Further exploiting our vocabularies

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Presented at BODC 50th, 8 May 2019, Liverpool





FAIR Data

In general terms, your research data should be 'FAIR', that is Findable,
Accessible,
Interoperable and
Re-usable.

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] Barend Mons

Scientific Data 3, Article number: 160018 (2016) | Download Citation &

1 An Addendum to this article was published on 19 March 2019

Abstract

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measureables.

SCIENTIFIC DATA

"H2020 Programme Guidelines on FAIR Data Management" Wilkinson, Mark D., Michel Dumontier, IJsbrand Jan Aalbersberg, Gabrielle Appleton, Myles Axton, Arie Baak, Niklas Blomberg et al. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship." Scientific Data 3 (2016).



Findable

- Persistent ID
- Metadata online

Accessible

- Data online
- Restrictions where needed

Interoperable

- Use standards, controlled vocabs
- Common (open) formats

Reusable

- Rich documentation
- Clear usage licence

FAIR data checklist



European Directory of Marine Environmental Data (EDMED)

"Is a comprehensive reference to the marine data sets and collections held within **European** research laboratories, so as to provide marine scientists, engineers and policy makers with a simple mechanism for their identification."

SEARCH RESULTS

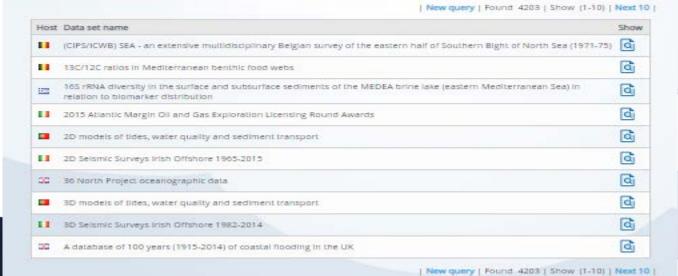
- Over 4200 data sets
- Over 700 organisations
- Annotated NERC Vocabulary Server (NVS)
- Submitted to BODC

Oceanography Centre

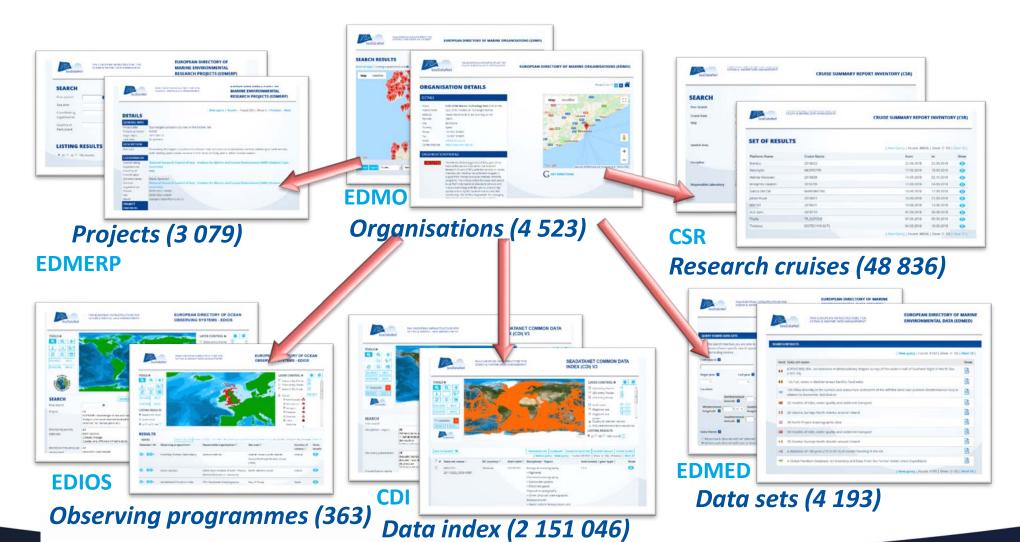
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

As XML records





SEADATANET METADATA SERVICES





QUERY EDMED DATA SETS

With this search interface you are ab' explanation of each specific search c data holding centres.



Data theme ?

 Return each data set with all 'sele Return each data set with one or

Administration and dimensions Administration and dimensions - D Administration and dimensions - El Administration and dimensions - H Administration and dimensions - H Administration and dimensions - M Administration and dimensions - M Administration and dimensions - P Administration and dimensions - Q Administration and dimensions - R

Administration and dimensions - LI

GENERAL Atlantic meridional overturning circulation observed by the RAPID-MOCHA-WRTS Data set name array at 26°N from 2004 to 2017 Data holding centre British Oceanographic Data Centre Country United Kingdom Rapid Climate Change Project Time period 01 April 2004 to 28 February 2017 Ongoing

OBSERVATIONS Vertical spatial coordinates; D **Parameters** the water column; Temperatu

North Atlantic across 26.5N fr

Annotated NERC Vocabulary Server (NVS)

Current profilers; submarine cables; CTD; cu

DESCRIPTION

Instruments

Geographical area

Summary

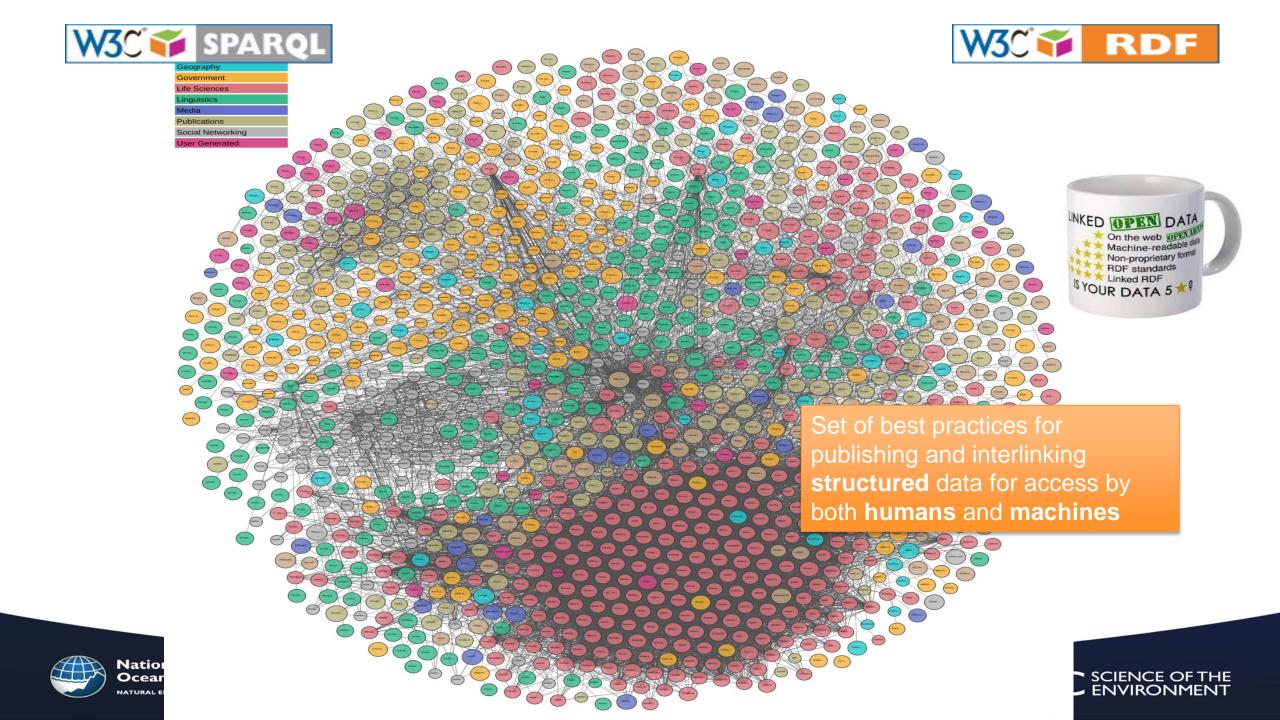
EDMED metadata format, based on ISO 19115

ie water colug

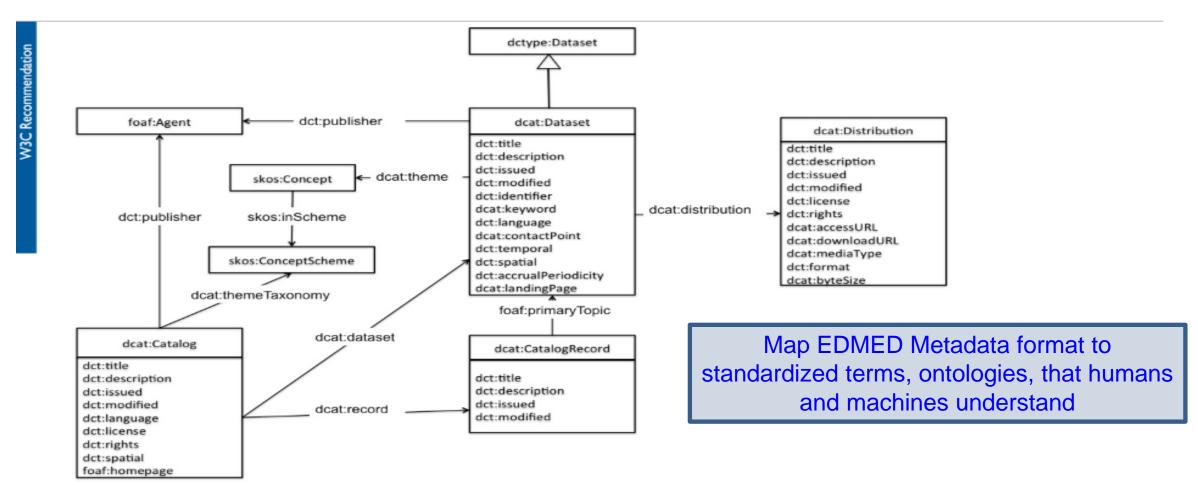
HUMAN Minity

The RAPID-MOCHA-WBTS dataset comprise perature, salinity and pressure. Oceanic volume transports are calculated nuous measurements of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (A a mooring array across 26.5N in the Atlantic Ocean and cable measurements cross the Flori a Straits The neasurement array extends from the Bahamas to the African coast. The data have been measure ween April 2004 and February 2017. The data are collected periodically (currently ever 1/18 and USA research cruises. Measurements between the Bahamas and Africa vere made using a variety of MicroCat CTD sensors, various current meters and ADCP. All instruments are located on 18 mg various locations at 26.5N. An undersea cable makes current velocity The RAPID-MOCHA-WBTS programme aims to deliver a multi-decadal time interpret recent changes in the AMOC, to assess the risk of rapid climate change due to changes in the MOC, and to investigate the potential for predicting the MOC and its impacts on climate. The RAPID-MOCHA-WBTS programme is a joint effort between NERC in the UK (the UK Principal Investigator is David Smeed), NOAA (Chris Meinen) and RSMAS (Prof. Bill Johns) in the USA. The Atlantic MOC transport (and its components), calculated from the above data, and

Instrument theme ?



Data Catalog Vocabulary (DCAT)



Thomas and Leadbetter, 2018, Exposing the SDN metadata catalogues as Linked Data: from metadata to data on the web, EGU, Vienna



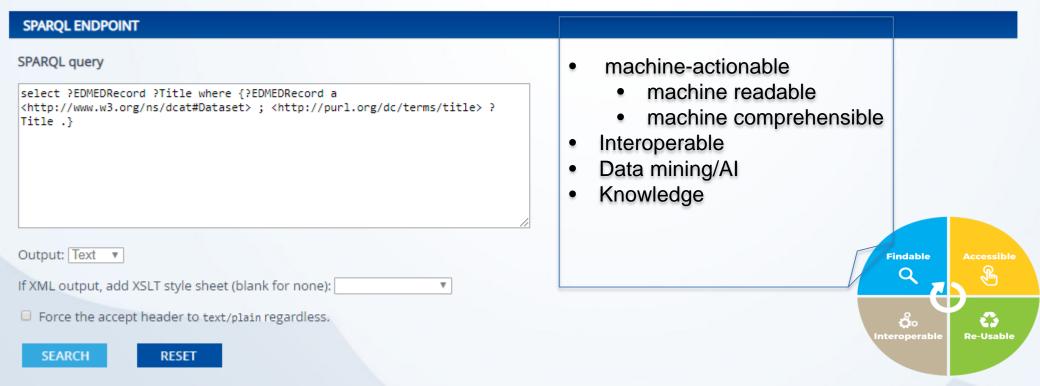




PAN-EUROPEAN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR OCEAN & MARINE DATA MANAGEMENT

EUROPEAN DIRECTORY OF MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (EDMED)

Query EDMED data sets | Query EDMED organisations | SPARQL endpoint



Wood et al, 2018, Exposing the SeaDataNet metadata catalogues via SPARQL endpoints, IMDIS Conf, Barcelona.

ADOL

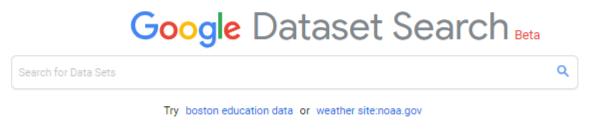
Search engine

for datasets

Over metadata

provided by data providers

Search engine to tell the user where the data is



Find out more about including your datasets in Dataset Search.

Leadbetter et al, 2018, The place of schema.org in Linked Ocean Data, IMDIS Conf, Barcelona.

Custom Search

Q

Yahoo, Microsoft, Google, Yandex

About

Schem

Documentation

Welcome to Schema.org

Schema.org is a collaborative, community activity with a mission to create, maintain, and promote schemas for structured data on the Internet, on web pages, in email messages, and beyond.

Schema.org vocabulary can be used with many different encodings, including RDFa, Microdata and JSON-LD. These vocabularies cover entities, relationships between entities and actions, and can easily be extended through a well-documented extension model. Over 10 million sites use Schema.org to markup their web pages and email messages. Many applications from Google, Microsoft, Pinterest, Yandex and others already use these vocabularies to power rich, extensible experiences.

DCAT

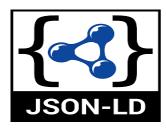
Founded by Google, Microsoft, Yahoo and Yandex, Schema.org vocabularies are developed by an open community process, using the public-schemaorg@w3.org mailing list and through GitHub.

A shared vocabulary makes it easier for webmasters and developers to decide on a schema and get the maximum benefit for their efforts. It is in this spirit that the founders, together with the larger community have come together – to provide a shared collection of schemas.

We invite you to get started!

View our blog at blog.schema.org or see release history for version 3.6.

```
"@context": "http://schema.org",
  "@type": "Dataset",
  "name": "ARABESOUE Project Data Set - upper ocean biogeochemistry data collected in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman in 1994",
  "description": "The data set comprises hydrographic, biogeochemical and biological data, including measurements of temperature, salinity and attenuance, plus co
 hydrocarbons, sedimentation flux, sulphur and dissolved carbon. Analyses of bacterial, zooplankton and phytoplankton communities were also undertaken. The ocean-
 meteorological parameters. Data were collected across three repeated sections: one along the Gulf of Oman; a section at 67deg East from 8 to 14.5deg North; and
 Other one-off sections were also traversed in the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman areas. Measurements were collected during two cruises: one between 27 August and
 December 1994. Sections were covered by underway surface ocean measurements (one minute sampling of multiple parameters providing some 5 million measurements) co
 were repeated. ARABESOUE was organised by the Plymouth Marine Laboratory of NERC's Centre for Coastal and Marine Sciences and involved the University of Wales.
 University of Edinburgh; University of Newcastle; the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Canada; the Max Planck Institute for Limnology, Germany and the Sultan
 provided by the British Oceanographic Data Centre. All data collected as part of the project were lodged with BODC who had responsibility for assembling, calib
 checked for instrument spikes or malfunction, values beyond the calibration range, unreasonable ratios of chemical constituents and unreasonable deviations from
 database, complete with supporting documentation and a user manual. The full data set has been published by BODC on CD-ROM complete with user interface.",
 "temporalCoverage": "1994/1994",
 "version": "20170523",
 "url": "https://www.bodc.ac.uk/resources/inventories/edmed/report/192/".
"keywords": [
     "Ammonium and ammonia concentration parameters in water bodies",
     "Transmittance and attenuance of the water column".
     "Bacteria generic abundance in water bodies",
     "Carotenoid and flavenoid pigment concentrations in water bodies",
     "Phytoplankton taxonomic biomass in water bodies",
     "Chlorophyll pigment concentrations in water bodies".
     "Organosulphur and organoselenium species concentration parameters in water bodies".
     "Dissolved organic carbon concentration in the water column",
     "Dissolved oxygen parameters in the water column".
     "Microzooplankton taxonomic abundance in water bodies",
     "Sedimentation flux quantification in the water column",
     "Microzooplankton non taxonomy-related biomass expressed as carbon per unit volume of the water column".
     "Microzooplankton generic abundance in water bodies",
     "Microzooplankton grazing",
     "Particulate total and organic nitrogen concentrations in the water column",
     "Nitrate concentration parameters in the water column",
     "Dissolved concentration parameters for other gases in sediment pore waters",
     "Concentration of other hydrocarbons in the water column",
     "Phytoplankton taxonomic abundance in water bodies",
     "Partial pressure (pCO2) and fugacity (fCO2) of carbon dioxide in the water column",
     "Phosphate concentration parameters in the water column",
     "Phaeopigment concentrations in the water column",
     "Phycobolin pigment concentrations in the water column",
     "Primary production in the water column",
     "Salinity of the water column",
     "Plankton abundance per unit volume of the water column",
     "Molecular biology parameters",
     "Silicate concentration parameters in the water column",
      National
```



schema.org



Liverpool Bay/Irish Sea Coastal Observatory Data Set

www.bodc.ac.uk







Time series dataset from the Plankton Monitoring...

www.bodc.ac.uk

Netherlands National Monitoring of bathymetric... www.bodc.ac.uk









Provider





Dataset name

Data set provided by

Met Office

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

Plymouth Marine Laboratory

Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory

National Oceanography Centre

University of Liverpool, Port Erin Marine Laboratory

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Lowestoft Laboratory

Environment Agency Head Office

University of Liverpool Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences

European Directory of Marine Environmental Dataset...

University of Wales, School of Ocean Sciences

Bangor University School of Ocean Sciences

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland

Licence

SeaDataNet licence

License http://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/collection/L08/current/LS/

Time period covered

Jan 1, 2001 - Sep 20, 2011

Temporal coverage

Area covered

Irish Sea

Spatial coverage

Description

The data set comprises measurement of physical and biogeochemical oceanographic parameters and complementary meteorises. Gected during the Liverpool Bay/Irish Sea Coastal Observatory initiative. It includes measurements from across the Liverpool Bay and Irish Sea area with data collection spanning a decade from 2001 to 2011. It incorporates egg (a) Arrographic survey cruises (typically 8 - 10 per year) undertaken by the RV Prince Madog, data collected via instrumented ferries, time series data from oceanographic moorings and at two meteorological stations, namely 300 Observatory (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves and surface currents out to a range of 50km. The hydrographic surveys include conductivity-temperature (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves and surface currents out to a range of 50km. The hydrographic surveys include conductivity-temperature (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves and surface currents out to a range of 50km. The hydrographic surveys include conductivity-temperature (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves and surface currents out to a range of 50km. The hydrographic surveys include conductivity-temperature (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves and surface currents out to a range of 50km. The hydrographic surveys include conductivity-temperature (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (HF) radar measuring waves (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (400 Observatory) (up to 2004) and Hilbre Island (2004 - 2011), and a shore-based high-frequency (400 Observatory) (up to 2004 - 2011), and parameters include temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, attenuance, turbidity, fluorescence, charden nutrients, irradiance, waves and currents and meteorological parameters include air temperature, air pressure, wind velocities, humidity, precipitation and atmospheric irradiance. The instrumented ferries also incorporated an underway monitoring system for sea surface properties. The Observatory integrated (near) real-time measurements with the POLCOMS (Proudman



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noc.ac.uk

Where next

- Structured metadata contain free text
- Ideal feed NVS vocabularies in schema.org
- Adding a layer of semantics in google dataset search



ROSETTA STONE SERVICE

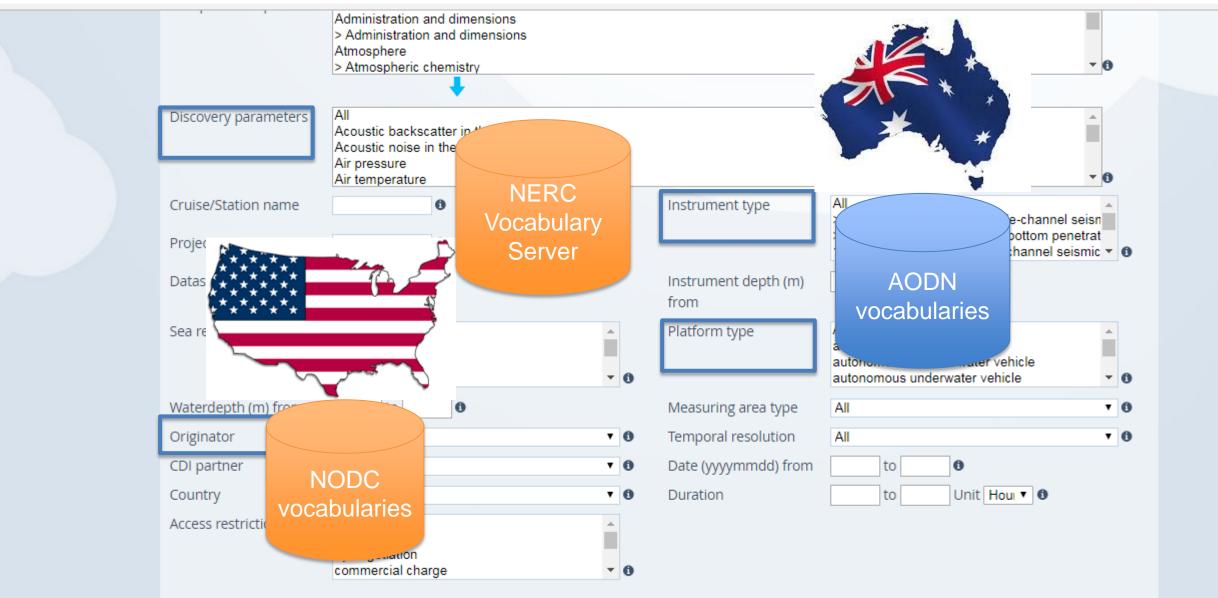




Ocean Data Interoperability Platform (ODIP II)

- Successor to ODIP (October 2012 September 2015)
 - The fundamental objective of the Ocean Data Interoperability Platform project is to support development of a common global framework for marine data management to bridge the gaps between regional data infrastructures in Europe, USA and Australia.
- Grant No: 654310
- Call: FP7-INFRASUPP-6-2014 International co-operation for research infrastructures
- Addressing specific challenge: to support multilateral cooperation on research infrastructures in marine science
- ODIP II: April 2015 March 2018







ODIP INTEROPERABILITY SCOPE





Scope of ODIP is interconnect marine communities worldwide.

Global users accessing data from regional data providers in EU, US and Australia

Global Users









Hieroglyphics

Used for important and religious documents



Egyptian writing (demotic)

Used by most people in Egypt at that time.



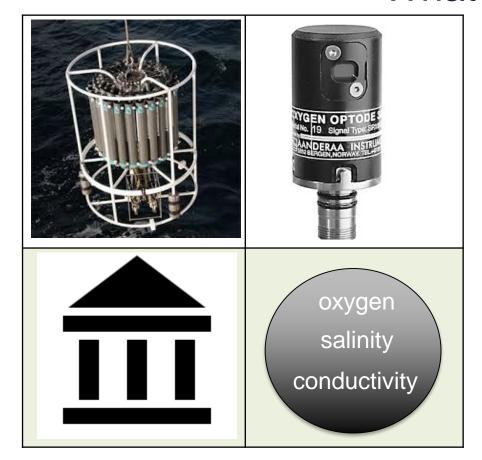
Greek writing

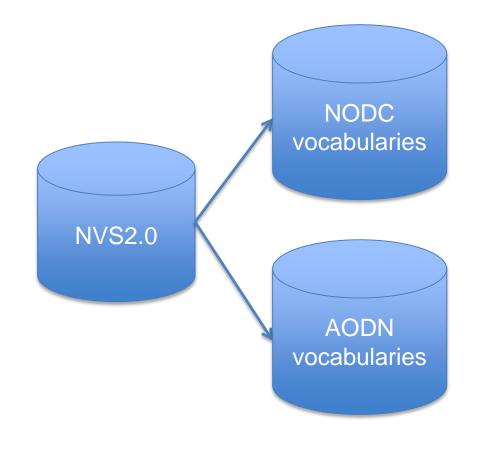
Used by the rulers



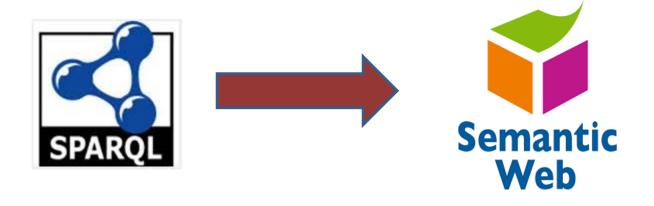


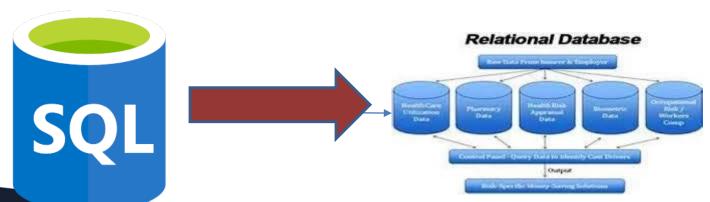
What?





How









Bring all the terms that are the same as NODC:373 (Sea surface height above geoid)

```
prefix skos:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#</a>
prefix rdf:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#">http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</a>
prefix dc:<a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">http://purl.org/dc/terms/</a>
select * where
{?NVSTerm owl:sameAs <a href="http://vocab.aodn.org.au/def/discovery_parameter/entity/643">http://vocab.aodn.org.au/def/discovery_parameter/entity/643</a>.
?NVSTerm owl:sameAs ?Translation
}
```

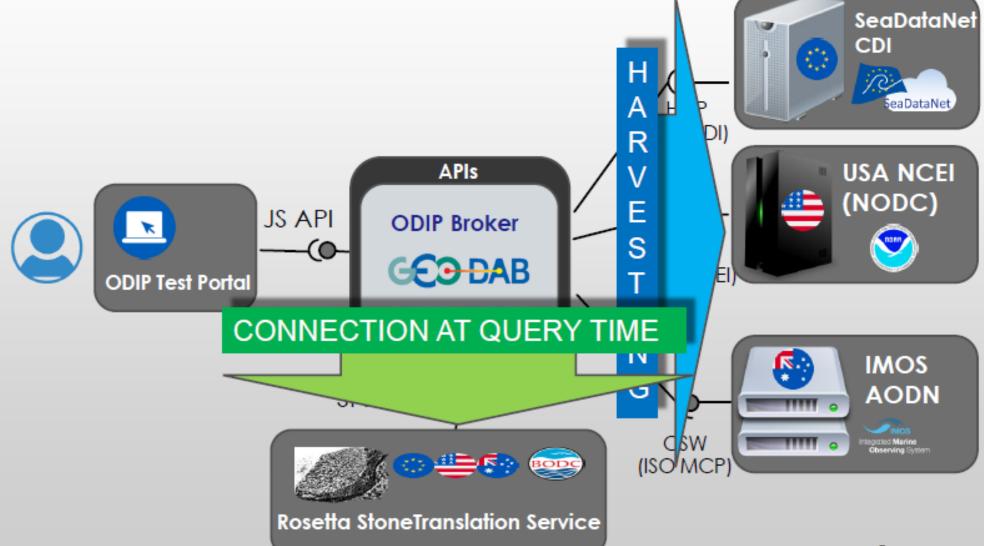
NVSTerm | Translation

http://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/collection/P02/current/ASLV/ | http://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/collection/P02/current/ASLV/ | http://vocab.aodn.org.au/def/discovery_parameter/entity/643

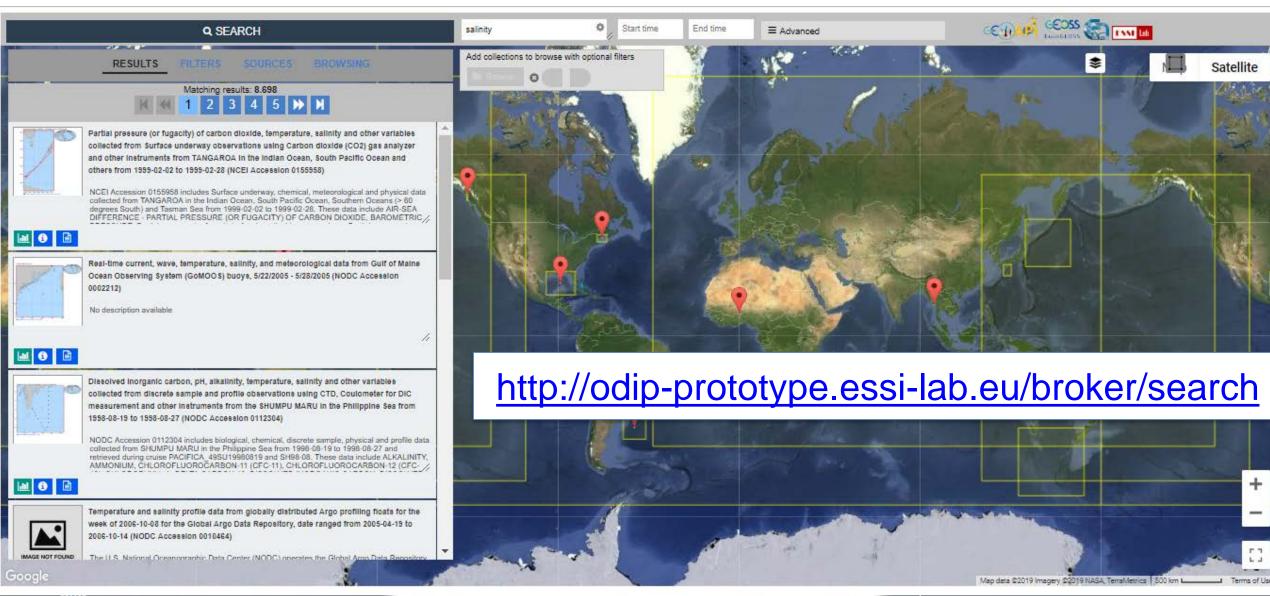




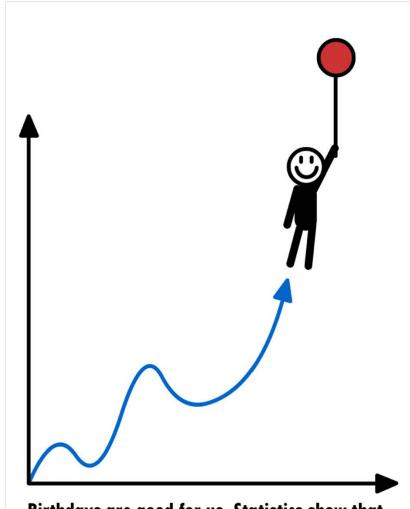
BROKERING PROTOTYPE – SEMANTIC DISCOVERY











Birthdays are good for us. Statistics show that the people who have the most live the longest.

I hope you have exponentially more fun than last year!