

# Validating statistical index data represented in RDF using SPARQL queries

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### Motivation

### The WebIndex Project

Measure impact of the Web in different countries

First publication: 2012, 2 web sites:

http://thewebindex.org

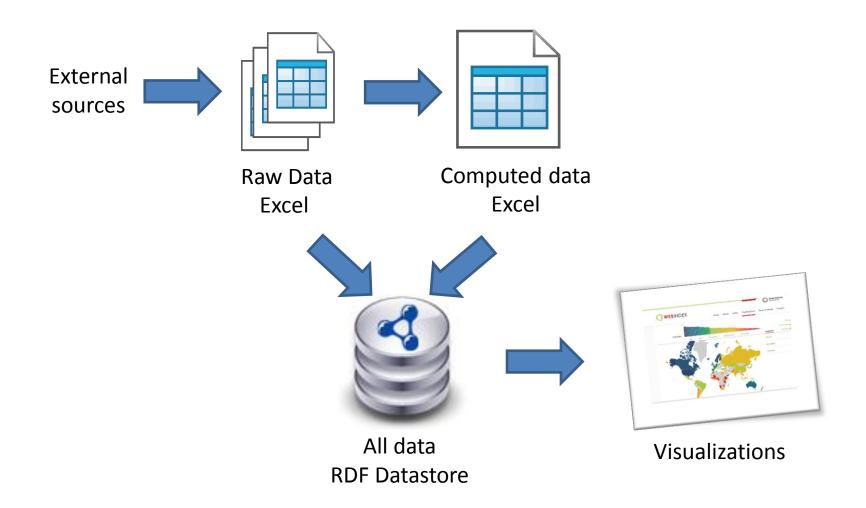
Visualizations

http://data.webfoundation.org
Data portal





### WebIndex Workflow





### Technical details

#### Index made from

61 countries (100 planned for 2013)

#### 85 indicators:

51 Primary (questionnaires)

34 Secondary (external sources)

#### RDF data

Modeled on top of RDF Data Cube

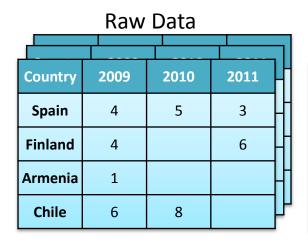
More than 1 million triples

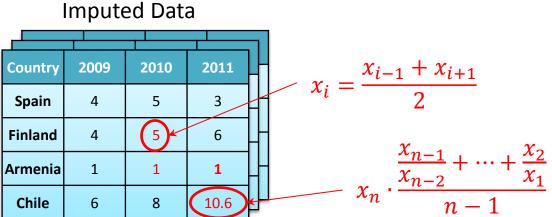
Linked data: DBPedia, Organizations, etc.



# WebIndex computation process (1)

Simplified with one indicator, 3 years and 4 countries





Filtered Data (Indicator A)							
Country	2009	2010	2011	4			
Spain	4	5	3	Н			
Finland	4	5	6	$\mathbb{H}$			
Armenia	1	1	1	Н			
Chile	6	8	10.6	Ц			

Norn	Normalized Data (z-scores)						
				7			
Country	2009	2010	2011				
Spain	-0.57	-0.57	-0.92	0			
Finland	-0.57	-0.57	-0.14	$\mathbb{H}$			
Chile	1.15	1.15	1.06	Ψ			

More details can be found here: http://thewebindex.org/about/methodology/computation/



# WebIndex computation Process (2)

Simplified with one indicator, 3 years and 4 countries

#### Normalized Data (z-scores)

				ī
Country	2009	2010	2011	H
Spain	-0.57	-0.57	-0.92	H
Finland	-0.57	-0.57	-0.14	H
Chile	1.15	1.15	1.06	Щ

#### Adjusted data

Country	Α	В	С	D	
Spain	8	7	9.1	7.1	
Finland	7	8	7.1	8	
Chile	8	9	7.6	6	

#### **Group indicators**

Country	Readiness	Impact	Web	Composite
Spain	5.7	3.5	5.1	4.5
Finland	5.5	3.9	7.1	4.9
Chile	6.7	4.5	7.6	5.1

#### Rankings

Country	Readiness	Impact	Web	Composite
Spain	2	3	3	3
Finland	3	2	2	2
Chile	1	1	1	1

More details can be found here: http://thewebindex.org/about/methodology/computation/



# Example of data representation in RDF

### Example:

```
obs:obsM23 a qb:Observation ;
cex:computation
  [ a cex:Z-Score ;
    cex:observation obs:obsA23 ;
    cex:slice slice:sliceA09 ;
  ];
cex:value -0.57 ;
cex:md5-checksum "2917835203..." ;
cex:indicator indicator:A ;
cex:concept country:ESP ;
qb:dataSet dataset:A-Normalized ;
# ... other declarations omitted for brevity

It declares that the value of this observation was obtained as z-score of obs:obsA23 over slice:sliceA09
c-score of obs:obsA23 over slice:sliceA09
```

Each observation follows the RDF Data Cube vocabulary extented with metadata about how it was obtained



# Vocabulary of statistical computations: Computex

Can be seen as a RDF Data Cube specialization

Available at: http://purl.org/weso/computex

#### Some terms:

cex:Concept

cex:Indicator

cex:Computation

cex:WeightSchema

qb:Observation

. . .



# Validation process

Last year (2012)

Shape/template based validation

MD5 checksum of each observation

This year (2013)

SPARQL based validation

3 levels of validation

**RDF Data Cube** 

Shapes of data

**Computation process** 

Ultimate goal: automatically compute the index



## Validation approach

We used SPARQL CONSTRUCT queries instead of ASK IF (no error) THEN empty model

ELSE RDF graph with error information

```
CONSTRUCT {
 [ a cex:Error;
 cex:errorParam
        [cex:name "obs"; cex:value ?obs],
        [cex:name "value1"; cex:value ?value1],
        [cex:name "value2"; cex:value ?value2];
  cex:msg "Observation has two different values" . ]
} WHERE {
                             CONSTRUCT queries facilitate debugging
  ?obs a qb:Observation.
  ?obs cex:value ?value1 .
  ?obs cex:value ?value2..
  FILTER (?value1!=?value2)
```



# SPARQL queries RDF Data Cube

RDF Data Cube integrity constraints can easily be converted from ASK to CONSTRUCT queries

```
CONSTRUCT {
   [a cex:Error;
   cex:errorParam [cex:name "dim"; cex:value ?dim ];
   cex:msg "Every Dimension must have a declared range" .
   ]
} WHERE {
   ?dim a qb:DimensionProperty .
   FILTER NOT EXISTS { ?dim rdfs:range [] }
}
```



# SPARQL expressivity

SPARQL can express complex validation patterns. Example: Mean

```
CONSTRUCT {
    [ a cex:Error ;
      cex:errorParam # ...omitted
      cex:msg "Mean value does not match" ] .
} WHERE {
    ?obs a qb:Observation ;
    cex:computation ?comp ;
    cex:value ?val .
    ?comp a cex:Mean .
    { SELECT (AVG(?value) as ?mean) ?comp WHERE {
          ?comp cex:observation ?obs1 .
          ?obs1 cex:value ?value ;
      } GROUP BY ?comp }
    FILTER( abs(?mean - ?val) > 0.0001) }}
```



# Limitations of SPARQL expressivity

Some built-in functions are not standardized

Example: z-score employs standard deviation. It

requires built-in function: sqrt

Available in some SPARQL implementations



# Limits of SPARQL expressivity

Ranking of values (2 approaches)

- Using GROUP\_CONCAT
- Check a value against all the other values



# Limits of SPARQL expressivity

Handling series with RDF Collections

Average growth:  $\frac{\frac{v_n}{v_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{v_2}{v_1}}{n-1}$ 



# Computex Validation tool

```
Available at:
```

http://herokuapp.computex.com

### Work in progress

Validates both RDF Data Cube and Computex datasets

Generates error messages and EARL report

Selection of validation profile

Source code available:

http://github.com/weso/computex



### Conclusions

WebIndex = use case for RDF Validation RDF Validation using SPARQL queries seems promising

Challenges:

Expressivity limits of SPARQL

Complexity of some queries



### Future work

Generic validation and computation (expansion)

RDF Data Cube = Profile

Computex = Profile derived from RDF Data Cube

User defined profiles

Other profiles?