europeana think culture

Validation of Europeana data: application profile, OWL ontology, or else?

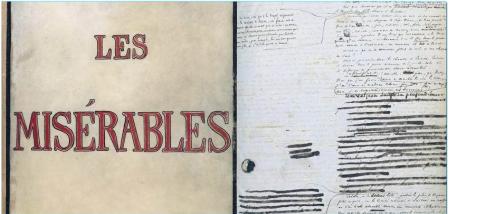
Antoine Isaac

Application Profiles as an alternative to OWL Ontologies Dublin Core Conference 5 September 2013



Europeana.eu, Europe's cultural heritage portal

Text





Sound





Image



3D

Europeana's aggregation network

29M objects from 2,200 European galleries, museums, archives and libraries



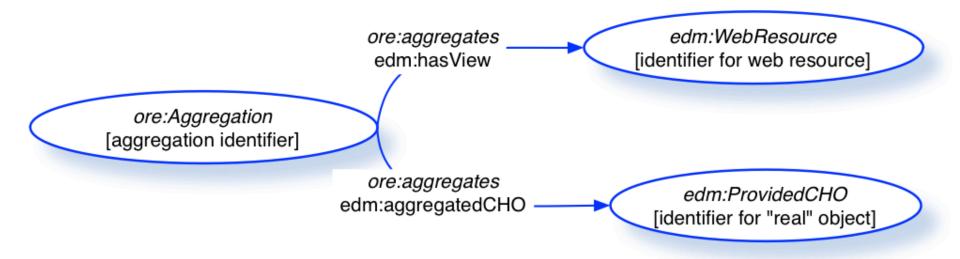
EDM rationale

- 1. Distinguish "provided objects" (painting, book, movie, etc.) from their digital representations
- 2. Distinguish object from its metadata record
- 3. Allow multiple records for a same object, containing potentially contradictory statements about it
- 4. Support for objects that are composed of other objects
- 5. Support for contextual resources, including concepts from controlled vocabularies



EDM basic pattern

 A data provider submits to Europeana a "bundle" of an object and its digital representation(s)



Europeana Data Model: an example





Contraction Commer Contraction Commer Contraction Contractico Cont

View item at Cité de la musique 🗹

Share

7 Cite on Wikipedia

Clavecin

Description: 2 claviers : C / E à C"", 45 notes * 3 rangs de Cordes : 2 x 8" + 1 x 4" * Table en épicéa (?) * T * Collection Geneviève Thibault de Chambure

Creator: http://www.mimo-db.eu/InstrumentMaker/Person/593; Cristofori

Coverage: http://sws.geonames.org/3176959/

Date: fin 17e

Type: http://www.mimo-db.eu/InstrumentsKeywords/2251; http://www.mimo-db.eu/HornbostelAndSachs/6461

Identifier: #CM:0161930

Data provider: Cité de la musique

Provider: MIMO - Musical Instrument Museums Online

Providing country: MUL

Auto-generated tags >

Search also for:

Title Clavecin (1308)

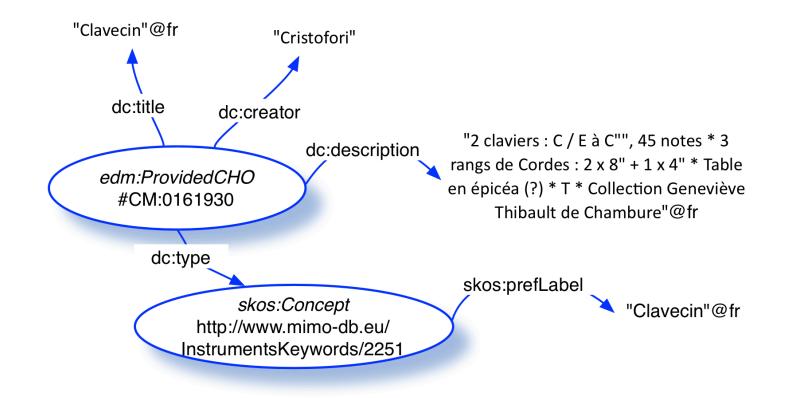
Who

Cristofori (46)

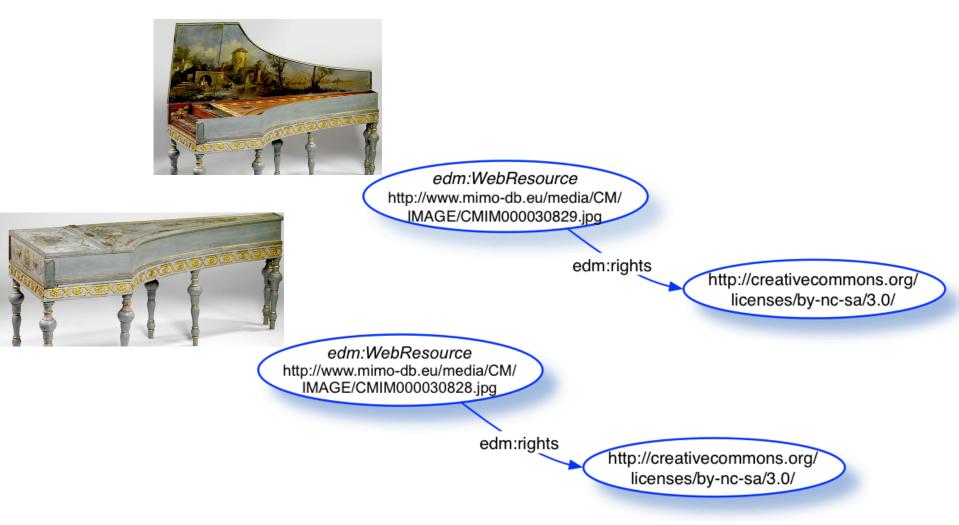
Provider

Cité de la musique (23075 MIMO - Musical Instrumen nline (36390)

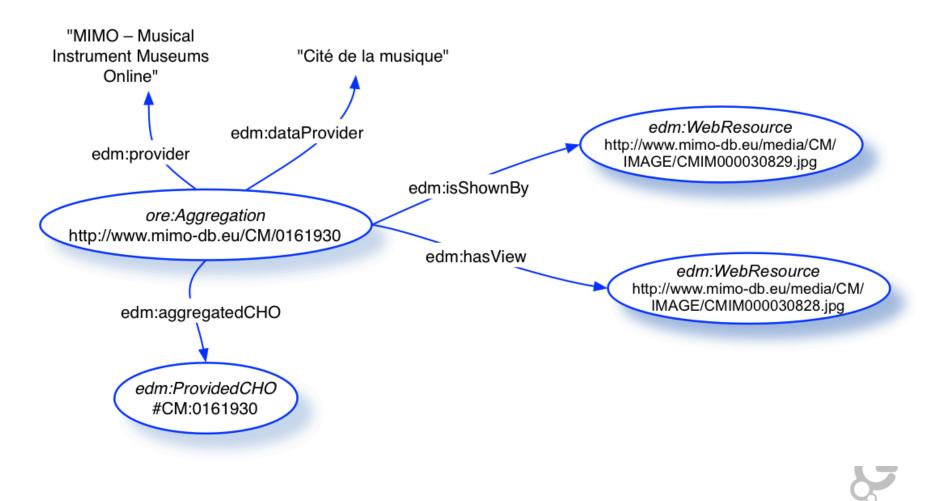
Provided Cultural Heritage Object (CHO) and descriptive metadata



Web Resources – digital representations



Aggregations – Bundling it all together



EDM Specs

http://pro.europeana.eu/edm-documentation

- EDM Definition:
- Mapping Guidelines and templates
- XML Schema
- OWL ontology

EDM Definitions

High level definition of classes and properties

edm:aggregatedCHO

- Definition: This property associates an ORE aggregation with the cultural heritage object(s) (CHO for short) it is about.
- Subproperty of: ore:aggregates, dc:subject, P129_is_about
- **Domain**: ore:Aggregation
- Range: edm: ProvidedCHO

EDM Definitions

Avoids adding semantics to re-used classes and properties Except for mapping purposes, hierarchies of classes and properties for inference dc:contributor rdfs:subPropertyOf edm:hasMet .

Borderline case of axioms not in formal version of original specs ore:proxyIn

 Obligation & Occurrence: A proxy may be in 1 to many aggregations, and an aggregation may have 0 to many proxies in it

EDM Definitions

First hints at data constraints

edm:dataProvider

 Obligation & Occurrence: Mandatory for Europeana (Minimum: 1, Maximum: 1)

edm:currentLocation

 Domain: The set of cultural heritage objects that Europeana collects descriptions about, represented in the EDM by ProvidedCHOs and ORE proxies for these CHOs.

edm:aggregatedCHO

 Obligation & Occurrence: In Europeana, an aggregation aggregates exactly one CHO



Data validation: Europeana requirements

EDM is RDF-oriented: unbounded web of information, etc.

But Europeana needs to enforce constraints on the data it receives

 \rightarrow Data that meets basic Europeana function requirements

- An Aggregation should always have an edm:aggregatedCHO
- There must be exactly one edm:type -- the value must be TEXT, VIDEO, SOUND, IMAGE or 3D
- → Data quality criteria
 - A ProvidedCHO should have at least a dc:title or a dc:description

We need specs for validation that are easily shareable, both for humans and machines

EDM Mapping Guidelines

- \rightarrow Document written after the EDM Definitions
- \rightarrow Tries to formulate clearer instructions for Europeana providers
- \rightarrow Template-based, e.g. for provider's Aggregation:

property	value type	cardinality
edm:aggregatedCHO	reference (of an item)	min 1, max 1
edm:dataProvider	literal or reference	min 1, max 1
edm:isShownAt	reference	min 0, max 1 Either isShownBy OR isShownAt is Mandatory
edm:isShownBy	reference	min 0, max 1 Either isShownBy OR isShownAt is Mandatory
edm:object	reference	min 0, max 1
edm:provider	literal or reference	min 1, max 1
dc:rights	reference or literal	min 0, max unbounded
edm:rights	reference	min 1, max 1

Machine-readable specs as OWL ontologies?

OWL is good for writing constraints, but not for validation!

Quite OK

- "Value types" via owl:ObjectProperty owl:DatatypeProperty in OWL(DL)
- \rightarrow Data ranges (TEXT-VIDEO-SOUND-IMAGE-3D)

Less ok:

- \rightarrow Object domain and ranges
- \rightarrow (qualified) cardinality axioms

Including combinations: (either isShownBy OR isShownAt is mandatory)

OWL?

We've created an OWL version of EDM

https://github.com/europeana/corelib/blob/master/ corelib-solr-definitions/src/main/resources/eu/rdf/

```
[...]
<owl:equivalentClass>
<owl:Restriction>
<owl:cardinality rdf:datatype="&xsd;nonNegativeInteger">1</owl:cardinality>
<owl:onProperty rdf:resource="&edm;aggregatedCHO"/>
</owl:Restriction>
</owl:equivalentClass>
[...]
```

But these are not really validation axioms

And it's bad practice to add semantics to classes and properties that already exist, such as ore:Aggregation

(let's be honest: we were not ready for full RDF/OWL compatibility anyway...)



XML Schema

EDM is implemented by an XML Schema (for RDF data!)

[...]

<sequence>

<element ref="edm:aggregatedCHO" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
<element ref="edm:dataProvider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
<element ref="edm:isShownAt" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0"/>
<element ref="edm:object" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0"/>
<element ref="edm:object" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0"/>
<element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
<element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0"/>
<element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0"/>
<element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
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</element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/></element ref="edm:provider" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs=

[...]

XML Schema

And Schematron rules:

```
[...]
```

<sch:pattern name="Either Is shownby or is shownat should be present">
 <sch:pattern name="Either Is shownby or is shownat should be present">
 <sch:rule context="ore:Aggregation">
 <sch:assert test="edm:isShownAt or edm:isShownBy">
 [Error message]
 </sch:assert>
 </sch:assert>
 </sch:pattern>

XML Schema: not ideal!

 \rightarrow Specific to a syntax

Document-centric approach to validation
 Back to square one: records!

Forces us to enumerate the attributes with extra constraints, especially order of elements

It's really a super-closed world

Schematron does slightly better, but then we have two constraint languages co-existing in a same implementation



Even worse

- \rightarrow We have several contexts for validating EDM data
- → "internal" schema vs. provider schema
- \rightarrow XML Schema-level constraints cause a lot of duplication for declarations
- \rightarrow No easy layering of different constraint sets

EDM as a "real" application profile?

It is an application profile, already: mixing several vocabularies, adding specific constraints

- Documentation includes definitions with constraints and examples
- \rightarrow Intepretation of constraint in APs fit quite well
 - AP constraints are expressed on the data
 - Europeana needs dataset-level validation, mostly



EDM as a real application profile?

A fragment in DSP XML http://dublincore.org/documents/dc-dsp/

<DescriptionTemplate ID="aggregation" standalone="yes">

<ResourceClass>ore:Aggregation</ResourceClass>

<StatementTemplate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <Property>edm:aggregatedCHO</Property> </StatementTemplate>

<StatementTemplate minOccurs="1"> <Property>edm:isShownBy</Property> <Property>edm:isShownBy</Property> </StatementTemplate>

</DescriptionTemplate>

Could be converted to other constraint checking formalisms (1/2): SPIN

```
SPARQL Inferencing Notation
```

http://spinrdf.org

```
ore:Aggregation
spin:constraint
[ a sp:Ask ;
sp:text """
# either isShownBy or isShownAt must be present
ASK WHERE {
{?this isShownBy ?image } UNION {?this isShownBy ?page }
}"""
].
```

Issue: still looks like adding semantics to ore: Aggregation in general...

Could be converted to other constraint checking formalisms (1/2): Stardog ICV

Integrity Constraint Validation

http://stardog.com/docs/sdp/

Class: ore:Aggregation SubClassOf: exactly 1 edm:aggregatedCHO

Class: ore:Aggregation SubClassOf: min 1 edm:isShownBy or min 1 edm:isShownAt

Note: this is OWL2's 'Manchester Syntax'

Stardog accepts OWL, SWRL and SPARQL, uses SPARQL as back-end

Issue: still looks like adding semantics to ore: Aggregation in general....

Conclusions

Europeana requirements seem to be met by the AP approach, if this AP approach is matched with SPARQL constraints

Much better than to try to partially catch constraints in OWL and XML +Schematron as isolated machine-readable specs

Needs further testing

incl. trying to express all constraints with DSP and SPARQL queries (with or without the help of a higher-level language)

An area that needs maturation

Maintainers (like us) may have validation specs in various forms DSP is not flying; RDF validation still worthy of workshops!

https://www.w3.org/2012/12/rdf-val/

