Publications Office of the European Union

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Initiative for Modeling the Legal Analysis Methodology

The rules for transforming LAM-SKOS-AP representations into OWL and SHACL representations

Deliverable WP 2.3

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15 December 2019

Version 1.0

Disclaimer

Project acronym	LAM project
Project title	Initiative for Modeling the Legal Analysis Methodology
Document reference	The rules for transforming LAM-SKOS-AP representations into OWL and SHACL representations
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Editor(s)	Eugeniu Costetchi
Contractor	Infeurope S.A.
Framework contract	10688
Actual delivery date	15 December 2019
Delivery nature	Report (R)
Dissemination level	Public (PU)
Filename	wp2-3-transformation-rules
Suggested readers	project partners, future users, legal practitioners, software architects

Abstract

The initiative for modeling the Legal Analysis Methodology (LAM) involves, among other things, a transformation step in which the LAM data represented in an Excel format is transformed into RDF format instantiating the LAM-SKOS-AP application profile. This document explains the structure of the Excel workbook serving as input data for the transformation script.

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1 Introduction

The initiative for modeling the Legal Analysis Methodology (LAM) involves, among other things, a transformation step in which the LAM data represented in LAM-SKOS-AP format is transformed into a formal OWL format.

This document explains the transformation rules that are supposed to be implemented into a transformation script. We recommend that the reader is already be familiar with the context of LAM project and the general approach presented in Deliverable WP1.1[1] and Deliverable WP1.2[2].

2 Transformation rules

2.1 LAM property definition

This section explains how to generate an OWL definition of a data and object property by transformation of a *lam:DocumentProperty*. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the mapping rules from a source lam:DocumentProperty on the left to a target owl:DataProperty (or owl:ObjectProperty) on the right.

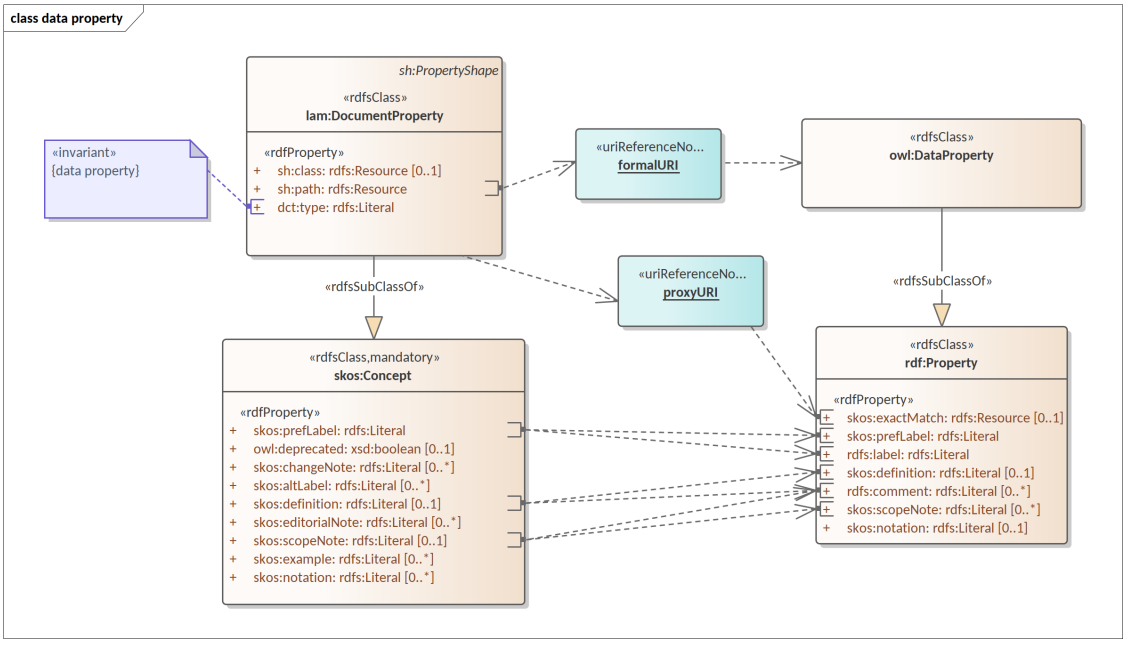

Figure 1: Representation of mapping lam:DocumentProperty to owl:DataProperty and owl:ObjectProperty

[1] Costetchi E., 2019, Preliminary requirements specification for the Legal Analysis Methodology models

[2] Costetchi E., 2019, LAM-SKOS-AP: an application profile for the Legal Analysis Methodology description

lam:DocumentProperty class is used to represent attributes and relations of the LAM entities commonly called properties. When a formal representation in OWL language is generated, unlike RDFS, we need to distinguish between properties that take a data type and those that take an URI as their values, i.e. the property range. To aid this decision lam:DocumentProperty already has the attribute *dct:type*, which, as define in the Excel structure conventions[3], has two possible values: *data property* and *object property*. In Figure 1 this is represented as an invariant constraint on the dct:type property.

lam:DocumentProperty constitutes a proxy definition to already existent formal properties mostly defined in the Common Data Model (CDM) ontology, SKOS or other models. For this reason, we call the former a *proxy* while the latter a *formal* property. The link between the two is established *lam:path* attribute.

When the OWL property is created the URI used is the one given by the *lam:path* attribute, in a way redefining, or rather extending the formal definition of an existent model. The inverse link is maintained by using *skos:exactMatch* attribute in the owl:DataProperty pointing to the URI of the lam:DocumentProperty. In Figure 1 these correspondences are traced using *uriReferenceNode* called *formalURI* and *proxyURI*. This transformation can be written as a SPARQL query that is provided in Listing 1.

```
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
PREFIX dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#>

CONSTRUCT {
  ?uri a ?type .
  ?uri skos:exactMatch ?p .
  #?p skos:exactMatch ?uri .
}
WHERE {
  ?p a skos:Concept .
  ?p sh:path ?uri .
  OPTIONAL {?p dct:type ?literalType . }

  BIND (
  IF(!bound(?literalType), rdf:Property,
  IF ( contains(?literalType,"data"), owl:DatatypeProperty,
  IF( contains(?literalType,"object"), owl:ObjectProperty, rdf:Property ))) as ?type)
}
```

Listing 1: The transformation SPARQL query for property formal definition

A set of editorial attributes inherited from the skos:Concept (skos:prefLabel, skos:definition, skos:scopeNote and skos:editorialNote) are transferred, as such, into a similar set of editorial attributes inherited from the rdfs:Property. This transformation can be written as

[3]Costetchi E., 2019, The structure of Excel workbook for bootstrapping the Legal Analysis Methodology descriptions

a SPARQL query that is provided in Listing 2.

```
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
PREFIX dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>

CONSTRUCT {
  ?uri skos:prefLabel ?prefLabel .

  ?uri rdfs:label ?prefLabel .

  ?uri skos:definition ?definition .
  ?uri skos:editorialNote ?editorialNote .
  ?uri skos:scopeNote ?scopeNote .
  ?uri skos:historyNote ?historyNote .
  ?uri skos:notation ?notation .

  ?uri rdfs:comment ?definition .
  ?uri rdfs:comment ?editorialNote .
  ?uri rdfs:comment ?scopeNote .
  ?uri rdfs:comment ?historyNote .
  ?uri rdfs:comment ?notation .

  # when the propoerty definition is undated
  ?uri dct:modified ?created .
  # fixed creation date
  #?uri dct:created "2019-08-27"^^xsd:date .
}
WHERE {
  ?p a skos:Concept .
  ?p sh:path ?uri .

  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:prefLabel ?prefLabel .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:definition ?definition .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:editorialNote ?editorialNote .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:scopeNote ?scopeNote .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:historyNote ?historyNote .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p skos:notation ?notation .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?p dct:created ?created .
  }
}
```

Listing 2: The transformation SPARQL query for editorial part of the LAM document properties

2.2 LAM class definition

This section explains how to generate OWL definitions for the legal document classes by transforming instances of lam:LegalDocumentClass. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the mapping rules.

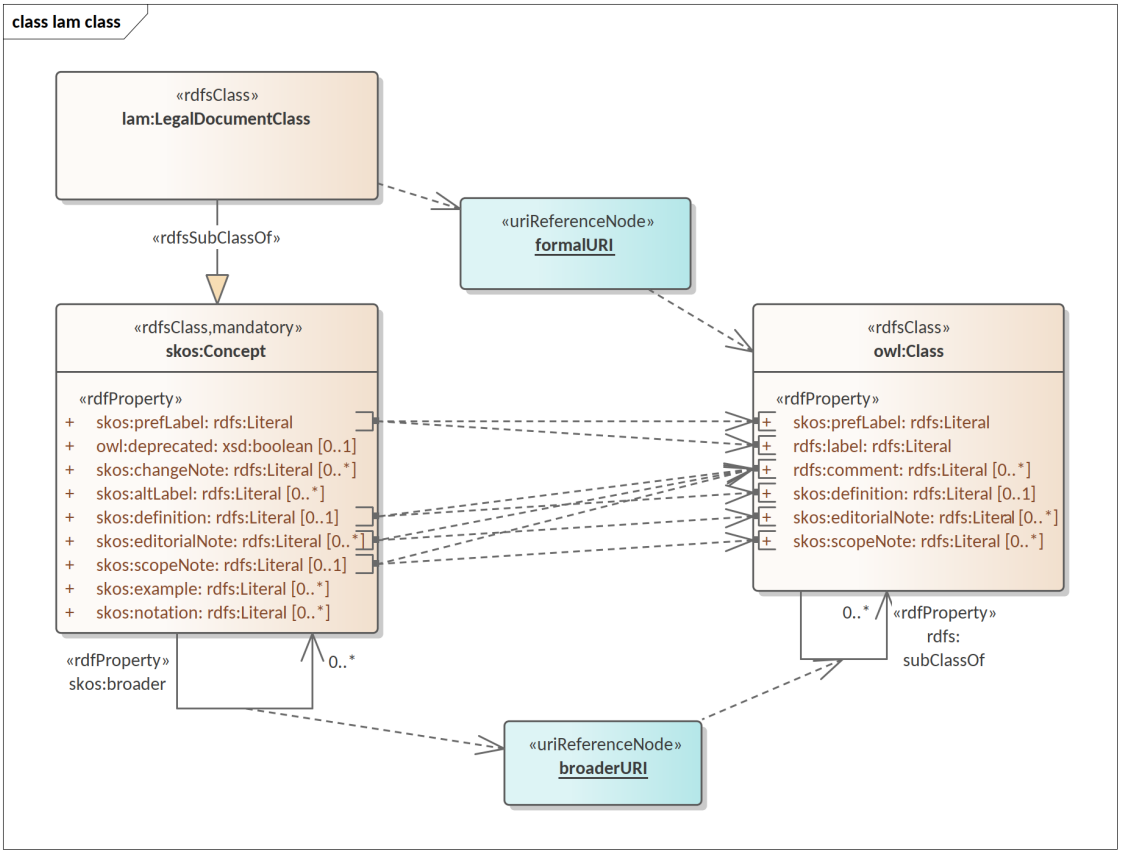

Figure 2: Representation of mapping lam:LegalDocumentClass to owl:Class

There is a straight forward isomorphism between the lam:LegalDocumentClass class and its formal definition as a owl:Class. The URIs of the legal document classes are maintained in the transformation.

The editorial attributes inherited from the skos:Concept (skos:prefLabel, skos:definition, skos:scopeNote and skos:editorialNote) are transferred, as such, into a similar set of editorial attributes in the owl:Class.

The *skos:broader* property, used for building conceptual hierarchies is turned into *rdfs:subClassOf* property, which defines formal class hierarchies.

This transformation can be written as a SPARQL query that is provided in Listing 3.

```
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
PREFIX dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix lamd: <http://publications.europa.eu/resources/authority/lam/>

CONSTRUCT {
  ?c a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf lamd:LAMLegalDocument ;
    dct:modified ?created ;

    skos:prefLabel ?label ;
    rdfs:label ?label ;

    rdfs:comment ?example ;
    rdfs:comment ?editorialNote ;
    rdfs:comment ?definition ;

    skos:definition ?definition ;
    skos:editorialNote ?editorialNote ;
    skos:scopeNote ?scopeNote ;

    rdfs:subClassOf ?superClass ;
  .
}
WHERE {
  ?c a skos:Concept .
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c dct:created ?created ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:editorialNote ?editorialNote ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:example ?example ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:definition ?definition ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:scopeNote ?scopeNote ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:prefLabel ?label ;
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?c skos:broader ?superClass ;
  }
}
```

Listing 3: The transformation SPARQL query for LAM legal document classes

2.3 LAM class restriction definition

This section explains how to generate OWL class restrictions for the legal document classes by transforming instances of lam:PropertyConfiguration lam:LegalDocumentClass. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the mapping rules.

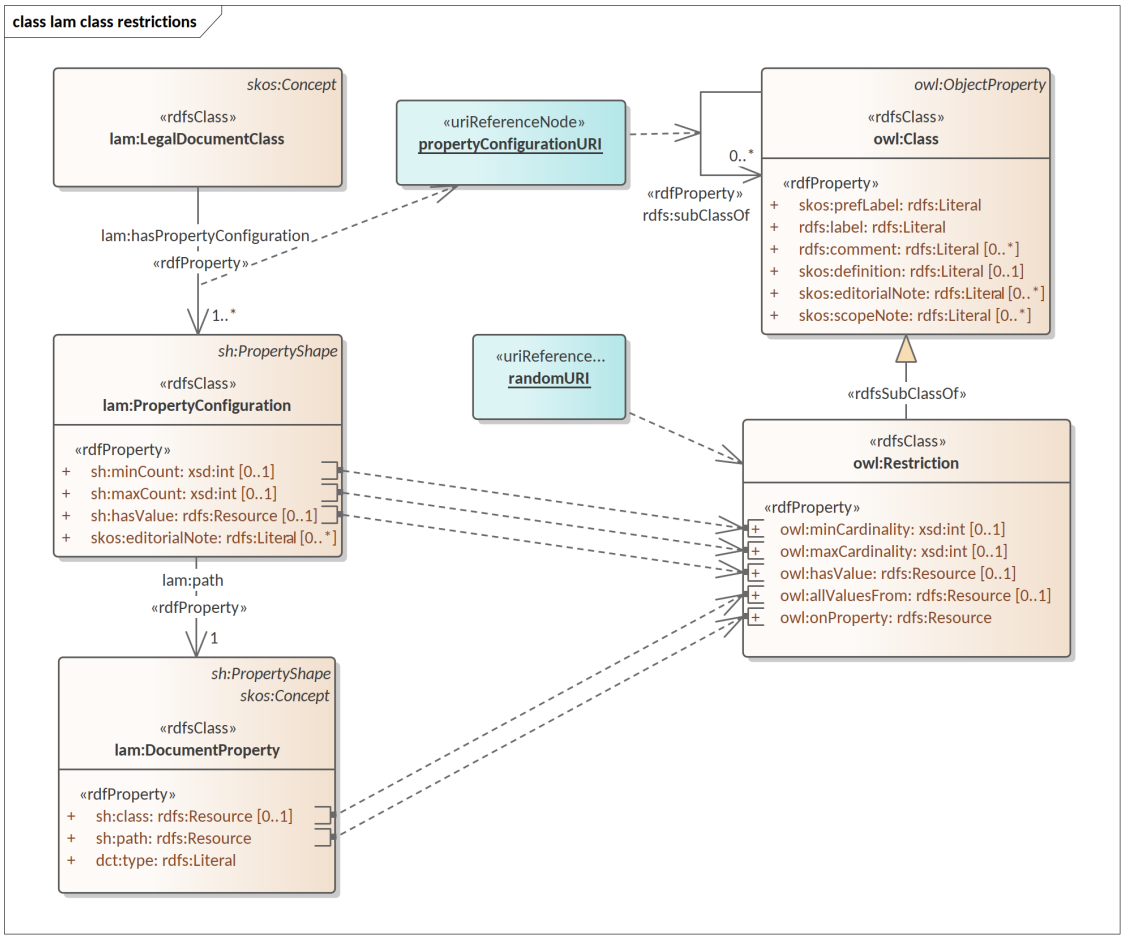

Figure 3: Representation of mapping lam:LegalDocumentClass property configurations to owl:Class restrictions

The property configurations are turned into restriction classes. Formally, the restrictions act as anonymous super-classes for the document classes. This is represented in Figure 3 by linking *lam:hasPropertyConfiguration* to *rdfs:subClassOf* properties.

The configuration, for a *lam:path* proxy property, provides three types of restrictions: specific value (*sh:value*), minimum (*sh:minCount*) and maximum cardinality (*sh:maxCount*). They translate into the corresponding OWL properties: *owl:hasValue*, *owl:minCardinality* and *owl:maxCardinality*.

As mentioned above, the restriction specification is defined on a proxy property. But in the formal specification we need to specify the formal property. That is why we follow the link and take it from the *sh:path* attribute in the lam:DocumentProperty and map it to *owl:onProperty* attribute in the owl:Restriction class. Here is also available an additional constraint, that of range class (*sh:class*), which translates into *owl:allValuesFrom* attribute.

This transformation can be written as a SPARQL query that is provided in Listing 4.

```
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
PREFIX dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix lam: <http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/lam-skos-ap#>
prefix lamd: <http://publications.europa.eu/resources/authority/lam/>

# construct the class restrictions
CONSTRUCT {
  ?c a owl:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf ?minCountIRI ;
  rdfs:subClassOf ?valueIRI ;
  rdfs:subClassOf ?maxCountIRI ;
  rdfs:subClassOf ?rangeRestrictionIRI ;
  .

  ?minCountIRI a owl:Restriction ;
  owl:onProperty ?constrainedProperty ;
  rdfs:label ?minCountStr;
  owl:minCardinality ?minCount .

  ?valueIRI a owl:Restriction ;
  owl:onProperty ?constrainedProperty ;
  rdfs:label ?valueStr ;
  owl:hasValue ?value .

  ?maxCountIRI a owl:Restriction ;
  owl:onProperty ?constrainedProperty ;
  rdfs:label ?maxCountStr ;
  owl:maxCardinality ?maxCount .

  ?rangeRestrictionIRI a owl:Restriction ;
  owl:onProperty ?constrainedProperty ;
  rdfs:label ?rangeRestrictionStr ;
  owl:allValuesFrom ?rangeRestriction .

}
WHERE {
  # select document class
  ?c a skos:Concept .

  # select the Property Configurations of each class
  ?c lam:hasPropertyConfiguration ?propertyConfiguration .
  ?propertyConfiguration lam:path ?constrainedPropertyProxy .

  # get the constraints
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:minCount ?minCount .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:maxCount ?maxCount .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:value ?value .
  }

  # from the property configuration get the proxy propeorty and termine the real property
  ?constrainedPropertyProxy sh:path ?constrainedProperty .
```

```
  # eventually take the property range restriction
  OPTIONAL {
    ?constrainedPropertyProxy sh:class ?rangeRestriction .
  }

  # generating some IRIs
  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat(str(?constrainedProperty),str(?minCount))))))
  as ?minCountIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat(str(?constrainedProperty),str(?maxCount) ) )))
  as ?maxCountIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat(str(?constrainedProperty),str(?value) ) )))
  as ?valueIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat(str(?constrainedProperty),str(?rangeRestriction) ) )))
  as ?rangeRestrictionIRI)

  BIND ( concat(str("Restriction on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to min ",str(?minCount)))
  as ?minCountStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Restriction on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to max ",str(?maxCount) ) )
  as ?maxCountStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Restriction on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to value ",str(?value) ) )
  as ?valueStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Restriction on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to class ", str(?rangeRestriction) ) )
  as ?rangeRestrictionStr)
}
```

Listing 4: The transformation SPARQL query for LAM legal document class restrictions

Note that the above query segregates each type of restriction into a separate restriction instance. This is valuable separation fo concerns and allows for a limited number of restrictions to be reused. Having this done like that will help in the future classification exercises to distinguish clusters of legal document classes.

2.4 LAM class shape definition

This section explains how to generate SHACL class restrictions for the legal document classes by transforming instances of lam:PropertyConfiguration lam:LegalDocumentClass.

This transformation is isomorphic with the class restriction structure described in the section above. The owl:Restriction class is replaced by the *sh:PropertyShape* while the the relation to the document class in no longer one of sub-classification but is *sh:property*.

In the SHACL constraint specification, the legal document class, besides being an OWL class, receives an additional type, that of *sh:NodeShape*.

This transformation can be written as a SPARQL query that is provided in Listing 5.

```
PREFIX skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
PREFIX dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix lam: <http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/lam-skos-ap#>
prefix lamd: <http://publications.europa.eu/resources/authority/lam/>

# construct the class restrictions
CONSTRUCT {
  ?c a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:property ?minCountIRI ;
  sh:property ?valueIRI ;
  sh:property ?maxCountIRI ;
  sh:property ?rangeRestrictionIRI ;
  .

  ?minCountIRI a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path ?constrainedProperty ;
  sh:name ?minCountStr;
  sh:minCount ?minCount .

  ?valueIRI a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path ?constrainedProperty ;
  sh:name ?valueStr ;
  sh:hasValue ?value .

  ?maxCountIRI a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path ?constrainedProperty ;
  sh:name ?maxCountStr ;
  sh:maxCount ?maxCount .

  ?rangeRestrictionIRI a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path ?constrainedProperty ;
  sh:name ?rangeRestrictionStr ;
  sh:class ?rangeRestriction .
}
WHERE {
  # select document classes
  ?c a skos:Concept .
  #?c skos:inScheme lamd:LAMLegalDocument . # lamd:DocumentProperty

  # select the Property Configurations of each class
  ?c lam:hasPropertyConfiguration ?propertyConfiguration .
  ?propertyConfiguration lam:path ?constrainedPropertyProxy .

  # get the constraints
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:minCount ?minCount .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:maxCount ?maxCount .
  }
  OPTIONAL {
    ?propertyConfiguration sh:value ?value .
  }


  # from the propeorty configuration get the proxy propeorty and termine the real property
  ?constrainedPropertyProxy sh:path ?constrainedProperty .
```

```
  # eventually take the property range restriction
  OPTIONAL {
    ?constrainedPropertyProxy sh:class ?rangeRestriction .
  }

  # generating some IRIs
  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat("-",str(?constrainedProperty),str(?minCount))))))
  as ?minCountIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat("-",str(?constrainedProperty),str(?maxCount) ) )))
  as ?maxCountIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat("-",str(?constrainedProperty),str(?value) ) )))
  as ?valueIRI)

  BIND ( IRI( concat(str(lamd:), MD5(concat("-",str(?constrainedProperty),str(?rangeRestriction) ) )))
  as ?rangeRestrictionIRI)


  BIND ( concat(str("Constraint on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to min ",str(?minCount)))
  as ?minCountStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Constraint on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to max ",str(?maxCount) ) )
  as ?maxCountStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Constraint on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to value ",str(?value) ) )
  as ?valueStr)

  BIND ( concat(str("Constraint on "), concat(replace( str(?constrainedProperty),
    "http://publications.europa.eu/ontology/cdm#", "cdm:" )," to class ", str(?rangeRestriction) ) )
  as ?rangeRestrictionStr)
}
```

Listing 5: The transformation SPARQL query for LAM legal document class restrictions