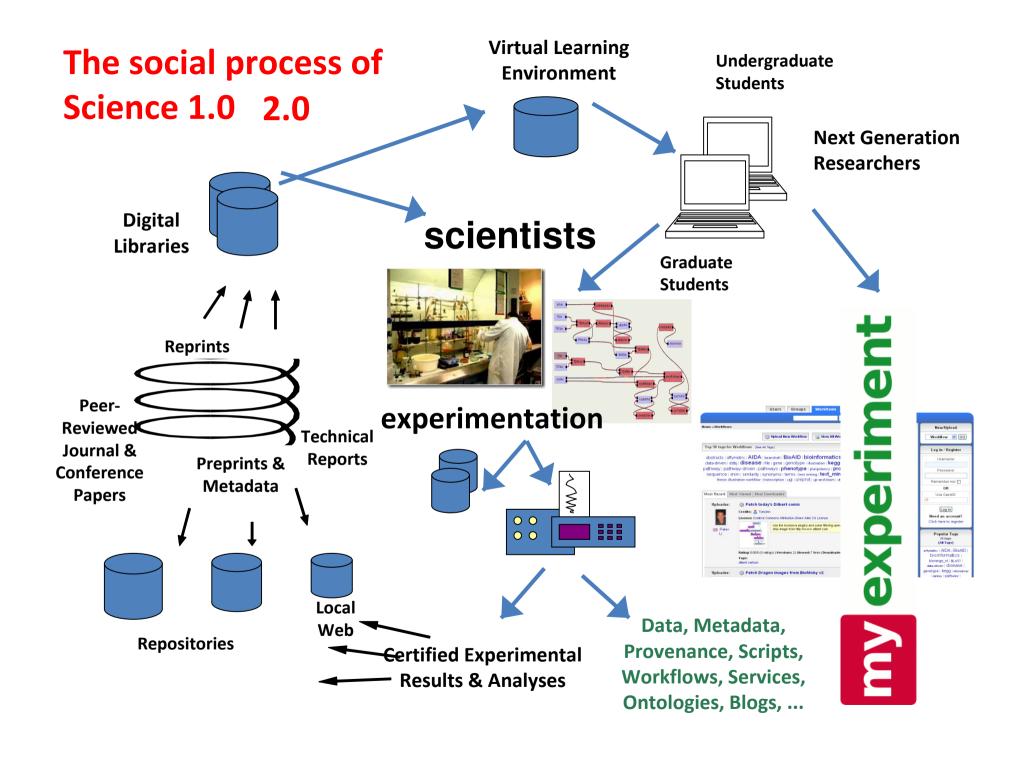
Repositories and Linked Open Data: the view from myExperiment

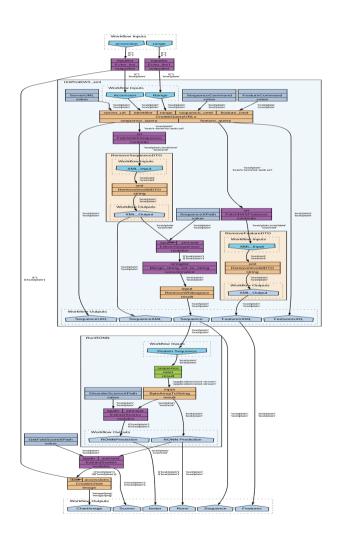
David De Roure

# Overview \_

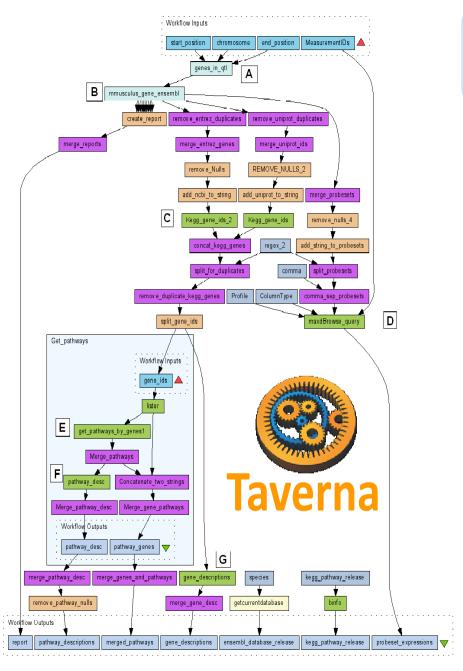
- Motivation: the primacy of method
- myExperiment and Other Animals
- Design and implementation
- The future of research



## E. Science laboris



- Workflows are the new rock and roll
- Machinery for coordinating the execution of (scientific) services and linking together (scientific) resources
- The era of Service Oriented Applications
- Repetitive and mundane boring stuff made easier



## Taverna Workflows

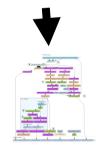
- Access to distributed and local resources
- Automation of data flow
- Iteration over data sets
- Interactive
- Agile software development
- Experimental protocols
- Declarative mashups
- But...
  - Can be hard to build
  - Can "decay" as services change

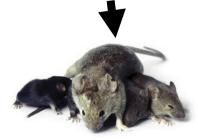
# Reuse, Recycling, Repurposing

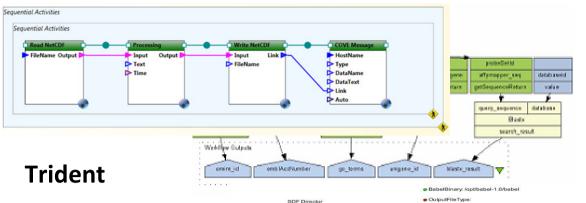
- Paul writes workflows for identifying biological pathways implicated in resistance to Trypanosomiasis in cattle
- Paul meets Jo. Jo is investigating Whipworm in mouse.
- Jo reuses one of Paul's workflow without change.
- Jo identifies the biological pathways involved in sex dependence in the mouse model, believed to be involved in the ability of mice to expel the parasite.
- Previously a manual two year study by Jo had failed to do this.

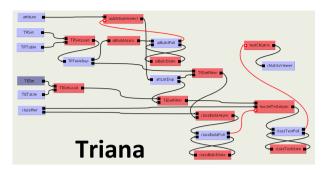


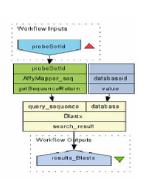


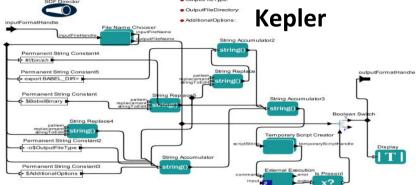


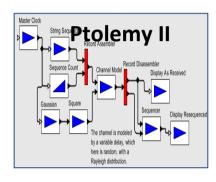




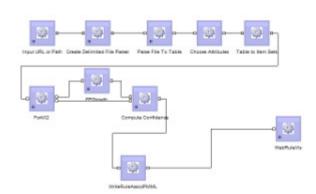


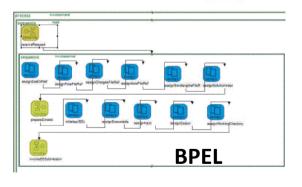




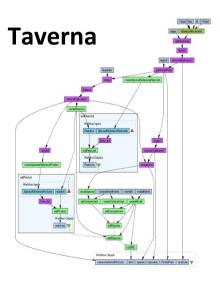


### Meandre

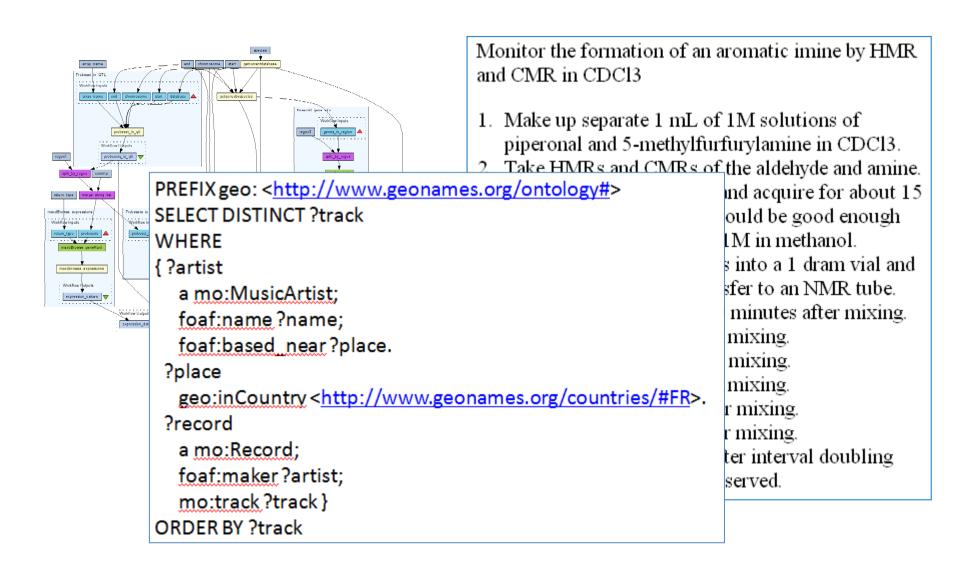


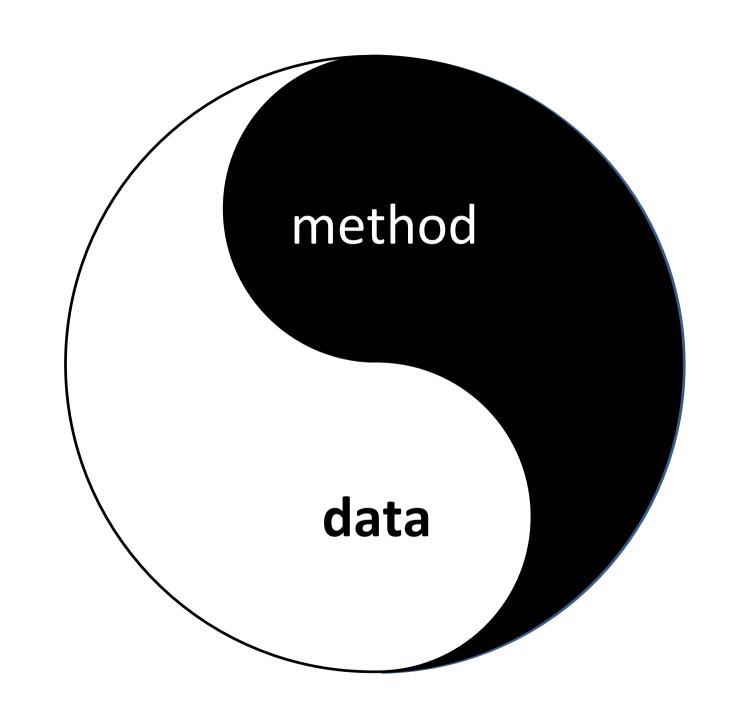






# Sharing pieces of process





## MySpace for the dudes in lab coats

Carole Goble "e-Science is me-Science: What do Scientists want?", EGEE 2006

- 19 October 2006
- Magazine issue 2574 Subscribe and det 4 free issues

Their kids may There are these great version of Mcollaboration tools that Dubbed My 2 2-year-olds are using. as social nelt's all back to front." front," says R UK, and a me

own deas and

Is such s. "There (-tonester.

Robert Stevens

As well as sha. ace for swapping and modifying the software tools that bioinformaticians use to identify and characterise genes.

# "A biologist would rather share their toothbrush than their gene name"



Mike Ashburner and others Professor in Dept of Genetics, University of Cambridge, UK

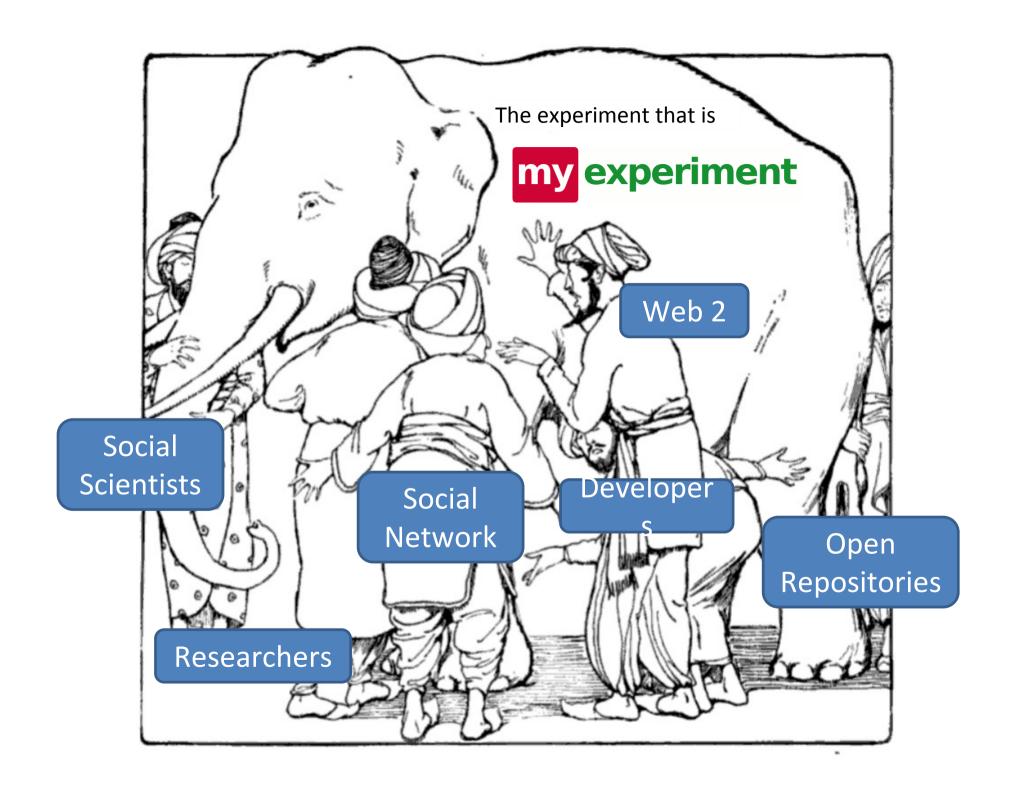
# "Data mining: my data's mine and your data's mine"



# Overview

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# Not Facebook for scientists!



# my experiment

- "Facebook for Scientists" ...but different to Facebook!
- A repository of research methods
- A community social network of people and things
- A Social Virtual Research **Environment**

- Open source (BSD) Ruby on Rails app
- REST and SPARQL interfaces, Linked Data compliant
- Basis or inspiration for multiple projects including BioCatalogue, MethodBox and SysmoDB

myExperiment currently has 4034 members, 231 groups, 1165 workflows, 326 files and 118 packs











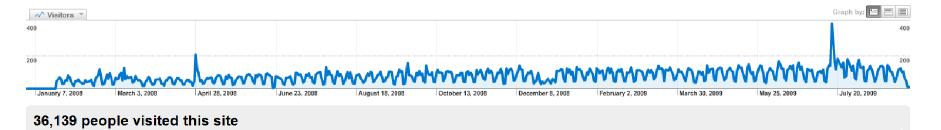






#### **Visitors Overview**

Jan 1, 2008 - Sep 8, 2009 -



#### Keep up to date

Get the latest news about what your online community is doing and what's happening with your Research Objects.

#### Form Friends & Groups

Explore and manage the social network. You have fine control over the privacy and sharing of your Research Objects.

#### Find Workflows

See the latest and most popular workflows: discover, view, download, run, tag and rate. Upload your workflows.

#### **Build Packs**

Share collections of items as individual packs — like all the digital items in an experiment. Include external items too.

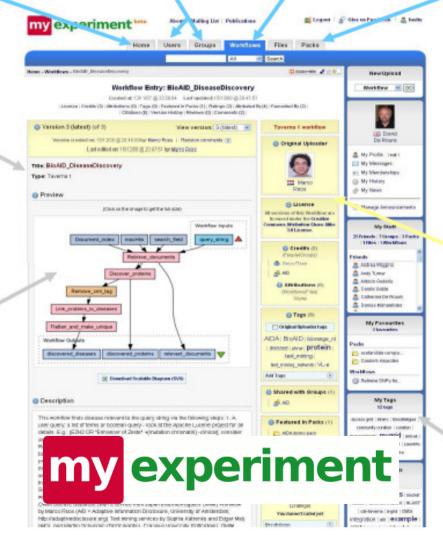
#### Content types

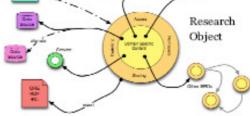
We provide special support for workflow systems including Taverna and Trident, as well as experiment plans, providing a foundation for the e-Laboratory.

#### **Curating process**

Workflows capture pieces of research process which are curated by their authors, experts and the community. These curation models are also used in the Biocatalogue service registry.

BioCatalogue





#### All about the Research Object

See and manage all the essential extrinsic information and 'social metadata' — licence, tags, sharing, ratings.

Credits and attributions are an essential feature to support flow of rights and reputation.

#### All about me

Easy navigation using a dashboard of all the things relating to me and my social network.







# **Distinctives**

# myExperiment Features

- User Profiles
- Groups
- Friends
- Sharing
- Tags
- Workflows
- Developer interface
- Credits and Attributions
- Fine control over privacy
- Packs
- Multiple instances
- Enactment



### Workflow 16

QTL

### Logs

#### Analysis Protocol for Candidate Genes and Pathways

This protocol is aimed at providing a guide to the interpretation of the results obtained from both the QTL and microarray worldows. Each worldow provides a series of text files, which are to be used as a means of obtaining the pathways which relate to differentially expressed genes in the microarray study and genes located within the chosen QTL region.

The output from each work of each contains of the following files:

ensembl\_statebase\_release.text
pathway\_conciptions.text
pathway\_conciptions.text
pathway\_conciptions.text
pathway\_conciptions.text
merged\_pathways.text
merged\_pathways.text
sequence.text

The current release of the Ensembl dataset for the chosen species, e.g., Mus.musculus, Although this uses the programmatic interface of Ensembl, it can be used to identify which release was used to generate the list of genes in the QTL region or mapping of Affymetrix probesets identifiers.

#### path:mmu04080 Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04210 Apoptosis - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu05220 Chronic myeloid leukemia - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04612 Antigen processing and presentation - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu00271 Methionine metabolism - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04912 GnRH signaling pathway - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04330 Notch signaling pathway - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04640 Hematopoietic cell lineage - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu00561 Glycerolipid metabolism - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04110 Cell cycle - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu04530 Tight junction - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu02010 ABC transporters - General - Mus musculus (mouse)

path:mmu04060 Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu00970 Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu00240 Pyrimidine metabolism - Mus musculus (mouse) path:mmu03010 Ribosome - Mus musculus (mouse)

# A Pack



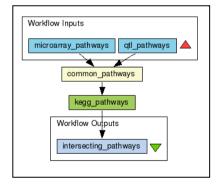
Adobe

Slides

Paper

### Metadata





Results

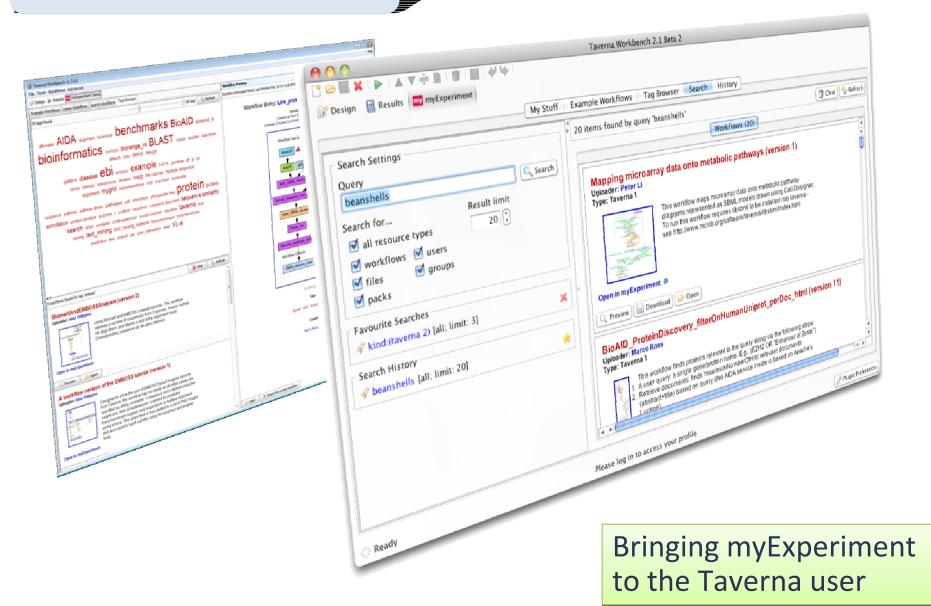
#### Common pathways

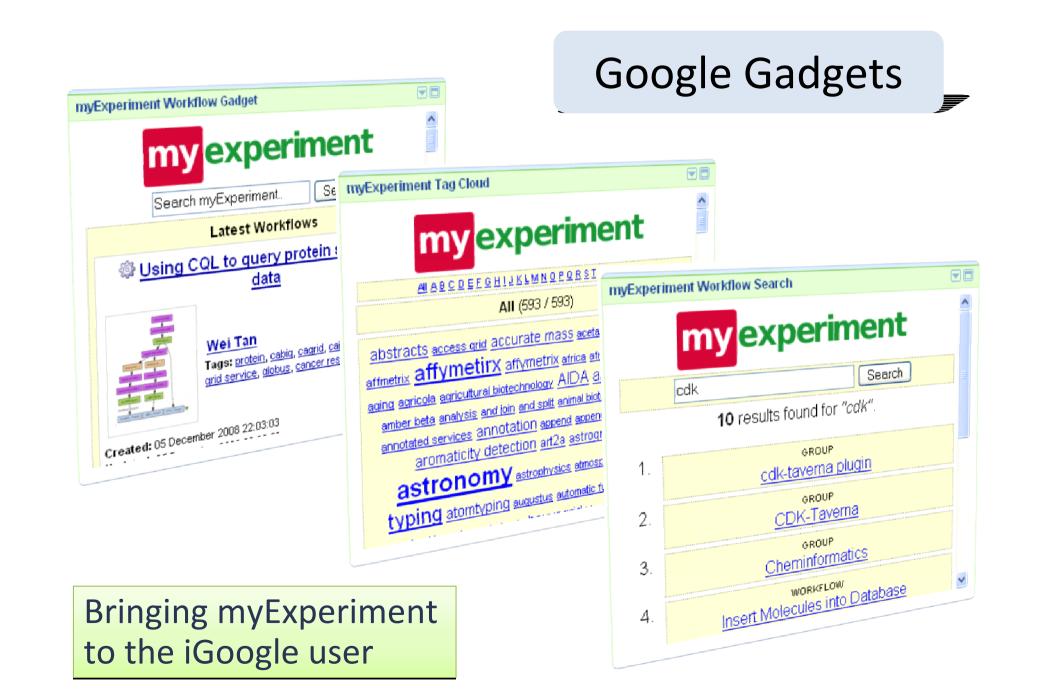
Workflow 13

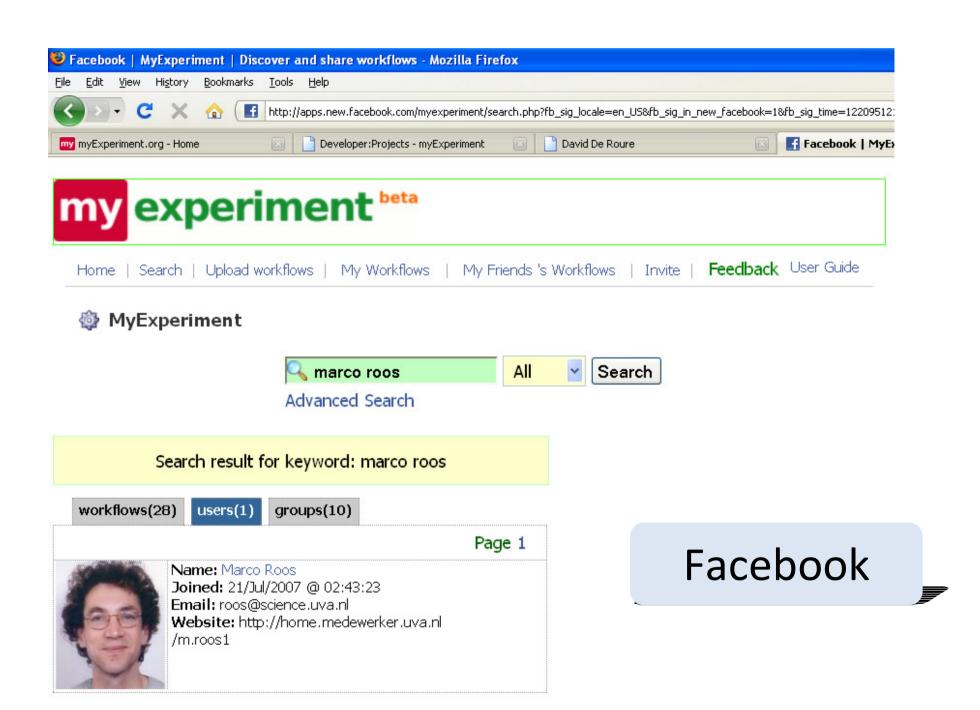
| Primer Name          | Left Flank Nucleotide sequence | Right Flank Nucleotide sequence |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DAXX_1274_1812       | CAGGAGGAATGGCGAGTG             | AGCTTAGTCCTTCCCAAGCC            |
| DAXX_140754_456_1070 | CTTGTAGGATTGGGACTGGG           | TCTCCTCCTCTTCCTCCTCC            |
| DAXX_2270_2720       | TGGGCAGGAGAGATGGTTC            | ATGGTTCAAGGGAAGGGAAA            |
| DAXX_2644_3187       | TGTGTGATTGGCTGGTTGTT           | GCAAATACGAGGAGTCTGGG            |
| DAXX_exon5           | TCCTCCTCCTACCAATCAAA           | AGCAGAACTAACACCACAAGG           |
| Daxx_Upst_479_1104   | CAGGCTTCCTCATCAACACC           | TGTCTCTATGGCTGTGCAGG            |

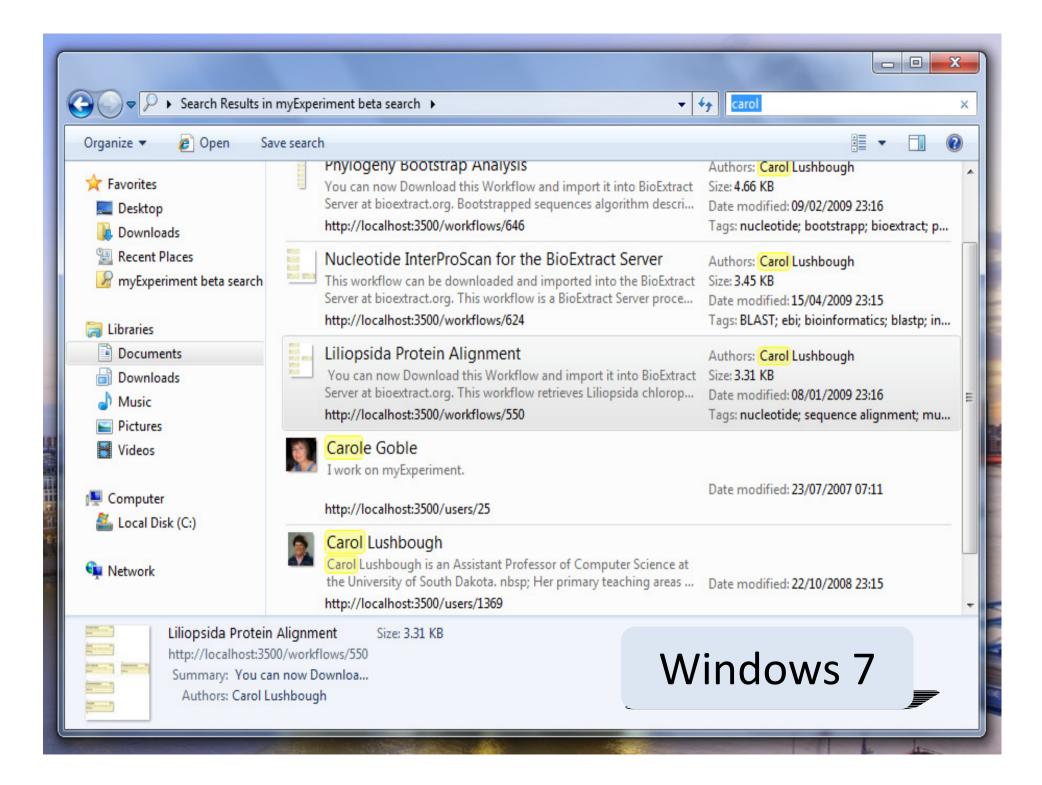
Results

# Taverna Plugins











### http://www.myexperiment.org/packs/112

type

http://rdf.myexperiment.org/ontologies/packs/Pack



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

Presentation - Anchors in the Shifting Sand: The Primacy of Method in the Web of Data



## http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/aggregat es

http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/aggregates

http://dl.dropbox.com/u/1202407/Presentations/myExpWebSci2010.ppt



- http://www.slideshare.net/dder/anchors-in-shifting-sand-the-primacy-of-method-in-the-webof-data
- http://dl.dropbox.com/u/1202407/Presentations/myExpWebSci2010.pdf



http://journal.webscience.org/325/



http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/20817



http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/20817

# **EPrints**

http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/20817

Open



| http://eprints.ecs.soto                | on.ac.uk/id/eprint/20817   |  |
|--|--|--|
| type                                   | <ul> <li>http://eprints.org/ontology/EPrint</li> <li>http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/AcademicArticle</li> <li>http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/Article</li> <li>http://eprints.org/ontology/ConferenceItemEPrint</li> </ul>   |  |
| seeAlso                                | HTML Summary of of #20817 Anchors in Shifting Sand: the Primacy of Method in the Web of Data   |  |
| http://purl.org/dc/terms/title         | Anchors in Shifting Sand: the Primacy of Method in the Web of Data   |  |
| http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator       | Professor David C De Roure (also at eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk)      http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/id/person/ext-2b740eab33bb7da43e  |  |
| http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/abstract | The wealth of new government and scientific data appearing on the Web is to be welcomed and makes it possible for citizens and scientists to interpret evidence and obtain new insights. But how will they do this, and how will people trust the results? We suggest the Linked Data Web must embrace the "methods" by which results are obtained as well as the results themselves. By making methods first class citizens, results can be explained, interpreted and assessed, and the methods themselves can be shared, discussed, reused and repurposed. We present the myExperiment.org website, a social network of people sharing reusable methods for processing research data, and make some observations on the nature of first class methods in the Web of Data. |  |

# ECS id

http://id.ecs.soton.ac.uk/person/47

Open



### Professor David C De Roure type Person http://rdf.ecs.soton.ac.uk/ontology/ecs#Person sameAs Professor David C De Roure http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/id/person/ext-47 Professor David C De Roure is sameAs of name Professor David C De Roure personal mailbox mailto:dder@ecs.soton.ac.uk <u>Homepage</u> http://users.ecs.soton.ac.uk/dder/ image



# <sameAs>

### interlinking the Web of Data

The Web of Data has many equivalent URIs.

This service helps you to find co-references between different data sets.

Enter a known URI, or use Sindice to search first.

<sameAs> http://id.ecs.soton.ac.uk/person/47
Sindice Enter a literal (text) search...

Equivalent URIs for http://id.ecs.soton.ac.uk/person/47 -

1. http://southampton.rkbexplorer.com/id/person-00047

2. http://southampton.rkbexplorer.com/id/person-005e1d76ede30a16c475e8...7d5b58d159

3. http://southampton.rkbexplorer.com/id/person-2126aee62bd8b58f82c6ff...f484814122

Show 502 more

<sameAs>

506. http://webscience.org/person/26

rdf+xml · n3 · json · text

Currently serving 35187488 URIs in 11285263 bundles!

about · contact · get the widget

# Overview

- Motivation: the primacy of method
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- The future of research

# Web 2.0 patterns

- The Long Tail
- Data is the Next "Intel Inside"
- Users add value
- Network effects by default
- Some Rights Reserved
- The Perpetual Beta
- Cooperate, don't Control
- Software above the level of the single device

# Software Design for Empowering Scientists

David De Roure, University of Southampton

Carole Goble, University of Manchester

The Taverna
Workbench, a
scientific workflowmanagement
system, and the
myExperiment
social Web site for
sharing scientific
experiments follow
six principles for
designing software
for scientists.

cience is becoming increasingly digital. Scientists' tools are not just the experimental apparatus of the laboratory but are also the software apparatus they use to conduct their research, analyze data, search databases, run simulations, and record their scientific process. New scientific techniques—from DNA microarrays to sensor networks in the environment—are generating volumes of data that wouldn't get processed without software assistance.

Watch researchers at work, and you'll see a lot of computer activity as they use applications, services, and data that might be local to the laboratory or enterprise, or accessed on the Web. These new research tools and methods are evident across a broad spectrum of disciplines. Some researchers, such as bioinformaticians working with protein sequences, might conduct research entirely *in silico*. Meanwhile, chemists in the laboratory are using computers for look-

these challenges: Taverna provides automation of scientific data processing tasks, making them systematic and repeatable, whereas myExperiment facilitates the discovery and sharing of scientific digital objects, encouraging reuse and avoiding reinvention. These tools' comparative success owes much to a software design approach that understands the practice and culture of scientists.

#### **Scientific Workflows**

### Six Principles of Software Design to Empower Scientists

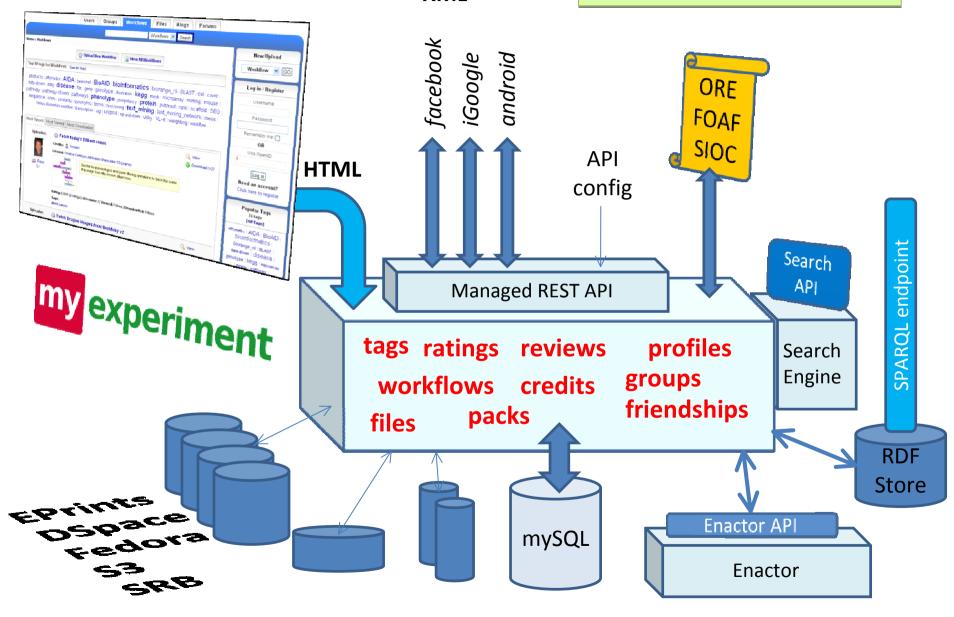
- 1. Fit in, Don't Force Change
- Jam today and more jam tomorrow
- 3. Just in Time and Just Enough
- 4. Act Local, think Global
- 5. Enable Users to Add Value
- 6. Design for Network Effects

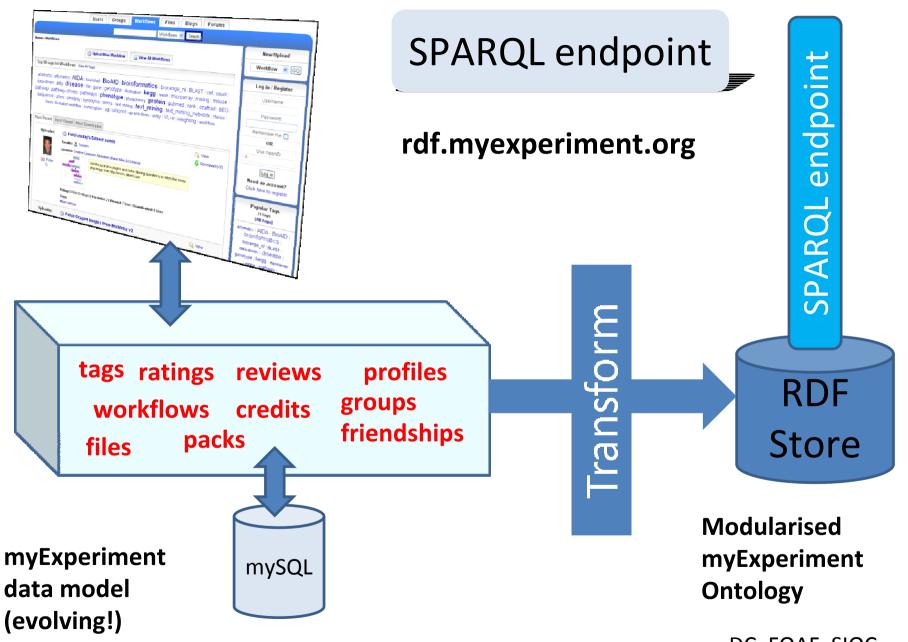
- 1. Keep your Friends Close
- 2. Embed
- 3. Keep Sight of the Bigger Picture
- 4. Favours will be in your Favour
- 5. Know your users
- Expect and Anticipate Change

De Roure, D. and Goble, C. "Software Design for Empowering Scientists," IEEE Software, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 88-95, January/February 2009

#### XML

# For Developers





DC, FOAF, SIOC (Semantically-Interlinked Online Communities)

#### Submit Feedback/Bug Report

### How To SPARQL

myExperiment's <u>SPARQL endpoint</u> allows anyone to query all of myExperiment's public data using the query language <u>SPARQL</u>.

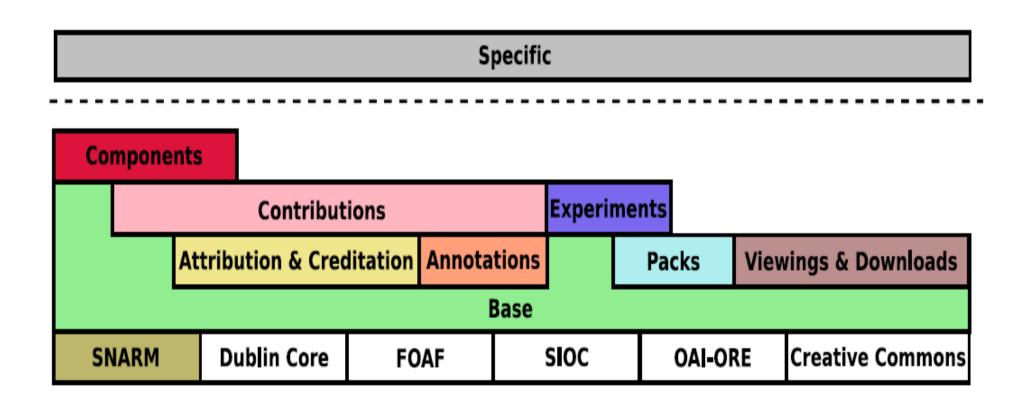
Although SPARQL is quite easy to use it may take a while to get you head round it if you are coming to it new and you are not from a computer science background. This guide is intended to help explain the basics of SPARQL and give usable examples that will return actual results from myExperiment's SPARQL endpoint, which can be compared against example results. Although it should be noted that example results are intended as a guide to the format of results and will probably not be exactly the same as those returned by the SPARQL endpoint.

The first section explains how to use the SPARQL endpoint and the unique features the myExperiment SPARQL endpoint has.

Sections 2-7 explain the main clauses used within SPARQL and how they are used to define queries.

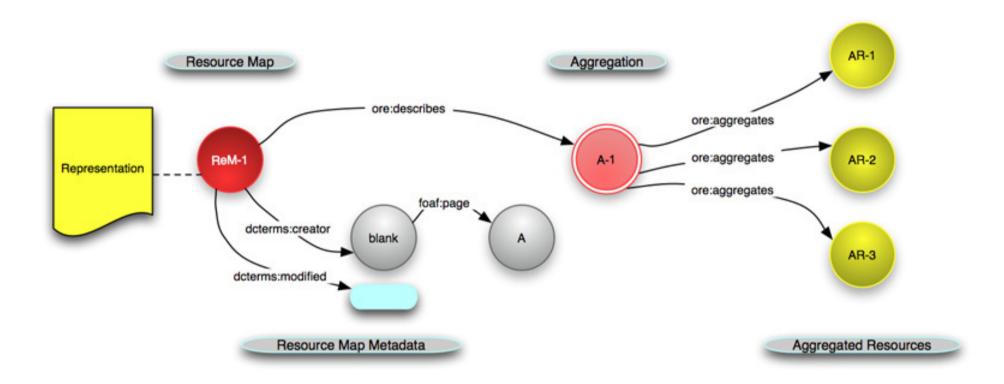
Section 8 give some explanation of various warning and error messages you might be prompted with and how to fix you query to eliminate these.

# myExperiment modularised ontology



**David Newman** 

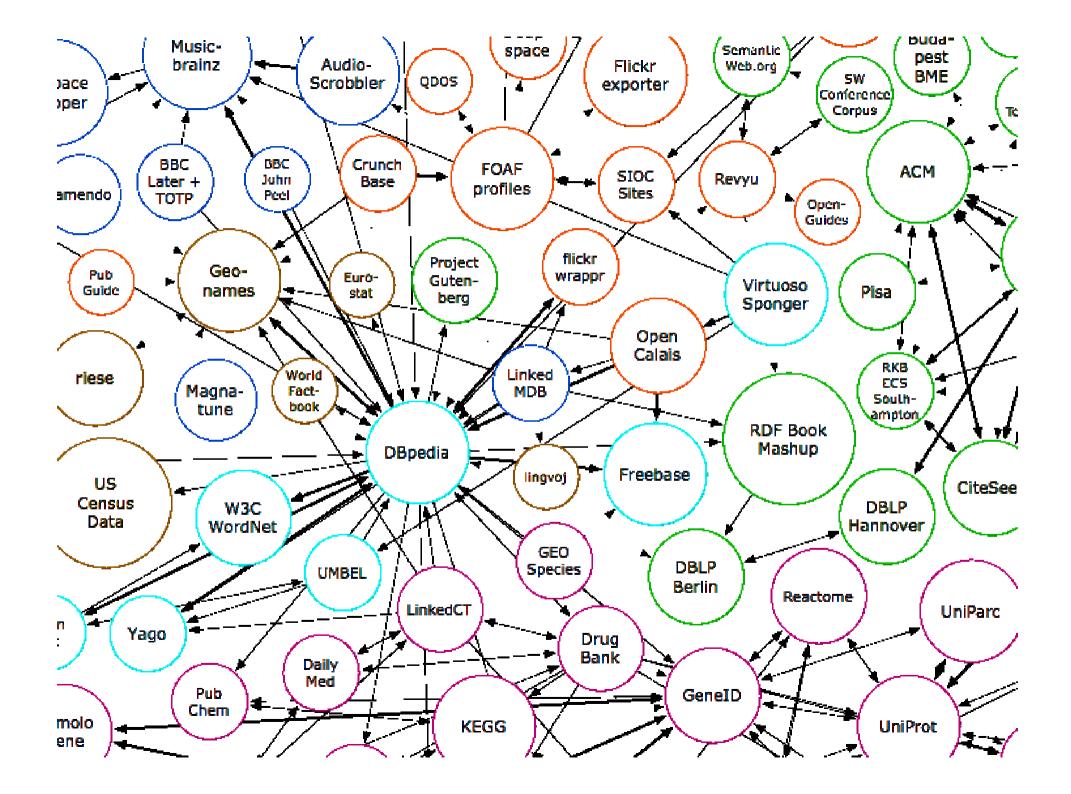
## **Exporting packs**





Open Archives Initiative
Object Reuse and Exchange





## Levels of (social) compliance?

- 303s
- 303s + RDF
- 303s + RDF + SPARQL
- Being on the diagram!

### 1. Use URIs as names for things

#### Everything

- If you don't name something you can't talk about it
- Things of course
- Year of publication
- Ideas
- ...

#### Cool URIs

- Think of the consumer/customer
  - https://secure.ecs.soton.ac.uk/gizmos/person\_by\_username.php?username=hq
  - https://secure.ecs.soton.ac.uk/person/username/hq

#### RESTful Interfaces

#### Ambiguity

URIs help to avoid it, especially if you...



# 2. Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names

- HTTP URI names come with an excellent look up mechanism
- And ownership, etc.



# 3. When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF, SPARQL)

- So they know what you mean
- Deliver some human readable data
  - html
- Deliver some machine processable data
  - RDF
  - JSON
  - CSV
  - text



# 4. Include links to other URIs. so that they can discover more things

- "Foreign" URIs
  - dbpedia:Southampton\_University
- Equivalence
  - owl:sameAs
  - skos:exactMatch
  - ...



| URI  | Accept              | Redirect | Response URI   |
|--|---------------------|----------|--|
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 | text/html           | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html            |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 | application/rdf+xml | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf             |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 | text/xml            | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml             |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      | text/html           | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.html |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      | application/rdf+xml | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.rdf  |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      | text/xml            | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.xml  |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html            | text/html           |          | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html            |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html            | application/rdf+xml | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html            | text/xml            | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.html | text/html           |          | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.html |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.html | application/rdf+xml | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.html | text/xml            | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf             | text/html           | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf             | application/rdf+xml |          | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf             |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf             | text/xml            | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.rdf  | text/html           | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.rdf  | application/rdf+xml |          | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.rdf  |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.rdf  | text/xml            | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml             | text/html           | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml             | application/rdf+xml | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml             | text/xml            | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16           |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.xml  | text/html           | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.xml  | application/rdf+xml | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n      |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16/versions/n.xml  | text/xml            | 303      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16&version=n |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16           | text/html           | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16           | application/rdf+xml | 301      | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16                 |
| http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16           | text/xml            |          | http://www.myexperiment.org/workflow.xml?id=16           |
|  |                     |          |  |



#### **Linked Data**

<u>Linked Data</u> is a way of interconnecting data published on the web that has not been previously linked. myExperiment is now a publisher of such data.

Every myExperiment entity, whether it be a Workflow, Pack, User, Group, etc. has its own Non-Information Resource (NIR) URI to identify it. This URI can also be used in a HTTP request where the header's accept parameter is set to an appropriate MIME type to retrieve data about it in one of up to three different formats, HTML, RDF and XML. This is done through a process called Content Negiotiation, which redirects to an explicit URL for that particular format. E.g.

- wget --header "Accept: text/html" http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16 → <a href="http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html">http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.html</a>
- wget --header "Accept: application/rdf+xml" http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16 → http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.rdf
- wget --header "Accept: application/xml" http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16 → <a href="http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml">http://www.myexperiment.org/workflows/16.xml</a>

If you are using an application that does not allow you to specify parameters of the HTTP request you can use the explicit URL for the different formats to retrieve data in that format.

#### Ontology

The structure of myExperiment RDF is defined by the <u>myExperiment Ontology</u>. This is a set of modules that borrows classes/properties from <u>FOAF</u>, <u>SIOC</u>, <u>Dublin Core</u>, <u>Creative Commons</u> and <u>OAI-ORE</u>, that can be assembled to build a comprehensive specification for the myExperiment data model. <u>Auto-generated documentation is available</u> that describes the documents and classes defined within the ontology.

#### SPARQL Endpoint

All myExperiment's public RDF data can queried using the query language SPARQL at myExperiment's SPARQL Endpoint. An introduction to SPARQL with a guide to querying myExperiment RDF is available here.

#### Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID)

A <u>description of myExperiment RDF</u> is specified in <u>voiD</u>. One thing voiD encourages is the publication of RDF datasets so they can easily be reused by others rather than having to crawl each NIR for its RDF. All of <u>myExperiment's Public RDF can be downloaded as a gzipped file</u>.

David Newman

### The hidden costs of linked data

## Usability

— We had a perfectly good scheme before and now we change it for something more complicated!

#### Performance

- All those 303s!
- Rumoured that on some sites developers append
   .xml to save round trips

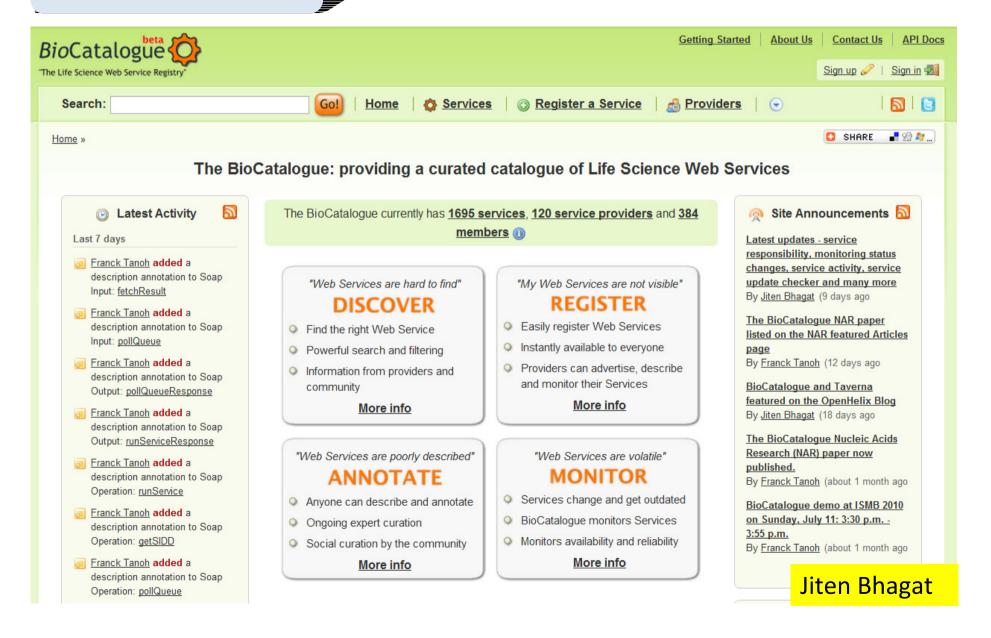
### www.myexperiment.org/packs/112

www.myexperiment.org/packs/112.html



П

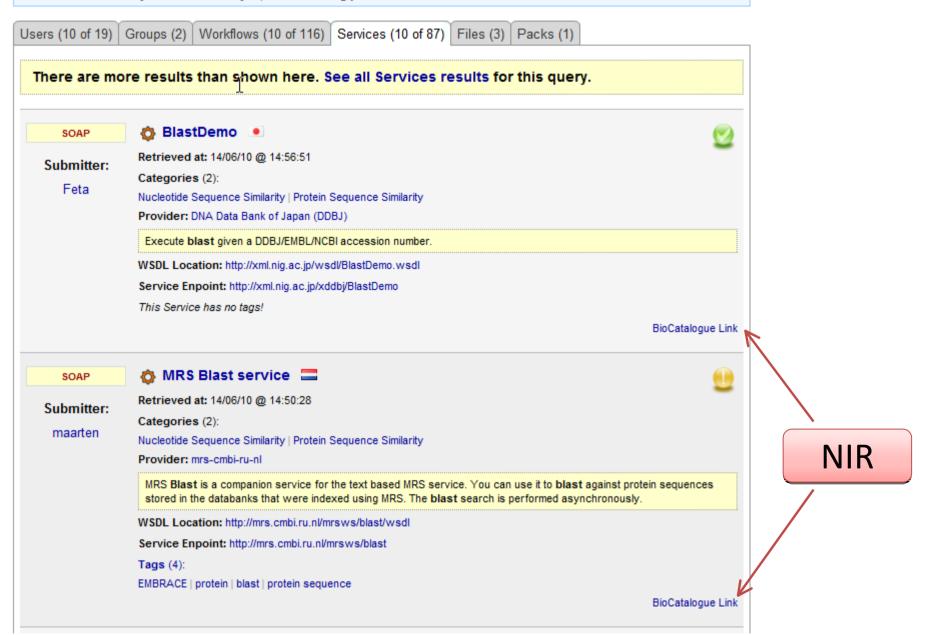
## BioCatalogue



#### Search results for "blast"

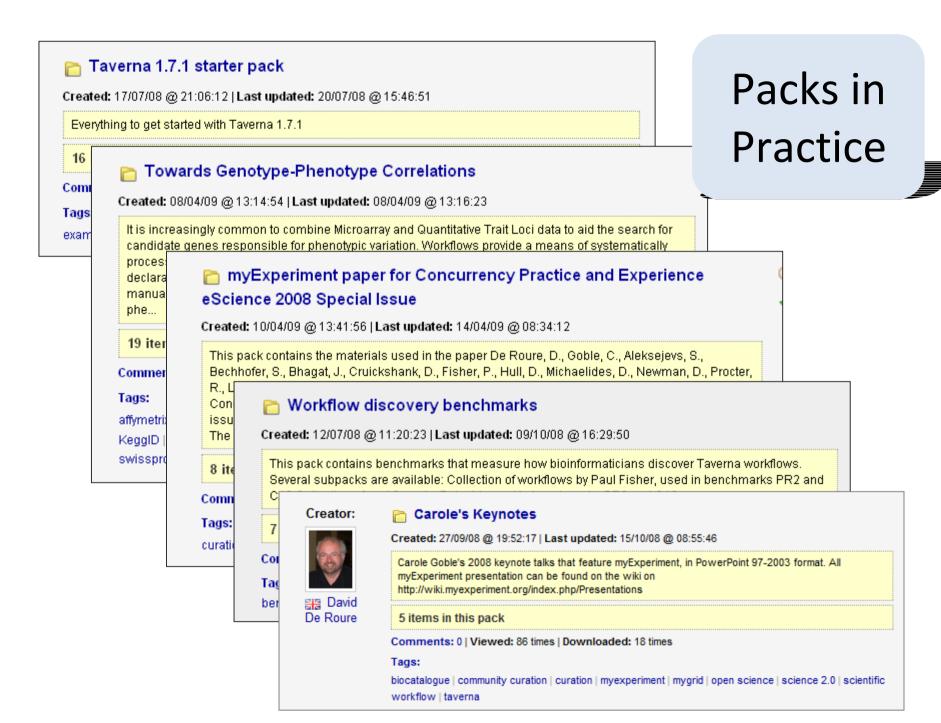
myExperiment

Note: some items may not be visible to you, due to viewing permissions.

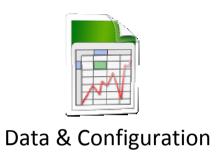


# Overview

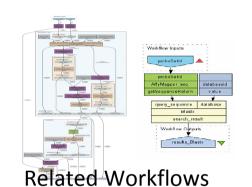
- Motivation: the primacy of method
- myExperiment and Other Animals
- Design and implementation
- The future of research



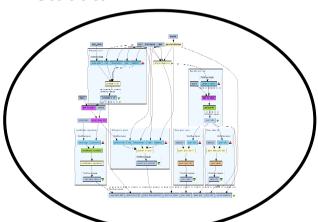
## Knowledge Packages – More than Methods

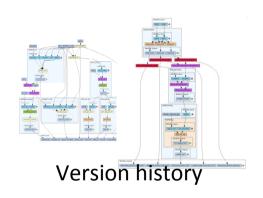














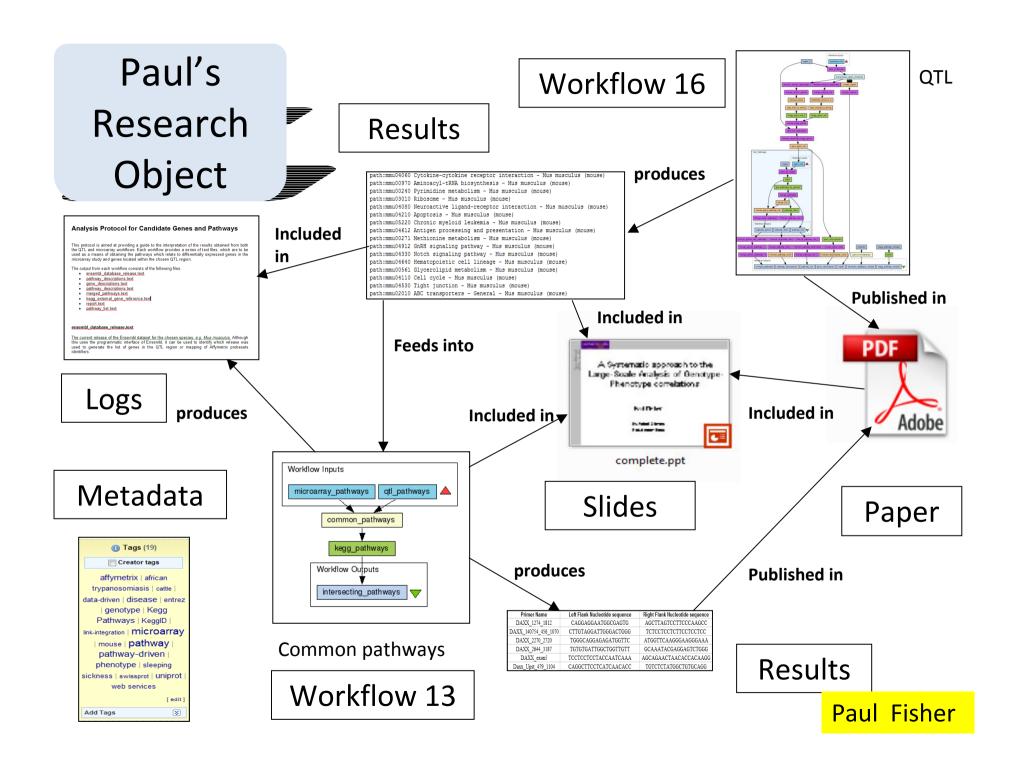
Log Book Provenance



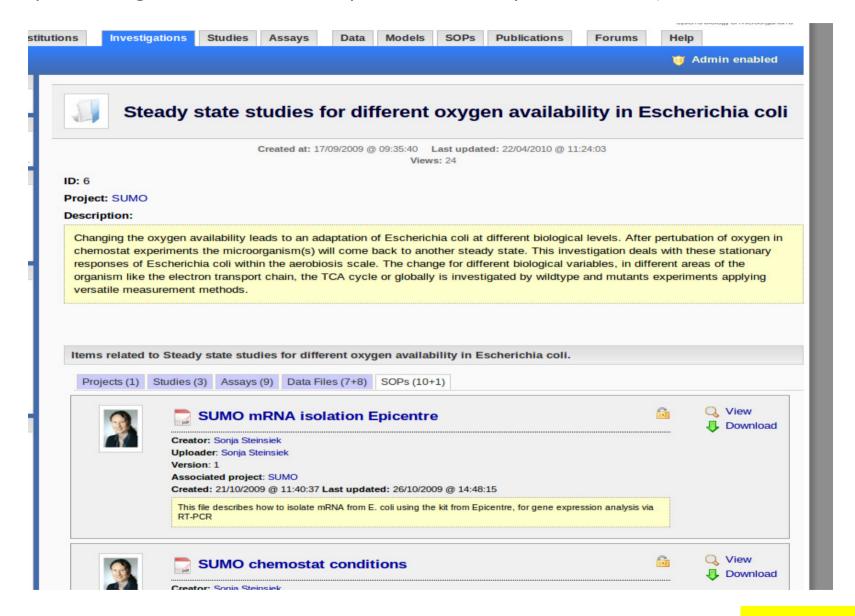


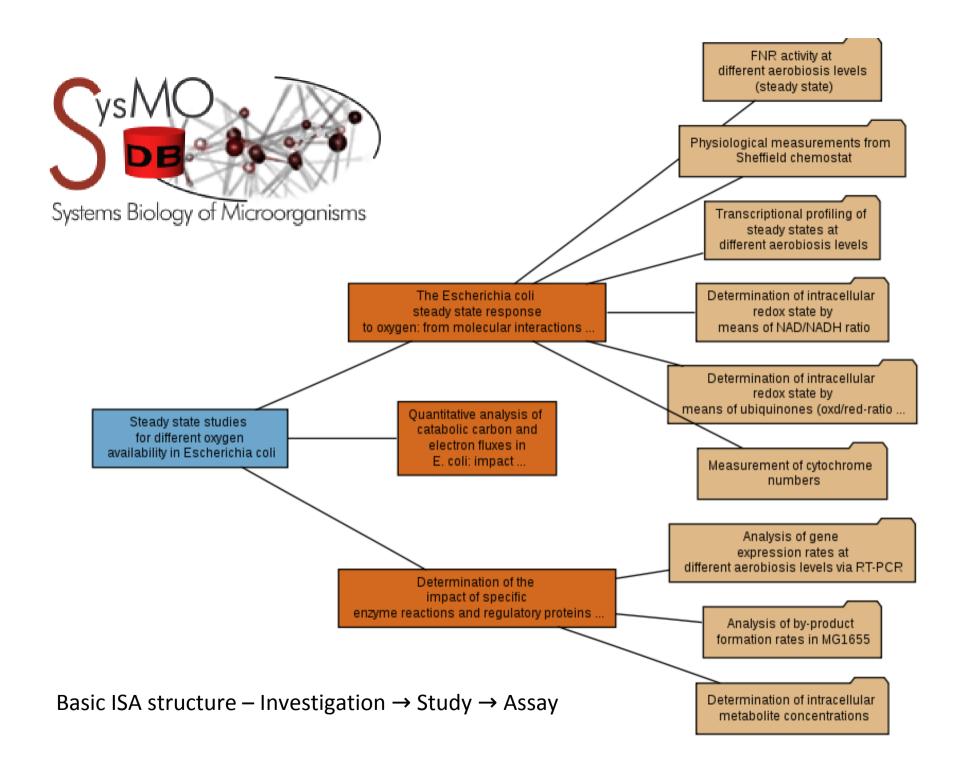
Training material

Carole Goble



Example Investigation. Contains multiple Studies, Assays, and Assets (SOPs, Models, Datafiles)





## The Six Rs of Research Object Behaviours

Research Objects enable data-intensive research to be:

- 1.Replayable go back and see what happened
- 2.Repeatable run the experiment again
- 3.Reproducible independent expt to reproduce
- 4.Reusable use as part of new experiments
- 5.Repurposeable reuse the pieces in new expt
- 6. Reliable robust under automation
- 7.Referenceable citable and traceable

## Stereotypes

- Publication Object
  - Record of Activity
  - Credit/attribution
- Live Object
  - RO as work in progress
  - Up to date references to appropriate resource
- Archived Object
  - RO as a record of what happened
  - Curated, "fossilised", immutable aggregation

### **Graceful Degradation**

Research Object services are able to consume Research Objects without necessarily understanding or processing all of their content

- View Object
  - Named Graphs for LD
- Exposing Object
  - Standardised wrapper around data sources
- Method Object
  - RO as protocol

Sean Bechhofer

# SALAMI

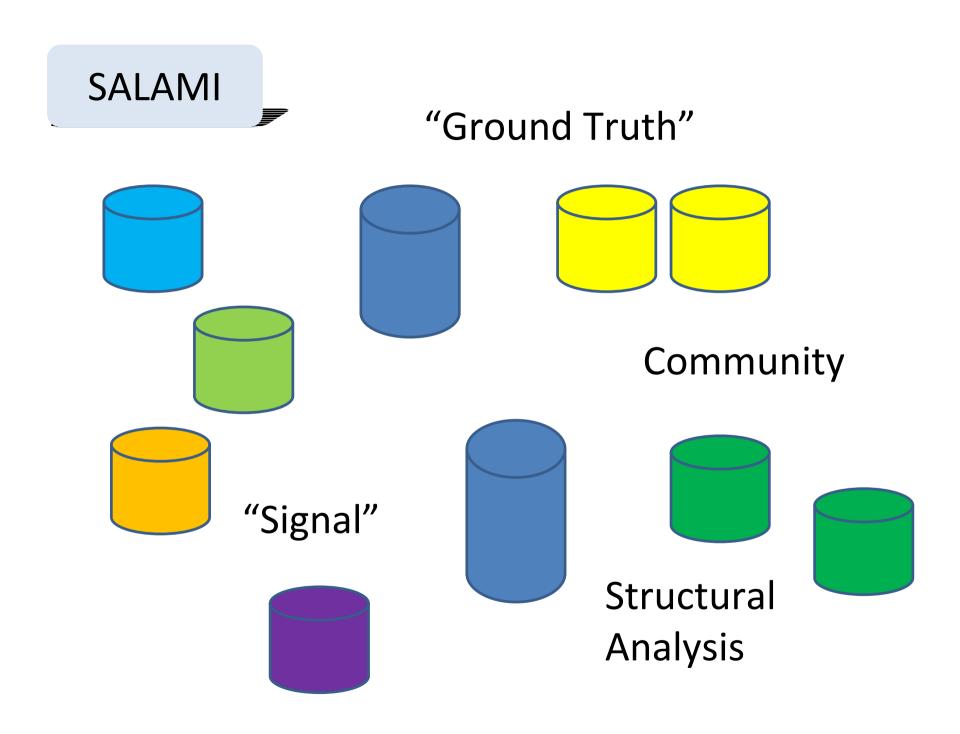
## Generating a musicological resource using Internet Archive + Music Info Retrieval Algorithms + Supercomputer + Crowdsourced ground truth

#### Structural Analysis of Large Amounts of Music Information (SALAMI)

#### A Paradigm Shift in Music Structural Analysis

We are proposing an innovative and ambitious computational musicology project called Structural Analysis of Large Amounts of Data (SALAMI). To date, musical analysis has been conducted by individuals and on a small scale. Our computational approach, combined with the huge volume of data now available from such source as the Internet Archive, will a) deliver a very substantive corpus of musical analyses in a common framework for use by music scholars, students and beyond; and, b) establish a methodology and tooling which will enable others to add to this in the future and to broaden the application of the techniques we establish. A resource of SALAMI's magnitude empowers musicologists to approach their work in a new and different way, starting with the data, and to ask research questions that have not been possible before.

SALAMI will analyse 23,000 hours of digitised music to build a resource for musicologists, based on the music's underlying structure. It will use thousands of supercomputing hours, donated by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), and draw on a bewildering range of music from the Internet Archive –from A Capella to Zydeco, Appalachia to Zambia, and Medieval to Post-Modern.



## How Country is my Country?

- 1) Use SPARQL to generate a collection of signal
- 2) Publish that collection
- 3) Our local signal repository has copies of the actual signal, and publishes sub-graphs of linked data asserting what those signals are of (using the URI for that track/record etc.)
- 4) The workflow performing the feature extraction combines (2) and (3) when fetching the signal for feature extraction and classification, and persists the URI for the signal artefact (track/record etc.)
- 5) The results are published (e.g. of genre classification) and reference that URI

### Find all artists and show their countries

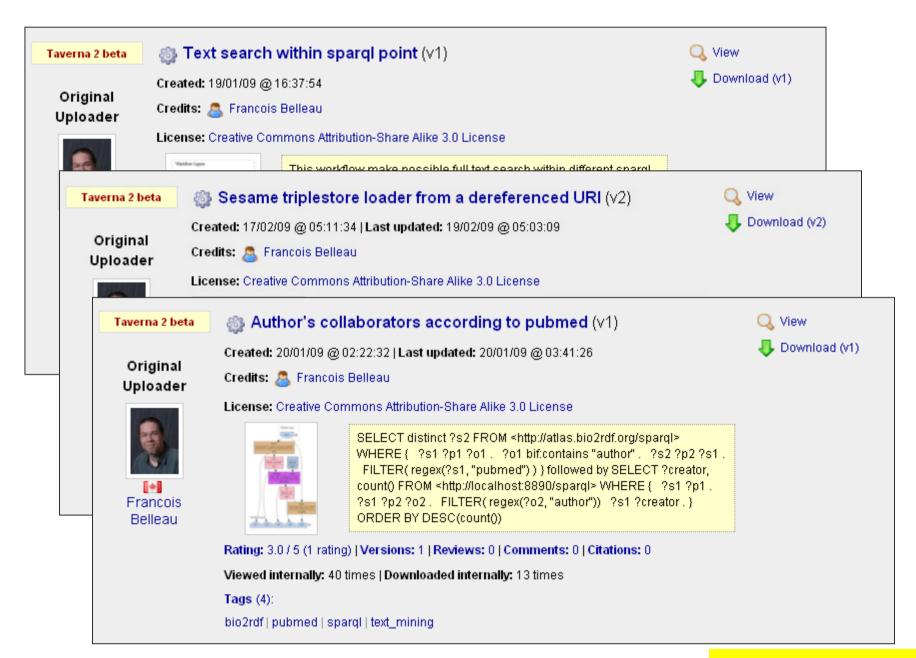
```
PREFIX geo:
  <a href="http://www.geonames.org/ontology#">http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>
SELECT ?name ?country
WHERE
{ ?artist
   a mo:MusicArtist;
   foaf:based near?place;
   foaf:name?name.
 ?place
   geo:inCountry ?country }
ORDER BY ?name
```

## Find all records by artists from France

```
PREFIX geo: <a href="http://www.geonames.org/ontology#">http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>
SELECT DISTINCT ?record
WHERE
{ ?artist
   a mo:MusicArtist;
   foaf:name ?name;
   foaf:based near?place.
 ?place
   geo:inCountry
   <a href="http://www.geonames.org/countries/#FR">http://www.geonames.org/countries/#FR>.</a>
 ?record
   a mo:Record;
   foaf:maker ?artist }
ORDER BY ?record
```

# Find all tracks from records by artists from France

```
PREFIX geo: <a href="http://www.geonames.org/ontology#">http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>
SFI FCT DISTINCT ?track
WHERE
{ ?artist
   a mo:MusicArtist;
   foaf:name ?name;
   foaf:based near?place.
 ?place
   geo:inCountry < <a href="http://www.geonames.org/countries/#FR">http://www.geonames.org/countries/#FR</a>>.
 ?record
   a mo:Record;
   foaf:maker ?artist;
   mo:track ?track }
ORDER BY ?track
```



#### Evolution of our research environment

#### **1st Generation** Current practices of early adoptors of tools. 2nd Generation Characteris their partic Projects delivering now **3rd Generation** Some inst The solutions we'll be delivering in 5 years tools, data Traditional Key chara Characterised by global reuse of tools, data and publication of tools, c methods across any discipline, and surfacing the right and links to Contain so levels of complexity for the researcher. Provenance reproduci Routine use. Science is a Provenan Key characteristic is radical sharing. shift to em New scier Research is significantly data driven - plundering the backlog of data, results and methods. opportun Increasing automation and decision-support for the investigat researcher - the VRE becomes assistive. Some exp Provenance assists design. Curation is autonomic and social.

## Though this be madness, yet there is method in it\*

Deluge of data => Deluge of methods to process it?

Recording, re-using and sharing methods:

- Supports reproducible science
- Enables interpretation & trust of results
- Supports re-use and re-purposing
- Shares know-how
- Builds capability to understand data

Methods should be first class citizens!



\* Polonius in Hamlet

## Linked Open Methods\*



- How we share
  - We are co-evolving a social infrastructure for sharing
- What we share
  - In the future we'll be saying "Could I have a copy of your Research Object please?" (if we didn't pick it up from the tweet...)
- Current work
  - Comunity curation, expert curation, assisted curation
  - Emerging practice in automation over linked data
  - Boundaries and guarantees: "the Web particle duality"

### Repositories & Linked Data

- Linked Data community has guidelines and tooling for production
- Production practice will improve as consumption increases
  - e.g. Discovery
  - e.g. Versioning
- Issues of authority, licence, governance and curation are perhaps best addressed by the open repository community
- Balancing freshness with persistence





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- JISC Virtual Research
   Environments and
   Repositories programmes
- EPSRC myGrid and e-Research South platform awards
- Microsoft Research Technical Computing Initiative
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation



Microsoft Research





### **Publications**

http://wiki.myexperiment.org/index.php/Paper

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# Southampton

















