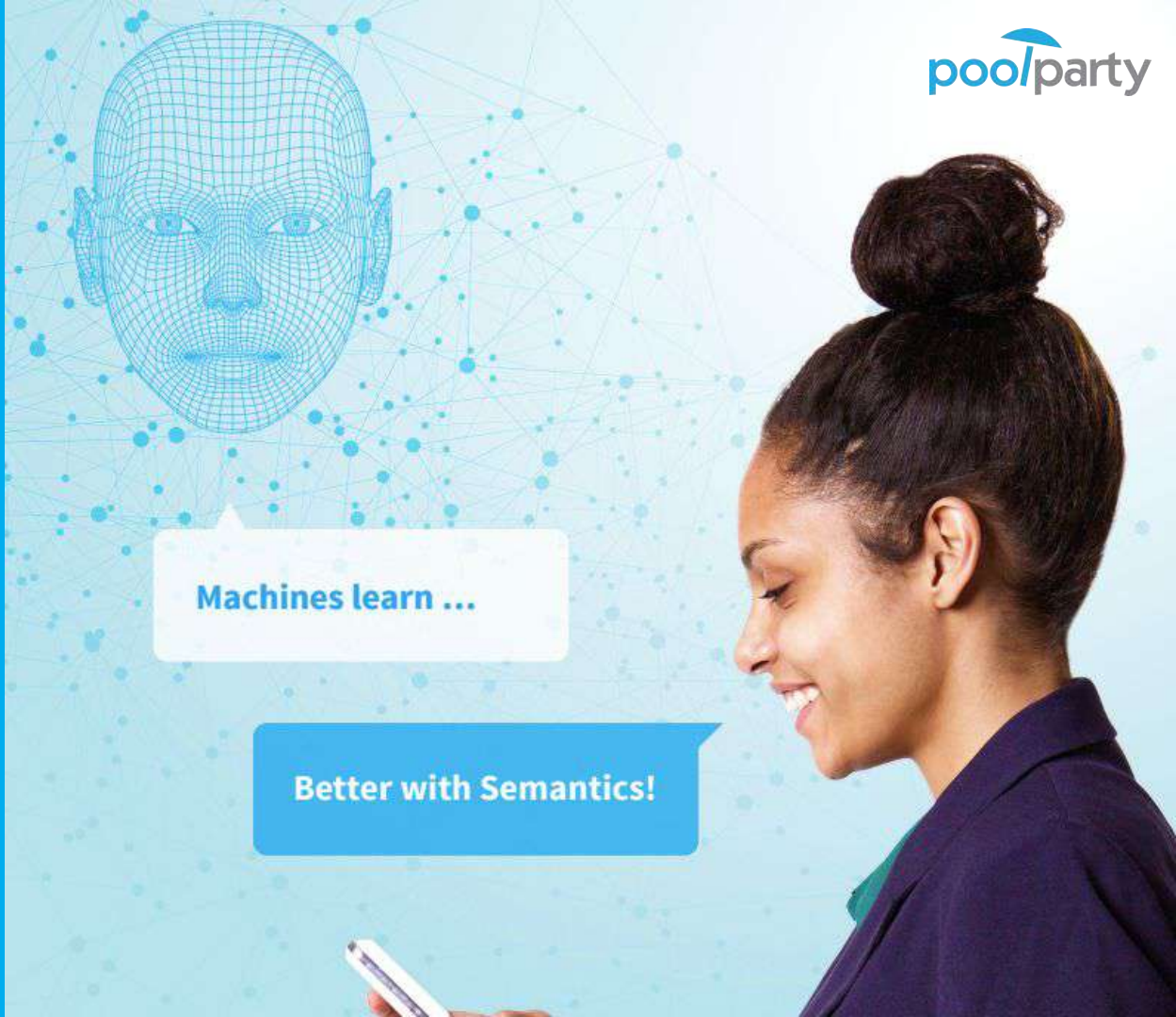


SHACL-based data life cycle management

Robert David
CTO
Albin Ahmeti
Data Engineer

Semantic Web Company /
PoolParty Semantic Suite



Machines learn ...

Better with Semantics!

2

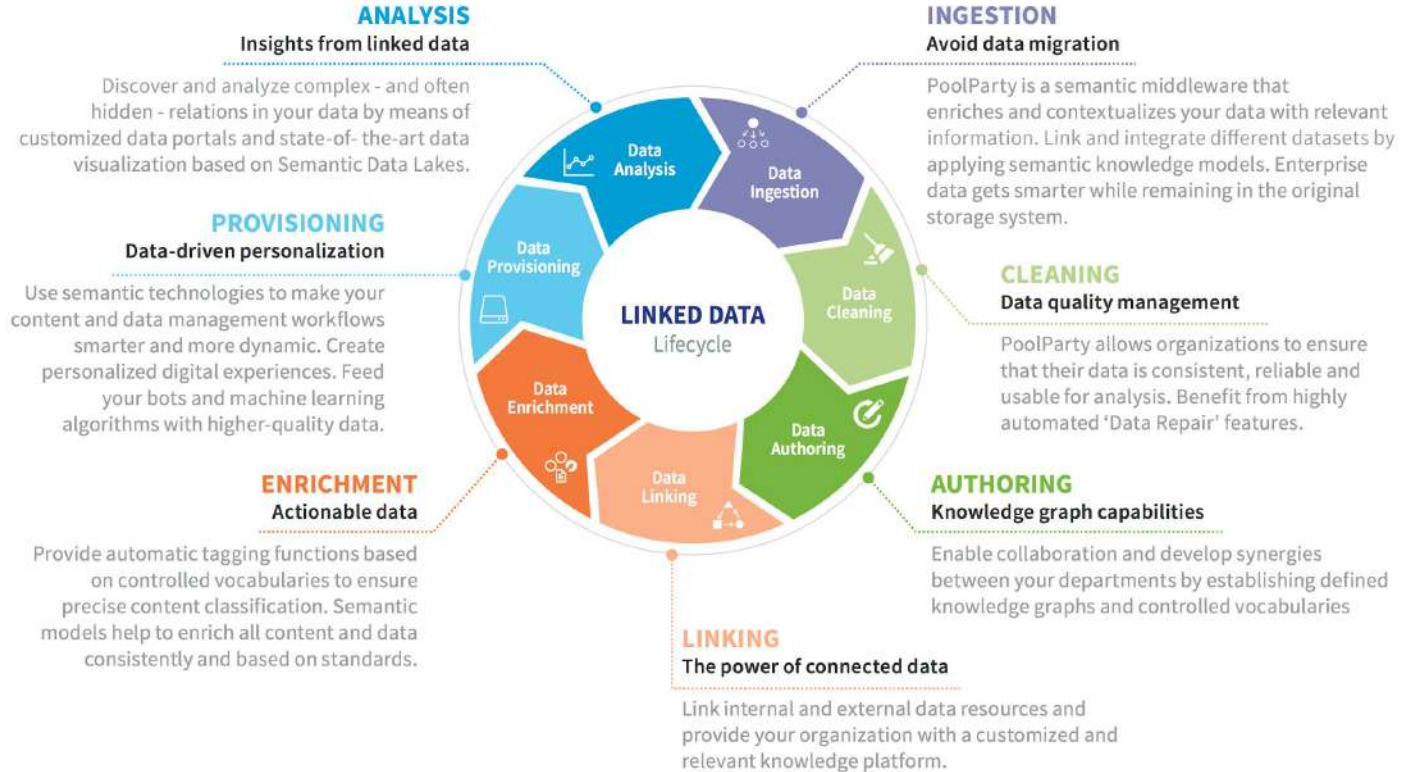
About

- ▶ Linked Data Lifecycle
- ▶ Software Components
- ▶ Data consistency requirements
- ▶ Data validation standards
- ▶ Validation use cases
- ▶ Live demo

3

Knowledge Graph Management

Along the Linked Data Life Cycle

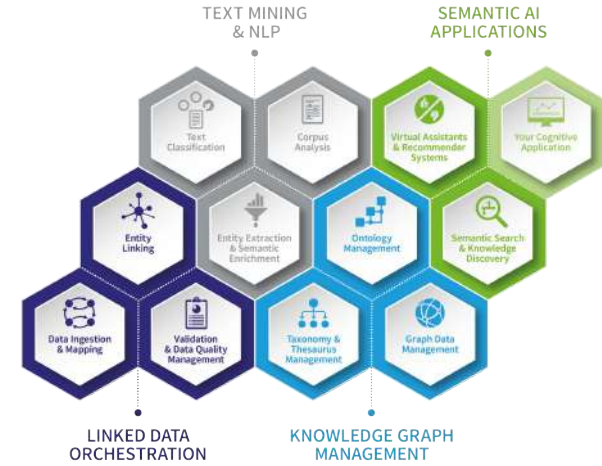


4

Fact sheet: PoolParty

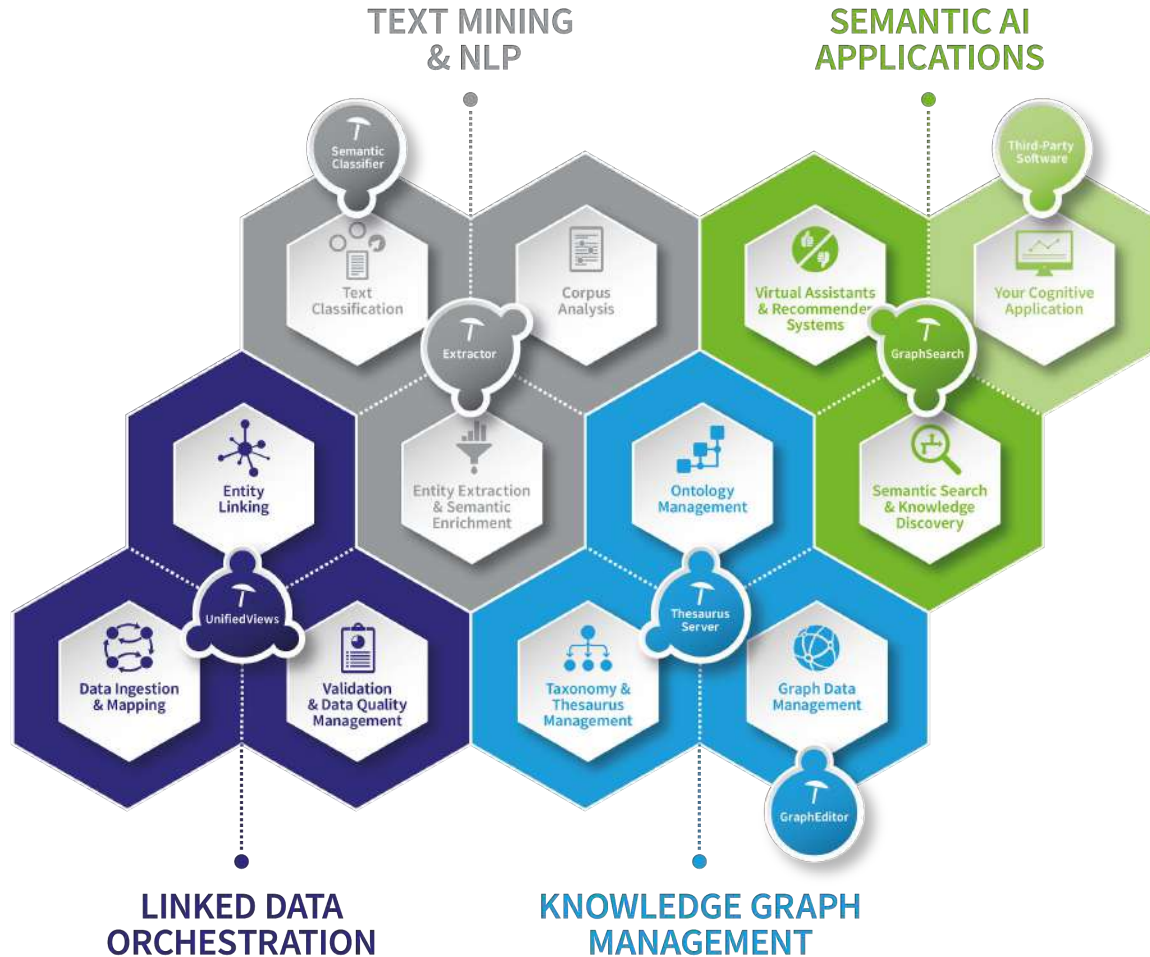
PoolParty Semantic Suite

- ▶ Most complete Semantic Middleware on the Global Market
- ▶ *Semantic AI*: Fusion of Knowledge Graphs, NLP, and Machine Learning
- ▶ Linked Data Management along the whole Data Life Cycle
- ▶ W3C standards compliant
- ▶ First release in 2009
- ▶ Current version 7.0
- ▶ Over 200 installations world-wide
- ▶ On-premises or cloud-based
- ▶ KMWorld listed PoolParty as Trend-Setting Product 2015, 2016 and 2017
- ▶ www.poolparty.biz



5

Functions and Components

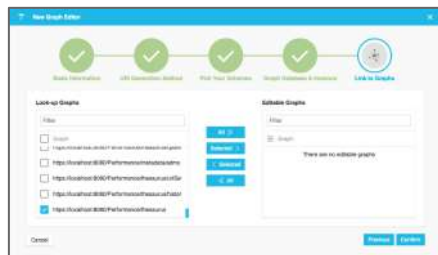


6

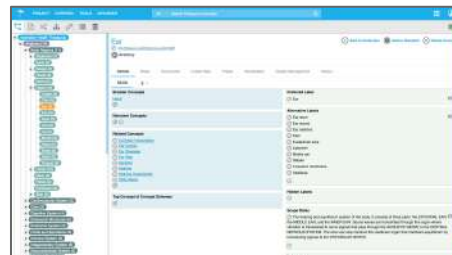
PoolParty Components

Screenshots

PoolParty GraphEditor



PoolParty Thesaurus Server



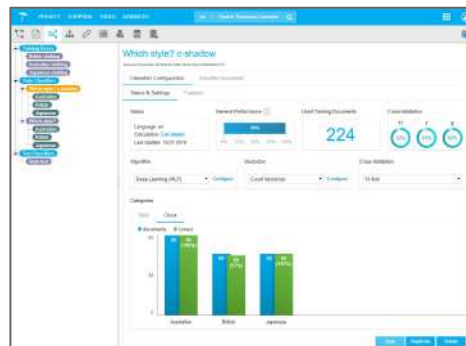
PoolParty UnifiedViews



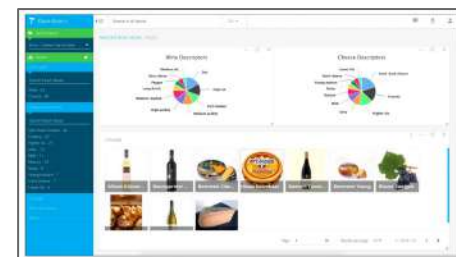
PoolParty Extractor



PoolParty Semantic Classifier



PoolParty GraphSearch



7

Data Consistency

Motivation

Why do we need data consistency?

Software components:

- ▶ Stability for application logic
- ▶ Correctness of processed results

Users:

- ▶ Correctness of analysis results
- ▶ Quality of data

8

Data Consistency

Software Components and the Linked Data Life Cycle

- ▶ Software components support the Linked Data Lifecycle
- ▶ Managed data has to conform to requirements of software components
- ▶ Components need input / output validation for data
- ▶ Ensure stability for software components
- ▶ Correctness of processed results

9

**Data Validation
Standards**

Validation for the Linked Data Lifecycle

RDF based validation approaches:

- ▶ SPARQL
- ▶ Closed World OWL
- ▶ ShEx
- ▶ SHACL

10

SHACL

Shapes
Constraint
Language

“a language for validating RDF graphs against a set of conditions”

- ▶ RDF based
- ▶ Easy to understand by humans
- ▶ Can be processed by machines
- ▶ Well defined semantics
- ▶ Extendible
- ▶ W3C Recommendation

11

SHACL

Shapes Constraint Language

How does it work?

- ▶ Define shapes using RDF
- ▶ Shapes describe how the data should look like
- ▶ Shapes define constraints
- ▶ A SHACL processor validates the data against the shapes
- ▶ The validation result is a report listing constraint violations

12

Validation Use Cases

Validating data for
PoolParty components

13

Use Case 1

SKOS Thesaurus Management

Component: PoolParty Thesaurus Server

- ▶ SKOS based data model
- ▶ Users can import RDF into project
- ▶ The components has requirements:
 - ▶ SKOS
 - ▶ Additional component-specific constraints
- ▶ Data has to be validated on import
- ▶ Data can be repaired for conformance

14

Use Case 2

Graph Data Validation

Component: PoolParty GraphEditor

- ▶ Ontology based data model
- ▶ Ontology driven UI
- ▶ Users can connect to graphs
- ▶ Users can work freely with RDF data
- ▶ Not restricted to SKOS
- ▶ But also less stability for data
- ▶ Flexible data validation is needed
- ▶ Define checks for different use cases

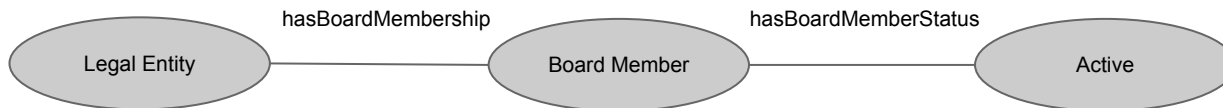
15

Use Case 3

GraphEditor
Validation

Legal Data
Legal Definitions

Component: PoolParty GraphEditor



Constraint:

Not more than two active board members
for each Legal Entity

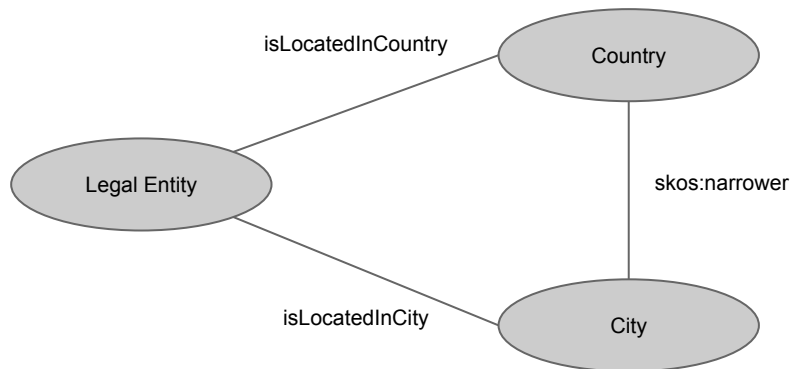
16

Use Case 4

GraphEditor Validation

Legal Data Geo Consistency

Component: PoolParty GraphEditor



Constraint:

If a Legal Entity has a country and a city assigned,
then both must be related with a skos:narrower path

17

Use Case 5

GraphEditor Validation

Component: PoolParty UnifiedViews

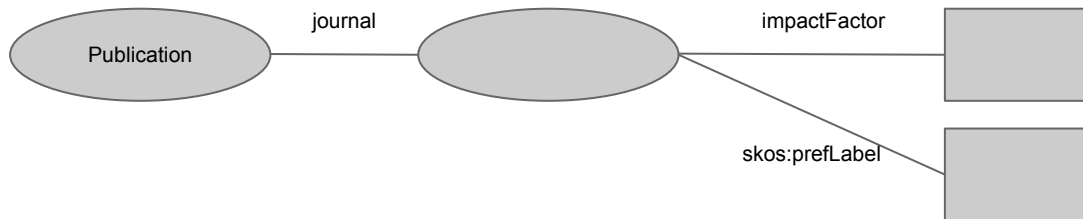
- ▶ Linked data orchestration tool for RDF data processing
- ▶ Users define pipelines based on the plugins (DPUs)
- ▶ Users transform, merge different formats XLS, CSV, XML creating “free-form” RDF
- ▶ Data validation using SPARQL and ASK queries
- ▶ More structured and focused data validation is needed

18

Use Case 5

PoolParty UV
ValidationPublication
dataset

Component: PoolParty UnifiedViews/GraphEditor



$\text{journal} \Rightarrow \text{impactFactor} \Leftrightarrow \neg \text{journal} \vee \text{impactFactor}$

Constraint:

If a publication has a relation to a journal, that journal should have an impactFactor and a skos:prefLabel

19

Use Case 5

Shape with logical operators vs SPARQL

```
:PublicationShape a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Publication ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sweb:journal ;
    sh:sparql [
      a sh:SPARQLConstraint ;
      sh:select
        """SELECT $this WHERE {
          $this $PATH ?journal;
          FILTER NOT EXISTS {
            ?journal :impactFactor ?impactFactor .
            ?journal skos:prefLabel ?label . }
        }""";
    ] ;
  ].
```

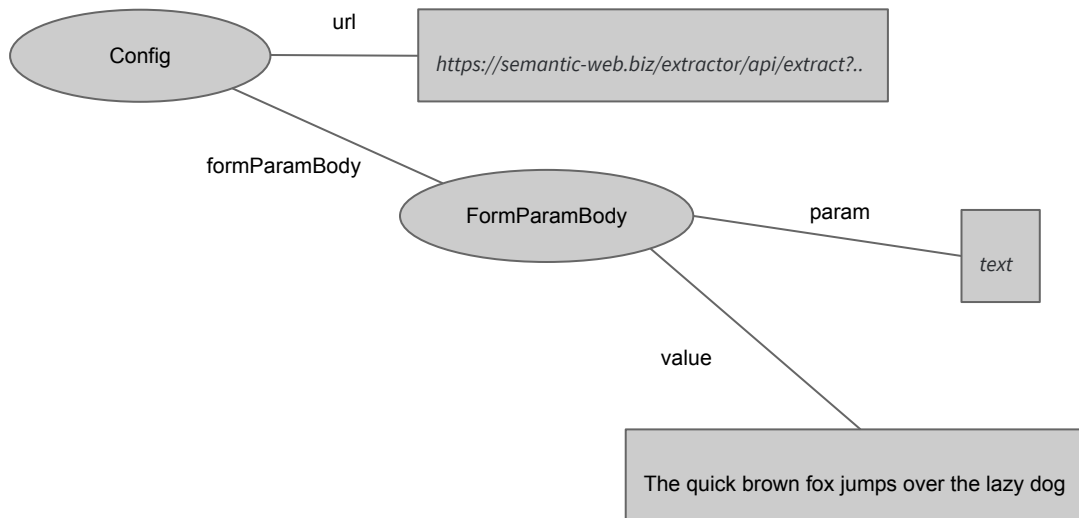
20

Use Case 6

PoolParty UV
Validation

Dynamic DPU
configuration

Component: PoolParty UnifiedViews/GraphEditor



Constraint:

HttpRequest DPU configuration should have an url and a body that has a parameter and a value

21

Use Case 7

UnifiedViews/GraphEditor
Validation

Rule satisfiability
checking

Component: PoolParty UnifiedViews/GraphEditor

- ▶ Various rules represented by an *exact set of concepts*
- ▶ Concepts should be in a *certain window* of characters subject to a rule

23 Confidentiality

23.1 The **Parties** agree to treat in confidence **Confidential Information**. Both Parties further agree not to disclose the same to any other person or entity except to its own employees, advisers, permitted Affiliates and the Replacement Supplier, under conditions of **confidentiality** and then only to the extent required for proper implementation and utilisation and the proper performance of this Agreement.

22

Use Case 7

SPARQL plus SHACL combined

```
sweb:ConfidentialityShape a sh:NodeShape ;  
  
  sh:targetClass :Tag;  
  
  sh:sparql [  
  
    a sh:SPARQLConstraint ;  
  
    sh:select  
  
      """SELECT $this WHERE {  
  
        $this :hasIndex/schema:beginningIndex > ?begIndex1 .  
  
        $this :uri <https://semantic-web.com/Rules/9> .  
  
        BIND (STRDT(?begIndex1, xsd:integer) as ?intBegIndex1)  
  
        FILTER EXISTS  
  
          {  
            ?s2 :hasIndex/schema:beginningIndex ?index2;  
  
            :uri <https://semantic-web.com/Rules/8> .  
  
            BIND (STRDT(?index2, xsd:integer) as ?intBegIndex2) .  
  
            filter (abs(?intBegIndex1 - ?intBegIndex2) < 100) }  
  
          }  
  
    ]
```

...

23

CONNECT

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- ▶ <https://blog.semantic-web.at/>

