

Sharing Ocean Data Through Standards

*An Introduction to the Ocean Data &
Information System (ODIS)*

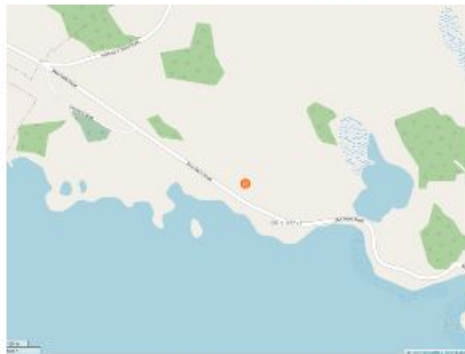


Jeff McKenna
OIH technical team

GEO Blue Planet Symposium 2022
Accra, Ghana
2022-10-24



Blue Rocks, Nova Scotia, Canada



OSM node (5750230905)



FOSS4G THAILAND 2022

KhonKaen ♦ 25th - 27th November



FOSS4G AKL

October 27, 2022 – Auckland, New Zealand



FOSS4G:UK LOCAL 2022



Reunion of the 3 original founders of the global FOSS4G ⁶³ event (from left to right: Markus Neteler, Jeff McKenna, Venka Raghavan); photo taken at FOSS4G Europe, July 2017, in Paris

Core of ODIS: patterns and schema.org

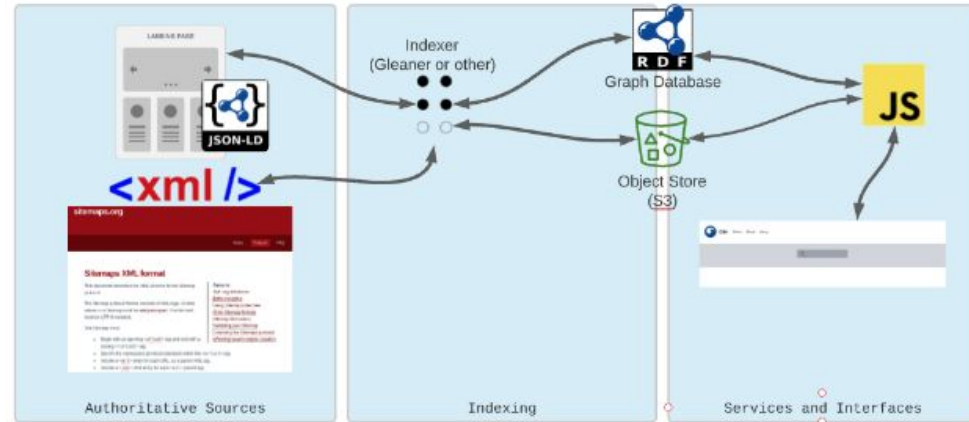


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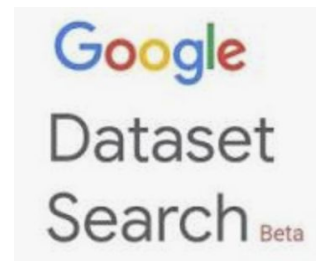
Leverage existing standards

- Structured data for the Web: schema.org
- JSON-LD exposed through the sitemap



This is nothing new

- Same standards leveraged by Google Dataset search
- <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>



Initial profiles (“patterns”)

The initial priorities for ODIS (as identified by partners) were to develop specifications to facilitate discovery for six priority themes:

- (i) Experts and institutions/organizations,
- (ii) Documents,
- (iii) Spatial data and maps,
- (iv) Research vessels,
- (v) Education and training opportunities,
- (vi) Projects.



ODIS Book



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ODIS Book

- <https://book.oceaninfohub.org>

[The Ocean InfoHub Project](#)

INTRODUCTION
Structured Data on the Web
Personas
Publisher
JSON-LD Foundation



PROFILES
Thematic Patterns
Core 1: Experts and Institutions
Core 2a: Documents
Core 2b: Datasets
Core 3: Spatial Maps
Core 4: Projects

The Ocean InfoHub Project

Introduction

Organizations are increasingly exposing data and resources on the Web. A popular approach to this is using web architecture to expose structured data on the web using the schema.org vocabulary. Doing this makes resources discoverable by a range of organizations leveraging this architecture to build indexes. These include major commercial indexes, large domain focused groups and community focused services.

The Ocean Data and Information System (ODIS) will provide a schema.org based interoperability layer and supporting technology to allow existing and emerging ocean data and information systems, from any stakeholder, to interoperate with one another. This will enable and accelerate more effective development and



Contents
Introduction
Guidance for the implementation of the ODIS-architecture
Key links to the OIH GitHub repository
Info-graphic

ODIS-arch

- <https://github.com/iodepo/odis-arch>



ODIS Architecture

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Architecture

The "provider" interface is via web architecture, so the ODIS/OIH Arch can be leveraged; using simple web servers with statically generated pages, groups using CKAN/DKAN (with plugins), ERDAP (DAP systems), etc

Properties of OIH Architecture

- Docker container deployment for local and cloud based implementation
- Compatible with multiple scheduling approaches
- No software lock-in, multiple solutions/options at all stages
- Web architecture based
- Standards body based (both standards and recommendations)

Expected Outcomes

- Multiple indexes can be leveraged (text, spatial, etc)
- Easy to implement or re-implement based on established patterns
- Validation approaches to the data resources



Provenance

Provenance provides temporal record of the activities. OIH uses complementary and unique provance provided by the provider & indexing activity.

Provider Prov:

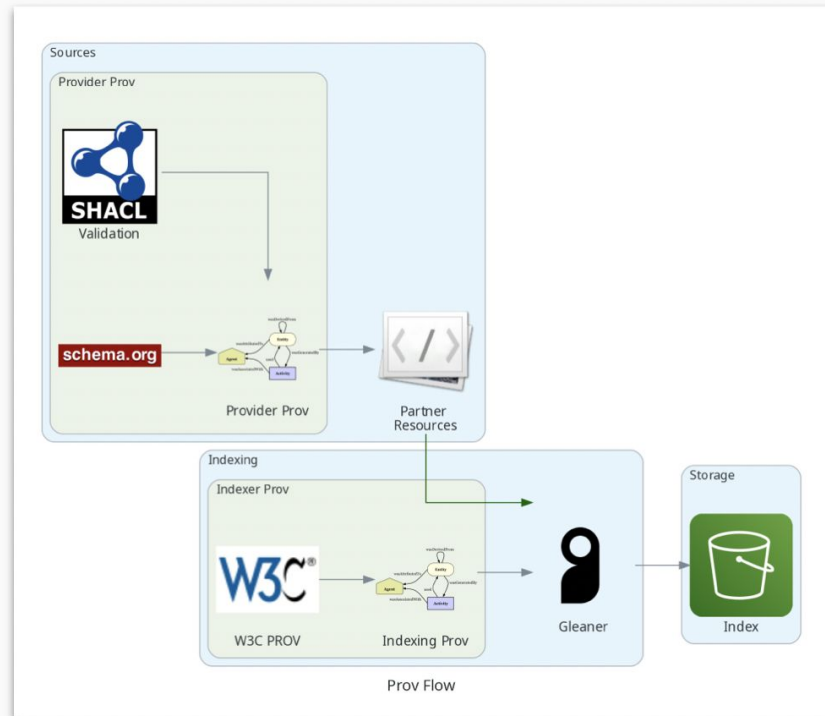
- Authored by provider
- Based on Schema.org
- Provides information from the source on history of and relations between resources.

Indexer Prov:

- Authored by indexer
- Based on W3C PROV
- Potentially different or absent in other implementations of the OIH architecture
- Provides information on resource used in indexing

Expected Outcomes

- Richer query results (freshness, connections, etc)
- Exposing both capacity and gaps in graph relations
- Better credit/citation reporting



Patterns and Validation

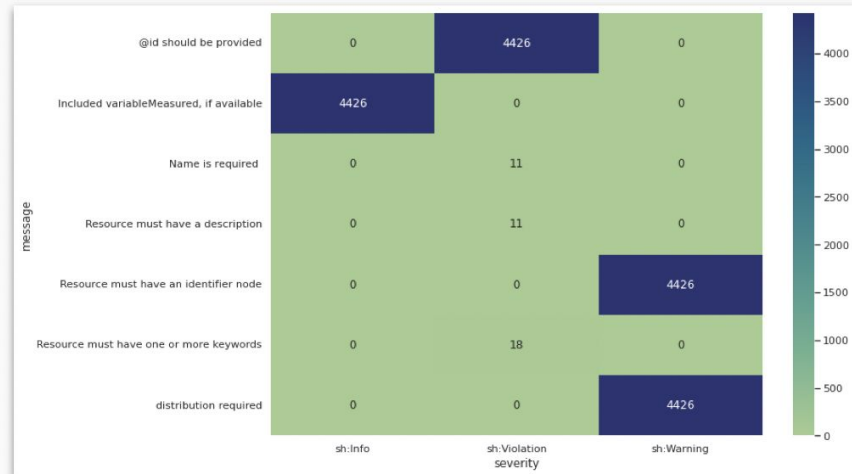
Ocean InfoHub has developed and continues to refine as set of validation shapes.

These shapes allow us to provide partners feedback on how well their resources align to OIH guidance and how well they will respond to portal queries.

Through this approach, OIH can provide required, recommended and informational guidance on partner resources.

Expected Outcomes:

- Fit for use: Are partner resource aligned with query (Findable) or expected or potential use patterns (Accessible, Interoperable).
- Integration: Validation shapes can also help mediate connections between OIH and other sources.



Validation Reports

SHACL shapes defined with the community provide guidance on using the profiles.

Severity levels (violation, warning, info) help convey importance. Notebooks and workflows have been created to provide overview and resource level feedback to partners on alignment

Alignment and Interoperability

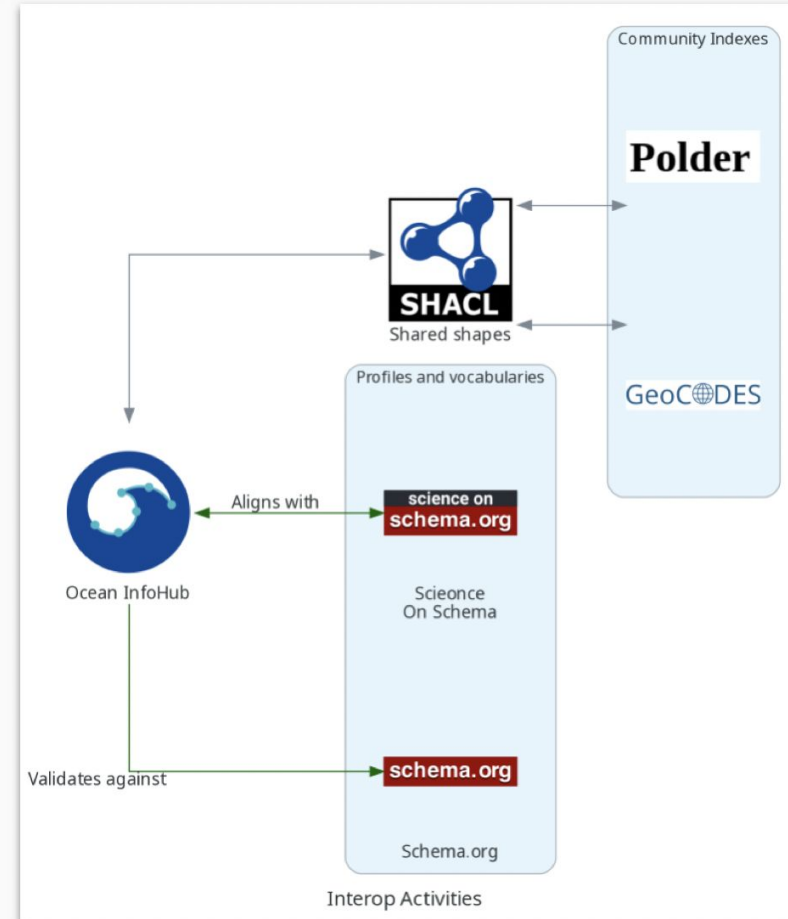
OIH maintains alignment with upstream works like Schema.org and ESIP Science on Schema.org.

A pattern for alignment with others like Bioschemas, EOVS community, PID community etc.

Discussions with other groups (POLDER and NSF GeoCODES, etc) on how simple SHACL shapes could help facilitate federated queries between our respective graphs

Expected Outcomes:

- Further FAIR goals
- Leverage other community graphs
- Leverage PID graphs (DataCite, Orcid, ROR, others?)



ODIS endpoints

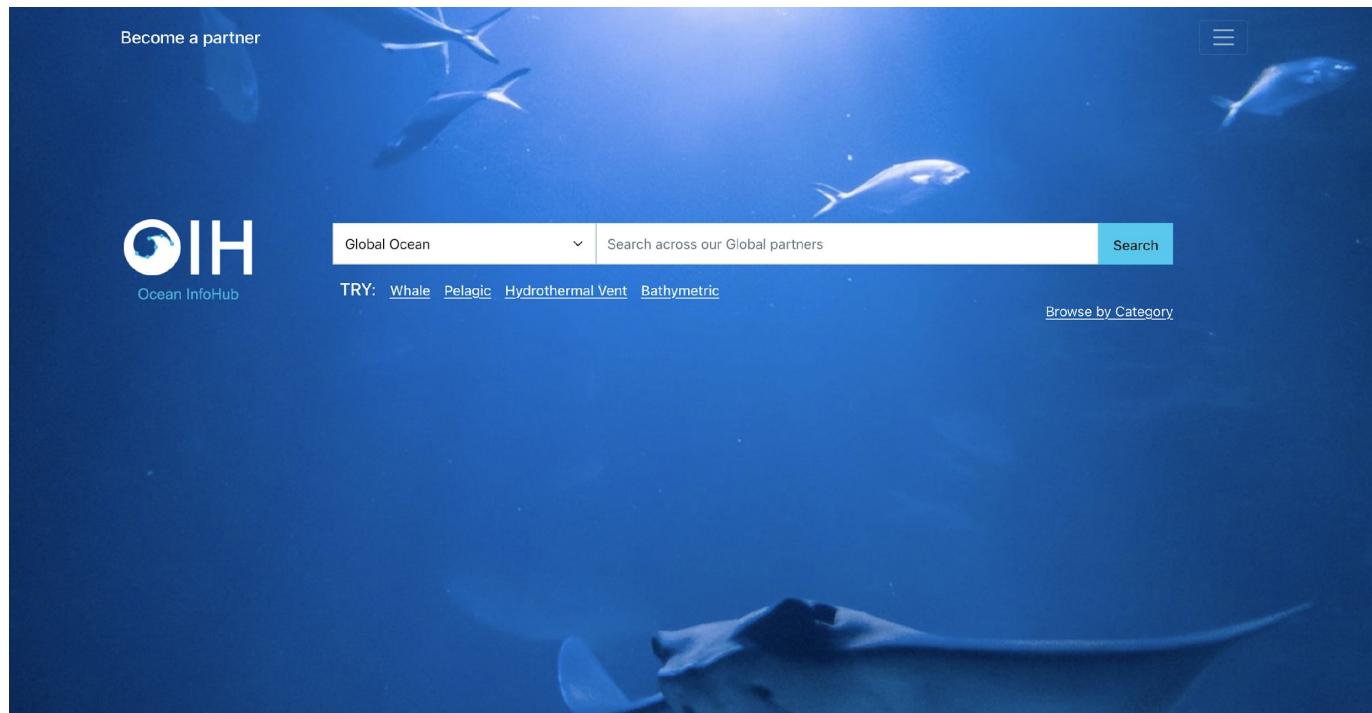
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Config (YAML)

- Point to sitemap, ODISCatalogue entry
- <https://github.com/iodepo/odis-arch/blob/schema-dev/config/sources.yaml>

OIH Search



SPARQL endpoint

- <https://oceans.collaborium.io/sparql.html>



The screenshot shows a web-based SPARQL query editor. At the top, there is a tab labeled "Query" with a close button (x) and a plus sign (+). Below the tab, there is a gear icon and a text input field containing the URL "https://ts.collaborium.io/blazegraph/namespace/development/sparql". The main area of the editor displays a SPARQL query with line numbers 1 through 5 on the left. The query text is as follows:

```
1 PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
2 PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
3 SELECT * WHERE {
4   ?sub ?pred ?obj .
5 } LIMIT 10
```


ODIS nodes

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What software are ODIS nodes leveraging to expose their Ocean metadata catalogues?



ckan



GeoNode



pygeoapi



pycsw



ArcGIS

ODIS Partner examples

CIOOS

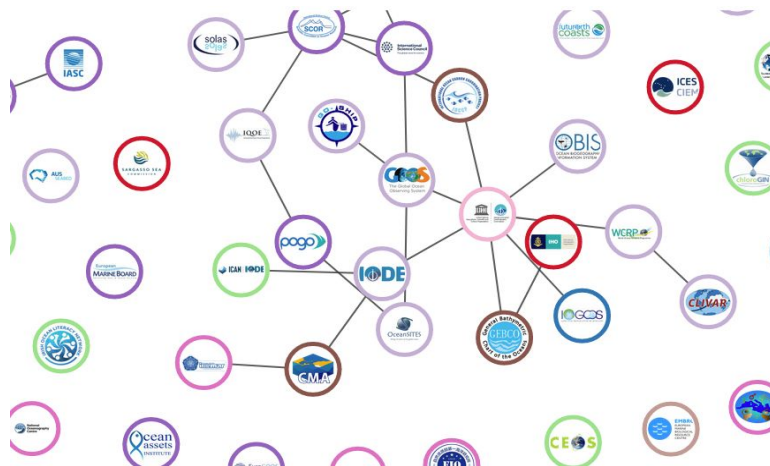
- Meta-node containing regional partners (Pacific, St.Lawrence, Atlantic)
- Strong focus on EOVS
- Brings challenges of how to handle overlapping records with OBIS/other partner catalogues



ODIS Partner examples

OceanScape

- Pragmatic solution
- Existing WordPress site, with an *Organizations* database stored in MySQL
- Worked together in weekly tech meetings to implement an existing schema.org plugin to expose metadata through schema.org, and connect into ODIS



Patterns in development

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Protected Areas

- <https://github.com/iodepo/odis-arch/issues/101>



Times-series observations

- <https://github.com/iodepo/odis-arch/pull/128>

World Ocean Database

Other needed patterns?

- fishing impacts
- coastal pollution
- illegal fishing
- ?

Homework

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OceanTeacher : ODIS module

- <https://classroom.oceanteacher.org/enrol/index.php?id=722>
- Online modules to introduce ODIS concepts (patterns, JSON-LD, etc.)





Ocean InfoHub

Join the Ocean InfoHub and build a truly shared Ocean

Contact us through e-mail at
info@oceaninfohub.org

We can help you share your
organisation's Ocean data

<https://book.oceaninfohub.org>

<https://oceaninfohub.org>

<https://www.odis.org>



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Development

