

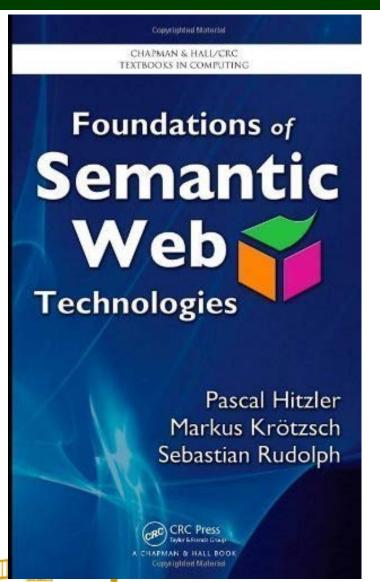
Ontologies, Vocabularies, Standards, and Linked Data

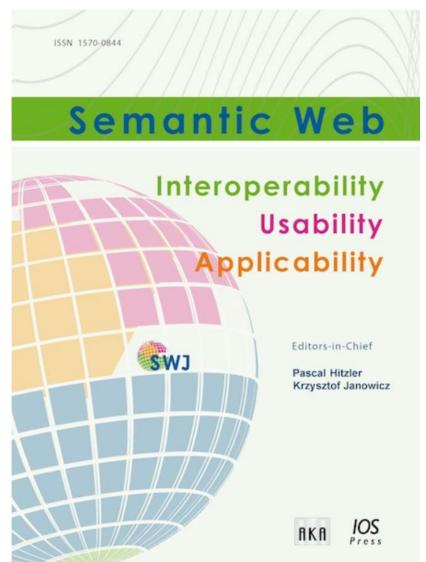
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Data Semantics Laboratory
Data Science and Security Cluster
Wright State University
http://daselab.org











Things ESIP Does



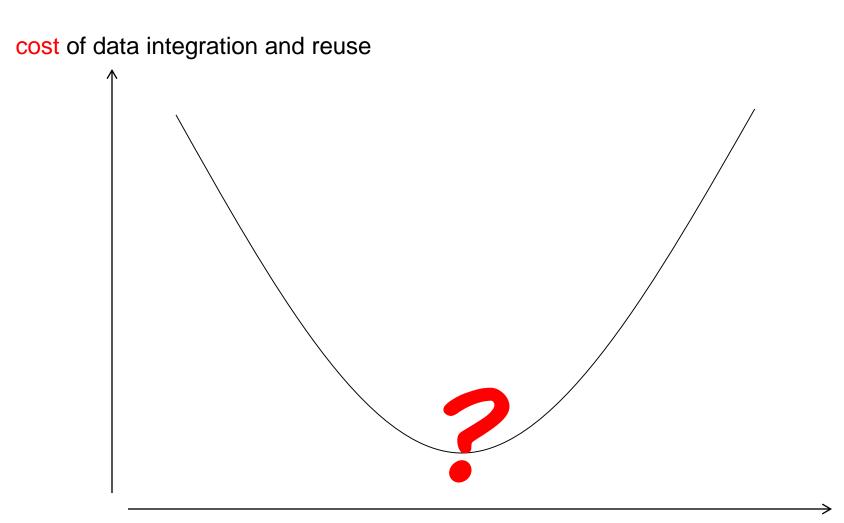


Community-generated best practices.

(Peter Fox, talk this morning)









What are the relevant dimensions?





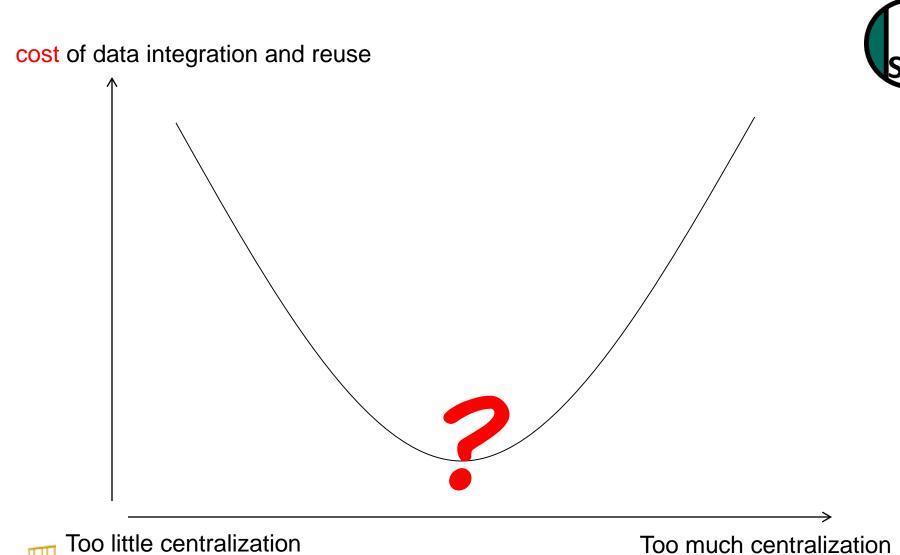


Making a world knowledge base?

Making a knowledge base of all earth science knowledge?







But ...



SSC

... we need to have, and be able to use,

Big Data originating from multiple, heterogeneous sources.

See Kerstin Lehnert's talk Wednesday.



So what about ...





... standardized vocabularies (or ontologies)?



Vocabularies and Standards



Can we really just agree on what a forest is?

or a mountain?



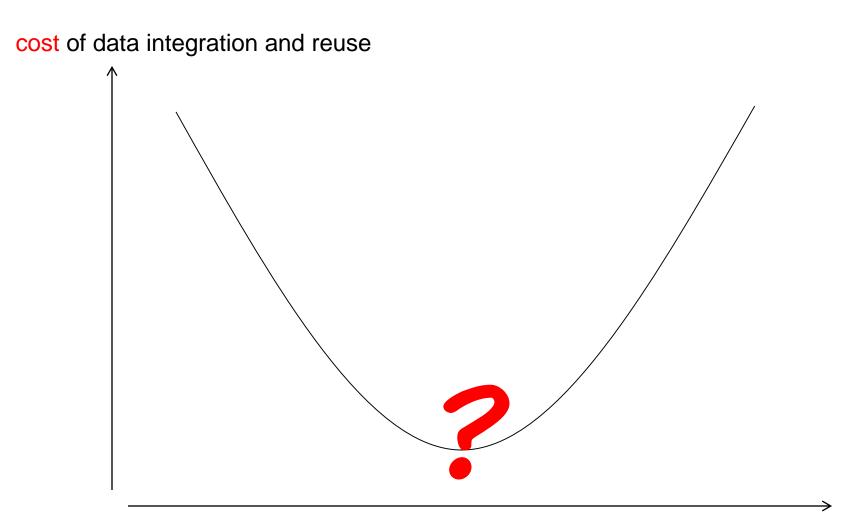
... and consider this settled once and for all?

Standards are useful in many cases. But they are rigid.

For every standard there is a use case which doesn't fit it.







Too much use of standards

Not enough use of standards

Enter Semantic Web



Instead of standardizing vocabulary, standardize a language for describing vocabularies.

Instead of aiming at global knowledge, restrict to topics (specific content domains).

This led to the rise of (large) domain ontologies.



Ontologies



In an ontology, you state relationships between *your* terms in a machine-readable form.



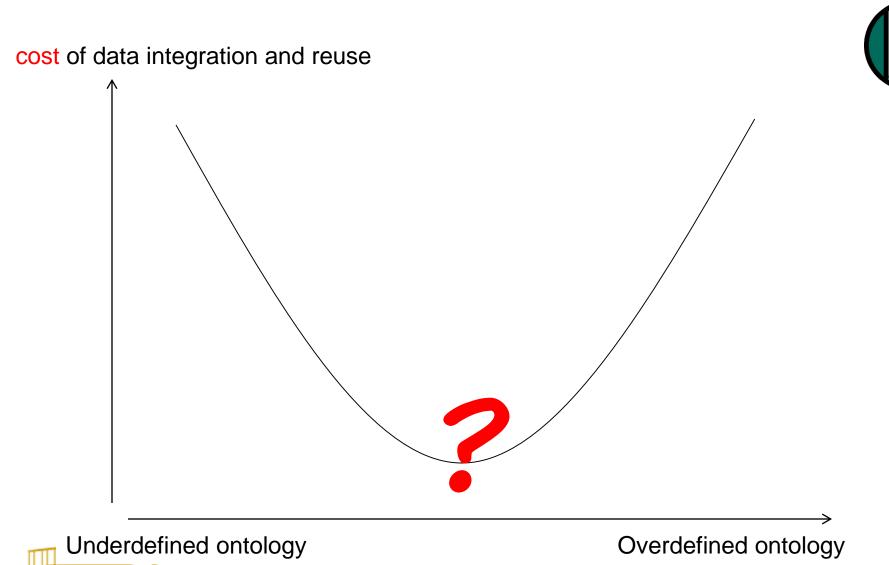
A triangle has exactly three straight sides.



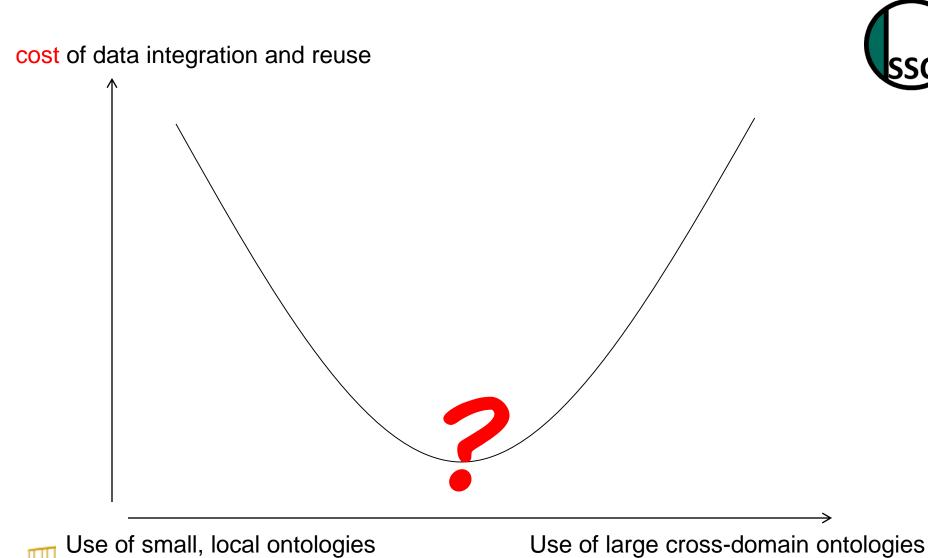
They do not attempt to address all ambiguities. (Depicted a Euclidean projection of a hyperbolic triangle.)











January 2016 - ESIP - Pascal Hitzler

The Linked Data paradigm shift



Ca. 2000 to 2004 hype:



"Ontologies are going to solve the world's data integration and reuse problems."

Of course they didn't.

Falsification is a central part of scientific progress.

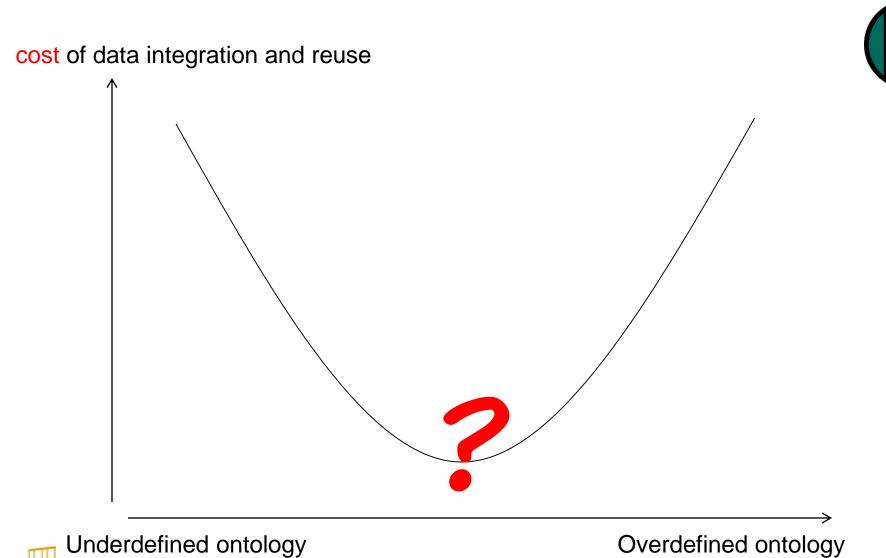
In Computer Science, the hype cycles are rather short.

Ca. 2008 to 2013 hype:

"Linked Data is going to solve the world's data integration and reuse problems."





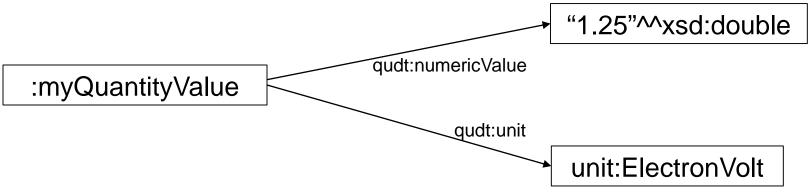


Linked Data



Is data in graph structures, serialized as RDF (usually in XML).





(In RDF Turtle syntax:)

:myQuantityValue qudt:num

qudt:numericValue

qudt:unit

"1.25"^^xsd:double;

unit:ElectronVolt.



Linked Data





(In RDF Turtle syntax:)

:myQuantityValue qudt:

qudt:numericValue

qudt:unit

"1.25"^^xsd:double;

unit:ElectronVolt.



The problems with links



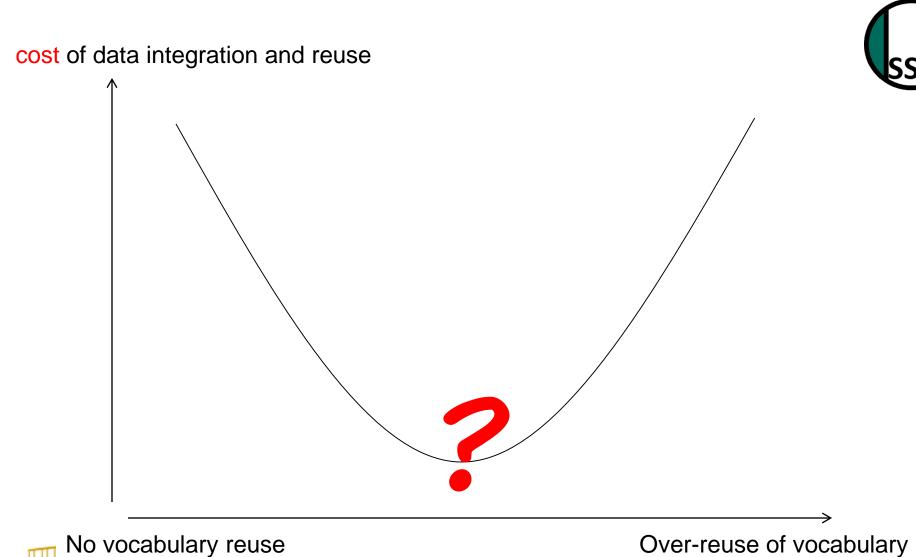
Use of links / reuse of external vocabulary:



- Are you sure what their vocabulary really means?
- They may change their vocabulary.
- Ambiguity can lead to shifts in meaning and thus to inconsistencies.
- So need to be careful with reuse.







Ontologies and Linked Data



Ontology defines the graph structure.

Constrains the meaning of data items.

Constrains ambiguities.



For some things (e.g., publications, persons), standardized vocabularies and identifiers are in addition extremely helpful (e.g., DOIs, ORCIDs).

For other things (e.g. forests, cities) the rigidity of standardized vocabularies is often counterproductive.



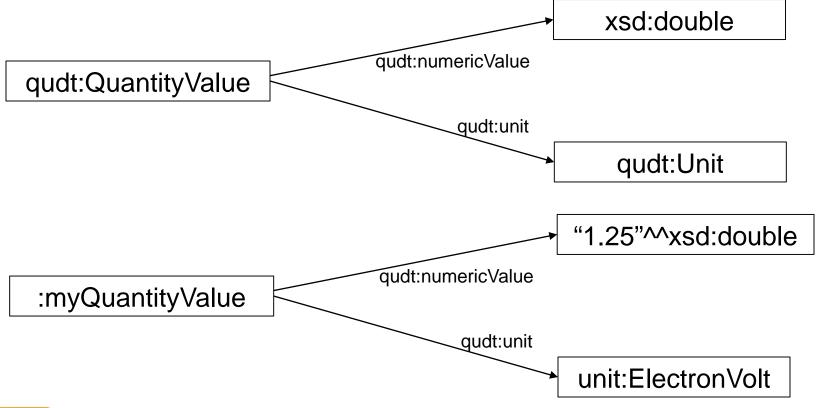
Ontologies and graph structure



Ontology:

A QuantityValue has exactly one NumericValue and exactly one Unit.







Linked Data quality

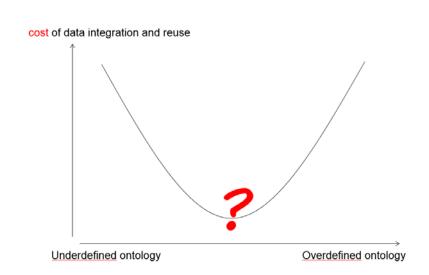


2000 to **2004**: ontology hype

2008 to 2014: linked data hype

Ontologies are useful.

Linked Data is useful.



Dan Brickley at ISWC2015:

"Schema.org could be considered the biggest semantic web success story yet."

Next: The Linked Data Quality Frenzy?



Take home messages



- Before publishing your linked data, be aware that you need a good ontology which informs your graph structure.
- The ontology should not (necessarily) closely model your data, but should faithfully describe the key notions in your data.
- Publish the ontology with your data.
- Be aware of the problems of over- and underspecification, of over- and underuse of other vocabularies and standards.



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