


RDF and RDF Schema



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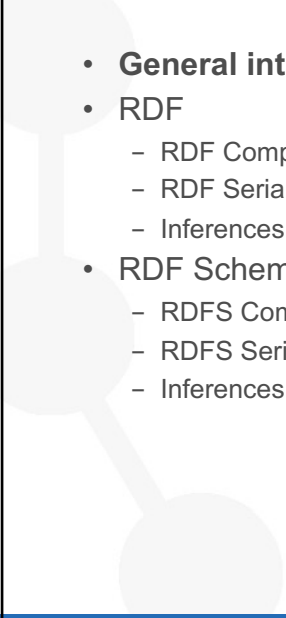
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Let's start with an example...

- Let's use different strategies to formalise the following piece of text







“Oscar Corcho and Raúl García are lecturers of the “Semantic Web” course for the academic year 2021-2022. This course is an optional course in the 7th semester of the Degree of Computer Science. Both of them belong to the Department of Artificial Intelligence. Oscar belongs to this department since 2007, and became a full professor on 2016”
- Now let's use:
 - The relational model
 - JSON (or XML)
 - A graph-based representation

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RDF and RDF Schema

- RDF: Resource Description Framework

| | Database | XML/JSON | RDF(S) | |
|---------------|---|---|--|------------|
| Schema |  |  |  | RDF Schema |
| Data |  |  |  | RDF |

- W3C Recommendation
 - Model
 - Syntax
 - Semantics


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RDF(S) and the Semantic Web

User interface and applications

Unify

Querying: SPARQL

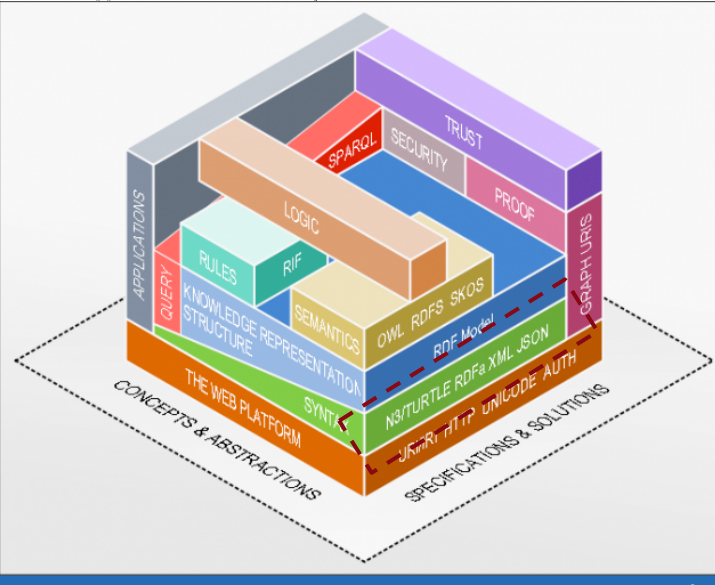
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Data inte

Syn

Identifiers: URI

Source: <http://w3.org/De>


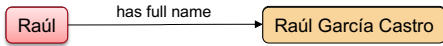
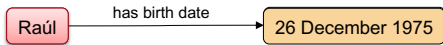
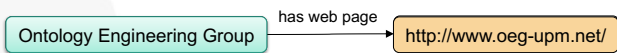



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| RDF Components | |
|----------------|--|
| • | Also known as triples |
| – | [Subject, Predicate, Object] |
| • | “Raúl is a member of the Ontology Engineering Group” |
| – | [Raúl, is member of, Ontology Engineering Group] |
| |  |
| • | “Raúl’s full name is Raúl García Castro” |
| – | [Raúl, has full name, Raúl García Castro] |
| |  |
| • | “Raúl was born on December 26th 1975” |
| – | [Raúl, was born, 26 December 1975] |
| |  |
| • | “The homepage of the Ontology Engineering Group is http://www.oeg-upm.net/” |
| – | [Ontology Engineering Group, has web page, http://www.oeg-upm.net/] |
| |  |

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Grafos y Datasets RDF

- RDF graphs are sets of triples

```
graph LR; Raúl -- "has full name" --> Name[Raúl García Castro]; Raúl -- "has birth date" --> BirthDate[26 December 1975]; Raúl -- "is member of" --> Group[Ontology Engineering Group]; Group -- "has web page" --> WebPage[http://www.oeg-upm.net/];
```

- A set of RDF graphs is an RDF Dataset (in RDF1.1)
 - There is a default graph
 - And zero or more named graphs

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RDF literals

- Triple objects may be resources or literals
 - Subjects and predicates are always resources
- Literals may have a datatype
 - Commonly using XML Schema datatypes
 - And a few extra datatypes (RDF1.1)
 - `rdf:langString` (e.g., `"Spain"@en`)
 - `rdf:HTML` and `rdf:XMLLiteral`

```
graph LR; Raúl -- "has full name" --> Name["Raúl García Castro"]; Raúl -- "has birth date" --> BirthDate["1975-12-26^^xsd:date"]; Raúl -- "is member of" --> Group[Ontology Engineering Group]; Group -- "has web page" --> WebPage[http://www.oeg-upm.net/];
```

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RDF literals. Common datatypes (I)

A list of the RDF-compatible XSD types, with short descriptions"

| | Datatype | Value space (informative) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Core types | xsd:string | Character strings (but not all Unicode character strings) |
| | xsd:boolean | true, false |
| | xsd:decimal | Arbitrary-precision decimal numbers |
| | xsd:integer | Arbitrary-size integer numbers |
| IEEE floating-point numbers | xsd:double | 64-bit floating point numbers incl. $\pm\text{Inf}$, ± 0 , NaN |
| | xsd:float | 32-bit floating point numbers incl. $\pm\text{Inf}$, ± 0 , NaN |
| Time and date | xsd:date | Dates (yyyy-mm-dd) with or without timezone |
| | xsd:time | Times (hh:mm:ss.sss...) with or without timezone |
| | xsd:dateTime | Date and time with or without timezone |
| | xsd:dateTimeStamp | Date and time with required timezone |
| Recurring and partial dates | xsd:gYear | Gregorian calendar year |
| | xsd:gMonth | Gregorian calendar month |
| | xsd:gDay | Gregorian calendar day of the month |
| | xsd:gYearMonth | Gregorian calendar year and month |
| | xsd:gMonthDay | Gregorian calendar month and day |
| | xsd:duration | Duration of time |
| | xsd:yearMonthDuration | Duration of time (months and years only) |
| | xsd:dayTimeDuration | Duration of time (days, hours, minutes, seconds only) |

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RDF literals. Common datatypes (II)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Limited-range integer numbers | xsd:byte | -128...+127 (8 bit) |
| | xsd:short | -32768...+32767 (16 bit) |
| | xsd:int | -2147483648...+2147483647 (32 bit) |
| | xsd:long | -9223372036854775808...+9223372036854775807 (64 bit) |
| | xsd:unsignedByte | 0...255 (8 bit) |
| | xsd:unsignedShort | 0...65535 (16 bit) |
| | xsd:unsignedInt | 0...4294967295 (32 bit) |
| | xsd:unsignedLong | 0...18446744073709551615 (64 bit) |
| | xsd:positiveInteger | Integer numbers >0 |
| | xsd:nonNegativeInteger | Integer numbers ≥ 0 |
| Encoded binary data | xsd:hexBinary | Hex-encoded binary data |
| | xsd:base64Binary | Base64-encoded binary data |
| Miscellaneous XSD types | xsd:anyURI | Absolute or relative URIs and IRIs |
| | xsd:language | Language tags per [BCP47] |
| | xsd:normalizedString | Whitespace-normalized strings |
| | xsd:token | Tokenized strings |
| | xsd:NMTOKEN | XML NMTOKENs |
| | xsd:Name | XML Names |
| | xsd:NCName | XML NCNames |

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IRIs and URIs in RDF

- URI (RFC3986) or IRI (RFC3987) Components
 - `http://www.oeg-upm.net:8080/Info/People?position=current#Raul`

Scheme
Authority
Path
Query
Fragment
- URIs vs IRIs in RDF:
 - Uniform vs Internationalized Resource Identifier
 - IRIs may contain Unicode characters

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Namespaces in RDF

- URIs under a *namespace* are called vocabularies

| Prefijo | URI |
|--------------|--|
| people | <code>http://www.oeg-upm.net/People#</code> |
| organization | <code>http://www.oeg-upm.net/Organization#</code> |
| properties | <code>http://www.oeg-upm.net/Properties#</code> |
| rdf | <code>http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</code> |
| rdfs | <code>http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</code> |
| xsd | <code>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#</code> |

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Class membership (rdf:type)

- rdf:type*** is used to associate resources to their corresponding categories/classes

Classes

Instances

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Blank nodes

- Sometimes we need complex data structures like the following

This intermediate URI does not actually need a specific URI

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RDF Reification

- RDF triples about other RDF triples
 - “Raúl believes that Oscar was born on February 2nd, 1976, and that his mail address is ocorcho@fi.upm.es”
- Expressed using **rdf:Statement**, **rdf:subject**, **rdf:predicate**, and **rdf:object**
 - We will see other options when checking *RDF-star* and *Wikidata*

- RDF reification
 - It allows expressing beliefs (and other modalities)
 - It allows expressing confidence models.
 - It allows expressing metadata about data

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RDF Serialisations

- Different syntaxes (some of them recently approved – February 2014)
 - RDF/XML (www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/)
 - Turtle (<http://www.w3.org/TR/turtle/>)
 - N-Triples (<http://www.w3.org/TR/n-triples/>)
 - TriG (<http://www.w3.org/TR/trig/>)
 - RDFa (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-rdfa-primer/>)
 - JSON-LD (<http://www.w3.org/TR/json-ld/>)
 - N-Quads (<http://www.w3.org/TR/n-quads/>)

- Important: the order of triples inside a document is not relevant

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RDF Serialisations. RDF/XML

```

graph LR
    Oscar[people:Oscar] -- people:hasColleague --> Asun[people:Asun]
    Asun -- people:hasColleague --> Raul[people:Raul]
    Oscar -- people:hasName --> Name["Óscar Corcho García"]
    Asun -- people:hasHomePage --> Home["http://www.oeg-upm.net/"]
    
```

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:person="http://www.ontologies.org/ontologies/people#"
  xmlns="http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/people#"
  xml:base="http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/people">

  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.ontologies.org/ontologies/people#hasHomePage"/>
  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.ontologies.org/ontologies/people#hasColleague"/>
  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.ontologies.org/ontologies/people#hasName"/>

  <rdf:Description rdf:about="#Raul"/>
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="#Asun">
    <person:hasColleague rdf:resource="#Raul"/>
    <person:hasHomePage>http://www.oeg-upm.net/</person:hasHomePage>
  </rdf:Description>
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="#Oscar">
    <person:hasColleague rdf:resource="#Asun"/>
    <person:hasName>Óscar Corcho García</person:hasName>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
  
```

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RDF Serialisations. Turtle

```

graph LR
    Oscar[people:Oscar] -- people:hasColleague --> Asun[people:Asun]
    Asun -- people:hasColleague --> Raul[people:Raul]
    Oscar -- people:hasName --> Name["Óscar Corcho García"]
    Asun -- people:hasHomePage --> Home["http://www.oeg-upm.net/"]
    
```

```

@base <http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/people/ >
@prefix vocab: <http://www.ontologies.org/ontologies/people#>

:Asun  vocab:hasColleague :Raul ;
       vocab:hasHomePage "http://www.oeg-upm.net/".
:Oscar vocab:hasColleague :Asun ;
       vocab:hasName "Óscar Corcho García".
  
```

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Before moving further...

- Let's try to see which triples are correct and which are not
 - <https://play.kahoot.it/v2/?quizId=f69cf330-cdf5-4068-98ad-92507c30fb7f>
 - Go to kahoot.it (with your computer or mobile phone) and wait for further instructions
- This is what we are going to test (thanks to María Poveda)

```

1 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/Victor> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/age> 25 "years" .
2 "Maria" <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/age> 25 .
3 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/Maria> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/age> 25 .
4 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/Maria> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/age> 25 .
5 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/Victor> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/isMarried> .
6 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/Victor> http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/livesIn "Madrid".
7 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/M> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/fn> "Maria alias "Mary" " .
8 <http://ejemplo.es/recurso/M> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/fn> "Maria"^^xsd:string .
    
```

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RDF inference. Entailment rules

| Rule Name | if E contains | then add |
|-----------|---|--|
| rdf1 | uuu aaa yyy . | aaa rdf:type rdf:Property . |
| rdf2 | uuu aaa III . | _:nnn rdf:type rdf:XMLLiteral . |
| | where III is a well-typed XML literal . | where _:nnn identifies a blank node allocated to III by rule lg. |


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Exercise




- **Objective**
 - Get used to the different syntaxes of RDF
- **Tasks**
 - Take the text of an RDF file and create its corresponding graph
 - Take an RDF graph and create its corresponding Turtle files
 - Note: you can use <http://rdf.greggkellogg.net/distiller> to check them
 - And you can also use <http://linkeddata3.dia.fi.upm.es/turtled-master/> to visualise the corresponding RDF


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Exercise 1.a. Create a graph from a file



- Open the file StickyNote_PureRDF.rdf
 - Available in moodle
- Create the corresponding graph from it
- Compare your graph with those of your colleagues

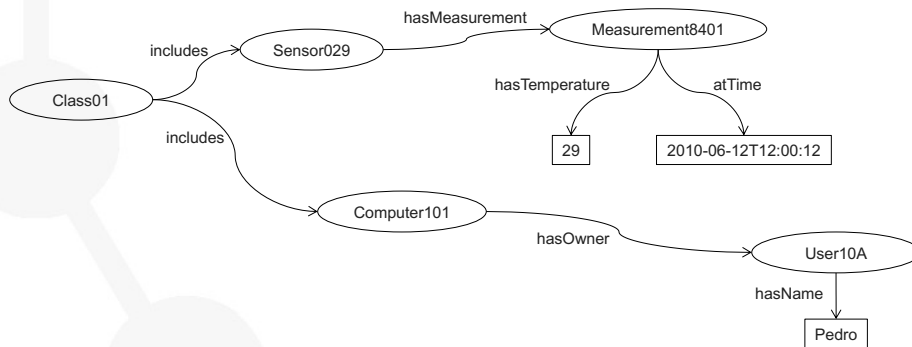
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Exercise 1.b. Create files from a graph



- Transform the following graph into Turtle

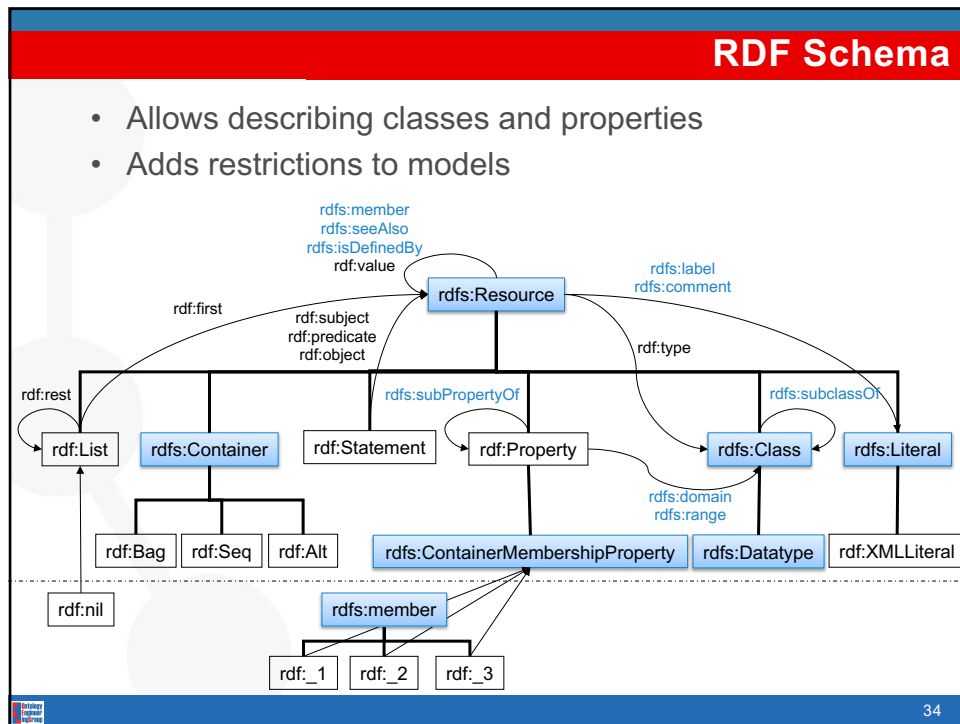


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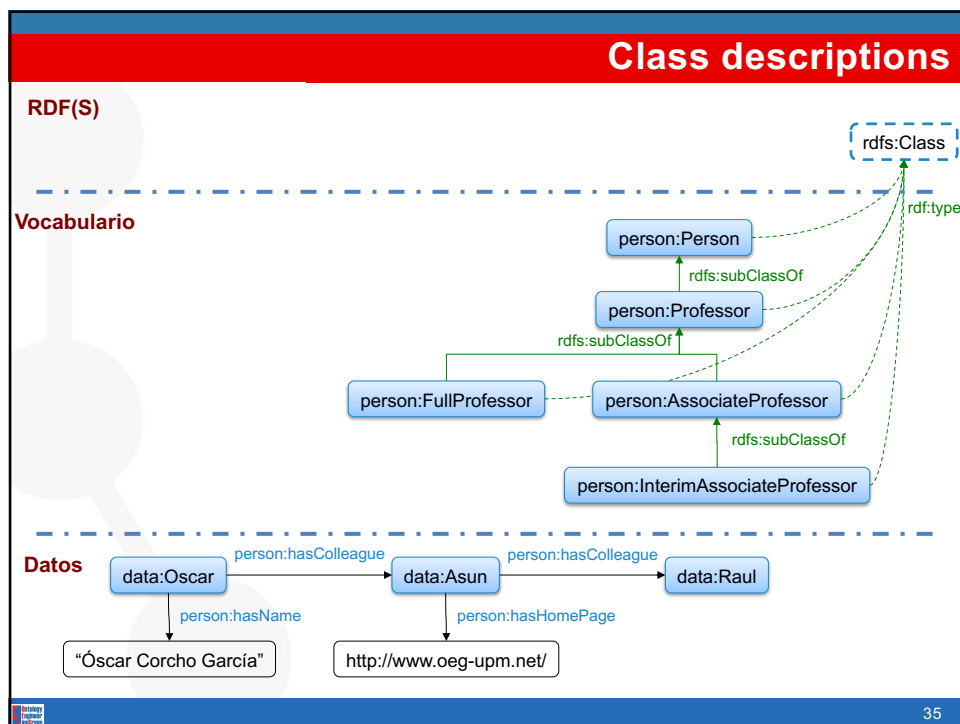
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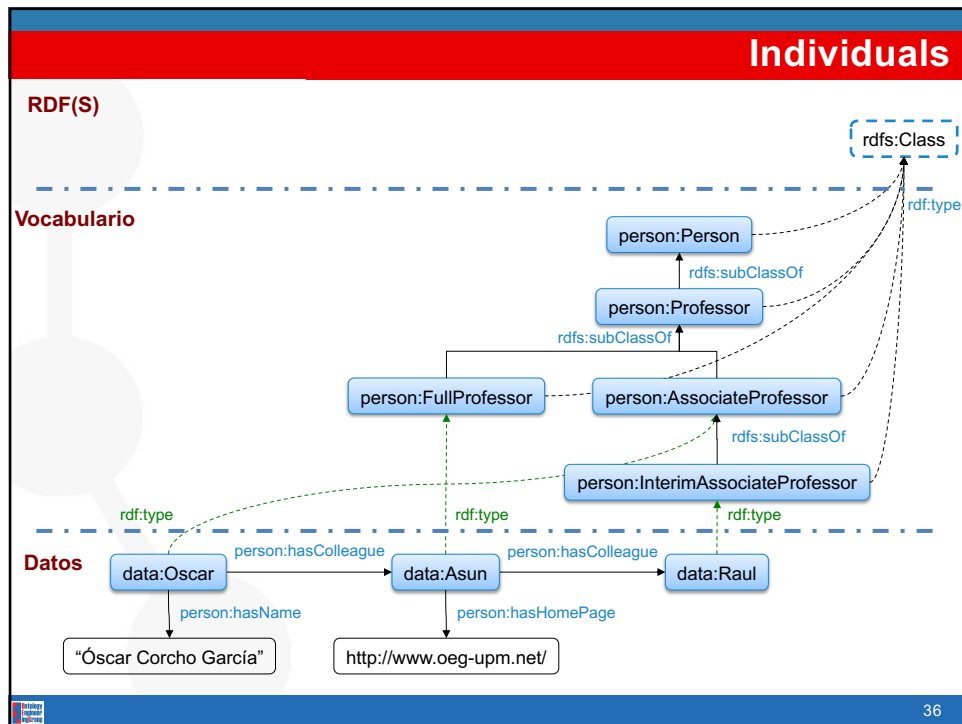
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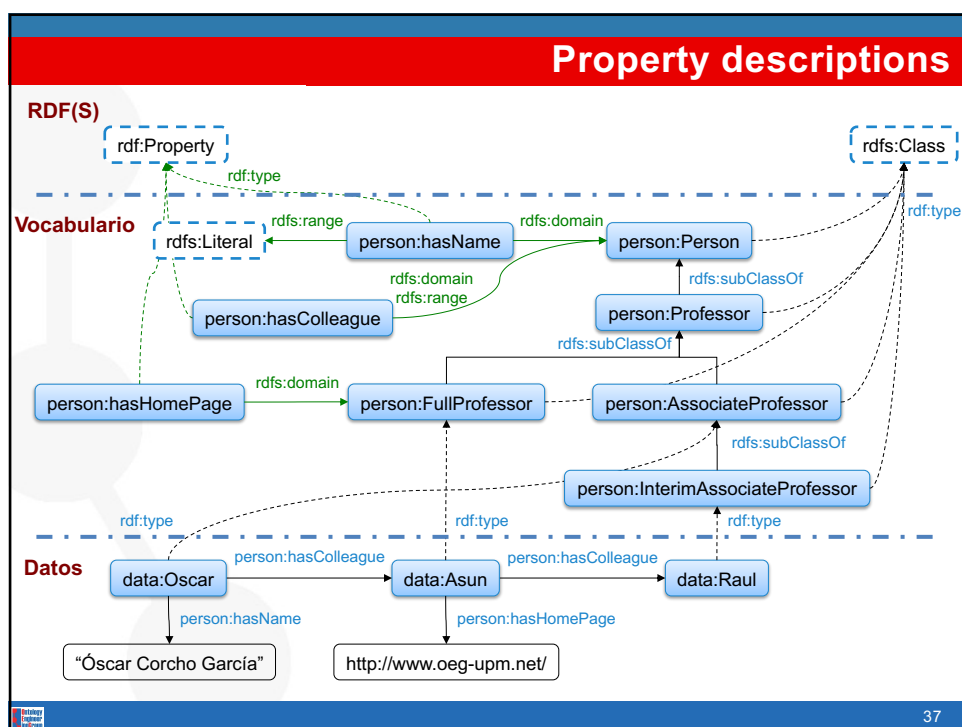
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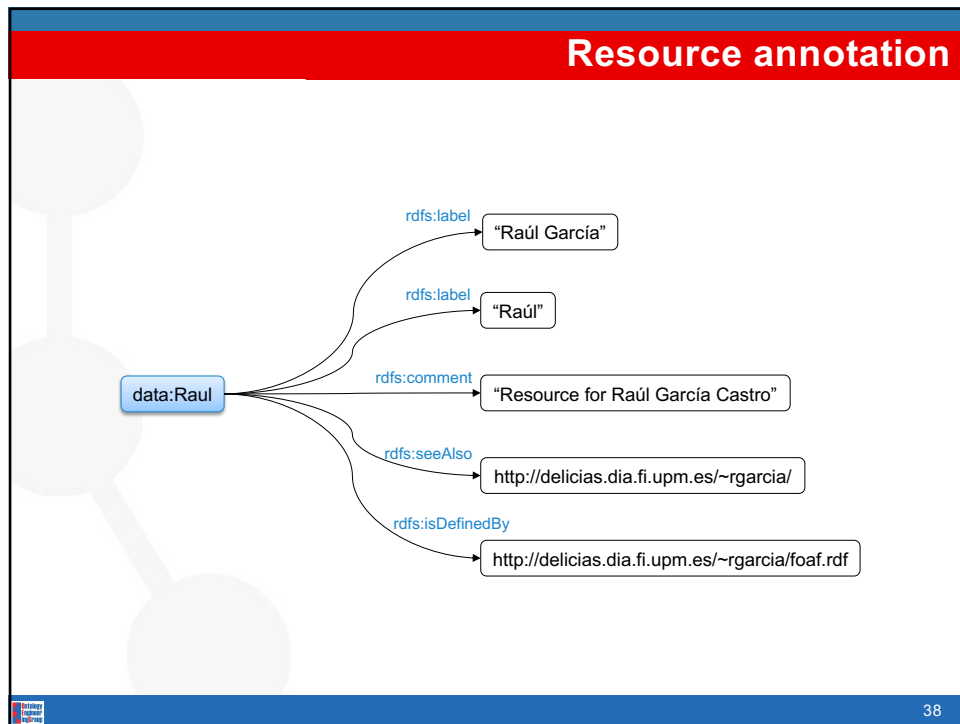
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RDF Schema Serialisation. RDF/XML (1/2)

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<!DOCTYPE rdf:RDF [
  <!ENTITY rdfs "http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#" >
  <!ENTITY rdf "http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#" >
  <!ENTITY person "http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person#" >
]>

<rdf:RDF xmlns="http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person#"
  xml:base="http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:person="http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person#">

  <rdfs:Property rdf:about="#person;hasColleague">
    <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Person"/>
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Person"/>
  </rdfs:Property>

  <rdfs:Property rdf:about="#person;hasHomePage">
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#FullProfessor"/>
  </rdfs:Property>

  <rdfs:Property rdf:about="#person;hasName">
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Person"/>
    <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#rdfs:Literal"/>
  </rdfs:Property>

  ...
</rdf:RDF>
  
```

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RDF Schema Serialisation. RDF/XML (2/2)

```
...
<rdf:Class rdf:about="#AssociateProfessor">
  <rdf:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Professor"/>
</rdf:Class>

<rdf:Class rdf:about="#FullProfessor">
  <rdf:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Professor"/>
</rdf:Class>

<rdf:Class rdf:about="#InterimAssociateProfessor">
  <rdf:subClassOf rdf:resource="#AssociateProfessor"/>
</rdf:Class>

<rdf:Class rdf:about="#Person"/>

<rdf:Class rdf:about="#Professor">
  <rdf:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Person"/>
</rdf:Class>

<FullProfessor rdf:about="#Asun">
  <person:hasHomePage> http://www.oeg-upm.net/</person:hasHomePage>
  <person:hasColleague rdf:resource="#Raul"/>
</FullProfessor>

<AssociateProfessor rdf:about="#Oscar">
  <person:hasName>Oscar Corcho García</person:hasName>
  <person:hasColleague rdf:resource="#Asun"/>
</AssociateProfessor>

<InterimAssociateProfessor rdf:about="#Raul"/>
</rdf:RDF>
```

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RDF Schema Serialisation. Turtle (1/2)

```
@base <http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person> .
@prefix : <http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person#> .
@prefix person: <http://www.oeg-upm.net/ontologies/person#> .

:hasColleague a rdf:Property .
  rdfs:domain :Person .
  rdfs:range :Person ;

:hasHomePage a rdf:Property .
  rdfs:domain :FullProfessor .

:hasName a rdf:Property .
  rdfs:domain :Person ;
  rdfs:range rdfs:Literal .
...
```

a is equivalent to rdf:type

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RDF Schema Serialisation. Turtle (2/2)

```
...
:Person a rdfs:Class .

:Professor a rdfs:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf :Person .

:FullProfessor a rdfs:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf :Professor .

:AssociateProfessor a rdfs:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf :Professor .

:InterimAssociateProfessor a rdfs:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf :AssociateProfessor .

:Asun a :FullProfessor ;
  :hasHomePage "http://www.oeg-upm.net/" ;
  :hasColleague :Raul .

:Oscar a :AssociateProfessor ;
  :hasName "Oscar Corcho García" ;
  :hasColleague :Asun .

:Raul a :InterimAssociateProfessor .
```

a is equivalent to rdfs:type

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RDF(S) inference. Entailment rules

| Rule Name | If E contains: | then add: |
|-----------|---|--|
| rdfs1 | uuu aaa lll. where lll is a plain literal (with or without a language tag) | _:nnn rdfs:type rdfs:Literal . where _:nnn identifies a blank node allocated to lll by rule lg. |
| rdfs2 | aaa rdfs:domain XXX . uuu aaa yyy . | UUU rdfs:type XXX . |
| rdfs3 | aaa rdfs:range XXX . uuu aaa vv . | VV rdfs:type XXX . |
| rdfs4a | uuu aaa xxx . | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:Resource . |
| rdfs4b | uuu aaa vv . | VV rdfs:type rdfs:Resource . |
| rdfs5 | UUU rdfs:subPropertyOf VV . VV rdfs:subPropertyOf XXX . | UUU rdfs:subPropertyOf XXX . |
| rdfs6 | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:Property . | UUU rdfs:subPropertyOf UUU . |
| rdfs7 | aaa rdfs:subPropertyOf bbb . uuu aaa yyy . | uuu bbb yyy . |
| rdfs8 | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:Class . | UUU rdfs:subClassOf rdfs:Resource . |
| rdfs9 | UUU rdfs:subClassOf XXX . VV rdfs:type UUU . | VV rdfs:type XXX . |
| rdfs10 | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:Class . | UUU rdfs:subClassOf UUU . |
| rdfs11 | UUU rdfs:subClassOf VV . VV rdfs:subClassOf XXX . | UUU rdfs:subClassOf XXX . |
| rdfs12 | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:ContainerMembershipProperty . | UUU rdfs:subPropertyOf rdfs:member . |
| rdfs13 | UUU rdfs:type rdfs:Datatype . | UUU rdfs:subClassOf rdfs:Literal . |

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| RDF(S) inference. Additional inferences | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| ext1 | UUU rdfs:domain VW . VW rdfs:subClassOf ZZZ . | UUU rdfs:domain ZZZ . |
| ext2 | UUU rdfs:range VW . VW rdfs:subClassOf ZZZ . | UUU rdfs:range ZZZ . |
| ext3 | UUU rdfs:domain VW . WWW rdfs:subPropertyOf UUU . | WWW rdfs:domain VW . |
| ext4 | UUU rdfs:range VW . WWW rdfs:subPropertyOf UUU . | WWW rdfs:range VW . |
| ext5 | rdf:type rdfs:subPropertyOf WWW . WWW rdfs:domain VW . | rdfs:Resource rdfs:subClassOf VW . |
| ext6 | rdfs:subClassOf rdfs:subPropertyOf WWW . WWW rdfs:domain VW . | rdfs:Class rdfs:subClassOf VW . |
| ext7 | rdfs:subPropertyOf rdfs:subPropertyOf WWW . WWW rdfs:domain VW . | rdf:Property rdfs:subClassOf VW . |
| ext8 | rdfs:subClassOf rdfs:subPropertyOf WWW . WWW rdfs:range VW . | rdfs:Class rdfs:subClassOf VW . |
| ext9 | rdfs:subPropertyOf rdfs:subPropertyOf WWW . WWW rdfs:range VW . | rdf:Property rdfs:subClassOf VW . |


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| RDF(S) limitations | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDFS is too weak to describe resources in sufficient detail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No localised range and domain constraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't say that the range of hasChild is person when applied to persons and elephant when applied to elephants – No existence/cardinality constraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't say that all <i>instances</i> of person have a mother that is also a person, or that persons have exactly 2 parents – No boolean operators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't say or, not, etc. – No transitive, inverse or symmetrical properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't say that isPartOf is a transitive property, that hasPart is the inverse of isPartOf or that touches is symmetrical • Difficult to provide reasoning support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No "native" reasoners for non-standard semantics – May be possible to reason via FOL axiomatisation | |

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RDF(S) APIs

- Libraries to manage RDF in different programming languages
 - Java, Python, C, C++, C#, .Net, Javascript, Tcl/Tk, PHP, Lisp, Obj-C, Prolog, Perl, Ruby, Haskell
 - A listing is available at <http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/wiki/Tools>
- Multilanguage:
 - Redland RDF Libraries (C, Perl, PHP, Python and Ruby): <http://librdf.org>
- Java:
 - Jena: <http://jena.apache.org/>
 - Sesame: <http://openrdf.callimachus.net/>
- PHP:
 - RAP - RDF API for PHP: <http://wifo5-03.informatik.uni-mannheim.de/bizer/rdfapi/index.html>
- Python:
 - RDFLib: <https://github.com/RDFLib>
 - Pyrple: <http://infomesh.net/pyrple/>

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