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| Nota di contenuto | THE SEMANTIC WEB; Contents; Foreword; Preface; Part I Content Concepts; 1 Enhancing the Web; Chapter 1 at a Glance; There and Back Again; Resource Identifiers; Extending Web Functionality; From Flat Hyperlink Model; To Richer Informational Structures; The Collaboration Aspect; Extending the Content Model; Mapping the Infosphere; Well-Defined Semantic Models; 2 Defining the Semantic Web; Chapter 2 at a Glance; From Model to Reality; The Semantic Web Concept; Representational Models; The Road Map; Identity; Markup; Relationships; Reasoning; Agency on the Web; Semantic P2P; The Visual Tour The MapThe Architectural Goals; The Implementation Levels; 3 Web Information Management; Chapter 3 at a Glance; The Personal View; Creating and Using Content; Authoring; Publishing; Exporting Databases; Distribution; Searching and Sifting the Data; Semantic Web Services; Security and Trust Issues; XML Security; Trust; A Commercial or Free Web; 4 Semantic Web Collaboration and Agency; Chapter 4 at a Glance; Back to Basics; The Return of P2P; WebDAV; Peer Aspects; Peering the Data; Peering the Services; Edge Computing; Automation |

and Agency; Kinds of Agents; Multi-Agent Systems

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Sommario/riassunto

The Semantic Web is an idea of World Wide Web inventor Tim Berners-Lee that the Web as a whole can be made more intelligent and perhaps even intuitive about how to serve a users needs. Although search engines index much of the Web's content, they have little ability to select the pages that a user really wants or needs. Berners-Lee foresees a number of ways in which developers and authors, singly or in collaborations, can use self-descriptions and other techniques so that the context-understanding programs can selectively find what users want. The Semantic Web: Crafting Infrastructure for
