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ODCleanStore

Linked Data management tool

Administrator's & Installation Manual

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1. Introduction

ODCleanStore is a server application for management of Linked Data. It stores data in RDF, processes them and provides integrated views on the data.

This document serves as the installation guide and manual for system administrators. It includes system requirements, installation instructions, configuration overview, manual how to start the application and basic information about extending ODCleanStore’s data processing capabilities by adding *custom transformers*.

What is ODCleanStore

ODCleanStore accepts arbitrary RDF data and metadata through a SOAP webservice (*Input Webservice*). The data is processed by *transformers* in one of a set of customizable *pipelines* and stored to a persistent store (OpenLink Virtuoso database instance). The stored data can be accessed again either directly through a SPARQL endpoint or through *Output Webservice*. Linked Data consumers can send queries and custom query policies to Output Webservice and receive (aggregated/integrated) RDF data relevant for their query, together with information about provenance and data quality.

Related documents

More detailed information about ODCleanStore from the perspective of a user can be found in related document “User Manual”. It also contains definition of user roles, glossary of terms etc. Document “Programmer’s Guide” contains more detailed information intended primarily for developers, system administrators, however, may also find interesting in-depth information in Programmer’s Guide.

2. System Requirements

ODCleanStore is a multiplatform application written in Java. These are the system requirements for installing and running ODCleanStore:

- Operating System: Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, Linux
- Java Runtime Environment 6 or newer¹
- Installed OpenLink Virtuoso² (see below)
- Apache Tomcat³ (or an equivalent Java servlet container)

2.1 OpenLink Virtuoso

ODCleanStore uses two instances of Virtuoso database for storing data – one is used for storing data that are currently being processed (*dirty database instance*) and the other for already processed data visible to end users (*clean database instance*).

ODCleanStore requires that the two instances of Virtuoso database are created before the installation process. If you are familiar with Virtuoso and already have two Virtuoso instances that you would like to use, you can skip the rest of this section – make sure, however, to modify ODCleanStore configuration options accordingly (see Chapter 6). In particular, set correct database settings and include a directory specified in `engine.clean_import_export_dir` and `engine.dirty_import_export_dir` configuration options in `DirsAllowed` option of Virtuoso configuration. The user account which is used to run Engine must have permissions to both read and write in the directory.

2.1.1 Creating Database Instances

Virtuoso has a paid enterprise license, but also an open source edition⁴ available for free. In order to install it, follow instructions on the download page. Make sure that the deployed binaries (`<installation-directory>/bin`) are on your system PATH. You can test it by running commands `isql` (check that it is the Virtuoso `isql`) and `virtuoso-t`. If `isql` cannot be on PATH for any reason, pass the full path to the executable as a parametr of the installer.

ODCleanStore distribution contains files `virtuoso.ini-clean` and `virtuoso.ini-dirty`. While it is not required, we strongly recommend creating the two database instances with these provided configuration files.

1. Create one empty directory for each database instance.
2. Copy `virtuoso.ini-clean` to the directory for the clean database instance, create a copy of the file and name it `virtuoso.ini`. If you are familiar with Virtuoso, you may customize configuration in `virtuoso.ini` according to your needs.
3. Create a new database instance by executing

```
virtuoso-t +service create +instance odcs-clean +configfile virtuoso.ini
```

¹<http://www.java.com/en/download/>

²<http://virtuoso.openlinksw.com/>

³<http://tomcat.apache.org/>

⁴<http://virtuoso.openlinksw.com/dataspace/dav/wiki/Main/VOSDownload>

in the directory for the clean database instance.

4. Start the newly created database instance by executing

```
virtuoso-t +service start +instance odcsclean
```

5. Copy `virtuoso.ini-dirty` to the directory for the dirty database instance created in step 1. Create a copy of the file and name it `virtuoso.ini`. If you are familiar with Virtuoso, you may customize configuration in `virtuoso.ini` according to your needs.
6. Create a new database instance by executing

```
virtuoso-t +service create +instance odcsdirty +configfile virtuoso.ini
```

in the directory for the dirty database instance.

7. Start the newly created database instance by executing

```
virtuoso-t +service start +instance odcsdirty
```

Security note. Don't forget to change credentials for your database instance.

3. Step by Step Installation Guide

ODCleanStore can be installed with a provided installer with graphical interface.¹

3.1 Prerequisites

Before installation, make sure your system satisfies requirements listed in Chapter 2. In particular, make sure to have two Virtuoso database instances created and *started* before installation, as described in Section 2.1.

3.2 Using the Installer

In order to run the installer, execute in the root directory of the distribution:

```
./odcs-installer.sh
```

on Linux, or run

```
odcs-installer.bat
```

on Windows. This should start the installer. If the Virtuoso's `isql` executable is not on system PATH for any reason, you must pass the full path to the installer manually:

```
java -jar bin/odcs-installer-<version>.jar <full-path-to-Virtuoso-isql>
```

On the first screen of the installer, choose the directory where ODCleanStore binaries should be installed.



On the second screen, you can enter the directory where Administration Frontend web archive will be deployed. This should be a directory for web applications of your servlet container. In Tomcat, for example, it would be `$CATALINA_BASE/webapps`.

¹Alternatively, ODCleanStore can be deployed manually. Steps for the manual installation are described in the `README.txt` file in the distribution, the manual installation is intended for experienced users and developers, however, and is not officially supported.

Step 2 - setting the administration frontend directory

Administration frontend directory:

Next, enter the connection settings for the clean and dirty Virtuoso database instances. See Section 2.1 for more information about Virtuoso database instances.

Step 3 - setting Virtuoso instances connection parameters for administrator scripts

Clean DB Host name:

Clean DB port:

Clean DB user:

Clean DB password:

Dirty DB Host name:

Dirty DB port:

Dirty DB user:

Dirty DB password:

After entering valid connection settings, the installer starts the installation process. The installer will:

1. Copy Engine binaries and related files to the chosen Engine installation directory.

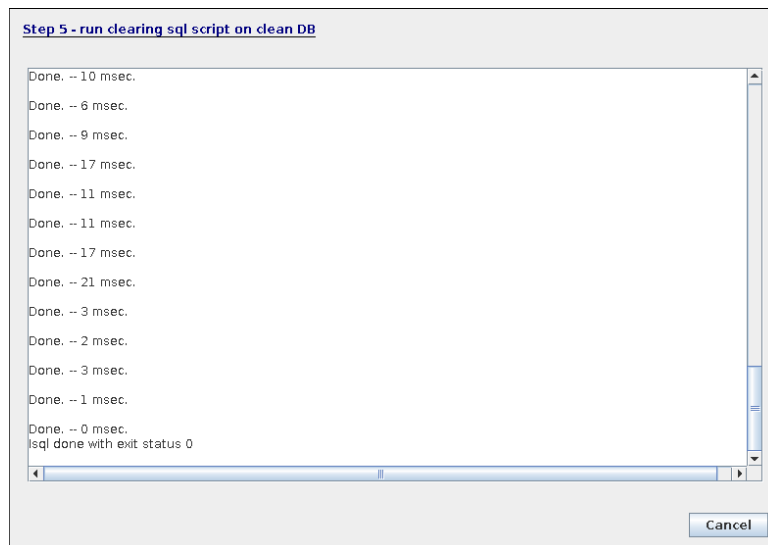
Step 4 - copy engine files - all existing files will be replaced

```

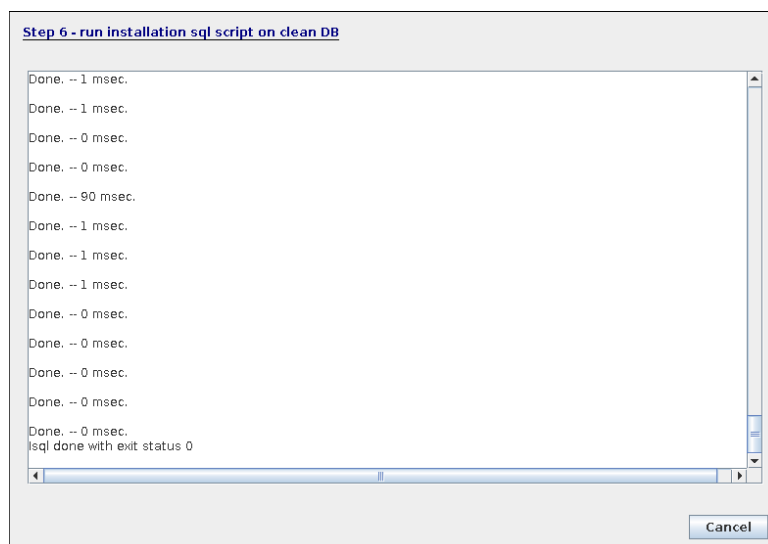
copy file slf4j-api-1.6.2.jar
copy file bcpg-jdk15-1.46.jar
copy file silk-core-2.5.3.jar
copy file stax-api-1.0.1.jar
copy file xercesimpl-2.7.1.jar
copy file wsrtast-3.2.9.jar
copy file asm-3.3.jar
copy file odc-comlib-0.3-SNAPSHOT.jar
copy file virt_jena-2.6.2.jar
copy file commons-codex-1.3.jar
copy file jena-2.6.4.jar
copy file arq-2.8.8.jar
copy file paranamer-2.3.jar
copy file ng4j-0.9.4-20121116.115628-21.jar
copy file odc-core-0.3-SNAPSHOT.jar
copy file jena-2.6.4-tests.jar
copy file iri-0.8.jar
copy file grizzled-scala_2.9.1-1.0.8.jar
copy file commons-logging-1.1.1.jar
copy file classutil_2.9.1-0.4.3.jar
copy file virtjdbc-3.jar
copy file bcprov-jdk15-1.46.jar
copy file odc-engine.jar
copy file odc.ini
copy file odc-engine.sh
copy file odc-engine.cmd
  
```

2. Copy the default configuration file to the Engine installation directory.
3. Initialize database instances:

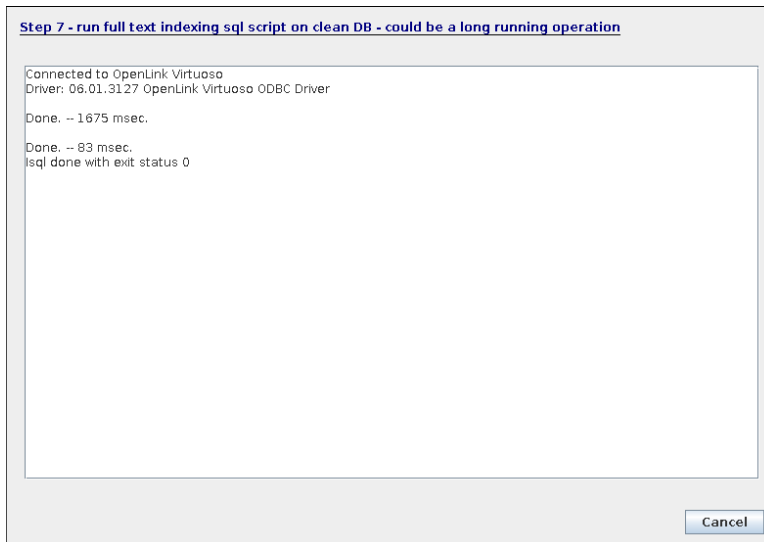
- (a) Clear old tables in the clean database, if there are any.



- (b) Import new database tables in the clean database.



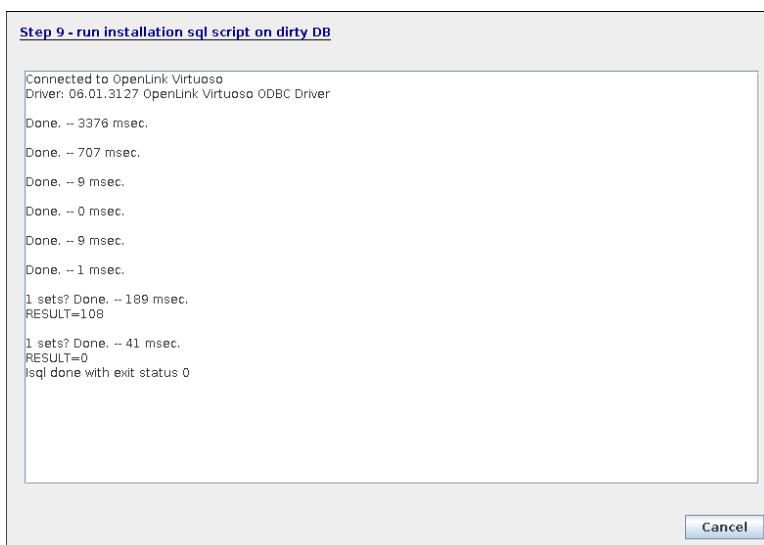
- (c) Create a fulltext index for RDF data in clean database (in order to enable keyword queries).



(d) Clear old tables in the dirty database, if there are any.

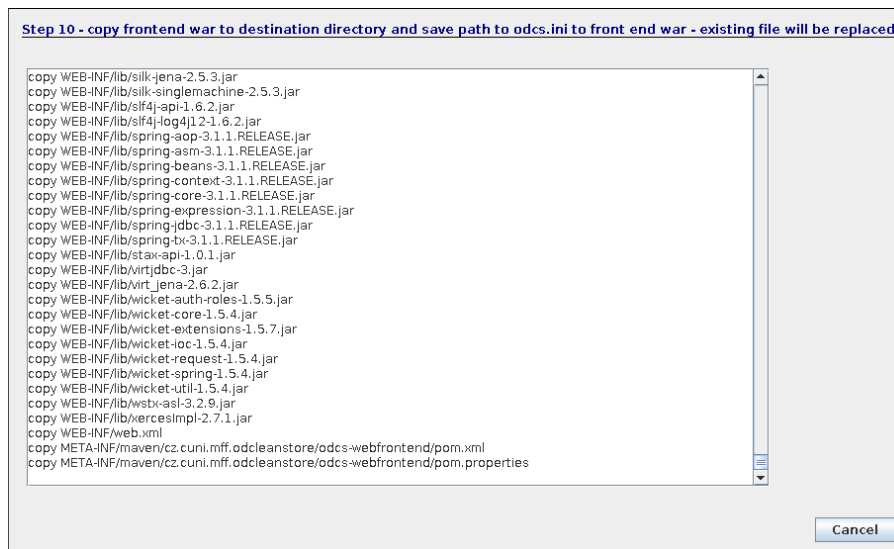


(e) Import new database tables in the dirty database.

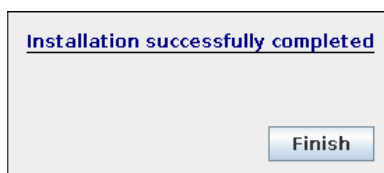


4. Adjust Administration Frontend web archive so that it contains a proper path to the de-

played configuration file and copy it to the chosen Administration Frontend installation directory.



If the installation was successful, the last screen of the installer is displayed, or an error message describing what went wrong is displayed otherwise.



3.3 Post-installation Steps

After successful install, you may customize default ODCleanStore settings in the configuration file `odcs.ini` in the Engine installation directory. See Chapter 6 for description of all options.

The installer deploys the web archive with Administration Frontend to the designated directory in your servlet container. Depending on the configuration of your servlet container, you may need to add the Administration Frontend web application to its configuration explicitly. If that is the case, in Tomcat, for example, this can be accomplished by adding a line similar to the following to `<Host>` section of Tomcat's `server.xml`:

```

<Context path="" docBase="{path to odcs-webfrontend-<version>.war}">
</Context>
  
```

After a clean installation, Administration Frontend contains two user accounts: an administrator account with username “adm”, password “adm”, and a user in the Data Producer (SCR) role with username “scraper”, password “reparcs”. For security reasons, **make sure to change the default credentials**. Also, the installer creates a user “SILK” with password “odcs” in the dirty database instance and grants it the `SPARQL_UPDATE` role. You should change the credentials for this user and update the affected `db.dirty_update.sparql.*` configuration options in `odcs.ini`.

4. Starting and Stopping the Application

4.1 Engine

ODCleanStore Engine can be started by executing the `run-engine.cmd` script (on Windows) or `run-engine.sh` script (on Unix) in the installation directory of ODCleanStore Engine. The Engine will load its configuration from the `odcs.ini` file in this directory and, after initialization, automatically start listening on Input and Output Webservice ports for requests.

In order to stop Engine, simply press `Ctrl+C` in the console window with Engine (send `SIGINT` signal to the Engine process on Linux). Engine will shutdown all services, wait (up until a timeout) until the currently active pipeline transformer finishes, and stop.

Engine is also prepared to be run as a system service on Windows, or daemon on Linux, respectively. Installing ODCleanStore as a service/daemon will be added to the installer in future.

4.2 Administration Frontend

Administration Frontend is a standard Java web application and its lifecycle depends on its servlet container – please refer to documentation of your server container¹. Usually, Administration Frontend would be reached by navigating to `http://localhost:8080/` in your web browser. Please note that Administration Frontend also needs the clean Virtuoso database instance to be running.

¹E.g. <http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/index.html>

5. Trying out ODCleanStore

When Engine is started and Administration Frontend successfully deployed, you may try out ODCleanStore.

ODCleanStore can be managed from Administration Frontend in your web browser. Navigate to the address where it is deployed by your servlet container (e.g. `http://localhost:8080/`). By default, there is a single administrator account with username “adm” and password “adm”. In order to add new data processing pipelines in Administration Frontend, you will need to create a new user account, or add more roles to the default administrator account (log out and log in again for the changes to take effect).

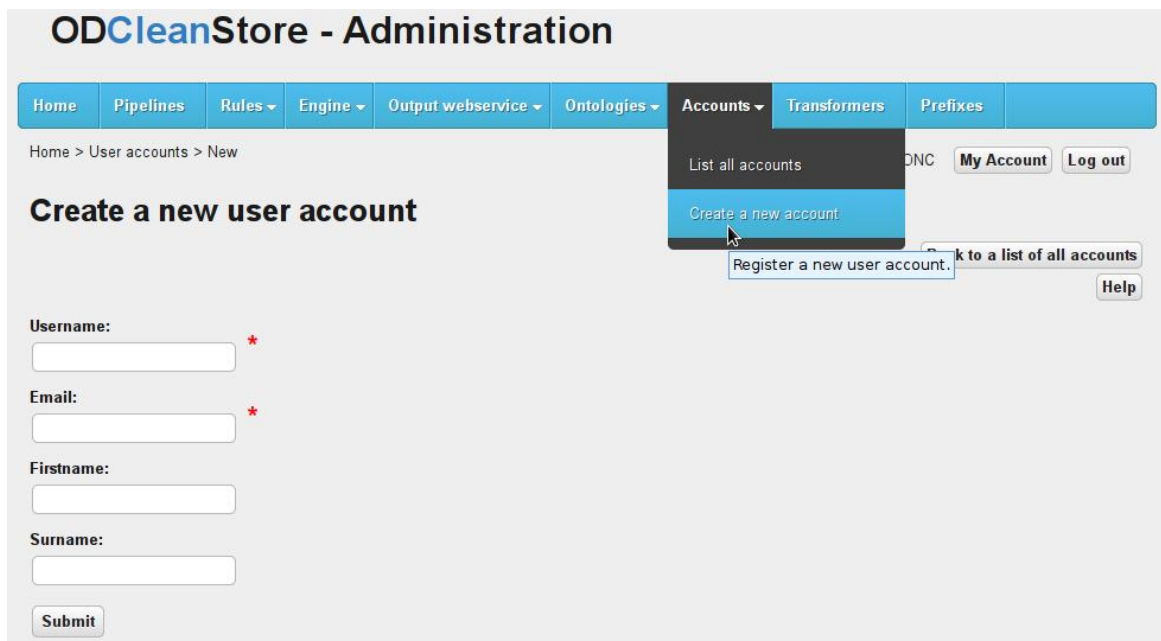


Figure 5.1: Administration Frontend– adding a new account

There should be one default pipeline created by default. You may customize it by assigning transformers to it. The functionality of Input and Output Webservices can be then demonstrated:

Sending data to ODCleanStore. To send data to Input Webservice, you can execute `run-example.cmd` or `run-example.sh` (on Windows or Linux, respectively) from directory `example/` in the distribution. The script will send data in `example-data.rdf` to Input Webservice together with metadata in `example-metadata.properties` and `example-provenance-metadata.rdf`

Parameters for Input Webservice can be changed in `example-metadata.properties`, most notably the name of the pipeline to process the data in the `pipelineName` option (the default pipeline will be used when none is specified) and location of Input Webservice.

Script `regenerate-uuid.cmd` (`regenerate-uuid.sh`) runs an utility that regenerates UUID in `example-metadata.properties`. This is necessary because every request to Input Webservice needs to have an unique UUID.

Querying over data. To query the stored data using Output Webservice, start with `query-*.html` documents in the `example-queries/` subdirectory of the distribution. You can find more detailed information in User Manual.

URI query for `<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin>`. Query executed in 1.569 s.

Subject	Predicate	Object	Quality	Source named graphs
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	dbo:country	dbpedia:Germany	0.90000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	http://linkedgeodata.org/property/capital	"yes"	0.80000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/linkedgeodata
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	rdfs:label	"Berlin"	0.94252	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/linkedgeodata , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/geonames , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/freebase
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	freebase:location.geocode.longitude	"13.402740096987914" [^] xsd:double	0.82446	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/linkedgeodata , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/geonames , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/freebase
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	rdf:type	http://schema.org/City	0.92000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia , http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/freebase
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	rdf:type	http://schema.org/Place	0.90000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	rdf:type	http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/Village	0.90000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia
<i>dbpedia:Berlin</i>	rdf:type	http://www.geonames.org/ontology#Feature	0.80000	http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/geonames

Source graphs:

Named graph	Data source	Inserted at	Graph score	License	Update tag
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/dbpedia	http://dbpedia.org/page/Berlin	2012-04-01 12:34:56.0	0.9		
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/error	http://example.com		0.8		
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/freebase	http://www.freebase.com/view/en/berlin	2012-04-02 12:34:56.0	0.8		
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/geonames	http://www.geonames.org/2950159/berlin.html	2012-04-03 12:34:56.0	0.8		
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/berlin/linkedgeodata	http://linkedgeodata.org/page/node240109189	2012-04-04 12:34:56.0	0.8		
http://odcs.mff.cuni.cz/namedGraph/qe-test/germany/dbpedia	http://dbpedia.org/page/Germany	2012-04-05 12:34:56.0	0.9		

Figure 5.2: Sample results of an URI query

6. Configuration Options

Global configuration options for ODCleanStore are stored in configuration file `odcs.ini` in the Engine installation directory.

The configuration file is used both by ODCleanStore Engine and administration frontend. Configuration options are loaded only once when the Engine or administration frontend is started, therefore, it is necessary to restart the Engine or administration frontend web application for the changes to take effect.

List with a description of all configuration options follows:

Database Configuration

`db.clean.jdbc.connection_string`

Connection string for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the clean database. Must contain connection charset.

Default value: `jdbc:virtuoso://localhost:1111/CHARSET=UTF-8`

`db.clean.jdbc.username`

Username for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the clean database.

Default value: `dba`

`db.clean.jdbc.password`

Password for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the clean database.

Default value: `dba`

`db.clean.sparql.endpoint_url`

URL of the SPARQL endpoint of the clean database. Used by Linker to read RDF data.

Default value: `http://localhost:8890/sparql`

`db.dirty.jdbc.connection_string`

Connection string for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the dirty database. Must contain connection charset.

Default value: `jdbc:virtuoso://localhost:1112/CHARSET=UTF-8`

`db.dirty.jdbc.username`

Username for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the dirty database.

Default value: `dba`

`db.dirty.jdbc.password`

Password for JDBC access to the Virtuoso instance representing the dirty database.

`db.dirty.sparql.endpoint_url`

URL of the SPARQL endpoint of the dirty database. Used by Linker to read RDF data.

Default value: `http://localhost:8891/sparql`

`db.dirty_update.sparql.endpoint_url`

URL of the secured SPARQL endpoint of the dirty database. Used by Linker to store

created links.

Default value: `http://localhost:8891/sparql-auth`

`db.dirty_update.sparql.endpoint_username`

Name of the user, who is authorized for using SPARQL UPDATE on the authorized endpoint.

Default value: `SILK`

`db.dirty_update.sparql.endpoint_password`

Password of the user, who is authorized for using SPARQL UPDATE on the authorized endpoint.

Default value: `odcs`

Input Webservice Configuration

`input.ws.endpoint_url`

URL where the input webservice is listening.

Default value: `http://localhost:8088/inputws`

`input.ws.recovery_crash_penalty`

Waiting penalty after Input Webservice recovery crash before recovery restart in milliseconds.

Default value: `60000`

`input.ws.named_graphs_prefix`

Prefix of named graphs incoming where data & metadata are stored. Must be a valid URL.

Default value: `http://opendata.cz/infrastructure/odcleanstore/`

Output Webservice Configuration

`output.ws.result_data_prefix`

Prefix of named graphs and URIs where query results and metadata in the output are placed.

Default value: `http://opendata.cz/infrastructure/odcleanstore/query/`

`output.ws.port`

Port of the output webservice

Default value: `8087`

`output.ws.keyword_path`

Relative path fragment for the keyword query over the output webservice.

Default value: `keyword`

`output.ws.uri_path`

Relative path fragment for the uri query over the output webservice.

Default value: `uri`

`output_ws.metadata_path`

Relative path fragment for the metadata query over the output webservice.

Default value: metadata

`output_ws.named_graph_path`

Relative path fragment for the named graph query over the output webservice.

Default value: namedGraph

Query Execution Configuration

`query_execution.max_query_result_size`

Maximum number of results allowed in each database query performed during a query execution. This option effectively affects the maximum number of results returned in response to a query through Ouput Webservice to a multiple of this number (cca 3 times the value of this option).

Default value: 500

Conflict Resolution Configuration

`conflict_resolution.agree_coefficient`

Agree coefficient used in aggregated quality formula – value N means that agreement of $N + 1$ sources with score 1 on the same value will increase the quality of that value to 1.

Default value: 4

`conflict_resolution.score_if_unknown`

Graph score used if none is given in the input of Conflict Resolution (e.g. is unknown).

Default value: 1

`conflict_resolution.named_graph_score_weight`

Weight of the named graph score in aggregated quality calculation (see `conflict_resolution.publisher_score_weight`)

Default value: 0.8

`conflict_resolution.publisher_score_weight`

Weight of the graph publisher's score in aggregated quality calculation (see `conflict_resolution.named_graph_score_weight`)

Default value: 0.2

`conflict_resolution.max_date_difference`

Difference between two dates when their distance is equal to MAX_DISTANCE constant, given in seconds. When the difference of two dates is higher or equal to this value, in Conflict Resolution, they are considered to be totally different; when the difference is smaller, the difference coefficient is proportionally smaller.

Default value: 31622400 (366 days)

Transformers Configuration

`object_identification.link_within_graph`

Sets whether to link incoming data against itself by default.

Default value: `true`

`object_identification.link_attached_graphs`

Sets whether to link data from attached graphs created by preceding transformers by default.

Default value: `true`

Engine & Backend Configuration

`backend.query_timeout`

Timeout for database queries executed by predefined transformers, Query Execution and Engine in seconds.

Default value: `30`

`engine.clean_import_export_dir`

Directory for Clean Virtuoso instance data import and export files. Base for relative path is clean db server root (directory of the Virtuoso INI file). Path or his parent must be specified in the `DirsAllowed` param in the virtuoso INI file and the Virtuoso server restarted for access to be allowed to the files by Virtuoso.

Default value: `odcs/`

`engine.dirty_import_export_dir`

Directory for Dirty Virtuoso instance data import and export files. Base for relative path is clean db server root (directory of the Virtuoso INI file). Path or his parent must be specified in the `DirsAllowed` param in the virtuoso INI file and the Virtuoso server restarted for access to be allowed to the files by Virtuoso.

Default value: `odcs/`

`engine.startup_timeout`

Maximum time in milliseconds for services initializing before engine shutdown.

Default value: `30000`

`engine.shutdown_timeout`

Maximum time in milliseconds for services shutdown before engine exit.

Default value: `30000`

`engine.look_for_graph_interval`

Additional timer setting interval for lookup for graph for processing in milliseconds.

Default value: `8000`

`engine.second_crash_penalty`

Waiting penalty after double pipeline crash before pipeline restart in milliseconds.

Default value: `60000`

`engine.state_to_db_writing_interval`

Interval for writing engine state information to db in milliseconds.

Default value: 5000

`engine.engine_uuid`

Identifier of Engine instance when data processing is distributed over multiple parallel nodes. This setting has currently no effect and is reserved for future extensions.

Default value: 88888888-8888-8888-8888-888888888888

Administration Frontend Configuration

`web_frontend.gmail_address`

Username of a GMAIL accout to send emails through.

Default value: odcleanstore@gmail.com

`web_frontend.gmail_password`

Password of a GMAIL accout to send emails through.

Default value: odcleanstore2012

`web_frontend.output_ws_host`

Output webservice host.

Default value: http://localhost

`web_frontend.debug_directory_path`

Path to transformer directory for debugging.

Default value: ./odcs-debug

7. Custom Transformers

The administrator may extend data-processing capabilities of ODCleanStore by adding new custom transformers. In order to start using the transformer:

1. Implement your custom transformer by implementing the **Transformer** interface in Java or other compatible language.
The classfile for the **Transformer** interface is in `bin/odcs-core-<version>.jar` file in the ODCleanStore distribution, or can be obtained from sources in `odcs-core` maven artifact – see Chapter “Setting up Development Environment” in Programmer’s Guide. For more information about how to implement a custom transformer and what features it should have, please refer to chapter “Transformers – Introduction” in Programmer’s Guide.
2. Save the .jar file with the implementing classfiles to a location where Engine can read it from the filesystem. The classfiles of the `odcs-core` maven artifact need not be included in the .jar file (as they will be already loaded by Engine when the custom transformer is loaded at runtime).
3. In Administration Frontend, go to “Transformers” > “Add a new transformer” (Figure 7.1). Enter the path to the .jar file with the implementation, the fully qualified name of your class that implements the **Transformer** interface and fill in the other fields. Submit the form.
4. Now, the custom transformer is registered and can be assigned to pipelines and used for data processing.

The screenshot shows the 'Register a new transformer' form in the ODCleanStore Administration Frontend. The form is titled 'Register a new transformer' and has a 'Back to the list of registered transformers' button. The form contains the following fields and buttons:

- Label:** A text input field with a red asterisk indicating it is required.
- Working directory:** A text input field with a red asterisk indicating it is required.
- Description:** A large text area for entering a description.
- JAR path:** A text input field with a red asterisk indicating it is required.
- Full classname:** A text input field with a red asterisk indicating it is required.
- Submit:** A button to submit the form.
- Back to the list of registered transformers:** A button to navigate back to the list of registered transformers.
- Help:** A button to access help documentation.

Figure 7.1: Screen for registering a custom transformer

A. Distribution Contents

The distribution archive or CD contains ODCleanStore binaries, installer, documentation and some testing data. For a quick start, the relevant files for you are `README.txt` and scripts `install.cmd` or `install.sh` (for Windows or Linux, respectively) which start the installer.

Meaning of the other files and directories is explained below.

bin/ Contains all Java binaries of ODCleanStore.

engine/

Contains binaries and dependencies for Engine part of ODCleanStore.

webapp/

Contains the Administration Frontend web archive.

utils/

Contains utilities. `regenerateUUID.jar` Generates a new UUID for metadata file used by `odcs-simplescraper`. `frontend-config.jar` is a utility for updating of path to the ODCleanStore configuration file in the Administration Frontend web archive.

odcs-installer-*<version>*.jar

Installer with a graphical user interface.

odcs-simplescraper-*<version>*.jar

A simple utility for testing of sending of data to Input Webservice.

odcs-simpletransformer-*<version>*.jar

A simple example of a custom transformer.

odcs-core-*<version>*.jar

`odcs-core` artifact. This can be used as a library when writing custom transformers, as it contains definition of the `Transformer` interface and other related classes.

run-engine.cmd, run-engine.sh

Scripts that start Engine for case of a manual installation.

update-war-path.cmd, update-war-path.sh

Scripts that update path to global configuration file in the Administration Frontend web archive. Supplied for convenience in case of manual installation.

config/ Contains the default configuration file for ODCleanStore and recommended configuration files for Virtuoso database instances.

odcs.ini

The default global configuration file of ODCleanStore.

virtuoso.ini-clean

The recommended configuration file for the clean database instance of Virtuoso.

virtuoso.ini-dirty

The recommended configuration file for the dirty database instance of Virtuoso.

database/ Scripts for initialization of database instances.

install/

SQL scripts used by the installer.

clean_db/

SQL scripts for manual import for the clean database instance.

dirty_db/

SQL scripts for manual import for the dirty database instance.

doc/ Documentation for ODCleanStore.

javadoc/

API documentation of ODCleanStore sources in generated from javadoc.

LICENSE.txt

License under which ODCleanStore is distributed.

ODCleanStore User Manual.pdf

Documentation for ODCleanStore users.

ODCleanStore Administrator's and Installation Manual.pdf

This document.

ODCleanStore Programmer's Guide.pdf

Detailed documentation intended for developers.

sourceforge.txt

Link to the project homepage.

example/ Example data that can be send to Input Webservice.

example-data.rdf, example-data-isvzus.ttl

The actual payload data to be sent to Input Webservice.

example-metadata.properties, example-metadata-isvzus.properties

Property file with metadata sent together with payload data.

example-provenance-metadata.rdf

Example provenance metadata to be sent together with payload data.

run-example.cmd, run-example-isvzus.cmd

Script that sends the example data to Input Webservice.

regenerate-uuid.cmd

Script for updating UUID in metadata property files. This is necessary as every new input graph needs to have a unique UUID.

example-queries/ Simple forms in HTML that can be used for querying over Output Webservice. These forms are provided for testing and debugging purposes.

query-uri.html

Form for executing a URI query via Output Webservice.

`query-keyword.html`

Form for executing a keyword query via Output Webservice.

`query-named-graph.html`

Form for executing a named graph query via Output Webservice.

`query-metadata.html`

Form for executing a metadata query via Output Webservice.

`README.txt` File with basic information and instructions how to start with ODCleanStore.

`release-notes.txt` Release notes with information about changes between versions.

`install.cmd`, `install.sh` Scripts for starting the installer in Windows and Unix, respectively.

B. License

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