Linked.art description

The linked.art a community project designing and implementing a shared model based on Linked Open Data (LOD) used to describe works of art. The purpose of Linked Open Data is to format web data to be more universally accessible allowing it to be structured and linked to common data across the web. They wanted to emphasize that the purpose of using LOD is to make their data usable, so they designed their framework towards making their data as accessible to consumers as possible, therefor their implemented their project based on what they call Linked Open Usable Data (LOUD).

Their main consumer would be developers therefore they focused their efforts on the usability of their API. The API for LOD used http and is dependent on complete ontologies and semantics for theoretical correctness, which their deemed less than practical. Therefore, they implemented their API in JSON-LD which allowed for some mappings of ontological constructs without needing the exact precision that LOD and ontologies requires. This was in an attempt to make LOUD more usable by allowing developers more freedom, less constraint and using JSON, a popular framework for developers.

LOUD principles include the right abstraction for the audience, allowing developers the most to use the most useful abstraction or the level of abstraction that their needs require, rather than the purest form of the abstracted schema that would be necessary for a theoretical ontology. Few barriers to entry, allows developers to quickly pick up and understand how to get started and build something with the data, so that they do not look elsewhere for resources with a lower barrier to entry. Comprehensible by introspection, should allow the developer to understand the data by looking at the JSON-LD and not be required to understand the complete ontology and vocabularies to understand the structure of the data. Documentation with working examples should be provided to give context to developer, all for pattern correctness checks, and address rules that cannot be intuited by the developer. Few exceptions, instead many consistent patterns, so that there are less exceptions to rules that need to be handled and reduced the number of rules the developer needs to learn to handle these exceptions.

The reason for JSON-LD serialization.

The

Schema.org description

Schema.org is a collaborative effort to support structured data on the Internet, web pages, email messages and future mediums. Their vocabulary is implemented to support RDFa, Microdata and JSON-LD encodings. These vocabularies express entities, relationships between entities, actions and can be extended through the documentation of their model. The Schema.org model has been used to markup over 10 million site’s web pages and email messages. Schema.org was founded by Google, Microsoft and Yandex and their vocabularies are development by an open community process. The shared vocabulary allows for the maximum benefit for development of the schema.

The Vocabulary used by Schema.org allows for very general description of an object, which all objects could be classified as a Thing with properties name, description, url, and image. The objects can be classified as more specific type which inherits its parent type’s properties.

Their philosophy is to mark up as much contents as possible so long as the content is not hidden from viewers. Their schema is arranged in a hierarchal manner to represent parent-child relationships and their extensions. Their vocabulary currently has 779 types and 1390 properties.