BigSem: Big Data Analytics for Semantic Data Tutorial

Module 2: Libraries for semantic data access

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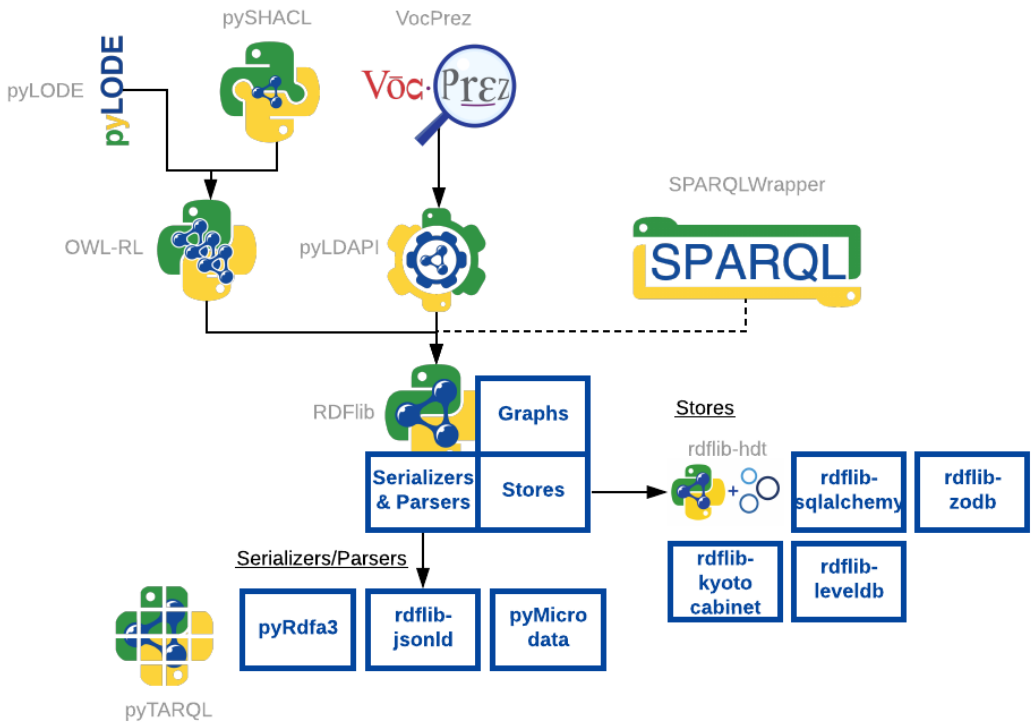
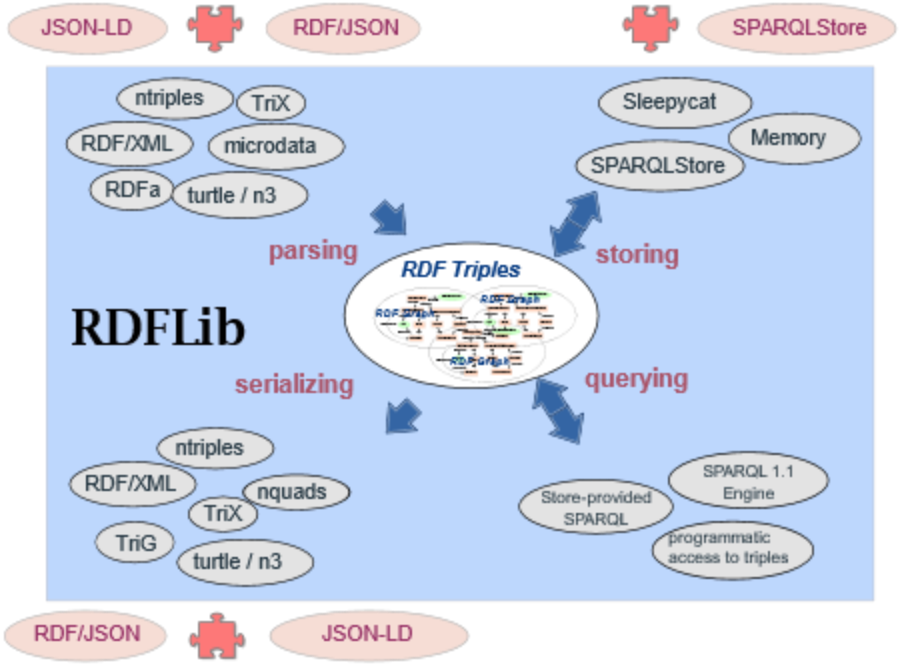
RDFLib: Working with Knowledge Graphs in Python

- RDFLib is a Python library for working with RDF, a data model used for knowledge graphs and the semantic web.



RDFLib

- RDFLib allows:
  - you to parse and serialize RDF data.
  - Query data using SPARQL.
  - Manipulate RDF graphs programmatically.



RDFLib – Creating KG

- In RDFLib, an RDF Graph is used to store triples. Each triple consists of a subject, predicate, and object, which together represent data in a structured format.

```
from rdflib import Graph
# Create an empty graph
g = Graph()
print(f'Created an empty graph with {len(g)} triples.')
```

RDFLib – Loading and Serializing

- We can load RDF data from an external file or URL into the graph.

```
# Parsing an RDF file (assuming we have an RDF file available)
# You can replace 'example.rdf' with a path to your own RDF file.
g.parse('example.rdf')
print(f'Graph has {len(g)} triples after parsing.')
```

- Once we have RDF data in a graph, we can serialize (export) it into various formats such as Turtle, XML, and JSON-LD.

```
# Serializing RDF data to XML format
g.serialize(destination='output.rdf', format='xml')
print('Serialized the RDF graph to XML format and saved it as output.rdf')
```

RDFLib – Adding Triples

- We can programmatically add triples to the graph using RDFLib. Triples are added by defining a subject, predicate, and object, which represent the data.

```
from rdflib import URIRef, Literal, Namespace
# Define a namespace for our RDF data
EX = Namespace('http://example.org/')

# Add a few triples to the graph
g.add((URIRef(EX.Alice), URIRef(EX.name), Literal('Alice')))
g.add((URIRef(EX.Bob), URIRef(EX.knows), URIRef(EX.Alice)))

print(f'Graph now contains {len(g)} triples after adding.')
```

RDFLib – Querying with SPARQL

- SPARQL is a query language for RDF. It allows us to query the graph for specific triples based on patterns.
- We will query for all the subjects, predicates, and objects in the graph.

```
qres = g.query(
    '''
    SELECT ?subject ?predicate ?object
    WHERE {
      ?subject ?predicate ?object.
    }
    '''
)
# Print the results of the query
for row in qres:
    print(f'{row.subject} {row.predicate} {row.object}')
```

RDFLib

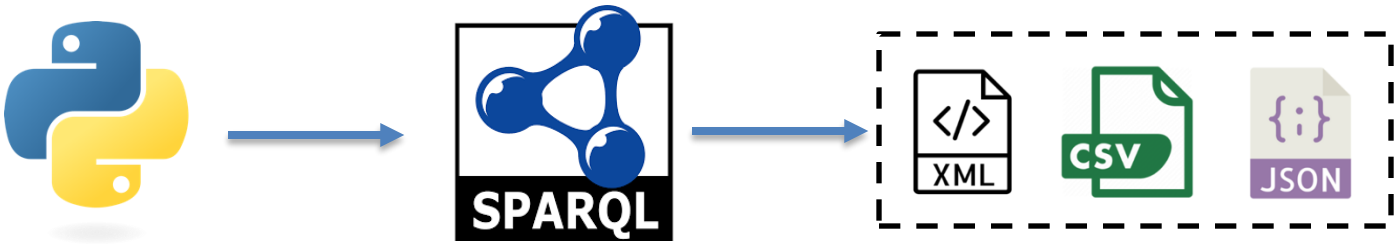
- RDFLib can be used for many applications, such as integrating data from multiple sources into a unified knowledge graph. For example, you can use RDFLib to build a knowledge graph that links data from DBpedia, Wikidata, and other linked data sources.

- In this detailed tutorial, we covered:
  - The basics of RDF and its structure (triples).
  - How to use RDFLib to create, parse, and query RDF data.
  - Practical examples of building and querying RDF graphs.

SPARQLWrapper: SPARQL Queries in Python

SPARQLWrapper is a Python library to interact with SPARQL endpoints.

- It simplifies querying RDF data using SPARQL from Python.
- Commonly used with RDF data sources like DBpedia, Wikidata, or your own RDF stores.



SPARQLWrapper in Action

- SparqlWrapper example:

```
# Importing the SPARQLWrapper library
from SPARQLWrapper import SPARQLWrapper, JSON

# Initializing the SPARQLWrapper with the DBpedia endpoint
sparql = SPARQLWrapper("http://dbpedia.org/sparql")
```

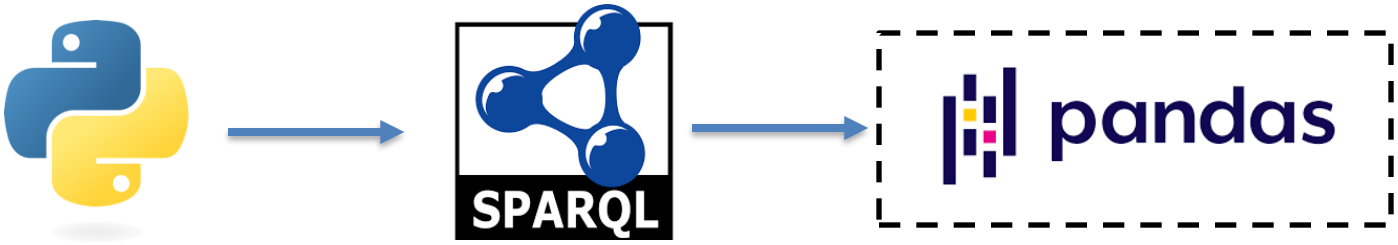
```
# Writing the SPARQL query
sparql.setQuery("""
    SELECT ?label
    WHERE {
      <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Python_(programming_language)> rdfs:label ?label .
      FILTER (lang(?label) = 'en')
    }
""")

# Setting the return format to JSON
sparql.setReturnFormat(JSON)
```

```
# Executing the query and fetching results
results = sparql.query().convert()
```

Sparql-dataframe: SPARQL Results in Pandas

- SPARQLWrapper is a Python library to interact with SPARQL endpoints.
  - It simplifies querying RDF data using SPARQL from Python.
  - Commonly used with RDF data sources like DBpedia, Wikidata, or your own RDF stores.



Sparql-dataframe in Action

- Sparql-dataframe example:

```
# Writing the SPARQL query
query = """
    SELECT ?label ?birthPlace
    WHERE {
      ?person dbo:birthPlace ?birthPlace ;
              rdfs:label ?label .
      FILTER (lang(?label) = 'en')
    }
    LIMIT 10
"""
```

```
# Querying the endpoint and getting the results as a DataFrame
df = sparql_dataframe.get(endpoint_url, query)

# Displaying the resulting DataFrame
df.head()
```