

PAAMS'12

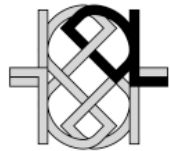
Four years into SPARQL, what's next?

Axel Polleres, Siemens AG Österreich

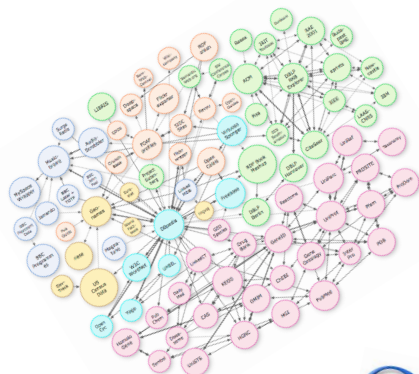
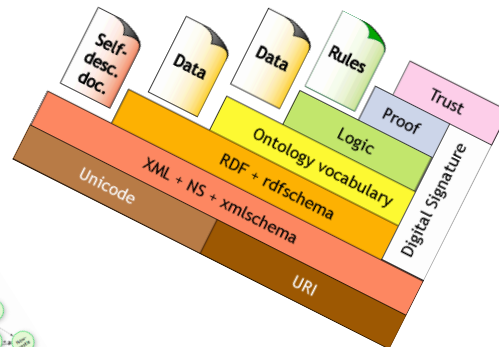


Introduction / Contents

What have You heard about
 “Semantic Web”?



DESCRIPTION
 LOGICS



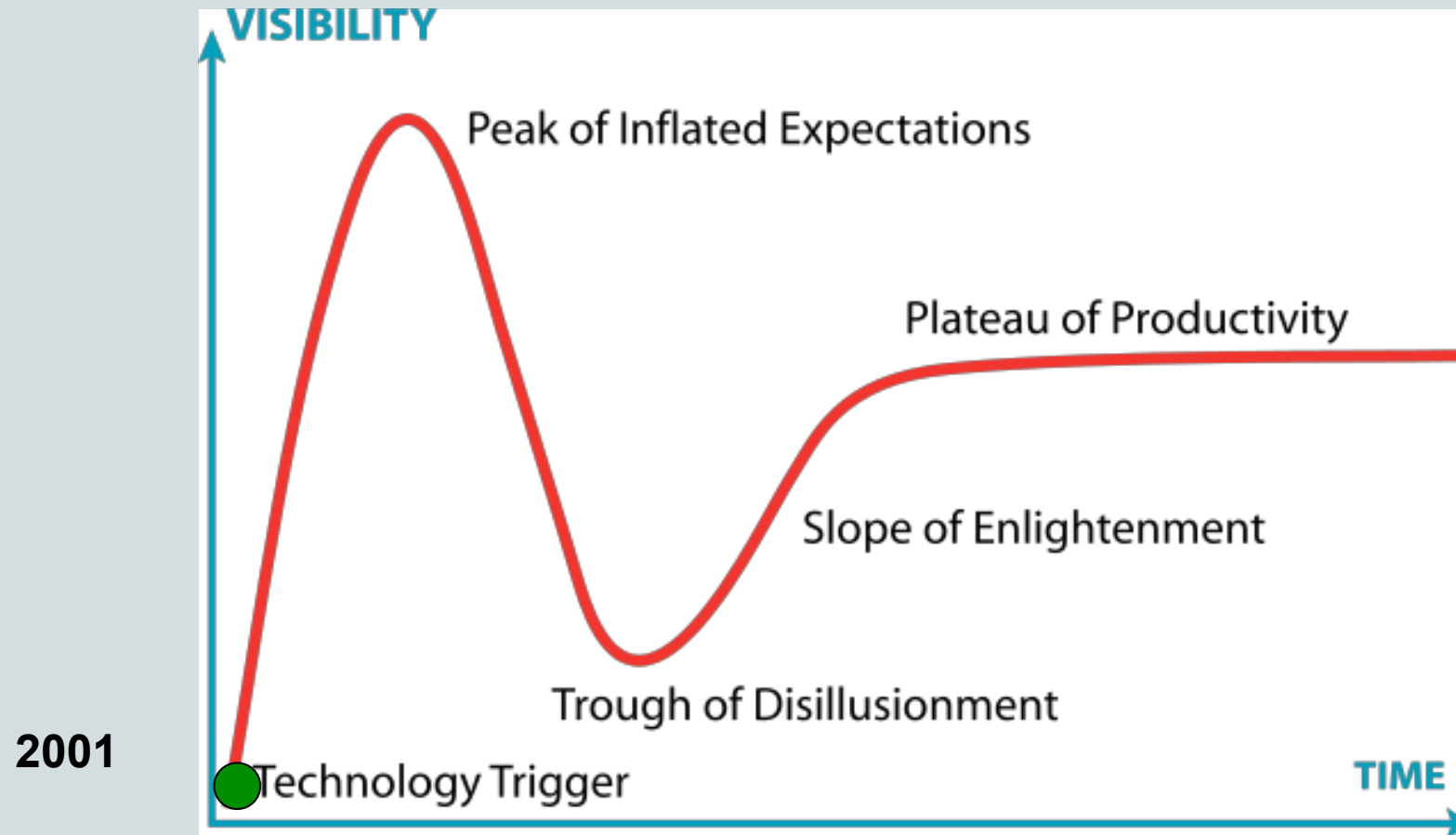
Outline

- Where is the "Semantic Web"?
- The role of Linked Data and SPARQL
- SPARQL1.1
- BTW, what about Ontologies?
- Why is this interesting for companies?
- Challenges ahead...

Where is the Semantic Web?



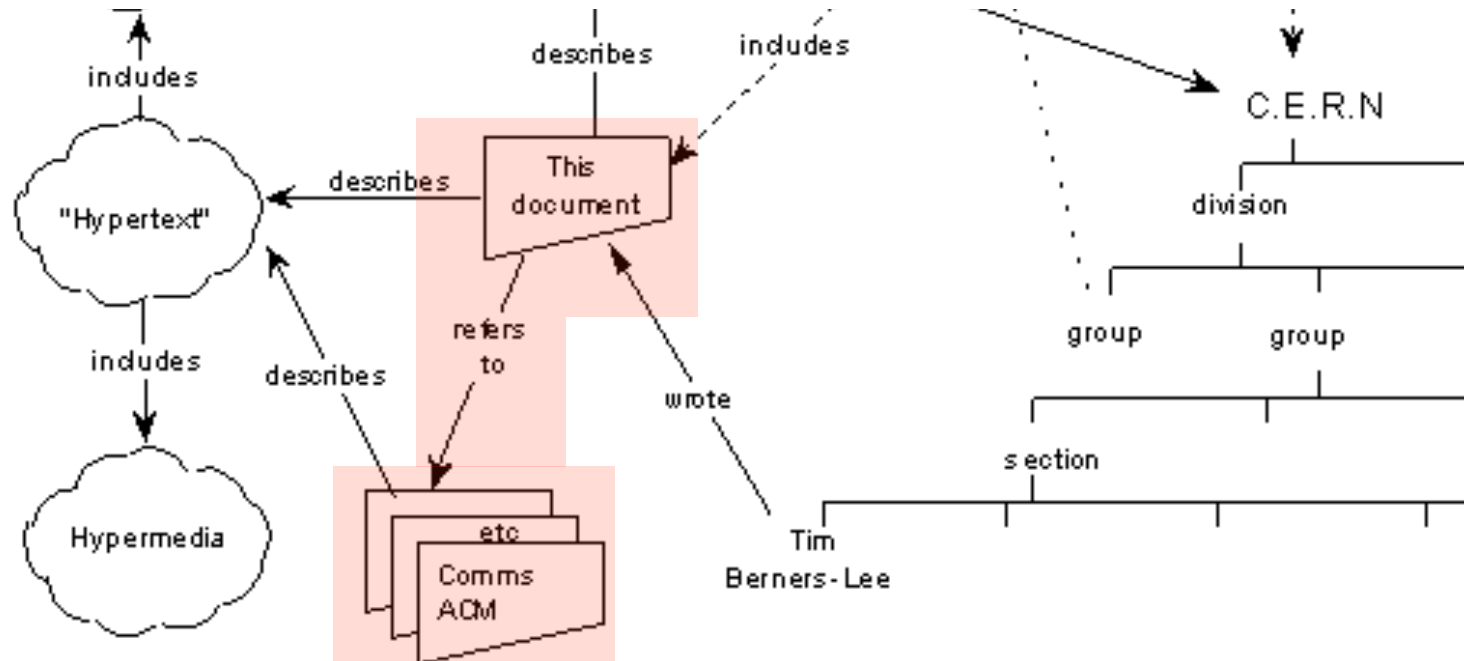
What happened over the last decade?



- [Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler and Ora Lassila](#), “The Semantic Web”, Scientific American, May 2001

Expressing Meaning Evolution of Knowledge
 Knowledge Representation Agents Ontologies

“This proposal concerns the **management of general information** about accelerators and experiments at CERN [...] based on a **distributed hypertext system**. “



```
<p>I studied <a href="http://www.tuwien.ac.at">here</a></p>
```

polleres.net#me

Document

www.tuwien.ac.at

Document

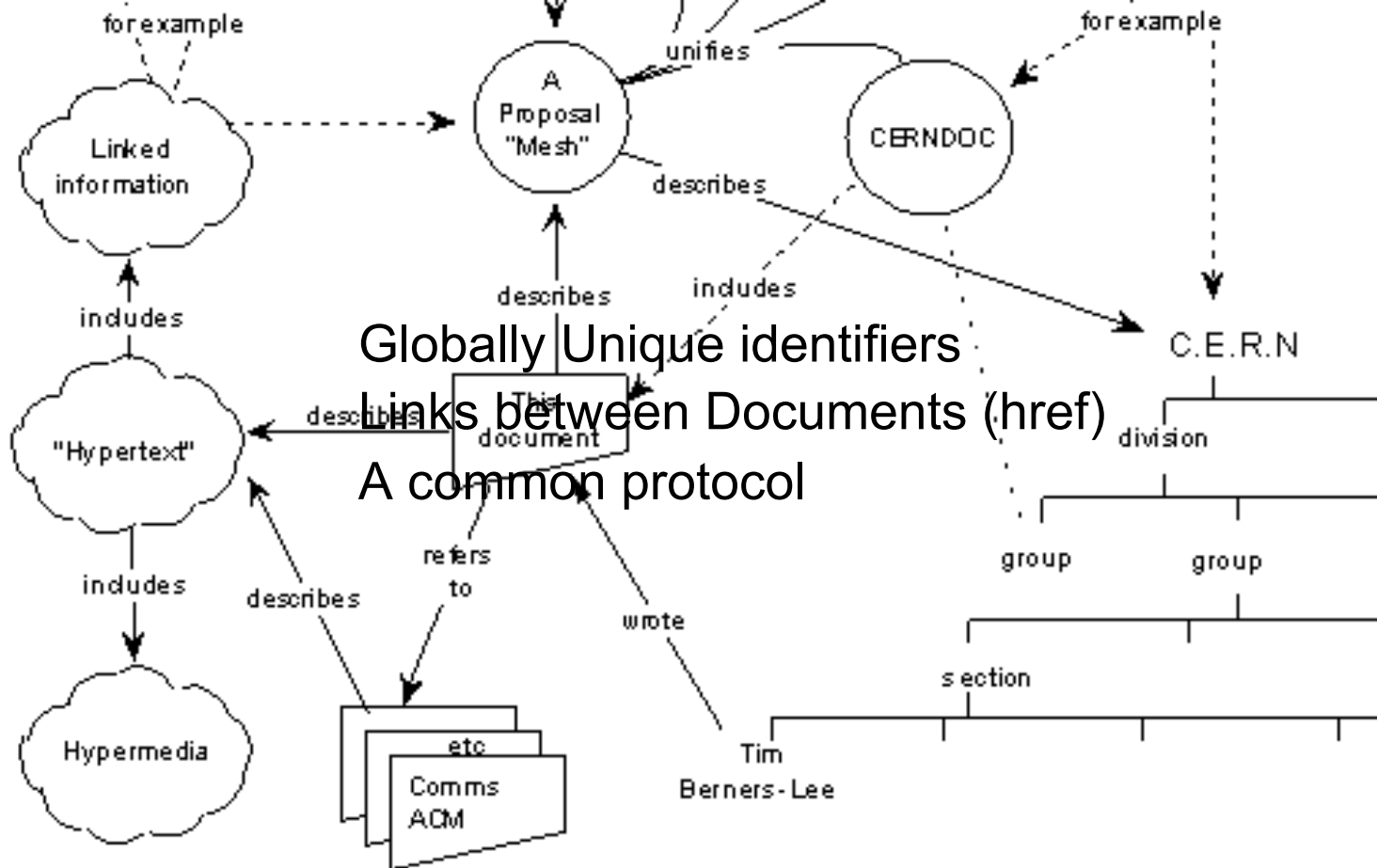
Globally Unique identifiers

URIs

Links between Documents (href)

A common protocol

HTTP



Globally Unique identifiers
 Links between Documents (href)
 A common protocol

```
<p about="#me">I studied <a rel="foaf:schoolHomepage" href="http://www.tuwien.ac">here</a></p>
```

polleres.net#me

xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/schoolHomepage

www.tuwien.ac.at

Person

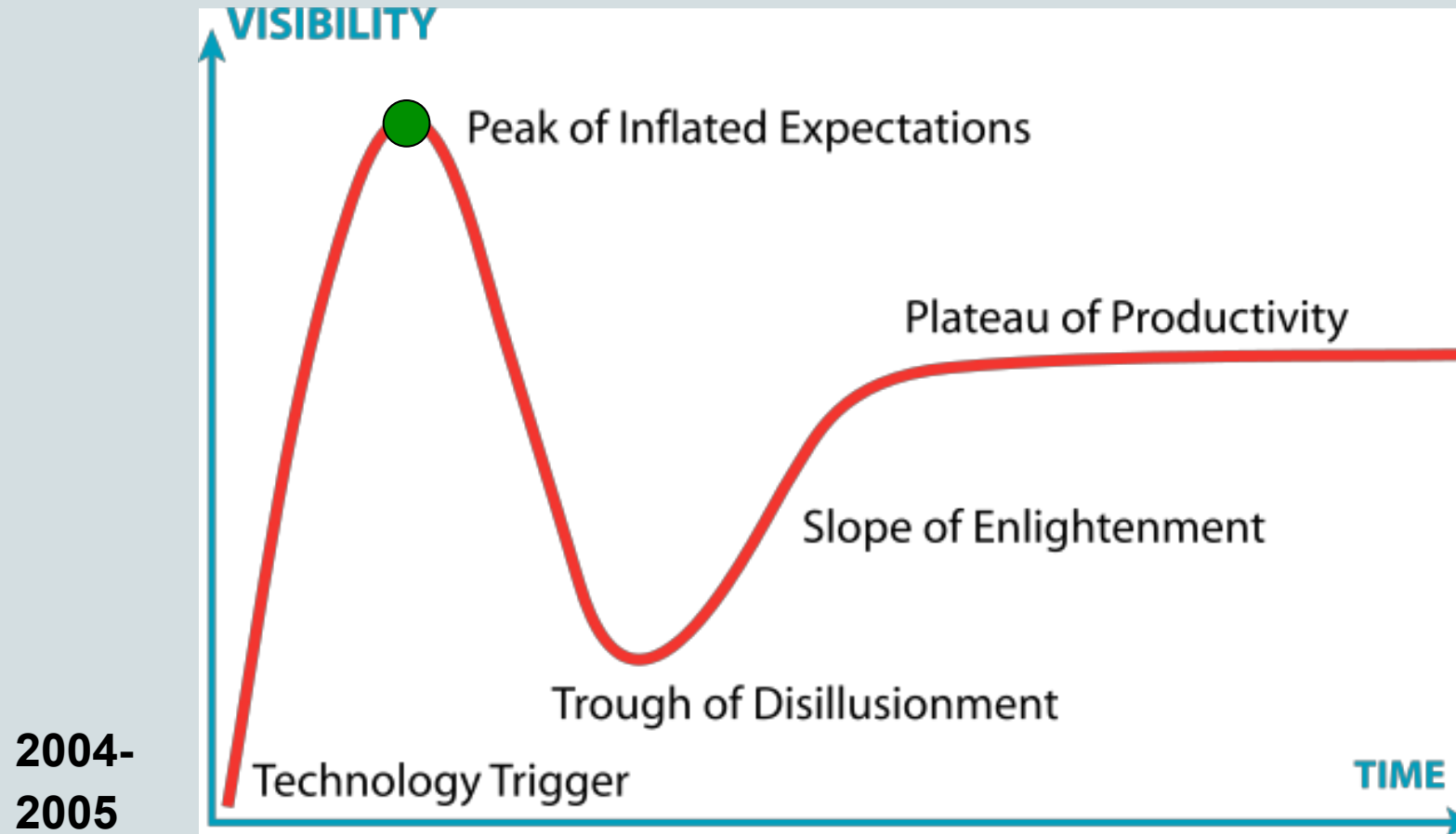
Document

Globally Unique identifiers
 Typed Links between Entities
 A common protocol

- URIs
- RDF
- HTTP

Expressing Meaning

What happened over the last decade?



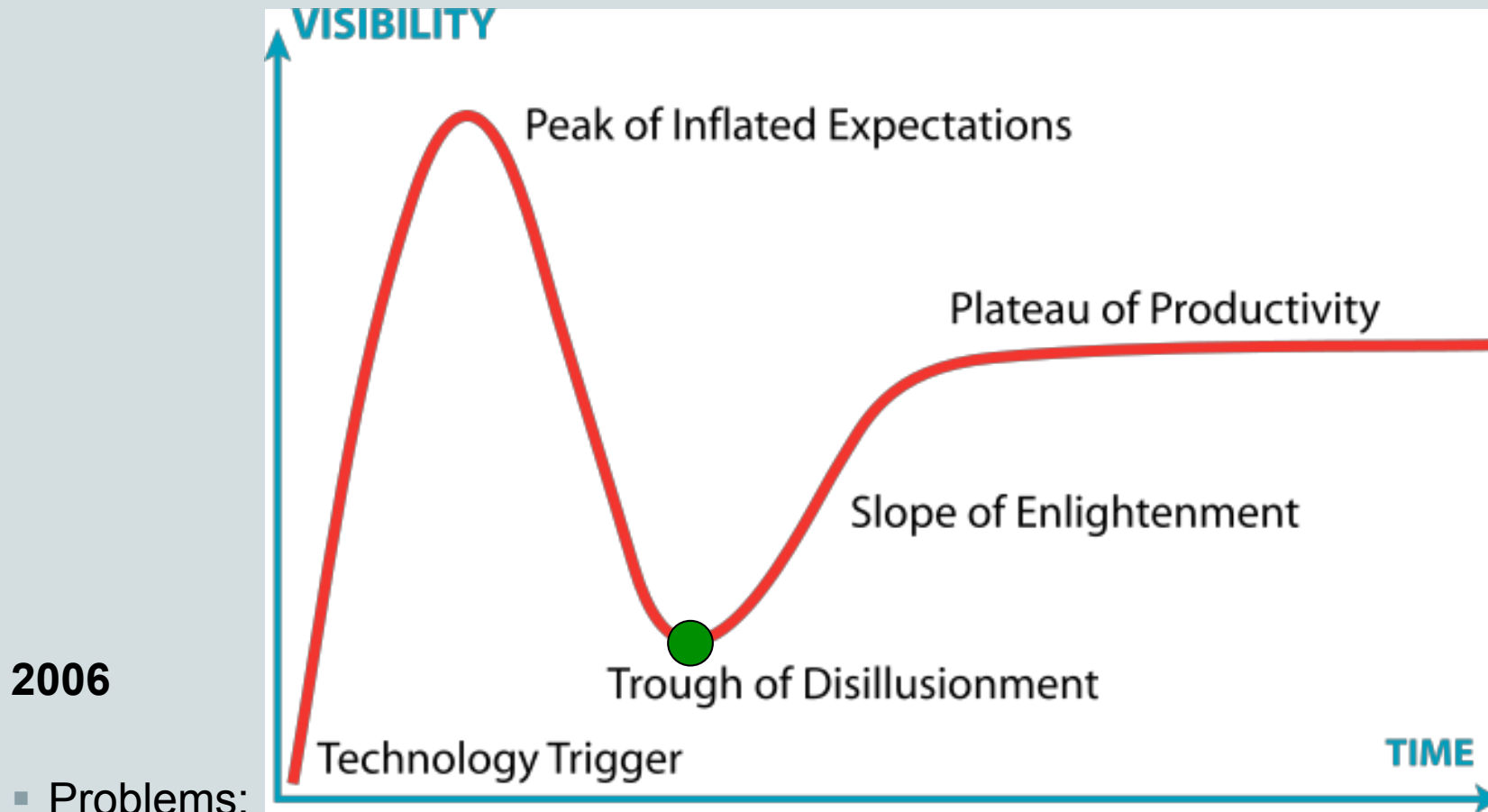
OWL (2004), Semantic Web Services: OWL-S (2004), WSMO (2005)

... two steps ahead of time?

Agents Ontologies

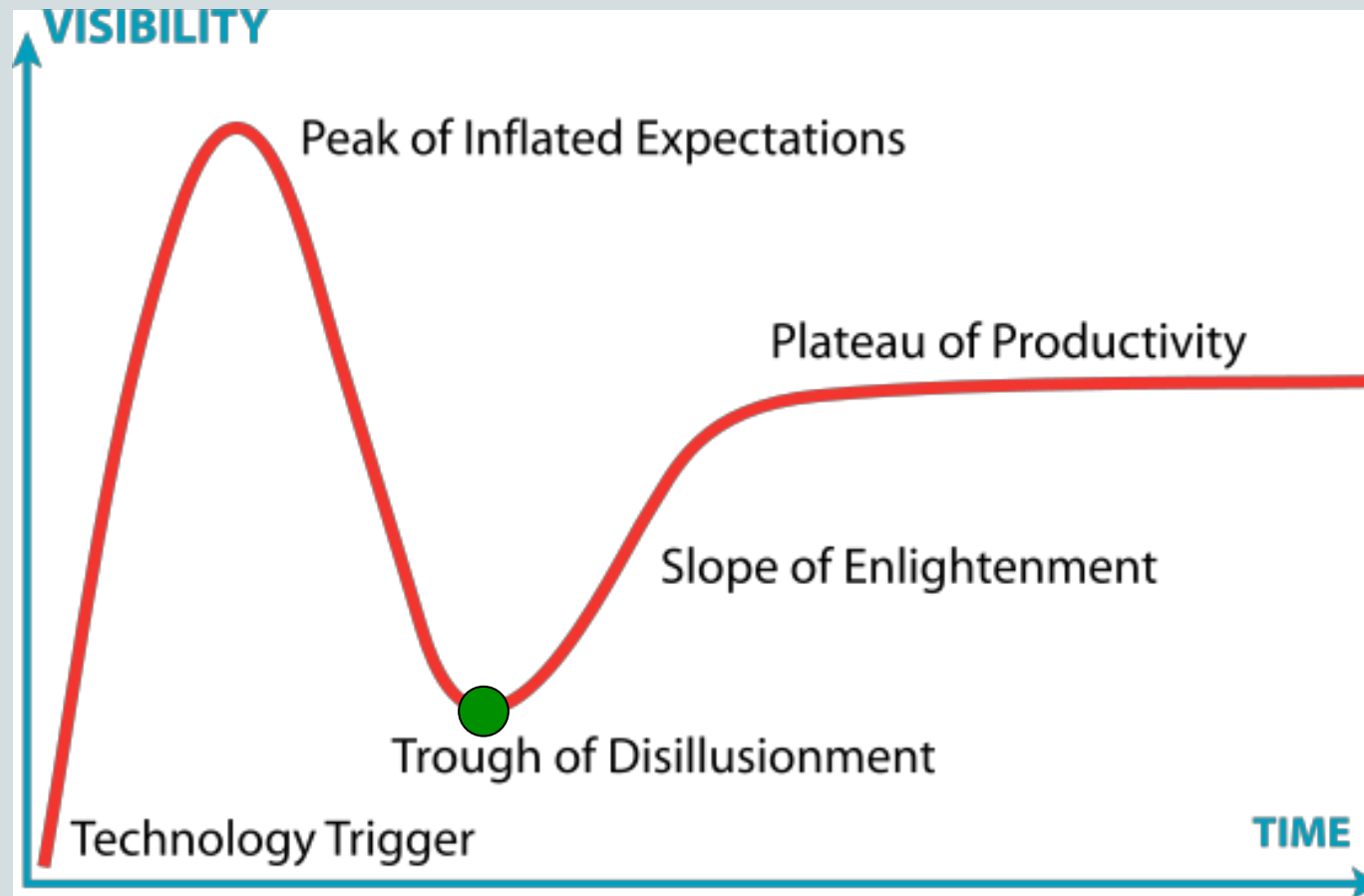
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What happened over the last decade?



- Problems:
 - 5 years into the idea, but no significant take-up
 - No agreed way to **publish** “Semantic Web” Data (apart from RDF/XML)
 - No query language to **consume** “Semantic Web” Data

What happened over the last decade?



<http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html>

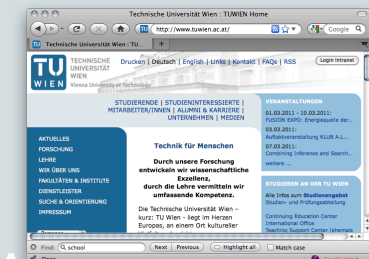
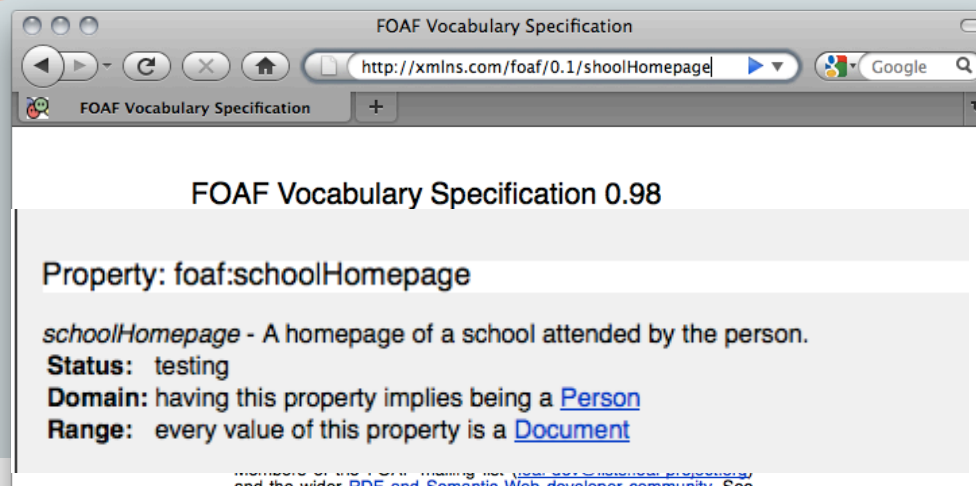
Linked Data Principles

1. Everything gets a URI (papers, people, talks, organizations, topics...)
2. These URIs are linked via RDF describing relations
3. Relations are URIs again (e.g. :name)
4. **When I dereference the URIs, I should find more information about them, defining them.**

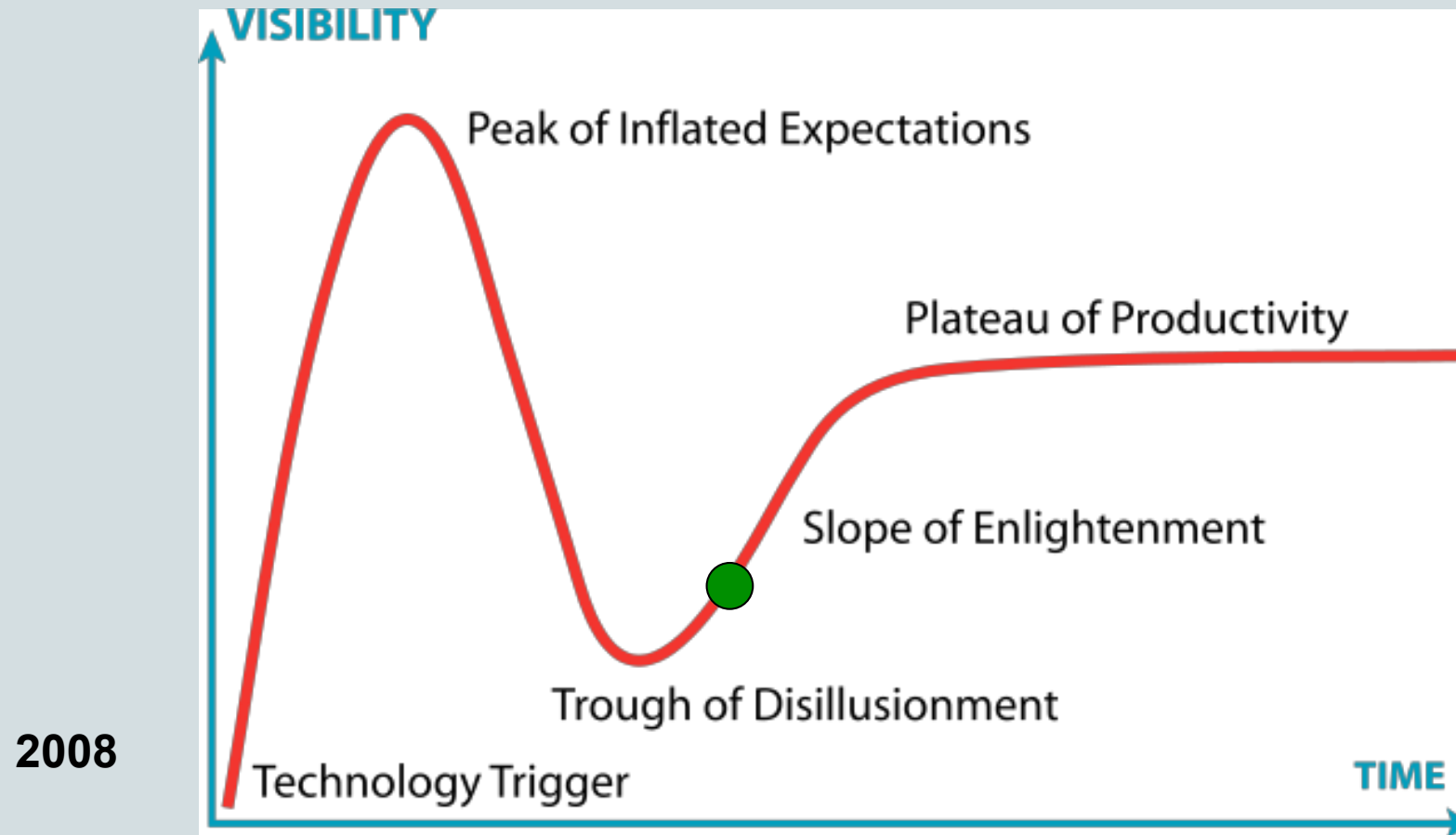
polleres.net#me

xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/schoolHomepage

www.tuwien.ac.at



What happened over the last decade?



- Problems:
 - ~~5 years into the idea, but no significant take-up~~ → Linked Data
 - ~~No agreed way to publish "Semantic Web" Data~~ → RDFa (2008), Turtle (2008)
 - ~~No query language to consume "Semantic Web" Data~~ → **SPARQL** (2008)

SPARQL in a Nutshell...

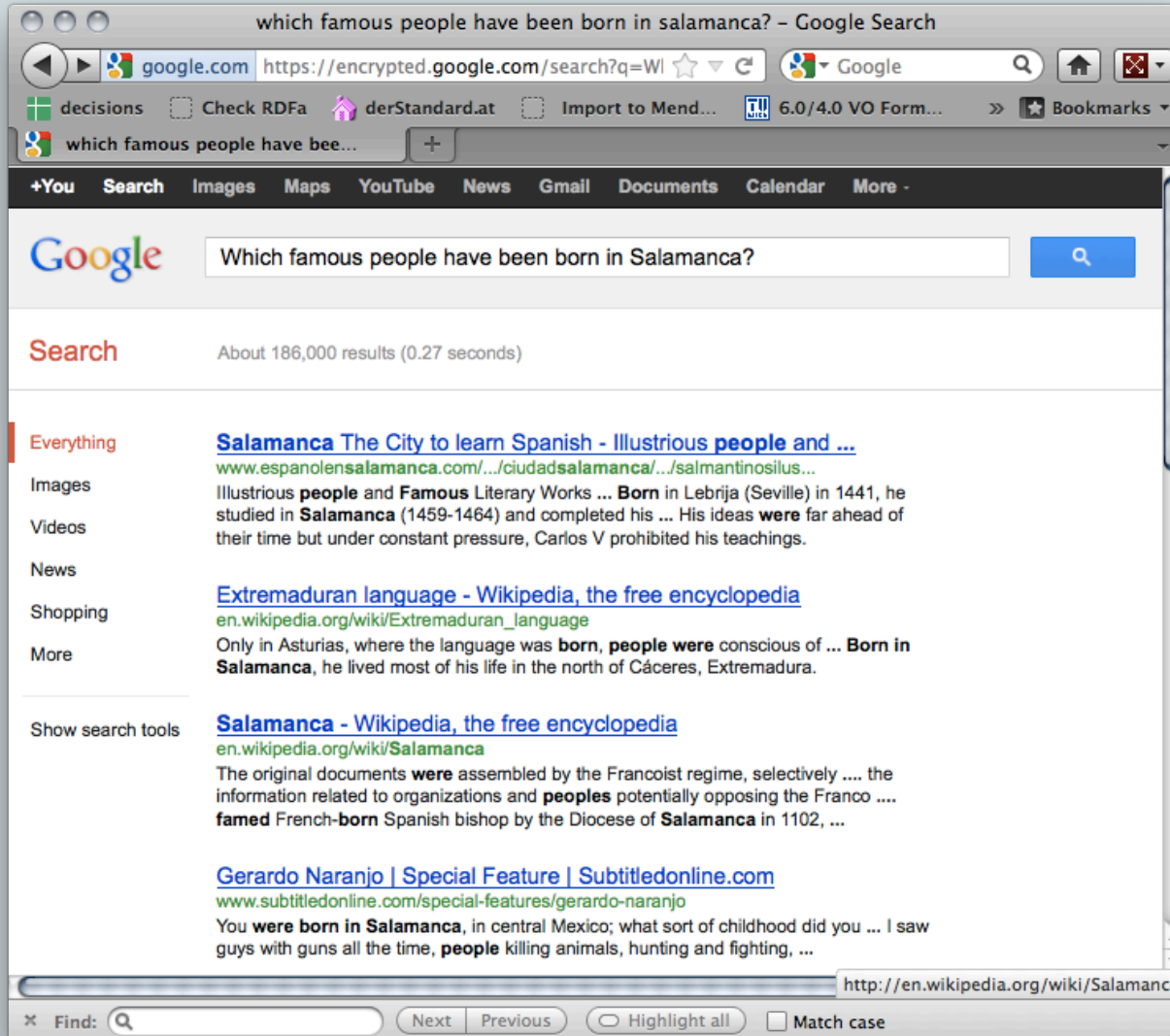


This Photo was taken by Böhringer Friedrich.

SPARQL + Linked Data give you Semantic search almost “for free”



Which famous people have been born in Salamanca?



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Siemens AG Österreich

SPARQL + Linked Data give you Semantic search almost “for free”



Which famous people have been born in Salamanca?

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE
{
  ?X <http://dbpedia.org/property/birthPlace> <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Salamanca>
}
```



SPARQL + Linked Data give you Semantic search almost “for free”



Which famous people have been born in Salamanca?

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE
{
  ?X <http://dbpedia.org/property/birthPlace> <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Salamanca>
}
```

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the URL `dbpedia.org/sparql/?query=SELECT+%3FX`. The browser's address bar also shows the full query. Below the browser window, a table displays the results of the SPARQL query. The table has a single column with a header 'X' and contains the following rows:

X
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sebastian_Wences
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Diego_de_Torres_Villarroel
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Toti_%28footballer%29
http://dbpedia.org/resource/%C3%93scar_Gonzalez_Marcos
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Beatriz_Galindo
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Jorge_Alonso
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Alfonso_XI_of_Castile
http://dbpedia.org/resource/MarAdalvarez_Lorenzo
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Yann_Martel
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Mark_Russinovich

?X

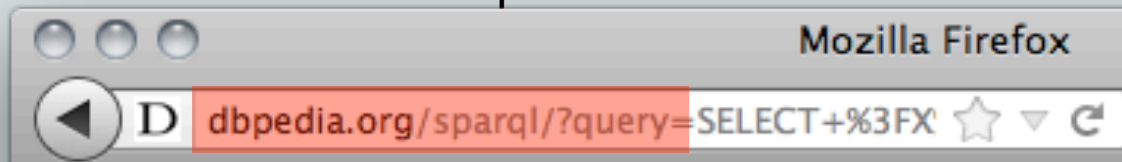
/Salamanca

SPARQL – Standard RDF Query Language and Protocol

SPARQL (2008):

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE
{
  ?X <http://dbpedia.org/property/birthPlace> <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Salamanca>
}
```

- SQL “Look-and-feel” for the Web
- Essentially “graph matching” by *triple patterns*
- Allows conjunction (.) , disjunction (UNION), optional (OPTIONAL) patterns and filters (FILTER)
- Construct new RDF from existing RDF
- Solution modifiers (DISTINCT, ORDER BY, LIMIT, ...)
- A **standardized** HTTP based protocol:



Conjunction (.) , disjunction (UNION), optional (OPTIONAL) patterns and filters (FILTER)

Names of soccer players born in Salamanca?

```
PREFIX : <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
PREFIX dbont: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
```

```
SELECT ?N
```

```
WHERE
```

```
{ ?X dbprop:birthPlace :Salamanca ; a dbont:SoccerPlayer ; foaf:name ?N . }
```

- *Shortcuts for namespace prefixes and to group triple patterns*

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar containing a URL. The main content area displays a table with a single column header 'N' and several rows of player names in English, each followed by '@en'.

N
"Daniel García Rodríguez"@en
"Toti"@en
"Óscar"@en
"Oscar Gonzalez Marcos"@en
"Óscar Javier González Marcos"@en
"Jorge Alonso"@en

Conjunction (.) , **disjunction (UNION)**, optional (OPTIONAL) patterns and filters (FILTER)

Names of soccer players or writers born in Salamanca?

```
PREFIX : <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
PREFIX dbont: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
SELECT ?N
WHERE {
  { { ?X a dbont:SoccerPlayer } UNION {?X a dbont:Writer } }
  ?X dbprop:birthPlace :Salamanca ; ?X foaf:name ?N . }
```

Conjunction (.) , disjunction (UNION), optional (OPTIONAL) patterns and **filters (FILTER)**

Names of soccer players or born after 1970?

```
PREFIX : <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX dbprop: <http://dbpedia.org/property/>
PREFIX dbont: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
```

```
SELECT ?N
```

```
WHERE
```

```
{ ?X dbprop:birthPlace :Salamanca ; a dbont:SoccerPlayer ; foaf:name ?N ;
  dbprop:birthDate ?D . FILTER( YEAR(?D) > 1985 ) }
```

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar containing a URL. The main content area displays a table with a single column of names. The names are: Daniel García Rodríguez, Toti, Sito, Alfonso Cruz Rodríguez, Sito Cruz, Kike, Enrique López Delgado, and Enrique Lopez Delgado. Each name is followed by "@en".

N
"Daniel García Rodríguez"@en
"Toti"@en
"Sito"@en
"Alfonso Cruz Rodríguez"@en
"Sito Cruz"@en
"Kike"@en
"Enrique López Delgado"@en
"Enrique Lopez Delgado"@en

Why we aren't done yet (and why SPARQL1.1 was needed)



Based on implementation experience, in 2009 new W3C SPARQL WG founded to address common feature requirements requested urgently by the community: http://www.w3.org/2009/sparql/wiki/Main_Page

1. Negation
 2. Assignment/Project Expressions
 3. Aggregate functions (SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT, ...)
 4. Subqueries
 5. Property paths
 6. Updates
 7. Entailment Regimes
- Other issues for wider usability:
 - Result formats (JSON, CSV, TSV),
 - Graph Store Protocol (REST operations on graph stores)
 - ***Goal: SPARQL 1.1 W3C Recommendation this summer***

1. Negation: MINUS and NOT EXISTS

Select Persons without a homepage:

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE{ ?X rdf:type foaf:Person
      OPTIONAL { ?X foaf:homepage ?H }
      FILTER( !bound( ?H ) ) }
```

***Negation as failure in SPARQL1.0 is “ugly”:
SPARQL1.1 has two alternatives to do the same***

1. Negation: MINUS and NOT EXISTS

Select Persons without a homepage:

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE{ ?X rdf:type foaf:Person
      FILTER ( NOT EXISTS { ?X foaf:homepage ?H } ) }
```

Negation as failure in SPARQL1.0 is “ugly”:

SPARQL1.1 has two alternatives to do the same

- *NOT EXISTS in FILTERs*
 - *detect non-existence*

1. Negation: MINUS and NOT EXISTS

Select Persons without a homepage:

```
SELECT ?X
WHERE{ ?X rdf:type foaf:Person
      MINUS { ?X foaf:homepage ?H } ) }
```

Negation as failure in SPARQL1.0 is “ugly”:

SPARQL1.1 has two alternatives to do the same

- *NOT EXISTS in FILTERs*
 - *detect non-existence*
- *(P1 MINUS P2) as a new binary operator*
 - *“Remove rows with matching bindings”*
 - *only effective when P1 and P2 share variables*

2. Assignment/Project Expressions

Assignments, Creating new values... not possible in SPARQL 1.0

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.org/>
SELECT ?Item ?NewP
WHERE { ?Item ex:price ?Pr FILTER (?NewP = ?Pr * 1.1) }
```

Data:

```
@prefix ex: <http://example.org/> .
```

```
ex:lemonade1    ex:price 3 .
```

```
ex:beer1       ex:price 3 .
```

```
ex:wine1       ex:price 3.50 .
```

Results:

?Item	?NewP
ex:lemonade1	3.3
ex:beer1	3.3
ex:wine1	3.675

2. Assignment/Project Expressions

Assignments, Creating new values...now works in SPARQL 1.1:

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.org/>
SELECT ?Item (?Pr * 1.1 AS ?NewP )
WHERE { ?Item ex:price ?Pr }
```

Data:

```
@prefix ex: <http://example.org/> .
```

```
ex:lemonade1    ex:price 3 .
```

```
ex:beer1       ex:price 3 .
```

```
ex:wine1       ex:price 3.50 .
```

Results:

?Item	?NewP
lemonade1	3.3
beer1	3.3
wine1	3.85

3. Aggregates

“Count items per categories”

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.org/>
SELECT ?T (Count(?Item) AS ?C)
WHERE { ?Item rdf:type ?T }
GROUP BY ?T
```

Data:

```
@prefix ex: <http://example.org/> .

ex:lemonade1    ex:price 3 ;
                rdf:type ex:Softdrink.
ex:beer1        ex:price 3;
                rdf:type ex:Beer.
ex:wine1        ex:price 3.50 ;
                rdf:type ex:Wine.
ex:wine2        ex:price 4 .
                rdf:type ex:Wine.
ex:wine3        ex:price "n/a";
                rdf:type ex:Wine.
```

Results:

?T	?C
Softdrink	1
Beer	1
Wine	3

4. Subqueries

- How to create new triples that concatenate first name and last name?
- Possible with SELECT sub-queries or BIND

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

```
PREFIX fn: <http://www.w3.org/2005/xpath-functions#>
```

```
CONSTRUCT{ ?P foaf:name ?FullName }
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
SELECT ?P ( fn:concat(?F, " ", ?L) AS ?FullName )
```

```
WHERE { ?P foaf:firstName ?F ; foaf:lastName ?L. }
```

```
}
```

4. Subqueries

- How to create new triples that concatenate first name and last name?
- Possible with SELECT sub-queries or BIND

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

```
PREFIX fn: <http://www.w3.org/2005/xpath-functions#>
```

```
CONSTRUCT{ ?P foaf:name ?FullName }
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
?P foaf:firstName ?F ; foaf:lastName ?L.
```

```
BIND ( fn:concat(?F, " ", ?L) AS ?FullName )
```

```
}
```

5. Property Path expressions

Arbitrary Length paths, Concatenate property paths, etc.

E.g. names of people Tim Berners-Lee transitively co-authored papers with...

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?N
WHERE {<http://dblp.../Tim_Berners-Lee>
      (^foaf:maker/foaf:maker)+/foaf:name ?N
}
```

Path expressions full list of operators

■ elt ... Path Element

Syntax Form	Matches
<i>uri</i>	A URI or a prefixed name. A path of length one.
<i>^elt</i>	Inverse path (object to subject).
<i>!uri</i> or <i>!(uri₁/ .../uri_n)</i>	Negated property set. A URI which is not one of <i>uri_i</i>
<i>!^uri</i> and <i>!(uri₁/ .../uri_j/^uri_{j+1}/ .../^uri_n)</i>	Negated property set. A URI which is not one of <i>uri_i</i> , nor <i>uri_{j+1}...^uri_n</i> as reverse paths
<i>(elt)</i>	A group path <i>elt</i> , brackets control precedence.
<i>elt1 / elt2</i>	A sequence path of <i>elt1</i> , followed by <i>elt2</i>
<i>elt1 elt2</i>	A alternative path of <i>elt1</i> , or <i>elt2</i> (all possibilities are tried).
<i>elt*</i>	A path of zero or more occurrences of <i>elt</i> .
<i>elt+</i>	A path of one or more occurrences of <i>elt</i> .
<i>elt?</i>	A path of zero or one <i>elt</i> .

- Recent discussion about semantics (counting vs. non-counting) see also [Arenas, Conca, Pérez, WWW2012] and [Losemann, Martens, PODS2012] (forthcoming)

6. Updates

SQL has not only a query language, but also a Data manipulation language.

→ SPARQL Update to fill this gap:

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.org/>
DELETE { ?Item ex:price ?Pr }
INSERT { ?Item ex:price ?NewPr }
WHERE { ?Item ex:price ?Pr
        BIND (?Pr * 1.1 AS ?NewPr ) }
```

→ Allows to change/update an RDF Store from outside, again via standard HTTP protocol.

Implementations of SPARQL 1.1:

Some current (partial) SPARQL 1.1 implementations:

ARQ

- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/jena/>
- <http://sparql.org/sparql.html>

OpenAnzo

- <http://www.openanzo.org/>

Perl RDF

- <http://github.com/kasei/perlrdf/>

Corese

- <http://www-sop.inria.fr/teams/edelweiss/wiki/wakka.php?wiki=CoreseDownloads>

etc.

Others probably forthcoming...

Many SPARQL 1.0 endpoints around

- Dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/snorql/>
- DBLP: <http://dblp.l3s.de/d2r/snorql/>
- Etc.

BTW, what about Ontologies?

Ontological Reasoning is needed for Linked Data...

Light weight RDFS + OWL Reasoning significantly improves Query answering in Linked Data!



Example where Reasoning is needed

Give me all facts about Tim Berners-Lee from DBPedia and DBLP?

```
SELECT ?P ?O
WHERE { <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> ?P ?O }
```

If I ask this query to DBPedia, I get quite some results...
... but not if I ask the same query to DBLP.

Because:

DBLP does not “know” that

`http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee`

=

`http://dblp.13s.de/d2r/page/authors/Tim_Berners-Lee`

SPARQL1.1 and OWL/RDF Schema:

SPARQL 1.1 “understands” OWL:

```

<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee>
  foaf:homepage
    <http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/> .
    
```

dbpedia.org

```

foaf:homepage a owl:InverseFunctionalProperty .
    
```

$\top \sqsubset < 1.homepage$

Defines which answers an OWL or RDF Schema or RIF-aware SPARQL engine should return

```

<http://dblp.13s.de/d2r/page/authors/Tim_Berners-Lee>
  foaf:homepage
    <http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/> ;
  foaf:name "Tim Berners-Lee".
    
```

13s.de

```

SELECT ?P ?O
WHERE { <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> foaf:name ?O }
    
```

?O
"Tim Berners-Lee"

SPARQL1.1 and OWL/RDF Schema:

SPARQL 1.1 “understands” OWL:

W3C Working Draft

SPARQL 1.1 Entailment Regimes

W3C Working Draft 05 January 2012

This version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-sparql11-entailment-20120105/>

Latest version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-entailment/>

Previous version:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-sparql11-entailment-20110512/>

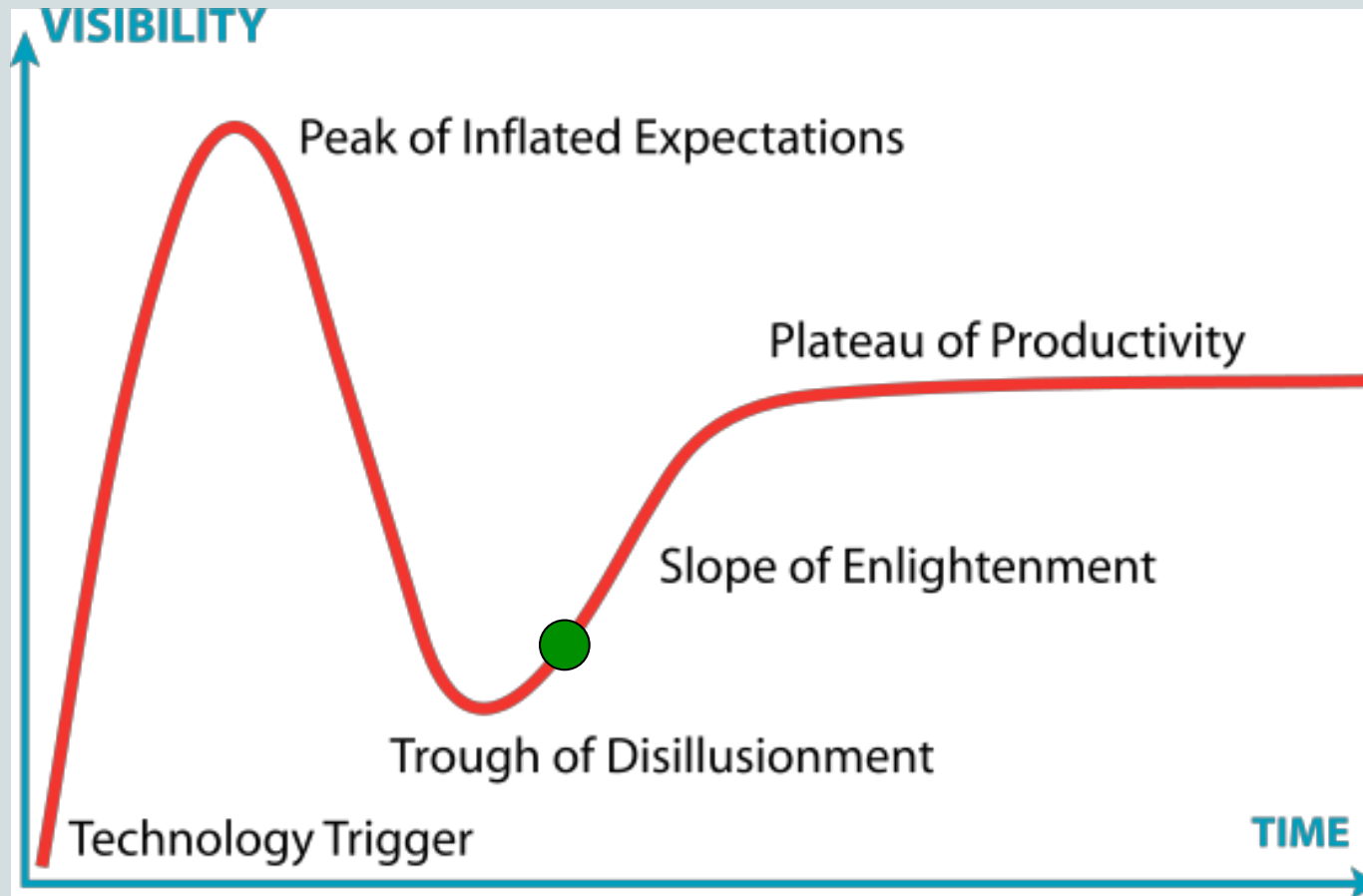
Editors:
Birte Glimm, Universität Ulm
Chimezie Ogbuji, Invited Expert

Contributors:
Sandro Hawke, W3C
Ivan Herman, W3C

Defines which answers an OWL or RDF Schema or RIF-aware SPARQL engine should return

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reich

The slope of Enlightenment is being climbed...



2012

SPARQL1.1 hopefully a W3C recommendation by late summer!

Review the specs at: www.w3.org/2009/sparql/wiki/

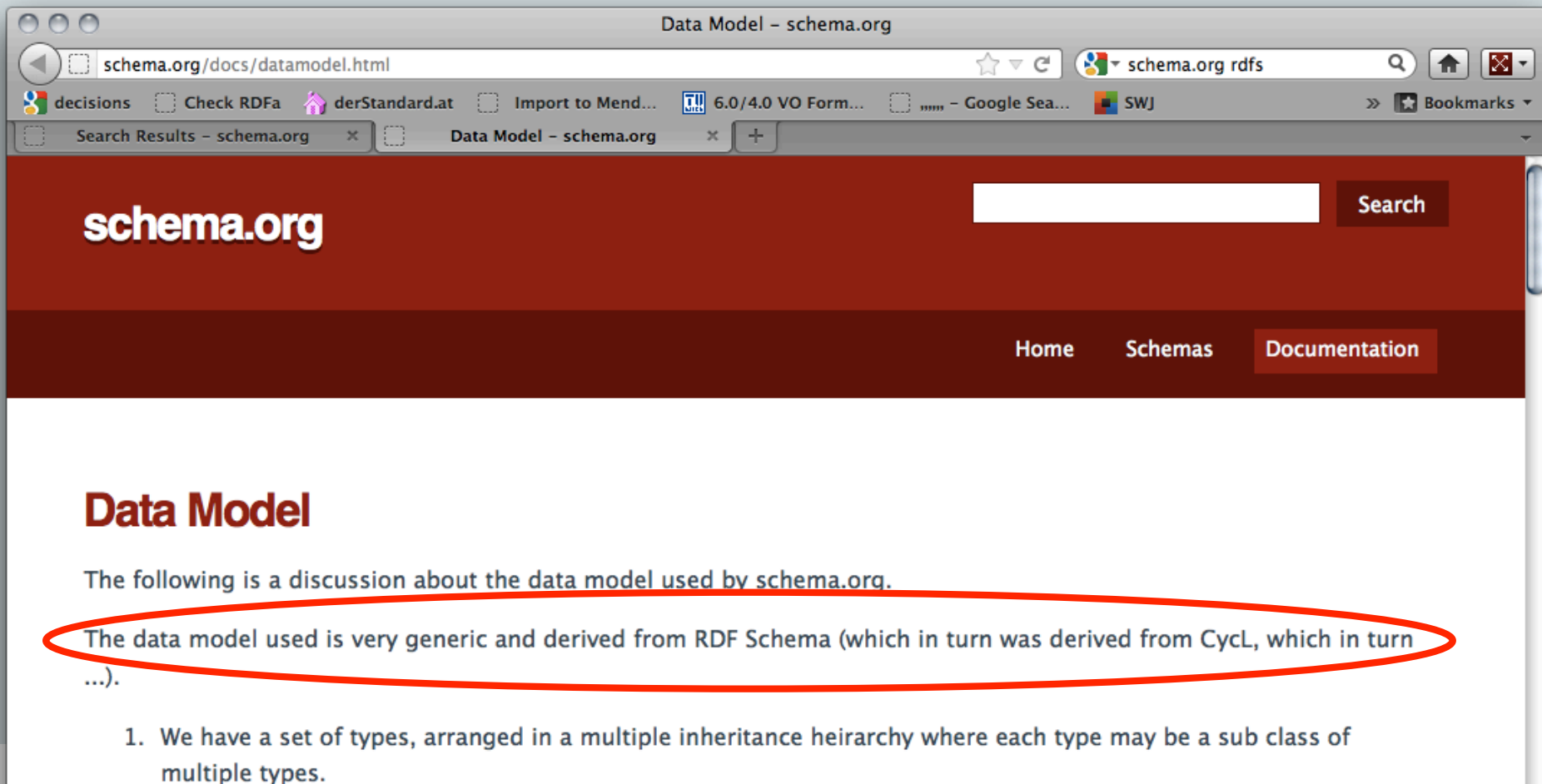


**Why is this all
interesting for
companies?**

Why is this interesting for companies?

Linked Data and Open Data (apart from Linked Open Data) are both emerging paradigms:

- **Linked Data apart from the “LOD cloud”:**
 - Enterprise Linked Data (for Knowledge Management within the Enterprise)
 - Online companies (eCommerce, Search) start to leverage and support Linked Data



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Data Model' page on schema.org. The browser's address bar shows 'schema.org/docs/datamodel.html'. The page features a dark red header with the 'schema.org' logo on the left and a search bar on the right. Below the header is a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Schemas', and 'Documentation' (the latter being highlighted). The main content area has a heading 'Data Model' followed by a paragraph: 'The following is a discussion about the data model used by schema.org.' The next paragraph, which is circled in red, states: 'The data model used is very generic and derived from RDF Schema (which in turn was derived from CyL, which in turn ...)'.

Why is this interesting for companies?

Linked Data and Open Data (apart from Linked Open Data) are both emerging paradigms:

- **Open Data:**
 - Open Data is a trend towards transparency for Governments
 - More Publically available Data leverages new Business Models (not only for SMEs!)
 - Many Governments realize that Opening Data brings more revenue than selling it
 - (EU) regulations force Cities and Governments to publish Data
 - Trend towards harmonization (nationally, at European level, etc.)

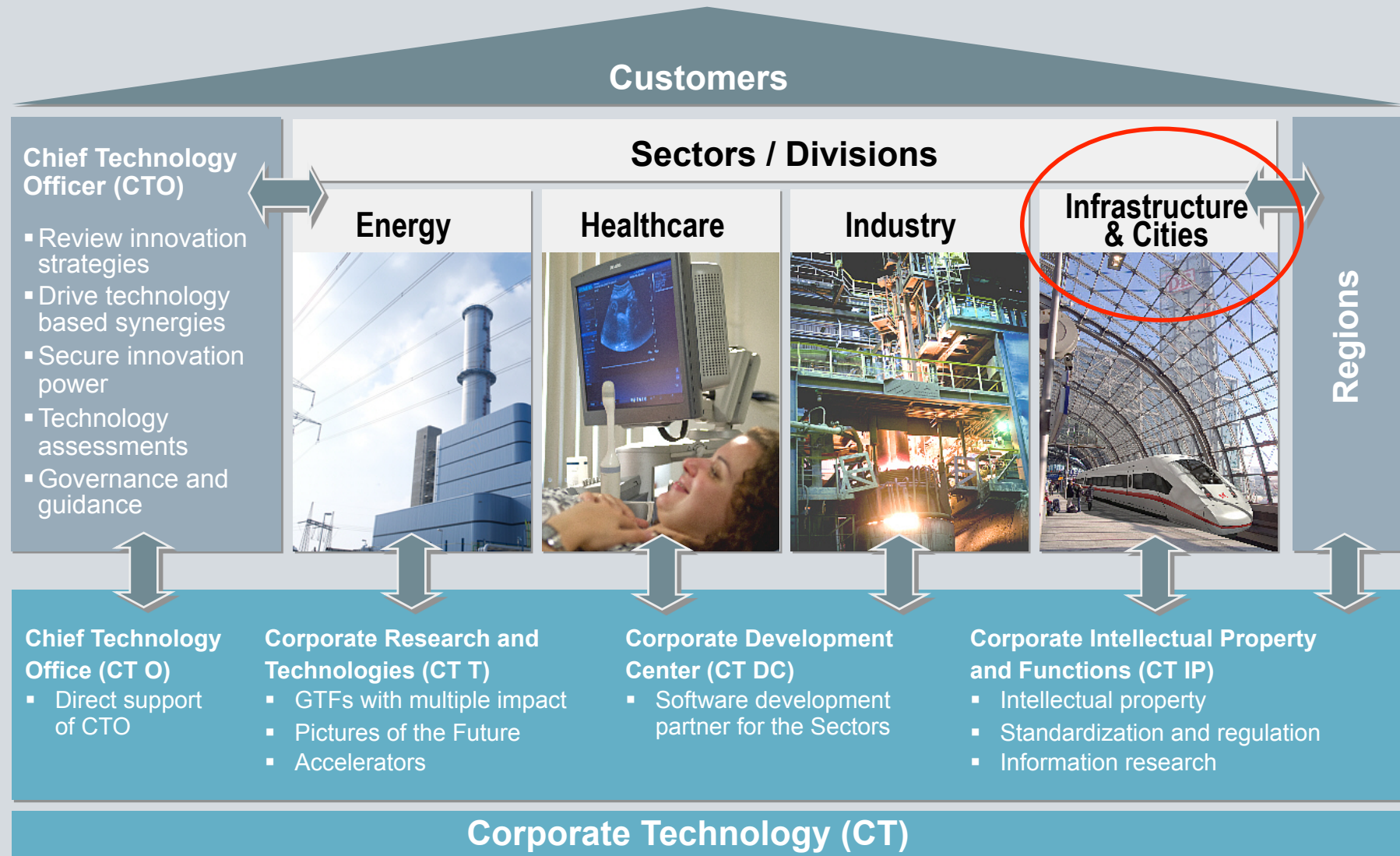
The collage illustrates various aspects of Open Data and OpenStreetMap:

- wien at Open Governn:** A logo for an open government data initiative in Vienna.
- Offene Daten Berlin:** A browser window showing the Berlin Open Data portal.
- Wikipedia - Vienna:** A screenshot of the Wikipedia page for Vienna, showing its coat of arms and basic statistics.

Vienna	
Country	Austria
State	Wien
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor: Michael Häupl (SPÖ) Vice-Mayor: Maria Vassiliakou (Grüne)
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City: 414.85 km² (160.1 sq mi) Land: 395.26 km² (152.6 sq mi) Water: 19.39 km² (7.5 sq mi)
Elevation	151 (Lobau) – 542
Population (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City: 1,714,142 Density: 4,002.2/km² (10,365.7/sq mi) Urban: 1,983,836 Metro: ca. 2,419,000
- London DataStore:** A browser window showing the London DataStore website, which provides open data from the Greater London Authority.
- OpenStreetMap:** A screenshot of the OpenStreetMap interface, showing a detailed map of Vienna with various data layers and navigation tools.

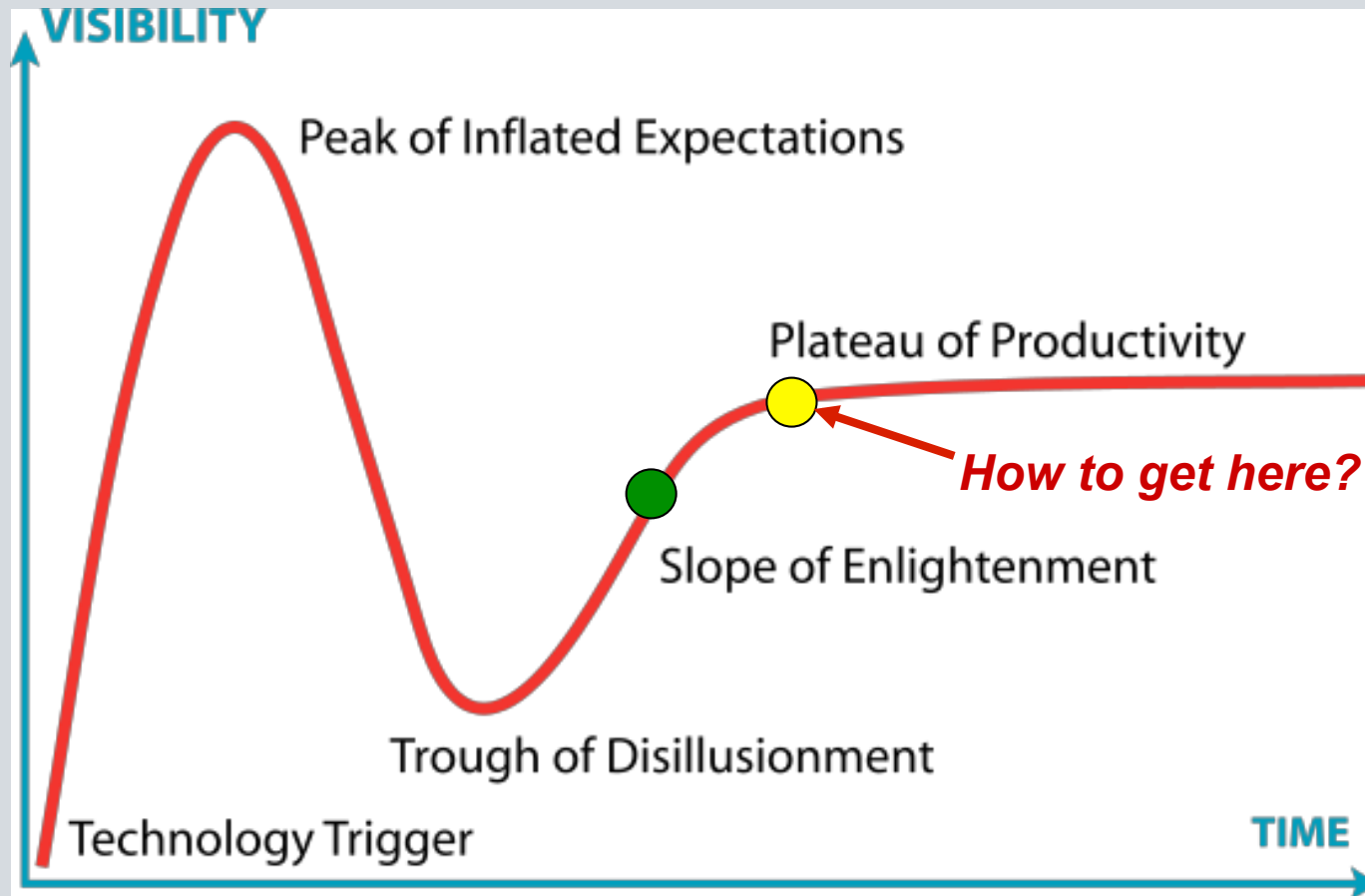
Siemens Corporate Technology (CT)

Networking the integrated technology company



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The slope of Enlightenment is being climbed...



■ 2012

SPARQL1.1 hopefully a W3C recommendation by late summer!

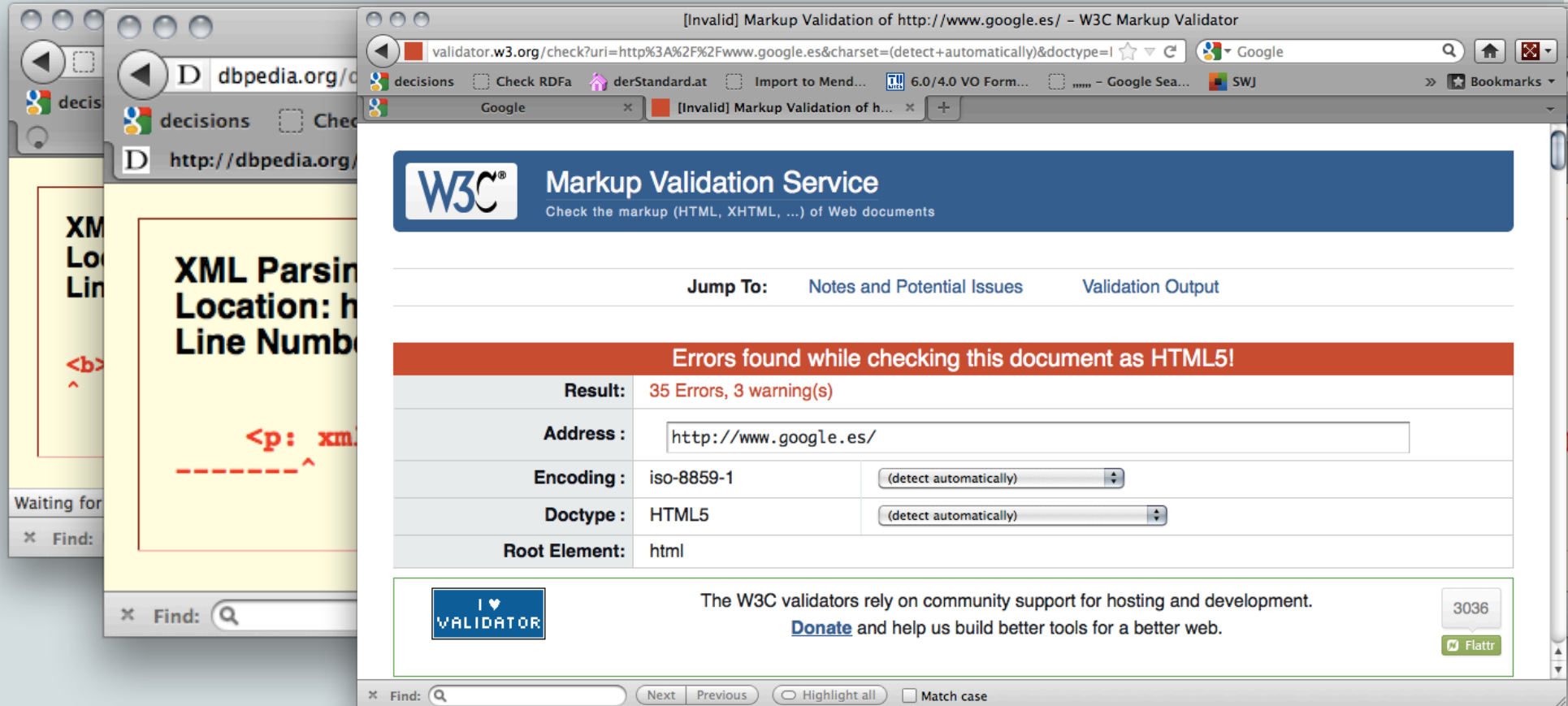
Review the specs at: www.w3.org/2009/sparql/wiki/

Challenges ahead...



Challenges/Problems

The Linked Data Web is “brittle” ...



Just like the normal Web is (did you ever try to run an HTML validator on google.es?)

How good/bad is published Linked Data?

ISWC2010

“Almost all infrastructural connectivity on the WoD is mediated by 3 servers, xmlns.com, dbpedia.org and purl.org, making the system very brittle.”

Finding the Achilles Heel of the Web of Data: using network analysis for link-recommendation

Christophe Guéret, Paul Groth, Frank van Harmelen, Stefan Schlobach

{cgueret,pgroth,frank.van.harmelen,schlobac}@few.vu.nl
 VU University Amsterdam
 De Boelelaan 1081a, 1081 HV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Journal of Web Semantics (forthcoming)

An empirical survey of Linked Data conformance

Aidan Hogan^a, Jürgen Umbrich^a, Andreas Harth^b, Richard Cyganiak^a, Axel Polleres^c, Stefan Decker^a

^aDigital Enterprise Research Institute, National University of Ireland, Galway

^bAIFB, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

^cSiemens AG Österreich, Siemensstrasse 90, 1210 Vienna, Austria

“conformance of data providers varies significantly for the different Linked Data guide- lines highlighted, which in turn may have implications for ad hoc consumers operating over the Web of Data.”

How much OWL is on the Web of Data? What's missing for using Linked Data?

LDOW workshop @ WWW2012

OWL: Yet to arrive on the Web of Data?

Birte Glimm
Ulm University, Institute of
Artificial Intelligence,
89069 Ulm, Germany

Aidan Hogan
Digital Enterprise
Research Institute,
National University of
Ireland Galway, Ireland

Markus Krötzsch
University of Oxford,
Department of Computer
Science, OX1 3QD
Oxford, United Kingdom

Axel Polleres
Siemens AG Österreich,
Siemensstrasse 90, 1210
Vienna, Austria

“Single-triple expressible OWL RL axioms are most prominent on the Web.”

DESWEB workshop @ ICDE2012

“indexes for Linked Data in the Web are often incomplete and outdated.”
→ Needs rethinking in terms of applying traditional Database techniques.

Linked Data and Live Querying for Enabling Support Platforms for Web Dataspaces

Jürgen Umbrich¹, Marcel Karnstedt¹, Josiane Xavier Parreira¹, Axel Polleres², Manfred Hauswirth¹

¹Digital Enterprise Research Institute, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

²Siemens AG Österreich, Siemensstraße 90, 1210 Vienna, Austria

{firstname.lastname}@¹deri.org/²siemens.com

Challenges/Outlook

Last, but not least:

- A lot (most?) published Open Data is not yet RDF (but CSV, XML, GML, ...)
- Within Linked Data, not only malformatting, but also (logical) inconsistencies are an issue (see papers mentioned.)
- Taxonomic Reasoning (OWL/DL) Reasoning is not enough: Configuration, Planning, Trust/Provenance Models & Reasoning, etc.

→ Using the rich lode of Semantic Web data is all about Practical Applications of Agents ... lots of work to be done for PAAMS

More details: 3hr SPARQL1.1 Tutorial on my WebPage <http://www.polleres.net>