBay Community Hilfe

Kategorien Motors Express Shops

zurück Kategorie: [Computer](#) > [Laptops](#) > [MacBook / MacBook Pro](#) > [MacBook Pro 15"](#) Artikelnummer: 14018803559

Apple MacBook Pro 15" 2,33 GHz!!!!!! glossy Diesen Artikel in Mein eBay beobachten

Bieter oder Verkäufer dieses Artikels? [Einloggen](#) zur Statusabfrage



[Größeres Bild](#)

Aktuelles Gebot: **EUR 1.450,00**

Ihr Maximalgebot: **Bieter >**
(Geben Sie mindestens EUR 1.460,00 ein)

Angebotsende: **54 Minuten 18 Sekunden**
(23.10.07 17:48:17 MESZ)

Versandkosten: **EUR 12,00**
Versicherter Versand
Service nach: [Deutschland](#)

Versand nach: **Weltweit**

Artikelstandort: **Hamburg, Deutschland**

Übersicht: [26 Gebote](#)

Höchstbetender: **100%** (23 ⭐)

Weitere Möglichkeiten: [Diesen Artikel beobachten](#)

Lassen Sie sich benachrichtigen per [Instant Messenger](#)
[An einen Freund senden](#)

Angaben zum Verkäufer

Verkäufer: **wofaszi (20 ⭐)**

Bewertungen: **100 % Positiv**

Mitglied: seit 29.11.00 in Deutschland

Angemeldet als privater Verkäufer

- [= Bewertungskommentare lesen](#)
- [= Empfehlen an den Verkäufer](#)
- [= Zu meinen besuchten Verkäufern hinzufügen](#)
- [= Ähnliche Artikel des Verkäufers](#)

Sicher kaufen

1. **Sehen Sie sich das Bewertungsprofil des Verkäufers an**
Bewertungspunkte: 29 | 100% Positiv
[Bewertungskommentare lesen](#)
2. **Informieren Sie sich über den Käferschutz**
Lesen Sie unsere [Tipp](#)s zum sicheren Kauf

Angebots- und Zahlungsdetails: [Anzeigen](#)

The Web

Commercialization on all levels



The image shows two overlapping screenshots of e-commerce websites. The foreground screenshot is from Amazon.de, displaying a book listing for "Semantic Web. Grundlagen (eXamen.press) (Taschenbuch)" by Pascal Hübner, Markus Krötzsch, Sebastian Rudolph, and York Sure. The price is EUR 24,95 with free shipping. The background screenshot is from eBay.de, showing a listing for an "Apple MacBook Pro 15\" 2,33 GHZ!!!! glossy" for sale.

Amazon.de Product Listing:

Semantic Web. Grundlagen (eXamen.press) (Taschenbuch)
 von [Pascal Hübner](#) (Autor), [Markus Krötzsch](#) (Autor), [Sebastian Rudolph](#) (Autor), [York Sure](#) (Autor)
Preis: EUR 24,95 Kostenlose Lieferung. [Siehe Details.](#)

Verfügbarkeit: Dieser Artikel ist noch nicht erschienen. Reservieren Sie sich Ihr Exemplar jetzt und Sie erhalten es pünktlich zum Erscheinungstermin. Verkauf und Versand durch **Amazon.de**. Geschenkverpackung verfügbar. Zustellung durch **Amazon.de**.

Nach 4 Tage bis zum Erscheinungstermin von **Marty Potter Band 2**. Sichern Sie sich jetzt Ihr Exemplar mit **Liefergarantie -- sonst geschenkt!**

Buttons: Jetzt vorbestellen, Auf meinen Wunschzettel, Auf die Hochzeitsliste, Einem Freund weitergeben

eBay.de Product Listing:

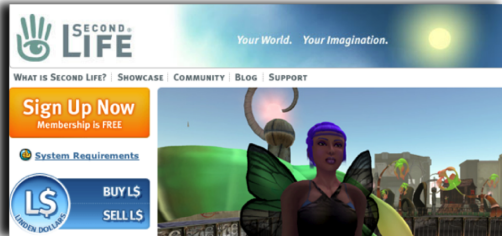
Apple MacBook Pro 15" 2,33 GHZ!!!! glossy
 Artikelnummer: 1401808359

Buttons: WUNSCHZETTEL, MEIN KORB, HILFE

The Web

Further aspects of daily life are being “webized”:

- authorities, administration (eGovernment)
- education (eLearning, eEducation)
- social contacts (social networking platforms, dating sites)
- everyday life?



What means “Semantic”?

Syntax vs. Semantics

Syntax (from greek *συνταξις* composition, sentential structure) denotes the (normative) structure of data, i.e., it characterizes what makes data “well-formed”

Semantics (greek *σημαυτικός* belonging to the sign) denotes the meaning of data, i.e., it characterizes what conclusions can be drawn from it.

$4+) = ($
syntactically wrong
–

$3 + 4 = 12$
syntactically correct
semantically wrong

$3 + 4 = 7$
syntactically correct
semantically correct

Problems of the Web

- plethora of information
- targeted at human end user



DEPARTMENT OF
**COMPUTER
SCIENCE**

You are here: [Home](#) > [People](#) > [Ian Horrocks](#)

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Our p



Problems of the Web

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AG [Theory of Artificial Intelligence](#).

Problems of the Web

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个人简介:

漆桂林, 东南大学教授, 博士生导师。中国计算机协会会员, ACM会员。1998年宜春学院数学专业毕业, 2002年江西师范大学教学与信息系硕士研究生, 2006年获英国贝尔法斯特女皇大学计算机博士学位。2006年8月至2009年8月在德国Karlsruhe大学AIFB研究所做博士后研究。

长期从事人工智能和语义网络的推理方面科研及教学工作。发表高质量学术论文60多篇。特别是在国际人工智能顶级会议IJCAI、AAAI、KR和UAI, 以及国际语义网络顶级会议ISWC、ESWC发表多篇会议文章, 在国际顶级杂志

Problems of the Web

- plethora of information
- targeted at human end user



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[Curriculum Vitae \(PDF\)](#)

Brief Introduction :

Dr. Guilin Qi is a professor working at Southeast University in China. His research topics include knowledge representation and reasoning, semantic Web, uncertainty reasoning. His current research interests include the areas of

- **Knowledge representation:** belief merging, belief revision, inconsistency handling, nonmonotonic reasoning, information fusion, argumentation, paraconsistent logic

only computer-readable layout information

```
<h1>Ian Horrocks</h1> <table><tr>
  <td class="personImg">
    
  </td>
  <td>
    <div class="personinfo">
      <div>Professor Ian Horrocks FRS</div>
      <div>Professor of Computer Science</div>
      <div>Fellow, <a href="http://www.oriel.ox.ac.uk">Oriel College</a></div>
      <div>ian.horrocks@cs.ox.ac.uk</div>
      <div>+44 1865 273939</div>
      <div>+44 1865 273839 (fax)</div>
    </div>
    <p>Wolfson Building, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QD</p>
  </td>
</tr></table>
```

Problems of the Web

- localizing information problematic
- today's search engines good but mostly keyword-based
- desirable: search for content → semantic search



Problems of the Web

- Heterogeneity of present information on diverse levels:
 - character encoding (e.g. ASCII vs. Unicode)
 - used natural languages
 - positioning of information on webpages
- desirable: cross-web information integration

Problems of the Web

- **implicit knowledge**, i.e. many pieces of information are not provided explicitly, but follow from the combination of the given data
- requires methods from formal logics
- automated deduction



Problems of the Web

Approaches toward a solution:

- 1 Ad hoc: Deployment of AI methods (most notably NLP techniques) to evaluate existing unstructured information on the Web
- 2 A priori: structure information on the Web at authoring time in a way facilitating later automated deployment

Problems of the Web

Approaches toward a solution:

- 1 Ad hoc: Deployment of AI methods (most notably NLP techniques) to evaluate existing unstructured information on the Web
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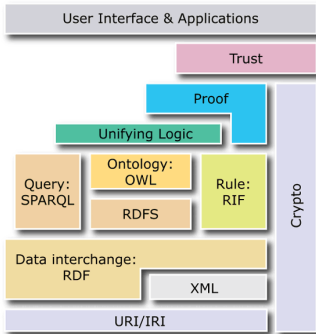
⇒ Semantic Web

Problems of the Web

two essential prerequisites for the implementation:

- 1 open standards for describing information
 - clearly defined
 - flexible
 - extendable
- 2 methods for eliciting information from such descriptions

Semantic Web – Standards



- 1994 First public presentation of the Semantic Web idea
- 1998 Start of standardization of data model (RDF) and a first ontology languages (RDFS) at W3C
- 2000 Start of large research projects about ontologies in the US and Europe (DAML & Ontoknowledge)
- 2002 Start of standardization of a new ontology language (OWL) based on research results
- 2004 Finalization of the standard for data (RDF) and ontology (OWL)
- 2008 Standardization of a query language (SPARQL)
- 2009 Extension of OWL to OWL 2.0
- 2010 Standard Rule Interchange Format (RIF)



Agenda

- XML – Motivation/Idea
- XML – Syntax
- IRIs
- Name Spaces



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Annotation with Mark-up Languages

- basic idea of mark-up: endow (unstructured) text with additional information (or structure)
- synonym: annotate text

text	= data
additional information	= metadata

Annotation with Mark-up Languages

- common strategy: include to-be-annotated text in so-called tags:

`<tag_name>`



opening tag

...Text...

`</tag_name>`



closing tag

- Additional information is read and interpreted by processing software

Annotation with Mark-up Languages

- most prominent example: HTML tags encode visual presentation information:
`<i>This book</i> has the title Foundations of Semantic Web Technologies.`
- Output of web browser:
This book has the title **Foundations of Semantic Web Technologies**.
- Strategy also suited for annotation of content, e.g.:
`<firstname>Sebastian</firstname>
<lastname>Rudolph</lastname> works in
<city>Dresden</city>.`

Annotation with Markup-Languages

```
<lecture>
  <title>
    Deduction Systems
  </title>
  <lecturer>
    <title>
      Prof. Dr.
    </title>
    <firstname>
      Sebastian
    </firstname>
    <lastname>
      Rudolph
    </lastname>
  </lecturer>
</lecture>
```

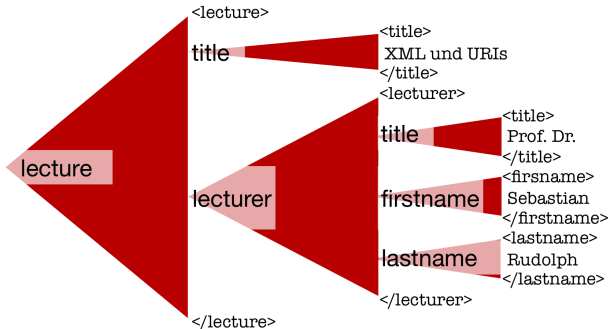
- nesting of tags is permitted

Annotation with Markup-Languages

```
<lecture>  
  <title>  
    Deduction Systems  
  </title>  
  <lecturer>  
    <title>  
      Prof. Dr.  
    </title>  
    <firstname>  
      Sebastian  
    </firstname>  
    <lastname>  
      Rudolph  
    </lastname>  
  </lecturer>  
</lecture>
```

- nesting of tags is permitted
- multiple usage of tags is permitted

Annotation with Markup-Languages



- nesting of tags is permitted
- multiple usage of tags is permitted
- XML tags constitute a tree structure

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XML

- eXtensible Markup Language
- Origin: structured text ($\text{HTML4.0} \in \text{XML} \subset \text{SGML}$)
- web standard (W3C) for data exchange:
 - input and output data can be described by means of XML
 - industry only has to agree on standardized tag names (the vocabulary)
- complementary language for HTML:
 - HTML describes presentation
 - XML describes content
- database perspective: XML as a data model for semi-structured data

XML-Syntax – Preamble

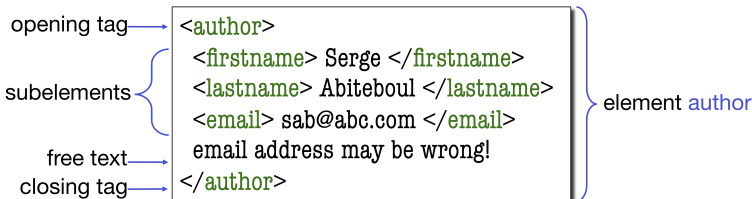
- XML document is a text document
- starts with declaration
 - contains version number of the standard used
 - optional: character encoding information

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

XML-Syntax – XML element

XML element:

- description of an object enclosed by matching tags
- content of an elements: text and/or further elements (arbitrary nesting possible)
- empty elements: `<year></year>` short: `<year/>`
- “outermost” element is called root element (and there can be only one per document)




XML-Syntax – XML attributes

XML attribute:

- pair of name and string-value in start or self-closing tag
- associated with one XML element
- alternative option for describing data

attribute `email`



```
<author email="sab@abc.com">  
  <firstname> Serge </firstname>  
  <lastname> Abiteboul </lastname>  
</author>
```

Further possible description of the same data:

```
<author firstname="Serge" lastname="Abiteboul" email="sab@abc.com" />
```

HTML vs. XML

- HTML: fixed vocabulary (set of tags) and semantics (visual presentation of text)
- XML: free choice of names for describing application-specific syntax and semantics
- XML \subset SGML

```
<h1> Bib </h1>
<p>
  <i> Foundations of Databases </i>
  Serge Abiteboul
  <br> Addison Wesley, 1997
</p>
...
```

HTML

```
<Bib id="01">
  <paper id="012">
    <title> Foundations of Databases </title>
    <author>
      <firstname> Serge </firstname>
      <lastname> Abiteboul </lastname>
    </author>
    <year> 1997 </year>
    <publisher> Addison Wesley </publisher>
  </paper>
  ...
</Bib>
```

XML

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IRIs – Idea

- IRI = Internationalized Resource Identifier
- serve for denoting resources in a world-wide unique way
- a resource can be any object that has (in the context of a given application) a clear identity (e.g. books, cities, persons, publishers, relations between those, abstract concepts etc.)
- in certain domains, something similar already exists: ISBN number for books

IRIs – Syntax

- extension of the notion of URLs; not every IRI relates to a Web document but mostly a Web document is referred to by using its URL as IRI
- starts with the so-called IRI schema, which is separated by a colon (:)
from the subsequent part (e.g.: http, ftp, mailto)
- IRIs often hierarchically structured

IRIs – Self-defined IRIs

- necessary, if for a certain resource no IRI exists or is known (yet)
- strategy in order to avoid unintentional double use of an IRI for different things: use http-IRIs of a webpage that you control
- allows for providing a documentation describing the IRI under this address

The Describing vs. the described

- Separation of IRIs for (non-information) resources and their documentation (information resources) by IRI references (appended fragments starting with “#”) or content negotiation
- e.g.: as a IRI for Shakespeare’s “Othello”,
<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othello> should not be used, but rather
<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othello#IRI>



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XML Name Spaces: Motivation

- in XML documents, element and attribute names (“markup vocabulary”) have universal validity
- in an XML application, these names are interpreted uniformly
- if XML data from several sources is merged, name conflicts / clashes may occur
- name spaces help avoid such conflicts

XML Name Spaces

- XML name spaces are similar to the notion of modules in programming languages
- disambiguation of tag names through usage of different “prefixes”
- a prefix is separated from a local name by a colon (:), thereby `prefix:name` tags come into being
- name space bindings are ignored by some tools: so-called “shallow name spaces”

Name Space Bindings

- prefixes are associated with name space IRIs by inserting an attribute `xmlns:prefix` into the relevant element or some of its predecessor elements: `prefix:name1, ..., prefix:namen`
- the value of the attribute `xmlns:prefix` is an IRI, that may point to a description of the syntax of the name space
- an element can use bindings for several (different) name spaces by using separate attributes `xmlns:prefix1, ..., xmlns:prefixm`

Example: Without Name Spaces

```
<lecture>
  <title> Deduction Systems </title>
  <lecturer>
    <title> Prof. Dr. </title>
    <firstname> Sebastian </firstname>
    <lastname> Rudolph </lastname>
  </lecturer>
</lecture>
```

`title` is an ambiguous element name

Two Distinct Name Spaces

```
<lec:lecture xmlns:lec = "http://www.example.org/lectures"
             xmlns:per = "http://www.example.org/person">
  <lec:title> Deduction Systems </lec:title>
  <lec:lecturer>
    <per:title> Prof. Dr. </per:title>
    <per:firstname> Sebastian </per:firstname>
    <per:lastname> Rudolph </per:lastname>
  </lec:lecturer>
</lec:lecture>
```

`title` has been disambiguated by using the prefixes `lec` and `per`

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