

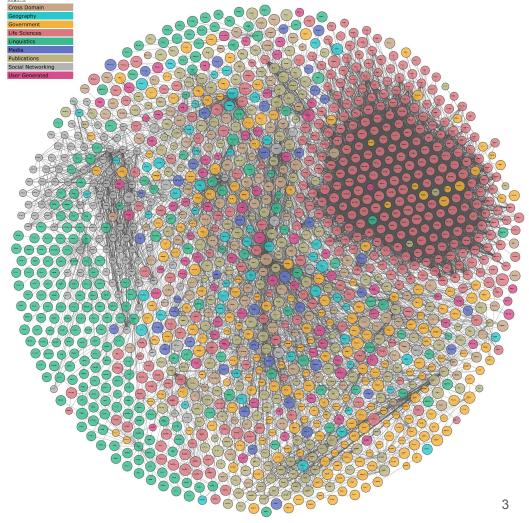


# Navigating the LOD Subclouds: Assessing Linked Open Data Quality by Domain

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# 1. Introduction

- 1,656 resources registered in The Linked Open Data Cloud (LOD Cloud) in the November 24, 2024 snapshot.
- 9 different subclouds:
  - Cross domain
  - Geography
  - Government
  - Life Sciences
  - Linguistics
  - Media
  - Publications
  - Social Networking
  - User Generated



# 1. Introduction

The contributions of this work are as follows:

- Examining changes in subcloud quality with respect to the pas to identify persistent trends, highlight improvements and pinpoint areas of decline.
- Providing an overview of the quality variation across different subclouds, with a focus on the **six quality categories** measured by **KGHeartBeat**.
- The analysis seeks to answer the following Research Question (RQ):

Is quality consistent across all subclouds?

# 2. Background - The quality framework adopted

This study builds upon the quality framework proposed by **Zaveri et al. [1]** and its adaptation by **Pellegrino et al. [2]**, which defines **6 quality categories**, further divided into quality dimensions:

- Accessibility, covers dimensions related to data access, authenticity, and retrieval.
- 2. Contextual, focuses on dimensions influenced by task-specific contexts.
- 3. Dataset Dynamicity, examines the currency and timeliness of published data.
- 4. *Intrinsic*, includes dimensions independent of user context
- 5. **Representational** addresses dimensions concerning the design and data presentation.
- 6. **Trust** evaluates dimensions related to trustworthiness
- [1] Amrapali Zaveri, Anisa Rula, Andrea Maurino, Ricardo Pietrobon, Jens Lehmann, and Soeren Auer. 2016. Quality assessment for linked data: A survey. Semantic Web 7, 1 (2016), 63–93. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3233/SW-150175">https://doi.org/10.3233/SW-150175</a>.
- [2] Maria Angela Pellegrino, Anisa Rula, and Gabriele Tuozzo. 2024. KGHeartBeat: An Open Source Tool for Periodically Evaluating the Quality of Knowledge Graphs. In International Semantic Web Conference. Springer, 40–58. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-77847-6\_3

Ref.

State of the LOD cloud [3]

Schmachtenberg et al. [4]

Debattista et al. [5]

Assaf et al. [6]

Debattista et al. [7]

Yamamoto et al. [8]

Maillot et al. [9]

Delgado et al. [10]

Candela et al.[11]

di Buono et al. [12]

Esposito et al.[13]

This

Analysis back to...

2011

2014

2015

2016

2018

2018

2020-2021

2021

2022

2022

2024

2024

**Focus** 

All subclouds (x7)

All subclouds (x8)

LOD Cloud

LOD Cloud

LOD Cloud

Life sciences

LOD Cloud

**Cultural Heritage** 

**Cultural Heritage** 

Linguistic

Linguistic

All subclouds (x9)

**Quality Categories** 

D

R

/

С

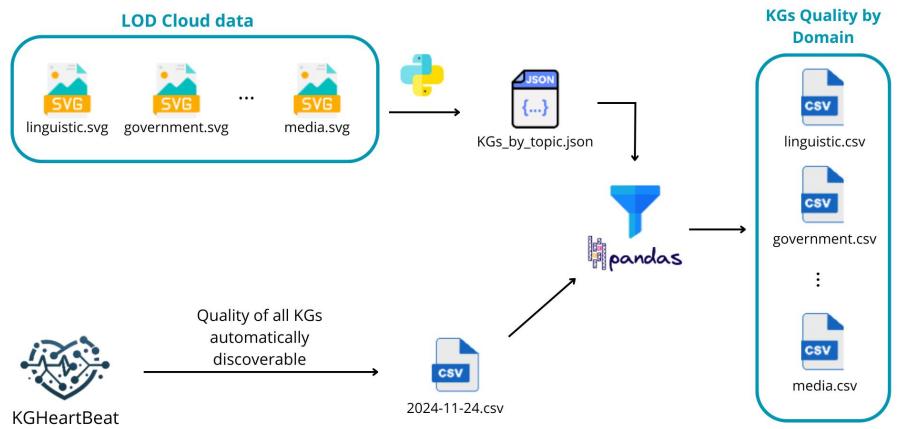
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# 3. Methodology



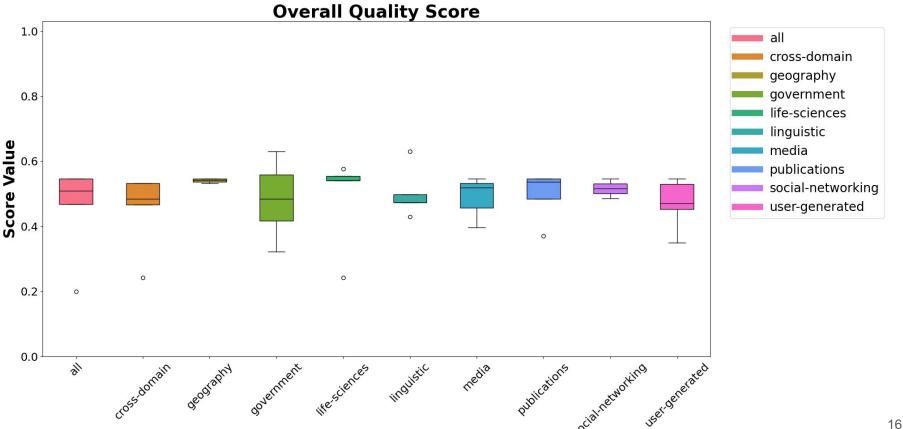
# 4. How have subclouds evolved over time?

Domain	Machine-Readable License			VoID file availability			
	[3]	[4]	This	[3]	[4]	This	
Life-sciences	2.44%	3.61%	24.72%	7.32%	36.14%	1.38%	
Media	16.00%	5.41%	64.86%	20.00%	0.09%	8.10%	
User gen.content	20.00%	10.42%	76.39%	25.00%	11.76%	1.28%	
Government	14.29%	30.05%	48.72%	42.86%	42.08%	2.56%	
Cross-domain	19.51%	9.76%	66.27%	21.95%	12.20%	9.63%	
Geographic	29.03%	0.00%	68.09%	38.71%	38.10%	8.51%	
Publications	10.34%	4.17%	48.99%	44.83%	13.54%	4.02%	
Social networking	-	5.38%	8.25%	-	0.96%	1.03%	
Linguistic	-	-	81.53%	-	-	7.63%	
Total	14.58%	9.96%	49.19%	32.20%	14.69%	4.03%	

# 4. How have subclouds evolved over time?

Domain	SPARQL endpoint			Data Dump		
	[3]	[4]	This	[3]	[4]	This
Life-sciences	-	24.10%	11.66%	-	15.66%	15.00%
Media	-	0.00%	8.10%	-	4.55%	29.72%
User gen.content	-	6.25%	6.94%	-	2.08%	19.33%
Government	-	31.15%	10.25%	-	31.15%	15.38%
Cross-domain	-	4.88%	18.07%	-	4.88%	28.91%
Geographic	-	14.29%	8.51%	-	19.05%	25.53%
Publications	-	12.50%	8.72%	-	4.17%	18.79%
Social networking	-	0.77%	2.06%	-	0.19%	5.15%
Linguistic	-	-	13.65%	-	-	56.22%
Total	68.14%	9.96%	10.70%	39.66%	8.19%	24.67%

# 4. Holistic Quality Assessment of SubClouds



# 4. Holistic Quality Assessment of SubClouds

- Accessibility: Publications is the top performer due to high score in the Availability dimension; Government shows low median values and minimal variability.
- Contextual: Overall quality is low; Geography and Government perform slightly better, but this is the least maintained category.
- **Dataset Dynamicity**: Government shows slightly better performance than the entire LOD Cloud average. Media and Cross domain perform poorly due to the lack of update frequency metadata.
- Intrinsic: Geography, Life Sciences, and Media score above the entire LOD Cloud average. Geography leads in Accuracy, while Life Sciences excels in Conciseness. Social Networking performs worst.

# 4. Holistic Quality Assessment of SubClouds

- Representational: Linguistics leads in Versatility and Interpretability. User Generated ranks lowest, mainly due to poor Versatility.
- Trust: Media, Publications, and Government show the best *Believability* scores. User Generated performs worst, with very low *Verifiability* and *Believability*.

# 5. Discussion

#### Shift in Data Access Trends:

- While SPARQL endpoint availability remains a concern since 2014 [4], data dump availability has notably increased.
- Contrary to earlier findings, more dataset now offer data dumps than SPARQL endpoints, as also confirmed by Debattista et al. [7].

#### **Licensing improvements:**

The license metric has shown significant improvement compared to previous assessments

#### **Metadata Effort and Decline:**

 The Government and Publications domains initially invested heavily in metadata (VoID files), but struggled to sustain this effort by 2024.

# 6. Conclusion

- Quality varies notably by subcloud (RQ), no subcloud excels across all quality dimensions.
- Life Sciences, Government, and Geography maintain consistently good quality across most categories.
- User Generated, Social Networking, and Cross domain are the lowest performers.
- As the data within the dataset becomes more heterogeneous, the overall quality tends to decrease, while the domain-specific focus enables higher quality through targeted curation.
- Therefore, quality improvement efforts must be tailored to each domain, as domain-specific factors play a crucial role and uniform strategies are unlikely to be effective.

# 6. Limitations and Future Works

#### Limitations:

- This study focuses on LOD Cloud subclouds, excluding dataset from other aggregators (e.g. DataHub, Zenodo, GitHub).
- Unlabeled dataset in the LOD Cloud are not considered.

#### **Future works:**

- Developing methods to improve subcloud quality.
- Proposing interactive tools to support diverse communities in curating heterogeneous data.
- Creating domain-specific best practices and tailored manuals to guide the dataset development and enhance standardization.

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# Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?



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