

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910482959503321
Titolo	Semantics, web and mining : joint international workshops, EWMF 2005 and KDO 2005, Porto, Portugal, October 3 and 7, 2005 : revised selected papers / / Markus Ackermann ... [et al.] (eds.)
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, : Springer, c2006
ISBN	3-540-47698-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2006.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (X, 196 p.)
Collana	Lecture notes in computer science. Lecture notes in artificial intelligence, , 0302-9743 ; ; 4289 LNCS sublibrary. SL 7, Artificial intelligence
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Disciplina	025.04
Soggetti	Semantic Web Data mining Ontologies (Information retrieval)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	EWMF Papers -- A Website Mining Model Centered on User Queries -- WordNet-Based Word Sense Disambiguation for Learning User Profiles -- Visibility Analysis on the Web Using Co-visibilitys and Semantic Networks -- Link-Local Features for Hypertext Classification -- Information Retrieval in Trust-Enhanced Document Networks -- Semi-automatic Creation and Maintenance of Web Resources with webTopic -- KDO Papers on KDD for Ontology -- Discovering a Term Taxonomy from Term Similarities Using Principal Component Analysis -- Semi-automatic Construction of Topic Ontologies -- Evaluation of Ontology Enhancement Tools -- KDO Papers on Ontology for KDD -- Introducing Semantics in Web Personalization: The Role of Ontologies -- Ontology-Enhanced Association Mining -- Ontology-Based Rummaging Mechanisms for the Interpretation of Web Usage Patterns.
Sommario/riassunto	Finding knowledge – or meaning – in data is the goal of every knowledge discovery project. Subsequent goals and questions regarding this knowledge differ among knowledge discovery (KD) projects and approaches. One central question is whether and to what extent the meaning extracted from the data is expressed in a formal way that allows not only humans but also machines to understand and

re-use it, i. e. , whether the semantics are formal semantics. Conversely, the input to KD processes differs between KD projects and approaches. One central question is whether the background knowledge, business understanding, etc. that the analyst employs to improve the results of KD is a set of natural-language statements, a theory in a formal language, or somewhere in between. Also, the data that are being mined can be more or less structured and/or accompanied by formal semantics. These questions must be asked in every KD effort. Nowhere may they be more pertinent, however, than in KD from Web data ("Web mining"). This is due especially to the vast amounts and heterogeneity of data and background knowledge available for Web mining (content, link structure, and - age), and to the re-use of background knowledge and KD results over the Web as a global knowledge repository and activity space. In addition, the (Semantic) Web can serve as a publishing space for the results of knowledge discovery from other resources, especially if the whole process is underpinned by common ontologies.
