

An Extensible Framework to Validate and Build Dataset Profiles

Ahmad Assaf^{1,2}, Aline Senart² and Raphaël Troncy¹

¹ EURECOM, Sophia Antipolis, France. <raphael.troncy@eurecom.fr>

² SAP Labs France. <firstName.lastName@sap.com>

Abstract. Linked Open Data (LOD) has emerged as one of the largest collection of interlinked datasets on the web. In order to benefit from this mine of data, one needs to access to descriptive information about each dataset (or metadata). Such metadata information is currently very limited to a few data portals where they are usually provided manually, thus being often incomplete and inconsistent in terms of quality. To address this issue, we propose a scalable automatic approach for extracting, validating and generating descriptive linked dataset profiles. This approach applies several techniques in order to check the validity of the metadata provided and to generate descriptive and statistical information for a particular dataset or for an entire data portal. We experiment with our framework on prominent data portals and we demonstrate that the general state of the Linked Open Data cloud needs more attention as most of the datasets suffer from bad quality metadata and lack some informative metrics.

Keywords: Linked Data, Dataset Profile, Metadata, Data Quality

1 Introduction

From 12 datasets cataloged in 2007, the Linked Open Data cloud has grown to nearly 1000 datasets containing more than 82 billion triples³ [5]. Data is being published by both the public and private sectors and covers a diverse set of domains from life sciences to media or government data. The Linked Open Data cloud is potentially a gold mine for organizations and individuals who are trying to leverage external data sources in order to produce more informed business decisions [11]. This success lies in the cooperation between data publishers and consumers. Consumers are empowered to find, share and combine information in their applications easily. However, the heterogeneous nature of data sources reflects directly on the data quality as these sources often contain inconsistent as well as misinterpreted and incomplete metadata information. Considering the significant variation in size, the languages used and the freshness of the data, one realized that finding useful datasets without prior knowledge is increasingly complicated. This can be clearly noticed in the LOD Cloud where few datasets

³ <http://datahub.io/dataset?tags=lod>

such as DBPedia [6], Freebase [10] and YAGO [38] are favored over less popular datasets like Brazilian Politicians⁴ and Climb Dataincubator⁵ that may include domain specific knowledge more suitable for the tasks at hand. For example,

The main entry point for discovering and identifying datasets is either through public data portals such as DataHub⁶ and Europe’s Public Data⁷ or private search engines such as Quandl⁸ and Engima⁹. Private portals harness manually curated data from various sources and expose them to users either freely or through paid plans. The data available is of higher quality but lesser quantity compared to what is available in public portals. Similarly, in some public data portals, administrators manually review datasets information and attach suitable metadata information. This information is mainly in the form of predefined tags such as *media*, *geography*, *life sciences* for organization and clustering purposes. However, the increasing number of datasets available makes the review and curation process unsustainable even when outsourced to communities. Furthermore, the diversity of those datasets makes it harder to classify them in a fixed number of predefined tags that can be subjectively assigned without capturing the essence and breadth of the dataset [30].

Data profiling is the process of creating descriptive information and collect statistics about that data. It is a cardinal activity when facing an unfamiliar dataset [33]. It helps in assessing the importance of the dataset, in improving users’ ability to search and reuse part of the dataset and in detecting irregularities to improve its quality. Data profiling includes typically several tasks:

- **Metadata profiling:** Provides general information on the dataset (dataset description, release and update dates), legal information (license information, openness), practical information (access points, data dumps), etc.
- **Statistical profiling:** Provides statistical information about data types and patterns in the dataset, i.e. properties distribution, number of entities and RDF triples, etc.
- **Topical profiling:** Provides descriptive knowledge on the dataset content and structure. This can be in form of tags and categories used to facilitate search and reuse.

In this work, we address the challenges of automatic validation and generation of descriptive datasets profiles. This paper proposes an extensible framework consisting of a processing pipeline that combines techniques for data portals identification, datasets crawling and a set of pluggable modules combining several profiling tasks. The framework validates the provided dataset metadata against an aggregated standard set of information. Metadata fields are automatically corrected when possible, e.g. for adding a missing license reference. Moreover,

⁴ <http://datahub.io/dataset/brazilian-politicians>

⁵ <http://datahub.io/dataset/data-incubator-climb>

⁶ <http://datahub.io>

⁷ <http://publicdata.eu>

⁸ <https://quandl.com/>

⁹ <http://enigma.io/>

a report describing the issues that cannot be automatically fixed is created and sent by email to the dataset’s maintainer. There exist various statistical and topical profiling tools for both relational and Linked Data. The architecture of the framework allows to easily add them as additional profiling tasks. In this paper, we focus on Linked Data profiling tools as we present our findings on the overall state of Linked Data in some of the prominent data portals.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we review relevant related work. In Section 3, we describe our proposed framework’s architecture and components that validate and generate dataset profiles. In Section 4, we present the results when running this tool on some of the most prominent data portals and we summarize the main data quality problems. Finally, we conclude and outline some future work in Section 5.

2 Related Work

There exists a considerable amount of tools that tackle specific profiling tasks. However, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first effort towards extensible automatic validation and generation of descriptive dataset profiles. For this paper, we will focus on Linked Data profiling tasks. However, one of the advantages of this framework is the ability to easily configure additional profiling tasks accommodating different data types e.g. relational.

Metadata profiling: Data Catalog Vocabulary (DCAT) [19] and the Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID) [15] are concerned with metadata about RDF datasets. There exist several tools aiming at exposing dataset metadata using these vocabularies. In [8] authors generate VoID descriptions limited to a subset of properties that can be automatically deduced from resources within the dataset. However, it still provides data consumers with interesting insights. Quality Assessment of Data Sources (Flemming’s Data Quality Assessment Tool)¹⁰ provides basic metadata assessment as it calculates data quality scores based on manual user input. The user assigns weights to the predefined quality metrics and answer a series of questions regarding the dataset. These include, for example, the use of obsolete classes and properties by defining the number of described entities that are assigned disjoint classes, the usage of stable URIs and whether the publisher provides a mailing list for the dataset. The ODI certificate¹¹ on the other hand provides a description of the published data quality in plain English. It aspires to act as a mark of approval that helps publishers understand how to publish good open data and users how to use it. It gives publishers the ability to provide assurance and support on their data while encouraging further improvements through an ascending scale. ODI comes as an online and free questionnaire for data publishers focusing on certain characteristics about their data. Although these approaches try to perform metadata profiling, they

¹⁰ <http://linkeddata.informatik.hu-berlin.de/LDSrcAss/datenquelle.php>

¹¹ <https://certificates.theodi.org/>

are either incomplete or manual. In our framework, we propose a more automatized and complete approach.

Although the above mentioned tools are able to provide general, statistical and topical information about a dataset, there exist no approach that is able to combine them into a unified profile presented to consumers. Dataset search can be done without relying on attached metadata (tags and categories). For example, there exist several approaches to create LOD indexes. In [2], authors used VoID descriptions to optimize query processing by determining relevant queryable datasets. In [24], authors created an approximate index structure (QTree) and an algorithm for answering conjunctive queries over Linked Data. SchemEX [28] is a stream-based approach leveraging type and property information of RDF instances to create schema-level indexes.

Semantic search engines like Sindice [17], Swoogle [18] and Watson [16] help in entities lookup but are not designed specifically for dataset search. In [36], authors utilized the sig.ma index [39] to identify appropriate data sources for interlinking.

3 Profiling Data Portals

In this section, we provide an overview of the processing steps for validating and generating dataset profiles. Figure 1 shows the main steps which are the following: (i) Data portal identification; (ii) metadata extraction; (iii) instance and resource extraction; (iv) profile validation (v) profile and report generation.

Our framework is built as a Command Line Interface (CLI) application using Node.js. Related functions are encapsulated into modules that can be easily plugged in/out the processing pipeline. The various steps are explained in details below.

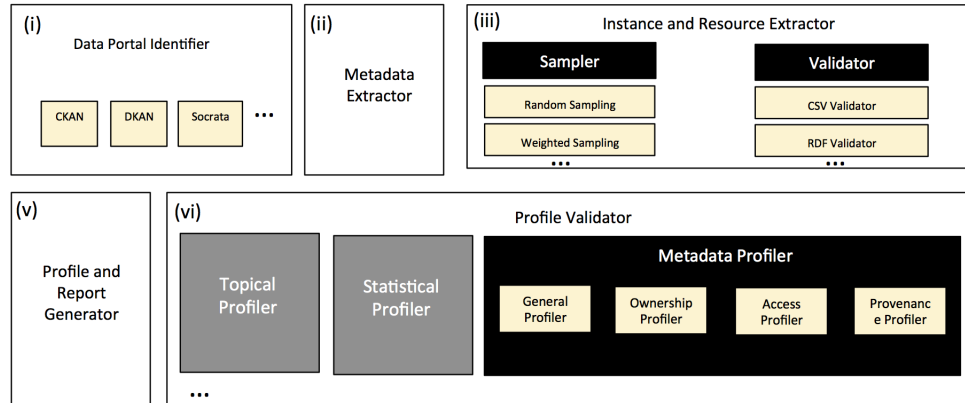


Fig. 1. Processing pipeline for validating and generating dataset profiles

3.1 Data Portal Identification

Data portals can be considered as data access points providing tools to facilitate data publishing, sharing, searching and visualization. CKAN¹² is the world's leading open-source data portal platform powering websites like the DataHub, Europe's Public Data and the U.S Government's open data. Modeled on CKAN, DKAN¹³ is a standalone Drupal distribution that is used in various public data portals as well. Socrata¹⁴ helps public sector organizations improve data-driven decision making by providing a set of solutions including an open data portal. In addition to these tradition data portals, there is a set of tools that allow exposing data directly as RESTful APIs like Datatank¹⁵, Database-to-API¹⁶ and CSV-to-API¹⁷.

Identifying the software powering data portals is a vital first step to understand the API calls structure. Web scraping is a technique for extracting data from Web pages. We rely on several scraping techniques in the identification process which includes a combination of the following:

- **URL inspection:** Check the existence of certain URL patterns. Various CKAN based portals are hosted on subdomains of the `http://ckan.net`. For example, CKAN Brazil (`http://br.ckan.net`).
- **Meta tags inspection:** The `<meta>` tag provides metadata about the HTML document. They are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author, etc. Inspecting the `content` attribute can indicate the type of the data portal. We use CSS selectors to check the existence of these meta tags. An example of a query selector is `meta[content*="ckan"]` (all meta tags with the attribute content containing the string *CKAN*). This selector can identify CKAN portals whereas the `meta[content*="Drupal"]` can identify DKAN portals.
- **Document Object Model (DOM) inspection:** Similar to the meta tags inspection, we check the existence of certain DOM elements or properties. For example, CKAN powered portals will have DOM elements with class names like `ckan-icon` or `ckan-footer-logo`. A CSS selector like `.ckan-icon` will be able to check if a DOM element with the class name `ckan-icon` exists. The list of elements and properties to inspect is stored in a separate configurable object for each portal. This allows the addition and removal of elements as deemed necessary.

The identification process for each portal can be easily customized by overriding the default function. Moreover, adding or removing steps from the identification process can be easily configured.

¹² <http://ckan.org>

¹³ <http://drupal.org/project/dkan>

¹⁴ <http://www.socrata.com>

¹⁵ <http://thedataatank.com>

¹⁶ <https://github.com/project-open-data/db-to-api>

¹⁷ <https://github.com/project-open-data/csv-to-api>

After those preliminary checks, we query one of the portal’s API endpoints. For example, DataHub is identified as CKAN, so we will query the API endpoint on http://datahub.io/api/action/package_list. A successful request will list the names of the site’s datasets, whereas a failing request will signal a possible failure of the identification process.

3.2 Metadata Extraction

Data portals expose a set of information about each dataset as metadata. The model used varies across portals. However, a standard model should contain information about the dataset’s title, description, maintainer email, update and creation date, etc. Building a standard metadata model is not the scope of this paper, and since we focus on CKAN-based portals, thus we validate the extracted metadata against the CKAN standard model¹⁸. The standard CKAN model contains the following information:

General information: General information about the dataset. e.g. title, description, ID, etc. This general information is manually filled by the dataset owner. This information requires manual correction, thus any missing values like the title or description will not be automatically corrected but will appear in the final report. Moreover, we find metadata about the dataset’s classification in the portal (groups information) as well as the manually specified tags and keywords. The topical profiler discussed later is able to automatically extract and suggest descriptive tags.

Access information: Information about accessing and using the dataset. This includes the dataset URL, license information i.e. license title and URL and information about the dataset’s resources. Each resource has as well a set of attached metadata e.g. resource name, URL, format, size, etc.

Ownership information: Information about the ownership of the dataset. e.g. organization details, maintainer details, author, etc. The existence of this information is important to identify the authority on which the generated report and the newly corrected profile will be sent to.

Provenance information: Temporal and historical information on the dataset and its resources. For example, creation and update dates, version information, version, etc. Most of this information can be automatically filled and tracked.

After identifying the underlying portal software, we perform iterative queries to the API in order to fetch datasets metadata and persist them in a file-based cache system. Depending on the portal software we can issue specific extraction jobs. For example, in CKAN based portals, we are able to crawl and extract the metadata of a specific dataset, all the datasets in a specific group e.g. LOD

¹⁸ http://demo.ckan.org/api/3/action/package_show?id=adur_district_spending

Cloud or all the datasets in the portal.

The caching process can replicate the portal’s structure reflecting the various groups or hierarchies defined. Overwriting or disabling caching can be easily done by overloading the call to the extractor.

3.3 Profile Validation

A dataset profile should include descriptive information about the data examined. In our framework, we have identified three main profiling information. However, the extensibility of our framework allows for additional profiling techniques to be plugged in easily i.e. a quality profiling module reflecting the dataset quality.

The implemented profiling tasks are:

Metadata profiling

The validation process identifies missing information and the ability to automatically correct them. Each set of metadata (general, access, ownership and provenance) is validated and corrected automatically when possible. Each profiler task has a set of metadata fields to check against. The validation process check if each field is defined and if the value assigned is valid.

There exist a bunch of special validation steps for various fields. For example, for ownership information where the maintainer email has to be defined, the validator checks if the email field is an actual valid email address. A similar process is done to URLs whenever found. However, we also issue an HTTP HEAD request in order to check if that URL is reachable or not. For the dataset resources, we use the `content-header` information when the request is successful in order to extract, compare and correct further metadata values like mimetype and content size.

Despite the legal issues surrounding Linked Data licenses [37], it is still considered a gold mine for organizations who are trying to leverage external data sources in order to produce more informed business decisions [11]. In [25] the authors see the potential economic effect unfolding in education, transportation, consumer products, electricity, oil and gas, health care and consumer finance. They estimate the potential annual value enabled by Open Data in these domains to be 3 trillion US Dollars across seven domains. As a result, validating license related information is vital. However, from our experiments, we found out that datasets’ license information is noisy. The license names if found are not standardized. For example, Creative Commons CCZero can be also CC0 or CCZero. Moreover, the license URI if found and if de-referenceable can point to different reference knowledge bases e.g. <http://opendefinition.org>. To overcome this issue, we have manually created a mapping file standardizing the set of possible license names and the reference knowledge base¹⁹. In addition, we have also used the open source and knowledge license information²⁰ to normalize

¹⁹ <https://github.com/ahmadassaf/opendata-checker/blob/master/util/licenseMappings.json>

²⁰ <https://github.com/okfn/licenses>

the license information and add extra metadata like the domain, maintainer and open data conformance.

```
{
  "license_id" : ["ODC-PDDL-1.0"],
  "disambiguations" : ["Open Data Commons Public
    Domain Dedication and License (PDDL)"]
},
{
  "license_id" : ["CC-BY-SA-4.0", "CC-BY-SA-3.0"],
  "disambiguations" : ["cc-by-sa", "CC BY-SA", "
    Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike"]
}
```

Listing 1.1. License mapping file sample

3.4 Profile and Report Generation

The validation process highlights the missing information and presents them in a human readable report. The report can be automatically sent to the dataset maintainer email if exists in the metadata. The generated report looks like:

Metadata Report
group information is missing. Check organization information as they can be mixed sometimes organization_image_url field exists but there is no value defined
Tag Statistics
There is a total of: 21 [undefined] vocabulary_id fields 100.00%
License Report
License information has been normalized !
Resource Statistics
There is a total of: 10 [missing] url-type fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 9 [missing] created fields 90.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] cache_last_updated fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] webstore_last_updated fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] size fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] hash fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] mimetype-inner fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 7 [undefined] mimetype fields 70.00%
There is a total of: 10 [undefined] cache_url fields 100.00%
There is a total of: 6 [undefined] name fields 60.00%
There is a total of: 9 [undefined] webstore_url fields 90.00%
There is a total of: 9 [undefined] last_modified fields 90.00%
There is one [undefined] format field 10.00%
Resource Connectivity Issues
There are 2 connectivity issues with the following URLs:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>http://dbpedia.org/void/Dataset</code> – <code>http://dbpedia.org/page/Berlin</code>

Listing 1.2. Excerpt of the DBpedia validation report

In addition to the generated report, the enhanced profiles are represented in JSON using the CKAN data model and are publicly available²¹.

Data portal administrators need an overall knowledge of the portal datasets and their properties. Our framework has the ability to generate numerous reports of all the datasets by passing formatted queries. There are two main set of aggregation tasks that can be run:

- **Aggregating meta-field values:** Passing a string that corresponds to a valid field in the metadata. The field can be flat like `license_title` (aggregates all the license titles used in the portal or in a specific group) or nested like `resource>resource_type` (aggregates all the resources types for all the datasets). Such reports are important to have an overview of the possible values used for each metadata field.
- **Aggregating key:object meta-field values:** Passing two meta-field values separated by a colon : e.g. `resources>resource_type:resources>name`. These reports are important as you can aggregate the information needed when also having the set of values associated to it printed.

For example, the meta-field value query `resource>resource_type` run against the LODCloud group will result in an array containing `[file, api, documentation...]` values. These are all the resource types used to describe all the datasets of the group. However, to be able to know also what are the datasets containing resources corresponding to each type, we issue a key:object meta-field query `resource>resource_type:name`. The result will be a JSON object having the `resource_type` as the key and an array of corresponding datasets titles that has a resource of that type.

4 Experiments and Evaluation

In this section, we provide the experiments and evaluation of the proposed framework. We have run the framework on the LOD cloud containing 259 datasets at the time of writing this paper. We ran a crawling method in order to cache the metadata files for these datasets locally and ran the validation process which took around one and a half hour complete. The results were the following:

4.1 General information

Generally this information was clean as only three (23%) of the general meta-data fields had missing or undefined values. 34 datasets (13.13%) did not have

²¹ <http://Link.to.the.results>

valid `notes` values. `tags` information for the datasets were complete except for the `vocabulary_id` as it was missing from all the datasets' metadata. All the datasets `groups` information were missing `display_name`, `description`, `title`, `image_display_url`, `id`, `name`. After manual examination, we noticed a clear overlap between group and organization information. Many datasets like `event-media` used the organization field to show group related information (being in LOD Cloud) instead of the publishers details.

4.2 Access information

Three datasets did not have a URL defined (`tip`, `uniprot-databases`, `uniprot-citations`) while 45 datasets (17.3%) defined URLs were not accessible at the time writing this paper. One dataset did not have resources information (`bio2rdf-chebi`) while the other datasets had a total of 1068 defined resources.

We also noticed wrong or inconsistent values in the `size` and `mimetype` fields. 20 (1.87%) resources had incorrect `mimetype` defined, while 52 (4.82%) had incorrect `size` values. These values have been automatically fixed based on the values defined in the HTTP response header. However, 44 datasets have valid `size` field values and 54 have valid `mimetype` field values where they were not reachable, thus providing incorrect information.

Figure 1 details the completeness levels of all the other access metadata where 15 (68%) fields have missing or undefined values. Looking closely, we noticed that most of these problems can be easily fixed automatically by tools that can be plugged to the data portal. For example, the top six missing fields are the `cache_last_updated`, `cache_url`, `urltype`, `webstore_last_updated`, `mimetype-inner` and `hash` which can be computed and filled automatically. However, the most important missing information which require manual entry are the dataset's `name` and `description` were missing from 817 (76.49%) and 98 (9.17%) resources respectively.

A total of 334 resources (31.27%) URLs were not reachable, thus affecting highly the availability of these datasets. CKAN resources can be of various predefined types (`file`, `file.upload`, `api`, `visualization`, `code` and `documentation`). Figure 2 shows the breakdown of these unreachable resources according to their types, where 211 (63.17%) did not have valid `resource_type`, 112 (33.53%) were files, 8 (2.39%) and one (0.029%) metadata, example and documentation types.

The noisiest part of the access metadata was license information. A total of 43 datasets (16.6%) did not have a defined `license_title` and `license_id` fields, where 141 (54.44%) had missing `license_url` field. However, we managed to normalize 123 (47.49%) of the datasets' license information using the manual mapping file.

4.3 Ownership information

Ownership information is divided into direct ownership (author and maintainer) and organization information. Four fields (66.66%) of the direct ownership infor-

mation were missing or undefined. The breakdown for the missing information is: 55.21% `maintainer_email`, 51.35% `maintainer`, 15.06% `author_email`, 2.32% `author`. Moreover, our framework performs checks to check the validity of existing email values. 11 (0.05%) and 6 (0.05%) of the defined `author_email` and `maintainer_email` fields were not valid email addresses respectively. For the organization information, two field values (16.6%) were missing or undefined. 1.16% of the `organization_description` and 10.81% of the `organization_image_url` information with two out of these URLs being unreachable.

4.4 Provenance information

Provenance information is mainly computed automatically by the data portal (`revision_id`, `metadata_created`, `metadata_modified`, `revision_timestamp`, `revision_id`), only the `version` field was missing from 60.23% of the datasets.

	Metadata Field	Noise %	Possibility of Automatic Fix
3*General Information	notes	13.13%	
	groups	100%	
	tags.id	100%	
20*	url	1.16%	
	license_url	54.44%	X
	license_title	16.6%	X
	license_id	16.6%	X
	resources	0.3%	
	resource	81.55%	X
	resource	77.9%	X
	resource_last_updated	96.91%	X
	resource_last_updated	95.88%	X
	resource	95.51%	X
	resource	6.46%	X
	resource_inner	95.88%	X
	resource_url	96.61%	X
	resource	76.5%	
	resource_url	91.29%	
	resource_modified	79.87%	X
	resource_type	45.69%	
	resource	9.18%	
	resource-type	96.82%	
	resource	86.8%	X

5 Conclusion and Future Work

References

1. Z. Abedjan, T. Gruetze, A. Jentzsch, and F. Naumann. Profiling and mining rdf data with prolod++. In *Data Engineering (ICDE), 2014 IEEE 30th International Conference on*, pages 1198–1201, March 2014.
2. K. Alexander, R. Cyganiak, M. Hausenblas, and J. Zhao. Describing linked datasets - on the design and usage of void, the 'vocabulary of interlinked datasets'. In *WWW 2009 Workshop: Linked Data on the Web (LDOW2009)*, Madrid, Spain.
3. S. Auer, J. Demter, M. Martin, and J. Lehmann. Lodstats — an extensible framework for high-performance dataset analytics. In *Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Knowledge Management, EKAW'12*, pages 353–362, 2012.
4. A. J. Benedikt Forchhammer and F. Naumann. Lodop - multi-query optimization for linked data profiling queries. In *In Proceedings of the International Workshop on Dataset PROFiling and fEderated Search for Linked Data (PROFILES) in conjunction with ESWC.*, Heraklion, Greece, 0 2014.
5. C. Bizer, T. Heath, and T. Berners-Lee. Linked Data - The Story So Far. *International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems*, 5(3):1–22, 2009.
6. C. Bizer, J. Lehmann, G. Kobilarov, S. Auer, C. Becker, R. Cyganiak, and S. Hellmann. Dbpedia - a crystallization point for the web of data. *Web Semant.*, 7(3):154–165, Sept. 2009.
7. C. Böhm, G. Kasneci, and F. Naumann. Latent topics in graph-structured data. In *Proceedings of the 21st ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, CIKM '12*, pages 2663–2666, 2012.
8. C. Böhm, J. Lorey, and F. Naumann. Creating void descriptions for web-scale data. *Web Semant.*, 9(3):339–345, Sept. 2011.
9. C. Böhm, F. Naumann, Z. Abedjan, D. Fenz, T. Grutze, D. Hefenbrock, M. Pohl, and D. Sonnabend. Profiling linked open data with prolod. In *Data Engineering Workshops (ICDEW), 2010 IEEE 26th International Conference on*, pages 175–178, March 2010.
10. K. Bollacker, C. Evans, P. Paritosh, T. Sturge, and J. Taylor. Freebase: A collaboratively created graph database for structuring human knowledge. In *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data, SIGMOD '08*, pages 1247–1250, 2008.
11. D. Boyd and K. Crawford. Six provocations for big data. *A Decade in Internet Time: Symposium on the Dynamics of the Internet and Society*, pages 1–17, 2011.
12. M. Brümmer, C. Baron, I. Ermilov, M. Freudenberg, D. Kontokostas, and S. Hellmann. DataID: Towards semantically rich metadata for complex datasets. In *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Semantic Systems*, 2014.
13. M. Cornolti, P. Ferragina, and M. Ciaramita. A framework for benchmarking entity-annotation systems. In *Proceedings of the 22Nd International Conference on World Wide Web, WWW '13*, pages 249–260, 2013.
14. R. Cyganiak, H. Stenzhorn, R. Delbru, S. Decker, and G. Tummarello. Semantic sitemaps: Efficient and flexible access to datasets on the semantic web. In *Proceedings of the 5th European Semantic Web Conference on The Semantic Web: Research and Applications, ESWC'08*, pages 690–704, 2008.
15. R. Cyganiak, J. Zhao, M. Hausenblas, and K. Alexander. Describing linked datasets with the VoID vocabulary. W3C note, W3C, Mar. 2011. <http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/NOTE-void-20110303/>.

16. M. d'Aquin and E. Motta. Watson, more than a semantic web search engine. *Semant. web*, 2(1), Jan. 2011.
17. R. Delbru, N. Toupikov, and M. Catasta. Hierarchical link analysis for ranking web data. *The Semantic Web: Research and Applications*, 2010.
18. L. Ding, T. Finin, A. Joshi, R. Pan, and R. Cost. Swoogle: A semantic web search and metadata engine. *CIKM04*, 2004.
19. J. Erickson and F. Maali. Data catalog vocabulary (DCAT). W3C recommendation, W3C, Jan. 2014. <http://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-vocab-dcat-20140116/>.
20. B. Fetahu, S. Dietze, B. Pereira Nunes, M. Antonio Casanova, D. Taibi, and W. Nejdl. A scalable approach for efficiently generating structured dataset topic profiles. In *The Semantic Web: Trends and Challenges*, volume 8465 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer International Publishing, 2014.
21. M. Frosterus, E. Hyvönen, and J. Laitio. Creating and publishing semantic metadata about linked and open datasets. In D. Wood, editor, *Linking Government Data*, pages 95–112. Springer New York, 2011.
22. M. Frosterus, E. Hyvönen, and J. Laitio. Datafinland - a semantic portal for open and linked datasets. In *ESWC (2)'11*, pages 243–254, 2011.
23. M. Frosterus, E. Hyvönen, and J. Laitio. Datafinland—a semantic portal for open and linked datasets. In *The Semantic Web: Research and Applications*, volume 6644 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 243–254. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011.
24. A. Harth, K. Hose, M. Karnstedt, A. Polleres, K.-U. Sattler, and J. Umbrich. Data summaries for on-demand queries over linked data. In *Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on World Wide Web, WWW '10*, pages 411–420, 2010.
25. D. F. S. V. K. P. G. James Manyika, Michael Chui and E. A. Doshi. Open data: Unlocking innovation and performance with liquid information. *McKinsey Business Technology Office*, 2013.
26. A. Jentzsch. Profiling the web of data. In *The 2014 International Semantic Web Conference, Doctoral Consortium*, 2014.
27. S. Khatchadourian and M. P. Consens. Explod: Summary-based exploration of interlinking and rdf usage in the linked open data cloud. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on The Semantic Web: Research and Applications - Volume Part II, ESWC'10*, pages 272–287, 2010.
28. M. Konrath, T. Gotttron, S. Staab, and A. Scherp. Schemex - efficient construction of a data catalogue by stream-based indexing of linked data. *Web Semant.*, 16:52–58, Nov. 2012.
29. T. Käfer, A. Abdelrahman, J. Umbrich, P. O'Byrne, and A. Hogan. Observing linked data dynamics. In *The Semantic Web: Semantics and Big Data*, volume 7882 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 213–227. 2013.
30. S. Lalithsena, P. Hitzler, A. Sheth, and P. Jain. Automatic domain identification for linked open data. In *Web Intelligence (WI) and Intelligent Agent Technologies (IAT), 2013 IEEE/WIC/ACM International Joint Conferences on*, volume 1, pages 205–212, Nov 2013.
31. A. Langegger and W. Woss. Rdfstats - an extensible rdf statistics generator and library. In *Proceedings of the 2009 20th International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Application, DEXA '09*, pages 79–83, 2009.
32. J. Leskovec and C. Faloutsos. Sampling from large graphs. In *Proceedings of the 12th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, KDD '06*, 2006.

33. H. Li. Data profiling for semantic web data. In F. Wang, J. Lei, Z. Gong, and X. Luo, editors, *Web Information Systems and Mining*, volume 7529 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 472–479. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012.
34. P. N. Mendes, M. Jakob, A. García-Silva, and C. Bizer. Dbpedia spotlight: Shedding light on the web of documents. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Semantic Systems, I-Semantics '11*, 2011.
35. E. Mäkelä. Aether – generating and viewing extended void statistical descriptions of rdf datasets. In *Proceedings of the ESWC 2014 demo track*, Springer-Verlag, 2014.
36. A. Nikolov, M. d’Aquin, and E. Motta. What should i link to? identifying relevant sources and classes for data linking. In *The Semantic Web*, volume 7185 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012.
37. K. J. Prateek Jain, Pascal Hitzler and C. Venkatramani. There’s no money in linked data. 2013.
38. F. M. Suchanek, G. Kasneci, and G. Weikum. Yago: A core of semantic knowledge. In *Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on World Wide Web, WWW '07*, pages 697–706, 2007.
39. G. Tummarello, S. Danielczyk, R. Cyganiak, R. Delbru, M. Catasta, E. P. Federale, and S. Decker. Sig.ma: Live views on the web of data. In *In Proc. WWW-2010*, pages 1301–1304. ACM Press, 2010.
40. R. Usbeck, M. Röder, A.-C. Ngonga-Ngomo, C. Baron, A. Both, M. Brümmer, D. Ceccarelli, M. Cornolti, D. Cherix, B. Eickmann, P. Ferragina, C. Lemke, A. Moro, R. Navigli, F. Piccinno, G. Rizzo, H. Sack, R. Speck, R. Troncy, J. Waitelonis, and L. Wesemann. GERBIL – general entity annotation benchmark framework. In *Submitted to the 24th WWW conference*, 2015.