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# D1.1.1 Report

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**with contributions from:**

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**Abstract.**

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# Knowledge Web Consortium

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The following partners have taken an active part in the work leading to the elaboration of this document, even if they might not have directly contributed to writing parts of this document:

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# Changes

Version	Date	Author	Changes
1.0	12.03.04	Holger Wache	creation
1.1	10.03.04	York Sure	small adjustments: executive summary



# **Executive Summary**

This is a one or two pages executive summary of the deliverable. It contains an adequate description of the conclusions or results of the work but does not divulge confidential details. Diagrams and pictures should be avoided unless fully described in words in this Part of the document.



# Contents

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# Chapter 1

## This is the first section

The following text is only for the propose to have some text between the titles.

The current World Wide Web (WWW) is, by its function, a syntactic Web where the structure of the content has been presented while the content itself is inaccessible to computers. Although the WWW has resulted in a revolution in information exchange among computer applications, it still cannot provide interoperation among various applications without some pre-existing, human-created agreements outside the Web. The next generation of the Web (the Semantic Web) aims to alleviate such problems and provide specific solutions targeting concrete problems. Web resources will be more readily accessible by both human and computers with the added semantic information in a machine-understandable and machine-processable fashion. In this context, ontologies play a pivotal role by providing a source of shared and precisely defined terms that can be understood and processed by machines. A typical ontology consists of a hierarchical description of important concepts and their relations in a given domain, task or service. The degree of formality employed in capturing these descriptions can be quite variable, ranging from natural language to logical formalisms, but increased formality and regularity clearly facilitate machine understanding. The Semantic Web has the potential to significantly change our daily life due to the hidden intelligence provided for accessing services and large volumes of information. It will have a much higher impact on e-work and e-commerce than the current version of the Web. Nonetheless, there is a long way to go to transform the Semantic Web from an academic adventure into a technology provided by the software industry. Supporting this transition process of Ontology technology from Academia to Industry is the main and major goal of Knowledge Web.

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# Chapter 2

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