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# A very brief introduction to RDF and SPARQL

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Online



# IRI - Internationalized Resource Identifier

- In the RDF world, IRIs are used as “names”, or an equivalent of “IDs”, for graph nodes.
- IRI often looks like URL, and indeed can often be used such as (this is convenient, but not mandatory)
- For example:

`http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04062`

is the legacy IRI of GBA1\_HUMAN. When search in a browser, the UniprotProt server redirect it to

`https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P04062/entry`

The screenshot displays the UniProtKB entry for P04062, GBA1\_HUMAN. The header includes the UniProt logo and navigation links: BLAST, Align, Peptide search, ID mapping, SPARQL, and UniProtKB. The main content area shows the protein name, gene (GBA1), status (UniProtKB reviewed (Swiss-Prot)), and organism (Homo sapiens (Human)). It also provides amino acid count (536) and protein existence evidence (5/5). The left sidebar contains a list of navigation links: Function, Names & Taxonomy, Subcellular Location, Disease & Variants, PTM/Processing, Expression, Interaction, Structure, Family & Domains, and Sequence & Isoforms. The bottom of the page features a 'Function' section with a description of the protein's role as a lysosomal acid glucosylceramidase.

# Long and short forms of IRIs

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In the Turtle serialization of RDF, IRI must be "quoted" using `<>`:

`<http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04062>`

which is known as **long-form** syntax of IRIs.

By using a prefix definition, one can rewrite IRI in a **short-form** notation:

`@prefix up: <http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/> .`  
`up:P04062`

Very important for RDF:

- The long form is the reference one. It is the only form that matters for data exchanges.
- The short form is human friendly, but
  - the prefix declaration is local to the file or client software (*i.e.* it is not publicly defined).
  - different short-form identifiers may actually refer to the same long form identifier.

# PREFIXES and vocabularies

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Prefix definitions are local, but there exist some generally accepted conventions for widely used vocabularies

short	long
rdf	<code>http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</code>
rdfs	<code>http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</code>
owl	<code>http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</code>
skos	<code>http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#</code>
foaf	<code>http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</code>

# RDF Triple

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The simplest possible RDF graph is made of a single triple, for example in Turtle syntax:

```
<http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04062>  
    <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>  
    <http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/Protein>
```

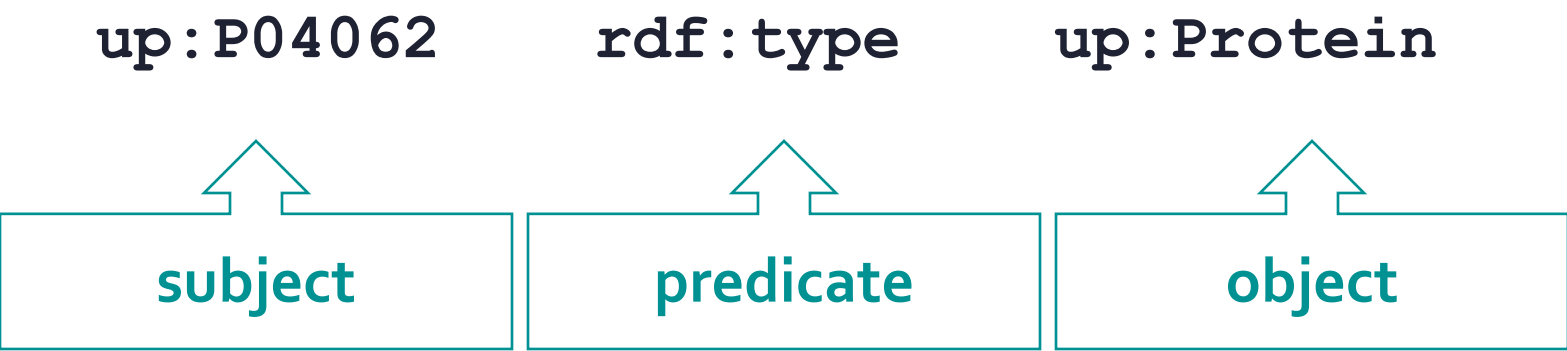
That can be rewritten using short-form notations

```
@prefix up:  <http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/> .  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .  
up:P04062 rdf:type up:Protein
```

which can be further simplified as Turtle supports **a** as syntactic sugar for **rdf:type**

```
up:P04062 a up:Protein
```

# RDF triple



GraphDB

FREE

	subject	predicate	object
1	jlw:VGF144_G10	rdf:type	jlw:LabExtract

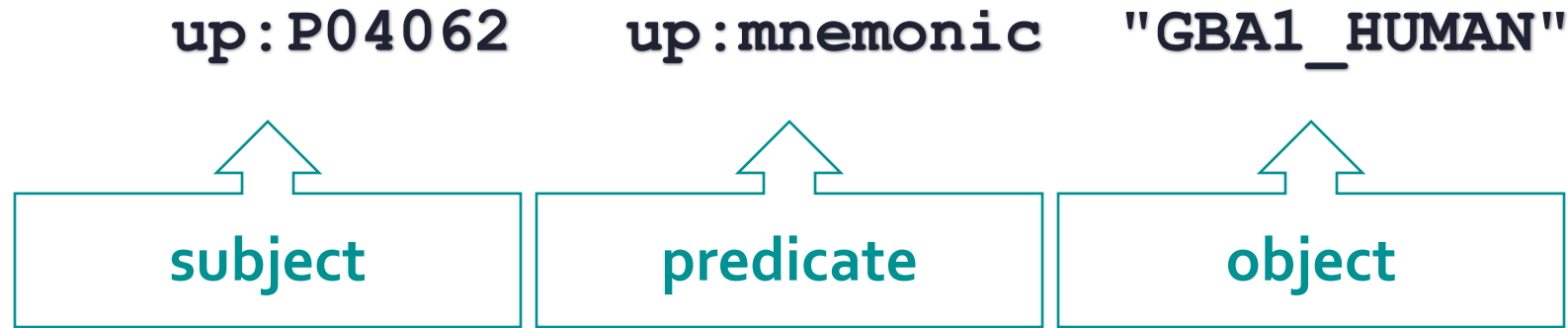
Extract VGF144\_G10

→ type →

Lab extract

# Literal

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Literals are only permitted to occur as the object position

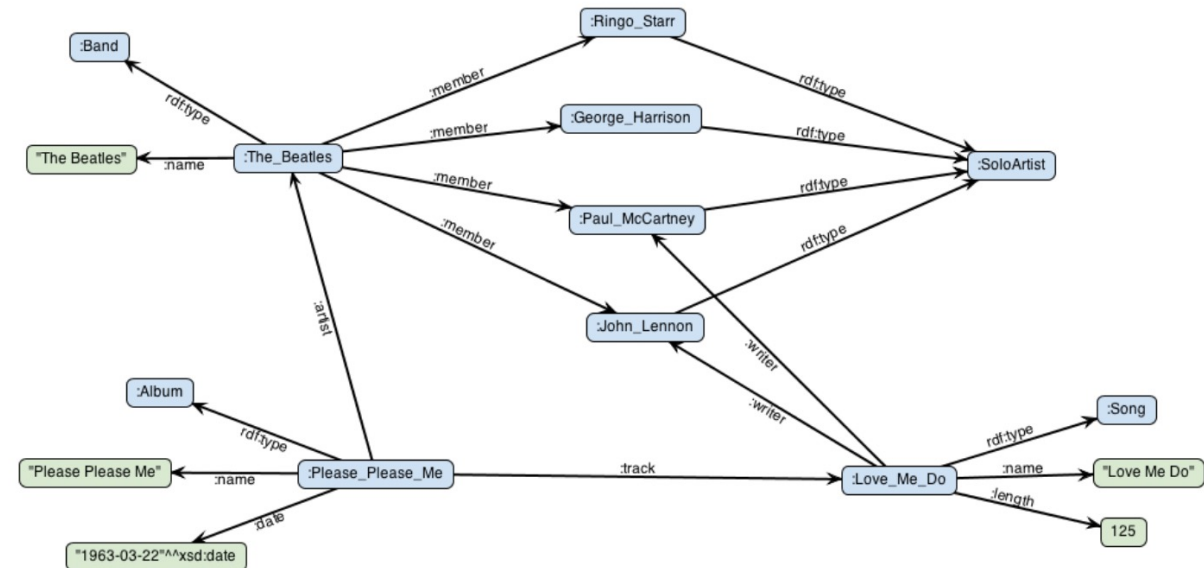
Literal can be optionnally typed:

"GBA1\_HUMAN"^^xsd:string is the same as "GBA1\_HUMAN"  
"5"^^xsd:integer is the same as 5  
"2018-04-09T12:00:00"^^xsd:dateTime

# RDF graph

```
PREFIX : <http://contextualise.dev/ontology/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
```

:The_Beatles	rdf:type	:Band .
:The_Beatles	:name	"The Beatles" .
:The_Beatles	:member	:John_Lennon .
:The_Beatles	:member	:Paul_McCartney .
:The_Beatles	:member	:Ringo_Starr .
:The_Beatles	:member	:George_Harrison .
:John_Lennon	rdf:type	:SoloArtist .
:Paul_McCartney	rdf:type	:SoloArtist .
:Ringo_Starr	rdf:type	:SoloArtist .
:George_Harrison	rdf:type	:SoloArtist .
:Please_Please_Me	rdf:type	:Album .
:Please_Please_Me	:name	"Please Please Me" .
:Please_Please_Me	:date	"1963-03-22"^^xsd:date .
:Please_Please_Me	:artist	:The_Beatles .
:Please_Please_Me	:track	:Love_Me_Do .
:Love_Me_Do	rdf:type	:Song .
:Love_Me_Do	:name	"Love Me Do" .
:Love_Me_Do	:length	125 .
:Love_Me_Do	:writer	:John_Lennon .
:Love_Me_Do	:writer	:Paul_McCartney .





# Punctuation in Turtle syntax

```
ex:Anna a foaf:Person .
ex:Anna foaf:knowns ex:Bob .
ex:Bob a foaf:Person .
ex:Bob foaf:mBox mail:bob@gmail.com .
ex:Bob foaf:mBox mail:bob@github.com
```

dot is the triple separator

```
ex:Anna a foaf:Person ;
    foaf:knowns ex:Bob .
ex:Bob a foaf:Person ;
    foaf:mBox mail:bob@gmail.com ;
    foaf:mBox mail:bob@github.com
```

semicolon is a triple separator, with implicit subject

```
ex:Anna a foaf:Person ;
    foaf:knowns ex:Bob .
ex:Bob a foaf:Person ;
    foaf:mBox mail:bob@gmail.com ,
    mail:bob@github.com
```

comma is a triple separator, with implicit subject and predicate

