Schema.org

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1 Motivation and history

- End of 2010s: Augmentation of search with structured data
- First focus on 10 verticals (e. g. recipes, events)
- Led to a proliferation of formats across search engines and prevented scaling
- In 2011 joint initiative by Bing, Google, and Yahoo (and later Yandex)
- Goal: Single schema across all topics; single vocabulary for webmasters
- Result: Schema.org

2 Basic information and usage

- Schema.org is a vocabulary, not an ontology
- Designed for annotation of webpage content
- Enables rich markup of search results
- Also used in emails, e. g. for reservations in restaurants
- Used by embedding Microdata or JSON-LD code in HTML
- JSON-LD syntax more popular
- In 2022 38 % of PLDs used Schema.org annotations
- Up from 3 % in 2013

3.1 Items and (data) types

- Items are things in the real world, we wish to describe
- Three hierarchies of types (classes)
 - s:Thing and its subtypes; e. g. s:Event
 - s:DataType and its subtypes; e. g. s:Date
 - s:Enumeration and its subtypes; e. g. s:DayOfWeek
- Types inherit properties from one or multiple supertypes
- 811 types, 14 data types, 89 enumerations, 495 enum members

3.2 Structure of the s:Thing-hierarchy

Not a tree structure!

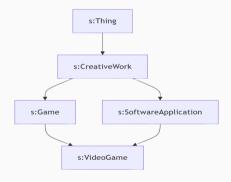


Figure 1: Hierarchy of s:VideoGame

3.2 Structure of the *s:Thing*-hierarchy (cont.)

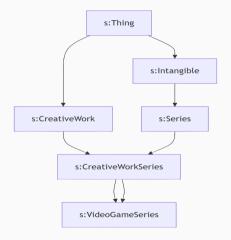


Figure 2: Hierarchy of s:VideoGameSeries

3.3 Properties

- Container for the attributes of an item
- Link two types:
 - 1. Type and data type
 - 2. Type and another type
- Have domain and range definitions
- 1484 properties

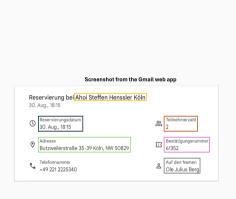
3.4 Domain and range of properties

- Domain: Types the property can be used on
- Range: Expected types of property values
- Subtypes can extend range
- Domain and range are disjunctive

3.5 Example of the properties of a type

- s:FoodEstablishmentReservation
- s:Thing > s:Intangible > s:Reservation > s:FoodEstablishmentReservation
- Properties:
 - s:startTime | range: s:Time or s:DateTime | from s:FoodEstablishmentReservation
 - s:underName | range: s:Person or s:Organization | from s:Reservation
 - s:name | range: s:Text | from s:Thing
 - ... many more... (in total 27 = 12 + 12 + 3)

4 Real-world examples



```
Extract from the HTML embedded in the confirmation email
"@context": "http://schema.org",
"@type": "FoodEstablishmentReservation".
"reservationStatus": "http://schema.org/ReservationConfirmed".
"underName": {
  "@type": "Person",
"reservationFor": {
  "@type": "FoodEstablishment",
  "name": "Ahoi Steffen Henssler Köln",
  "address": {
    "@type": "PostalAddress".
    "streetAddress": "Butzweilerstraße 35-39"
    "addressLocality": "Köln".
    "addressRegion": "NW",
     "postalCode": "50829".
    "addressCountry": "Deutschland"
 "startTime": "2024-08-30T18:15:00+02:00"
 "partySize": "2"
"modifiedTime": "2024-08-28T19:09:09.334Z".
"modifyReservationUrl": "...",
"cancelReservationUrl": "...".
Surlay Same
```

Figure 3: Schema.org usage in an email confirmation of a reservation

4 Real-world examples



https://schema.org/SoftwareApplication



https://search.google.com/test/rich-results/result?id=UtfvXcS6-Xqn7jYN4FG8JQ

5 Limitations and criticism

- Explicit design for webpage content
- Limited transferability to other domains
- Addressed by hosted and external extensions
- Adoption has plateaued
- Some criticism of missing local ranges

6 Conclusion

Thank you for attending my presentation!

Do you think that Schema.org still has **unused potential**? Or are the extensions all we can expect?

7 Sources I

- R. V. Guha, D. Brickley, und S. Macbeth, "Schema.org: evolution of structured data on the web", Commun. ACM, Bd. 59, Nr. 2, S. 44–51, Jan. 2016, doi: 10.1145/2844544.
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7 Sources II

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