



CAPACITACIÓN DATOS ABIERTOS EN LA WEB

¡PURA VIDA!

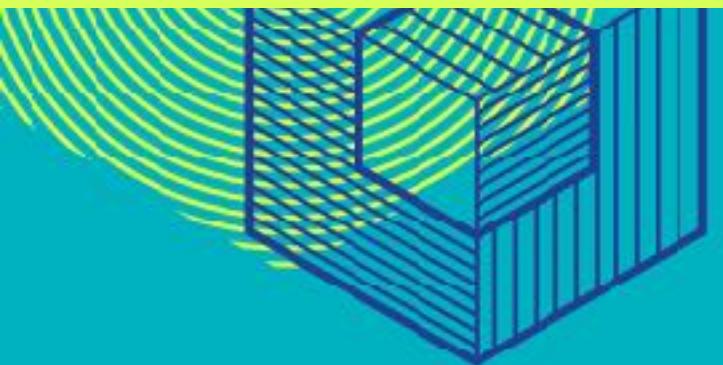
NEWTON CALEGARI
BERNADETTE LOSCIO
CEWEB.BR



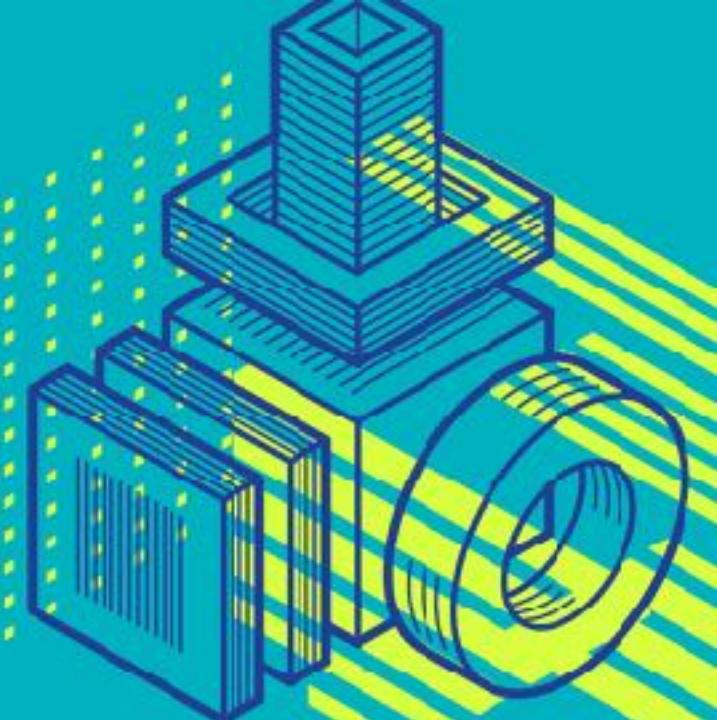
NEWTON CALEGARI

CEWEB.BR

NEWTONCALEGARI.COM.BR



AUGUST/2018





WEB SEMÁNTICA Y DATOS ENLAZADOS

Gobierno Abierto

Participación universal

Reutilización y redistribución

Datos Abiertos

No poner información personal

Disponibilidad y acceso

Licencia abierta

GOBIERNO ABIERTO

Hay diferentes maneras de hacer un **Gobierno Abierto**: convocatorias, proyectos con la comunidad, datos...

GOBIERNO ABIERTO

La importancia de la **Web**
para hacer **Gobierno Abierto**

La Web es perfecta para eso!

World Wide Web

WORLD WIDE WEB

CERN DD/OC
Information Management: A Proposal

Vague but exciting...

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD
March 1989

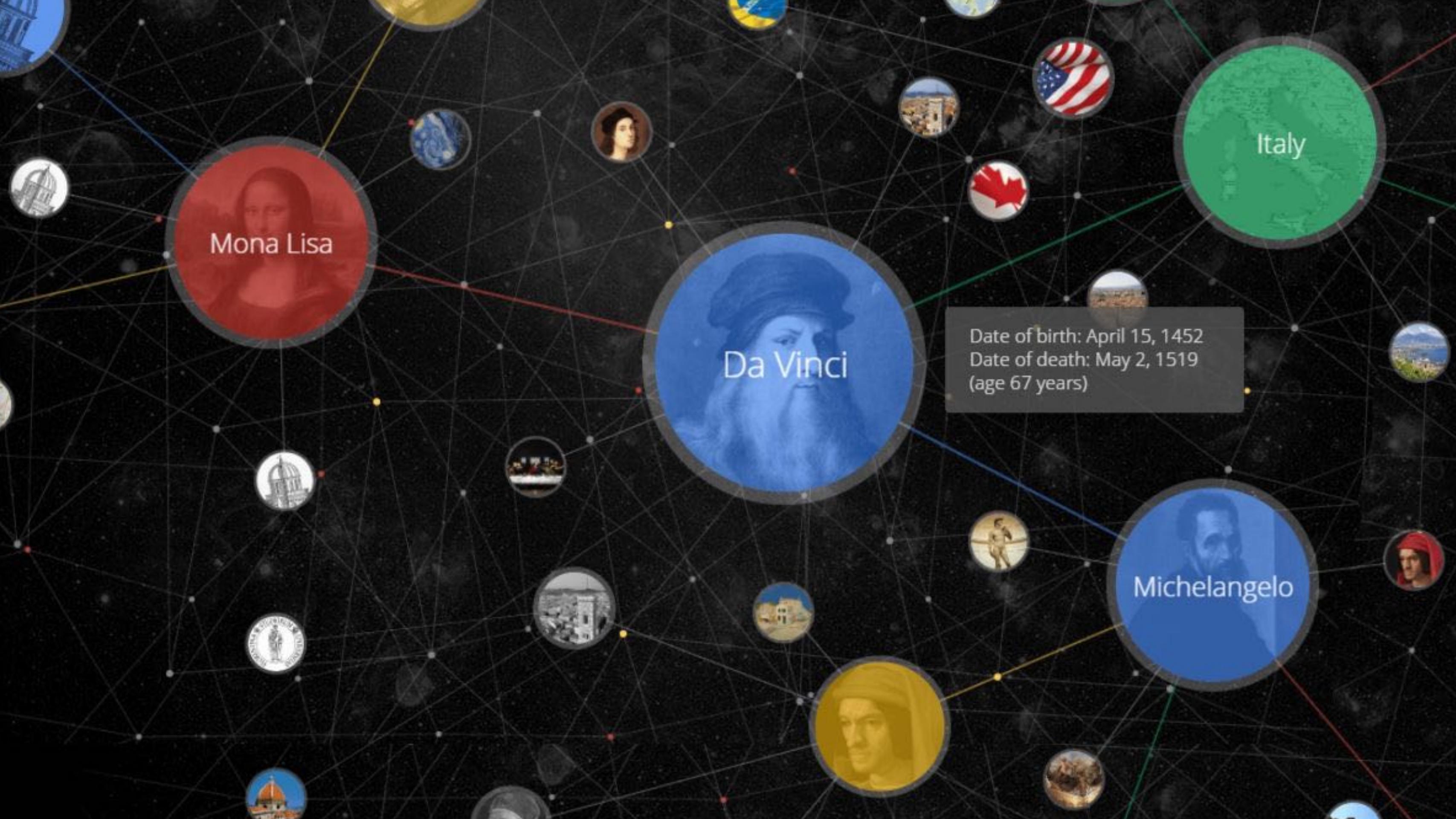
Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document retrieval, Information management, Project control





[Stranger Things / Elenco](#)



Winona Ryder
Joyce



Millie Brown
Eleven



Natalia Dyer
Nancy



Charlie Heaton
Jonathan



David Harbour
Chief Hopper



Gaten Matarazzo
Dustin



Caleb McLaughlin
Lucas



Noah Schnapp
Will



Finn Wolfhard
Mike



Matthew Duffer
Dr. Martin

[Stranger Things - Série 2016 - AdoroCinema](#)

[www.adorocinema.com](#) › Séries › Melhores séries › Todas as séries › Séries Drama

Stranger Things, uma série criada por Matt Duffer, Ross Duffer com Winona Ryder, David Harbour:

Ambientada em Montauk, Long Island, conta a história de um garoto que desaparece misteriosamente.

Enquanto a ... [Elenco Stranger Things](#).

[Stranger Things: Elenco da 1ª temporada - AdoroCinema](#)

[www.adorocinema.com/series/serie-19156/temporada-26101/elenco/](#)

David Harbour · Millie Brown Personagem: Eleven. Finn Wolfhard Personagem: Mike. Caleb

McLaughlin. Personagem: Lucas. Gaten Matarazzo Personagem: ...

Stranger Things

Seriado de ficção científica



[Stranger Things – Wikipédia, a encyclopédia livre](#)

https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stranger_Things ▾

Ir para [Elenco](#) - Divorciada de seu marido Lonnie, Joyce depende fortemente de Jonathan para ajudá-la. David Harbour como o Delegado Jim Hopper

Stranger Things é uma websérie americana dos gêneros suspense, ficção científica e terror criada pelos irmãos Matt e Ross Duffer e distribuída pela Netflix. [Wikipédia](#)

Emissora original: [Netflix](#)

Número De Episódios: 8

EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

Rich Snippets (Reviews)

Lava Lite Classic Lava Lamp, Purple/Blue -
Walmart.com
Walmart › Lava-2118-Lava-Lite-Classic-...

★★★★★ Rating: 3.5 - 60 votes - \$13.17 - In
stock
Mobile-friendly - Buy Lava Lite Classic Lava Lamp,
Purple/Blue at Walmart.com.

EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

Knowlede Graph Cards

IBM
Computer hardware company



ibm.com

International Business Machines Corporation is an American multinational technology and consulting corporation, with corporate headquarters in Armonk, New York. [Wikipedia](#)

Stock price: IBM (NYSE) \$150.50 +1.35 (+0.91%)
Apr 27, 5:33 PM EDT - Disclaimer

CEO: [Ginni Rometty](#)

Customer service: 1 (877) 426-6006

Sales: 1 (888) 746 7426

Headquarters: Armonk, North Castle, NY

Founder: Charles Ranlett Flint

Founded: June 16, 1911, New York City, NY

Profiles

 Facebook  LinkedIn  Twitter  YouTube  Instagram

People also search for

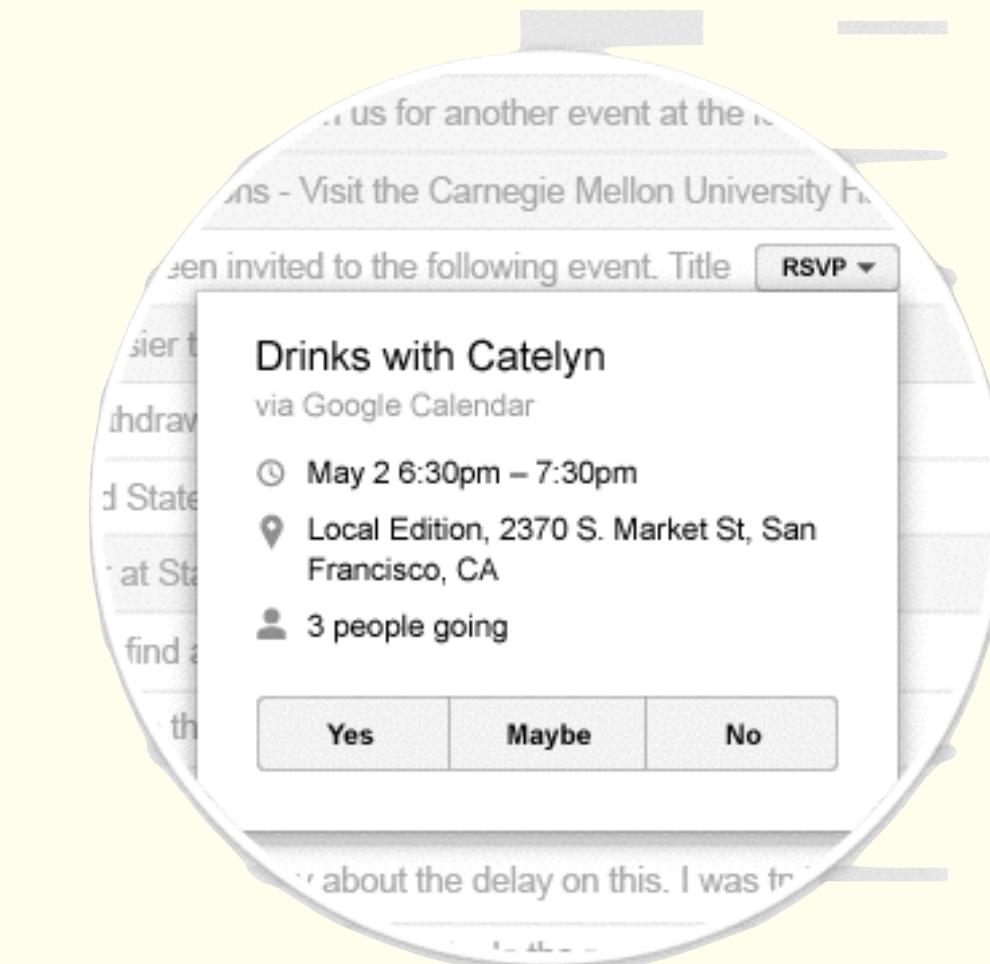
 Microsoft Corporation  Apple  Lenovo  Hewlett-P...  Dell

[View 15+ more](#)

[Feedback](#)

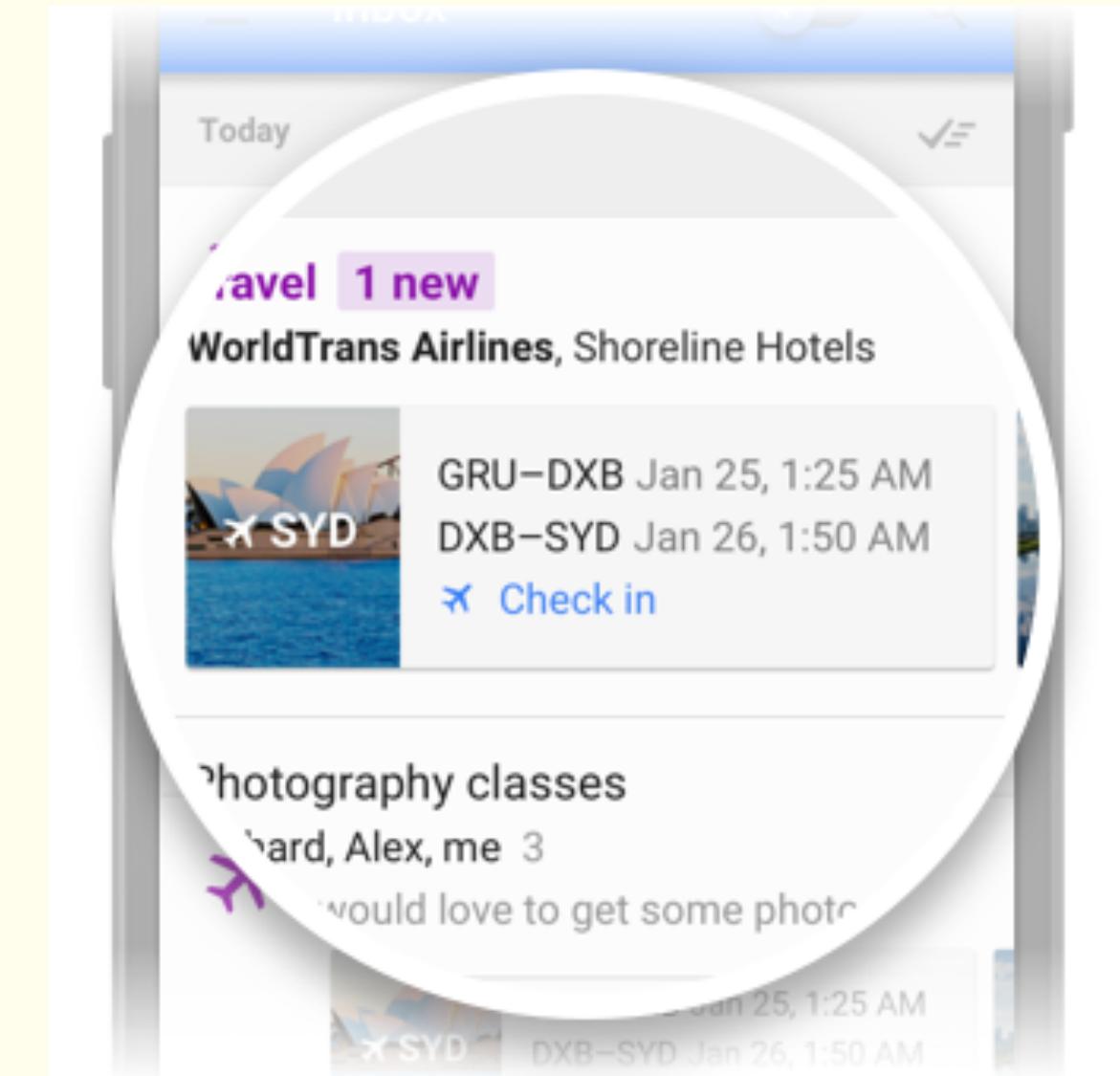
EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

GMail Actions



EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

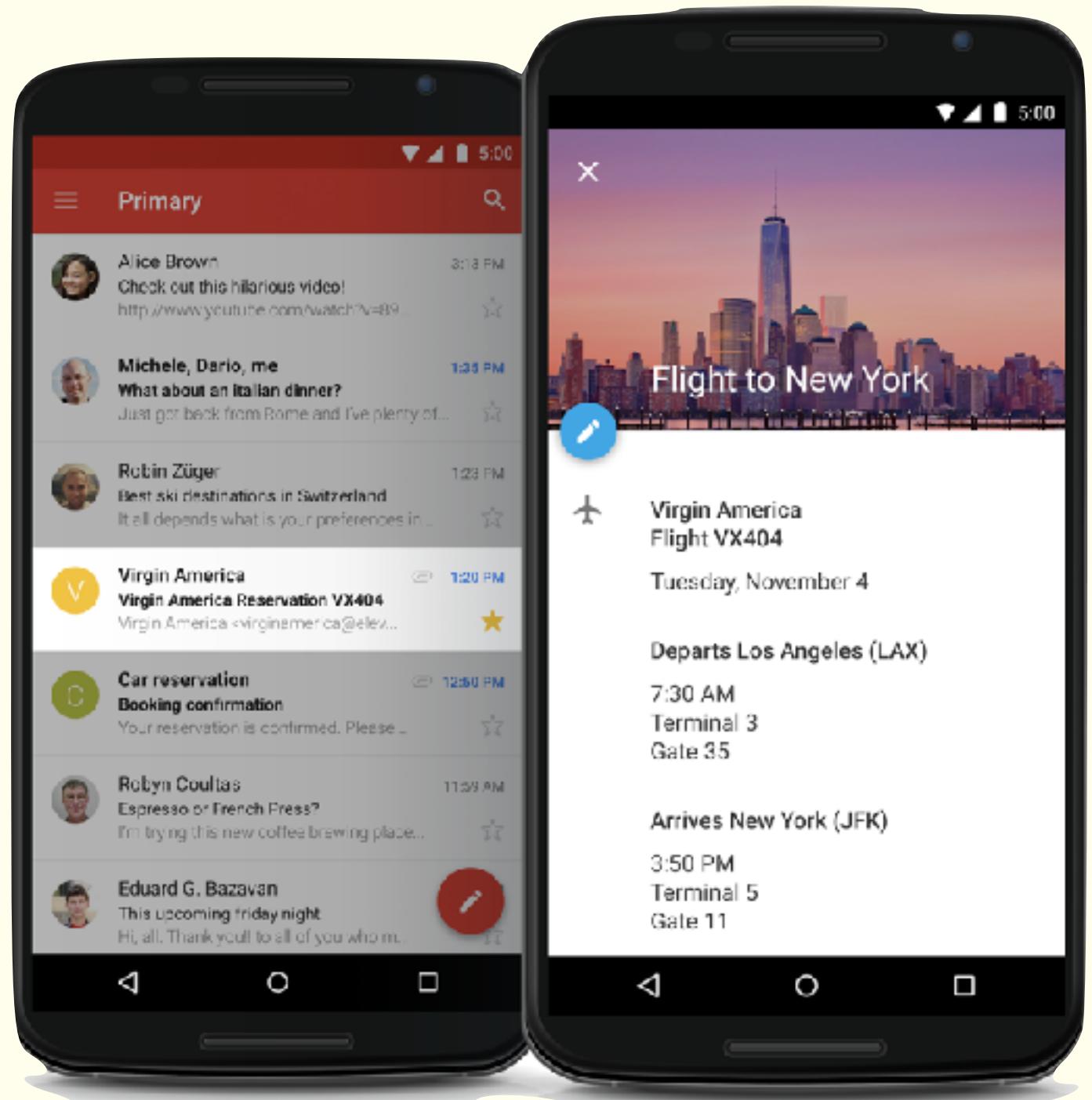
GMail Highlights



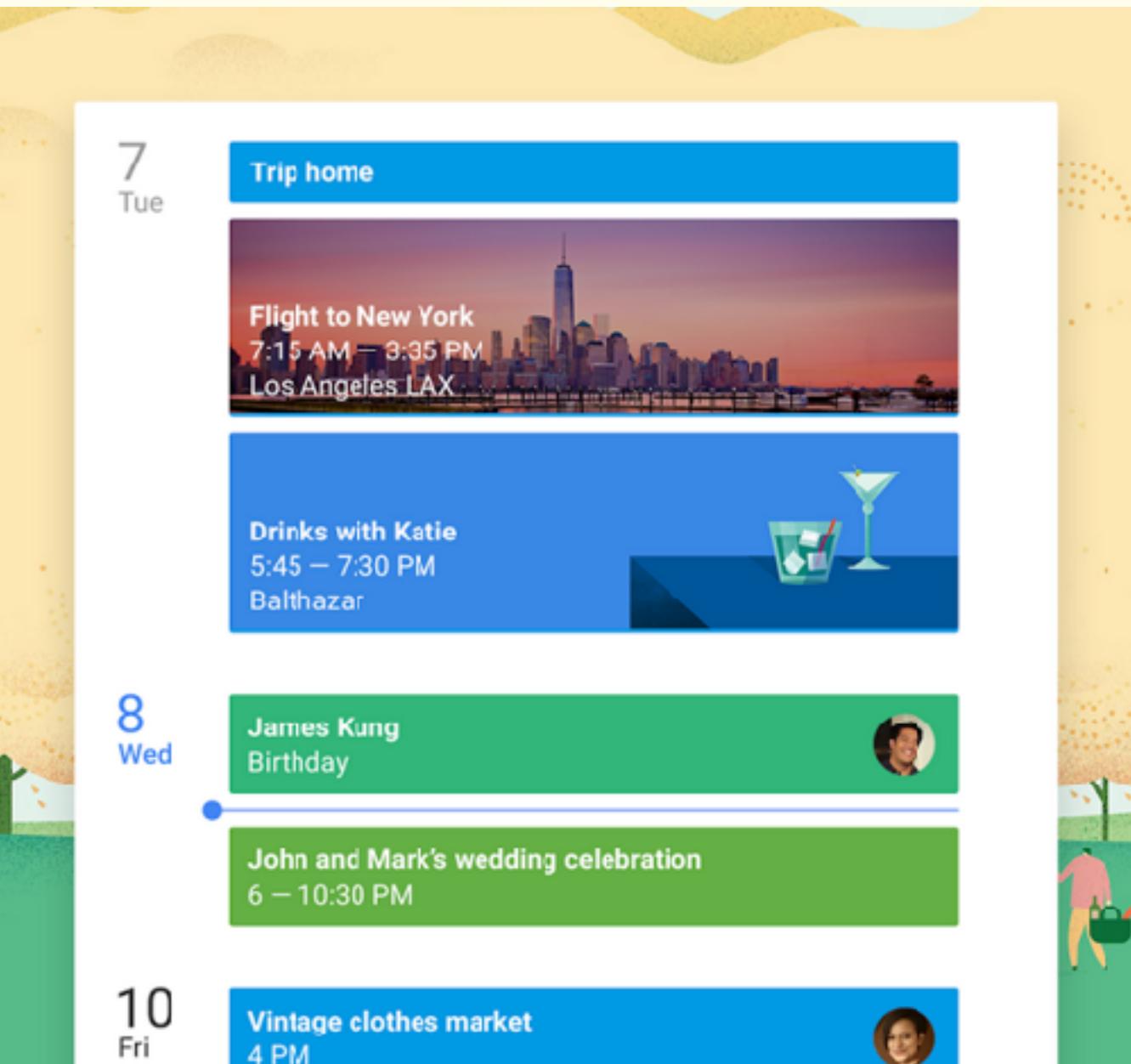
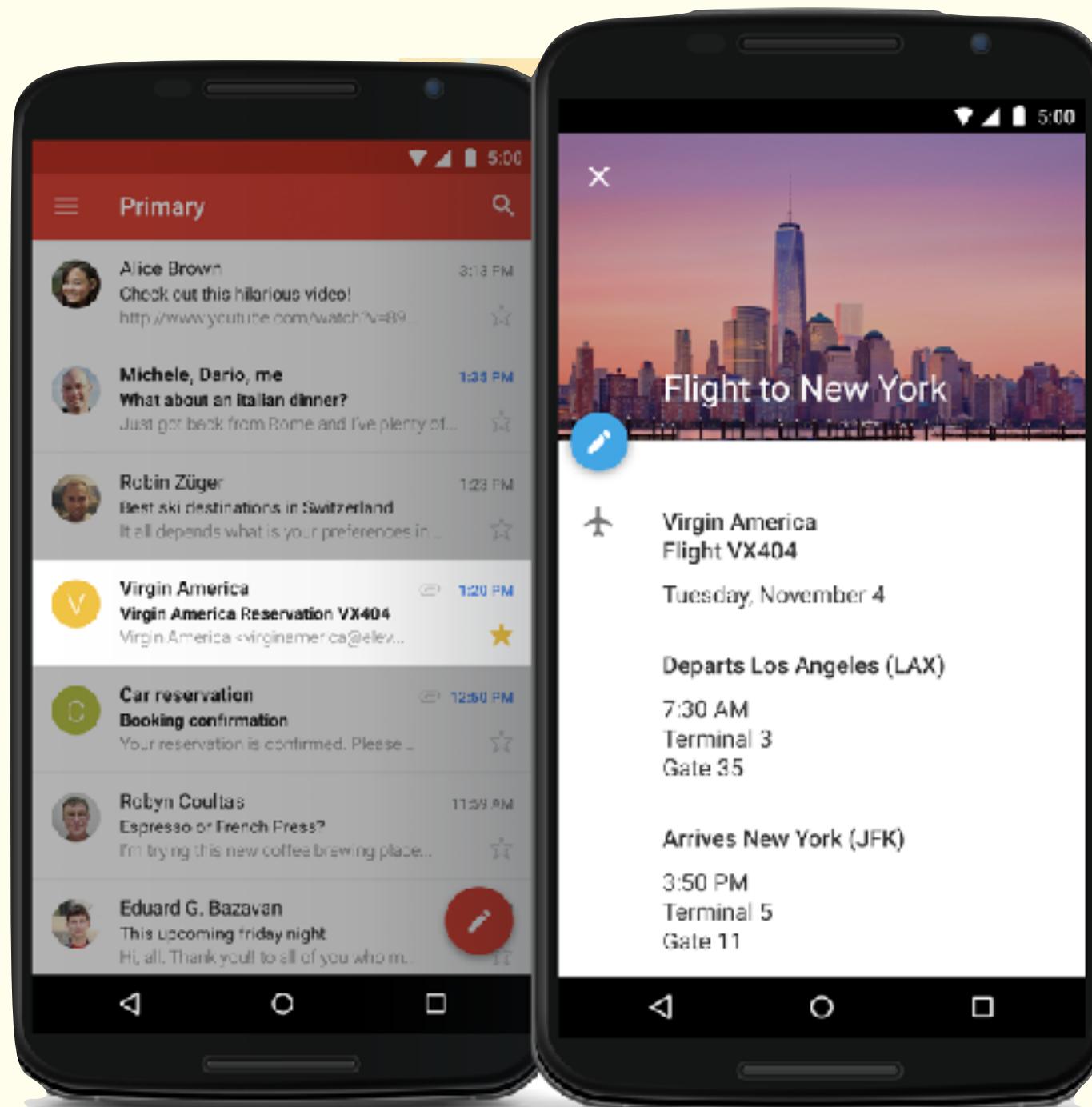
EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA



EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA



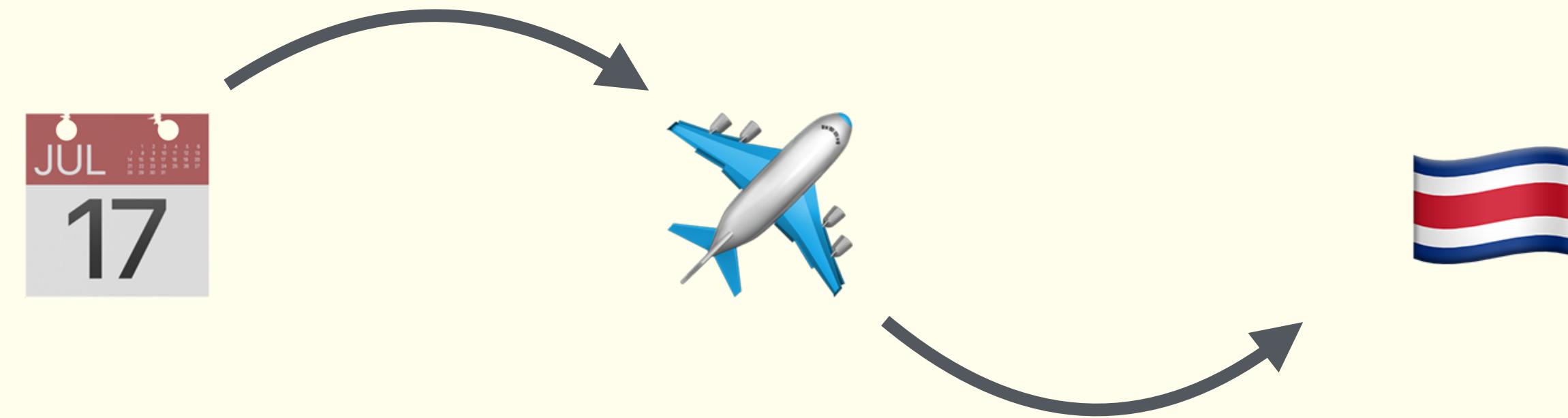
EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA



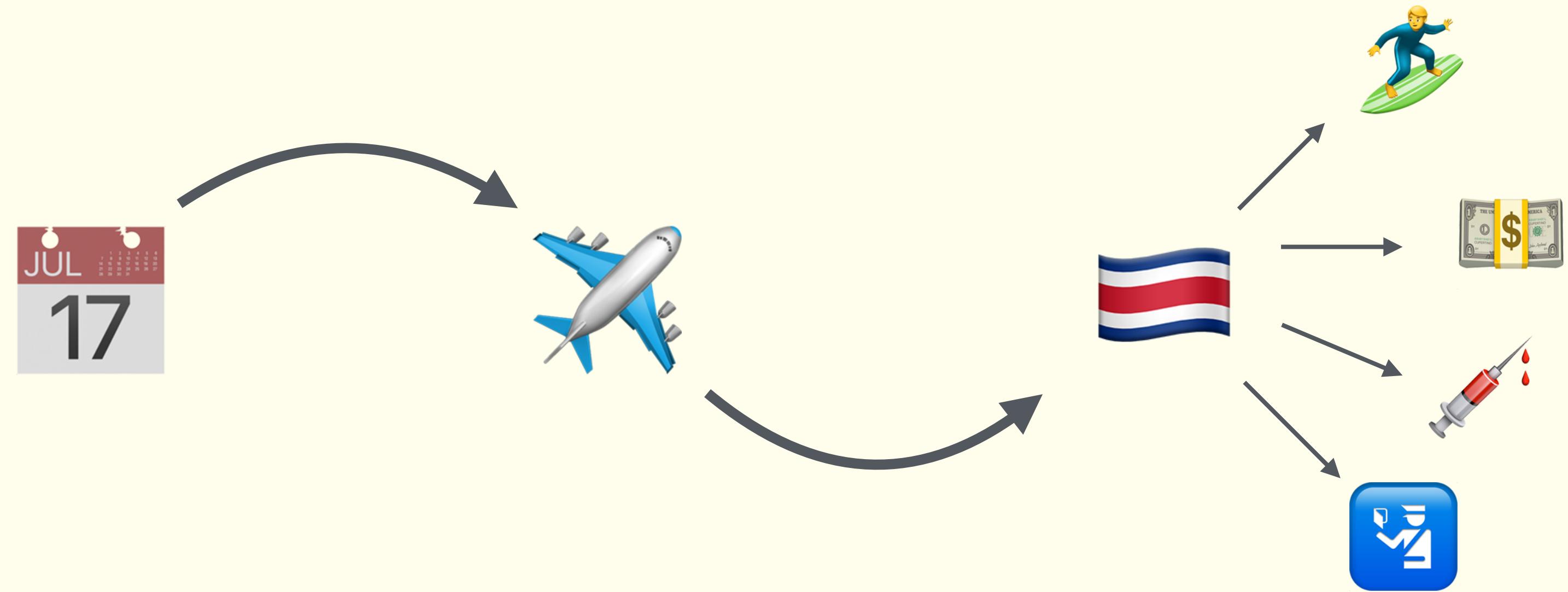
EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

```
<script type="application/ld+json">
{
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  "@type": "FlightReservation",
  "reservationNumber": "RXJ34P",
  "reservationStatus": "http://schema.org/Confirmed",
  "underName": {
    "@type": "Person",
    "name": "Eva Green"
  },
  "reservationFor": {
    "@type": "Flight",
    "flightNumber": "110",
    "airline": {
      "@type": "Airline",
      "name": "United",
      "iataCode": "UA"
    },
    "departureAirport": {
      "@type": "Airport",
      "name": "San Francisco Airport",
    }
}
```

EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA



EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA



EJEMPLOS DE USO DE WEB SEMÁNTICA

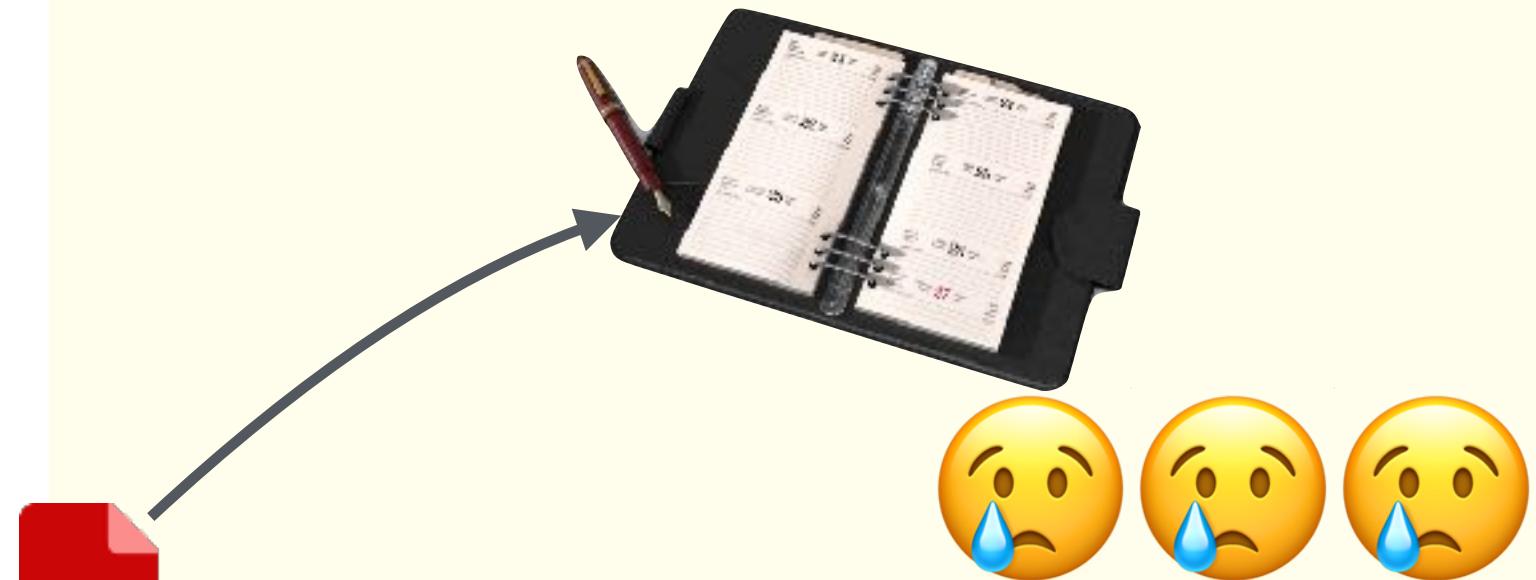


Omega Travel.com
Corporate Services
Fairfax, VA 22001
Phone:(866)912-6179

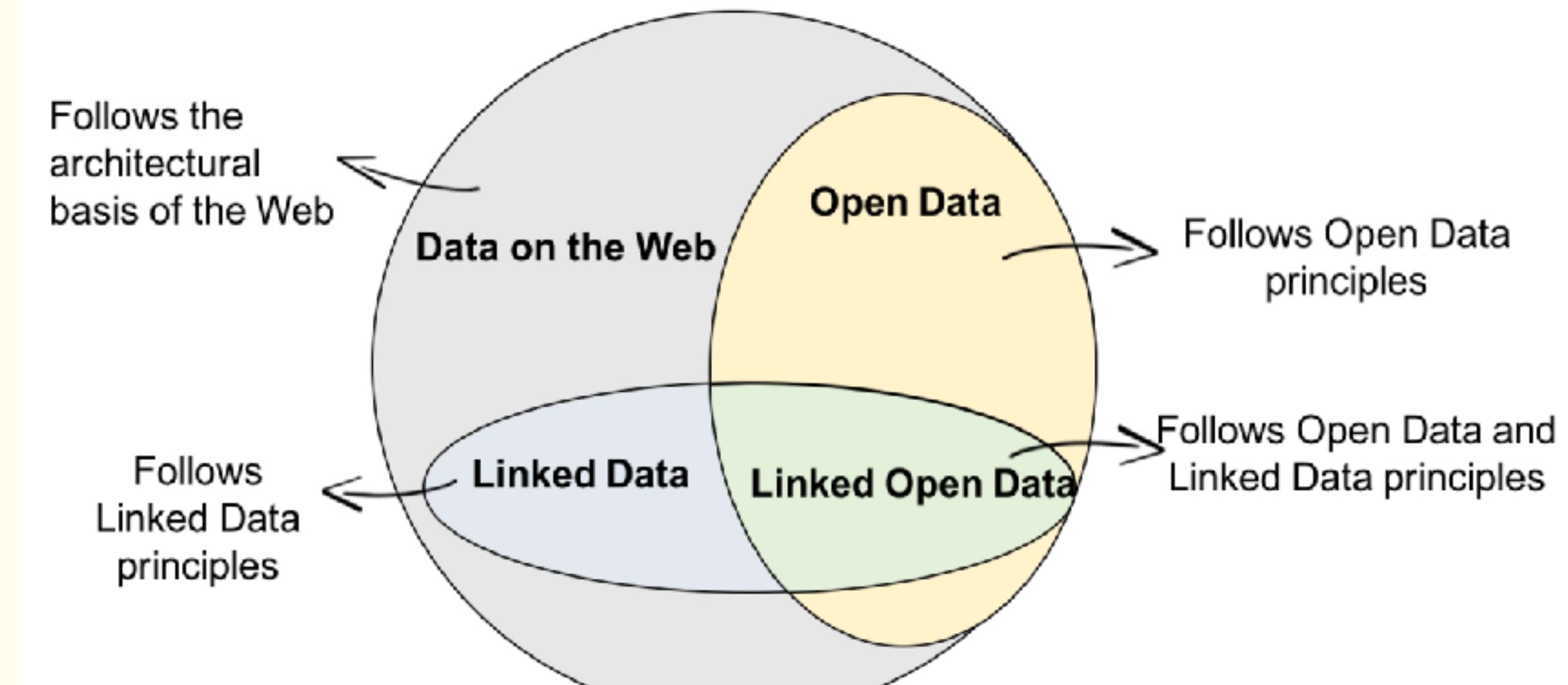
Tuesday, 1NOV 2016 04:49 PM EDT
Passengers: NEWTON JUNIANO CALEGARI
Agency Record Locator: 6Y2JTX

Please do not reply to this email. This is an unattended email box.
Omega World Travel must be notified within 24 hours regarding corrections. Thank you.

AIR	Sunday, 6NOV 2016	Flight Number: 8646	Class: A-Coach/Economy
Avianca	OPERATED BY TRANS AMERICAN AIRLINES FTA 918	Flight Number: 8646	
From: (GRU) Sao Paulo - Guarulhos International Airport	Depart: 0655 AM		
To: (LIM) Lima, Peru	Arrive: 0904 AM		
Stops: Nonstop	Duration: 5 hour(s) 9 minute(s)		
Seats: 38D	Status: CONFIRMED		
Equipment: Airbus A321 Jet	MEAL: BREAKFAST		
DEPARTS GRU TERMINAL 2	Miles: 2180 / 3466 KM		
Avianca Confirmation number is 6Y2JTX			
AIR	Sunday, 6NOV 2016	Flight Number: 824	Class: A-Coach/Economy
Avianca	OPERATED BY LINEAS AEREAS COSTARRICENSE	Flight Number: 824	
From: (LIM) Lima, Peru	Depart: 1050 AM		
To: (SJO) San Jose, Costa Rica	Arrive: 0150 PM		
Stops: Nonstop	Duration: 4 hour(s) 0 minute(s)		
Seats: 12D	Status: CONFIRMED		
Equipment: Airbus A320 Jet	MEAL: LUNCH		
ARRIVES SJO TERMINAL M	Miles: 1583 / 2633 KM		
Avianca Confirmation number is 6Y2JTX			



DATOS ABIERTOS ENLAZADOS

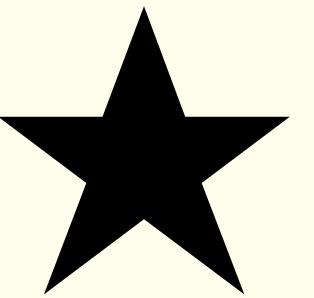


5 ★ DATOS ABIERTOS

Tim Berners-Lee, el inventor de la Web e iniciador de los Datos Enlazados (Linked Data), sugirió un **esquema de desarrollo de 5 estrellas** para Datos Abiertos. A continuación te mostramos ejemplos para cada escalón o nivel de estrellas y te explicamos los costos y beneficios involucrados en cada caso.

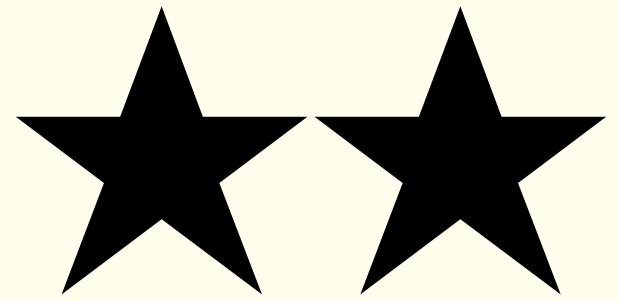


5 ★ DOS DATOS ABIERTOS



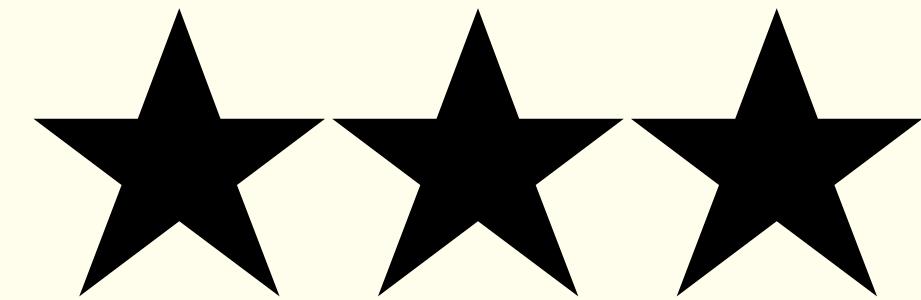
licencia abierta

5 ★ DOS DATOS ABIERTOS



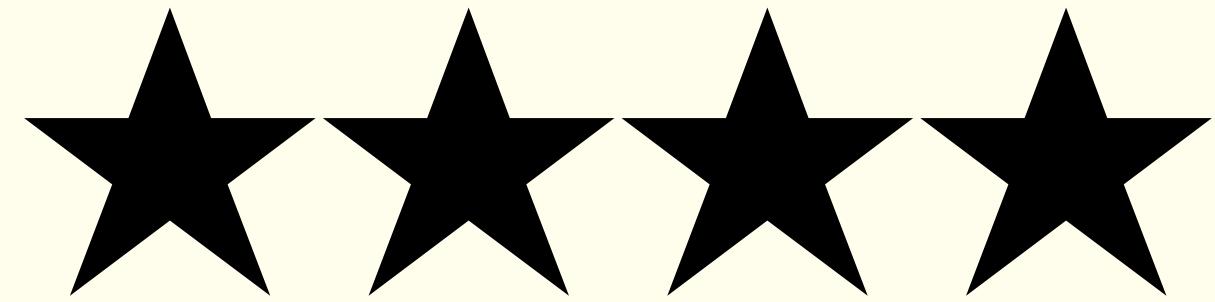
datos en forma estructurada

5 ★ DOS DATOS ABIERTOS



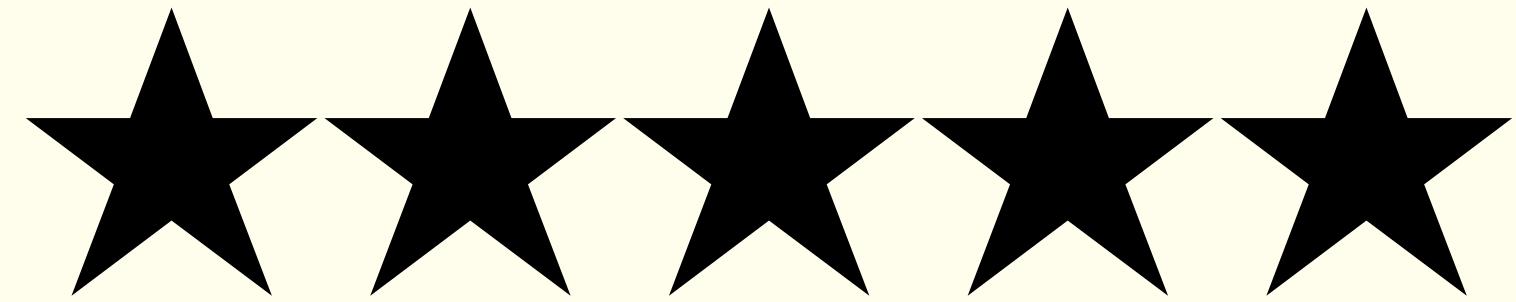
datos estructurados y en formato abierto

5 ★ DOS DATOS ABIERTOS

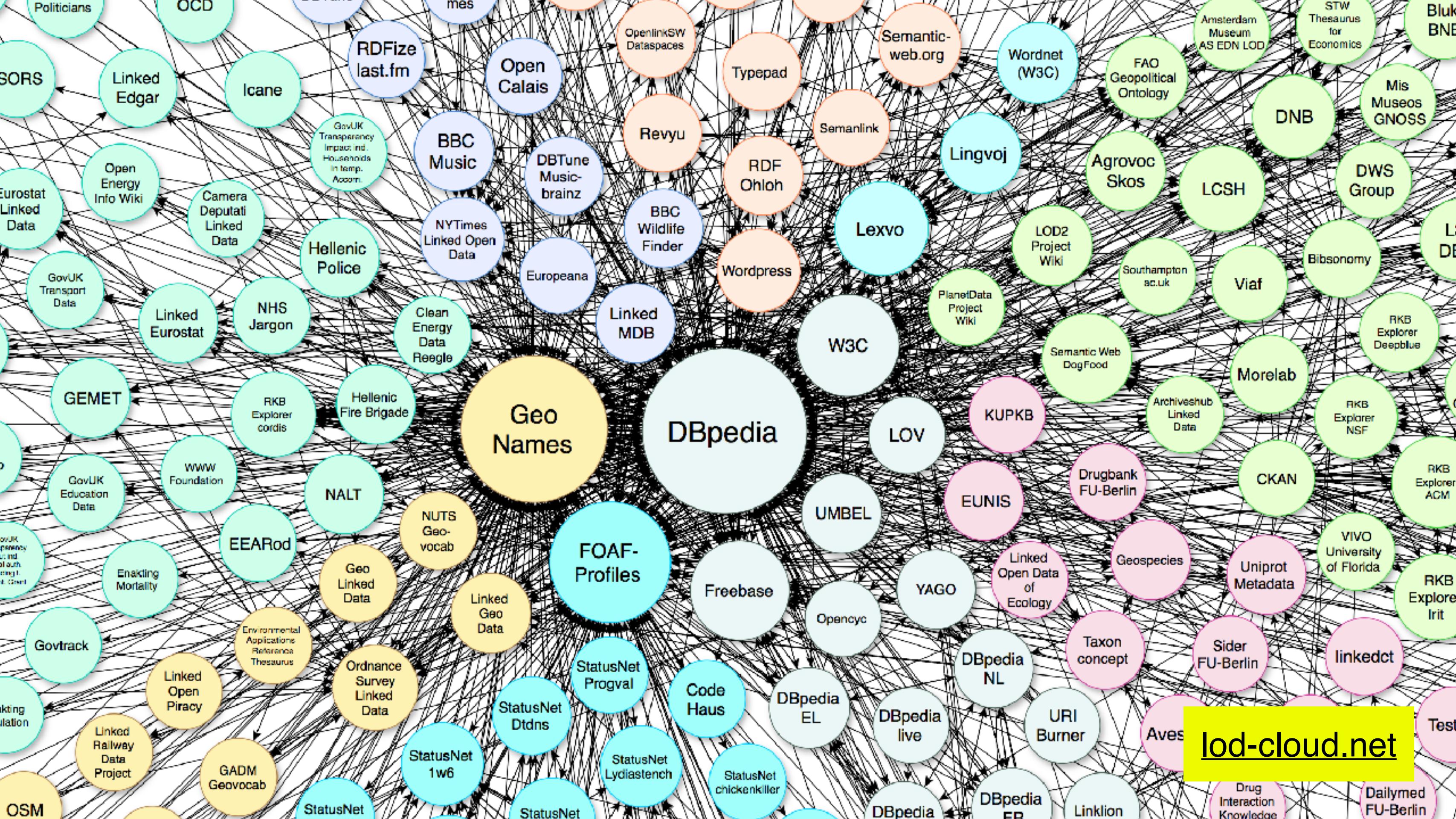


tener URIs
pueden ser compartidos en la Web

5 ★ DOS DATOS ABIERTOS



integrar y enlazar
con otros datos en la Web



Web Semántica

Berners-Lee et al., 2001

machine-readable vs. **human-readable**

WEB SEMÁNTICA

datos, agentes de software, aplicaciones

contenido para **maquinas y humanos**

LONG READ | SECRETS OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PEOPLE

At Sundar Pichai's Google, AI Is Everything—And Everywhere

A year into his tenure as CEO of Google, the low-key company is, where it's going, and how it gets things



The wide scope represented by that lineup may suggest that Pichai isn't picking his competitive battles. But his key ambitions are bound by a core prediction: that the world is moving from the smartphone age into, in Pichai's phrase, an "AI-first" era, in which Google products will help people accomplish tasks in increasingly sophisticated, even anticipatory ways. The Pixel phones and Google Home, for instance, are the first devices with embedded support for Google Assistant, a rival to Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa that is designed not only to handle straightforward commands but also fuzzier requests such as "Play that

WEB SEMÁNTICA

"The Semantic Web is an extension of the current web in which **information is given well-defined meaning**, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation."

Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler, Ora Lassila
The Semantic Web, Scientific American, May 2001

EXCLUSIVE: WARP DRIVE UNDERWATER • ARCTIC OIL VS. WIESE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Get the Idea? (TOMORROW'S WEB WILL)



PLUS:

Antibiotics'
Dim Future
Rorschach:
A Waste of Ink
The Oldest Stars

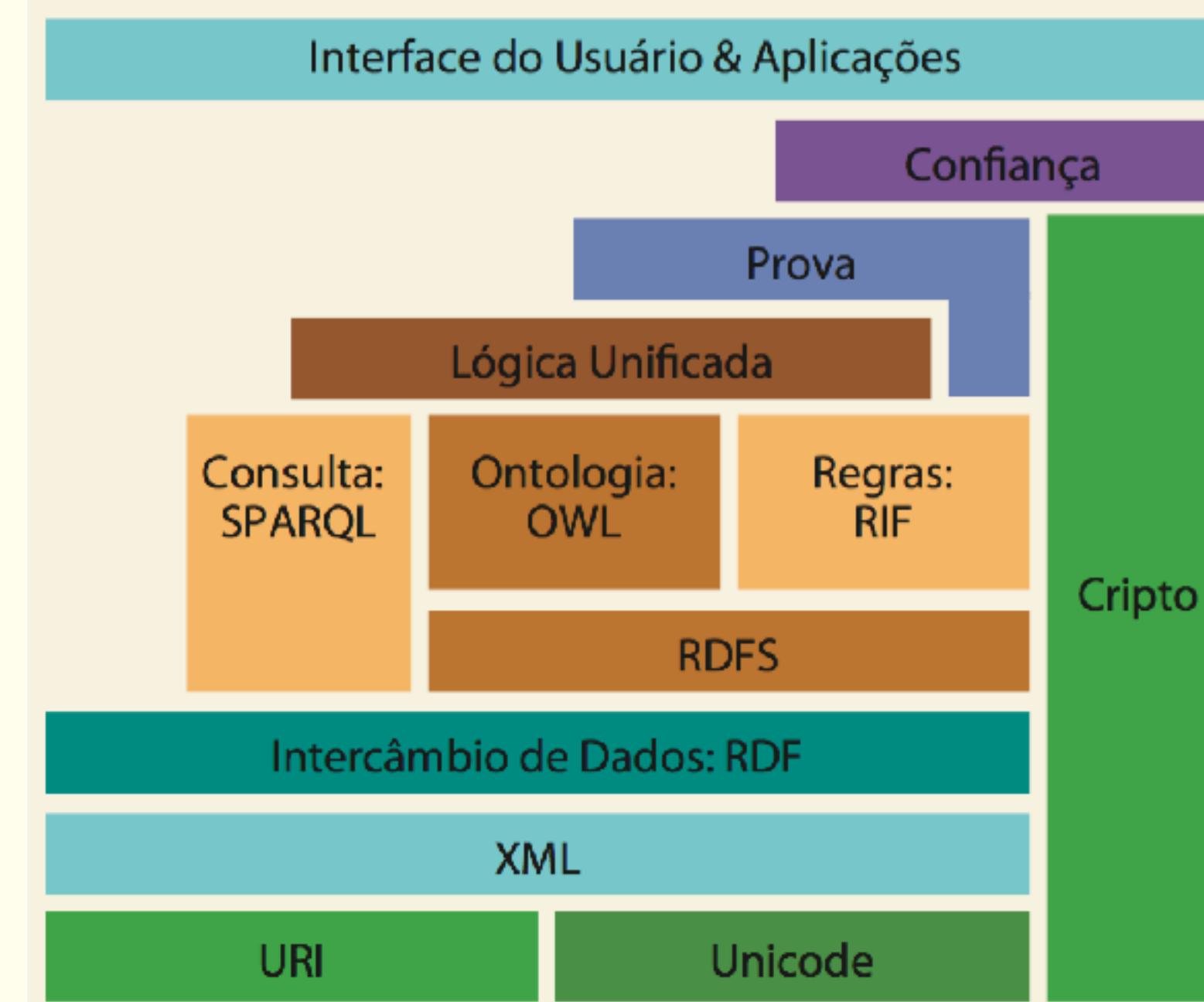
MAY 2005
WWW.SCIAM.COM \$4.95

WEB SEMÁNTICA

10 años

tiempo para surgir grandes aplicaciones.
período de estandarización.

LA ARQUITECTURA DE LA WEB SEMÁNTICA



LA ARQUITECTURA DE LA WEB SEMÁNTICA

UNICODE y URI

LA ARQUITECTURA DE LA WEB SEMÁNTICA

URI É uma sequência de caracteres que identifica um recurso físico ou abstrato. Teve sua sintaxe genérica definida na RFC 2396 (1998).

IRI (URI + internationalization)

URL É um subconjunto do conjunto de URI. As URL fornecem a localização dos recursos descrevendo seu mecanismo de acesso primário.

LA ARQUITECTURA DE LA WEB SEMÁNTICA

<http://google.com>

<https://newtoncalegari.com.br/about>

<https://twitter.com/newtoncalegari>

<https://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/>

<https://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/#Bio>

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

XML (Linguagens de serialização)

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

XML (*Extensible Markup Language*)

linguagem de marcação para criação de documentos compostos de dados estruturados.

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

```
<Books>
  <Book ISBN="0553212419">
    <title>Sherlock Holmes: Complete Novels...
    <author>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</author>
  </Book>
  <Book ISBN="0743273567">
    <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
    <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
  </Book>
  <Book ISBN="0684826976">
    <title>Undaunted Courage</title>
    <author>Stephen E. Ambrose</author>
  </Book>
  <Book ISBN="0743203178">
    <title>Nothing Like It In the World</title>
    <author>Stephen E. Ambrose</author>
  </Book>
</Books>
```

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

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<Books>
  <Book ISBN="0553212419">
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</Books>
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WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

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  </Book>
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    <title>Nothing Like It In the World</title>
    <author>Stephen E. Ambrose</author>
  </Book>
</Books>
```

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

Linguagens de serialização:

XML

JSON-LD

TURTLE

N3

RDFa

WEB SEMÁNTICA: LENGUAJES DE SERIALIZACIÓN

JSON-LD

```
{  
  "@context": "http://schema.org/",  
  "@type": "Person",  
  "name": "Jane Doe",  
  "jobTitle": "Professor",  
  "telephone": "(425) 123-4567",  
  "url": "http://www.janedoe.com"  
}
```

WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

RDF (Resource Description Framework)

WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

estrutura más básica: **triple**

sujeto, predicado, objeto

WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

sujeito

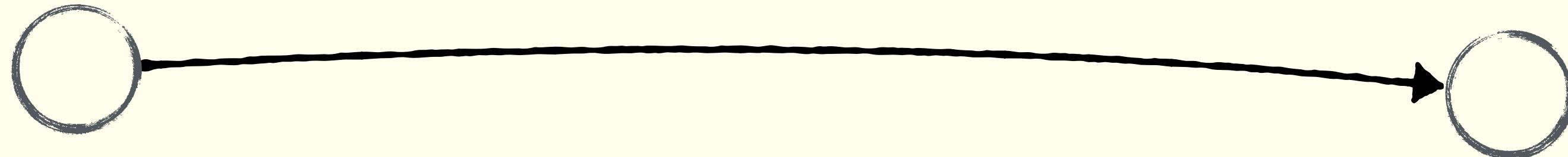
predicado

objeto

Demi Getschko

conhece

Vint Cerf

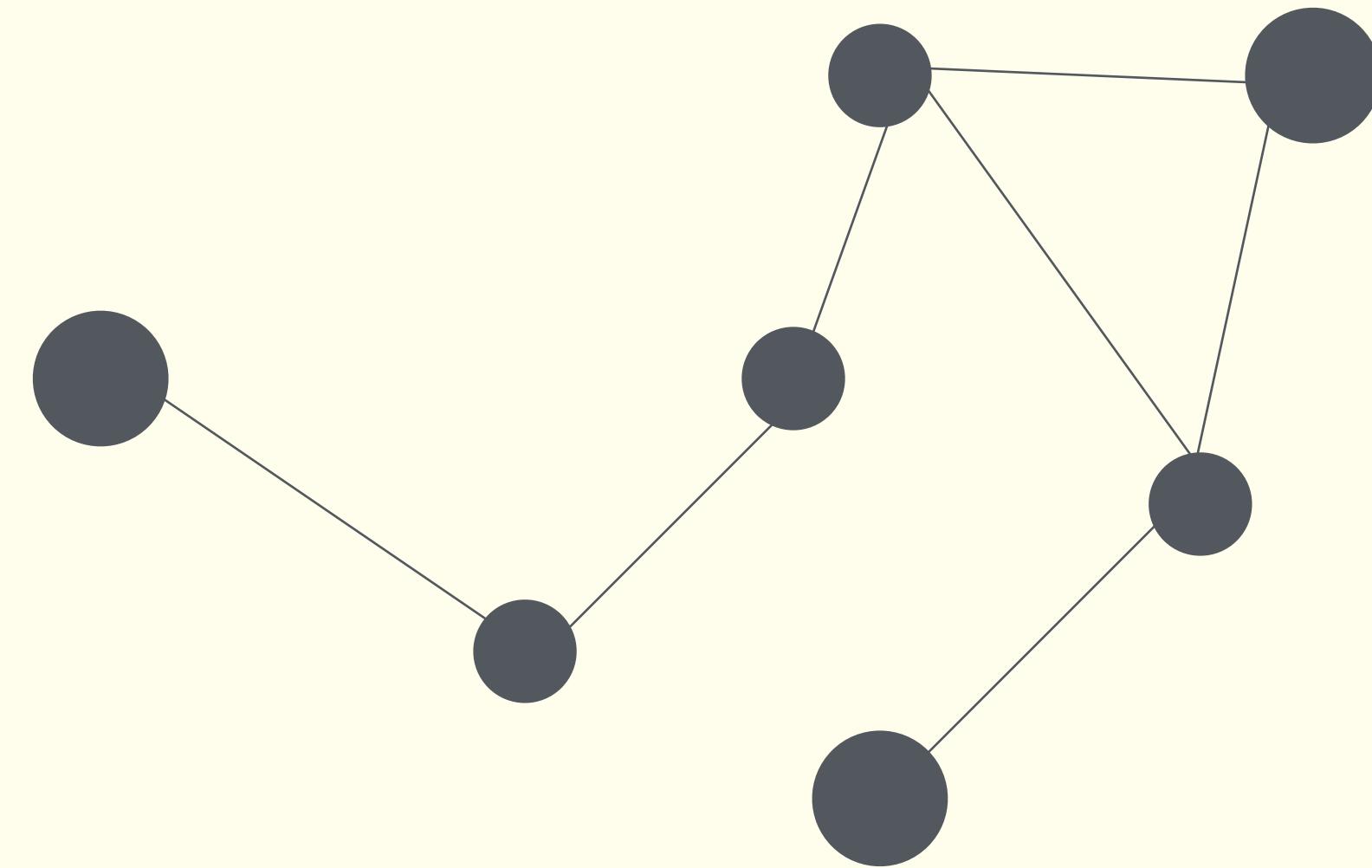


WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

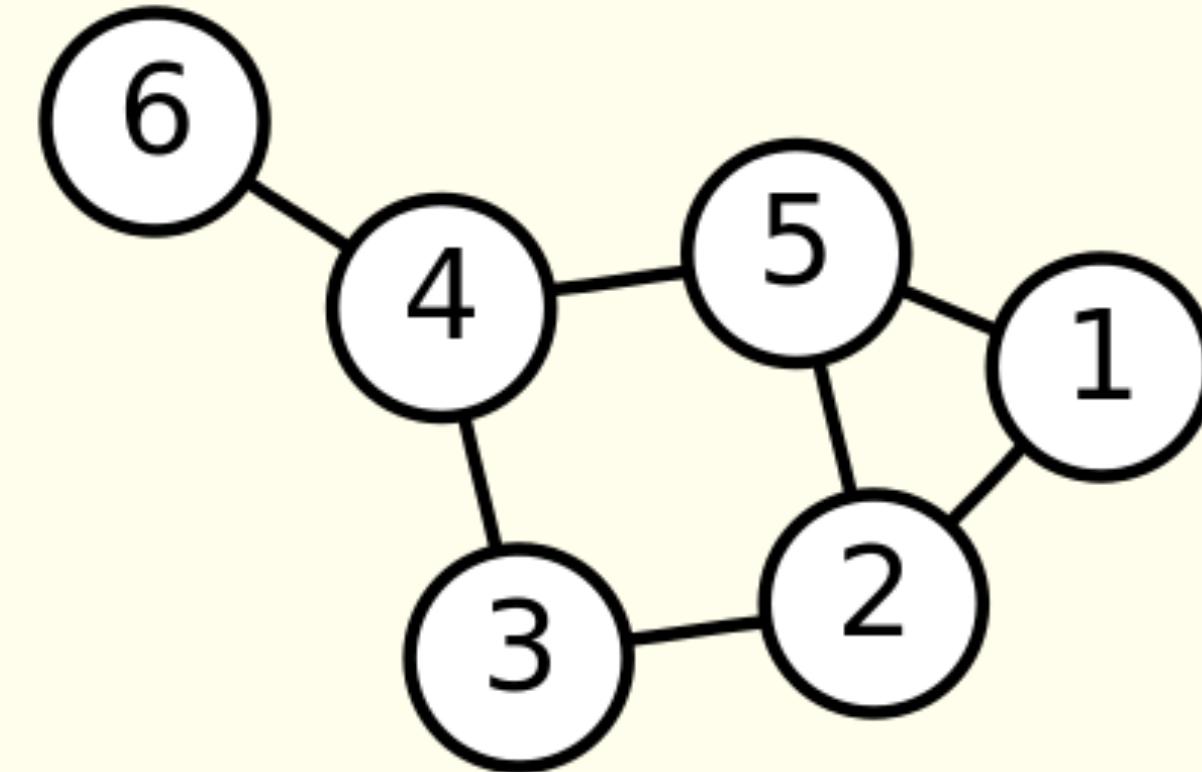
estrutura más básica: **triple**

<http://newtoncalegari.com.br>, *nombre*, “Newton”

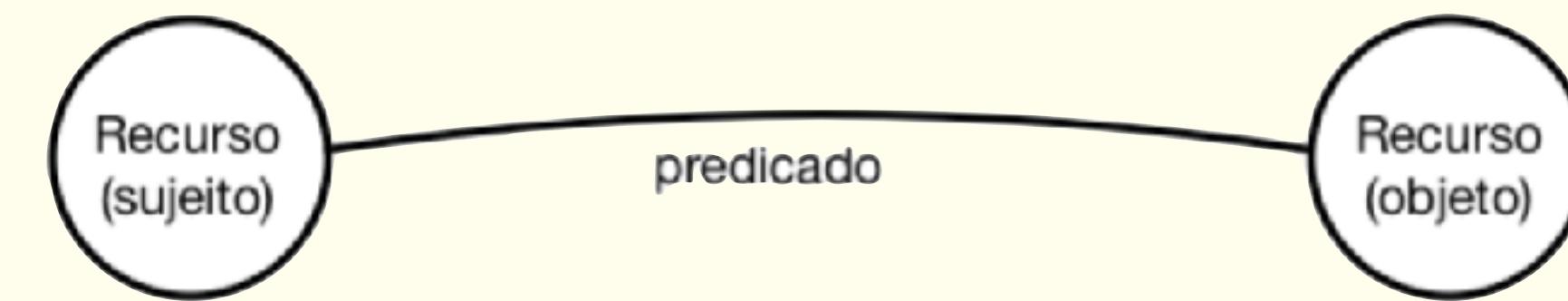
WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF



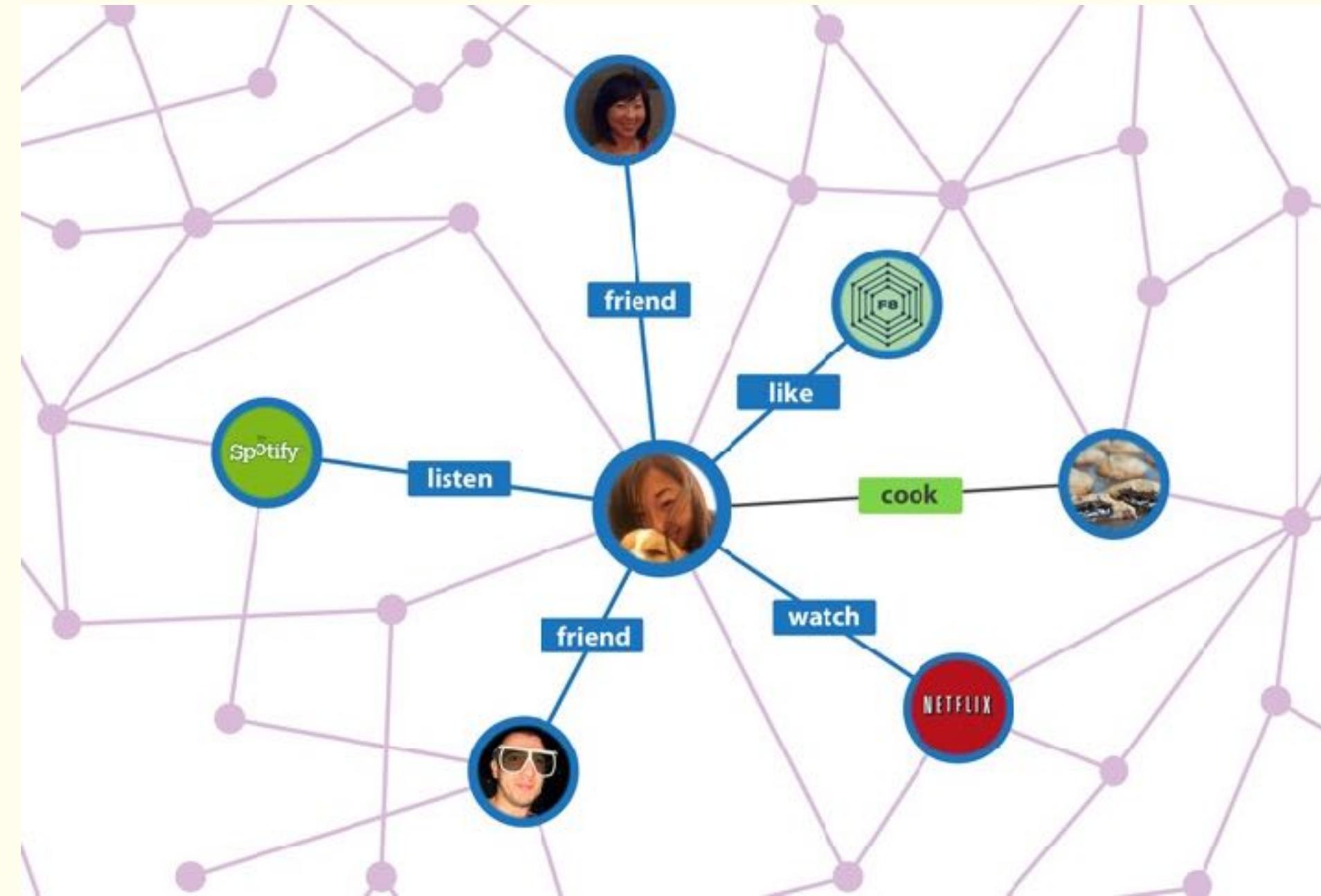
WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

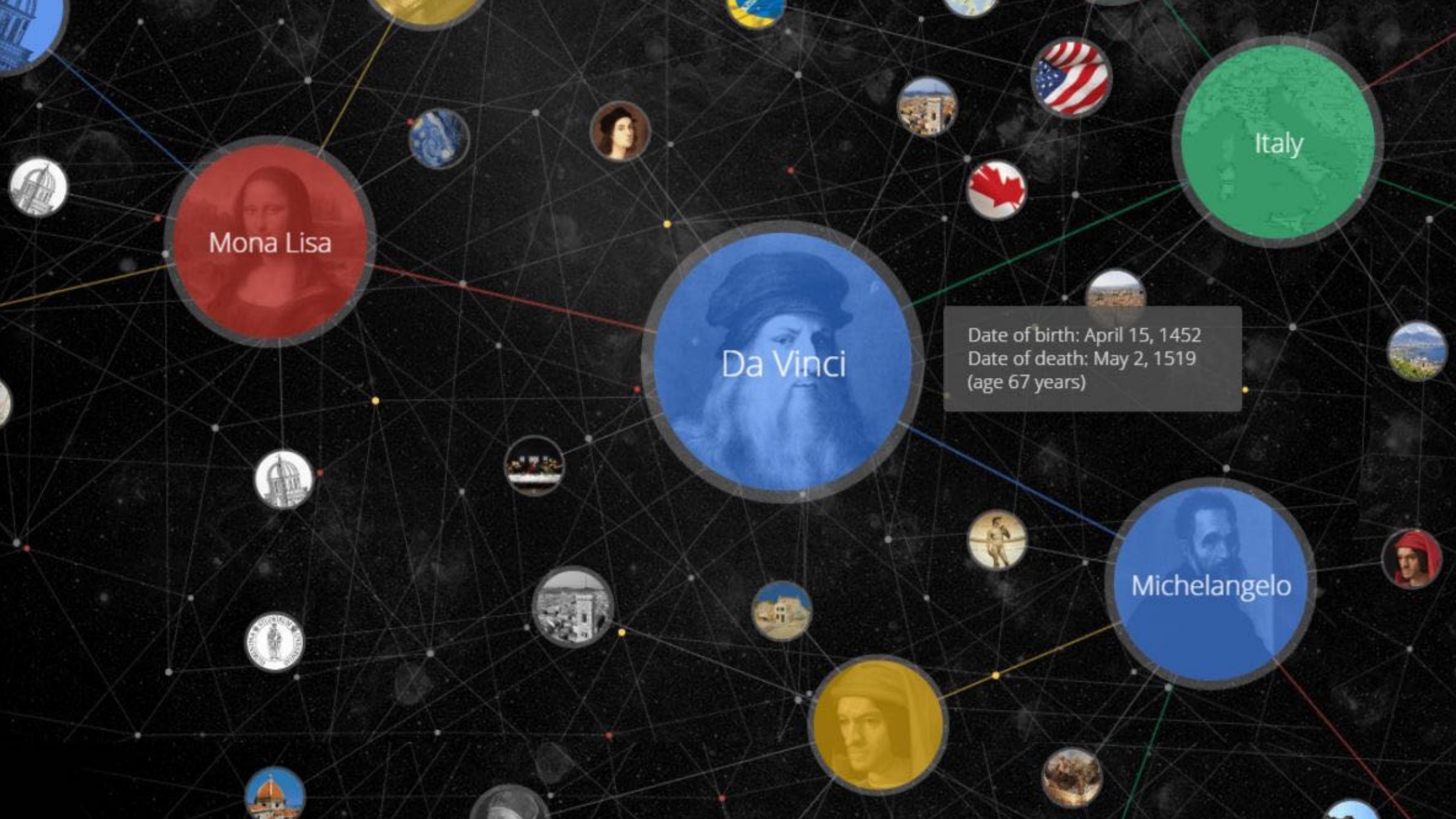


WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF



WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF





A network graph visualization on a dark background, illustrating connections between historical figures and their works. Nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes and colors, connected by a web of lines. The nodes include portraits of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and the Mona Lisa, along with various historical landmarks and flags.

Italy

Mona Lisa



Da Vinci



Michelangelo

Date of birth: April 15, 1452
Date of death: May 2, 1519
(age 67 years)

WEB SEMÁNTICA: RDF

Newton

W3C

Tim Berners-Lee

trabaja

es una

creou

W3C

Organización

W3C

WEB SEMÁNTICA: ONTOLOGÍAS Y VOCABULARIOS

ONTOLOGÍAS y VOCABULARIOS

WEB SEMÁNTICA: ONTOLOGÍAS Y VOCABULARIOS

Una ontología es una **especificación explícita** y **formal** de una **conceptualización compartida**

expresada en términos
(conceptos, propiedades)

basada en el consenso

machine-readable

modelo abstracto

WEB SEMÁNTICA: ONTOLOGÍAS Y VOCABULARIOS

Utilizamos ontologías y vocabularios para **describir los datos** publicados en la Web

Full Hierarchy

Schema.org is defined as two hierarchies: one for textual property values, and one for the things that they describe.

Thing

This is the main schema.org hierarchy: a collection of types (or "classes"), each of which has one or more parent types. Although a type may have more than one super-type, here we show each type in one branch of the tree only. There is also a parallel hierarchy for [data types](#).

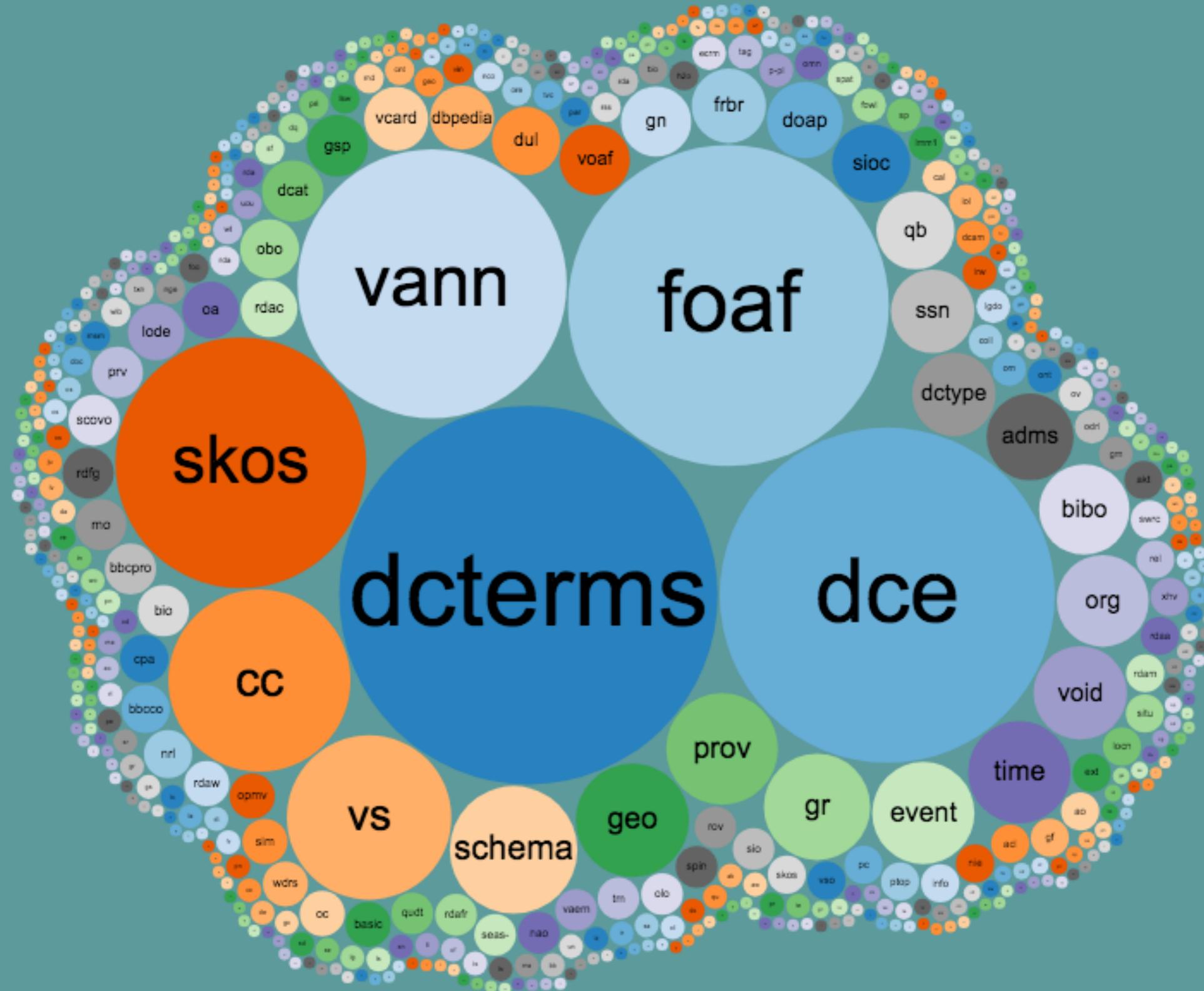
Select vocabulary view:

- Core vocabulary Core plus all extensions

Core plus extension vocabularies

- [Thing](#)
 - [Action](#)
 - [AchieveAction](#)
 - [LoseAction](#)
 - [TieAction](#)
 - [WinAction](#)
 - [AssessAction](#)

Linked Open Vocabularies (LOV)



Linked Open Vocabularies  lov.okfn.org/dataset/lov/vocabs/foaf

VOCABS TERMS AGENTS SPARQL/DUMP

Friend of a Friend vocabulary (foaf)

Metadata

URI	http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/
Namespace	http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/
homepage	http://www.foaf-project.org/
Description	FOAF is a project devoted to linking people and information using the Web. Regardless of whether information is in people's heads, in physical or digital documents, or in the form of factual data, it can be linked. @en
Language	

Libby Miller
<http://data.semanticweb.org/person/libby-miller>

Statistics

Classes	13
Properties	62
Datatypes	0
Instances	0

Expressivity

RDF RDFS

WEB SEMÁNTICA: SPARQL

SPARQL

WEB SEMÁNTICA: SPARQL

SPARQL es un lenguaje de consultas a fuentes de datos en el estándar RDF

WEB SEMÁNTICA: SPARQL

SELECT . . .

WHERE { . . . }

WEB SEMÁNTICA: SPARQL

```
PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
```

```
PREFIX dbp: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
```

```
PREFIX dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
```

```
SELECT ?obra
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
    ?obra dbp:artist dbr:Vincent_van_Gogh
```

```
}
```



INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

DOC

PDF

HTML



Blog

Government Digital Service

Organisations: [Government Digital Service, Cabinet Office](#)

Why GOV.UK content should be published in HTML and not PDF

Neil Williams, 16 July 2018 - Accessibility, Content design, GOV.UK

Search blog



Government Digital Service

Government Digital Service (GDS) is leading the digital transformation of government.

[Find out more.](#)

What we do

Select Category

<https://gds.blog.gov.uk/2018/07/16/why-gov-uk-content-should-be-published-in-html-and-not-pdf/>

WORK FOR US

HTML



INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "W3 DWBP - Examples". The URL in the address bar is <https://www.w3.org/TR/dwbp/dwbp-example.html>. The main content is titled "Bus stops of MyCity". A note below the title states: "This is the human-readable version of examples used in the DWBP document. Please note that, as this is a fictional example, hyperlinks to the data.mycity.example.com domain simply link to example.com which defrefers to an explanation that the domain is designed for use in examples and serves no other function." The page contains two sections: "Dataset description" and "Dataset distributions".

Dataset description

Title	Bus timetable of MyCity
URI	http://data.mycity.example.com/transport/dataset/bus/stops-2015-05-05
Keywords	transport, mobility, bus
Publication date	2015-05-05
Publisher	Transport Agency MyCity
Creator	Adrian < adrian@mycitytransport.org >
Contact point	http://data.mycity.example.com/transport/contact
Period that the dataset covers	The British calendar year of 2014
Spatial coverage	Fortaleza, Brazil
Update frequency	Annual
Theme	Mobility
Language	English, Portuguese
Date and time formats	ISO 8601
Current version	1.2

Dataset distributions

RDF Distribution

Title: RDF distribution of stops-2015-05-05 dataset

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML



Sublime Text

<https://www.sublimetext.com/3>

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="es">
<head>
  <title>Datos en la Web</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>línea de texto</p>
</body>
</html>
```

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<h1>Encabezado nivel 1</h1>
<h2>Encabezado nivel 2</h2>
<h3>Encabezado nivel 3</h3>
<h4>Encabezado nivel 4</h4>
<h5>Encabezado nivel 5</h5>
<h6>Encabezado nivel 6</h6>
```

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<ol>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
</ol>
```

```
<ul>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
  <li>Item</li>  
</ul>
```

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<dl>
  <dt>Term</dt>
  <dd>description of the term</dd>

  <dt>Term2</dt>
  <dd>description of the term2</dd>
</dl>
```

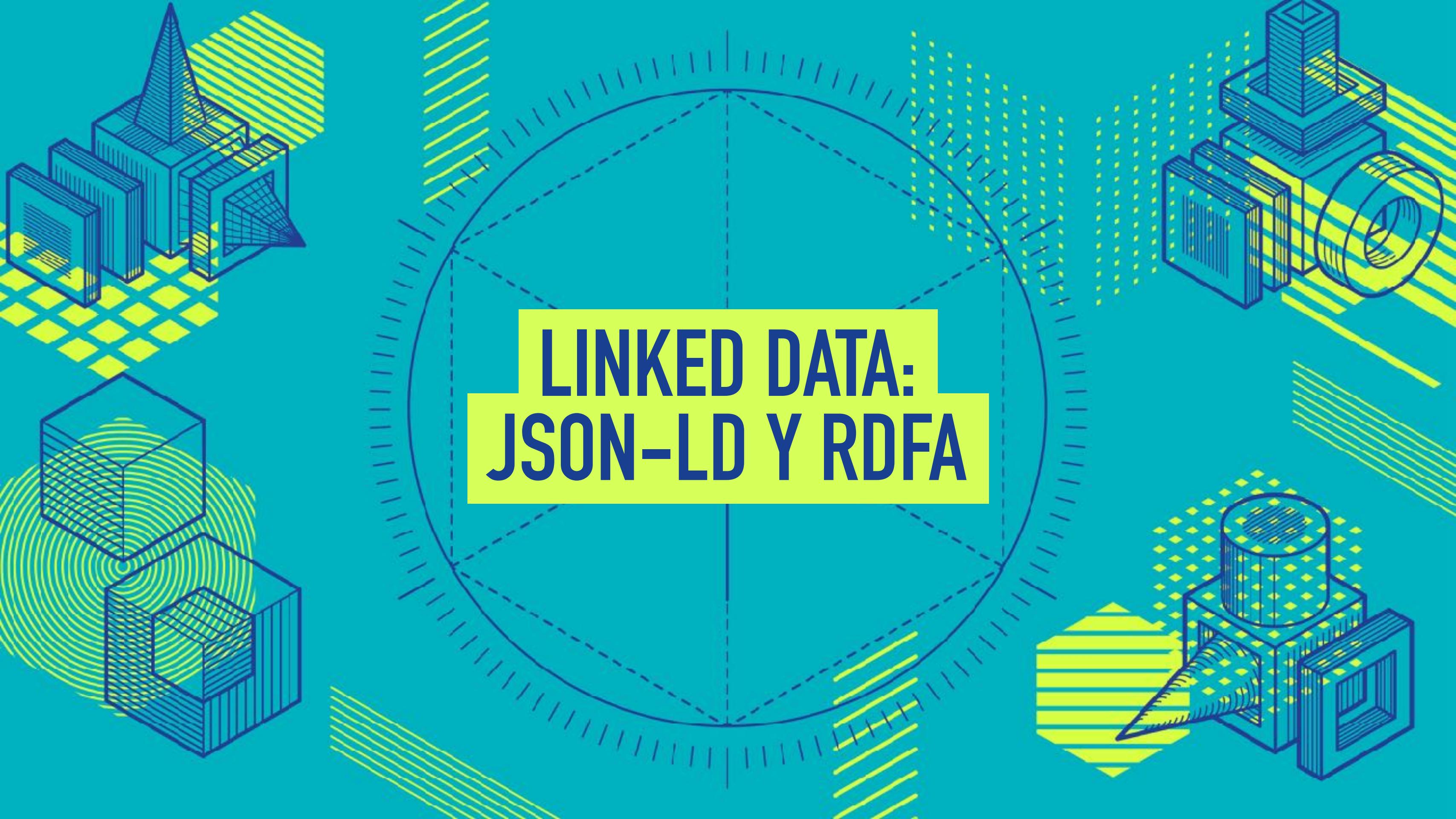
INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<table>
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>ID</th>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Email</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
```

```
      <td>Mary</td>
      <td>mary@foo.com</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>john@foo.com</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

INTRODUCCIÓN A HTML

```
<form>
<fieldset>
  <legend>Log In</legend>
  <label>Username: <input type="text"></label>
  <label>Password: <input type="password"></label>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</fieldset>
</form>
```



LINKED DATA: JSON-LD Y RDFA

Linked Data

LINKED DATA

los **datos enlazados** o datos vinculados describe un método de publicación de datos estructurados para que puedan ser interconectados y más útiles

LINKED DATA

RDFA

LINKED DATA: RDFA

RDFA

Permite la utilización de RDF en atributos de las etiquetas HTML

LINKED DATA: RDFA

5 atributos básicos en **RDFa Lite**:

about

vocab

typeof

property

content

LINKED DATA: RDFA

`<p>La Conferencia Web.br es un evento que tendrá lugar el dia 04 de Octubre.</p>`

LINKED DATA: RDFA

Atributo: **about**

```
<p about="http://conferenciaweb.w3c.br/">  
La Conferencia Web.br es un evento que tendrá lugar el  
dia04 de Octubre.</p>
```

LINKED DATA: RDFA

Atributo: **vocab**

```
<p about="http://conferenciaweb.w3c.br/"  
    vocab="http://schema.org/">
```

La Conferencia Web.br es un evento que tendrá lugar el dia04 de Octubre.</p>

LINKED DATA: RDFA

Atributo: **typeof**

```
<p about="http://conferenciaweb.w3c.br/"  
    vocab="http://schema.org/"  
    typeof="Event">
```

La Conferencia Web.br es un evento que tendrá lugar el dia 04 de Octubre.</p>

LINKED DATA: RDFA

Atributo: **property**

```
<p about="http://conferenciaweb.w3c.br/"  
    vocab="http://schema.org/"  
    typeof="Event">
```

La Conferencia Web.br es un
evento que tendrá lugar el dia 04 de Octubre.</p>

LINKED DATA: RDFA

Atributo: **content**

```
<p about="http://conferenciaweb.w3c.br/"  
    vocab="http://schema.org/"  
    typeof="Event">  
La <span property="name">Conferencia Web.br</span> es un  
evento que tendrá lugar el dia <span property="startDate"  
    content="2018-10-04">04 de Octubre</span>.</p>
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

JSON-LD

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

JSON-LD

Utilización del formato JSON para Linked Data

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

JSON-LD

Utilización del formato JSON para Linked Data

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

```
{  
  "@context": "http://schema.org",  
  "@id": "https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q76",  
  "@type": "Person",  
  "name": "Barack Obama",  
  "givenName": "Barack",  
  "familyName": "Obama",  
  "jobTitle": "44th President of the United States"  
}
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

```
{  
  "@context": "http://schema.org",  
  "@id": "https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q76",  
  "@type": "Person",  
  "name": "Barack Obama",  
  "givenName": "Barack",  
  "familyName": "Obama",  
  "jobTitle": "44th President of the United States"  
}
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

```
{  
  "@context": "http://schema.org",  
  "@id": "https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q76",  
  "@type": "Person",  
  "name": "Barack Obama",  
  "givenName": "Barack",  
  "familyName": "Obama",  
  "jobTitle": "44th President of the United States"  
}
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

```
{  
  "@context": "http://schema.org",  
  "@id": "https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q76",  
  "@type": "Person",  
  "name": "Barack Obama",  
  "givenName": "Barack",  
  "familyName": "Obama",  
  "jobTitle": "44th President of the United States"  
}
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

```
<script type="application/ld+json">  
    // conteúdo JSON-LD aqui dentro  
</script>
```

LINKED DATA: JSON-LD

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Google Search Developers documentation at <https://developers.google.com/search/docs/guides/>. The page is titled "Introduction" and discusses structured data, mobile search evolution, and rich search results. A sidebar on the left provides links to "Structured data", "AMP", "Debugging", and "Prepare your content". A right sidebar includes a "indice" section with a star rating and a "What's Next" section listing three steps: "1. Your metadata", "2. Getting into the index", and "3. Your user's search intent drives presentation". At the bottom, there is a URL field containing the page's address.

Introduction

Structured data

- About Search features
- Search feature gallery
- Introduction to structured data
- Enhance your site's attributes
- Mark up your content items
- Test your structured data
- Feature guides

AMP

- Introduction to AMP
- Use AMP

Debugging

- Debug and analyze

Prepare your content

- Create quality pages
- Associate your online
- Make mobile-friendly w

indice

An organized search experience

How does search present rich results?

1. Your metadata
2. Getting into the index
3. Your user's search intent drives presentation

What's Next

https://developers.google.com/search/docs/guides/



MANIPULACIÓN DE DATOS CON OPEN REFINE

AGENDA

- ¡Pura Vida!
- Introducción OpenRefine
- Creación de base de datos en RDF
- Creación de página com publicación (RDFa)
- Presentación del resultados y proyecto del curso
- 



OpenRefine

A screenshot of the OpenRefine web application running at 127.0.0.1:3333. The interface features a top navigation bar with tabs for 'OpenRefine', 'GR4JLine HDF Extension', and another 'OpenRefine' tab. The main content area is titled 'Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?'. It includes a sub-instruction: 'Locate one or more files on your computer to upload:' followed by a file selection input field containing 'Selected or recent... No files are currently selected.' Below this is a 'Next >' button. On the left side, there's a sidebar with links: 'Create Project' (selected), 'Open Project', 'Import Project', and 'Language Settings'. At the bottom left, there's a diamond icon and the text 'Version 2.5+rc.2 (TRUNK)'. A search bar at the top right contains the placeholder 'Pesquisar'.

127.0.0.1:3333

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine web application running in a browser. The title bar indicates the URL is 127.0.0.1:3333. The main content area displays a message: "No existing project. Select 'Create Project' on the left to create a new project." Below this, another message says: "If you have no data to work with, try these [sample data sets](#)." On the left sidebar, there are four buttons: "Create Project", "Open Project" (which is highlighted with a blue arrow), "Import Project", and "Language Settings". At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a "Version 2.6-rc.2 [TRUNK]" link next to a diamond icon, and "Help" and "About" links. A second blue arrow points to the "Browse workspace directory" link at the bottom of the sidebar.

OpenRefine

OpenRefine RDF Extension

OpenRefine

127.0.0.1:3333

Refine OPEN

A power tool for working with messy data.

Create Project

Open Project

Import Project

Language Settings

No existing project. Select 'Create Project' on the left to create a new project.

If you have no data to work with, try these [sample data sets](#).

Version 2.6-rc.2 [TRUNK]

Help

About

Browse workspace directory

OPEN REFINE

newtoncalegari.com.br/dwbp-costarica/

title	author	year
Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe	1959
Fairy tales	Hans Christian Andersen	1835-37
The Divine Comedy	Dante Alighieri	1308-1321
The Epic Of Gilgamesh	Unknown	18th - 17th century BCE
The Book Of Job	Unknown	7th - 4th century BCE
One Thousand and One Nights	Unknown	700-1500
Njál's Saga	Unknown	13th century
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	1813
Le Père Goriot	Honoré de Balzac	1835
Molloy	Malone Dies	The Unnamable
The Decameron	Giovanni Boccaccio	1349-53
Ficciones	Jorge Luis Borges	1944-86
Wuthering Heights	Emily Brontë	1847
The Stranger	Albert Camus	1942
Poems	Paul Celan	1956
Journey to the End of the Night	Louis-Ferdinand Céline	1932
Don Quijote De La Mancha	Miguel de Cervantes	1605 (part 1)
The Canterbury Tales	Geoffrey Chaucer	14th century
Stories	Anton Chekhov	1880-1904
Nostromo	Joseph Conrad	1904
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	1861
Jacques the Fatalist	Denis Diderot	1796

```
@prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
```

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Things_Fall_Apart> a schema:Book ;
schema:name "Things Fall Apart"@en ;
schema:author "Chinua Achebe" ;
schema:datePublished "1958"^^xsd:date ;
schema:locationCreated "Nigeria" ;
schema:inLanguage "English" ;
schema:numberOfPages "209" .

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairy_Tales_Told_for_Children._First_Collection.> a schema:Book ;
schema:name "Fairy tales"@en ;
schema:author "Hans Christian Andersen" ;
schema:datePublished "1836"^^xsd:date ;
schema:locationCreated "Denmark" ;
schema:inLanguage "Danish" ;
schema:numberOfPages "784" .

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine_Comedy> a schema:Book ;

OPEN REFINE

title

schema:name

author

schema:author

year

schema:datePublished

country

schema:locationCreated

language

schema:inLanguage

pages

schema:numberOfPages

top100books csv - Google ... +

127.0.0.1:3333/project?project=1711769405712

Pesquisar

Open... Export... Help

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 4

Using facets and filters 

Use facets and filters to select subsets of your data to act on. Choose facet and filter methods from the menus at the top of each data column.

Not sure how to get started?
[Watch these screencasts](#)

100 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 rows

All title author year2 country language p

1.	Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe	1958	Nigeria	English		
2.	Fairy tales	Hans Christian Andersen	1836	Denmark	Danish	784	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairy_Tales_Told_for_Children,_First_Collection
3.	The Divine Comedy	Dante Alighieri	1315	Italy	Italian	928	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine_Comedy
4.	The Epic Of Gilgamesh	Unknown	-1700	Sumer and Akkadian Empire	Akkadian	160	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epic_of_Gilgamesh
5.	The Book Of Job	Unknown	-600	Achaemenid Empire	Hebrew	176	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Job
6.	One Thousand and One Nights	Unknown	1200	India/Iran/Iraq/Egypt/Tajikistan	Arabic	286	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Thousand_and_One_Nights
7.	Njál's Saga	Unknown	1350	Iceland	Old Norse	384	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nj%C3%A1ls_saga
8.	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	1813	United Kingdom	English	226	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice
9.	Le Père Goriot	Honoré de Balzac	1835	France	French	443	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_P%C3%A8re_Goriot
10.	Molloy, Malone Dies, The Unnamable, the trilogy	Samuel Beckett	1952	Republic of Ireland	French, English	256	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molloy_(novel)

Extensions: [Freebase](#) [RDF](#)

Edit RDF Skeleton...
Reset RDF Skeleton...
Add reconciliation service

avascript:{}

top100books.csv - Google ... +

127.0.0.1:3333/project?project=1711769405712

Pesquisar

RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data. The cells in each record of your data will get placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/> [edit](#)

RDF Skeleton [RDF Preview](#)

Available Prefixes: schema rdfs foaf dct xsd owl rdf [+add prefix](#) [manage prefixes](#)

wikipedia_link URI [xschema:Book](#) [add rdf:type](#)

[author name](#) → [author cell](#)

[schema:author](#) → [year2 cell](#)

[schema:datePublished](#) → [country cell](#)

[schema:locationCreated](#) → [language cell](#)

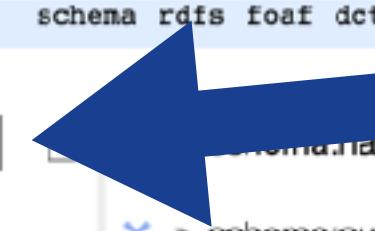
[schema:inLanguage](#) → [pages cell](#)

[schema:numberOfPages](#) → [add property](#)

Add another root node [Save](#)

JavaScript: OK Cancel

definir el recurso como un URI



RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data. The cells in each record of your data will get placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/>

RDF Skeleton RDF Preview

Available Prefixes:

- wikipedia_link URI
- schema:Book
- [add rdf:type](#)

RDF Node

Use content from cell...

(row index)
 title
 author
 year2
 country
 language
 pages
 wikipedia_link
 Constant Value

The cell's content is

as a URI
 as text
 as language-tagged text

as integer number
 as non-integer number
 as date (YYYY-MM-DD)
 as dateTime (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)
 as boolean
 as custom datatype (specify type URI)

as a blank node

Use custom expression...

value

definir el recurso como un URI

OK Cancel

Add another root node

Save

OK Cancel

RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data. The cells in each record of your data will get placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/>

RDF Skeleton RDF Preview

Available Prefixes:

- wikipedia_link
- schema
- [add rdf:type](#)

RDF Node

Use content from cell...

(row index)
 title
 author
 year2
 country
 language
 pages
 wikipedia_link
 Constant Value

The cell's content is used ...

as a URI
 as text
 as language-tagged text

as integer number
 as non-integer number
 as date (YYYY-MM-DD)
 as dateTime (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)
 as boolean
 as custom datatype (specify type URI)

as a blank node

Use custom expression...

value
preview/edit

Add another root node Save

OK Cancel

definir el formato del contenido (value)

top100books.csv - Google ... +

127.0.0.1:3333/project?project=1711769405712

Pesquisar

RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data. The cells in each record of your data will get placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/> [edit](#)

RDF Skeleton [RDF Preview](#)

Available Prefixes: schema rdfs foaf dct xsd owl rdf [+add prefix](#) [manage prefixes](#)

wikipedia_link URI [schema:Book](#) [add rdf:type](#)

>schema:name→ [title cell](#)

>schema:author→ [Search for property: schema:author](#)

Select an item from the list:

schema:author <http://schema.org/author>

Your item not in the list?

Add it (Shift+Enter)

>schema:publicationDatePublished→

>schema:locationCreated→

>schema:inLanguage→

>schema:numberOfPages→ [pages cell](#)

[add property](#)

Add another root node [Save](#)

definir las propiedades (predicados)

OK Cancel

RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/edit>

RDF Skeleton

RDF Preview

This is a sample Turtle representation of (up-to) the *first 10* rows

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
```

contenido en formato RDF/Turtle

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairy_Tales_Told_for_Children._First_Collection> a schema:Book
schema:name "Fairy tales"@en ;
schema:author "Hans Christian Andersen" ;

top100books.csv - Google ... +

127.0.0.1:3333/project?project=1711769405712

Pesquisar

Open... Export... Help

Facet / Filter

Using facets

Use facets of your data to filter methods of each data source

Not sure how to use facets? Watch the video

RDF Schema Alignment

The RDF schema alignment skeleton below specifies how the RDF data that will get generated from your grid-shaped data. The cells in each record of your data will get placed into nodes within the skeleton. Configure the skeleton by specifying which column to substitute into which node.

Base URI: <http://localhost:3333/> edit

RDF Skeleton [RDF Preview](#)

Available Prefixes: schema rdfs foaf dc xsd owl rdf [+ add prefix](#) [manage prefixes](#)

wikipedia_link_URI [edit](#)

schema:Book [add rdf:type](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:name→	<input type="checkbox"/> title cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:author→	<input type="checkbox"/> author cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:datePublished→	<input type="checkbox"/> year2 cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:locationCreated→	<input type="checkbox"/> country cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:inLanguage→	<input type="checkbox"/> language cell
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >schema:numberOfPages→	<input type="checkbox"/> pages cell

[add property](#)

Add a new blank node

Save

OK Cancel



top100books.csv - Google ... +

127.0.0.1:3333/project?project=1711769405712

Pesquisar

Open... Export Help

Export project

Tab-separated value

Comma-separated value

HTML table

Excel

ODF spreadsheet

Triple loader

MQLWrite

Custom tabular exporter...

Templating...

RDF as RDF/XML

RDF as Turtle

100 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 rows

All	title	author	year2	country	language
1.	Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe	1958	Nigeria	English
2.	Fairy tales	Hans Christian Andersen	1836	Denmark	Danish
3.	The Divine Comedy	Dante Alighieri	1315	Italy	Italian
4.	The Epic Of Gilgamesh	Unknown	-1700	Sumer and Akkadian Empire	Akkadian
5.	The Book Of Job	Unknown	-600	Achaemenid Empire	Hebrew
6.	One Thousand and One Nights	Unknown	1200	India/Iraq/Egypt/Tajikistan	
7.	Njál's Saga	Unknown	1350	Iceland	Old Norse
8.	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	1813	United	English

exportar los datos en RDF

The Unnamable, the trilogy Beckett Ireland English

javascript:()

```
@prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
```

```
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Things\_Fall\_Apart> a schema:Book ;  
  schema:name "Things Fall Apart"@en ;  
  schema:author "Chinua Achebe" ;  
  schema:datePublished "1958"^^xsd:date ;  
  schema:locationCreated "Nigeria" ;  
  schema:inLanguage "English" ;  
  schema:numberOfPages "209" .
```

```
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairy\_Tales\_Told\_for\_Children.\_First\_Collection.> a schema:Book ;  
  schema:name "Fairy tales"@en ;  
  schema:author "Hans Christian Andersen" ;  
  schema:datePublished "1836"^^xsd:date ;  
  schema:locationCreated "Denmark" ;  
  schema:inLanguage "Danish" ;  
  schema:numberOfPages "784" .
```

datos en formato RDF / Turtle

```
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine\_Comedy> a schema:Book ;
```

AGENDA

- ¡Pura Vida!
- Introducción OpenRefine
- Creación de base de datos en RDF
- Creación de página com publicación (RDFa)
- Presentación del resultados y proyecto del curso
- 

MODELO DE LA PRESENTACIÓN

- Planificación del proyecto de publicación de datos
- Página HTML con metadatos (human & machine readable)
- Bases de datos en más de 1 formato
- Investigación de aplicación de las BPs
- Dificultades

(15 min)