LarKC

The Large Knowledge Collider
a platform for large scale integrated reasoning and Web-search

FP7 – 215535

D8.3 Community-building Efforts and Cross-fertilization

Coordinator: Zhisheng Huang (VUA)
With contributions from: Frank van Harmelen (VUA), Zhisheng Huang (VUA), Mick Kerrigan (STI Innsbruck), Kono Kim (Saltlux), Yi Zeng (WICI)
Quality Assessor: Irene Celino
Quality Controller: Mick Kerrigan (STI Innsbruck)

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Executive Summary

This document reports the LarKC community building and cross-fertilization activities undertaken from Month 7 until Month 18 of the project LarKC. In particular it elaborates on the LarKC community building channels, on the cooperation with other projects and communities of interest, and presents actual statistics to LarKC work. In this document, we describe the cooperation with other projects, and report organized events and coming events as community building efforts and cross-fertilization.

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Authors (Partner)	Frank van Harmelen (VUA),Zhisheng Huang (VUA), Mick Kerrigan (STI Innsbruck), Kono Kim (Saltlux), Yi Zeng (WICI)			
Resp. Author	Zhisheng Huang (VUA)		**E-mail**	huang@cs.vu.nl
	Partner	STI, VUA	**Phone**	+31 (20) 5987823

Abstract (for dissemination)	This document reports the LarKC community building and cross-fertilization activities from Month 7 until Month 18 of the project LarKC. In particular it elaborates on the LarKC community building channels, on the cooperation with other projects and communities of interest, and presents actual statistics to LarKC work.
Keywords	community building, cross-fertilization

Project Consortium Information

Participant's name	Partner	Contact
Semantic Technology Institute Innsbruck, Universitaet Innsbruck		Prof. Dr. Dieter Fensel Semantic Technology Institute (STI), Universitaet Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria Email: dieter.fensel@sti-innsbruck.at
AstraZeneca AB		Bosse Andersson AstraZeneca Lund, Sweden Email: bo.h.andersson@astrazeneca.com
CEFRIEL - SOCIETA CONSORTILE A RESPONSABILITA LIMITATA		Emanuele Della Valle CEFRIEL - SOCIETA CONSORTILE A RESPONSABILITA LIMITATA Milano, Italy Email: emanuele.dellavalle@cefriel.it
CYCORP, RAZISKOVANJE IN EKSPERIMENTALNI RAZVOJ D.O.O.		Michael Witbrock CYCORP, RAZISKOVANJE IN EKSPERIMENTALNI RAZVOJ D.O.O., Ljubljana, Slovenia Email: witbrock@cyc.com
Höchstleistungsrechenzentrum, Universitaet Stuttgart		Georgina Gallizo Höchstleistungsrechenzentrum, Universitaet Stuttgart Stuttgart, Germany Email : gallizo@hlrs.de
MAX-PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.		Dr. Lael Schooler, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Berlin, Germany Email: schooler@mpib-berlin.mpg.de
Ontotext AD		Atanas Kiryakov, Ontotext Lab, Sofia, Bulgaria Email: naso@ontotext.com
SALTLUX INC.		Kono Kim SALTLUX INC Seoul, Korea Email: kono@saltlux.com
SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT		Dr. Volker Tresp SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT Muenchen, Germany Email: volker.tresp@siemens.com
THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD		Prof. Dr. Hamish Cunningham, THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD Sheffield, UK Email: h.cunningham@dcs.shef.ac.uk
VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM		Prof. Dr. Frank van Harmelen, VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM Amsterdam, Netherlands Email: Frank.van.Harmelen@cs.vu.nl
THE INTERNATIONAL WIC INSTITUTE, BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		Prof. Dr. Ning Zhong, THE INTERNATIONAL WIC INSTITUTE Mabeshi, Japan Email: zhong@maebashi-it.ac.jp
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER		Dr. Paul Brennan, INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER Lyon, France Email: brennan@iarc.fr
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL FACILITY		Dr. John Tait, Dr. Paul Brennan, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL FACILITY Vienna, Austria Email: john.tait@ir-facility.org

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List of Abbreviations

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BSD	Berkeley Software Distribution
DAWG	Data Access Working Group
DBMS	Database Management Systems
ER	Entity Relationship
FOAF	Friend Of a Friend
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
iTQL	Interactive Tucana Query Language
JRDF	Java RDF
LAN	Local Area Network
LGPL	GNU Lesser General Public Licence
N3	Notation 3
N3QL	N3 Query Language
NDM	Oracle Spatial Network Data Model
OASIS	Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards
ORDI	Ontology Representation and Data Integration
OWL	Web Ontology Language
OWLIM	OWL In Memory
RDBMS	Relational DBMS
RDF	Resource Description Framework
RDFS	RDF Schema
RDQL	RDF Data Query Language
ROI	RDF Input/Output
SAIL	Storage And Inference Layer
SOFA	Simple Ontology Framework API
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SeRQL	Sesame RDF Query Language
SEQUEL	Structured English Query Language
SPARQL	SPARQL Protocol And RDF Query Language
SQL	Structured Query Language
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
WSDL	Web Service Description Language
WSMO	Web Service Modeling Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
YARS	Yet Another RDF Store
YARSQL	YARS Query Language

1. Introduction

The primary objective of this task is to ensure that the work carried on throughout the project is aligned to similar inter-disciplinary initiatives in order to increase its quality, impact and visibility within the relevant communities of practice. The core part of the activities planned for this document is community building and networking. This includes activities targeted at encouraging inter-disciplinary scientific collaboration and cross-fertilization, and those aimed at promoting the creation of a user community of early adopters of and contributors to the LarKC technologies. The former will be achieved by individual partners through their collaboration with relevant initiatives and parties in their field of activities, and through the organization of dedicated events. The main instrument for the implementation of the latter will be the Early Access Group.

This document is an accumulated report of the LarKC community building and cross-fertilization activities throughout the duration of the project. The corresponding materials will be regularly updated based on the user feedback received. The results of this interaction are summarized in the versions of D8.3 due M6[1], M18[2], M33, and M42, respectively.

The current version of this document reports on relevant activities undertaken from Month 7 until Month 18 (September 2009) of LarKC. In particular it elaborates on the LarKC community building channels, on the cooperation with other projects and communities of interest, and presents actual statistics to LarKC work. In this document, we describe the cooperation with other projects and the Advisory Board, and report organized events and coming events as community building efforts and cross-fertilization.

[1]That was reported in the previous version of this document.
[2]It is reported in this document.

2. LarKC Communication Channels

In this chapter, we will give an overview of the various community building, networking and cross-fertilization channels implemented in the LarKC project: the LarKC Website, the project mailing lists, the LarKC Wiki, and the LarKC Weblog. These channels also support complementary activities such as training and dissemination, which are addressed in deliverables D8.1 and D8.2, respectively.

2.1 LarKC Website

The project Web site, available at `http://www.larkc.eu`, functions as a project dissemination tool, as a training portal and as a place demonstrating the most important achievements of the project. It is based on a content management system, so that project participants and interested users can register and be notified when new deliverables or software become available.

A screenshot of the LarKC Website is shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: LarKC Website

More information about the project Web site is available in deliverable D8.2.

2.2 LarKC Mailing Lists

The LarKC mailing lists are designed for the communication by emails for internal groups or external groups (e.g., early access group). Till now, we have set up the following mailing lists, mainly for the internal group communication.

- **Ict-larkc** for discussions of the whole LarKC consortium

- **Larkc-epmb** for discussions of the LarKC Executive Project management Board
- **Larkc-tmb** for discussions of the LarKC Technical Management Board
- **Larkc-wp1** for internal discussions of LarKC WP1
- **Larkc-wp2** for internal discussions of LarKC WP2
- **Larkc-wp3** for internal discussions of LarKC WP3
- **Larkc-wp4** for internal discussions of LarKC WP4
- **Larkc-wp5** for internal discussions of LarKC WP5
- **Larkc-wp6** for internal discussions of LarKC WP6
- **Larkc-wp7a** for internal discussions of LarKC WP7a
- **Larkc-wp7b** for internal discussions of LarKC WP7b
- **Larkc-wp8** for internal discussions of LarKC WP8
- **Larkc-wp9** for internal discussions of LarKC WP9

Furthermore, we have created the following mailing lists for external group communications:

- **larkc-early-adopters** for discussions of the early adopter group
- **larkc-dev@googlegroups.com** a Google group for discussions of the LarKC developers
- **larkc-user-support@lists.soourceforge.net** a SourceForge group for the LarKC users

2.3 LarKC Wiki

The LarKC Wiki, available at `http://wiki.larkc.eu` serves as a project discussion forum and knowledge sharing platform, but also as a public portal about relevant information. A screenshot of the LarKC Wiki is shown in Figure 2.2.

The wiki is divided in a private part (`http://wiki.larkc.eu/LarkcProject` and below) which is only accessible to the project members. On this private part, each work package created their own subsection with pages on relevant topics, work scheduling, information sharing, etc. The private part also includes project-internal management information, local organisation details of project meetings etc. The private part is accessible only to project members (both for read- and write-access, but has no further access control: all members can see and edit all information, and are indeed encouraged to do so.

The public part of the wiki (everything not declared private) is readable for everyone, but writable only by the project partners. The public part contains information about various relevant technology topics (such as approximate reasoning, triple stores, and distributed computing), giving a general introduction to these topics and links to

further information. The public part also lists information about Larkc events, early adopters, and opportunities to meet and interact with LarKC project members.

At the time of writing (September 2009), the LarKC wiki contains some 313 pages. In total, these pages have been updated some 3905 times since the start of the wiki (June 2008), meaning that each page has been edited on average around 13 times. The LarKC wiki pages have been viewed some 76592 times.

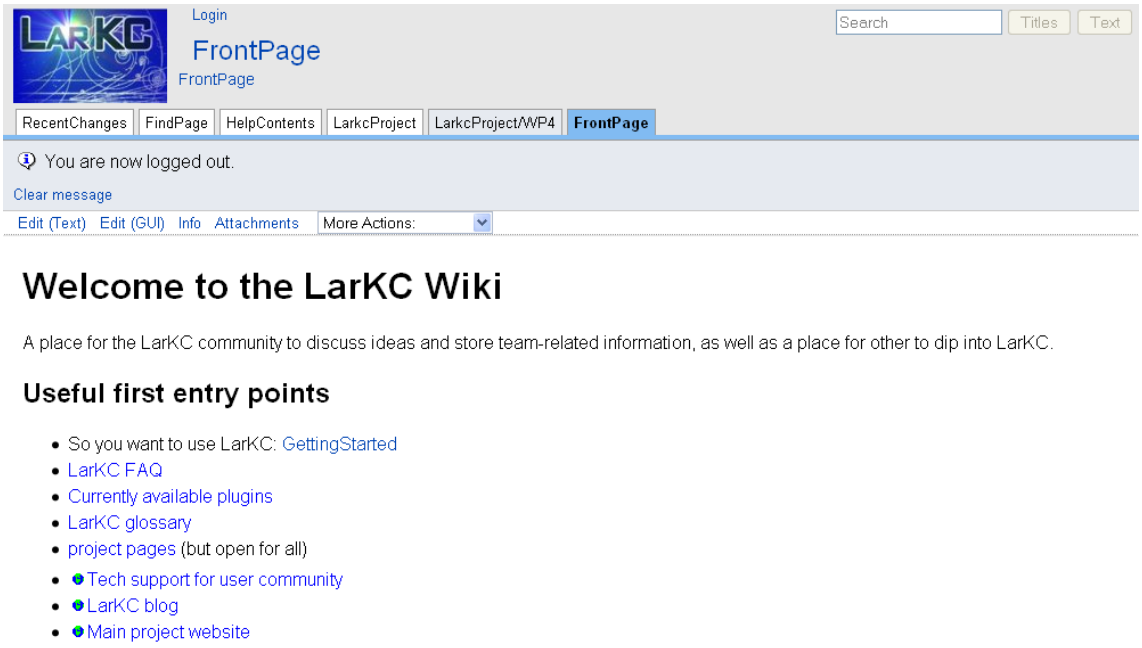

Figure 2.2: LarKC Wiki

2.4 LarKC Blog

The LarKC Blog, available at `http://blog.larkc.eu`, serves as a place for knowledge sharing, which are accessible both for internal members and external people. A screenshot of the LarKC Blog is shown in Figure 2.3.

At the time of writing (Sept 21, 2009), the LarKC Blog contains 157 posts and 101 comments, which cover diverse topics. Figure 2.4 shows part of the topics which are posted in the LarKC Blog. So far these pages have been viewed 58863 times by 13234 visitors since June 5th, 2008 when the first message was posted at the Blog. The statistics overview of the LarKC Blog is shown in Figure 2.5[1].

2.5 LarKC User Forum

2.5.1 LarKC Developer Forum

As described in deliverable 8.1, delivered in month 18, the LarKC developer forum provides a location to early adopters and developers for the discussion of issues related to the LarKC platform. It provides access to forums, trackers, and mailing lists where

[1]The server was down on July 21, 2009.

Figure 2.3: LarKC Blog

Date	Title	Author	Categories	Tags		Status
22 hours ago	Racing RDF stores against databases	FrankVanHarmelen	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	Published
2008/09/16	The First LarKC API and Prototype	BarryBishop	Uncategorized	No Tags	2	Published
2008/09/05	Big Data	IreneCelino	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	Published
2008/09/04	Technology Cooperation between Korea and EU	Kono	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	Published
2008/09/04	Best Practice Recipes for Publishing RDF Vocabularies	GeorginaGallizo	Uncategorized	OWL, RDF, W3C	0	Published
2008/08/25	XProc: An XML Pipeline Language	zhisheng	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	Published
2008/08/02	netbeans IDE 6.5 to support groovy	quesada	Uncategorized	groovy, IDE, tools	0	Published
2008/07/28	REWERSE	huang	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	Published
2008/07/14	Slovenia and New Zealand are 43% related.	MichaelWitbrock	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	Published
2008/07/13	Real Time Cities	MichaelWitbrock	Uncategorized	Grid computing, LarKC, San Francisco California, sensor network	2	Published
2008/07/11	Librarianship: the Forgotten Silver Bullet?	HamishCunningham	Uncategorized	No Tags	2	Published
2008/07/09	Xerox looking at semantic technologies	FrankVanHarmelen	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	Published
2008/07/07	ReadWriteWeb on Semantic Web	FrankVanHarmelen	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	Published
2008/07/06	Popular Indian IT magazine writing about Semantic Web	FrankVanHarmelen	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	Published
2008/07/03	Thousands of cores?	FrankVanHarmelen	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	Published

Figure 2.4: Part of Posts at LarKC Blog

ID	When	Title	Categories	Comments	Author
1701	2009-08-11 11:02:22 am	LarKC Early Adopters Tutorial at ISWC 2009	Uncategorized	0	MickKerrigan
1551	2009-07-21 11:44:56 am	alpha Urban LarKC online!	Information Sharing, Semantic Collaboration, Semantic Data Integration, Semantic Infrastructure, Semantic Mashups and Composite Applications, Semantic Mobility, Semantic Search, Discovery & Navigation	0	IreneCelino
1541	2009-07-10 9:35:09 am	LinkedGeoData and Urban Computing in LarKC	Information Sharing, Semantic Data Integration, Semantic Mashups and Composite Applications	0	IreneCelino
1531	2009-07-08 9:55:55 am	OpenCalais integration with LarKC	Uncategorized	3	BarryBishop
1521	2009-07-02 10:44:46 pm	Semantic microblogging	Information Sharing, Semantic Social Networking	2	quesada
1511	2009-07-01 12:11:09 am	On open source usability: do we need a company to produce something usable?	Uncategorized	0	quesada
1501	2009-06-09 4:59:49 pm	Agent Technology for Web Scale Reasoning?	Intelligent Systems, Agents, Robots	0	huang
1491	2009-06-05 12:44:29 am	Squared: Google does structured data, in spite of being openly against it previously	Semantic Data Integration, Semantic Infrastructure, Semantic Search, Discovery & Navigation	0	quesada
1481	2009-06-04	Glue API: Social Networking Across the	Semantic Social Networking	1	Lucy Cho

Figure 2.5: Statistics Overview of LarKC Blog

those developing the LarKC platform, those implementing LarKC plugins, and those creating LarKC workflows can discuss issues related to using the new LarKC technology. The developer forum is currently hosted in the GForge environments, however with the current move of the LarKC source code to the open source sourceforge.net website these features will migrate to this new environment, which willl give greater visibility of the LarKC developer forum. A screenshot of the current LarKC developer forum in the GForge system can be seen in figure 2.6.

Figure 2.6: The LarKC Developer Forum at GForge

2.5.2 LarKC Chinese User Forum

The LarKC Chinese User Forum is based on a Google group, available at `http://groups.google.com/group/larkc-chinese-forum` serves as an external project discussion forum and knowledge sharing platform for Chinese users/developers. A screenshot of the LarKC Chinese Forum is shown in Figure 2.7.

The LarKC Chinese User Forum sends news update related to LarKC monthly (unless there are some major event related information, such as early adopters workshops). And is responsible for providing releases related information to the Chinese community. Based on the Google groups translation functionality, the forum is also responsible for translating development issues which are written in Chinese to the LarKC Developer Forum which supports English inquiry. Major issues proposed by

Figure 2.7: LarKC Chinese Forum

LarKC Chinese users will be collected and sent to LarKC consortium or discussed on LarKC Chinese Developer Workshop. The Chinese version of some LarKC major documents will be released through this forum (e.g. getting started documents, etc.).

At the time of writing (September 2009), the LarKC Chinese User Forum have 23 users. There are 22 messages since the start of the forum (May 19,2009).

3. Cooperation and Advisory

3.1 Cooperation with Other Projects

LarKC will initiate a cross-project cluster on Web scalability within STI, in which several related project of the current and future EU FP have already showed interest to contribute to: the FP6 STREP TripCom, the FP7 IP OKKAM, and others. These projects share the overall goal of developing new approaches for realizing scalable systems at Web level using semantic technologies and will benefit from the support provided by STI through its road mapping, standardization, commercialization, and education services.

A first event in this direction was organized by the aforementioned projects and STI International at the IEEE International Conference on Semantic Computing ICSC 2008, in August 2008. It is described in the next section.

TripCom The project TripCom[1] provides the foundational conceptual work and corresponding implementation for the realization of a space-based coordination and communication middleware for the Semantic Web. As the first project in this field, TripCom uses primarily RDF as a representation language for space data, and exploits reasoning on semantic data only to a limited extent. The latter is also due to the the lack of appropriate instruments to combine reasoning with the coordination model underlying such systems. LarKC technology will allow TripCom to take up its initial ideas and achievements towards fully Semantic Web-enabled spaces, to design and implement the extensions or changes needed in order to feasibly support more expressive Semantic Web formalisms, and to embed reasoning into distributed spaces. In turn, TripCom's expertise in designing and deploying scalable distributed systems for RDF data look-up, as well as its analysis of trade-offs of middleware functionals and non-functionals with regard to scalability are valuable inputs for the development team of LarKC in this early stage of the project. The collaboration with TripCom was ensured through several partners (UIBK, OntoText, Cefriel), participating in both projects. A first working meeting, including an overview talk by Reto Krummenacher (UIBK) and discussions on the potential usage of the Triple Space infrastructure, was organized at the LarKC Q2 meeting in Amsterdam.

OKKAM intensive discussions have been ongoing with OKKAM[2], which is aimed at providing an infrastructure for the management of unique identifiers on the Semantic Web. Two opportunities have been identified: the LarKC use-cases might benefit from the OKKAM infrastructure. In particular WP7a (early clinical drug development) is interested in deploying the OKKAM infrastructure for life-science identifiers. Conversely, the OKKAM platform might benefit from the LarKC reasoning capacity that would be needed for proper reasoning about identity in domains plagued by homonym and synonym problems. There is regular contact (at least monthly, often more frequently) contact both at management level and at the level of workpackages.

[1] `http://www.tripcom.org`
[2] http://www.okkam.org/

ALERT is aimed at developing the technology for detecting adverse drug events from data in patient-records. This particular task is very relevant to the work in WP7a (early clinical drug development). Astrazeneca is the leading pharmaceutical participant in ALERT[3], as well as being the lead partner in LarKC's WP7a. Contact has been established between the ALERT and LarKC employees inside Astrazeneca, and a meeting has been held between the scientific directors of both projects (for LarKC: Dr. van Mulligen, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam). Dr. van Mulligen also spoke at a plenary session at the LarKC meeting in Amsterdam in July, and information is being exchanged in the context of WP7a.

SOA4ALL will help to realize a world where billions of parties are exposing and consuming services via advanced Web technology. The outcome of the project will be a comprehensive framework and infrastructure that integrates four complimentary and revolutionary technical advances into a coherent and domain independent service delivery platform, namely Web services, Web 2.0, Semantics, and Context. LarKC has been using technology from SOA4ALL[4] since very early in the projects life, when WSMO-Lite, an output of the SOA4ALL projects, was adopted as the language for creating plug-in descriptions. Three members of the LarKC consortium, namely STI Innsbruck, CEFRIEL, and Ontotext, are also member of the SOA4ALL consortium and a meeting between representatives of the two consortia was held on the 4th of September 2009 to find further points of alignment for the future.

SEALS SEALS [5] is a project on Semantic Evaluation at Large Scale. The goal of the SEALS project is to provide an independent, open, scalable, extensible and sustainable infrastructure. The SEALS Platform allows the remote evaluation of semantic technologies thereby providing an objective comparison of the different existing semantic technologies. This will allow researchers and users to effectively compare the available technologies, helping them to select appropriate technologies and advancing the state of the art through continuous evaluation. The SEALS Platform will provide an integrated set of semantic technology evaluation services and test suites. They will be used in two public and worldwide evaluation campaigns. The results of these evaluation campaigns will be used to create semantic technology roadmaps identifying sets of efficient and compatible tools for developing large-scale semantic applications. LarKC will cooperate with SEALS to integrate the evaluation methods and benchmarks developed in the context of LarKC with the SEALS Platform.

3.2 Advisory Board

The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide the project with advice on all matters, both technical issues, dissemination opportunities, possible links with industry and with other research projects, etc. The members of the Advisory Board receive quarterly briefings on the progress of the project, and are invited once a year to attend a briefing meeting where they are asked to give feedback and guidance to the project based on

[3] http://www.ehealthnews.eu/content/view/1033/27/
[4] http://www.soa4all.eu/
[5] http://www.seals-project.eu/

the material presented to them at and before the meeting. A meeting of the Advisory Board for the year 2009 is planned.

Current members of the advisory board are

- Dr. Mark Greaves, director, Knowledge Systems at Vulcan Inc.
- Dr. Ron Brachman, worldwide head of research at Yahoo!
- The third position is held vacant until it is clear from which additional expertise the project would benefit most.

3.3 Cooperation with Asian Researchers

- South Korean Researchers: In 2009, Frank van Harmelen visited South Korea for two consecutive years. The visit was fully funded by Saltlux and the Korean Government, that he delivered a keynote on LarKC at a national symposium, and that he met for a workshop with researchers at the top South Korean research institute KAIST who already have worked to construct massive ontology along with other necessary tools as an infrastructure of industry. Korean researchers and scientists showed huge interest about LarKC for its scalability and flexibility. Also, Frank introduced EU efforts and experiences in building legal and legislation ontologies such like SEKT, BEST, MetaLex, ESTRELLA/LKif as a response to Korean government request.

  The LarKC researchers cooperate with the researchers of Seoul National University to organize the first Asian Workshop on Scalable Semantic Data Processing (AS2DP2009)[6]. The workshop will be co-located at the 4th Asian Semantic Web Conference(http://www.aswc2009.org/), Shanghai, China.

- Chinese Researchers. The Chinese LarKC developer forum is a Google discussion group for the discussion of various issues for Chinese LarKC developers/users. Till Sept 2009, there are 20 members in this discussion group. More members are expected in coming few months. So far there are more than 20 chinese researchers/developers show their willing to contribute to the LarKC development. Of them, eleven researchers/developers (two professors, one lecturer, six PhD students and some master students) are from the WICI team in Beijing, five researchers/developers (one assoicated professor and four master students) are from the faculty of computer science, Beijing University of Technology, and five researchers/developers (one professor, one lecturer, and three master students) are from Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, China.

  Zhisheng Huang gave a series of lectures in China Universities 2009, which include seven lectures in the Chinese Semantic Web Summer School 2009, three lectures in Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, three lectures in Beijing University of Technology, and four invited talks in four China Universities in Beijing and Zhenjiang, China. The first workshop of the Chinese LarKC developers is scheduled for the promotion of the LarKC technology in China. See Chapter 4 for more details of the coming events.

[6] http://wasp.cs.vu.nl/workshop/as2dp2009

4. Events as Community Building Efforts and Cross-fertilization

4.1 Organized Events

The Scalability of Semantic Computing special session at the IEEE ICSC2008[1] was a cross-project initiative of several FP6 and FP7 European projects which share the overall goal of developing new approaches for realizing scalable systems at Web level using Semantic Web and Semantic Web services technology. This cross-project coordination lead by STI International consists of FP6 IP SUPER, FP6 STREP TripCom, FP7 IP LarKC, FP7 IP SOA4All, FP7 IP OKKAM and FP7 SA Service Web 3.0.

The special session, titled "Scalability in Semantic Computing: the European View" gave an overview of some of the most important achievements of European research in its enterprise towards the realization of scalable and robust semantic technologies. The papers presented throughout the session addressed the following topics:

- Semantic Service Orientation - the FP7 IP SOA4ALL
- Semantic Middleware - the FP6 STREP TripCom
- Semantic Web Reasoning - the FP7 IP LarKC
- Identity and Reference Management - the FP7 IP OKKAM
- Semantic Business Process Management - the FP6 IP SUPER

The event was rounded off by two further presentations: a keynote by Randy Shoup, Distinguished Architect in the eBay Marketplace Architecture Group, who presented real-world strategies for scaling, including partitioning, asynchrony, virtualization, and automation, applied at the largest auction site in the world, and potential use cases for semantic technologies, and reasoning, in this setting; and a concluding presentation by Graham Hench, STI International, who presented a first outline of a future conceptual road map for scalable semantic computing leveraging the results, findings and insights of individual project-related contributions.

We organized the NeFors08 (the 2008 Workshop on New forms of reasoning for the Semantic Web: scalable, tolerant and dynamic[2]). This workshop was intended to focus on the problems of scalability and robustness of reasoning on the Web, and furthermore to investigate alternative reasoning methods, which take incompleteness and distribution of data and knowledge as inherent properties into account. The workshop took place during the 3rd Asian Semantic Web Conference (ASWC2008), December 2008, in Thailand, as a full-day event. NeForS08 was the follow-up of the First international workshop on "New forms of reasoning for the Semantic Web: scalable, tolerant and dynamic", which took place in Busan, Korea in November 2007 and was co-located with the 6th International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC 2007) and 2nd Asian Semantic Web Conference (ASWC 2007). We are organizing the special issue on Web Scale Reasoning for the international journal of Semantic Computing (WebScaRE2009)[3].

[1] ICSC2008 was held in Santa Clara, CA, USA, August 4-7, 2008. http://icsc.eecs.uci.edu/
[2] http://nefors08.larkc.eu/
[3] http://webscare.larkc.eu/

4.2 Coming Events

The following coming events are organized by the LarKC researchers to prompt the LarKC technology.

- The second LarKC early adopter tutorial will be located with the ISWC 2009. This activity is considered as one of the most important events within 2009 for the dissemination.
- The first Asian Workshop on Scalable Semantic Data Processing (AS2DP 2009) [4] will be located with the 4th Asian Semantic Web Conference[5], Shanghai, China. This workshop is considered to be an importnat event for the LarKC developers and users in Asia.
- The first Chinese LarKC Developer Workshop 2010 will be located with Chinese Web Intelligence Forum 2010. This workshop is designed to be an event for gathering of Chinese LarKC developers and users to exchange their ideas. See the detail of the official page from the 2010 Chinese Developer Forum: http://wiki.larkc.eu/CDW2010.

[4] http://wasp.cs.vu.nl/workshop/as2dp2009
[5] http://www.aswc2009.org/

5. Plan of Community Building Efforts and Cross-fertilization

5.1 Inter-disciplinary Community Building

The scientific communities that will be targeted by our inter-disciplinary community building efforts are very diverse and hitherto largely independent of each other: cognitive systems, Web intelligence, Semantic Web and knowledge technologies, machine learning, multi-agent systems, information and game theory. One way we plan to promote cross-fertilization will be through inter-disciplinary workshops, organized alongside major conferences in the respective research fields.

The LarKC partners representing each of these diverse research areas will be responsible to promote the project results within the respective communities:

- WICI for the Web Intelligence community, through the participation in the Web Intelligence Consortium,
- MPG and WICI for the cognitive research community,
- STI and VUA for the Semantic Web and knowledge technology community, through their extensive involvement as organizers of all major conferences etc. In this respect LarKC partners are already involved in the organization of scientific workshops on topics which are integral part of the project.

5.2 Early Adopter Group

LarKC has created a **Early Adopter Group** that is open to participation to scientists working in related fields. Members of this group get early access to project infrastructure and are invited to experiment with plug-ins on the LarKC platform (i.e., the Collider). This both verifies the generality of the plug-in interfaces and encourage take-up of the project results. The Early Access Group have a number of 10 to 20 scientists from each related field. The second LarKC early adopter tutorial has been planned and will be co-located with the ISWC2009.

6. Concluding Remarks

In this document, we have analyzed various communication channels for the community building. The LarKC website, the LarKC mailing lists, the LarKC Wiki, and the LarKC Blog have served as infrastructures for internal/external communication and knowledge sharing among internal/external members. We have reported various activities of the community building efforts and cross-fertilization for LarKC,which include the activities of the cooperation with five European projects such as TripCom, OKKAM, and SOA4ALL, and various events of community building efforts and cross-fertilization, which include the Scalability of Semantic Computing special session at the IEEE ICSC2008 and several workshops such as NeFors08 and AS2DP2009.