

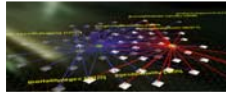
Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise



Katy Börner
School of Library and Information Science
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
B L O O M I N G T O N

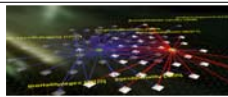
katy@indiana.edu

NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004



Overview

- The Problem
- Maps of Science / Knowledge Domain Visualizations (KDVis)
- Cyberinfrastructure for InfoVis/KDVis Research



1. The Problem

Facing the Information Flood:

- Information available in electronic form doubles every 18 months.
- Human perception stays constant.
- Main means to access knowledge are search engines.
- Almost no development in online search interfaces. Can't pack more text.

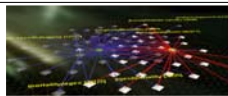
Let's see how little our means of accessing information have changed using <http://www.archive.org/>.



http://

Take Me Back!

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8 years back in time

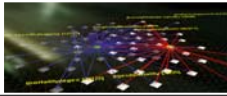
Yahoo Oct 17, 1996



Yahoo Oct 19, 2004

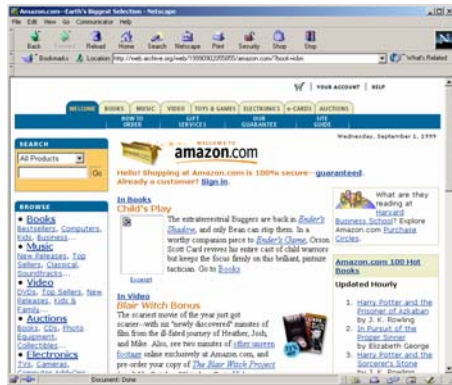


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5 years back in time

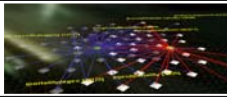
Amazon Sept 02, 1999



Amazon Oct 19, 2004



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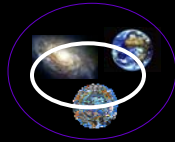


However, the problem is **not** how one person can access knowledge but how we can collectively access and manage humanity's knowledge.

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14th Century: One person can make major contributions to many areas of science

Humanity's Knowledge



Amount of knowledge
on person can mange



Human Brain

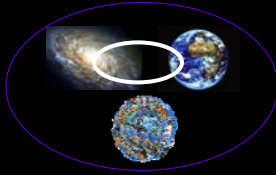


Leonardo da Vinci

Circle of Life was designed by Elaine Maier

20th Century: One person can make major contributions to a few areas of science

Humanity's Knowledge



Human Brain

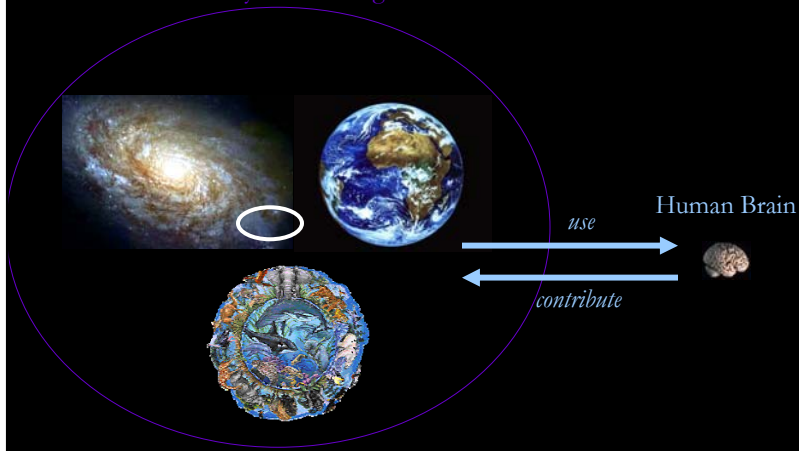


Albert Einstein

Circle of Life was designed by Elaine Maier

21st Century: One person can make major contributions to a specific area of science

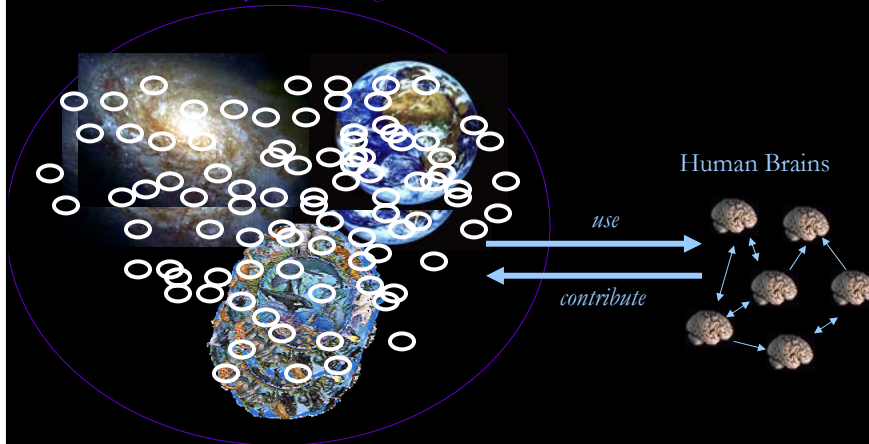
Humanity's Knowledge



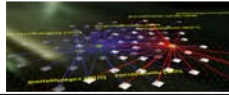
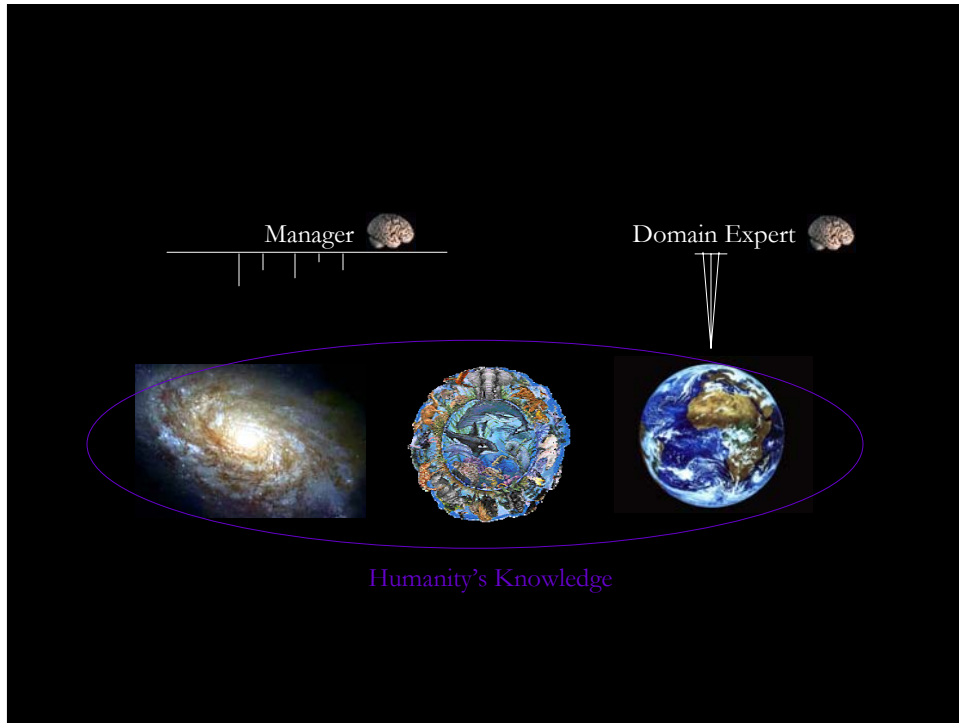
Circle of Life was designed by Elaine Maier

21st Century: How to collectively contribute to all areas of science?

Humanity's Knowledge

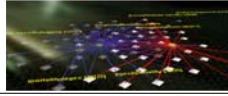


Circle of Life was designed by Elaine Maier



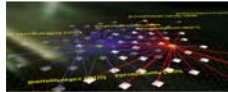
Given the steadily increasing flood of information, how can we keep track and make use of what we collectively know?

- Shift user's mental load from slow reading to faster perceptual processes such as visual pattern recognition.
- Give people global knowledge of the structure and evolution of scientific knowledge. → **Global maps of science**
- Provide access to knowledge and expertise. → **... & expertise**
- Aim for reusability of data and methods/approaches/algorithms and reproducibility of results. → **Interrelate data, code, results, authors.**
- Use usage log data to support social navigation and to create novel reputation systems. → **... & usage data. = A new infrastructure to keep track of knowledge.**



2. Global Maps of Science / Knowledge Domain Visualizations

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



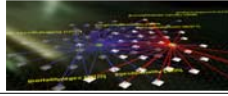
2. Global Maps of Science / Knowledge Domain Visualizations

Help answer questions such as:

- What are the major research areas, experts, institutions, regions, nations, grants, publications, journals in xx research?
- Which areas are most insular?
- What are the main connections for each area?
- What is the relative speed of areas?
- Which areas are the most dynamic/static?
- What new research areas are evolving?
- Impact of xx research on other fields?
- How does funding influence the number and quality of publications?

Answers are needed by funding agencies, companies, and researchers.

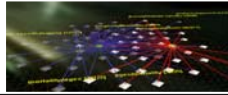
Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



User Groups

- **Students** can gain an overview of a particular knowledge domain, identify major research areas, experts, institutions, grants, publications, patents, citations, and journals as well as their interconnections, or see the influence of certain theories.
- **Researchers** can monitor and access research results, relevant funding opportunities, potential collaborators inside and outside the fields of inquiry, the dynamics (speed of growth, diversification) of scientific fields, and complementary capabilities.
- **Grant agencies/R&D managers** could use the maps to select reviewers or expert panels, to augment peer-review, to monitor (long-term) money flow and research developments, evaluate funding strategies for different programs, decisions on project durations, and funding patterns, but also to identify the impact of strategic and applied research funding programs.
- **Industry** can use the maps to access scientific results and knowledge carriers, to detect research frontiers, etc. Information on needed technologies could be incorporated into the maps, facilitating industry pulls for specific directions of research.
- **Data providers** benefit as the maps provide unique visual interfaces to digital libraries.
- Last but not least, the availability of dynamically evolving maps of science (as ubiquitous as daily weather forecast maps) would dramatically improve the communication of scientific results to the **general public**.

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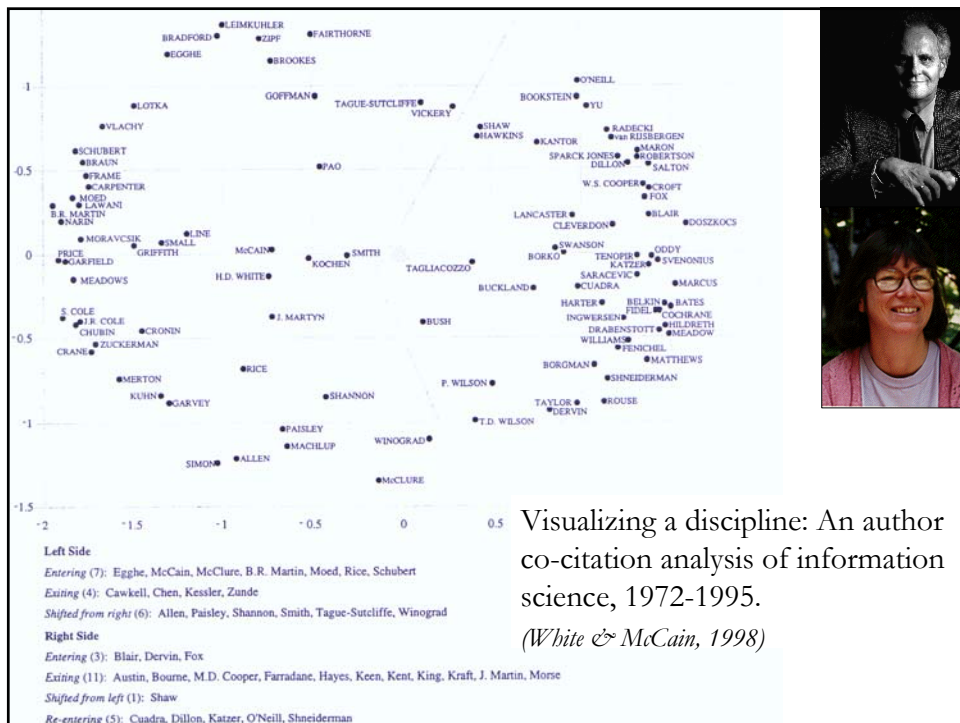
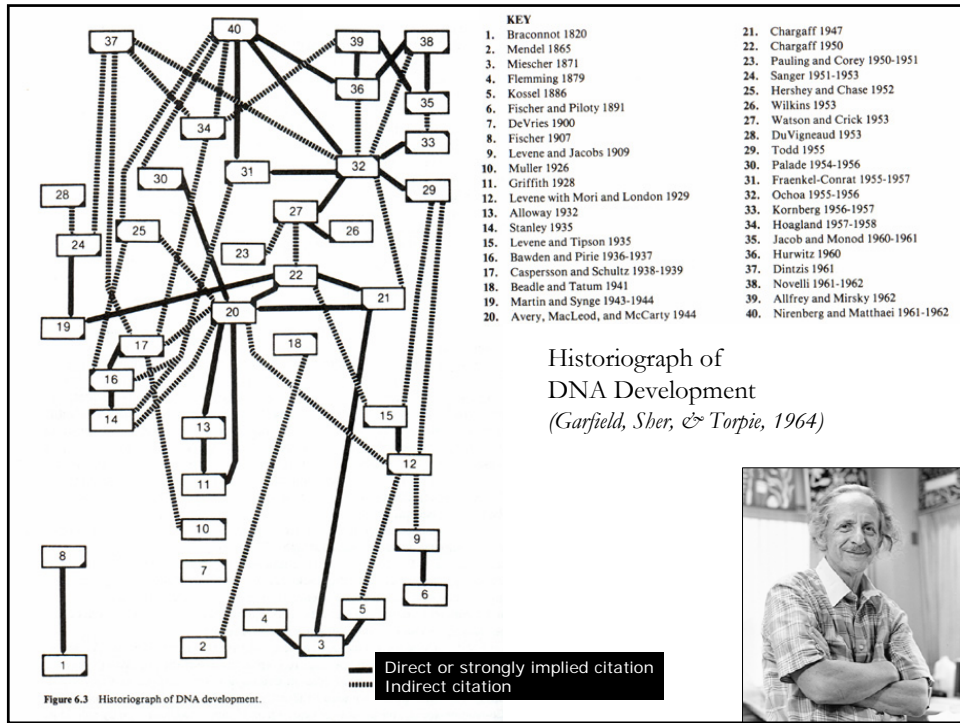


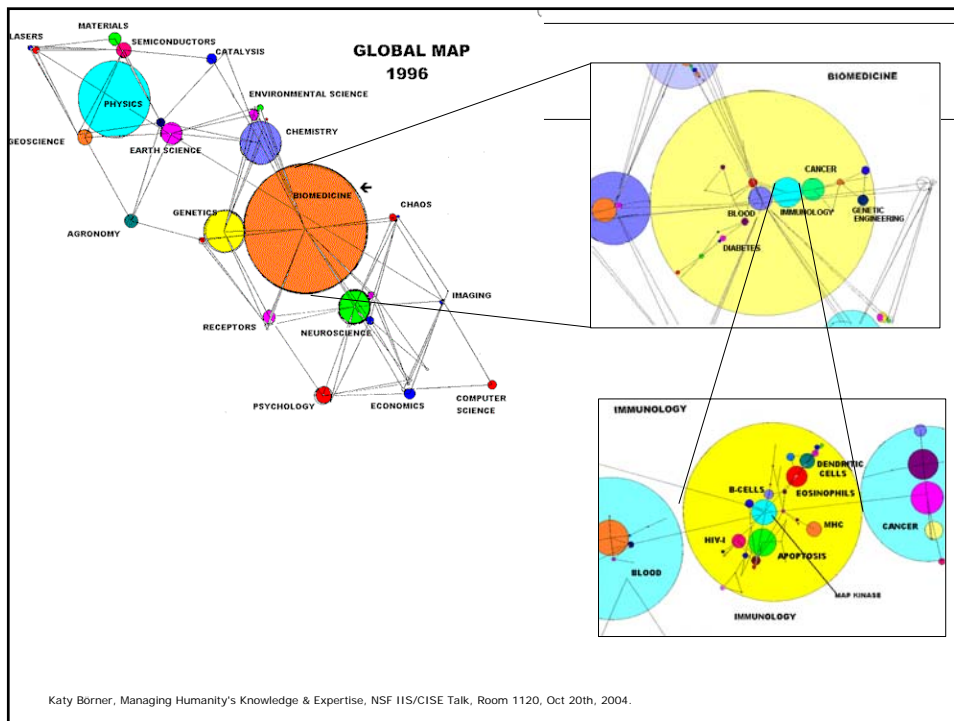
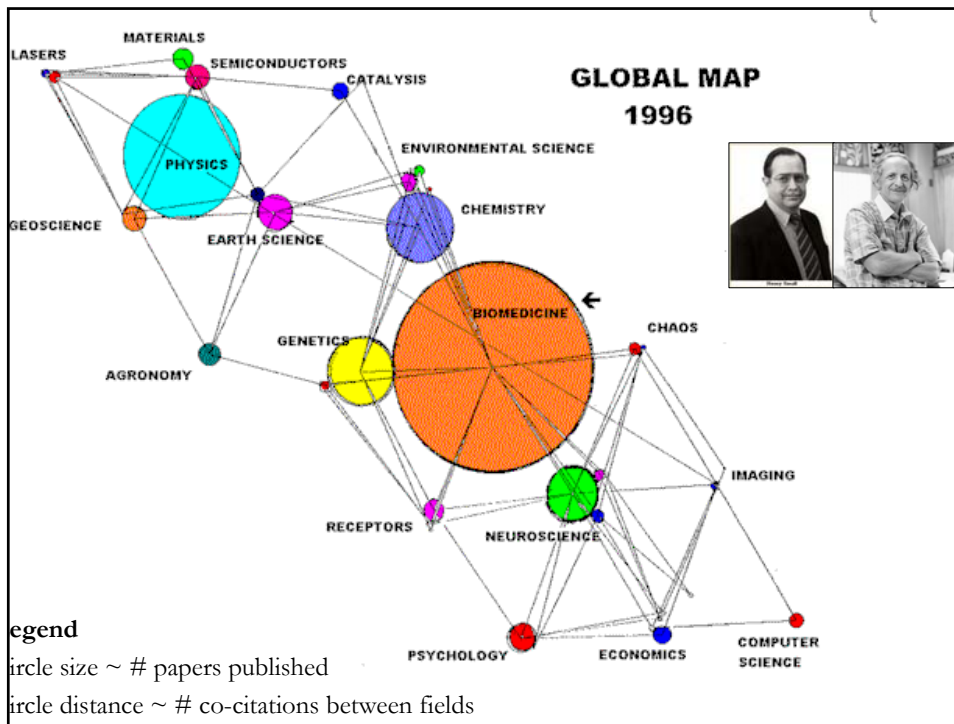
Process of Analyzing and Mapping Knowledge Domains

DATA EXTRACTION	UNIT OF ANALYSIS	MEASURES	LAYOUT (often one code does both similarity and ordination steps)		DISPLAY
			SIMILARITY	ORDINATION	
SEARCHES ISI INSPEC Eng Index Medline ResearchIndex Patents etc.	COMMON CHOICES Journal Document Author Term	COUNTS/FREQUENCIES Attributes (e.g. terms) Author citations Co-citations By year THRESHOLDS By counts	SCALAR (unit by unit matrix) Direct citation Co-citation Combined linkage Co-word / co-term Co-classification VECTOR (unit by attribute matrix) Vector space model (words/terms) Latent Semantic Analysis (words/terms) incl. Singular Value Decomp (SVD) CORRELATION (if desired) Pearson's R on any of above	DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION Eigenvector/ Eigenvalue solutions Factor Analysis (FA) and Principal Components Analysis (PCA) Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) LSA, Topics Pathfinder networks (PFNet) Self-organizing maps (SOM) includes SOM, ET-maps, etc.	INTERACTION Browse Pan Zoom Filter Query Detail on demand ANALYSIS
BROADENING By citation By terms				CLUSTER ANALYSIS SCALAR Triangulation Force-directed placement (FDP)	

Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003) Visualizing Knowledge Domains. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *Annual Review of Information Science & Technology, Volume 37*, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc./American Society for Information Science and Technology, chapter 5, pp. 179-255.

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Co-author Networks

(Newman, 2001a, 2001b)

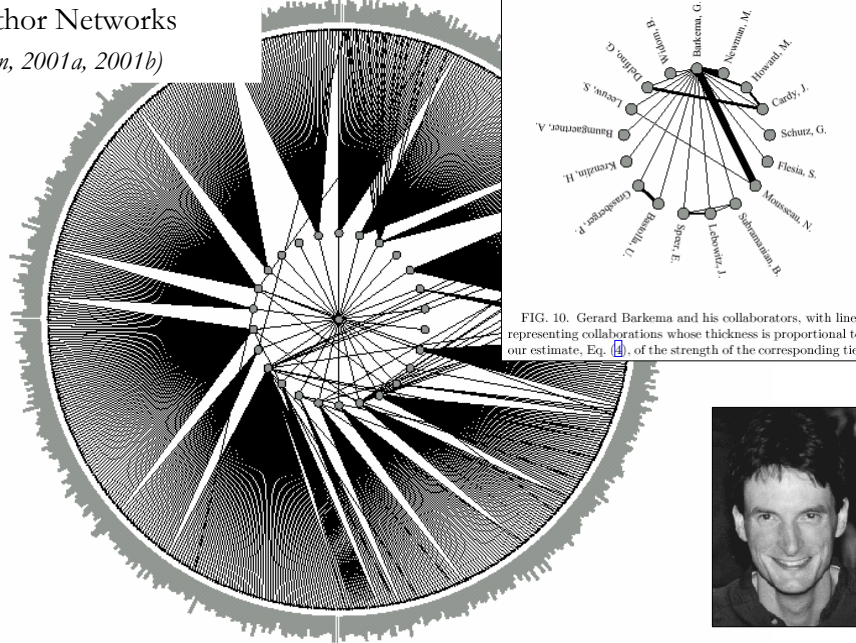
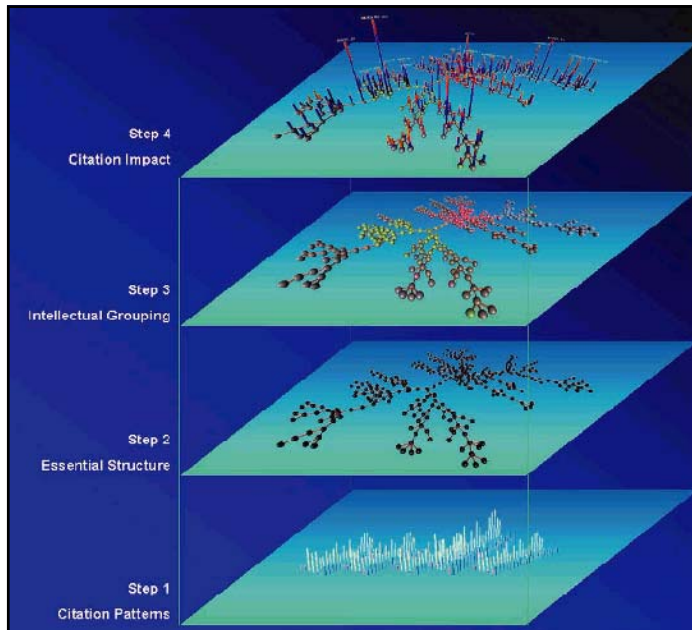


FIG. 10. Gerard Barkema and his collaborators, with lines representing collaborations whose thickness is proportional to our estimate, Eq. (4), of the strength of the corresponding tie.

FIG. 6. The point in the center of the figure represents the author of the paper you are reading, the first ring his collaborators, and the second ring their collaborators. Collaborative ties between members of the same ring, of which there are many, have been omitted from the figure for clarity.



Visualizing a knowledge domain's intellectual structure.

(Chen & Paul, 2001)

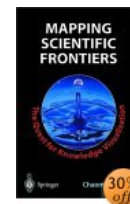
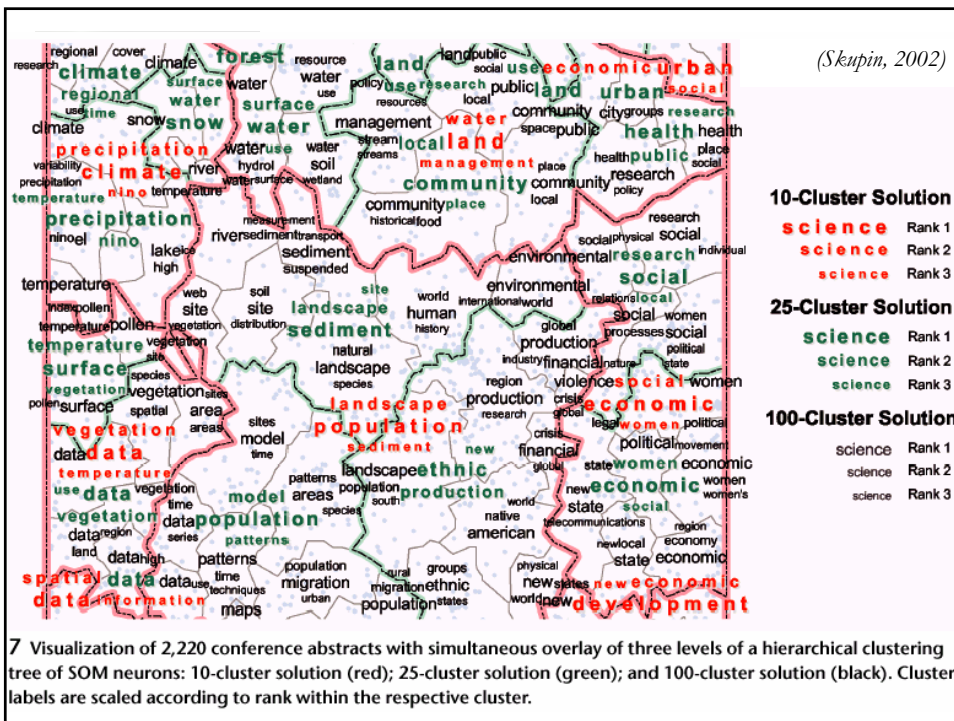
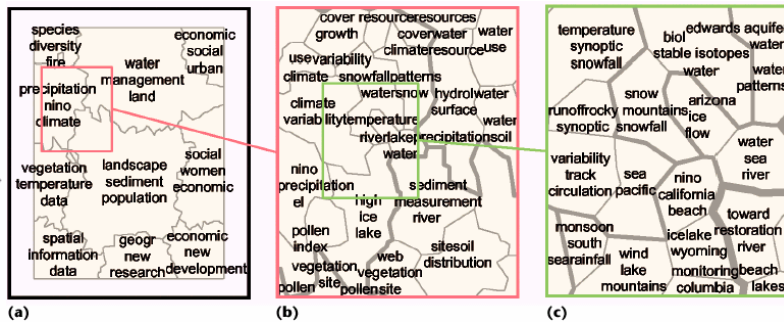


Figure 2. A four-step procedure for visualizing intellectual structures. The process starts from the lowest level and works its way up by incrementally overlaying more visual-spatial features at each consecutive step to clarify the essence of intellectual structures.

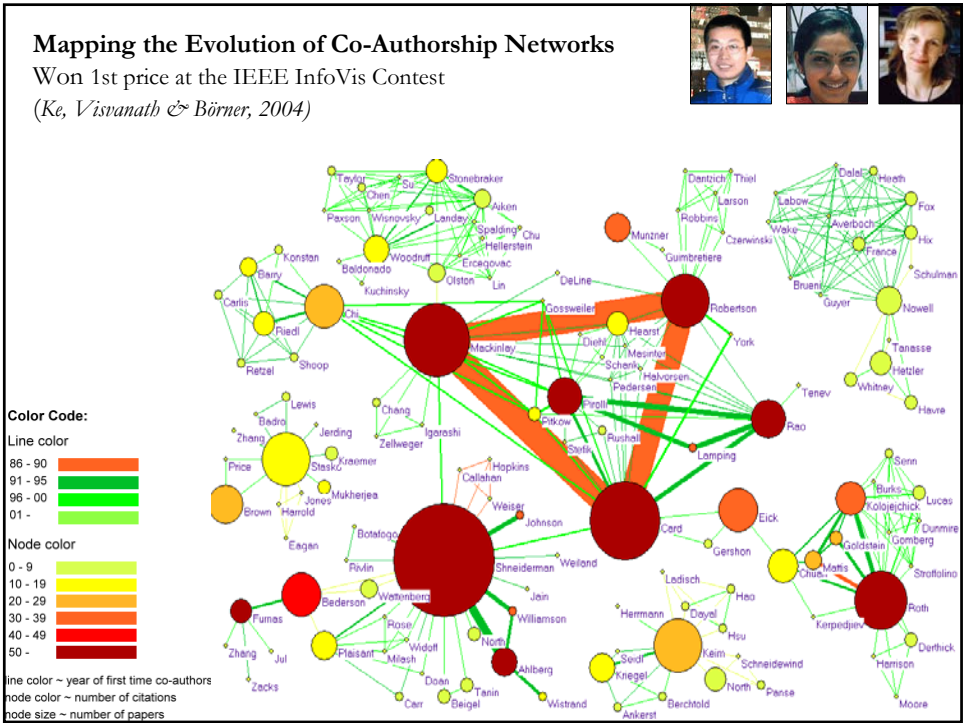
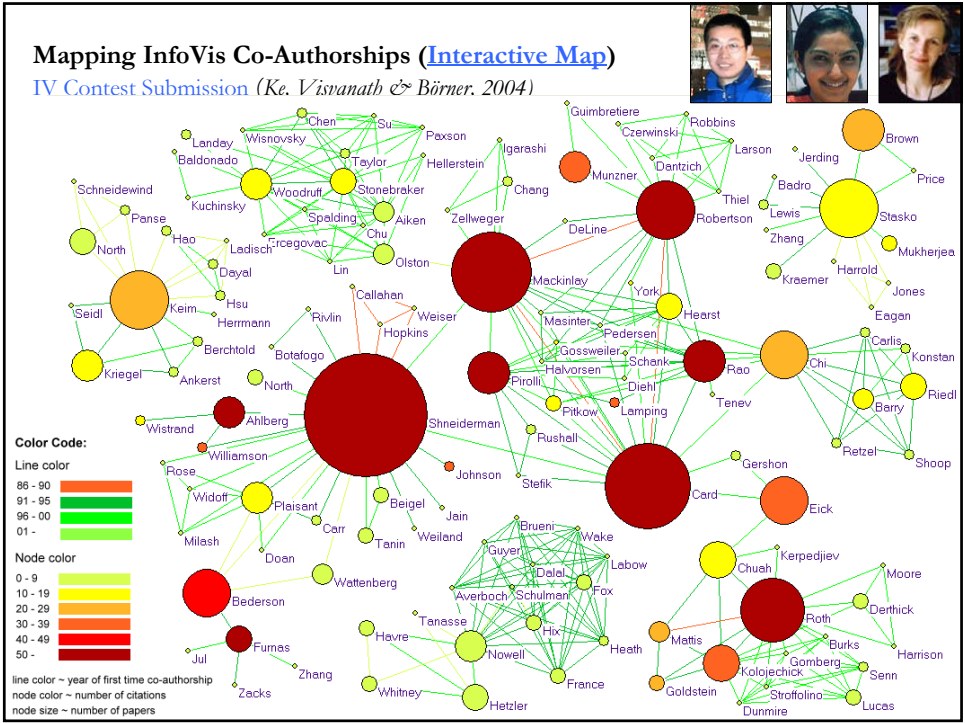
Cartographic Information Visualization

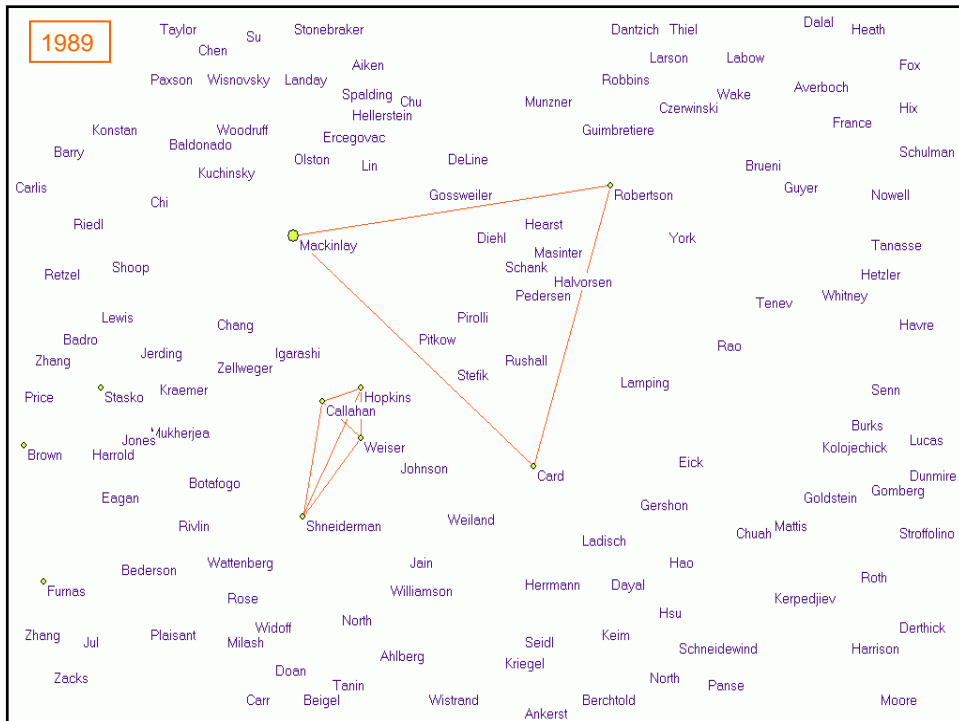
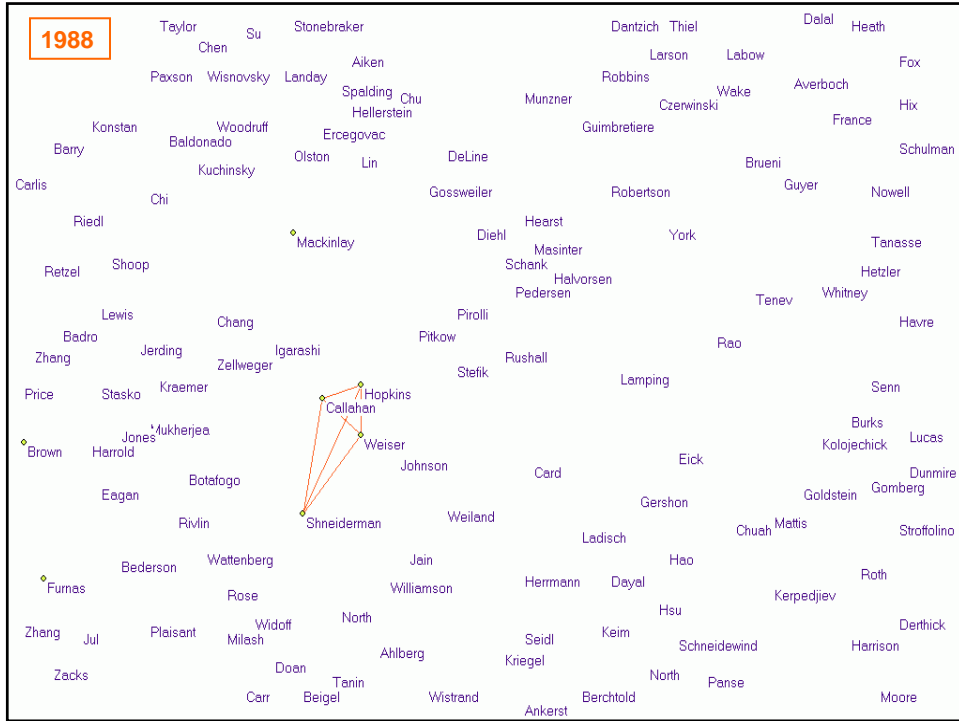
(Skupin, 2002)

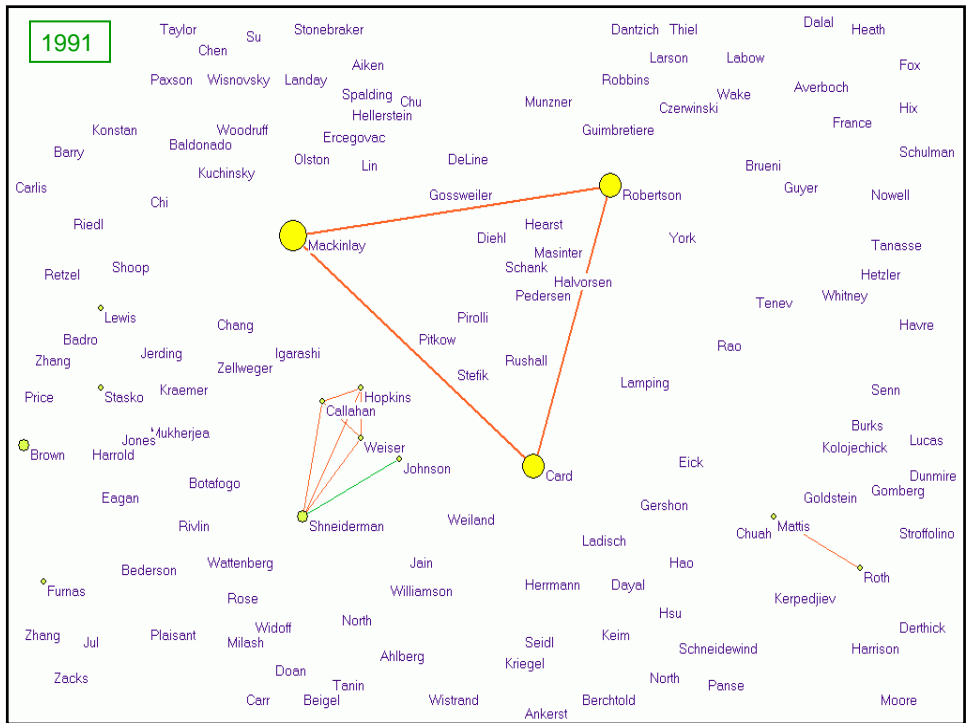
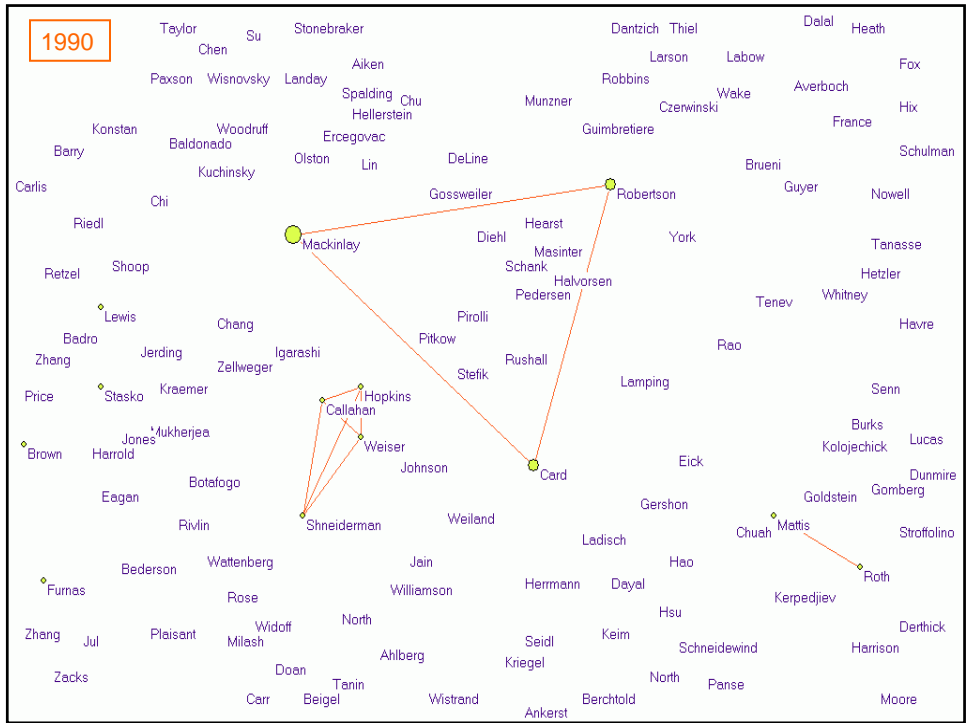
6 Three different zoom levels in a visualization of conference abstracts: (a) complete map shown in a 10-cluster solution and map portions for (b) a 100-cluster and (c) 800-cluster solution. Higher level boundaries are accentuated to provide context during zoom operations.

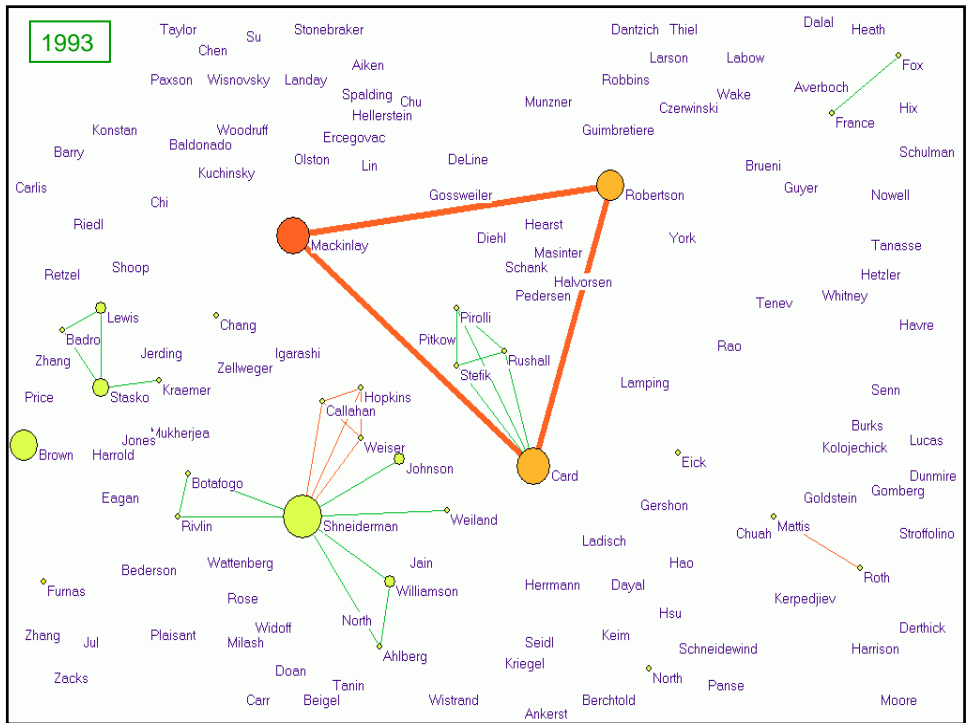
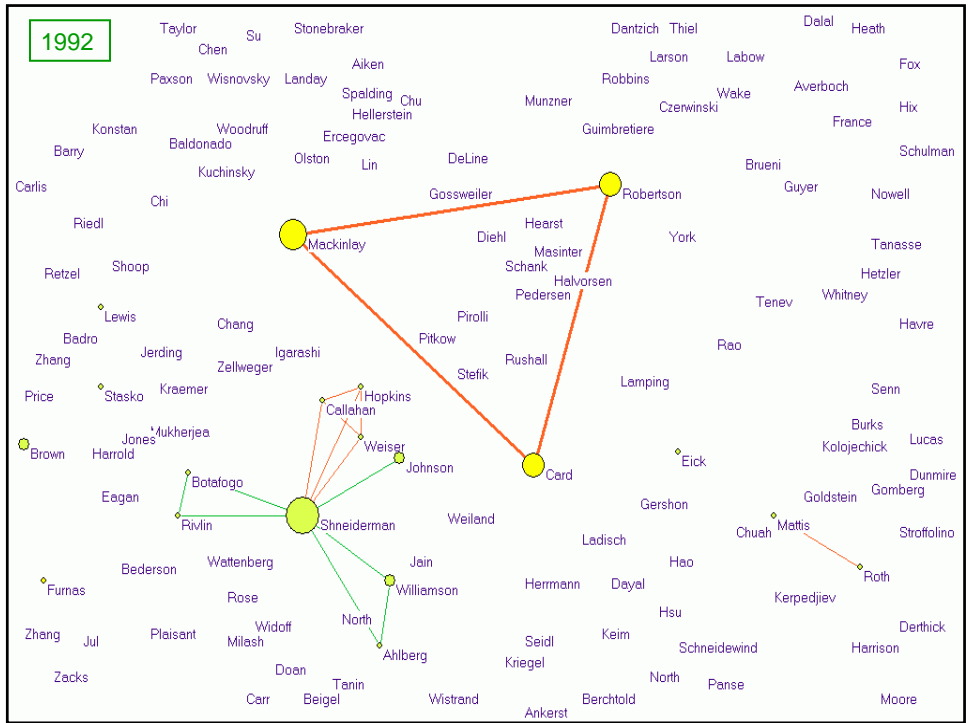


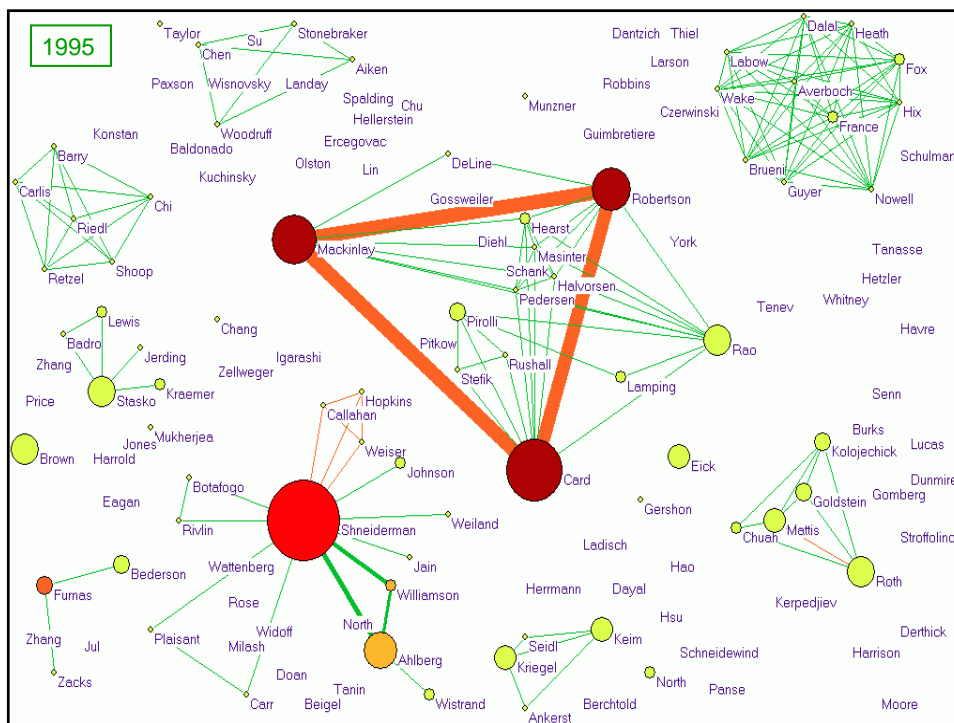
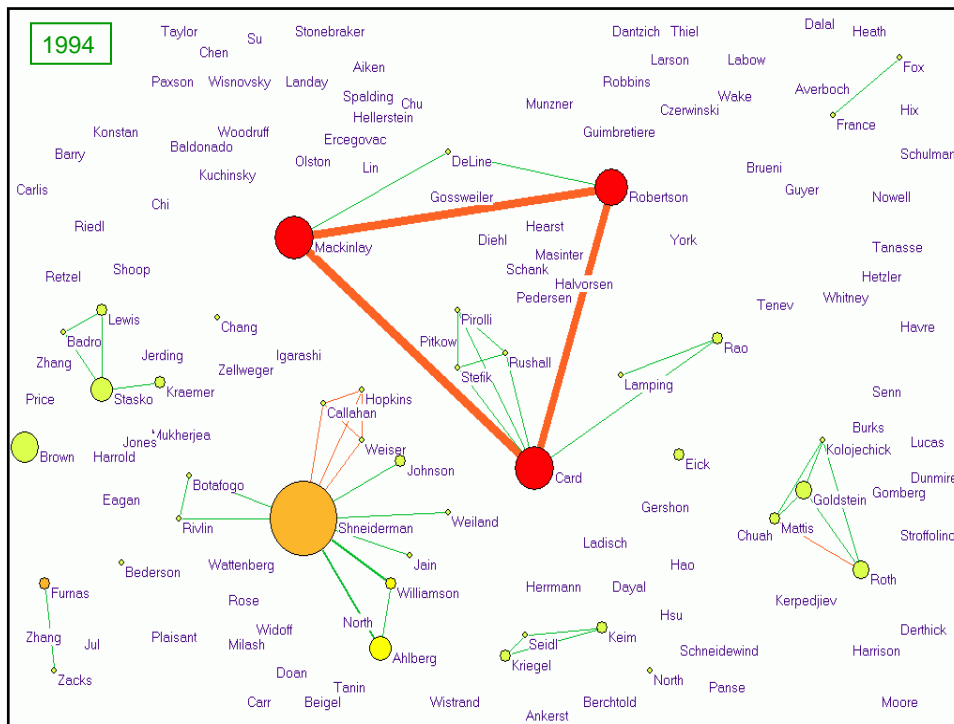
7 Visualization of 2,220 conference abstracts with simultaneous overlay of three levels of a hierarchical clustering tree of SOM neurons: 10-cluster solution (red); 25-cluster solution (green); and 100-cluster solution (black). Cluster labels are scaled according to rank within the respective cluster.

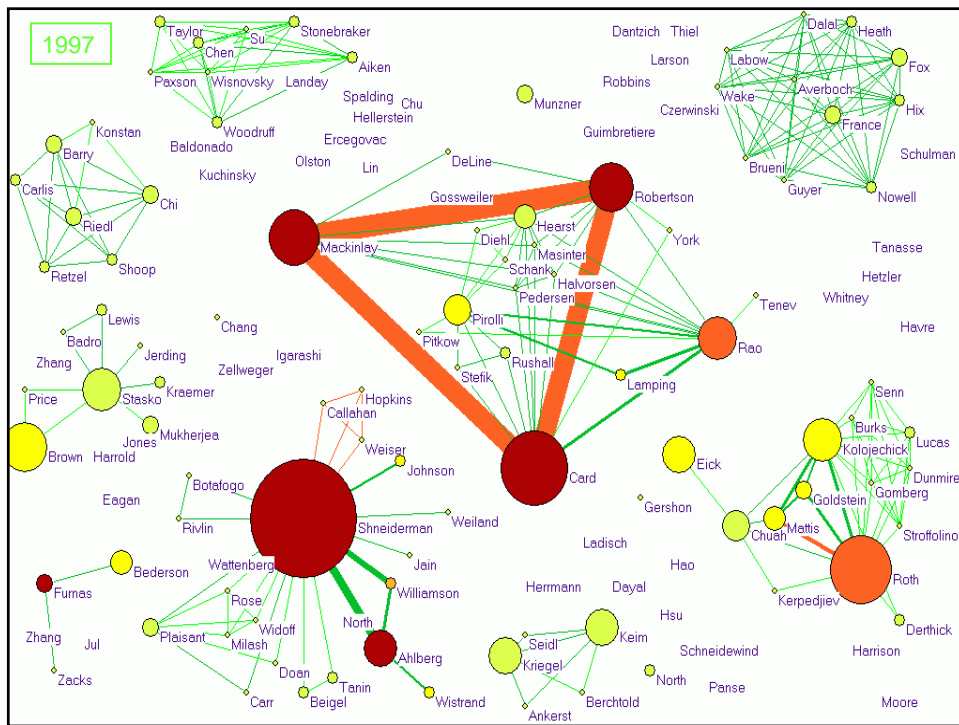
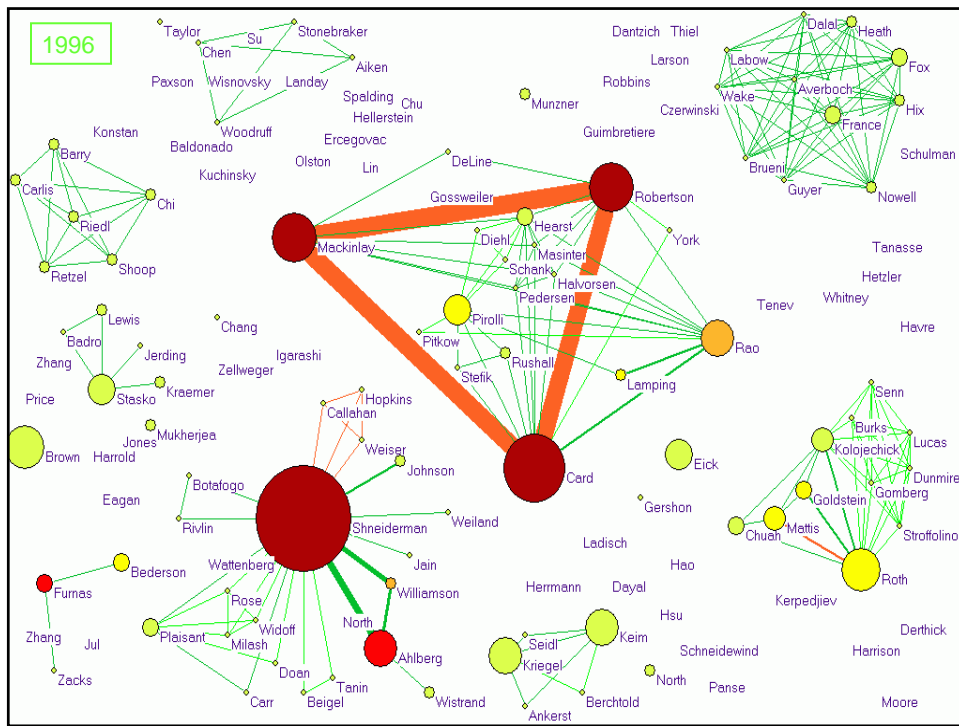


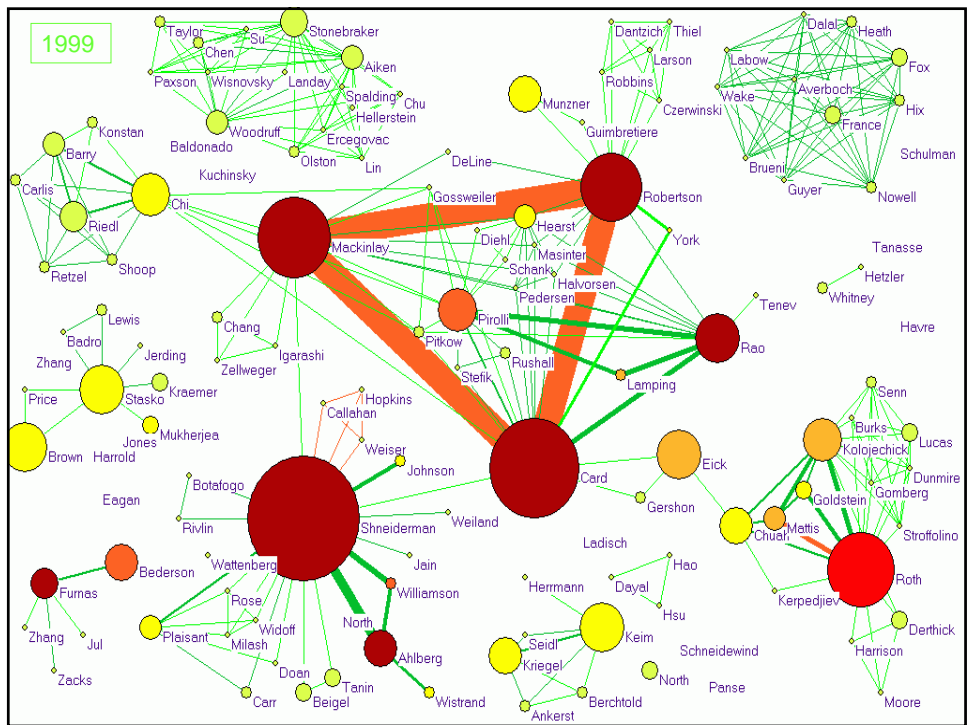
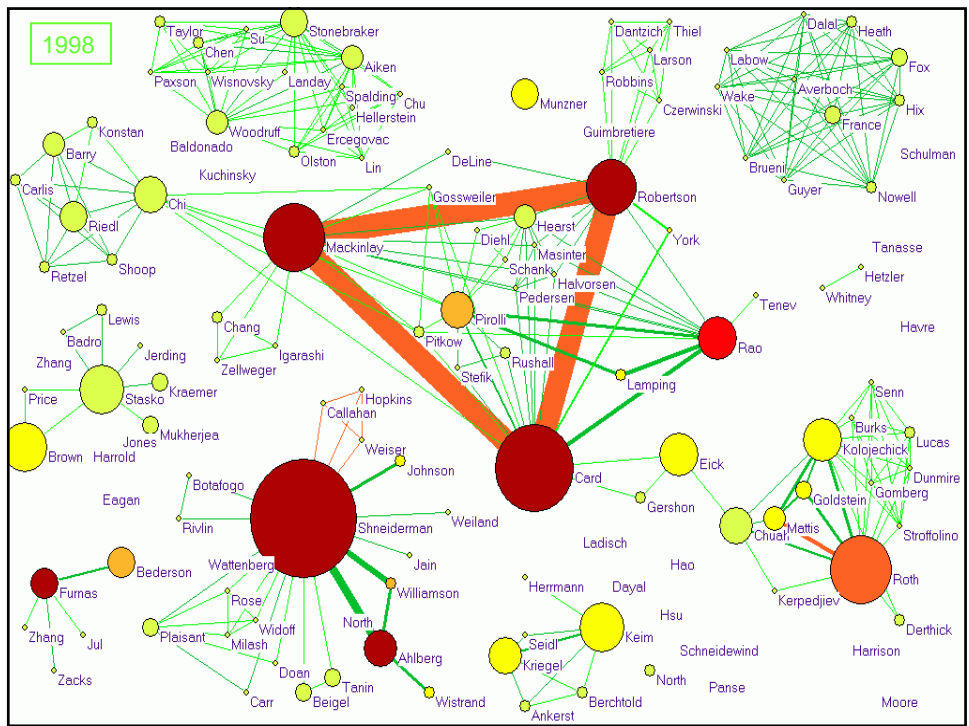


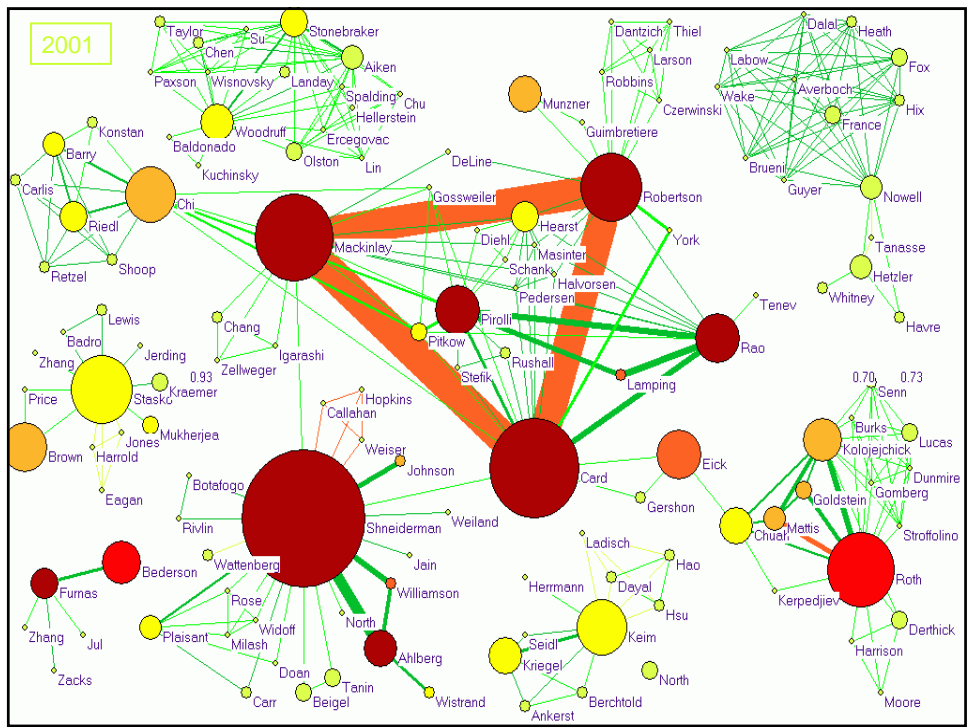
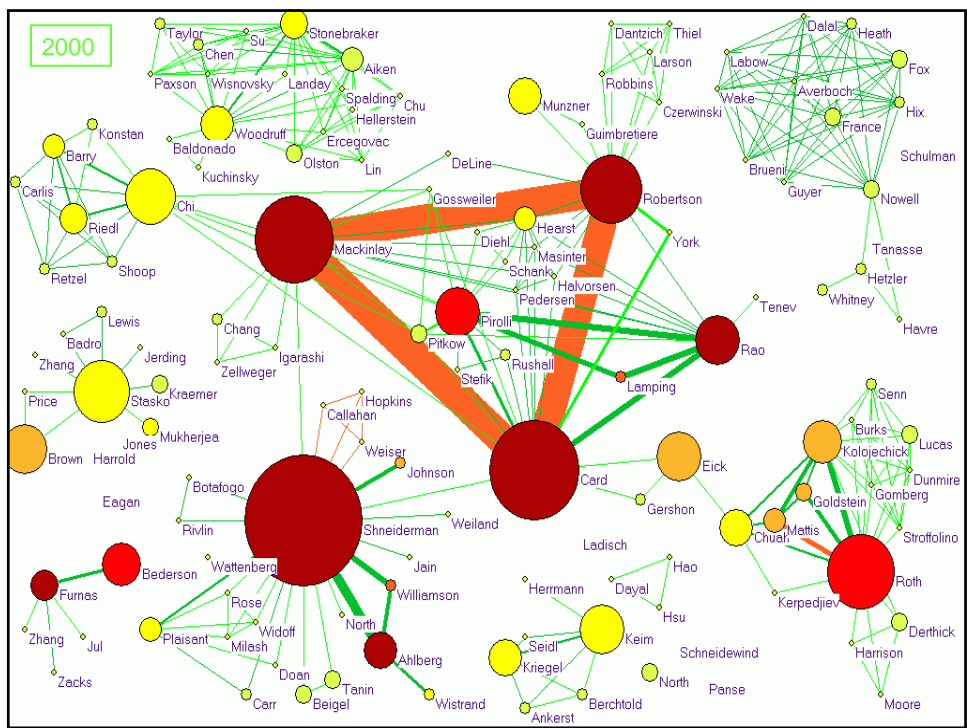


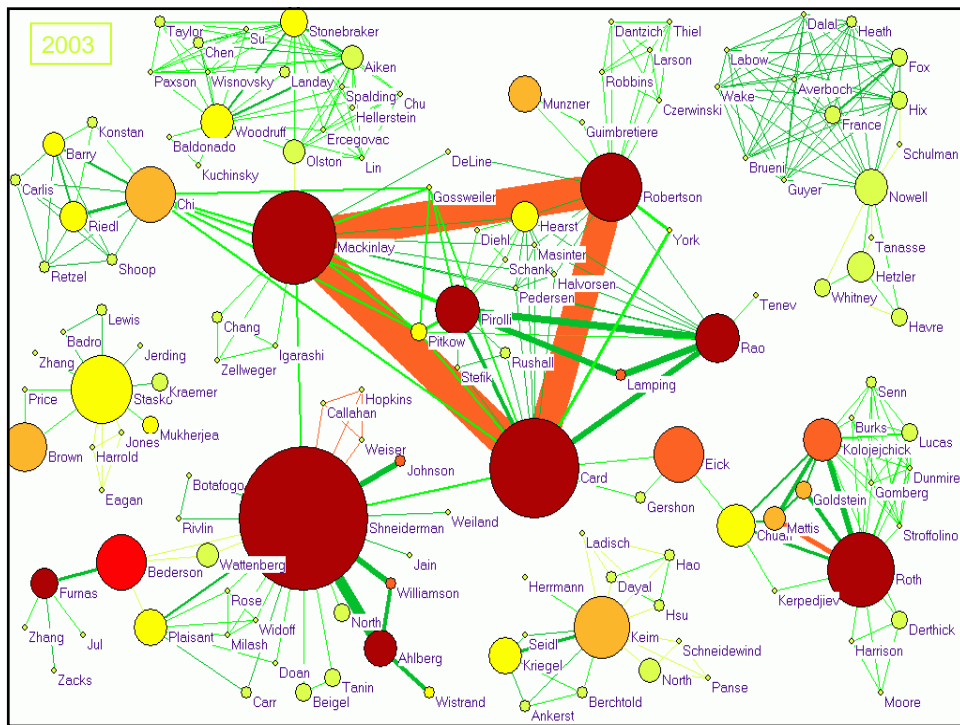
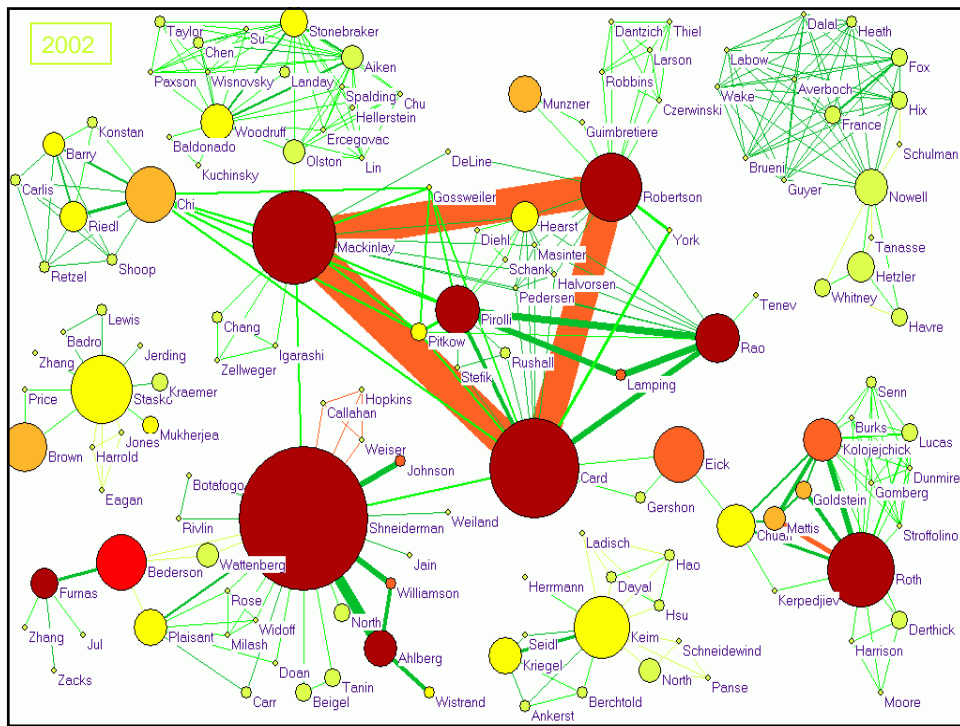


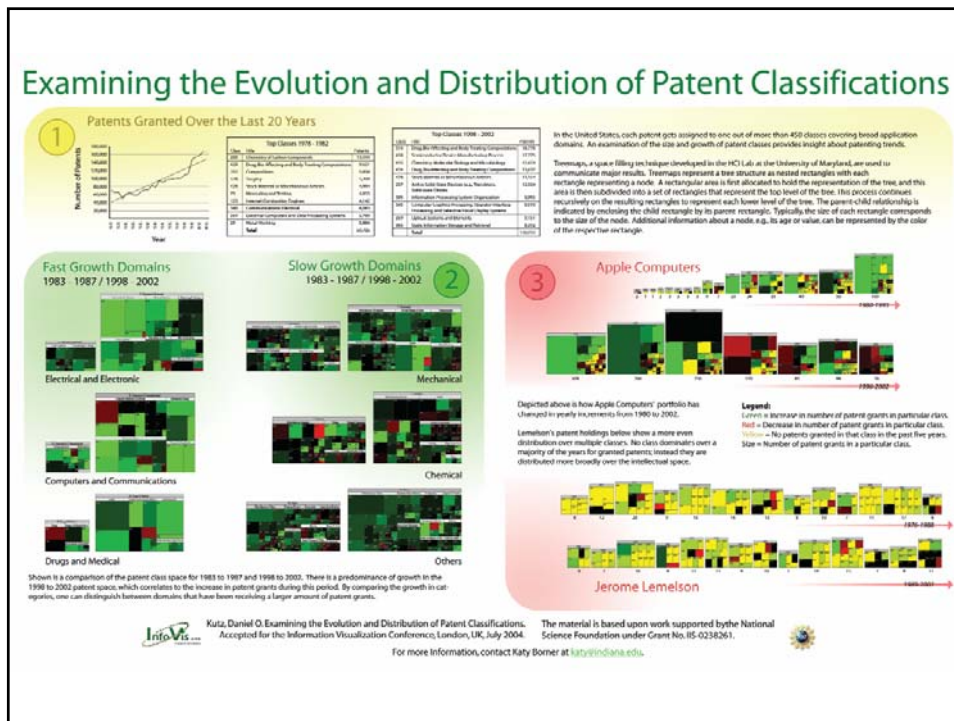
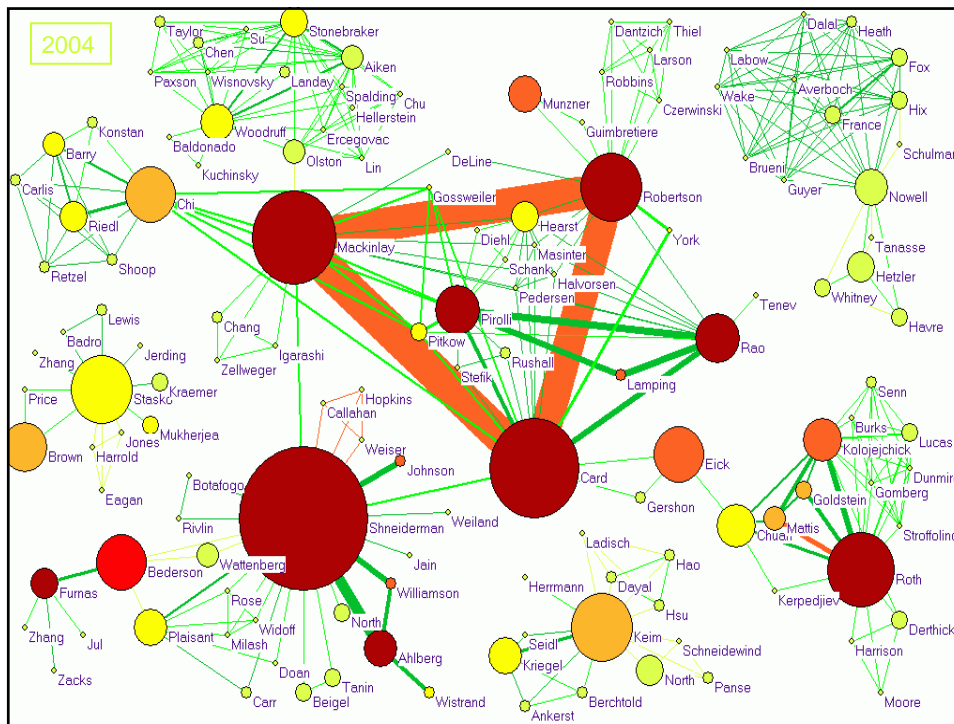


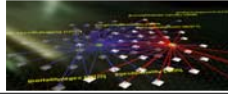












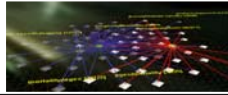
- Diverse attempts have been made to generate maps of science.
- Most have concentrated on specific knowledge domains due to data availability and scalability of algorithms.
- Cartographic metaphors seem to work well as they exploit the map reading skills people acquire in their education.
- Ideally, maps of science would resemble weather forecast maps in that they not only show the structure but also the dynamics of scientific evolution and progress.

It is just today, that we have the data, code and compute power to study science using the scientific methods of science as suggested by Derek J. deSolla Price about 40 years ago.

However, generating a map of science requires a computational effort common in physics or biology but not in the social sciences.

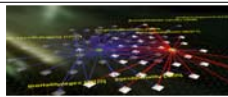
However, maps of science will benefit every field.

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3. Cyberinfrastructure for InfoVis / KDVis Research

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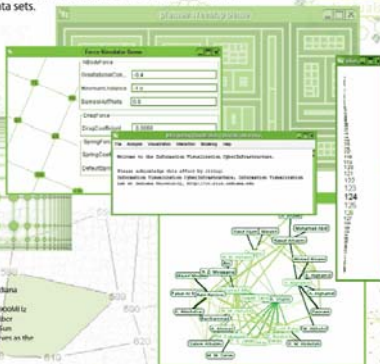
Information Visualization CyberInfrastructure

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure provides access to data, software code and learning modules as well as computing resources in support of the analysis, modeling and visualization of diverse data sets.

DATABASES

An Oracle database provides access to publications, patents, grants and grant opportunities. The database is continuously and automatically updated.

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/db>



SOFTWARE

An open source IVC framework was designed to facilitate the integration of diverse data analysis, modeling and evaluation algorithms. New algorithms, data persistence methods, look and feels for the interface and even entire toolkits can be easily "plugged in" or "unplugged".

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/db>



LEARNING MODULES

A set of associated learning modules aims to equip learners with a practical skill set by providing code and advice to quickly modify and run different algorithms, test diverse interaction techniques and design features, and to quickly generate and compare information visualizations.

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/db>

COMPUTING RESOURCES

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure is housed at Indiana University's Research Database Complex comprising of two Sun V120 servers with 12 400MB i2 processors and 16 GB of memory each. 18 78-fiber channel disks are attached to both servers. A Sun V180 system with 4 gpus and 8GB memory is open to the web front-end for the database servers.

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/db>



INDIANA LIB. SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, INDIANA UNIVERSITY (2005)

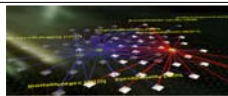
For more information, contact Katy Börner at kborner@slis.indiana.edu

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. IRI-0226301 and DUE-0318624.



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IVC Database (<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/db>)

Papers and Patents



Medline
Number of Entries: 11,693,477
Years covered: 1963-2002
Size: 135 MB (gunzipped)



Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (PNAS)
Number of Entries: 16,169
Years covered: 1987-2002
Size: 583 MB



United States Patent and Trademark Office (Patents)
Number of Entries: 2,582,647
Years covered: 1976-2003
Size: 350 MB

Grant Awards



National Science Foundation (NSF)
Number of Entries: 181,132
Years covered: 1985-2002
Size: 400 MB



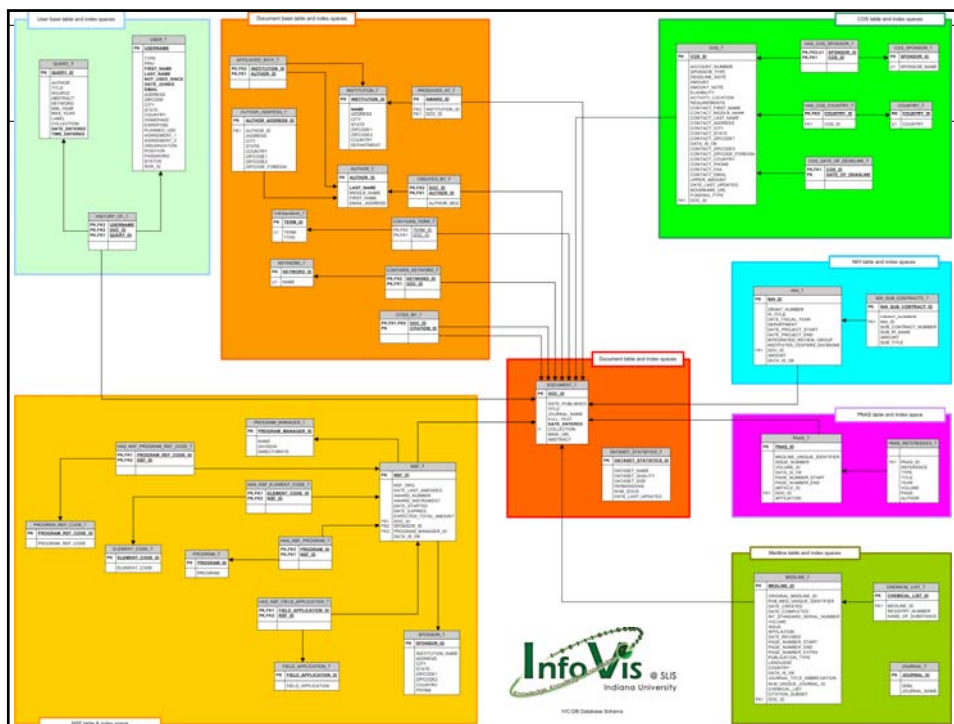
National Institute of Health (NIH)
Number of Entries: 1,003,521
Years covered: 1972-1992 and 1994-2002
Size: 2.3 GB

Funding Opportunities



Community of Science (COS)
Number of Entries: 38,154 (5,000 new entries per month)
Years covered: 2001-present
Size: 60 MB

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SOFTWARE

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COMPUTING RESOURCES

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure is hosted at Indiana University's Research Database Complex, comprising of two Sun X2200 servers with 12 9000Mhz processors and 96 GB of memory each. 6 TB fiber channel disks are attached to both servers. A Sun V880 system with 4 cpus and 8GB memory serves as the web front-end for the database servers. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/>)

...to equip coding algorithms, test diverse interaction techniques and design features, and to quickly generate and compare information visualizations. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/>)

InfoVis Lab, School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University (2004).
 For more information, contact Katy Börner at kborner@indiana.edu.
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COMPUTING RESOURCES

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure is hosted at Indiana University's Research Database Complex comprising of two Sun X1280 servers with 12 900MHz processors and 96 GB of memory each. 6 TB fiber channel disks are attached to both servers. A Sun VM80 system with 4 cpus and 8GB memory serves as the web front-end for the database servers. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/>)



InfoVis Lab, School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University (2004).
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This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. IIS-0238261 and DUE-0339624.

SOFTWARE

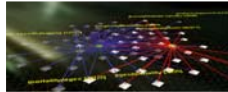
An open source IVC framework was designed to facilitate the integration of diverse data analysis, modeling and visualization algorithms. New algorithms, data persistence methods, look and feels for the interface and entire toolkits can be easily "plugged in" or "unplugged". (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/iv/>)



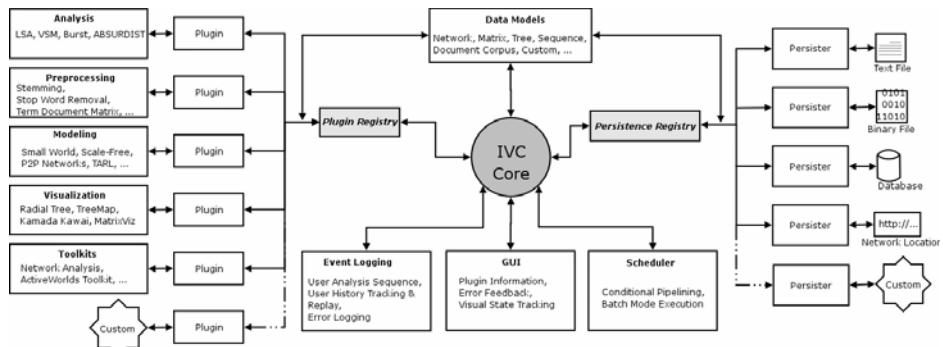
LEARNING MODULES

A set of associated learning modules aims to equip learners with a practical skill set by providing code and advice to quickly modify and run different algorithms, test diverse interaction techniques and design features, and to quickly generate and compare information visualizations. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/iv/>)

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



IVC Software Framework (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/iv/>)



Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.

Workshop on Information Visualization Software Infrastructures



The Tower of Babel by Pieter Bruegel

Sat. Oct. 9th, 2004, 10am-6pm
Room Hill Country A-B

Right before the [IEEE Symposium on Information Visualization \(InfoVis\) 2004](#).

Workshop Chairs

- **Jean-Daniel Fekete**, INRIA Futurs, France (Author of [The InfoVis Toolkit](#)), Jean-Daniel.Fekete@inria.fr, Home page: <http://www.lri.fr/~fekete/index.en.html>
- **Katy Börner**, Indiana University, USA (Co-Author of the [InfoVis CyberInfrastructure](#)) katy@indiana.edu, Home page: <http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~katy/>

Description

Information visualization systems and toolkits are becoming available for a large range of visualization and interaction techniques and are used in diverse application domains. This workshop is aimed at gathering experts involved in building such infrastructures to share their views, understand the issues involved and trying to find ways to avoid fragmentation and improve collaborations.

To participate in the workshop, you should submit a semi-structured position paper explaining your view of what an infrastructure should provide, describe what you consider as the main challenges for such infrastructures and describe the capabilities of toolkits of systems you have already built, following a form available [here](#) by Sept 30th, 2004.

<http://www.indiana.edu/irvi2004/>

Information Visualization CyberInfrastructure

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure provides access to data, software code and learning modules as well as computing resources in support of the analysis, modeling and visualization of diverse data sets.

DATABASES

An Oracle database provides access to publications, patents, grants and grant opportunities. The database is continuously and automatically updated. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/it/>)



COMPUTING RESOURCES

The InfoVis CyberInfrastructure is hosted at Indiana University's Research Database Complex, comprising of two Sun V2300 servers with 12 9000Mhz processors and 96 GB of memory each. 6 TB fiber channel disks are attached to both servers. A Sun V880 system with 4 cpus and 4GB memory serves as the web front-end for the database servers. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/it/>)

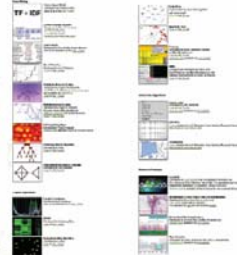


InfoVis Lab, School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University (2004).
For more information, contact Katy Börner at katy@indiana.edu

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. IIS-0226261 and DUE-0339623.

SOFTWARE

An open source IVC framework was designed to facilitate the integration of diverse data analysis, modeling and visualization algorithms. New algorithms, data persistence methods, look and feels for the interface and even entire toolkits can be easily "plugged in" or "unplugged". (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/it/>)



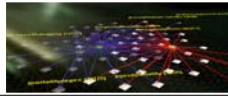
LEARNING MODULES

A set of associated learning modules aims to equip learners with a practical skill set by providing code and advice to quickly modify and run different algorithms, test diverse interaction techniques and design features, and to quickly generate and compare information visualizations. (<http://ivis.indiana.edu/it/>)



From Angewandte Graphik Group, IBM

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



IVC Learning Modules (<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/lm>)



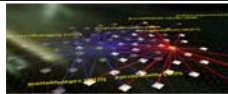
Learning Modules

Most information visualizations are highly interactive. While a number of excellent textbooks exist, the two-dimensional printouts on paper often cannot convey their true visual appearance and interactive performance. Several textbooks come with accompanying web sites that contain snapshots of user interfaces as well as animations and movies. However, none of them facilitates the exploration, application, evaluation, and comparison of algorithms.

This web page will provide access to a number of learning modules. Each learning module comes with an:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Discussion of Existing Algorithms
- ◆ Learning Task
 - ◊ A challenging scenario to use the code in the [XML Toolkit](#) to visualize a data set to support a specific user group.
- ◆ Programming Exercise
 - ◊ An programming exercise plus an explanation of possible solutions.
- ◆ Opportunities & Challenges, and
- ◆ References to research papers, online demos, (commercial) applications)

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



Visualizing Tree Data

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/lm/lm-trees.html>

[Learning Modules](#) > Visualizing Tree Data

[Description](#) | [Usage Hints](#) | [Learning Task](#) | [Discussion](#) | [References](#) | [Acknowledgments](#)

Description

Many data sets come in tree format. There are family trees, organizational charts, classification hierarchies, and directory structures. The figure below shows an inheritance tree by Ernst Haeckel ('Stammbaum' in German). Read also [To Draw a Tree](#) by Pat Hanrahan.

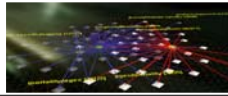


[Click image for larger version](#)

A tree graph is a set of straight line segments (edges) connected at their ends containing no closed loops (cycles). You can also call it a simple, undirected, connected, acyclic graph (or, equivalently, a connected forest). A tree with n nodes has $n-1$ graph edges. All trees are bipartite graphs.

Many trees have a root node and are called rooted trees. Trees without a root node are called free trees. Subsequently, we will only consider rooted trees. In rooted trees, all nodes except the root node have only one parent node. Nodes which have no children are called leaf nodes. All other nodes are referred to as intermediate nodes.

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



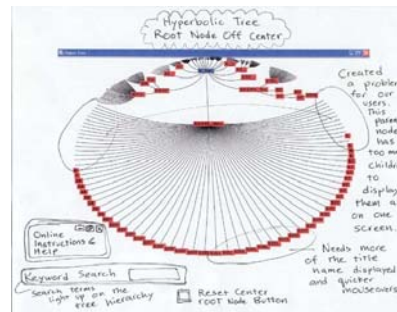
Student's Project Results

User & Task Analysis for Visualizing Tree Data

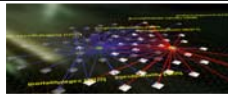
- Visualizing the structure of IU's Decision Support System
- Visualizing the co-occurrences of keywords in DLib Magazine articles.
- Visualization of the Java API
- Visualizing the the Library of Congress Classification System to retrieve legal materials in a library.

See Handin pages at

<http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~katy/handin/L579-S04/cgi/handinlogin.cgi>



Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004. *Image by Peter Hook and Rongke Gao*

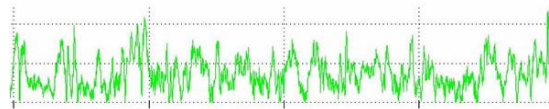


[Learning Modules](#) > Visualizing Time Series Data

[Description](#) | [Usage Hints](#) | [Learning Task](#) | [Discussion](#) | [References](#) | [Acknowledgments](#)

Description

A time series is a sequence of events/observations which are ordered in one dimension, e.g., time. Frequently, successive observations depend on each other and it makes sense to display them in a (time) sorted fashion, e.g., as a scatter plot. Alternatively, one could be interested to know how many observations of a certain value have been made. Here one would sort the observations by value, count the number of observations for each value and derive a histogram. Time series data can be continuous, i.e., there is an observation at every instant of time see figure below, or discrete, i.e., observations exist for regularly or irregularly spaced intervals.



Time series are recorded, analyzed and used in diverse domains of science. Check out the [Time Series Data Library](#) maintained by Rob Hyndman and Muhammad Akram for numerous data sets from Agriculture, Chemistry, Crime, Demography, Ecology, Finance, Health, Hydrology, Industry, Labour market, Macro-Economics, Meteorology, Micro-Economics, Physics, Production, Sales, Simulated series, Sport, Transport & Tourism or Utilities.

Time Series Analysis & Visualization

<http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/lm/lm-time-series.html>

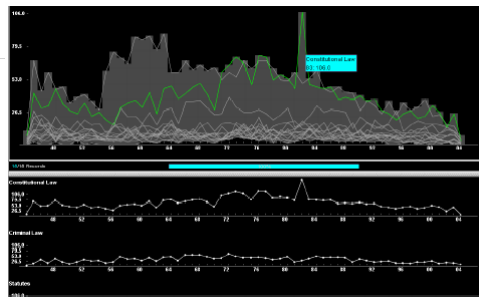
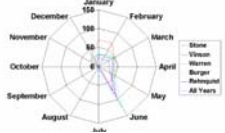
Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.

Visualizing the Work of the United States Supreme Court Based on Time Data and Top Level West Topics

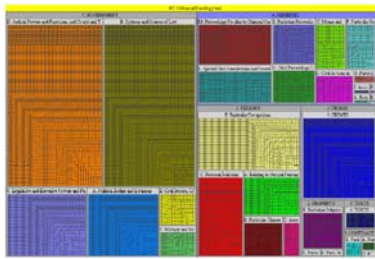
by Peter A. Hook & Rongke Gao



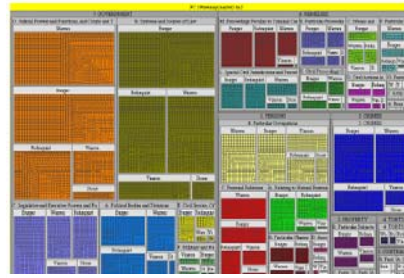
Topics Per Month Per Court



Top fifteen most occurring topics from 1944 to 2004 in Timesearcher



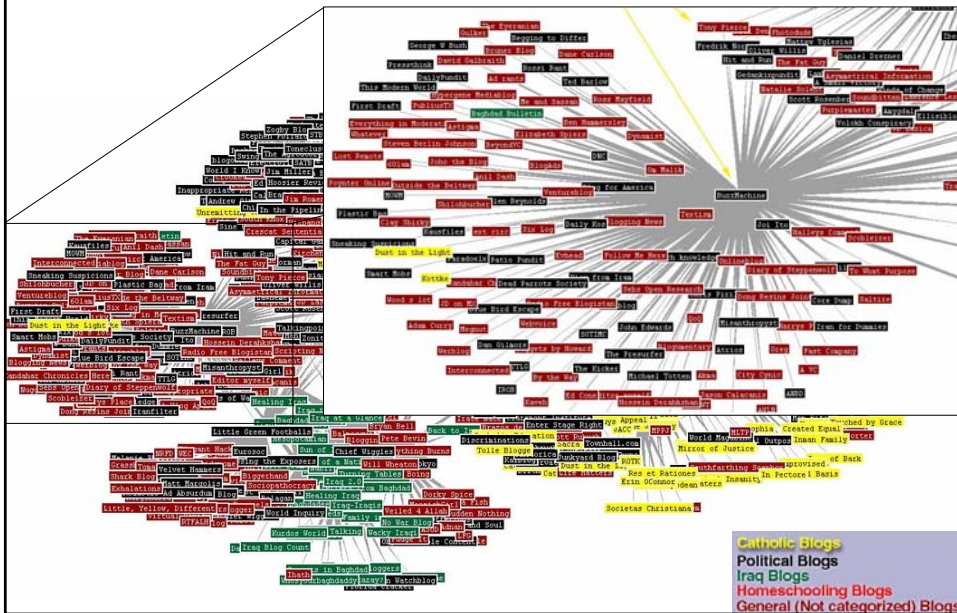
All topics grouped by West Category and Sub-Category grouped over the entire lengths of the data set

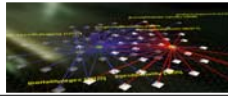


All topics by West Category and Sub-Category grouped corresponding to the five chief justices

Visualizing Niches of the Blog Universe

By Mike Tyworth and Elijah Wright

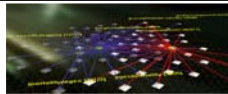




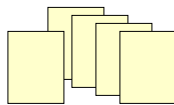
Given the steadily increasing flood of information, how can we keep track and make use of what we collectively know?

- Shift user's mental load from slow reading to faster perceptual processes such as visual pattern recognition.
- Give people global knowledge of the structure and evolution of scientific knowledge. → **Global maps of science**
- Provide access to knowledge and expertise. → **... & expertise**
- Aim for reusability of data and methods/approaches/algorithms and reproducibility of results. → **Interrelate data, code, results, authors.**
- Use usage log data to support social navigation and to create novel reputation systems. → **... & usage data. Basically, a new infrastructure to keep track of knowledge.**

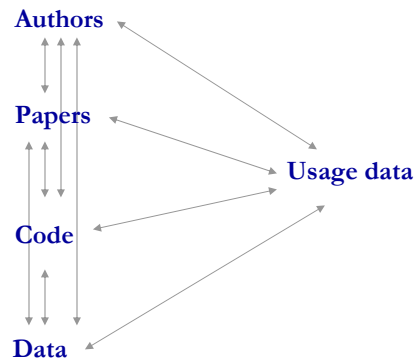
Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



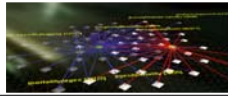
Data-Code-Computing Cyberinfrastructures that Interrelate Data, Code, Papers, Authors & Usage Data



```
define khandaMali (graph g, int numMali)
  Node n := startNode
  while n not equals destination
    for walkset (i..numMali)
      int count := numMali - i
      int numMali :=
        Node prev = n
        n := getNextObject
      else
        n = prev
```



Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.



Data-code-computing cyberinfrastructures that interrelate data, code, results, authors, and usage data

- Enable data/algorithm/result comparison at data/code/data level.
- Facilitate new types of searches, e.g., retrieve all users that worked with data set x, retrieve all papers that used algorithm y.
- Support algorithm comparison and re-use, e.g., the re-application of an algorithm sequence reported in a paper to a different data set.
- Do provide bridges between algorithm developers and users.
- Could provide a great testbed application for novel ways to store, preserve, integrate, correlate, access, analyze, map or interact with data.
- Are of interest to diverse communities.

Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.

Mapping Humanity's Knowledge and Expertise in the Digital Domain

At the **101st Annual Meeting** of the **Association of American Geographers** Denver, CO: April 5-9, 2005.

Session Organizers

Katy Börner, **Indiana University**
André Skupin, **University of New Orleans**

Sponsors

Cartography and GIS specialty groups

Description

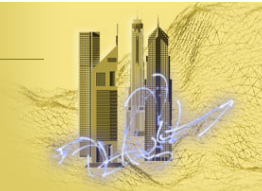
This session will bring together leading researchers and practitioners that aim to develop techniques, tools, and infrastructures to map humanity's knowledge and expertise for the improvement of science and education.

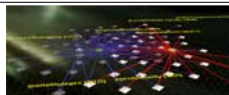
Knowledge and expertise is typically extracted from digitally available literature, news, computer mediated communication data as well as from information about the producers and consumers of those data sets. Advanced data analysis techniques in combination with spatial metaphors, geographic principles, and cartographic methods are applied to organize, visualize, and communicate the semantic relationships inherent in the data.

The ultimate goal of this work might be an interactive cartographic map of all of science, with continents representing the major research areas such as, e.g., biology or physics, dots denoting major authors, PIs, papers or news, dynamically evolving research frontiers, blinking 'hot' papers and topics, etc. This map could be used to teach and understand the evolving structure of all of science, to identify major experts, to find and read the most relevant papers and news, to see the effects of resource allocation decisions, to study social networks, etc. Last but not least, it would provide a unique bird's eye view of major experts in specific areas and mankind's knowledge in general.

Some of the leading-edge research on this topic is found where geography intersects with information/library science, computer science, and cognitive science. We invite papers on the broad foundations, computational methods, software systems, and evaluation of such data analyses and visualizations, as they have emerged in this interdisciplinary endeavor.

<http://vm.indiana.edu/aag05>





Acknowledgements & References



Support comes from the School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University's High Performance Network Applications Program, a Pervasive Technology Lab Fellowship, an Academic Equipment Grant by SUN Microsystems, NIA, and an SBC (formerly Amertech) Fellow Grant. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. DUE-0333623 and IIS-0238261.

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- Börner, Katy and Chen, Chaomei (Eds.) (2002). *Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries*. Springer Verlag, [LNCS 2539](#).



Katy Börner, Managing Humanity's Knowledge & Expertise, NSF IIS/CISE Talk, Room 1120, Oct 20th, 2004.