

Report for **Ontology Metadata** task group of the *Vocabulary and Semantic Services Interest Group*

Dr. Biswanath Dutta¹, Dr. Clement Jonquet²

¹Assistant Professor, DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

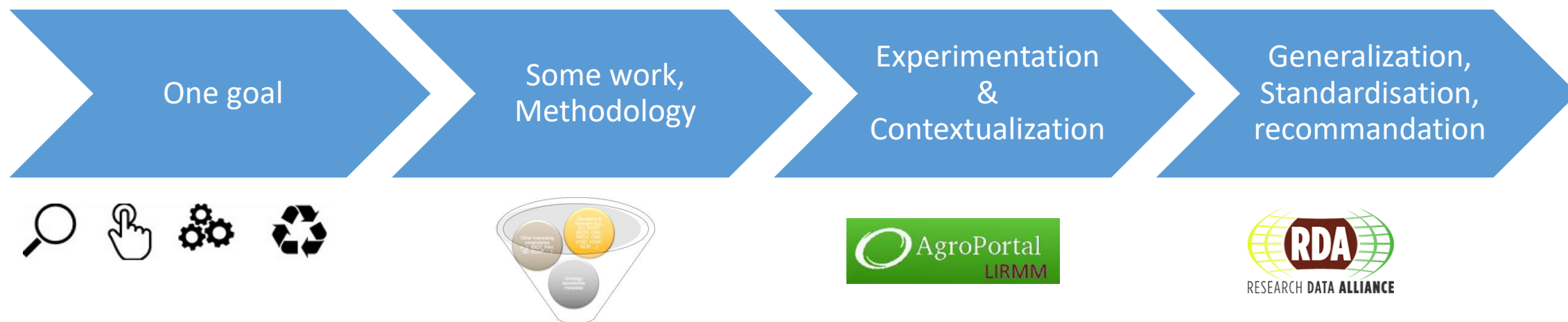
²Associate Professor, LIRMM, University of Montpellier

RDA P14 – Helsinki, 23-25 October 2019



A return of experience with the Ontology Metadata task group

(Work in progress)



Interested in studying ontology
metadata practices to discuss and
provide recommendations



As any data, semantic resources (ontologies, thesaurus, vocabularies).... need to be FAIR

- The FAIR principles have established the importance of using **standard vocabularies or ontologies to describe FAIR data and to facilitate interoperability and reuse...**

- **Explosion** of the number of ontologies/vocabularies



- **Cumbersome** to identify the ontologies, we need and manage their overlap.

Ontology repositories help to make them FAIR



F indable



A ccessible



I nteroperable



R e-usable

The screenshot shows the OntoBIO web application. It features a search bar at the top, a sidebar with navigation links like 'Browse', 'Search', 'Mapping', 'Documentation', 'Annotator', and 'Project', and a main content area displaying a list of ontologies. Each ontology entry includes its name, a brief description, and a 'Details' link.

The screenshot shows the 'API Documentation' page for the 'KB ontologies_api'. It includes sections for 'General Usage', 'Common Parameters', and 'SPARQL httpd server v1.1.5-122-'. The 'General Usage' section explains that the API is a set of resources (Ontologies, Classes, etc.) and provides instructions on how to use the API key and authentication headers.

SPARQL httpd server v1.1.5-122-

KB ontologies_api

```
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

SELECT * WHERE {
  ?s ?p ?o
} LIMIT 10
```

The screenshot shows the 'OntoBIO' interface with a 'Visualization' tab selected. It displays a network graph of class mappings between different ontologies. Below the graph, there are tabs for 'Details', 'Notes', and 'Class Mappings'. The 'Class Mappings' tab is active, showing a table of mappings between 'Prothèse' and 'Medical Subject Headings, version française'. The 'Interportal mappings' section at the bottom shows a table of mappings between 'Prothèse' and 'Medical Subject Headings, version française'.

The screenshot shows the 'OntoBIO' interface with the 'Details' tab selected. It displays information about the 'OntoBIO' ontology, including its name, version, release date, and a list of contributors. The 'Metrics' section shows various statistics, and the 'Visits' section shows a line graph of visits over time.

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

Stable

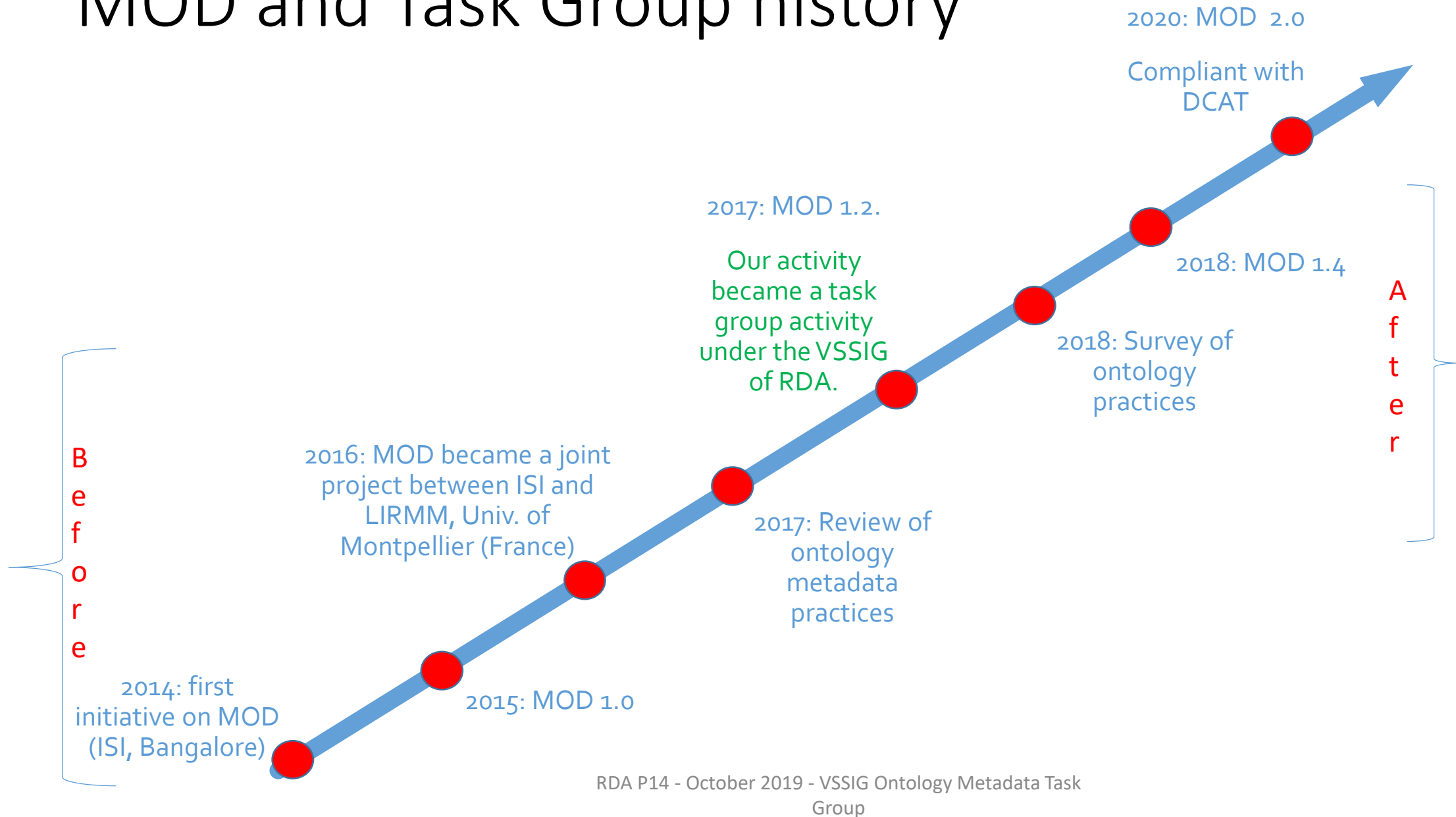
Stable

Stable



Data property: 96

MOD and Task Group history



With the goal to allow to find Mr. Right ontology, enable communication between user and machine, machine and machine, ask interesting questions, and do analytics

Question: What are the ontologies endorsed by the RDA Wheat Data Interoperability Group (RDA WDI) and the National Science Foundation (NSF)?

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?Ontology ?Author
      WHERE {
{?x a mod:Ontology;
  omv:endorsedBy <https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/wheat-data-interoperability-wg.html>;
  dct:title ?Ontology.
}

      UNION

{?x a mod:Ontology;
  omv:endorsedBy <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Category:National_Science_Foundation>;
  dct:title ?Ontology.
}

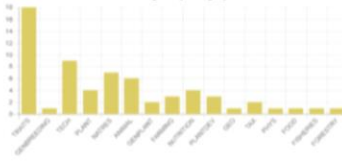
      OPTIONAL {?xdct:creator ?Author .}
}
```

Groups and categories

Ontologies by group



Ontologies by category



Ontologies count in each data catalog



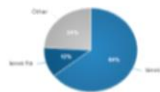
Ontologies by size



Properties use

The proportion of properties usage among stored ontologies

Ontologies natural languages



Licenses used by the ontologies

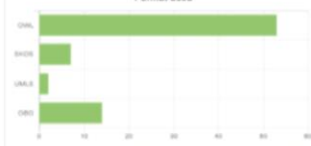


Most used tools to build ontologies

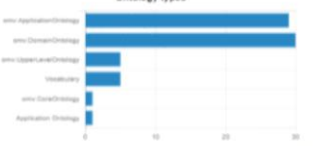


Ontologies types

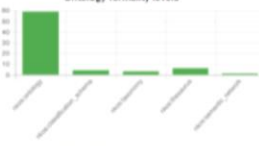
Format used



Ontology types



Ontology formality levels



Contributors to ontologies development

Most active people

Most mentioned people as contact, creator, contributor, curator



Most active organizations

Organizations that fund and endorse the greatest number of ontologies



AgroPortal Landscape page

► Display “per property”

- Global presentation of the properties
- Synthesis diagrams & listing

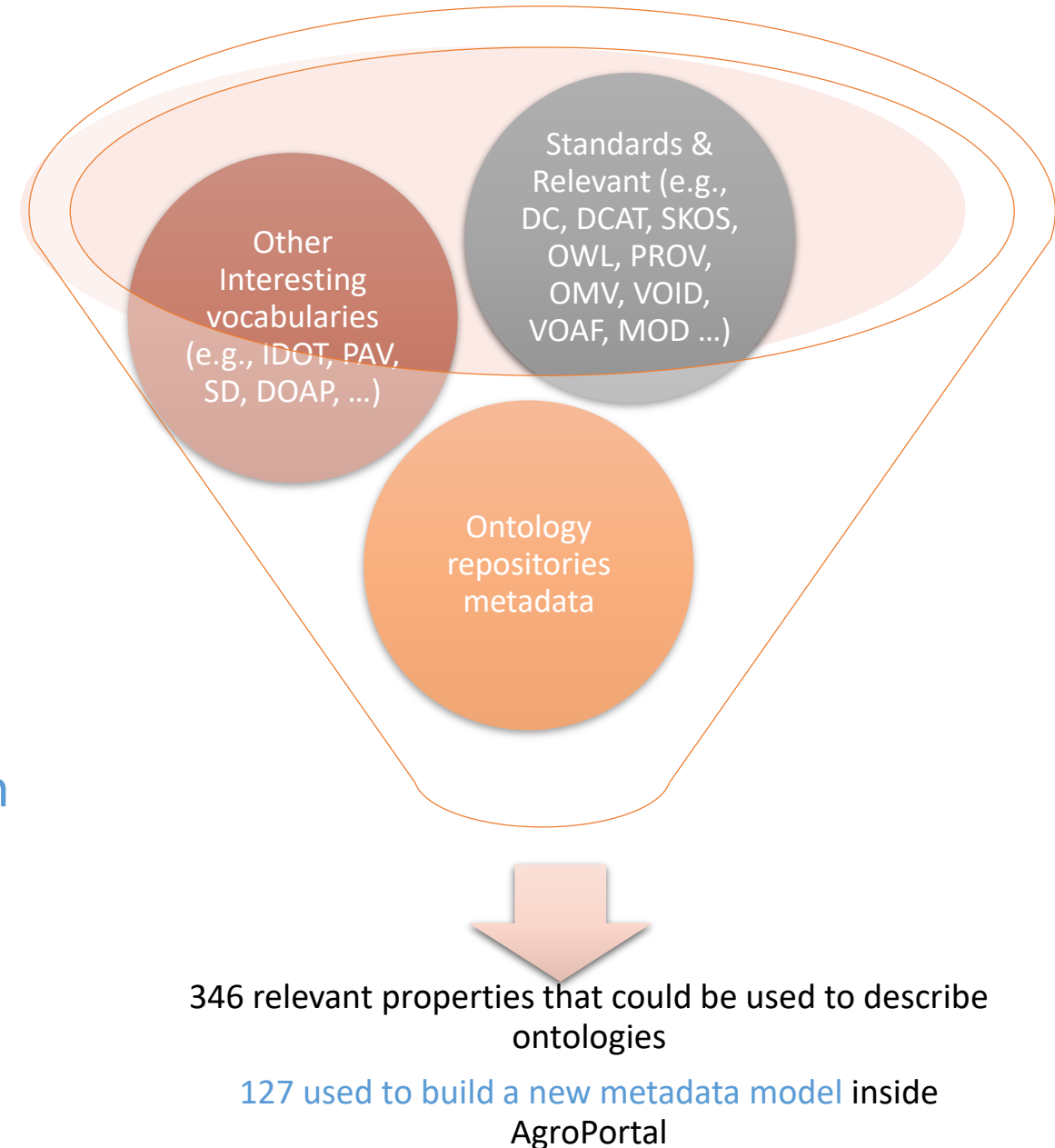
- Metadata **automatically extracted** from the files and authored by us and the ontology developers
- Allows to explore the agronomical ontology landscape by automatically aggregating the metadata fields of each ontologies in explicit visualizations (charts, term cloud and graphs).



Jonquet, C., Toulet, A., Dutta, B., Emonet, V.: **Harnessing the power of unified metadata in an ontology repository: the case of AgroPortal.** *Data Semantics*, 2018.

Review of ontology metadata practices

- Analysis of the **use of metadata vocabularies** in describing ontologies (by ontology developers)
 - 805 ontologies analyzed
- Analysis of the existing **metadata vocabularies**
 - 23 metadata vocabularies
- Analysis of the **uses of metadata vocabularies in various ontology libraries and repositories** (e.g., BioPortal, MMI)
 - 13 libraries



Survey of ontology metadata practices

QUESTIONS RÉPONSES 144

Rubrique 1 sur 5

RDA VSSIG Ontology Metadata Task Group Survey

The goal of this survey initiated by the "ontology metadata" task group of the RDA Vocabulary Semantic Services Interest Group, is to understand how the ontology developer community authors metadata to describe their ontologies and how ontology users use or appreciate these metadata.

We would like to find answers to following key questions:

- Do ontology developers actually describe their ontology metadata?
- Do ontology users rely on/utilize metadata in their use of ontologies?
- What are the ways to improve the current situation and make ontologies more FAIR?

The survey should not take more than 10-15 minutes.

Thank you for your help,
Clement Jonquet, Biswanath Dutta, Anne Toulet and Barbara Magana

Some definitions of the technical terms used in this survey

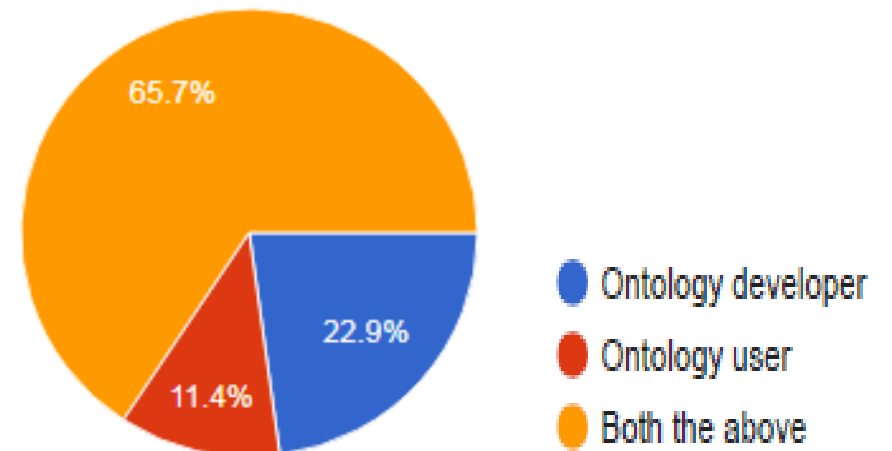
- Ontology: by ontology we mean not only an OWL structure that respects all the conditions to qualify as a fully formalized ontology. We include every semantic resource which formalizes some knowledge (vocabulary, thesaurus, taxonomy, terminology, etc.). The point is not to focus on the level of formalization of the semantic resource, but on its metadata description.
- Ontology metadata: by metadata we mean any property used to describe the ontology itself or relations between the described ontology and other resources.
- Metadata vocabularies: to avoid confusion with ontologies, we here call metadata vocabularies the semantic resources (e.g., Dublin Core, VoID, Ontology Metadata Vocabulary, DCAT, MOD, etc), which can be used to describe ontologies (or at least offer a list of metadata properties).
- Metadata authoring: the process of choosing and editing a metadata property when describing an ontology.

Après la section 1 Passer à la section suivante

With the goal to answer the following questions:

- Do ontology developers actually describe their ontology metadata?
- Do ontology users rely on/utilize metadata in their use of ontologies?
- What are the ways to improve the current situation and make ontologies more FAIR?

Total 168 participants.



The survey report is available here:

<https://zenodo.org/record/3484530#.Xa8Qe5IzZdh>

Survey of ontology metadata practices: Findings

- **Variety of metadata vocabularies** (e.g., DC, DCT, PROV, VOiD, DCAT, Schema.org)
 - **Interestingly**: the only ontology specific metadata vocabulary OMV (first published in 2005) is found to be **hardly used** by the community
 - No existing vocabularies really covers enough aspects to be used solely
- **Metadata vocabularies do not rely on one another** although there is a strong overlap
 - Multiple properties to capture similar information (e.g., **dc:license**, and **cc:license**)
 - For instance, 25 properties available for dates
- Reviewed **ontology libraries and repositories** use some metadata elements but **do not always use standard metadata vocabularies**
- **16% of ontologies did not use any metadata** properties, 43% use less than 10 properties
 - Properties facilitated by ontology editors are more frequent
 - Confusion of use: DC/DC Term or SKOS documentation properties

Our future goal

- Turn MOD 1.4 into an **extended** version, MOD 2.0, compliant with the DCAT specification (v2.0)
- Produce an “application profile” for the description of ontologies
- Discuss with the various **ontology editor** (e.g., Protégé, VocBench) on integration of MOD in the software
- Automate the process of **creating mod:Ontology instances** from ontology libraries (e.g., BioPortal, AgroPortal, OBO Foundry)
 - Exchange the content of these libraries without changing their internal data models

Conclusion

- *FAIR: I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles*
- We need a standard way to describe semantic resources and we need this to be adopted and shared by ontology stakeholders
 - Don't reinvent the wheel => make a profile DCAT
- A collaborative approach is required => RDA, then maybe a W3C Recommendation

Participation, contribution

- Join us to discuss the subjects on the [Slack channel](#)
[#tg-ontology-metadata](#)
- Follow the project on GitHub: <https://github.com/sifrproject/MOD-Ontology>
- Follow the project on ResearchGate:
<https://www.researchgate.net/project/MOD-Metadata-for-Ontology-Description-and-publication>

Questions? Feedback?

Thank you

bisu@drtc.isibang.ac.in

@biswanathdutta

