

Multimedia on the Semantic Web

Jacco van Ossenbruggen, Lynda Hardman, Frank Nack

Multimedia and Human-Computer Interaction CWI, Amsterdam

- Short history of the Web in three generations (see thesis for long history)
- Multimedia as marked up documents including semantic markup
- Media specifics of semantic annotations



Talk Objectives

Crash course Semantic Web

• RDF, RDF Schema, PICS, P3P, DAML+OIL, ...

What can we do now:

- Multimedia on the Web
- Multimedia and semantic annotations

What we want but can't do yet

• Show where the Semantic Web needs media-specific functionality

Indicate direction of our current research

role of semantics in hypermedia presentation generation



The Web: First Generation

Problem: hard to find and get access to information on the internet

- Different platforms (Unix, PC, Mac)
- Different wordprocessing and typesetting software
- Different proprietary file formats and encodings (compression)
- Different naming rules for file pathnames
- Command line syntax of transfer applications (FTP)

• ...

Solution: The browser as the single interface to all information

- Platform independent
- HTML standardized the document format
- URIs standardized the naming rules
- Hypertext links replaced command line syntax

• ...



The Web: Second Generation

Problem: Amount of manual effort related to Web authoring

- Expensive and time consuming (not suited for volatile content)
- Inflexible and hard to maintain
- Limited (re)use of database content
- ...

Solution: Automate production of Web pages

- Cheap and fast (even on the fly generation)
- Flexible
- Make all database content accessible over the Web
- ...



The Web: Third Generation

Problem: Web content only interpretable by humans

- hardly interpretable by machines
- webbots become "screen scrapers"
- amount of "semantics" extracted is too limited (and too much work)
- ...

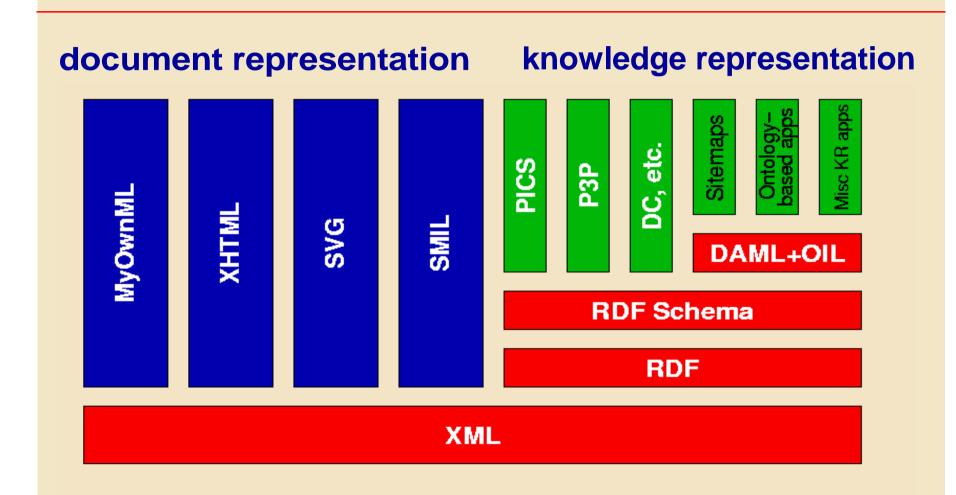
Solution: make semantics of Web content explicit

- add machine-readable annotations to Web content
- provide (formal) definitions for the meaning of these annotations
- provide infrastructure to make this scalable and interoperable over the Web

• ...



Document vs. Knowledge Represention on the Web





Overview Semantic Web

XML (Rec)

 common syntactical layer enables reuse of XML parsers, XPath, XPointer, XSLT, CSS, ...

RDF (Rec)

- common data model for simple statements about Web resources
- everything is a triple: (subject, predicate, object) or (resource, property, value)
- simple collections (bags, sequences and alternatives)
- reification (statements about statements)

RDF Schema (CR)

- schema language for defining RDF vocabularies
- gives class/subclass hierarchy and properties with domain/range restrictions



DAML+OIL

DARPA project building on

- European results, and is also a topic in the just started
- W3C Semantic Web activity

Adds elements common in frame systems and description logics

- local properties
- cardinality constraints
- logical class expressions

• ...

Formal semantics and fast implementations

except reification



So where is the multimedia?

Still trying to get past the first generation Web

- proprietary data formats (even if SMIL is used)
- manually authored

At CWI, we are doing second generation Web...

- automatic generation of multimedia presentations
- no templates or functional transformation rules but ...
- ... rules that use backtracking and constraint solving
- see WWW10 paper for details

... and heading towards third generation Web

- generation of annotated multimedia
- reuse of semantics needed for generation process
- based on current state of the art
- need for multimedia specific semantics



Example





Using an existing RDF ontology

For details see http://www.cwi.nl/~media/semantics/

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!-- taken from http://www.ics.forth.gr/proj/isst/RDF/RQL/rql.html -->
<rdf:RDF xml:lang="en" xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"</pre>
          xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/CR-rdf-schema-20000327#"
          xmlns="">
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Artist"/>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Artifact"/>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:TD="Museum"/>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Sculptor">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Artist"/>
  </rdfs:Class>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Painter">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Artist"/>
  </rdfs:Class>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Sculpture">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Artifact"/>
  </rdfs:Class>
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="Painting">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Artifact"/>
  </rdfs:Class>
</rdf:RDF>
```



Embedding RDF in SMIL (1)

```
<smil xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/SMIL20/CR">
  <head>
    <meta name="generator" content="CWI/Cuypers 1.0"/>
    <metadata>
      <rdf:RDF xml:lang="en"
               xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
           xmlns:oil="http://www.ontoknowledge.org/oil/rdf-schema/2000/11/10-oilstandard"
               xmlns:museum="http://ics.forth.gr/.../museum.rdf"
               xmlns:token="http://www.token2000.nl/ontologies/additions" >
       <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.token2000.nl/ontologies/additions#painted-by">
        <oil:inverseRelationOf rdf:resource="http://ics.forth.gr/.../museum.rdf#paints"/>
        </rdf:Property>
        <museum:Museum rdf:ID="Rijksmuseum" />
        <museum:Painter rdf:ID="Rembrandt">
          <museum:fname>Rembrandt/museum:fname>
          <museum:lname>Harmenszoon van Rijn</museum:lname>
        </museum:Painter>
        <museum:Painting rdf:about="#apostlePaul">
          <museum:exhibited rdf:resource="#Rijksmuseum" />
          <museum:technique>chiaroscuro/museum:technique>
          <token:painted-by rdf:resource="#Rembrandt" />
        </museum:Painting>
      </rdf:RDF>
</metadata>
```



Embedding RDF in SMIL (2)

```
File Plac View Content Help
                                                      <museum:Painting rdf:about="#apostlePaul">
                                                         <museum:exhibited rdf:resource="#Rijksmuseum" /:</pre>
  Examples of chiaroscuro in the works of
                                                         <museum:technique>chiaroscuro</museum:technique:</pre>
 Rembrandt van Rijn
                                                         <token:painted-by rdf:resource="#Rembrandt" />
                                                      </museum:Painting>
 Clair-obscur (French) and chiaroscuro (Malian) both
 mean "light-dark". Both terms are used to describe strong contrast of light and dark shading in paintings,
                                                   </rdf:RDF>
 drawings and prints. Although the effect had already
                                                 </metadata>
 been used for many years, the term only came into fashion in the late sixteenth century. Originally, the word came from Italy. The painter Caravaggio
                                              </head>
  (1573-1610) made chiaroscuro his trademark.
                                              <body>
                                                 <par>

★text region="title" src="...guery to multimedia data

                                                   <text region="descr" src="..."/>
                                                   <sea>
                                                      <par dur="10"> ... 1st painting+title ... </par>
                                                      <par dur="10"> ... 2nd painting+title ... </par>
                                                      <par dur="10"> ... 3rd painting+title ... </par>
                                                      <par dur="10"> ... 4th painting+title ... </par>
                                                      <par dur="10" id="apostlePaul">
                                                        img region="img" src="..."/>
                                                         ✓text region="ptitle" src=".."/>
                                                      </par>
                                                   </seq>
                                                </par>
 Rembrandt Harmensz, van Bijn: Seif Portrait as the
 Apostle St Paul, 1661
                                              </body>
                                           </smil>
                              32.0/01:40.0
 0.0 Kbps
```



Where multimedia and semantics meet

Ontology (RDF Schema/OIL)

a painter is a person who makes paintings

Instances (RDF)

Rembrandt is a painter

Annotation (XPointer)

this video is about Rembrandt

XML data

MM specific primitives

Co-ordinate space?

MM specific ontologies

scene, sequence, frame defn.

MM annotations

this video has N frames

Multimedia data



Mixing RDF and SMIL

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Co-ordinate space?

MM specific ontologies

scene, sequence, frame defn.

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Multimedia data



Annotating Multimedia

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Rembrandt is a painter

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MM specific primitives

Co-ordinate space?

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Multimedia data



Assigning semantic annotations to media

To what do we need to attach the annotations?

- specific player in football match
- audio fragment of gun shot
- third character out of shot
- specified bounding box in frame smpte=13:21:33:20
- video currently playing in active window
- the last viewed video

Requires media-dependent descriptions of media fragments

"XPointer" for media types other than text/xml

The good old hypermedia anchoring and linking questions revisited...

- to embed or not to embed
- annotation server infrastructure
- ...



Schemas for Multimedia

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Schemas for Multimedia

RDF Schema allows the definition of application specific schemas

- is it sufficiently powerful for describing multimedia specific schemas?
- or do we need multimedia specific modeling primitives in RDFS (e.g. time)?

RDF/XML Schema provide generic data types

- e.g. strings, integers, dates
- We need to specify data types geared to multimedia content
 - sample rates and sizes, colour spaces (rgb, hsv, cmyk), loudness levels (dB)
- Media-specific data types, e.g. video
 - scene, sequence, shot, frame

In either case, for interoperability multimedia needs a common schema as a basis for application-specific schemas

"Dublin Core" for multimedia

This is not easy...

five MPEG committee members results in 7 different schemas.



Combining distributed ontology fragments

On the Web everyone, including multimedia, needs...

More than the traditional KR approach:

• ontology is assumed to be complete, consistent and authoritative

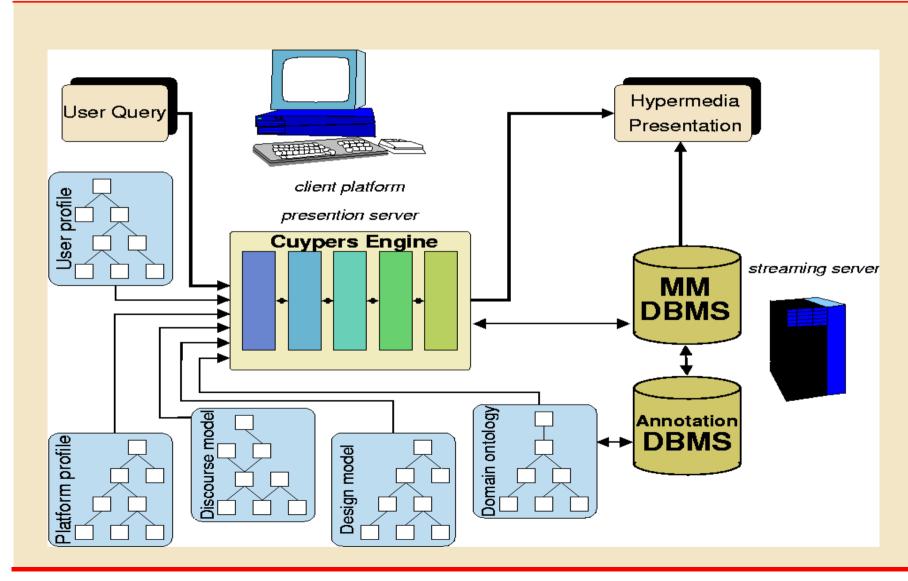
But on the semantic web:

ontologies are potentially fragmented, inconsistent and unreliable

Need to combine ontology fragments within a single media item description



Semantics for hypermedia presentation generation





Conclusions

Multimedia puts specific demands on the Semantic Web

Semantic annotations for multimedia presentation generation

- collecting annotations as part of the input to the generation process
- generating better annotations as part of the output

Some of the hard problems are:

- how to link down into the media-specific level
- how to come up with agreed-upon media-specific descriptions
- how to combine ontology fragments
- do schema languages need built-in multimedia modelling primitives



Pointers

Specifications:

- www.w3.org
- www.daml.org

CWI's multimedia group

- WWW10 paper:
 - www.cwi.nl/~media/publications/www10/
- SMIL example:
 - www.cwi.nl/~media/semantics/
- My thesis
 - www.cwi.nl/~jrvosse/thesis/