

Introduction to Linked Open Data

Felix Ostrowski, graphthinking GmbH
Adrian Pohl, hbz

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Hamburg, Germany

Your turn!

Fill out your name tag and then transfer it into the Etherpad of your group.

<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-X>

```
@prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
```

```
@prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
```

```
z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
```

```
z:fo schema:location "Berlin" .
```

```

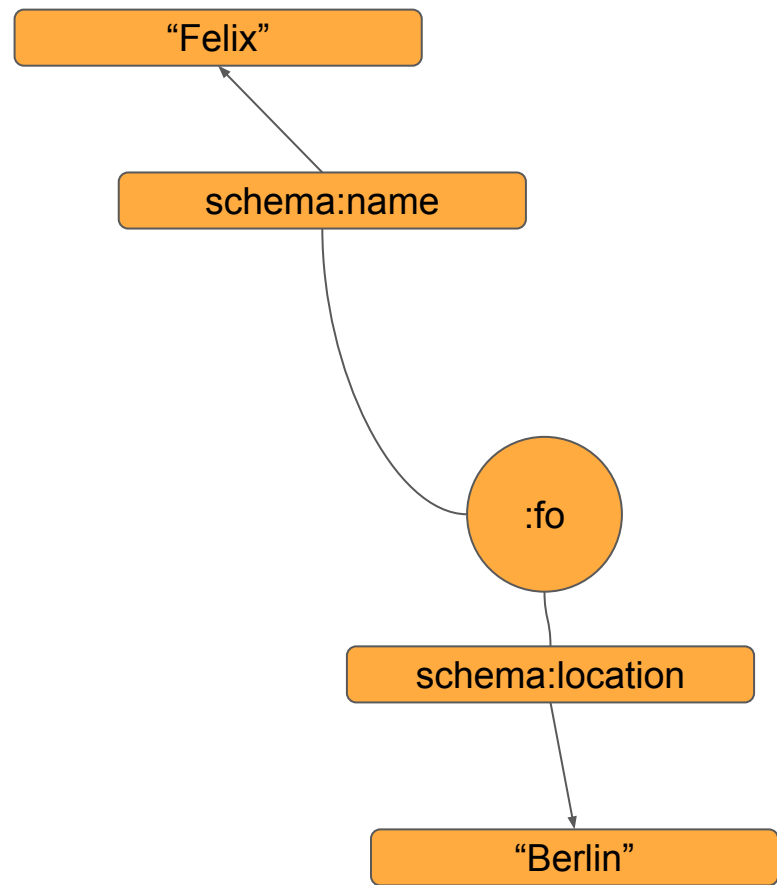
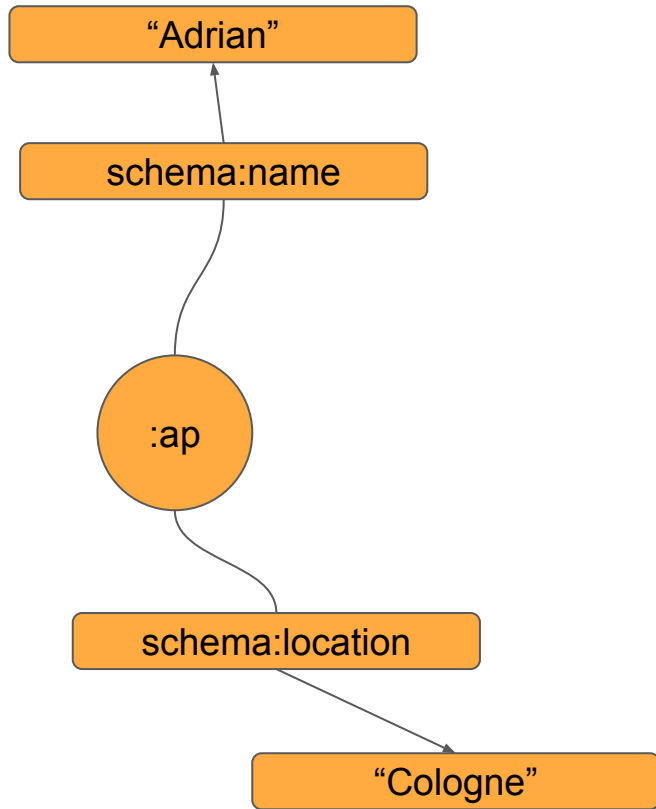
1 @prefix a: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-a#> .
2 @prefix b: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#> .
3 @prefix c: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#> .
4 @prefix d: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#> .
5 @prefix e: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#> .
6 @prefix f: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#> .
7 @prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
8
9 @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
10
11 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
12 z:fo schema:location "Berlin" .
13
14 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .
15 z:ap schema:location "Cologne" .
16

```

Resource Description Framework (RDF)

The **Resource Description Framework** (RDF) is used to **describe arbitrary things**. RDF is based on the concept of **triples**, which consist of **subject**, **predicate** and **object**. It is an abstract model for which several notations exist.

Today we will be using [Turtle](#).



Your turn!

Introduce yourself to the other members of your group. To do so, pass on the yarn and document your new acquaintances in the Etherpad.

swib15-ws-z | lobid e x

etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z

B

I

U

1 @prefix a: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-a#>> .

2 @prefix b: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#>> .

3 @prefix c: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#>> .

4 @prefix d: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#>> .

5 @prefix e: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#>> .

6 @prefix f: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#>> .

7 @prefix z: <<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#>> .

8

9 @prefix schema: <<http://schema.org/>> .

10

11 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .

12 z:fo schema:location "Berlin" .

13 z:fo schema:knows z:ap .

14

15 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .

16 z:ap schema:location "Cologne" .

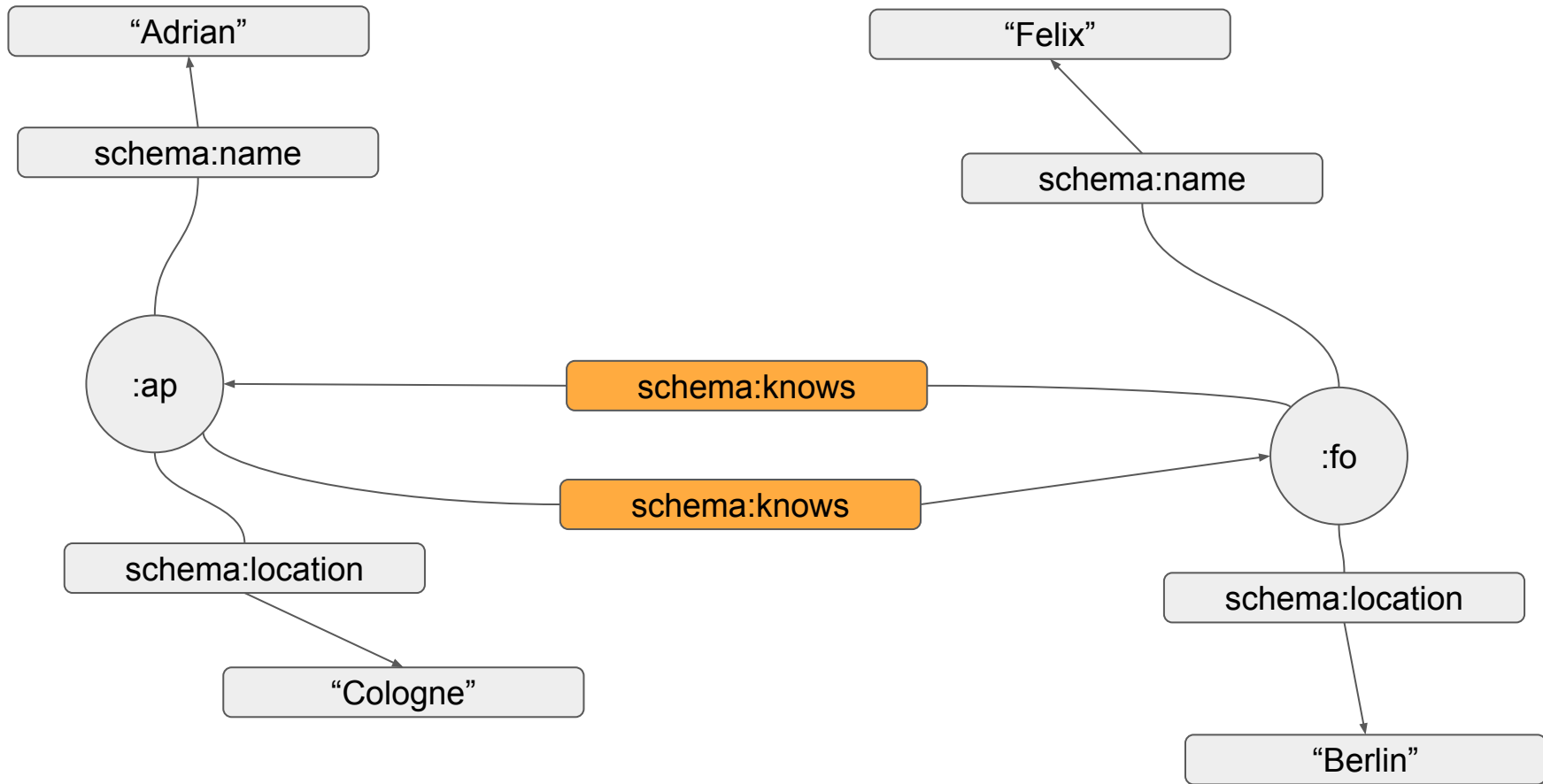
17 z:ap schema:knows z:fo .

18

Chat 0

Linked Data

When using RDF, things are **named** by **Uniform Resource Identifiers** (URIs). By linking things, **graphs** emerge. Social **networks** such as Facebook or LinkedIn are well-known examples of this approach.



Your turn!

Extend your set of acquaintances by passing on the yarn beyond your group. As before, document these new connections in the Etherpad.

```

2 @prefix b: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#> .
3 @prefix c: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#> .
4 @prefix d: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#> .
5 @prefix e: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#> .
6 @prefix f: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#> .
7 @prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
8
9 @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
10
11 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
12 z:fo schema:location "Berlin" .
13 z:fo schema:knows z:ap .
14 z:fo schema:knows a:xy .
15
16 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .
17 z:ap schema:location "Cologne" .
18 z:ap schema:knows z:fo .
19 z:ap schema:knows b:xy .
20

```

The simple power of the Link

Even a **single link** can greatly **expand** a **graph**, because many new connections can join the network.

Your turn!

Replace the name of your location through a reference to DBpedia.



Acèh

C



1.4 Nachbarstädte und -gemeinden

Staatsform:	parlamentarische Republik, teilsouveräner Gliedstaat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Sprache:	Deutsch
Postleitzahlen:	10115–14199
Vorwahl:	030
Kfz-Kennzeichen:	B
Kaufkraftindex:	91,6 % (2015; Deutschland = 100 %) [1]

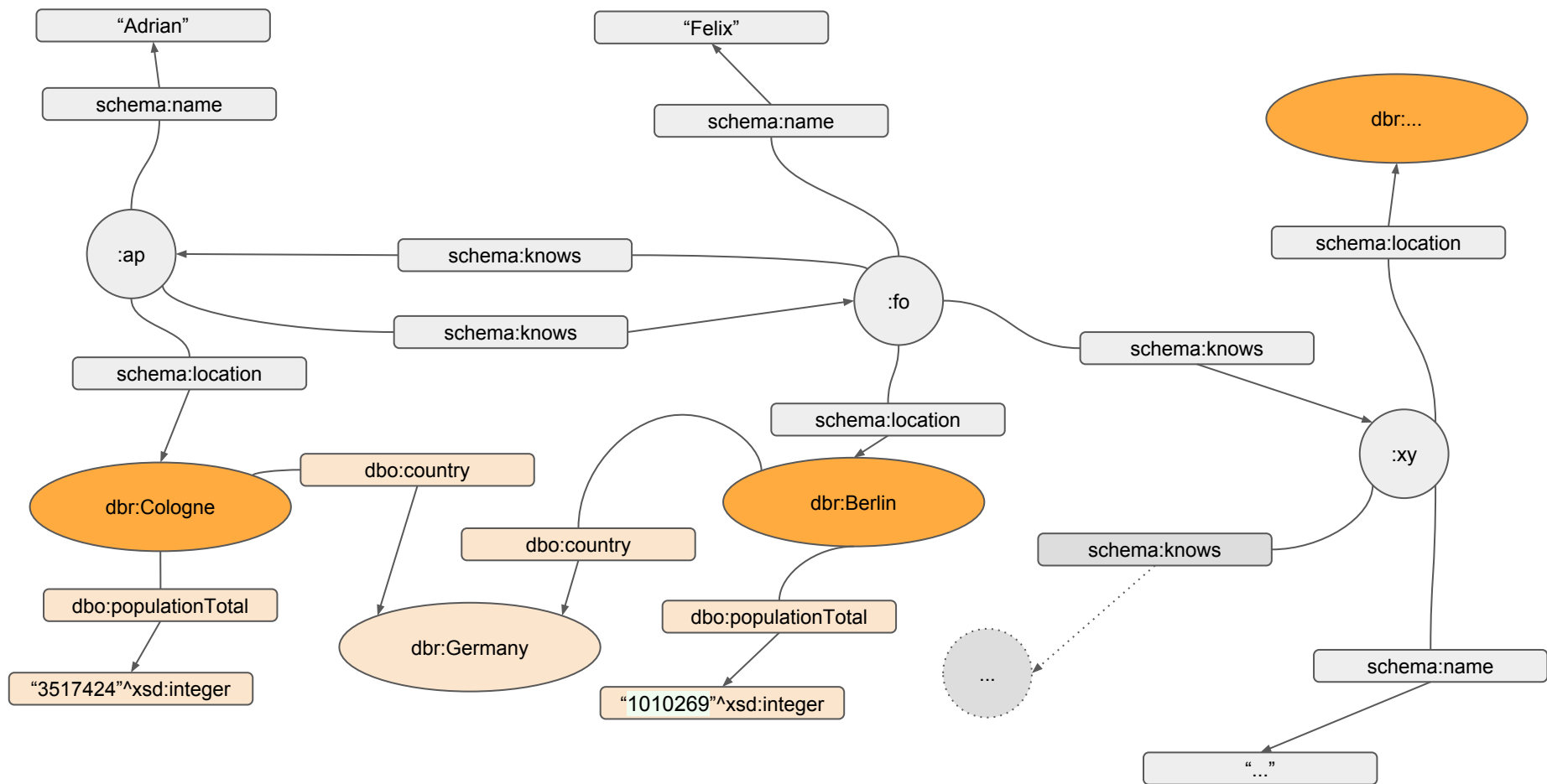

```

1 @prefix a: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-a#> .
2 @prefix b: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#> .
3 @prefix c: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#> .
4 @prefix d: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#> .
5 @prefix e: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#> .
6 @prefix f: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#> .
7 @prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
8
9 @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
10 @prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
11
12 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
13 z:fo schema:location dbr:Berlin .
14 z:fo schema:knows z:ap .
15 z:fo schema:knows a:xy .
16
17 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .
18 z:ap schema:location dbr:Cologne .
19 z:ap schema:knows z:fo .
20 z:ap schema:knows b:xy .
21

```

The Giant Global Graph

By using **HTTP-URIs**, Linked Data builds upon a technology that is proven to **scale** globally. With reference to the World Wide Web, the term **Giant Global Graph** is sometimes used. What is true for the WWW is also true for the GGG:
Anyone can say anything about anything.



Break

Your turn!

Enhance your profile with interest you have. Again, refer to DBpedia entries to do so.

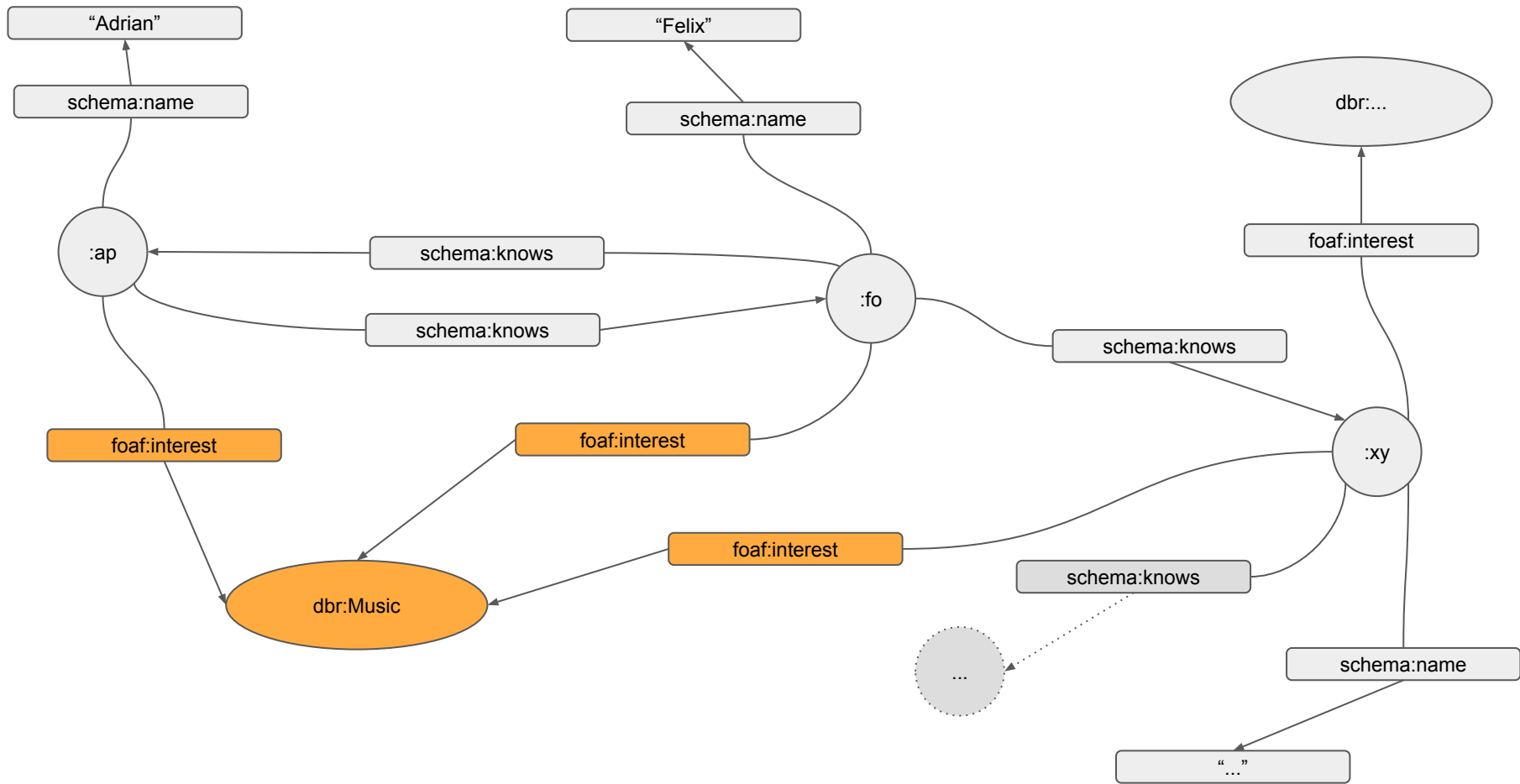
```

1 @prefix a: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-a#> .
2 @prefix b: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#> .
3 @prefix c: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#> .
4 @prefix d: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#> .
5 @prefix e: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#> .
6 @prefix f: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#> .
7 @prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
8
9 @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
10 @prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
11 @prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
12
13 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
14 z:fo schema:location dbr:Berlin .
15 z:fo schema:knows z:ap .
16 z:fo schema:knows a:xy .
17 z:fo foaf:interest dbr:Music .
18 z:fo foaf:interest <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Python\_\(programming language\)> .
19
20 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .
21 z:ap schema:location dbr:Cologne .
22 z:ap schema:knows z:fo .
23 z:ap schema:knows b:xy .
24 z:ap foaf:interest dbr:Music .
25 a:ap foaf:interest dbr:Resource_Description_Framework .
26

```

Additional Vocabularies

- FOAF
- DBpedia-Ontology
- ... and many more (see [Linked Open Vocabularies \(LOV\)](#))
- [prefix.cc](#) can be used to look up namespaces



Library-related vocabularies

- [Dublin Core Metadata Terms](#)
- [Simple Knowledge Organisation System \(SKOS\)](#)
 - Examples: [Agrovoc](#), [STW Thesaurus for Economics](#), many small controlled vocabularies (for example [RDA value vocabularies](#))
 - SKOS schemas in BARTOC: [http://bartoc.org/en/search/advanced?f\[0\]=field_format%3A24](http://bartoc.org/en/search/advanced?f[0]=field_format%3A24)
- [GND Ontology](#)
- [Learning Resource Metadata Initiative](#)
- [RDA Elements sets](#)
- [Bibframe](#)
- ...

Your turn!

Allow the reuse of your data. In order to do so, document your authorship and apply the CC0 license.

```

1 @prefix a: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-a#> .
2 @prefix b: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#> .
3 @prefix c: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-c#> .
4 @prefix d: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-d#> .
5 @prefix e: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-e#> .
6 @prefix f: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-f#> .
7 @prefix z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#> .
8
9 @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
10 @prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
11 @prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
12 @prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
13
14 <> dcterms:creator z:fo .
15 <> dcterms:creator z:ap .
16 <> schema:license <https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/> .
17
18 z:fo schema:name "Felix" .
19 z:fo schema:location dbr:Berlin .
20 z:fo schema:knows z:ap .
21 z:fo schema:knows a:xy .
22 z:fo foaf:interest dbr:Music .
23 z:fo foaf:interest <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Python_(programming_language)> .
24
25 z:ap schema:name "Adrian" .
26 z:ap schema:location dbr:Cologne .
27 z:ap schema:knows z:fo .
28 z:ap schema:knows b:xy .
29 z:ap foaf:interest dbr:Music .
30 a:ap foaf:interest dbr:Resource_Description_Framework .
31

```

“open” / “offen”?

*“Open data and content can be **freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose**”*

[The Open Definition](#)

Openness is a question of...

- **Access:** no passwords, quantity restrictions etc.
- **License:** only allowed restrictions are attribution and share-alike
 - CC0, CC-BY, CC-BY-SA
 - *no* non-commercial (NC) licenses
- **Formats:** no proprietary formats without freely accessible specification

Licensing data

STW Thesaurus for Economics (v 9.0, 2015-06-15) ▪ Suggestions and comments to the [thesaurus team](#) ▪

Mailing lists: [stw-announce](#), [stw-user](#)

ZBW - Leibniz Information Centre for Economics - [Imprint](#)



The STW Thesaurus for Economics is licensed under an [Open Database License \(ODbL\) 1.0](#). Permissions beyond the scope of this license are available at [ZBW](#).

```
@prefix cc: <http://creativecommons.org/ns#> .
```

```
<http://zbw.eu/stw>
```

```
    cc:attributionName "ZBW - Leibniz Information Centre for  
Economics"@en, "ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft"@de ;
```

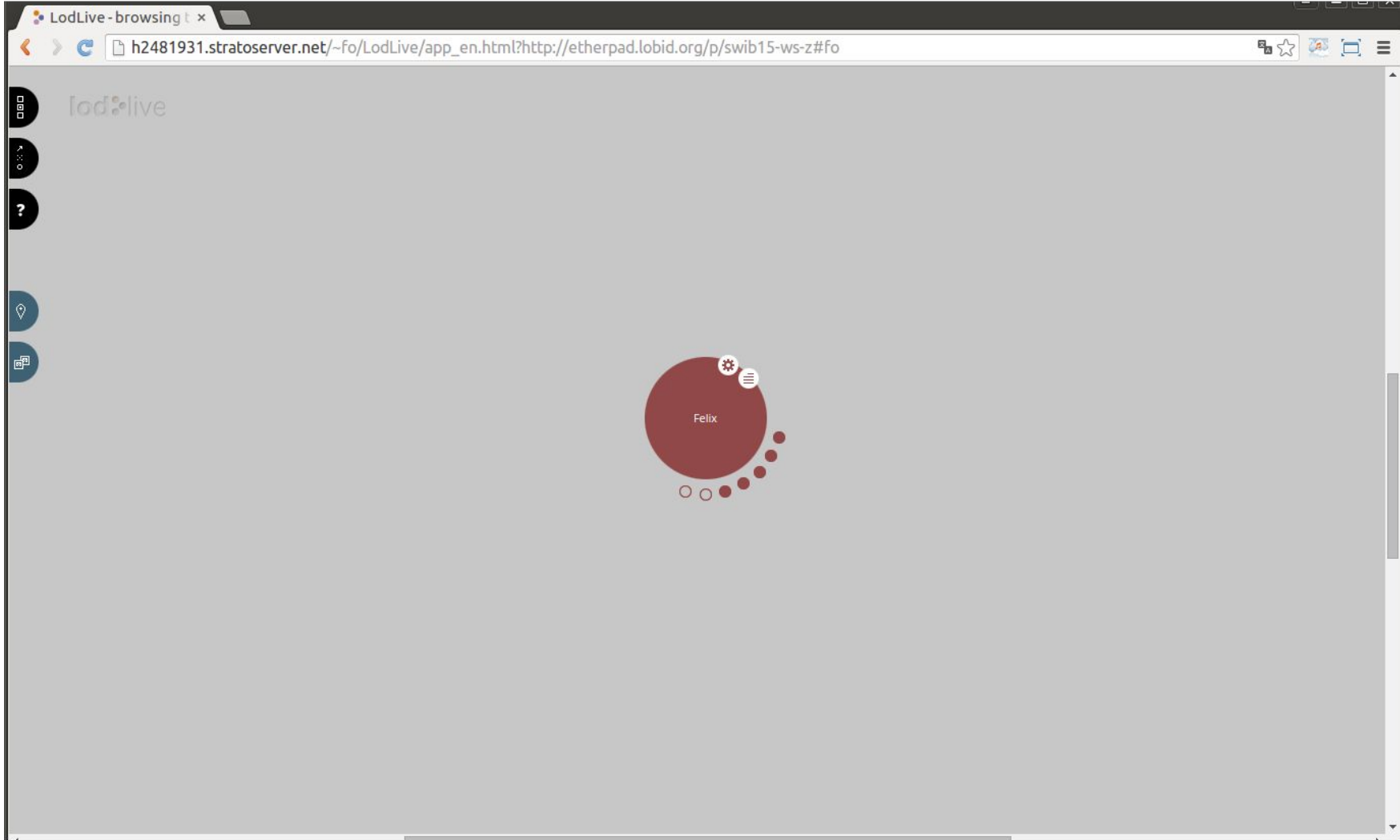
```
    cc:attributionURL <http://zbw.eu> ;
```

```
    cc:license <http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1-0/> .
```

Break

Demo

Browse, collect and query



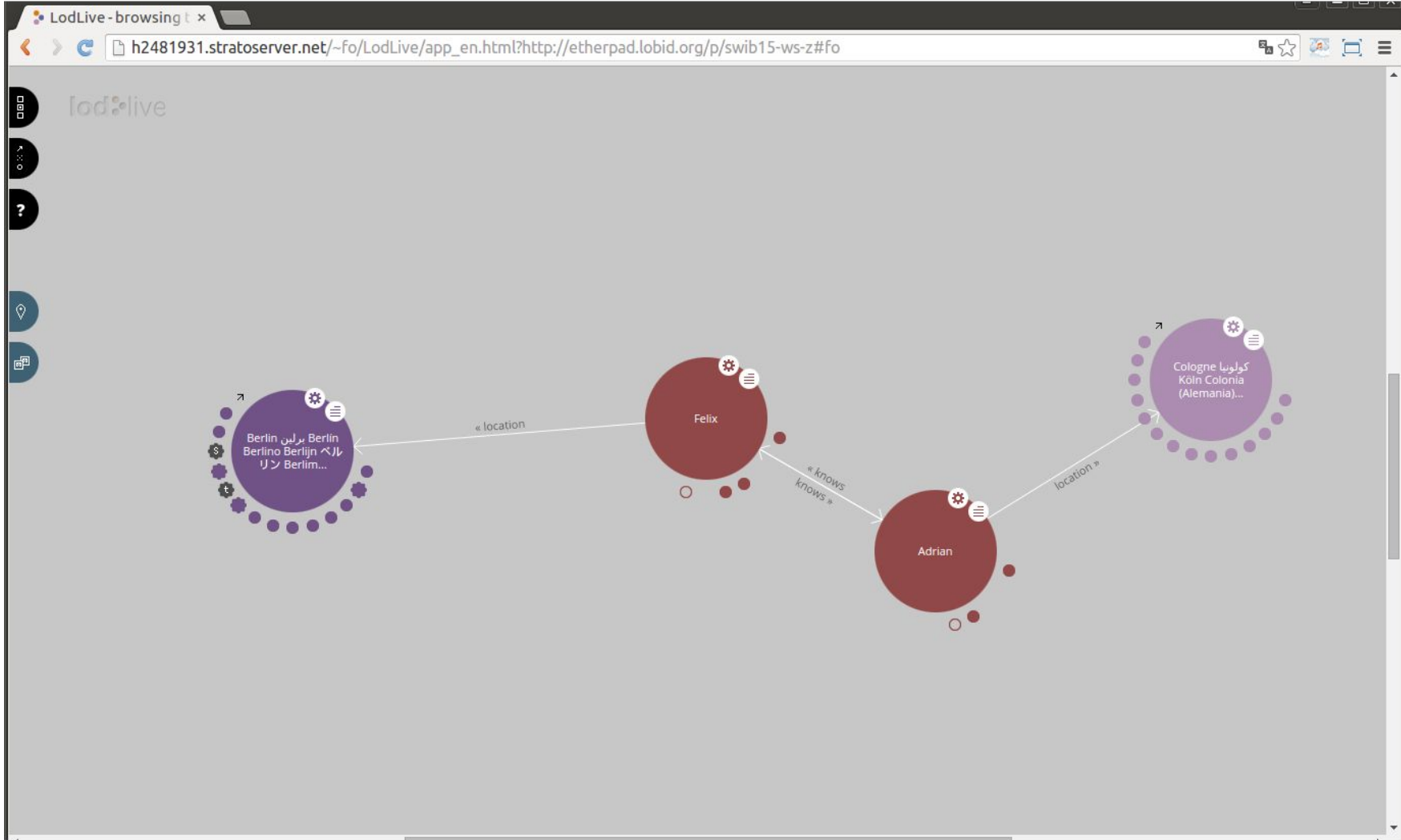
LodLive - browsing t x

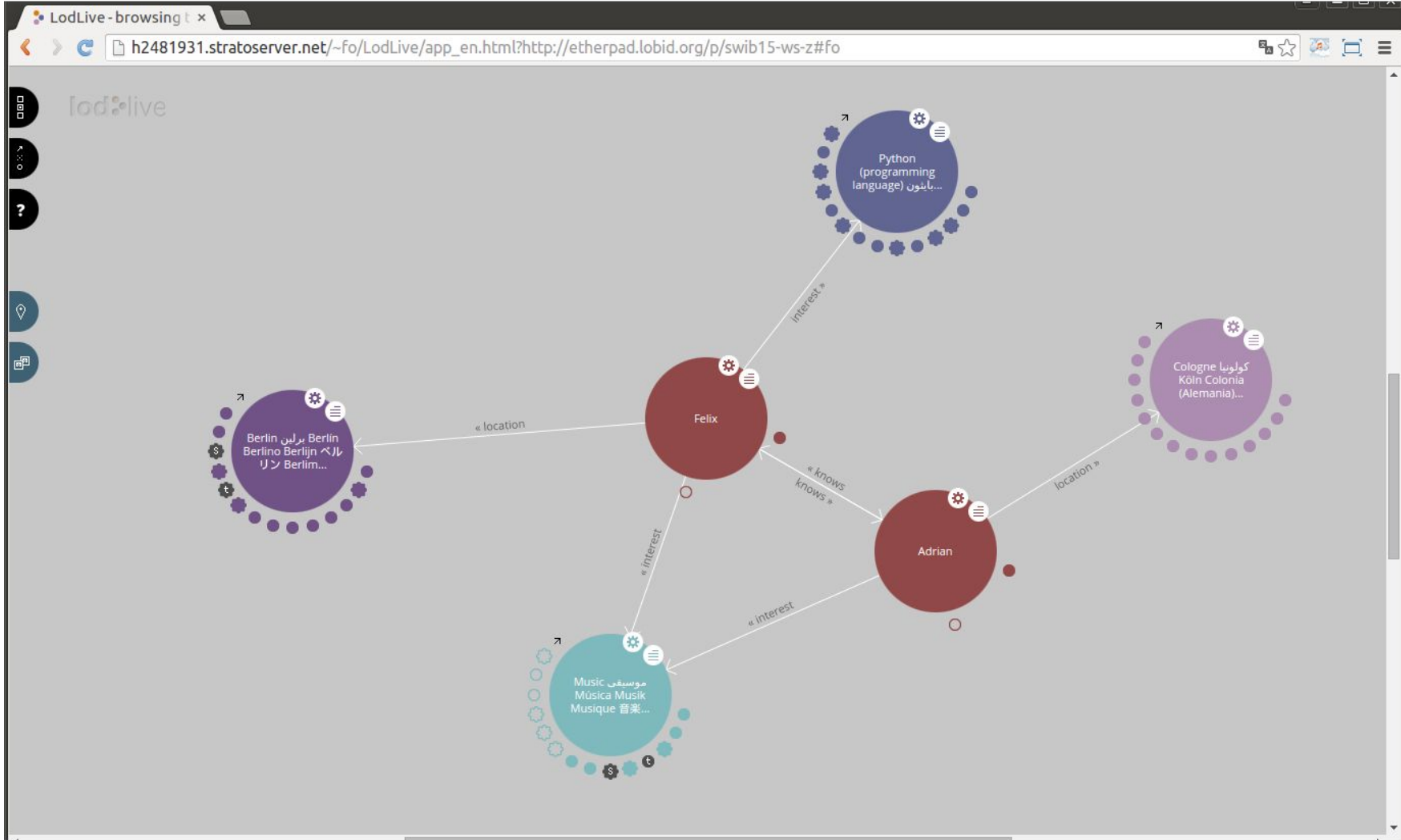
h2481931.stratoserver.net/~fo/LodLive/app_en.html?http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo

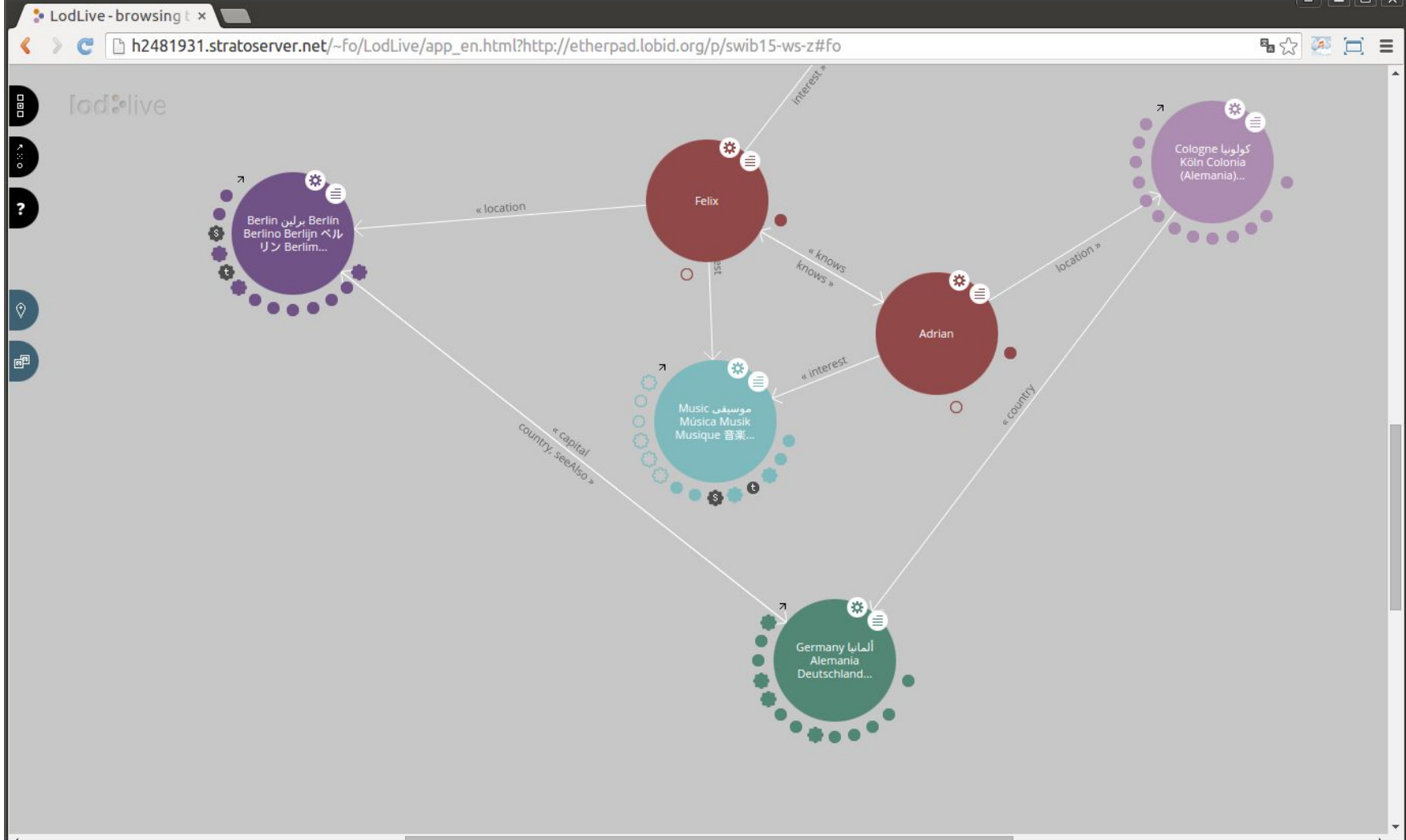
lod:live

```
graph LR; Felix((Felix)) <-->|"« knows knows »"| Adrian((Adrian));
```

The diagram illustrates a semantic network with two main nodes, Felix and Adrian, represented by large red circles. Each node is surrounded by several smaller red circles, suggesting a cluster or neighborhood. Above each node are two small icons: a gear (settings) and a list (menu). A bidirectional arrow connects the two nodes, labeled with the text « knows knows », indicating a mutual relationship or knowledge between them.







Triplestores & SPARQL

Scattered machine readable descriptions are useful, but we can do better! RDF is a **distributed data** model which makes it easy to **combine descriptions**. Special databases called **triplestores** exist that allow to query the aggregated data using **SPARQL**.

Names of the participants

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2
3 SELECT * WHERE {
4   ?person schema:name ?name .
5 }
```



QUERY RESULTS



Raw Response

Table



Search:

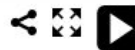
Show 50 entries

	person	name
1	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo	"Felix"
2	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap	"Adrian"

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Acquaintances

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2
3 SELECT * WHERE {
4   ?who schema:knows ?whom .
5 }
```



QUERY RESULTS



Raw Response

Table



Search:

Show

50



entries

who



whom



1 <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap>
2 <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo>
3 <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap>
4 <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo>

<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-b#xy>
<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap>
<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo>
<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-a#xy>

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

Acquaintances by name

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2
3 SELECT ?namewho ?namewhom WHERE {
4   ?who schema:knows ?whom .
5   ?who schema:name ?namewho .
6   ?whom schema:name ?namewhom .
7 }
```



QUERY RESULTS

Search: Show **50** entries

	namewho	namewhom
1	"Felix"	"Adrian"
2	"Adrian"	"Felix"

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Localities and Countries

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
3
4 SELECT * WHERE {
5   ?person schema:location ?locality .
6   ?locality dbo:country ?country .
7 }
```



QUERY RESULTS

Raw Response **Table**

Search: Show **50** entries

	person	locality	country
1	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Germany
2	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Cologne	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Germany

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Same interests

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
3 PREFIX z: <http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#>
4 PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
5
6 SELECT * WHERE {
7   z:fo foaf:interest ?interest .
8   ?person foaf:interest ?interest .
9   FILTER (?person != z:fo)
10 }
```



QUERY RESULTS

Raw Response **Table**

Search: Show **50** entries

interest



person



1 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Music>

z:ap

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Metropolitans

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
3 PREFIX sc: <http://purl.org/science/owl/sciencecommons/>
4
5 SELECT * WHERE {
6   ?person schema:location ?place .
7   ?place dbo:populationTotal ?population .
8   FILTER (?population > 100000)
9 }
```



QUERY RESULTS

Search: Show entries

	person	place	population
1	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#fo	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin	3517424
2	http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-z#ap	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Cologne	1010269

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Your turn!

Explore your social network using the SPARQL-Endpoint and the interactive LodLive visualization.

<http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-ws-sparql>

Using: Mashups

Mashups combine multiple datasets to create a new service, visualisation or information.

Using: Search

Linked data search engines allow search across the web of data. Conventional search may present information derived from linked data.

Using: Productivity

Linked data facilitates data **integration** for business intelligence or research.

Storing and publishing

Linked data can be published in simple flat files on a web server, in databases with a translation layer, or in specialised 'triple stores' built to store and share linked data. Publishing platforms understand requests for linked data & return it formatted as RDF.

Querying: SPARQL

SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language provides a way to run structured queries over linked data datasets. SPARQL servers expose linked open data to be queried.

Representing: Vocabularies

Vocabularies provide lists (and definitions) of common terms that can be used to describe the things and relationships in a dataset.

Representing: Ontologies

Ontologies are vocabularies that record the logical relationships between their terms and support reasoning.

Licensing: open data

Open data is made available under licenses (or is placed in the public domain) so that others can use and build upon it, free of legal restrictions. Open standards for data files and interchange are used also.

Interchanging: RDF

Resource Descriptor Framework (RDF) is a *model* for representing data as 'triples'. RDF can be serialised into a range of different file formats, including RDF-XML and text-based Turtle or N3 syntax.

Identifying: URLs

Using HTTP Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) means that (a) data can be looked up across the Internet; (b) decisions about 'namespaces' for data are managed through the Domain Name System (DNS).

Transporting: HTTP (The World Wide Web)

Data is hosted on servers that can talk Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to each other and to browsers in order to exchange data across the Internet.

Elements of the Linked Open Data Stack (revision 3) - 5th May 2011. CC BY-SA-NC

Draft sketch by Tim Davies (@timdavies / tim@practicalparticipation.co.uk) for IKM Working Paper on Linked Open Data for Development. Comments welcome. Search 'linked open data stack' on <http://www.opendataimpacts.net> for latest version.

Idea based on Semantic Web Stack at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web_Stack

The End

Questions? Now and here or anytime to:

felix.ostrowski@gmail.com

pohl@hbz-nrw.de



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