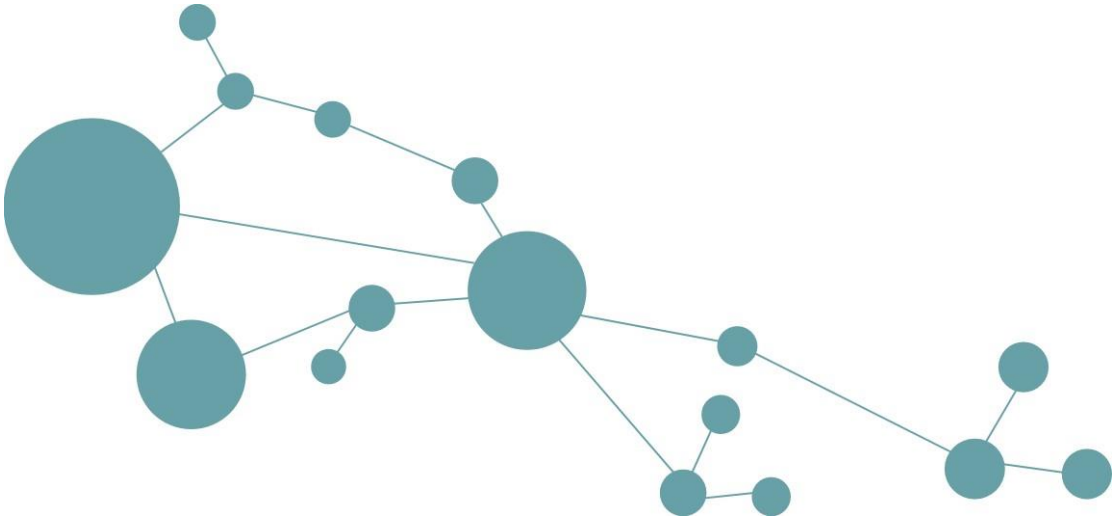


Tryout Tutorial

i·views

Contents

1 Introduction to i-views

Welcome to our tutorial

We are glad that you have downloaded the i-views tryout version.

By means of the i-views Knowledge-Builder, you experience a user friendly software for administering data within a Knowledge Graph platform. The advantage of a semantic knowledge graph database is the multidimensional linking of data as well as the ability to explore data interrelationships graphically.

With this tutorial we will guide you through i-views, step by step. You will get to know the basics as well as features of our software.

This tutorial is addressed to system administrators as well as to data modelers who whish to get a fast overview about the functionality of i-views.

Please take approx. 40 minutes of your time to process all **six sections** of the tutorial. You will see that you don t need any programming skills to use the graph database.

Please do not hesitate to contact us in case you have any questions: support@empolis.com

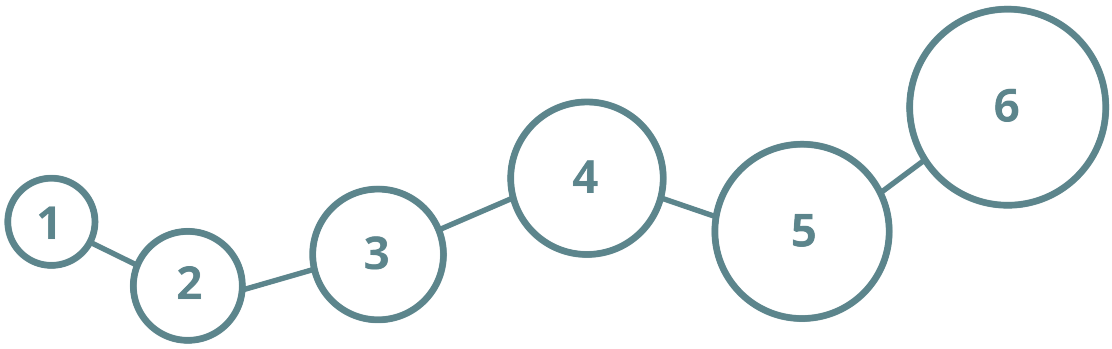
1.1 The Knowledge Builder

This tutorial introduces a Knowledge Graph, produced by the company intelligent views. This example enables you to quickly understand how a Knowledge Graph works and the possibilities offered by i-views for setting it up and maintaining it.

The tutorial is addressed to system administrators and data modelers who want to get a quick overview about the functionality of i-views.

TIP: This tryout-version consists of modelling environment and server. For further information about the architecture of i-views, APIs, REST and other technical topics, please consult the i-views-documentation.

Tutorial-Specials



Throughout the tutorial you will come across this illustration. With every section you have finished one circle will fill up - thus you can keep track on your training status and success at all times.

So let s start. You will get to know the following contents:

- Installation and launching of the Knowledge-Builder

- The Knowledge Graphin the Knowledge-Builder

We wish you lots of fun!

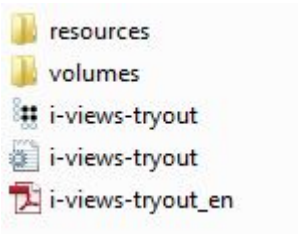
1.2 Installation and launching the Knowledge-Builder

1.2.1 Launching the Knowledge-Builder in Windows

1. Download the i-views tryout version zip file

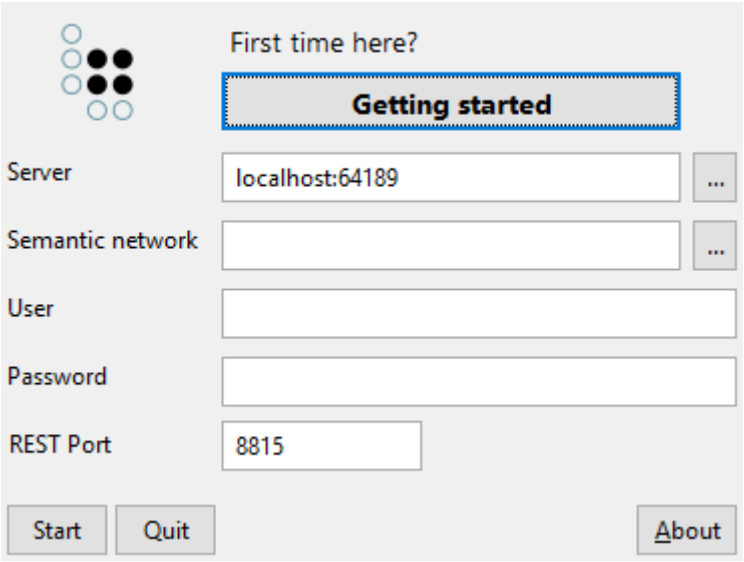
2. Unpack the i-views tryout zip file with a click on the menu item *extract all* of the context menu. Open the context menu by making a right click on the zip file.

3. Double-click on the directory “i-views_win” to find the following five objects:

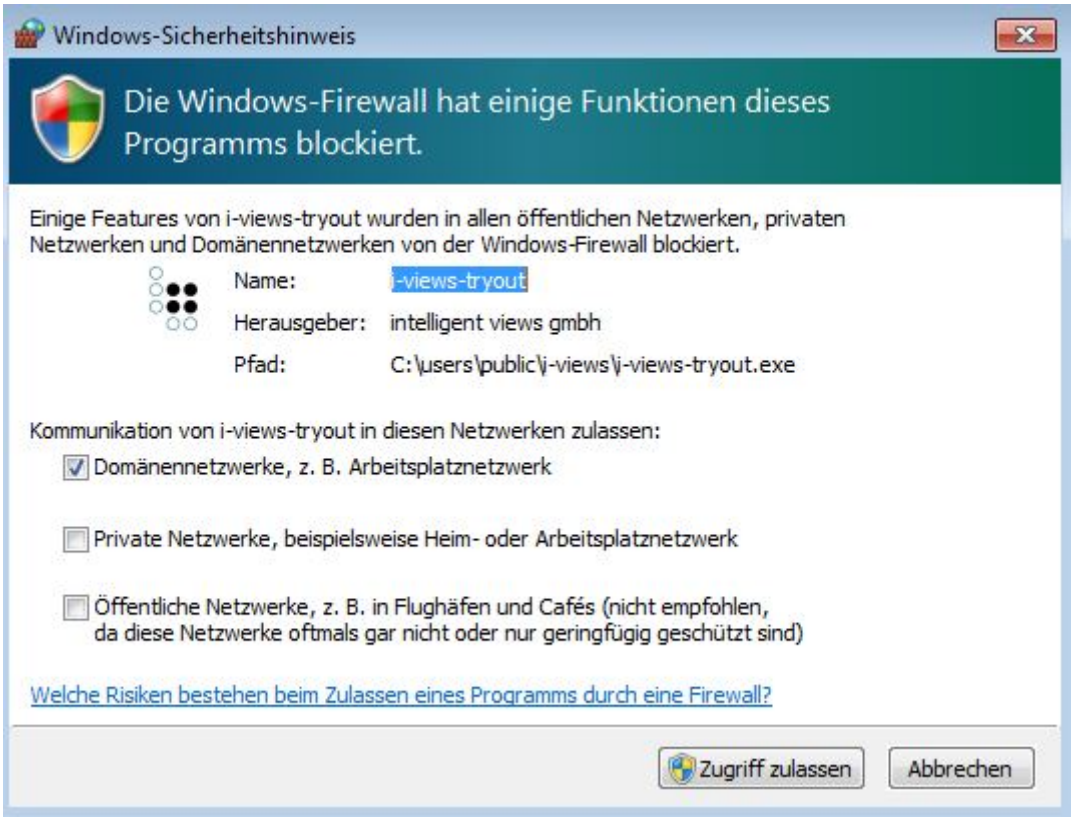


4. Launch the **i-views-tryout.exe** application per double-click and the start dialogue will be displayed:

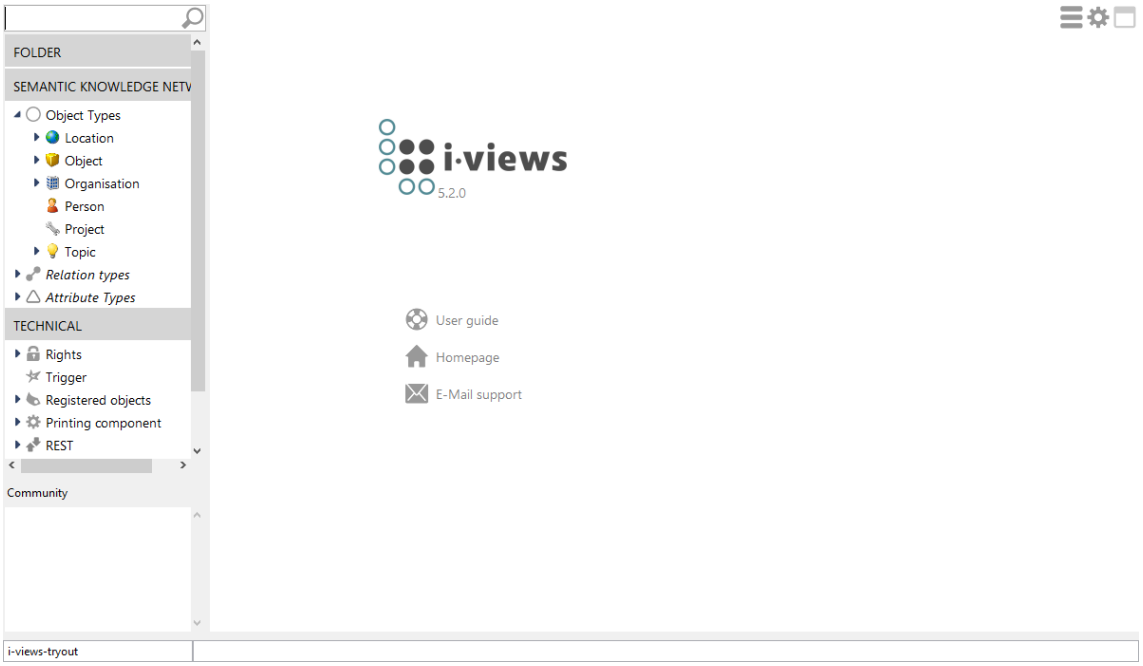
5. Click ... besides the input field of *Knowledge Graph* and select the Knowledge Graph **i-views-tryout**. Enter *admin* in the *User* field. For this tryout-version, leave the *Password* field blank. Click the button *Start* to confirm your data entries.



NOTE: Since the tryout version functions as a server, you might get a security warning as well as a windows firewall warning, which you have to confirm in order to run i-views.



6. Click the button Allow access and the main window of i-views will open.

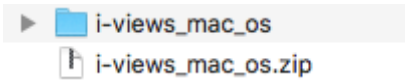


TIP: You will find further information for Knowledge-Builder settings, especially for user administration, consulting the i-views-documentation.

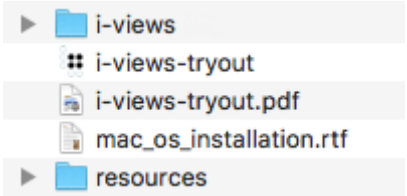
1.2.2 Launching the Knowledge-Builder in Mac

1. Download the i-views tryout version zip file.

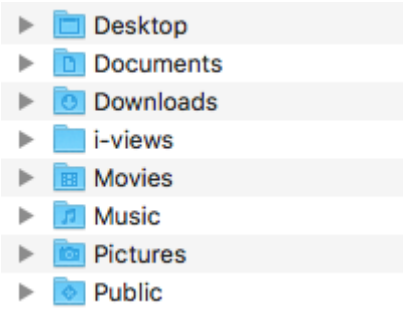
2. Unpack the i-views tryout version zip file by double-clicking on the file.



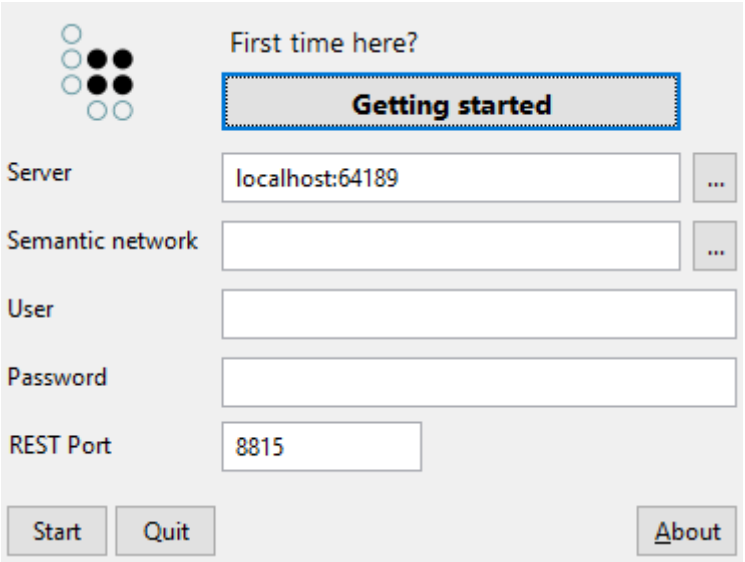
3. Double-click to go to the directory “i-views_mac_os”.



4. Open your user folder by **Cmd + Shift + H**. Copy the directory “i-views” into it, using the shortcut key **Cmd + C** and, after changing to the user folder, **Cmd + V**.

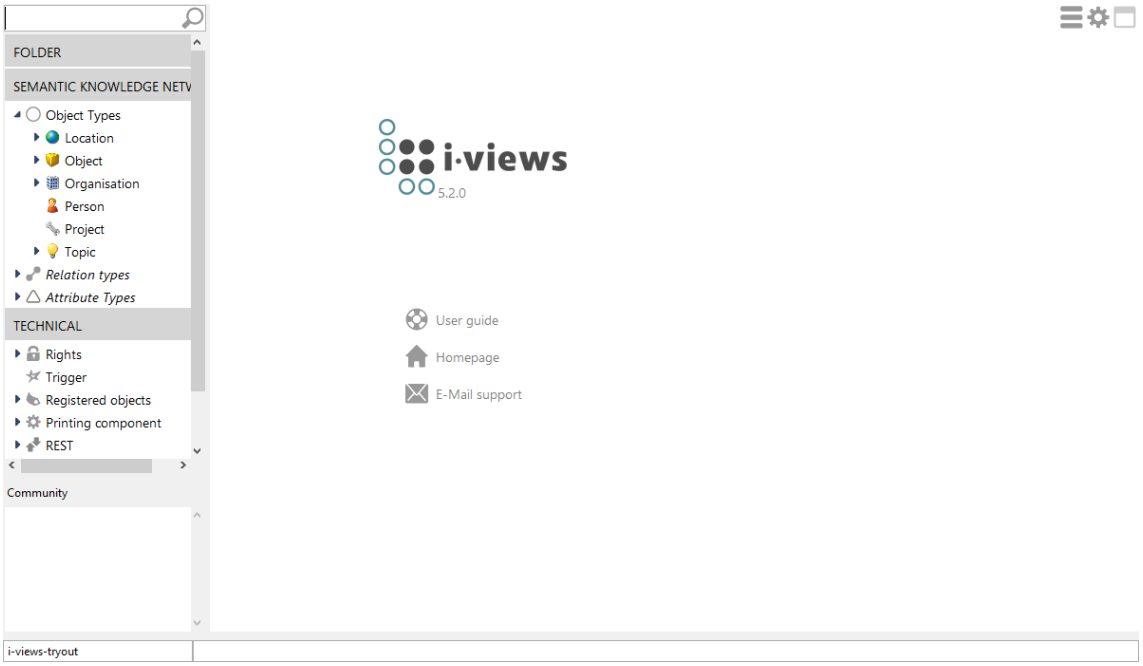


5. Launch the application i-views-tryout. Click ... besides the input fields of *Knowledge Graph* and select the Knowledge Graph *i-views-tryout* . Enter *admin* in the *User* field. For this tryout-version, leave the *Password* field blank. Click the button *Start* to confirm your data entries.



NOTE: When starting i-views for the first time, a window appears in which the user is asked whether he or she trusts the manufacturer. This window might be overlapped by another window.

6. Click the button *Allow access* and the main window of i-views will open.



TIP: You will find further information for Knowledge-Builder settings, especially for user administration, consulting the i-views-documentation.

1.2.3 Launching the Knowledge-Builder in Linux

1. Download the i-views tryout version zip file.
2. Open the console by pressing **Strg + Shift + T**.
3. Go to the directory which contains the downloaded i-views tryout version. Use the following command:

cd / .../download_directory

4. Unpack the i-views tryout version zip file using the following command:

unzip i-views_linux.zip

5. Afterwards go to the newly created directory „i-views_linux“ using the following command:

cd i-views_linux

The directory „i-views_linux“ contains the following files:

i-views-tryout_en.pdf **i-views-tryout.pdf** **resources**
i-views-tryout.ini **i-views-tryout.sh** **volumes**

To display the content of the directory use the following command:

ls

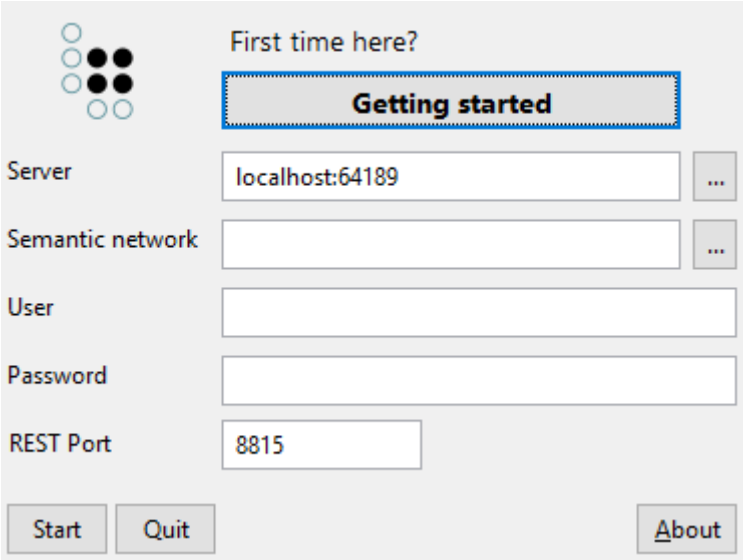
6. Launch the file “i-views-tryout.sh” using the following command:

./i-views-tryout.sh

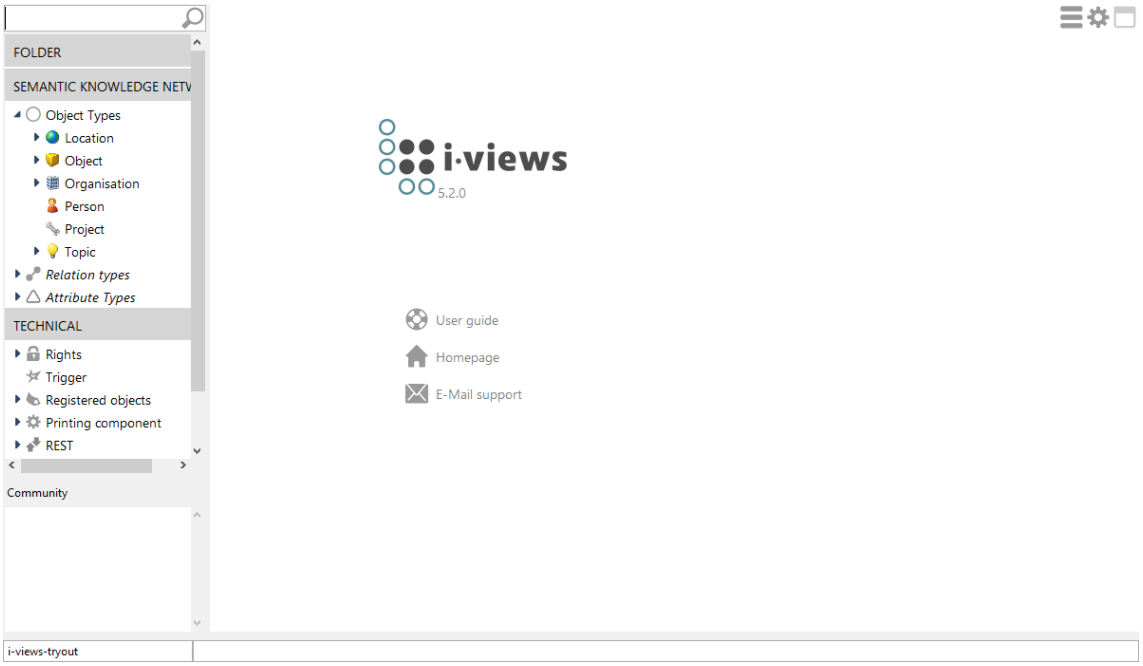
If the file doesn t launch, the reasons may be insufficient access rights. Type in the following command and try launching the file again:

chmod 777 i-views-tryout.sh

7. Click ... besides the input fields of *Knowledge Graph* and select the Knowledge Graph *i-views-tryout*. Enter *admin* in the *User* field. For this tryout-version, leave the *Password* field blank. Click the button *Start to* confirm your data entries.



8. Click the button *Allow access* and the main window of i-views will open.

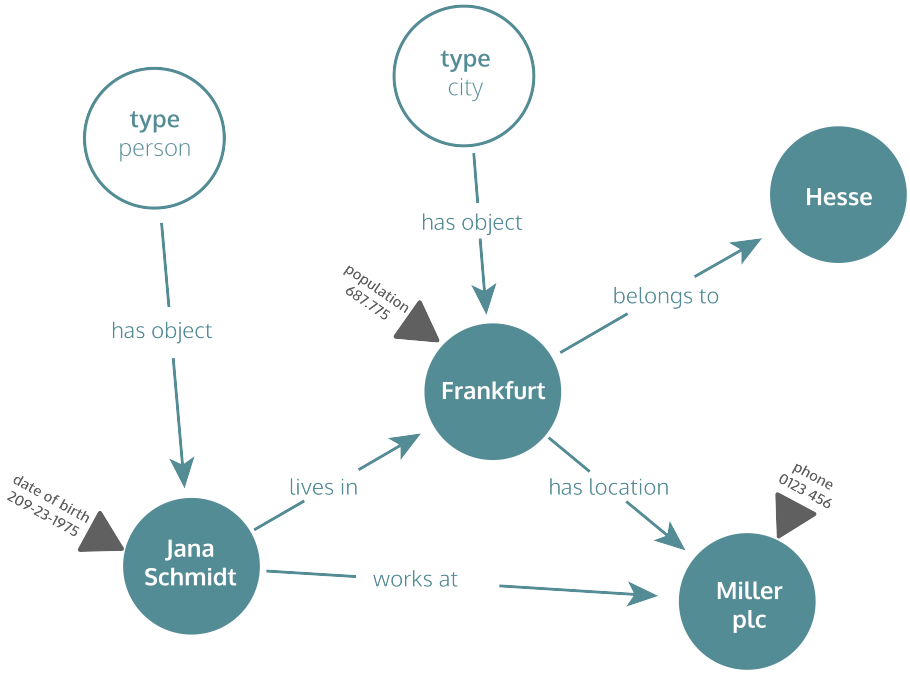


TIP: You will find further information for Knowledge-Builder settings, especially for user administration, consulting the i-views-documentation.

1.3 Explanation: The Knowledge Graph in the Knowledge-Builder

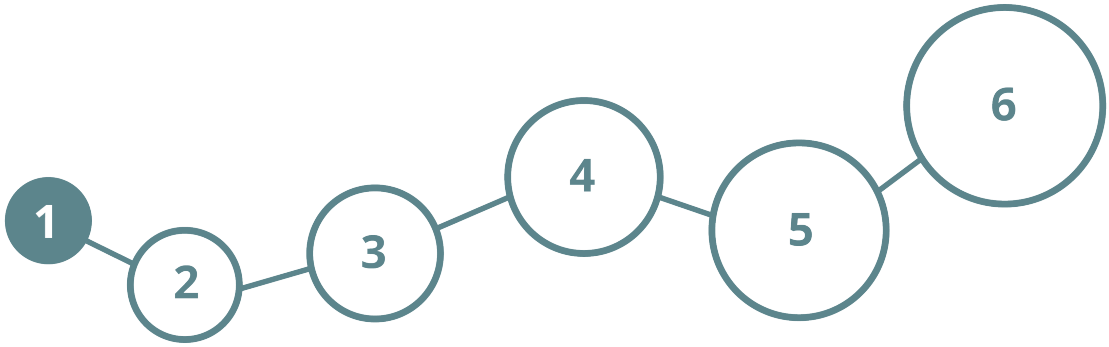
The base of a Knowledge Graph is formed by its types (person, company, location,...) and objects (**Jana Schmidt**, **Miller plc**, **Frankfurt**...), which have attributes (call number, date of birth,...) assigned to them and which are connected by relations. In the following image, the relations have been visualized:

The knowledge network in the Knowledge-Builder



The **tryout Knowledge Graph** already contains some types, objects, attributes and relations. They will help you to understand the essential functions using the Knowledge-Builder.

Congratulations! You have finished the first section successfully.



Let s move on. You will get to know the following contents:

- Creating a new object of type organization
- Editing a company
- Searching for an organization

We wish you lots of fun!

2 The elements of the Knowledge Graph

2.1 Creating and displaying your own objects in the Knowledge Graph

2.1.1 Creating a new object (type "organization")

In the i-views Knowledge Graph, all elements are organized either as a **Type** or as an **Object**. Types provide the structure for assorting all objects. At the same time, the **principle of inheritance** comes into effect: Properties which have been defined for a type will also be effective for all subordinate types (= subtypes) and for all objects that are assorted within.

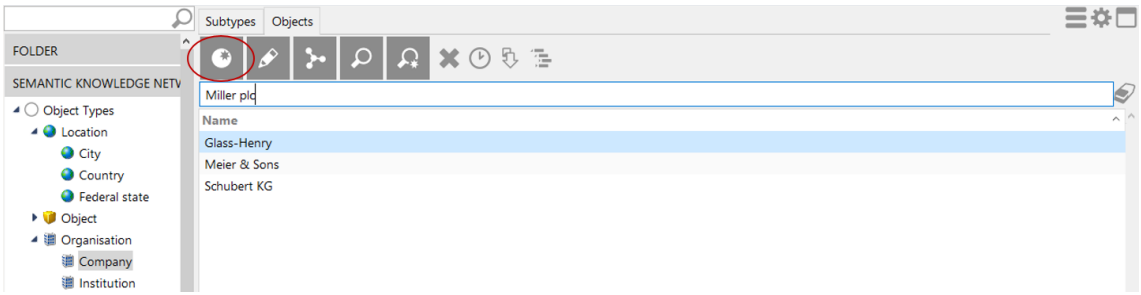
HINT: In general, the structure tree on the left side shows only types. On the right side, either subtypes or objects will be shown, depending on the chosen tab.

1. Click on semantic *Knowledge Graph* in the folder panel on the left of the organizer to open the folder. All types are displayed.

2. Expand the type *Organisation* and click on the subtype *Company*.

3. On the right window, click onto *Objects* tab: You will see a list of companies that already exist. These companies are objects of the type *Company*.

4. Enter the name of the new company **Miller plc** in the input line.



5. Now click the button .

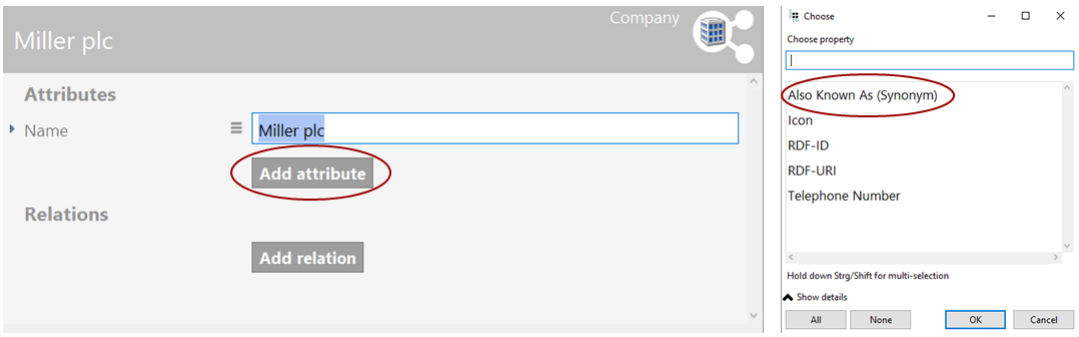
Done. The company **Miller plc** is created as an object in the Knowledge Graph.

2.2 Editing the newly created company

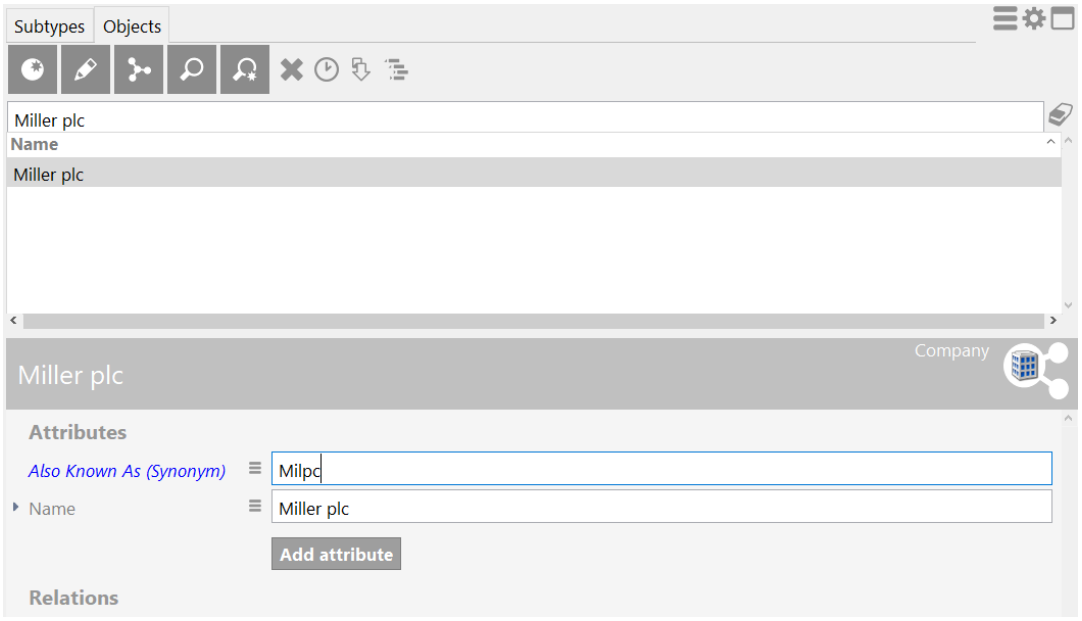
2.2.1 Assigning a new attribute

The first task for new objects such as *companies*, *persons* or *products* is to complete the attributes assigned to them.

1. Select the new object *Miller plc* from the list of objects of companies. The detailed information for *Miller plc* is now displayed in the lower section of the window.
2. Click the button **Add attribute** and choose *also known as (Synonym)* from the list of available attributes.



3. Enter *Milpc* as the value for the attribute *Also known as*.

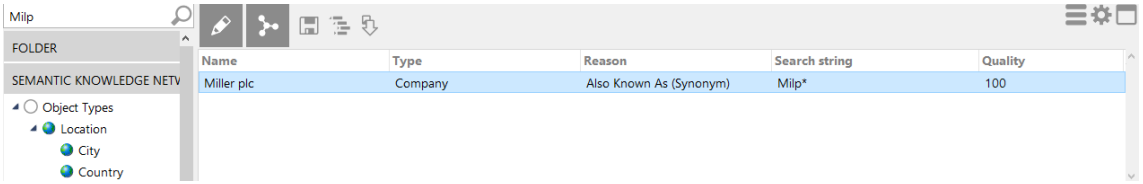


You can add other attributes of your choice such as *Telephone Number* as described in steps 1-3.

2.2.2 Searching for the newly created organisation

As a test, search for a newly created organisation: enter the first four letters milp of the synonym in the search box, click on the magnifier symbol to the right of the search box and choose *Search Name & Synonym*.

Alternatively, you can also press RETURN instead of clicking the magnifier symbol. In this case, the search will be performed using the search option which was chosen the last time.

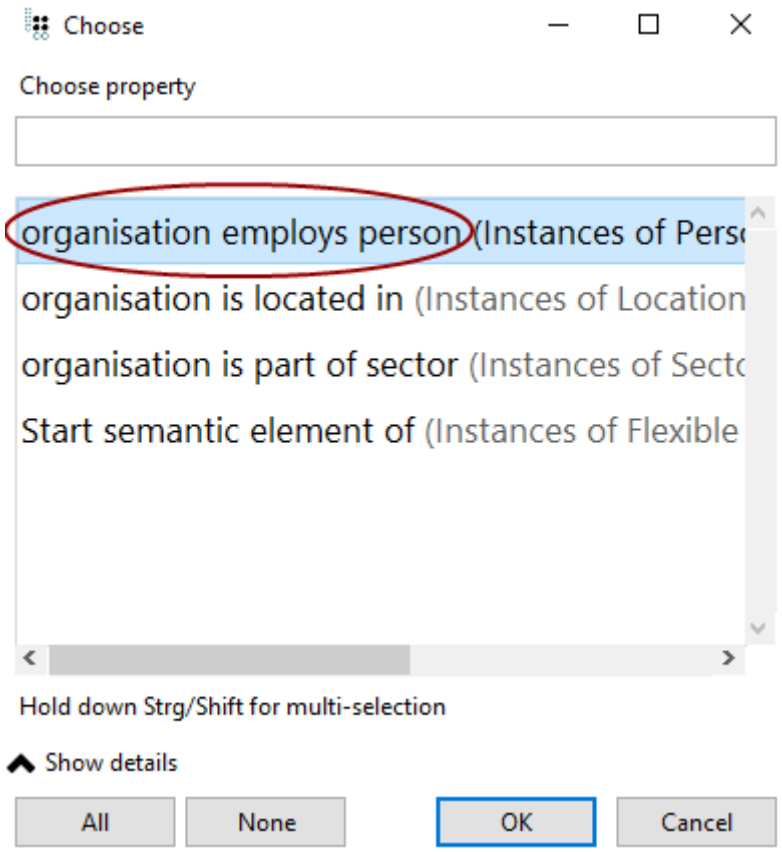


When searching for *milp*, the system displays *Miller plc* in the hit list, indicating that this match was found using the *Also known as*-attribute.

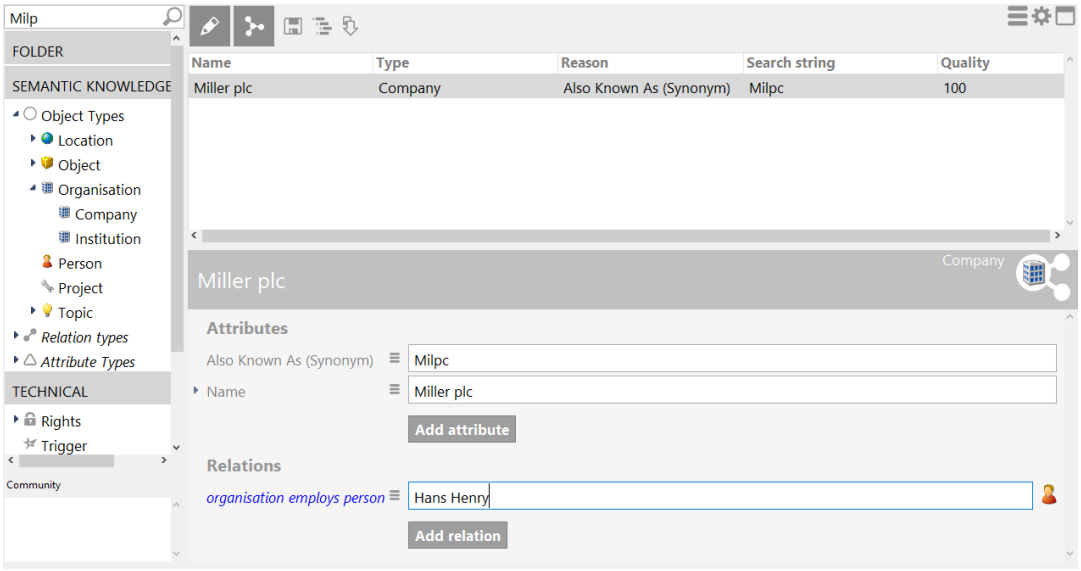
2.3 Adding a relation

In Knowledge Graphs relations as connections between objects are an essential feature. Use the button *Add relation* to create relations to connect objects: the relation *organisation employs person* shall be established to connect the objects *Hans Henry* and *Miller plc*.

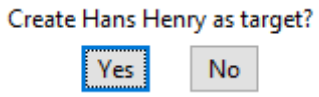
1. In the type editor, click the button **Add relation** and choose the desired relation *organisation employs person* from the list by clicking:



2. Enter the name *Hans Henry* in the input line next to the relation and confirm with RERTURN.



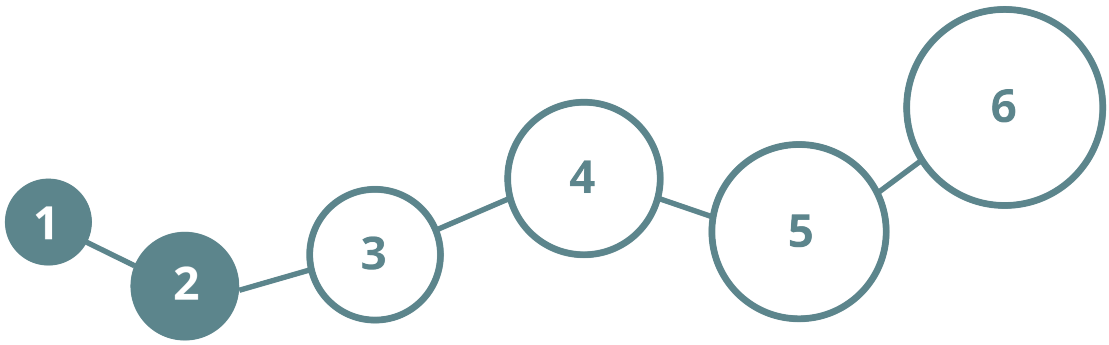
3. If the object (here *Hans Henry*) does not yet exist, it can be created directly as a relation target. In this case a dialogue has to be confirmed with OK.



The new object *Hans Henry* as an employee of *Miller plc* is now part of the Knowledge Graph.

2.4 End of chapter and outlook

Congratulations! You have finished the second section successfully.



Let s move on. You will get to know the following contents:

- Displaying objects, types and relations with the graph-editor
- Drawing and deleting relations with the graph-editor

We wish you lots of fun!

3 The graph-editor

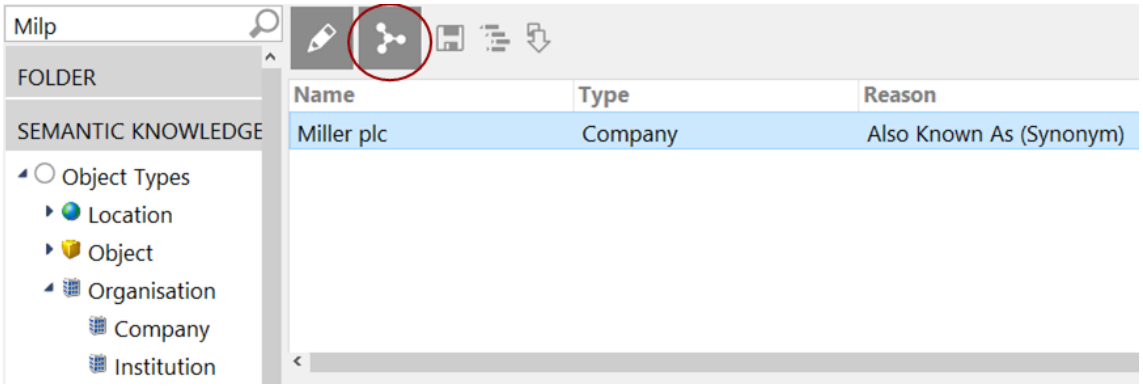
3.1 Displaying the Knowledge Graph

The Knowledge-Builder is a tool for Knowledge Graphs, but so far we have only talked in terms of lists and folders.

The Knowledge-Builder provides the **graph-editor** for graphical navigable views of the Knowledge Graph. It not only offers a view but it is also an effective tool for editing the Knowledge Graph, i.e. creating and deleting types, establishing relations and much more.

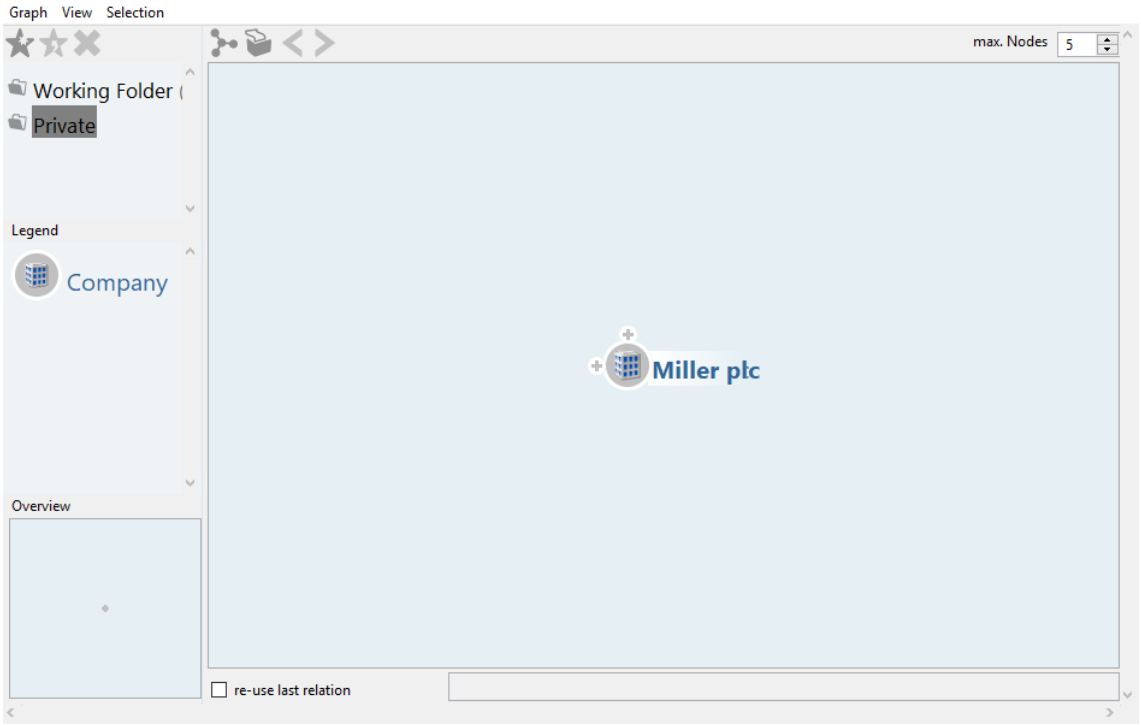
3.1.1 Displaying objects, types and relations with the graph-editor

1. Select the object *Miller plc* in the search results list.
2. Click the button .

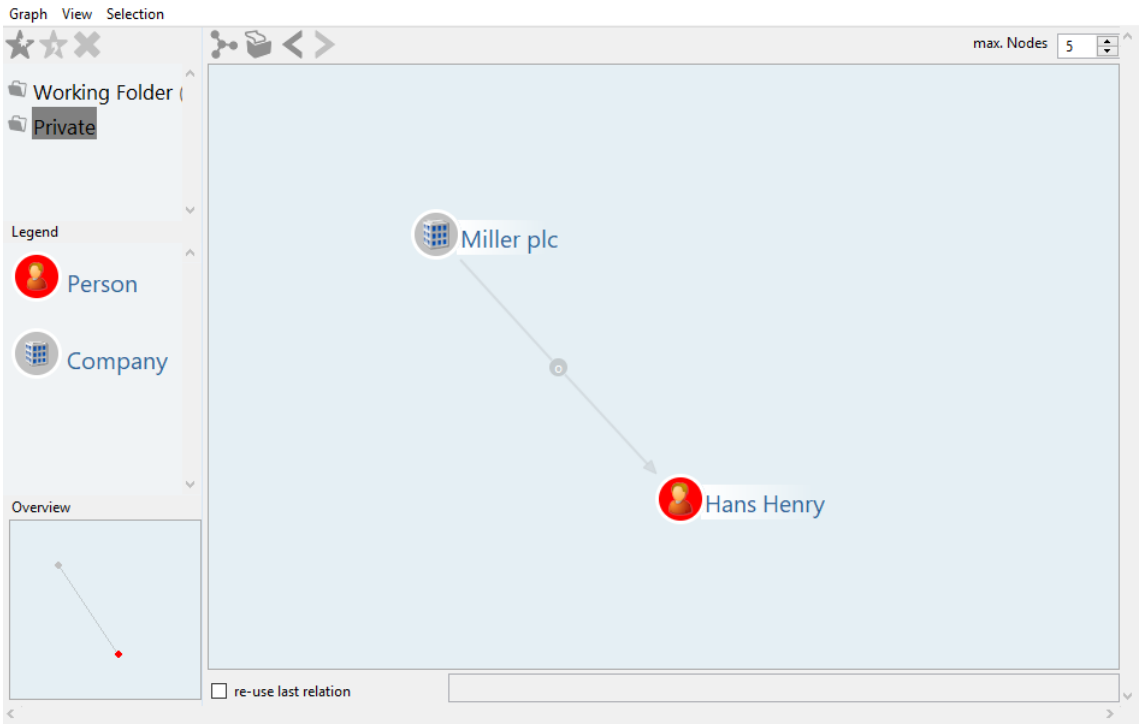


The *graph-editor* is opened, displaying the object **Miller plc**.

3. Position the mouse cursor over **Miller plc**. Two small -icons will appear - one at the top and one to the left of the object.



4. Double-click on the left-hand plus-icon.
The relation between Miller plc and Hans Henry will be displayed: **Hans Henry** is an employee of the company **Miller plc**.

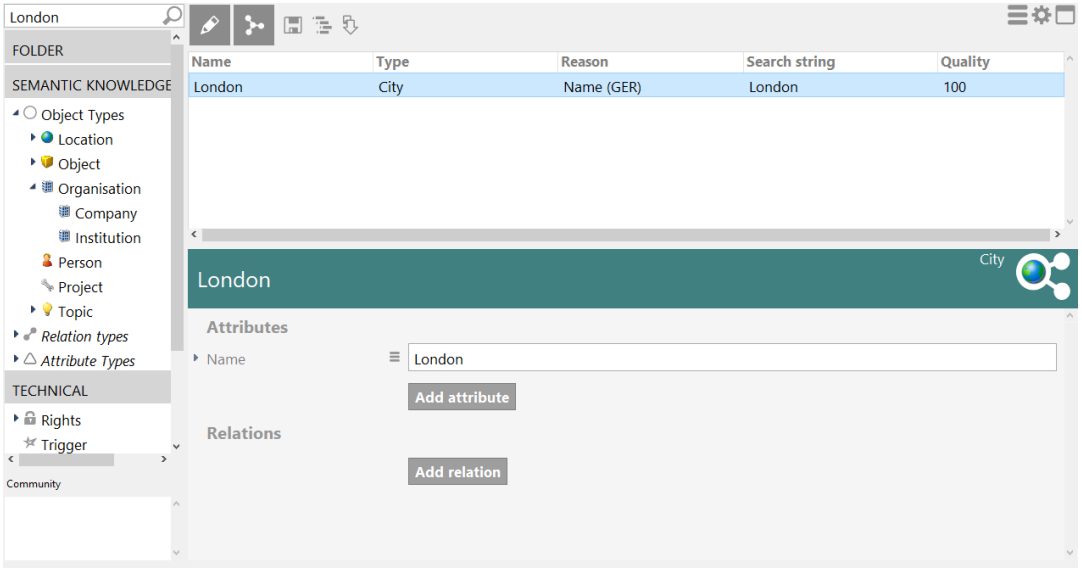


Tip

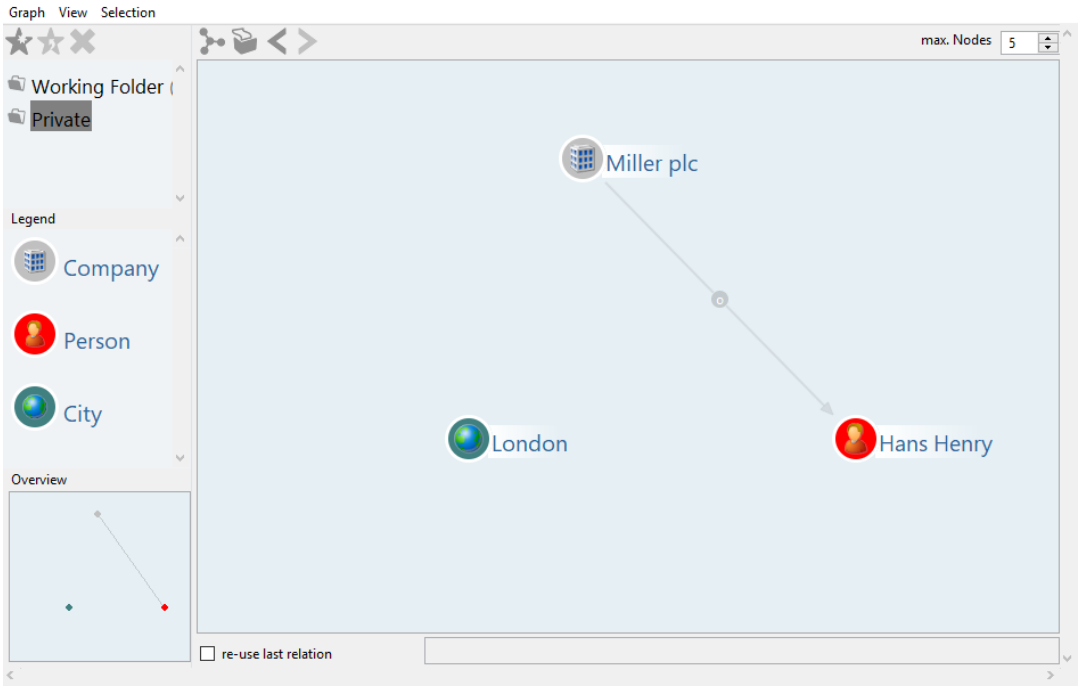
All relations to other objects will be shown by clicking at the -icon. If all relations are already displayed the -icon is used instead of the plus-icon.

3.1.2 Displaying objects and object types via drag & drop

1. Place the organizer window next to the graph-editor window. You can now drag & drop types and objects from the folders or from the search results box into the graph-editor.
2. Enter the type **London** in the search window and perform a simple search by pressing RETURN.



3. In the search results, highlight **London** and drag it, by holding down the left mouse button, into the graph-editor window, then drop it.



By doing so, you can place more objects from the organizer in the graph-editor window and thus examine a greater number of objects in their semantic context.

3.2 Drawing and deleting relations in the graph-editor

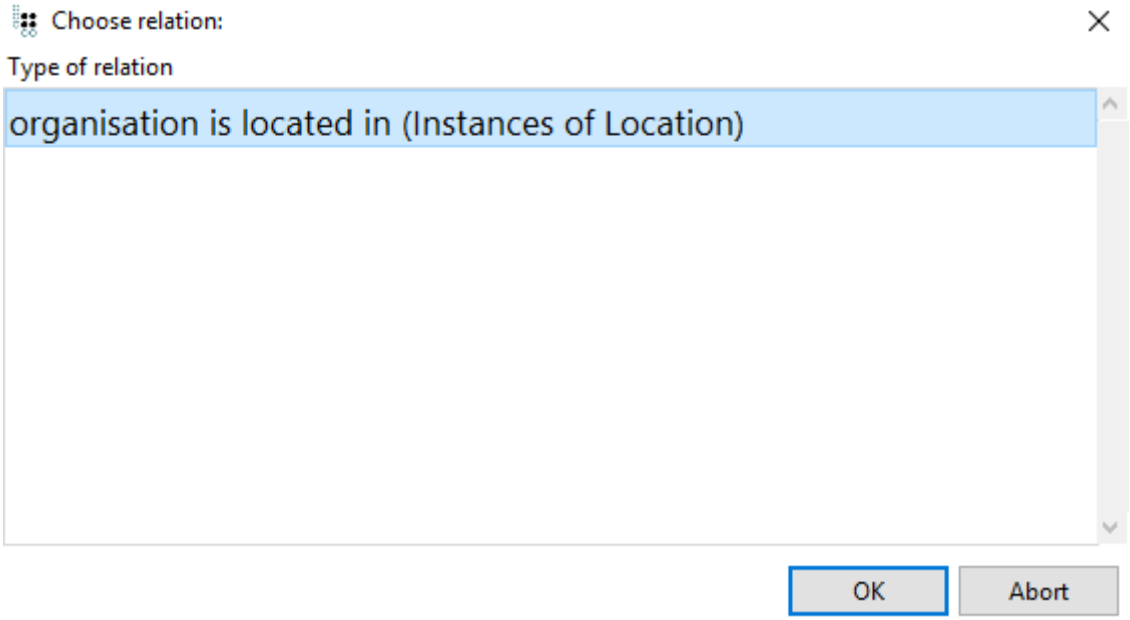
Relations represent connections between different objects and are therefore a core element of the Knowledge Graph. The current graph-editor window contains the objects **Hans Henry**, **Miller plc** and **London**.

3.2.1 Drawing relation

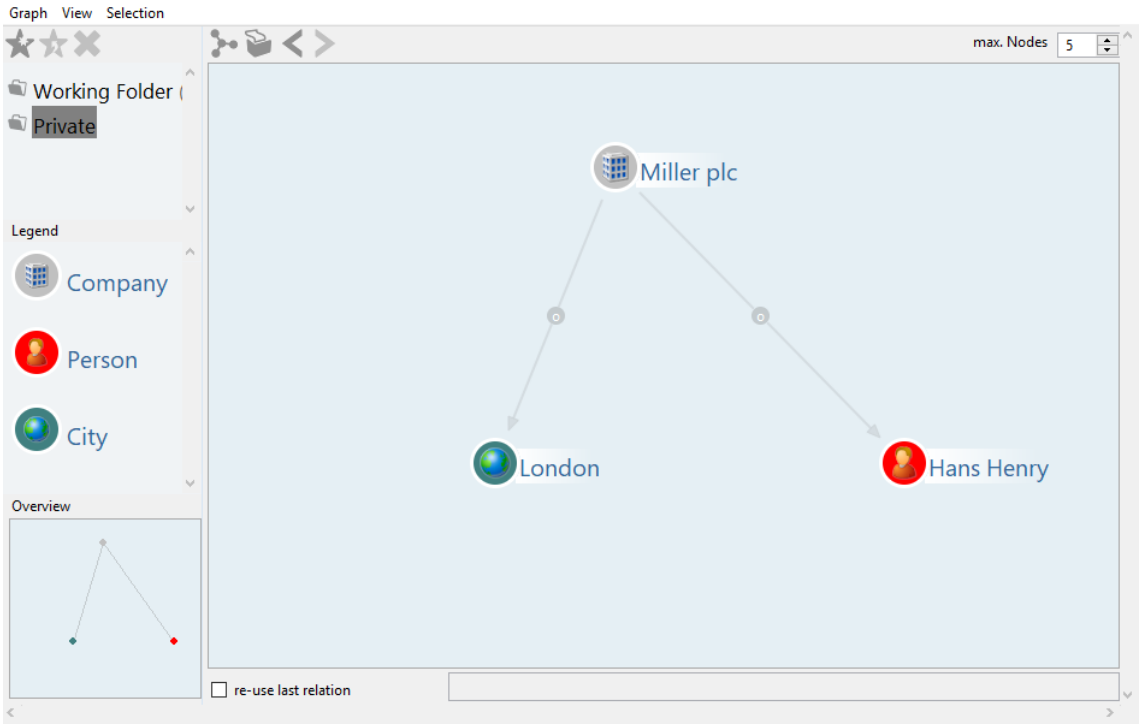
You can use the graph-editor in order to create relations between objects. In the next steps, you will learn how to create a relation between a company and its location and its branch.

1. Move the mouse cursor over **Miller plc**.
2. Now place the mouse cursor on the -icon to the left, press the left mouse button, hold it down and drag the mouse cursor to **London**. Release the mouse button.

A window with the selectable relation goals will appear. Choose the required relation and confirm it with OK:

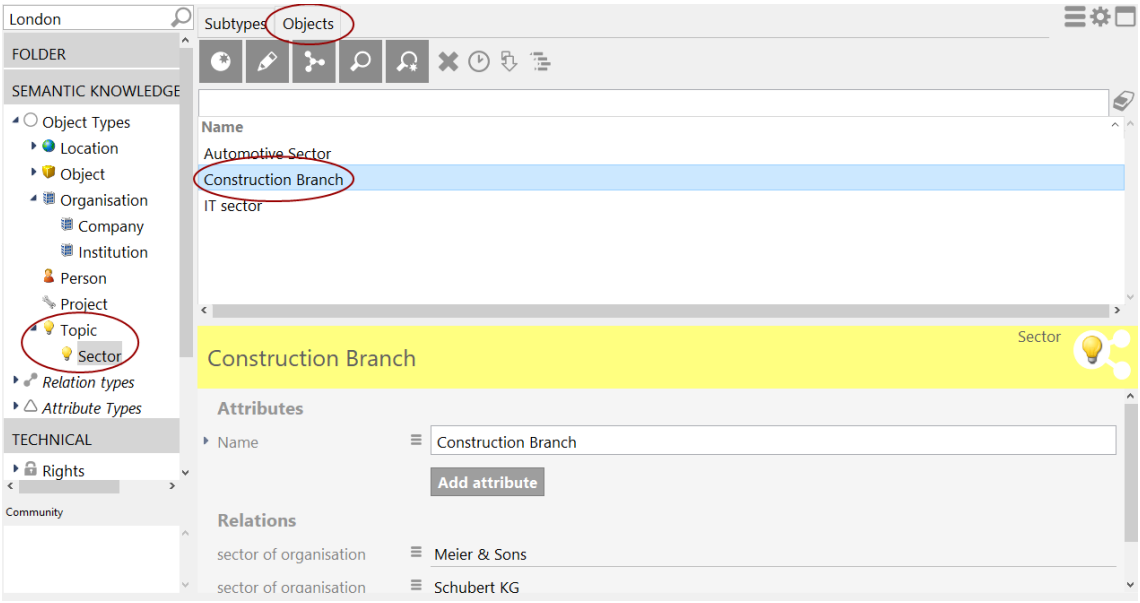


A grey arrow will appear that connects both objects:

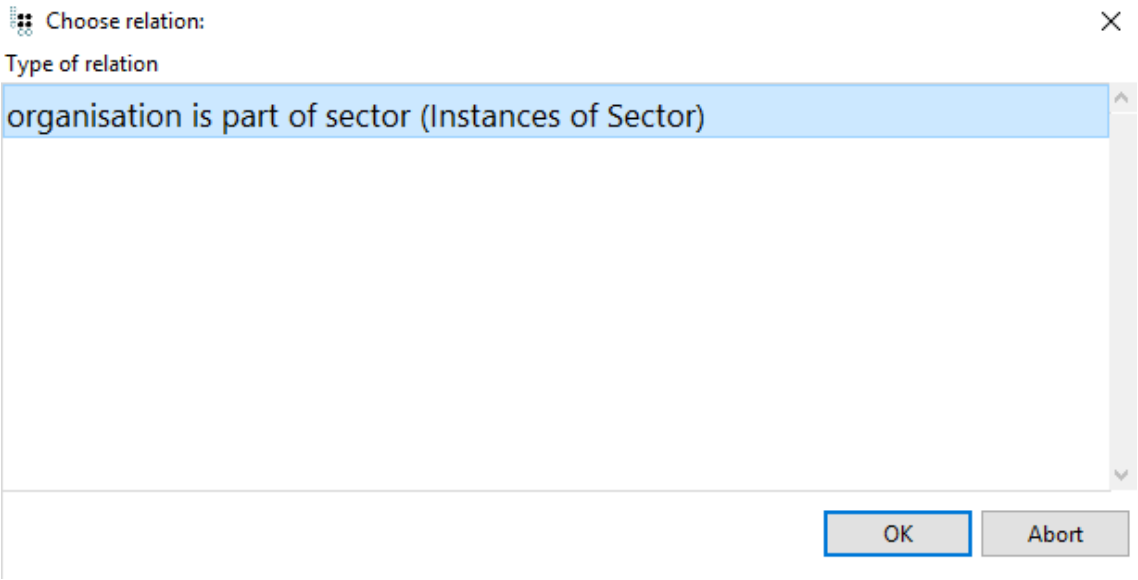


3. Move the mouse cursor to the grey arrow: the text *organisation* is located in will appear and be visible as long as the mouse cursor is positioned on the relation arrow.

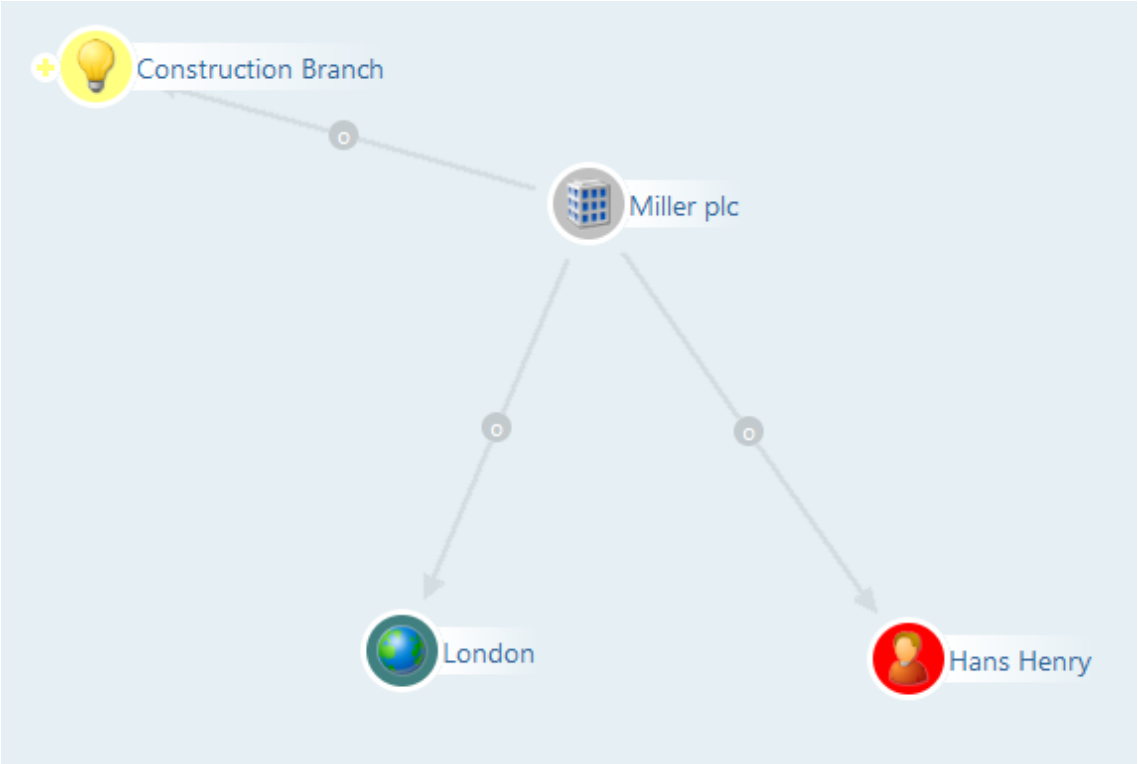
4. Switch to the Knowledge Builder. In the left menu, choose the type "Topic" and then "Sector". Then click on the tab "Objects". Drag the object **Construction Branch** into the graph-editor.



5. Connect **Miller plc** with **Construction Branch** using the relation *organisation is part of sector (Instances of sector)*:



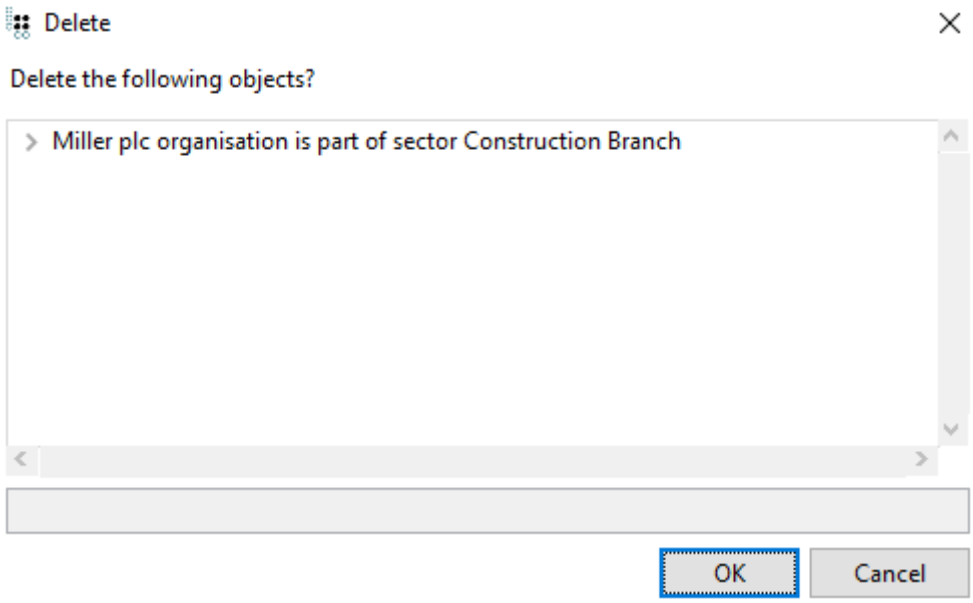
Additionally to the relation between **London** and **Miller plc** the graph-editor now displays the newly established relation between **Miller plc** and **Construction Branch**:



3.2.2 Deleting a relation

1. Imagine you want to delete the relation between Construction Branch and Miller plc: Move the mouse cursor to the relation between **Construction Branch** and **Miller plc**.
2. Press the right mouse button on the relation between two objects: a context menu with the option **delete relation** will be displayed.
3. Click on *Delete relation*. A dialogue appears which asks you to choose the relation to be

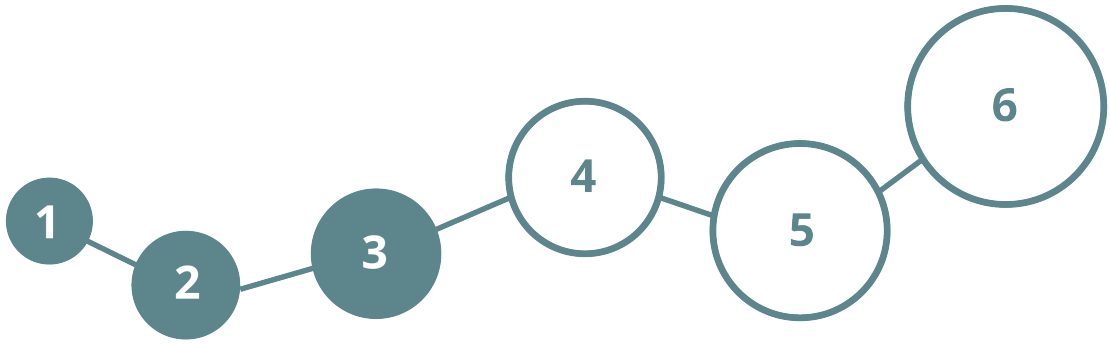
deleted. Choose the relation and confirm by clicking on OK.



The relation *organisation is part of sector* between **Construction Branch** and **Miller plc** will be deleted.

3.3 End of chapter and outlook

Congratulations! You have finished the third section successfully.



Let s move on. You will get to know the following contents:
- Creating and editing new types
- Defining and using attributes
- Defining and establishing relations

We wish you lots of fun!

4 Definition of the Knowledge Graph schema

The Knowledge Graph consists of **element types (schema)** and **elements**.

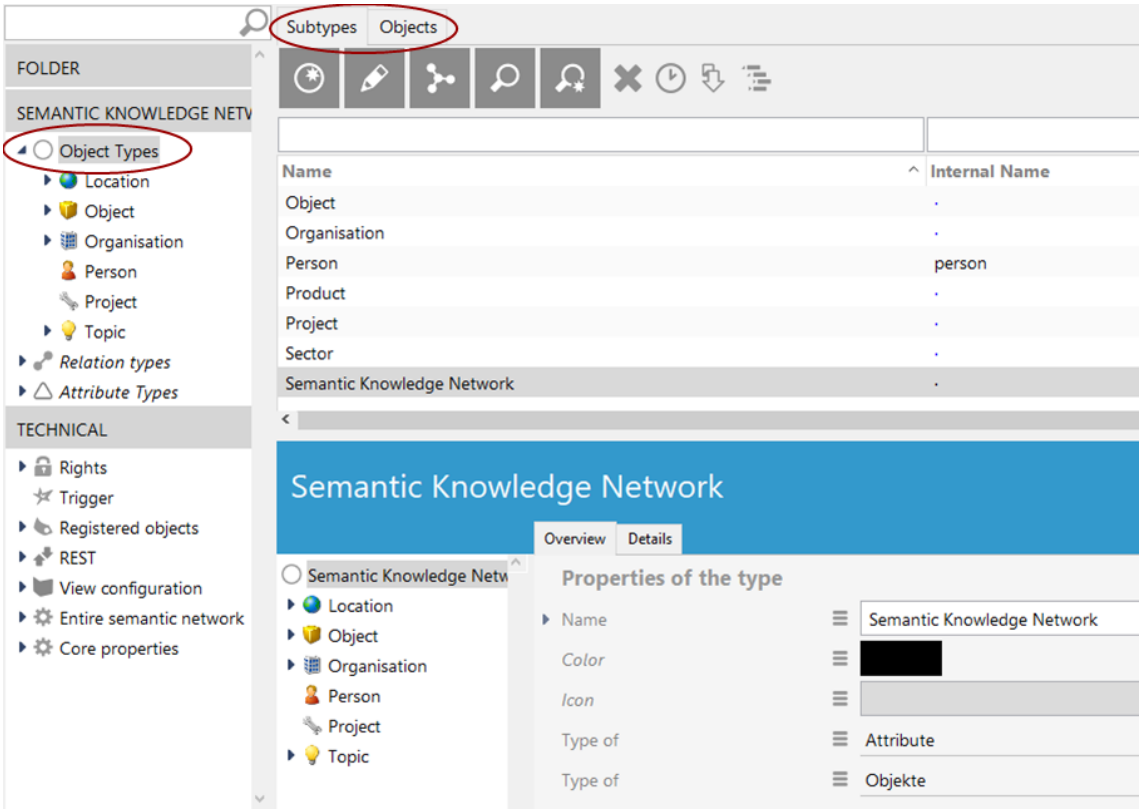
The schema defines which **object types**, **relation types** and **attribute types** (properties) will

be elements of the Knowledge Graph - it is the structural design of the Knowledge Graph. According to this structural design which has to be composed by the user at the very beginning, the graph can be complemented successively with new **objects** with their **interrelations** and **attributes** very easily.

4.1 Creating and editing new types

The preceding sections described how to create, modify and delete **objects** (Miller plc, Mr Hans Henry) belonging to certain **types**. This section describes how to extend the graph by introducing new **types**.

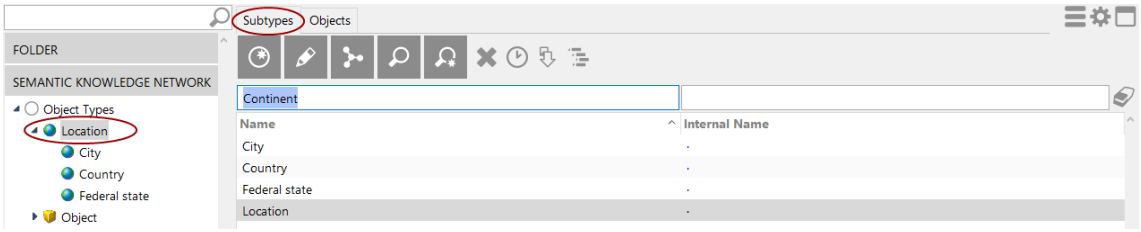
Types in the Knowledge Graph are organised hierarchically:



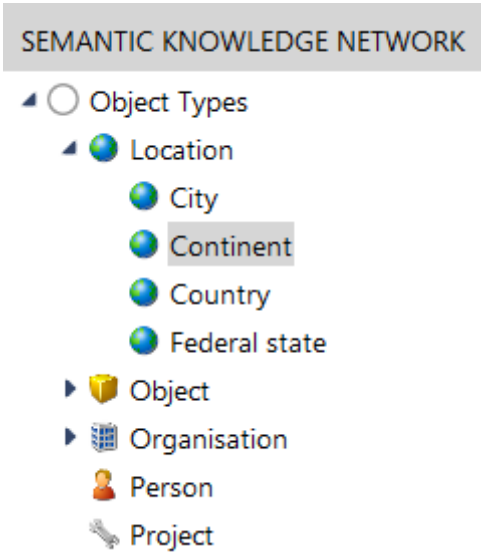
A type is always a subtype of another type, altogether being subject to the top-level type. Each new type automatically becomes a subtype of an existing type. For this reason it is very important where you create a new type because every subtype inherits all properties (schema) of its super-type. These logical connections are a huge benefit when being considered during modelling.

For example it is not advisable to create the type **state** as a subtype of **project** because the characteristic properties of both types differ highly.

1. Create a new subtype to the type **Location**.
2. Click on the KNOWLEDGE GRAPH folder in the organizer. The type tree will be displayed.
3. Click on the grey arrow left to the type **Location**. The hierarchy view of this type opens: the subtypes (**City**, **Country**, **Federal State**) of **Location** are displayed.



4. Click on **Location** to see the object subtypes. Enter **Continent** in the input line of the Subtypes tab in the right half of the window and click the ⊡-button. Now another *subtype* is assigned.



4.2 Defining and using attributes

Attributes are properties or characteristic features: every object has a name. Other examples for attributes are title, password, postal code. Attributes consist of three elements:

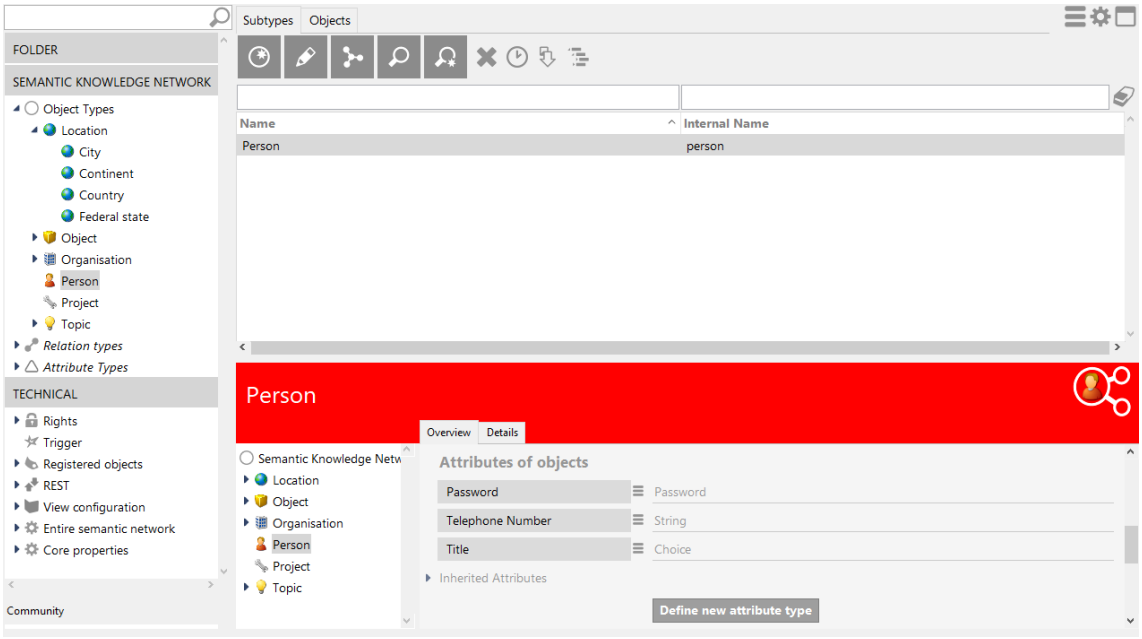
1. the **attribute type** (e.g. date, choice, colour code), which defines the data format of the attribute values,

2. the **attribute schema**, defining what objects/types (objects of person) can be assigned with values of the attribute and

3. the **attribute value** (Mr, 64293...) as a concrete characteristic of the property belonging to type or object.

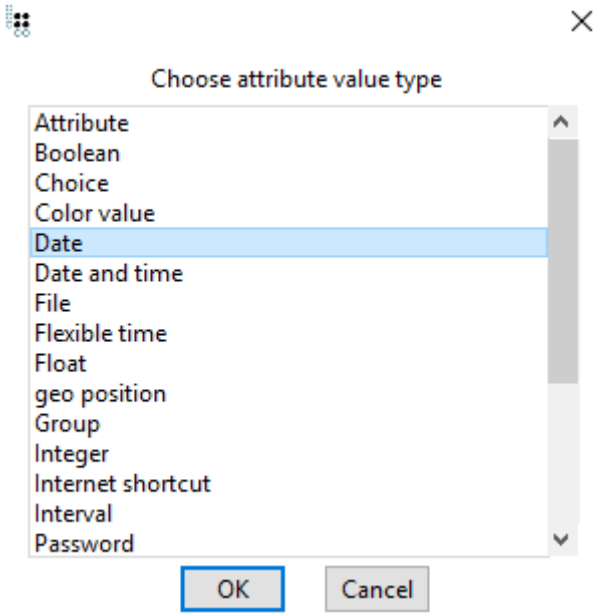
4.2.1 Defining a new attribute schema

The attribute *date of birth*, which is to be defined for the type *person*, will illustrate how to introduce new types of attributes and how to assign attribute values.
1. Click on the type person in the left part of the organizer. The *type editor* for person will be displayed in the lower half of the *Subtypes* tab.



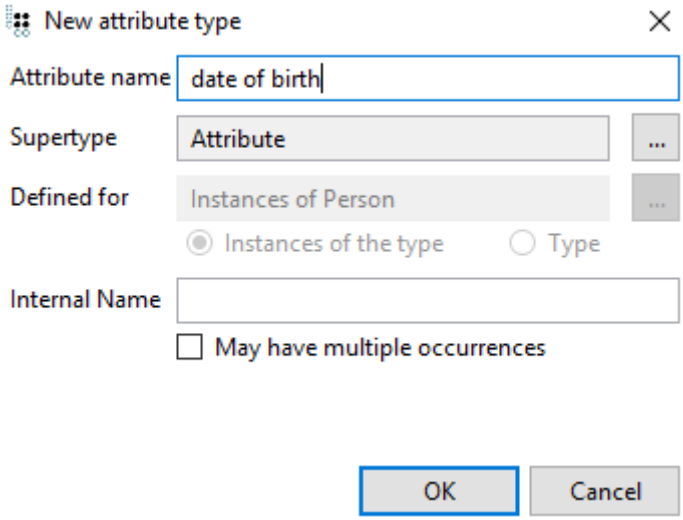
2. Click the button **Define new attribute type**.

A selection window will be displayed, listing the various data types in which an attribute can be stored.



3. Choose *Date* as attribute type and confirm your choice with OK.

An editor window will be displayed for the new attribute:



4. Enter the name **date of birth** for the new attribute in the input line *Attribute name* and confirm with OK.

NOTE: The option *May have multiple occurrences* determines whether an attribute can be assigned more than once to a single object (which makes sense, e.g. for the telephone number attribute) or not, as in the case for the attribute *date of birth*, which can only be assigned once to each person.

4.2.2 Assigning the new attribute

The attribute *date of birth* now is available to be filled with values for all objects of the type person.

4.3 Defining and establishing relations

Relations form the actual net of a Knowledge Graph. They connect types and objects with each other and provide context between objects of the Knowledge Graph. Relations consist of two components:

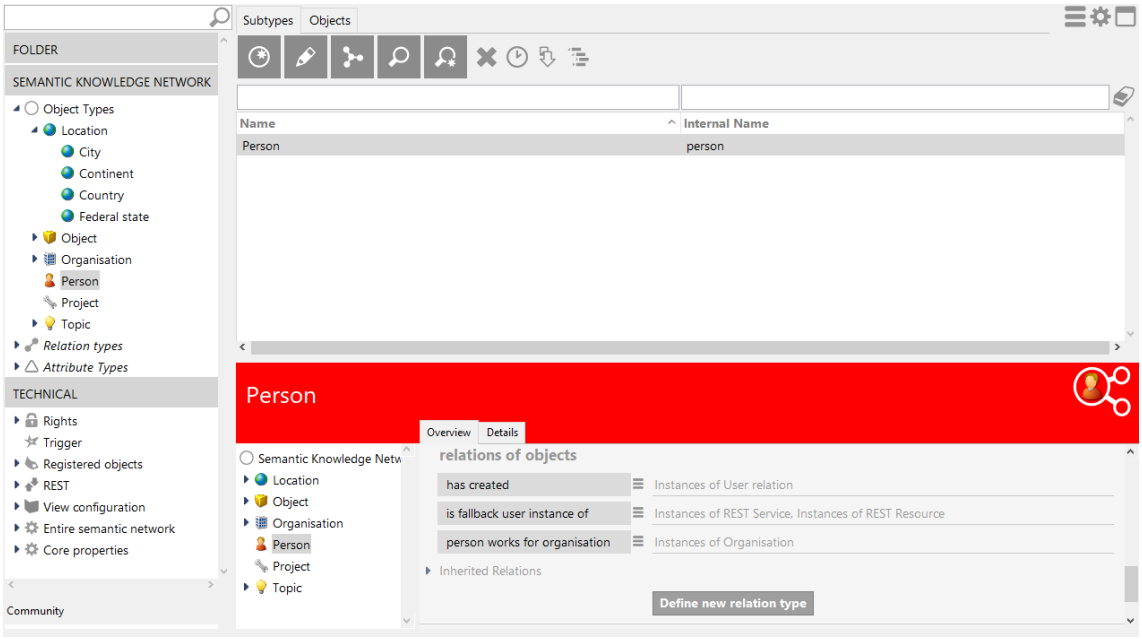
1. a **relation schema** (relation type), which specifies which objects/types can be connected using a relation and

2. the **actual relation** (relation object) as a real connection between two objects.
From a technical point of view, each relation schema is a type (relation type) and a specific relation between two objects in the Knowledge Graph is an object (relation object) of the relation type.
To use a relation, a relation schema is mandatory.

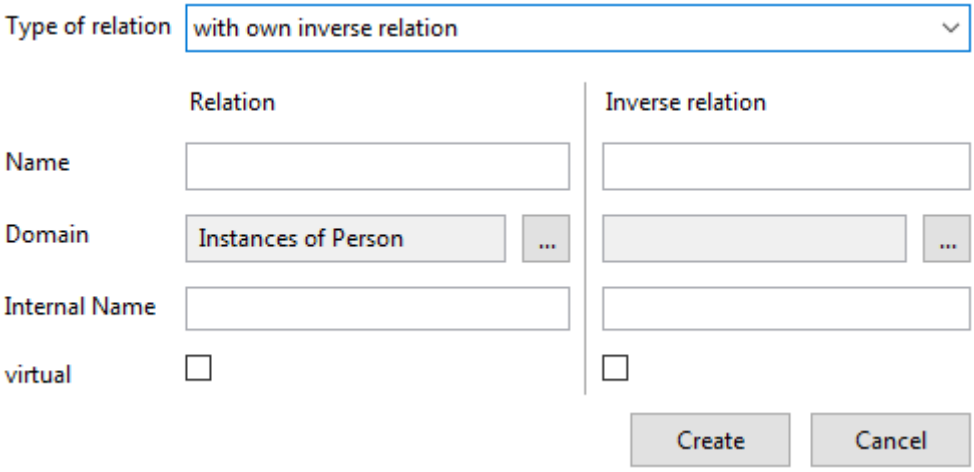
4.3.1 Defining a new relation schema

Using the example relation *manages project*, a relation which is defined for the object type person, you will learn how to define a new relation schema.

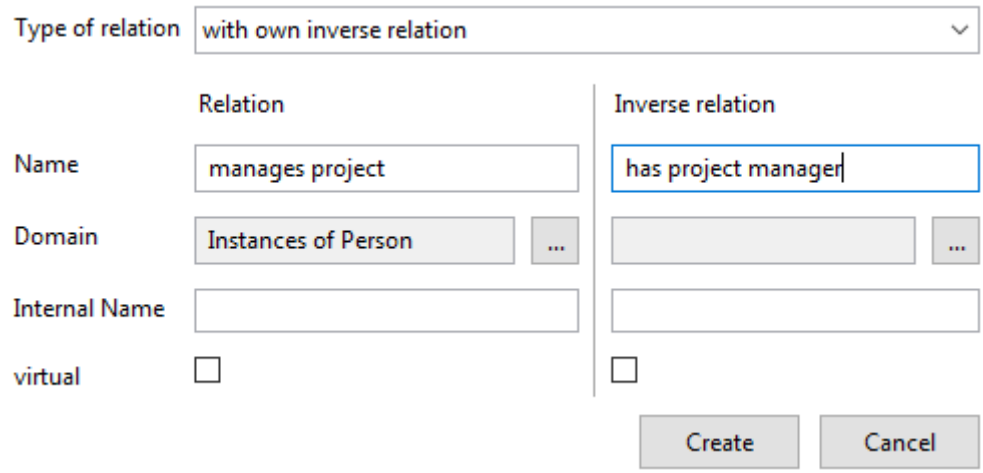
1. Click on the type **Person** in the left part of the organizer. The *type editor* for person will be displayed in the lower half of the tab *Subtypes*.



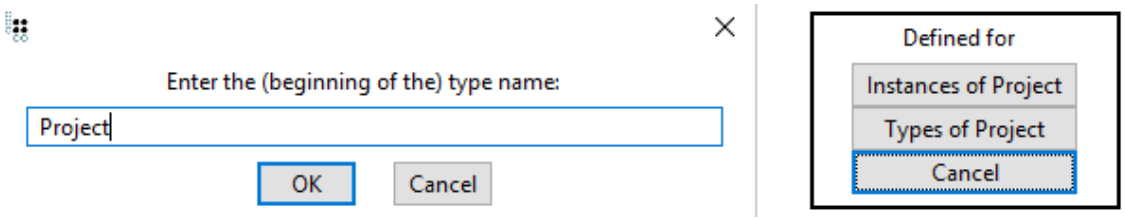
2. Click the button **Define new relation type**.
An editor window for a new relation schema will open:



3. Fill in the name *manages project* for the new relation and *has project manager* for the inverse part of the new relation.
4. Click the button ... next to the *Domain* input line of the *Inverse relation* (target domain).



An input window will open. Enter **project** and confirm with OK.



In the selection window, choose **Project** as a possible target domain to permit the relation between objects of this type and objects of the type *Person*. Your cursor is back in the input window of the new relation.

5. Click the button CREATE. The schema definition of the new relation type is then complete.

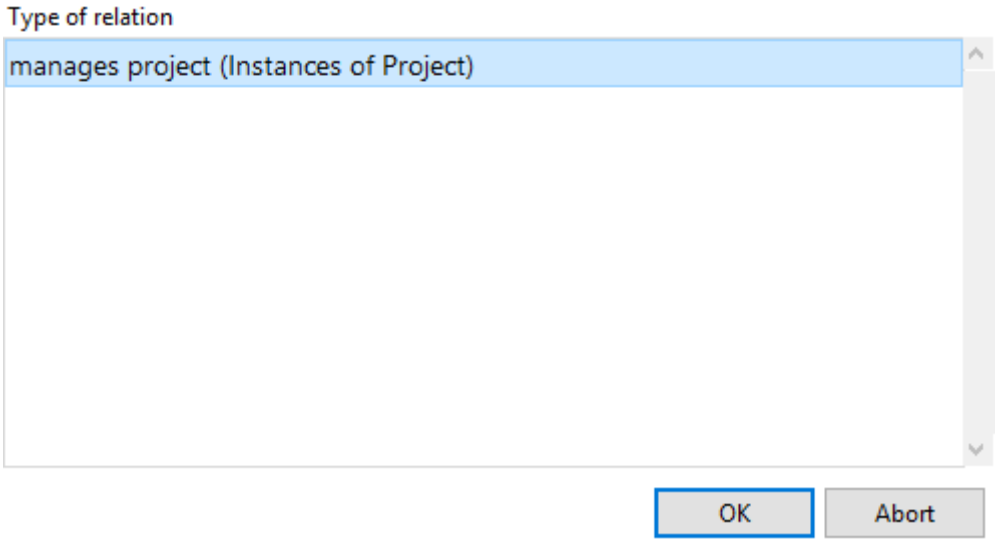
4.3.2 Assigning the new relation

As of now the relation *manages project/has project manager* is available to connect objects of *Person* and objects of *Project*.

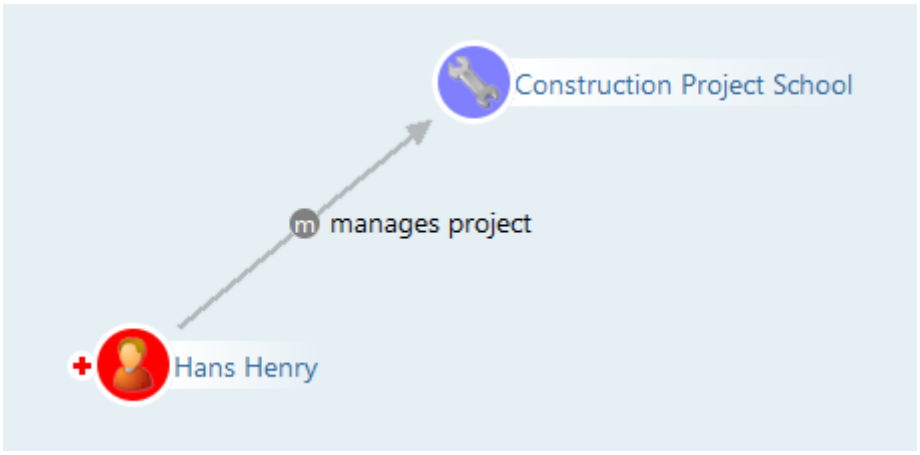
1. Display the objects **Hans Henry** and **Construction Project School** in the Graph-Editor.

2. Draw the relation *manages project/has project manager* between **Hans Henry** and the project **Construction Project School**.

A dialogue with the possible relation types will show up. Confirm the relation by clicking on OK.

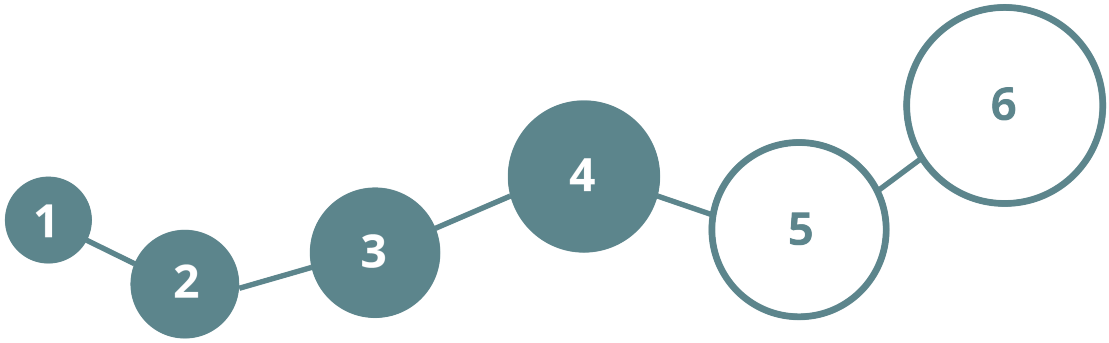


As a result, the newly built relation will be displayed as follows in the graph-editor:



4.4 End of chapter and outlook

Congratulations! You have finished the fourth section successfully.



Let s move on. You will get to know the following contents:
- Creating and displaying a search folder
- Creating a simple, a complex and a new structured query

We wish you lots of fun!

5 Searching in the Knowledge Graph

5.1 Searching objects (Tip)

So far you know how to perform a search by using the input field in the left upper corner of the organizer. In addition, the Knowledge-Builder supports complex search queries.

In the following you will learn how to create a search folder.

5.2 Creating and displaying a search folder

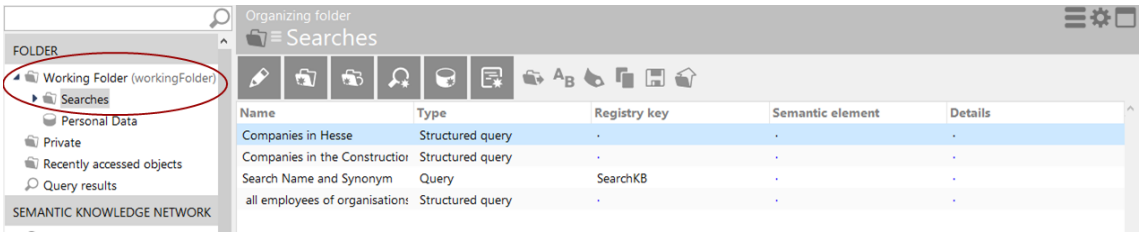
Structured queries are stored in search folders. You can find the *Searches* Folder in the *Working Folder* in the left part of the Knowledge Builder.

In principle i-views is multilingual and adjusts to the language of your systems software.

However, the searches you create and store in the folder *Searches* keep the labellings you initially assigned. For this reason the tryout Knowledge Graph provides English as well as German labelled examples.

1. Click the arrow situated in the left part of the organizer window next to *Working Folder*. The arrowhead will point downward and the sub-folders will expand.

2. Click on the *Searches* folder to see its contents:



5.3 Structured queries

Structured queries combine types, objects and relations. Those queries are stored in a folder to be accessed at any time. Only the search query is stored, but not the result. Hence, if the Knowledge Graph changes, the result will change accordingly.

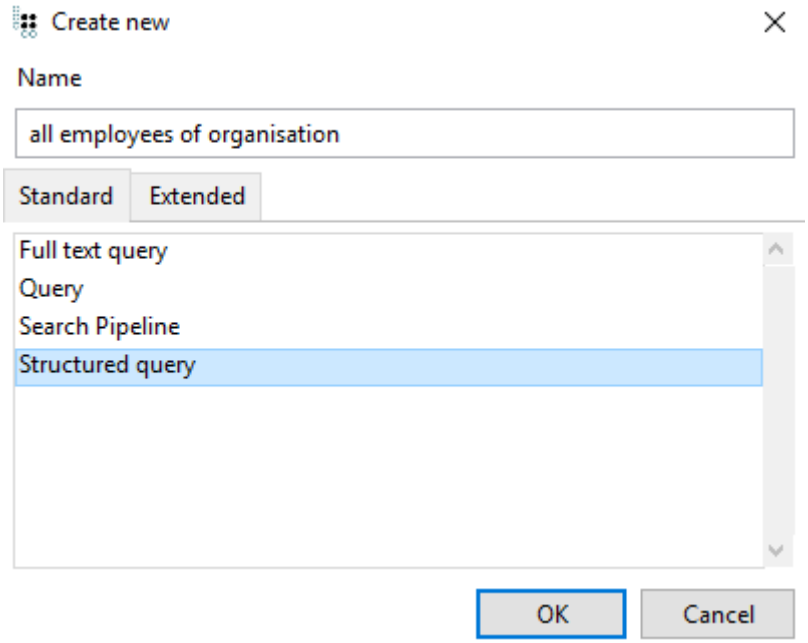
Structured queries are ideal for formulating regular search tasks to run within the Knowledge Graph: who is responsible for which project with which partner? Who has skills in a specific area and could serve as a contact?

Some examples are already contained in the tryout Knowledge Graph. They illustrate the power of structured queries as shown in the following sections.

5.3.1 Creating a simple structured search

Create a search, analyzing the relation *person works for organisation*.

1. Go to the *Searches* folder inside the *Working Folder* and use the button  to create your own structured query.
A dialogue window will open:

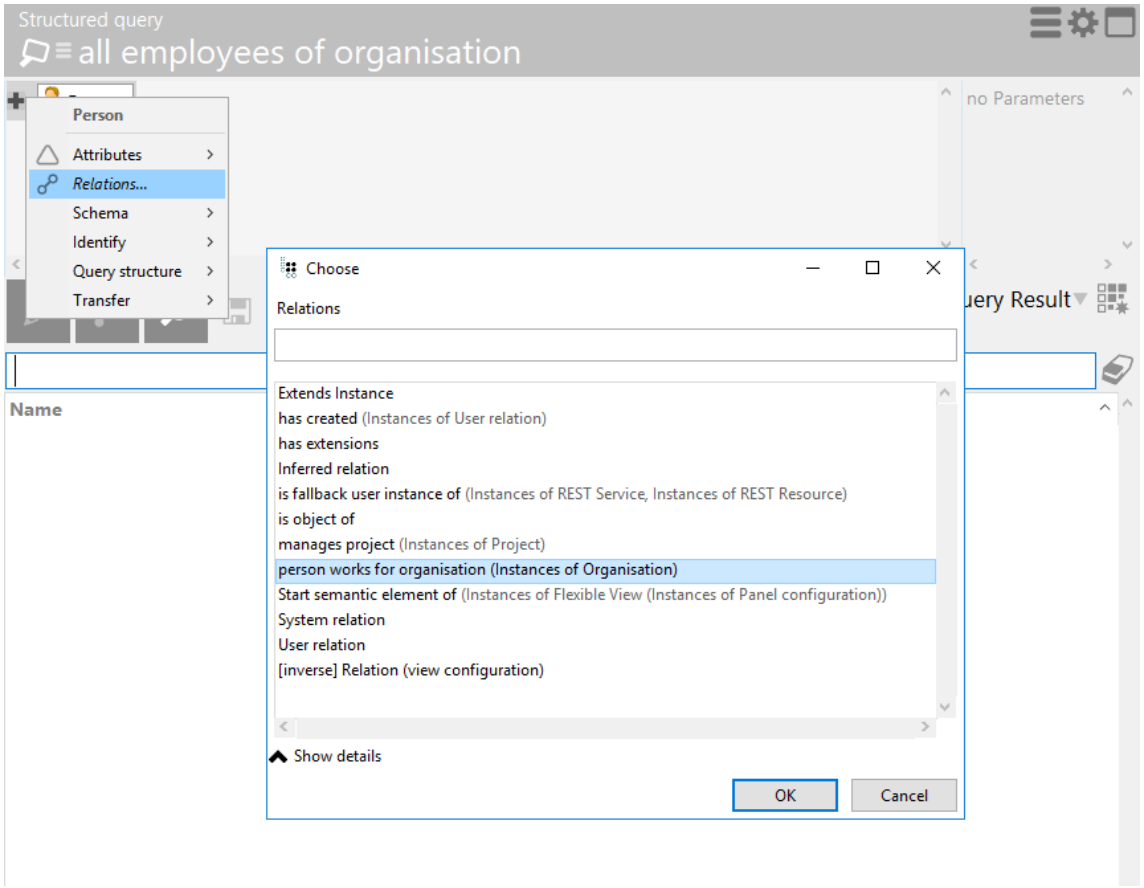


2. Name your new query **all employees of organisations** in the input line. Choose the search type *Structured query* by clicking the equivalent on the *Standard* tab. Confirm your input with OK.

3. Click the new structured query which is now listed in the folder *Searches*. The still empty query will be displayed in the right part of the organizer.

4. Click the field *Top-level type* and overwrite Top-Level type with **Person**. Confirm the entry by pressing RETURN. In the following menu you have to choose **Person** again. Confirm with OK.

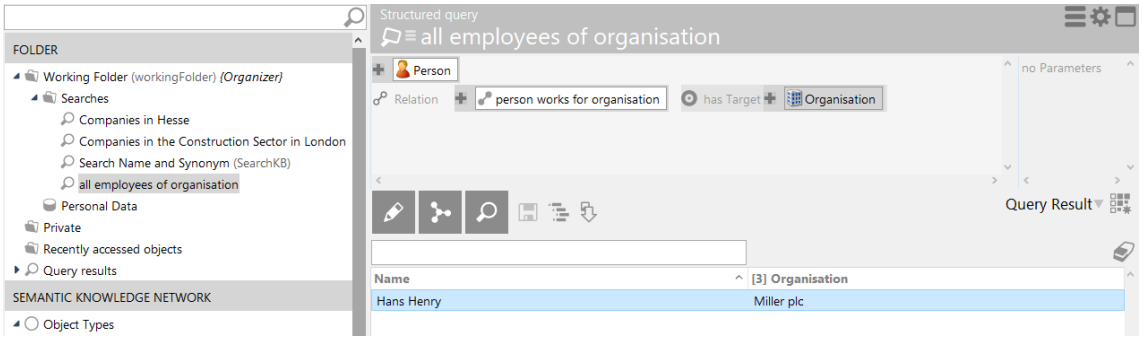
5. Click the button  and choose the option *Relations...* from the context menu. The Relations selection menu will be shown.



6. Choose *person works for organisation*. The simple structured query is complete.

7. Initiate the query by clicking the button  .

The search result will be displayed in the lower right part of the organizer window.



5.3.2 Creating a complex structured search

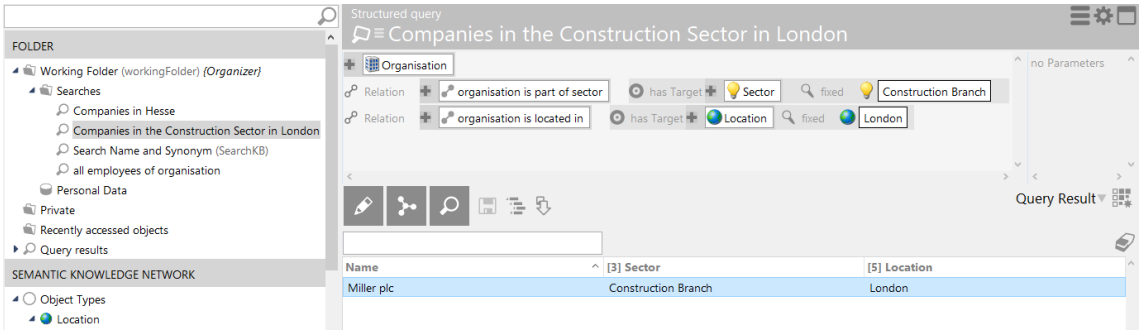
Displaying a prefabricated example

The following prefabricated example serves as an introduction to the creation of complexly structured queries: Inside the folder *Searches*, the query *companies of construction branch located in London* identifies objects of the type **Organisation**, belonging to the **Construction Branch** AND being located in **London**. The constraints of this query are being met by

combinations of types, objects, relations and attribute values.

1. To complete the circumstances for the structured query, add the relation *organisation is part of sector* with the target domain **Construction Branch** to the object **Miller plc**.

2. Initiate the search by clicking the button  ; the search results will be displayed in the lower right section of the organizer window.



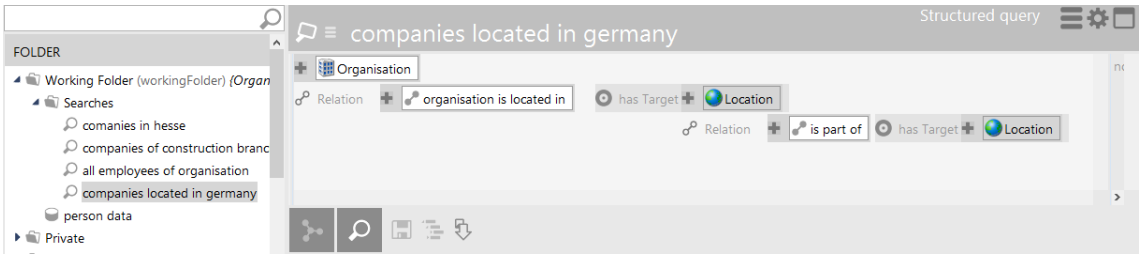
5.3.3 Creating a new structured query

Create a new structured query to find **organisations** located in **Germany**. This structured query is to use the already existing relation *organisation is located in* and also includes the constraint of the relation s transitivity.

1. Create a new search named **companies located in Germany** inside the folder *Searches*.
2. Choose the relation *organisation is located in* and add the relation *is part of* to the target object **Location**.

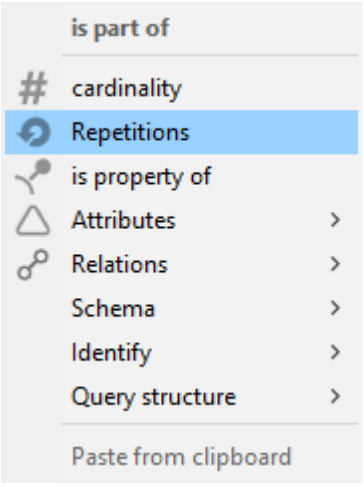
NOTE: For the structured query, you just have to add the relations. The related element (here: Top-Level-Type **Location**) will be added automatically.

The query identifies **organisations**, which are connected to **Locations** via the relation *organisation is located in*. The direct locations of organisations (towns) are located in states, which for their part are located in countries. This correlation is represented by the *is part of* relation.

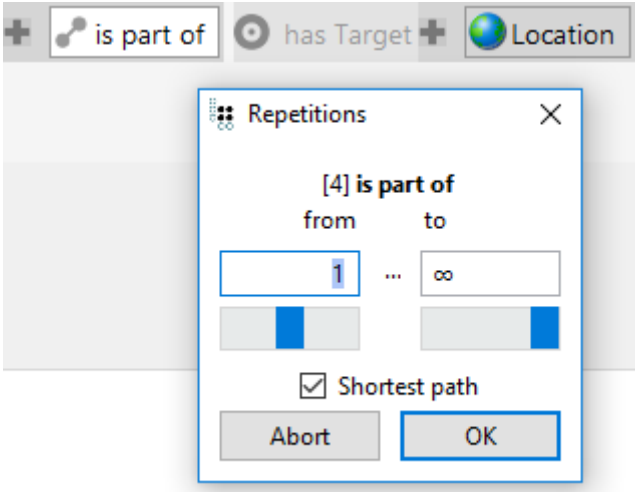


TIP: The *is part of*relation has to be included as often as required to consider the **Country**Germany determined in the query, beginning with **City** up to the **State**. The number of iterations of the relation *is part of*is regulated with the option *Repetitions*.

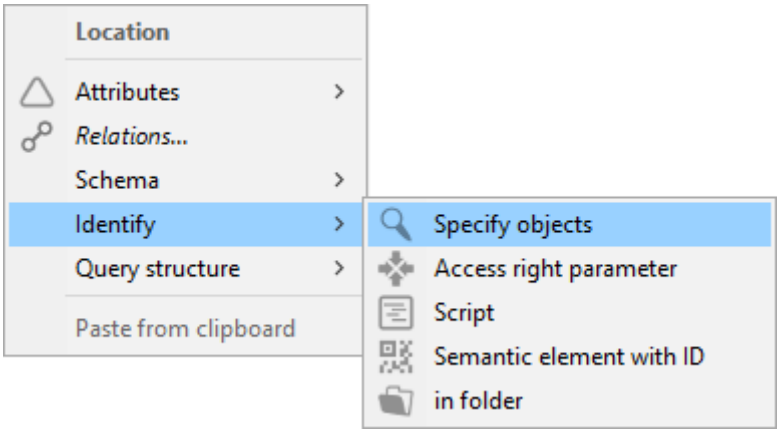
3. Activate the option *Repetitions* by clicking the button  at the left side of the relation *is part of* in the search query:

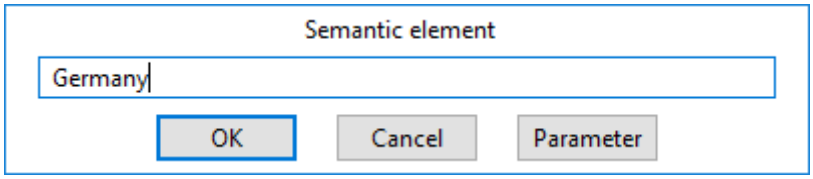


4. The option *Repetitions* is part of the context menue, opening for the relation. Move the slidecontrol at the lower right of the input line to the right as far as possible. Now the relation will be used at least once in the query and, because of the infinity-parameters , as often as required to proceed the path **City** *is part of* **State** - **State** *is part of* **Country**... until the end.

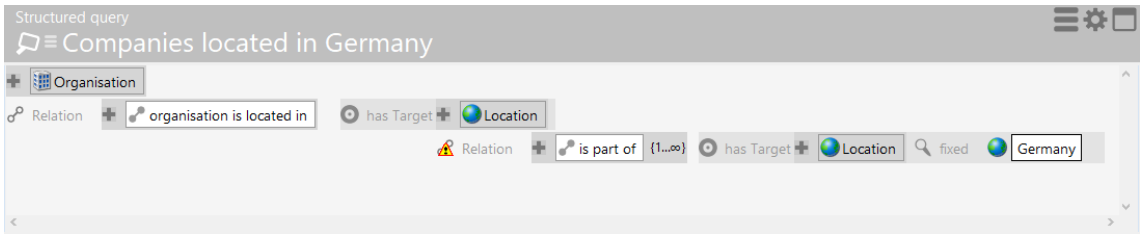


5. In order to set the location to **Germany**, click the + button beside the relation target to call up the context menue and select the options *Identify* and *Specify objects*.

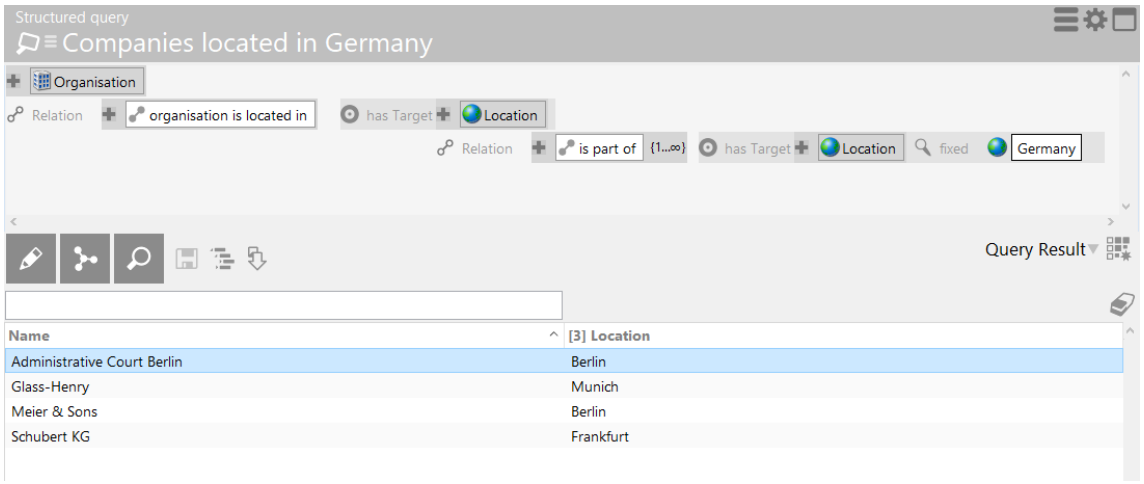




The complete structured query appears as follows:

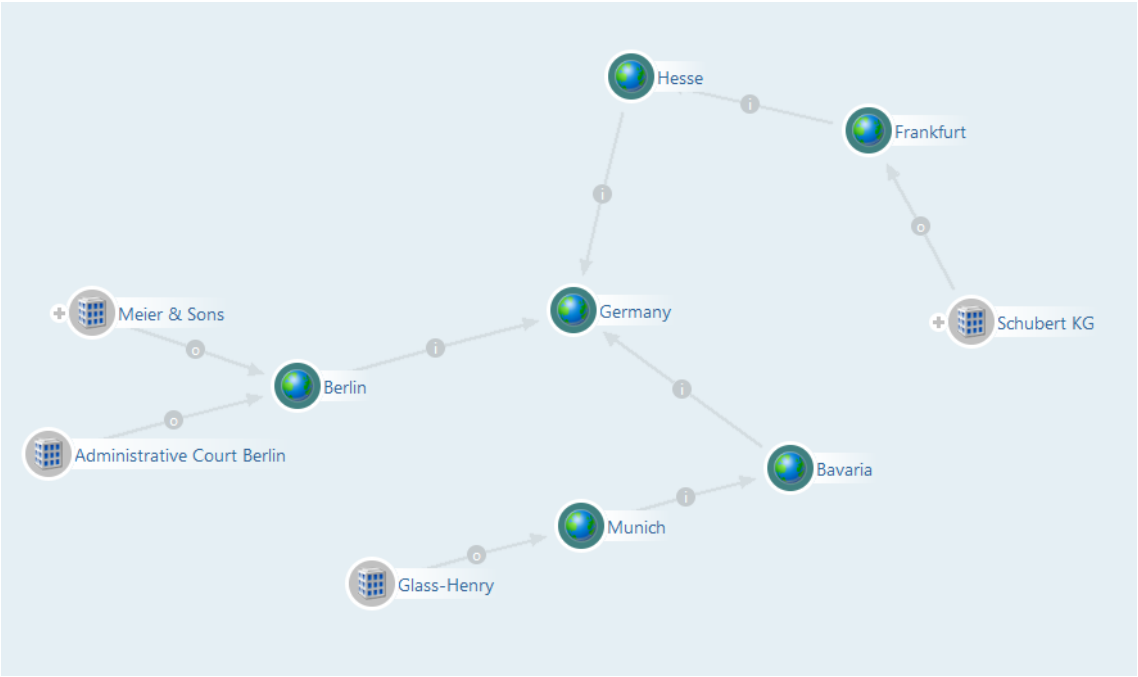


The search result will be retrieved:



To visualize the search results and the semantic correlations that led to the search result you can use the graph-editor.

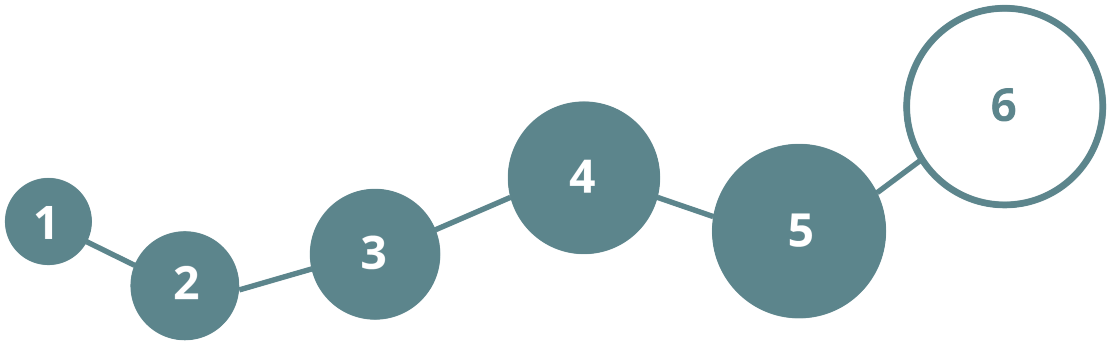
6. Select your search results you want to visualize and open the graph-editor. The graphic display of the search results are shown as follows:



Companies located in Germany and their connections to Locations are displayed graphically. **Schubert KG** is located in **Frankfurt**, **Frankfurt** is (a geographical) part of **Hesse**and **Hesse** *is* (a geographical) *part of* **Germany**. The company **Meier & Sons** is also part of the search result, even though there is only one location, but the information for the federal state is missing. The relation *is part of* has been traversed two times to find the **Schubert KG**but only once to find **Meier & Sons**.

5.4 End of chapter and outlook

Congratulations! You have finished the fifth section successfully.



Final spurt. You will get to know the following contents:

- Building your own models - import & export pf data from external sources (with the aid of an example)
- Other Knowledge Graphs
- Contact: Question and Answer

We wish you lots of fun!

6 Building your own models

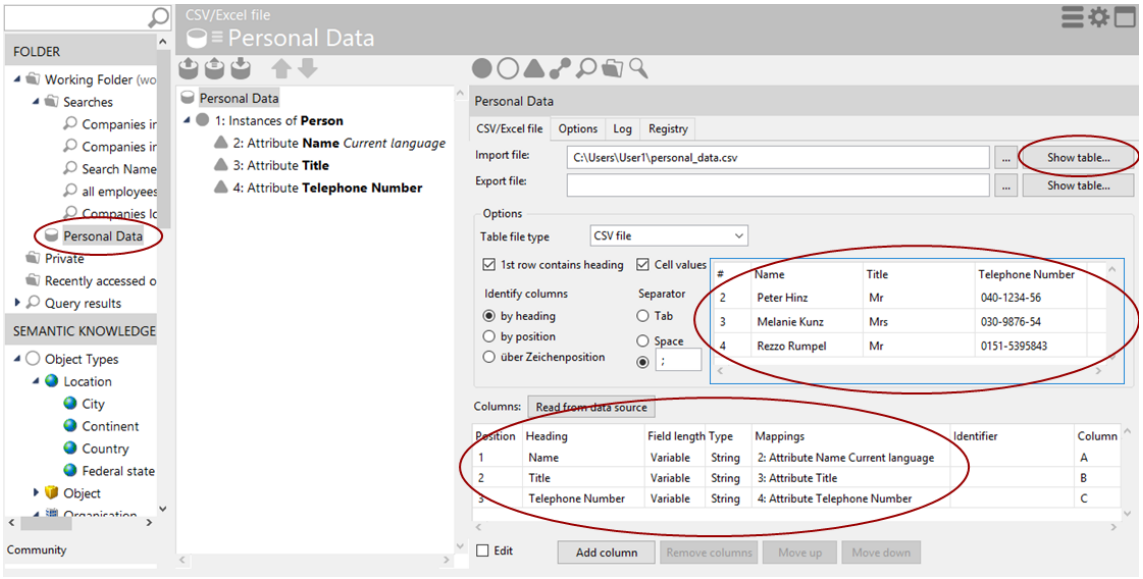
6.1 Import and Export of data from external sources

i-views provides a number of ways of importing data into a Knowledge Graph or exporting them from a graph. The representation of objects from a Knowledge Graph in a table is known as **table mapping** or simply **mapping**.

When importing, the data is read from a table and created in the Knowledge Graph as objects, types or attributes, targets of relations, etc. When exporting, objects of a Knowledge Graph and their properties (attributes, relations) are written in a table. The following data formats are supported:

- Fields in CSV format; for example from Excel files
- LDAP directories
- RDF files
- Databases with ODBC, SQL or Oracle interfaces
- XML files

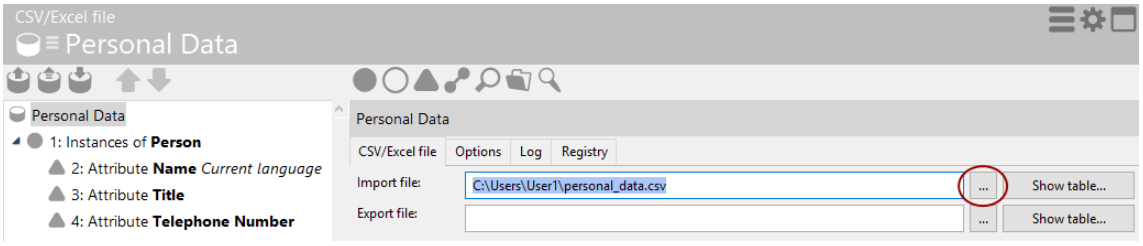
6.1.1 Example: Import of persons from a CSV file



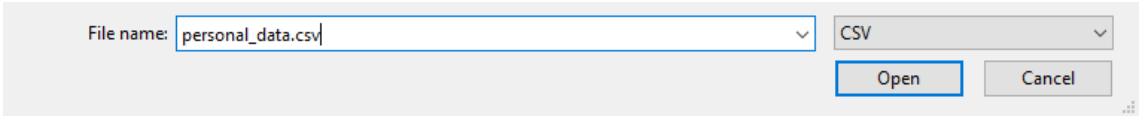
Mappings are stored in the *Working Folder*. The example above shows the mapping for an import of a list of **Person** objects from a CSV file. The import comprises the attribute values for *Name*, *Title* and *Telephone Number.*

The file *personal_data.csv* is part of the tryout installation in order to facilitate the first steps for importing data from external sources. To perform this first import, proceed as follows:

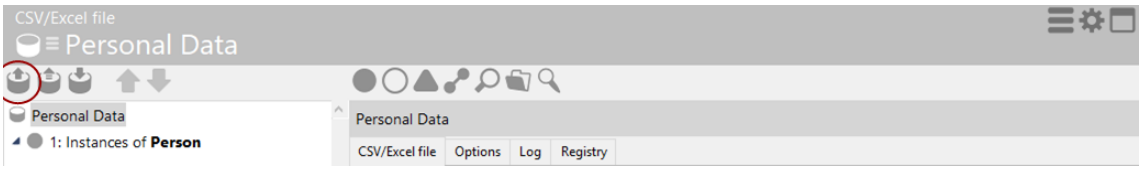
1. Open the mapping **Personal Data** and click the button ... next to the path to the file location.



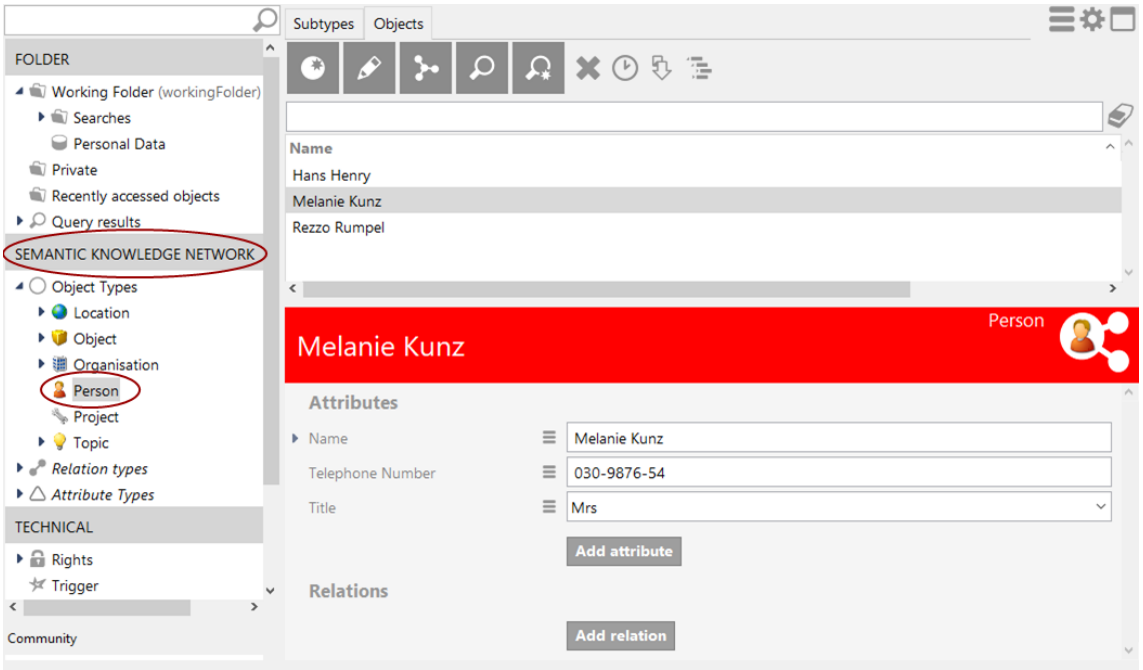
2. Choose the file **personal_data.csv** which is contained in the folder *resources* and confirm your choice by clicking OPEN.



3. Click the button  to start the import.



4. Check the result by clicking on the type **Person** in the left part of the organizer window in section KNOWLEDGE GRAPH.



6.2 Other Knowledge Graphs included in this tryout version

Beside the Knowledge Graph **i-views-tryout** there are two more examples contained in this test version:

- The Knowledge Graph **music-example** describes semantic objects around the topic mu-

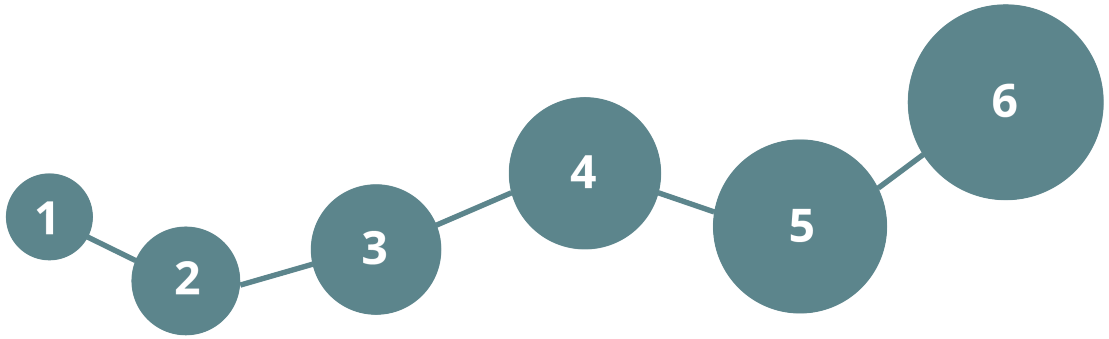
sic. It is also used as basis for the examples in the i-views documentation.

- The Knowledge Graph **your-sandbox** is an empty graph for you to play with and build your own model from scratch according to your ideas and needs.

The initial username is "admin" in all graphs. There is no password.

6.3 Any questions or feedback?

CONGRATULATIONS!



You have finished the last section successfully.

We hope that this brief tutorial has given you an idea of the possibilities offered by a Knowledge Graph. You will find further information on our webpage.

6.4 Contact

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