Ning

2 October 2019

Web Semantics

Class Summary

[OPENING]: We discussed more about defining RDF graphs and triples, as well as the query language SPARQL and how to use it in order to find data that we want.

[SUMMARY]: We can use blank nodes when defining RDF graphs. These are denoted in Turtle (ttl) using brackets ‘[ ]’. i.e: . But this wouldn’t necessarily be a good way to organize our data. We could also use a list, which is denoted through “ ( )” parentheses. In the RDF implementation however, they are simply blank nodes with special assignments to simulate a list like structure. Over all, there are lots of ways to organize your data, and no “correct” way to do it (the only correct way being a way that helps you solve the problem that you are trying to solve). In that sense, knowing many different ways to structure data is valuable, and knowing how to query for the data that you want (using SPARQL) is also infinitely valuable. Check the attached images to see specific notes.