



Semantic Web Best Practices and Deployment

SKOS Tutorial Catch

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Based on slides by

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<http://isegserv.itd.rl.ac.uk/cvs-public/skos/press/dc2005/tutorial.ppt>

Intro

- SKOS
 - “Simple Knowledge Organisation System(s)”
 - Simple, extensible, machine-understandable representation for “concept schemes”
 - Thesauri
 - Classification Schemes
 - Taxonomies
 - Subject Headings
 - Other types of ‘controlled vocabulary’...



SKOS Development

- Developed by W3C's Semantic Web Best Practices-WG
- Draft for Working Group Note
- Design: public, consensus-driven, open community, email
- Input from actual vocabulary maintainers



Motivation

Semantic Web technology can help
improve search facilities and reuse:

1. Concept-based search instead of text-based search
2. Reuse each other's concept definitions
3. Search across (institution) boundaries
4. Standard software

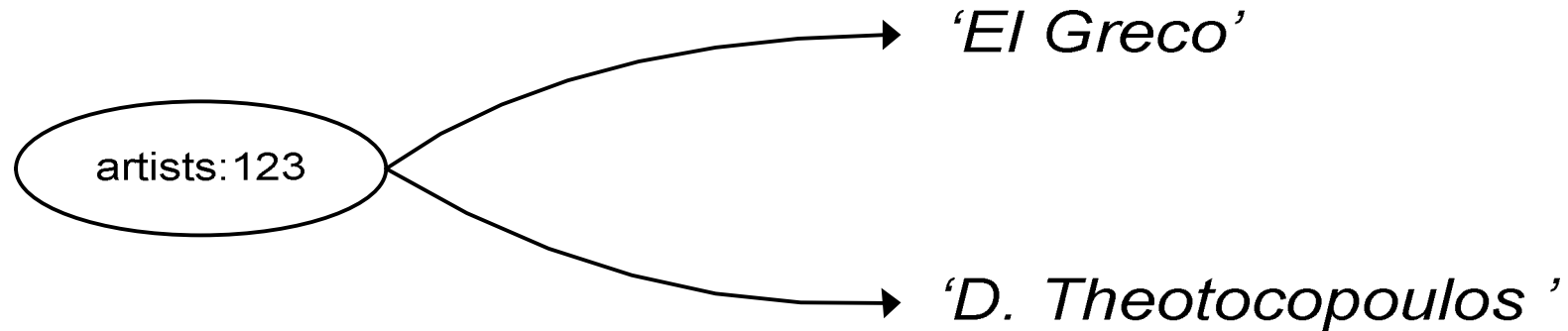


1. Concept Search

- Painter Domenikos Theotocopoulos = “El Greco” (nickname)
- Some indexers use “El Greco”, others “D. Theotocopoulos”
- Searching for “El Greco” does not give all results
- Solution: one *concept* with different *lexical labels*.



Example

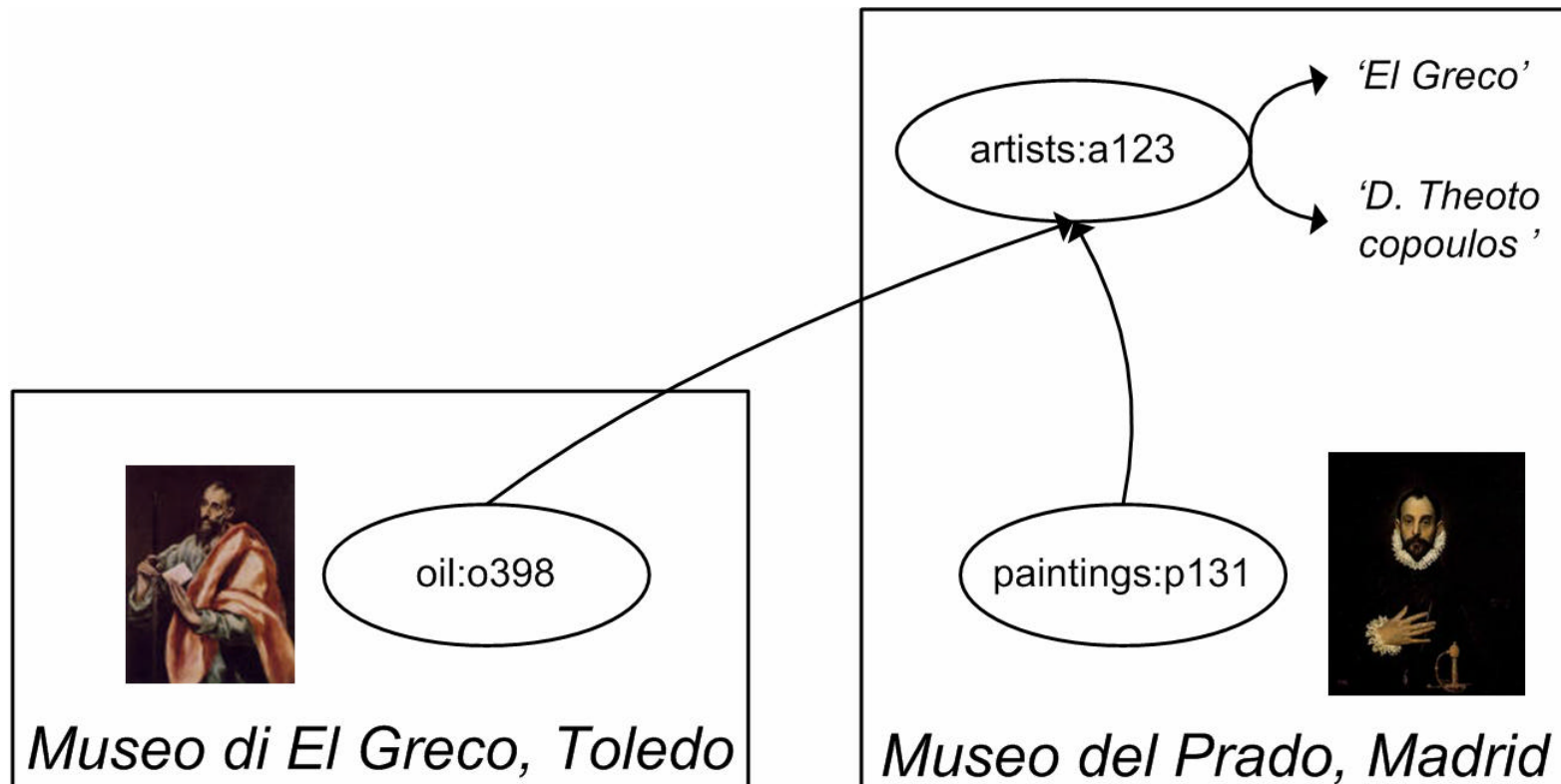


- N.B.: vocabulary with *identifiers* for preferred terms and indexing with *identifiers* accomplishes this



2. Reuse

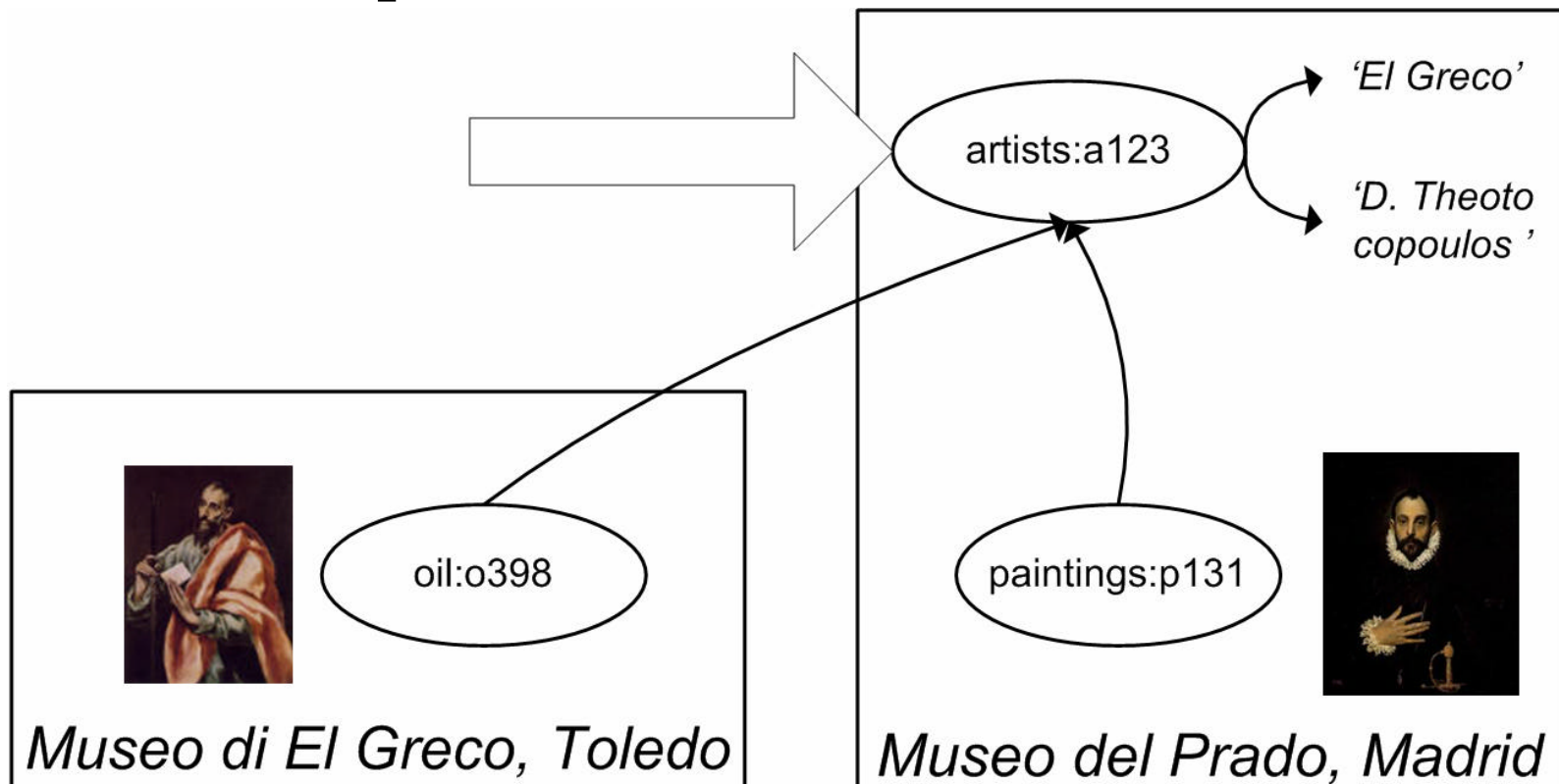
- Reuse existing concept “**El Greco**”
- ✍ Req. 1: one “exchange syntax”
- ✍ Req. 2: “point” at other concepts



3. Search Across Boundaries

- Search for *concept* “**El Greco**” returns paintings from both institutions

✍ Same requirements



4. Standard Software

- If all concept schemes use same “exchange syntax” and “structure”, standardized software can be built to:
 - Display/browse concept scheme
 - Annotate with concept scheme
 - Integrate data from 2 institutions using standard concept schemes (“search across boundaries”)
- ✍ Req. 3: Similar *structures* (graphs) in exchange syntax



Why SKOS helps

SKOS uses RDF

- sharing “graphs” in distributed environment (intranet/internet)
- Uses URIs for “pointing” (identifying)
- Easy to extend by anyone for specific purposes
- ✍ “exchange syntax”
- ✍ “Point at concept”

SKOS: set of *classes* and *properties* to describe concept schemes

- Produce “similar graphs”

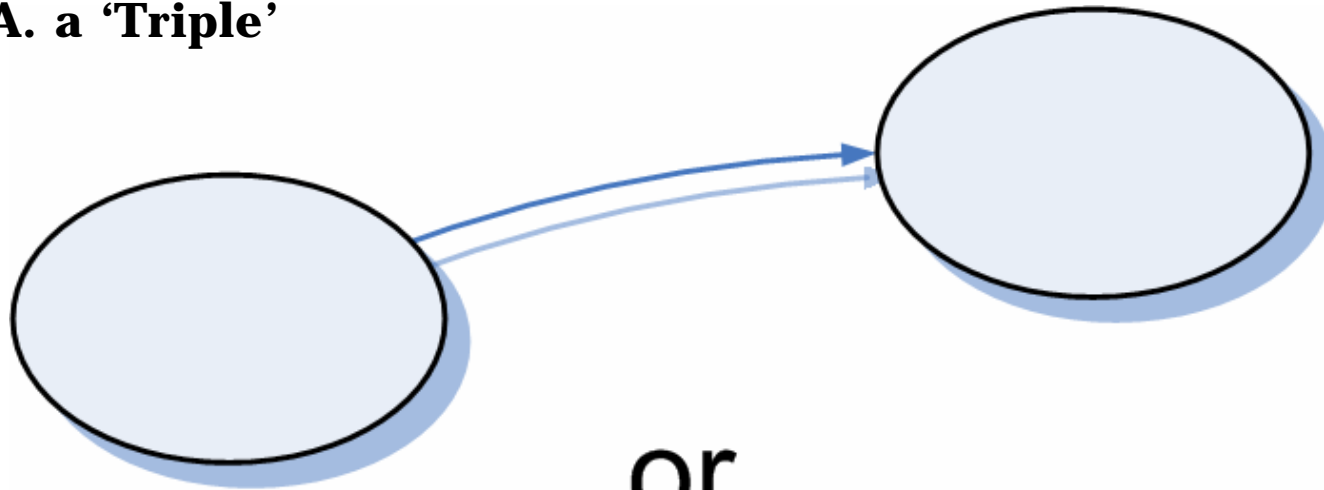
✍ “Same structures”/ clear what graph means

Disadvantage: unusual concept schemes don't fit into SKOS (original structure too complex)

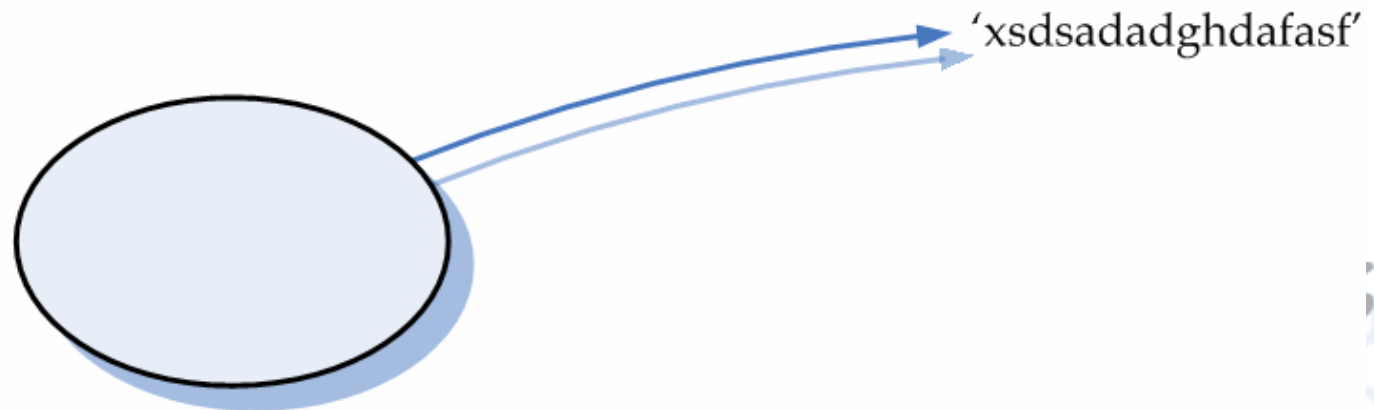


Quick RDF: a 'Statement'

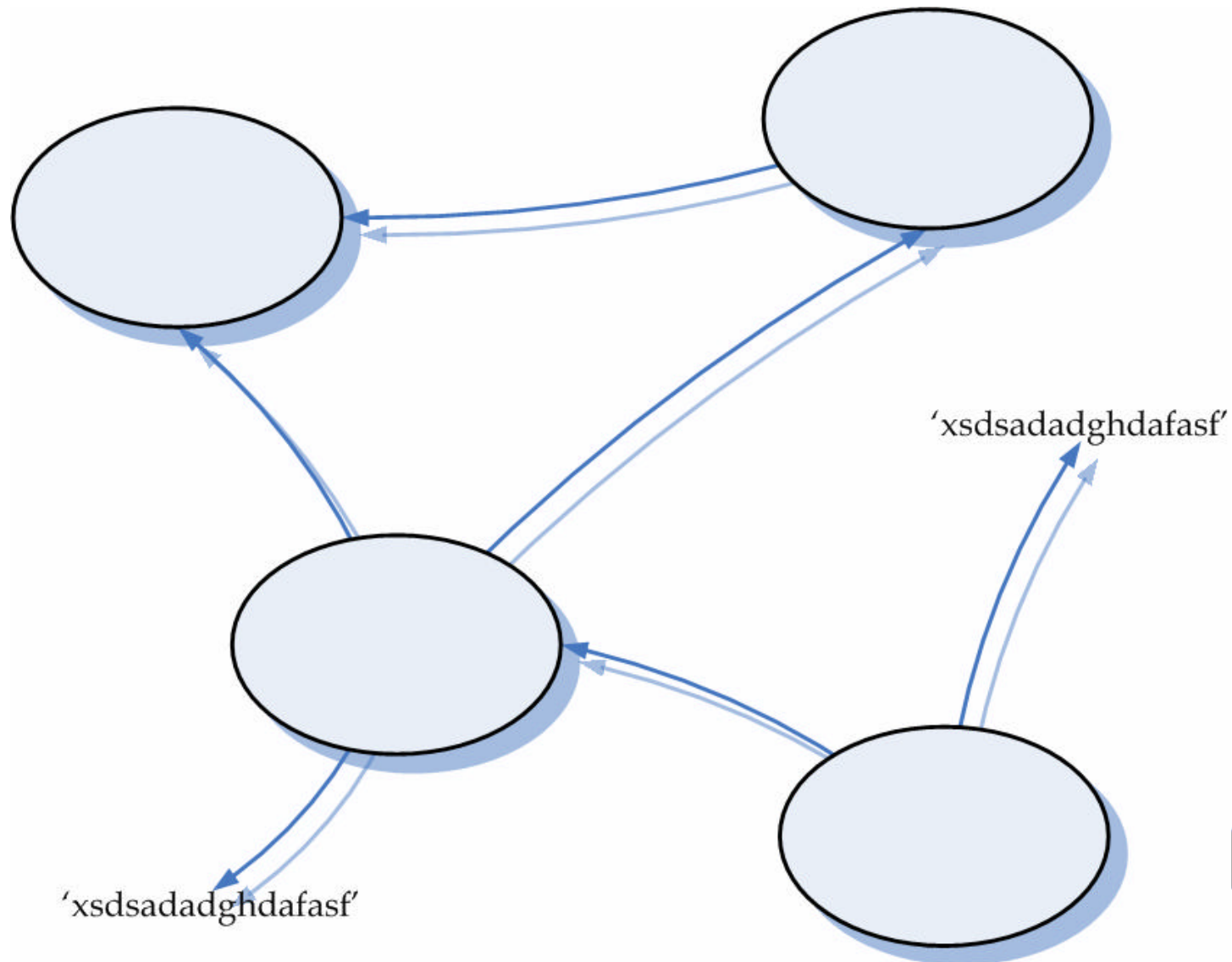
A.K.A. a 'Triple'



or...



Quick RDF: a 'Graph'



Quick RDF: exchange syntax

- RDF Graphs can be exchanged in XML (and other formats)
- Alternative ways to represent & exchange the *same* graph
- Here we only discuss RDF graphs, exchange syntax is “lower-level” technical issue



Controlled Vocabulary

Love

Strong feelings of attraction towards, and affection for, another adult, or great affection for a friend or family member.

Awe

A feeling of great respect sometimes mixed with fear or surprise.

Joy

A feeling of bliss and great happiness.



Converting into SKOS graph

1. Identify
2. Describe
3. Publish



Identify

- Step 1: Identify concepts...

<http://www.example.com/concepts#love>

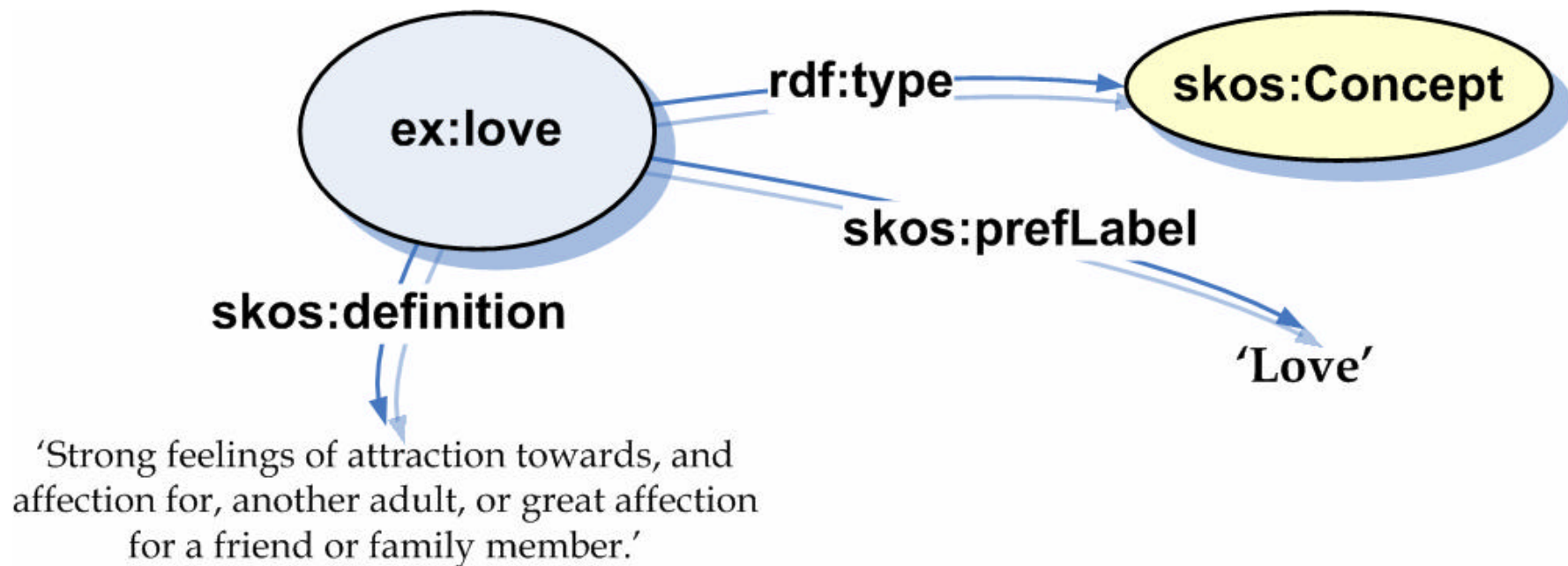
<http://www.example.com/concepts#awe>

<http://www.example.com/concepts#joy>



Describe

- Step 2: Describe...



Publish

- Step 3: Publish...
 - Put the file on a web server for programs to download & process
 - Put the file on special RDF server on which you can query with SQL-like language:
 - Select * from ... Where ...



Thesaurus (USE/UF)

Love

(preferred term)

UF Affection

Affection

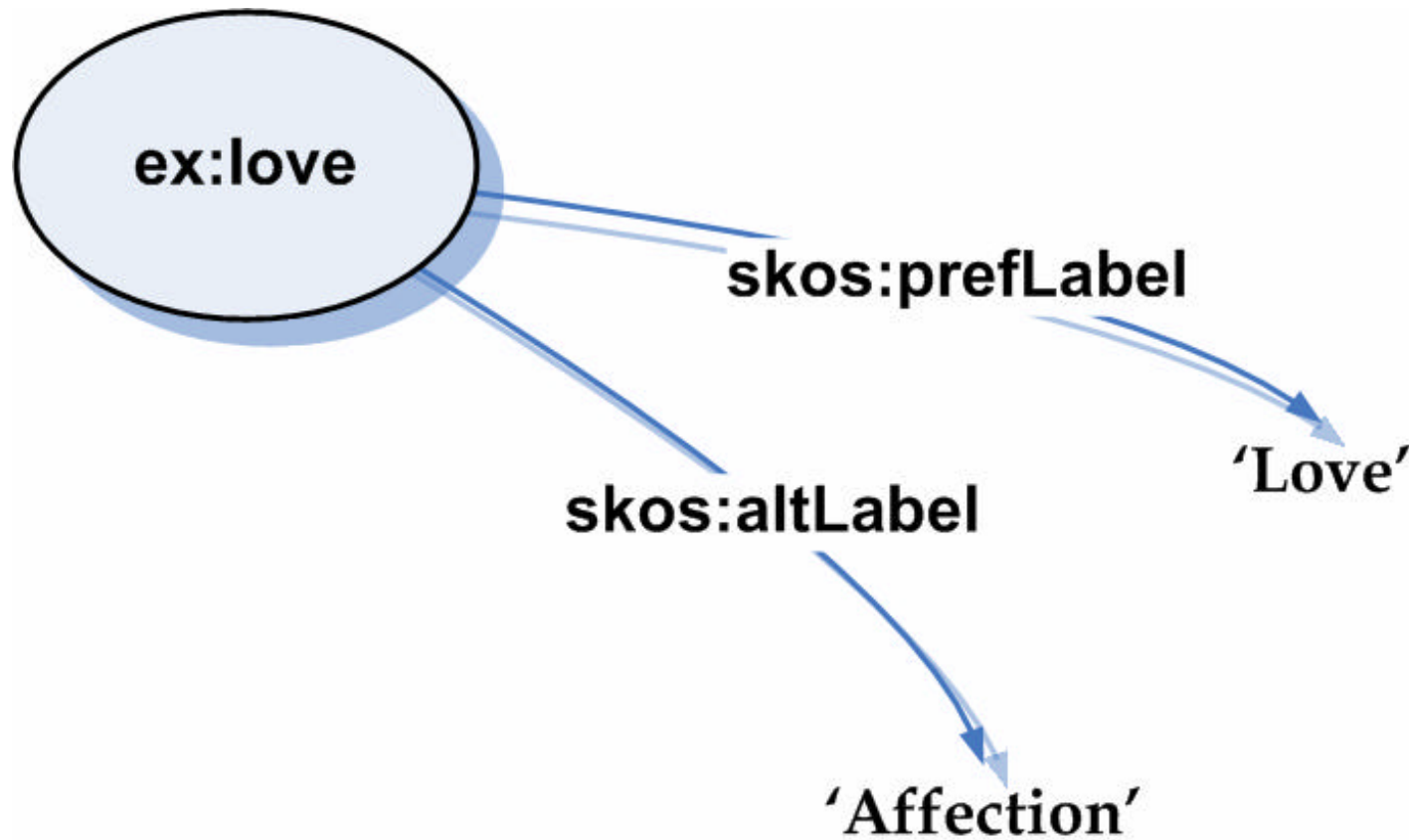
(non-preferred term)

USE Love

*(“USE” directs user from non-pref term to
pref-term that should be used in indexing
and search)*



Lexical Labels



Thesaurus (BT/NT)

Love

BT Emotion

(“BT” = *Broader Term*)

Emotion

NT Love

(“NT” = *Narrower Term*)

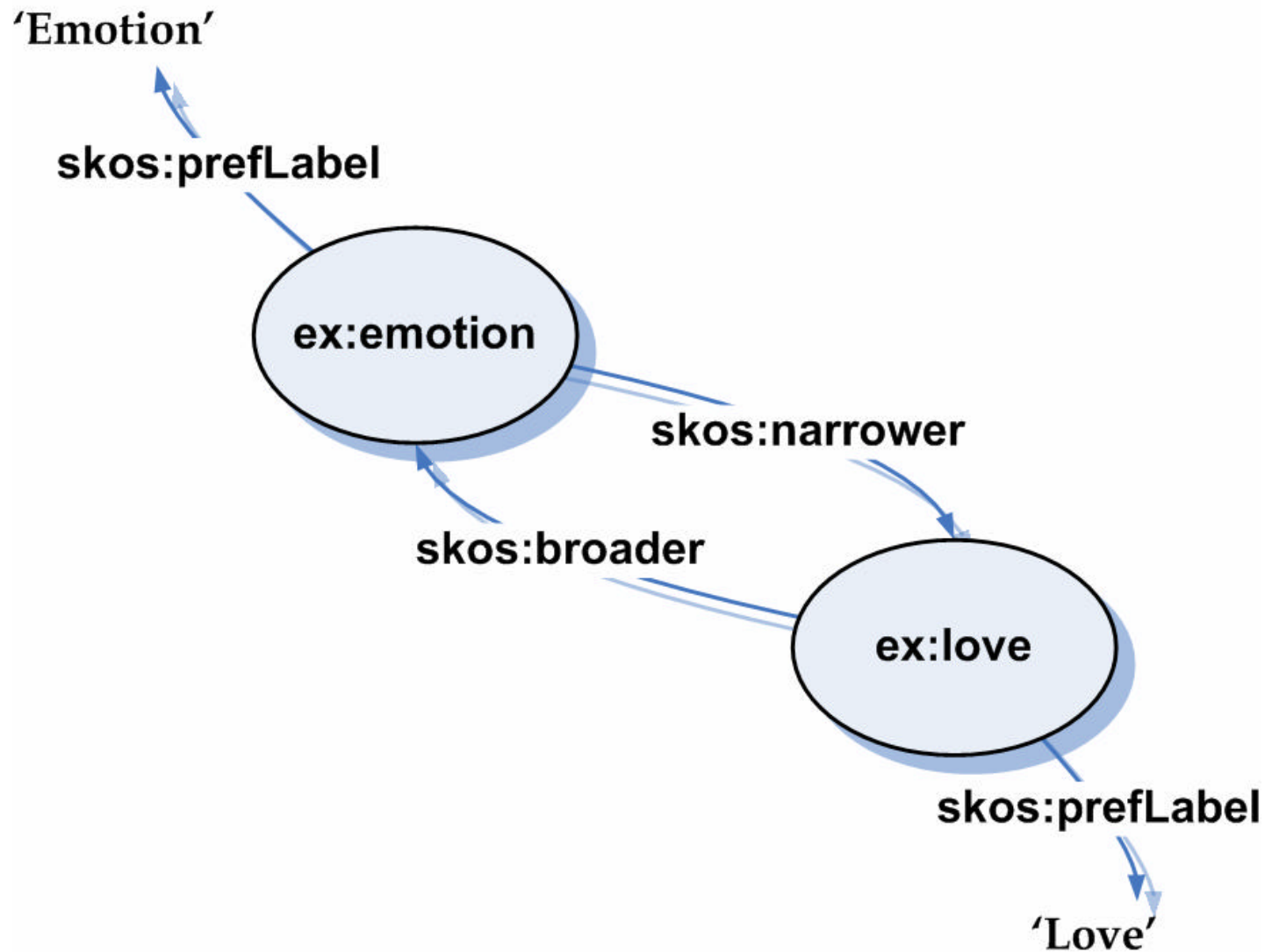
NT Awe

NT Joy

(*BT/NT only between preferred terms*)



Broader/Narrower



Thesaurus (RT)

Love

RT Beauty

(“RT” = *Related Term*)

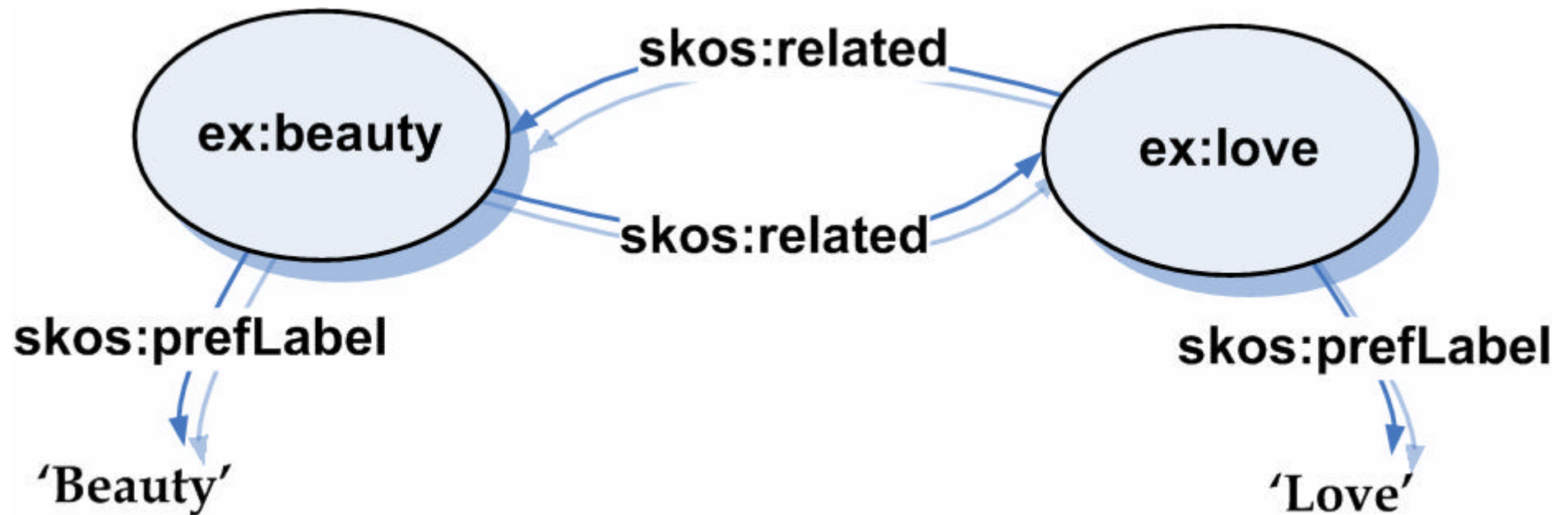
Beauty

RT Love

(RT only between preferred terms)



Related



Story So Far...

- Basic Structure
 - skos:Concept
- Lexical Labelling
 - skos:prefLabel, skos:altLabel
- Documentation
 - skos:definition
- Semantic Relations
 - skos:broader, skos:narrower, skos:related



More Documentation Properties

- **skos:note**

e.g. 'I'm going bananas'

- **skos:definition**

e.g. 'A long curved fruit with a yellow skin and soft, sweet white flesh inside.'

- **skos:example**

e.g. 'A bunch of bananas.'

- **skos:scopeNote**

e.g. 'Only use for the western family of bananas'

- **skos:historyNote**

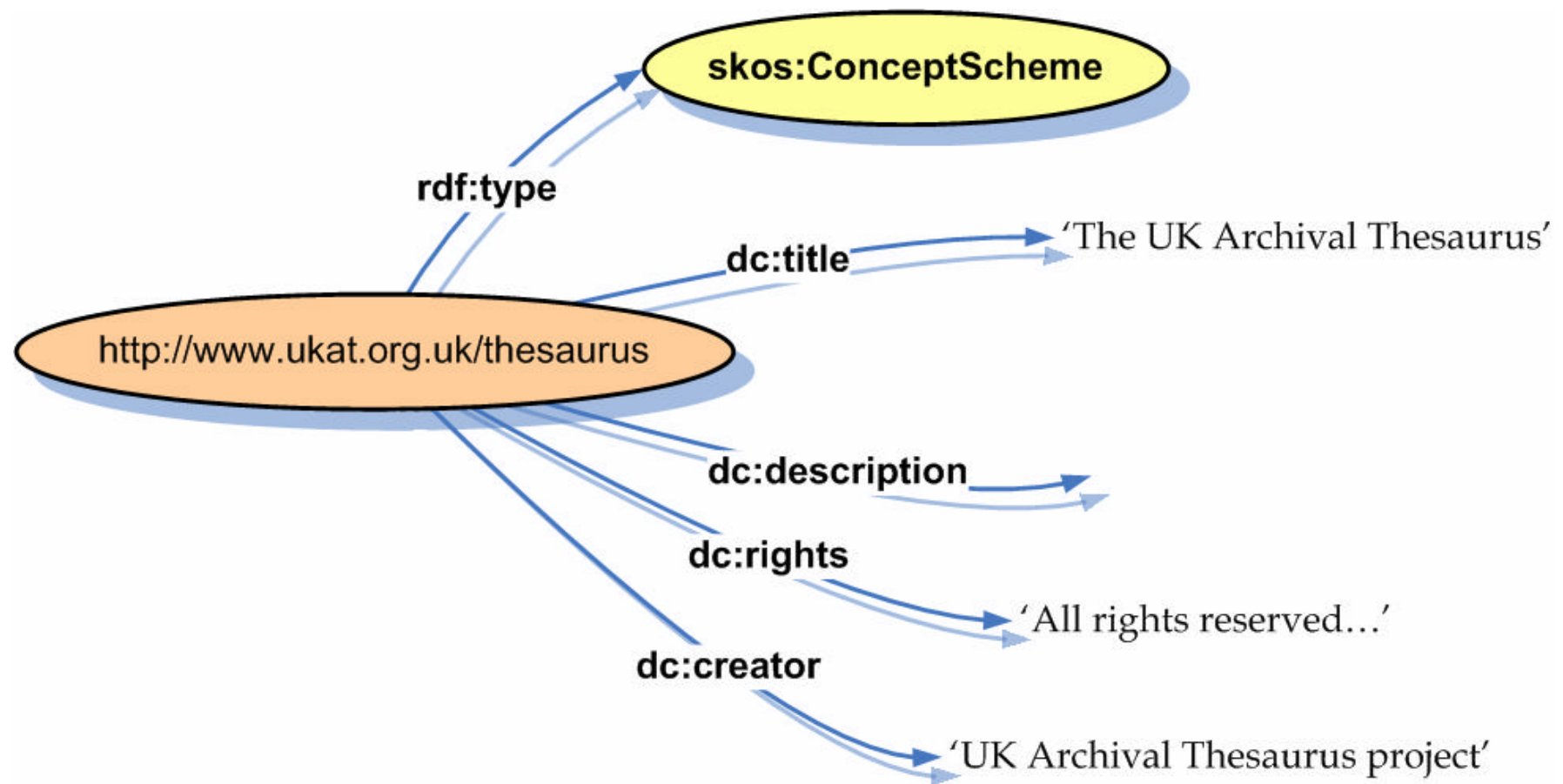
e.g. 'Introduced 1986.'

Concept Schemes

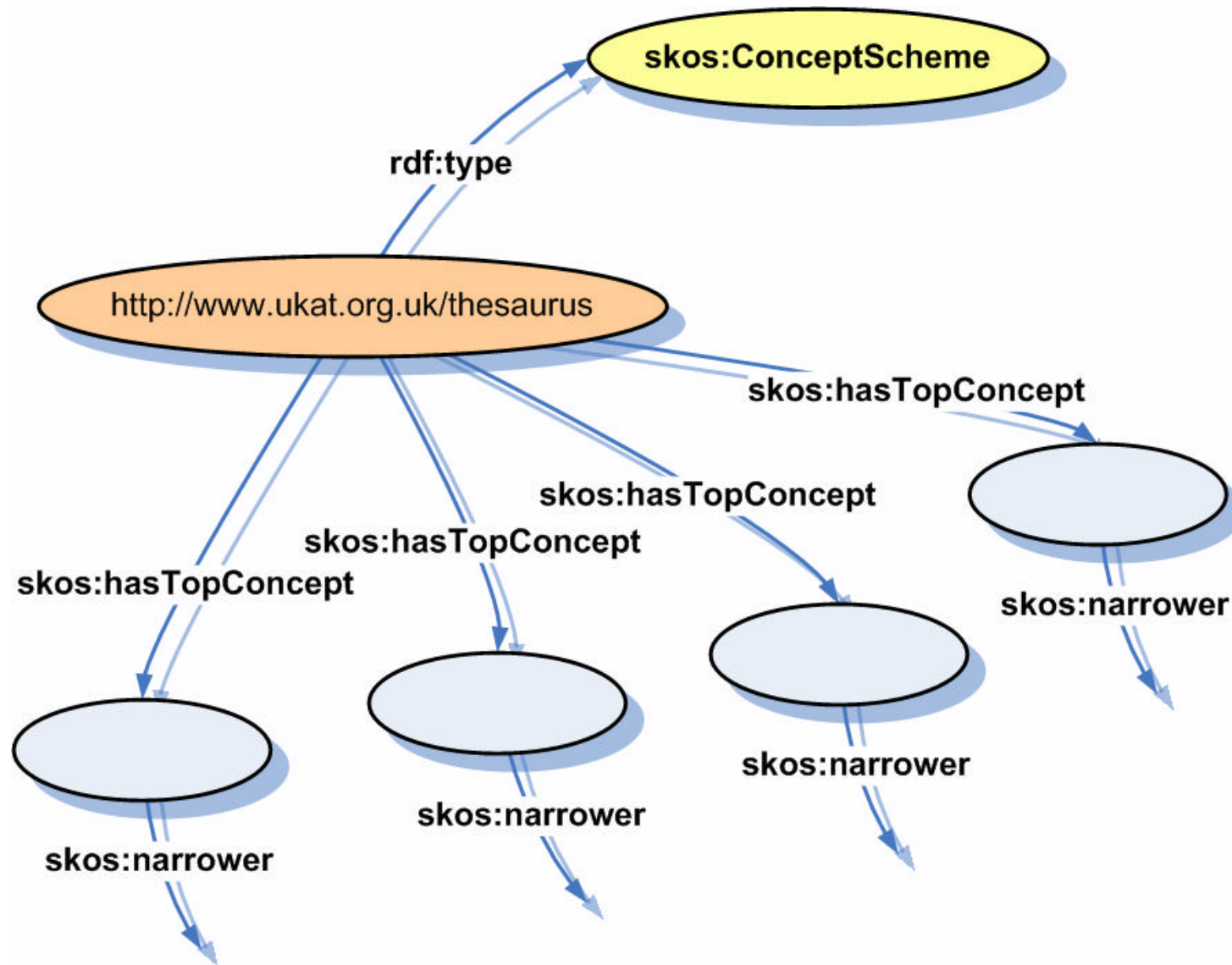
- Organise a set of concepts into a **concept scheme**
- Add metadata about the scheme
 - Title
 - Rights
 - creator



Concept Scheme



Top Concepts



Subject Indexing

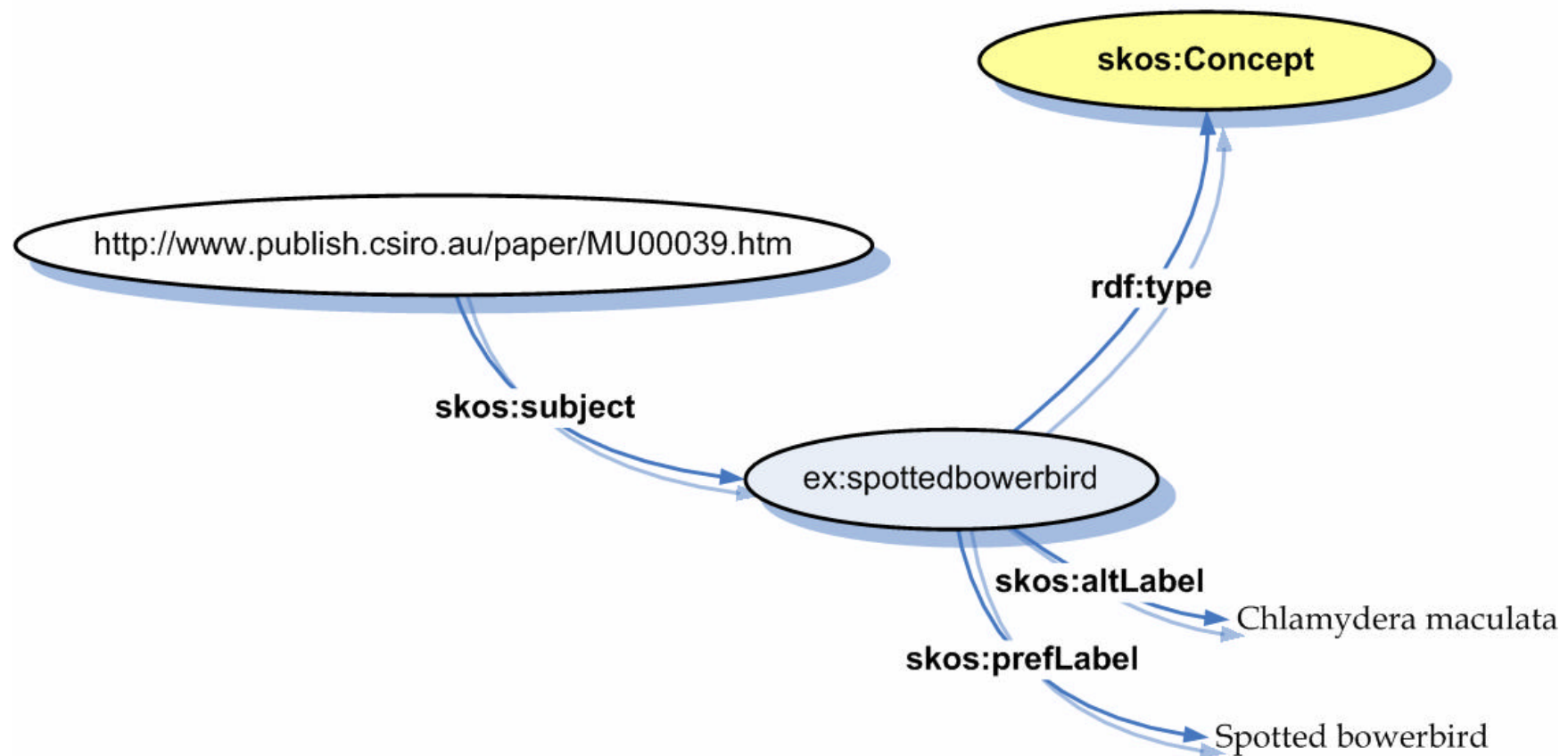
- One of the main uses of concept scheme is to index documents, pictures, ...
- *skos:subject*



Spotted Bowerbird



Subject



Node Labels in Hierarchy

milk

<milk by source animal> *(node label)*

buffalo milk

cow milk

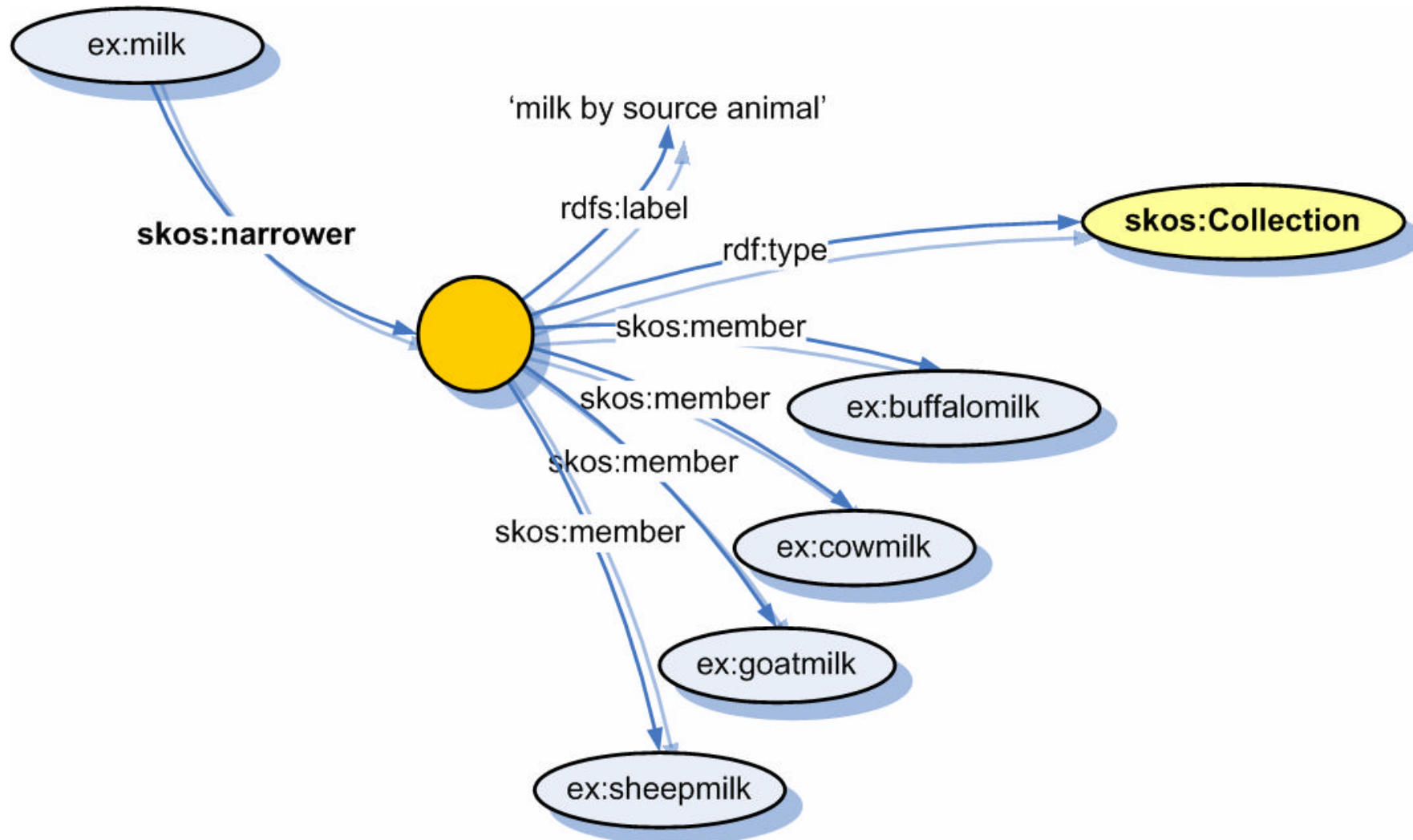
goat milk

sheep milk

(Organize terms into “subcategories” to help users find relevant term; “guide terms”; node label itself not meant for indexing)



Representation in SKOS



Story So Far...

- Documentation Properties
 - skos:note, skos:definition, skos:example, skos:scopeNote, skos:historyNote
- Concept Schemes
 - skos:ConceptScheme, skos:hasTopConcept,
- Subject Indexing
 - skos:subject
- Node Labels
 - skos:Collection, skos:member
- More properties not shown here

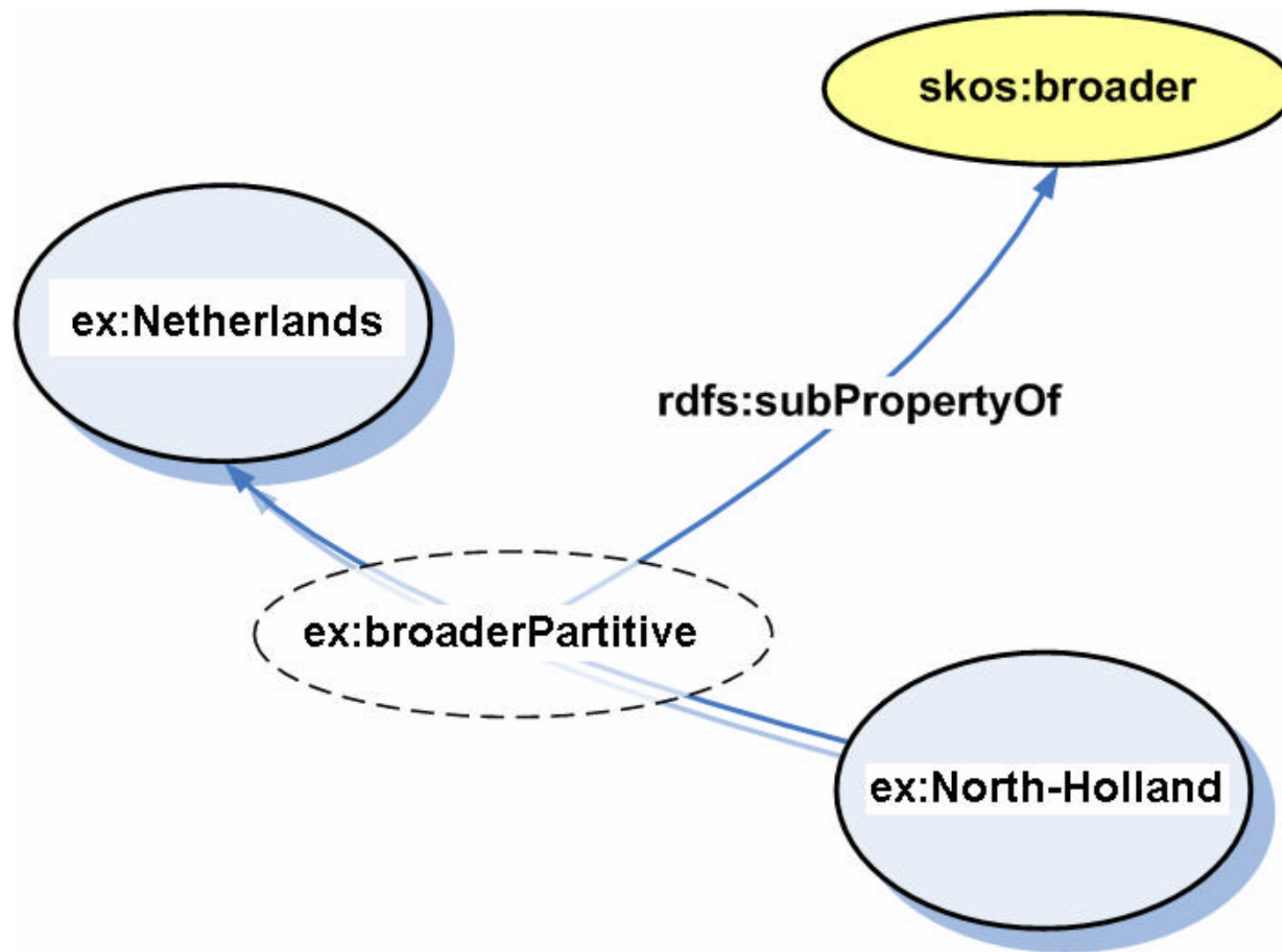


Extensions

- SKOS Core can be **extended** by **refining** the classes and properties of the SKOS RDF Schema
- E.g. North-Holland BT Netherlands is a part-of relationship



Example

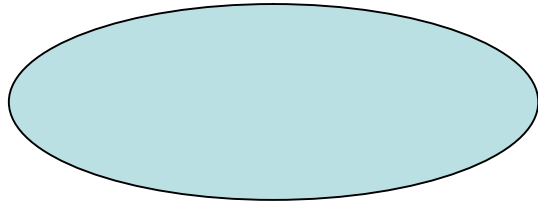


Exercise

- Groups of six, separated into group A and group B
- Given a “concept scheme” (text), create SKOS graph for it
- Groups A: give SKOS *graph* (not the text) to group B (and vice versa)
- Re-create “concept scheme” (text) from SKOS graph



SKOS Graph Legend



Concept in concept scheme



String

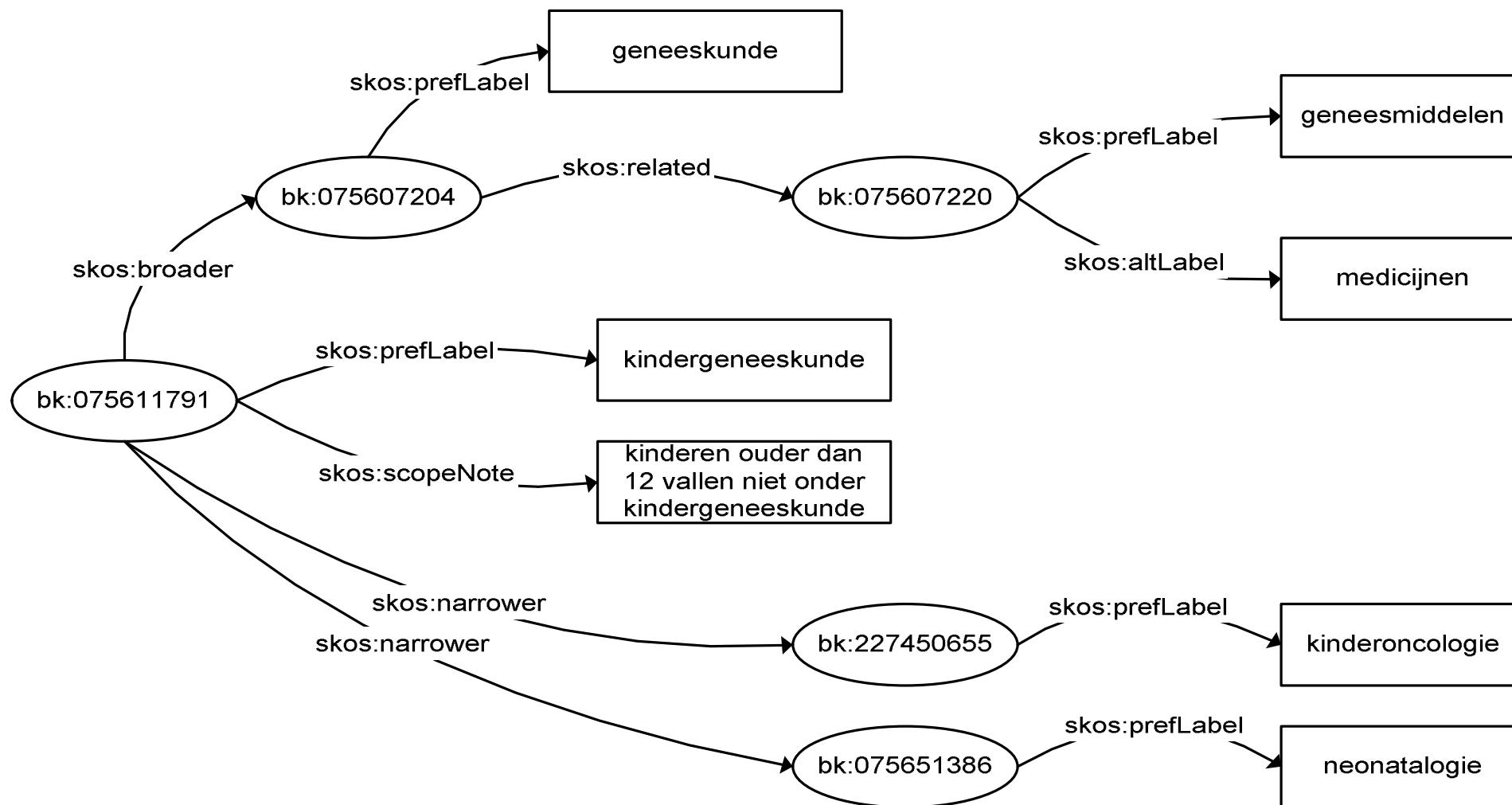


Arrow types:

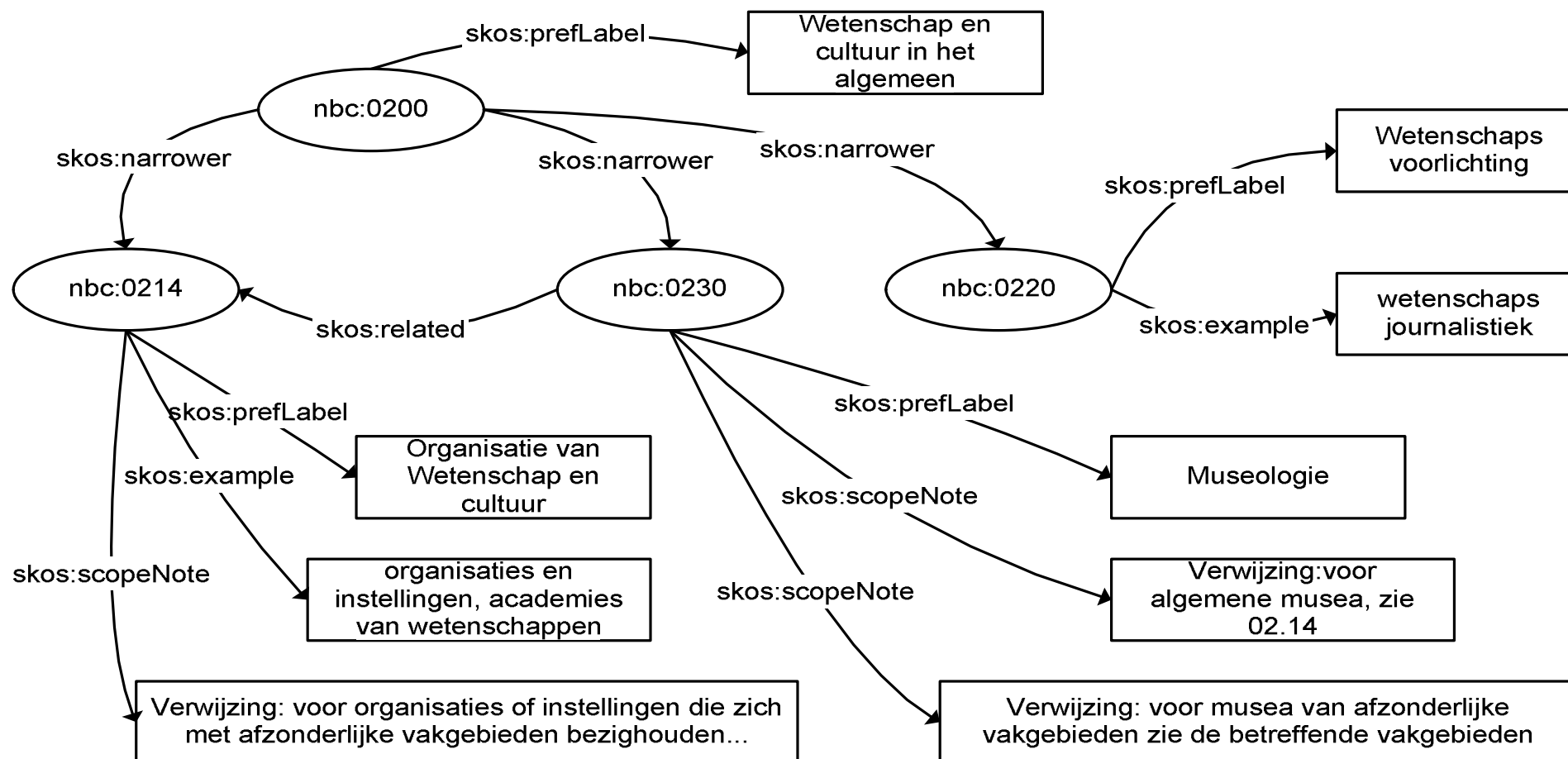
- broader, narrower, related, broaderPartOf, ...
- prefLabel, altLabel, scopeNote, definition, historyNote, ...
- Introduce new “arrow types” if required



Possible Exercise Solution (Brinkman)



Possible Exercise Solution (NBC)



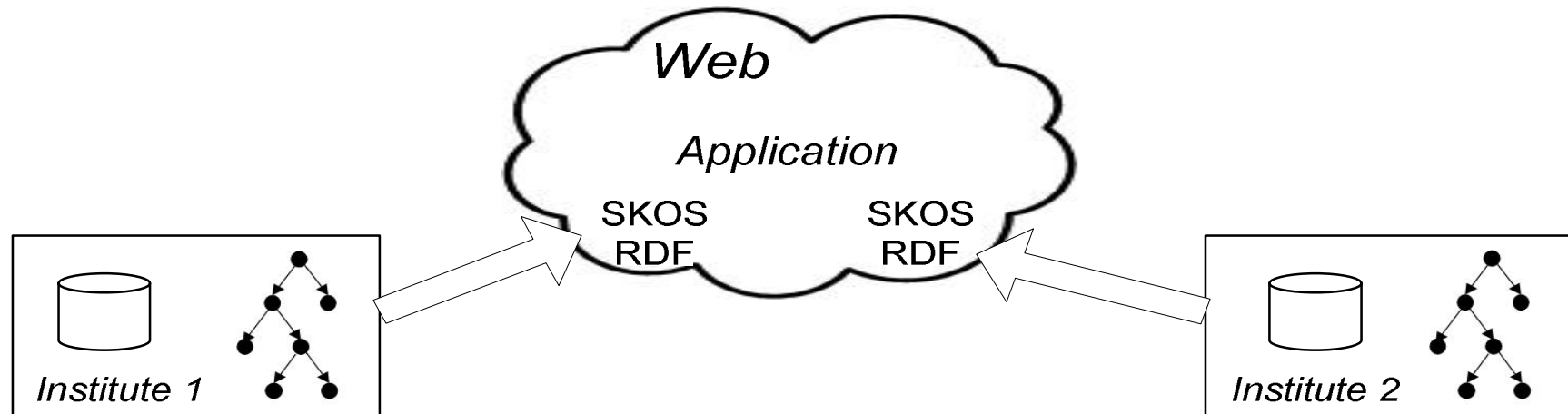
Conclusions from exercise

- Different syntax/structures cause problems
- SKOS graph makes graphs for concept schemes more uniform
- Not trivial how to convert original source into SKOS graph
- But once agreement on that ✍ interoperability



Last Point

- Do we expect everyone to change to SKOS?
- No, internal formats and SKOS can co-exist
- Export to SKOS RDF for interoperability
- Right tool for the right job!



Links

SKOS Core Homepage

<http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core>

SKOS Core Guide

<http://www.w3.org/TR/swbp-skos-core-guide>

SKOS Core Vocabulary Specification

<http://www.w3.org/TR/swbp-skos-core-spec>

Mailing list

<mailto:public-esw-thes@w3.org>

<http://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/public-esw-thes/>

