

Modelling Data with semantics - from Astronomy to Ethnography.

A semantic-based method for storing and sharing qualitative
data in digital humanities

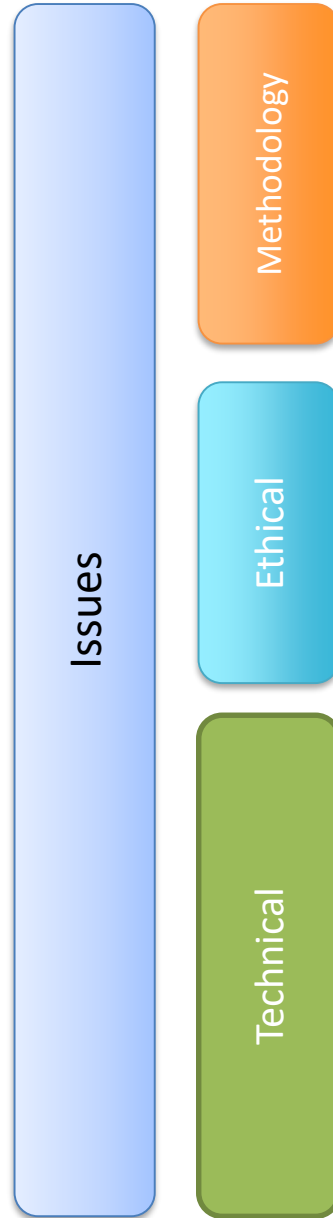
A. Tricoche, F. Weber, C.M. Zwölf



Research data: more issues than benefits?



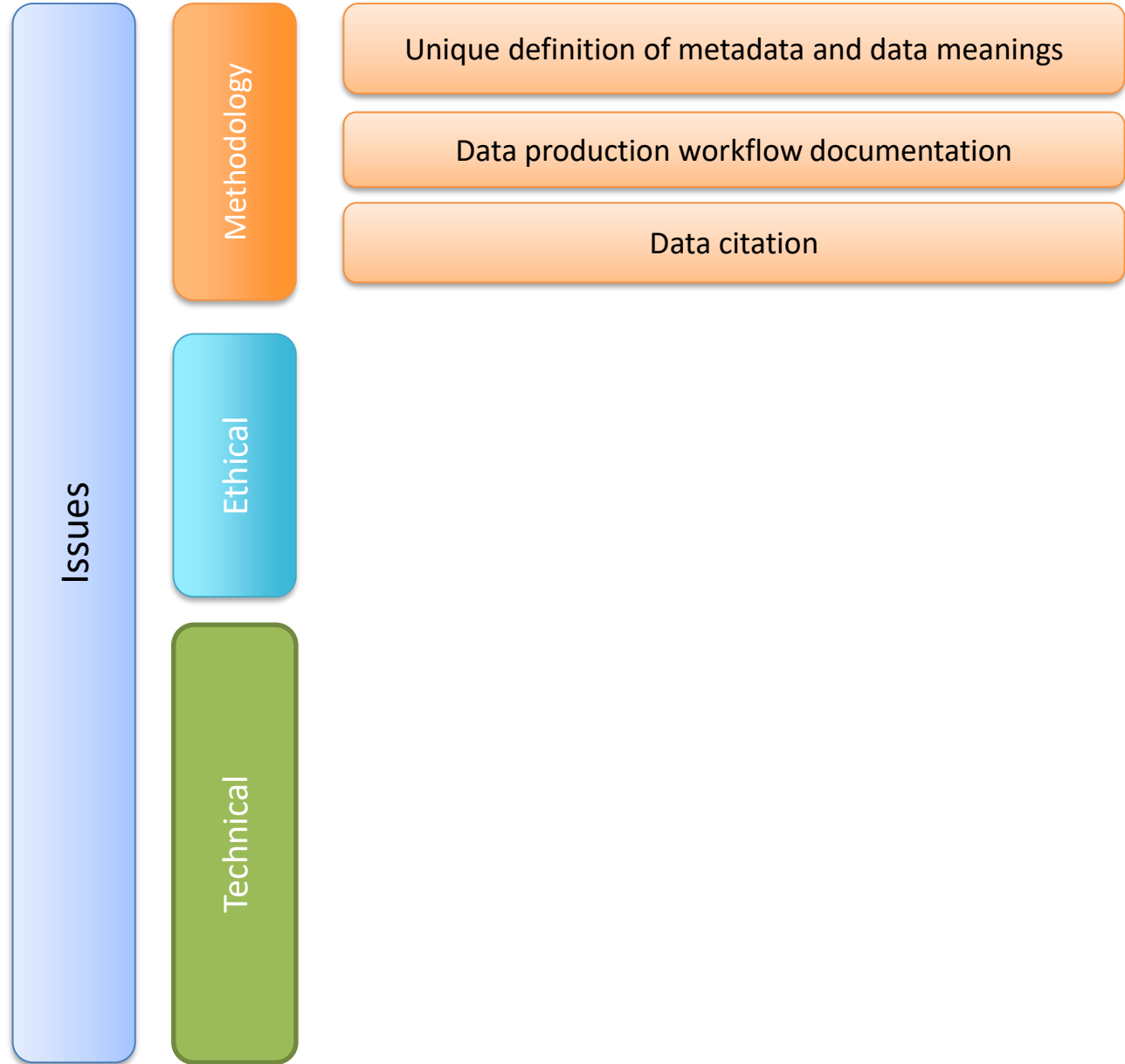
Data



Research data: more issues than benefits?



Data



Issues

Methodology

Ethical

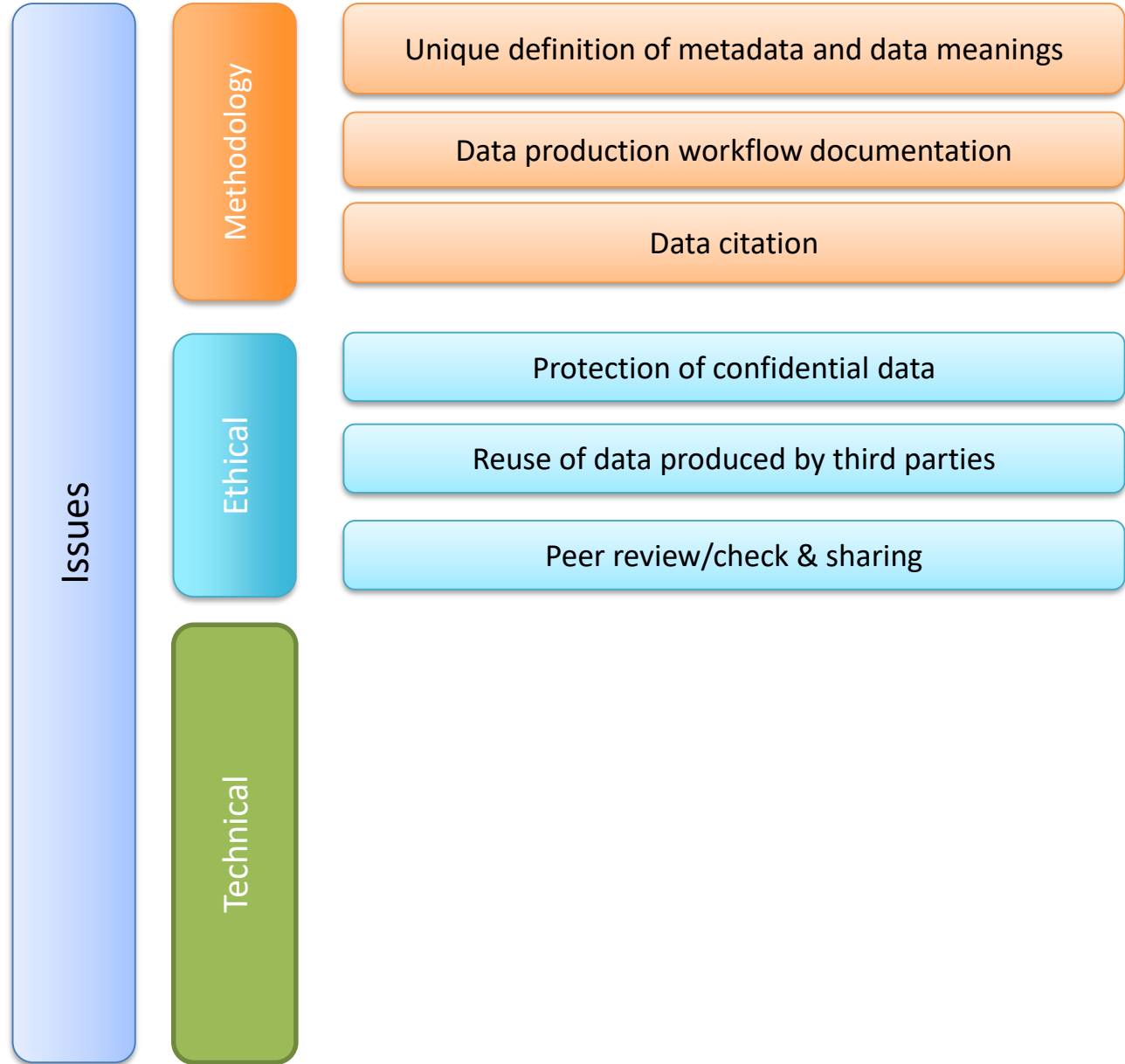
Technical

Unique definition of metadata and data meanings

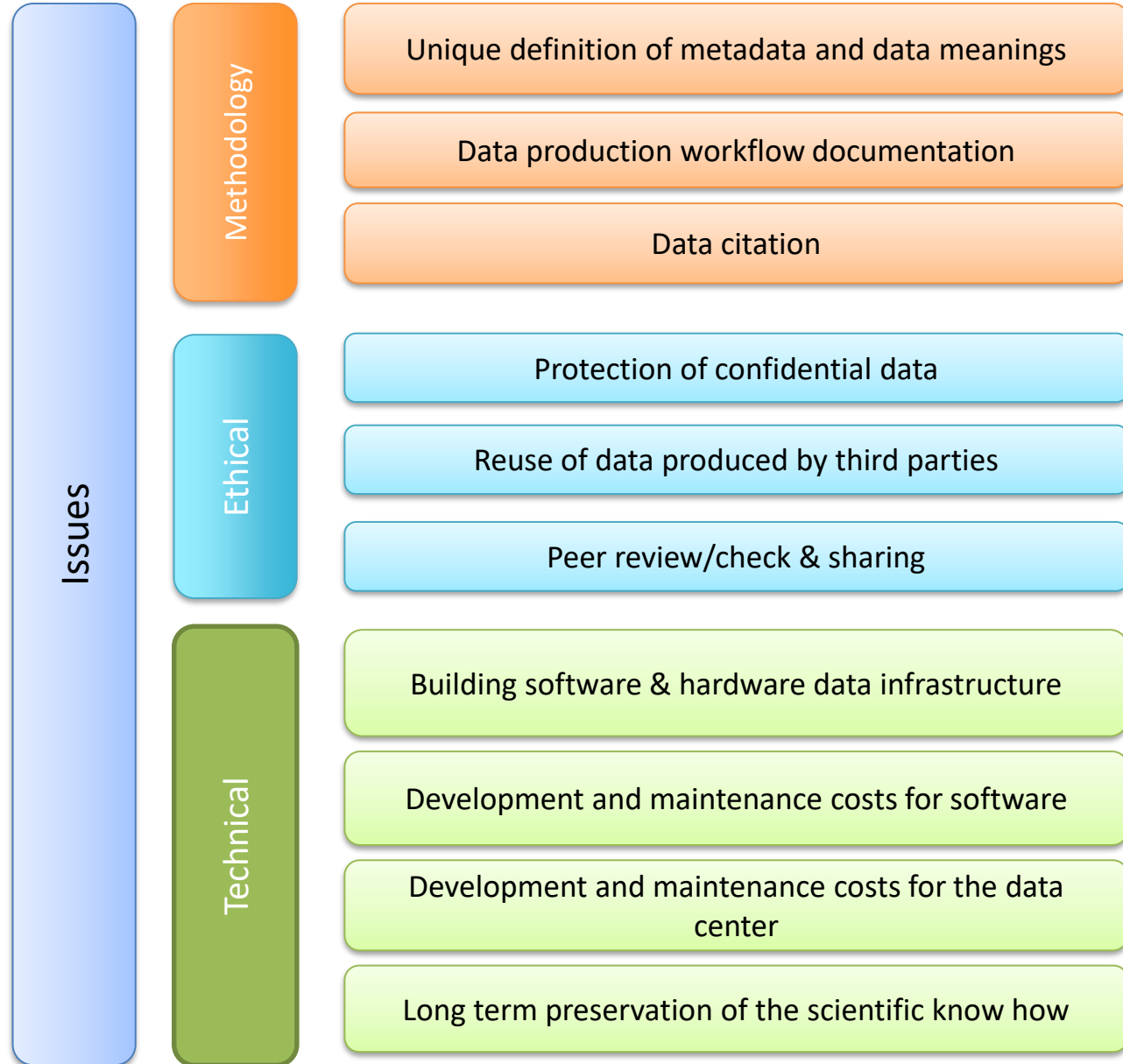
Data production workflow documentation

Data citation

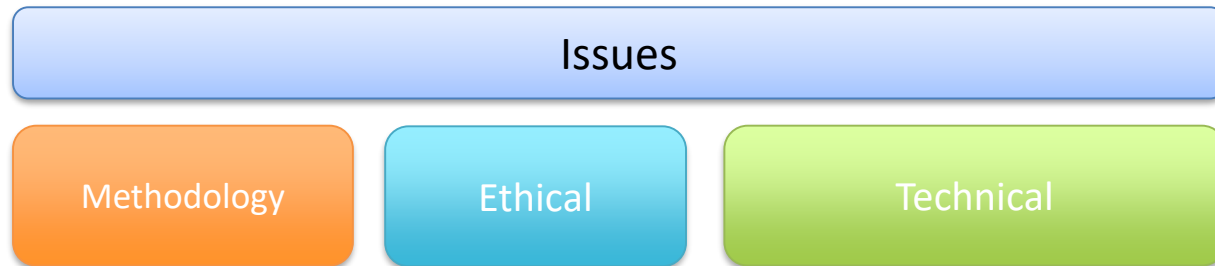
Research data: more issues than benefits?



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Research data: more issues than benefits?



Fragmented solutions may not cope with the Data-deluge related issues

The proposed solution

- Directly deals with the three issues-categories
- Is generic and may be transposed to other disciplines

ArchEthno2020 is the operational prototype implementing the methods described hereafter .

The ArchEthno2017 experience

- Tool for archiving qualitative sociology data
 - Allowing comparison between different use-cases
 - Case study: how the family organisation is impacted by dependency of one member?
 - A two level study:
 - the case (family) for answering the scientific question, the context (medical institution) for evaluating the socio-economic environment and validation statistics on the cases.
- The tool is technically built over a relational database. The schema guarantees:
 - Space for highlighting observers reactions
 - To build the scientific use-case with the specific metadata
 - To separate the use-case from the context
 - To protect the knowledge processing workflow

Adapting the existing tool to new use-cases is difficult and time consuming

- Change the database schema
- Change the data-entry and the data-extraction interfaces

Toward a new approach



Is the context for Astronomy & Ethnography interaction

- Multidisciplinary Research University
- Federated actions for solving research-data linked issues
 - Data documenting & sharing are common issues.

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Inspired by the semantic web and
based on SKOS
(W3C Standard **Simple Knowledge
Organisation System, SKOS**)



Toward a new approach



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Inspired by the semantic web and
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(W3C Standard **Simple Knowledge
Organisation System**, SKOS)

One define the concepts linked with
research data and metadata

These concepts are kept into a
thesaurus.

The *thesaurus* is serialized in a
SKOS/RDF (XML) file

Describing the approach



SKOS file

- ✓ **Sustainability**: The scientific know-how is preserved.
- ✓ **Inequivocability**: unambiguous definitions are given *unatantum*.
- ✓ **Flexibility** : The conceptual model is imbedded into the SKOS model, not into a SQL schema

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With the SKOS model, a simple table may fit for all the data-types.

SKOS	Value
Concept « Name of the author»	Gustave
Concept «Surname of the author »	Flaubert

Evolutions in the conceptual model (e.g. new concepts) won't have consequence on the table structure and already existing content.

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One may cite with a fine grained granularity data using PIDs.

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One may cite with a fine grained granularity data using PIDs.

- Sensitive data are encrypted and may be displayed only by trusted users:
- ✓ Confidentiality
 - ✓ Scientist may secure their own work
 - ✓ Legal aspect are covered.

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- The XML file contain all the scientific know-how.
- This file is used for building dynamically the data-entry and data extraction interfaces, from generic piece of software



Generic software
layer



Ad hoc GUIs

Describing the approach



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- A unique software library may meet many communities needs
 - Software development process is shortened
 - Technical know-how shared trans-disciplinary
 - Technical architecture derived directly by the software solution.

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Inspired by the **Parameter Description Language** approach and the **PDL** software framework.

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From relational DB to concepts – A working example

Let us consider a simple SQL table for storing information about authors.

Author Table	
Name	Surname
Victor	Hugo
Jean	Racine

From relational DB to concepts – A working example

Author Table	
Name	Surname
Victor	Hugo
Jean	Racine

We would like to add further information:

- The birth date
- The death date (for death authors)
- If alive authors, the date of the last publication.

The SQL approach is not flexible and data modelling is not optimal

- One has to define a “death date” column also for alive authors – nonsense.
- The schema has to change and the already stored data may be corrupted meanwhile.
- This situation is even worst if multiple tables & foreign keys are involved.

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Let us see how SKOS concepts may help us in this particular case...

From relational DB to concepts – A working example

Author Table	
Name	Surname
Victor	Hugo
Jean	Racine

We define three concepts:

Concept definition

External ID: Author

Label: Author

Definition: the maker of anything

Concept definition

External ID: Name

Label: Name

Definition: the name that a person have

Concept definition

External ID: Surname

Label: Surname

Definition: the name that a person have in common with other family members

From relational DB to concepts – A working example

Author Table	
Name	Surname
Victor	Hugo
Jean	Racine

Author Table (Skos based version)			
Entry_ID	ID Concept	Value	Parent entry ID
1	Author		
2	Name	Victor	1
3	Surname	Hugo	1
4	Author		
5	Name	Jean	4
6	Surname	Racine	4

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4	Author		
5	Name	Jean	4
6	Surname	Racine	4

For adding the additional required information (dates of birth, death, last activity) we define three additional concepts:

Concept definition

External ID: BirthDate

Label: BirthDate

Definition: the date of birth in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

Concept definition

External ID: DeathDate

Label: DeathDate

Definition: the date of death in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

Concept definition

External ID: LastActivityDate

Label: LastActivityDate

Definition: the date of last activity in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

From relational DB to concepts – A working example

Concept definition

External ID: DeathDate

Label: DeathDate

Definition: the date of death in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

Concept definition

External ID: BirthDate

Label: BirthDate

Definition: the date of birth in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

Concept definition

External ID: LastActivityDate

Label: LastActivityDate

Definition: the date of last activity in format jj/mm/aaaa (Gregorian Calendar)

Author Table (Skos based version)

Entry_ID	ID Concept	Value	Parent entry ID
1	Author		
2	Name	Victor	1
3	Surname	Hugo	1
4	Author		
5	Name	Jean	4
6	Surname	Racine	4
7	BirthDate	26/02/1802	1
8	DeathDate	22/05/1885	1
9	BirthDate	22/12/1639	4
10	DeathDate	21/04/1699	4

From relational DB to concepts – A working example

- The proposed example may be easily generalized to more complex configurations.
- We adopted this method for migrating all the data from the ArchEthno2017 SQL structure to the actual ArchEthno2020 SKOS version
- A quick demonstration...

Author Table (Skos based version)

Entry_ID	ID Concept	Value	Parent entry ID
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9	BirthDate	22/12/1639	4
10	DeathDate	21/04/1699	4

A word about confidentiality

- From the technical point of view confidentiality level is an Integer N .
 - Any user whose accreditation level is greater than N may display the information
 - If accreditation level is smaller than N , data are not conveyed to user.
- Who may decide (and how)
 - the confidentiality level for each specific datum?
 - The access write for each user?
- We have started thinking about an ethical committee for taking these decisions
 - Are other data-praticionnaires having similar issues?

N.B.

- Data protection do not only imply to hide confidential data.
- Data discovery and data-processing tools related to confidential data should not be accessible for users with no sufficient permission.

Concluding remarks

The described approach meets the main

- methodological
- ethical
- technical

Issues experienced by teams working with research data.

The proposed method is based on semantic web

- And may be adopted by others communities
- Reducing development/maintenance costs
- Compliant with the RDA registry type (CF. Registry Data Type WG and Data Fabric IG outputs)

Thank to José Sastre, to Jean-Robert Dantou, to Maxime Tissier who contributed to this work.