

Validate Graph Data with SHACL

SPHN DCC Training

Philip Krauss, Trivadis - Part of Accenture

Martin Zablocki, Dr.-Ing., Trivadis - Part of Accenture

PHI Data Interoperability Team, SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

A project of

Agenda

1. Why SHACL?
2. SHACL
3. Validation Report
4. Hands-On with GraphDB
5. SHACLeR

POLL 1 (Single Choice)

What do you mainly intend to use SHACL for?

- Quality Assurance, ensure data is valid and consistent
- Exchange the structure of the data content
- Application Integration, where different software components need to function together smoothly
- Provide interoperability among independent services and tools

Why describe & validate RDF?

For RDF producers

Understand the contents which is going to be produce

Ensure the expected structure is produced

Ensures data to be valid and consistent

Lowers error rate by preventing bad data from entering the system

Harmonize the structure and meaning across departments and organizations

For RDF consumers

Understand the meaning of the content

Verify the structure before processing it

Query harmonized and well-connected data from different sources

Similar technologies

Technology	Schema
Relational Databases	DDL
XML	DTD, XML Schema, RelaxNG
JSON	JSON Schema
RDF	?

What can be used for RDF?

SHACL - **S**hapes **C**onstraint **L**anguage

W3C recommendation since July 2017, www.w3.org/TR/shacl

A language for checking RDF Graphs against conditions

Supported by many RDF Triple Stores

Like RDFS and OWL, SHACL constraints are written in RDF

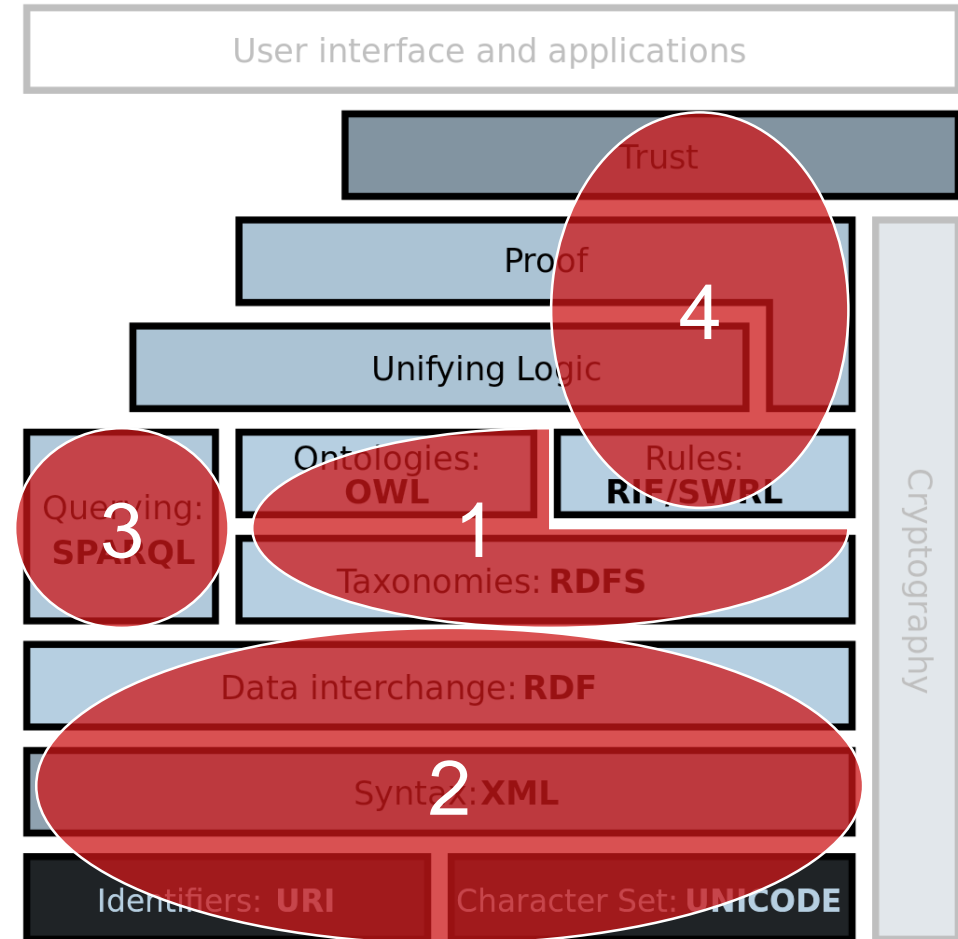
SHACL Core processors support validation with the SHACL Core Language

SHACL-SPARQL processors support validation with the SHACL-SPARQL Language
(not covered in this tutorial)



Semantic Web Layer Cake

1. Ontologies
2. RDF
3. SPARQL
4. SHACL

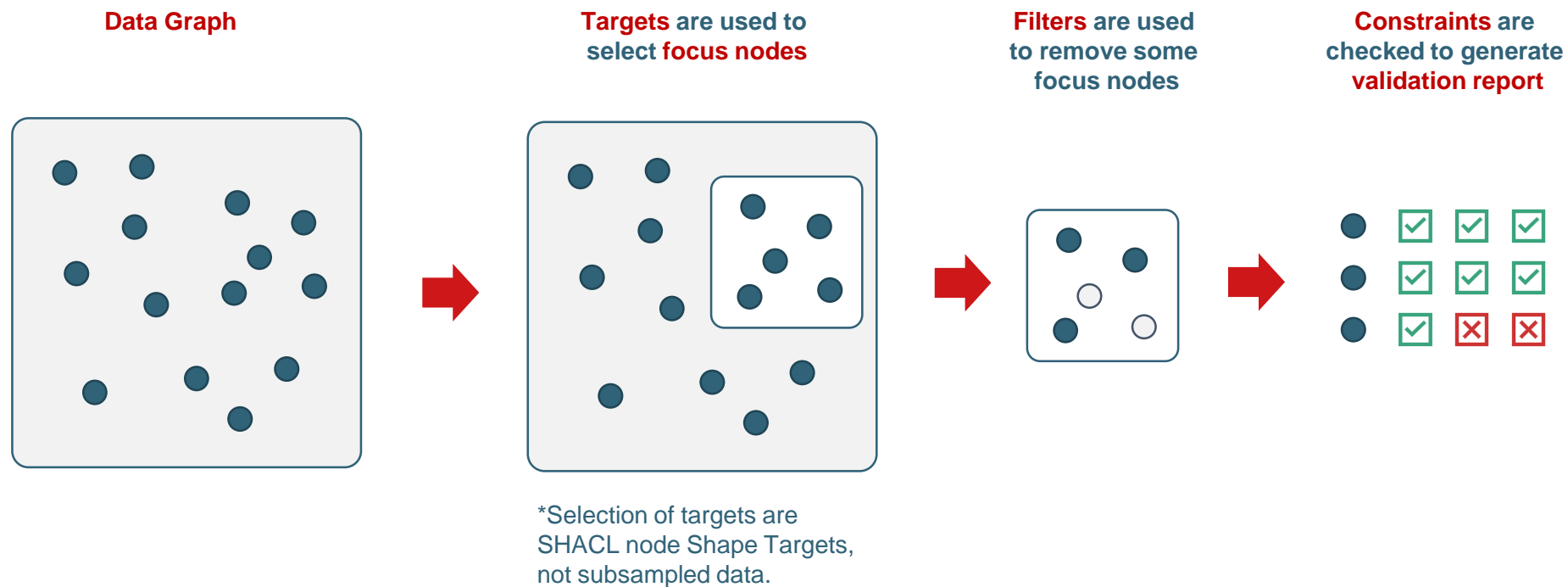


Poll 2 (Multiple Choice)

What technologies of the Semantic Web Layer Cake did you use already?

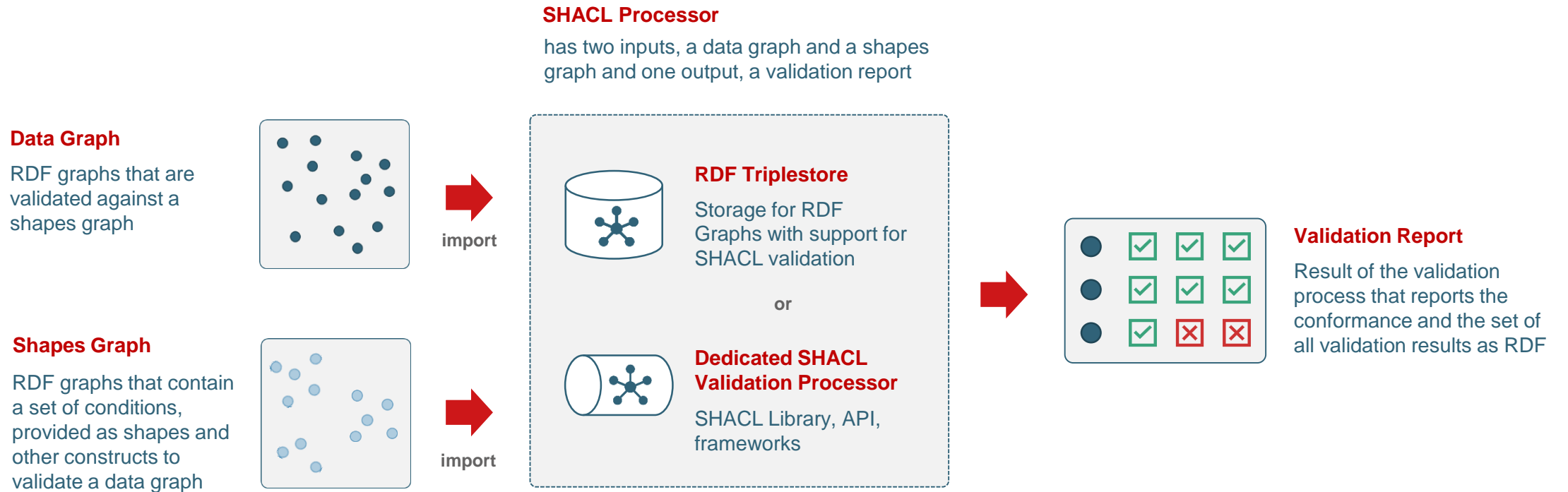
- Ontologies
- RDF
- SPARQL
- SHACL

How does it work - Concept



Filters are part of SHACL Advanced Features (SHACL-SPARQL specification)

How does it work - Technology



Targets, Shapes, and Constraints

SHACL Part 2

Namespace for SHACL

Within this document, the following namespace prefix bindings are used:

Prefix	Namespace
rdf:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#
rdfs:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#
sh:	http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#
xsd:	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#
ex:	http://example.com/ns#
:	http://example.com/ns#

Targets in SHACL

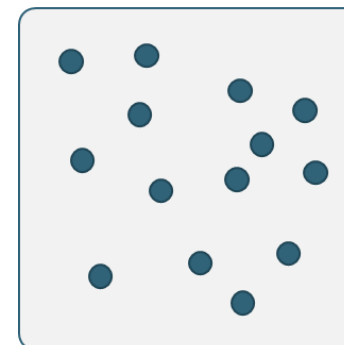
Targets specify what RDF graph nodes are validated against a shape

During validation, we refer to the targets as **focus nodes**

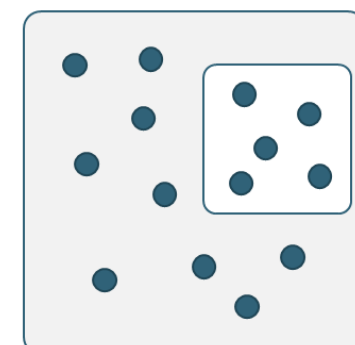
SHACL Core includes the following kinds of targets:

Value	Description
targetNode	Directly points to a specific node
targetClass	All nodes that have a given type
targetSubjectsOf	All subjects of a specific property
targetObjectsOf	All object of a specific property

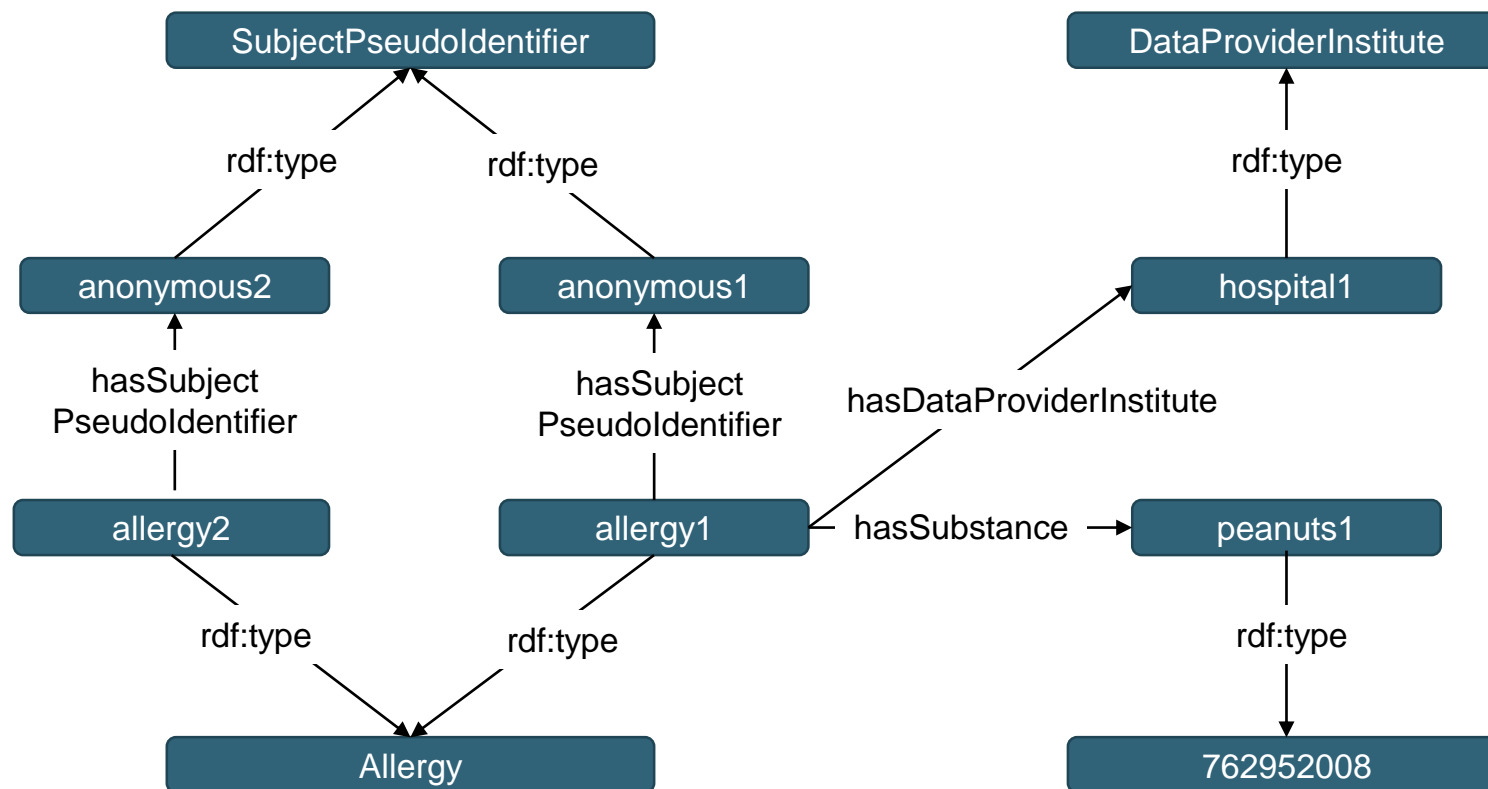
Data Graph



Targets are used to select **focus nodes**



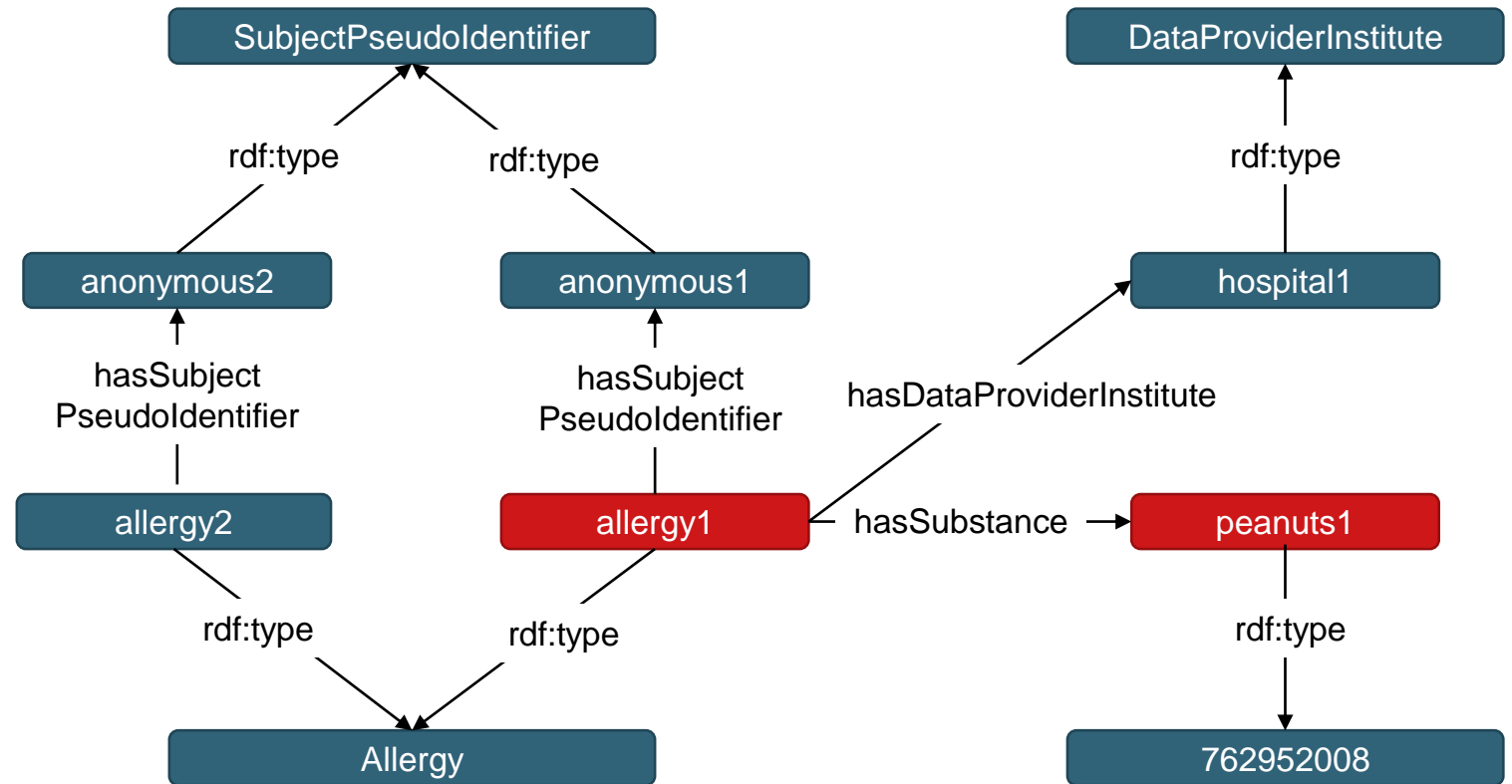
Example



Target: sh:targetNode

SHACL Shape specifying two focus nodes, :allergy1 and :peanuts explicitly.

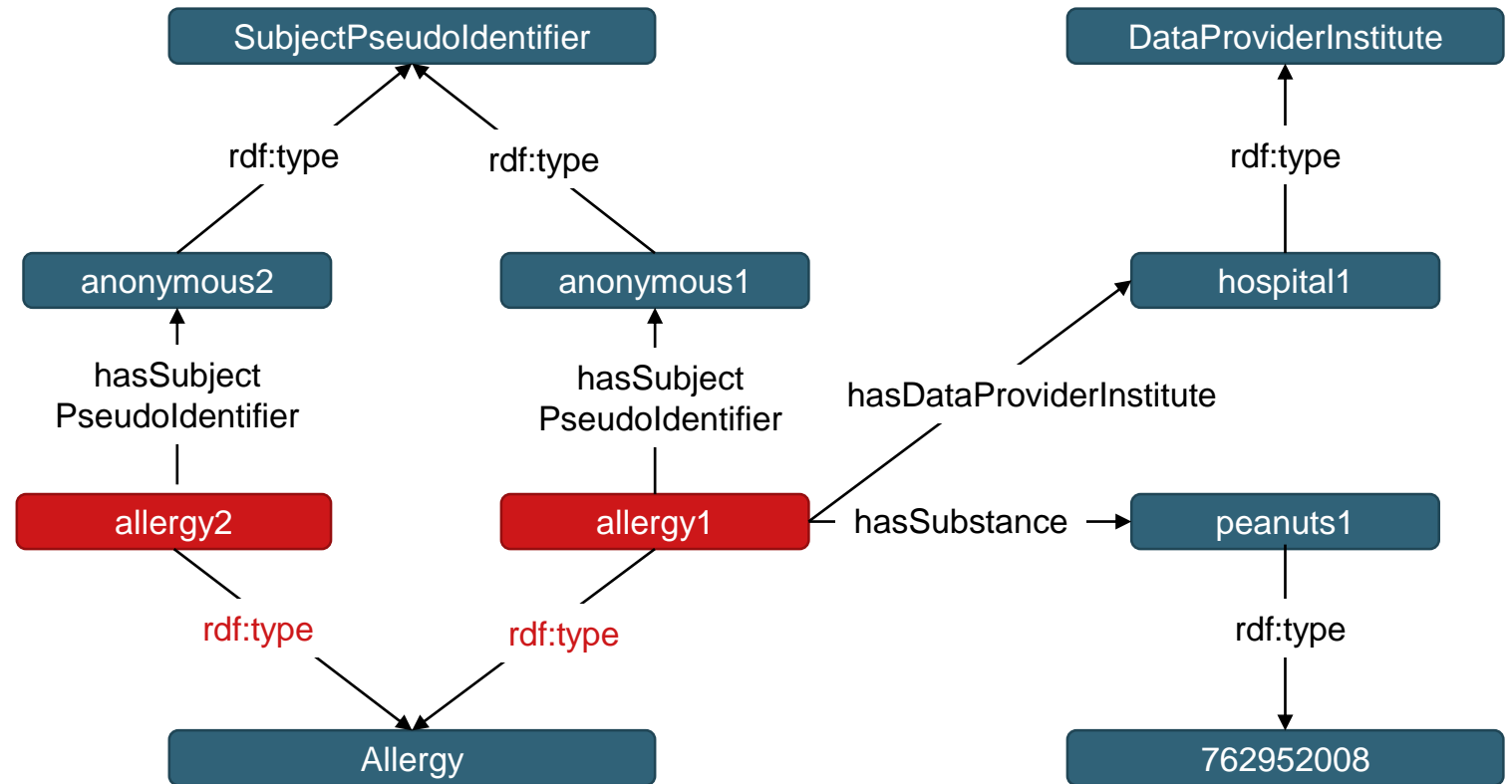
```
ex:SibShape1
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetNode :allergy1,
               :peanuts1 .
```



Target: sh:targetClass

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy

```
ex:SibShape2
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy .
```



Shapes in SHACL

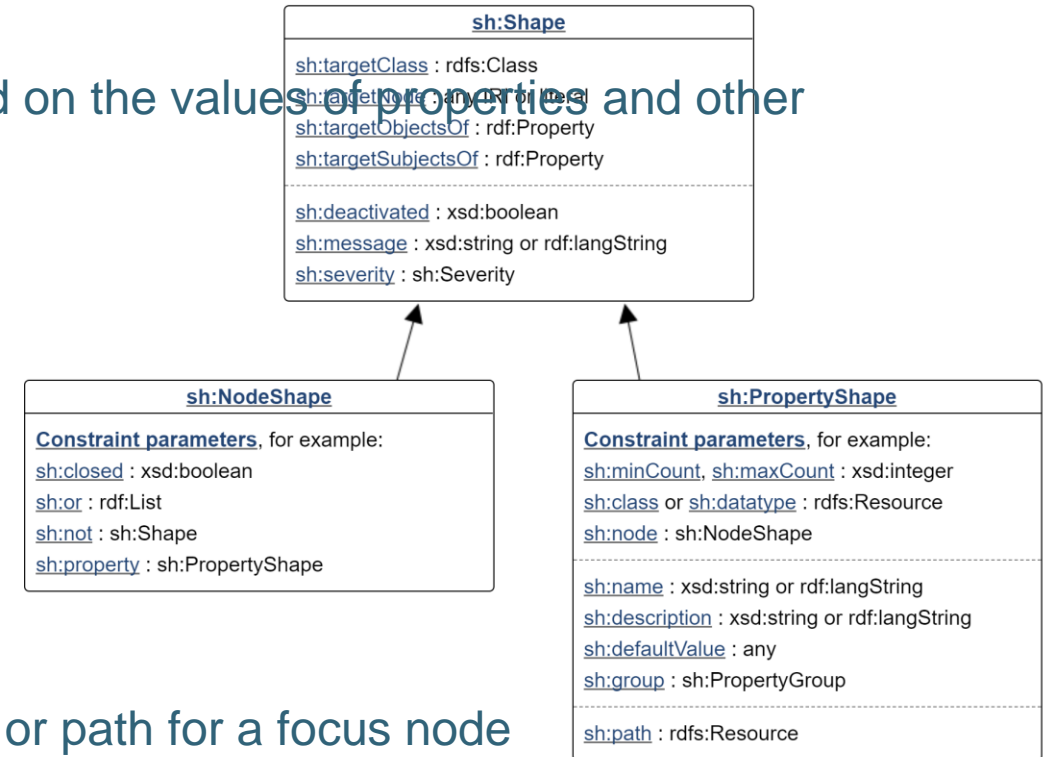
A shape determines how to validate a focus node based on the values of properties and other characteristics of the focus node

Node Shape

- Specifies constraints about the focus node itself
- Each focus node is validated individually, to check if its compliant with the node shape

Property Shapes

- Constraints about the value of a particular property or path for a focus node

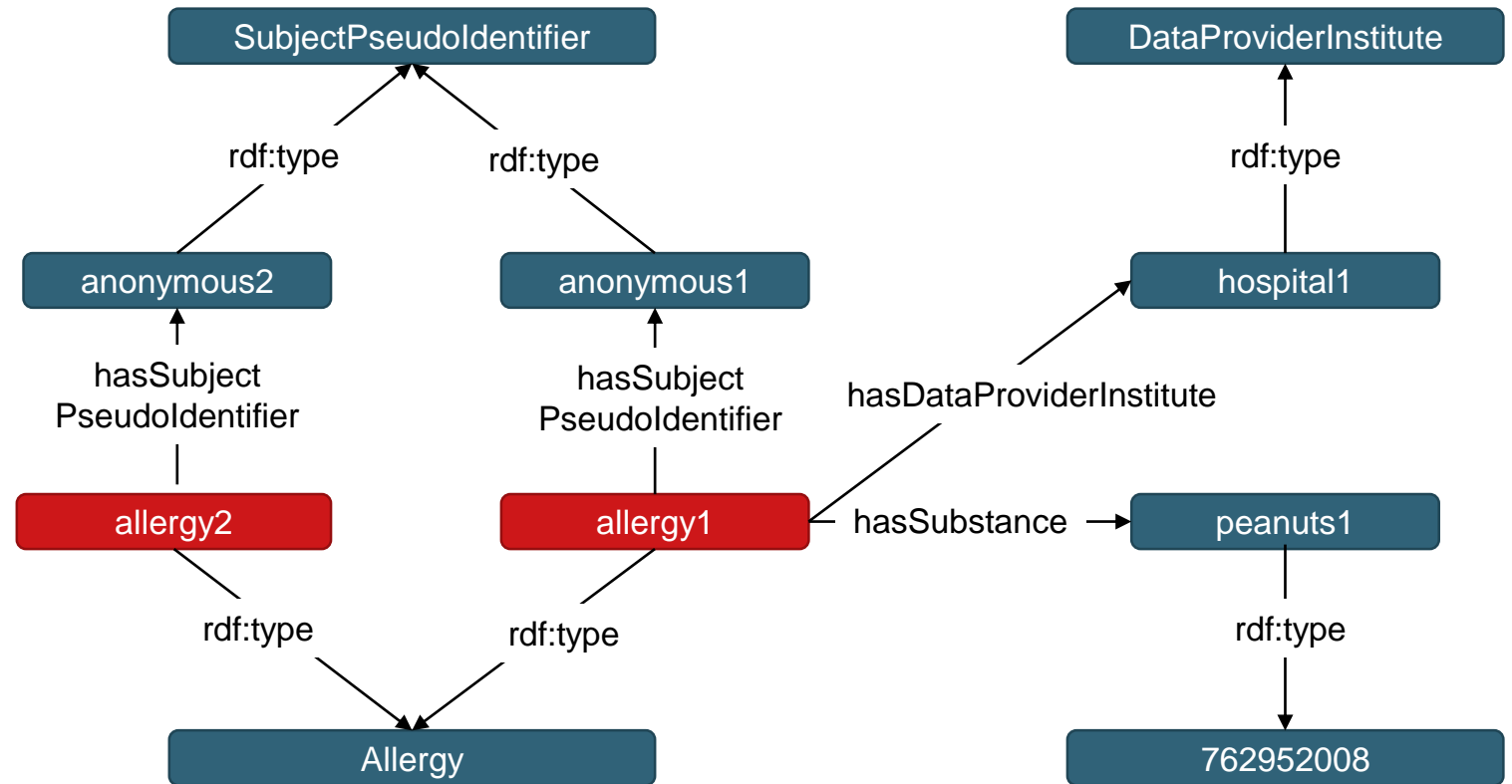


sh:NodeShape

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy.

The NodeShape requires the focus node to be a valid IRI.

```
ex:SibShape5
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:IRI.
```



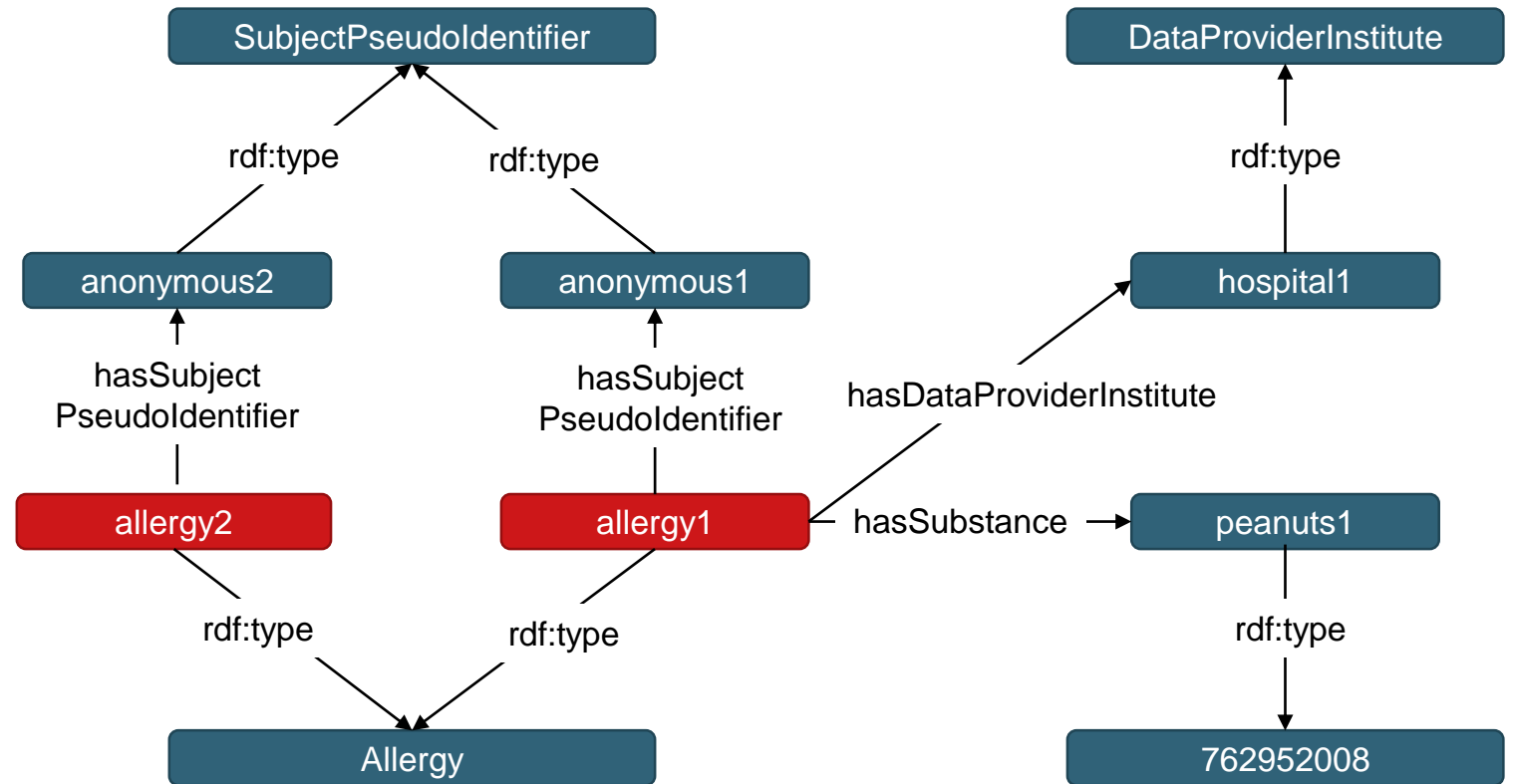
sh:PropertyShape

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy.

The PropertyShape requires the selected focus nodes to have a :hasDataProviderInstitute property, which refers to a listed IRI (:hospital1 or :hospital3).

```
ex:SibShape6
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy ;
  sh:property ex:SubPropertyShape1 .
```

```
ex:SubPropertyShape1
  a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path :hasDataProviderInstitute ;
  sh:in ( :hospital1 :hospital3 ) .
```



sh:PropertyShape (2)

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy.

The PropertyShape requires the selected focus nodes to have a :hasDataProviderInstitute property, which refers to a listed IRI (:hospital1 or :hospital3).

```
ex:SibShape6
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy ;
  sh:property ex:SubPropertyShape1 .
```

```
ex:SubPropertyShape1
  a sh:PropertyShape ;
  sh:path :hasDataProviderInstitute ;
  sh:in ( :hospital1 :hospital3 ) .
```



equivalent representation

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy.

The PropertyShape requires the selected focus nodes to have a :hasDataProviderInstitute property, which refers to a listed IRI (:hospital1 or :hospital3).

```
ex:SibShape7
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path :hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:in ( :hospital1 :hospital3 )
  ] .
```

SHACL Property Paths

SPARQL Property Paths	SHACL
<code>ex:parent</code>	<code>ex:parent</code>
<code>^ex:parent</code>	<code>[sh:inversePath ex:parent]</code>
<code>ex:parent / ex:firstName</code>	<code>(ex:parent ex:firstName)</code>
<code>rdf:type+</code>	<code>[sh:oneOrMorePath rdf:type]</code>
<code>rdf:type / rdfs:subClassOf*</code>	<code>(rdf:type [sh:zeroOrMorePath rdfs:subClassOf])</code>
<code>ex:father ex:mother</code>	<code>[sh:alternativePath (ex:father ex:mother)]</code>

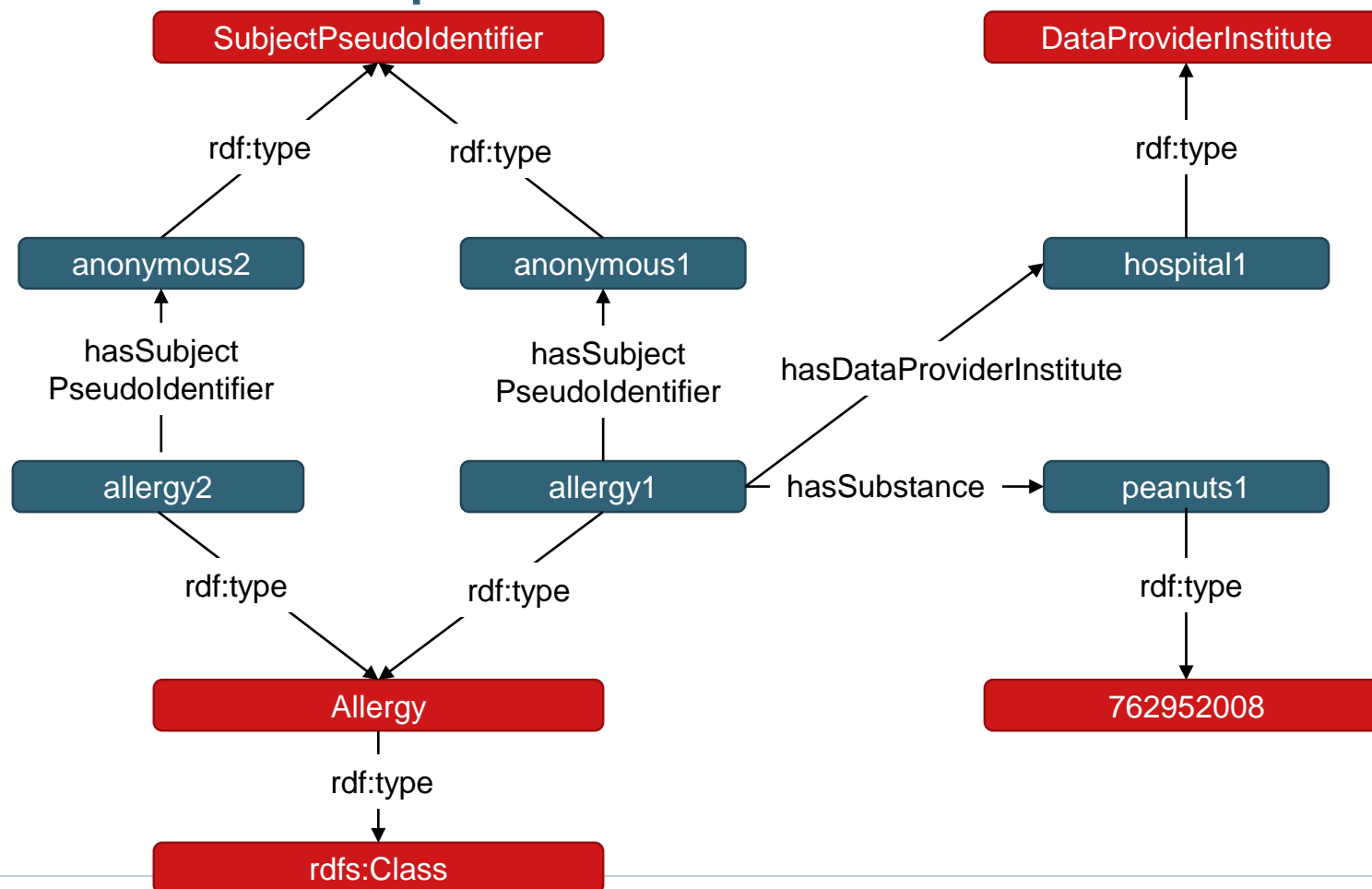
SHACL Property Paths Example

SHACL Shape selects nodes, which are used as types. Constraint checks whether they are IRIs.

The Property Path expression follows the `rdf:type` property recursively

```

ex:SibShape8
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:IRI ;
  sh:path [ sh:oneOrMorePath rdf:type;
  sh:nodeKind sh:IRI ] .
  
```



SHACL Core Constraints

Constraint Type	Constraints (namespace sh: is omitted for readability)	Node Shape	Property Shape
Value Type	class, datatype, nodeKind, targetClass	✓	✓
Cardinality	minCount, maxCount	✗	✓
Values	node, in, hasValue, path	✓	✓
Value Range	minInclusive, maxInclusive minExclusive, maxExclusive	✗	✓
String-based	minLength, maxLength, pattern, languageIn, uniqueLang	✓	✓
Logical constraints	not, and, or, xone	✓	✓
Closed shapes	closed, ignoredProperties	✓	✗
Property Pair constraints	equals, disjoint, lessThan, lessThanOrEquals	✗	✓
Non-validating constraints	name, value, defaultValue	✓	✓
Qualified shapes	qualifiedValueShape, qualifiedMinCount, qualifiedMaxCount	✗	✓

SHACL Core Constraints currently in SPHN

Constraint Type	Constraints (namespace sh: is omitted for readability)	SPHN application example
Value Type	class, datatype, nodeKind, targetClass	hasBodySiteCode property points to either an instance or subinstance of snomed:123037004
Cardinality	minCount, maxCount	Only one SubjectPseudoidentifier is connected to a BodyHeight
Values	node, in, hasValue, path	Death_status is only allowed to be instantiated by the individuals of sphn:Death or sphn:Unknown
Logical constraints	not, and, or, xone	Whenever there is are multiple possibilities to express
Closed shapes	closed, ignoredProperties	No other properties are allowed to be used in SPHN (is changing)

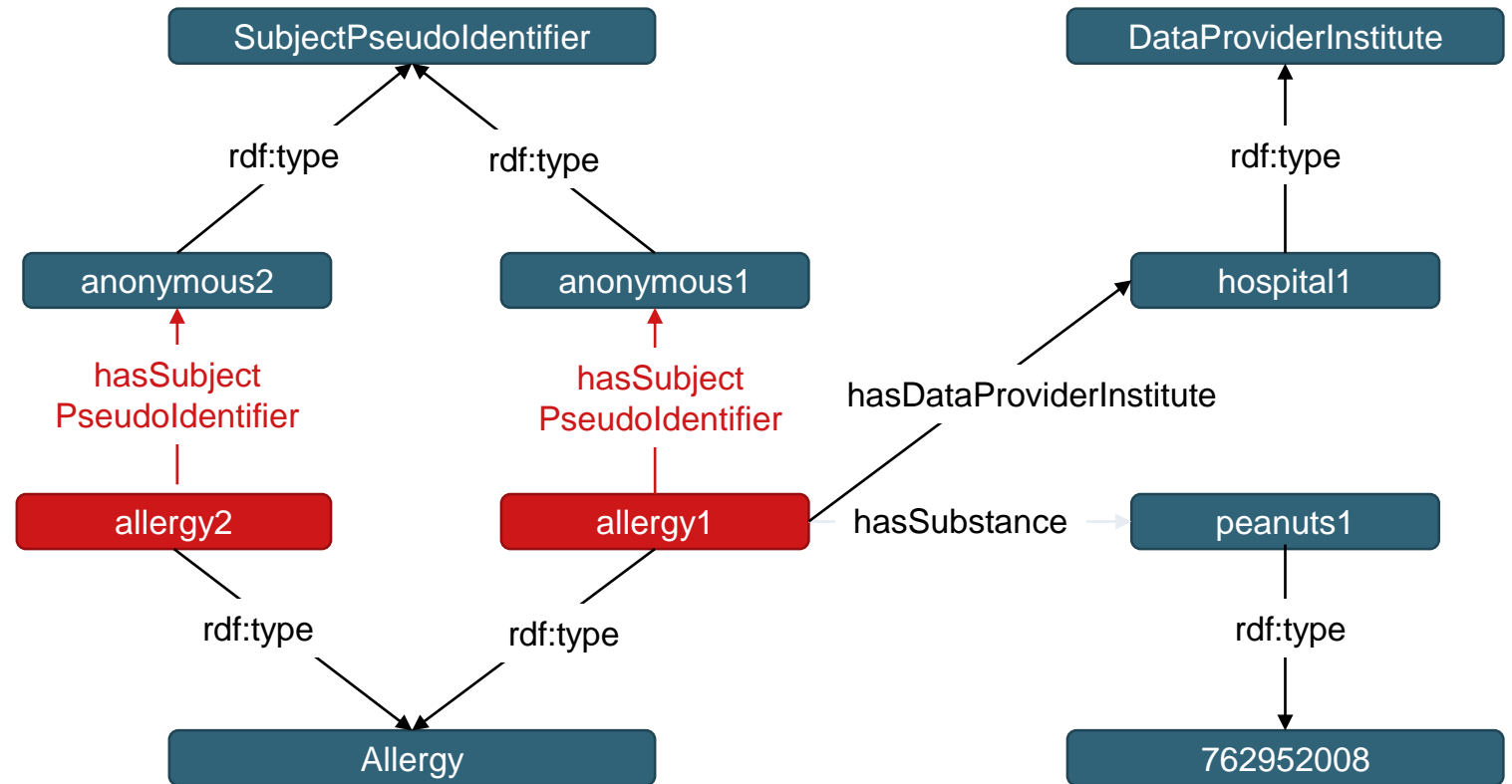
Cardinality

SHACL Shape specifying all nodes as focus nodes, which are instances of the class :Allergy.

The PropertyShape requires the selected focus nodes to have exactly one object with the property :hasDataProviderInstitute .

```

ex:SibShape11
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass :Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path :hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier ;
    sh:minCount 1 ;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .
  
```



sh:closed

In RDF, any node can have values for any property

sh:closed specifies that focus nodes only has values for those properties which have been explicitly enumerated via sh:property

Constraint	Description
closed	If true, valid resources must only have values for properties that appear in sh:property
ignoredProperties	Optional list of properties that are also allowed

SHACL Shape allowing only the property :hasDataProviderInstitute and rdf:type to be used.

```
ex:SibShape12
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:closed true ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path :hasDataProviderInstitute
  ] ;
  sh:ignoredProperties (rdf:type) .
```

Poll 3 (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following cannot be expressed with SHACL?

- Validate the distribution of values
- Check the completeness, i.e., whether all nodes are present in the graph
- Correct mistakes in the graph, e.g., exclusion of a node based on the validation result
- Validation against recursive constraints
- Monitoring of changes in graphs
- Cardinality of relations

Limitations of SHACL tailored to SPHN

Cannot validate on classes that are "misspelled" e.g.,

`sphn:Death_Status1` \neq `sphn:Death_Status`

SPHN Quality Assurance Framework

Consists of SHACL + SPARQL + Execution Framework

Combining validation (SHACL + some SPARQL) with Statistical Queries (SPARQL)

Validation Report

SHACL Part 3

Validation Report

The **validation report** is the result of the validation process



It reports the conformance (true or false) and a set of **validation results**

The validation report is again an RDF graph described with the **SHACL Validation Report Vocabulary**

Example of a validation report where the data graph conforms to the shapes graph

```
[ a sh:ValidationReport ;
  sh:conforms true ;
] .
```

Example of a validation report where the data graph does not conform to the shapes graph

```
[ a sh:ValidationReport ;
  sh:conforms false ;
  sh:result [ a sh:ValidationResult ; ... ] ,
            [ a sh:ValidationResult ; ... ] .
] .
```

Validation Report Example

A Validation Report may provide guidance on how to identify or fix violations in the data graph. Additional information such as provenance metadata is provided by means of properties as shown below.

Example of a validation report where the data graph does not conform to the shapes graph

```
[ a sh:ValidationReport ;
  sh:conforms false ;
  sh:result [
    a sh:ValidationResult ;
    sh:resultSeverity sh:Violation ;
    sh:focusNode      :Bob ;
    sh:resultPath     :age ;
    sh:value          "twenty two" ;
    sh:resultMessage  ":age expects a literal of datatype xsd:integer." ;
    sh:sourceConstraintComponent sh:DatatypeConstraintComponent ;
    sh:sourceShape    :Person-age ;
  ] .
] .
```

The focus node **:Bob** violates the SHACL Shape „:Person-age“. The property **:age** is only allowed to have integer values, but a literal “twenty two” was found.

Validation Report Properties

Property Name	Property	Description
Conformance Checking	sh:conforms	false if the validation produce any results, i.e., a Validation Results, and true otherwise
Validation Results	sh:result	Each validation produces a sh:result
Focus node	sh:focusNode	A validation result has exactly one focus node, which was validated and has caused the violation
Path	sh:resultPath	Equivalent to the value of sh:path of the shape
Value	sh:value	RDF term (at most one) that caused the result
Source	sh:sourceShape	Shape name that the focus node was validated against
Constraint Component	sh:sourceConstraintComponent	Specify the constraint component, that caused the result, e.g., the constraint sh:minCount has sh:MinCountConstraintComponent
Details	sh:detail	May link to other violations for that shape
Message	sh:resultMessage	Communicate additional textual details to humans
Severity	sh:resultSeverity	The severity level of the shape that caused the result

Debugging Shapes

Declaring the Severity of a Shape

How critical is a violation of this shape?

Declaring Messages for a Shape

What information should be shown in case of violation?

Deactivating a Shape

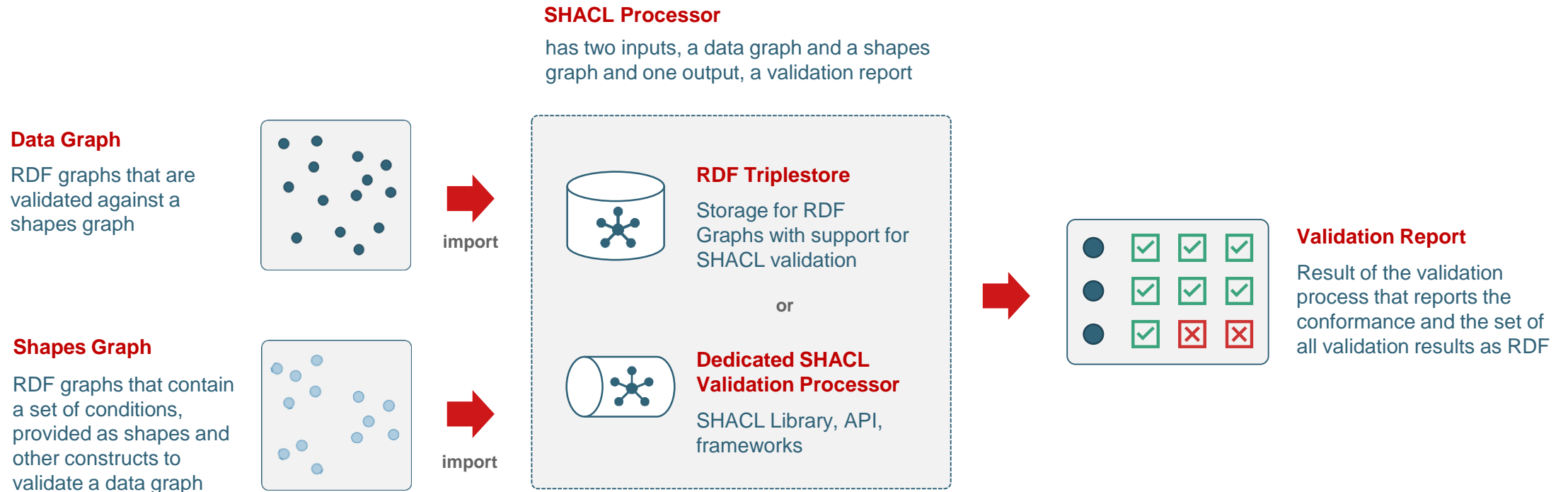
Exclude shapes which should not be applied (tests, application context)

Hands-On with GraphDB

SHACL Part 4

We are doing it. You are invited to repeat it on your own.

What do we need for our Hands-On? (review)



Data Graph

```

@prefix allergies: <http://sib.swiss/allergies/> .
@prefix patients: <http://sib.swiss/fictivePatients/> .
@prefix substances: <http://sib.swiss/substances/> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix snomed: <http://snomed.info/id/> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .

```

types

```

patients:anonymous1 rdf:type sphn:SubjectPseudoIdentifier .
patients:anonymous2 rdf:type sphn:SubjectPseudoIdentifier .
sib:hospital1 rdf:type sphn:DataProviderInstitute .
allergies:allergy1 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
allergies:allergy2 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
substances:peanuts1 rdf:type snomed:762952008 .

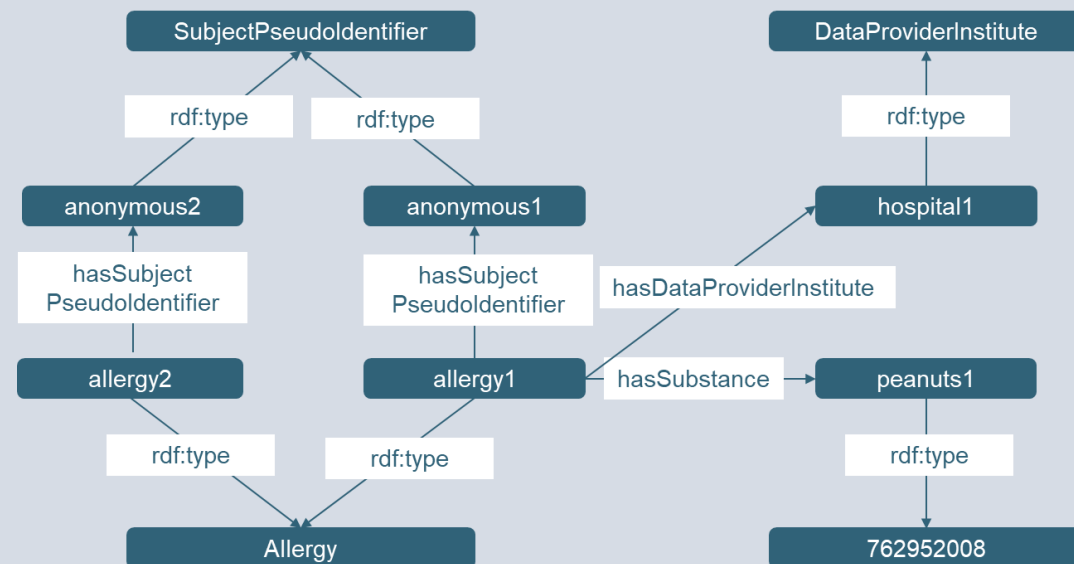
```

relations to the allergy

```

allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute sib:hospital1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubstance substances:peanuts1 .
allergies:allergy2 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous2 .

```



RDF Graph in Turtle Syntax (*.ttl)

S

SHACL Shapes which conform with the Data Graph. No Validation Results are produced.

```
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
```

```
ex:SibShape1_correct
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:IRI .
```

```
ex:SibShape2_correct
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:in ( sib:hospital1 sib:hospital2 sib:hospital3 )
  ] .
```

```
ex:SibShape3_correct
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:path ( sphn:hasSubstance rdf:type ) .
```

```
ex:SibShape4_correct
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:minCount 0;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .
```

Modified SHACL Shapes which produce Validation Results.

```
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
```

```
ex:SibShape1_wrong
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:Literal .
```

```
ex:SibShape2_wrong
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:in ( sib:hospital2 sib:hospital3 )
  ] .
```

```
ex:SibShape3_wrong
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path ( sphn:hasSubstance rdf:type ) ;
    sh:minCount 1
  ] .
```

```
ex:SibShape4_wrong
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:minCount 1;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .
```

Shape Graph

SHACL Shapes which conform with the Data Graph. No Validation Results are produced.

```
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
```

ex:SibShape2_correct

```
a sh:NodeShape ;
sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
sh:property [
  sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
  sh:in ( sib:hospital1 sib:hospital2 sib:hospital3 )
] .
```

Modified SHACL Shapes which produce Validation Results.

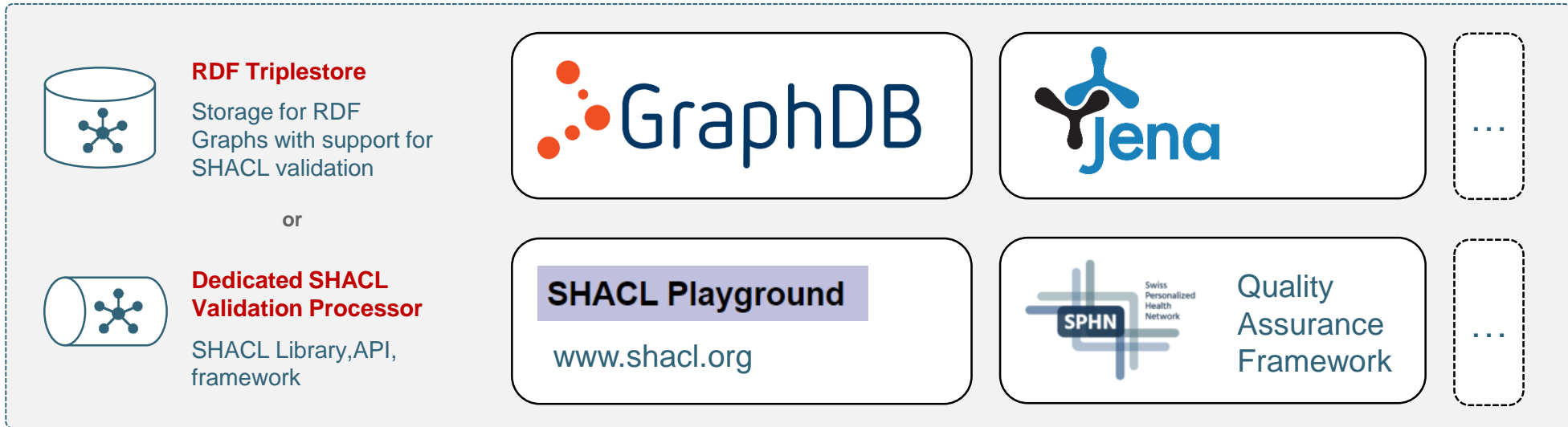
```
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
```

ex:SibShape2_wrong

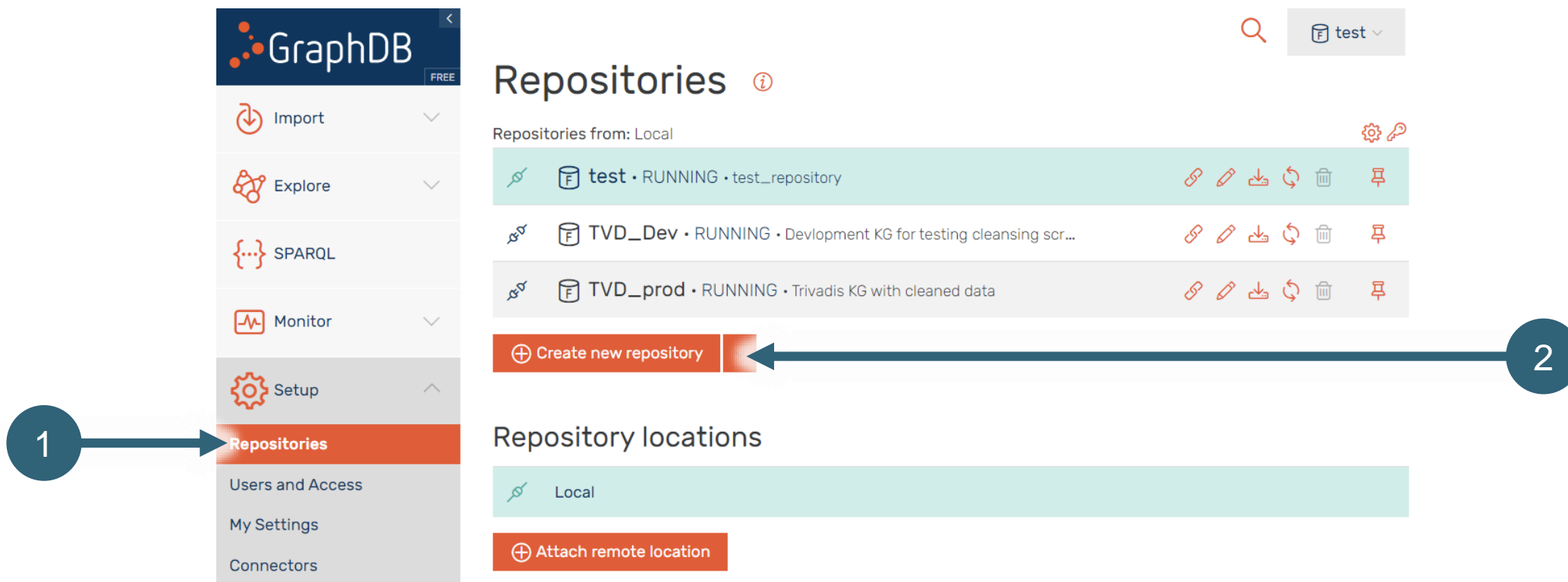
```
a sh:NodeShape ;
sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
sh:property [
  sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
  sh:in ( sib:hospital2 sib:hospital3 )
] .
```

SHACL Processor

SHACL Processor



Example with GraphDB Free (1/9)



GraphDB FREE

- Import
- Explore
- SPARQL
- Monitor
- Setup
- Repositories**
- Users and Access
- My Settings
- Connectors

Repositories

Repositories from: Local

Repository	Status	Description	Actions
test	RUNNING	test_repository	[Link] [Edit] [Download] [Refresh] [Delete] [Bookmark]
TVD_Dev	RUNNING	Development KG for testing cleansing scr...	[Link] [Edit] [Download] [Refresh] [Delete] [Bookmark]
TVD_prod	RUNNING	Trivadis KG with cleaned data	[Link] [Edit] [Download] [Refresh] [Delete] [Bookmark]

Create new repository

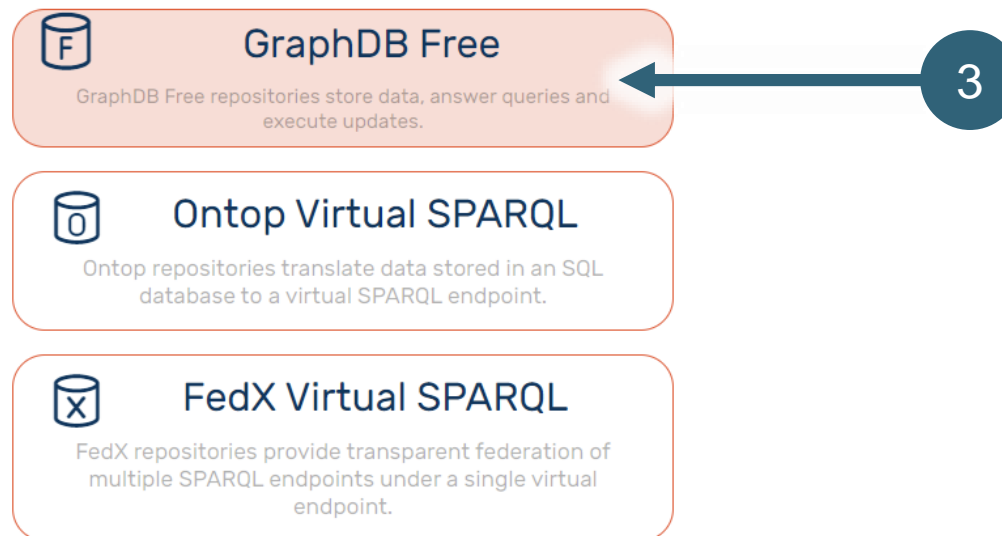
Repository locations

Location
Local

Attach remote location

Example with GraphDB Free (2/9)

Select repository type



F **GraphDB Free**
GraphDB Free repositories store data, answer queries and execute updates.

O **Ontop Virtual SPARQL**
Ontop repositories translate data stored in an SQL database to a virtual SPARQL endpoint.

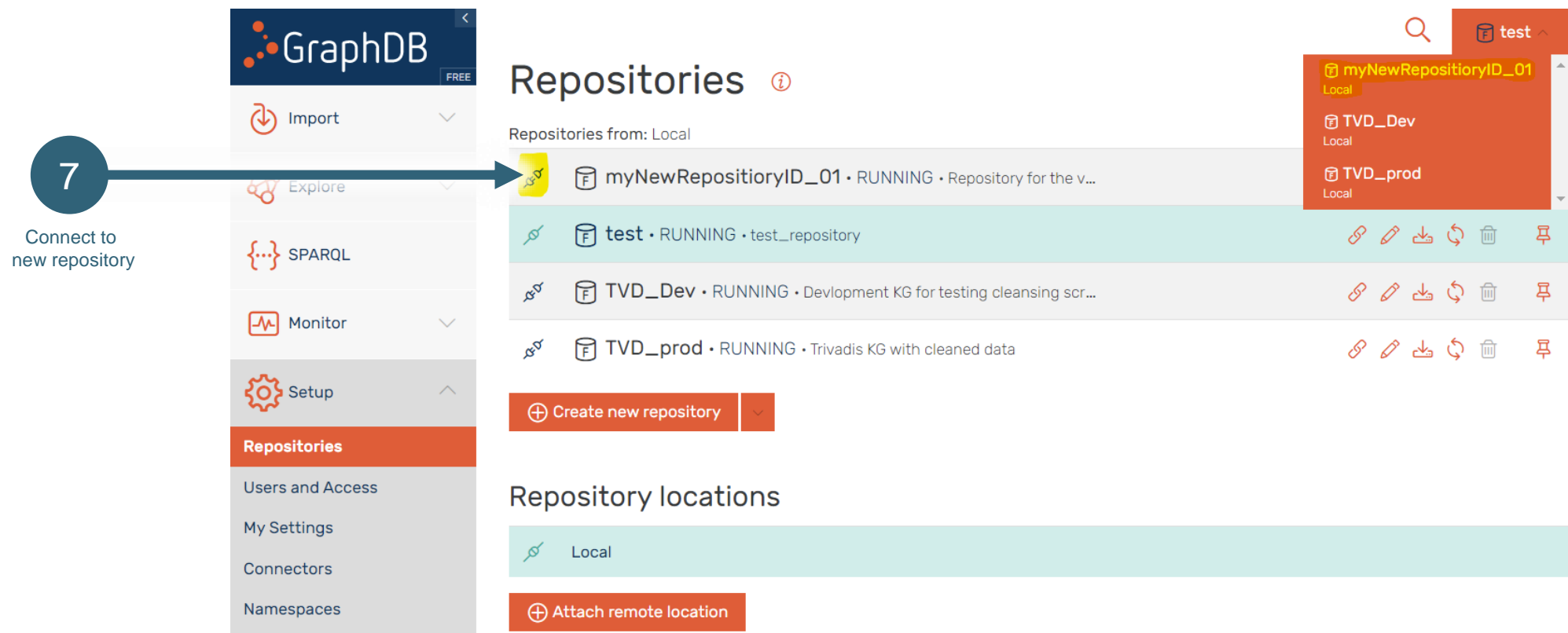
X **FedX Virtual SPARQL**
FedX repositories provide transparent federation of multiple SPARQL endpoints under a single virtual endpoint.

Example with GraphDB Free (3/9)



The screenshot shows the 'Create GraphDB Free repository' configuration page. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Import, Explore, SPARQL, Monitor, Setup, Repositories, Users and Access, My Settings, Connectors, Namespaces, Autocomplete, RDF Rank, and JDBC. The 'Setup' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'Create GraphDB Free repository' and includes a search bar with 'test' and a dropdown arrow. Below the title, there are three numbered callouts: 4 points to the 'Repository ID*' field containing 'myNewRepositoryID_01'; 5 points to the 'Enable SHACL validation' checkbox, which is checked and highlighted in yellow, with a link to 'SHACL options'; and 6 points to the 'Create' button at the bottom left. The configuration fields include: 'Repository ID*' (myNewRepositoryID_01), 'Repository description' (Repository for the validation of data using SHACL), 'Read-only' (unchecked), 'Inference and Validation' section with 'Ruleset' (RDFS-Plus (Optimi...)) and 'Custom ruleset...' button, 'Disable owl:sameAs' (checked), 'Enable consistency checks' (unchecked), 'Enable SHACL validation' (checked), 'Indexing' section with 'Entity ID size' (32-bit selected), 'Enable context index' (unchecked), and 'Enable predicate list index' (checked).

Example with GraphDB Free (4/9)



7
Connect to new repository

GraphDB FREE

Repositories ⓘ

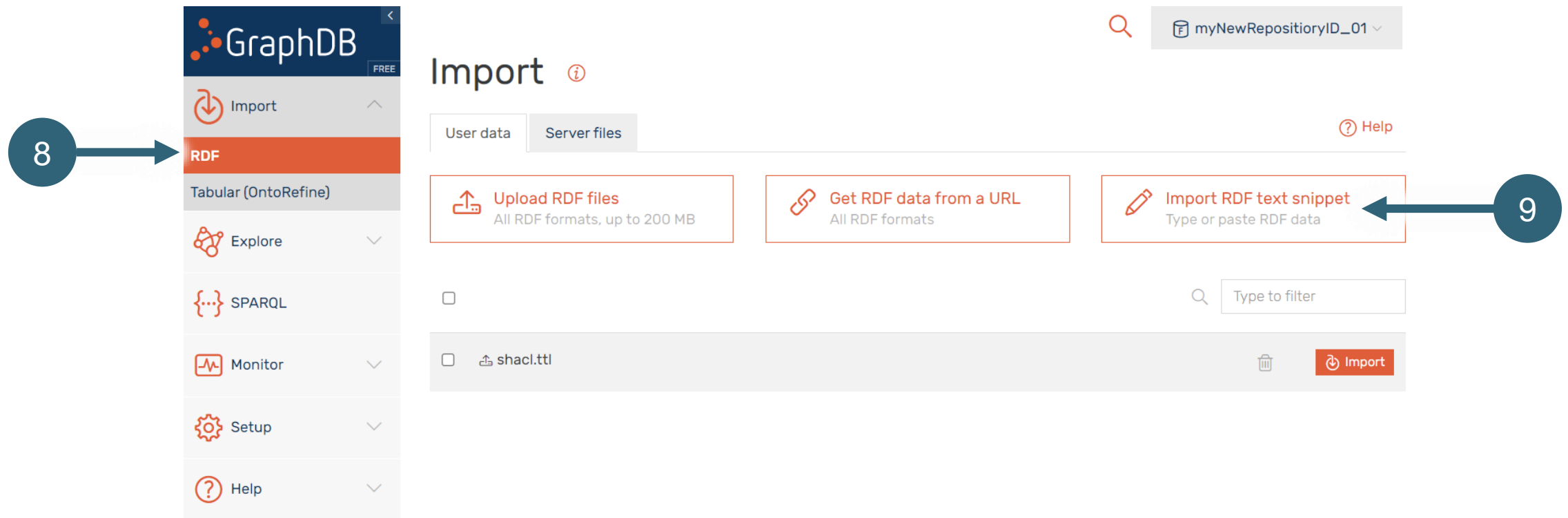
Repositories from: Local

- myNewRepositoryID_01 • RUNNING • Repository for the v...
- test** • RUNNING • test_repository
- TVD_Dev • RUNNING • Development KG for testing cleansing scr...
- TVD_prod • RUNNING • Trivadis KG with cleaned data

Repository locations

- Local

Example with GraphDB Free (5/9)



The screenshot displays the GraphDB Free web interface. On the left, a sidebar menu is visible with the 'RDF' option highlighted, indicated by a blue circle with the number '8' and an arrow. The main content area is titled 'Import' and features two tabs: 'User data' and 'Server files'. Below the tabs, there are three import options, each in a red-bordered box: 'Upload RDF files' (All RDF formats, up to 200 MB), 'Get RDF data from a URL' (All RDF formats), and 'Import RDF text snippet' (Type or paste RDF data). The 'Import RDF text snippet' option is highlighted with a blue circle containing the number '9' and an arrow. Below these options is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Type to filter'. At the bottom, a list of server files is shown, including a file named 'shacl.ttl' with a trash icon and an 'Import' button.

Example with GraphDB Free (6/9)

```

Modified SHACL Shapes which produce Validation Results.
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .

ex:SibShape5
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:Literal .

ex:SibShape7
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:in ( sib:hospital2 sib:hospital3 )
  ] .

ex:SibShape9
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path ( sphn:hasSubstance rdf:type ) ;
    sh:minCount 1 .
  ] .

ex:SibShape11
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:minCount 1;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .

```

```

SHACL Shapes which conform with the Data Graph. No Validation Results
are produced.
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .
@prefix ex: <http://sib.swiss/examples#> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .

ex:SibShape5
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:nodeKind sh:IRI .

ex:SibShape7
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:in ( sib:hospital1 sib:hospital1 sib:hospital3 )
  ] .

ex:SibShape9
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:path ( sphn:hasSubstance rdf:type ) .

ex:SibShape11
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:minCount 0;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .

```



Import RDF data from a text snippet

```

sh:minCount 1.
ex:SibShape11
  a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:Allergy ;
  sh:property [
    sh:path sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute ;
    sh:minCount 1;
    sh:maxCount 1
  ] .

```

Start import automatically

Cancel
Format: Turtle ▾
 Import

Example with GraphDB Free (7/9)

Import settings ✕

Base IRI ⓘ

Target graphs ⓘ From data The default graph Named graph

Enable replacement of existing data

Show advanced settings ▾

Restore defaults Cancel Import

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Copy

<http://rdf4j.org/schema/rdf4j#SHACLShapeGraph>

Example with GraphDB Free (8/9)

```

@prefix allergies: <http://sib.swiss/allergies/> .
@prefix patients: <http://sib.swiss/fictivePatients/> .
@prefix substances: <http://sib.swiss/substances/> .
@prefix sib: <http://sib.swiss/> .
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix snomed: <http://snomed.info/id/> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .

# types
patients:anonymous1 rdf:type sphn:SubjectPseudoIdentifier .
patients:anonymous2 rdf:type sphn:SubjectPseudoIdentifier .
sib:hospital1 rdf:type sphn:DataProviderInstitute .
allergies:allergy1 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
allergies:allergy2 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
substances:peanuts1 rdf:type snomed:762952008 .

# relations to the allergy
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute sib:hospital1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubstance substances:peanuts1 .
allergies:allergy2 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous2 .

```

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Import RDF data from a text snippet ✕

```

patients:anonymous2 rdf:type sphn:SubjectPseudoIdentifier .
sib:hospital1 rdf:type sphn:DataProviderInstitute .
allergies:allergy1 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
allergies:allergy2 rdf:type sphn:Allergy .
substances:peanuts1 rdf:type snomed:762952008 .

# relations to the allergy
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute sib:hospital1 .
allergies:allergy1 sphn:hasSubstance substances:peanuts1 .
allergies:allergy2 sphn:hasSubjectPseudoIdentifier patients:anonymous2 .

```

Start import automatically

Cancel
Format: Turtle ▾
Import

Example with GraphDB Free (9/9)

SHACL Shapes which conform with the Data Graph. No Validation Results are produced.

Text snippet 2021-07-27 13:19:47.571
 Imported successfully in less than a second.

Failed SHACL Validation, Validation Results are produced. (shortened)

```
@prefix sphn: <https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#> .
@prefix sh: <http://www.w3.org/ns/shacl#> .

_:node1 a sh:ValidationReport;
sh:conforms false;
sh:result _:node2 .

_:node2 a sh:ValidationResult;
sh:focusNode <http://sib.swiss/allergies/allergy1>;
sh:sourceConstraintComponent sh:InConstraintComponent;
sh:sourceShape <http://shape.ontotext.com/node#8057ff97/1>;
sh:resultPath sphn:hasDataProviderInstitute;
sh:value <http://sib.swiss/hospital1> .
```



Poll 4 (single choice)

Why does the allergy1 example fail on hospital1?

- hospital1 is not in the list of allowed values
- hospital1 is wrongly written
- there was no shape for hospital1

Replacing and Removing Shape Graphs in GraphDB

Import settings

Base IRI ⓘ

Target graphs ⓘ

From data The default graph Named graph

Enable replacement of existing data

Replaced graphs ⓘ

I understand that data in the replaced graphs will be cleared before importing new data.

Show advanced settings ▾

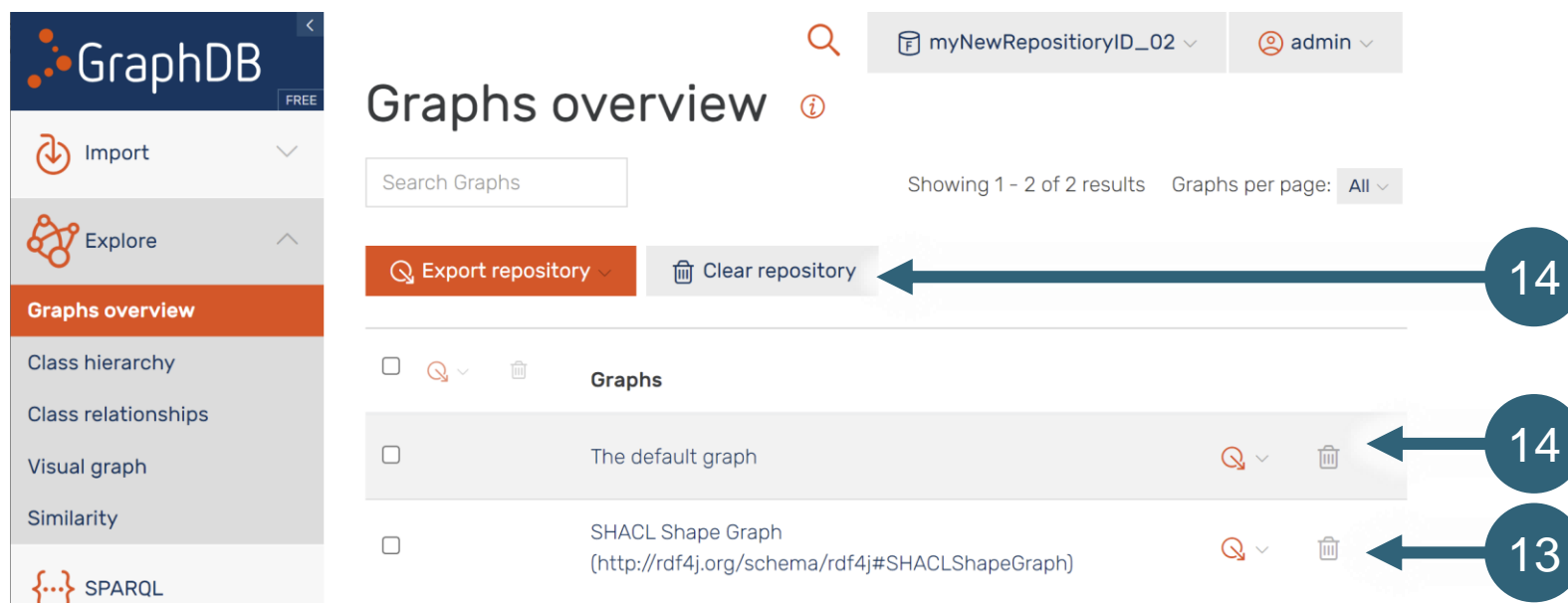
Restore defaults

Cancel

Import

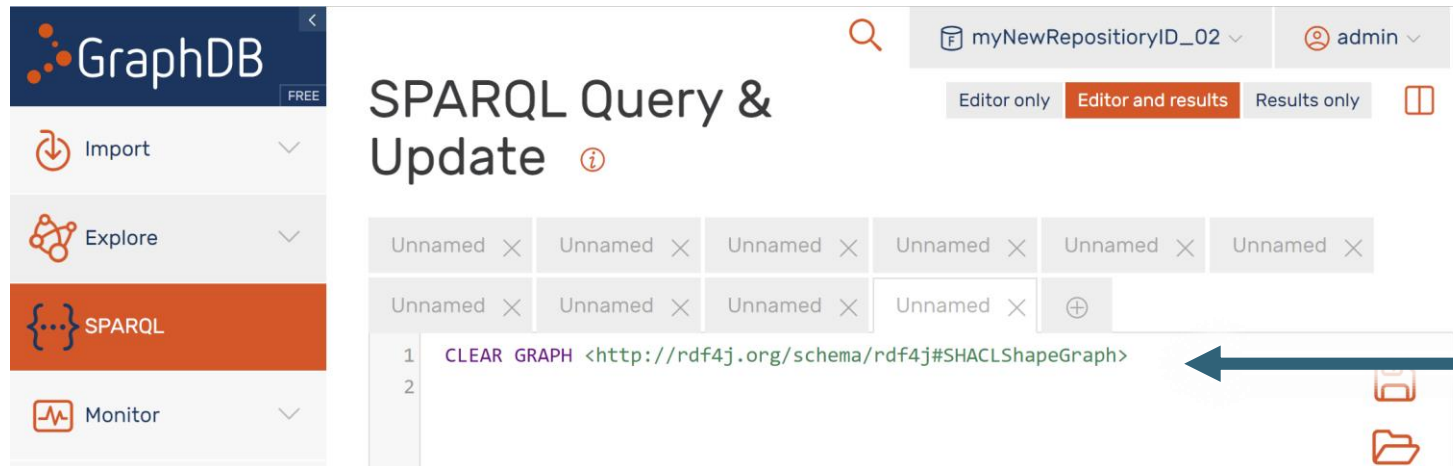
Shape Graphs are stored separately from data, importing a new shape graph by enabling the **Enable replacement of existing data** box option in the Import settings dialog box would **not** work.

Replacing and Removing Shape Graphs in GraphDB



Go to the Graphs overview, remove the Graphs and Clear the repository

Replacing and Removing Shape Graphs in GraphDB



The screenshot shows the GraphDB interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Import, Explore, SPARQL (highlighted), and Monitor. The main area is titled 'SPARQL Query & Update'. At the top right, there are search and user controls for 'myNewRepositoryID_02' and 'admin'. Below these are tabs for 'Editor only', 'Editor and results' (selected), and 'Results only'. A row of tabs labeled 'Unnamed' is visible. The main editor area contains a SPARQL query: `CLEAR GRAPH <http://rdf4j.org/schema/rdf4j#SHACLShapeGraph>`. A blue arrow labeled '16' points to this query. To the right of the editor is a file explorer icon.

Go to the SPARQL Editor in the Workbench.

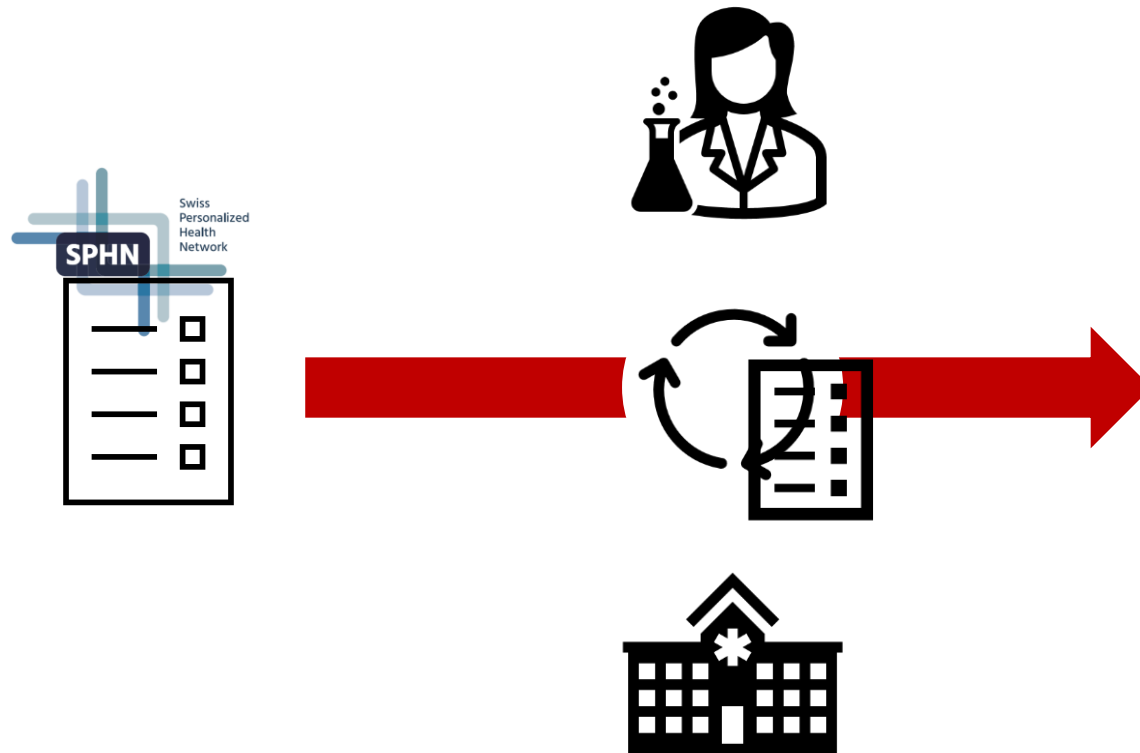
Clear the RDF Graph for storing shapes by running a CLEAR GRAPH query

15 Copy → `CLEAR GRAPH <http://rdf4j.org/schema/rdf4j#SHACLShapeGraph>`

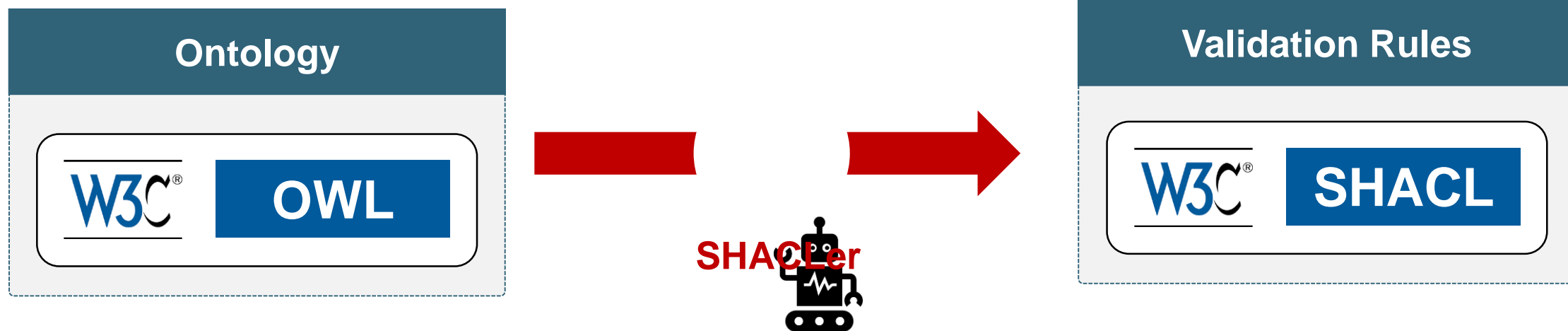
How to SHACLer

SHACL Part 5

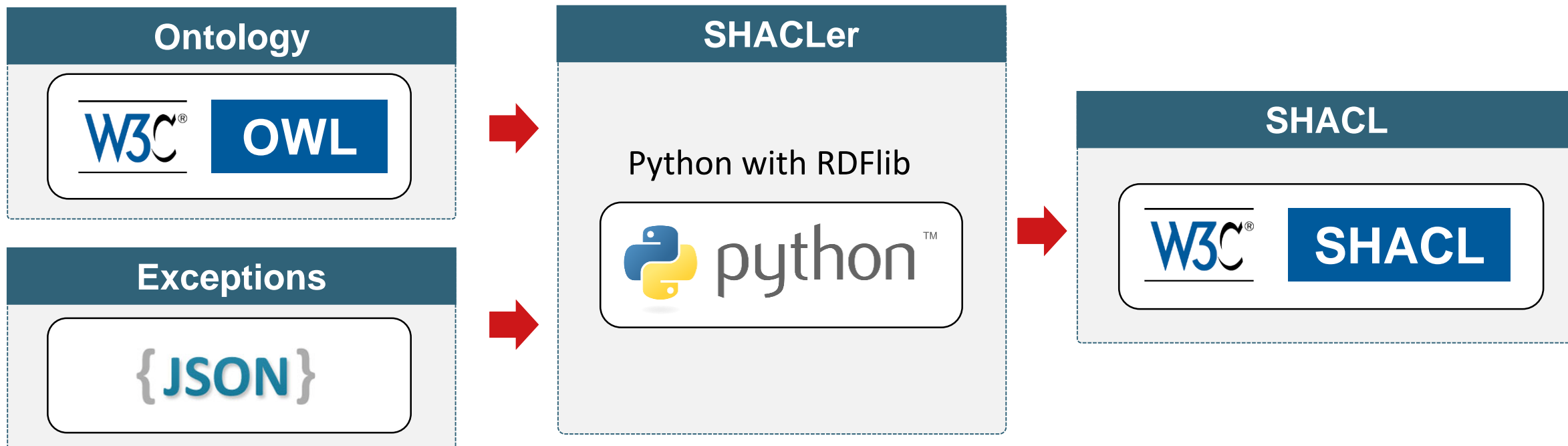
Project specific RDF schema



Procedure



Technical Overview



Demo Time!

Input (shortened)

```
### https://biomedit.ch/rdf/sphn-ontology/sphn#hasMSuffix
```

```
sphn:hasMSuffix
```

```
  rdf:type owl:DatatypeProperty ;
```

```
  rdfs:subPropertyOf sphn:hasTNMClassificationValue ;
```

```
  rdfs:domain sphn:TNMClassification ;
```

```
  rdfs:range xsd:string ;
```

```
  rdfs:comment "suffix associated to the metastasis (M), as defined in the TNM coding system, e.g., 1b" ;
```

```
  rdfs:label "has M suffix code" .
```

How to run

```
.\shacl_generator.py -o 'ttl' -d ".\sphn_ontology.ttl" -e  
"exceptions.json" "shacl_2021-2.ttl"
```

Output (shortened)

```
constraints:sphnTNMClassification a sh:NodeShape ;
  sh:closed false ;
  sh:ignoredProperties ( rdf:type ) ;
  sh:property
    [ sh:datatype xsd:string ;
      sh:path sphn:hasMSuffix ] ;
  sh:targetClass sphn:TNMClassification .
```

References

References 1

Shapes Constraint Language (SHACL), W3C Recommendation 20 July 2017
<https://www.w3.org/TR/shacl/>

RDF and Linked Data Validation - ESWC'16 Tutorial, ESWC 2016
https://www.weso.es/RDFValidation_ESWC16/

Validating RDF Data, Jose E. Labra Gayo, Eric Prud'hommeaux, Iovka Boneva,
Dimitris Kontokostas (2018)
<http://book.validatingrdf.com/>

References 2

SHACLer Documentation

https://sphn-semantic-framework.readthedocs.io/en/latest/sphn_framework/dataquality.html?highlight=shacler#data-validation-with-shacl

https://sphn-semantic-framework.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/data_quality.html?highlight=shacler#data-validation

SHACLer Repository

<https://git.dcc.sib.swiss/sphn-semantic-framework/sphn-shacl-generator>
(available on request, will be released publicly soon)

SPHN Quality Assurance Framework (available on request)

https://git.dcc.sib.swiss/sphn-semantic-framework/sphn-ontology/-/tree/master/quality_assurance