# **EnTag Enhanced Tagging for Discovery**

Koraljka Golub, Jim Moon, Marianne Lykke Nielsen, Douglas Tudhope

DC NKOS Special Session, 24 Sep 2008





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# Introduction and demonstration









- **Partners** 
  - UKOLN
  - University of Glamorgan
  - STFC
  - Intute
  - Non-funded
    - OCLC Office of Research, USA
    - Danish Royal School of Library and Information Science
- Funders: JISC
- Period: 1 Sep 2007 -- 31 Oct 2008







# Purpose

- Investigate the combination of controlled and folksonomy approaches to support resource discovery in repositories and digital collections
- Aim

Investigate whether use of an established controlled vocabulary can help improve social tagging for better resource discovery







# Objectives

- Investigate indexing aspects when using only social tagging versus when using social tagging with suggestions from a controlled vocabulary
- Investigate above in two different contexts: tagging by readers and tagging by authors
- Investigate influence of only social tagging versus social tagging with a controlled vocabulary on retrieval





# Overall approach



- Main focus:
  - free tagging with no instructions

    versus
    tagging using a combined system and guidance for users
- Two exploratory demonstrators
  - Intute digital collection <a href="http://www.intute.ac.uk">http://www.intute.ac.uk</a>
    - Major development
    - Tagging by reader
    - DDC
  - STFC repository <a href="http://epubs.cclrc.ac.uk/">http://epubs.cclrc.ac.uk/</a>
    - Complementary development
    - Tagging by author

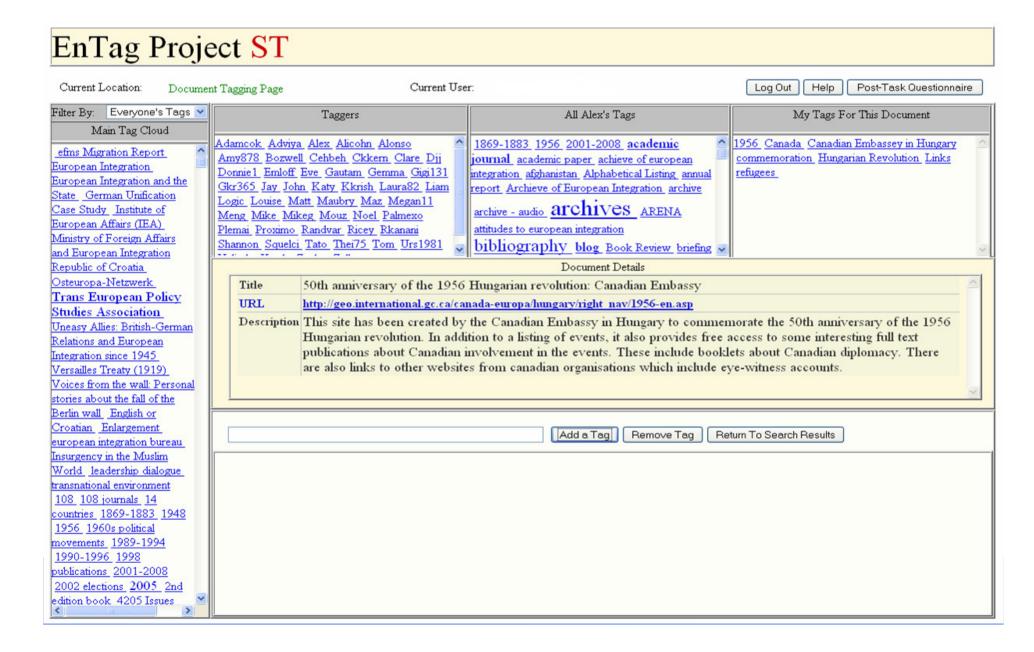




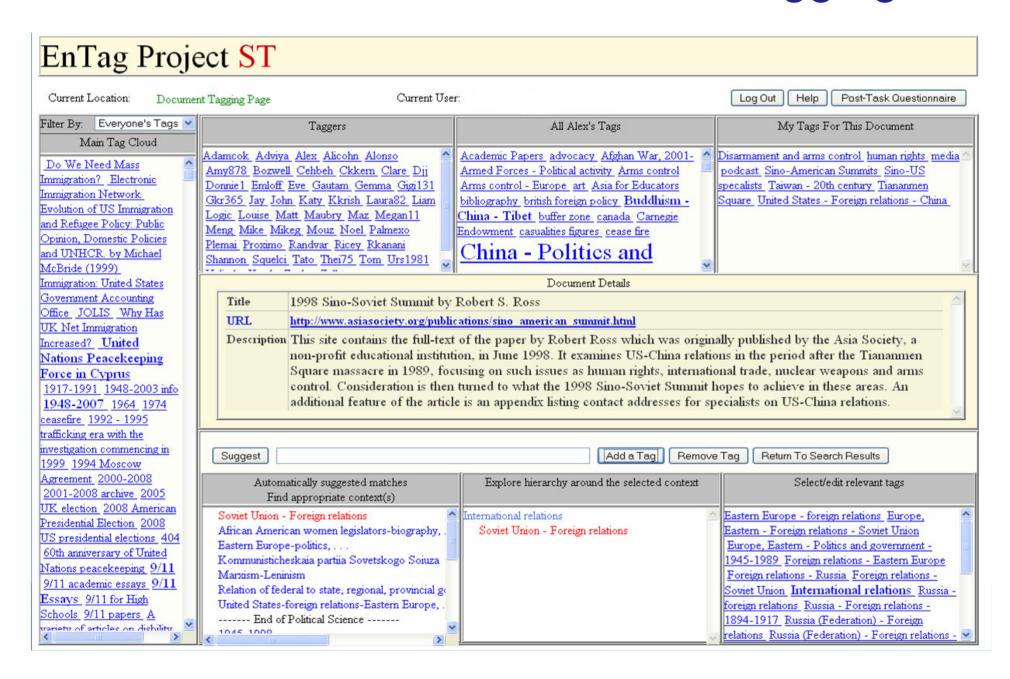
# Intute demonstrator: searching



# Intute demonstrator: simple tagging



### Intute demonstrator: enhanced tagging





# Intute demonstrator user study





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# Test setting and data collection



- Test setting
  - 28 UK students in political science
  - 60 documents, covering 4 topics of relevance for the students
    - 2 controlled tasks
    - 2 free tasks
    - Rotation
  - Instructions and training documents
- Data collection
  - Logging
  - Pre- and post-questionnaires





# Task example



Task 1: Simple Tagger, "European integration"

Imagine that as part of one of your courses, you are asked to write a four-page essay on the **topic of European integration**, as a joint project in groups of four. The essay should critically discuss existing theories about the creation of the European Union and its institutions. Your lecturer has instructed you to look for resources in the EnTag system. Since you will be working together with three other students, you should tag the documents you retrieve with tags that would be useful to you but would also enable other students to find those documents in EnTag and understand from your tags what the documents are about.

Go to the EnTag login page\*, choose **Task 1** and **Simple Tagger Log In** and in the "Search for Documents" box enter these words: **European integration**.

Then, tag the **first 15 retrieved documents**. Do only the ones you can open - if a URL is unavailable move on to the next document in the Results.

Tagging each document should on average take between **5 and 10 minutes**. Please describe as many aspects and topics as you think appropriate for the task. Remember to open the URL, but you do not need to follow further internal links within a Web site. If the document is very long, focus on its abstract, introduction, conclusion, headings and table of contents.







# Pre-study questionnaire

- 28 participants
  - Equal distribution of gender
  - Majority solid subject experience
  - Majority experienced Web users
  - Majority without Intute use
  - Half with tagging experience before but little tagging
  - A third some acquaintance with DDC









Enhanced tagging of first document in controlled task ->





Log On			
Document Search (peacekeping)			
Open Document (http://www.cordaid.nl/Upload/publicatie/RAPPORT	20CMR.pdf)		
wey Suggest Button Clicked NGO			
Add Tag	NGO		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	civil-military relations		
Dewey Suggest TreeView Clicked	Foreign policy and specific topics in international relations		
Dewey Hierarchy Clicked	International conflict		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Conflict - international politics		
Add Tag	Conflict - international politics		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Foreign policy and specific topics in international relations		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	liberia		
Dewey Hierarchy Clicked	1945-		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Liberia - History - Civil War, 1989 Peace		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Liberia - 20th century		
Add Tag	Liberia - 20th century		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Liberia - History - Civil War, 1989-		
Add Tag	Liberia - History - Civil War, 1989-		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	afghanistan		
Dewey Hierarchy Clicked	1919-		
Dewey Hierarchy Clicked	2001-		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Afghan War, 2001-		
Add Tag	Afghan War, 2001-		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Afghan War, 2001-		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	isaf		
Add Tag	isaf		
Add Tag	UNMIL		
Add Tag	NATO		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	nato		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
Add Tag	North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	development		
Add Tag	development		
Add Tag	cordaid		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	cordaid		
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked	civil society		
Dewey Suggest TreeView Clicked	Armed services		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Armed Forces - Political activity		
Add Tag	Armed Forces - Political activity		
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked	Civil supremacy over the military		
Add Tag	Civil supremacy over the military		
Goto Searching			



# Number of tags

	Simple	Enhanced
Tags in total	4022	3546
Controlled task	2025	1688
Free task	1997	1858
Tags per document (controlled)	49 (41 docs)	32 (53 docs)
Tags per document (free)	5 (374 docs)	5 (377 docs)
Tags per tagger (controlled)	72	63
Tags per tagger (free)	74	69







# Choosing a tag

Activity	Simple		Enhanced	
Typing Own Tag	3656	90.90%	2525	71.21%
Main Tag Cloud	94	2.34%	88	2.48%
Own Tag	0	0.00%	32	0.90%
Another Tagger's Tag	272	6.76%	303	8.54%
Dewey Tag			598	16.86%
In Total	4022	100.00%	3546	100.00%







www.bath.ac.uk

# Browsing-based tagging

activity	Simple	Enhanced
Main Tag Cloud Clicked	16.78%	5.11%
Own Tag Clicked	10.26%	2.71%
Tagger Cloud Clicked	18.89%	3.65%
Taggers Tag Clicked	54.07%	14.51%
Dewey Hierarchy Clicked		3.20%
Dewey Suggest Button Clicked		28.89%
Dewey Suggest TreeView Clicked		13.70%
Dewey Suggestion Cloud Clicked		28.24%
	100.00%	100.00%

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	Simple		Enhanced	
Tags in Title	502	12.48%	423	11.93%
Tags in Description	1209	30.06%	829	23.38%
Tags in URL	114	2.83%	128	3.61%
Tags in Total	4022	45.38%	3546	38.92%







# Post-task questionnaire

	Simple	Enhanced	
Familiarity with tasks	majority familiar or very familiar		
Easy to choose tags	majority easy or very easy		
Satisfaction with tags assigned	majority satisfied or very satisfied		
Certaity that tags assigned correctly	majority certain or very certain		
Main Tag Cloud	helpful to half, unhelpful to half		
Clickable Names of Others	helpful to half, unhelpful to half	unhelpful to majority	
Listing of Own Tags	helpful to majority		
Dewey Tree Disambiguation	n/a	helpful to majority	
Dewey Hierarchy	n/a	helpful to half, unhelpful to half	
Dewey/LCSH suggestions	n/a	helpful to majority	





# Post-study questionnaire

- Majority enjoyed the study
- Majority thought it extremely or very easy to learn and use Simple Tagger
- Majority thought it somewhat or very easy to learn and use Enhanced Tagger
- Interface usability has high impact on use
- Majority think a similar system would be useful in real life





# Initial conclusions from Study



(Intute System: only preliminary data analysis)

- Approx 42% tags from Title and Description (Simple System) and slightly less (35%) from Enhanced System
- More tags taken from Another than Global/Own tag clouds but most from typing own tags
- Majority selected some auto suggestions (17% Enhanced tags) and considered the suggestions potentially useful in real life
- Suggestions sometimes useful and sometimes far off the mark
- Not much use of Dewey hierarchy browsing
- Users see relevance of control and consistency





### Initial conclusions overall



(Intute System: only preliminary data analysis)

Results support the potential of enhanced tagging approach

#### Future work:-

- Simplify user interface (less clutter, auto-completion?)
- Consider (non?) utility of global tag cloud in this context
- Consider best presentation of DDC context and hierarchies
- Refine default DDC class selections for disambiguation
- Refine selection of suggestions to reduce clearly non-relevant
- Refine the suggestion strings (not just 'raw Dewey')
- Refine the existing simple automatic classification source of possible suggestions (based on document title)

#### Questions:-



- general/group altruism vs personalisation?



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# EnTag: More info

- Further results > November 2008
- http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/enhanced-tagging/





Controlled subject/topical vocabulary in metadata: developing best practices related to semantic web usages (SKOS etc.)

# THE REGISTRY AS VOCABULARY MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT

# A Semantic Web perspective

- RDF oriented
- Linked data oriented
- 'Vocabulary' has more than one meaning
  - Value vocabularies (VES)
  - Class/Property vocabularies (metadata schema)
- Experience from building the NSDL metadata registry
  - <a href="http://metadataregistry.org">http://metadataregistry.org</a>
- Semantic Web Deployment Working group
  - http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/

# Vocabulary Development is a group activity

- There may be many stakeholders
- Role-based user management necessary
- Open discussion environment allowing granular focus
- The group should be able to define the process

# Stability is crucial

- Vocabulary users must be able to depend on vocabulary
- Clearly articulate maintenance policy
  - What will be stable
  - What can change
  - How will changes be handled

# Change is inevitable

- Versioning is essential
  - Provide an audit trail
  - Named releases
  - Timeslices and snapshots
- Provide user-configurable change notification
  - Subscriptions for vocabulary implementors
  - Notifications for implementors and development group

# Limits of change

- URIs
- Deprecation vs. deletion
- Relationships
- Semantic redefinition
- When do you need to re-identify?
- Need an Admin or Editor in Chief to control?

# Balancing machine and human intervention

- Data validation
  - Duplicate identifiers
  - Duplicate labels/terms
  - Circular relationships
- Standards compliance
  - What standards?
  - Is human review necessary or desirable?

# Identifier assignment

- Persistence
- Coherent strategy
  - Numeric vs. semantically meaningful
  - Domain assignment
- Cool URIs

# Availability

- Public vs. private
  - Open vs. licensed
- Content negotiation
- Multiple serializations
  - RDF
  - XML
  - Text, others?
- Linked data support

# Multi-lingual Strategy

- Coherent strategy
- Single vocabulary with multiple languages per identifier? or
- Multiple vocabularies lexically or semantically linked?
- Management and retrieval issues affect this decision

# Extending existing vocabularies

- Political and IP issues
  - Term/concept re-use or redefinition
  - Licensing/copyright issues
- Re-use of 'orphaned' vocabularies
  - Domain ownership
  - 'Dead' or no URIs
- Other ethical issues?

# Registries also support discovery and re-use

- Search
  - Term-based
  - Vocabulary-level metadata-based
- Community and Federation
- Common discovery APIs
- Support for inter-vocabulary mapping (SKOS mapping vocabulary)
- Authenticity and authority

## Some documents

- Principles of Good Practice for Managing RDF Vocabularies and OWL Ontologies
  - <a href="http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/Vocab/principles">http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/Vocab/principles</a>
- SKOS Use Cases and Requirements
  - http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-ucr/
- Best Practice Recipes for Publishing RDF Vocabularies
  - http://www.w3.org/TR/swbp-vocab-pub/
- Cool URIs for the Semantic Web
  - http://www.w3.org/TR/cooluris/

# "New Dimensions in KOS" CENDI/NKOS Workshop

September 11, 2008 Washington, DC, USA



An international conference to share and advance knowledge and experience about standards; the technologies that build upon them, and implementation experiences.

## What is it?

### Simple Knowledge Organisation System(s)

- SKOS is ...
- for declaring and publishing taxonomies, thesauri or classification schemes, for use in a distributed, decentralised information system (I.e. a semantic web).
- for describing Concepts and creating relationships between Concepts and Terms
- A practical application of RDF
- the application of library science to the semantic web.
  - SKOS provides a formal language for representing controlled, structured vocabularies

## The SKOS data model

...views a knowledge organization system as a **concept scheme** comprising a set of **conceptual resources** (*concepts*).

- These concept schemes and conceptual resources are identified by URIs.
- The model is multilingual and extensible



labeled with any number of strings. One label, in any given language, can be indicated as the "preferred" label for that language, and all others as "alternate" labels, "hidden" labels, or using a notation:

- skos:prefLabel
- skos:altLabel
- skos:hiddenLabel
- skos:notation



documented with any number of notes of various types. This is intended to provide an extensible framework for more specific types of notes:

- skos:note
- skos:changeNote
- skos:definition
- skos:editorialNote
- skos:example
- skos:historyNote
- skos:scopeNote



linked to one or more concept schemes.

- skos:inScheme, a property of a concept
- skos:hasTopConcept, a property of a concept
   scheme. (replaces skos:topConcept, a property of a concept)



**linked** to other concepts within the same concept scheme.

- Hierarchical links:
  - skos:broader and skos:narrower
  - skos:broaderTransitive and skos:narrowerTransitive
- •Associative links:
  - skos:related



**grouped** into **collections**, which can be labeled and/or ordered.

– skos: Collection

– skos: OrderedCollection

- skos: member

– skos: memberList



# mapped to other concepts in different concept schemes.

- Hierarchical mapping:
  - skos:broadMatch
  - skos:narrowMatch
- Associative mapping:
  - skos:relatedMatch
  - skos:closeMatch
  - skos:exactMatch



## skosxl...

### allows labels to be resources:

**skosxl:Label** The skosxl:Label Class

skosxl:literalForm The literal form of the label

skosxl:prefLabel Preferred skosxl:Label

skosxl:altLabel Alternate skosxl:Label

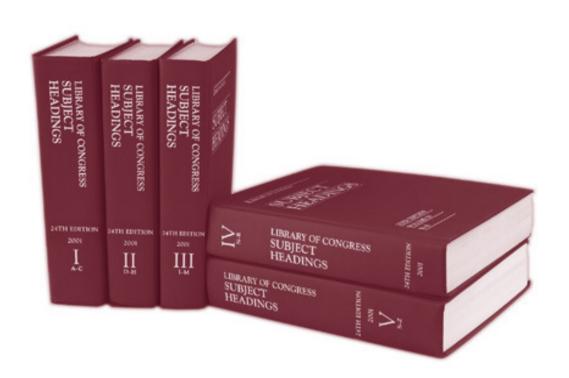
skosxl:hiddenLabel Hidden skosxl:Label

skosxl:labelRelation Links Between skosxl:Labels

# Going, going...

- Symbols:
  - skos:prefSymbol
  - skos:altSymbol
- Subject Indexing:
  - skos:subject
  - skos:isSubjectOf
  - skos:primarySubject
  - skos:isPrimarySubjectOf
  - skos:subjectIndicator









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LC Control No.: 00039593

LCCN Permalink: http://lccn.loc.gov/00039593

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Berners-Lee, Tim.

Main Title: Weaving the Web: the original design and ultimate destiny of the World Wide Web by its inventor / Tim

Berners-Lee with Mark Fischetti; [foreword by Michael Dertouzos].

Edition Information: 1st pbk. ed.

Published/Created: New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2000.

**Description:** ix, 246 p. : ill.; 21 cm. **ISBN:** 006251587X (pbk.)

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LCCN Permalink: http://lccn.loc.gov/00039593

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Subjects: Berners-Lee, Tim.

World Wide Web -- History.

LC Classification: TK5105.888

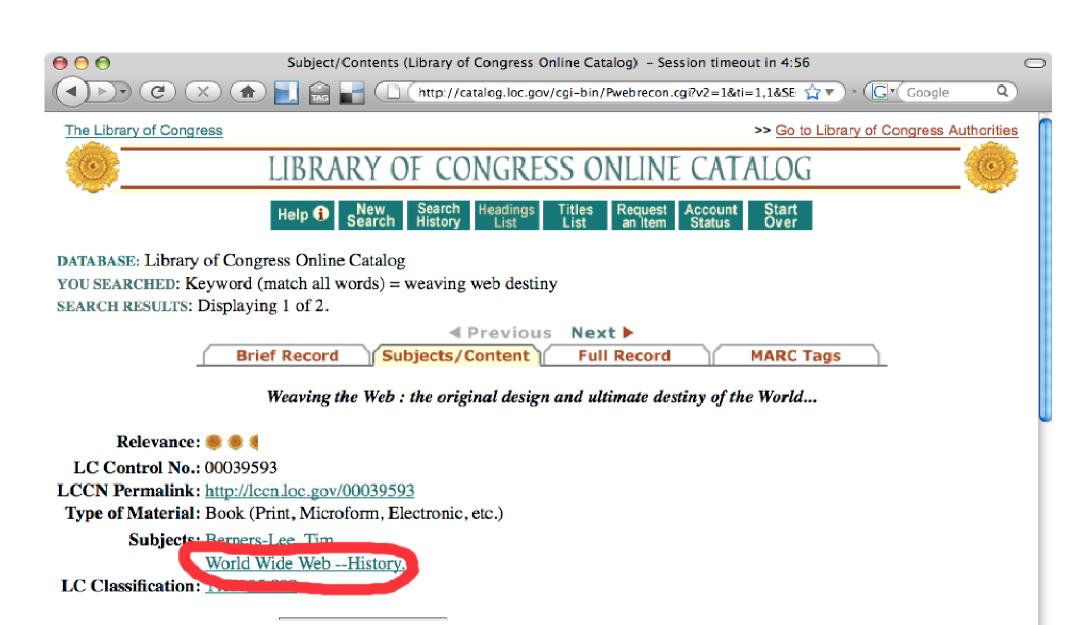
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Narrower Term: Web 2.0.

Narrower Term: WebDAV (Standard)

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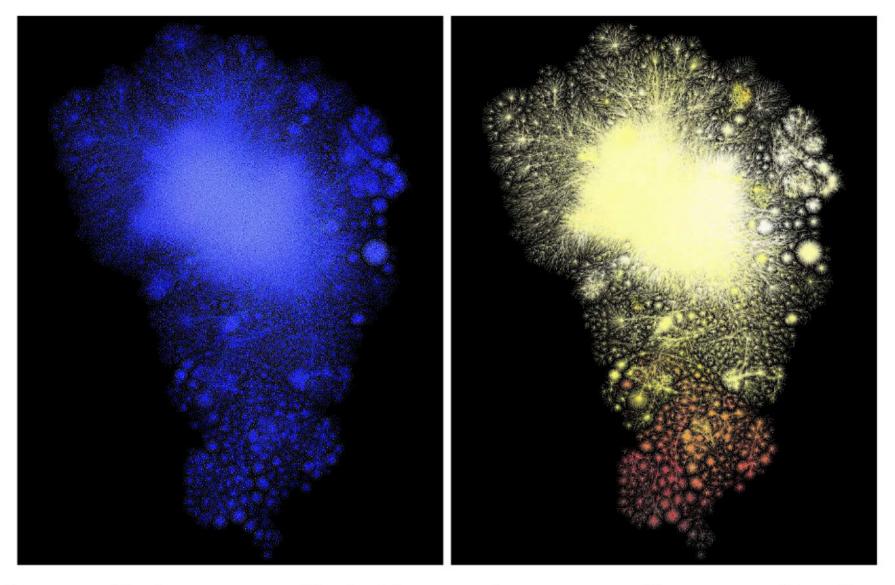




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**Figure 3.2:** The layout computed by the IgI program shows more tangible structure. The colors of the left figure are drawn as in figure 3.1, whereas the edges in the right figures are drawn based on the distance from the root of the spanning tree used for the layout. Yellow indicates an edge close to the root and red indicates an edge far from the root. This figure shows the tree-like structure and a core-region of the LCSH graph.

http://lcsh.info/sh95000541#concept

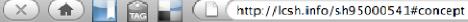


















### World Wide Web

Use For: W3 (World Wide Web), WWW (World Wide Web), Web (World Wide Web), World Wide Web (Information retrieval system),

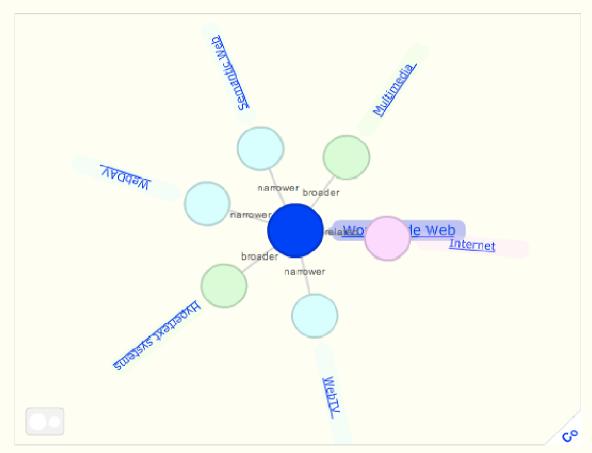
Broader Terms: Hypertext systems, Multimedia systems,

Narrower Terms: Semantic Web, WebDAV (Standard), WebTV (Trademark),

Related Terms: Internet,

#### Editorial Notes:

- 94234135: Brown, S. The Internet via Mosaic and World Wide Web, c1994 (WWW, the Web) p. 35 (Although the WWW is primarily used on a global scale as a part of the Internet, it is feasible for a two-machine network to run the WWW client/server software)
- ASTI; Engr. index; Web. 3
- Internet publishing handbook, c1995: p. 15 (World-Wide Web system is known by



### World Wide Web

(C) (X) (n) | (a) (a) (b)

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Use For: W3 (World Wide Web),
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(World Wide Web), World Wide
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system),

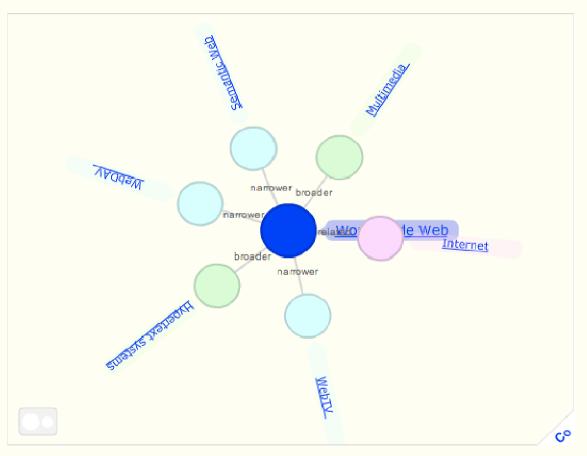
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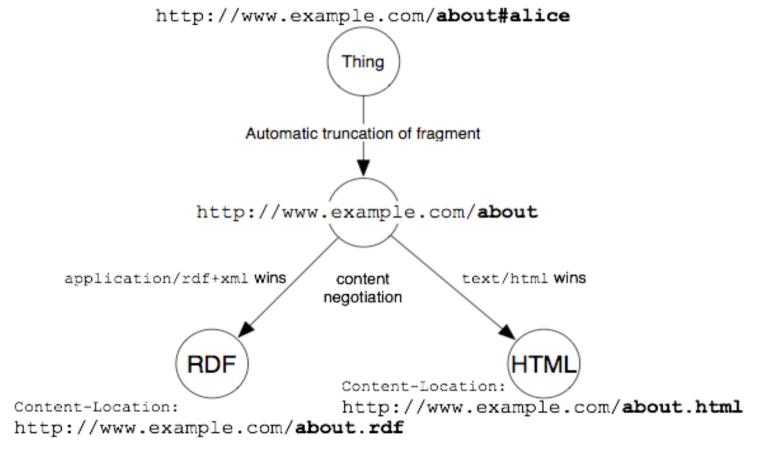
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- Internet publishing handbook, c1995: p. 15 (World-Wide Web system is known by



```
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                                       Default.
Default:
<rdf:RDF
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   xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
   xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://lcsh.info/sh95000541#concept">
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept"/>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh88002671#concept"/>
    <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh92002381#concept"/>
    <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">World Wide Web</skos:prefLabel>
    <skos:related rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh92002816#concept"/>
    <skos:narrower rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh2002000569#concept"/>
    <skos:narrower rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh97003254#concept"/>
    <skos:narrower rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/sh2003001415#concept"/>
    <dcterms:created rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2000-0
4-28</dcterms:created>
    <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">2
001-10-01T09:56:06</dcterms:modified>
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://lcsh.info/"/>
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">World Wide Web (Information retrieval system)
skos:altLabel>
    <skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">WWW (World Wide Web)</skos:altLabel>
```

<skos:altLabel xml:lang="en">W3 (World Wide Web)</skos:altLabel>

```
\Theta \Theta \Theta
                                              Default.
 A Default
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.ora/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#> .
<a href="http://lcsh.info/sh95000541#concept">http://lcsh.info/sh95000541#concept</a>
     dcterms:created "2000-04-28"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> ;
     dcterms:modified "2001-10-01T09:56:06"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#da
teTime> :
    a skos:Concept;
     skos:altLabel "W3 (World Wide Web)"@en, "WWW (World Wide Web)"@en, "Web (Wor
ld Wide Web)"@en, "World Wide Web (Information retrieval system)"@en ;
     skos:broader <a href="http://lcsh.info/sh88002671#concept">http://lcsh.info/sh9200</a>
2381#concept>:
     skos:inScheme <http://lcsh.info/> ;
     skos:narrower <a href="http://lcsh.info/sh2002000569#concept">http://lcsh.info/sh2
003001415#concept>, <a href="http://lcsh.info/sh97003254#concept">http://lcsh.info/sh97003254#concept>;</a>;
     skos:prefLabel "World Wide Web"@en;
     skos:related <a href="http://lcsh.info/sh92002816#concept">http://lcsh.info/sh92002816#concept</a>.
```





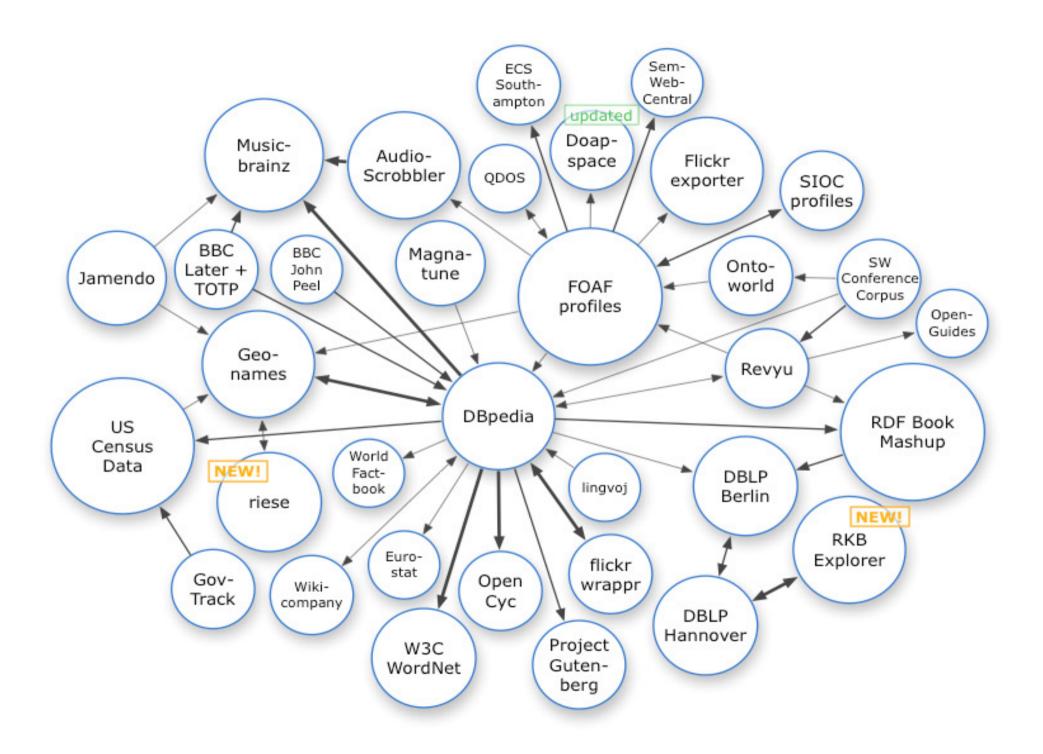
## Cool URIs for the Semantic Web

•http://www.w3.org/TR/cooluris/



# Yeah, but so what ...







## **SKOS** Documentation

### W3C Semantic Web Deployment Working Group

 W3C Recommendation Track http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/

### SKOS Use Cases and Requirements

 First Working Draft Published (2007-05-16) http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-ucr/

### SKOS Reference and Primer

- Last Call Working Draft published August 2008
   <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-skos-reference-20080125/">http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-skos-primer-20080221/</a>
- W3C Recommendation by December 31, 2008

### SKOS Web Site

http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/



## Links

**SKOS Homepage** 

http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/

SKOS Primer

http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-skos-primer-20080221/

**SKOS** Reference

http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-skos-reference-20080125

SWD-WG Home Page

http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/

SWD-WG Mailing list

mailto:public-swd-wg@w3.org

http://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/public-swd-wg/

**NSDL** Metadata Registry

http://metadataregistry.org

Jon Phipps

mailto:jphipps@madcreek.com

Thanks for listening ©



# RECENT CHANGES TO SKOS

## Overview

- The latest verson of the the SKOS vocabulary (SKOS2008) is defined in a new namespace http://www.w3.org/ 2008/05/skos#.
- The previous one (SKOS2004) is still available and valid http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#; however users of SKOS are encouraged to migrate towards SKOS2008.
- Typically you might hear SKOS2008 referred to as SKOS instead of SKOS Core.

## Overview

- The majority of the changes in SKOS2008 involve the increased use of OWL for modeling. SKOS2008 vocabulary elements are now defined to be of type owl:Class, owl:DatatypeProperty, owl:ObjectProperty instead of rdfs:Class and rdf:Property, as they were in SKOS2004.
- Using OWL allows for more expressivity about the components of the SKOS vocabulary. (what's the best way to explain this?)

## Overview

- The SKOS2008 vocabulary is much more compact: 347 triples as compared with 844 for SKOS2004.
- Interestingly SKOS2008 also uses features from the skos vocabulary itself such as skos:changeNote and skos:definition.

## Overview

- The SKOS Reference is currently in Last Call, and the SWD WG are actively seeking feedback on the public-swdwg@w3.org discussion list.
- It's very important to the w3c recommendation process that the working group get all kinds of feedback.

## Concepts and Concept Schemes

- The SKOS resources skos:Concept, skos:ConceptScheme, skos:Collection, skos:OrderedCollection are now of type owl:Class instead of rdfs:Class.
- This allows skos:Concept to be defined as disjoint with skos:ConceptScheme, which is a useful way of constraining concepts so that they cannot also be concept schemes.
- In addition skos:inScheme is now of type owl:ObjectProperty instead of rdf:Property.

## Concepts and Concept Schemes

- Both skos:TopConcept and skos:CollectableProperty were dropped.
- However skos:hasTopConcept was introduced to indicate that a concept scheme has a particular concept as a top level concept.

## Labels

- The lexical labeling properties skos:prefLabel, skos:altLabel, skos:hiddenLabel are now of type owl:DatatypeProperty.
- They are also likely to be subclasses of rdfs:Label as they were in SKOS2004.

## **Documentation Properties**

- The skos:note, skos:changeNote, skos:definition, skos:example, skos:historyNote, skos:scopeNote, skos:editorialNote were changed from being of type rdf:Property to owl:ObjectProperty.
- skos:privateNote and skos:publicNote which were marked as deprecated in SKOS2004 have been removed.
- Since they are object properties these note relationships can point at resources which have additional metadata associated with them.

# Documentation roperties

• In addition skos:symbol, skos:prefSymbol and skos:symbol have been dropped because there were no use cases or requirements for it, so they were deemed out of scope.

## Semantic Relations

- The semantic relation properties skos:broader, skos:narrower and skos:related have been updated to be of type owl:ObjectProperty.
- The skos:broader and skos:narrower properties are no longer transitive, and instead extend two new properties skos:broaderTransitive and skos:narrowerTransitive, both of which are also transitive.
- The reason for this is to allow these relations to be used in vocabularies that are less rigorous that standard thesauri, while still allowing the narrowerTransitive and broaderTransitive properties to be inferred applications that want them.
- In addition skos:related is no longer a sub-property of rdfs:seeAlso.

## Semantic Relations

Some deprecated relations such as skos:broaderGeneric, skos:broaderInstantive, skos:broaderPartitive, skos:related, skos:relatedHasPart, skos:relatedPartOf have been removed from the new namespace.

# Mapping Relations

- SKOS2008 includes some new vocabulary elements for mapping concepts from one concept scheme to another: skos:exactMatch, skos:broadMatch, skos:narrowMatch, skos:relatedMatch.
- All of them are sub-properties of skos:mappingRelation, which has skos:Concept as both its domain and range.

## Subjects

- SKOS2004 had vocabulary elements like skos:subject, skos:isSubjectOf, skos:isPrimarySubjectOf and skos:subjectIndicator, but they have been removed in the latest version of SKOS since they were deemed out of scope.
- Also, there are other vocabularies like DublinCore where relations of this kind are in scope.

## Notations

• A new owl:DatatypeProperty skos:notation was introduced to allow concepts to be associated with notations such as classification codes. Notations are different from labels in that they tend not to be recognizable as a sequence of words in any natural language.

# SKOS eXtension for Labels (skos +xl)

- XL is a separate vocabulary with its own URI namespace http://www.w3.org/ 2008/05/skos-xl#.
- The idea behind XL is to allow lexical labels to be resources, which in turn allows them to be related together.

# SKOS eXtension for Labels (skos +xl)

- XL includes the skosxl:prefLabel skosxl:altLabel, skosxl:hiddenLabel which mirror the lexical labeling properties in SKOS proper, but are of type owl:ObjectProperty instead of owl:DatatypeProperty.
- In addition skosxl:labelRelation allows labels to be related together.
- The intent is for users to extend skos:labelRelation to build up vocabularies of relations between labels, like acronymy etc.

Data
Metadata
Terminologies
Services
Collections

Registries

-- Synergies and Differences

Marcia Zeng

DC 2008, NKOS Special Session. Berlin, September 24, 2008

# Registry defined

Registry: authoritative, centrally controlled store of information

– W3C Web Services Glossary, 2004 <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-gloss/">http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-gloss/</a>

## **Primary functions**

- Registering
- Publishing
- Managing
- Data Storage
- User Services via a Web Interface
  - Navigation
  - Searching
  - Browsing

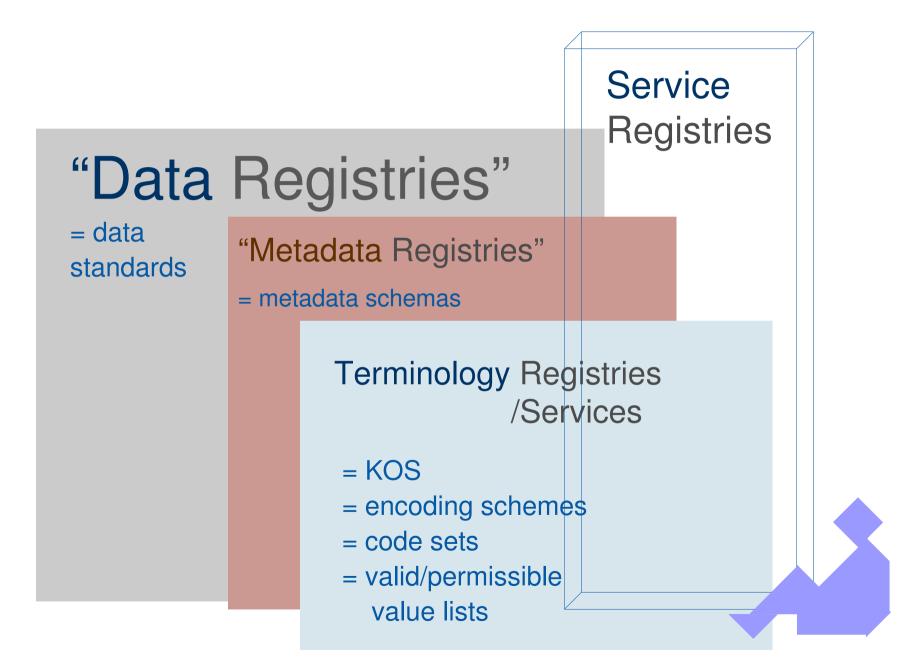
- M2M Services
  - Querying
  - Using an API to programmatically create, view, and modify contents
- Crosslinking
- Crosswalking
- Schema translation

And many more ... ...

## **Registry Types**

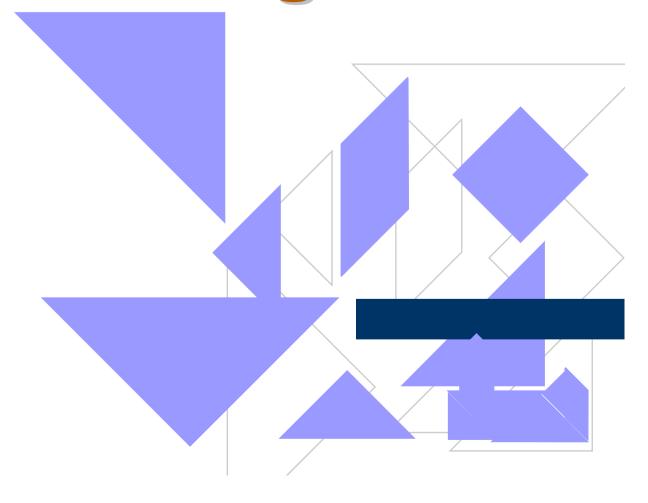
- Metadata [Schema] Registries
  - Elements and refinements, application profiles, schemas in different bindings ...
    - e,g., UKOLN CORES Registry
- Terminology Registries / Repositories
  - Registries for schemes' metadata only
  - Registries of the entries of vocabularies (usually accompanied by scheme's metadata)
    - e.g., OCLC Terminologies Service; BioPortal ontology repository
  - Terminology services may be listed in a terminology registry or separately hosted in a service registry
- Service [/ Collection] Registries
  - "[D]atabases of descriptions of available services and, where appropriate, associated collections" -- UKOLN 2005 workshop
    - ◆ E.g., JISC Information Environment Service Registry (IESR)
- Data [Standards] Registries
  - Registries/repositories of all kinds of data standards (e.g., data dictionaries, data models, schemas, and code sets)

## **Registry Types – Perspective 1**



# Service Registries **Terminology** Registries /Services Metadata Registries Data Registries

# Metadata Registries



#### **Metadata Registries**

## Purpose:

to collect data related to metadata schemas

### Functions:

- to store data elements
  - include both semantics and representations
- to provide the means
  - to identify and refer to established schemas and application profiles
  - to crosswalk and map among different schemas

## **Primary functions**

- Discovery of vocabularies and terms
- Verification of the status of vocabularies and terms
- Access to machine-processable descriptions of vocabularies and terms
- Location of related resources such as information on different syntactic bindings
- Navigation of the relationships between terms and vocabularies (or between terms)
- Inferencing and mapping based on knowledge of the nature of the relationships between terms
  - ◆ -- Johnston, Pete. 2004. Functions of the IE Metadata Schema Registry. UKLON. Available at http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/iemsr/wp2/function/

#### **Metadata Registries**

## **Examples:**

- Cross-domain and cross-schema registries,
  - e.g., UKOLN's SCHEMAS Registry → CORES Registry
  - JISC IE Metadata Schema Registry (IEMSR)
- Domain-specific, cross-schema registries,
  - e.g., UKOLN's <u>MEG (Metadata for Education Group)</u> Registry
  - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Metadata Online Registry (METeOR)
- Project-specific registries,
  - e.g. The European Library (TEL) metadata registry, whose purpose is recording all metadata activities associated with TEL
- Standard-specific registries
  - e.g., DCMI Metadata Registry

#### **Metadata Registries**

### Components: (examples from CORES Registry)

#### Registry Data Server

an RDF application providing a persistent data store and APIs for uploading data (application profiles) to the data store and for querying its content

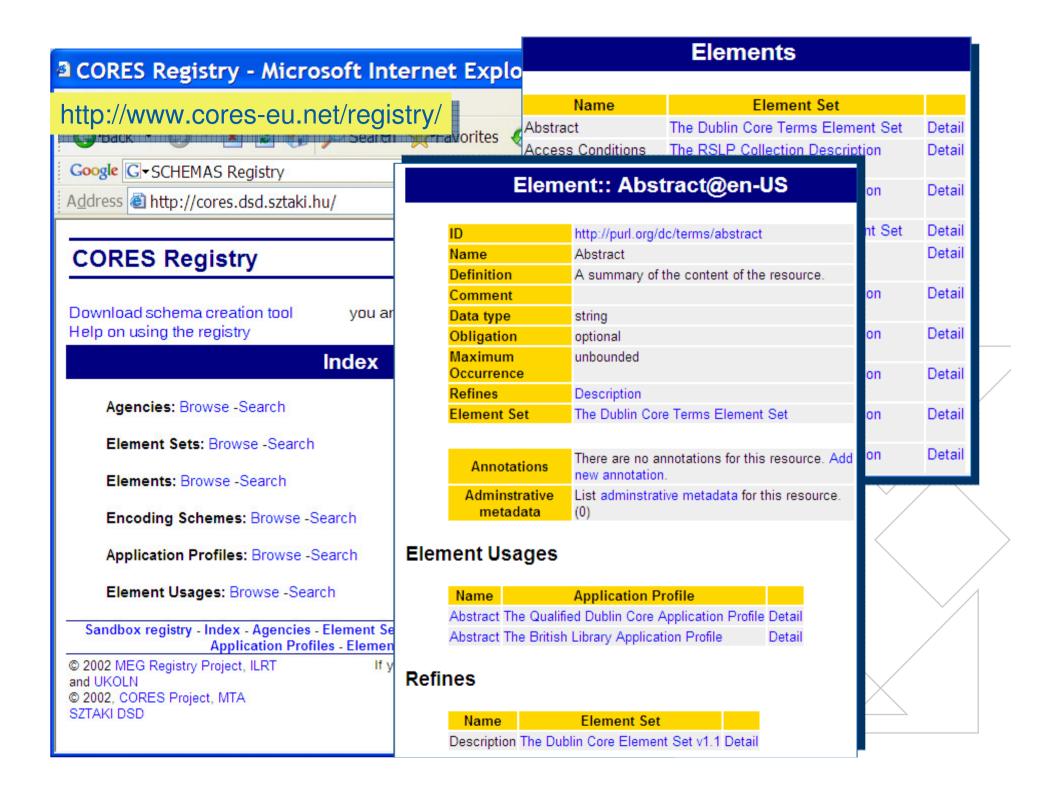
#### Data Creation Tool

 supports the creation of RDF Data Sources (applicationspecific profiles) for use by the Registry Data Server

#### User Website Server

 allows a human user to browse and query the data (terms and application profiles) that are made available by the IEMSR Registry Data Server

-- JISC IE Metadata Schema Registry. Phase 3 Project Plan. http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/iemsr/documents/plan3/plan3.pdf

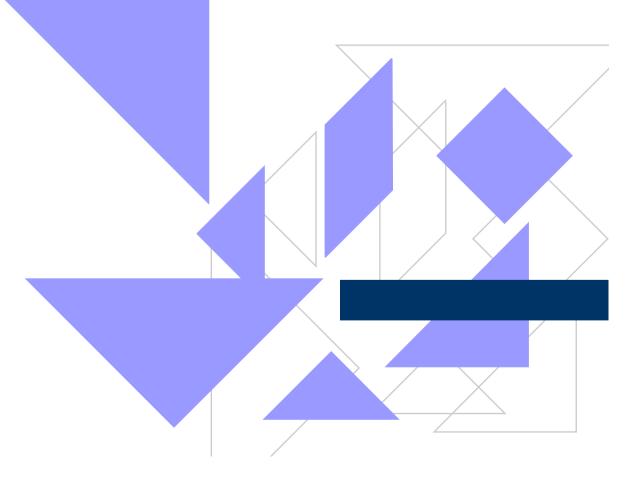


# Functional Requirements for CORES Schema Creation and Registration Tool

#### The registry will provide access to information on

- element sets
- the elements in those element sets
- application profiles
- element usage which make up those application profiles
- encoding schemes
- values within those encoding schemes
- the agencies who own, create, or maintain these resources
- commentaries (contextual annotations) outlining deployment of the element sets, application profiles, and schemes
- links to user guidelines for the element sets and application profiles or schemes
  - -- Rachel Heery. 2002. http://www.cores-eu.net/registry/d22/funcreq.html

# Terminology Registries and Services



#### **Terminology Registries**

- at a minimal level
  - hold scheme information
  - list, describe, identify, and point to sets of KOS and other types of vocabularies available for use in information systems and services
- at a higher level
  - hold the member terms, classes, concepts, and relationships contained in a vocabulary (either monolingual or multilingual)

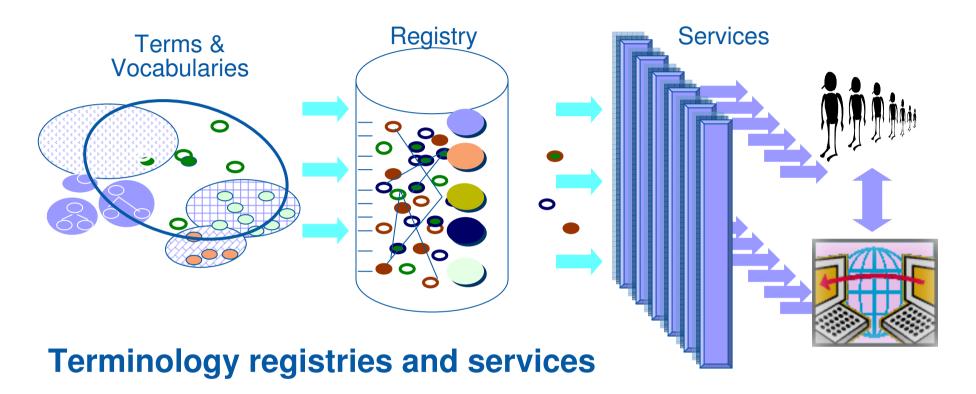
-- based on several UKOLN studies, TRSS project, etc.



#### **Terminology Services**

◆ Web services based on terminology are used for automatic classification, term expansion, disambiguation, translation, and semantic reasoning.

### A simplified illustration



- registering machine-accessible KOS
- mapping among concepts/terms
- making KOS content available in different kinds of tools via terminology (web) services

### **Terminology Registries and Services (1): HILT**





#### High-Level Thesaurus

Welcome to the website of the High-Level Thesaurus Project (HILT). The HILT project, which is now in phase IV, aims to research, investigate, pilot, and develop solutions for, problems pertaining to cross-searching multisubject scheme information environments.

## http://hilt.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/index.html Dennis Nicholson, University of Strathclyde

HILT uses and experiments with a variety of terminologies. The project team is grateful to editors and agencies for allowing HILT to use their terminologies for research. Terminological data served by HILT demonstrators or pilots is derived from the terminologies listed below; however, terminology editors and agencies may **not** be held responsible for any errors found in data served by HILT demonstrators or pilots.

#### Acknowledgements:

Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT), The J. Paul Getty Trust.

CAB Thesaurus, CABI

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), OCLC

Global Change Master Directory (GCMD) (Science Keywords), NASA

HASSET Thesaurus, UK Data Archive at the University of Essex

Integrated Public Sector Vocabulary (IPSV), e-Government Unit (UK)

Joint Academic Coding System (JACS), Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UK)

JITA Classification Schema, E-Prints in Library and Information Science (E-LIS)

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), Library of Congress (USA)

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), National Library of Medicine (USA)

National Monuments Record Thesaurus (NMR), English Heritage

UNESCO Thesaurus, UNESCO and the University of London Computer Centre

Site menu:

Home

HILT IV

HILT III

HILT M2M FS

HILT II (archived)

HILT I (archived)

Dissemination

Contact

#### Quick links

- HILT III demonstrators
- HILT M2M demonstrators
- HILT II pilot terminologies server
- Terminology acknowledgements
- HILT usage statistics

Large structured vocabularies, each containing thousands of controlled terms/classes and the relationships among terms/classes.

- SKOS Core
- SKUS Core
- SWDWG
- SKU





The HILT terminologies server aims to identify JISC services and/or collections likely to have resources relevant to any subject query you may have. The process has three steps:

- You enter your search term (or browse the subject hi
- HILT looks for the best matches for your subject and
- 3. You choose the most appropriate subject.
- HILT tells you about possible services or collections use (if it can). It also allows you to connect through

#### HILT III pilots and demonstrators...

HILT SOAP client demonstration

HILT SRW client demonstration (HILT II emulation using SRW and SKOS Core)

HILT SRW client 'scheme specific browse' demonstrator (using SKOS Core)

GoGeo! keyword search demonstrator

Enter your search term here...

Search

Use Double Quotes for a phrase search (Eg; "biology and life science") See search tips for details

...or browse by category

Arts & recreation - Architecture, Arts, Drawing & decorative arts, Graphic arts, Landscaping & area planning, Music ...

Computers, information & general reference

Associations, organizations & museums, Bibliographies, Computers, Internet & systems, Encyclopedias & books of facts, Journalism, publishing & news media, Library & information science ...

History & geography Biography & genealogy, Geography & travel, History of Africa, History of Asia, History of Europe (ca. 500 A.D.-) ...

Language - Classical & modern Greek languages, English & Old English languages, French & related languages, German & related languages, Italian, Romanian & related languages, Language ...

Literature - American literature in English, Classical & modern Greek literatures, English & Old English literatures, French & related literatures (German & related literatures), Italian, Romanian & related literatures ...

Philosophy & psychology - Ancient, medieval & eastern philosophy, Astrology, parapsychology & the occult, Epistemology, Ethics, Logic, Metaphysics ...

Religion 

Christian denominations, Christian pastoral practice & religious orders, Christian practice & observance, Christianity & Christian theology, Church organization, social work & worship, History of Christianity ...

Science - Animals (Zoology), Astronomy, Biology & life sciences, Chemistry, Earth sciences & geology, Fossils & prehistoric life ...

**HILT phase I: mapping between schemes** 

**HILT phase II: terminologies server** 

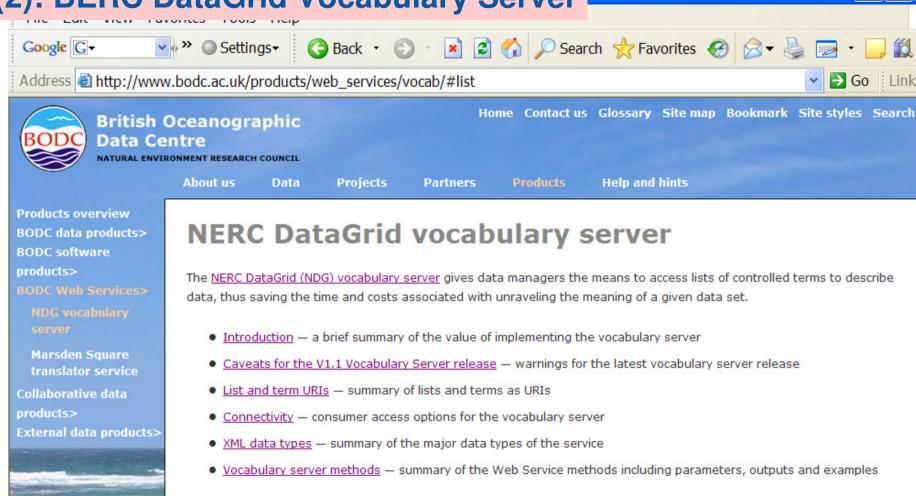
**HILT phase III: M2M pilot demonstrator** 

HILT phase IV: transition to service testbed and future requirements study

## (2): BERC DataGrid Vocabulary Server plorer



✓ → Go Links



Introduction

The NDG vocabulary server provides access to lists of standardised terms that cover a broad spectrum of disciplines of relevance to the oceanographic and wider community.

Using standardised sets of terms (otherwise known as "controlled vocabularies") in metadata and to label data solves the problem of ambiguities associated with data markup and also enables records to be interpreted by computers. This opens up data sets to a whole world of possibilities for computer aided manipulation, distribution and long term reuse.



















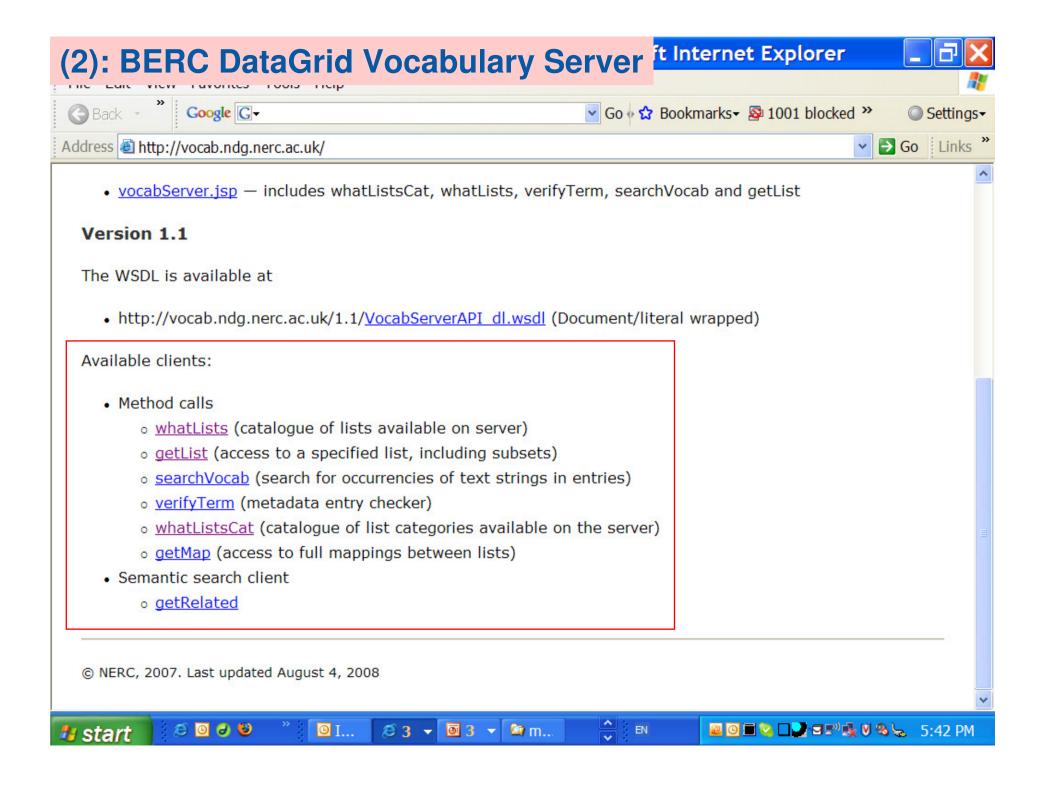








介



### (2): OCLC Terminology Services



a worldwide library cooperative

#### **Terminology Services**

#### Projects

#### **Terminology Services**

- Terminologies Services Pilot
- DCMI Type Vocabulary Resource
- GSAFD Vocabulary Resource
- MeSH Vocabulary Resource
- MeSH Sample Vocabulary Resource
- NGL Vocabulary Resource
- info:kos Application Notes
- Project-Related Standards
- Project-Related RSS Feeds

#### Terminology Services

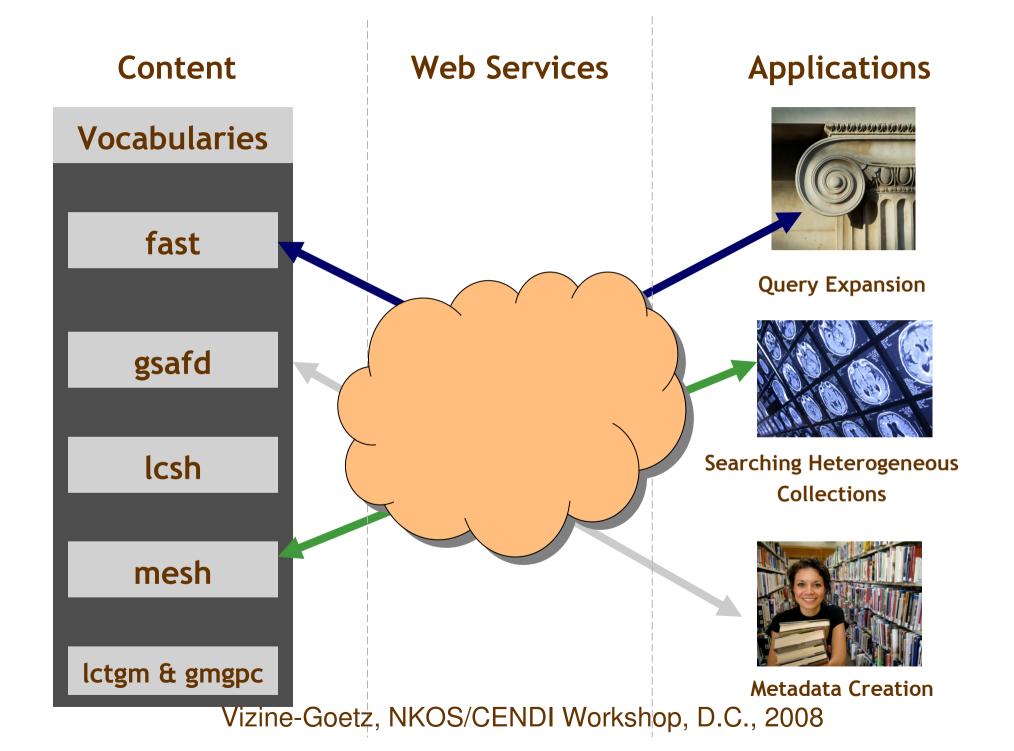
#### **Cross Vocabulary Mappings**

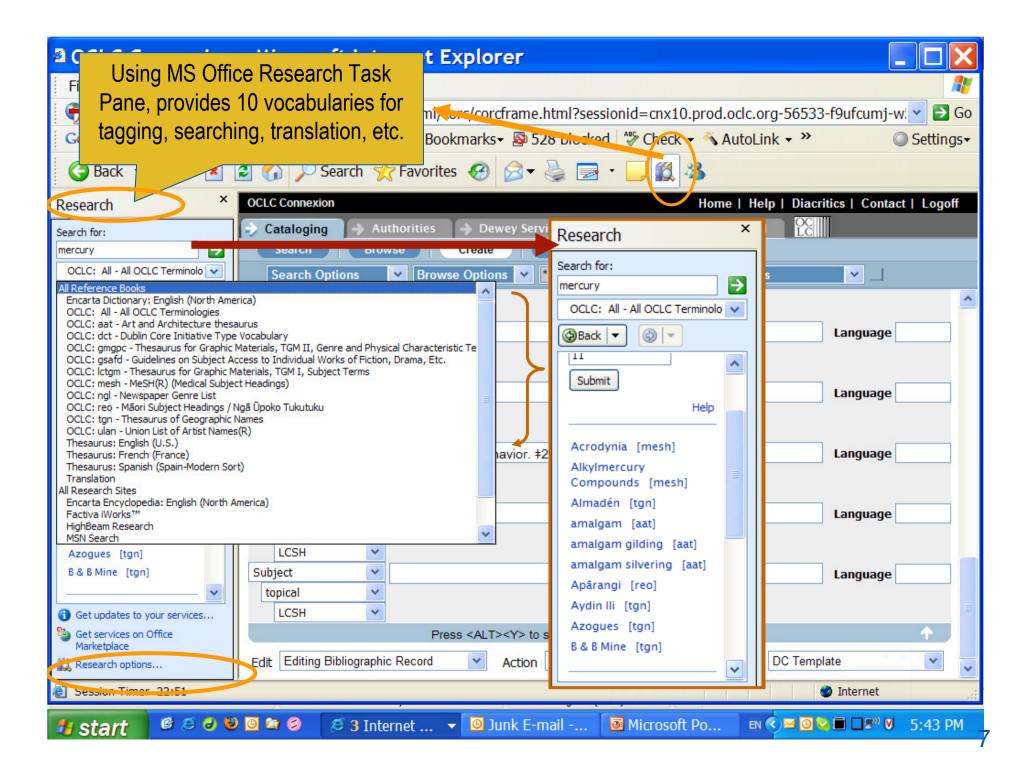
	То								
om	Vocabulary	DDC	ERIC	GSAFD	LCC	LCSH	LCSHac	MeSH	NLMC
	DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification)				Direct	Direct & Co-occur	Direct & Co- occur	Direct	Direct
	ERIC thesaurus					Direct			
	GSAFD (Genre terms for fiction)					Direct	Direct		
	LCC (Library of Congress Classification)	Direct							
	LCSH (LC Subject Headings)	Direct & Co-occur	Direct	Direct	Co- occur			Direct	
	LCSHac (LC Children's Headings)	Direct & Co-occur							
	MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)	Direct				Direct			

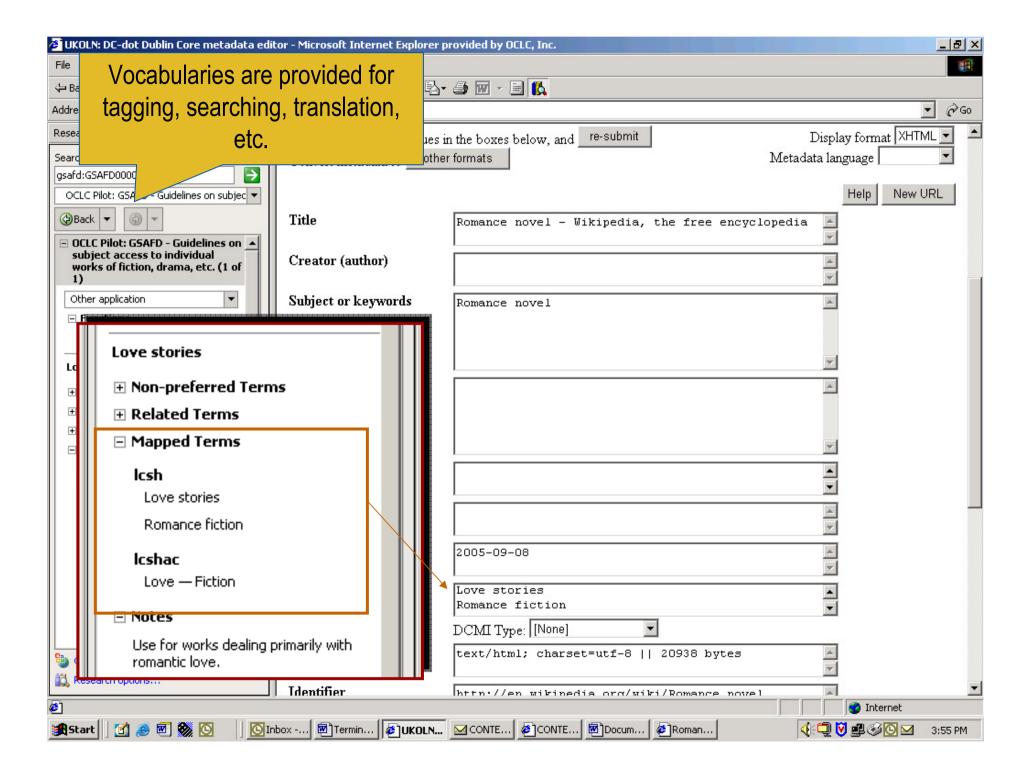
NLMC Med Research: <a href="http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/termservices/">http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/termservices/</a>

Service: <a href="http://www.oclc.org/terminologies/default.htm">http://www.oclc.org/terminologies/default.htm</a>

OCLC Research Office: Diane Vizine-Goetz (Lead)







#### **Terminology Services**

#### OCLC Terminologies Research Projects

Experimental Services for Controlled Vocabula

Web Services Pilot

#### **Highlights**

- · Search descriptions of controlled vocabularies
- · Search for concepts/headings in a controlled vocabulary
- · Retrieve a single concept/heading by its identifier
- · View relationships for a concept/heading including equivalence, hierarchical, and associative
- · Retrieve concepts/headings in multiple representations including HTML, MARC XML, SKOS, and Zthes.
- · Search using SRU CQL syntax

#### Technical Resources

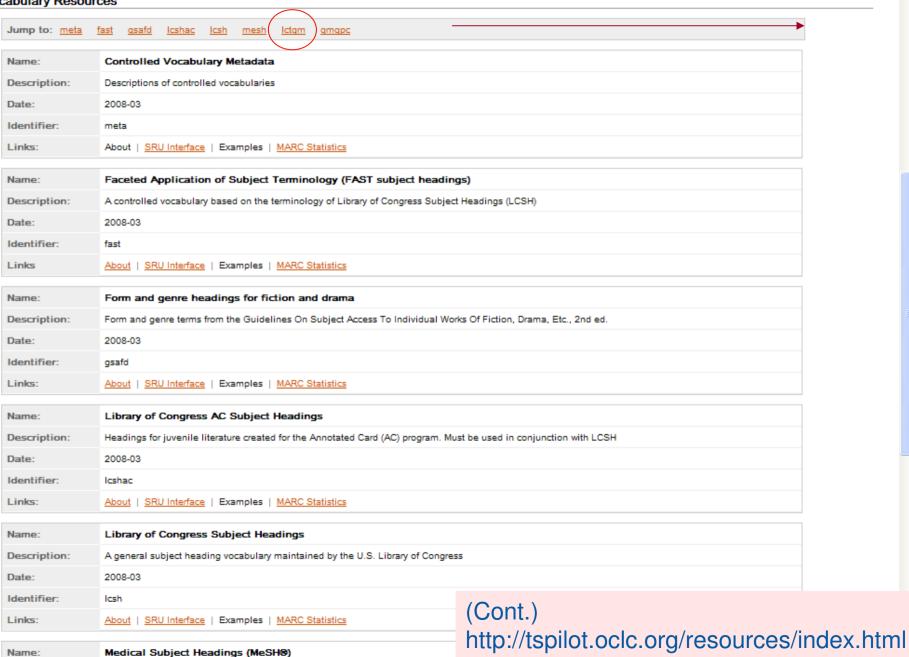
- Overview (pdf, ppt)
- URI-patterns
- Indexing
- Standards
- Issues
- Roadmap

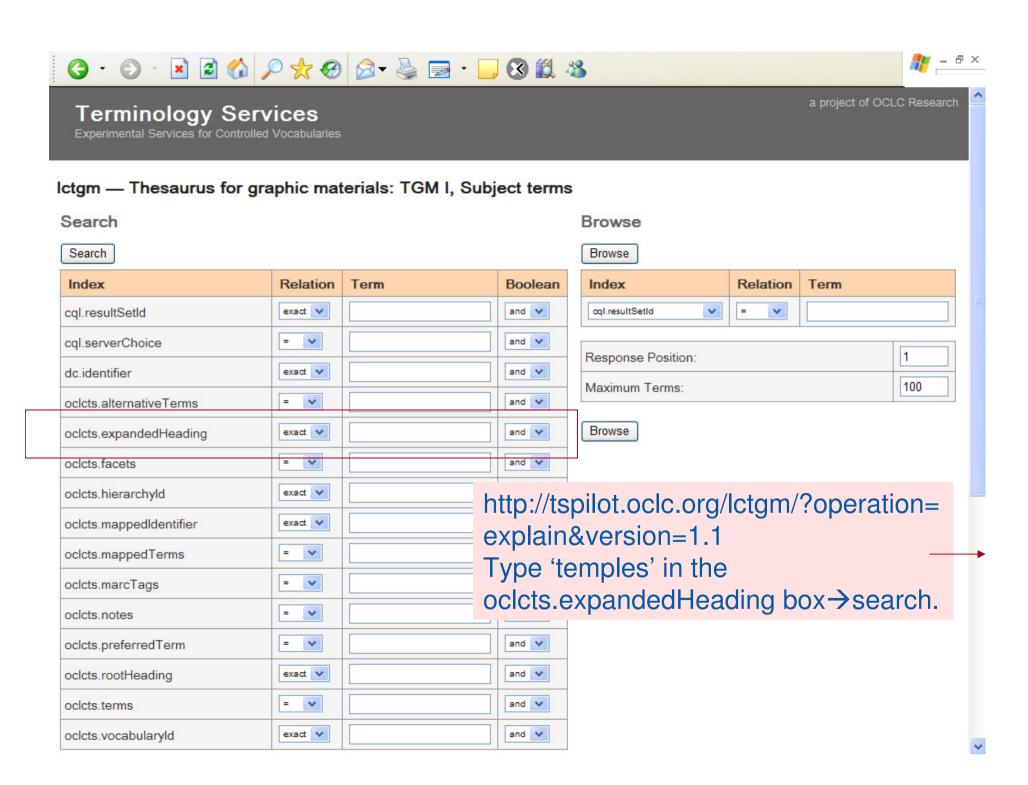
#### Vocabulary Resources











a project of OCLC Research



















#### **Terminology Services**

Experimental Services for Controlled Vocabularies

Links: << Back to Search

#### Ictum — Thesaurus for graphic materials: TGM I. Subject terms

Results for Search: oclcts.expandedHeading exact "temples"

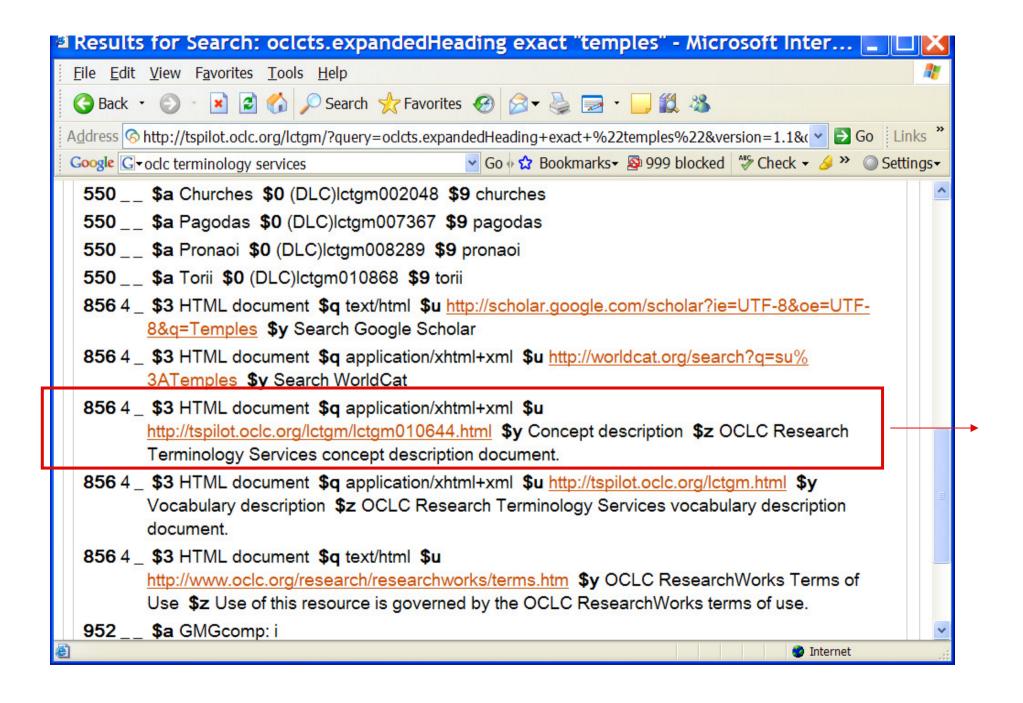
Result Set Identifier: 2s4hxh

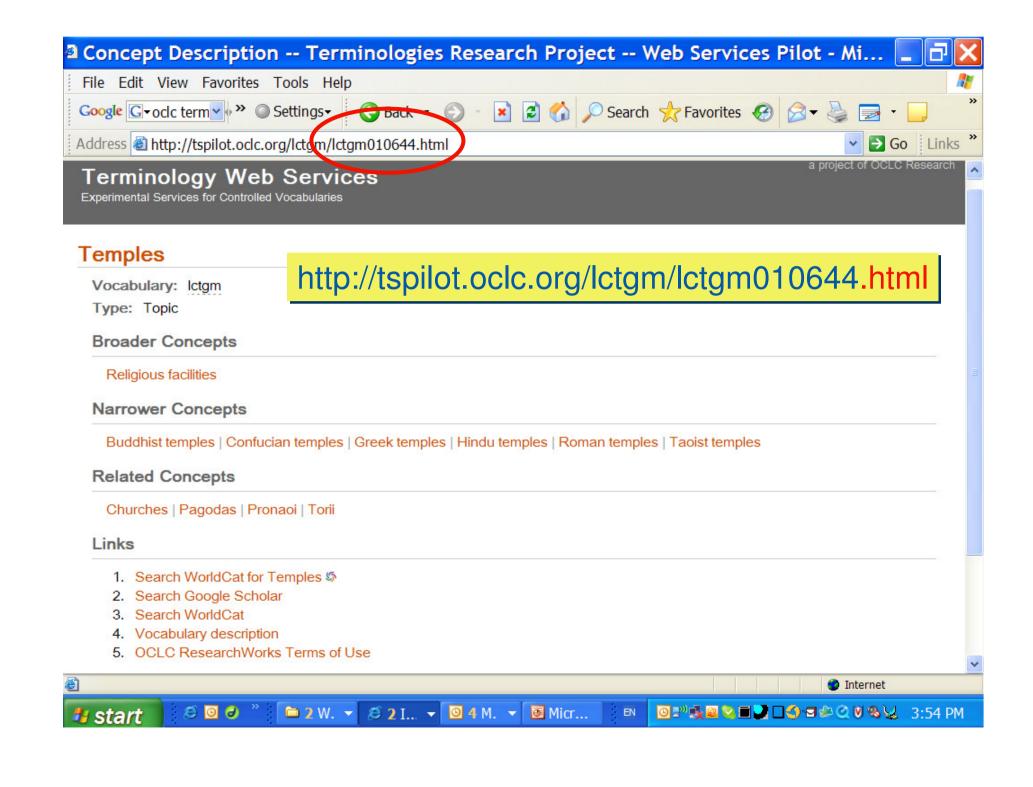
Records found: 1

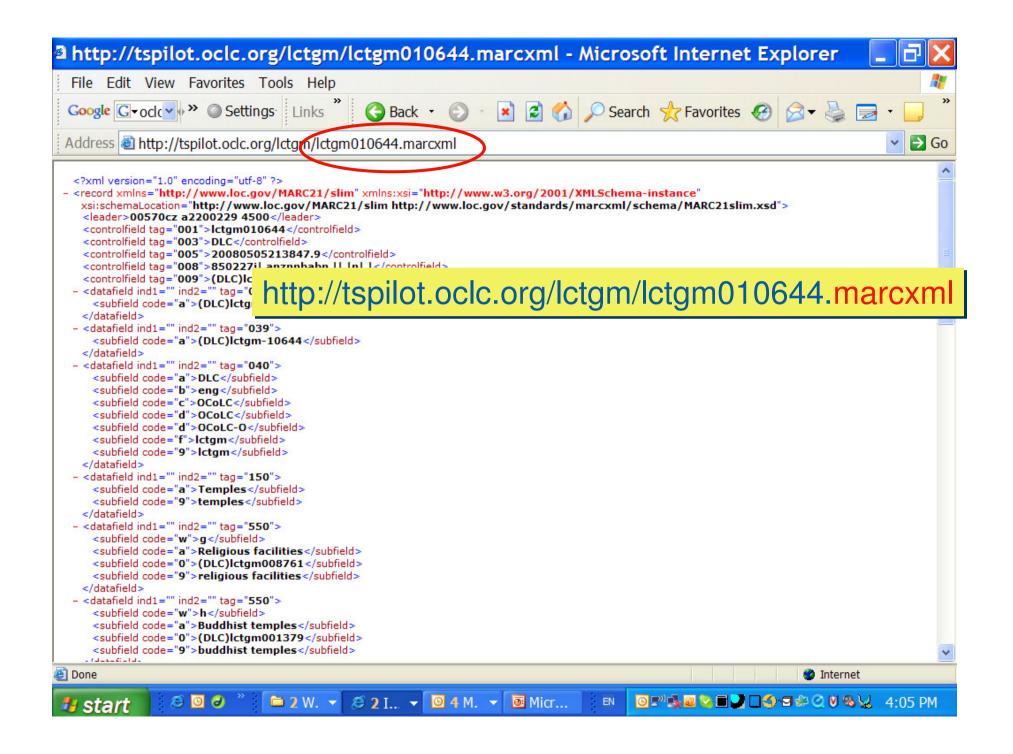
Record: 1 of 1 Schema: MARC XML

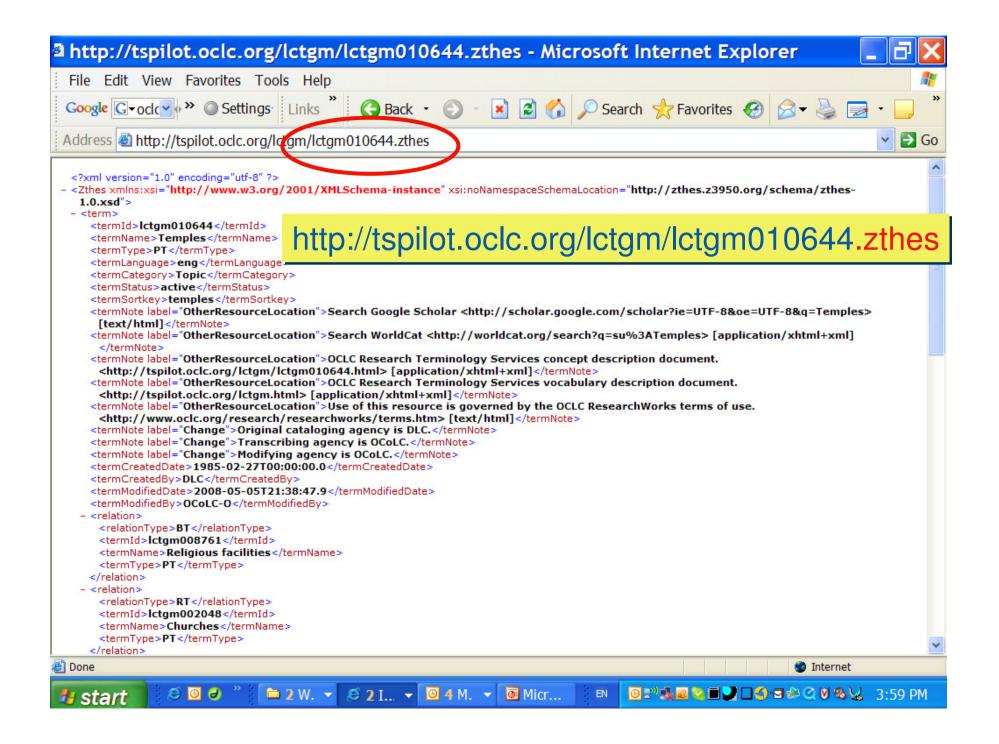
description document.

LDR 00570cz a2200229 4500 001 lctgm010644 003 DLC 005 20080505213847.9 008 850227i| anznnbabn II Ini I 009 (DLC)lctgm010644 039 \_ \_ \$a (DLC)lctgm-010644 039 \$a (DLC)lctgm-10644 \$a DLC \$b eng \$c OCoLC \$d OCoLC \$d OCoLC-O \$f lctgm \$9 lctgm 040 150 \_ \_ \$a Temples \$9 temples 550 \$w q \$a Religious facilities \$0 (DLC)|ctgm008761 \$9 religious facilities 550 Sw h Sa Buddhist temples \$0 (DLC)lctgm001379 \$9 buddhist temples 550 Sw h Sa Confucian temples S0 (DLC)lctgm002437 S9 confucian temples 550 \$w h \$a Greek temples \$0 (DLC)|ctgm004717 \$9 greek temples 550 Sw h Sa Hindu temples SO (DLC)lctgm004994 S9 hindu temples 550 \$w h \$a Roman temples \$0 (DLC)|ctgm008977 \$9 roman temples 550 \$w h \$a Taoist temples \$0 (DLC)lctgm010519 \$9 taoist temples 550 \_ \_ \$a Churches \$0 (DLC)|ctgm002048 \$9 churches 550 \_ \_ \$a Pagodas \$0 (DLC)|ctgm007367 \$9 pagodas 550 \_ \_ \$a Pronaoi \$0 (DLC)lctgm008289 \$9 pronaoi 550 \_ \_ Sa Torii S0 (DLC)lctgm010868 S9 torii 856 4 \_ \$3 HTML document \$q text/html \$u http://scholar.google.com/scholar?ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&q=Temples \$y Search Google Scholar 856 4 \$3 HTML document \$q application/xhtml+xml \$u http://worldcat.org/search?q=su%3ATemples \$y Search WorldCat \$3 HTML document \$q application/xhtml+xml \$u http://tspilot.oclc.org/lctgm/lctgm010644.html \$y Concept description \$z OCLC Research Terminology Services concept 856 4 description document. **856** 4 \$3 HTML document \$q application/xhtml+xml \$u http://tspilot.oclc.org/lctgm.html \$y Vocabulary description \$z OCLC Research Terminology Services vocabulary

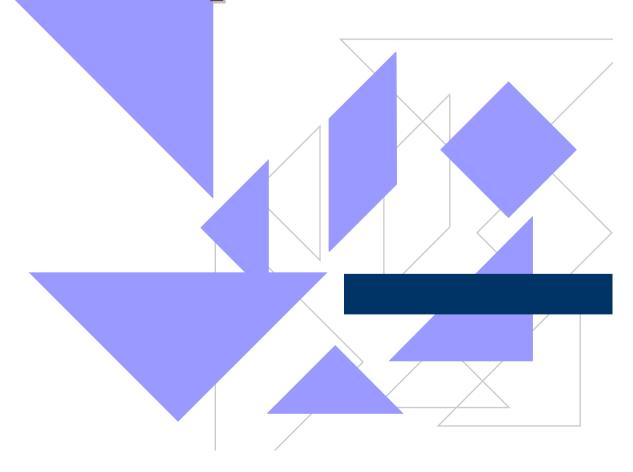








## Ontology Registries / Repositories





Home

Browse

Search

All Mappings

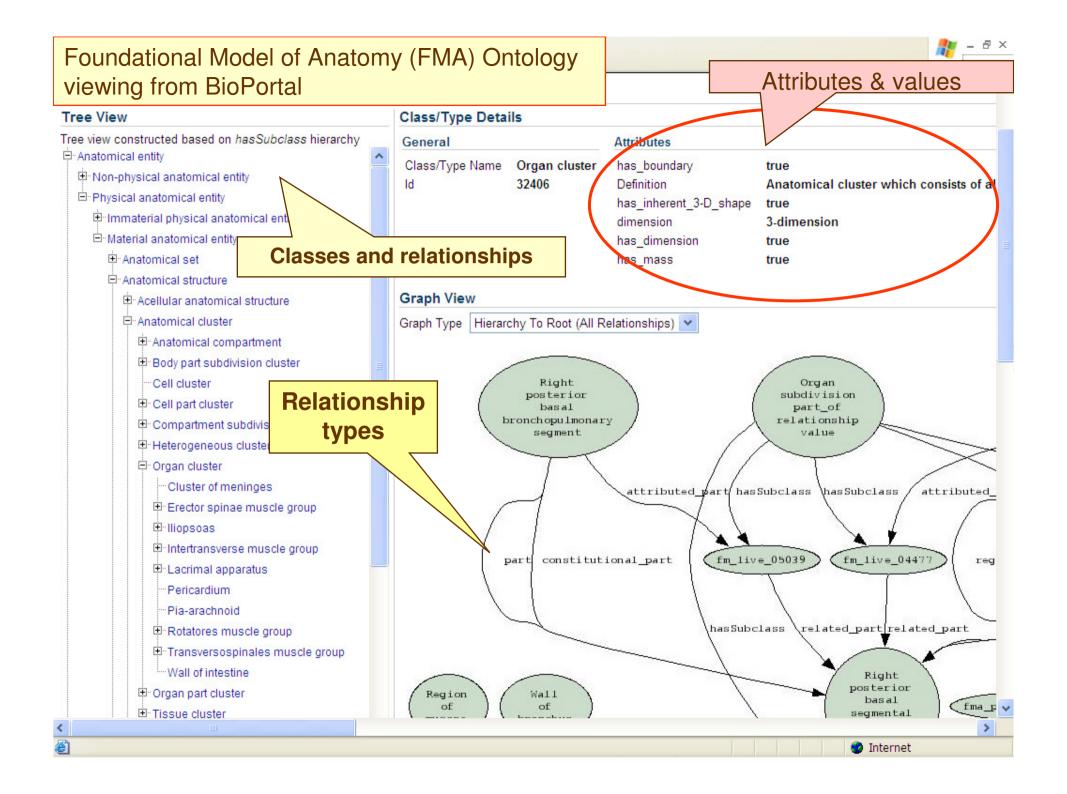
Submit New Ontology

# of ontologies: 111

• NCBO Library: 78

• Remote Ontologies: 33

Ontology Name	Format	Version	Author	Uploaded On		
Event (INOH pathway ontology)	OBOF	See Remote Site	Event Administrators	08/22/2008		
Evidence codes	OBOF	1.17	Michael Ashburner	05/29/2008	Explore	
eVOC (Expressed Sequence Annotation for Humans)	OBOF	See Remote Site	Evoc Administrators	08/22/2008		
Fly taxonomy	OBOF	1.1	Michael Ashburner	08/24/2007	<u>Explore</u>	
FlyBase Controlled Vocabulary	OBOF	1.13	Evidence_code Administrators	07/30/2008	<u>Explore</u>	
EMA	OWL-DL	1.4		01/16/2007	<u>Explore</u>	/
Foundational Model of Anatomy (subset)	OBOF	See Remote Site	Http://obo Administrators	08/22/2008		
Fungal gross anatomy	OBOF	1.1	Fungal_anatomy Administrators	07/30/2008	Explore	
Galen	OWL-FULL	1.1		01/16/2007	Explore	
Gene Regulation Ontology	OWL-FULL	See Remote Site	Vivian Lee	08/22/2008		
Gene Regulation Ontology (GRO)	OWL-DL	0.3	Vivian Lee	06/25/2008	Explore	
Habronattus courtship	PROTEGE	See Remote Site	Http://www Administrators	08/22/2008		
Human developmental anatomy, abstract version	OBOF	1.3	EMAP Administrators	07/30/2008	Explore	
Human developmental anatomy, timed version	OBOF	1.3	http://biopor	tal.bioor	ntolog	y.org/
<u>Human disease</u>	OBOF	1.10	Human_disease Administrators	08/01/2008	Explore	
ICD9	LEXGRID- XML	9		05/16/2008	<u>Explore</u>	

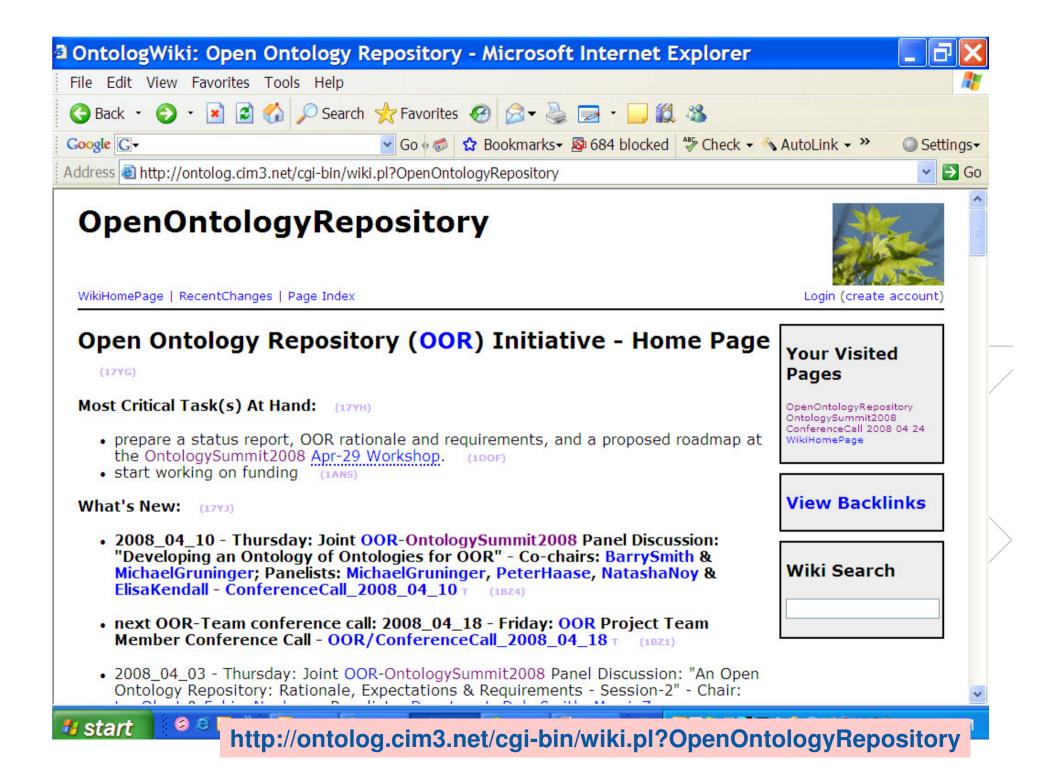


THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOMEDICAL ONTOLOGY



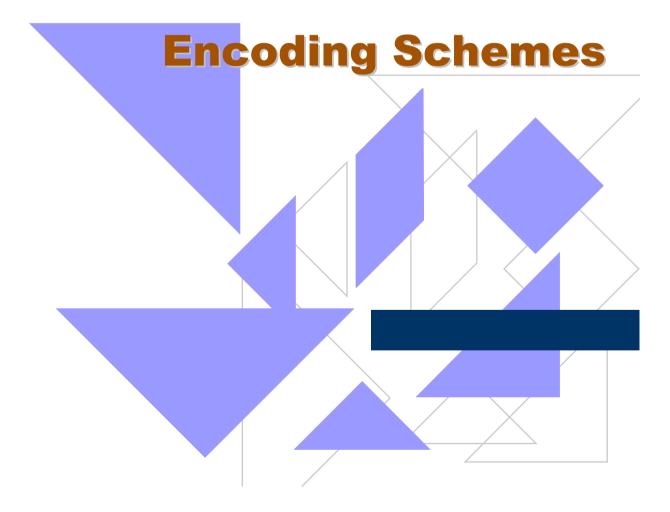
Sign In Register Home Browse Search All Mappings ICD9 € View Ontology Metadata SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFIC POISONING (Link To Concept) ■ SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFI + PROCEDURES Details Visualization Marginal Notes Mappings Resources **■** DISEASES AND INJURIES Class Name: SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND POISONING ID: E800-E999.9 Sib: DISEASES AND INJURIES, SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORS INFLUENCING HEALTH STATUS AND CONTACT WITH HEALTH SERVICES. **PROCEDURES** Par: V-ICD9CM Umls Cui: C0376109 Semantic Classification Type: Chd: OTHER ACCIDENTS, OTHER ROAD VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, Place of occurrence, LATE EFFECTS OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY, RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PROCEDURES AS THE CAUSE OF ABNORMAL REACTION OF PATIENT OR LATER COMPLICATION. WITHOUT MENTION OF MISADVENTURE AT THE TIME OF PROCEDURE, ACCIDENTAL FALLS, ACCIDENTS DUE TO NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, MOTOR VEHICLE NONTRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, DRUGS. MEDICINAL AND BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES CAUSING ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THERAPEUTIC USE, ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY FIRE AND FLAMES, SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURY, INJURY RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS OF WAR, MISADVENTURES TO PATIENTS DURING SURGICAL AND MEDICAL CARE, ACCIDENTAL POISONING BY OTHER SOLID AND LIQUID SUBSTANCES, GASES, AND

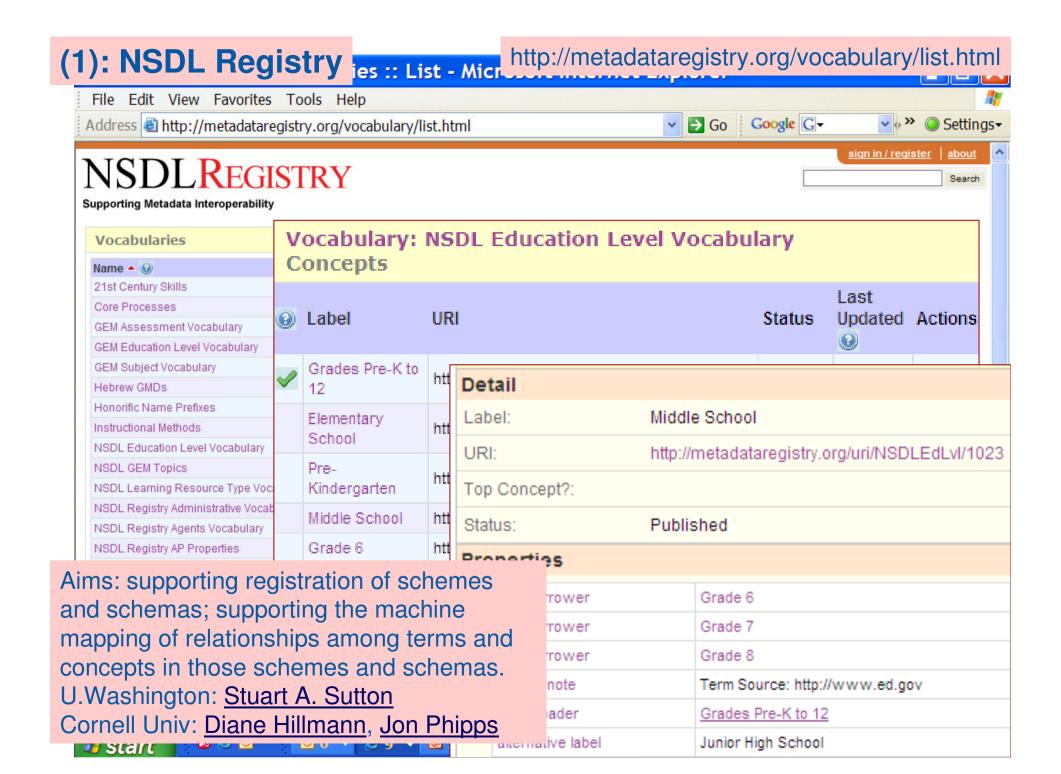
VAPORS . HOMICIDE AND INJURY PURPOSELY INFLICTED BY OTHER PERSONS .



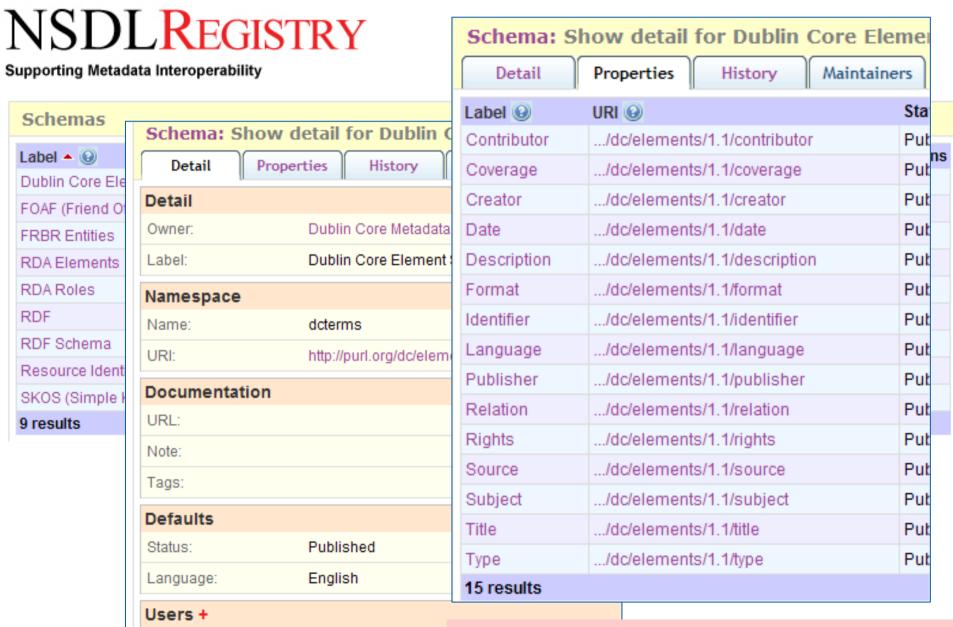
## Mixed / Integrated Models

## Metadata Registries that Include Schemas and Related

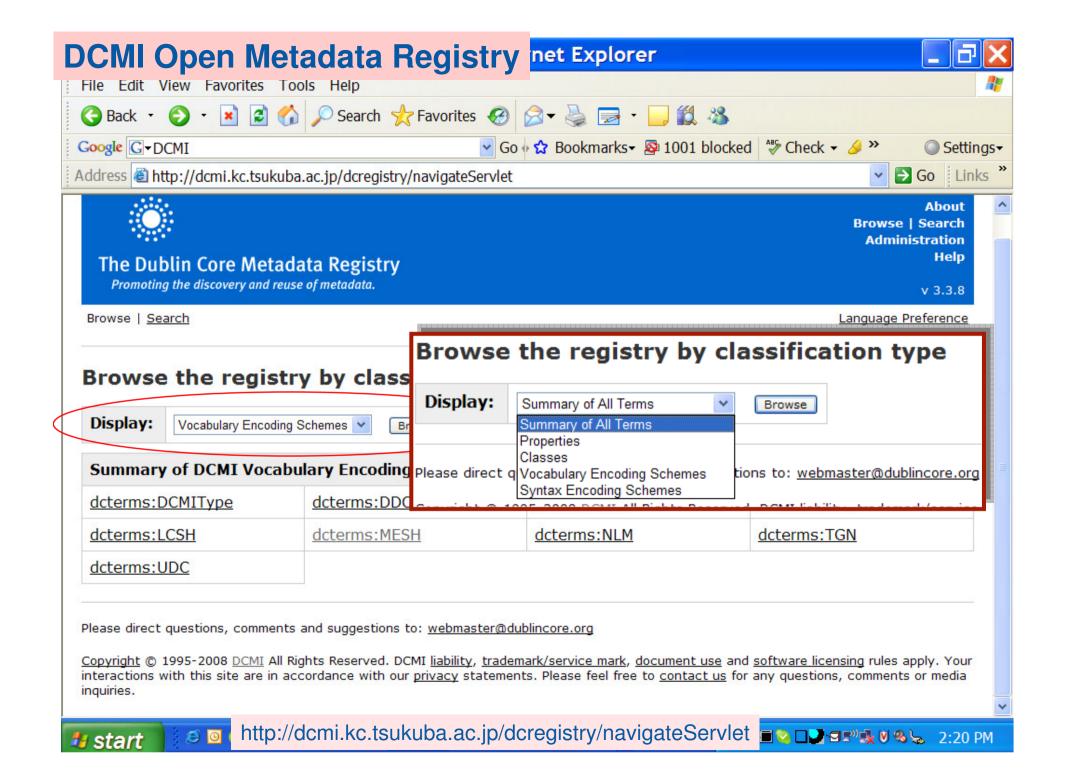




#### (1): NSDL Registry (cont.)



http://metadataregistry.org/vocabulary/list.html







#### The Dublin Core Metadata Registry

Promoting the discovery and reuse of metadata.

About Browse | Search Administration Help

v 3.3.8

Browse | Search

Properties from different namespaces

Language Preference

#### Browse the registry by classific

Display:

Properties (71)

Summary of All Terms

Browse

Properties that serves as a refinement of another property

		ariot	indi proporty	
dcterms:abstract	dcterms:accessRig /	dcterms:accrualMethod	dcterms:a dicity	
dcterms:accrualPolicy	dcterms:alternativ	dcterms:audience	dcterms:a	
dcterms:bibliographicCitation	dcterms:conformsTo	dc:contributor	dcterms:cd butor	
dc:coverage	dcterms:coverage	dcterms:created	dc:creator	
dcterms:creator	<u>dc:date</u>	dcterms:date	dcterms:dateAccepted	
dcterms:dateCopyrighted	dcterms:dateSubmitted	dc:description	dcterms:description	
dcterms:educationLevel	dcterms:extent	dc:format	dcterms:format	
dcterms:hasFormat	dcterms:hasPart	dcterms:hasVersion	<u>dc:identifier</u>	
dcterms:identifier	dcterms:instructionalMethod	dcterms:isFormatOf	dcterms:isPartOf	
dcterms:isReferencedBy	determericPenlacedRy	datarmariaPaguiradBy	dcterms:issued	

http://dcmi.kc.tsukuba.ac.jp/dcregistry/navigateServlet





#### **Vocabulary Encoding Schemes (9)**

dcterms:DCMIType	dcterms:DDC	dcterms:IMT	dcterms:LCC
dcterms:LCSH	dcterms:MESH	dcterms:NLM	dcterms:TGN

dcterms:UDC

#### Syntax Encoding Schemes (11)

dcterms:Box	dcterms:ISO3166	dcterms:ISO639-2	dcterms:ISO639-3
dcterms:Period	dcterms:Point	dcterms:RFC1766	dcterms:RFC3066
dcterms:RFC4646	dcterms:URI	dcterms:W3CDTF	

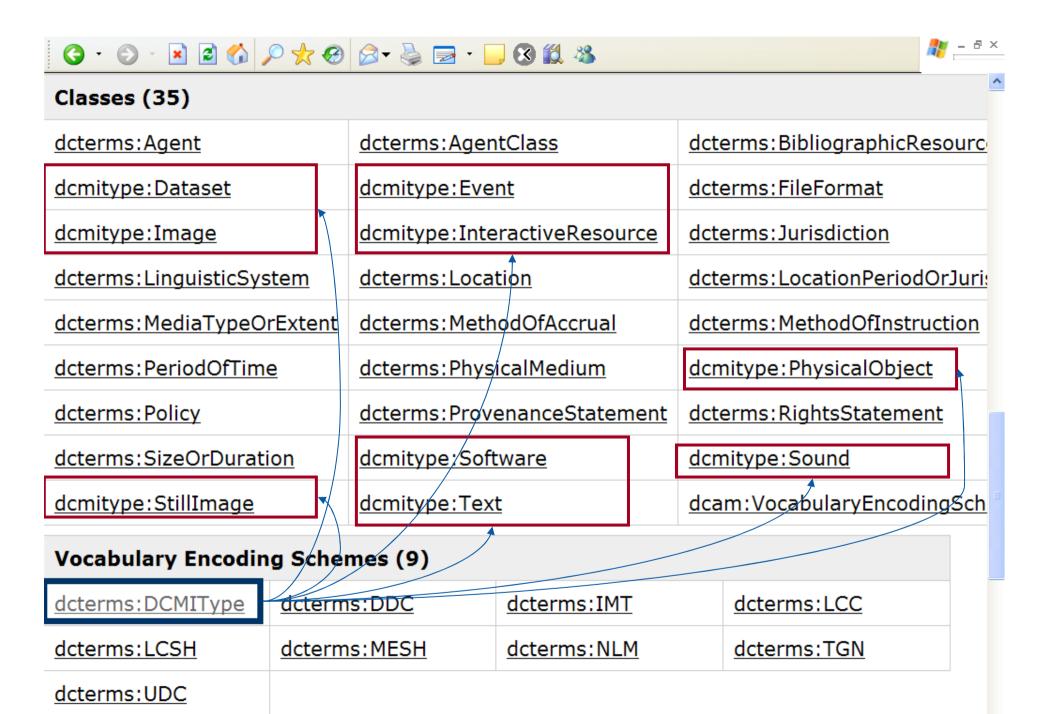
#### Collections (4)

http://purl.org/dc/dcam/

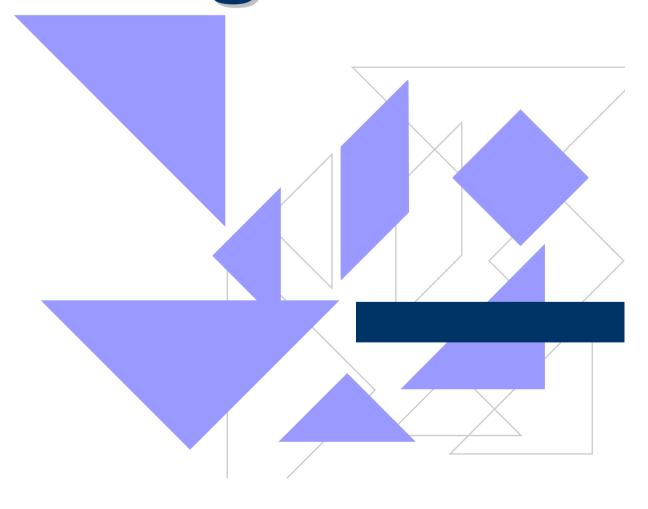
http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/

http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/

http://purl.org/dc/terms/



# Integrated Registries



#### ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry (MDR)

- ◆ Framework (Part 1)
  - introduces fundamentals that are essential to the understanding of the whole set of standards
- ◆ Classification (Part 2)
  - discusses registering and administering all or part of a classification scheme
  - (CLASSIFICATION schemes include: key words, thesauri, taxonomies, and ontologies)
- Registry metamodel and basic attributes (Part 3)
  - specifies a conceptual model for a metadata registry

http://metadata-standards.org/11179/

### ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry (MDR)

- Formulation of data definitions (Part 4)
  - provides guidance on how to develop unambiguous data definitions
- Naming and identification principles (Part 5)
  - states the formal naming and identification of metadata items
- Registration (Part 6)
  - defines identification, quality, and provenance of metadata in a metadata registry

http://metadata-standards.org/11179/

#### **Flexibility**

- Recognizes that not all metadata registries will have the need (or the means) to support all of the attributes specified for the metadata model in ISO 11179 Part 3
- ◆ Allows sufficient flexibility for the Registration Authority to specify the requirements in accordance with the standard and "adopt a stricter or less strict level of conformance, levying corresponding requirements on Submitting Organizations"

-- ISO/IEC 11179, 2004: Part 6: 9

### ISO 11179 Data Element Registries

- <u>US National Cancer Institute Cancer Data Standards Repository</u> (caDSR)
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Metadata Online Registry (METeOR)
- US Department of Justice Global Justice XML Data Model GJXDM
- US Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Data Registry
- US Health Information Knowledgebase (USHIK)
- US National Information Exchange Model NIEM
- Minnesota Department of Education Metadata Registry (K-12 Data)
- Minnesota Department of Revenue Property Taxation (Real Estate Transactions)

#### NCICB: Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR) - Microsoft Internet Explorer File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Address @ http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/NCICB/infrastructure/cacore overview/cadsr National Cancer Institute U.S. National Institutes of Health | www.cancer.gov Go Search: Center for Site Map **Bioinformatics** ABOUT NCICE INFRASTRUCTURE TOOLS PROJECTS DOWNLOADS TRAINING : SUPPORT **RELATED LINKS** Infrastructure > caCORE > Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR) PUBLIC ACCESS: Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR) CDE Browser and Form Builder 2 UML Model Browser ☑ Delve deeper into "Cancer NCI BioPortal ☐ **Data Standards Repository** NCI Thesaurus [2] (caDSR)" NCI Metathesaurus [3] - caDSR Content USER ACCOUNT CADSR Creation ACCESS: Curation The NCICB Resource for Common Data Tool [₹ Application Developer Elements Sentinel Tool [7] Zone caDSR Admin Tool □ One of the problems confronting the biomedical ISO/IEC 11179 data management community is the panoply of caDSR Training Standard ways that similar or identical concepts are SIW CURRENT Business Rules described. Such inconsistency in data descriptors RELEASE (Semantic (metadata) makes it nearly impossible to CaCORE Software Integration aggregate and manage even modest-sized data Planning Workbench) □ sets in order to be able to answer basic questions. Archived SIW 3.1 ☑ FAQ The NCI, together with partners in the research caDSR HAPPY.isp community, develops common data elements (caCORE caDSR (CDEs) that are used as metadata descriptors for API) □ NCI-sponsored research and for the caCORE applications. The caCORE objects are caDSR Freestyle represented by UML Models. The UML Model is used to facilitate a semi-automated Search - Beta load from caCORE UML into ISO/IEC 11179 Administered Components. This is Release □ discussed in more detail in the Software Developers Toolkit (SDK). The caDSR is a DOWNLOADS database and tool set that the NCI and its partners use to create, edit and deploy [more...] the CDEs.

caDSR Repository



Refresh tree

aDSR Contexts

Protocol Forms

**⊕** Classifications

⊕ Protocol Forms

Classifications

caCORE 3.1

⊕ CaCORE 3.2 ⊕ © caDSRTraining

Protocol Forms

**⊞** SPOREs (NCI Specialized

⊕ Catalogue of Published Forms

Test Chemoperention

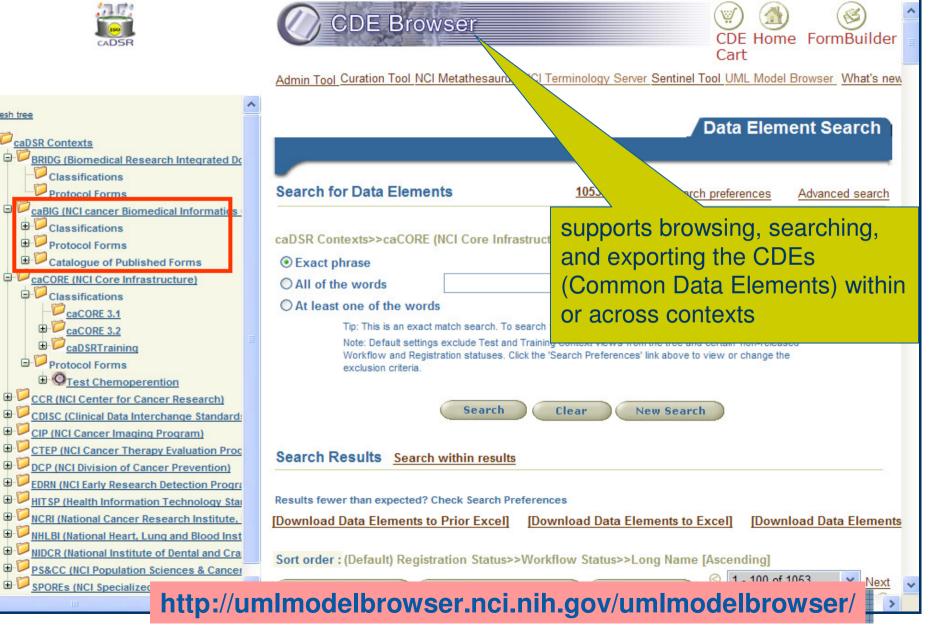
⊕ CIP (NCI Cancer Imaging Program)

caCORE (NCI Core Infrastructure)

#### **Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR)** -- CDE (Common Data Element) Browser







### Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR) --CDE (Common Data Element) Browser

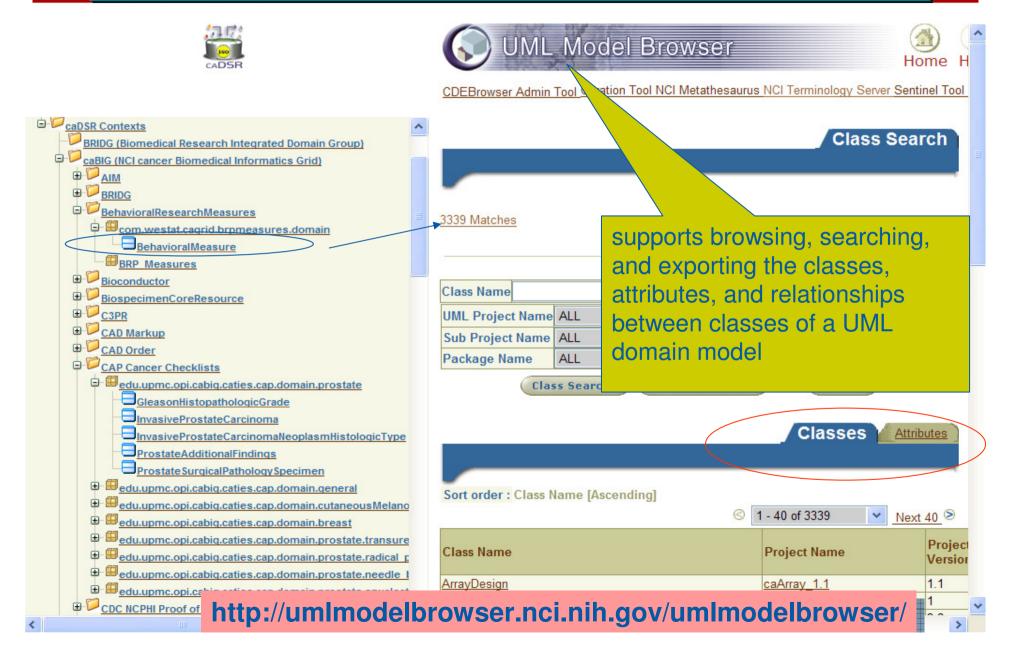
- Important additional items:
  - Form -- a collection of CDEs
  - Protocol -- a collection of Forms
  - For clinical trials applications
    - Forms correspond to Case Report Forms (CRFs)
    - Protocols correspond to a clinical trial protocol

http://umlmodelbrowser.nci.nih.gov/umlmodelbrowser/



### Cancer Data Standards Repository (caDSR) -- UML (Unified Modeling Language) Model Browser



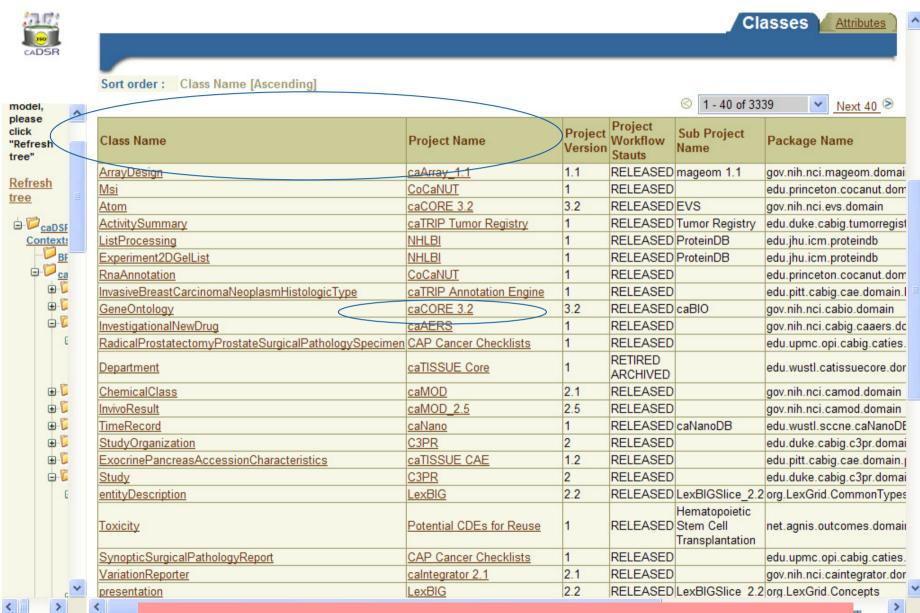






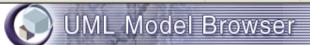
#### National Cancer Institute

U.S. National Institutes of Health | www.cancer.gov



http://umlmodelbrowser.nci.nih.gov/umlmodelbrowser/









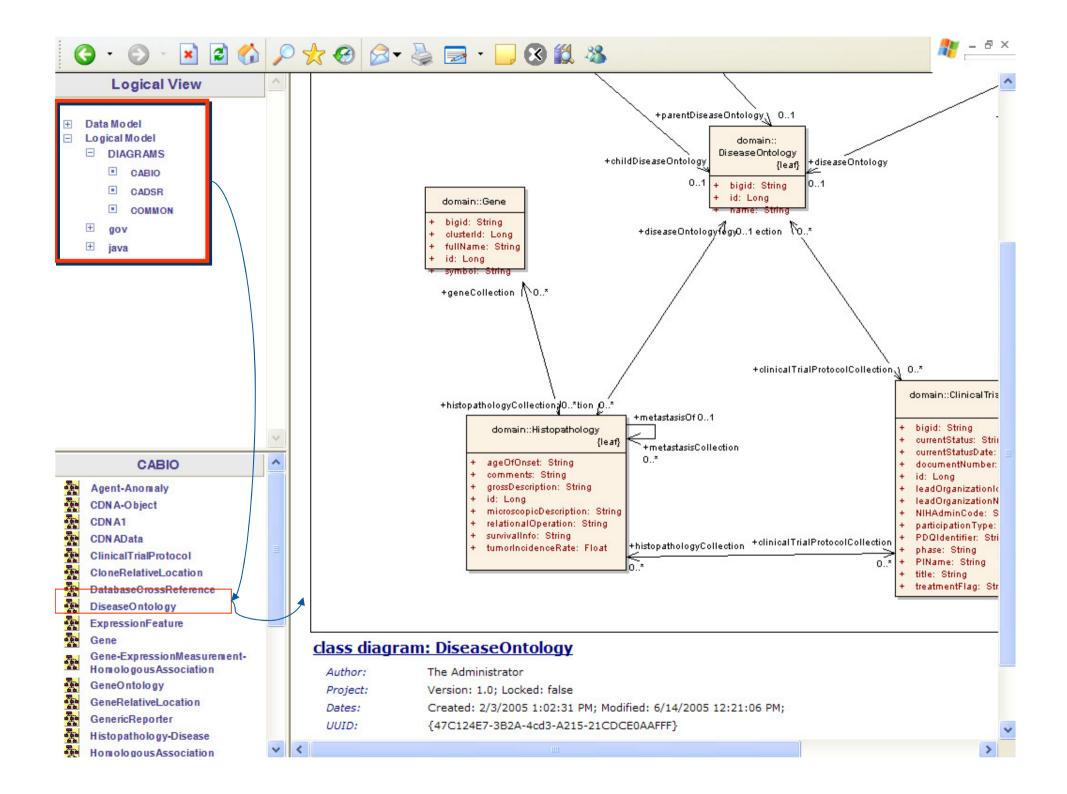
Project

#### Selected Project

Public ID:	2528431
Version:	3.2
Long Name:	caCORE 3.2
Short Name:	caCORE 3.2
Definition:	Version 3.2 of caCORE models.
Workflow Status:	Reviewed and approved administered component
Registration Status:	

#### **Reference Documents**

Document Name	Document Type	Document Text	URL	Attachments
caDSR/caBIO/COMM//N 3.2 HTML	Class Diagram	caCORE 3.2 UML Model in HTML formatfor caDSR, COMMON and caBIO	http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/NCICB/content/ncicblfs/EA/caCORE3-2Model/index.htm	
caDSR/caBIO/COMMON XMI	XMI File		http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/NCICB/content/ncicblfs/caCORE32eapandxmi/caCORE3- 2.xmi	
caDSR/caBIO/Common 3.2 EAP		The caCORE .eap file containing the Data and Logical models for caDSR,		



# Projects extending ISO 11179

XMDR (eXtended MetaData Registry [XMDR] Project)

 NIST XDS (Cross-Enterprise Document Sharing) Public Registry Test Facility



### **XMDR Project Goals**

- Extend ISO-IEC 11179 ed. 2 Metadata Registry Standard
  - for increasingly large, complex databases and software systems
  - ◆ particularly for large organizations like EPA, NCI, DOD, etc.
- Incorporate and manage evolution of concept information
  - ◆ Code sets of valid values, terminologies, thesauri, ontologies
  - ◆ A shared metamodel for both metadata and concepts
- support software inference, aggregation, and agent services

In fact concerning

registry of registries/collections/



### **XMDR Goals (cont.)**

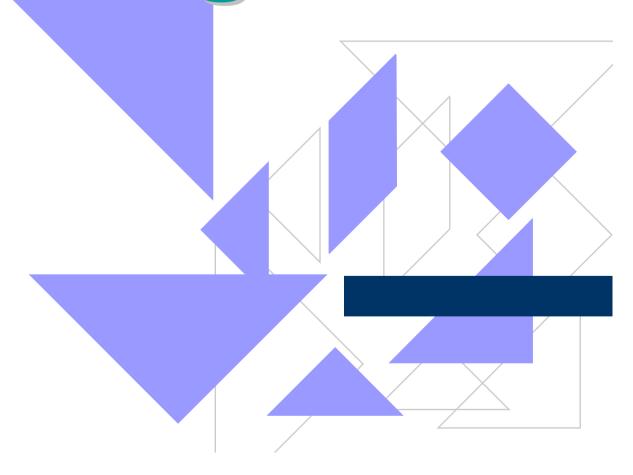
- ◆ Improve representation of relationships
  - between data (e.g., data elements and value domains)
  - and between <u>concept structures</u> (e.g., ontologies, taxonomies, thesauri, terminologies, etc.)
- ◆ Register and manage complex semantic metadata (i.e., concepts) in more formal, systematic ways (e.g., description logic) to facilitate machine processing of semantics in order to:
  - link together data elements and terms across multiple systems
  - discover relationships among data elements, terms, and concepts
  - create and manage names, definitions, terms, etc.
  - support software inference, aggregation, and agent services



### XMDR Goals (cont.)

- Add more rigorous and formal specification for
  - concepts and concept systems (including ontologies)
  - relationships between metamodel components
  - formal axioms for conceptual and structural relationships
- Use concepts to unify different types of metadata
  - evolution requires increasing granularity and detail
  - combine strengths of data dictionaries/registries and ontologies

## Service Registries



# Web Services defined

- ◆ A Web service is a software system designed to support interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network.
  - E.g., Web APIs that can be accessed over a network and executed on a remote system hosting the requested services.

-- http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-gloss/



## Sometimes it is around collections' registrations

## The JISC Information Environment Service Registry (IESR)

- machine readable registry of electronic resources
- contains information about these electronic resources, and details of how to access them

http://iesr.ac.uk/

## The Nature of Web Services

- Decentralized
  - new operating systems, applications, and APIs are equipped with built-in functionalities or tools for allowing businesses or organizations to create their own business registries for intranet or extranet use
- More dynamic changes
  - Tracking, managing, and differentiating the changes are essential
- More real-time search and discovery requests/responses

### **Terminology Services**

- ◆ Terminology Services (TS) are a set of services that present and apply vocabularies, both controlled and uncontrolled, including their member terms, concepts and relationships.
  - searching, browsing, discovery, translation, mapping, semantic reasoning, subject indexing and classification, harvesting, alerting, etc.

-- Tudhope, Koch, and Heery, 2006. Terminology Services and Technologies. http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/terminology/JISC-review2006.html

## Functions of terminology-based and ontology-based Services (1)

- User services
  - Search, link, browse, identifying
- Machine user services
  - querying using various query languages: SPARQL, REST, SOAP
  - Using an API to programmatically create, view, and modify repository contents
  - Defining machine services in appropriate machine interpretable format, such as OWL-S

## Functions of terminology-based and ontology-based Services (2)

- ◆ Tool services
  - Searching available tools
  - Downloading
  - Identifying
- Validation services
- OWL services
  - Browsing, querying, indexing
  - Services for external search engines and entity extractors to index and mine contents
  - Visualization services
  - Annotation services
  - Semantic search
  - Crawling and indexing of contents

- Reasoning services
  - (ontologies)
  - Import Services
    - Support importing of modular ontologies into larger ontologies
- Semantic Mapping Services
  - Schema Translation
  - Visually-aided Mapping
  - Disambiguation
  - Terminology to Concept Mapping Services
- Ontology and Instance Versioning Services

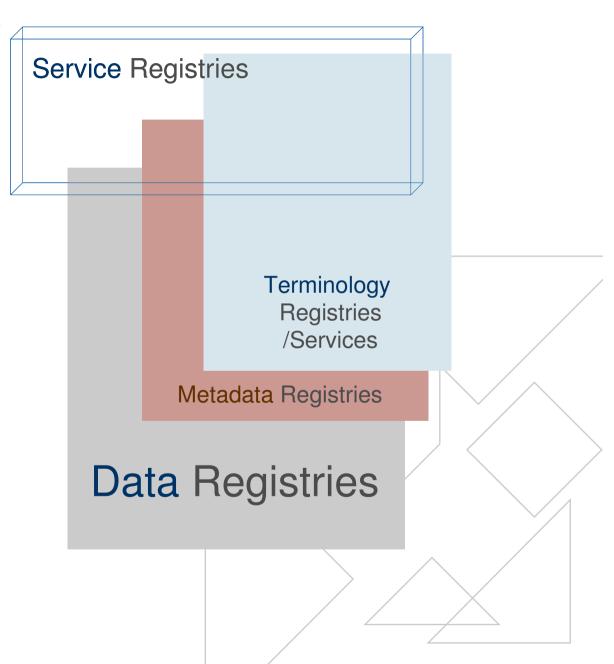
-- based on Leo Obrst, 2008, Toward an Ontology Repository

## Reasons to have a service registry

- to provide information documenting Web services across stages
- to periodically keep track of the business and Web service life-cycle
- ◆ to aid in finding services of interest
- to support real-time search queries across multiple data registries and business registries

Summary

Synergiesanddifferences



#### **WHAT**

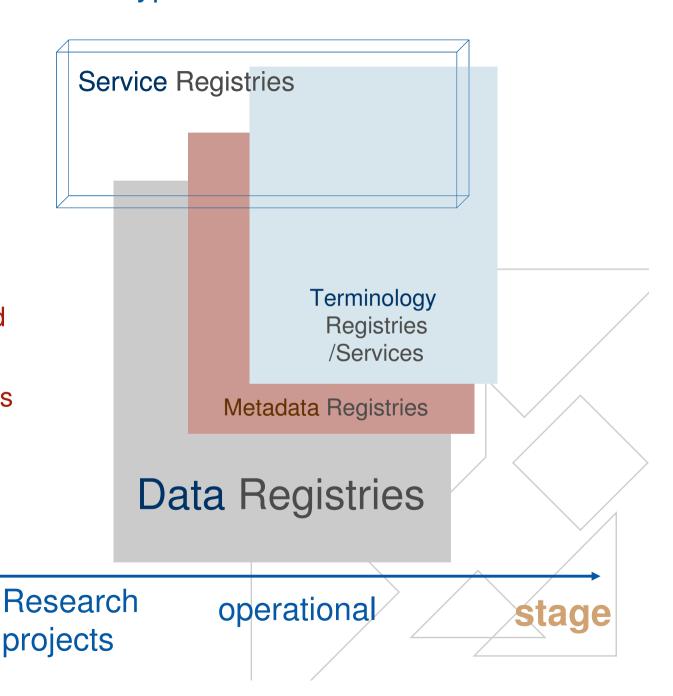
### type

### (type of data)

- metadata of something
- resources
   themselves
  - concept represented by terms
  - concept relationships

interpreted by some kinds of format

#### Data type-based view



type

#### WHERE

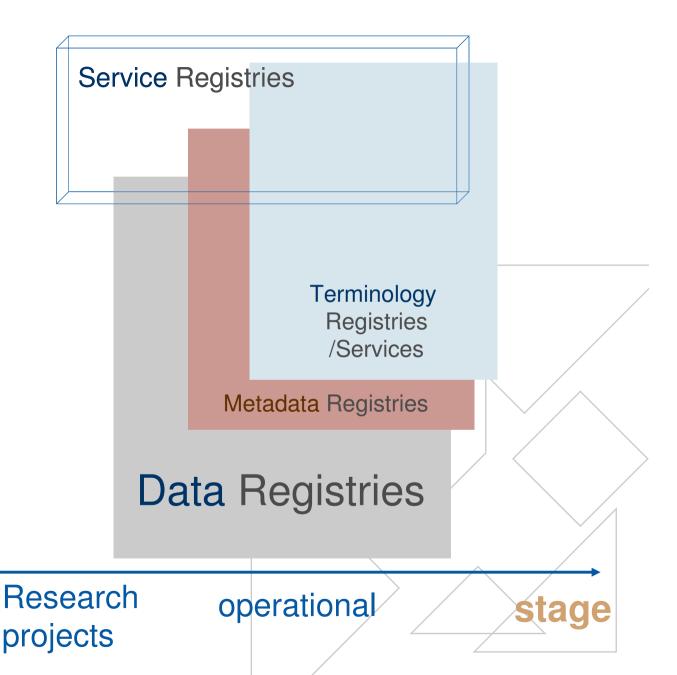
Community-based

 museum, health, justice, environment,

. . .

Institution-based

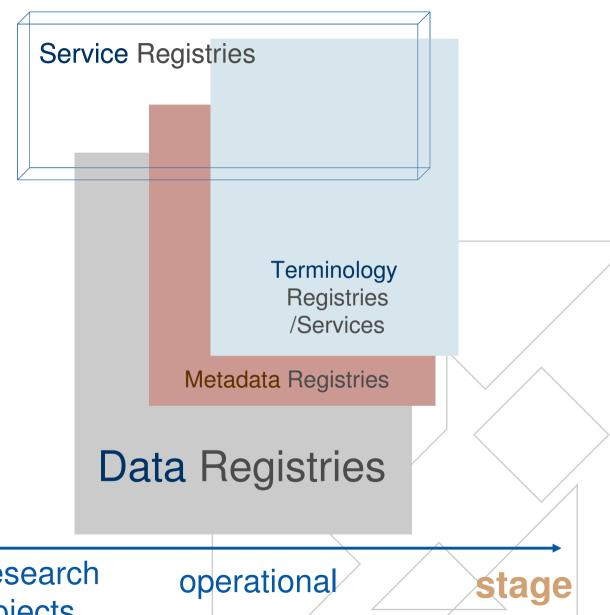
• EPA, Cancer Institute, FAO, ...



type

### WHO (users and contributors)

- Application developers
- Vocabulary developers
- Content providers
- End-users



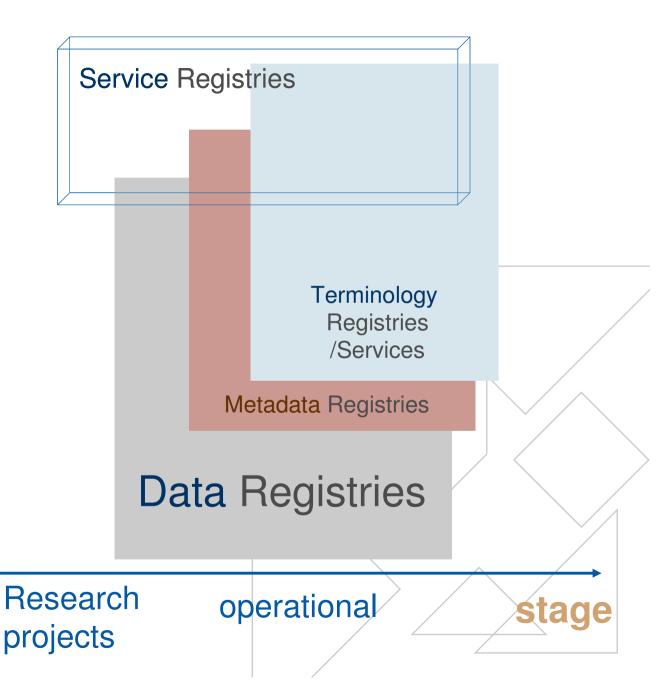
Software ag

Research projects

type

# WHEN (when they are needed)

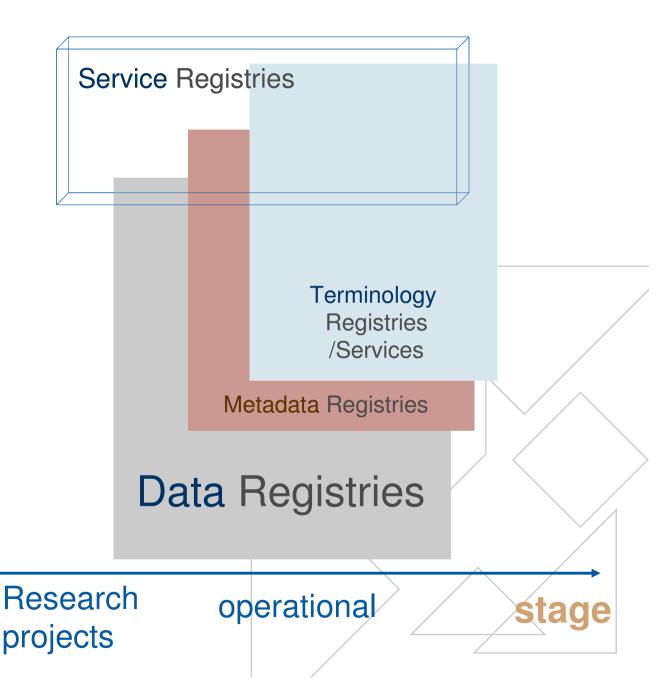
- Design time
- Run time
  - dynamic
  - real-time
  - on-the-fly



type

### **HOW** (functions)

- persistent storage
- management
- [M2M] services
- and



# and many more variables

- ◆ Scale / size
- Data models to handle
  - Hidden semantics
  - Relationship types
- Indexing and analysis requirements
- Extracting and downloading capabilities
- Decentralization capabilities
- **•** ... ...

### **Open Questions**

- Synergies and differences?
- Should registries be set by task/institutions or by types?

Are upper registries needed?



