

The World Wide Web - 1989





Information Management: A Proposal

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN

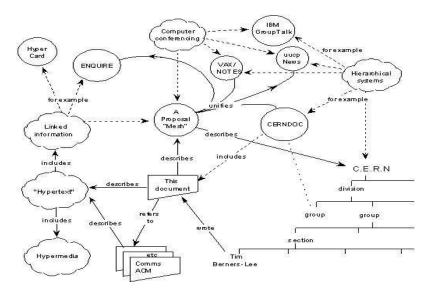
March 1989, May 1990

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Overview

Many of the discussions of the future at CERN and the LHC era end with the question - "Yes, but how will we ever keep track of such a large project?" This proposal provides an answer to such questions. Firstly, it discusses the problem of information access at CERN. Then, it introduces the idea of linked information systems, and compares them with less flexible ways of finding information.

It then summarises my short experience with non-linear text systems known as "hypertext", describes what CERN needs from such a system, and what industry may provide. Finally, it suggests steps we should take to involve ourselves with hypertext now, so that individually and collectively we may understand what we are creating.



1989 The original proposal for the Web

https://www.w3.org/History/1989/proposal.html







The Semantic Web - 2001



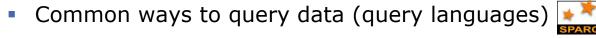


The Semantic Web

A new form of Web content that is meaningful to computers will unleash a revolution of new possibilities

By Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler and Ora Lassila on May 1, 2001

- Common data model for encoding data (triples)
- Common ways of serialising data (syntaxes) weith -
- Well-defined languages for saying what terms mean (semantics)







Facilitate semantic interoperability





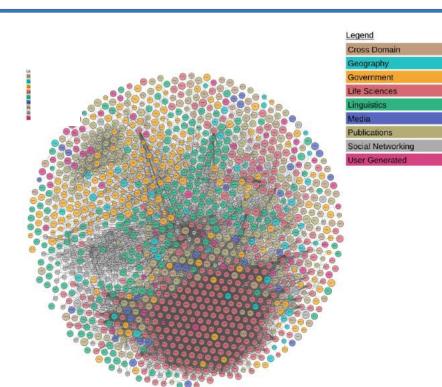


The Semantic Web





Research Landscape: Core and Marginal topics discussed in the seminal papers. Topics in () were only intuitively mentioned.



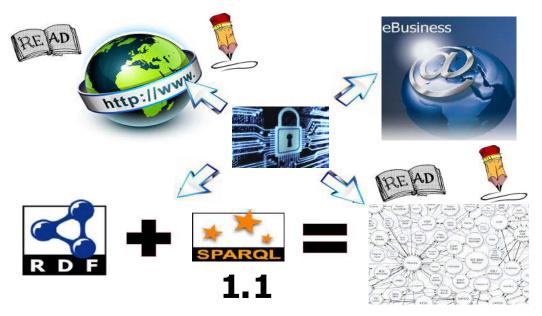
	Berners-Lee et al. [1] Future	Feigenbaum et al. [15] Past (2000-2007)	Bernstein et al. [2] Past (2000-2016)	Bernstein et al. [2] Future from 2016
Core topics	knowledge representation languages and standards	knowledge representation languages and standards	knowledge representation languages and standards	representing lightweight semantics
	ontologies and modeling, taxonomies, vocabularies	ontologies and modeling, taxonomies, vocabularies	ontologies and modeling, (PR) knowledge graphs	2
	logic and reasoning	logic and reasoning	logic and reasoning	(2)
	search and question answering	(ranking)	(PR) question answering systems	4 7
	(data integration)	(ontology matching)	(PR) needs-based, lightweight data integration	integration of heterogeneou data
	proof & trust	privacy, trust, access control	personal information, privacy	trust & data provenance (representation, assessment
	databases	semantic web databases	database management systems	-
	decentralization	(decentralization)	vastly distributed heterogeneous data	(decentralization)
	(machine learning, prediction, analysis, automatic report)	knowledge extraction and discovery	latent semantics, knowledge acquisition, ontology learning	150
	9	query language (SPARQL)	developing efficient query mechanisms	•
		(linked data, DBpedia)	(PR) linked data (open government data), (social data)	
Marginal topics	intelligent software agents	ē.	multilingual intelligent agents	*
	(Internet of Things)		*	high volume and velocity of data, e.g., streaming & sensor data
	(a)	(scalability, efficiency, ro- bust semantic approaches)	2	scale changes drastically
	(semantic web services)			
	-	visualization	8	
	·	change management and propagation	>	•
		(social semantic web, FOAF)	ā	
	•	2	8	data quality, e.g., representation, assessment

Access Control









- Modeling access control policies
- Lifting authorisations from existing enterprise systems
- Enforcement and administration

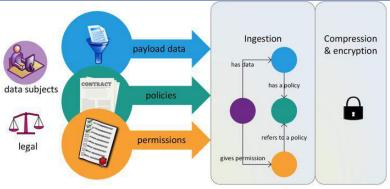


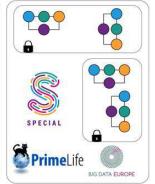


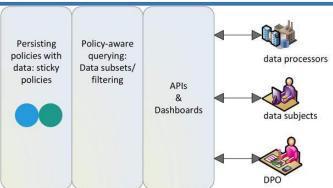
Usage Control - Consent











The SPECIAL Usage Policy Language

version 1.1

Unofficial Draft 21 March 2022

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- Consent, events, regulatory obligations, and business process modeling
- Compliance checking
- Encryption and compression
- Visualisation
- Big data processing via Apache Kafka and Spark

Usage Control - Licensing





ODRL Information Model 2.2

W3C Recommendation 15 February 2018



This version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/REC-odrl-model-20180215/

Latest published version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/odrl-model/

Latest editor's draft:

https://w3c.github.io/poe/model/

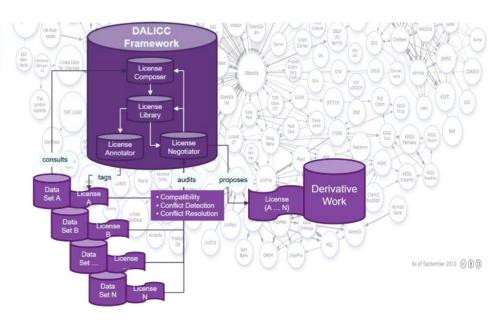
Implementation report:

https://w3c.github.io/poe/test/implementors

Previous version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/PR-odrl-model-20180104/

- Modeling licenses using the Open Digital Rights Language
- Dependency modeling
- Conflict detection



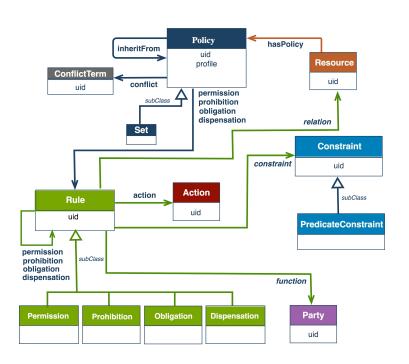






Usage Control - Regulations





ODRL Regulatory Compliance Profile

version 0.1

Unofficial Draft 29 May 2019

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Abstract

The Open Digital Rights Language (ODRL) is a policy expression language that provides a flexible and interoperable information model, vocabulary, and encoding mechanisms for representing statements about the usage of content and services.

This document constitutes an ODRL profile that adapts the ODRL Core Model and Vocabulary with concepts and terms to support regulatory compliance checking of business policies.

In essence, ODRL Regulatory Compliance Profile policies are used to represent regulatory permissions, prohibitions, obligations, and dispensations, which may be limited by constraints (e.g., temporal, spatial).

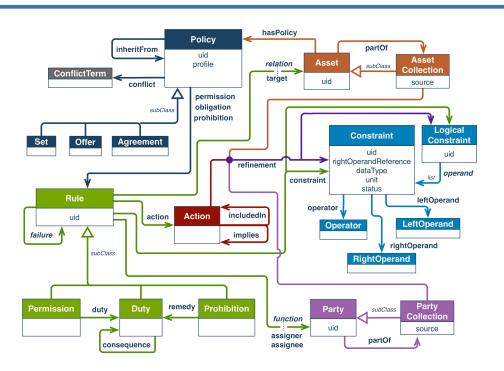






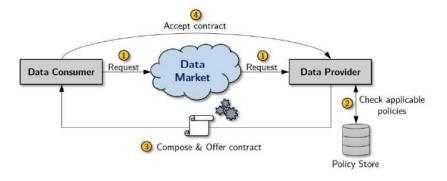
Usage Control - Data Markets





If you can't enforce it, contract it: Enforceability in Policy-Driven (Linked) Data Markets

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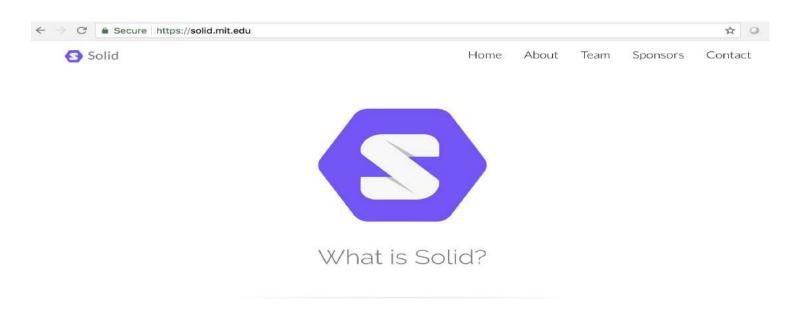






SOcial Linked Data (SOLID)





Solid is an exciting new project led by Prof. Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web, taking place at MIT. The project aims to radically change the way Web applications work today, resulting in true data ownership as well as improved privacy.

https://solid.mit.edu/



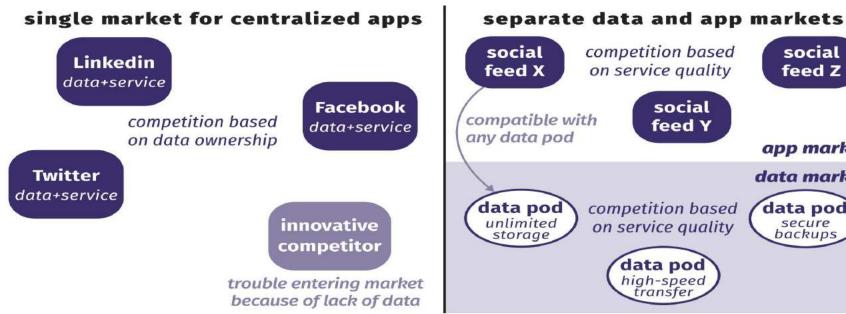


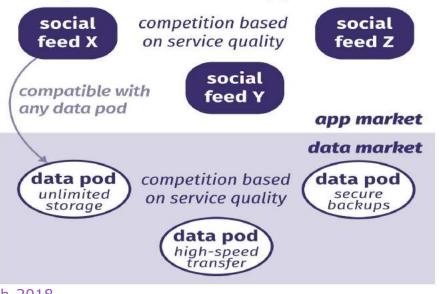


SOcial Linked Data (SOLID)



Separating app and storage competition drives permissionless innovation.

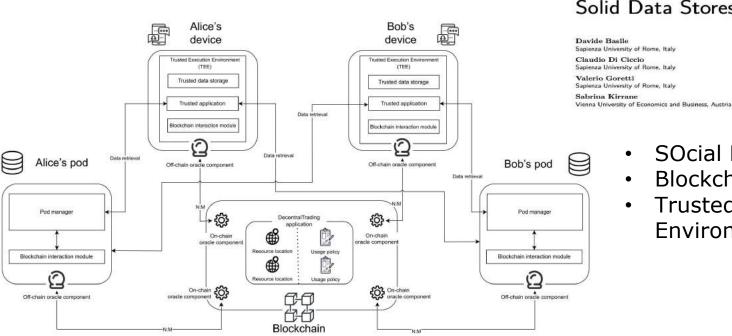




Usage Control - SOLID







A Usage Control Architecture for Solid Data Stores

SOcial LInked Data

- Blockchain Oracles
- Trusted Execution Environment

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