

Real-Time "RDFization"

Leveraging Linked Data Fragments for enhanced data publication: the Share-VDE case study

LD4 Conference 2025, July 28th 2025

Andrea Gazzarini, Share-VDE Lead Architect

www.svde.org info@svde.org

I, Andrea Gazzarini



Software Engineer (1999-)



"Hermit" Software Engineer (2010-)





Information Retrieval Passionate



Author of "Apache Solr Essentials"



Apache Qpid (past) Committer



> Founder of SpazioCodice



Share-VDE Lead Architect



Husband & Father



Bass Player



Freetime cyclist



🛰 Chapman Stick (aspiring) Player











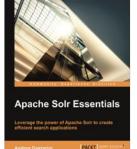














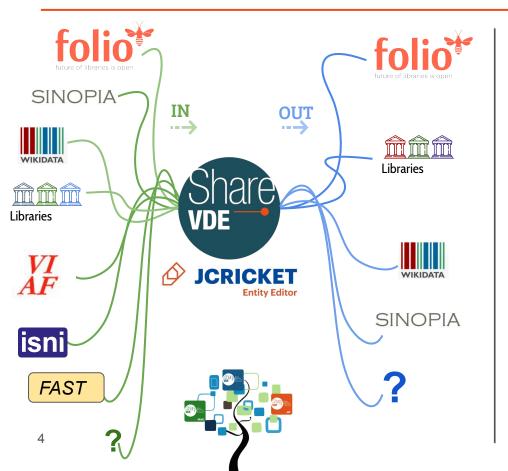




The Share-VDE Initiative



Share-VDE: Share Virtual Discovery Environment



In a Nutshell

Share-Virtual Discovery Environment is a library-driven initiative which brings together, in a shared discovery environment, the bibliographic catalogues and authority files of a growing number of leading academic and national libraries from across North America and Europe.

https://svde.org

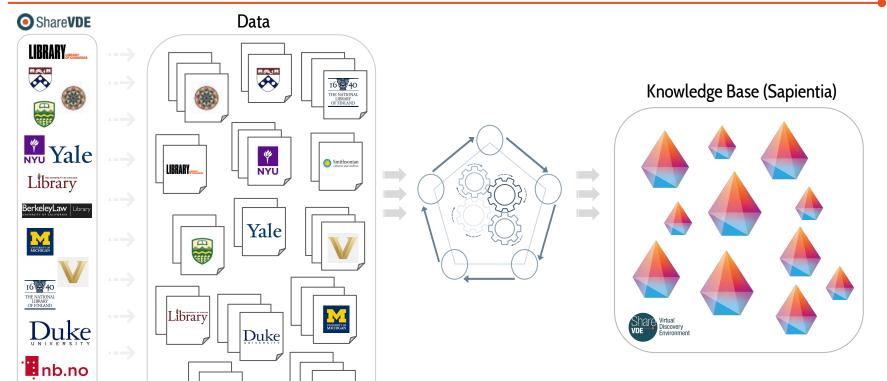


Sapientia: The Share-VDE Knowledge Base



Sapientia: Genesis

nb.no



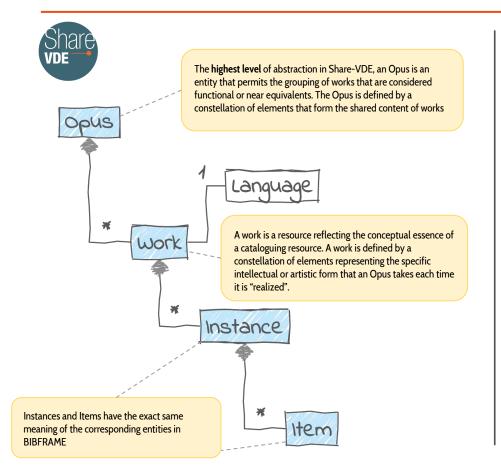


Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

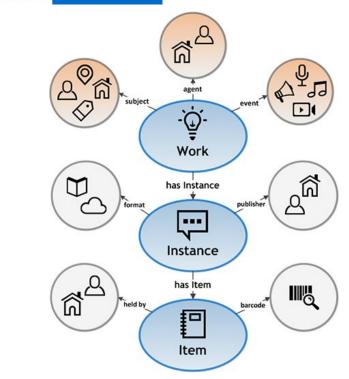
The Domain Model



Core entities



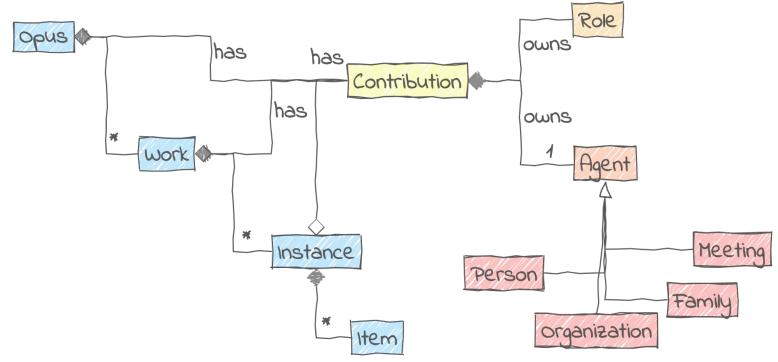






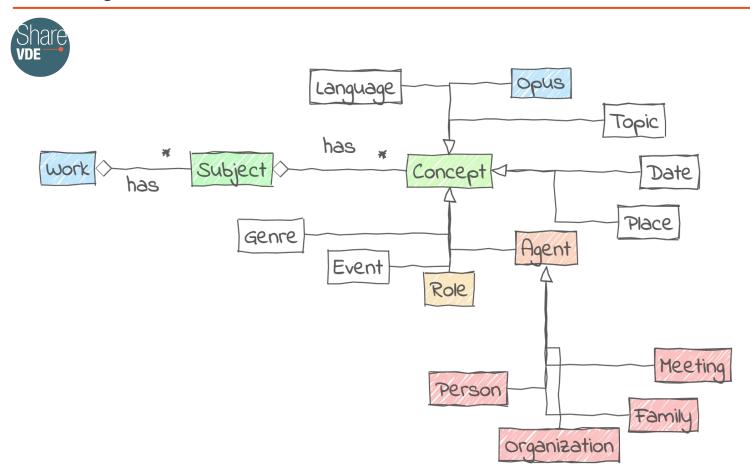
Agents, Contributions





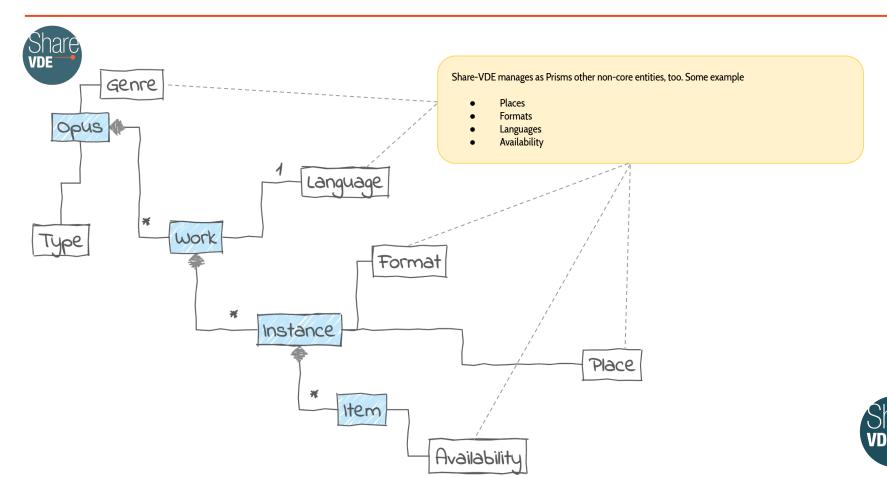


Subjects





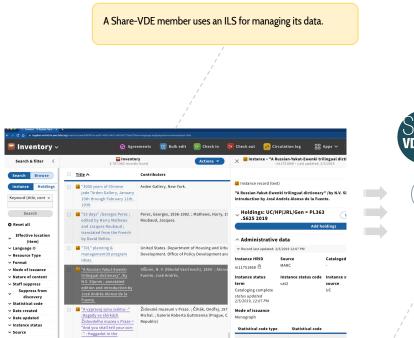
Non-core Entities

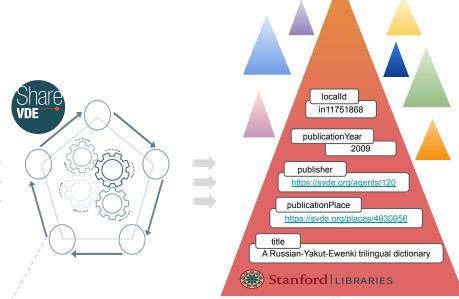


The Entity as a "Prism"



From Library Data to Sapientia





Library data is sent to Share-VDE, through API or offline batches.

Source data is split across the entities that form the Share-VDE domain model. In this example we focus on the properties that are assigned to a Share-VDE instance (red triangle above)



Prism, faces: the Share-VDE Entity

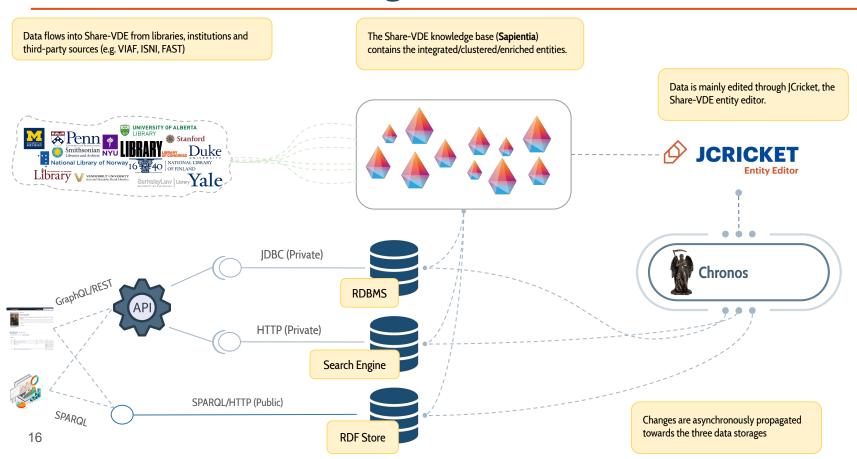




Linked Data Fragments



Share-VDE: The Big Picture





Let's analyze a (simple) SPARQL Query

PREFIX opuses: PREFIX works: PREFIX works: https://svde.org/works/
PREFIX instances: https://svde.org/instances/
PREFIX items: https://svde.org/items/
PREFIX bf: http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/
PREFIX rdf: https://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#

Prefixes: useful for associating a (long) URI to a short mnemonic code in the query.

SELECT ?barcode WHERE {

A variable called *?barcode* referenced in the query below, whose value(s) will compose the output results

opuses:401 bf:hasExpression ?work

?work bf:hasInstance ?instance

?instance bf:hasltem ?item

?item bf:isldentifiedBy ?uri.

?uri rdf:value ?barcode

Query statements, composed by a subject, a predicate and an object, ending with a dot.

The three parts can be an explicit value (e.g. bf:hasExpression) or a variable, eventually bound with another statement (see the ?work variable). For that reason they are also referred as **Triple Patterns**

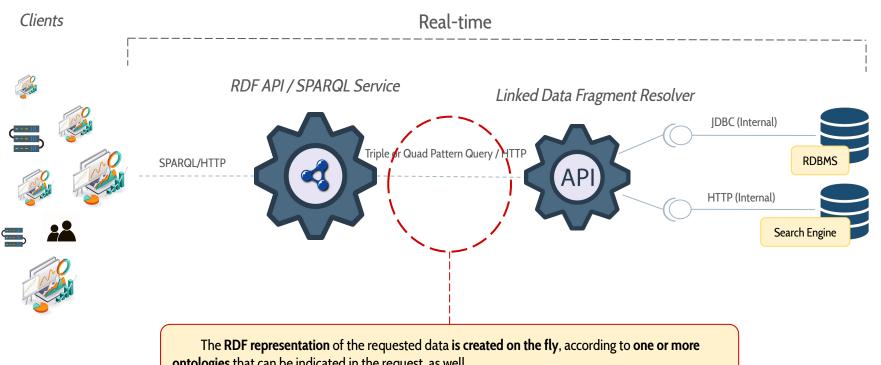


Simplifying, we could say a SPARQL query is a set of multiple triple patterns, potentially independent and executable as an atomic computation units.

Their execution offers a partial view of the whole SPARQL result, a Fragment, a Linked Data Fragment



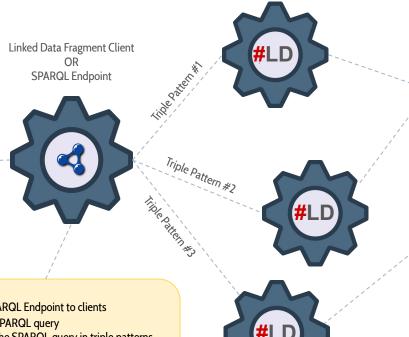
Linked Data Fragments: Participants



ontologies that can be indicated in the request, as well.



Linked Data Fragments In Action



A Triple Pattern Server (or Linked Data Fragment Server) exposes a HTTP endpoint which is able to compute and resolve (i.e. produce the corresponding triples) a given pattern.



SPARQL/HTTP

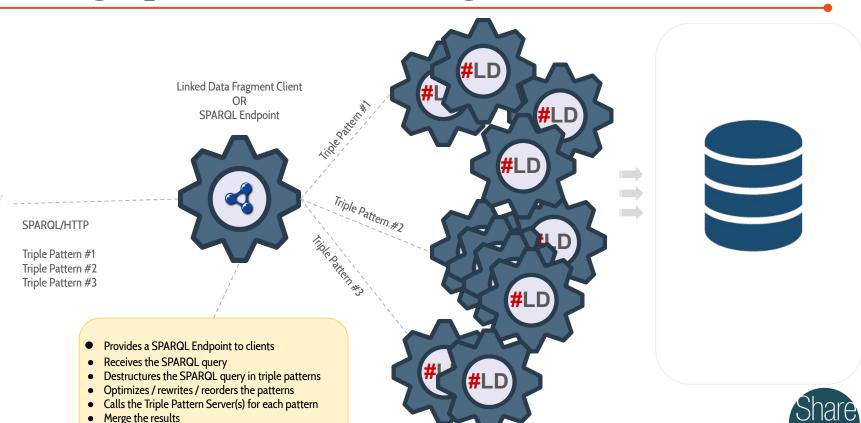
Triple Pattern #1 Triple Pattern #2 Triple Pattern #3

- Provides a SPARQL Endpoint to clients
- Receives the SPARQL guery
- Destructures the SPARQL query in triple patterns
- Optimizes / rewrites / reorders the patterns
- Calls the Triple Pattern Server(s) for each pattern
- Merge the results
- Returns the response to clients

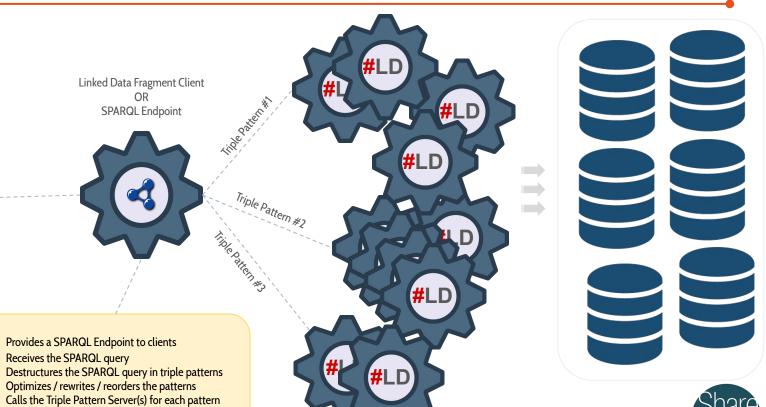


Scaling up Linked Data Fragment Resolvers...

Returns the response to clients



...and the Datasource layer behind





SPARQL/HTTP

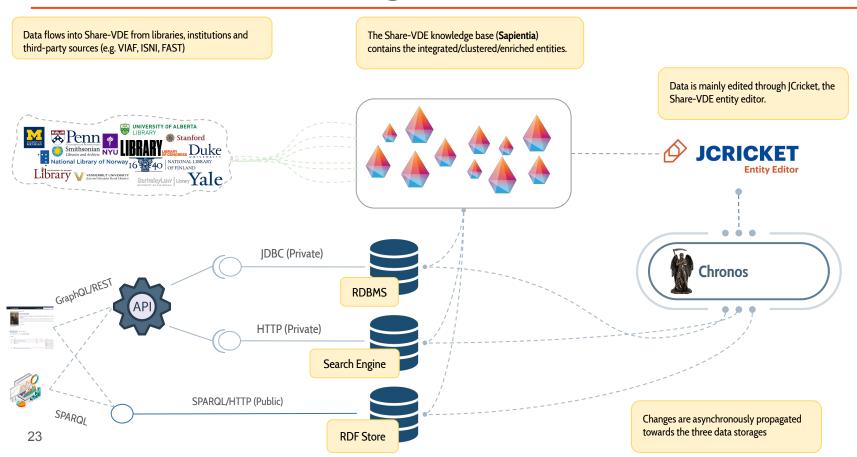
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(Let's Simplify The) Architecture

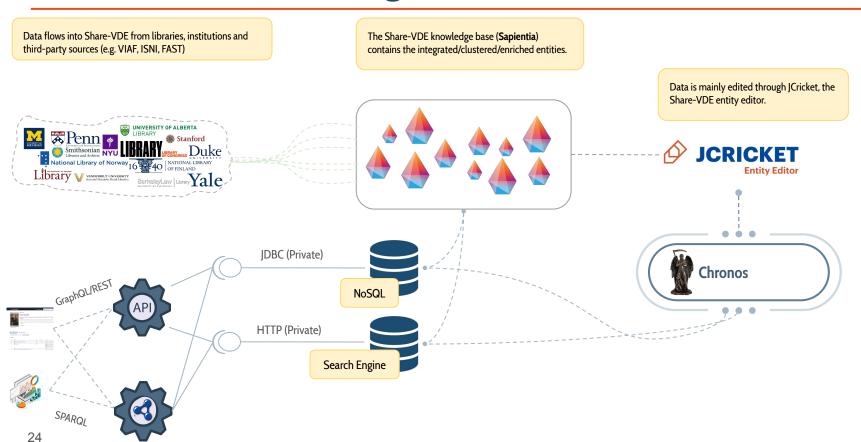


Share-VDE: The Big Picture





Share-VDE: The Big Picture





Linked Data Fragments in Share-VDE: benefits

No RDF Storage

RDF Data is translated/generated on demand.

Distributed Computation

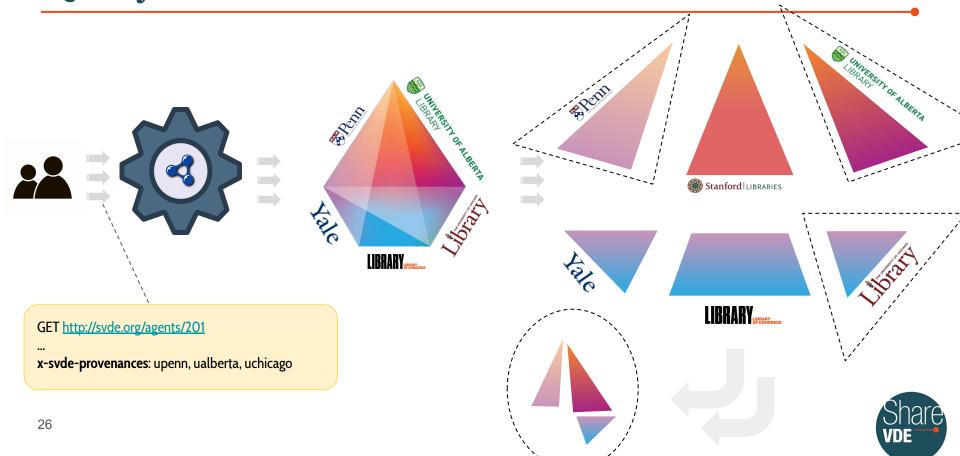
- Computation is distributed across the Linked Data Client (the SPARQL endpoint) and the Triple/Quads Pattern Server
 - The destructuration, the optimization/rewriting of the SPARQL query is done in the Linked Data Client
 - The execution of each single triple/quad pattern is done at Linked Data Fragment Server level
- The CKB is required to answer to a lot of small and simple requests, instead of dealing with one huge query

Query Time

- Request-driven approach benefits.
 - (Example) No fixed mapping, different queries can request a different mapping in results
 - (Example) using the same query, requesters can selectively ask for specific prism faces
- Federated search is natively enabled



Query Time: Provenance-based de-structuration



Query-Time Response "Shaping"



GET http://svde.org/agents/201

x-svde-mapping: xbf

xbf = BIBFRAME + Wikidata

xdc = DublinCore + schema.org

GET http://svde.org/agents/201

x-svde-mapping: xdc



</rdf:Description>



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