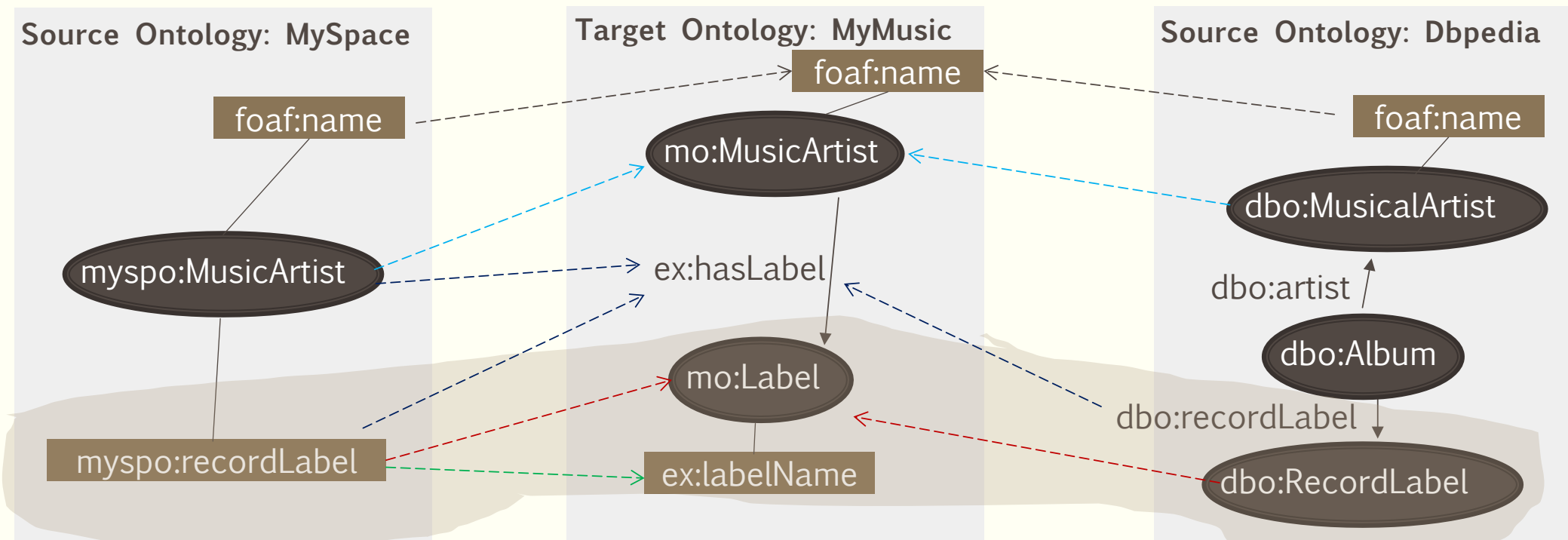


TOWARDS SEMI-AUTOMATIC GENERATION OF R₂R MAPPINGS

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Introduction - Mapping

- A mapping specifies the equivalence between ontology terms in different ontologies
- Important when integrating multiple knowledge bases
 - different datasets use different vocabularies to represent the same concept of the real-world

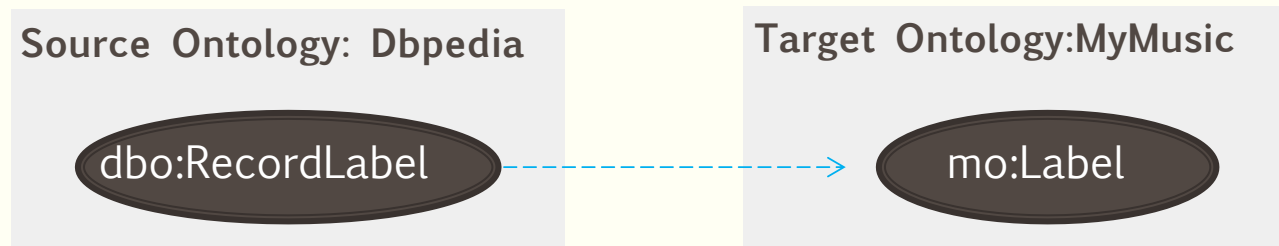


Introduction – R2R mappings

- Declarative language
- Based on SPARQL
 - Easy to the users understand the generated mapping
- For publish mappings between RDF vocabularies
- Ready for use
 - We can generate RDF triples to the target ontology from R2R mapping
 - The mappings can be published on the web

Introduction – R2R mappings

- Example 1:



mp: CMA1

a r2r:classMapping;

r2r:prefixDefinitions “dbo: <http://...> . mo:<http://...>”;

r2r:sourcePattern “?SUBJ a **dbo:RecordLabel**”;

r2r:targetPattern “?SUBJ a **mo:Label**”.

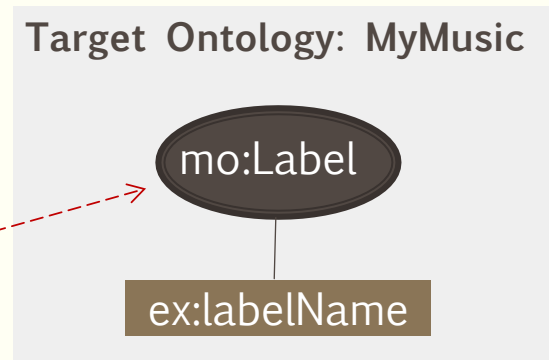
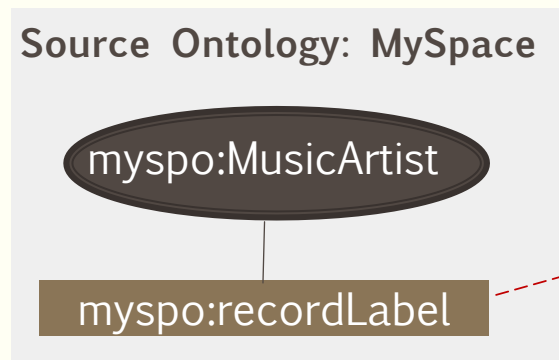
< s rdf:type dbo:RecordLabel >



< s rdf:type mo:Label >

Introduction - Problem

- When more complex mapping is necessary



Deep knowledge about the ontologies

Deep knowledge about the R2R language

mp: MCA2

a r2r:ClassMapping;

r2r:prefixDefinitions "mo:<...>.myspo:<...>";

r2r:sourcePattern "?SUBJ a myspo:MusicArtist;
myspo:recordLabel ?r;

r2r:targetPattern "?u a mo:Label";

r2r:transformation "?u= concat(?SUBJ, xpath-encode-for-uri(?r))" .

< s myspo:recordLabel "apple" >



< u rdf:type mo:Label >

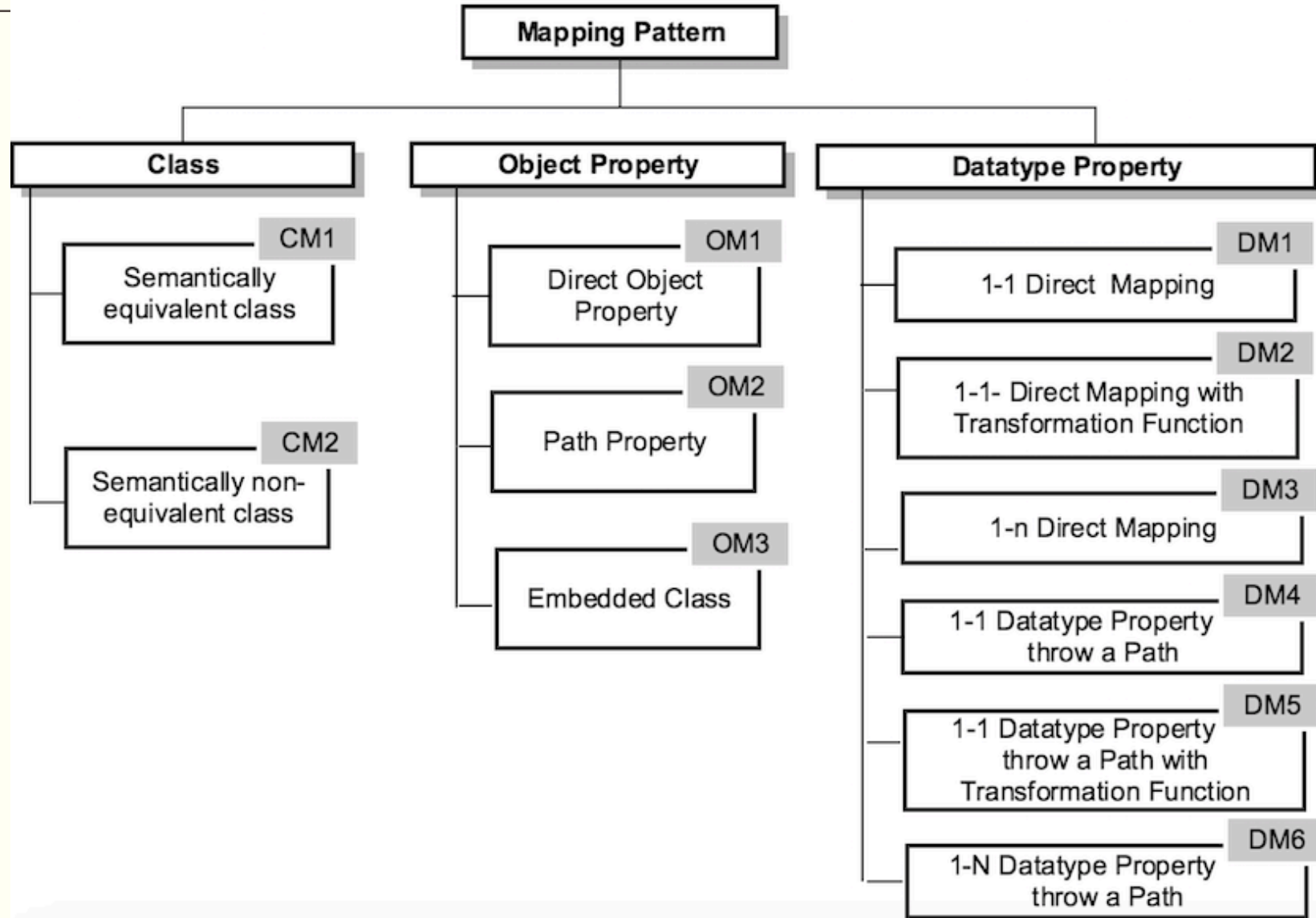
Our Proposal

- A mapping pattern library that:
 - Describe usual mapping problems between RDF vocabularies
 - Provides solutions that facilitates the generation of mappings
 - For example, semi-automatically generate R2R mappings
 - Provides templates handle with simple and complex mappings
 - Present constraints between the different mappings to guarantee that the whole set of mappings between the source and the target ontologies generate correct instances

Our Proposal

- Definition of a formal language (mapping assertions) that:
 - Declaratively define mappings
 - Highest level of abstraction than R2R mapping
 - Concise
 - Support the most part of the data alignment usually necessary to transform
RDF data

Mapping Pattern - Library



Mapping Pattern - Template

- Name (of the pattern)
- Alias
 - Alternative names or synonyms for the pattern
- Problem
 - Description of the goals of the pattern
- Context
 - The applicability of the pattern
- Force
- Solution
 - Description of the solution using Mapping Assertions, Mapping Rules and R2R Mapping
- Examples of use

Mapping Pattern - Example

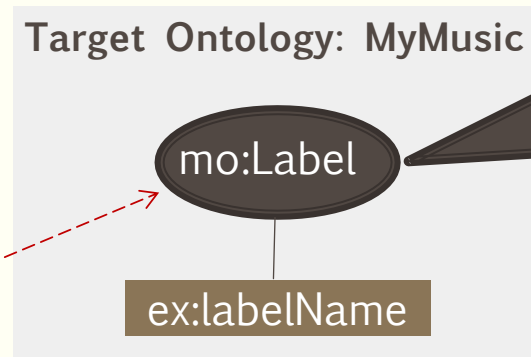
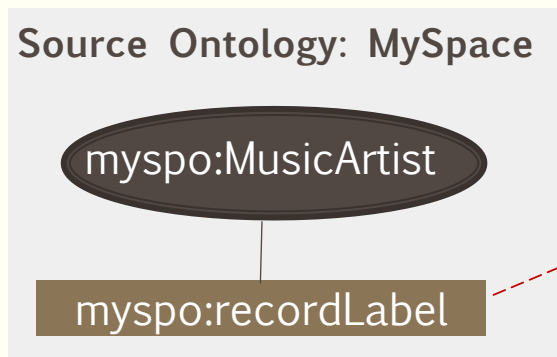
- **Name:** Semantically Non-Equivalent Class Mapping
- **Alias:** CM2
- **Problem:** How should we specify the mapping of the instances of a class C_S in V_S into instances of a class C_T in V_T ?

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

▪ Context:

- C_T and C_S are classes in vocabularies V_T and V_S , respectively
- A_1, \dots, A_n are datatype properties whose domain is C_S
- C_T and C_S are NOT semantically equivalent, i.e. they do not represent the same object of the real world
- f is a condition of selection (a predicate) over instances of C_S (f is optional)
- The terms may have the same name or different names in the different ontologies

▪ Example:



class *mo:Label* corresponds to class/property combination *myspo:MusicArtist[myspo:recordLabel]*

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

- **Force:**

- The mapping can be complete or partial

- **Solution:**

- **Mapping Rule:** $C_T(u) \leftarrow C_S(s); f(s) ; \text{hasUri}[A1, \dots, An](s, u)$

If $\langle s \text{ rdf:type } C_S \rangle$ such that $f(s) = \text{true}$ and $u = \text{hasUri}[A1, \dots, An](s)$, then $\langle u \text{ rdf:type } C_T \rangle$

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (Example)

- **Force:**

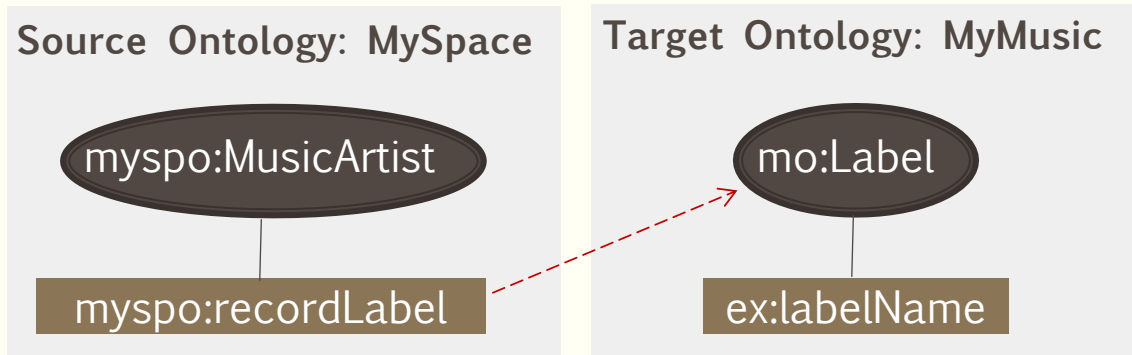
- The mapping can be complete or partial

- **Solution:**

- **Mapping Rule:** $C_T(u) \leftarrow C_S(s); f(s) ; \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, u)$

If $\langle s \text{ rdf:type } C_S \rangle$ such that $f(s) = \text{true}$ and $u = \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s,)$, then $\langle u \text{ rdf:type } C_T \rangle$

- **Example:**



Mapping Rule:

$R_1: \text{mo:Label}(u) \leftarrow \text{myspo:MusicArtist}(s) ;$
 $\text{hasUri}[\text{myspo:recordLabel}](s, u)$

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

- **Force:**

- The mapping can be complete or partial

- **Solution:**

- **Mapping Rule:** $C_T(u) \leftarrow C_S(s); f(s) ; \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, u)$

If $\langle s \text{ rdf:type } C_S \rangle$ such that $f(s) = \text{true}$ and $u = \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s,)$, then $\langle u \text{ rdf:type } C_T \rangle$

- **Mapping Assertion:** $\psi: C_T \equiv C_S[A_1, \dots, A_n] / f$

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

- **Force:**

- The mapping can be complete or partial

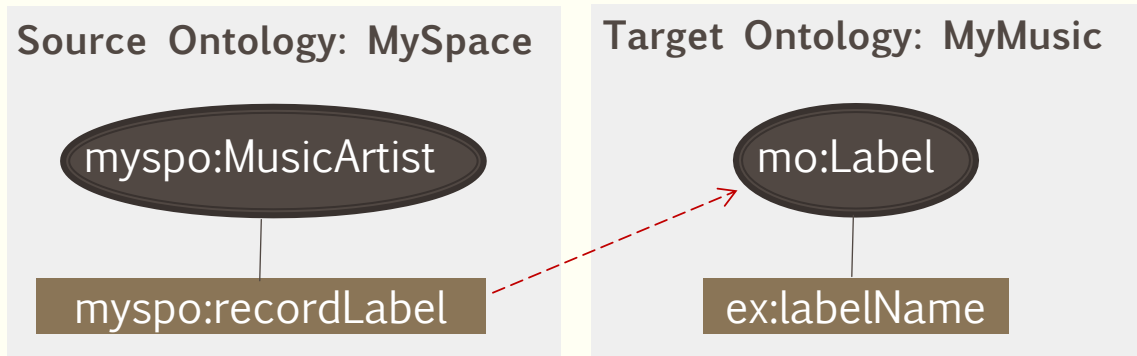
- **Solution:**

- **Mapping Rule:** $C_T(u) \leftarrow C_S(s); f(s) ; \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, u)$

If $\langle s \text{ rdf:type } C_S \rangle$ such that $f(s) = \text{true}$ and $u = \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, \cdot)$, then $\langle u \text{ rdf:type } C_T \rangle$

- **Mapping Assertion:** $\psi: C_T \equiv C_S[A_1, \dots, A_n] / f$

- **Example:**



Mapping Rule:

$R_1: \text{mo:Label}(u) \leftarrow \text{myspo:MusicArtist}(s) ;$
 $\text{hasUri}[\text{myspo:recordLabel}](s, u)$

Mapping Assertion:

$CMA_2: \text{mo:Label} \equiv \text{myspo:MusicArtist}[\text{myspo:recordLabel}]$

Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

- **Force:**

- The mapping can be complete or partial

- **Solution:**

- **Mapping Rule:** $C_T(u) \leftarrow C_S(s); f(s) ; \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, u)$

If $\langle s \text{ rdf:type } C_S \rangle$ such that $f(s) = \text{true}$ and $u = \text{hasUri}[A_1, \dots, A_n](s, u)$, then $\langle u \text{ rdf:type } C_T \rangle$

- **Mapping Assertion:** $\psi: C_T \equiv C_S[A_1, \dots, A_n] / f$
- **R2R Mapping:** template T2

```
#Class Mapping
#CMA  $\Psi_c: C_T \equiv C_S[A_1, \dots, A_n] / f$ 
mp: mca2
  a r2r: ClassMapping ;
  r2r:prefixDefinitions "prefixExp" ;
  r2r:sourcePattern "?SUBJ a s:C_S sQuery" ;
  r2r:targetPattern "?s a s:C_T";
  r2r:transformation "?s = generateUri(?SUBJ, A_1, \dots, A_n)".
```


Mapping Pattern – CM2 (cont.)

- R2R Mapping (Example):
Template T2

CMA_2 : `mo:Label` \equiv `myspo:MusicArtist[myspo:recordLabel]`

```
#Class Mapping
#CMA  $\Psi_C: C_T \equiv C_S[A_1, \dots, A_n] / f$ 
mp: mca2
a r2r: ClassMapping ;
r2r:prefixDefinitions "prefixExp" ;
r2r:sourcePattern "?SUBJ a s:CS sQuery" ;
r2r:targetPattern "?s a s:CT";
r2r:transformation "?s = generateUri(?SUBJ, A1, ..., An)".
```

Source Ontology: MySpace

myspo:MusicArtist

myspo:recordLabel

Target Ontology: MyMusic

mo:Label

ex:labelName

Mp: AMC2

```
a r2r:ClassMapping;
r2r:prefixDefinitions "myspo:<http://> . mo:<http://>" ;
r2r:sourcePattern "?SUBJ a myspo:MusicalArtist, myspo:recordLabel ?x";
r2r:targetPattern "?s a mo:Label";
r2r:transformation "?s = generateUri(?SUBJ, ?x)".
```

APPLYING MAPPING PATTERNS TO GENERATE R₂R MAPPINGS

- Based on our pattern library, we created algorithms to semi-automatically generate R₂R mappings
- The process to create R₂R mappings to transform instances from an ontology into another one consists of two steps:
 1. Define the MAs that formally specify the relationships between the target ontology and the source ontology
 2. Generate a set of R₂R mappings based on the MAs generated in step 1, in order to populate the target ontology with values from the source(s) ontology(ies)
- RBA (R₂R by Assertions)
 - A tool for helping the designer in the process of definition of the mappings, which uses the proposed patterns

Conclusions

- We presented a proposal to semi-automatically generate R2R mappings using mapping patterns
- The current proposal allows us:
 - To specify mappings between terms of different ontologies in a clear and concise way
 - generate mappings that are ready to use in real scenarios
 - Group the most common mapping problems
- We had developed a tool, the RBA
- We intend to carry out a deep study to show how our proposal is generally useful

Thank you very much for your attention!

 Não é possível exibir esta imagem no momento.

The RBA

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Config a new Mapping" with three main sections, each enclosed in a red border:

- Mapping Configuration:** Target Ontology Name: Music_Ontology; Target File: C:\Users\Tiagovinuto\Documents\NetBeansProjects\r2rbyassertions\Ex; Target URL: (empty); Target Language: TURTLE.
- Ontology Schema Source:** Source Ontology Name: Dbpedia_Ontology; Source File: C:\Users\Tiagovinuto\Documents\NetBeansProjects\r2rbyassertions\Ex; Source URL: (empty); Source Language: TURTLE.
- R2R Configuration:** R2R Source File: C:\Users\Tiagovinuto\Desktop\files_r2r\ontologydbpedia.ttl; R2R Target File: C:\Users\Tiagovinuto\Desktop\files_r2r\vocab_target.txt; URL R2R: (empty).

At the bottom of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.



The target ontology's schema



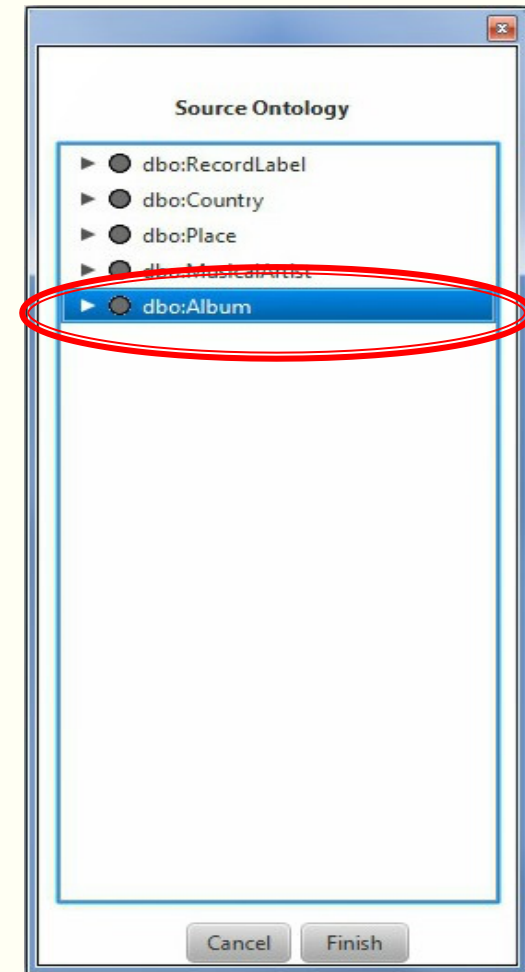
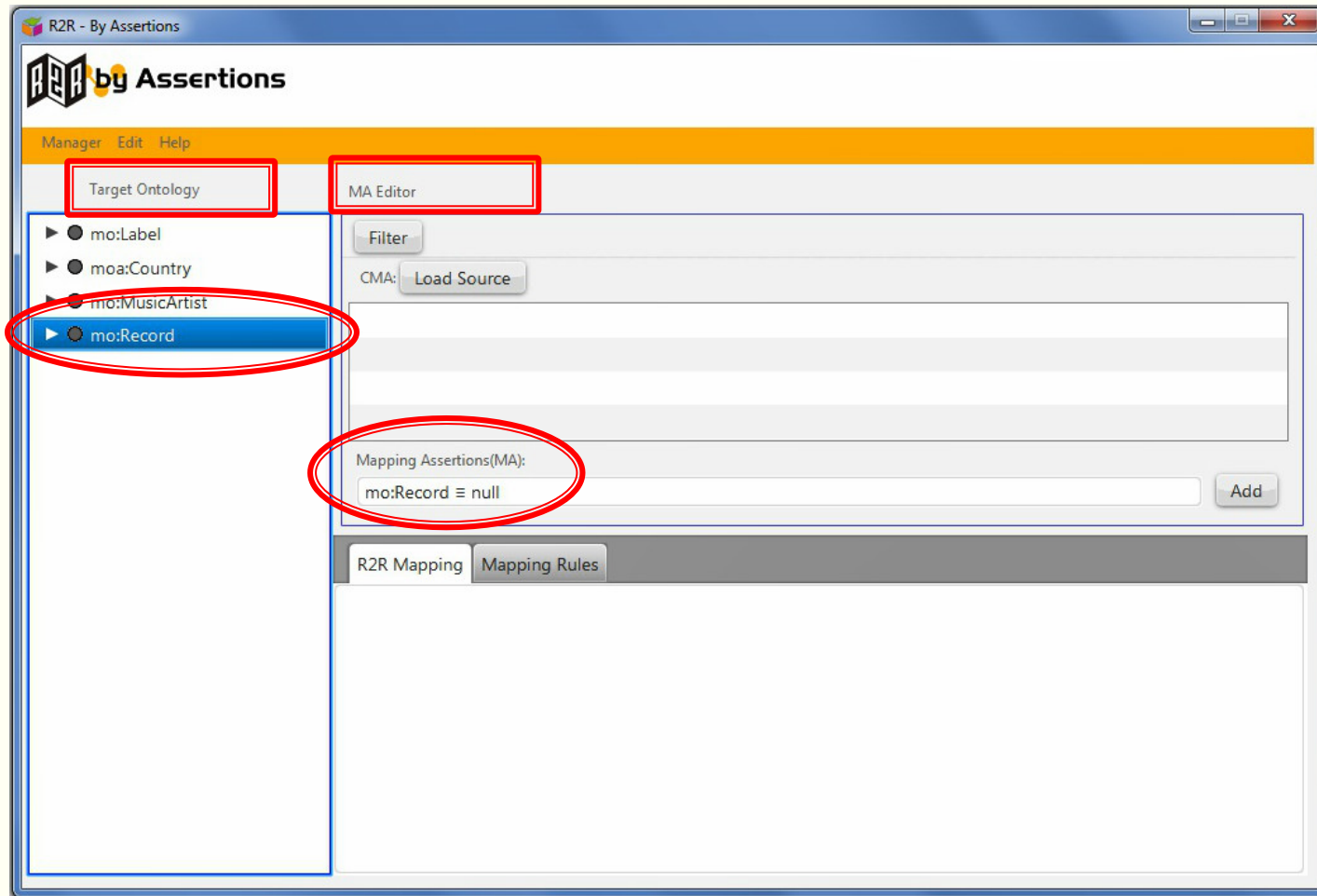
The source ontology's schema



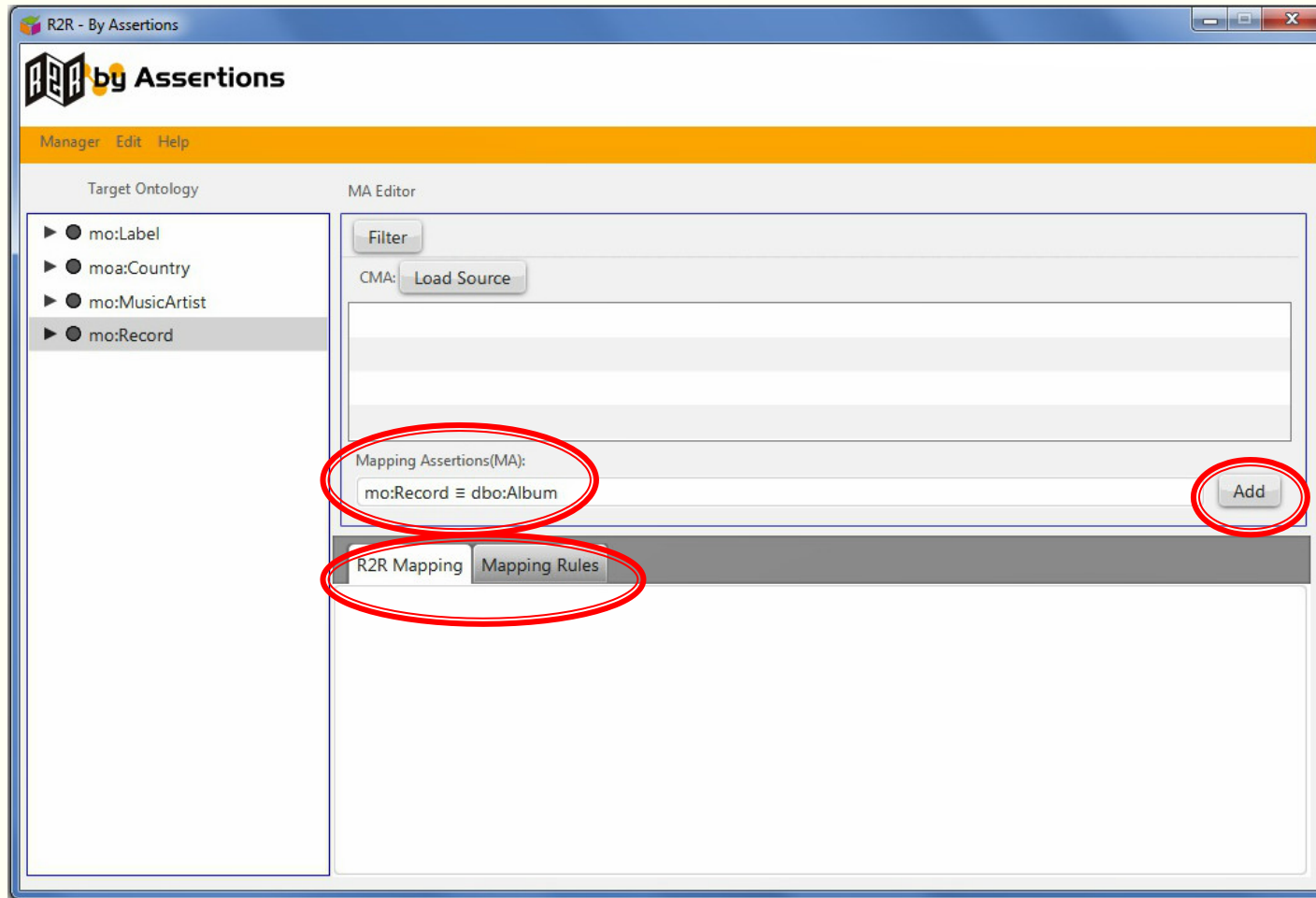
The source ontology

- The RDF triples of the source ontology
- The file's name to keep the RDF triples of the target ontology

RBA – Mapping's specification



RBA – Mapping's specification



RBA – Generating R2R Mappings

