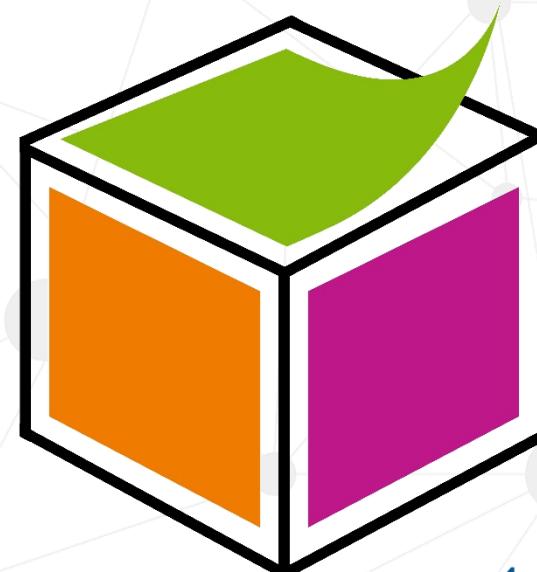


# Strategies for Integrating Semantic and Blockchain Technologies

DONE BY:

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Msc. Computer Science



**Semantic**  
blockchain

# Motivation

 Martin Hiesboeck  
6 April 2016

## DIGITAL D • UGHNUT

**Blockchain is the most disruptive invention since the Internet itself - not just in finance**

  
**the guardian**

fashion environment tec

Is Blockchain the most important IT invention of our age?

John Naughton

**"Bitcoin is a remarkable cryptographic achievement and the ability to create something that is not duplicable in the digital world has enormous value"**

Eric Schmidt, CEO of Google

 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## Going Mainstream

The World Economic Forum asked more than 800 executives and technology experts when they thought various tipping points would occur—when various technologies would hit mainstream society. Here are the respondents' expectations for two tipping points for blockchain technology.

### ECONOMIC ROLE

**TIPPING POINT:** 10% of global gross domestic product stored on blockchain technology

**AVERAGE EXPECTED DATE:** 2027



**"I think the fact that within the bitcoin universe an algorithm replaces the functions of [the government] ... is actually pretty cool. I am a big fan of Bitcoin."**

**Al Gore, 45th Vice President of the United States**

# THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

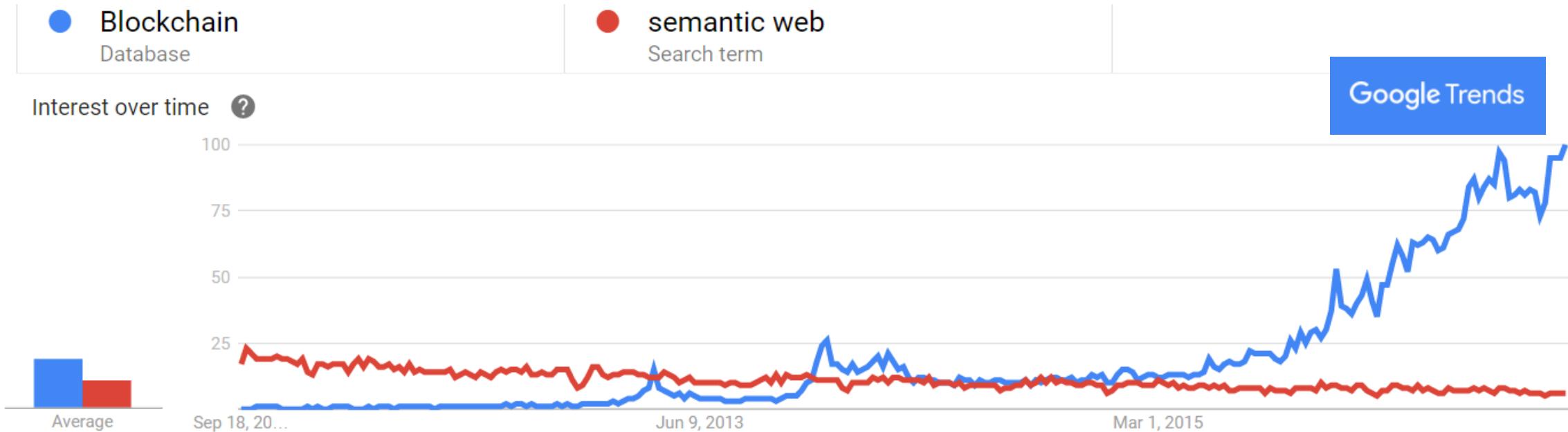
## Why Blockchains Could Transform How the Economy Works

By IRVING WLADAWSKY-BERGER

Nov 20, 2015 1:27 pm ET

0 COMMENTS

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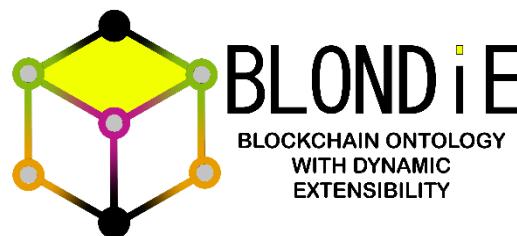


# Problem definition

- Blockchain-based platforms as the original Web, still require interconnected data and meaning.
- Bitcoin: around 215,000 daily transactions.
- Ethereum: around 57,000 daily transactions.
- Existing Supply chain systems are not doing an optimal job, Blockchain-based platforms can solve this issue.

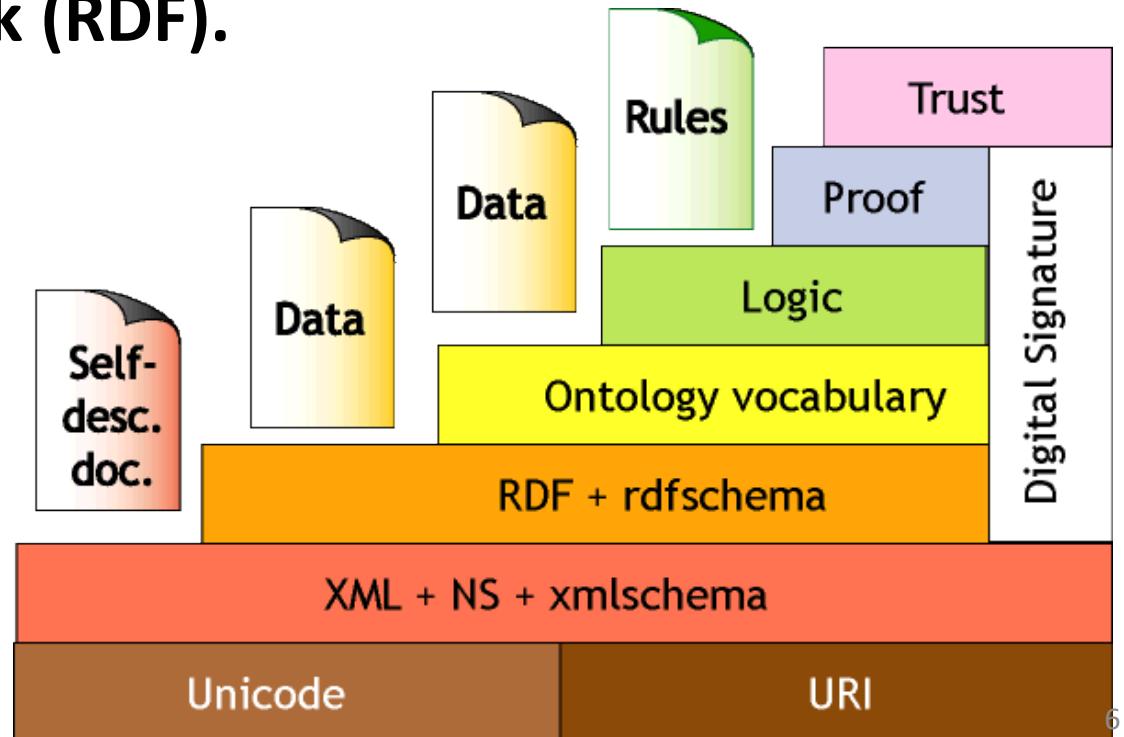
# Solution proposed

- Ontology BLONDiE for Bitcoin and Ethereum.
- Research how to extract data from Ethereum.
- Research how to store RDF data on Ethereum.
- Prototype DeSCA: Ethereum application.



# Background: What is Semantic Web?

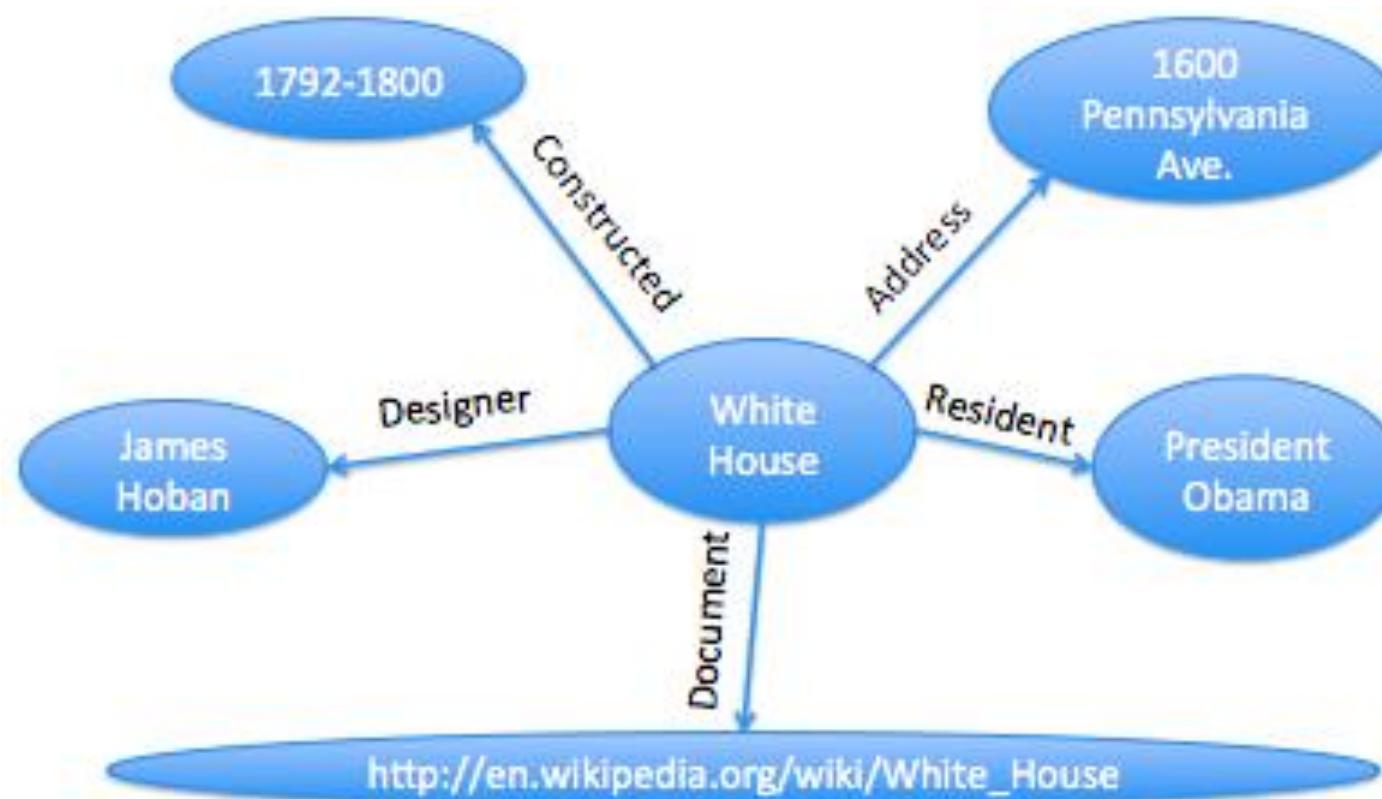
- Extension of the Web through **standards** by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The standards promote common data formats and exchange protocols on the Web, most fundamentally the **Resource Description Framework (RDF)**.



# Background: Resource Description Framework (RDF)

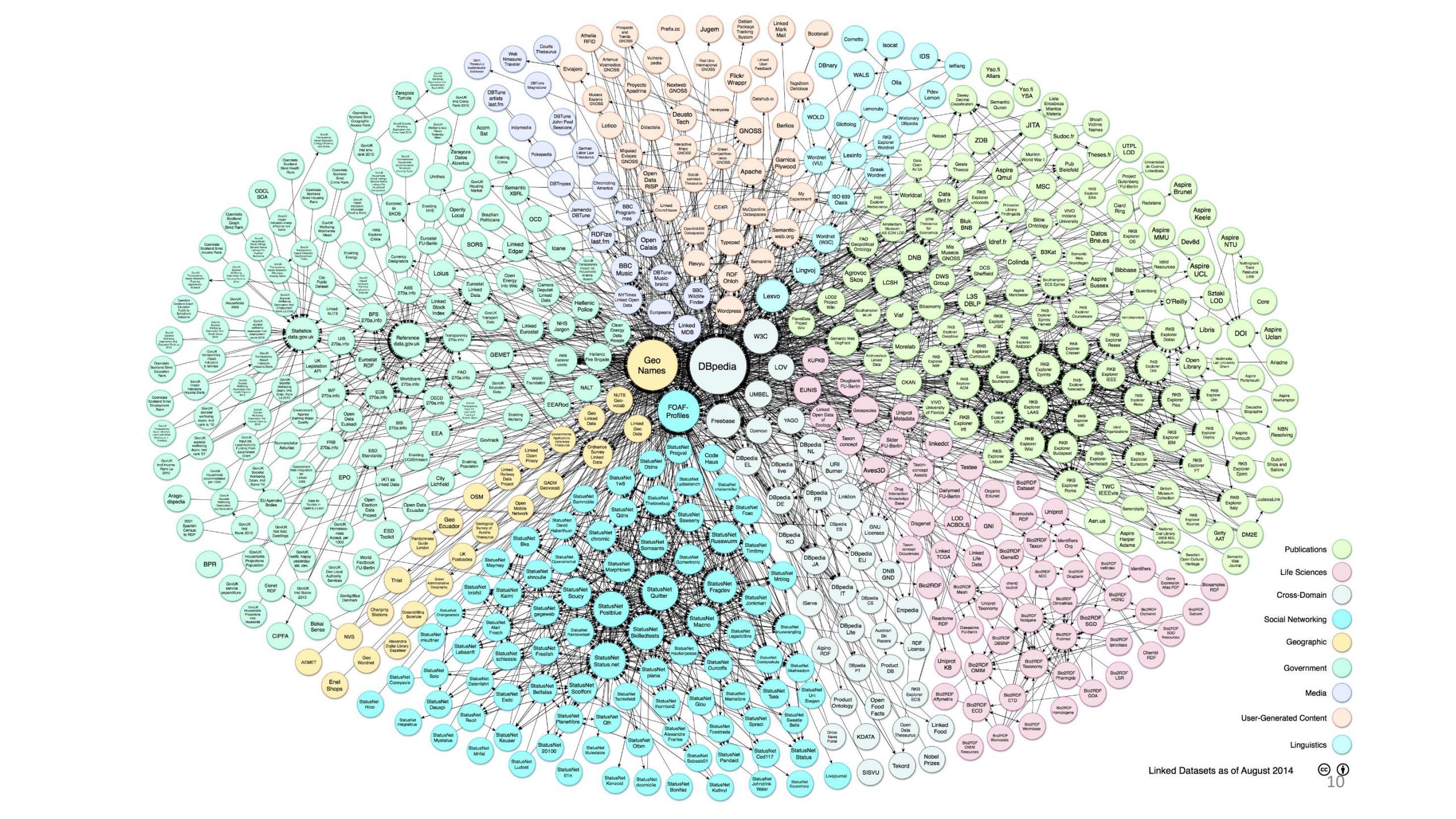
- RDF is used as the standard way to describe and model information. Three object types conforms the basic model :
- **i) Resources.** The things that where RDF expressions are used to describe them.
- **ii) Properties.** The specific description of a resource, It can be an attribute or relation.
- **iii) Statements.** The conjunction of a resource, a named property and the value of that property. This 3 elements form the RDF statement of a specific resource. They are expressed in the form of subject, predicate, object and commonly called "triples". Triples create a basic **graph structure of data**.

From...



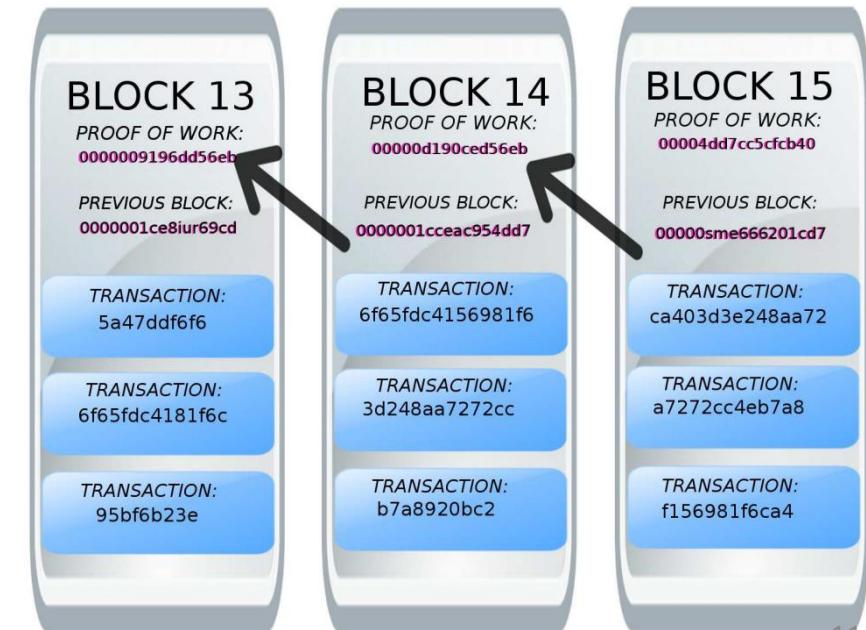


To...



# What is the Blockchain?

- Is a distributed database that maintains a continuously-growing list of records secured from tampering and revision. It consists of data structure blocks that may contain data or program with each block holding batches of individual transactions.



SOURCE: Matthew English, Sören Auer, and John Domingue. Block Chain Technologies & The Semantic Web: A Framework for Symbiotic Development, 2016.

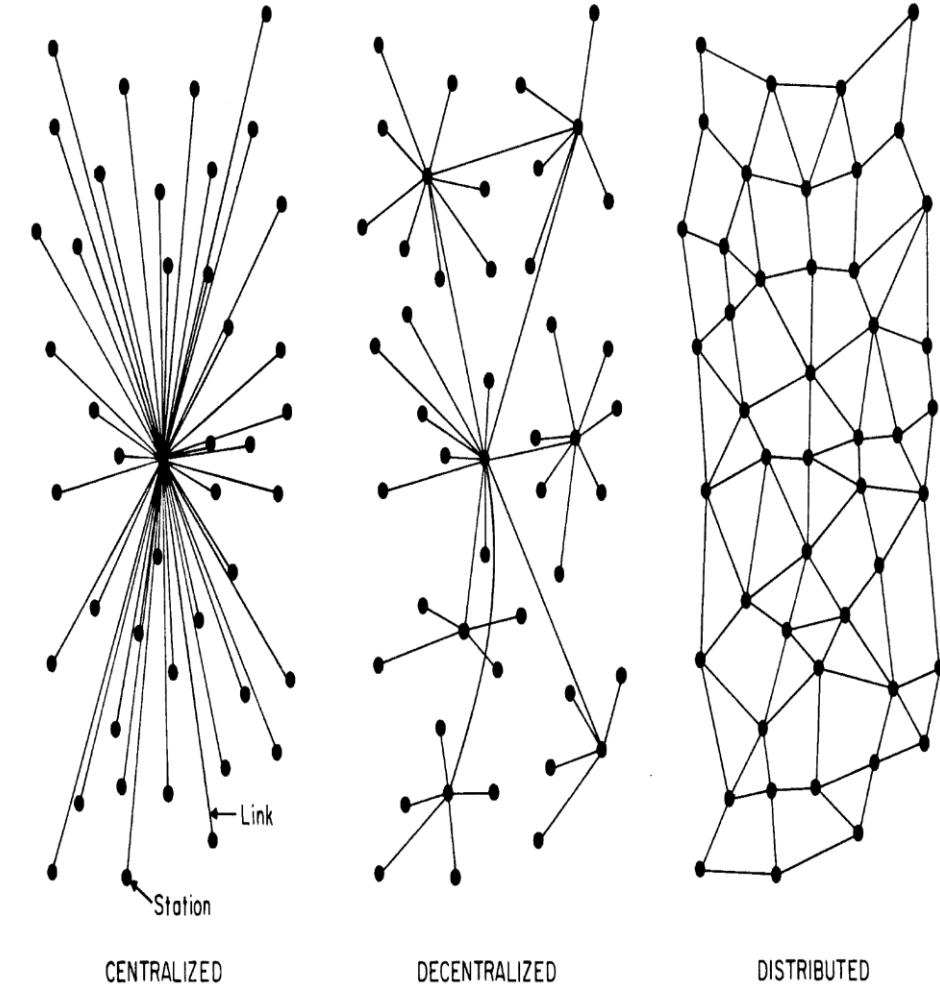
# Cryptocurrencies



 Bitcoin <b>BTC</b>	 Myriad <b>MYR</b>	 Dogecoin <b>DOGE</b>	 Dash <b>DASH</b>	 Expanse <b>EXP</b>	 Stellar <b>STR</b>
 Ethereum <b>ETH</b>	 Bitshares <b>BTS</b>	 Supernet <b>UNITY</b>	 Monero <b>XMR</b>	 Factom <b>FCT</b>	 Dashcoin <b>DSH</b>
 Litecoin <b>LTC</b>	 Reddcoin <b>RDD</b>	 Bitcoindark <b>BTCD</b>	 Ripple <b>XRP</b>	 Syscoin <b>SYS</b>	 Clams <b>CLAM</b>
 MaidSafeCoin <b>MAID</b>	 Peercoin <b>PPC</b>	 Qora <b>QORA</b>	 Namecoin <b>NMC</b>	 Emercoin <b>EMC</b>	 Archcoin <b>ARCH</b>
 BlackCoin <b>BLK</b>	 Monacoin <b>MONA</b>	 Primecoin <b>XPM</b>	 Nxt <b>NXT</b>	 Sibcoin <b>SIB</b>	 Novacoin <b>NVC</b>

# Background: Bitcoin

- First decentralized digital cryptocurrency.
- First system using Blockchain.
- Borderless and instantaneous transactions.



# Background: Ethereum

- General purpose cryptocurrency platform that offers a Turing complete virtual machine, based on Bitcoin technology.
- Possible to run any coin, script, or cryptocurrency project, as implementations of smart contracts.
- **SMART CONTRACT:** An algorithm that can self-execute, self-enforce, self-verify, and self-constrain the performance of a contract.



# Background: Blockchain Benefits and Features

- Ownership of data.
- Uniqueness and proof of uniqueness.
- Immutability.
- Censorship resilient.
- Public transparency and traceability.
- Trustless and incorruptible.
- Cost-efficient.
- Guaranteed continuity.

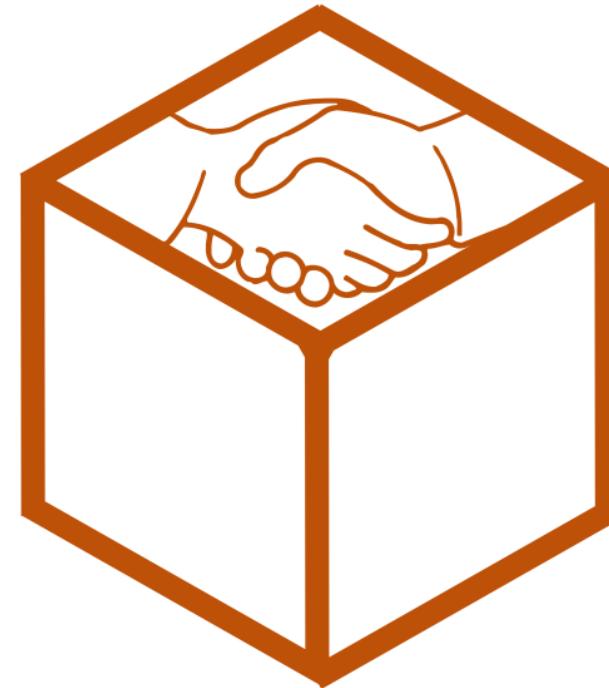
# Semantic Web benefits

- Consistency
- Standardization
- Linking and mappings

# Semantic Web + Blockchain



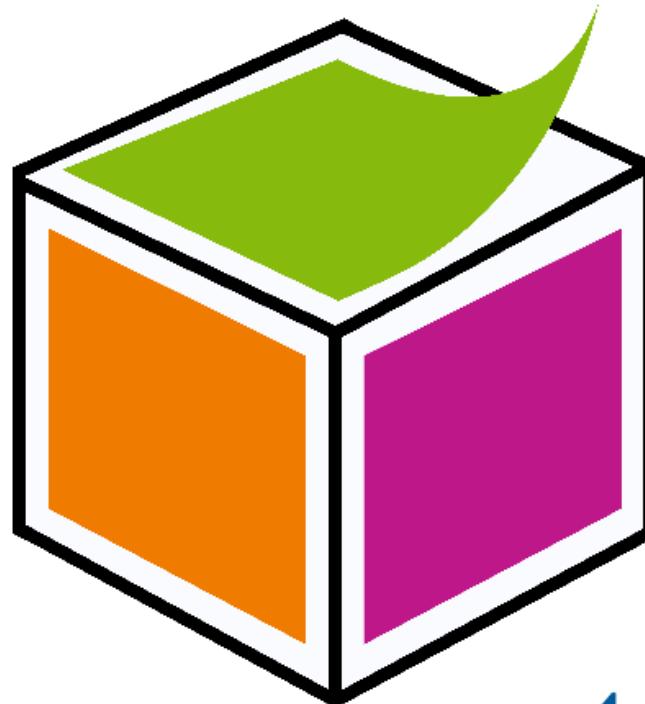
+



**Semantic  
Web**

**blockchain**

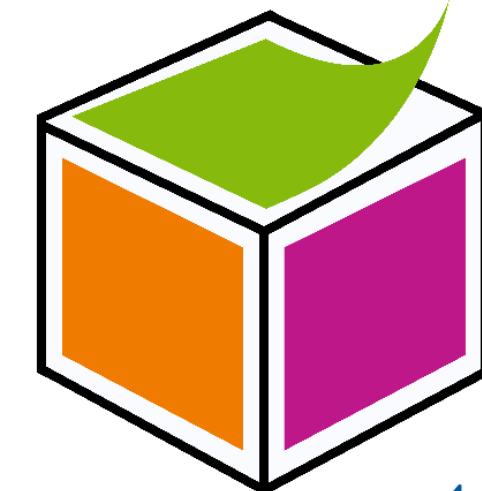
# Semantic Blockchain



**Semantic**  
blockchain

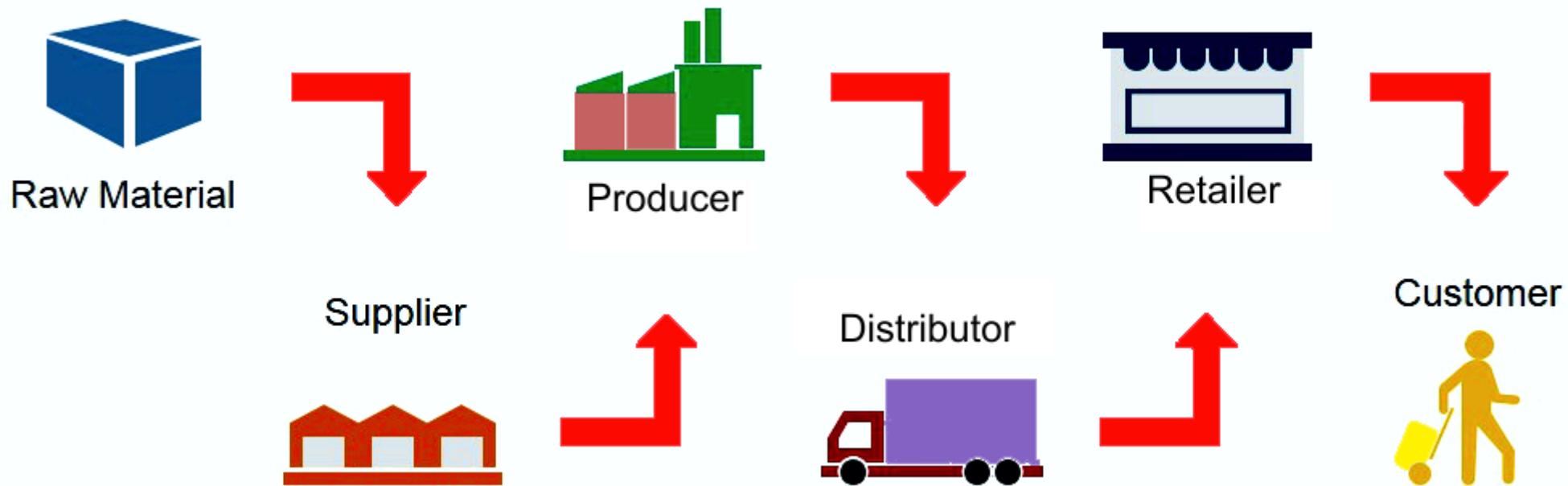
# Semantic Blockchain

- Semantic Blockchain is the use of Semantic web standards on blockchain based systems. The standards promote common data formats and exchange protocols on the blockchain, making use of the Resource Description Framework (RDF).



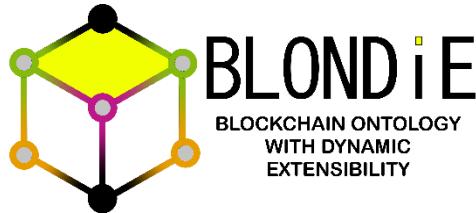
**Semantic**  
blockchain

# Background: Supply Chain

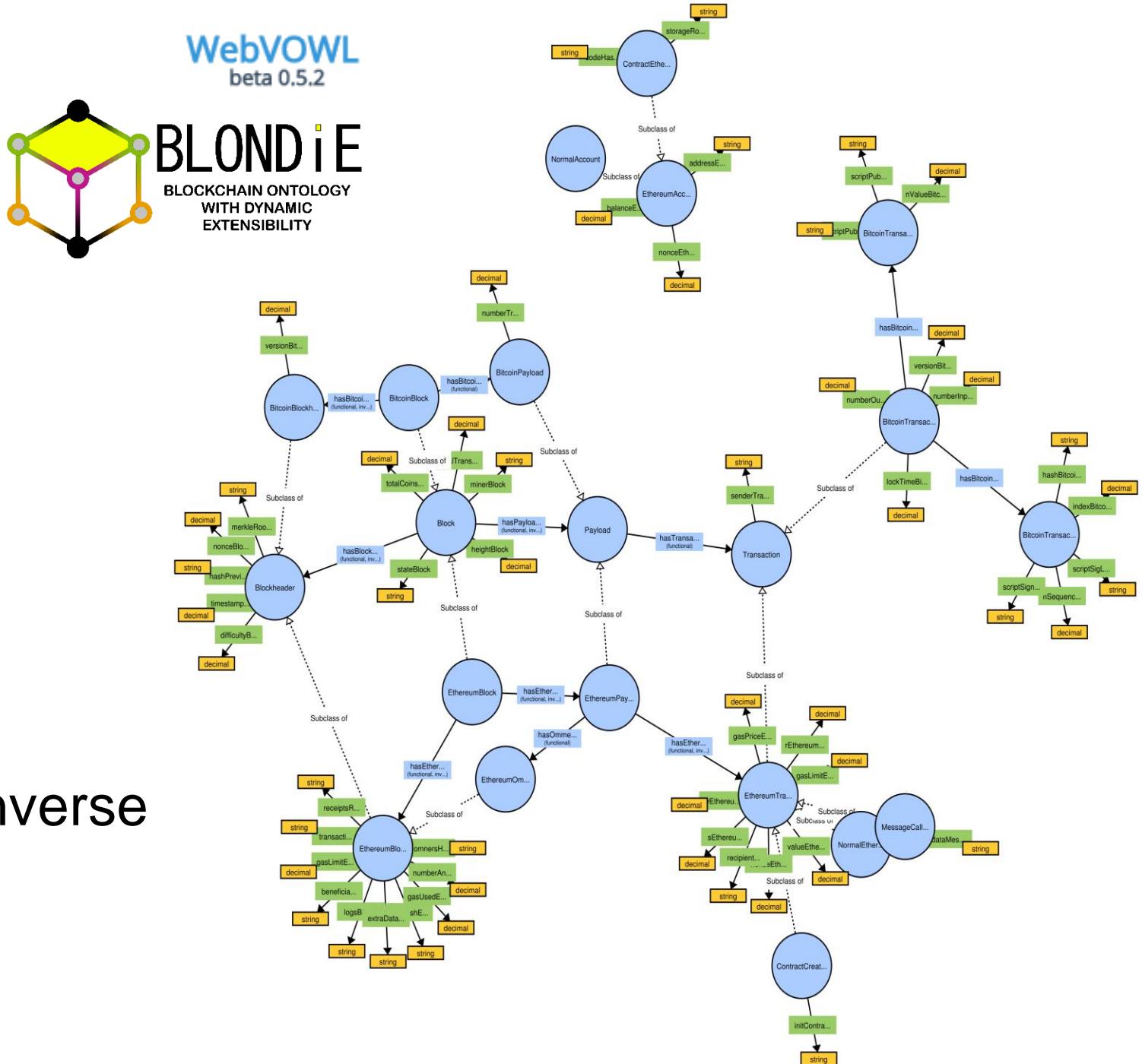


# BLONDiE

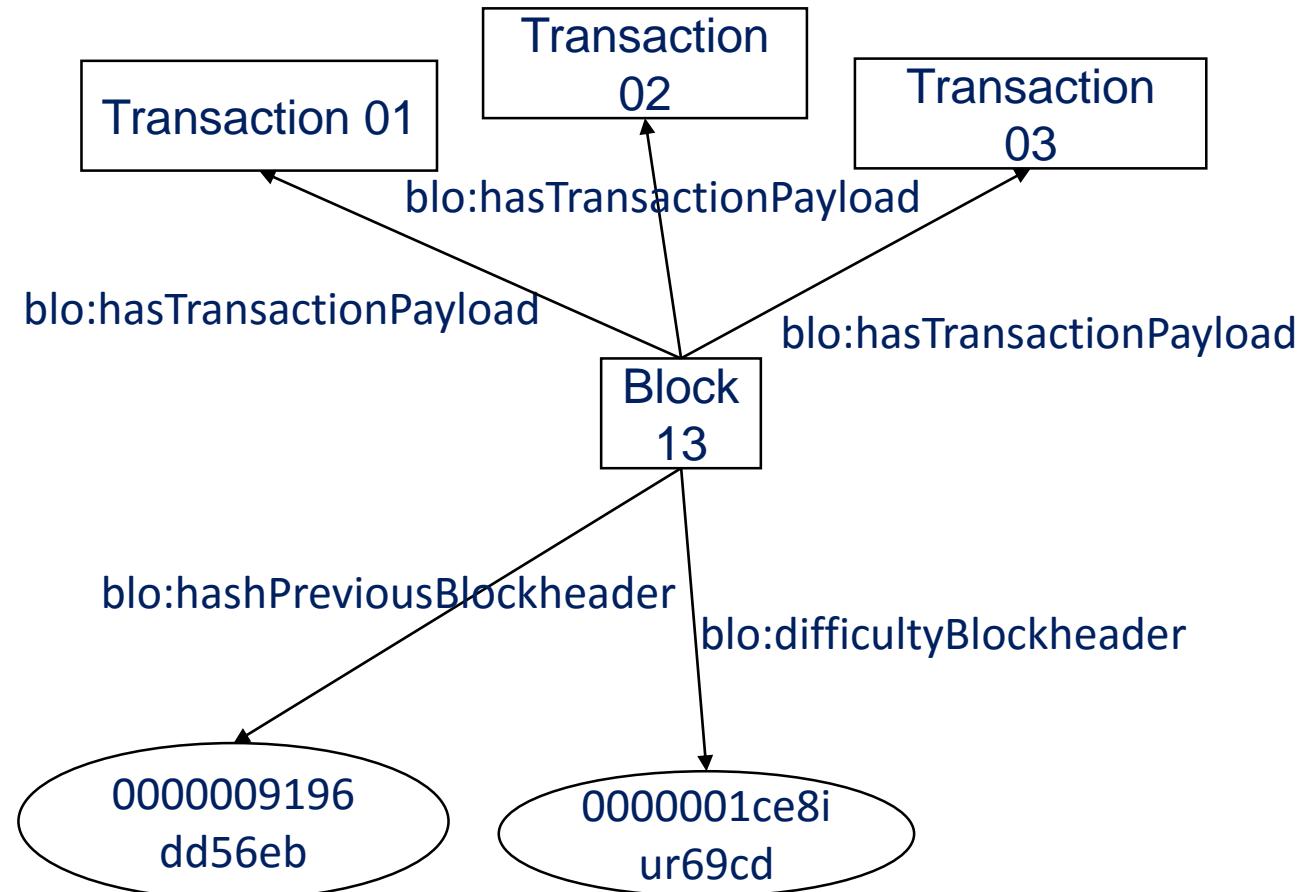
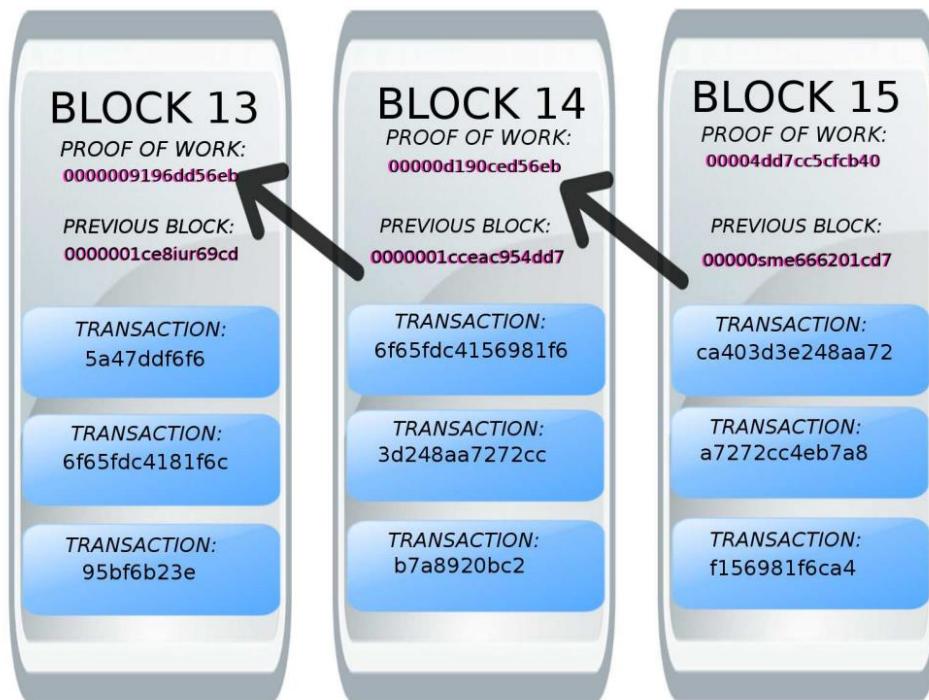
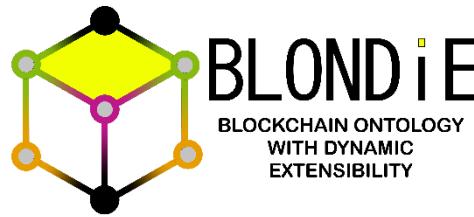
WebVOWL  
beta 0.5.2



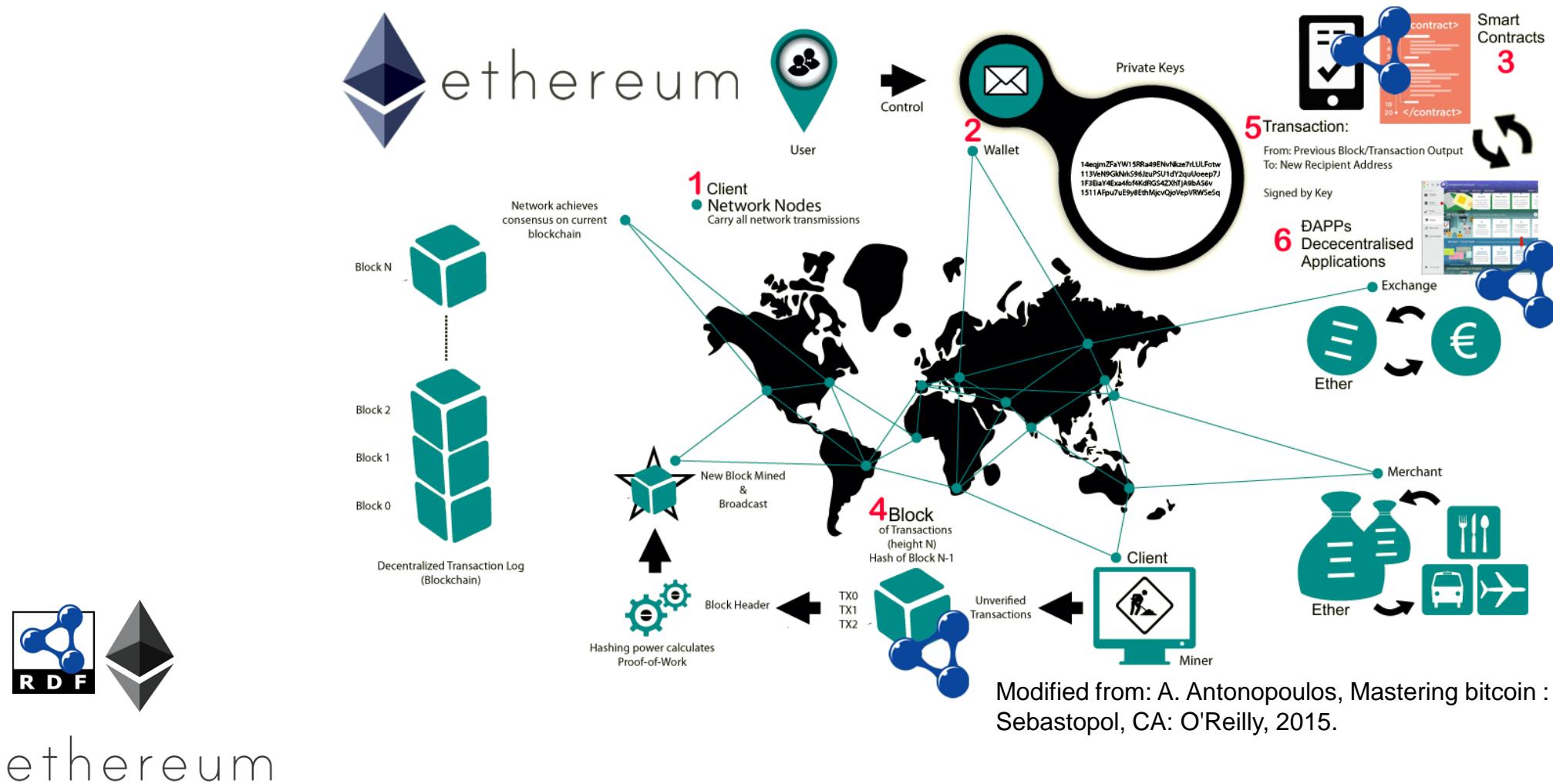
- Ethereum and Bitcoin.
- 21 classes.
- 11 object properties.
- 50 datatype properties.
- OWL Ontology: disjoint, domain, range, etc.
- Properties: functional, inverse functional, etc.



# BLONDIE



# Extracting Data and Storing RDF Data on Ethereum



# Extracting Data and Storing RDF Data on Ethereum



Task	Element	Way	ethereum	Short Explanation	On Blockchain?
Extracting data	1. Clients	JSON-RPC		Is a way to talk to an Ethereum node and receive as a response data related to different elements of the Ethereum framework.	No
	2. Wallets	JSON files		Wallets are stored as JSON files facilitating the access to its data.	No
	3. Smart Contracts	ABI		The interface of the smart contract is shared in JSON format.	No
	4. Blocks	Extradata property		A data property to store at most 32 bytes.	Yes
Storing RDF Data	5. Transactions	Data property, Contract Storage, Event Logs,	Data can be stored in 4 possible ways on the transactions. Fees will be payed according to the size of the data. Each method offer different advantages and disadvantages.		Yes
		External Storage	The interface of the Ethereum applications are usually done using HTML technologies. Therefore the usage of RDF data embedded on HTML is possible.		

# Extracting Data on Ethereum: Wallets

- {"address":"0xcb60081c79230499c5d5615505f88df53c5bbcc9", "checksumAddress":"0xCB60081C79230499C5D5615505F88d f53C5bBcC9","privKey":"**3c8f4ddb1cb78625dad5a221c28a87 3b37cc115f8ba243508eb338a908afeeb0**","pubKey":"0xdbb18 9772ec307e06242fefbdcb95bf0f21cc1ba0ba584d22db2f9a4e8 7d6f0fc231985dfb39dd6a54bb9f93e75428010e52e701ab05a09 c9676419222ac2b7a","publisher":"MyEtherWallet","encrypted":false,"version":2}

Unencrypted wallet generated with myetherwallet.com

# Storing RDF Data on Ethereum: Gas

- Execution fee that a user has to pay on gas units for every operation made on the Ethereum Blockchain.
- Gas cost.
- Gas price.
- Gas limit.
- Gas fee.

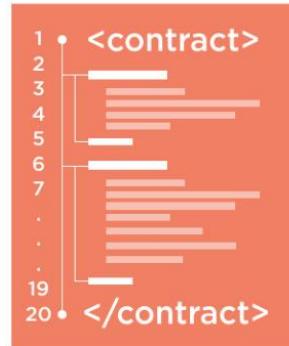


# Storing RDF Data on Ethereum: Transactions

-Way	Short explanation	Advantages	Disadvantages
Data property	Property existing in each transaction on Ethereum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Not fixed size.</li><li>- Cannot be modified</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Expensive</li><li>- Stored on hexadecimal format</li><li>- Is not SPV friendly</li></ul>
Contract Storage	Contract state flexible database. Key-value store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Not fixed size</li><li>- Easily Accessible</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Expensive</li><li>- Information is modifiable</li></ul>
Event Logs	Historical raw data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Cheap</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Not accessible for smart contracts.</li><li>- Data generated by the smart contract</li></ul>
External Storage (IPFS)	Storing it externally and keeping the identifier using one of the above methods	Unlimited size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Not guaranteed that data will not be removed</li></ul>

# Storing RDF Data on Ethereum: Contract Storage & IPFS

```
contract Sample {  
    string rdfData = "RDF Data Here ";  
}
```



key-value store with  $2^{256}$  possible keys and  $2^{256}$  values



```
contract Sample {  
    string rdfData = "IPFS Hash Here ";  
}
```

e.g. QmYwAPJzv5CZsnA625s3Xf2nemtYgPpHdWEz79ojWnPbdG

# The current problem

- Existing Supply Chain systems are heterogeneous.
- It is expensive and they are not reliable.
- Tracking and tracing is not easy.
- EXAMPLE: 2013 Horse meat scandal!

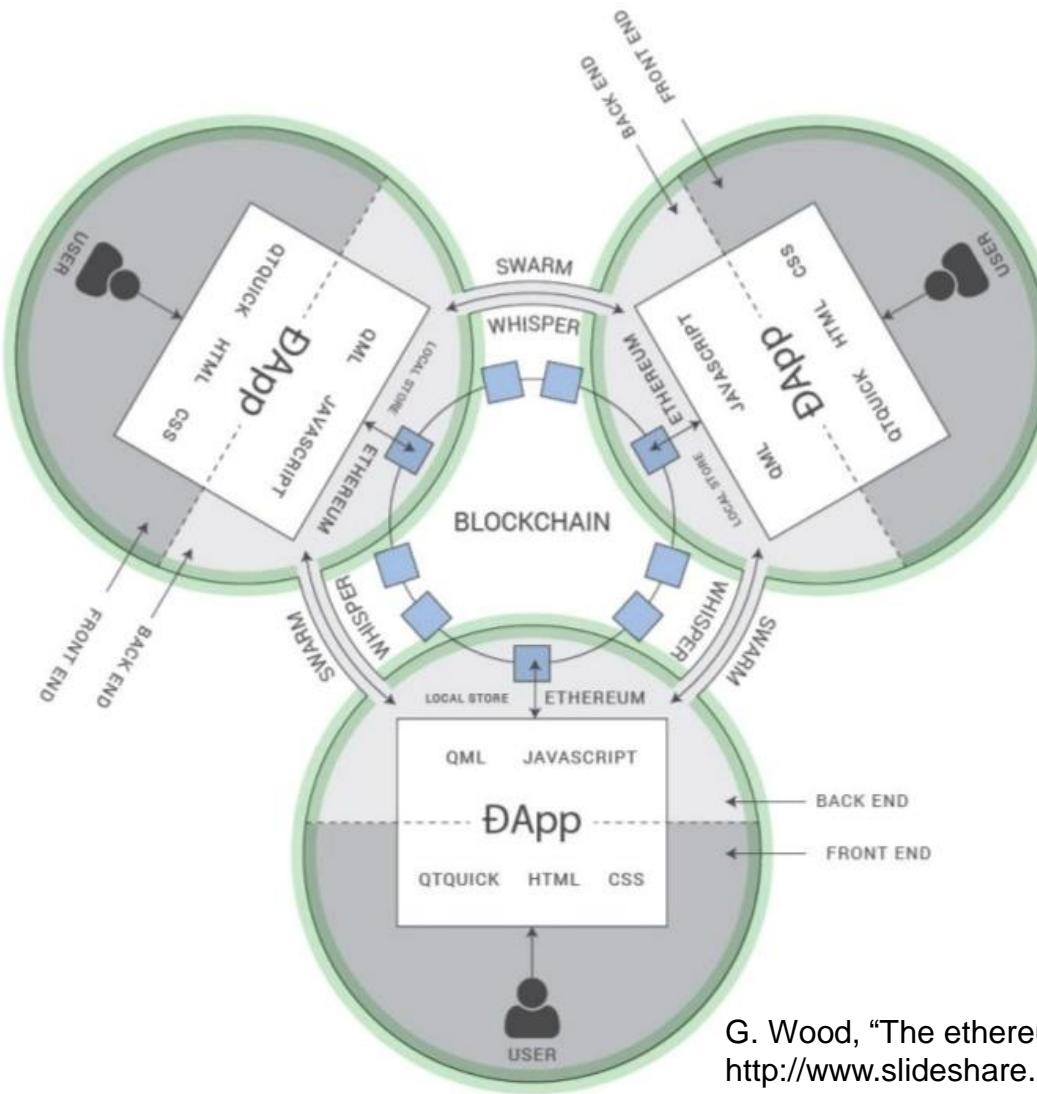


# DeSCA prototype

- Ethereum Decentralized Application.
- Basic Supply Chain Management prototype.
- Record flow of goods.
- Record data participants.
- Record RDF data.



# Architecture

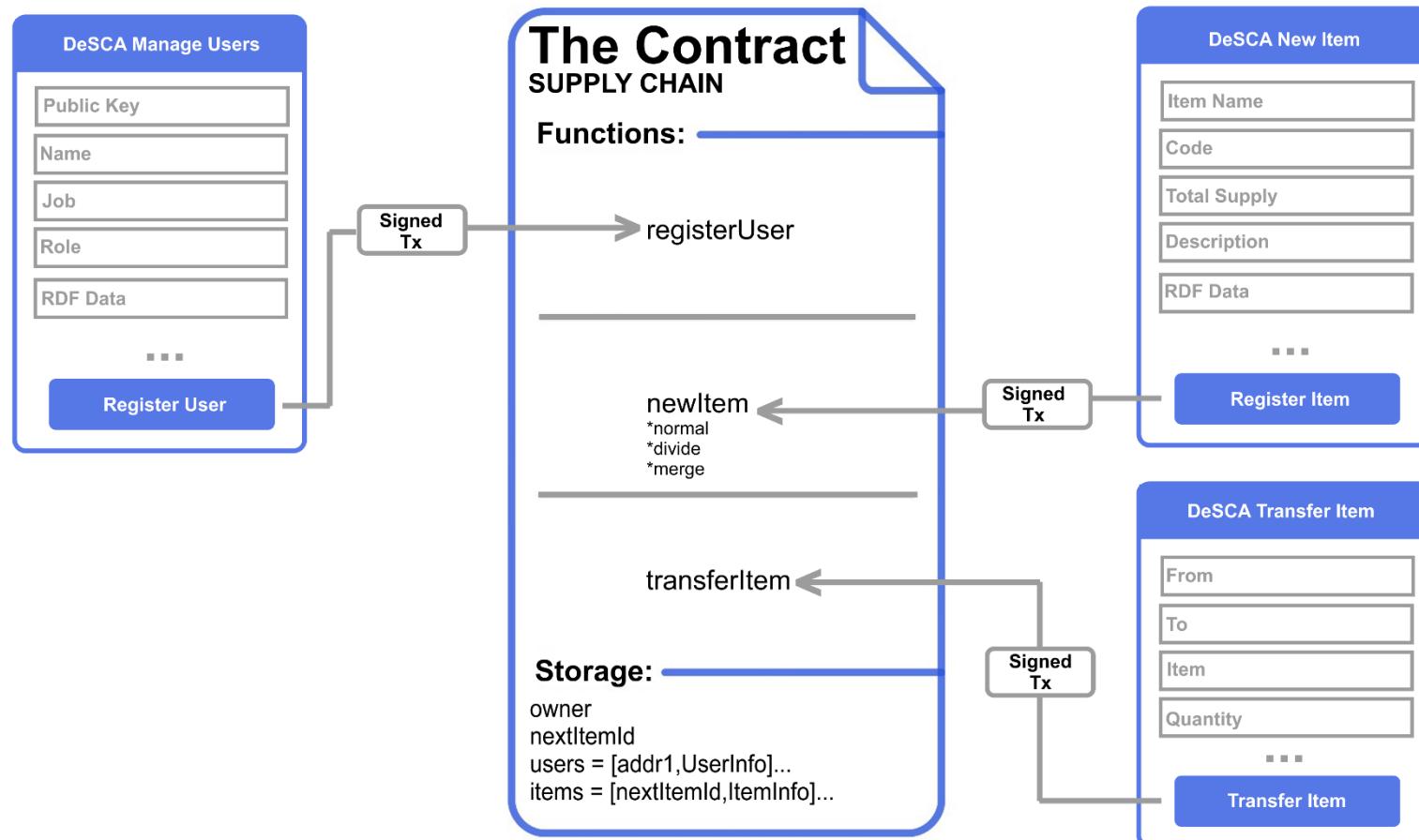


G. Wood, "The ethereum experience." [Online]. Available:  
<http://www.slideshare.net/ethereum/the-ethereum-experience>

# Functionalities

- Create account
- Manage smart contract
- Register user
- Create item
- Transfer item
- Show provenance

# DeSCA: Smart Contract



```
1 contract SupplyChain {
2     address public owner;
3     uint public nextItemId = 0;
4
5     struct User{
6         string name;
7         string jobTitle;
8         string company;
9         string role;
10        string rdfData;
11    }
12
13    struct Item{
14        string name;
15        string code;
16        // uint8 decimals;
17        uint256 totalSupply;
18        string description;
19        string rdfData;
20        mapping (address => uint256) balanceOf;
21    }
22
23    mapping (address => User) public users;
24    mapping (uint256 => Item) public items;
25
26
27    event Test(uint _nextItemId);
28    event Transfer(address _from, address _to, uint _id, uint256 _value);
29    event Register(address _userAddress, string _name, string _role);
30    //event Register(address _userAddress);
31    event Creation(uint _nextItemId, string _name, uint256 _totalsupply, address _ownerItem, string _type);
32    //event Creation(uint _nextItemId, uint256 _totalsupply, address _ownerItem);
33    event NewItemNormal(uint _nextItemId, string _name, string _code, uint256 _totalSupply, string _description);
34    event NewItemDivide(uint _nextItemId, string _name, string _code, uint256 _totalSupply, string _description, uint _id, uint256 _quantity);
35    event NewItemMerge(uint _nextItemId, string _name, string _code, uint256 _totalSupply, string _description, uint _id1 , uint _id2, uint256 _quantity1, uint256 _quantity2);
```

# Programming languages and frameworks



JavaScript



Bootstrap



solidity



ethereum  
*geth*

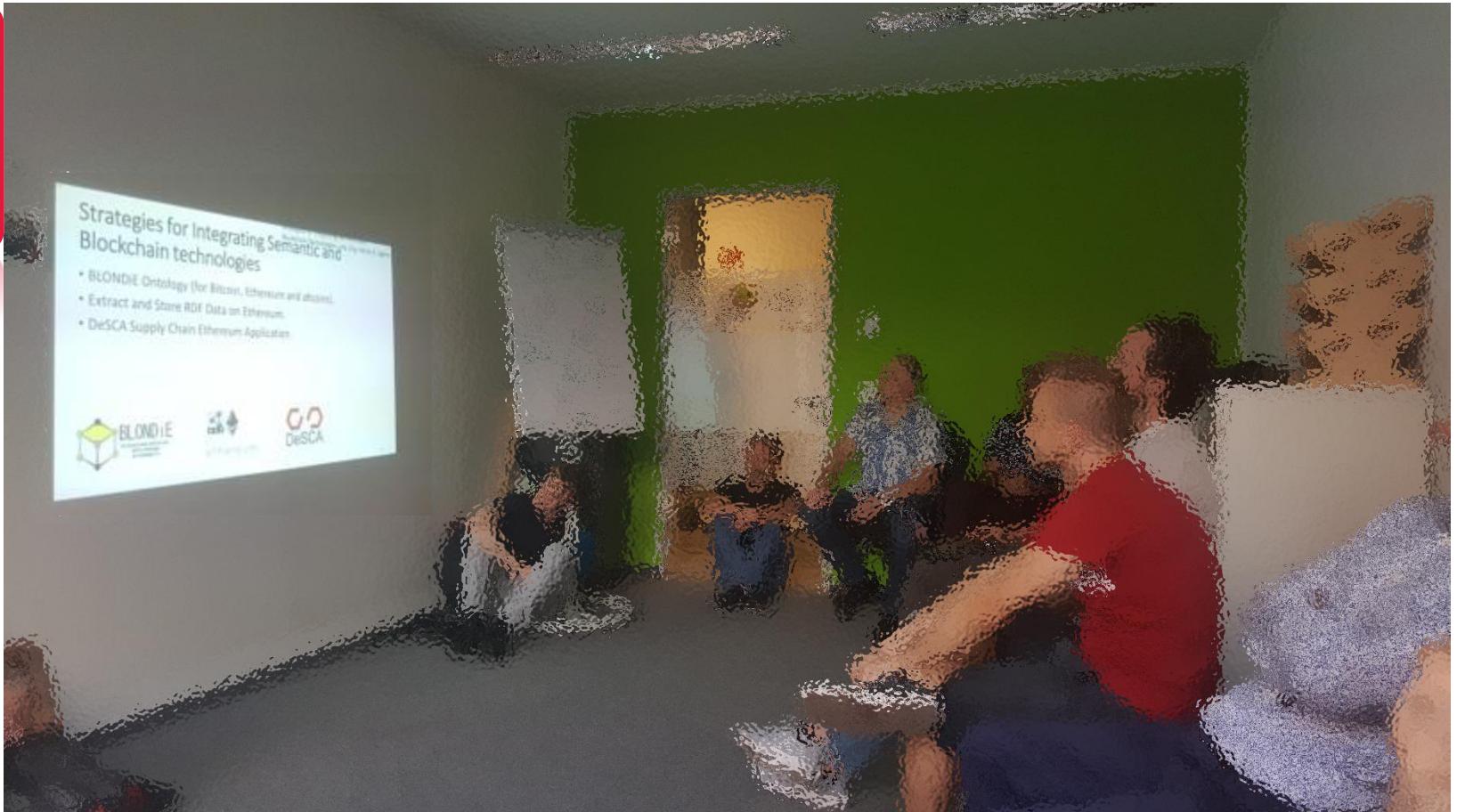


TRUFFLE

web3.js

ipfs.js

# Evaluation



# Evaluation

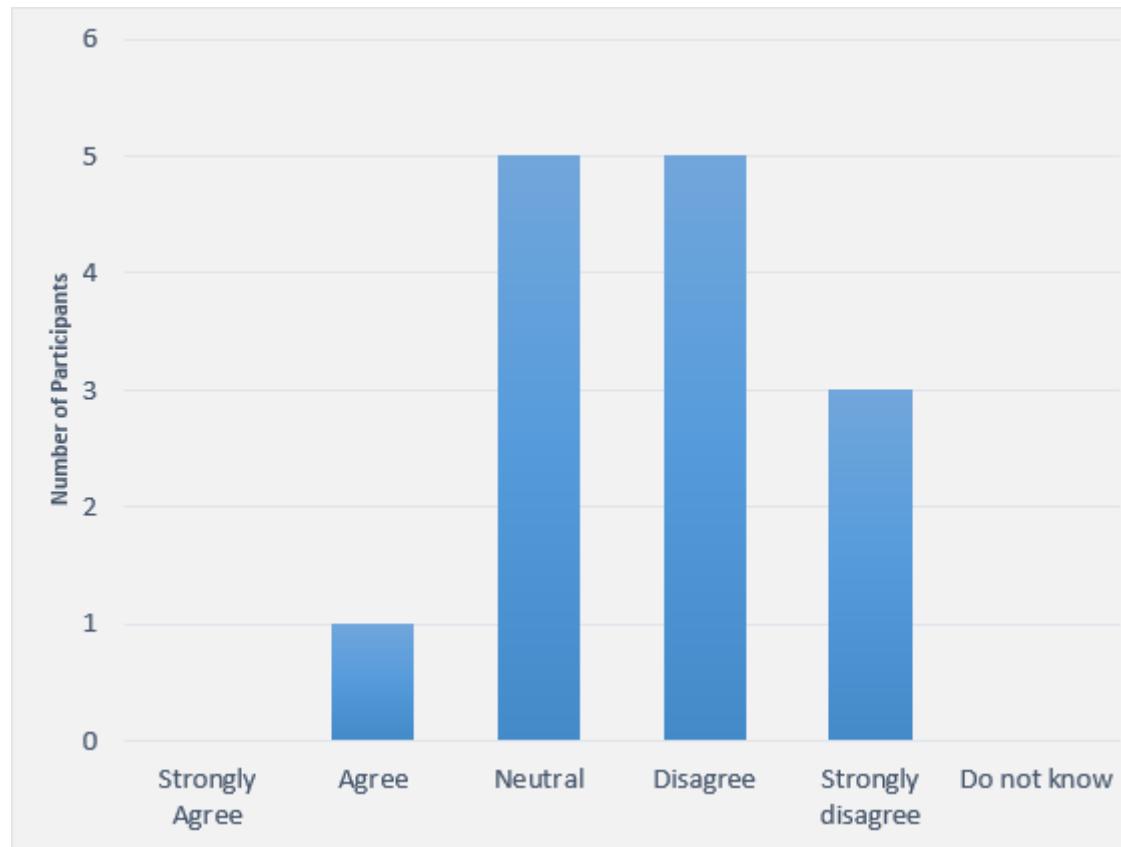
- 14 participants different profiles.
- Most of them informed about Blockchain technologies.
- Technology awareness.
- Usability evaluation.

# Evaluation: Technology awareness

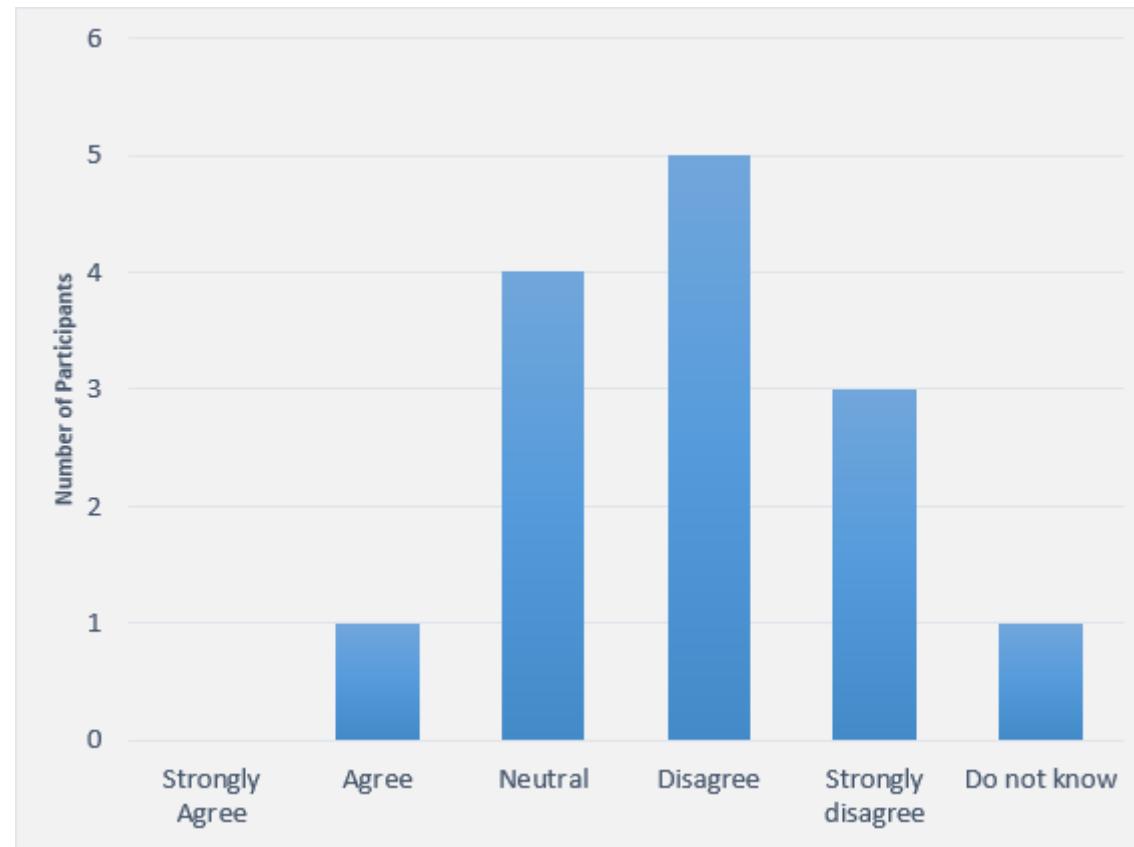
- Around **93%** participants knew before about Blockchain.
- Around **85%** participants knew before about Semantic web.
- **100%** of participants think that Semantic Web is useful.
- Around **85%** participants knew before about SCM.



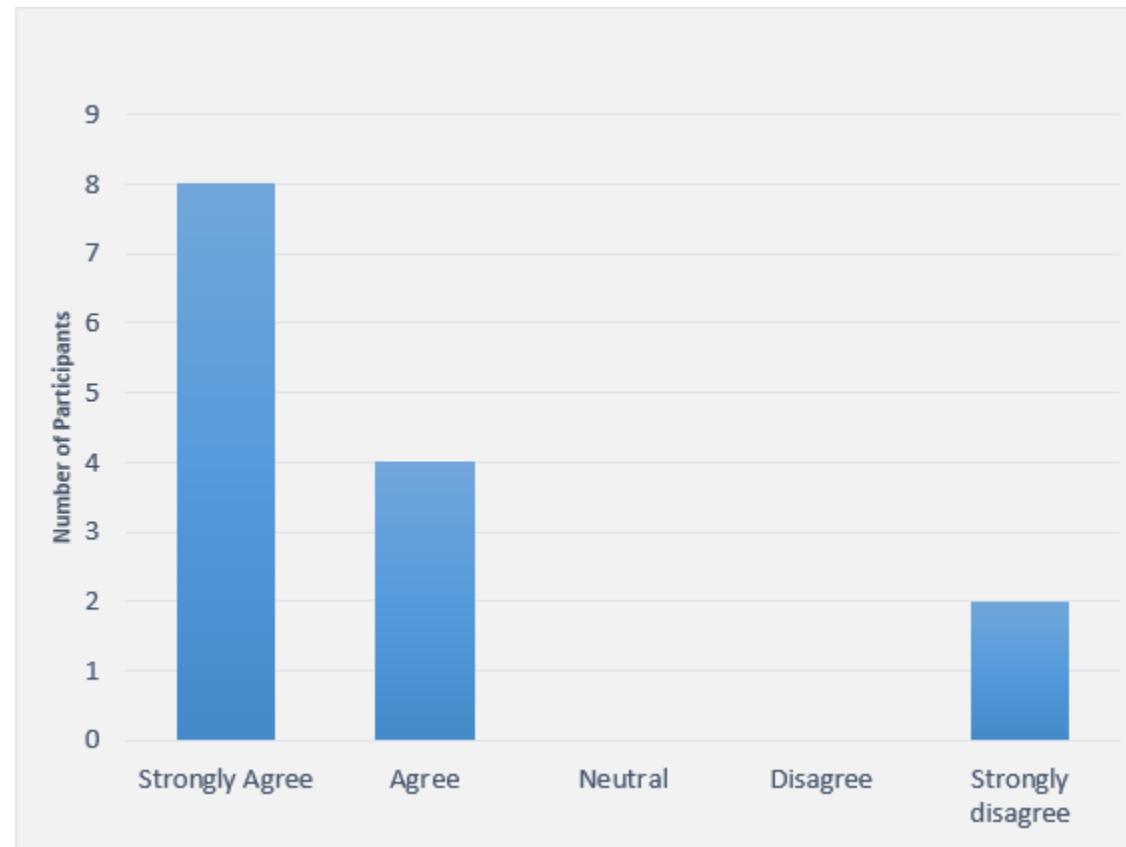
# Evaluation: “The prototype is not easy to understand”



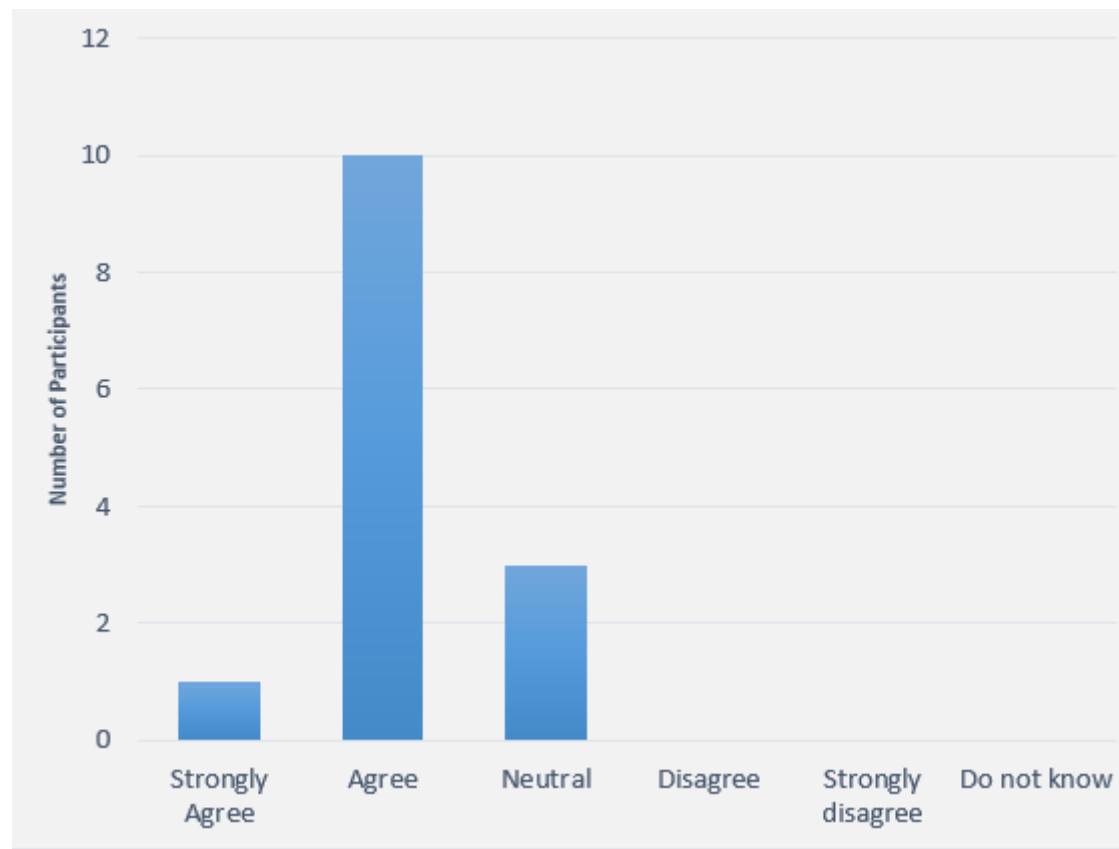
# Evaluation: “It is not a useful prototype for Supply Chain Management”



# Evaluation: “It is easy to learn”



# Evaluation: “The prototype has benefits compared to possible centralized solutions”



# Conclusions

- This research presented some integrations steps between Semantic and Blockchain technologies.
- BLONDiE: OWL ontology.
- Extracting data and storing RDF data from Ethereum.
- DeSCA: Ethereum DApp prototype for SCM.
- DeSCA was evaluated resulting that most people think it is easy to understand, is useful, easy to learn, and offers advantages compared to centralized systems.

# Future Work

- BLONDiE can be extended to cover more Blockchain-based platforms (Hyperledger, NXT, etc).
- Research about more Semantic integration on Ethereum like instead of using HTTP-URIs, start using hashes as identifiers.
- DeSCA can be extended to cover more data related to SCM. It can be extended to allow manage of users and item data, store certificates that prove origin of data.

# Descriptive Scenario

Name	Job Title	Company	Role
Eric Cartman	Farmer	Daisy Hill Puppy Farm	Producer
Ellie Williams	CEO	Umbrella Corp.	Distributor
Apu Nahasapeemapetilon	Owner	Kwik-E-Mart	Retailer
Milhouse Van Houten	Student	University of Bonn	Customer

# DeSCA



<https://youtu.be/JiWDYByK5zo>

Thanks