

# A user-friendly interface to browse and find DOAP projects with doap:store

Alexandre Passant

Université Paris IV Sorbonne, Laboratoire LaLICC, Paris, France  
alexandre.passant@paris4.sorbonne.fr

## 1 Motivation

The DOAP[2] vocabulary is now widely used by people - and organizations - to describe their projects using Semantic Web standards. Yet, since files are spread around the Web, there is no easy way to find a project regarding its metadata.

Recently, Ping The Semantic Web<sup>1</sup> (PTSW) and Semantic Radar<sup>2</sup> plugin for Firefox introduced a new way to discover Semantic Web documents[1]: by browsing the Web, users ping the PTSW service so that it can maintain a continuously updated list of Semantic Web document URIs.

Thus, the idea of doap:store - <http://doapstore.org> is to provide a user-friendly interface, easily accessible for not RDF-aware users, to find and browse DOAP projects, using PTSW as a provider of data sources. This way, users do not have to register to promote a project as in freshmeat<sup>3</sup> or related services, but just need to publish some DOAP files on their websites to benefit of this distributed architecture. doap:store is the first implemented service using PTSW data sources to provide such browsing and querying features.

## 2 Architecture

doap:store involves 3 main components:

- A crawler: Running hourly, a tiny script parses the list of latest DOAP pings received by PTSW and then put each related RDF files into a triple-store;
- A triple-store: The core of the system, storing RDF files retrieved thanks to the crawler, and providing SPARQL capabilities to be used by the user-interface that is plugged on the endpoint;
- A user-interface: A simple interface, offering a list of latest retrieved projects, a case-insensitive tagcloud of programming languages, and a search engine to find DOAP projects regarding various criteria in a easy way.

While the crawler is written in Python, the interface is PHP5-based and the triple-store used is 3store[3], so both the crawler and the interface use its API to fetch and retrieve data. The whole application - without the API - is about 600 lines of code.

<sup>1</sup> <http://pingthesemanticweb.com>

<sup>2</sup> <http://sioc-project.org/firefox>

<sup>3</sup> <http://freshmeat.net>

### 3 Finding and browsing DOAP files

Apart the tagcloud used to find projects by programming language, a simple search-engine can be used to retrieve projects by (1) name (`doap:name`), (2) description (both `doap:desc` and `doap:shortdesc`), (3) name or description and (4) hostname (using the URI of the graph containing a project, since 3store is context-aware). A single SPARQL[4] query is used to find related projects, with an `FILTER REGEXP` expression added to the query depending on the search criteria.

Users can simply browse retrieved projects, ordered by name. Each project page provides a view of its available metadata, with links to the original RDF file and to a page displaying other projects from the same hostname. Since the DOAP ontology provides `rdf:label` for all its properties, not only project metadata but also property names are retrieved from the triple-store.

Another friendly way to query `doap:store` is to use YubNub<sup>4</sup>, a command line service for the Web, since a `doap` command have been created for it. So, from their browser search engine or any YubNub client, users can type `doap desc=RDF` to be redirected to the `doap:store` results page listing projects with a description containing the RDF string.

Finally, for most advanced users, `doap:store` offers a SPARQL endpoint<sup>5</sup> - using a Javascript editor<sup>6</sup> - that can be used to query data or construct new RDF documents based on the actual content of the triple-store.

Thus, all these features provide various ways to retrieve informations about DOAP projects, from the easiest interface to the most advances SPARQL queries, in a single interface.

### 4 Acknowledgements

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### References

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<sup>4</sup> <http://yubnub.org>

<sup>5</sup> <http://doapstore.org/sparql.php>

<sup>6</sup> <http://dannayayers.com/2006/09/27/javascript-sparql-editor>