

INFO/CS 4302  
Web Information Systems

FT 2012  
Lecture 17: SKOS, SPARQL

- Bernhard Haslhofer -

# Plan for today...

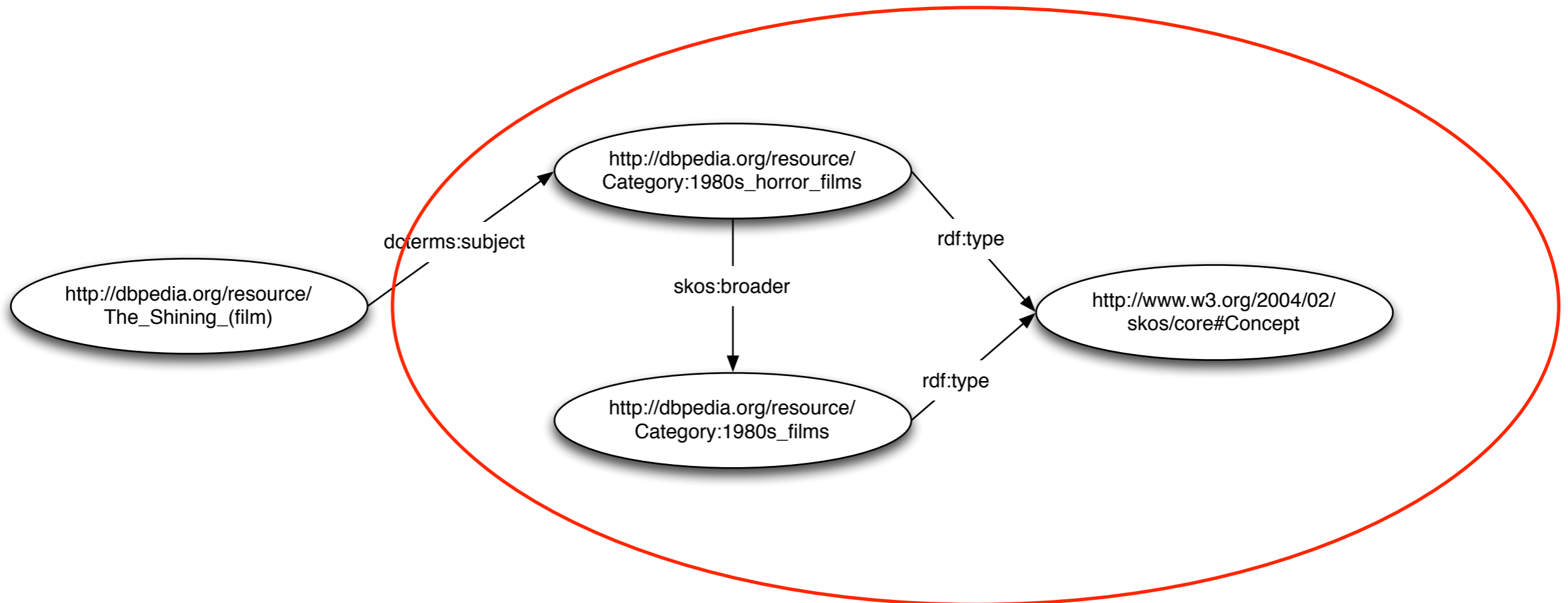
- Context & Recap
- SKOS
- SPARQL
- Questions

# **CONTEXT & RECAP**



# SPARQL

- A **language** for describing **knowledge organization systems** (taxonomies, thesauri, classification schemes)



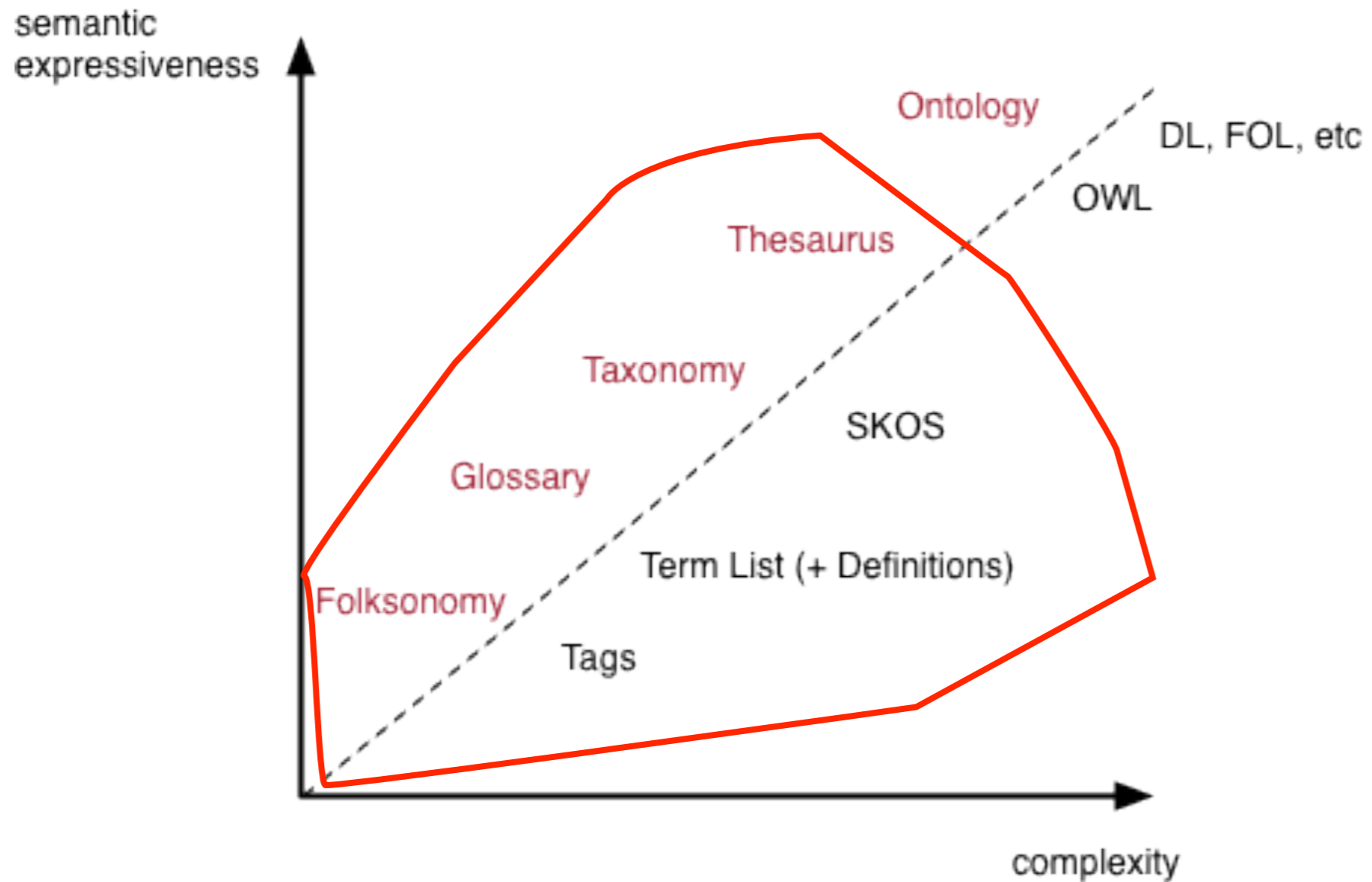
# SPARQL

- A **query language** and **protocol** for accessing RDF data on the Web

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?x
WHERE {
    ?x dct:subject
    <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Category:1980s_horror_films> .
}
```

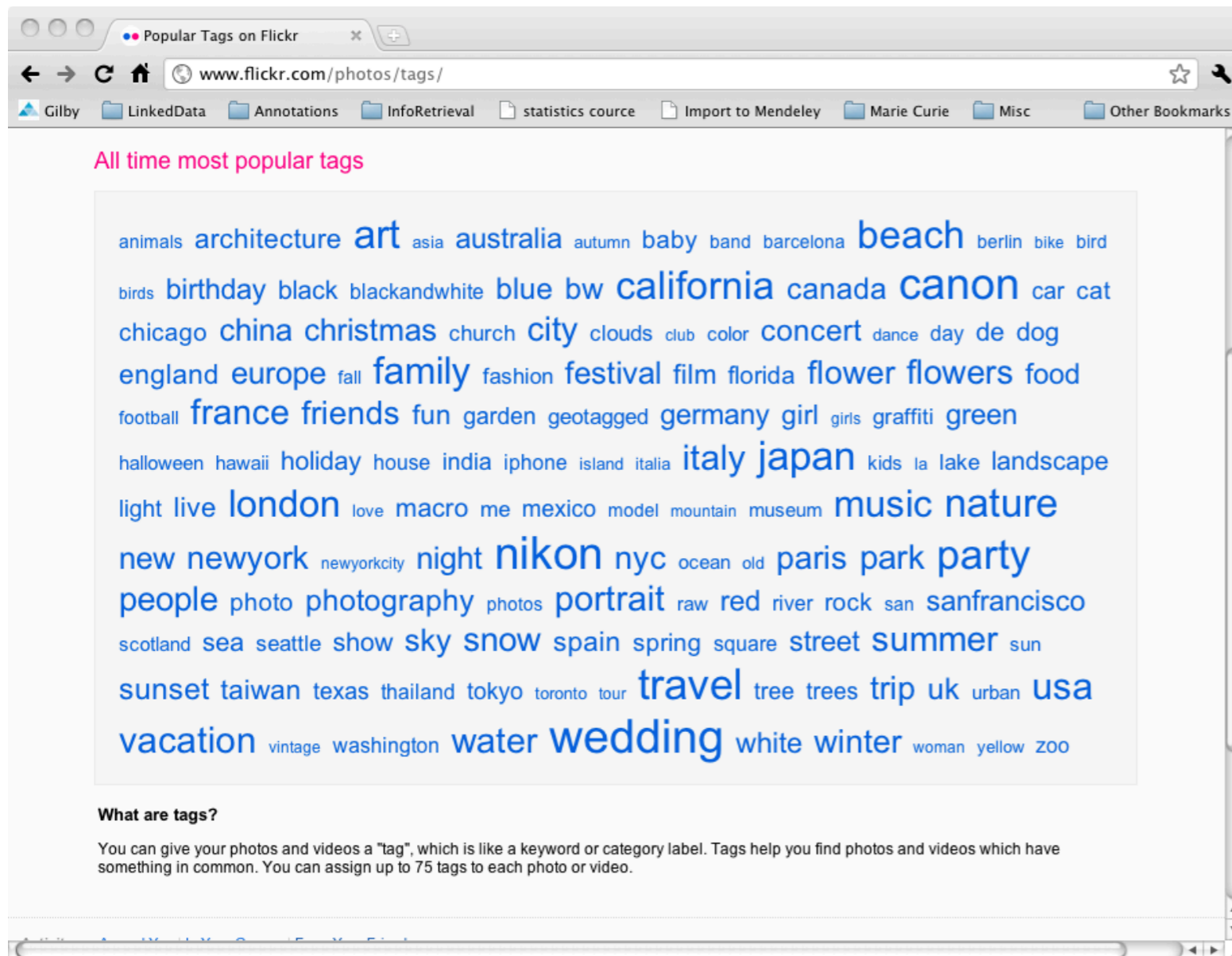
**SKOS**

# Knowledge Organization Systems (KOS)





# Folksonomy Examples



#info4302

# North American Product Classification System

You are here: [Census.gov](#) > [Business & Industry](#) > North American Product Classification System

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## Introduction

In February 1999, the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico, and the United States launched a joint multi-phase initiative to develop a comprehensive demand-oriented product classification, known as the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). Work to date has focused on the products produced by service industries in 12 NAICS sectors 48-49 through 81. With that work nearing completion, this web page provides an overview of and progress report on the NAPCS initiative and presents the final versions of the product lists developed so far for the service industries included in those 12 sectors.

[Overview and Progress Report](#)

## Final NAPCS Product Lists

- [Description of product lists](#)
- [View PDF files of individual product lists](#)
- [Download sequential Excel file of all product lists](#)

WordNet Search - 3.0 - [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)Word to search for:  Display Options:  

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

**Noun**

- **S: (n) cat, [true cat](#)** (feline mammal usually having thick soft fur and no ability to roar: domestic cats; wildcats)
- **S: (n) [guy](#), [cat](#), [hombre](#), [bozo](#)** (an informal term for a youth or man) "*a nice guy*"; "*the guy's only doing it for some doll*"
- **S: (n) [cat](#)** (a spiteful woman gossip) "*what a cat she is!*"
- **S: (n) [kat](#), [khat](#), [qat](#), [quat](#), [cat](#), [Arabian tea](#), [African tea](#)** (the leaves of the shrub *Catha edulis* which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant) "*in Yemen kat is used daily by 85% of adults*"
- **S: (n) [cat-o'-nine-tails](#), [cat](#)** (a whip with nine knotted cords) "*British sailors feared the cat*"
- **S: (n) [Caterpillar](#), [cat](#)** (a large tracked vehicle that is propelled by two endless metal belts; frequently used for moving earth in construction and farm work)
- **S: (n) [big cat](#), [cat](#)** (any of several large cats typically able to roar and living in the wild)
- **S: (n) [computerized tomography](#), [computed tomography](#), [CT](#), [computerized axial tomography](#), [computed axial tomography](#), [CAT](#)** (a method of examining body organs by scanning them with X rays and using a computer to construct a series of cross-sectional scans along a single axis)

**Verb**

- **S: (v) [cat](#)** (beat with a cat-o'-nine-tails)
- **S: (v) [vomit](#), [vomit up](#), [purge](#), [cast](#), [sick](#), [cat](#), [be sick](#), [disgorge](#), [regorge](#), [retch](#), [puke](#), [barf](#), [spew](#), [spue](#), [chuck](#), [upchuck](#), [honk](#), [regurgitate](#), [throw up](#)** (eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth) "*After drinking too much, the students vomited*"; "*He purged continuously*"; "*The patient regurgitated the food we gave him last night*"

[WordNet home page](#)

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search craigslist

## event calendar

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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## us states

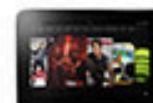
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- Amazon Cloud Drive  
5 GB of free storage
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- Appstore for Android  
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- Electronics & Computers**
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- Toys, Kids & Baby
- Clothing, Shoes & Jewelry
- Sports & Outdoors
- Automotive & Industrial

Full Store Directory

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# What is SKOS?

- A model for expressing the basic structure and content of concept schemes such as **thesauri, classification schemes, taxonomies, folksonomies**, and other similar types of **controlled vocabularies**
- Allows concepts to be composed and published as **Linked Data** on the Web
- Hides the complexity of OWL - **easy to use**

# SKOS Concepts are...

- ... identified by **URIs**
- ... **labeled** with 1..\* natural language strings
- ... documented with various types of **notes**
- ... semantically **linked** to each other
- ... aggregated into **concept schemes**

# Example SKOS Concept

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `id.loc.gov/authorities/sh2001000475`. The page header includes the Library of Congress logo and navigation links: [ASK A LIBRARIAN](#), [DIGITAL COLLECTIONS](#), and [LIBRARY CATALOGS](#). A search bar with a **GO** button and an [Options](#) link is also present. The breadcrumb trail reads: [The Library of Congress](#) > [Authorities & Vocabularies](#) > [LC Subject Headings](#) > [Parody films](#).

## Parody films

From Library of Congress Subject Headings

**Details** | Visualization | Suggest Terminology

**Parody films**

This heading is used as a topical heading for works about films that comically imitate another work or group of works of a more serious nature. When used as a topical heading it is subdivided by the appropriate geographic, topical, and/or form subdivisions.

General works about the use of parody in motion pictures are entered under Parody in motion pictures.

**URI**  
<<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh2001000475#concept>>

**Type**  
Topical Term

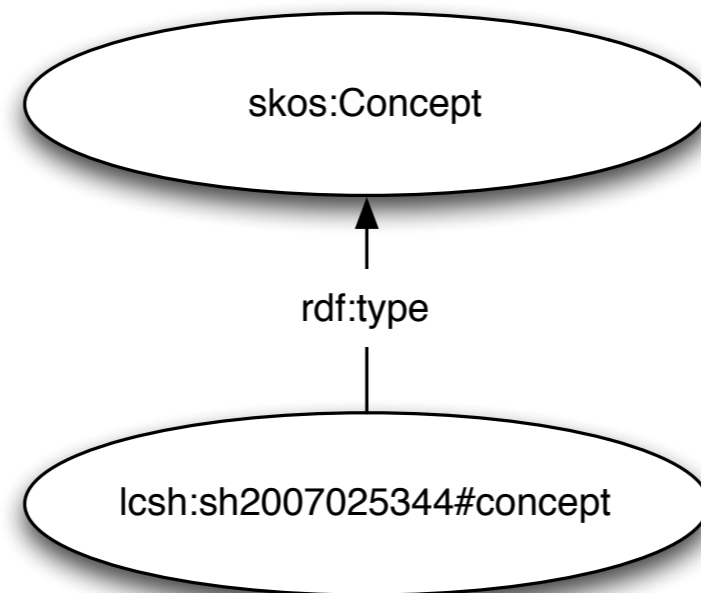
**Alternate Labels**

- > Film genre parodies
- > Film parodies
- > Genre parodies (Motion pictures)
- > Genre parody films
- > Motion picture parodies



# skos:Concept

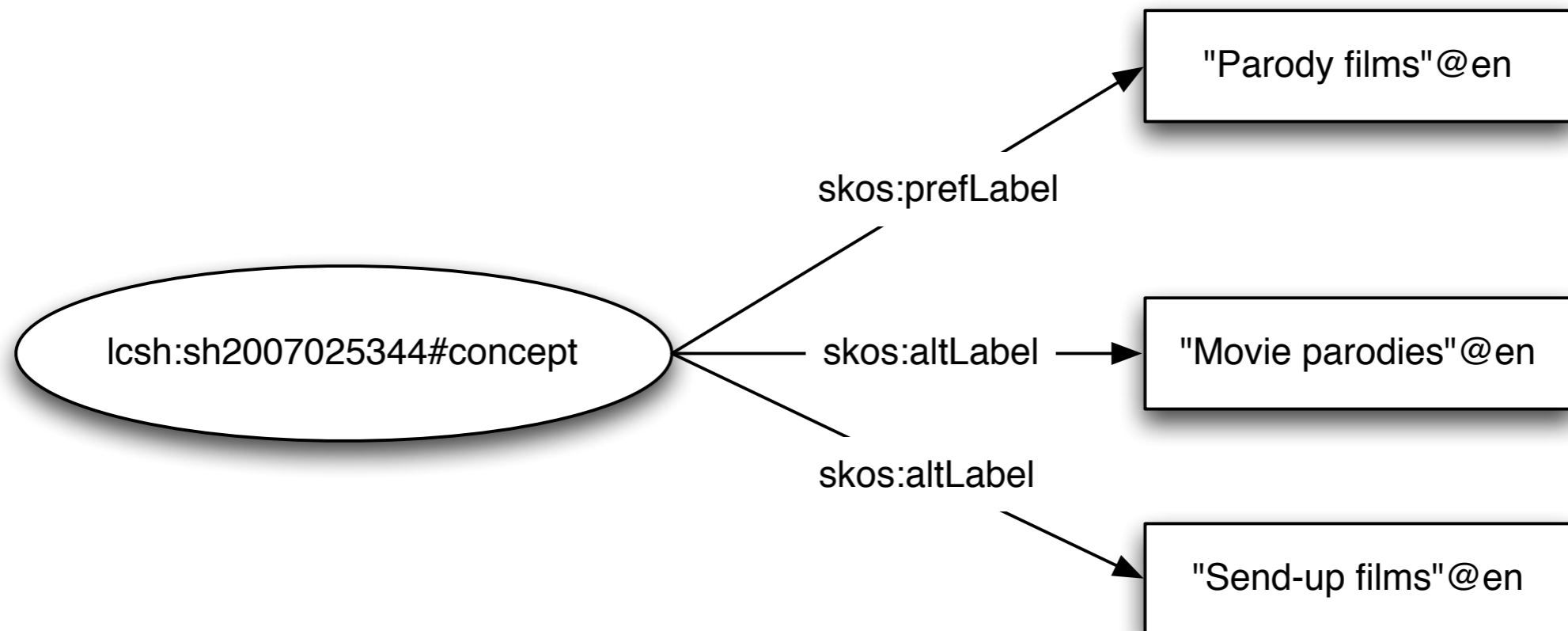
- Concepts are
  - the **units of thought**: ideas, meanings, categories of objects, etc.
  - **abstract entities** which are independent of the terms used to label them



```
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#> .  
@prefix lcsch: <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/> .
```

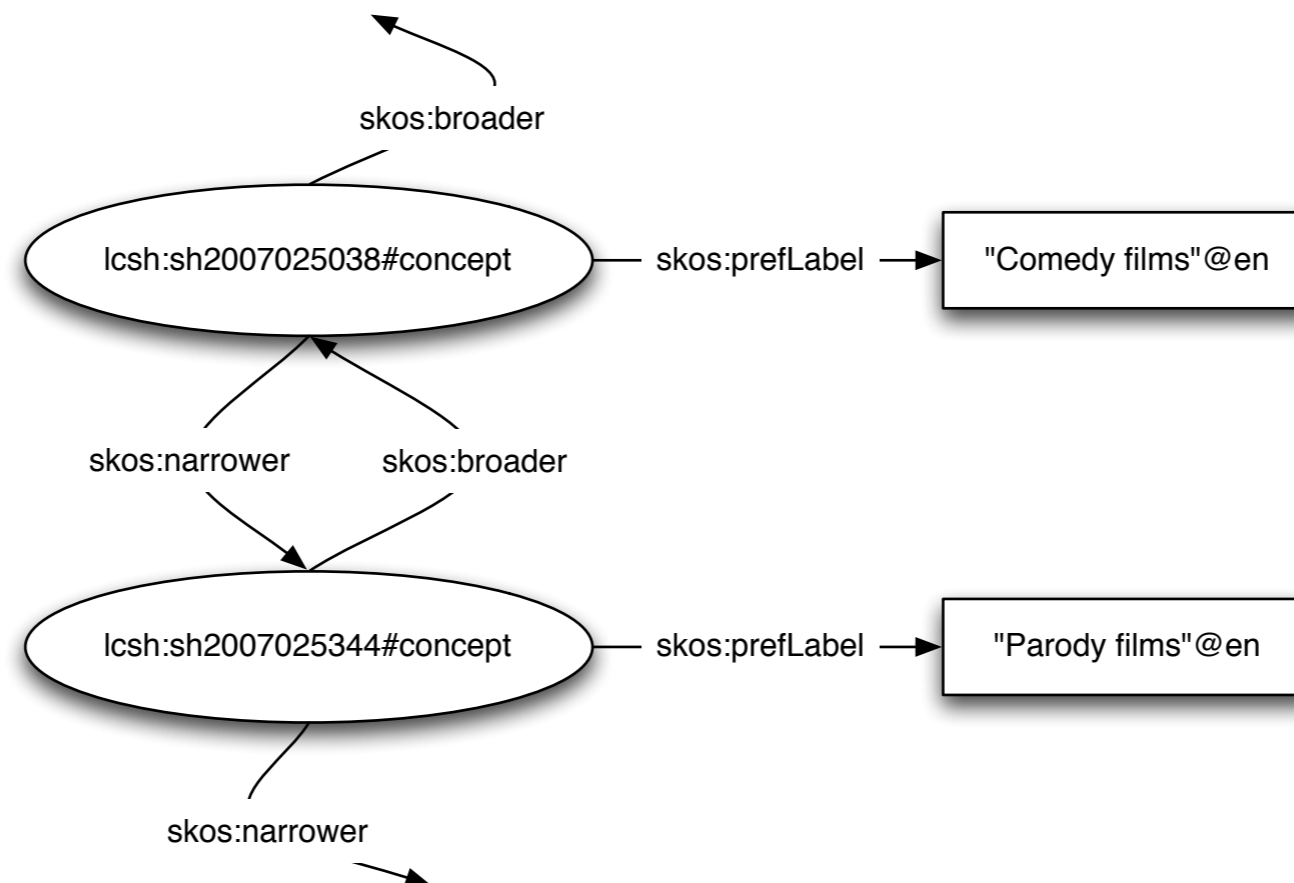
# skos:(pref|alt|hidden)Label

- Labels refer to concepts' natural language(s)
  - **skos:prefLabel**: the preferred lexical label
  - **skos:altLabel**: alternative lexical labels (e.g., synonyms)
  - **skos:hiddenLabel**: labels useful for indexing (e.g., typos)



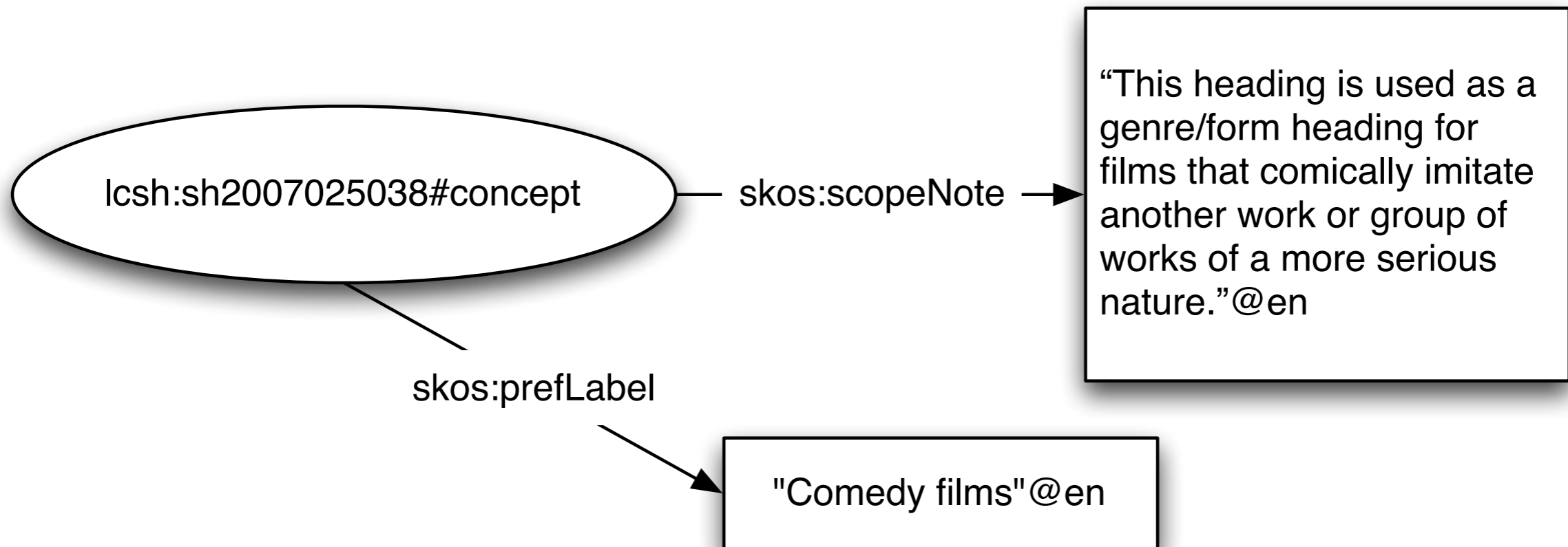
# SKOS Semantic Relationships

- The meaning of a concept is also defined by its links to other concepts
  - **skos:broader**: hierarchical link to a more general concept
  - **skos:narrower**: hierarchical link to a more specific concept
  - **skos:related**: associative (non-hierarchical) link



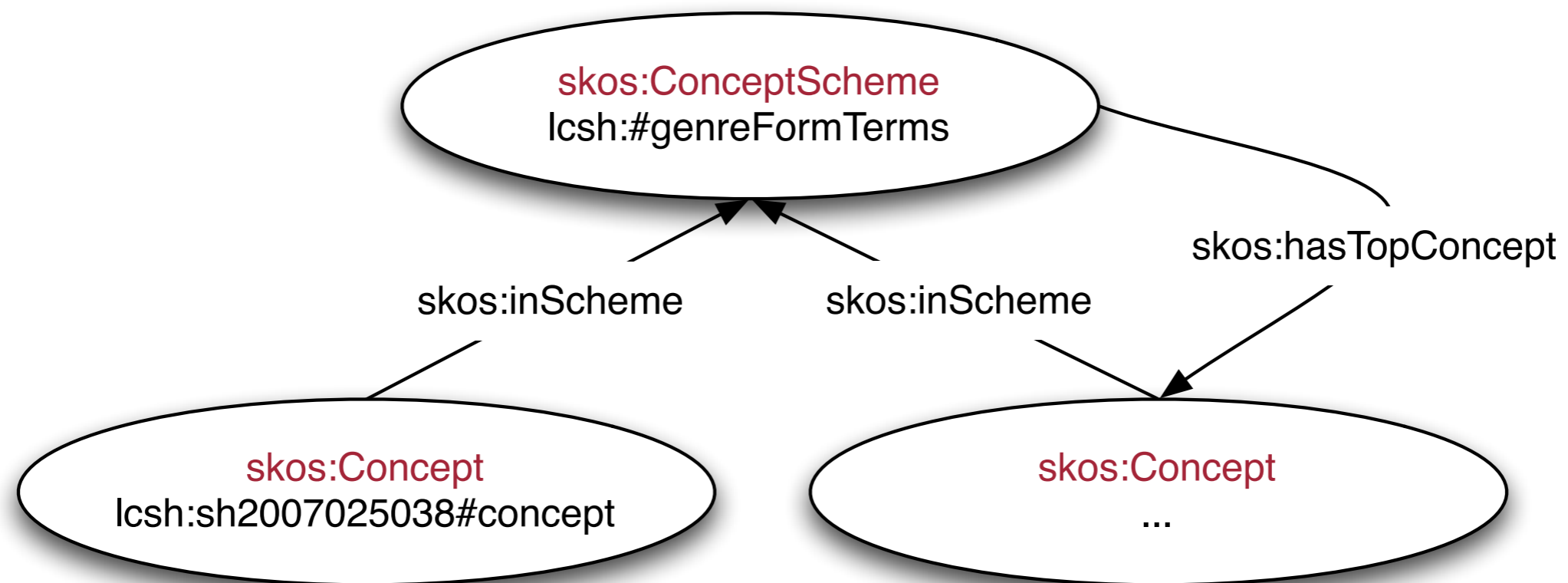
# SKOS Documentary Notes

- Add further **human-readable** documentation
  - **skos:scopeNote**: info about intended meaning
  - **skos:definition**: complete explanation of meaning
  - **skos:example**: example concept use



# skos:ConceptScheme

- Allow the organization of skos:Concepts in some Knowledge Organization Scheme (KOS)



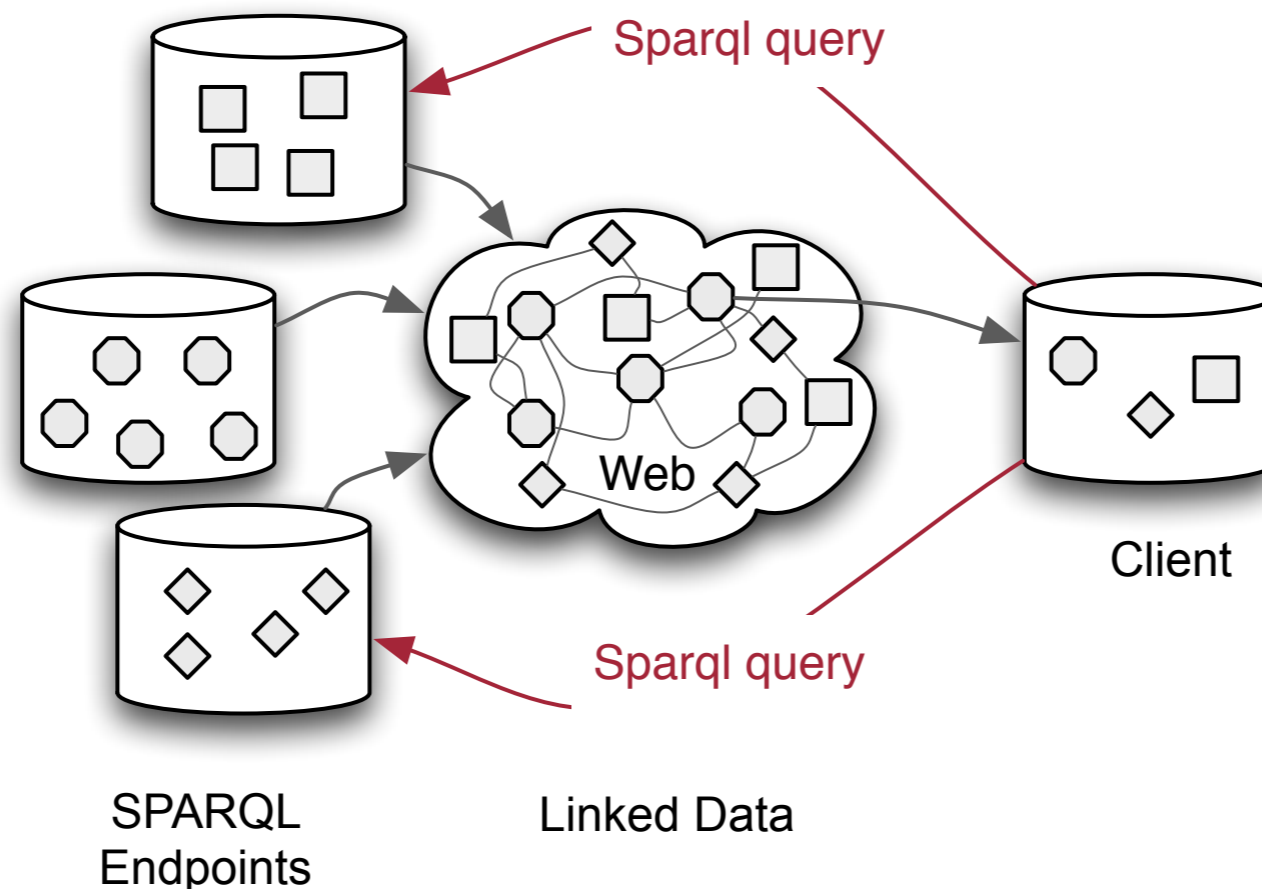
# A Real-World Example

- NY Times topics:  
<http://topics.nytimes.com/>
- Dereference and analyze  
“Jack Nicholson” @ New York Times
  - <http://data.nytimes.com>
  - [http://data.nytimes.com/  
N5761411277431266513](http://data.nytimes.com/N5761411277431266513)

**SPARQL**

# What is SPARQL?

- SPARQL is a **query language** for accessing RDF data
- SPARQL is a **protocol** that defines how queries and results can be transported over a network





# Example Dataset

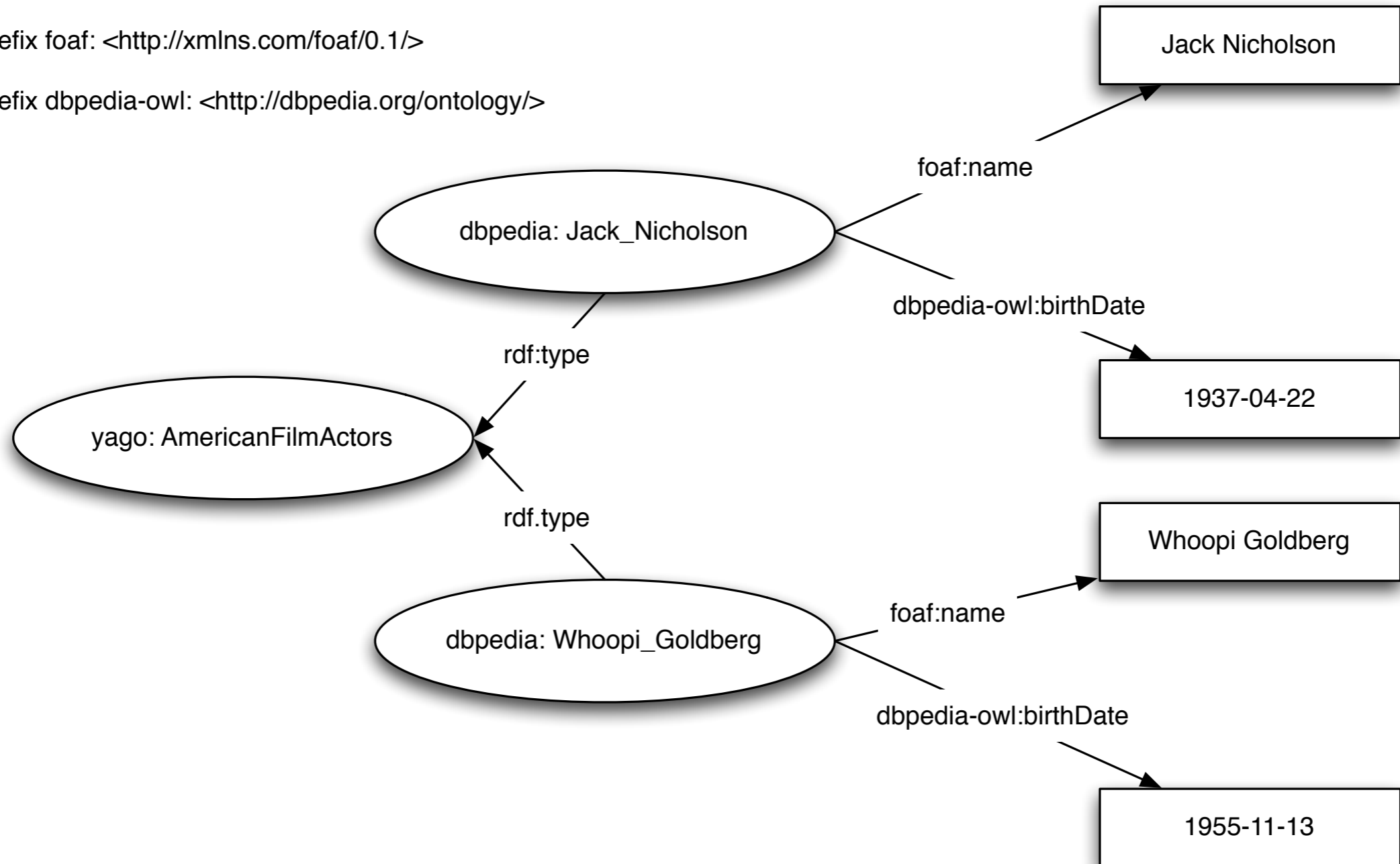
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

@prefix dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>

@prefix yago: <http://dbpedia.org/class/yago/>

@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>



# A Simple SPARQL Query

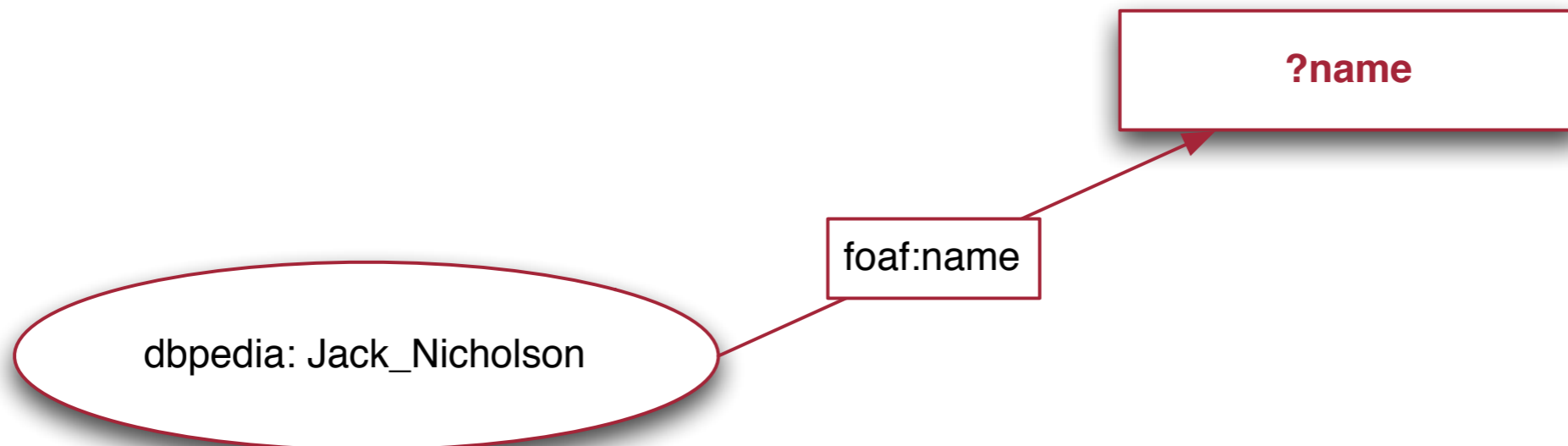
```
SELECT ?name
WHERE {
    dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson foaf:name ?name
}
```

name
"Jack Nicholson"

# Simple Query Illustrated

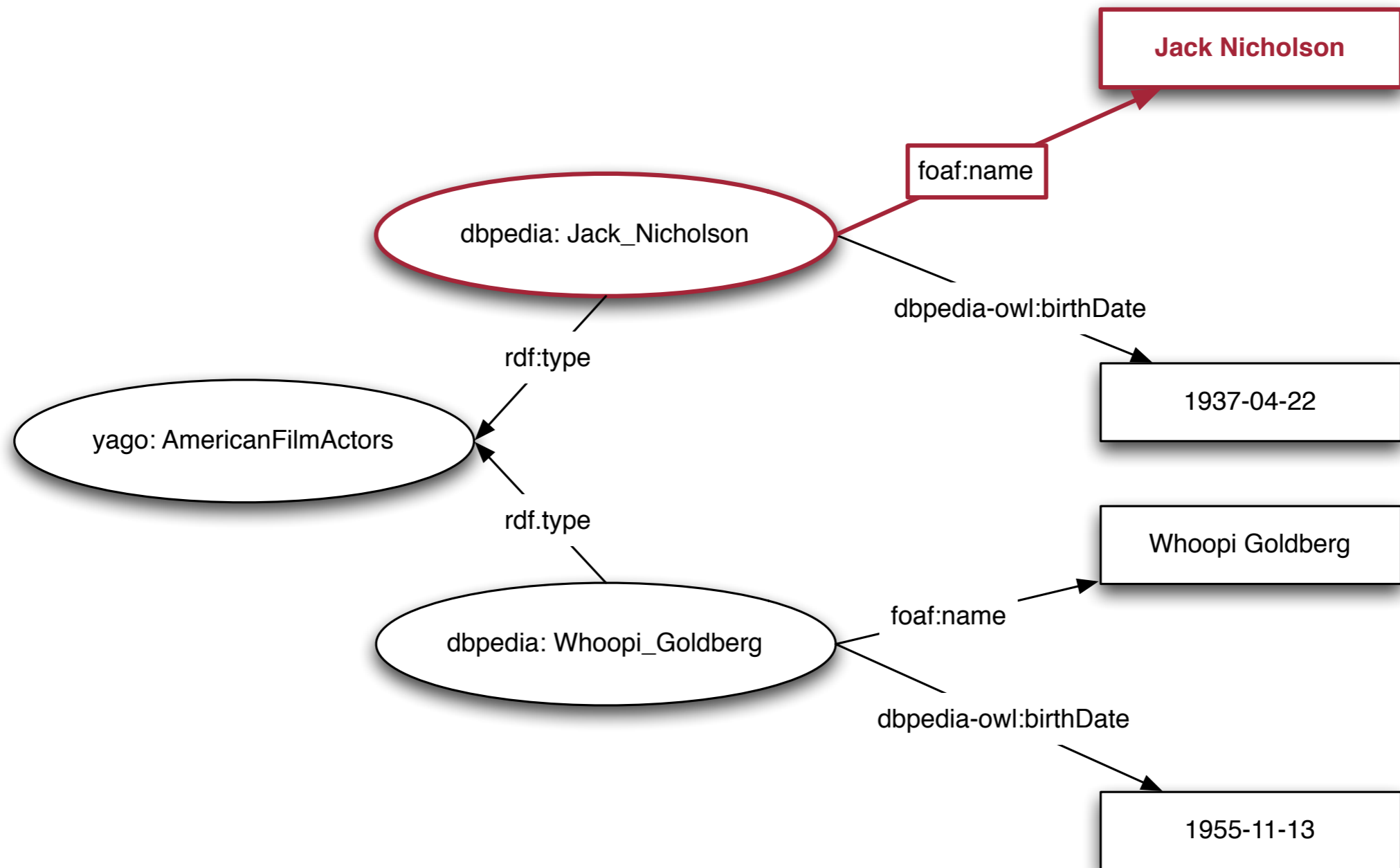
- In SPARQL we formulate **triple/graph patterns**

```
SELECT ?name
WHERE {
  dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson foaf:name ?name
}
```



# Simple Query Illustrated

- Patterns are matched against the dataset



# Querying Multiple Values

```
SELECT ?name ?birthdate
WHERE {
  ?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors .
  ?x foaf:name ?name .
  ?x dbpedia-owl:birthDate ?birthdate .
}
```

name	birthdate
"Jack Nicholson"	1937-04-22
"Whoopi Goldberg"	1955-11-13

```
SELECT ?name ?birthdate
WHERE {
    ?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors .
    ?x foaf:name ?name .
    ?x dbpedia-owl:birthDate ?birthdate .
}
```

**Exercise:** draw the graph pattern

# Prefixes in SPARQL queries

- The DBPedia SPARQL Web interface knows about prefix/namespace mappings
- But in general SPARQL endpoints don't

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
```

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

```
SELECT ?name
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
    dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson foaf:name ?name
```

```
}
```

# SPARQL Filters

- ...**restrict** the solutions of a graph pattern match according to a given **expression**
- ...**eliminate** solutions that, when substituted into the expression, result in boolean **false**

```
SELECT ?name
WHERE {
  ?x foaf:name ?name .
  FILTER regex(?name, "Nicholson")
}
```

name
"Jack Nicholson"



# SPARQL Filters Example

```
SELECT ?name ?birthdate
WHERE {
  ?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors .
  ?x foaf:name ?name .
  ?x dbpedia-owl:birthDate ?birthdate .
  FILTER(?birthdate > "1950-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime)
}
```

name	birthdate
"Whoopi Goldberg"	1955-11-13

# More SPARQL Filters

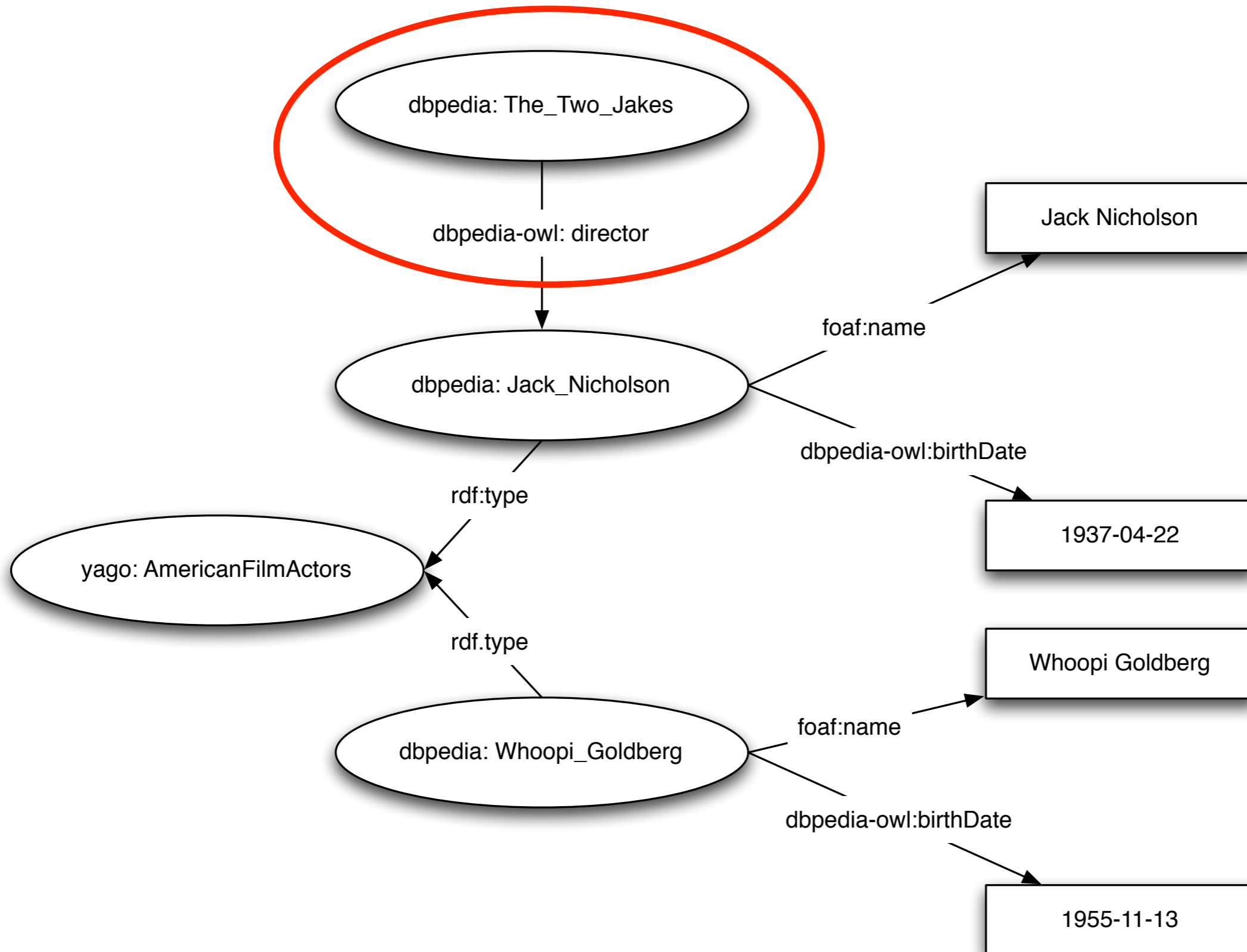
- SPARQL offers lots of FILTERing possibilities
  - Boolean operators `!` `||` `&&`
  - Comparison operators `=` `!=` `>` `<` `>=` `<=`
  - Arithmetic operators `*` `/` `-` `+`
  - RDF element operators `bound()`, `isURI()`, `LANG()`, `STR()`

further info: <http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/#tests>

# Optional Graph Patterns

- In a standard SPARQL query the entire graph pattern must match in order to retrieve a result
- But we cannot always assume complete structures
  - not all actors have birthdays
  - not all movies have actors
- SPARQL allows to formulate queries that **include information in the solution if it is available**, but does not reject the solution if parts are missing

# Optional Graph Patterns



# Optional Graph Patterns

```
SELECT ?name ?directed_movie
WHERE {
  ?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors .
  ?x foaf:name ?name .
  ?directed_movie dbpedia-owl:director ?x .
}
```

name	directed_movie
"Jack Nicholson"	dbpedia:The_Two_Jakes

Exercise: we lost Whoopi. Why?

# Optional Graph Patterns

```
SELECT ?name ?directed_movie
WHERE {
  ?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors .
  ?x foaf:name ?name .
  OPTIONAL {
    ?directed_movie dbpedia-owl:director ?x .
  }
}
```

name	directed_movie
"Jack Nicholson"	dbpedia:The_Two_Jakes
"Whoopi Goldberg"	

# SPARQL UNION

- Sometimes you want to express „or“ in a graph pattern
- „The graph should match this OR that pattern“
- With the UNION keyword we can define alternative matching graph patterns

# SPARQL UNION Example

```
SELECT ?name ?directed_movie
WHERE {
    {?x rdf:type yago:AmericanFilmActors }
    UNION
    {?x rdf:type yago:GermanFilmActors }

    ?x foaf:name ?name .

    OPTIONAL {
        ?directed_movie dbpedia-owl:director ?x .
    }
}
```



# SPARQL Solution Modifiers

- The results returned by a query are by default unordered
- SPARQL defines the following solution modifiers
  - **ORDER BY** - reorder the solution sequence
  - **DISTINCT** - avoid duplicate solutions
  - **OFFSET** - start after a certain number of solutions
  - **LIMIT** - limit the output to a number of solutions

# SPARQL Solution Modifiers

```
SELECT ?name
WHERE {
    ?x a foaf:Person .
    ?x foaf:name ?name .
}
LIMIT 100
```

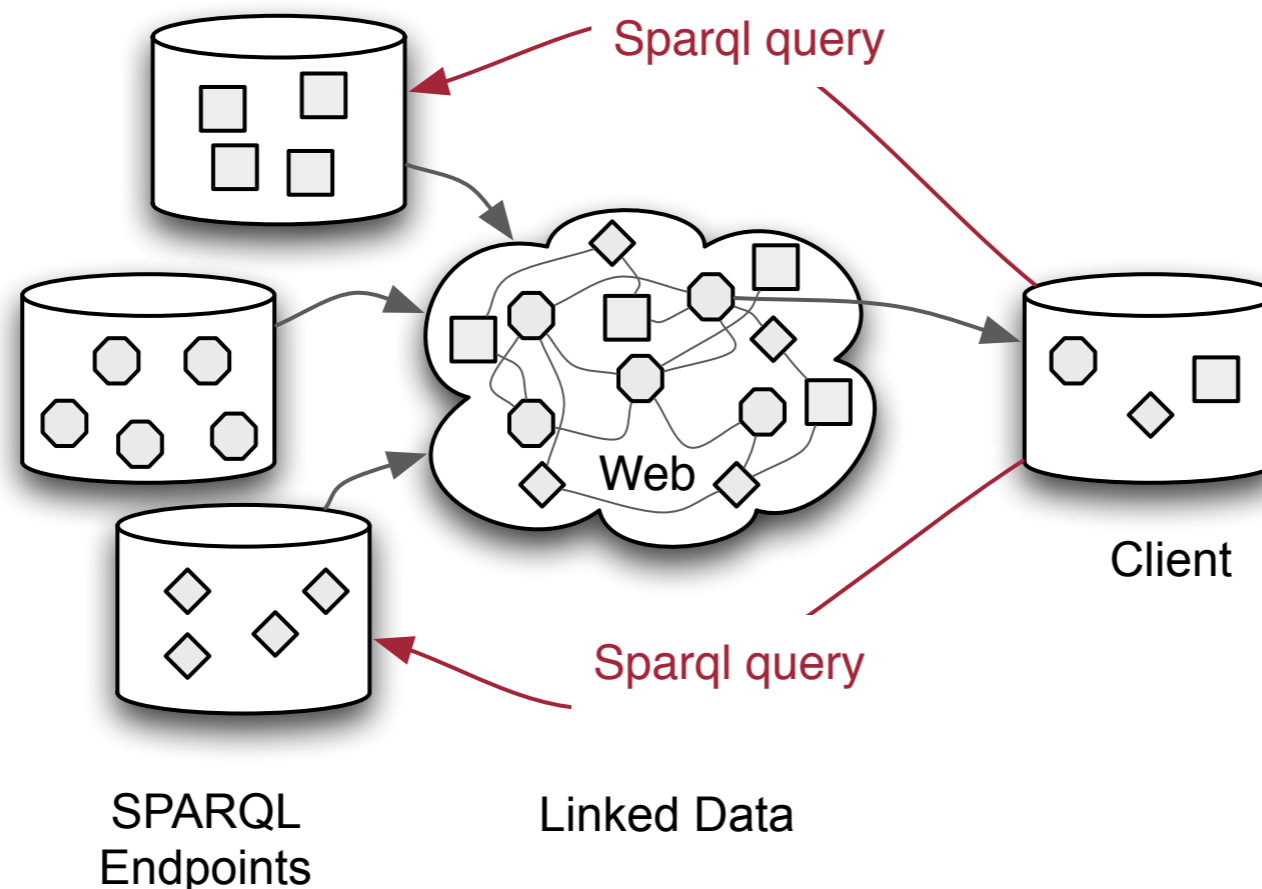
```
SELECT ?person (count(DISTINCT ?spouse) as ?spouses)
where {
    ?person a yago:AmericanFilmActors .
    ?person dbpprop:spouse ?spouse .
}
ORDER BY DESC(?spouses) LIMIT 100
```

# Further SPARQL features

- We only covered SELECT
- There are also the **CONSTRUCT**, **ASK**, and **DESCRIBE** query forms
- The other forms are useful in practice!
- Please read the SPARQL Primer:  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/>

# What is SPARQL?

- SPARQL is a **query language** for accessing RDF data
- SPARQL is a **protocol** that defines how queries and results can be transported over a network



# SPARQL Protocol for RDF

- SPARQL also defines how **queries** and **results** can be transported over a network
- Bindings for **HTTP**  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-protocol/>

# SPARQL Protocol - HTTP

- Queries are sent to an endpoint using
  - **HTTP GET** (default)
  - HTTP POST (if encoded query string exceed limits)
- Results are returned either as
  - **SPARQL Results Document** (SELECT and ASK)
  - **Serialized RDF Graph** (CONSTRUCT and DESCRIBE)

# SPARQL Protocol - Example

```
SELECT ?name
WHERE {
    dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson foaf:name ?name
}
```

## URI-encoded query string (EncodedQuery)

```
SELECT%20?name%0AWHERE%20%7B%0A
%20%20%20%20%20dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson
%20foaf:name%20?name%0A%7D
```

# SPARQL Protocol - Example

```
GET /sparql/?query=EncodedQuery HTTP/1.1  
Host: dbpedia.org
```

## Using CURL:

```
curl -v http://dbpedia.org/sparql/?  
query=SELECT%20?name%0AWHERE%20%7B%0A  
%20%20%20%20dbpedia:Jack_Nicholson  
%20foaf:name%20?name%0A%7D
```



# SPARQL Protocol - Example

```
<sparql xmlns="...">
<head>
  <variable name="name"/>
</head>
<results distinct="false" ordered="true">
  <result>
    <binding name="name">
      <literal xml:lang="en">
        Jack Nicholson
      </literal>
    </binding>
  </result>
</results>
```

**QUESTIONS?**