

WEBINAR

Data spaces: Discovering the building blocks

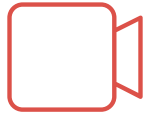
The logo for Data Europa Academy, featuring the text "data.", "europa", and "academy" stacked vertically. The word "data." has a small orange dot above the 'a'. The word "europa" has a small orange dot above the 'o'. The word "academy" is in a smaller font. The logo is set against a dark blue circular background.

data.
europa
academy

6 October 2023

10.00 — 11.30 CET

Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded



For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat.



Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form

Introduction



Flora Kopelou
Data.europa.eu,
Publications Office of the
EU



Clara Pezuela
FIWARE Foundation



Edward Curry
University of Galway



Alexandra Balahur
European Commission
DIGIT

Agenda

10.00 – 10.10	Opening and introduction of the series
10.10 – 10.30	The building blocks of data spaces – <i>Clara Pezuela</i>
10.30 – 10.50	Exploring the Research Challenges with Data Spaces – <i>Edward Curry</i>
10.50 – 11.10	SEMIC Specifications, services and trainings in support of Data Spaces – <i>Alexandra Balahur</i>
11.10 – 11.25	Questions and answers
11.25 – 11.30	Closing remarks

The building blocks of data spaces

Clara Pezuela

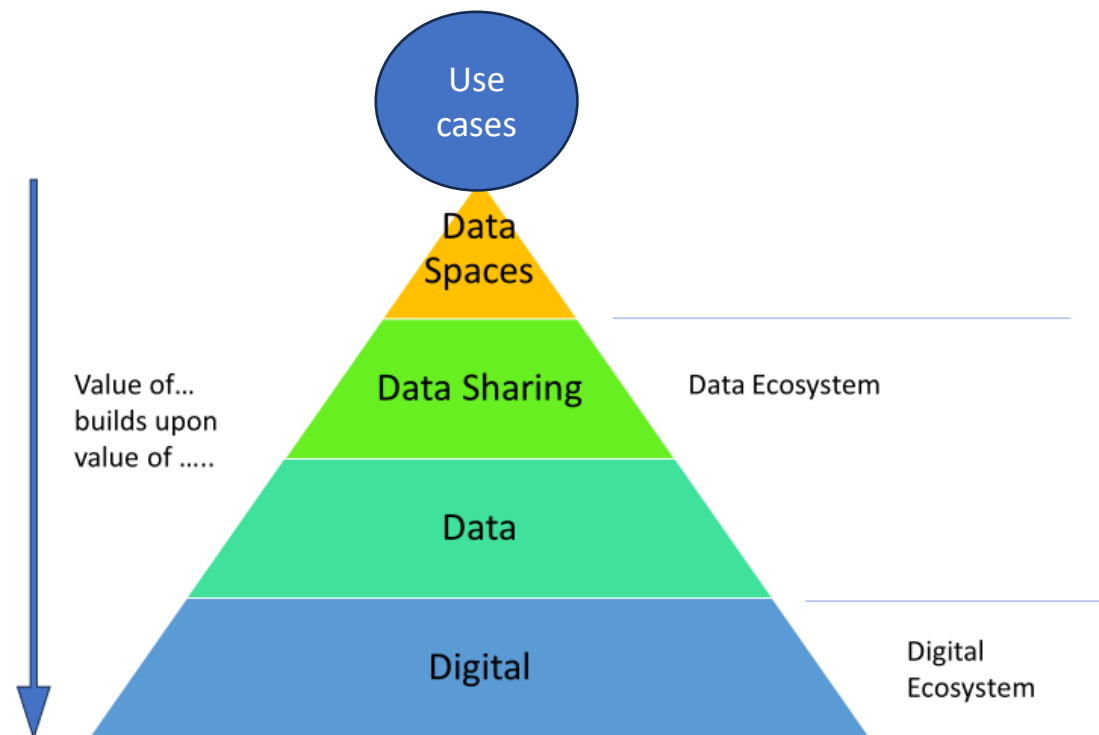
Discovering the building blocks

Clara Pezuela (FIWARE Foundation)

Data Europe webinar - 6 October 2023

Context of data spaces

- The value of data spaces relies on the value of data sharing and therefore on the value of data
- Data Spaces operate in digital ecosystems and inherit some of their characteristics
- Data Spaces were introduced in the European Data Strategy to support the idea of “single market of data”
- Being concrete through use cases



Data Space concept

A distributed system defined by a governance framework, that enables trustworthy data transactions between participants while supporting trust and data sovereignty (DSSC Glossary)

What is?

- Several infrastructures supporting one or more use cases:
 - Distributed structure
 - Governance framework
 - Enabling trusted data transactions
 - Enabling data sovereignty

What is not?

- A data lake
- Only a data platform
- Only a digital ecosystem

DSSC mission

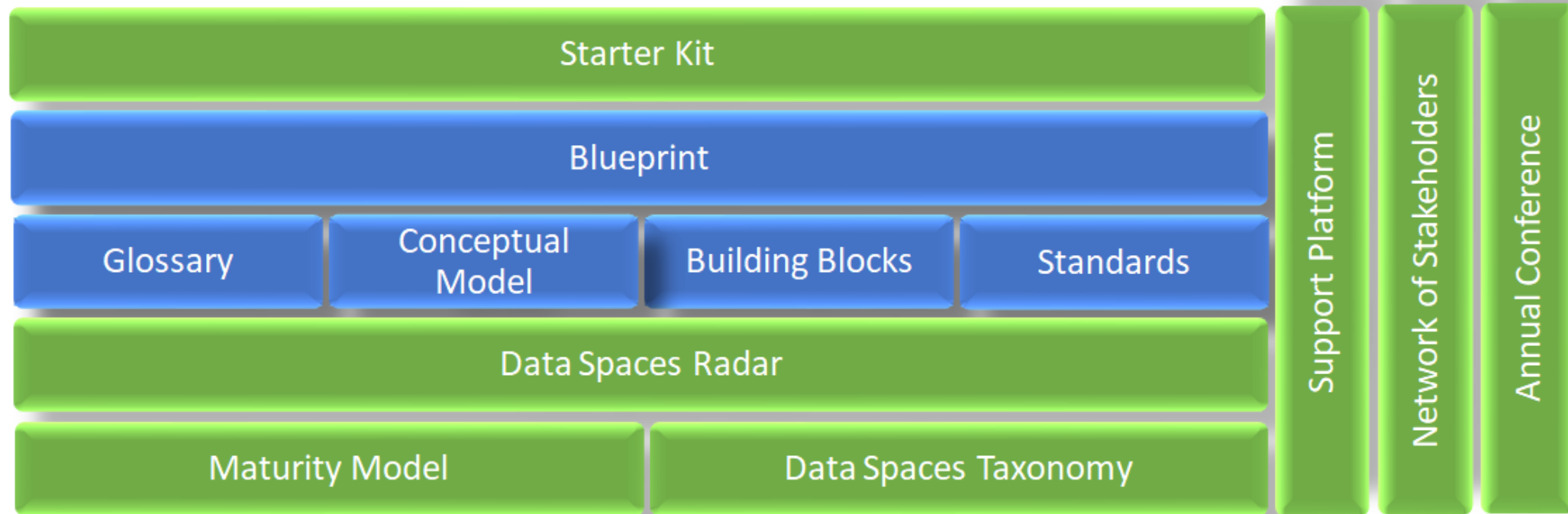


- Enable data spaces to reach a higher flight level faster: a **quick start** and an **accelerated scale-up**
- Provide the tools to address the **basic organizational and technical matters**, required by every data space
- This includes a **blueprint**, best practices, common standards and reference implementations which will be developed according to a **co-creation process**
- Enable dataspaces to focus on their domain-specific business challenges and **provide business benefits to their participants**



The Data Spaces Support Centre receives funding from the European Union Digital Europe Programme under grant agreement n° 101083412.

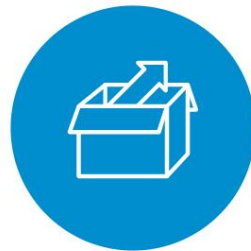
DSSC assets



[DELIVERY PLAN](#)

Blueprint v0.5 just released

<https://dssc.eu/page/knowledge-base>



Starter Kit



Blueprint



Building Blocks



Conceptual model



Glossary

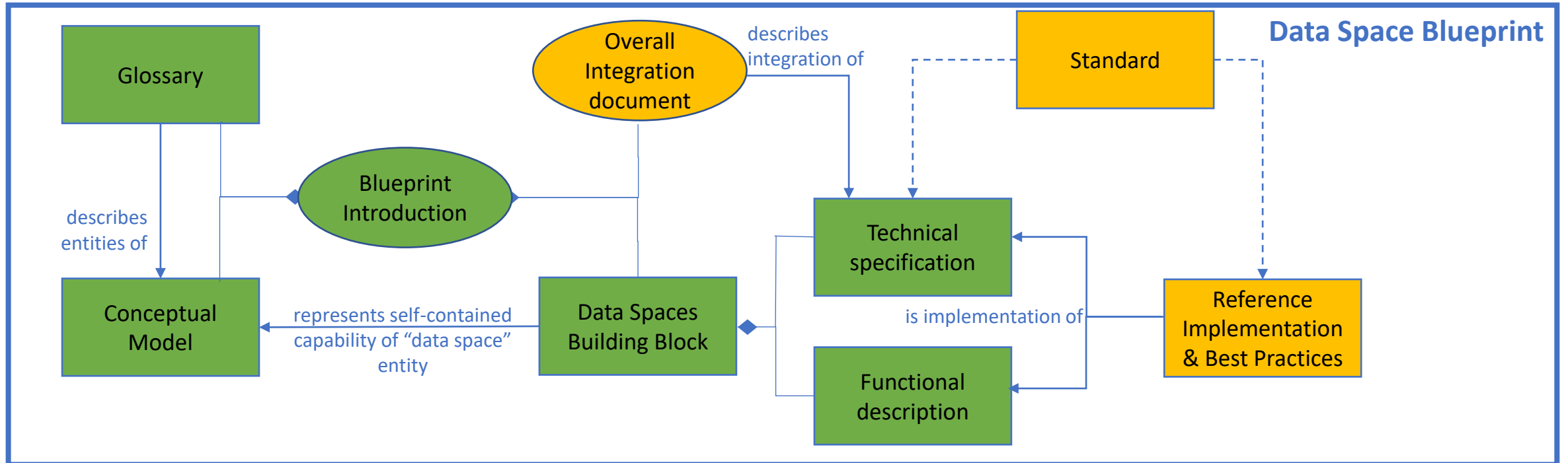
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DATA SPACES
SUPPORT CENTRE

Blueprint

Data Spaces Blueprint Structure



V0.5 – Publication: September 2023

V1.0 – Publication: April 2024

Blueprint v0.5 elements

Glossary

- Curated set of terms and definitions
- [V2.0](#)

Conceptual Model

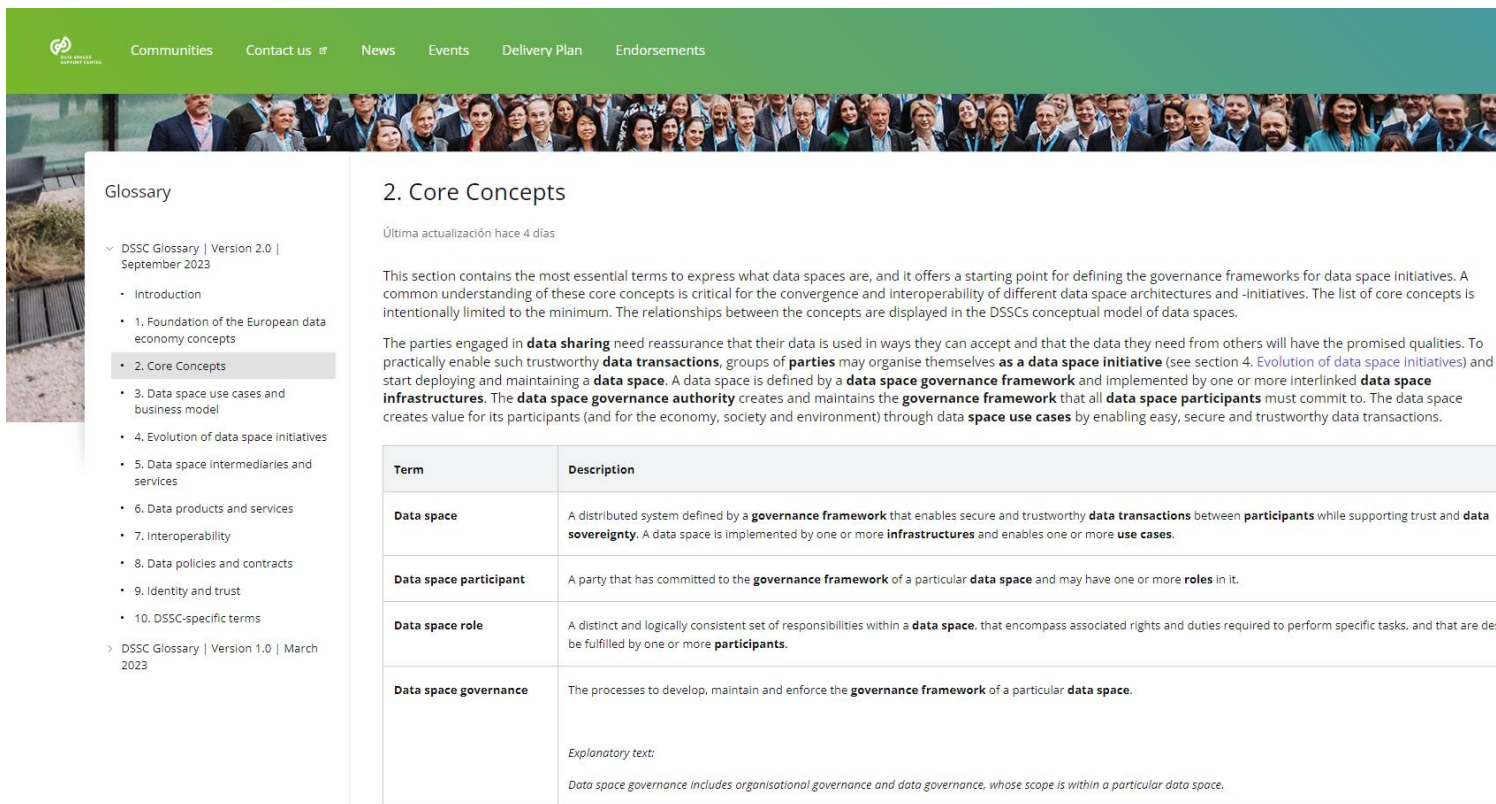
- Model which represents concepts and relationships among them
- [V0.5](#)

Building Blocks

- Taxonomy of basic units or components that can be implemented and combined with other building blocks to achieve the functionality of a data space
- [V0.5](#)

Glossary

- In co-development with data spaces
- Common vocabulary for DSSC publications and communications
- Terms are provided with a criterion and definition
 - Same term may have different meanings in different contexts
- Others may keep their own terminology
- Adopting definitions from EU legislation and international standards, when possible



The screenshot shows the DSSC Glossary website. The header is green with the DSSC logo and navigation links: Communities, Contact us, News, Events, Delivery Plan, and Endorsements. Below the header is a large image of a diverse group of people. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is a navigation menu for the 'Glossary' section, listing various topics such as 'Introduction', 'Foundation of the European data economy concepts', '2. Core Concepts' (which is highlighted), 'Data space use cases and business model', 'Evolution of data space initiatives', 'Data space intermediaries and services', 'Data products and services', 'Interoperability', 'Data policies and contracts', 'Identity and trust', and 'DSSC-specific terms'. The right column is titled '2. Core Concepts' and includes a sub-header 'Última actualización hace 4 días'. The text explains that this section contains essential terms for defining governance frameworks. It also provides a detailed definition of 'Data space' and 'Data space participant'. Below the text is a table with two columns: 'Term' and 'Description'. The table lists 'Data space', 'Data space participant', 'Data space role', and 'Data space governance' with their respective descriptions. An 'Explanatory text' section follows, stating that data space governance includes organisational and data governance within a specific data space.

Term	Description
Data space	A distributed system defined by a governance framework that enables secure and trustworthy data transactions between participants while supporting trust and data sovereignty . A data space is implemented by one or more infrastructures and enables one or more use cases .
Data space participant	A party that has committed to the governance framework of a particular data space and may have one or more roles in it.
Data space role	A distinct and logically consistent set of responsibilities within a data space , that encompass associated rights and duties required to perform specific tasks, and that are desired to be fulfilled by one or more participants .
Data space governance	The processes to develop, maintain and enforce the governance framework of a particular data space .

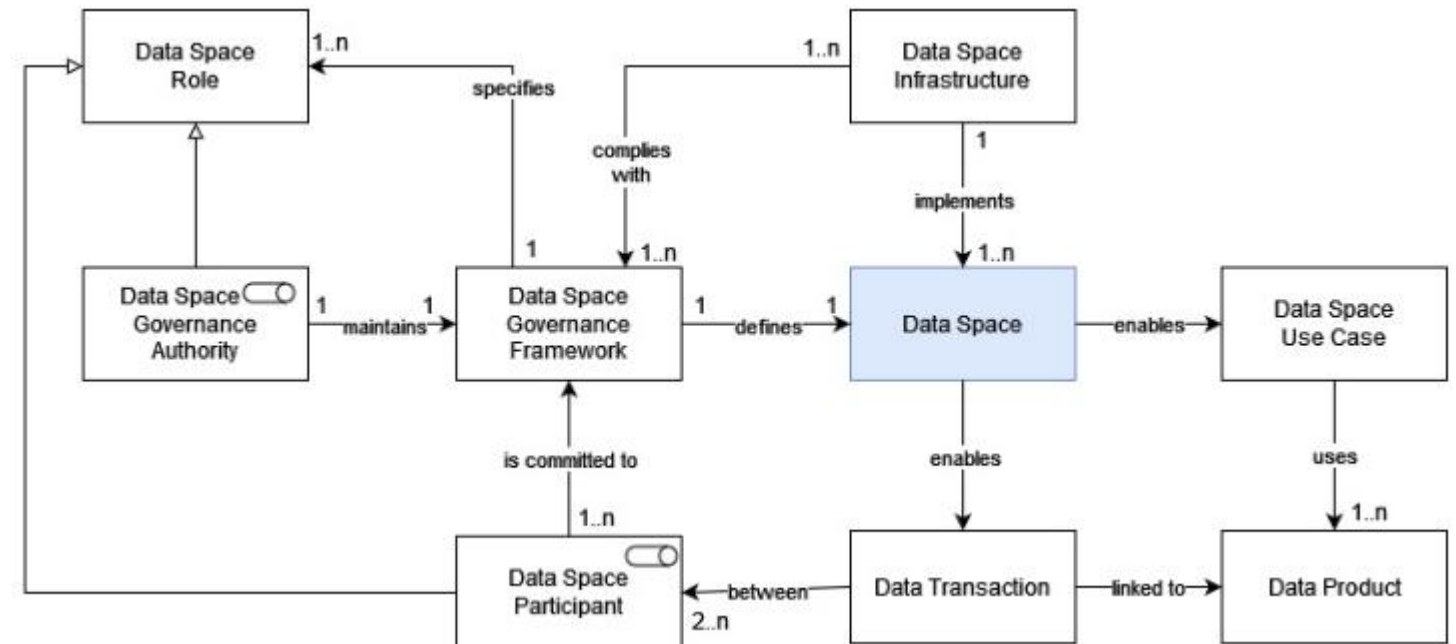
Explanatory text:
Data space governance includes organisational governance and data governance, whose scope is within a particular data space.

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Conceptual Model

- Provide a well-defined language
- Provide a high-level view of what a data space is
- Future structure will provide:
 - An overarching view of the data space environment (level 0)
 - Detailed view on individual concepts (level 2)

Level 1: basic terminology and key concepts

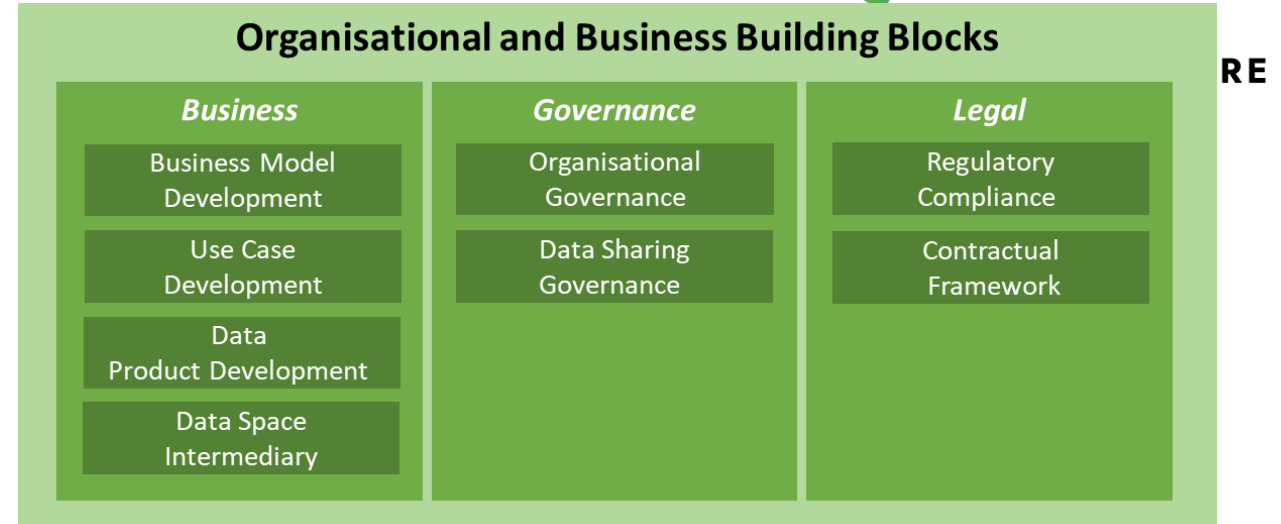


Building Blocks (BBs)



Organisational & business building blocks

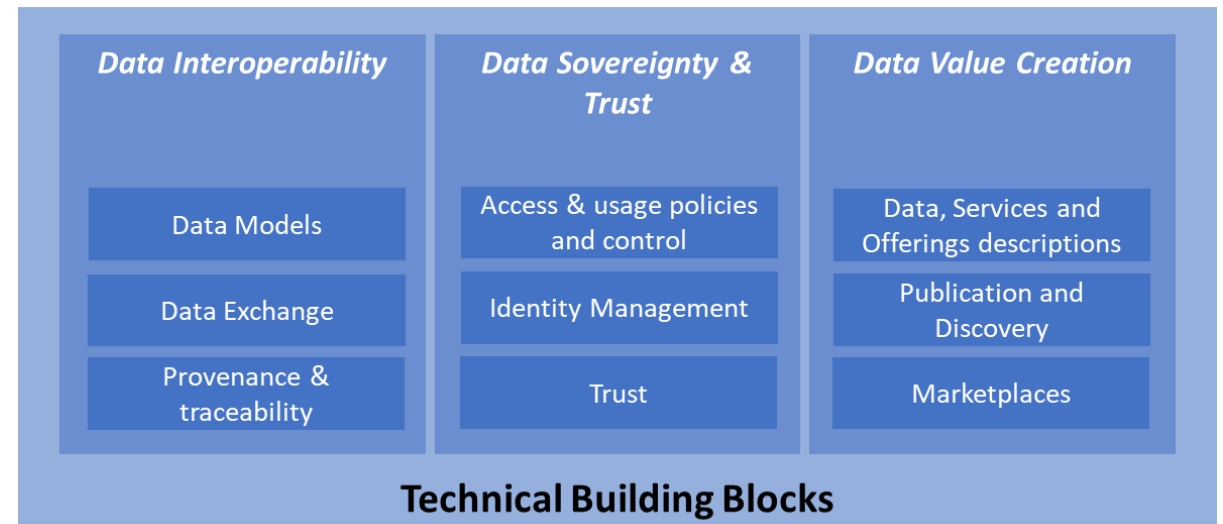
Describe capabilities on a governance, legal and business level.



Technical Building Blocks

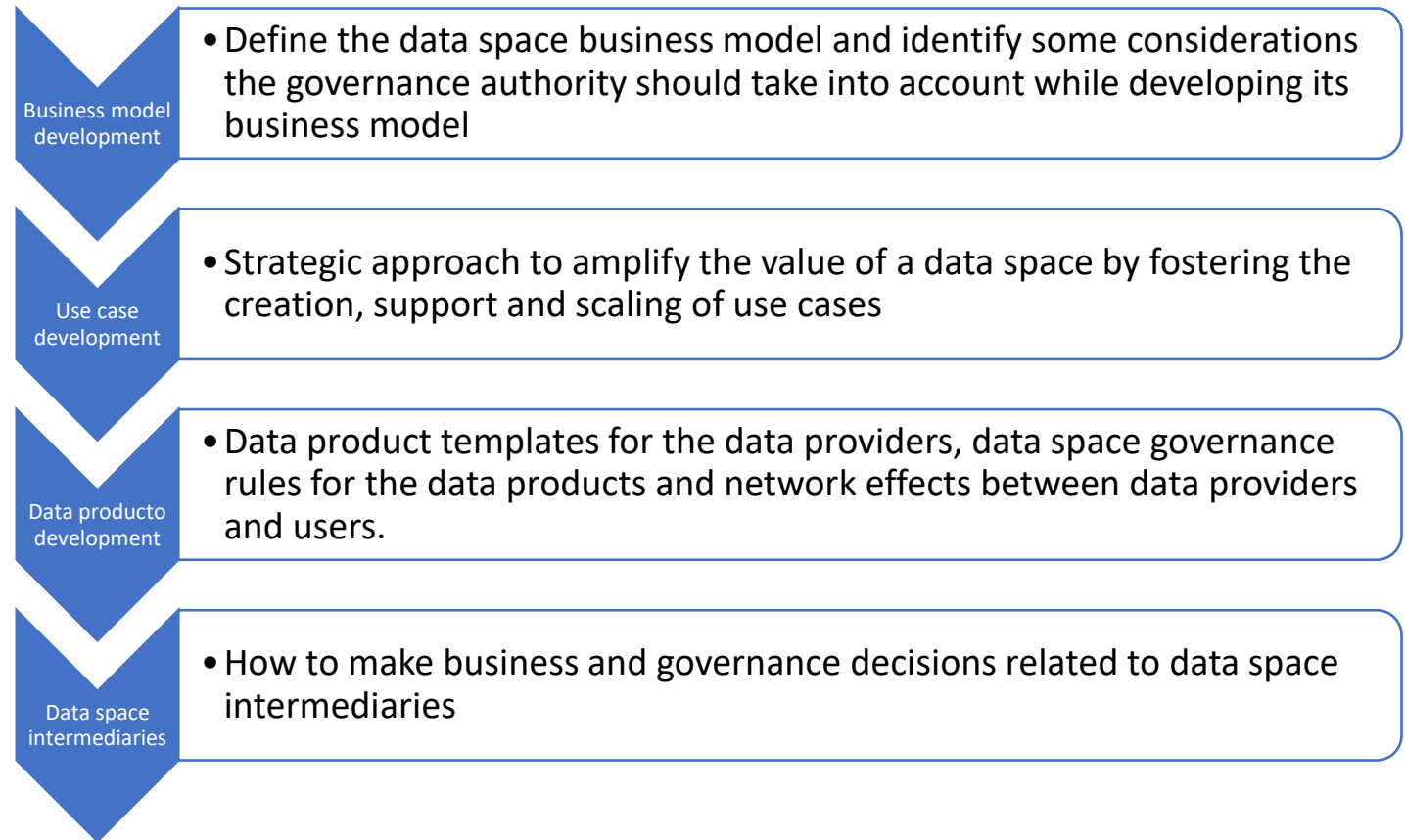
Describe capabilities on a technical level about:

- Data Interoperability*
- Data Sovereignty & Trust*
- Data Value Creation*



Organisational and Business BBs - Business

- Provides the essential concepts necessary in the business modelling of a data space
- Data space business model vs data space participant business model



Organisational and Business BBs - Governance

- Focused on data space-level governance, emphasizing its dynamic nature.
- Governance in data spaces needs to adapt as the data space evolves.
- This requires data space participants in the data space to work together strategically for effective governance.

Organisational governance

- Guides setting up the data space governance authority by identifying key decision points and options for establishing inclusive governance and transparent rules and roles.

Data sharing governance

- Supports the governance authority in establishing common rules that promote effective and reliable data sharing processes and introduces different ways to organise data transactions within a data space.

Organisational and Business BBs - Legal

- Provide guidance and resources for the data space initiatives to ensure compliance with legislation and establish a robust contractual framework.

Regulatory compliance

- Awareness of the legal landscape and assessing applicable regulatory requirements to ensure legal compliance and alignment with EU values

Contractual framework

- Establishing clear and enforceable rights and obligations for data space participants and provides contractual resources for data space participants to regulate their data transactions.

Technical BBs – Data Interoperability

	Description	Key capabilities	Link to specifications
Data Models	Capabilities to define and use shared semantics in a data space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vocabularies• Vocabulary management process• Vocabulary hub	Data Models
Data Exchange	Capabilities relating to the actual exchange and sharing of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meta specifications and best practices for the adoption of existing data exchange APIs• Generic purpose data exchange API, including methods to query, update and delete data• Tooling to use and maintain data exchange APIs	Data Exchange
Provenance & Traceability	Capabilities for tracking the process of data sharing, so it becomes traceable and compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framework for requirements for observability• Third parties to provision or use evidence• Mechanisms to provide and use evidence of the activities of a transaction	Provenance & Traceability

Technical BBs – Data Sovereignty & Trust

	Description	Key capabilities	Link to specifications
Access and usage policies and control	Ability to specify and policies within a given data space, by the data space authority and the individual participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access policies specify the conditions to access services and data • Usage Policies specify rights and obligations for the usage of the data, this includes future usages of data • To enable the decision-making process in evaluation policies connection to other building blocks is required for Identification, Claim Management, Authentication and Authorization 	Access and usage policies and control
Identity Management	Management of identities within a data space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onboarding (and offboarding) participants into a data space, by providing them with an identity of verifying their identity • Issuing, holding and verifying identities 	Identity Management
Trust	Being able to verify that a participant of a data space adheres to certain rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semantic to describe and verify the description of service, data products and policies, notably for access control, usage purpose, consent, authorisation and rights delegation • Level of assessment activity - either a declaration or certification - for making specific claim • List of accredited parties eligible to issue identifiers, certifications and cryptographic material such as certificates • Procedure for parties to request and issue identifiers for themselves, services or data products 	Trust

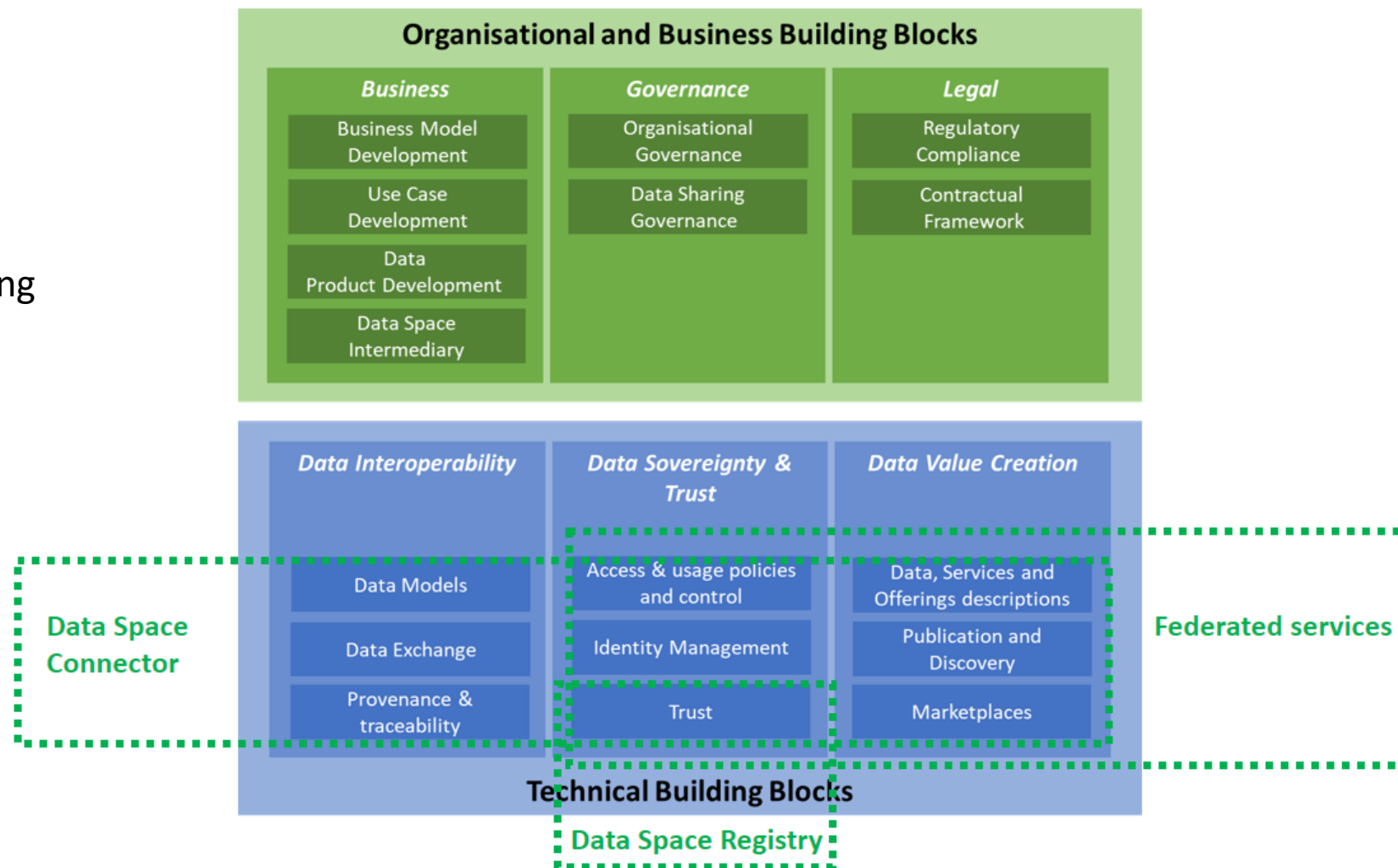
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Technical BBs – Data Value Creation

	Description	Key capabilities	Link to specifications
Data, Services and Offerings descriptions	provides to data providers the tools to describe appropriately, and in a complete way, a data product, in a manner that will be understandable by any participant in the data space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed explanation assists users in understanding the data product content and structure • rich description allows users to get an impression of the data product before conducting any analysis or processing • complete data description is required for evaluating the dataset's quality and dependability • well-documented data description contributes to data governance activities such as data privacy, security, and regulatory compliance 	Data, Services and Offerings descriptions
Publication and Discovery	Allows data providers to publish the description of their data, services and offerings, in a way that they can be discovered by users, following the FAIR principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of self-descriptions • Discovery of self-descriptions • Enable dynamic transactions • Manage access to self-descriptions 	Publication and Discovery
Marketplaces	Marketplace capabilities, in such a way that provider and user can enter into a relationship about the access, provision and use of a data product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalogue management • Contract and product order management • Aftersales assistance and customer service 	Marketplaces

Systems architecture view

- Technology is needed to implement the capabilities of Technical BBs
- Certain services are implementing the BBs
- To facilitate the onboarding of data space participants



How to use the Blueprint

- When possible follow the proposed structure in your data space
- Do the mapping between your building blocks and DSSC ones
- Identify missing or incomplete functionalities
 - Specific for your domain – refer to the DSSC building block that you are extending in your domain
 - Relevant for other domains – propose the addition to the DSSC to be incorporated to the DSSC taxonomy
- Keep updated about future releases
- Propose implementations (upcoming)

Summary



- Demand on data sharing to address business and societal challenges
- Data Spaces as instruments to facilitate the data sharing
- Bringing an extra value to the existing ways of data sharing
- Guidelines and tolos are needed for data spaces initiatives
- DSSC is here to support the understanding and development of data spaces
- Providing a set of assets, including a blueprint
- Blueprint v0.5 is out! Go and take it!

How to keep posted

- News and publications at dssc.eu
 - [Get support](#)
- Join the Thematic Groups
 - Knowledge base and periodic meetings
 - [Get involved](#)
- Monthly DSSC Insights Series
 - Next one about the Blueprint on 12th October at 16:00
- Data Spaces Symposium in March 2024

Thanks!

More info at contact@dssc.eu

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Exploring the Research Challenges with Data Spaces

Edward Curry

Exploring the Research Challenges with Data Spaces

Prof. Edward Curry
University of Galway

Insight SFI research Centre for Data Analytics

Insight



SFI RESEARCH CENTRE FOR DATA ANALYTICS

Data spaces: Discovering the building blocks

Webinar on 6 October 2023

HOST INSTITUTIONS



PARTNER INSTITUTIONS



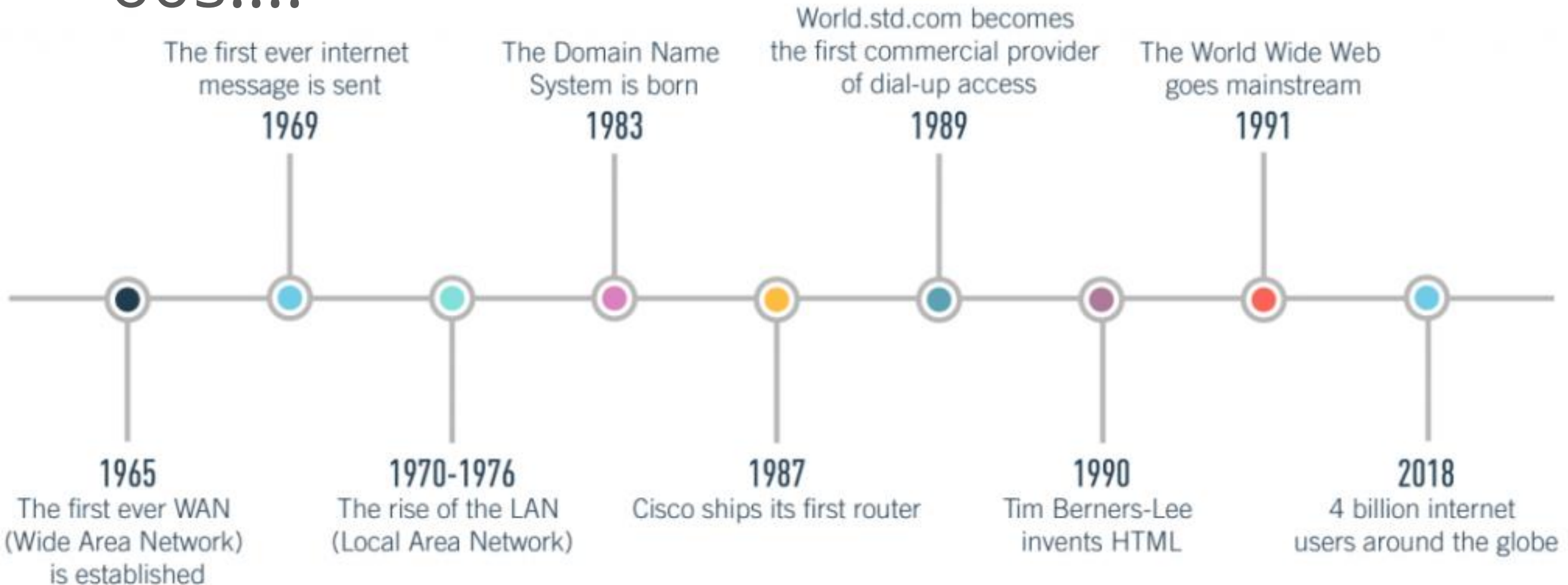
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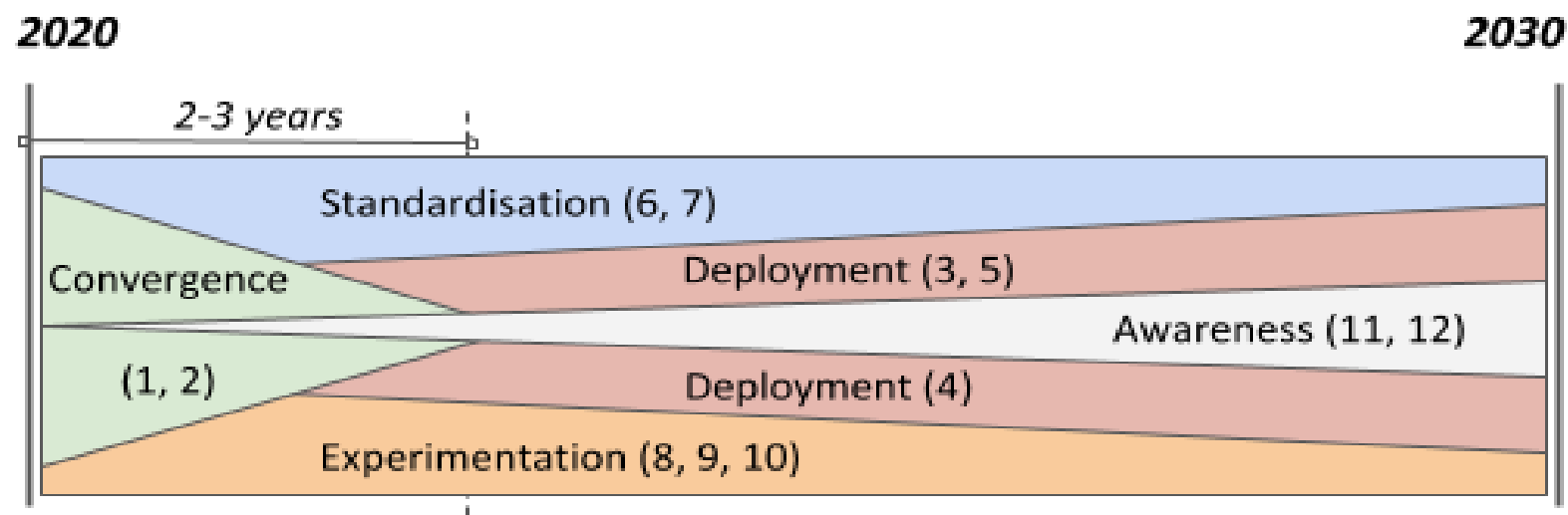
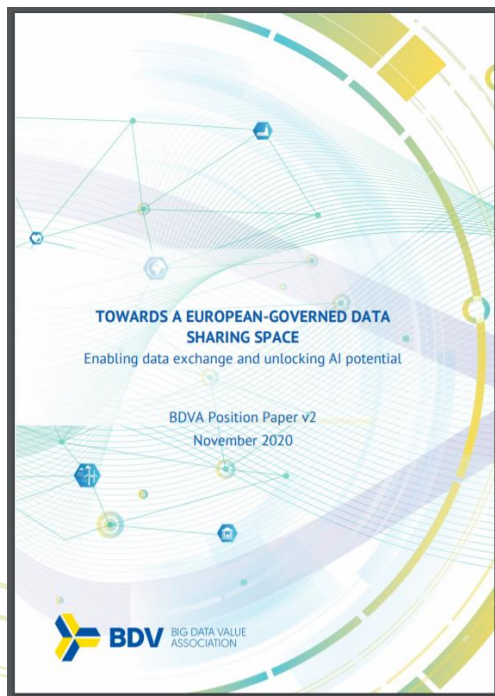


Common European Data Spaces

Foundations of the Web go back to the 60s....



Common European Data SpacesA Ten Year Journey



Data Spaces Business Alliance
Unleashing the Data Economy

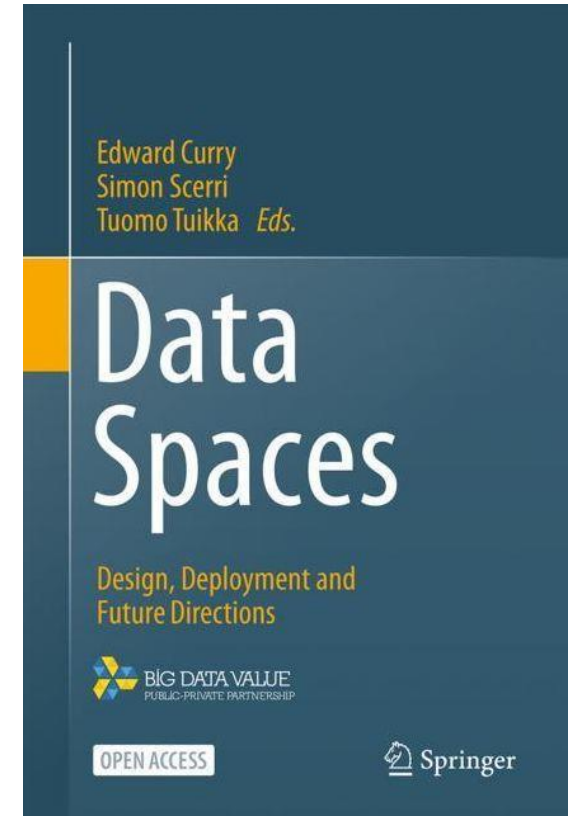
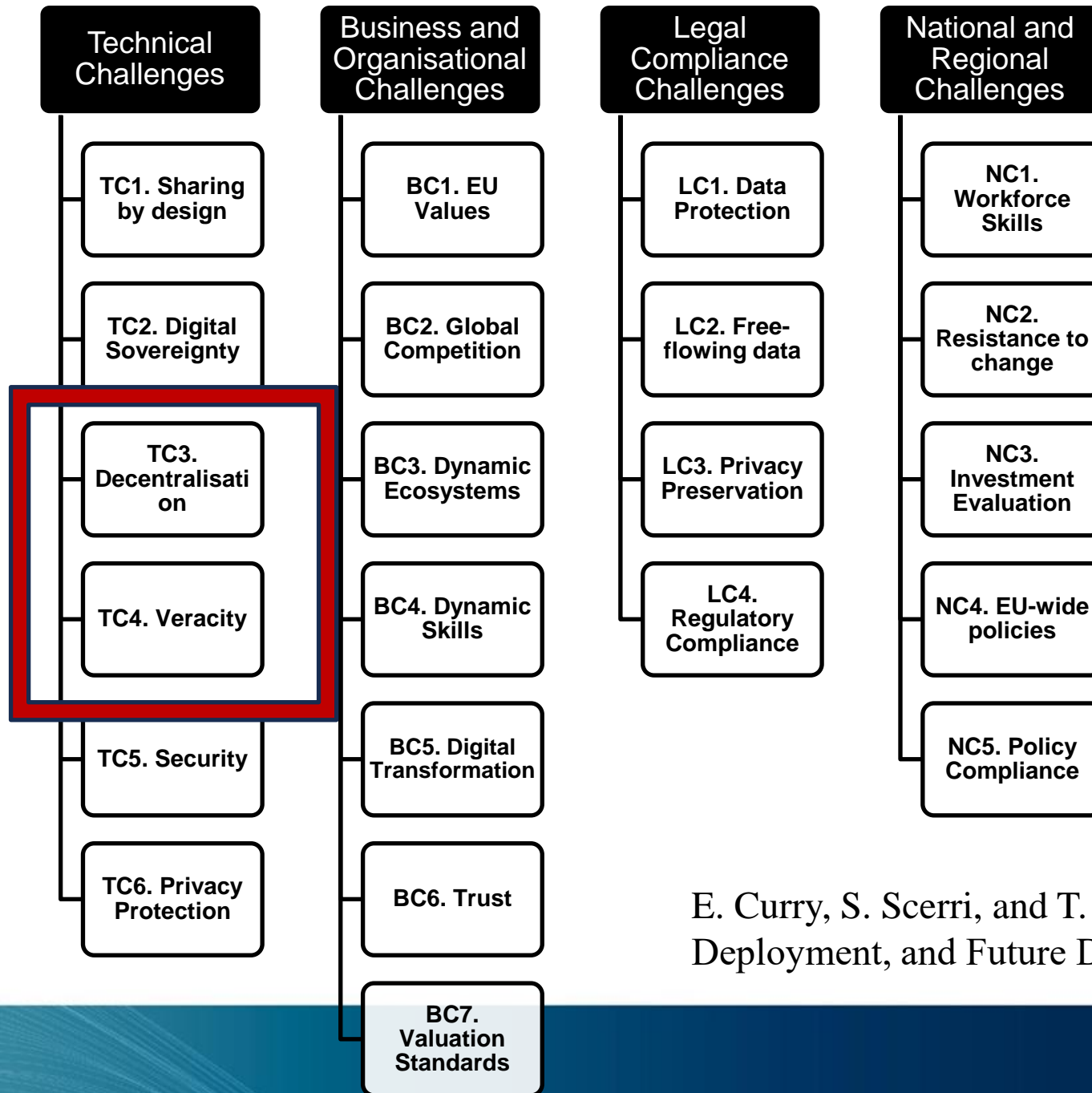
**DATA SPACES
SUPPORT CENTRE**

*Next Generation
Data Spaces*

**interoperable
europe**

Insight

Research Challenges



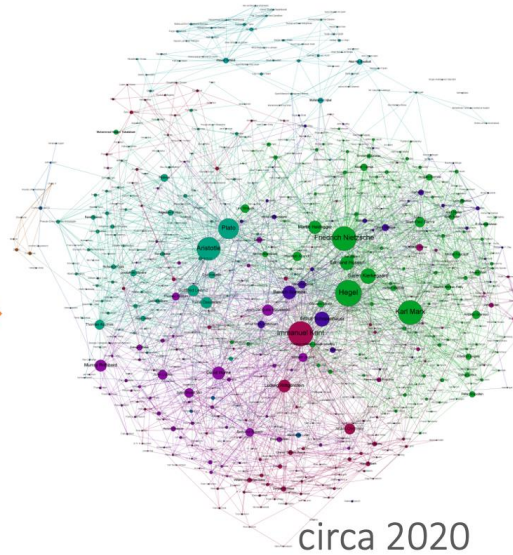
E. Curry, S. Scerri, and T. Tuikka, “Data Spaces: Design, Deployment, and Future Directions,” in *Data Spaces*, 2022.

Expanding Content Space...

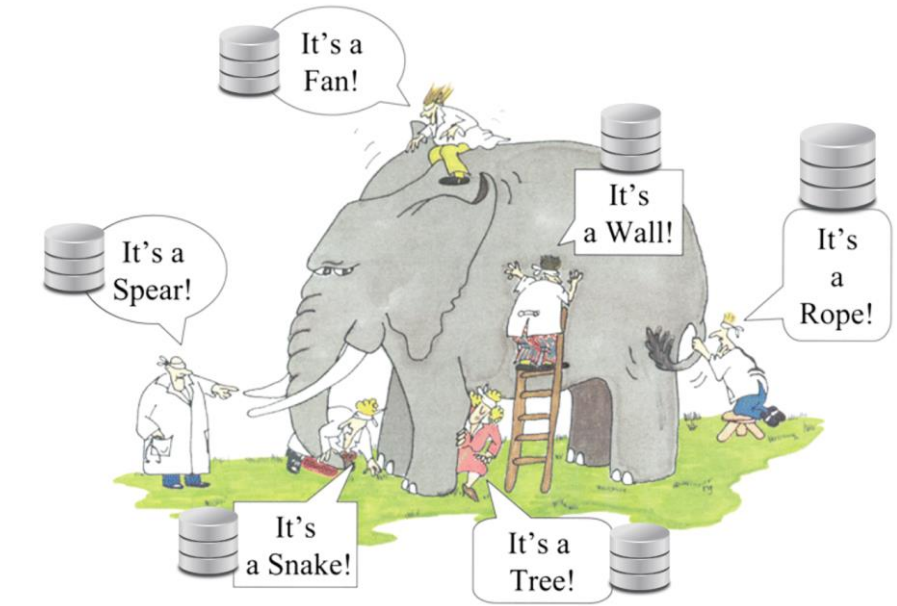
- Heterogeneous, complex and large-scale data
- Very-large and dynamic “schemas”
- Open Environments: distributed, decentralised decoupled data sources, anonymous users, multi-domain, lack of global order of information flow

circa 2000
10s-100s attributes

EMP_NO	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_EXT	HIRE_DATE	DEPT...	JOB_C...	JOB_GR...	JOB_COUNT	SALARY	FULL_NAME
2	Robert	Nelson	290	12.28.1988 12:00 am	600	VP	2 USA	105,900.00	Nelson, Robert	
4	Bruce	Young	233	12.28.1988 12:00 am	621	Eng	2 USA	97,500.00	Young, Bruce	
5	Kim	Lawbert	22	02.06.1989 12:00 am	130	Eng	2 USA	102,750.00	Lawbert, Kim	
8	Leslie	Johnson	410	04.05.1989 12:00 am	180	Mktg	3 USA	64,635.00	Johnson, Leslie	
9	Phil	Forest	229	04.17.1989 12:00 am	622	Mngt	3 USA	75,060.00	Forest, Phil	
11	K. J.	Weston	34	01.17.1990 12:00 am	130	SRep	4 USA	86,292.94	Weston, K. J.	
12	Fell	Lee	266	05.01.1990 12:00 am	1000	Adm	4 USA	52,750.00	Lee, Tai	
14	Stewart	Hill	227	06.04.1990 12:00 am	830	Finan	3 USD	63,482.63	Hill, Stewart	
15	Katherine	Young	231	06.14.1990 12:00 am	823	Mngt	3 USA	67,241.25	Young, Katherine	
20	Chris	Papadopoulos	867	01.01.1990 12:00 am	671	Mngt	3 USA	89,655.00	Papadopoulos, Ch	
24	Pete	Fisher	888	08.12.1990 12:00 am	671	Eng	3 USA	81,810.19	Fisher, Pete	
29	Ann	Berret	5	02.01.1991 12:00 am	120	Adm	5 England	22,935.00	Berret, Ann	
29	Roger	De Souza	288	02.18.1991 12:00 am	623	Eng	3 USA	69,482.63	De Souza, Roger	
34	Janet	Baldwin	2	03.21.1991 12:00 am	110	Sales	3 USA	61,637.81	Baldwin, Janet	
36	Roger	Reeves	6	04.25.1991 12:00 am	120	Sales	3 England	33,620.63	Reeves, Roger	
37	Wille	Stansbury	7	04.25.1991 12:00 am	120	Eng	4 England	29,224.06	Stansbury, Wille	
44	Leslie	Phong	216	08.03.1991 12:00 am	823	Eng	4 USA	56,034.38	Phong, Leslie	
45	Ashok	Ramanathan	209	08.01.1991 12:00 am	621	Eng	3 USA	80,689.50	Ramanathan, Ash	
46	Walter	Steedman	210	08.09.1991 12:00 am	900	CPD	1 USA	116,100.00	Steedman, Walter	
52	Carol	Nordstrom	420	10.02.1991 12:00 am	180	PRel	4 USA	42,742.50	Nordstrom, Carol	
61	Luke	Leung	3	02.18.1992 12:00 am	110	SRep	4 USA	88,895.00	Leung, Luke	
65	Sue Anne	O'Brien	877	03.23.1992 12:00 am	670	Adm	5 USA	31,275.00	O'Brien, Sue Anne	



circa 2020
1,000s-1,000,000s attributes

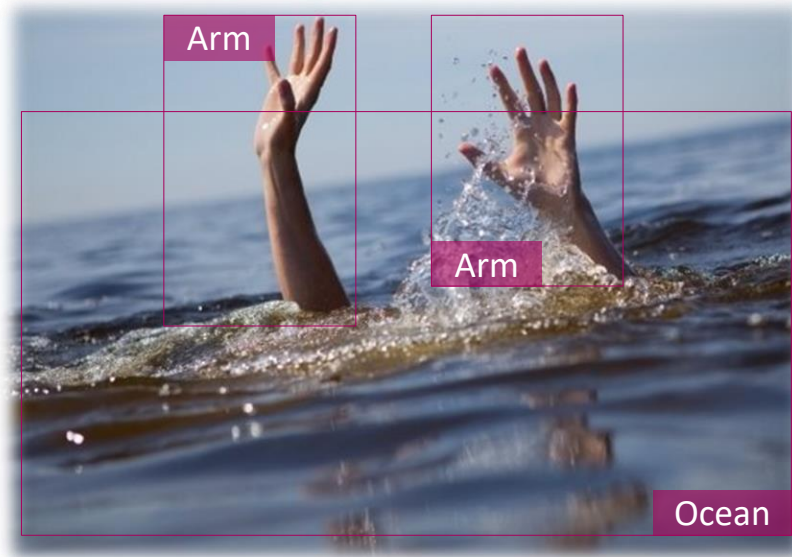


... Fundamental
Decentralisation

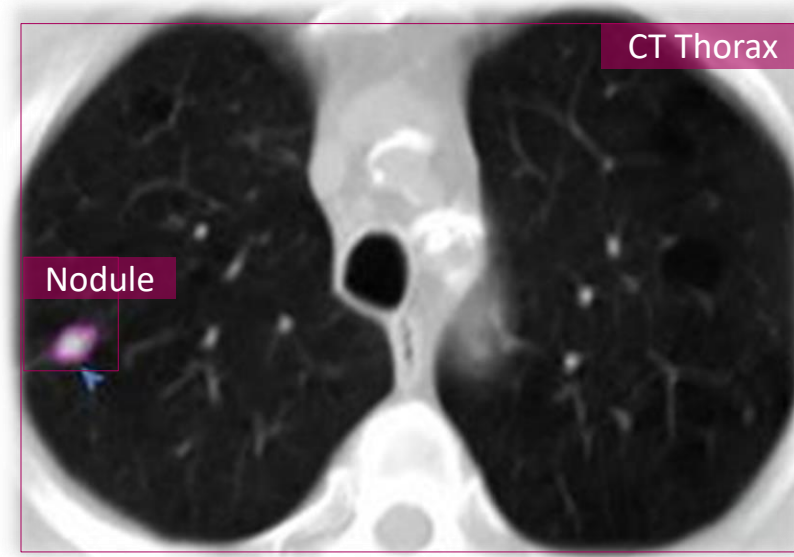
Increasing Amounts of Multimodal Data....



(More than 220k people in Ireland are blind or visually impaired)



(An average of 110 drownings occur in Ireland every year)



(Every 3 minutes in Ireland someone gets a cancer diagnosis; every hour someone dies from cancer)

Increasing amounts of Subjective Data...



“The very concept of objective truth is fading out of the world.”

George Orwell



Subjective and Objective Attributes and Query

Query	Subjective	"Hotels in London of reasonable price"	"Restaurants that serve delicious food"
	Objective	"List all hotels in London <= £180 per night"	"Restaurants with avg. food_rating > 4.9"
		Objective	Subjective
		Data	

Table 3: Subjective attributes in different domains.

Domain	%Subj. Attr	Some examples
Hotel	69.0%	cleanliness, food, comfortable
Restaurant	64.3%	food, ambiance, variety, service
Vacation	82.6%	weather, safety, culture, nightlife
College	77.4%	dorm quality, faculty, diversity
Home	68.8%	space, good schools, quiet, safe
Career	65.8%	work-life balance, colleagues, culture
Car	56.0%	comfortable, safety, reliability



The Red Queen Hypothesis

“It takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!”

Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking-Glass

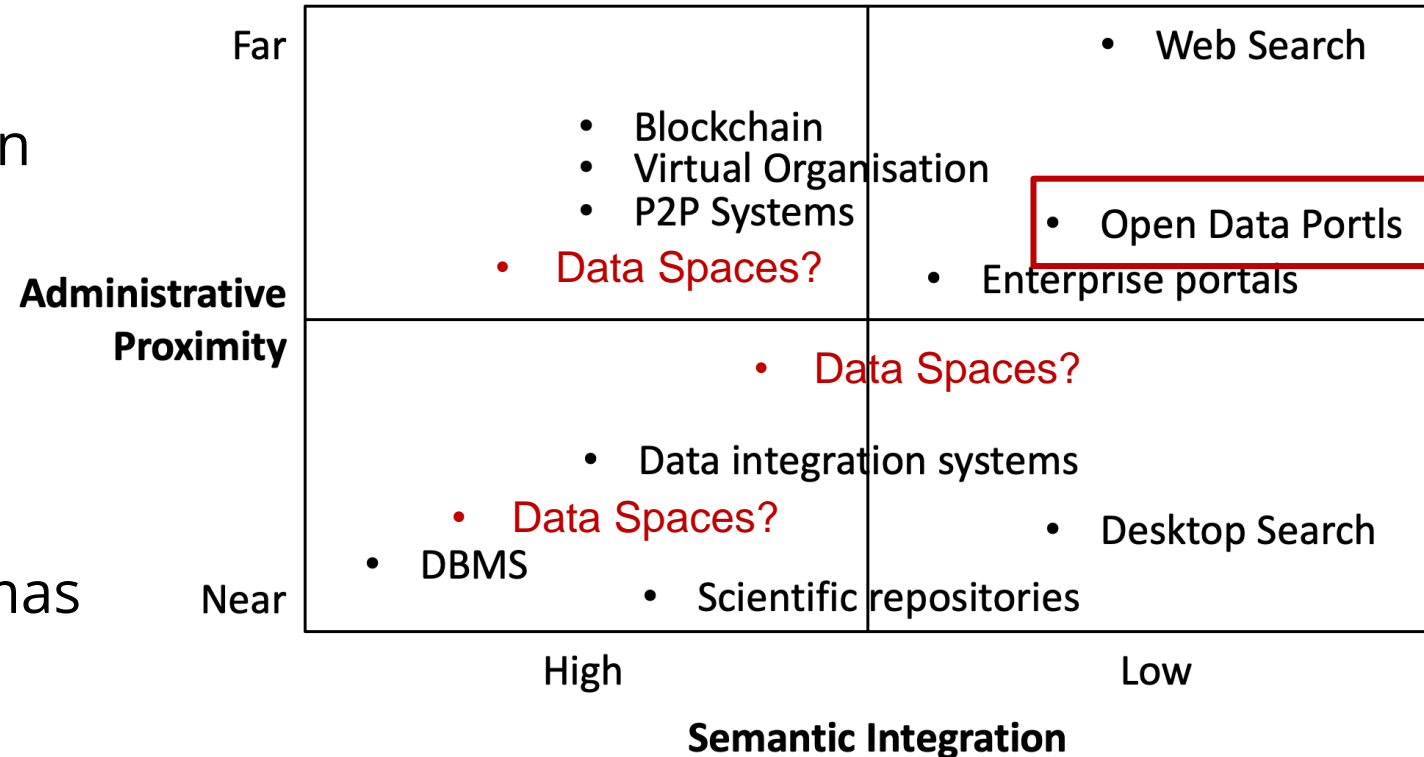
Control and Coordination

Administrative Proximity

- Close vs. Loose Coordination
- Assumptions concerning guarantees such as data, access, quality, and consistency,

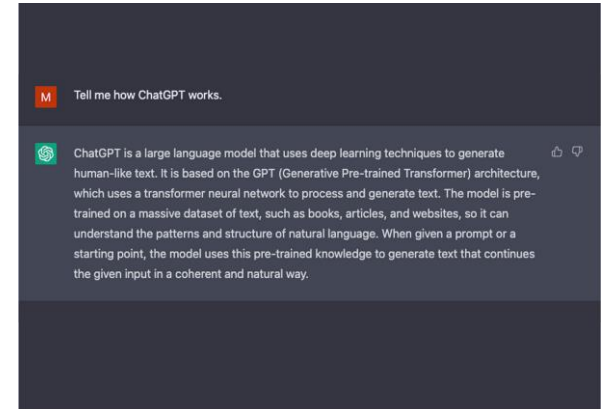
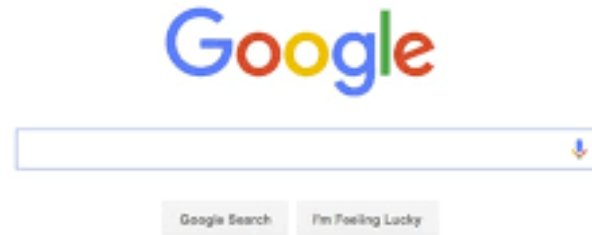
Semantic Integration

- Degree to which data schemas are matched up (types, attributes, and names).

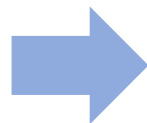


Halevy, A., Franklin, M. and Maier, D. 2006. Principles of dataspace systems. *25th ACM SIGMOD-SIGACT-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems - PODS '06* (New York, New York, USA, 2006), 1–9.

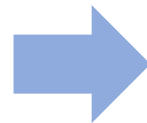
Evolving Human Interactivity...



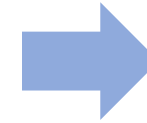
From Structure



to Search



to Knowledge Graph



to Conversations ?

~1995
~100K Websites
Exact Results
Human Curated

~1998
~2.4M Websites
Approximate Results
Computed

~2012
~700M
Approximate Results + Exact
Computed + Crowd

~2023
~2B
Approximate Results ?
?

In today's humongous database systems, clarity may be relaxed, but business needs can still be met.

BY PAT HELLAND

If You Have Too Much Data, then 'Good Enough' Is Good Enough

"We can no longer pretend to live in a clean world. SQL and its Data Definition Language (DDL) assume a crisp and clear definition of the data, but that is a subset of the business examples we see in the world around us. It's OK if we have lossy answers—that's frequently what business needs."

What is a Data Space?

“Dataspaces are not a data integration approach; rather, they are more of a **data co-existence approach**. The goal of dataspaces support is to provide base functionality over all data sources, regardless of how integrated they are.” (Halevy, A., Franklin, M. and Maier, D. 2006.)

Incrementalism, Approximate, Interactive

Data Space Enablers

Data Space Support Platform (Halevy et al.)

- Must deal with **many different formats** of data.
- **Does not subsume** existing systems; they still provide individual access via their native interfaces.
- Queries in are provided on a **best-effort and approximate basis**.
- Must provide **pathways to improve the integration** among the data sources, including streams and events, in a pay-as-you-go fashion.

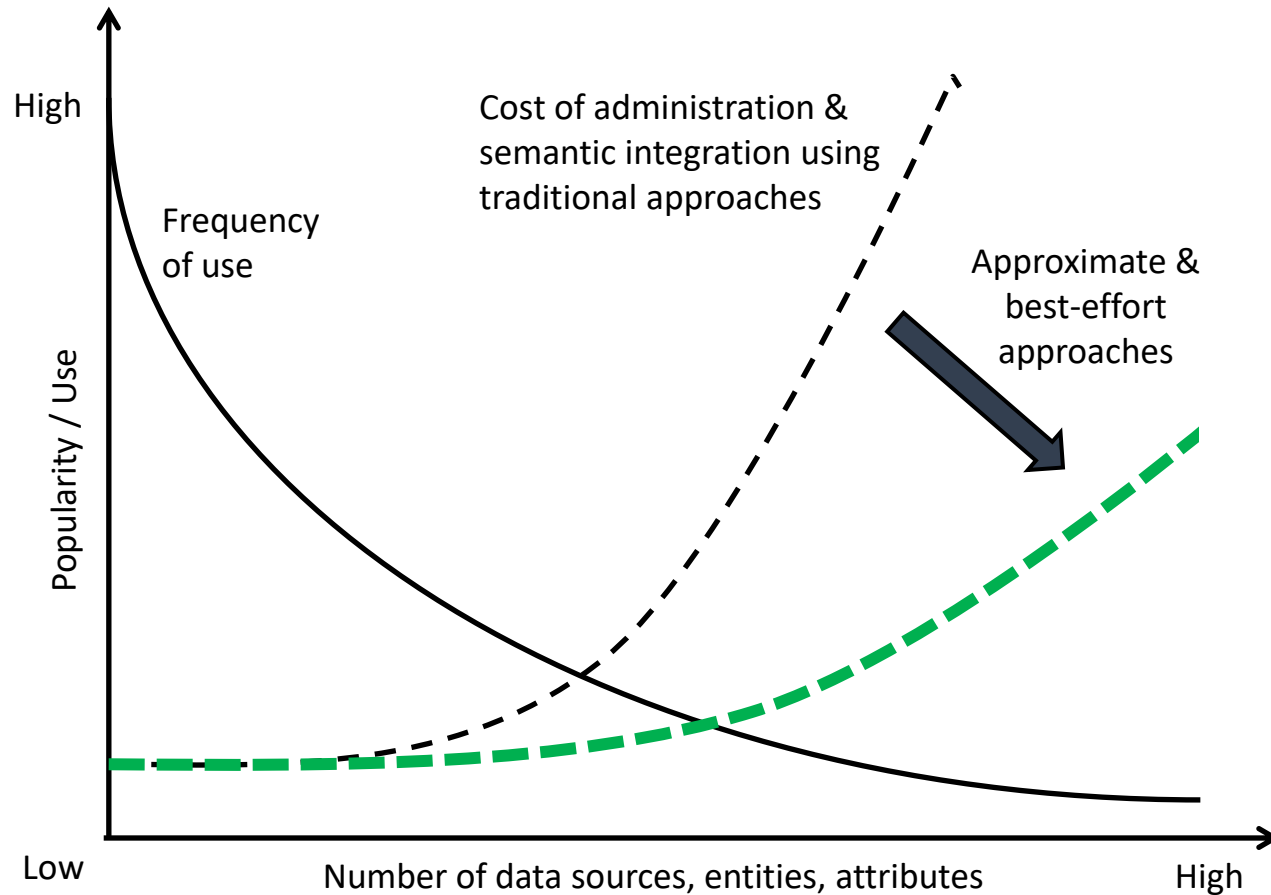
Data Space Support Services

- Catalog and Browse
- Search and Query
- Local Store and Index
- Discovery
- Enhancement
- Administration

Reusing Human Attention

- Learn from users' activities
 - Create meaningful relationships between data sources
 - Enhance data sources

Approximate and Best Effort Approaches



The Long Tail of Data

<http://dataspaces.info>

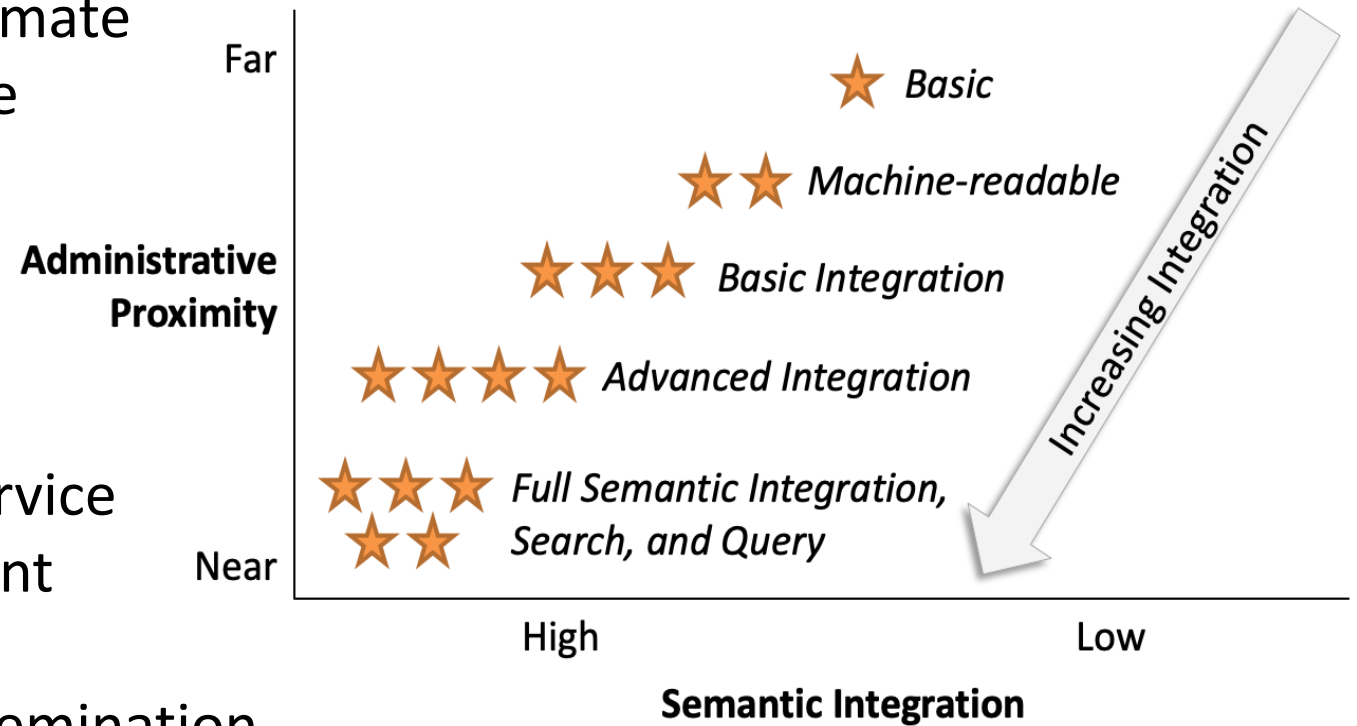
Creating Approximate Services to support incremental data management is a key challenge...



Investigate techniques to enable approximate and best-effort support services for loose administrative proximity and semantic integration

Incremental support services

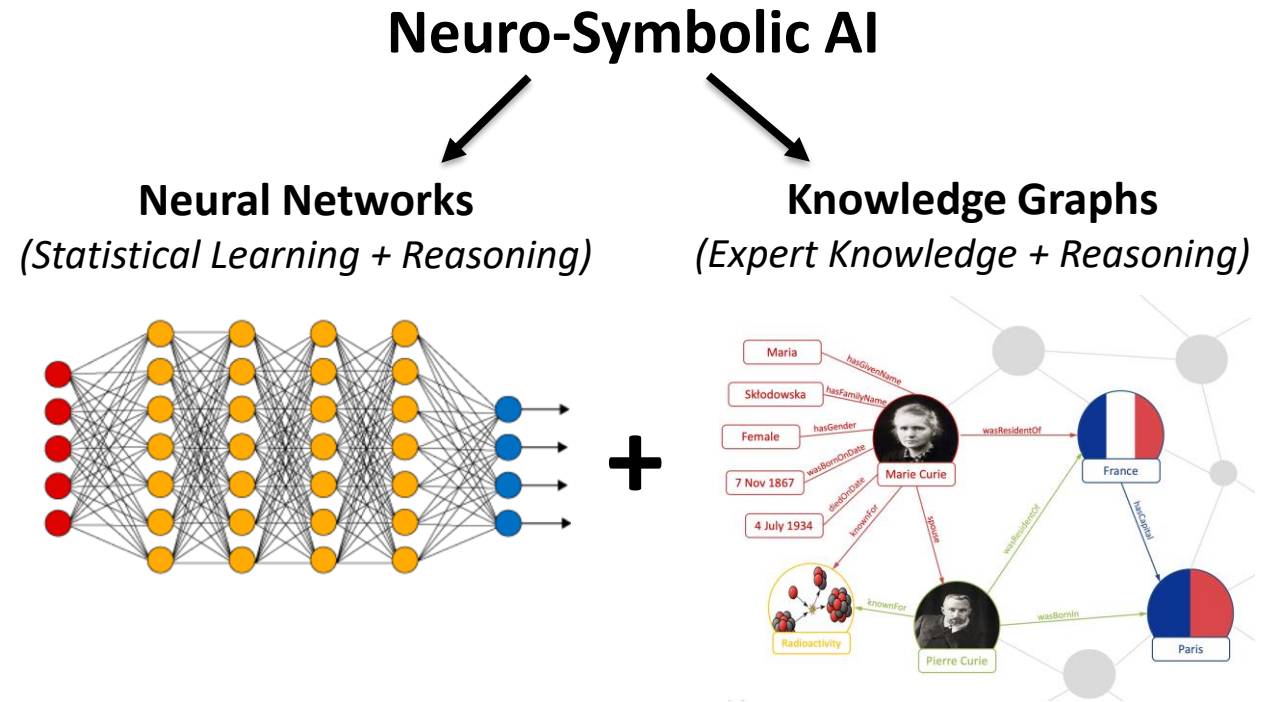
- Catalog
- entity management
- query and search
- data discovery
- human tasks
- quality of service
- complex event processing
- streams dissemination
- approximate semantic event matching



Research Trends

Hybrid Neuro-Symbolic Approaches

- We need Semantics, not just statistics!
- Combing rules-based AI approaches (Knowledge Graphs) with statistical learning techniques (deep learning)



Examples of Symbolic Knowledge

Knowledge Graph	Propositional Logic	First-Order Logic	Programming Language	Symbolic Expression
<p>A knowledge graph with nodes: Cat (image), Mouse (image), Animal (red circle), Vaccine (blue circle), and Disability (blue circle). Edges: Cat to Animal (is, 1.0), Mouse to Animal (is, 1.0), Cat to Mouse (eat, 1.0), Vaccine to Disability (cause, 0.98), Vaccine to Disability (prevent, 0.96), and Vaccine to Disability (cause, 0.05).</p>	<p>Proposition A: cat is an animal Proposition B: cat is a living thing</p> <p>$A \wedge B$ $A \vee B$ $\neg A$ $A \Rightarrow B$</p>	<p>cat is an animal $\forall x \text{ Cat}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Animal}(x)$</p> <p>everybody has a father $\forall x \exists y \text{ Father}(y,x)$</p>	<pre>(machine lookalgo (state lookleft (running [robot move:[:msg angular z: search]))) (state returnleft (running [robot move:[:msg angular z: search negated])))</pre>	<p>$3+4 \times (1+6) \div 2$ $2x^2 - \sin(3x) + 1$</p> <p>How many cylinders are small?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. filter_shape(scene, cylinder) 2. filter_shape(scene, small) 3. count(scene)

Fig. 8. Illustrative overview of symbolic knowledge representations in NeSy.

- Neural- Symbolic Integration
- Knowledge Representation
- Knowledge Embedding

Examples of NeSy Systems

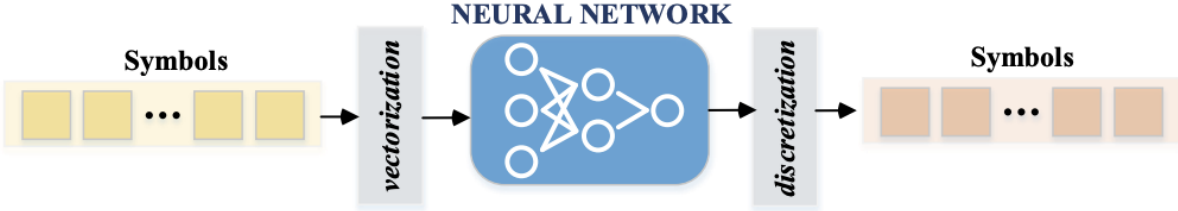


Fig. 2. Type 1: Symbolic Neuro Symbolic.

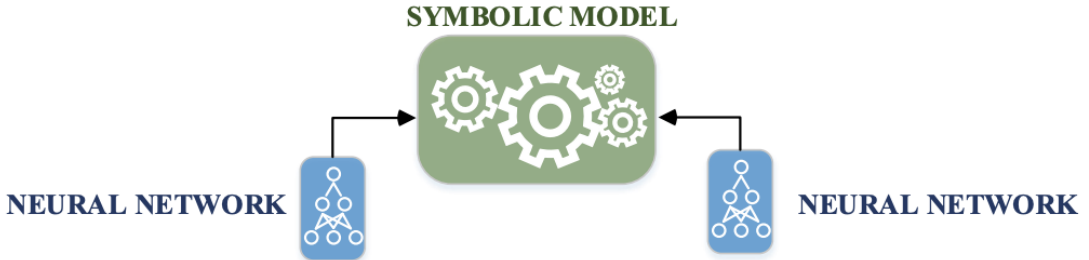


Fig. 3. Type 2: Symbolic[Neuro].

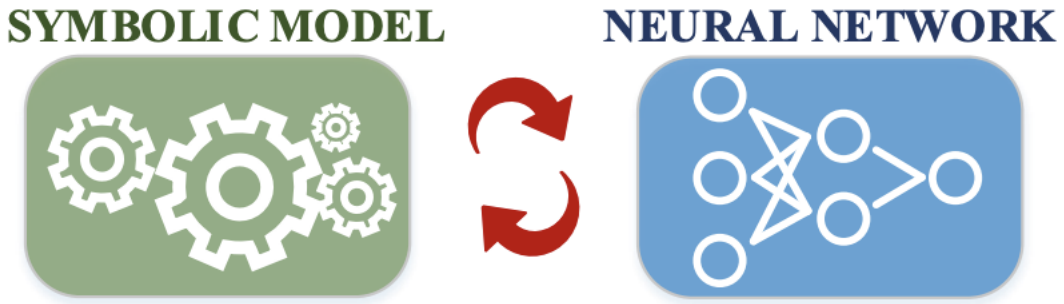


Fig. 4. Type 3: Neuro|Symbolic.

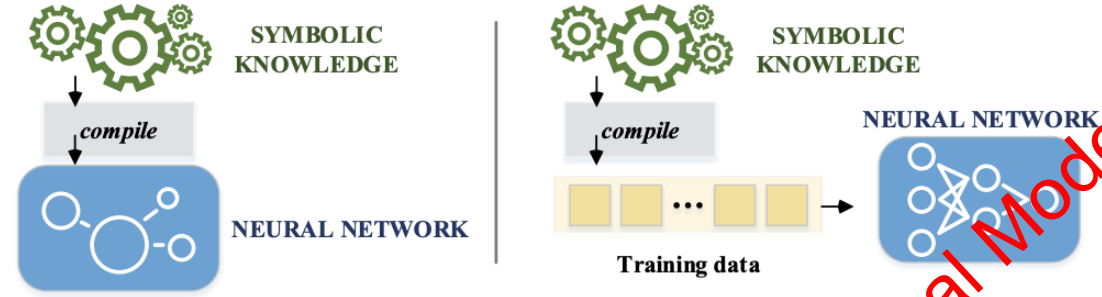


Fig. 5. Type 4: Neuro:Symbolic → Neuro.

Foundational Model

What is a Foundation Model?

Definition

- *Any model that is trained on broad data (generally using self-supervision at scale) that can be adapted (e.g., fine-tuned) to a wide range of downstream tasks*
- Foundational models can be applied to a single modality while others are multimodal
 - BERT, GPT-3, GPT-4, LLaMA, Segment Anything Model, CLIP and Stable Diffusion
- **Emergence:** the behaviour of a system to be implicitly induced rather than explicitly constructed
- **Homogenization:** the consolidation of methodologies for building machine learning systems across a wide range of applications

On the Opportunities and Risks of Foundation Models

Rishi Bommasani* Drew A. Hudson Ehsan Adeli Russ Altman Simran Arora
Sydney von Arx Michael S. Bernstein Jeannette Bohg Antoine Bosselut Emma Brunskill
Erik Brynjolfsson Shyamal Buch Dallas Card Rodrigo Castellon Niladri Chatterji
Annie Chen Kathleen Creel Jared Quincy Davis Dorothea Demszky Chris Donahue
Moussa Doumbouya Esin Durmus Stefano Ermon John Etchemendy Kawin Ethayarajh
Li Fei-Fei Chelsea Finn Trevor Gale Lauren Gillespie Karan Goel Noah Goodman
Shelby Grossman Neel Guha Tatsunori Hashimoto Peter Henderson John Hewitt
Daniel E. Ho Jenny Hong Kyle Hsu Jing Huang Thomas Icard Saahil Jain
Dan Jurafsky Pratyusha Kalluri Siddharth Karamcheti Geoff Keeling Fereshete Khani
Omar Khattab Pang Wei Koh Mark Krass Ranjay Krishna Rohith Kudithipudi
Ananya Kumar Faisal Ladhak Mina Lee Tony Lee Jure Leskovec Isabelle Levent
Xiang Lisa Li Xuechen Li Tengyu Ma Ali Malik Christopher D. Manning
Suvir Mirchandani Eric Mitchell Zanele Munyikwa Suraj Nair Avani Narayan
Deepak Narayanan Ben Newman Allen Nie Juan Carlos Niebles Hamed Nilforoshan
Julian Nyarko Giray Ogut Laurel Orr Isabel Papadimitriou Joon Sung Park Chris Piech
Eva Portelance Christopher Potts Aditi Raghunathan Rob Reich Hongyu Ren
Frieda Rong Yusuf Roohani Camilo Ruiz Jack Ryan Christopher Ré Dorsa Sadigh
Shiori Sagawa Keshav Santhanam Andy Shih Krishnan Srinivasan Alex Tamkin
Rohan Taori Armin W. Thomas Florian Tramèr Rose E. Wang William Wang Bohan Wu
Jiajun Wu Yuhuai Wu Sang Michael Xie Michihiro Yasunaga Jiaxuan You Matei Zaharia
Michael Zhang Tianyi Zhang Xikun Zhang Yuhui Zhang Lucia Zheng Kaitlyn Zhou
Percy Liang*¹

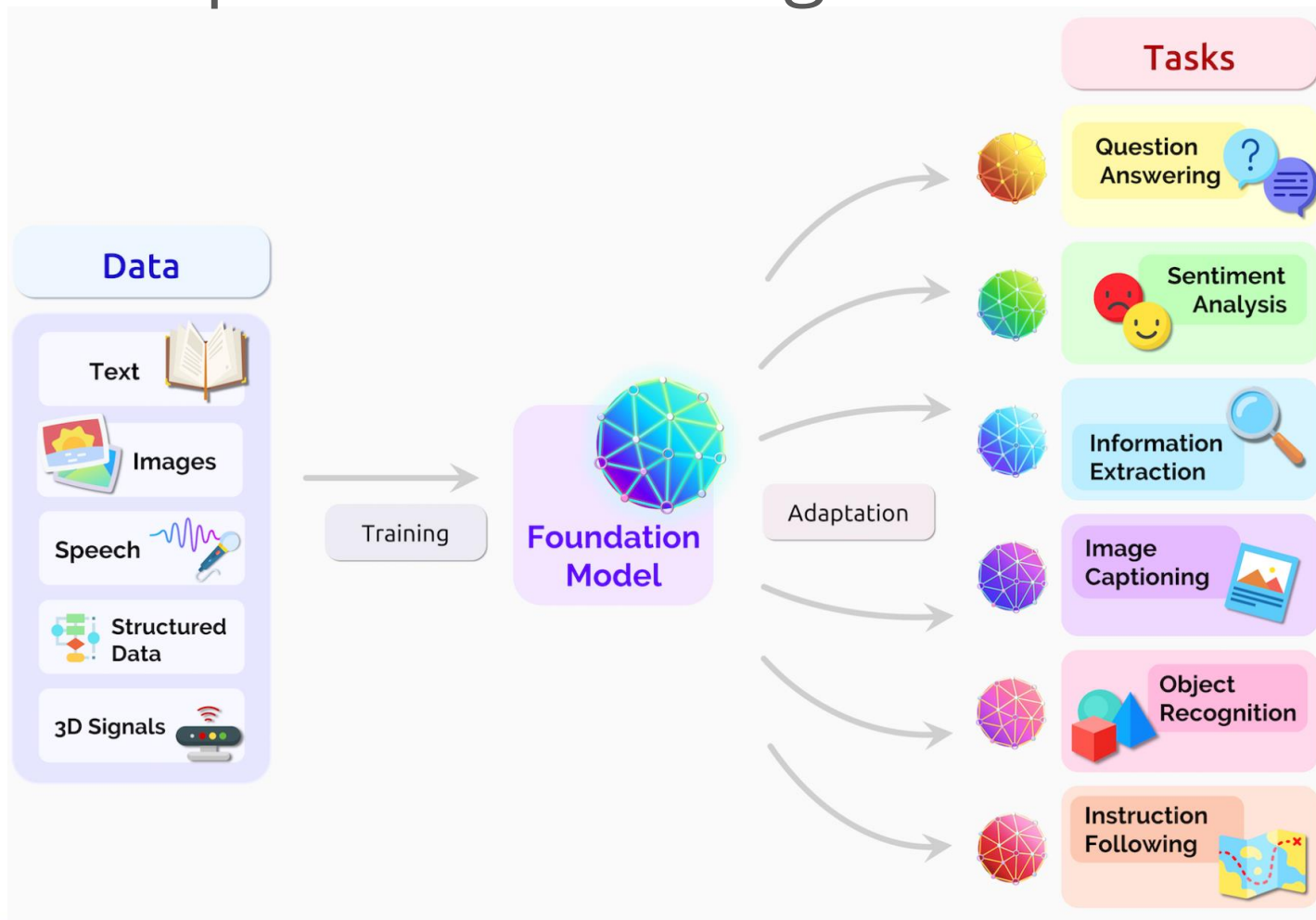
Center for Research on Foundation Models (CRFM)
Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI)
Stanford University

AI is undergoing a paradigm shift with the rise of models (e.g., BERT, DALL-E, GPT-3) trained on broad data (generally using self-supervision at scale) that can be adapted to a wide range of downstream tasks. We call these models foundation models to underscore their critically central yet incomplete character. This report provides a thorough account of the opportunities and risks of foundation models, ranging from their capabilities (e.g., language, vision, robotic manipulation, reasoning, human interaction) and technical principles (e.g., model architectures, training procedures, data, systems, security, evaluation, theory) to their applications (e.g., law, healthcare, education) and societal impact (e.g., inequity, misuse, economic and environmental impact, legal and ethical considerations). Though foundation models are based on standard deep learning and transfer learning, their scale results in new emergent capabilities, and their effectiveness across so many tasks incentivizes homogenization. Homogenization provides powerful leverage but demands caution, as the defects of the foundation model are inherited by all the adapted models downstream. Despite the impending widespread deployment of foundation models, we currently lack a clear understanding of how they work, when they fail, and what they are even capable of due to their emergent properties. To tackle these questions, we believe much of the critical research on foundation models will require deep interdisciplinary collaboration commensurate with their fundamentally sociotechnical nature.

¹Corresponding author: pliang@cs.stanford.edu

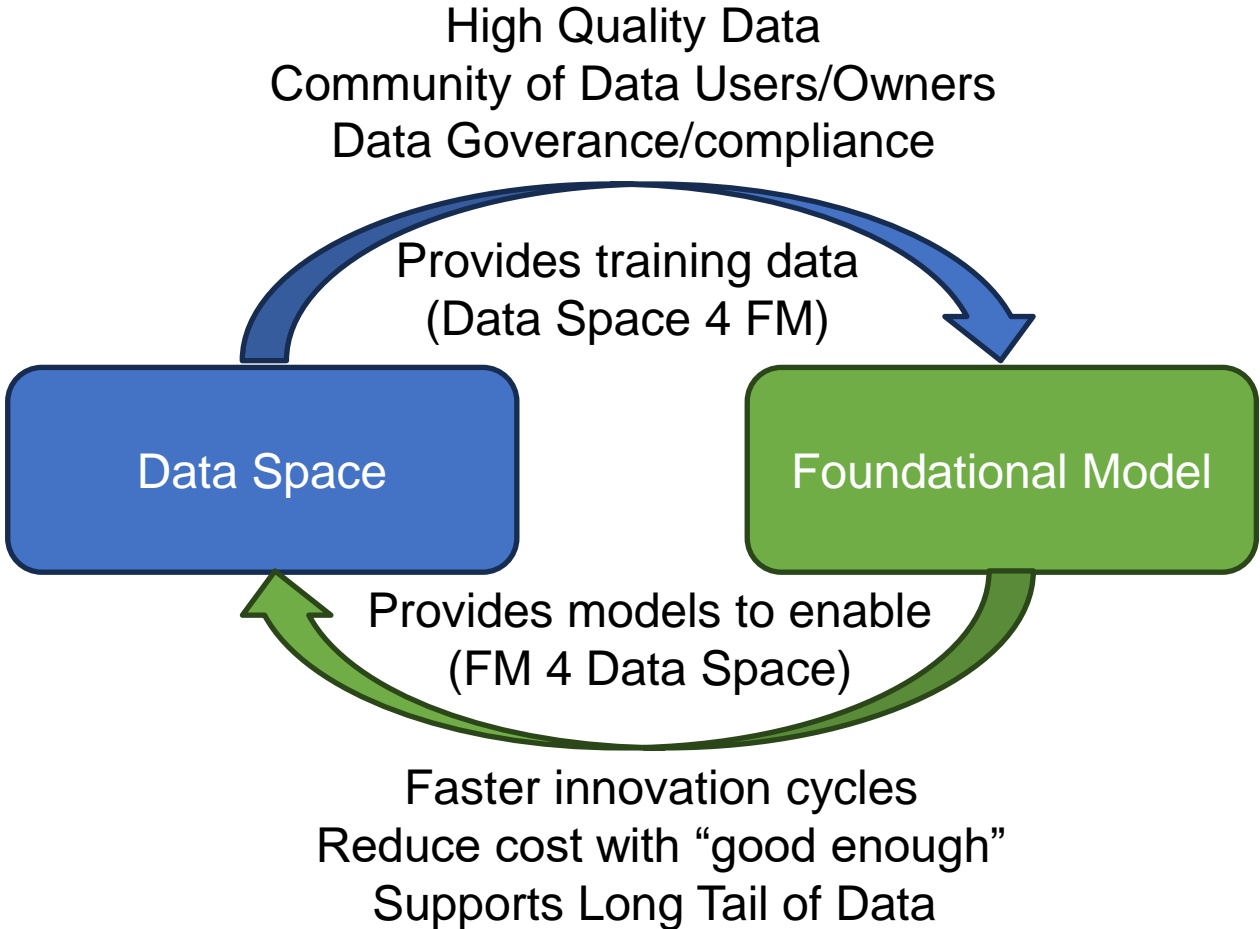
*Equal contribution.

Centralize information from various modalities, then adapt to a wide range of downstream tasks....



- Trained on extensive datasets to establish a knowledge foundation
- Leverage transfer learning and scale in various downstream tasks.

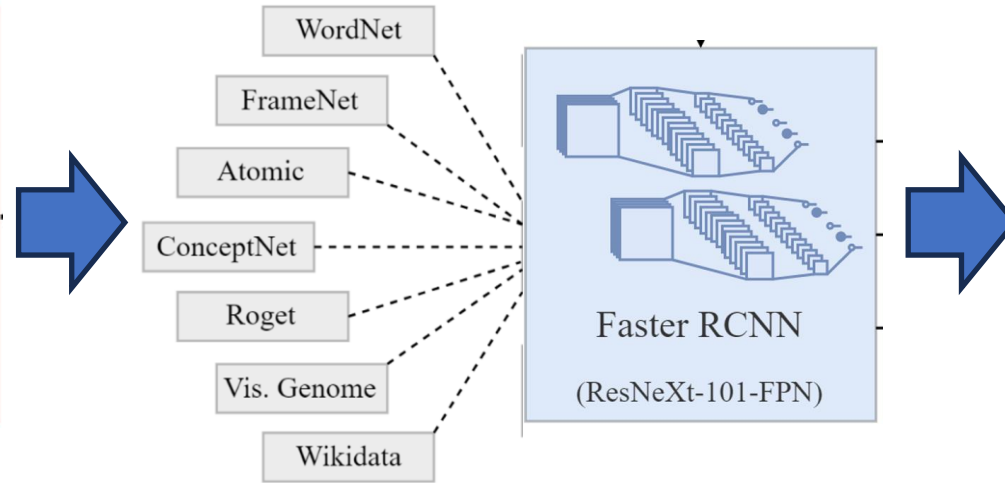
A Symbiotic Relationship.....



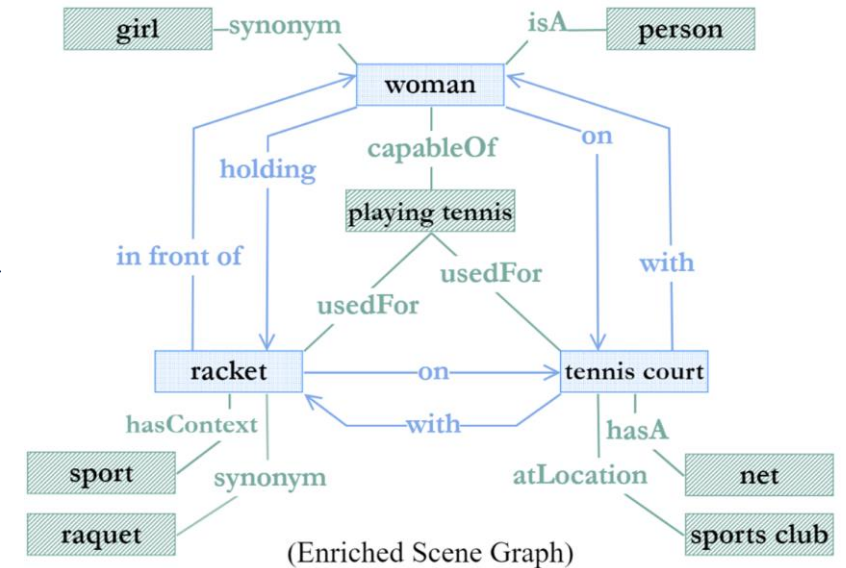
*Basis of a sustainable
business model?*

Foundation Model for Scene Graphs

Image, *I*

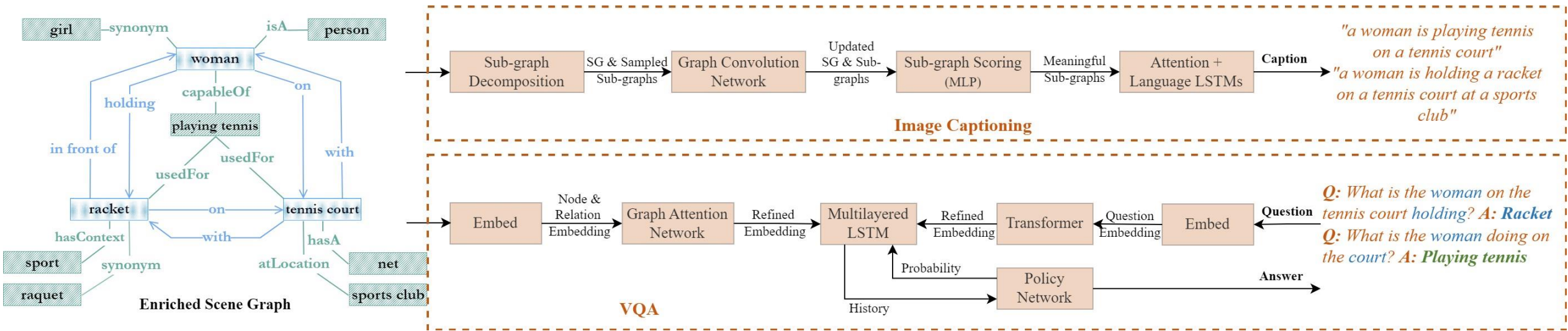


Foundation Model for Scene Graphs



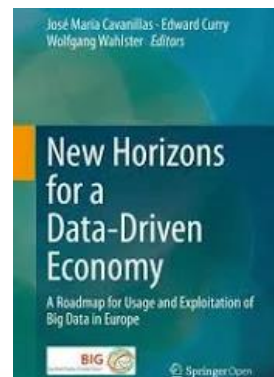
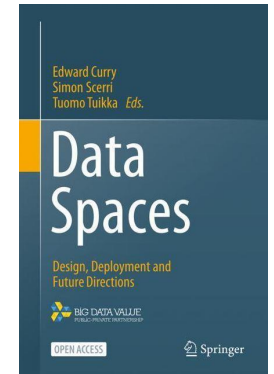
Graphs support the relationships between data space resources

Downstream Tasks – Image Captioning + Multimodal Question Answering



Conclusions

- Common European Data Spaces will require new data management paradigms in order to facilitate large-scale data pooling and sharing
- Semantics have never been more challenging
 - Scale, content space, multimodal, subjectivity, trust, cost, ...
- Foundational / Language models and hybrid Neuro-Symbolic approaches provide promising avenues to develop new paradigms
 - Computationally driven
 - Knowledge Graphs + Deep Learning
 - Exact + Approximate best effort results



SEMIC Specifications, services and trainings in support of Data Spaces

Alexandra Balahur



SEMIC Specifications, services and trainings in support of Data Spaces

Alexandra Balahur

DG DIGIT, Interoperability Unit

6 October 2023

Index

What is the index of this presentation?

01

Why? Understanding the policy context

02

What? Understanding the role and services from DG DIGIT

03

Focus on Semantic Interoperability –
Understanding the role and services of SEMIC to support data spaces

04

Where? Reaching out to us through a single entry-point

Why

Understanding the policy context

Policy Context

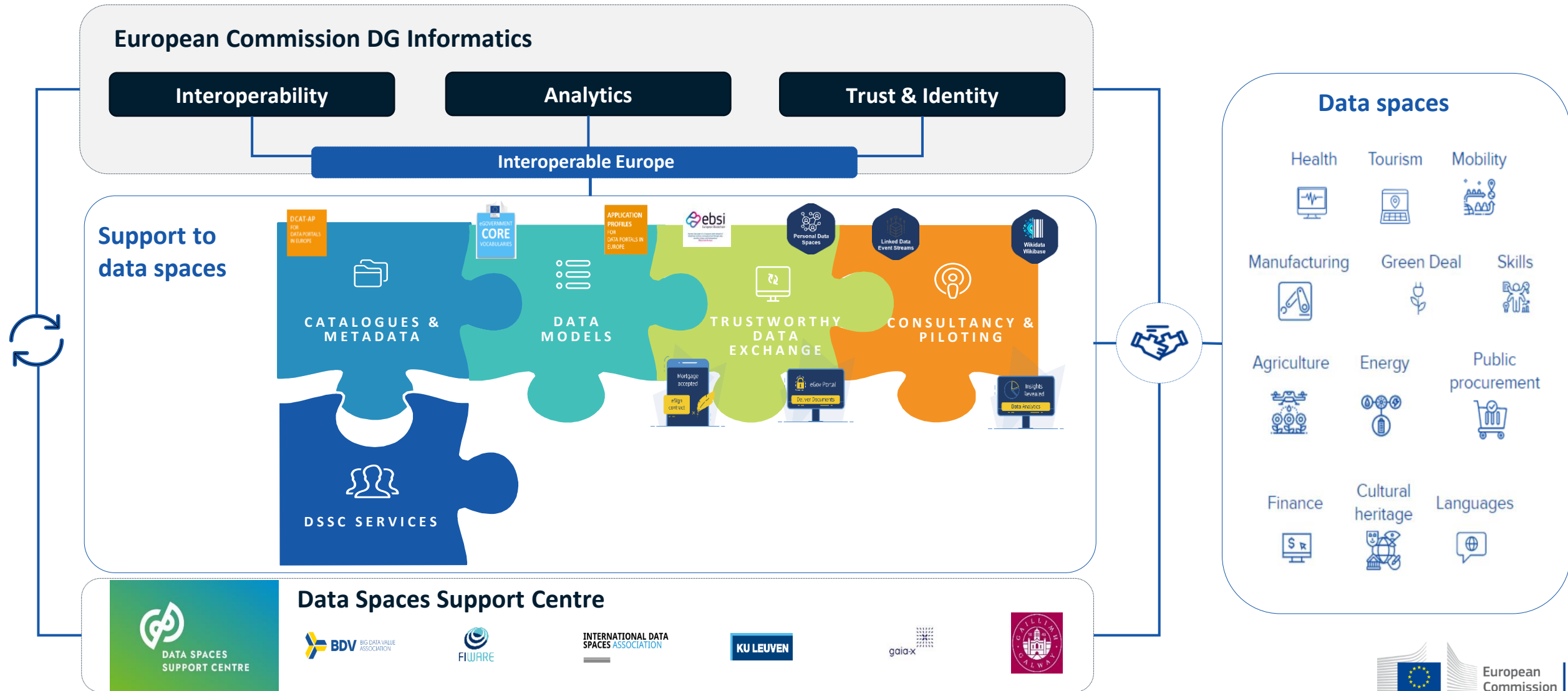
- Europe's digital future will be enabled by a **data-driven economy** and the use of **Artificial Intelligence**, fully respecting EU values and regulations. The public sector also needs to become more data-driven; improve the capability of developing policies and services through the management, sharing and use of data.
- The [European Data Strategy](#) aims to create a single market for data through common European data spaces that benefit from common standards and interoperability protocols.
- [AI legislation](#) and [coordinated plan](#) to foster the development and use of AI in Europe, highlighting the public sector as a trailblazer for using AI.
- The [Interoperable Europe Act](#) complements the EU data and digital policy landscape on data availability and data exchange, from a public sector angle. It implements interoperability by design and fosters the sharing and reuse of interoperable solutions.

What

Understanding the role and services from DG DIGIT

DG DIGIT's role and services

DG Informatics is ready to support data spaces with existing assets and services, as well as to establish synergies with stakeholders active in this field to provide a more comprehensive support.



Focus on Semantic Interoperability

Understanding the role and services from SEMIC supporting data spaces

SEMIC Service offering

SEMIC's goal is to deliver pragmatic support to help build an interoperable Europe.



Specifications

Publication and maintenance of open and free-to-reuse data models, with regular updates



Pilots

Developing specific solutions for public administrations to scale up their interoperability maturity



Toolkit

Provision of an accessible European Toolchain for data extraction, transformation and loading



Knowledge Hub

Training materials, guidelines and events to foster interoperability and share knowledge of its benefits

SEMIC specifications

SEMIC specifications enable interoperability by:

- Making data transparent and available
- Supporting coherent implementation of laws and policies
- Helping implement cost efficiencies
- Helping digitalisation and harmonising processes

Core Vocabularies

The cornerstone for semantic interoperability

Core Vocabularies provide a standardised approach for describing key concepts such as locations, businesses, organisations and natural persons.



Application Profiles

A tailored data model for specific applications

Application Profiles make use of vocabularies for a detailed set of use cases to define mandatory relations, constraints and relationships.

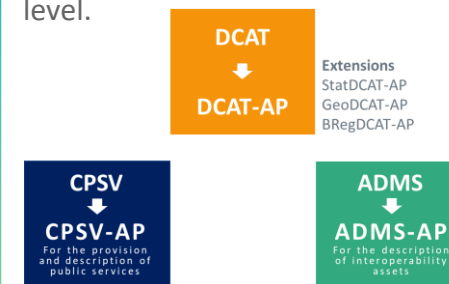
We adopt a balanced approach providing flexibility, customisation and solid indications to ensure a high degree of semantic interoperability.

Examples

SEMIC Core Vocabularies are reused in various implementations and extensions across domains and countries, from INSPIRE regulation to national databases (e.g. organisation registers) and private initiatives (Smart Data Models from Fiware).

DCAT-AP is a standard model to describe data catalogues. It is used by all open data portals in Europe. We have already made available extensions for statistics, geospatial and base registries. We are currently supporting the European Health Data Space and the Mobility Data Space to extend DCAT-AP in their respective domains. This will ensure that minimum data descriptions will flow across data spaces.

CPSV-AP is a reusable and extensible data specification used for harmonising the way public services are described in a machine-readable format. Public administrations and service providers use this approach to describe their services and guarantee a level of cross-domain and cross-border interoperability at European, national and local level.



Zooming into DCAT-AP

Objectives of DCAT-AP

Supporting the discovery of/access to (open) data in a cross-border and cross-domain environment, by describing metadata to be harvested across a distributed network of portals. DCAT-AP is based on the Data Catalog Vocabulary (DCAT) from W3C and

- expresses constraints and usages on DCAT properties and classes, and
- includes additional properties and usages of controlled vocabularies

Domains of applications



Open data portals with an extension for statistics and geospatial data.



Data spaces

DCAT-AP can make a significant contribution in connecting data catalogues of data spaces. Stakeholders that we have discussed with have shared their interest in it for several European common data spaces. Examples include:

- NAPCORE-Mobility
- HealthDCAT-AP
- ...



Base registries metadata descriptions



Machine Learning with MLDCAT-AP

SEMIC DCAT-AP Support in 2023



7 November 2023

DCAT-AP working group webinar on status and governance



21 November 2023

DCAT-AP working group webinar on technical issues



Ongoing

Public review DCAT-AP 3.0.0



December 2023

Training materials on DCAT-AP, dedicated to Data Spaces



December 2023

Guidelines on profiling and extending DCAT-AP

Benefits of the DCAT-AP ecosystem



SEMIC pilots

SEMIC sets up pilots to showcase the value of new approaches and ecosystems, which can be leveraged across public administrations to scale up their interoperability maturity. Pilots usually involve participants from several Member States and sector-specific DGs co-creating solutions with SEMIC's support.

Artificial Intelligence

Elevating the application of AI tools

SEMIC wants to become the reference in AI for interoperability and interoperability in AI for public organisations in Europe.

Personal Data Spaces

Empowering individuals and supporting the data economy

There is a need for more coordination and synergies between Personal Data Spaces implementations to ensure interoperability between existing and potential solutions in this emerging market.



Linked Data Event Streams

A new data publishing approach

A publishing strategy by which a data provider allows multiple third parties to stay in sync with the latest or historical versions of the data source in a cost-effective manner.

Wikidata / Wikibase

Supporting community-driven efforts

Tools to enable the co-creation of semantic data models emerging from a community of users.



Examples



The European Railways Agency has deployed a solution based on the LDES technology which allowed them to save costs and efficiently transfer only the data that has changed, together with what has changed and when, for historic records.



Proof-of-concepts serve as practical examples of how AI can complement and automate existing ways of working, facilitating more efficient work and promoting interoperability within the European Union's stakeholders. These tools demonstrate the potential for AI to improve data processing, analysis, and interoperability. For example, the NLP-based [proof-of-concept for automatically tagging web pages](#).



Studies and research conducted under SEMIC are research endeavours aimed at investigating various aspects of AI, interoperability, and advanced technologies. For example, SEMIC is currently creating a conference paper on fine-tuning of Large Language Models in Tourism domain.

Zooming into LDES

Use cases

Replicate the data: An LDES allows all data users to replicate the data from the unique source of truth (i.e. a base registry).

Stay in-sync: Stay up-to-date on the latest changes of the event source.

Grow your collection of objects: Each time an event happens, a new object will be added to the LDES allowing you to update your data on an event-base.

Benefits



No more maintenance hell

The data owner does not have to maintain all the querying APIs on their side.



Publishing data in a scalable manner

Since objects are published each time an event happens, the LDES publication technology is scalable by nature.



Less chance for replication hell

There is no need for a local copy of the data source since it is easy to connect and stay up-to-date.

The role of SEMIC in LDES



A Linked Data Event Stream (LDES) is a collection of immutable objects whereby you do not change the data itself but simply add new data records to the stream. For business purposes, it is a publication strategy to share your data. It allows data users to:

- Have up to date data
- Be aware of changes
- Access historic data
- Relate historic data to current data



SEMIC assists Member States and organisations to publish their data in a manner that ensures interoperability, using LDES:

- Aid in the implementation of pilots
- Aid in the development of Strategy and roadmap
- Share knowledge

SEMIC Knowledge Hub

SEMIC acts as an enabler to exchange experiences, good practices and insights. By sharing knowledge we aim to facilitate the development and use of data specifications, as well as to discuss the latest technological trends, and present expert views on semantic interoperability topics.

Community building

Experience exchange and building consensus

Organisation of webinars, workshops and other events to understand user and market needs, foster experience and good practice exchange, and help reach consensus between stakeholders.

Studies & other materials

Setting trends and providing guidance

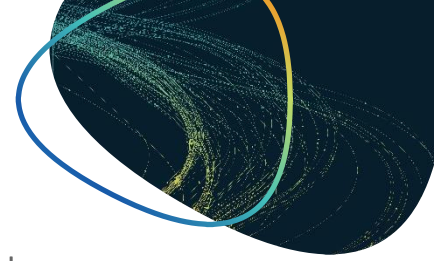
Over the years SEMIC has published many reports, studies and other guidance materials revolving around semantic interoperability.



Training

Providing online learning materials

SEMIC contributes to advancing digital skills in the area of interoperability to support policy, service delivery and impact evaluation.



Examples

SEMIC has been developing many online training materials that contribute to advancing digital skills. Some of the training developed are particularly relevant to data spaces.

The training developed by SEMIC can be grouped into three main categories:

- Core semantics
- DCAT and DCAT-AP
- Other semantic solutions for public administration

The training materials developed by SEMIC are all publicly available on [EU Academy](#).

Online trainings with relevance to data spaces

The training materials developed by SEMIC are all publicly available on [EU Academy](#).



CORE SEMANTICS
[Introduction to Core Vocs](#)
[Introduction to CPSV-AP](#)
[ABR eLearning course](#)

Core Semantics SEMIC
Introduction to Core Vocabularies Beginner
Public administrations, Semantic experts & IT architects

Core Semantics SEMIC
Introduction to the Core Public Service Vocabulary Application Profile (CPSV-AP) Intermediate
Analysts who are interested in expanding their CPSV-AP knowledge

Core Semantics SEMIC
Access to Base Registries eLearning course Intermediate
People who describe data assets in the base registries, public administrations and data stewards



DCAT AND DCAT-AP
[Introduction Basic user](#)
[Advanced user](#)

DCAT and DCAT-AP SEMIC
DCAT and DCAT-AP training: General introduction Beginner
People who describe data assets in internal catalogues and/or on EU ODP, and data stewards in EU institutions

DCAT and DCAT-AP SEMIC
DCAT and DCAT-AP training: Basic user Beginner
Users with basic DCAT knowledge, and participants of the 'DCAT and DCAT-AP training: General introduction'

DCAT and DCAT-AP SEMIC
DCAT and DCAT-AP training: Advanced user Proficient
Advanced users with working experience in DCAT/DCAT-AP, and users with substantial knowledge



OTHER SEMANTIC SOLUTIONS FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS
[SOLID](#)
[Wikibase](#)
[LDES](#)

Semantic solutions SEMIC
Introduction to SOLID Intermediate
People interested in expanding their knowledge of SOLID, SOLID implementers, and computer science students

Semantic solutions SEMIC
Wikibase and Semantic MediaWiki for data driven semantics Intermediate
Data maintainers and IT professionals, public administrations and policy makers

Semantic solutions SEMIC
Publishing data with Linked Data Event Streams: why and how Beginner
Managers, data maintainers and developers thoroughly interested on their Linked Data's life cycle

Where

Reaching out to us through a single entry point

SEMIC Support Centre

Your one-stop-shop for all digital interoperability challenges



What is it?

- Concrete and direct support to all stakeholders through our helpdesk and GitHub
- Collects good practices and serves as a knowledge hub on interoperability issues



Who is it for?

- Public officers and technical experts
- Any public organisation in its interoperable journey



SEMIC Support Centre – Data Spaces



What can be found on the page?

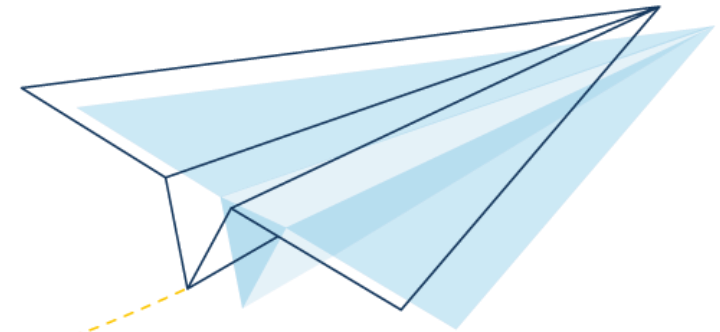
- Explanation about what data spaces are
- Information about how DG DIGIT supports data spaces
- Specific support provided by DIGIT B
- Contact details to ask for support



Contact us

Find more information and contact us through a single entry-point:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/s-emic-support-centre/data-spaces>



The background features a complex, symmetrical pattern of glowing green and blue lines and particles. The lines form a central, diamond-like shape that tapers towards the left and right edges. The particles are scattered around these lines, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall color palette is dominated by dark blue, with vibrant green and blue highlights.

Thank you !

Questions & Answers



Please provide
your feedback!



Stay up-to-date on our
2023 activities!

The logo for Data Europa Academy is located in the bottom left corner. It consists of the words "data.", "europa", and "academy" stacked vertically in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. The word "data." has a small yellow dot above the 'a'. The word "europa" has a small yellow dot above the 'o'. The word "academy" has a small yellow dot above the 'a'. The logo is set against a dark blue circular background that is part of a larger graphic design of overlapping circles in various shades of blue.

data.
europa
academy

Join our next webinars!

Workshop

How to use open data for your research?

A hand holding a glowing yellow lightbulb inside a white circle, which is itself inside a larger blue circle. The background is dark blue.

data.europa academy

19 October 2023
10.00 – 12.00 CET



WEBINAR

Open Data Maturity 2022: Diving deeper into the impact dimension

A hand pointing to a colorful pie chart inside a white circle, which is inside a larger red circle. The background is dark blue.

data.europa academy

27 October 2023
10.00 – 11.30 CET



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Thank you

