

Knowledge Graphs

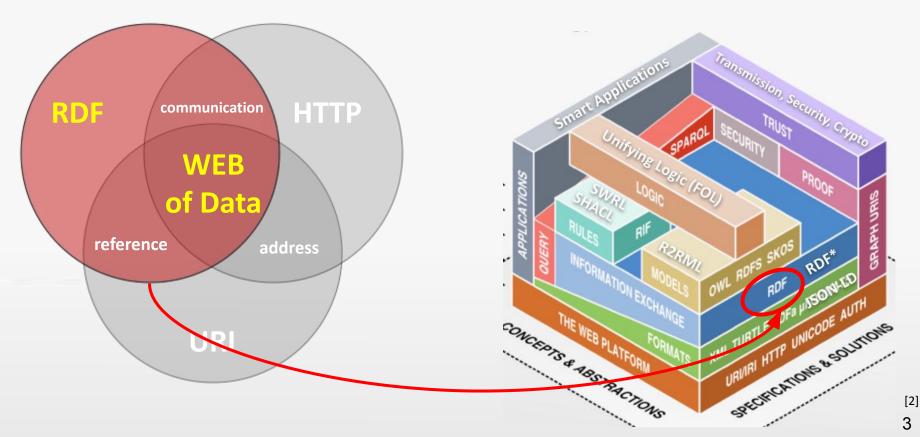
Lecture 2: Basic Knowledge Graph Infrastructure



- 2.1 How to Identify and Access Things
- 2.2 How to Represent Simple Facts with RDF
- 2.3 RDF Turtle Serialization
- 2.4 Vocabularies and Model Building with RDFS
- **2.5** RDF Complex Data Structures
 - Excursion 1: RDF Reification and RDF*
- 2.6 Logical Inference with RDF(S)
 - Excursion 2: RDFa RDF and the Web

Basic Architecture of the Web of Data





RDF Complex Data Structures





- An RDF graph is an unordered set of RDF triples.
- RDF Lists
 - General data structures to enumerate any resources or literals and to introduce an ordering.
 - No new semantics, just "syntactic sugar".
- Distinguish between:
 - Container

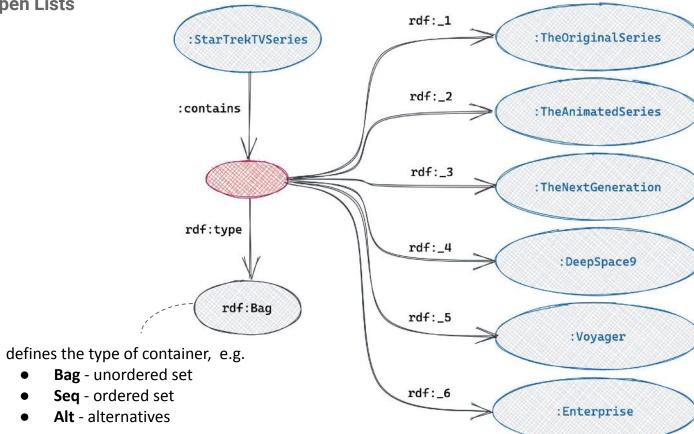
open list, i.e. extension (new entries) possible

Collection

closed list, i.e. no extension possible

RDF Container

Open Lists





rdf:_1 ... rdf:_n relates a container to one of its elements.

RDF Container

Open Lists

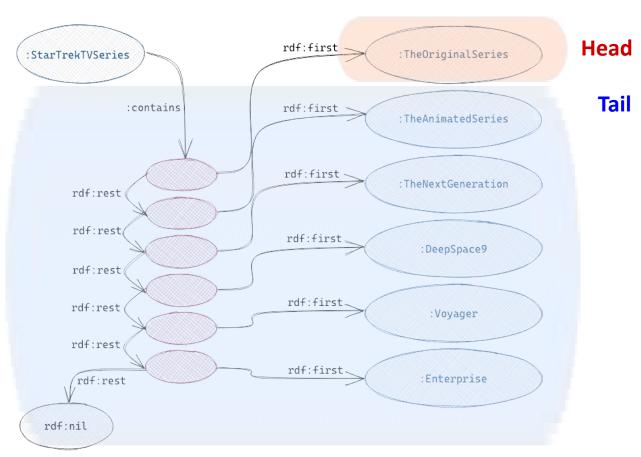
= rdf:type rdf:Bag



```
rdf:_1
                                                                                                                      :TheOriginalSeries
                                                                           :StarTrekTVSeries
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix : <http://example.org/KG2023#> .
                                                                                                      rdf:_2
                                                                          :contains
                                                                                                                      :TheAnimatedSeries
:StarTrekTVSeries :contains [
  a rdf:Bag ;
  rdf:_1 :TheOriginalSeries ;
                                                                                                      rdf:_3
                                                                                                                      :TheNextGeneration
  rdf: 2 :TheAnimatedSeries ;
  rdf: 3 :TheNextGeneration ;
                                                                           rdf:type
  rdf:_4 :DeepSpace9 ;
                                                                                                      rdf:_4
  rdf: 5 :Voyager ;
                                                                                                                         :DeepSpace9
  rdf:_6 :Enterprise
                                                                               rdf:Bag
                                                                                                      rdf:_5
                                                                                                                          :Voyager
                                                                                                      rdf:_6
                                                                                                                         :Enterprise
```

RDF Collection

Closed Lists



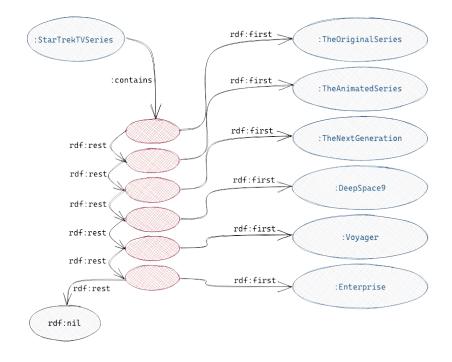


RDF Collection

Closed Lists

```
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix : <http://example.org/KG2023#> .
:StarTrekTVSeries :contains [
  rdf:first :TheOriginalSeries ; rdf:rest [
   rdf:first :TheAnimatedSeries ; rdf:rest [
    rdf:first :TheNextGeneration ; rdf:rest [
     rdf:first :DeepSpace9 ; rdf:rest [
      rdf:first :Voyager ; rdf:rest [
       rdf:first :Enterprise ;
       rdf:rest rdf:nil
                                      in short
                   :StarTrekTVSeries :contains (
                   :TheOriginalSeries :TheAnimatedSeries
                   :TheNextGeneration :DeepSpace9 :Voyager
                   :Enterprise ) .
```





RDF Datasets

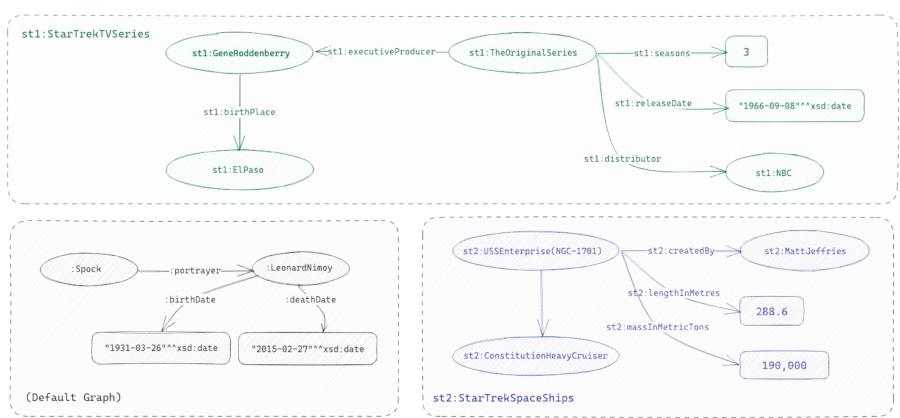


- Sometimes it is beneficial to keep data in separate RDF graphs, e.g.,
 - data from different sources (of different trustworthiness or accuracy),
 - the same data, but from different points in time,
 - \circ etc.
- An RDF dataset is a dictionary of RDF graphs, consisting of:
 - one default graph: an RDF graph (that may be empty),
 - zero or more named graphs: pairs consisting of
 - i. a **name** that can be a URI/IRI or a blank node, and
 - ii. an **RDF graph** (that may be empty).

2. Basic Knowledge Graph Infrastructure / 2.5 RDF Complex Data Structures

RDF Datasets – Example



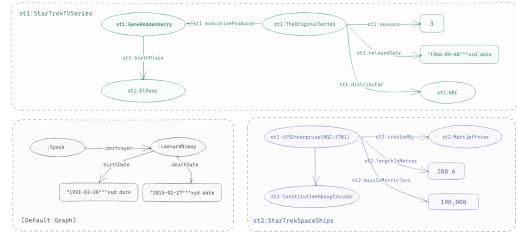


Knowledge Graphs 2023, Prof. Dr. Harald Sack, FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure & Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

RDF Datasets – Example



In practical scenarios
 quadruples (quads)
 (s,p,o,g)
 are used to serialize RDF datasets.



● E.g.,

st2:GeneRoddenberry st2:birthPlace st2:ElPaso .

from the graph st1:StarTrekTVSeries can be represented with

st2:GeneRoddenberry st2:birthPlace st2:ElPaso st1:StarTrekTVSeries .



Knowledge Graphs





Bibliographic References:

- Guus Schreiber, Yves Raimond (2014), RDF 1.1 Primer, W3C Working Group Note 24 June 2014.
- Aidan Hogan (2020), *The Web of Data*, Springer.
 - Chap. 3.5.4 Containers and Collections, pp. 83–84.
 - o Chap. 4.2.4 Containers, pp. 126–128.
- Antoine Zimmerman (2014), RDF 1.1: On Semantics of RDF Datasets, W3C Working Group Note 25 February 2014.

Picture References:

- "In this Star Trek-inspired image, Mr. Spock is depicted in deep space. Among the stars in the background deep space is fully covered with interlinked the RDF code fragments.", created via ArtBot, ProtoGen Diffusion, 2023, [CC-BY-4.0], https://tinybots.net/artbot
- [2] Benjamin Nowack, *The Semantic Web Not a Piece of cake...*, at bnode.org, 2009-07-08, [CC BY 3.0], https://web.archive.org/web/20220628120341/http://bnode.org/blog/2009/07/08/the-semantic-web-not-a-piece-of-cake
- "In this image in the style of Dürer's Renaissance woodcuts, Mr. Spock, science officer of the USS Enterprise, is depicted in deep space fully covered with interlinked the RDF source code fragments.", created via ArtBot, ProtoGen Diffusion, 2023, [CC-BY-4.0], https://tinybots.net/artbot