

# *Extending Schema.org with GoodRelations and Productontology.org*

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# GoodRelations

**GoodRelations**  
The Web Vocabulary for E-Commerce

[Main](#) [Quickstart](#) [Cookbook](#) [User's Guide](#) [Specification](#) [Tools](#) [Community](#)

## Semantic SEO

If you add GoodRelations to your Web page, both Google and Yahoo will show a rich preview of your products in the search results.

[Read more](#)

### GoodRelations T-Shirt

★★★★★ 20 reviews - \$29.99 - In stock

This is how your product will show up in the Google results if you include GoodRelations markup in your Web pages.

[www.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/t-shirt/](http://www.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/t-shirt/) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)



[Next>>](#)

**The most powerful Web vocabulary for e-commerce**

**A paradigm shift for e-commerce. Since 2008.**

Only 5% of all potential visitors of your site will actually see your offers in their original beauty. 95% will never get beyond a reduced preview of your great products and services as provided by a Web search engine.

GoodRelations is the most powerful vocabulary for publishing all of the details of your products and services in a way friendly to search engines, mobile applications, and browser extensions. By adding a bit of extra code to your Web content, you make sure that potential customers realize all the great features and services and the benefits of doing business with you, because their computers can extract and present this information with ease.

<http://purl.org/goodrelations/>

## Who uses GoodRelations?

- Google, Yahoo, soon Bing
- BestBuy
- Overstock.com
- Tradoria
- Sears
- Volkswagen
- ...

# The Product Ontology



## The Product Types Ontology: Class Definition for "Hammer"

This page is part of <http://www.productontology.org/>, a huge, precise dictionary of product types for advertising your products or services with the [GoodRelations standard](#).

<http://www.productontology.org/>

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[pto:Hammer](#)

(rdf:type owl:Class)

URI <http://www.productontology.org/id/Hammer>

rdfs:subClassOf gr:ProductOrService

rdfs:label Hammer (as a class of products of services)

Translation(s): *Hamor@ang; مطرقة@ar; Kujātis@bat-smg; Monam@be; Чук@bg; ██████████@bn; Morzhol@br; Čekić (alat)@bs; Martell (eina)@ca; Kladivo@cs; Hammer@da; Hammer@de; Σφουρί@el; Martelo@eo; Martillo@es; Vasar@et; Mailu@eu; چکش@fa; Vasara@fi; Marteau (outil)@fr; Höömerk@frr; Casúr@ga; Martelo@gl; 𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌸@he; हथौड़ा@hi; Čekić@hr; Mato@ht; Palu (alat)@id; Martelo@io; Hamar@is; Martello (tecnologia)@it; 槌@ja; Gandèn@jv; 망치@ko; Malleus (instrumentum)@la; Hummer (Handwierksgeschir)@lb; Plaktukas@lt; Āmurs@lv; Anx@mn; हारोडा@mr; Tukul@ms; Hamer (gereedschap)@nl; Hammar@nn; Hammer (redskap)@no; Martiliu@pam; Mrotek@pl; مطرقة@ps; Martelo@pt; Takana@qu; Ciocan@ro; Monomok@ru; Marteddu@scn; Kladivo (nástroj)@sk; Burris@so; Чекун@sr; Hammare (handverktøj)@sv; சுத்தியல்@ta; ██████████@te; 槌@th; Binalalak@tl; Çekiç@tr; Monomok@uk; Búa@vi; Martilyo@war; האמער@yi; 槌@zh;*

rdfs:comment

A hammer is a tool meant to be used for breaking up objects. Hammers are often designed for a specific purpose and are hand-operated, but there may be the oldest tool for which definite evidence exists. Stone hammers have also been used for devices that are designed to deliver blows, e.g. in the caplock mechanism of firearms. (Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammer>)

<http://www.productontology.org>

breaking up objects. Hammers are often designed for a specific purpose and are hand-operated, but there may be the oldest tool for which definite evidence exists. Stone hammers have also been used for devices that are designed to deliver blows, e.g. in the caplock mechanism of firearms. (Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammer>)

Note: The extraction of the abstract from the Wikipedia page may sometimes yield imperfect results. We are improving the algorithm regularly.  
der Bundeswehr

Productontology.org adds the  
specificity of products and services to  
the schema.org environment

Plus: Translations in up to 100  
languages



# Fire Extinguisher

## The Product Types Ontology: Class Definition for "Fire extinguisher"

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<http://www.productontology.org/>

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[pto:Fire\\_extinguisher](#)

(rdf:type owl:Class)

URI [http://www.productontology.org/id/Fire\\_extinguisher](http://www.productontology.org/id/Fire_extinguisher)

rdfs:subClassOf [gr:ProductOrService](#)

rdfs:label Fire extinguisher (as a class of products of services)

Translation(s): [مطفأة حريق@ar](#); [@bn](#); [Extintor@ca](#); [Hasičí přístroj@cs](#); [Ildslukker@da](#); [Feuerlöscher@de](#); [Fajroestingilo@eo](#);

[Extintor@es](#); [Palosammutin@fi](#); [Extincteur@fr](#); [අග්නිග්‍රහණ යන්ත්‍ර@he](#); [Tűzoltóberendezés@hu](#); [Pemadam api@id](#); [Estintore@it](#); [消火器@ja](#); [소화기@ko](#);

[Feierlöscher@lb](#); [Gesintuvas@lt](#); [Brandblusser@nl](#); [Brannslökningsapparat@no](#); [Gašnica@pl](#); [Extintor@pt](#); [Thasnuna@qu](#); [Огнетушитель@ru](#); [Hasiaci prístroj@sk](#);

[Brandsläckare@sv](#); [Kizima moto@sw](#); [தீயணைப்பூண்டி@ta](#); [Вогнегасник@uk](#); [滅火器@zh](#); [滅火筒@zh-yue](#);

### rdfs:comment

A fire extinguisher is an active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergency situations. It is not intended for use on an out-of-control fire, such as one which has reached the ceiling, endangers the user (i.e. no escape route, smoke, explosion hazard, etc.), or otherwise requires the expertise of a fire department. Typically, a fire extinguisher consists of a hand-held cylindrical pressure vessel containing an agent which can be discharged to extinguish a fire. In the United States, fire extinguishers, in all buildings other than houses, are generally required to be serviced and inspected by a Fire Protection service company at least



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# Bollard



## The Product Types Ontology: Class Definition for "Bollard"

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### [pto:Bollard](#)

URI <http://www.productontology.org/id/Bollard>

**rdfs:subClassOf** [gr:ProductOrService](#)

**rdfs:label** Bollard (as a class of products of services)

**Translation(s):** [Poller@de](#); [Bolardo@eo](#); [Bolardo@es](#); [Bollard@fr](#); [Bitva@hr](#); [Bitta@it](#); [ボラード@ja](#); [블라드@ko](#); [Bolder@nl](#); [Puller@no](#); [Poler@pl](#);

### **rdfs:comment**

A bollard is a short vertical post. Originally it only meant a post used on a quay for mooring. The word now also describes a variety of structures to control traffic, such as posts arranged in a line to obstruct the passage of motor vehicles. In addition, bollards are used in the lighting industry to describe short fixtures. The term may be related to bole, meaning a tree trunk. (Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bollard>)

*Note: The extraction of the abstract from the Wikipedia page may sometimes yield imperfect results. We are improving the algorithm regularly.*



Photo by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:KVDP>. Licensed to the Public Domain.

# Potato Pancake

## The Product Types Ontology: Class Definition for "Potato pancake"

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<http://www.productontology.org/>

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[pto:Potato\\_pancake](#)

(rdf:type owl:Class)

URI [http://www.productontology.org/id/Potato\\_pancake](http://www.productontology.org/id/Potato_pancake)

rdfs:subClassOf [gr:ProductOrService](#)

rdfs:label Potato pancake (as a class of products of services)

Translation(s): [Raiwadadschi@bar](#); [Дранікі@be](#); [Bramborák@cs](#); [Kartoffelpuffer@de](#); [Kartoffelpuffer@es](#); [Galette de pommes de terre@fr](#); [טורטל די פאטאטע@he](#); [Tortel di patate@it](#); [ポテトパンケーキ@ja](#); [Rievkoche@ksh](#); [Gromperekichelchen@lb](#); [Aardappelpannenkoekje@nl](#); [Røstipotet@no](#); [Placki ziemniaczane@pl](#); [Reibekuchen@pt](#); [Драніки@ru](#); [Raggmunk@sv](#); [Деруни@uk](#);

### rdfs:comment

Potato pancakes are shallow-fried pancakes of grated potato, flour and egg, often flavored with grated onion or garlic and seasoning. Potato pancakes may be topped with a variety of condiments, ranging from the savory (such as sour cream) to the sweet (such as apple sauce or sugar), or they may be served ungarished. Potato pancakes are sometimes made from mashed potatoes to produce pancake-shaped croquettes. (Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potato\\_pancake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potato_pancake))



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# Focus

**schema.org**: Broad, entry-level schema for the basics of many domains

**schema.org**

**GoodRelations**  
The Web Vocabulary for E-Commerce

schema:Person  
schema:Organization  
schema:Product  
schema:Place  
schema:Offer

**GoodRelations**: Powerful E-Commerce  
Schema and Extension

# Small Overlap

Only **5** overlapping classes  
between schema.org and GoodRelations

GoodRelations  
27 Classes

5

315 Classes  
schema.org

# Extending Schema.org with GoodRelations

## Scenario 1: Using GoodRelations in Microdata syntax

[edit]

You can use GoodRelations directly in Microdata syntax:

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#Offering" itemid="#offer">
  <div itemprop="name">Hepp Personal SCSI Controller Card</div>
  <div itemprop="description">The Hepp Personal SCSI is a 16-bit
add-on card that allows attaching up to seven SCSI devices to your computer.</div>
  <link itemprop="hasBusinessFunction" href="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#Sell" />
  <div itemscope itemprop="hasPriceSpecification"
    itemtype="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#UnitPriceSpecification">Price:
    <meta itemprop="hasCurrency" content="USD">$
    <span itemprop="hasCurrencyValue">99.99</span>
    <time itemprop="validThrough" datetime="2012-11-30T23:59:59Z"></time>
  </div>
  Condition: <div itemprop="condition">used</div>
  EAN/UPC: <span itemprop="hasEAN_UCC-13">1234567890123</span>
  MPN: <span itemprop="hasMPN">PSCSI</span>
  Article No. <span itemprop="hasStockKeepingUnit">123-456</span>
  Availability: <span itemscope itemprop="hasInventoryLevel"
    itemtype="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#QuantitativeValue">
    <meta property="hasMinValue" content="1">In-stock
  </span>
</div>
```



## Scenario 2: Using GoodRelations properties to extend schema.org types

[edit]

You can use GoodRelations elements to extend schema.org types by details that are not covered by schema.org, e.g. shipping charges or eligible countries:

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Offer" itemid="#offer">
  <div itemprop="name">Hepp Personal SCSI Controller Card</div>
  <div itemprop="description">The Hepp Personal SCSI is a 16-bit add-on card that allows
attaching up to seven SCSI devices to your computer.</div>
  <link itemprop="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#hasBusinessFunction"
href="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#Sell" />
<!-- Shipment fees -->
  Delivery costs to
  <div itemscope itemprop="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#hasPriceSpecification"
itemtype="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#DeliveryChargeSpecification">
    <meta itemprop="eligibleRegions" content="DE">Germany:
    <meta itemprop="hasCurrency" content="EUR">Euro:
    <span itemprop="hasCurrencyValue">10.00</span>
    <link itemprop="appliesToDeliveryMethod"
href="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#UPS" />(via UPS)
  </div>
<!-- other offer properties follow here -->
</div>
```

## Scenario 3: Using schema.org properties to extend GoodRelations types

[edit]

You can use schema.org properties and types in combination with GoodRelations types. This is in particular recommended for attaching images, addresses, and geo-location information, because such will then all come from a single complementing vocabulary instead of from various Web vocabularies (vCard, geo, WGS84, FOAF, ...).

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#BusinessEntity">
  <span itemprop="legalName">ACME Bagel Bakery Ltd.</span>
  Contact Details:
  <div itemscope itemprop="http://schema.org/address"
    itemType="http://schema.org/PostalAddress">
    Main address:
    <span itemprop="streetAddress">Bagel Street 1234</span>
    <span itemprop="postalCode">12345</span>
    <span itemprop="addressLocality">Munich, Germany</span>
  </div>
  <!-- The following properties use full URIs because they are attached
    to a **GoodRelations type** but come from schema.org -->
  Tel: <span itemprop="http://schema.org/telephone">+49-89-12345678-0</span>,
  Fax: <span itemprop="http://schema.org/faxNumber">+49-89-12345678-99</span>,
  E-mail: <span itemprop="http://schema.org/email">contact@example.org</span>
  <link itemprop="http://schema.org/url" href="http://www.acme-bagels.com/" />
</div>
```

# Schema.org with productontology.org

```
1 <div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Product">  
2   <link itemprop="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type"  
3     href="http://www.productontology.org/id/Fire_extinguisher" />  
4   <!-- other schema.org properties go in here -->  
5 </div>
```

## What we need from schema.org?

- Tolerate secondary type property
  - rdf:type
  - **secondaryType** for <http://schema.org/Thing>
- Tolerate **full URIs** for external properties
- In particular in validation tools
- 1-page statement on Webmaster blog
- Microdata support for GoodRelations



## Outlook

- Full integration?
  - No fragmentation
  - No significant renaming
  - Attribution?
- Integrating GoodRelations modules
  - Tickets
    - <http://purl.org/tio/ns>
  - Vehicles
    - <http://purl.org/vso/ns>

# Additional Resources

- <http://wiki.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/Microdata>
- [http://wiki.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/GoodRelations\\_and\\_schema.org](http://wiki.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/GoodRelations_and_schema.org)
- [http://wiki.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/GoodRelations\\_for\\_Semantic\\_SEO](http://wiki.goodrelations-vocabulary.org/GoodRelations_for_Semantic_SEO)
- <http://www.productontology.org>
- <http://purl.org/tio/ns> (Tickets extension)
- <http://purl.org/vso/ns> (Extension for cars, boats, bikes – rental and sales)

# Thank you!

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# Bonus track



# Power Use-Case: Datasheets

## Manufacturer Web Site: Datasheet

<http://www.acme.com>

High-quality picture

Product page  
with details



weight: 250 g  
color: blue

**EAN:** 1234567890123  
**GTIN14:** 12345678901234  
**MPN:** ACME123  
**brand:** ACME

## Many Shop Sites (with incomplete product features)

<http://www.shop-one.com>

<http://www.shop-two.de>

<http://www.shop-three.co.uk>

Shop 1: Offer  
page

Shop 2: Offer  
page

Shop 2: Offer  
page

price: \$ 99.99

price: \$ 99.99

price: \$ 99.99

**EAN:** 1234567890123

**MPN:** ACME123  
**brand:** ACME

**GTIN14:** 12345678901234

price: \$ 99.99

weight: 250 g  
color: blue



Search Engine or Browser plug-in

# Example: Offer

## Thing > Intangible > Offer

An offer to sell an item—for example, an offer to sell a product, the DVD of a movie, or tickets to an event.

Property	Expected Type	Description
<b>Properties from <u>Thing</u></b>		
<u>description</u>	Text	A short description of the item.
<u>image</u>	URL	URL of an image of the item.
<u>name</u>	Text	The name of the item.
<u>url</u>	URL	URL of the item.
<b>Properties from <u>Offer</u></b>		
<u>aggregateRating</u>	<u>AggregateRating</u>	The overall rating, based on a collection of reviews or ratings, of the item.
<u>availability</u>	<u>ItemAvailability</u>	The availability of this item—for example In stock, Out of stock, Pre-order, etc.
<u>itemCondition</u>	<u>OfferItemCondition</u>	The condition of the item for sale—for example New, Refurbished, Used, etc.
<u>itemOffered</u>	<u>Product</u>	The item being sold.
<u>price</u>	Number or Text	The offer price of the product.
<u>priceCurrency</u>	Text	The currency (in 3-letter <u>ISO 4217 format</u> ) of the offer price.
<u>priceValidUntil</u>	Date	The date after which the price is no longer available.
<u>reviews</u>	<u>Review</u>	Review of the item.
<u>seller</u>	<u>Organization</u>	The seller of the product.

### More specific types

- AggregateOffer



# Example: GoodRelations Offer

gr:Offering    

(rdf:type owl:Class)

? Ask a question related to this element

URI <http://purl.org/goodrelations/v1#Offering>

rdfs:label Offering

## rdfs:comment

An offering represents the public, not necessarily binding, not necessarily exclusive, announcement by a gr:BusinessEntity to provide (or seek) a certain gr:BusinessFunction for a certain gr:ProductOrService to a specified target audience. An offering is specified by the type of product or service or bundle it refers to, what business function is being offered (sales, rental, ...), and a set of commercial properties. It can either refer to

- (1) a clearly specified instance (gr:Individual),
- (2) to a set of anonymous instances of a given type (gr:SomeItems),
- (3) a product model specification (gr:ProductOrServiceModel, see also section 3.3.3 of the GoodRelations Technical Report).

An offering may be constrained in terms of the eligible type of business partner, countries, quantities, and other commercial properties. The definition of the commercial properties, the type of product offered, and the business function are explained in other parts of this ontology in more detail.

Example: Peter Miller offers to repair TV sets made by Siemens, Volkswagen Innsbruck sells a particular instance of a Volkswagen Golf at \$10,000.

is rdfs:domain of gr:acceptedPaymentMethods gr:addOn gr:advanceBookingRequirement gr:availabilityEnds gr:availabilityStarts gr:availableAtOrFrom gr:availableDeliveryMethods gr:category gr:condition gr:deliveryLeadTime gr:eligibleCustomerTypes gr:eligibleDuration gr:eligibleRegions gr:eligibleTransactionVolume gr:hasBusinessFunction gr:hasEAN\_UCC-13 gr:hasEligibleQuantity gr:hasGTIN-14 gr:hasGTIN-8 gr:hasInventoryLevel gr:hasMPN gr:hasPriceSpecification gr:hasStockKeepingUnit gr:hasWarrantyPromise gr:includes gr:includesObject gr:serialNumber gr:validFrom gr:validThrough

is rdfs:range of gr:addOn gr:offers gr:seeks

## Discussions and Links

[Click here for additional resources](#)