Some of the newest SW technologies at W3C: RDFa1.1 and R2ML

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RDFa

What is RDFa?

- For RDF people, it *sounds* very simple:
  - RDFa is a serialization of RDF embedded in XHTML, HTML, or XML in general

So why bother? Why should we care?
Why is that of any importance?

RDFa may become the single biggest source of RDF triples on the Web after direct database access!

Data for a Web of Data

- Apart from relational databases, most of the data on the Web are in… (X)HTML content
- New content is generated every day
- How would one get structured data from that information?

Authors of the “traditional Web”…

- Do *not* generate RDF/XML files separately
  - RDF/XML is complex
  - it requires a separate storage, generation, etc mechanism
    - that is also valid for, e.g., Turtle
    - even when authoring with, say, Emacs, creating an extra file is a load

Solution

- Add extra structured content to the (X)HTML pages
- Let processors extract those and turn into RDF

Existing approaches

- Microformats
  - reuses HTML attributes like @class, @title
  - separate vocabularies (address, CV, …)
  - difficult to mix microformats (no concept of namespaces)
  - possible to transform via, e.g., XSLT + GRDDL, but all transformations are vocabulary dependent

Existing approaches

- Microdata
  - adds new attributes to HTML5 to express metadata
  - can use URI-s, it also fixes some vocabulary mappings (e.g., to Dublin Core elements)
  - works for simpler usages, not well suited for complex vocabularies
  - has no notion of datatypes, namespaces
  - but generic processing becomes possible to generate RDF

Existing approaches

- RDFa
  - adds new (X)HTML/XML attributes
  - has namespaces and URIs at its core; i.e., mixing vocabulary is just as easy as in RDF
  - complete flexibility for using Literals or URI Resources
  - *is a complete serialization of RDF*
  - generic processing becomes possible to generate RDF

RDFa is a complete bridge between the Web of Documents and the Web of Data

Therefore…

- It is very important for RDF experts to
  - know RDFa
  - parse it alongside Turtle, RDF/XML or other
  - when appropriate, generate RDFa pages

What does RDFa look like ?

Main principles of RDFa

- RDFa means "*RDF in attributes*". I.e.,:
  - all RDF contents are defined through XML attributes (no elements)
  - the XML/HTML *tree structure* is used
  - many of the attributes are defined by RDFa
    - some attributes (@href, @rel) are also reused
  - if possible, the text content is also reused (for literals) as well as @href values

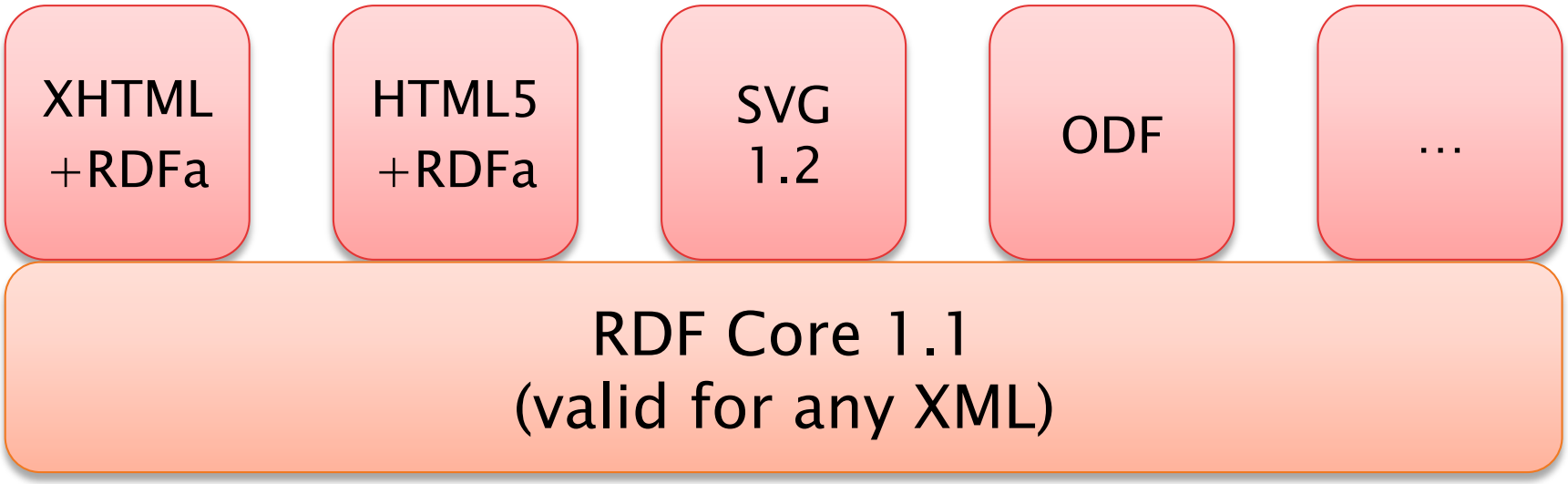
What does this mean in practice?

- The same (X)HTML file:
  - is used, unchanged, by browsers
    - they ignore attributes they do not know
  - can be used by specialized processors (or APIs) to extract RDF triples

Before getting into details…

- The current Recommendation is RDFa 1.0
- There is an RDFa1.1 in the making, almost ready
- *I will talk about RDFa1.1* and warn when the feature is not available in RDFa1.0

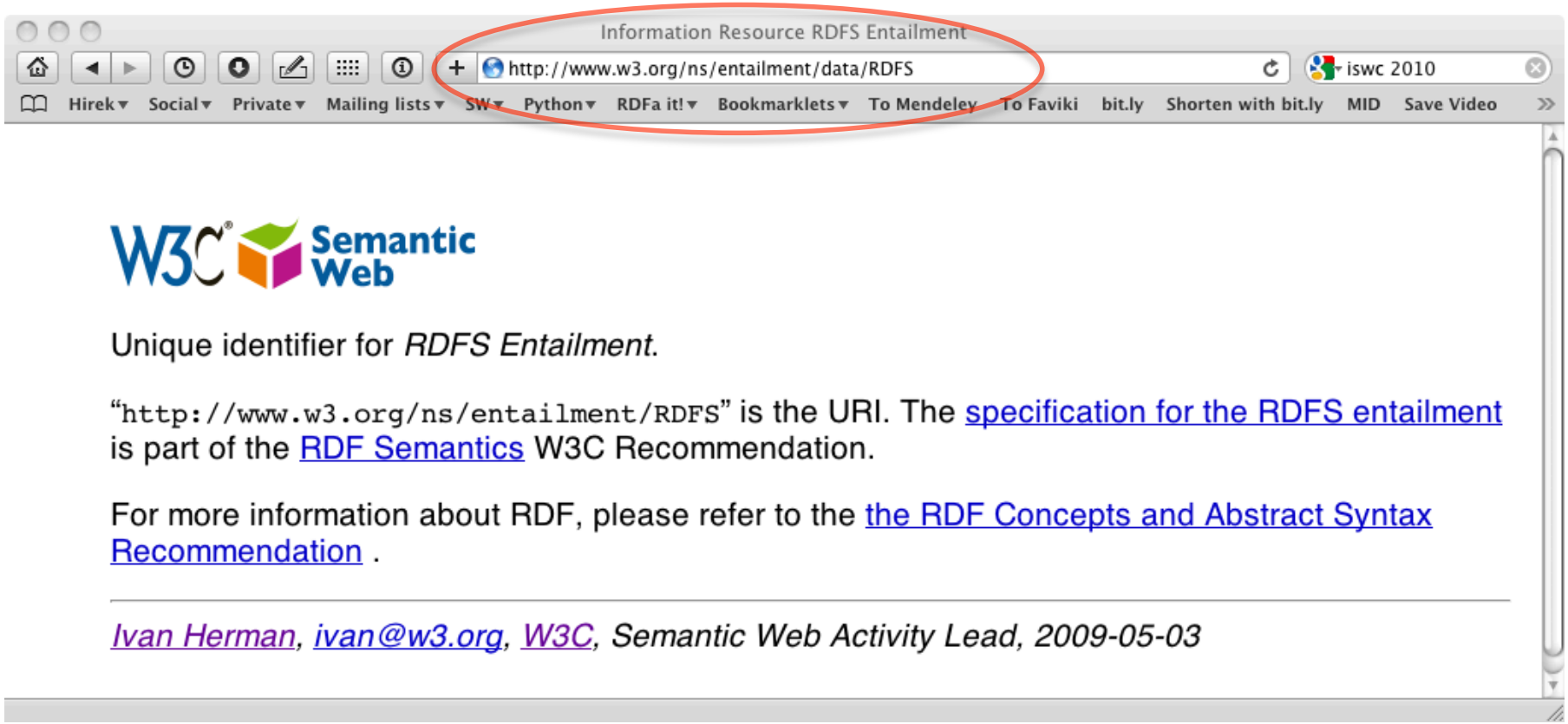
XML or (X)HTML?



- Formally:
  - RDFa WG defines Core and XHTML
  - HTML WG defines HTML5
- we will use XHTML examples

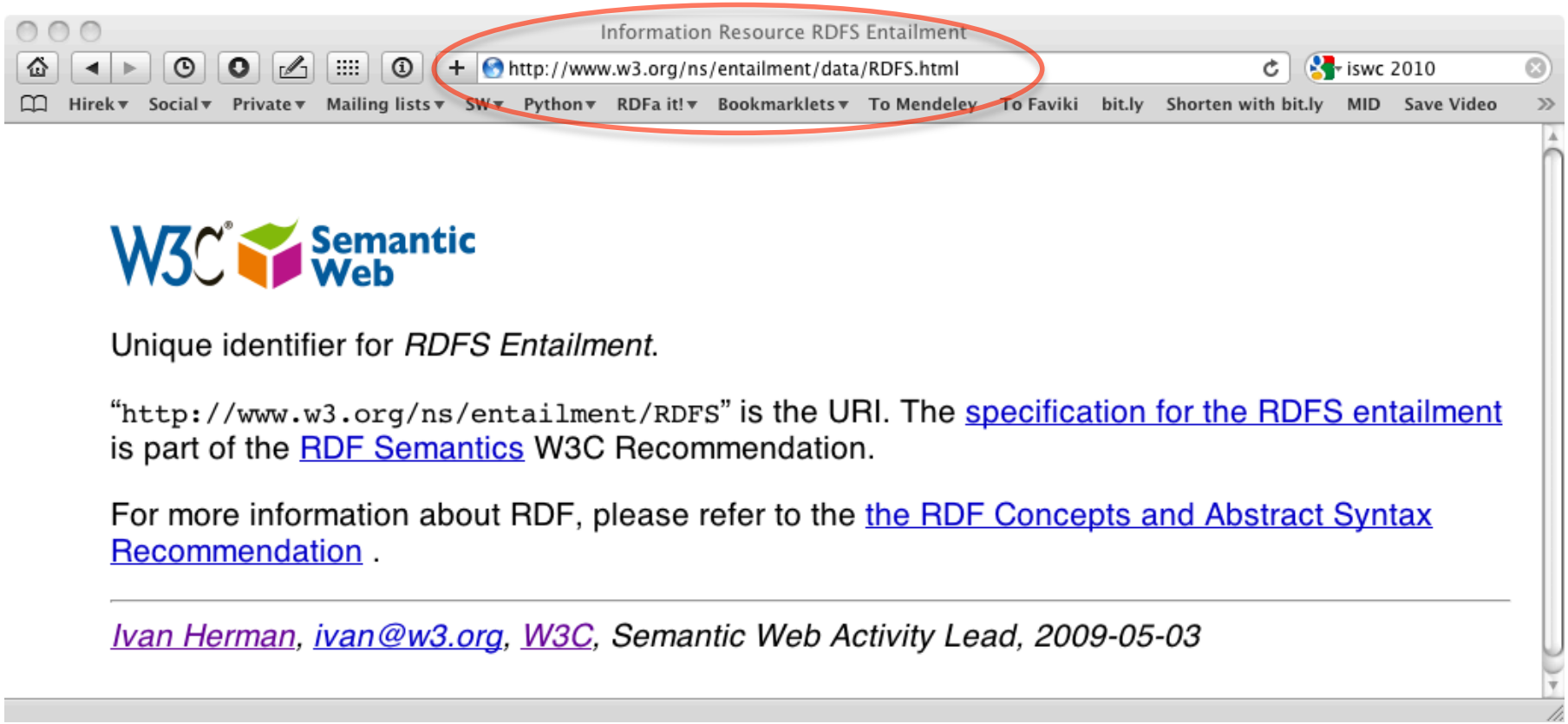
A typical usage pattern

- A browser usually asks for an HTML content:



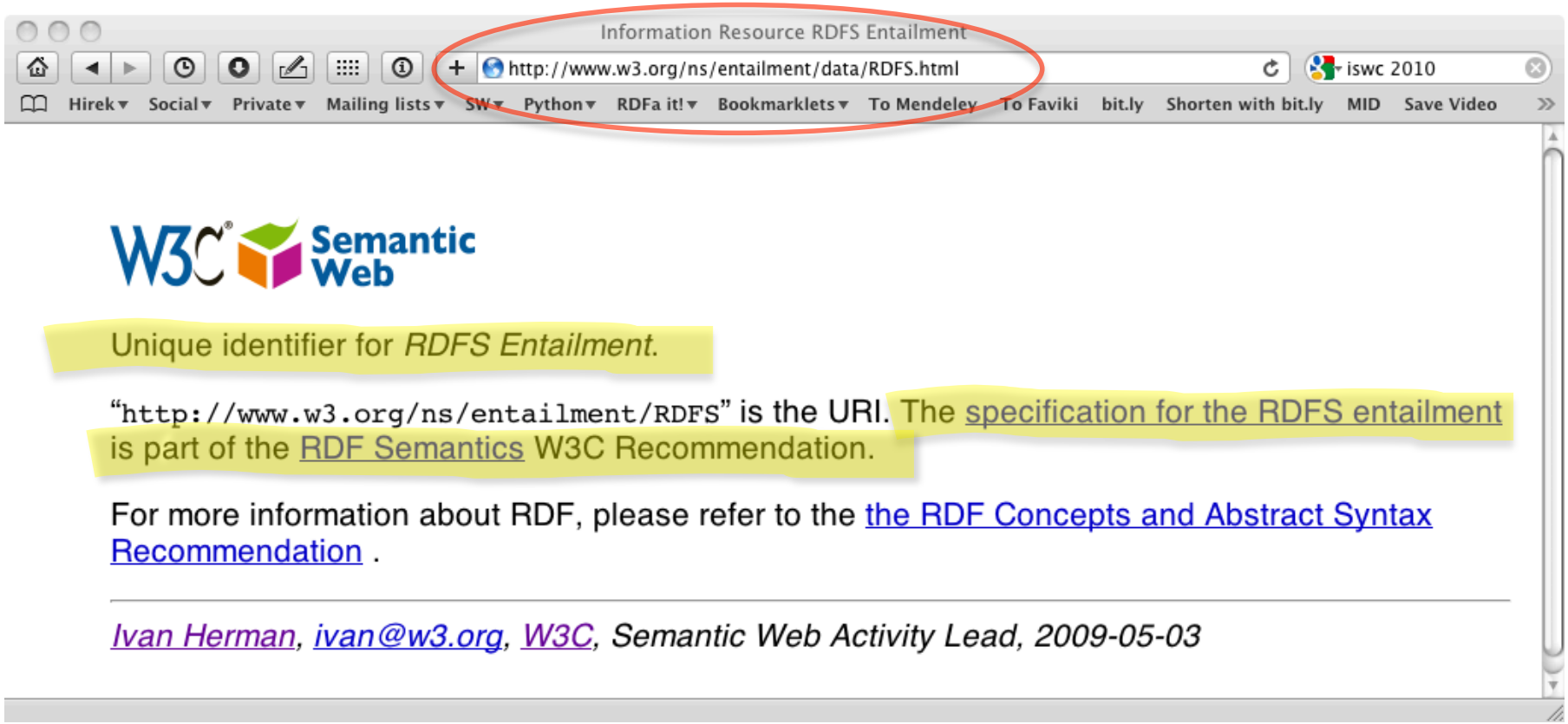
A typical usage pattern

- Via content negotiations this goes to:



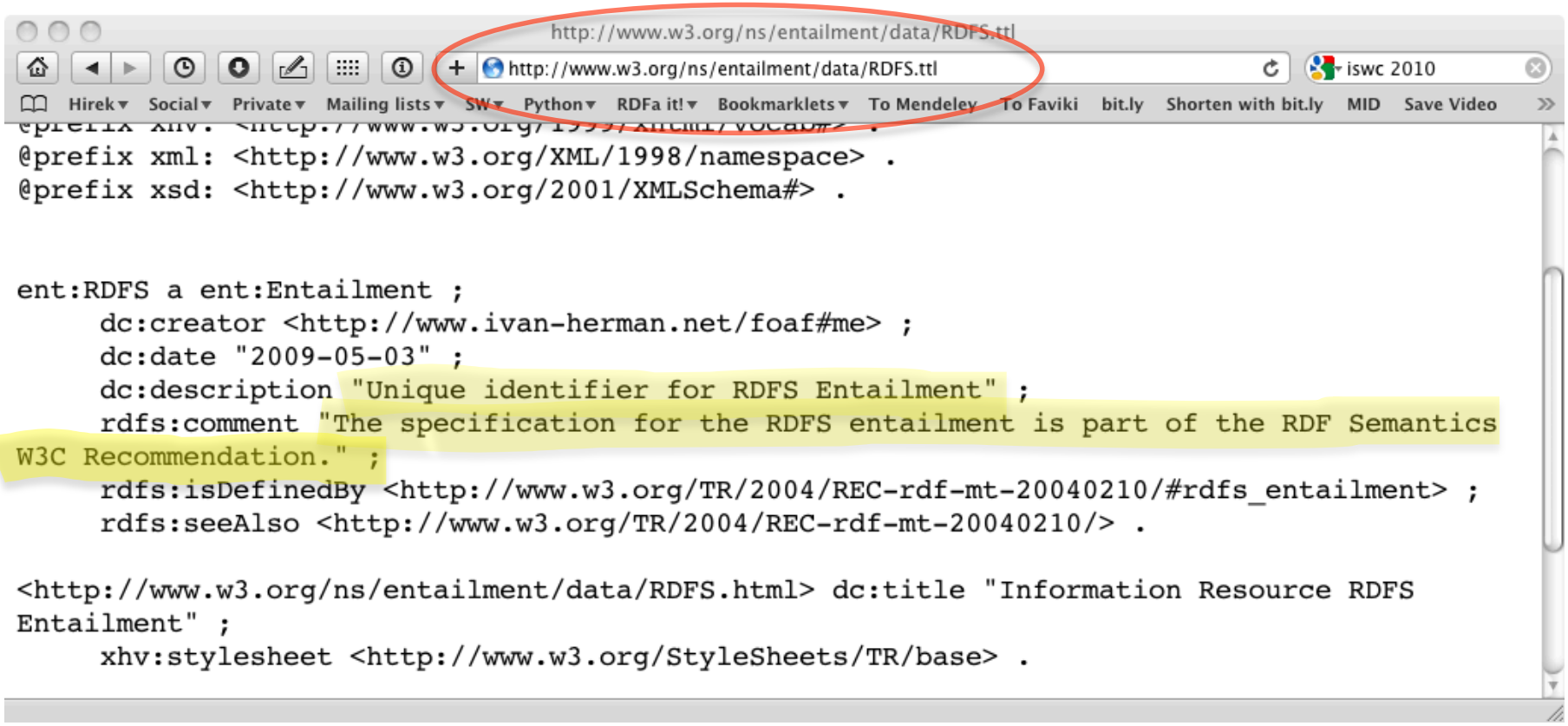
A typical usage pattern

- Via content negotiations this goes to:



A typical usage pattern

- But a client could ask for, say, Turtle:



Where does the Turtle content come from?

- The triples are embedded in the HTML file
  - a client may know how to extract RDF triples directly from that file; or
  - an online “distiller” service is used; or
  - the server is set up to generate the Turtle file automatically

For example, use an online service…

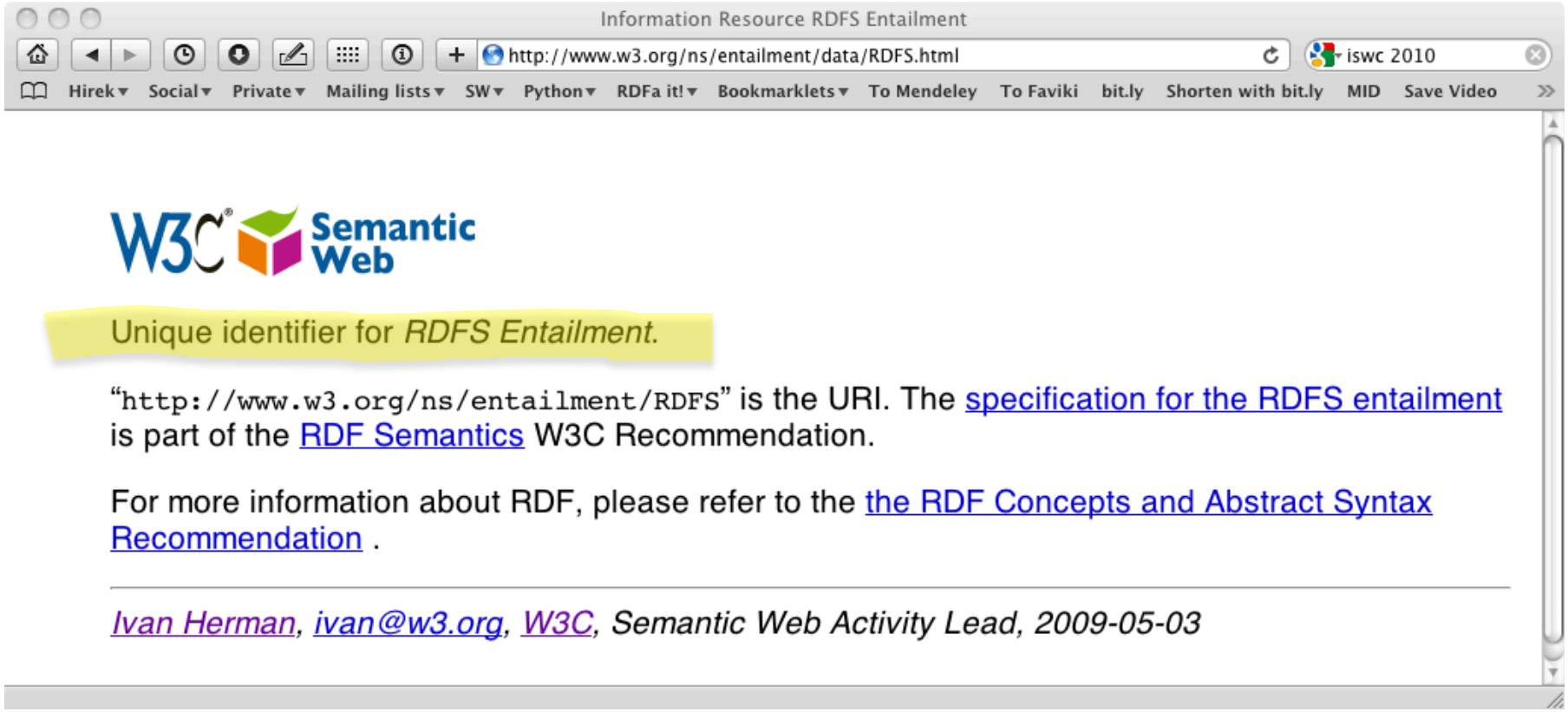
… or set up the server…

```
RewriteEngine On
RewriteBase /ns/entailment/data/

RewriteRule RDFS.ttl
   /2007/08/pyRdfa/extract?format=turtle&amp;
       uri=http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/data/RDFS.html [L]
```

The important point: the *content* is created only once

Enough talk; how does it work?


Information Resource RDFS Entailment
http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/data/RDFS.html
iswc 2010
Hirek Social Private Mailing lists SW Python RDFa it! Bookmarklets To Mendeley To Faviki bit.ly Shorten with bit.ly MID Save Video
W3C Semantic Web
Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment.
"http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS" is the URI. The specification for the RDFS entailment is part of the RDF Semantics W3C Recommendation.
For more information about RDF, please refer to the the RDF Concepts and Abstract Syntax Recommendation .
Ivan Herman, ivan@w3.org, W3C, Semantic Web Activity Lead, 2009-05-03

The source and generated RDF…

```
<p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   property="http://purl.org/dc/terms/description">
     Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
```

The source and generated RDF…

```
<p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   property="http://purl.org/dc/terms/description">
     Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   … .
```

The source and generated RDF…

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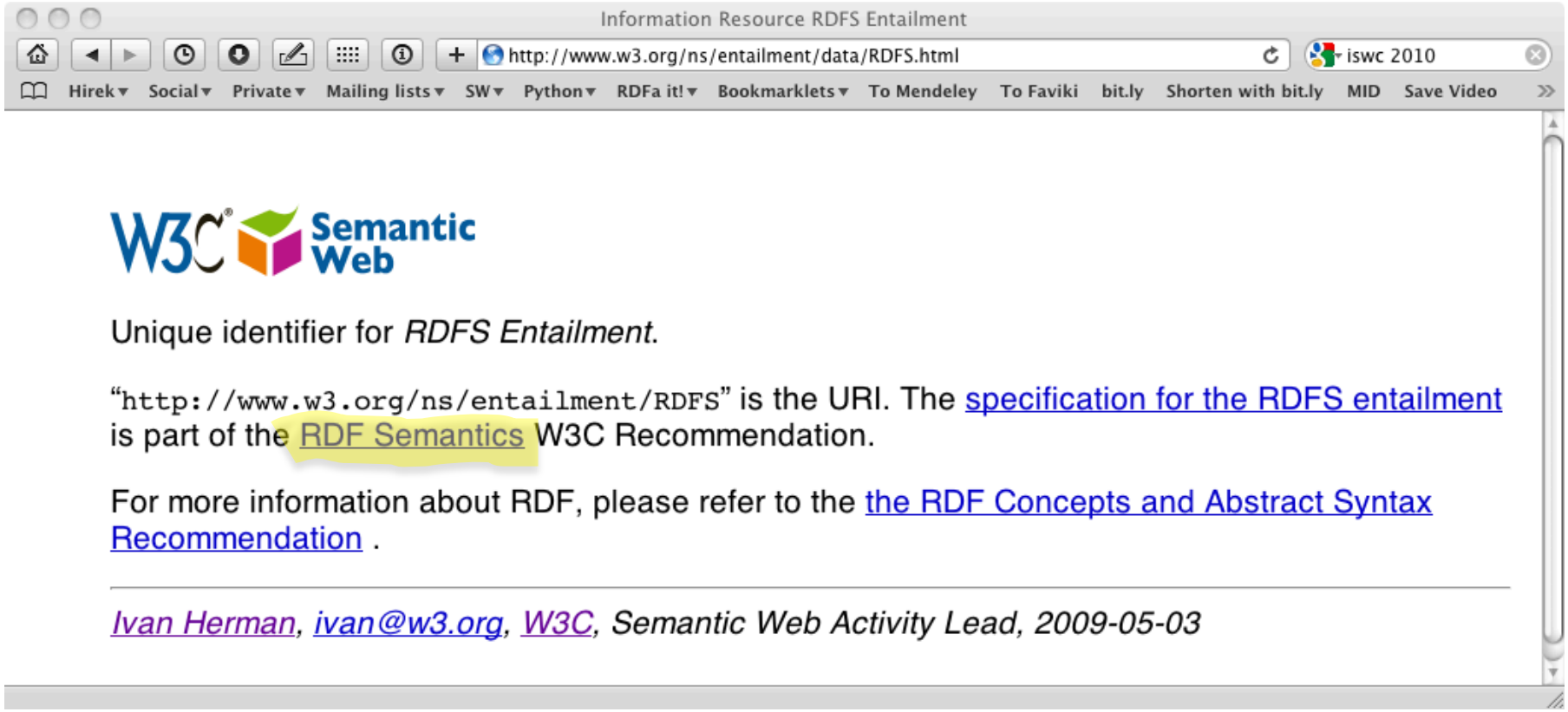
<p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   property="http://purl.org/dc/terms/description">
      Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://purl.org/dc/terms/description>
      … .
```

The source and generated RDF…

```
<p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   property="http://purl.org/dc/terms/description">
      Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://purl.org/dc/terms/description>
      "Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment." .
```


Information Resource RDFS Entailment
http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/data/RDFS.html
iswc 2010
Hirek Social Private Mailing lists SW Python RDFa it! Bookmarklets To Mendeley To Faviki bit.ly Shorten with bit.ly MID Save Video
W3C Semantic Web
Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment.
"http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS" is the URI. The specification for the RDFS entailment is part of the RDF Semantics W3C Recommendation.
For more information about RDF, please refer to the the RDF Concepts and Abstract Syntax Recommendation .
Ivan Herman, ivan@w3.org, W3C, Semantic Web Activity Lead, 2009-05-03

The source and generated RDF…

```
<a about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   rel="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso"
   href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/">
     RDF Semantics.
</a>
```

The source and generated RDF…

```
<a about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   rel="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso"
   href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/">
     RDF Semantics.
</a>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
  ….
```

The source and generated RDF…

```
<a about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
   rel="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso"
   href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/">
     RDF Semantics.
</a>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso>
      … .
```

The source and generated RDF…

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   rel="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso"
   href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/">
     RDF Semantics.
</a>
```

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso>
      <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/> .
```

Is that it?

What we have is… NTriples in HTML

- The combination of @about with @rel/@property and possibly @href covers most of we need…
- But this is too complex for authors

Just compare

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://purl.org/dc/terms/description>
      "Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment." .
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#seeAlso>
      <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/> .
```

- with

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .

<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
  rdfs:seeAlso
    <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/> ;
  dc:description "Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment." .
```

The “Turtle” aspects of RDFa

- Use compact URI-s when possible
- Make use of XML structure for
  - shared subjects
  - shared predicates
  - create blank nodes
  - …

Compact URIs (“CURIE”s)

- Just like in Turtle:
  - define a prefix via @prefix
  - use prefix:reference to abbreviate a URI

CURIE definition and usage

```
<html>
  …
  <p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
     property="http://purl.org/dc/terms/description">
       Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
  …
</html>
```

- can be replaced by:

```
<html prefix="dc: http://purl.org/dc/terms/">
  …
  <p about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS"
     property="dc:description">
       Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
  …
</html>
```

Some details on @prefix

- Can be anywhere in the XML tree and is valid for the whole sub-tree
  - i.e., the html element is not the only place to have it
- The same @prefix attribute can hold several definitions:
  - prefix="dc: http://purl.org… rdfs: http://…"

Some details on @prefix

- An alternative (deprecated) syntax is
  - xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/terms/"
- CURIEs and “real” URIs can be mixed
  - if an attribute value can be interpreted as a CURIE, fine
  - alternatively, it is considered as a URI
- CURIEs can be used on RDFa attributes only!
  - e.g., not for @href

RDFa 1.0 Warnings on CURIEs

- In RDFa 1.0
  - only the xslt:XXX syntax is usable
  - CURIEs on @about can only be used with the syntax: about="[pref:ref]"
  - Only CURIEs can be used on, e.g., @property or @rel (no fallback on URIs)

Sharing subjects

- The basic principle: @about is inherited by children nodes
  - i.e., no reason to repeat it

Shared subject example

```
<html prefix="dc: http://purl.org/dc/terms/
              rdfs: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">
  …
  <body about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS">
    …
    <p property="dc:description">
     Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
    <p>…<a rel="rdfs:seeAlso"
      href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210">
      RDFS Semantics</a>…</p>
```

… yielding

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .

<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
   rdfs:seeAlso
      <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/> ;
   dc:description "Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment.".
```

Subjects, and objects, and subjects again…

The rules until now

- What we said is:
  - @about sets the subject
  - @href sets the object
- But that is not always good enough
  - we do not always want active links (i.e., the “a” element)

We may not always want links…

- The RDFa @resource attribute is equivalent to @href
  - it sets the object, just like @href
  - but it is ignored by a browser, i.e., not a link!
  - e.g.,:

```
<span about="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me">
  <span rel="rdfs:seeAlso"
    resource="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf">
      Activity Lead</span>
</span>
```

“Chaining”

- Here is what we would like to have in RDFa

```
<http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS>
    dc:creator <http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me> .

<http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me>
    foaf:mailbox <mailto:ivan@w3.org> ;
    foaf:workplaceHomepage <http://www.w3.org> .
```

“Chaining”

- A straightforward way:

```
<body about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS">
  …
  <address>
    <span rel="dc:creator"
       resource="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me"/>
    <span about="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me">
      <a rel="foaf:mailbox"
          href="mailto:ivan@w3.org">ivan@w3.org</a>,
      <a rel="foaf:workplaceHomepage"
          href="http://www.w3.org">W3C</a>
    </span>
  </address>
```

“Chaining”

- A straightforward way:

```
<body about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS">
  …
  <address>
    <span rel="dc:creator"
       resource="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me"/>
    <span about="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me">
      <a rel="foaf:mailbox"
          href="mailto:ivan@w3.org">ivan@w3.org</a>,
      <a rel="foaf:workplaceHomepage"
          href="http://www.w3.org">W3C</a>
    </span>
  </address>
```

“Chaining”: objects become subjects…

- An alternative:

```
<body about="http://www.w3.org/ns/entailment/RDFS">
  …
  <address>
    <span rel="dc:creator"
       resource="http://www.ivan-herman.net/foaf#me">
         <a rel="foaf:mailbox"
             href="mailto:ivan@w3.org">ivan@w3.org</a>,
         <a rel="foaf:workplaceHomepage"
             href="http://www.w3.org">W3C</a>
    </span>
  </address>
```

Chaining means

- @resource (or @href) becomes a subject *for the sub-tree*
- This feature is a bit like in RDF/XML

Some extra features

Some extra features we do not have time for…

- Blank nodes can be created using “_:XX”
- Datatypes for literals can be set
- Shorthand for RDF types
- An API is being defined for Web Applications

Some extra features we do not have time for…

- Prefix declarations can be collected in a separate file and referred to via a @profile attribute
  - the “profile file”
  - RDFa1.0 warning: this is an RDFa1.1 feature!

“Term” declarations

- A profile file can also define a *term*:
  - assign a URI to a simple string
- The term can be used directly by authors, without prefixes

Term Example

- Say, file “http://ex.org/prof” defines a mapping:
  - "desc" → "http://purl.org/dc/terms/description"

Term Example

```
<html prefix="dc: http://purl.org/dc/terms/
              rdfs: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">
  …
  <body profile="http://ex.org/prof.html" about="…">
    …
    <p property="desc">
      Unique identifier for <em>RDFS Entailment</em>.</p>
```

- yields

```
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .

<…> <http://purl.org/dc/terms/description>
      "Unique identifier for RDFS Entailment."
```

Terms are important…

- Usage of CURIEs and URIs is intuitive for RDF people…
- It is *not* for average HTML authors!
- Profile files can be published by major publishers:
  - Dublin Core, FOAF, …
  - FaceBook, Google, …
- … and users can simply refer to the profiles

Publishing RDFa

- RDFa gives an easy way of publishing RDF data on the Web
- Often, the same RDF data is available in different formats, including RDFa
  - it is up to the client to choose which one to use
  - *Web Applications* would rely on RDFa, though…

LOC example

Semantic Web

From Library of Congress Subject Headings

Details | Visualization | Suggest Terminology

Semantic Web

URI
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh2002000569#concept>

Type
Topical Term

Broader Terms
- Semantic integration (Computer systems)
- Semantic networks (Information theory)
- World Wide Web

Related Terms
- Microformats

Sources
- Engr. index online, May 6, 2002 (identifier: Semantic Web)
- ASTI on FirstSearch, May 6, 2002: in titles (semantic Web)
- Work cat.: 2002070545: The Semantic Web--ISWC 20002, 2002.

LC Classification
TK5105.88815

LOC example

Source of http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh2002000569

```
                    <p rel="skos:inScheme" resource="http://id.loc.gov/authorities#topicalTerms">Topical
Term</p>
                </li>


                <li>
                    <h3>Broader Terms</h3>
                    <ul class="std">

                        <li>
                            <a href="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh2004000479#concept" rel="skos:broader">
                                <span property="skos:prefLabel" xml:lang="en">Semantic integration (Computer
systems)</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>

                        <li>
                            <a href="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh92004914#concept" rel="skos:broader">
                                <span property="skos:prefLabel" xml:lang="en">Semantic networks (Information
theory)</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>

                        <li>
                            <a href="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh95000541#concept" rel="skos:broader">
                                <span property="skos:prefLabel" xml:lang="en">World Wide Web</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>

                    </ul>
                </li>
```

Consuming RDFa

- Various search engines begin to consume RDFa
  - Google, Yahoo, …
    - they may specify which vocabularies they “understand”
    - this is still an evolving area
- Facebook’s “social graph” is based on RDFa

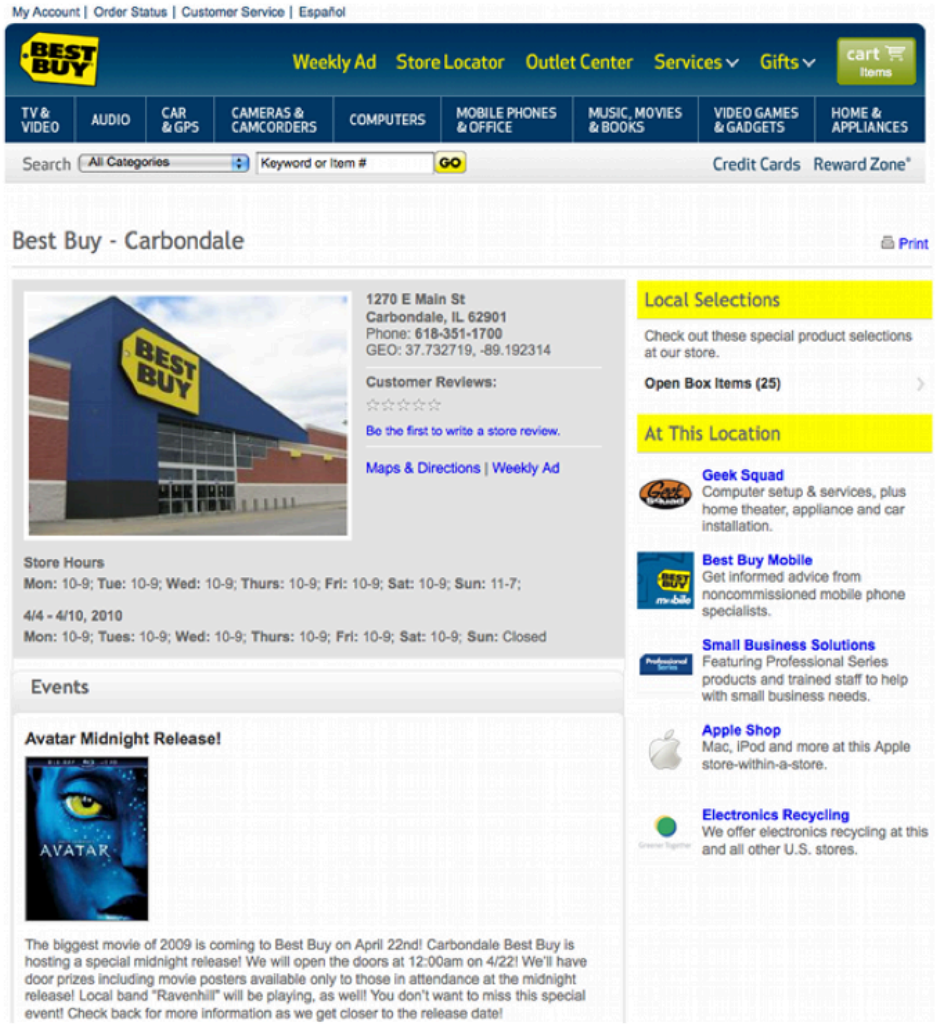
Google's rich sniplet

- Embedded metadata (in microformat or RDFa) is used to improve search result page
  - at the moment only a few vocabularies are recognized, but that will evolve over the years

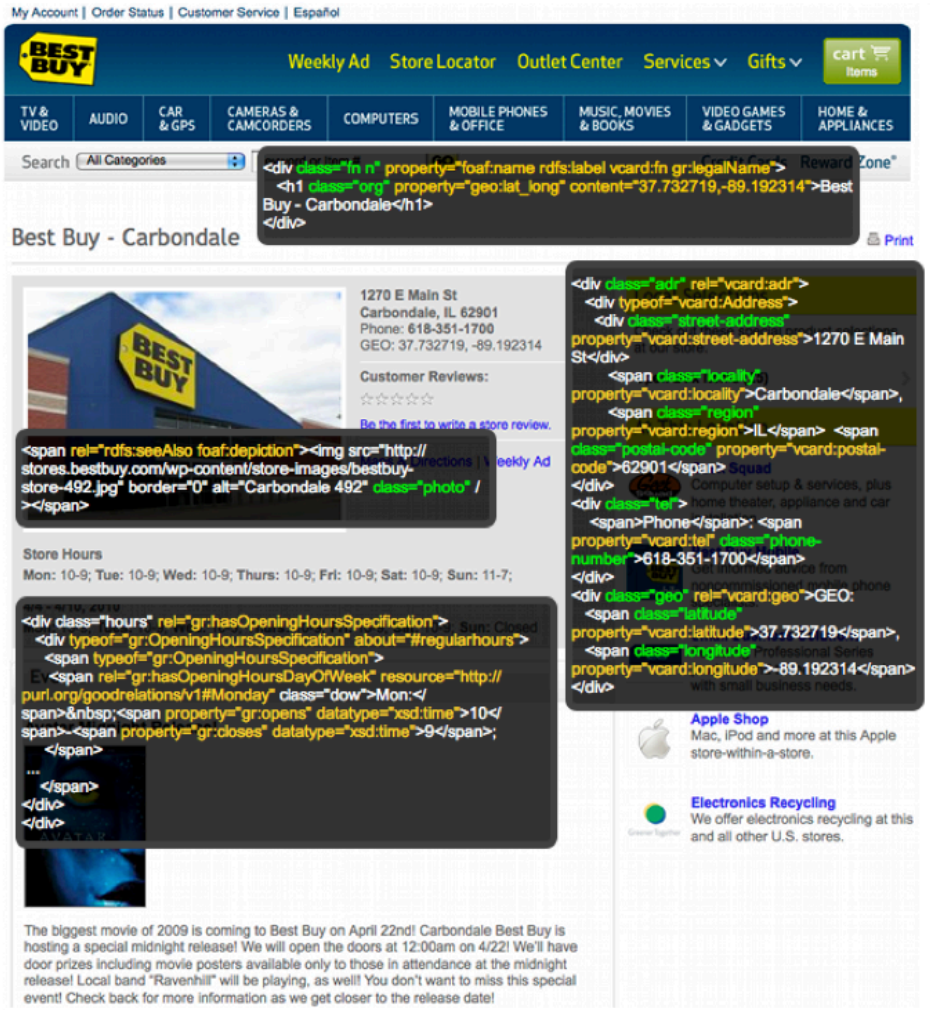
Effects of, e.g., Google

- A number of popular sites publish RDFa as part of their normal pages:
  - Tesco, BestBuy, Slideshare, The London Gazette, Newsweek, O'Reilly Catalog, the White House…
  - Creative Commons snippets are in RDFa

BestBuy Example for RDFa Usage



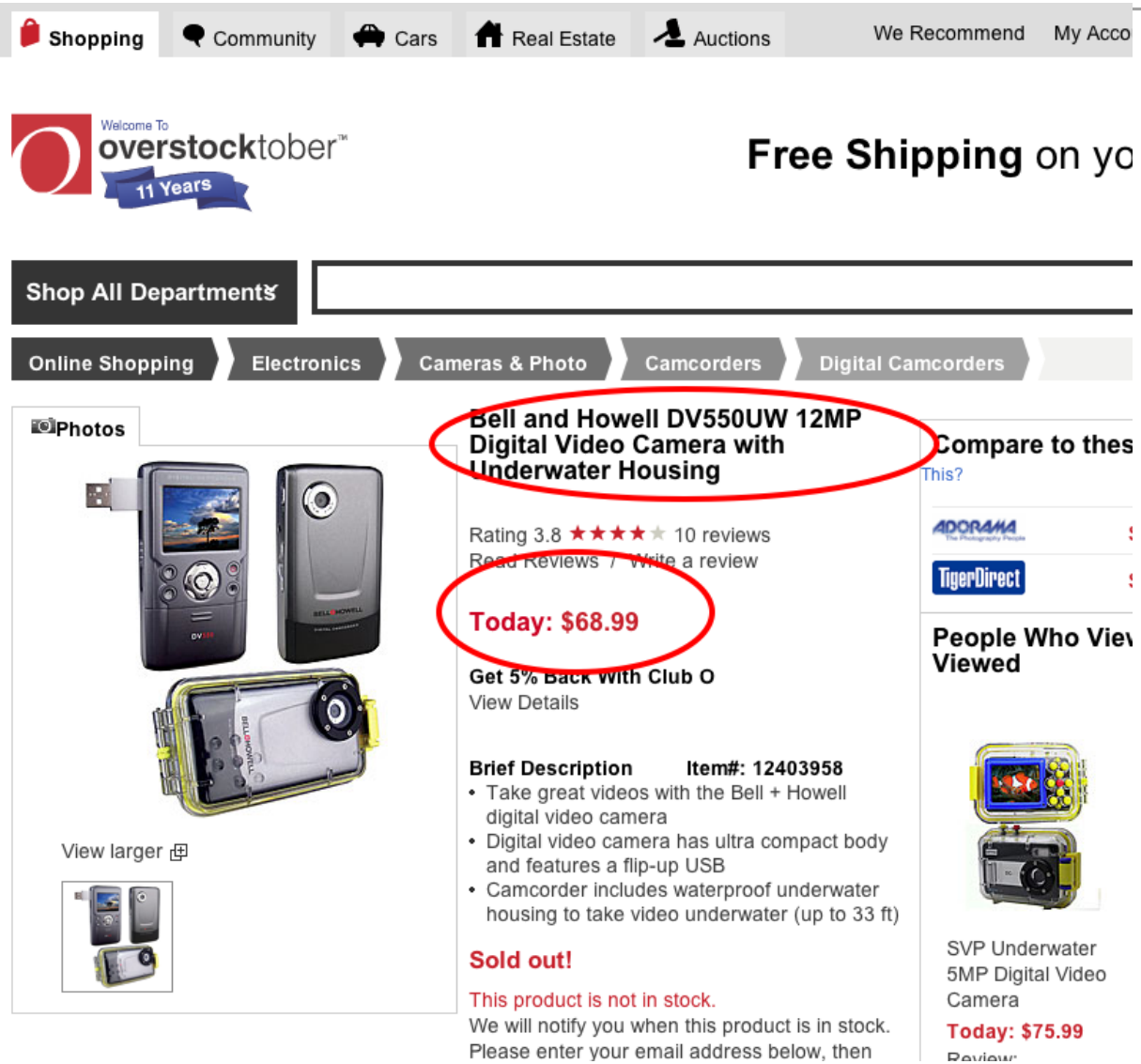
BestBuy Example for RDFa Usage



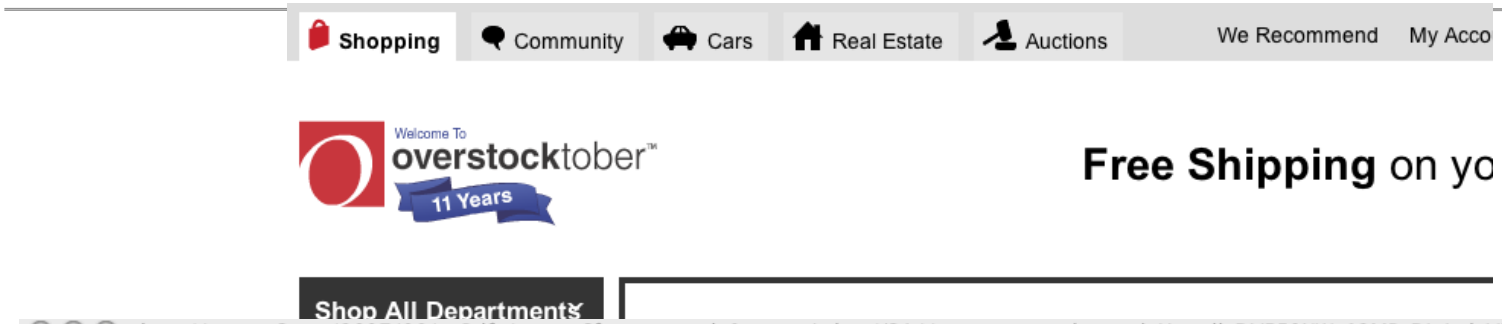
Effects on BestBuy

- Reported in a BestBuy blog:
  - GoodRelations+RDFa improved Google rank tremendously
  - 30% increase in traffic on BestBuy store pages
  - Yahoo observes a 15% increase in click-through rate
- Not bad…

Overstock.com example



Overstock.com example



http://www.w3.org/2007/08/pyRdfa/extract?format=turtle&uri=http%3A//www.overstock.co...d-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-

http://www.w3.org/2007/08/pyRdfa/extract?format=turtle&uri=http%3A//www.overstock.com/Electronic

Social ▾ Private ▾ Mailing lists ▾ SW ▾ Python ▾ RDFa it! ▾ Bookmarklets ▾ To Mendeley To Faviki bit.ly MID Add Zemanta SOGo

```
with-Underwater-Housing/4450313/product.html#myoffer> .

<http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Underwater-Hou
reviews.html> v:count "10" .

<http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Underwater-Hou
xhv:icon <http://ak1.ostkcdn.com/favicon.ico> ;
     xhv:stylesheet <http://ak1.ostkcdn.com/css/ProductPageC.css>, <http://ak1.ostkcdn.com/css/os_master.le
<http://ak1.ostkcdn.com/css/productPageImgGallery.css> .

<http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Underwater-
Housing/4450313/product.html#TypeAndQuantityNode> a gr:TypeAndQuantityNode ;
     gr:hasUnitOfMeasurement "C62"^^xsd:string ;
     gr:typeOfGood <http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-
Housing/4450313/product.html#product> .

<http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Underwater-
Housing/4450313/product.html#UnitPriceSpecification> a gr:UnitPriceSpecification .

<http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Underwater-
Housing/4450313/product.html#myoffer> a gr:Offering ;
     gr:hasBusinessFunction gr:Sell ;
     gr:hasPriceSpecification
         [ gr:hasCurrency "USD"^^xsd:string ;
             gr:hasCurrencyValue "68.99"^^xsd:float
         ], <http://www.overstock.com/Electronics/Bell-and-Howell-DV550UW-12MP-Digital-Video-Camera-with-Ur
Housing/4450313/product.html#UnitPriceSpecification> ;
```


W3C Semantic Web

R2RML

Bridge to relational databases: R2RML

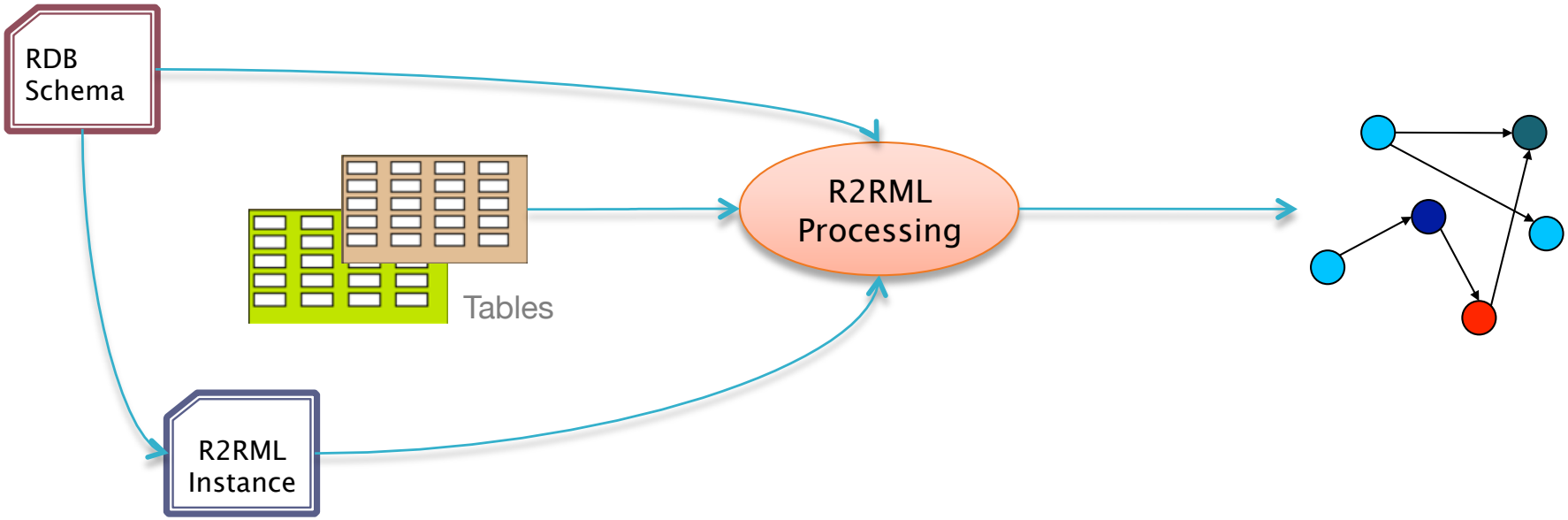
- Data on the Web are mostly stored in databases
- “Bridges” are being defined:
  - a layer between RDF and the relational data
    - RDB tables are “mapped” to RDF graphs, possibly on the fly
    - different mapping approaches are being used
  - a number RDB systems offer this facility already (eg, Oracle, OpenLink, …)
- R2RML is W3C’s evolving standard in this area

What R2RML does

- It defines how a table is mapped on RDF
  - is defined in term of an RDB schema
    - each row is mapped on a common subject
    - column headers yield predicates
    - each cell is mapped on an object
  - different tables *within the same database* are also linked in the graph

What R2RML processor does

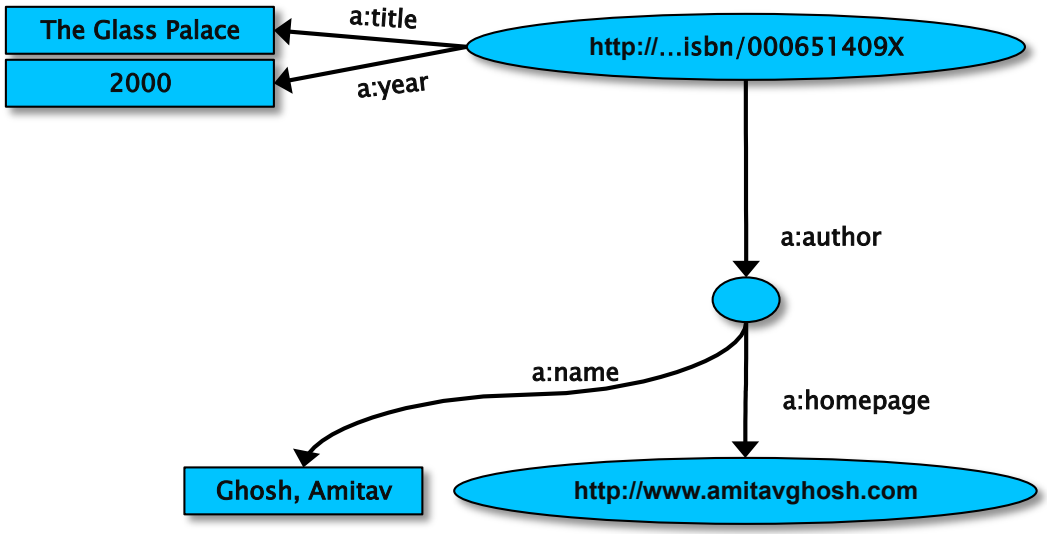
- An R2RML processor has access to:
  - an RDB schema
  - an R2RML instance
  - a database governed by the schema
- … and produces an RDF graph



A bookshop example

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
0006511409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com



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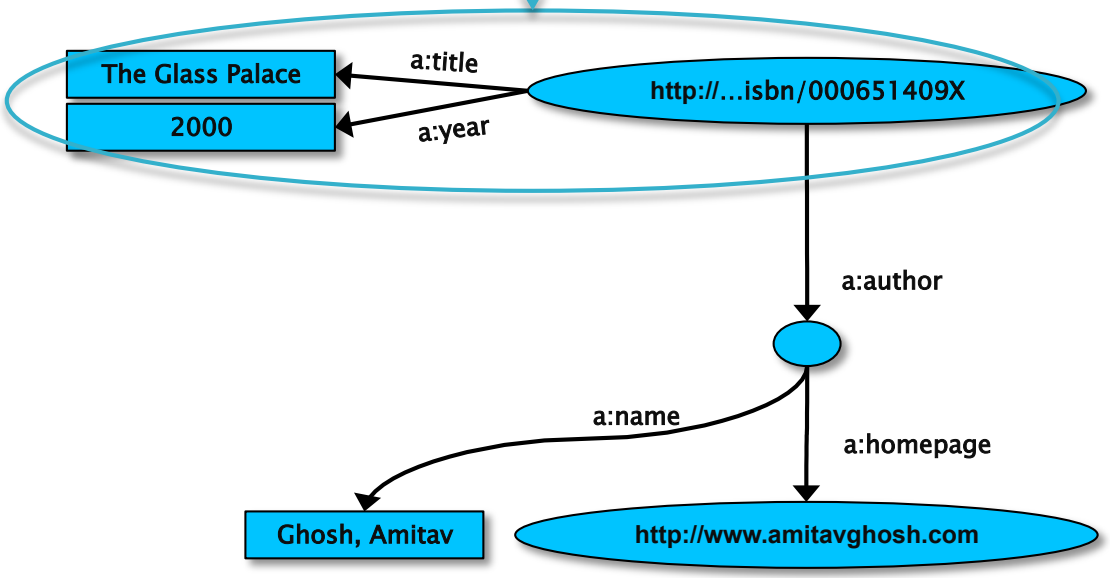
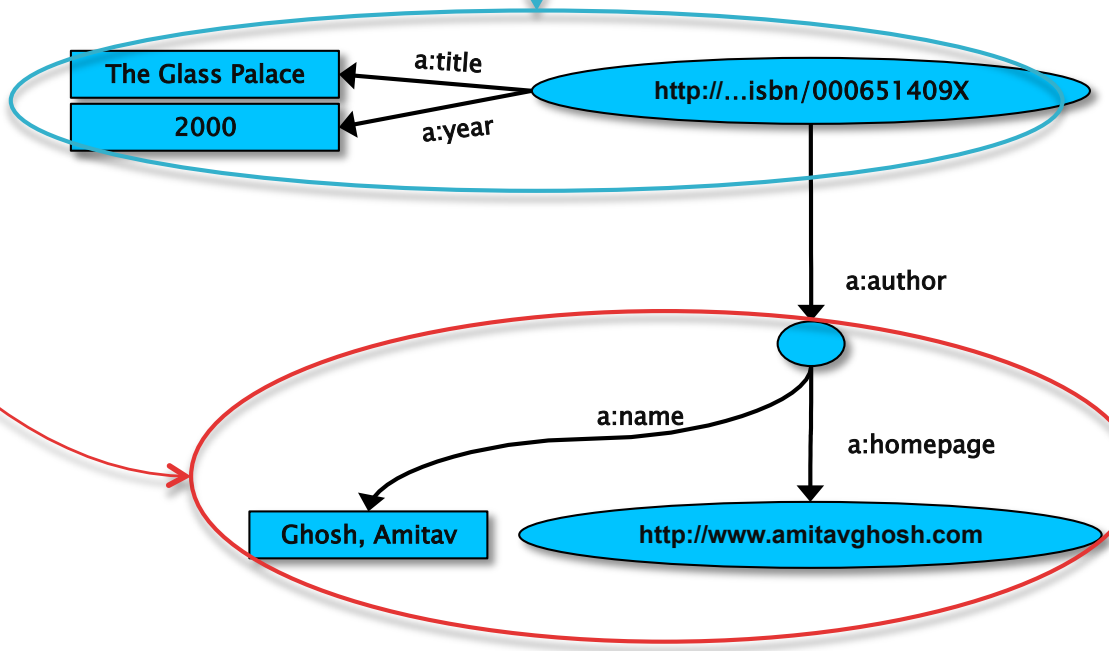


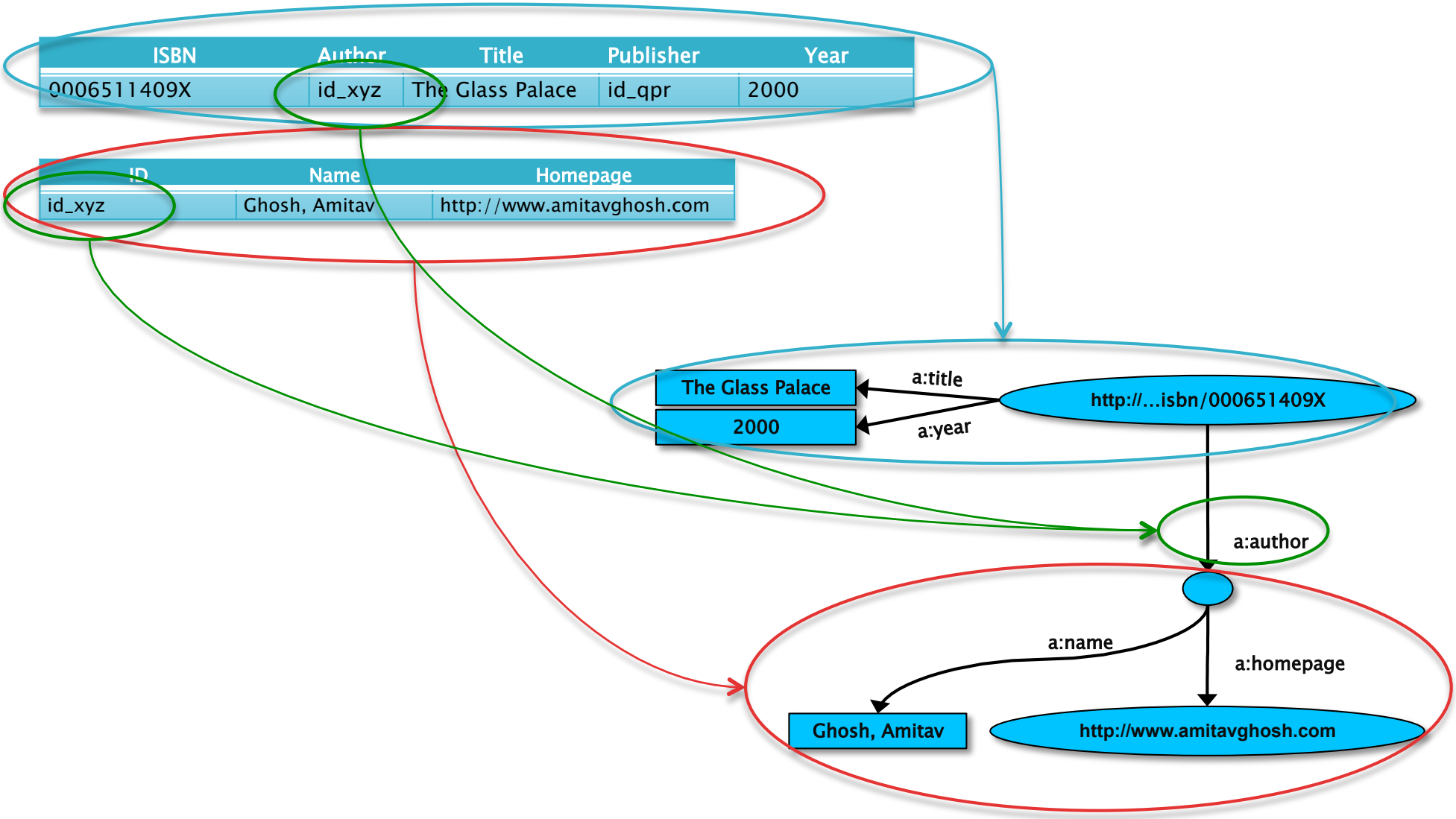
A bookshop example

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
000651409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com



A bookshop example

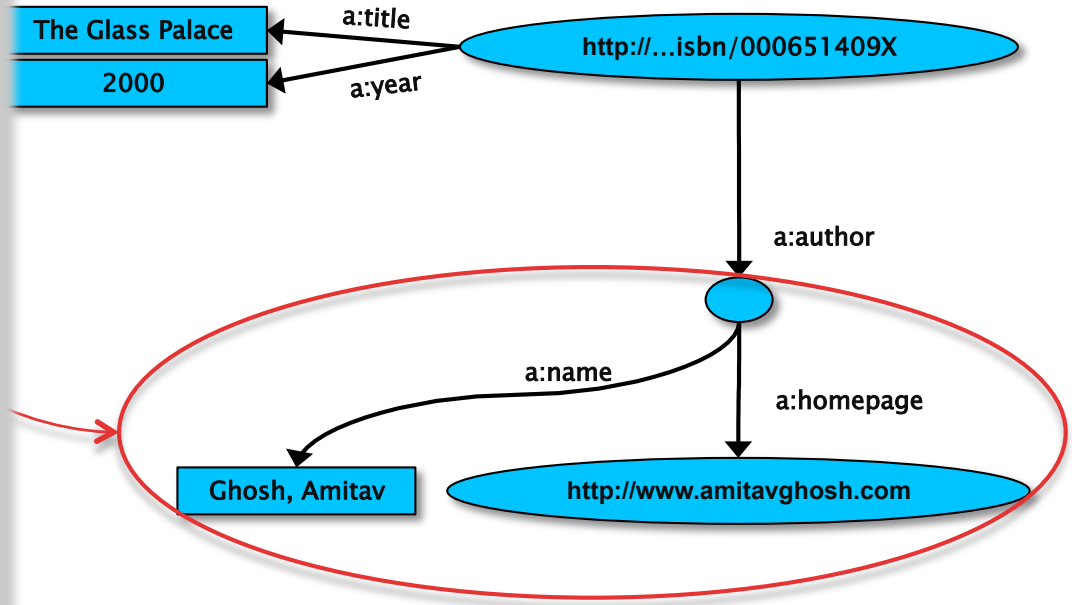


Step 1: transform “Person Table”

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
0006511409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

```
:P_Table rdf:type rr:TriplesMap ;
  rr:subjectMap [
    rr:termtype "BlankNode" ;
    rr:column "ID" ;
  ] ;
  rr:predicateObjectMap [
    rr:predicateMap [
      rr:predicate a:name
    ];
    rr:objectMap [
      rr:column "Name"
    ]
  ] ;
  rr:predicateObjectMap [
    rr:predicateMap [
      rr:predicate a:homepage
    ];
    rr:objectMap [
      rr:column "Homepage" ;
      rr:termtype "IRI"
    ]
  ] ;
```

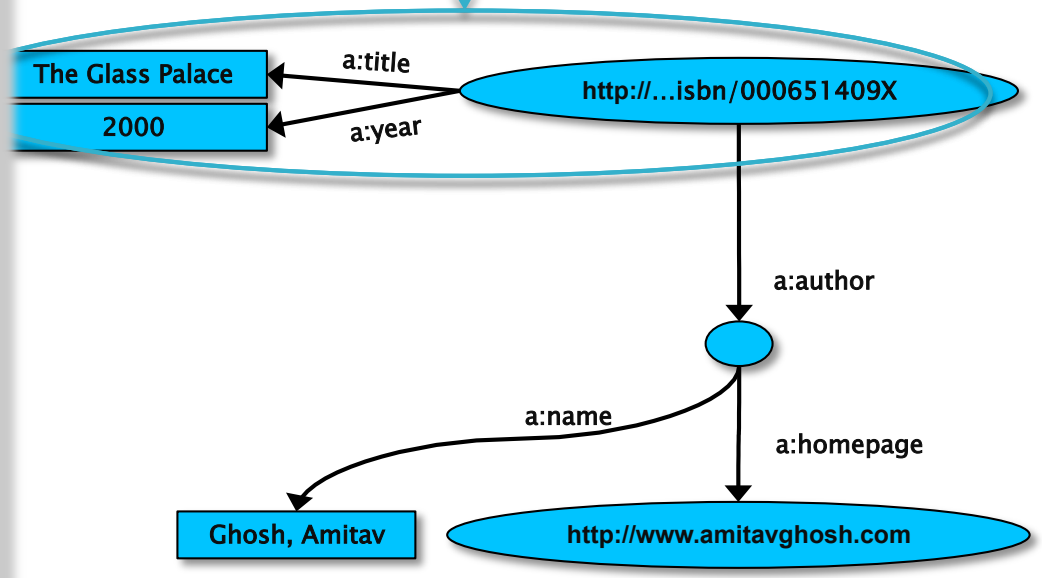


Step 2: transform “Book Table”

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
0006511409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

```
:B_Table rdf:type rr:TriplesMap ;
  rr:subjectMap [
    rr:value [
      rr:prefix "http://...isbn/" ;
      rr:column "ISBN" ;
    ]
  ];
  rr:predicateObjectMap [
    rr:predicateMap [
      rr:predicate a:title
    ];
    rr:objectMap [
      rr:column "Title"
    ]
  ] ;
  rr:predicateObjectMap [
    rr:predicateMap [
      rr:predicate a:year
    ];
    rr:objectMap [
      rr:column "Year" ;
    ]
  ] ;
```

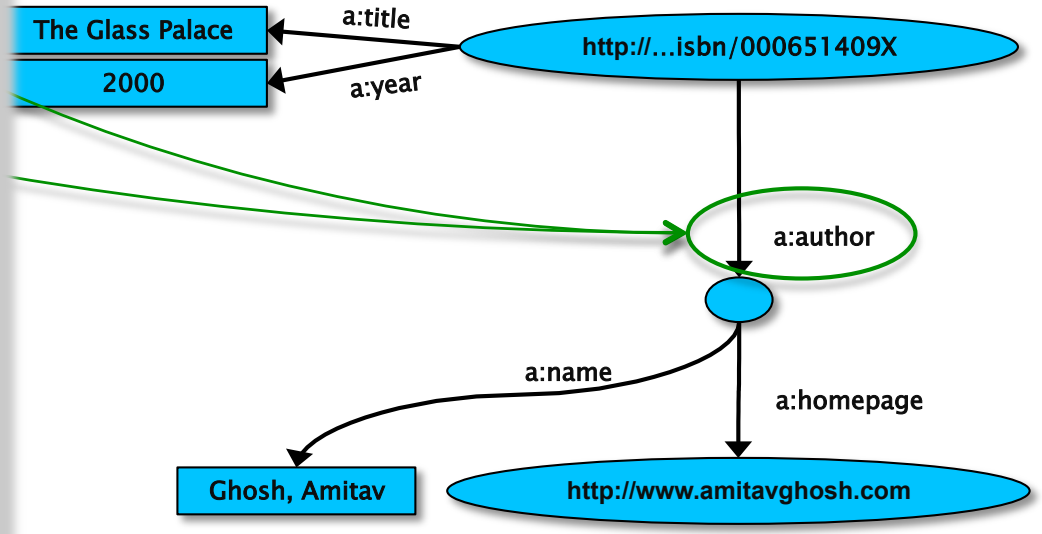


Step 3: “bind” the two tables

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
0006511409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

```
:B_Table a rr:TriplesMap ;
  ...
  rr:refPredicateObjectMap [
    rr:refPredicateMap [
      rr:predicate a:author
    ];
    rr:refObjectMap [
      rr:parentTriplesMap :P_Table ;
      rr:joinCondition
        "{child}.Author = {parent}.ID"
      ]
    ]
  ].
```



Further R2RML features

- There are some additional features
  - assign a datatype to a literal object
  - more complicated object assignments (e.g., for a specific column the object is a cell of *another* column)

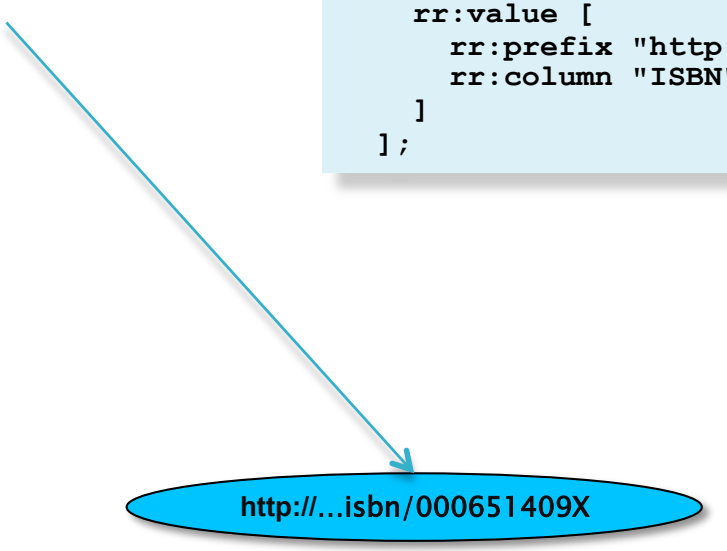
```
:B_Table rdf:type rr:TriplesMap ;
  ...
  rr:predicateObjectMap [
    ...
    rr:objectMap [
      rr:column "Year" ;
      rr:datatype xsd:year
    ]
  ] ;
```

Further R2RML features: logical table

- Back to our example:

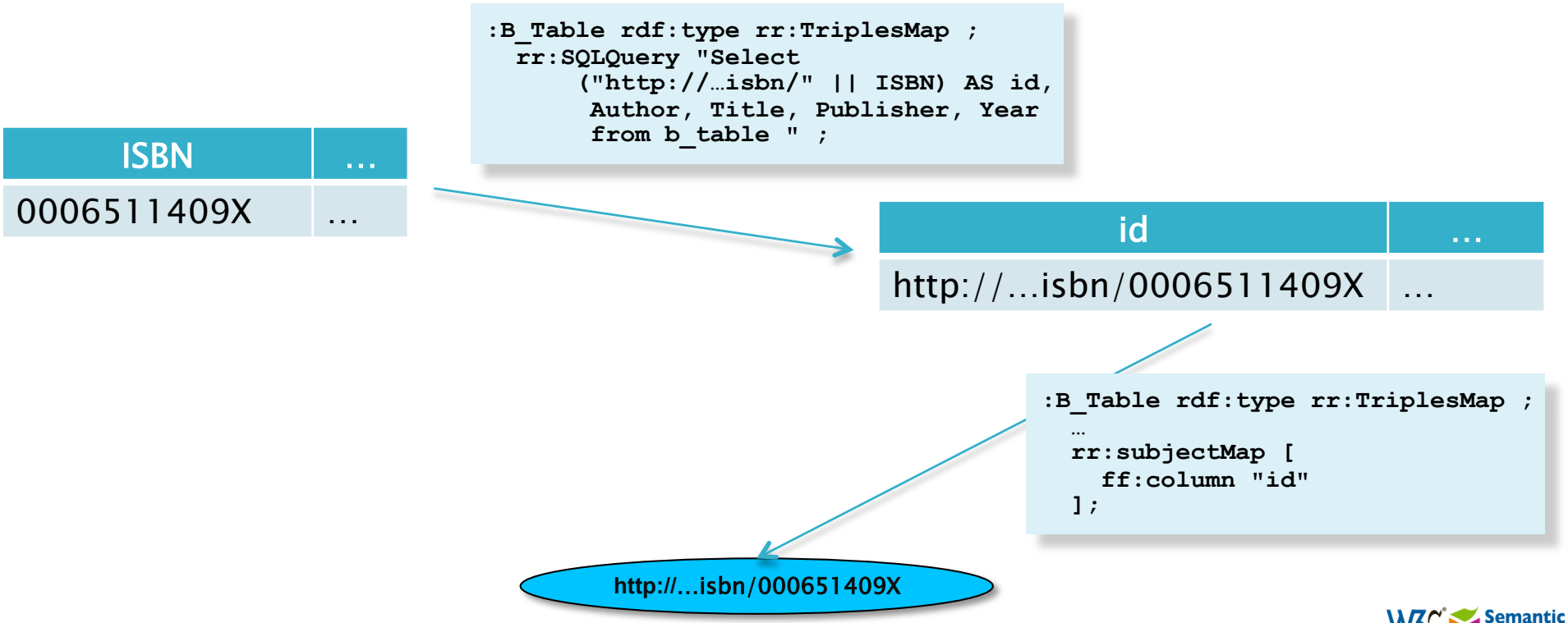
ISBN	…
0006511409X	…

```
:B_Table rdf:type rr:TriplesMap ;
  rr:subjectMap [
    rr:value [
      rr:prefix "http://...isbn/" ;
      rr:column "ISBN" ;
    ]
  ];
```



Further R2RML features: logical table

- An alternative could have been to use SQL
  - generate a “logical table”
  - all other definitions are on that logical table
- Would be an overkill for our example, but can be very powerful for complicated cases!



R2RML Direct Mapping

- A R2RML processor might be complex
  - includes an SQL engine, for example
  - fine when bound to big RDB systems
- An alternative: generate an crude RDF Graph
  - no transformations, links among tables only, etc.
  - it is the equivalent of a “Null” R2RML, i.e., no need to specify one
- That graph can be processed further with RDFS, rules, etc
- This is also properly defined, referred to as “Direct Mapping”

Direct mapping of the bookshop tables

ISBN	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
0006511409X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

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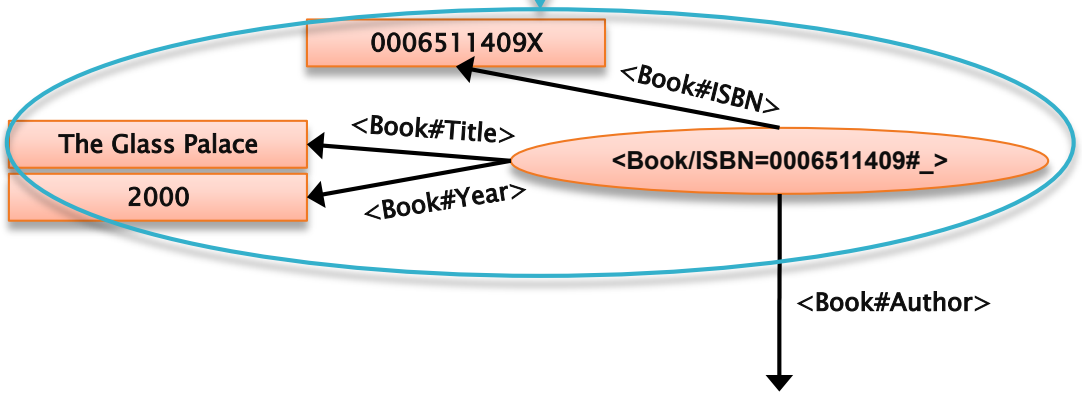

Direct mapping of the bookshop tables

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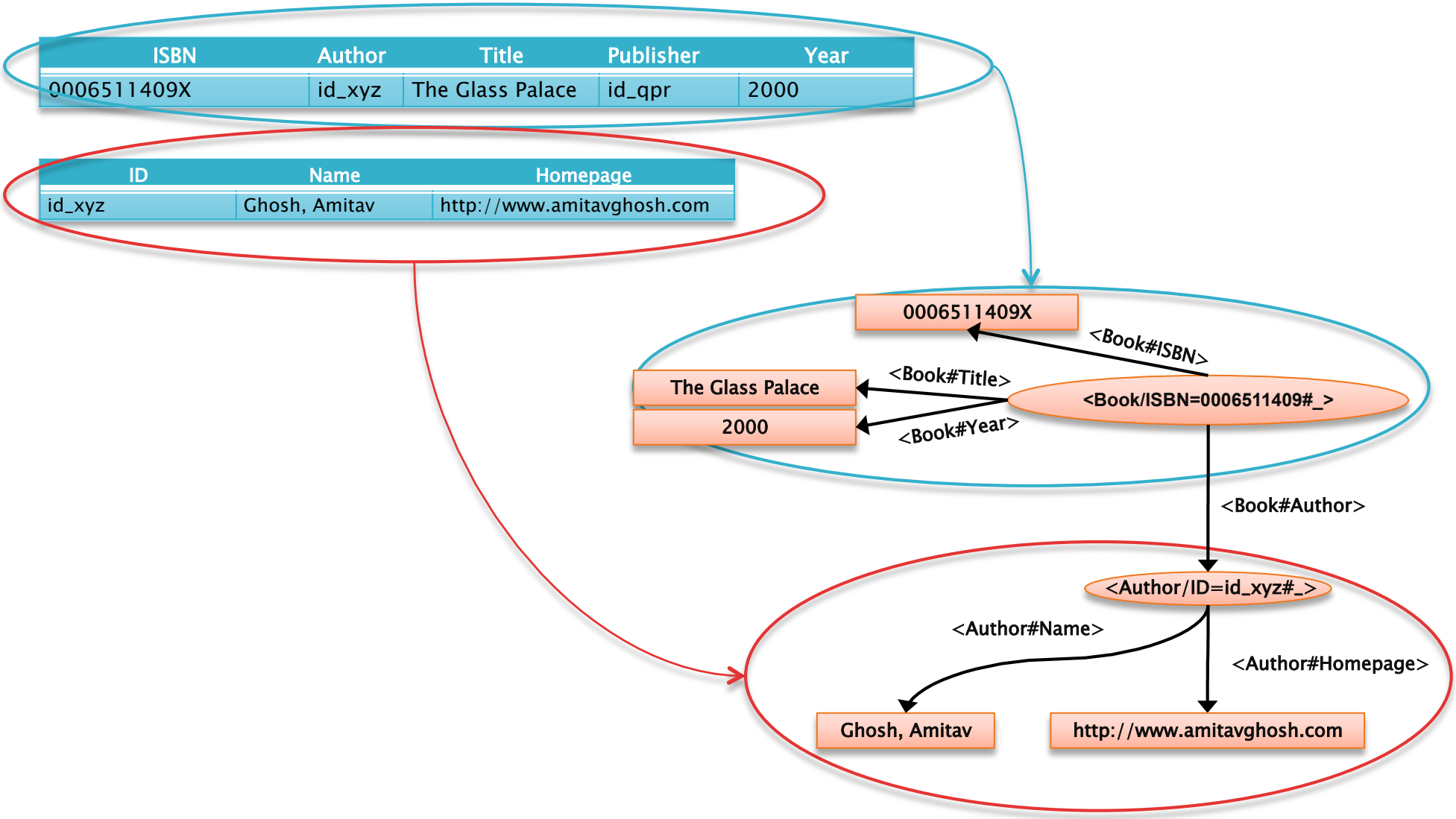
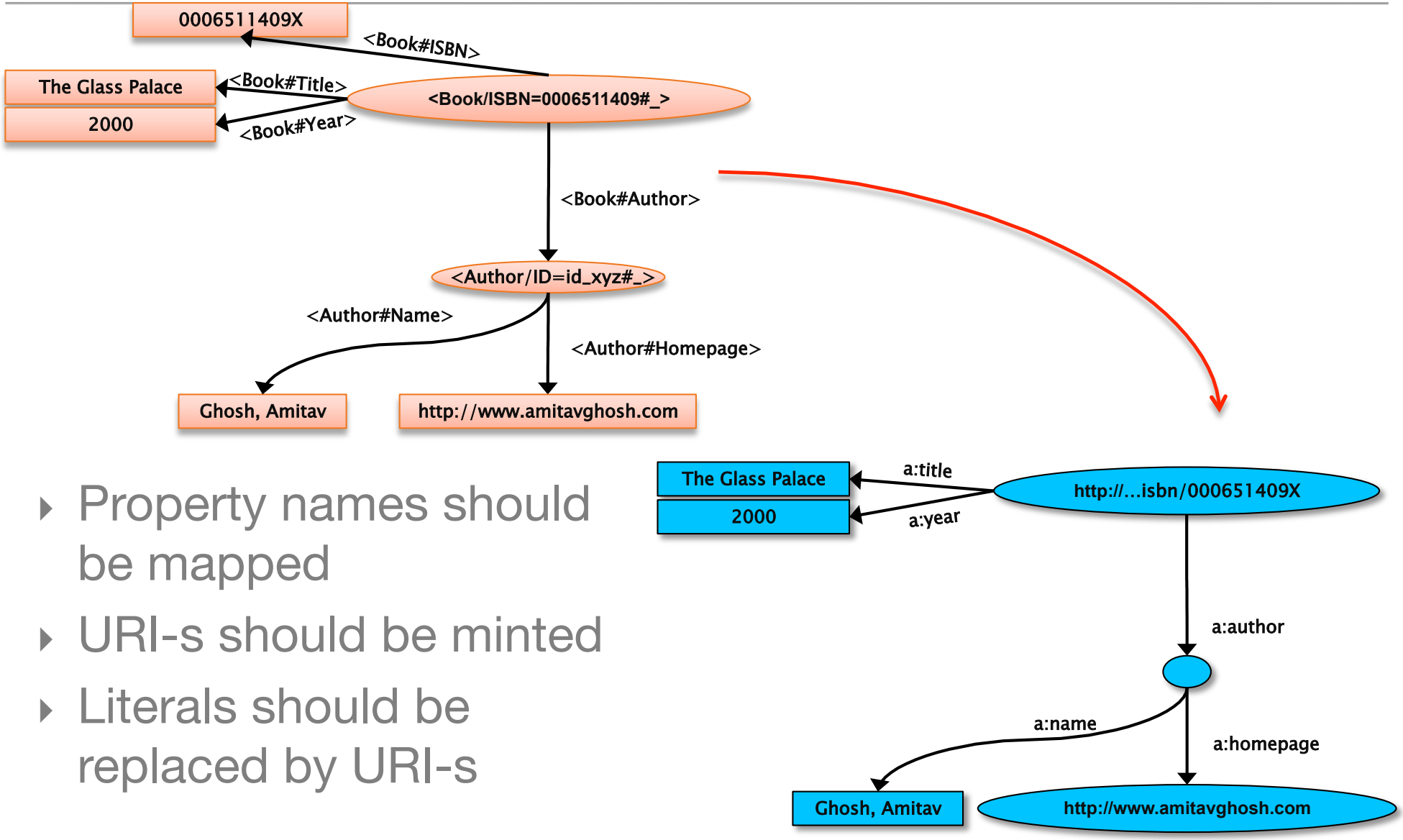
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

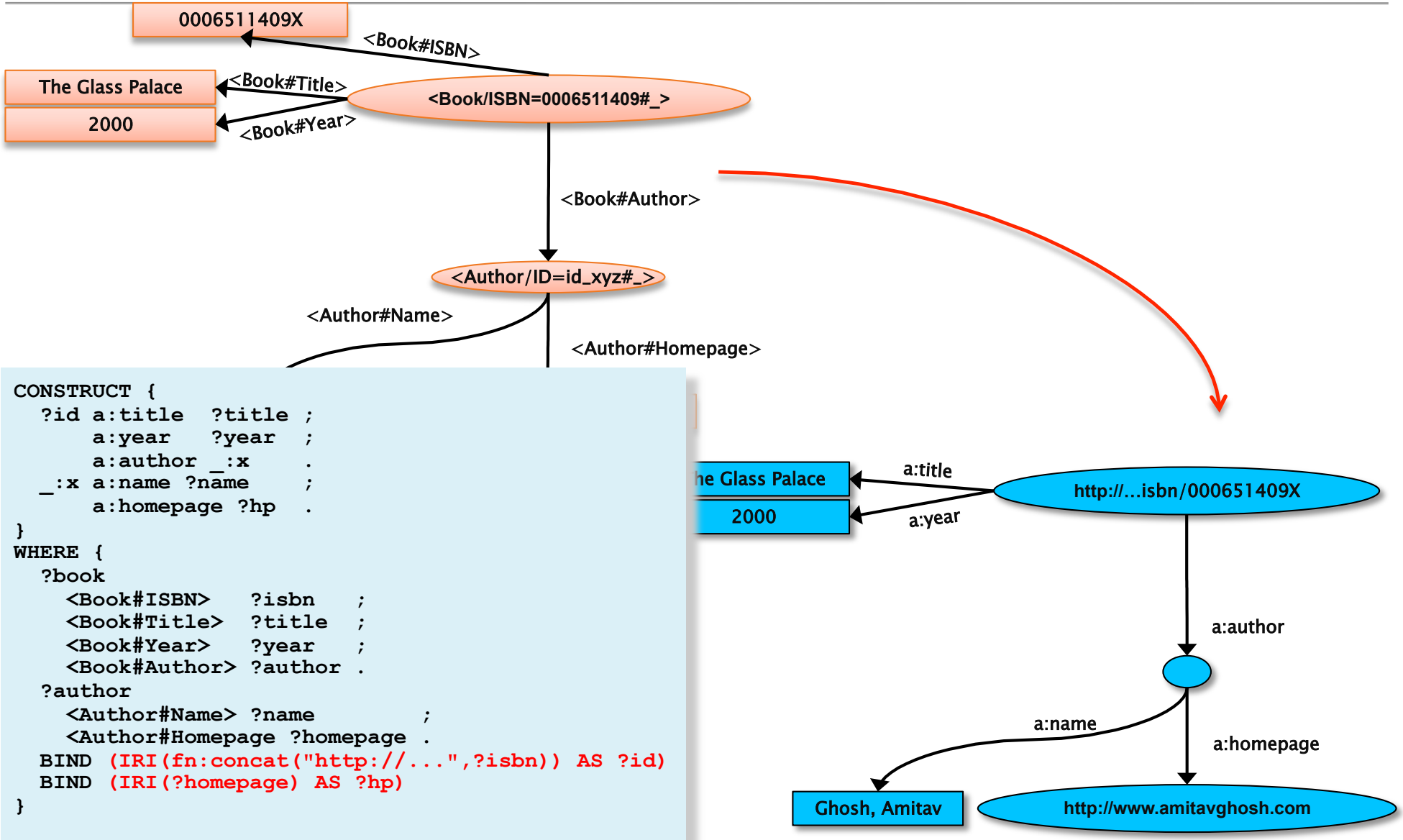


Direct graph must be transformed



- Property names should be mapped
- URI-s should be minted
- Literals should be replaced by URI-s

Transformation with SPARQL 1.1



Thank you for your attention

These slides are also available on the Web:

http://www.w3.org/2010/Talks/1124-Amsterdam-IH/