

# When it comes to Querying Semantic Cultural Heritage Data

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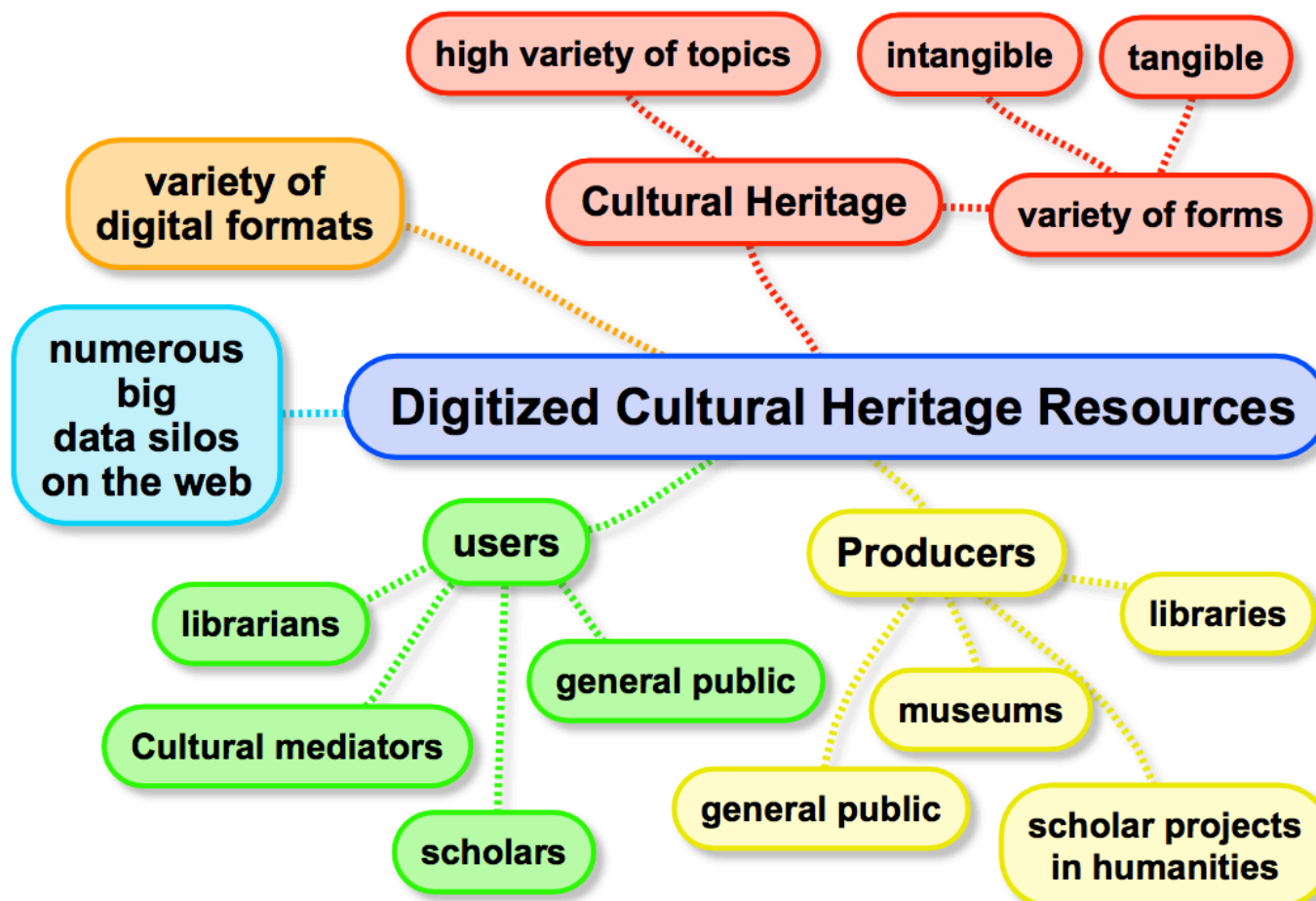
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SW4CH@ADBIS'17

# Outline

- Cultural Heritage Data and the Semantic Web
- Querying the Semantic Web
- Ontology-based Data Integration Systems
- Conclusion

# Digitized Cultural Heritage Ecosystem



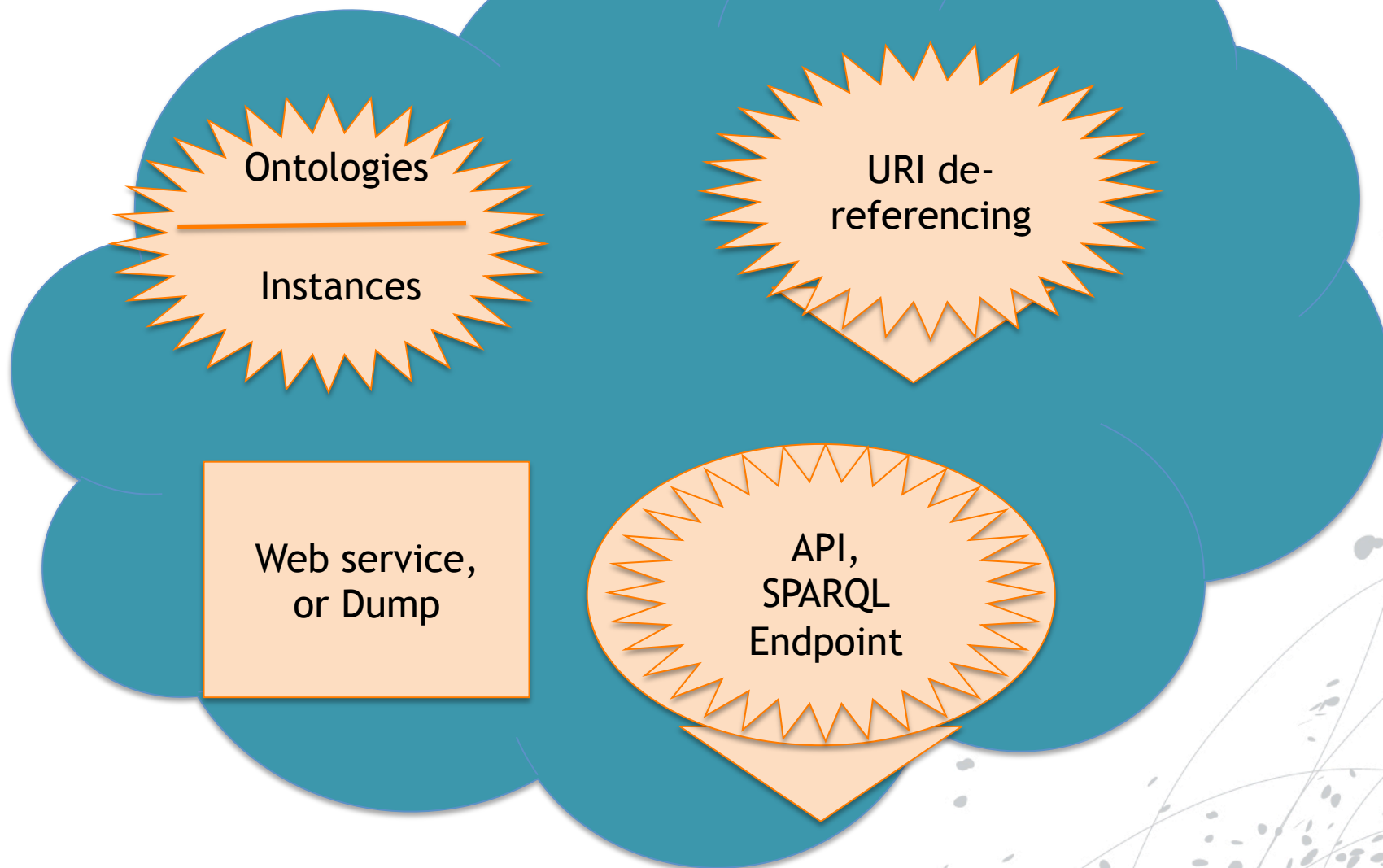
# Cultural Heritage Representation

- High abstract level common points
  - Times (when...)
  - Places (where...)
  - Events, objects (what...)
  - People (who...)
- Search catalogue: for applications to find where it is stored
  - Vocabularies, terminologies, taxonomies, thesaurus (SKOS)
  - Support **human-human** and **human-machine** communication
- Representing: for applications to connect and reason with
  - Ontologies\* (RDFS, OWL, rules...), s.t. **CIDOC CRM**
  - Bonus of **machine-machine** communication

\* Formal representations of a shared consensus about the concepts and their relationships that are necessary for describing a domain

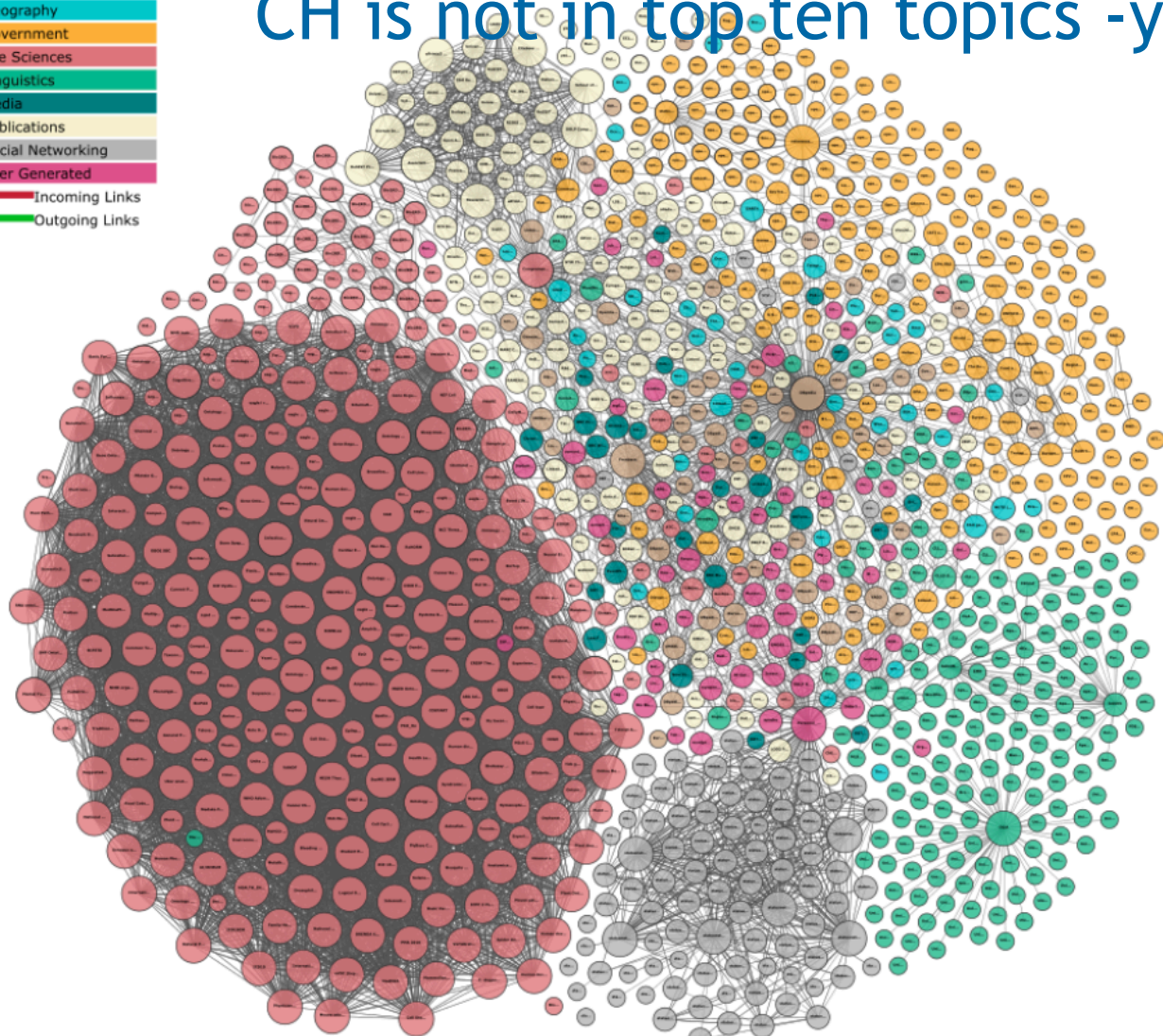


# Semantic web: datasets and links



Last updated: 2017-08-22

# Linked Open Data Last snapshot: CH is not in top ten topics -yet-



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"Linking Open Data cloud diagram 2017, by Andrejs Abele, John P. McCrae, Paul Buitelaar, Anja Jentzsch and Richard Cyganiak.  
<http://lod-cloud.net/>"

B. Markhoff, B. Nguyen, C. Niang

Querying Semantic CH Data

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# CH projects and the semantic web

- Building metadata or ontologies [CIDOC CRM] for representing cultural heritage data
- Web portals
  - Europeana: [www.europeana.eu/](http://www.europeana.eu/)
  - CultureSampo: <http://www.kulttuurisampo.fi/?lang=en>
  - Ariadne: [www.ariadne-infrastructure.eu](http://www.ariadne-infrastructure.eu)
  - ...
- Migrating via ETL (extract-transform-load) processes
- Curating, mapping, connecting, enriching cultural heritage data

# Ways for Querying

- **SPARQL**
  - One knowledge graph
  - Several graphs, even in distant datasets - provided that you know them -
- **LOD Querying**
  - **Link traversal**, or « full web » querying systems
  - Fixed set of datasets: **Federated Query** systems
  - Through **Big Centralized Knowledge Bases** (Dbpedia, Yago, BabelNet, ...)

# Querying one triplestore with ontology: entailment regimes / OBDA query rewriting

- **OBDA** query rewriting (Ontology-Based Data Access)

- **Data**

Immovable\_Cultural\_Object(œuvre\_788),  
has\_appellation(œuvre\_788, « Adoration of Shepherds »),  
Diagnosis(act\_157), Analysis(ana\_11), required(act\_157,  
ana\_11), performed(act\_157, œuvre\_788)

- **Query**

Arts on which some scientific study has been performed?  
q(n) ← has\_appellation(x, n), **Cultural\_Object(x),**  
**performed(y,x), required(y,z), Scientific\_Study(z)**

- **Ontology**

subClassOf(Analysis, Scientific\_Study)  
range(performed, Cultural\_Object)

answer : Adoration of Shepherds




# Querying several semantic datasets

- **Link traversal or « full-web »** [O. Hartig, 2014]
  - software clients may retrieve more data by **looking up the URI** on the Web
  - challenges:
    - data source selection, data source ranking => **Indexes, knowledge storing**
    - integration of retrieved data and result construction
  - public implemented system: <http://squin.sourceforge.net/index.shtml>
- **Federated Query systems** [survey in M. Saleem, 2015]
  - unique interface for querying data from a fixed set of independent data sources
  - challenges: ... data source selection, query optimization...
  - Several existing prototypes (cited in the paper)

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( <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038614#title>, dct:title, "Richmond dispatch." )  
 ( <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038614#title>, rdf:type, <http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/Newspaper> )  
 ( <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038614#title>, frbr:successorOf, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024738#title> )  
 ( <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038614#title>, dct:coverage, <http://sws.geonames.org/4781708/> )



( <http://sws.geonames.org/4781708/>, gn:name, "Richmond" )  
 ( <http://sws.geonames.org/4781708/>, gn:parentCountry, <http://sws.geonames.org/6252001/> )  
 ( <http://sws.geonames.org/4781708/>, geo:lat, "37.55376" )  
 ( <http://sws.geonames.org/4781708/>, geo:long, "-77.46026" )

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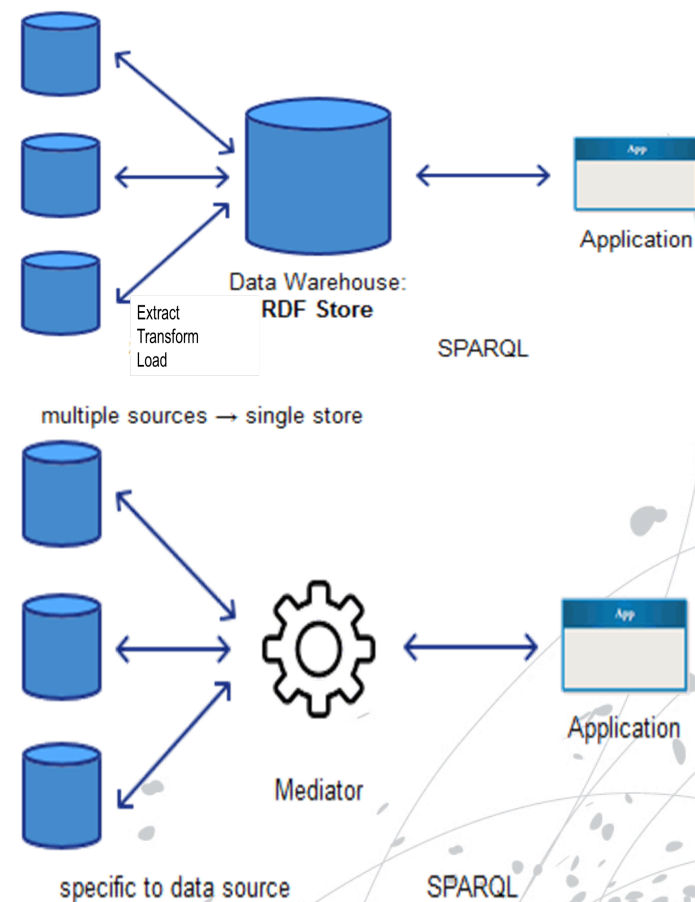
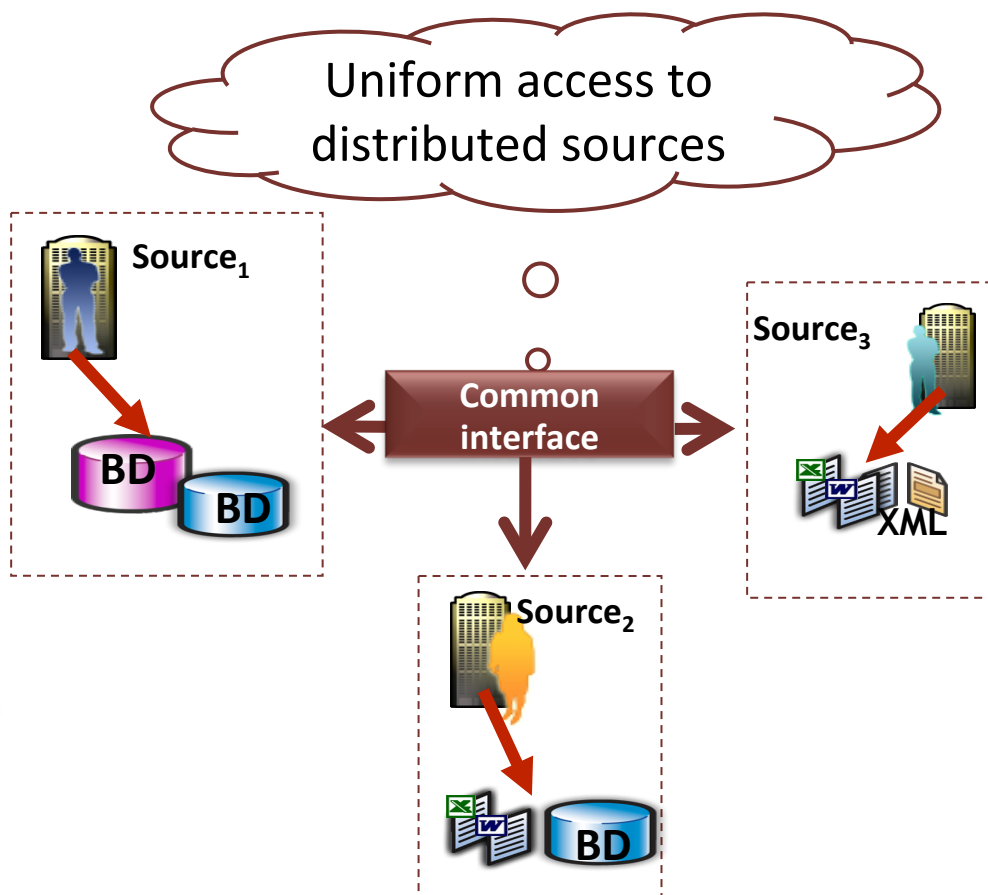
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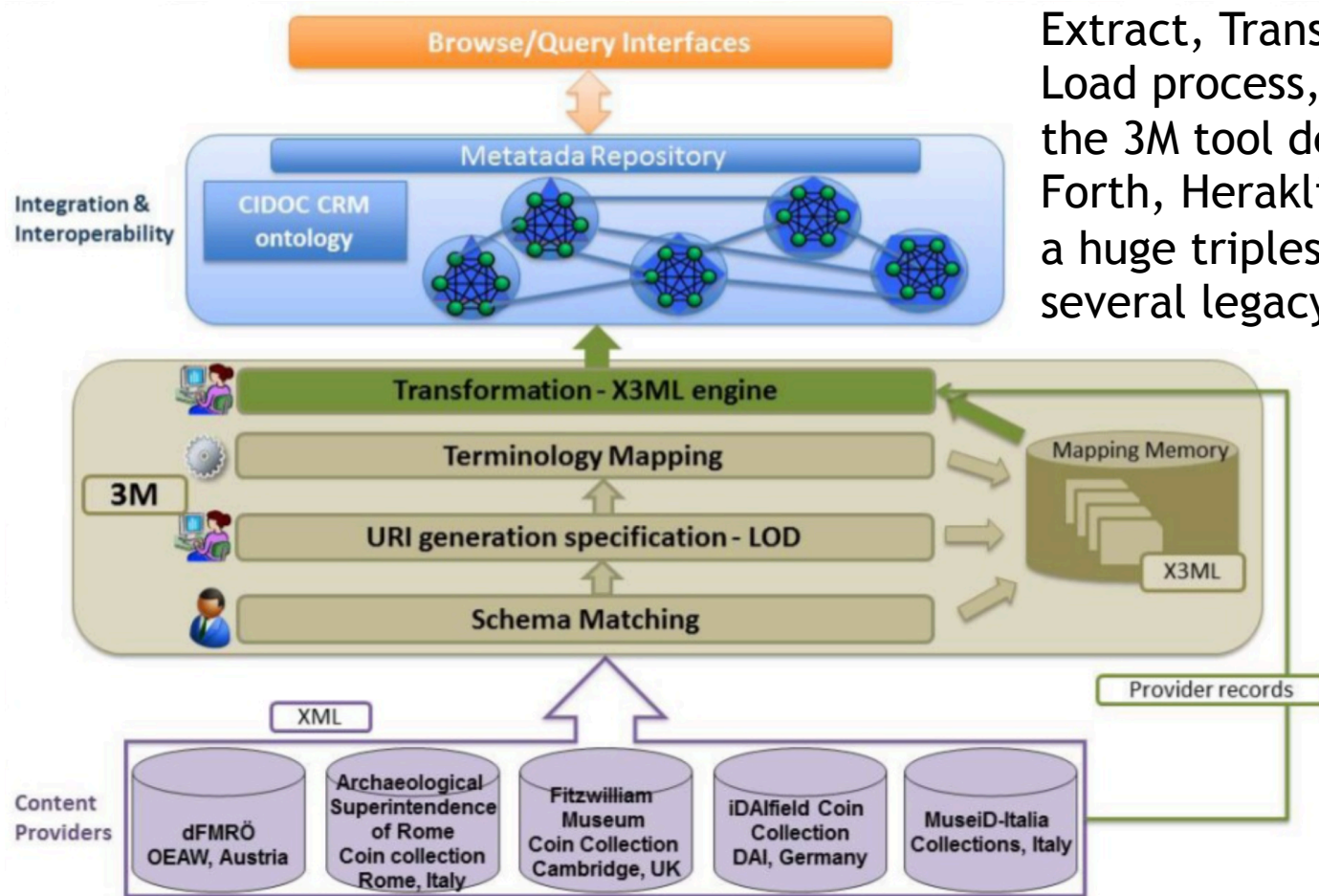
# A network of semantic data sets: Just querying it? Integrating!

- Previously presented systems: no matter
  - what is queried
  - who queries
  - for which purposes
- Cultural Heritage projects:
  - Some **determined datasets**
  - Some **specific users**
  - Some **explicit aims**

# Ontology-based Data integration: ontology as « global schema »



# Coin datasets [A. Felicetti et al., 2015]

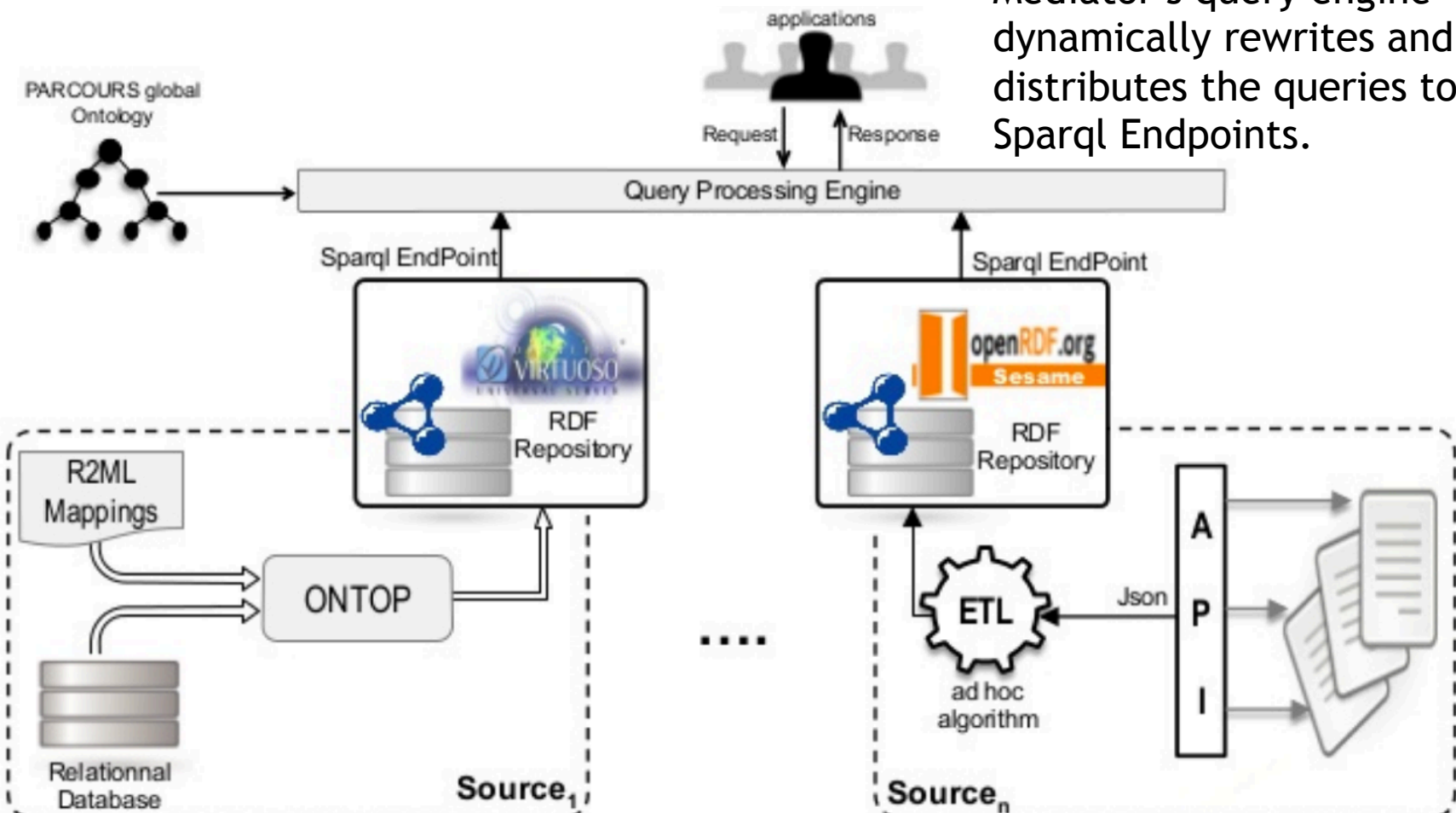


Extract, Transform and Load process, based on the 3M tool developed at Forth, Heraklion, to build a huge triplestore from several legacy datasets

# Parcours: conservation-restoration

[C. Niang et al., 2017]

Mediator's query engine dynamically rewrites and distributes the queries to Sparql Endpoints.



# EP-Net [D. Calvanese et al., 2016]

Global ontology with  
ontop mappings to  
source datasets =>  
answers from all  
datasets

- EP-Net Project: « Production and distribution of food during the Roman Empire: Economics and Political Dynamics »
- CIDOC CRM based Ontology plus OBDA mappings for **dynamically querying**:

- EP-Net **relational database**



- Epigraphic Database Heidelberg (EDH)



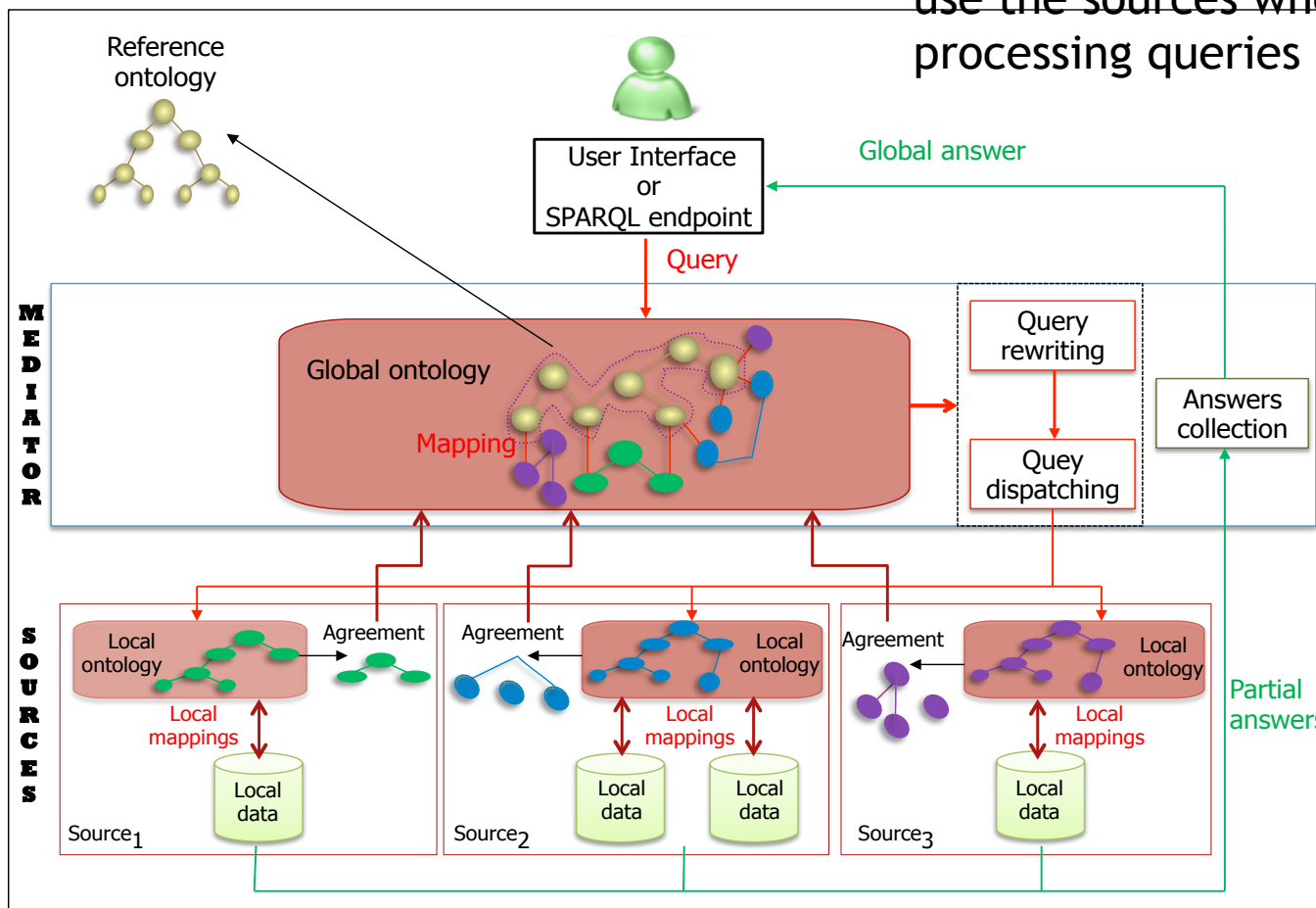
- Pleiades dataset



# Automatic Building of OBDI Systems

[B. Bouchou et al. 2014]

Reference Ontology provides the glue to assemble local concepts. Mappings = knowledge to use the sources when processing queries





# Current uses in CH projects

Linked Open Data

Querying framework	CH
Querying one semantic dataset with SPARQL (may materialize several ones)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Full web querying	<input type="checkbox"/>
Federated Query systems	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harvested centralized Knowledge Base (Yago, BabelNet...)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ontology-based mediation systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- ✓ **British Museum**
- ✓ **Coin datasets**
- ✓ ...

- ✓ **PARCOURS**
- ✓ **EP-NET** [Calvanese et al., 2016]
- ✓ ...

# Conclusions

- Cultural Heritage stakeholders are opening their data to the semantic web
- OBDI systems are crucial for connecting such data
- Centralized materialized RDF data warehouses
  - efficient for operating complex computations on big data
- **Semantic mediators**
  - fit the **decentralized and highly evolutive** features of the web
  - rely on **mappings (= how to query the sources)**
- Other LOD querying systems should inspire automatic ways of building semantic mediators for Cultural Heritage data