



DBpedia Atlas

Mapping the Uncharted Lands of Linked Data

Motivation

- Users always ask “*What is the dataset like?*”
- Linked Data sets are difficult to make sense to **non-experts** of Semantic Web:
 - Content (Data)
 - Structure (Ontologies)
- **Visualizing** or **exploring** LD sets is difficult:
 - Volume
 - Complexity

LD visualization tools

Applications like *LODlive*, *RelFinder*, *DBpedia viewer*, *LOD Visualization*, ... feature **some but not all** of the following:

- description of a **single instance**
- exploration of **small groups of instances**
- presentation of a **summary of the whole dataset**

None of them follows *Shneiderman's Mantra*.

Visual Information-seeking Mantra

“Overview first, zoom and filter, then details on demand.”

Lead a user from an overview of the main features of a dataset to its tiniest details.

- Provide an **overview** that acts as an ***entry point*** of the dataset
- Allow to **zoom and filter** for focusing on specific parts of the dataset
- Give **details** on single instances

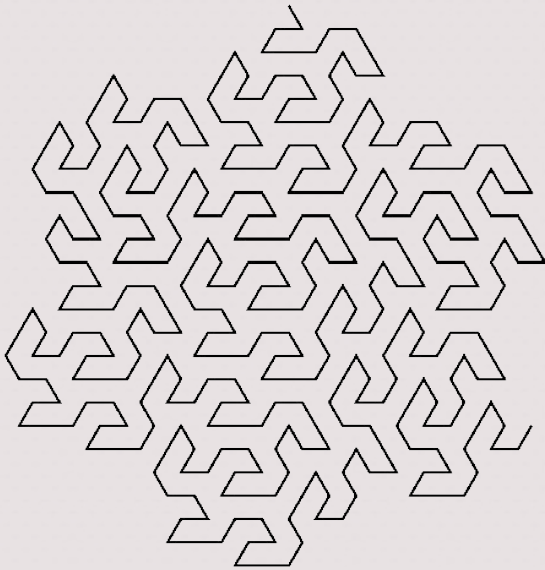
Use case

The DBpedia knowledge base*

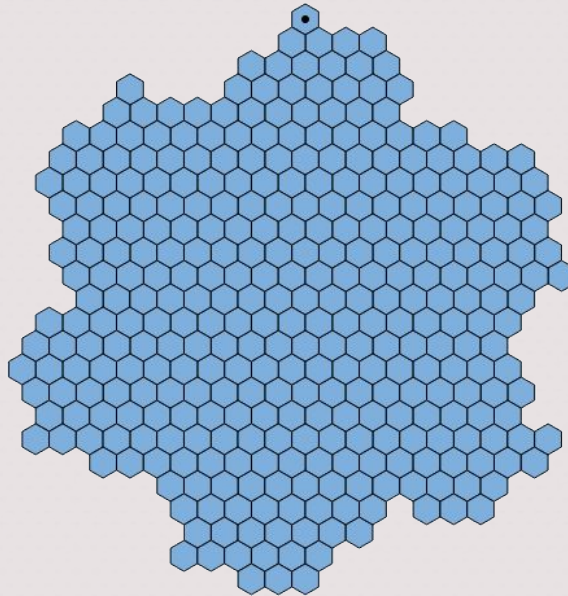
- **3 billion** RDF triples
- More than **4 million** instances
- A **hierarchical** ontology composed by **685** classes

*[[DBpedia - A crystallization point for the Web of Data](#)]

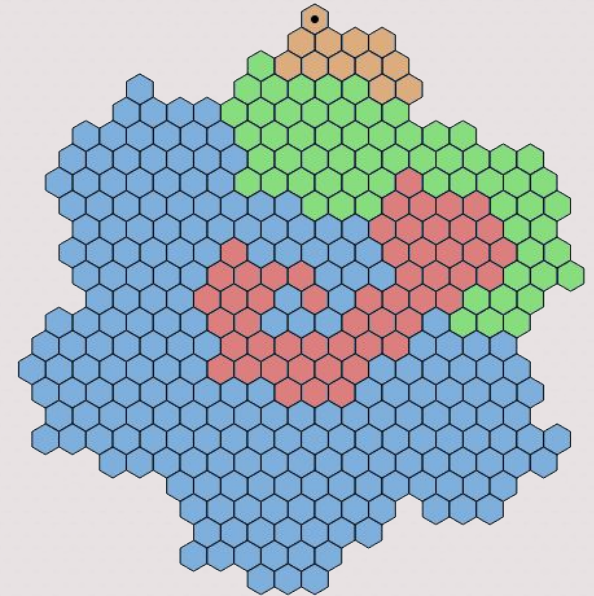
Spatialization approach



Gosper
space-filling
curve*



Hexagonal
tiles



Treemap

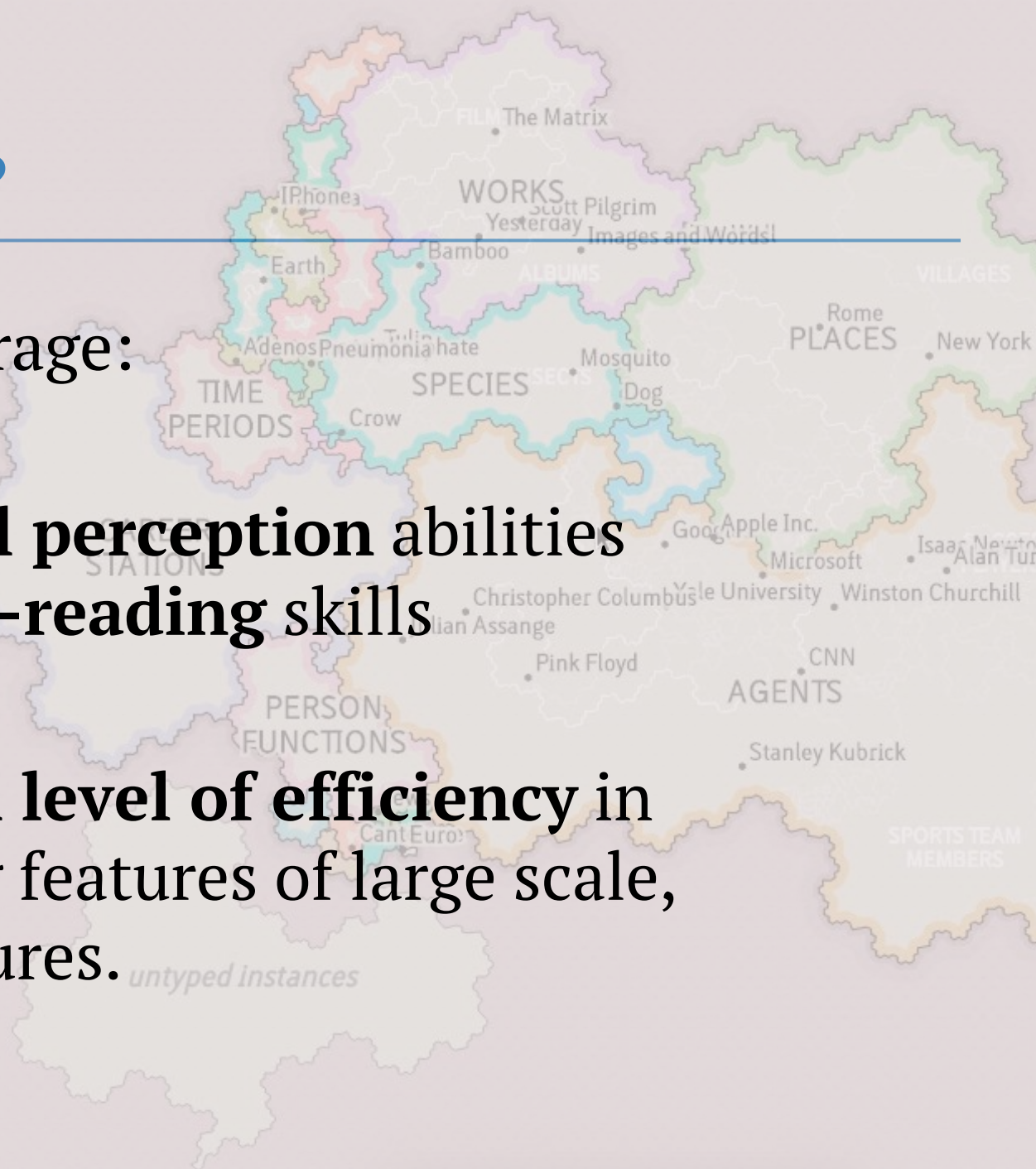
*[[GosperMap: Using a Gosper Curve for Laying Out Hierarchical Data](#) - Auber, D.]

Why a map?

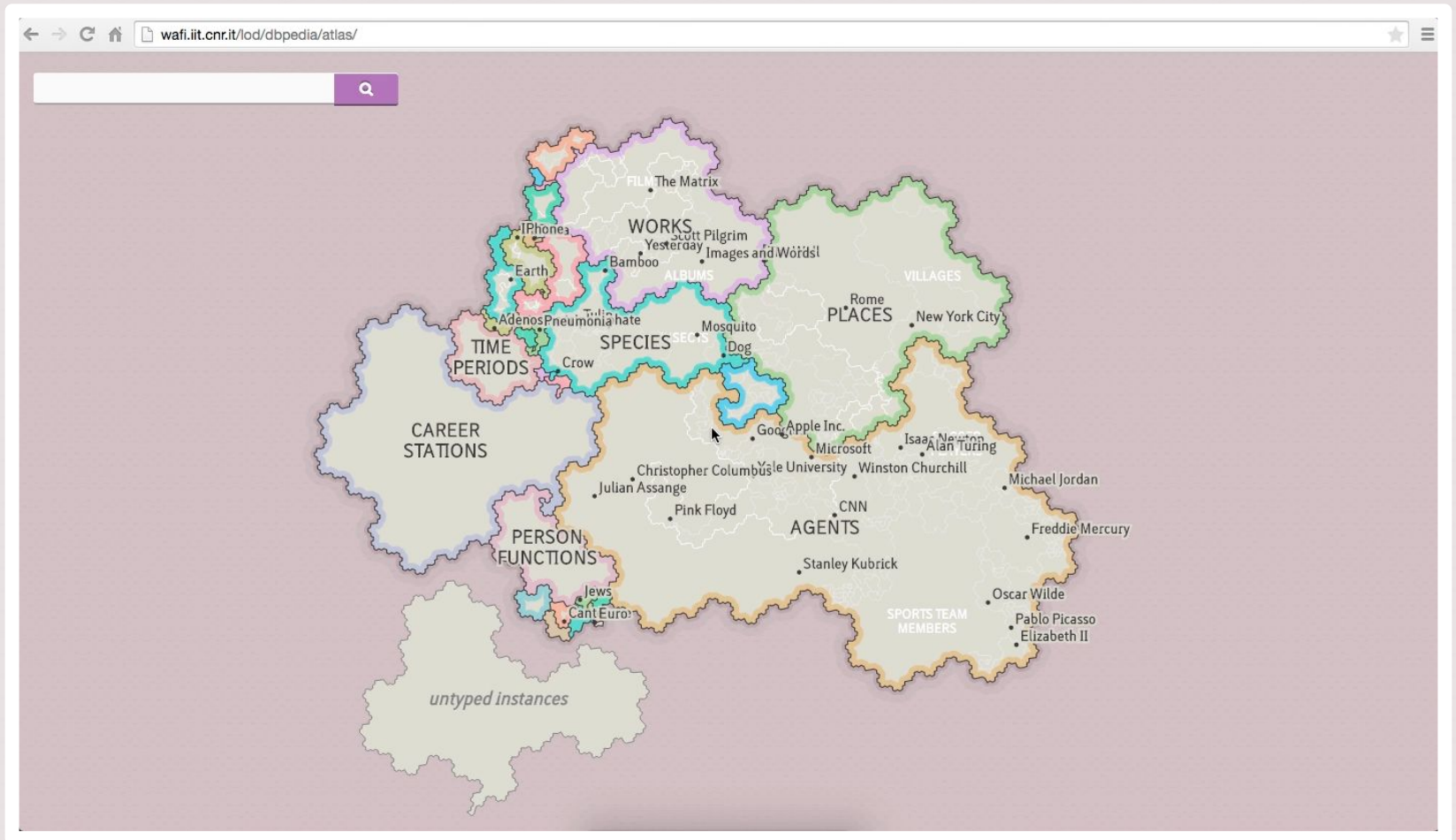
A map can leverage:

- innate **visual perception** abilities
- learned **map-reading** skills

to attain a **high level of efficiency** in communicating features of large scale, complex structures.



Demonstration Video



Future Works

- **Similarity:** displace similar instances close together (inside the same region)
- **“Cities”:** implement an automatic system for ranking the importance of instances
- **Level of detail:** as the user zooms in, more content should be shown
- **Additional functionalities:**
 - Advanced search (SPARQL)
 - Path finding features (à la RelFinder)
 - ...

Thank you!

Take a look at the application:

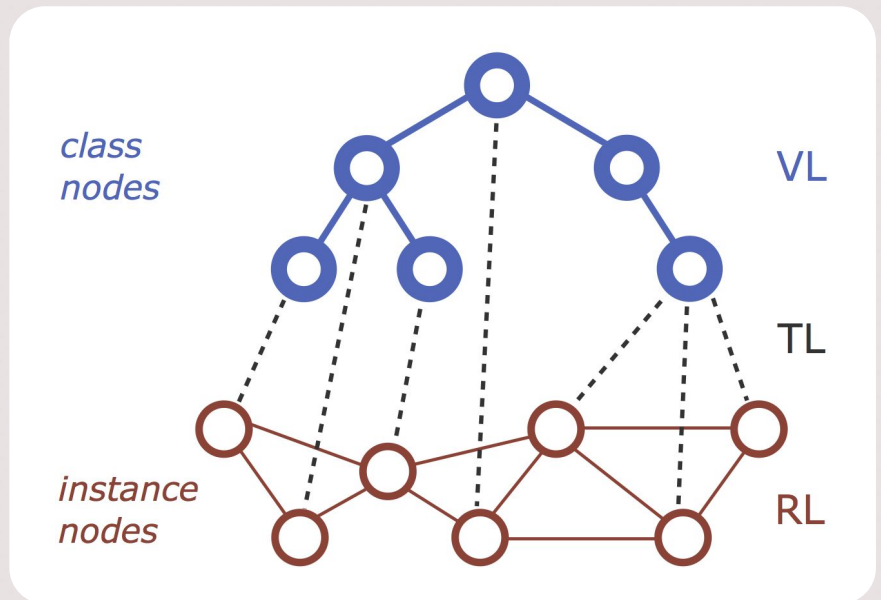
<http://wafi.iit.cnr.it/lod/dbpedia/atlas>

fabio.valsecchi@wafi.iit.cnr.it

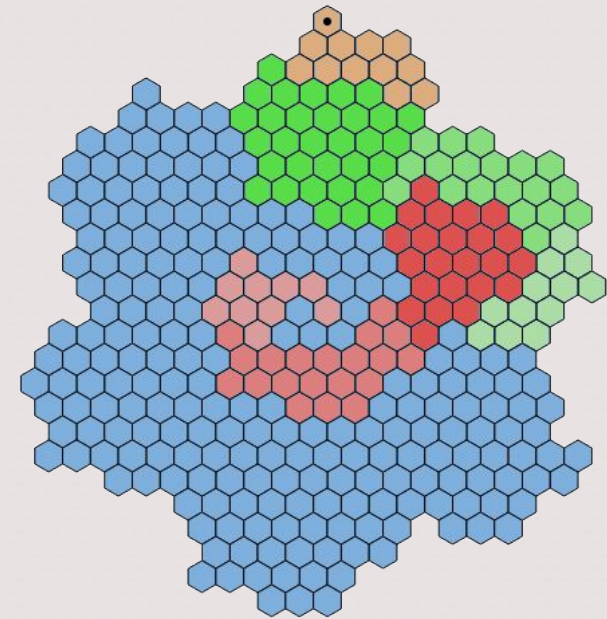
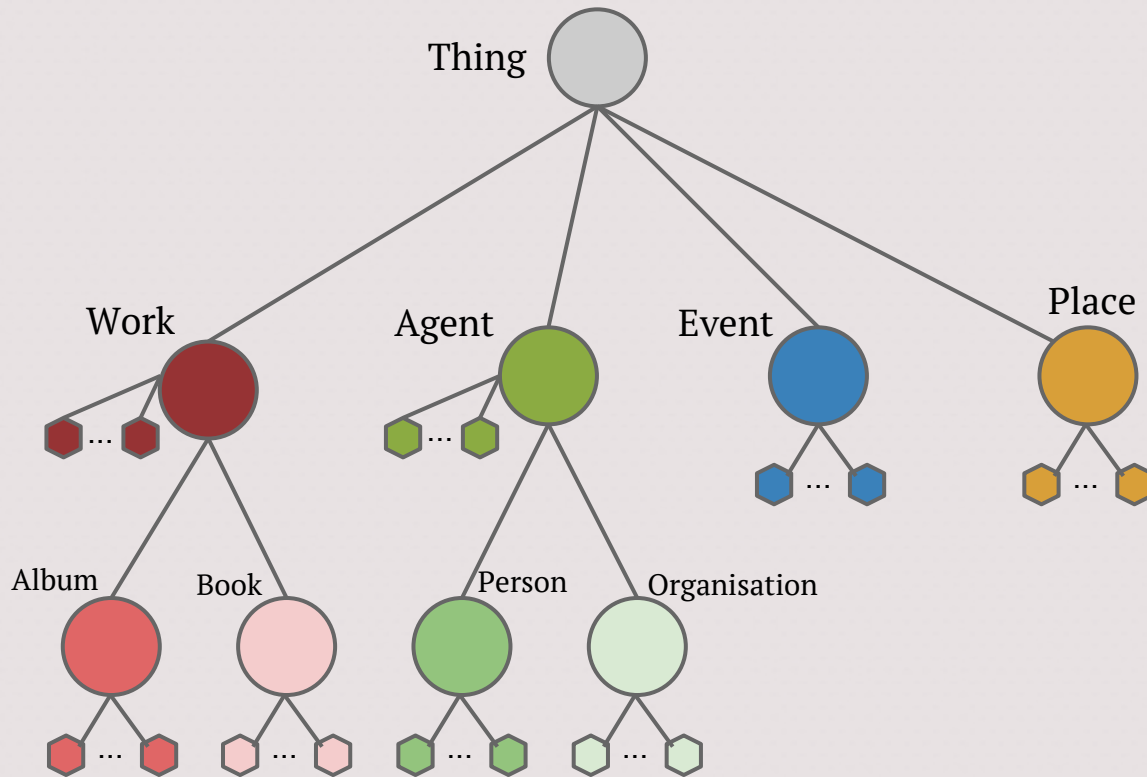
Data Abstraction

Compound Network: a structure defined by a graph with an associated tree.

- Tree:
 - DBpedia Ontology
- Graph:
 - The DBpedia triples



Spatialization approach



Visualization Pipeline

