

Index

• A •

Abox (Assertional Box), 187–188, 223, 285
accuracy of data, improving, 267
Active Directory, 56
active metadata, ontology as, 299–301
Ad Pepper Media's iSense technology, 383
adaptability, 29–30, 55
Adaptive Blue Glue (toolbar), 22, 34, 35
ADF (Application Development Framework), 129–131
ad-hoc modeling and browsing, 243, 317
advertising, 27–28, 383–385
AI (artificial intelligence), 13, 15, 31, 114–116, 374
AllegroGraph database (Franz Technologies), 302
Altova SemanticWorks, 233–234
analysis paralysis, 335
and relationship, OWL classes, 212–213
anonymous classes, OWL, 208–209
anti-patterns, 15
Application Development Framework (ADF), 129–131
application governance, 281, 282
approximate reasoning, 239
architectural usage patterns, 307–313
artificial intelligence (AI), 13, 15, 31, 114–116, 374
Assertional Box (Abox), 187–188, 223
assessing opportunities for the Semantic Web
 avoiding planning traps, 318–319
 finding opportunities, 319–321
 grasping business problem, 315–318
 making final decision, 328
 reviewing checklist for, 321–326
 scoring checklist for, 326–327
automotive industry, 260–261

• B •

background classification, 300–301
banking industry, 53, 262–263
base semantics of RDF, 77

Basic Logic Dialect (BLD), 236
BBC online, 23, 351–353
behavior requirements, 321–323, 326
Berners-Lee, Tim (inventor of Web)
 data sharing efforts, 13
 predictions, 40, 89, 369
 on versioning the Web, 11
 on Web 2.0, 94–95
best practices, 337–338
BI (business intelligence), 45, 264–265, 276–280, 283–284
BLD (Basic Logic Dialect), 236
blogging, semantic, 36
Blue Ocean strategies, 319
blueprint, information architecture as, 258
bookmarking, 378
bottom-up construction of data Web, 31
BPEL (Business Process Execution Language), 275, 281
Bray, Tim (software developer), 13–14
British Telecom, 23
broken triangle pattern, 335
browsers, future of, 34, 378–379
browsing, 92, 243, 317
business analysts, 253–254
business applications. *See also* semantic applications
 defined, 270
 enterprise software, 58–63
 governance of, 258–259, 281, 282
 metadata, 126
 partitioning, 336–337
 planning, 47–51, 318–319
 scaling. *See* scalability
 standards for, 145–146
business intelligence (BI), 45, 264–265, 276–280, 283–284
business of the Semantic Web
 advantages, 22–24, 61–65
 call to action, 58–66, 393
 challenges and opportunities, 44–45, 56–58, 59, 375
 data integration, 271–274
 data marts and intelligence, 276–280

- business of the Semantic Web (*continued*)
 - enterprise metadata, 280–282
 - finding opportunities, 319–321, 328
 - governance, 258–259, 280–282
 - services architecture, 274–275
 - envisioning utopia, 51–56
 - evaluating current systems, 26, 47–51
 - growth, 12, 18, 27–28, 66
 - role of information, 46–47, 62, 260–264
 - single source of truth, 283–290
 - technical superiority, 63–65
 - business operations, 57–58, 251, 283–290, 315–318
 - Business Process Execution Language (BPEL), 275, 281
 - business rules, 235–239, 303–304, 305
 - business software examples, 354–364
 - business vocabularies, 146–147
- C •
- c-stores, 99–100
 - C# language metadata, 126–128
 - CA-IDMS (Computer Associates Integrated Database Management System), 102
 - Calais news service (Thomson Reuters), 40, 240, 354–356, 388–389, 393
 - calendar applications, semantic, 34–35
 - capital assets, 249
 - catalog systems, 371
 - categorization, dynamic, 222, 242–243, 316–317
 - centralized knowledgebases, 308–309
 - certainty, lack of, 241. *See also* OWA
 - chain-based rule engines, 304
 - change management, 307
 - channels in RSS feeds, 78
 - checklists for new opportunities, 321–328
 - Chevron, 23
 - CIA's World Factbook, 17
 - CIO priorities, 50–51, 60–62
 - civil liberties and privacy, 54
 - Class object, 129
 - classes, OWL
 - complex classes, 212–218
 - defined, 184
 - disjointed, 202–203
 - equivalent, 200–201, 219–221
 - subsumption, 204–206, 219–221
 - Thing superclass, 182, 187–188, 193
 - classes, RDF, 166–169
 - classification
 - of data and metadata, 119–123
 - dynamic (automatic), 222, 242–243, 316–317
 - of RDF resources, 164–166
 - as service, 309–310
 - clinical health providers and consumers, 53–54
 - closed-world assumption. *See* CWA
 - closure, 148–149
 - cloud computing, 17, 30, 93–94
 - CMS (Content Management Systems), 45
 - COBOL language, 131–133
 - collective intelligence, 94
 - columnar databases, 99–100, 116, 302, 303
 - COM (computation independent model), 136
 - commercial trading alliances, 57
 - Common Warehouse Metamodel. *See* CWM
 - communication systems, 53
 - competencies of information workers, 251
 - complements of OWL classes, 214–215
 - complete solutions, implausible, 332–335
 - complex classes, OWL, 212–218
 - complexity, 16, 22, 370–371
 - Composer. *See* TopQuadrant TopBraid Suite
 - composite data graphs, 310–311
 - computation independent model (CIM), 136
 - Computer Associates Integrated Database Management System (CA-IDMS), 102
 - Conjunction Lemma, 148
 - conjunction queries, SPARQL, 231
 - consistency, ontologies, 186–187, 207–208, 238
 - constraints on data models, 123–124
 - consumer packaged goods (CPG), 261
 - consumer Web site examples, 339–353
 - content as open. *See* openness of content
 - Content Management Systems (CMS), 45
 - continuum of knowledge, 118
 - contract-based design, 334
 - Copybooks, 131–133
 - Core package (CWM), 137
 - corporate assets, 249–250

corporate librarians, 254–255
 correctness requirements, 322
 courses on the Semantic Web, 389–390
 CPG (consumer packaged goods), 261
 Creative Commons, 12, 29
 creator term (Dublin Core), 72–74
 cryptography, 229
 cube-style databases. *See* OLAP
 culture of the Web, 26–28
 CWA (closed-world assumption), 185, 195,
 241, 321, 327
 CWM (Common Warehouse Metamodel),
 133, 136–139

• D •

DAML (DARPA Agent Markup Language),
 14, 181, 372
 Dapper technology, 24, 33
 DARPA (U.S. Defense Advanced Research
 Projects Agency), 14
 data
 classification, 119–123, 222, 242–243,
 316–317
 encoding RDF triples, 161–162, 169–170,
 175–176. *See also* microformats
 finding patterns in, 239
 governance, 258–259, 280, 282
 graphs. *See* RDF graphs
 integration of
 application requirements, 323
 composite data graphs, 310–311
 Eli Lilly’s drug assessment, 291
 metadata management, 266
 Metatomix applications, 23, 361–363
 semantics of, 45, 55, 271–274, 318
 technologies for, 105–109
 isolation of, 47
 modeling of, 111, 112–114, 149–150
 not information, 44, 46–47, 64
 privacy of, 54
 public, 244, 318, 392–393
 quality and truth of, 105, 208, 244–246, 267
 replication of, 272, 273
 scalability of
 architectural usage patterns, 307–313
 improved with Web 3.0, 379–380
 as main weakness, 295–296, 313, 333
 of Semantic Web tools, 304–307
 skills planning for, 325–326, 333–334
 security of
 application requirements, 323
 frameworks for, 229
 governance of, 56, 281, 282
 identity protection (Garlik), 358–359
 scalability considerations, 307
 sharing of
 in business, 44–45
 data transport, 105–109
 as needed, 46–47
 privacy, 54
 working with open-source data, 244,
 318, 392–393
 sources of, 46
 standards for
 future ideas, 381
 growth in adoption of, 15, 63, 65
 for integration technologies, 106–107
 as limitations, 330–332
 main bodies of, 19, 65
 specification Web sites, 390–391
 stewards of, 258–259
 structured
 accessing unstructured data, 243, 317
 amount of, assessing, 322
 domain metadata, 122–123
 fuzzy logic and statistical mining, 239
 hierarchical databases. *See* hierarchical
 databases
 integration for, 105–109
 metadata management, 266
 Structured Web as, 92
 unpredictable, 316
 unstructured, 243, 317, 322
 data assets, 249–250
 Data Patrol (Garlik), 358
 data warehouses (data marts), 45, 47,
 276–280, 302. *See also* EDW
 data Web, 29–30, 31, 52
 database architects (DBAs), 259–260
 databases. *See also* knowledgebases
 business investments in, 45
 columnar, 99–100, 116, 302, 303
 description logics with, 373–374
 fuzzy logic and statistical mining, 239
 graph databases. *See* graph databases

databases (*continued*)

- hierarchical. *See* hierarchical databases
- like the Semantic Web, 104–105, 116
- metadata of, 126
- misuse of RDBMS technologies, 64
- object databases, 102–105, 121
- OWL as different, 183, 221–223
- of RDF triples, 301–313
 - architectural patterns, 307–313
 - scalability considerations, 304–307
- relational. *See* relational databases
- synchronization of, 272, 273
- using the Semantic Web, 55, 95–96
- datatypes, 163, 189–193, 208–212
- Datatypes and Built-ins (DTB), 237
- date datatype (RDF), 164
- DBAs (database architects), 259–260
- DBpedia and DBpedia Mobile, 343–345
- DCF (discounted cash flow) trap, 60–61
- decidability, 149
- Decision Explanation Engine Platform (DEEP), 299
- decision making, IT, 50–51, 60–62
- decision support, 265. *See also* business intelligence
- declaring namespaces (RDF), 72, 76
- DEEP (Decision Explanation Engine Platform), 299
- defense industries, 265–266
- define*, as different from *describe*, 155
- definer, taxonomist as, 256
- Del.icio.us (Web site), 42
- describe*, as different from *define*, 155
- description logics, 184, 185, 246, 370, 373–374
- descriptions, RDF, 154
- desktop as semantic application, 35–36
- development patterns, 334–335
- development requirements, 324–326, 327
- dialects for business rules, 236–237
- dimensional modeling, 276–277
- directed arcs, 158
- directories, semantic, 55–56
- disaster preparedness, 20, 265–266
- discounted cash flow (DCF) trap, 60–61
- DisjointClasses extension, 86
- disjointness, 193, 202–204, 238
- disjunction queries, SPARQL, 231

- distributed data. *See* federated data

- DL. *See* description logics
- document models, 110
- documents, Internet. *See* Web pages
- domain metadata, 122–123
- domain restrictions (OWL), 218–219
- Dow Jones Synaptica, 24, 359–360
- drug assessment (Eli Lilly), 291
- DTB (Datatypes and Built-ins), 237
- Dublin Core, 72–74, 144, 156
- dynamic classification, 222, 242–243, 316–317
- dynamic content, 384
- dynamic interfaces, 324, 326–327
- Dyson, Peter (CEO), 299

• E •

- EAI (enterprise application integration), 56, 106, 274
- ebXML (Electronic Business for XML), 145, 147
- Eclipse Model Framework (EMF), 129–130
- ECM (enterprise content management), 267–268
- economy of expression, 168
- ECore objects, 129
- edges, intelligence at, 312–313
- EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), 147
- EDIFACT vocabulary, 147
- EDW (enterprise data warehouse), 49
- efficiency, operational, 320
- EII (enterprise information integration), 108–109, 116, 271, 273, 310–311
- Electronic Business for XML (ebXML), 145, 147
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), 147
- Eli Lilly (targeted drug assessment), 291
- Embeddable RDF (eRDF), 174
- embedding data in Web pages. *See* eRDF; GRDDL; microformats; RDFa
- EMF (Eclipse Model Framework), 129–130
- empty classes, OWL, 207–208
- enabler, Semantic Web as, 66
- enabling technologies for the Semantic Web
 - business rules, 235–239
 - list of, 225–230
 - natural language processing. *See* NLP

- operational models, 241–244
 - SPARQL. *See* SPARQL
 - tools for RDF modeling, 232–235
 - encapsulation, 112, 126–127, 320
 - encoding RDF triples, 161–162, 169–170, 175–176. *See also* microformats
 - energy industry, 263
 - entailment, 148–149, 244–246, 305, 322–323
 - enterprise application integration (EAI), 56, 106, 274
 - enterprise business software, 58–63
 - enterprise content management (ECM), 267–268
 - enterprise content visibility, 267–268
 - enterprise data warehouse (EDW), 49
 - enterprise information integration (EII), 108, 109, 116, 271, 273
 - enterprise resource planning. *See* ERP
 - enterprise search, 45
 - enterprise Semantic Web, 223
 - enterprise systems
 - architectural usage patterns, 307–313
 - business rules, 235–239
 - creating semantics for, 271–283
 - data integration, 271–274
 - data marts and intelligence, 276–280
 - enterprise metadata, 280–282
 - governance, 258–259, 280–282
 - services architecture, 274–275
 - growth of, 380–381
 - industry roles, 253–260, 270
 - single source of truth, 283–290
 - tactical role of information, 251–252
 - tools patterns, 297–304
 - use cases. *See* examples of the Semantic Web
 - equivalence assertions, 200–202, 219–221
 - EquivalentClasses extension, 86
 - eRDF (Embeddable RDF), 174
 - ERP (enterprise resource planning), 45, 49, 250, 251–252, 283–284
 - ETL (extract, transform, load), 108, 109, 271–273
 - evolution of the Web, 10–12
 - exact reasoning, 239
 - examples of the Semantic Web
 - business software examples, 354–364
 - consumer examples, 339–354
 - corporate use cases, 290–293
 - where to find more, 293
 - executable Web, 29–30
 - expert locator service (POPS), 290–291
 - expressiveness, 148–149, 222–223, 244–246, 381
 - eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML), 56, 145–146
 - eXtensible Markup Language (XML)
 - as governing schema, 121
 - inflexibility, enterprise-level, 60
 - metadata, 120, 125–126
 - misuse and shortcomings, 64–65
 - not designed for data, 110–111, 116
 - purpose within Semantic Web, 227
 - relationship with RDF, 159, 160–163
 - typical relationship types, 122
 - extract, transform, load. *See* ETL
 - extracting RDF from Web pages, 175–176
- **F** ●
- Facebook (Web site), 28
 - fact tables, 276
 - features of the Semantic Web, 28–31
 - federated data, 31, 105, 305, 310–311
 - federated graphs, 72–75
 - federated queries (EII), 108
 - feeds, RSS. *See* RSS
 - financial services industry, 262–263
 - FLD (Framework for Logic Dialects), 236
 - FOAF (Friend of a Friend)
 - openness of, 29
 - profiles, 80–81, 158, 177–178
 - in RDF graphs, 160
 - for social networking, 42
 - vocabulary namespace, 156
 - folksonomies, 94
 - Ford, Paul (Semantic Web pioneer), 341–342
 - formal mathematical theory, 103, 104, 112, 114, 115
 - formats, triples. *See* encoding RDF triples
 - frame systems, 103
 - Framework for Logic Dialects (FLD), 236
 - Franz Technologies AllegroGraph
 - database, 302
 - free assets. *See* openness of content

Freebase, 17, 37, 40, 348–349
 Friend of a Friend. *See* FOAF
 FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 134–135
 functional properties, OWL, 209–210
 funding of the Semantic Web, 13–14, 20–21
 future. *See* Semantic Web, promise of
 Fuzzbot RDFa viewer, 83
 fuzzy logics, 239

• G •

Garlik, 18, 358–359
 gas and oil industries, 263
 GATE (General Architecture for Text Engineering), 240
 geographical distribution of data. *See* federated data
 GET command (HTTP), 133
 giant database in the sky, 12, 16, 88, 379
 Gleaning Resource Descriptions from Dialects of Language. *See* GRDDL
 Global 2000 businesses, 250–251
 Glue toolbar (Adaptive Blue), 22, 34, 35
 Google
 becoming the next, 318–319
 PageRank algorithm, 38
 put out of business, 369–370
 Web site, 28, 38, 239, 302
 Googlebait (slang), 28
 governance, enterprise, 258–259, 280–282
 government funding, 13–14, 20–21
 grandmother, explaining Web 3.0, 385–386
 graph data models, 101
 graph databases, 102, 104–105, 116, 121, 126
 graphical tools, RDF modeling, 232–235
 graphs, RDF. *See* RDF graphs
 GRDDL (Gleaning Resource Descriptions from Dialects of Language), 87, 175, 230, 330–331, 391
 Guha, Ramanathan, 13–14, 372
 GUI requirements, 324

• H •

hakia (search engine), 39, 346–348
Harper's Magazine, 341–342
 health providers and consumers, 53–54

Herbrand Lemma, 148
 heuristic, object orientation as, 112–114
 Hewlett Packard's Jena toolkit, 297, 393
 hierarchical databases, 100–101, 104–105, 116, 126
 hierarchy of RDF classes, 168–169
 Hillis, Danny (computer programmer and inventor), 348
 history of Semantic Web, 10–12, 13–14
 HTML pages. *See* Web pages
 HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 134–135
 human capital, 249
 human interface needs, 324, 326–327
 hybrid architecture as enterprise source of truth, 289–290
 hype
 about natural language processing, 241
 about the Semantic Web, 14–15, 89, 115, 367–370, 376
 about Web 2.0, 27–28
 Hypertext Markup Language. *See* Web pages

• I •

IBM
 EMF (Eclipse Model Framework), 129–130
 IMS-DB (IBM Information Management System Database), 100
 UIMA (Unstructured Information Management Architecture), 240
 using the Semantic Web, 18, 23, 391
 WebSphere Service Registry, 357–358
 identifiers, 47
 identity protection (Garlik), 358–359
 IDL (Interface Definition Language), 137
 IkeWiki (wiki), 37
 ILM (Information Lifecycle Management), 45, 267–268
 IMM (Information Management Model), 139
 immaturity of semantic tools, 332–333
 inconsistency, ontologies, 186–187, 207–208, 238
 incremental improvement, as goal, 320
 individuals (instances), OWL
 associating. *See* object properties (OWL)
 defined, 184
 disjointed, 203–204, 238

- equivalent, 201–202, 219–221
 - essentials of, 187–189
 - relating with classes, 193
 - industry roles, 253–260
 - industry vocabularies, 146–147
 - inference engines, 300, 303–304, 305
 - inferencing, 296
 - information
 - as critical asset, 62
 - role in business, 251–252
 - unlike data, 44, 46–47, 64
 - information architects, 257–258
 - Information Lifecycle Management (ILM), 45, 267–268
 - Information Management Model (IMM), 139
 - information workers
 - about, 249–251, 268
 - benefits of Semantic Web, 264–268
 - needs of, 260–264
 - tactical role, 251–252
 - types of, 253–260
 - information-centricity, 62, 260–264
 - infrastructure software systems, 49, 270
 - inheritance, 104, 112, 122, 126–128, 168. *See also* subsumption reasoning
 - in-memory databases, 55, 303, 306
 - instance data, 119–120, 121
 - Instance Lemma, 148
 - instances, OWL. *See* individuals, OWL
 - integer datatype, 163
 - integration of data
 - application requirements, 323
 - composite data graphs, 310–311
 - Eli Lilly’s drug assessment, 291
 - metadata management, 266
 - Metatomix applications, 23, 361–363
 - semantics of, 45, 55, 271–274, 318
 - technologies for, 105–109
 - intelligence
 - artificial intelligence (AI), 13, 15, 31, 114–116, 374
 - business analysts, 253–254
 - business intelligence (BI), 45, 264–265, 276–280, 283–284
 - collective intelligence, 94
 - and data marts, 276–277
 - at the edges, 312–313
 - search, lack of intelligence in, 92
 - simulated intelligence, 31
 - and Web 3.0, 379–380
 - Interface Definition Language (IDL), 137
 - interface needs, 323–324, 326–327
 - International Standards Organization. *See* ISO
 - Internet. *See* Web (Web 1.0)
 - Interpolation Lemma, 148
 - intersections of OWL classes, 212–213
 - inverse properties, OWL, 210–211
 - investment companies, 262–263
 - Inxight framework, 240
 - IP (Internet Protocol), 134–135
 - iSense (Ad Pepper Media), 383
 - ISO (International Standards Organization)
 - described, 19, 65
 - ISO 10303 standard, 142
 - ISO 11179 standard, 143
 - ISO 15836 standard. *See* Dublin Core
 - ISO 15926, Part 7, 87, 142
 - metadata, 142–145
 - IT leaders, priorities of, 50–51, 60–62
 - IT specialists, 252–253
 - iterative development, 334
 - Itinerary (TripIt), 349–350
 - ivory tower design reputation, 372–373
- *J* •
- Java language, 111, 113, 116, 126–128
 - JCL (Job Control Language), 132–133
 - Jena toolkit (Hewlett Packard), 297, 393
- *K* •
- KBs. *See* knowledgebases
 - KDE 4.0 (K Desktop Environment), 35, 38
 - Keep It Simple, Stupid (KISS), 334
 - keys, database, 96, 126, 183
 - keywords (object-oriented programming), 128
 - KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid), 334
 - knowledge, 118. *See also* intelligence
 - knowledge representation (KR)
 - Abox and Tbox, 188, 223, 285
 - logics. *See* description logics
 - research on, 13, 114–115
 - Semantic Web languages as, 118

knowledgebases (KB). *See also* semantic databases

- architectural usage patterns, 307–313
- defined, 119
- expressiveness of querying, 148–149, 222–223, 244–246, 381
- open-world assumption. *See* OWA
- scalability considerations, 306
- as source of truth, 284–286, 288–289
- specialized for the Semantic Web, 296–297
- Web-scale, 95, 319

KR. *See* knowledge representation

• L •

labels for classes, 167, 193

latency, knowledgebase, 308–309

layer technology stack of the Semantic Web, 225–230

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), 55–56, 101

lemmas of RDF, 148–149

levels of data and metadata, 119–123

lexical form, 163

librarians (corporate), 254–255

life sciences industry, 21, 86, 265, 309

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), 55–56, 101

limitations of the Semantic Web

- incomplete solutions, 332–335
- scalability, 295–296, 333
- staffing needs, 335–337
- tight standards, 330–332
- using best practices, 337–338

linguistic parsing, 327

LinkedIn (Web site), 42, 346, 349, 353

Linking Open Data project, 29, 30, 344, 353, 380

literals

- defined, 159
- different from resources, 157
- in OWL ontologies, 193, 211
- resources with literal values, 162
- typed literals, 163–164

logic, business, 235–239

logical architecture, 225–227

logical connectivity, 46

logics, 123–124

looping (business rules), 235

• M •

machine intelligence. *See* intelligence

machine interface requirements, 324

mainframe system metadata, 131–133

main-memory execution, 113

management skills, 325, 333–334

Mangrove Project, 34–35

manufacturing, 53

MapReduce algorithm, 302

Marbles Linked Data Browser, 344–345

mashups, 33, 94

mathematical operators, 235

maturity of semantic technologies, 226

MCF (Meta Content Framework), 13–14, 372

MDA (Model-Driven Architecture), 124, 135–136

MediaWiki software. *See* Semantic MediaWiki (wiki)

mega-pharmaceutical companies, 53

memory-resident knowledgebases. *See* in-memory databases

Merging Lemma, 148

message-oriented middleware (MOM), 106

messages, 105–109

Meta Content Framework. *See* MCF

Meta Object Facility. *See* MOF

metadata

- classifying, framework for, 119–123
- enterprise-level, 282–283
- logic and rules in, 123–124
- management of, 266
- ontologies as, 297–301
- Semantic Web as superset, 149–150
- semantics of, 147–149
- SOA subsystem, 274
- types of, 124–147
 - databases, 126
 - industry vocabularies, 146–147
 - ISO standards, 142–145
 - mainframe systems, 131–133
 - networks and protocols, 134–135
 - OASIS standards, 145–146
 - object-oriented languages, 126–128
 - OMG standards, 135–141
 - programming frameworks, 129–131
 - W3C standards, 141–142
 - Web-based, 125–126
- understanding, 117–119

Metatomix, 23, 361–363
 Metaweb (wiki), 37
 Metaweb Freebase, 17, 37, 40, 348–349
 microformats, 82, 171–172, 369
 Microsoft Corporation, 18, 360, 391
 Microsoft .NET Framework, 130
 Microsoft Powerset (search engine), 39, 318, 361
 middleware, 18
 military operations, 20
 Minimality Lemma, 148
 mobile phones, DBpedia for, 344–345
 model semantics, 129
 Model-Driven Architecture. *See* MDA
 modeling, ad-hoc, 243, 317
 modeling constraints, 123–124
 model-theoretic contexts, 147–149
 Model-View-Controller. *See* MVC
 Modus Operandi Wave, 299, 310
 MOF (Meta Object Facility), 124, 133, 138, 141
 MOM (message-oriented middleware), 106
 monotonic reasoning, 186–187, 207–208, 237–238
 Mulgara project, 302, 393
 MVC (Model-View-Controller), 129

• N •

N3 (National3) RDF format, 169–170
 named entities, 354
 namespace pointers, RDF, 74
 namespaces, 72, 76, 156, 161
 NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), 23, 290–291
 National Cancer Institute (NCI), 309
 national security, 20, 57
 native RDF databases, 302, 303
 Natural Language Processing. *See* NLP
 navigational search, 38
 NCI (National Cancer Institute), 309
 necessary conditions, OWL classes, 219–221
 nested tags (XML), 110
 .NET Framework (Microsoft), 130
 Netezza system, 302
 Netscape (Web browser), 13–14
 network data models, 101, 104–105
 network governance, 281, 282
 network metadata, 134–135

neutrality of the Semantic Web, 372–373
 News Corp., 359–360
 news feeds, semantic, 40, 378
 NLP (Natural Language Processing)
 application requirements, 317, 322
 automatic classification, 243, 264
 importance of, 240–241
 Mangrove Project, 34
 non-monotonic reasoning, 236–237
 non-standard technology, using, 331–332
not relationship, OWL classes, 214–215
 .nt files, 170
 N-Triples (RDF format), 170

• O •

OASIS (Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards), 19, 65, 145–146
 Object Constraint Language (OCL), 124
 object databases, 102–105, 121
 Object Management Group. *See* OMG
 object properties, OWL, 191–193, 208–212
 ObjectIntersectionOf extension, 86
 object-oriented programming (OOP)
 ISO 11179 standard, 143
 metadata, 126–129
 in relational databases, 177–178, 301
 unlearning for OWL modeling, 183
 unlike the Semantic Web, 103–104, 112–114, 116
 object-relational mapping (ORM), 272, 273
 objects, RDF triples. *See also* triples, RDF
 as basic element, 155–156, 160
 creating triples in OWL, 191–193
 as resources, 166, 193
 reversed with subjects, 210–211
 structural metadata, 120–121
 ObjectUnionOf extension, 86
 OCL (Object Constraint Language), 124
 ODM (Ontology Definition Metamodel), 87, 141
 OIL (Ontology Inference Layer), 14, 181, 372
 oil and gas industries, 263
 OLAP (online analytical processing), 126, 138, 140, 276, 278
 OLTP (online transaction processing)
 databases, 49, 97, 126, 276

- OMG (Object Management Group), 19, 65
 collaboration with W3C, 139–141
 MDA (Model-Driven Architecture), 124
 metadata, 135
 OASIS community as different, 145
 online analytical processing. *See* OLAP
 online transaction processing (OLTP)
 databases, 49, 97, 126, 276
 ontologies, 233. *See also* OWL
 as active metadata, 299–301
 ad-hoc modeling, browsing, 243, 317
 defined, 184
 rules of, 316–317
 simple tools for, 382
 as static metadata, 297–298
 ontologists, 256–257
 Ontology Definition Metamodel. *See* ODM
 Ontology Inference Layer. *See* OIL
 OntoWiki (wiki), 38
 OOP. *See* object-oriented programming
 Open Data License, 29
 open identity (OpenID), 29
 openness of content, 12–13, 29, 40–41, 54,
 320. *See also* security of data
 open-source data, 244, 318, 392–393
 open-world assumption. *See* OWA
 operational efficiency strategies, 320
 operational models, 241–244
 opportunities for the Semantic Web,
 95, 102, 318. *See also* assessing
 opportunities for the Semantic Web
 or relationship, OWL classes, 213–214
 Oracle
 ADF (Application Development
 Framework), 129–131
 data integration tool, 126, 127
 Data Service Integrator, 310
 investing in Semantic Web, 18, 23, 391
 RDL/OWL hybrid database, 301–303
 Semantic Database product, 356–357
 Organization for the Advancement of
 Structured Information Standards. *See*
 OASIS
 ORM (object-relational mapping), 272, 273
 OWA (open-world assumption), 185–186,
 194–200, 242, 316, 321
 OWL (Web Ontology Language). *See also*
 ontologies
 assertion, 200–206, 219–221, 238
 backbone of the Semantic Web, 330–331
 basics, 84–86, 181–183, 185–187, 221–223,
 389–391
 closure, 148–149
 complex classes, 212–218
 converting data to, 243–244
 creation of, 14, 15, 181
 developing ontologies, 223
 dialects, 184–185, 245–246
 entailment, 148–149, 244–246
 enterprise source of truth, 288–289
 expressiveness, 148–149, 222–223,
 244–246, 381
 extensions to RDF, 86
 mapping MOF framework to, 141
 migration toward, 150
 model essentials, 187–200
 classes, 193–200
 individuals (instances), 187–189
 properties, 189–193
 monotonic reasoning and inconsistency,
 186–187, 207–208, 238
 necessity and sufficiency, 219–221
 promise of, 88
 properties, 208–212
 basics, 184, 189–193
 characteristics of, 208–212
 equivalent, 201, 219–221
 restrictions on, 215–219
 subsumption, 206, 219–221
 provability and satisfiability, 199, 216
 specification Web site, 390
 stability of, 225
 static files, 297–298
 support system for the Semantic Web,
 228
 technical superiority, 55
 typical relationship types, 122
- *p* ●
- PageRank algorithm, 38
 pages. *See* Web pages
 parsing XML, 110–111

partitioning applications, 336–337
 partnering (in business), 57, 62–63, 335–336
 patterns
 architecture, 307–313
 Semantic Web tools, 297–304
 software development, 334–335
 Pellet reasoner, 393
 People, Organizations, Projects, and Skills (POPS), 290–291
 performance, functional, 305–307
 Persistent URLs (PURLs), 73
 Pfizer, 23, 292–293
 pharmaceutical industry, 53, 86
 physical disconnection in data storage, 46
 PIM (platform-independent model), 136
 Plain Subgraph Lemma, 148
 planning for Web 3.0 workflows, 385
 planning semantic applications, 318–319
 platform-independent model (PIM), 136
 platform-specific model (PSM), 136
 PLD (Production Rules Dialect), 237
 point solutions, 46
 policies, semantic, 56
 politics
 CIO priorities, 50–51, 60–62
 of the Semantic Web, 320
 of standards, 15
 polymorphism, 104, 112, 126–127
 POPS application (NASA), 290–291
 Powerset (search engine), 39, 318, 361
 precision of OWL, 221–222
 predicates, RDF triples. *See also* triples, RDF
 as basic element, 155–156, 160
 creating triples in OWL, 191–193
 like columns in database tables, 178
 literal-valued, 162
 in relational databases, 301
 primary keys, 96, 177–178
 priorities of IT leaders, 50–51, 60–62
 privacy and civil liberties, 54
 private funding of the Semantic Web, 21
 probabilistic data representations, 149
 Procter & Gamble (P&G), 261
 production rule systems, 228–229
 Production Rules Dialect (PLD), 237
 profiles, FOAF, 80–81, 158, 177–178
 Programmes Ontology (BBC), 352
 programming framework metadata, 129–131

programming languages, unsuitable for
 encoding knowledge, 113–114
 Project 10x, 375
 proof element, technology stack, 229
 properties, RDF, 162, 165–166
 property-driven classification. *See* dynamic
 classification
 Protégé modeling tool, 233
 protocol metadata, 134–135
 prototyping applications, 297, 392
 provability (in reasoning), 199, 216
 PSM (platform-specific model), 136
 public data, 244, 318, 392–393
 publish-and-subscribe architecture, 106
 publishing, semantic, 40–41
 publishing industry, 262
 PURLs (Persistent Uniform Resource
 Locators), 73

• *Q* •

quality assurance with OWL, 208
 query entailment. *See* entailment
 query language for RDF. *See* SPARQL

• *R* •

RAC (Real Applications Clusters), 357
 RAM, data in. *See* in-memory databases
 range restrictions (OWL), 218–219
 RDB. *See* relational databases
 RDBMS (relational database management
 systems), 60, 64–65, 119
 RDF (Resource Description Framework)
 alternatives. *See* eRDF; GRDDL;
 microformats; RDFa
 backbone of the Semantic Web, 87–88,
 227–228, 330–331
 basics, 69–77, 148–149, 153–157
 compared to microformats, 171–172
 compared to relational databases, 177
 converting data to, 243–244
 creation of, 14, 15, 105
 enterprise source of truth, 284–287
 expressiveness of. *See* expressiveness
 extracting, 175–176
 graphical modeling tools, 232–235

RDF (Resource Description Framework)

(continued)

learning about, 389–391
mapping MOF framework to, 141
OWL extensions to, 86
promise of, 52, 88, 150, 179
query language for. *See* SPARQL
relationship with XML, 159, 160–163
resource type, identifying, 164–166
with RSS, 78–80
schema for. *See* RDF Schema
strengths, 55, 176–178, 225
typed literals, 163–164
URIs as mechanism of, 156
validating, 71–72
viewing data as graph. *See* RDF graphs
.rdf files, 162
RDF graphs
basics, 69–70, 157–160
composite data graphs, 312–313
federated, 72–75
inside RAM. *See* in-memory databases
N-Triples example, 170
N3 example, 169–170
OWL, example of, 85
Turtle example, 170. *See also* Turtle
RDF resource pointers, 74
RDF Schema (RDFS)
backbone of the Semantic Web, 227–228
describing things with, 166–169
enterprise truth, 286–287, 289
formal specification, 245
RDF triples. *See* triples, RDF
RDF vocabulary namespace, 156
RDFa (RDF in Attributes), 81–84, 172–174,
230, 330–331, 390
RDFS. *See* RDF Schema
Real Applications Clusters (RAC), 357
Really Simple Syndication (RSS), 78–80
reasoners, 183, 299–301, 303–304, 305, 393
record-level metadata, 119–120
Red Ocean strategies, 319
Reed Elsevier, 262
referent metadata, 121–123
registry, SOA, 274–275
reification, 165

relational databases

basics, 96–99
compared to RDF, 177
compared to the Semantic Web, 104–105,
116, 296–297
data marts and intelligence, 276–277
decidability, 149
as governing schema, 114–115, 121
management systems. *See* RDBMS
metadata, 126
modeling constraints of, 124
structured for RDF data, 301
relational knowledgebases, 306
relational star schemas, 97–98, 276–278
relationships in data models. *See* referent
metadata
Renault, 23, 292
repeatability requirements, 322
requirements for applications, 321–328
research and development, 20–21
research search behavior, 38–39
Resource Description Framework. *See* RDF
resource pointers, RDF, 74
resources, OWL, 183
resources, RDF
classifying, 164–166
defined, 153–154
describing in code, 161–162, 169–170
like tables in relational databases, 178
objects as, 166, 193
as subjects or predicates, 156
responsivity of human interface, 324
restriction classes, OWL, 215–219
reviews of requirements, 321–328
RIF (Rule Interchange Format), 228–229,
236–237, 380, 391
risk of the Semantic Web, 59–61
RSS (Really Simple Syndication), 78–80
rule chaining, 304
rule engines. *See* inference engines
Rule Interchange Format. *See* RIF
rule systems, 303–304
rulebases, 305
rules, metadata, 123–124
rules, ontology, 316–317

• S •

- SameIndividual extension, 86
- SAML (Security Access Markup Language), 56, 87, 145–146
- satisfiability (in reasoning), 199, 216
- SAWSDL (Semantic Annotations for Web Service Description Language), 87, 230, 330–331, 391
- scalability
- architectural usage patterns, 307–313
 - improved with Web 3.0, 379–380
 - as main weakness, 295–296, 313, 333
 - of Semantic Web tools, 304–307
 - skills planning for, 325–326, 333–334
- scale of the Semantic Web, 95, 102, 318
- schemas
- database, 96–98, 100–101, 103–104
 - XML, 110–111, 120. *See also* XSD data model
- science fiction, the Semantic Web as, 367
- scoping projects, 337
- scorecards for semantic opportunities, 321–327
- search
- approximate and exact reasoning, 239
 - enterprise-wide, 45
 - of hierarchical databases, 101
 - lack of intelligence in, 92
 - optimization of, 254
 - semantic, 38–40, 378, 384. *See also* SearchMonkey
- SearchMonkey (Yahoo!), 32, 83–84, 318, 345–346, 387–388
- security (national), 20, 57
- Security Access Markup Language. *See* SAML
- security of data
- application requirements, 323
 - frameworks for, 229
 - governance of, 56, 281, 282
 - identity protection (Garlik), 358–359
 - scalability considerations, 307
- segments, TCP, 133
- semantic advertising, 27–28, 383–385
- Semantic Annotations for Web Service Description Language. *See* SAWSDL
- semantic applications
- desktop applications, 34–36
 - planning, common traps in, 318–319
 - prototyping, 297, 392
 - pure, no such thing as, 226
 - requirements for, 321–328
 - scaling. *See* scalability
 - technical superiority, 63–65
 - vision, 54, 321–328
- semantic blogging, 36–37
- semantic databases, 55, 95–96, 104–105, 356–357
- semantic directories, 55–56
- Semantic MediaWiki (wiki), 35, 37
- semantic networks (nets), 102, 114
- semantic news feeds, 40, 378
- semantic policies, 56
- semantic publishing, 40–41
- semantic search, 38–40, 378, 384
- semantic social networks, 41–42, 379
- Semantic Web
- business side. *See* business of the Semantic Web
 - compared to other technologies, 104–105, 108, 110–116
 - different views of, 10
 - as enabler, 66
 - enterprise. *See* enterprise systems
 - example implementations
 - business software, 354–364
 - consumer sites, 32–33, 339–354
 - features, 28–31
 - history and origin, 10–14, 90–91
 - layer technology stack, 225–230
 - model theory of, 147–149
 - neighboring technologies. *See* enabling technologies for the Semantic Web
 - promise of
 - benefits of RDL and OWL, 88
 - for data integration, 273–274
 - finding opportunities, 319–321, 328
 - future ideas, 21–23, 34–42, 57
 - hype, 14–15, 115, 367–370, 375–376
 - for information workers, 264–268
 - vision, 51–56
 - within Web 3.0, 16–21

- Semantic Web (*continued*)
 - scalability issues, 295–296, 313, 333
 - for software, not people, 93–95
 - technical superiority, 63–65
 - tools for. *See* tools for the Semantic Web
 - as utopia, 51–56
 - W3C Web site for, 179
 - weaknesses. *See* limitations of the Semantic Web
 - at Web-scale, 95, 102, 318
- Semantic Web Education and Outreach (W3C), 293
- Semantic Web Rule Language. *See* SWRL
- semantic wikis, 37–38
- semantics
 - about, 147
 - business rules, 235–239
 - enterprise-level, 271–283
 - enterprise-level governance, 258–259, 280–282
 - to improve data quality, 267
 - opportunities for. *See* assessing opportunities for the Semantic Web
 - of RDF, 77. *See also* RDF
 - of reification, 165
- SemanticWorks product line (Altova), 233–234
- serializations, RDF. *See* encoding RDF triples
- service-oriented architecture. *See* SOA
- services, 272, 273, 309–310. *See also* cloud computing
- set-based operations, 105
- sets, OWL. *See* classes, OWL
- sharing data
 - in business, 44–45
 - data transport, 105–109
 - as needed, 46–47
 - privacy, 54
 - working with open-source data, 244, 318, 392–393
- Shirky, Clay (Internet technology teacher), 373
- sibling sets (OWL), 206, 211
- Siderean Software, 303
- Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS), 156, 230
- Simple Protocol and RDF Query Language.
 - See* SPARQL
- simplification of complex data, 16, 22
- simulated intelligence, 31
- skills development, 325, 333–334, 382–383, 389–391
- SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System), 156, 230
- slots (frame systems), 103
- snowflake schema, 276–278
- SOA (service-oriented architecture)
 - adding semantics to, 18, 274–275
 - knowledgebase as a service, 309–310
 - metadata governance, 280–282
 - within semantic Web integration, 55
 - unlike Semantic Web, 106–107, 109, 116
- social implications of the Semantic Web, 320
- social networks, 28, 41–42, 80, 93–95, 379
- software. *See also* business applications
 - as audience of the Semantic Web, 93–95
 - databases
 - business investments in, 45
 - columnar, 99–100, 116, 302, 303
 - description logics with, 373–374
 - fuzzy logic and statistical mining, 239
 - graph databases. *See* graph databases
 - hierarchical. *See* hierarchical databases
 - like the Semantic Web, 104–105, 116
 - metadata of, 126
 - misuse of RDBMS technologies, 64
 - object databases, 102–105, 121
 - OWL as different, 183, 221–223
 - of RDF triples, 301–313
 - relational. *See* relational databases
 - synchronization of, 272, 273
 - using the Semantic Web, 55, 95–96
 - free, and openness of content, 12–13, 29, 40–41, 54, 320. *See also* security of data
 - metadata, 126
 - software architects. *See* information architects
 - software development patterns, 334–335
 - software industry roles, 253–260, 270
 - software infrastructures, 49, 270
 - software interface, 323–324, 326–327
 - software vendors, as partners, 336

- Soprano search application, 35
 source data, identifying, 46
 source of truth, enterprise-level, 283–290
 Space Wing project (U.S. Air Force), 299
 SPARQL (Simple Protocol and RDF Query Language), 87–88, 228, 230–232, 334, 390
 SPARQLMotion toolset, 364
 species of OWL, 184–185
 speed, rulebase, 305
 Spivak, Nova (Semantic Web pioneer), 11, 340
 sponsored placement (advertising), 384
 SQL (Structured Query Language), 96
 staffing skills planning, 325, 333–334
 Standard for the Exchange of Product Data.
See STEP
 standards
 future ideas, 381
 growth in adoption of, 15, 63, 65
 for integration technologies, 106–107
 as limitations, 330–332
 main bodies of, 19, 65
 specification Web sites, 390–391
 star schema, 97–98, 276–278
 statements, RDF. *See* triples, RDF
 static metadata, ontology as, 297–298
 statistical mining, 239
 statistical reasoning, 239
 STEP (Standard for the Exchange of Product Data), 142
 straying outside standards, 331–332
 string literals. *See* literals
 Strong Herbrand Lemma, 148
 structural metadata, 120–121
 structured data
 accessing unstructured data, 243, 317
 amount of, assessing, 322
 domain metadata, 122–123
 fuzzy logic and statistical mining, 239
 hierarchical databases. *See* hierarchical databases
 integration for, 105–109
 metadata management, 266
 Structured Web as, 92
 Structured Query Language (SQL), 96
 subclass reasoning. *See* subsumption reasoning
 subclasses, RDF, 167–169
 SubClassOf extension, 86
 Subgraph Lemma, 148
 subjects, RDF triples. *See also* triples, RDF
 as basic element, 155–156, 160
 creating triples in OWL, 191–193
 in relational databases, 301
 reversed with objects, 210–211
 sublanguages, OWL, 184–185, 245–246
 subsumption reasoning, 168–169, 204–206, 219–221
 sufficiency, class membership, 219–221
 superset metadata language, 149–150
 supersumption, 204
 SweetWiki (wiki), 38
 Swoogle (search engine), 39
 SWRL (Semantic Web Rule Language), 87, 228–229, 330–331, 380
 symmetric properties, OWL, 211
 Synaptica (Dow Jones), 25, 359–360
 synchronization of databases, 272, 273
 syntactic metadata, 120
 synthetic data models (EII), 108
 system identifiers, 47
- T •
- tableau reasoning systems, 304
 tables, database, 96–97, 177–178
 tactical advantages of semantics, 61–62
 tactical role of information, 251–252
 tagging, 111, 120, 368–369
 Target Assessment Tool (Eli Lilly), 291
 taxonomists, 255–256
 Tbox (Terminological Box), 188, 223, 285
 TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 134
 team, development, 324–325
 technical best practices, 337–338
 technical implications of semantics, 320
 technological newness, 115–116
 technology stack layers, 225–230
 technology standards. *See* standards
 Terminological Box (Tbox), 188

- Terse RDF Triple Language. *See* Turtle
- Thing superclass, 182, 187–188, 193
- Thomson Reuters (publisher), 17, 40, 262, 354. *See also* Calais news service
- three-tier application approach, 308–309
- timelines for project development, 336
- tNodes (UDDI), 145
- tools for the Semantic Web, 232–235, 297–307, 332–333
- top-down construction of data Web, 31
- TopQuadrant TopBraid Suite, 234–235, 359–360, 363–364
- TPS (Transaction processing systems), 49
- tracking data to sources, 46
- trading alliances, commercial, 57
- training. *See* skills development
- transaction processing systems (TPS), 49
- transactional interface requirements, 324
- transformation of semantic data, 105–109
- transitive properties, OWL, 211–212
- travel. *See* Triplt (Web site)
- tree databases. *See* hierarchical databases
- Triplt (Web site), 22, 33, 349–350
- triples (statements), RDF
- basics, 70–72, 87–88
 - collections of. *See* RDF graphs
 - creating in OWL, 191–193
 - databases of, 301–303
 - architectural patterns, 307–313
 - scalability considerations, 304–307
 - difference from XML statements, 111
 - embedded in pages. *See* RDFa
 - formats. *See* encoding RDF triples
 - literal values in, 163
 - querying. *See* SPARQL
 - about triples (reification), 165
- trust element, technology stack, 229
- truth
- and data quality, 105, 208, 244–246, 267
 - single source for, 283–290
- .ttl files, 170
- tuples (relational databases), 96, 105
- Turtle (RDF format), 85–86, 169–170
- Twine (site), 22, 32, 42, 340–341, 387
- type predicate (RDF), 165–166
- typed literals, 163–164
- types (Freebase), 348
- u •
- ubiquitous networking, 29
- UBL (Universal Business Vocabulary), 145, 147
- UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration), 56, 145–146
- UIMA (Unstructured Information Management Architecture), 240
- umbrella metadata, the Semantic Web for, 149–150
- UML (Unified Modeling Language)
- creation of, 14
 - lacking executable domain models, 54
 - MDA reliance on, 136
 - misuse and shortcomings, 64–65
 - modeling constraints of, 124
 - OWL 2QL profile for, 246
 - OWL as alternative to, 297–298
 - typical relationship types, 122
 - unlike the Semantic Web, 108, 112–113, 116
- UNA (Unique Name Assumption), 204
- uncertainty. *See* open-world assumption
- Unicode text standard, 227
- Unified Modeling Language. *See* UML
- Uniform Resource Identifiers. *See* URIs
- Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), 69, 73
- Unifying Logic layer (W3C technologies), 229
- unions of OWL classes, 213–214
- Unique Name Assumption (UNA), 204
- Universal Business Vocabulary (UBL), 145–146, 147
- Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration. *See* UDDI
- university funding, 20–21
- unpredictable data, handling, 316
- unstructured data, 243, 317, 322
- Unstructured Information Management Architecture. *See* UIMA
- URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers)
- as foundational, 91–93, 156, 227
 - parsed by RDF parsers, 76
 - querying with SPARQL, 231–232
 - in RDF graphs, 69
- URLs (Uniform Resource Locators), 69, 73

U.S. Air Force Space Wing project, 299
 U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), 14
 U.S. Defense Department, 23
 utopia, Semantic Web as, 51–56

• U •

validating RDF, 71–72
 vendor implementation examples. *See*
 examples of the Semantic Web
 Vertica, 302
 visibility of data, 44, 47, 267–268
 vision. *See* Semantic Web, promise of
 visualization requirements in development,
 325
 vocabulary namespaces. *See* namespaces
 vocabulary servers, 309
 VOX (Web site), 42

• W •

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)
 best practices, 337–338
 described, 15, 19, 41, 65
 Direct Model-Theoretic Semantics for
 OWL (document), 149
 OASIS community as different, 145
 OMG collaboration with, 139–141
 RDF Semantics (document), 149
 RDF Validation Service, 71–72
 Rule Interchange Format. *See* RIF
 Semantic Web Education and Outreach
 initiative (W3C), 293
 specific standards. *See also* GRDDL; RDFa;
 SAWSDL; SKOS
 for metadata, 141–142
 Unicode, commitment to, 227
 technology stack, 225–230
 Web infrastructure metadata, 141–142
 Web site for the Semantic Web, 179
 Wave (Modus Operandi), 299, 310
 Web (Web 1.0)
 how used today, 26, 29–30
 infrastructure metadata, 141–142
 origins and influence, 10, 11
 unlike Web 3.0, 91–93, 116

Web 2.0
 defined, 10
 how used today, 27–28, 29–30, 377
 origins, 11
 shift to Web 3.0, 377–386
 unlike the Semantic Web, 93–95, 116
 Web 3.0, 10–12, 29–30, 52, 377–386. *See also*
 Semantic Web
 Web metadata, 125–126
 Web Ontology Language. *See* OWL
 Web pages
 building block of Web, 27, 92–94
 embedding data within. *See* eRDF;
 GRDDL; microformats; RDFa
 extracting RDF from, 175–176
 metadata, 125–126
 tagging, 111, 120, 368–369
 XML, as designed for, 110–111
 Web Service Description Language. *See*
 WSDL
 Web services, 108, 126. *See also* SOA
 Web sites
 consumer Web site examples, 339–354
 Del.icio.us, 42
 Facebook, 28
 Google, 28, 38, 239, 302
 LinkedIn, 42, 346, 349, 353
 OWL (Web Ontology Language), 390
 specification Web sites, 390–391
 TriplIt, 22, 33, 349–350
 VOX, 42
 W3C (World Wide Web Consortium), 179
 Wikipedia, 17, 40, 341–342
 ZoomInfo, 33, 350–351
 Web-scale, Semantic Web at, 95, 102, 318
 WebSphere Service Registry, 357–358
 Wikipedia (Web site), 17, 40, 341–342
 wikis, semantic, 37–38
 WOL, for Web Ontology Language, 182
 workflow support, 385
 World Factbook, 17
 World Wide Web Consortium. *See* W3C
 wrapper services, 55
 WSDL (Web Service Description Language),
 281. *See also* SAWSDL

• X •

X12 vocabulary, 147
XACML (eXtensible Access Control Markup Language), 56, 145–146
XHTML pages, embedding in. *See* eRDF; GRDDL; microformats; RDFa
XHTML pages, extracting from, 175–176
XML (eXtensible Markup Language)
 as governing schema, 121
 inflexibility, enterprise-level, 60
 metadata, 120, 125–126
 misuse and shortcomings, 64–65
 not designed for data, 110–111, 116
 purpose within Semantic Web, 227
 relationship with RDF, 159, 160–163
 typical relationship types, 122
.xml files, 162
XML Schema, 297–298

XML Spy SemanticWorks (Altova), 233–234
xmlns prefix (RDF), 72, 81
XSD data model, 107, 108, 110, 120

• Y •

Yahoo!. *See also* SearchMonkey
 Open Strategy (Y!OS), 346
 Search (search engine), 22, 32, 39
YASNS (Yet Another Social Networking Service), 41

• Z •

Zemanta (semantic blog), 36
Zepheira, 389–390, 392
Zitgist (search engine), 39
ZoomInfo (Web site), 33, 350–351