

„Weaving a Web of Actions“

Beschreibung und Ausführung datenorientierter Prozesse und Dienste im Web

Prof. Dr. Axel Polleres

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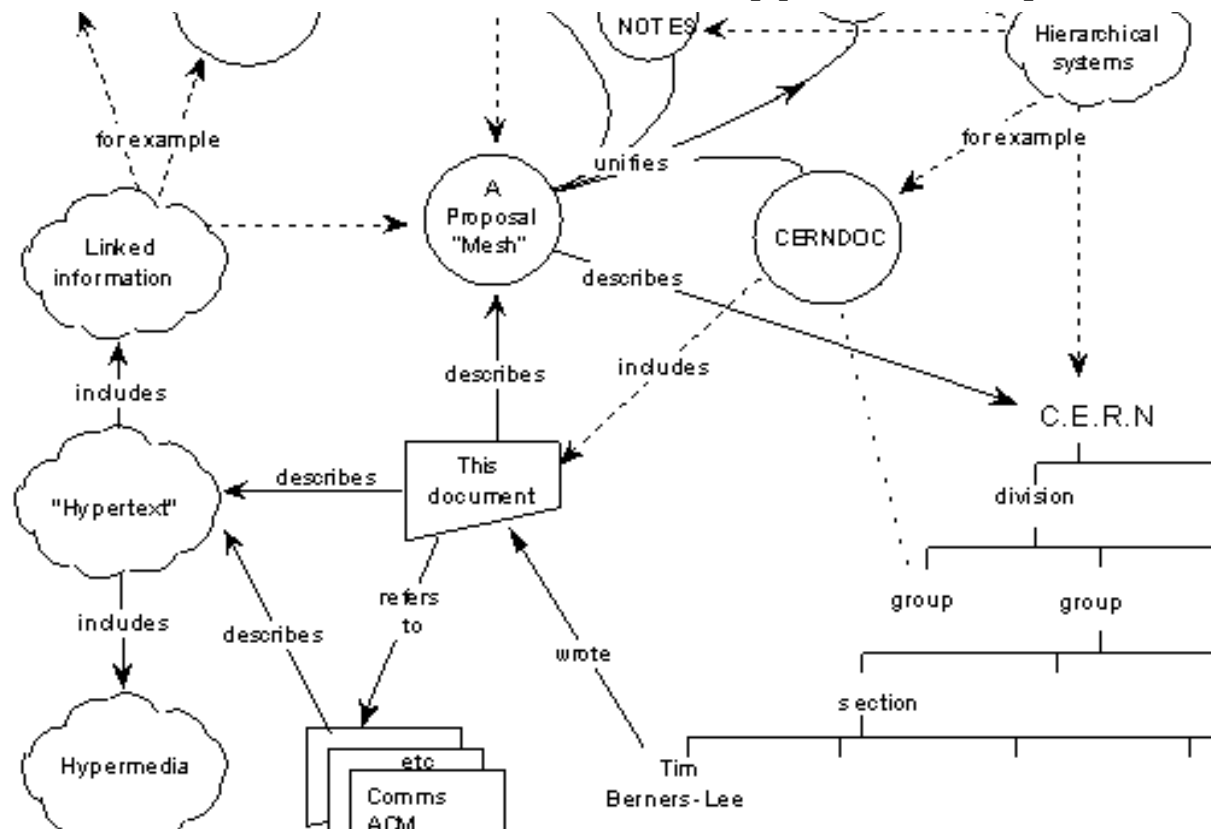
Outline

- A short history of the Web and Linked Data...
- A short history of Web Services...
- A future vision of Services and processes on the Web

The Web 1989...



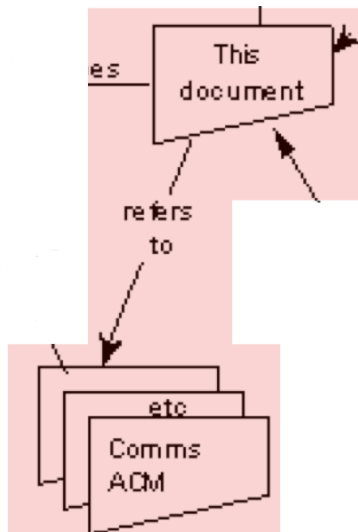
*"This proposal concerns the **management of general information** about accelerators and experiments at CERN [...] based on a **distributed hypertext system**. "*



The Web 1989...



*"This proposal concerns the **management of general information** about accelerators and experiments at CERN [...] based on a **distributed hypertext system**. "*



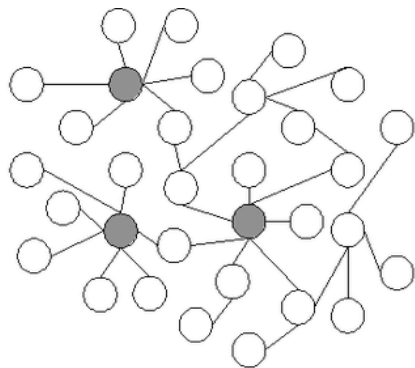
- Globally Unique identifiers **URIs**
- Links between Documents (href)
- A common protocol **HTTP**

The Web

- A **downstripped** version of the original idea!
- Success factors:
 - **Decentralized**, global infrastructure
 - **Simple protocol**

→ Allowed the development of a scale-free network...

... with various side-effects:



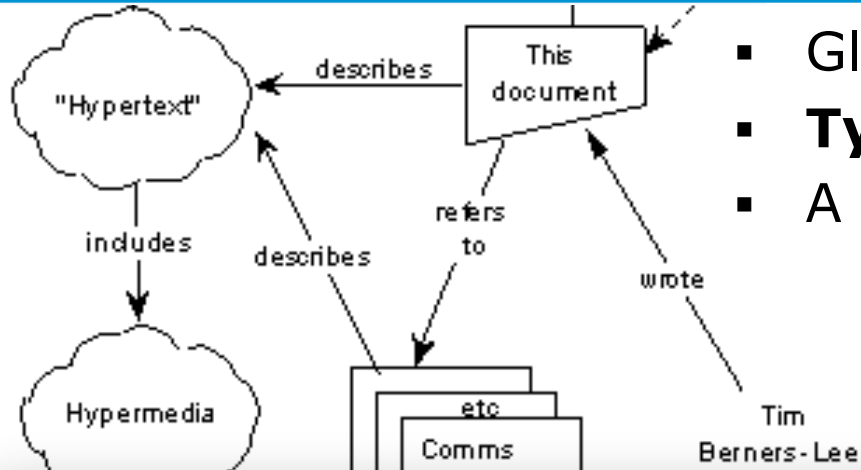
The Web of data ~1999...



*“If **HTML** and the Web made all the online documents look like one huge **book**,
RDF, **schema** and **inference** languages will make all the data in the world look like
one huge **database**”*

Tim Berners-Lee, Weaving the Web, 1999

The Web of Data ~1999...



- Globally Unique identifiers
- **Typed** Links between **Entities**
- A common protocol

URIs

RDF

HTTP



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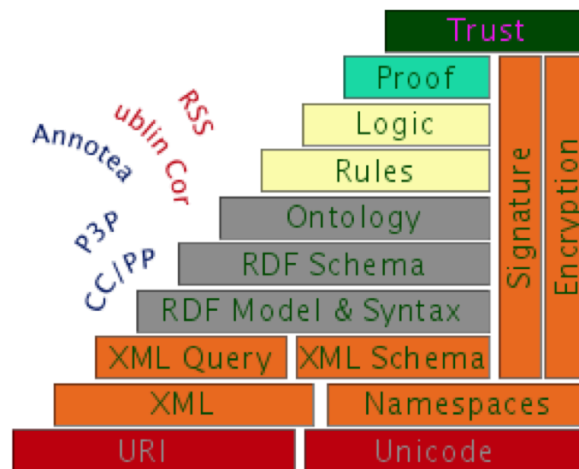
xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/workplaceHomepage

wu.ac.at

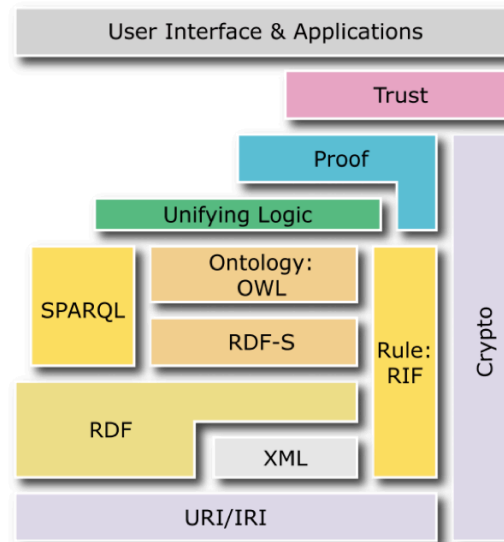
Person

Document

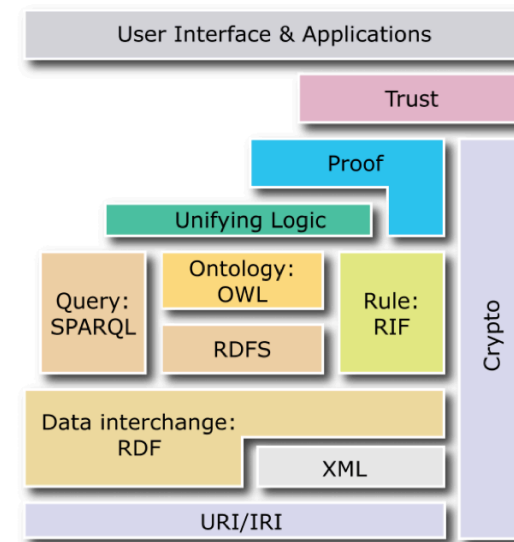
Semantic Web architecture:



2004^a



2007^b



2009^c

^a http://www.w3.org/2004/Talks/0319-RDF-WGs/sw_stack.png

^b <http://www.w3.org/2007/Talks/0130-sb-W3CTechSemWeb/layerCake-4.png>

^c <http://www.w3c.it/talks/2009/athena/images/layerCake.png>

... but again needed downstripping to succeed ~2009



Linked Data - Design Issues

W3 Linked Data - Design Issues

http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html

Google

Tim Berners-Lee
Date: 2006-07-27, last change: \$Date: 2009/06/18 18:24:33 \$
Status: personal view only. Editing status: imperfect but published.
[Up to Design Issues](#)

Linked Data

The Semantic Web isn't just about putting data on the web. It is about making links, so that a person or machine can explore the web of data. With linked data, when you have some of it, you can find other, related, data.

Like the web of hypertext, the web of data is constructed with documents on the web. However, unlike the web of hypertext, where links are relationships anchors in hypertext documents written in HTML, for data they links between arbitrary things described by RDF,. The URIs identify any kind of object or concept. But for HTML or RDF, the same expectations apply to make the web grow:

1. Use URIs as names for things
2. Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names.
3. When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF*, SPARQL)
4. Include links to other URIs. so that they can discover more things.


Simple. In fact, though, a surprising amount of data isn't linked in 2006, because of problems with one or more of the steps. This article discusses solutions to these problems, details of implementation, and factors affecting choices about how you publish your data.

The four rules

I'll refer to the steps above as rules, but they are expectations of behavior. Breaking them does not destroy anything, but misses an opportunity to make data interconnected. This in turn limits the ways it can later be reused in unexpected ways. It is the unexpected re-use of information which is the value added by the web.

The first rule, to identify things with URIs, is pretty much understood by most people doing semantic web technology. If it doesn't use the universal URI set of symbols, we don't call it Semantic Web.

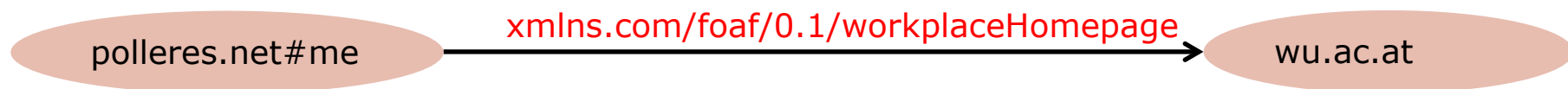
The second rule, to use HTTP URIs, is also widely understood. The only deviation has been, since the web started, a



The image shows a white ceramic mug with a handle on the right. The text on the mug is arranged in several lines. At the top, it says 'LINKED OPEN DATA' in black capital letters, with 'OPEN' highlighted in a green box. Below this, there are five yellow stars. To the right of the stars, it says 'On the web OPEN DATA' in black, with 'OPEN DATA' in a green box. Below the stars, it says 'Machine-readable data', 'Non-proprietary format', 'RDF standards', and 'Linked RDF' in black. At the bottom, it says 'IS YOUR DATA 5' in black, followed by a yellow star and a question mark.

Linked Data Principles

1. Everything gets a URI (papers, people, talks, organizations, topics...)
2. These URIs are linked via RDF describing relations
3. Relations are URIs again (e.g. :name)
4. When I dereference the URIs, I should find more information about them, defining them.



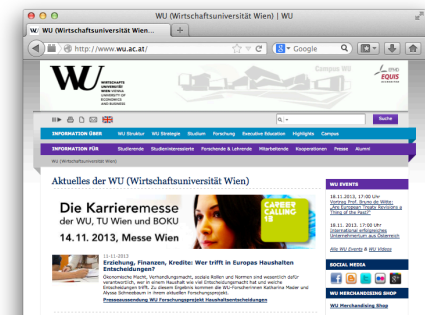
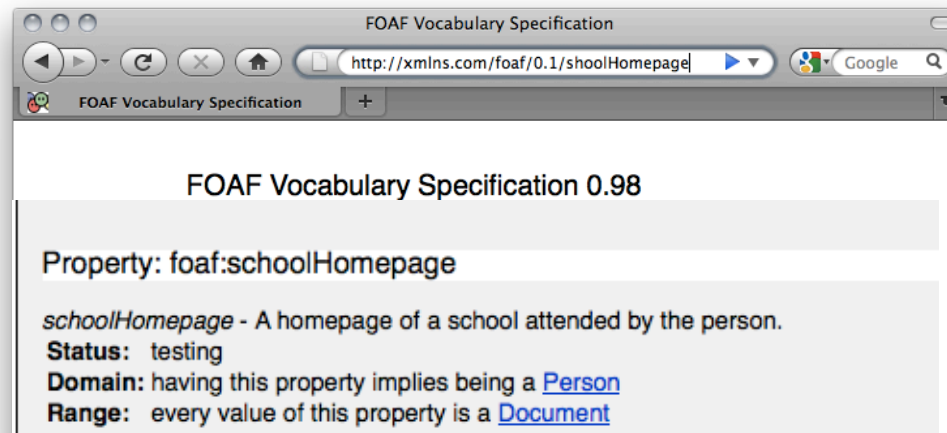
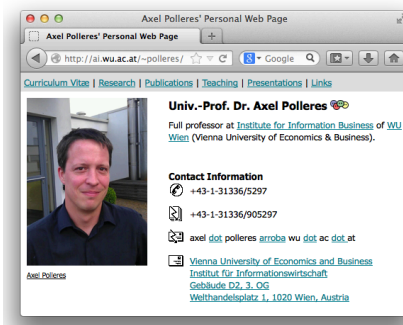
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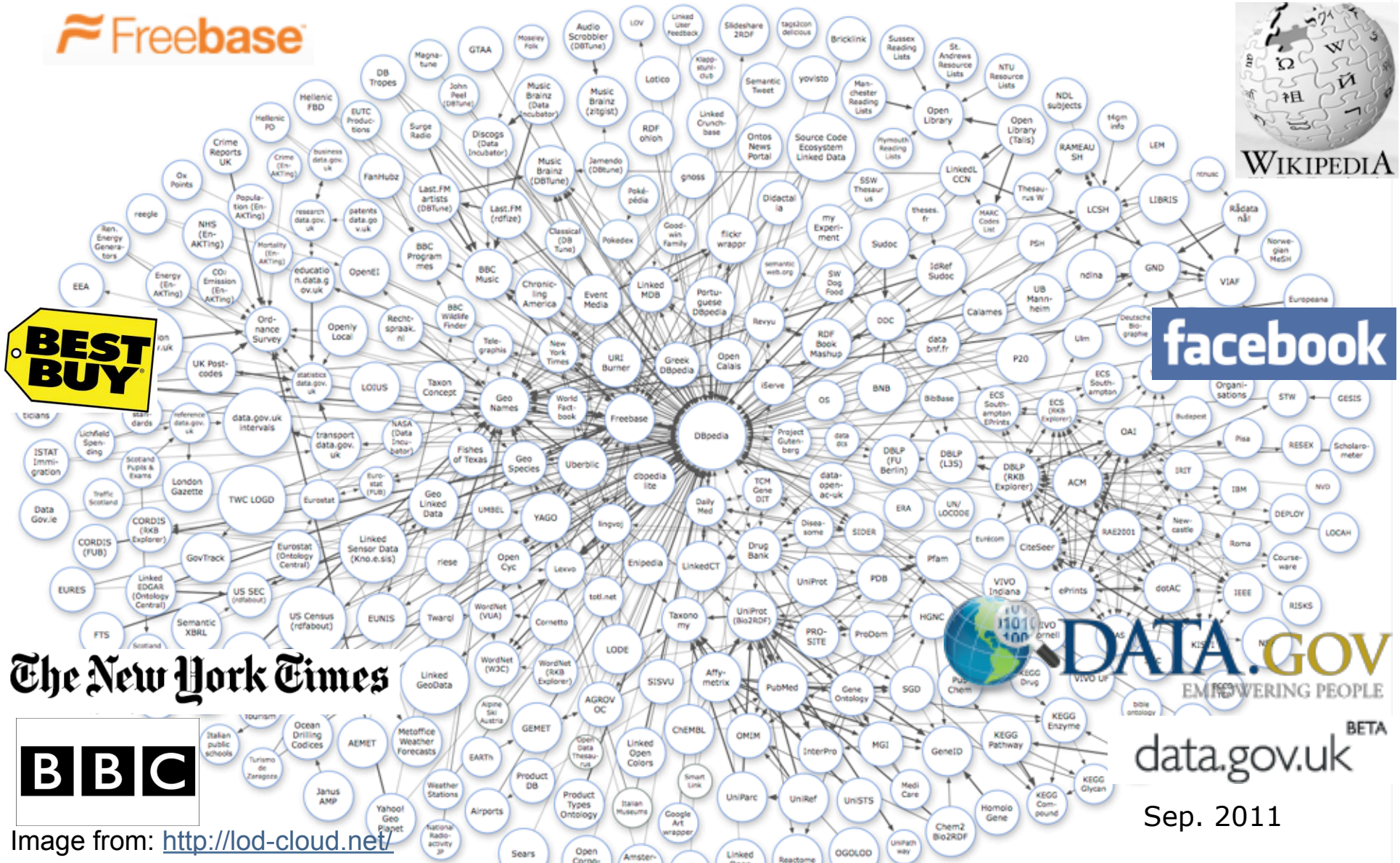
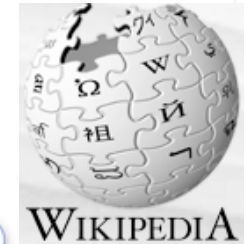
xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/workplaceHomepage

wu.ac.at



Linked Data on the Web: Adoption

Freebase



The New York Times



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



DATA.GOV
EMPOWERING PEOPLE

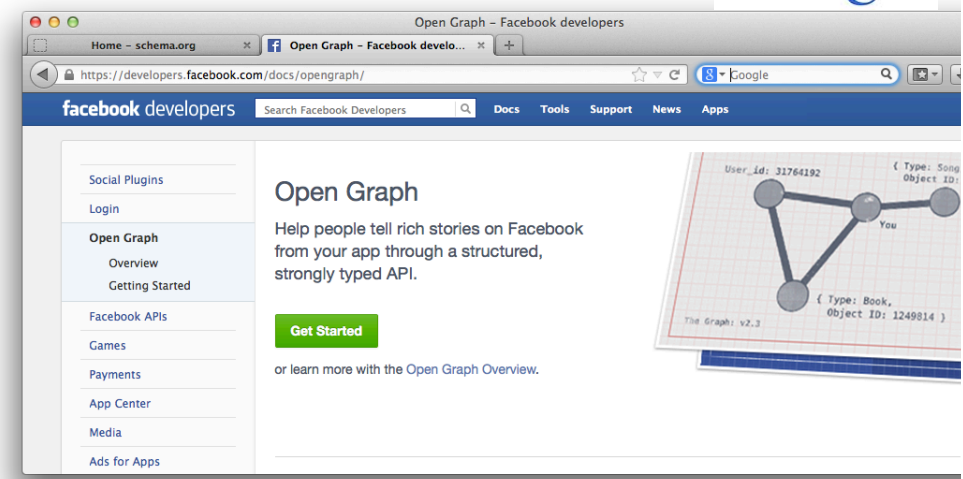
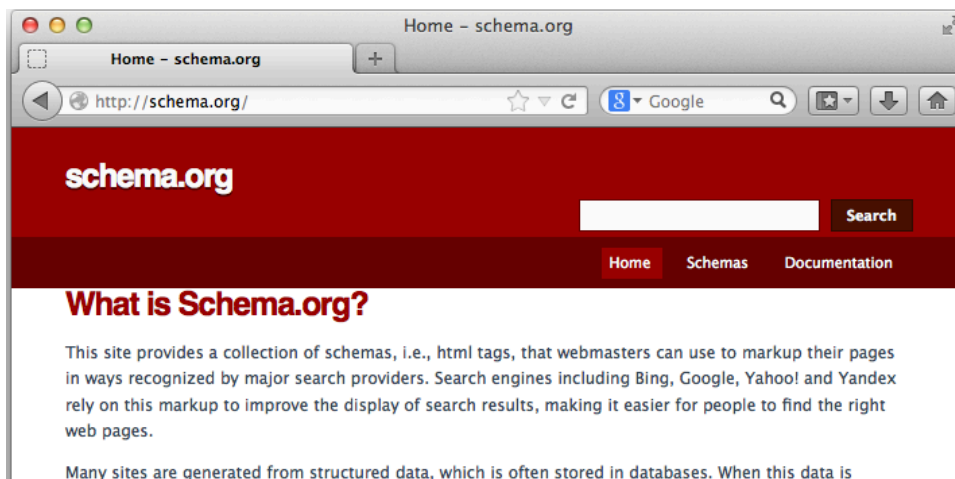
data.gov.uk BETA

Sep. 2011

The Semantic Web

- Again: **downstripped** version of the original idea!
- Success factors:
 - Decentralized, global infrastructure
 - Simple protocol
 - Universal, **schemaless** data format

→ Now accelerated adoption even by big players:



Outline

- A short history of the Web and Linked Data...
- **A short history of Web Services...**
- A future vision of Services and processes on the Web

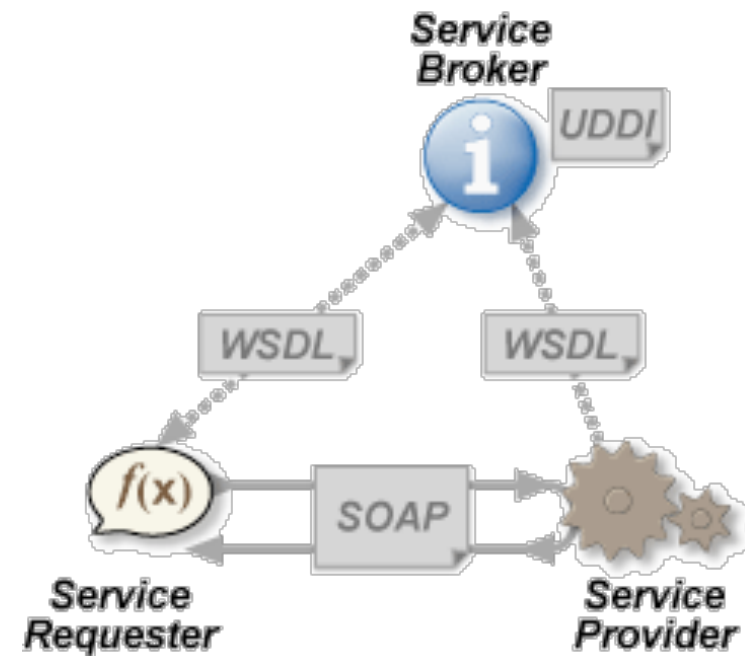
Web Services ~2000

- Why only data?
- The Web is all about services!
 - E.g., Travel booking, B2C eCommerce
- Idea of Web services:
 - Make services **machine-processable** on the Web...
 - ... just as we made data machine-readable on the Web
 - ... plus enable B2B service provision over the Web

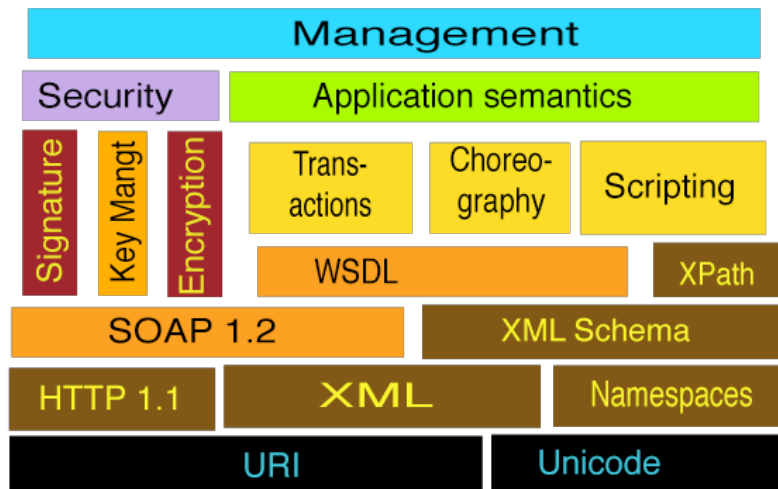
... On the **Web**, it failed... Why?

Web Service architecture:

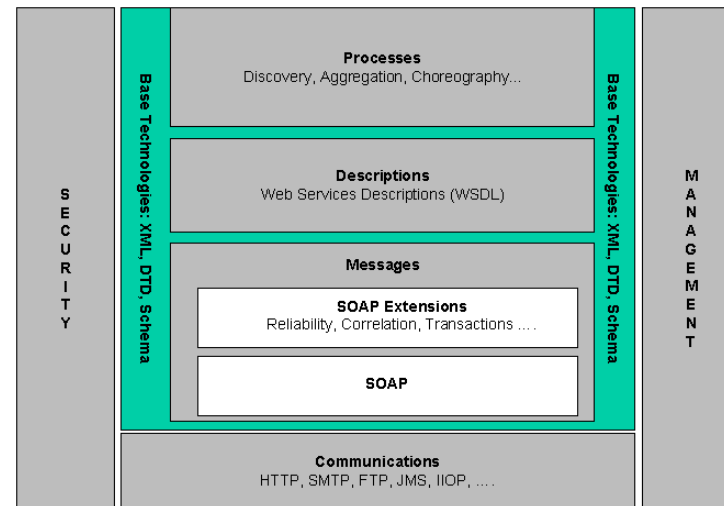
Service Oriented Architecture



Web Service architecture:



a 2002



b 2004

a <http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/WebServices.html>

b <http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-arch/>

Web Services?

- **Downstripped** version? Still to be determined:
 - Decentralized, global infrastructure?
 - Partially, but **not** at the level of *processes*
 - Simple protocol?
 - Is SOAP needed?
 - Most services on the Web currently just work over *plain HTTP*
 - WSDL/UDDI implementations did not take off on the Web
 - Universal, schemaless data format
 - WSDL based on XML

→ attempt to fix ~2003: *Semantic Web Services*

Semantic Web Services 2004



Member Submission

OWL-S: Semantic Markup for Web Services

W3C Member Submission 22 November 2004

This version:

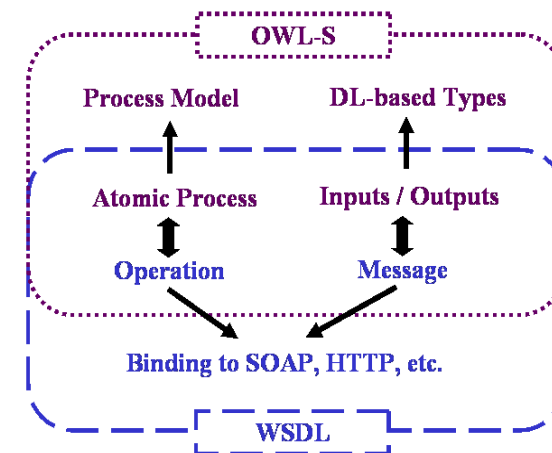
<http://www.w3.org/Submission/2004/SUBM-OWL-S-20041122/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/Submission/OWL-S>

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Katia Sycara, Carnegie Mellon University



- *Essentially:*
 - *An OWL ontology on top of WSDL*
 - *Allowed to model processes of executable on top of a **single** service*

Semantic Web Services 2005



Web Service Modeling Ontology (WSMO)

W3C Member Submission 3 June 2005

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/Submission/2005/SUBM-WSMO-20050603/>

Latest version:

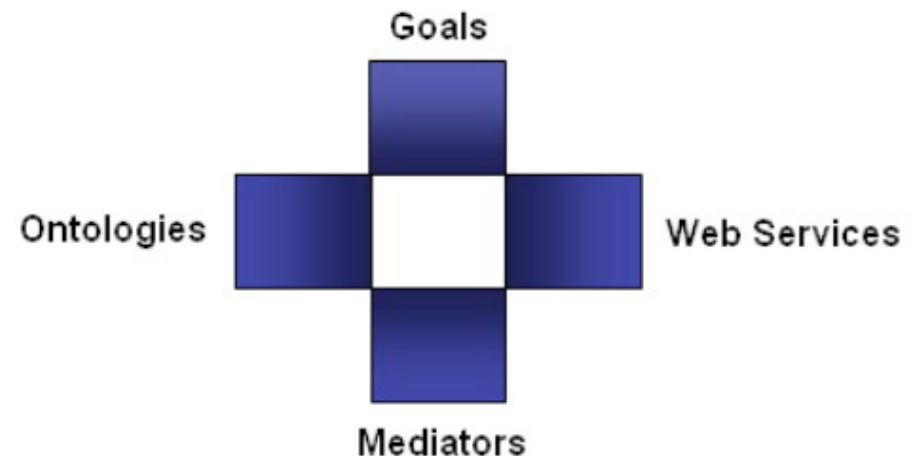
<http://www.w3.org/Submission/WSMO/>

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- *Essentially:*
 - *Similar in spirit to OWL-S*
 - *Focus on advertising service capabilities, requester goals and enabling formal matching between*

Semantic Web Services

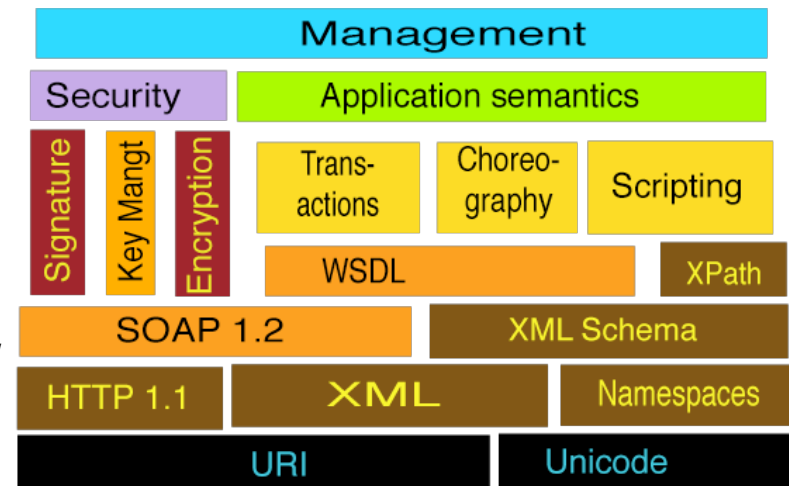
- Reasons for failure:
 - non of the two proposals (WSMO/OWL-S) were built upon the basic Web architecture (but rather on top of WSDL)... making things even more complex
 - complex service descriptions turned out to be too high an entry barrier

Plus:

later attempts to create downstripped versions (WSDL-S, WSMO-Lite) did not address these two basic mistakes

What's the problem with Web Services?

- Too complex for the Web?
- SOAP: Why invent another protocol on top of HTTP?
- WSDL: Why start with thinking about how to describe processes without thinking about how to execute them in a *decentralized* manner?
- Similarly, efforts outside the W3C (BPEL, BPMN) not targeted for *decentralized* execution

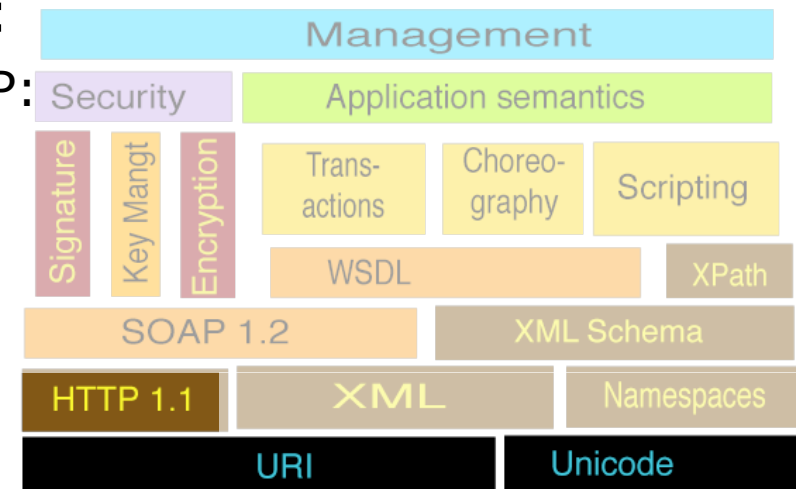


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An alternative starting point for executing actions/services on the Web:

- A first step towards a „Web of Actions“:
 - Enable **processes** directly on top of HTTP:
 - „*HTTP+*“: Enable redirections of HTTP results to other HTTP services...
... including simple processes



Typical execution of plain HTTP services:

- E.g.
- search for Flight from *Service 1* in a certain date range
- look for a rental car within the dates *Service 2*

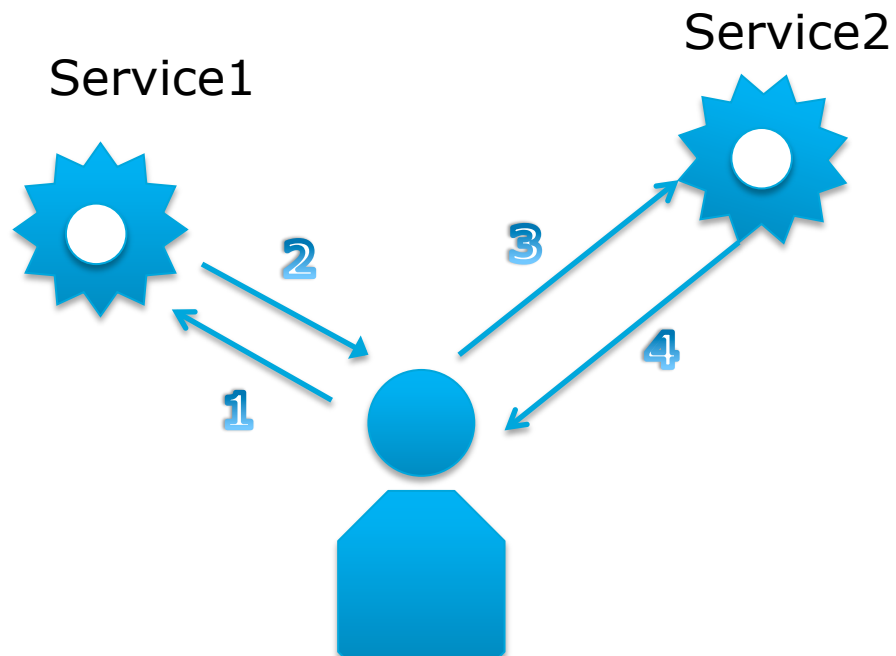
1 POST /book/flights HTTP/1.1
Host: service1.com
origin=MUC&**dest=VIE**&dateout=2013-11-25&datein=2013-11-26

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: ...
Server: ...
price=300¤cy=EUR&departureout=25-11-2013T06:00&**arrivalout=25-11T06:00&departurein=26-11-2013T19:00**&arrivalin=26-11T20:00

3 POST /book/cars HTTP/1.1
Host: service2.com
city=VIE&arrival=25-11T06:00&departure=26-11-2013T19:00

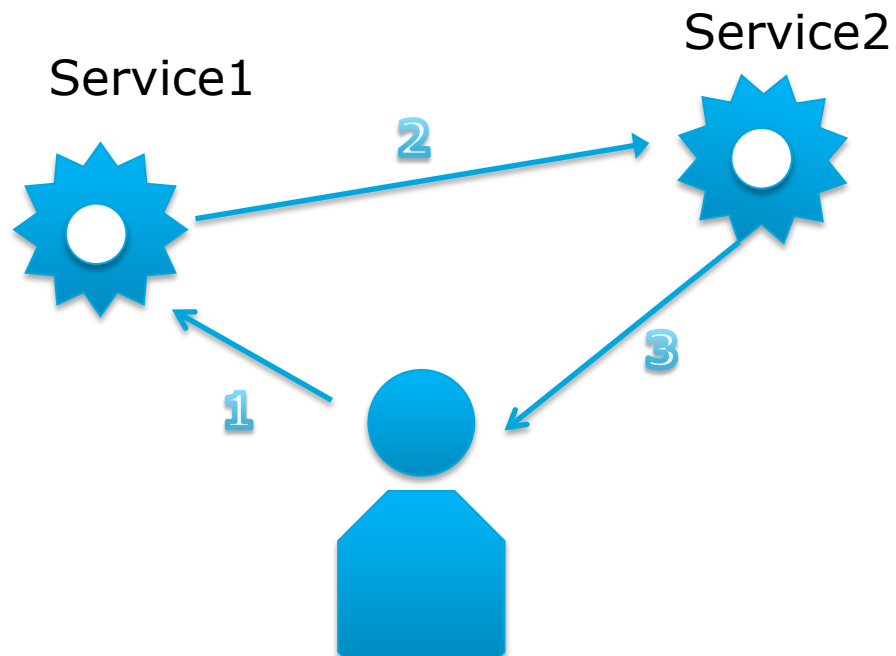
4 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
...

Typically: Centralized execution



- Note: Basic HTTP does not even allow for simple sequential processes

„HTTP+“: Decentralized execution



- **Processes** *within* HTTP could enable decentralized execution

Typical execution of plain HTTP services...

POST /book/flights HTTP/1.1

Host: service1.com

1 origin=MUC&**dest=VIE**&dateout=2013-11-25&datein=2013-11-26

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

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Server: ...

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... in a combined „HTTP+“ call (mockup)

POST /book/flights HTTP/1.1

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1 ;

POST /book/cars HTTP/1.1

Host: service2.com

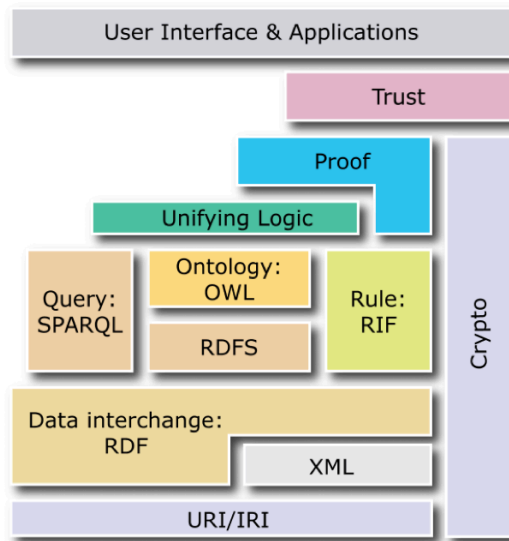
city=dest&arrival=arrivalout&departure=departurein

„HTTP+“ ingredients in a nutshell

- At its core, this needs a **functional programming language** on top of HTTP
- Could be based on a standard functional language such as **XQuery**

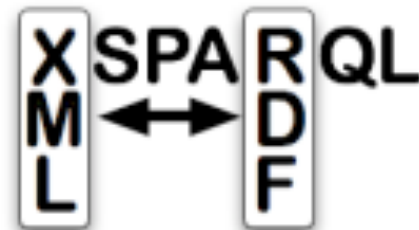
→ **A powerful extension of HTTP, that would enable truly decentralized service execution.**

Future work:



How to bring Semantic Web back in?

- Describe input and output parameters in terms of RDF
- Use SPARQL to query/transform RDF
- Good news: a combination of SPARQL and XQuery already exists:



<http://xsparql.deri.org/>

<http://polleres.net/presentations/20110608semtech2011.pptx>

Take-home messages:

- The Web of Data is on the edge of repeating the success of the HTML Web
- Key success factors:
 - Global, unique identifiers (URIs)
 - A standard protocol (HTTP)
 - A universal data format (RDF)
 - Links
- The original idea of „Web Services“ did not build up on these success factors
- A different breed of Web Services & Web executable processes would be possible
- *Time to think about Web services and Web Processes from a different angle!*

- Thanks to:
 - Claudio Guttierrez
 - Armin Haller
 - Andreas Harth
 - Rene Schubotz
 - Thomas Steiner
 - Ruben Verborgh

About the speaker: Axel Polleres



Prof. Dr. Axel Polleres (<http://polleres.net/>) joined the Institute of Information Business of Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU Wien) in Sept 2013 as a full professor in the area of "Data and Knowledge Engineering".

He obtained his doctorate and habilitation from Vienna University of Technology and worked at University of Innsbruck, Austria, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid, Spain, the Digital Enterprise Research Institute (DERI) at the National University of Ireland, Galway, and for Siemens AG's Corporate Technology Research division before joining WU Wien. His research focuses on querying and reasoning about ontologies, rules languages, logic programming, Semantic Web technologies, Web services, knowledge management, Linked Open Data, configuration technologies and their applications. He has worked in several European and national research projects in these areas.

Dr. Polleres has published more than 100 articles in journals, books, and conference and workshop contributions and co-organised several international conferences and workshops in the areas of logic programming, Semantic Web, data management, Web services and related topics and acts as editorial board member for SWJ and IJSWIS. Moreover, he actively contributed to international standardisation efforts within the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) where he co-chaired the W3C SPARQL working group.

Research Topics:

Query languages
Reasoning about Ontologies,
Rules Languages
Logic programming
Semantic Data Management
Semantic Web Technologies
Web Services
Linked Open Data
Configuration Technologies
Data Analytics
Decision Support Systems