



Ontology Design Patterns:

Bridging the Gap Between Local Semantic Use Cases and Large-Scale, Long-Term Data Integration

Adam Shepherd

EGU 2015-8413

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Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

www.geolink.org
schema.geolink.org



“Come and find
data, **my**
community...”



The Grand Challenges of Science



The GeoLink Project



The GeoLink Project



BCO-DMO



DataONE

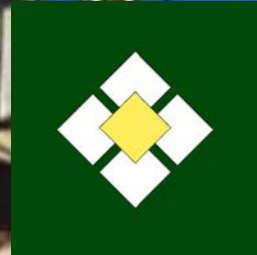
The GeoLink Project



BCO-DMO



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



DataONE

Perspectives are going to differ...

Marine
Geology

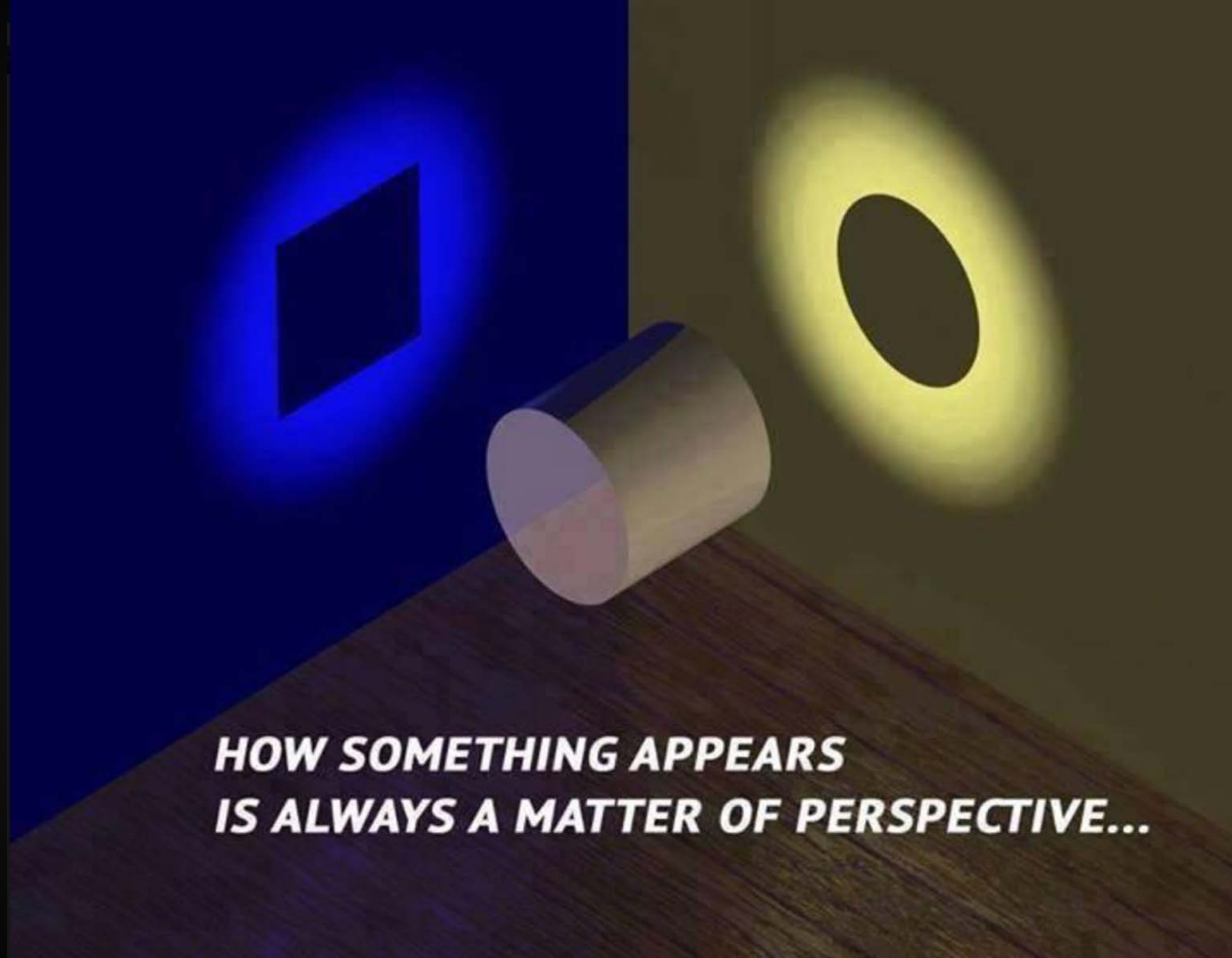
Marine
Ecosystems



Publications

Biogeochemistry

Paleoclimatology



***HOW SOMETHING APPEARS
IS ALWAYS A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE...***



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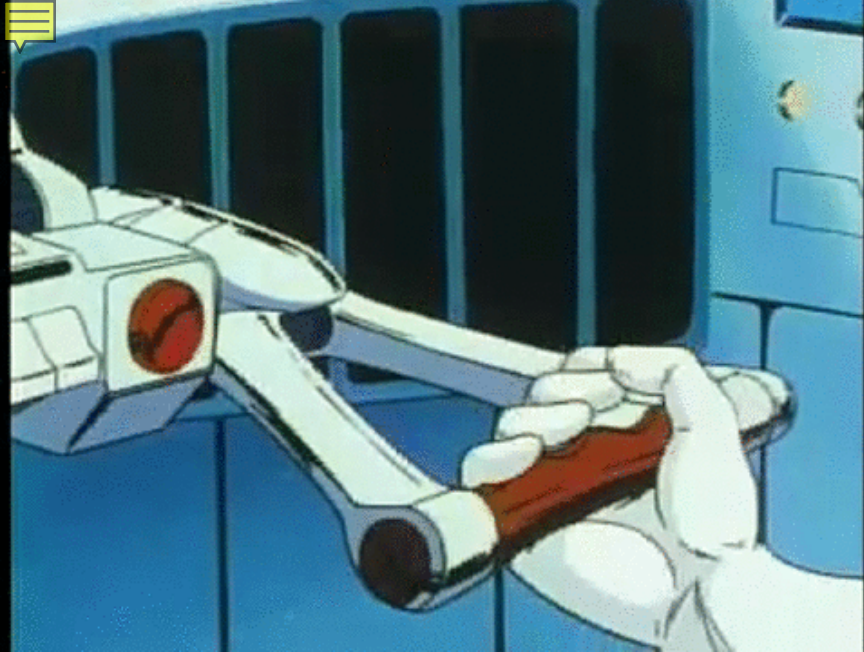


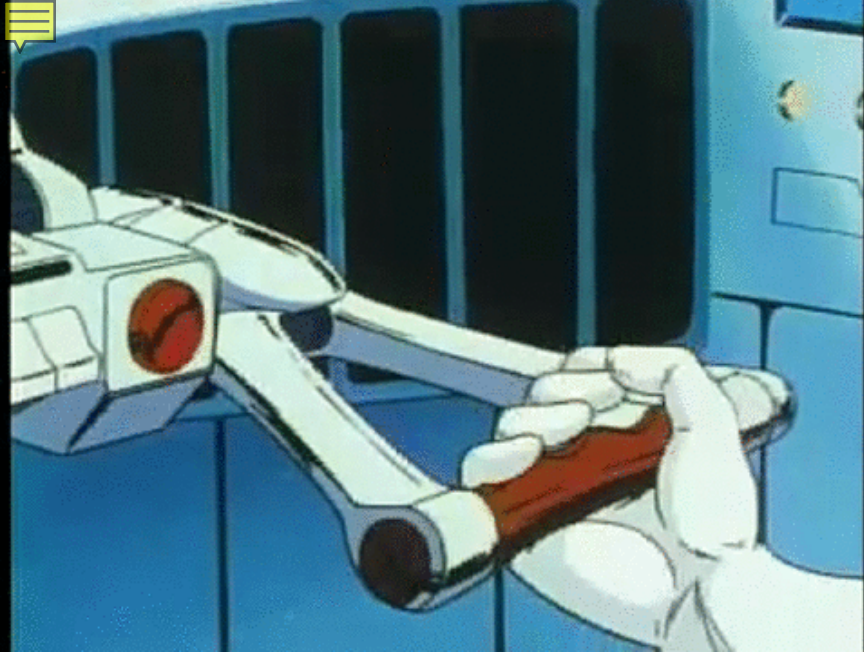
For large scale integration,
ontological commitments *can be*
too restrictive...

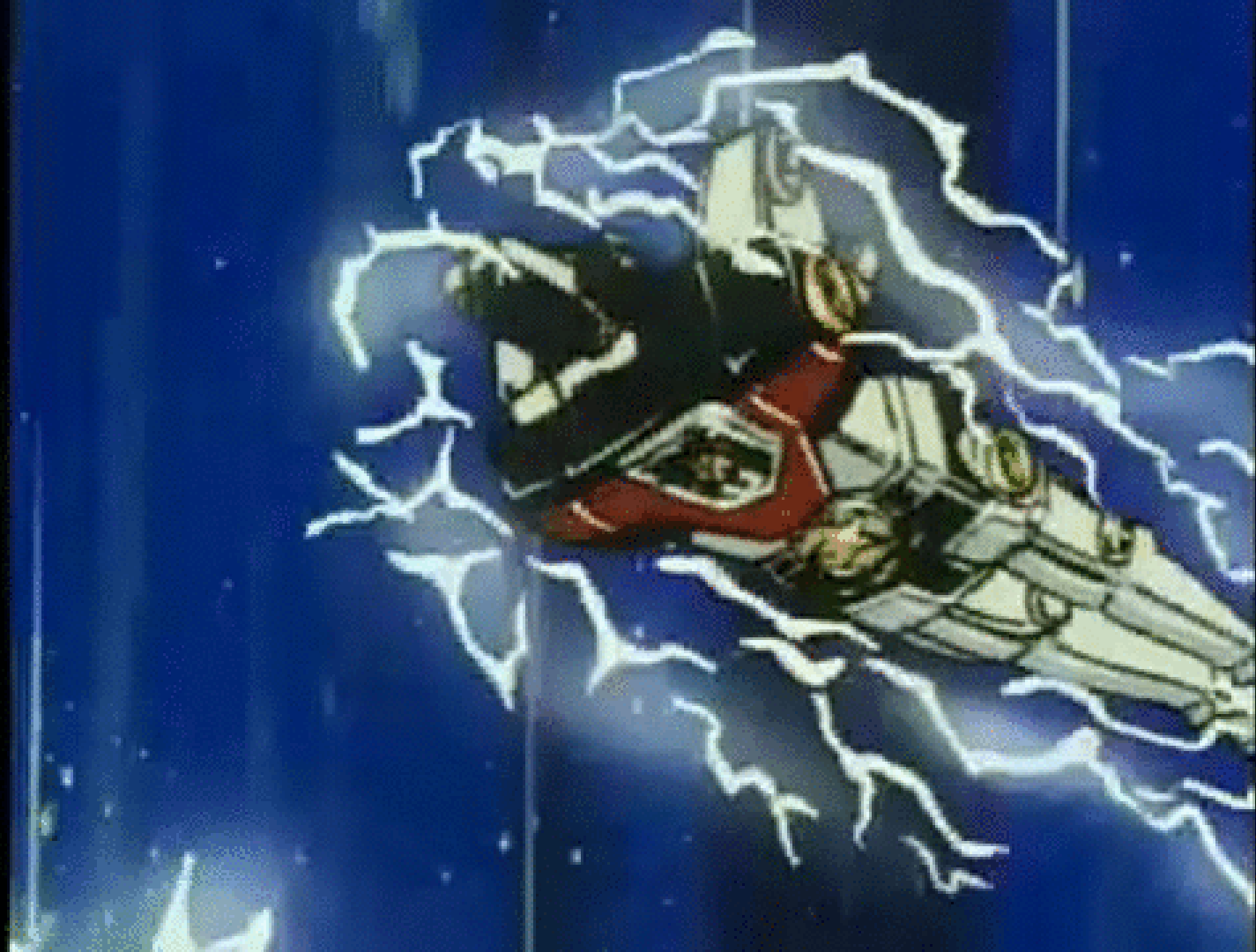


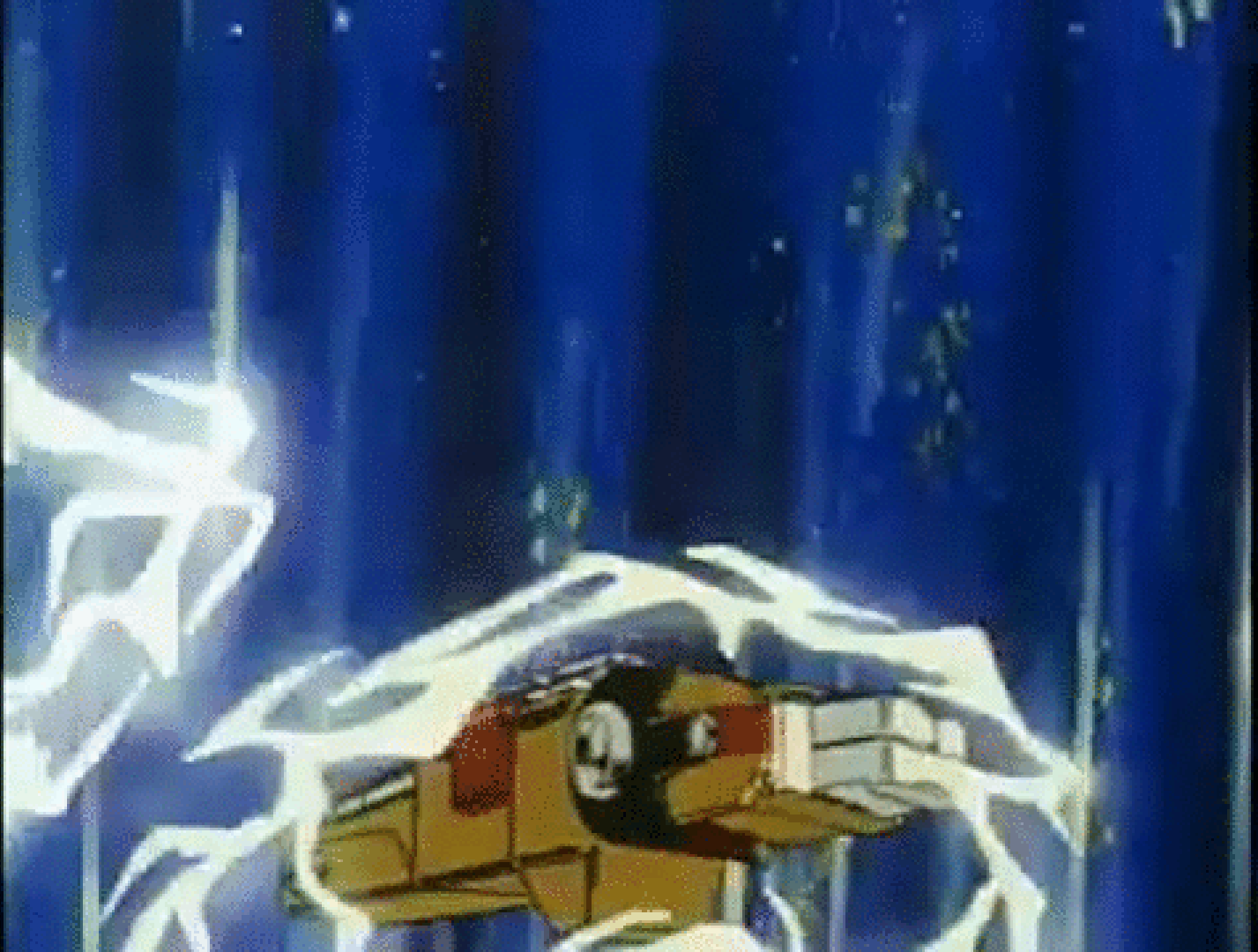
For large scale integration,
ontological commitments *can be*
not restrictive enough...













Paleoclimatology

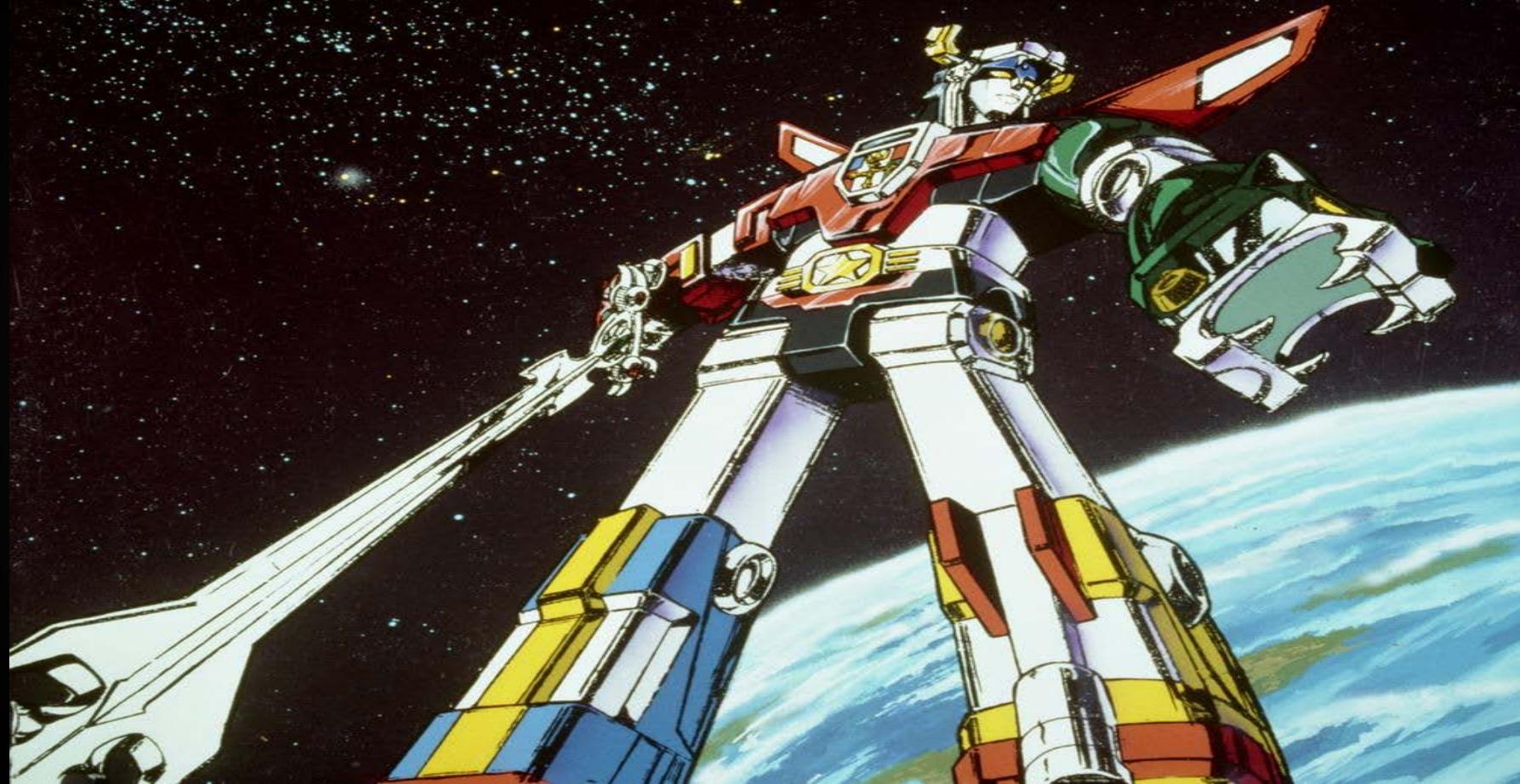
Marine
Geology



Publications

Marine
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Biogeochemistry





Ontology Design Patterns:

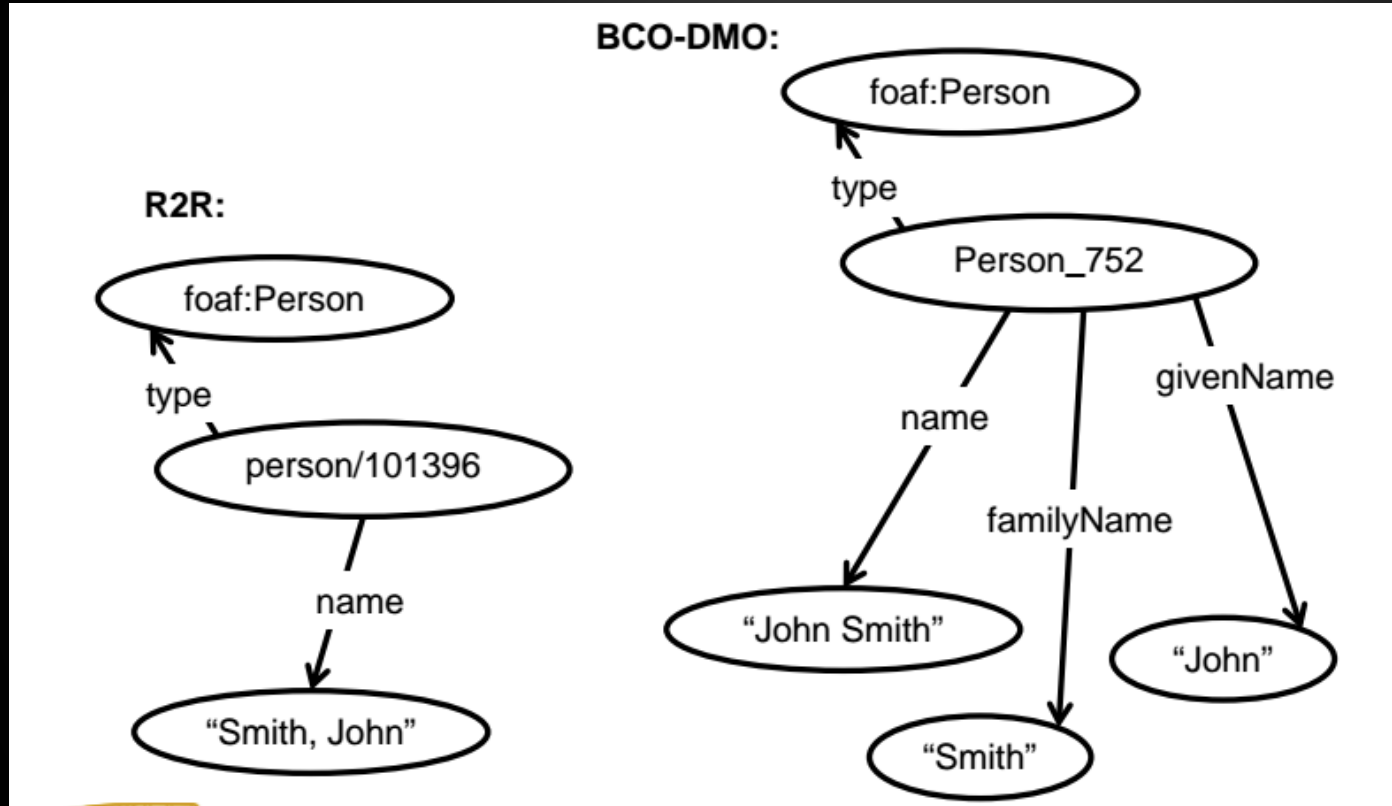
**Bridging the Gap Between Local Semantic Use Cases and Large-Scale,
Long-Term Data Integration**

Adam Shepherd
EGU 2015-8413

www.geolink.org
schema.geolink.org



Linked Data is Not Enough: *Problematic Alignment*



Linked Data is Not Enough: *Problematic Integration*

Information Workbench

Print Help Login

Copernicus (lunar crater)

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View Revisions

Copernicus is a [lunar impact crater](#) named after the astronomer [Nicolaus Copernicus](#), located in eastern [Oceanus Procellarum](#). It is estimated to be about 800 million years old, and typifies craters that formed during the [Copernican period](#) in that it has a prominent [ray system](#).

Contents

- [Characteristics](#)
- [Names](#)
- [Satellite craters](#)
- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
- [External links](#)

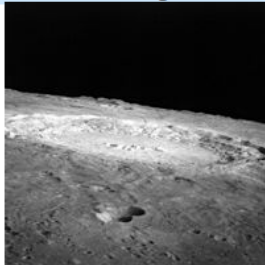
Characteristics

Copernicus is visible using [binoculars](#), and is located slightly northwest of the center of the Moon's Earth-facing hemisphere. South of the crater is the [Mare Insularum](#), and to the south-south west is the crater [Reinhold](#). North of Copernicus are the [Montes Carpatus](#), which lie at the south edge of [Mare Imbrium](#). West of Copernicus is a group of dispersed lunar hills. Due to its relative youth, the crater has remained in a relatively pristine shape since it formed.

The circular rim has a discernible hexagonal form, with a [terraced](#) inner wall and a 30 km wide, sloping [rampart](#) that descends nearly a kilometer to the surrounding [mare](#). There are three distinct terraces visible, and arc-shaped [landslides](#) due to slumping of the inner wall as the crater debris subsided.


Most likely due to its recent formation, the crater floor has not been flooded

Image




Google Map

Map Satellite



Location of Copernicus.



Location of Copernicus.

Credit: K. Janowicz (2012)

Linked Data is Not Enough: *Problematic Integration*

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South Sudan

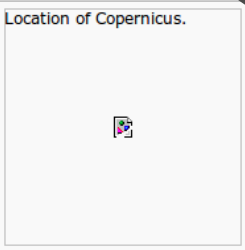
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Location of Copernicus.




Location of Copernicus.

Image



Google Map

Map Satellite



Problem: Linked Data missing coordinate reference system

Credit: K. Janowicz (2012)

Variance

AN ONTOLOGY OF POTHOLES

Potholes are defined as **cracks**

- of more than **30mm depth** [*North East Somerset, UK*]
- with a width of a **'large dinner plate'** (300mm) and the depth of a **'golf ball'** (40mm) [*Gloucestershire, UK*]
- with a width of a **'dinner plate'** (200mm) and a minimum depth of a **'fist'** (40mm) [*Worcestershire, UK*]
- if their depth is **'a pound coin and a 1p coin side by side'** [*Coventry*]



Due to a severe **winter** (T) millions of potholes need to be repaired by the **local councils** (S) that are **legally responsible** for the **roads maintenance** (A) within their administrative **boundaries** (S) .

Variance



Credit: K. Janowicz (2011)

Reasoning w. Data: Creates Pothole instances of...

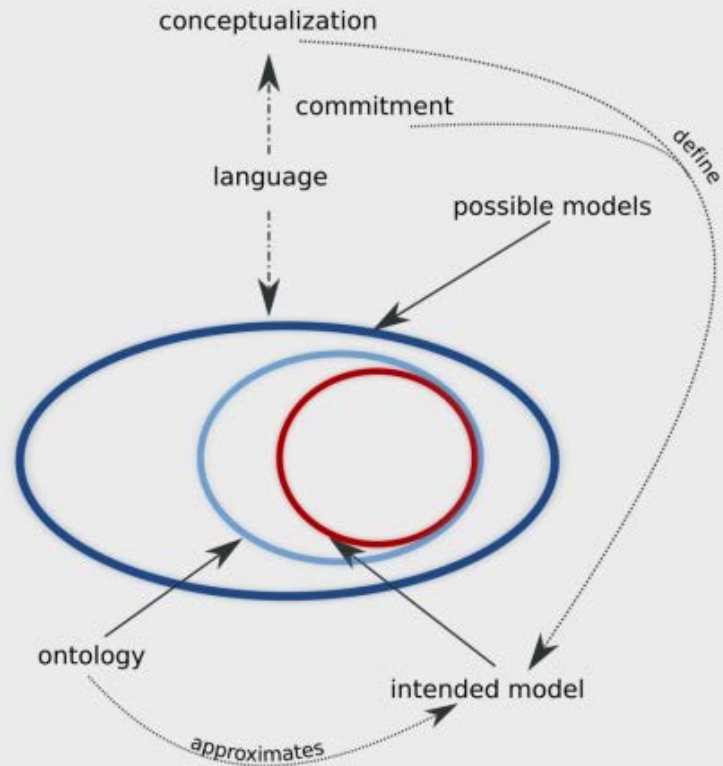
major roadway collapse



new bridge construction

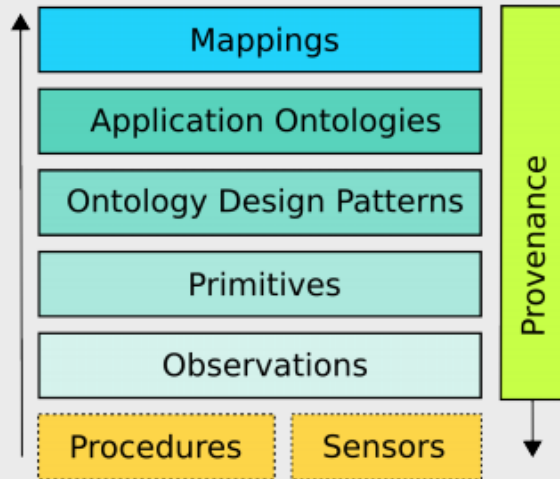
Credit: K. Janowicz (2011)

ONTOLOGIES DO NOT FIX MEANING...



... they restrict interpretations.

OBSERVATION-DRIVEN ONTOLOGY ENGINEERING



- Local and crisp **microtheories** instead of global ontologies
 - Mine ontological primitives out of real **observation data**
 - Assist domain experts in becoming knowledge engineers by developing reusable **patterns**
 - **Defer** the introduction of classes that are heavy on ontological **commitments** (e.g., forest)
 - Be driven by publishing, **discovery**, **reuse**, and integration needs.
-
- Ontologies should be about **communication** and not about replacing **numerical models**; we should **not** try to develop an **universal ontology** for rivers, mountains, forests, and so forth

Example Use Case

Ocean ecosystems: “What’s happening in the subpolar North Atlantic (surface to 1000 m), where are the zooplankton, and when do they come out of diapause?”

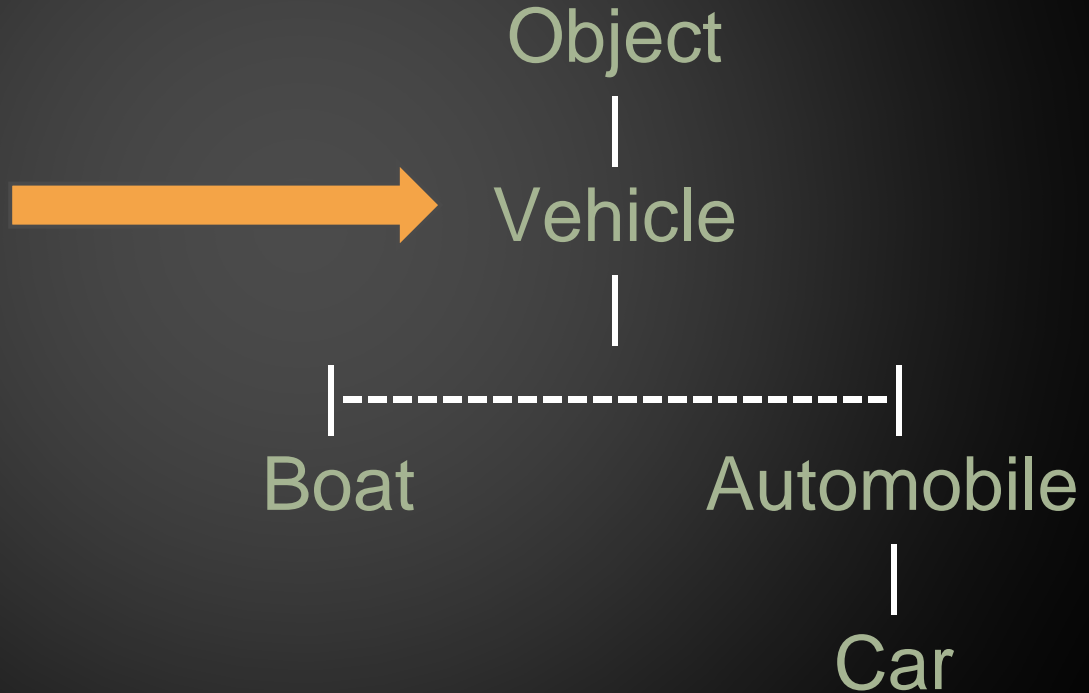
Requires primary production, species composition, abundance and size distribution, nutrients, and basic hydrographic data.



Arriving at a Pattern Concept

Repo A: CAR

Repo B: BOAT



by Lowest Common Subsumer

GeoLink concepts

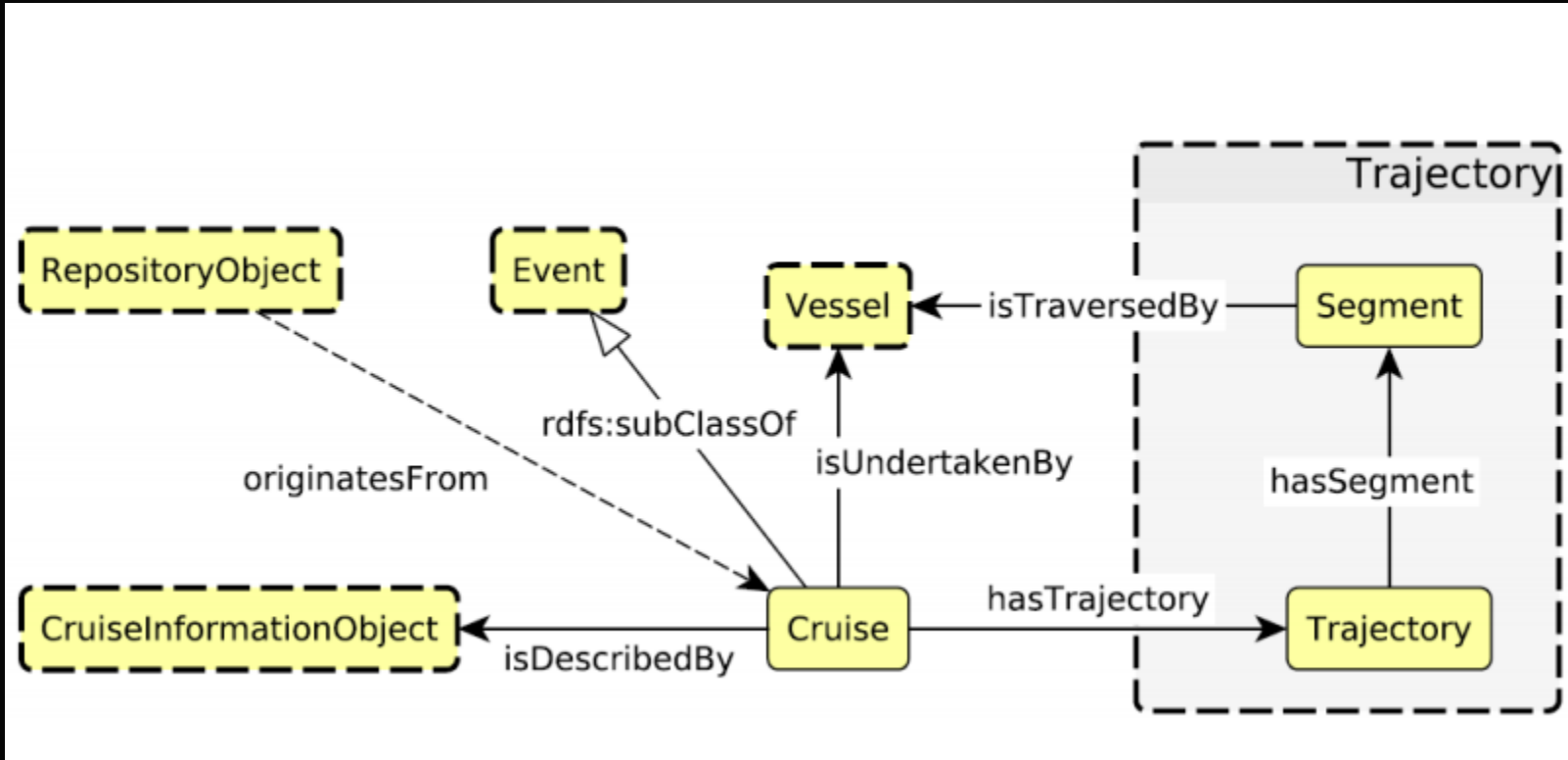
- field expeditions
- sensor + sample datasets
- laboratory analyses
- journal publications
- conference presentations
- theses/reports
- funding awards

To see these concepts as ontology design patterns, see:

<http://schema.geolink.org>

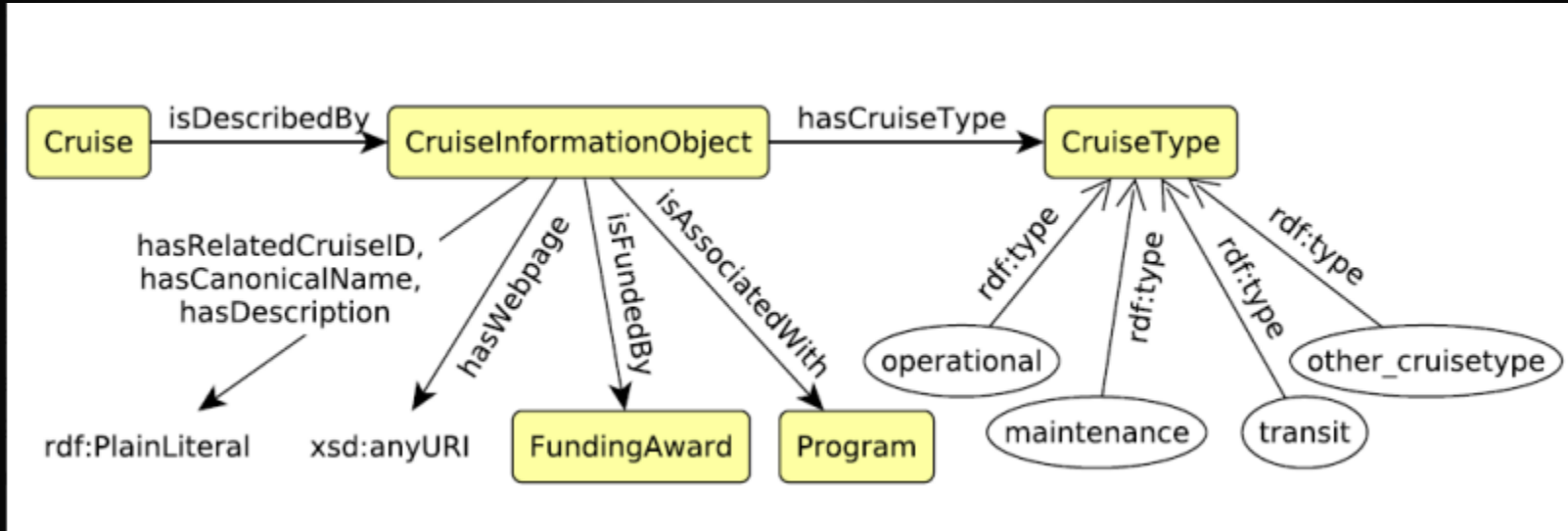
Diagrams: <https://github.com/ec-geolink/design/tree/master/patterns/diagrams>

GeoLink: Cruise Pattern

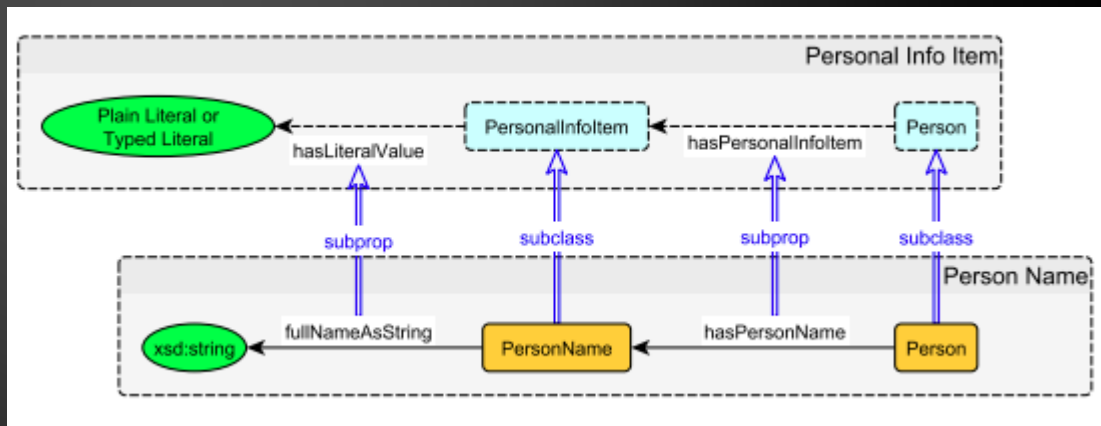
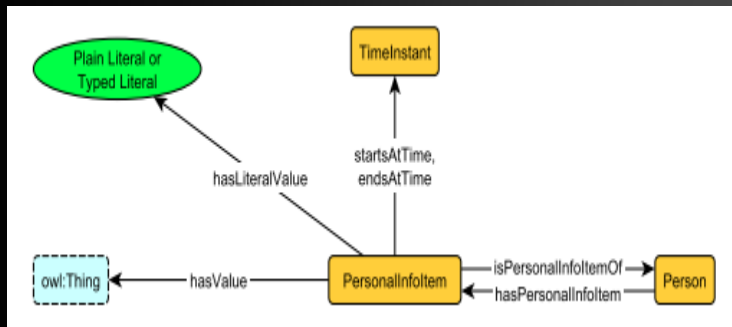


Matured Ontology Engineering:

The InformationObject pattern



GeoLink: The Person Integration Problem



How do we implement?

Issues:

- Complexity of Patterns
 - comprehension by new partners
- Local adoption of pattern schema
 - impact on existing software, performance

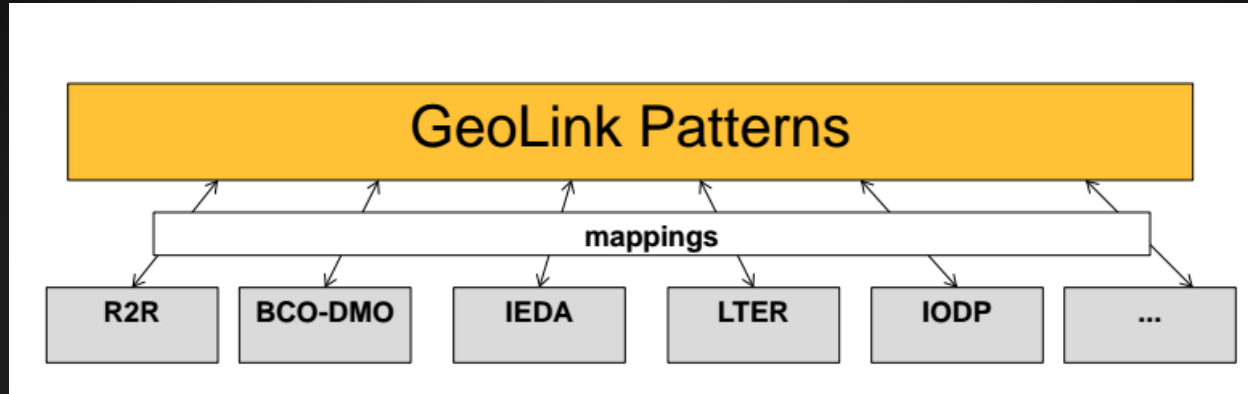
*Our local community still wants the lion
- a more specific representation.*



*Broader discovery requires
something greater.*



Ontology Design Pattern: Views



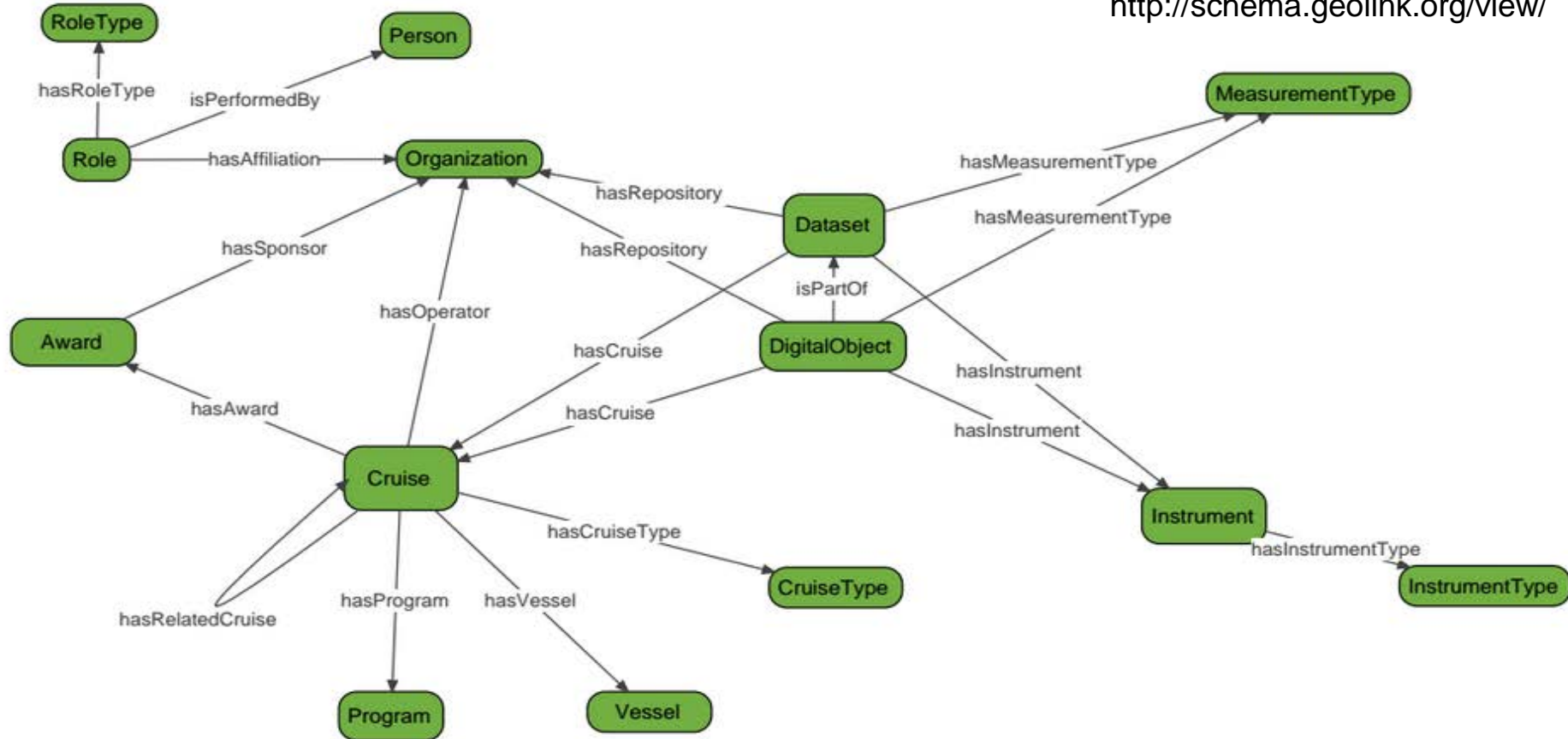
Data partners transform existing data to the patterns through a “View” construct.

Example constructs:

- SPARQL ‘CONSTRUCT’ statements
- RDF data processing script

GeoLink: Aligned “View” Ontology

<http://schema.geolink.org/view/>



BCO-DMO: Transforming our Local Data

Local data can mean our linked data or data in a database, etc.

What matters is

- 1) preserving the *existing* local linked data
- 2) publishing GeoLink pattern *compatible* data

<http://geolink.bco-dmo.org/id/dataset/2415>

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Ontology Design Patterns (ODPs)

1. Modular

Use the modules you have data for

2. Extendable

When additions or replacements are needed,
existing data isn't affected

Existing Linked Data can remain unchanged

3. Not disruptive

GeoLink: Repositories

The logo for the Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO), featuring the text "BCO-DMO" with a small globe icon.The logo for the Data Observation Network for Earth (DataONE), featuring the text "DataONE" with a globe icon.

Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office ([BCO-DMO](#))

Data Observation Network for Earth ([DataONE](#))

Interdisciplinary Earth Data Alliance ([IEDA](#))

International Ocean Discovery Program ([IODP](#))

Long Term Ecological Research ([LTER](#)) Network

Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ([MBLWHOI](#)) Library

Rolling Deck to Repository ([R2R](#)) Program

Additional Collaborators

Advanced Cooperative Arctic Data and Information Service ([ACADIS](#))

CLIVAR and Carbon Hydrographic Data Office ([CCHDO](#))

Federation of Earth Science Information Partners ([ESIP](#))

Index to Marine and Lacustrine Geological Samples ([IMLGS](#))

U.S. Geological Survey - National Geochemical Database ([NGDB](#))

GeoLink Schema

<http://schema.geolink.org/>

GeoLink on github.com

<https://github.com/ec-geolink/design>

References

Arko, R. et al (2015). GeoLink: Semantics and Linked Data for the Geosciences. Presented at EarthCube Tech Meeting 2015.

Hitzler, P. et al (2015). Ontology Design Patterns in OceanLink and GeoLink. Presented at GeoVoCamp, Santa Barbara, CA.

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Janowicz, K. et al (2014). GeoLink — Ontology (Design Pattern) Engineering. Presented at GeoLink Partners Meeting, Santa Barbara, CA

Janowicz, K. (2012). Place and Location on the Web of Linked Data.
http://stko.geog.ucsb.edu/location_linked_data

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