Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

AIFB

Seminarpraktikum
Semantic Web Engineering

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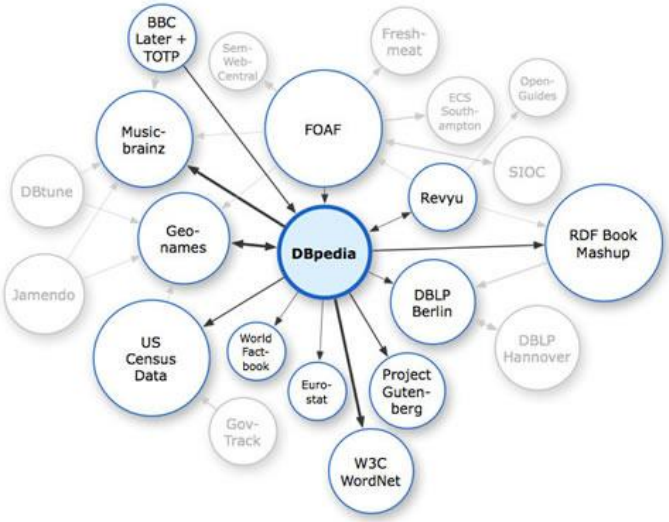
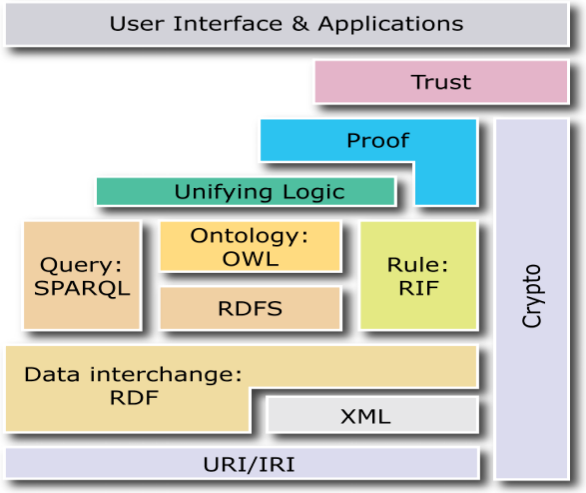
Institute of Applied Informatics and Formal Description Methods (AIFB)



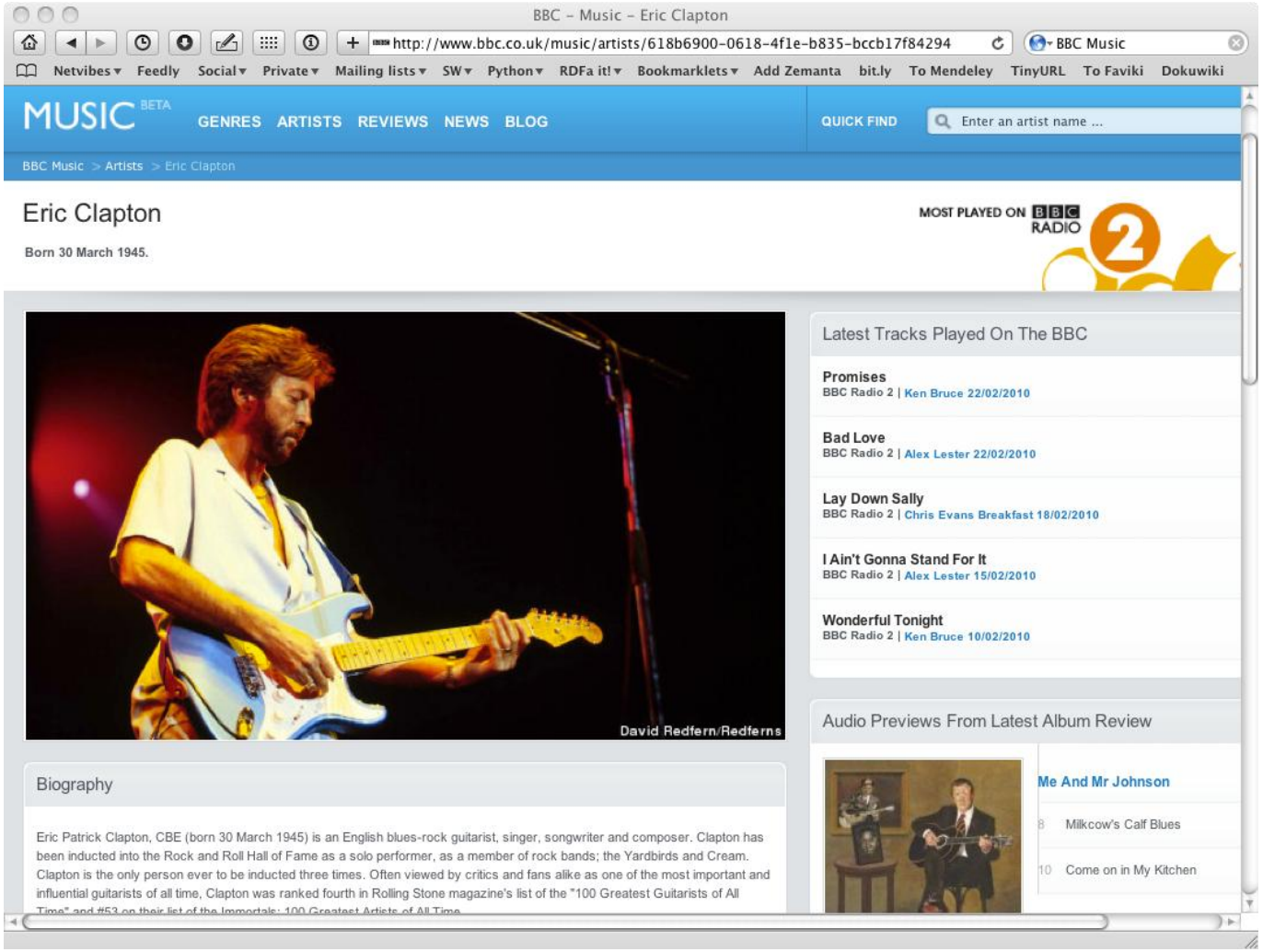


Agenda

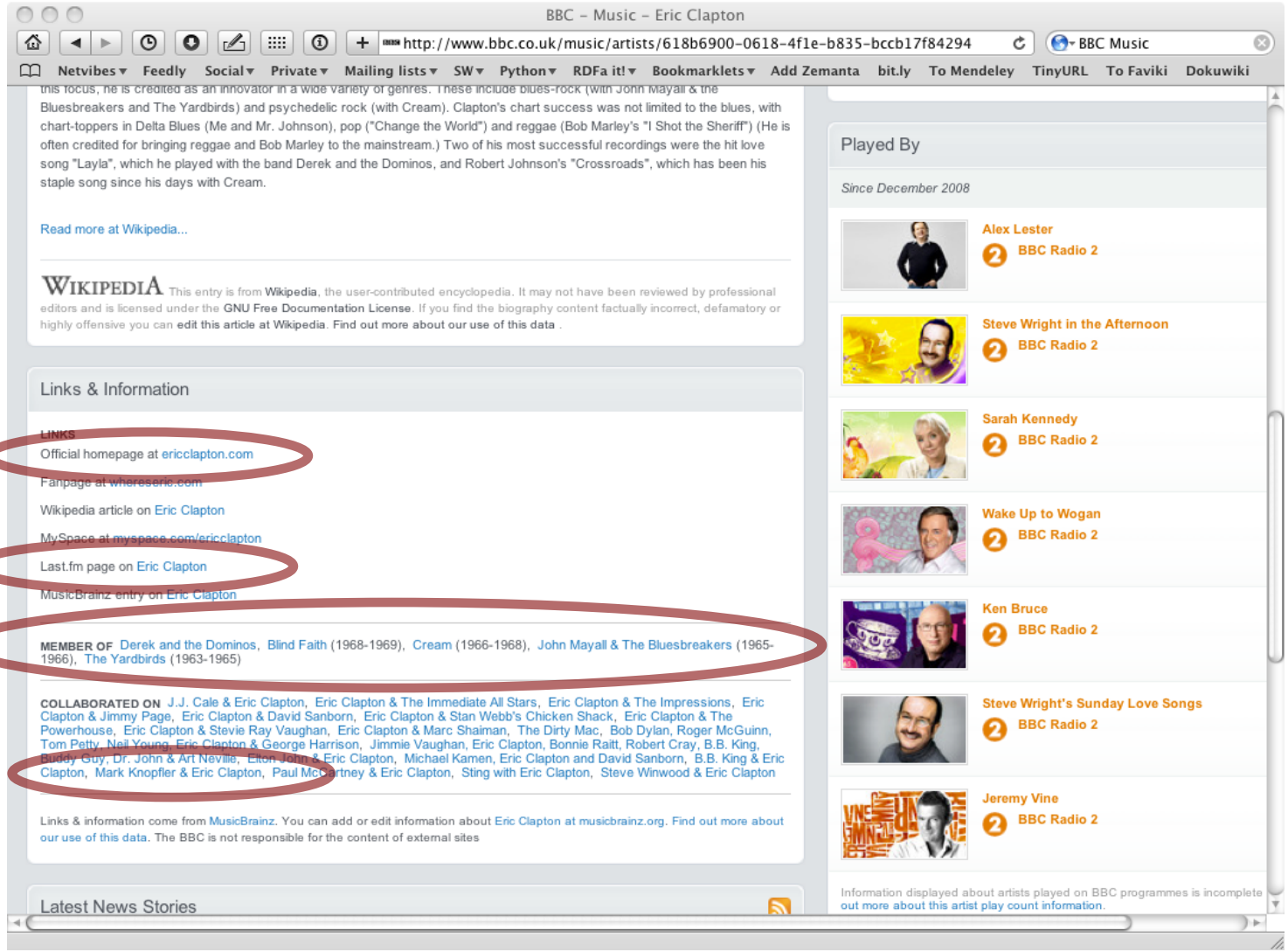
- Introduction
  - Semantic Web
  - Pointers
- Seminar
  - Expectations and Goals
  - Topics
  - Important Dates
- Tools
  - *Fourty2*
  - Other software
- Discussion
  - Form groups and choose topic
  - Questions?

INTRODUCTION

Semantic Web – Motivation – BBC Music Site



Semantic Web – Motivation – BBC Music Site



Semantic Web – Motivation
How to build the BBC Music Site?

1. Attempt

- Site editors roam the Web for new facts
  - may discover further links while roaming
- They update the site **manually**
- And the site gets soon **out-of-date**

Semantic Web – Motivation
How to build the BBC Music Site?

2. Attempt

- Editors roam the Web for new data published on Web sites
- "Scrape" the sites with a program to **extract the information**
  - ie, *write some code* to incorporate the new data
- Easily get **out of date** again ☹

Semantic Web – Motivation
How to build the BBC Music Site?

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3. Attempt

- Editors roam the Web for **new data via API-s**
- Understand those…
  - input, output arguments, datatypes used, etc
- *Write some code* to incorporate the new data
- Easily **get out of date** again…

Semantic Web – Motivation
What did the BBC do?

- Use external, public datasets
  - Wikipedia, MusicBrainz, …
- They are available *as data*
  - not API-s or hidden on a Web site
  - data can be extracted using, eg, HTTP requests or standard queries

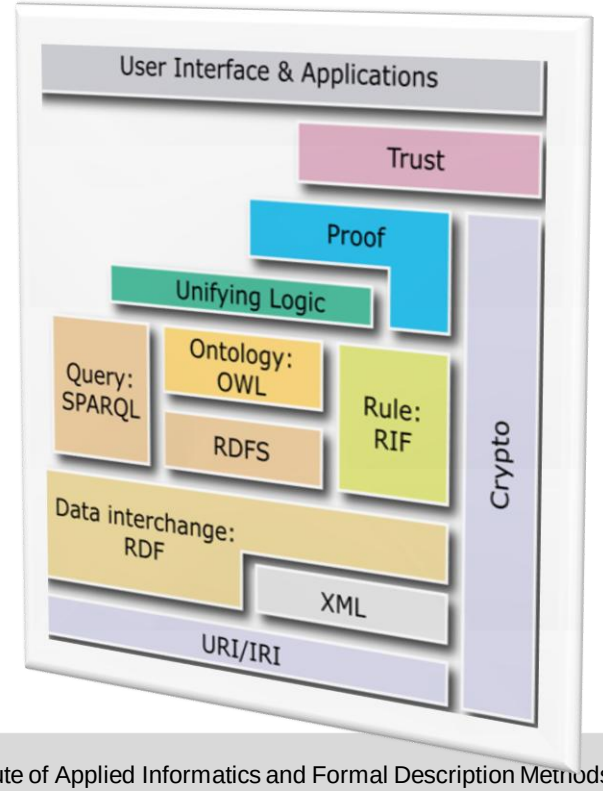
- Use the Web of Data as a Content Management System
- Use the community at large as content editors

Semantic Web – Motivation Summary

- With increased use of computers more and more data is being stored
  - Organisations rely on data for business decisions
  - Data drives policy decisions in government
  - Individuals rely on data from the Web for information and communication
- Data volumes explode
  - More and more data available on the Web is represented in Semantic Web standards
  - Linking Data initiative [1]
- Semantic Web technologies facilitate the **integration of data from multiple sources**
  - Combining data from multiple sources enables insights

Semantic Technologies

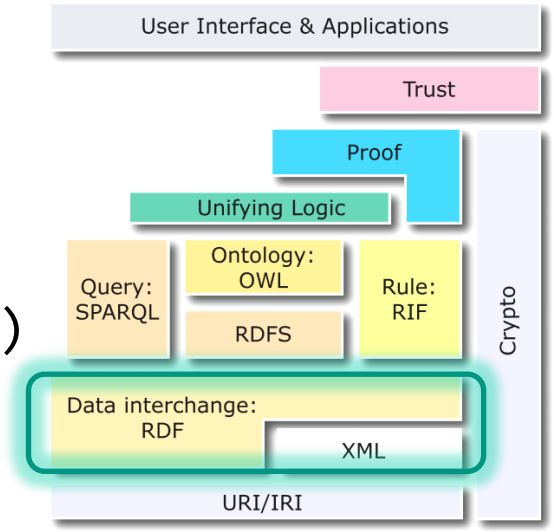
- Useful for **data publishing, exchange, and integration**
- Insights possible when combining data from multiple sources
- Semantic Web technologies, standardised by the W3C [2], are mature:
  - **RDF** recommendation in 1999, update in 2004
  - RDFa (RDF in HTML) note in 2008
  - **RDFS** recommendation in 2004
  - **SPARQL** recommendation in 2008
  - OWL recommendation in 2004, update in 2009
- Linked Data comprises of a few principles for data publishing on the web



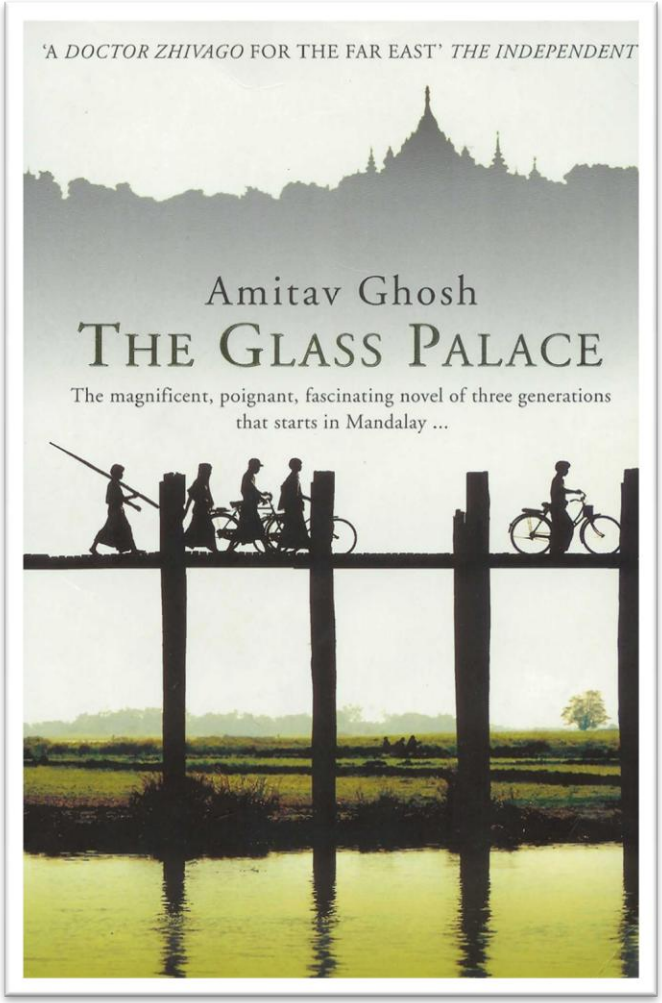
Semantic Web Technologies
Resource Description Framework (RDF)

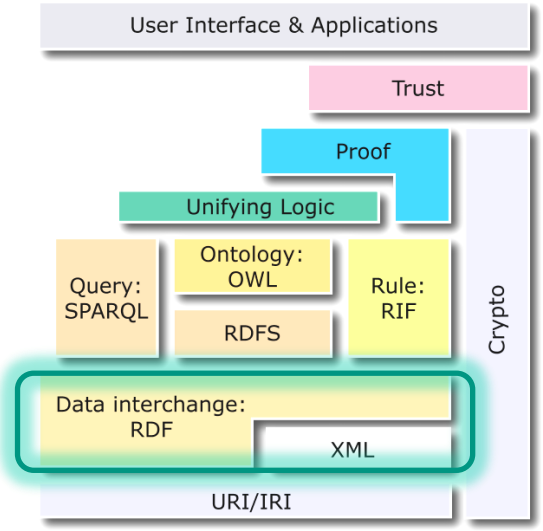
- Directed, labeled graph
- `triple(subject, predicate, object)`
  - subject: URI or blank node
  - predicate: URI
  - object: URI or blank node or RDF literal

- RDF/XML is the most widely deployed serialization
- Other serializations possible (N-Triples, Turtle, Notation3…)
- Quadruples (or quads) used as internal representation when integrating data
- `quad(subject, predicate, object, context)`
  - context: URI (used to store origin of triple)

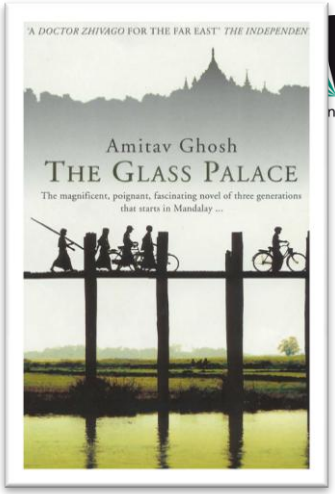


Resource Description Framework (RDF)
Example – We start with a book ...





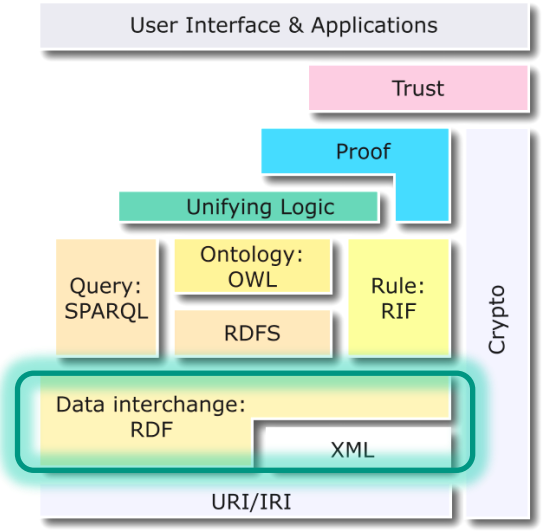
Resource Description Framework (RDF) Example – A simplified bookstore data



ID	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
ISBN 0-00-6511409-X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

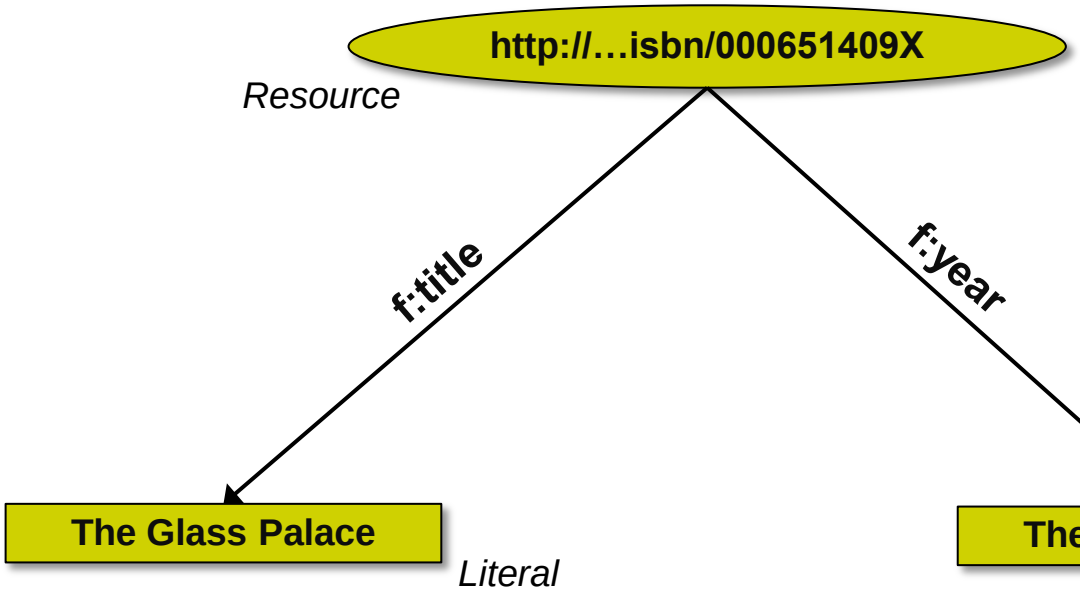
ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

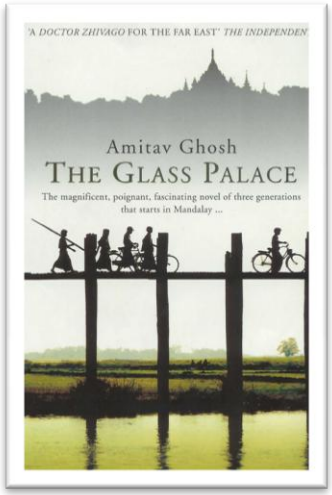
ID	Publisher's name	City
id_qpr	Harper Collins	London

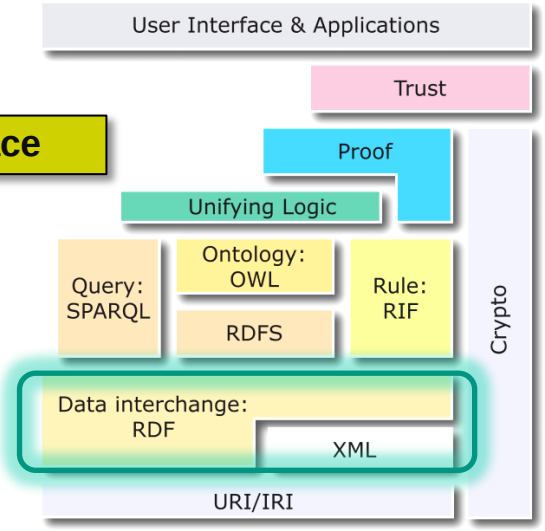


Resource Description Framework (RDF) Example

- RDF triples form a directed, labeled graph





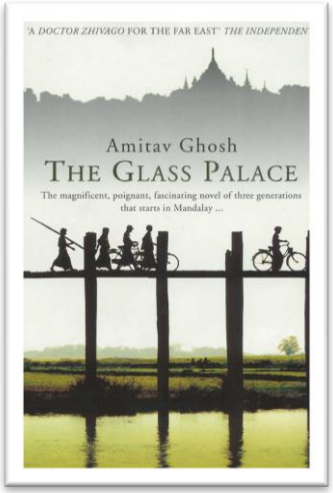


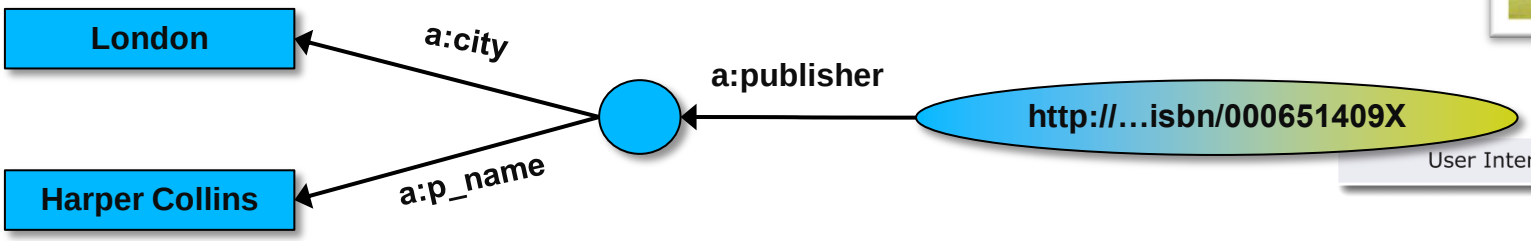

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://…/isbn/2020386682">
    <f:title xml:lang="en">The Glass Palace</f:titre>
    <f:year>2000</f:year>
</rdf:Description>
```

Note: namespaces are used to simplify the URI-s

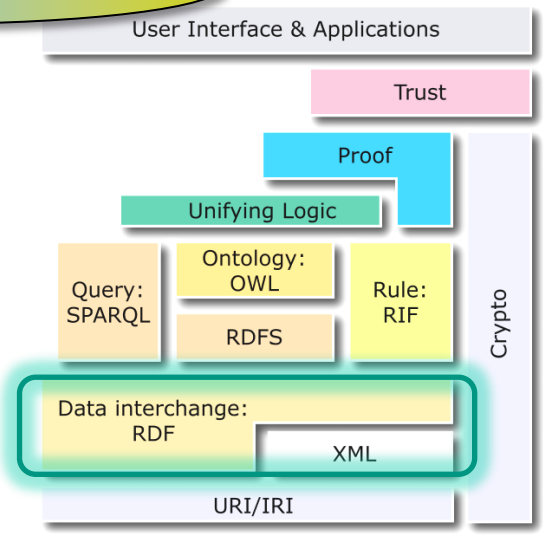
Resource Description Framework (RDF) Example

- "Internal" nodes (aka blank nodes)
  - Consider the following statement:
    - "the publisher is a «thing» that has a name and an address"
  - Until now, nodes were identified with a URI. But…
  - …what is the URI of «thing»?





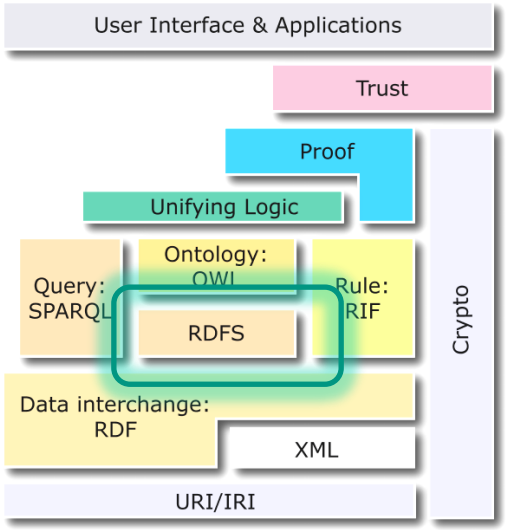

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://…/isbn/000651409X">
   <a:publisher rdf:nodeID="A234"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:nodeID="A234">
   <a:p_name>HarpersCollins</a:p_name>
   <a:city>HarpersCollins</a:city>
</rdf:Description>
```



Note: Internal = these resources are *not* visible outside

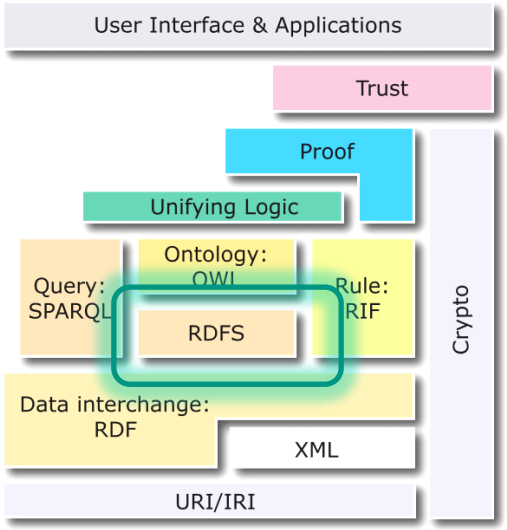
Resource Description Framework Schema

- First step towards the “extra knowledge”:
  - define the terms we can use
  - what restrictions apply
  - what extra relationships are there?
- RDFS defines resources and classes:
  - everything in RDF is a “resource”
  - “classes” are also resources, but…
  - …they are also a collection of possible resources (i.e., “individuals”)
- Relationships are defined among resources:
  - “typing”: an individual belongs to a specific class
    - “«The Glass Palace» is a novel”
  - “subclassing”: all instances of one are also the instances of the other



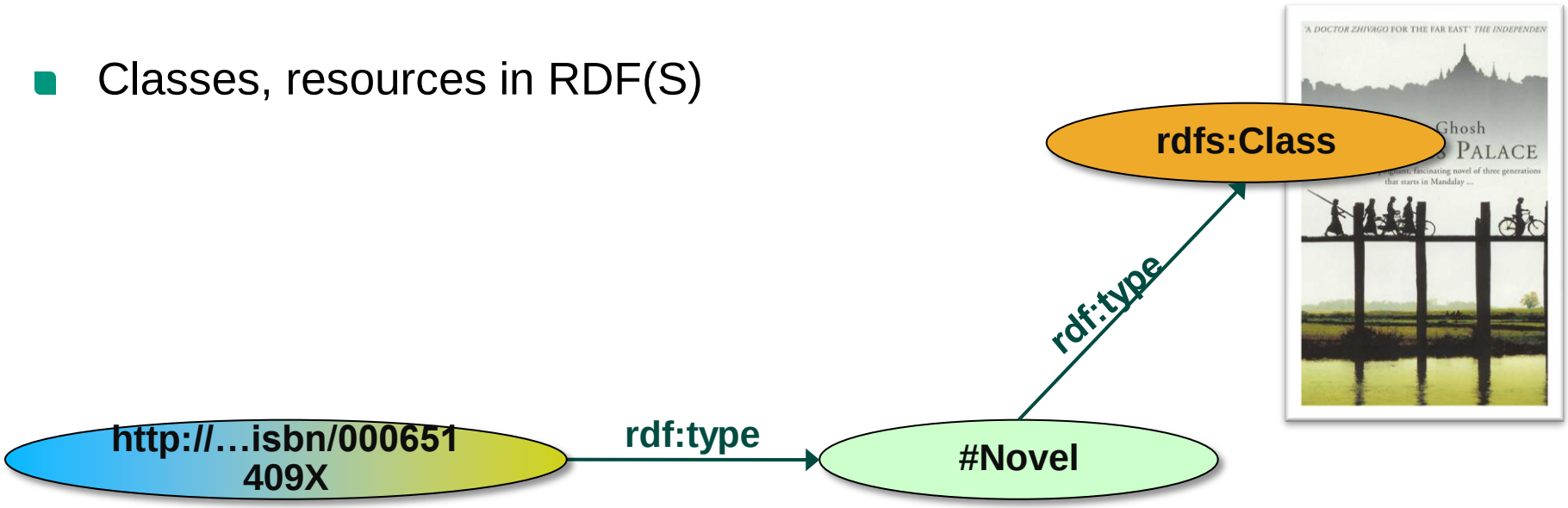
Resource Description Framework Schema

- Property is a special class (rdf:Property)
  - properties are also resources identified by URI-s
- There is also a possibility for a “sub-property”
  - all resources bound by the “sub” are also bound by the other
- Range and domain of properties can be specified
  - i.e., what type of resources serve as object and subject

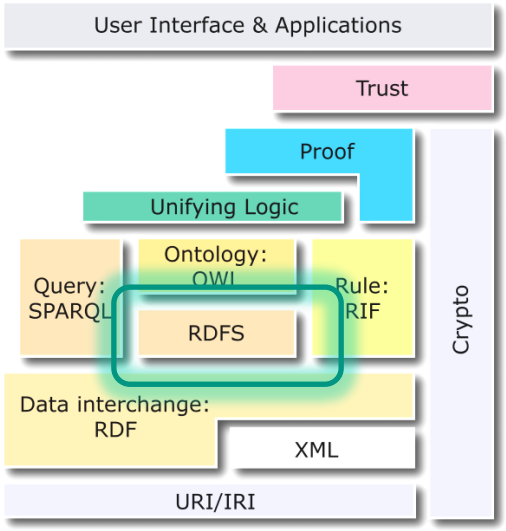


Resource Description Framework Schema Example

- Classes, resources in RDF(S)

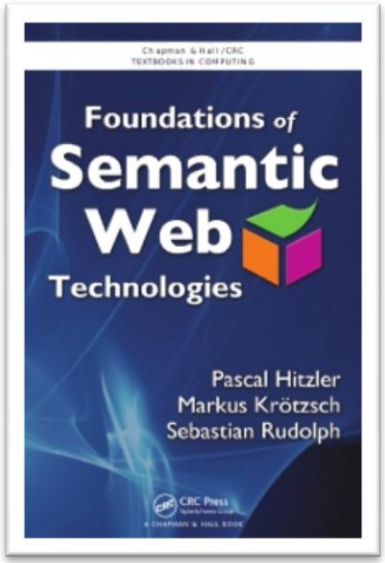


RDFS defines the meaning of these terms
(these are all special URI-s, we just use the namespace abbreviation)



Pointers

- **Books**
  - **Foundations of semantic web technologies**
    Pascal Hitzler, Markus Krötzsch,
    Sebastian Rudolph
  - **Linked Data**
    Tom Heath and Chris Bizer
    http://linkeddatabook.com/editions/1.0/
  - **Handbook on Ontologies**
    Steffen Staab



- **Slides, Talks etc**
  - http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/

- **Tools**
  - Fourty2 Platform

System *Fourty2* – Demo

SEMINAR

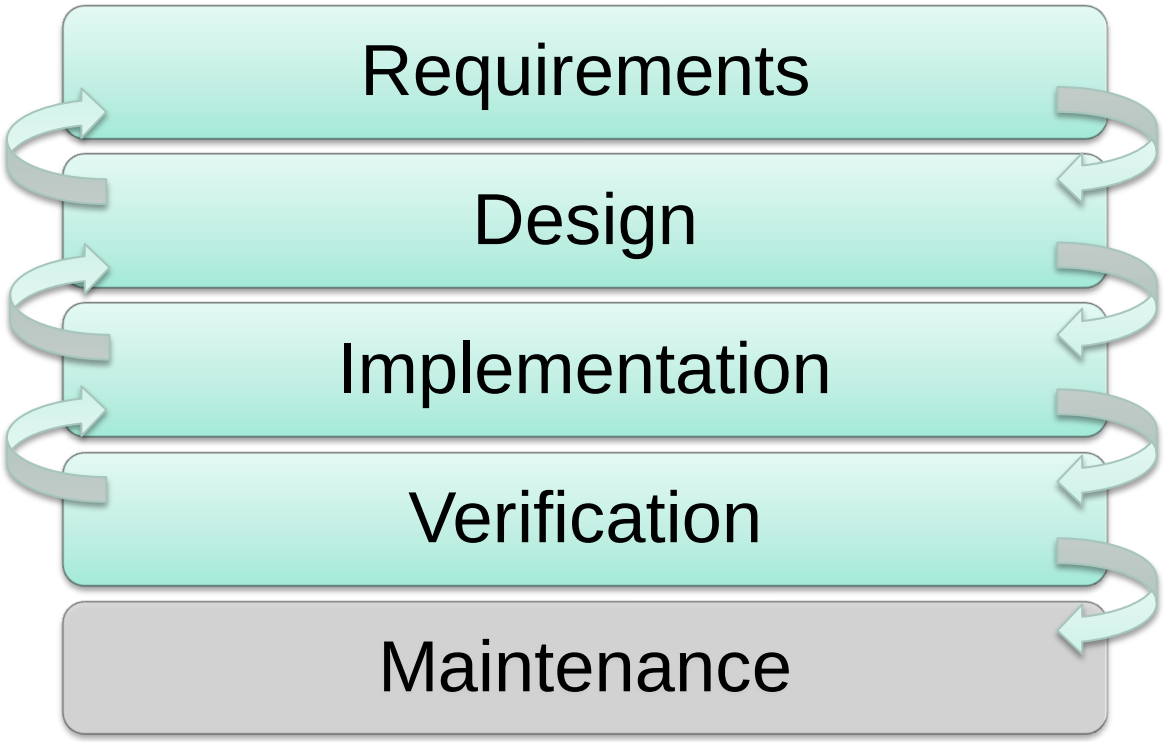
Expectations

- Have **system running** at the end
- Keep the **usability** in mind → system must be understandable to anybody
- Keep **reaction times** in mind → a running system must be fast

- What tools are used is up to you. However, we support our system **Fourty2**
- Work as a **team**
  - Talk to each other
  - Organize your work
  - Implement and test your ideas together

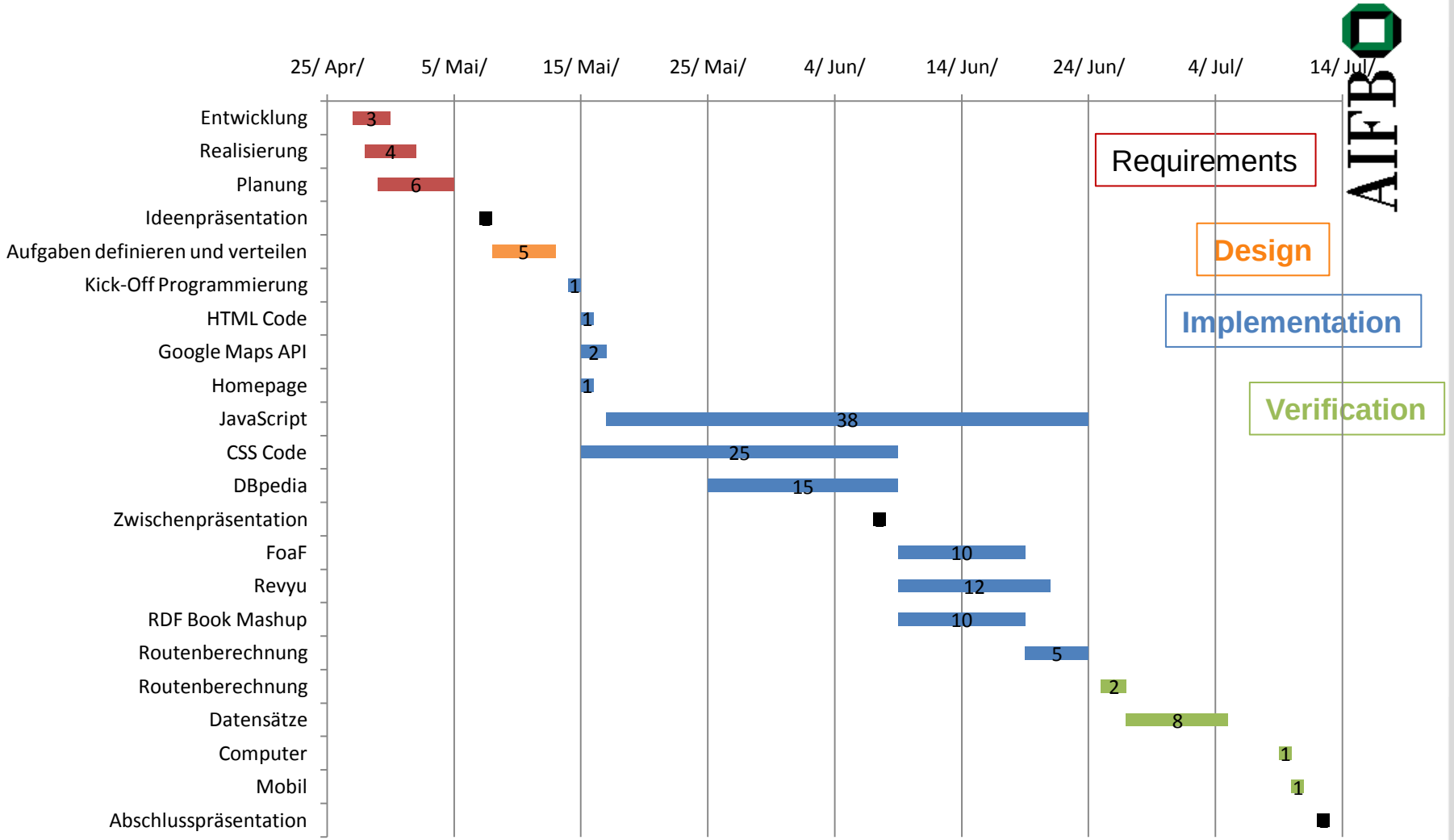
Expectations

- Employ **waterfall model (or similar model)**



See also: Royce, Winston (1970), "Managing the Development of Large Software Systems" [3]

Expectations – Keep track of time …



Topics …

- Short overview of predefined topics
  - *Hybrid search (text and structured constraints)*
    - Integrate existing hybrid search code in frontend
    - Make hybrid search interface more usable, e.g., a result preview
  - *Linked data source selection*
    - Describe data source in intuitive manner
    - Allow user to select data source for her queries
  - *Pivotsearch*
    - Allow users to „jump“ from one result to another
    - For instance, a result may contain the U.S. presidents; now users may want to see the universities, which the presidents attended
  - *Context-aware search*
    - Allow users to issue query using „context“ information
    - For instance, find all tire manufacturer trusted by ADAC

Topics …

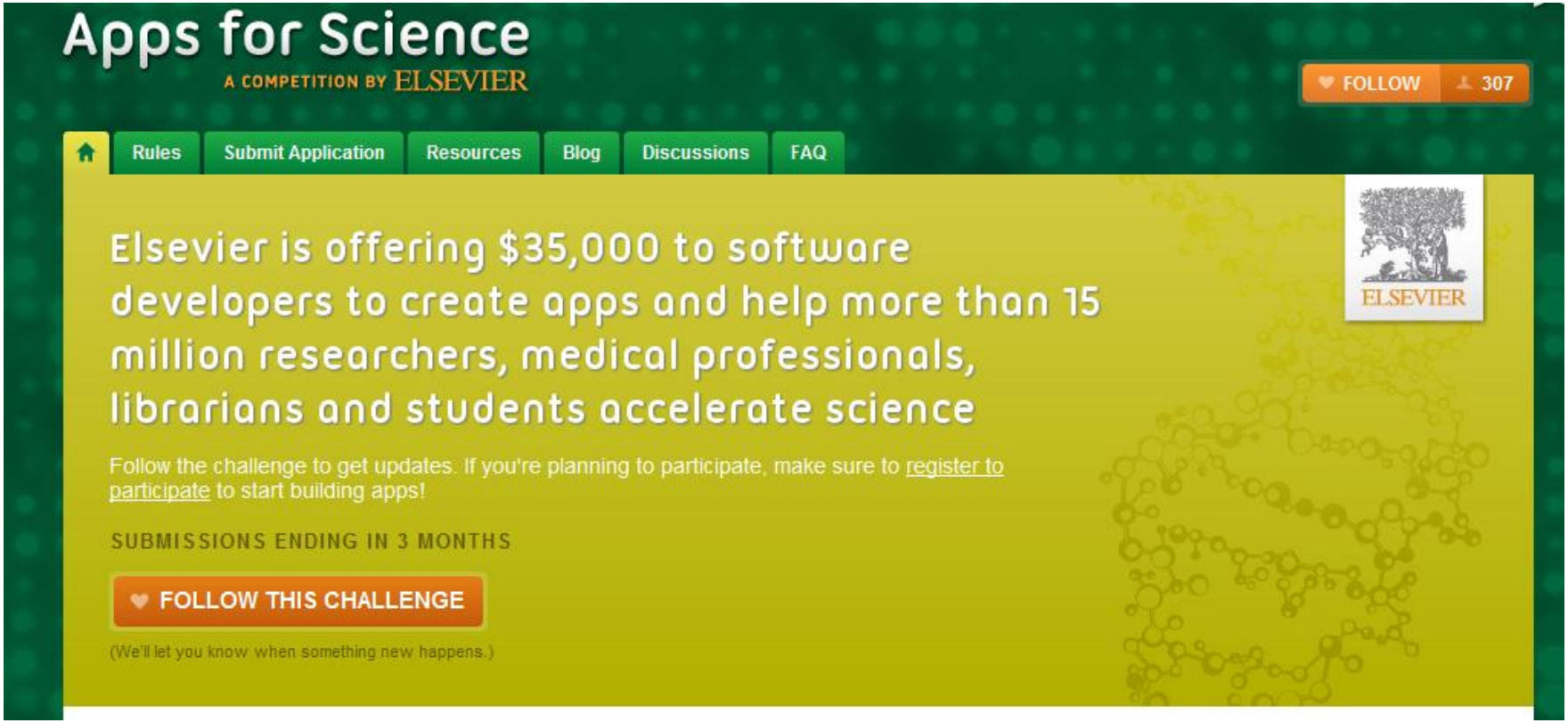
- Short overview of predefined topics
  - *Hybrid content authoring (text and structured data)*
    - Create an intuitive interface for modifying structured and unstructured data
  - *Result set visualisation*
    - Allow a flexible result presentation (not only lists), depending on the contents of the current result set
  - *Natural Syntax for SPARQL*
    - More natural and easier syntax for basic SPARQL expressions
    - Parse new syntax and translate to SPARQL
  - *SPARQL query builder*
    - Create an intuitive SPARQL query builder
    - Enable (for instance) a result preview or warn users, if a query may lead to an empty result
- **Other topics** are also possible → discussion at the end

Getting a good grade …

- Grading
  - Code ~ 50%
  - Documentation (waterfall or similar model) ~ 40%
  - Final presentation ~ 10%

Goals beyond a good grade ...
Elsevier Apps for Science Challenge

- http://appsforscience.com/
- Deadline: **July 31st**
- Goal: science applications on top of Fourty2



Goals beyond a good grade ...
Open Data Challenge

- http://opendatachallenge.org
- Deadline: **June 5th**
- Goal: Running application employing open government data

€20,000 to win
48 days left to enter

What is it?

What are the prizes?

How can I enter?

Who is behind it?

What are the rules?

Where can I find open data?

What is it?

European public bodies produce thousands upon thousands of datasets every year - about everything from how our tax money is spent to the quality of the air we breathe.

We are challenging designers, developers, journalists, researchers and the general public to come up with something useful, valuable or interesting using open public data.

There are four main strands to the competition:

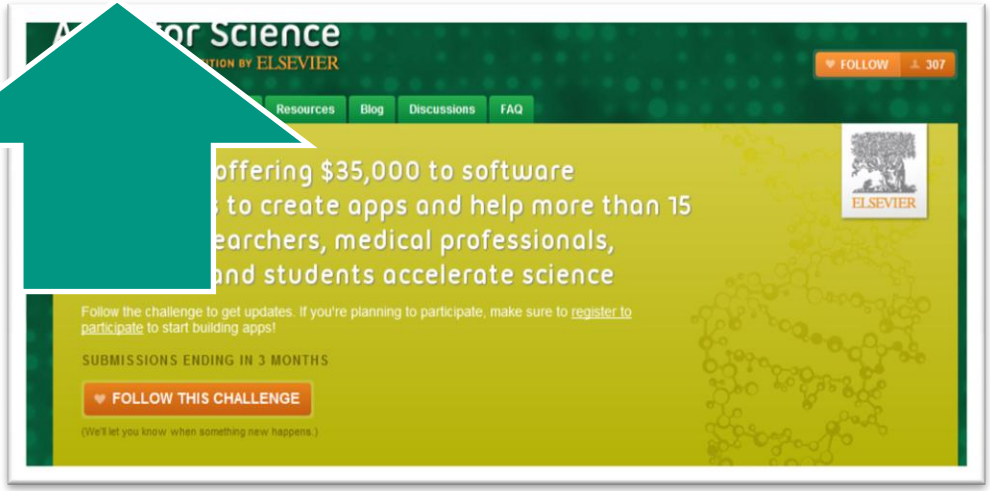
- Ideas – Anyone can suggest an idea for projects which reuse public information to do something interesting or useful.

Goals ... What does that mean for me?

Getting your system running and usable may be a lot of work

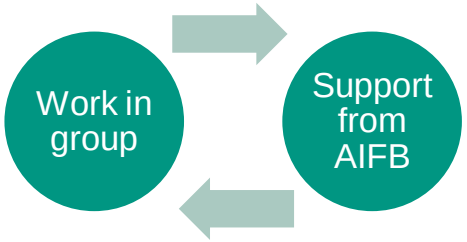
You can learn a lot of things (e.g., working in a group or developing software)

You can get a reward beyond „some“ grade

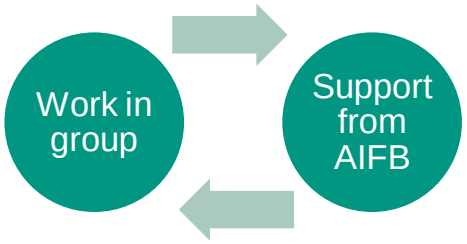


Important Dates

- **Kick-Off** today: Think about topic, group etc.
- Until **May 4th**, **5.15 pm (room 226)**. From Groups, choose system (and have it up and running) and topic



- **June 8th, 5.15 pm (room 226)**. Present and discuss intermediate results and problems



- **Final Presentation**, beginning of July: Turn in code and documentation

Final Presentation

- Present your running application
  - Is it usable?
  - Does it scale w.r.t. time and data size?
  - Live demo …
- Turn in documentation
  - ~ 10 pages, use LaTeX and write in English
    - Employ waterfall model
      - What are the requirements?
      - How is your system designed (UML)?
      - How is it implemented (most important classes, other software packages etc)?
      - How does your software fulfill the requirements (testing)?
  - Source code of your implementation

TOOLS

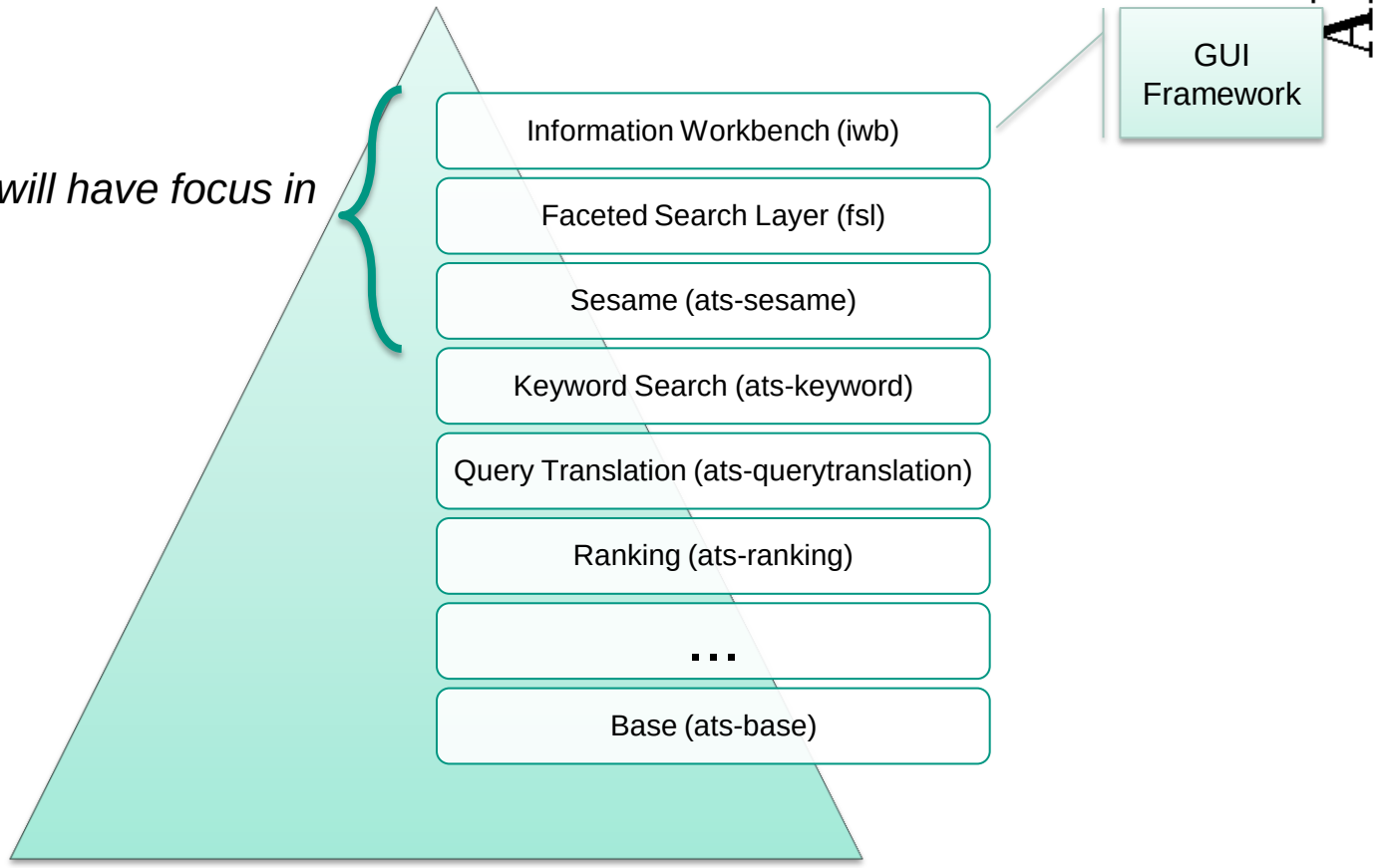
System *Fourty2*

- *Fourty2* is a state-of-the-art **search system developed at AIFB**
  - ... is a layered and extendable system
  - ... can handle structured and unstructured search
  - ... can handle keyword, structured and hybrid queries
  - ... uses a standard interface (SAIL interface [4]) for communcation between the layers
  - ... comes with a GUI framework on top
  - ... comes with documentation on how to set it up and run it

System *Fourty2* – Architecture

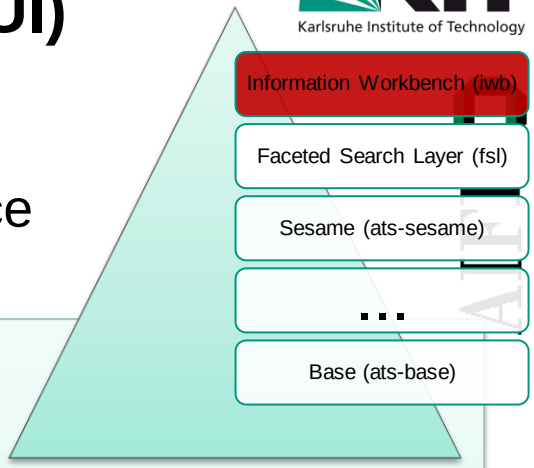
- *Fourty2* is a state-of-the-art **search system developed at AIFB**
  - ... is a layered and extendable system

Most topics will have focus in these layers



System *Fourty2* – Architecture – IWB (GUI)

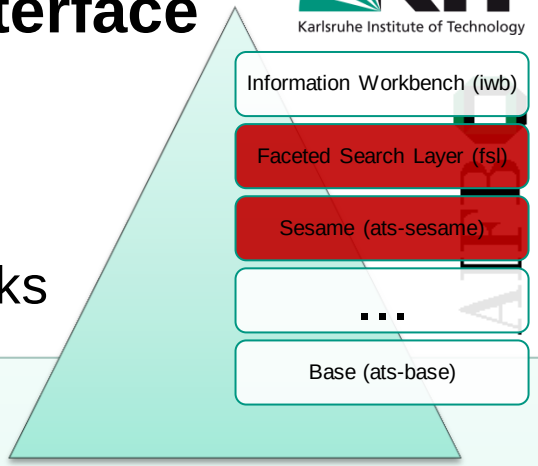
- The information workbench [5] (IWB) is a open source framework for easily creating user interface components




```
FTableModel tm = new FTableModel();
tm.addColumn("Subject");
tm.addColumn("Predicate");
tm.addColumn("Object");

for (Statement st : res) {

    String[] row = new String[3];
    row[0] = st.getSubject().stringValue();
    row[1] = st.getPredicate().stringValue();
    row[2] = st.getObject().stringValue();

    tm.addRow(row);
}

FContainer container = getFacetContainer(pc);
FTable tbl = new FTable("table", ((KeywordQueryResult)
        pc.resultSet).tm);
...
```

System *Fourty2* – Architecture – SAIL Interface

- SAIL interface [4] is used by major RDF stores
- The interface defines (in particular) a data model, how query may be issued and what the result looks like




```
...

try {

   RepositoryConnection con = myRepository.getConnection();

   try {

      String queryString = "SELECT ?x ?y WHERE { ?x ?p ?y . }";
      TupleQuery tupleQuery =
             con.prepareTupleQuery(QueryLanguage.SPARQL,
queryString);
      TupleQueryResult result = tupleQuery.evaluate();

      try {
         .... // do something with the result
      } ...
   } ...
} ...
```

Other Software

- Software useful for working in groups ...
  - Wikis or Groups for communication
    - Wikis: www.wikispaces.com ...
    - Groups: https://groups.google.com/ or http://groups.yahoo.com/ ...
  - Subversion Server for code and document versioning
    - SVN hosting: http://www.assembla.com/ ...
    - SVN clients:
      - http://tortoisesvn.tigris.org/ (Win OS, Explorer)
      - http://subclipse.tigris.org/ (Eclipse)
  - IDE
    - Eclipse: http://www.eclipse.org/

Everything comes free

DISCUSSION

Discussion

- Form groups
- Think about topic for your group
- Questions?

1. Hybrid search (text and structured constraints)
2. Linked data source selection for query answering
3. Pivotsearch
4. Context-aware search
5. Context-aware navigation in complex web data
6. Hybrid content authoring (text and structured data)
7. Result set visualisation
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