

Linked Open Data to Enrich the World

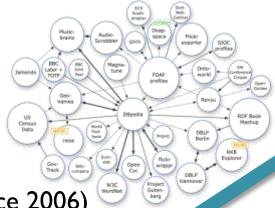
Renato Fileto Cleto May



Topics

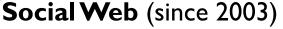
- I. Introduction
 - Motivation
- 2. Linked Open Data (LOD)
 - Ontologies
 - Semantic Web Standards
 - The Web of Data
 - LOD Collections and Tools
- 3. Semantic Enrichment of Movement Data
 - Moving Object Trajectories
 - The Baquara Ontology
 - Trajectories X Social Media Trails
 - Fusion of Trajectories with Social Media Trails (Ricardo)
 - Connecting Annotated Movement Data with LOD (Cleto)
- 4. Conclusions and Future Work

From the Document Web to the Linked Open Data Web (and beyond)



Data Web (since 2006)

- URI de-referencability
- RDF serializations



- Folksonomies/Tagging
- Reputation, sharing
- Groups, relationships



Semantic Web

(Vision 1998, starting ???)

- Reasoning
- Logic, Rules
- Trust





- HTTP
- HTML/CSS/JavaScript

Web I.0

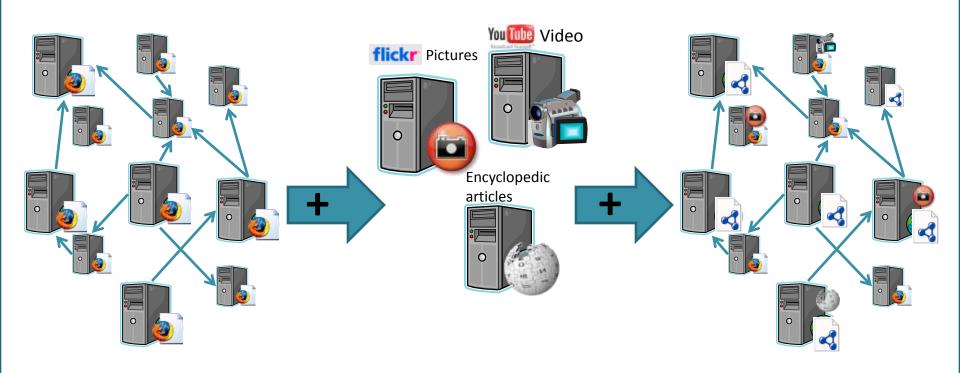
Many Web sites containing unstructured contents

Web 2.0

Few large Web sites specialized on specific content types

Web 3.0

Semantically syndicating arbitrarily structured content



Conceptual Level Data Access and Integration

Enterprise Information Integration sets of heterogeneous dat

sets of heterogeneous data sources appear as a single, homogeneous data source

Data Warehousing

- Based on extract, transform load (ETL)
- Global-As-View (GAV)

Research

Mediators Ontology-based P2P

Web service-based

Data Web

- URIs as entity identifiers
- HTTP as data access protocol
- Local-As-View (LAV)

Object-relational mappings (ORM) Procedural APIs

- NeXT's EOF / WebObjects
- ADO.NET Entity Framework
- Hibernate

- ODBC
- JDBC

Linked Data

- de-referencable URIs
- RDF serialization formats

Query Languages

- Datalog, SQL
- SPARQL
- XPATH/XQuery

RDBMS

- Organize data in relations, rows, cells
- Oracle, DB2, MS-SQL

Column-oriented DBMS

- Collocates column values rather than row values
- Vertica, C-Store, MonetDB

Triple/Quad Stores

- RDF data model
- Virtuoso, Oracle, Sesame

Entity-attribute-value (EAV)

 HELP medical record system, TrialDB

Others

 XML, hierachical, tree, graph-oriented DBMS



Why Do We Need Another Web?

Try to search for these things on the current Web:

- Researchers working on LOD and social media in Floripa.
- Moving objects that stop at Touristic Hot Spots.

Information to answer such queries is available on the Web, but opaque to current Web search.

Semantic Data Web allows to intelligently combine and integrate such structured information from different sources:



Topics

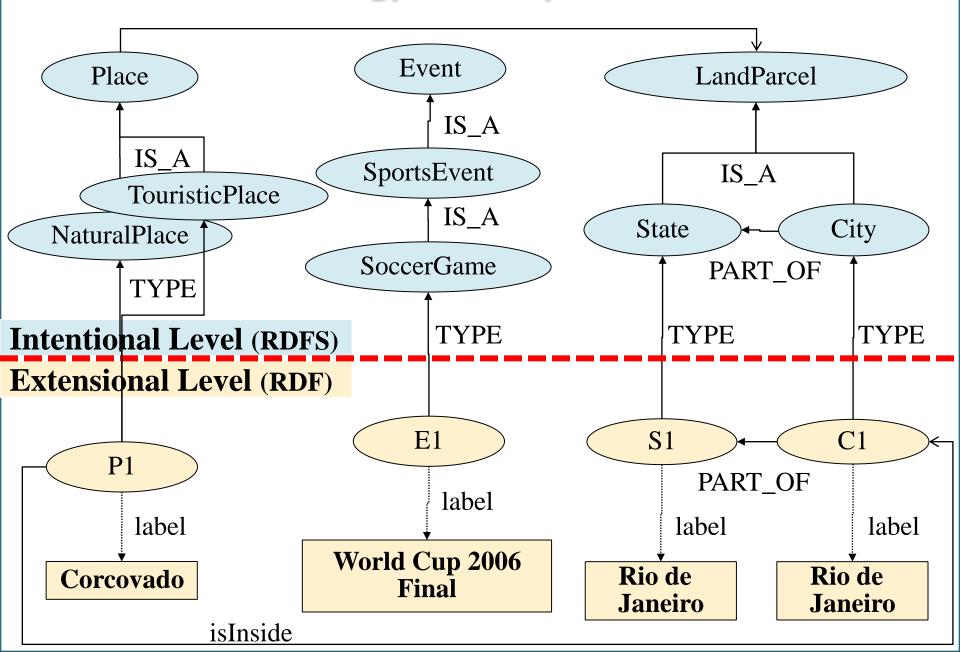
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Ontology

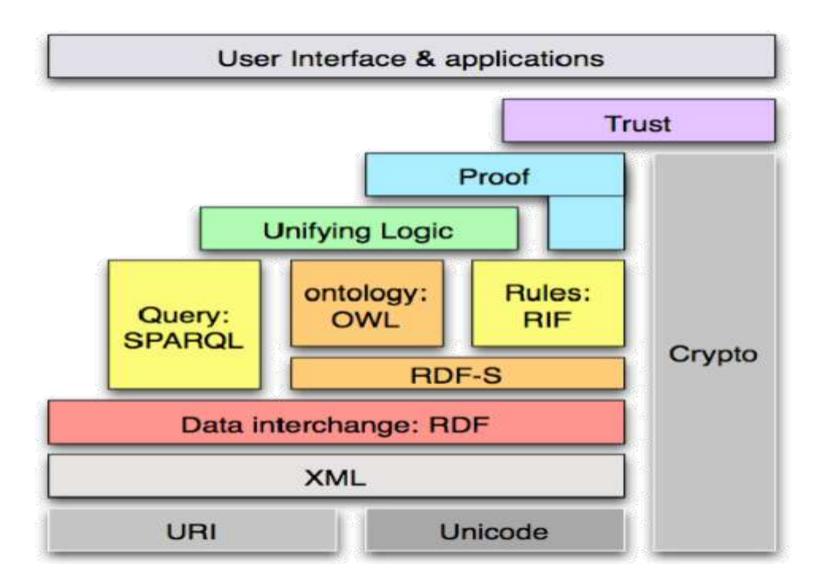
- Shared conceptualization
- Unified view for a universe of discourse
- Related stuff
 - Taxonomy
 - Thesaurus
 - Class Diagram
 - Knowledge base
 - Classes, properties and their relationships
 - Instances of classes



An Ontology Example



Semantic Web standards



RDF/RDFS

Standard language & data model to represent information in the Semantic Web.

An **RDF statement** is a triple of the form:

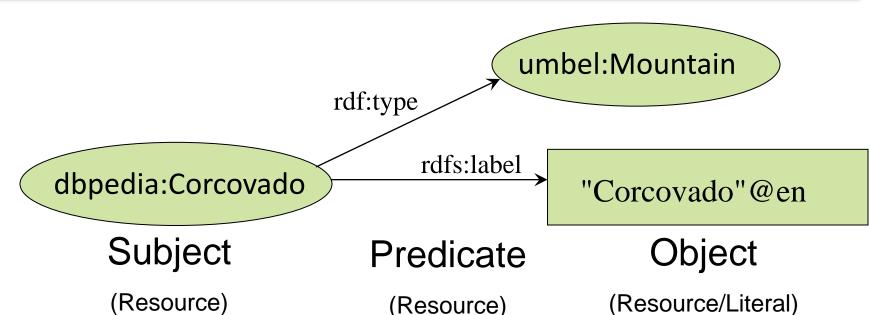
- Resource: anything that has a URL
- Property: any property of the resource
- Value: a literal or another resource

RDFS (RDF-Schema) defines the classes of resources, the possible properties for each class, and the possible values for these properties.

RDF represents information according to a conceptual model expressed in RDF.

RDF Statement / Triple Paradigm

```
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Corcovado
rdf:type http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/Mountain;
rdfs:label "Corcovado"@en;
rdfs:label "Corcovado (Brésil)"@fr;
http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#geometry
"POINT(-43.2117 -22.9524)"
```



RDF Serialization

```
http://BaquaraOnto.ufsc.br http://www.inf.ufsc.br/~fileto

name

E-mail

Renato Fileto

r.fileto@ufsc.br
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/metadata/dublin core#">
 <rdf:Description about="http://BaquaraOnto.ufsc.br ">
   <dc:Creator>
     <rdf:Description>
     <rdf:Description about="http://www.inf.ufsc.br/~fileto">
        <dc:Name>Renato Fileto</dc:Name>
        <dc:Email>r.fileto@ufsc.br</dc:Email>
     </rdf:Description>
   </dc:Creator>
 </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

http://BaquaraOnto.ufsc.br http://www.inf.ufsc.br/~fileto http://www.inf.ufsc.br/~fileto

http://purl.org/metadata/dublin_core#Creator http://purl.org/metadata/dublin_core#Name http://purl.org/metadata/dublin_core#Email

http://www.inf.ufsc.br/~fileto "Renato Fileto" r.fileto@ufsc.br

RDF-S Class & Property Hierarchies

Beer rdf:type rdfs:Class

BottomFermentedBeer rdfs:subClassOf Beer

Bock rdfs:subClassOf BottomFermentedBeer

Lager rdfs:subClassOf BottomFermentedBeer

Pilsner rdfs:subClassOf BottomFermentedBeer



rdfs:comment

rdfs:label

sponsors

C Lager C Pilsner □ C TopFermentedBeer C Ale C Bitter BrownAle IndiaPaleAle 🔘 Mild C) PaleAle ScotchAle 🖹 🌔 Porter ⊕ © Stout 🖲 DryStout ImperialStout © SweetStout 🖲 White C Festival 🛈 🔘 Ingredient Region

BottomFermentedBeer

C Bock

owl:Thing

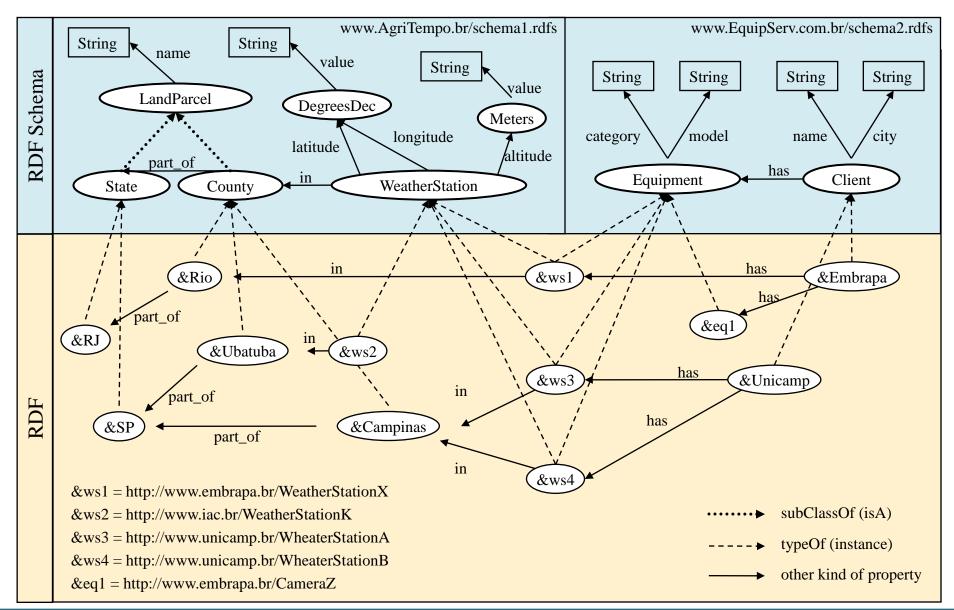
C Award C Beer

hasContent rdf:type rdfs:Property

hasAlcoholicContent rdfs:subPropertyOf Beer

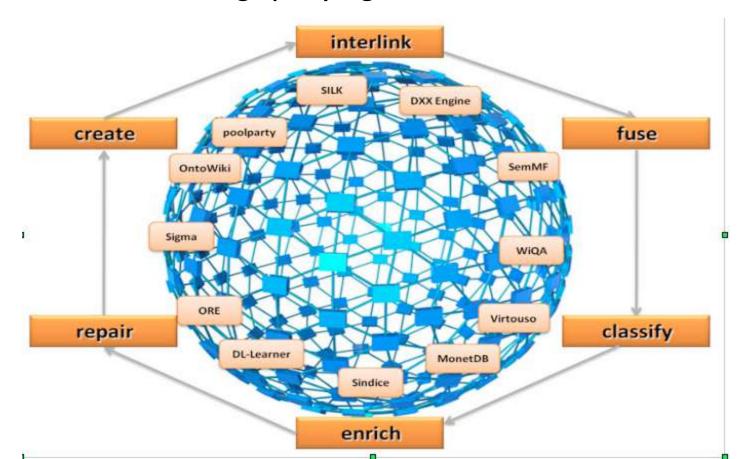
hasOriginalWortContent rdfs:subClassOf BottomFermentedBeer

Each RDF instance can be associated to several classes

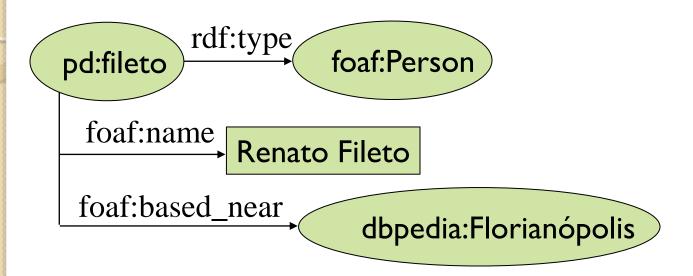


Linked Open Data

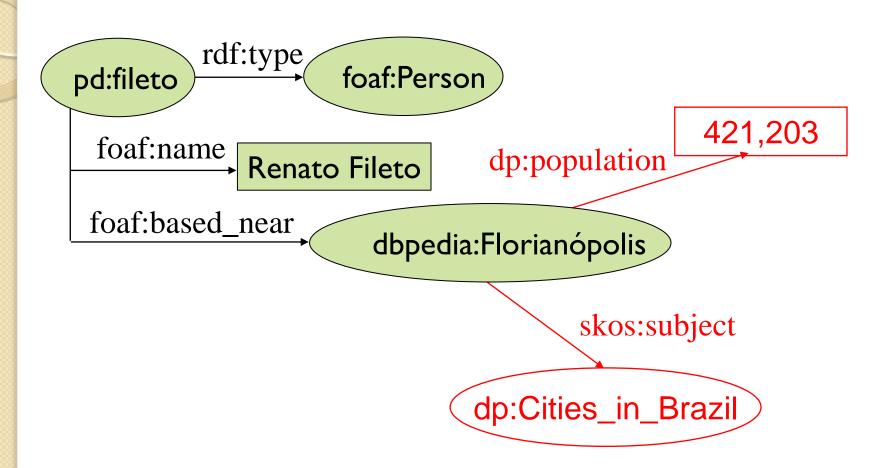
- collections of data from different sources;
- represented in accordance to standards (RDF/RDFS + specific vocabularies/schemas) and guidelines;
- enable interlinking, querying, and reuse.



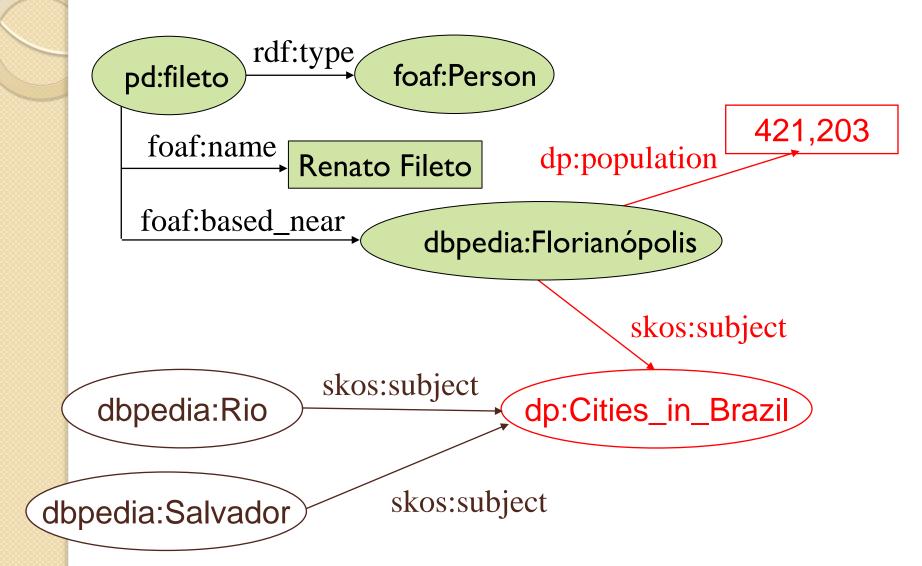
The RDF Data Model

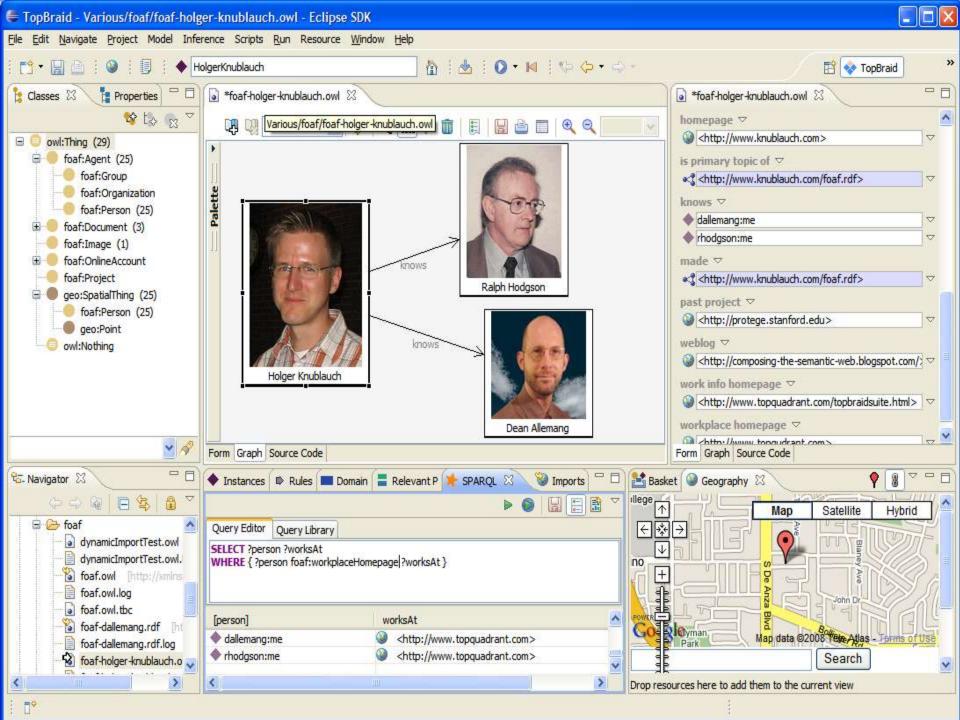


Dereferencing URIs over the Web



Dereferencing URIs over the Web





Guidelines to publish LOD (Berners-Lee)

- Use URIs as identifiers for things
- Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names.
- When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information.
- Include links to other URIs, so that more information can be discovered.

Example RDF Links

RDF links from DBpedia to other data sources

```
<a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin</a> owl:sameAs
```

http://sws.geonames.org/2950159.

```
<a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee</a> owl:sameAs
```

http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/dblp/resource/person/100007 .

RDF link from a FOAF profile to DBpedia

```
<a href="http://richard.cyganiak.de/foaf.rdf#cygri">http://richard.cyganiak.de/foaf.rdf#cygri</a> foaf:topic_interest
```

http://dbpedia.org/resource/Semantic_Web.

Publishing linked data with Triplify

ld	Label	Price
1	Eeepc	\$399
2	iPod Nano 4GB	\$299



Prod1	rdfs:label	"Eeeepc"	
Prodi	shop:price	"\$399" **	
Proda	rdf:type	shop:Product	
Prod2	shop:label	"iPod Nano 4GB"	
Prod2	shop:price	"\$299"	
Prod2	rdf:type	shop:Product	

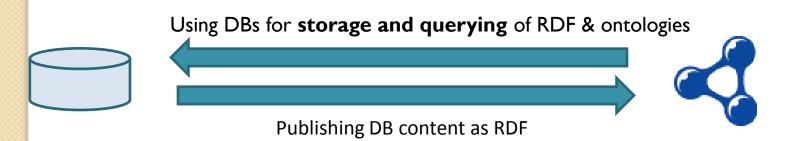
RDB2RDF tool comparison

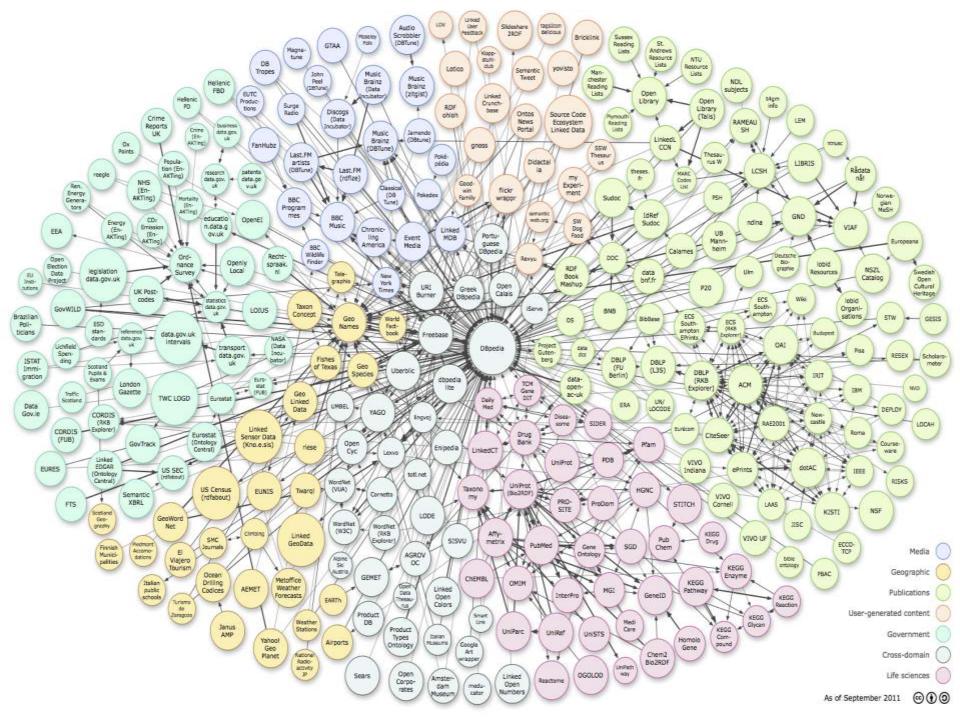
Tool	Triplify	R2DQ	Virtuoso RDF Views
Technology	Scripting languages (PHP)	Java	Whole middleware solution
SPARQL endpoint	-	X	X
Mapping language	SQL	RDF based	RDF based
Mapping generation	Manual	Semi-automatic	Manual
Scalability	Medium-high (but no SPARQL)	medium	High

More at: http://esw.w3.org/topic/Rdb2RdfXG/StateOfTheArt

Marrying DBs with RDF & Ontologies

	Relational Databases	RDF & Ontologies
Data Model	Relational (tables, columns, rows)	Triples (subject, predicate, object)
Schema and data separation		
Implicit information		
Scalability	\square	
Schema flexibility		\square
Web data integration readiness		







DBPedia (OWL onto and several datasets)

- 97 languages
- dataset describes > 3.6 million things
- ~ 2 million things classified in an ontology
 - 416,000 persons, 526,000 places, 106,000 music albums, 60,000 films, 17,500 video games, 169,000 organizations, 183,000 species, ...
- Several properties between things, usually taken from Info Boxes, but some not standardized yet

DBpedia SPARQL Endpoint (2)

SELECT ?name ?birth ?description ?person WHERE {

?person dbp:birthPlace dbp:Berlin .

?person skos:subject dbp:Cat:German musicians .

?person dbp:birth ?birth .

?person foaf:name ?name .

?person rdfs:comment ?description .

the cover of their album Revolver."@en

FILTER (LANG(?description) = 'en') .

ORDER BY ?name

ORDER BI : Hame					
	name	birth	description	person	
 	"Moser, Edda"@de	"1938-10-27"^^xsd:date	"The German soprano Edda Moser was born on October 27, 1938 in Berlin, Germany. She is the daughter of the musicologist Hans Joachim Moser."@en	:Edda_Moser ß	
	"Möbius, Ralph Christian""@de	"1950-01-09"^xsd:date	"Rio Reiser (January 9, 1950 - August 20, 1996), was a German rock musician and singer of the famous rock group Ton Steine Scherben. He was born Ralph Christian Möbius in Berlin and died at the age of 46 in the little German town of Fresenhagen. Rio Reiser was politically active during his whole life. In the early 70ies he participated in the squatter scene, for which he wrote the famous Rauchhaussong.""@en	:Rio_Reiser &	
	"Straube, Karl"@de	"1873-01-06"^^xsd:date	"Montgomery Rufus Karl/Carl Siegfried Straube (January 6, 1873, Berlin - April 27, 1950, Leipzig) was a German church musician , organist, and choral conductor, famous above all for championing the abundant organ music of Max Reger."@en	:Karl_Straube ₪	
	"Tricht, Käte van""@de	"1909-10-22"^^xsd:date	"Käte van Tricht (October 22, 1909–July 13, 1996), was a German organist, pianist, harpsichordist, and pedagogue.""@en	:K%C3%A4te_van_Tricht ঐ	
	"Urlaub, Farin"@de	"1963-10-27"^xsd:date	"Jan Ulrich Max Vetter, better known as Farin Urlaub (like German "Fahr in Urlaub!" ("Go on holiday!"), after his love of travelling) was born on October 27, 1963 in what was then West Berlin, Germany. He is best known as the guitarist/vocalist for the German punk rock band Die Ärzte.""@en	:Farin_Urlaub ঐ	
	"Voormann, Klaus"@de	"1938-04-29"^^xsd:date	"Klaus Voormann (born 29 April 1938) is a German artist, musician, and record producer who was associated with the early days of The Beatles in Hamburg and later designed	:Klaus_Voormann 6	

GeoCodes (XML, JSON, RDF, TXT, RSS, CSV, KML)

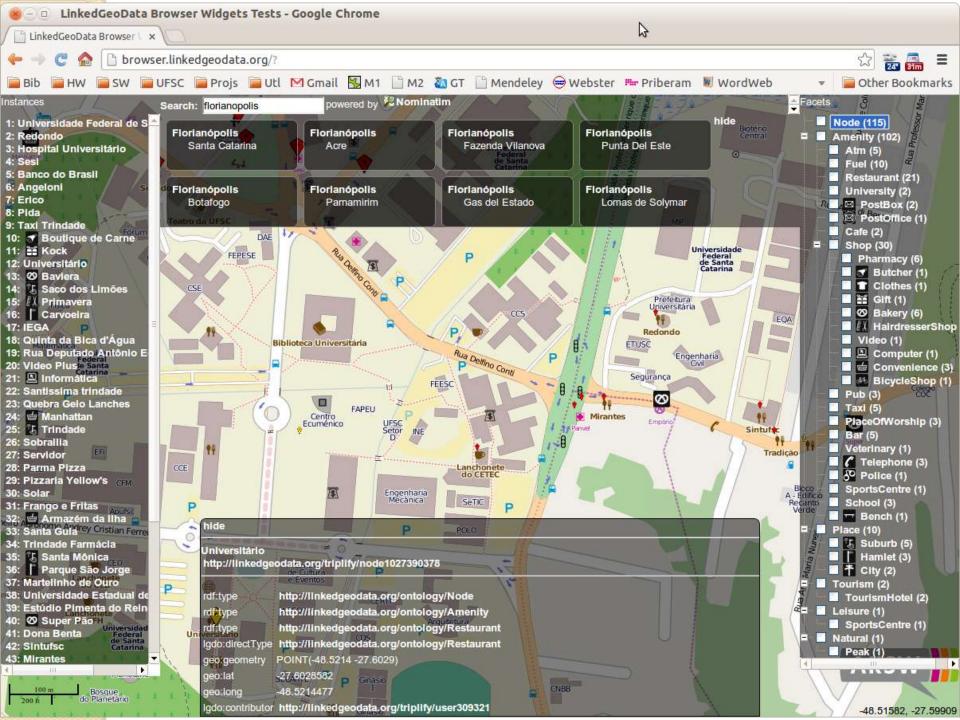
- ~10 million geographical names
- ~ 8 million unique features
- ~ 2.8 million are populated places
- ~ 5.5 million alternate names.
- All features are categorized into one out of nine feature classes
 - Administrative Boundary, Hydrographic, Area, Populated Place, Road / Railroad, Spot, Hypsographic, Undersea, Vegetation
- and further subcategorized into one out of 645 feature codes

LinkedGeoData (nt format)

Information collected from OpenStreetMap.

Up to 2013-Apr-29 :

Dataset	#Triples	Download Size	Uncompressed
Ontology	8K	50KB	IMB
RelevantNodes	66Mio	323MB	10GB
RelevantWays	65Mio	661MB	10GB
RelevantWayNodes	74Mio	329MB	IIGB
RelevantNodePositions	60Mio	414MB	IIGB
DBpedia Interlinks	101K	917KB	I4MB
GeoNames Interlinks	487K	3MB	60MB



Linked Data Mashups

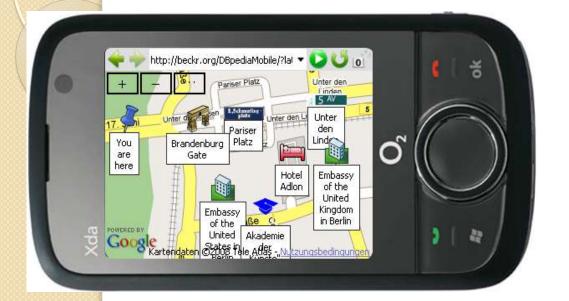
Domain-specific applications using LOD

DBtune Slashfacet

- Visualizes music-related Linked Data
- Uses LastFM, MySpace, and BBC data



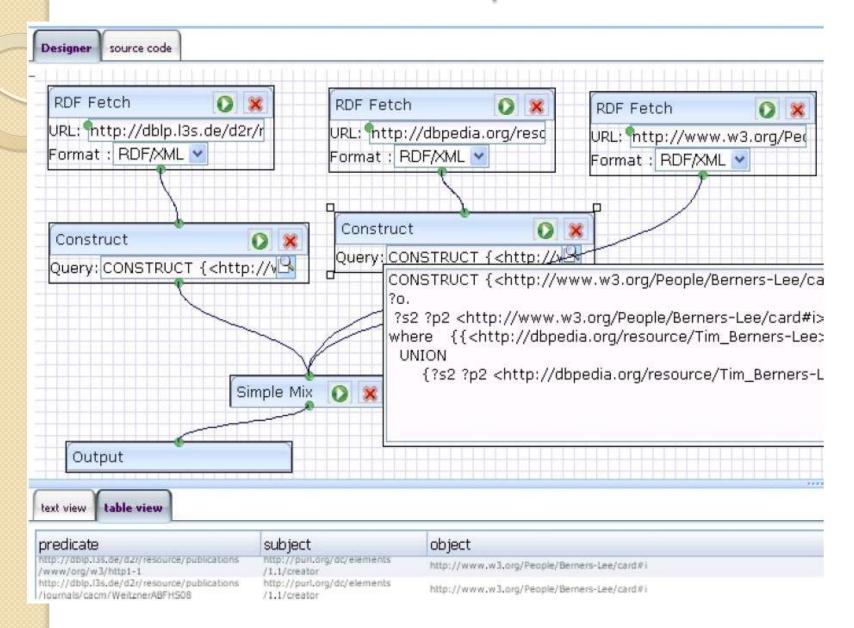
DBpedia Mobile



- Geospatial entry point into the Web of Data
- Starts with data from
 - DBpedia,
 - Revyu, and
 - Flickr



DERI Semantic Web Pipes



Topics

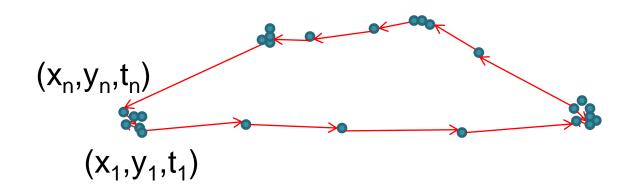
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Raw Trajectory

 Time ordered sequence of spatial-temporal positions of a moving object

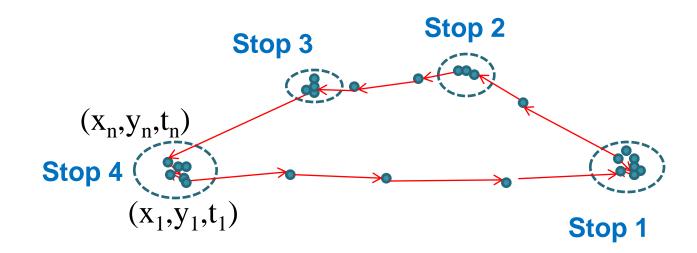
$$(x_1,y_1,t_1) (x_2,y_2,t_2) \dots (x_n,y_n,t_n)$$

 Sampled by using sensors (GPS, GSM, RFID, câmeras, etc.)



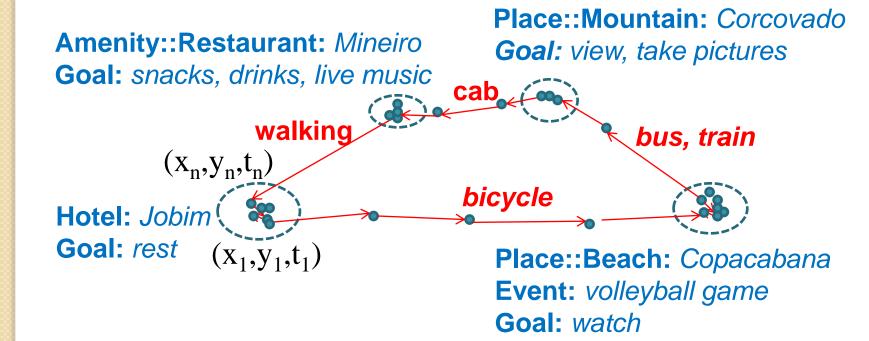
Structured Trajectory

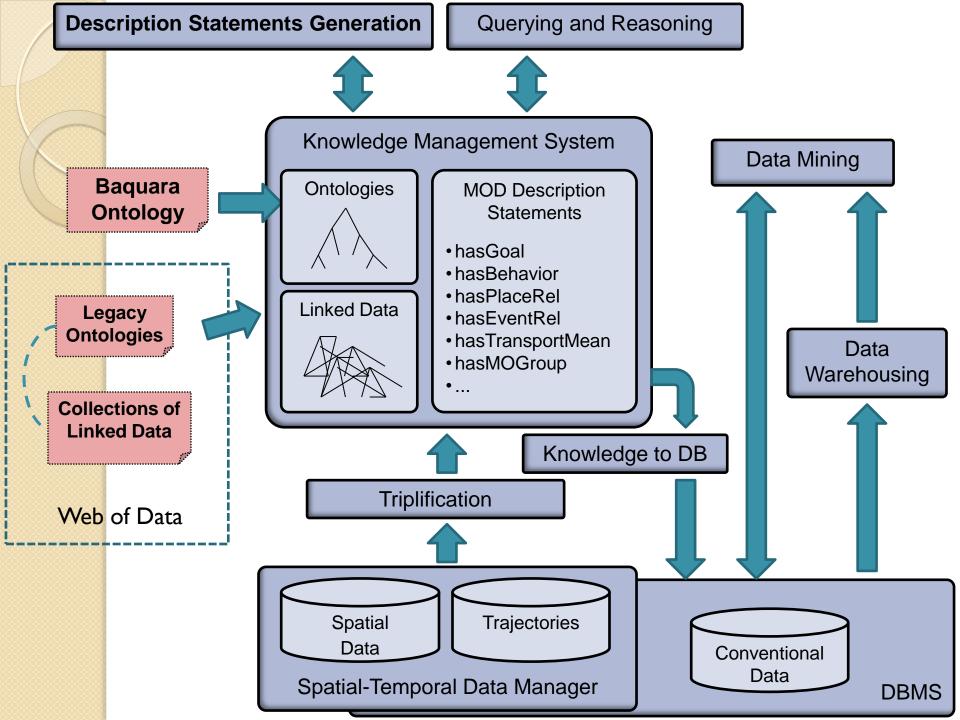
- Time ordered sequence of episodes.
- An episode (e.g., stop, move) is a maximal continuous segment of a trajectory in which a predicate holds. For example:
 - the MO speed is below a threshold;
 - the MO is at a place for a certain time.

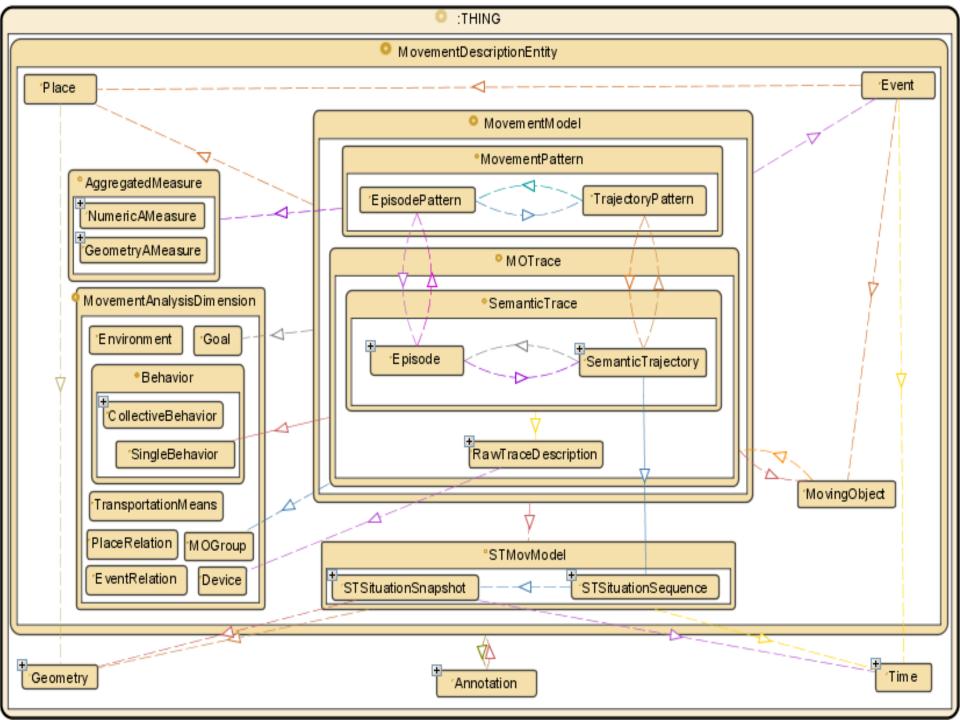


Semantic Trajectory

 Structured trajectory whose components episodes are associated with information that has well-defined semantics.







General Algorithm for Semantic Enrichment

- INPUT: MovData(id, MOid, T, S, A₁...A_n) % Movement data LD % Baquara ontology and collected linked data OUTPUT: DS(id,property,value) % Description statements I. $DS = \emptyset$ 2. FOR EACH r IN MovData DO 3. Matches = FindMatches(r,LD); FOR EACH v IN Matches DO 5. CandidateProperties = ChooseProperties(r,v); FOR EACH p IN CandidateProperties DO 6.
- 7. DS = DS + (r.id,p,v);
- 8. RETURN DS

Baquara enabled query I

```
SELECT ?trajectory
WHERE {
  ?trajectory a bq:SemanticTrajectory;
               bq:hasEpisode ?episode.
  ?episode bq:hasAnnotation ?a;
            geo:geometry ?eGeo.
     bg:hasValue ?v.
  ?a
      a <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/Mountain>;
  ?v
       rdfs:label "Corcovado"@pt;
      geo:geometry ?corGeo.
  ?rio
        a <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/City>;
        rdfs:label "Rio de Janeiro"@pt;
        geo:geometry ?rioGeo.
  FILTER(bif:st_intersects (?corGeo,?rioGeo,20) &&
        bif:st_intersects (?eGeo,?corGeo,50))
```

Baquara enabled query 2

```
SELECT ?trajectory
WHERE {
  ?trajectory a bq:SemanticTrajectory;
        bq:hasEpisode ?s1;
        bq:hasEpisode ?s2;
        bq:hasEpisode ?s3.
       a bq:Stop; bq:occursIn ?p1.
  ?s1
  ?s2
       a bq:Stop; bq:hasAnnotation
                                      ?a2.
           bq:Stop; bq:hasAnnotation
  ?s3
                                      ?a3.
       bq:hasValue ?v2.
  ?a2
  ?a3
       bq:hasValue ?v3.
  ?p1 a <http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Amenity>.
  ?v2 a <http://dbpedia.org/resource/SportsEvent>.
  FILTER(regex(?v3, "Beach"))
}
```

Experimental Setup - Flickr user's trails

MovementData::

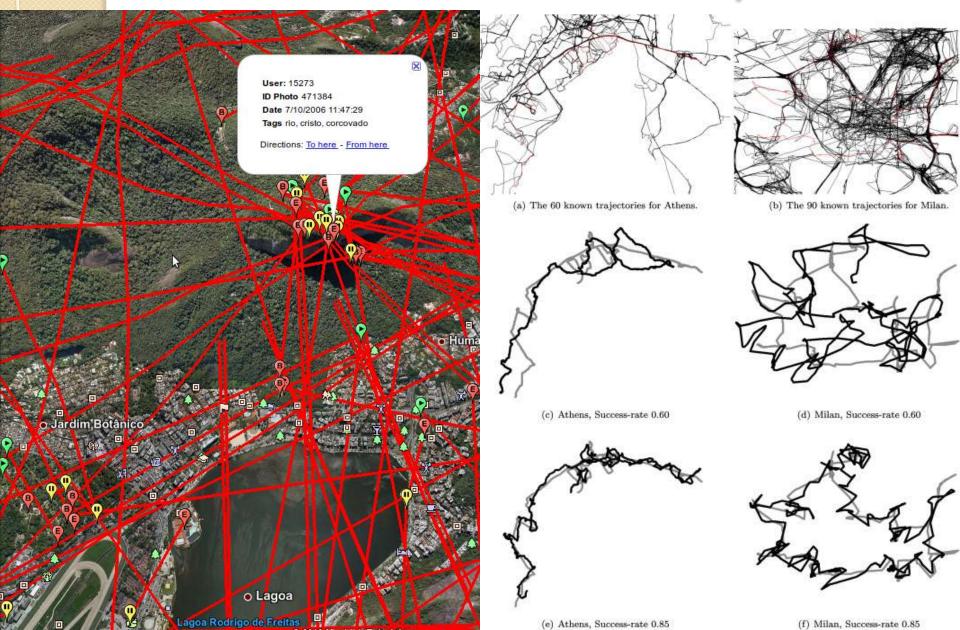
FlickT-BR(Uid,Instant,Lat,Long,Tags)

- After data filtering:
 - 2143 trajectories (each trajectory a day),
 - 564 distinct users,
 - 14504 sampled spatial-temporal positions,
 - 12443 distinct tags,
 - 117146 point-tag pairs.

Flickr Trails in Brazil (CoPhIR)



Social Media Trails vs. Trajectories



Social Media Trails (sequences of media footprints)	Trajectories (sequences of spatio-temporal points or episodes)
Sparse samples of positions	Usually dense , allowing detailed spatio-temporal representation
Asynchronous sampling (when the user decides to send/post something)	Sampling intervals with respect to time or distance travelled are common
Imprecise and frequently uncertain spatio-temporal data	Precise and reliable
Map matching is not possible for data from several sources (Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook)	Map matching as a pre- processing step for many datasets and applications
Textual data available	Annotated trajectories are hard to obtain

Proposal

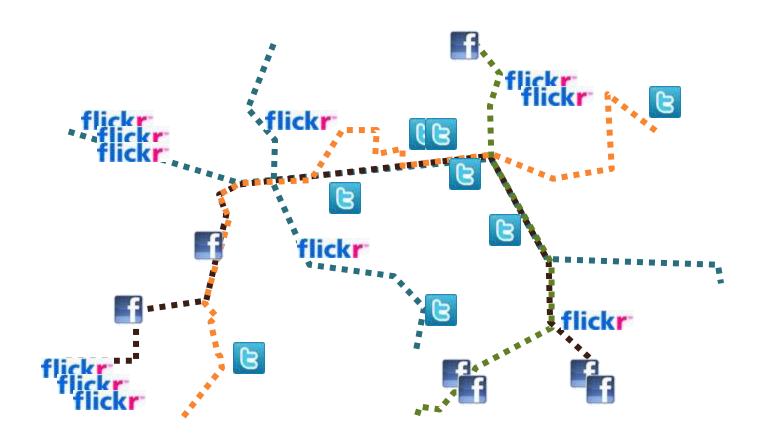
Semantic enrichment of moving object trajectories in 2 steps:

- fuse trajectories with social media footprints (Ricardo)
- connect the resulting annotated trajectories to LOD (Cleto)

Fusing Trajectories with SMTs

"Similarity-join" based on:

- I. Spatio-temporal proximity/compatibility
- 2. Moving objects' and users' profiles and contexts



Connecting Annotated Trajectories to LOD

"Similarity-join" based on:

- I. Spatio-temporal proximity/compatibility
- 2. Textual similarity (e.g., traj.e.tag = trail.fp.label)
- 3. Moving objects' profiles and contexts

Example: connections SMTs to LOD



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Conclusions

- Semantic enrichment and analysis of trajectories require continuously updated information about the reality in which the trajectories occur.
- Linked data collections are rich sources of integrated information, with well-defined and widely agreed semantics.
- Major problems:
 - 1. Obtain annotated trajectories, by crowdsourcing or fusing trajectories with social media footprints
 - 2. Find connections between movement data and linked data to build precise description statements.

Future Work

- I. Develop suitable strategies and efficient algorithms to solve sub-problems.
- Evaluate the proposed approach with trajectories, social media trails and linked data from distinct sources and application domains.
- Employ contextual information and profiles to better connect trajectories with linked data.
- 4. Investigate the use of linked data for trajectories warehousing and mining.

Questions?

