




## YASHE Manual

YASHE(<https://www.weso.es/YASHE/>) is a text editor for Shape Expressions that offers features such as: colored syntax, grammatical error detector, auto-completion mechanisms, etc. It has a web site that looks like this:

[YASHE](#) [Documentation](#) [ShExAuthor](#) [About me](#) [Original YASQE](#)



# Yet Another ShEx Editor

Powered by:  

### About YASHE

YASHE is a ShEx editor which started as a fork of YASQE (which is based on SPARQL). This tool performs lexical and syntactic analysis of the content of the editor, thus offering the user a realtime syntactic error detector. It has features like: syntax highlighting, visual aid elements (tooltips) and autocomplete mechanisms. In addition, it offers a simple way of integrating into other projects.

Validating RDF Data Book Examples Wikidata Schemas Other Examples

```
1 PREFIX : <http://example.org/>
2 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
3 PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
4
5 :User {
6   schema:name      xsd:string ;
7   schema:birthDate xsd:date? ;
8   schema:gender    [ schema:Male schema:Female ] OR xsd:string ;
9   schema:knows     IRI @:User*
10 }
11
```

```
var yashe = YASHE(document.getElementById("showcase"));
(or, if you would like to instantiate YASHE from an existing text area, use var yashe = YASHE.fromTextArea(document.getElementById('textAreaItem'));
```

In it we can use YASHE in the size offered to us or we can enlarge the editor to full screen by F11 or by clicking on the last integrated button of the editor.



## Syntax error detection

YASHE detects and displays grammatical errors on the left side of the editor with a symbol that is an exclamation mark inside a red circle. If we pass our cursor over it, it will show us an error message.



## Autocompleters

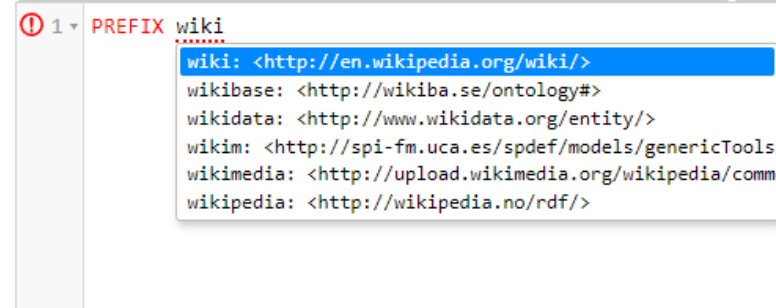
YASHE has the following auto-completion mechanisms:

### Prefix definition

If we want to define a prefix, we can take advantage of the prefix suggestion mechanism offered by YASHE. All we have to do is type the reserved word prefix followed by a blank space and as soon as we type the letter our prefix starts with, a list of suggestions will be displayed.

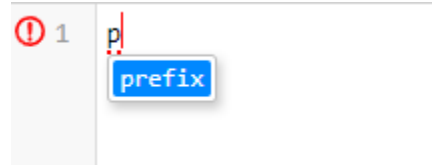


We can search the list or continue typing characters to be more specific in the search.



## Keywords

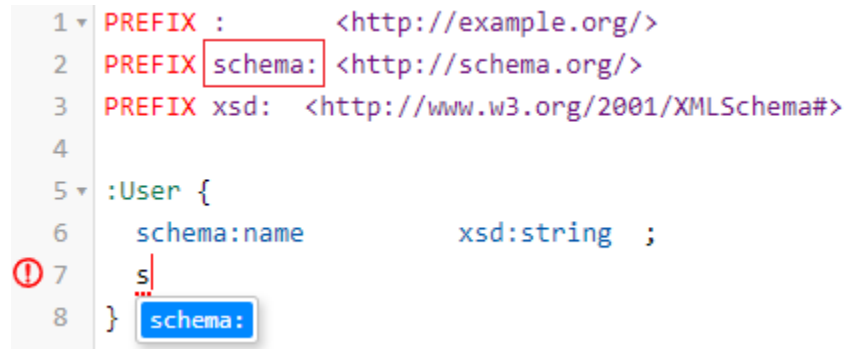
We can autocomplete reserved words of the language. In the previous example, we saw that it was necessary to type the reserved word prefix. In this case it would only be necessary to type the letter p and press Ctrl-Space to display the available options.



This mechanism works for all reserved words in the language.

## Alias

It is also possible to autocomplete any alias of the prefixes we have defined in the same way as in the previous section.



## Shapes

Whenever we want to refer to another Shape we can let YASHE suggest the ones defined in the editor. To activate the mechanism we have to type @ and press Ctrl-space.



## Wikidata Items

We can search for Wikidata entities and properties by name and let YASHE write their associated identifier. To do this:

1. We must have defined the Wikidata prefix we are going to use, either for properties or entities.

```
1 PREFIX : <http://example.org/>
2 PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
3 PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
4
5 :User {
6
7 }
8
```

2. We place the cursor where we want to write the property or entity. We write the alias of the defined prefix and press Ctrl-Space.

```
1 PREFIX : <http://example.org/>
2 PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
3 PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
4
5 :User {
6   wdt:|
7 }
8
```

Type to search for an entity

3. We write the name of the property or entity that we want to look for. (It is not possible to write blank spaces in the search, if we want to look for a property with more than one word we will have to write the one that we believe more relevant and search among those that it offers us).

```
1 PREFIX : <http://example.org/>
2 PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
3 PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
4
5 :User {
6   wdt:instan|
7 }
8
```

instance of (P31)  
that class of which this subject is a particular example  
has part(s) of the class (P2670)  
the subject instance (the subject is not a class) has  
is an individual of taxon (P10241)  
the taxon of an individual named organism (animal, plant, fungus, etc.)  
subproperty of (P1647)  
all resources related by this property are also related by the property

4. Once we find it, we make Enter or click on it and we will see how the identifier is autocompleted.

```
1 ▾ PREFIX :      <http://example.org/>
2 PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
3 PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
4
5 ▾ :User {
6   wdt:P31
7 }
```

### Wikidata Tooltips

Just as we can autocomplete Wikidata entities and properties, we can visualize them by hovering our mouse over them:

```
1 ▾ PREFIX wd:  <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
2 PREFIX wdt:  <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
3
4 ▾ <human> {
5   wdt:P31 [ wd:P51 ] . # instance of - human
6   wdt:P19 instance of (P31)
7   wdt:P19 that class of which this
8   wdt:P20 subject is a particular
9   wdt:P56 example and member
10  wdt:P57
11  wdt:P735 . * : # given name
```

### Formating

We can format our Shapes using the keyboard shortcut "Ctrl-Shift-F". The editor cannot contain errors.