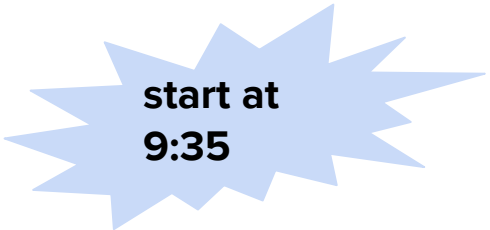
ICEG Training Interoperability

MS Teams (150min)

13 June 2022

#beinterop



Agreements

- Audience is **muted**.
- Questions, comments or suggestions can be shared via the **chat function** of MS Teams.

  ➔ Interaction is encouraged!

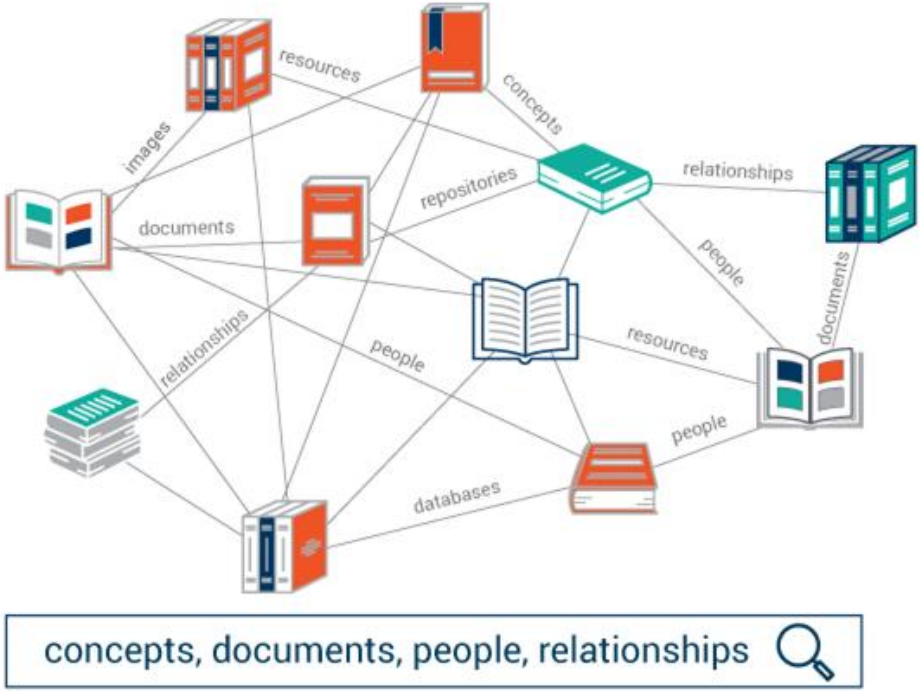
  +1 of -1

- A yes/no question can be answered simply and quickly via chat:

  Agree= +1 Disagree= -1

Today

9:35 - 10:40 - *plenary*
Introduction ICEG 10’
About linked data 45'
Example case 10’



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About linked data 45'
Example case 10’

10:40 – 10:50
Break 10'

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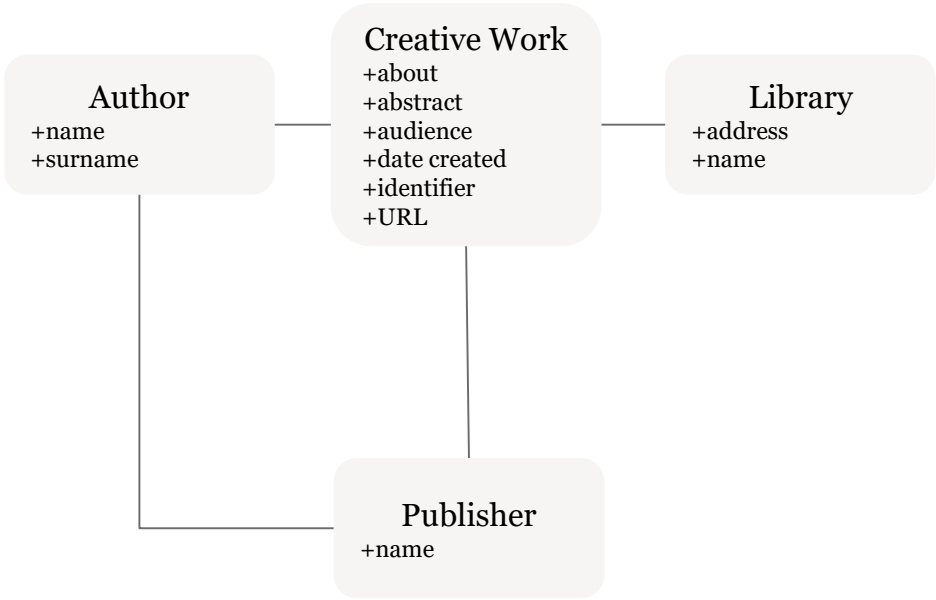
Example case 10’

10:40 – 10:50
Break 10'

10:50 - 11:50 – *break-out*
Case “Vaccination Passport” 60'



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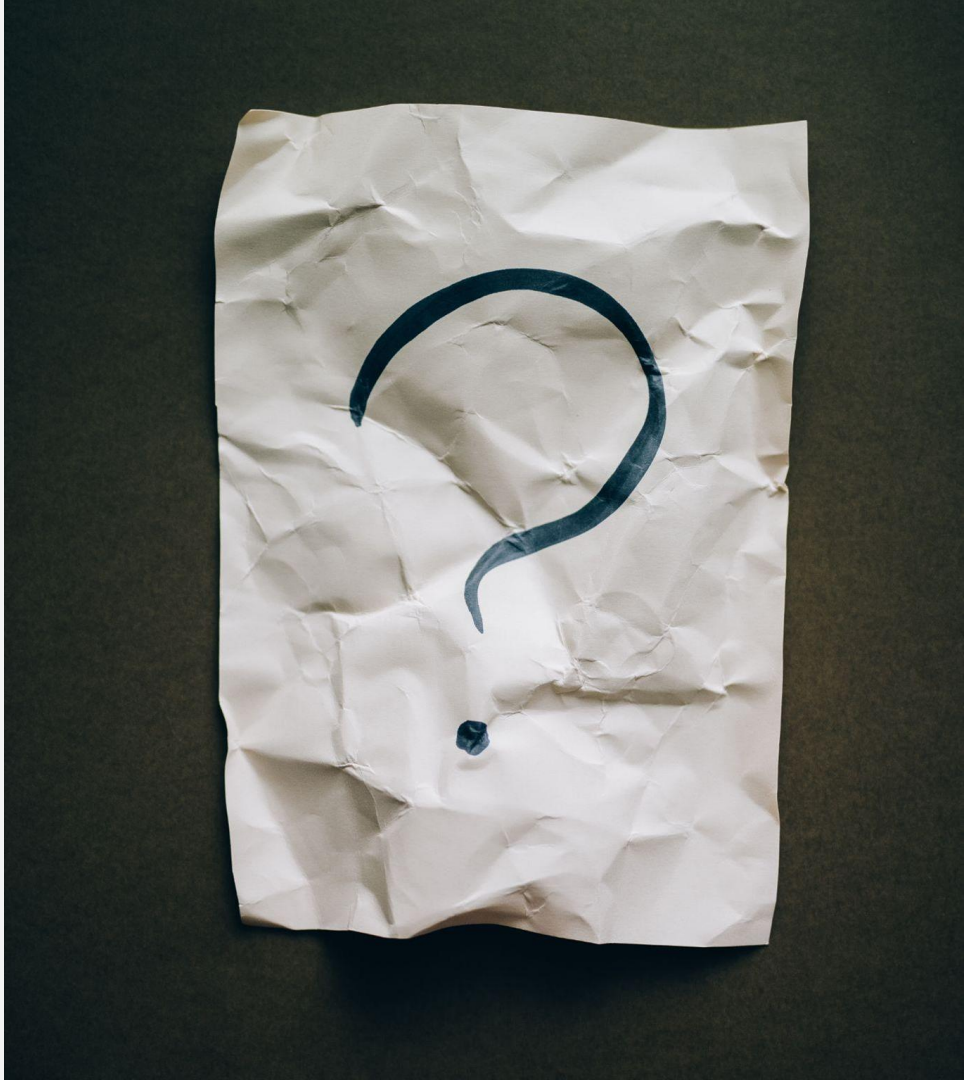
Example case 10’

10:40 – 10:50
Break 10'

10:50 - 11:50 – *break-out*
Case “Vaccination Passport” 60'

11:50 – 12:00 - *plenary*
Wrap-up and questions 10'



9:35 - 9:45 - Introduction

Introduction ICEG

ICEG mission statement and roles

The **ICEG* review group 'open standards**' has a permanent character and is responsible for the central coordination and follow-up of the work related to the standardisation of information.

Mission aligned to the **existing ICEG collaboration agreement** between the federal, regional and community authorities (dd. 2013-08-26).

The work is part of the standardisation of:

- meaning of the information (semantic),
- syntax (grammar) and technical standards for the exchange of the information
- metadata for discoverability ('data on data').

In addition, the working group monitors

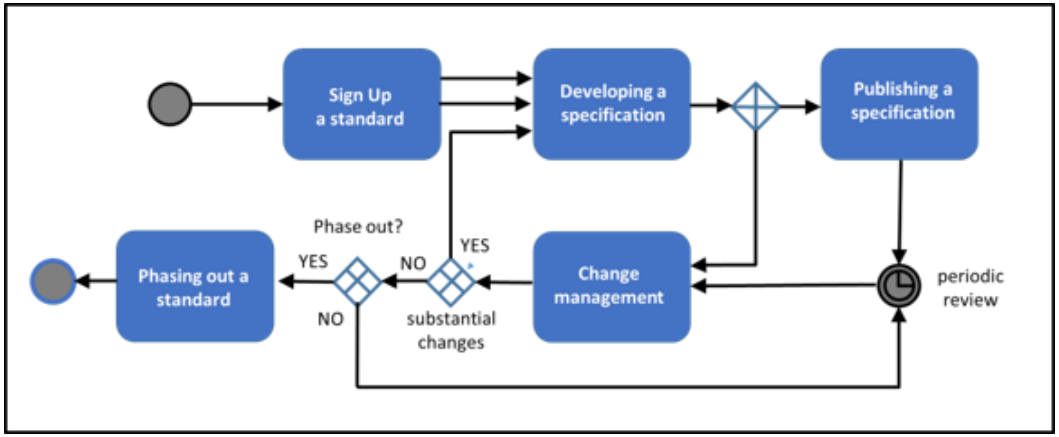
- mutual consistency of standards,
- international standards that impact governments in Belgium
- generic development and the change process.

The working group on data standards gathers on a regular basis.

(*) ICEG = Interfederal Collaboration on e-Government

Governance: ICEG process and method

Scalable process for registering, developing, changing and phasing out data standards.



Abstract: French, Dutch

Full paper: English

W3C, IEEE, IETF, IAB en ISA, Open Stand, OSLO

Update ICEG data standards 2022

Existing standards:

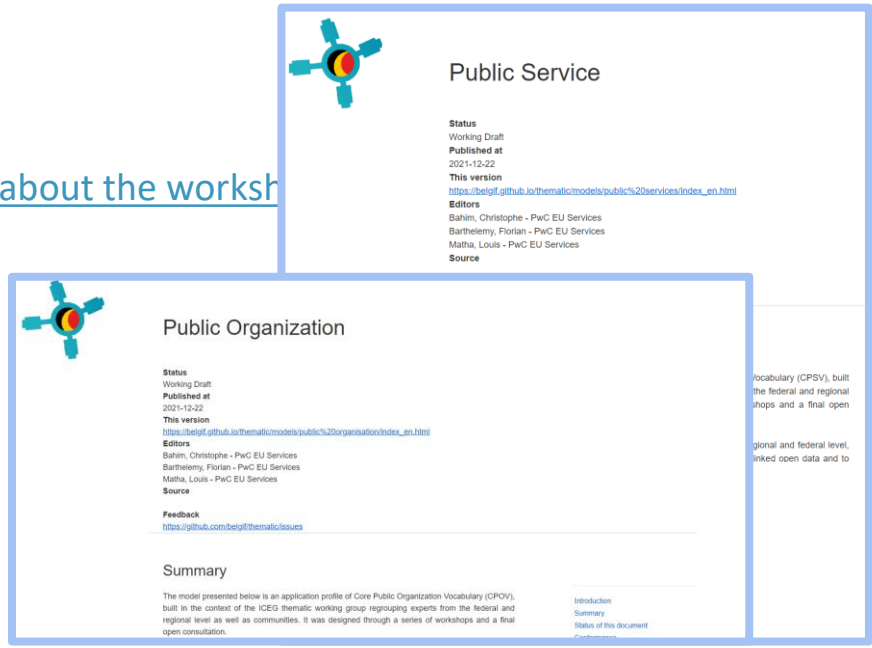
- ICEG URI Standard (link to specification)
- ICEG Public Organization (link to specification)
- ICEG Public Service (link to specification)

Ongoing:

- ICEG Buildings and building units (more information about the worksh

Pipeline:

- ICEG Mobility: Timetable and Planning
- ICEG Hydrants
- ICEG Juridical Vocabularies
- ICEG I am moving
- …



9:45 - 10:30 - About linked data


Levels of interoperability


Governance

Semantic data

API’s


Tooling

Interoperability

The ability of **different autonomous organizations or systems** to **communicate and collaborate** with each other.

Interoperability: Why important?

Local government

> **1000** public services

> **250** information systems

> **1500** public administrations

Semantic interoperability

Applications look at the real world from different perspectives

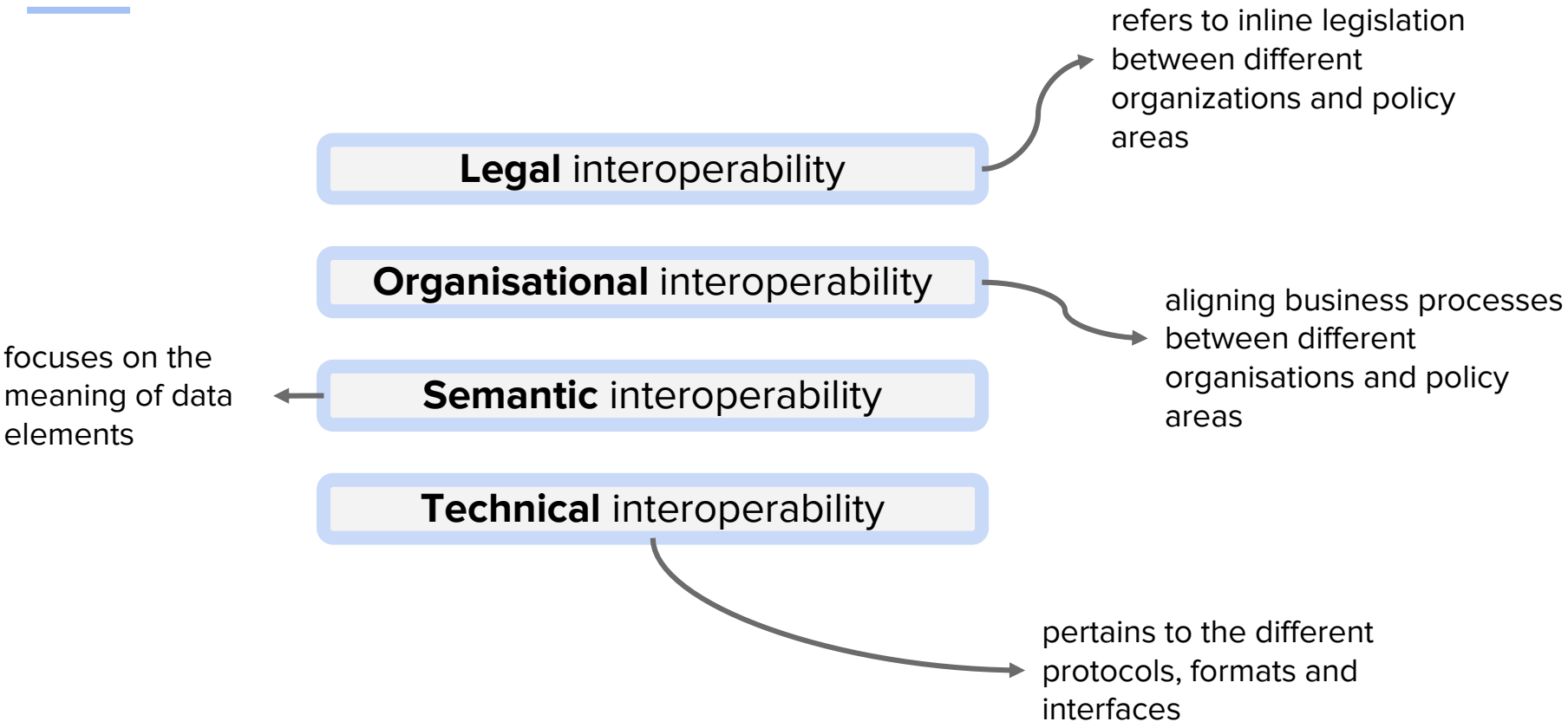
Information is structured/ modeled from 1 perspective

Authentic sources exist as silos

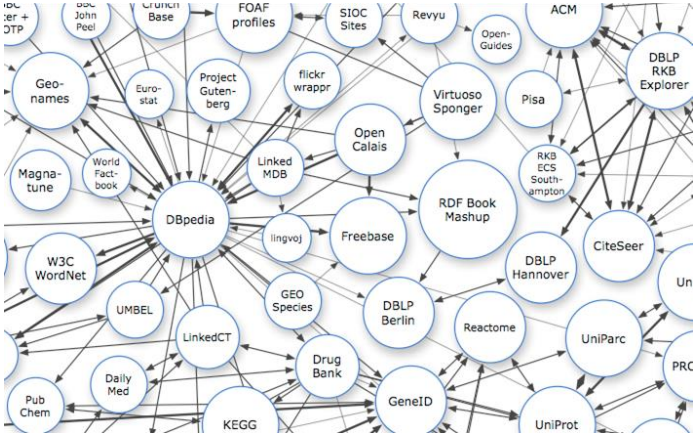
Multiple costs to linked information

Impact on quality and efficiency of service

4 levels of interoperability



Technical interoperability: The web as a blueprint



- Persistent Identifiers: URIs
- Dereferencable HTTP URIs
- Standardised Information (RDF)
- Links to other information

Technical interoperability: The web as a blueprint

Persistent Identifiers: URIs

http://data.vlaanderen.be/id/adres/3706808

Dereferencable HTTP URIs

Standardised Information (RDF)

Links to other information

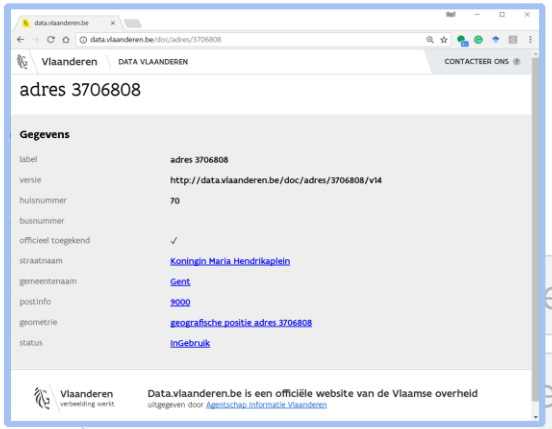
Koningin Maria Hendrikaplein 70,
9000 Gent

Technical interoperability: The web as a blueprint

Persistent Identifiers: URIs

Dereferencable HTTP URIs

http://data.vlaanderen.be/id/adres/3706808



Human readable

Computer readable

Technical interoperability: The web as a blueprint

Persistent Identifiers: URIs

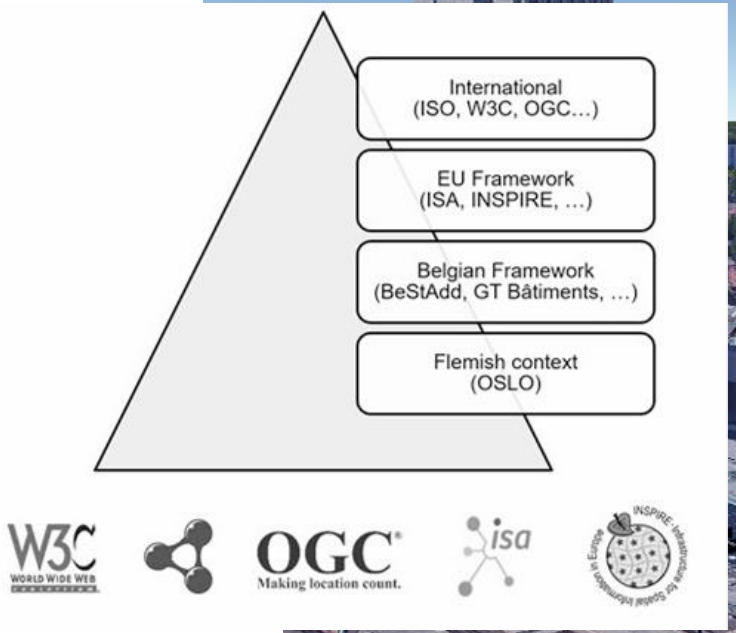
Dereferencable HTTP URIs

Standardised Information (RDF)

http://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/adres

https://www.w3.org/ns/locn#adminUnitL2

Links to other information



Technical interoperability: The web as a blueprint

Persistent Identifiers: URIs

Dereferencable HTTP URIs

Standardised Information (RDF)

Links to other information

data.vlaanderen.be/id/organisatie/OVO002949

Digitaal Vlaanderen

http://data.vlaanderen.be/id/adres/3706808

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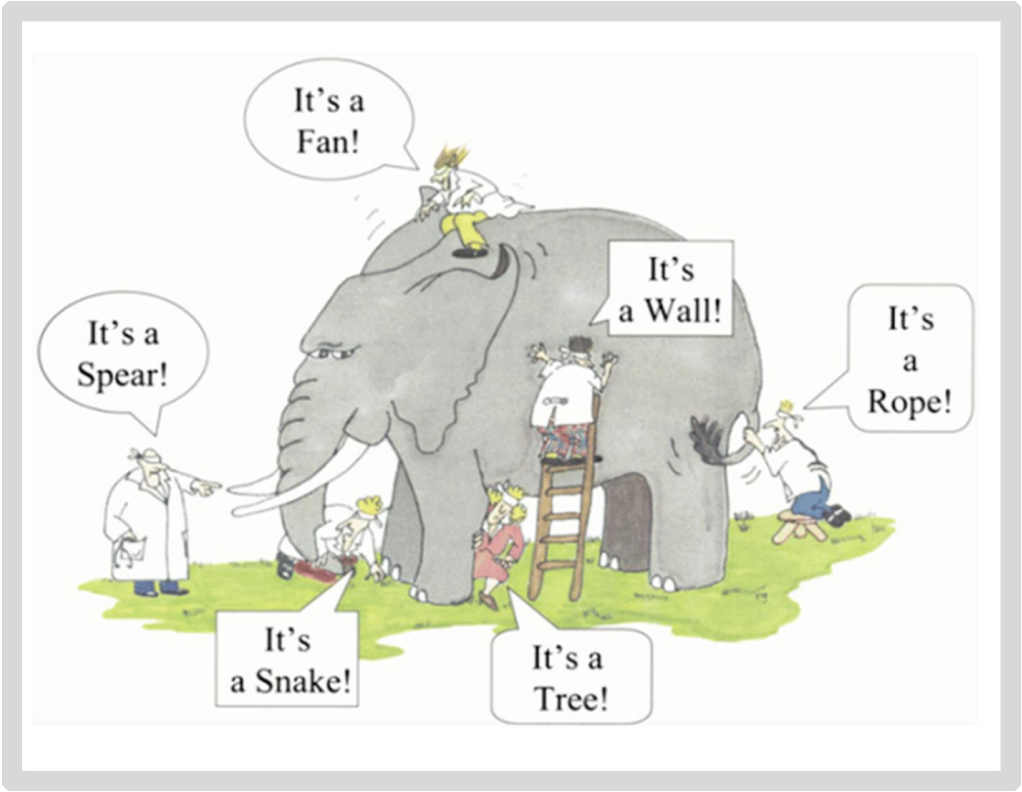
9000 Gent

It’s all about the context



But how do we understand each other?

JSON

```
{
   “Fietsteller-Zuid” : {
      “type” : “BicycleCounter”,
      “city” : “Ghent”,
      “today” : “100”
   }
}
```

Table / CSV / Spreadsheet

name	type	location	**number**
F7 Gent-Kortrijk	**BikePassageCounter**	Waregem	250

I want to exchange data

JSON

```
{
   “Fietsteller-Zuid” : {
       “type” :
“BicycleCounter”,
       “city” : “Ghent”,
       “today” : “100”
   }
}
```

We know, but machines don’t

Triples!

<Fietsteller-Zuid> <type> <**BicycleCounter**>
<Fietsteller-F7> <type> <**BikePassageCounter**>
<Fietsteller-Zuid> <**today**> <100>
<Fietsteller-F7> <**number**> <250>

- *BicycleCounter* is the same as a *BikePassageCounter*
- *Number* basically means the same as *today* in this context

Solved by using URIs

<Fietsteller-Zuid> <type> <**BicycleCounter**>
<Fietsteller-F7> <type> <**BikePassageCounter**>
<Fietsteller-Zuid> <**today**> <100>
<Fietsteller-F7> <**number**> <250>

https://wikipedia.org/BikeCounter

But machines only get a human readable description (HTML)

***URI** = **U**niform **R**esource **I**dentifier*

We use URIs that provide both a human and machine readable description

<Fietsteller-Zuid> <type> <**BicycleCounter**>
<Fietsteller-F7> <type> <**BikePassageCounter**>
<Fietsteller-Zuid> <**today**> <100>
<Fietsteller-F7> <**number**> <250>

https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/example#BikeCounter

Klasse *Omleiding*

Type	Klasse
URI	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Omleiding
Specialisatie van	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Verkeersmaatregel
Definitie	Tijdelijke route die aanbevolen wordt te volgen door de betreffende weggebruiker.

Human readable

```
<https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Artikel.heeftMobiliteitsmaatregel> a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:label "heeft mobiliteitsmaatregel"@nl ;
    rdfs:comment "Mobiliteitsmaatregel die beschreven staat in het artikel."@nl ;
    rdfs:domain besluit:Artikel ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit> ;
    rdfs:range <https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Mobiliteitsmaatregel> .

<https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Bevestiging.bevestigtAan> a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:label "bevestigt aan"@nl ;
    rdfs:comment "Draagconstructie waaraan de bevestiging is bevestigd."@nl ;
    rdfs:domain <https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#Bevestiging> ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit> ;
    rdfs:range <https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/mobiliteit#DraagconstructieVerkeersborden> .
```

Machine readable

Applying context and URI's to our example, creating JSON-LD

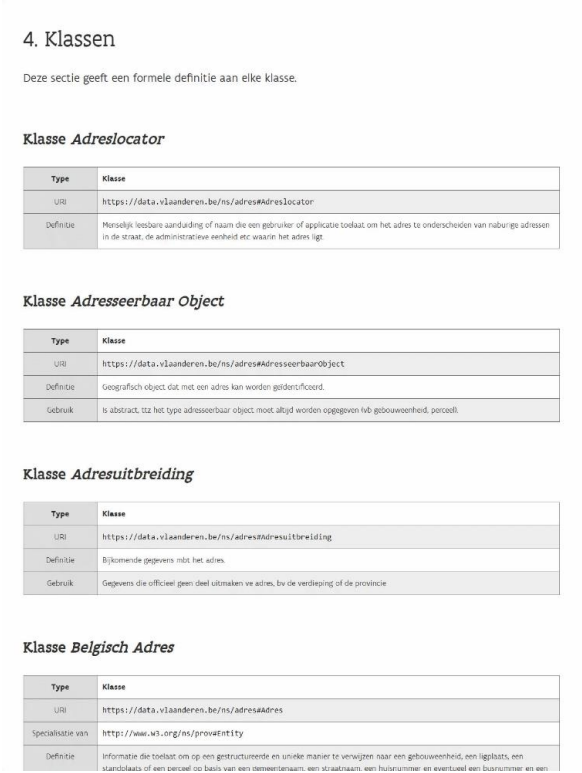
```
{
  "@context" : {
    "BicycleCounter" : "https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/example#BikeCounter"
    "today" : "https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/example#totalNumberOfBicycles"
  },
  "@id" : "https://example.org/id/Fietsteller-Zuid",
  "@type" : "BicycleCounter",
  "today" : 100
}
```

```
{
  "@context" : {
    "BikePassageCounter" : "https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/example#BikeCounter"
    "number" : "https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/example#totalNumberOfBicycles"
  },
  "@id" : "https://example.org/id/Fietsteller-F7",
  "@type" : "BikePassageCounter",
  "number" : 250
}
```

Vocabularies & Application Profiles

Vocabularies contain a list of terms per domain

➜ *For example: address, organization, person, ...*



4. Klassen

Deze sectie geeft een formele definitie aan elke klasse.

Klasse *Adreslocator*

Type	Klasse
URI	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/adres#Adreslocator
Definitie	Menselijk leesbare aanduiding of naam die een gebruiker of applicatie toelaat om het adres te onderscheiden van naburige adressen in de straat, de administratieve eenheid etc waarin het adres ligt.

Klasse *Adresseerbaar Object*

Type	Klasse
URI	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/adres#AdresseerbaarObject
Definitie	Geografisch object dat met een adres kan worden geïdentificeerd.
Gebruik	Is abstract, tlz het type adresseerbaar object moet altijd worden opgegeven (vb gebouweenheid, perceel).

Klasse *Adresuitbreiding*

Type	Klasse
URI	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/adres#Adresuitbreiding
Definitie	Bijkomende gegevens mbt het adres
Gebruik	Gegevens die officieel geen deel uitmaken ve adres, bv de verdieping of de provincie

Klasse *Belgisch Adres*

Type	Klasse
URI	https://data.vlaanderen.be/ns/adres#Adres
Specialisatie van	http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#Entity
Definitie	Informatie die toelaat om op een gestructureerde en unieke manier te verwijzen naar een gebouweenheid, een ligplaats, een standplaats of een perceel op basis van een gemeentenaam, een straatnaam, een huisnummer en eventueel een busnummer en een

Vocabularies & **Application Profiles**

Application profiles determine which data must be exchanged

➔ *For example: a street name*

Straatnaam

Beschrijving
Adrescomponent met de naam die officieel werd toegekend aan een straat (baan, doorgang, plein) of aan een gehucht en waaraan adressen kunnen zijn gekoppeld.

Eigenschappen
Voor deze entiteit zijn de volgende eigenschappen gedefinieerd: homoniem toevoeging, is toegekend door, status, straatnaam.

Eigenschap	Verwacht Type	Kardinaliteit	Beschrijving	Gebruik	Codelijst
homoniem toevoeging	String	0..1	Toevoeging om dubbele straatnamen (straatnamen met dezelfde naam maar andere ligging in de gemeente en eigen adressen) van elkaar te onderscheiden.		
is toegekend door	Gemeente	1	Agent die de straatnaam heeft toegekend.	In België is dit de gemeente.	
status	Statuswaarde	1	Actuele toestand van de straatnaam.		Link
straatnaam	GeografischeNaam	1..*	Naam vd straat.		

I have an API that publishes semantic data

Is my data in line with these standards? (compliance)

➔ Technical contracts as SHACL* ensure this.

- A document with a set of conditions

```
dienst:PublicServiceShape
    a sh:NodeShape ;
    sh:targetClass <http://purl.org/vocab/cpsv#PublicService> ;
    sh:property [
        sh:name "naam" ;
        sh:description "Officiële naam van de publieke dienstverlening." ;
        sh:datatype <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#langString> ;
        sh:minCount 1 ;
        sh:maxCount 1 ;
        sh:path <http://purl.org/dc/terms/title> ;
    ] ;
    sh:property [
        sh:name "heeftVerantwoordelijke" ;
        sh:description "Publieke organisatie die verantwoordelijk is voor
            het aanbieden en beheren van de publieke dienstverlening." ;
        sh:class <http://data.europa.eu/m8g/PublicOrganisation> ;
        sh:minCount 1 ;
        sh:maxCount 1 ;
        sh:path <http://data.europa.eu/m8g/hasCompetentAuthority> ;
```

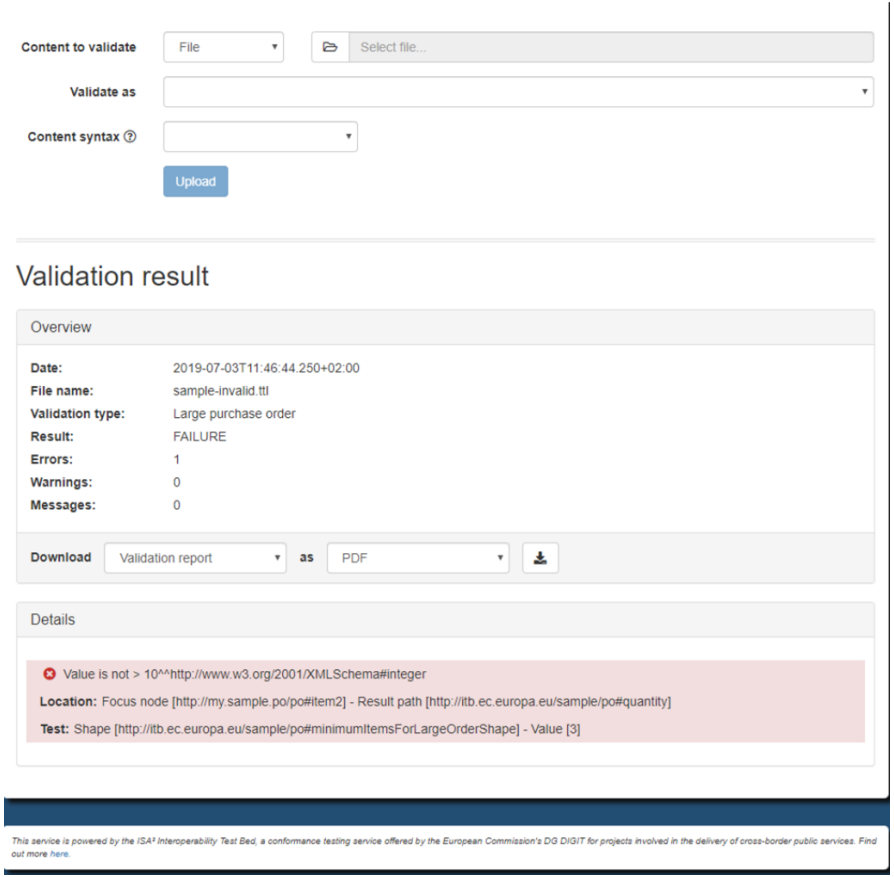
***SHACL** = **Sha**pes **C**onstraints **L**anguage*

Tooling: SHACL-validator

Europe provides tools to do this automatically: [RDF validator]

- Frontend
- **REST API**
- SOAP API

Flanders built its own frontend on top of the EU backend



10:30 - 10:40 - Example case “Saint Nicholas”

3 stakeholders and their use cases

- Purchase management
- Budget management

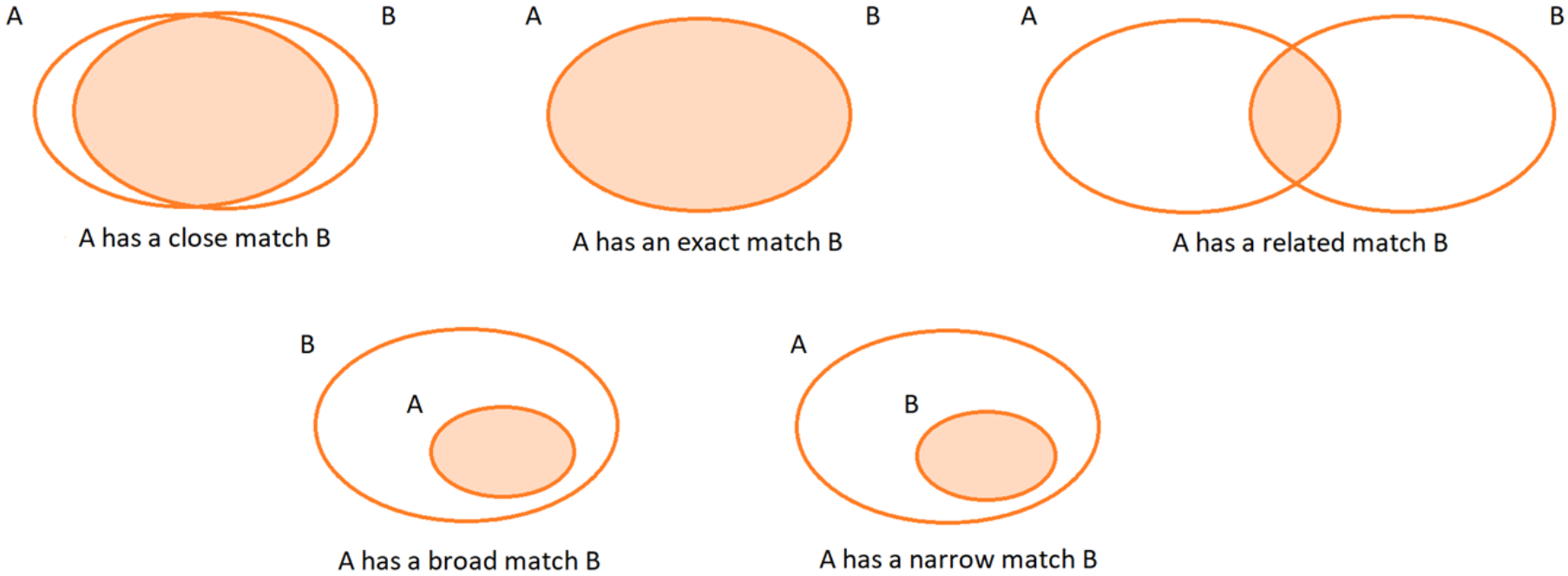
- Logistic planning so that all gifts are delivered on time

- Pass on wish list
- Receive a gift

Relevant concepts

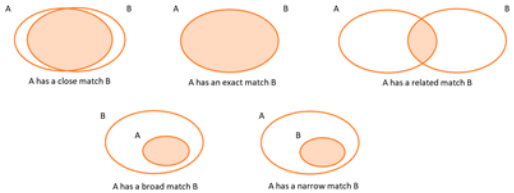
- Make a wish list: **Letter, Character Traits, Gifts**
- Receiving gifts: **Personal details, Delivery address**
- Purchasing management: **Supplier, Price**
- Budget management: **Price, Payment**
- Logistics: **Pick up address, Delivery address, Pete, Horse, Chimney**

Mapping terminology (SKOS)



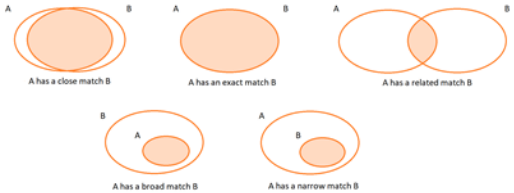
Source and more information via: https://bit.ly/userhandbookisa (p.22-23)

Mapping on existing ICEG standards



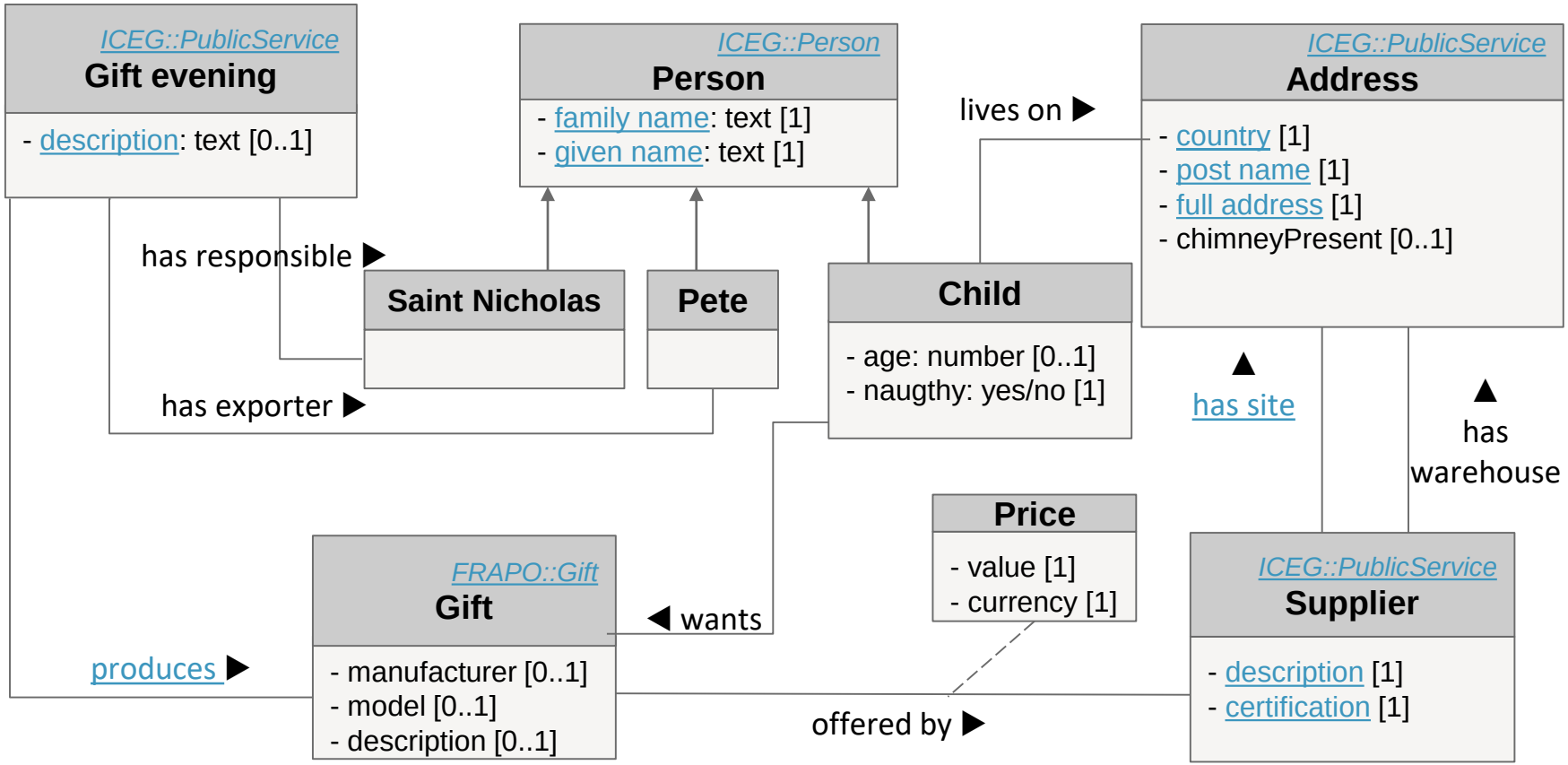
Own concept	Matching ICEG concept	SKOS Mapping type
Letter	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Character Traits	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Gifts	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Personal details	**ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person**	**Exact match**
Delivery address	**ICEG-PublicService::Address**	**Narrow match**
Supplier	**ICEG-PublicOrganization::Organization**	**Close match**
Price	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Payment	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Pick-up address	**ICEG-PublicService::Address**	**Narrow match**
Pete	**ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person**	**Narrow match**
Horse	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Chimney	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*

Mapping on international standards



Own concept	Matching ICEG concept	SKOS Mapping type
Letter	**http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/Letter**	**Related match**
Character Traits	*Does not (yet) exist*	*No match*
Gifts	**http://purl.org/cerif/frapo/Gift**	**Narrow match**
Personal details	ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person	Exact match
Delivery address	ICEG-PublicService::Address	Narrow match
Supplier	ICEG-PublicOrganization::Organization	Close match
Price	**https://dbpedia.org/ontology/price**	**Narrow match**
Payment	**http://reference.data.gov.uk/def/payment#Payment**	**Exact match**
Pick-up address	ICEG-PublicService::Address	Narrow match
Pete	ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person	Narrow match
Horse	**http://dbpedia.org/ontology/Horse**	**Exact match**
Chimney	**https://w3id.org/ifc/IFC4_ADD1#IfcChimney**	**Exact match**

Establish application profile / implementation model



1. Identify stakeholders

2. Define use cases

3. List and inventarize relevant concepts

4. Study and look for existing vocabularies and AP’s

5. Map your concepts on the existing vocabularies and AP’s

6. Find a solution for unmapped concepts

7. Establish an implementation model

Instruction for exercise:

Case “Vaccination passport”

Exercise

- In groups (NL and FR) we will go through the exercise of making our own implementation model.
- For some steps we will use Miro online whiteboard to gather input.
- The purpose is to get familiar with building implementation models by using the case of “Vaccination Passport”.

Group 1 [FR] - Marc *15 participants*		**Group 2 [FR] - Catherine & Olivier-Pascal** *15 participants*		**Group 3 [NL] - Liesbet** *18 participants*		**Group 4 [NL] - Eveline**	
Véronique Minne	Aurélie Vanrillaer	Tshitshi Kia Ntoni	Ludovic Marchal	Edwin Hurst	Floris Vanderhaeghe	Myriam Buyse	Ben De Wit
Marceau Louis	Stéphanie Deblon	Maxime Doyen	Vincent Bombaerts	Kris Neyts	Kim Husques	Xander Veldeman	Gert Van de Wouwer
Pauline Snyers	Philippe Gerlache	Olivier Braeckman	Catherine Moreaux	Glenn Verbinnen	Katrien Leire	Jan Van Aerschot	Bert Van Kets
Benoit Sacre	Fabien Pasquasy	Patrick Legrand	Dany Louis	Evy De Winter	Bruno Vanhove	Joren Proost	Lode Vervaeck
Geraldine Oger	Eric Van Meerbeck	Thierry Bertrand	Jean-Christophe Lamotte	Tim Maes	Mathieu Vermeire	Nathalie Mertens	Wim Bonneux
Dominique Buffet	Denis Van Nuffelen	Edith Collet	Jean-François Gillet	Liesbeth Rombouts	Diederik Boomputte	Nicolas Roggen	Bart Lipkens
Vincent van der Kaa	Sébastien Pirlot	Marc Bertho	Cindy Somer	Guido Nys	Steven Geirnaert	Greet Deruyter	Hans Arents
Isabelle De Schutter	François Collette	Jean-Yves Leblicq		Robin Coosemans	Jeffrey De Pretre	Bart De Bruyn	Ellen De Munck
				Sophie Angenot	Gert De Jonge	Seppe Santens	

5 break out rooms in MS Teams

Group 1 [FR] - XX: Link to MS Teams Meeting
Group 2 [FR] - XX: Link to MS Teams Meeting
Group 3 [NL] - XX: Link to MS Teams Meeting
Group 4 [NL] - XX: Link to MS Teams Meeting
Group 5 [NL] - XX: Link to MS Teams Meeting

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How to connect to Miro?

https://bit.ly/icegtraining2022

1. Follow the link to the Miro Whiteboard.
2. Explore the board.

Picture by Gustavo Fring

Welcome back!

A short break ...

11:00 - 11:50 – Case “Vaccination passport”

- Illustration of the case
- 5 break-out rooms

Picture by Gustavo Fring

1. Identify stakeholders

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3’

1.

Who are the stakeholders?

miro https://bit.ly/icegtraining2022

1.

Who are the stakeholders?

- Citizens
- Vaccination centra
- Test centra
- Hospitals
- Event sector
- Airports
- Other countries
- ...

1. Identify stakeholders

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Step 2: Define use cases

What is a use case?

A **specific situation for the exchange of information/data** for which the data standard could be useful or be used.

Step 2: Define use cases

Define use cases:

- From the perspective of the stakeholder
- Describe the information needs of the different stakeholders:
  - Starting from data-input
  - Starting from data-output

4’

2.

What are the use cases?

miro https://bit.ly/icegtraining2022

What are the use cases?

- Citizens: ability to travel international
- Governments: information on who needs invitation
- Vaccination centra: ability to pass on vaccination information
- Test centra: ability to pass on testing results
- Hospitals: ability to consult vaccination information
- Event sector: identify persons at risk
- Airports: identify persons at risk
- Other countries: identify persons at risk
- ...

1. Identify stakeholders

2. Define use cases

3. List and inventarize relevant concepts

4. Study and look for existing vocabularies and AP’s

5. Map your concepts on the existing vocabularies and AP’s

6. Find a solution for unmapped concepts

7. Establish an implementation model

Step 3: List and inventarize relevant concepts

- What do we want to keep information about?
- Which information do we want to keep?

3’

3.

Which information concepts?

https://bit.ly/icegtraining2022

3.

Which information concepts?

- Citizen
- COVID passport
- Certificate
- Vaccination
- Vaccin
- COVID-test
- Organisation
- Location
- ...

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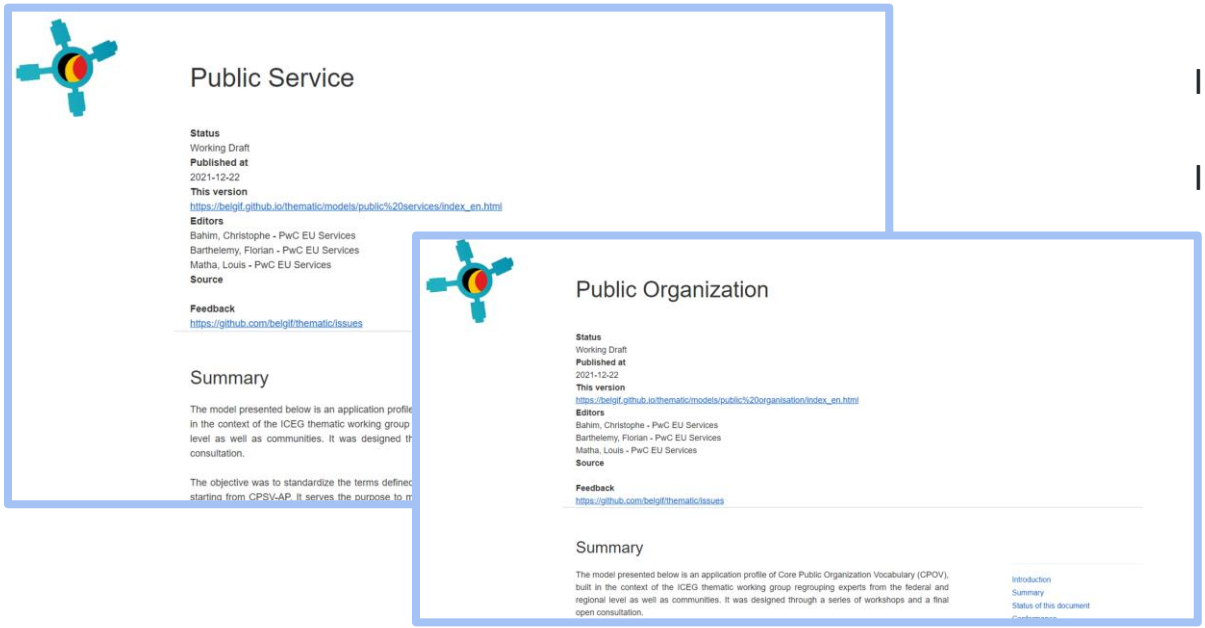
Step 4: Look for existing vocabularies and AP's

- Browse to Belgif GitHub where you can view the existing ICEG vocabularies and application profiles.
- Explore the AP's and see what you find interesting, eg: "Person", "Organisation", "Public Service", ..
- Click on the classes to jump to the vocabulary.
- Write down the classes (eg. "Address", "Person", "Organisation") that are relevant and reusable for this case.

Step 4: Look for existing vocabularies and AP's

Explore the ICEG vocabularies & application profiles

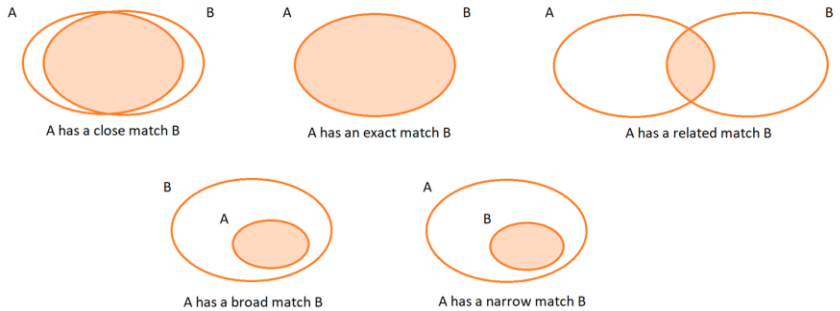


ICEG Public Service (link)

ICEG Public Organization (link)

Step 5: Map your concepts on the existing vocabularies and APs

- Place the required information classes (identified in step 3) alongside the existing OSLO classes (step 4) to identify differences and similarities.
- Provide a mapping value (SKOS) to the overlap:
  - Exact match
  - Related match
  - Broad/narrow match
  - No match



Source and more information via: https://bit.ly/userhandbookisa (p.22-23)

Step 5: Map your concepts on the existing vocabularies and APs

Align with existing standards:

International Standards

e.g for mobility Datex II, SIRI, NeTEx, Transmodel, G BFS, …

EU ISA CORE Vocabularies

CORE PERSON VOCABULARY

CORE BUSINESS VOCABULARY

CORE PUBLIC ORGANISATION VOCABULARY

DCAT-AP FOR DATA PORTALS IN EUROPE

OSLO Extention

OSLO PERSON VOCABULARY

OSLO BUSINESS VOCABULARY

OSLO ROAD VOCABULARY

OSLO ORGANISATION VOCABULARY

OSLO DCAT-AP VL VOCABULARY

EU - ISA²
Federal Government
Regional Government
Local Government
Industry
Academia

10’

4.

Which ICEG information concepts can we re-use?

EXTRA 5. Can you make the mapping?

https://bit.ly/icegtraining2022

4.

Which ICEG information concepts can we re-use?

- Citizen — ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person
- COVID passport — ?
- Certificate — ?
- Vaccination — ?
- Vaccin — ?
- COVID-test — ?
- Organisation — ICEG-PublicOrganization::Organization
- Location — ICEG-PublicService::Address

5.

EXTRA: Mapping on the existing ICEG standards

Own concept	Matching ICEG concept	SKOS Mapping type
Citizen	**ICEG-PublicOrganization::Person**	**Narrow march**
COVID passport	*Bestaat (nog) niet*	*No match*
Certificate	*Bestaat (nog) niet*	*No match*
Vaccination	*Bestaat (nog) niet*	*No match*
Vaccin	*Bestaat (nog) niet*	*No match*
COVID-test	*Bestaat (nog) niet*	*No match*
Organisation	**ICEG-PublicOrganization::Organization**	**Exact match**
Location	**ICEG-PublicService::Address**	**Narrow march**

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Step 6: Find a solution for unmapped concepts

- Models that are already in use by other public administrations in Flanders, Belgium or Europe. Examples are FedVoc, OSLO (Open Standards for Linking Organisations), INSPIRE data specifications etc.
- Look at international standards and vocabularies.

  tip: https://lov.linkeddata.es/
  - DC terms
  - schema.org
  - dbpedia.org
- Legislation and other official documents at Flemish, Belgian and European level.

Step 6: Some guidelines

- Check whether there are already data standards that define the necessary.
- Only in last instance define something completely yourself.
- For these new entities:
  - Check whether these are also relevant in a different context, for other parties, in the context of information exchange and whether an alignment process should be started around this.
- For things that don’t seem to match completely:
  - See if your information model cannot be adjusted.
  - If not: ICEG and other data standards can be changed. Feel free to send a comment!

1. Identify stakeholders

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Step 7: Establish an implementation model

A few guidelines for establishing an implementation model:

- Start from the **entities** we have listed.
  - An entity= concepts/information elements that make up the information model
- Add **attributes** to the model
  - An attribute= a property of a particular entity
- Add **relationships** to the model:
  - A relationship= the relationships between the entities
- Add **cardinalities** to the model.
  - Showing how many times a relationship can occur (see example next slide)
- (Make definitions more concrete).

Step 7: Establish an implementation model

Cardinalities explained with an example:

<Wishbone chair>

has serial number → 78034

1 — 1

has designer →

0..* — 1

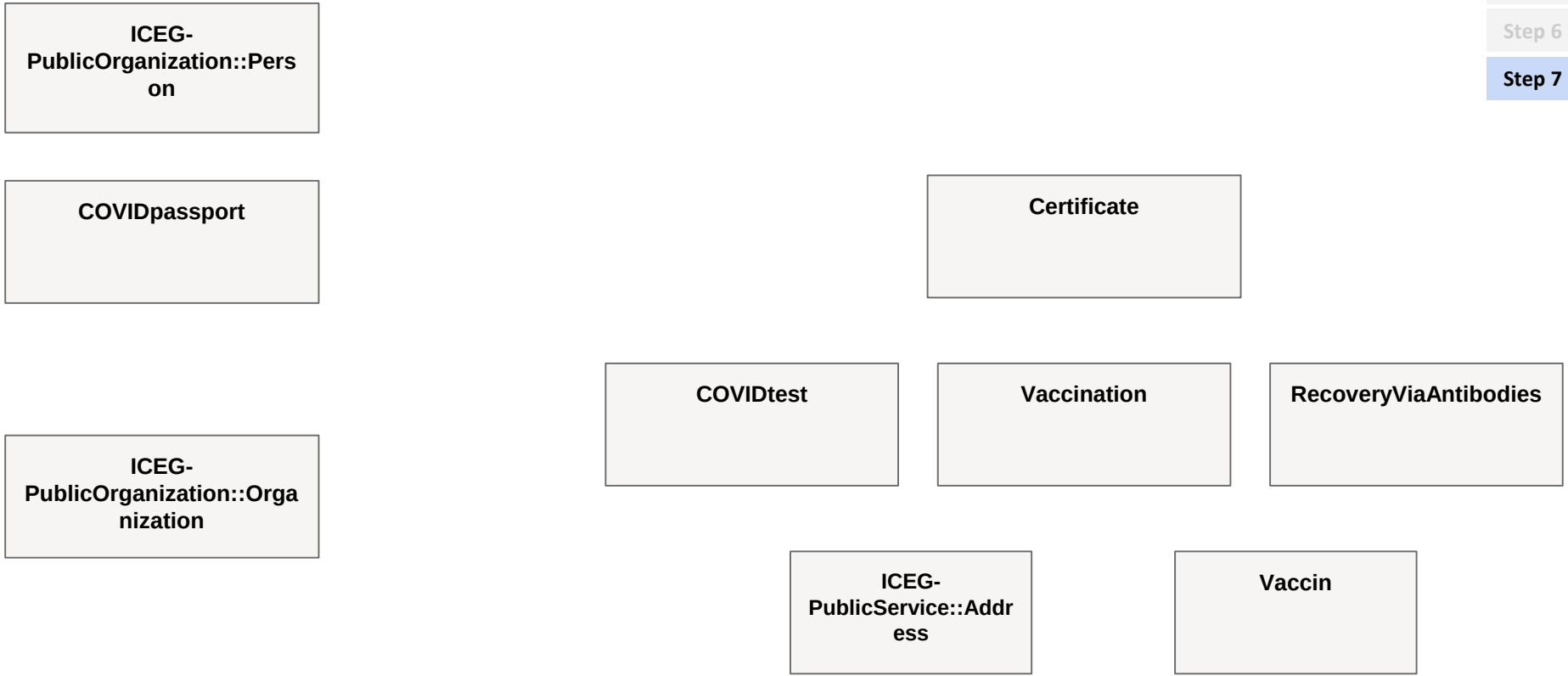
is made of → <oak> <papercord>

0..* — 0..*

<Hans J. Wegner>

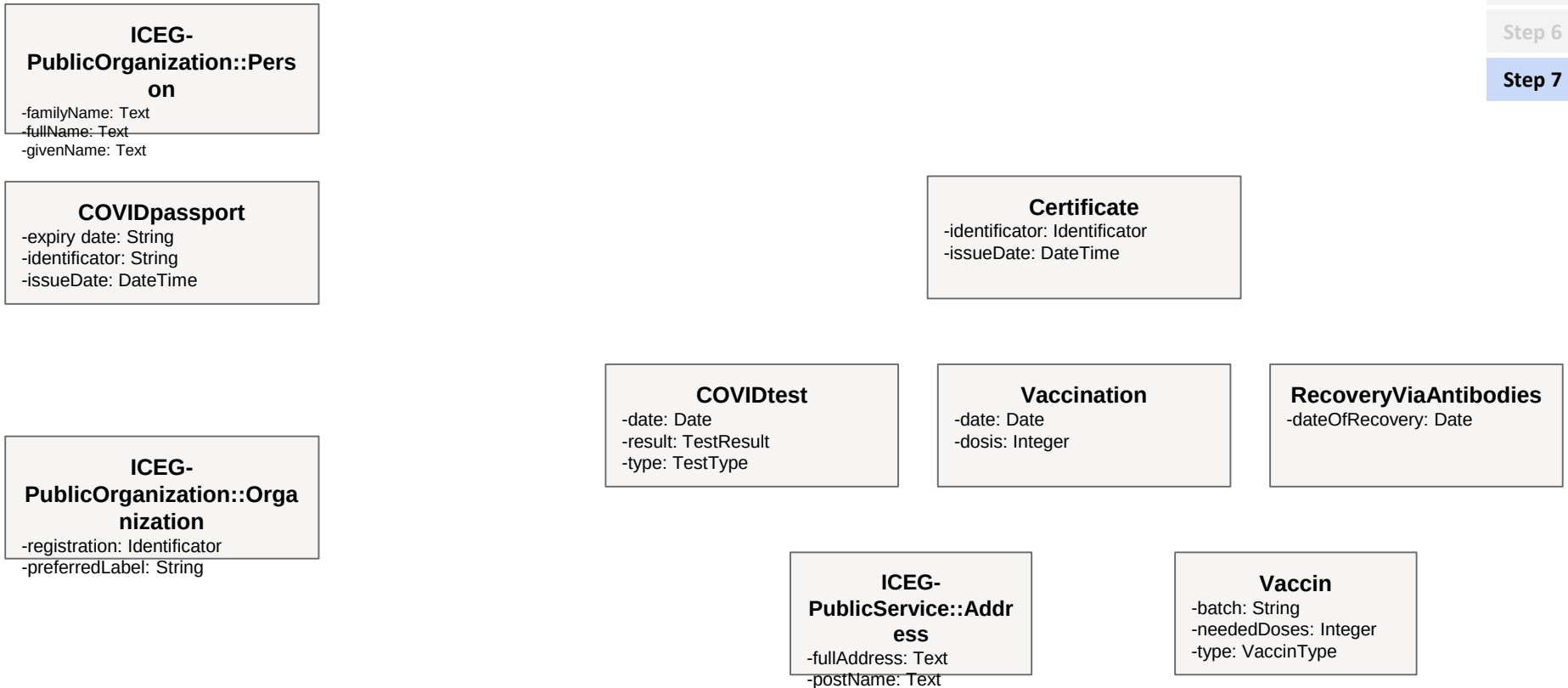
Step 7: Establish an implementation model

➢ Start from the **entities/concepts/classes** we have listed.



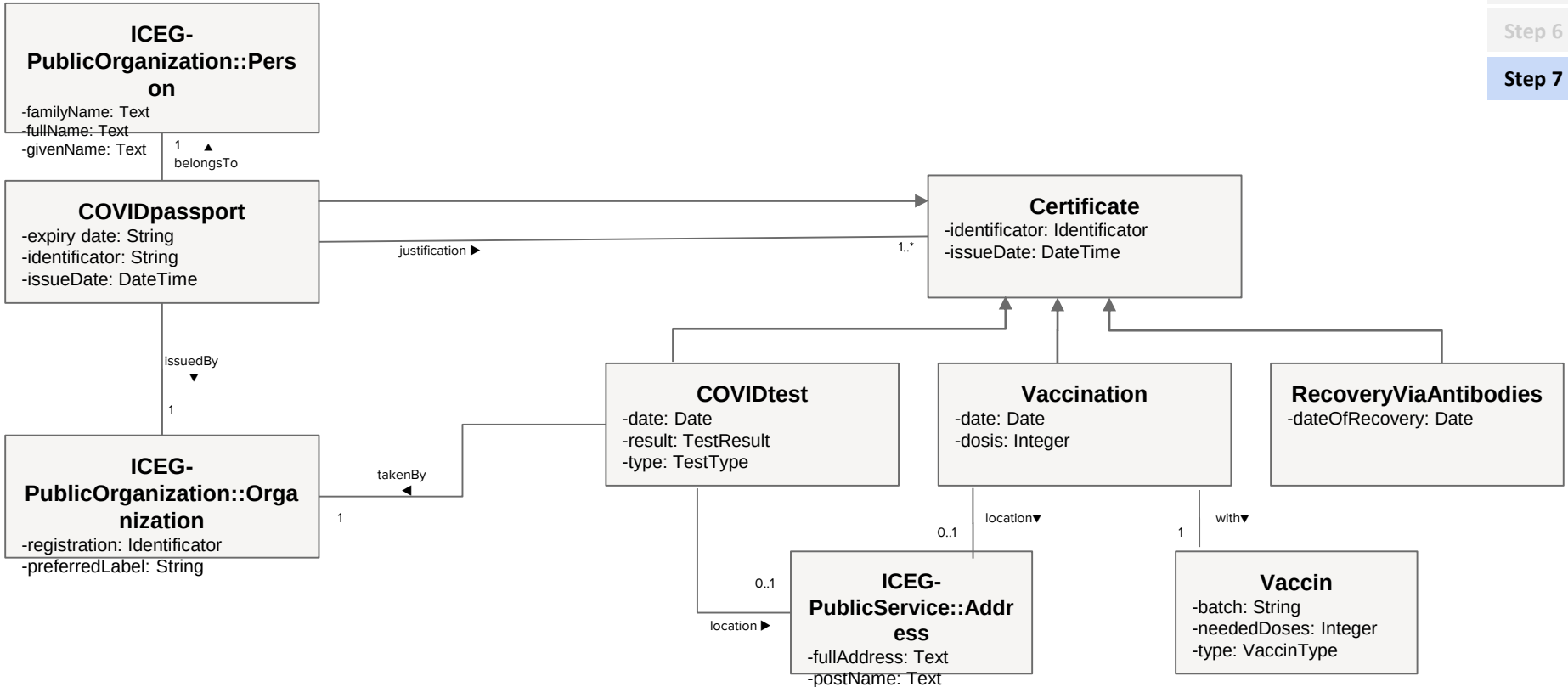
Step 7: Establish an implementation model

➢ Add **attributes** to the model.



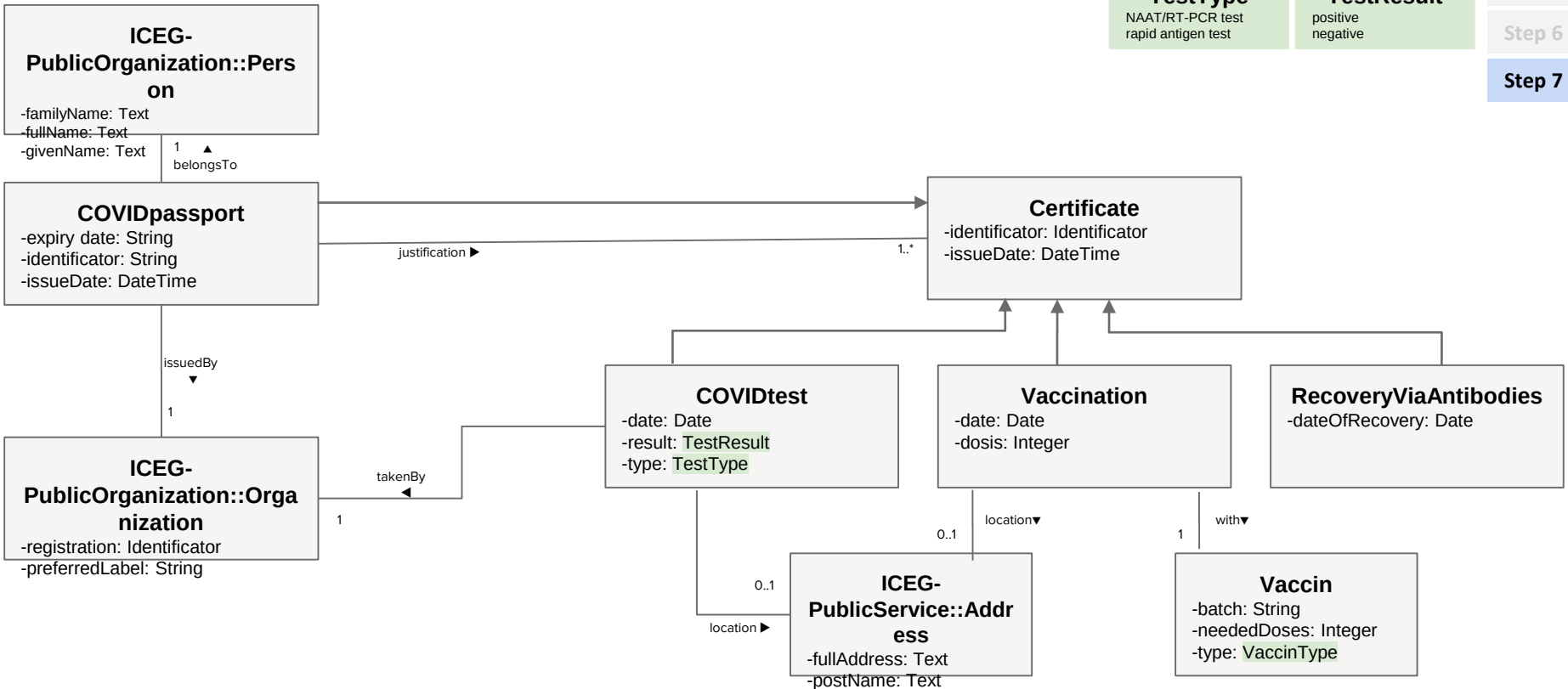
Step 7: Establish an implementation model

➢ Add **relationships and cardinalities** to the model.

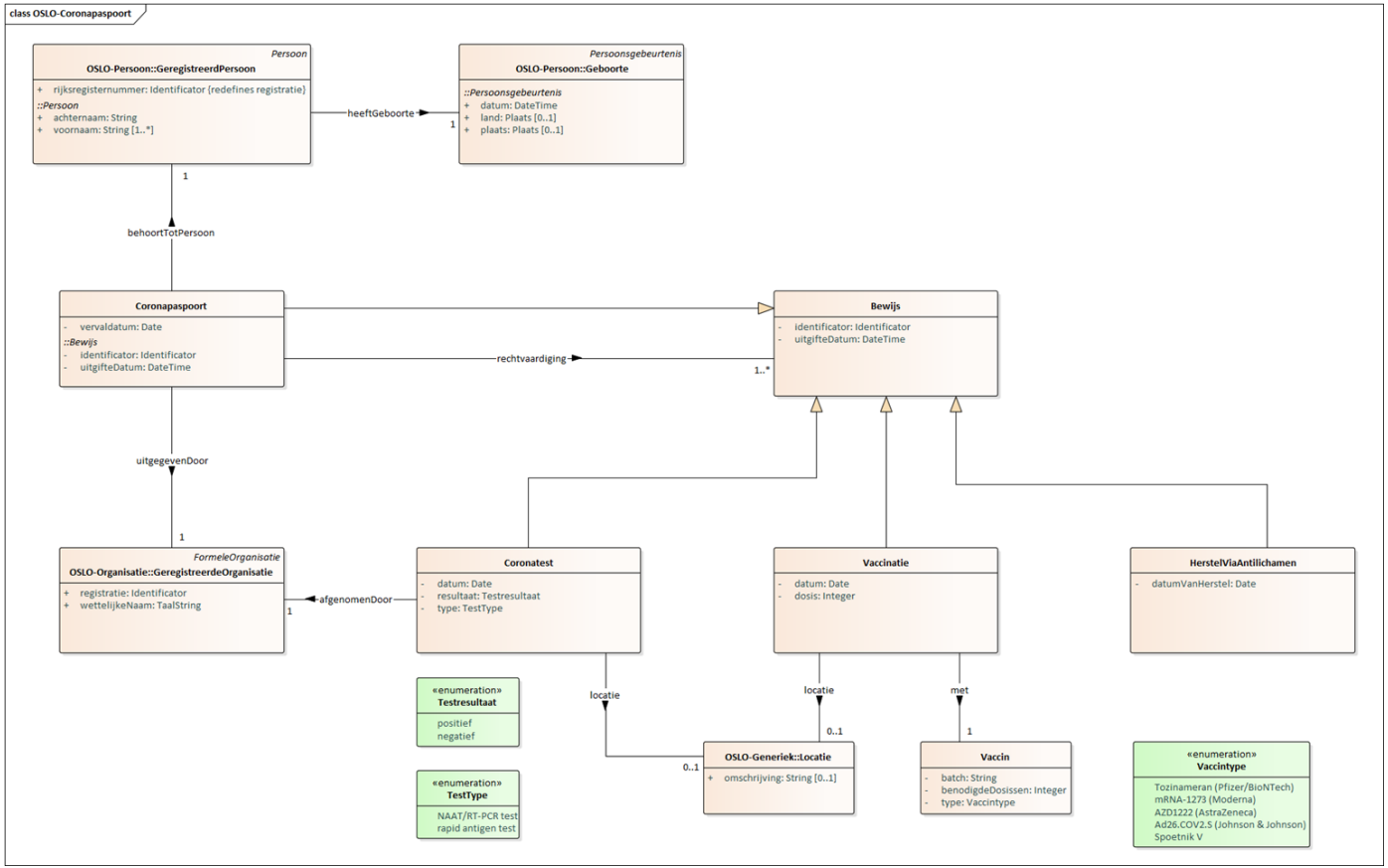


Step 7: Establish an implementation model

➢ If needed, add **enumerations** (codelists).



Final implementation model [NL]



Back to the plenary meeting

Link to MS Teams Plenary Meeting

11:50 - 12:00 - Wrap-up

- Any questions?
- Feedback - Did we meet the expectations? Please give feedback in the chat.

Important information

- Start your own standardisation trajectory: more information via https://github.com/belgif/thematic/issues

- The slides of this training can be found on the ICEG GitHub page (link).

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Thank you!