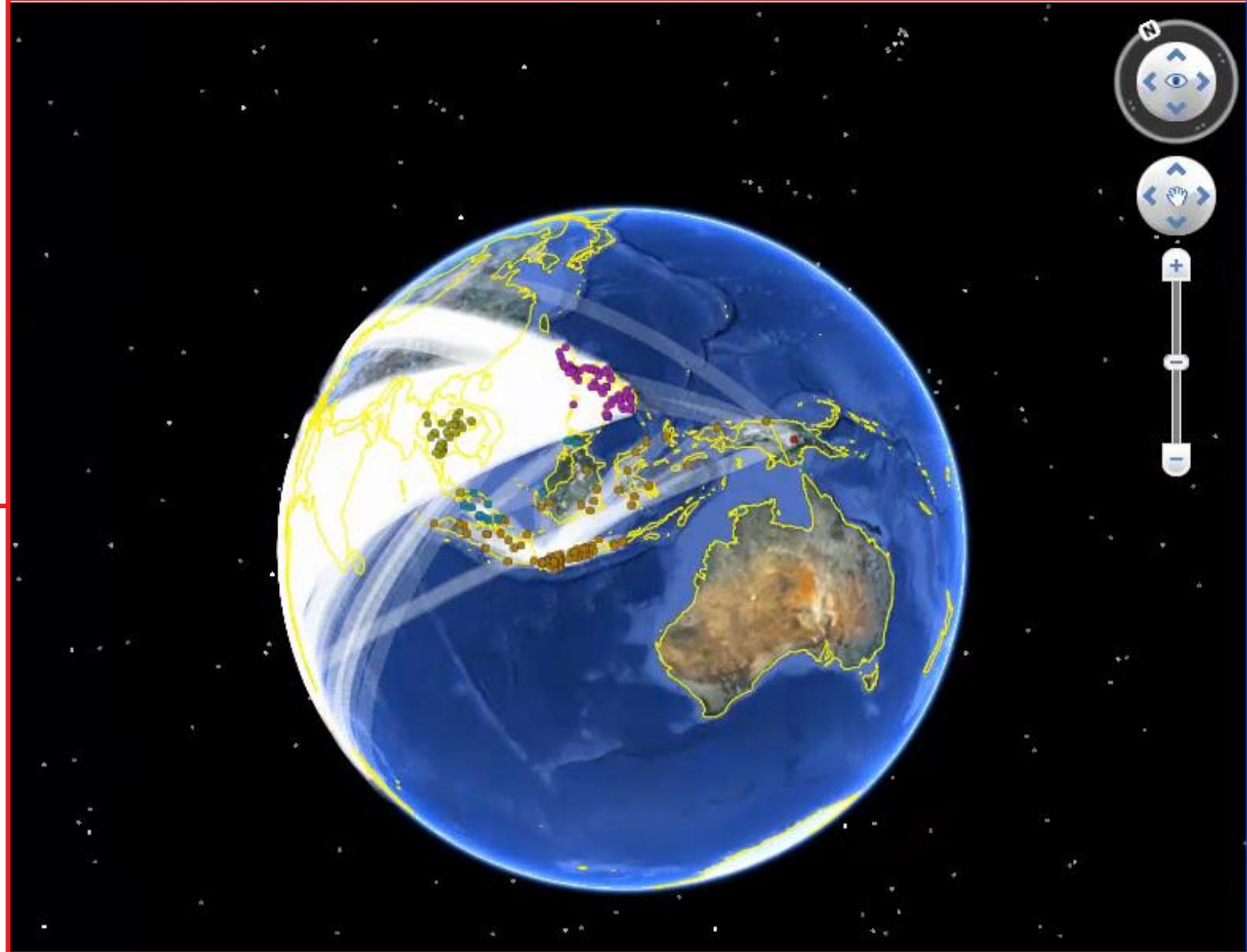


# WEB OF DATA & SEMANTIC WEB

LINKING DATA AND THEIR  
SCHEMAS AROUND THE  
WORLD.



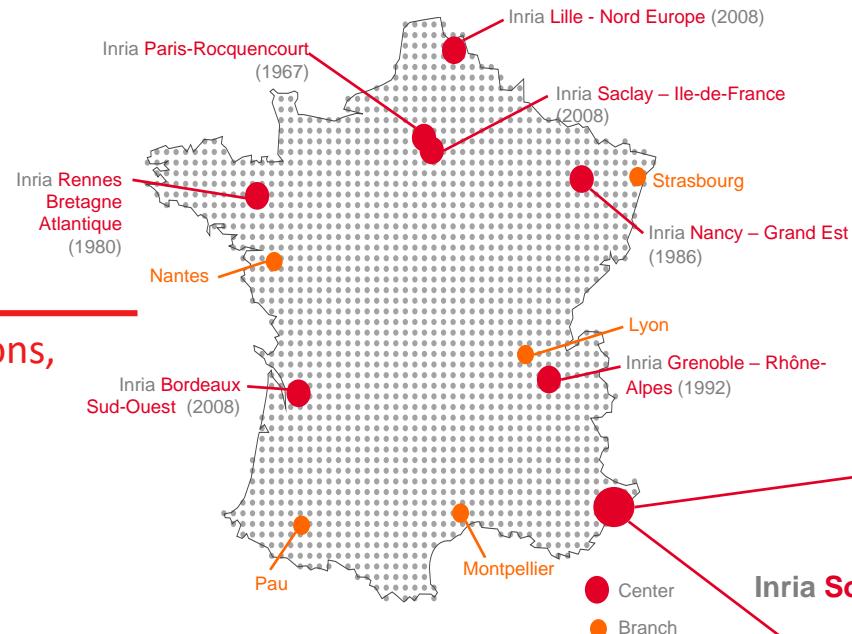
Fabien GANDON, @fabien\_gandon <http://fabien.info>



# WIMMICS TEAM

Web-Instrumented Man-Machine Interactions,  
Communities and Semantics

- Inria
  - CNRS
  - University of Nice
- I3S



## MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAM

- 41 members 2016, 50 in 2015
- 14 nationalities
- 1 DR, 3 Professors
- 3CR, 4 Assistant professors
- 1 SRP

### DR/Professors:

- Fabien GANDON, Inria, AI, KR, Semantic Web, Social Web
- Nhan LE THANH, UNS, Logics, KR, Emotions
- Peter SANDER, UNS, Web, Emotions
- Andrea TETTAMANZI, UNS, AI, Logics, Agents,

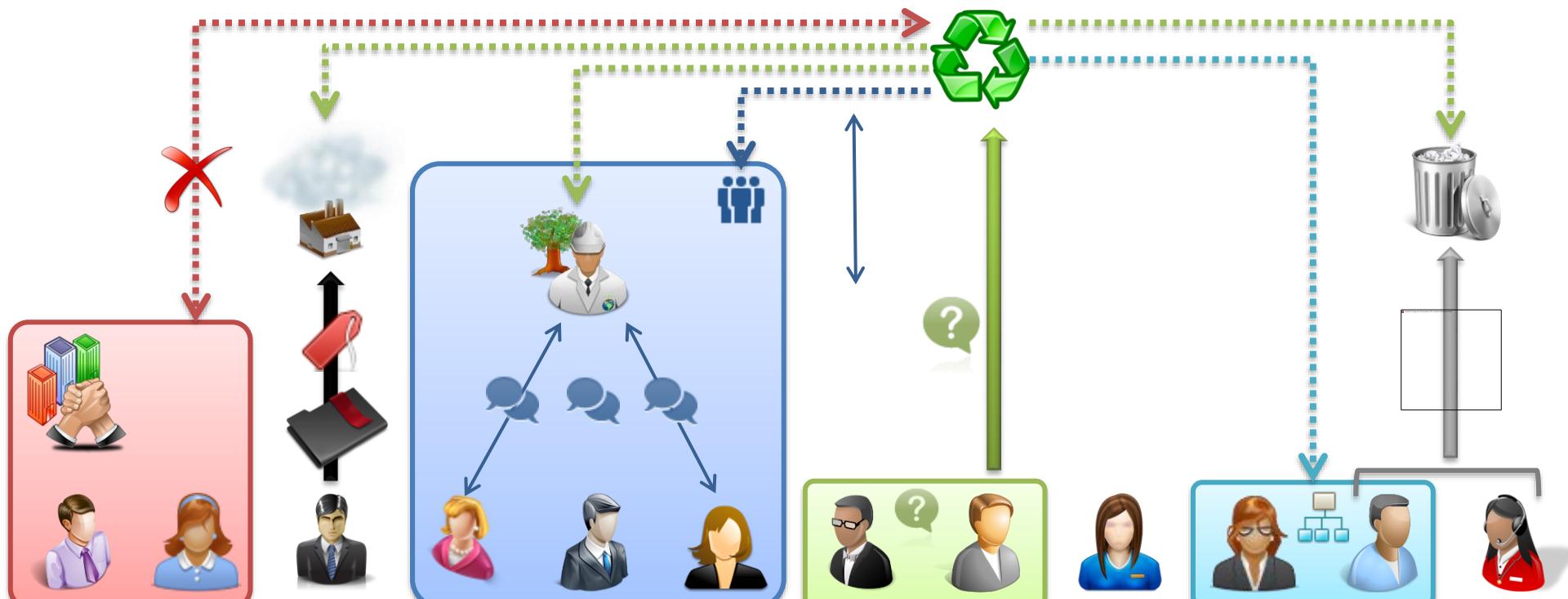
### CR/Assistant Professors:

- Michel BUFFA, UNS, Web, Social Media
- Elena CABRIO, UNS, NLP, KR, Linguistics
- Olivier CORBY, Inria, KR, AI, Sem. Web, Programming, Graphs
- Catherine FARON-ZUCKER, UNS, KR, AI, Semantic Web, Graphs
- Alain GIBOIN, Inria, Interaction Design, KE, User & Task models
- Isabelle MIRBEL, UNS, Requirements, Communities
- Serena VILLATA, CNRS, AI, Argumentation, Licenses, Rights

**Inria Starting Position:** Alexandre MONNIN, Philosophy, Web

# SCENARIO

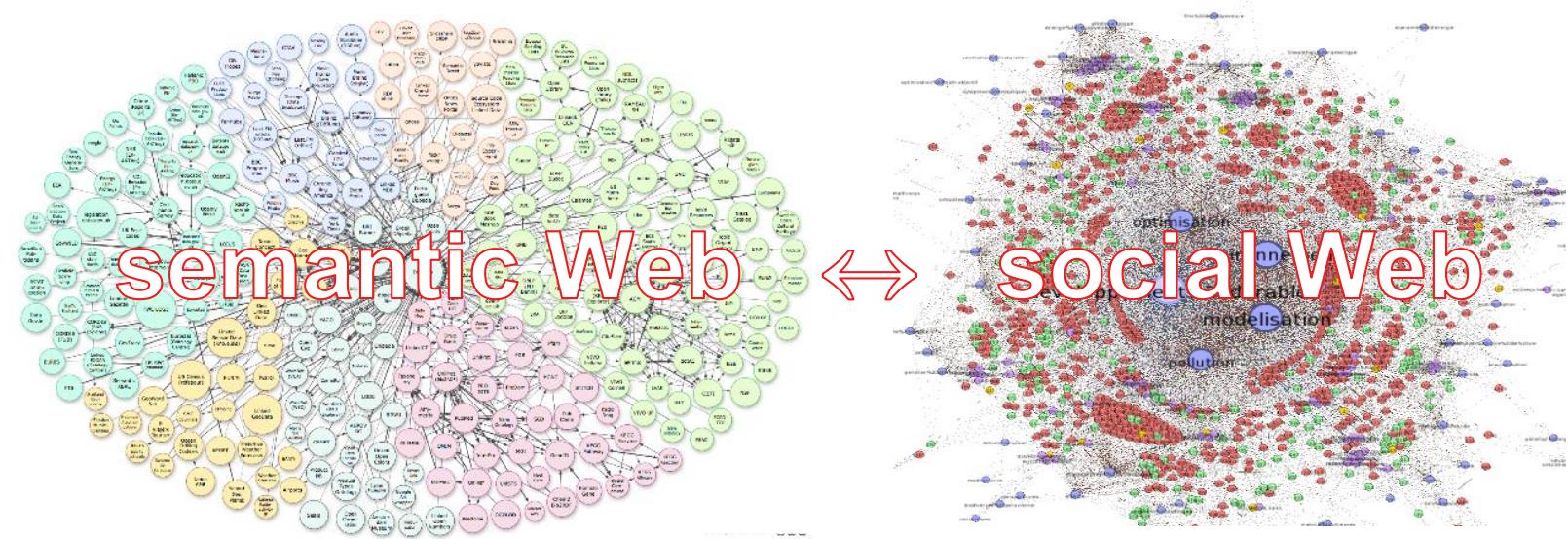
epistemic  
communities



# CHALLENGE

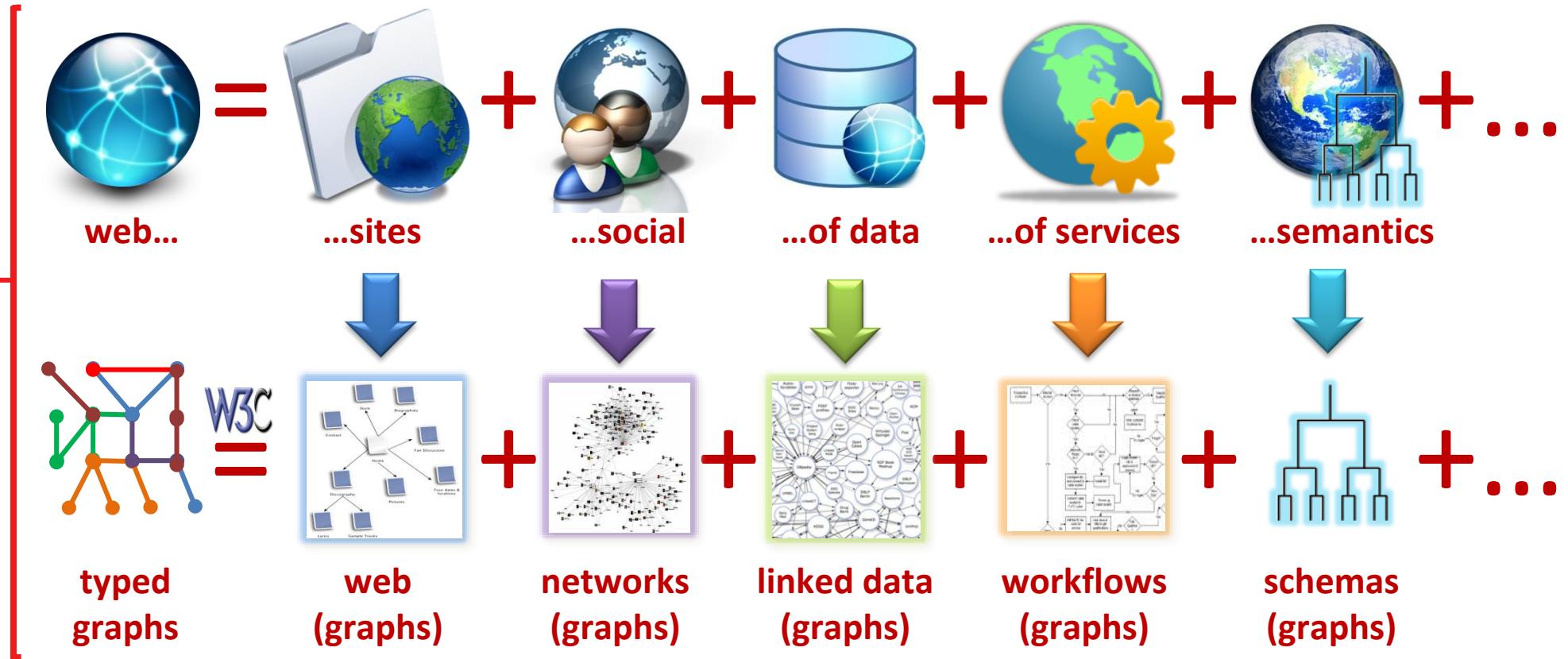
---

to bridge social semantics and  
formal semantics on the Web



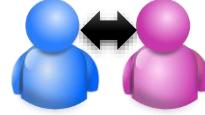
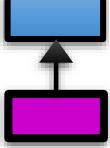
# WEB GRAPHS

(meta)data of  
the relations  
and the  
resources of the  
web



## CHALLENGES

typed graphs to analyze,  
model, formalize and  
implement social semantic  
web applications for  
epistemic communities

- ① **multidisciplinary approach for analyzing and modeling**
  - ■ the many aspects of intertwined information systems  
■ communities of users and their interactions
  
- ② **formalizing and reasoning on these models using typed graphs**
  - ■ new analysis tools and indicators  
■ new functionalities and better management

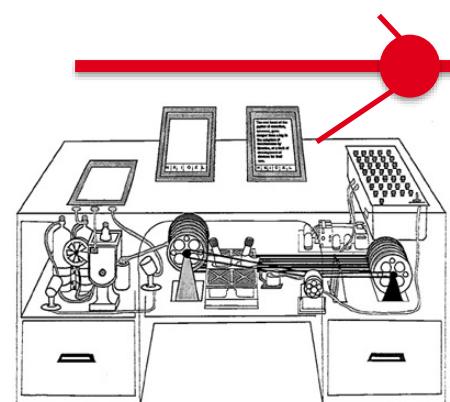


**PREVIOUSLY ON... THE WEB**

# extending human memory



Vannevar Bush



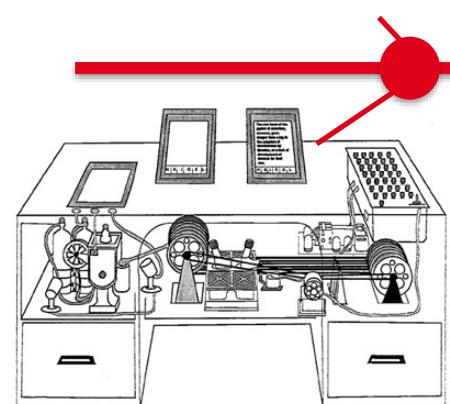
Memex, *Life Magazine*,  
10/09/1945

# hypermedia structure

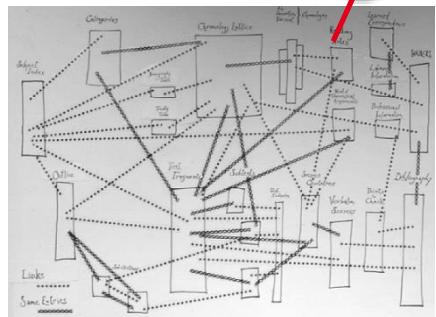


Vannevar Bush

Ted Nelson



Memex, *Life Magazine*,  
10/09/1945

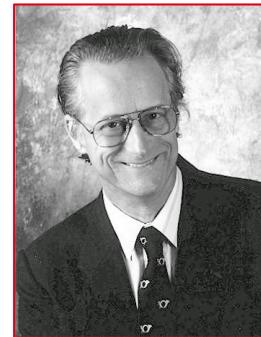


HyperText, ACM  
1965

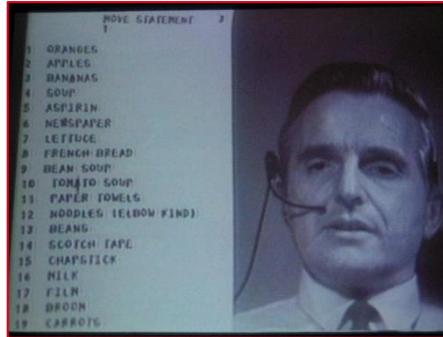
# human-computer interaction



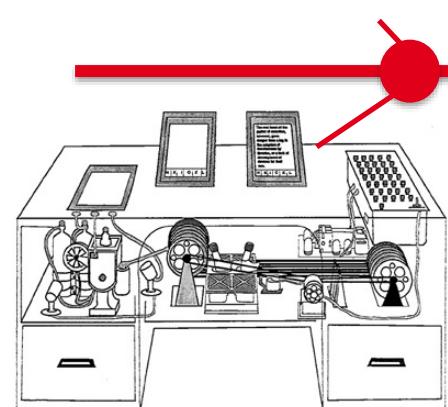
Vannevar Bush



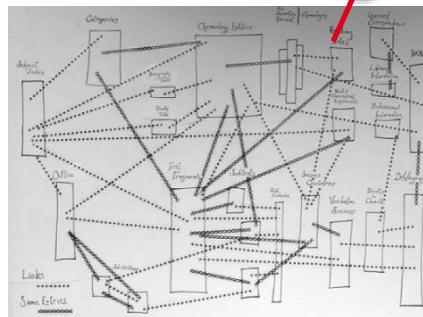
Ted Nelson



Douglas Engelbart



Memex, Life Magazine,  
10/09/1945



HyperText, ACM  
1965

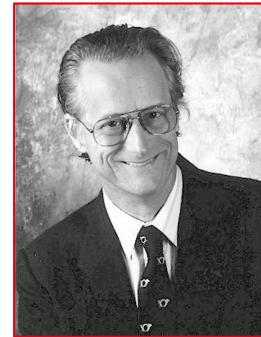


Augment, Mouse, HCI,  
1968

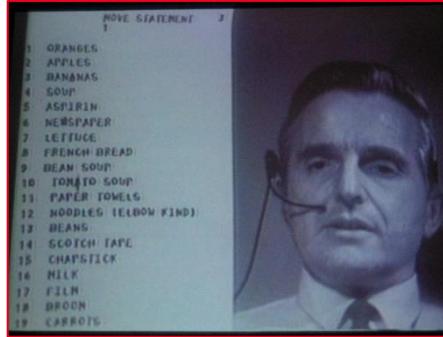
# inter-networking



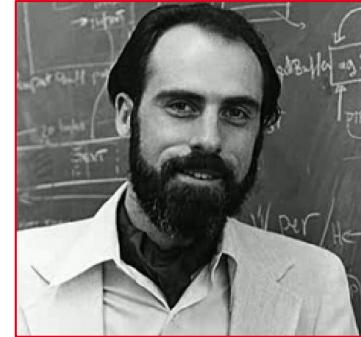
Vannevar Bush



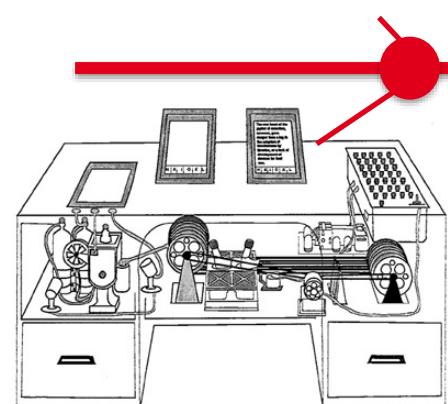
Ted Nelson



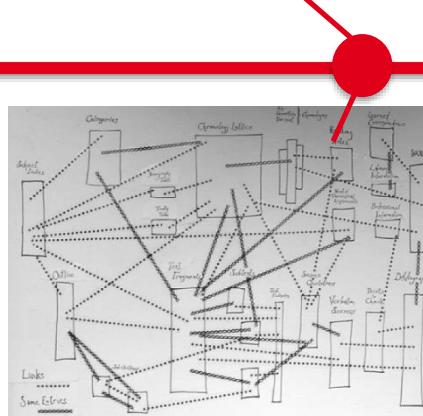
Douglas Engelbart



Vinton Cerf



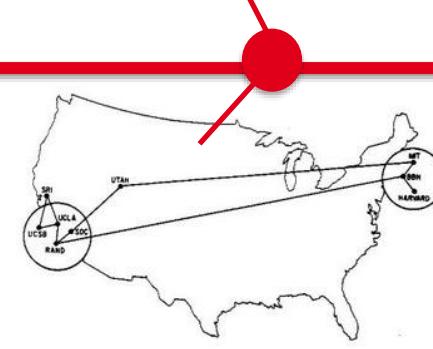
Memex, Life Magazine,  
10/09/1945



HyperText, ACM  
1965



Augment, Mouse, HCI,  
1968



1970

TCP/IP, Internet  
1974

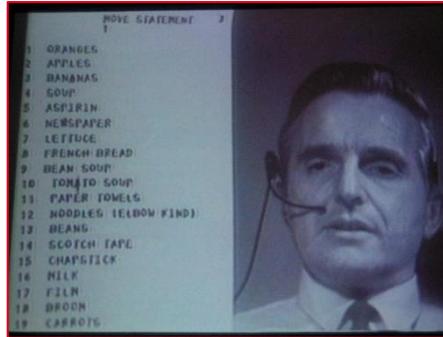
# identify and link across networks



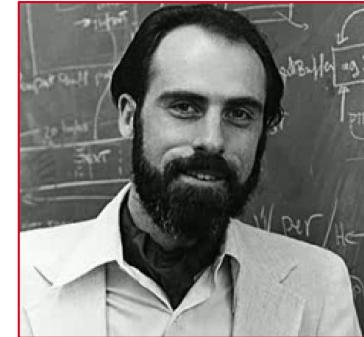
Vannevar Bush



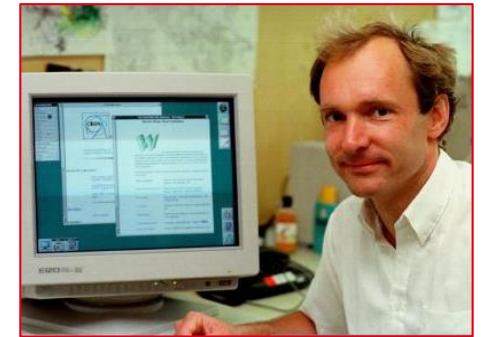
Ted Nelson



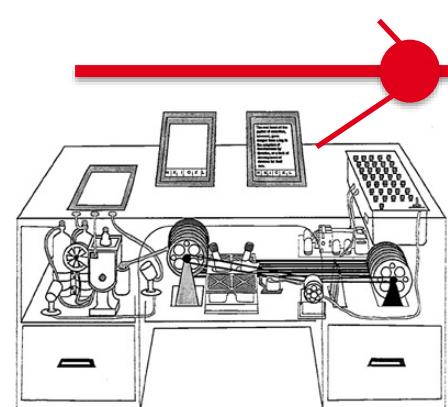
Douglas Engelbart



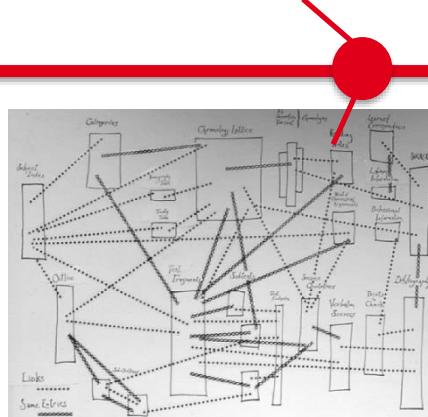
Vinton Cerf



Tim Berners-Lee



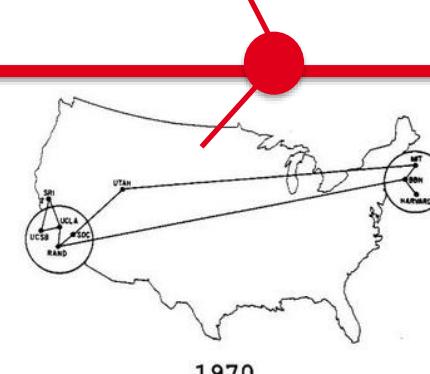
Memex, Life Magazine,  
10/09/1945



HyperText, ACM  
1965

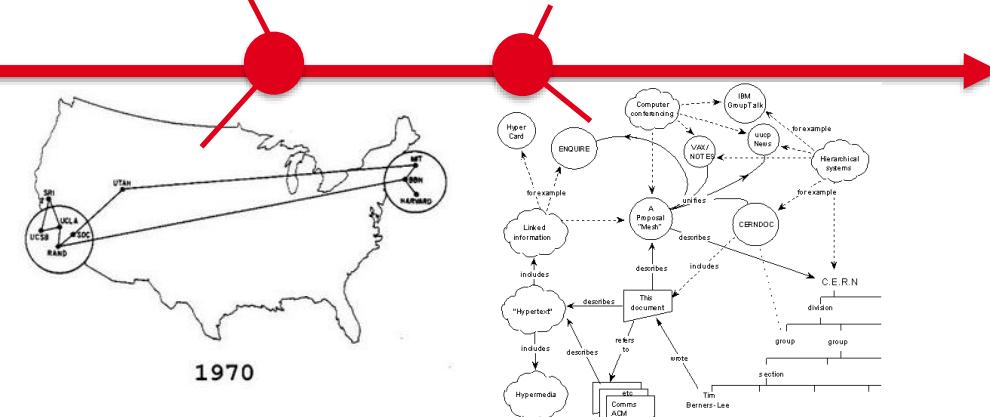


Augment, Mouse, HCI,  
1968



1970

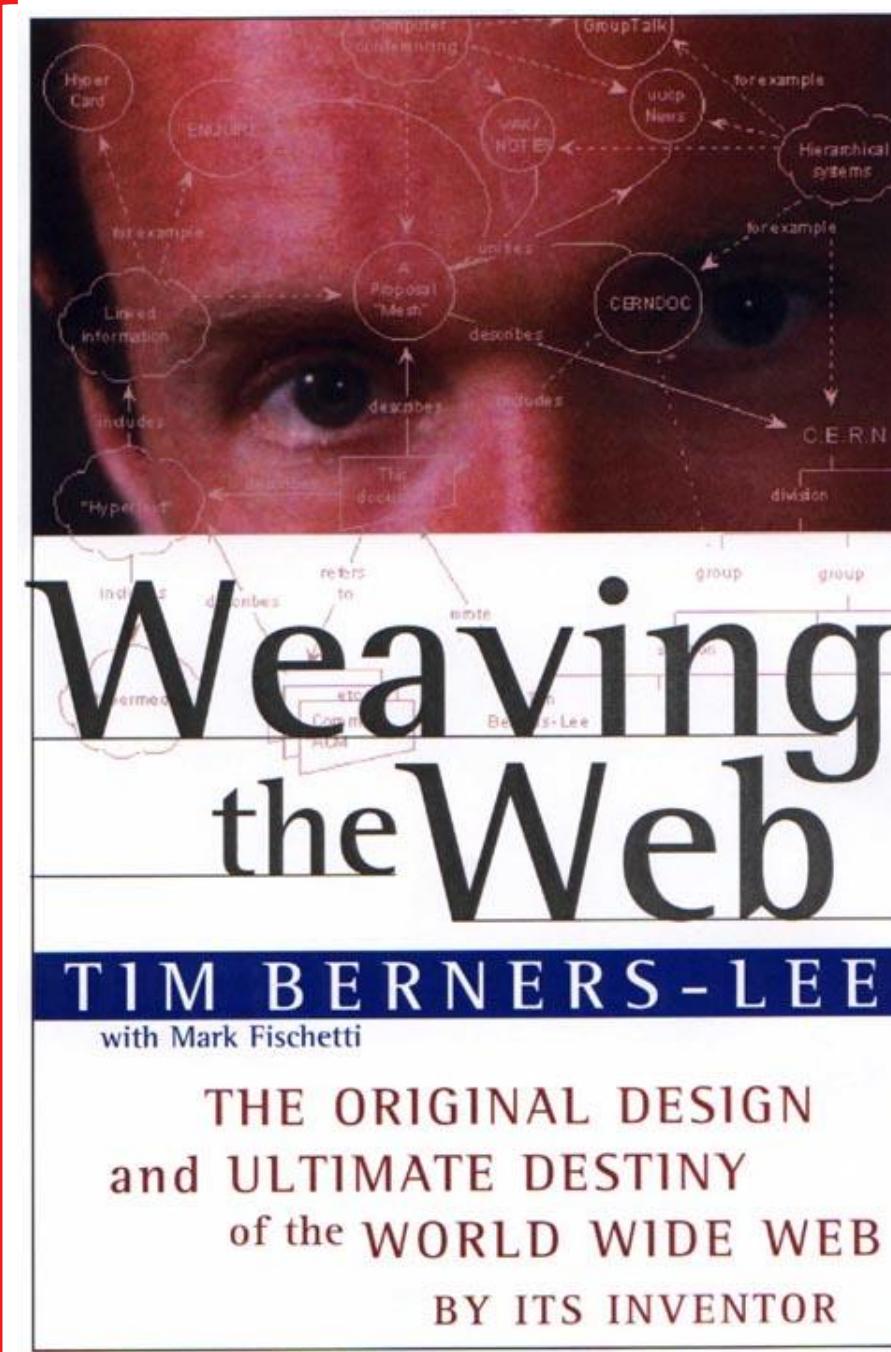
TCP/IP, Internet  
1974



Information Management:  
A Proposal CERN, 1989

# HISTORY

linking everything...



# architecture of the Web



# three components of the Web architecture

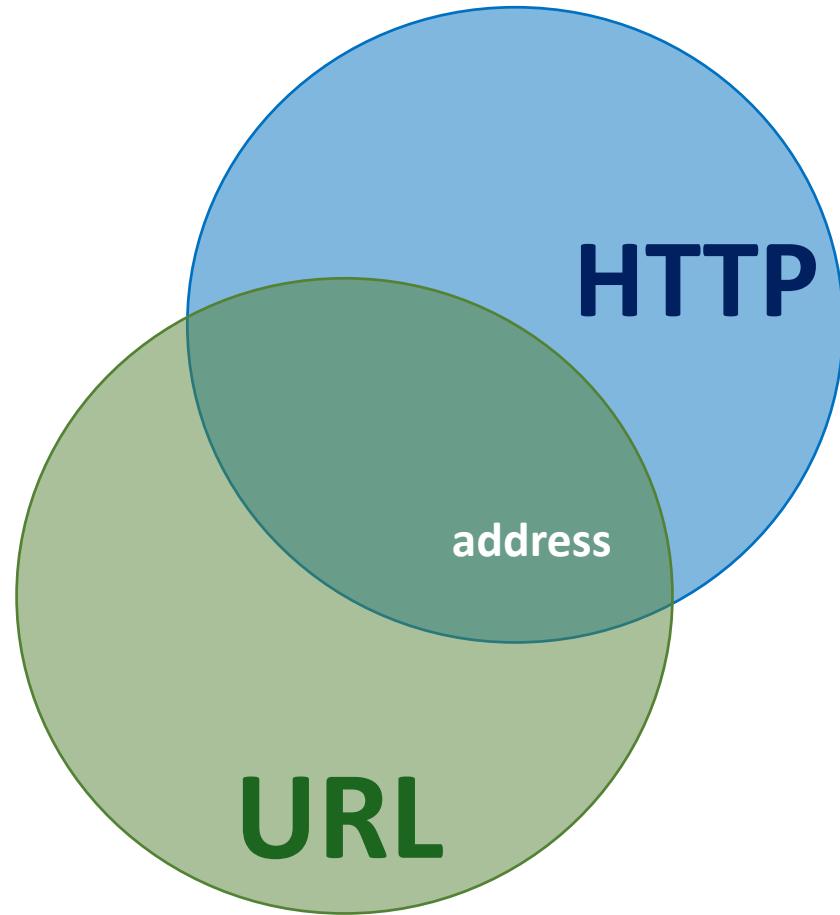
1. identification (URI) & address (**URL**)

ex. `http://www.inria.fr`



**URL**

# three components of the Web architecture



## 1. identification (URI) & address (URL)

ex. `http://www.inria.fr`



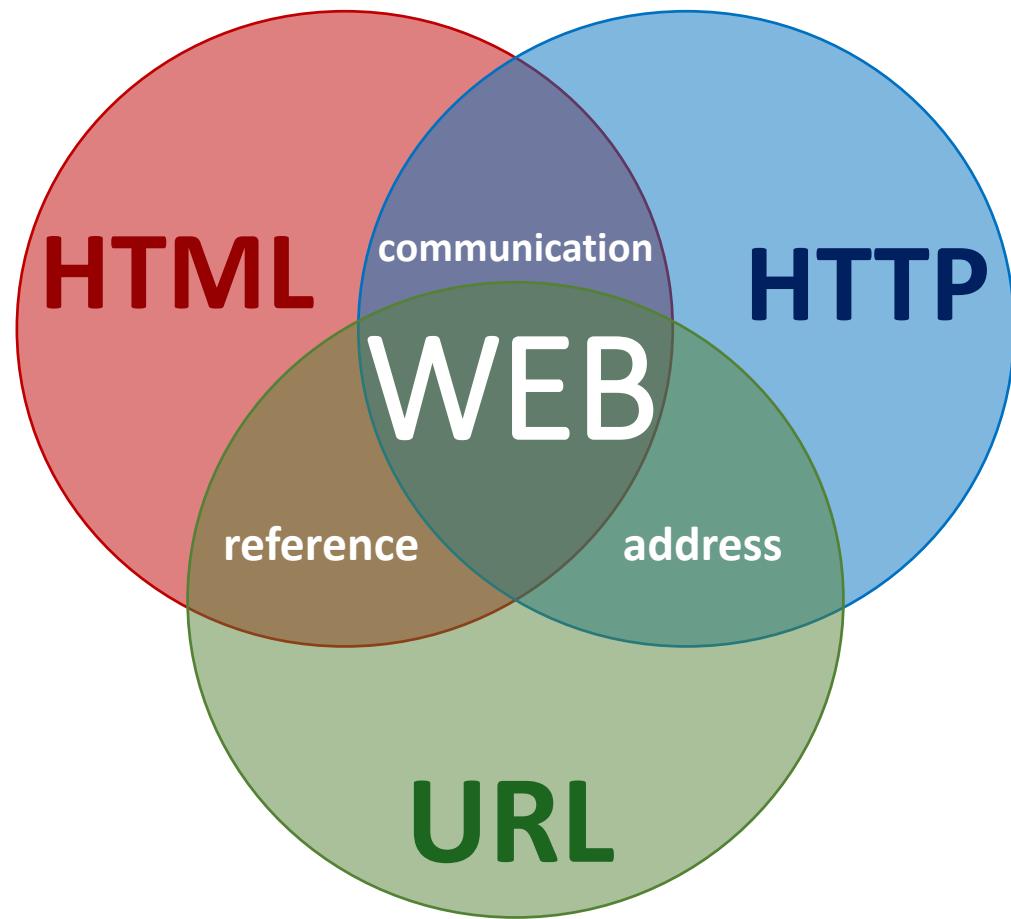
## 2. communication / protocol (HTTP)

`GET /centre/sophia HTTP/1.1`

`Host: www.inria.fr`



# three components of the Web architecture



## 1. identification (URI) & address (URL)

ex. `http://www.inria.fr`



## 2. communication / protocol (HTTP)

`GET /centre/sophia HTTP/1.1`  
`Host: www.inria.fr`



## 3. representation language (HTML)

`Fabien works at`  
`&lta href="http://inria.fr">Inria</a>`

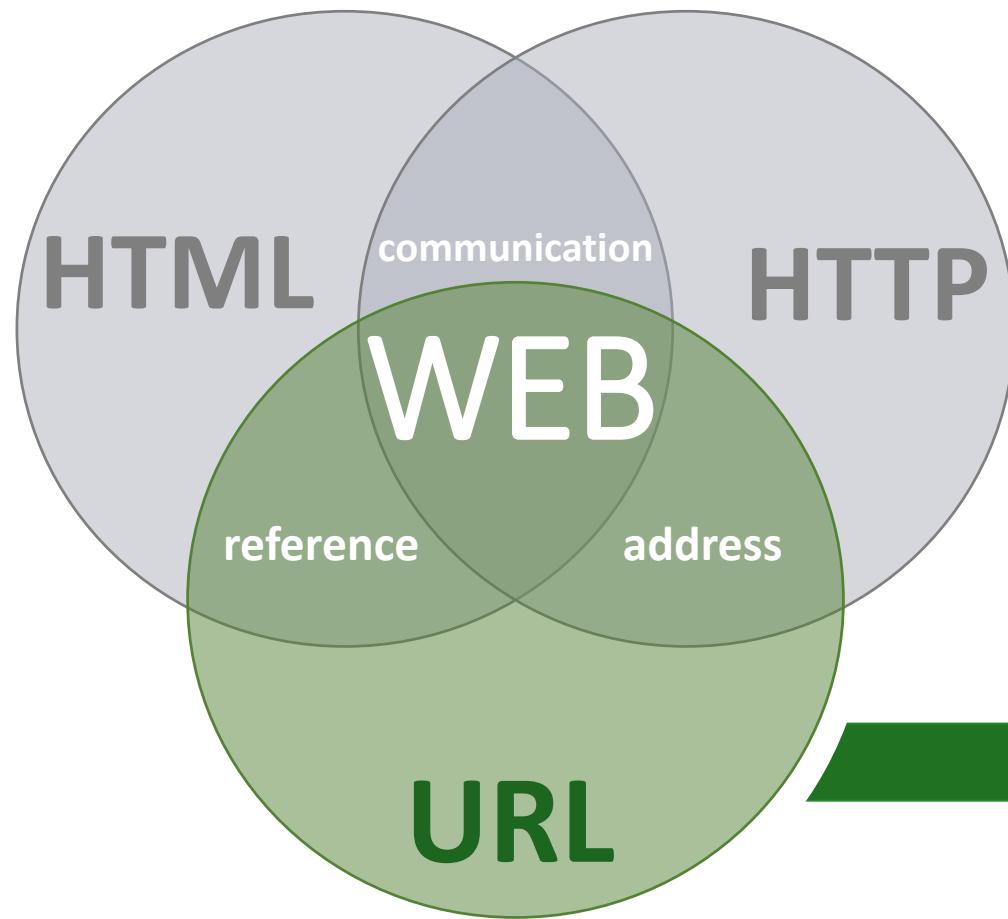
Bescherelle

La Conjugaison  
L'Orthographe  
La Grammaire

# identifying shadows on the Web



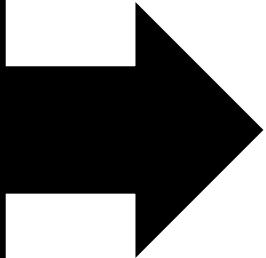
# multiplying references to the Web



# URL

identify what exists on the web

<http://my-site.fr>



# URI

identify, on the web, what exists

<http://animals.org/this-zebra>



# UR Identity

e.g. <http://ns.inria.fr/fabien.gandon#me>



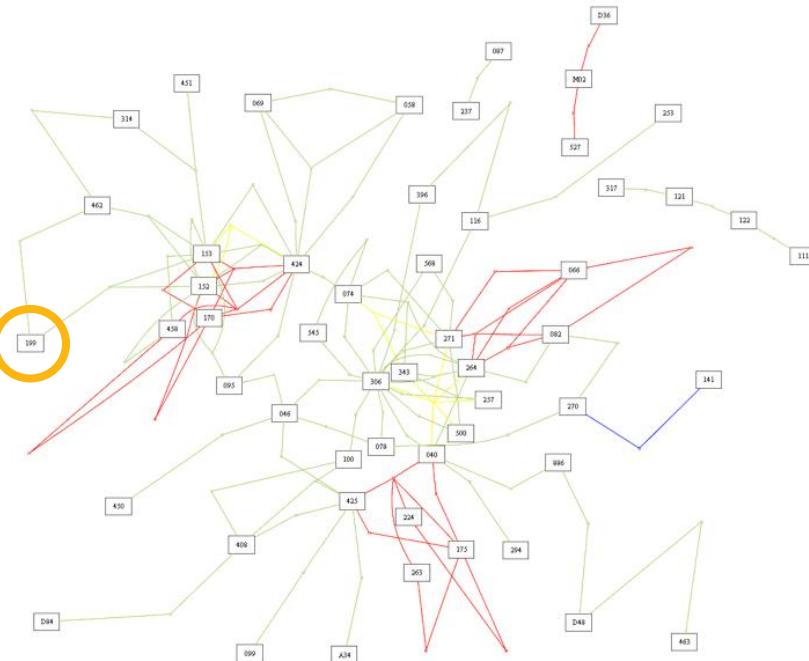
# Car configurations as linked data

$10^{25}$  car configurations but only  $10^{20}$  coherent (1/100 000)

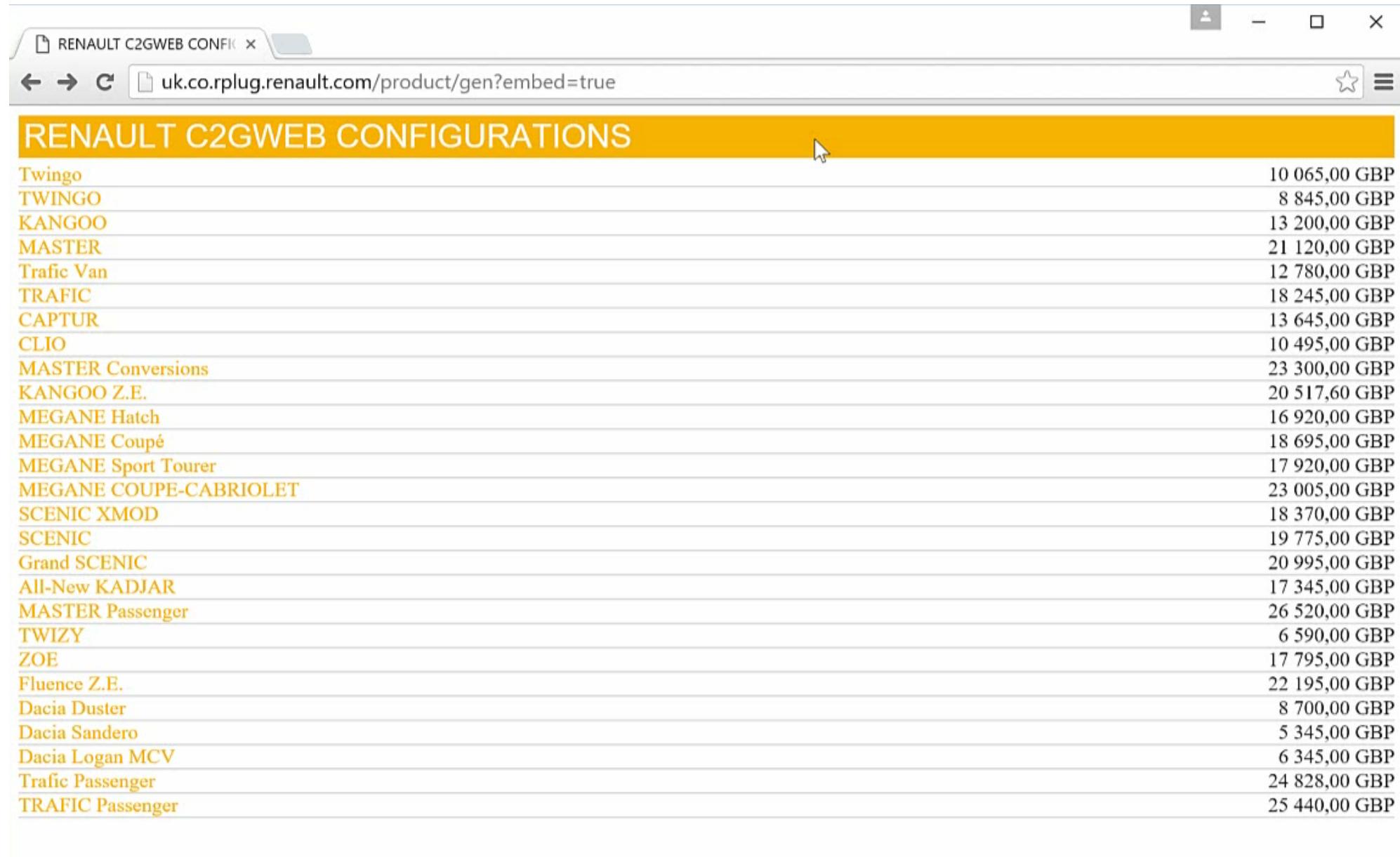
from [François-Paul Servant *et al.* ESWC 2012]



# 1 (partial) Configuration = 1 URI



# every possible state on the Web



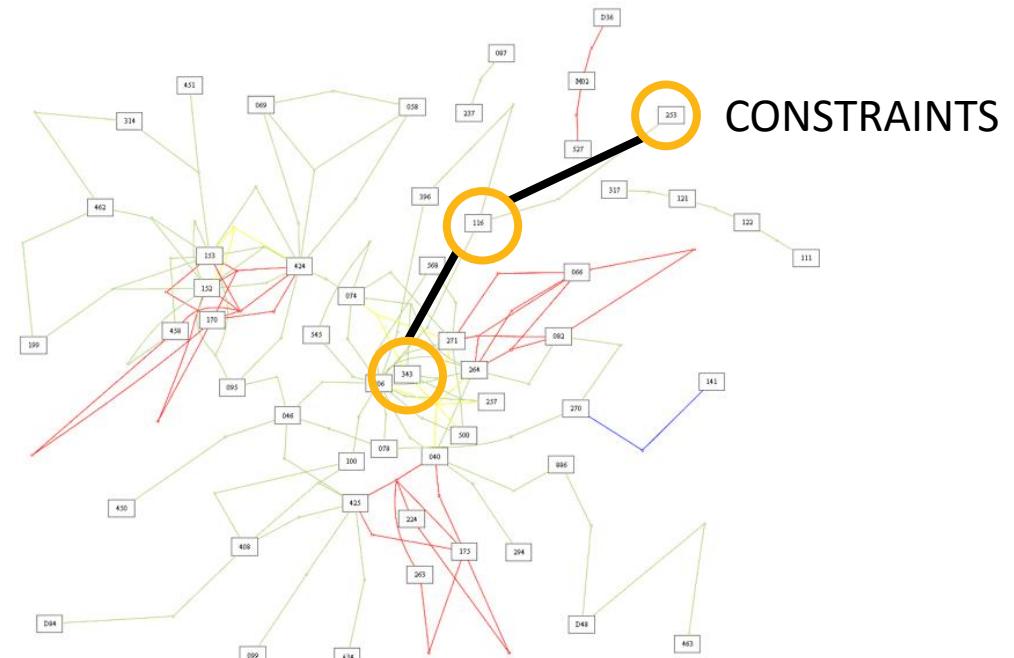
A screenshot of a web browser window titled "RENAULT C2GWEB CONFIG". The address bar shows the URL "uk.co.rplug.renault.com/product/gen?embed=true". The main content area is titled "RENAULT C2GWEB CONFIGURATIONS" and displays a list of Renault car models with their prices. The list includes Twingo, TWINGO, KANGOO, MASTER, Trafic Van, TRAFIC, CAPTUR, CLIO, MASTER Conversions, KANGOO Z.E., MEGANE Hatch, MEGANE Coupé, MEGANE Sport Tourer, MEGANE COUPE-CABRIOLET, SCENIC XMOD, SCENIC, Grand SCENIC, All-New KADJAR, MASTER Passenger, TWIZY, ZOE, Fluence Z.E., Dacia Duster, Dacia Sandero, Dacia Logan MCV, Trafic Passenger, and TRAFIC Passenger. The prices range from 6 590,00 GBP to 25 440,00 GBP.

Car Model	Price (GBP)
Twingo	10 065,00 GBP
TWINGO	8 845,00 GBP
KANGOO	13 200,00 GBP
MASTER	21 120,00 GBP
Trafic Van	12 780,00 GBP
TRAFIC	18 245,00 GBP
CAPTUR	13 645,00 GBP
CLIO	10 495,00 GBP
MASTER Conversions	23 300,00 GBP
KANGOO Z.E.	20 517,60 GBP
MEGANE Hatch	16 920,00 GBP
MEGANE Coupé	18 695,00 GBP
MEGANE Sport Tourer	17 920,00 GBP
MEGANE COUPE-CABRIOLET	23 005,00 GBP
SCENIC XMOD	18 370,00 GBP
SCENIC	19 775,00 GBP
Grand SCENIC	20 995,00 GBP
All-New KADJAR	17 345,00 GBP
MASTER Passenger	26 520,00 GBP
TWIZY	6 590,00 GBP
ZOE	17 795,00 GBP
Fluence Z.E.	22 195,00 GBP
Dacia Duster	8 700,00 GBP
Dacia Sandero	5 345,00 GBP
Dacia Logan MCV	6 345,00 GBP
Trafic Passenger	24 828,00 GBP
TRAFIC Passenger	25 440,00 GBP

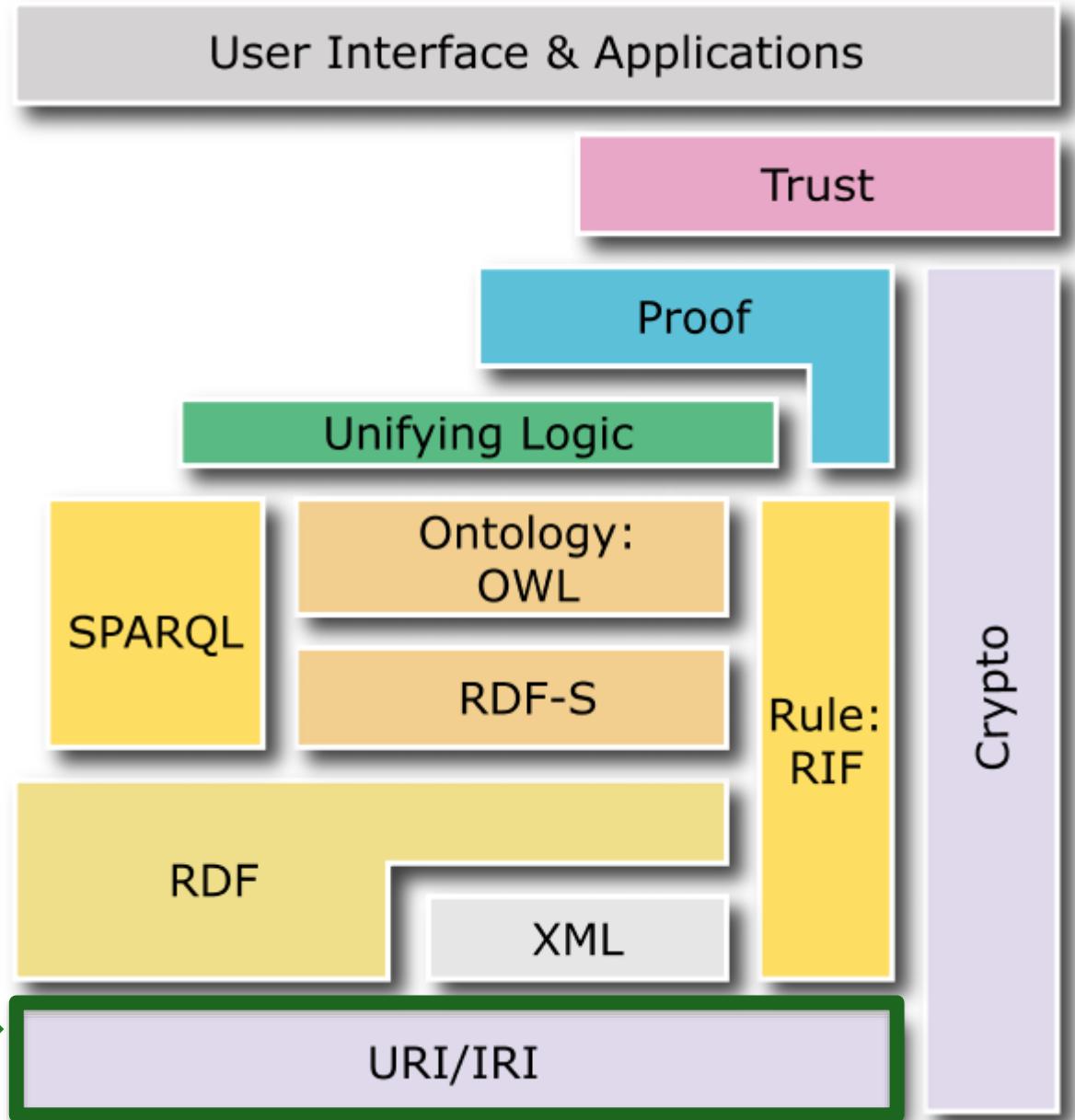
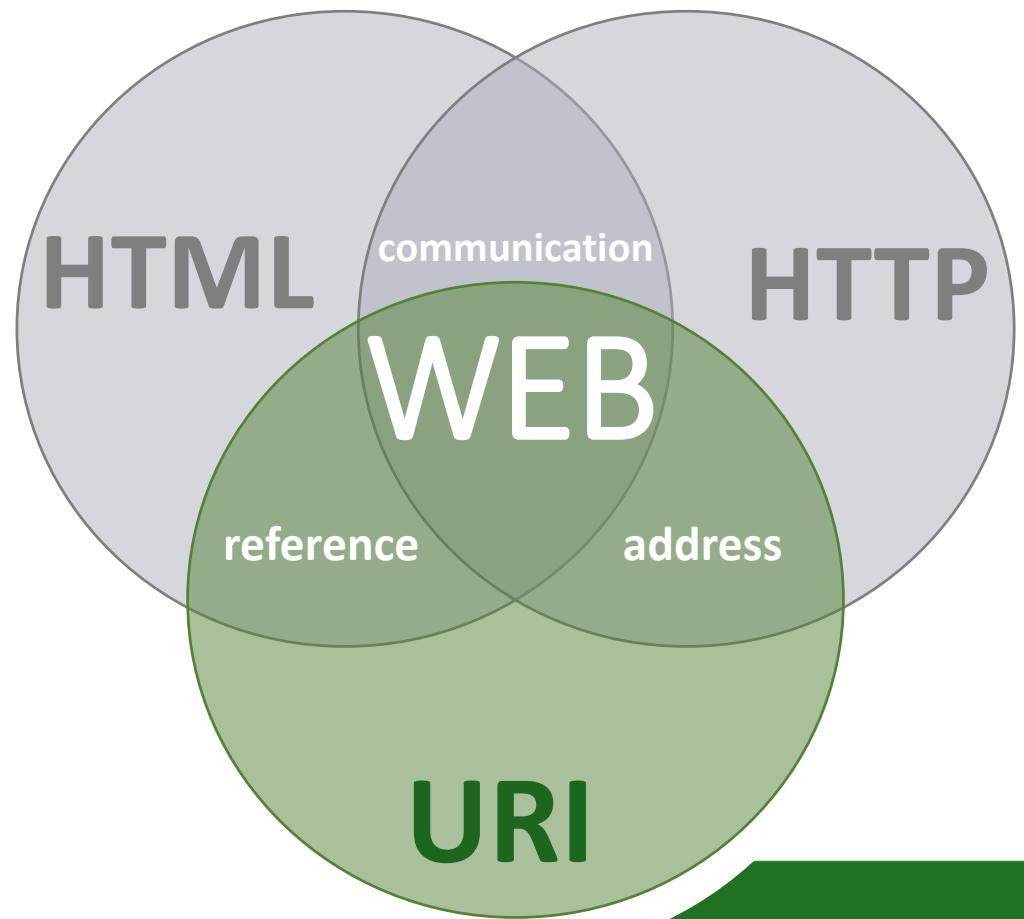
# publish data and computations



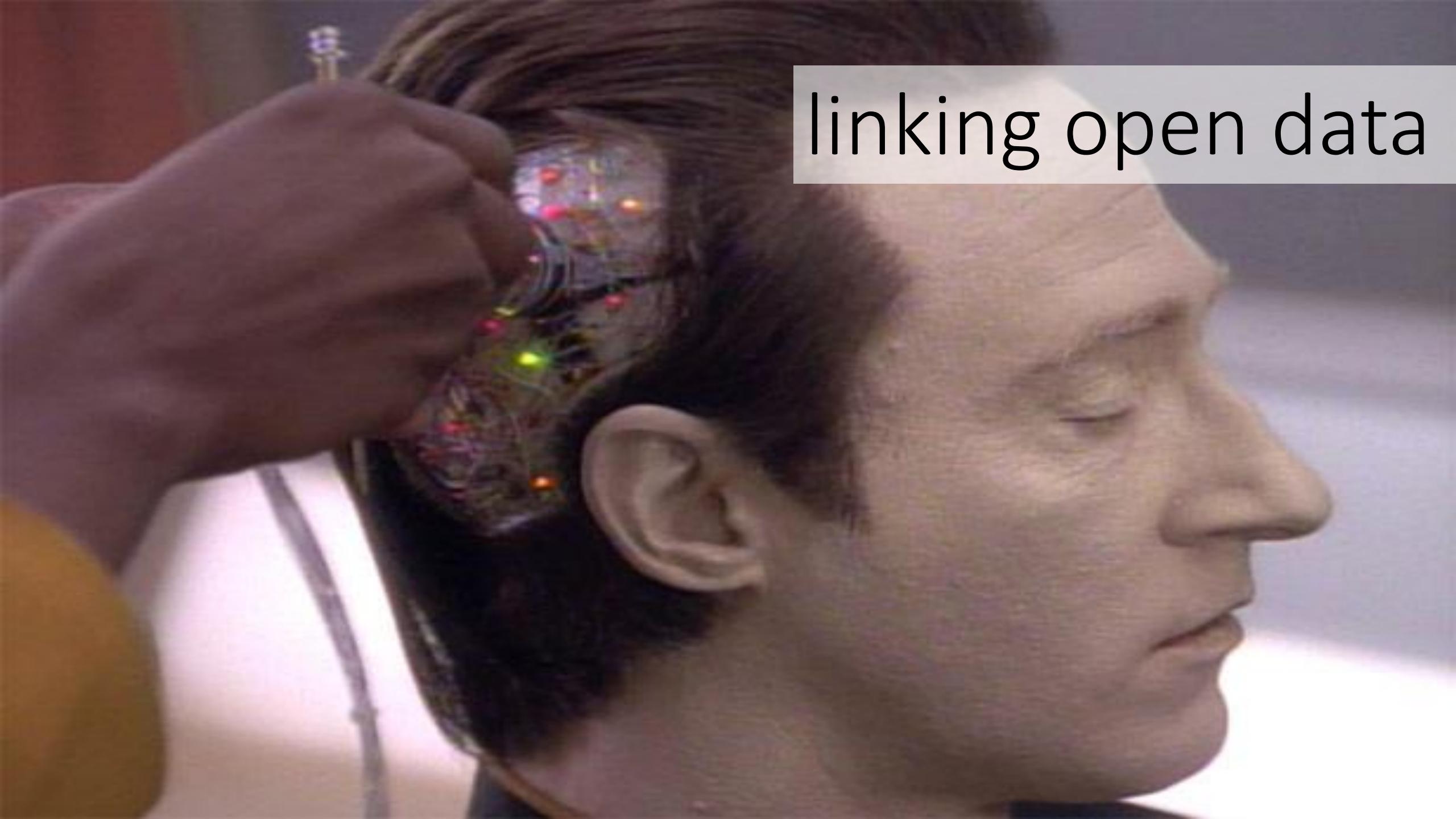
[Servant *et al.* 2012]



# W3C standards

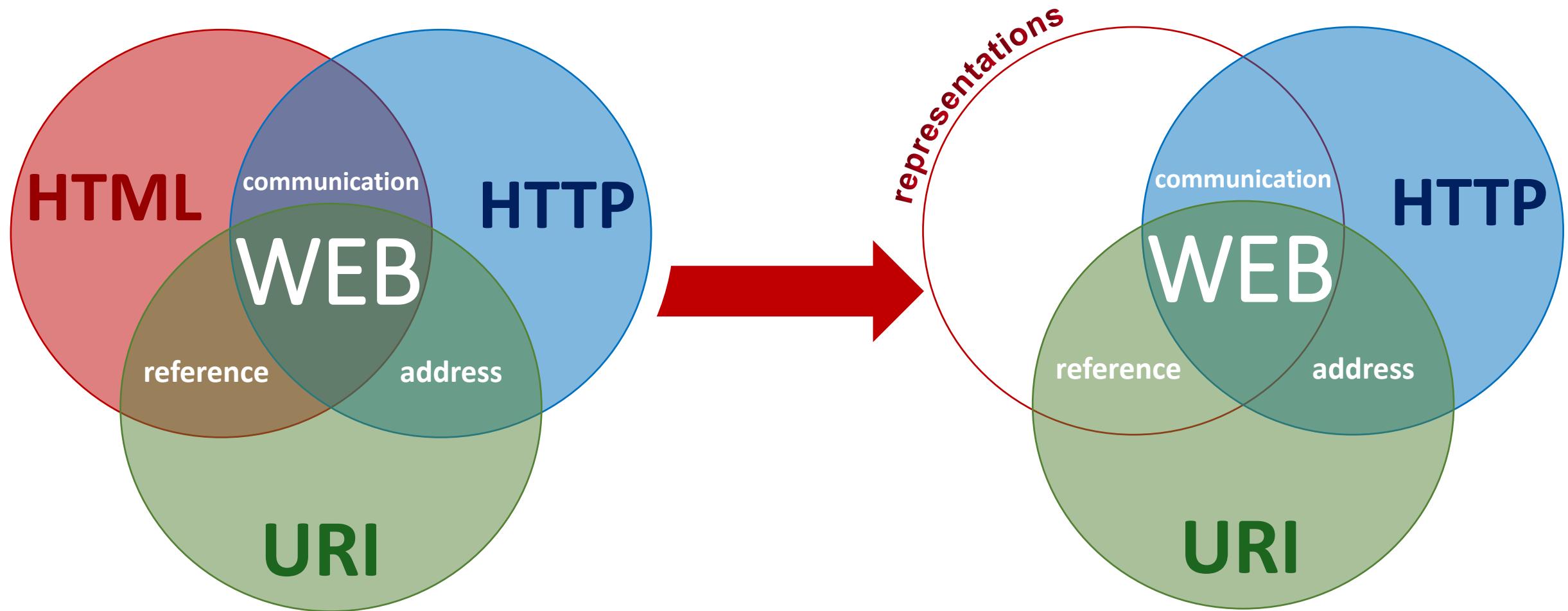


universal nodes and types  
identification

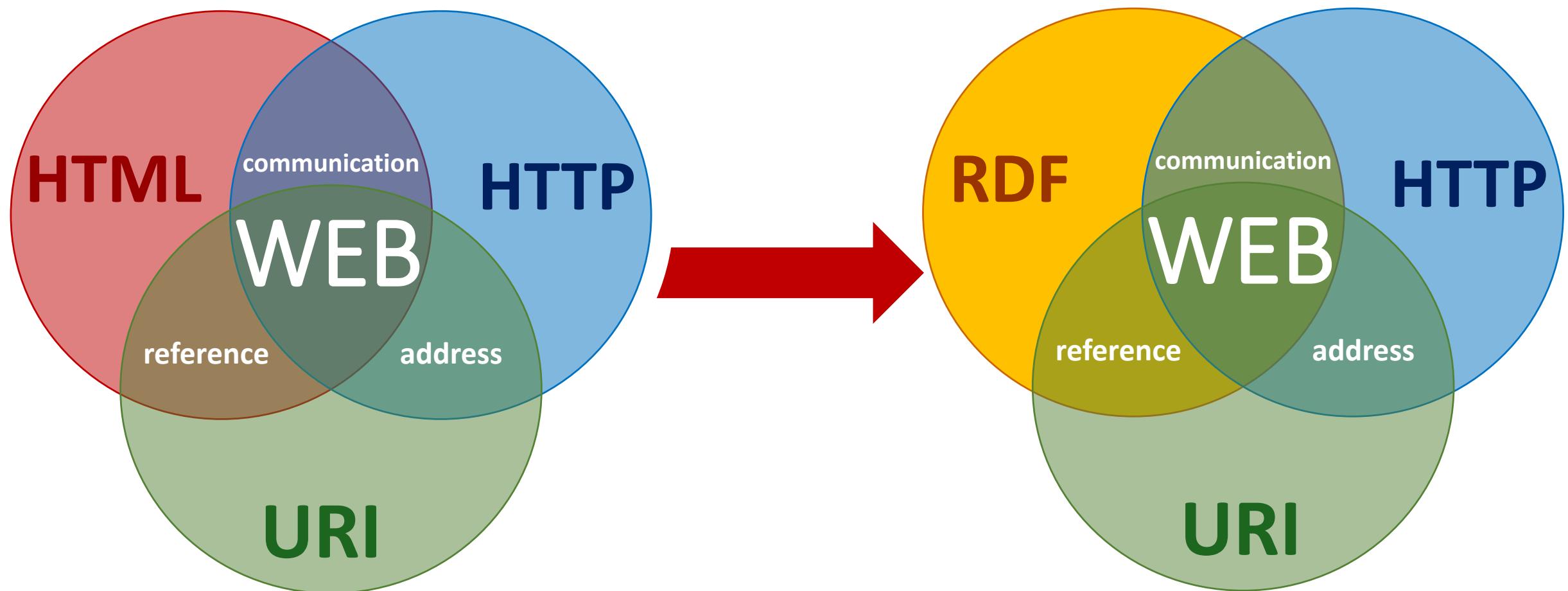
A close-up photograph of a person's head and shoulders. The person is wearing a dark-colored headband with a complex electronic device attached to the side of their head. The device has numerous small, colorful lights (LEDs) and wires visible. The person is looking slightly to the right. The background is blurred.

linking open data

# Beyond Documentary Representations



# pieces of a world-wide graph



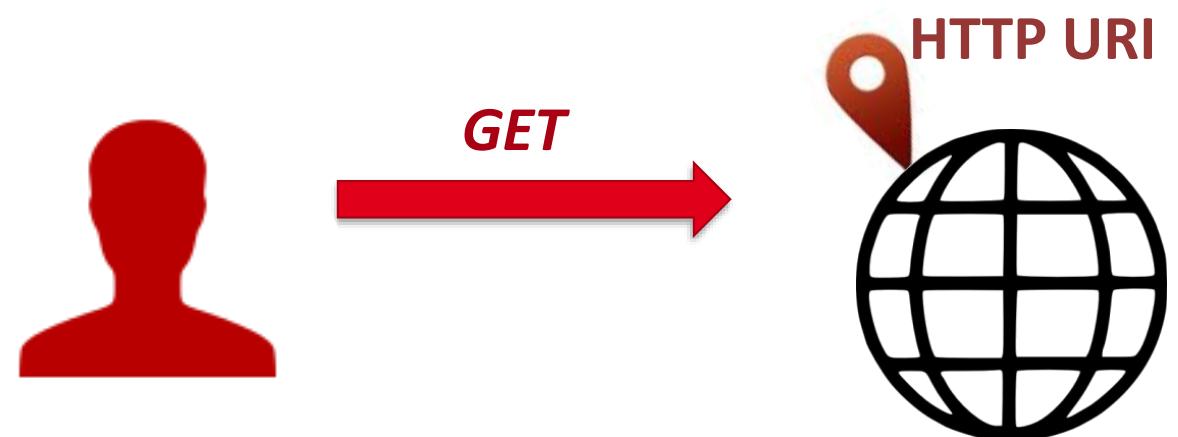
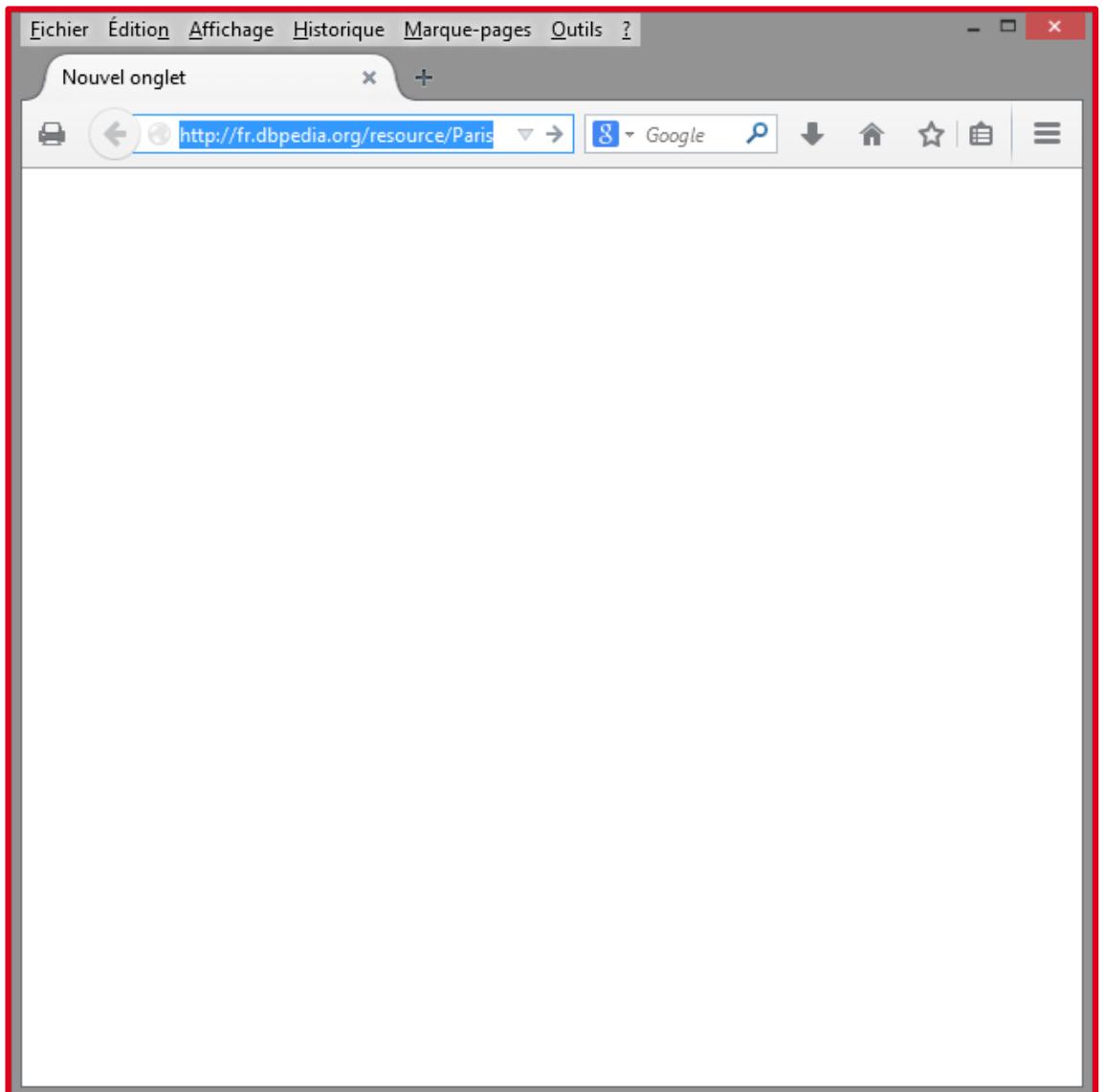
# a Web approach to data publication

« <http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris> »

???...



# a Web approach to data publication



# a Web approach to data publication

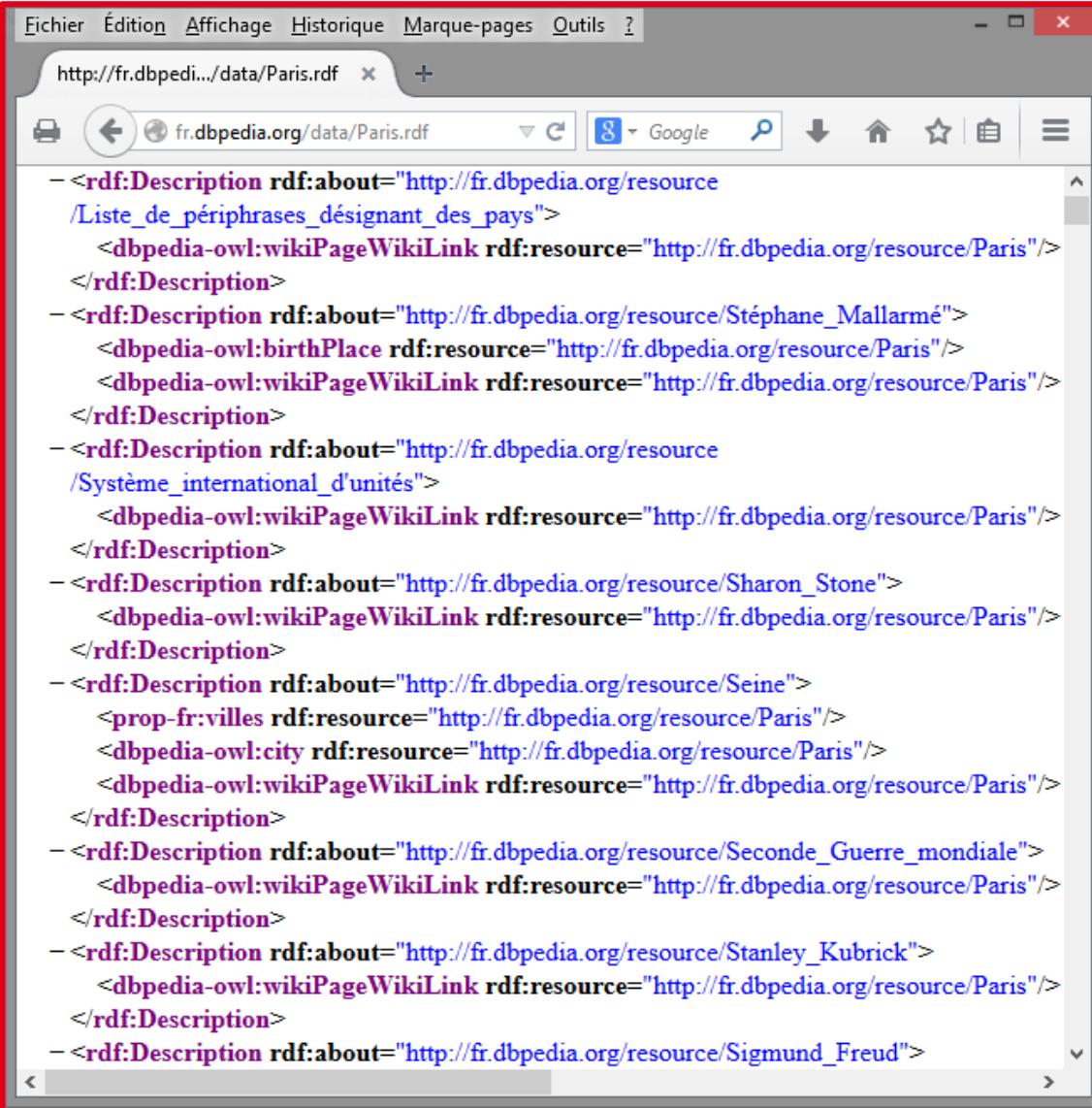
Screenshot of a web browser showing the RDF data for the page "About: Paris" at [fr.dbpedia.org/page/Paris](http://fr.dbpedia.org/page/Paris). The browser interface includes a menu bar (Fichier, Édition, Affichage, Historique, Marque-pages, Outils, ?) and a toolbar with icons for print, back, forward, search, etc.

The main content area displays the following RDF triples:

- prop-fr:worldcatid**: lccn-n/9-058874
- dcterms:subject**: dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ville\_décorée\_de\_la\_Légion\_d'honneur, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ancien\_chef-lieu\_de\_district, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Paris\_Métropole, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Commune\_Compagnon\_de\_la\_Libération, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ville\_décorée\_de\_la\_Croix\_de\_guerre, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Via\_Turonensis, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Paris, dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Wikipédia:Outil\_de\_retour\_des\_lecteurs
- georss:point**: 48.856578 2.351828
- rdf:type**: owl:Thing, http://www.opengis.net/gml/\_Feature, dbpedia-owl:PopulatedPlace, dbpedia-owl:Place, http://schema.org/Place, dbpedia-owl:Settlement, skos:Concept
- rdfs:comment**:
  - Paris, ville la plus peuplée et capitale de la France, chef-lieu du centre du Bassin parisien, sur une boucle de la Seine, entourée d'un périphérique. Les Parisiens s'appellent les Parisiens. La ville est divisée en 20 arrondissements. Au 1er janvier 2009, elle comptait plus de 2,2 millions d'habitants.
  - Paris is the capital and largest city of France. It is situated on the River Seine in the north-central part of the country (Île-de-France Region, French: Région parisienne). As of January 2009, it had an estimated population of 2,211,297 and a metropolitan area of 12,102,416 inhabitants.
  - Parigi è la capitale e la città più popolosa della Francia, capoluogo del suo dipartimento. È inoltre dopo Londra, Berlino, Madrid e Roma la quarta città più grande dell'Europa.
  - Париж — столица Франции, важнейший экономический центр Европы, в регионе Иль-де-Франс на берегах реки Сены. В Париже находятся штаб-квартиры ЮНЕСКО, ОЭСР и Международного валютного фонда.
  - París, és la capital de França i de la regió de l'Illa de França. És una de les aglomeracions urbanes més grans d'Europa, amb una població per capita més alta que la mitjana d'Europa.



# a Web approach to data publication



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying an RDF dump from the DBpedia dataset. The URL in the address bar is <http://fr.dbpedia.org/data/Paris.rdf>. The page content is a large block of XML-like RDF triples, primarily using the `rdf:Description` element to describe various entities. Key entities mentioned include `/Liste_de_péripthèses_désignant_des_pays`, `Stéphane_Mallarmé`, `/Système_international_d'unités`, `Sharon_Stone`, `Seine`, `Seconde_Guerre_mondiale`, `Stanley_Kubrick`, and `Sigmund_Freud`. The RDF triples describe relationships such as birthPlace, wikiPageWikiLink, and prop-fr:ville.



# linked data

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the RDF triples for the resource 'Paris' from the fr.dbpedia.org dataset. The triples are listed in XML format, showing various properties and their values. Red arrows point to specific triples: one arrow points to the triple `<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris">`, and another arrow points to the triple `<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Seine">`.

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris">
  <Liste_de_péripthèses_désignant_des_pays>
    <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
  </rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Stéphane_Mallarmé">
  <dbpedia-owl:birthPlace rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Système_international_d'unités">
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Sharon_Stone">
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Seine">
  <prop-fr:villes rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
  <dbpedia-owl:city rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Seconde_Guerre_mondiale">
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Stanley_Kubrick">
  <dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink rdf:resource="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Paris"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Sigmund_Freud">
```

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the linked data about 'Paris' from the fr.dbpedia.org page. The data is presented in a structured format with green boxes for properties and blue boxes for values. Red arrows point to the 'prop-fr:worldcatid' property and its value 'lccn-n/9-058874', and to the 'rdfs:comment' property and its multi-lingual descriptions.

prop-fr:worldcatid  
dcterms:subject  
georss:point  
rdf:type  
rdfs:comment

- lccn-n/9-058874
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ville\_décorée\_de\_la\_Légion\_d'honneur
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ancien\_chef-lieu\_de\_district
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Paris\_Métropole
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Commune\_Compagnon\_de\_la\_Libération
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Ville\_décorée\_de\_la\_Croix\_de\_guerre
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Via\_Turonensis
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Paris
- dbpedia-fr:Catégorie:Wikipédia:Outil\_de\_retour\_des\_lecteurs
- 48.856578 2.351828
- owl:Thing
- http://www.opengis.net/gml/\_Feature
- dbpedia-owl:PopulatedPlace
- dbpedia-owl:Place
- http://schema.org/Place
- dbpedia-owl:Settlement
- skos:Concept

Paris, ville la plus peuplée et capitale de la France, chef-lieu du centre du Bassin parisien, sur une boucle de la Seine, entourée par les 20 arrondissements. La ville est divisée en 20 arrondissements. En janvier 2009, elle compte plus de 2,2 millions d'habitants.

Paris is the capital and largest city of France. It is situated in the Paris Region, French: Région parisienne). As of January 2009, it has an estimated population of 2,211,297 and a metropolitan area of 12 million inhabitants.

Parigi è la capitale e la città più popolosa della Francia, capoluogo del dipartimento. È inoltre dopo Londra, Berlino, Madrid e Roma la quarta città più popolosa dell'Europa.

Париж — столица Франции, важнейший экономический центр Франции, в регионе Иль-де-Франс на берегах реки Сены. На территории Парижа находятся штаб-квартиры ЮНЕСКО, ОЭСР и Международного валютного фонда.

París, és la capital de França i de la regió de l'Illa de França. Es troba al centre del seu àmbit metropolità, sobre un meandre del riu Sena. La ciutat està dividida en 20 districtes. En gener de 2009, té una població d'unes 2,2 milions d'habitants.



a recipe to link data on the Web

**ratatouille.fr**

or the recipe for linked data



**ratatouille.fr**

or the recipe for linked data



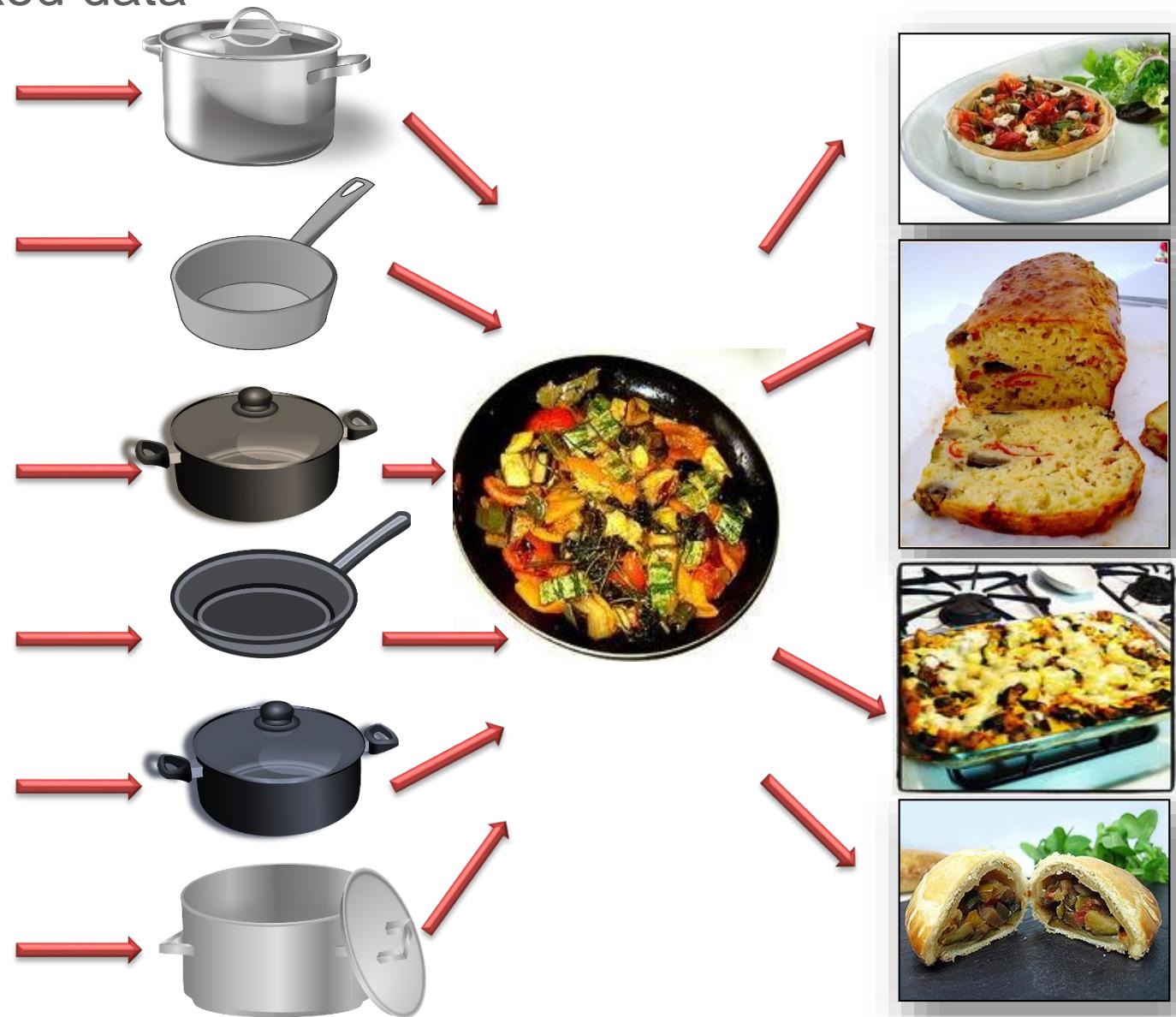
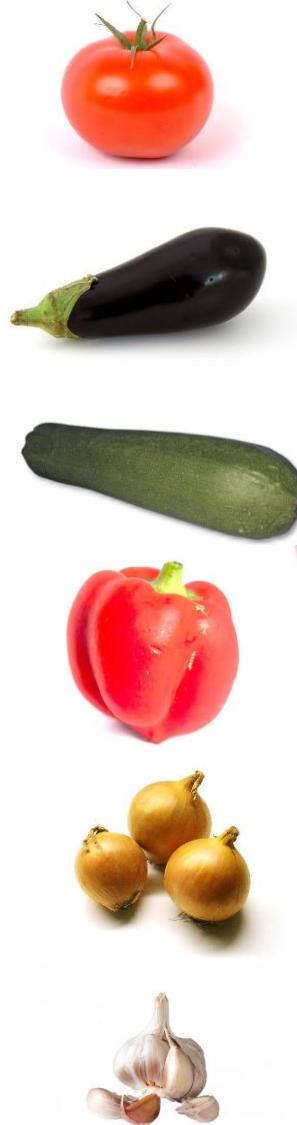
# ratatouille.fr

or the recipe for linked data

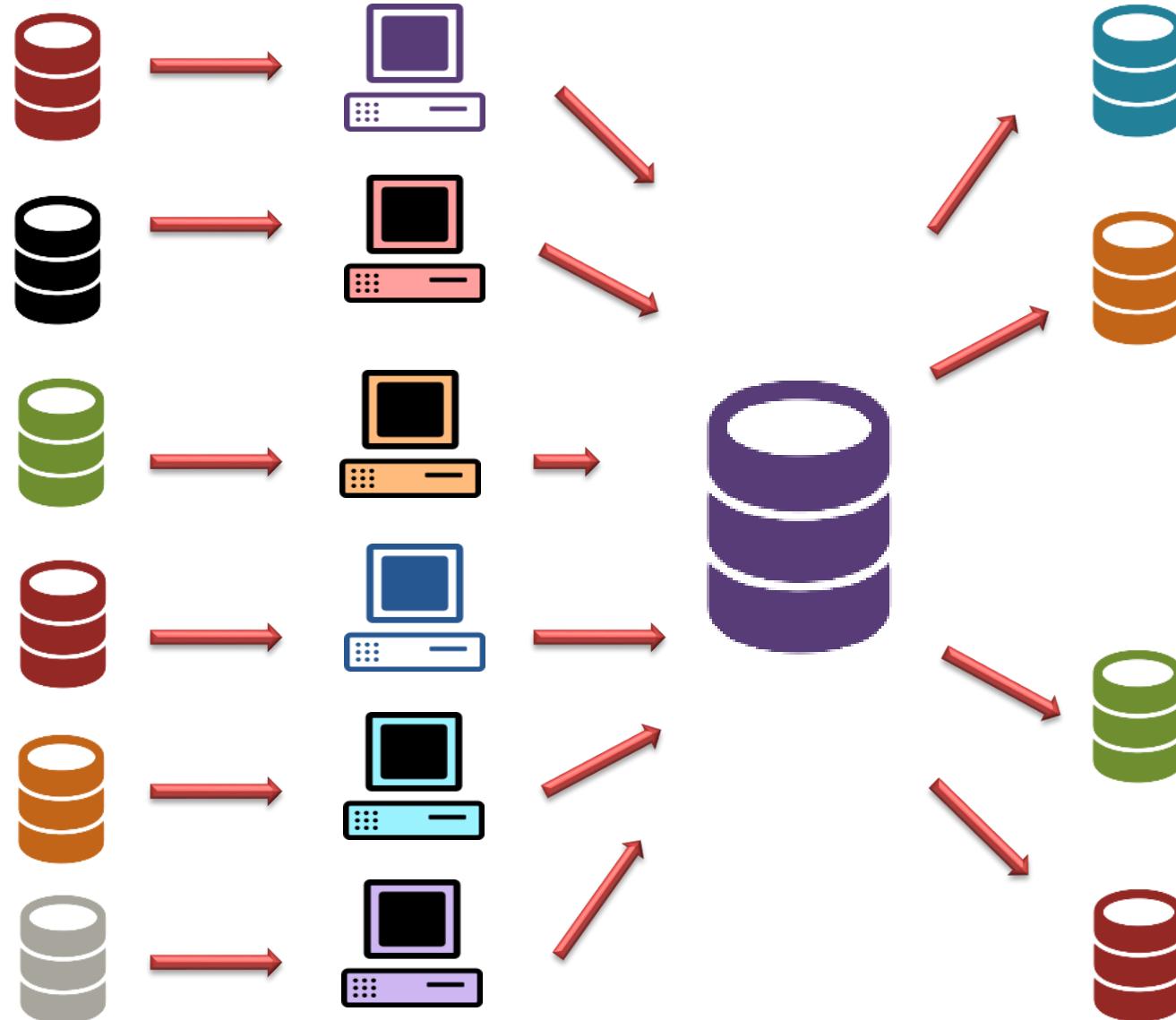


# ratatouille.fr

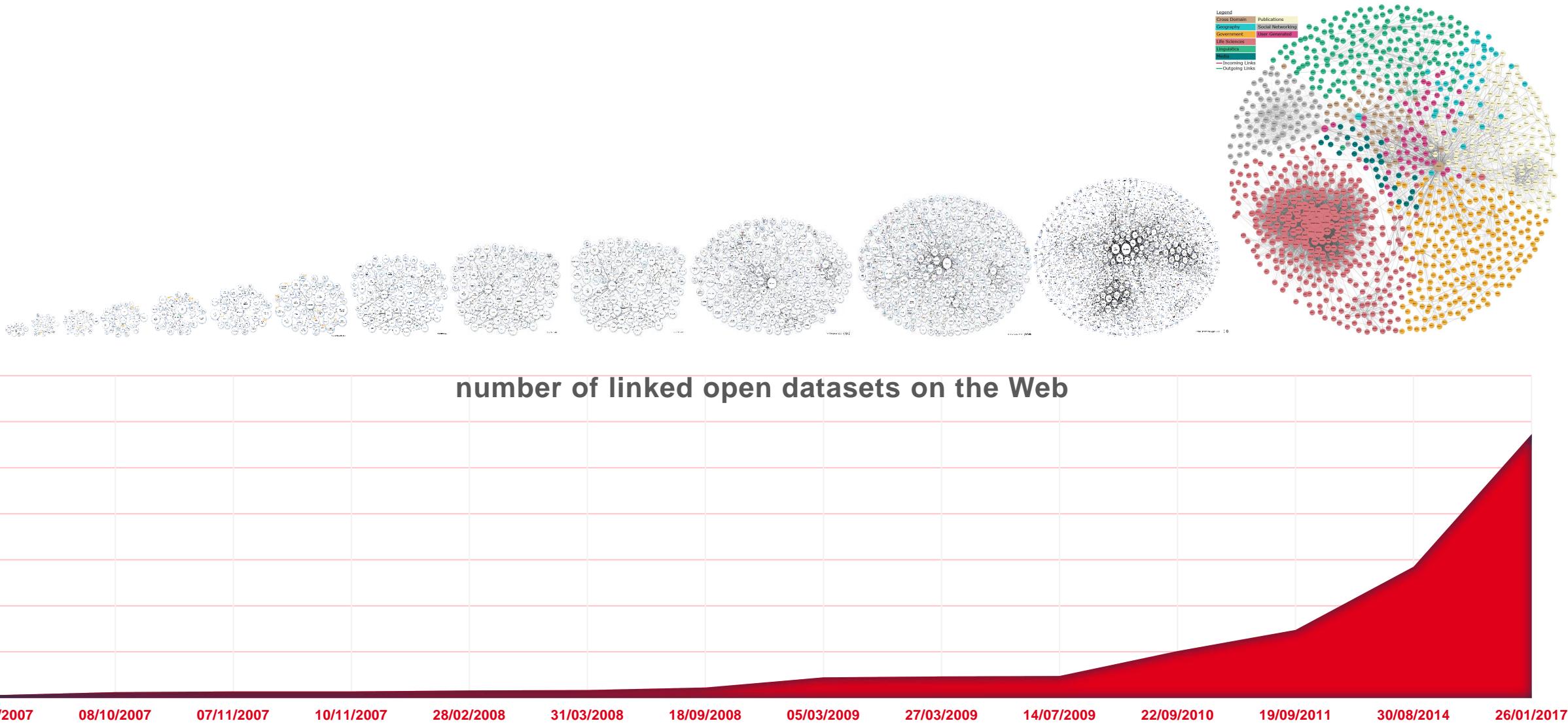
or the recipe for linked data



or the recipe for linked data



# linked open data(sets) cloud on the Web

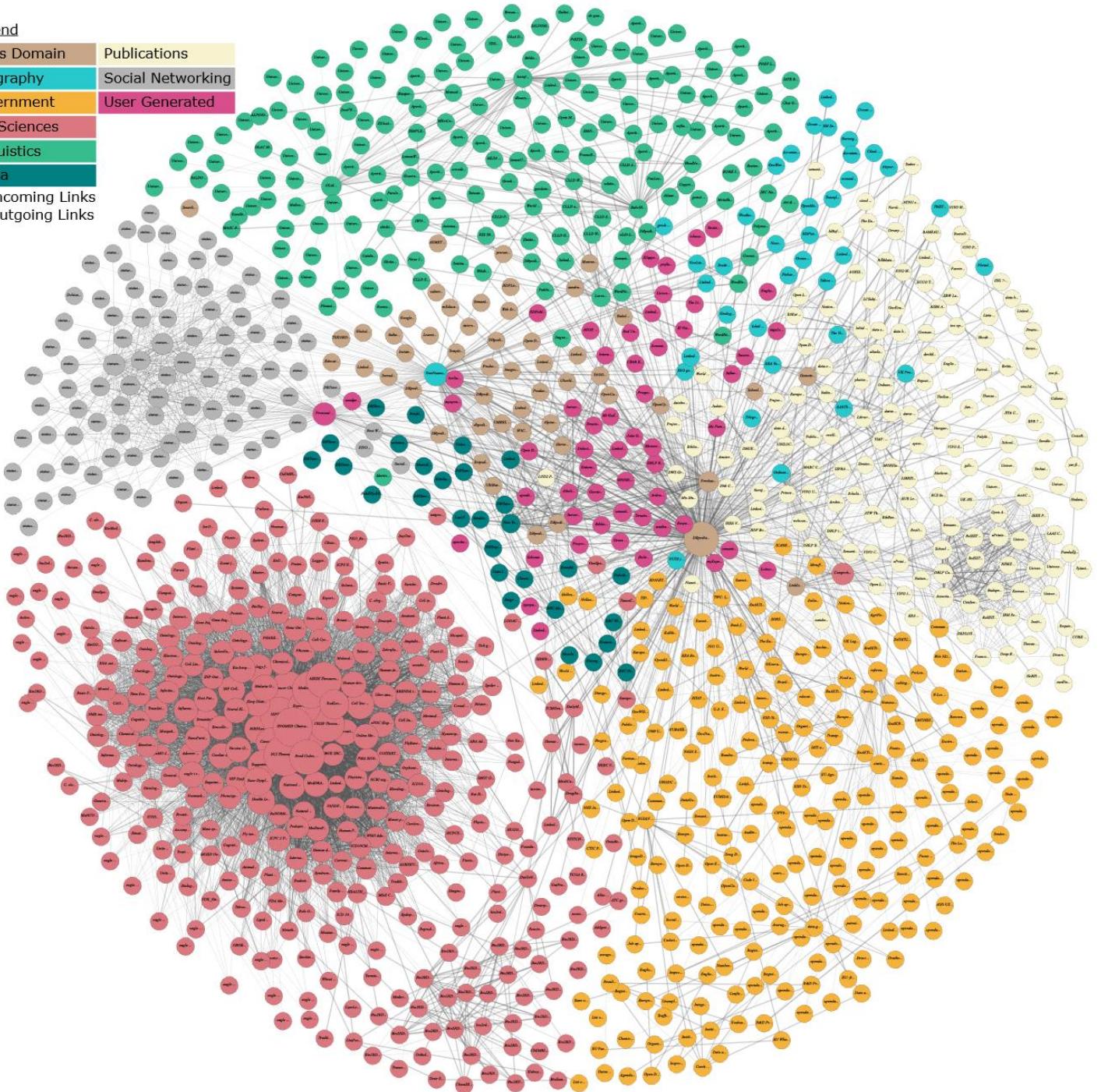


# LOD cloud

<http://lod-cloud.net/>

Legend

Cross Domain	Publications
Geography	Social Networking
Government	User Generated
Life Sciences	
Linguistics	
Media	
— Incoming Links	
— Outgoing Links	

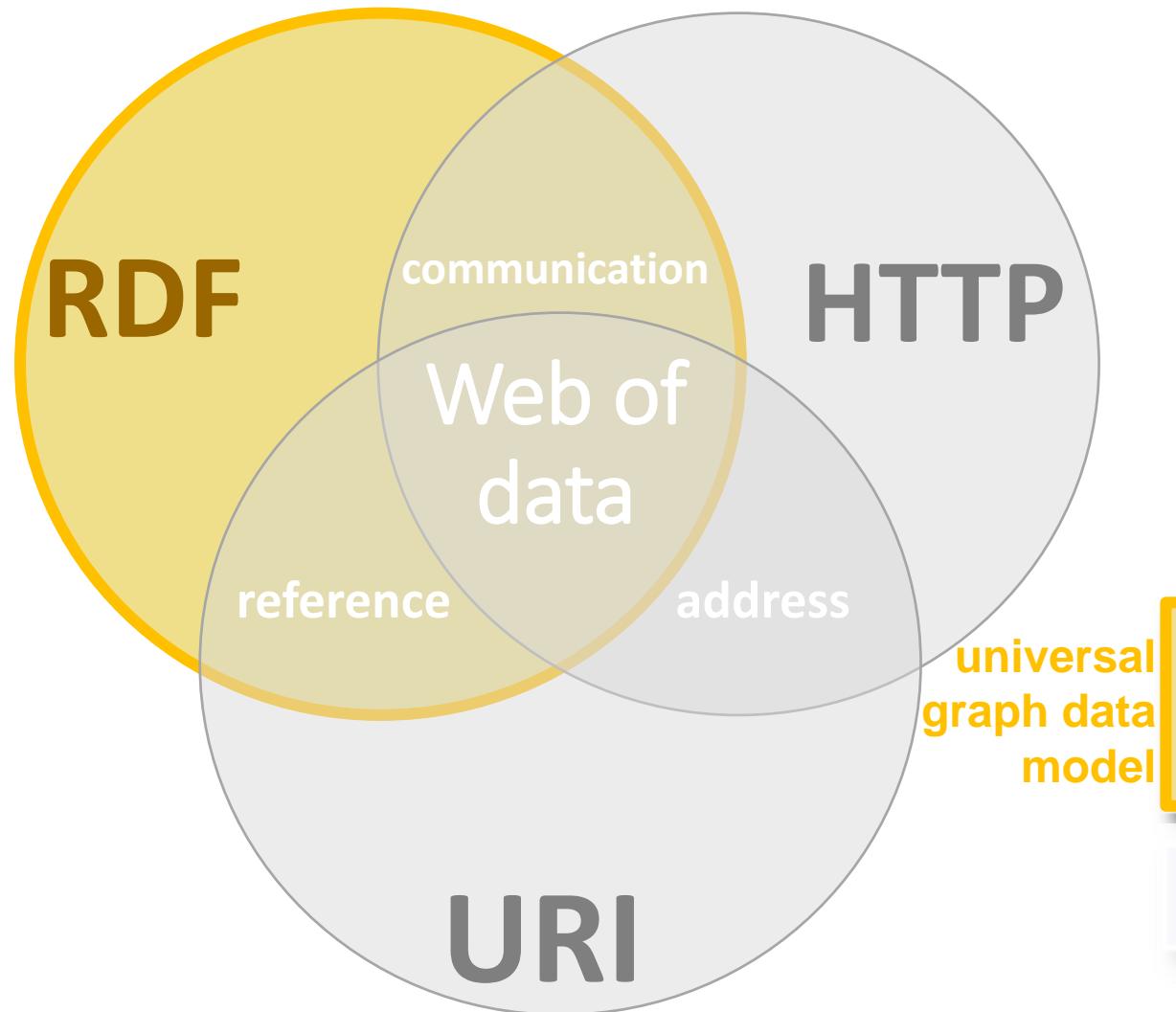


# BBC

(semantic) Web site

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the BBC Nature Wildlife homepage. The URL in the address bar is [www.bbc.co.uk/nature/wildlife](http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/wildlife). The page features a large banner image of a snow leopard's face with navigation arrows. Below the banner, the word "Snow leopard" is displayed with a subtitle "Exceptional athletes capable of making spectacular leaps." To the right of the banner, a sidebar titled "The natural world" contains text about the Natural History Unit's work and links to "great white shark", "Sir David Attenborough", "chimpanzees", "tigers", "fearless lions", "enormous whales", and "delicate bluebells". The main content area includes sections for "Explore:" (with links to Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Plants, Insects, Fungus, Amphibians, Fish, and Habitats), "Prehistoric animals", "History of life on Earth", and "Dinosaurs". There are also sections for "Sensational summer wildlife" (featuring a butterfly image), "What's new?" (featuring a killer whale image), "Places" (featuring a map), and "Most popular video clips" (listing "Wolves vs hyena", "Congo the creator", "Coastal wolves", and "Chimp genius"). A search bar at the top right allows users to "Search for your favourite wildlife". The BBC logo is visible in the top left corner of the page.

# a Web graph data model



User Interface & Applications

Trust

Proof

Unifying Logic

Ontology:  
OWL

RDF-S

Rule:  
RIF

Crypto

SPARQL

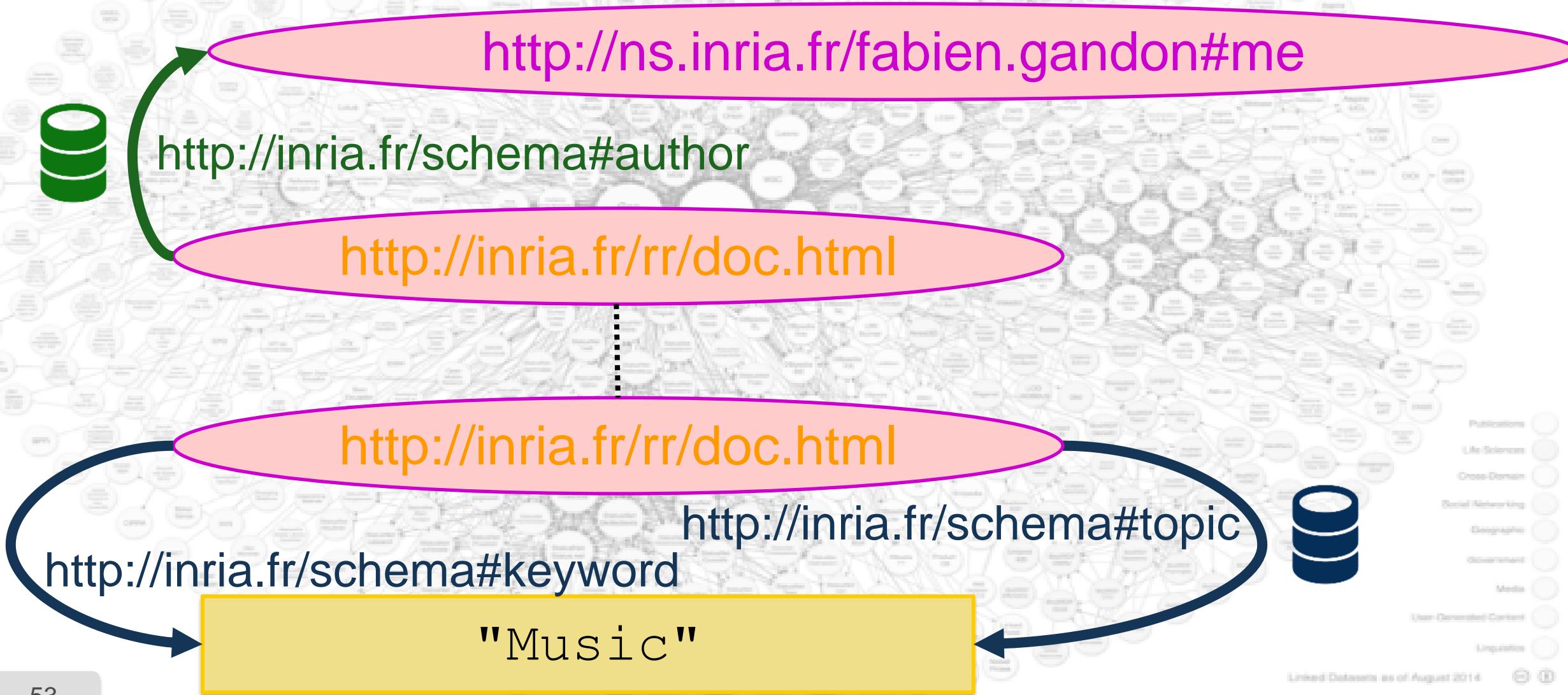
RDF

XML

URI/IRI

# RDF

is a model for directed labeled multigraphs



# GLOBAL GIANT GRAPH

of linked (open) data on the Web



## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

---



- Crawling, collecting, indexing
- Scalability of storage, server, etc.
- Modularization
- Models and syntaxes (efficient, canonical, etc.)
- Version management, long term preservation
- Validation, transformation
- Linking, named entity recognition,
- Human-Data Interaction (visualize, browse, search, access, create, contribute, update, curate,)
- Social, collective, collaborative interaction

# SPOTLIGHT

named entity

DBpedia Spotlight - Mozilla Firefox

Fichier Édition Affichage Historique Marque-pages Outils ?

wiki.dbpedia.org : spotlight DBpedia Spotlight x Muse (band) - Wikipedia, the free enc... + ontology alignment initiative

spotlight.dbpedia.org/demo/

The page shows results of the DBpedia Spotlight 1.0 demo. Discovering disambiguation that the term "Muse" has 20 different meanings in DBpedia. For more information, see the DBpedia Spotlight documentation.

DBpedia **Spotlight**

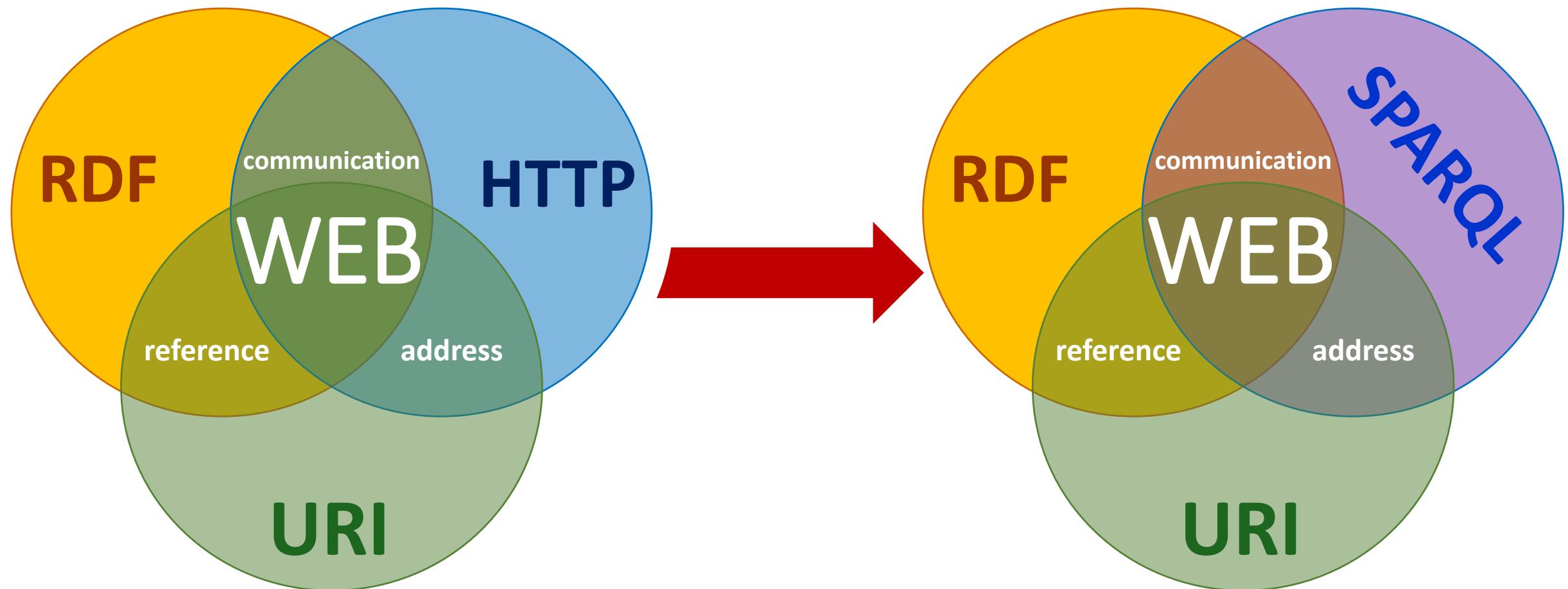
Confidence: 0.0  
Contextual score: 0.0  
Prominence (support): 0

No 'common words'  
Default disambiguation  
Show best candidate  
SELECT TYPES... ANNOTATE

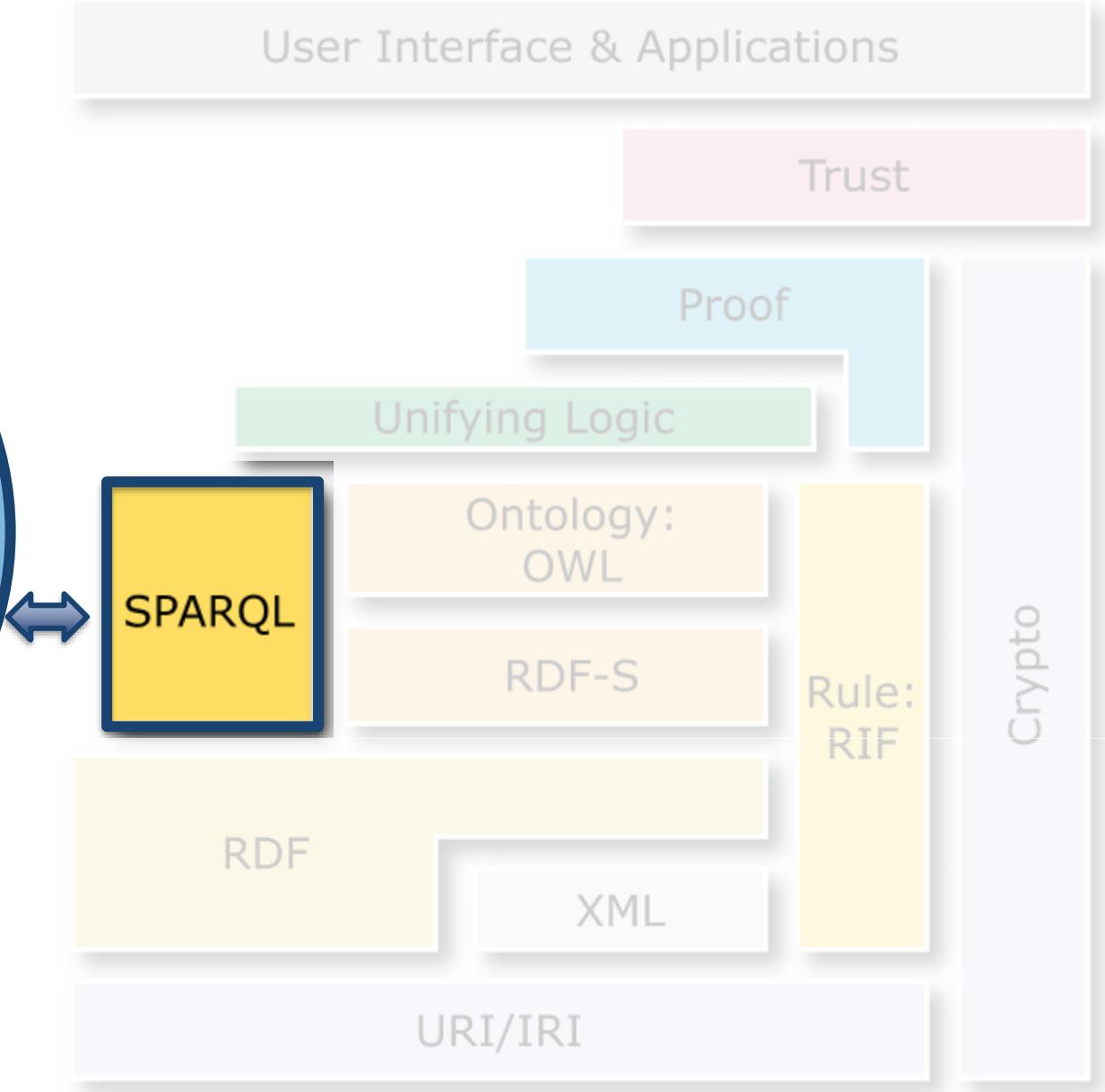
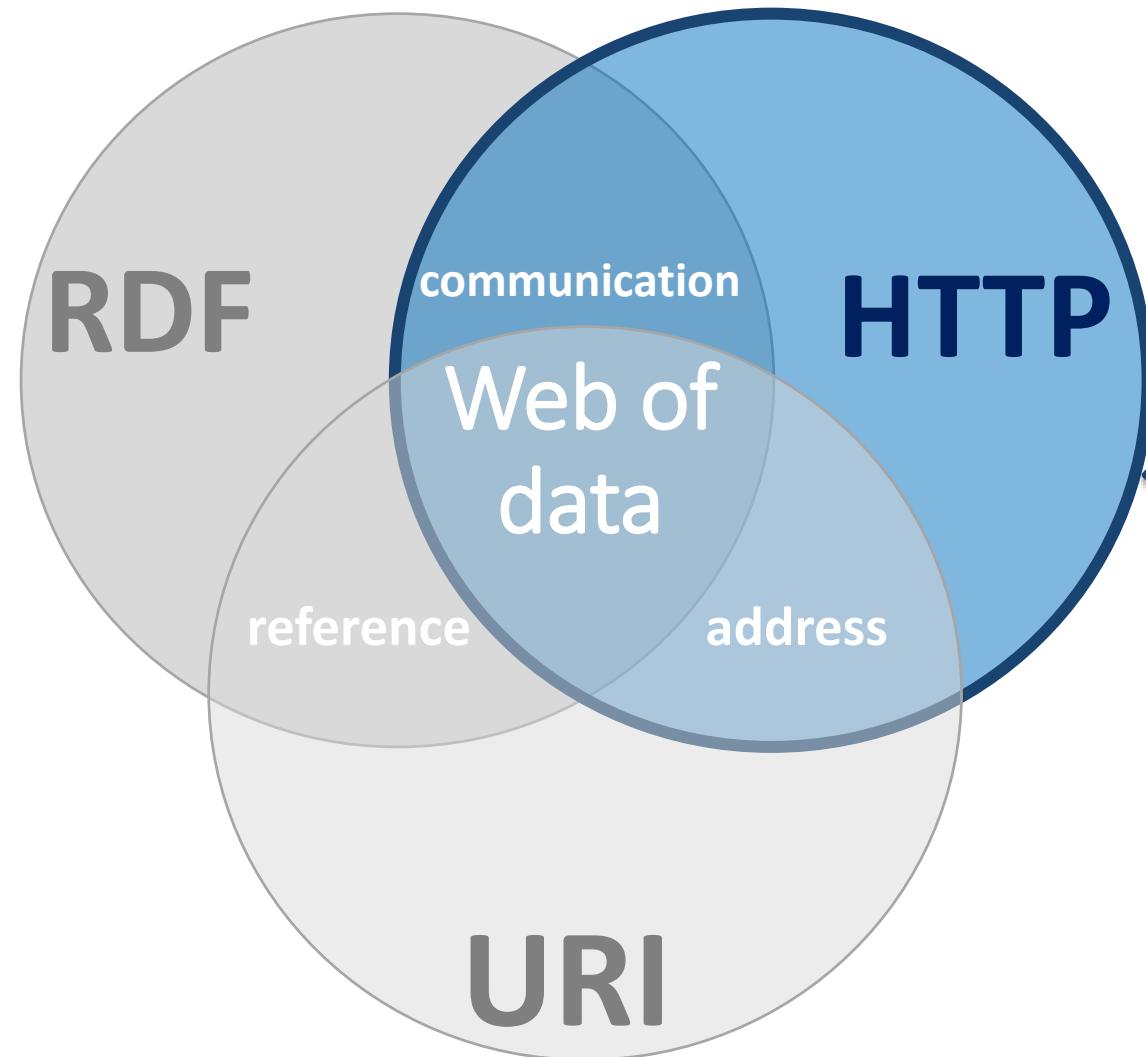
You should know...

A screenshot of the DBpedia Spotlight demo interface. The interface is a web-based application with a clean, modern design. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Fichier', 'Édition', 'Affichage', 'Historique', 'Marque-pages', 'Outils', and a help icon. Below the navigation is a toolbar with icons for back, forward, search, and other browser functions. The main content area features the DBpedia Spotlight logo, which consists of a stylized blue and yellow sunburst graphic above the word 'Spotlight' in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below the logo are three input fields with sliders: 'Confidence' (set to 0.0), 'Contextual score' (set to 0.0), and 'Prominence (support)' (set to 0). To the right of these sliders are three dropdown menus: 'No 'common words'', 'Default disambiguation', and 'Show best candidate'. At the bottom of this section are two buttons: 'SELECT TYPES...' and 'ANNOTATE'. A large, empty rectangular area below these controls is likely where results would be displayed. The entire interface is framed by a dark border, and the overall aesthetic is professional and user-friendly. A red box on the left side of the image highlights the 'SPOTLIGHT' header and the 'named entity' text, indicating the specific focus of the screenshot.

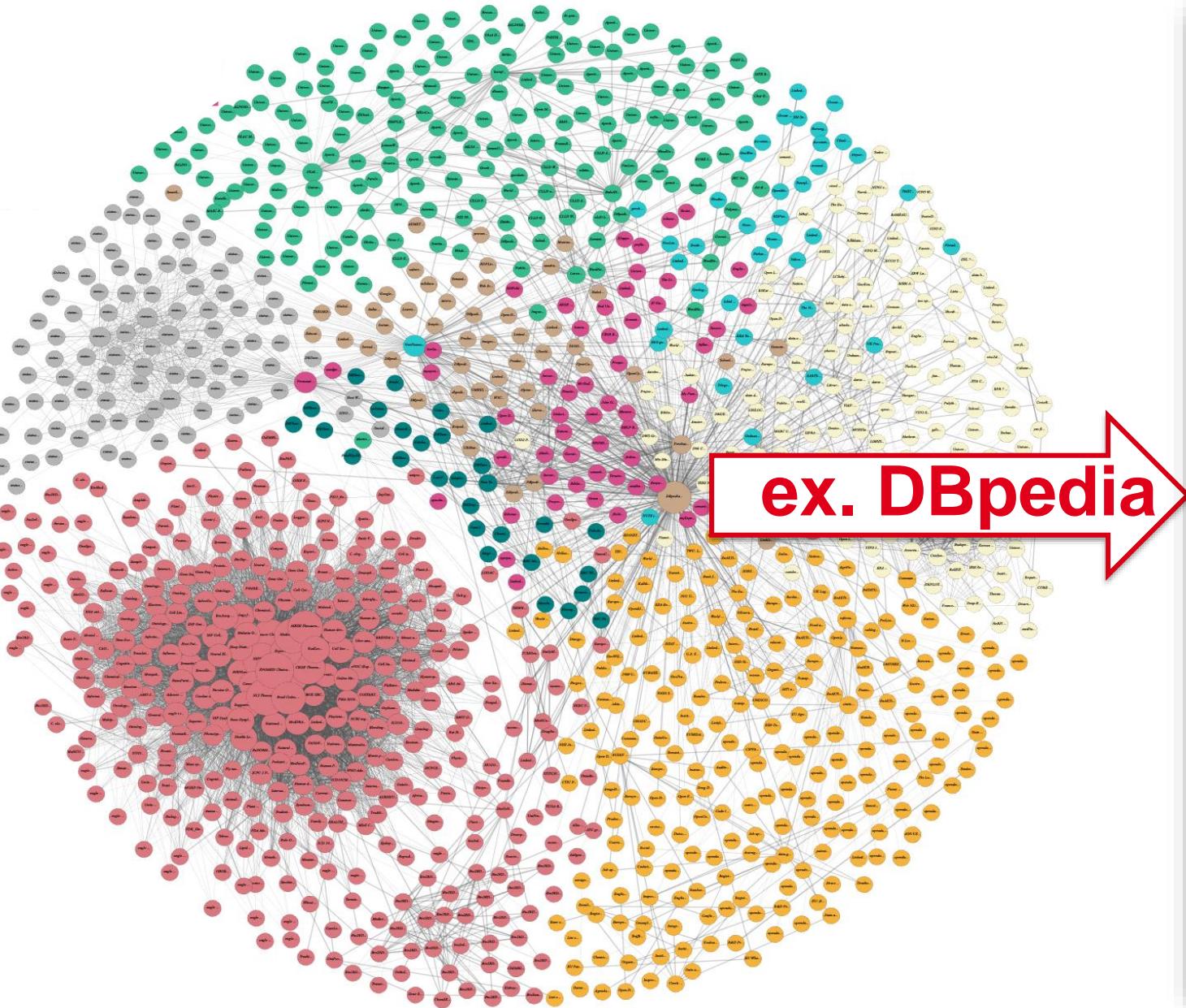
# query data sources on the Web



# a Web graph access



# Get Data, Not Documents



SPARQL Explorer for <http://dbpedia.org/sparql>

SPARQL:

```
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>
PREFIX : <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX dbpedia2: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/>
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
```

Results: [Browse](#) ▾ [Go!](#) [Reset](#)

Powered by [OpenLink Virtuoso](#) and [dbpedia](#)

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

---

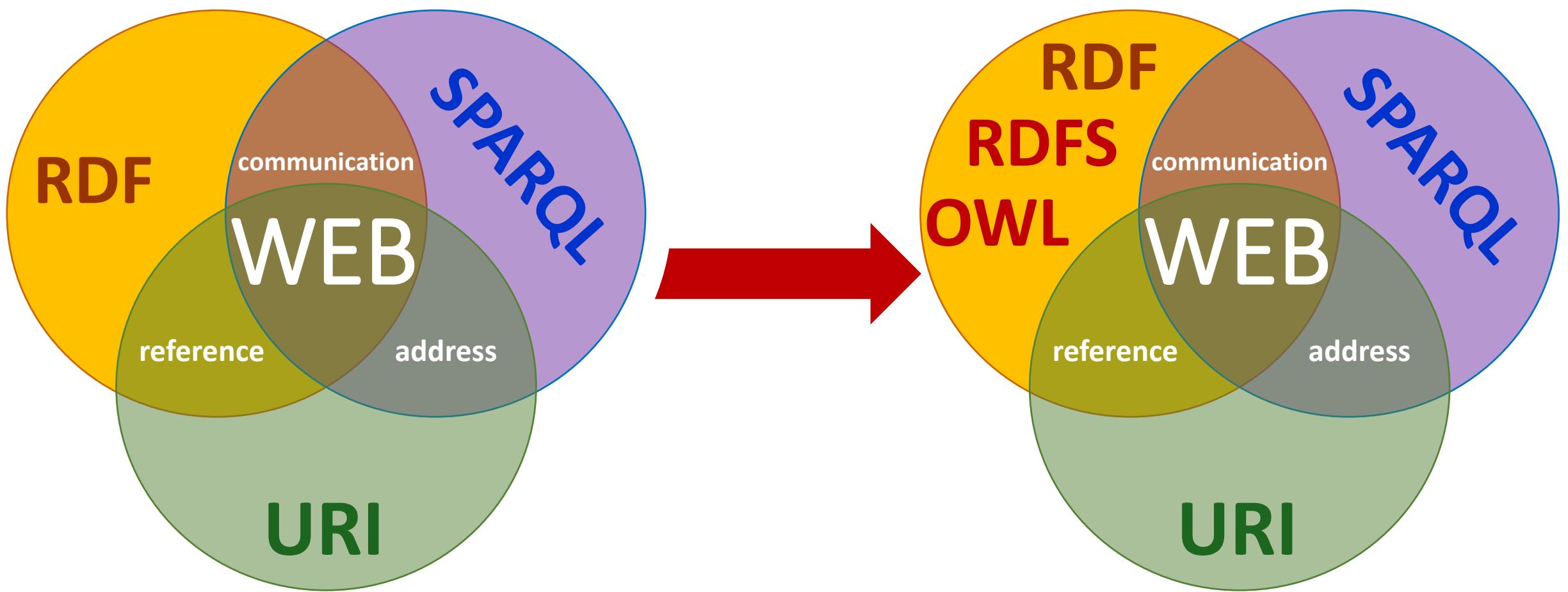


- Efficiency storage and querying
- Efficient network access means: HTTP gets, Linked Data Fragments, Linked Data Platform (REST), SPARQL services, protocol and language
- Distribution, federation and hybridization
- Operations on flows
- Dedicated graph operators (e.g. paths)
- Reliable, persistent, trustworthy
- Access control, (homomorphic) encryption, compression



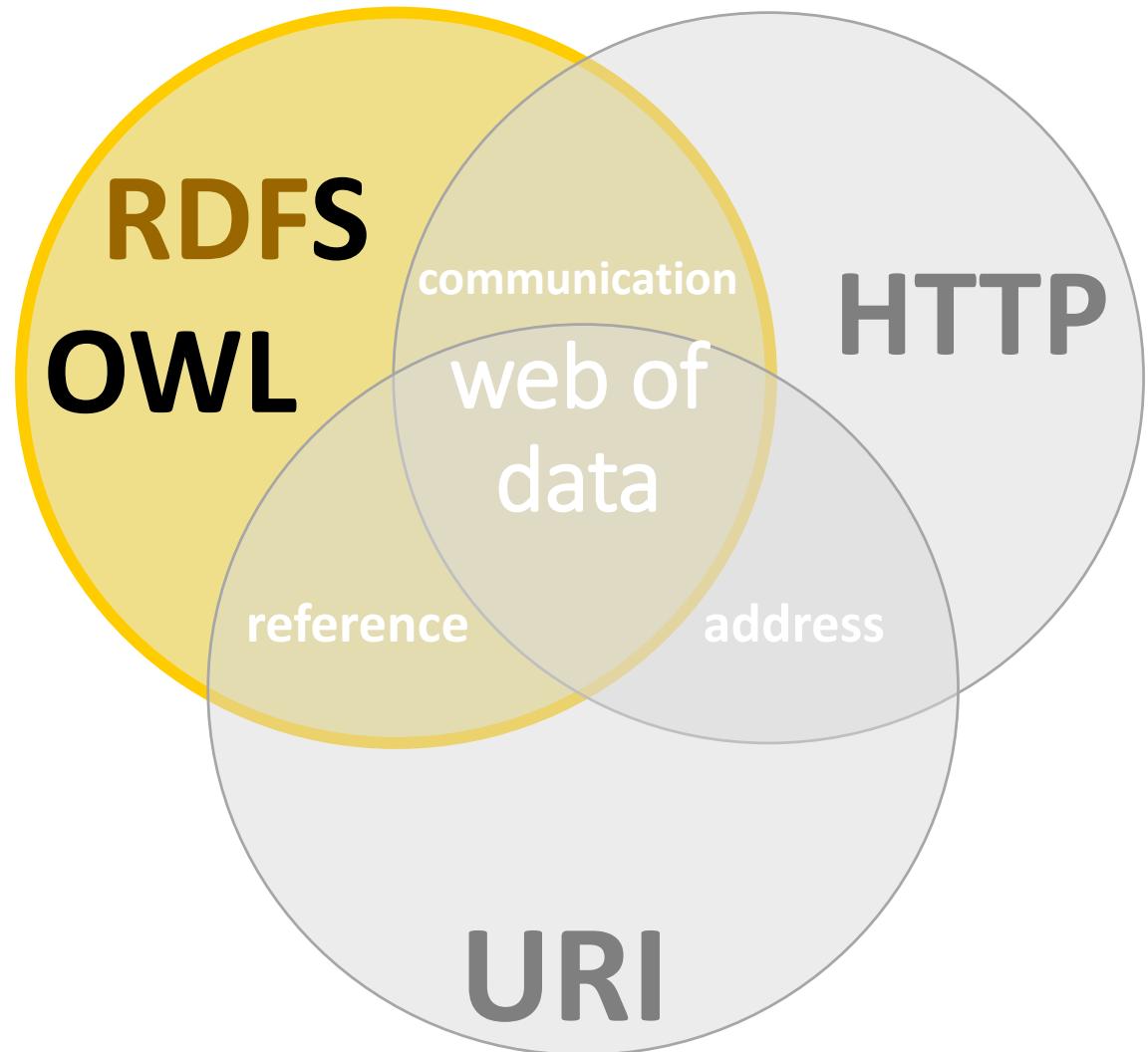
THE THESAURUS  
ADDING SEMANTICS WITH VOCABULARIES

# infer, reason, with semantics



# Web ontology languages

User Interface & Applications



Trust

Proof

Unifying Logic

Ontology:  
OWL

RDF-S

SPARQL

RDF

XML

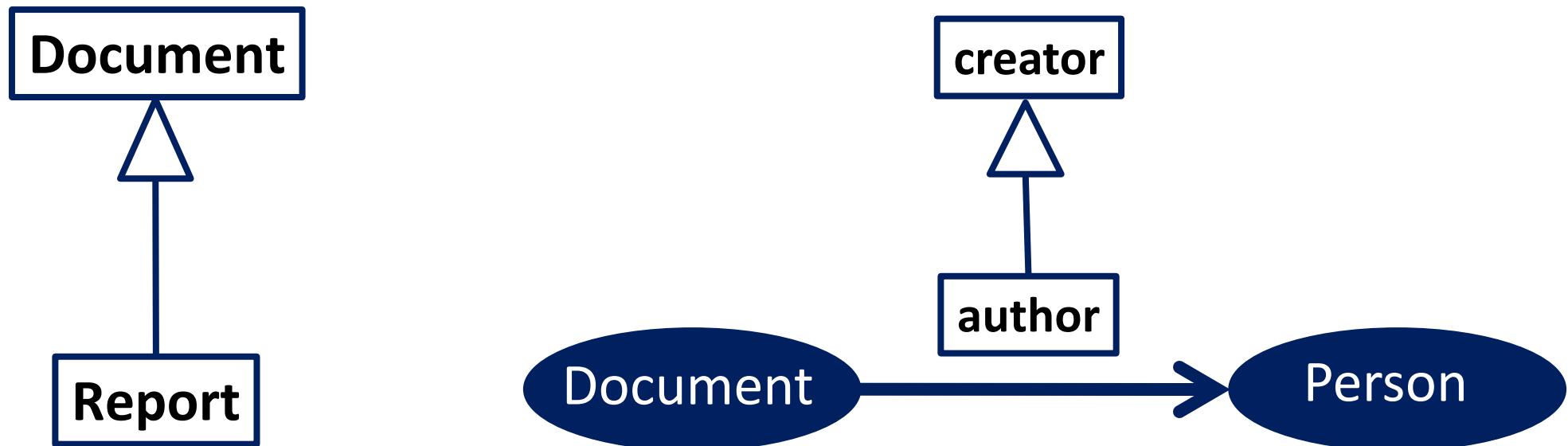
URI/IRI

Rule:  
RIF

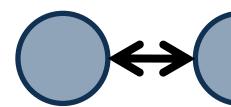
Crypto

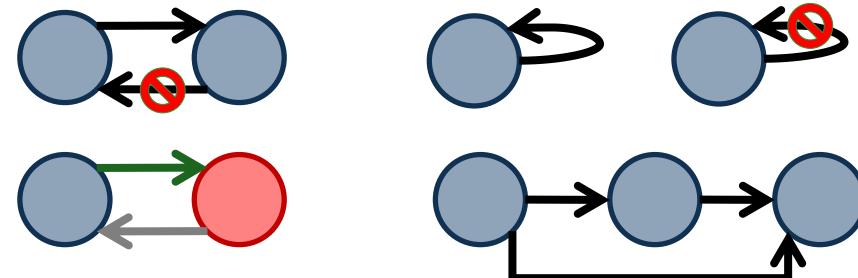
# RDFS

to declare classes of resources,  
properties, and organize their hierarchy

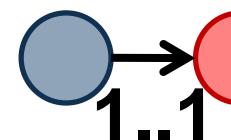


# OWL in one...

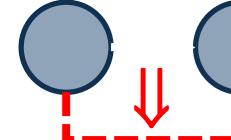
 algebraic properties

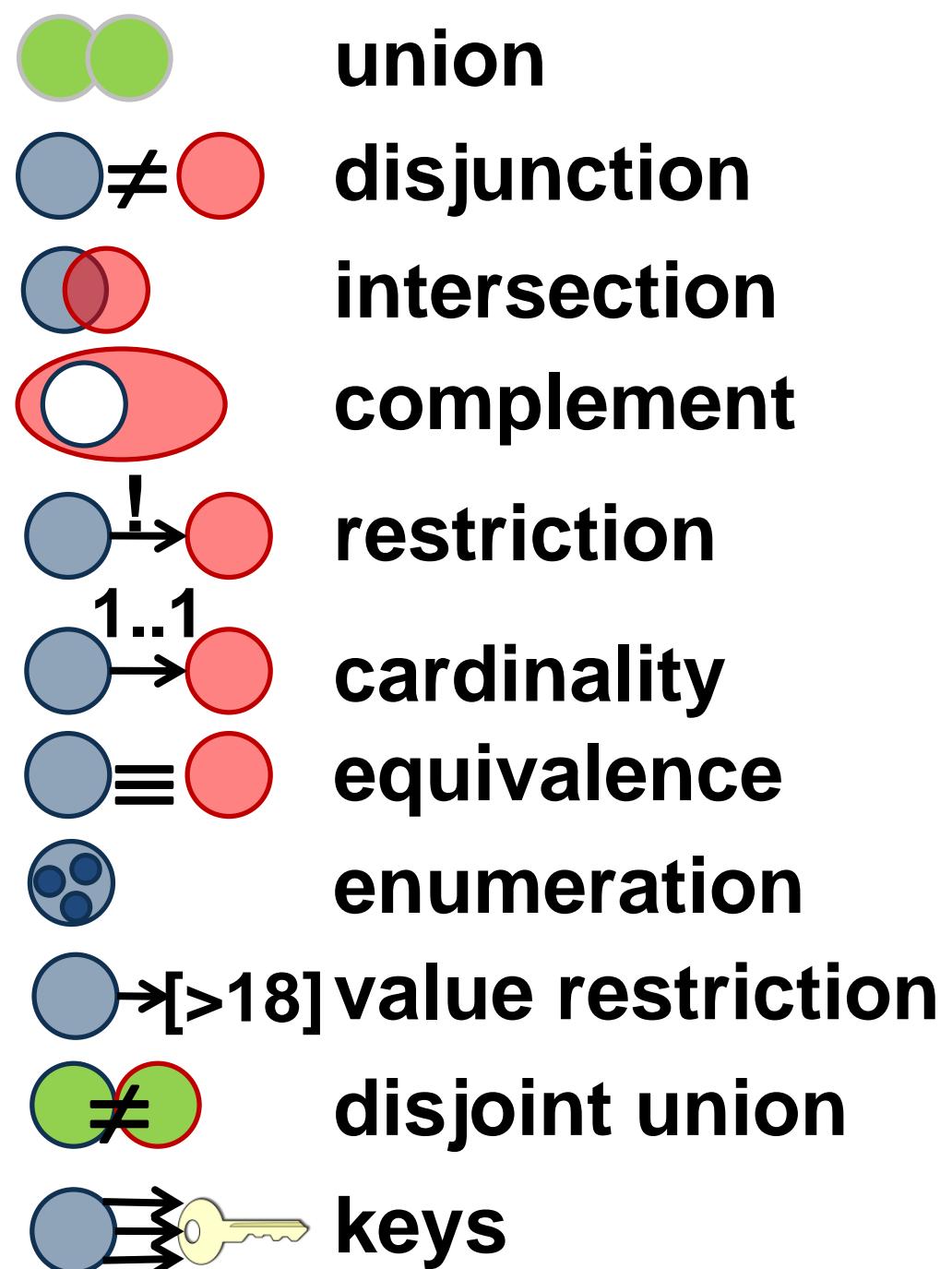


 disjoint properties

 ! qualified cardinality  
1..1

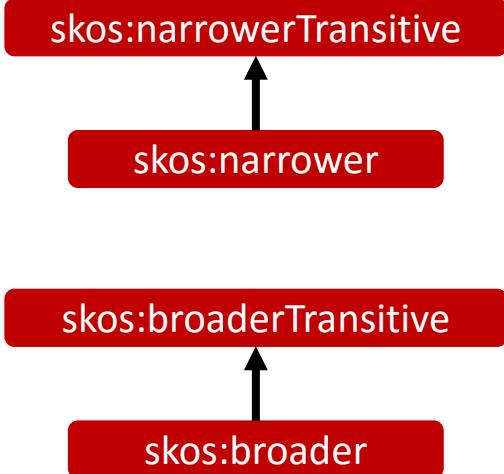
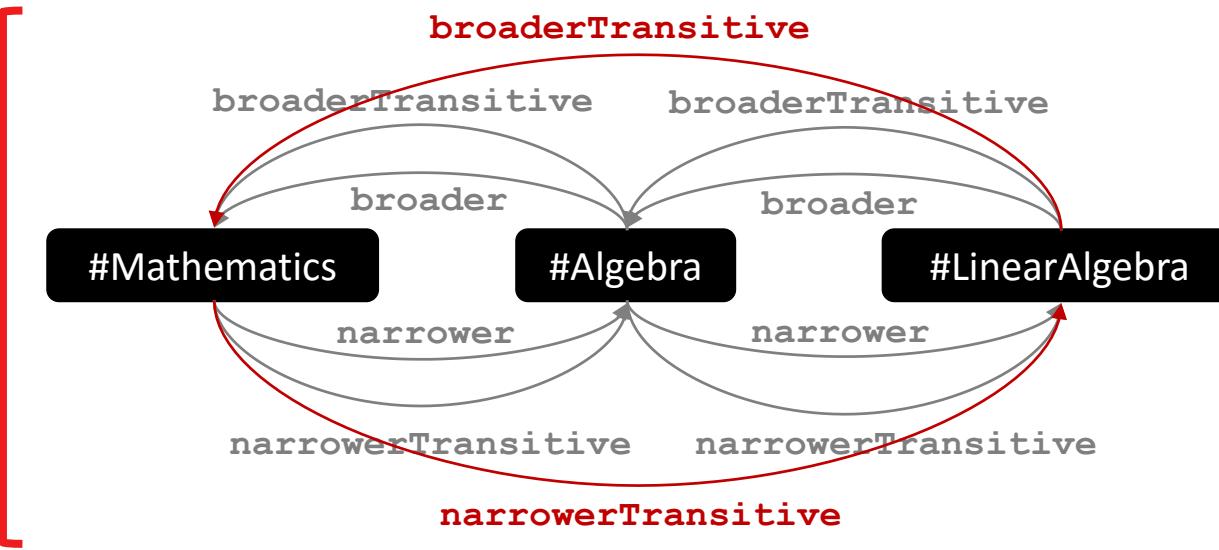
 individual prop. neg

 chained prop.



# SKOS

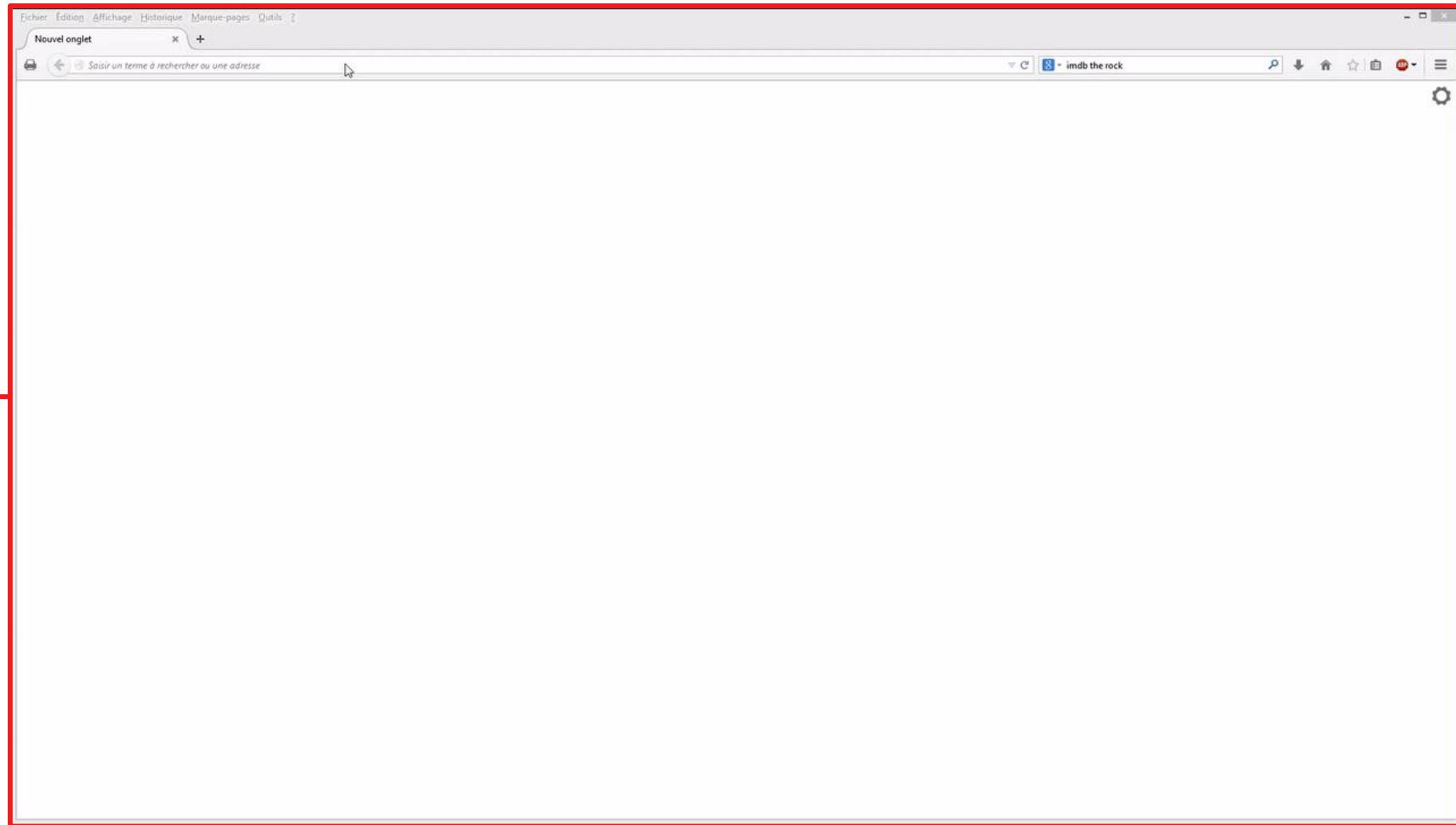
thesaurus, lexicon



# LOV.OKFN.ORG

---

Web directory of  
vocabularies/schemas/  
ontologies



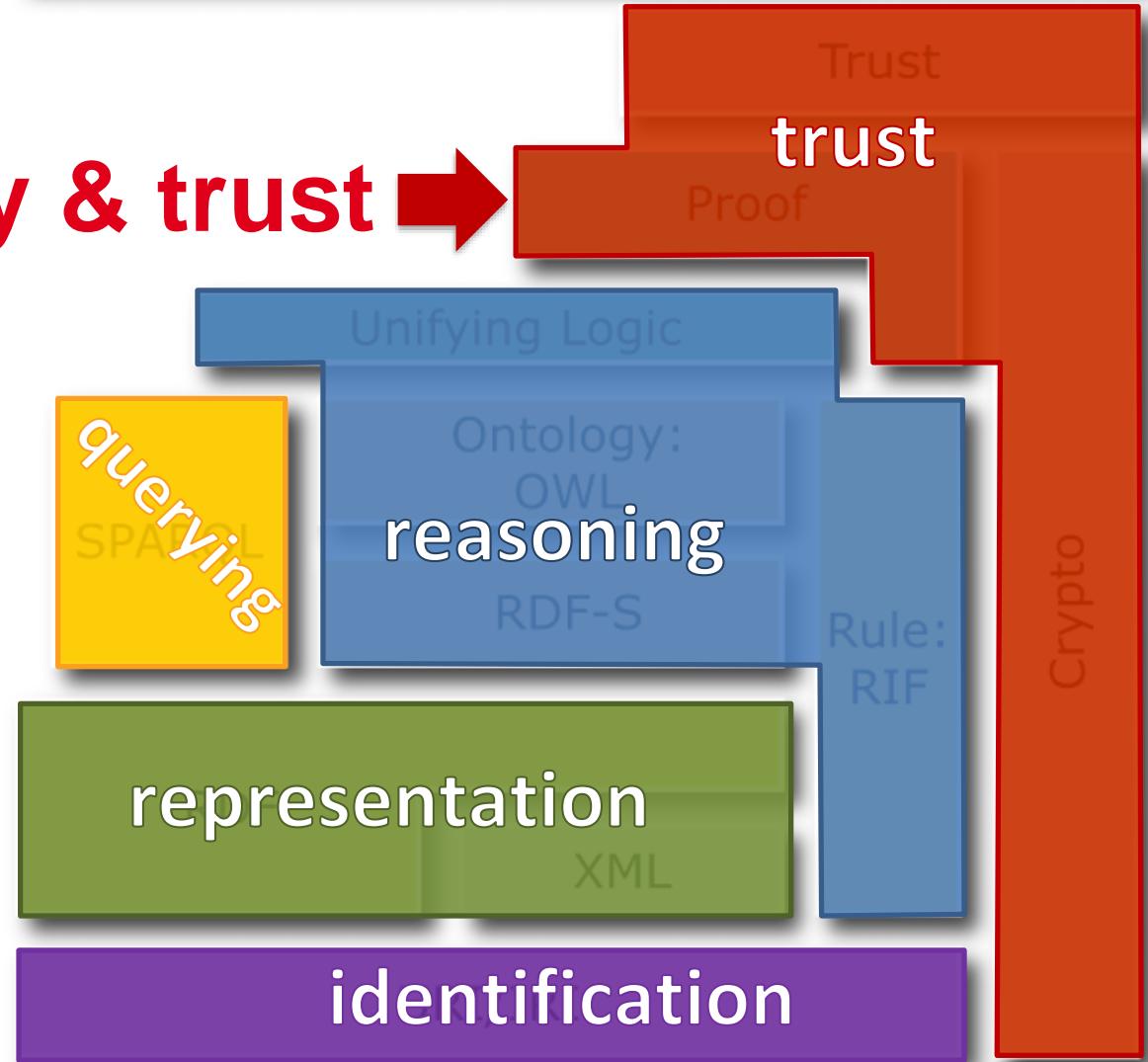
## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

---



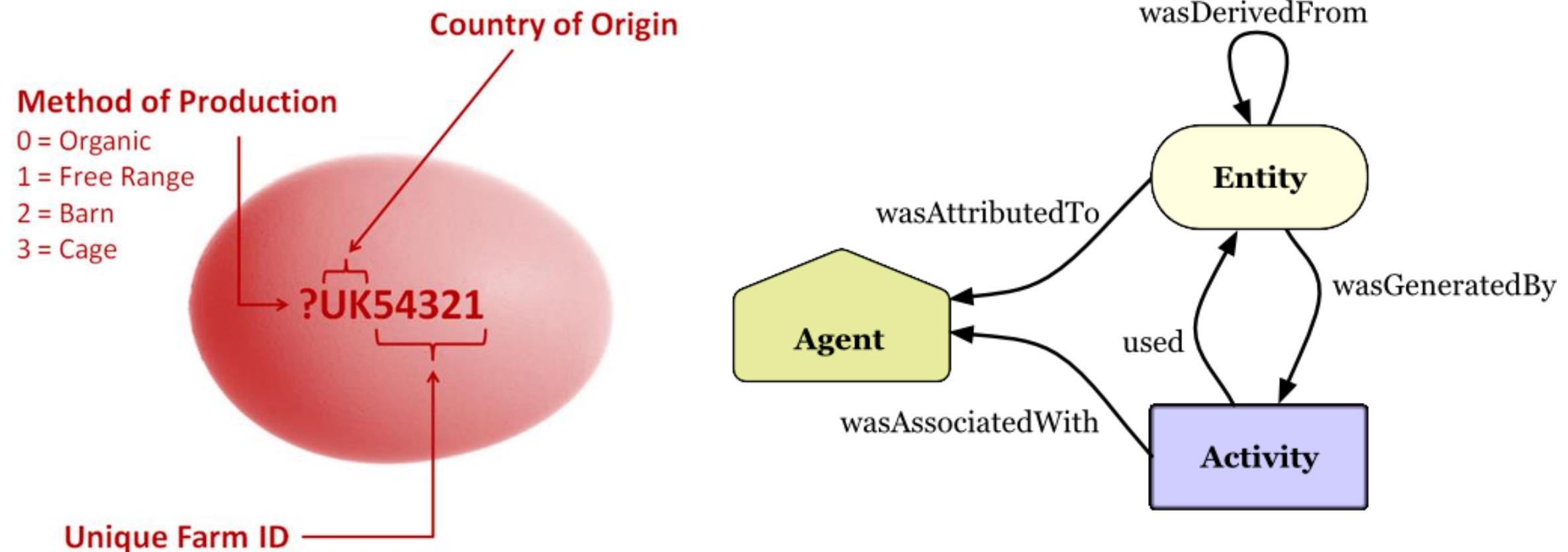
- Expressivity, complexity, decidability, completeness
- Schemas validation, verification
- Intelligent processing : classical, reasoning, deontic reasoning, induction, machine learning, data mining
- Hybrid approaches (e.g. reasoning and ML)
- Open world assumption (OWA)
- Scaling, approximating and distributing reasoning
- Heterogeneity
- Alignment of resources and vocabularies
- Uncertainty, data quality, data and processing traceability
- Extraction, learning, mining, etc. of data and vocabularies

## data traceability & trust

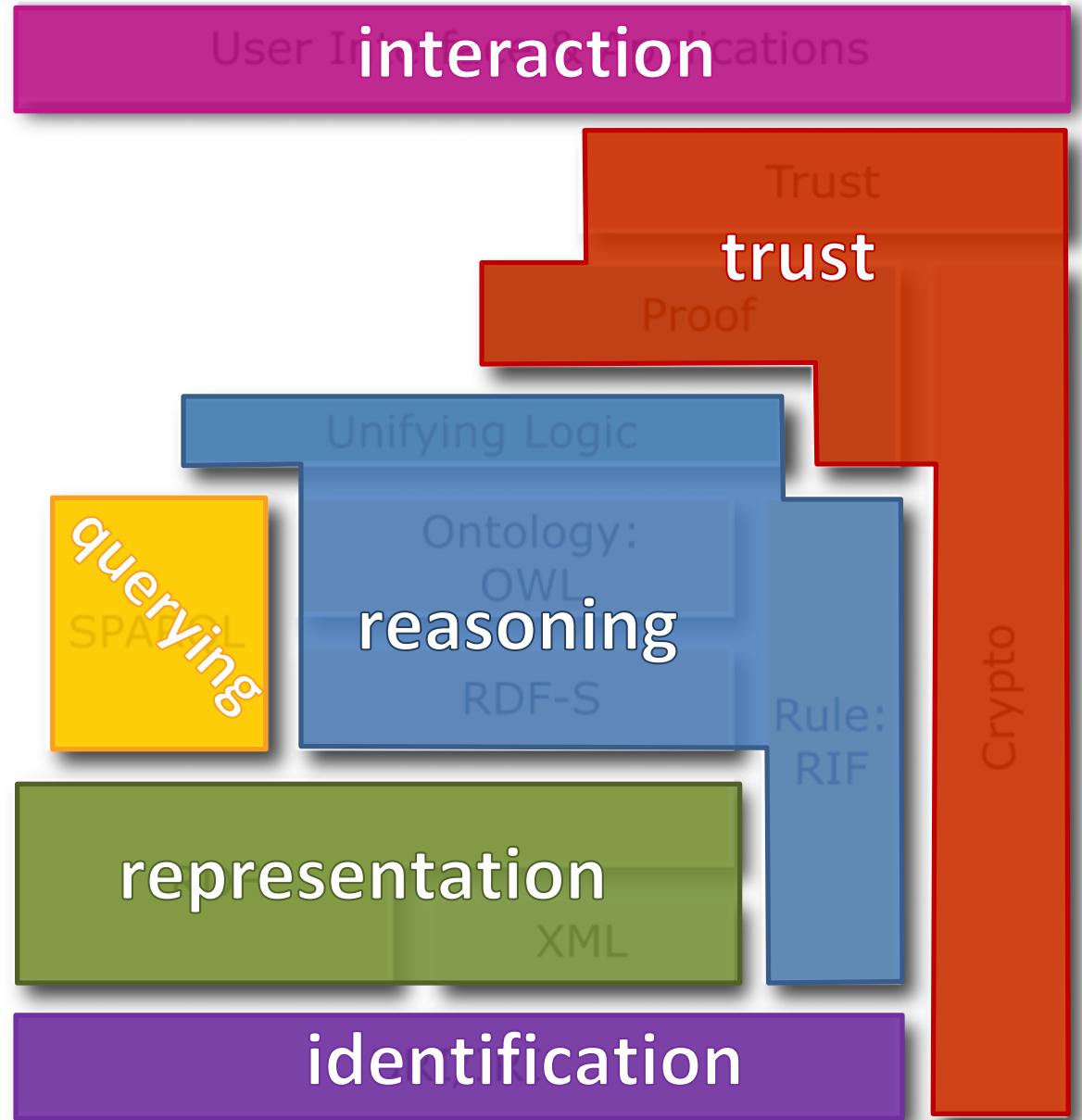
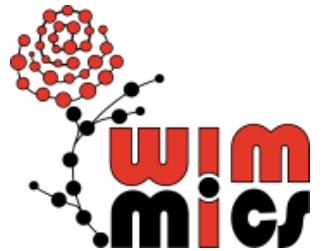


# PROV-O: vocabulary for provenance and traceability

describe entities and activities involved in providing a resource



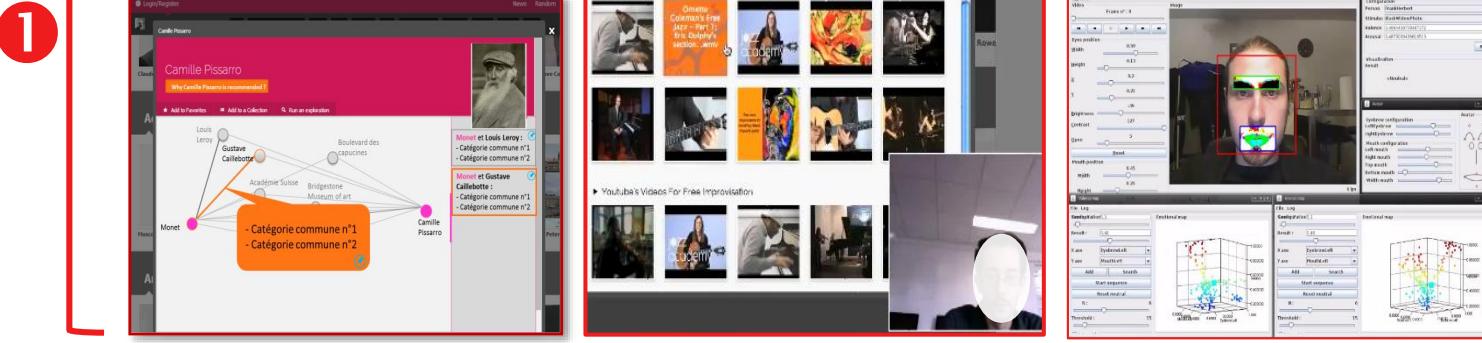
## RESEARCH CHALLENGES



# METHODS AND TOOLS

---

## 1. user & interaction design



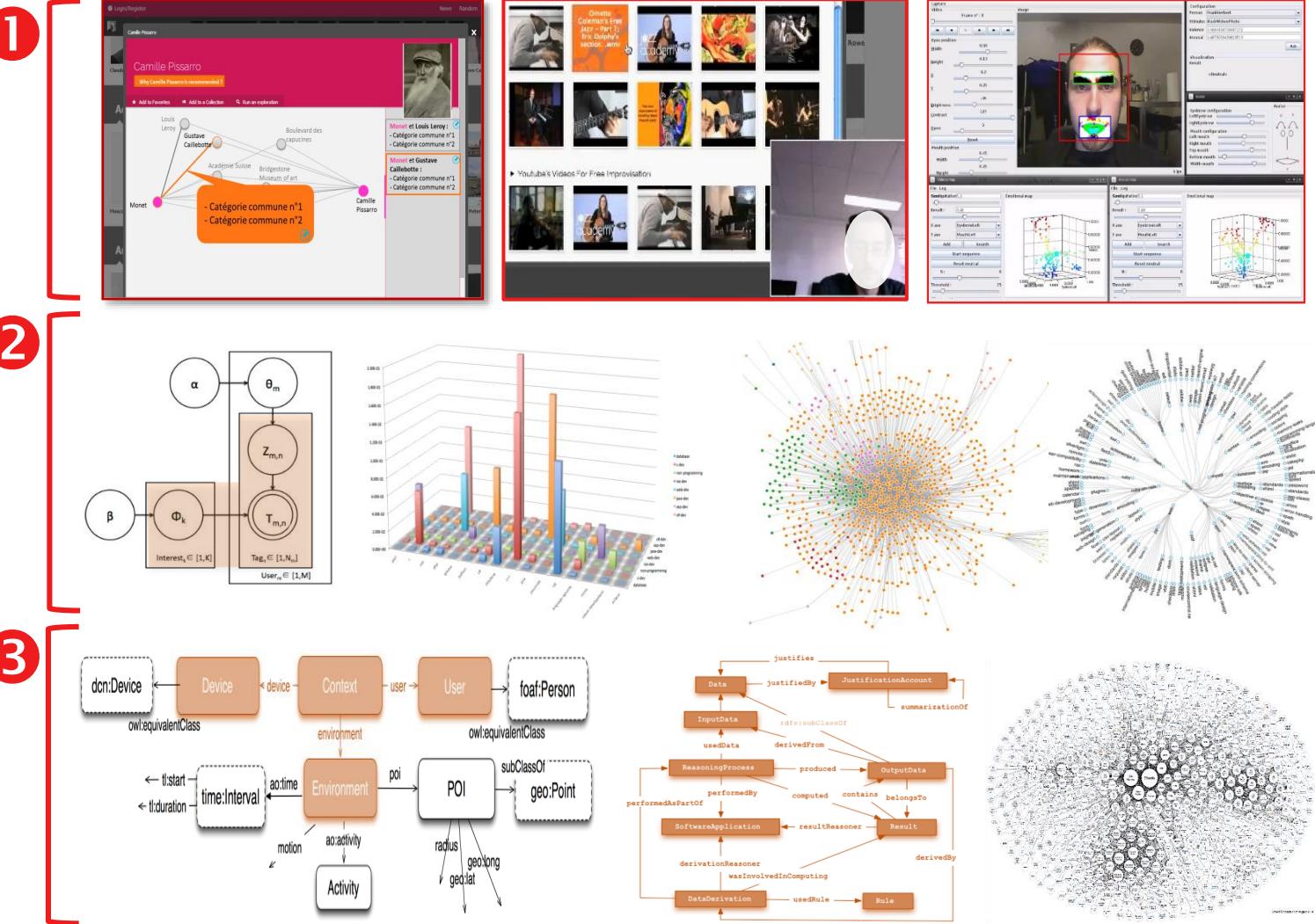
# METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social medias



# METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social medias
3. linked data & semantic Web



# METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social medias
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

$R^{0^2} = \{r_3 : \Rightarrow_0^l \sim Commercial, \quad r_4 : \Rightarrow_0^l ShareAlike, \quad r_5 : \rightsquigarrow_0^l Derivative\}$

## RESEARCH CHALLENGES

---

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

1 How do we improve our interactions with a semantic and social Web ?

- capture and model the users' characteristics?
- represent and reason with the users' profiles?
- adapt the system behaviors as a result?
- design new interaction means?
- evaluate the quality of the interaction designed?

## RESEARCH CHALLENGES

---

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

② How can we manage the collective activity on social media?

- analyze the social interaction practices and the structures in which these practices take place?
- capture the social interactions and structures?
- formalize the models of these social constructs?
- analyze & reason on these models of social activity?

## RESEARCH CHALLENGES

---

- 1. user & interaction design
- 2. communities & social networks
- 3. linked data & semantic Web
- 4. reasoning & analyzing

③ What are the needed schemas and extensions of the semantic Web formalisms for our models?

- formalisms best suited for the models of the challenges 1 & 2 ?
- limitations and extensions of existing formalisms?
- missing schemas, ontologies, vocabularies?
- links and combinations of existing formalisms?

## RESEARCH CHALLENGES

---

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

- ④ What are the algorithms required to analyze and reason on the heterogeneous graphs we obtained?
- analyze graphs of different types and their interactions?
  - support different graph life-cycles, calculations and characteristics?
  - assist different tasks of our users?
  - design the Web architecture to deploy this?

# METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

$$R^{0^l2} = \{r_3 : \Rightarrow_0^l \sim Commercial, \quad r_4 : \Rightarrow_0^l ShareAlike, \quad r_5 : \rightsquigarrow_0^l Derivative\}$$

# METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

1

- KB interaction (context, Q&A, exploration, ...)
- user models, personas, emotion capture
- mockups, evaluation campaigns

2

The diagram illustrates a generative process for user interests. It starts with parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , which influence latent variables  $\theta_m$  and  $\Phi_k$ . These, in turn, determine observed variables  $Z_{m,n}$  and  $T_{m,n}$ , which are associated with user interests  $interest_i \in [1, K]$  and tags  $Tag_j \in [1, N_n]$  respectively. Below this, a 3D bar chart displays the distribution of user interests across different categories.

3

The top part shows a semantic web ontology with entities like Device, Context, User, and Environment, connected via properties such as owl:equivalentClass, device, environment, user, and poi. The bottom part shows a detailed reasoning process flowchart involving Data, InputData, ReasoningProcess, SoftwareApplication, and Rule, connected by various relationships like justifies, rdfa:subClassOf, and performedBy.

4

The top row shows three pairs of graphs labeled  $G_1$ ,  $H_1$ ;  $G_2$ ,  $H_2$ ; and  $G_n$ ,  $H_n$ , with arrows indicating isomorphism or relatedness. The bottom row contains three mathematical expressions defining rules  $r_3$ ,  $r_4$ , and  $r_5$  involving relations  $\Rightarrow_0^l$ ,  $\sim_0^l$ , and  $\approx_0^l$ .

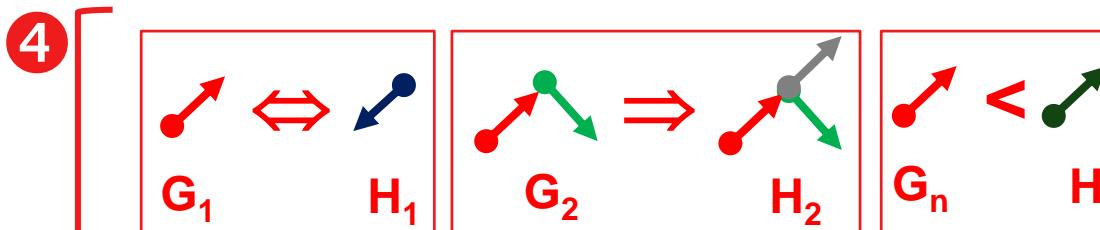
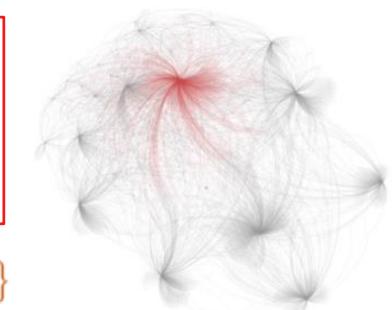
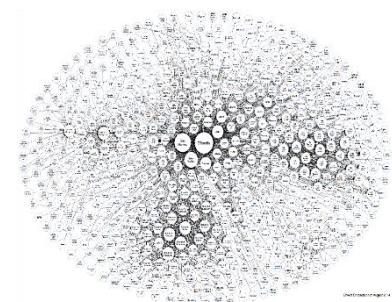
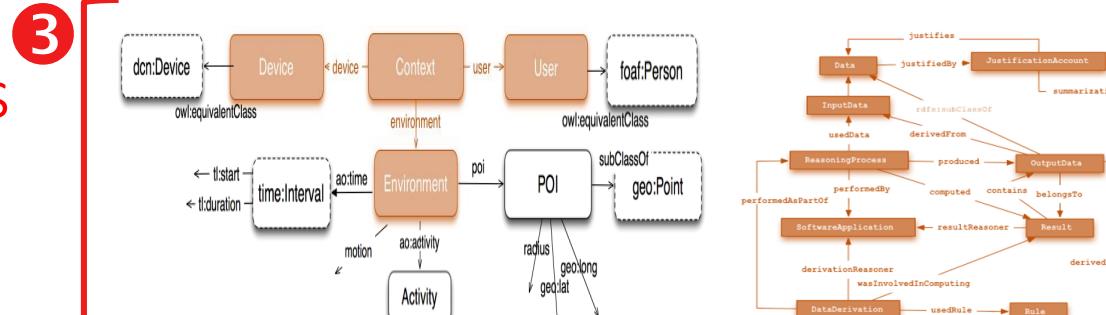
$$R^{0^l} = \{r_3 : \Rightarrow_0^l \sim Commercial, \quad r_4 : \Rightarrow_0^l ShareAlike, \quad r_5 : \approx_0^l Derivative\}$$

## METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

- 1
- KB interaction (context, Q&A, exploration, ...)
  - user models, personas, emotion capture
  - mockups, evaluation campaigns

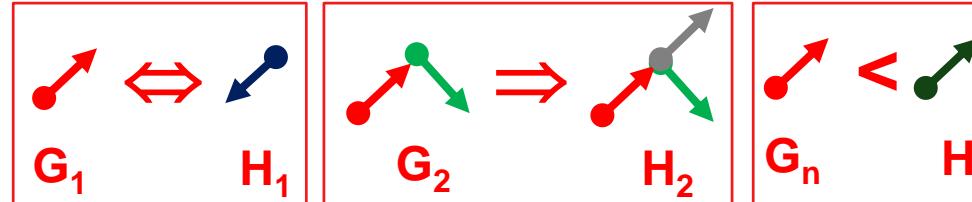
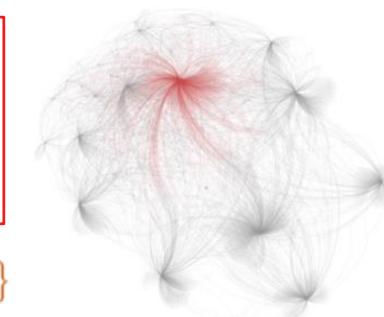
- 2
- **community detection, labelling**
  - collective personas, coordinative artifacts
  - argumentation theory, sentiment analysis



$$R^{0^2} = \{ r_3 : \Rightarrow_0^l \sim Commercial, \quad r_4 : \Rightarrow_0^l ShareAlike, \quad r_5 : \rightsquigarrow_0^l Derivative \}$$

## METHODS AND TOOLS

1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

- 1 • KB interaction (context, Q&A, exploration, ...)
  - user models, personas, emotion capture
  - mockups, evaluation campaigns
  - 2 • community detection, labelling
  - collective personas, coordinative artifacts
  - argumentation theory, sentiment analysis
  - 3 • **ontology-based knowledge representation**
  - formalisms: typed graphs, uncertainty
  - knowledge extraction, data translation
  - 4 
- $R^{0:2} = \{r_3 : \Rightarrow_0^L \sim Commercial, r_4 : \Rightarrow_0^L ShareAlike, r_5 : \rightsquigarrow_0^L Derivative\}$
- 

## METHODS AND TOOLS

---

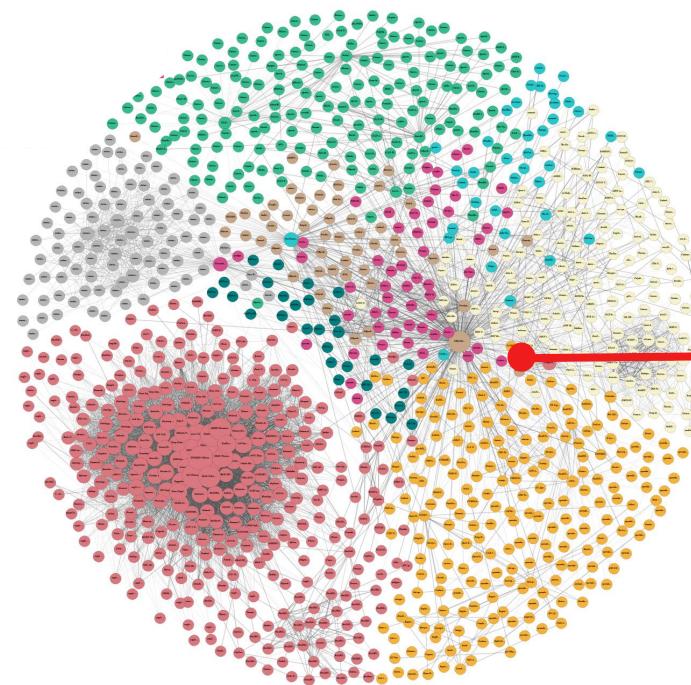
1. user & interaction design
2. communities & social networks
3. linked data & semantic Web
4. reasoning & analyzing

- ①
  - KB interaction (context, Q&A, exploration, ...)
  - user models, personas, emotion capture
  - mockups, evaluation campaigns
- ②
  - community detection, labelling
  - collective personas, coordinative artifacts
  - argumentation theory, sentiment analysis
- ③
  - ontology-based knowledge representation
  - formalisms: typed graphs, uncertainty
  - knowledge extraction, data translation
- ④
  - **graph querying, reasoning, transforming**
  - induction, propagation, approximation
  - explanation, tracing, control, licensing, trust

e.g. cultural data is a weapon of mass construction

# PUBLISHING

- extract data (content, activity...)
- provide them as linked data



**DBPEDIA.FR** (extraction, end-point)  
180 000 000 triples



models  
Web architecture

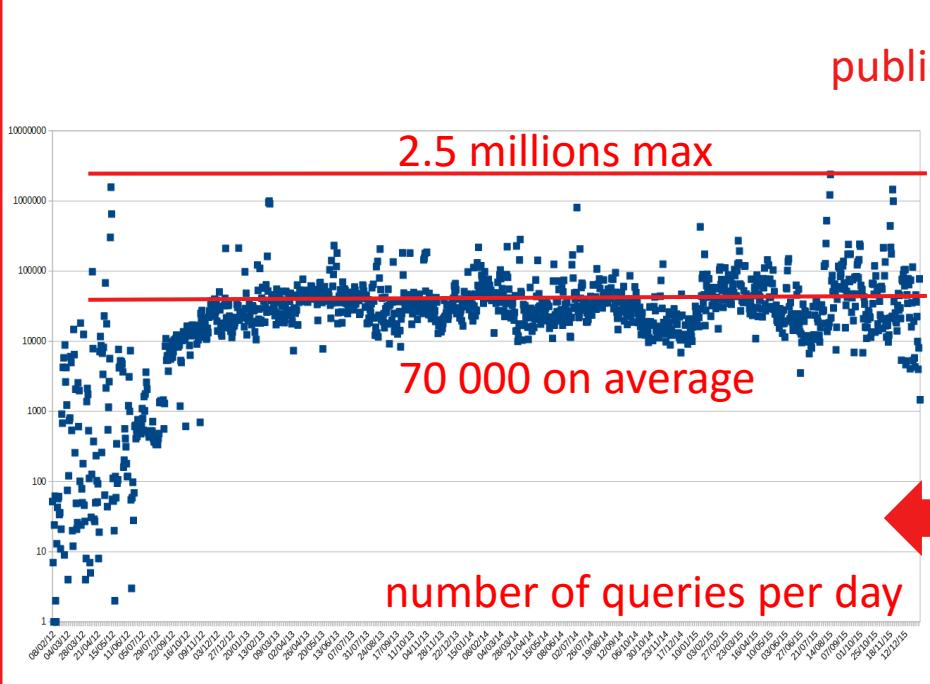


# PUBLISHING

DBpedia.fr usage

185 377 686 RDF triples extracted and mapped

The screenshot shows the DBpedia.fr page for Paris. It features a large image of the Eiffel Tower and surrounding landmarks, a map of Paris with various districts labeled, and a detailed text description of the city's location, history, and administrative divisions. A red arrow points from this section towards the right side of the slide.



The screenshot shows the Flint SPARQL Editor interface. It includes a toolbar, a dataset selector set to "http://dbpedia-test-fr.inria.fr/sparql", and a query editor window containing the following SPARQL code:

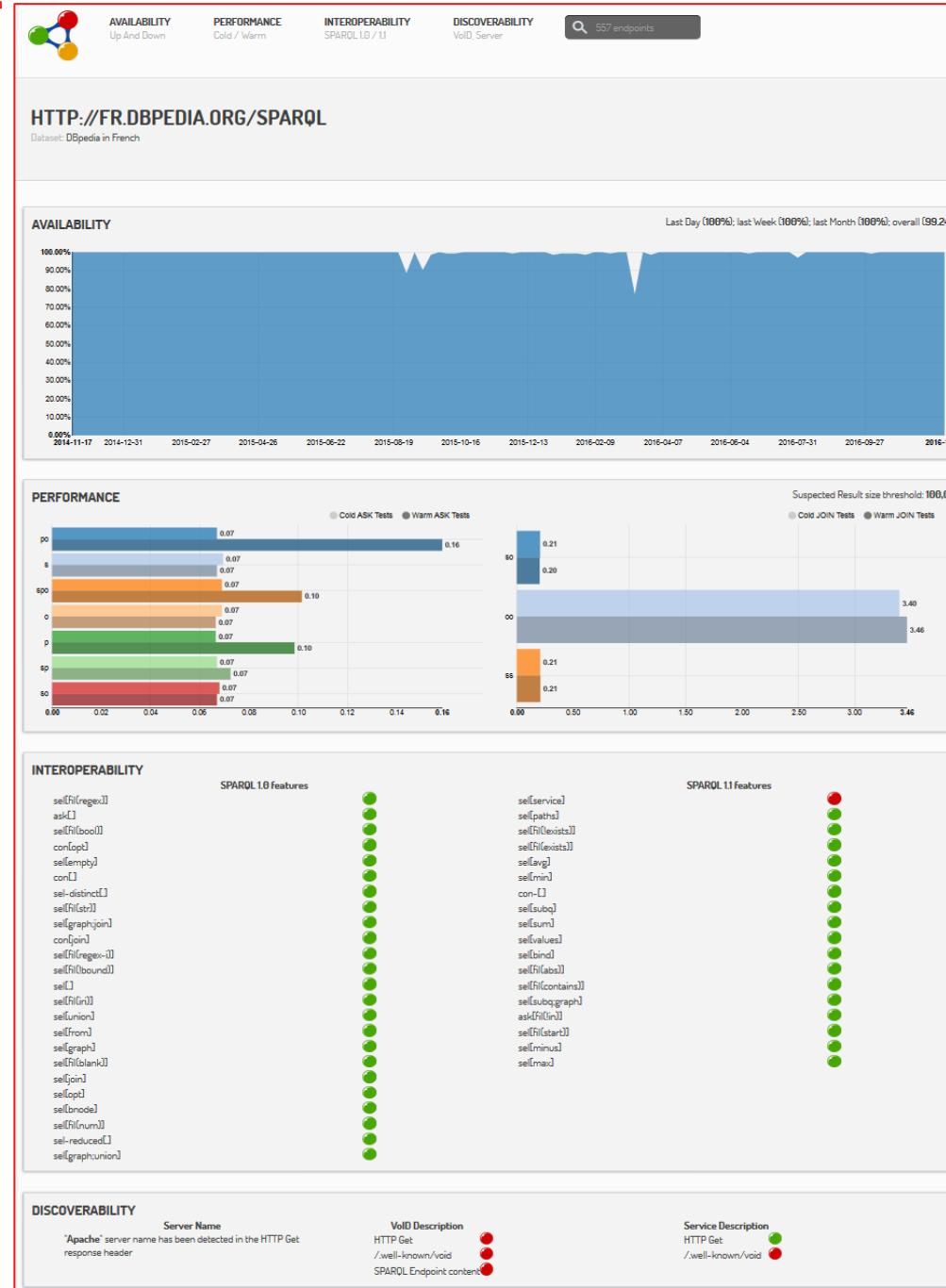
```
1 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
2 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
3
4 SELECT * WHERE {
5   ?s ?p ?o
6 }
7 LIMIT 10
```

A red arrow points from this section towards the bottom right corner of the slide.

public dumps, endpoints, interfaces, APIs...

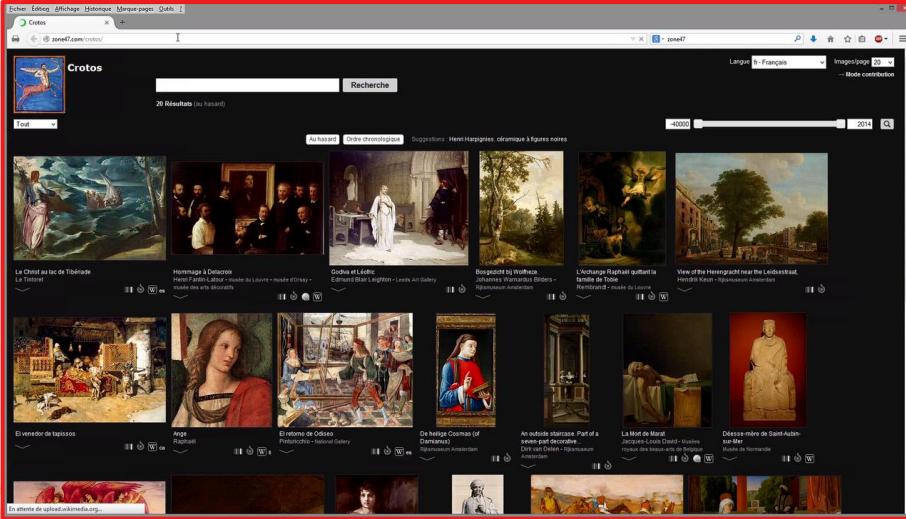
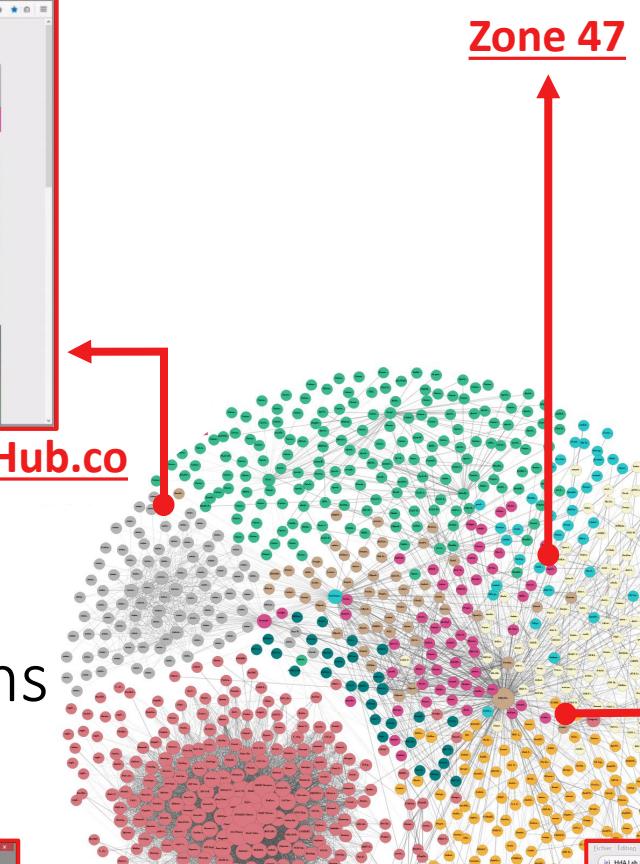
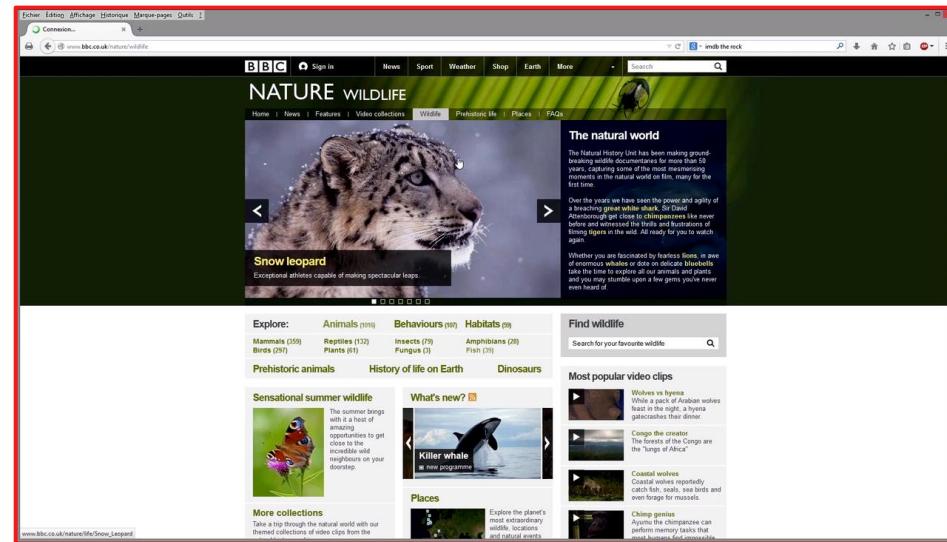
# PUBLISHING

DBpedia.fr active since  
2012

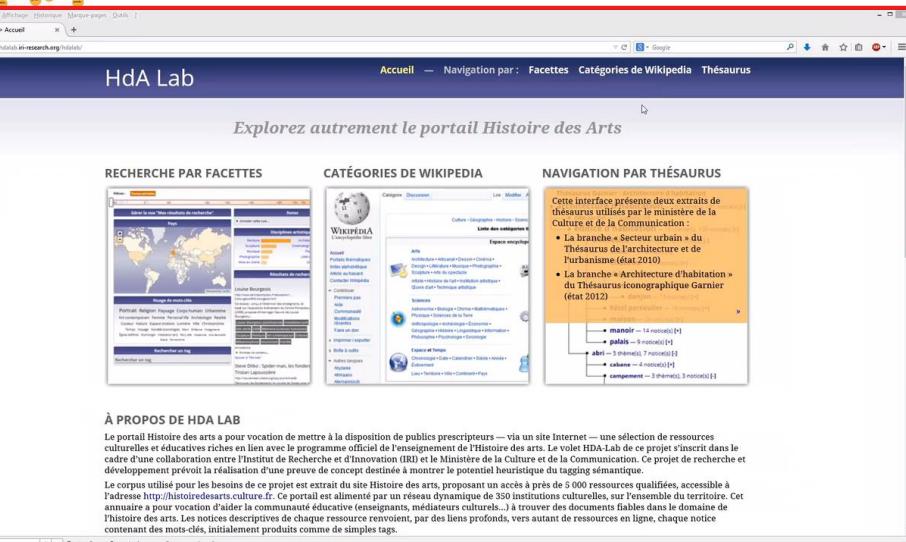


# REUSE

- build and help build applications



**DBPEDIA.FR (extraction, end-point)**  
180 000 000 triples



**TIMES OF DATA &  
DATA OF TIMES**





WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Article Talk

Read Edit View history

# Iraq War

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the war in 2003–11. For other uses, see [Iraq War \(disambiguation\)](#).



This article may be **too long to read and navigate comfortably**. Please consider splitting it or condensing it. (December 2013)

The [Iraq War](#)<sup>[nb 1]</sup> was an armed conflict in Iraq that consisted of two phases. The first was an invasion of Iraq starting on 20 March 2003 by an invasion force led by the [United States](#).<sup>[42][43][44][45]</sup> It was followed by a longer phase of fighting, in which an insurgency emerged to oppose the occupying forces and the newly formed Iraqi government.<sup>[46]</sup> The US completed its withdrawal of military personnel in December 2011.<sup>[47][48]</sup> However, the [insurgency](#) is ongoing and continues to cause thousands of fatalities.

Prior to the war, the governments of the United States and the [United Kingdom](#) claimed that Iraq's alleged possession of [weapons of mass destruction](#) (WMD) posed a threat to their security and that of their coalition/regional allies.<sup>[49][50][51]</sup> In 2002, the [United Nations Security Council](#) passed [Resolution 1441](#) which called for Iraq to completely cooperate with UN weapon inspectors to verify that Iraq was not in possession of WMD and [cruise missiles](#). Prior to the attack, the [United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission](#) (UNMOVIC) found no evidence of WMD, but could not yet verify the accuracy of Iraq's declarations regarding what weapons it possessed, as their work was still unfinished. The leader of the inspectors, Hans Blix, estimated the time remaining for disarmament being verified through inspections to be "months".<sup>[nb 2][52][53][54][55]</sup>

After investigation following the invasion, the US-led [Iraq Survey Group](#) concluded that Iraq had ended its nuclear, chemical and biological programs in 1991 and had no active programs at the time of the invasion, but that they intended to resume production if the [Iraq sanctions](#) were lifted.<sup>[56]</sup> Only degraded remnants of misplaced and abandoned chemical weapons were found.<sup>[57]</sup> Paul R. Pillar, the CIA official who coordinated US intelligence on the Middle East from 2000 to 2005, said "Several intelligence assessments had said the same things as the [Duelfer report](#) [early 2003] did, and I would have to characterize them as misleading. They [the US administration] would have lost a few member's votes in Congress, but otherwise the sales campaign—which was much more about Saddam's intentions and about the need to do something—was successful. The administration's position had been unchanged. The administration still would have gotten its war." Even Dick Cheney later cited the actual Duelfer report as support for the administration's war plans.<sup>[58]</sup> George L. Tanay, the former director of central



booktwo.org

James Bridle's twelve-volume encyclopedia of all changes to the Wikipedia article on the Iraq War

# HISTORIC

for each page & edition

Non connecté Discussion Contributions Crée un compte Se connecter

Article Discussion Lire Modifier Modifier le code Historique Rechercher

WIKIPÉDIA L'encyclopédie libre

## Paris

Vous lisez un « article de qualité ». Cet article concerne la capitale de la France. Pour les autres significations, voir Paris (homonymie).

**Paris** (prononcé [paʁi]) est la capitale de la France. Elle se situe au cœur d'un vaste bassin sédimentaire aux sols fertiles et au climat tempéré, le **bassin parisien**, sur une boucle de la **Seine**, entre les confluents de celle-ci avec la **Marn**e et l'**Oise**. Ses habitants s'appellent les **parisiens**. Paris est également **chef-lieu** de la région **Île-de-France** et l'unique **commune française** qui est en même temps un **département**. Commune centrale de la **Métropole du Grand Paris**, créée en 2016, elle est divisée en **arrondissements**, comme les villes de **Lyon** et de **Marseille**, au nombre de vingt. L'Etat y dispose de prérogatives particulières exercées par le **préfet de police de Paris**.

Ville la plus peuplée de France, elle est troisième parmi les aires urbaines européennes derrière Moscou et Istanbul et la 29<sup>e</sup> plus peuplée du monde. Paris compte au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2013 plus de 2,2 millions d'habitants. L'agglomération parisienne s'est largement développée au cours du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, rassemblant 10,6 millions d'habitants au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2013 et son **aire urbaine** (l'agglomération et la couronne périurbaine) comptait 12,4 millions d'habitants.

La position de **Lutèce**, sur une île permettant le franchissement du grand fleuve navigable qu'est la **Seine** par une voie reliant le Nord et le Sud des **Gaules**, en fait dès l'Antiquité une cité importante, capitale des **Parisi**s, puis lieu de séjour d'un empereur romain. Sa position au centre du territoire contrôlé par les **rois Francs** la fait choisir comme **capitale de la France** à la place de **Touraine**. Située au cœur d'un territoire agricole fertile avec un climat humide et doux, Paris devient une des principales villes de France au cours du X<sup>e</sup> siècle, avec des **palais royaux**, de riches abbayes et une **cathédrale**; au cours du XI<sup>e</sup> siècle, avec l'**Université de Paris**, la cité devient un des premiers foyers en Europe pour l'enseignement et les arts. Le pouvoir royal se fixant dans cette ville, son importance économique et politique ne cesse de croître. Ainsi, au début du XII<sup>e</sup> siècle, Paris est l'une des villes les plus importantes du monde chrétien. Au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, elle est la capitale de la principale puissance politique européenne, au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle l'un des plus grands centres culturels de l'Europe et au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle la capitale des arts et des plaisirs. Paris joue donc un rôle culturel, politique et économique majeur dans l'**histoire de l'Europe** et du **monde occidental** au cours du II<sup>e</sup> millénaire.

Symbol de la **culture française**, abritant de nombreux monuments, la ville, surnommée la **Ville Lumière**, attire dans les années 2000 près de 30 millions de visiteurs par an ce qui en fait une des capitales les plus visitées au monde. Paris occupe également une place prépondérante dans le milieu de la mode et du luxe.

La ville est, avec sa **banlieue**, la capitale économique et commerciale de la France, ainsi que sa première place financière et boursière. La **région parisienne**, avec un **produit intérieur brut** (PIB) de 849 milliards d'euros en 2014, est un acteur économique européen majeur. L'Île-de-France est la huitième région la plus riche d'Europe avec un PIB par habitant 46 800 € en 2013 contre 86 400 pour le **Grand Londres**. Paris est le siège de plusieurs organisations internationales comme l'**UNESCO** ou l'**OCDE**. Elle est la première région européenne par le PIB régional,

48° 51' 24" N, 2° 21' 07" E [carte](#)

Accueil Portails thématiques Article au hasard Contact Contribuer Débuter sur Wikipédia Aide Communauté Modifications récentes Faire un don Outils Pages liées Suivi des pages liées Importer un fichier Pages spéciales Adresse permanente Information sur la page Élément Wikidata Citer cette page Imprimer / exporter Créer un livre Télécharger comme PDF Version imprimable Dans d'autres projets Wikimedia Commons Wikinews Wikiquote Wikivoyage Dans d'autres langues Acéh Адыгэбз Адыгэбз Afrikaans Alemannisch አማርኛ Aragonés Ænglisc ★ العربية አማርኛ Asturianu Aeär Aymar aru Azərbaycanca تۆرکجه ★ Башҡортса Boarisch Žemaitėška Bikol Central Беларуская Беларуская (тарашкевіца) ★ Български ມາຈະສຸດ Bislama

Paris

La tour Eiffel, et les gratte-ciel de la Défense en arrière-plan.

Mairie de Paris Logo Blason

Administration

Pays France Région île-de-France (préfecture) Département Paris (préfecture) Arrondissement Paris (chef-lieu) Canton Chef-lieu de 20 cantons (les arrondissements) Intercommunalité Métropole du Grand Paris Maire Anne Hidalgo (PS) Mandat 2014-2020 Code postal 75001 à 75020 et 75116 Code commune 75056 et de 75101 à 75120

Démographie

Gentilé Parisiens Population municipale 2 229 621 hab. (2013) Densité 21 154 hab./km<sup>2</sup> Population aire urbaine 12 405 426 hab. (2013)

Géographie

Coordonnées 48° 51' 24" Nord, 2° 21' 07" Est Altitude Min. 28 m — Max. 131 m Superficie 105,40 km<sup>2</sup> Localisation Géolocalisation sur la carte : France

48° 51' 24" Nord, 2° 21' 07" Est Min. 28 m — Max. 131 m 105,40 km<sup>2</sup> Paris

Non connecté Discussion Contributions Crée un compte Se connecter

Article Discussion Lire Modifier Modifier le code Historique Rechercher

WIKIPÉDIA L'encyclopédie libre

## Paris : Historique des versions

Voir les opérations sur cette page

Naviguer dans l'historique

À partir de l'année (et précédentes) : 2016 À partir du mois (et précédents) : tous Filtrer les balises : Lister

Outils externes et statistiques

Auteurs et statistiques - Rechercher l'auteur d'un passage de l'article - Statistiques de consultation - Contributeurs suivant cette page - Modifications par utilisateur

Autres discussions [liste]

Suppression - Neutralité - Droit d'auteur - Article de qualité - Bon article - Lumière sur - À faire - Archives

Légende : (actu) = différence avec la version actuelle - (diff) = différence avec la version précédente - m = modification mineure

(les plus récentes | les plus anciennes) Voir (50 plus récentes | 50 plus anciennes) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500). Comparer les versions sélectionnées

- (actu | diff) 5 octobre 2018 à 14:09 GrandCelinien (discuter | contributions) ... (308 985 octets) (+38) ... (Patrouille : Révocation des modifications de 82.243.45.223 (retour à la dernière version de Salebot) ; ?) (annuler) (Balise : LiveRC)
- (actu | diff) 5 octobre 2018 à 14:07 82.243.45.223 (discuter) ... (308 949 octets) (-36) ... (annuler) (Balise : Éditeur visuel)
- (actu | diff) 4 octobre 2018 à 13:41 Salebot (discuter | contributions) ... (308 985 octets) (-33) ... (bot : révocation de 82.120.13.101 (modification suspecte : -15), retour à la version 130289646 de Do not follow) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 4 octobre 2018 à 13:40 82.120.13.101 (discuter) ... (309 018 octets) (+33) ... (annuler) (Balise : modification par mobile, Modification par le web mobile)
- (actu | diff) 3 octobre 2018 à 09:57 Do not follow (discuter | contributions) m ... (308 985 octets) (-53) ... (Révocation des modifications de Mairou071 (retour à la dernière version de Sturus)) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 3 octobre 2018 à 09:53 Mairou071 (discuter | contributions) ... (309 038 octets) (+53) ... (annuler) (Balise : Éditeur visuel)
- (actu | diff) 2 octobre 2018 à 17:01 Starus (discuter | contributions) m ... (308 985 octets) (+5) ... (Révocation des modifications de 2A01.E34.EF7E.ABC0.4CE2.C46.BC71.B2B1 (retour à la dernière version de Fugiron)) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 2 octobre 2018 à 17:00 2A01.e34.ef7e.abc0.4ce2.c46.bc71.b2b1 (discuter) ... (308 980 octets) (-5) ... (annuler) (Balise : modification par mobile, Modification par le web mobile)
- (actu | diff) 30 septembre 2018 à 17:14 Fugiron (discuter | contributions) ... (308 985 octets) (+7) ... (P - LRC : Révocation des modifications de Erwan85000 (retour à la dernière version de Salebot)) (annuler) (Balise : LiveRC)
- (actu | diff) 30 septembre 2018 à 17:14 Erwan85000 (discuter | contributions) ... (308 978 octets) (-7) ... (testé) (annuler) (Balise : images externes)
- (actu | diff) 30 septembre 2018 à 17:11 Salebot (discuter | contributions) ... (308 985 octets) (+262 169) ... (bot : révocation de Erwan85000 (modification suspecte : -132), retour à la version 130164990 de Géralix) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 30 septembre 2018 à 17:11 Erwan85000 (discuter | contributions) ... (46 816 octets) (-262 169) ... (google) (annuler) (Balise : balise HTML interdite, longue chaîne de caractères sans espace, suppression de contenu)
- (actu | diff) 29 septembre 2018 à 22:46 Géralix (discuter | contributions) ... (308 985 octets) (-15) ... (→Paris, le mythe et la réalité : suppression de balises <nowiki></nowiki>; style) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 29 septembre 2018 à 20:55 83.152.182.87 (discuter) ... (309 000 octets) (+21) ... (→Paris, le mythe et la réalité) (annuler) (Balise : nowiki dans un article, Éditeur visuel)
- (actu | diff) 28 septembre 2018 à 23:18 92.102.121.44 (discuter) ... (308 979 octets) (+2) ... (→Paris, capitale du cinéma) (annuler)
- (actu | diff) 28 septembre 2018 à 23:16 92.102.121.44 (discuter) ... (308 977 octets) (+74) ... (→Paris, capitale du cinéma) (annuler)

# EXTRACTED

entire edition history as  
linked open data

[Gandon, Boyer, Corby, Monnin 2016]

```
<http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Hugo> a prov:Revision ;
dc:subject <http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Victor_Hugo> ;
swp:isVersion "3496"^^xsd:integer ;
dc:created "2002-06-06T08:48:32"^^xsd:dateTime ;
dc:modified "2015-10-15T14:17:02"^^xsd:dateTime ;
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(...)

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"79"^^xsd:integer ] ;
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rdf:value "3"^^xsd:integer ] ;
(...)

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;
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"06/2002"^^xsd:gYearMonth ;
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(...)

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sioc:note "wikification"^^xsd:string ;
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prov:wasAttributedTo [ foaf:name "RémiH" ; a prov:Person,
foaf:Person ] .

<http:// ... 119074391> a prov:Revision ;
dc:created "2015-09-29T19:35:34"^^xsd:dateTime ;
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dbfr:sizeNewDifference "-5"^^xsd:integer ;
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foaf:Person ] ;
prov:wasRevisionOf <http://... 118903583> .
(...)

<http:// ... oldid=118201419> a prov:Revision ;
prov:wasAttributedTo [ foaf:name "OrlodrimBot" ; a
prov:SoftwareAgent ] ;
(...)
```

The screenshot shows the 'Historique des versions' (History) page for the article 'Paris' on Wikipedia. The page header includes links for 'Article', 'Discussion', 'Lire', 'Modifier', 'Modifier le code', 'Historique', and 'Rechercher'. The main content area displays a list of recent edits, each with a timestamp, user, and a brief description of the changes made. A legend at the bottom explains the symbols used: a blue circle for the current version, a red circle for the previous version, and a green circle for minor edits. The sidebar on the right contains links for 'Accueil', 'Portails thématiques', 'Article au hasard', 'Contact', 'Contribuer', 'Outils', and 'Langues'.

1.9 billion triples describing the 107 million revisions since the first page was created

# DEMO

Facetted history portals

DBpedia History 10/2015  
10/2014 << 09/2015 << 10/2015 >> **11/2015** >> 10/2016

The screenshot shows a grid of five facets. From left to right:

- Angers (492)**: An image of a cathedral.
- Vallée des Aldudes (388)**: An image of a valley with houses.
- Europe centrale (368)**: A map of Central Europe.
- Élections régionales françaises de 2015 (295)**: A map of France with election results.
- Chevet (277)**: An image of a church interior.

A red arrow points to the fourth facet, "Élections régionales françaises de 2015".

**Elections  
in France**

# DEMO

Facetted history portals

DBpedia History 10/2015

10/2014 << 09/2015 << 10/2015 >> **11/2015** >> 10/2016

Vallée des Aldudes (388)  
Angers (492)  
Europe centrale (368)  
Élections régionales françaises de 2015 (295)  
Chevet (277)

Elections in France

DBpedia History 06/2015

06/2014 << 05/2015 << 06/2015 >> **07/2015** >> 06/2016

Christopher Lee (155)  
Luis de León (105)  
Henri Matisse (99)  
Krystal Jung (96)  
Patrick Macnee (92)  
[http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Patrick\\_Macnee](http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Patrick_Macnee)

Death of C. Lee

# DEMO

Facetted history portals

DBpedia History 10/2015  
10/2014 << 09/2015 << 10/2015 >> 11/2015 >> 10/2016

Angers (492) Vallée des Aldudes (388) Europe centrale (368) Élections régionales françaises de 2015 (295) Chevet (277)

1

Elections in France

DBpedia History 06/2015  
06/2014 << 05/2015 << 06/2015 >> 07/2015 >> 06/2016

Christopher Lee (155) Luis de León (105) Henri Matisse (99) Krystal Jung (96) Patrick Macnee (92)  
[http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Patrick\\_Macnee](http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Patrick_Macnee)

1

Death of C. Lee

DBpedia History 10/2014  
10/2013 << 09/2014 << 10/2014 >> 11/2014 >> 10/2015

Ukraine (122) Brésil (96) Pays-Bas (73) Palestine (État) (49) Canada (43)

1

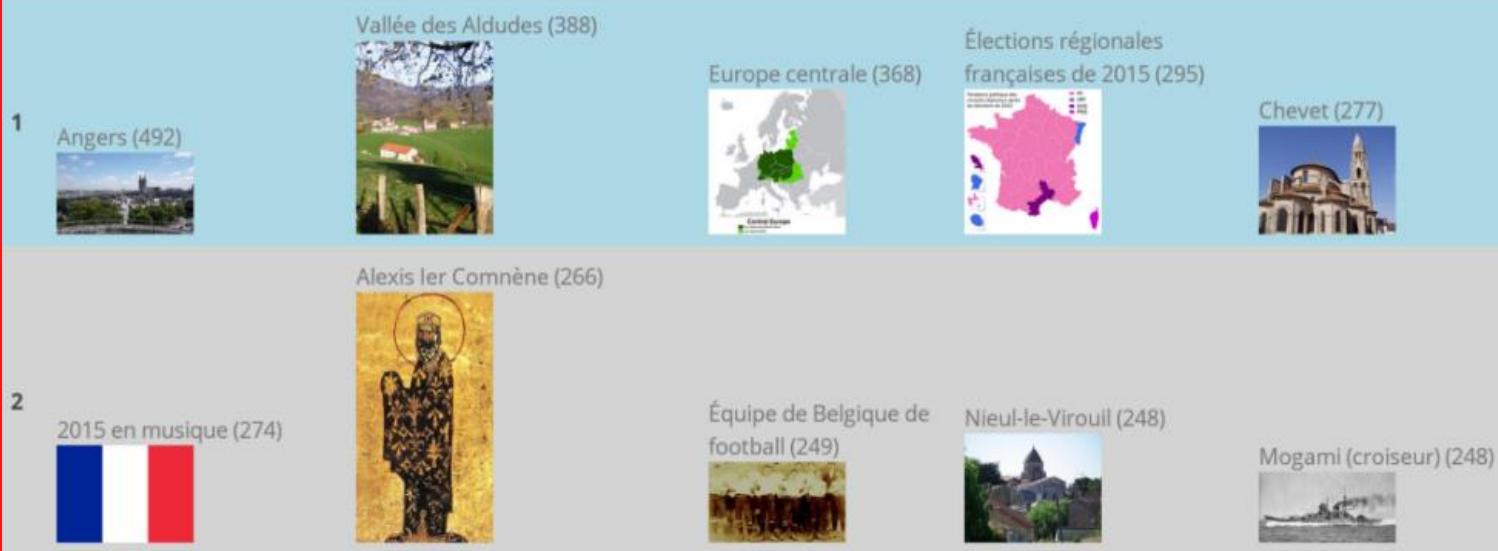
Events in Ukraine

# DBPEDIA & STTL

declarative transformation language from RDF to text formats (XML, JSON, HTML, Latex, natural language, GML, ...)  
[Cojan, Corby, Faron-Zucker et al.]

DBpedia History 10/2015

10/2014 << 09/2015 << 10/2015 >> 11/2015 >> 10/2016

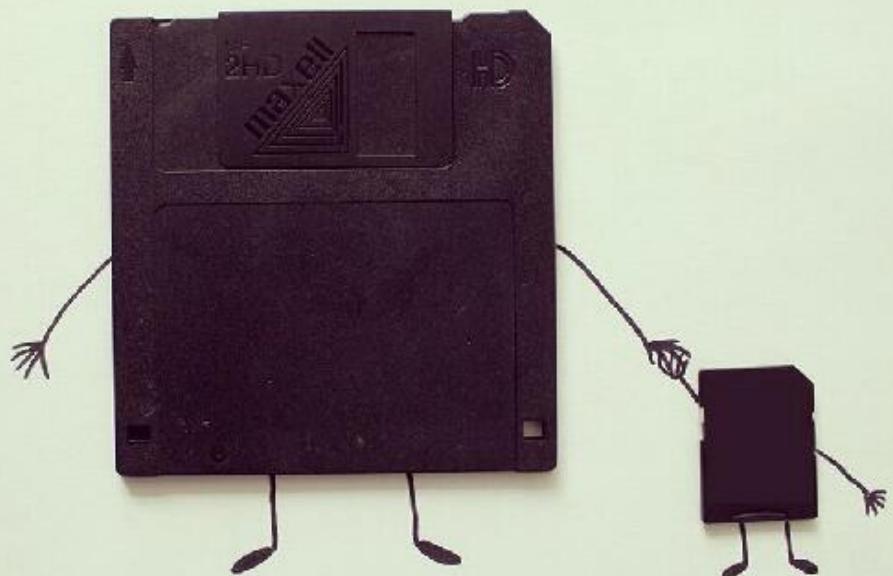


DBpedia History 06/2015

06/2014 << 05/2015 << 06/2015 >> 07/2015 >> 06/2016

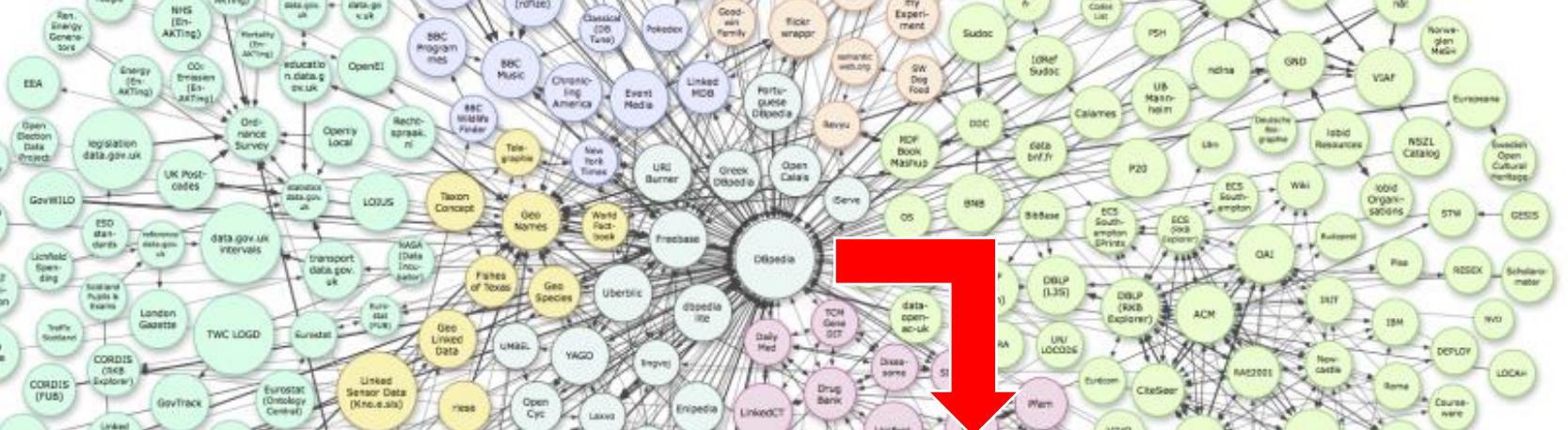


# more data, more usages, more users



Build a world where your children  
are stronger than you ever were.





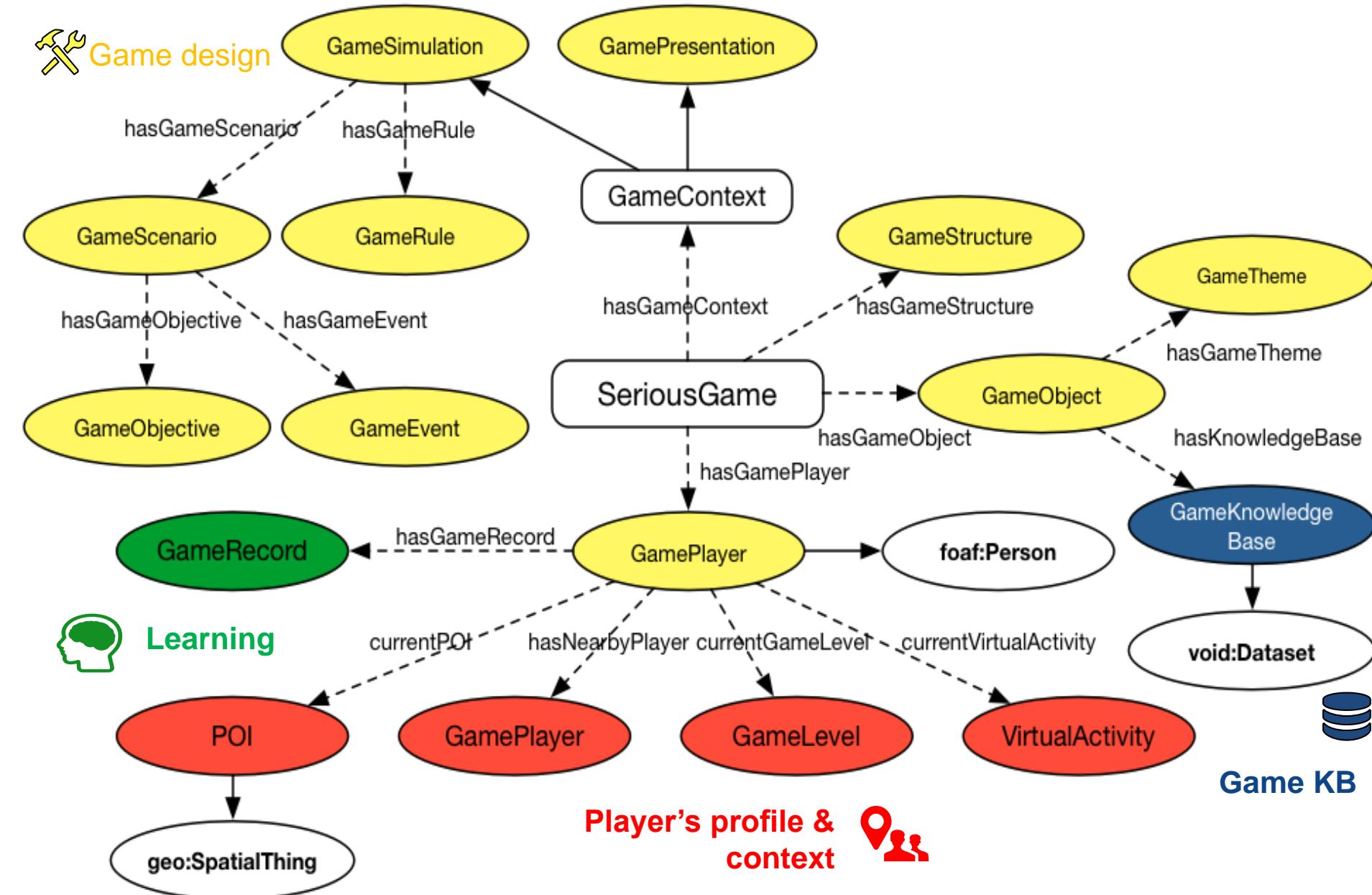
# ADAPTING TO USERS

e.g. e-learning & serious games

[Rodriguez-Rocha, Faron-Zucker et al.]



## Game design

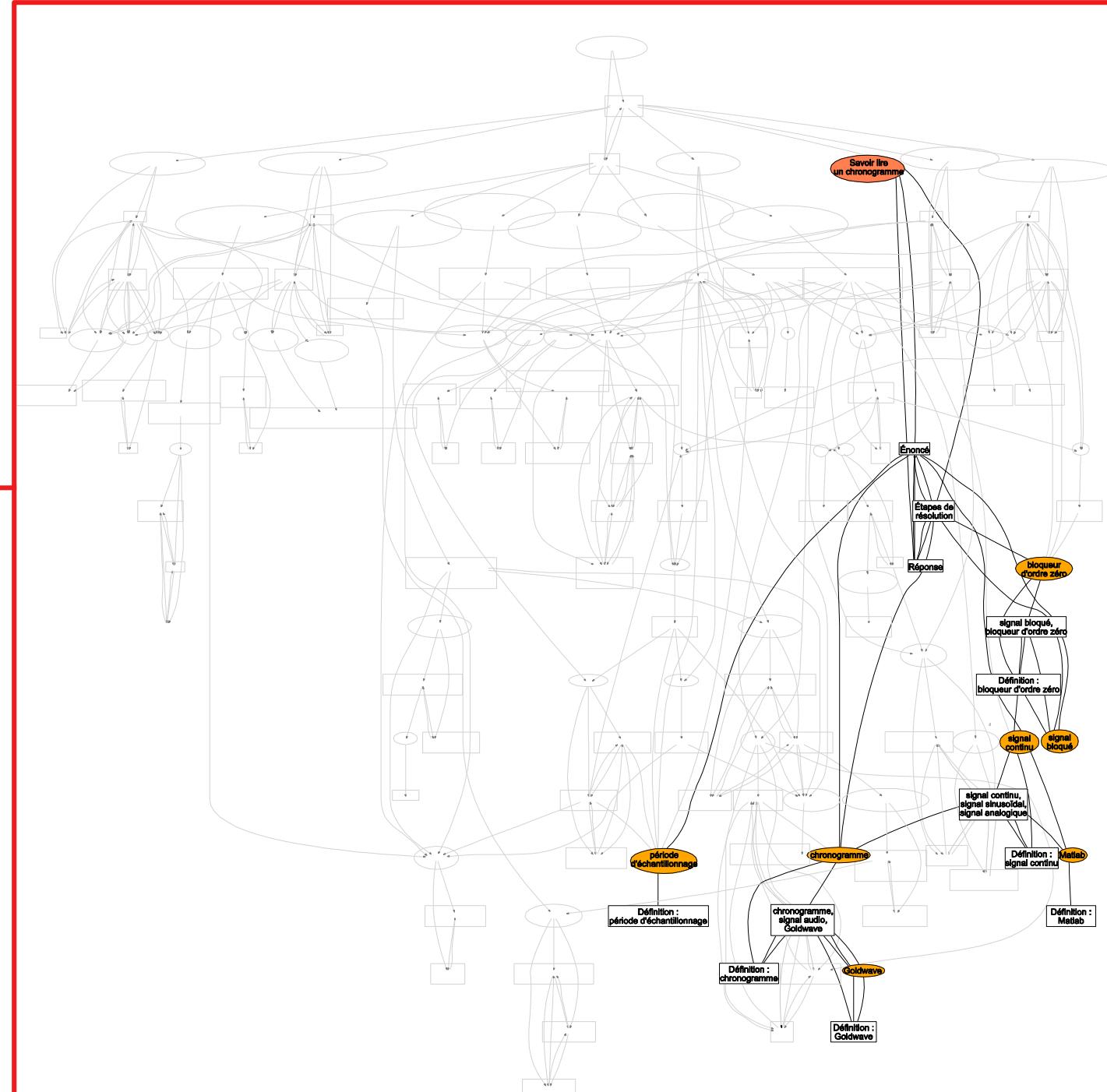


[Rodriguez-Rocha, Faron-Zucker et al.]

**LUDO:** ontological modeling of serious games

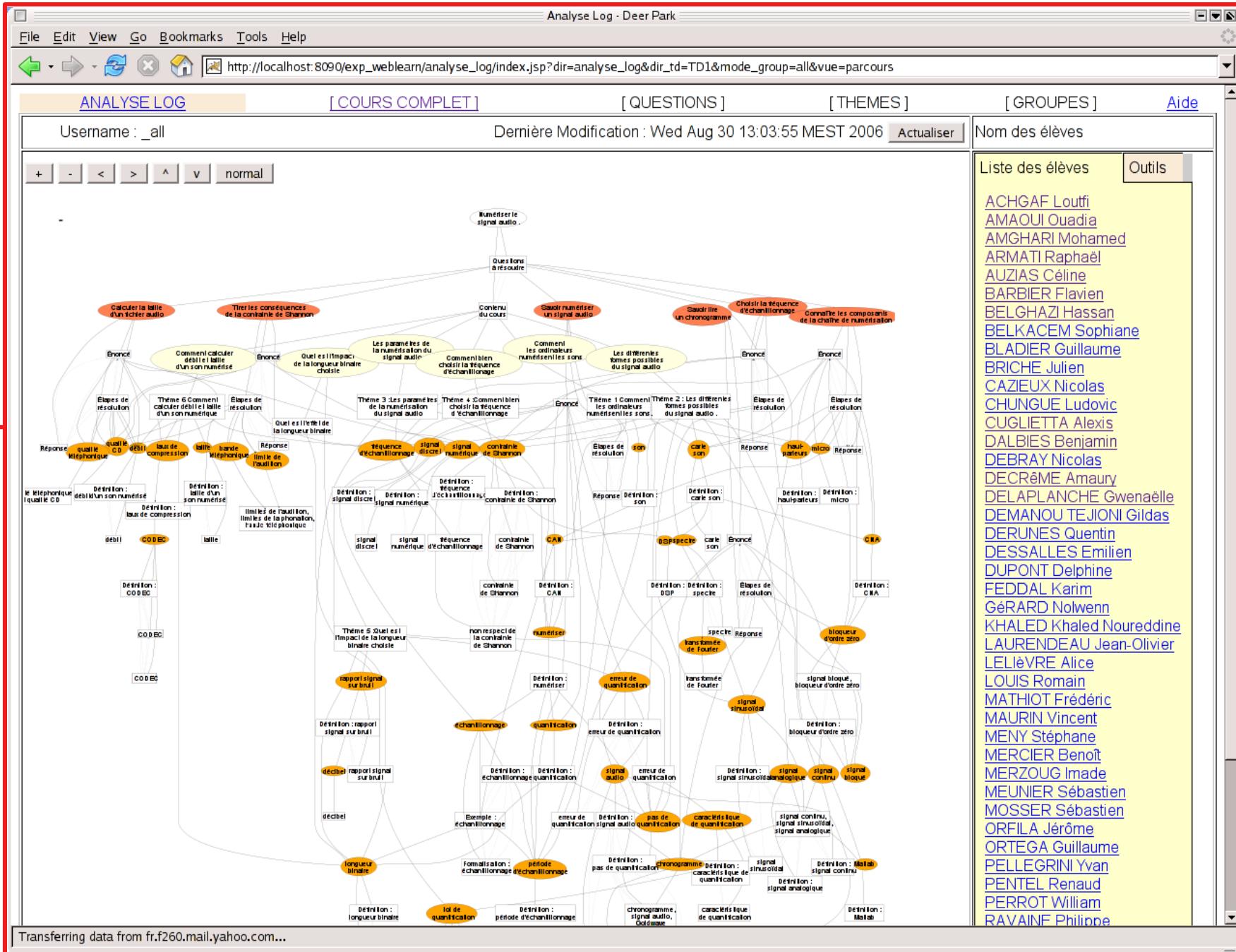
# DOCS & TOPICS

link topics, questions, docs,  
[Dehors, Faron-Zucker et al.]



# MONITORING

e.g. progress of learners  
[Dehors, Faron-Zucker et al.]

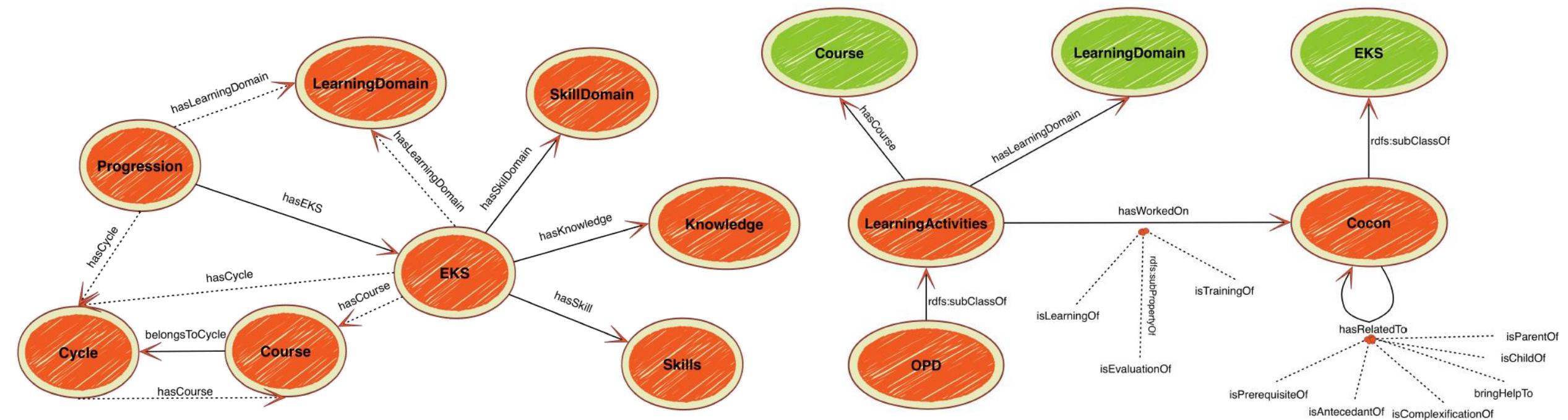


- Ontology EduProgression: OWL modeling of scholar program
- Ontology RefEduclever: new education referential for Educlever
- Migration and persistence in graph databases
- Reasoning, query, interactions, recommendation



## EDUMICS [Fokou, Faron et al. 2017]

---





DÉCOUVRIR, APPRENDRE ET RÉUSSIR

QU'EST-CE QUE FUN ?

ACTUALITÉS

LES COURS

LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS

SE DÉCONNECTER

## Web sémantique et Web de données

[Gandon, Corby, Faron-Zucker]



présentation

### A PROPOS DU COURS

Ce cours vous propose de vous former aux standards du Web de données et du Web sémantique. Il vous présentera les langages qui permettent :

- de représenter et de publier des données liées sur le Web (RDF) ;
- d'interroger et de sélectionner très précisément ces données à distance et au travers du Web (SPARQL) ;

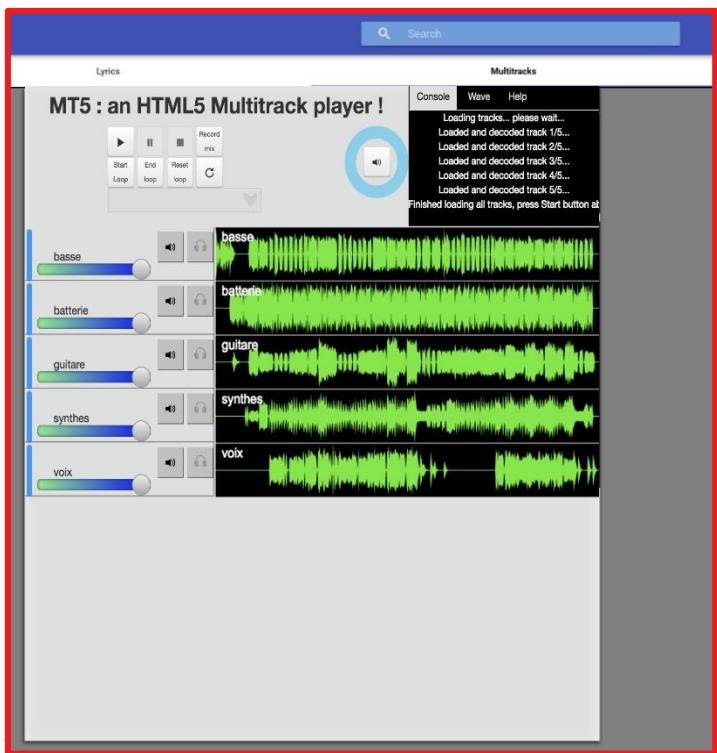
Voir la vidéo de présentation du cours



# WASABI

augmenting musical  
experience with the Web

## NLP & LOD & Lyrics



[Buffa, Jauva et al.]

This screenshot shows a music player interface for the song 'PAINT IT, BLACK' by The Rolling Stones. At the top, there are links for 'SHOW RDF', 'Lyrics', and 'Multitracks'. The main content area displays the song title 'PAINT IT, BLACK' and artist 'ARTIST: THE ROLLING STONES ALBUM: ROLLER GOLD'. Below this is a video player with a play button. The lyrics are displayed in a large font, with some lines highlighted in pink. At the bottom, there is a summary of the song's details, including its release date (1970-03-08) and a short abstract about its influence on rock music.

### The Rolling Stones



Anées d'activité: 1962-present  
Localisation: England,London  
Genre: Rock,Rock 'N' Roll,R&B,Blues,Hard Rock  
Label: ABKCO,Decca Records,Interscope Records,London Records,Polydor,Rolling Stones Records,Virgin Records  
► Voir les membres actuels:  
▼ Voir les ancien(s) membre(s):

- Brian Jones
  - Instrument: guitar
  - Années d'activités: 1962-1969
- Mick Taylor
  - Instrument: guitar
  - Années d'activités: 1969-1974
- Ian Stewart
  - Instrument: keyboards
  - Années d'activités: 1962-1963
- Dick Taylor
  - Instrument: bass
  - Années d'activités: 1962-1963
- Bill Wyman
  - Instrument: bass
  - Années d'activités: 1963-1993
- Tony Chapman
  - Instrument: drums
  - Années d'activités: 1962-1962

Album: GRRR! 2012

# ZOOMATHIA

Cultural transmission of zoological knowledge from Antiquity to Middle Age

[Faron Zucker, et al.]

The INPN (Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel) website features a red header bar with the INPN logo, English Version link, and user login/sign-up buttons. The main navigation menu includes À PROPOS, ACTUALITÉS, CONTEXTE, PROGRAMMES, DONNÉES & OUTILS, and PARTICIPER. Below the menu, a section titled 'À la une' displays a map of France with a CARTHAM logo overlay, followed by a news item about the contribution of the CARTHAM program to the INPN. A sidebar on the right contains sections for participation, information, and a search bar.

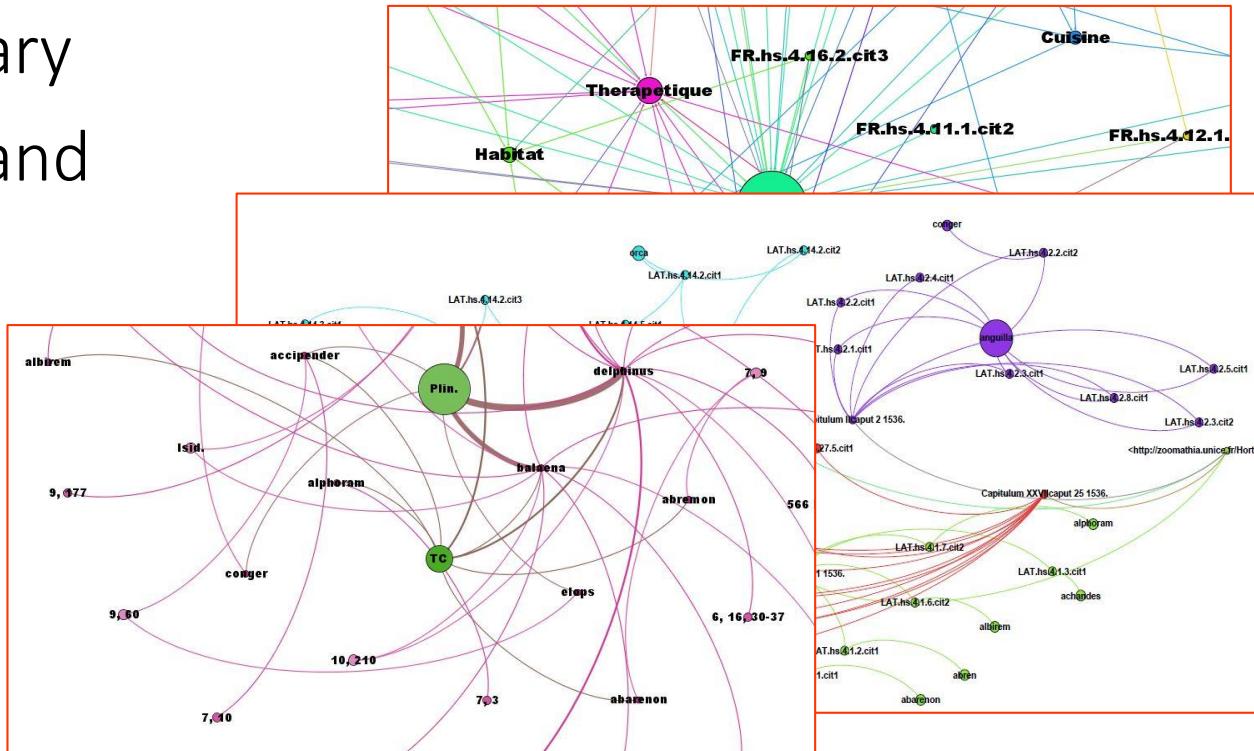
Nom de référence	Synonymes / Chrésonymes	Nom vernaculaire	Fiche de l'espèce
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Delphinus delphis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Dauphin commun à bec court, Dauphin commun	<a href="#">Fiche</a>
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (Meyen, 1833)	<i>Delphinus delphis mediterranea</i> Nobre, 1900	Dauphin bleu et blanc	<a href="#">Fiche</a>

This page provides detailed information about the species *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758. It includes a sidebar with links to various data sources and a map of France showing distribution. The main content area shows the scientific name, common names (Common Dolphin), taxonomic information (Chordata, Mammalia, Cetacea), and a detailed description of the species. A legend at the bottom right defines symbols for different historical periods.

[Tounsi, Callou, Michel, Pajo, Faron Zucker et al.]

# SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

- TAXREF Vocabulary
  - Data extraction and publication



**INPN** Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel

À PROPOS ACTUALITÉS CONTEXTE PROGRAMMES DONNÉES & OUTILS PARTICIPER

À la une

**16 février 2015 - Contribution du programme CARTHAM à l'INPN**

Une synthèse nationale présentant la contribution du programme CARTHAM (Cartographie des Habitats Marins) à la connaissance sur la répartition des espèces marines métropolitaines de l'INPN est maintenant disponible en ligne.

Rechercher des données sur un programme  
Collectivités en France

Rechercher des données sur une espèce  
Nom Latin ou Vernaculaire : Delphinus delphis

Enquête de satisfaction

Accéder au questionnaire

Accéder à toutes les actualités

AIDEZ-NOUS !

Experts naturalistes et amateurs, aidez-nous à enrichir les connaissances du patrimoine naturel sur les territoires français en participant à nos programmes.

Grand public Experts

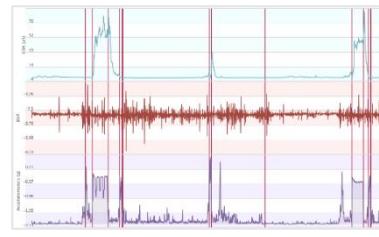
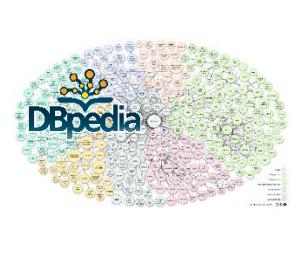
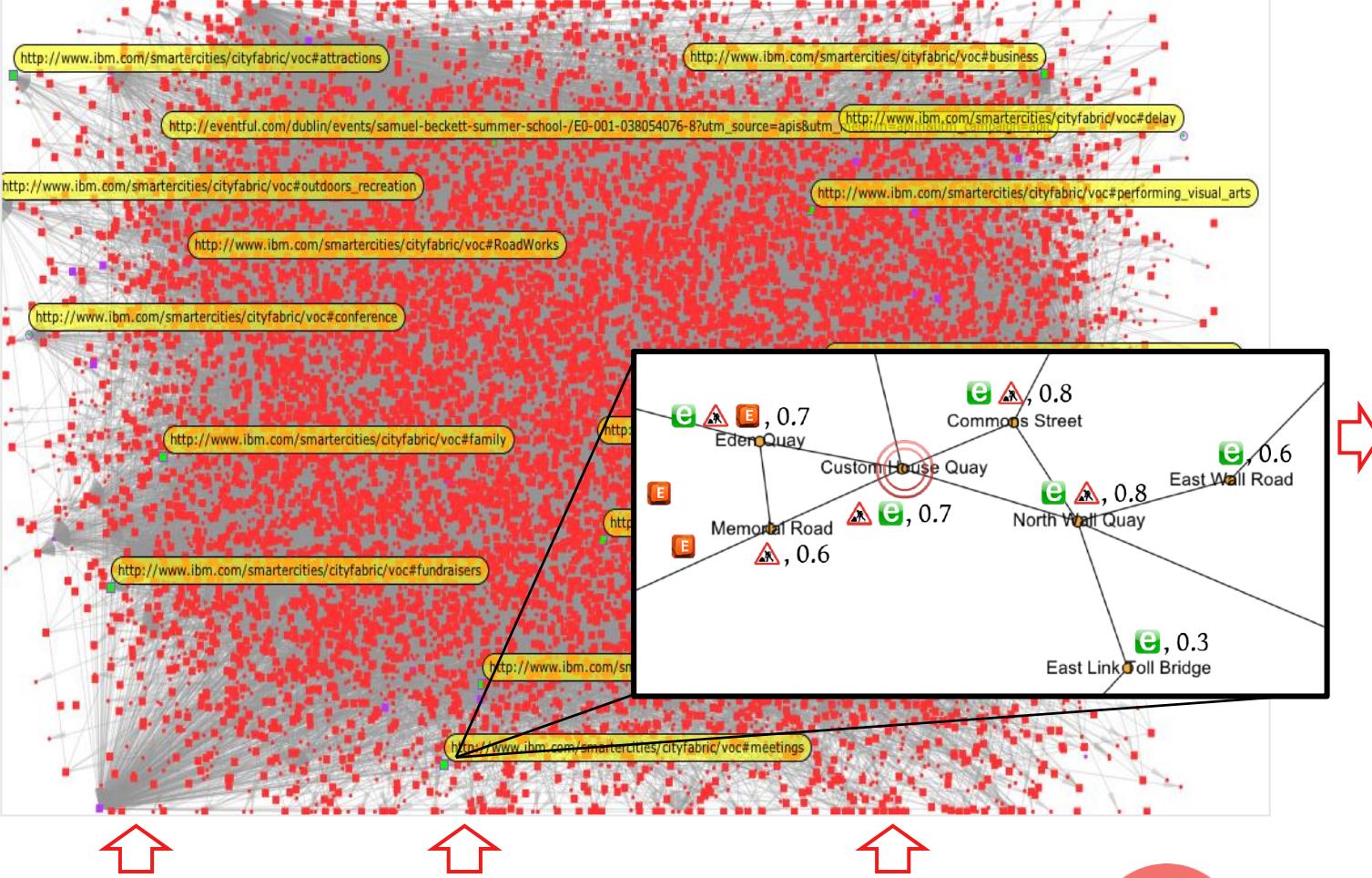
ZOOM ESPÈCE

GALERIE PHOTOS

INFORMATIONS

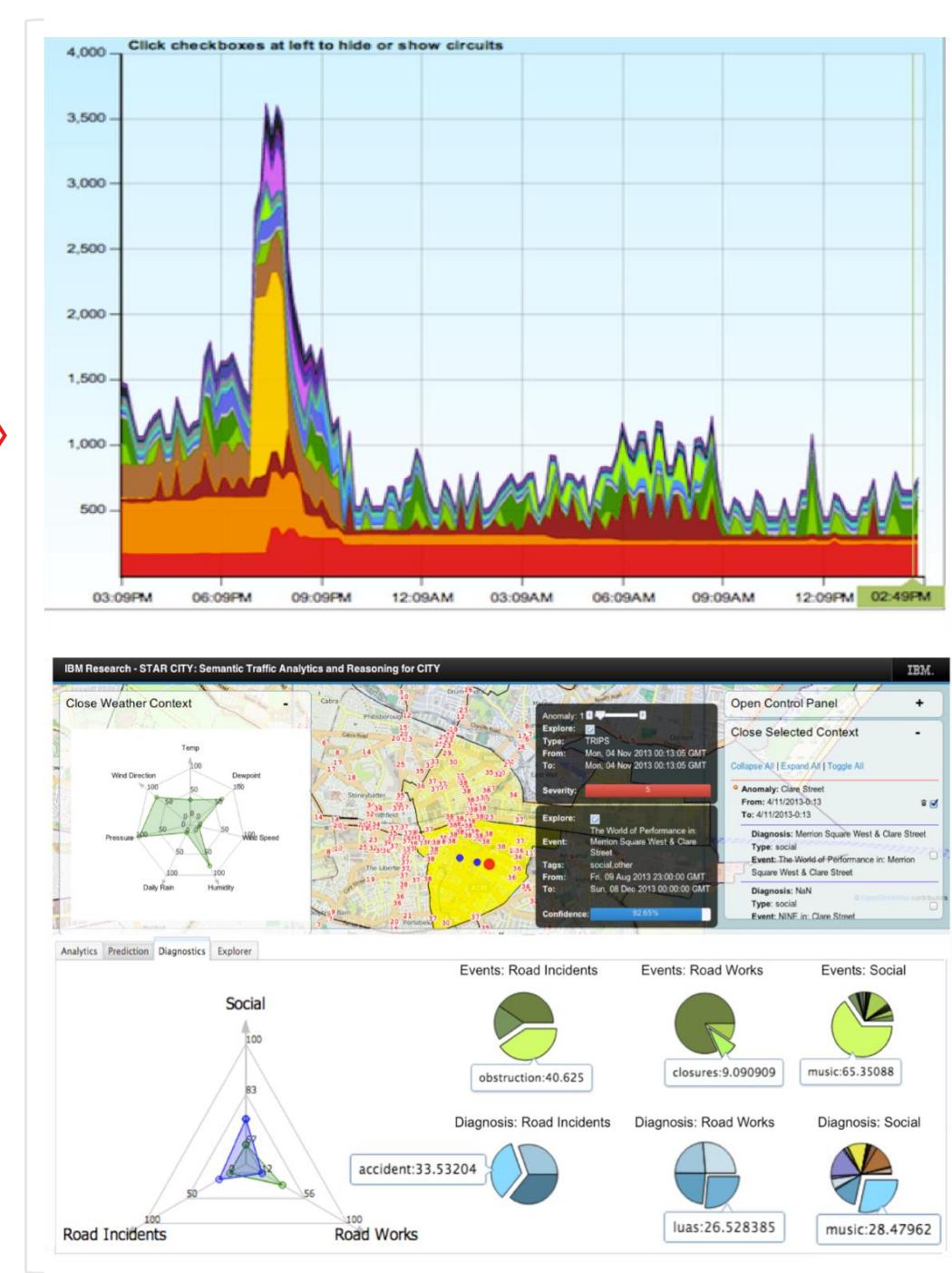
S'abonner au flux RSS Nous rejoindre sur Facebook S'inscrire à la lettre d'information email@example.com S'inscrire

Rechercher près de chez vous.



# Smarter Cities – IBM Dublin

[Légué, 2015]



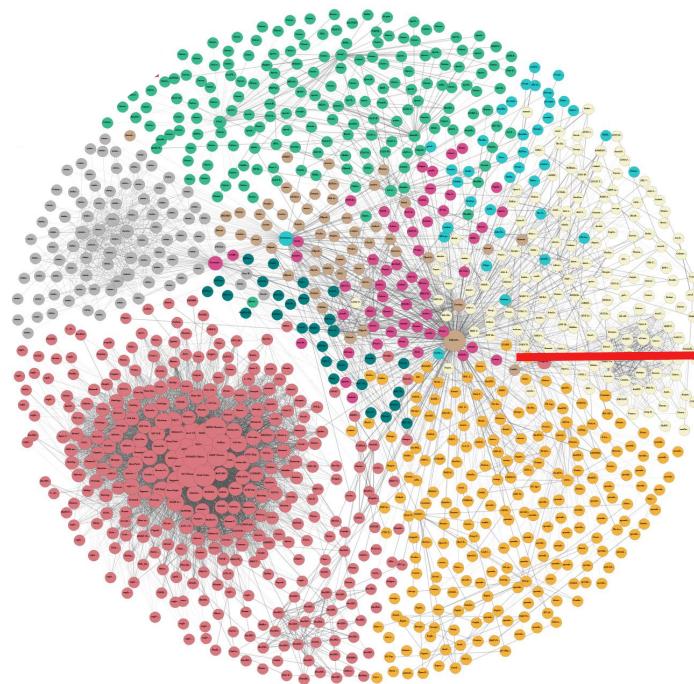
“searching” comes in many flavors



# SEARCHING

---

- exploratory search
- question-answering



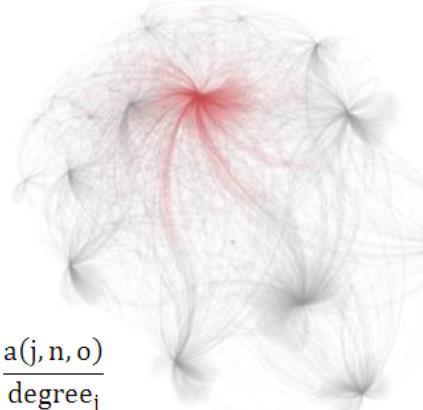
**DBPEDIA.FR** (extraction, end-point)  
180 000 000 triples  
[Cojan, Boyer et al.]

## semantic spreading

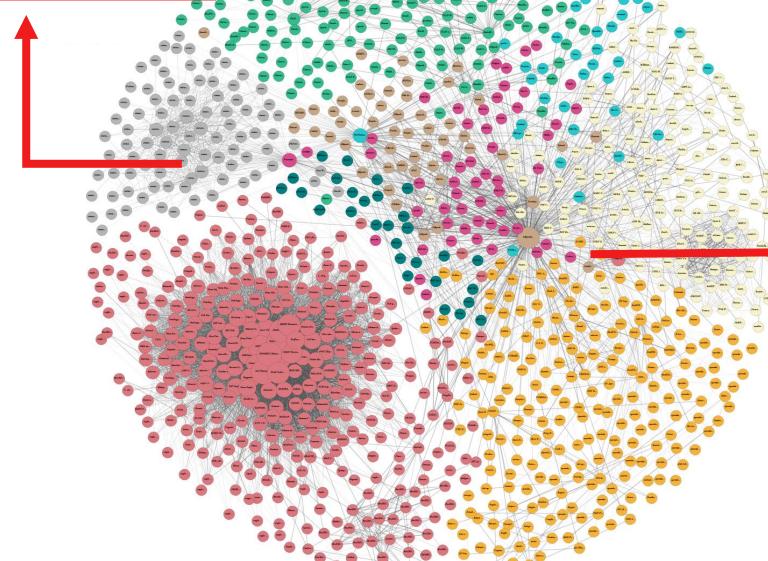
# activation

$$a(i, n) = \prod_{o \in O} [a(i, n, o)] / \log(degree_i)$$

$$a(i, n + 1, o) = s(i, n, o) + \sum_j w(i, o) * \frac{a(j, n, o)}{\text{degree}_j}$$



[DISCOVERYHUB.CO](http://DISCOVERYHUB.CO)



# SEARCHING

- exploratory search
  - question-answering



## new evaluation protocol

[Marie, Giboin, Palagi et al.]

## DBPEDIA.FR (extraction, end-point)

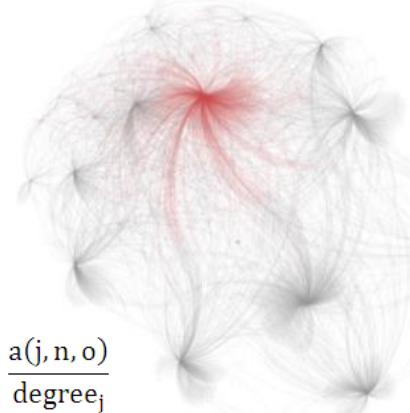
**180 000 000 triples**

[Cojan, Boyer et al.]

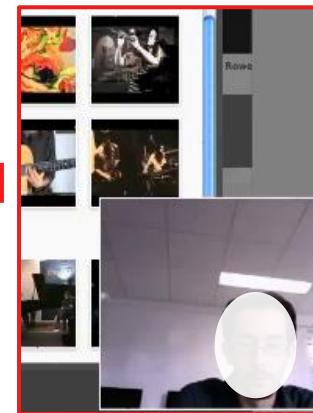
semantic spreading activation

$$a(i, n) = \prod_{o \in O} [a(i, n, o)] / \log (\text{degree}_i)$$

$$a(i, n + 1, o) = s(i, n, o) + \sum_j w(i, o) * \frac{a(j, n, o)}{\text{degree}_j}$$



Discovery Hub  
Justice (band)  
Why Justice (band) is recommended ?  
Add to Favorites Add to a Collection Run an exploration  
Gene  
Electric house  
Record Label  
Electro Records  
Et Berger Records  
Justice is a French electronic music duo consisting of Gaspard Augé (born 21 May 1979 in Besançon, Doubs) and Xavier de Rosnay. The duo is one of the most successful groups on Et Berger Records and has sold over 1 million copies worldwide. They have been influenced by the French electronic scene and its influence on their music and image. Their debut album 1 was released in June 2007 to critical acclaim. It reached number 1 in France and number 10 in the UK. In 2008, it was nominated for the Victoires de la Musique award. In 2009, it was ranked number 13 on Pitchfork's Top 50 Albums of 2007 and number 18 on NME's 50 Best Albums of 2007. It was nominated for the 2007 Brit Awards, coming out to the runner-up by Fergie. Their new release of the album 2 was released in October 2009. In 2010, it was ranked number 13 on Pitchfork's Top 50 Albums of 2009 and number 15 on NME's 50 Best Albums of 2010. In September 2009, it was announced that Justice would be moving to WEA/Geffen's newly rebranded Elektra Records label. The duo already started working on their third album in mid 2010, with no release date yet announced. On 21 March 2011 the band cut up on their official Facebook page what

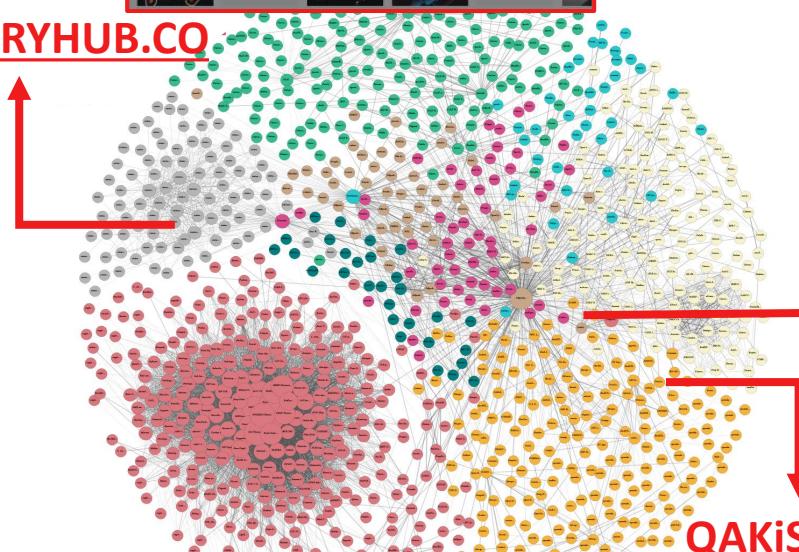


new evaluation protocol

[Marie, Giboin, Palagi et al.]

DISCOVERYHUB.CO  
DBPEDIA.FR (extraction, end-point)  
180 000 000 triples

[Cojan, Boyer et al.]



QAKiS.ORG

linguistic relational pattern extraction  
starring(Work, Person)  
named entity recognition  
similarity based SPARQL generation



[D:Work], played by [R:Person]  
[D:Work] stars [R:Person]  
[D:Work] film stars [R:Person]

QA  
KiS Question Answering  
wiKiframework-based System  
Which river does the Brooklyn Bridge cross?  
DBpedia to query : DBpedia FR examples DBpedia EN examples DBpedia IT examples DBpedia DE examples  
Results Technical details Reconciliation  
East River

```
select * where {  
  dbpr:Batman_Begins dbp:starring ?v .  
  OPTIONAL {?v rdfs:label ?l  
  filter(lang(?l)="en") } }
```

[Cabrio et al.]

# SEARCHING

e.g. QAKIS  
question-answering



Type your question here ... !

**get answers**

**clear**

DBpedia to query :



DBpedia FR examples

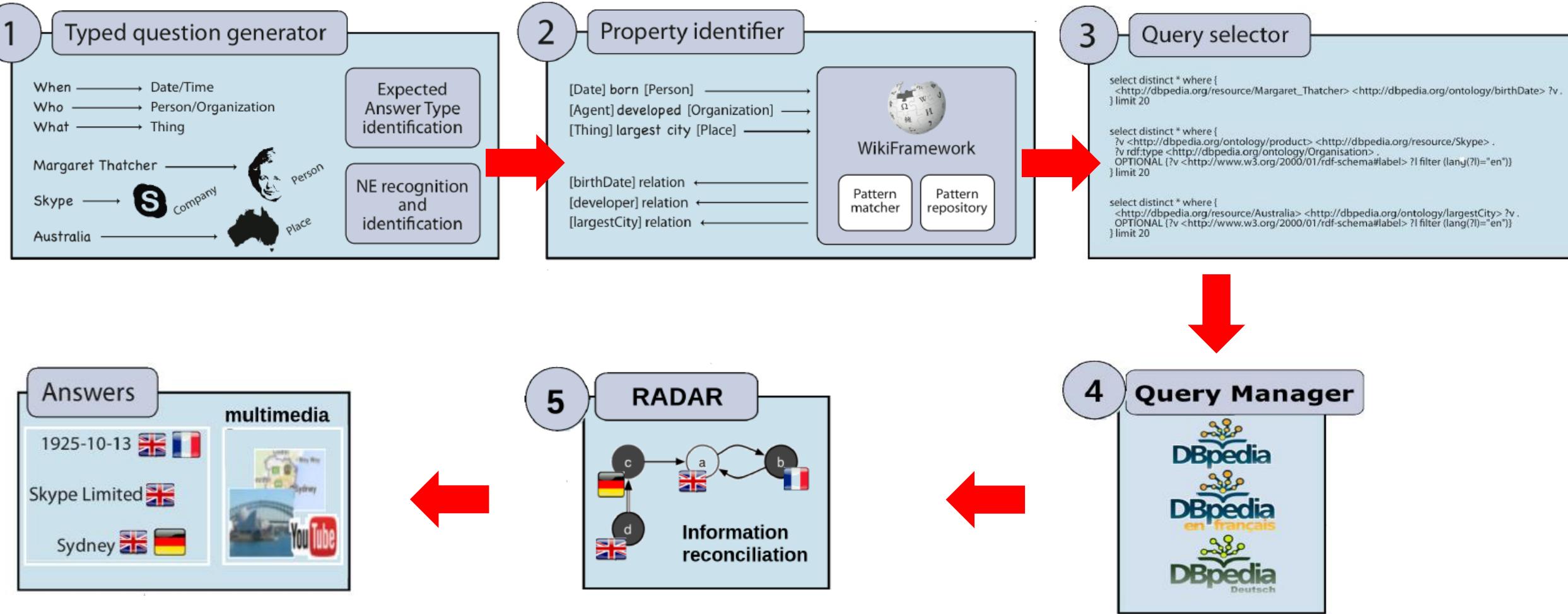


DBpedia EN examples



DBpedia DE examples





*learning linguistic patterns of queries*

# MULTIMEDIA

answer visualization  
through linked data

What is the largest city in Australia?

get answers clear

DBpedia to query :

[DBpedia FR examples](#) [DBpedia EN examples](#) [DBpedia IT examples](#) [DBpedia DE examples](#)

## Sydney

Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/ is the state capital of New South Wales and the most populous city in Australia and Oceania. Located on Australia's east coast, the metropolis surrounds the world's largest natural harbour, and sprawls towards the Blue Mountains to the west. Residents of Sydney are known as "Sydneysiders".

Facts and Figures

Type : Place

Label : Sydney

Maps and Points Of Interest

Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA. Imagery ©Mapbox

◀ ▶

# BROWSING

e.g. SMILK plugin  
[Lopez, Cabrio, et al.]

W Lancôme (cosmétiqu... D La modernité versio... D La modernité versio... D La modernité versio... D La modernité versio... D Blogs Beauté les plu...

www.ladepeche.fr/article/2014/09/26/1959911-la-modernite-version-dior-entre-18eme-siecle-et-futurisme.html

Applications CodendiInternal... Lancôme (cosm... La modernité v... Blog Beauté et... c# - indexof ex... shake codendi CodendiInternal... PEPS CodendiListe d... localhost:62037... Dev Plunker Autres favoris

(AFP) - Robes à panier à motifs floraux, gilets longs portés avec des bermudas: dans la droite ligne de sa collection haute couture, Raf Simons a revisité la mode du 18ème siècle, avec un oeil futuriste, pour proposer une silhouette moderne au quatrième jour des défilés de prêt-à-porter parisiens.

Le show, auquel assistaient entre autres Carla Bruni-Sarkozy et Marion Cotillard, se tenait dans la Cour Carrée du Louvre. Sur l'installation abritant le défilé, tout en miroirs, se réfléchissaient les façades du musée, au cœur du Paris historique.

Sur un podium en forme de navette spatiale, vêtements de cour et combinaisons de pilotes côtoient des robes blanches évoquant des uniformes scientifiques chic.

"J'ai commencé par me demander: qu'est-ce que la modernité? (...) Il me semblait plus contemporain d'aller vers un passé lointain plutôt que de moderniser l'esprit des dernières décennies", expose le couturier belge.

Pour le PDG de Christian Dior, Sidney Toledano, cette collection "s'adresse à une femme jeune, moderne, dans un style de vie totalement nouveau".

S'inspirer du passé permet selon lui à la mode de durer. "C'est ce que d'autres secteurs ne savent pas faire. Dans la technologie, on regarde toujours le produit de demain, futuriste, et finalement éphémère. En revanche la mode, à ce niveau-là, n'est pas dans l'éphémère, elle se réinspire du passé, sans passésisme, en se projetant", déclare-t-il à l'AFP après le show.

Contrairement à d'autres maisons parisiennes, Dior a décidé de retransmettre son défilé sur son site internet, s'adressant directement au public. "On lui parle directement mais avec des images.

**Informations supplémentaires**

Intitulé: Christian Dior  
Catégorie: Marque

**DBpedia**

## Dior

Christian Dior, né le 21 janvier 1905 à Granville, dans la Manche, mort le 24 octobre 1957 à Montecatini Terme en Italie, est un grand couturier français. Il est le fondateur de la maison de couture qui porte son nom.

**Ressources**

- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Naissance\_en\_1905
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Élève\_de\_l'Institut\_d'études\_politiques\_de\_Paris
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Mort\_d'une\_crise\_cardiaque
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Personnalité\_normande
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Décès\_en\_1957
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Naissance\_à\_Granville
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Haute\_couture
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Couturier\_français
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Christian\_Dior\_(entreprise)
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Décès\_dans\_la\_province\_de\_Pistoia
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Wikmédia:Outil\_de\_retour\_des\_lecteurs
- http://fr.dbpedia.org/resource/Catégorie:Élève\_du\_collège\_Stanislas\_de\_Paris

**NetScent**

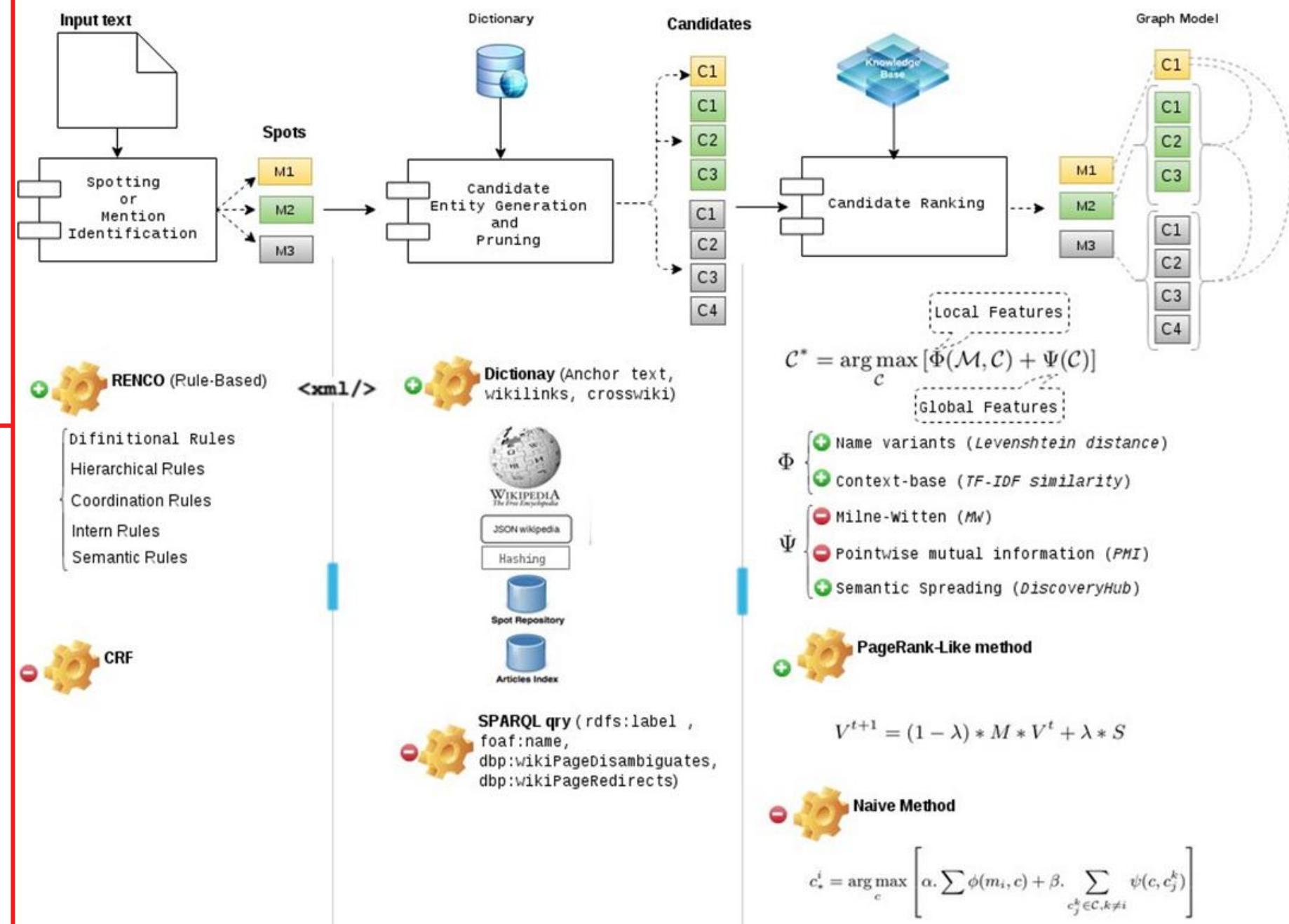
Diorshow Waterproof  
Dior Flower Blossom Biotherm Diorshow Iconic  
Gérard Sephora Stay real Freesia  
Clarins Clinique Nécessaire DiorShow  
Garnier Maybelline Avene Rose  
Majestic YSL Clarins Carita Caudalie  
Magique avene Garnier Maybelline Night Shine  
CORRECTEUR Dior Sister Peggy Sage  
Chanel Nude Tinted Moisturizer  
Tinté éclat mat Bourjois Waterproof  
Nivea Shiseido Wes Falke Lancôme Diary'  
Oréal Redken Mascara Kenzo  
Kerastase Estée La Prairie Gloss Appeal  
Dermophil Indien Diorshow Iconic Extreme  
Christian Dior

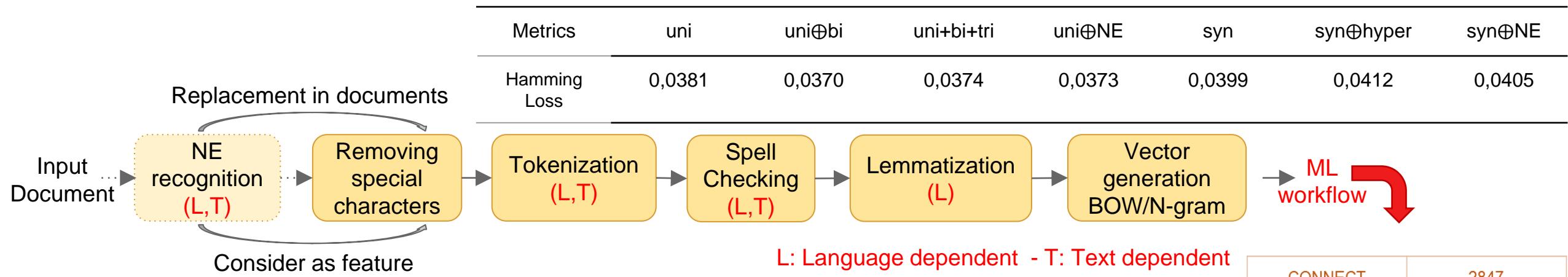
Sentiment	Count
Positive	26
Negative	11

# BROWSING

e.g. SMILK plugin

[Nooralahzadeh, Cabrio, et al.]





## QUESTION ROUTING

[Gazzotti, et al. 2017]

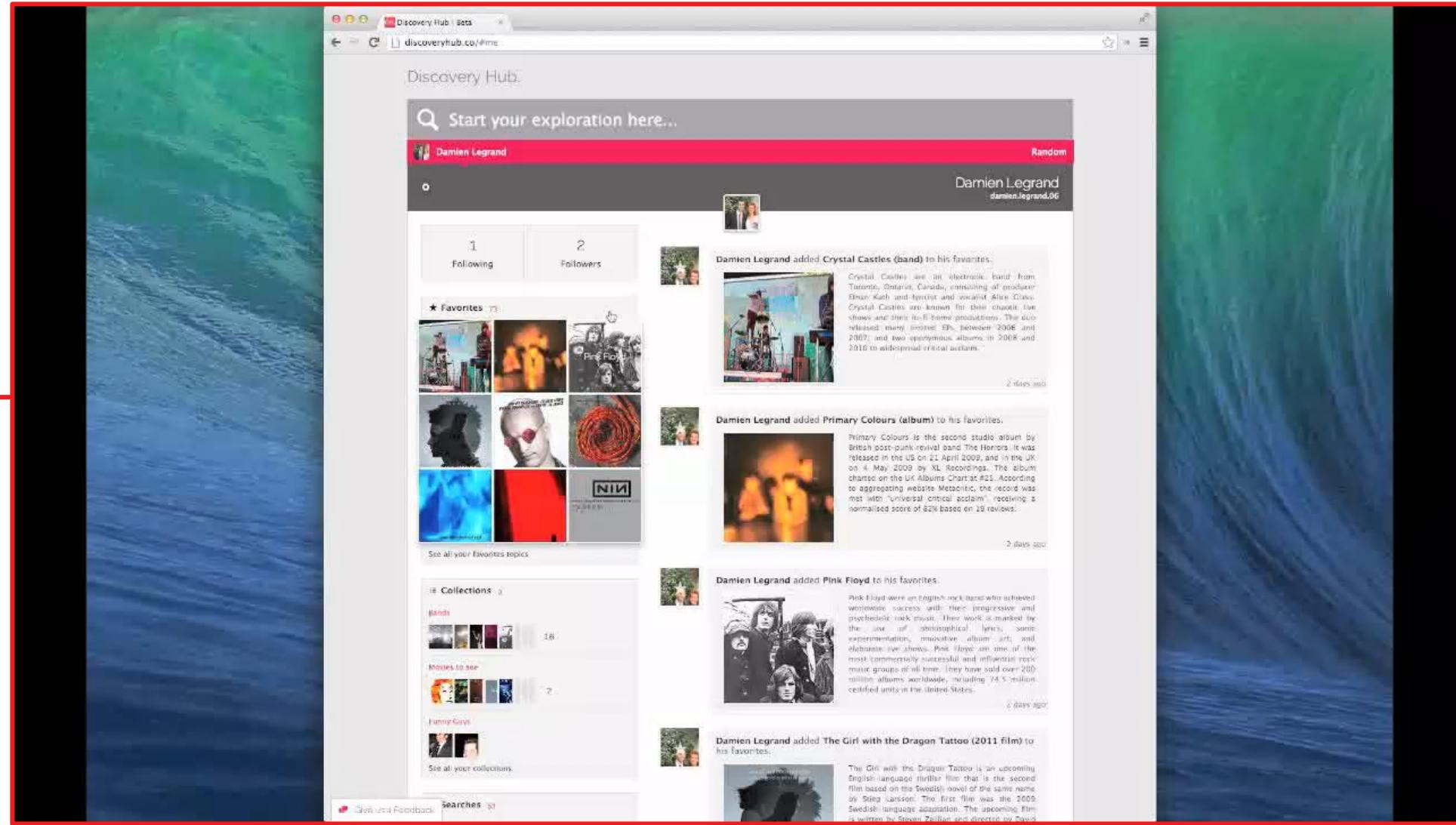
- emails to the customer service (eg 350000/day “Crédit Mutuel”)
- detect topics in order to “understand” a question
- 3 humans annotate 142 questions (Krippendorff’s Alpha 0,70)
- NLP and semantic processing for features extraction
- ML performance comparison for question classification  
Naive Bayes, Sequential Minimal Optimisation (SMO),  
Random Forest, RAndom k-labELsets (RAkEL)

CONNECT	2847
CONTRACT	544
CONTACT	343
MINFO	460
CLAIM	50
PAY	866
SPONSORSHIP	44
MAIL	34
TRIP	3
OTHER	91
TRASH	159

Unbalanced Topics

# SEARCHING

e.g. DiscoveryHub  
exploratory search



# semantic spreading activation

$$a(i, n + 1, o) = s(i, n, o) + w(i, o) * \sum_{j \in Neighbor(i)} \frac{a(j, n, o)}{degree_j}$$

$$w(i, o) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \nexists t \in Types(i); t \in CPD(o) \\ 1 + |commontriple(i, o)| & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

FILTERING

SIMILARITY

Where  $commontriple(i, o) = \{(i, p, v) \in KB; \exists (o, p, v) \in KB\}$

$$CPD(o) = \left\{ t; (t, c) \in NT(o); \frac{c}{\sum_{(n_i, c_i) \in NT(O)} c_i} \geq threshold \right\}$$

Let  $KB$  be the set of all triples in the triple asserted and inferred store.

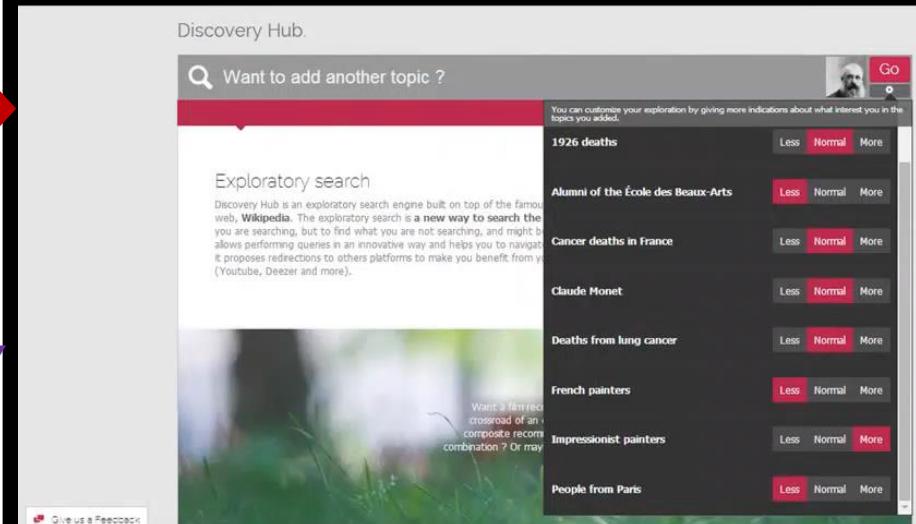
$$depth(t) = \begin{cases} depth(t) = 0 & \text{if } t = T \text{ the root of the hierarchy} \\ depth(t) = 1 + \min_{s_t; (t, rdf:type, s_t) \in KB} depth(s_t) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$Types(x) = \{t; (x, rdf:type, t) \in KB\}$$

$$Tmax(x) = \{t \in Types(x); \forall t_i \in Types(x); depth(t) \geq depth(t_i)\}$$

$$Neighbor(o) = \{x; ((o, p, x) \in KB \vee (x, p, o) \in KB) \wedge p \neq rdf:type\}$$

- Query « Impressionist / not French »

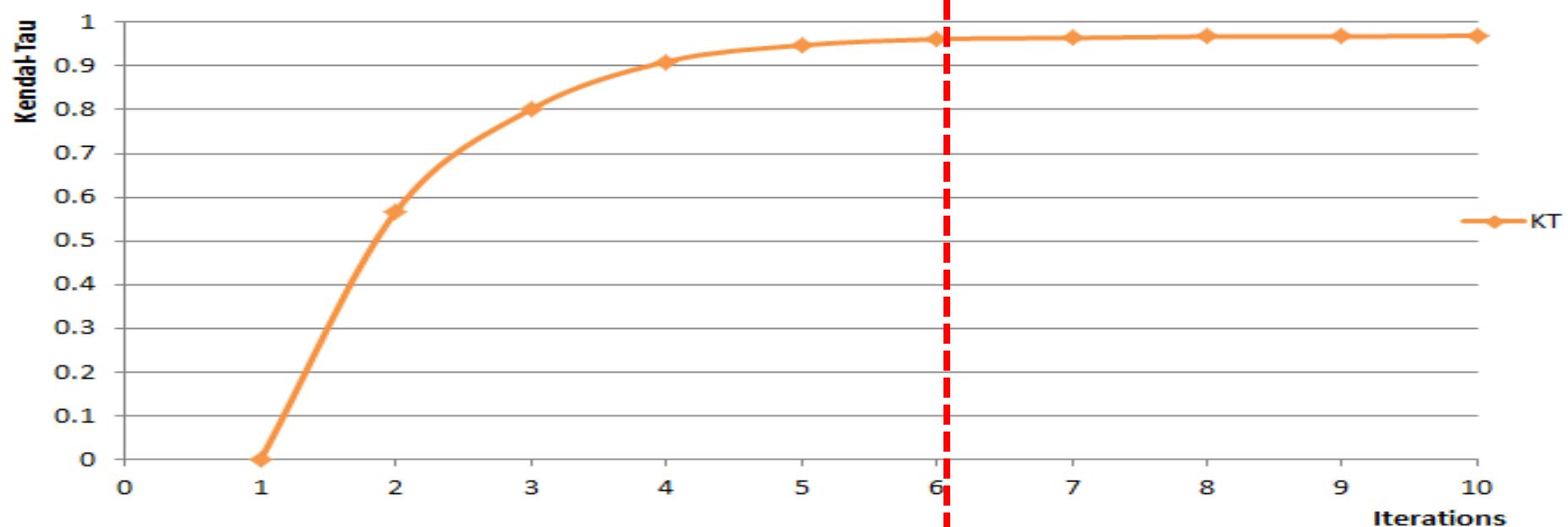
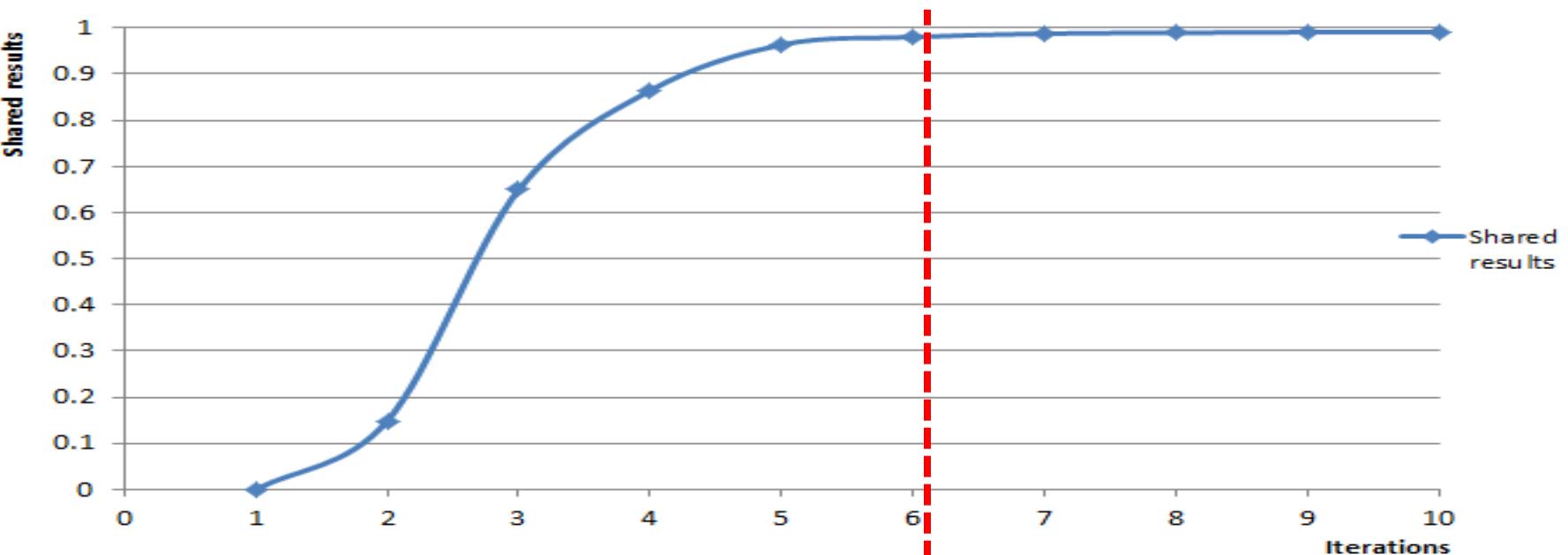


# discoveryhub.co

# CONVERGING

---

answer visualization  
through linked data



# users & interaction



# SEARCHING

e.g. DiscoveryHub  
exploratory search

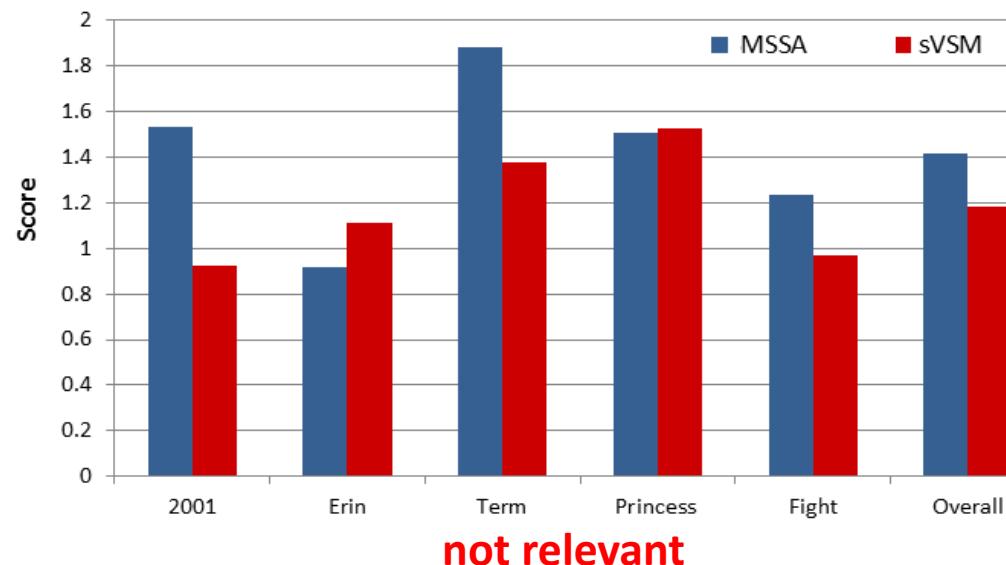
The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Discovery Hub | Bits" with the URL "discoveryhub.co/#me". The main content area is titled "Discovery Hub:" and features a search bar with the placeholder "Start your exploration here...". Below the search bar is a user profile for "Damien Legrand" with a small profile picture and the text "damien.legrand.66". To the right of the profile is a "Random" button. The main feed displays several items:

- A post from Damien Legrand adding "Crystal Castles (band)" to his favorites, with a thumbnail image of a band performing on stage. The post was made "2 days ago".
- A post from Damien Legrand adding "Primary Colours (album)" to his favorites, with a thumbnail image of the album cover. The post was made "2 days ago".
- A post from Damien Legrand adding "Pink Floyd" to his favorites, with a thumbnail image of the band. The post was made "6 days ago".
- A post from Damien Legrand adding "The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo (2011 film)" to his favorites, with a thumbnail image of a person's face. The post was made "6 days ago".

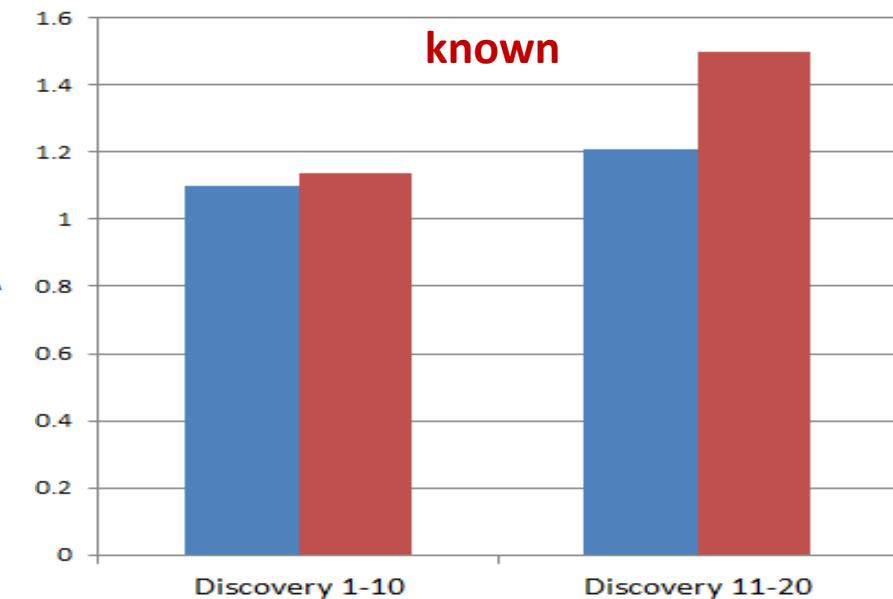
On the left side of the feed, there are sections for "Favorites" (with a grid of album covers), "Collections" (listing "Hands", "Movies to see", and "Funny Girls"), and "Searches" (with a count of 81). At the bottom left is a "Give us Feedback" button.

# EVALUATING

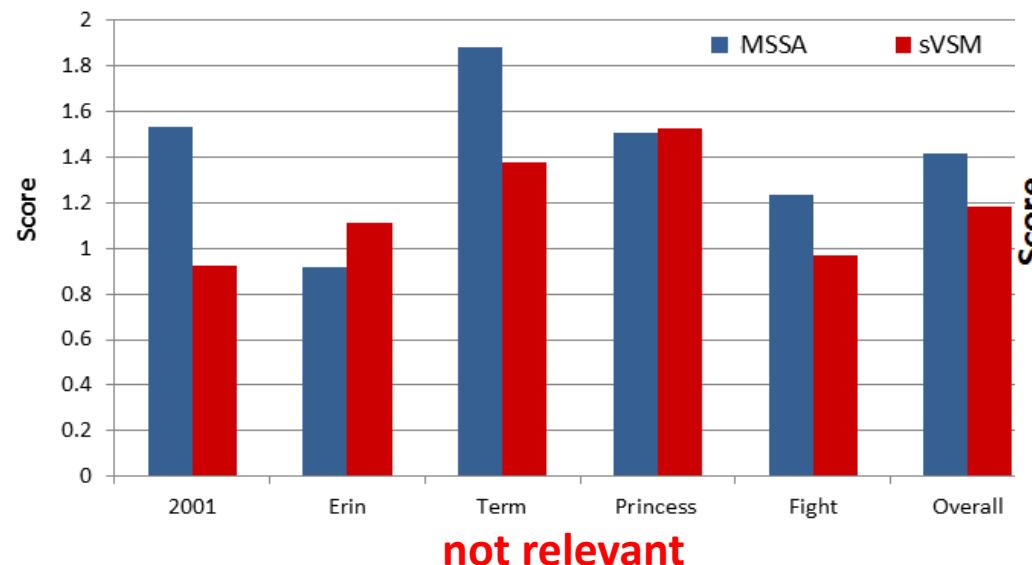
user-centric studies



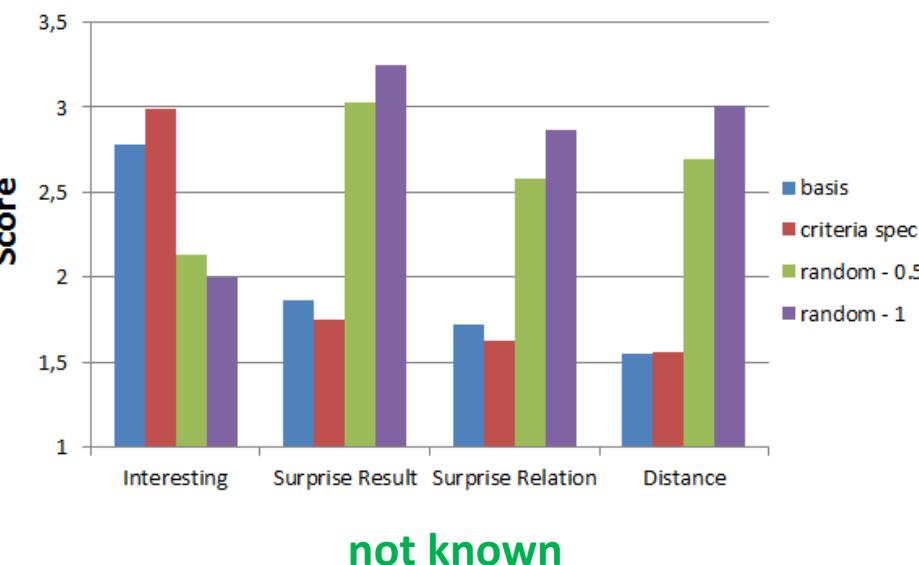
relevant



known



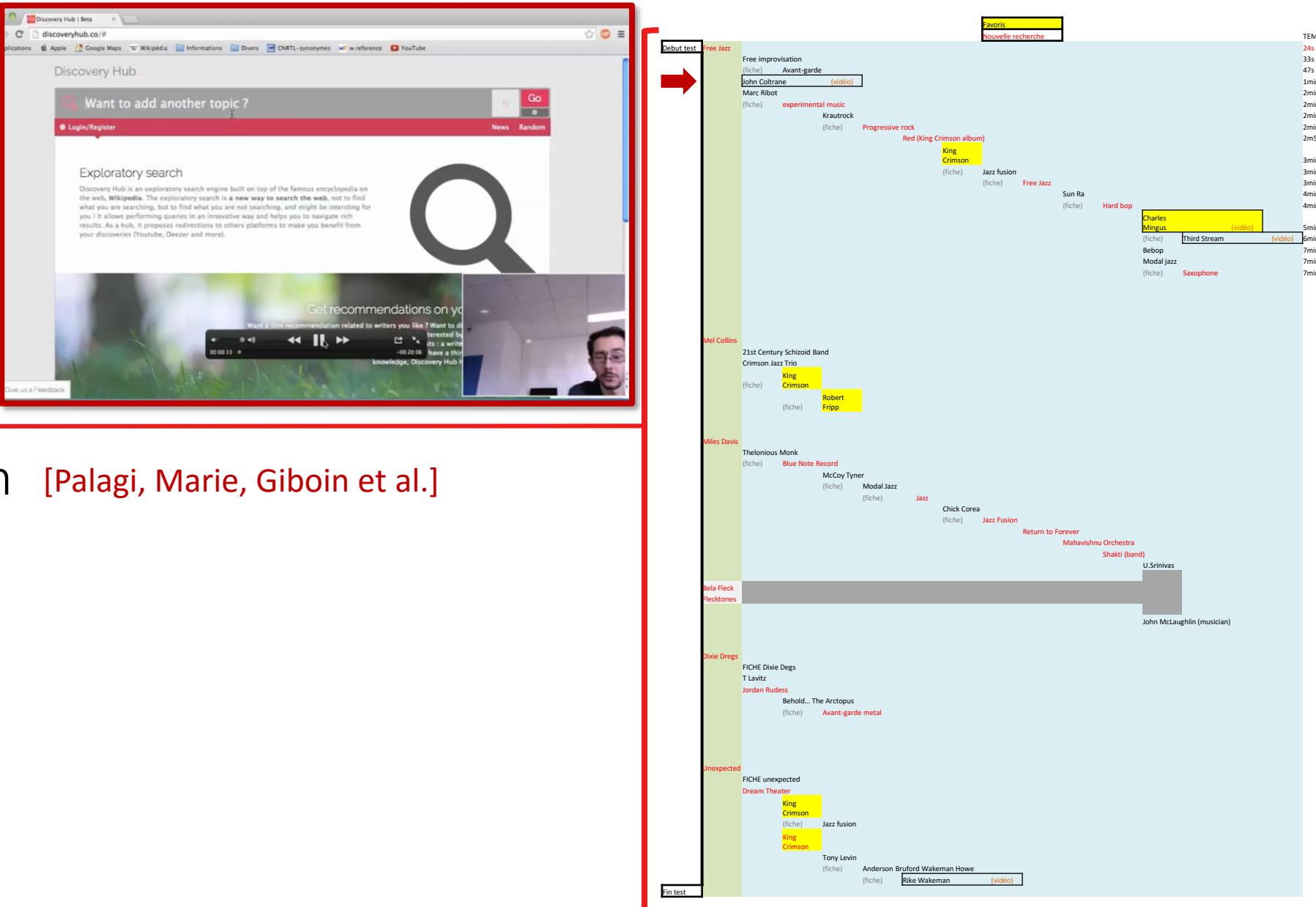
not relevant



not known

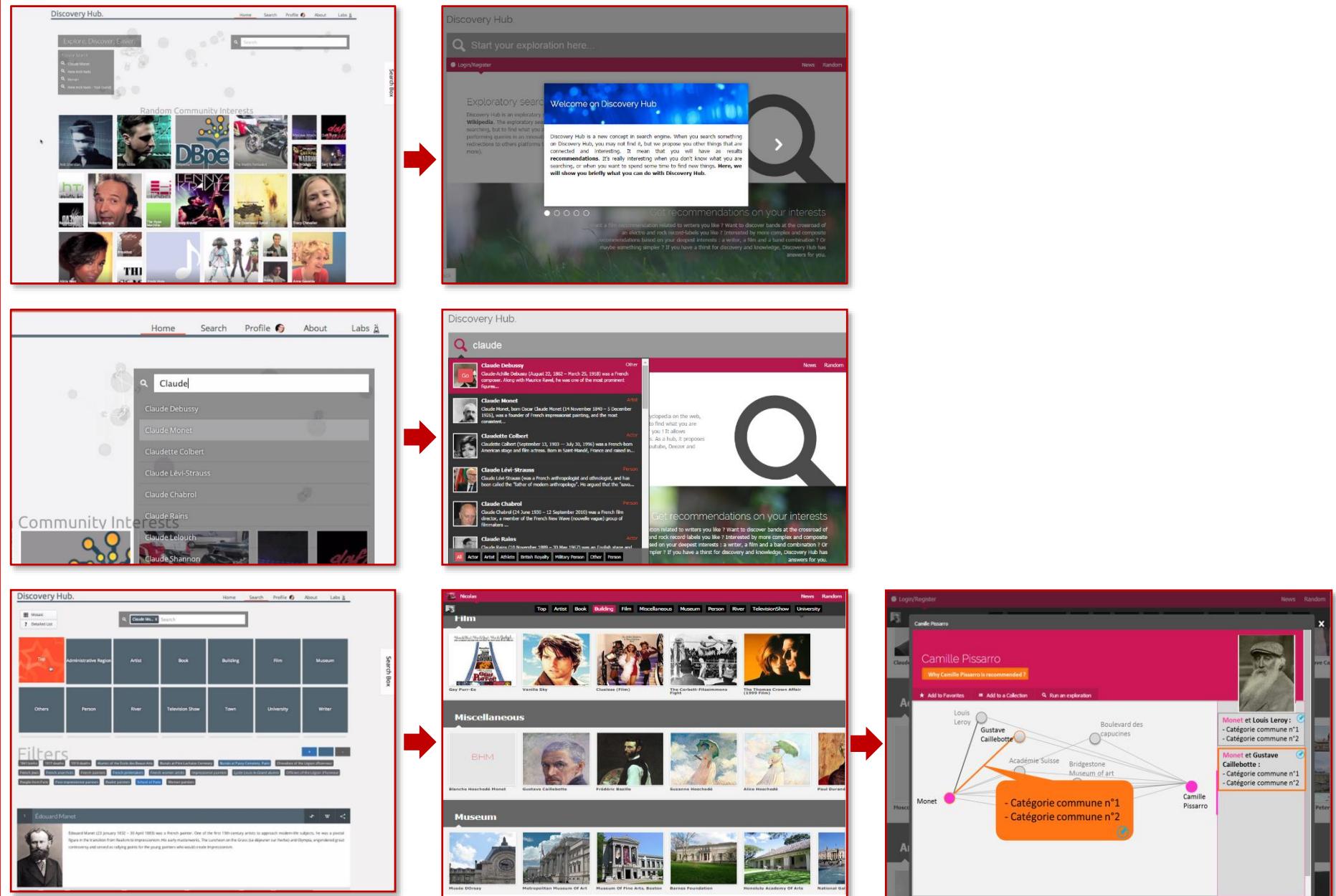
# INTERACTION

design and evaluation [Palagi, Marie, Giboin et al.]



# (RE)DESIGN

## interface evolutions



[Palagi, Marie, Giboin et al.]

# METHODS & CRITERIA

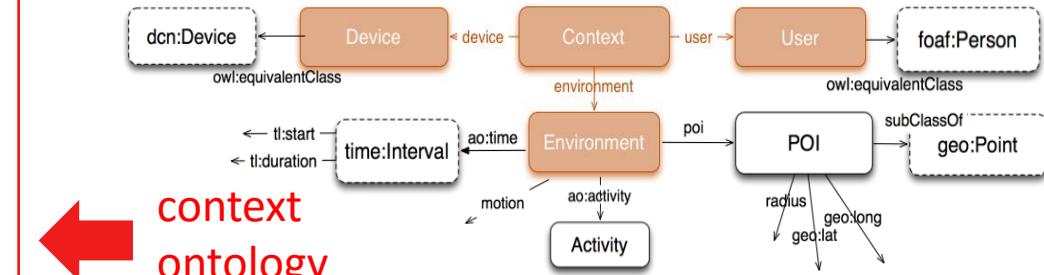
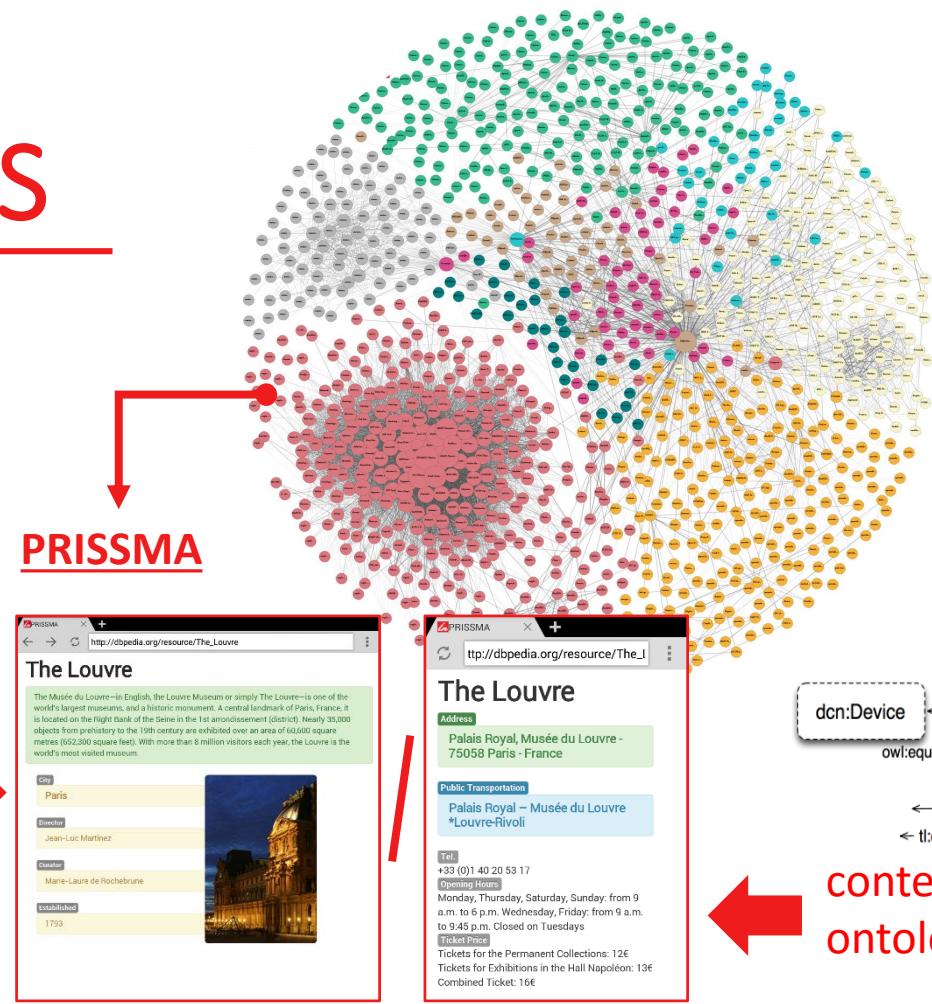
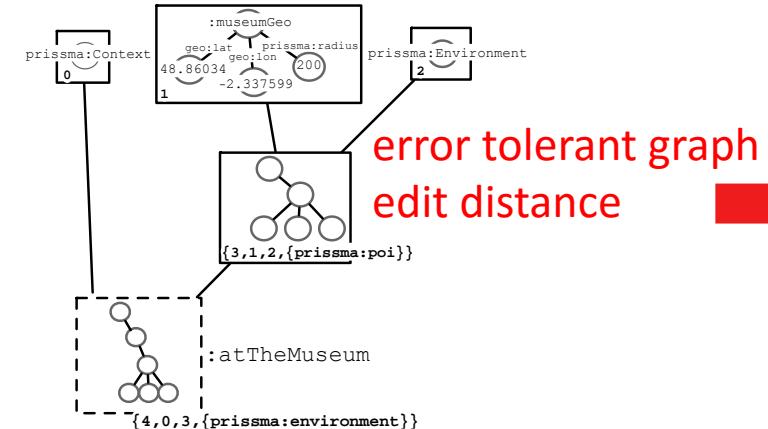
- design and evaluation criteria
- exploratory search process model
  - A. Define the search space
  - B. Query (re)formulation
  - C. Information gathering
  - D. Put some information aside
  - E. Pinpoint search
  - F. Change of goal(s)
  - G. Backward/forward steps
  - H. Browsing results
  - I. Results analysis
  - J. Stop the search session

Previous features	Feature	Next features
NA	A	B ; J
A ; F	B	G ; H ; I ; J
D ; E ; I	C	D ; E ; F ; G ; H ; J
E ; I	D	C ; F ; G ; J
G ; H ; I	E	C ; D ; F ; G ; J
C ; D ; E ; G ; H ; I	F	B ; H ; I ; J
B ; D ; E ; H ; I	G	E ; F ; H ; I ; J
B ; F ; G ; I	H	E ; F ; G ; ; I ; J
B ; F ; G ; H	I	C ; D ; E ; F ; G ; H ; J
all	J	NA

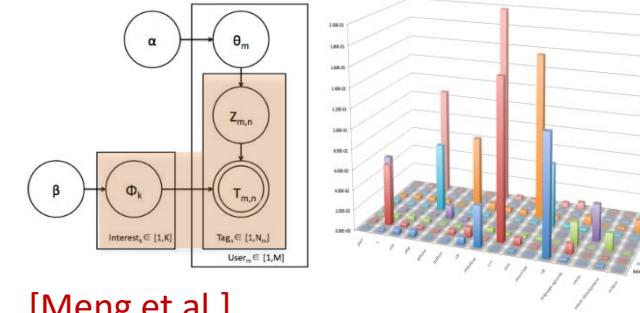
[Palagi, Giboin et al. 2017]

# MODELING USERS

- individual context
- social structures

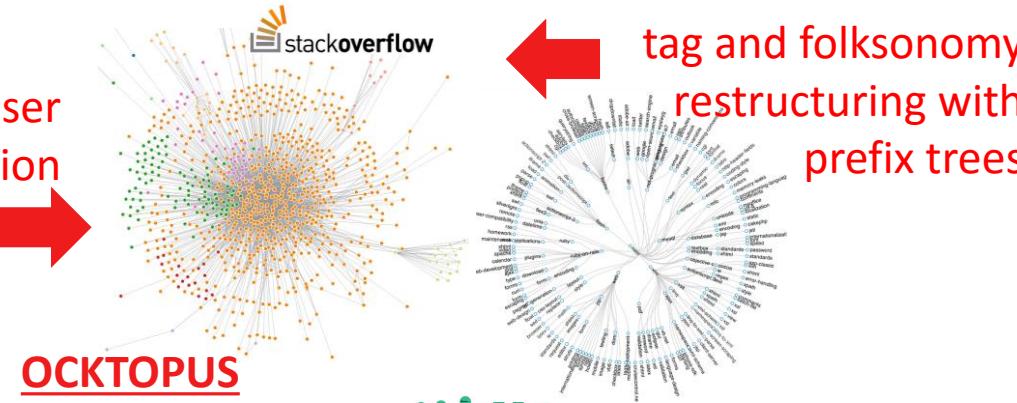


[Costabello et al.]



tag, topic, user distribution

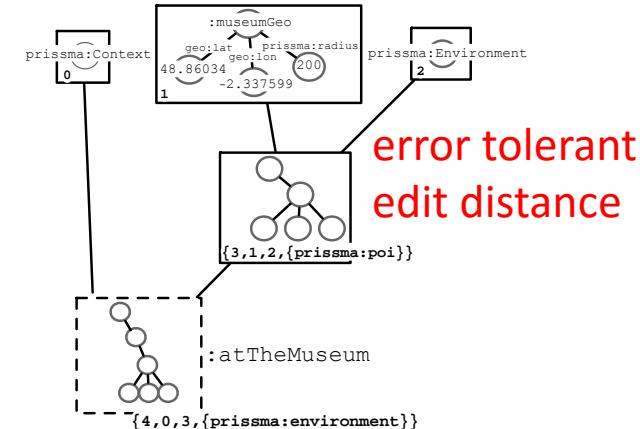
[Meng et al.]



tag and folksonomy  
restructuring with  
prefix trees

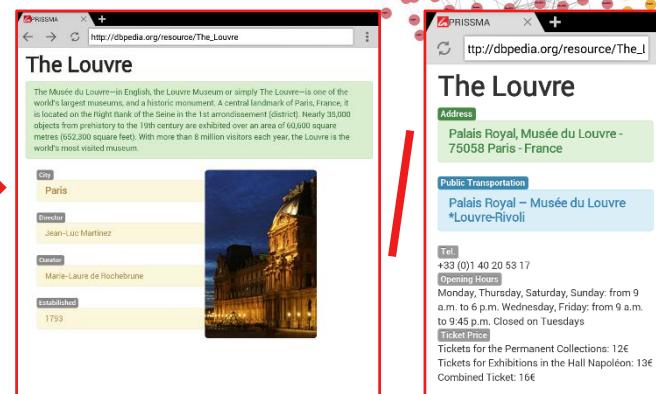
# MODELING USERS

- individual context
- social structures

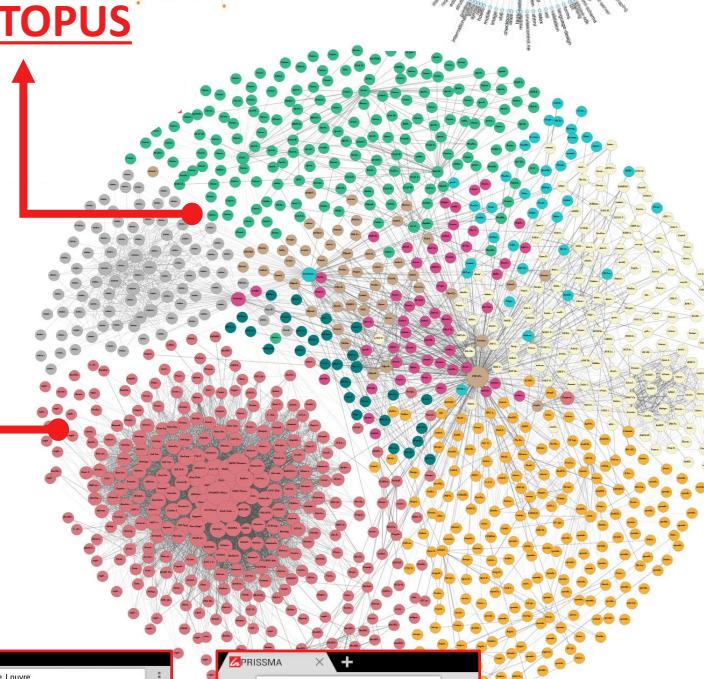


error tolerant graph  
edit distance

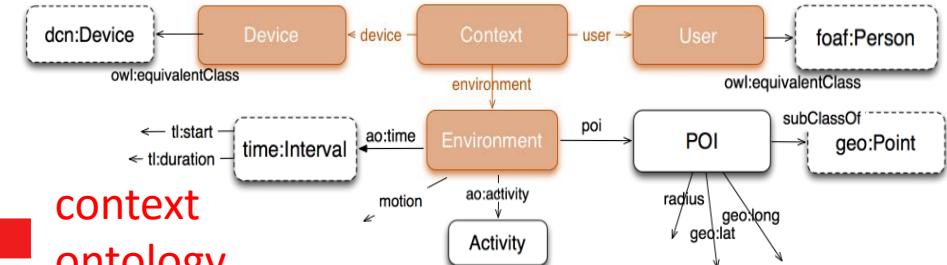
**PRISSMA**



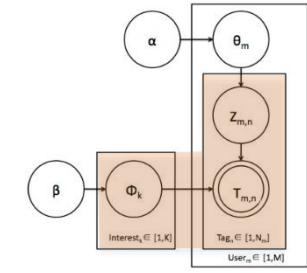
context  
ontology



tag and folksonomy  
restructuring with  
prefix trees

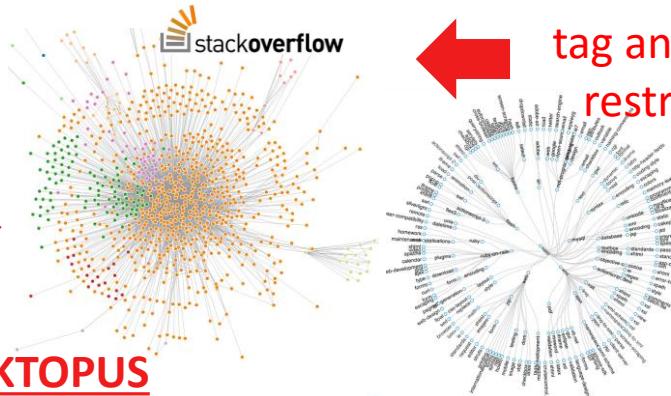


[Costabello et al.]



[Meng et al.]

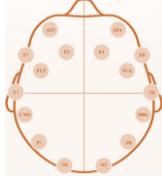
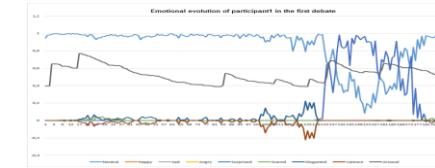
tag, topic, user distribution



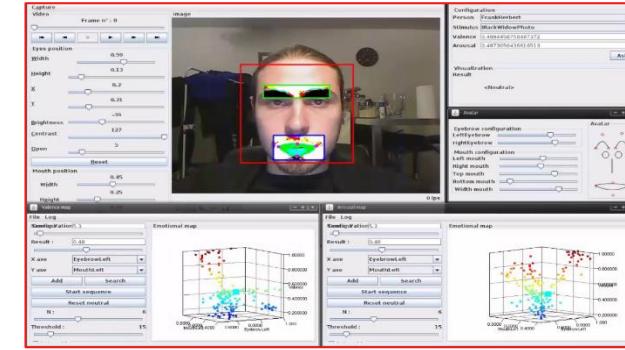
tag and folksonomy  
restructuring with  
prefix trees

[Villata, Cabrio et al.]

**EMOCA&SEMPAD**

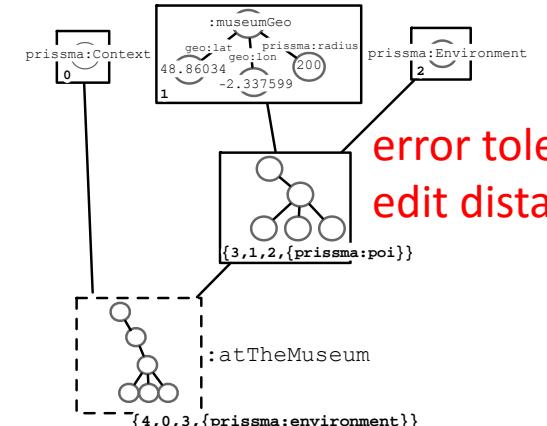


emotion detection & annotation



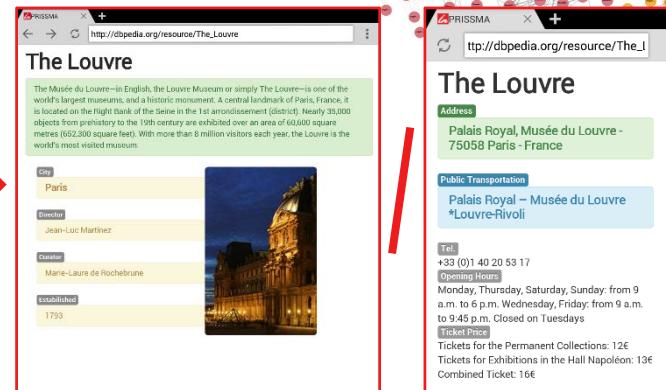
# MODELING USERS

- individual context
- social structures

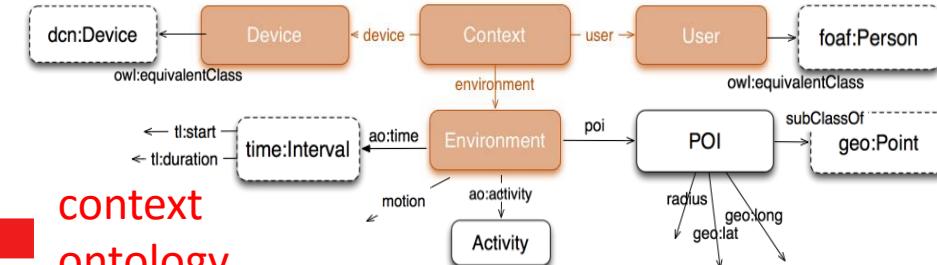


error tolerant graph  
edit distance

**PRISSMA**

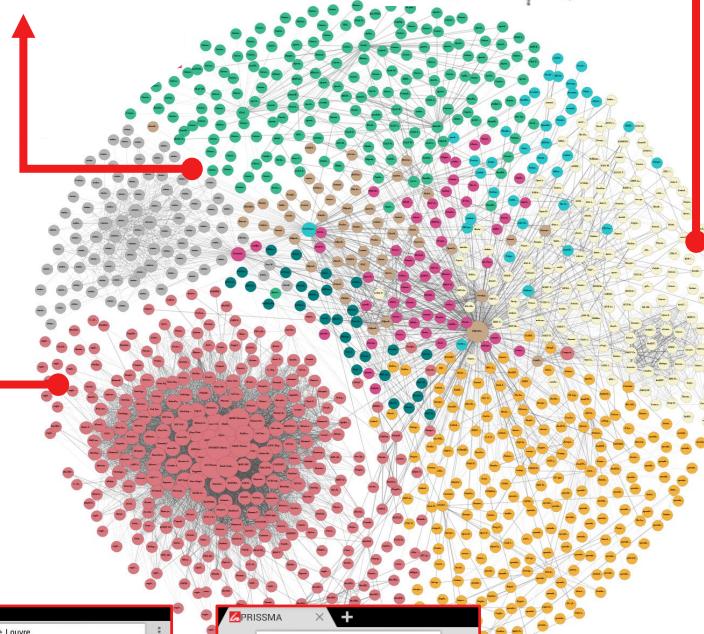


context  
ontology



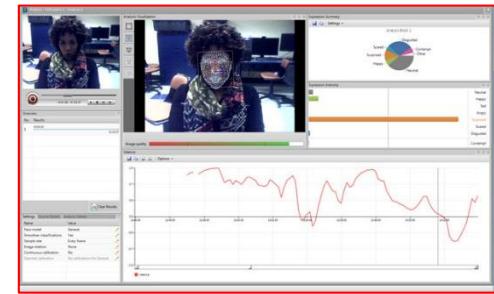
[Costabello et al.]

**OCTOPUS**



**PRISSMA**

# DEBATES & EMOTIONS

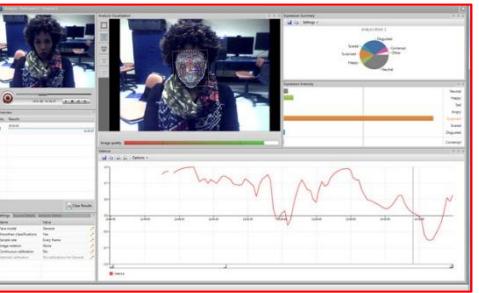


#IRC —



Dataset				
Topic	#arg	#pair	#att	#sup
BAN ANIMAL TESTING	49	28	18	10
GO NUCLEAR	40	24	15	9
HOUSEWIVES SHOULD BE PAID	42	18	11	7
RELIGION DOES MORE HARM THAN GOOD	46	23	11	12
ADVERTISING IS HARMFUL	71	16	6	10
BULLIES ARE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE	71	12	3	9
DISTRIBUTE CONDOMS IN SCHOOLS	68	27	11	16
ENCOURAGE FEWER PEOPLE TO GO TO THE UNIVERSITY	55	14	7	7
FEAR GOVERNMENT POWER OVER INTERNET	41	32	18	14
BAN PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTIONS	41	26	15	11
USE RACIAL PROFILING FOR AIRPORT SECURITY	31	10	1	9
CANNABIS SHOULD BE LEGALIZED	43	33	20	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>127</b>

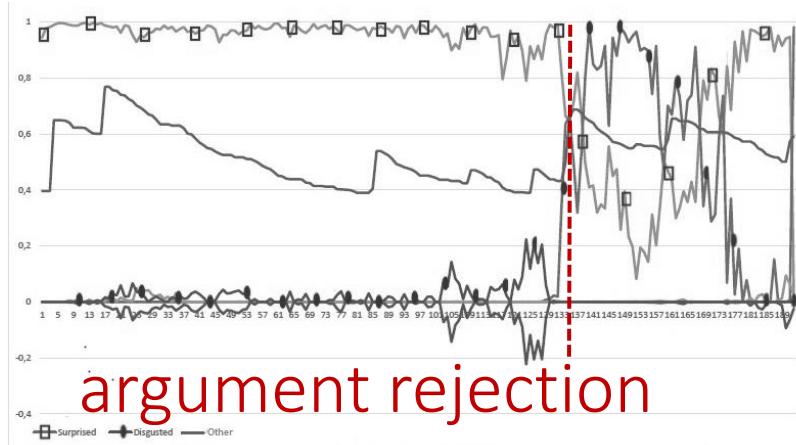
# DEBATES & EMOTIONS



#IRC



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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>127</b>



	NB ARG	ATTACK	SUPPORT
Pleasant	0,7067	-0,3383	-0,3800
Unpleasant	-0,7067	0,3383	0,3800
High ENG	<b>-0,6903</b>	-0,3699	-0,1117
LowENG	-0,1705	<b>0,5337</b>	-0,0615
Neutral	0,8887	-0,0895	-0,3739
Disgusted	0,1017	<b>0,8379</b>	<b>0,5227</b>
Scared	0,2606	-0,4132	<b>-0,7107</b>
Angry	-0,7384	-0,5072	-0,0937

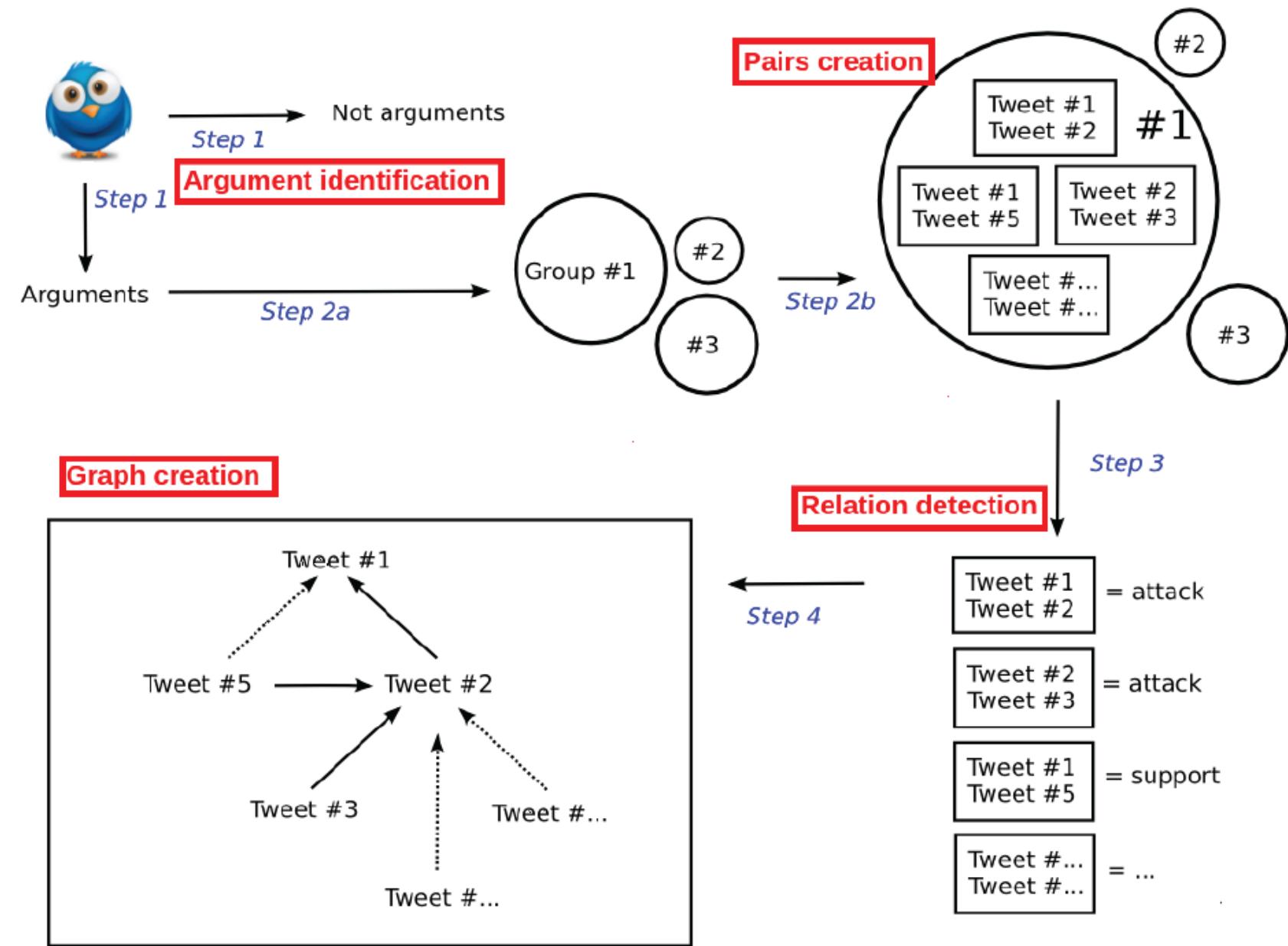
attacks-disgust

# OPINIONS

NLP, ML and arguments

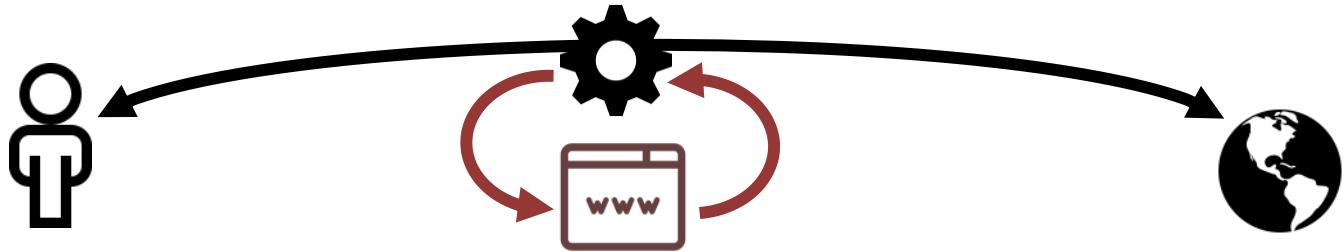
[Villata, Cabrio, et al.]

# Argument mining pipeline





# Web-augmented interactions



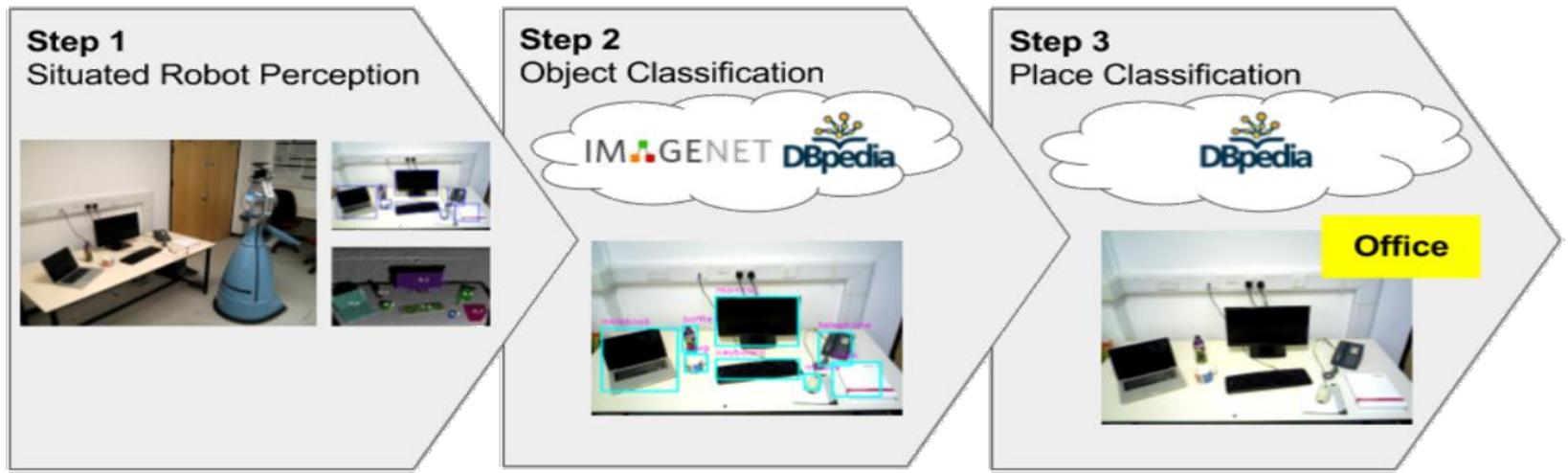
« a *Web-Augmented Interaction (WAI)* is a user's *interaction* with a system that is *improved* by allowing the system to access *Web resources* »



[Gandon, Giboin, WebSci17]



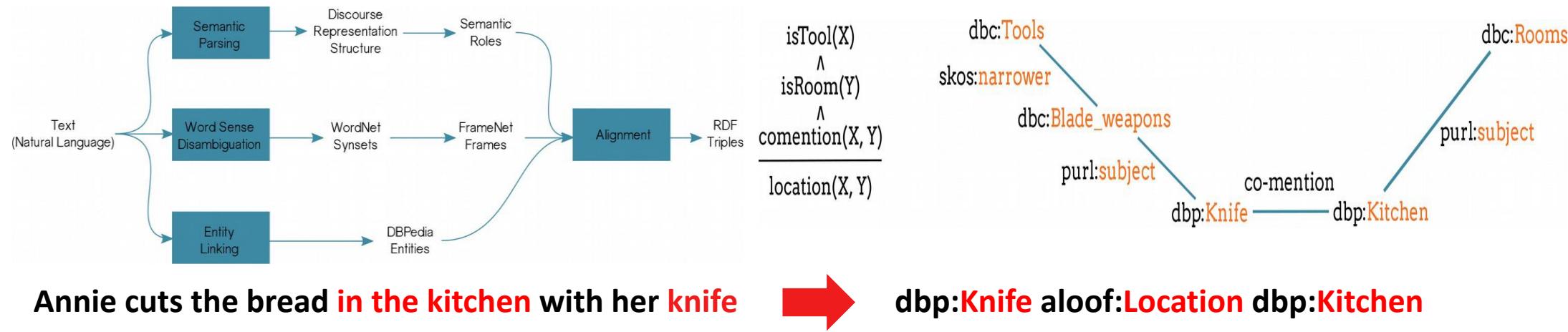
[Cabrio, Basile et al.]



## ALOOF: Web and Perception



*Semantic Web-Mining and Deep Vision for Lifelong Object Discovery (ICRA 2017)*  
*Making Sense of Indoor Spaces using Semantic Web Mining and Situated Robot Perception (AnSWeR 2017)*

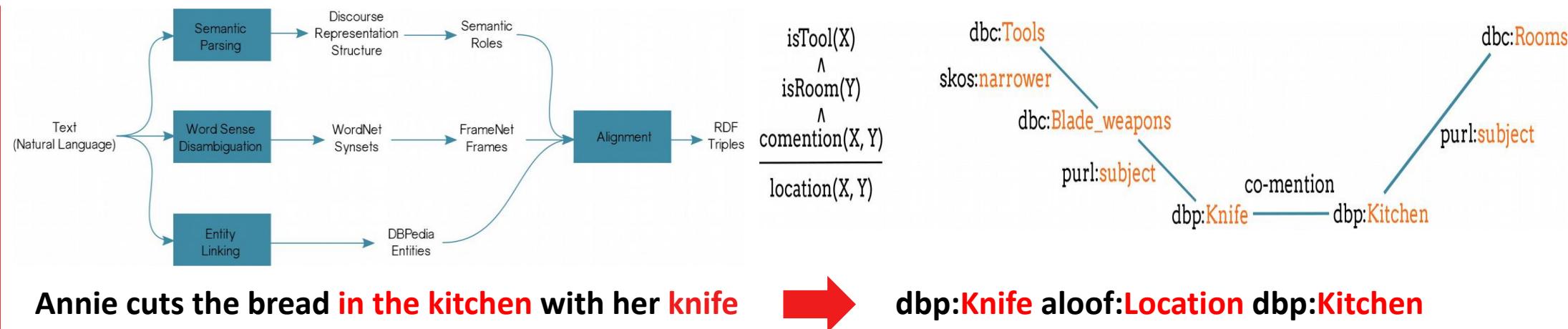


## ALOOF: robots learning by reading on the Web

[Cabrio, Basile et al.]

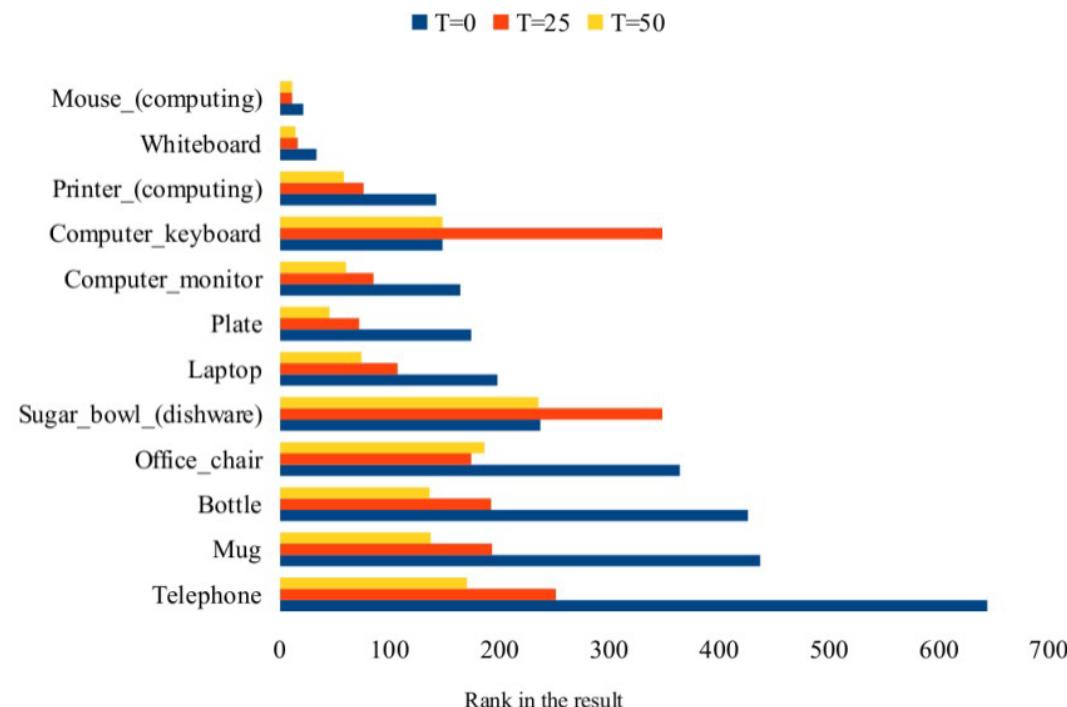


[Cabrio, Basile et al.]



## ALOOF: robots learning by reading on the Web

- First Object Relation Knowledge Base:  
46212 co-mentions, 49 tools, 14 rooms,  
101 “possible location” relations,  
696 tuples <entity, relation, frame>
- Evaluation: 100 domestic implements,  
20 rooms, 2000 crowdsourcing  
judgements
- Object co-occurrence for coherence  
building





## ALOOF: RDF dataset about objects

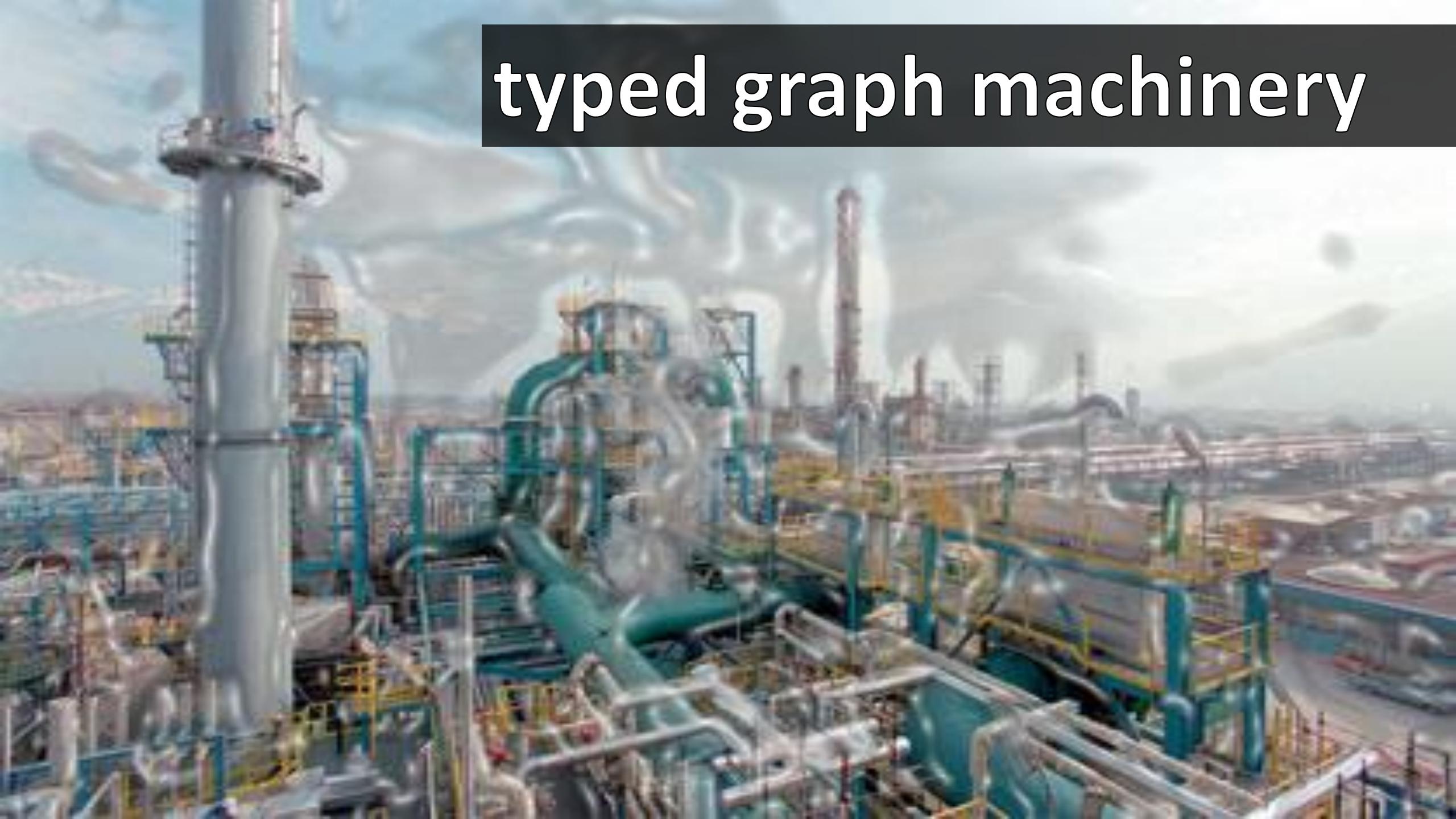
- common sense knowledge about objects: classification, prototypical locations and actions
- knowledge extracted from natural language parsing, crowdsourcing, distributional semantics, keyword linking, ...

[Cabrio, Basile et al.]

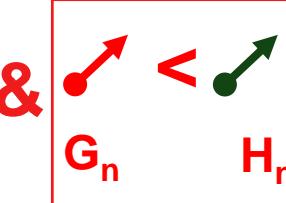
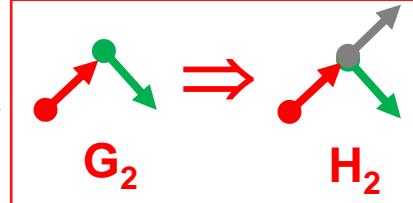
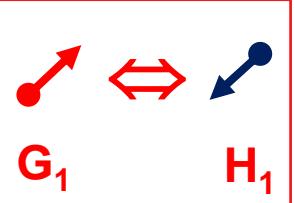
# AZKAR

remotely visit and interact with a museum through a robot and via the Web




A detailed illustration of a futuristic industrial city. In the foreground, a massive refinery complex dominates the scene, featuring a large central building with multiple levels and a green cylindrical storage tank. Numerous pipes, valves, and walkways are visible throughout the facility. To the left, a tall, slender industrial tower reaches towards the sky, with a circular platform at the top. The background shows a vast city skyline under a cloudy sky.

# typed graph machinery



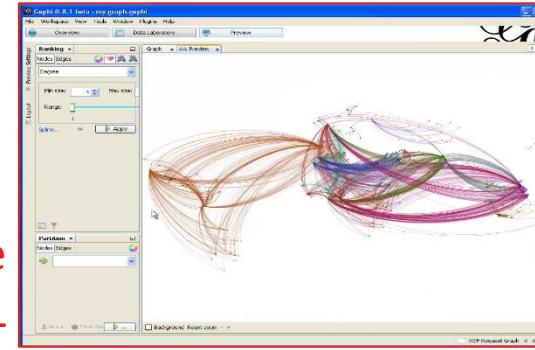
&

&

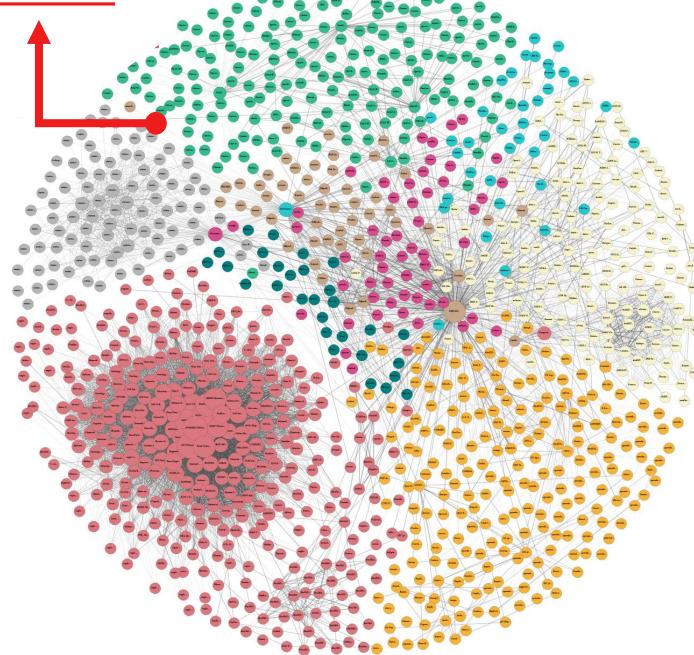
[Corby, Faron-Zucker et al.]

abstract graph machine

STTL

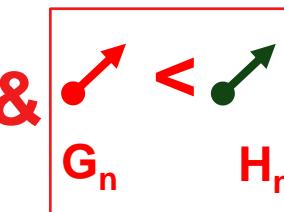
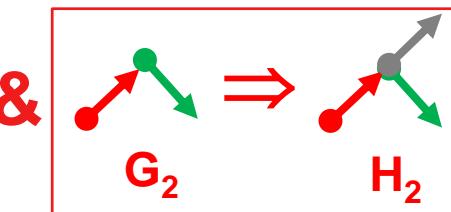
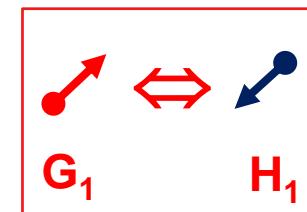


CORESE



# QUERY & INFER

- graph rules and queries
- deontic reasoning
- induction



&

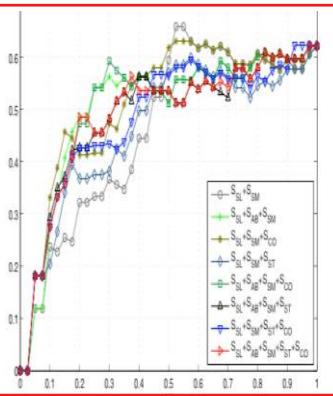
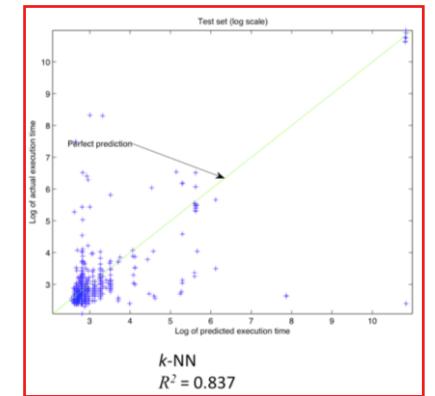
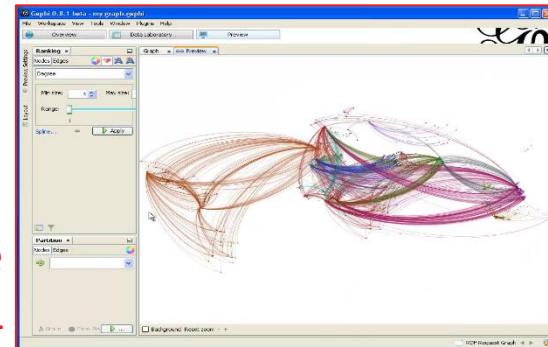
&

[Corby, Faron-Zucker et al.]

abstract graph machine

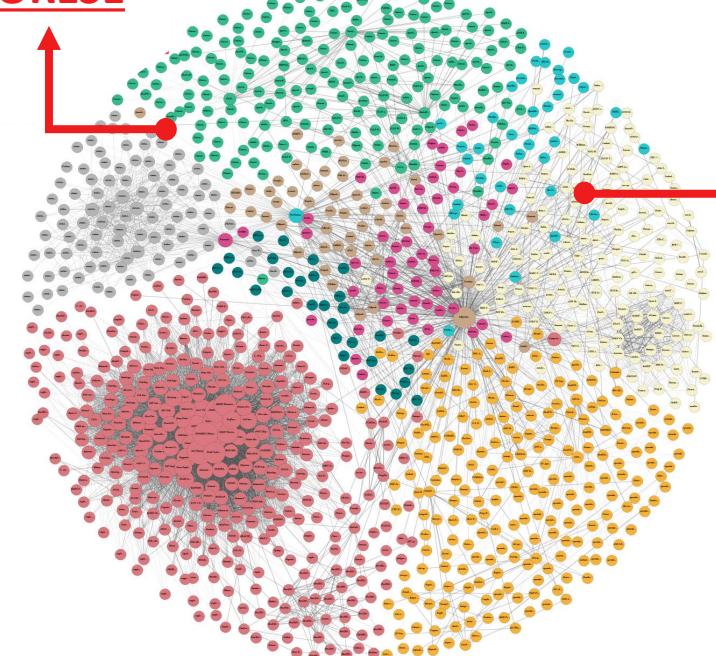
STTL

CORESE



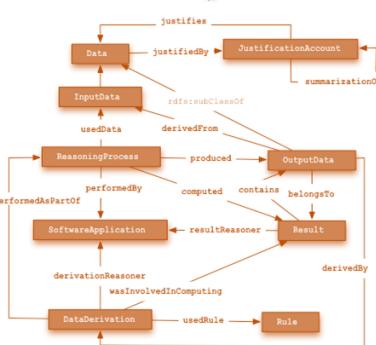
# QUERY & INFERENCE

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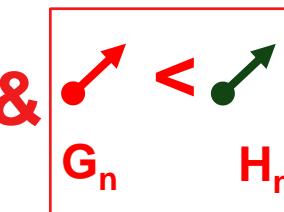
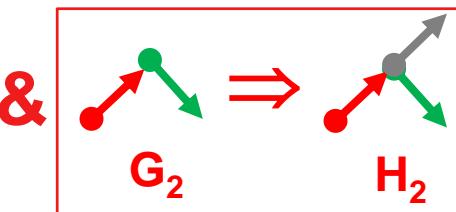
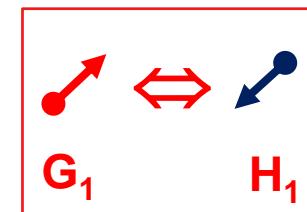


RATIO4TA

predict &  
explain



[Hasan et al.]



&amp;

&amp;

[Corby, Faron-Zucker et al.]

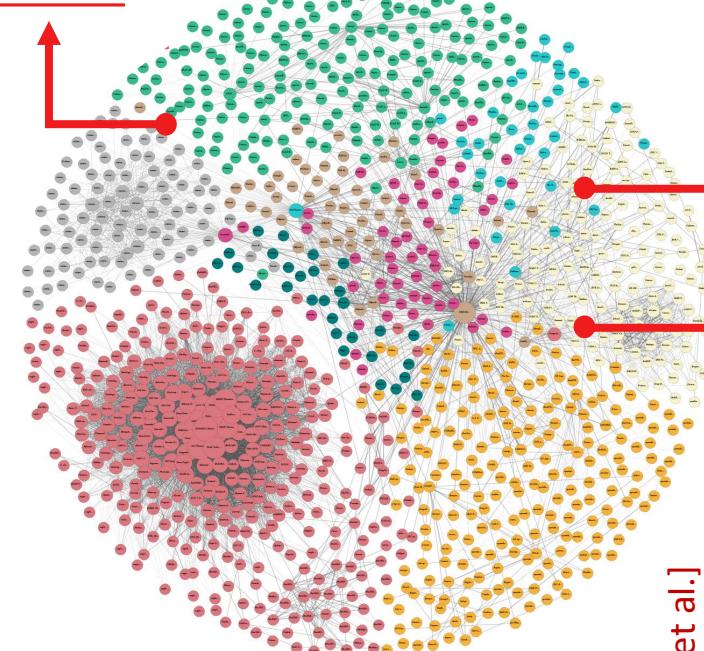
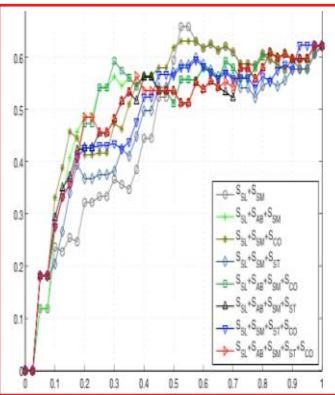
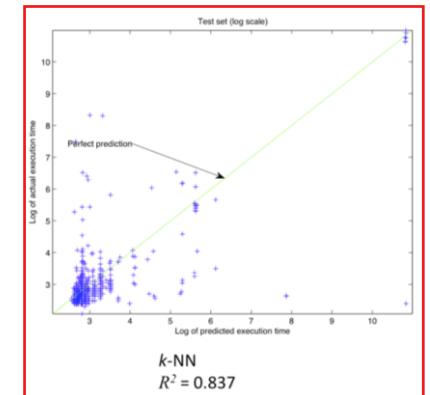
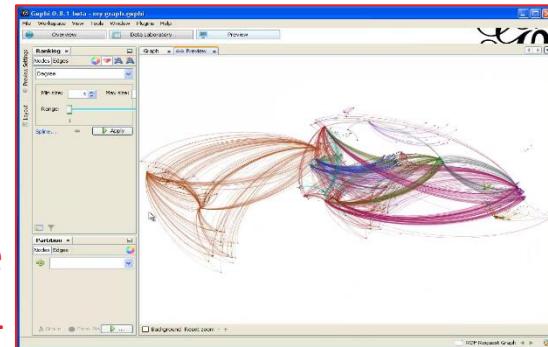
abstract graph machine

STTL

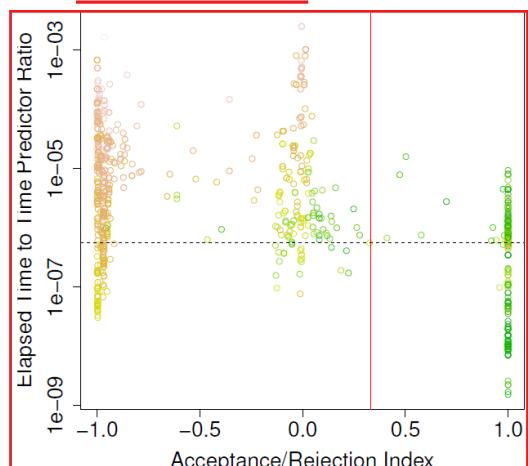
**CORESE**

# QUERY & INFER

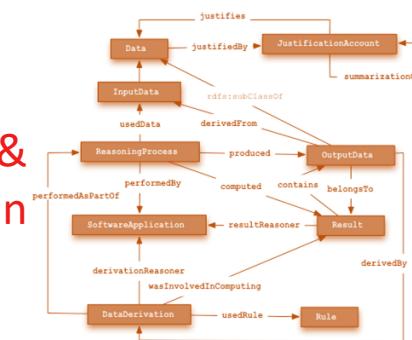
- graph rules and queries
- deontic reasoning
- induction



[Tettamanzi et al.]



find missing knowledge



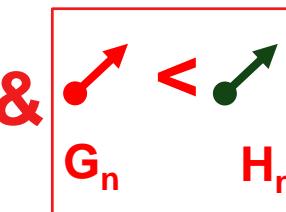
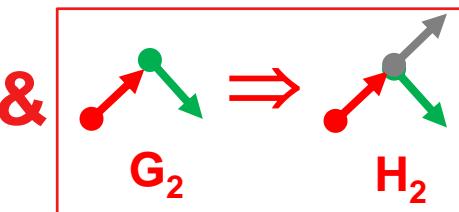
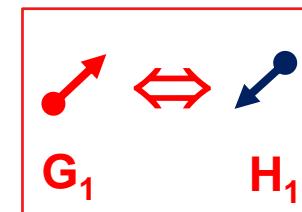
[Hasan et al.]

**RATIO4TA**

predict &amp; explain

**INDUCTION**

$$\phi = \text{SubClassOf}(\text{dbo:LaunchPad}, \text{dbo:Infrastructure})$$



&

&

[Corby, Faron-Zucker et al.]

abstract graph machine

STTL

CORESE

## QUERY & INFER

- graph rules and queries
- deontic reasoning
- induction

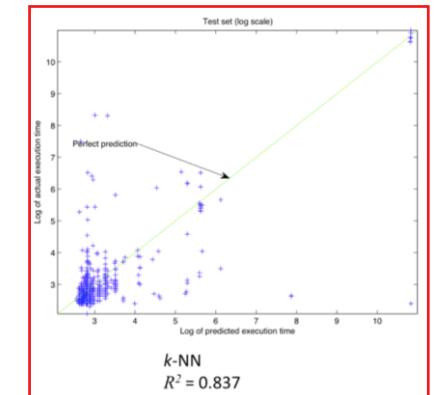
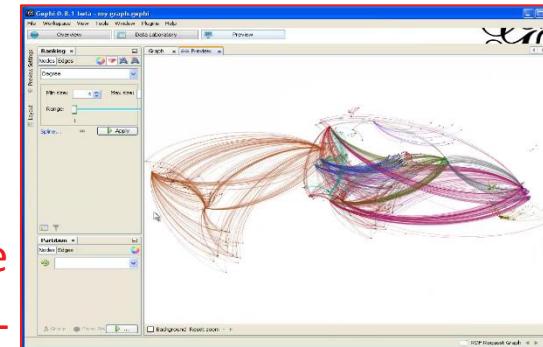
deontic reasoning, license compatibility and composition

[Villata et al.]

$$L = \{l_1, l_2\}$$

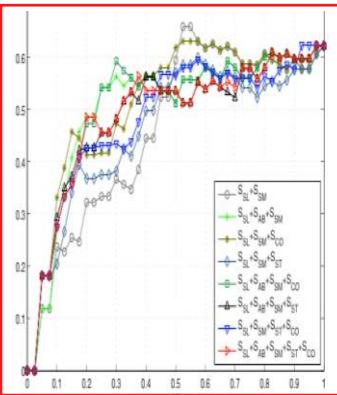
$$R^{O^1} = \{r_1 := \overset{l_1}{\underset{O}{\Rightarrow}} \text{Attribution}, \quad r_2 := \overset{l_1}{\underset{O}{\sim}} \text{Commercial}\}$$

$$R^{O^2} = \{r_3 := \overset{l_2}{\underset{O}{\Rightarrow}} \sim \text{Commercial}, \quad r_4 := \overset{l_2}{\underset{O}{\Rightarrow}} \text{ShareAlike}, \quad r_5 := \overset{l_2}{\underset{O}{\sim}} \text{Derivative}\}$$



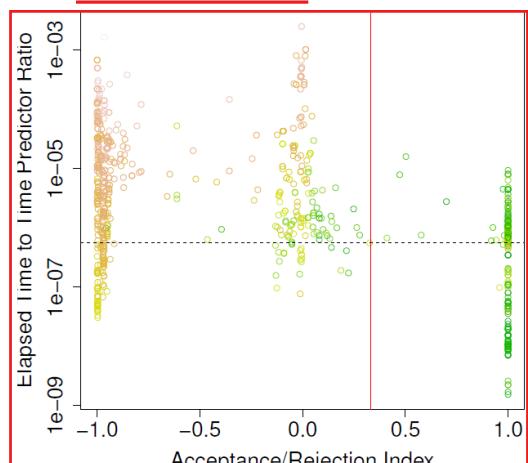
RATIO4TA

predict & explain



[Hasan et al.]

[Tettamanzi et al.]

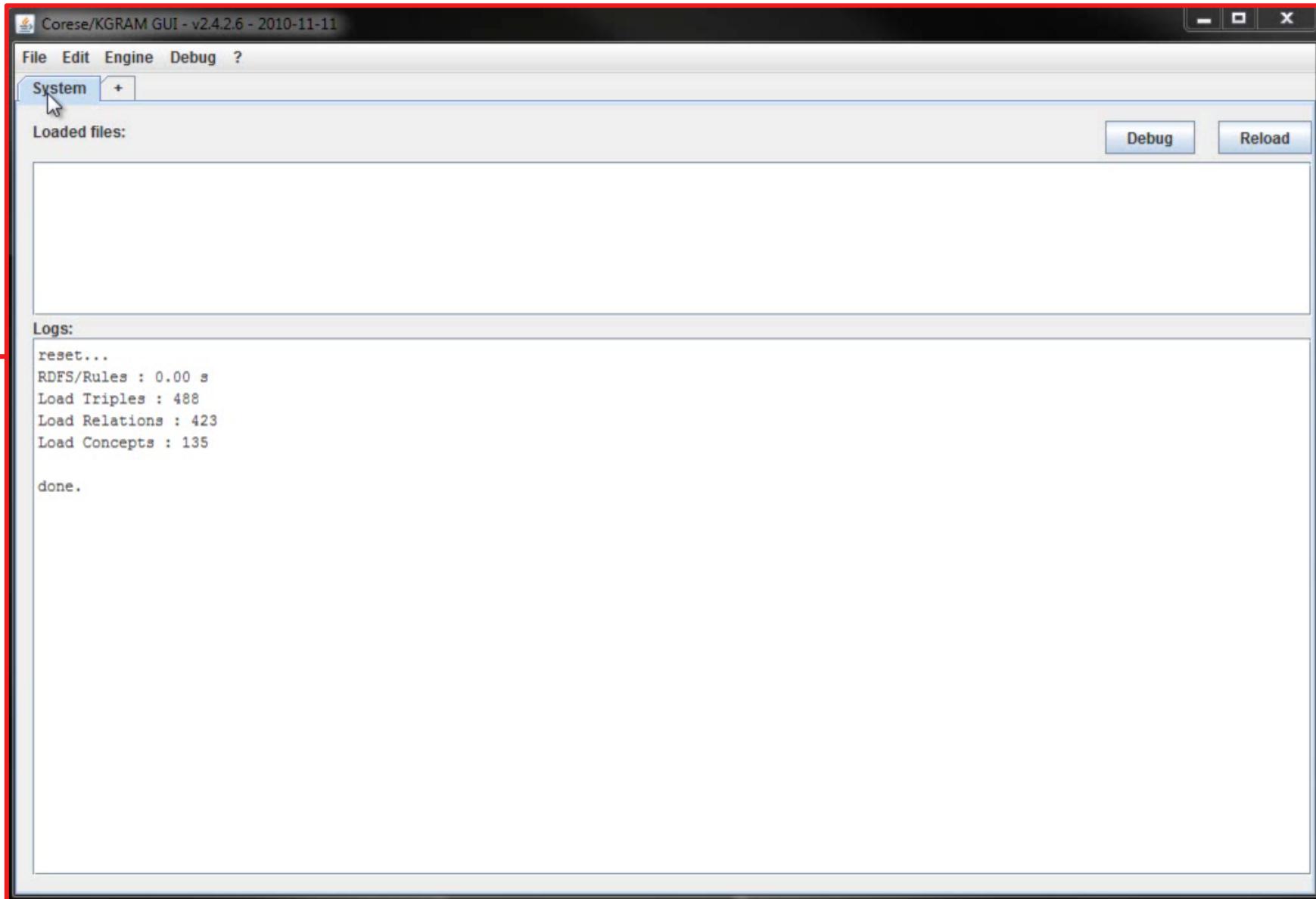


find missing knowledge

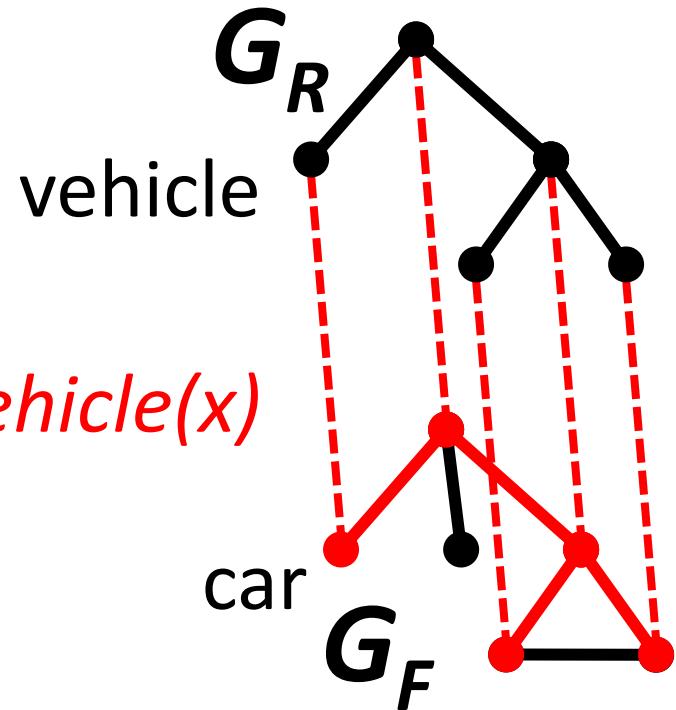
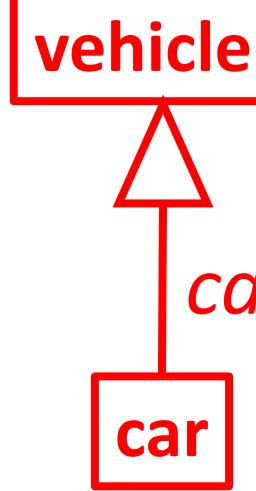
$\phi = \text{SubClassOf}(\text{dbo:LaunchPad}, \text{dbo:Infrastructure})$

# QUERY & INFER

e.g. CORESE/KGRAM  
[Corby et al.]



**O**



$$F \wedge O \rightarrow R \iff G_F \leq G_R$$

mapping modulo an ontology

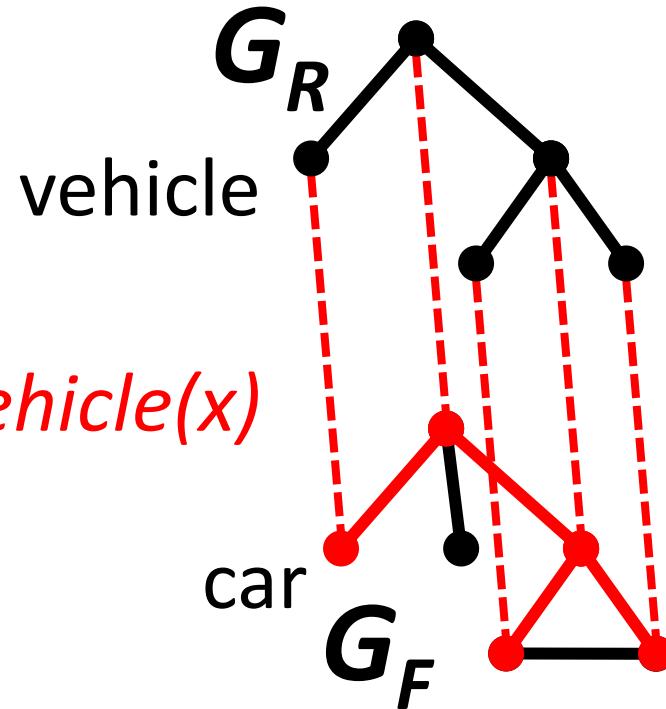
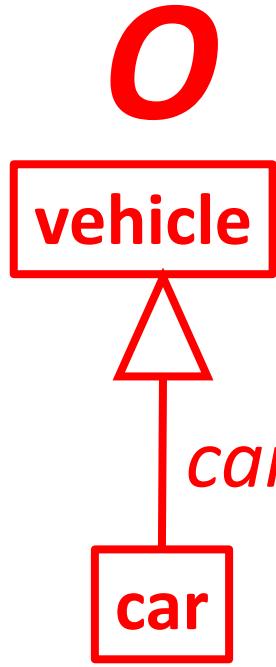
RIF-BLD	SPARQL	RIFSPARQL
?x	?x	
C	C	
List( $T_1 \dots T_n$ )	( $T'_1 \dots T'_n$ )	
OpenList( $T_1 \dots T_n T$ )		
External(op(( $T_1 \dots T_n$ )))	Filter(op' ( $T'_1 \dots T'_n$ ))	
$T_1 = T_2$	Filter( $T'_1 = T'_2$ )	
$X \# C$	$X' \text{ rdf:type } C'$	
$T_1 \#\# T_2$	$T'_1 \text{ rdfs:subClassOf } T'_2$	
$C(A_1 \rightarrow V_1 \dots A_n \rightarrow V_n)$		
$C(T_1 \dots T_n)$		
AND( $A_1 \dots A_n$ )	$A'_1 \dots A'_n$	
Or( $A_1 \dots A_n$ )	{ $A'_1$ } ... UNION { $A'_n$ }	
	OPTIONAL{B}	
Exists ?x1 ... ?xn (A)	A'	
Forall ?x1 ... ?xn (H)		
Forall ?x1 ... ?xn (H:- B)	CONSTRUCT { H' } WHERE{ B' }	



equivalence  
restrictions

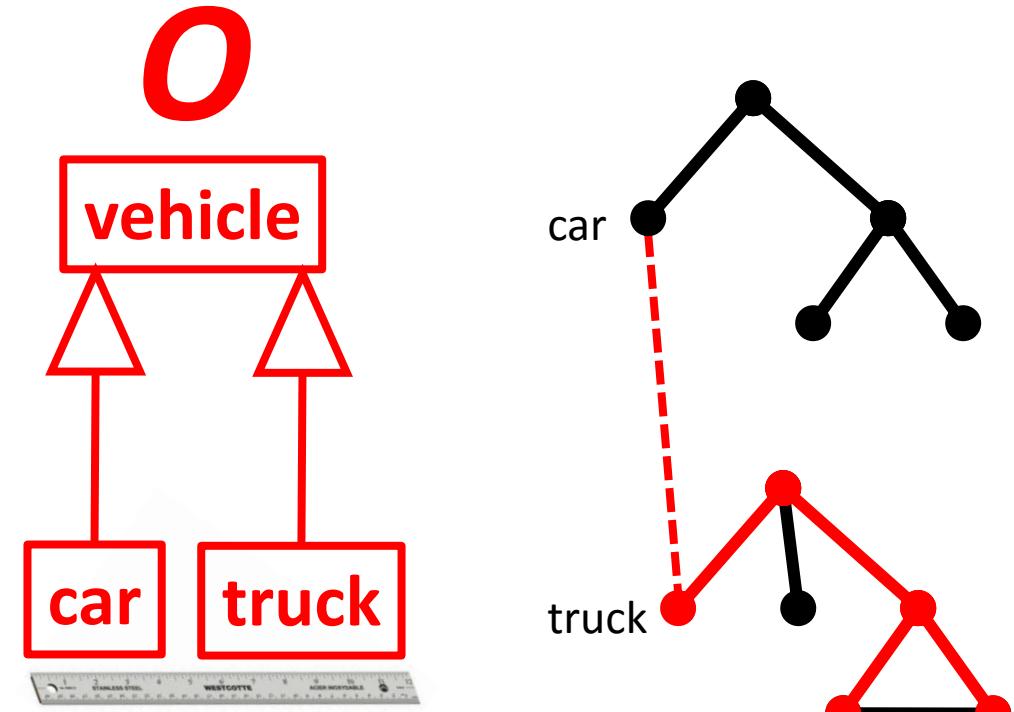


no equivalence  
extensions



$F \wedge O \rightarrow R \Leftrightarrow G_F \leq G_R$

mapping modulo an ontology



$t_1(x) \Rightarrow t_2(x) \rightarrow d(t_1, t_2) < \text{threshold}$

$\forall (t_1, t_2) \in H_c^2 \text{ let } dist(t_1, t_2) = \min_{\{t \geq t_1, t \geq t_2\}} (l_{H_c}(t_1, t) + l_{H_c}(t_2, t))$

$\forall (t_1, t_2) \in H_c^2; t_1 \leq t_2 \text{ let } l_{H_c}(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{\{t \in \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle, t \neq t_1\}} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{depth(t)}} \right]$

# LDSSCRIPT [Corby, Faron Zucker, Gandon, ISWC 2017]

## a Linked Data Script Language

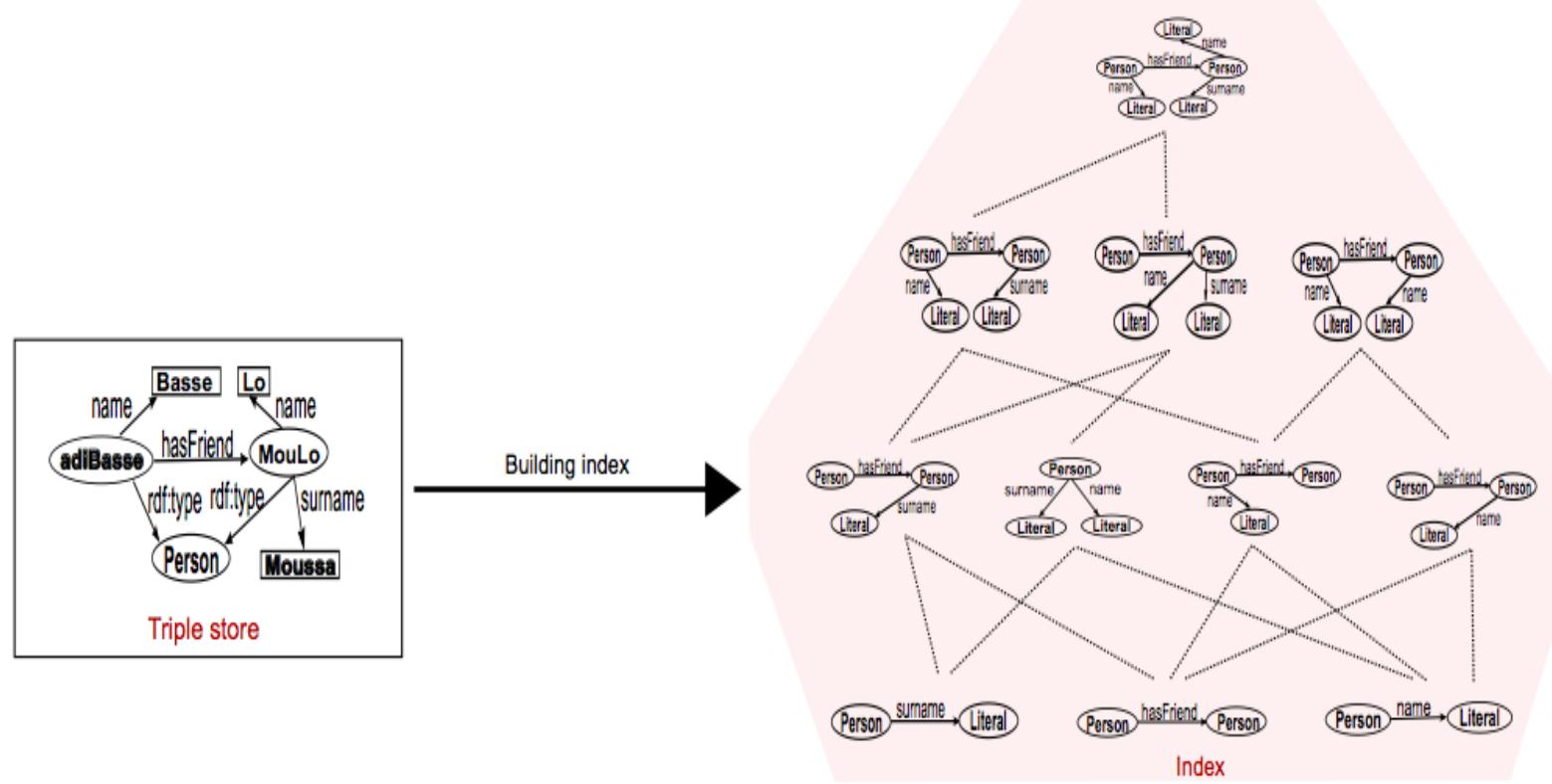
```
FUNCTION us:status (?x) {
IF (EXISTS { ?x ex:hasSpouse ?y } || EXISTS { ?y ex:hasSpouse ?x },
ex:Married, ex:Single) }
```

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\mu, \rho[x = v] \vdash x \rightarrow v}{\mu, \rho \vdash f() \rightarrow res} \quad (1) \quad \frac{x \notin \rho}{\mu[x = v], \rho \vdash x \rightarrow v} \\
\\
\frac{f() \Rightarrow f() = body \wedge \emptyset, \emptyset \vdash body \rightarrow res}{\mu, \rho \vdash f() \rightarrow res} \\
\\
\frac{f(e_1, \dots e_n) \Rightarrow f(x_1, \dots x_n) = body}{\mu, \rho \vdash e_1 \rightarrow v_1} \\
\dots \\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e_n \rightarrow v_n}{\emptyset, [x_1 := v_1; \dots x_n := v_n] \vdash body \rightarrow res} \\
\frac{}{\mu, \rho \vdash f(e_1, \dots e_n) \rightarrow res} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e_1 \rightarrow v_1 \wedge \mu, \rho[x := v_1] \vdash e_2 \rightarrow res}{\mu, \rho \vdash let(x = e_1, e_2) \rightarrow res} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e \rightarrow (v_1, \dots v_n)}{\mu, \rho[x := v_1] \vdash b \rightarrow r_1} \\
\dots \\
\frac{\mu, \rho[x := v_n] \vdash b \rightarrow r_n}{\mu, \rho \vdash for(x = e, b) \rightarrow true} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e \rightarrow (v_1, \dots v_n)}{\mu, \rho \vdash f(v_1) \rightarrow r_1} \\
\dots \\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash f(v_n) \rightarrow r_n}{\mu, \rho \vdash map(f, e) \rightarrow true} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e \rightarrow f \wedge \mu, \rho \vdash f(e_1, \dots e_n) \rightarrow v}{\mu, \rho \vdash funcall(e, e_1, \dots e_n) \rightarrow v} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash e \rightarrow (v_1, \dots v_n)}{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, (v_1, \dots v_n)) \rightarrow v} \\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, (v_1, \dots v_n)) \rightarrow v}{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, e) \rightarrow v} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash f() \rightarrow v}{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, ()) \rightarrow v} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, (v_2, \dots v_n)) \rightarrow r}{\mu, \rho \vdash f(v_1, r) \rightarrow v} \\
\\
\frac{\mu, \rho \vdash apply(f, (v_1, \dots v_n)) \rightarrow v}{sparql(\mu, \rho \vdash exp \rightarrow v)} \\
\frac{}{\mu, \rho \vdash exp \rightarrow v}
\end{array}$$

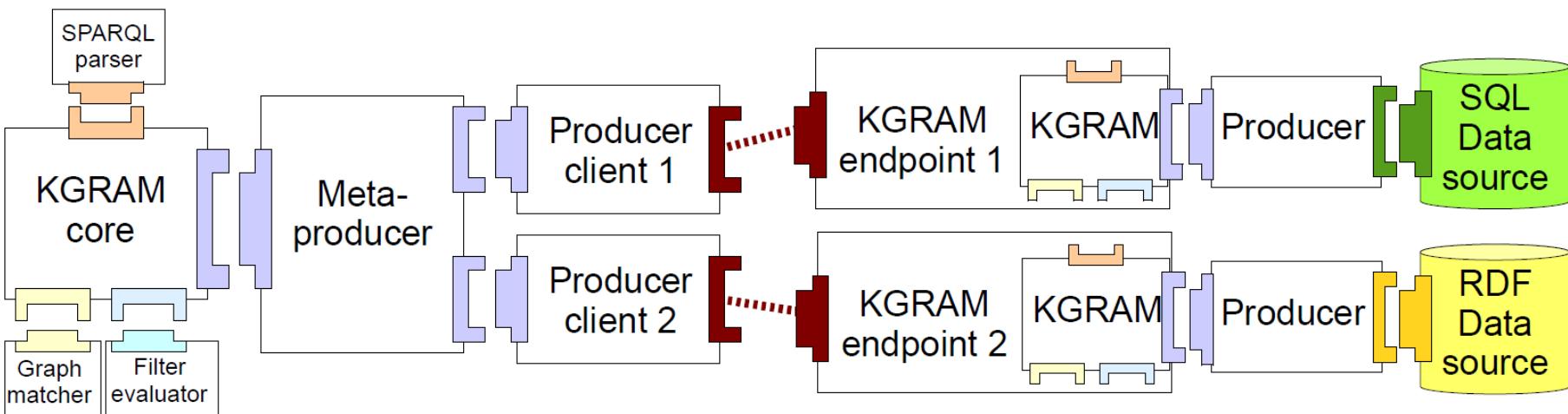


# DISTRIBUTED

inductive index creation for a  
triple store [Basse, Gandon, Mirbel]



# DISTRIBUTED



Querying heterogeneous and distributed data [Gaignard,Corby et al.]

The screenshot shows the "Corese/KGRAM webapp" interface. The top navigation bar includes "localhost:8080", "Corese/KGRAM webapp", "Corese/KGRAM", "Data querying", "Data loading", and "Distributed query processing". The main area is titled "Data sources configuration" and shows two tabs: "http://localhost:8080/kgram/sql" and "http://localhost:8080/kgram/sparql". A button "Add data source" is visible. Below this, the "Federated SPARQL querying" section displays a "Demo federated query" window containing the following SPARQL code:

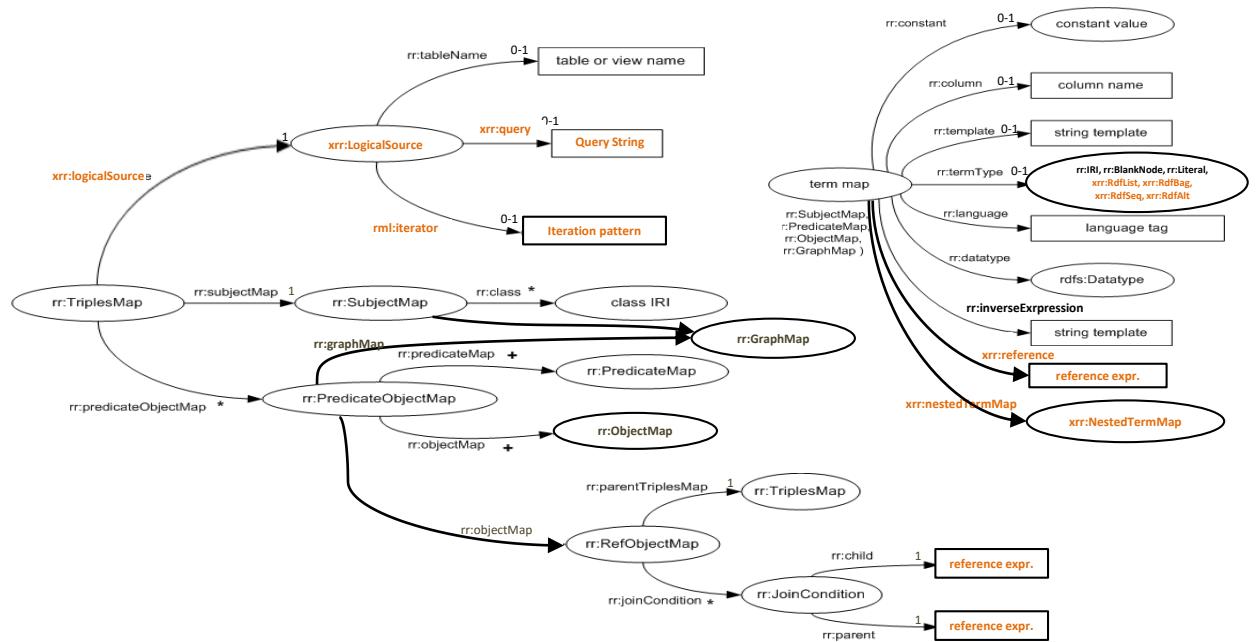
```
PREFIX idemo:<http://rdf.insee.fr/def/demo#>
PREFIX igeo:<http://rdf.insee.fr/def/geo#>
SELECT ?departement ?nom ?popTotale WHERE {
?region igeo:codeRegion "24".
?region igeo:subdivisionDirecte ?departement .
?departement igeo:nom ?nom .
?departement idemo:population ?popLeg .
?popLeg idemo:populationTotale ?popTotale .
} ORDER BY ?popTotale
```

A "Query" button is at the bottom of the query window. A callout box at the bottom right states: "Federated SPARQL querying on both DS#1 and DS#2".

# HETEROGENEITY

[Michel et al.]

xR2RML mapping language  
and SPARQL query rewriting



```
<AbstractQuery> ::= <AtomicQuery> | <Query> |
                    <Query> FILTER <SPARQL filter> | <Query> LIMIT <integer>
<Query>      ::= <AbstractQuery> INNER JOIN <AbstractQuery> ON {v1, ... vn} |
                    <AtomicQuery> AS child INNER JOIN <AtomicQuery> AS parent
                           ON child/<Ref> = parent/<Ref> |
                    <AbstractQuery> LEFT OUTER JOIN <AbstractQuery> ON {v1, ... vn} |
                    <AbstractQuery> UNION <AbstractQuery>
<AtomicQuery>   ::= {From, Project, Where, Limit}
<Ref>          ::= a valid xR2RML data element reference
```

# QUERY & INFER

e.g. Gephi+CORESE/KGRAM

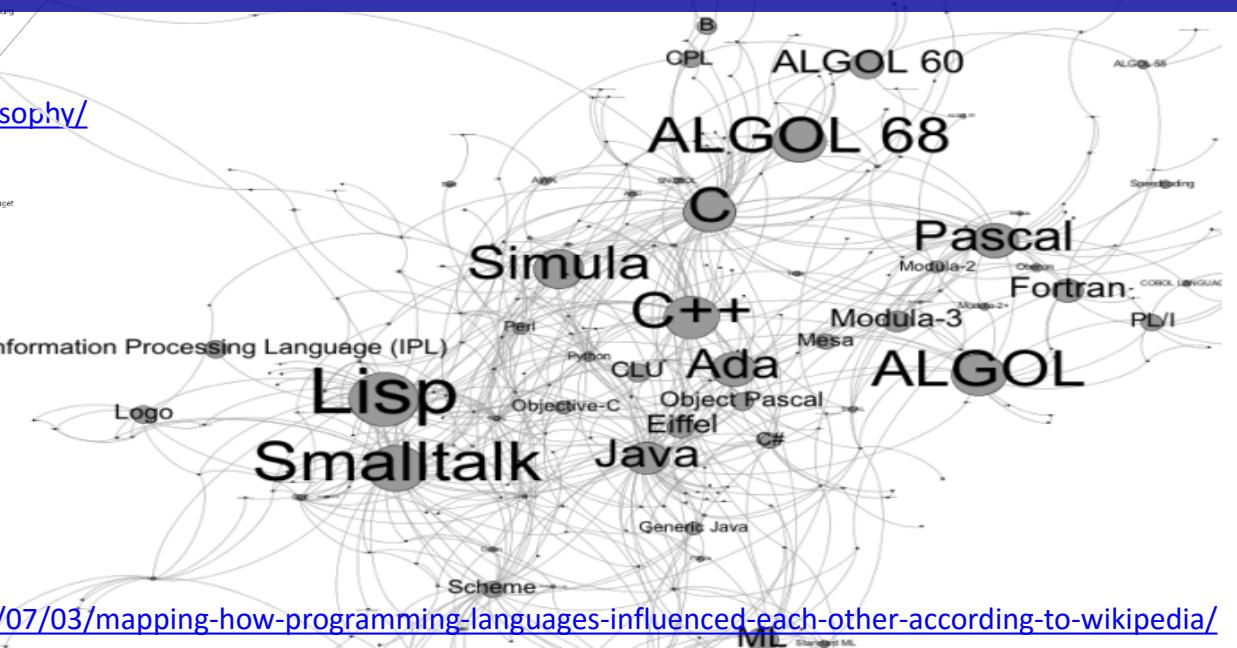
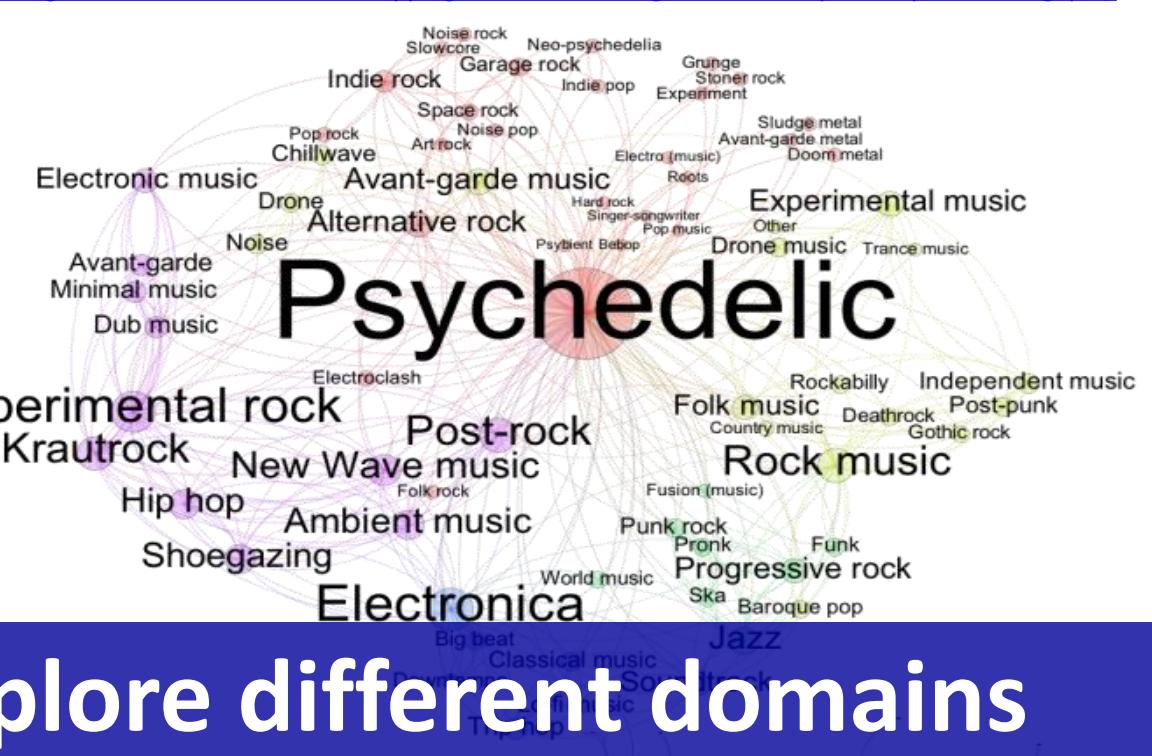
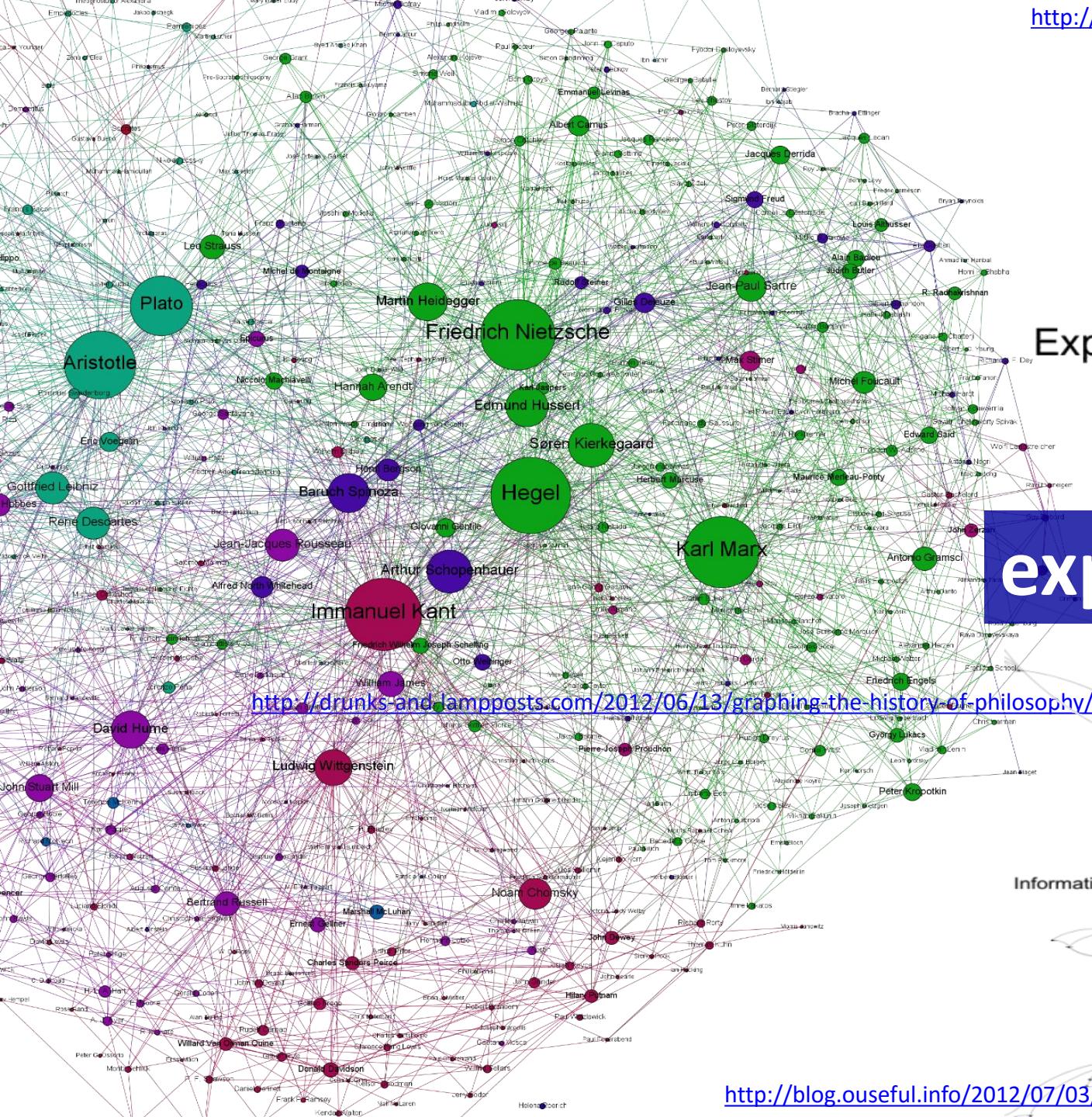
The screenshot shows the Gephi 0.8.1 beta interface with a red border highlighting the central workspace. The workspace contains several panels:

- Partition x Ranking**: A panel with tabs for Nodes and Edges.
- Semantic Web Import x Graph x**: A panel with tabs for Driver, Request, Log, and Configurations. It displays a SPARQL Request:

```
1 prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
2 prefix dbpedia-pro: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
3 prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#>
4 prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
5 prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
6 prefix geonames: <http://sws.geonames.org/>
7 prefix wgs84_pos: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#>
8 prefix gephi:<http://gephi.org/>
9 prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
10
11 construct {
12     ?city1 owl:sameLanguage ?city2 .
13     ?city1 gephi:label ?city_name1 ;
14         gephi:longitude ?long1 ;
15         gephi:latitude ?lat1 ;
16         gephi:image ?im1 ;
17         gephi:language ?language ;
18         gephi:populationTotal ?population1 .
19
20     ?city2 gephi:label ?city_name2 ;
21         gephi:longitude ?long2 ;
22         gephi:latitude ?lat2 ;
23         gephi:image ?im2 ;
24         gephi:language ?language ;
25         gephi:populationTotal ?population2 .
26 }
27 where
28 {
29     service <http://live.dbpedia.org/sparql/> {
```

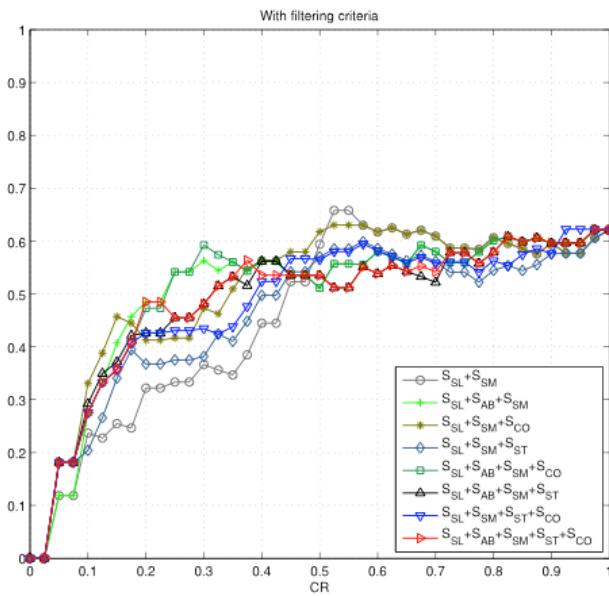
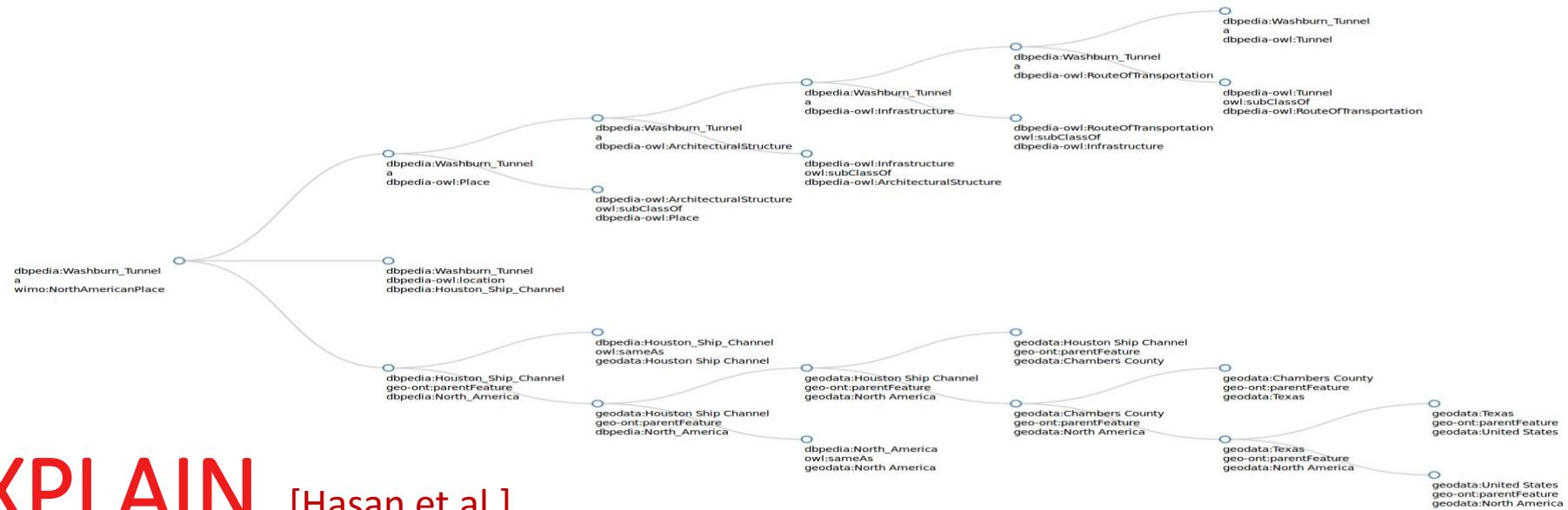
- Layout x**: A panel with a dropdown menu showing "---Choose a layout" and a "Run" button.
- Context x**: A panel on the right showing network statistics: Nodes: 765, Edges: 2184, and a list of metrics like Network Overview, Node Overview, Edge Overview, etc.

At the bottom of the workspace, there is a toolbar with buttons for Presets..., Reset, Run, and RDF Request Graph.



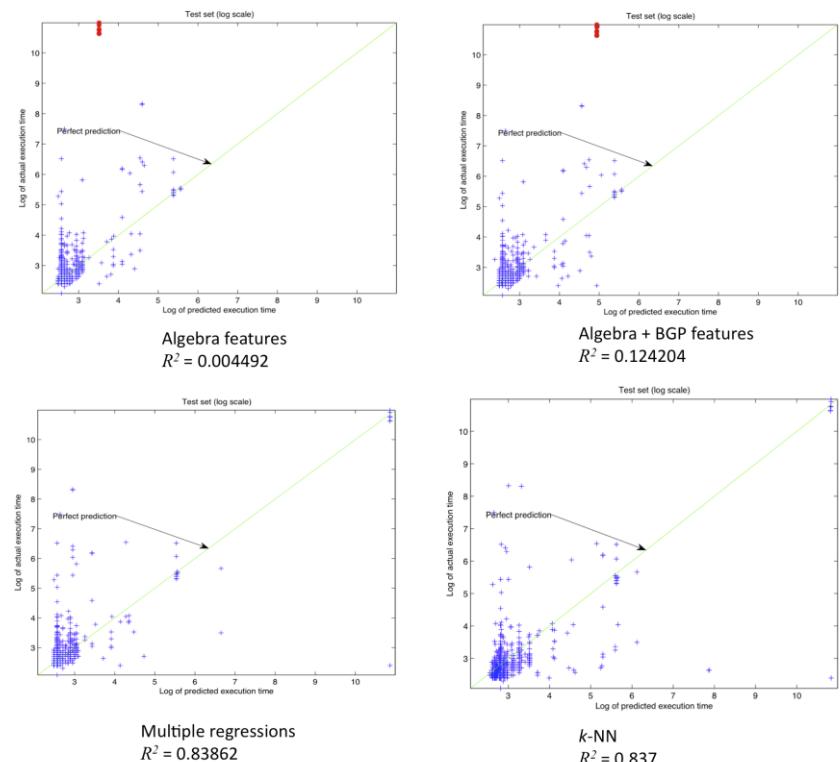
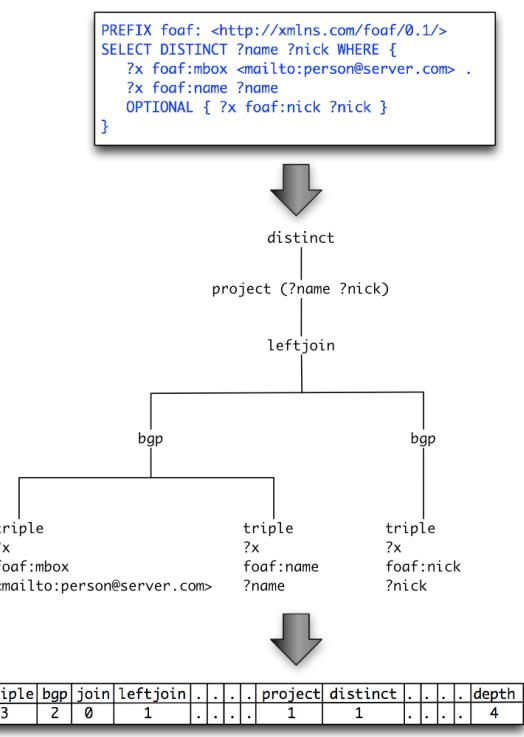
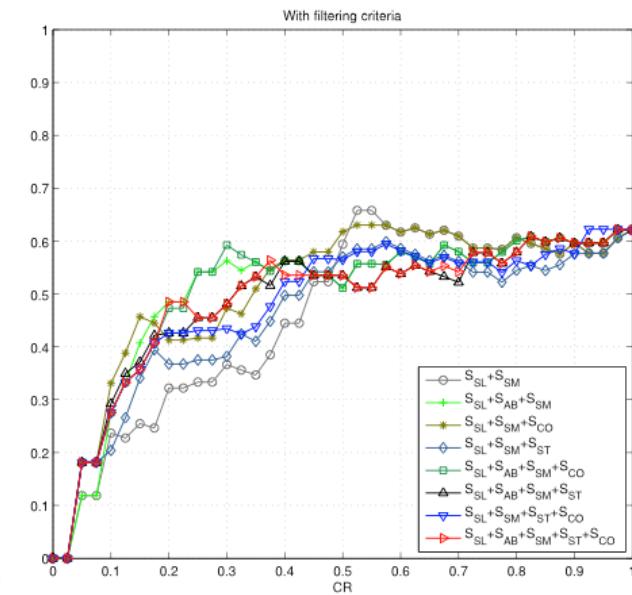
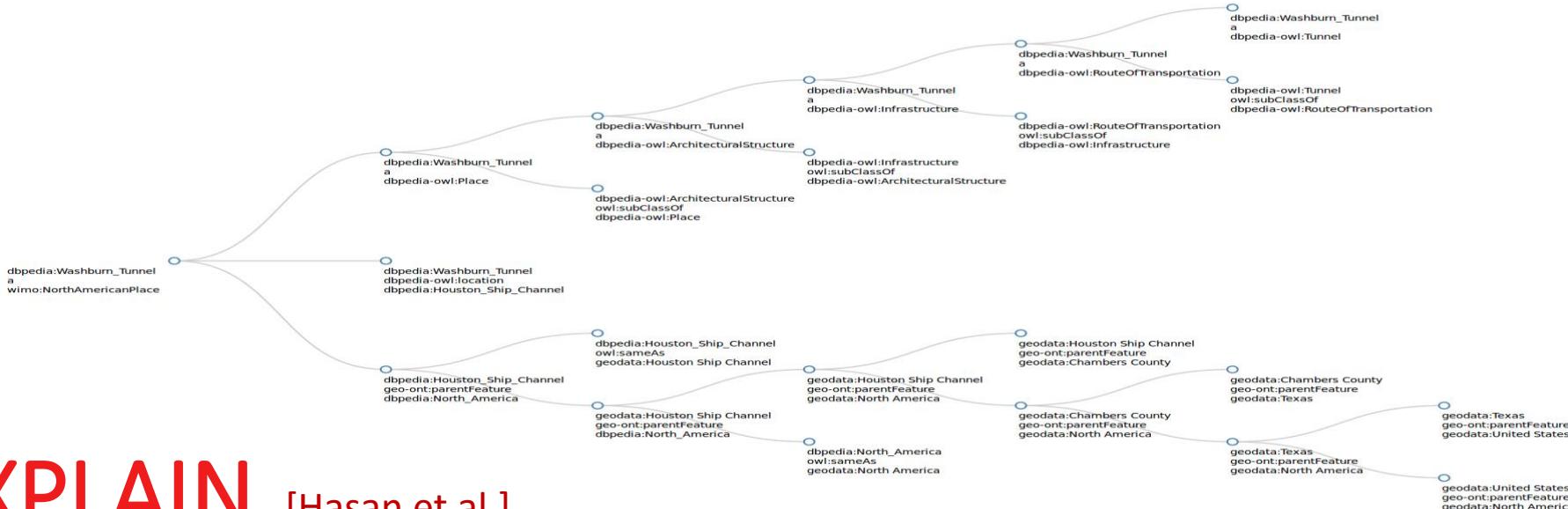
# EXPLAIN [Hasan et al.]

- justify results
- predict performances



# EXPLAIN [Hasan et al.]

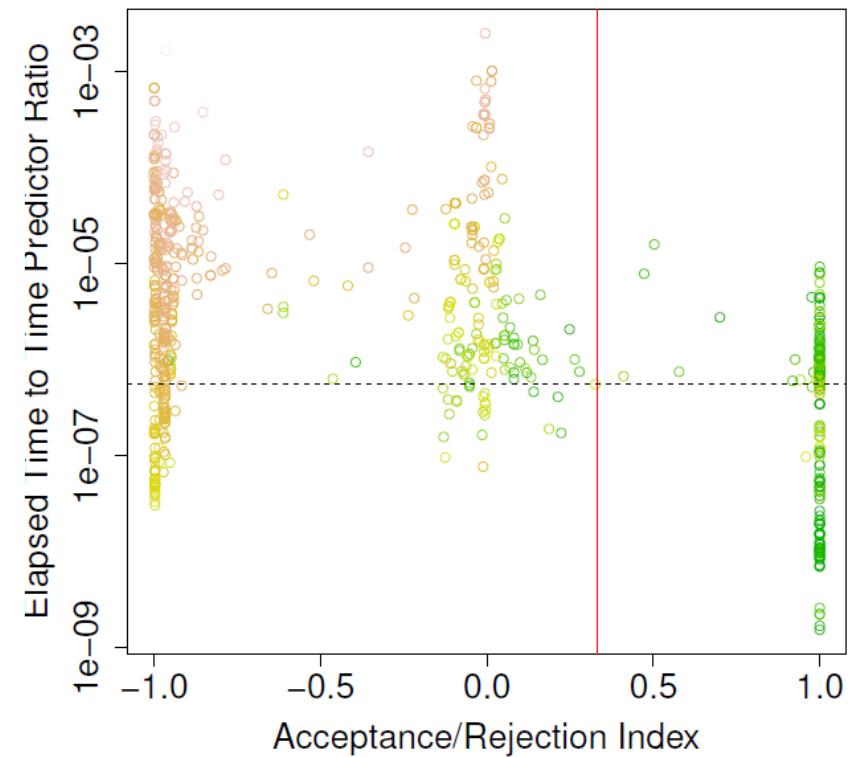
- justify results
- predict performances



# INDUCTION

$\phi = \text{SubClassOf}(\text{dbo:LaunchPad } \text{dbo:Infrastructure})$

learning axioms from linked  
data on the Web [Tettamanzi et al.]



**isParent(x, y)  $\leftarrow$  isFather(x, y)**  
**isParent(x, y)  $\leftarrow$  isMother(x, y)**

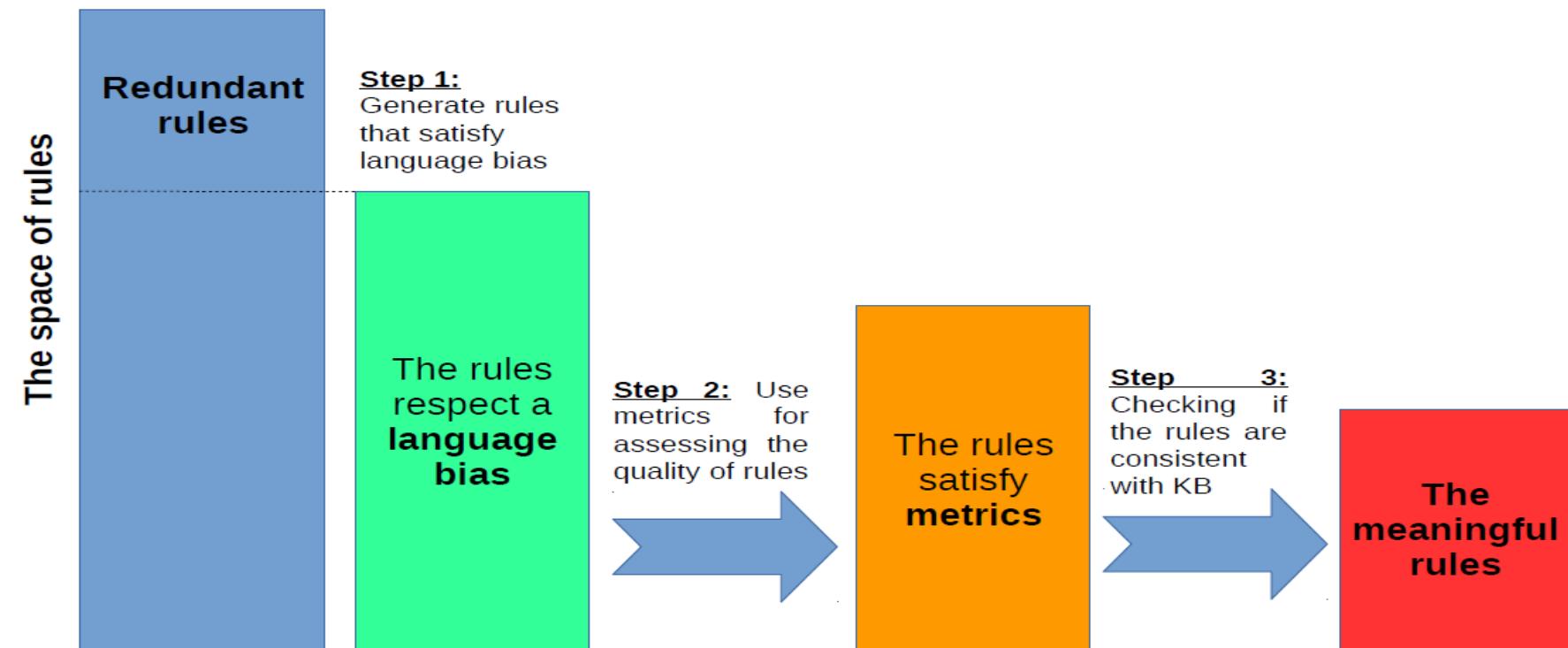
isParent(Maria, Anna)  
isParent(Maria, Alli)  
isParent(Carlos, Anna)  
isParent(Carlos, Alli)

isMother(Maria, Anna)  
isMother(Maria, Alli)  
isFather(Carlos, Anna)  
isFathe(Carlos, Alli)

**Rules induced by ( $\text{Facts}_1 \cup \text{Facts}_2$ )**

[Tran, Tettamanzi, 2017]

## DISCOVERING ASSOCIATION RULES

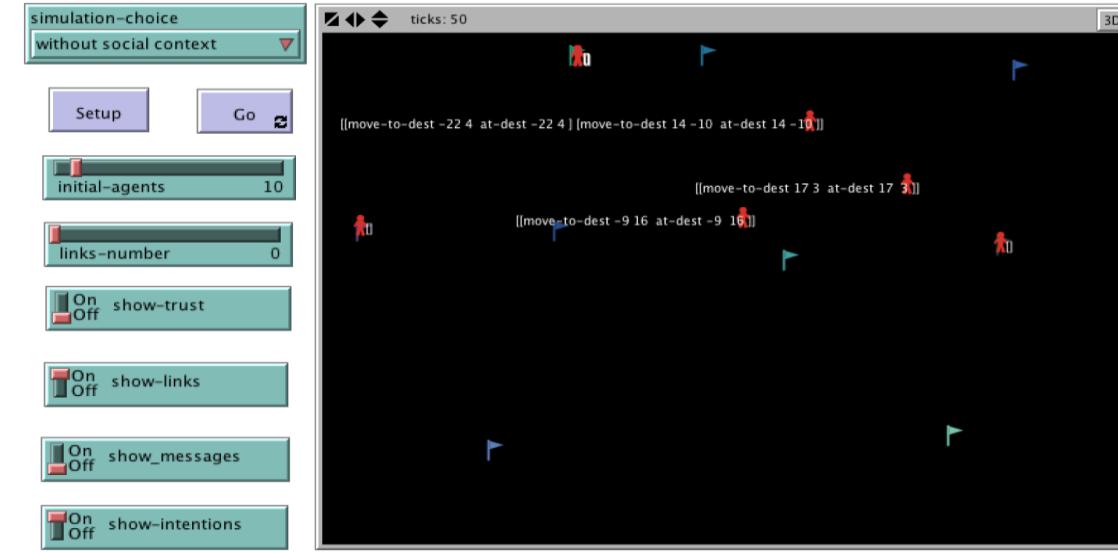
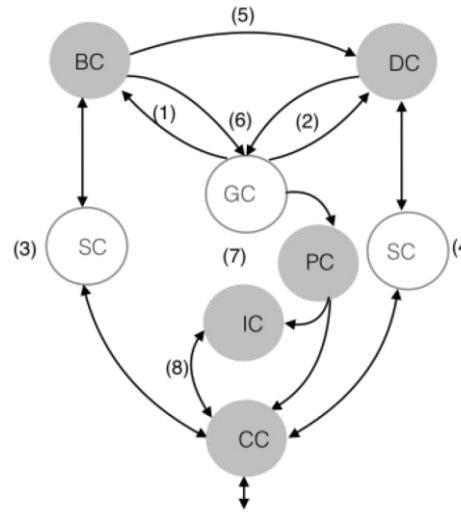


Ontology	Samp.	# The total number of rules discovered			
		EDMAR	[5]	RARD	AMIE
Financial	20%	27 ± 3	94 ± 34	177	2
	30%	26 ± 3	86 ± 32	181	2
	40%	24 ± 4	78 ± 50	180	2
Biopax	20%	132 ± 10	144 ± 47	298	8
	30%	118 ± 12	188 ± 26	283	8
	40%	137 ± 12	159 ± 38	272	0
NTNMerged	20%	1,834 ± 782	1,046 ± 593	243	1,129
	30%	1,235 ± 495	946 ± 218	225	1,022
	40%	1,810 ± 733	897 ± 473	239	1,063

[Tran, Tettamanzi, 2017]

## DISCOVERING ASSOCIATION RULES

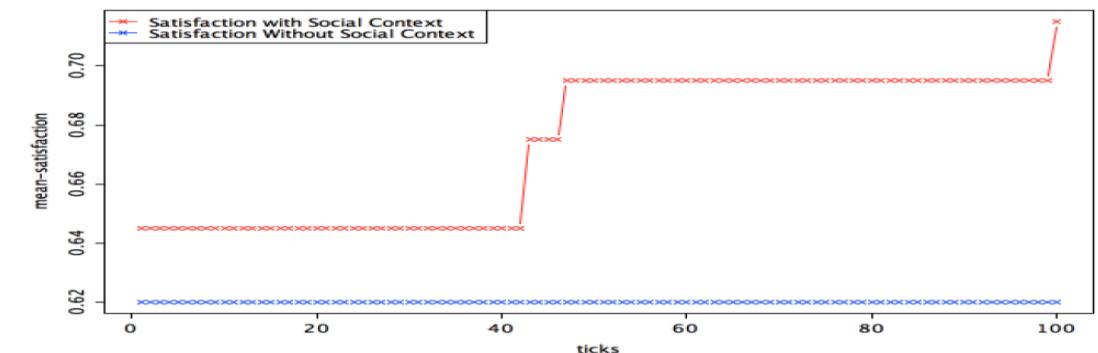
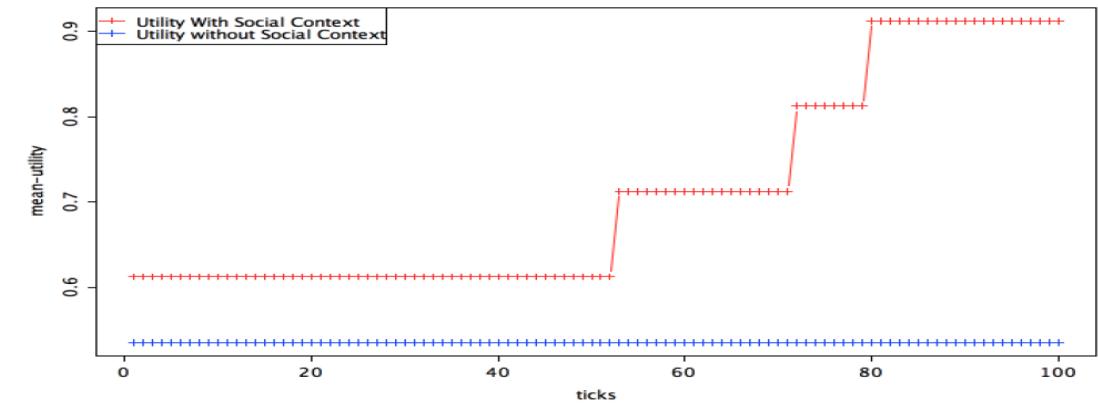
- Discovering Multi-Relational Association Rules in the Semantic Web       $H_1 \wedge \dots \wedge H_m \leftarrow B_1 \wedge B_2 \wedge \dots \wedge B_n$
- Inductive Logic Programming (ILP)  
= Logic Programming  $\cap$  Machine Learning
- Learning logic rules from examples and background knowledge
- Evolutionary approach (genetic algo)



# DISTRIBUTED AI

[Ben Othmane, Tettamanzi, Serena Villata et al. 2017]

- Agent-based Simulation for a Multi-context BDI Recommender
- Solitary agents vs social agents: social agents have better performance than solitary ones
- Trust/Distrust score to detect malicious agents
- Possibility theory is an uncertainty theory dedicated to handle incomplete information



# QUERY & INFERENCE

---

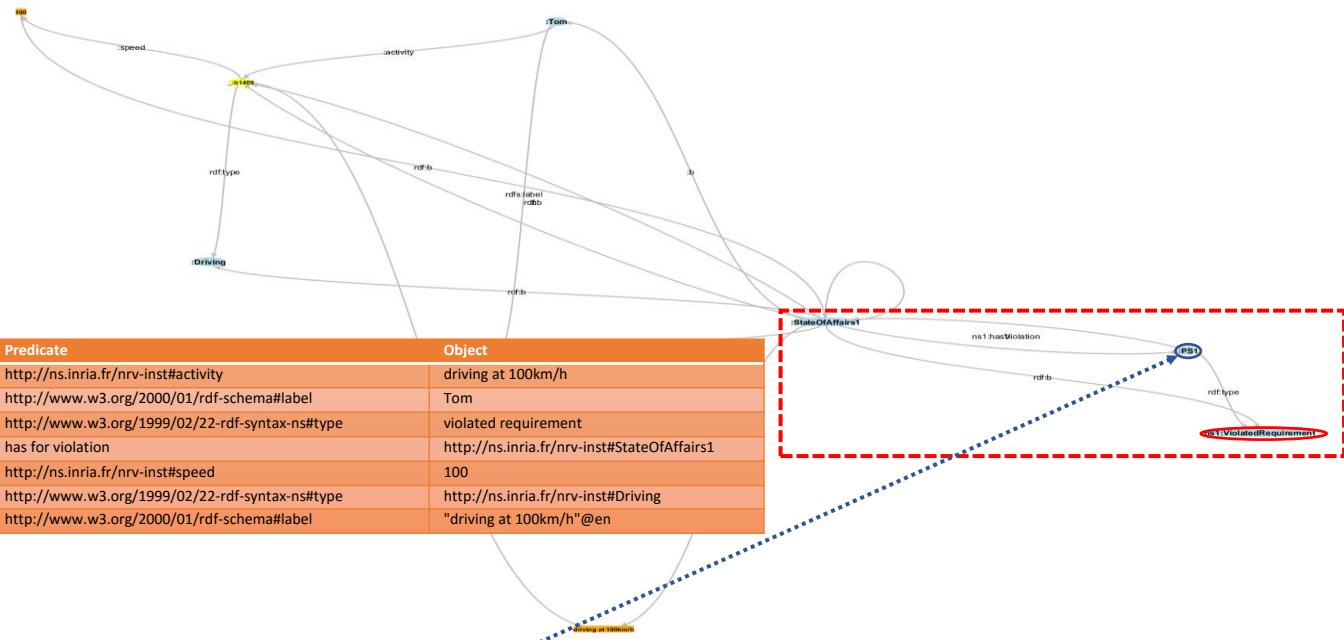
e.g. Licencia

[Villata et al.]

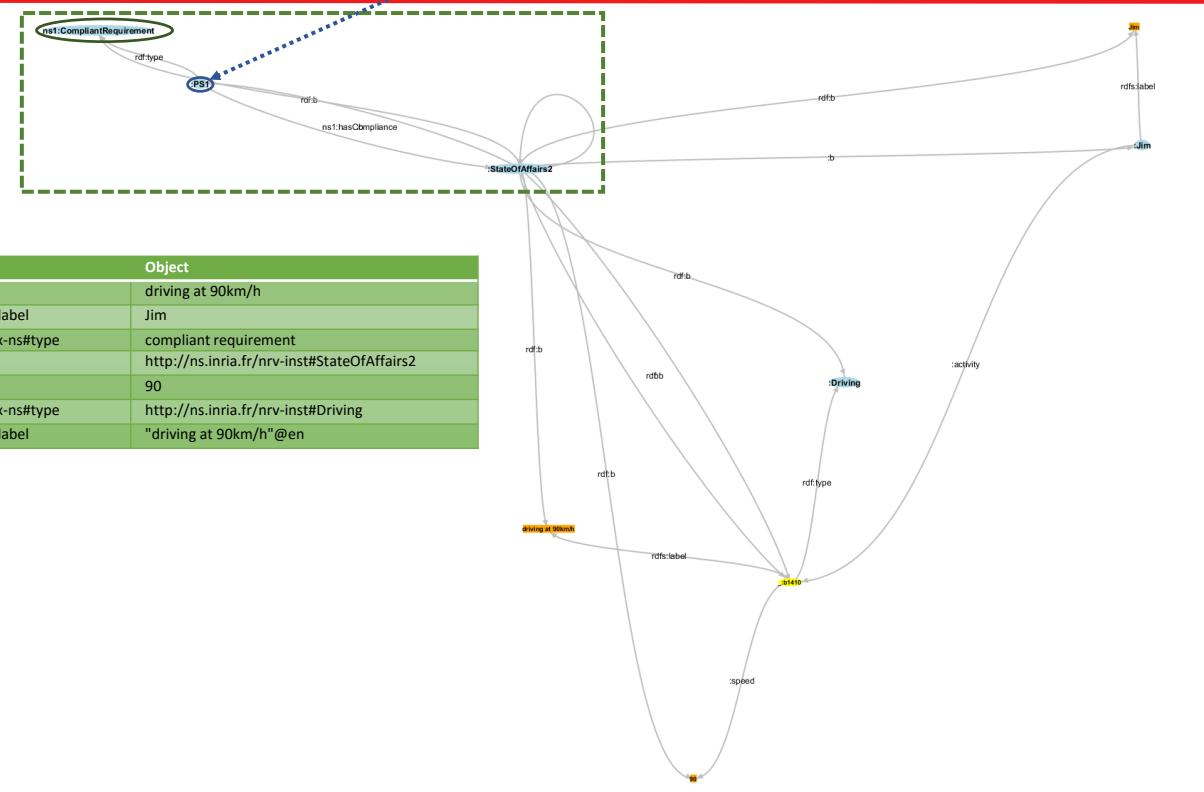
# DEONTICS

Legal Rules on the Semantic Web  
 OWL + Named Graphs + SPARQL Rules

Named Graph (state of affair)	Subject	Predicate	Object
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	Tom	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#activity</a>	driving at 100km/h
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	Tom	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label</a>	Tom
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	can't drive over 90km	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type</a>	violated requirement
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	can't drive over 90km	<a href="#">has for violation</a>	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	driving at 100km/h	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#speed</a>	100
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	driving at 100km/h	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type</a>	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#Driving</a>
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs1</a>	driving at 100km/h	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label</a>	"driving at 100km/h"@en

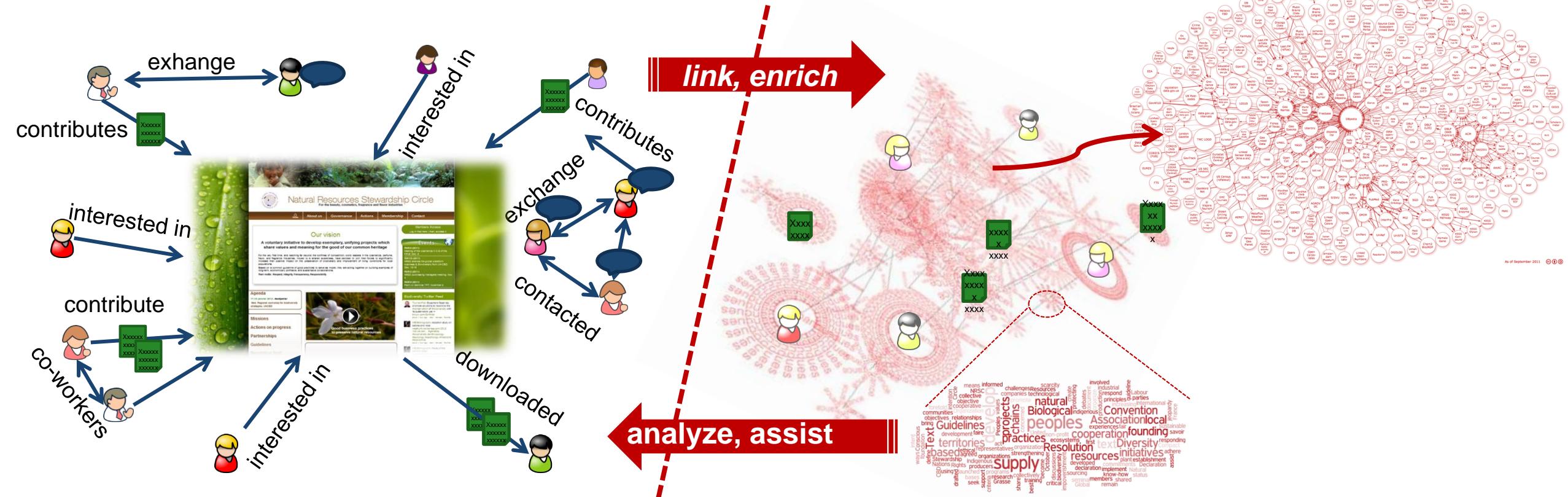


Named Graph (state of affair)	Subject	Predicate	Object
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	Jim	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#activity</a>	driving at 90km/h
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	Jim	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label</a>	Jim
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	can't drive over 90km	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type</a>	compliant requirement
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	can't drive over 90km	<a href="#">has for compliance</a>	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	driving at 90km/h	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#speed</a>	90
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	driving at 90km/h	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type</a>	<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#Driving</a>
<a href="#">http://ns.inria.fr/nrv-inst#StateOfAffairs2</a>	driving at 90km/h	<a href="#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label</a>	"driving at 90km/h"@en



# cooperative company, spin-off wimmics

integrate to IS, intelligence, enterprise social medias



**DOGGY  
BAG**

*«If you are not acquiring Knowledge,  
you are losing it »*

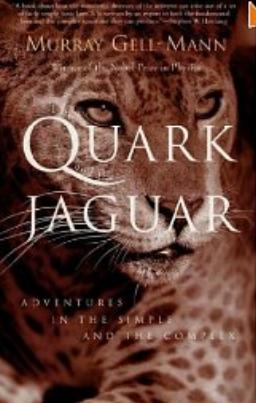


Yuval Shahar

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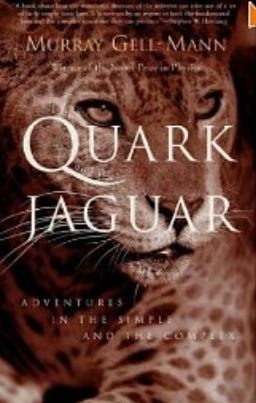
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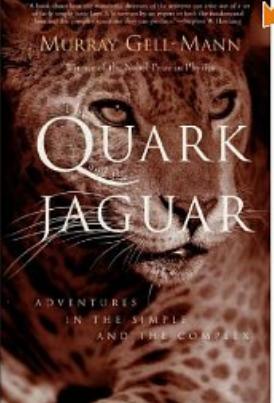
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30 Reviews

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4 star:	(8)
3 star:	(7)
2 star:	(4)
1 star:	(2)

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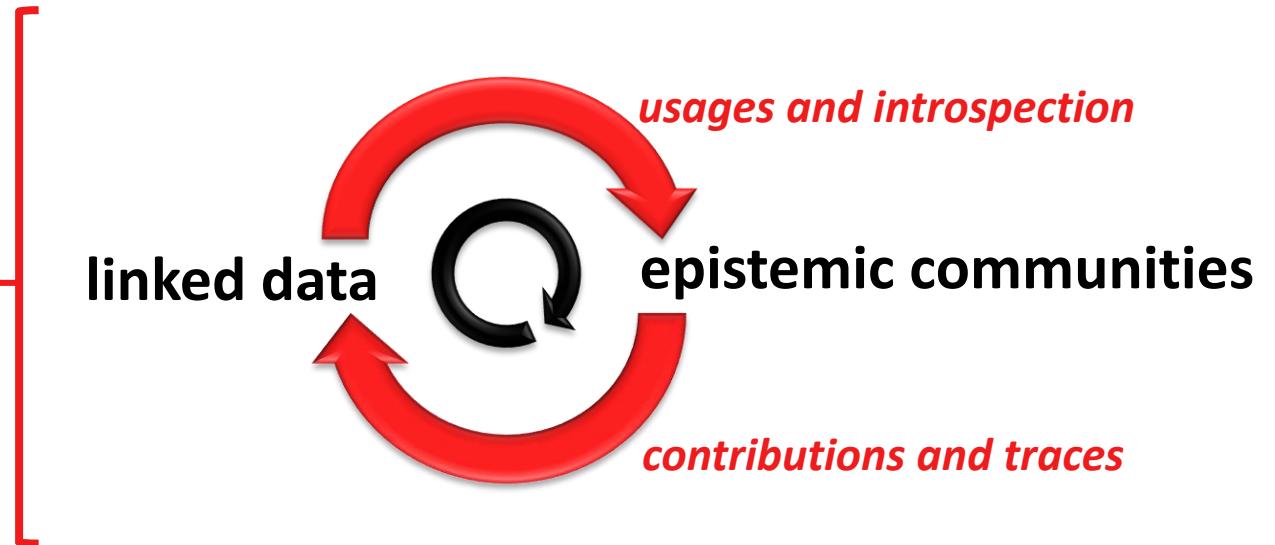
Other tracks (in alphabetical order):

- [Challenges track](#)
- [Demos track](#)
- [Developers' track](#)

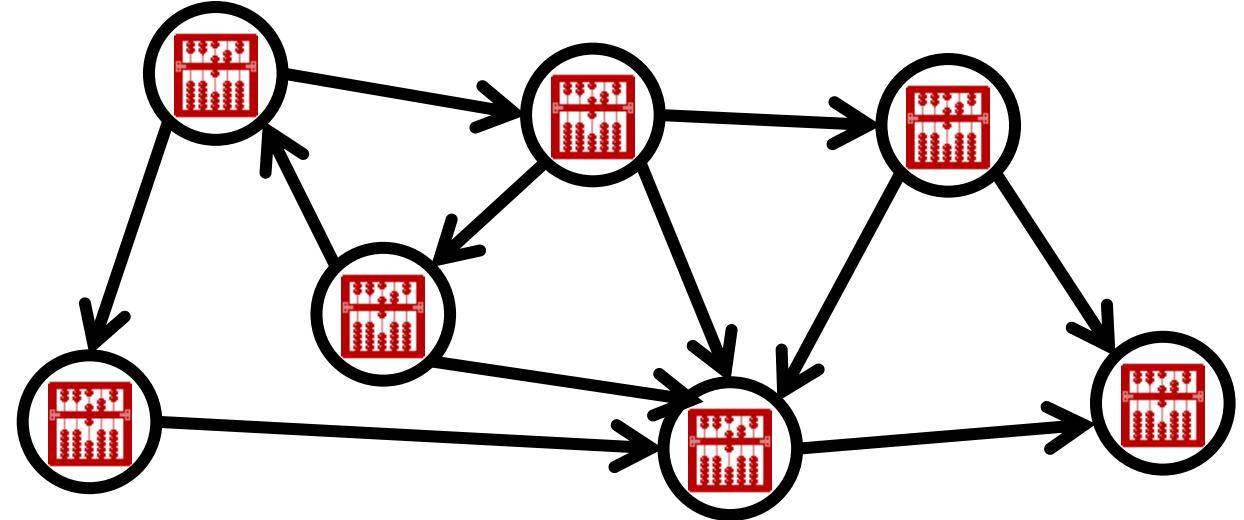
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# WIMMICS

- 
- 1. user & interaction design
  - 2. communities & social networks
  - 3. linked data & semantic Web
  - 4. reasoning & analyzing



# Toward a Web of Programs

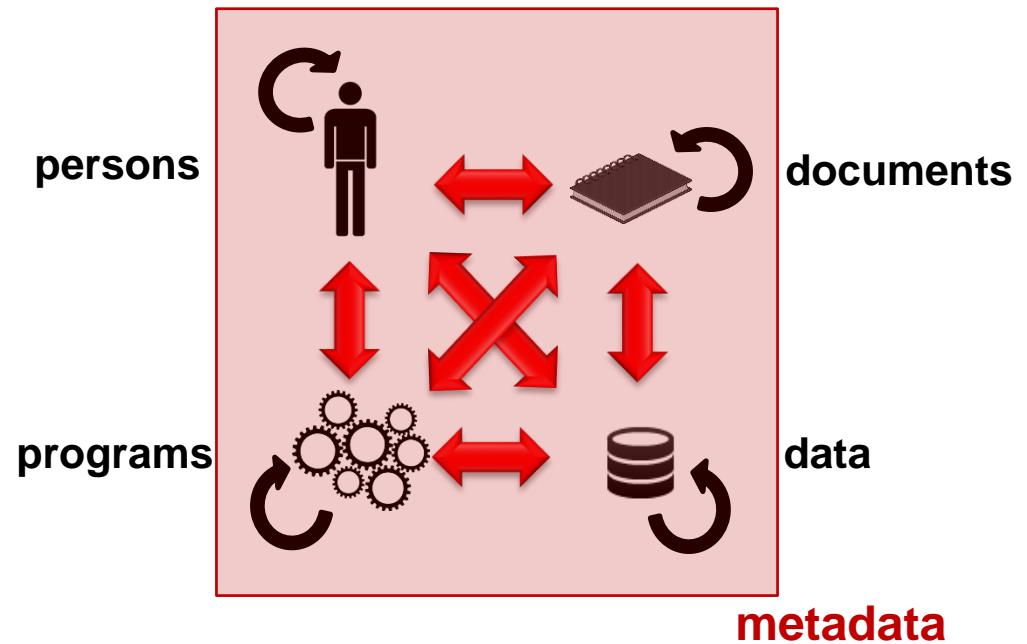


“We have the potential for every HTML document to be a computer — and for it to be programmable. Because the thing about a Turing complete computer is that ... anything you can imagine doing, you should be able to program.”

(Tim Berners-Lee, 2015)

# one Web

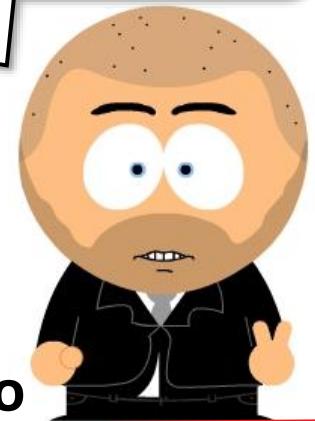
... a unique space in every meanings:



# Toward a Web of Things



he who controls metadata, controls the web  
and through the *world-wide* web many things in our world.



Fabien Gandon - @fabien\_gandon - <http://fabien.info>



Web-instrumented man-machine interactions, communities and semantics  
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