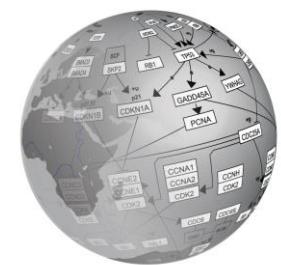


(Technical) Introduction to Linked Data

ERIK VAN DEN BERGH

FAIR DATA SPRINT 4TH FEBRUARY 2020

Currently used (Life Science) web resources



WIKIPATHWAYS

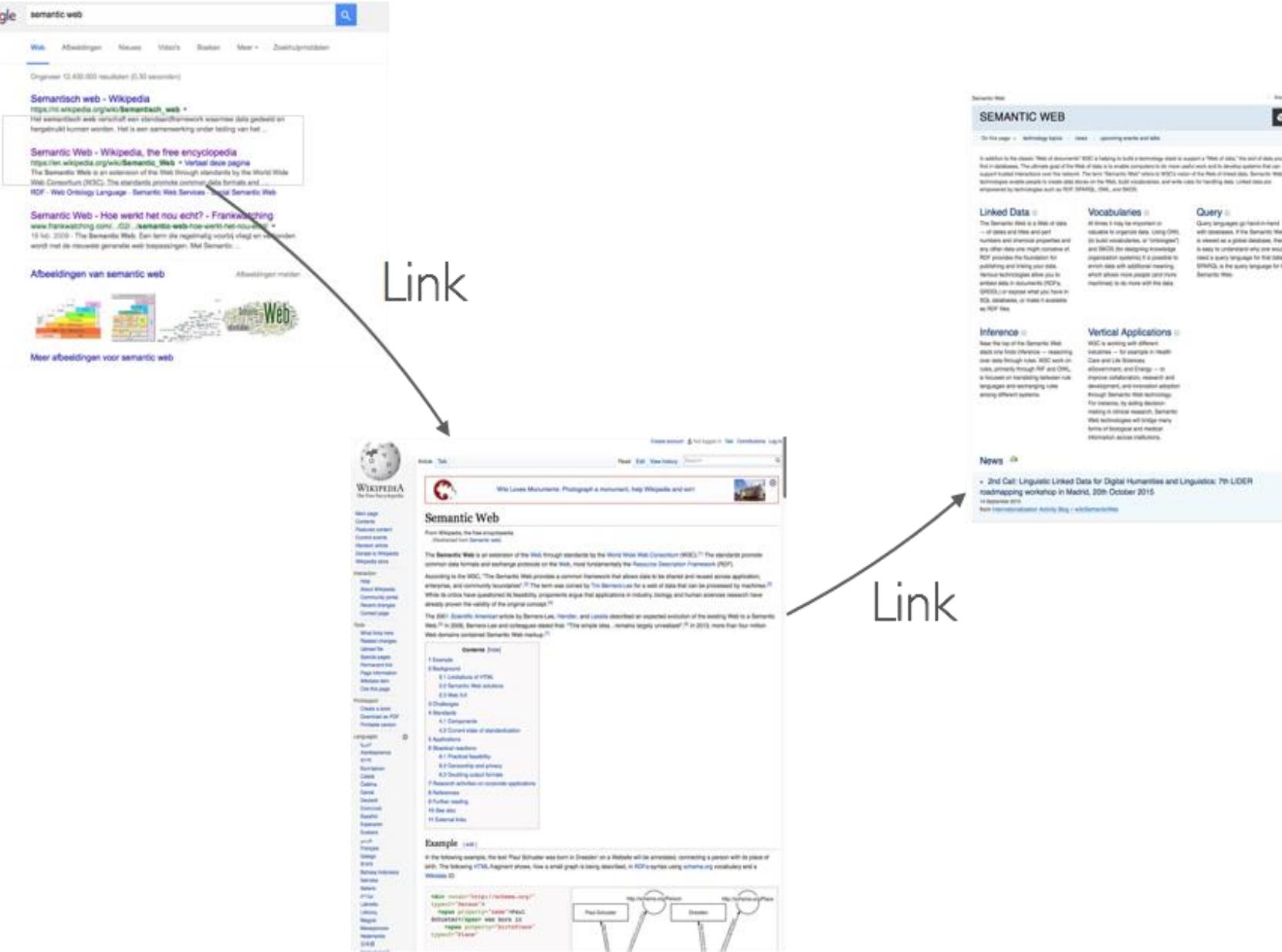
Pathways for the People



EMBL-EBI



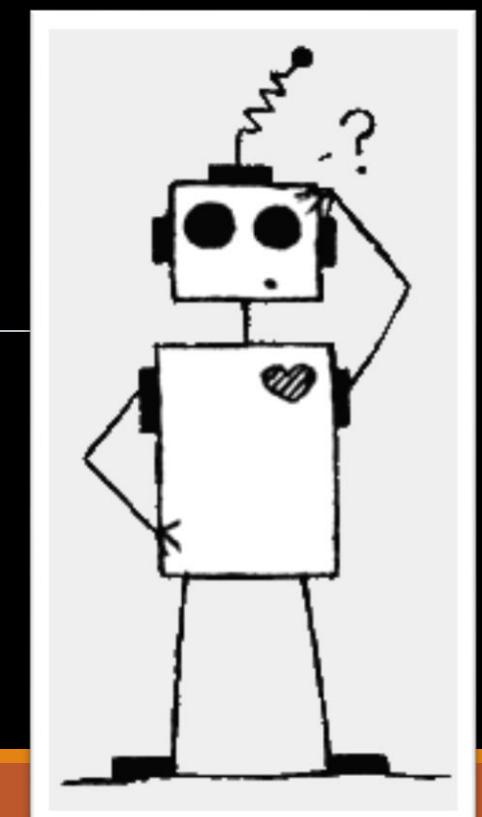
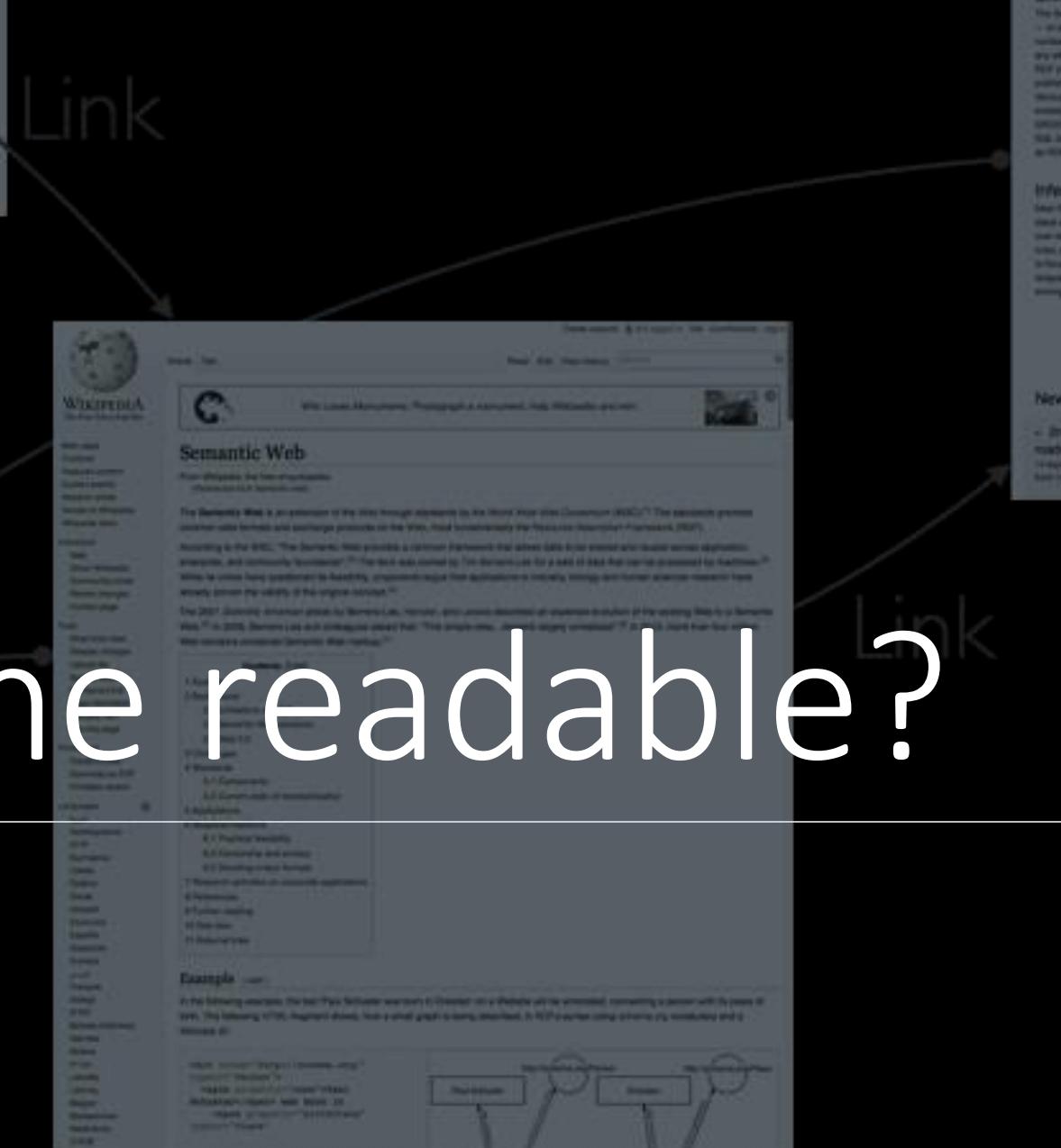
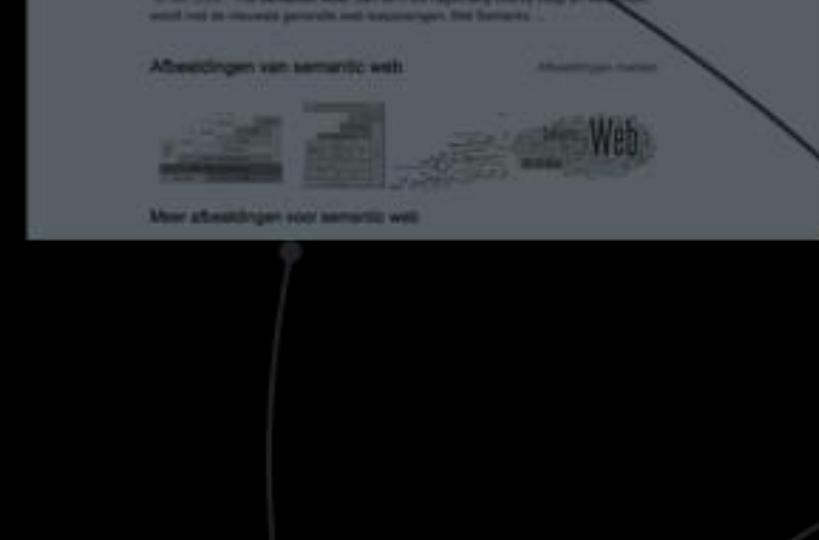
Resource through the “old” internet



100 clicks later....

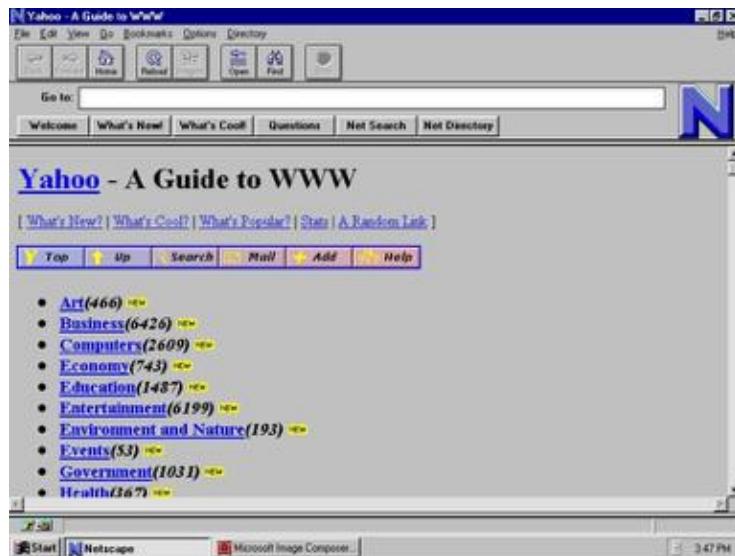


Machine readable?



WEB 3.0

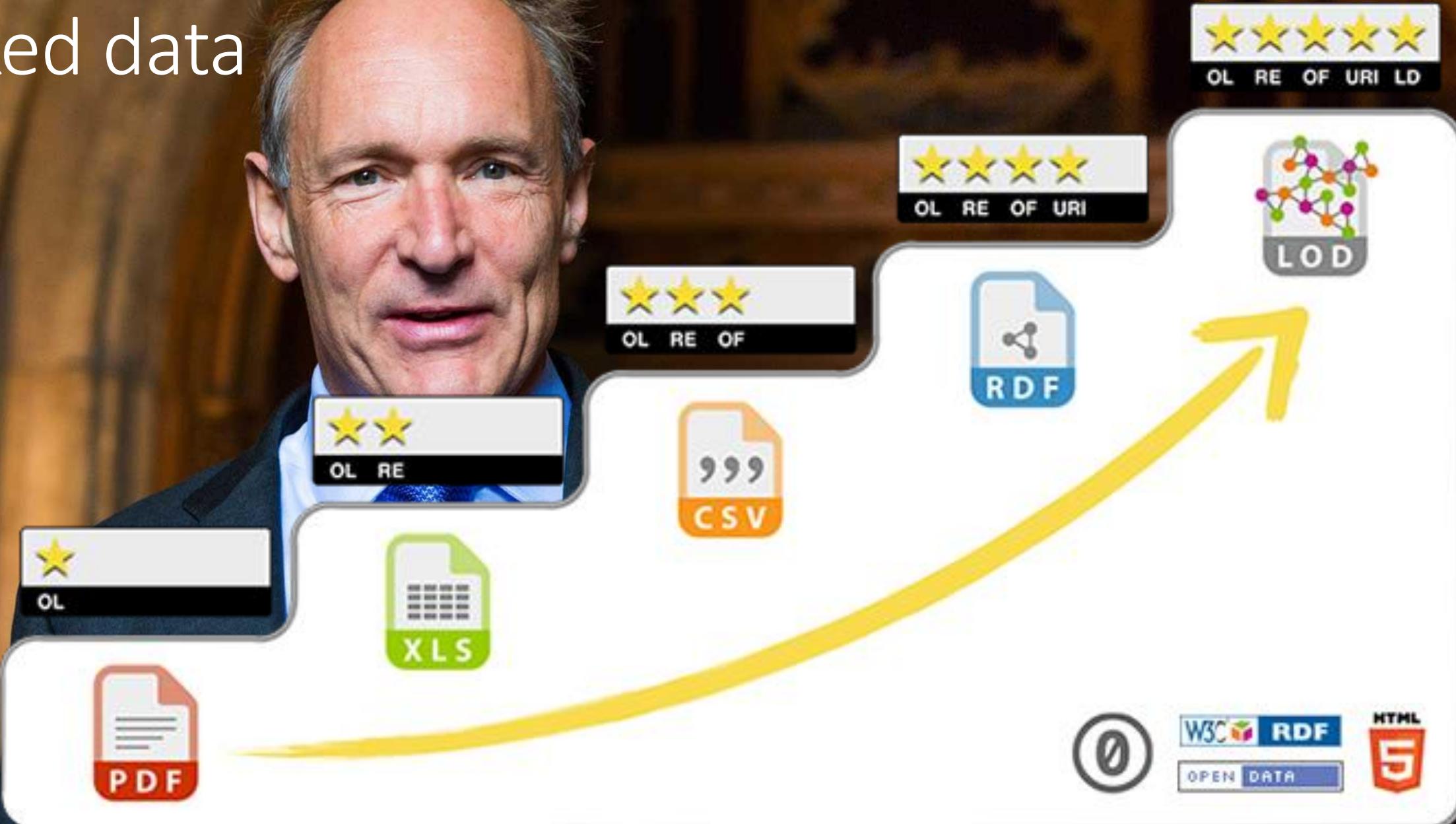
WEB 1.0



WEB 2.0



Linked data



Internet of things for the general public



Where does
the research
come in?

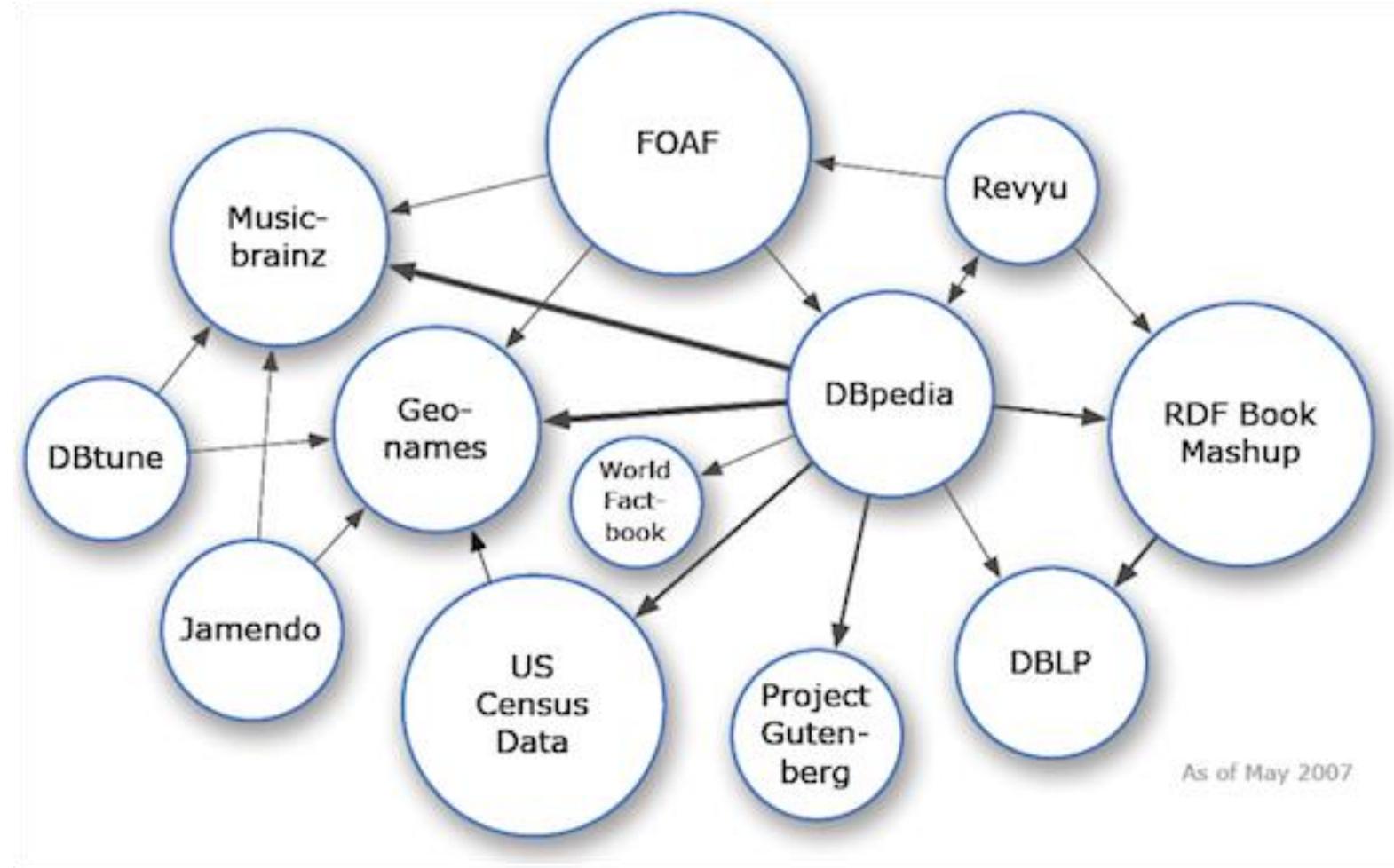
The databases behind them...

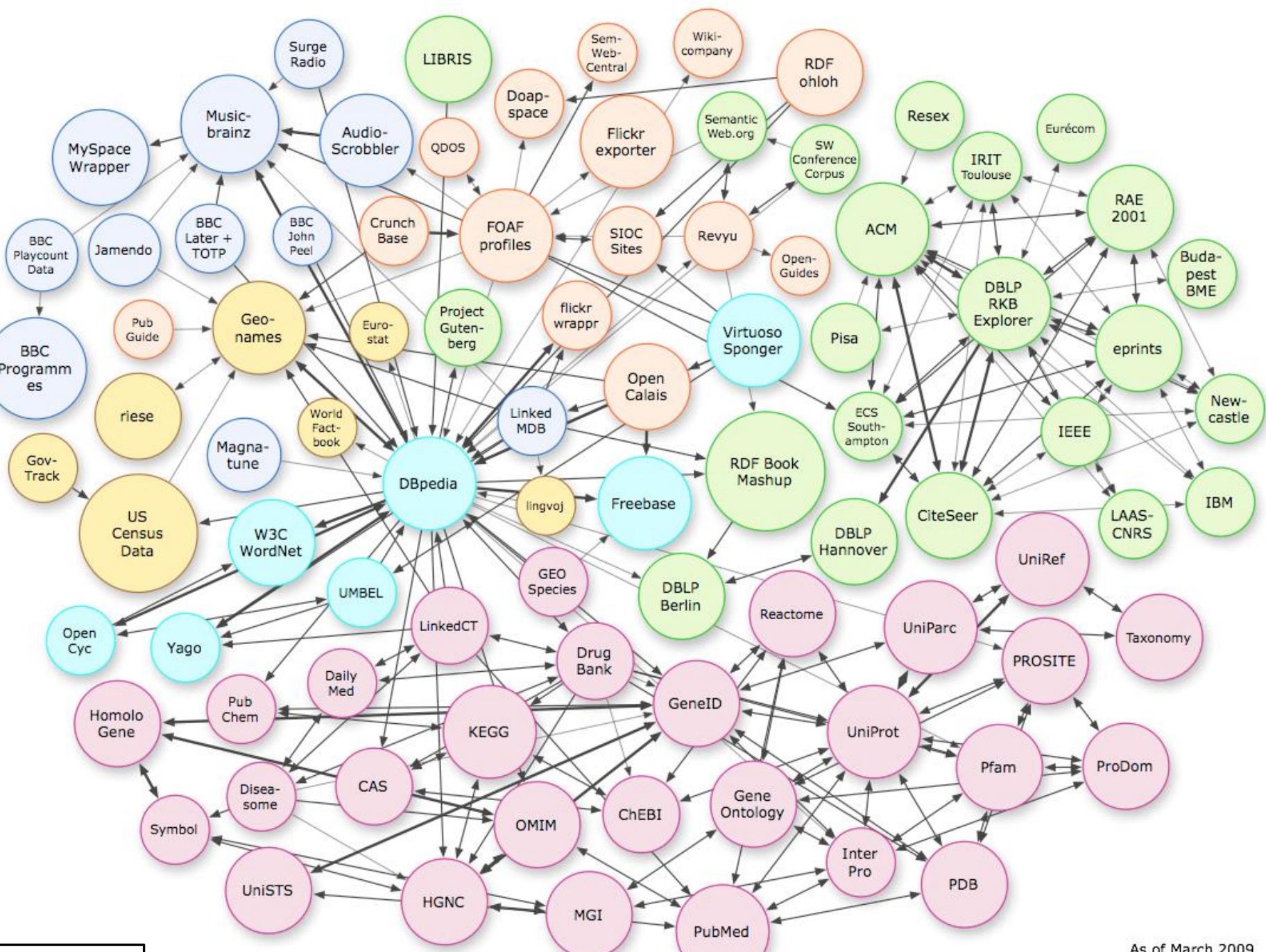
Devices can access the databases but so can we!



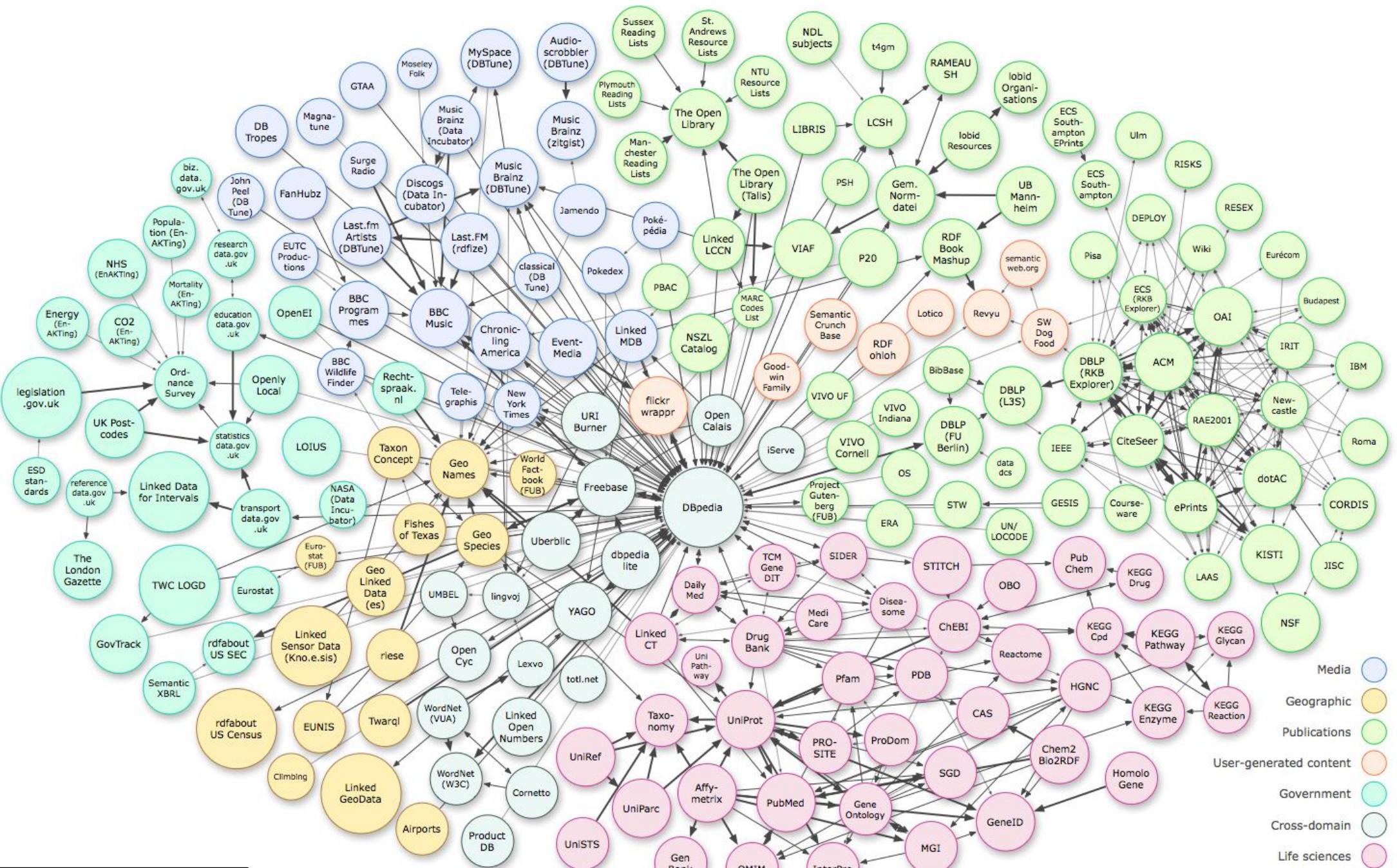
**Semantic
Web**

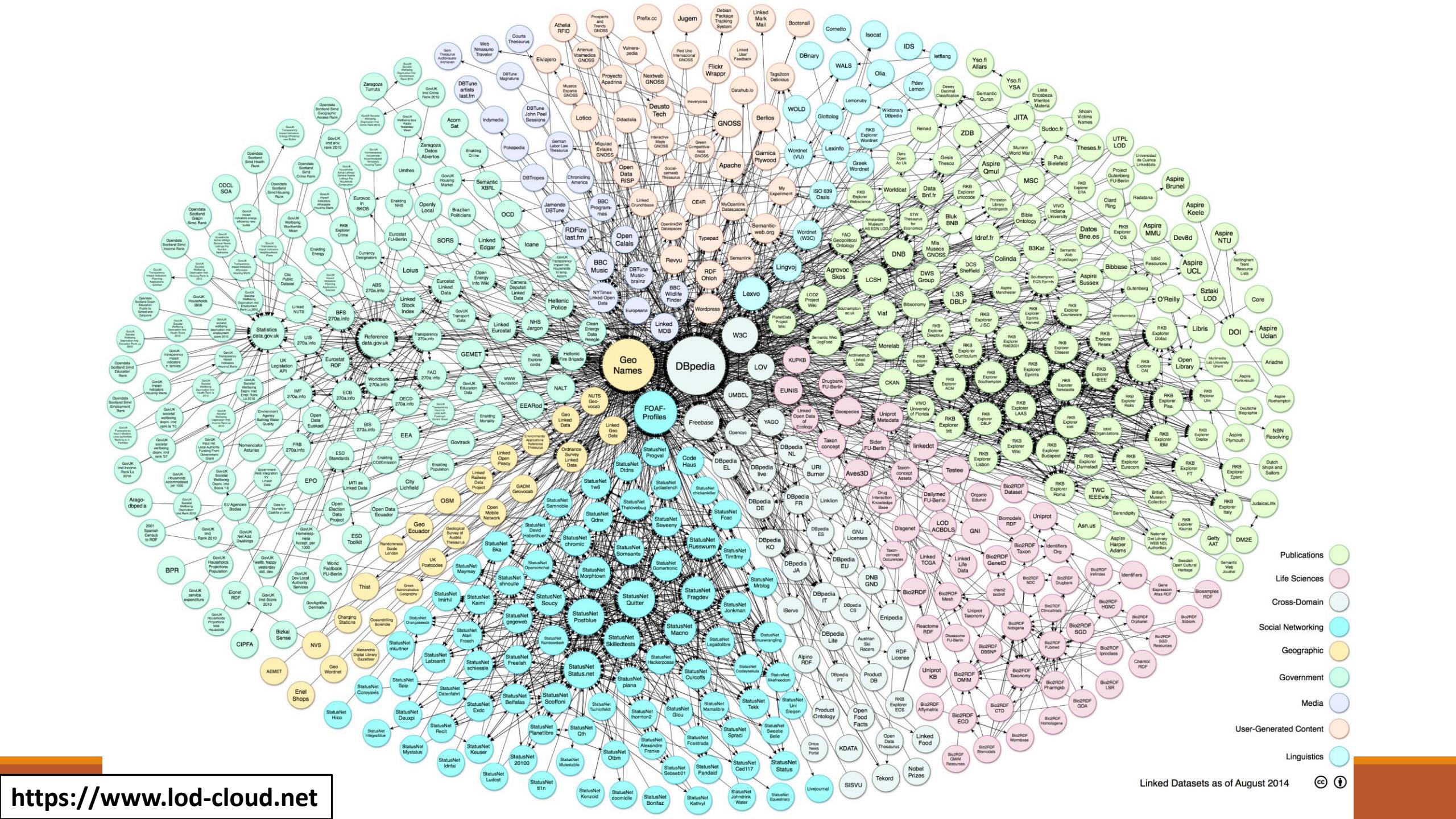
What is out there?





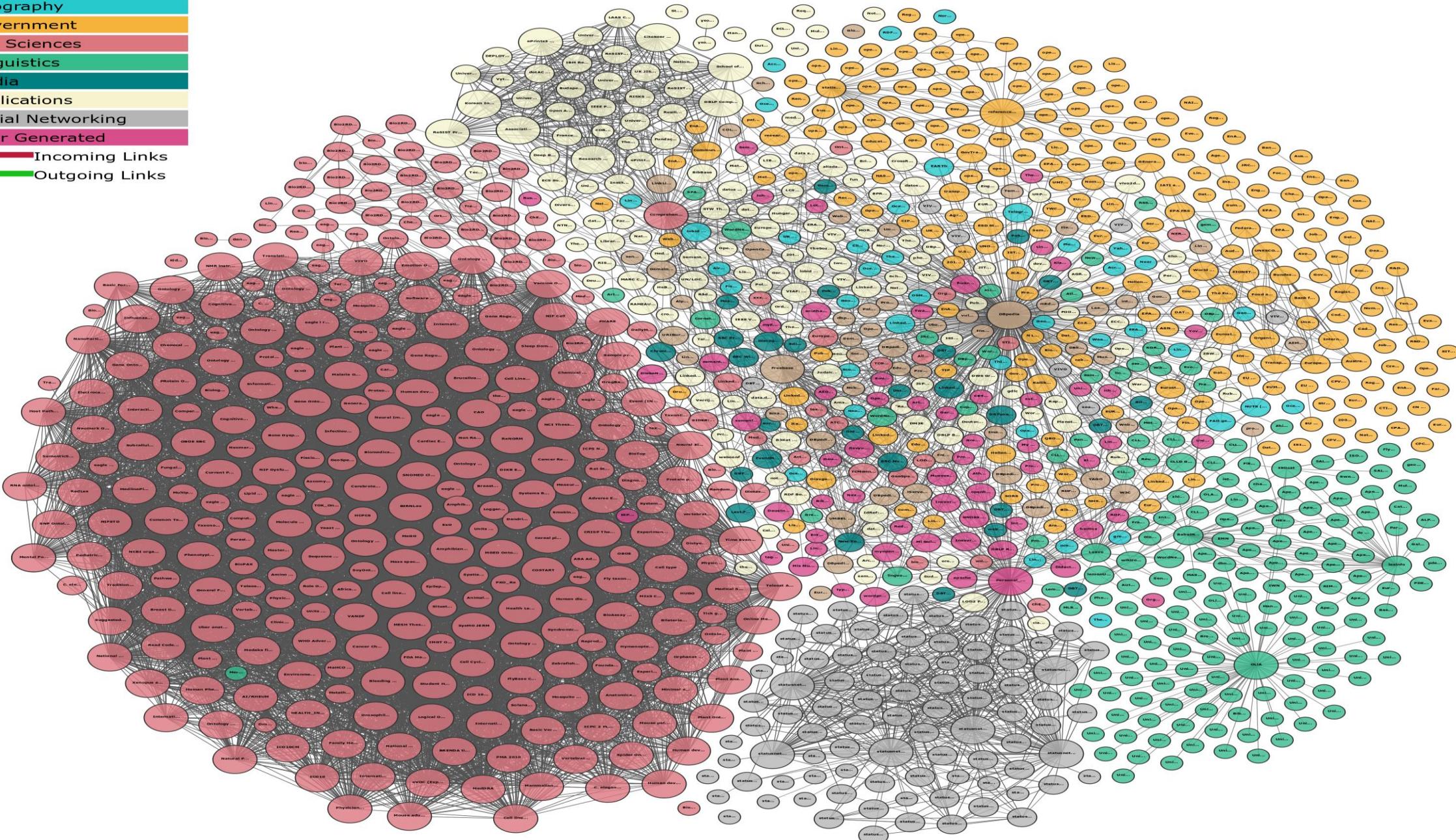
As of March 2009





Legend

Cross Domain
Geography
Government
Life Sciences
Linguistics
Media
Publications
Social Networking
User Generated
Incoming Links
Outgoing Links



How to access these datasets?

The current standard for sharing data is through linked data represented as RDF / Triples

Resource Description Framework (RDF)

A framework for describing resources

Resources: Everything that can be represented with URLs

Description: Statements about the properties of such resources

Framework: A common model describing the data

Based on URLs (<http://www....>) using triples

Triples

SUBJECT



Subject

IRI

PREDICATE

KNOWS

Predicate

IRI

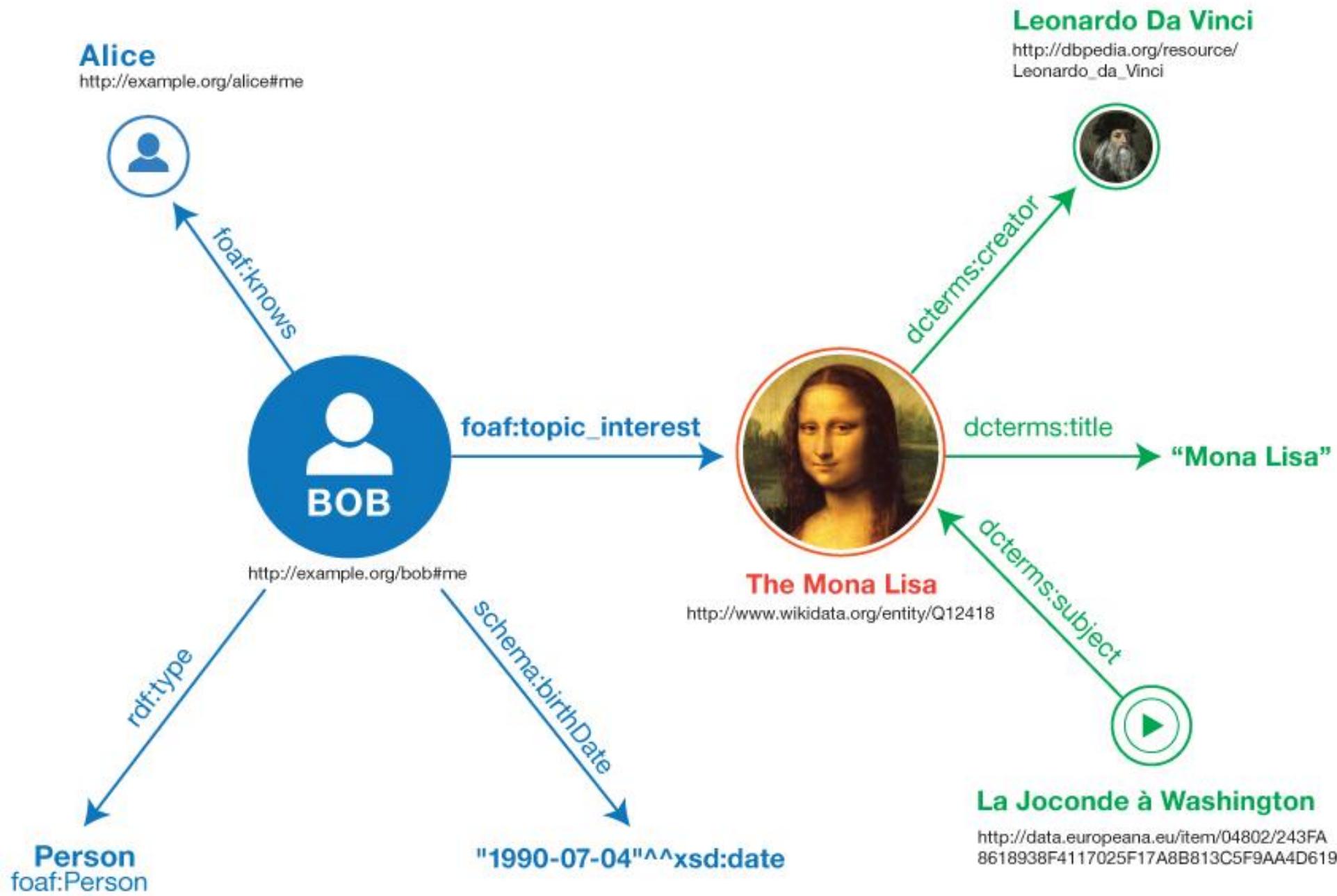
OBJECT



Object

IRI/Value

Triples



Speaking the same language

Ontology:

- is a term in philosophy: ``theory of existence''.
- is an explicit specification of conceptualization.
- is a body of knowledge describing a knowledge domain.

Conoce, kent, has been introduced to, met, talked to, connaître

All means the same but are different for a computer

foaf:knows is a defined standard for this relation

Knowing what it means...

Ontology URLs are often resolvable (meaning they point to a real web address)

foaf: > short cut for > <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

foaf:Person >> http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person

Class: foaf:Person

Person - A person.

Status: stable

Properties include: [plan](#) [surname](#) [geekcode](#) [pastProject](#) [lastName](#) [family_name](#) [publications](#) [currentProject](#) [familyName](#) [firstName](#) [workInfoHomepage](#) [myersBriggs](#) [schoolHomepage](#) [img](#) [workplaceHomepage](#) [knows](#)

Used with: [knows](#)

Subclass Of [Agent](#) [Spatial Thing](#)

Disjoint With: [Project](#) [Organization](#)

The [Person](#) class represents people. Something is a [Person](#) if it is a person. We don't nitpick about whether they're alive, dead, real, or imaginary. The [Person](#) class is a sub-class of the [Agent](#) class, since all people are considered 'agents' in FOAF.

FOAF

<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows>



<http://example.com/person/jasper>

<http://example.com/person/John>

foaf:knows

IRI

IRI

IRI

<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/hometown>



IRI

IRI

Value

Writing triples

http://xmlIns.com/foaf/0.1/knows



http://example.com/person/jasper

IRI

foaf:knows

IRI

http://example.com/person/John

IRI

<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://xmlIns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> <http://example.com/person/John>

Writing triples



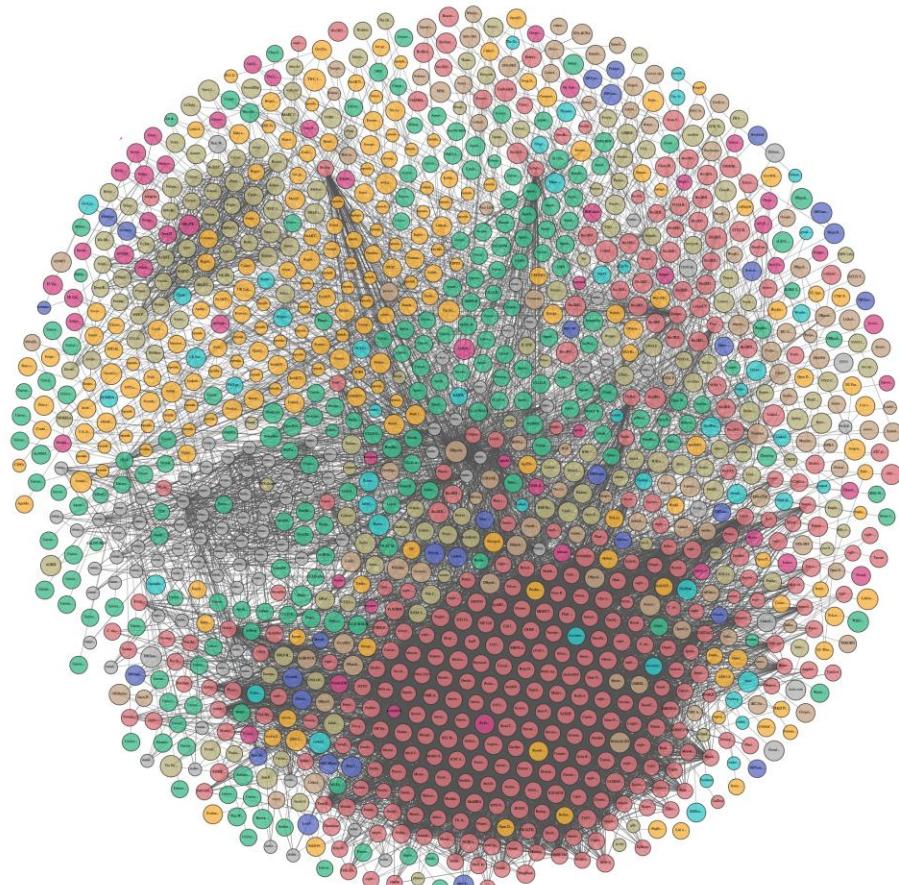
```
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> <http://example.com/person/John> .  
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/hometown> "wageningen" .
```

Inventing your own

```
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> <http://example.com/person/John> .  
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/hometown> "wageningen" .  
  
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Koehorst" .  
  
<http://example.com/person/jasper> <http://myontology.com/pet> <http://example.com/animal/puk> .
```

The cloud

- Each node is an RDF endpoint (public / private)
- You can query from one database to another
 - **Federated queries**
- You can start from your own private database and access a public database in one query
- Query? >>> **SPARQL!**





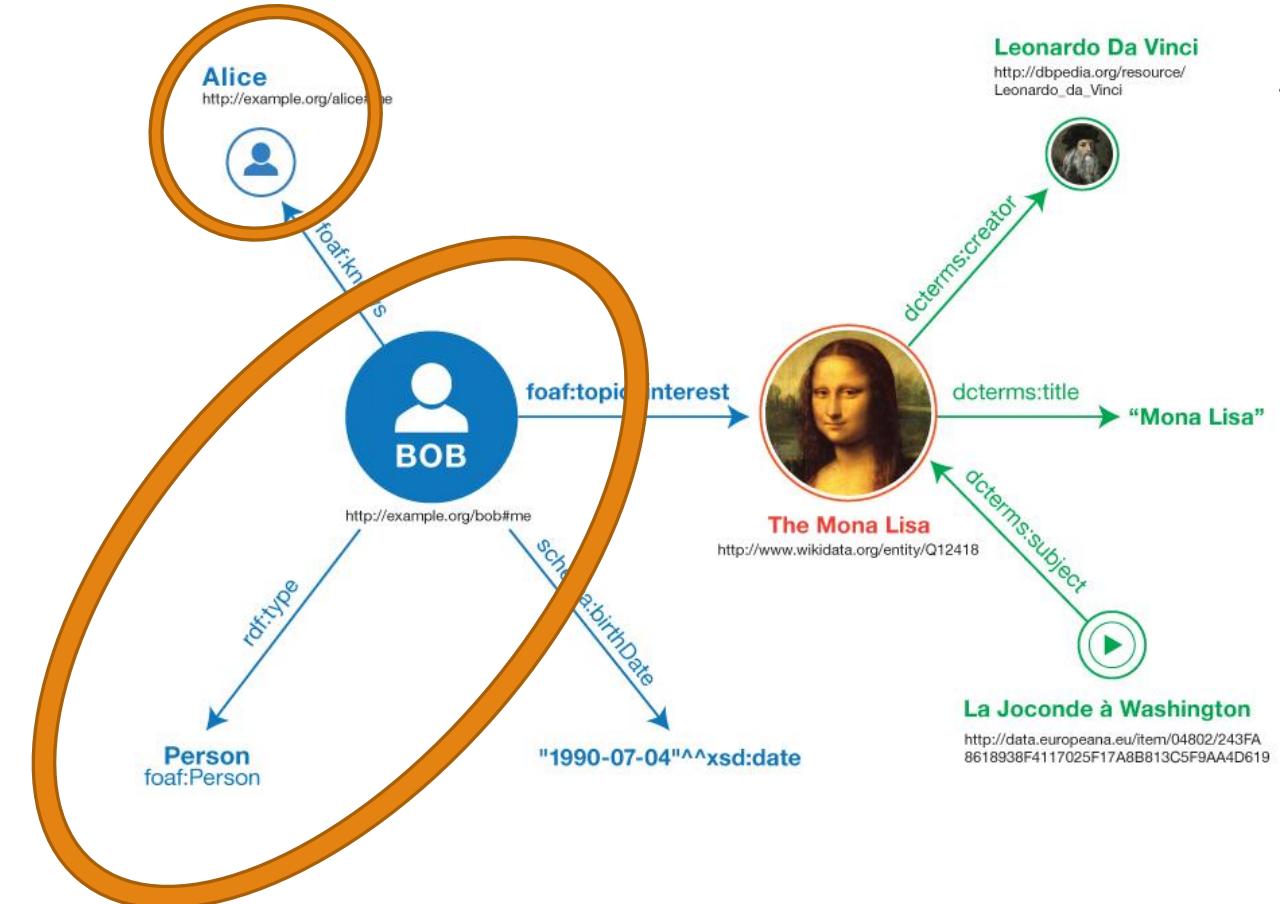
SPARQLing with RDF

The query language for RDF is called SPARQL

SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language



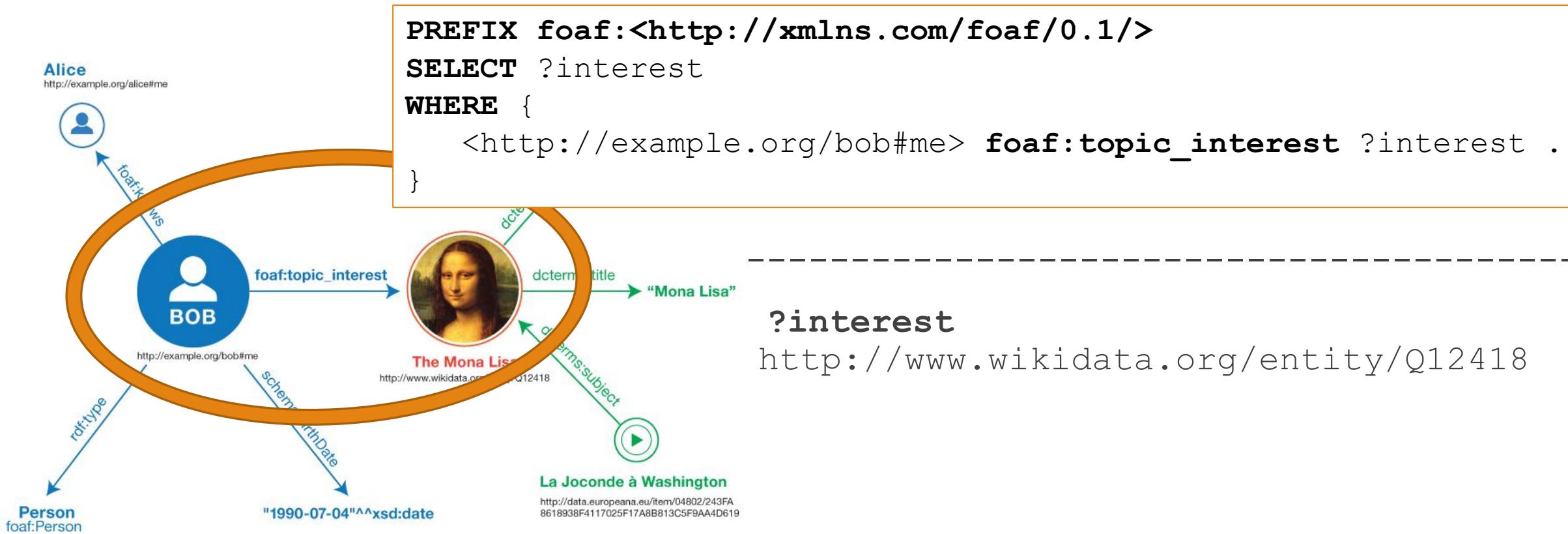
Who is human?



```
PREFIX foaf:<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
SELECT ?person
WHERE {
    ?person a foaf:Person .
}
```

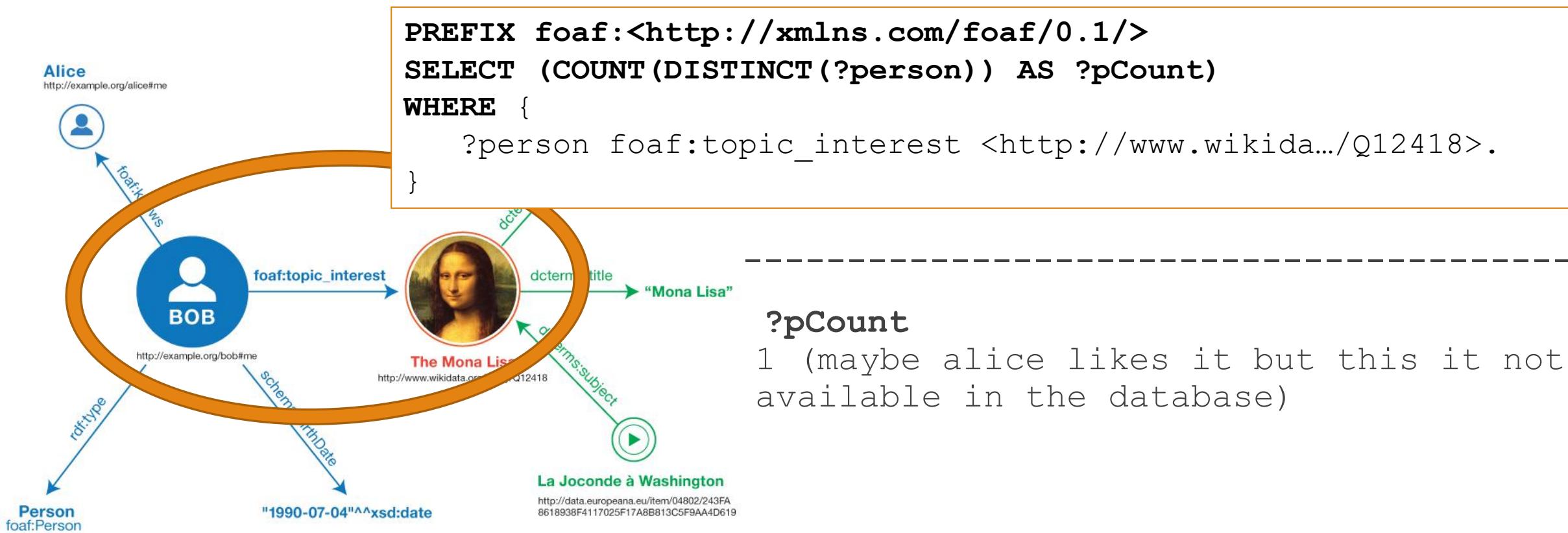
```
?person
http://example.org/bob#me
http://example.org/alice#me
.....
```

What is bobs interest?



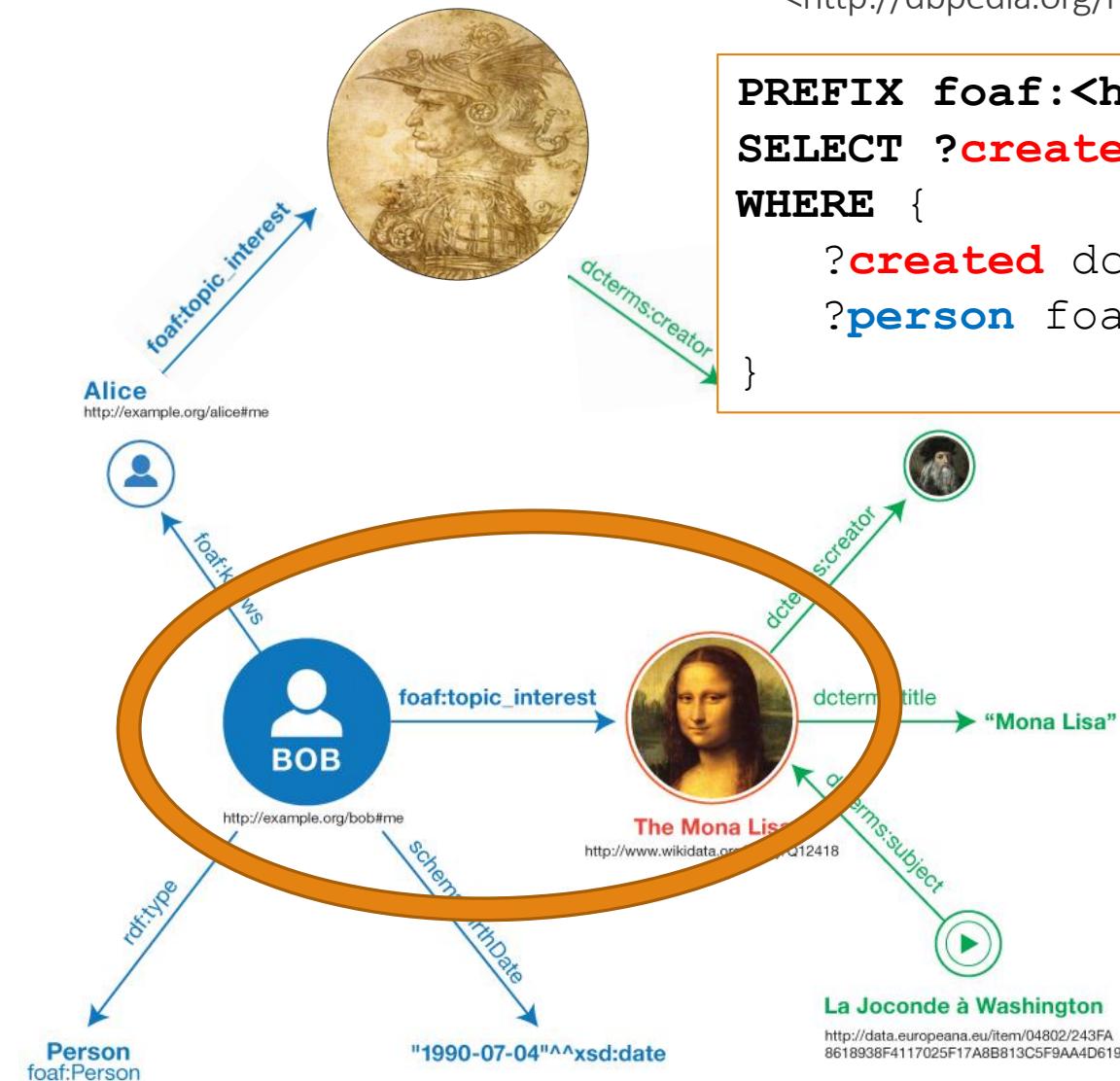
If bob was only interested in more topics ...

How many people are interested in the mona lisa?



What else is created by and who is interested?:

<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Leonardo_da_Vinci>



```
PREFIX foaf:<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
SELECT ?created ?person
WHERE {
    ?created dcterms:creator <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Vinci> .
    ?person foaf:topic_interest ?created .
```

?created ?person
http://...Q12418 http://...bob#me

... If alice was interested
<http://...Q3922633> <http://...alice#me>

Querying a database

CURRENT “USEFUL” BIOLOGICAL RDF SPARQL
ENDPOINTS

<http://sparql.uniprot.org/>

<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/rdf/services/sparql>

<http://query.wikidata.org/>

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/rdf/>

Your local triple store!

INTERESTING RESOURCES:

Rhea (Reaction database with RDF dump)

BioPax

<https://www.bioontology.org/>

GBOL.life (current genome annotation
ontology)