[WEB SEMANTICS]

- Reminder that when we do "Select ?x ?y ?z", we are searching for things that fit our category: "where ?x rdf:type :Island; :located in water ?y, rdf:type ?y lake; ?z :SomeObj." That way we can search for some kind of sub pred object triple, and find all that finds our pattern.
- We can see from our querying that organization of your data will dictate how easy/what information ppl can readily access, which ↑ the importance of your structure organization.
- Reminder that blank node is denoted with [] (brackets.)
- For instance: "find the rivers that flow through a lake (more than one.).

```
" Select
  ?r ?l.                    defining a term "r"
  where { ?r a :River.                  defining a term "l"
    ?r :flowsThrough ?l . ?l a :Lake } groupby ?r having (count(?l) > 1)
```

* having the groupby term here, allows us to see the rivers that has more than one ?l that it flows through.

- SPARQL allows you to use regex in the filters, which allows us to filter on text. (in class our examples were filtering ?x markers.)

- RDFS: meaning RDF Schema.
- It's a vocabulary to define RDF graphs. (so we can talk about graphs in more unified/structured way,)
- Ie: if there is a triple s rdf type apple, then that means the node s is a node of the apple class, where :apple a rdf:Class.
- Note that an object can be of multiple classes.
- Understanding subclasses: if every instance of X is also an instance of Y, then X is a subclass of Y (naturally intuitive from coding/math.) Subclasses are also transitive.
- Usually we keep instances and classes separate, and it may be good practice anyways, but RDF graphs have no hard constraint on such actions.
- Usage of "Friend of a Friend" (FOAF) "tag", allows you to connect and describe the Peoples in your graph