

Preliminary evaluation results  
for the pilot study of the  
“Explore” platform at

<http://explore.dublincore.net/>

submitted by Marcia Zeng  
Based on the notes prepared by  
Julaine Clunis

1, using the *Explore* to find resources

It's difficult to see what are the big differences in results when **browsing by topic** versus **by competencies**.

It wasted my time to switch between the browsing options.

The only difference so far

- ▼ How does this work?
- Competency Index for Linked Data (149)
  - ▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (79)
    - Identity in RDF (17)
    - RDF data model (60)
    - Related data models (17)
    - RDF serialization (31)
  - ▼ Fundamentals of Linked Data (3)
    - Web technology (0)
    - Linked Data principles (0)
    - Linked Data architectures and services (0)
    - Linked Data policies and best practices (3)
    - Non-RDF Linked Data (0)
  - ▼ RDF vocabularies and application profiles (25)
    - Finding RDF-based vocabularies (8)
    - Maintaining RDF vocabularies (0)
    - Versioning RDF vocabularies (0)
    - Publishing RDF vocabularies (3)
    - Mapping RDF vocabularies (0)
    - RDF application profiles (4)
    - Designing RDF-based vocabularies (15)

## Browse by Topic

- ▼ How does this work?
- ▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (162)
  - Identity in RDF (56)
  - RDF data model (86)
  - Related data models (65)
  - RDF serialization (71)
- ▼ Fundamentals of Linked Data (123)
  - Web technology (62)
  - Linked Data principles (69)
  - Linked Data architectures and services (13)
  - Linked data policies and best practices (21)
  - Non-RDF Linked Data (31)
- ▼ RDF vocabularies (42)
  - Finding RDF vocabularies (6)
  - Maintaining RDF vocabularies (6)
  - Versioning RDF vocabularies (1)
  - Publishing RDF vocabularies (20)
  - Mapping RDF vocabularies (20)
  - RDF application profiles (13)

▼ Creating and transforming Linked Data (8)

- ▶ Managing identifiers (URI) (0)
- ▶ Creating RDF data (5)
- ▶ Versioning RDF data (0)
- ▶ RDF data provenance (0)
- ▶ Cleaning and reconciling RDF data (2)
- ▶ Mapping and enriching RDF data (3)

▼ Interacting with RDF data (105)

- ▶ Programming RDF data (0)
- ▶ Querying RDF data (71)
- ▶ Visualizing RDF data (11)
- ▶ Reasoning over RDF data (12)
- ▶ Assessing RDF data quality (0)
- ▶ RDF data analytics (5)
- ▶ Finding RDF data (11)
- ▶ Manipulating RDF data (26)

▼ Creating Linked Data applications (0)

- ▶ Storing RDF data (0)
- ▶ Linked Data application architecture (0)
- ▶ Linked Data mashups (0)

▼ Creating and Transforming Linked Data (70)

- ▶ Managing identifiers (URI) (23)
- ▶ Creating RDF data (22)
- ▶ Versioning RDF data (3)
- ▶ RDF data provenance (14)
- ▶ Cleaning and reconciling RDF data (16)
- ▶ Mapping and enriching RDF data (31)

▼ Interacting with Linked Data (231)

- ▶ Programming RDF data (40)
- ▶ Querying RDF data (139)
- ▶ Visualizing RDF data (21)
- ▶ Reasoning over RDF (71)
- ▶ Assessing RDF data quality (5)
- ▶ RDF data analytics (7)
- ▶ Finding RDF data (14)
- ▶ Manipulating RDF data (24)

▼ Creating Linked Data applications (48)

- ▶ Storing RDF data (38)
- ▶ Linked Data application architecture (8)
- ▶ Linked Data mashups (6)

The 2<sup>nd</sup>  
difference  
so far

► Linked Data Subject Vocabulary (0)

Why when browsing by competency and browsing by the **same** topic (“RDF Data Model”) would bring different ordered resources?

[I have to spend time to think about this when seeing the results.]

The screenshot shows a web browser with the LD4PE website open. The URL is [explore.dublincore.net/linked-data-learning-resources/explore-learning-resources-by-competency/?src=http://explore.ld4pe.org](http://explore.dublincore.net/linked-data-learning-resources/explore-learning-resources-by-competency/?src=http://explore.ld4pe.org). The page has a header with the LD4PE logo, a search bar, and navigation links for Explore, Tech Talk, Updates, About, and FAQ. A blue arrow points from the search bar down to the 'Explore' section of the main content area.

**Explore by Competency**

**Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios**

This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]

★★★★★ (1 user rating)

By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**Introduction To Linked Data: Background Technologies And Standards, Motivating Application Scenario**

This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]

★★★★★ (2 user rating)

By Abi Evans | September 15th, 2015 | Comments Off on Introduction to Linked Data: Background Technologies and Standards, Motivating Application Scenario [Read More >](#)

**Module 3: Providing Linked Data**

This module covers the whole spectrum of Linked Data production and exposure. After a grounding in the Linked Data principles and best practices, with special [...]

★★★★★ (2 user rating)

By Abi Evans | November 6th, 2015 | Comments Off on Module 3: Providing Linked Data [Read More >](#)

**Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: Linked Open Data**

This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture looked [...]

★★★★★ (1 user rating)

By Abi Evans | November 12th, 2015 | Comments Off on Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: Linked Open Data [Read More >](#)

**Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: RDF Data Structures**

This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture reviews [...]

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★★★★★ (2 user rating)

By Abi Evans | November 12th, 2015 | Comments Off on Multi-Agent and Semantic Web Systems: RDF Data Structures [Read More >](#)

Browse by Competency      Browse by Topic

▼ How does this work?  
▼ Competency Index for Linked Data (149)  
▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (79)  
  ▼ Identity in RDF (17)  
    Knows that anything can be named with URIs, such as agents, places, events, artifacts, and concepts (17)  
  ▼ RDF data model (60)  
    Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources (11)  
    Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple (24)  
    Understands that URIs and literals denote things

**Competency: Knows That Anything Can Be Named With URIs, Such As Agents, Places, Events, Artifacts, And Concepts**

**1 Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios**  
This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]  
★★★★★ (1 user rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**3 Linked Data And Ontology Tutorial (For RD-Connect)**  
This presentation demonstrates how research that requires analyses across different data sources can be sped up using Linked Data and Ontologies. The tutorial was created [...]  
★★★★★ (Please share your rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**1 SPARQL Vs. SQL – Intro**  
This lesson compares the SPARQL and SQL query languages, which are designed to query RDF and relational data, respectively. You may be reading this lesson [...]  
★★★★★ (Please share your rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**2 Introduction To Linked Data**

**1 RDF 1.1 Primer**

**3 Linked Data And Ontology Tutorial (For RD-Connect)**

**1 SPARQL Vs. SQL – Intro**

**2 Introduction To Linked Data**

Quite a few index lead to the same set of the resources, start with the same one.  
Especially #1

Ranking, sorting, exploration of the suggested resource is not very intuitive.

- Needs more order to make sense of the information.

**Competency: Understands The Difference Between Literals And Non-literal Resources**

**1 Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios**  
This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]  
★★★★★ (1 user rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**2 SPARQL Tutorial: A First SPARQL Query**  
A brief, text-based tutorial demonstrating a simple first query and showing how to execute it with Apache Jena. Shows how to formulate a simple command [...]  
★★★★★ (Please share your rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

**1 Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: RDF Data Structures**  
This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture reviews [...]  
★★★★★ (1 user rating)  
By Abi Evans | November 12th, 2015 | Comments Off on Multi-Agent and Semantic Web Systems: RDF Data Structures [Read More >](#)

**2 An Introduction To RDF Schema**

## 2. The competency index's presentation

The verb form used here is for third person singular and seems a little odd. Who ‘understands’?

Instead of using *understands* or *knows*, maybe you should drop the (s) as can be seen in the examples shown at this link

<http://asn.jesandco.org/resources/D10003FB>

<http://asn.desire2learn.com/resources/D2544849>

[I know you would say *Competency Index for the Library Field* also used that ‘s’, but that is odd too. *Common Core* did not.]

## ▼ Competency Index for Linked Data (149)

### ▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (79)

#### ▼ Identity in RDF (17)

Knows that anything can be named with URLs, such as agents, places, events, artifacts, and concepts (17)

#### ▼ RDF data model (60)

Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources (11)

Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple (24)

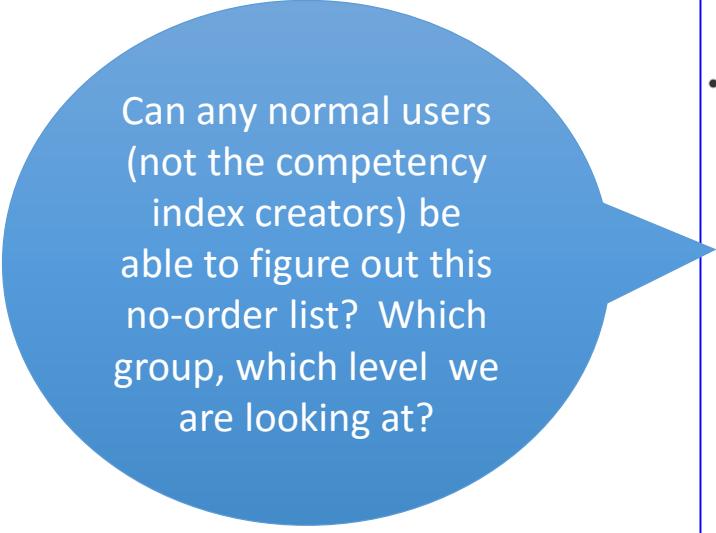
Understands that URLs and literals denote things in the world ("resources") real, imagined, or conceptual (16)

Understands that resources are declared members (instances) of classes using the property `rdf:type` (19)

Understands the use of datatypes and language tags with literals (9)

There is a lack of mechanism to locate/remember/sort-out the individual competencies.

- If a notation system is used, then the competency index would have some logic order to be re-useable.



Can any normal users (not the competency index creators) be able to figure out this no-order list? Which group, which level we are looking at?

The semantic meaning is lost in this no-order list because the logic order disappeared (no family, no hierarchy).

## Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios

This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published over the Web, how it can be queried, and what are the possible use cases and benefits. The module also includes some multiple choice questions in the form of a quiz, screencasts of popular tools, and embedded videos.

**URL:** <http://www.euclid-project.eu/modules/course1>

**Keywords:** Linked Data, Linked Data Principles, Semantic Web, Web of Data, XML, RDF, HTTP URLs, Triple, Graph, SPARQL, Mashup

**Publisher:** EUCLID Project

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P2H

**Educational use:** [instruction](#)

**Educational audience:** [professional](#)

**Interactivity type:** [mixed](#)

Favorite 

- Competencies

- Articulates differences between the RDF abstract data model and the XML and relational models
- Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple
- Understands blank nodes and their uses
- Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources
- Understands the use of datatypes and language tags with literals
- Correctly uses sub-property relationships in support of inference
- Demonstrates a working knowledge of the forms and uses of SPARQL result sets (SELECT, CONSTRUCT, DESCRIBE, and ASK)
- Understands that a SPARQL query matches an RDF graph against a pattern of triples with fixed and variable values
- Understands the basic syntax of a SPARQL query
- Differentiates hierarchical document models (eg, XML) and graph models (RDF)
- Knows that anything can be named with URIs, such as agents, places, events, artifacts, and concepts
- Knows the primary organizations related to Linked Data standardization
- Knows the SPARQL 1.1 Update language for updating, creating, and removing RDF graphs in a Graph Store
  - Understands the difference between SQL query language (which operates on database tables) and SPARQL (which operates on RDF graphs)
- Understands RDF serializations as interchangeable encodings of a given set of triples (RDF graph)
- Understands the role of formally declared domains and ranges for inferencing.
- Uses the SELECT clause to identify the variables to appear in a table of query results

# RDF-101

In this lesson you will learn: 1) What RDF is and how it fundamentally differs from XML and relational databases; 2) What is meant by a "graph data model"; 3) How RDF is typically represented visually; 4) The importance of the URI, and the significance (or lack thereof) of identity "universality".

**URL:** <http://www.cambridgesemantics.com/semantic-university/rdf-101> ↗

**Keywords:** XML, Relational Model, Tuple, Named Graph, Triple, Graph, HTTP URIs, RDF

**Publisher:** Cambridge Semantics

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P20M

Favorite ★

## Competencies

- Articulates differences between the RDF abstract data model and the XML abstract data model
- Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple
- Understands blank nodes and their uses
  - Understands that URLs and literals denote things in the world ("resources")
  - conceptual
- Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources
- Understands the RDF abstract data model as a directed labeled graph
- Differentiates hierarchical document models (eg, XML) and graph models
  - Grasps essential differences between schemas for syntactic validation (e.g., (RDF Schema))
- Knows that anything can be named with URLs, such as agents, places, eve

Levels not indicated, perhaps use notation of some sort, numbers to indicate the competencies.

Could topics be indicated based on what is included in each lesson for example from this lecture we could have topics like

1. What is RDF?
2. What is a graph data model?
3. Representing RDF visually
4. URI significance

**Browse by Competency**

How does this work?

Competency Index for Linked Data (140)

▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (79)  
    ▼ Identity in RDF (17)  
        Knows that anything can be named with URLs, such as  
        agents, places, events, artifacts, and concepts (17)

▼ RDF data model (60)  
    Understands the difference between literals and  
    non-literal resources (11)  
    Knows the subject-predicate-object component  
    structure of a triple (24)  
    Understands that URLs and literals denote things in the  
    world ("resources") real, imagined, or conceptual (16)  
    Understands that resources are declared members  
    instances of classes using the property rdf:type (19)  
    Understands the use of datatypes and language tags  
    with literals (9)  
    Understands the concept of the named graph (0)  
    Understands blank nodes and their uses (10)  
    Understands that QNames define shorthand prefixes  
    for long URLs (8)

Note: there are quite a few competencies listed here could not be found in the index.

### 3. The information about a resource

Description of resources is not consistent. Some information is missing in some cases. One example shows audience, use and interactivity type, the other does not.

### Practical Work In Linked Data Using Digital Collections: Unleashing The Expressivity Of Data

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) Linked Data Project provides a case study of the complex topic of linked open data, from emerging concept in librarianship to practical outcome. The project began with a small academic library study group created in April 2012 and was comprised of professionals from various functional areas. The initial goal was to better understand linked data concepts and potential benefits to the Libraries. In October 2012 after reviewing literature, attending presentations, and discussing concepts, UNLV Digital Collections designed an exploratory project. Because there was very little in the literature about how to practically implement linked data in digital collections, the team decided to focus on the transformation of typical digital collections metadata. The project made significant progress outlining technologies, tools, and models that can be implemented by librarians. This presentation covers basic concepts of linked data, the rationale for libraries to start preparing for adopting linked data, followed by a demonstration of visualization tools operating on the linked data generated from UNLV's digital collections.

**URL:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPIQBEZvz9g>

**Keywords:** Data visualization, Metadata, Linked Data Principles, Linked Data, Open Refine, HTTP URLs

**Author:** Southwick, Silvis

**Publisher:** Coalition for Networked Information (CNI)

**Date created:** 2014-06-18 07:00:00.000

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P45M

### Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: RDF Data Structures

This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture reviews the concepts of resources and HTTP URLs, then discusses literals and datatypes. Discusses "Instance-of" in RDF, the use of blank nodes, and mapping from the relational model to RDF.

**URL:** <http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/masws/lectures-14/6-full.pdf>

**Keywords:** Mapping, R2RML, Relational Model, Blank Node, HTTP URLs, RDF

**Author:** McNeill, Fiona

**Date created:** 2013-01-31 05:00:00.000

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P25M

**Educational use:** [instruction](#)

**Educational audience:** [student](#)

**Interactivity type:** [expositive](#)

Favorite

#### Competencies

- Structures data using blank nodes where appropriate
- Understands blank nodes and their uses  
Understands that URLs and literals denote things in the world ("resources") real, imagined, or conceptual
- Understands the use of datatypes and language tags with literals

Is the jargon used for the time well understood?

P25M/P45M/P2H...

What exactly is meant, time to go through, time to learn the material, time length of material?

Something else? Explanation needed.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [explore.dublincore.net/learning\\_resource/module-3-providing-linked-data/](http://explore.dublincore.net/learning_resource/module-3-providing-linked-data/). The page title is "Module 3: Providing Linked Data". The left sidebar includes a logo for "Exploring Linked Data" and sections for "Categories" (Briefing Papers, Overview Briefings, Technical Briefings, Uncategorized, Webinars) and "Recent Tweets". A "In Saved Sets" section lists various saved sets. The main content area contains a module summary, keywords, publisher information, language, time required, educational use, audience, and interactivity type. It also includes a "Competencies" section with a bulleted list of skills. On the right side, there are "Tags" (alignment, AngularJS, application profiles, ASN classes, ASN competency framework, ASN Description Language, ASN model, ASN ontology, ASN properties, community profiles, competency framework, copyright, copyright attributions, descriptionset profile (DSP), extensibility, JSON, Linked Data Fragments, LRMI, querying RDF, strength of fit) and a "News Archives" section with links to monthly archives from May 2016 to January 2015.

Module 3: Providing Linked Data

This module covers the whole spectrum of Linked Data production and exposure. After a grounding in the Linked Data principles and best practices, with special emphasis on the VoID vocabulary, it covers R2RML, operating on relational databases, Open Refine, operating on spreadsheets, and GATECloud, operating on natural language. Finally it describes the means to increase interlinkage between datasets, especially the use of tools like Silk.

**URL:** <http://www.euclid-project.eu/modules/course3>

**Keywords:** Linked Data, Linked Data Principles, Dataset, RDF, Relational Model, R2RML, HTTP URLs, SPARQL endpoint, VoID, Open Refine, GATECloud, Silk

**Publisher:** EUCLID Project

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P3H

**Educational use:** professionalDevelopment

**Educational audience:** teacher-educationSpecialist

**Interactivity type:** mixed

**Competencies**

- Registers datasets with relevant services for discovery
- Retrieves and accesses RDF data from the "open Web"
- Uses available vocabularies for dataset description to support their discovery
- Uses relevant resources to discover existing Linked Data datasets
- Retrieves and accesses RDF data from the "open Web"

How can a user tell what format this resource is available in. For example if an instructor was looking for a video lesson to include in a lecture? There is no indication given.

Would be nice to know what resources are available as video/worksheet/webpage/etc. (consider redesigning category section to reflect that?)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [explore.dublincore.net/linked-data-learning-resources/explore-learning-resources-by-topic/?src=http://explore.dublincore.net/](http://explore.dublincore.net/linked-data-learning-resources/explore-learning-resources-by-topic/?src=http://explore.dublincore.net/). The page title is "Explore Learning Resources by Topic". The header includes the LD4PE logo, navigation links for "Explore", "Tech Talk", "Updates", "About", and "FAQ", and a search bar. The main content area features a sidebar titled "Browse by Topic" with sections like "Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (162)" and "Fundamentals of Linked Data (123)". The main content area displays three resource cards:

- Topic: Identity In RDF**  
**Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios**  
This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]  
★★★★★ (1 user rating)  
By Abi Evans | August 13th, 2015 | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)
- Introduction To Linked Data: Background Technologies And Standards, Motivating Application Scenario**  
This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published [...]  
★★★★★ (2 user rating)  
By Abi Evans | September 15th, 2015 | Comments Off on Introduction to Linked Data: Background Technologies and Standards, Motivating Application Scenario [Read More >](#)
- Module 3: Providing Linked Data**  
This module covers the whole spectrum of Linked Data production and exposure. After a grounding in the Linked Data principles and best practices, with special [...]  
**Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: Linked Open Data**  
This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture looked [...]

If a professor wished to explore the topic, “What is RDF?” for example, where would they click? Can topics be broken down into more obvious units and direct links be made?

The ‘keywords’ for each resources have no weight – what topics this resource mainly talked about? What topics were just briefly mentioned? Could you give top 5 first?

## 4. The resource's specificity

# Module 1: Introduction and Application Scenarios

## Categories

- Briefing Papers (1)
- Overview Briefings (3)
- Technical Briefings (3)
- Uncategorized (7)
- Webinars (1)

## Recent Tweets

### In Saved Sets

- What's This?
- asd123 h (Abi Evans)
- Broken stuff (Abi Evans)
- public set 1 (Abi Evans)
- Public Set 2 (Abi Evans)
- SPARQL tutorials (Stuart Sutton)
- RDF Extraction (dtalley)
- Vocabularies (dtalley)
- SPARQLy (dtalley)

## Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios

This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published over it can be queried, and what are the possible use cases and benefits. The module also includes multiple choice questions in the form of a quiz, screencasts of popular tools, and embed

URL: <http://www.euclid-project.eu/modules/course1>

Keywords: Linked Data, Linked Data Principles, Semantic Web, Web of Data, XML, RDF, HTTP

URIs, Triple, Graph, SPARQL, Mashup

Publisher: EUCLID Project

Language: <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

Time required: P2H

Educational use: instruction

Educational audience: professional

Interactivity type: mixed

[Favorite](#)

Competencies

Articulates differences between the RDF abstract

- models
- Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple
- Understands blank nodes and their uses
- Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources

I could not tell if there is any video or ppt from this 'module'.

Watch the webinar 'Semantic Technologies and Linked Data Foundations' (73 minutes):

Module 1 Webinar Part I: Introduction and Application Scenarios  
from EUCLID project

User Interface & applications

Digital signatures, recommendations

Proof generation, exchange, validation

Simple vocabulary (schema) language

1:13:31

vimeo

View the slides of this webinar:

Usage of  
Introduction and Application Scenarios

KIT ontotext

1 of 84

Watch the webinar 'Introduction to Linked Data' (43 minutes):

Module 1 Webinar Part II: Introduction and Application Scenarios  
from EUCLID project

- HTTP allows a second way to distinguish real-world objects from documents.
- Best practice says HTTP 303 and Location header should be used.

42:31

vimeo

View the slides of this webinar:

INTRODUCTION TO:  
LINKED DATA

EUCLID

News Archi

May 2016  
January 20  
December  
November  
October 20  
August 201  
July 2015 (1)  
January 2015 (1)

49 of 84

in

This is what I found. each has its own URL.

Why not give us the specific video and ppt as resources?

## 5. Web page layout

- Categories & Tags are not (do not seem to be) affiliated with topics/competencies and instead seem to relate to tech talks.
- Very confusing, until you spend time to find out.
- This issue must be solved before inviting people to evaluate LD4PE.

What do you mean "category"? Module 1's?

Not related to resources

Not working

## Module 1: Introduction and Application Scenarios

Categories
[« Previous](#) [Next »](#)

Recent Tweets
Tags

In Saved Sets
News Archives

• Competencies
• What news? About the Module 1?

**Module 1: Introduction And Application Scenarios**

This module introduces the main principles of Linked Data, the underlying technologies and background standards. It provides basic knowledge for how data can be published over the Web, how it can be queried, and what are the possible use cases and benefits. The module also includes some multiple choice questions in the form of a quiz, screencasts of popular tools, and embedded videos.

URL: <http://www.euclid-project.eu/modules/course1>
May 2016 (1)

Keywords: Linked Data, Linked Data Principles, Semantic Web, Web of Data, XML, RDF, HTTP URLs, Triple, Graph, SPARQL, Mashup
January 2016 (1)

Publisher: EUCLID Project
December 2015 (2)

Language: <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>
November 2015 (1)

Time required: P2H
October 2015 (2)

Educational use: [instruction](#)
August 2015 (1)

Educational audience: [professional](#)
July 2015 (1)

Interactivity type: [mixed](#)
January 2015 (1)

[Favorite](#)

• Competencies

Articulates differences between the RDF abstract data model and the XML and relational models

• Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple

• Understands blank nodes and their uses

• Understands the difference between literals and non-literal resources

**Multi-Agent And Semantic Web Systems: Linked Open Data**

This slide presentation of lecture material was used as part of a course given at The University of Edinburgh School of Informatics. This lecture looked at: adding RDFS schema information, graph merging and visualization, RDF as semi-structured data and the uses of SPARQL OPTIONAL, URLs for informational vs. real-world objects, Linked Open Data principles for publishing data.

URL: <http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/masws/lectures-14/9-full.pdf> ↗  
 Keywords: Query, vCard, HTTP URLs, SPARQL, 5 Star Linked Open Data, Linked Data Principles, Linked Open Data  
 Author: McNeill, Fiona  
 Date created: 2013-02-14 05:00:00.000

ASN classes ASN competency framework  
 ASN Description Language ASN model  
 ASN ontology ASN properties  
 community profiles competency framework  
 copyright copyright attributions  
 descriptionset profile (DSP) extensibility  
 JSON Linked Data Fragments LRMI  
 querying RDF strength of fit

Explore Tech Talk Updates About FAQ Q

## JSON

Categories

- > Briefing Papers (1)
- > Overview Briefings (3)
- > Technical Briefings (3)
- > Uncategorized (7)
- > Webinars (1)

Briefing #3: ASN "Profiles"

Introduction and Specification of ASN "Profiles"—Briefing #3 URL: <http://explore.dublincore.net/asn-briefing-3/> Editors: Joseph Chapman (Desire2Learn) Stuart A. Sutton (Information School, University of Washington) Last Update: 2015-07-01 Licensed [...]

By Stuart Sutton | July 4th, 2015 | Technical Briefings | 0 Comments [Read More >](#)

Tags

- alignment AngularJS application profiles
- ASN classes ASN competency framework
- ASN Description Language ASN model
- ASN ontology ASN properties
- community profiles competency framework
- copyright copyright attributions
- descriptionset profile (DSP) extensibility
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Recent Tweets

News Archives

- > May 2016 (1) ↗
- > January 2016 (1) ↗
- > December 2015 (2) ↗
- > November 2015 (1) ↗
- > October 2015 (1) ↗

**Expected categories** to be resources of that type under each topic. I.E, I expected that if I clicked a topic, it mean that there was one webinar available on that topic. It doesn't seem to relate and so I think is misleading to the user.

The same thing applies to tags. Currently there doesn't seem to be any relationship between tags and content. In both examples shown here. The tags remain the same.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: "Page not found - Linked Da..." and "Screencasts from Meeting re...". The main content area displays the LD4PE website's 404 error page. The page has a header "Exploring Linked Data" with a sun icon, followed by "Error 404 Page". Below this is the message "Oops, This Page Could Not Be Found!" and a large "404" graphic. To the right of the error message is a sidebar titled "In Saved Sets" which lists several saved sets owned by different users. At the bottom of the page are links to various site pages like "Attributions", "Competency Index for Linked Data", and "Contact LD4PE". On the right side of the page is a search bar labeled "Search Our Website".

In Saved Sets

What's This?

Authenticated users can collect learning resources they find especially useful into saved sets. They can then access listings of those resources for future reference.

asd123 h (Abi Evans)  
Broken stuff (Abi Evans)  
public set 1 (Abi Evans)  
Public Set 2 (Abi Evans)  
SPARQL tutorials (Stuart Sutton)  
RDF Extraction (dtalley)  
Vocabularies (dtalley)  
SPARQLy (dtalley)

Error 404 Page

Oops, This Page Could Not Be Found!

404

Here are some useful links:

- [Attributions](#)
- [Competency Index for Linked Data](#)
- [Contact LD4PE](#)
- [December 2015 Competencies Update](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [LD4PE Subject Vocabulary - v3](#)
- [Proficiency Levels](#)
- [Sample Page](#)
- [Welcome](#)
- [Explore Linked Data Learning Resources](#)
- [Tech Talk](#)
- [News & Events](#)
- [About Exploring Linked Data](#)

Search Our Website  
Can't find what you need? Take a moment and do a search below!

Search ...

LOGIN

Contact the LD4PE Project

DCMI is a project of ASIS&T.  
8555 16th Street, Suite 850  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 USA

SITE MAP

Home

Username

Clicking on a saved set results in 404 error. Perhaps this should not be displayed to all users and instead only the user to whom the saved set belongs if these collections are meant to be a personal resource.

## Introduction To Linked Data

By the end of this training module one should have an understanding of: What is linked data; What is open data; What is the difference between linked and open data; How to publish linked data (5-star schema); The economic and social aspects of linked data.

### URL:

<http://www.slideshare.net/OpenDataSupport/introduction-to-linked-data-23402165?related=1>

**Keywords:** Open Refine, RDF, Web of Data, 5 Star Linked Open Data, Linked Open Data, Linked Data Principles, Linked Data

**Author:** Goedertier, Stijn

**Publisher:** Open Data Support

**Date created:** 2013-06-24 07:00:00.000

**Language:** <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/iso639-2/eng>

**Time required:** P15M

**Educational use:** professionalDevelopment

**Educational audience:** student

**Interactivity type:** [expositive](#)

What do you  
mean  
expositive?

When click on  
it, I got:

???

## expositive

### Categories

- > Briefing Papers (1)
- > Overview Briefings (3)
- > Technical Briefings (3)
- > Uncategorized (7)
- > Webinars (1)

### Recent Tweets

## RDFrb: A Public-Domain RDF Library For Ruby

This blog post introduces the design philosophy and object model of the library and provides a tutorial for using its core classes. The author states [...]

By | May 3rd, 2016 | Comments Off on  
RDFrb: A Public-Domain RDF Library for Ruby

[Read More >](#)

## Introduction To Semantics In MarkLogic

This is the first chapter in MarkLogic's "Semantic Developer's Guide". It contains

## Navigating Graphs

Documentation explaining that an RDF Graph is a set of RDF triples, which RDFLib mirrors with a graph emulating a container type. Also contains a [...]

By | May 3rd, 2016 | Comments Off on  
Navigating Graphs

[Read More >](#)

## Provenance Requirements For The Next Version Of RDF

The origins of information on the Web is crucial in many applications to allow

### Tags

- alignment AngularJS
- application profiles ASN
- ASN competency framework
- ASN Description Language
- ASN ontology ASN properties
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## Welcome



### Theory & Background

The primary goal of the RDF-modeled Competency Index for Linked Data is to provide a means for mapping learning resources descriptions to the competencies those resources address to assist in finding, identifying, and selecting resources appropriate to specific learning needs. – [Learn More](#)

### Featured Resource

[Learn About SPARQL 1.1](#)

This S5 format slideshow details the changes made to the query language in SPARQL 1.1- it is not a basic introduction to SPARQL and assumes that the reader is already familiar with the basic functions of SPARQL 1.0.

### Recent Updates

Updated version (May 2016) of the LD4PE Competency Index available for review and feedback

(5/24/2016)

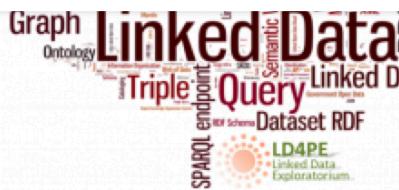
Current version of the LD4PE Competency Index ready for review and feedback

Not sure  
where to start,  
tried all these  
links.

Did not know  
that the  
picture is  
where one  
should click.

- ▼ How does this work?
- ▶ Competency Index for Linked Data (149)
  - ▼ Fundamentals of Resource Description Framework (79)
    - ▼ Identity in RDF (17)
      - Knows that anything can be named with URIs, such as agents, places, events, artifacts, and
      - concepts (17)
    - ▼ RDF data model (60)
      - Understands the difference between literals and
      - non-literal resources (11)
      - Knows the subject-predicate-object component structure of a triple (24)
      - Understands that URIs and literals denote things in the world ("resources") real, imagined, or
      - conceptual (16)
      - Understands that resources are declared members (instances) of classes using the property `rdf:type`
      - (19)
      - Understands the use of datatypes and language tags with literals (9)
      - Understands the concept of the named graph (0)
      - Understands blank nodes and their uses (10)
      - Understands that QNames define shorthand prefixes for long URIs (8)
      - Articulates differences between the RDF abstract data model and the XML and relational models (9)
      - Understands the use of RDF Schema to create

The Competency Index for Linked Data (CI) will be comprised of a set of topically arranged assertions of the knowledge, skills and habits of mind required for professional practice in the area of Linked Data.



This structure is [illustrated](#) at left. CI development is expected to openly crowd-source expertise in the development processes under the guidance of the project's CI Editorial Board (CIEB).

[Learn more about the Competency Index ↗](#)

#### IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. The CI at left is a work in progress. The CI Editorial Board (CIEB) is developing the competencies and benchmarks and completion of the CI by June 2016. As sections of competencies are approved by the CIEB, they are added to the version at left and learning resources are mapped to it.
2. The CI development work is being partially funded through an [IMLS National Leadership Grant for Libraries ↗](#).

Much space seemed to be wasted. Here only the first category's competencies were opened. Not easy for navigate among the competencies

# 6. The tools

LRMI Editor #getting-started

LRMI (LD4PE) Configure Describe a Resource View all Records

Set various user preferences before you begin. This step is optional - the application has its own system defaults if no user preferences are found.

**Translate Interface:** English Spanish Korean  
Translate application interface.

**Application Profile:** LRMI (LD4PE)  
Configure metadata generation to use custom localized profiles i.e. value spaces for particular fields.

**Display Definitions:**  Show or hide property descriptions on editable forms.

**Language Tags:** en-US  
Default language designation for all literal field widgets.

**Language:** Efik  
Egyptian (Ancient)  
Ekajuk  
Elamite  
English  
Default language designation.

**Locale:** en-us  
Change application locale settings (date, currency...)

**URI Configuration:** URN:UUID  
Set the base URL and URI generation rules.

This seemed to be about THIS FORM's language setting.

Confused about its function and relationship with others.

Not sure if what I configured are really saved. No 'submit' or 'undo'.

Could add a submit/Save or Cancel button to help with knowing whether configurations have been made or abandoned.

After we changed, still do not see if it affects the 'describe a resource' .

## Pedagogy

This whole section could be optional, and be put in a different part to open up only if needed.

**Educational Use:**

- Assessment  Instruction  Professional Development

*The purpose of a work in the context of education.*

**Learning Resource Type:**

- Alternate Assessment  Assessment Item  Course  Dataset  
 Demonstration/Simulation  Educator Curriculum Guide  Formative Assessment  
 Images/Visuals  Interim/Summative Assessment  Learning Activity  Lesson  
 Lesson Plan  Primary Source  Rubric Scoring Guide  Self Assessment  
 Syllabus  Technical Specification  Text  Textbook  Unit

*The predominant type or kind characterizing the learning resource.*

**Educational Audience:**

- Administrator  General Public  Mentor  Parent  Peer/Tutor  Professional  
 Student  Teacher/Education Specialist

*The group for whom the item was created.*

**Proficiency Level:**

- Fundamental Awareness  Novice  Intermediate  Advanced  Expert

*The mastery level (or range of levels) of the audience for which the resource is intended or useful.*

**Typical Age Range:**

*The typical expected age range, e.g. '7-9', '11+', '18+'.*

**Time Required:**

*Approximate or typical time it takes to work with or through this learning resource for the typical intended target audience, e.g. 'P30M', 'P1H25M'.*

**Interactivity Type:**

- Active  Expository  Mixed

*The predominant mode of learning supported by the learning resource.*

- These seemed to be different from what we expected, such as 'tutorial' or 'webcast'.
- There are mixed formats (e.g., text, images/visuals) with the types. Wish the formats are on the top part basic description form.
- So many different categories listed in an alphabetical order, this seemed to be not appropriate.

Not sure if these would apply to LD4PE case. Not necessary.

These would be difficult to decide. It is also subjective.

Again this *time* jargon used should be more explicitly explained. What does P represent? The M and the H I can assume to be minute and hour? It's weird for someone who may never have seen the notation before.

Jargon?? Terms are familiar to some educators but may not be very familiar others, and to non-educators and non-native speakers of English.