

# INFO216: Knowledge Graphs

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# Session S07-S08: Vocabularies and Ontologies

- Themes:
  - semantic vocabularies (*mostly S07-S08*)
    - SKOS, schema.org, DC, FOAF, geo, VANN, VS, CC, PROV, Event, Time, Timeline (tl), BIO, SIOC, Bibo, Music (mo)...
  - linked open datasets (*bridge to S09-S10*)
    - Wikidata, DBpedia, GeoNames...
    - *...some of them have their own vocabularies*



# Terms

- *Semantic vocabularies / ontologies*
  - graphs/datasets (in RDFS, OWL...) that define:
  - standard URIs for *types of resources*
  - standard URIs for *properties*
  - standard URIs for some important *individuals*
  - standard datatypes (identified by URIs) for *literals*
- *Linked open semantic datasets*
  - graphs/datasets (in RDF, RDFS, OWL...) that define:
  - standard URIs for *individual resources*
  - facts (as triples) about those *individual resources*
  - *may* also define their own vocabularies



# Readings

- Blumauer & Nagy (2020):  
The Knowledge Graph Cookbook (2020)
  - about time to finish parts 1 and 3
- Allemang & Hendler (2011):  
Semantic Web for the Working Ontologist.
  - chapters 9, 10 and 13
- Supplementary links in the portal:
  - Linked Open Vocabularies (LOV)  
<http://lov.okfn.org/dataset/lov/>



# Semantic vocabularies

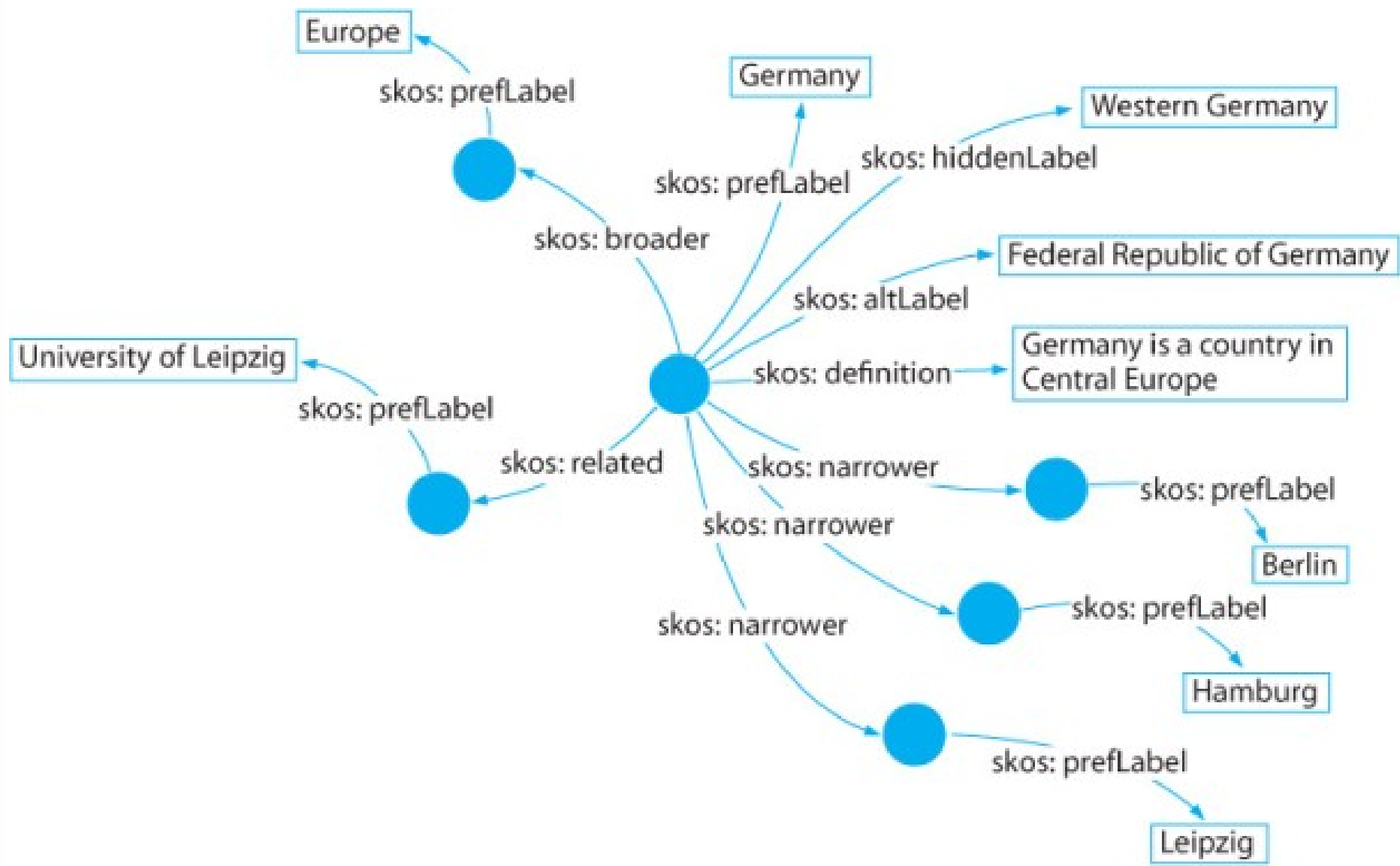
<http://lov.okfn.org/dataset/lov/>



# Simple Knowledge Org. System (SKOS)

- Making classification schemes, subject heading lists, taxonomies and other fixed vocabularies (or knowledge organization systems, KOS) within the Web of Data
  - also: providing *mappings* between schemes
- @prefix skos: <<http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>> .
- Main concepts:
  - classes: Concept, ConceptScheme
  - properties: for describing concepts and for interrelating concepts within and between schemes
- *Uses:*
  - *widely used to represent, exchange and interrelate catalogues, e.g., by the Library of Congress*





# SKOS: describing concepts

- Class: `skos:Concept`
- Properties that describe concepts:
  - `skos:prefLabel`, `skos:altLabel`, `skos:hiddenLabel`
  - `skos:note`, and its subproperties:
    - `skos:definition`, `skos:example`, `skos:changeNote`,  
`skos:editorialNote`, `skos:historyNote`, `skos:scopeNote`
  - `skos:notation` (typed literals of *external classifications*)
- Properties that relate concepts:
  - `skos:semanticRelation`, and its subproperties:
    - `skos:related`, `skos:broader`, `skos:broaderTransitive`,  
`skos:narrower`, `skos:narrowerTransitive`
    - ...within the same *concept scheme*





# SKOS: property naming

- Undirectional property naming (*bad!*):
  - skos:narrower means “hasNarrowerConcept”
  - skos:broader means “hasBroaderConcept”
- `ex:animals`    `rdf:type skos:Concept;`  
                  `skos:prefLabel "animals"@en;`  
                  `skos:narrower ex:mammals.`
- `ex:mammals` `rdf:type skos:Concept;`  
                  `skos:prefLabel "mammals"@en;`  
                  `skos:broader ex:animals.`
  - SKOS uses `rdfs:labels` to make this clearer...



# SKOS: concept schemes

- Class: `skos:ConceptScheme`
  - `skos:inScheme`, `skos:topConceptOf`, `skos:hasTopConcept`
- Properties that relate concepts in different schemes:
  - `skos:mappingRelation`, and its “`rdfs:subProperties`”:
    - `skos:closeMatch`, `skos:exactMatch`, `skos:relatedMatch`,  
`skos:broadMatch`, `skos:narrowMatch`

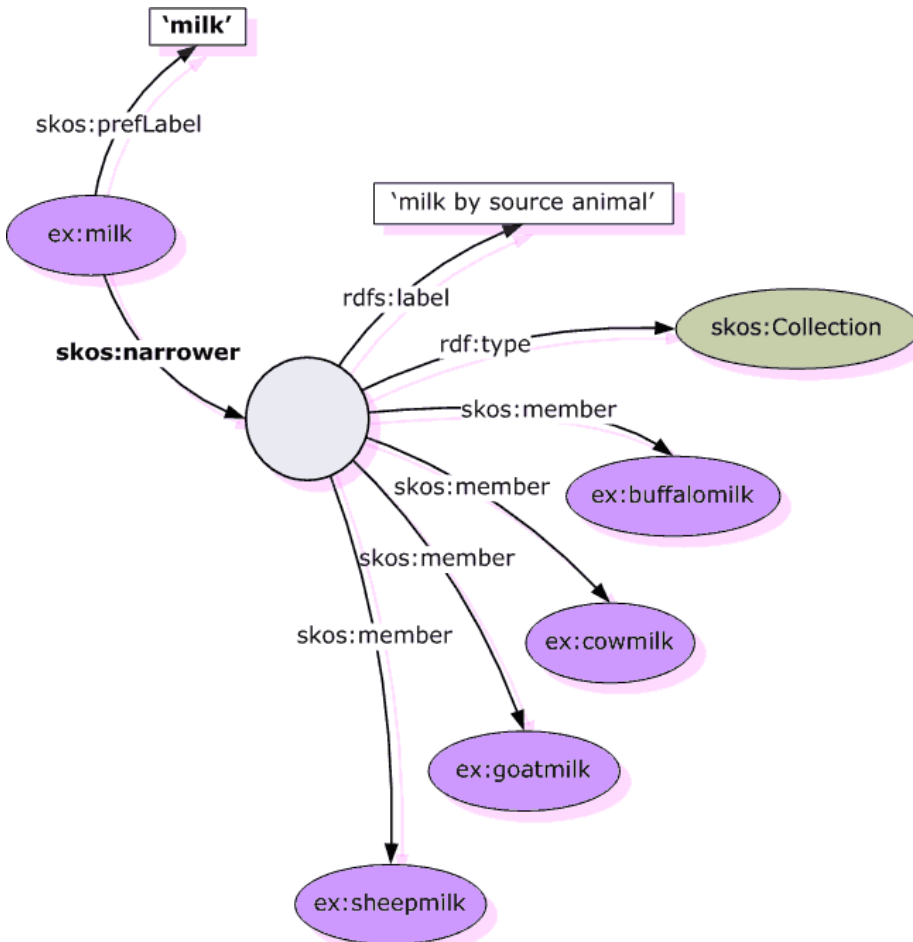


# SKOS: concept schemes and collections

- Class: `skos:ConceptScheme`
  - `skos:inScheme`, `skos:topConceptOf`, `skos:hasTopConcept`
- Properties that relate concepts in different schemes:
  - `skos:mappingRelation`, and its “`rdfs:subProperties`”:
    - `skos:closeMatch`, `skos:exactMatch`, `skos:relatedMatch`,  
`skos:broadMatch`, `skos:narrowMatch`
- Classes: `skos:Collection`, `skos:OrderedCollection`
- Properties:
  - `skos:member`, `skos:memberList`

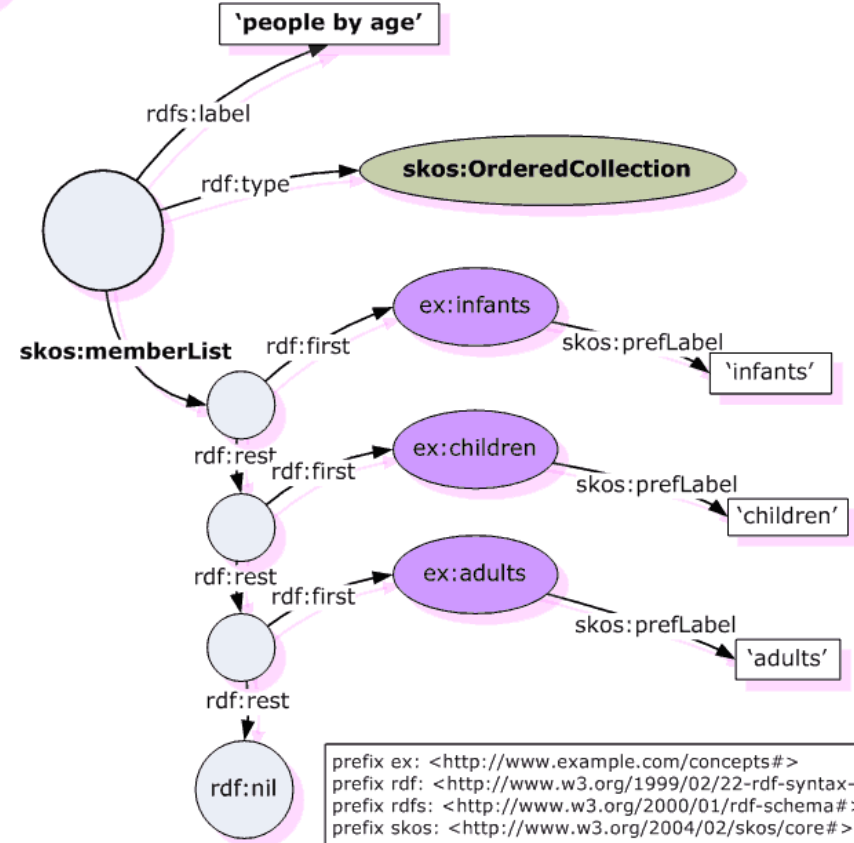


# SKOS: collections



```

prefix ex: <http://www.example.com/concepts#>
prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
    
```



```

prefix ex: <http://www.example.com/concepts#>
prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
    
```



# schema.org

- Letting webmasters markup their pages in ways recognized by search providers such as Google, Microsoft, Yahoo and Yandex
  - ...and letting search providers improve the display of search results, enabling new tools and applications
  - schema.org has a commercial angle
- @prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .
- Defines a hierarchy of classes
  - each with associated properties
  - markup with *Microdata*, *RDFa Lite*, or *JSON-LD*...
- *Uses: lots of web pages (> 10 000 000) that want to be searchable (but uptake is not fantastic either)*



# Microdata

- Not the same as schema.org
  - used to insert semantic data into HTML documents
  - comprises groups (items) of name-value pairs
  - (item, name, value) ~ (subject, predicate, object)
  - not visible as part of the page
  - typically used with schema.org types and properties
  - used extensively by search engines



# Microdata example

```
<dl itemscope>  
  <dt>Title  
  <dd itemprop="title">The Reality Dysfunction  
  <dt>Author  
  <dd itemprop="author">Peter F. Hamilton  
  <dt>Publication date  
  <dd><time itemprop="pubdate"  
    datetime="1996-01-26">26 January 1996</time>  
</dl>
```



# Microdata example

```
<dl itemscope  
  itemtype="https://vocab.example.net/book"  
  itemid="urn:isbn:0-330-34032-8">  
  <dt>Title  
  <dd itemprop="title">The Reality Dysfunction  
  <dt>Author  
  <dd itemprop="author">Peter F. Hamilton  
  <dt>Publication date  
  <dd><time itemprop="pubdate"  
    datetime="1996-01-26">26 January 1996</time>  
</dl>
```





# schema.org: Class/type hierarchy

- Commonly used types (subclasses of Thing):
  - creative works:
    - CreativeWork, Book, Movie, MusicRecording, Recipe, TVSeries...
  - embedded non-text objects:
    - AudioObject, ImageObject, VideoObject
  - Health and medical types, MedicalEntity
  - Person, Organization
  - Event, Place, LocalBusiness, Restaurant...
  - *Product, Offer, AggregateOffer*
  - Review, AggregateRating



# schema.org: Products

- “A product is anything that is made available for sale—for example, a pair of shoes, a concert ticket, or a car. Commodity services, like haircuts, can also be represented using this type.”
- Class: `Thing` → `Product`
- Properties:
  - general: `name`, `description`, `image`, `sameAs`, `url`...
  - specific: `productId`, `brand`, `manufacturer`, `model`, `color`, `depth`, `width`, `height`, `weight`, `review`, `aggregateRating`...
- More specific types:
  - `IndividualProduct`, `ProductModel`, `SomeProducts`



# schema.org: Offers

- “An offer to transfer some rights to an item or to provide a service—for example, an offer to sell tickets to an event, to rent the DVD of a movie, to stream a TV show over the internet, to repair a motorcycle, or to loan a book.”
- Class: Thing → Intangible → Offer
- Properties:
  - general: ...as before...
  - specific: seller, itemOffered, businessModel (sell, lease, repair, dispose), price, priceCurrency, priceSpecification, acceptedPaymentMethod, availability, warranty, validFrom, validTo...



# schema.org: Data types

- **Primitive data types** (subclasses of DataType):
  - Boolean
  - Date (ISO 8601)
  - DateTime (also ISO 8601)
  - Number (Float, Integer)
  - Text (URI)
  - Time
- **Structured values** (subclasses of Thing → Intangible):
  - GeoCoordinates, GeoShape
  - OpeningHoursSpecification, PriceSpecification
  - QuantitativeValue, TypeAndQuantityNode
  - NutritionInformation...



# Dublin Core (DC)

- Describing web resources (video, images, web pages...) and physical resources (books, CDs, artworks...)
- DC Metadata Element Set (DCMES, version 1.1):
  - @prefix dce: <<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>> .
  - 15 original properties
- DCMI (Metadata Initiative) Metadata Terms:
  - @prefix dcterms: <<http://purl.org/dc/terms>> .
  - more than 50 RDF properties
    - including the original 15
  - also a selection of types
- *Widely used!*



METADATA  
Dublin Core® Metadata Initiative  
INNOVATION

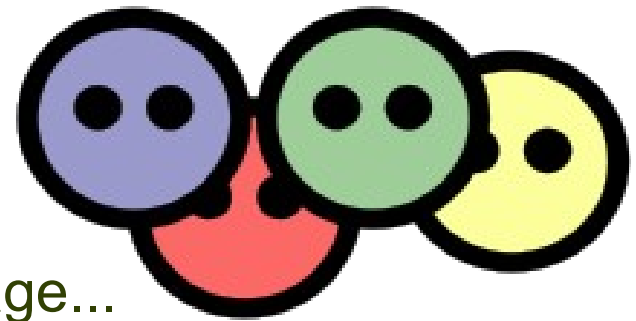
# Important DCTerms

- **dcterms:creator** – URI for the resource (e.g., person, organisation, service...) that is primarily responsible for creating the dataset
- **dcterms:title** – the name of the dataset
- **dcterms:description** – a textual description of the dataset
- **dcterms:publisher** – URI for the resource that is responsible for making the dataset available
- **dcterms:contributor** – URI the resource that is responsible for making contributions to the dataset
- **dcterms:source** – URI of resource the dataset is derived from
- **dcterms:date** – xsd:date for a point or period of time associated with an event in the life-cycle of the resource
- **dcterms:created** – xsd:date of creation of the dataset
- **dcterms:issued** – xsd:date of publication of the dataset
- **dcterms:modified** – xsd:date when the dataset was changed



# Friend of a Friend (FOAF)

- Creating a web of machine-readable pages describing people, the links between them and the things they create and do ... connecting social Web sites and people
- @prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
- *RDFS*, since 2000
- Main concepts:
  - 13 classes: Agent, Person, Group, Organization, Project, Document, Image...
  - 62 properties, e.g.:
    - name, givenName, familyName, knows, based\_near...
    - mbox, mbox\_sha1sum, nick, msnChatId...
    - title, page, homepage, workplaceHomepage, weblog...
    - knows, maker ↔ made, publications



# VCard (old)

- Representing electronic visiting card in RDF
  - older than the web of data, started with emails etc.
- Classes:
  - Kind: Individual, Organization, Group, Location
- Properties:
  - hasFN, hasGivenName, hasFamilyName, hasAdditionalName, hasHonorificPrefix, hasHonorifixSuffix, hasNickname
  - hasStreetAddress, street-address, locality, region, country-name, postal-code
  - hasGeo, tz, language, hasTelephone, hasEmail
  - hasTitle, hasRole, hasOrganizationName, -Unit...





# Geo (WGS84)

- A vocabulary for representing latitude, longitude and altitude according to WGS84 (World Geodetic Standard)
- @prefix geo: <[http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84\\_pos#](http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#)> .
- Classes: SpatialThing, Point
- Properties:
  - lat, long: latitude and longitude in decimal degrees
  - lat\_long: comma-separated pair of lat and long
  - alt: altitude in meters (above *local reference ellipsoid*)
  - location: near something else (foaf:based\_near)
- *Uses:*
  - *lat and long (also lat\_long or point) are widely used!*



# Annotating vocabulary descriptions (VANN)

- A vocabulary for annotating descriptions of vocabularies with examples and usage notes.
- @prefix vann: <<http://purl.org/vocab/vann/>> .
- In RDFS since 2005
- Main concepts:
  - no classes
  - six properties:
    - preferredNamespacePrefix, -Uri
    - example, usageNote
    - changes (delta from previous version)
    - termGroup



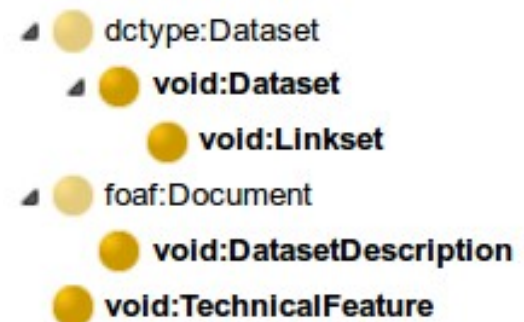
# Vocabulary Status (VS)

- An RDF vocabulary for describing the status of vocabulary terms on the Web of Data  
@prefix vs: <<http://www.w3.org/2003/06/sw-vocab-status/ns#>> .
- Main concepts:
  - no classes
  - three properties:
    - `term_status` (e.g., *unstable*, *testing*, *stable* or *archaic*)
    - `moreinfo`
    - `userdocs`
- Also: Vocabulary of a Friend (VoaF)
  - used by the Linked Open Vocabulary (LOV) site



# Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID)

- Expressing metadata about RDF datasets.
  - *general metadata*: following DC and FOAF
  - *access metadata*: how RDF data can be accessed
  - *structural metadata*: the structure and schema of datasets, useful for querying and data integration
  - description of *links between datasets*: how multiple datasets are related and can be used together
- @prefix void: <<http://rdfs.org/ns/void#>> .
  - in RDFS since spring 2013
- 4 classes:
  - Dataset, Linkset, DatasetDescription...
- 27 properties



# Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID)

ex:ds1 a void:Dataset.

ex:ds1-r1 ... .

ex:ds1-r2 ... .

...

ex:ls a void:Linkset;  
subjectsTarget ex:ds1;  
objectsTarget ex:ds2;  
linkPredicate owl:sameAs,  
...

ex:ds1-r1  
owl:sameAs ex:ds2-r2 .

ex:ds2 a void:Dataset.

ex:ds2-r1 ... .

ex:ds2-r2 ... .

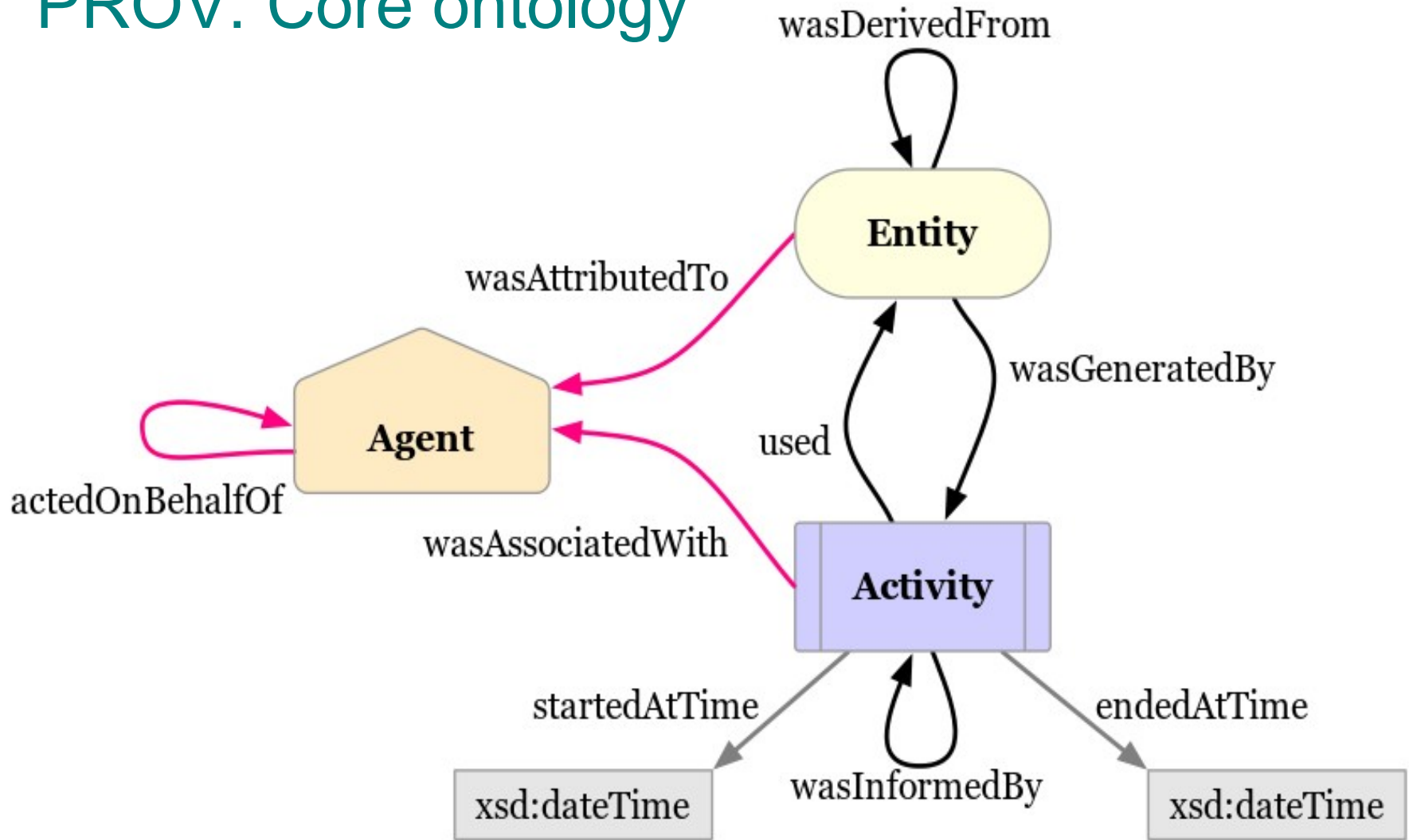
...

# Provenance Interchange (PROV)

- A vocabulary for describing the origin of physical, conceptual, and digital entities, including RDF datasets ... it can be used to assess their quality, reliability and trustworthiness
- @prefix prov: <<http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#>> .
  - in RDFS since spring 2013
- Components:
  - data model (PROV-DM), *ontology (PROV-O)*
  - XML Schema (PROV-XML), notation
  - *mapping from DC*
- LOV: 50 classes, 83 properties, 1 instance
- PROV-O: 30 classes, 49 properties



# PROV: Core ontology



Source: <https://www.w3.org/TR/2013/NOTE-prov-primer-20130430/>

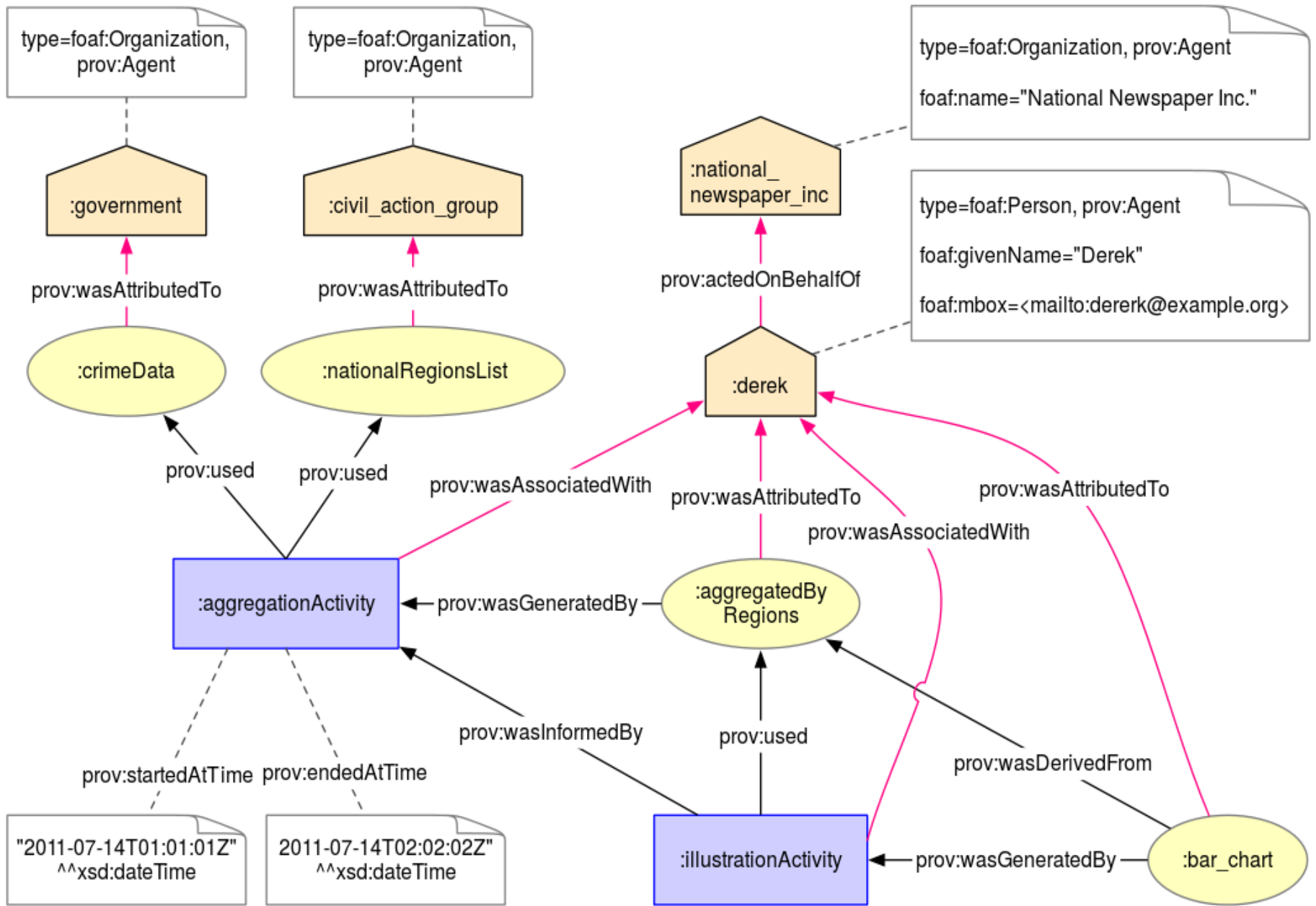


# PROV: Entity, activity and agent

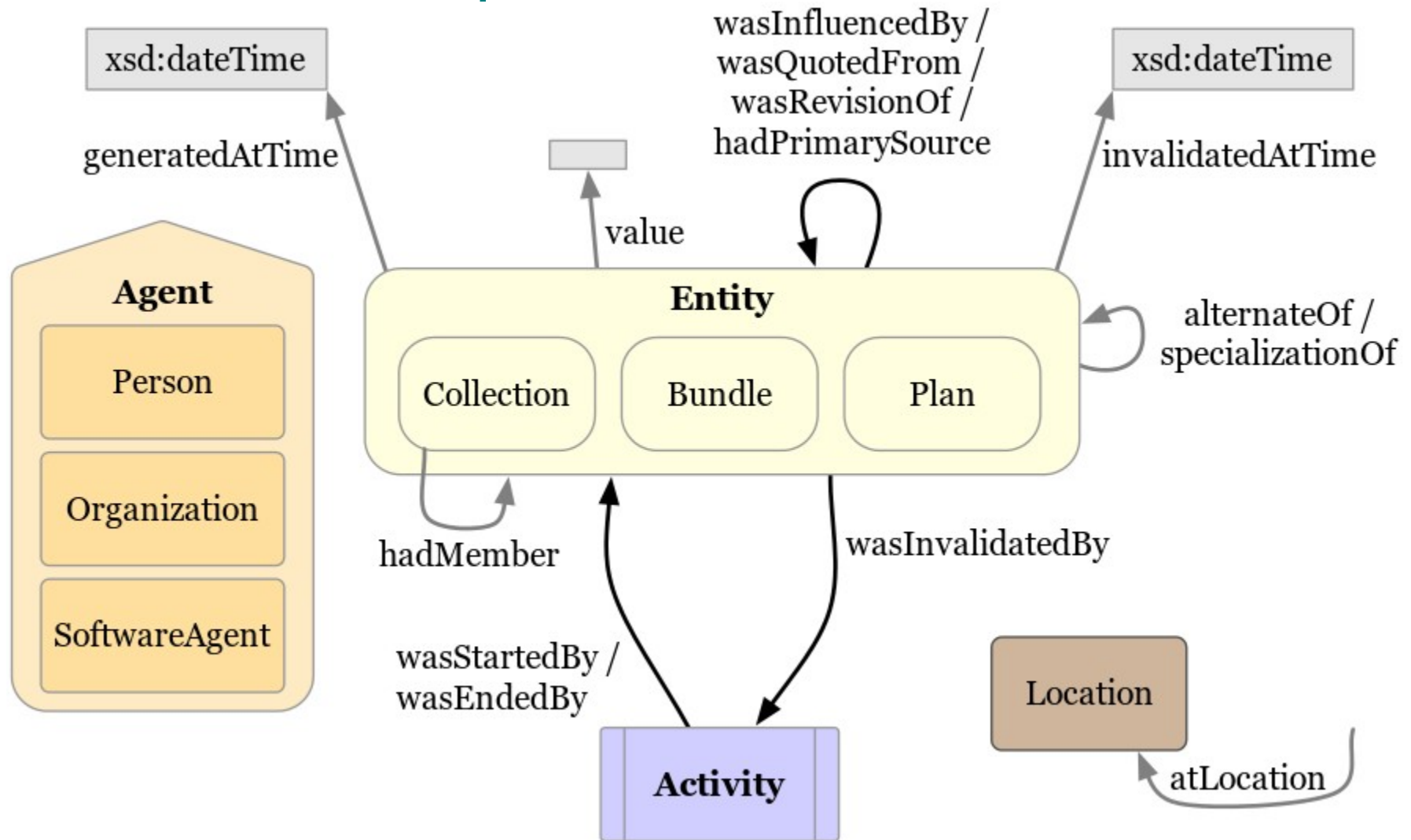
- **Entity**
  - a physical, digital, conceptual, or other kind of thing with some fixed aspects; entities may be real or imaginary
- **Activity**
  - occurs over a period of time and acts upon or with entities
  - may include consuming, processing, transforming, modifying, relocating, using, or generating entities
- **Agent**
  - bears some form of responsibility
  - for an activity taking place, for the existence of an entity, or for another agent's activity







# PROV: More specific terms



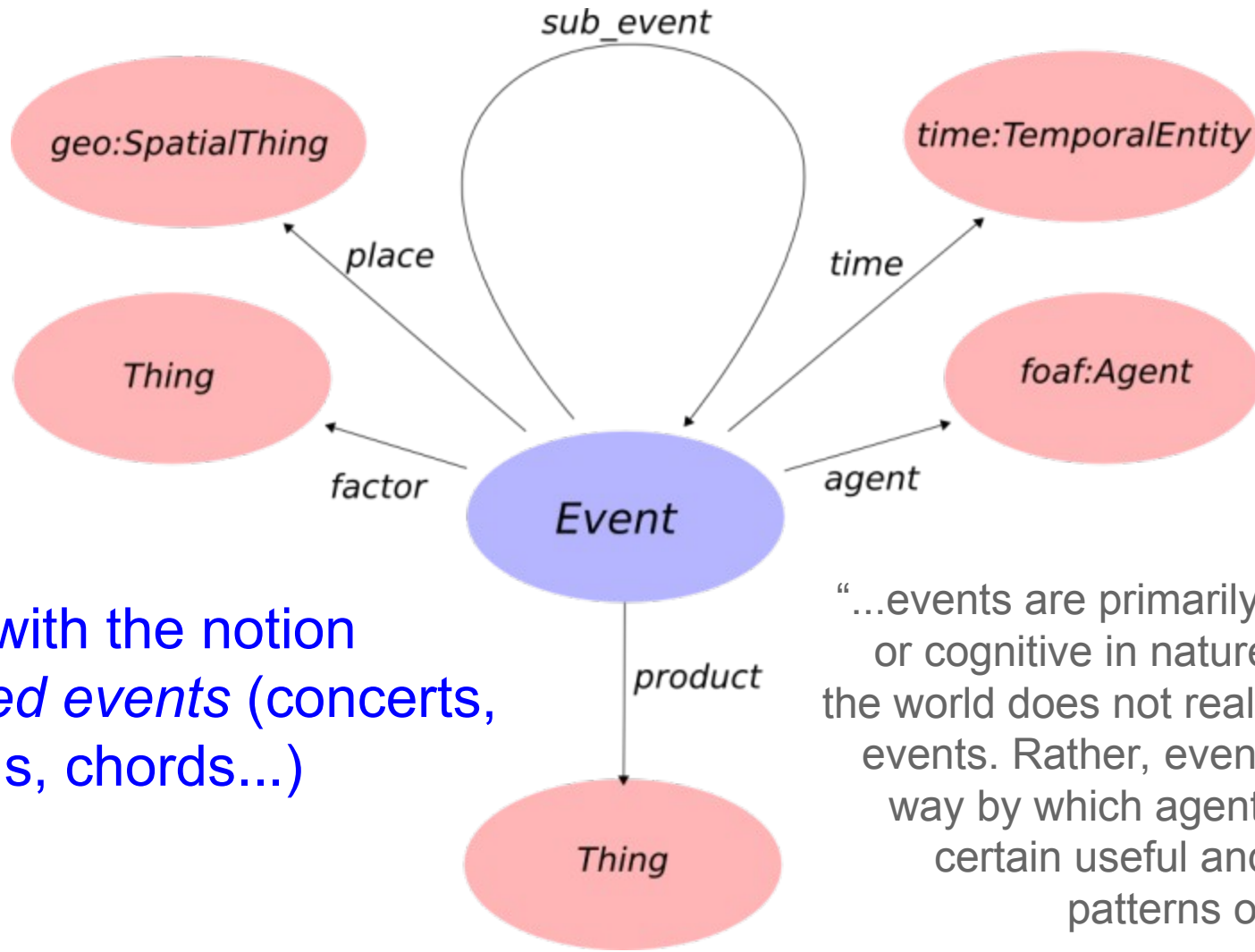
# Creative commons (CC)



- The Creative Commons Rights Expression Language (CC REL) lets you describe copyright licenses in RDF
- @prefix cc: <<http://creativecommons.org/ns>> .
- Classes:
  - Work, License, Jurisdiction
  - Permission (Reproduction, Distribution, DerivativeWorks, Sharing)
  - Requirement (Notice, Attribution, ShareAlike, SourceCode, Copyleft, LesserCopyLeft)
  - Prohibition (CommercialUse, HighIncomeNationUse)
- Properties:
  - license, permits, requires, prohibits, legalCode...



# Event ontology (event)



Deals with the notion of *reified events* (concerts, festivals, chords...)

“...events are primarily linguistic or cognitive in nature. That is, the world does not really contain events. Rather, events are the way by which agents classify certain useful and relevant patterns of change.”

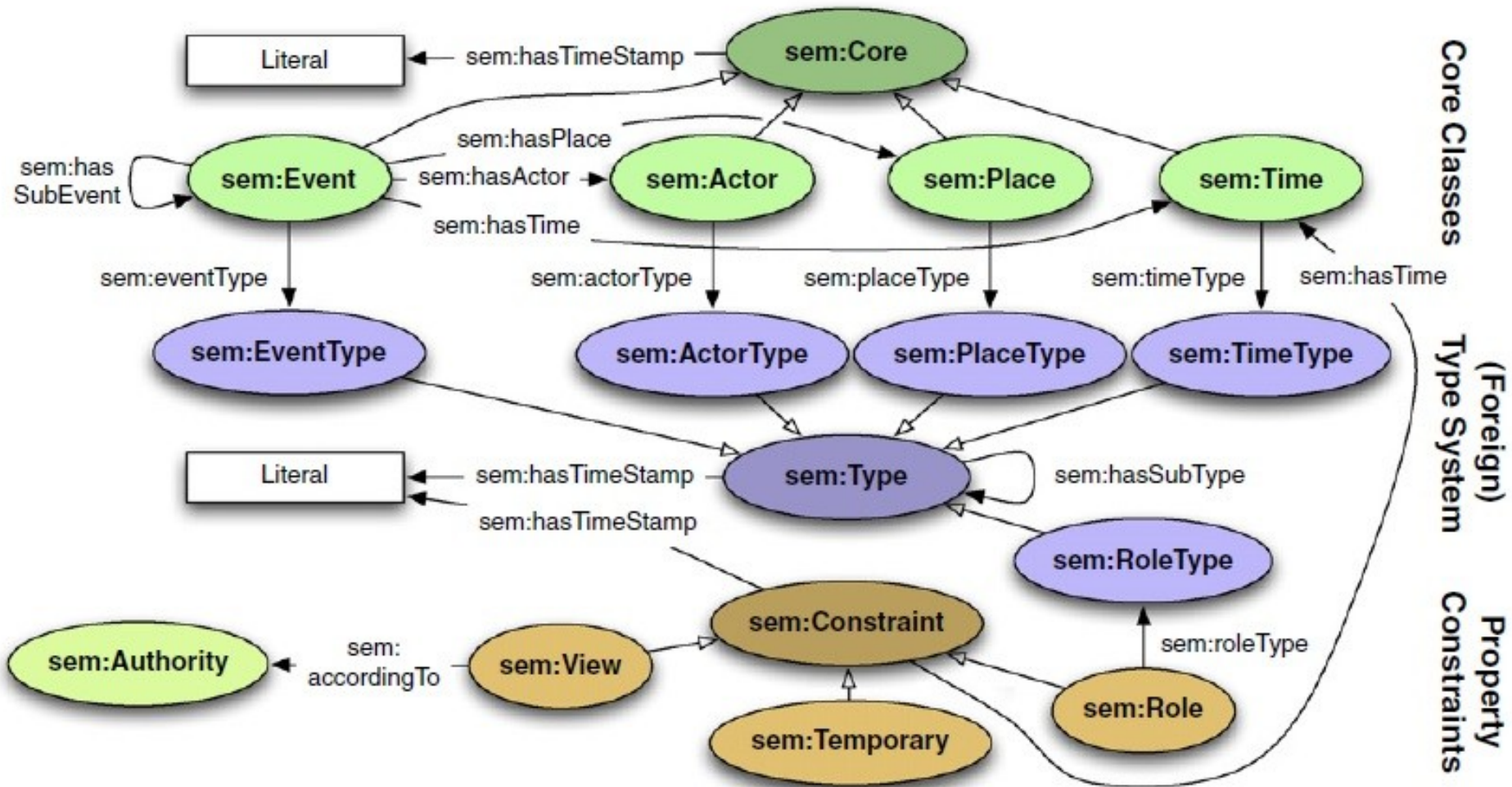
@prefix event: <<http://purl.org/NET/c4dm/event.owl#>> .

<http://motools.sourceforge.net/event/event.html>

[www.uib.no](http://www.uib.no)



# Simple Event Model (SEM)



Core Classes  
(Foreign) Type System  
Property Constraints



# Time ontology in OWL (time, OWL-time)

- Describing the temporal content of Web pages and the temporal properties of Web services.
- @prefix time: <<http://www.w3.org/2006/time#>> .
- 9 classes:
  - TemporalEntity: either Instant or Interval
  - Interval: ProperInterval and DateTimeInterval
  - the other classes are for complex data types
- More than 40 properties:
  - 18 describe relations between TemporalEntities:
    - before, after, inside, hasBeginning, hasEnd...
  - the rest describe the Instants and Intervals
    - mostly in terms of XSD types...
- Also provides a *TimeZone* ontology





# Timeline Ontology (tl)

- Annotating sections of a signal, video, score, work or any temporal object
  - often combined with the event and time ontologies
- @prefix tl: <<http://purl.org/NET/c4dm/timeline.owl#>> .
- Classes:
  - tl:TimeLine (of time:Intervals and time:Instants)
    - continuous or discrete, physical, relative or abstract
  - tl:TimeLineMaps between tl:TimeLines
    - sampling, shifting, windowing
- Properties:
  - timeline, domainTimeLine, rangeTimeLine
  - delay, sampleRate, windowsLength



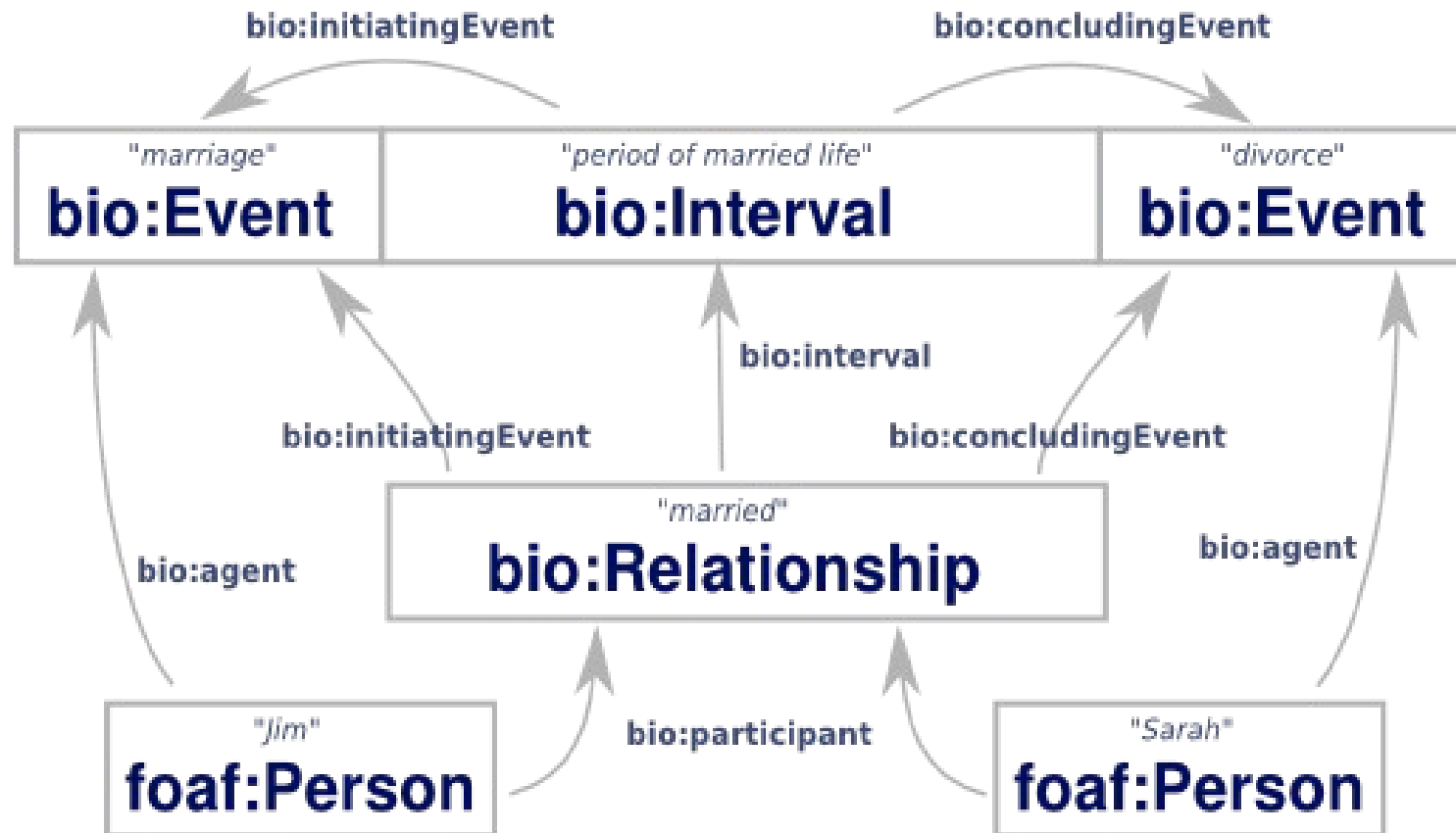


# Biographical Information (BIO)

- Terms for finding out more about people and their backgrounds... some cross-over into genealogical information... describe a person's life as a series of interconnected key events
- @prefix bio: <<http://purl.org/vocab/bio/0.1/>> .
  - in RDFS since spring 2010
  - builds on, e.g., the Event and Time ontologies



# Biographical Information (BIO)



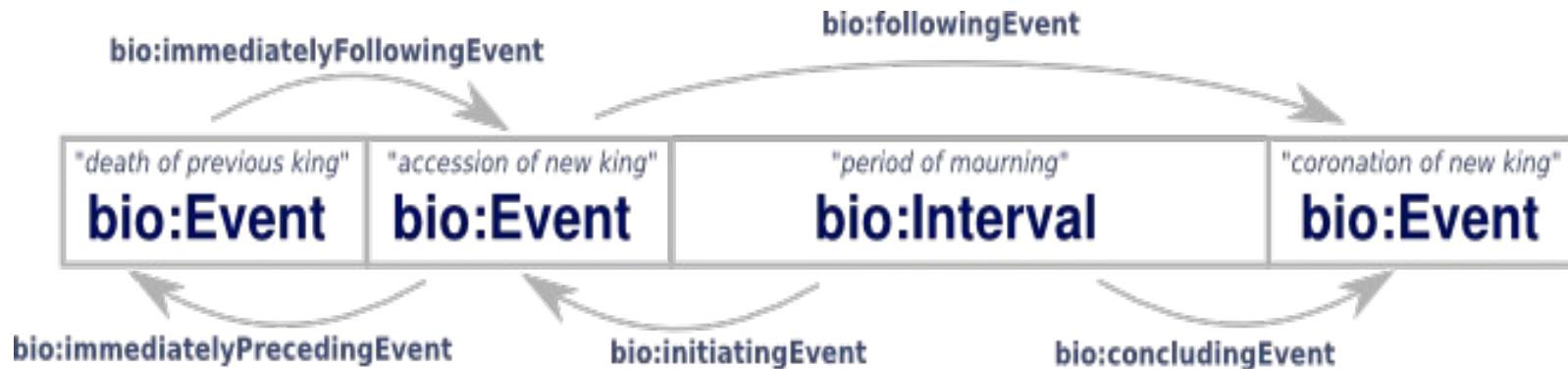
Biography Vocabulary Core Classes

<http://purl.org/vocab/bio/0.1/>

by Ian Davis, June 2011



# Biographical Information (BIO)



Biography Vocabulary Timelines

<http://purl.org/vocab/bio/0.1/>

by Ian Davis, June 2011



# Bibliographic Ontology (bibo)

- Describing bibliographic things on the semantic Web in RDF, can be used as a citation ontology, as a document classification ontology, or as a way to describe documents in RDF
- @prefix bibo: <<http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/1.3/>> .
- 69 classes:
  - Article, Book, Chapter, Conference, Event, Film, Interview, Manual, Map, Newspaper, Patent, Slideshow, Website...
- More than 100 properties...
  - authorList, cites, producer, status
- 14 individuals:
  - document states, thesis degrees
- *Also uses dcterms, event and foaf*

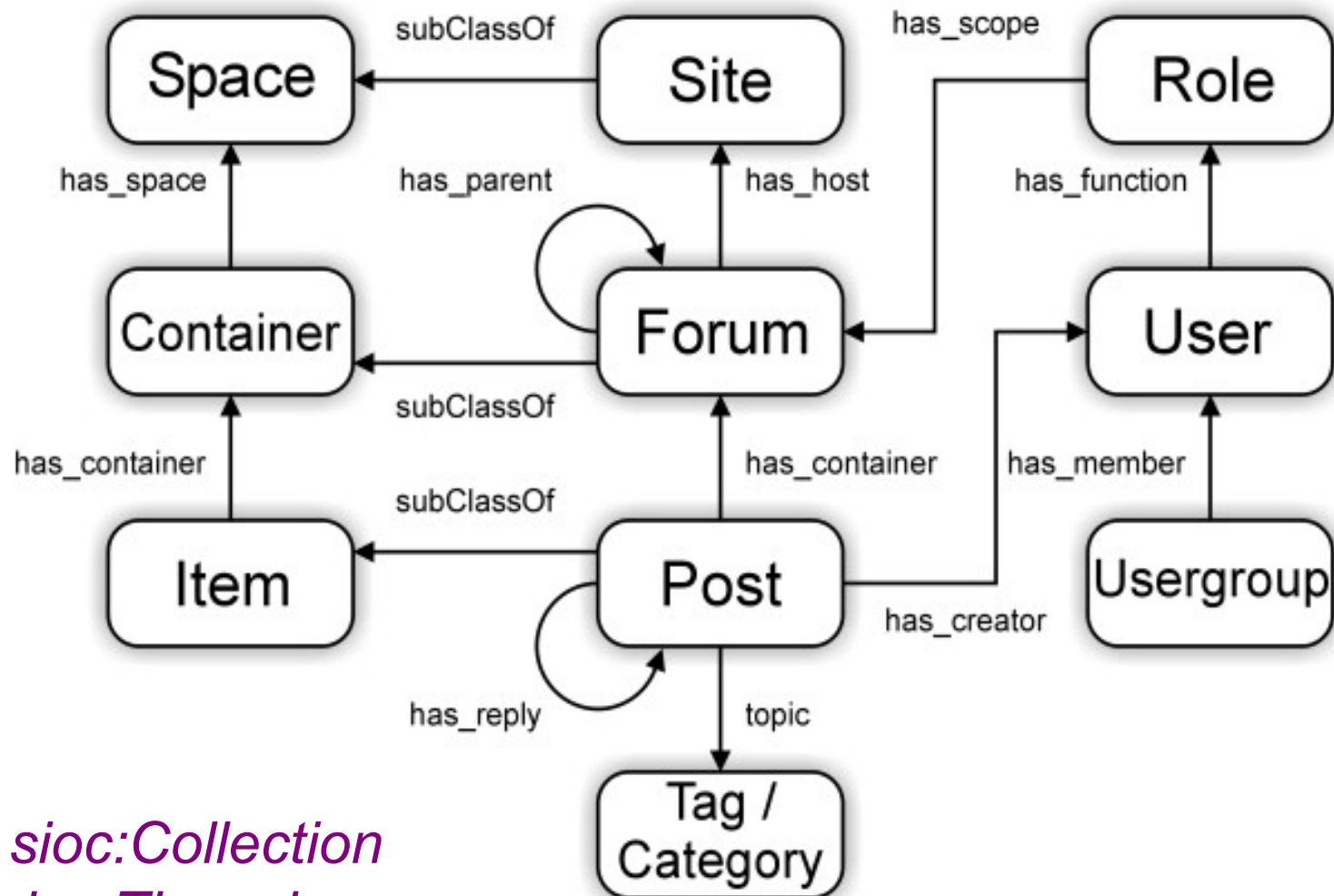


# Semantic Interlinked Online Communities

- Semantic Interlinked Online Communities (SIOC):
  - Using Semantic Web technologies to describe the information that Online community sites (weblogs, message boards, wikis...) have about their structure and contents
  - also to find related information and new connections between content items and other community objects.
- @prefix sioc: <<http://rdfs.org/sioc/ns#>> .
- 12 classes and around 50 properties



# SIOC: classes



*Also [sioc:Collection](#)  
and [sioc:Thread](#).*

# Music Ontology (mo)

- Providing main concepts and properties for describing music (artists, albums, tracks...) on the Semantic Web.
- @prefix mo: <<http://purl.org/ontology/mo/>> .
- 54 classes, e.g.:
  - MusicalWork, MusicalExpression, MusicalManifestation, MusicalItem (*ligner: verk, fremførelse, utgivelse, eksemplar*)
  - CD, Composition, Festival, Genre, Instrument, Label, Lyrics, MusicArtist, Performance, Release, Torrent, Vinyl...
- 153 properties:
  - release\_type, release\_status
- 13 individuals:
  - *album, audiobook, compilation, ep, interview, live, remix, single soundtrack, spokenword* (rdf:type mo:ReleaseType)
  - *bootleg, official, promotion* (rdf:type mo:ReleaseStatus)

