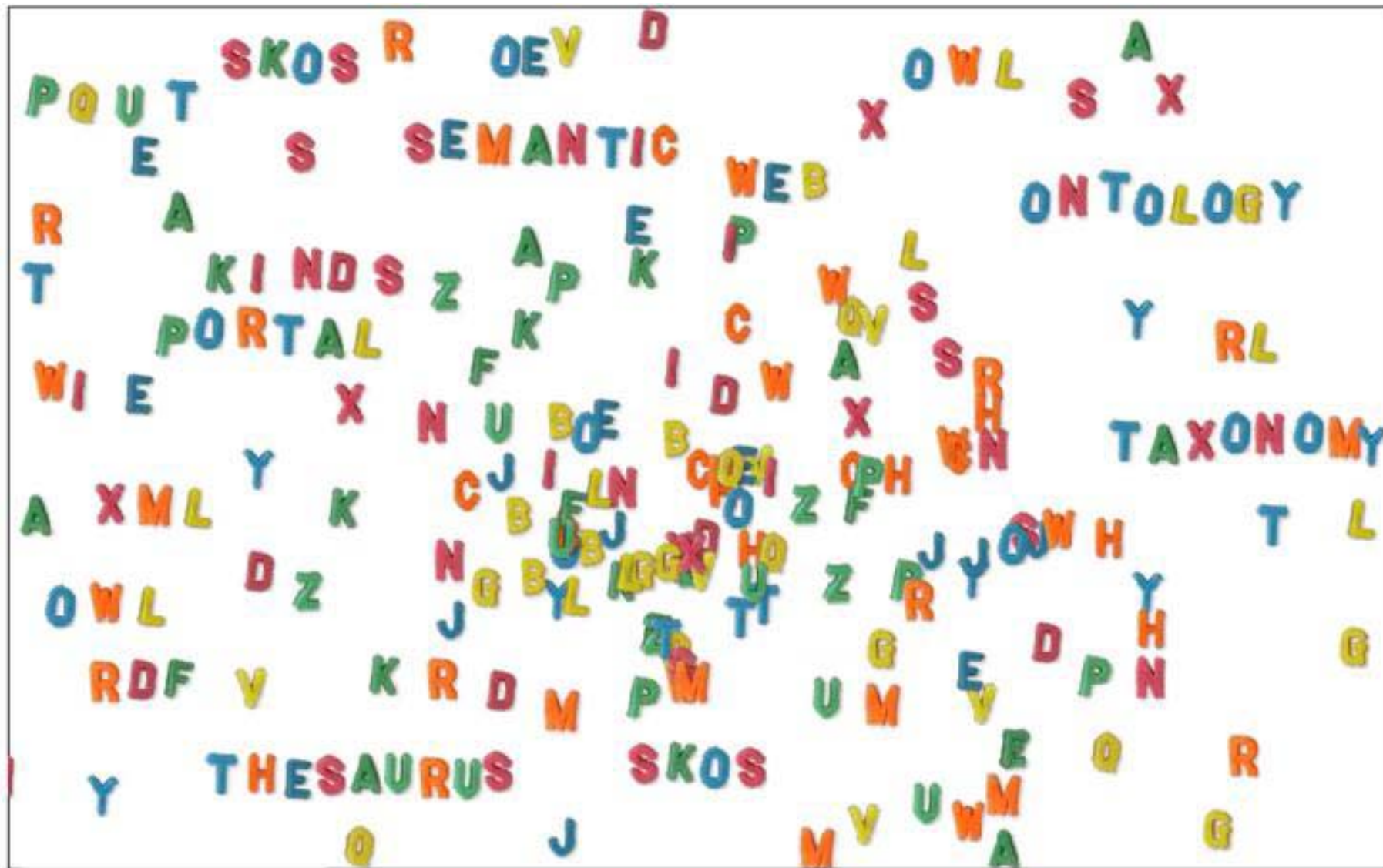


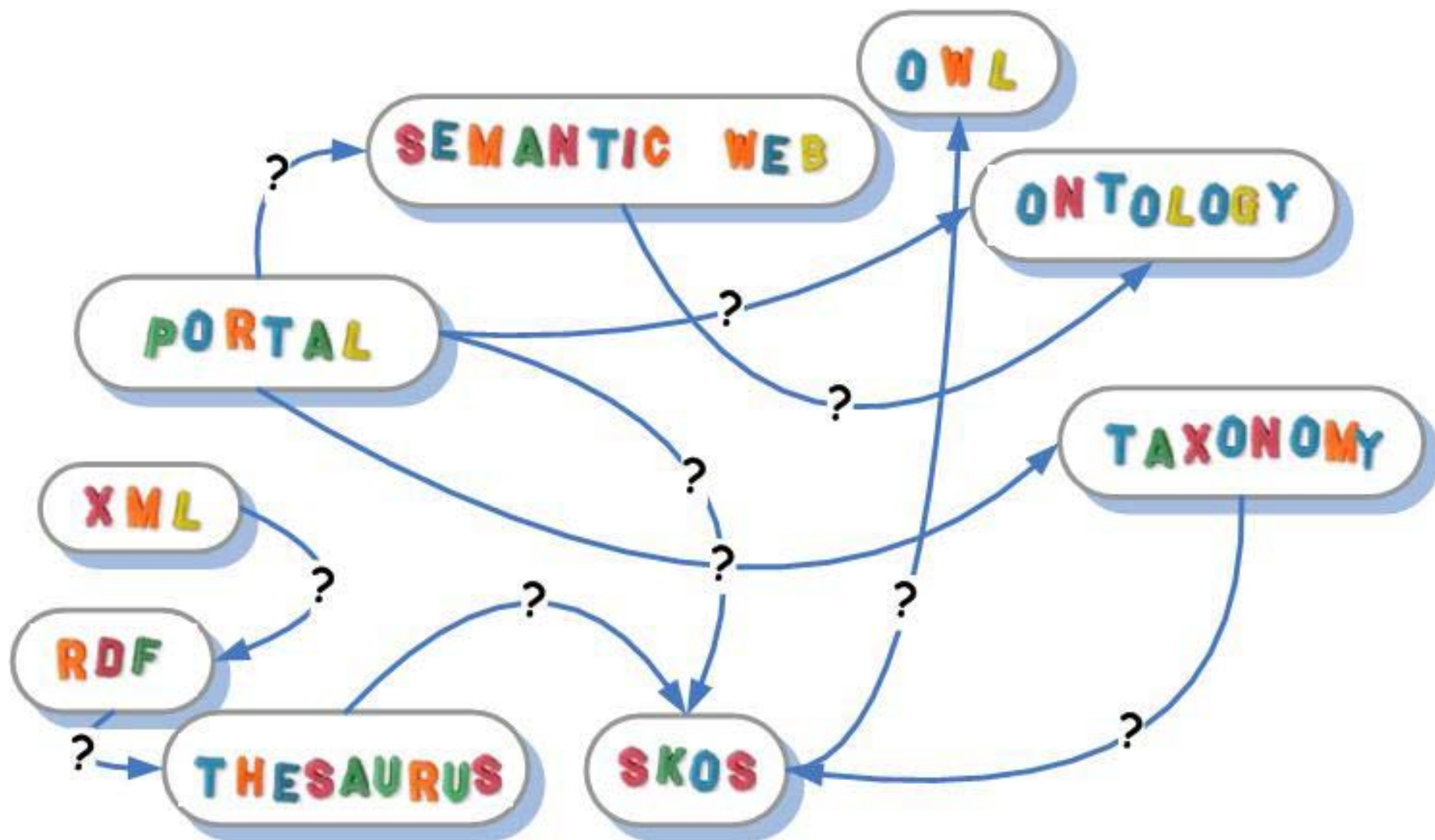
# **Taxonomies and the Semantic Web**

## **CISTRANA Workshop, Feb 2006**

**Alistair Miles**  
**Business and Information Technology**  
CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

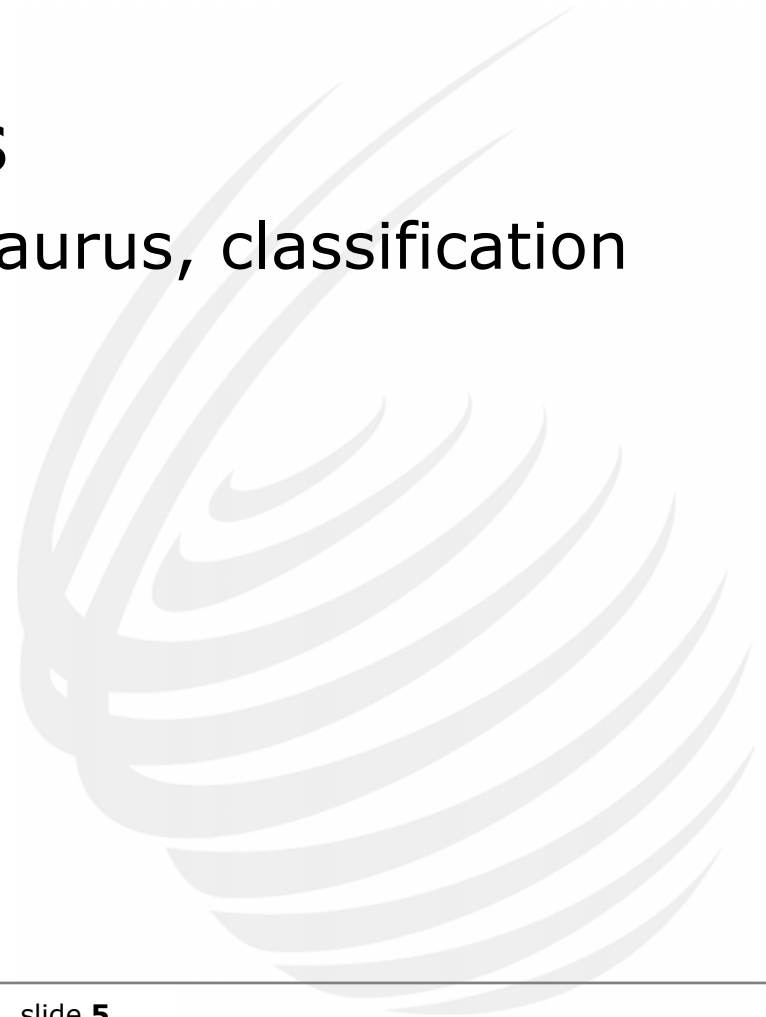






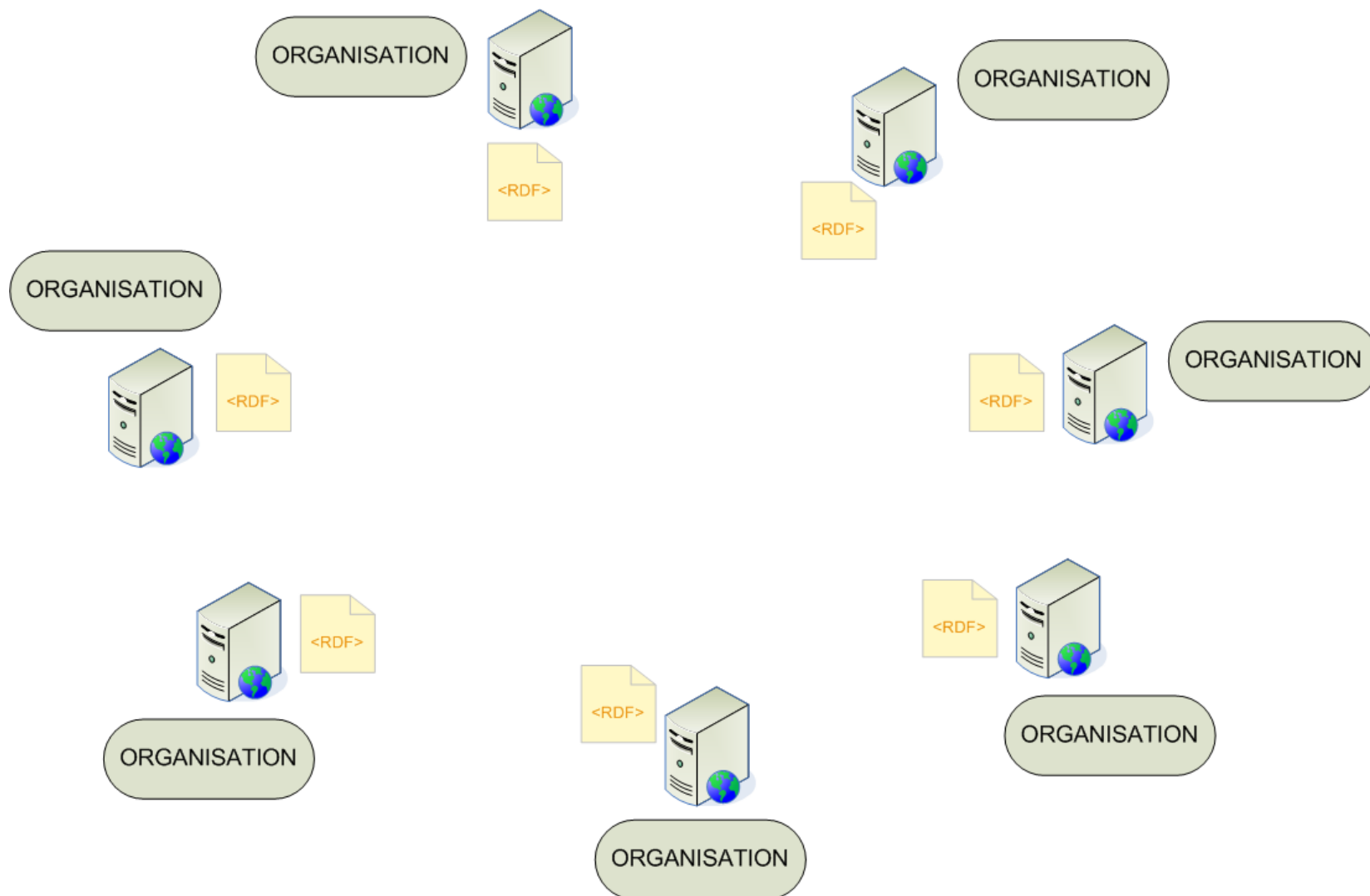


- Technologies
  - XML, RDF, OWL, SKOS
- Modelling frameworks
  - Ontology, taxonomy, thesaurus, classification scheme
- Applications
  - Portal
- Big ideas
  - Semantic Web



- Semantic Web
  - ... is an elephant ...





- SWED is a portal that harvests it's content from ***a semantic web***.
- A semantic web is a ***web of machine-understandable content***.
- Computers can do a lot more with machine-understandable content...
  - Merge
  - Analyse
  - Repurpose
  - E.g. SWED functionality.



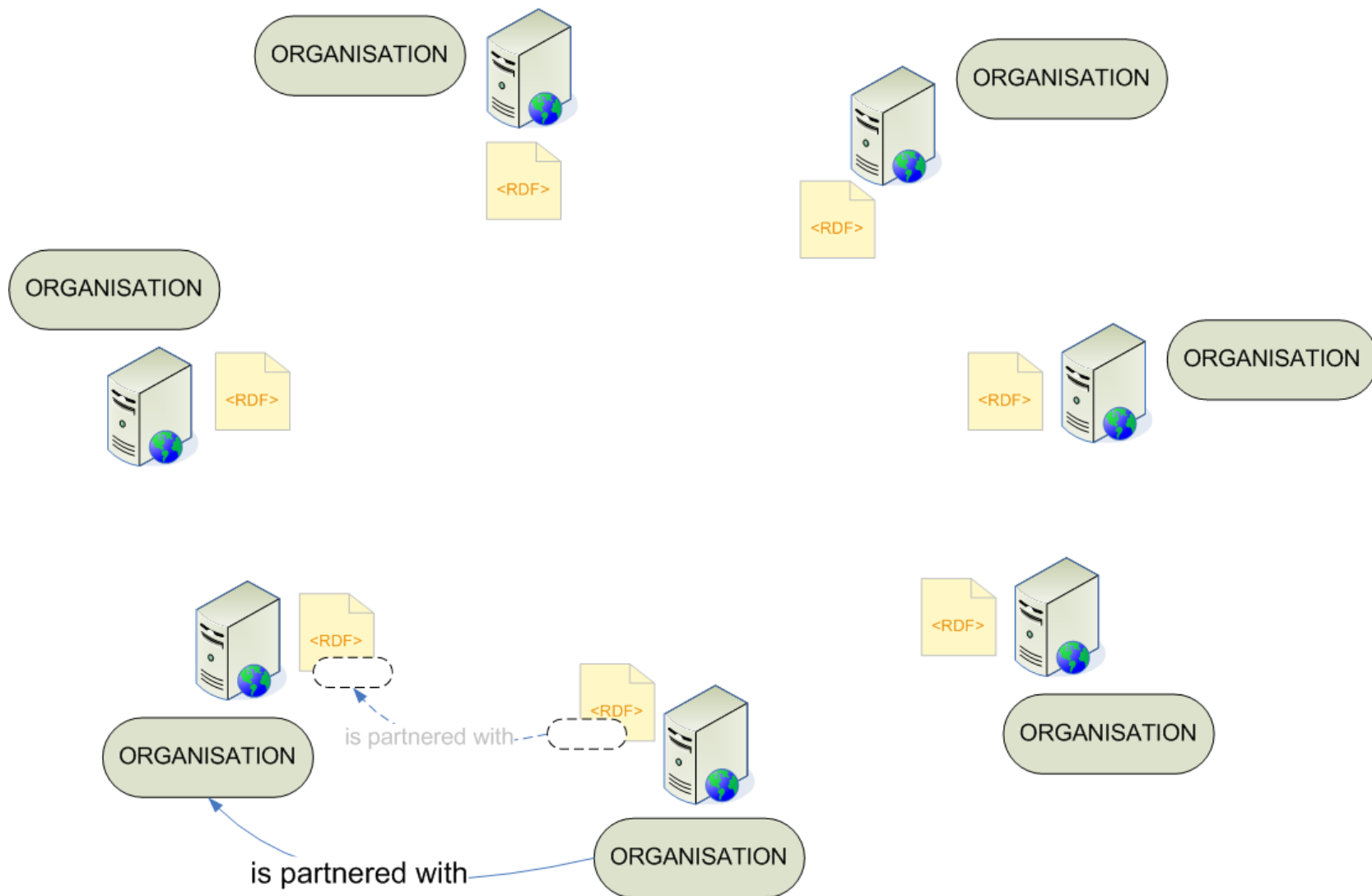
- 'The [World-Wide] Semantic Web'
  - cf. the World-Wide Web

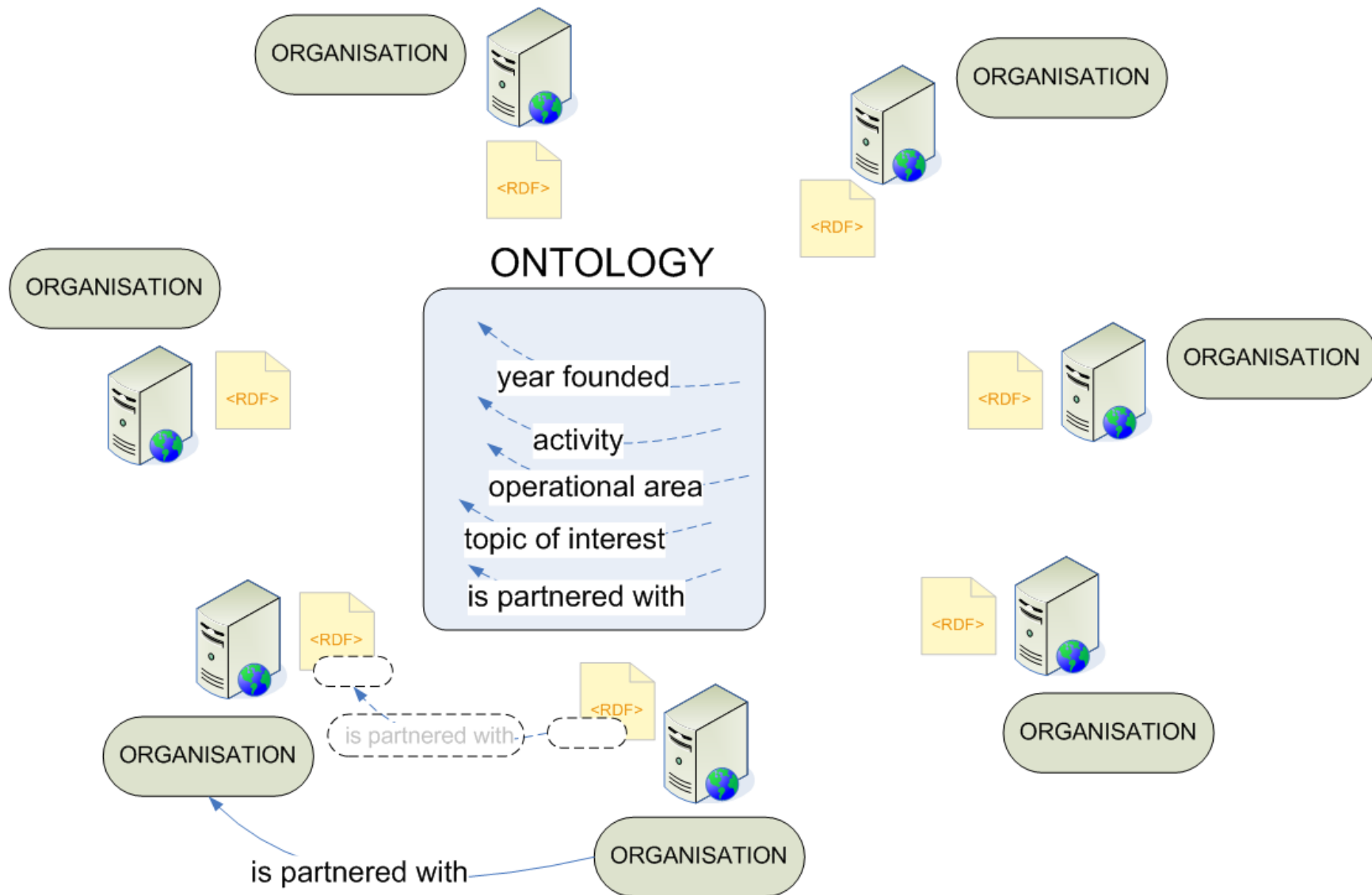


- RDF
  - Resource Description Framework
  - W3C Recommendation Feb 2004
- RDF is about ***distributed information*** ... merging information from multiple sources.

- Because RDF has a ***formal semantics***, it is possible to ***merge information*** obtained from ***multiple sources*** in a ***consistent*** and ***meaningful*** way.
- Formal semantics ... machine-understandable.

- RDF is to machines what HTML is to humans.
  - HTML allows human-understandable content to be distributed across the web and 'hyperlinked'.
  - RDF allows machine-understandable content to be distributed across the web and 'hyperlinked'.

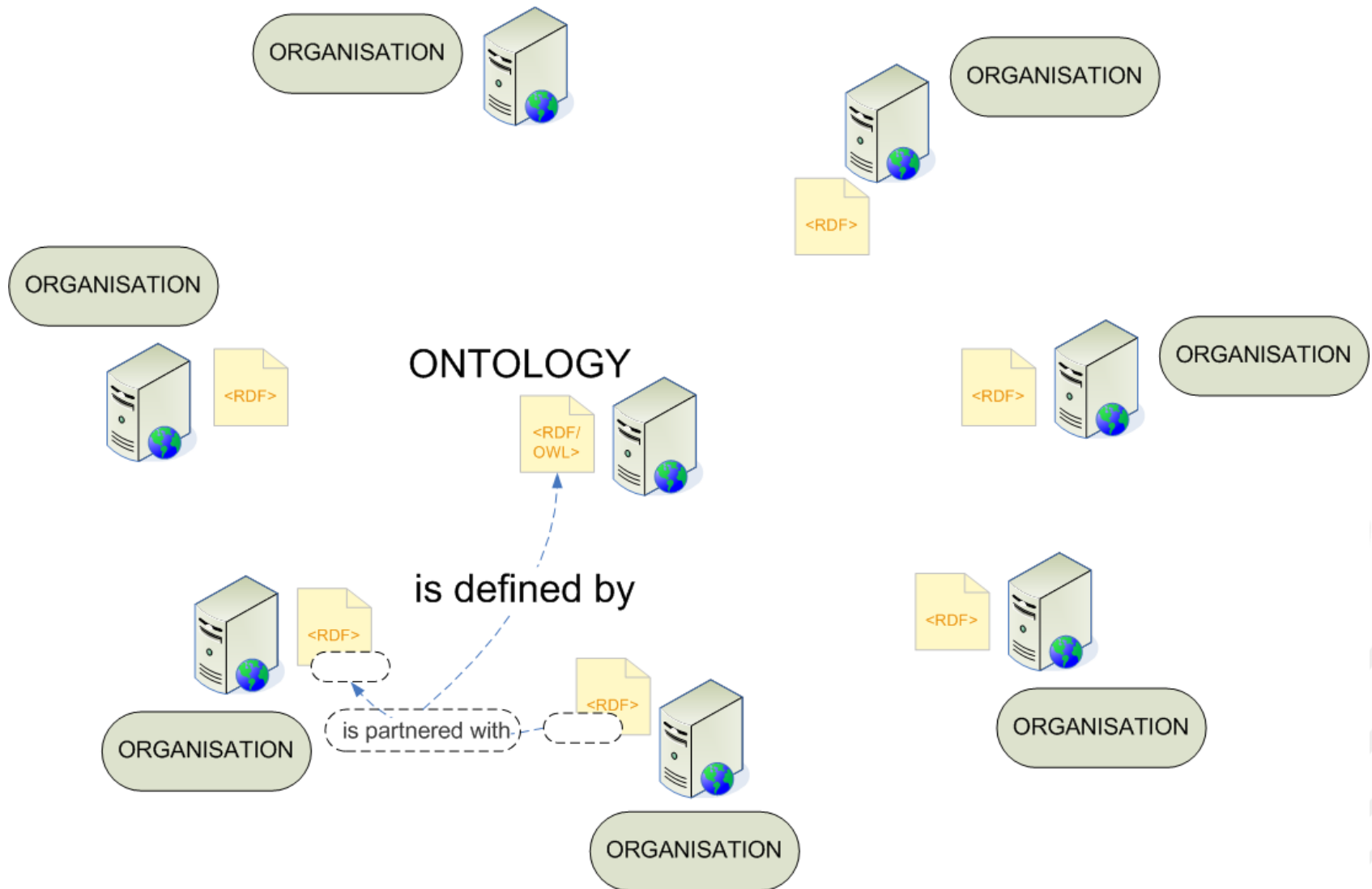






- Ontology
  - An ontology is a way of declaring what ***types of things*** exist, and what ***types of relationships*** they have with each other.
  - Provides ***common meaning*** to use in machine-understandable content.
- E.g. SWED Ontology
  - Types of things (classes): **Organisation, Project**
  - Relationships (properties): **topic of interest, operational area, activity, year founded ...**

- OWL
  - Web Ontology Language.
  - W3C Recommendation Feb 2004.
- OWL is about declaring and publishing **web ontologies**.
  - A **web ontology** is an ontology that can be used in a distributed, decentralised, information system (I.e. a semantic web).

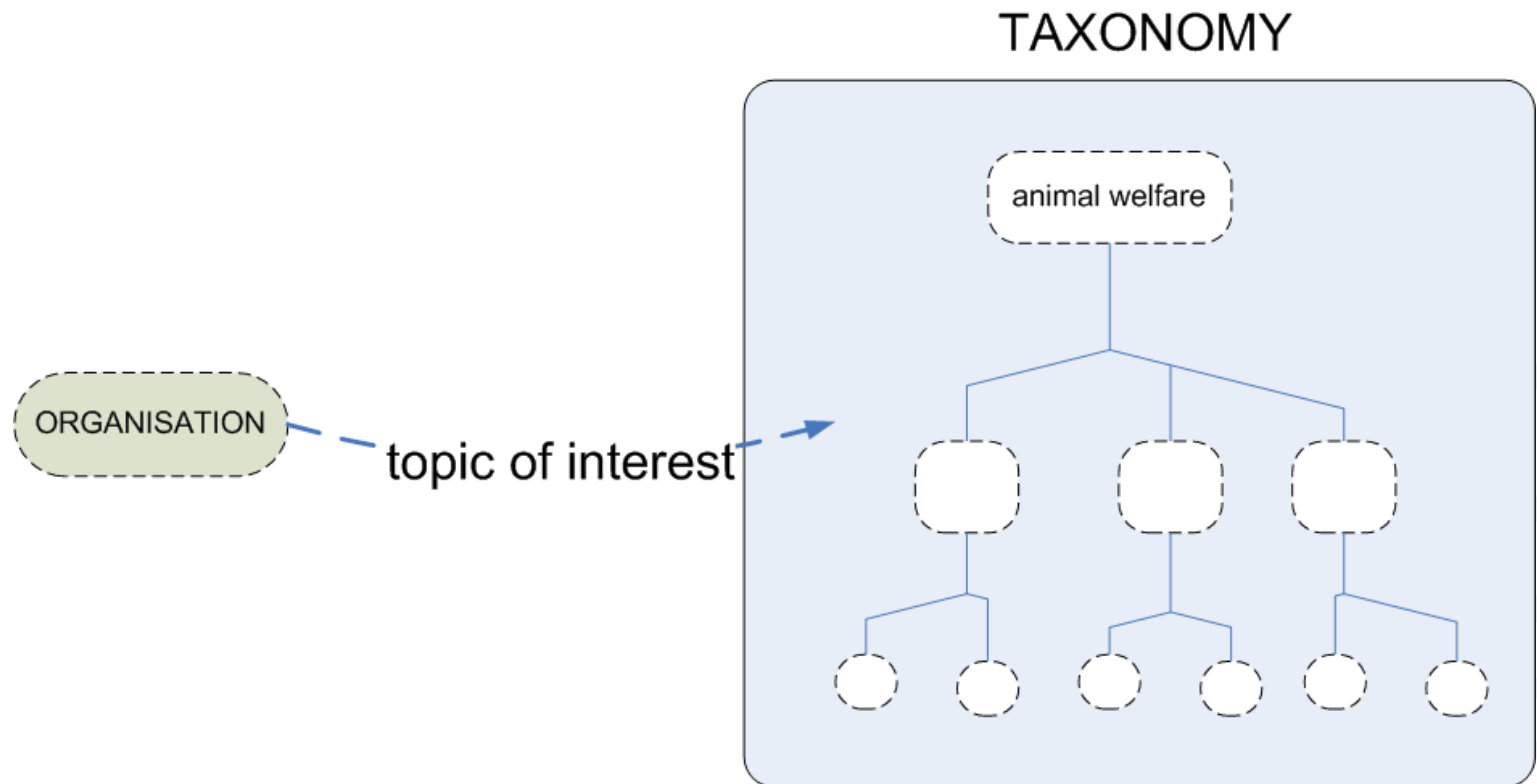


- OWL is a semantic ***extension of RDF***, allowing you to specify additional ***logical dependencies*** between information structures.

- Semantic Web
- RDF
- Web Ontology
- OWL
- ...



- SWED E.g.
  - **topic of interest:** animal welfare > captive animals (welfare of)





- SKOS
  - Simple Knowledge Organisation System(s)
  - W3C 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Working Draft – work in progress!
  - (probably Recommendation within 1-2 years).
- SKOS is about ***declaring*** and ***publishing taxonomies, thesauri*** or ***classification schemes***, for use in a distributed, decentralised information system (I.e. a semantic web).
  - The application of library science to the semantic web.

- SKOS is an ***application of RDF*** that allows you to construct a simple hierarchy and/or network of concepts, provide multilingual labels and documentation for those concepts, and publish this information in a machine-understandable form.

- SKOS

- Ideally suited for simple generalisation hierarchies and networks of 'topics' or 'subjects of interest', such as found in a taxonomy, thesaurus or classification scheme.
  - E.g. 'animal welfare', 'human health', 'disasters', 'resource management' ....

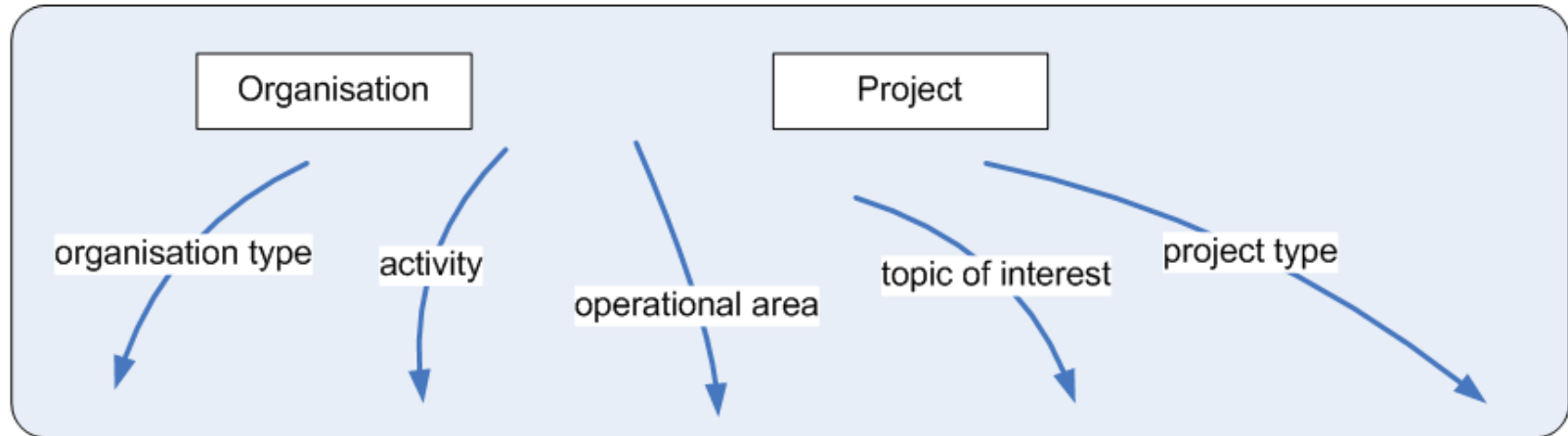
- OWL

- Ideally suited for describing highly structured information in a logical way.
  - E.g. The class 'Organisation' has the properties 'topic of interest' and 'operational area' and may be related to other organisations by the properties 'partnered with' ...

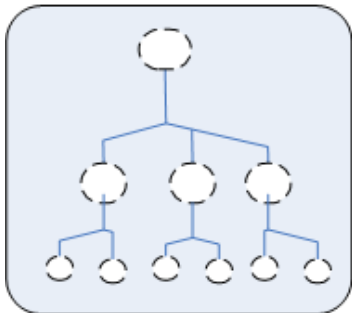
- SWED uses a combination of SKOS and OWL to define one ontology and 5 taxonomies ...
  - (which are all published on the SWED site btw.)



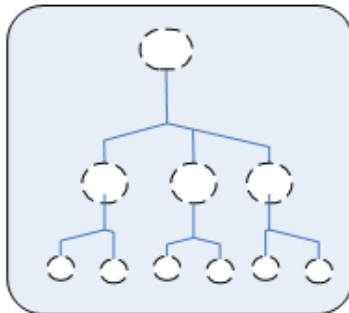
## SWED Ontology



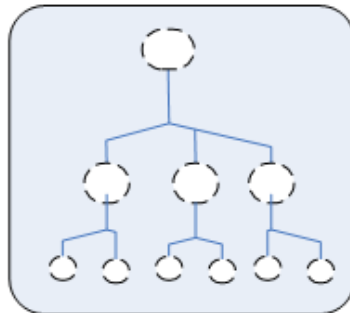
Organisation Type Taxonomy



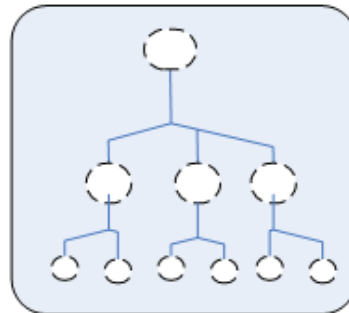
Activity Taxonomy



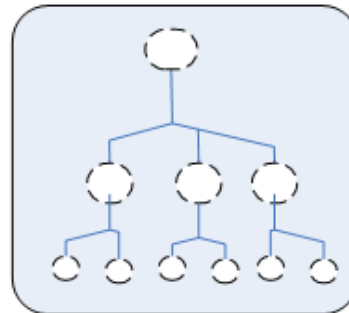
Operational Area Taxonomy



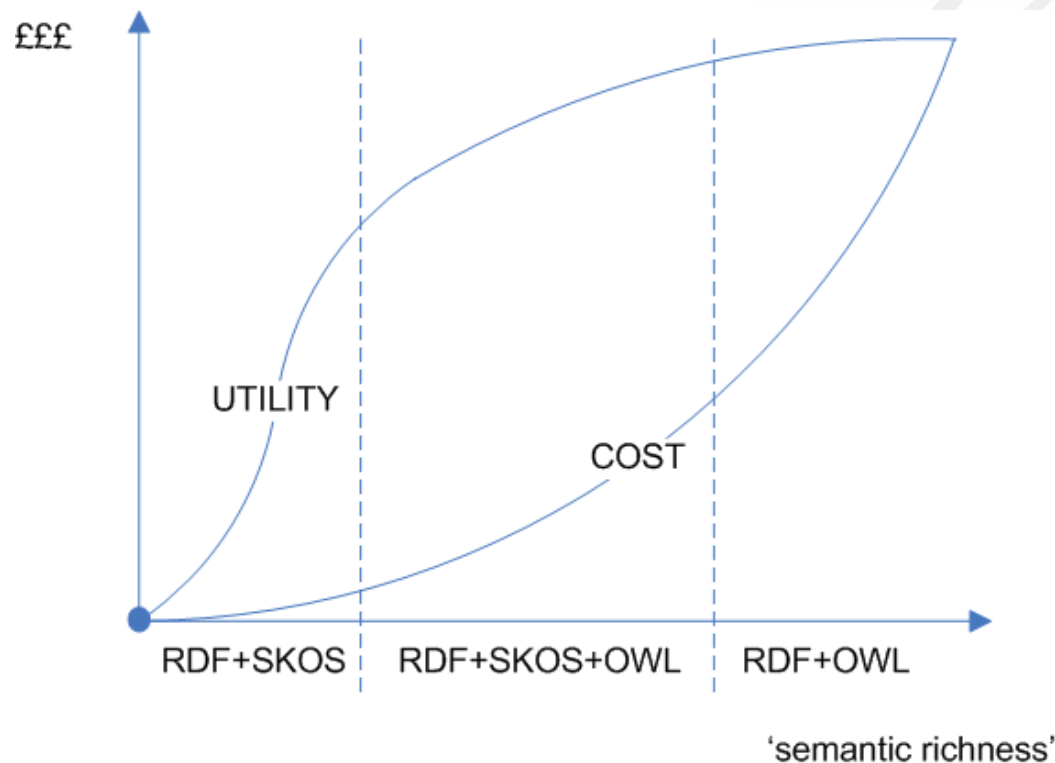
Topic of Interest Taxonomy



Project Type Taxonomy



- SKOS and OWL allow you to explore the cost/benefit tradeoffs involved in investing in semantics ...

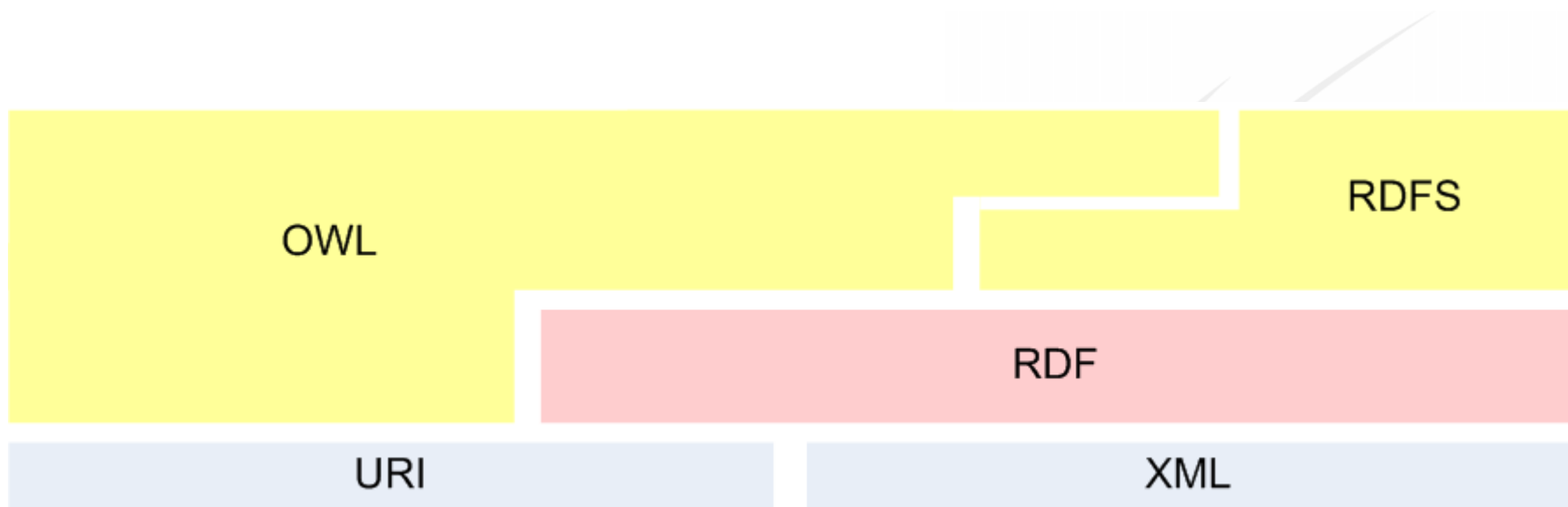




- XML
  - eXtensible Markup Language
  - W3C Recommendation when?
- XML is about ***transport*** ... passing documents between a sender and a receiver, where the receiver has an implicit understanding of the XML language(s) used.
  - E.g. (X)HTML, SVG.
  - RDF/XML is the serialisation format for RDF.
  - RDF/XML is also the serialisation format for OWL and SKOS.

- XML and RDF do different jobs.
- XML
  - structuring text
- RDF
  - structuring information
- XML Schema
  - document model (a.k.a. content model)
- RDF Schema/OWL
  - information model (a.k.a. logical model)

- Because XML has ***no formal semantics***, it is impossible to know how information represented in one XML document relates to information represented in another ... which means you ***cannot meaningfully merge*** the ***information content*** of two XML documents.
- N.B. This is ***not a shortcoming*** of XML, because it allows each XML language to define its own semantics (if any).



- Semantic Web
- RDF
- Web Ontology
- OWL
- Taxonomy/thesaurus/classification scheme
- SKOS
- Technology stack



- Basic application toolkits for storing, querying and manipulating RDF are good and stable, but ...
- Collaborative development environments for ontologies, taxonomies, thesauri and classification schemes are missing.



- Semantic mapping
  - Semantics
  - Representation
  - Tools
- Change management
  - Semantics
  - Representation
  - Processes
  - Tools



- ‘For example, a portal may offer the ability to search for countries with national research programmes in nanoelectronics, or nationally funded projects in the same area, or to present a display of institutes in different countries that are working together.’
- How many ontologies?
- How many taxonomies?