

Towards Scholarly Marketplaces



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*Talk at the New Network Theory International Conference
2007.06.29*



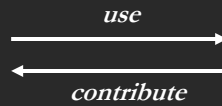
Global Brain Pressures

15th Century: One person can make major contributions to many areas of science

Mankind's Knowledge



Amount of knowledge
on brain can mänge



Human Brain



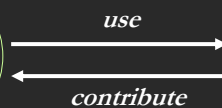
Leonardo Da Vinci
(1452-1519)

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

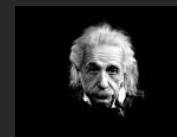
Mankind's Knowledge



Amount of knowledge
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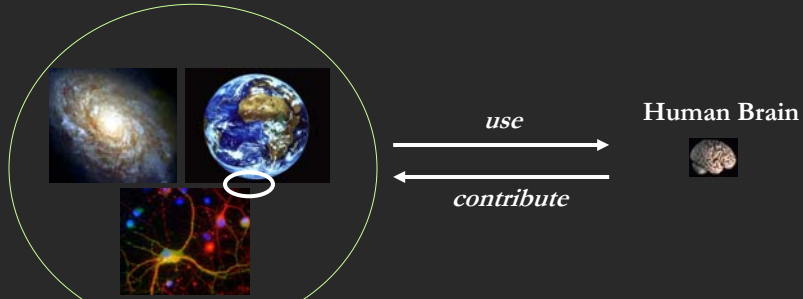
Human Brain



Albert Einstein
(1879-1955)

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

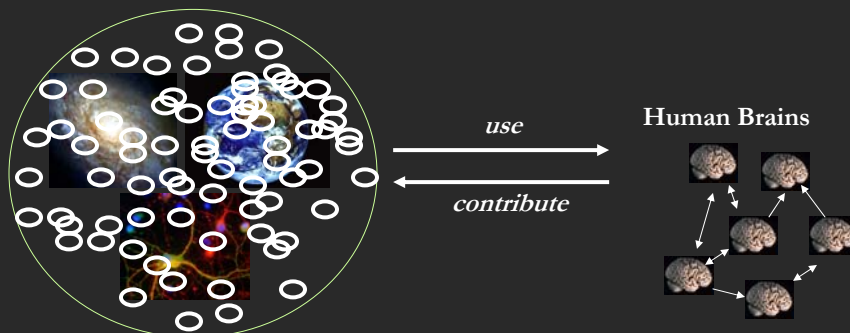
Mankind's Knowledge



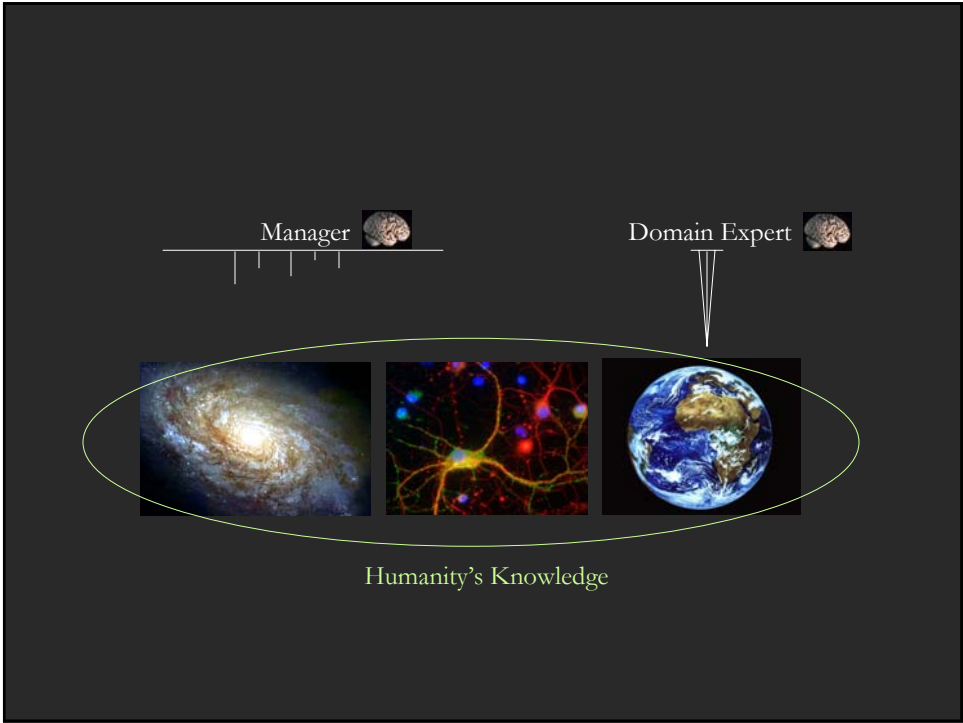
Amount of knowledge on brain can mänge

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

Mankind's Knowledge



Amount of knowledge on brain can mänge

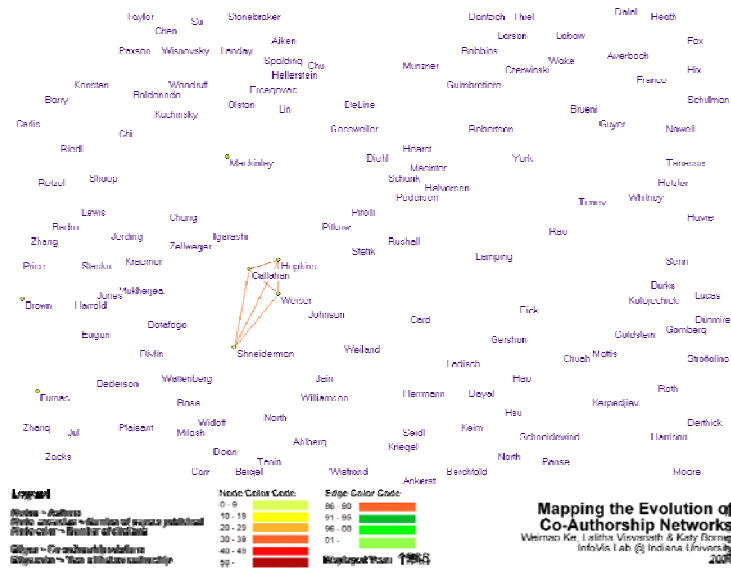


The Great Wave Off Kanagawa (Katsushika Hokusai, 1760-1849)

Mapping, Managing and Utilizing Our Collective Scholarly Knowledge

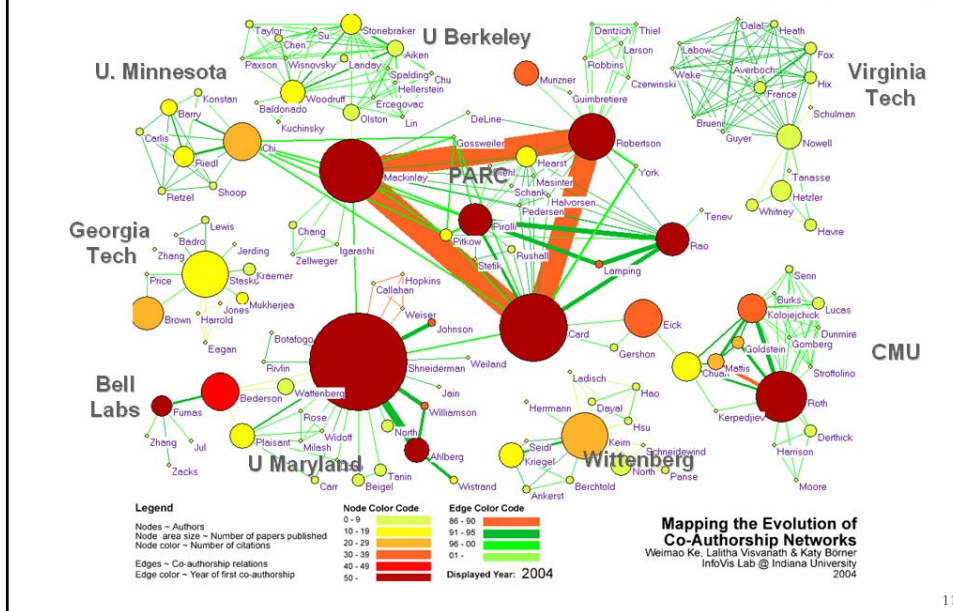
Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Viswanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st price at the IEEE InfoVis Contest.



Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Viswanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st price at the IEEE InfoVis Contest



11

Studying the Emerging Global Brain: Analyzing and Visualizing the Impact of Co-Authorship Teams

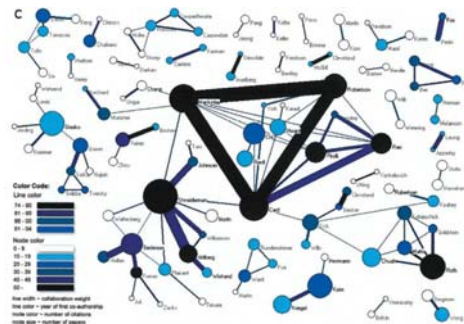
Börner, Dall'Asta, Ke & Vespignani (2005) Complexity, 10(4):58-67.

Research question:

- Is science driven by prolific single experts or by high-impact co-authorship teams?

Contributions:

- New approach to allocate citational credit.
- Novel weighted graph representation.
- Visualization of the growth of weighted co-author network.
- Centrality measures to identify author impact.
- Global statistical analysis of paper production and citations in correlation with co-authorship team size over time.
- Local, author-centered entropy measure.



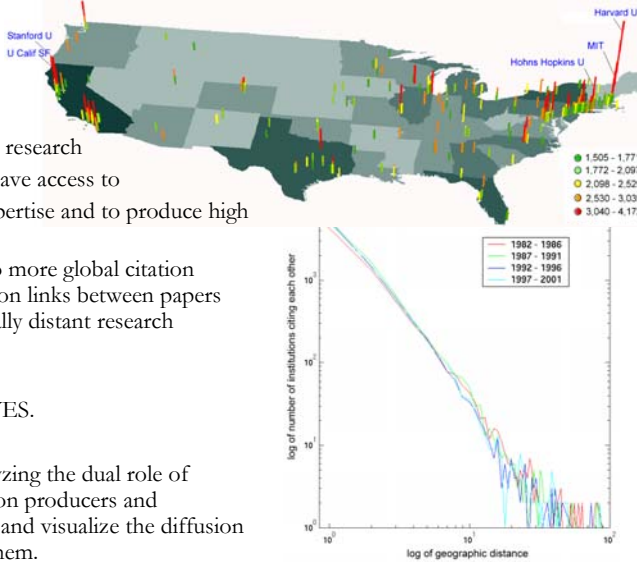
Spatio-Temporal Information Production and Consumption of Major U.S. Research Institutions

Börner, Katy, Penmarthy, Shashikant, Meiss, Mark and Ke, Weimao. (2006)
Mapping the Diffusion of Scholarly Knowledge Among Major U.S. Research Institutions. Scientometrics. 68(3), pp. 415-426.



Research questions:

1. Does space still matter in the Internet age?
2. Does one still have to study and work at major research institutions in order to have access to high quality data and expertise and to produce high quality research?
3. Does the Internet lead to more global citation patterns, i.e., more citation links between papers produced at geographically distant research institutions?



Contributions:

- Answer to Qs 1 + 2 is YES.
- Answer to Qs 3 is NO.
- Novel approach to analyzing the dual role of institutions as information producers and consumers and to study and visualize the diffusion of information among them.

Places & Spaces: Mapping Science
a science exhibit that introduces people to maps of sciences, their makers and users.
<http://scimaps.org>

Exhibit Curators:
Dr. Katy Börner &
Julie Smith, Indiana University



Places & Spaces: Mapping Science exhibit, see also <http://scimaps.org>.

Illuminated Diagram Display



Chart toppers

An exhibition explores the diverse ways of putting data on the map.

From the simple pie chart to the complex network diagram, the exhibition explores the diverse ways of putting data on the map. It features a variety of charts and maps, including a large network diagram of scientific papers and a map of the world showing the distribution of scientific research.

Slashdot

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How Scientific Paradigms Relate

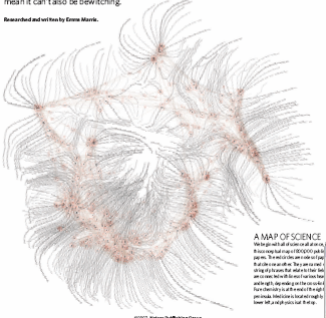
Journal written by Allen54 (180666) and posted by kdsawson on Tuesday March 20 2007 in the connections dept.

2006 GALLERY

BRILLIANT DISPLAY

From a jewel-like bird, rarer than any diamond, to the delicately poetic swirls generated inside aircraft engines, the pursuit of knowledge turns up its far share of beauty. This issue, *Nature* wraps up the year with an arresting series of images from 2006. We've divided them into the art of the natural world, planet-scapes both domestic and extraterrestrial, and the splendour of modern technology. Just because something enhances our knowledge doesn't mean it can't also be bewitching.

Reviewed and edited by Steve Morris.



AMAP OF SCIENCE

This map is a visual representation of the relationships between 175 different scientific paradigms. The map is a complex network of nodes and edges, where nodes represent different scientific paradigms and edges represent the relationships between them. The map is a large, intricate network diagram, showing connections between different research areas. The nodes are represented by small circles, and the connections are thin lines radiating from a central point.

This map was constructed by setting roughly 100,000 published papers up. 175 different scientific paradigms were identified based on the papers. Links (green and black lines) were made between the paradigms that shared papers. Some paradigms had many links, but many had only one or two.

SEED

The Current Issue

SCIENTIFIC METHOD: FROM AMONG SCIENTIFIC PARADIGMS

To see the full map of relationships among all images below. Also: The map is a large (17.5 MB) file.

This map was constructed by setting roughly 100,000 published papers up. 175 different scientific paradigms were identified based on the papers. Links (green and black lines) were made between the paradigms that shared papers. Some paradigms had many links, but many had only one or two.

Related Articles

The Science of Science

The Science of Science

The Science of Science

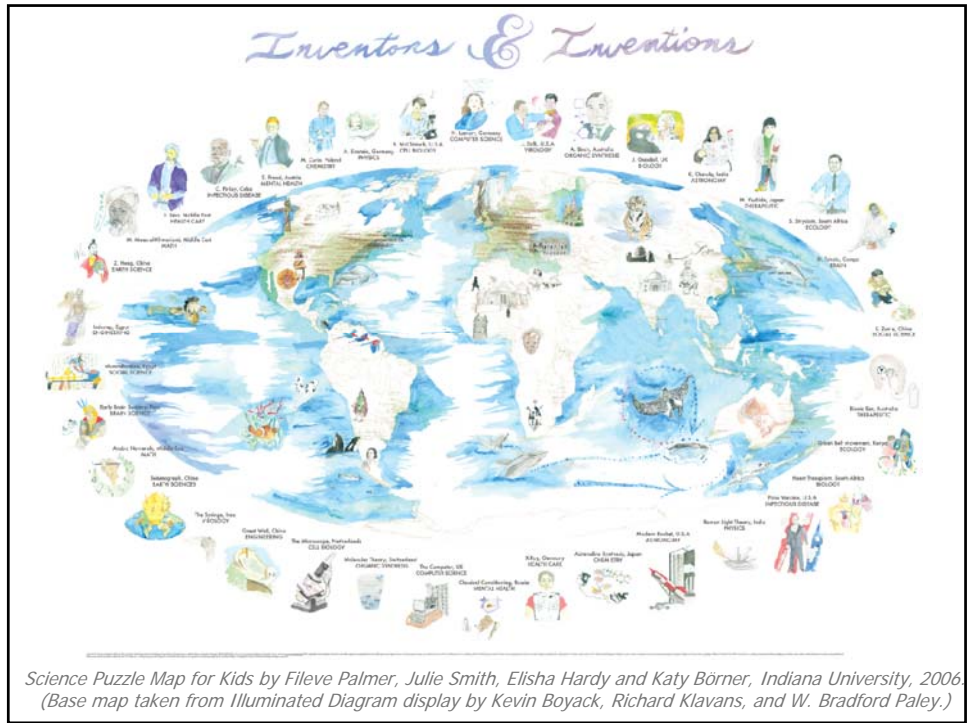
Sandia National Laboratories

SECURING A PEACEFUL AND FREE WORLD THROUGH SCIENCE

Mapping SCIENCE

[Map, video, news, etc.]





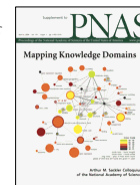


How to Map Science

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) ind. 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 Pathfinder networks (PFNet) Self-organizing maps (SOM) includes SOM, ET-maps, etc. CLUSTER ANALYSIS SCALAR Triangulation Force-directed placement (FDP)	INTERACTION Browse Pan Zoom Filter Query Detail on demand ANALYSIS
BROADENING By citation By terms					

Shiffrin, Richard M. and Börner, Katy (Eds.) (2004). *Mapping Knowledge Domains*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 101(Suppl_1).

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.



Towards Scholarly Marketplaces



Building Market Places not Cathedrals



- Requires the design & implementation of ‘software glue’ that can interlink datasets and algorithms written in different languages using different data formats.
- The smaller the glue or ‘CI Shell’, the more likely it can be maintained.
- Dataset and algorithm ‘plugins’ are provided by application holders/ community.
- Applications resemble custom ‘fillings’.



Cyberinfrastructure Shell (CIShell)

<http://cishell.org>

CIShell is an 'empty shell' that supports

- Easy integration of new datasets and algorithms by algorithm developers and
- Easy usage of algorithms by algorithm users.

Its plug-and-play architecture supports the integration and utilization of diverse

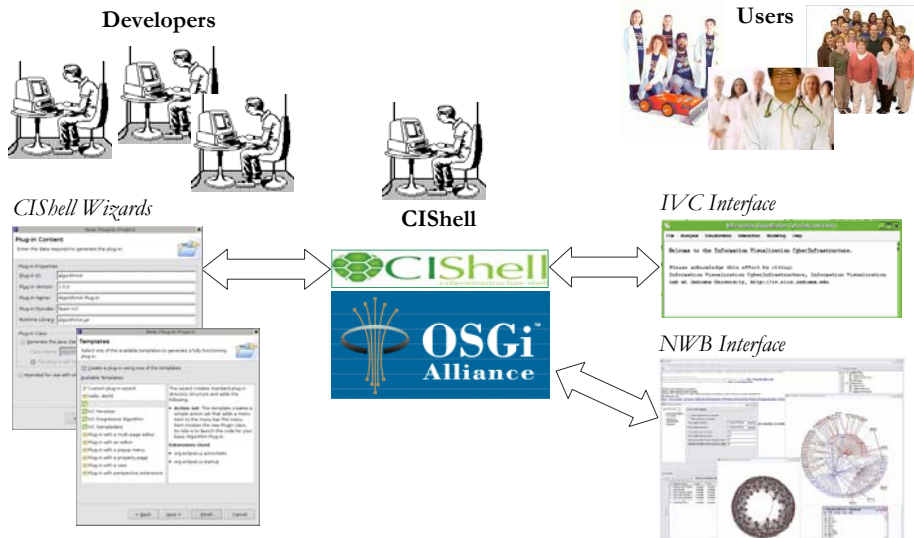
- Datasets, e.g., stored in files, databases, streaming data.
- Algorithms, e.g., data processing, analysis, modeling, visualization.
- Interfaces, e.g., remote services, scripting engines, peer-to-peer clients.
- Services, e.g., workflow support, scheduler.

Hence, it can be used for custom UI/Toolkit development.

Network Workbench: A Large-Scale Network Analysis, Modeling and Visualization Toolkit for Biomedical, Social Science and Physics Research. NSF IIS-0513650 award (Katy Börner, Albert-László Barabási, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Eric Werner (Senior Personnel), \$1,120,926) Sept. 05 - Aug. 08.
<http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu>

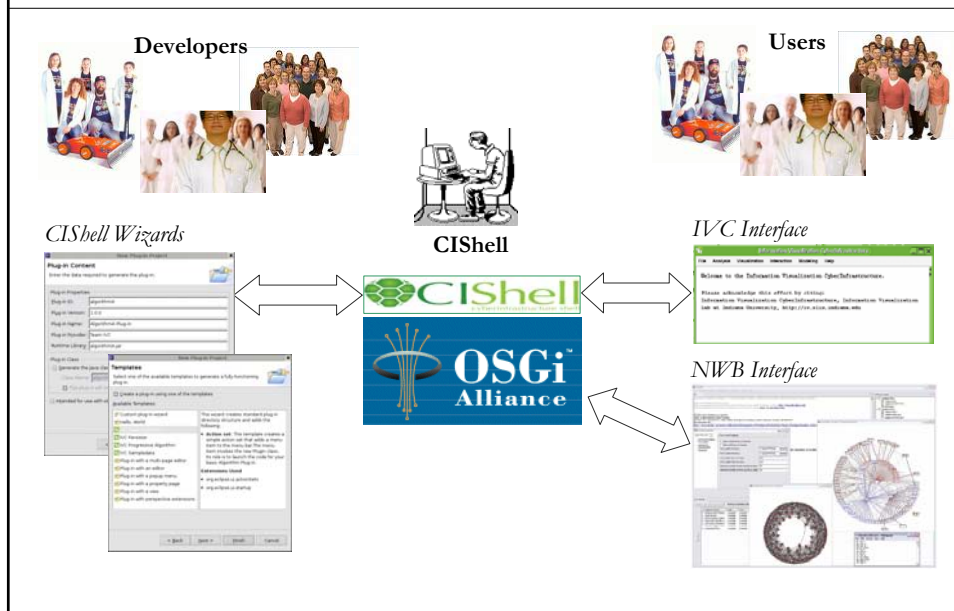


CIShell – Needs of Algorithm Developers & Users





CIShell – Needs of Algorithm Developers & Users



CIShell – Technical Details

CIShell is built upon the Open Services Gateway Initiative (OSGi) Framework.

OSGi (<http://www.osgi.org>) is

- A standardized, component oriented, computing environment for networked services.
- Successfully used in the industry from high-end servers to embedded mobile devices since 7 years.
- Alliance members include IBM (Eclipse), Sun, Intel, Oracle, Motorola, NEC and many others.
- Widely adopted in open source realm, especially since Eclipse 3.0 that uses OSGi R4 for its plugin model.

Advantages of Using OSGi

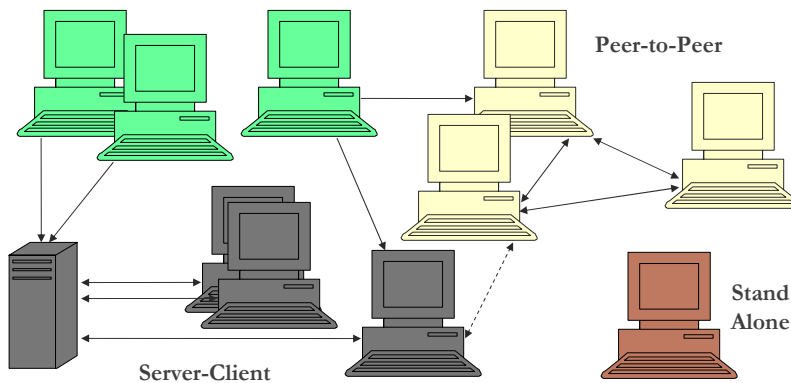
- Any CIShell algorithm is a service that can be used in any OSGi-framework based system.
- Using OSGi, running CIShells/tools can be connected via RPC/RMI supporting peer-to-peer sharing of data, algorithms, and computing power.

Ideally, CIShell becomes a standard for creating OSGi Services for algorithms. Developed Tools/CI, e.g., IVC & NWB, provide a reference GUI for underlying services.

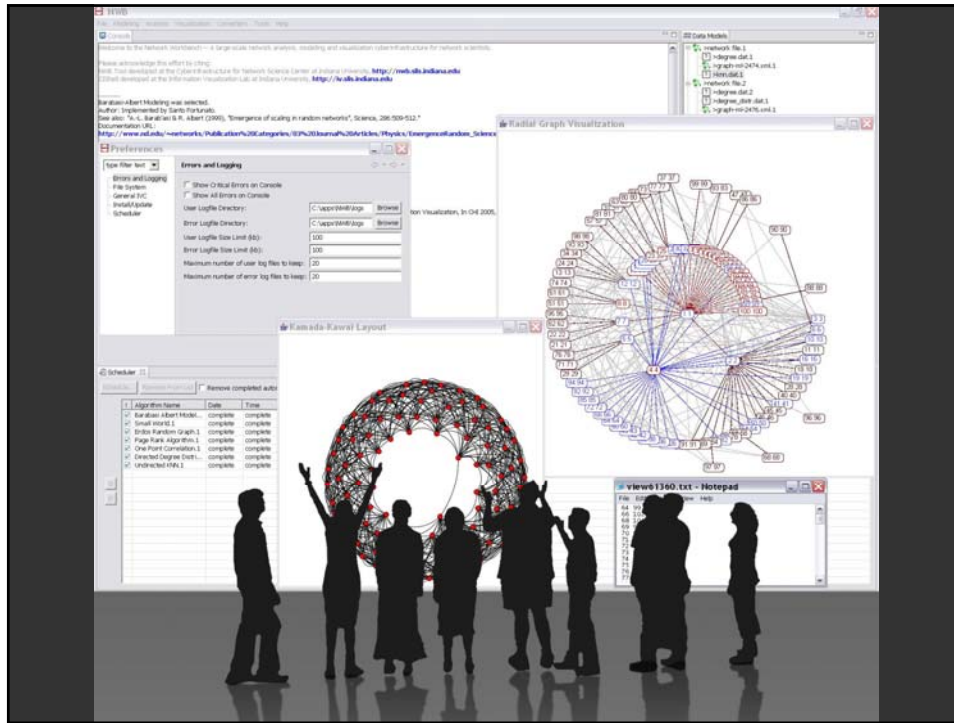
CIShell layer cake.



Data-Algorithm Repositories



CIShell applications can be deployed as distributed data and algorithm repositories, stand alone applications, peer-to-peer architectures, and server-client architectures.



Network Workbench (NWB)

Investigators: Katy Börner, Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Eric Wernert



Software Team: Lead: Weixia (Bonnie) Huang
 Developers: Bruce Herr, Ben Markines, Santo Fortunato, Cesar Hidalgo, Ramya Sabbineni, Vivek S. Thakre, & Russell Duhon



Goal: Develop a large-scale network analysis, modeling and visualization toolkit for biomedical, social science and physics research.

Amount: \$1,120,926 NSF IIS-0513650 award.

Duration: Sept. 2005 - Aug. 2008

Website: <http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu>





NWB Advisory Board

- Ulrik Brandes, University of Konstanz, Germany (Graph Theory)
- Noshier Contractor, Northwestern University (Communication Theory)
- Mark Gerstein, Yale University (Bioinformatics)
- James Hendler, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Semantic Web)
- Jason Leigh, Electronic Visualization Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago (Visualization & CI)
- Neo Martinez, Pacific Ecoinformatics and Computational Ecology Lab (Biology)
- Michael Macy, Cornell University (Sociology)
- Stephen North, AT&T (Graph Visualization)
- Tom Snijders, University of Groningen (Social Network Analysis)



NWB CI Deliverables

Glue:

- CIShell Core programmer team lead by Bonnie Huang

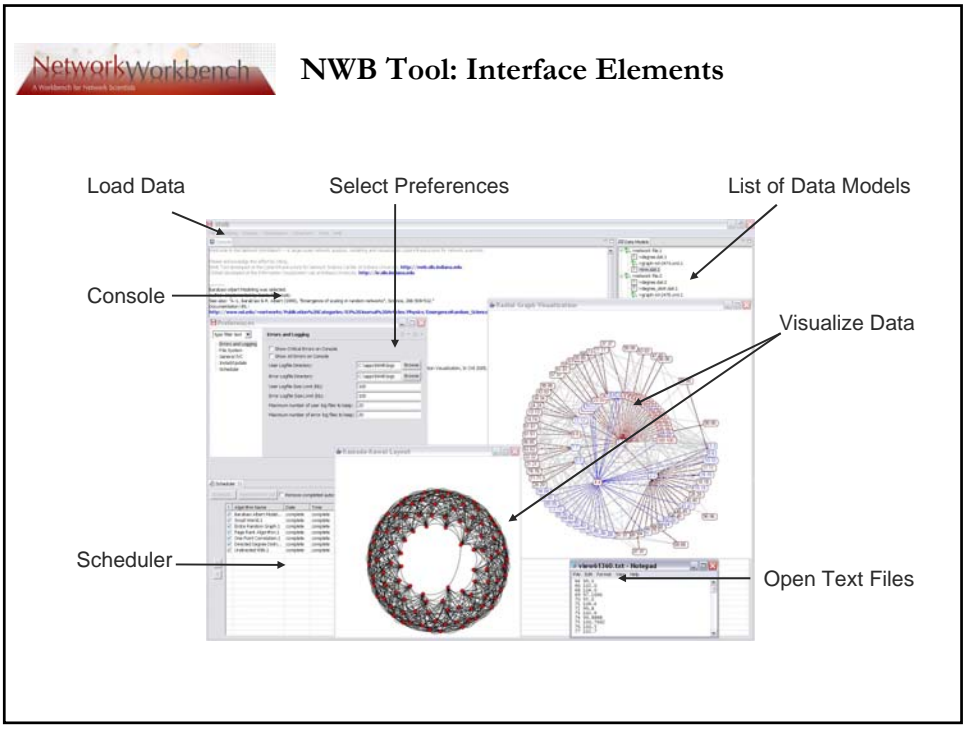
Tools, Services & Portals:

- NWB Tool Lead by Alex Vespignani with input from other PIs
- SciMaps Service Online Lead by Katy Borner
- Bio Tool Lead by Laszlo Barabasi & Santiago Schnell

All three are prototypical instantiations of CIShell serving as reference implementations.

Documentation/Registry/Market Place:

- NWB Community Wiki Lead by Katy Borner





NWB Tool 0.2.0: List of Algorithms

Category	Algorithm	Language	Analysis Algorithm	Language
Preprocessing	Directory Hierarchy Reader	JAVA	Attack Tolerance	JAVA
Modeling	Erdős-Rényi Random	FORTRAN	Error Tolerance	JAVA
	Barabási-Albert Scale-Free	FORTRAN	Betweenness Centrality	JAVA
	Watts-Strogatz Small World	FORTRAN	Site Betweenness	FORTRAN
	Chord	JAVA	Average Shortest Path	FORTRAN
	CAN	JAVA	Connected Components	FORTRAN
	Hypergrid	JAVA	Diameter	FORTRAN
	PRU	JAVA	Page Rank	FORTRAN
Visualization	Tree Map	JAVA	Shortest Path Distribution	FORTRAN
	Tree Viz	JAVA	Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient	FORTRAN
	Radial Tree / Graph	JAVA	Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient Versus Degree	FORTRAN
	Kamada-Kawai	JAVA	Directed k-Nearest Neighbor	FORTRAN
	Force Directed	JAVA	Undirected k-Nearest Neighbor	FORTRAN
	Spring	JAVA	Indegree Distribution	FORTRAN
	Fruchterman-Reingold	JAVA	Outdegree Distribution	FORTRAN
	Circular	JAVA	Node Indegree	FORTRAN
	Parallel Coordinates (demo)	JAVA	Node Outdegree	FORTRAN
Tool	XMGrace		One-point Degree Correlations	FORTRAN
			Undirected Degree Distribution	FORTRAN
			Node Degree	FORTRAN
			k Random-Walk Search	JAVA
			Random Breadth First Search	JAVA
			CAN Search	JAVA

NetworkWorkbench
A Workbench for Network Scientists

Algorithms / Home Page

Main
People
NWB Tool
Update Sites
Custom Fillings

Datasets
Algorithms
Load Data
Sample Data
Analyze Data
Model Data
Visualize Data
Interact with Data

Related Work
FAQ

Statistics

Master List of Algorithms
 available in the nwb 0.2.0 release.
 Please feel free to add relevant algorithms.

Load Data [Edit](#)

Data Formats
 IXI²
 NWB
 Pajek (.net)
 GraphML (.xml)
 XGMML

Databases
Streaming Data

Sample Data [Edit](#)

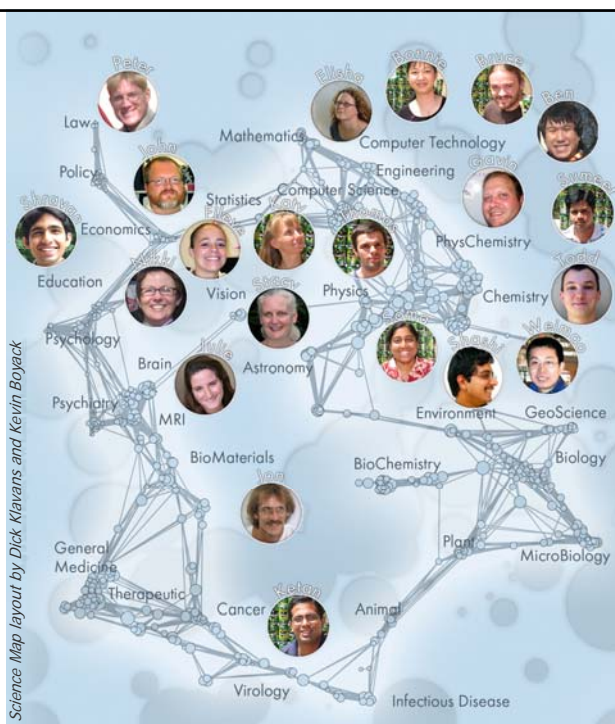
Sampling
 Cited Reference Search
 Snowball Sampling²
 Respondent Driven Sampling
 Directory Hierarchy Reader

<https://nwb.slis.indiana.edu/community>

I would like to thank all my colleagues and collaborators.



If not otherwise indicated, this work was conducted at the Information Visualization Laboratory and the Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center at Indiana University.



Our Sponsors

- I-IKM: "Visualizing Network Dynamics" Competition at the International Conference on Network Science 2007. NSF IIS-0724282 award (Katy Börner) April 07 - March. 08.
- Creative Metaphors to Stimulate New Approaches to Visualizing, Understanding, and Rethinking Large Repositories of Scholarly Data. NSF award (Katy Börner) June 07 - May 09.
- Mapping Science Exhibit at the 233rd National Meeting & Exposition of the American Chemical Society in Chicago, IL. NSF award (Katy Börner, March 15, 07- March 14, 08)
- Collaborative Research: Social Networking Tools to Enable Collaboration in the Tobacco Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Evaluation Network (TSEEN). Collaborative Systems NSF IIS-0534909 award (Katy Börner, March 15, 06 - Feb 28, 09). Collaborative proposal with Noshir S. Contractor, NCSA, Tom Finholt, University of Michigan, and Gary Giovino, University at Buffalo.
- Modeling the Structure and Evolution of Scholarly Knowledge. James S. McDonnell Foundation grant in area Studying Complex Systems (Katy Börner & Robert L. Goldstone) Jan. 06 - Dec. 08.
- SEI: NetWorkBench: A Large-Scale Network Analysis, Modeling and Visualization Toolkit for Biomedical, Social Science and Physics Research. NSF IIS-0513650 award (Katy Börner, Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Eric Wernert (Senior Personnel)) Sept. 05 - Aug. 08.
- Center of Excellence for Computational Diagnostics. 21st Century Grant (Susanne Ragg, David Clemmer, Sven Rahmann, and Ilka Ott, Terry Vik, R Clement McDonald, Nunroe Pecoock, Zina Ben Miled & Katy Börner) Sept. 04 - Aug. 07.
- Quest Atlantis: Advancing a Socially-Responsive Meta-Game for Learning. NSF Role-0411846 award (Sasha Barab & Susan Herring, Daniel Hickey, William Blanton, Katy Börner (Senior Personnel)) Sept. 04 - Aug. 07.
- CAREER: Visualizing Knowledge Domains. NSF IIS-0238261 award (Katy Börner) Sept. 03-Aug. 08.

The End.