

# Publishing Relational Databases as Linked Data

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CS 443: Database Management Systems - Winter 2011

# Outline

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- Part 1: How to Publish Linked Data on the Web
  - 6 Steps in Publishing Linked Data
- Part 2: How to Publish Relational Databases as Linked Data
  - Mapping Relational Databases to RDF
  - Following Linked Data Principles & Guidelines
  - Mapping Tools & D2R Server

# Part 1: How to Publish Linked Data on the Web

Slides by:

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Talis Information Ltd

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<http://tomheath.com/id/me>

Presentation at SSSW2009, Cercedilla, Spain

<http://tomheath.com/slides/2009-07-cercedilla-how-to-publish-linked-data.pdf>



# Scenario

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- ❑ Online whisky shop: Wiskii.com
- ❑ New business venture, founded by Jeff
- ❑ For the whisky connoisseur
- ❑ Detailed background information from experts
- ❑ Contributions from customers
- ❑ Custom web app, relational backend
- ❑ Simultaneous publication in HTML and RDF



# 6 Steps to Publishing Linked Data

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1. Understand the Principles
2. Understand your Data
3. Choose URIs for Things in your Data
4. Setup Your Infrastructure
5. Link to other Data Sets
6. Describe and Publicise your Data



# 1. Understand the Principles



# Linked Data Principles: Redux

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- Use URIs as names for things
  - ▣ anything, not just documents
  - ▣ you are not your homepage
  - ▣ information resources and non-information resources
- Use HTTP URIs
  - ▣ globally unique names, distributed ownership
  - ▣ allows people to look up those names
- Provide useful information in RDF
  - ▣ when someone looks up a URI
- Include RDF links to other URIs
  - ▣ to enable discovery of related information



## 2. Understand your Data





# 2. Understand Your Data

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- What are the key things present in your data?
- People?
  - Places?
  - Books?
  - Films?
  - Musicians?
  - Concepts?
  - Photos?
  - Comments?
  - Reviews?
  - ...



# 2. Understand Your Data

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- Things in the *Wiskii.com* database
  - Distilleries
  - Regions and Locations
  - Founders
  - Owners
  - Brands
  - Products
  - Photos
  - Reviews
  - Comments
  - Prices/Offers



LVMH  
MOËT HENNESSY · LOUIS VUITTON



# 2. Understand Your Data

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- What vocabularies can be used to describe these?
  - Principles
    - Reuse, don't reinvent
    - Mix liberally
  - Potential Ontologies/Vocabularies
    - Geo
    - GoodRelations
    - FOAF
    - Review
    - SIOC
    - Whisky



# 3. Choose URIs for Things in Your Data



# 3. Choosing URIs: Principles

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- Use HTTP URIs
- Keep out of other peoples' namespaces
  - <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0441773/>
  - <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0441773/thing>
  - <http://myfilms.com/tt0441773>
  - <http://myfilms.com/tt0441773/html>
- Abstract away from implementation details
  - <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin>
  - <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de:2020/demos/dbpedia/cgi-bin/resources.php?id=Berlin>
- Hash or Slash
  - <http://mydomain.com/foaf.rdf#me>
  - <http://mydomain.com/id/me>



# 3. Choosing URIs: Common Patterns

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- [http://dbpedia.org/resource/New\\_York\\_City](http://dbpedia.org/resource/New_York_City) ← Thing
- [http://dbpedia.org/data/New\\_York\\_City](http://dbpedia.org/data/New_York_City) ← RDF data
- [http://dbpedia.org/page/New\\_York\\_City](http://dbpedia.org/page/New_York_City) ← HTML page
  
- <http://revyu.com/people/tom> ← Thing
- <http://revyu.com/people/tom/about/rdf> ← RDF data
- <http://revyu.com/people/tom/about/html> ← HTML page
  
- <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/people/tom/> ← Thing
- <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/people/tom/rdf> ← RDF data
- <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/people/tom/html> ← HTML page
  
- <http://mydomain.com/thing> ← Thing
- <http://mydomain.com/thing.rdf> ← RDF data
- <http://mydomain.com/thing.html> ← HTML page



# 3. Choosing URIs: Wiskii.com

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- <http://wiskii.com/regions/speyside>
- <http://wiskii.com/distilleries/talisker>
- <http://wiskii.com/brands/talisker>
- <http://wiskii.com/products/talisker-10-yo>
- <http://wiskii.com/products/glenmorangie-lasanta>
- <http://wiskii.com/people/william-matheson>
- <http://wiskii.com/photos/58>
- <http://wiskii.com/reviews/271>



# 3. Choosing URIs: Wiskii.com

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- <http://wiskii.com/distilleries/talisker>
- <http://wiskii.com/distilleries/talisker/rdf>
- <http://wiskii.com/distilleries/talisker/html>
  
- <http://wiskii.com/brands/talisker>
- <http://wiskii.com/brands/talisker/rdf>
- <http://wiskii.com/brands/talisker/html>
  
- <http://wiskii.com/people/william-matheson>
- <http://wiskii.com/people/william-matheson/rdf>
- <http://wiskii.com/people/william-matheson/html>
  
- <http://wiskii.com/photos/58>



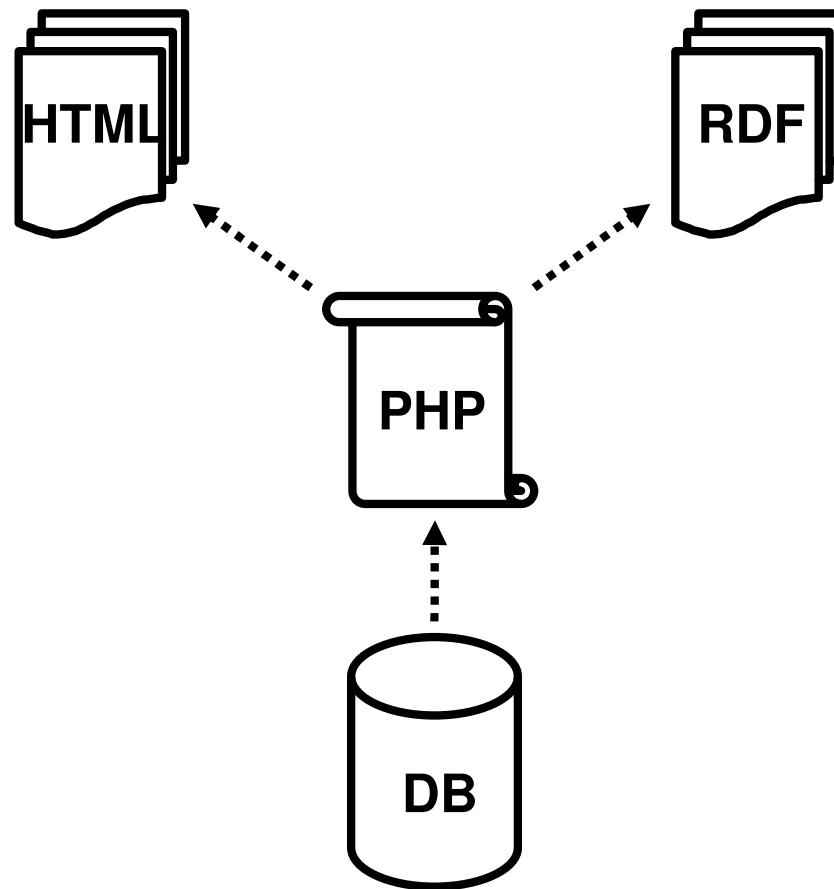


# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure



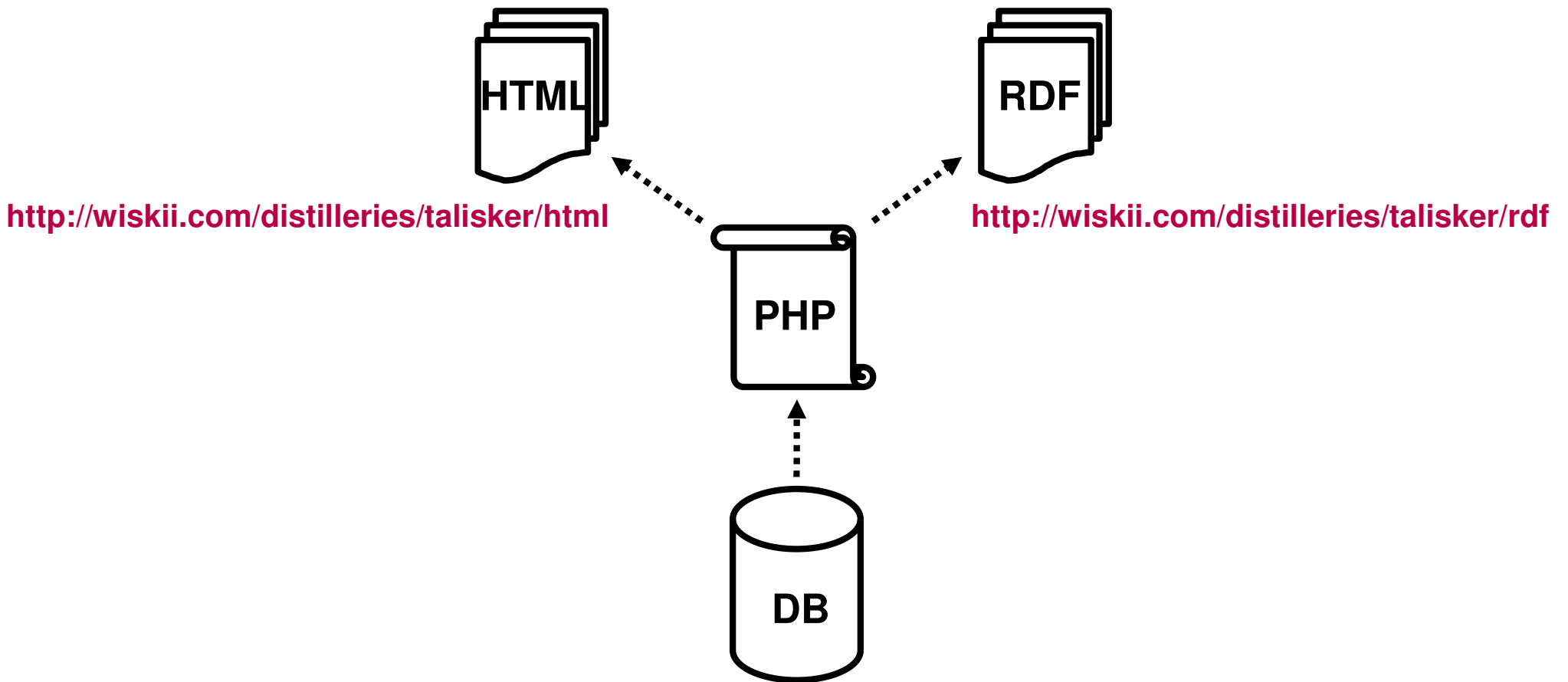
# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure

18



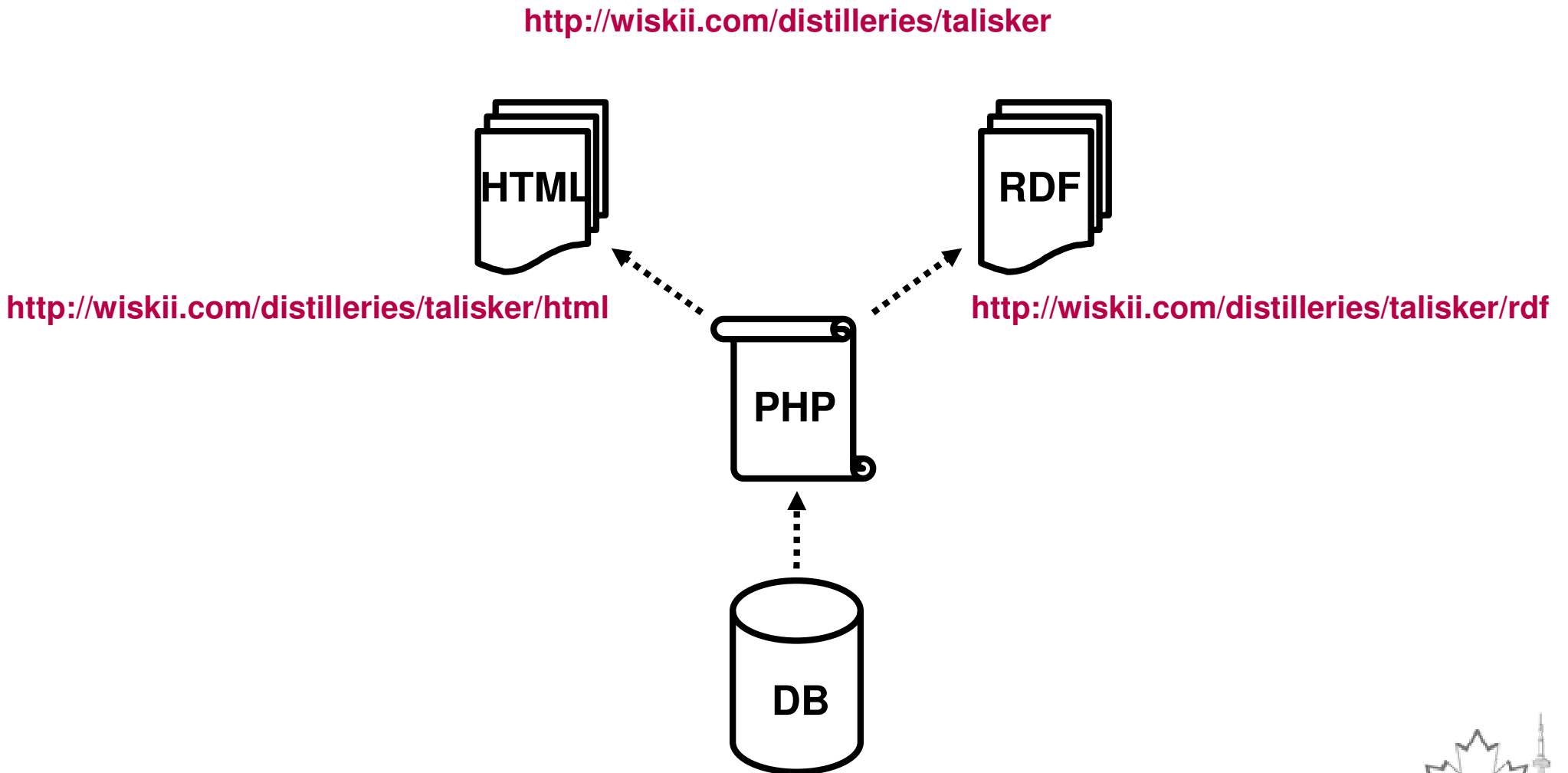
# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure

19



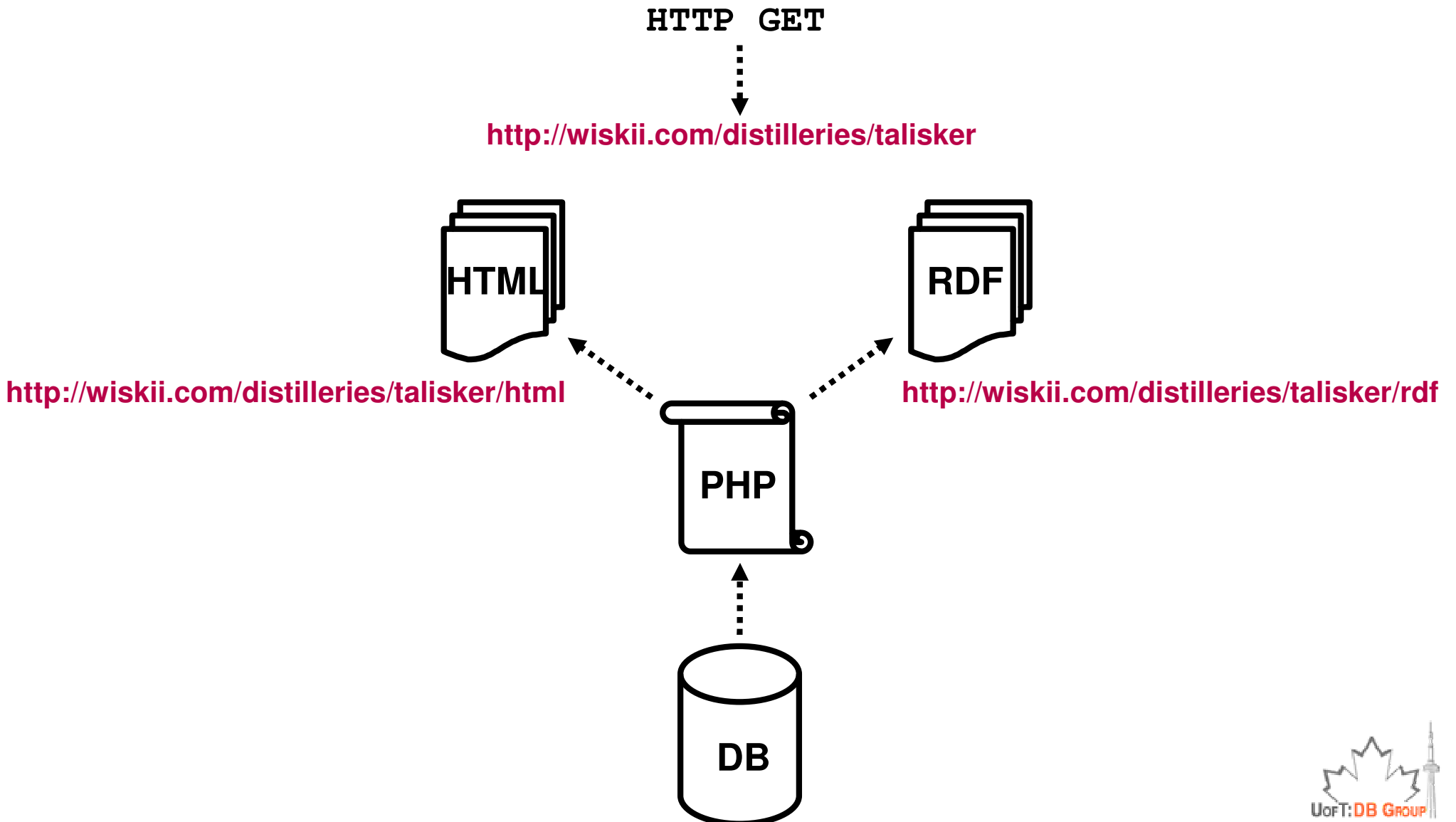
# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure

20



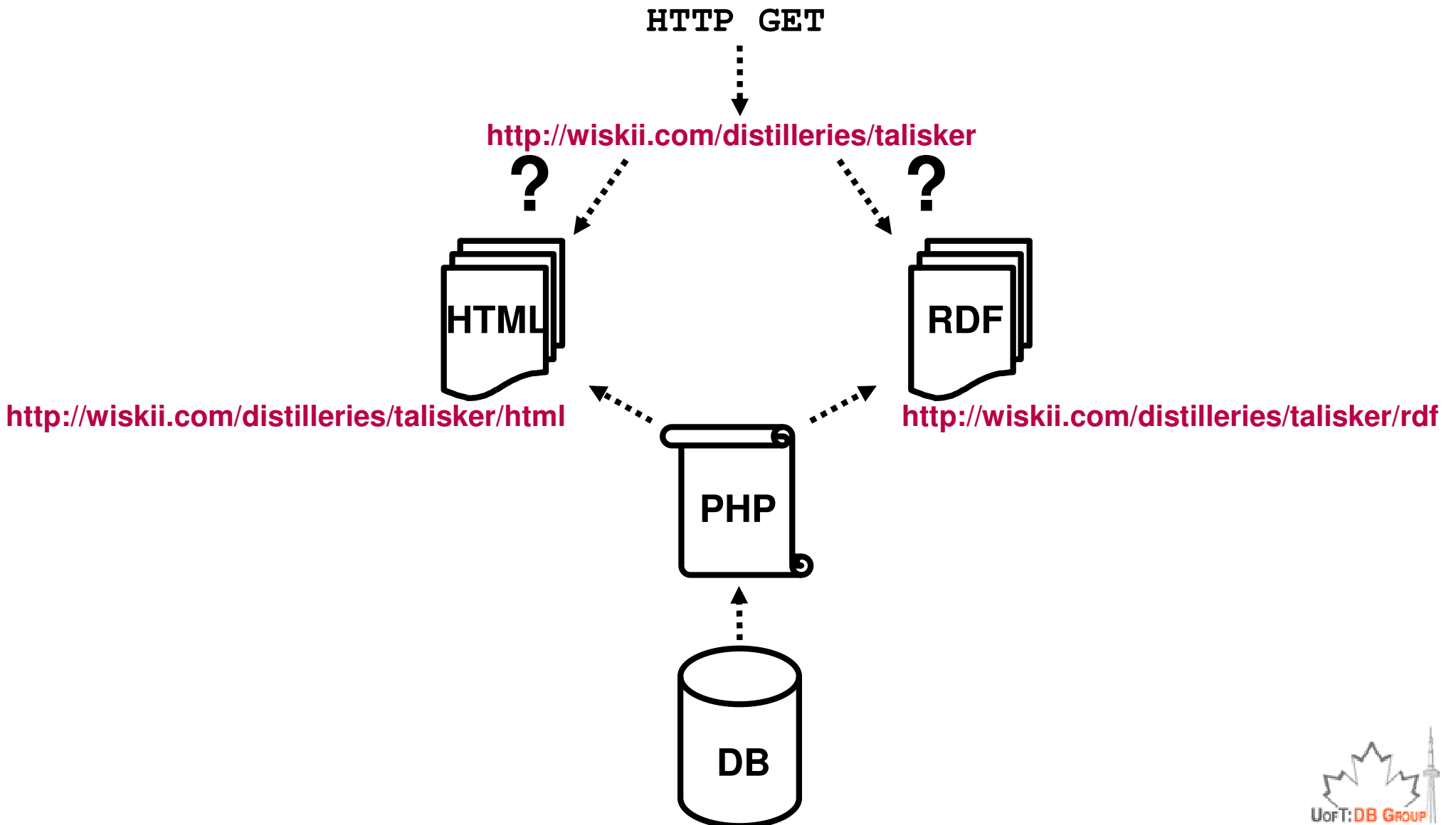
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21



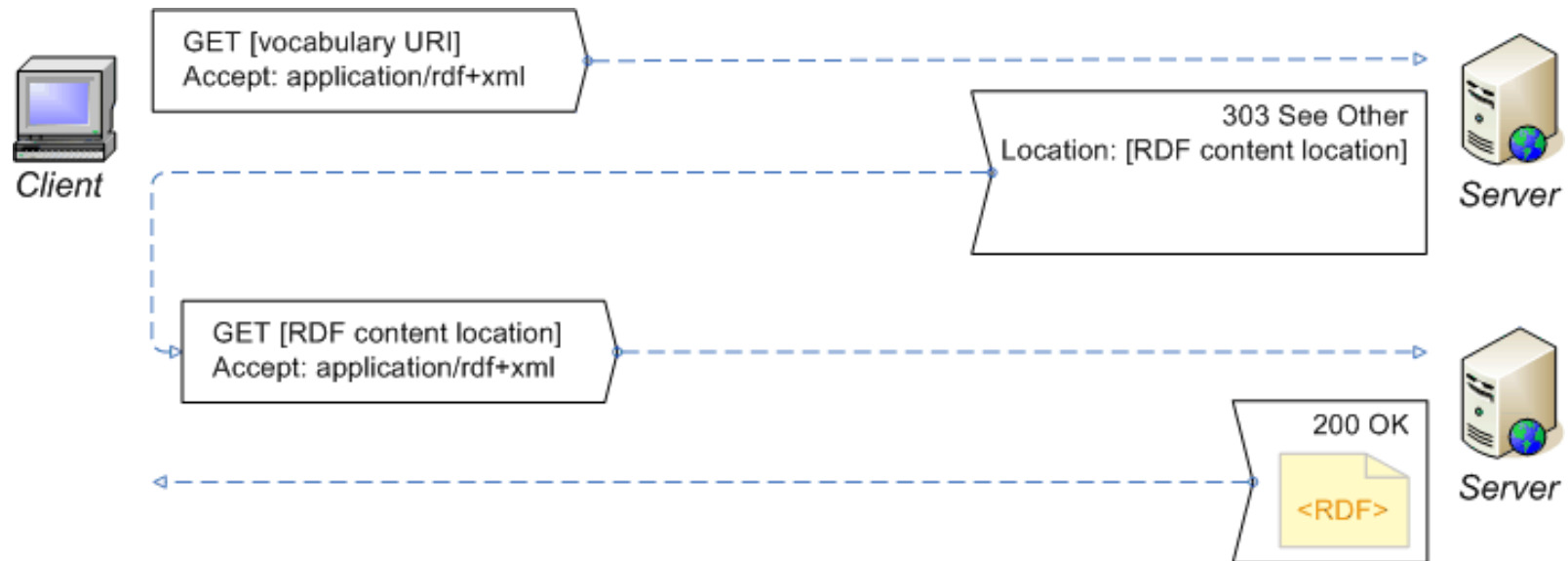
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22



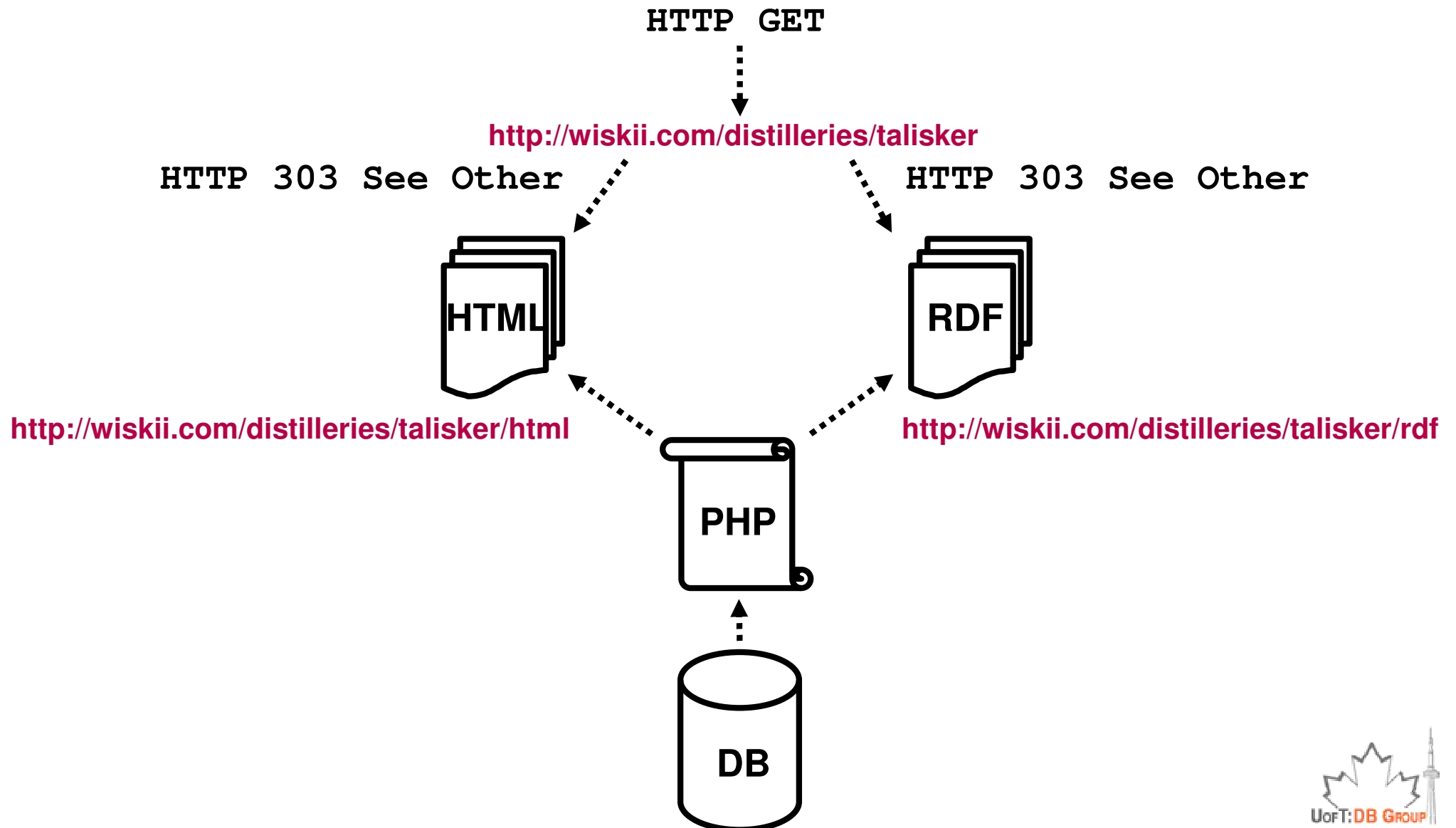
# Content Negotiation

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# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure

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# 4. Setup Your Infrastructure

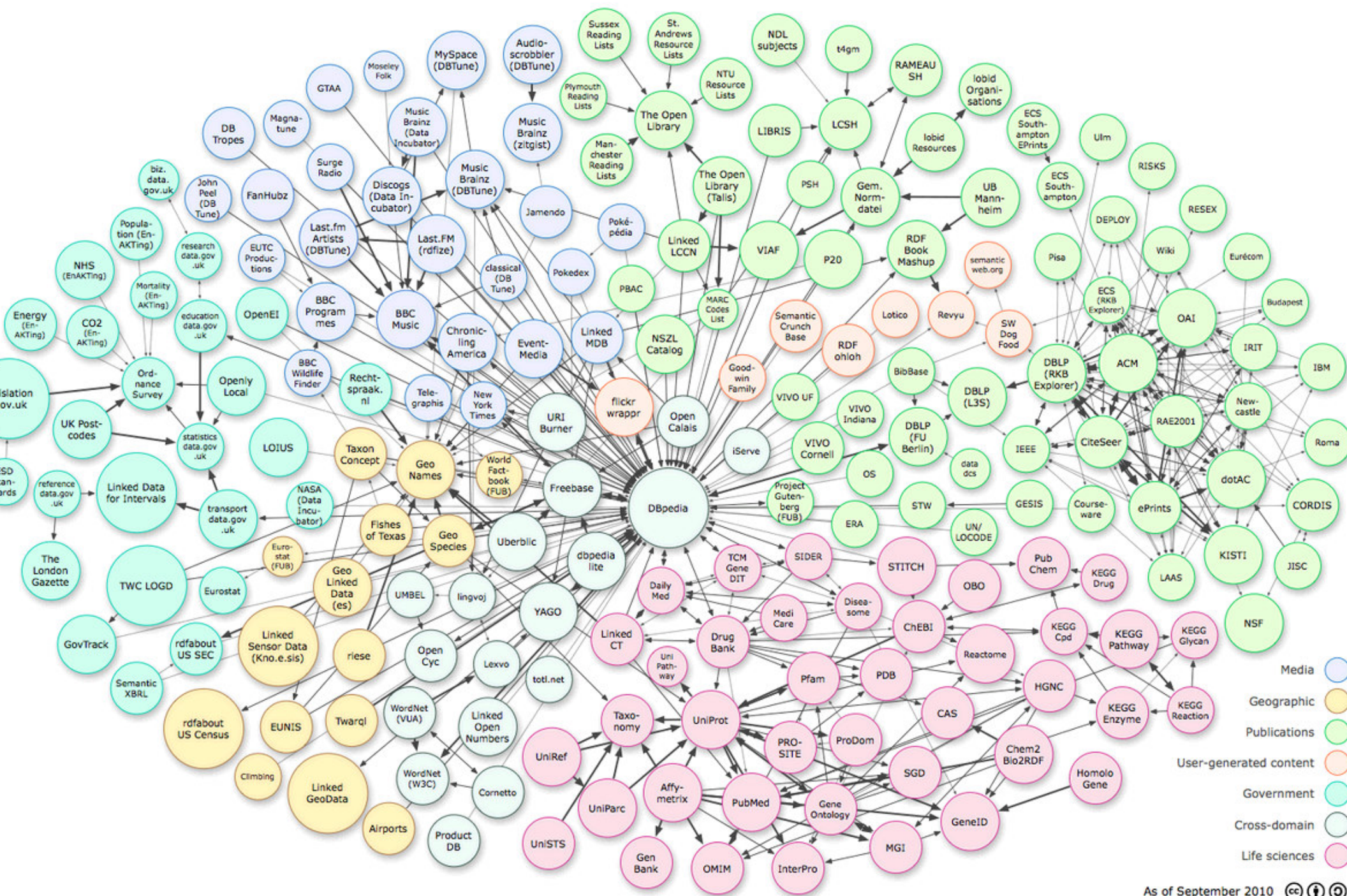
25

- Code samples for ConNeg and 303 Redirects
  - ▣ <http://linkeddata.org/tools>
  
- Useful tools for debugging
  - ▣ Firefox Extensions
    - Modify Headers, LiveHTTPHeaders
  - ▣ cURL
    - <http://dowhatimean.net/2007/02/debugging-semantic-websites-with-curl>
  
- You don't have to roll your own!
  - ▣ See Toolbox section below and <http://linkeddata.org/tools>



# 5. Link to Other Data Sets





# 5. Link to other Data Sets

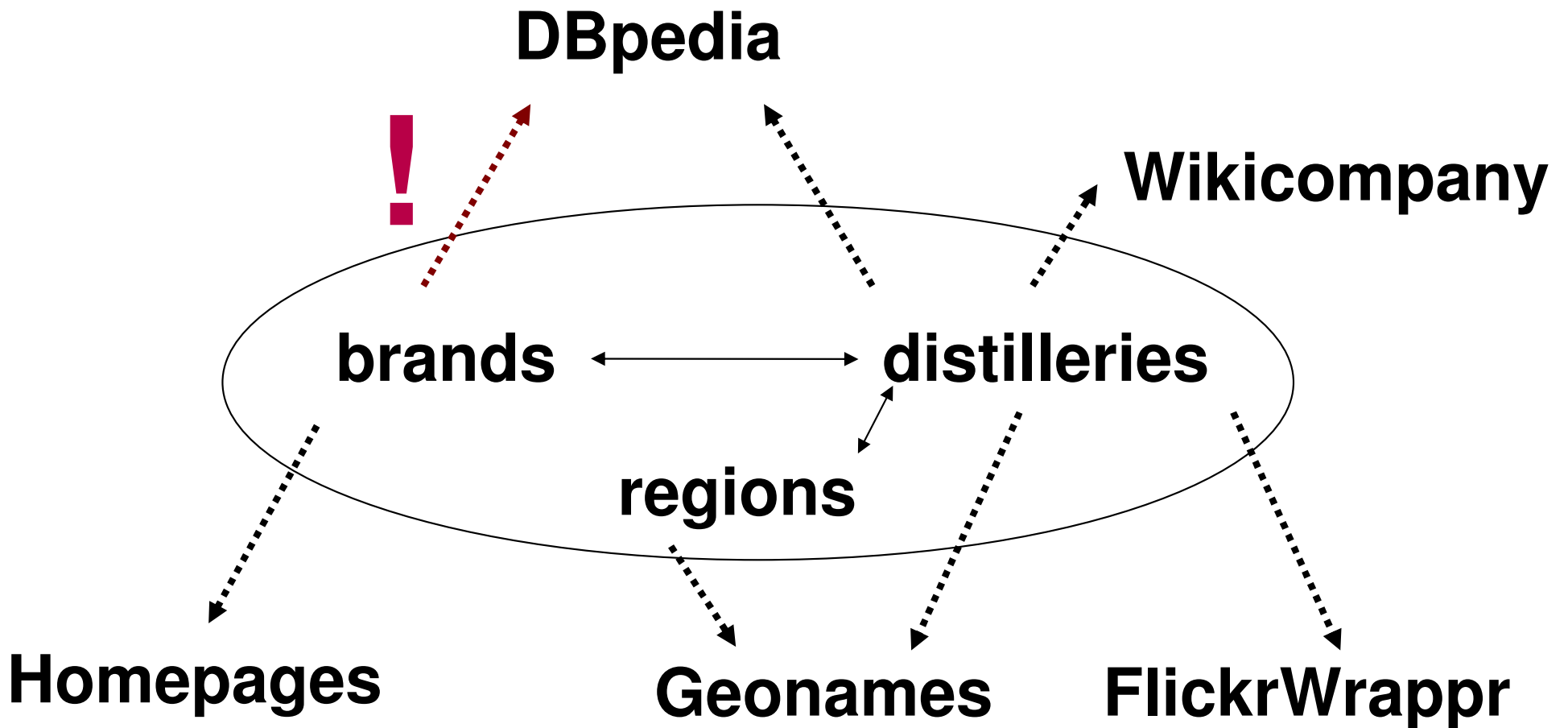
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- Popular Generic Predicates for Linking
  - owl:sameAs
  
  - foaf:homepage
  - foaf:topic
  - foaf:based\_near
  - foaf:maker/foaf:made
  - foaf:depiction
  
  - foaf:page
  - foaf:primaryTopic
  - rdfs:seeAlso



# 5. Link to other Data Sets

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# 5. Link to other Data Sets

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- Basic Linking Approaches
  - Common Key Matching
    - e.g. ISBN, Wikipedia Article ID, Musicbrainz IDs
  - String Matching
    - e.g. comparing labels using string similarity measures
  - Graph Matching
    - Do these two things have the same label, type and coordinates
  
- Linking Frameworks
  - Silk: Volz et al., LDOW2009
  - LinQuer: Hassanzadeh et al., PVLDB2009
  
- Aim for reciprocal links



# 6. Describe and Publicise your Data



# 6. Describe and Publicise your Data

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- Help others discover and index your data
  - ▣ Send pings to [Sindice](#) and [pingthesemanticweb.com](#)
  - ▣ Provide a [Semantic Sitemap](#) for your Data Set
  - ▣ Provide a [voiD description](#) of your Data Set
  
- Apply a license or waiver to your data set
  - ▣ Protects consumers of your data => encourages reuse
  - ▣ Using Open Database License (ODbL) or releasing into the public domain by applying PDDL or CC0 waivers is encouraged
    - <http://opendatacommons.org/>
  - ▣ [Creative Commons](#) licences are also applicable
    - More focus recently on licensing data/databases  
<http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Data>





# Summary

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1. Understand the Principles
2. Understand your Data
3. Choose URIs for Things in your Data
4. Setup Your Infrastructure
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# Part 2: How to Publish Relational Databases as Linked Data

- Mapping Relational Databases to RDF
- Following Linked Data Principles & Guidelines
  - Mapping Tools & D2R Server

# Mapping Relational Databases to RDF

# Building RDF Graphs out of Relational Data

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## Book

ID	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
ISBN 0-00-6511409-X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

## Author

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	<a href="http://www.amitavghosh.com">http://www.amitavghosh.com</a>

## Publisher

ID	Publisher's name	City
id_qpr	Harper Collins	London



# Building RDF Graphs out of Relational Data

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Book

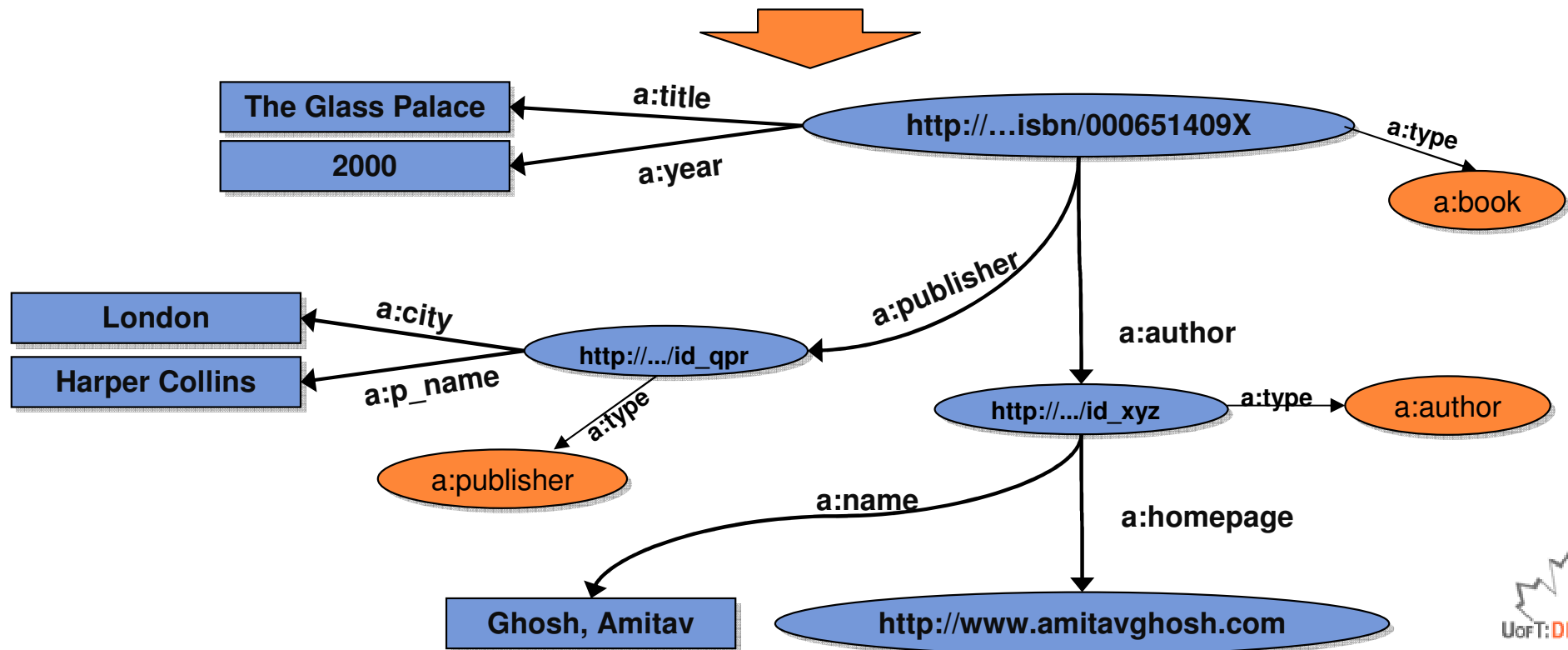
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# RDB2RDF Process

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- Mapping the relational schema to a custom/existing ontology/vocabulary
  - Identifying “things” (or *object types*)
    - E.g., “book”, “author”, “publisher”
      - Here, each relational table is mapped to an object type
  - Identifying predicates
    - E.g., “a:author”, “a:name”, “a:homepage”
- Creating RDF using the mapping
  - Creating instances (or objects), assigning unique IDs (or URIs)
    - E.g., each record in table “Book” is mapped to an object of type “a:book”, assigned with a custom URI ending with the ISBN of the book (primary key of the table)
  - Can be performed once in an offline process, or on-the-fly in an online fashion
- Managing the output RDF data
  - Providing efficient translation process & SPARQL query processing capability

# Comparison of RDB2RDF Approaches

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- Different mapping approaches can be used
  - Mappings Creation
    - Automatic (table-to-class) or Manual/Semi-automatic (domain semantics-driven)
  - Mapping Representation & Accessibility
    - Representation language & access mechanism
  - Mapping Implementation
    - Static or Dynamic
  - Query Implementation
    - SPARQL => RDF or SPARQL => SQL => RDB
  - Application Domain
    - Generic or domain-specific
  - Data Integration
    - The ability to integrate data from multiple sources

The above aspects are components of the comparison framework provided by W3C's RDB2RDF Incubator Group's [survey](#), January 2009



# Following Linked Data Principles & Guidelines



# Following Linked Data Guidelines

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- Remember the guidelines
  - Choose “cool” HTTP URIs
  - Reuse, don't reinvent; Mix liberally
  - Link to other data sets

# Following Linked Data Guidelines

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- Choose “cool” HTTP URIs
  - <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin> vs. <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de:2020/demos/dbpedia/cgi-bin/resources.php?id=Berlin>
- Reuse, don't reinvent; Mix liberally
  - foaf:name vs. a:p\_name, foaf:homepage vs. a:homepage, rdf:type vs. a:type
  - How to find existing vocabulary terms?
    - Look at similar data sets
      - Search [sindice.com](http://sindice.com)
    - Use [UMBEL Subject Finder](#)
- Link objects (instances) to other data sets
  - Use owl:sameAs & rdfs:seeAlso predicates to link to other linked data sources with “the same” or “related” objects; Use foaf:page to link to other HTML pages about the object
  - Challenge: How to find “the same” or “related” instances on the (Linked Data) Web?

# Discovering Links to Existing Sources

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- Linking Approaches
  - Common Key Matching
    - Matching based on common keys
      - E.g. matching ISBN numbers of the books, or Wikipedia Article IDs
    - Matching locations based on geographic coordinates
  - Label Matching
    - Comparing labels using string similarity measures
      - E.g., object/page with title/label “The Shining (film)” on DBpedia/Wikipedia is the same as movie object with title “The Shining” on LinkedMDB
    - Comparing labels using semantic similarity measures
      - E.g., “UofT” is the same “University of Toronto”, or a drug named “Tylenol” is the same another drug “Acetaminophen” (scientific name of brand name Tylenol)
  - Graph/Ontology Matching
    - Compare labels, schema elements (e.g., types), and related objects (e.g., matching papers if they have the same set of authors)

# Link Discovery over Relational Data

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## Clinical Trials (CT) from ClinicalTrials.gov/LinkedCT.org

Trial	Condition	Intervention	Location	Reference
NCT00336362	Beta-Thalassemia	Drug: Hydroxyurea	Columbia University	PubMed ID: 14988152
NCT00579111	Hematologic Diseases	Drug: Campath	Texas Children's Hospital	PubMed ID: 3058228

## Patient Visits (PV)

Visit	Diagnosis	Therapy	Location
VID777	Thalassaemia	Prescription: Hydroxyurea	Westchester Medical Center

## PubMed (PM)

ID	Title
14988152	Complications of beta-thalassemia major in North America

## Wikipedia/DBpedia Articles (DP)

URI	Title	Category
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thalassemia">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thalassemia</a>	Thalassemia	Blood_disorders
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroxyurea">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroxyurea</a>	Hydroxyurea	Chemotherapeutic_agents
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alemtuzumab">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alemtuzumab</a>	Alemtuzumab	Cancer_treatments

# Link Discovery over Relational Data

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isATypeOf

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# Link Discovery over Relational Data

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- Major Challenges
  - What types of links can be found?
    - Based on:
      - String errors or differences
      - Semantic relationship or equivalence
      - Both string errors and semantic equivalence
  - How to specify the linkage requirements
    - Easy to use and generic, applicable to various domains
  - How to find the links with the specified requirements
    - Implementation algorithms
      - Easy to adopt in existing data sources
    - Efficiency
      - How to compute string/similarity scores between all source and target records



# Our Solution: LinQuer

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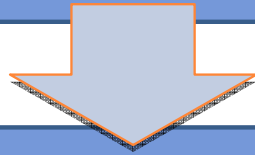
- Generic, extensible and easy-to-use toolkit for linkage
  - ▣ Linkage Specification Language
    - LinQL: an SQL-like language for specification of requirements
      - Simple, easy to use, and extensible
  - ▣ SQL Implementation
    - LinQL is translated into standard SQL queries
      - Ease of use and applicability to existing relational data sources

<http://dblab.cs.toronto.edu/project/linquer/>

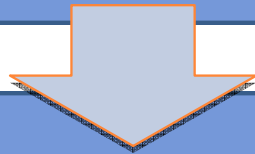
# LinQuer Framework Overview

50

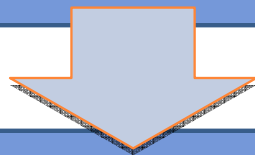
[ optional: user writes native linkage methods ]



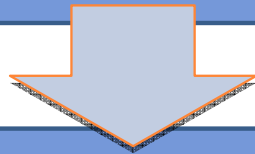
User creates linkage specifications (LINKSPEC)



User writes SQL query referencing LINKSPEC



Our framework rewrites user query to SQL

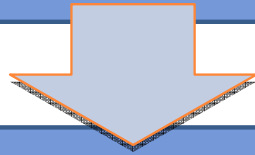


DBMS executes the SQL  
and returns the links found

# LinQuer Framework Overview

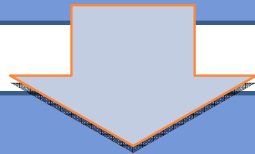
51

[ optional: user writes native linkage methods ]

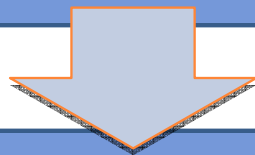


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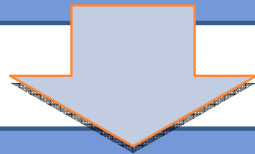
```
CREATE LINKSPEC myJaccard1
AS weightedJaccard (0.5, 2, 50)
```



User writes SQL query referencing LINKSPEC



Our framework rewrites user query to SQL

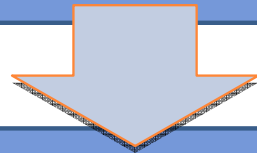


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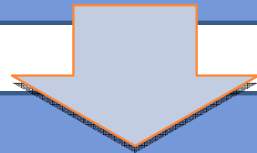
# LinQuer Framework Overview

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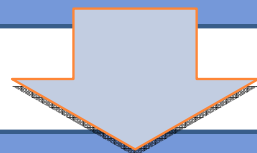
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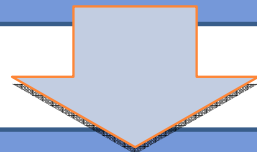
User creates linkage specifications (LINKSPEC)



User writes SQL query referencing LINKSPEC



Our framework rewrites user query



DBMS executes the SQL  
and returns the links found

```
SELECT PV.*, CT.*  
FROM visit PV, trial CT  
WHERE PV.id = 1234 AND CT.city="New York"  
AND PV.diagnosis = CT.condition  
LINK PV.diagnosis WITH CT.condition  
USING myJaccard1 LINKLIMIT 10
```

# LinQuer Framework Overview

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[ optional: user writes native linkage methods ]

User creates linkage specifications (LINKSPEC)

User writes SQL query referencing

Our framework rewrites user query

DBMS executes the SQL query and returns the links found

```
WITH scores(tid1, tid2, score) AS (  
  SELECT tid1, tid2,  
         (SI.sinter/(BSUMW.sumw+QSUMW.sumw-SI.sinter))  
         AS score  
  FROM   (SELECT BTW.tid AS tid1,QT.tid AS tid2,  
             SUM(BTW.weight) AS sinter  
          FROM   (SELECT * FROM visit_diagnosis_weights  
                  WHERE id = 1234) AS BTW,  
                trials_condition_tokens AS QT  
          WHERE  BTW.token = QT.token  
          GROUP BY BTW.tid, QT.tid) AS SI,  
         (SELECT *  
          FROM   visit_diagnosis_sumweights  
          WHERE  id = 1234 ) AS BSUMW,  
         (SELECT Q.tid, SUM(BTW.weight) AS sumw  
          FROM   trials_condition_tokens Q,  
                visit_diagnosis_tokenweights AS BTW  
          WHERE  Q.token = BTW.token  
          GROUP BY Q.tid ) AS QSUMW  
  WHERE  BSUMW.tid=SI.tid1 and SI.tid2 = QSUMW.tid )  
SELECT PV.*, CT.*, s.score  
FROM   visit AS PV, trials AS CT, scores AS S  
WHERE  PV.id = 1234 AND CT.city='NEW YORK' AND  
       S.tid1=PV.visitid AND S.tid2=CT.trial AND S.score>0.5
```

# Tools for RDB2RDF Mapping and Linked Data Publication

# RDB2RDF Tools

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- Several tools and frameworks exist, with different characteristics
  - W3C's RDB2RDF Incubator Group's [survey](#) contains a complete list of existing systems
- Some popular tools include
  - D2RQ and D2R Server
  - OpenLink Virtuoso's RDF Views
  - Triplify
- Some directly follow Linked Data principles
  - For those that only generate RDF, there are tools that can create Linked Data interfaces for SPARQL endpoints
    - E.g., Pubby <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/pubby/>

# D2R Server

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- Based on D2RQ
  - A declarative language to describe mappings between relational database schema and RDF-S/OWL ontologies
  - Providing RDF view over relational data
    - In: any (JDBC) database, Out: RDF (Jena API, SPARQL endpoint)
- Provides Linked Data view over relational sources
  - Following Linked Data principles
    - <http://data.linkedmdb.org/resource/film/2014> redirects to:
      - <http://data.linkedmdb.org/page/film/2014> in HTML browsers
      - <http://data.linkedmdb.org/data/film/2014> in RDF browsers
    - RDF description contains all the predicates that have the URI as object or subject along with any metadata
    - HTML view shows a user-friendly view of the predicates
- All of these are done on-the-fly
  - Based on the D2RQ mapping specification file
- Semi-automatic mapping creation



# Virtuoso RDF View

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- RDB data represented as virtual RDF graphs without physical creation of RDF datasets
- RDF views are composed of *quad map patterns*
  - ▣ Define the mapping from a set of RDB columns to triples
  - ▣ Represented in the Virtuoso Meta-Schema Language (MSL), which also supports SPARQL-style notations
  - ▣ Manual creation + an additional tool for automatic Linked Data Generation & Deployment
- More powerful toolkit
  - ▣ But this means more training is required to be able to understand and use all the features of the system

# Triplify

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- A quick and easy way to produce and publish linked data
- Very lightweight
  - ▣ less than 500 lines of code, currently in PHP
- Based on a configuration file
  - ▣ More complex, containing SQL queries
  - ▣ Manual creation: the user needs to write the mapping from scratch
- Not very scalable
  - ▣ Currently aimed at small to medium web applications

# Example Mapping Using D2R Server

D2R Server tutorial available at:  
<http://sw.cs.technion.ac.il/d2rq/tutorial>

# References

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