

(Part of)

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Outlook

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What is the Problem?

- Consider a typical web

The screenshot shows the top portion of a website for the Eleventh International World Wide Web Conference. At the top left, there is a URL <http://www2002.org> and a logo for WWW 2002. The main banner text reads: "THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL WORLD WIDE WEB CONFERENCE" at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, from 7-11 May 2002. A tagline below the banner says "1 LOCATION. 5 DAYS. LEARN. INTERACT." To the right of the banner is a logo for the International World Wide Web Conference Committee. Below the banner, there is a sidebar on the left with navigation links: "Conference Proceedings", "Call for Participation", "Program", "Registration Information", "Hotel Accommodation", "Conference Committee", "Sponsorship/Exhibition Opportunities", "Volunteer Information", "Information about Hawaii", and "Previous & Future WWW Conferences". The main content area starts with "Registered participants coming from:" followed by a list of countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, The United States, Vietnam, and Zambia. Below this list is a "REGISTER NOW" button. A paragraph of text follows, describing the conference as a public forum for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) through the annual W3C track. Another paragraph states that the conference is organized by the International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW³C²), the University of Hawaii, and the Pacific Telecommunications Council (PTC). At the bottom, there is a section titled "FEATURED SPEAKERS (CONFIRMED)" with two speakers listed: Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web and Director of the W3C, and Richard A. DeMillo, vice president and chief technology officer for Hewlett-Packard Company. There are also small icons for Netscape and other web-related items at the bottom.

- Markup consists of:
 - rendering information (e.g., font size and colour)
 - Hyper-links to related content
- Semantic content is accessible to humans but not (easily) to computers...

What information can we see...

WWW2002

The eleventh international world wide web conference

Sheraton waikiki hotel

Honolulu, hawaii, USA

7-11 may 2002

1 location 5 days learn interact

Registered participants coming from

australia, canada, chile denmark, france, germany, ghana, hong kong,
india, ireland, italy, japan, malta, new zealand, the netherlands,
norway, singapore, switzerland, the united kingdom, the united states,
vietnam, zaire

Register now

On the 7th May Honolulu will provide the backdrop of the eleventh international world wide web conference. This prestigious event ...

Speakers confirmed

Tim berners-lee

Tim is the well known inventor of the Web, ...

Ian Foster

Ian is the pioneer of the Grid, the next generation internet ...

What information can a machine see...

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Solution: XML markup with “meaningful” tags?

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Will the Semantic Web Succeed?

Key Questions

- Where will the ontologies come from?
- Where will the semantic markup come from?
- Where will the tools come from?
- How should one deal with a multitude of ontologies?
- Where can we expect the first success stories?

Where Will the Ontologies Come From?

- Some large ontologies are becoming de facto standards
 - WordNet
 - NCIBI's cancer ontology
- Many small ontologies
 - are hand-created (e.g. RosettaNet) or
 - Created automatically through machine learning, natural language analysis and from legacy sources (e.g. data schemas)

Where Will the Semantic Markup Come From?

- Clearly not by hand
- Tools for new information resources
- Natural language techniques, borrowing from legacy sources for old resources

Where Will the Tools Come From?

- Large variety of tools already exists
 - Editors, storage, querying and inferencing, visualization, versioning
- Mostly developed in academic domain
- ... but taken up in the commercial sector
 - Highly innovative startups

How Should one Deal With a Multitude of Ontologies?

- A big research question, still open
 - A potential bottleneck
- Various approaches currently tested
 - Negotiation
 - Machine learning
 - Linguistic analysis

Promising Areas for Initial Successes

- Knowledge Management
 - ... because of central authority
- E-Science
 - Use ontologies, are informed and enthusiastic users of new technology
- E-Commerce probably later
 - Problems with privacy, security and trust