## PYTHON AND SEMANTIC TECHNOLOGIES

Applying Semantic Technologies to Widely Diverse Endeavours — Brett Alistair Kromkamp for **PyCon Sweden 2020** 

### WHO AM I?

#### **BRIEF OVERVIEW**

- → Brett Alistair Kromkamp @brettkromkamp (Twitter) and <u>https://github.com/brettkromkamp</u> (GitHub)
- → Dutch, born in Africa (Zambia), living in Northern **Norway**
- → Primarily a **team lead** for software development teams, but also a CTO for 4 years
- → Semantic technologies solutions provider
- → Worked in the tourism industry in Singapore and Spain as a software developer and team lead for over 15 years
- → Currently, working in the educational sector and have been, for the last 8 years



## **01** THE TOPIC MAPS PARADIGM

Topic maps provide a way to describe complex relationships between abstract concepts and the accompanying real-world (information) resources

### THE TOPIC MAPS PARADIGM

#### DOMAIN MODEL - AN ASSOCIATIVE GRAPH

- → **Topic**: represents an abstract concept
- → Association: expresses a semantically meaningful relationship between two or more topics
- → **Occurrence**: connects an information resource to a topic
- → **Scopes** and scope filtering
- → Metadata

### THE TOPIC MAPS PARADIGM



# USE CASE 1: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Contextualise is a simple but effective tool particularly suited for organising information-heavy projects and activities consisting of unstructured and widely diverse data and information resources

## CONTEXTUALISE: A PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT APPLICATION

#### **TOPICS, ASSOCIATIONS AND OCCURRENCES**

- → Multiple topic maps
- → Topics
- → Associations
  - Navigable network graph
  - Associative tags
  - Knowledge paths for easy hierarchical navigation through a topic map
- → Occurrences and information resources
  - Text, images, files, links and videos
  - gITF-based 3D scenes with AR and VR support by December 2020

## CONTEXTUALISE

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

## **OB** USE CASE 2: STORYTELLING AND WORLDBUILDING

Human beings have been telling stories as long as there's been a language to tell them in. We think in stories, remember in stories, and turn just about everything we experience into a story.

### SEMANTIC DATA MODEL FOR STORYTELLING AND WORLDBUILDING PURPOSES

EVENTS, PARTICIPANT, OBJECTS (THINGS) AND NARRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

#### → Semantic **narrative event**

- What? When? Where? Who? Why? How?
- → Events are recursive
  - Sub-events are to events what events are to a narrative: they keep moving the narrative forward, each at their own level
- → Relationships
  - Support for both **spatial and causal relationships**
- → Extending lower-level topic map model with a higher-level semantic narrative model

## THE STORYTELLER APPLICATION: A CONTEXTUALISE EXPERIMENT

A three.js frontend application talking to a Contextualise/TopicDB backend

04

### **STORYTELLER: A THREE.JS-BASED APPLICATION**

#### THREE.JS, WEB SERVICES AND A SEMANTIC GRAPH BACKEND

- → Navigation between narrative events support for sub-events
- → Interactive 3D scenes with **Points of Interest** 
  - Participants
  - Objects (things)
  - Inter-scene navigation
  - Tags
- → Entity viewer
- → AR and VR support coming in 2021



## STORYTELLER

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

## **05** TECHNICAL OVERVIEW OF CONTEXTUALISE

Why did Flask make sense for Contextualise? To understand that we need to look at the intersection of Contextualise's architecture and the nature of Flask — hint: it's unopinionated

### WHY FLASK?

CONTEXTUALISE'S ARCHITECTURE AND FLASK CHARACTERISTICS

- → Flask
  - Small core
  - Extendable
  - Unopinionated
- → Contextualise architecture
  - Broadly speaking, Contextualise is divided into a web "frontend" on one hand, and a graph-based backend, on the other
  - TopicDB, a so-called topic maps engine a variation of the repository pattern

### THE REPOSITORY PATTERN

#### **ONE OF THE SO-CALLED "ENTERPRISE" PATTERNS**

- → Mediates between the domain and data mapping layers
- → Beneficial for a system with a complex domain model
- → Achieves a clean separation and one-way dependency between the domain and data mapping layers
- → In Python terms, the repository is a context manager with \_\_enter\_\_ and \_\_exit\_\_ methods for open and close (connection) semantics

### WIRING UP AND USING THE DATA STORE

#### TOPIC\_STORE.PY

```
def get_topic_store():
   if "topicstore" not in g:
        q.topic_store = TopicStore(
            current_app.config["TOPIC_STORE_USER"],
            current_app.config["TOPIC_STORE_PASSWORD"],
            host=current_app.config["TOPIC_STORE_HOST"],
            port=current_app.config["TOPIC_STORE_PORT"],
            dbname=current_app.config["TOPIC_STORE_DBNAME"]
        g.topic_store.open()
    return g.topic_store
def close_topic_store(e=None):
    topic_store = g.pop("topicstore", None)
    if topic_store is not None:
        topic_store.close()
```



#### WIRING UP AND USING THE DATA STORE

#### **TOPIC\_STORE.PY (CONTINUED)**

def init\_app(app):

app.teardown\_appcontext(close\_topic\_store)

\_INIT\_.PY

from contextualise import topic\_store

topic\_store.init\_app(app)



### WIRING UP AND USING THE DATA STORE

#### **VIDEO.PY (BLUEPRINT)**

```
@bp.route("/videos/<map_identifier>/<topic_identifier>")
@login_required
def index(map_identifier, topic_identifier):
    topic_store = get_topic_store()
    topic_map = topic_store.get_topic_map(map_identifier, current_user.id)
    if topic_map is None:
        abort(404)
    if not topic_map.owner and topic_map.collaboration_mode is not CollaborationMode.EDIT:
        abort(403)
    topic = topic_store.get_topic(map_identifier, topic_identifier)
    if topic is None:
        abort(404)
```

## **THANKS! ANY QUESTIONS?**

Does anyone have any questions?

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