RDF Everywhere

Graphs are flexible representations

- A Graph representation is simple and flexible
- Relational tables are good also, but do come with many constraints
- So, representing data with graphs is a good choice as a general model

Graph data shows up a lot today

- We can include FaceBook & Twitter metadata
 - Social media sites use this data found in web pages to select a post's title, image, short text, and more
 - It must be in the Web page's <head> section, though

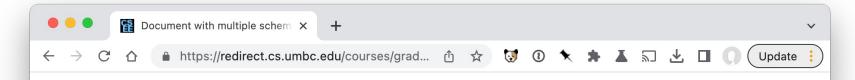
Facebook Examples

```
<meta property="og:type" content="article">
<meta property="og:title" content= "FB OGP Example"/>
<meta property="og:author" content= "Douglas Adams">
```

Twitter Card examples

```
<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary" />
<meta property="og:title" content="Twitter OGP example" />
<meta property="og:image" content= "https://i.imgur.com/8.jpg" />
```

Three RDF Encodings



Document with multiple schema.org encodings

Here is an example of a web page that has semantaic markup using schma.org vocabulary in all three of the current RDF encodings that search engines check for: Microdata, RDFa, and JSON-LD.

See how the three approaches work and the structured data is extracted using Google's Schema validation tool.

Microdata

Alice lives in Arbutus MD.

RDFa

Bob lives in Baltimore, MD

JSON-LD

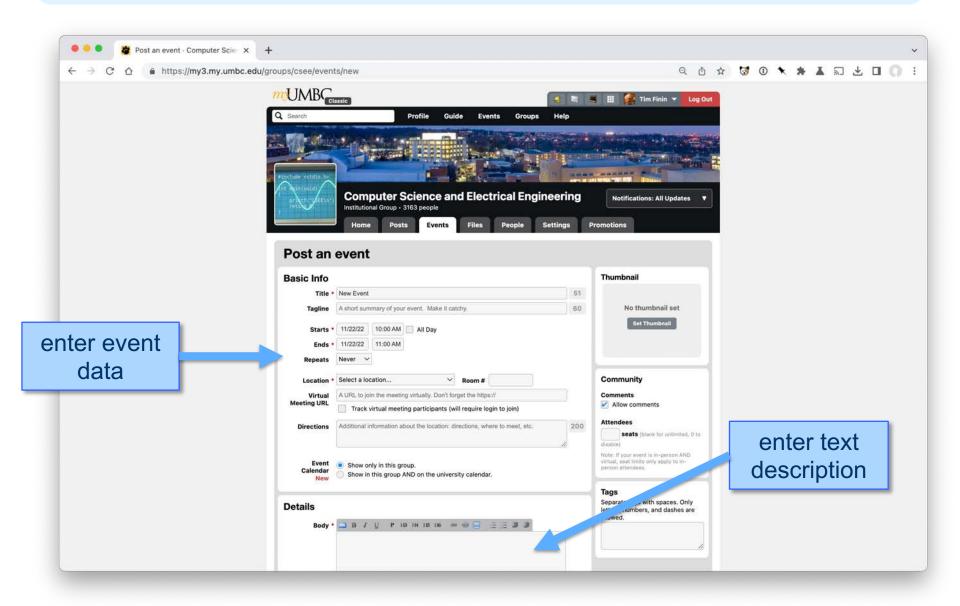
Carol lives in Catonsville, MD.



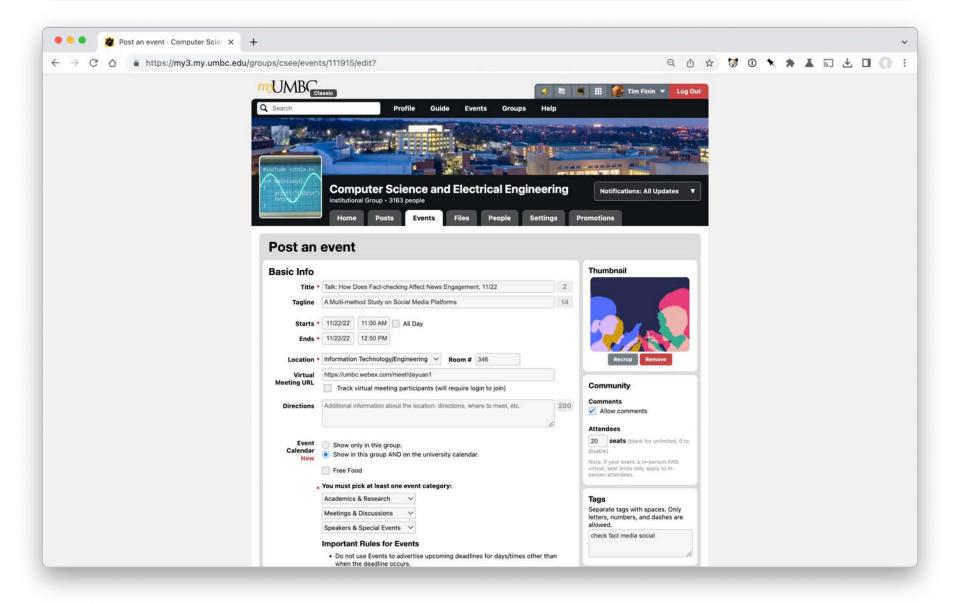
UMBC uses it to some degree

- UMBC's Web tools add some RDF-based markup
- For example, creating an event in a group produces a web page that has embedded RDFa with structured data
- This was relatively easy for DoIT to set up
- The event adding page adding asked for basic data to be used in other UMBC web pages like the my.umbc.edu events page

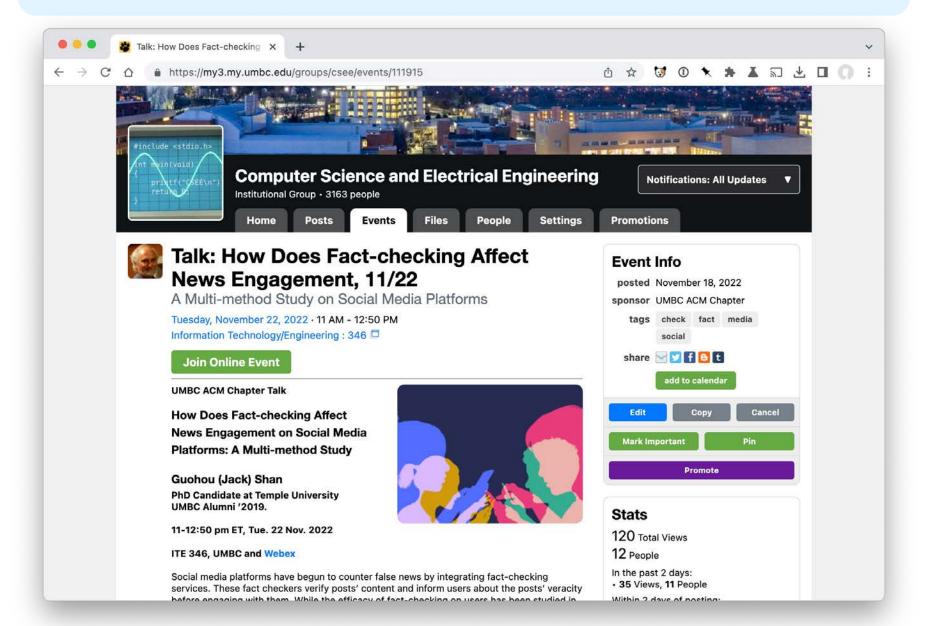
Adding an Event



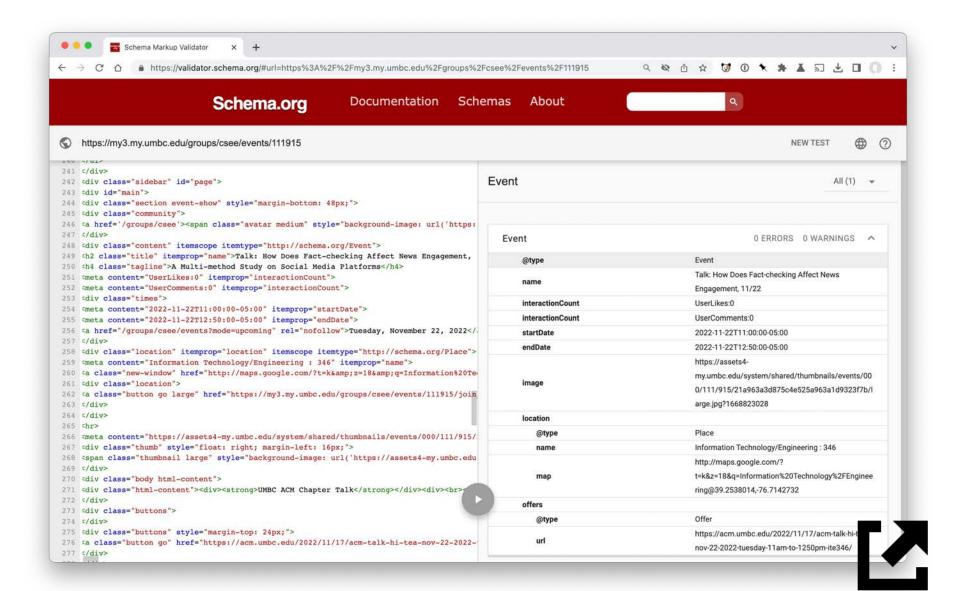
Adding an Event



Event added!



View on Schema Validator



Social media metadata is there, too

```
<meta content="Talk: How Does Fact-checking Affect News Engagement, 11/22"</p>
property="og:title">
<meta content="article" property="og:type">
<meta content="UMBC ACM Chapter Talk How Does Fact-checking Affect News"
Engagement on Social Media Platforms: A Multi-method Study Guohou (Jack) Shan
PhD Candidate at Temple University UMBC Alumni..." property="og:description">
<meta content="summary" property="twitter:card">
<meta content="https://my3.my.umbc.edu/groups/csee/events/111915"</pre>
property="og:url">
<meta content="check" property="article:tag">
<meta content="fact" property="article:tag">
<meta content="media" property="article:tag">
<meta content="social" property="article:tag">
<meta content="https://assets1-my.umbc.edu/system/shared/thumbnails/events"
/000/111/915/21a963a3d875c4e525a963a1d9323f7b/xxlarge.jpg?1668823028"
property="og:image">
```

??? => RDF

- Lots of work on mapping relational tables to RDF
- Git to rdf is an open-source project to extract metadata from git repositories as RDF
 - Can be used to support many interesting analytics
- SPARQL Anything is a system for Semantic Web reengineering allowing users to ... query anything with SPARQL
 - Uses a generic abstraction for data source formats (Facade-X) to generate RDF data

Conclusion

- I expect that we will see graph models (RDF and property graphs) used more frequently
- RDF has some advantages:
 - Good standards
 - Support for ontologies, simple or rich
 - Decades of development and experience
 - Many open-source and commercial systems available