Collected Abstracts of Posters and Demonstrations

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"Open Bank Project"

Simon Redfern, TESOBE

Abstract: The Open Bank Project proposes a radical ‘opening’ of banking transactions in order to target corruption, fraud and financial malpractice. It seeks to break the vicious circle of information deficit, distrust and corruption and bring about greater engagement, dialogue and trust. The Open Bank Project applies Open Source and Web 2.0 principles to real time financial transaction data. It empowers organisations to share views of their bank accounts with the public and trusted groups and encourages the public to enter into a timely and lively dialogue concerning the financial transaction data. Both parties may add meta data to link and enrich the data. This is achieved through a technical platform that connects to disparate core banking systems and exposes a consistent and developer friendly application programmers interface (API) to facilitate data reuse and the generation of innovative applications and services.
“FactForge Data Service and the Value of Inferred Knowledge over LOD”

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Abstract: Linked Open Data movement is maturing. Not only LOD cloud increases by billions of triples yearly, but also technologies and guidelines about how to produce linked data fast, how to assure their quality, and how to provide vertical oriented data services are being developed (LOD2, LATC, baseKB). Little is said however about reasoning in the web of data and about coping with the diversity of the data.

In this talk we will present the new version of FactForge - an open data service which allows easy, reliable and integrated usage of the central LOD datasets. The new version of FactForge is supplied with a reference layer which makes the access to the heterogeneous data very efficient. This is the new version of PROTON - an upper-level ontology of about 500 classes and 150 properties - that was loaded in FactForge and mapped to the schemata of DBPedia, Freebase and Geonames. The datasets and the ontologies were loaded in a single repository (OWLIM), forming a compound dataset, on which inference is performed "a reason-able view" featuring the following statistics: 1.7 billion explicit statements loaded; 15 billion retrievable statements available after inference and owl:sameAs expansion; with 1.4 billion inferred statements. Through its UI FactForge allows one to explore and query the integrated da-
tases, being able to distinguish which data is inferred and which comes from which dataset. Users case evaluate SPARQL queries, use incremental search over URIs, explore individual resources and play with RelFinder. We will present applications which make use of FactForge and emphasize the role of inferred knowledge in them, and will argue for a new paradigm of data services, based not only on linked data verticals but also on inferred knowledge.