# Southampton Southampton

# The Emerging Science of the Web

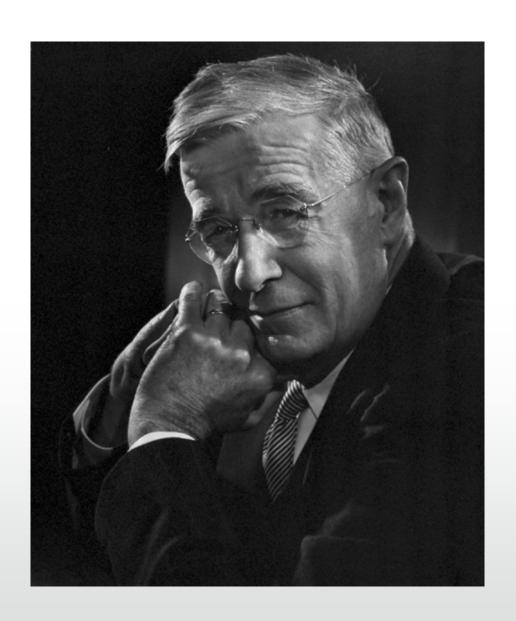
And why it is important

Professor Dame Wendy Hall 22 Jan 2010

Southampton

# Inspiration





"As we may think" Vannevar Bush Atlantic Monthly July 1945

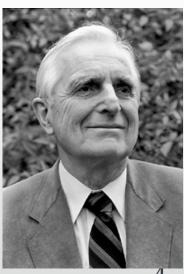


## Southampton Southampton

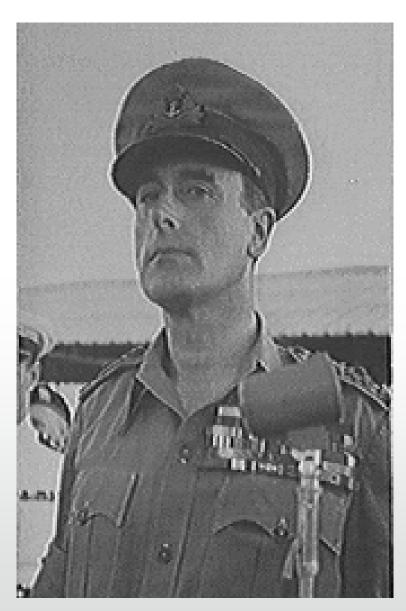
Everything is deeply intertwingled

### **Ted Nelson** and Doug Engelbart

Augmenting human intellect



## Southampton Southampton



What do India, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the University of Southampton and my research career have in common?

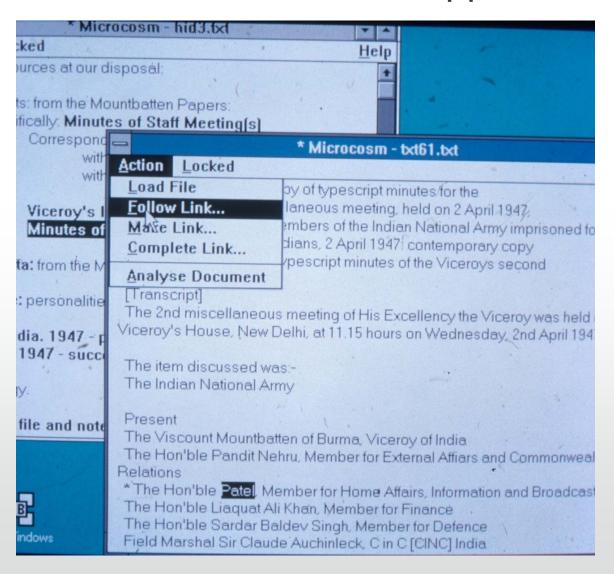


# Southampton

The Mountbatten archive moved to Southampton In 1987

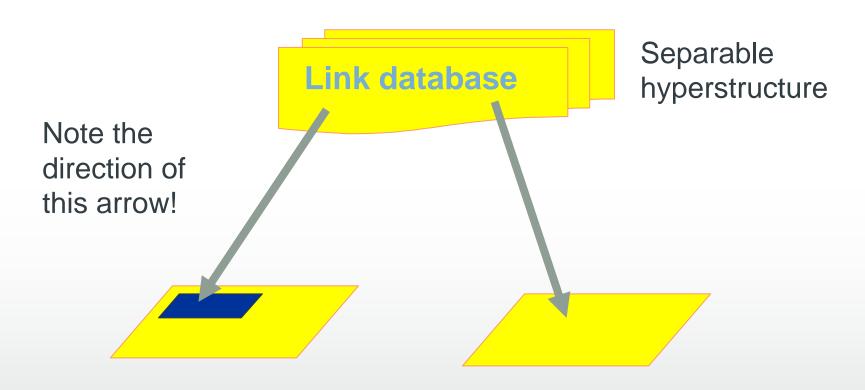


#### Microcosm: Mountbatten archive application



#### Linkbases



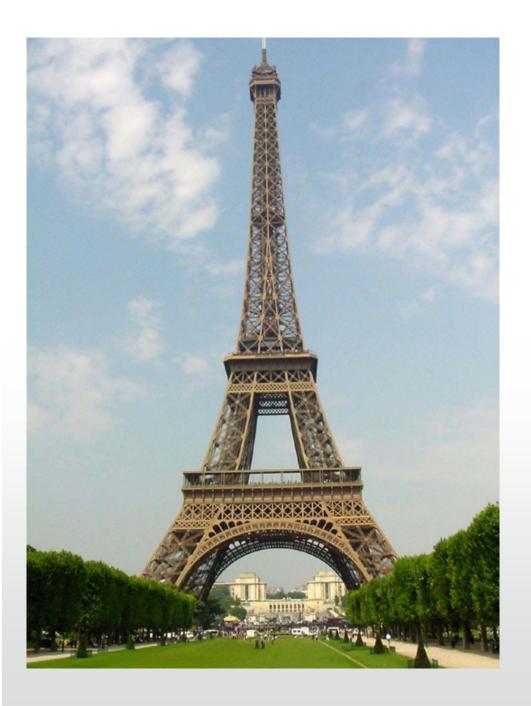


**Documents** 



#### Links in Microcosm

- source, destination, description
- source: object | concept | context
- We generated links based on metadata description of documents in docuverse and "it all falls out"



# Southampton

ECHT'90





## Southampton



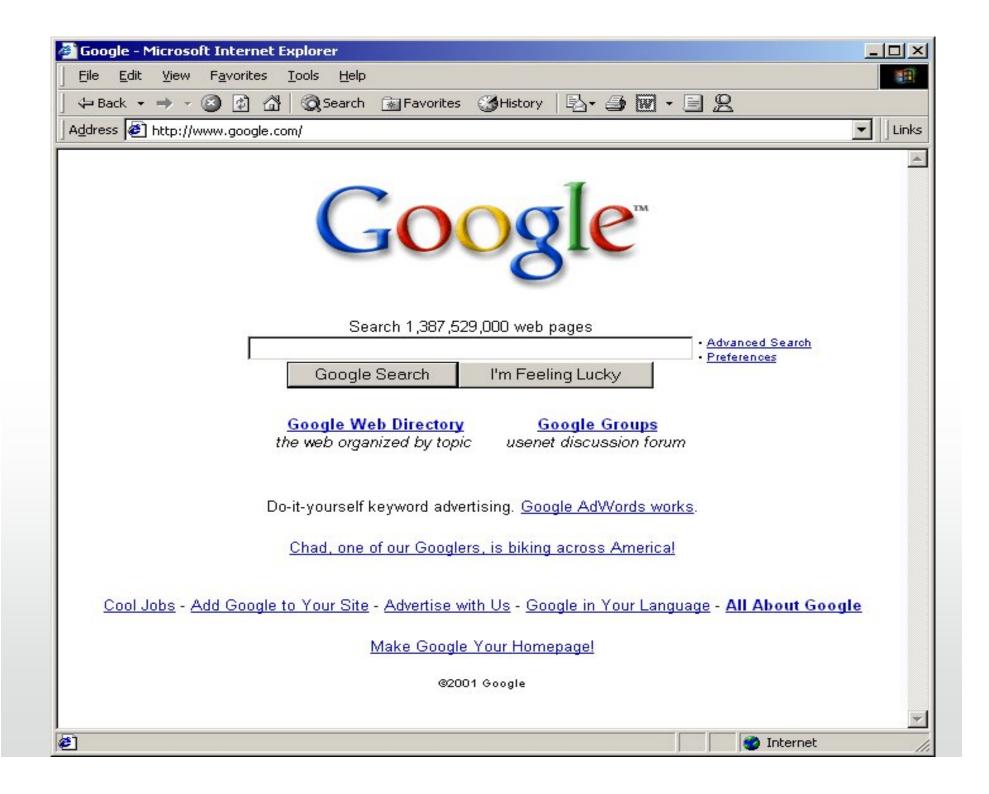
**ACM Hypertext'91** 



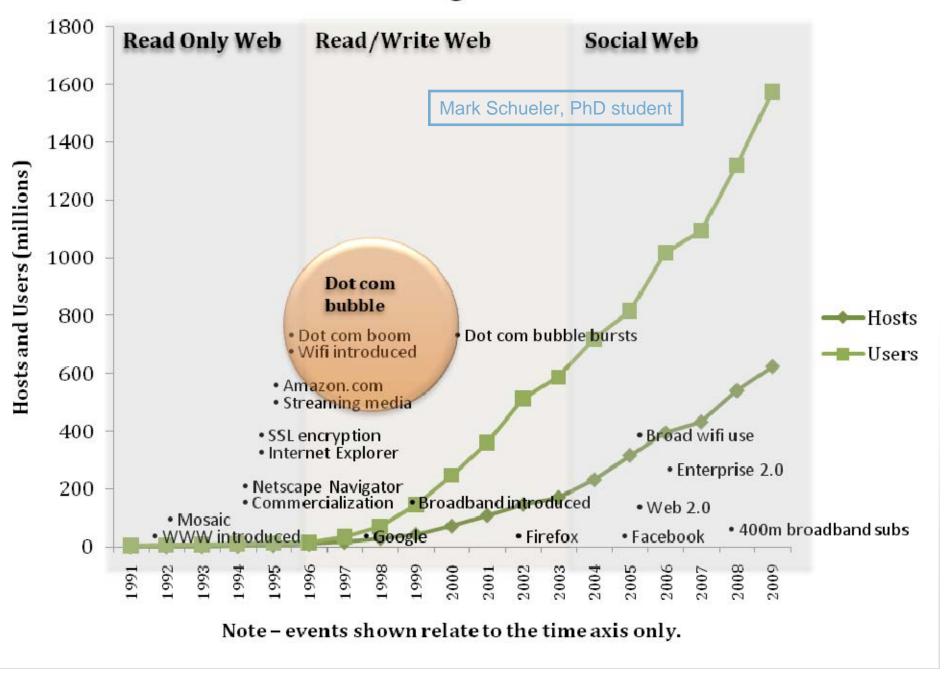
#### Lessons learnt

- Big is beautiful: the network is everything
- Scruffy works: let the links fail to make it scale
- Democracy rules: open and free

- But we lost (for a time) conceptual and contextual linking the Web is a strangely linkless world
- Missing links search engines fill the gap

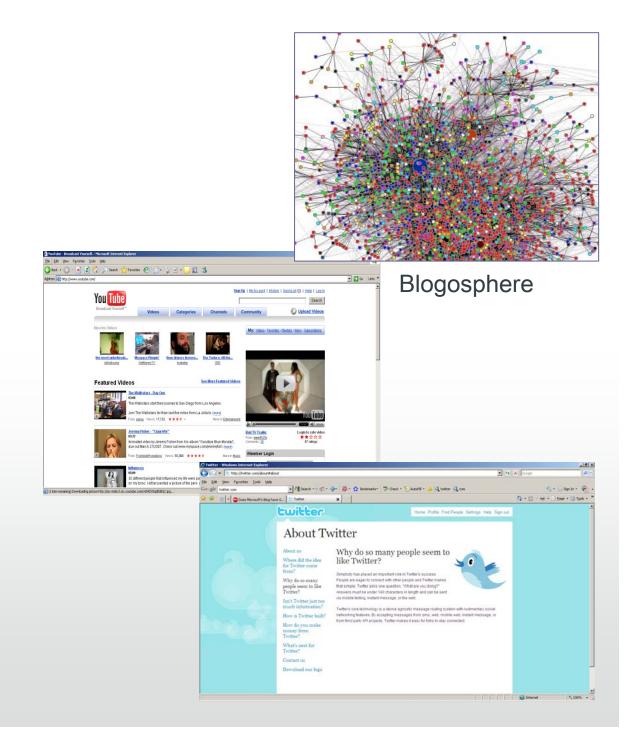


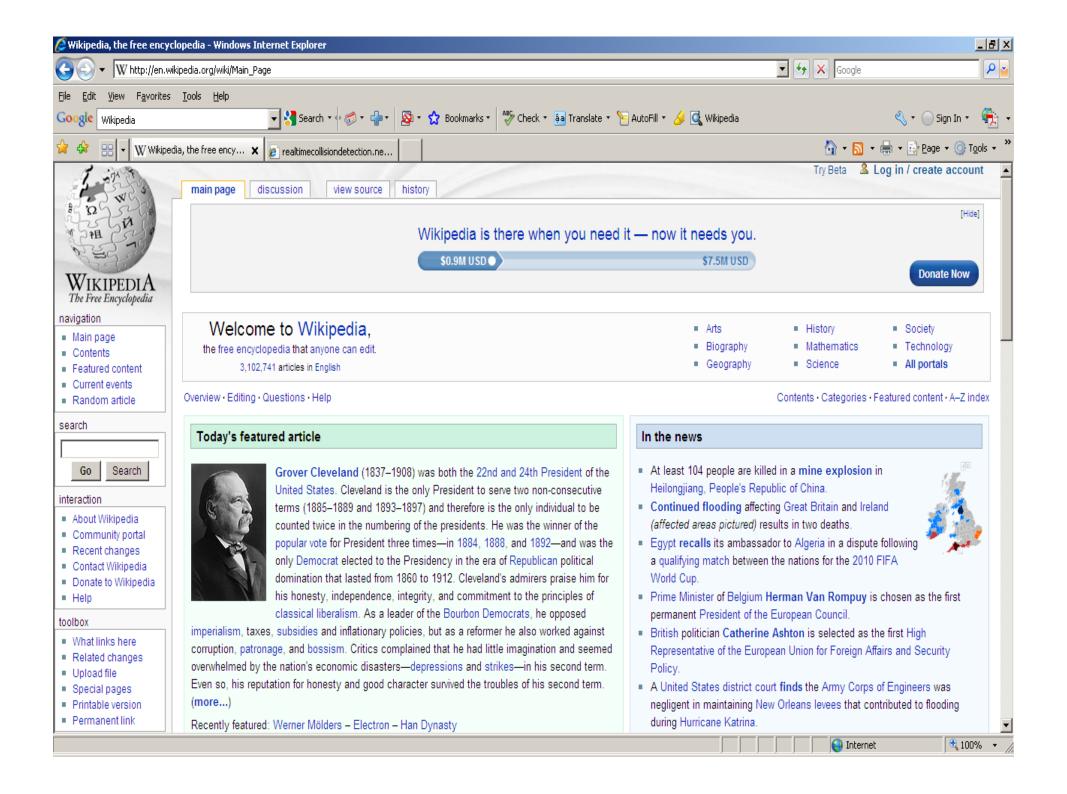
#### **Internet Growth - Usage Phases - Tech Events**



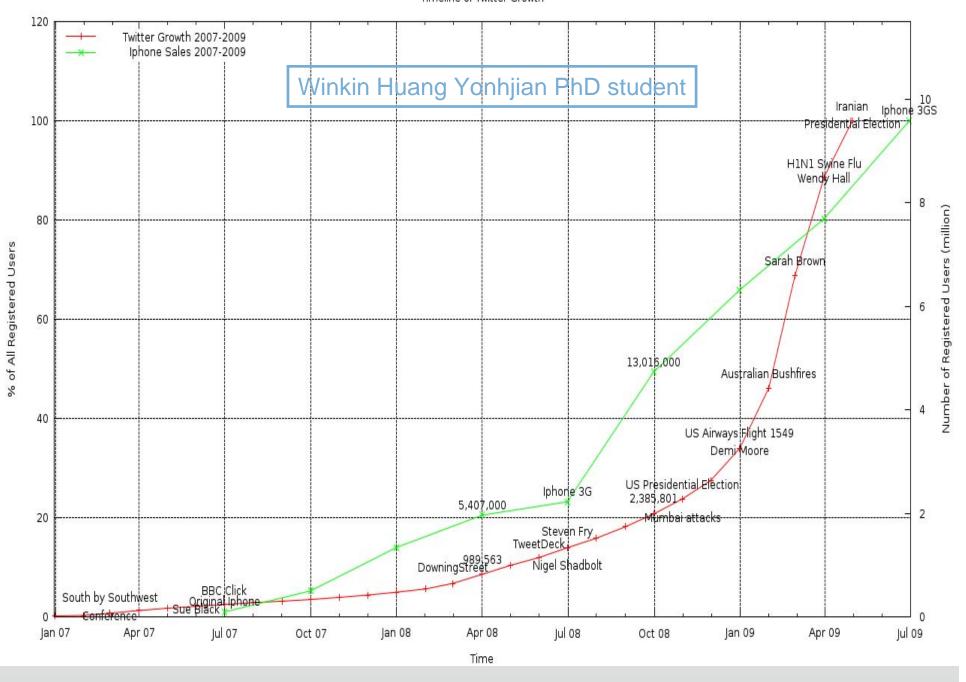
#### Web 2.0

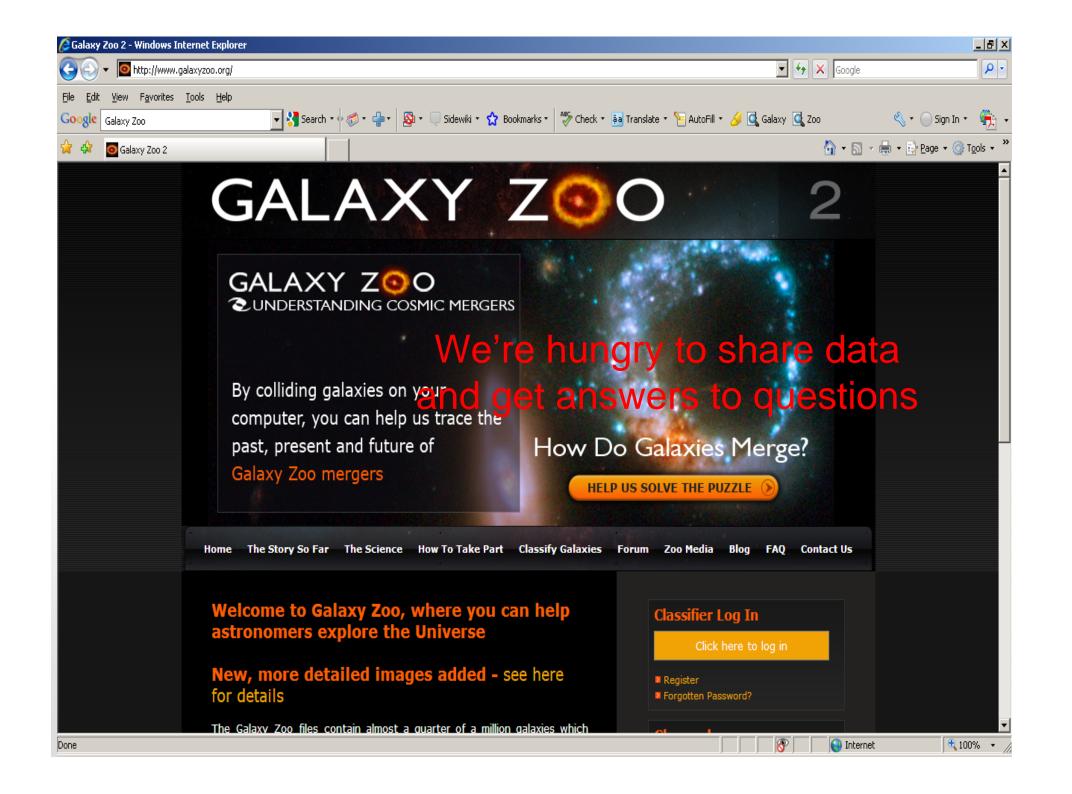
- Wiki's
- Blogs
- Flickr
- YouTube
- MySpace
- Facebook
- Second Life
- Twitter









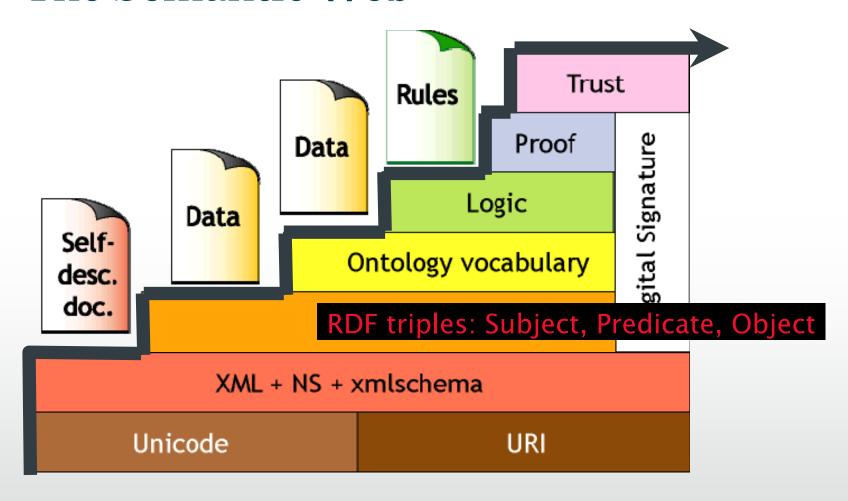


# Southampton Southampton

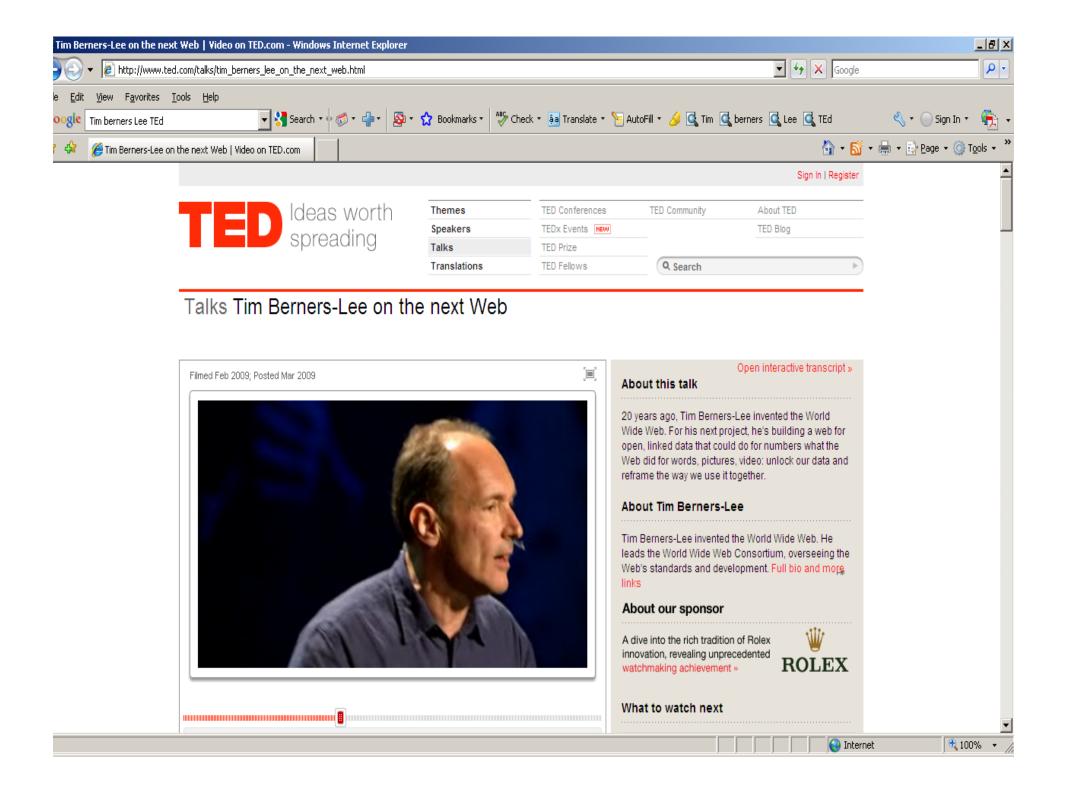
# The Semantic Web A Web of Data



#### The Semantic Web



Semantic Web LayerCake (Berners-Lee, 99; Swartz-Hendler, 2001)





# Content, Emergence and Unanticipated Reuse

The four micro principles of the Semantic Web

- 1. All entities of interest, such as information resources, real-world objects, and vocabulary terms should be identified by URI references.
- 2. URI references should be dereferenceable, meaning that an application can look up a URI over the HTTP protocol and retrieve RDF data about the identified resource.
- 3. Data should be provided using the RDF/XML syntax.
- 4. Data should be interlinked with other data.



Nigel Shadbolt is a professor of artificial intelligence in the School of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University, Contact him at nrs@ecs. soton.ac.uk.



Tim Berners-Lee is the director of the World Wide Web Consortium, a senior researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Computer Science and Artificial Intelli-

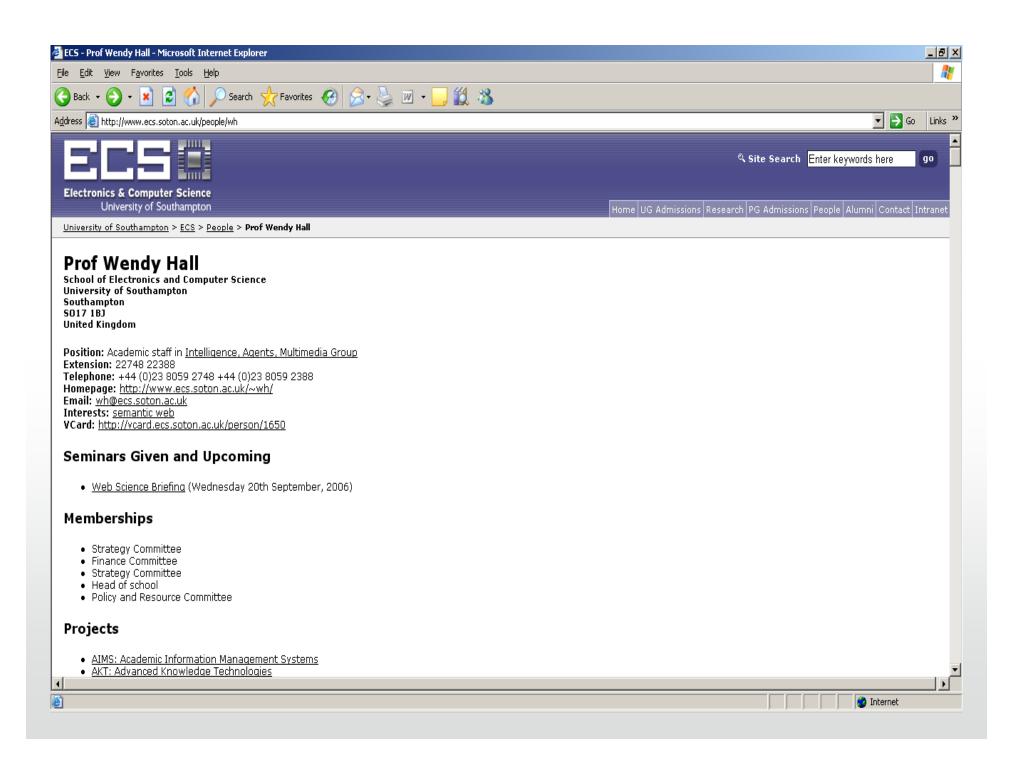
gence Laboratory, and a professor of computer science in the Department of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University. Contact him at timbl@w3.orc.

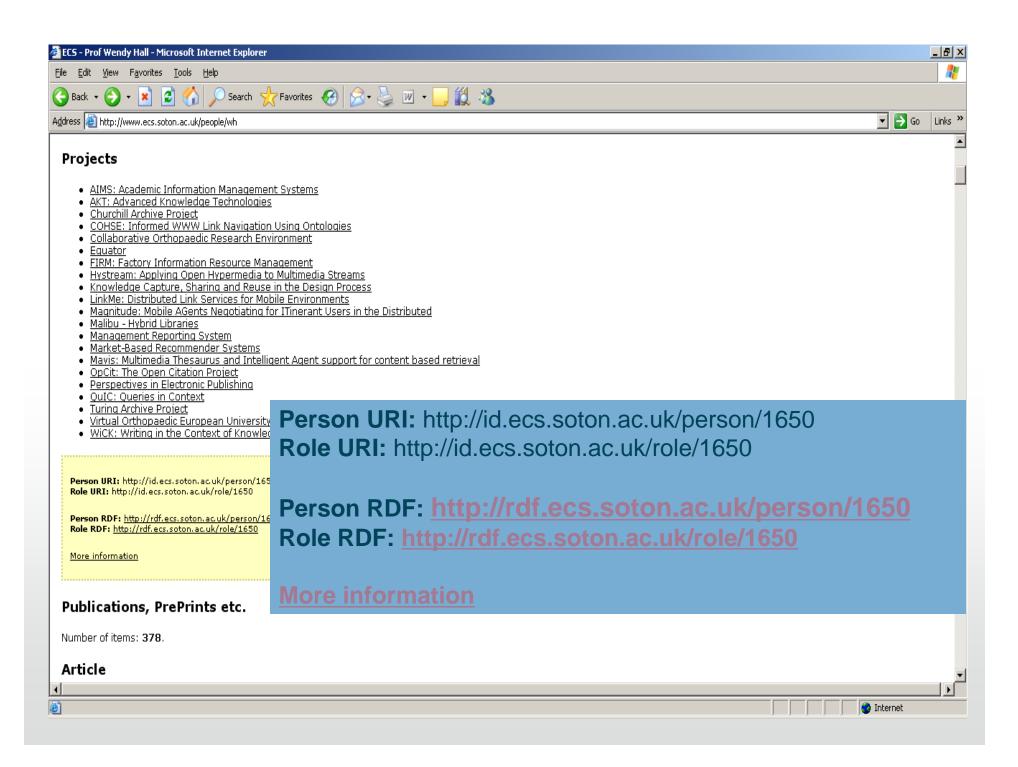


Wendy Hall is a professor of computer science in the School of Electronics and Computer Science at Southampton University. Contact her at wh⊕ecs.soton.

#### **The Semantic Web Revisited**

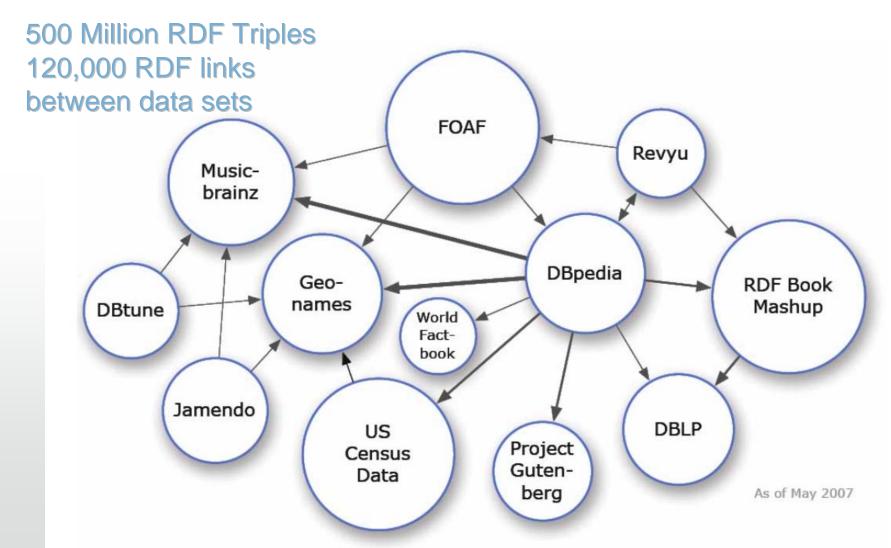
Nigel Shadbolt and Wendy Hall, University of Southampton Tim Berners-Lee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology





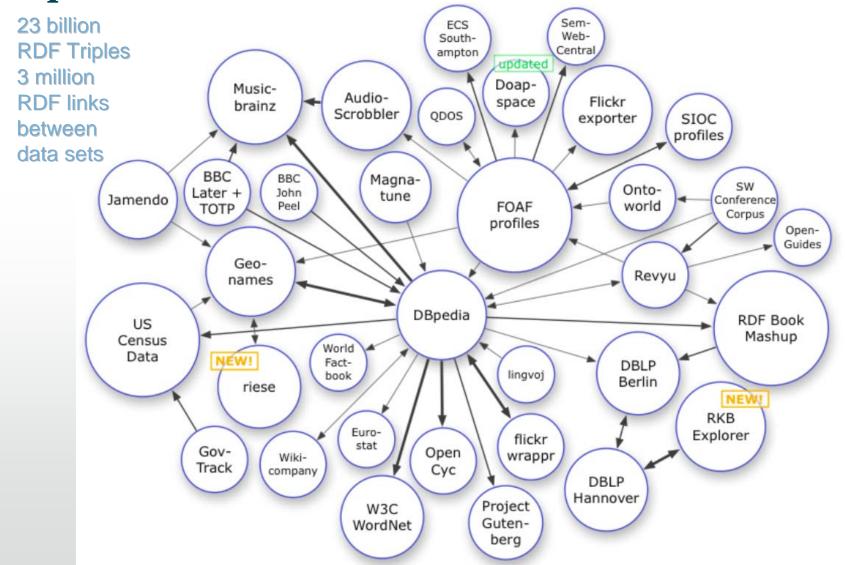
# Linked Data on the Web: May 2007



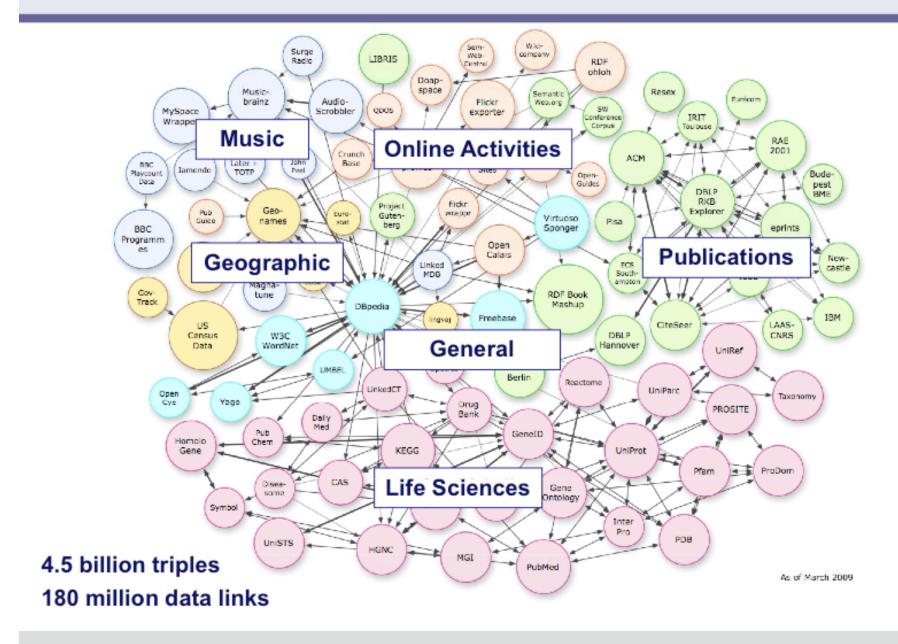


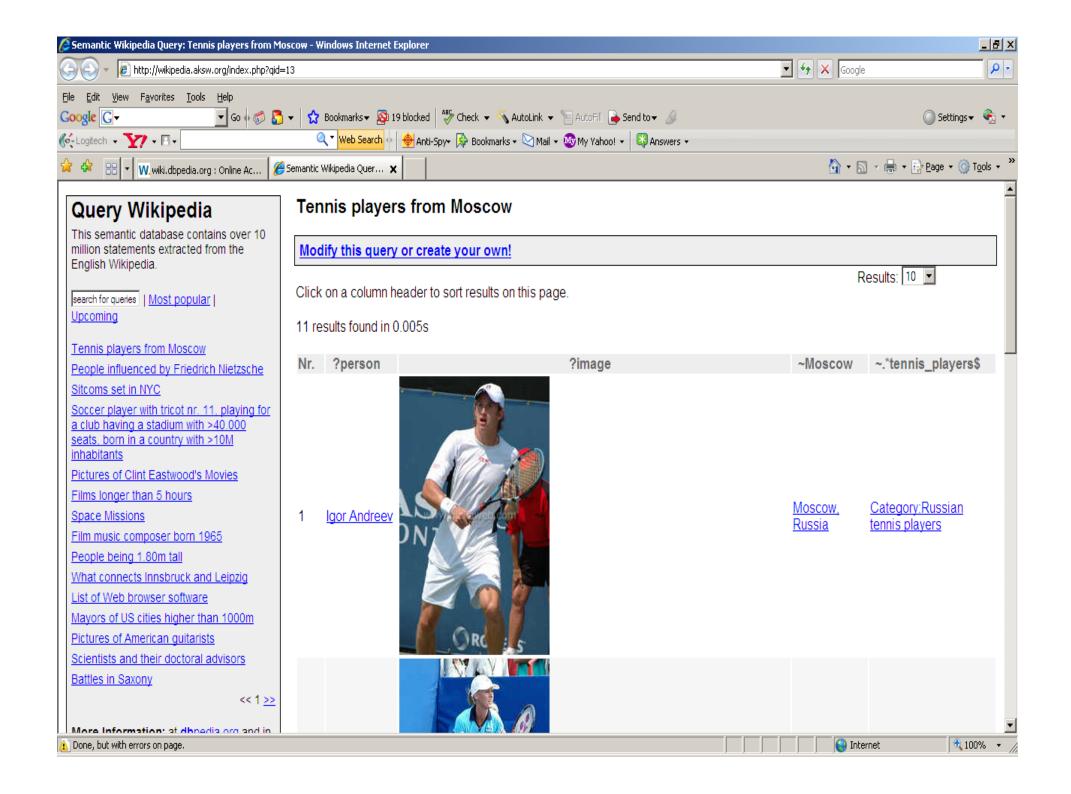
# Linked Data on the Web: April 2008

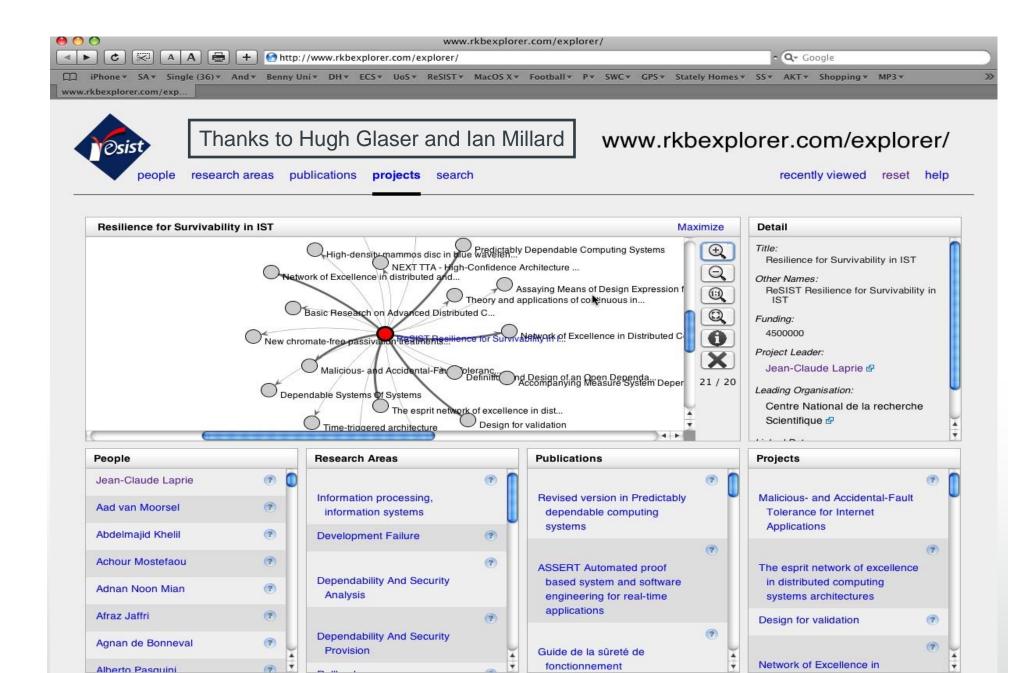




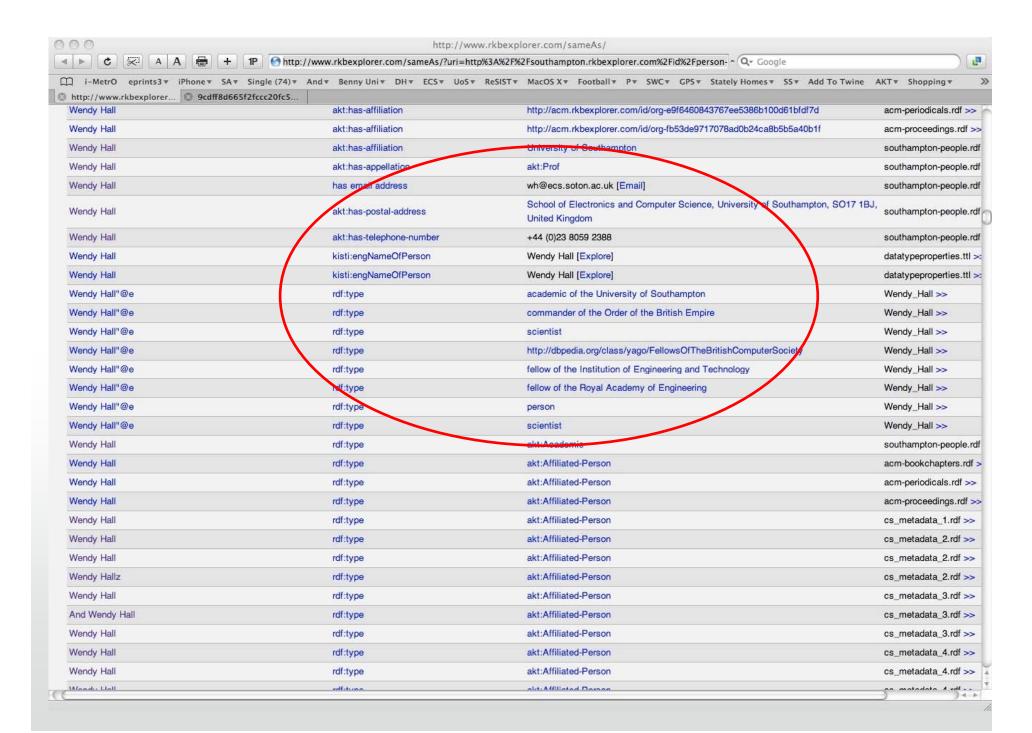
#### **LOD Datasets on the Web: March 2009**

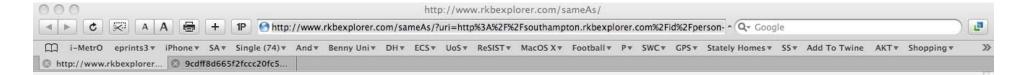






about I news I system requirements I acknowledgements I contact





Subject	Property	Object	Source
Association for Computing Machinery"@p	leader name	Wendy Hall"@e	Association_for_Compu
Association for Computing Machinery"@p	leader name	Wendy Hall"@e	Association_for_Compu
http://dbpedia.org/resource/1979_Wirribledon_Championships_ _Women%27s_Singles	rd1 team06	Wendy Hall"@e	1970_Wimbledon_Cham _Women%27s_Singles
Wimbledon 1969 (vrouwen)"@n	rd1 team 2	Wendy Hall"@e	1969_Wimbledon_Chan _Women%27s_Singles
Wimbledon 1969 (vrouwen)"@n	rd1 team12	Wendy Hall"@e	1969_Wimbledon_Chan _Women%27s_Singles
Wimbledon 1968 (vrouwen)"@n	rd1 team14	Wendy Hall"@e	1968_Wimbledon_Chan _Women%27s_Singles
Wimbledon 1968 (vrouwen)"@n	rd1 team14	Wendy Hall"@e	1968_Wimbledon_Cham _Women%27s_Singles
1967 Wimbledon Championships - Women's Singles"@e	http://dbpedia.org/property/rd2Team02	Wendy Hall"@e	1967_Wimbledon_Chan _Women%27s_Singles
1987 Wimbledon Championships - Women's Singles"@e	http://dbpedia.org/property/rd2Team02	Wendy Hall"@e	1967_Wimbledon_Chan _Women%27s_Singles
A Portable Multimedia Communicator Scheme	akt: edited-by	Wendy Hall	southampton-publication
Multimedia Technologies and Future Applications	akt:edited-by	Wendy Hall	southampton-publication
Proceedings of the Fourth ACM International Multimedia Conference, Multimedia '96	akt:edited-by	Wendy Hall	southampton-publication
Media integration issues in open hypermedia systems	akt:edited-by	Wendy Hall	southampton-publicatio
Extending the role of the digital library	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
WICKEd	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
When open hypermedia meets peer-to-peer computing	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
Assisting artifact retrieval in software engineering projects	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
The case for explicit knowledge in documents	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
An implementation of Prolog for the Inmos T800 transputer	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
Applications of hypermedia in education	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-periodicals.rdf >>
Applications of hypermedia in education	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-proceedings.rdf >>
MICROCOSM: an open model for hypermedia with dynamic	akt:has-author	Wendy Hall	acm-bookchapters.rdf >

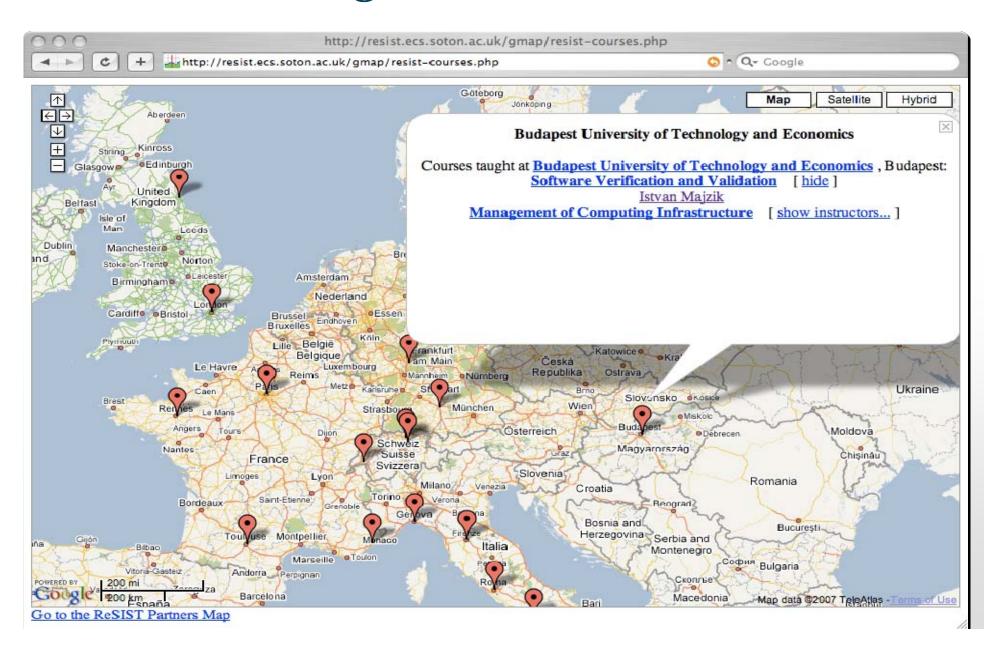
#### Co-Reference



- Repositories have people, publications, etc. from other institutions who also have records there and elsewhere
- And vice versa
- Co-Reference is a Big Problem (the ACM has done a lot of work on this)
  - Everything is a URI (not title, name, number...)
  - Identifying multiple URIs for one resource
  - Rejecting incorrectly conflated resources
  - Publishing
  - Using
- Coldstart
  - A serious problem
  - Nothing is linked to anything
  - Not even (reliably) within most repositories

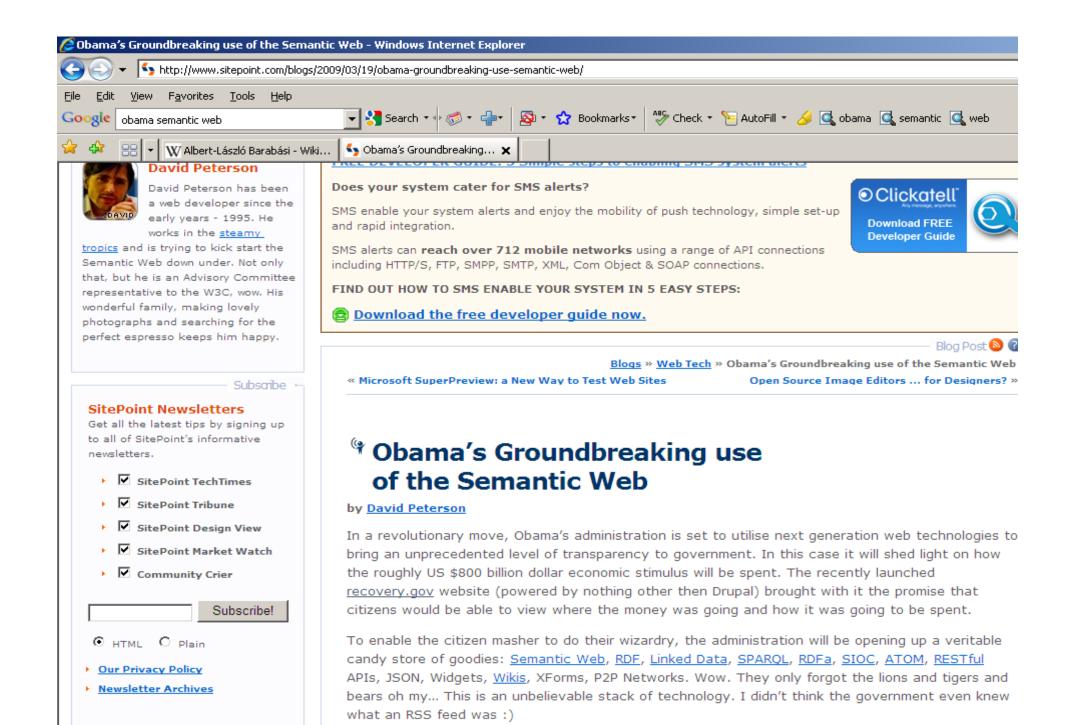
#### Where is it Taught?

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## Tipping points?







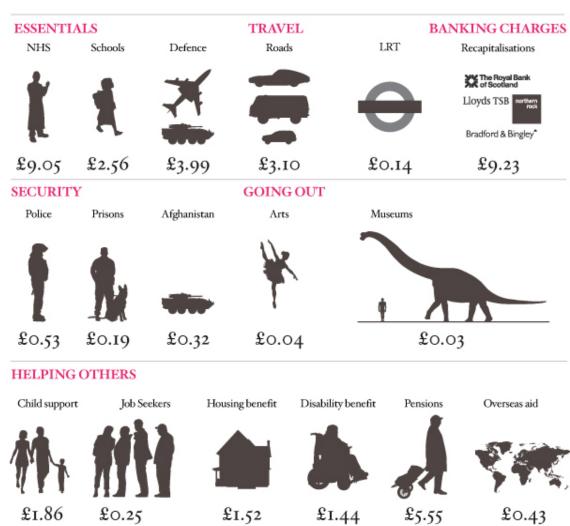
## data.gov.uk

- Currently under development scrutiny and extension
  - Over 1100 datasets
  - Over 1000 registered developers
  - The beginning of linked data
- Beta service to be released January 2010
- Access to OS from April 2010
- Clear schedule of release from Gov Depts thereafter



#### GOVERNMENTS





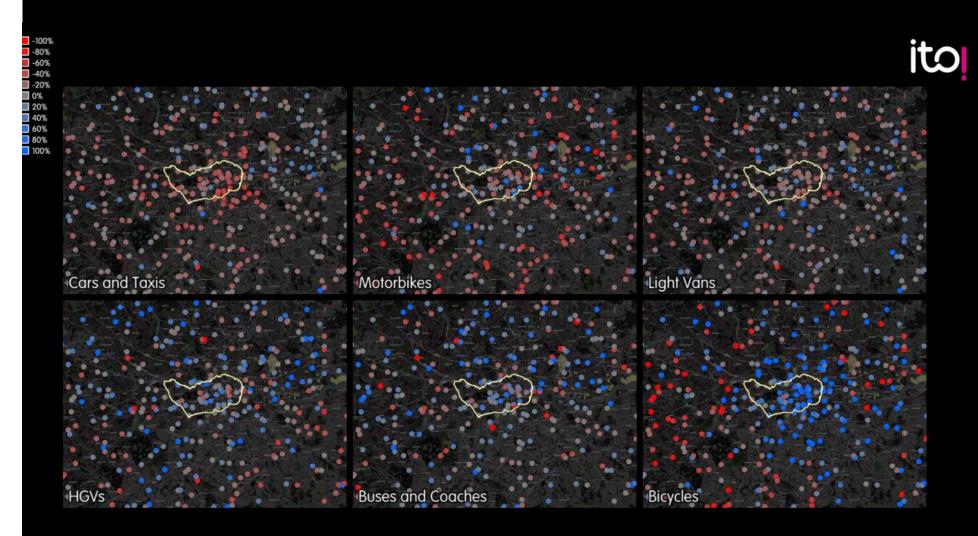
£1.52

£5.55

£0.43

£0.25

### David McCandless



2008 London Counts Compared To 2001

CC-by-SA www.itoworld.com Map data www.openstreetmap.org: 15 Oct 2009

# Chris Osborne



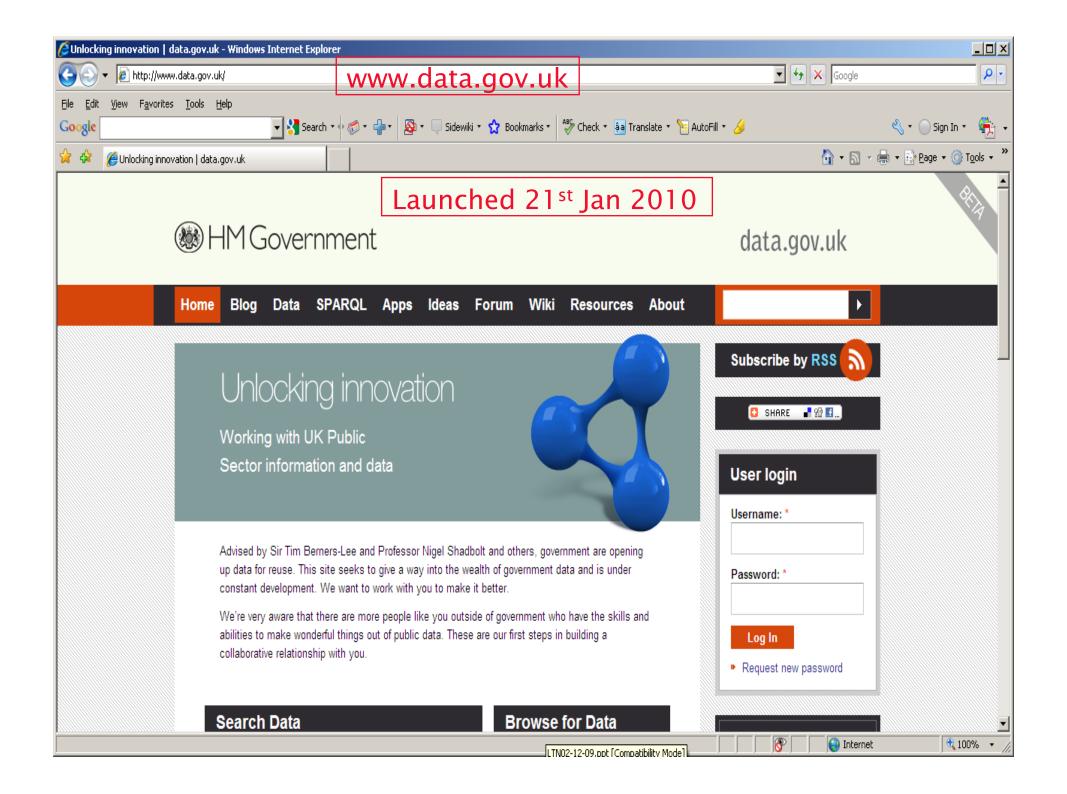
# Chris Osborne

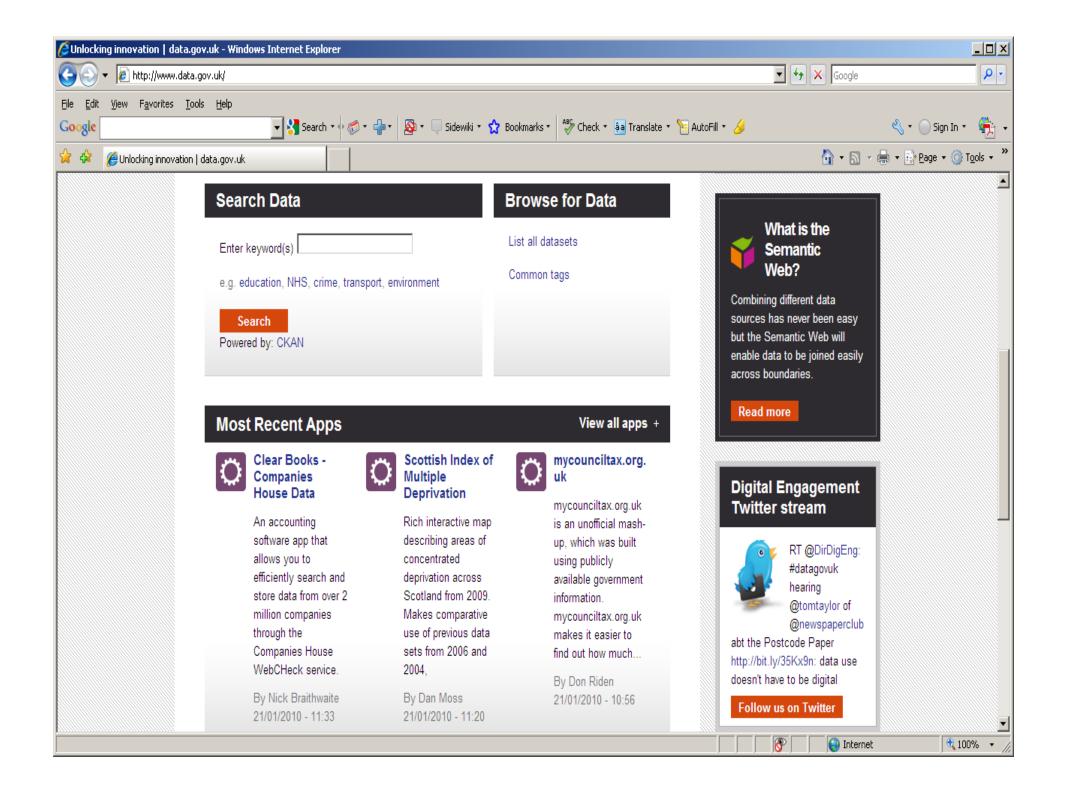


## Challenges to free Public Data

- Cultural & Organisational
  - Data hugging
  - We have released it sort of...
  - License impediments
- Worries about
  - Confidentiality
  - How it will be Interpreted
  - QoI
  - Lost value
  - Disrupted workflow
  - New IT procurement
- Importance of local authority and other public bodies

- Capability
  - What assets have we got (no duty to hold register of public non-personal datasets)
  - Who can do this work
  - How to share best practice
  - Minting URIs
- Policy
  - Extending the principle to all public sector bodies
  - Consistency in what is published, how it is licensed and its format
  - Range of exceptions do need to be appreciated
  - Cconfidentiality, accuracy, liability and reputation

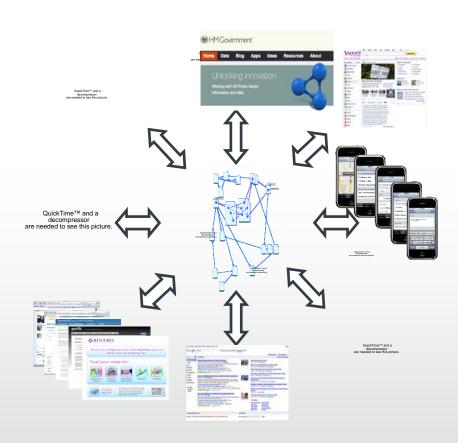






## Why does this matter to you

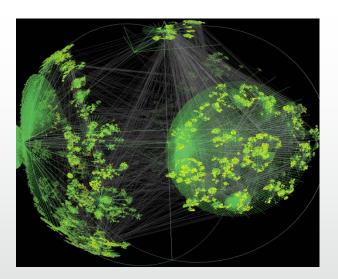
- Supports information interoperability
- The Sum is greater than the parts
- Exploitation of
  - open data
  - open standards
- Can apply to data intranets as well as extranets
- Publishing, news, media, manufacturing, retail, content services all classic examples where there is heterogeneous information that could be shared, linked, mapped and enriched using this approach





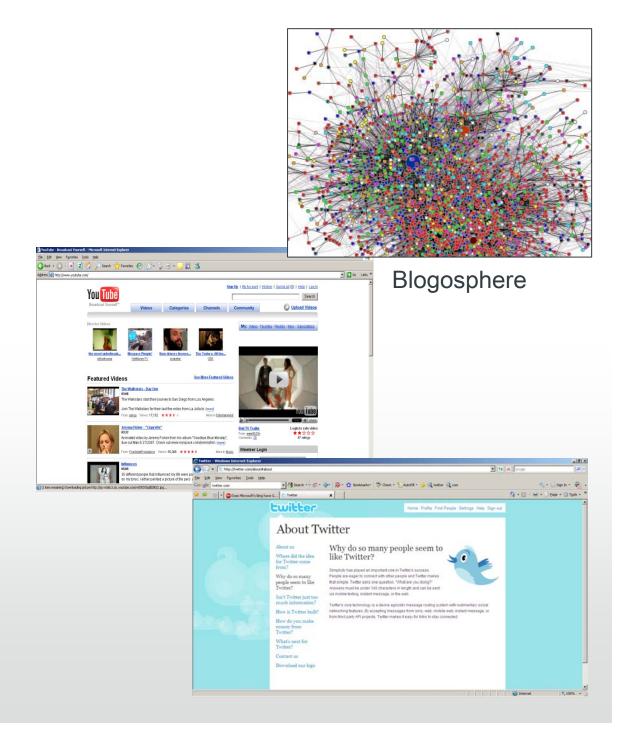
# Web 1.0

## A Web of Documents



### Web 2.0

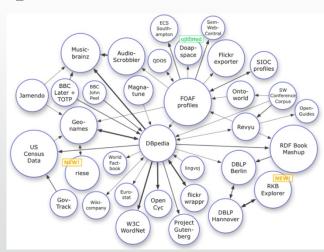
- Wiki's
- Blogs
- Flickr
- YouTube
- MySpace
- Facebook
- Second Life
- Twitter





#### Tomorrow the Web of Linked Data

- We're eager to share data for all sorts of reasons
- Can we develop a theory of tipping points?
- What are the implications for business?
- What are social and policy implications?
- What will we do with it?
- Web 3.0?





School of Electronics and Computer Science



# Introduction our motivation

- the Web has been transformational
- we need to understand it
- anticipate future developments
- identify opportunities and threats
- we have established a new discipline: Web Science





# Web Science Research Initiative - launched in November 2006







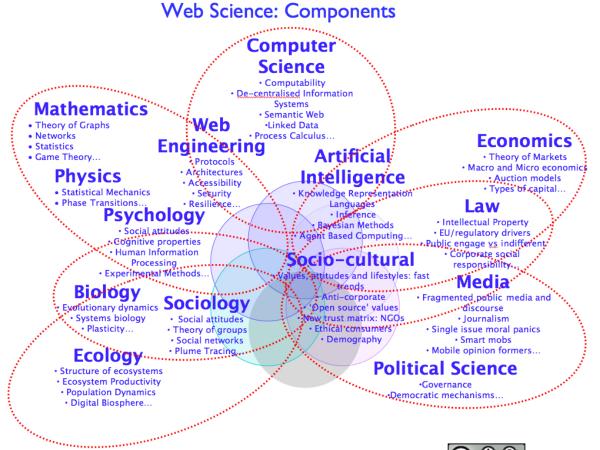




- Research
- Thought leadership
- Education



# Web Science is {inter|multi|trans}disciplinary



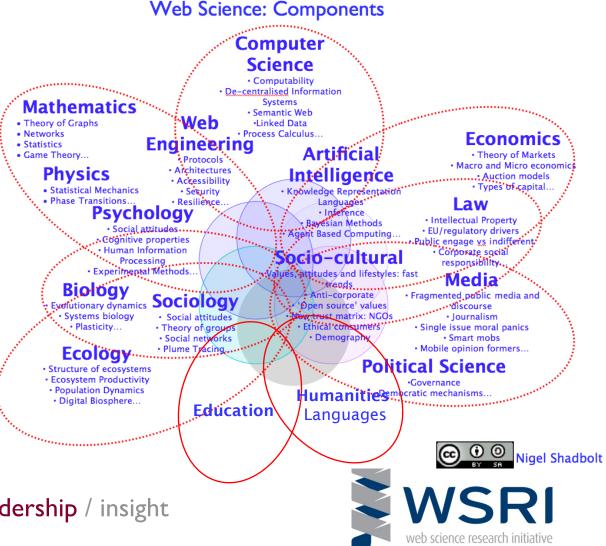




# Web Science is about additionality

Not the union of the disciplines

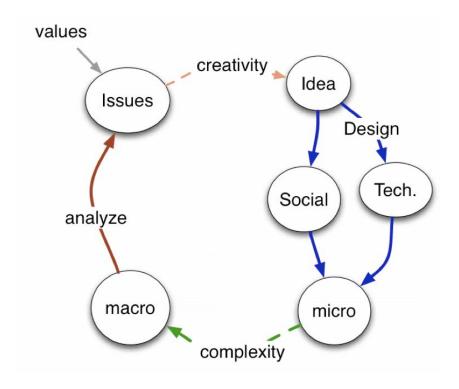
But more than their intersection



research / thought leadership / insight

### Web Science A Process

- creative innovation
- design and engineering
- the social and the technical
- interpretation and analysis

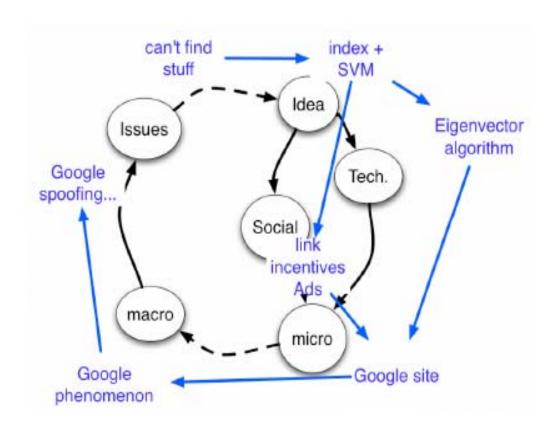




#### Web Science A Process

We can understand after the fact, e.g the Google effect

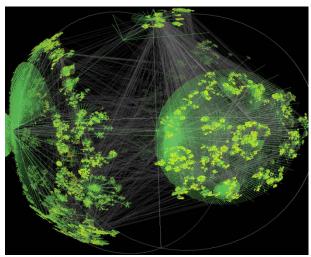
Can we predict, anticipate before the fact?





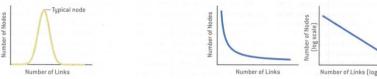


#### Web Structure



#### Bell Curve Distribution of Node Linkages

Power Law Distribution of Node Linkages



research / thought leadership / insight

#### Scale-free

The Web has a fractal nature

#### Power laws

Over the Web the numbers of links into and links out of any Web page obey a Power Law

#### Small worlds

The average distance (or diameter) is much smaller than the order of the graph.

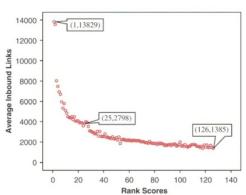


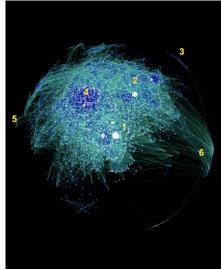
The Blogosphere

- The Blogosphere
  - Why did it take off?
  - What structure does it have?
  - What drives its evolution?
- Web Science aims to understand the scientific, technical and social factors that drive the growth of the Web



Top Blog sites



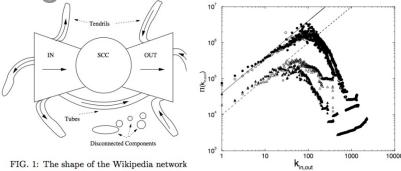






Wikipedia - Collective Intelligence

- What is its structure?
- How stable is it?
- Why do people contribute?
- What lessons does it offer?



Motivation	Question example
Protective	"By writing/editing in Wikipedia I feel less lonely."
Values	"I feel it is important to help others."
Career	"I can make new contacts that might help my business or career.
Social	"People I'm close to want me to write/edit in Wikipedia."
Understanding	"Writing/editing in Wikipedia allows me to gain a new perspective on things."
Enhancement	"Writing/editing in Wikipedia makes me feel needed."
Fun	"Writing/editing in Wikipedia is fun."
Ideology	"I think information should be free."



research / thought leadership / insight

#### Linked data

- Moving from a Web of documents to a Web of data
- Methods for linking data
- Role of the Semantic Web
- Unanticipated reuse



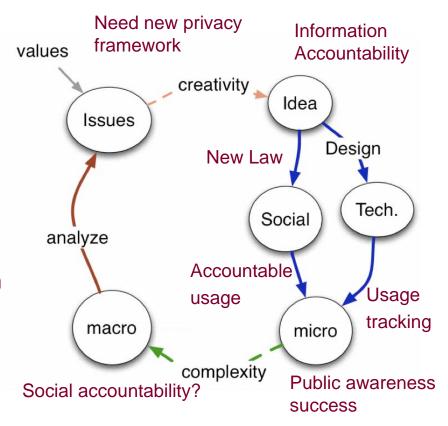
Figure 8 Browsing the Structured Data Web for Proteomics





## Web Science Information Accountability

Issues of security, privacy, trust
New privacy framework
Technical architecture for usage
tracking and policy explanation
Legal rules that concentrate on
permissible/impermissible use
Analysis of technical/social
interplay



research / thought leadership / insight



## Web Science why this matters

- the Web matters
- an essential part of humanity but only 20% of us have access at the moment
- understanding the Web is a major challenge as big as any other global cause
  - nobody owns the Web
  - what would happen if someone did?
  - imagine the consequences if the Web was turned off tomorrow
  - it has become our cultural legacy, our social heritage
  - we cannot take for granted the freedom to exchange information that is at the heart of the Web
  - it is important we protect and preserve this freedom
  - if we don't do this, who will?
- For more information see

www.webscience.org







www.webscience.org

#### WST Outreach and Thought Leadership

- Publications e.g. Foundations and Trends in Web Science "Framework for Web Science" 2006
- Impact on research agenda of funding agencies
- Summer Graduate Schools OII July 2008, RPI July 2009
- Conferences
  - Web Science 2009, Athens, 18-20 March 2009
  - Web Science 2010, Raleigh Durham, 26-27 April 2010 (co-located with WWW2010)
- Research talks and workshops all over the world
- Curriculum development



#### WSTNet - founding laboratories

- Southampton
- MIT
- RPI
- Oxford Internet Institute
- DERI, Galway
- Tsinghua Graduate School at Shenzhen
- Koblenz
- VU, Amsterdam
- NorthWestern, Chicago
- UC Irvine



# Web Science EMERGES

Studying the Web will reveal better ways to exploit information, prevent identity theft, revolutionize industry and manage our ever growing online lives

#### By Nigel Shadbolt and Tim Berners-Lee

YouTube, And tagging content with labels is cre- among the mounting number of pages wa ating online communities that share everything returning more and more irrelevant content from concert news to parenting tips.

But few investigators are studying how such emergent properties have actually blossomed, how we might harness them, what new phenomena may be coming or what any of this might mean for humankind. A new branch of science-Web science-aims to address such issues. The timing fits history: computers were built first, and computer science followed, a page is determined by the importance of th

nice the World Wide Web blossomed in the mid-1990s, it has exploded to more than 15 billion pages that touch almost all aspects of modern life. Today more and more people's jobs depend on the Web. Media, banking and health care are being revolutionized by it. And governments are even considering how to run their countries with it. Little appreciated, however, is the fact that the Web is more than the sum of its pages. Vast emergent properties have arisen that are transforming society. E-mail led to instant messaging, which has led to social networks such as Facebook. The transfer of documents led to file-sharing sites such as Napster, which have led to user-generated portals such as ing for information by looking for key word

which subsequently improved computing significantly. Wel science was launched as a forma discipline in November 2006 when the two of us and our co leagues at the Massachusetts Ir stitute of Technology and th University of Southampton i England announced the begin

ning of a Web Science Research Initiative, Lead ing researchers from 16 of the world's top uni versities have since expanded on that effort.

This new discipline will model the Web' structure, articulate the architectural principle that have fueled its phenomenal growth, and dis cover how online human interactions are drive by and can change social conventions. It will elu cidate the principles that can ensure that the net work continues to grow productively and settl complex issues such as privacy protection and in tellectual-property rights. To achieve these ends Web science will draw on mathematics, physics computer science, psychology, ecology, sociolo gy, law, political science, economics, and more.

Of course, we cannot predict what this na scent endeavor might reveal. Yet Web science has already generated crucial insights, som presented here. Ultimately, the pursuit aims to answer fundamental questions: What evolu tionary patterns have driven the Web's growth Could they burn out? How do tipping point arise, and can that be altered?

Although Web science as a discipline is new earlier research has revealed the potential valu of such work. As the 1990s progressed, search The founders of Google, Larry Page and Serge Brin, realized they needed to prioritize th

Their big insight was that the importance of a page-how relevant it is-was best understood in terms of the number and importance of th pages linking to it. The difficulty was that par of this definition is recursive: the importance of

COMMUNICATIONS "ACM **Web Science** XMI Fever The Revolution Inside the Box Transactional Memory An Interview with Donald Knuth

32 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

-The Editors

KEY CONCEPTS

The relentless rise in Web

pages and links is creating emer-

gent properties, from social net-

working to virtual identity theft,

that are transforming society.

A new discipline. Web science.

arise and how they can be

benefit society.

conveying trust.

harnessed or held in check to

Important advances are begin-

ning to be made; more work

can solve major issues such

as securing privacy and

aims to discover how Web traits