

Initiative for digital transformation in the Metadata and
Reference Data Sector of the Publications Office of the
European Union

Installation guide for the RDF fingerprinting service

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Abstract

This document provides technical guidance on how to install and configure the suite of micro-services and applications necessary for the asset metadata lifecycle process at the Standardisation Unit at the Publications Office of the European Union.

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1 Introduction

The Standardisation Unit (SU) at the Publications Office of the European Union (OP) is engaged in a digital transformation process oriented towards semantic technologies. In [1] is described a working definition of the architectural stance and design decisions that are to be adopted for the asset publication life-cycle process. The report describes the baseline (current) solution and the (new) target solution for the asset publication workflow that is part of the life-cycle process.

The software components building up the target publication workflow solution have been packaged as into a suite of interconnected services.

This document describes the installation and configuration procedures along with stating the scope, and target audience.

2 Scope

This document aims at covering the installation and configuration instructions for the suite of the following software services:

1. RDF fingerprinter
2. Fingerprinter celery worker

3 Target audience

The target audience for this document comprises the following groups and stakeholders:

- Technical staff in charge of operating workflow components
- System administrators
- Enterprise architects and data governance specialists
- Documentalists involved in the reference data life-cycle
- Developers in charge of workflow and component implementation
- Third parties using the SU services and data

4 Technology background

Infrastructure and deployment configuration rely on services deployed on a CentOS system.

5 Requirements

There is a range of ports that must be available on the host machine as they will be bound to by different services. Although the system administrator may choose to change them by changing the values in of specific environment variables. The inventory of pre-configured ports is provided in Table 1.

Service name	HTTP port UI	HTTP port API
RDF fingerprinter	8020	4020
redis		6379

Table 1: Port usage inventory

The minimal hardware requirements are as follows

1. CPU: 3.2 Ghz quad core
2. RAM: 16GB
3. SDD system: 32GB
4. SDD data: 128GB

6 Installation

In order for the services to function properly a CentOS system with python version 3.6 and redis service should be setup and running with the appropriate ports and addresses configured in the environment variable file.

Copy the rdf fingerprinter zip on the system you intend to run it and unzip it.

Then change directory into the *project* folder. Makefile commands to start and stop services will be available.

To start the services using Makefile

```
make install-python-dependencies
make run-api
make run-ui
```

To stop the services using Makefile

```
make stop-gunicorn
```

To start services without Makefile commands

```
set -o allexport; source bash/.env; set +o allexport

python3 -m venv env
source env/bin/activate
pip install -r requirements/prod.txt
```

then start the services

```
set -o allexport; source bash/.env; set +o allexport

source env/bin/activate

# run celery
celery -A fingerprinter.adapters.celery.celery_worker worker --
  loglevel ${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_LOG_LEVEL} --logfile ${
    RDF_FINGERPRINTER_CELERY_LOGS} --detach

# run api server
gunicorn --timeout ${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_GUNICORN_TIMEOUT-1200} --
  workers ${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_GUNICORN_API_WORKERS-2} --bind
  0.0.0.0:${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_API_PORT} --reload --log-file ${
    RDF_FINGERPRINTER_API_LOGS} --log-level ${
    RDF_FINGERPRINTER_LOG_LEVEL} fingerprint.entrypoints.api.run:
  app --daemon

# run ui server
gunicorn --timeout ${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_GUNICORN_TIMEOUT-1200} --
  workers ${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_GUNICORN_UI_WORKERS-1} --bind
  0.0.0.0:${RDF_FINGERPRINTER_UI_PORT} --reload --log-file ${
    RDF_FINGERPRINTER_UI_LOGS} --log-level ${
    RDF_FINGERPRINTER_LOG_LEVEL} fingerprint.entrypoints.ui.run:
  app --daemon
```


To stop the services run

```
source env/bin/activate  
  
pkill -9 -f celery  
pkill -f gunicorn
```

7 Configuration

At deployment and at runtime, the service configurations are provided through OS environment variables available in the `.env` file. The role of the `.env` file is to enable the system administrators to easily change default configurations as necessary in the context of their environment.

The suite of micro-services is built, started and shut down via Makefile commands.

In order to avoid hard coding parameters, they are defined externally in the `.env`. Having them in a single file makes sense and it is more pragmatic, as you can see and manage all parameters in one place, add the file to the version control system (the contents of the file will evolve and be in sync with the actual code) and have different files for different environments.

The following sections describe the configuration options available for each of the services.

The following applications have to be available in the system:

```
sudo yum install redis curl
```

You can also find the required packages in the `install.os_dependencies.sh` file.

7.1 RDF fingerprinter

The RDF fingerprinter is an online platform that provides the possibility to fingerprint an RDF file or SPARQL endpoint. The RDF fingerprinter API is the core service providing the RDF fingerprinting functionality. The URL and port are described below, as well as the request timeout:

Description	Value	Associated variable
Service URL	http://localhost	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_API_LOCATION
Service API port	4020	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_API_PORT
Is in debug mode	False	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_DEBUG
Logging level	DEBUG	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_LOG_LEVEL
Service UI port	8020	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_UI_PORT
Web server worker process timeout	1200	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_GUNICORN_TIMEOUT

Table 2: RDF fingerprinter configurations

Note: Possible values for logging levels are explained in more detail docs.python.org/3.6/library/logging.html :

- DEBUG
- INFO
- WARNING
- ERROR
- CRITICAL

7.2 Celery worker

Celery is a simple, flexible, and reliable distributed system to process vast amounts of messages, while providing operations with the tools required to maintain such a system. It's a task queue with focus on real-time processing.

In the RDF fingerprinter project it serves the purpose of enabling multiprocessing of fingerprinting report generation.

The RDF fingerprinter application uses the following Celery environment variables

Description	Value	Associated variable
Redis location	redis://localhost	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_REDIS_LOCATION
Redis port	6379	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_REDIS_PORT

Table 3: Celery environment configurations

More about the implementation of multiprocessing can be found in the *adapters/celery.py*. A fragment of how celery is used and the asynchronous file fingerprinting is presented below:

```
celery_worker = Celery('rdf-fingerprinter-tasks',
    broker=config.RDF_FINGERPRINTER_REDIS_SERVICE,
    backend=config.RDF_FINGERPRINTER_REDIS_SERVICE)
celery_worker.conf.update(result_extended=True)

CELERY_FINGERPRINT_FILE = 'fingerprint_file'

@celery_worker.task(name=CELERY_FINGERPRINT_FILE, bind=True)
def async_fingerprint_file(self, file_path: str,
    db_cleanup_location: str, graphs: list = None):
    ...
```

7.3 Configure and read logs

Every service provided by the RDF fingerprinter has it's own log history and is configurable through the aforementioned *.env* file. The current configuration accepts a relative path to where the logs to be written *logs/api.log*, for example.

logs/celery.log contains the logs of the Celery workers. This contains the logs of the tasks that are being processed; here is where you would do most of the log hunting to debug inconsistent behavior.

API log example

```
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [1] [INFO] Starting gunicorn 20.1.0
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [1] [DEBUG] Arbiter booted
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [1] [INFO] Listening at: http
://0.0.0.0:4020 (1)
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [1] [INFO] Using worker: sync
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [9] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 9
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [10] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 10
[2022-02-17 15:26:16 +0000] [1] [DEBUG] 2 workers
[2022-02-17 15:26:55 +0000] [9] [DEBUG] getting fingerprinting
reports
```

UI log example

```
[2022-02-17 15:30:24 +0000] [10] [DEBUG] request index view
```

```
[2022-02-17 15:31:25 +0000] [10] [DEBUG] request fingerprint sparql
      endpoint view
[2022-02-17 15:31:25 +0000] [10] [DEBUG] return fingerprint sparql
      endpoint clean view
```

The RDF fingerprinter application uses the following environment variables to define logs location:

Description	Value	Associated variable
API logs	logs/api.log	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_API_LOGS
UI logs	logs/ui.log	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_UI_LOGS
Celery logs	logs/celery.log	RDF_FINGERPRINTER_CELERY_LOGS

Table 4: RDF fingerprinter log configurations

8 Add a new application profile

There is an application profile already provided within the system that resides in `resource/aps` folder called `main` which contain the following shape files: `skosShapes.shapes.ttl`, `euvocShapes.shapes.ttl`, and `extensionShapes.shapes.ttl`. For adding a new application profile create a new folder under `resource/aps` with the name of your new application profile and add the shape files inside. It then should become available to the system; this can be checked by calling the API Application Profiles endpoint described here in chapter 10.1.

Folder structure of application profiles:

```
resources/
  aps/                                <--- contains application profiles
    main/                             <--- provided by default
      euvocShapes.shapes.ttl
      extensionShapes.shapes.ttl
      skosShapes.shapes.ttl
    alternative/                       <--- example of another application profile
      other.shapes.ttl
      alternative.shapes.ttl
```

9 Custom templates

To configure the templates used for generating the custom validation reports you have to modify the currently available ones, found at `resource/templates`.

The templates are written in *Jinja2* templating language [3]. The data source access is facilitated through the *eds4jinja2* library [2]. If you are familiar with Jinja2 language a short introduction to how to use eds4jinja2 is available on the documentation page¹. Also the default template can be seen as an example accessible in the repository².

Folder structure

```
resources/  
  templates/  
    html/      <--- custom html report  
    json/      <--- custom json report  
    query/     <--- queries used by the templates  
      validator_query.rq
```

9.1 HTML template variant

Folder structure

```
html/  
  config.json  <--- configuration file  
  templates/   <--- jinja html templates  
    sections/  
      simple_view.html  
    layout.html  
    macros.html  
    main.html
```

Template structure

The HTML template is built by combining four major parts as layout, main, macros and sections. The layout file *layout.html* will have the rules of how the report will look like in terms of positioning and styling. Macros will contain all the jinja2 macros

¹<https://eds4jinja2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

²<https://github.com/meaningfy-ws/rdf-validator-ws/tree/master/resources/templates>

used across the template. A section represents the result of a query that was run with additional html and will be used to build the report. As the name suggest the main file of the html template is main.html. Here is where every other file that are a different section in the report are included and will form the HTML report.

Example of including a section in the main html file:

```
{% include "sections/simple_view.html" with context %}
```

Each section file has one or more variables where the SPARQL query result is saved as a pandas dataframe.

Example used in simple_view.html:

```
{% set content, error = from_rdf_file(conf.report_data_file).
    with_query_from_file(conf.query_file).fetch_tabular() %}
{% if not content.empty %}
    {% call mc.render_fetch_results(content, error) %}
        {% set compress_uris = simplify_uri_columns_in_tabular(
            data_frame=content, namespace_inventory=namespaces,
            error_fail=False) %}
        <section class="ui basic segment">
            {{ mc.pandas_table(content, "Validation issues") }}
        </section>
    {% endcall %}
{% endif %}
```

9.2 JSON template variant

Folder structure

```
json/
  config.json    <--- configuration file
  templates/     <--- jinja json templates
  main.json
```

The report will have the following shape:

```
{
  "focusNode": "http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/
    file-type",
  "message": "Minimum cardinality for <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/
    owl#versionInfo> is \"1\"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
    #integer>",
  "resultPath": "http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#versionInfo",
```

```
    "resultSeverity": "http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#Violation",
    "sourceConstraintComponent": "http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#
      MinCountConstraintComponent",
    "sourceShape": "ub2bL232C39",
    "value": null
  }
```

Note: the brief explanation of fields.

- **focusNode** - Each validation result has exactly one value for the property `sh:focusNode` that is equal to the focus node that has caused the result. This is the focus node that was validated when the validation result was produced.
- **message** - Validation results may have values for the property `sh:resultMessage`, for example to communicate additional textual details to humans.
- **resultPath** - Validation results may have a value for the property `sh:resultPath` pointing at a well-formed SHACL property path.
- **resultSeverity** - Each validation result has exactly one value for the property `sh:resultSeverity`, and this value is an IRI. The value is equal to the value of `sh:severity` of the shape in the shapes graph that caused the result, defaulting to `sh:Violation` if no `sh:severity` has been specified for the shape.
- **sourceConstraintComponent** - Validation results have exactly one value for the property `sh:sourceConstraintComponent` and this value is the IRI of the constraint component that caused the result.
- **sourceShape** - Validation results may include, as the only value of the property `sh:sourceShape`, the shape that the given `sh:focusNode` was validated against.
- **value** - Validation results may include, as a value of the property `sh:value`, at most one RDF term that has caused the result.

Note: make sure that in the templates folder there is a file named the same as the one defined in the *config.json* file (i.e "template": "main.json")

Template structure

The JSON report is automatically built by running all queries that are found in the *queries* folder as the system has autodiscover process for this. In the beginning of this report there will be 3 keys that will show the metadata of the report like dataset

used, created time and application profile used. Each query result can be identified in the report by the filename and will contain a results key that will represent the result set brought back by the query.

10 API documentation

10.1 Get application profiles

Get application profiles names and their SHACL shapes files.

URL	ACTION
/aps	GET

Response

200

```
[
  {
    "application_profile": "main",
    "shapes_files": [
      "skosShapes.shapes.ttl",
      "euvocShapes.shapes.ttl",
      "extensionShapes.shapes.ttl"
    ]
  }
]
```

10.2 Get all validation reports

List the existent validation reports and the metadata about the validation.

URL	ACTION
/validations	GET

Response

200

```
[
  {
    "application_profile": "",
    "created_at": "09-Jan-2022T16:42:02",
    "custom_html_report": "custom.html",
    "custom_json_report": "custom.json",
    "file": "/usr/src/app/db/7d5a0396-7fbc-4d86-b84b-261f306f20a0/777a3696-637f-4f41-83f4-47b2062b83cbcourts-source-ap.rdf",
    "graphs": null,
    "html_report": "report.html",
    "shacl_shape_files": [
      "/usr/src/app/db/7d5a0396-7fbc-4d86-b84b-261f306f20a0/dfeaa507-6c93-4418-839b-1441d2aaa9bfskosShapes.shapes.ttl",
      "/usr/src/app/db/7d5a0396-7fbc-4d86-b84b-261f306f20a0/e1657ec9-88d2-4979-bb87-ccec352b570aevvocShapes.shapes.ttl"
    ],
    "ttl_report": "report.ttl",
    "type": "file",
    "uid": "31ada0d2-b822-46b5-96b5-0d3c8d067ddf",
    "url": "",
    "zip_report": "report.zip"
  },
  {
    "application_profile": "main",
    "created_at": "09-Jan-2022T16:37:04",
    "custom_html_report": "custom.html",
    "custom_json_report": "custom.json",
    "file": "/usr/src/app/db/96e0e5db-7b82-4e64-aede-f65ce5a5f19b/6bf7bf64-c82c-4333-85a1-cbb395687625filetypes-source-ap.rdf",
    "graphs": null,
    "html_report": "report.html",
    "shacl_shape_files": [
      "/usr/src/app/resources/aps/main/skosShapes.shapes.ttl",
      "/usr/src/app/resources/aps/main/euvocShapes.shapes.ttl",
      "/usr/src/app/resources/aps/main/extensionShapes.shapes.ttl"
    ],
    "ttl_report": "report.ttl",
    "type": "file",
    "uid": "c53a0f42-653f-43f8-9768-532dcada4b47",
    "url": "",
  }
]
```

```
    "zip_report": "report.zip"
  }
]
```

10.3 Get validation report

Get specific HTML, JSON, TTL or ZIP (all report types in a zipped file) report.

URL	ACTION
/validations/{validation_id}	GET

Parameters

Name	Description
validation_id	validation unique id
report_type	type of report requested. accepted values: html, json, ttl and zip

Response

200

Report successfully retrieved.

Note: selecting the zip report extension the file will contain the following files:

- `custom.html` - custom HTML report generated by the template found in `resources/templates`.
- `custom.json` - custom JSON report generated by the template found in `resources/templates`.
- `report.html` - HTML report generated by RDFUnit
- `report.ttl` - TTL report generated by RDFUnit

422

```
{
  "detail": "Wrong report_extension format. Accepted formats: ttl,
            html, json, zip",
  "status": 422,
  "title": "Unprocessable Entity",
  "type": "about:blank"
}
```

The flow to retrieve a validation report is as follows:

1. send a request to on of the validation endpoints
2. use the UID provided in the response to retrieve the report by calling the `/validations/{UID}?report_type={type}` endpoint

Note: This request just retrieves the reports, it doesn't regenerate them. If the original data used in the validation suffered modifications, step 1. has to be run again.

10.4 Delete validation report

Delete specific validation

URL	ACTION
<code>/validations/{validation_id}</code>	DELETE

Parameters

Name	Description
<code>validation_id</code>	validation unique id

Response

200

```
{
```

```
{
  "message": "Validation with c53a0f42-653f-43f8-9768-532dcada4b47
              successfully removed"
}
```

404

```
{
  "detail": "Validation with c53a0f42-653f-43f8-9768-532dcada4b47
            doesn't exist",
  "status": 404,
  "title": "Not Found",
  "type": "about:blank"
}
```

10.5 Delete all validation reports

Delete all validations

URL	ACTION
/remove-reports	DELETE

Response

200

```
{
  "message": "Successfully removed all validations"
}
```

10.6 Validate file

Validate an RDF file with the provided SHACL shapes.

URL	ACTION
/validate/shapes/file	POST

Contents

Body

multipart/form-data

Name	Required	Type	Description
<code>data_file</code>	true	file	The file to be validated.
<code>schema_file0</code>	- false	file	The content of the SHACL shape files defining the validation constraints.
<code>schema_file4</code>			

Response

200

```
{
  "task_id": "1dffa147-d25f-4a6e-a767-b7417b9c0b9e"
}
```

10.7 Validate file with Application Profile

Validate an RDF file with the provided Application Profile.

URL	ACTION
<code>/validate/ap/file</code>	POST

Body

multipart/form-data

Name	Required	Type	Description
<code>data_file</code>	true	file	The file to be validated.

Table 15 continued from previous page

application_profile	true	string	The application profile selected for validation. Check section 10.1 to get available application profiles.
---------------------	------	--------	--

Response

200

```
{
  "task_id": "1dffa147-d25f-4a6e-a767-b7417b9c0b9e"
}
```

10.8 Validate SPARQL Endpoint

Validate a SPARQL endpoint with the provided SHACL shapes and optionally restricted to provided graphs.

URL	ACTION
/validate/shapes/url	POST

Body*multipart/form-data*

Name	Required	Type	Description
sparql_endpoint_url	true	string	The endpoint to validate
graphs	false	array	An optional list of named graphs to restrict the scope of the validation
schema_file0 schema_file4	- false	file	The content of the SHACL shape files defining the validation constraints.

Table 17 continued from previous page

Response

200

```
{
  "task_id": "1dffa147-d25f-4a6e-a767-b7417b9c0b9e"
}
```

10.9 Validate SPARQL Endpoint with Application Profile

Validate a SPARQL endpoint with the provided Application Profile and optionally restricted to provided graphs.

URL	ACTION
/validate/ap/url	POST

Body

application/json

Name	Required	Type	Description
sparql_endpoint_url	true	string	The endpoint to validate
graphs	false	array	An optional list of named graphs to restrict the scope of the validation
application_profile	true	string	The application profile selected for validation. Check section 10.1 to get available application profiles.

Response

200

```
{
  "task_id": "1dffa147-d25f-4a6e-a767-b7417b9c0b9e"
}
```

10.10 List active tasks

URL	ACTION
/tasks/active	GET

Response

200

```
[
  {
    "acknowledged": true,
    "args": [
      "b1a25374-0bf6-416b-94c3-c63c2e8fe827",
      "/usr/src/app/db/7767c52a-ccdc-400a-a927-41a70d745c48/8d0e2b10-a451-4bac-935c-7bd31d2ed274courts-source-ap.rdf",
      [
        "/usr/src/app/db/7767c52a-ccdc-400a-a927-41a70d745c48/1de6320f-fe6d-4d0b-9363-f485a42018e2skosShapes.shapes.ttl",
        "/usr/src/app/db/7767c52a-ccdc-400a-a927-41a70d745c48/ed9b67d1-dfe1-4880-8962-dc800eec06d6euvocShapes.shapes.ttl"
      ],
      "/usr/src/app/db/7767c52a-ccdc-400a-a927-41a70d745c48"
    ],
    "delivery_info": {
      "exchange": "",
      "priority": 0,
      "redelivered": null,
      "routing_key": "celery"
    },
    "hostname": "celery@1014fd21d778",
    "id": "dfb406f8-d59c-4c73-b332-47b7259e447e",
  }
]
```



```

    "kwargs": {},
    "name": "validate_file",
    "time_start": 1641745019.7248263,
    "type": "validate_file",
    "worker_pid": 28
  }
]
```

Note: the brief explanation of fields.

- `id` - ID of the task.
- `name` - name of the task, in this case, it is the same as the task `type`.
- `args` - positional arguments passed to the task.
- `kwargs` - keywords arguments passed to the task.
- `type` - type of the task.
- `hostname` - hostname of the worker that is running the task.
- `acknowledged` - True when task was acknowledged by the broker.
- `delivery_info`
 - `exchange` - name of the exchange the task was published to
 - `priority` - priority of the task
 - `redelivered` - True when task was redelivered by the broker
 - `routing_key` - routing key of the task
- `time_start` - time of the task start.
- `worker_pid` - PID of the worker that is executing the task.

10.11 Get task status

Get specific task status

URL	ACTION
<code>/tasks/{task_id}</code>	GET

Parameters

Name	Description
task_id	task unique id

Response

200

```
{
  "task_id": "dfb406f8-d59c-4c73-b332-47b7259e447e",
  "task_result": null,
  "task_status": "PENDING"
}
```

Note: Task statuses and their meanings::

- FAILURE - Task failed.
- PENDING - Task state is unknown or the task doesn't exist.
- REVOKED - Task was revoked.
- STARTED - Task was started by a worker.
- SUCCESS - Task succeeded.

10.12 Stop task execution

URL	ACTION
/tasks/{task_id}	DELETE

Parameters

Contents

Name	Description
task_id	task unique id

Response

200

```
{
  "message": "task 26651a0f-e8ae-490a-b500-ccf7b90080dd set for
    revoking."
}
```

406

```
{
  "detail": "task already finished executing or does not exist",
  "status": 406,
  "title": "Not Acceptable",
  "type": "about:blank"
}
```

10.13 Check file structure

Check if a file is valid

URL	ACTION
/file-check	POST

Body

multipart/form-data

Name	Required	Type	Description
data_file	true	file	The file to be checked.

Response

200

```
{  
  "message": "File is valid"  
}
```

400

```
{  
  "detail": "File is not well formed.",  
  "status": 400,  
  "title": "Bad Request",  
  "type": "about:blank"  
}
```

References

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- [3] Pallets. Jinja 2 templating language, 2007. URL <https://jinja.palletsprojects.com/en/2.11.x/>.