



LEARNING, APPLYING, MULTIPLYING BIG DATA ANALYTICS

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## **LAMBDA Lecture Upotreba alata GraphDB**

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## Executive Summary

U ovoj lekciji biće opisani principi funkcionisanja semantičkog veba. Definisaće se značenja ontologija, taksonomija i ostalih izraza koji se često koriste. Praktična upotreba ovih tehnologija biće pokazana korišćenjem alata GraphDB kompanije Ontotext. Kroz primate u alatu GraphDB biće objašnjeno kako se pišu upiti za pretraživanje informacija u bazama podataka korišćenjem jezika SPARQL. Grafovi znanja i povezani podaci biće objašnjeni korišćenjem ovog alata.



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## 1. Ontologije I taksonomije

Ontologija u filozofskom značenje predstavlja postojanje nečega u stvarnosti. U semanitčkom vebu, ontologija se bavi istraživanjem kategorija stvari koje dokazano postoje ili se prepostavlja da postoje u nekom domenu. Ontologija se bavi definisanjem pomenutih stvari i relacijama izmedju njih. Ontologije postoje kako bi informacije dostupne na internetu bile dostupne za procesiranje na računarima.

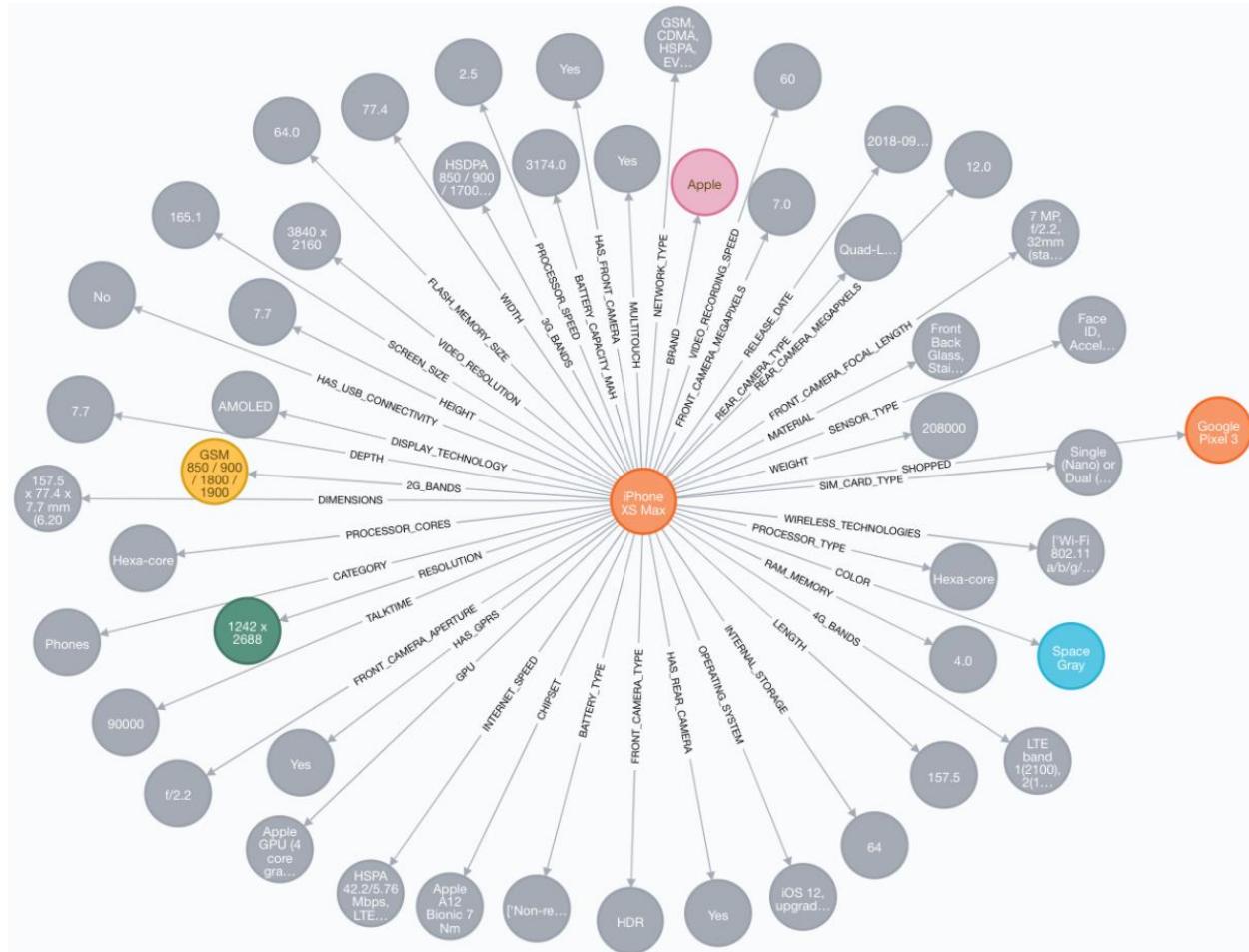
Taksonomije formalizuju veze između koncepata i određuju koji izrazi se odnose na koji koncept. Taksonomije se mogu koristiti za klasifikovanje dokumenata u kategorije, gde klasifikacija može biti prema temi ili tipu, na primer da li je u pitanju email ili neki izveštaj. Model ontologije O predstavljen je tripletom:

$$O = \langle X, R, F \rangle,$$

gde je X konačni skup klasa (koncepata), R je konačni skup atributa koji obezbeđuju veze između entiteta u nekom domenu, dok je sa F predstavljen konačni skup interpretacija funkcija koje su definisane za entitet.

### Grafovi znanja

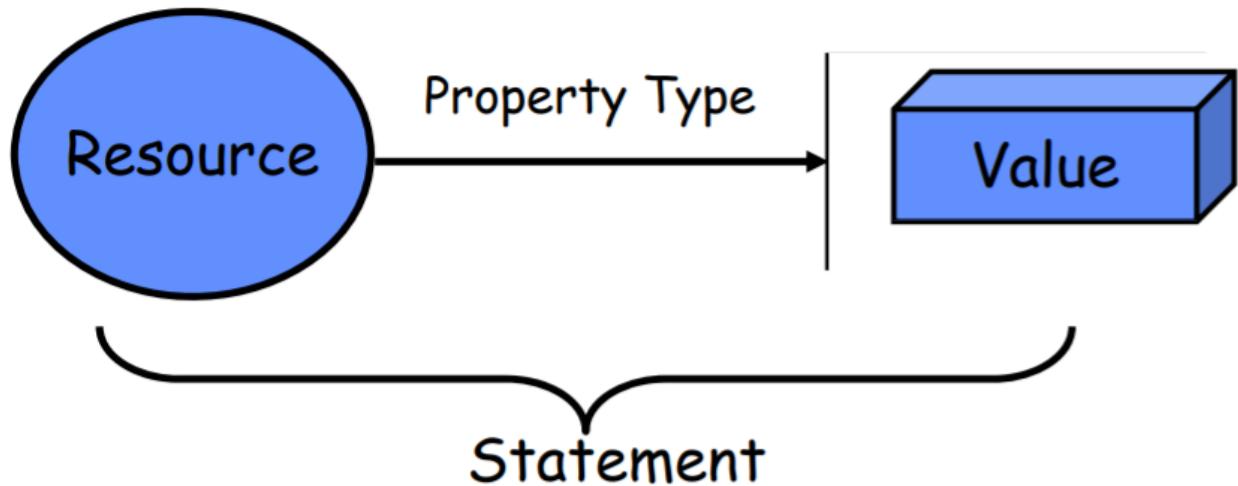
Graf znanja predstavlja podatke međusobno povezane u nekom domenu. Svaki podatak predstavljen je kao čvoj koji ima veze ka ostalim podacima tj. čvorovima. Na ovaj nači izbačena je upotreba klasičnih baza podataka gde su podaci prstavljeni u tabelama i vezani ključevima preko kojih se pristupa vezanim informacijama. Ovi grafovi su od koristi kako ljudima, tako i računarima. Sve velike kompanije već duže vreme poseduju i rade na usavršavanju sopstvenih grafova znanja. Google koristi svoj graf znanja za upotrebu Google Asistenta i Google Home uređaja u kombinaciji sa AI sistemima.



Slika 1 – Primer grafa znanja

## RDF i RDFS

RDF (Resource Description Framework) je deo W3C standarda koji se koristi za opisivanje meta podataka. Za predstavljanje podataka koristi se struktura XML – a. Korišćenjem XML – a omogućujemo mašinama da razumeju značenje podataka i informacija. Takođe, moguće je izvršiti pretragu nad ovim podacima korišćenjem upita u Sparql jeziku.



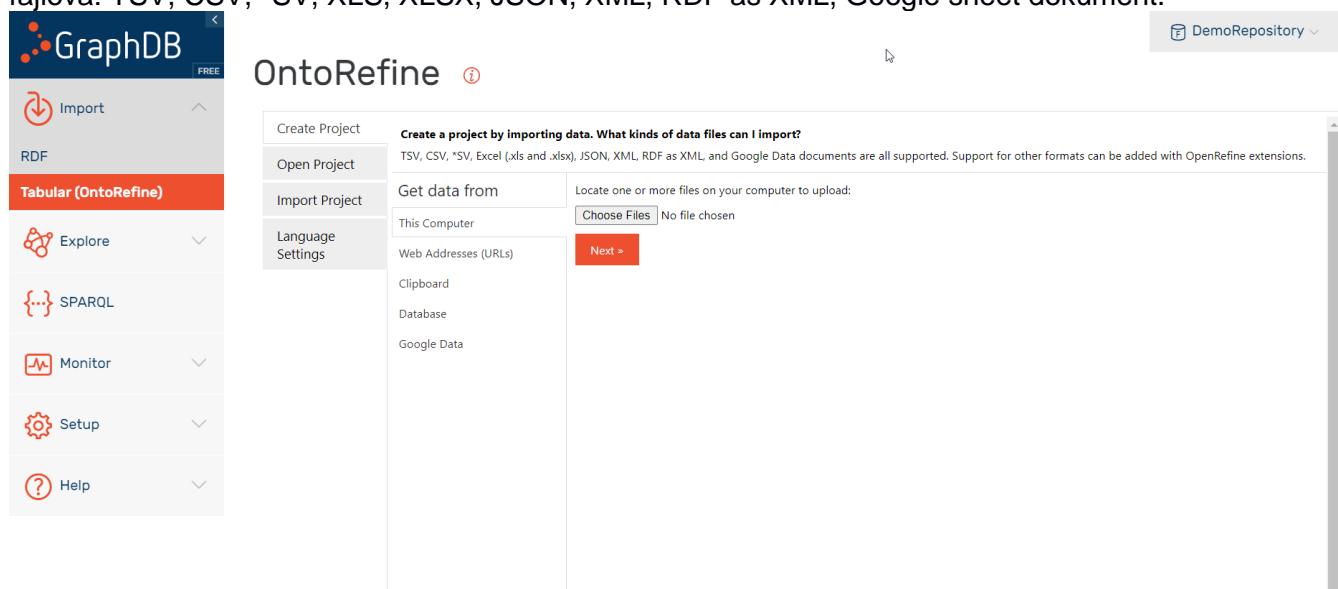
Slika 2 – Primer definisanja resursa u RDF

RDF – S (Schema) je nadogradnja na RDF i omogućuje definisanje hijerarhije klasa i veza mešu resursima.

## 2. Alat GraphDB

Alat GraphDB koristi se za izradu grafova znanja. Omogućuje pretragu i vizuelizaciju podataka korišćenjem Sparql jezika.

Podaci se mogu dodati korišćenjem opcije OntoRefine koja podržava upload gotovo svih formata fajlova: TSV, CSV, \*SV, XLS, XLSX, JSON, XML, RDF as XML, Google sheet dokument.



The screenshot shows the GraphDB interface with the "Tabular (OntoRefine)" tab selected. On the right, the "OntoRefine" section is active, displaying a "Create Project" wizard. The first step, "Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?", is shown. It includes a note that TSV, CSV, \*SV, Excel (.xls and .xlsx), JSON, XML, RDF as XML, and Google Data documents are supported. Below this, there's a "Get data from" section with options like "This Computer", "Web Addresses (URLs)", "Clipboard", "Database", and "Google Data". A "Choose Files" button is present, and a "Next >" button is at the bottom right of the wizard.

Slika 3 – OntoRefine import fajlova



## OntoRefine i

Create Project « Start Over Configure Parsing Options Project name  Tags  Create Project »

Trcid	Title	Shortdescription	Longdescription	Calendarsummary	TitleEN	ShortdescriptionEN	LongdescriptionEN
1. 669d7d82-8962-4e88-b2e1-7b870663aa0	Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis	Het Smits Koffiehuis ontleeft haar ontstaan aan de stoomtram die de verbinding onderhield tussen Amsterdam naar het noorden van de provincie en is in 1919 gebouwd. Nu is er een restaurant en een koffiebar. Ook is hier een informatiekantoor van Amsterdam Marketing gehuisvest.			Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis	The Smits Koffiehuis dates back to 1919. This charming building served as the departure and arrival point for a steam tram that once connected Amsterdam to the northern parts of the Noord Holland province. In addition to the restaurant and café, the beautiful landmark in front of Central Station also houses the Tourist Information Office and a GVB (public transportation) office.	

Parse data as Character encoding  Update Preview

**CSV / TSV / separator-based files**

Line-based text files  
Fixed-width field text files  
PC-Axis text files  
JSON files  
MARC files  
JSON-LD files  
RDF/N3 files

Columns are separated by  commas (CSV)  tabs (TSV)  custom: ;

Escape special characters with \

Column names (comma separated):  Parse cell text into numbers, dates, ...  Store blank rows  Use character " to enclose cells containing column separators  Discard initial 0 row(s) of data  Load at most 0 row(s) of data  Store blank cells as nulls

Ignore first 0 line(s) at beginning of file  Parse next 1 line(s) as column headers

Preferences Help About

*Slika 4 – Import CSV fajla*

Pri importu podataka iz CSV fajla možemo definisati opcije kao što su pozicija header – a, koji separator se koristi i druge.

### SQL Exporter

Content Download

Field Name	SQL Type	Size	Allow Null	Default
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trcid	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Title	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shortdescription	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Longdescription	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Calendarsummary	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TitleEN	VARCHAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Select All De-select All

Output empty row (i.e. all cells null)  Ignore facets and filters and export all rows  Trim Column Names

Cancel

*Slika 5 – Sql export*

Podaci se nakon obrade mogu eksportovati u SQL bazu podataka.



The screenshot shows the OntoRefine application interface. At the top, there are tabs for Configuration, Preview, and Both. Below them are buttons for Save, Download JSON, Upload JSON, RDF, SPARQL, and New mapping. A message indicates that the mapping has unsaved changes. The main area displays a list of properties: Trcid, Title, Short ... ption, Longdescription, Calendarsummary, TitleEN, Short ... ionEN, Longd ... ionEN, Calen ... aryEN, Types, Ids, Locatiennaam, City, Adres, Zipcode, Latitude, Longitude, Urls, Media, Thumbnail, Datep ... tdate, Datep ... ddate, Singledates, Type1, Lastupdated, and Column. A base IRI is set to <http://example/base/>. Below this, a section for adding prefixes shows the following entries: **amsterdam**, **dbo**, **foaf**, **geo**, **rdf**, **rdfs**, **schema**, **skos**, and **xsd**. The main workspace shows the creation of an RDF triple:

amsterdam:restaurant/	Trci d	<IRI>	a	<IRI>	schema: Restaurant	<IRI>
					Title	"Literal"
					TitleEN en	"Literal" @Language
+ Subject		+ Predicate		+ Object		

Slika 6 – Kreiranje RDF triplata

Pre samog kreiranja RDF triplata, potrebno je dodati prefikse koje ćemo koristiti. U ovom slučaju, pored automatski dodatih foaf, dbo, geo, rdf, skos i xsd, potrebno je kreirati prefikse amsterdam, dbo i schema.

Prefiks se definije na sledeći način:

PREFIX amsterdam: <<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/>> ,

PREFIX dbo: <<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>> ,

PREFIX schema: <<http://www.schema.org/>>

RDF triplet opisan je pomoću subjekta, predikata i objekta. Korišćenjem Turtle sintakse, jedan subjekat može imati više predikata i objekata bez ponovnog definisanja istog subjekta.

The screenshot shows the OntoRefine application interface with the Preview tab selected. The main workspace displays the previously created RDF triple, now with detailed preview information:

amsterdam:restaurant/	669d7d82- 8962\ -4e88\ -b2e1\ -7b870663aa0	<IRI>	a	<IRI>	schema:Restaurant	<IRI>
					Title	"Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Kof fiehuis"
					TitleEN en	"Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Kof fiehuis"@en
					schema:description	"Het Smits Koffiehuis ontleent h aar ontstaan aan de stoomtram di e de verbinding onderhield met A msterdam naar het noorden van de provincie en is in 1919 gebouwd. Nu is er een restaurant en een k offiebar. Ook is hier een inform atiekantoor van Amsterdam Market ing gehuisvest."

Slika 7 – Preview opcija

Korišćenjem opcije preview možemo videti koje vrednosti dobijamo za subjekat, predikat i objekat. Ova opcija je korisna kako bi proverili da li smo negde napravili greški pri definisanju prefiksa.



```
@base <http://example/base/> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .
@prefix dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/> .
@prefix amsterdam: <https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/> .
@prefix schema: <http://www.schema.org> .

<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/669d7d82-8962-4e88-b2e1-7b8706633aa0>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis", "Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "Het Smits Koffiehuis ontleent haar ontstaan aan de stoomtram die de verbinding onderhield met Amsterdam naar het noorden van de provincie en is in
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/8d9eb314-4433-477e-84b7-35a3552b6fbe>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Afrikaans Restaurant Kilimanjaro", "African Restaurant Kilimanjaro"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "Een Afrikaans (Senegal, Ghana, Zuid-Afrika e.a.) restaurant tegenover NEMO, dichtbij het Waterlooplein. De menukaart is voor degenen die niet van
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/ca0e88a6-5cd2-4dc0-8d6a-4273fb4721bd>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Akbar Indian Restaurant", "Akbar Indian Restaurant"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "Een chique restaurant, ingericht in Moghul stijl, waarin de gast het gevoel krijgt dat hij in India aan het eten is. De keuken serveert gerechten
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/adcd917e-a472-4aed-aace-999c95e7006>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Alfonso's Mexican Restaurant", "Alfonso's Mexican Restaurant"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "In de Utrechtsestraat in Amsterdam, op slechts vijf minuten loopafstand van het Rembrandtplein, de Kleine Komedie en Carré, tref je Alfonso's: eer
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/8c83496c-0b8b-41f2-987c-21ddb78b2978>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Café het Paleis", "Café het Paleis"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "Het café-restaurant Paleis, vlak achter het Paleis op de Dam, is al jaren favoriet vanwege de betaalbare gerechten, maar het is ook een plek om eten
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/56b1dd7d-4ac3-4e24-826e-cb8b55617f42>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
<http://www.schema.orgtitle> "Amstel Bar & Brasserie", "Amstel Bar & Brasserie"@en;
<http://www.schema.orgdescription> "De Amstel Bar & Brasserie is een informele plek voor lunch, diner of late maaltijd na het theaterbezoek. Ook voor cocktails kun je hier terecht. I
<https://data/amsterdam/nl/resource/restaurant/2760a2d8-0404-45df-aa6e-fd88c602d5b9>
a <http://www.schema.orgRestaurant>;
```

Slika 8 – RDF export

OntoRefine omogućuje da izvezemo podatke u formi RDF triplata. Na slici iznad možemo videti primer RDF fajla koji sadrži subjekat, predikat i objekat koji smo podesili.

## Object RDF Value Mapping

The screenshot shows the 'Object RDF Value Mapping' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'RDF Type' (selected), 'IRI', 'Literal' (highlighted in red), 'Unique Bnode', and 'Value Bnode'. Below this, there are two main sections: 'Source' and 'GREL'.

In the 'Source' section, there is a table with columns: 'Source', 'Column', 'Constant', 'Record ID', 'Row Index', and 'GREL' (highlighted in red). The 'GREL' column contains the code: `value.replace(':::')`. There is also an info icon (*i*) next to the code.

In the 'GREL' section, there is a note: 'Use value, row, cell(s), recon, record'. Below it, the code `value.replace(':::')` is shown again.

At the bottom, there is a 'Literal attributes' section with tabs for 'Datatype' (highlighted in red) and 'Language'. Below that, there is a 'Datatype source' section with tabs for 'Column', 'Constant', and 'GREL' (highlighted in red).

Slika 9 – GREL opcija

Ukoliko imamo neke kolone koje sadrže neke karaktere koji nisu dozvoljeni, možemo ih zameniti GREL funkcijom:

`value.replace(',', ',')`

U ovom slučaju, menjamo zarez sa tačkom.

Moguće je mapirati i slike. U ovom slučaju, koristimo schema: image prefix ya predikat, dok kao objekat dodajemo kolonu u CSV fajlu koja sadrži URL do slike. Kao tip objekta, potrebno je izabrati IRI (Internationalized Resource Identifier).



The screenshot shows a Sparql query interface. The query is:

```
8 PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
9 PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
10 PREFIX amsterdam: <https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/>
11 PREFIX schema: <http://www.schema.org>
12
13 CONSTRUCT {
14     ?s1 a schema:Restaurant ;
15     schema:title ?o_title, ?o_title_2 ;
16     schema:description ?o_description ;
17     schema:latitude ?o_latitude ;
18     schema:longitude ?o_longitude ;
19     amsterdam:zipcode ?o_zipcode ;
20     schema:image ?o_image .

```

The interface includes a sidebar with icons for file operations and a "Run" button. Below the query editor are tabs for "Table", "Raw Response", "Pivot Table", and "Google Chart". A "Download as" and "Visual" button are also present. The results table shows four rows of data:

	subject	predicate	object
1	<a href="https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d">https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d</a>	rdf:type	<a href="http://www.schema.orgRestaurant">http://www.schema.orgRestaurant</a>
2	<a href="https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d">https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d</a>	<a href="http://www.schema.orgtitle">http://www.schema.orgtitle</a>	"Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis"
3	<a href="https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d">https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d</a>	<a href="http://www.schema.orgtitle">http://www.schema.orgtitle</a>	"Smits Noord-Zuid Hollandsch Koffiehuis"@en
4	<a href="https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d">https://data/amsterdam.nl/resource/restaurant/669d</a>	<a href="http://www.schema.orgdescription">http://www.schema.orgdescription</a>	"Het Smits Koffiehuis ontleent haar ontstaan aan de stoombtram die de verbinding onderhield" <small>keyboard shortcuts</small>

Showing results from 1 to 1,000. Query took 0.7s, minutes ago.

Slika 10 – Sparql upit

Na slici iznad možemo videti kako izgledaju rezultati kada se pokrene Sparql upit nad importovanim RDF tripletima.

### 3. Sparql i grafovi znanja u GraphDB

Sparql upite moguće je pokretati odabirom stavke Sparql u glavnom meniju.

The screenshot shows the GraphDB interface with the "SPARQL Query & Update" tab selected. The sidebar has "SPARQL" highlighted. The query editor contains:

```
1 PREFIX pub: <http://ontology.ontotext.com/taxonomy/>
2 SELECT ?person ?occupation WHERE {
3     ?x pub:occupation ?o .
4     ?x a pub:Person .
5     ?x pub:preferredLabel ?person .
6     {
7         ?o pub:hasValue ?value .
8         ?value pub:preferredLabel ?occupation .
9     } UNION {
10        ?o pub:hasValue ?occupation .
11        filter (isLiteral(?occupation)) .
12    }
13 }
```

The interface includes a sidebar with icons for file operations and a "Run" button. Below the query editor are tabs for "Table", "Raw Response", "Pivot Table", and "Google Chart". A "Download as" button is also present. The results table shows 189 rows of data.

Slika 11 – Primer Sparql upita

Na slici iznad prikazan je Sparql upit koji vraća sve ljude iz baze i njihova zanimanja.



	person	occupation
1	"Ben Bernanke"@en	"economist"@en
2	"Ben Bernanke"@en	"politician"@en
3	"Maurice R. Greenberg"@en	"business executive"@en
4	"Jeff Bezos"@en	"computer scientist"@en
5	"Alberto Giacometti"@en	"artist"@en
6	"Larry King"@en	"actor"@en
7	"Larry King"@en	"television presenter"@en
8	"Larry King"@en	"writer"@en
9	"Larry King"@en	"radio host"@en
10	"Larry King"@en	"voice actor"@en
11	"Larry King"@en	"journalist"@en

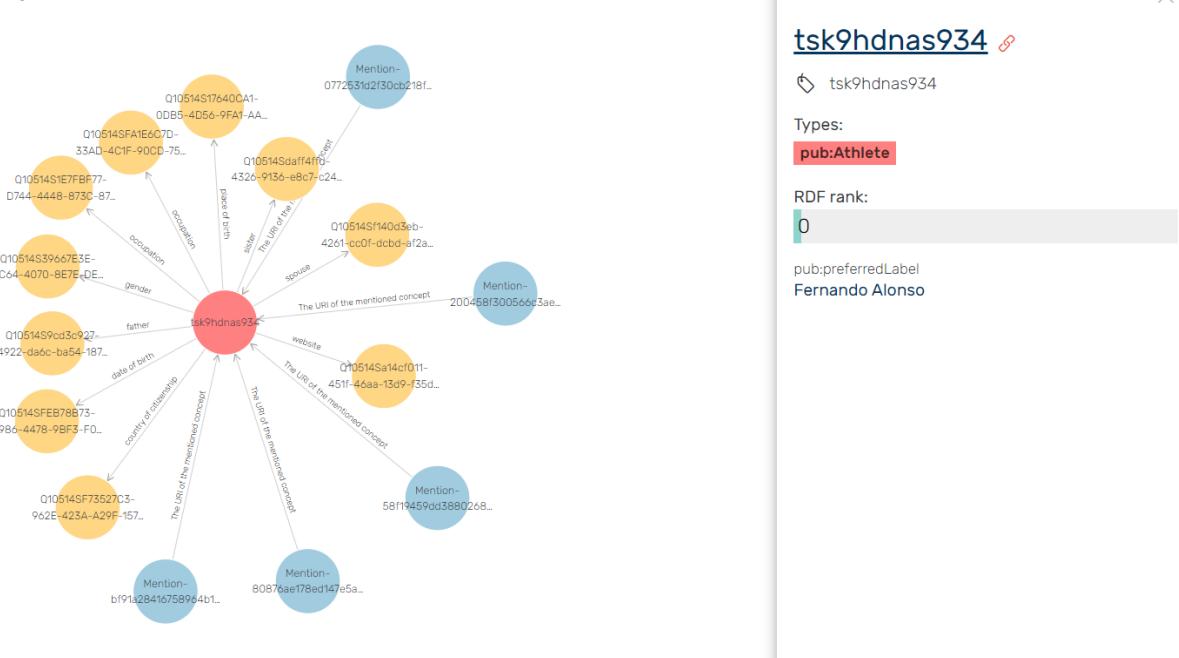
Slika 12 – Rezultati upita

Sve ljudi koji postoje u bazi možemo izlistati sledećim upitom:

```
PREFIX pub: <http://ontology.ontotext.com/taxonomy/>
PREFIX publishing: <http://ontology.ontotext.com/publishing#>
SELECT ?x ?label WHERE {
    ?x a pub:Person .
    ?x pub:preferredLabel ?label .}
```

Izlistane podatke možemo vizuelizovati grafovima znanja. Grafovi znanja u GraphDB prikazani su kao čvorovi. Svaki čvor je sa ostalima u zavisnosti od toga koliko podataka je povezano i uneto u bazu.

### Visual graph

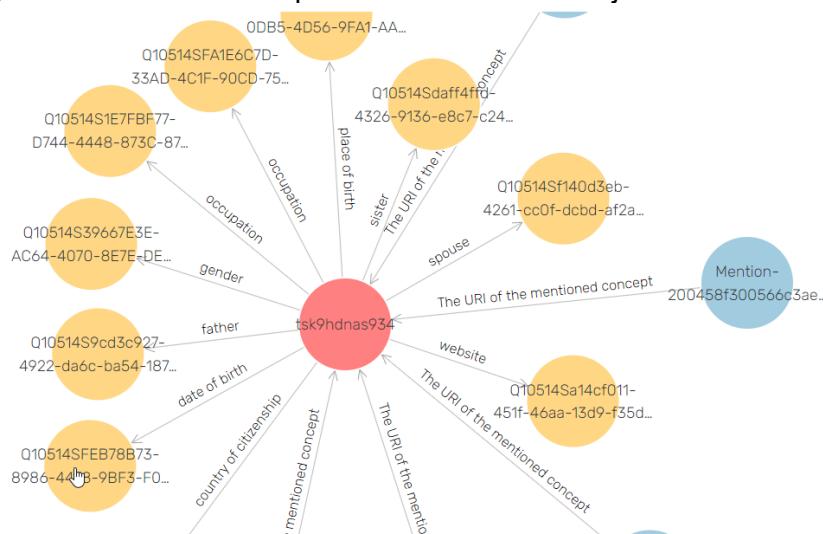


Slika 13 – Graf znanja

Na slici iznad prikazani su nodovi, tj. čvorovi vezani za resurs koji opisuje Fernanda Alonsa. Vidimo da postoji dosta vezanih nodova koji sadrže informacije o mestu rođenja osobe, roditeljima osobe, zanimanju itd. Do svakog čvora postoji veza sa značenjem. Na primer, praćenjem putanje koja je



nazvana „website“, dolazimo do podataka o web stranici koja je vezana za ovu osobu. Praćenjem veze „dateOfBirth“ dolazimo podatka o datumu rođenja ove osobe.



[Q10514SFEB78B73-8986-4478-9BF3-F03F3A747CFB](#)

↳ Q10514SFEB78B73-8986-4478-9BF3-F03F3A747CFB

Types: No types

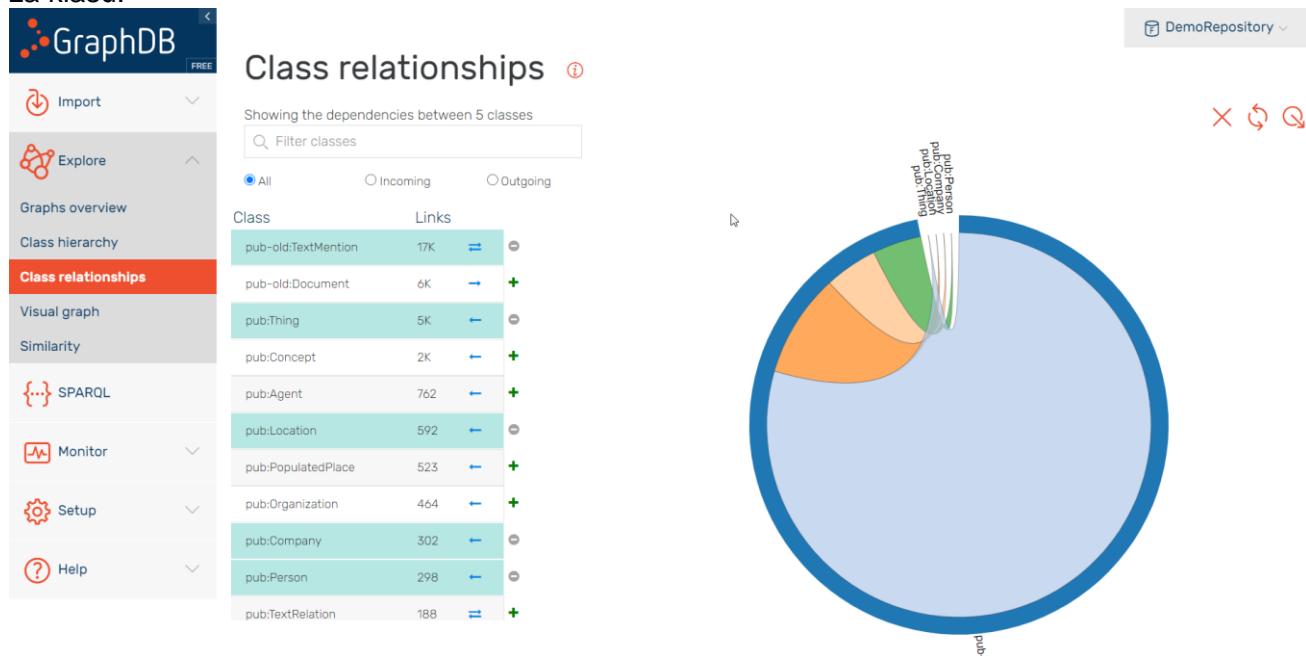
RDF rank:

0

pub:hasValue  
1981-07-29

Slika 14 – Veza sa resursom koji sadrži informaciju o datumu rođenja

Relacije među klasama možemo videti Explore/Class relationships meniju. Tu možemo selektovati za koje klase želimo da vidimo veze. Prikazana je i informacija o broju ulaznih i/ili izlaznih linkova za klasu.



Slika 15 – Relacije među klasama



## Reference

1. Ontotext GraphDB website, <https://graphdb.ontotext.com/documentation/standard/>
2. Elin K. Jacob (2003.), *Ontologies and the Semantic Web*
3. Intechopen website, <https://www.intechopen.com/books/cloud-computing-security-concepts-and-practice/semantic-web-and-interactive-knowledge-graphs-as-an-educational-technology>