

# ASFE and PROSO

#### Modeling Entities through Events

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Jacopo Zingoni

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#### Contents

- Contents of this presentation
  - Concepts of ASFE and of PROSO
  - People in PROSO (*Person & PersonGroup* Entities)
  - PROSO Factoids: general concepts.
  - Factoids: common, for Person & PersonGroup
  - Concrete examples of Event Driven Approach
  - Interactive SPARQL endpoint demo available



### Concepts of ASFE: People

- **People** (Students and graduates)
  - Name variants
  - Birth / Death, noble titles
  - Location and nation of Provenance
  - Curriculum studiorum
  - Academic affiliations and accomplishments
  - Liber amicorum



- Entities (<u>Person</u>, Place, Studium...)
  - Are the concepts handled by the data supplier
- Factoids (*Name, Affiliation, Kinship...*)
   Are sourced assertions about 1 or more entities
- <u>Relationship to RDF Triples (S-P-O):</u>
  - Entities are akin to subject & object resources
  - Factoids are akin to the predicates
  - Both are parts of an extensible class hierarchy



## Person as (Conceptual) Entity

- Entities in PROSO are the elements modeling the main concepts handled by the projects.
  - Are the subject of Factoids, can be the objects as well
- Entities are organized in a Class Hierarchy
  - All default entities are subtypes of Entity
  - All have in common some possible attributes (predicates in RDF, attributes in XML serialization)
  - All must have an unique identifier (URI)
- **Person** is one of PROSO's default Entities
- Groups of individuals are the *PersonGroup* entity



### Person in PROSO

- The most important concept in PROSO
- Represents a single human being
- Many solutions exist for representing people
  - Most of the popular ones focus on contemporary individuals considered from a not historical point of view in their representation.
- We propose a different approach in modeling:
  - Based on Factoids: Event-Driven <u>Sourced</u> assertions, not absolute facts (more on them later).
  - Content model tolerates both structured and unstructured data (but encourages the first)



- Represents an association of multiple *Person*
- *PersonGroup* does not simply represent a set of people with a common distinctive trait
- Rather the concept that such a set might exist in time and have its own significance.
- It can take many forms, either as a group of people sharing a specific Affiliation, or geographical provenance, and so on
- Same conceptual approach as Person
   Many type of factoids in common, too.



#### Factoids

- They are the means used to assert that:
  - <u>the source S belives that the fact F can be</u> <u>stated about subject entity E.</u>
  - This can be coupled with a set of time information T
  - Or express a relationship between subject entity E and other object entities O1, O2, etc.
- They are always backed by 1+ sources
- A factoid is not an absolute assertion:
  - A source <u>claims</u> that fact F involves this entity
  - Factoids can be contradictory with each other!
  - A degree of reliability can be associated to factoids



## Default Common Factoids

- name
  - Naming of an entity. Has optional subtypes:
    - firstName, surname, patronymic, formalName, lineage
- changeOfStatus
  - Generic factoid intentionally unspecific
- changeOfLocation
  - Movement of an entity. Has optional subtypes:
    - departedFrom, traveledTo, stayedIn, movedTo, exhiledTo
- originates
- part/hasPart relationships (like in OWL)
- notes (for freeform textual annotations)



### **Default Social Factoids**

#### changeOfSocialRelation

- Used to represent changes in the social standing of a *Person* or to model general societal relationships between entities, either individual or groups
- Has optional subfactoids
  - affiliation: Membership in a PersonGroup, Religion ...
  - occupation: A daily job of some kind.
  - officeCommission: A specific office in a public, political or academic organization, or a noble title.
  - commendation: An award, a degree or a public recognition.



- changeOfHealth (only for *Person*)
  - Asserts changes on the health of a Person, including birth and death. Has optional subtypes:
    - birth, death, illness

#### changeOfPersonalRelation

- Assert changes in the personal relationship of an entity (vs. the social ones). Has optional subtypes:
  - **kinshipRelation** (which has subtypes of its own):
    - sibling, parentOf, offspringOf, kinsfolk, guardianOf
  - friendship, rivalry, liaison, marriage
- **size** (not for Person)
  - Models a sizeable amount (e.g: the # of affiliates).



## Extensibility, flexibility, labels

- Extensibility subtypes definition
  - With "type" attribute in XML format
  - Extending the class hierarchy in RDF
- Labels for specific needs
  - With "rel" attribute in XML format
    - Allows further characterize the meaning of a Factoid or the role of an Entity object
  - With *rdfs* or *skos* labels in RDF (multilingual!)
- Flexibility:
  - Supports structured and unstructured data



 Prosopographical and biographical info modeled as events "changing" the subject

For instance, let's suppose we want to state the following:

This individual has held a title of "DomHerr" (Canon) from 1545-01-19 in Augusburg, and was born someday between the 20 and the 30 of January 1521. (fictional facts)



## Example (XML)

#### <person xml:id="EXAMPLE.001">

[...]

#### <!-- Being promoted to office is a change of Social Relation -->

<changeOfSocialRelation type="officeCommission">

<office><value>Domherr</value></office>

<moment>1545-01-19</moment>

<place href="Augusburg"></place>

<source "...fiction..."/>

</officeCommission>

<!-- Let's show some Bio Data: birth is a Change of Health -->
<changeOfHealth>

<birth>

<interval>

<begins><moment>1521-01-20</moment></begins>

<ends><moment>1521-01-30</moment></ends>

</interval>

</birth>

```
<source "...fiction..."/>
```

```
</changeOfHealth>
```



### Same Example (RDF: Turtle)

<u>ex:00001</u>	a <b>proso:changeOfSocialR</b>	proso:Person ; elation _:bn-title .
# Factoids are rendered with the anonymous nodes like _:bn-title		
# The details of the changeOfSocialRelation factoid		
_:bn-title	rdfs:label	"Domherr"@de, "Canon"@en;
	proso:moment	"1541-12-07"^^xsd:date ;
	proso:takesPlaceIn	rag:places_Augsburg;
	proso:office	"Domherr Mag. Art." ;
	proso:source	"FICTION" .
# Some information about his birth (subclass of Change of Health)		
<u>ex:00001</u>	proso:birth	_:bn-health .
_:bn-health	rdfs:label	"birth"@en;
	proso:interval	_:bn-interval .
	proso:source	"FICTION" .
bn-interval	proso:beginsMoment	"1521-01-20"^^xsd:date ;
	proso:endsMoment	"1521-01-31"^^xsd:date .



### Example 2 – Names (XML)

```
<person xml:id="atelier.eu.examples.asfe.jsepulveda">
  <infoCollection xml:id="collections.asfe.jsepulveda"</pre>
       src="http://asfe.unibo.it/it/persona/LL1012">
Γ...]
  <name normalized="true">
       <firstName>Juan</firstName>
       <surname>Sepúlveda, de</surname>
       <source href="atelier.eu/sources/asfe"/>
  </name>
  <name>
       <firstName>Iohannes</firstName>
       <source href="atelier.eu/sources/asfe/guerrini#1003"/>
  </name>
  <name>
       <surname>Sepulveda</surname>
       <source href="atelier.eu/sources/asfe/guerrini#1003"/>
  </name>
Γ...٦
```



### Same Example (RDF: Turtle)

# Declaring a subject of type Person, and listing a couple of namesasfe:LL1012aproso:nameproso:Person ;\_:bn-name31 , \_:bn-name32 .

#### # Factoids are rendered with the anonymous nodes like \_:bn-name

\_:bn-name31 proso:normalized proso:firstName proso:surname proso:source proso:sourcelnnerRef

\_:bn-name32

proso:firstName proso:surname proso:source proso:sourceInnerRef "true"^^xsd:boolean ; "Juan" ; "Sepúlveda, de" ; src:Peréz\_Martin ; "670" .

"Iohannes" ; "Sepulveda ", "Sepulveda, de" ; src:Guerrini ; "1003".





#### Jacopo Zingoni

#### Area Sistemi Dipartimentali e Documentali – ASDD: CRR-MM: Centro di Risorse per la Ricerca Multimediale

mail: <u>asdd.crrmm@unibo.it</u> mail: <u>zingoni@cs.unibo.it</u>

http://www.unibo.it/it/ricerca/progetti-e-iniziative/centro-di-risorse-per-la-ricerca-multimediale-crr-mm