

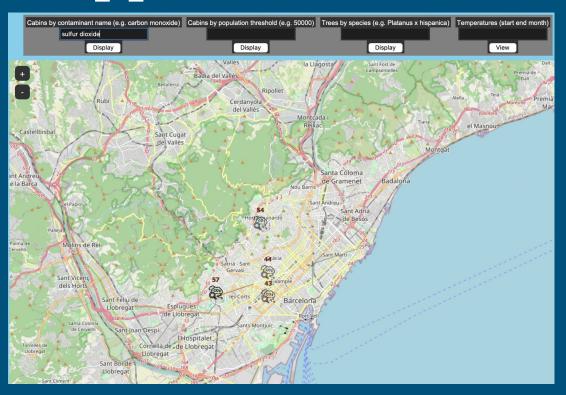
Barcelona Environmental Monitoring

Group 15

Zaki Amin, Lucia Fabbri, Paul Faschingbauer, Jonah Wenzel 17 November 2023



Application demo





Our datasets: overview

Measurements and the environment in the city of Barcelona:

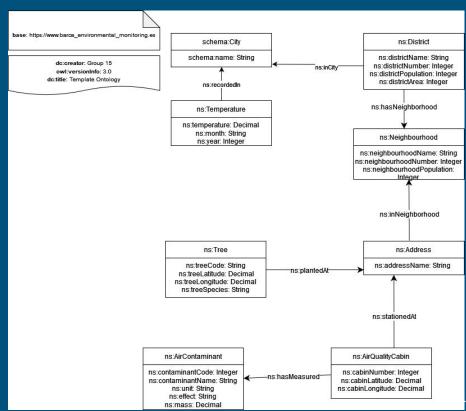
- **Temperaturesbarcelonadesde1780.csv**: shows temperatures for each month from year 1780 and onwards
- qualitat_aire_contaminants.csv: basic information about contaminants including number and name
- OD_Arbrat_Zona_BCN.csv: descriptions of trees, species and locations
- 2023_qualitat_aire_estacions.csv: information about air quality cabins including the districts they are in
- 2022_tramer_pm10_mapa_qualitat_aire_bcn_csv: connecting streets with air quality measurements

- Licence: <u>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0</u>
 licence, allowing to share and remix the content even for commercial purposes
- ☐ Linkage Property: neighbour, district and contaminant code, allowing to link elements to each other
- Documentation: not in-depth documentation but some light documentation
- □ **Data Structure**: The data itself is quite well-structured and self-descriptive and they came from multiple data sources.
 - Contaminant codes are used across two CSV files



Data cleaning, resource naming and ontology

- Deletion of irrelevant columns and cleaning, separation of data with OpenRefine
- Following simple resource naming strategy:
 https://barca_environmental_monitor
 ing.es/resource/<Class>/<ID>
- Reuse of existing ontologies such as schema.org
- Adding new properties for reconciled data from Wikidata
- Application queries traverse the ontology:
 - air contaminant \rightarrow air quality cabin \rightarrow address \rightarrow neighbourhood





Reconciliation and RDF generation

- Reconciliation with Wikidata
 - o Contaminants: effect, mass
 - Populations for neighbourhood and district
- RDF generation: YML mapping and conversion to RML before generating RDF
 - Use of csv, yarrrml-parser, morph-kgc
 - Following the resource naming strategy and ontology
 - Automating the two conversions with a script to make iterations with improved ontologies easier

YML for mapping a district into RDF

```
districts:
    sources:
        - [ ../csv/qualitat_aire_estacions-with-links.csv~csv ]
        s: ns:resource/District/$(District_Number)
        po:
        - [ a, ns:District ]
        - [ ns:districtNumber, $(District_Number), xsd:integer ]
        - [ ns:districtName, $(District_Name) ]
        - [ ns:hasNeighbourhood, ns:resource/Neighbourhood/$(Neighbourhood_Number)~iri ]
        - [ ns:inCity, ns:resource/City/Barcelona~iri ]
        - [ ns:districtPopulation, $(District_Population), xsd:integer ]
        - [ owl:sameAs, $(Wikidata_District)~iri ]
```

Outcome: Generated RDF for a district

```
<https://barca_environmental_monitoring.es/resource/District/10> a ns1:District ;
  owl:sameAs <https://wikidata.org/wiki/Q250935> ;
  ns1:districtName "Sant Martí" ;
  ns1:districtNumber 10 ;
  ns1:districtPopulation 241181 ;
  ns1:hasNeighbourhood <https://barca_environmental_monitoring.es/resource/Neighbourhood/68> ;
  ns1:inCity <https://barca_environmental_monitoring.es/resource/City/Barcelona> .
```



Thank you!

Group 15

Zaki Amin, Lucia Fabbri, Paul Faschingbauer, Jonah Wenzel