

Interoperable Thesauri: The Challenges and Experiences of the HIVE Project

CENDI/NKOS Workshop National Agricultural Library Beltsville, MD October 22, 2009

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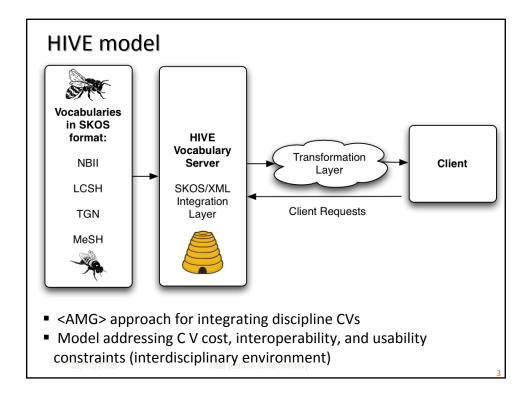


Overview



- HIVE—Helping Interdisciplinary Vocabulary Engineering
- Motivation—Dryad repository
- HIVE--Goals, status, and design
- Challenges
 - Technical and social
- Conclusion and questions

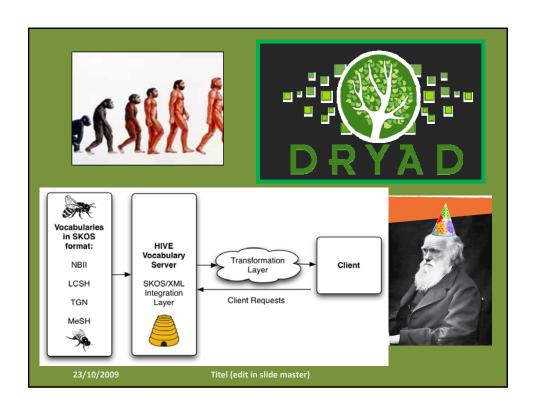


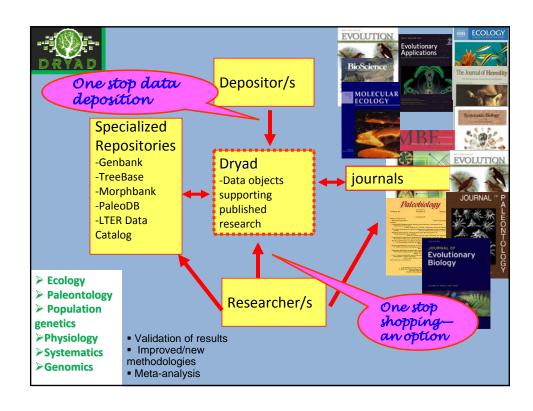


Motivation











No single Evolutionary Biology Controlled Vocabulary

Vocabulary analysis

NBII Thesaurus, LCSH, the Getty's TGN, Gene Ontology

- 600 keywords, Dryad partner journals Facets: taxon, geographic name, time period, topic
- 431 topical terms, exact matches NBII Thesaurus, 25%; MeSH, 18%
- 531 terms LCSH, 22% found exact matches, 25% partial Need multiple vocabularies + which vocabularies



Dryad's Goals

- 1. One-stop deposition and shopping for data objects supporting published research...
- 2. Support the acquisition, preservation, resource discovery, and reuse of heterogeneous digital datasets
- Balance a need for low barriers, with higher-level ... data synthesis





Dryad Team





- Rvan Scherle Data Repository Architect
- Todd Vision, Associate Director of Informatics

UNC/SILS/MRC

- Jane Greenberg, Professor
- Lina Huang, MSIS Student, Research Assistant
- Robert M. Losee, Professor
- Jose R. Pérez-Agüera, Clinical Assistant Professor
- Hollie White, Metadata Research Center Doctoral Fellow

North Carolina State University, University of New Mexico/LTER, Yale University, + partner journals and societies

HIVE Goals, design, and status





HIVE—Helping Interdisciplinary **HIVE Vocabulary Engineering**



- Address CV (controlled vocabulary) cost, interoperability, and usability constraints
 - Controlled vocabularies are expensive to create, maintain, and use
 - Controlled vocabularies very often developed in silos
 - Vocabulary usability problems, stemming from interface design and functionality limitations, have been well documented
- > Mirror significant challenges faced in implementing CV system in Dryad / bioportal, OBO foundry, phenoscape





HIVE...as a solution

- Automatic metadata generation approach that dynamically integrates discipline-specific controlled vocabularies encoded with the <u>Simple</u> <u>Knowledge Organisation</u> <u>System (SKOS)</u>
- provide efficient, affordable, interoperable, and user friendly access to multiple vocabularies during metadata creation activities

- 1. Building HIVE
- Vocabulary Development
- Server preparation
 - Primate Life Histories
 Working Group
 - Wood Anatomy and Wood Density Working Group
- 2. Sharing HIVE continuing education
- 3. Evaluating HIVE examining HIVE in Dryad



HIVE Partners

Vocabulary Partners

- Library of Congress:
 LCSH
- the Getty Research Institute (GRI): TGN (Thesaurus of Geographic Names)
- United States
 Geological Survey
 (USGS): NBII Thesaurus



Advisory Board



- Jim Balhoff, NESCent
- Libby Dechman, LCSH
- Mike Frame, USGS
- Alistair Miles, CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
- William Moen, University of North Texas
- Eva Méndez Rodríguez, University Carlos III of Madrid
- Joseph Shubitowski, Getty Research Institute
- Ed Summers, LCSH
- Barbara Tillett, Library of Congress
- Kathy Wisser, UNC Chapel Hill
- Lisa Zolly, USGS

WORKSHOPS HOSTS: Columbia Univ.; Univ. of California, San Diego; Univ. of North Texas; Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Madrid, Spain



HIVE Construction



- HIVE's technological infrastructure stores millions of concepts from different vocabularies and is preparing to makes them available on the Web by a simple HTTP
- Vocabularies are imported in HIVE using SKOS/RDF format
- HIVE is divided in two different modules:

HIVE Core

- SKOS/RDF storage and management (SESAME/Elmo)
- Automatic Metadata Extraction and Topic Detection (KEA++ and MAUI)
- Concept Retrieval (Lucene and MG4J)

HIVE Web

- Web user Interface (GWT—Google Web Toolkit)
- Machine oriented interface (SOAP and REST)

Dublin Core 2009

13



HIVE

FROM NBII

<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Mud"> <rdf:type

rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#Concept"/>

- <skos:broader rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Sediments"/>
 - <skos:prefLabel>Mud</skos:prefLabel>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Clays"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Mud-flats"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Oozes"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Silt"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Slimes"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Sludges"/>
- <skos:related rdf:resource="http://thesaurus.nbii.gov/Soils"/>
- <skos:scopeNote>ASF Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries LSC Life

Sciences</skos:scopeNote>

</rdf:Description>





Check all headings that apply to this publication. To see broader/narrower terms, click the link for the respective vocabulary.

Beehner JC, Nguyen N, Alberts SC, Altmann J, 2006. The endocrinology of pregnancy and fetal loss in wild baboons. Hormones and Behavior 49:688-699.

Abstract: An impressive body of research has focused on the mechanisms by which the steroid estrogens (E), progestins (P), and glucocorticoids (GC) ensure successful pregnancy. With the advance of non-invasive techniques to measure steroids in urine and feces, steroid hormones are routinely monitored to detect pregnancy in wild mammalian species, but hormone data on fetal loss have been sparse. Here, we examine fecal steroid hormones from five groups of wild yellow baboons (Papio cynocephalus) in the Amboseli basin of Kenya to compare the hormones of successful pregnancies to those ending in fetal loss or stillbirth. Using a combination of longitudinal and cross-sectional data, we analyzed three steroid hormones (E, P, GC) and related metabolites from 5 years of fecal samples across 188 pregnancies. Our results document the course of steroid hormone concentrations across successful baboon pregnancy in the wild and demonstrate that fecal estrogens predicted impending fetal loss starting 2 months before the externally observed loss. By also considering an additional 450 pregnancies for which we did not have hormonal data, we determined that the probability for fetal loss for Amboseli baboons was 13.9%, and that fetal mortality occurred throughout gestation (91 losses occurred in 656 pregnancies; rates were the same for pregnancies with and without hormonal data). These results demonstrate that our longstanding method for early detection of pregnancies based on observation of external indicators closely matches hormonal identification of pregnancy in wild baboons.

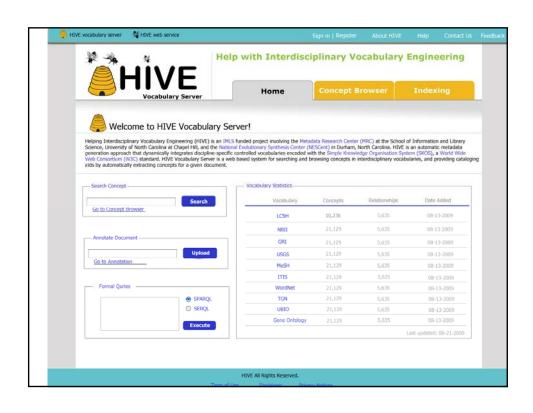
Keywords: Fetal loss; Miscarriage; Fecal steroids; Estrogens; Progestins; Glucocorticoids; Baboon; Papio; Pregnancy

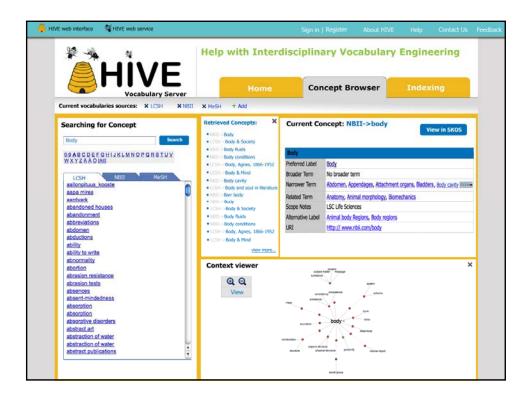


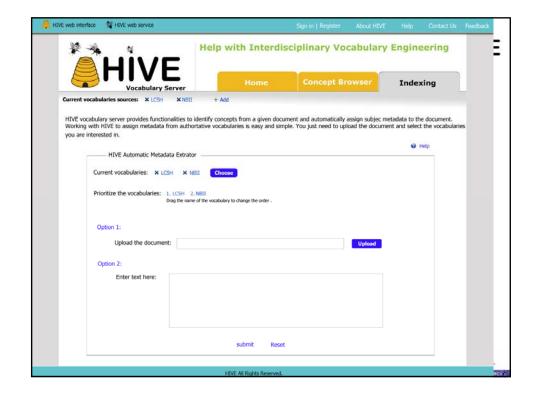
- Amboseli National Park (TGN)
- Baboon (Musical group) (<u>LCSH</u>)
- Baboon Creek (<u>TGN</u>)
- Baboons (<u>LCSH</u>)
- ☐ Estrogens (NBII, MESH)
 - Broader: Sex hormones
 - □ Narrower: Phytoestrogens
 - Related: Estrus
- ☐ Estrogens, Catechol (<u>LCSH</u>)
- $\ \ \Box \ \ Glucocorticoids \ (\underline{MESH},\underline{LCSH})$
- ☐ Kenya (<u>TGN</u>)

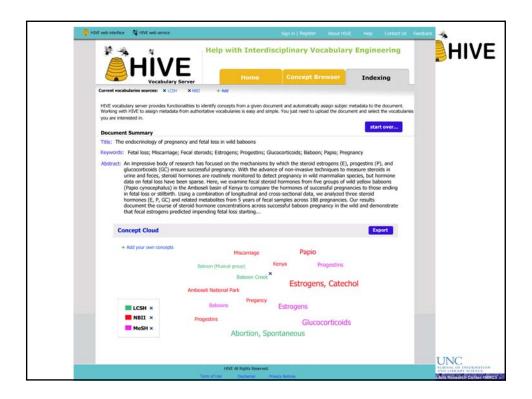












Challenges



- Combining many vocabularies during the indexing/term matching phase is difficult, time consuming, inefficient.
 - NLP and machine learning offer promise
- Interoperability = dumbing down
 - ontologies
- Proof-of-concept/ illustrate the differences between HIVE and other vocabulary registries
- General large team logistics, and having people from multiple disciplines (also the ++)









Conclusion

- Linking data
- Dynamic vocabulary integration, a solution...
- Dryad and HIVE are real-world applications using Semantic Web technology

Links

- HIVE
 - http://ils.unc.edu/mrc/hive/
- Metadata Research Center <MRC>
 - http://www.ils.unc.edu/mrc/
- Dryad
 - http://datadryad.org/
- National Evolutionary Synthesis Center (NESCent)

The Dryad Dattp://www.nescent.org/index.php

