Module 7 - Linked data tutorial Clarifications

http://www.linkeddatatools.com/semantic-web-basics

1. In the tutorial, all examples used are RDF/XML. So, it is advisable to be familiar with the structure of an XML file format. This can be found in Module 6.

   http://www.linkeddatatools.com/introducing-rdf

2. To understand tutorial 1, it is NOT necessary to have prior knowledge of SQL databases. It is sufficient to understand how the structure of relational and hierarchical databases are different from the graph database.

3. There are multiple syntax formats for RDF, however, RDF/XML is commonly used because most Web files are available in the XML format. The XML format allows to encapsulate classes, subclasses, and their features together in a section. Note that the XML file has a hierarchical structure, RDF is a graph, thus the XML description of an RDF graph is a serialization of the graph into a tree structure. Note also that XML closely resembles the HTML format.

   http://www.linkeddatatools.com/introducing-rdf-part-2

4. Consider that there are two triples. Each triple has a subject, predicate and object. It is possible to use the subject of one triple as the object of another triple. For eg,

   Triple 1: Cow is a mammal
   Triple 2: Mammal is a animal

   In the above example, the triples subject and object are associated by the ‘is a’ relationship. ‘Mammal used as a subject in Triple 2 is used as an object in Triple 1

   http://www.linkeddatatools.com/semantic-modeling

5. In the table comparing the popular data models, object serialization can be ignored if you are unfamiliar with the concept.