

# Lecture 3

## Knowledge Graphs: Vocabularies & Ontologies

COMP 474/6741, Winter 2024

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## Slides Credit

- Includes slides from Jay Pujara & Sameer Singh, *Mining Knowledge Graphs from Text*, <https://kgtutorial.github.io/>
- Includes slides by Ivan Herman, W3C [Her]

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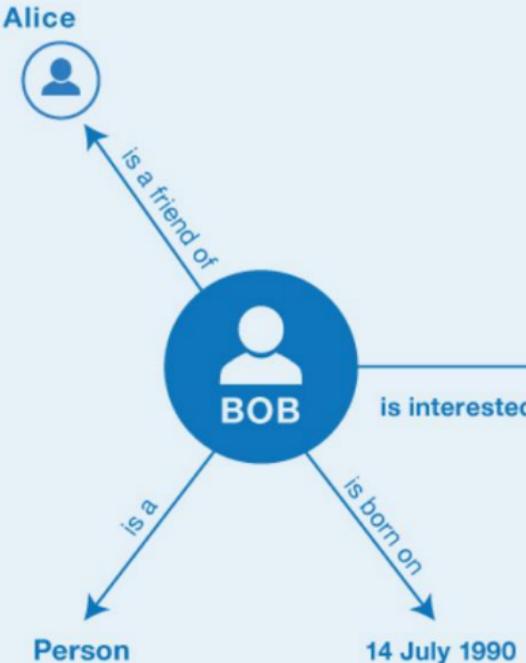
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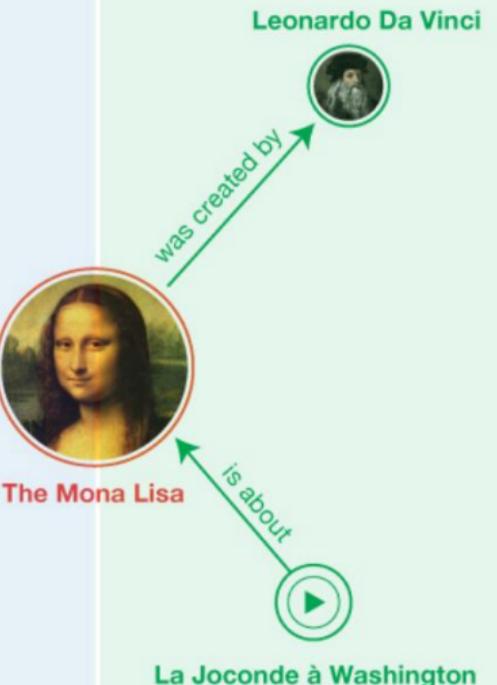
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<http://example.org/bob>



<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityData/Q12418>



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# Why knowledge graphs?

- Humans:

- Combat information overload
- Explore via intuitive structure
- Tool for supporting knowledge-driven tasks

- AIs:

- Key ingredient for many AI tasks
- Bridge from data to human semantics
- Use decades of work on graph analysis

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# RDF triples (cont.)

- ▶ An RDF Triple (*s,p,o*) is such that:
  - “*s*”, “*p*” are URI-s, ie, resources on the Web; “*o*” is a URI or a literal
    - “*s*”, “*p*”, and “*o*” stand for “subject”, “property”, and “object”
  - here is the complete triple:

```
(<http://...isbn...6682>, <http://.../original>, <http://...isbn...409X>)
```

- ▶ RDF is a general model for such triples (with machine readable formats like RDF/XML, Turtle, N3, RDFa, Json, ...)

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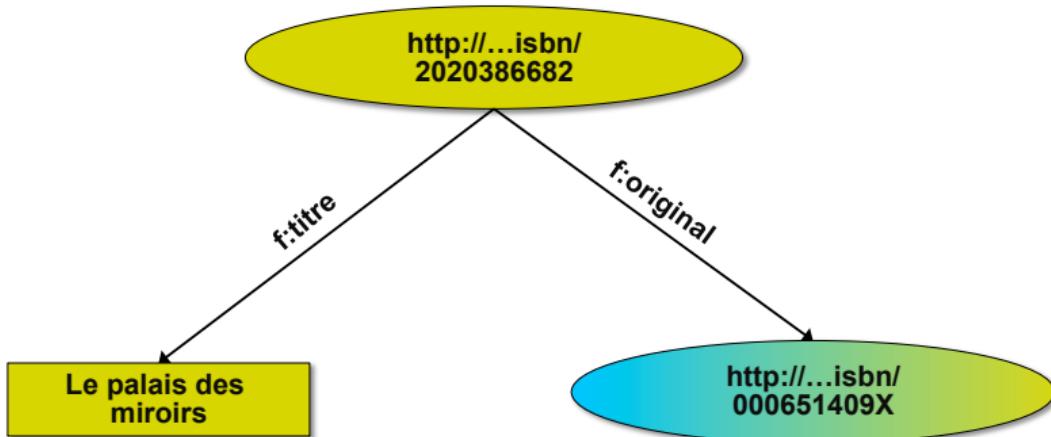
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# A simple RDF example (in Turtle)



```
<http://.../isbn/2020386682>
  f:titre "Le palais des miroirs"@fr ;
  f:original <http://.../isbn/000651409X> .
```

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## Anatomy of a URI

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- A URI (*Uniform Resource Identifier*) uniquely identifies a resource (e.g., person, book, class of things) on the Web.
- A URI is not always a URL (*Uniform Resource Locator*)
  - URNs (*Uniform Resource Names*) are URIs that name resources without specifying how to retrieve them, e.g., urn:isbn:0451450523.
  - It's possible URLs are not available, e.g.,  
`http://www.concordia.ca/comp474/lecture03/slides5`  
is a valid URL, but nothing can be (currently?) retrieved from this address
- URIs have a generic syntax:



- Queries are also possible, following the format:  
$$\text{scheme} : [/\text{authority}] \text{path} [?\text{query}] [\#\text{fragment}]$$
- Namespaces are used to shorten URIs and prevent name clashes, e.g., `ex:me`
- IRIs (*Internationalized Resource Identifiers*) are URIs with Unicode characters

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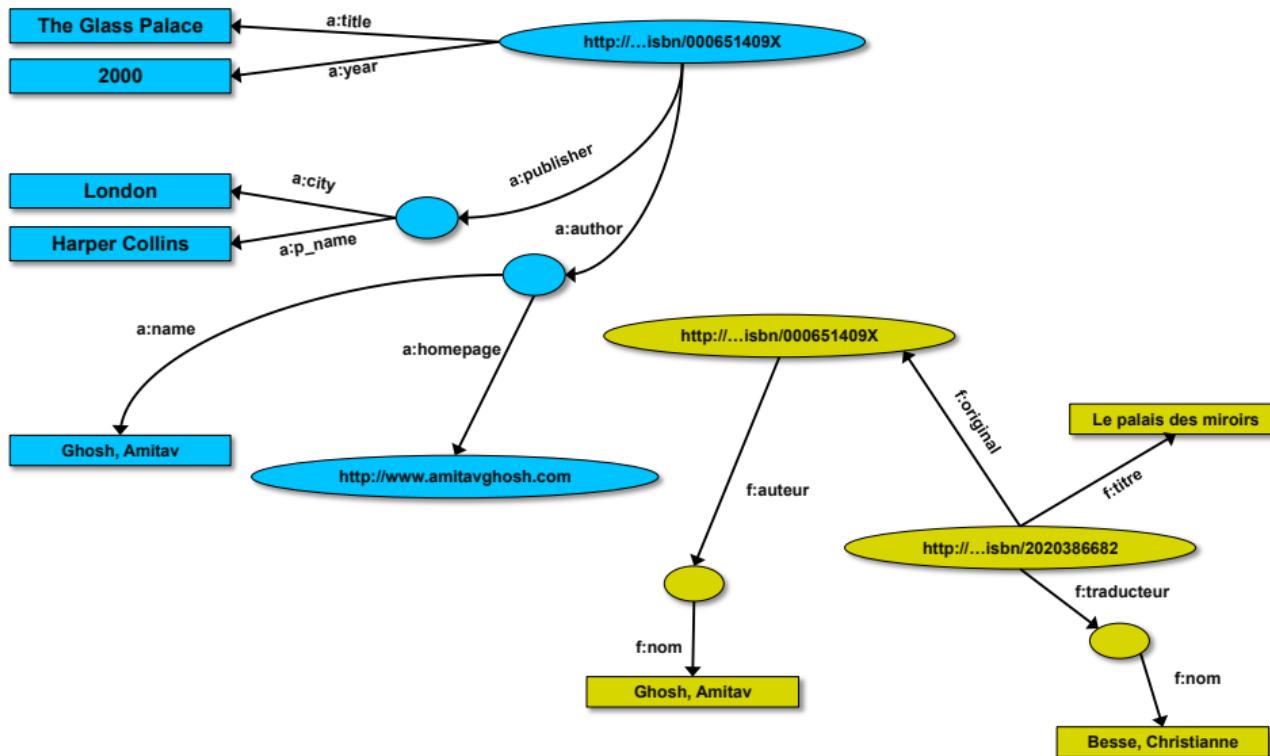
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# 3<sup>rd</sup>: start merging your data

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# From the first week's lecture...

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## Common Issue

- Data in Information Silos  
Documents, databases,  
spreadsheets, emails, ...
- Disconnected, missing knowledge

## Knowledge Integration

- Connect silo-ed knowledge
- Leverage existing, external  
Knowledge Bases
- Freely available, many domains
- Continuously updated



WIKIDATA

Main page  
Community portal  
Project chat  
Create a new item  
Create a new lexeme  
Recent changes  
Random item  
Query Service  
Nearby  
Help  
Donate  
Tools  
What links here  
Related changes  
Special pages  
Permanent link  
Page information

Item Discussion

**support vector machine (Q282453)**

set of methods for supervised statistical learning  
SVM | support vector machines

► In more languages

**Statements**

Instance of algorithm  
0 references

subclass of supervised learning  
1 reference



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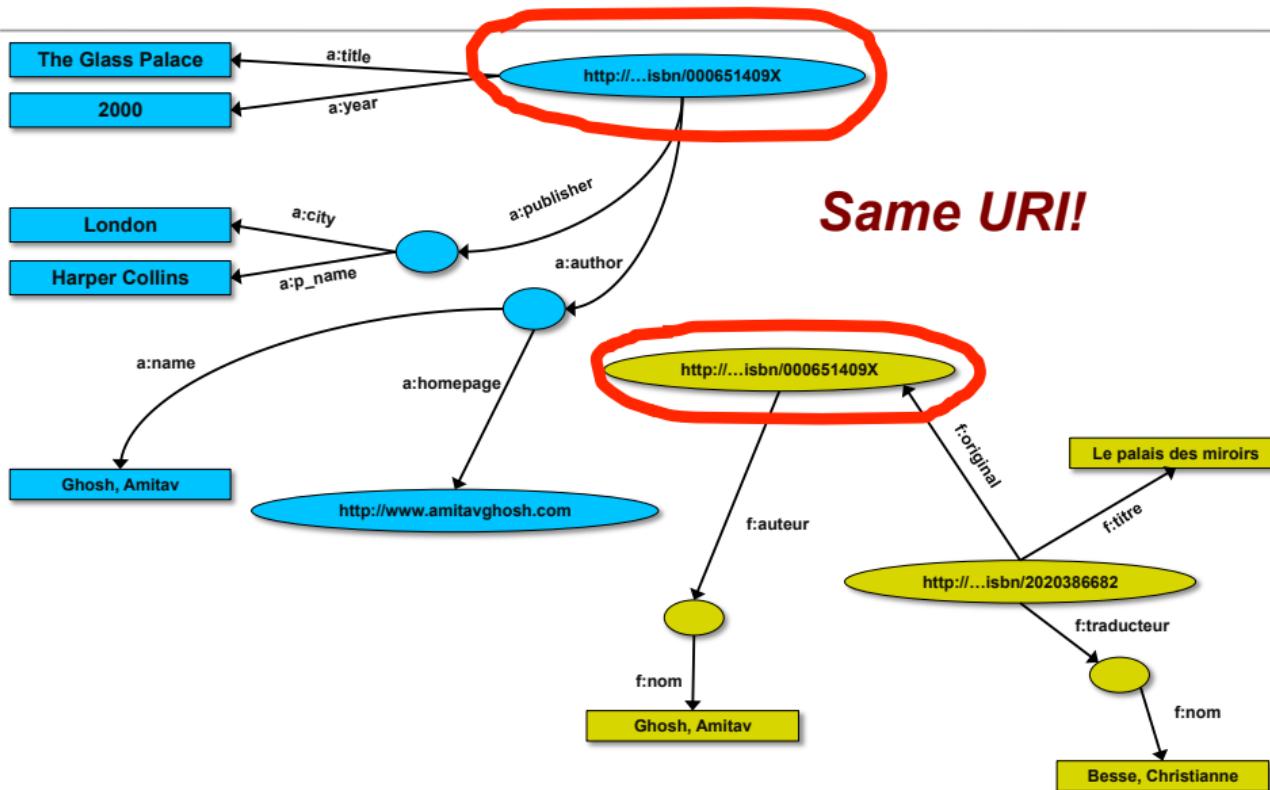
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But: we do not want that!

# 3<sup>rd</sup>: start merging your data (cont)

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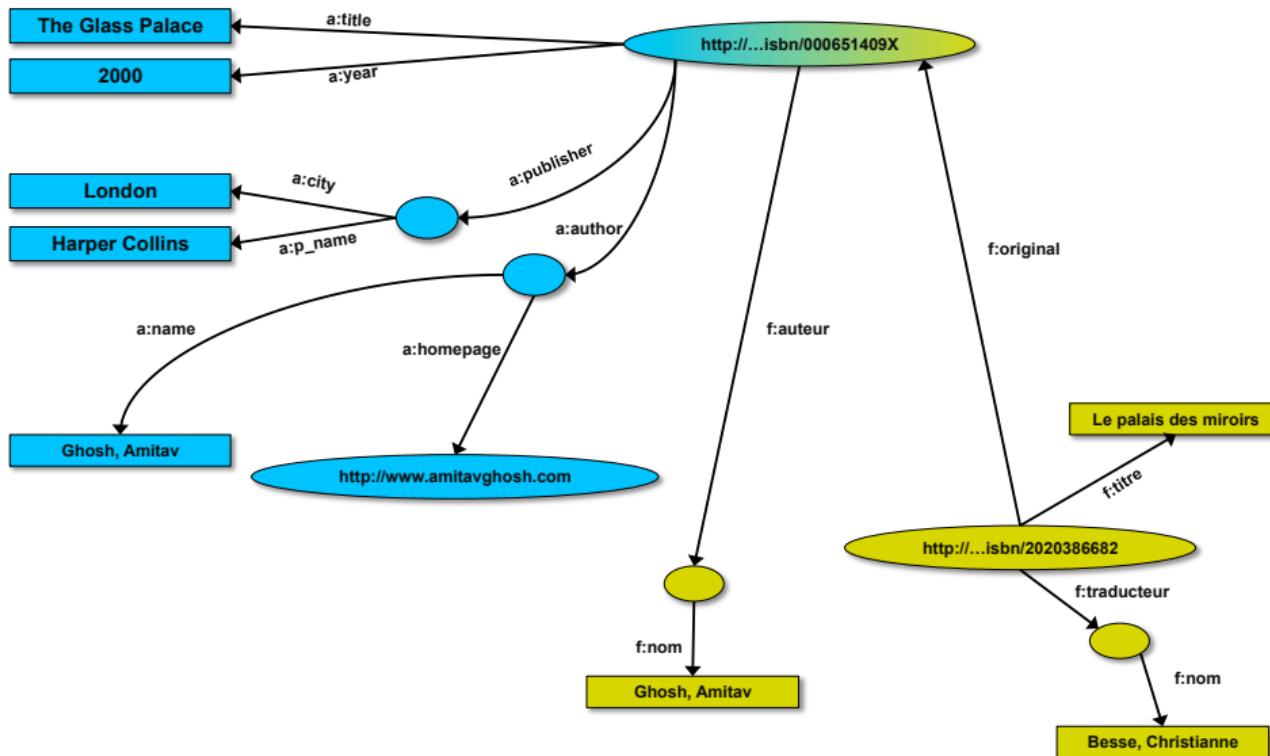
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## What's an "author"?

- author
- auteur
- Autor
- book author
- writer
- editor
- ghostwriter
- co-author
- blogger
- ...

How can we define their meaning? And relations?

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## Authors and publishers

Here are entered works on the relations between author and publisher.

### URI(s)

- <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023>
- [info:lc/authorities/sh85010023](#)
- [http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85010023#concept](#)

### Instance Of

- MADS/RDF Topic
- MADS/RDF Authority
- SKOS Concept ↗

### Scheme Membership(s)

- [Library of Congress Subject Headings](#)

### Collection Membership(s)

- [LCSH Collection - Authorized Headings](#)
- [LCSH Collection - General Collection](#)
- [LCSH Collection - May Subdivide Geographically](#)

### Variants

- Author and publisher
- Authors and publishers--Law and legislation
- Publishers and authors
- Publishing contracts

### Broader Terms

- [Authorship](#)
- [Contracts](#)

### Narrower Terms

- [Queries \(Authorship\)](#)

### Related Terms

- [Book proposals](#)
- [Contract](#)

Everything



## Subject Of Works

243 resources

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Alden, Chevy. How to get published, guaranteed  
Alden, Chevy. How to get published-guaranteed  
Allen, Marilyn. complete idiot's guide to book  
proposals & query letters

Allfeld, Philipp, 1852- gesetze betreffend das  
urheberrecht an werken der literatur und der  
tonkunst und über das verlagsrecht

Allfeld, Philipp, 1852- verlagsrecht

Allison, Alida. Grad student's guide to getting  
published

Amir, Nina, How to blog a book

Amir, Nina, author training manual

Amir, Nina. How to blog a book

Anderson, Rick, 1965- Scholarly communication

Anderson, Rick, 1965- Scholarly communication

Appelbaum, Judith. How to get happily published

Anneliemi, Judith. How to get happily published

Suggest Alternative Terminology

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## RDF Triples (SKOS vocabulary, introduced later)

```
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023>
  <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>
  <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept> .

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023>
  <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel>
  "Authors and publishers"@en .

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023>
  <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#broader>
  <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85031620> .

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023>
  <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#narrower>
  <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85109817> .

...
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85010023.html
```

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*Photo credit "kxly", Flickr*

# TBL at TED on “The year open data went worldwide” (2010)

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A globe showing the Earth from space, with city lights visible, illustrating the global reach of open data.

F M A M J J A S O N D 2009

4.00 / 6.03

OpenStreetMap TED

Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors CC-BY-SA www.openstreetmap.org

CC BY SA

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Tim Berners-Lee: The year open data went worldwide

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YcZ3Zqk0a8>

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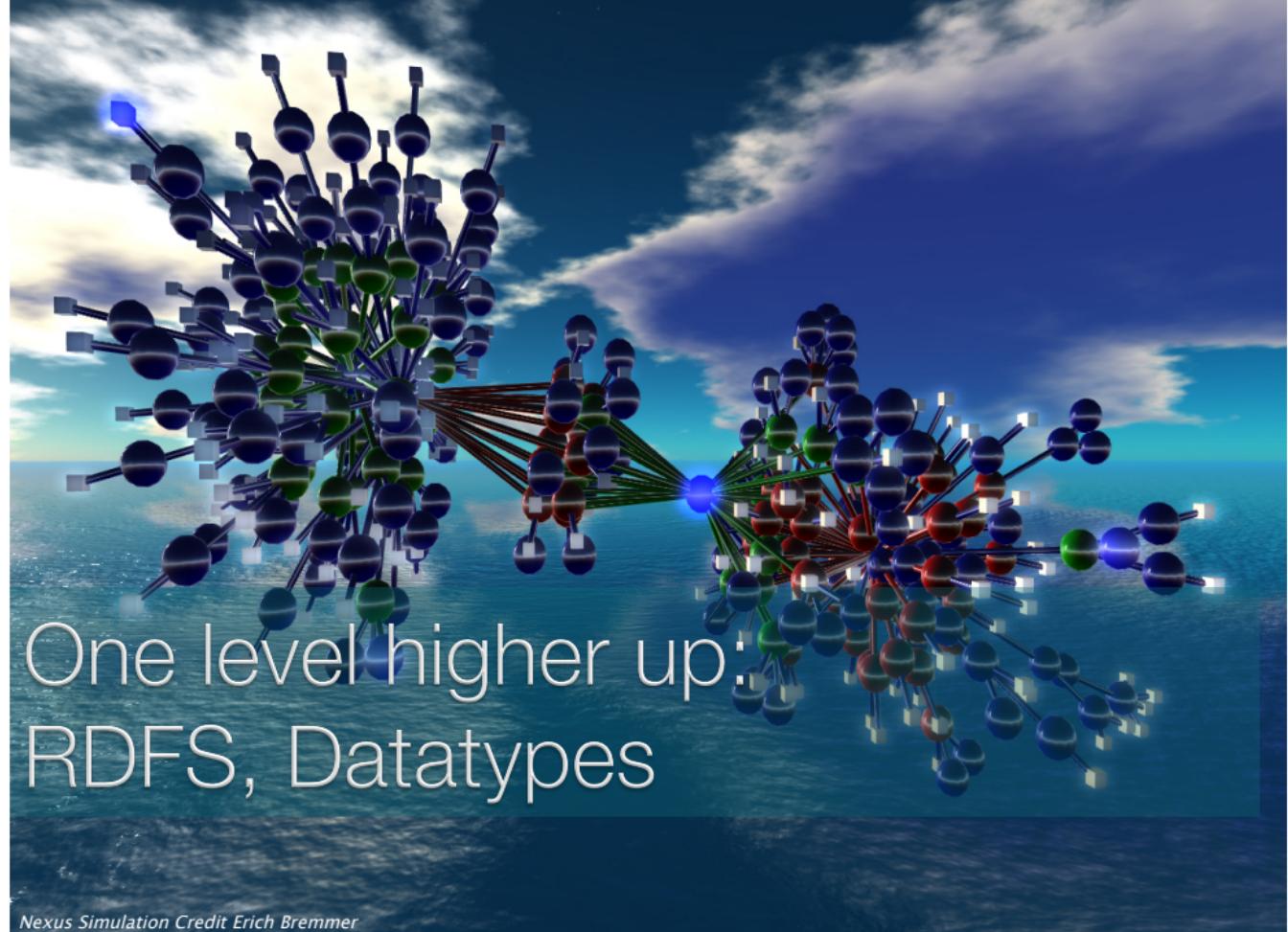
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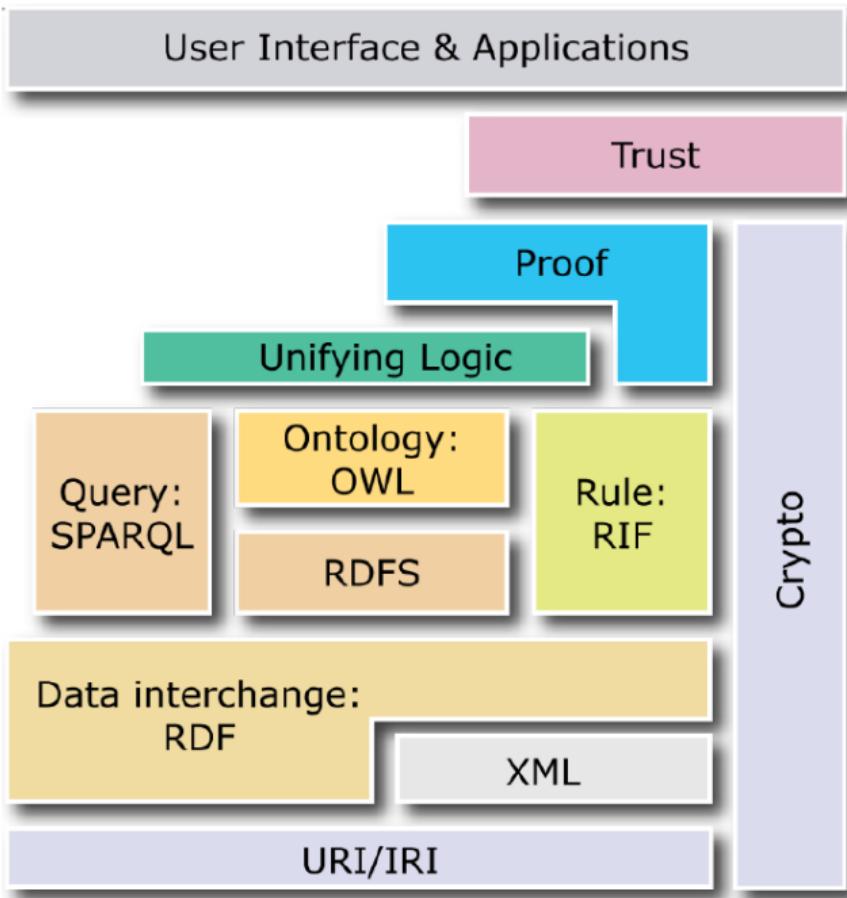
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One level higher up:  
RDFS, Datatypes



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## W3C Recommendation

- “RDF Vocabulary Description Language 1.0: RDF Schema” (RDFS 1.0)
- Current version (2014): “RDF Schema 1.1”

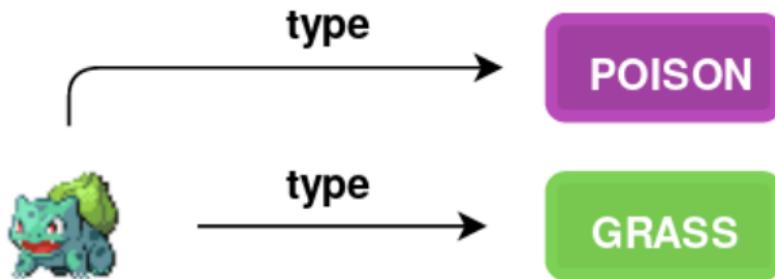
## Used together with RDF

- RDF provides “a way to make statements about resources” (IRIs)
- RDFS provides *semantics* about what the IRIs stand for  
(Schemas aka Vocabularies aka Ontologies aka . . . )

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## Classes

- Resources may be divided into groups called **classes**
- The members of a class are known as **instances** of the class
- An instance can be member of **more than one class**



What is a knowledge graph – Pokémon edition: <https://pieterheyvaert.com/blog/2019/12/27/kg-pkmn/>

## Defining Classes

We define that an URI in a triple is a class using ... a triple!  
*(sounds weird the first time you hear it, but you get used to it)*

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## Defining Classes

To define that **C** (a resource) is an RDFS `class`, write:

**C** `rdf:type rdfs:Class`

with `rdfs` defined as <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

## Example

`ex:Novel rdf:type rdfs:Class`

## Turtle

In Turtle, `rdf:type` can be abbreviated as `a`

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## Instances

To define that **I** (a resource) is an instance of **C** (a class), write:

**I** `rdf:type C`

(or a instead of `rdf:type` in Turtle.)

## Example

`<http://...isbn/000651409X> rdf:type ex:Novel`

## Note

This is just another triple, so we can read both *data* and *schema* at run-time!

→ Worksheet #2: Task 3

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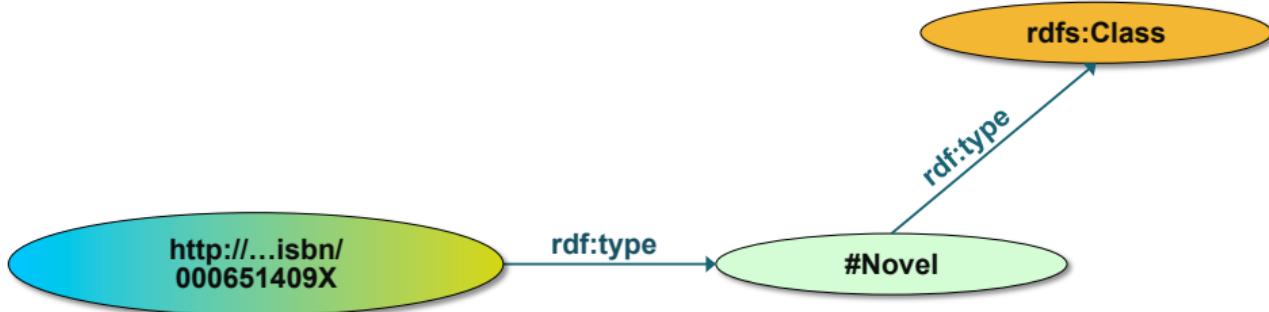
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# Classes, resources in RDF(S)



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

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## Human-Readable Content

By convention, always provide:

`rdfs:label` a human-readable label

`rdfs:comment` a short (one paragraph) description

using language tags for multiple languages.

## Examples ([dbpedia:The\\_Glass\\_Palace](#))

```
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/The\_Glass\_Palace>
    rdfs:label      "The Glass Palace"@en ,
                    "Le Palais des miroirs"@fr ;
    rdfs:comment    "The Glass Palace is a 2000 historical novel..."@en ,
                    "Le Palais des miroirs est un roman..."@fr ;
```

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→ **Worksheet #2: Task 4**

## Defining a subclass

To define that **C1** (a class) is a **subclass** of **C2** (a class), write:

**C1** *rdfs:subClassOf* **C2**

## Semantics

This states that all the instances of C1 are also instances of C2.

The *rdfs:subClassOf* property is **transitive**.

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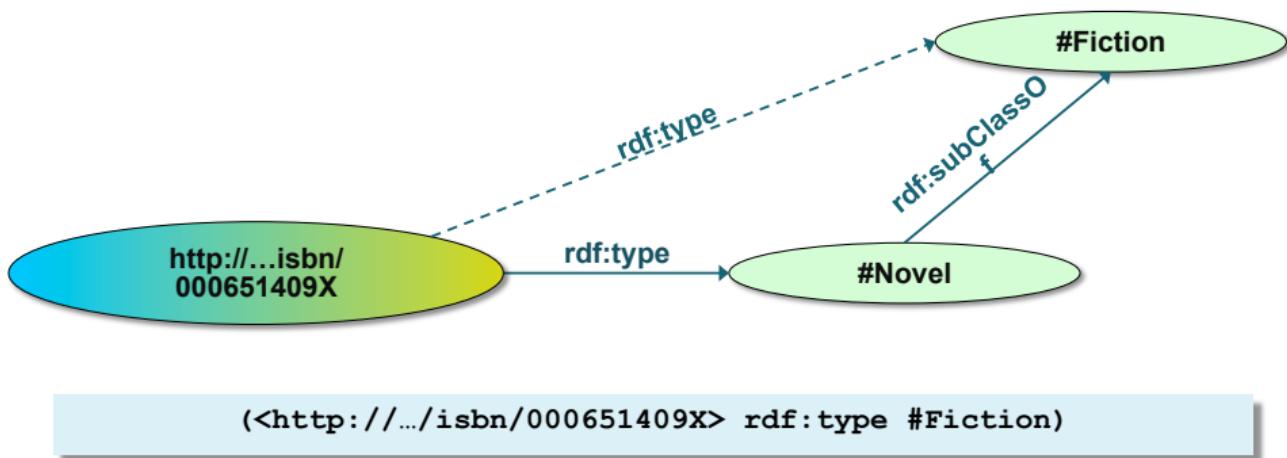
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# Inferred properties



- ▶ is not in the original RDF data...
- ▶ ...but can be inferred from the RDFS rules
- ▶ RDFS environments return that triple, too

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# Inference: let us be formal...

- ▶ The RDF Semantics document has a list of (33) entailment rules:
  - “if such and such triples are in the graph, add this and this”
  - do that recursively until the graph does not change
- ▶ The relevant rule for our example:

```
If:  
  uuu rdfs:subClassOf xxx .  
  vvv rdf:type uuu .  
Then add:  
  vvv rdf:type xxx .
```

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## Example

```
<studies at> <type> <Property>
```

## Defining a Property

To define that **P** (a resource) is a **property**, write:

**P** *rdf:type rdf:Property*

Properties are used to define **relations** between subject resources and object resources.

→ Worksheet #2: Task 7

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## Domain

To define a class **C** as the [domain](#) of a property **P**, write:

**P** [\*rdfs:domain\*](#) **C**

This states that resources denoted by the subjects of triples whose predicate is **P** are instances of the class **C**.

## Range

To define a class **C** as the [range](#) of a property **P**, write:

**P** [\*rdfs:range\*](#) **C**

This states that the resources denoted by the objects of triples whose predicate is **P** are instances of the class **C**.

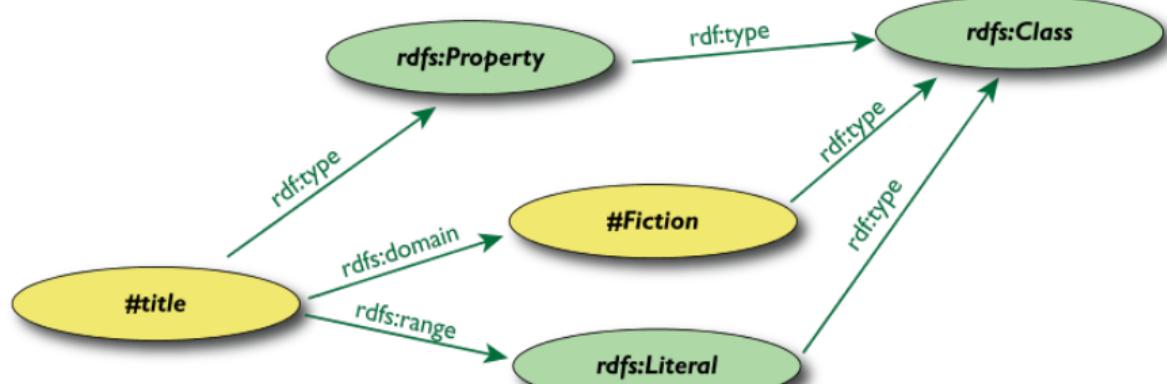
## Note

- Properties are also resources (named with URIs)
- So we define properties of properties using... RDF properties!
- Again, you'll get used to it. . .

→ **Worksheet #2: Task 8**

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# Property specification example

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# Property specification serialized

## ► In RDF/XML:

```
<rdf:Property rdf:ID="title">
  <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Fiction"/>
  <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://...#Literal"/>
</rdf:Property>
```

## ► In Turtle:

```
:title
  rdf:type    rdf:Property;
  rdfs:domain :Fiction;
  rdfs:range  rdfs:Literal.
```

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## Defining a Subproperty

To define that **P1** (a property) is a **subproperty** of **P2** (a property), write:

**P1 rdfs:subPropertyOf P2**

With a subproperty, we can state that all resources related by one property are also related by another.

## Example

Like inheritance for classes, we can have inheritance for properties:

*<is father of> <subPropertyOf> <is parent of>*

## Some “helper” constructs

`rdfs:seeAlso` a property that links a resource to another for more information (can be in any format)

`rdfs:isDefinedBy` a property typically used to refer to a vocabulary (RDF Schema) defining the subject IRI

There are also some datastructures (bag, list etc.) – read more before using!



# RDF Schema Constructs: Summary

René Witte



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Construct	Syntactic form	Description
<a href="#">Class</a> (a class)	<b>C</b> <code>rdf:type rdfs:Class</code>	<b>C</b> (a resource) is an RDF class
<a href="#">Property</a> (a class)	<b>P</b> <code>rdf:type rdf:Property</code>	<b>P</b> (a resource) is an RDF property
<a href="#">type</a> (a property)	<b>I</b> <code>rdf:type C</code>	<b>I</b> (a resource) is an instance of <b>C</b> (a class)
<a href="#">subClassOf</a> (a property)	<b>C1</b> <code>rdfs:subClassOf C2</code>	<b>C1</b> (a class) is a subclass of <b>C2</b> (a class)
<a href="#">subPropertyOf</a> (a property)	<b>P1</b> <code>rdfs:subPropertyOf P2</code>	<b>P1</b> (a property) is a sub-property of <b>P2</b> (a property)
<a href="#">domain</a> (a property)	<b>P</b> <code>rdfs:domain C</code>	domain of <b>P</b> (a property) is <b>C</b> (a class)
<a href="#">range</a> (a property)	<b>P</b> <code>rdfs:range C</code>	range of <b>P</b> (a property) is <b>C</b> (a class)

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## Goal: Knowledge Integration

Two major principles:

① Reuse of vocabularies

E.g., always use FOAF to describe names, emails, etc., instead of making up your own schema

② Make your data self-describing

Embed metadata using RDF to ensure data can be understood and processed independently.

Adhering to these principles supports interoperability and semantic understanding across different systems.

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## Provide useful information about new terms

For example, if we create our own proprietary term, like **SmallMediumEnterprise**, we could describe it as [HB11]:

```
1 @prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .  
2 @prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .  
3 @prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .  
4 @prefix co: <http://biglynx.co.uk/vocab/sme#> .  
5  
6 <http://biglynx.co.uk/vocab/sme#SmallMediumEnterprise>  
7   rdfs:type rdfs:Class ;  
8   rdfs:label "Small or Medium-sized Enterprise" ;  
9   rdfs:subClassOf <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/Company> .  
10  rdfs:subClassOf <http://umbel.org/umbel/sc/Business> ;  
11  rdfs:subClassOf <http://sw.opencyc.org/concept/Mx4rvVjQNpwpEbGdrcN5Y29ycA> ;  
12  rdfs:subClassOf <http://rdf.freebase.com/ns/m/0qb7t> .
```

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# Reuse vocabularies whenever possible

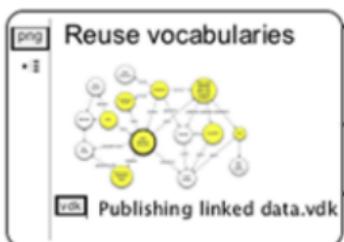
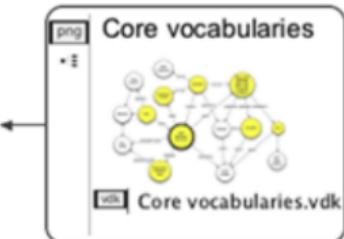
René Witte



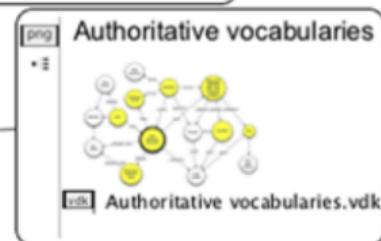
Use well-known and authoritative vocabularies to describe things whenever possible.



Describe common types of data by using terms from core vocabularies.



Use authoritative vocabularies for terms not defined by the core vocabularies.



Create your own vocabulary if necessary.



Use RDFS and OWL.



Be prepared to maintain it.

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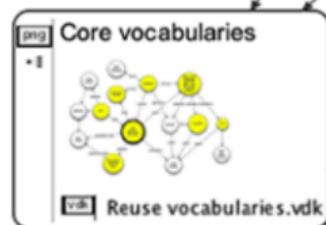
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# Core Vocabularies

René Witte



Use terms from these core vocabularies to describe commonly understood data.



- ? Naming things? ← Use rdfs:label, foaf:name, skos:prefLabel.
- ? Describing people? ← Use FOAF, vCard.
- ? Describing addresses? ← Use vCard.
- ? Describing projects? ← Use Description of a Project (DOAP).
- ? Describing web pages and other publications? ← Use dc:creator and dc:description.
- ? Describing an RDF vocabulary? ← Use a VoID description.
- ? Describing existing taxonomies? ← Use SKOS.

- See also
- Authoritative vocabularies.vdk
- Links to core vocabularies
- DOAP
  - Dublin Core
  - FOAF
  - SKOS
  - vCard
  - VoID

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# FOAF (Friend-of-a-Friend) Vocabulary

René Witte



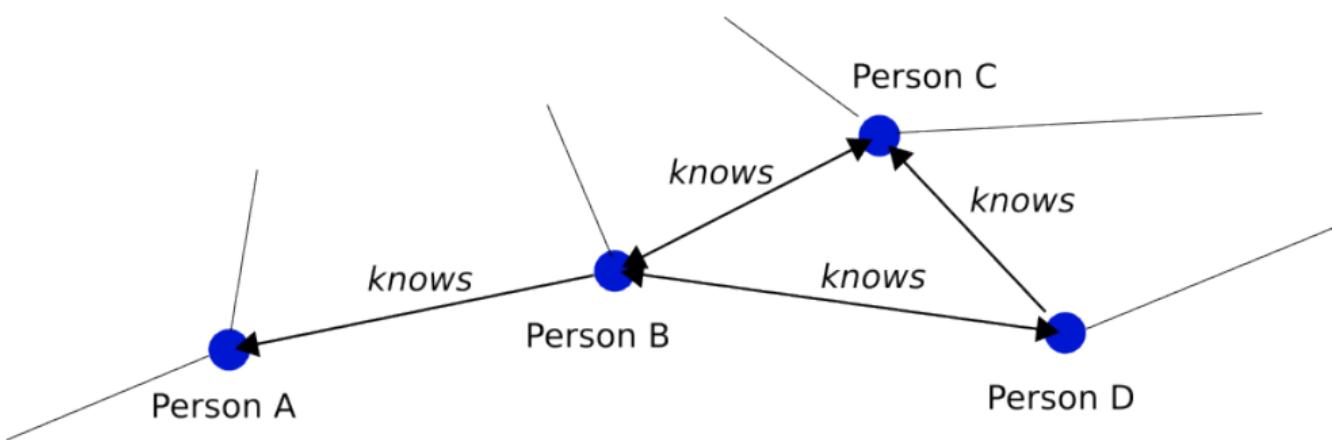
## FOAF

Model people and their connections in a social network.



```
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>.
```

```
<http://example.org/joe> a foaf:Person ;  
    foaf:name "Joe_Doe" ;  
    foaf:mbox <mailto:joe.doe@example.com> .
```



→ Worksheet #2: Task 9

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# Dublin Core® Metadata Initiative

Making it easier to find information.

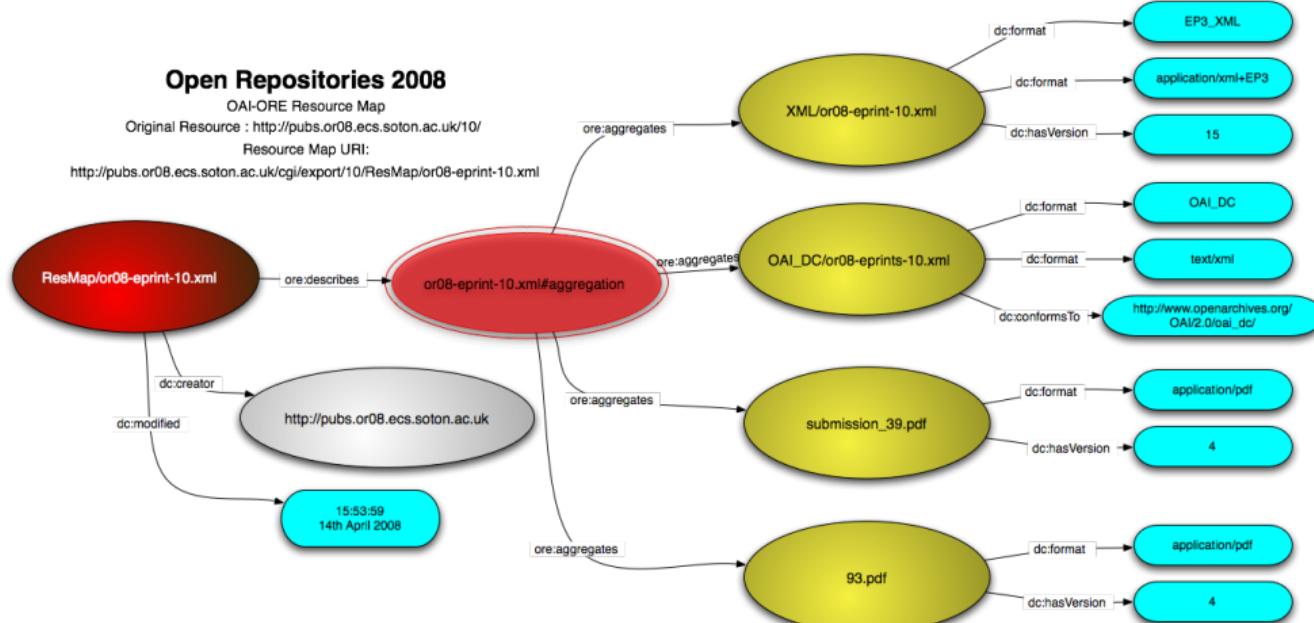
## Open Repositories 2008

OAI-ORE Resource Map

Original Resource : <http://pubs.or08.ecs.soton.ac.uk/10/>

Resource Map URI:

<http://pubs.or08.ecs.soton.ac.uk/cgi/export/10/ResMap/or08-eprint-10.xml>



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# Thesauri, glossaries (SKOS)

Photo credit "scarletgreen", Flickr

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# SKOS

---

- ▶ Represent and share classifications, glossaries, thesauri, etc
  - for example:
    - Dewey Decimal Classification, Art and Architecture Thesaurus, ACM classification of keywords and terms...
    - classification/formalization of Web 2.0 type tags
- ▶ Define classes and properties to add those structures to an RDF universe
  - allow for a quick port of this traditional data, combine it with other data

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# Example: the term “Fiction”, as defined by the Library of Congress

René Witte



Authorities & Vocabularies (Library of Congress): Fiction

http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050

Netvibes Feedly Social Private Mailing lists SW Python RDFa It! Bookmarks Add Zemanta bitly To Mendeley TinyURL To Faviki Dokuwiki

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ASK A LIBRARIAN DIGITAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY CATALOGS

The Library of Congress > Authorities & Vocabularies > Fiction

## Authorities & Vocabularies

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### Search

Enter search terms...

[Details](#) [Visualize](#)

### Fiction

**URI:** <<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050#concept>>

**Type:** Topical Term

**Alternate Labels:** Fiction--Philosophy; Metafiction; Novellas (Short novels); Novels; Stories

**Broader Terms:**

- [Literature](#)
- [Prose literature](#)

**Narrower Terms:**

- [Adventure stories](#)
- [Allegories](#)
- [Alternative histories \(Fiction\)](#)
- [Bildungsromans](#)
- [Biographical fiction](#)

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050>. The page title is "Authorities & Vocabularies (Library of Congress): Fiction". The main content area is titled "Authorities & Vocabularies" and shows the term "Fiction" highlighted with a red oval. Below it, the term's URI is listed as [<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050#concept>](http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050#concept). The term is categorized as a "Topical Term". It has several "Alternate Labels": "Fiction--Philosophy; Metafiction; Novellas (Short novels); Novels; Stories". Under "Broader Terms", there are two items: "Literature" and "Prose literature". Under "Narrower Terms", there are five items: "Adventure stories", "Allegories", "Alternative histories (Fiction)", "Bildungsromans", and "Biographical fiction". At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Details" and "Visualize".

# Thesauri have identical structures...

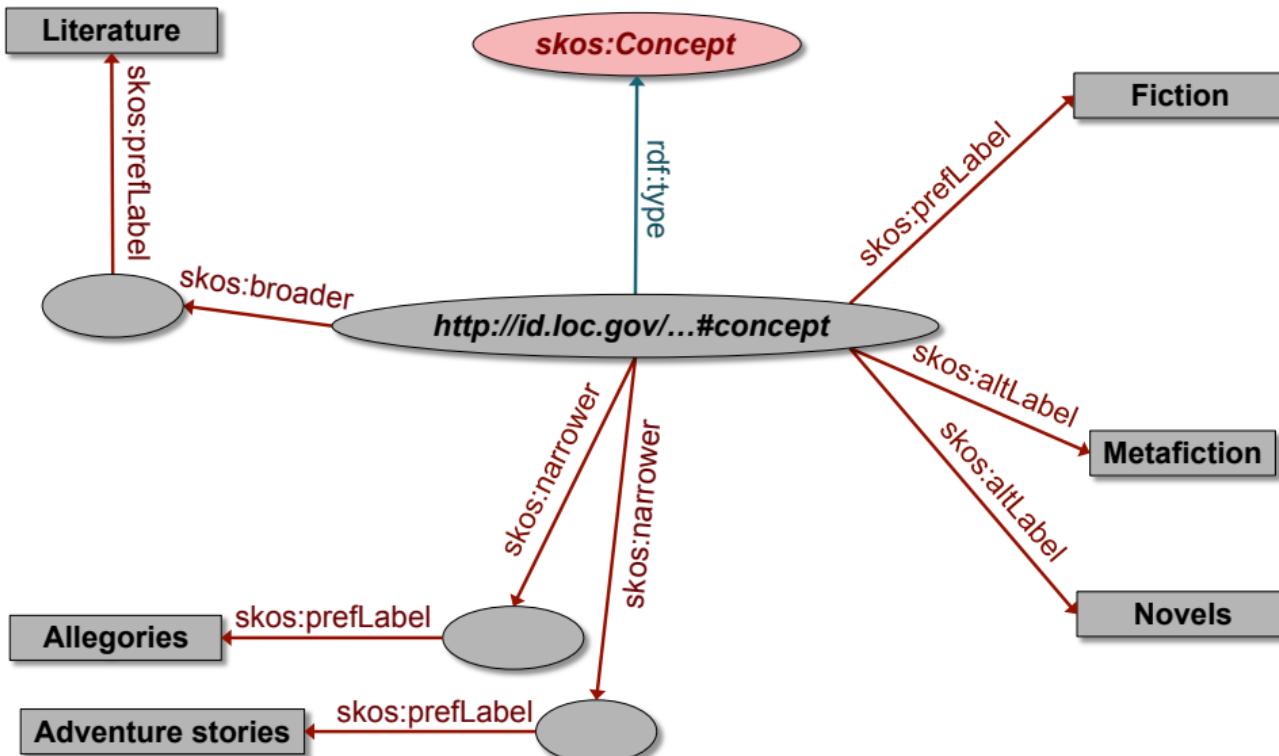
---

- ▶ The structure of the LOC page is fairly typical
  - label, alternate label, narrower, broader, ...
  - there is even an ISO standard for these
- ▶ SKOS provides a basic structure to create an RDF representation of these

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# LOC's “Fiction” in SKOS/RDF

René Witte



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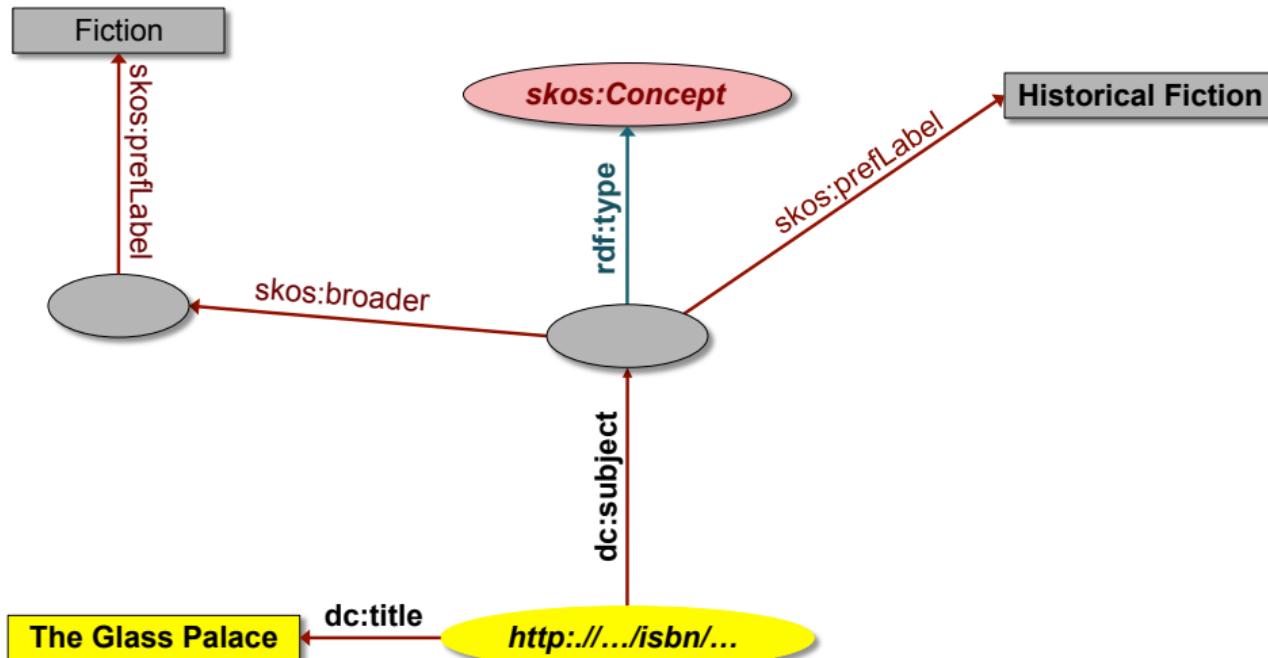
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# Usage of the LOC graph

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# Same serialized

```
<http://.../isbn/000651409X>
  dc:title "The Glass Palace"@en;
  dc:subject <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85061165#concept>;
  ...

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85061165#concept>
  a      skos:Concept;
  skos:prefLabel "Historical Fiction"@en;
  skos:broader <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050#concept>;
  ...

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85048050#concept>
  a      skos:Concept;
  skos:prefLabel "Fiction"@en;
  skos:narrower <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85061165#concept>;
  ...
```

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# SKOS terms overview

## ► Classes and Properties:

- Basic description (Concept, ConceptScheme,...)
- Labeling (prefLabel, altLabel,...)
- Documentation (definition, historyNote,...)
- Semantic relations (broader, narrower, related,...)
- Collections (Collection, OrderedCollection,...)
- Concept mappings (broadMatch, narrowMatch,...)

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# Importance of SKOS

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- ▶ SKOS provides a simple bridge between the “print world” and the (Semantic) Web
- ▶ Thesauri, glossaries, etc, from the library community can be made available
  - LOC is a good example
- ▶ SKOS can also be used to organize, eg, tags, annotate other vocabularies, ...

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# Importance of SKOS

- ▶ Anybody in the World can refer to common concepts
  - they mean the same for everybody
- ▶ Applications may exploit the relationships among concepts
  - eg, SPARQL queries may be issued on the library data+LOC

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# More authoritative vocabularies

René Witte



Use these authoritative vocabularies to describe data you couldn't describe with the core vocabularies.

## Authoritative vocabularies



## Reuse vocabularies.vdk

### See also

## Core vocabularies.vdk

- Specifying the geographical location of something? ← Use Geo.
- Describing citations and bibliographic references? ← Use BIBO.
- Describing copyright licenses? ← Use the Creative Commons Rights Expression Language
- Describing a place? ← Use GeoNames.
- Describing product, price, or company data? ← Use Good Relations.
- Describing web resources that are compound digital objects? ← Use Object Reuse and Exchange.
- Describing information about an online community? ← Use SIOC.

### Links to authoritative vocabularies

- BIBO
- Creative Commons Rights Expression Language.
- Geo
- GeoNames
- Good Relations
- Object Reuse and Exchange
- SIOC

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# Typical usage of structured data

the artist movie – Google Search

[https://www.google.nl/#hl=en&sugexp=frgbld&gs\\_nf=1&cp=11&gs\\_id=50&xhr=t&q=the+artist+movie+database](https://www.google.nl/#hl=en&sugexp=frgbld&gs_nf=1&cp=11&gs_id=50&xhr=t&q=the+artist+movie+database)

Everything

**The Artist** showtimes for Amsterdam

Pathé Tuschinski - Reguliersbreestraat 26-34, Amsterdam - Map  
11:50 - 14:05 - 19:10

Filmtheater "De Uitkijk" - Prinsengracht 452, Amsterdam - Map  
12:15 - 19:00 - 21:15

Filmtheater Rialto - Ceintuurbaan 338, Amsterdam - Map  
12:45

+ Show more theaters

**The Artist** (2011) - IMDb  
[www.imdb.com/title/tt165542/](http://www.imdb.com/title/tt165542/)  
Silent movie star George Valentin bemoans the coming era of talking ... Still of Jean Dujardin and Missi Pyle in **The Artist** Still of Bérénice Bejo in **The Artist** Reem ...  
→ Full cast and crew - **The Artist** Trailer (Official ... - Bérénice Bejo - Jean Dujardin

More

**The Artist** (film) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Artist\\_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Artist_(film))  
**The Artist** is a 2011 French romantic comedy drama in the style of a black-and-white silent film written and directed by Michel Hazanavicius, starring Jean ...  
→ Jean Dujardin - Bérénice Bejo - Uggie - Diegesis

Amsterdam

Change location

Any time

Past hour

Past 24 hours

Past week

Past month

Past year

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**The Artist** Trailer 2011 HD - YouTube

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=O8K9AzcSQJE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O8K9AzcSQJE)  
25 Aug 2011 - 3 min · Uploaded by TrailersApplecom  
I love how George Clooney, and Brad Pitt, lost the Best actor category to this film. It just shows that there is ...  
2:32

More videos for the artist movie »

Oscar 2012: **The Artist**, review - Telegraph

[www.telegraph.co.uk/Culture/Film/Film\\_reviews/news/7770077/Oscar-2012-The-Artist-review.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/Culture/Film/Film_reviews/news/7770077/Oscar-2012-The-Artist-review.html)  
★★★★★ Review by Robbie Collin  
27 Feb 2012 – **The Artist**, the final film to be released in 2011 and also the most heart-swellingly joyful movie in a silent movie, screened in black and white and ...

The Artist is the perfect film about Hollywood | Harvey Freeman

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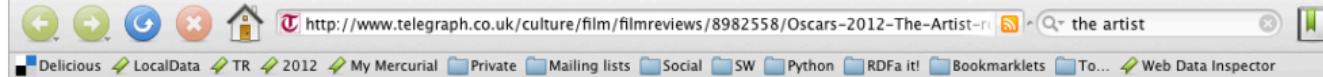
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# The Telegraph

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Monday 09 April 2012

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## Oscars 2012: The Artist, review

The Artist, an utterly beguiling silent, black-and-white celebration of early Hollywood won Best Picture at the Oscars 2012.

★★★★★



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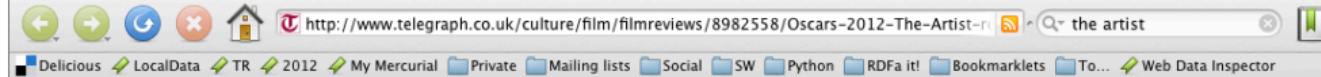
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Source of http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/filmreviews/8982558/Oscars-2012-The-Artist-review.html

Oscars 2012: The Artist, review – Telegraph

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/filmreviews/8982558/Oscars-2012-The-Artist-review.html>

The Telegraph

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Dating Offers Jobs

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The Artist, review

**Osca**rs 2012: The **A**rtist, review

**H**ollywood won Best Picture at the Oscars 2012

**T**he silent film, which is a black and white celebration of early Hollywood, won Best Picture at the Oscars 2012

**Rating** **reviewRating** **worstRating** **bestRating** **ratingValue**

**artIntro**

**story**

**cl**

**oneHalf gutter**

**remove the whitespace added by escenic before end of**

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the Telegraph's review of 'The Artist'. The page includes the newspaper's masthead, navigation links for various sections like Culture, Travel, Lifestyle, Fashion, and Tech, and a sidebar for Dating, Offers, and Jobs. The main content features a large image of Jean Dujardin as George Valentin in a tuxedo, looking off to the side. The text of the review is visible, along with some semantic annotations in yellow boxes highlighting specific HTML tags and attributes such as 'rating', 'reviewRating', 'worstRating', 'bestRating', 'ratingValue', 'artIntro', 'story', 'cl', and 'oneHalf gutter'. A green button labeled 'Click here' is also present on the page.

```

    <li class="first"><a href="/">Home</a><span>&raquo;</span></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/">Culture</a><span>&raquo;</span></li>
      <li><a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/">Film</a><span>&raquo;</span></li>
    <li class="styleSix"><a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/filmreviews/">Film reviews</a></li>
  </div>
</div>

<!-- googleon: all -->
<div id="tmglBody" >
  <div class="access"><a name="article"></a></div>

  <div class="twoThirdsThird2 gutterUnder">
    <div class="twoThirds gutter" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Review">
      <div class="storyHead">
        <h1 itemprop="name">Oscars 2012: The Artist, review</h1>
        <h2 itemprop="description">
          The Artist, an utterly beguiling silent, black-and-white celebration of early Hollywood won Best Picture at the Oscars 2012.
        </h2>
        <div class="rating" itemprop="reviewRating" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Rating">
          <meta itemprop="worstRating" content = "0.5">
          <meta itemprop="bestRating" content = "5">
          <span itemprop="ratingValue" class="hidden">5</span>
          
        </div>
        <div class="artIntro">
          <div id="storyEmbSlide">
            <div class="slideshow ssIntro">
              <div class="nextPrevLayer">
                <div class="ssImg">
                  
                <div class="artImageExtras" >
                  <div class="imgCaptionCredit">
                    <span class="caption">Bérénice Bejo as Iris in The Artist</span>
                  </div>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  <div class="oneHalf gutter">
    <div class="story">
      <div class="cl"></div>
    <!-- remove the whitespace added by escenic before end of </a> tag -->
  </div>
</div>

```

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# In a slightly more readable format...

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Review">
  ...
  <h1 itemprop="name">Oscars 2012: The Artist, review</h1>
  <h2 itemprop="description">The Artist, an utterly beguiling...</h2>
  ...
  <span itemprop="ratingValue" class="hidden">5</span>
  ...
```

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# Yielding...

---

```
[ rdf:type schema:Review ,  
schema:name "Oscars 2012: The Artist, review" ,  
schema:description "The Artist, an utterly beguiling..." ,  
schema:ratingValue "5" ;  
...  
]
```

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## Required

- [Yu14, Chapter 4] (RDFS)
- [Yu14, Chapter 7] (FOAF)

## Supplemental

- [Wor14] (RDF Primer)
- [Yu14, Chapter 10] (Schema.org)
- [WZRH14, Chapters 2, 4] (RDF, FOAF)

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