Day 2

Contents

Suggested Schedule for Day 2

Suggested Schedule for Day 2

Day 2 of the training is intended to begin at 9:00 a.m. and end at 12:30 p.m.

Example Schedule

9:00-9:30

Review of Day 1

9:30-10:00

Showcase of Tools

10:30-11:00

Break

11:00-12:30

Example Use Cases and Applications

Review of Day 1

Review of Day 1

- In groups, discuss the content from yesterday's session.
- What did you learn? What would you like to learn more about?
- Do you have any questions you would like to clarify, or any observations?
- Assign a notetaker to report back to the group.
- In the same group, use your sketch pad to draw a network diagram of the BIBFRAME representation of the book we worked with yesterday in the card-sorting activity (*Cien años de soledad*).

Related information

Bibliographic Record Unlabeled (*Cien años de soledad*)

Showcase of Tools

Showcase of Tools

Debugging

Tool	Free and Open Source?
TARQL (SPARQL for Tables)	Yes
ChatGPT (for data conversion)	No
marc2bibframe2 (hosted | also available as a Metaproxy Z39.50 plugin)	Yes
Sparnatural (visual SPARQL explorer)	Yes
Linked Open Vocabularies (LOV)	Yes
RDFox (RDF graph database)	No
Sinopia Editor	Yes

Tarql Demo: From Spreadsheets to Triples

Debugging

Summary

Using a command-line tool such as Tarql, we can easily convert from tabular data and spreadsheets to RDF triples that conform to a semantic schema or ontology. Example inspired by the book *Linked Data: Structured Data on the Web (Wood et al., 2013)*.

Tarql Demo: Input and Output

- After downloaded Tarql, we run it from the command line like this: `sh bin/tarql -v participants_mapping.rq participants_fictional.csv > participants_mapped.ttl`
- We need to specify a SPARQL query to map our data (`participants_mapping.rq`), an input CSV file (`participants_fictional.csv`) and a Turtle file for saving our output (`participants_fictional_mapped.ttl`).
- The Turtle file can then be loaded into a triple store for querying.
- You can see examples below under Related Links.

Related information

SPARQL Mapping Query

CSV input data

Turtle output data

Example Use Cases and Applications

LUX: Yale Collections Discovery

Summary

- LUX: Yale Collections Discovery is a linked data discovery platform developed at Yale University.
- Its underlying semantic model is Linked.Art, a profile of the CIDOC-CRM ontology.
- The presentation (slides and video) linked below provides an overview of the LUX project.

Related information

LUX: Illuminating the Collections of Yale's Museums, Libraries, and Archives via Linked Open (Usable) Data [Slides]

LUX: Illuminating the Collections of Yale's Museums, Libraries, and Archives via Linked Open (Usable) Data [Video]

LUX: Competency Questions

- What paintings from 1900-2015 are by Jewish women from Britain?
- Who are the artists with the most works represented in LUX?
- Which paintings of American landscapes in the 19th Century were painted by Europeans?
- Which paintings depict collectors of fossils?
- What does Yale have that was created in (collected in, depicting, discussing) London in the 17th century?
- What British artists illustrated Hamlet during the late nineteenth century
- Does Yale have any works of modern art by artists born in Uruguay?
- Plants, paintings, and photographic prints produced/encountered in Yosemite in the latter half of the 19th Century.
- Archives created by someone born after 1950
- People who created objects or works that are classified as forgeries

- Bronze sculptures in Yale's library and museum collections
- Digital images of people who have discovered holotypes
- Shakespeare's first folio

LUX Activity

- Explore the user interface. What do you like or dislike about it?
- Think of an advanced search that you would like to run in LUX.
- Are you able to formulate it? If so, what results do you get?
- **Tip**: you can share an advanced search by simply copying the URL from the address bar in your browser.