



(Enterprise) Linked Data: What's missing?

Axel Polleres, Sabrina Kirrane, Javier D. Fernández

Disclaimer: This is NOT a research talk...

The PROPEL project:

prope1



PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA



- 15 January 2015 year's Semantic Web meetup:
- **Business Semantics & Enterprise Linked Data**
- Various companies in Austria already making business & products with Linked Data, e.g.:



- **But:** Still a niche market... What's missing?
 - Awareness! <https://www.semantic-web.at/news/linked-data-awareness-barometer-2015>
 - Addressing Technology gaps (security, time, efficient interchange, standard tool chain)

... Can we learn from industry? Shall we?



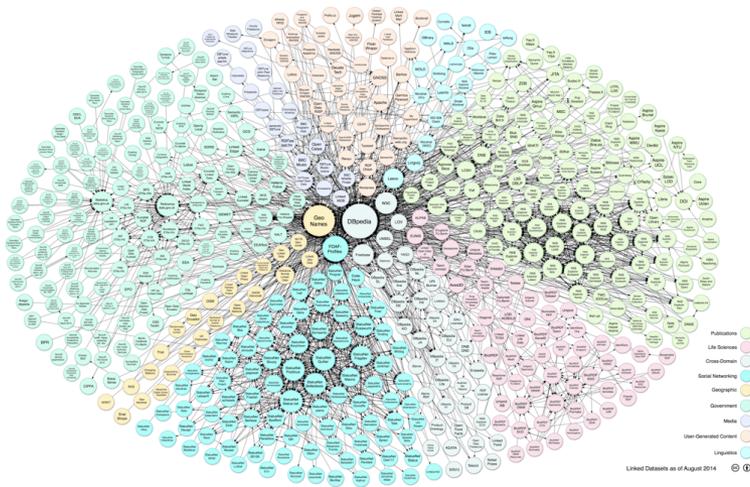
PROPEL

Propelling the Potential of Enterprise **Linked Data** in Austria



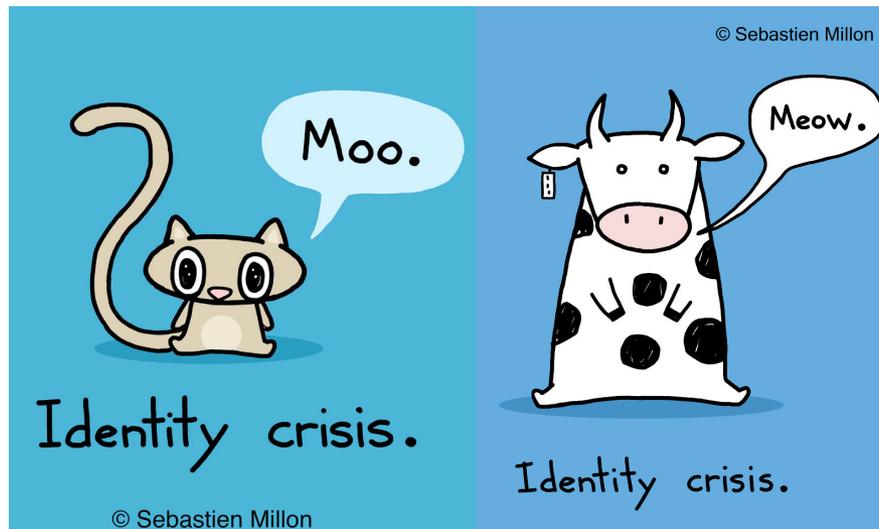
Goals:

- How big is the market? Market Analysis, requirements and use cases
- How ready is Linked Data as an integration paradigm for the Enterprise?
- Research and Development Roadmap, Exploratory Study, Technology Gaps
- Eventually: Models for an **Enterprise Linked Data value chain**



So, how to approach this?

- First, we better know what we can offer...
 - What is Enterprise Linked Data?
 - What is the Semantic Web?
 - Who are we?



Some common misunderstandings...

What's the difference between
Enterprise Linked Data and... ?

Linked Data vs. “The” Semantic Web

Overlaps:

- *“Linked Data is the Semantic Web done right”* (Tim Berners-Lee)
- The actual Semantic **Web** is made up of Linked Data.
- Linked Data is based on **Semantic web standards**.

Key Differences:

- Semantic Web was all about “semantifying” the Web, Linked Data is based on Web standards (URIs, http), but doesn't center around **Web pages**.
- LD is a more **pragmatic “bottom-up”** approach.
- *“Linked Data is mainly about publishing structured data in RDF using URIs rather than focusing on the ontological level or inference.”*

M. Hausenblas “Exploiting Linked Data For Building Web Applications”
IEEE Internet Computing, 2009

Linked Data vs. Open Data



Overlaps:

- Openness is a core principle in the design of LD
- Many Linked Data sets published under an open license
→ Linked Open Data and LD are often used interchangeably

Key differences:

- Linked Data technologies can be used without publishing data – e.g., for internal and external data integration.
- Probably not all open data will ever be linked (the majority will remain in formats such as csv, txt, json,xml etc.)

Linked Data vs Big Data



Overlaps:

- LD as a whole is big (38.606.408.854 triples and counting! *)
- No rigid up-front (e.g., relational) data model
- Big Data technologies (e.g., Hadoop) are used to handle LD
- LD can represent knowledge extracted from big unstructured data

Key Differences:

- Individual linked data sets are typically not "big" per se (e.g., English DBpedia dump currently < 5 GB)
- LD is structured and semantically explicit, single format (RDF) "big data lakes" are typically neither - RDMBS, NoSQL/"Polyglott persistence", non-core formats, unstructured textual+mmedia data...
- Big data based on distributed data infrastructures within an organization (e.g., Hadoop clusters), LD creates a decentralized, globally distributed data infrastructure

ELD vs. LED



Enterprise Linked Data (intra-enterprise):

Internal use of LD technologies within organizations, e.g.,

- to integrate heterogeneous systems at the data level
- for advanced content/knowledge/... management
- as a basis for innovative products and services

Linked Enterprise Data (inter-entrprise):

- Cross-organizational data integration
- Data markets and data ecosystems
- Decentralized infrastructure for a networked economy

Let's take a step back...

propel



PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

- What are the expectations/requirements?
- What can we offer as a community?

Let's take a step back...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

- What are the expectations/requirements?
- What can we offer as a community?

Taking a business/application centric view

Interviews

23 interviews:

- Domains

- Consulting, Engineering, Environment, Finance and Insurance, Government, Healthcare, ICT, IT, Media, Pharmaceutical, Professional Services, Real Estate, Research, Startup, Tourism, Transports & Logistics

- Roles

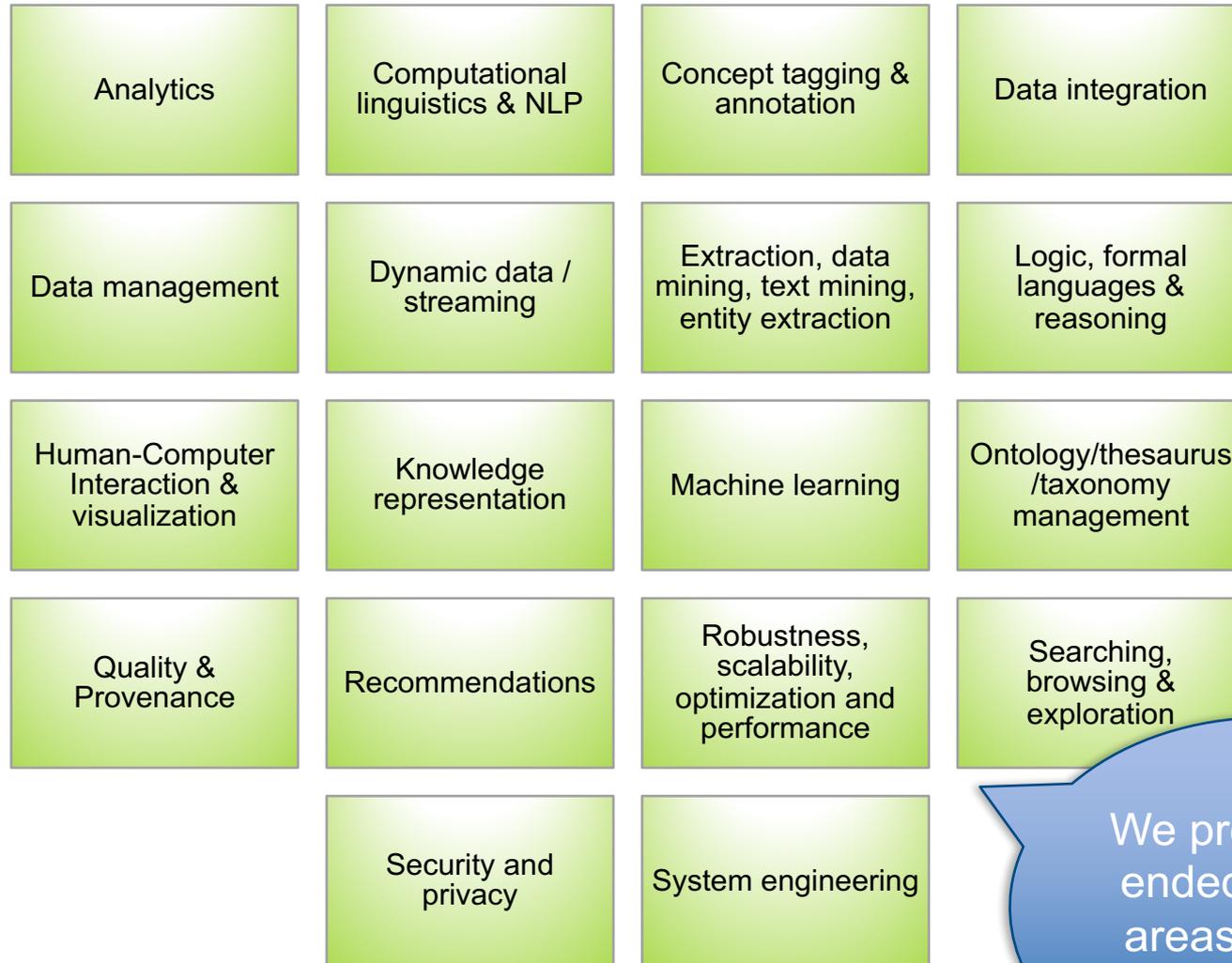
- Business Intelligence, CEO, Chief Engineer, Data and Systems Architect, Data Scientist, Director Information Management, Enterprise Architect, Founder, General Secretary, Governance, Risk & Compliance Manager, Head of Communications and Media, Head of Development, Head of HR, Head of R&D, Innovation Manager, Information Architect, IT Project Manager, Management, Managing director, Marketing Analyst, Principle System Analyst, Project Coordinator, Researcher, Technical Specialist

Technologies in need...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA



We pretty much ended up in all areas that SW touches upon!

Standards

<https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/>

Semantic Web

▶ Skip ◀

SEMANTIC WEB



On this page → technology topics • news • upcoming events and talks

In addition to the classic "Web of documents" W3C is helping to build a technology stack to support a "Web of data," the sort of data you find in databases. The ultimate goal of the Web of data is to enable computers to do more useful work and to develop systems that can support trusted interactions over the network. The term "Semantic Web" refers to W3C's vision of the Web of linked data. Semantic Web technologies enable people to create data stores on the Web, build vocabularies, and write rules for handling data. Linked data are empowered by technologies such as RDF, SPARQL, OWL, and SKOS.

Linked Data

The Semantic Web is a Web of data — of dates and titles and part numbers and chemical properties and any other data one might conceive of. RDF provides the foundation for publishing and linking your data. Various technologies allow you to embed data in documents (RDFa, GRDDL) or expose what you have in SQL databases, or make it available as RDF files.

Vocabularies

At times it may be important or valuable to organize data. Using OWL (to build vocabularies, or "ontologies") and SKOS (for designing knowledge organization systems) it is possible to enrich data with additional meaning, which allows more people (and more machines) to do more with the data.

Query

Query languages go hand-in-hand with databases. If the Semantic Web is viewed as a global database, then it is easy to understand why one would need a query language for that data. SPARQL is the query language for the Semantic Web.

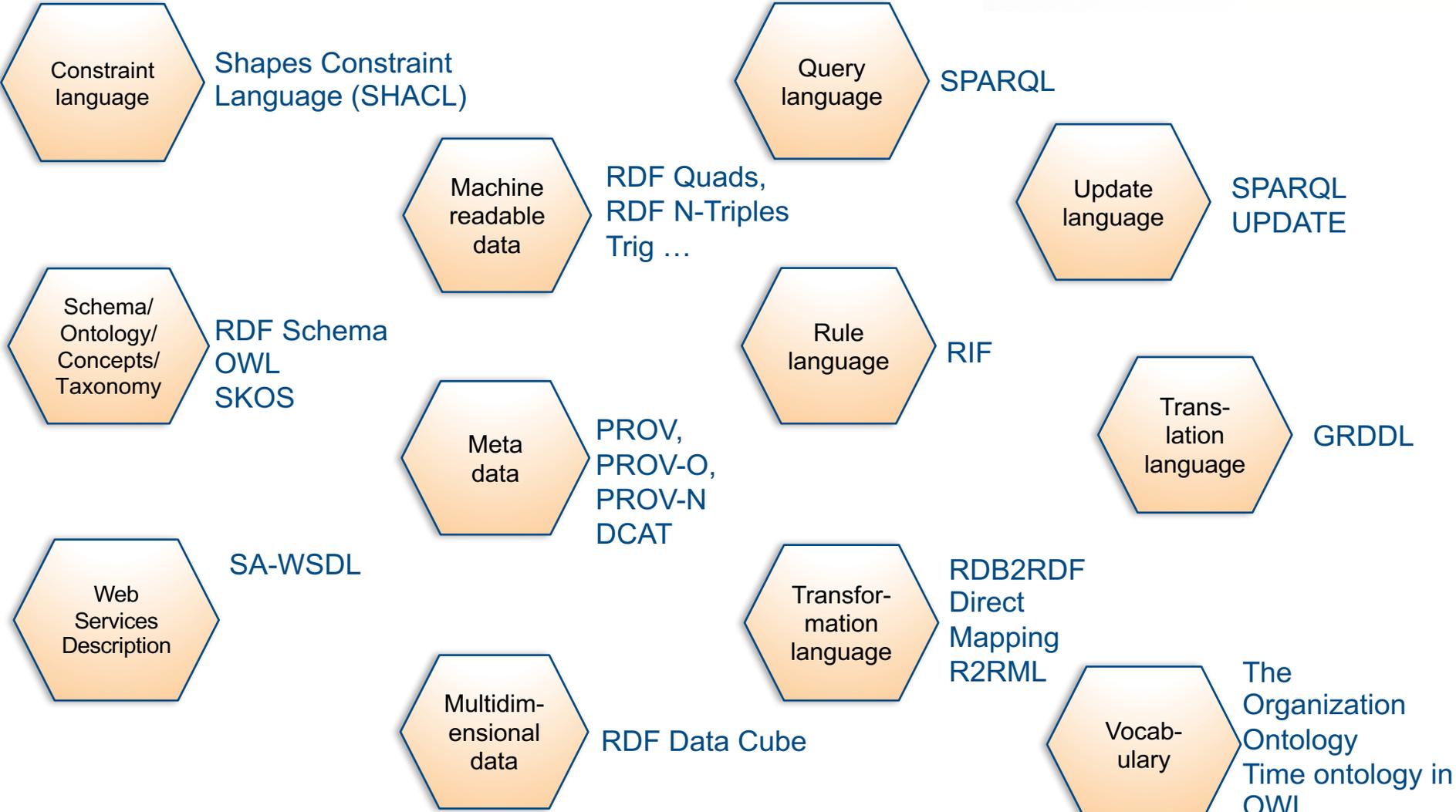
Inference

Near the top of the Semantic Web stack one finds inference — reasoning over data through rules. W3C work on rules, primarily through RIF and OWL, is focused on translating between rule languages and exchanging rules among different systems.

Vertical Applications

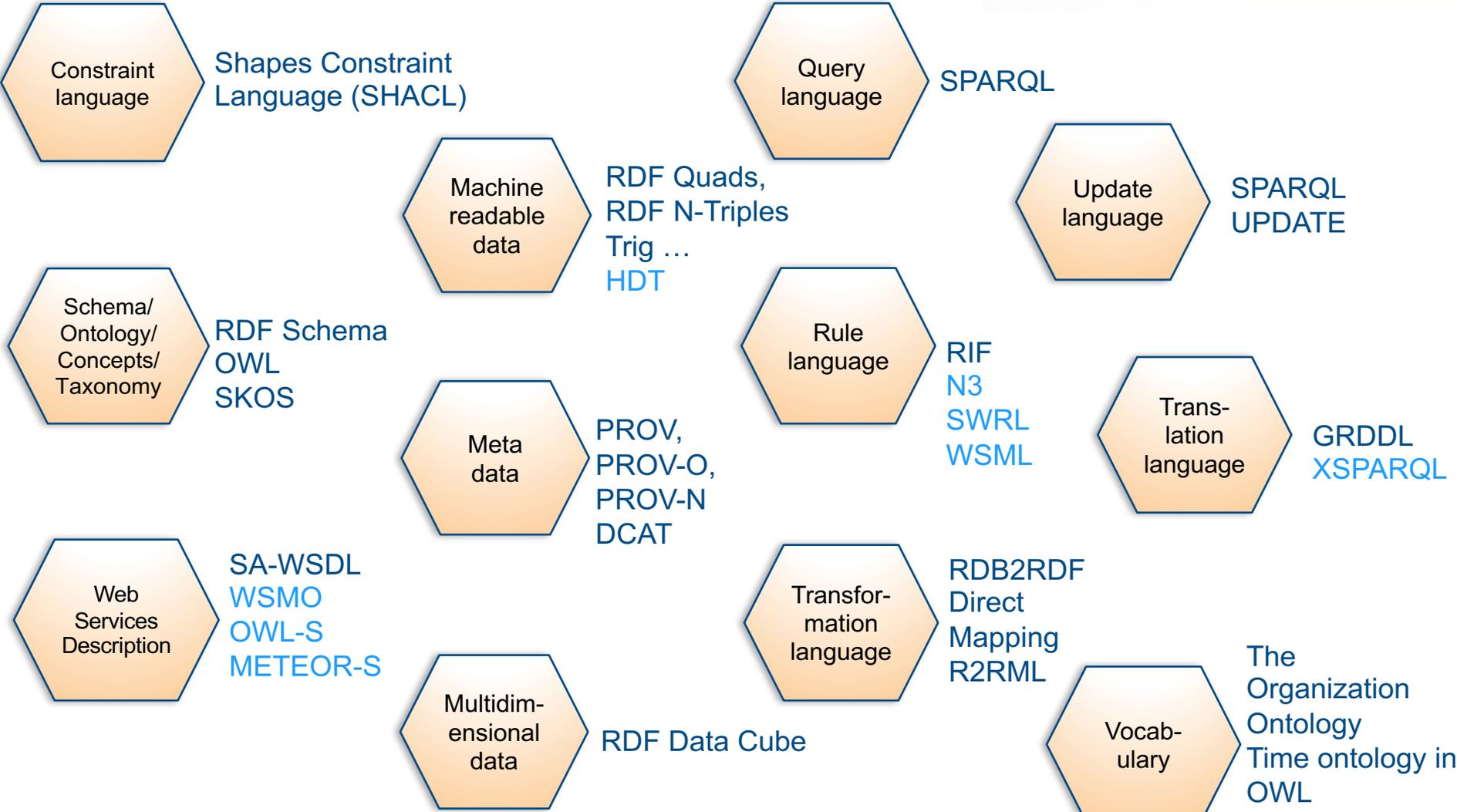
W3C is working with different industries — for example in Health Care and Life Sciences, eGovernment, and Energy — to improve collaboration, research and development, and innovation adoption through Semantic Web technology. For instance, by aiding decision-making in clinical research, Semantic Web technologies will bridge many forms of biological and medical information

Standards Toolbox



Standards Toolbox

(incl. W3C member submissions)

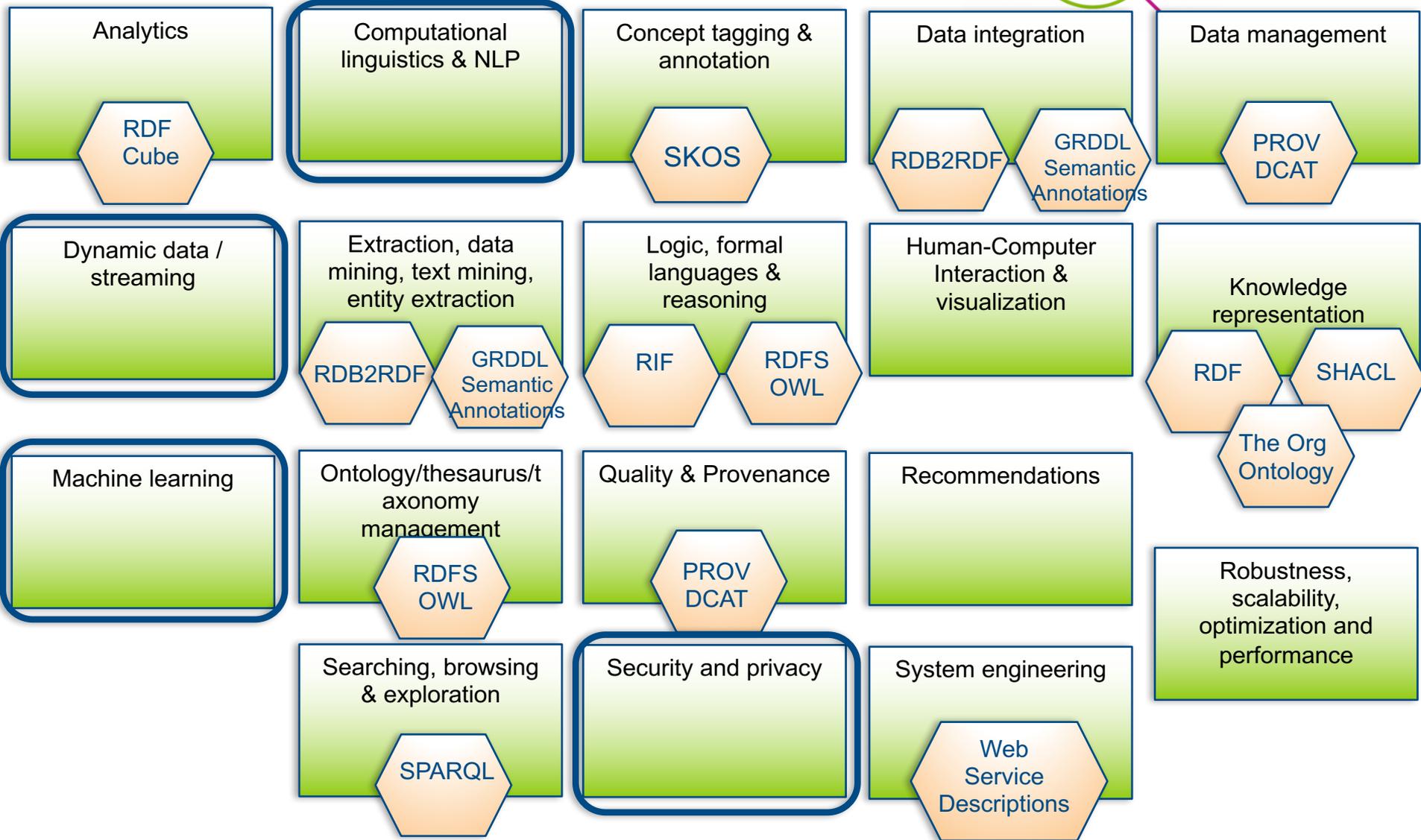


Technologies in need...

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ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA



Technologies in need...

Analytics

RDF Cube

Computational linguistics & NLP

Concept tagging & annotation

SKOS

Dynamic data / streaming

W3C COMMUNITY & BUSINESS GROUPS

[Home](#) / RDF Stream Processing...

RDF STREAM PROCESSING COMMUNITY GROUP

The mission of the RDF Stream Processing Community Group (RSP) is to define a common model for producing, transmitting and continuously querying RDF Streams. This includes extensions to both RDF and SPARQL for representing streaming data, as well as their semantics. Moreover this work envisions an ecosystem of streaming and static RDF data sources whose data can be combined through standard models, languages and protocols. Complementary to related work in the area of databases, this Community Group looks at the dynamic properties of graph-based data, i.e., graphs that are produced over time and which may change their shape and data over time.

Note: Community Groups are proposed and run by the community. Although W3C hosts these conversations, the groups do not necessarily represent the views of the W3C Membership or staff.

Machine learning

???? What could **standards** offer here...

THINKING OUT LOUD

Potentially interesting: exchange of ML models, e.g. learnt regression models, decision trees, etc. extension of PROV,...? **W3C CGs** offer a forum for these things!

browsing oration

ARQL

Security and privacy

W3C COMMUNITY & BUSINESS GROUPS

[Home](#) / Ontology-Lexica Community...

ONTOLOGY-LEXICA COMMUNITY GROUP

The mission of the Ontology-Lexicon community group is to: (1) Develop models for the representation of lexica (and machine readable dictionaries) relative to ontologies. These lexicon models are intended to represent lexical entries containing information about how ontology elements (classes, properties, individuals etc.) are realized in multiple languages. In addition, the lexical entries contain appropriate linguistic (syntactic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic) information that constrains the usage of the entry. (2) Demonstrate the added value of representing lexica on the Semantic Web, in particularly focusing on how the use of linked data principles can allow for the re-use of existing linguistic information from resource such as WordNet. (3) Provide best practices for the use of linguistic data categories in combination with lexica.

Note: Co-conversatio...

[Home](#) / ODRL Community Group

ODRL COMMUNITY GROUP

The W3C international Language transparency consumption communication open, enhanced semantic

Permissions & Obligations Expression Working Group Charter

The Web has provided the community with standardized mechanisms for numerous content-management services: publishing, distribution, consumption, describing, and sharing. However, the key area of permissions, obligations and licensing has not been addressed in Web standards to date. Content licenses, rights statements, permissions and obligations express the terms of usage for content. With a standard vocabulary, content owners can express terms and processing systems can determine what permissions and other terms are associated with a given resource or collection of resources.

- Scope
- Deliverables
- Dependencies and Liaisons
- Participation
- Communication
- Decision Policy
- Patent Policy
- About this Charter

Plus many more... not necessarily listed as SW standards, but definitely related!



Home / RDF and XML...

RDF AND XML INTEROPERABILITY COMMUNITY GROUP

The goal of this group is to 1) identify application areas in which the combined processing of XML and RDF data and tooling is beneficial; 2) identify issues that hinder the joint usage of the two technology stacks 3) formulate best practices to resolve the issues or propose standardization topics. The goal does not only take into account the data representation formats XML and RDF, but all related technologies (e.g. for XML: XSLT, XQuery; for RDF: RDF Schema, SPARQL) and selected XML (e.g. OData) or RDF vocabularies. The group should be driven by needs of industries that already deploy XML and RDF, but also cover adjacent technologies like JavaScript and JSON. The outcome should focus with XML and RDF, but on small building blocks (e.g. standardization topics) that can be re-used in many scenarios.

Data integration



Page Discussion

WebID

Contents [hide]

- 1 WebIDs and the WebID Protocol
 - 1.1 What is a WebID?
 - 1.1.1 Why should I get a WebID?
 - 1.1.2 Why should I use a WebID?
 - 1.1.3 Why should I use a PublicKey WebID?
 - 1.2 Why is the WebID Protocol Viable?
 - 1.3 What is the WebID Authentication Protocol?
 - 1.3.1 Some Protocol Details
 - 1.3.2 Why is the WebID Protocol Viable?

Security and privacy



Nearby: [XML Activity](#) • Documents: [XML Binary Characterization Use Cases](#), [XML Binary Characterization Properties](#), [XML Binary Characterization Measurement](#)

XML Binary Characterization Working Group Public Page

Note: This Working Group ended successfully, and on schedule. The actual technical work to establish an internationally recognized standard for [XML Binary Characterization](#) is complete.

The XML Binary Characterization Working Group is the public web page for the (now completed) XML Binary Characterization Working Group (for details).

This is part of the W3C [XML Activity](#).

- [Introduction](#)
- [Charter and Participation](#)
- [IPR Disclosures](#)
- [Publications](#)

Introduction

The XML Binary Characterization Working Group was created as a result of the Binary Interchange Workshop.

The XML Binary Characterization Working Group was tasked with gathering information about uses cases where the overhead of generating, parsing and applying XML is a significant concern, characterizing the properties that XML provides as well as those that are required by the use cases, and establishing objective, shared requirements.

The Binary Interchange Workshop report can be found at <http://www.w3.org/2003/08/binary-interchange-workshop/Report.html>.

Robustness, scalability, optimization and performance



User Stories

4 out of 60 user stories we collected in the interviews:

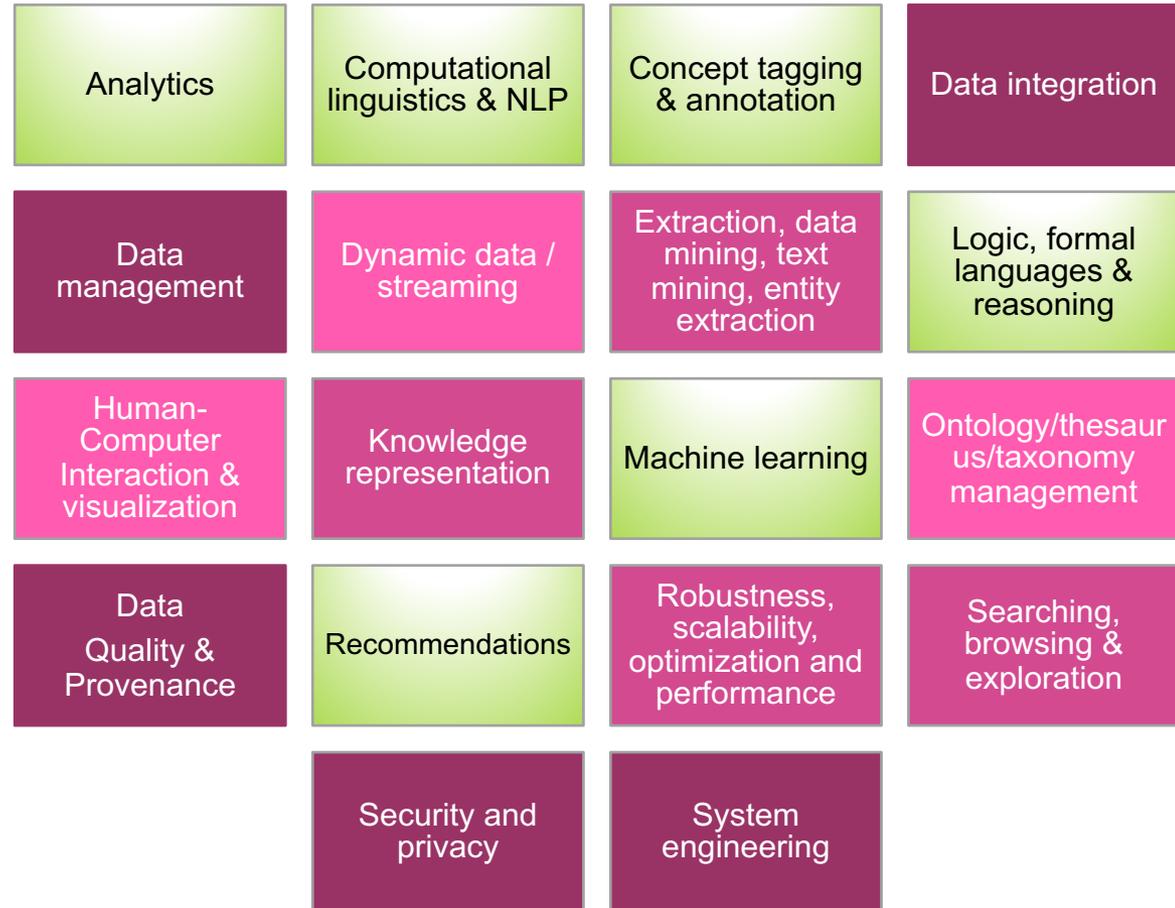
- **Horizontals**
 - Business processes (e.g. product logistics and supply chain management)
 - Human resources (e.g. expert and resource management)
- **Verticals**
 - Media & Publishing
 - Healthcare & Pharma

Business Processes



“I would like to be able to exchange information and coordinate production and logistics with suppliers and customers...”

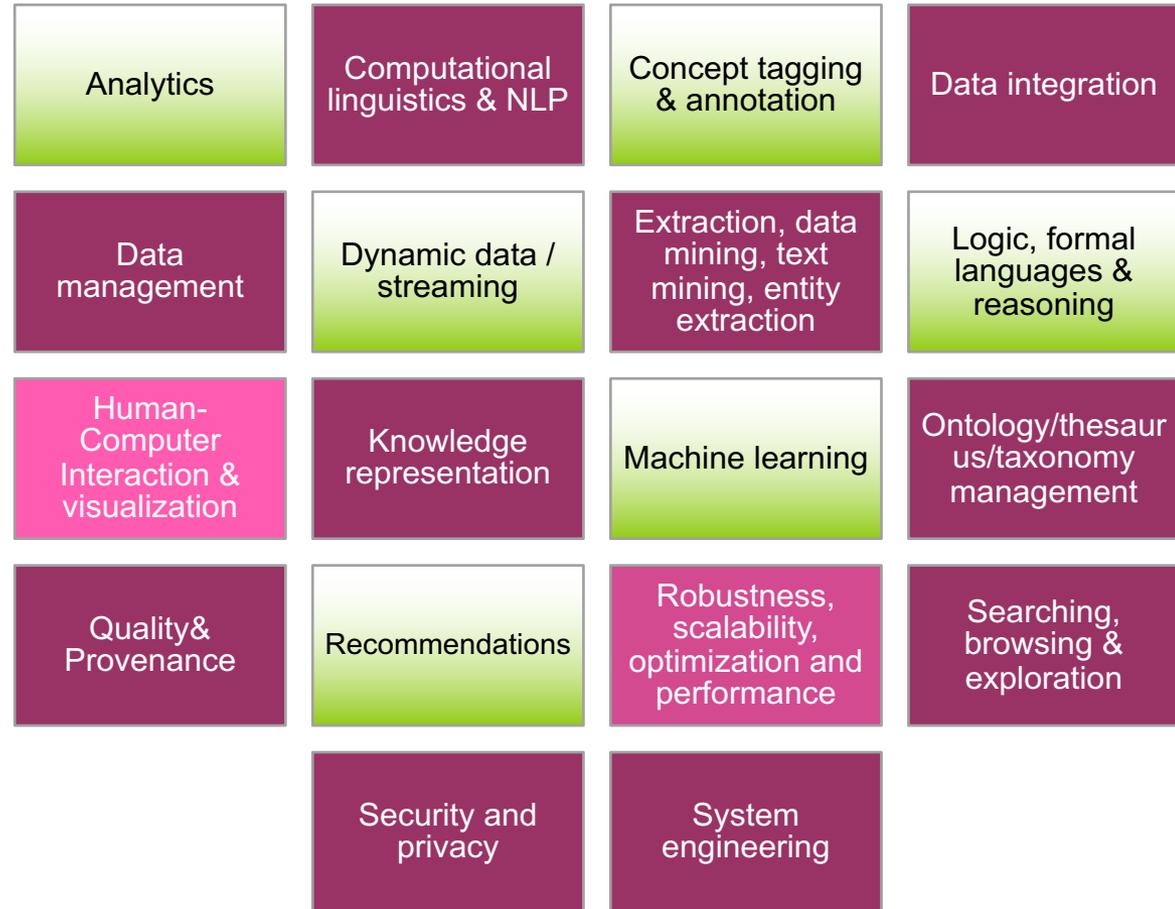
“...so that I can improve efficiency, effectiveness and flexibility of my inventory management and operations”



Human Resources

“I would like identify expertise within our large organisation and be able to pinpoint the relevant experts...”

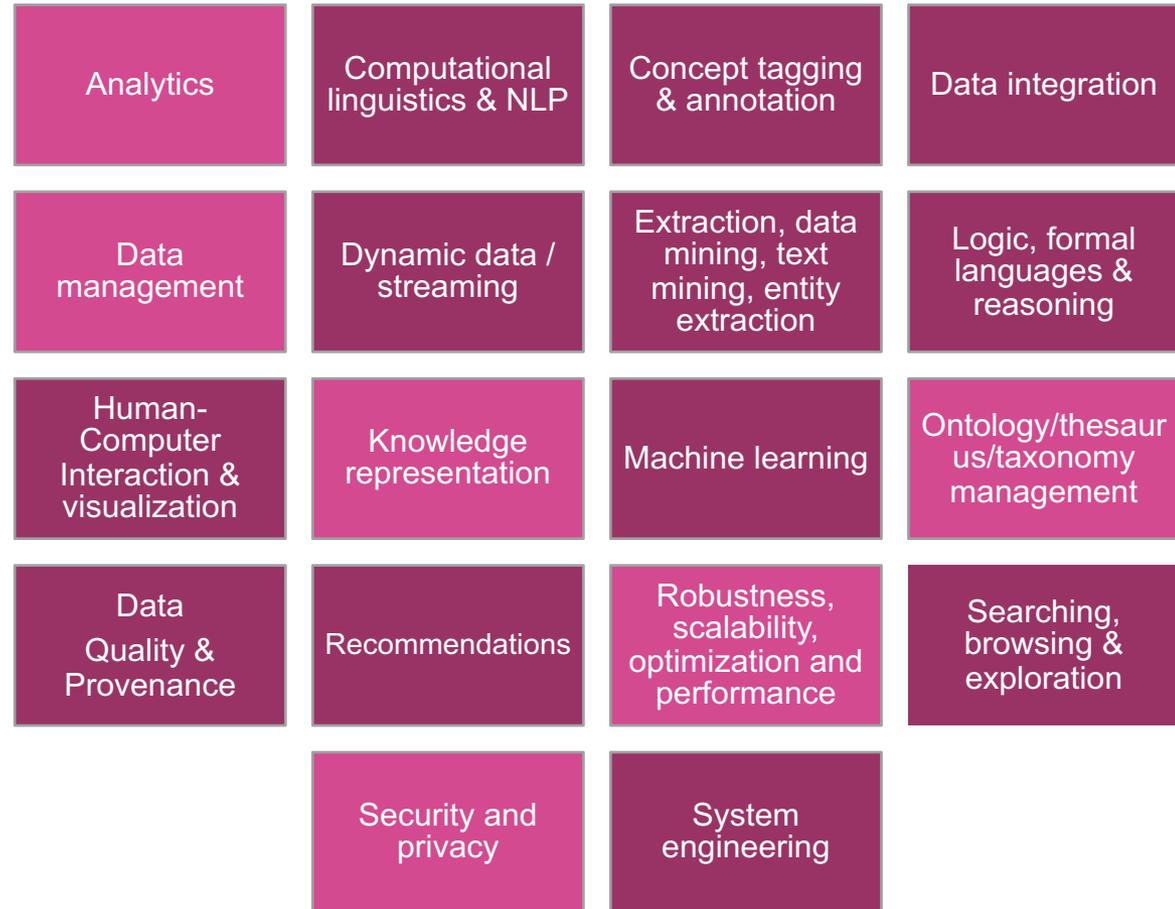
“...so that I can / can identify top trends within the organisation and expertise for the organisation as a whole”



Media & Publishing

I would like to display personalized content as precise as possible

So that my readers stay as long as possible on my website.



Healthcare & Pharma

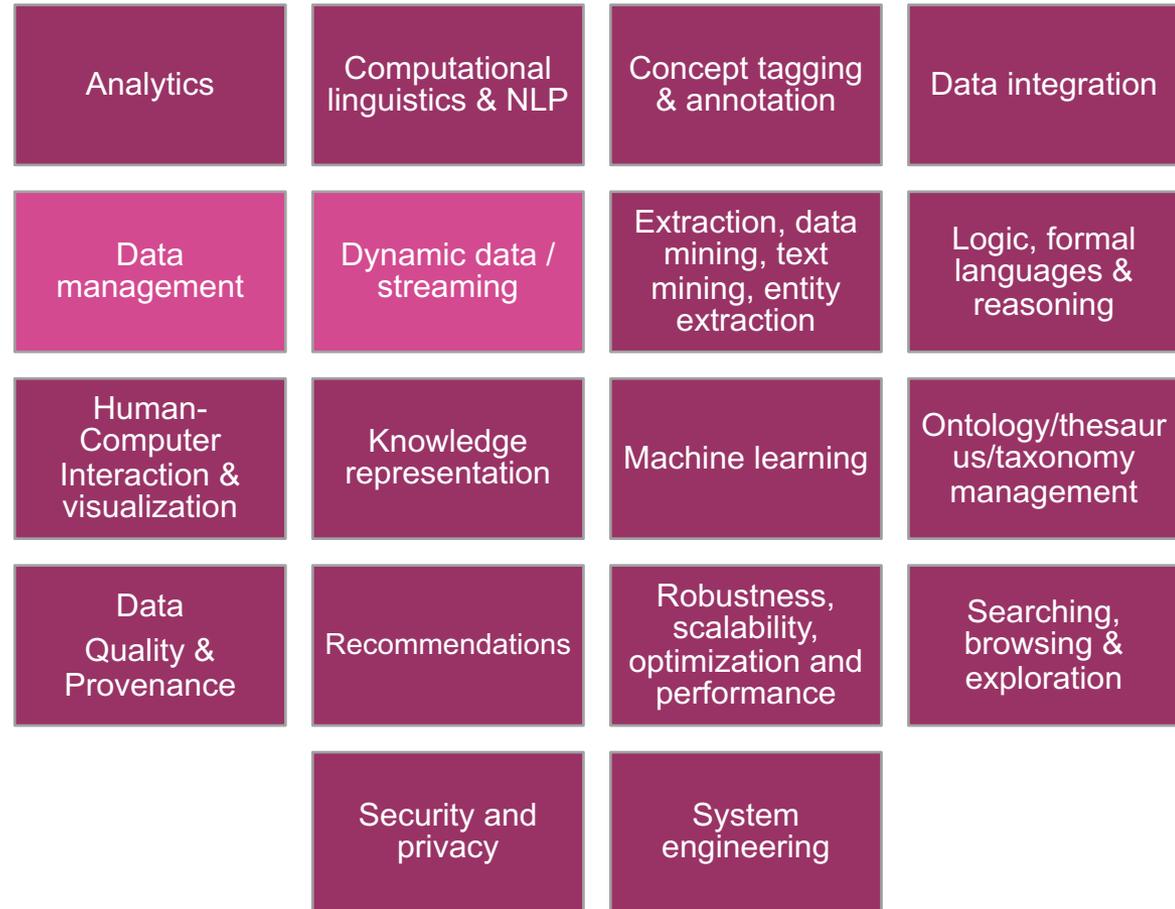
I would like to Integrate
disparate systems that are:

-Hard to integrate

-Widespread

*-Contain the same data that
contradicts each other*

So that I can gain insights
from other clinical trials



User Stories – Bottomline...



4 out of 60 user stories we collected in the interviews:

■ Horizontals

- Business processes (e.g. product logistics and supply chain management)
- Human resources (e.g. expert and resource management)

■ Verticals

- Media & Publishing
- Healthcare & Pharma

According to our interviews best fit to what we can offer technologywise!

Let's take a step back...

propel

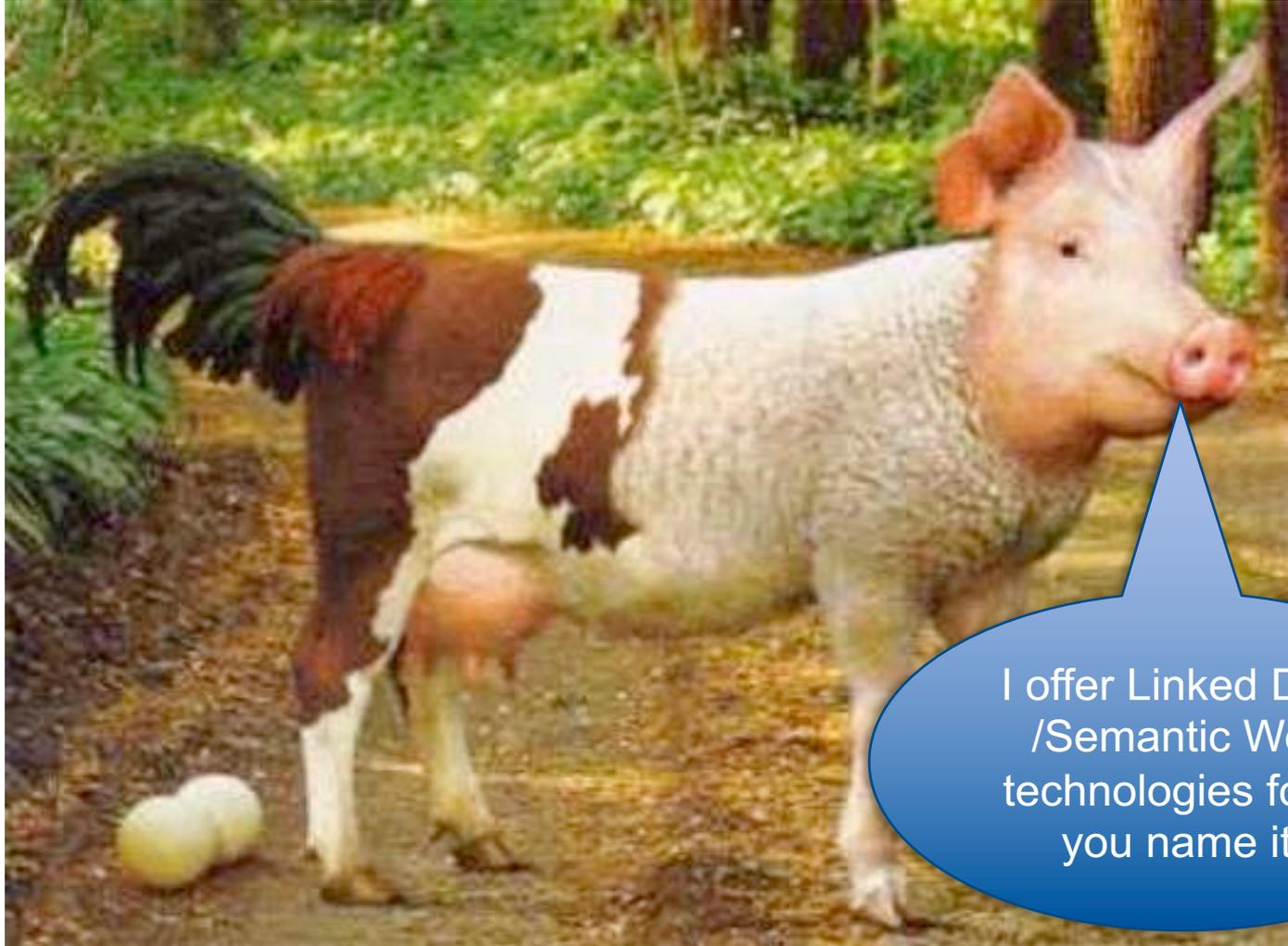


PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

- What are the expectations/requirements?
- What can we offer as a community?

What technologies and standards do we have available?

Technology Toolbox



Let's take a step back...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

- What can we offer as a community?



Taking an introspective view

Let's check back with our research results...

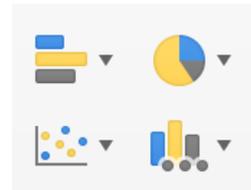


■ 3 seminal papers:



■ Monitoring SW communitie's major venues:

- ISWC (since 2006), ESWC (since 2006), SEMANTiCS (since 2007), JWS (since 2006), SWJ (since 2010)



Semantic Web/Linked Data over time...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA



May 17, 2001

The Semantic Web

A new form of Web content that is meaningful to computers will unleash a revolution of new possibilities

By Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler and Ora Lassila

Subtopics:

Expressing Meaning

Knowledge Representation

Ontologies

Agents

Evolution of Knowledge

Knowledge Representation



“The challenge of the Semantic Web, therefore, is to provide a language that **expresses** both **data** and **rules for reasoning** about the data and that allows rules from any existing knowledge-representation system to be **exported** onto the Web.”

“Adding **logic** to the Web—the means to use **rules** to make inferences, choose courses of action and answer questions”

“Ideally, the program must have a way to discover such common **meanings** for whatever databases it encounters.”

*How has knowledge representation
based research evolved?*



May 17, 2001

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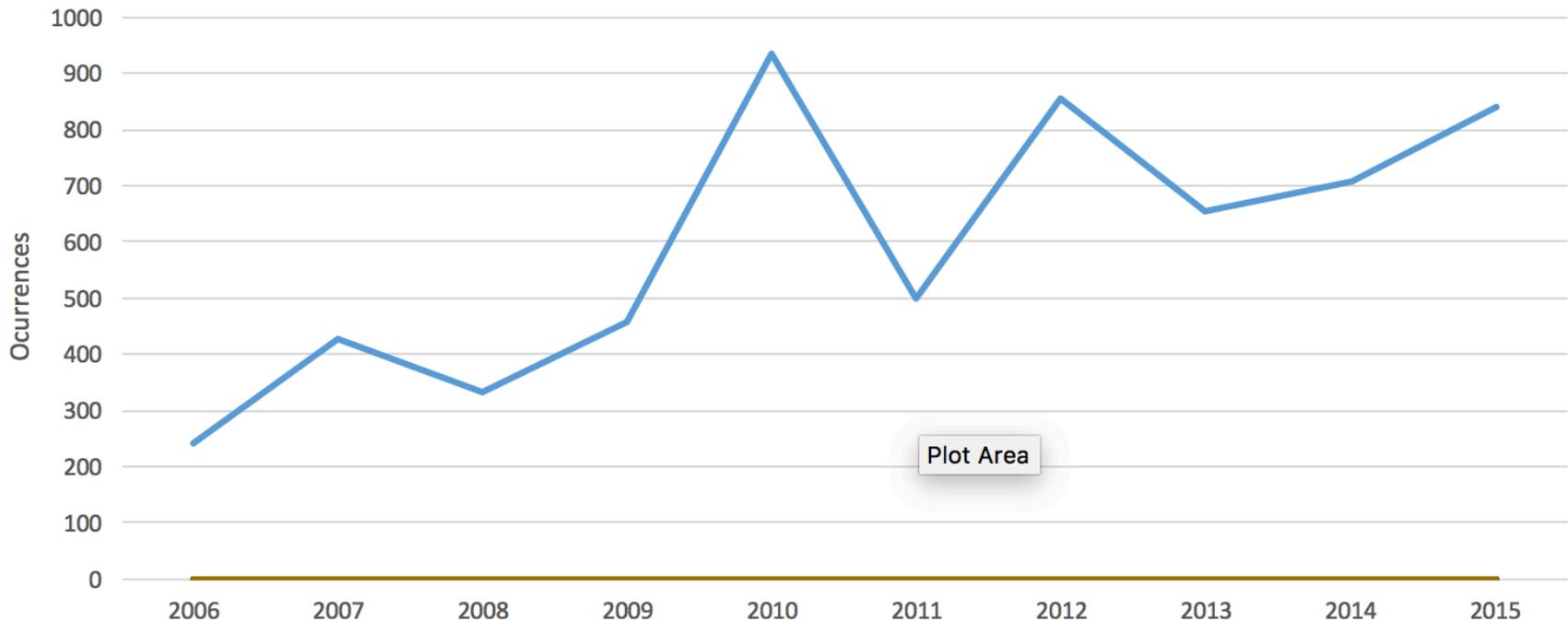
By Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler and Ora Lassila

The Semantic Web T Berners-Lee, J Hendler, O Lassila Scientific American 284 (5), 34-43, 2001

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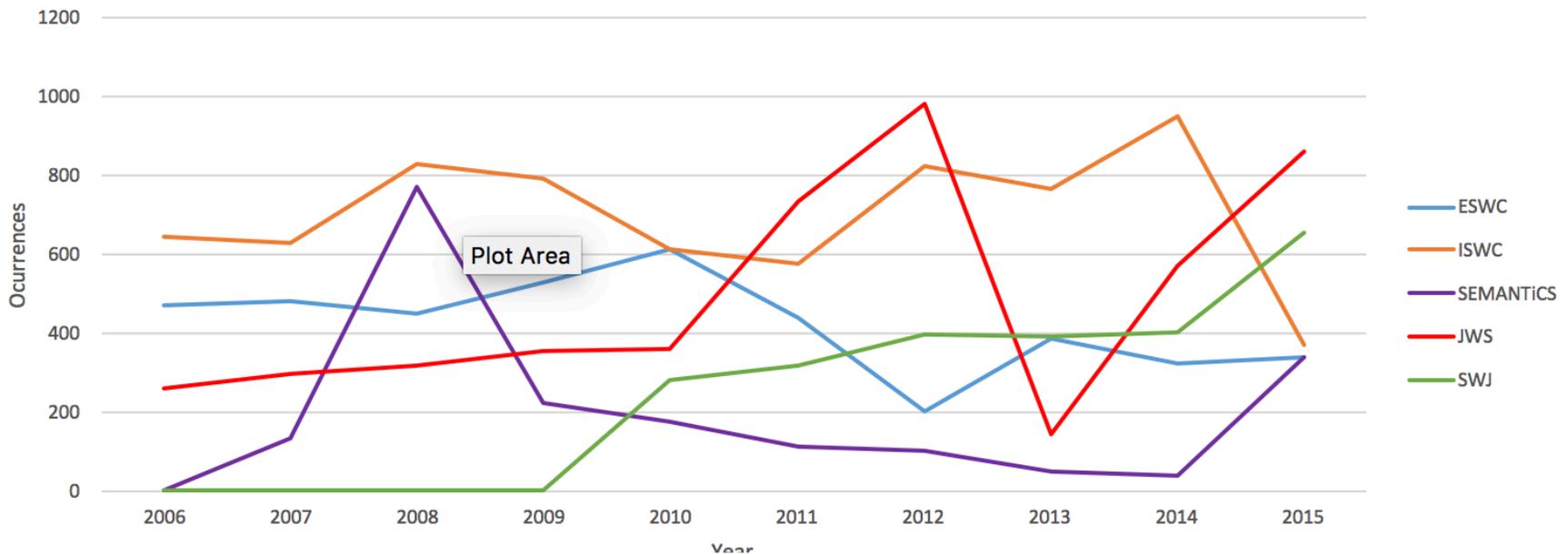
The importance of Knowledge Representation & Reasoning:

Tendency of 'knowledge representation' in 2006-2015



The importance of Knowledge Representation & Reasoning:

Tendency of 'knowledge representation' in 2006-2015



Agents



“The real power of the Semantic Web will be realized when people create many programs that collect Web content from diverse sources, process the information and exchange the results with other programs. The effectiveness of such **software agents will increase exponentially** as more machine-readable Web content and **automated services** (including other agents) become available”

Are agents still a hot topic?



May 17, 2001

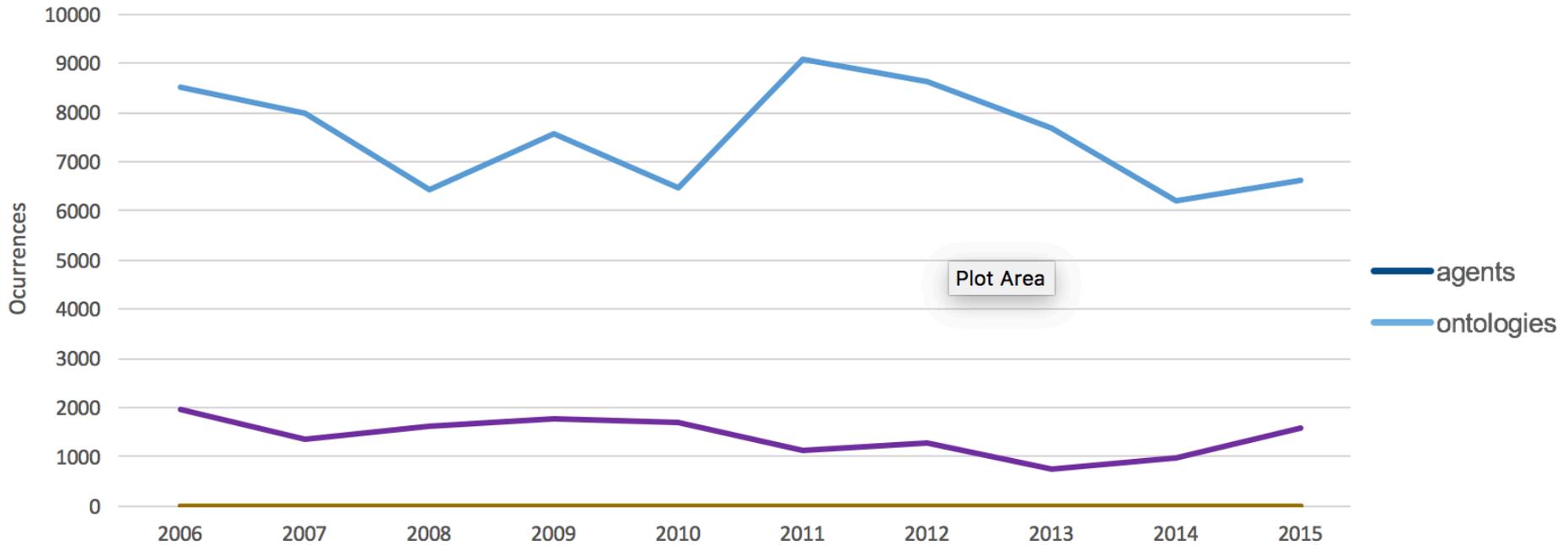
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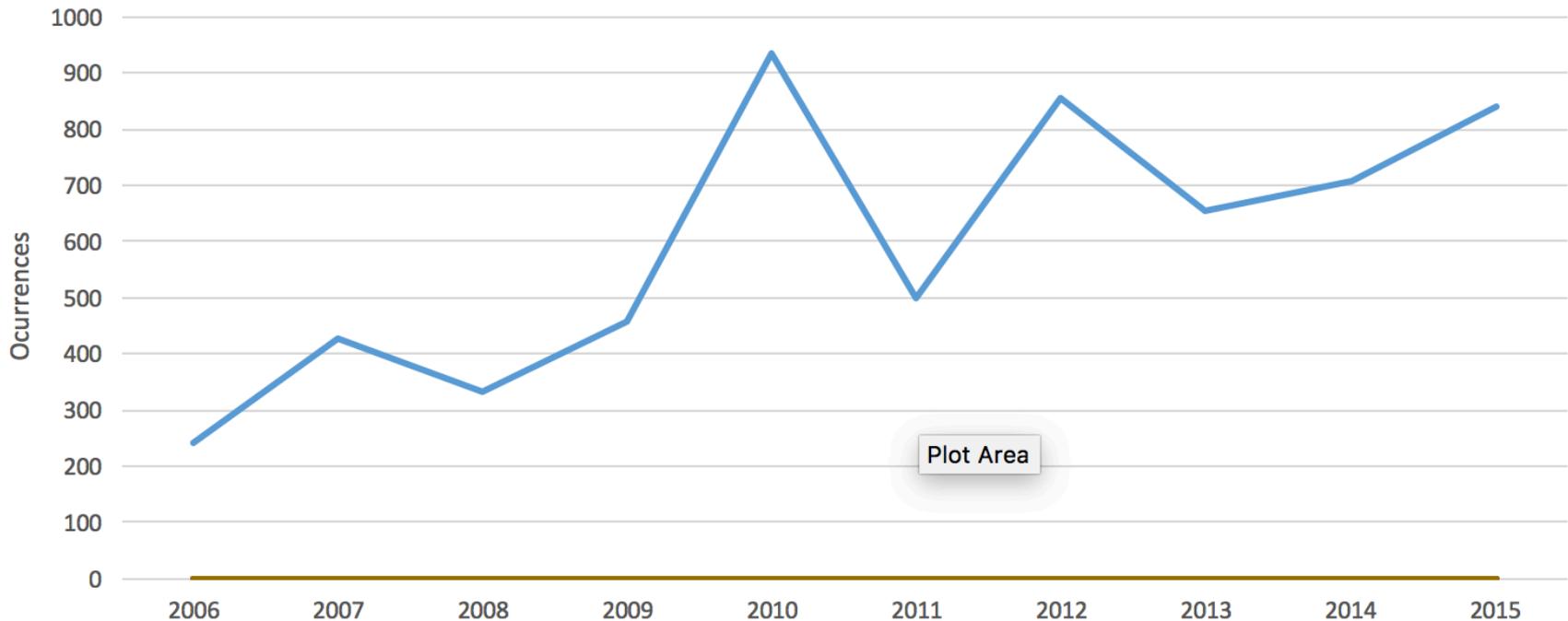
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Agents vs Ontologies



Evolution of Knowledge



“temporal semantics/reasoning” “evolving/evolution”

... overall lower than than the other areas?

Semantic Web/Linked Data over time...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

[Features](#) - January 19, 2009

The Semantic Web in Action

Corporate applications are well under way, and consumer uses are emerging

By Lee Feigenbaum, Ivan Herman, Tonya Hongsermeier, Eric Neumann and Susie Stephens

Early adopters:

MITRE

Chevron

British Telecom

Boeing

Ordnance Survey

Eli Lilly

Pfizer

Agfa

Food and Drug Administration

National Institutes of Health

Software adopters/products:

Oracle

Adobe

Altova

OpenLink

TopQuadrant

Software AG

Aduna Software

Protège

SAPHIRE

Companies



“Other **companies** are improving the back-end operations of consumer services.”

Did companies sustainably adopt SW technologies?

Which verticals/domains?

Who sponsors us?

Which conference sponsors also appear in papers?



The semantic web in action L Feigenbaum, I Herman, T Hongsermeier, E Neumann, S Stephens Scientific American 297 (6), 90-97, 2007

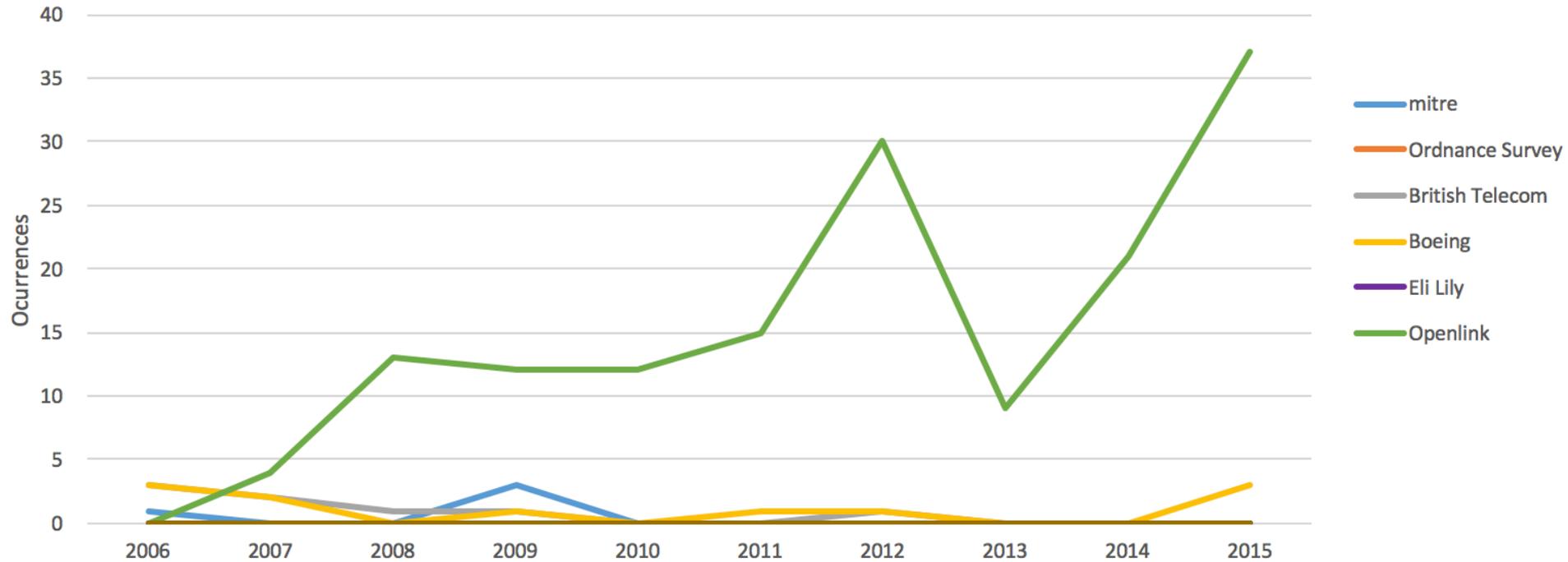
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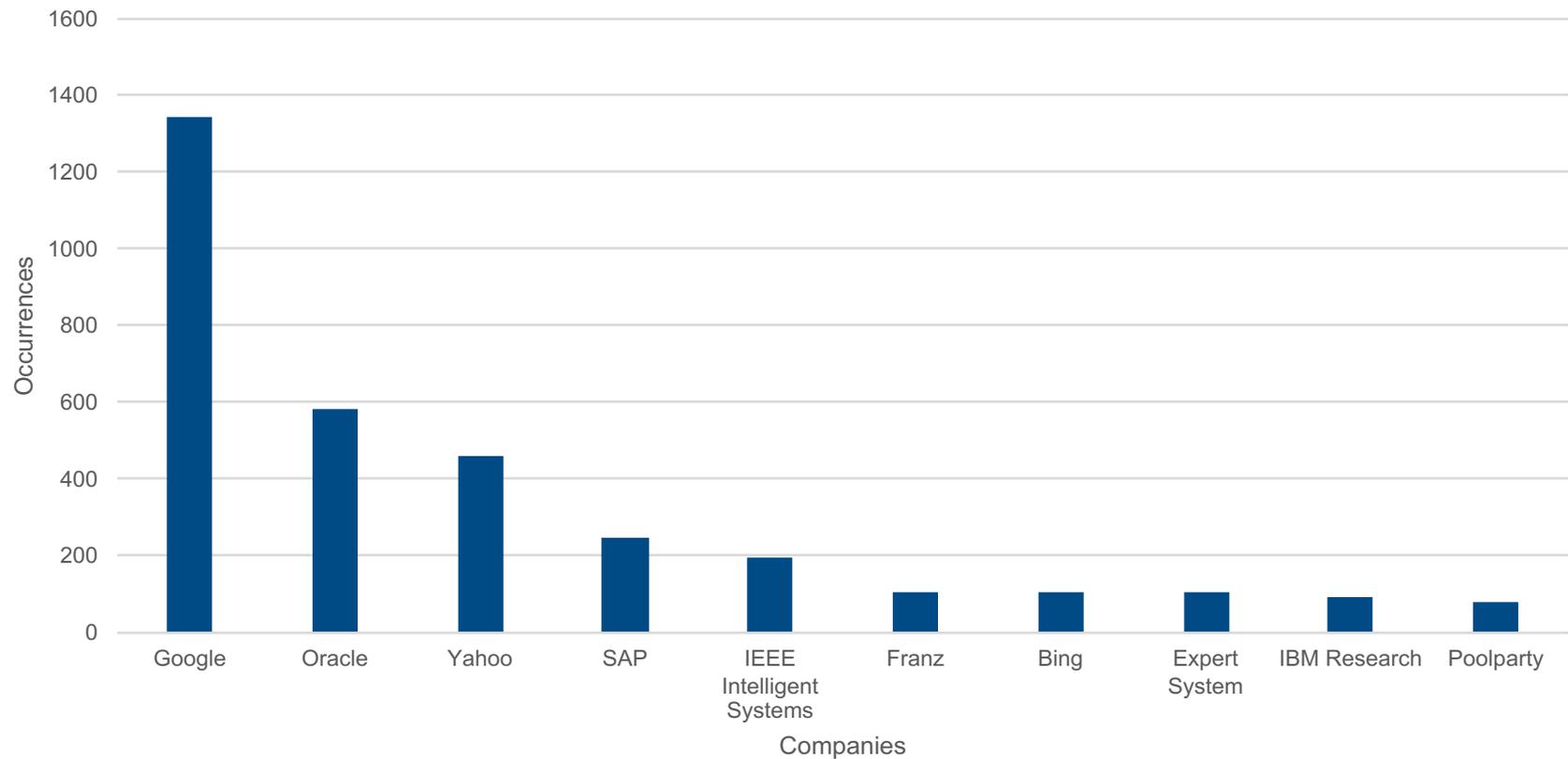
By Lee Feigenbaum, Ivan Herman, Tonya Hongsermeier, Eric Neumann and Susie Stephens

Companies



Companies

Conference Sponsors that appear in papers 2006-2015



Domains



“some of the most advanced progress is taking place in the **life sciences** and **health care** fields”

What are the primary research domains within our community?



The semantic web in action L Feigenbaum, I Herman, T Hongsermeier, E Neumann, S Stephens Scientific American 297 (6), 90-97, 2007

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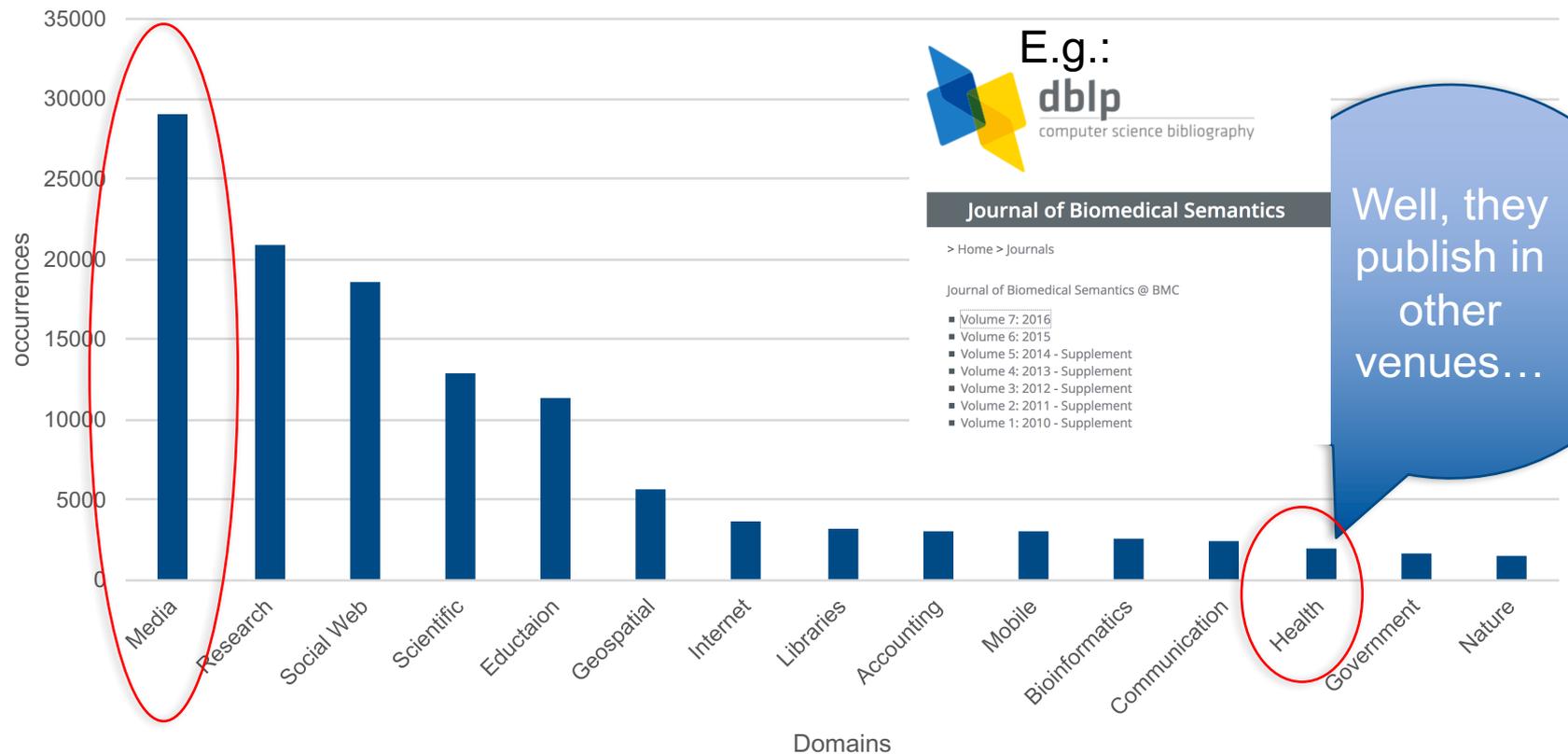
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Domains

Topics grouped by domain 2006-2015



Applications



“And like an iceberg, the tip of this large body of work is emerging in **direct consumer applications**, too.”

Can we find evidence of this in our conference and journal paper corpus?

**SCIENTIFIC
AMERICAN**

The semantic web in action L Feigenbaum, I Herman, T Hongsermeier, E Neumann, S Stephens *Scientific American* 297 (6), 90-97, 2007

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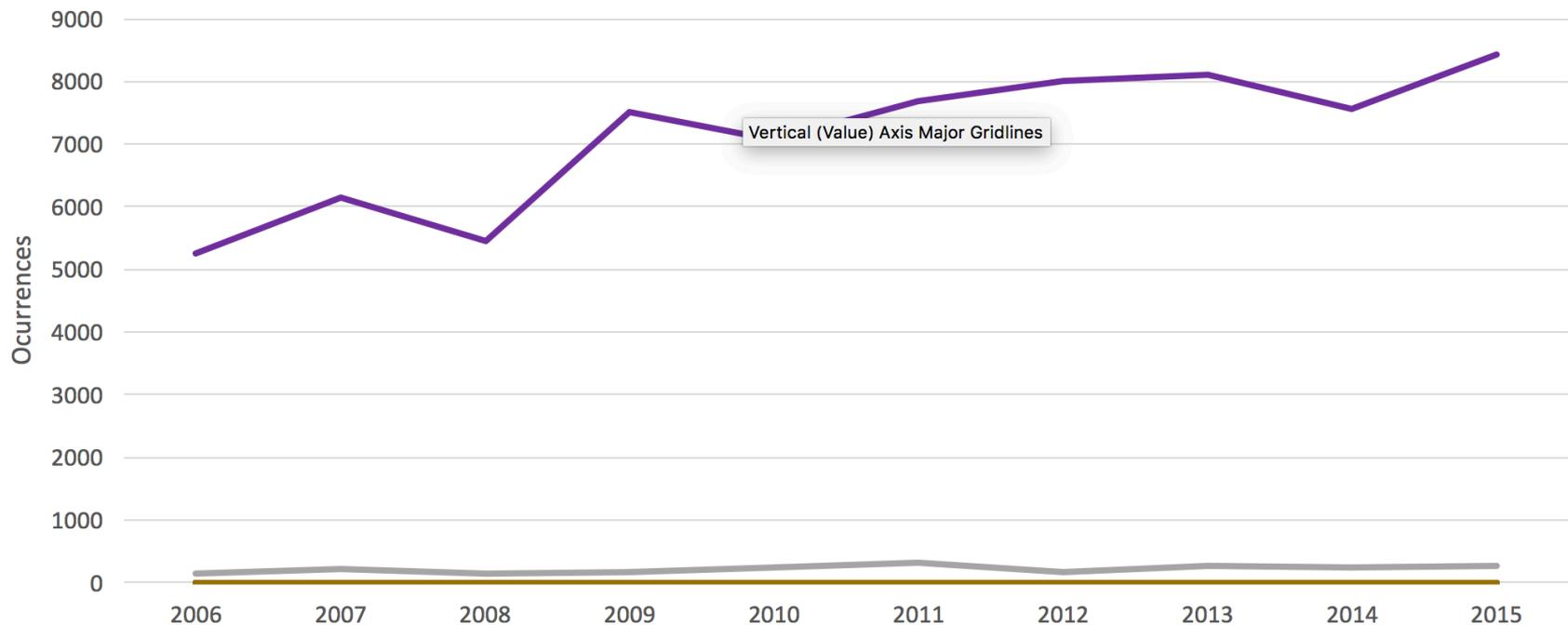
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End user applications?

applications,apps,tools, systems,toolkits” (purple)
“end users, usability” (grey) 2006-2015



Semantic Web/Linked Data over time...

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

V viewpoints

DOI:10.1145/2890489

Abraham Bernstein, James Hendler, and Natalya Noy

Viewpoint A New Look at the Semantic Web

*Seeking to make Web data "smarter"
by utilizing a new kind of semantics.*



Research in Transition

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PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

*"As the early research has transitioned into these **larger, more applied** systems, today's Semantic Web research is changing: It builds on the earlier foundations but it has generated a more diverse set of pursuits."*

*"the representations that they used became **less formal and precise** than many early Semantic Web researchers had envisioned."*

*"As the semantics, in a sense, becomes more **“shallow,”** it could be more widely applicable"*



*A new look at the semantic web A Bernstein, J Hendler, N Noy
Communications of the ACM 59 (9), 35-37*

DOI:10.1145/2890489

Abraham Bernstein, James Hendler, and Natalya Noy

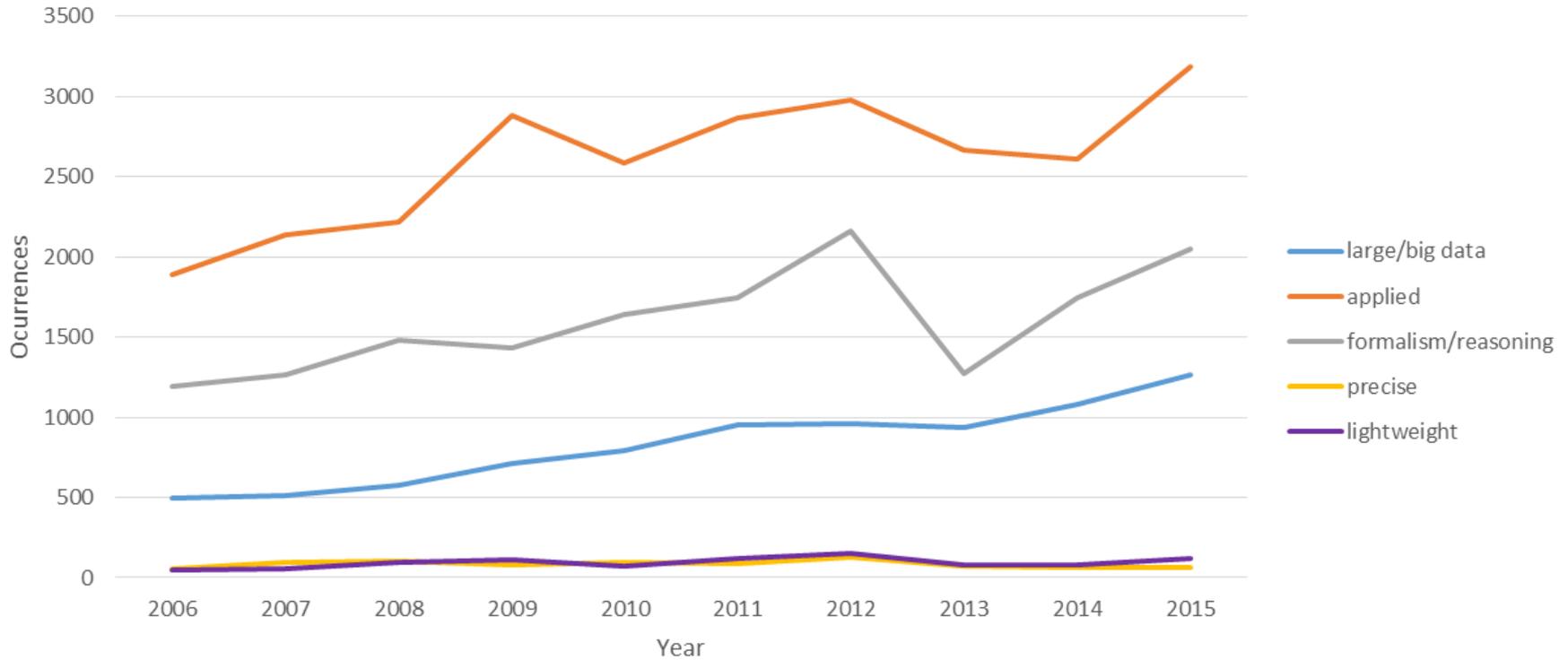
Viewpoint
**A New Look at
the Semantic Web**

*Seeking to make Web data "smarter"
by utilizing a new kind of semantics.*



More applied/lightweight/big data?

Trends in topics 2006-2015



The Next 10 Years



“We believe the objective of the next decade of Semantic Web research is to make this vast **heterogeneous multilingual** data provide the fuel for truly **intelligent applications**.”

“relies less on **logic-based** approaches and more on **evidence-based** ones.”



*A new look at the semantic web A Bernstein, J Hendler, N Noy
Communications of the ACM 59 (9), 35-37*

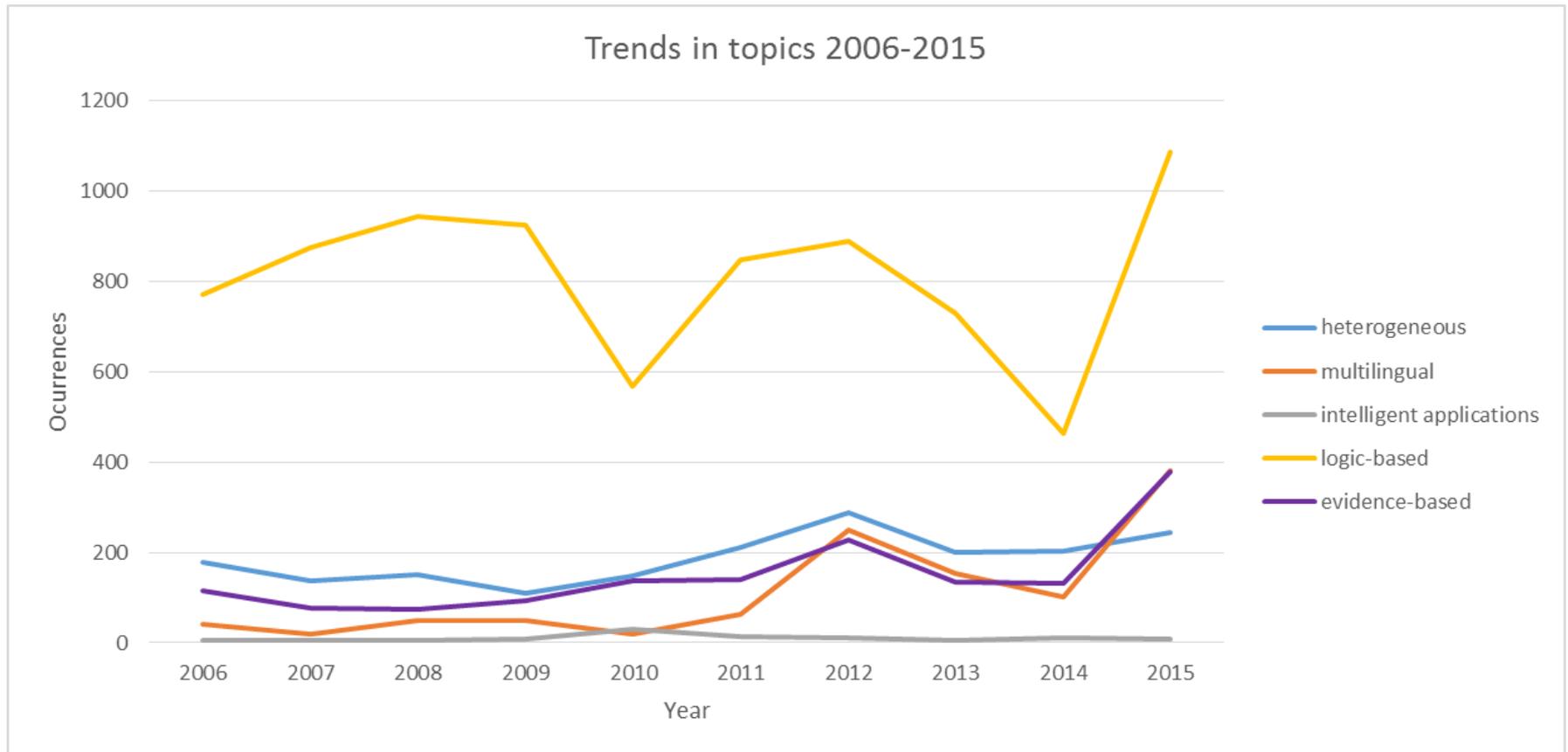
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Viewpoint
**A New Look at
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*Seeking to make Web data “smarter”
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Less logic-based, more evidence-based?



Representation and lightweight semantics



- How do we leverage these **diverse representations**?
- How do we coordinate the **diverse components** of structured knowledge that are defined by various parties and that must interact in order to achieve increasingly intelligent behavior?
- How do we define **lightweight, needs-based, “pay-as-you-go”** approaches for describing knowledge?
- What are the languages and architectures that will provide this knowledge to the increasingly **mobile** and **application-based** Web?



A new look at the semantic web A Bernstein, J Hendler, N Noy
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Heterogeneity, quality, and provenance



- How do we integrate **heterogeneous data** and particularly how can we understand which data can be integrated to what degree?
- How can we represent and assess **quality** and **provenance** of the data?
- How do we evaluate whether the quality of a particular source is sufficient for a given task?



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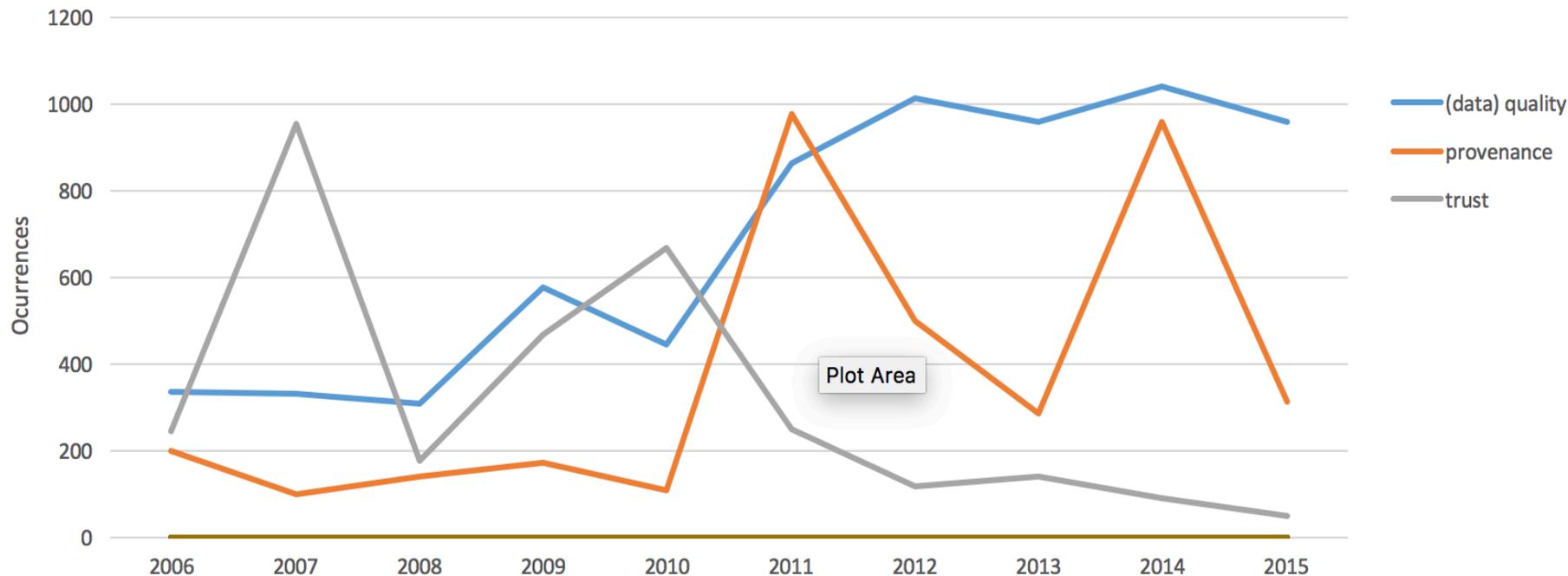
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Viewpoint
**A New Look at
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*Seeking to make Web data "smarter"
by utilizing a new kind of semantics.*

Didn't really find a trend for more lightweight/shallow approaches in the data yet...

Didn't really find a trend for more lightweight/shallow approaches in the data yet... how about data quality & provenance topics?



PROV

Latent semantics



- How much of the semantics can we learn automatically and what is the **quality** of the resulting knowledge?
- As ontologies are learned or enhanced automatically, what is the very meaning of “**formal ontologies**”?
- How do we develop some notion of approximate **correctness**?
- Do similar or different reasoning mechanisms apply to the ontologies that are extracted in this way?
- How do **crowdsourcing** approaches allow us to capture semantics that may be less precise but more reflective of the collective wisdom?



A new look at the semantic web A Bernstein, J Hendler, N Noy
Communications of the ACM 59 (9), 35-37

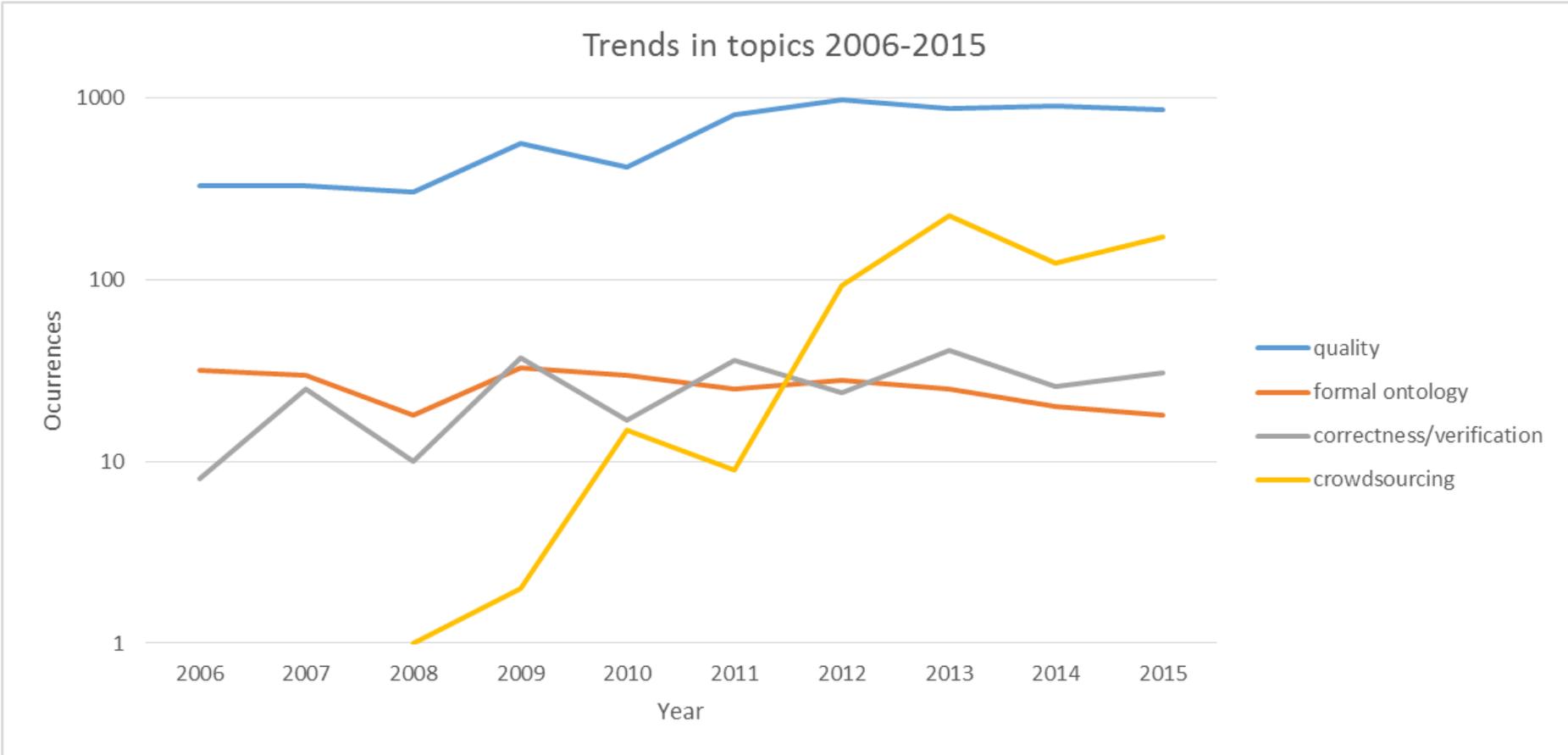
DOI:10.1145/2890489

Abraham Bernstein, James Hendler, and Natalya Noy

Viewpoint
A New Look at
the Semantic Web

*Seeking to make Web data “smarter”
by utilizing a new kind of semantics.*

More emphasis on data quality, less formal ontologies, more crowdsourcing?

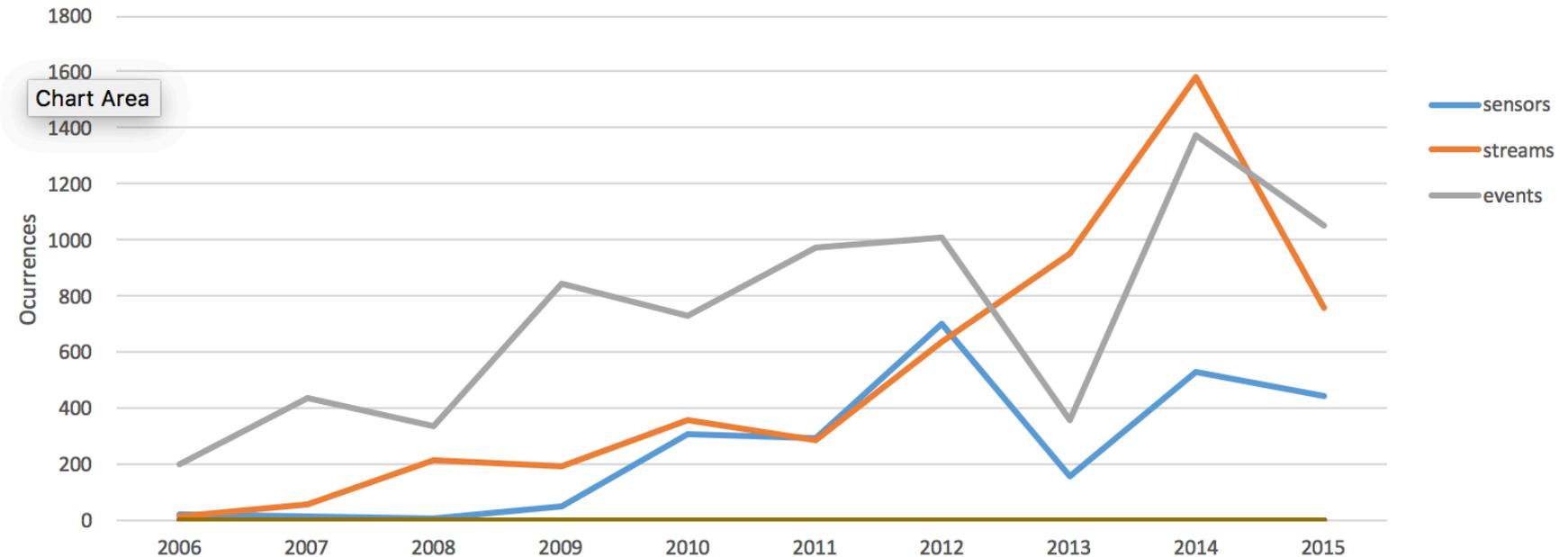


- **CrowdSourcing** becoming hugely popular! (logscale)

High volume and velocity data

- How do we triage the **data in motion** to determine what to keep and what we may choose, or need, to allow to be lost?
- How can our applications integrate constantly changing **sensor data** with fixed data of long duration and high quality semantic provenance?

Streams & Sensors





The Roadmap

Roadmap for Enterprise SW/LD?

propel



PROPELLING THE POTENTIAL OF
ENTERPRISE LINKED DATA IN AUSTRIA

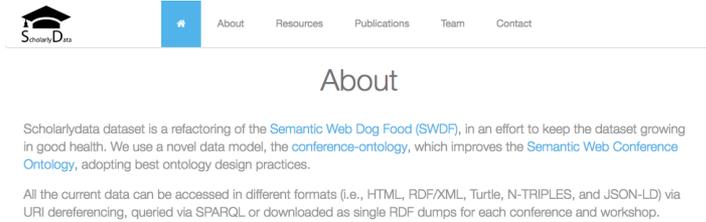
- hmm, I think that I don't have enough data for that as of yet...
- ... but gives me a chance to throw in my own personal taste/preferences!!! ;-)

- What I believe to be hot/interesting SW topics (the no-brainers, if you want...)
 1. **Combining Open and Closed Data** (Data Security and Privacy)
 - *Privacy & Policies are the big thing in the age of "Big Linked Data"*
 2. **Archiving** and storage of **temporal data**, efficient indexing and efficient updates (Data Management)
 3. Move into "**not-quite-so-structured**" data, don't focus on just structured RDFdata and non-structured data ...
 - Embrace and deal with de facto standards and formats: e.g. **schema.org**, **CSV**, **JSON**, ...
 - Syntax doesn't matter, we've defined enough languages and syntaxes!
 - Embrace a "**Cognitive computing**" approach (bridge between purely symbolic and subsymbolic AI)
 4. *Analysing our own research and its impact (...properly)!*



Giving back to the community

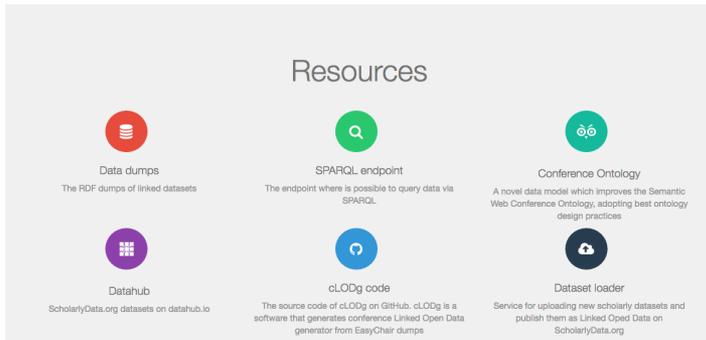
Where to find data about our community (for example...):



About

Scholarlydata dataset is a refactoring of the [Semantic Web Dog Food \(SWDF\)](#), in an effort to keep the dataset growing in good health. We use a novel data model, the [conference-ontology](#), which improves the [Semantic Web Conference Ontology](#), adopting best ontology design practices.

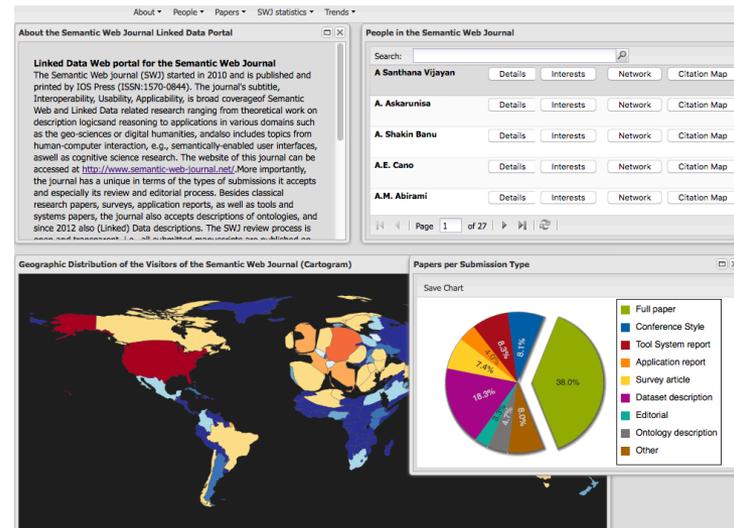
All the current data can be accessed in different formats (i.e., HTML, RDF/XML, Turtle, N-TRIPLES, and JSON-LD) via URI dereferencing, queried via SPARQL or downloaded as single RDF dumps for each conference and workshop.



Resources

- Data dumps**: The RDF dumps of linked datasets
- SPARQL endpoint**: The endpoint where is possible to query data via SPARQL
- Conference Ontology**: A novel data model which improves the Semantic Web Conference Ontology, adopting best ontology design practices
- Datahub**: ScholarlyData.org datasets on datahub.io
- cLODg code**: The source code of cLODg on GitHub. cLODg is a software that generates conference Linked Open Data generator from EasyChair dumps
- Dataset loader**: Service for uploading new scholarly datasets and publish them as Linked Open Data on ScholarlyData.org

<http://www.scholarlydata.org/>



About the Semantic Web Journal Linked Data Portal

The Semantic Web Journal (SWJ) started in 2010 and is published and printed by IOS Press (ISSN:1570-0844). The journal's subtitle, Interoperability, Usability, Applicability, is broad coverage of Semantic Web and Linked Data related research ranging from theoretical work on description logics and reasoning to applications in various domains such as the geo-sciences or digital humanities, and also includes topics from human-computer interaction, e.g., semantically-enabled user interfaces, as well as cognitive science research. The website of this journal can be accessed at <http://www.semantic-web-journal.net/>. More importantly, the journal has a unique in terms of the types of submissions it accepts and especially its review and editorial process. Besides classical research papers, surveys, application reports, as well as tools and systems papers, the journal also accepts descriptions of ontologies, and since 2012 also (Linked) Data descriptions. The SWJ review process is...

People in the Semantic Web Journal

Search:

- A. Santhana Vijayan** [Details] [Interests] [Network] [Citation Map]
- A. Askarunisa** [Details] [Interests] [Network] [Citation Map]
- A. Shakin Banu** [Details] [Interests] [Network] [Citation Map]
- A.E. Cano** [Details] [Interests] [Network] [Citation Map]
- A.M. Abirami** [Details] [Interests] [Network] [Citation Map]

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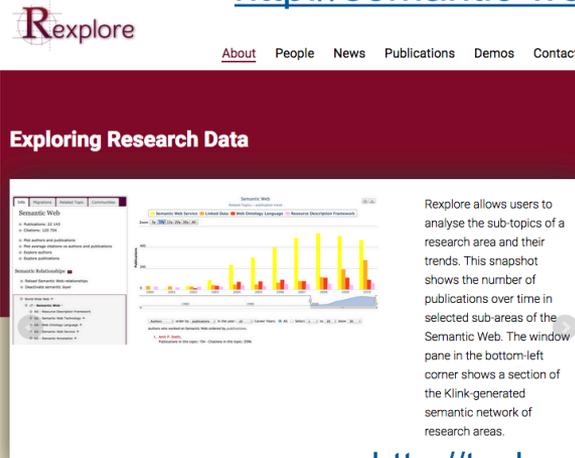
Geographic Distribution of the Visitors of the Semantic Web Journal (Cartogram)

Papers per Submission Type

Save Chart

| Submission Type | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Full paper | 38.2% |
| Conference Style | 18.9% |
| Application report | 7.4% |
| Survey article | 6.1% |
| Dataset description | 5.9% |
| Editorial | 4.9% |
| Ontology description | 4.9% |
| Other | 4.9% |

<http://semantic-web-journal.com/SWJPortal/>



Rexplore

About People News Publications Demos Contact

Exploring Research Data

Rexplore allows users to analyse the sub-topics of a research area and their trends. This snapshot shows the number of publications over time in selected sub-areas of the Semantic Web. The window pane in the bottom-left corner shows a section of the Klink-generated semantic network of research areas.

<http://technologies.kmi.open.ac.uk/rexplore/>

- Thanks to:
- Abraham Bernstein (JWS)
- Pascal Hitzler (SWJ)
- Krzysztof Janowisz (SWJ)
- Annalisa Gentile, Andrea Nuzzolese (scholarlydata)
- Francesco Osborne (Rexplore)
- Knud Möller (data.semanticweb.org ...)
- ...

We plan to play back our data into <http://scholarlydata.org> ...

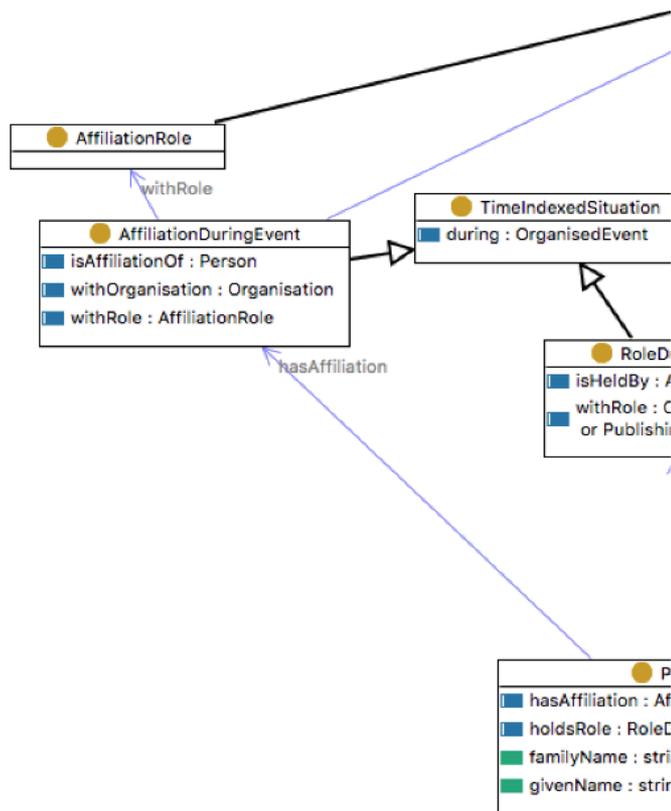
1. [Classes](#)
2. [Object Properties](#)
3. [Data Properties](#)
4. [Named Individuals](#)
5. [Annotation Properties](#)
6. [Namespace Declarations](#)

- What we plan* to add:
 - complete/link missing data from all major events
 - keyphrase extraction from fulltexts
 - keyphrase taxonomy
 - Company/Sponsorship data



- Still a lot **TO DO**:
 - respect **skews** such as:
 - higher importance of abstract/title keyphrases
 - No of papers per year (journals)
 - a curated SW keyphrase taxonomy
 - Doing the “usual NLP stuff”
 - improve stemming
 - disambiguate wordsenses

**) will try, licensing etc. e.g. needs to be clarified!*



Key take-home:

- Stay tuned: PROPEL results will be collected at:
 - <https://www.linked-data.at/>
- Don't think our **standards** are known by industry ;-)
 - Nor that they cover “Semantic Linked” data...
 - ... but standardization is still useful
- We could need some more research in understanding what we actually do and sell our successes!
 - Listen to the “wise old elves”!
 - ... but maybe there is a more data-driven, data-analytics-driven way for this
 - Feel free to go ahead and play with the data we collected (soon on <http://scholarlydata.org>)...
 - ...improve our quick attempt!) ... and let me know!!!! 😊



- We shouldn't try to be

