

Everything is a Subject

The vision of subject-centric computing

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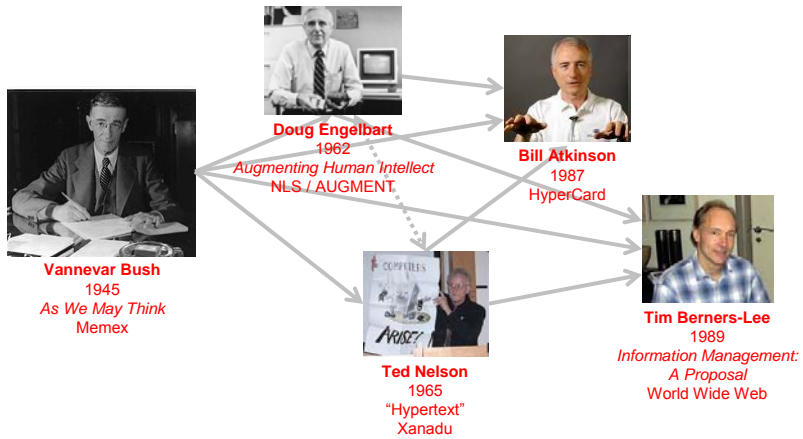
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Everything is miscellaneous

- Icebergs
- Eleanor Rosch
- Bush
- Lot
- The forms of the clouds in the southern sky on the morning of April 30, 1882
- Hamlet (?)
- Sisu
- Fuzzy
- Copernicus
- Semantic Web
- Russian numerals
- Aristotle
- Wittgenstein
- The feathers of spray lifted by an oar on the Río Negro on the eve of the Battle of Quebracho
- OO programming
- Ireneo Funes
- Steve Pepper

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Vannevar Bush and Hypertext



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"As We May Think"

- Concerned with the problem of finding information
 - Existing technology hopelessly out of date:
 - *The amount of information is being "expanded at a prodigious rate", but the means we use to find it is "the same as was used in the days of square-rigged ships"*
 - The solution is to get away from hierarchical systems of organization and adopt new techniques that reflect how the brain works



Vannevar Bush
1945
As We May Think
MEMEX



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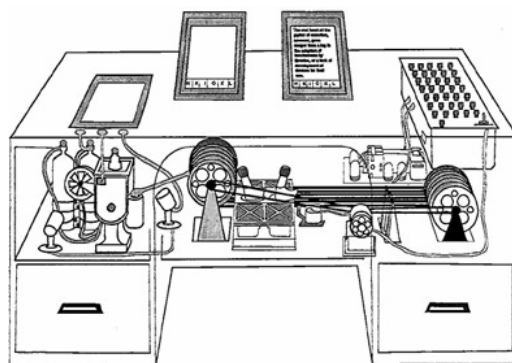
Associative thinking

“The human mind ... operates by association. With one item in its grasp, it snaps instantly to the next that is suggested by the association of thoughts, in accordance with some intricate web of trails carried by the cells of the brain... The speed of action, the intricacy of trails, the detail of mental pictures, is awe-inspiring beyond all else in nature.”

Vannevar Bush: *As We May Think* (1945)

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Memex (memory extender)



A “sort of mechanized private file and library”

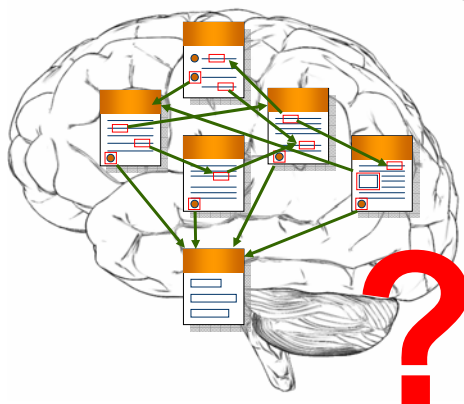
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Memex (memory extender)

- Consists of a desk containing
 - a very large set of documents stored on microfilm
 - screens on which those documents are projected
 - a device for photographing new documents
 - a mechanism for retrieving documents at the push of a button
 - the ability to create links between documents
 - the ability to build trails through documents, add comments to documents, insert new documents, etc.
- Note how everything revolves around **documents**

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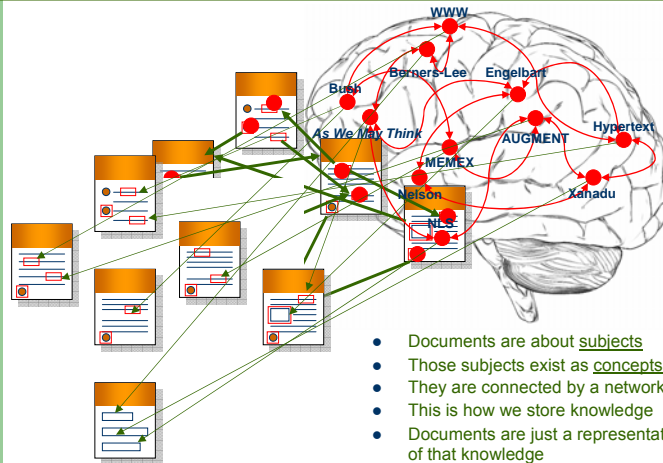
Is this how you think?



- Is your head full of little documents all hyperlinked together?
- *I doubt it !*
- *Mine certainly isn't !*
- We don't think in terms of hyperlinked documents; we think in terms of concepts, and associations between concepts

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How we really think



- Documents are about subjects
- Those subjects exist as concepts in our brains
- They are connected by a network of associations
- This is how we store knowledge
- Documents are just a representation of some part of that knowledge

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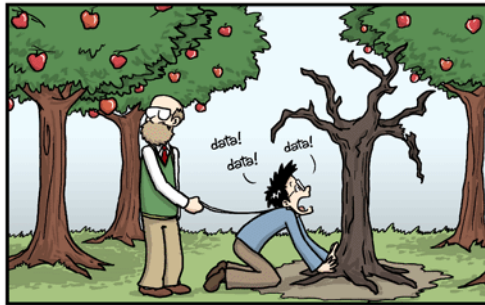
Bush – right and wrong

- Vannevar Bush was right that people think associatively
- He was right that organizing information in this way would make it easier to find
- But he was wrong in adopting a document-centric approach to the problem
- His basic idea – organize information “**as we may way think**” – was a great inspiration to Engelbart, Nelson, Atkinson, and Berners-Lee

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Barking up the wrong tree

- But the Memex sent them all off in the wrong direction
- Hypertext has been barking up the wrong tree ever since



- And the Web, magnificent as it is, has made things “worse”

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“As We May Think” (63 years on)

- Concerned with the problem of finding information
 - Existing technology hopelessly out of date:
 - *The amount of information is being “expanded at a prodigious rate”, but the means we use to find it is “the same as was used in the days of square-rigged ships”*
 - The solution is **still** to get away from hierarchical systems of organization and adopt new techniques that reflect **how the brain works**
 - That solution has to be subject-centric, not document-centric like the Web



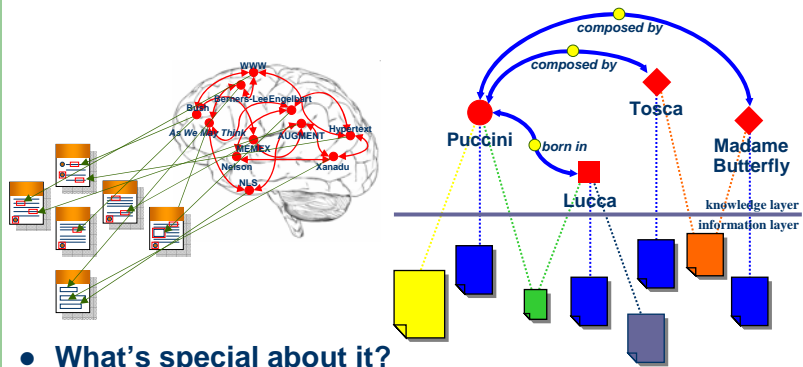
Vannevar Bush
1945
As We May Think
MEMEX



card catalogs

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Which brings us to Topic Maps



- What's special about it?
 - #1 The TAO* model corresponds to how people think

* Topics + Associations + Occurrences

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TM as information architecture

- This is what explains why TMs are ideal for web sites
 - It really is computing "as we may think"
- **Subject-centric**
 - One page per topic (the concept of "subject page")
 - Page contents built primarily from names and occurrences
- **Associative**
 - Associations for navigating from one page (topic) to another
- **Example: topicmaps.com**

<http://www.topicmaps.com/tm2008/pepper.ppt>

topicmaps.com

topic maps 2008
Oslo, Norway - April 2 -4

100% topic map-driven

- HOME
- CALL
- REGISTRATION
- PROGRAM
- PRESENTATIONS
- TUTORIALS
- SPEAKERS
- SPONSORS
- EXHIBITION
- VENUE
- CONTACT

The Second International Topic Maps Users Conference
Towards the Vision of Subject-Centric Computing

Keynote speakers

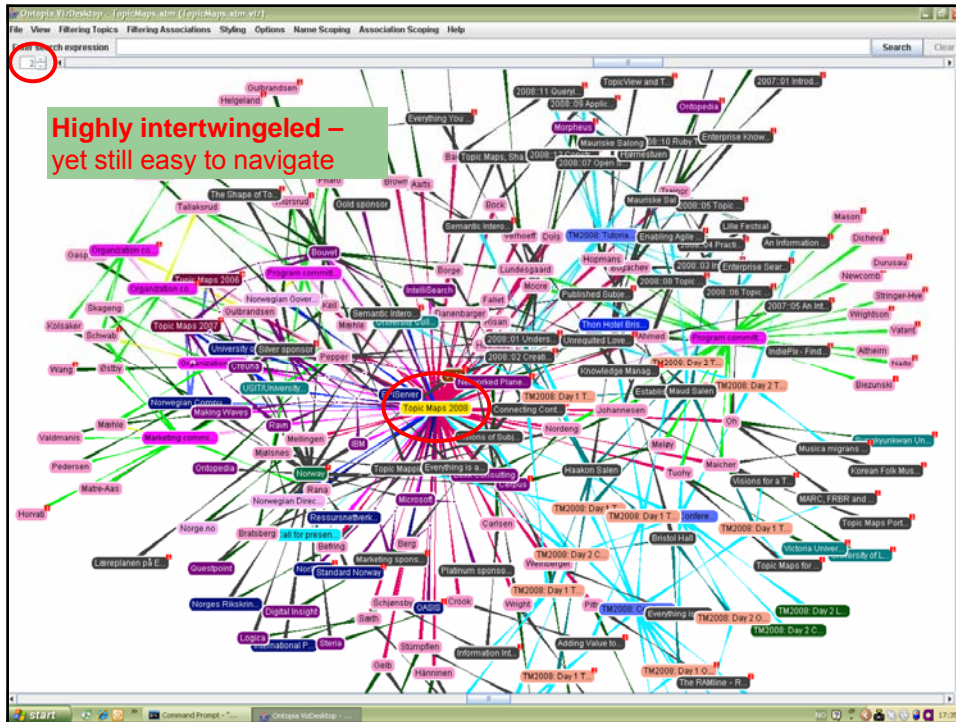
Tyilo Berg, Steve Pepper, Shaked Fink

"Subject-centric computing" is a new way of thinking about how we organize information. Building on traditions and insights accumulated over the centuries, it represents a **paradigm shift** in how we use computers to manage information and knowledge.

The basic idea is simple: the organizing principle of information

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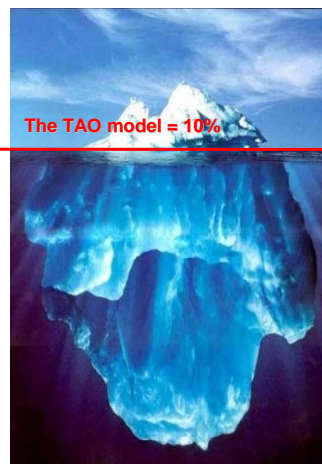
So is TM a portal technology?

- **No, it's not**
- **Many people think so**
 - But it wasn't invented as such
 - It just turned out to be ideal for the purpose, because...
- **The underlying model is “as we may think”**
 - That model is subject-centric, not document-centric
- **Until recently most applications of Topic Maps were portals**
- **Now they are not, as this conference has shown**
 - (But the perception will persist, unless we all do something about it)

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The tip of the iceberg

- **Today most applications use only the TAO model**
- **That means they use about 10% of the potential**
- **This is not a criticism**
 - Just something to be aware of lest you miss out on the major benefits
- **There's more to Topic Maps than the TAO**



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What else is there?

- Scope
- Merging
- Generalized subject-centric computing

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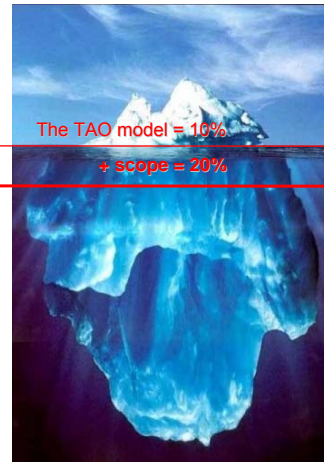
Scope: context is king

- The TAO lets us express knowledge
- But knowledge has context
 - Reality is ambiguous
 - Knowledge has a subjective dimension
 - Assertions may be valid in a one context but not another
- Topic Maps has the concept of **scope**
- Scope enables the expression of **contextual validity**
 - Permits multiple world views to coexist simultaneously
 - Allows us to handle the “miscellaneousness” of everything
- Makes TM **more** than just a semantic technology
 - It's also a **pragmatic technology**
 - (Also in the sense that it's ready to go today)

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Scope doubles the potential

- Applications that use scope as well as the TAO can achieve 20% of the potential
- A Norwegian example:
 - www.hoyre.no uses scope to enable over 400 different web sites (one per local branch) from a single topic map
- The ability to merge topic maps more than doubles it again...



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Merging – global knowledge federation

- Single most powerful feature
- Original motivation in 1991
- Business requirement
 - Merge multiple, digital, back of book indexes in order to create a master index, without getting caught out by homonyms, synonyms, polysems and the like
- Merging has been there from day 1
- It's what enables global knowledge federation
- And it's why Lars Helgeland is wrong

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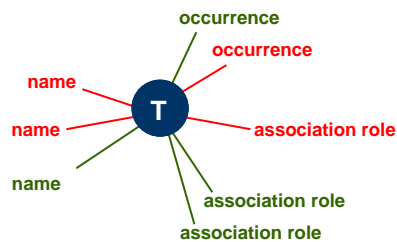
What's merging about?

- **Topic Maps can be merged automatically**
 - Arbitrary topic maps can be merged into a single topic map
 - This cannot be done with databases or XML documents
- **Merging enables many advanced applications**
 - Information integration across repositories
 - Sharing and reusing taxonomies
 - Automated content aggregation
 - Distributed knowledge management
 - Global knowledge federation

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Principles of merging

- **By definition: Every topic represents exactly one subject**
- **Our goal: Every subject represented by just one topic**
 1. When **two topic maps** are merged, topics that represent the same subject should be merged to a single topic
 2. When **two topics** are merged, the resulting topic has the union of the characteristics of the two original topics



...and the resulting topic has the union of the original characteristics

(Demo of merging in the Omnigator?)

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How can we achieve merging?

- Well, we need to know when we – and our computers – are talking about the same thing
- Can't be done using names
- Almost every subject has multiple names
- For instance
 - multiple languages
 - synonyms
 - polysemes
- Name are notoriously unreliable for this stuff...

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And don't I know it!

pepper peper piper k'undo berbere pipor filfil فلفل bghbegh
 Պղպղլ jaluk biber бибер piper пипер golmarich piper kani
 nayukon pebre hú-jiāo 胡椒 pepř reber peper pepper peper
 pipro pipar pippuri poivre piper shitor pilpili პილპილი pfeffer
 piobar màsooroopa iperile ۹۹۹ mari pipéri πιπέρρι मिर्च
 mirch kua txob bors pipar merica pepe koshoo こしょう
 menasu ಮೆಣಸು buris БҮРЫШ mrech huchu 후추 phik noi piper
 pipari pipirai mulagu lada povaair поваарь maricha fefer
 marich philphili pieprz kanu pimenta piper perets перец
 marica papar miris poper pepere pimienta pilipili peppar
 milagu மிளகு savyamu paminta phrik thai fowarilbu pepa
 biber perets перец mirch pilpel hạt tiêu pupur pepovnik
 uphepha pepee pementa pebre peure pepre ペッパー

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The exceptions are few

- **Mostly very specific and culture-dependent**
 - The Finnish word *sisu*
 - The Xhosa word *ubuntu*
- **Then there's the problem of homonyms**
 - Many names have multiple referents
 - Ubuntu, whatever its original meaning is also the name of a Linux distribution

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Consider *pepper*, if you will

- **Wikipedia's disambiguation page lists**

- 13 different plants
- 10 different people
- 9 'other's
- 3 'see also's



- **Norwegian adds another:**

- *gi pepper til noen*: level criticism at someone

Microsoft-seieren får pepper

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Humans can tackle this

- In natural language we get by using names
 - Various strategies are used, including
 - Context
 - Negotiation
- But computers aren't that smart
- How can they know when two symbols have the same referent?
 - That is, when two topics represent the same subject
- The only solution for computers is identifiers

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The Topic Maps model of identity

The forms of the clouds in the southern sky on the morning of April 30, 1882

- Topics represent subjects
- A subject can be anything
 - A subject is any "thing" whatsoever, whether or not it exists or has any other specific characteristics, about which anything whatsoever may be asserted by any means whatsoever."
- Everything is a subject
 - as soon as a human has thought about it



SUBJECT =
referent
(signified)



A subject
in the real
world

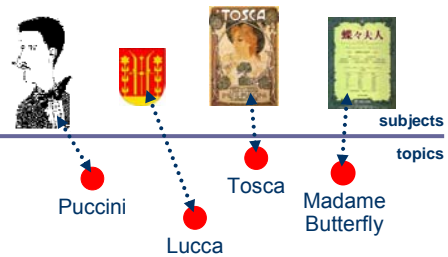
A topic in the
computer

TOPIC = symbol or representation
(signifier)

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Subject identifiers

- **Meaning** is expressed through the relationship between the representation and referent
- Aka **intentionality**:
 - in topic maps, intentionality is captured using **subject identifiers**
 - makes it possible to know when two topics represent the same subject
 - allows topics to be shared across maps, and for maps to be merged



<http://www.topicmaps.com/tm2008/pepper.ppt>

Document Properties

Description Security Fonts Initial View Custom Advanced

Description

File: ISO-protest

Title: ISO-protest

Author: http://psi.ontopedia.net/Steve_Pepper

Subject: Protest to ISO

Keywords: http://psi.ontopedia.net/Standards_work; <http://psi.ontopedia.net/OOXML>

Created: 31/03/2008 18:21:13 Additional Metadata...

Modified: 31/03/2008 18:25:00

Application: PScript5.dll Version 5.2

Advanced

PDF Producer: Acrobat Distiller 7.0.5 (Windows)

PDF Version: 1.4 (Acrobat 5.x)

Location: S:\ISO\SC34\Standards\DIS 29500 Open XML\

File Size: 16.32 KB (16,708 Bytes)

Page Size: 8.26 x 11.69 in Number of Pages: 1

Tagged PDF: No Fast Web View: No

Help OK Cancel

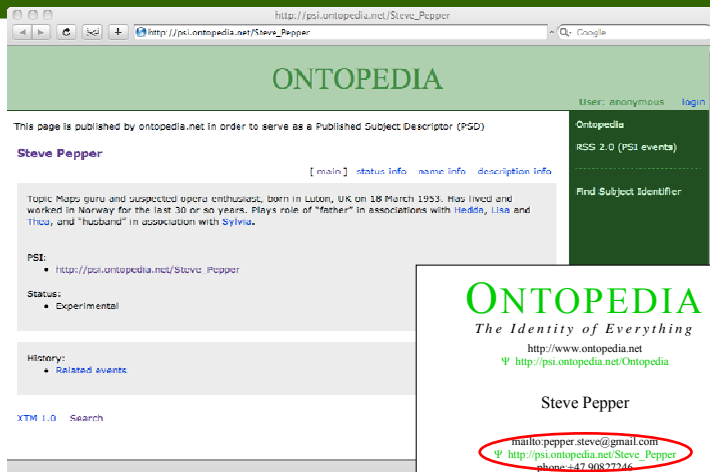


pepper
får seieren

- http://psi.ontopedia.net/Steve_Pepper

<http://www.topicmaps.com/tm2008/pepper.ppt>

A PSD for one Steve Pepper



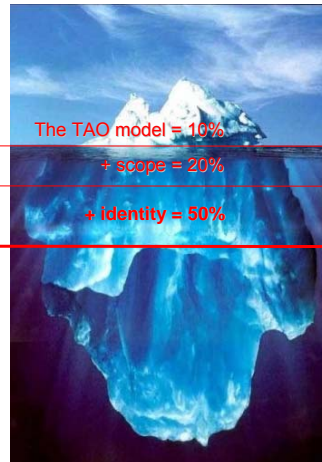
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Globally unique identifiers

- **We're not the only ones thinking about this**
 - Librarians (I guess)
 - Publishers (ISBN, ISSN)
 - Document Object Identifiers (DOI)
 - Uniform Resource Names (URN)
- **Best current practice on the Web**
 - Use URIs
- **Emerging consensus is to use HTTP URIs**
- **The Topic Maps community has proposed a mechanism called Published Subjects**
 - It's time to get together and talk about this stuff

Subject identifiers

- **PSIs are perhaps not the final answer**
 - But they're a pretty good stop gap
 - The potential more than doubles
- **But what about the other 50%?**
- **Learning from Web 2.0**
 - subject-centric tagging
 - subject-centric wikis
 - subject-centric blogging
- *(At this point, Pepper turns to the vendors present)*

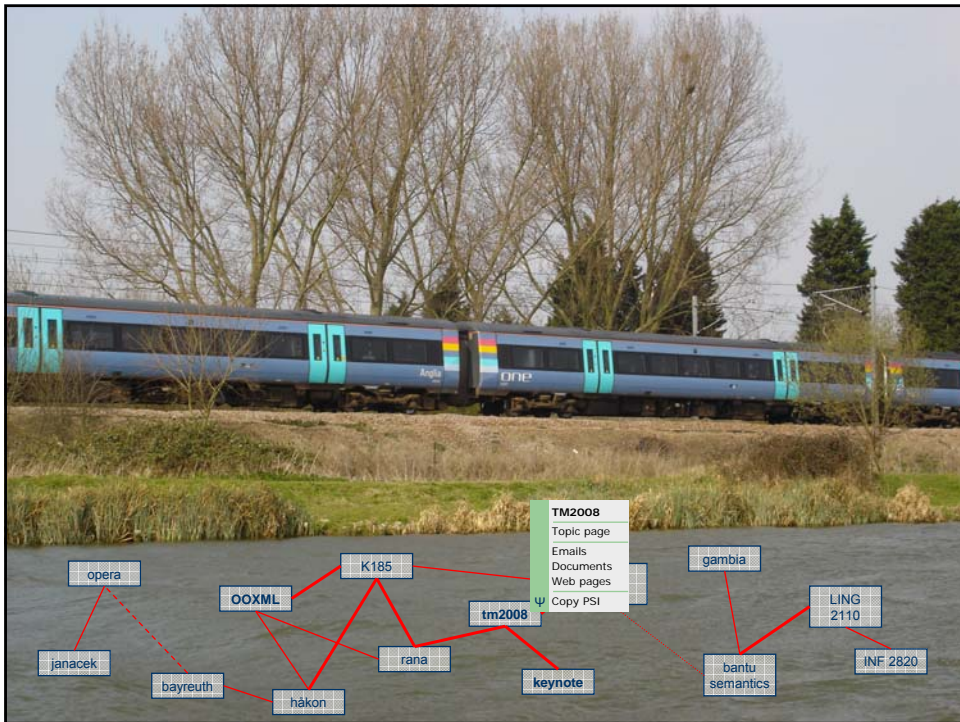


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Subject-centric desktop

- **I'm a Windows user**
- **Who uses Windows?**
 - Files in the file system
 - Outlook mail boxes
 - Browser bookmarks (favourites)
 - ...all thoroughly document centric...
- **Allow me to show you my desktop...**

<http://www.topicmaps.com/tm2008/pepper.ppt>



Subject-centric file system

- **The file system is a hierarchy and that's a pain**
- **Trees aren't miscellaneous enough**
- **WinFS looked like it might change all that**
 - New data storage and management system announced in 2003
 - Didn't make it into Vista. Seems to have disappeared
- **Let the new file system be a topic map!**
 - "Folders" are topics with global identifiers
 - User-defined metadata on "folders" (internal occurrences)
 - External occurrences
 - Related through navigable, typed associations

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Subject-centric operating system

- **Now that the file system is a topic map, why not go the whole hog?**
 - Services to applications for assigning PSIs
 - NLP based help for (semi-automatically) categorizing documents
 - Ability to extract fragments from the system topic map
 - Peer-to-peer features for exchanging fragments with others
 - Facilities for context-based virtual merges under user control
 - ...

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The paradigm shift

- Topic Maps started out as a way to merge indexes
- It turned into a knowledge representation formalism
- But its significance is far greater

- Now the flag-bearer for subject-centric computing
- A **paradigm shift** in how we use computers

- Cf. object-oriented programming...
- ...and Copernicus

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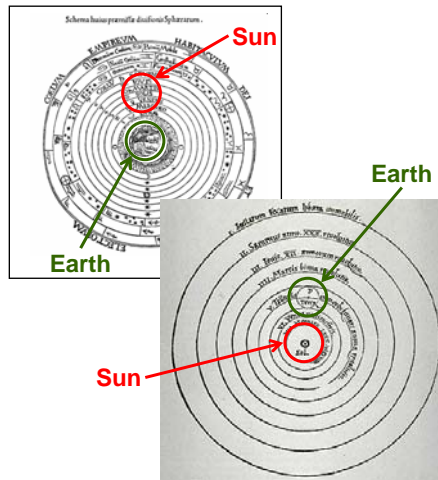
Object-oriented programming

- **Response to 1960's software crisis**
 - Computer programs more and more complex
 - Difficult to maintain software quality
- **Code simulates the world (as perceived by a human)**
 - Objects represent real-world concepts (cf. topics)
 - They are grouped into classes (cf. topic types)
 - Data structures capture relationships between objects (cf. associations)
- **Represented a **paradigm shift** in programming**
 - OO languages now near universal (Java, C#, Ruby, Python, ...)

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The heliocentric revolution

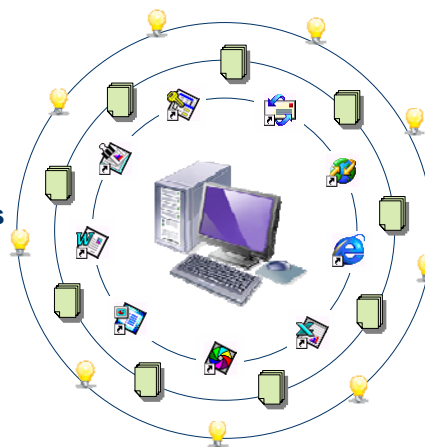
- For 1,000s of years people thought that the sun revolved around the earth
- In 1543 Copernicus changed all that
- His heliocentric theory turned our understanding of the universe inside out.
- This was another paradigm shift



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Subject-centric computing

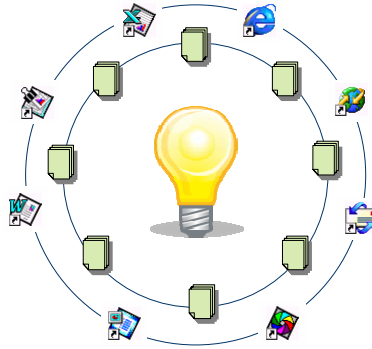
- Today we face a similar situation in computing and information management
- Computers are at the centre of our information universe
- Applications and documents revolve around them
- The subjects we're really interested in are nowhere to be seen
- Or at least, nowhere to be found



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Computing “as we may think”

- This is wrong, because it does not reflect how humans think
- Humans think in terms of subjects, concepts, ideas
- We must put subjects at the centre, because that’s what we’re really interested in
- This is the essence of subject-centric computing
- It really is a paradigm shift –
- Topic Maps is showing the way



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THE END

Or is it the beginning?

- og forøvrig mener jeg at Norges nasjonale kunnskapsbase må baseres på emnekart...

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