



Semantic Web Infrastructures

Eero Hyvönen
Aalto University, Semantic Computing Research Group (SeCo) http://seco.cs.aalto.fi
University of Helsinki, HELDIG
http://heldig.fi

<u>eero.hyvonen@aalto.fi</u> c

Learning Objectives

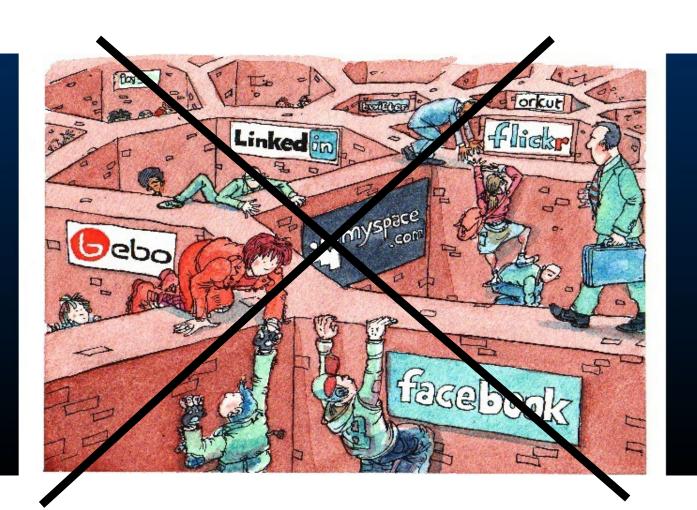
Understand why infrastructures are needed in applications
Learn what kind of intrastructures are available
Learn about work on Finnish Semantic Web infrastructures

Contents

- Why infrastructures are needed?
- Infrastructure types
 - Ontologies & ontology services
 - Metadata schemas
 - Data & Linked Data services
 - Software tools for developers
- Case: Finnish Linked Open Data Infrastructure for Digital Humanities

Infrastructures for the Semantic Web

Problem: Interoperability of Data



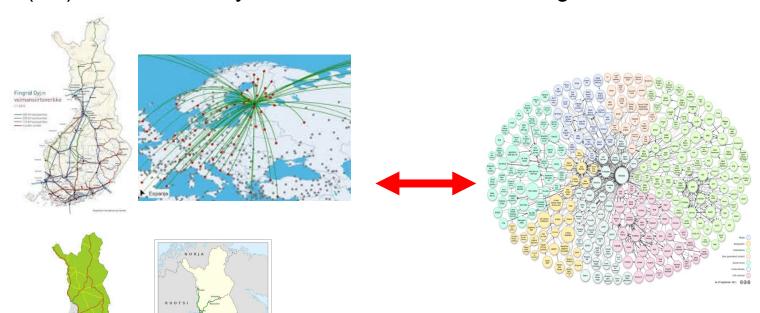
Solution: Content Infrastructure

Traditional Infras:

(rail)roads, electricity, ...

Semantic Content Infra:

Ontologies, data, metadata



Infrastructure Types

Shared ontologies as services

- Creating a library service of mutually interoperable vocabularies/ontologies
- Developing the ontologies in collaboration

Shared metadata schemas

• Representing different information types, e.g., museum items, people, places, events

Shared Linked Open Data & services

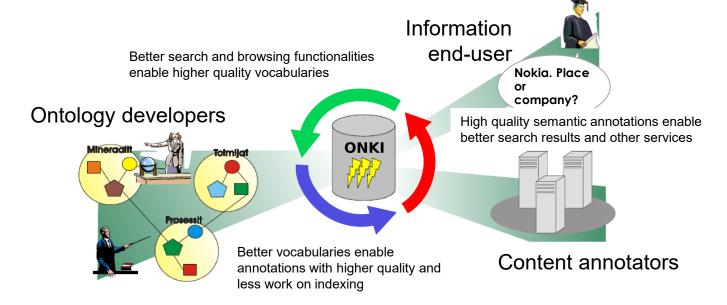
- Reducing multiple work
- Enriching each others data

Shared software and tools

- Re-using existing results
- Not re-inventing the wheel again and again

Shared Ontologies & Ontology Services

Ontology library services: ONKI concept – Users & interest groups



Supporters of the national semantic web infrastructure Companies, government, EU, ...

Major Domain Ontology Types

- General concept ontologies
- Actor ontologies
- Place ontologies
- Time and period ontologies
- Event ontologies
- Domain nomenclatures and terminologies
 - E.g., medical terms
- Domain "ontology" refers thesaurus or gazetteer like KOSs whose resources are used is element values of metadata descriptions

General Concept Ontologies

Traditional keyword thesauri

- General terms like "wagon", "city", "war", "chair", ...
- Correspond to classes of individuals

Examples

- Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) (culture)
- Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) (library)
- UNSPSC (products and services)

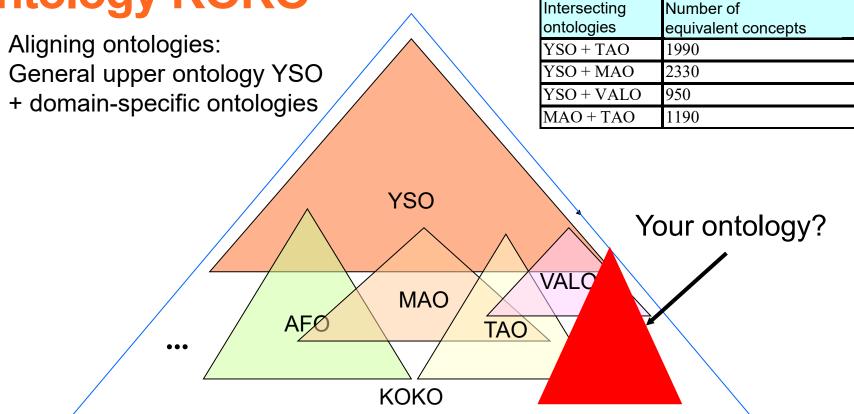
• ...

KOKO: Linked Open Ontology Cloud

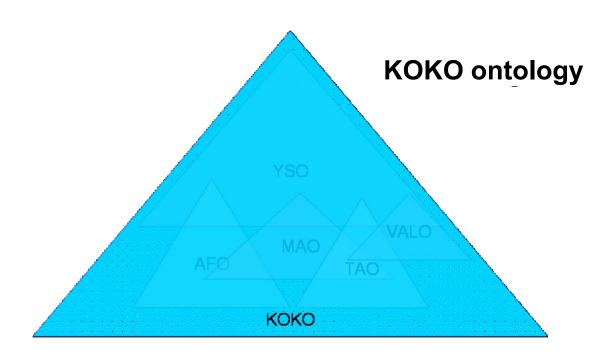
	Name	Ontology domain	Underlying thesaurus	Size	Maintaining Organization
1	YSO	General domain	General Finnish Thesaurus, YSA, Allärs	23700	National Library, Åbo Academy
2	MUSO	Music	Thesaurus of Music, MUSA/CILLA	1000	National Library
3	MAO	Museum domain	Thesaurus of Museum Domain, MASA	6800	National Board of Antiquities
4	AFO	Agriculture, foresty	Agriforest Thesaurus	5500	Viikki Science Library
	TAO	Applied arts	Thesaurus of Applied Arts	2600	University of Eastern Finland and
5					Library of Aalto University
	VALO	Photography	Thesaurus of Photography Literature,	1900	Finnish Museum of Photography
6			Thesaurus of Photography Technology		
7	MERO	Seafaring, shipping	Thesaurus of Seafaring	1400	Finnish Transport Agency
8	KAUNO	Literature subjects	Thesaurus of Literature, Bella	4900	Finnish Public Libraries, Kirjastot.fi
9	ЈИНО	Public government	Thesaurus of Finnish Government, VNAS	6400	Ministry of Finance
10	TERO	Health promotion	YSA, TESA, MeSH, Stameta	22000	Various organizations
11	KITO	Literature research	Thesaurus of Literature Research	900	Finnish Literature Society
12	KULO	Culture research	Thesaurus for Folk Culture Studies	1600	Finnish Literature Society
13	KTO	Linguistics	Thesaurus of Linguistics	1000	Research Institute for the Languages in
14	PUHO	Defense	Thesaurus of Defence Administration	2000	Finnish Defence Forces
15	POIO	Points of interest	TGN, Geonames, LDG, SUO	4600	Various organizations
	TOTAL			86300	

Case: Holistic Collaborative Finnish

Ontology KOKO

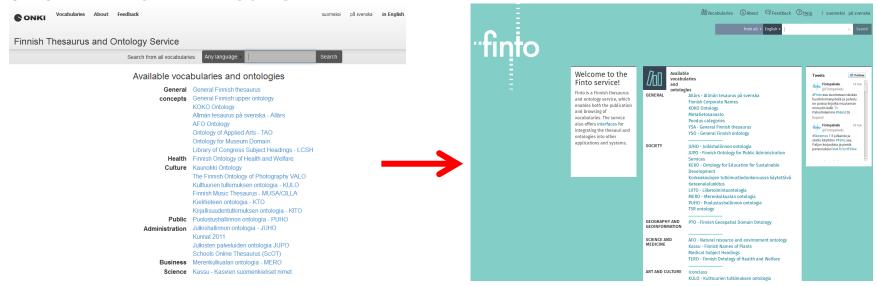


KOKO from the "end-user" viewpoint



KOKO ontologies and ONKI service deployed January 2014 by the National Library as Finto

Permanent free national service funded by Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Finance 2019: 32 million API calls



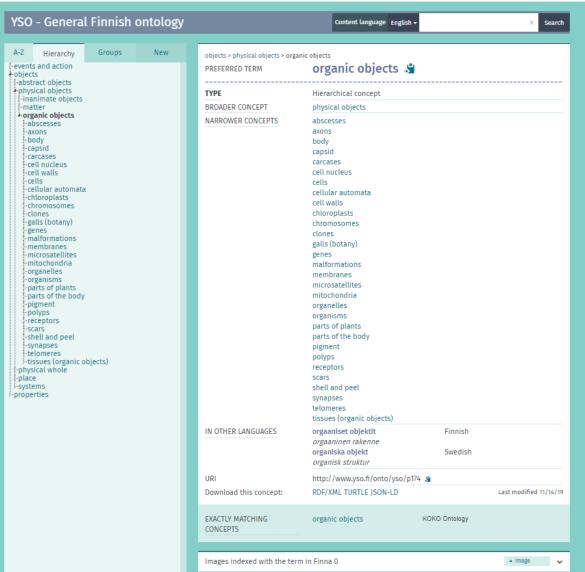


Mocabularies About Feedback OHelp | suomeksi på svenska





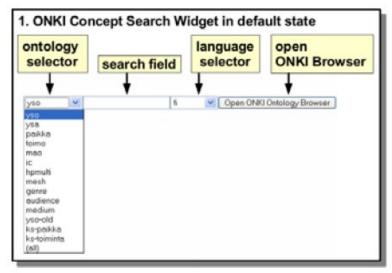


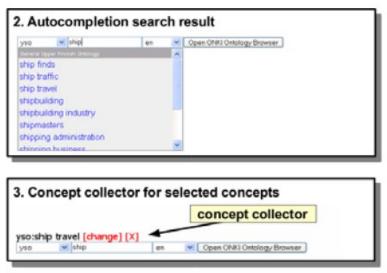




ONKI Widget for Mashups

- Ontology services are automatically available after publishing a vocabulary or ontology with ONKI
- Simple AJAX-based widget for creating mash-ups





Major components of an ontology infrastructure

- Ontologies
- Ontology Library Services

Actor Ontologies: Resolving Identities

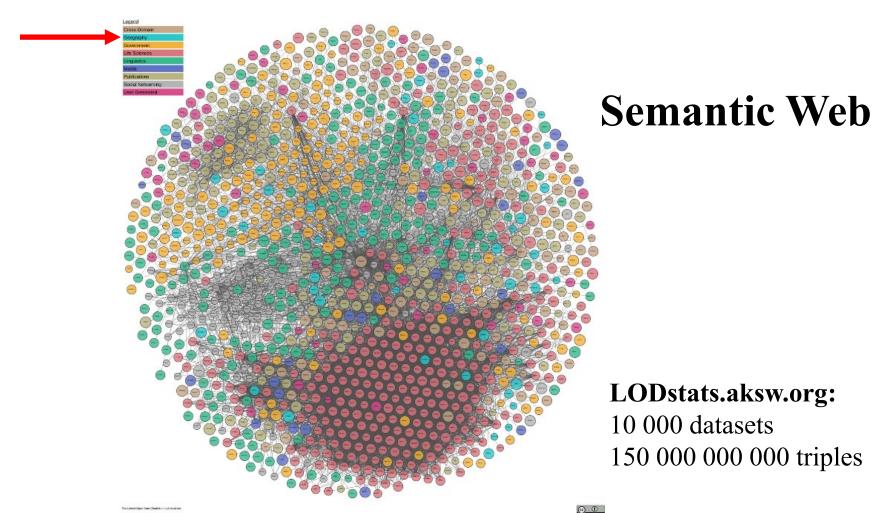
URI: http://dbpedia.org/resource/Pyotr_llyich_Tchaikovsky



Pjotr Tšaikovski (fi)
Пётр Ильи́ч Чайко́вский (ru)
Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (en)
Pjotr Tjajkovskij (sv)
Pjotr Tsjajkovskij (no)
Pjotr Iljitsch Tschaikowski (de)
Piotr Ilitch Tchaïkovski (fr)
Piotr Ilich Chaikovski (es)
Pëtr Il'ič Čajkovskij (it)
Pjotr Iljitsj Tsjaikovski (nl)
Piotr Ilitch Tchaikovsky (pt)
Piotr Czajkowski (pl)
Piotr Ilici Ceaikovski (ro)
Pjotr Iljics Csajkovszkij (hu)

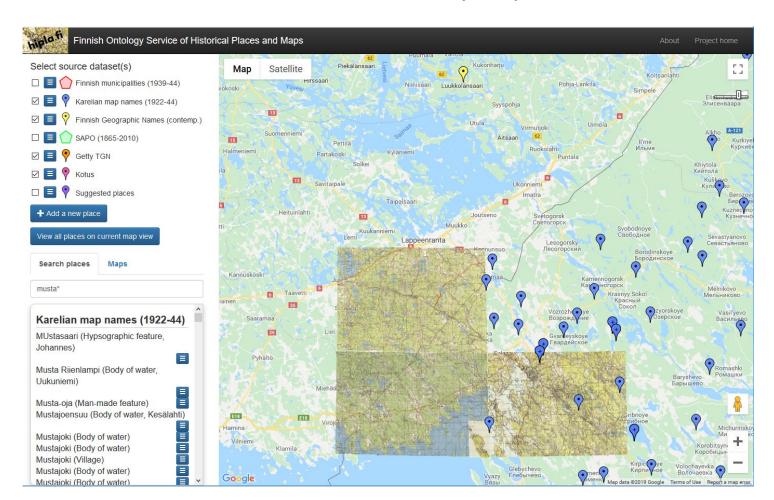
Geography: A Key Element in the Linked Open Data Cloud

https://lod-cloud.net/

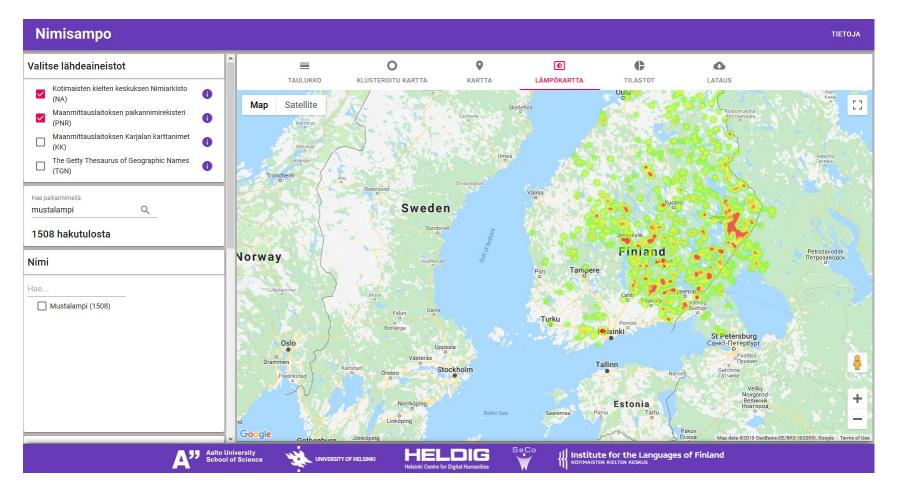


Finnish Ontology Service of Historical Places and Maps:

http://hipla.fi



NameSampo: http://nimisampo.fi



Time Ontologies

- Modeling linear and cyclic time
- Time periods are different in different countries
 - E.g., Bronze Age in Egypt and Nordic Countries
- Modeling uncertainty in time

Event Ontologies

Events are "semantic glue" that link together:

- Places where events occur
- Times when events occur
- Actors who participate in events in roles
- Other related events

Shared Metadata Schemas

Two Main Approaches

Dublin Core approach

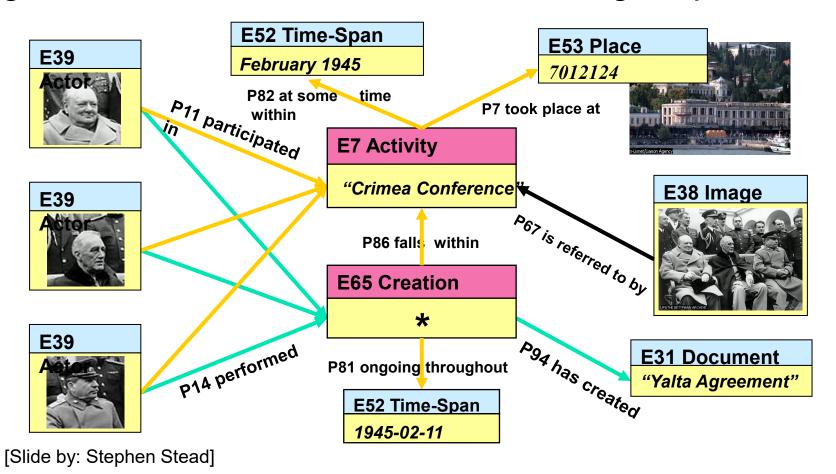
- Mapping/refining schemas using subproperties
- "Dumb down principle" is used
- https://dublincore.org/

Using foundational ontology models

- Different schemas are mapped onto a shared ontology
- CIDOC CRM is a prominent standard of this
 - http://www.cidoc-crm.org/

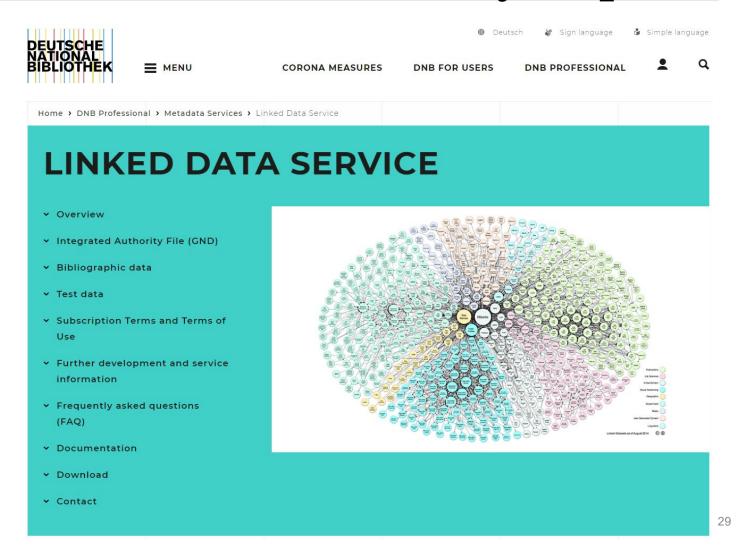
CIDOC CRM:

Using events as the foundation for knowledge representation

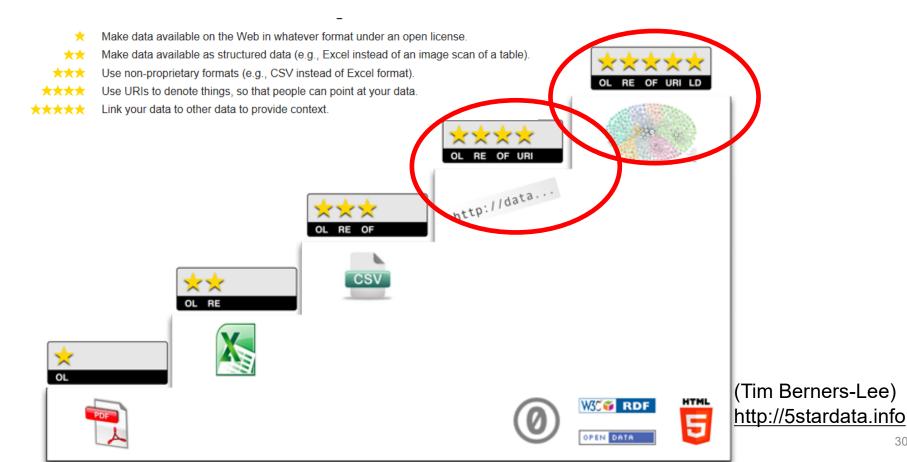


Shared Linked Open Data & Services

An example of a Linked Data Service



How to publish Linked Data? 5-star Linked Data model



Case: Linked Data Finland "7-star" model and LDF.fi data hotel

Goals: enhance re-usability and data quality

7-star Linked Data Service

However, in our opinion, providing 5-star Linked Data is just the beginning. To actually make use of the datasets, consumers need more support in getting to know and access them, as well as a better grasp of their quality and provenance. To this end, we extend the model with two additional stars:



Provide your data with a schema and documentation so that people can *understand and re-use* your data easily.



Validate your data and denote its provenance so that people can trust the quality of your data.

This added support should come with as little extra work as possible to the data publisher. Our hypothesis is that a lot of this can be done automatically, basing on the Linked Data core. A data publisher needs only to provide their data in the RDF format, and the LDF.fi portal will do the rest automatically. See the <u>overview paper</u> (in ESWC 2014 Proceedings, Springer-Verlag) for some more details about the underlying ideas.



Burj Al Arab

Why LDF.fi?

Living Laboratory for publishing Linked Open Data

- Same idea as in **ontology services**
- But for data and schemas

Data Services for

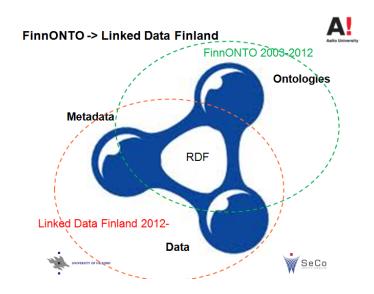
- Linked datasets
- Schemas

Links to

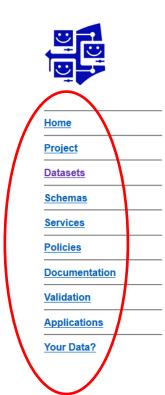
- Related services
- Related applications

Learning Center

For publishing and using Linked Data



Linked Data Finland Living Lab http://ldf.fi



Linked Data Finland

Living Laboratory Data Service for the Semantic Web

This site is the Living Laboratory of the <u>Linked Data Finland</u> research initiative, conducted by the <u>Semantic Computing Research Group</u> at <u>Aalto University</u> in collaboration with University of Helsinki and a large consortium of Finnish public organizations and companies.

Our goal is to make life easier for both publishers as well as consumers of structured data on the Web. We base our work on the <u>Linked Data</u> paradigm and stack of standards, which combines an expressive, semantic data model (RDF) with standardized access mechanisms (SPARQL and live HTTP URIs).

5-star Linked Data

The baseline of our work is the <u>5-star Linked Data model</u>, proposed <u>originally</u> by Tim Berners-Lee.

- Make data available on the Web in whatever format.
- Make data available as structured data (e.g., Excel instead of an image scan of a table).
- *** Use non-proprietary formats (e.g., CSV instead of Excel format).
- **** Use URIs to denote things, so that people can point at your data.
- ★★★★★ Link your data to other data to provide context.

7-star Linked Data Service

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Example dataset: WarSampo Linked Data & SPARQL endpoint

https://www.ldf.fi/dataset/warsa





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Documentation
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Applications
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WarSampo

Sotasampo

Linked Data Finland

WarSampo Knowledge Graph includes harmonized data of different kinds concerning the Second World War in Finland, separated in different subgraphs representing events, actors, places, photographs, and other aspects and documentation of the war. The data covers the Winter War 1939-1940 against the Soviet attack, the Continuation War 1941-1944 where the occupied areas of the Winter War were temporarily regained, and the Lapland War 1944-1945, where the Finns pushed the German troops away from Lapland.

To test and demonstrate its usefulness, this Knowledge Graph is in use in the semantic portal <u>WarSampo</u>, explained in more detail in the <u>project page</u>.

The Knowledge Graph is published on Zenodo with a version history

Example SPARQL queries for the data:

- Events, photographs and articles that are situated in Vyborg
- Casualties of the 1st Division and its subunits in the time interval 13.2.-13.3.1940 by place and date

Data Download

The data can be downloaded at https://zenodo.org/record/3431122/files/warsampo.zip

License

CC BY 4.0



Licensor: Kansallisarkisto, Semanttisen laskennan tutkimusryhmä (SeCo)

See possible graph-specific licenses below.

Detailed Dataset Contents

Karelian map names 1922-44 (URI: http://ldf.fi/warsa/places/karelian_places)



(Browse data / View in Sotasampo.fi)

This graph contains Finnish map names from the Karelian region (currently divided between Russia and Finland). The source data was a CSV table with roughly 40 000 map names, which were picked from Karelian maps (dated 1922-1944) by Jyrki Tiittanen (National Land Survey of Finland). The CSV table provided a label,

Services

- Customary 5-star Linked Data Services
 - Viewing and browsing RDF
 - SPARQL endpoint services (using Fuseki)
- Documentation
- Validation
- Visualization
- Data curation
 - Automatic annotation, RDF editing, data linking
- Sharing policies
 - URI minting
 - Licensing
- Your data?
 - Open service for publishing useful Linked Data

Software Tools for the Semantic Web

Component Technologies and Tools for the Semantic Web

Languages & standards of W3C and others

- Data exchange language: RDF

- Vocabulary/schema languages: SKOS, OWL

- Data/ontology query language: SPARQL

- Rules for reasoning: RIF, SWRL, ...

- Metadata and ontology models DC, CIDOC CRM, ...

Triple stores for data services

- Fuseki, Sesame, Redland, Virtuoso, ...
- <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triplestore</u>

Development tools

- Ontology editors
 - Protégé <u>https://protege.stanford.edu/</u>
 - TopBraid Composer <u>https://www.topquadrant.com/topbraid-composer-install/</u>
- Software development tools
 - Java: Apache Jena <u>https://jena.apache.org/</u>
 - Python: RDFLib <u>https://pypi.org/project/rdflib/</u>

Case: Finnish Linked Open Data Infrastructure for Digital Humanities

Case on Video: https://vimeo.com/460086143



Summary

Semantic Web infrastructures are needed

- for data interoperability
- for reusing data, schemas, ontologies, and software

Infrastructures include

- Ontologies & ontology services
- Shared metadata models
- Linked data services
- Shared software and tools

In Finland a national level solution is being developed