

From Vocabularies to Ontologies

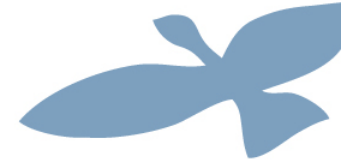
A working group session to discuss how a semantic approach could be useful for the discover, search, interoperability and analysis of biological data.

Nicola Fiore

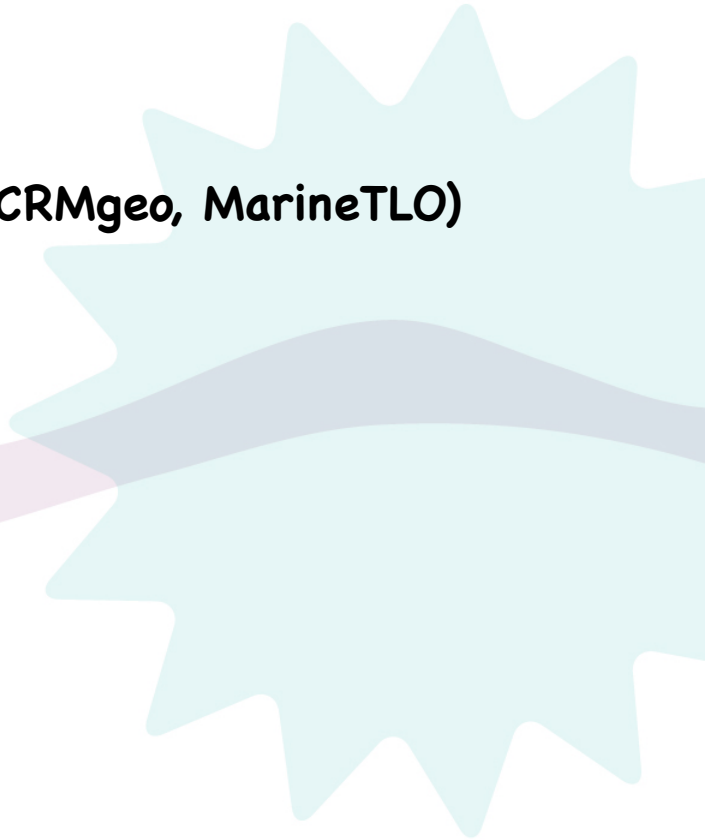
University of Salento

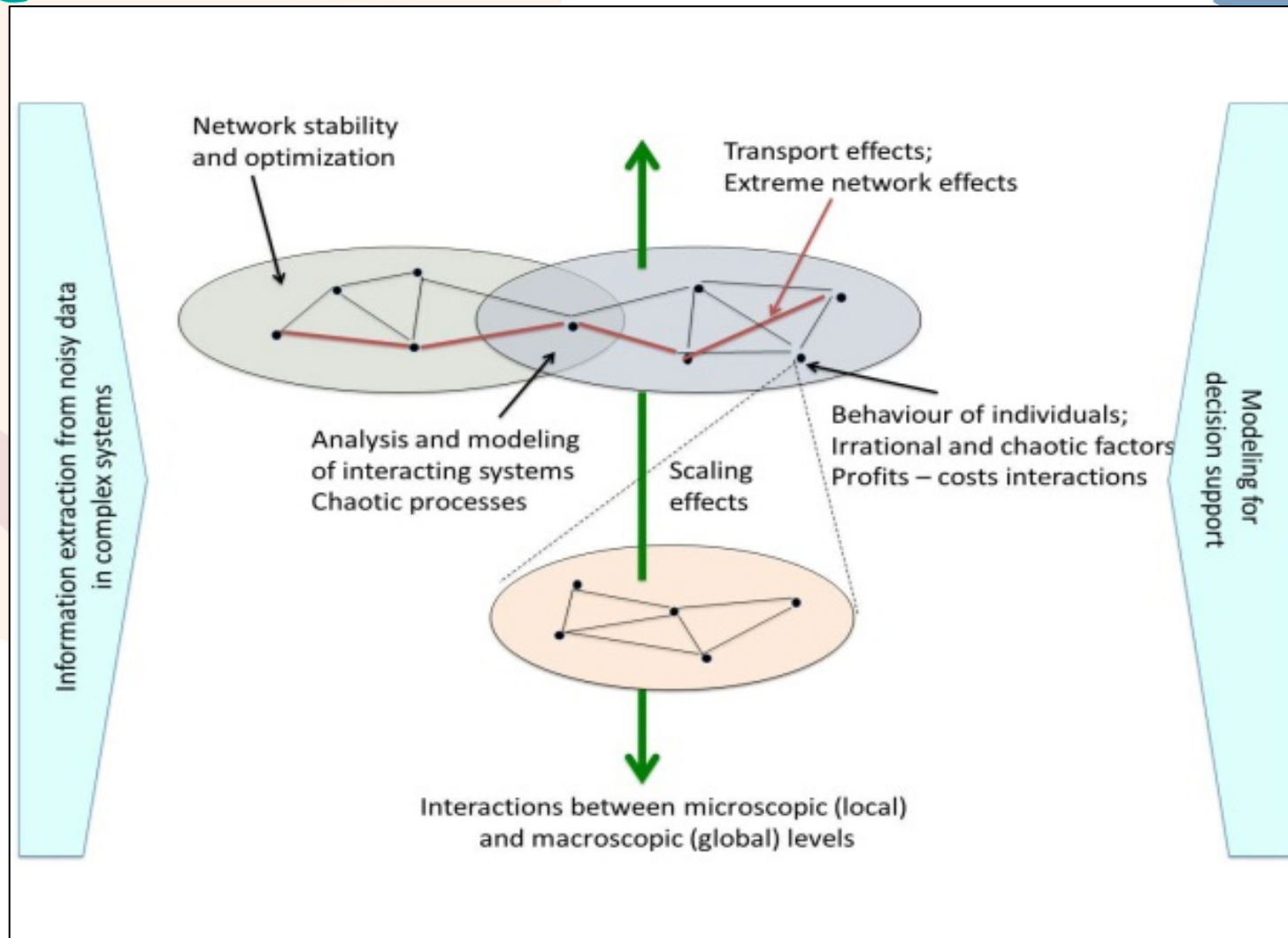
Lifewatch Service Centre





- **Ontologies for Biodiversity Research: State of the art**
 - ◆ OBOE
 - ◆ SERONTO
 - ◆ O&M Lite
 - ◆ CIDOC CRM Extensions (CRMSci, CRMgeo, MarineTLO)
 - ◆
 - ◆ Ontologies Interoperability ???
- **Goals:**
 - ◆ data discovery and integration
 - ◆ data quality ?
 - ◆ data analysis ?
- **Use Cases**
 - ◆ Phytoplankton
- **Technologies & Tools**





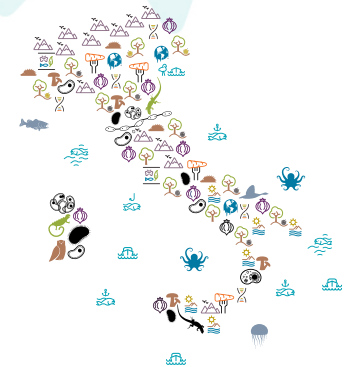
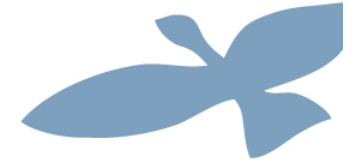
Scheme to cover multidimensional biodiversity challenges. (Source: Wouter Los.)

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Background

A more flexible and powerful tool to capture the semantic means of complex ecological data, its structure and contents, and the interrelationships among data variables is needed



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Background

Different ontology-based descriptions of ecological and environmental information has been proposed in the last years (e.g. OBOE, SERONTO, etc.)

The general goals was on providing:

- a robust framework for describing generic scientific observations;
- a structured approach for easily building and sharing domain specific ontology extensions; and
- data discovery and integration services, via semantic annotations to the ontology, **across varied ecological observation data** (and not just for a specific, specialized domain)



Background

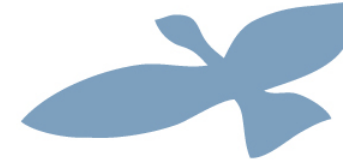
All the proposals was with the following short term perspective:

- Common model on how ecological and socio-ecological observations can be structured for data management
- Agreed common representation on observations across different domains
- Agreed common key domain concepts (common knowledge space)

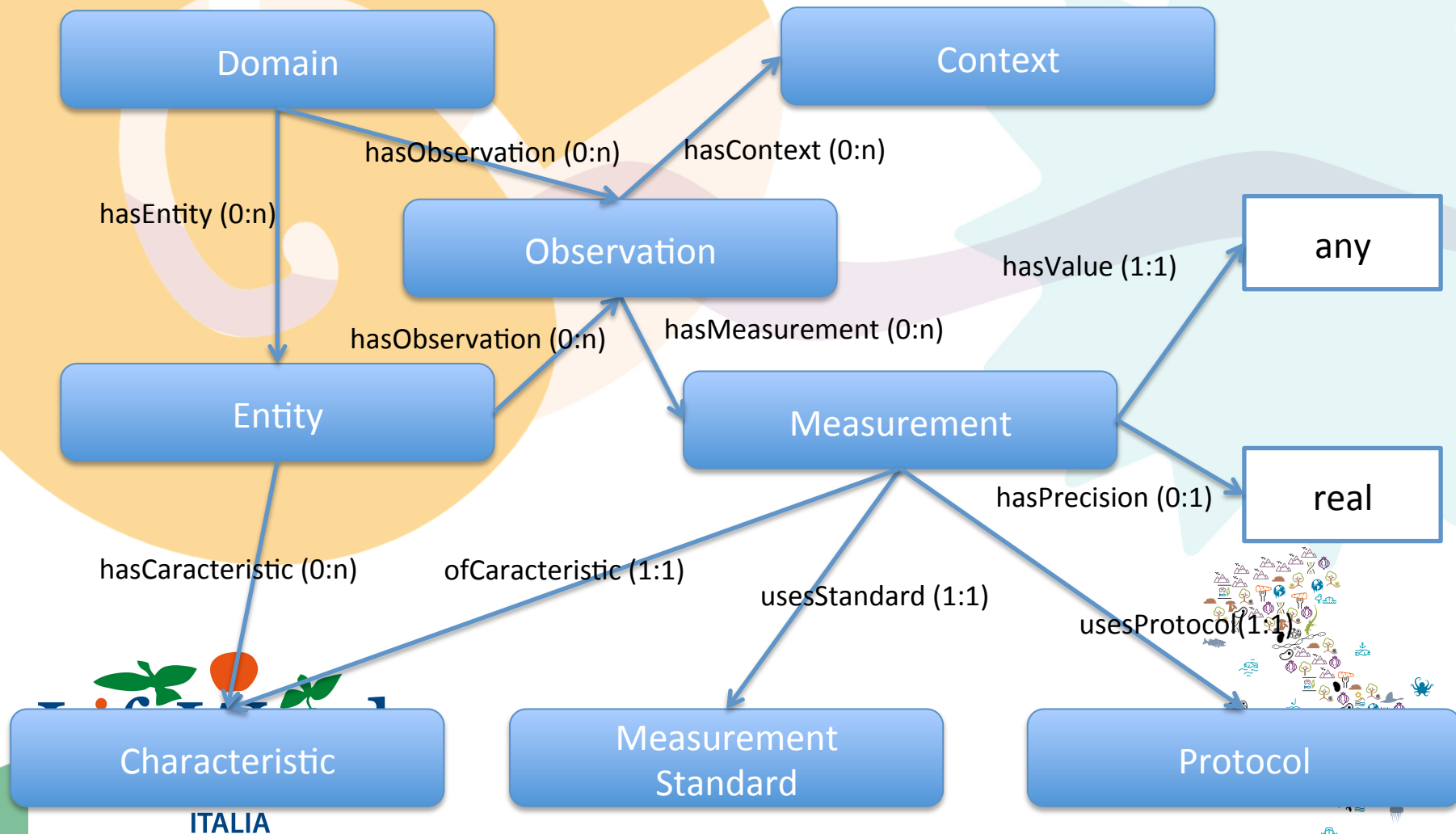
And the Mid-to long term perspective:

- Integrative data model for seamless data access and querying across multiple institutions and diverse data types (tested, mid-to long term perspective)





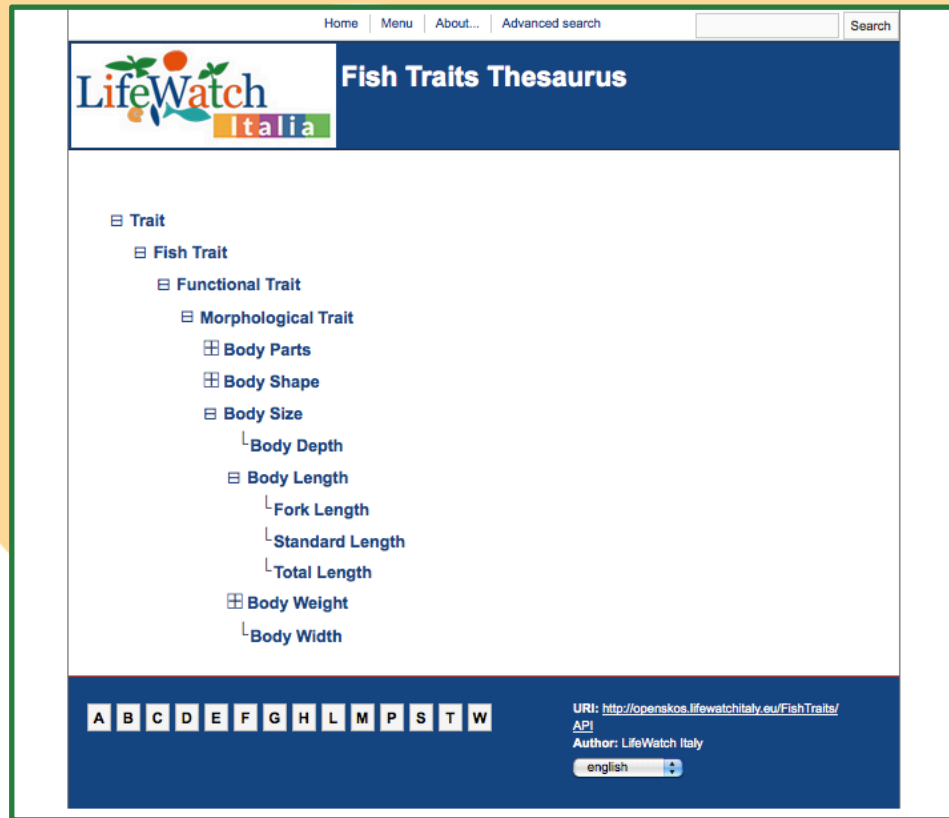
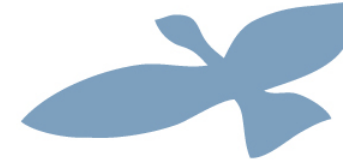
LW Model Core Ontology



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Thesauri



Phytoplankton Traits Thesaurus

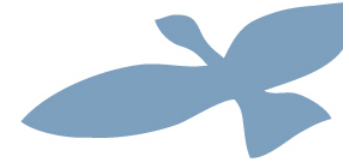
- ☐ More than 100 functional traits of phytoplankton
- ☐ Mostly morphological traits
- ☐ SKOS thesaurus: stable reference resource
- ☐ Available online :

<http://thesauri.lifewatchitaly.eu/PhytoTraits/>



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LW Model Core Ontology



Active Ontology

Entities

Classes

Object Properties

Data Properties

Annotation Properties

Individuals

OWL Viz

DL Query

Class hierarchy

Class hierarchy (inferred)

Class hierarchy: TotalBiomass

Thing

Characteristic

Name

'Physical Characteristic'

Relationship

SampleCharacteristic

Taxon

Trait

PhytoplanktonTrait

DemographicTrait

Density

TotalBiomass

CarbonContent

CellBodyMass

ChlaContent

FunctionalTrait

BehavioralTrait

MorphologicalTrait

Coloniality

LinearDimension

Aphotem

Lenght

Thickness

Width

Class Annotations

Class Usage

Annotations: TotalBiomass

Annotations

Description: TotalBiomass

Equivalent To

SubClass Of

DemographicTrait

General class axioms

SubClass Of (Anonymous Ancestor)

Name or 'Physical Characteristic' or Relationship or Type

Members

Target for Key

Disjoint With

Disjoint Union Of

Object property hierarchy

Data property hierarchy

Object property hierarchy:

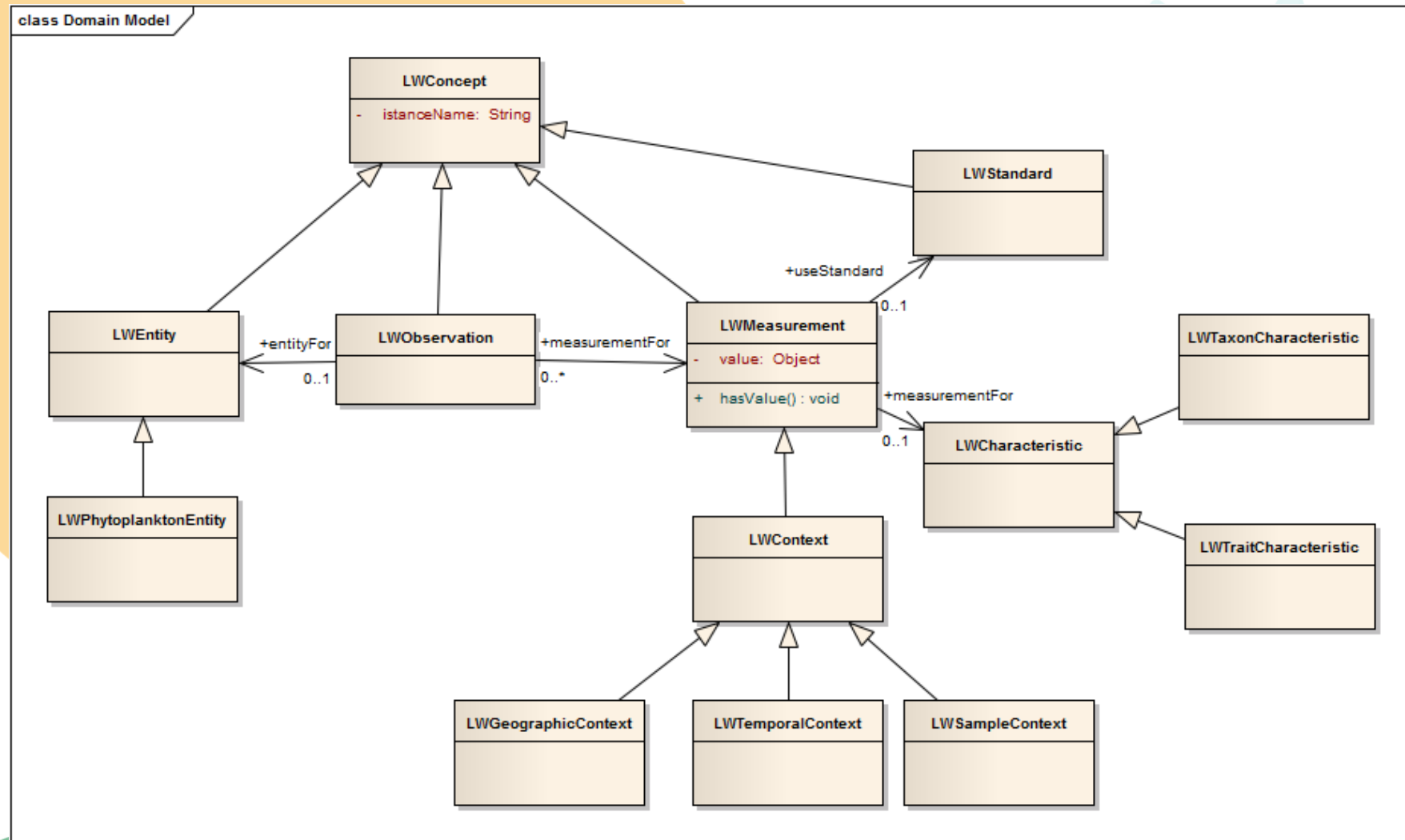
topObjectProperty

No Reasoner set. Select a reasoner from the Reasoner menu ☒ Show Inferences

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LifeWatch Model Class Diagram CORE ONTOLOGY

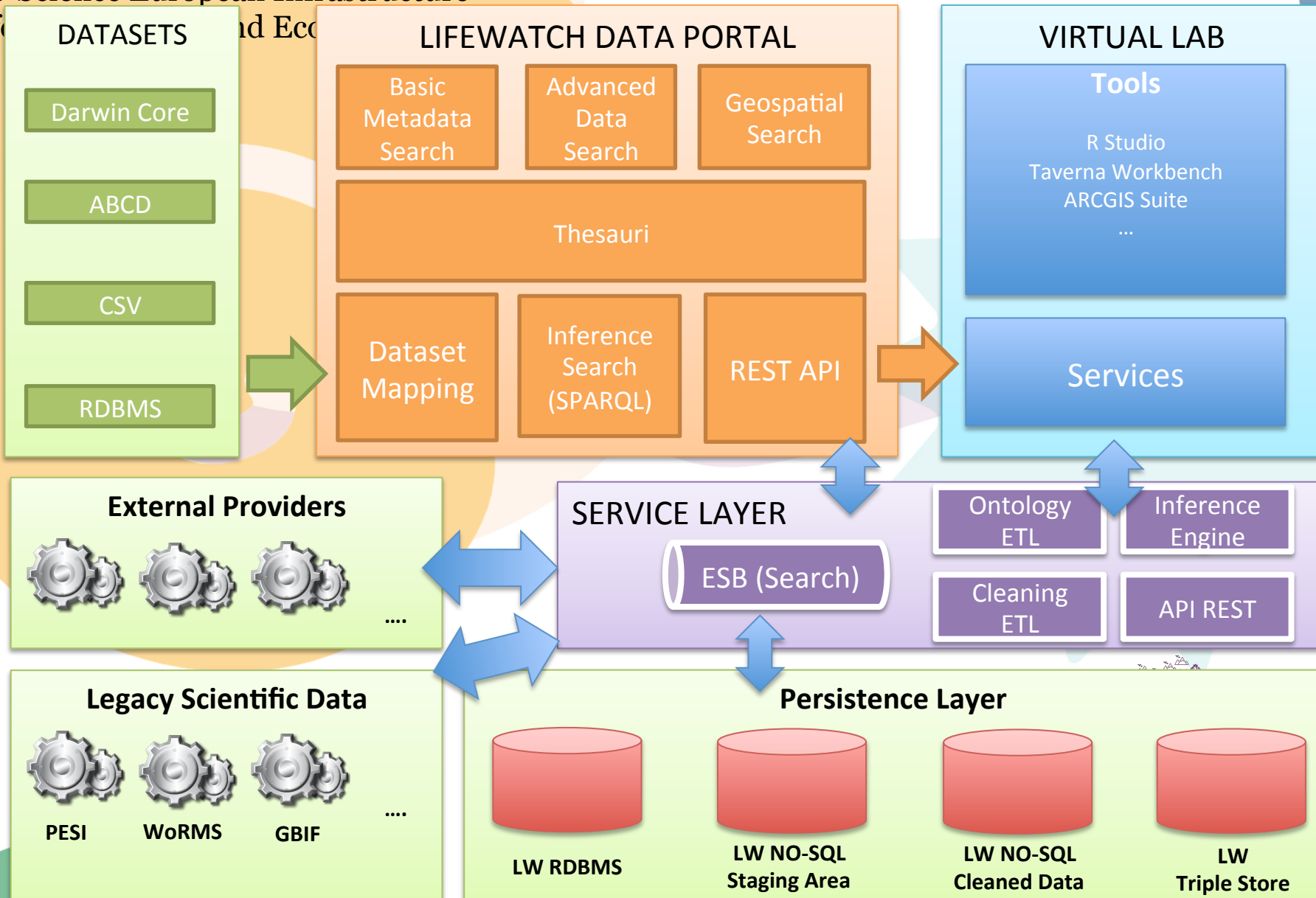


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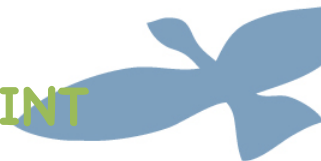
LifeWatch DATA PORTAL Architecture



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SPARQL END-POINT



Virtuoso SPARQL Query Editor

Default Data Set Name (Graph IRI)

Query Text

```
?subject oboe:ofCharacteristic lw:width .
?subject lw:hasMeasurement ?measurement
{
  SELECT ?lengthValue as ?lengthValue ?measurement
  FROM <http://web13.linksmat.it#>
  WHERE{
    ?subject2 lw:hasValue ?lengthValue .
    ?subject2 oboe:ofCharacteristic lw:length .
    ?subject2 lw:hasMeasurement ?measurement
  }
}
BIND(REPLACE(IF((?widthValue >?lengthValue), ?widthValue, ?lengthValue), ",", ".")) as ?mld)
FILTER(xsd:float(?mld)<=7)
}
```

Sponging:

Use only local data (including data retrieved before), but do not retrieve more

Results Format:

HTML

Execution timeout:

0

milliseconds (values less than 1000 are ignored)

Options:

☒ Strict checking of void variables

(The result can only be sent back to browser, not saved on the server, see [details](#))

Run Query

Reset



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Showcase Phytoplankton Traits

Which is the most oligotrophic ecosystem?

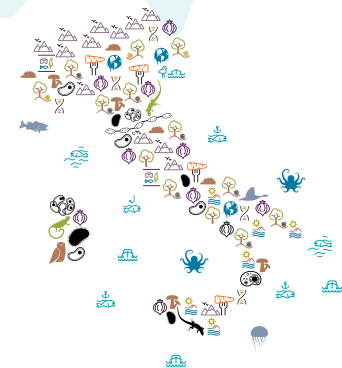
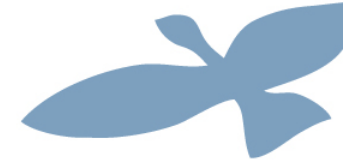
The ecosystem is oligotrophic if the phytoplankton is small.
(i.e. % of small organisms > 50%)

e.g.:

if **MLD < 20** micron the phytoplankton is small

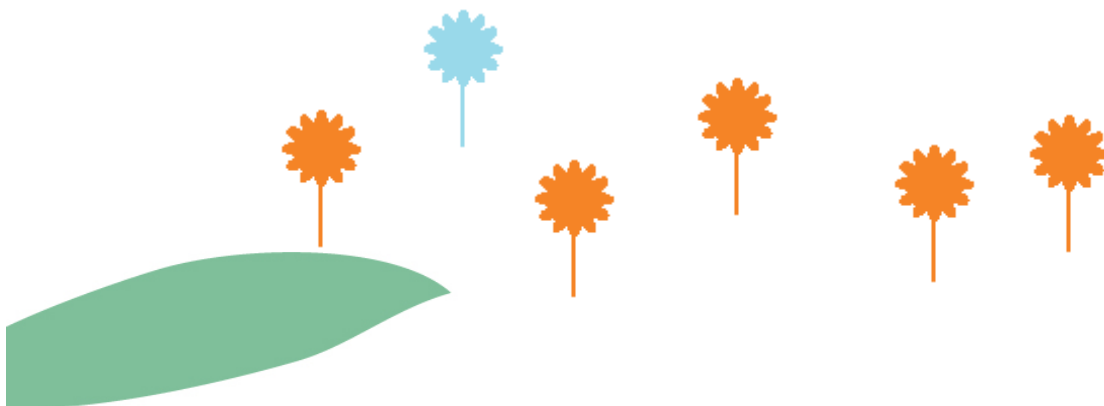
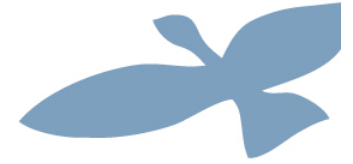
if **MLD > 50** micron the phytoplankton is big.

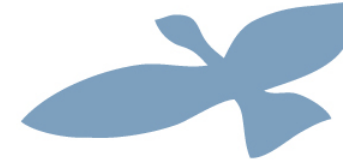
Which is the percentage (%) of small organisms?





Biodiversity is life
Biodiversity is our life





USE CASE : PHYTOPLANKTON «TEST DIFFERENT ONTOLOGY MODELS»

PROVIDING DATA (Along with METADATA)

DEFINE QUESTIONS

MAPPING WITH : O&M, CRM EXT, LW ITA

WORKING GROUPS INVOLVED: LW ITA, BODC, LW GREECE, LTER, CEH

TIMELINE: 27° JUNE 2016

WORKING GROUP SPACE on LW COMMUNITY - MAILING LIST

