



loomp – Web 3.0 Content Authoring

Linked Data Authoring for Non-Experts

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AG Corporate Semantic Web

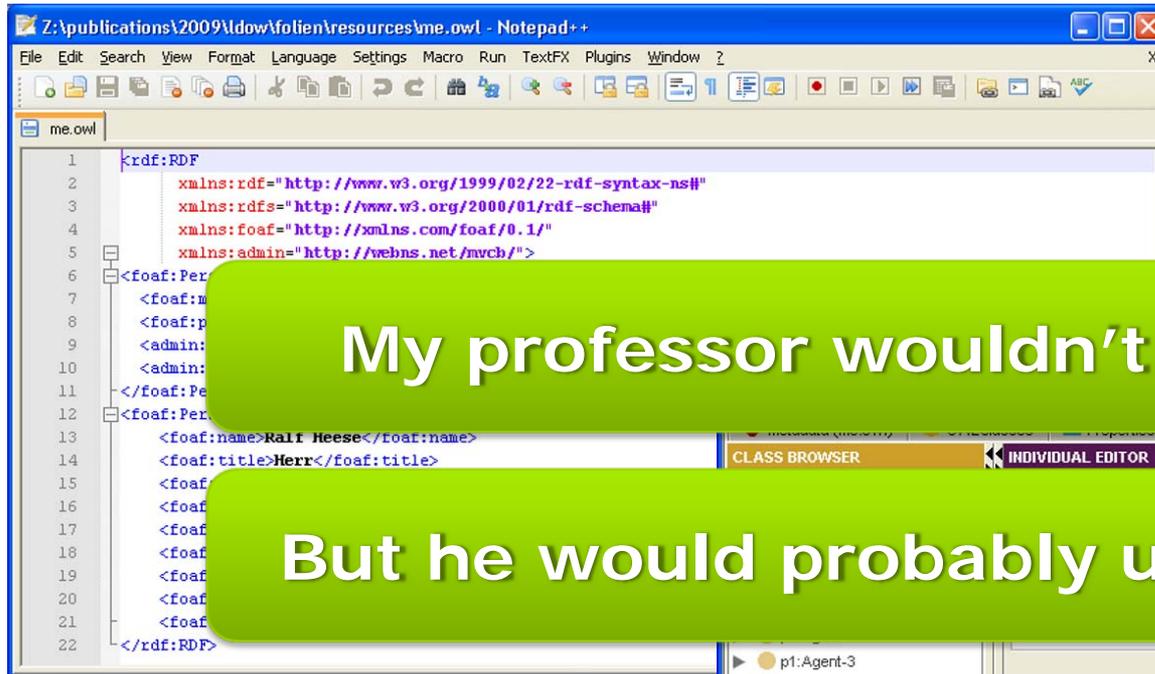
Freie Universität Berlin



AG Corporate Semantic Web
Freie Universität Berlin
<http://www.corporate-semantic-web.de>



How do you create linked data?

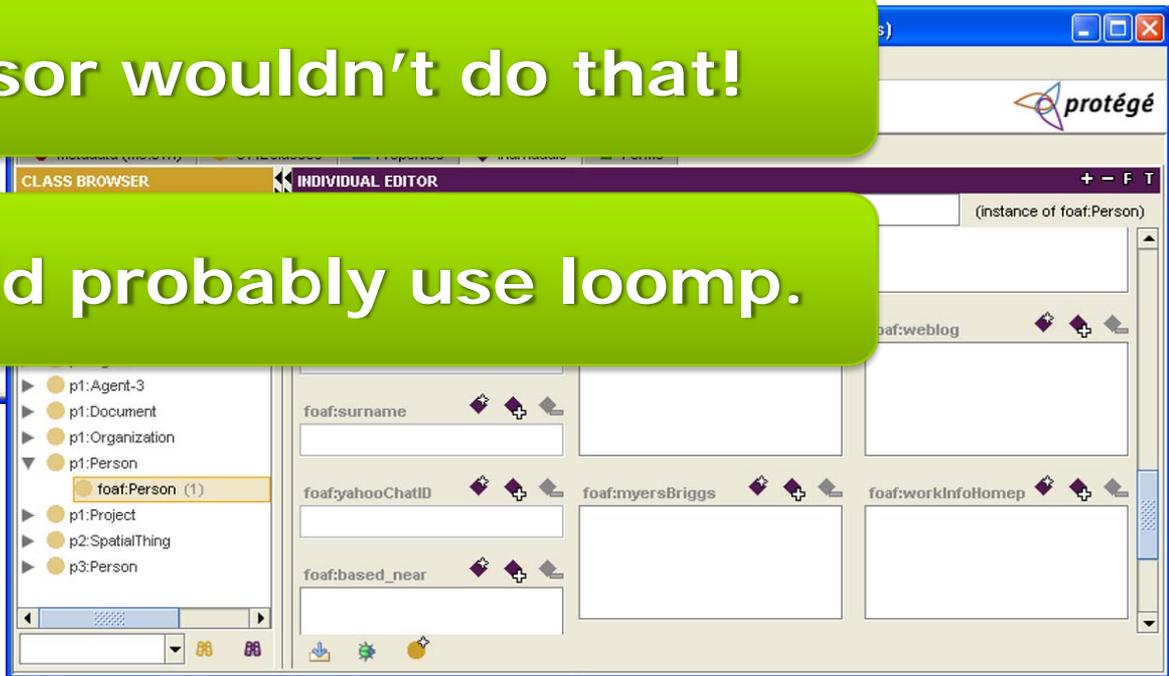


```
1 <rdf:RDF
2   xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
3   xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
4   xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
5   xmlns:admin="http://webns.net/mvcb/"
6 <foaf:Person
7   <foaf:name>Ralf Heese</foaf:name>
8   <foaf:title>Herr</foaf:title>
9   <admin:
10  <admin:
11 </foaf:Person
12 </foaf:Person
13 <foaf:name>Ralf Heese</foaf:name>
14 <foaf:title>Herr</foaf:title>
15 <foaf:
16 <foaf:
17 <foaf:
18 <foaf:
19 <foaf:
20 <foaf:
21 <foaf:
22 </rdf:RDF>
```

text editor

My professor wouldn't do that!

But he would probably use loomp.



The screenshot shows the Protégé ontology editor. On the left is the 'CLASS BROWSER' showing a hierarchy of classes: p1:Agent-3, p1:Document, p1:Organization, p1:Person (selected), p1:Project, p2:SpatialThing, and p3:Person. On the right is the 'INDIVIDUAL EDITOR' for a 'foaf:Person' instance. It contains several property editors: 'foaf:surname', 'foaf:yahooChatID', 'foaf:based_near', 'foaf:myersBriggs', and 'foaf:workInfoHomep'. Each editor has a text input field and a 'set value' button.

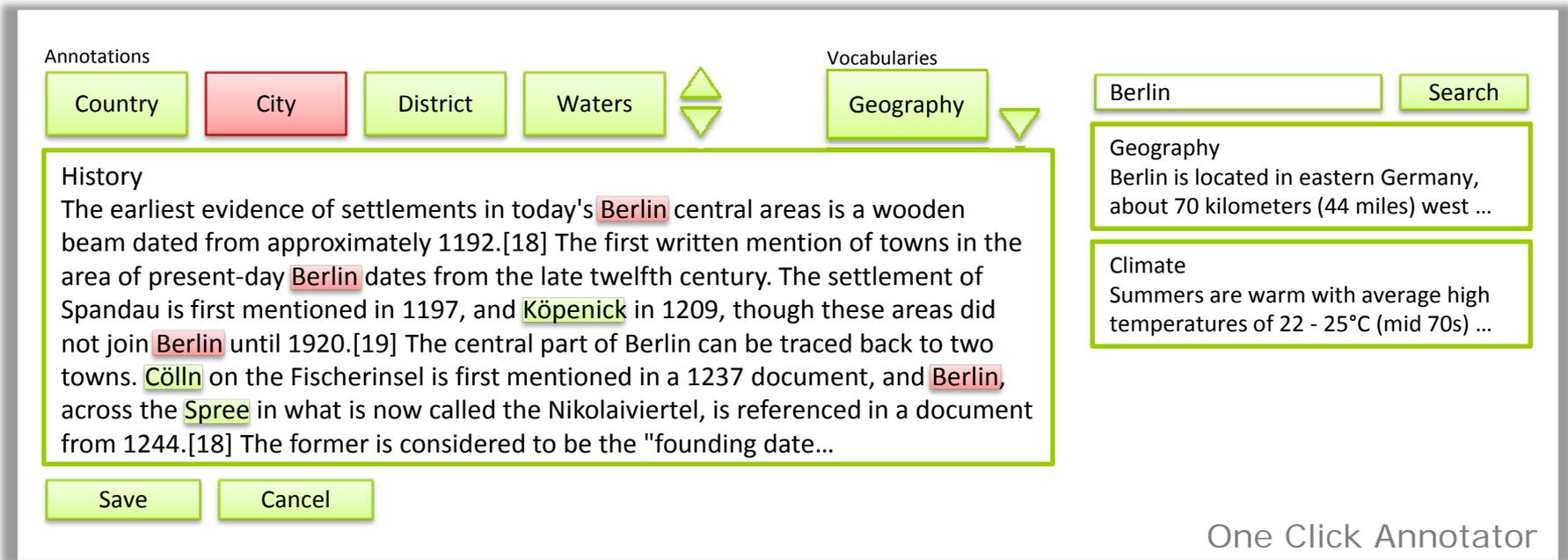
ontology editor

- Our vision
- Technology behind loomp
- What you can try now and “tomorrow”



Create meaningful content

- Create semantically enhanced content ...
 - as easy as to format phrases italic,
 - without knowing about semantic technologies,
 - with the support of automatically generated annotations.

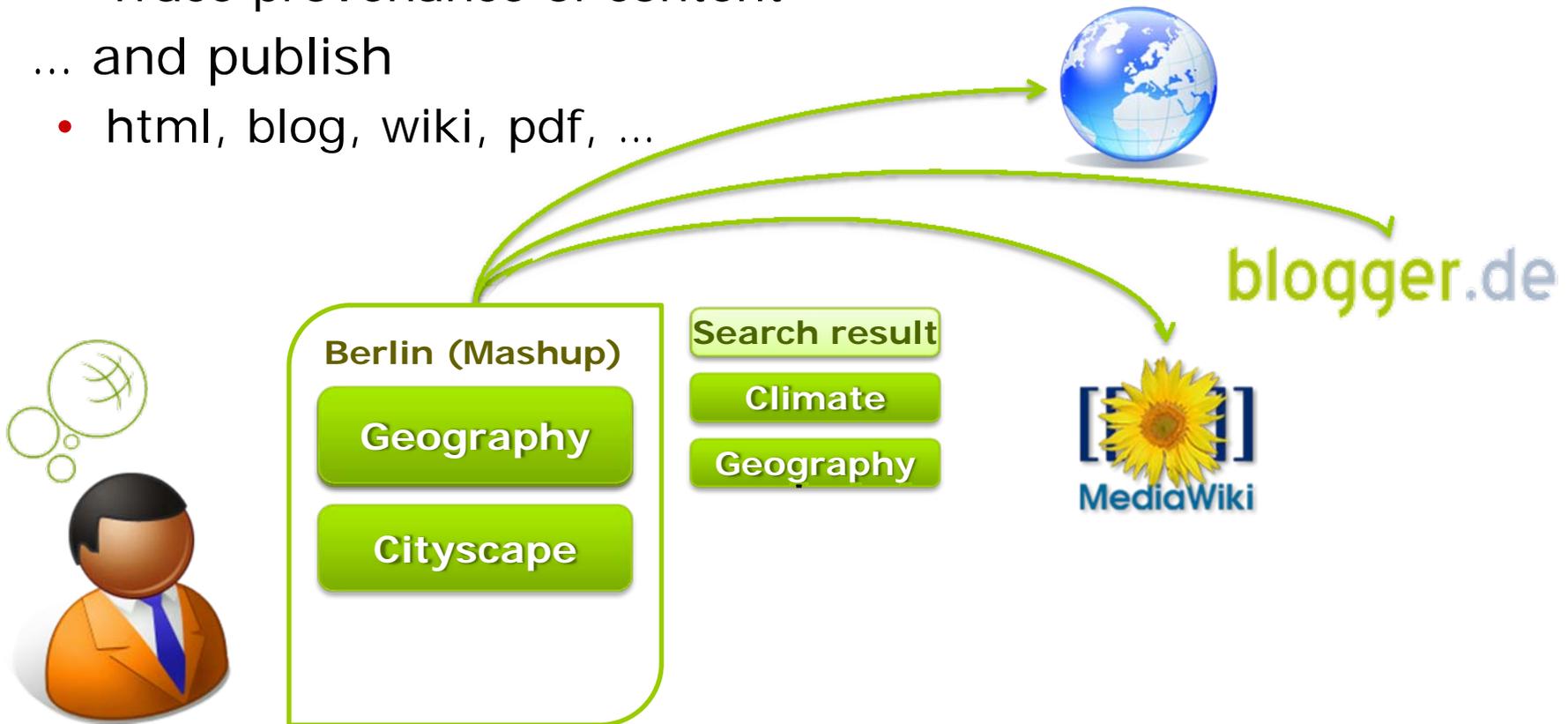


The screenshot displays the 'One Click Annotator' interface. At the top, there are two sections: 'Annotations' and 'Vocabularies'. Under 'Annotations', there are buttons for 'Country', 'City', 'District', and 'Waters'. The 'City' button is highlighted in red. Under 'Vocabularies', there is a 'Geography' button. To the right, there is a search box containing 'Berlin' and a 'Search' button. Below the search box, there are two result boxes. The first box is titled 'Geography' and contains the text: 'Berlin is located in eastern Germany, about 70 kilometers (44 miles) west ...'. The second box is titled 'Climate' and contains the text: 'Summers are warm with average high temperatures of 22 - 25°C (mid 70s) ...'. In the center, there is a large text box containing a paragraph of text from Wikipedia about Berlin. The word 'Berlin' is highlighted in red, and 'Cölln' and 'Spree' are highlighted in green. Below the text box, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. At the bottom right, the text 'One Click Annotator' is displayed.

Quelle: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin>

Manage content

- Compile content ...
 - Search, drag & drop
 - Trace provenance of content
- ... and publish
 - html, blog, wiki, pdf, ...



- support the reader
 - highlight the relevant information
 - navigate along concepts



History [edit]

Main article: History of Berlin

The name *Berlin*, which is pronounced /bɜːrlɪn/ in English and /bɛ̯ɛ̯ˈliːn/ (help·info) in German, is of unknown origin, but may be related to the Old Polabian stem *berl-/birl-* "swamp".^[17]



Map of Berlin in 1688

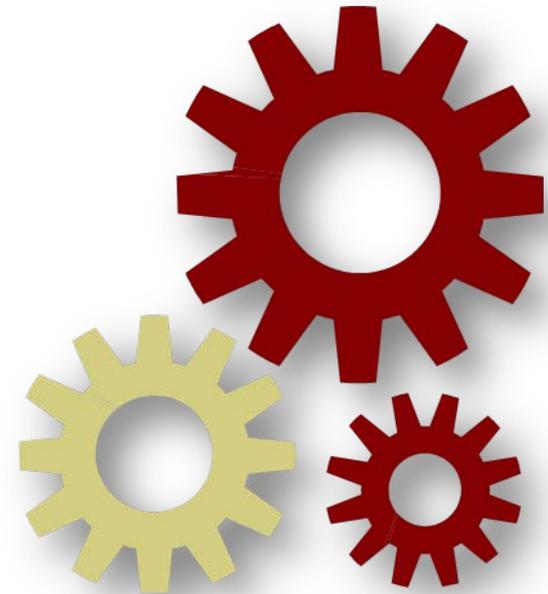
The earliest evidence of settlements in today's Berlin central areas is a wooden beam dated from approximately 1192.^[18] The first written mention of towns in the area of present-day Berlin dates from the late twelfth century. The settlement of Spandau is first mentioned in 1197, and Köpenick in 1209, though these areas did not join Berlin until 1920.^[19] The central part of Berlin can be traced back to two towns. Cölln on the Fischerinsel is first mentioned in a 1237 document, and Berlin, across the Spree in what is now called the Nikolaiviertel, is referenced in a document from 1244.^[18] The former is considered to be the "founding date". From the beginning, the two cities were united politically. Over time, the twin cities came

loomp.org
die freie Enzyklopädie

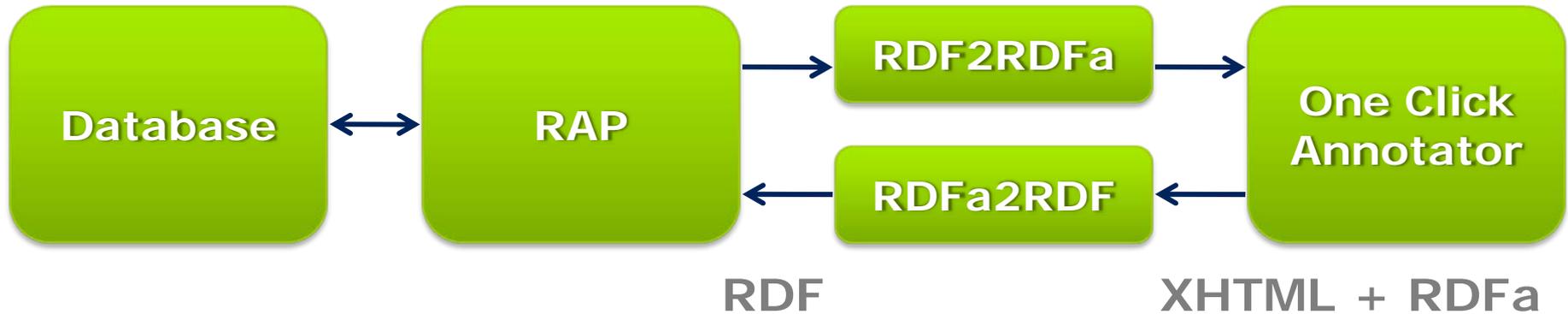
One click to
infos about the
river Spree

Quelle: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin>

- Our vision
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- What you can try now and “tomorrow”



On top of standards



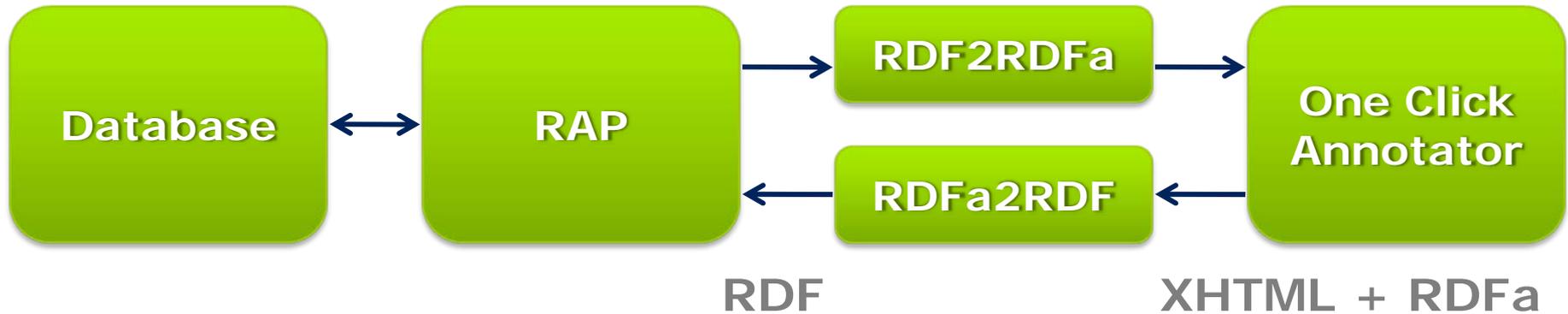
The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'loomp (alpha)' and 'LOOMP'. The main content area displays the following information:

- at LOOMP
- URI: <http://loomp.u0d.de/data/resource/218e59cf612f6c58c937fe4d8943f002>
- Depiction of

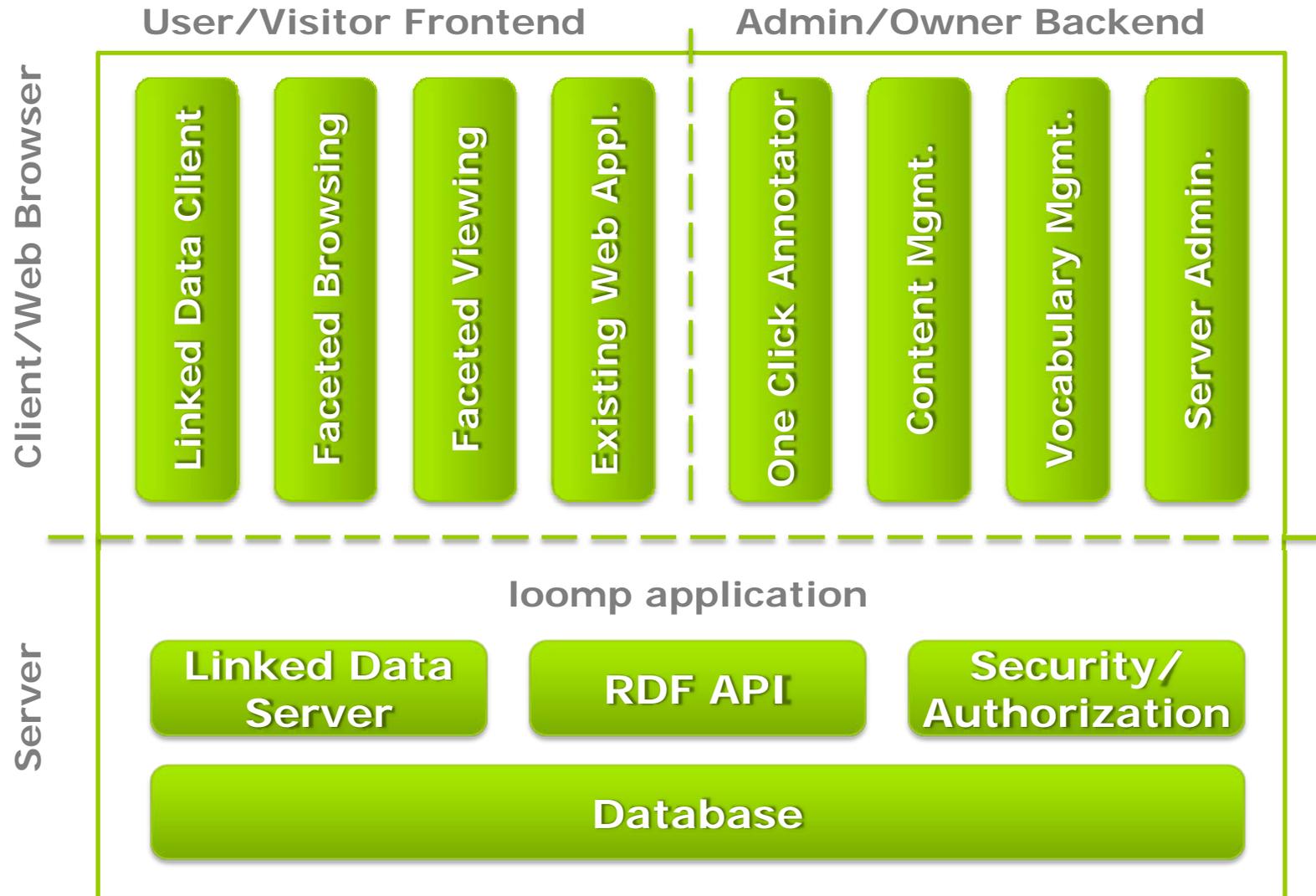
Property	Value
http://loomp.u0d.de/data/annotations/geo/0.1/city	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hansestadt HamburgHamburg
is loomp:contains of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">fragment: 1a7349ab2a46945fdb2518f40fbb713fragment: 69356b22eac47fa7bbec1b9bdc76f279

- Navigation links: [As N3](#) | [As RDF/XML](#) | [Browse in Disco](#) | [Browse in Tabulator](#) | [Browse in OpenLink Browser](#)
- Status: Fertig

On top of standards



- LAMP environment
 - Unpack and use
 - Facilitate distribution of the loomp idea
 - Own your data
- Link content of different loomp instances using URLs



- Our vision
- Technology behind loomp
- What you can try now and “tomorrow”



What you can try now ...

- Write texts and combine them by drag & drop
- Semantically annotate phrases in texts
- View mashups as
 - HTML
 - RSS feed
- Highlight annotated phrases
- "Twitter" content to loomp
- Browse the RDF data

- Give feedback on loomp :-)



... and "tomorrow"

- Run annotation recommender on your texts
- Add metadata to mashups and fragments
- Include images in fragments
- Navigate through concepts
- Mark content as private
- Choose from a larger set of vocabularies



Thank you!

**One information space,
many information networks!**

One click to meaningful data!

See information as you need it!

See what's going on:
<http://twitter.com/loomp>