

Hands-on

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Your mission: integrate data from 2 data sources using SPARQL

- Figure out a use case to integrate data from:
 - **1 CSV file** of your choice
Translate the CSV file into RDF using CSVW.
Example: find concerts of a given artist in a region
Possible source: <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/?format=csv&tag=musique>
 - **1 Web API** of your choice
Create a SPARQL micro-service using an appropriate vocabulary.
Example: find facts about the same artists from MusicBrainz/Spotify/Deezer/SoundCloud
- Execute a query (e.g. in Corese) that involves both data sources
 - Load the RDF data translated from CSV into Corese
 - Query the SPARQL μ -service with a SERVICE clause

CSV on the Web

CSVW: CSV on the Web



<https://www.w3.org/TR/tabular-data-primer/>
<https://www.w3.org/2013/csvw/>

countries.csv

```
"country","country group","name (en)","name (fr)","latitude",  "longitude"
"at",      "eu",      "Austria",  "Autriche", "47.6965545", "13.34598005"
"be",      "eu",      "Belgium",  "Belgique", "50.501045",  "4.47667405"
"bg",      "eu",      "Bulgaria", "Bulgarie", "42.72567375","25.4823218"
```



```
{
  "@context": "http://www.w3.org/ns/csvw",
  "url": "countries.csv",
  "tableSchema": {
    "aboutUrl": "http://example.org/country/{country}",
    "columns": [
      { "titles": "country group", "propertyUrl": "http://example.org/vocab/countryGroup" },
      { "titles": "name (en)", "propertyUrl": "schema:name", "lang": "en" },
      { "titles": "latitude", "datatype": "number", "propertyUrl": "schema:latitude" },
      ...
    ]
  }
}
```

JSON-LD

CSVW
transformation
written in
JSON-LD



```
<http://example.org/country/at>
<http://example.org/vocab/countryGroup> "eu";
<http://schema.org/name>      "Austria"@en, "Autriche"@fr;
<http://schema.org/latitude>  47.6965545;
<http://schema.org/longitude> 13.34598005.
```



CSVW: CSV on the Web

countries.csv

"country"	"country group"	"name (en)"	"name (fr)"	"latitude"	"longitude"
"at"	"eu"	"Austria"	"Autriche"	"47.6965545"	"13.34598005"
"be"	"eu"	"Belgium"	"Belgique"	"50.501045"	"4.47667405"
"bg"	"eu"	"Bulgaria"	"Bulgarie"	"42.72567375"	"25.4823218"

CSVW processors: <https://csvw.org/tools.html>

<https://github.com/Swirrl/csv2rdf/>

run.sh

```
./csv2rdf \  
  --mode minimal \  
  --user-metadata metadata.json \  
  --output-file countries.ttl
```

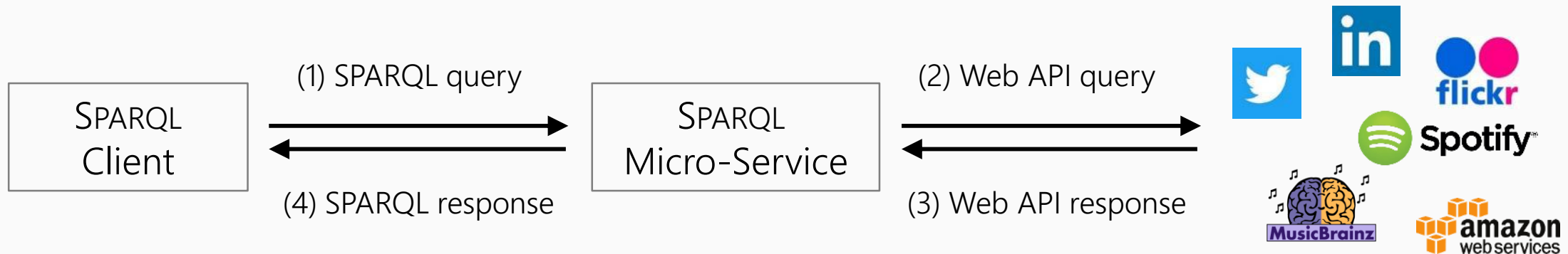
metadata.json

```
{  
  "@context": "http://www.w3.org/ns/csvw",  
  "url": "countries.csv",  
  
  "tableSchema": {  
    "primaryKey": "code",  
    "aboutUrl": "http://example.org/country/{code}",  
  
    "columns": [{  
      "titles": "country",  
      "name": "code",  
      "required": true,  
      "suppressOutput": true  
    }, {  
      "titles": "country group",  
      "name": "country_group",  
      "propertyUrl": "http://example.org/vocab/countryGroup"  
    }, {  
      "titles": "name (en)",  
      "propertyUrl": "schema:name",  
      "lang": "en"  
    }, {  
      "titles": "name (fr)",  
      "propertyUrl": "schema:name",  
      "lang": "fr"  
    }, {  
      "titles": "latitude",  
      "datatype": "number",  
      "propertyUrl": "schema:latitude"  
    }, {  
      "titles": "longitude",  
      "datatype": "number",  
      "propertyUrl": "schema:longitude"  
    }, {  
      "virtual": true,  
      "propertyUrl": "rdf:type",  
      "valueUrl": "schema:Country"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

SPARQL micro-services

The SPARQL Micro-Service Architecture

Lightweight method to **query a Web API with SPARQL**,
and assign dereferenceable URIs to Web API resources



<https://github.com/frmichel/sparql-micro-service>

A SPARQL μ -service is a **CONFIGURABLE** SPARQL endpoint whose **ARGUMENTS** delineate the graph being queried.

Utiliser ca :

Endpoint: `http://example.org/flickr/getPhotosByTag?tag=bridge`

```
SELECT * WHERE {  
  ?photo a schema:Photograph;  
    schema:name      ?title;  
    schema:contentUrl ?img.  
}
```

Arguments passed
as HTTP parameters

Endpoint: `http://example.org/flickr/getPhotosByTag_sd`

```
SELECT * WHERE {  
  ?photo a schema:Photograph;  
    schema:keywords  "bridge";  
    schema:name      ?title;  
    schema:contentUrl ?img.  
}
```

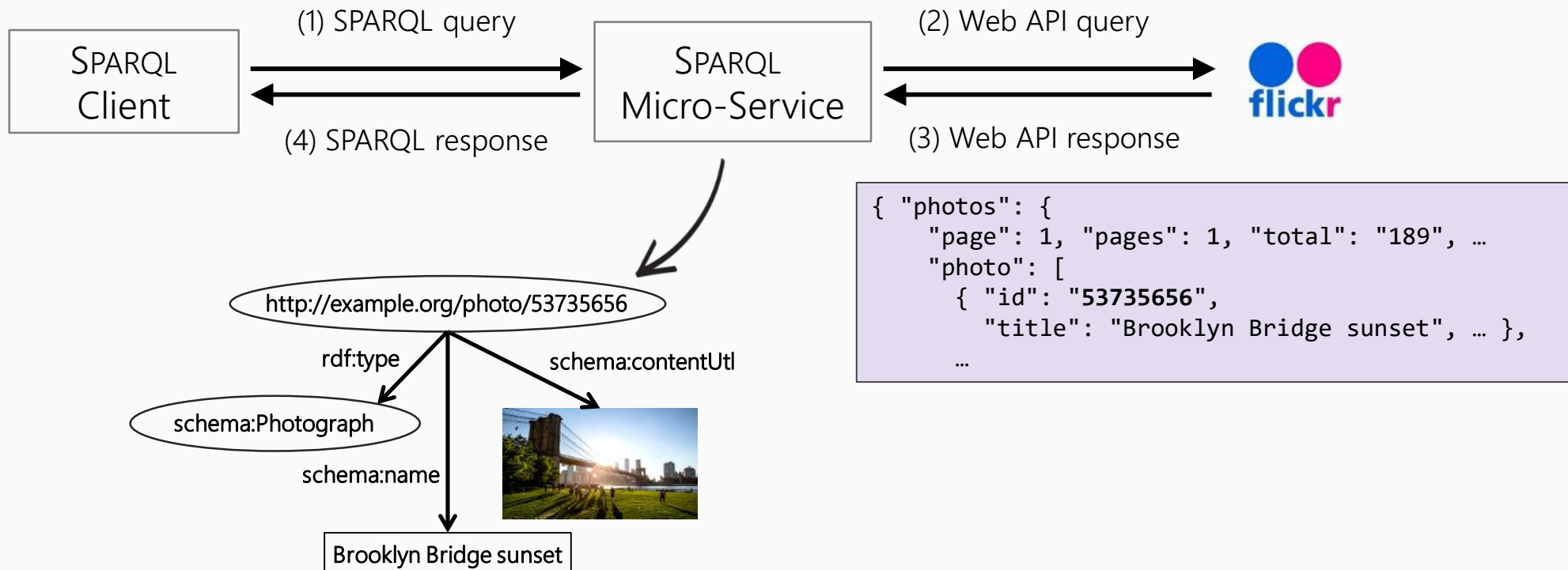
Arguments passed
in the graph pattern

Into the details - Arguments passed as HTTP parameters

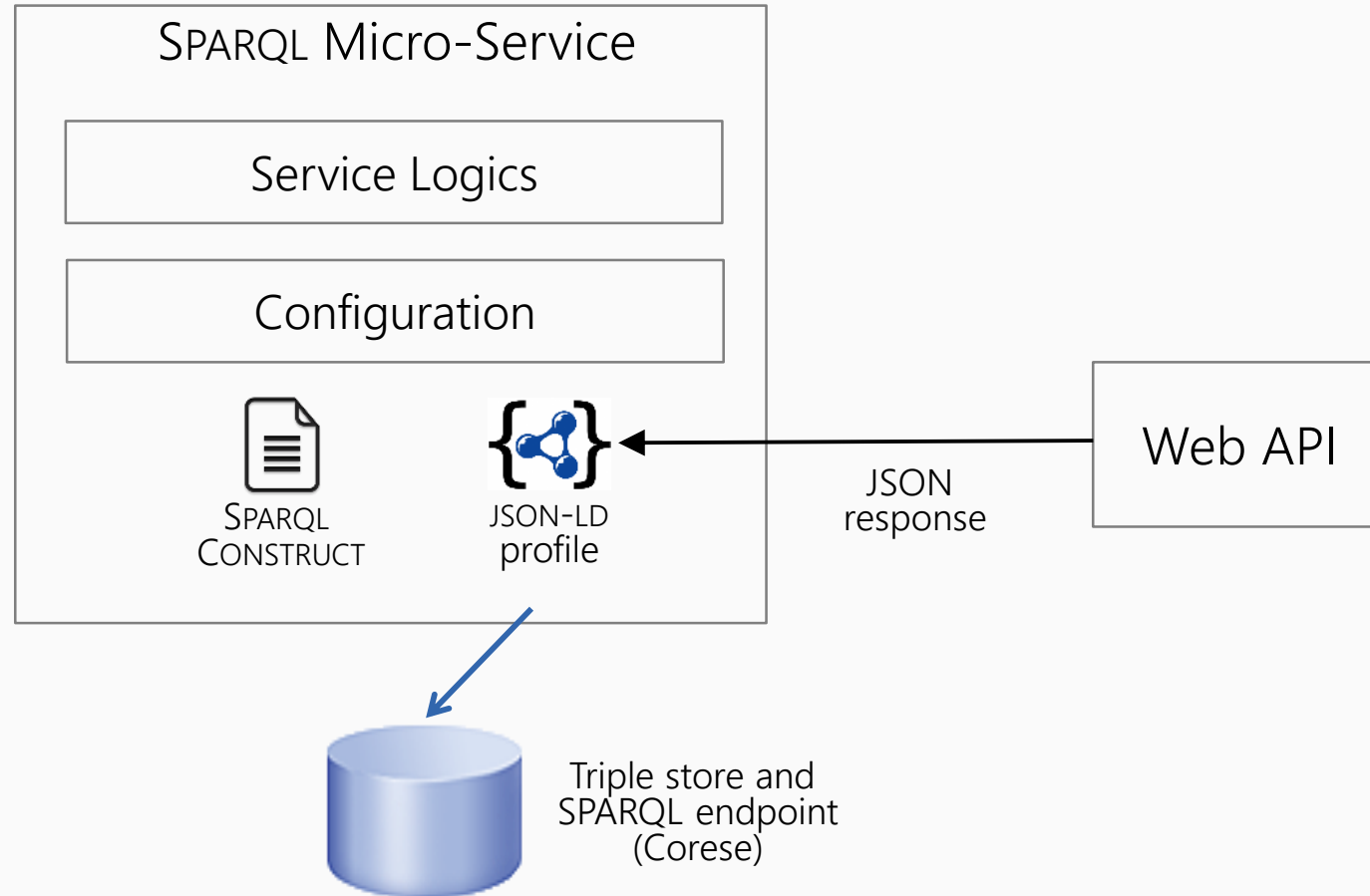
```
SELECT * WHERE {  
  ?photo a schema:Photograph;  
  schema:name ?title;  
  schema:contentUrl ?img.  
}
```

Endpoint: <http://example.org/flickr/getPhotosByTag?tag=bridge>

https://api.flickr.com/services/rest/?method=flickr.photos.search&format=json&per_page=100&tags=bridge&...



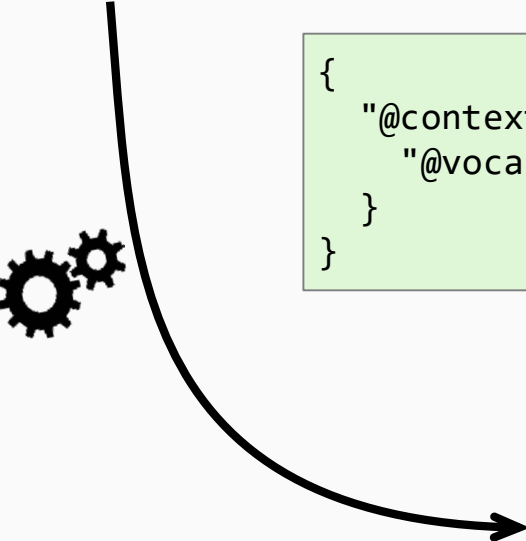
Translating the Web API response to RDF



First translation with a JSON-LD context

```
{  
  "id": "53735656",  
  "title": "Brooklyn Bridge sunset",  
}
```


API response



```
{  
  "@context": {  
    "@vocab": "http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#"  
  }  
}
```

profile.jsonld

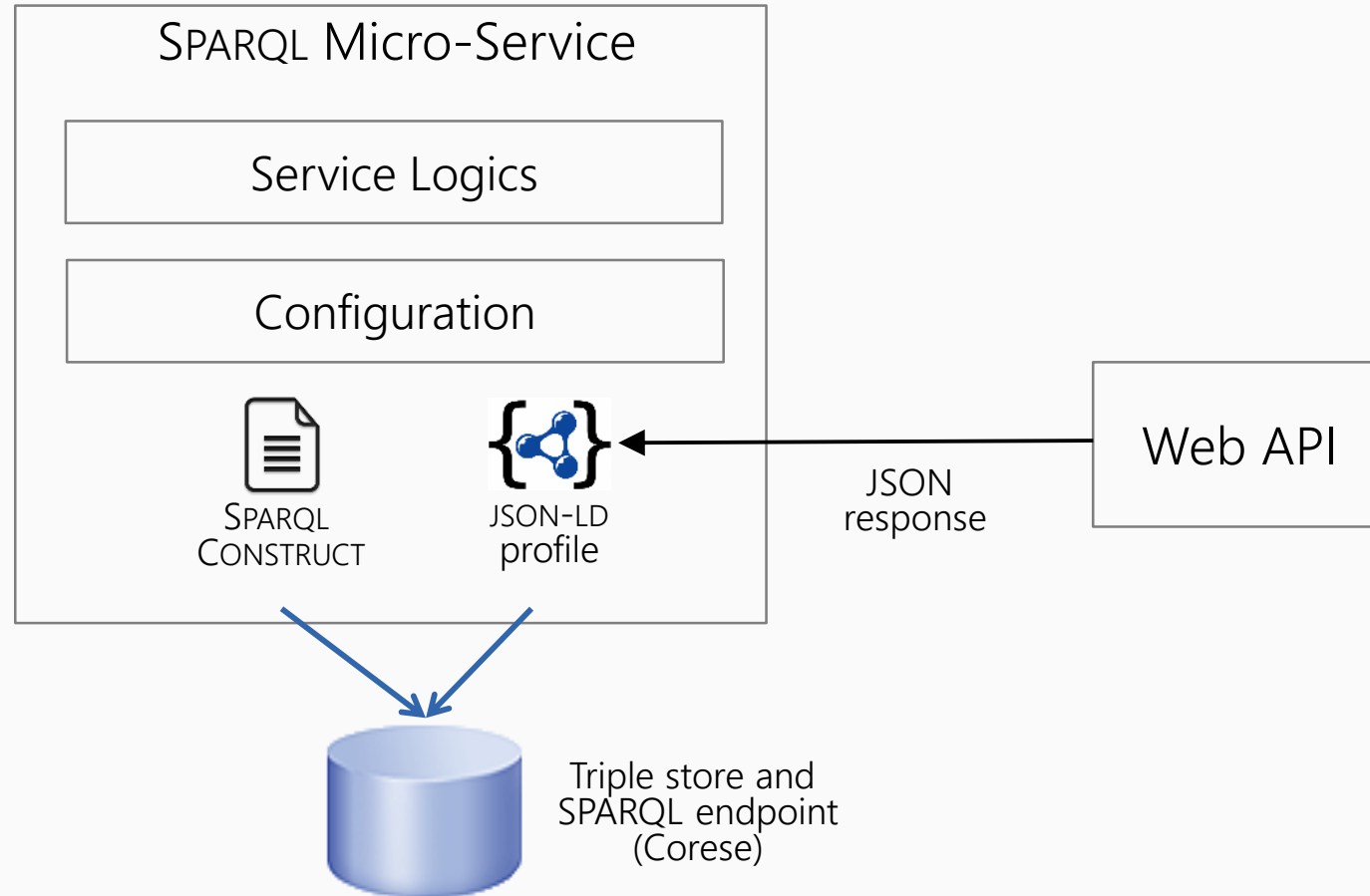
```
[ ] <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#id>      "53735656";  
    <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#title> "Brooklyn Bridge sunset";
```



```
@prefix api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
```

```
[ ] api:id      "53735656";  
    api:title   "Brooklyn Bridge sunset";
```

Translating the Web API response to RDF



Advanced mapping with SPARQL (optional)

```
@prefix api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
```



```
[ ] api:id      "53735656";  
    api:title   "Brooklyn Bridge sunset";
```

```
PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
```

```
CONSTRUCT {
```

```
  ?photoUri
```

```
    a          schema:Photograph;
```

```
    schema:name ?title;
```

```
}
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
  ?result
```

```
    api:id      ?photoId;
```

```
    api:title   ?title;
```

```
  BIND(IRI(concat("http://example.org/ld/photo/", ?photoId)) AS ?photoUri)
```

```
}
```

SPARQL



```
@prefix schema: <http://schema.org/>
```




```
<http://example.org/ld/photo/53735656>
```

```
  a          schema:Photograph;
```

```
  schema:name "Brooklyn Bridge sunset".
```

Quick-start guide

Main approach to create a SPARQL μ-service

- 
- Read the API documentation:**
find out the API service that does what you want to do
 - Create a basic SPARQL micro-service:**
a JSON-LD profile translates the API response into “raw” RDF (namespace “api”)
 - Define a mapping to an RDF vocabulary:**
figure out an appropriate vocabulary for your use case
 - Write the mapping in a CONSTRUCT query**
and test the service.

My first SPARQL micro-service

Goal: find music albums on Deezer, that match a keyword



- Find out the right API query
- Create a basic SPARQL micro-service
- Decide of a mapping to an RDF vocabulary
- Write the mapping in a CONSTRUCT query

Check the Web API documentation

<https://developers.deezer.com/api/search#connections>

Choose a service to be fulfilled by the SPARQL micro-service

Query music albums by keyword (search > Search Methods)

Find out the right query to do this

<https://api.deezer.com/search/album?q=eminem>

My first SPARQL micro-service



Documentation:
<https://s.42l.fr/smsdoc>



Find out the right
API query

Create a basic
SPARQL micro-service



Decide of a mapping to
an RDF vocabulary



Write the mapping in a
CONSTRUCT query

1. CD to the directory of deployed services.

2. Create directory `deezer/findAlbums`

3. In `deezer/findAlbums`, create file `config.ini` with 2 properties:

```
api_query = "https://api.deezer.com/search/album?q={keyword}"  
custom_parameter[] = keyword
```

Create file `profile.jsonld`

```
{ "@context": {  
  "@vocab": "http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#"  
}}
```

Query the SPARQL micro-service (using Yasgui):

Endpoint URL:

```
http://localhost/service/deezer/findAlbums?keyword=eminem
```

Query:

```
select * where { ?s ?p ?o. }
```

My first SPARQL micro-service



Find out the right API query



Create a basic SPARQL micro-service



Decide of a mapping to an RDF vocabulary



Write the mapping in a CONSTRUCT query

Find appropriate vocabularies

- Schema.org <https://schema.org/docs/full.html>
- Wikidata <https://wikidata.org>
- LOV (Linked Open Vocabularies) <https://lov.linkeddata.es/dataset/lov/>
- Specialized ontology portals...

Schema.org

[Thing](#) > [CreativeWork](#) > [MusicPlaylist](#) > [MusicAlbum](#)

[Thing](#) > [Organization](#) > [PerformingGroup](#) > [MusicGroup](#)

[Thing](#) > [CreativeWork](#) > [MusicRecording](#)

...

My first SPARQL micro-service

- Find out the right API query
- Create a basic SPARQL micro-service
- Decide of a mapping to an RDF vocabulary
- Write the mapping in a CONSTRUCT query

```
PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
CONSTRUCT {
  []
    a                schema:MusicAlbum;
    schema:name       ?albumTitle;
    schema:image       ?imageUri;
    schema:byArtist   ?artistName
}
WHERE {
  ?album
    api:title  ?albumTitle;
    api:cover  ?image;
    api:artist [ api:name ?artistName ].

    bind(iri(?image) as ?imageUri)
}
```

My first SPARQL micro-service

Query the SPARQL micro-service with Yasgui

The screenshot shows the Yasgui SPARQL client interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'SμS'. The address bar contains the URL: `http://localhost/service/deezer/findAlbums?keyword=orelsan`. Below the address bar, the SPARQL query is displayed in a monospaced font:

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
3 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
4 PREFIX api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
5 SELECT * WHERE {
6   ?s ?p ?o.
7 }
```

On the right side of the query editor, there are icons for sharing and executing the query. Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table view. The table has three columns: 's', 'p', and 'o'. The results are filtered to show the first 4 entries out of 100 total entries. The table shows the following data:

	s	p	o
1	b3788	schema:byArtist	"Orelsan"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
26	b3788	schema:image	<https://api.deezer.com/album/270762122/image>
51	b3788	schema:name	"Civilisation"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
76	b3788	rdf:type	schema:MusicAlbum

At the bottom of the interface, there is a pagination bar showing 'Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries (filtered from 100 total entries)' and navigation controls.

My first SPARQL micro-service

Query the SPARQL micro-service with Yasgui

The image displays two screenshots of the Yasgui SPARQL client interface, showing queries and their results.

Left Screenshot:

- Query:** `http://localhost/service/deezer/findAlbums?keyword=orelsan`
- Query Text:**

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
3 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
4 PREFIX api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
5 SELECT * WHERE {
6   ?s ?p ?o.
7 }
```
- Results:** 100 results in 0.129 seconds. The table shows columns **s**, **p**, and **o**.

	s	p	o
1	b3788	schema:byArtist	"Orelsan"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
26	b3788	schema:image	<https://api.deezer.com/album/b3788/image>
51	b3788	schema:name	"Civilisation"
76	b3788	rdf:type	schema:MusicAlbum
- Footer:** Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries (filtered from 100 total entries)

Right Screenshot:

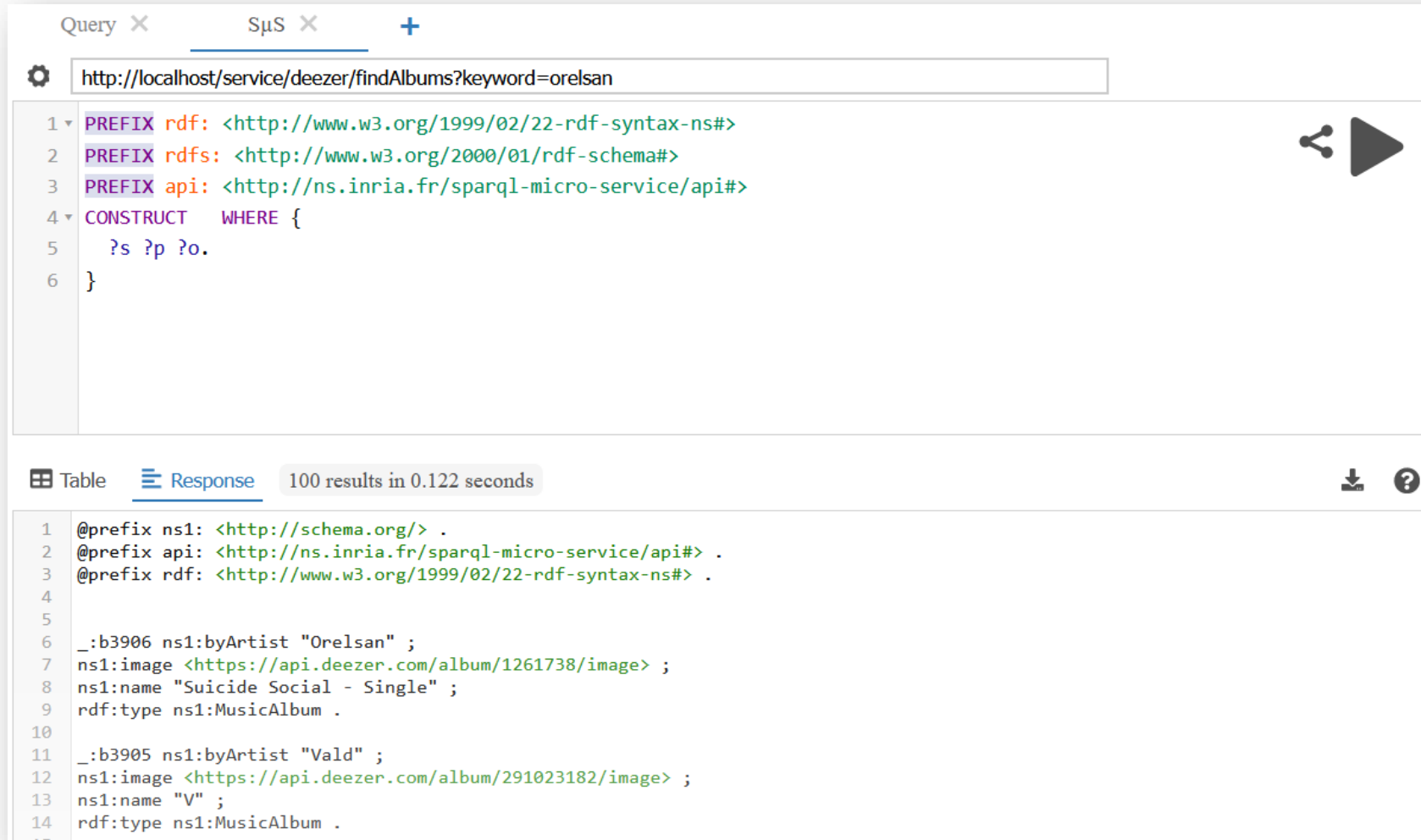
- Query:** `http://localhost/service/deezer/findAlbums?keyword=orelsan`
- Query Text:**

```
1 PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
2 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
3 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
4 PREFIX api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
5 SELECT * WHERE {
6   ?s a schema:MusicAlbum;
7     schema:name ?name.
8 }
```
- Results:** 25 results in 0.132 seconds. The table shows columns **s** and **name**.

	s	name
1	b3687	"N'importe comment (The Remixes)"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
2	b3688	"Potentiel (feat. Orelsan)"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
3	b3689	"Enfant lune"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
4	b3690	"Millions"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
5	b3691	"Tous les jours dimanche"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
6	b3692	"Double Vie - Single"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>
- Footer:** Simple view ☐ Ellipse ☒ Filter query results Page size: 50

My first SPARQL micro-service

Query the SPARQL micro-service with Yasgui



The screenshot shows the Yasgui SPARQL client interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query', 'SμS', and a '+' icon. Below the tabs, a text input field contains the URL: `http://localhost/service/deezer/findAlbums?keyword=orelsan`. To the right of the input field is a share icon and a play button. Below the input field, the query is displayed in a monospaced font with syntax highlighting:

```
1 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
2 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
3 PREFIX api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#>
4 CONSTRUCT WHERE {
5   ?s ?p ?o.
6 }
```

Below the query, there are tabs for 'Table' and 'Response'. The 'Response' tab is selected, and it shows the results of the query. The response is displayed in a monospaced font with syntax highlighting:

```
1 @prefix ns1: <http://schema.org/> .
2 @prefix api: <http://ns.inria.fr/sparql-micro-service/api#> .
3 @prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
4
5
6 _:b3906 ns1:byArtist "Orelsan" ;
7 ns1:image <https://api.deezer.com/album/1261738/image> ;
8 ns1:name "Suicide Social - Single" ;
9 rdf:type ns1:MusicAlbum .
10
11 _:b3905 ns1:byArtist "Vald" ;
12 ns1:image <https://api.deezer.com/album/291023182/image> ;
13 ns1:name "V" ;
14 rdf:type ns1:MusicAlbum .
15
```

At the bottom right of the response area, there are icons for downloading and help.

Suggested APIs

Deezer	https://developers.deezer.com/api
MusicBrainz	https://musicbrainz.org/doc/Development/JSON_Web_Service (Example: beta.musicbrainz.org/ws/2/artist/?fmt=json&query=name:eminem)
SoundCloud	https://developers.soundcloud.com/docs/api/explorer/open-api
Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/services/api/
IMDB	https://imdb-api.com/
Youtube	https://developers.google.com/youtube/v3/getting-started https://developers.google.com/youtube/v3/docs/
Twitter	https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/api-reference-index https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/basics/authentication/oauth-2-0/application-only
Facebook	Create an application: https://developers.facebook.com/apps/ API documentation: https://developers.facebook.com/docs/graph-api Test: https://developers.facebook.com/tools/explorer/
Instagram	https://developers.facebook.com/docs/instagram-api Only for companies (!!!!!!!)
Spotify	https://developer.spotify.com/documentation/web-api/

	Easy (some services require) no key
	Easy, need one developer key
	Developer key + long lasting token
	Developer key + token
	Not evaluated

Suggested APIs

LinkedIn	https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/linkedin/
Snapchat	https://developers.snapchat.com/api/docs/ https://docs.snapchat.com/docs/api/web/
Lignes d'Azur	https://data.lignesdazur.com/dataset
PokéAPI	https://pokeapi.co/docs/v2

Need inspiration ?

<https://rapidapi.com/>

<https://api.gouv.fr/>

	Easy (some services require) no key
	Easy, need one developer key
	Developer key + long lasting token
	Developer key + token
	Not evaluated

Environment

With Docker

Instructions	https://github.com/frmichel/sparql-micro-service/tree/master/deployment/docker
SPARQL μ -services URL	<code>http://localhost/service/<api>/<service>?...</code>
YASGUI	file:///home/user/yasgui.html

With VirtualBox and a pre-installed virtual machine

Virtual Machine	https://sms.i3s.unice.fr/~smshandson/material/sms-hands-on-polytech.ova
Login	<code>user / user</code>
Path for services	<code>/home/user/public_html/services</code>
SPARQL μ -services URL	<code>http://localhost/sparql-ms/<api>/<service>?...</code>
YASGUI	file:///home/user/yasgui.html