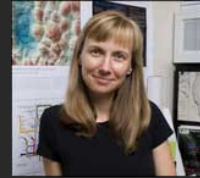


## Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science



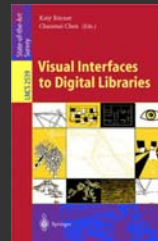
Dr. Katy Börner  
Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center, Director  
Information Visualization Laboratory, Director  
School of Library and Information Science  
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN  
[katy@indiana.edu](mailto:katy@indiana.edu)

National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada  
10:00am, July 7th, 2008



## Science Maps in Action

Computational Scientometrics:  
Studying Science by Scientific Means



- Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003). **Visualizing Knowledge Domains**. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *Annual Review of Information Science & Technology*, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc./ American Society for Information Science and Technology, Volume 37, Chapter 5, pp. 179-255.  
<http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2003-borner-arist.pdf>
- 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).  
[http://www.pnas.org/content/vol101/suppl\\_1/](http://www.pnas.org/content/vol101/suppl_1/)
- Börner, Katy, Sanyal, Soma and Vespignani, Alessandro (2007). **Network Science**. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *Annual Review of Information Science & Technology*, Information Today, Inc./ American Society for Information Science and Technology, Medford, NJ, Volume 41, Chapter 12, pp. 537-607.  
<http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2007-borner-arist.pdf>
- **Places & Spaces: Mapping Science** exhibit, see also <http://scimaps.org>.

## Mapping Science Exhibit – 10 Iterations in 10 years

### The Power of Maps (2005)



### Science Maps for Economic Decision Makers (2008)



### The Power of Reference Systems (2006)



- Science Maps for Science Policy Makers (2009)
- Science Maps for Scholars (2010)
- Science Maps as Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries (2011)
- Science Maps for Kids (2012)
- Science Forecasts (2013)

### The Power of Forecasts (2007)



### How to Lie with Science Maps (2014)

[scimaps.org](http://scimaps.org)



## Illuminated Diagram Display

*W. Bradford Paley,  
Kevin W. Boyack,  
Richard Kalvans, and  
Katy Börner (2007)  
Mapping,  
Illuminating, and  
Interacting with  
Science.  
SIGGRAPH 2007,  
San Diego, CA.*



### TOPIC MAP: HOW SCIENTIFIC PARADIGMS RELATE

### GEOGRAPHIC MAP: WHERE SCIENCE GETS DONE

You may run your finger over each of these maps to control the lighting on the other: touching a place on the world map will light up topics studied in that place; touching a paradigm on the topic map will light up the places that study that topic.

#### Nanotechnology

This overlay shows the distribution of nanotechnology within the paradigms of science. The majority of current work in nanotechnology takes places in physics, chemistry, and materials science, at the upper right portion of the map. However, an increasing amount of nanotechnology is being applied in the biological and medical sciences, at the lower right.

<b>All Topics</b>	<b>Nanotechnology</b>	<b>Francis H. C. CRICK</b>	<b>Albert EINSTEIN</b>	<b>Michael E. FISHER</b>	<b>Susan T. FISKE</b>
Sweep through all 776 scientific paradigms	Science on the tiny scale of molecules	Co-discovered DNA's double helix	Revitalized physics with Relativity theories	Models critical phase transitions of matter	Connects perception and stereotypes
<b>Sustainability</b>	<b>Biology &amp; Chemistry</b>	<b>Joshua LEDERBERG</b>	<b>Derek J. de Solla PRICE</b>	<b>Richard N. ZARE</b>	<b>About this display</b>
The science behind our long-term hopes	The interface between these two vital fields	Pioneer in bacterial genetic mechanisms	Known as the "Father of Scientometrics"	Uses laser chemistry in molecular dynamics	People & organizations that helped create it

We sweep slowly through adjoining related topics, lighting up the places in the world that study each topic. You may select a subset of the topics that deal with these three interesting subjects by touching it.

A single person's spreading influence is shown as a series of four snapshots. First, we light only topics and places relating to that person's papers—papers that are still highly cited today. The second lights everything that cites that original work. More than this first-generation impact extends to far more topics than did the original work. The third snapshot lights science that cites the second, and the fourth lights science that cites the third.

### 学科分布图：科学学科是怎样相互关联的

### 世界地图：科学研究在哪里进行着

您可以通过触摸屏在地图上随意指点来改变所列之处的光亮程度。当您触摸世界地图的某一点时，在那个地理位置上的所有研究机构会被点亮。同时，在这些研究机构工作的学者的论文所属的学科会在学科分布图上被点亮。而当您触摸学科分布图的某一点时，在那个位置上的科学学科会被点亮。同时从事这些学科研究的研究机构在世界地图上的分布会被点亮。

#### 纳米技术

这里显示所有和纳米技术相关的科学学科。纳米技术和科学研究人员是在无形的空间里改造世界的。这些空间存在于极其微小以至单个原子的结构中。目前大部分有关纳米的研究主要集中在物理、化学和材料科学领域。它们主要位于学科分布图上半部分的右面。不过，纳米技术在生物学和医药学研究里的应用也越来越多。生物学和医药学位于学科分布图下半部分的右面。

<b>所有科学学科</b>	<b>纳米技术</b>	<b>弗朗西·科里克</b>	<b>阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦</b>	<b>迈克尔·费舍尔</b>	<b>苏珊·费斯克</b>
显示所有776种科学学科	有关微观粒子的科学	DNA双螺旋结构的发现者之一	用相对论重新激活了物理学	发现了物质转变模式的突破步骤	研究人的认知是如何产生偏见的
<b>可持续性</b>	<b>化学和生物</b>	<b>约舒亚·雷德伯格</b>	<b>德里克·德索拉·普里斯</b>	<b>理查德·扎尔</b>	<b>关于本次展览</b>
一些与人类寄予长期希望相关的科学	化学和生物科学的交叉部分	细菌遗传机制研究先驱	著名的“科学计量学之父”	采用激光化学技术研究分子动态分布	与此次展览相关人员和机构

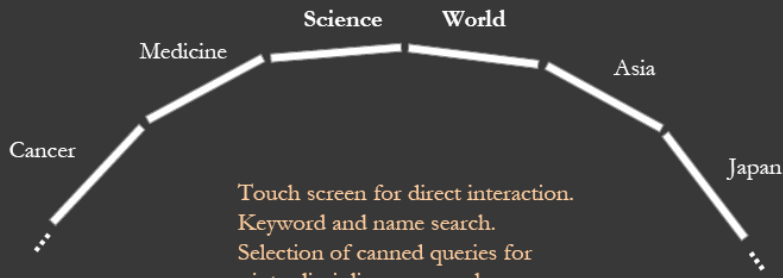
先扫一遍所有相互关联的科学学科，每一个学科以及从事这方面科学研究的研究机构在世界地图上的位置会被逐一点亮。首先，显示那些会产出版本文献最多、最活跃的科学学科，然后那些小学科或冷门学科会被逐一点亮。

显示屏通过四步来展示某个学者对科学的贡献以及影响力的传播。首先，显示那些受该学者所发表的论文所属的学科在学科分布图上的位置以及该学者从事这项研究所做的研究地点在世界地图上的位置。到目前为止，所有这些论文的引用率仍然很高。第二步，显示那些引用了第一步中被点亮的原始论文的论文在学科分布图上的位置以及它们在世界地图上的位置。第三步，显示那些引用了第二步中被点亮的论文的论文在学科分布图上的位置以及它们在世界地图上的位置。第四步，显示那些引用了第三步中被点亮的论文的论文在学科分布图上的位置以及它们在世界地图上的位置。

## Re-implementation of Illuminated Diagram Software

by *Advanced Visualization Lab, Indiana University*

Drives unlimited number of ID screens.



Touch screen for direct interaction.  
Keyword and name search.  
Selection of canned queries for  
- interdisciplinary research areas  
- famous people  
- activity patterns, e.g., bursts, trends, etc.



## “Science of Science” Opportunities

### Advantages for Funding Agencies

- Supports monitoring of (long-term) money flow and research developments, evaluation of funding strategies for different programs, decisions on project durations, funding patterns.
- Staff resources can be used for scientific program development, to identify areas for future development, and the stimulation of new research areas.

### Advantages for Researchers

- Easy access to research results, relevant funding programs and their success rates, potential collaborators, competitors, related projects/publications (**research push**).
- More time for research and teaching.

### Advantages for Industry

- Fast and easy access to major results, experts, etc.
- Can influence the direction of research by entering information on needed technologies (**industry-pull**).

### Advantages for Publishers

- Unique interface to their data.
- Publicly funded development of databases and their interlinkage.

### For Society

- Dramatically improved access to scientific knowledge and expertise.

## Cyberinfrastructures in Support of Computational Scientometrics

- **Scholarly Database at Indiana University of**

18 million scholarly records, <https://sdb.slis.indiana.edu>



- **OSGi/CIShell based Plug-and-Play CIs**

- Information Visualization Cyberinfrastructure, <http://iv.slis.indiana.edu>

- Network Workbench Tool and Community Wiki, <http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu>

- Epidemics Cyberinfrastructure (EPIC), soon at <http://epic.slis.indiana.edu>



**Designed and build in support of Knowledge Management**

*Katy Börner, Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 9

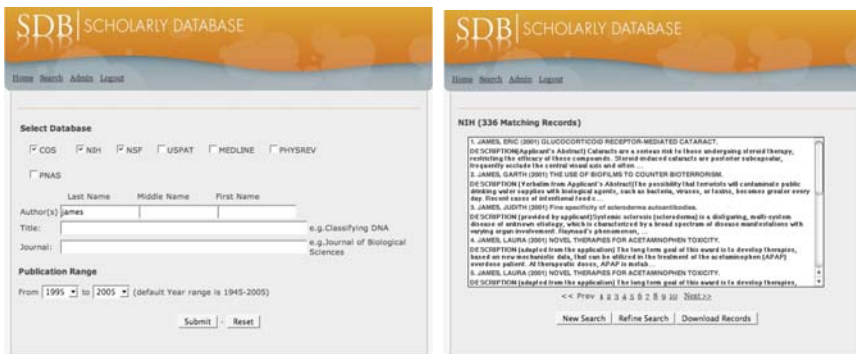
## Scholarly Database at Indiana University

### See also

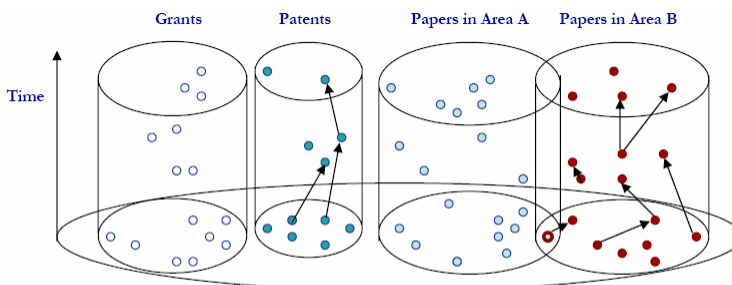
*La Rowe, Gavin, Ambre, Sumeet Adinath, Burgoon, John W., Ke, Weimao & Börner, Katy. (2007). The Scholarly Database and Its Utility for Scientometrics Research. Torres-Salinas, D & Moed, H F (Eds.), Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI 2007), Madrid, Spain, June 25-27, ISSI, pp. 457-462.*

Contact Nianli Ma at [nianma@indiana.edu](mailto:nianma@indiana.edu)

Search across publications, patents, grants.  
 Download records and/or (evolving) co-author, paper-citation networks.



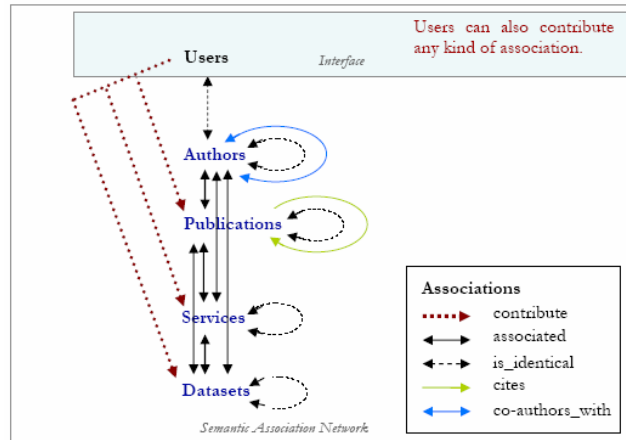
Register for free access at <https://sdb.slis.indiana.edu>.



- Need to interlink** Scholarly Knowledge  $\circ$  Citation Links  $\rightarrow$
- Grants and papers/patents.
  - Grants/papers/patents and their PIs/authors/inventors, etc.

- Use resulting networks to**
- Count #papers, #citations, etc.
  - Determine strength of co-PI/author/inventor relations, etc.

## Semantic Association Networks



Katy Börner. (2006) *Semantic Association Networks: Using Semantic Web Technology to Improve Scholarly Knowledge and Expertise Management*. In Vladimir Geroimenko & Chaomei Chen (eds.) *Visualizing the Semantic Web*, Springer Verlag, 2nd Edition, chapter 11, pp. 183-198.

## Improved Representation of Scholarly Knowledge

### Entity and link types:

#### Entity Types

Authors  
Records



#### Link Types

←.....→ associated  
→ cites  
←→ co-authors\_with

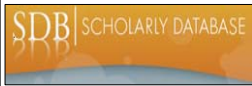
### Attributes:

- Records often have a publication date, a publication type (e.g., journal paper, book, patents, grant, etc.), topics (e.g., keywords or classifications assigned by authors and/or publishers).
- Authors have an address with information on affiliation and geo-location.

### Derived attributes:

- Because authors and records are associated, the geo-location(s) and affiliation(s) of an author can be attributed to the authors' papers.
- Similarly, the publication date, publication type and topic(s) can be associated with a paper's author(s).





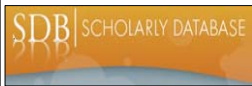
## Improved Representation of Scholarly Knowledge makes possible

### Statistics:

- Number of papers, grants, co-authorships, citation (over time) per author.
- Bursts of activity (#citations, #\$, #patents, #collaborators, etc.).
- Changes of topics and geo-locations for authors and their institutions over time.

### Visualizations:

- Geospatial and topical distribution of funding input & research output.
- Structure and evolution of research topics.
- Evolving research areas (e.g., based on young yet highly cited papers).
- Diffusion of information, people, \$s over geospatial and topic space.



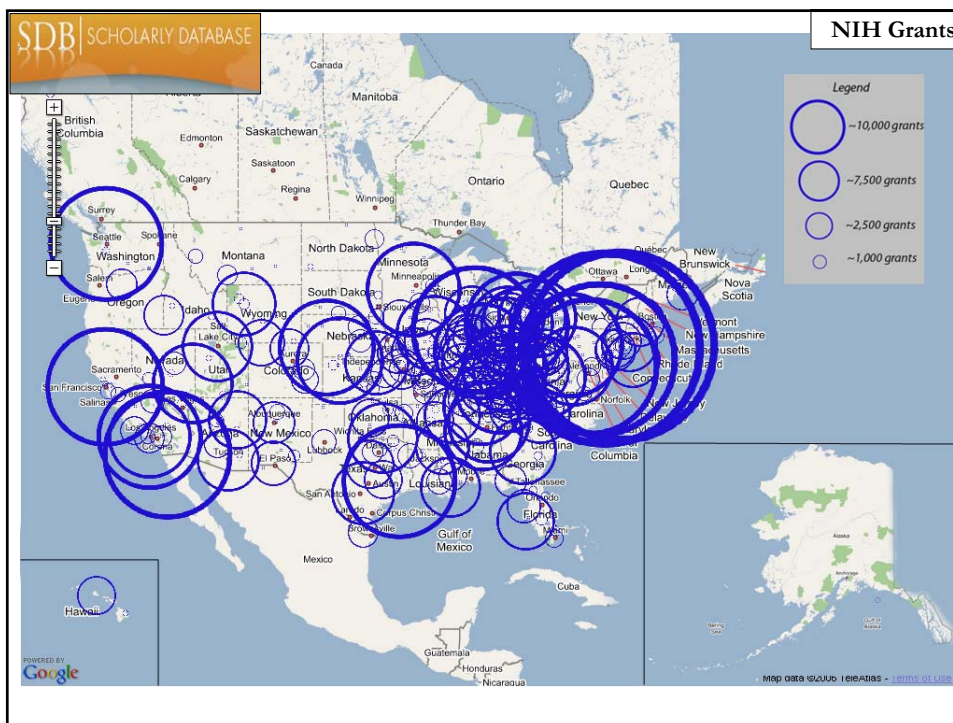
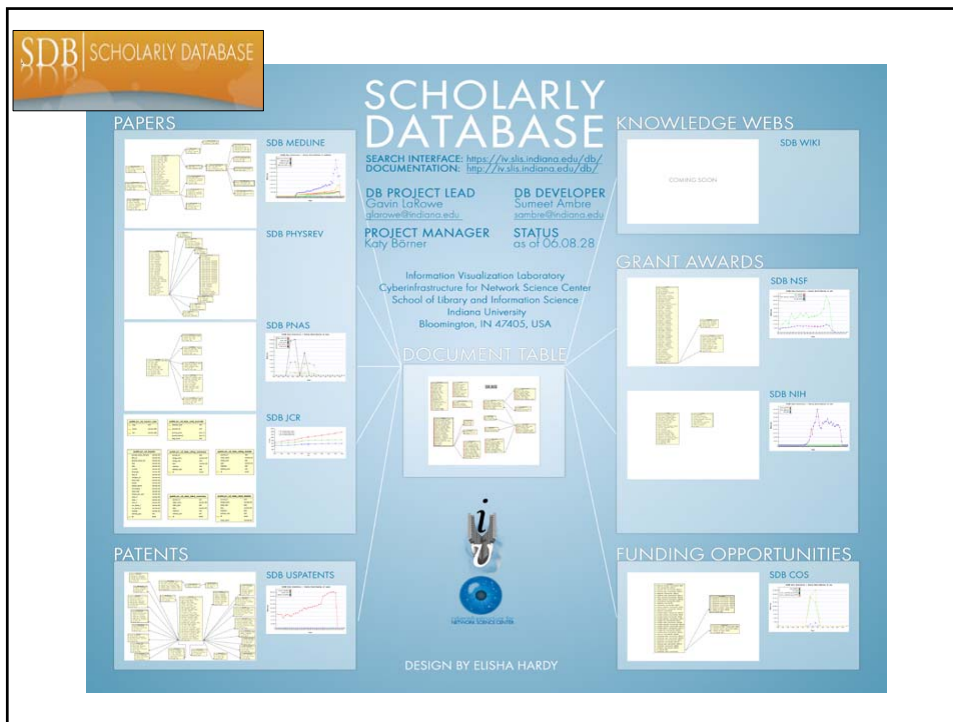
## Scholarly Database: # Records & Years Covered

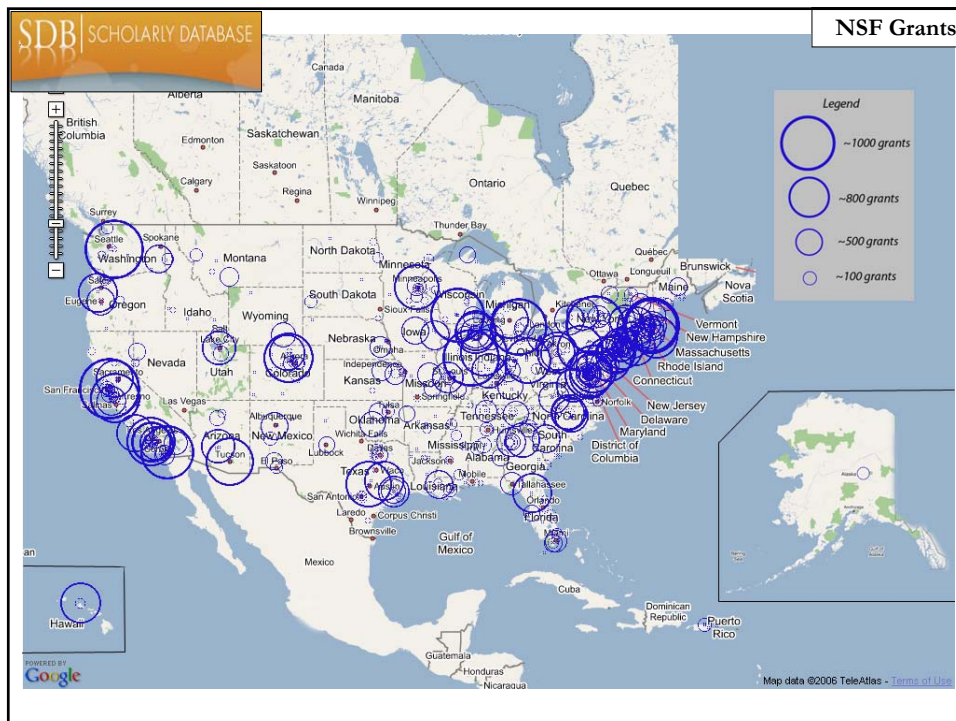
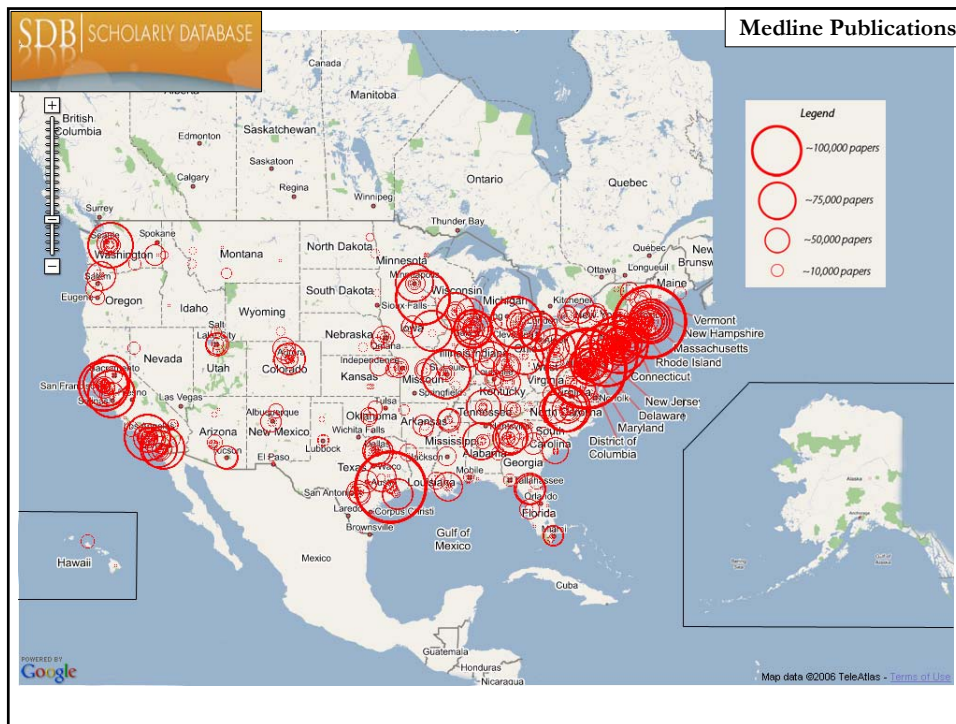
Datasets available via the Scholarly Database (\* future feature)

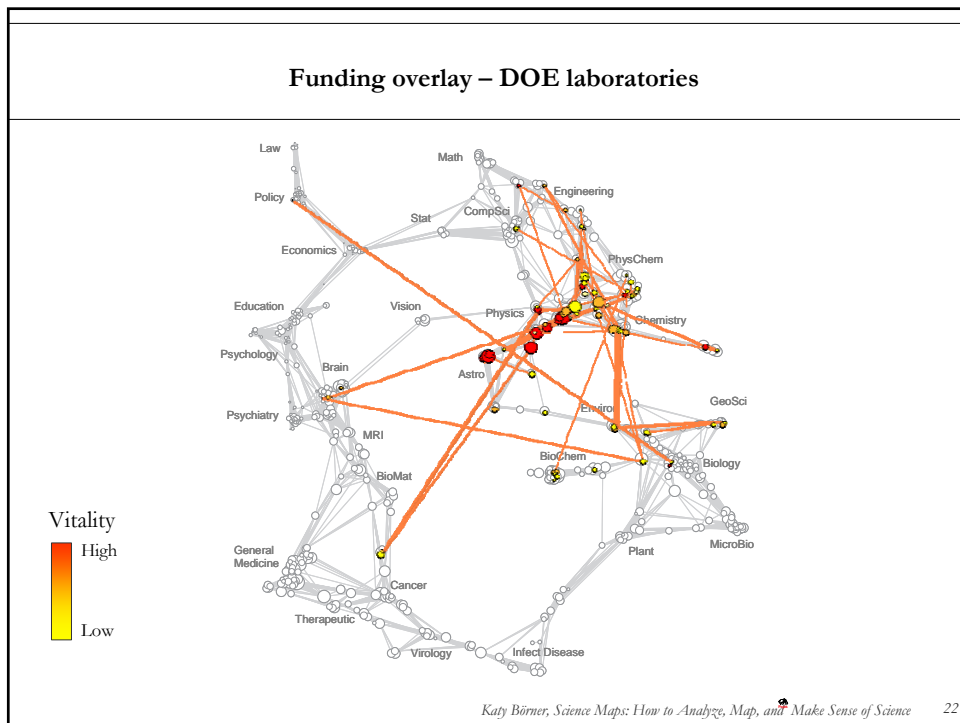
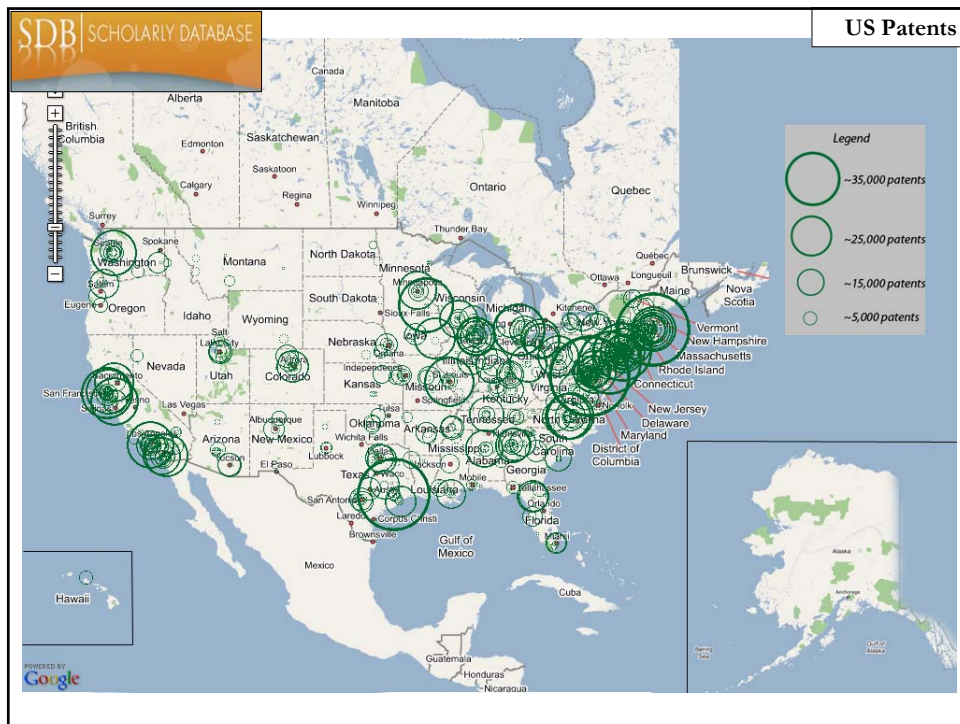
Dataset	# Records	Years Covered	Updated	Restricted Access
Medline	13,149,741	1965-2005	Yes	
PhysRev	398,005	1893-2006		Yes
PNAS	16,167	1997-2002		Yes
JCR	59,078	1974, 1979, 1984, 1989 1994-2004		Yes
USPTO	3,179,930	1976-2004	Yes	
NSF	174,835	1985-2003	Yes*	
NIH	1,043,804	1972-2002	Yes*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,021,560</b>	<b>1893-2006</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Aim for comprehensive time, geospatial, and topic coverage.

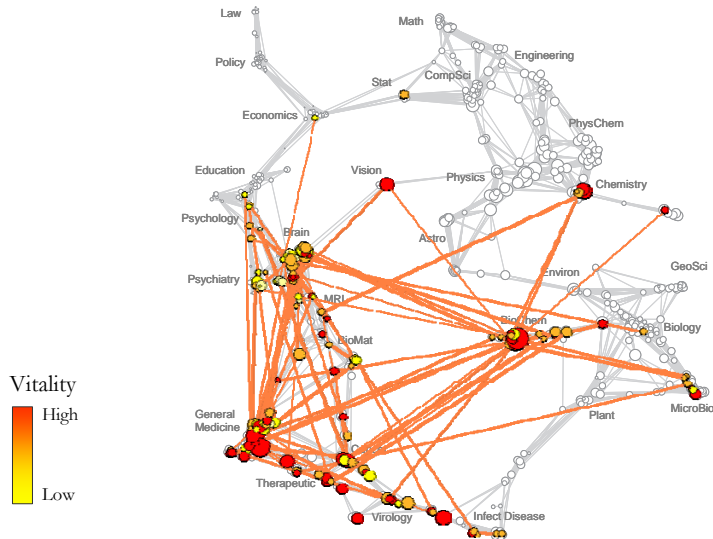






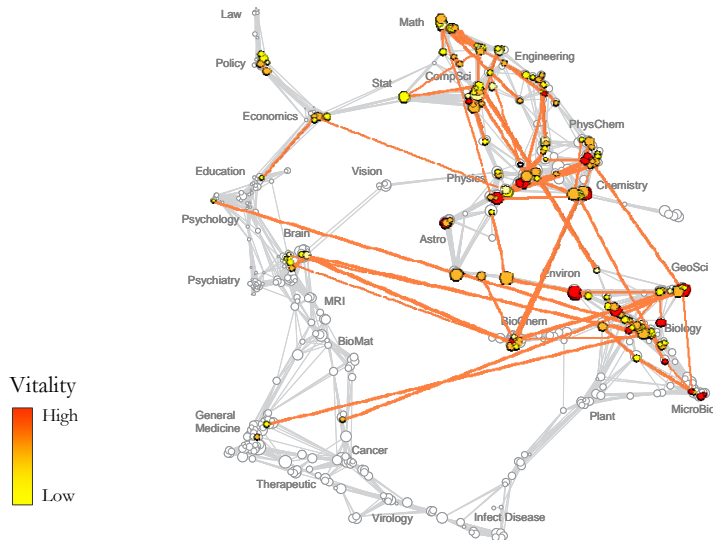


### Funding overlay – NIH funded research (extramural)



Katy Börner, *Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 23

### Funding overlay – NSF funded research

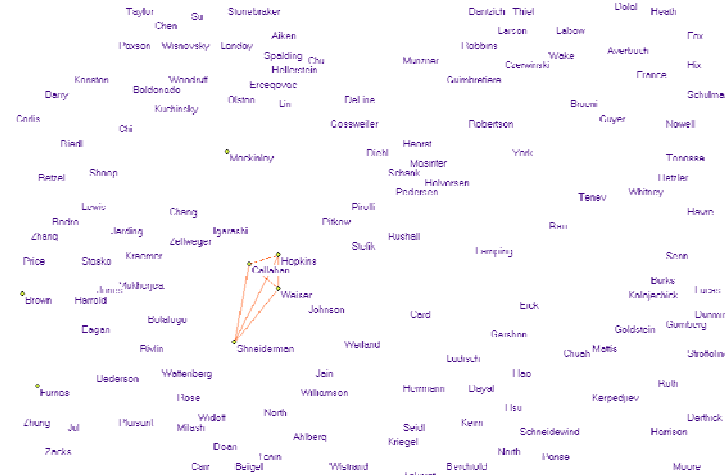


Katy Börner, *Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 24



## Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

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

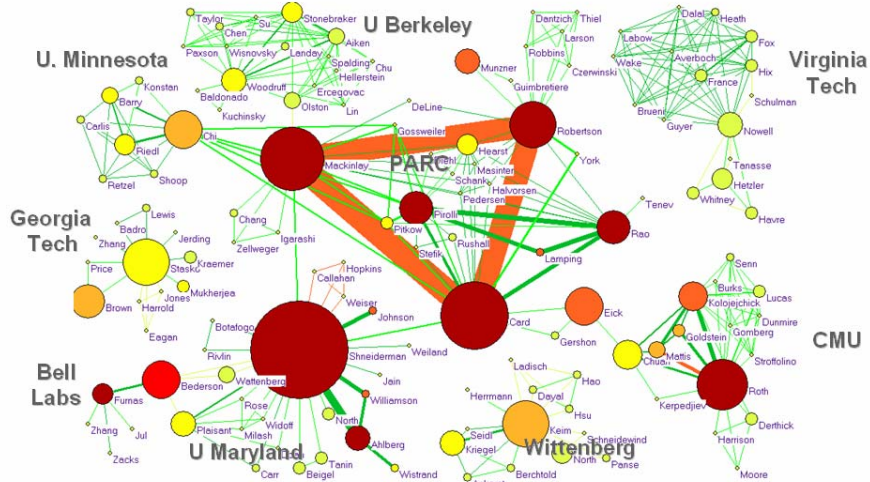


**Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks**  
Weimao Ke, Laitina Viswanath & Katy Börner  
InfoVis Lab @ Indiana University  
2003

*Katy Börner, Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 25

## Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

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InfoVis Lab @ Indiana University  
2004

26

## OSGi/CIShell based Plug-and-Play CIs

### See also

*Herr, Bruce W., Huang, Weixia, Penumathy, Shashikant, Börner, Katy . (2007) Designing Highly Flexible and Usable Cyberinfrastructures for Convergence. In William S. Bainbridge and Mihail C. Roco (Eds.) Progress in Convergence – Technologies for Human Wellbeing. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Boston, MA, volume 1093, pp. 161-179.*



### Building Market Places not Cathedrals

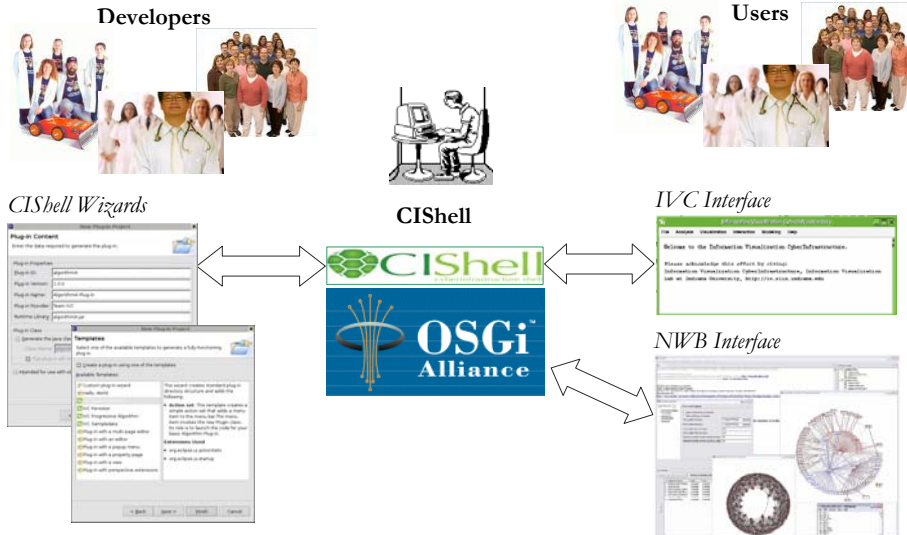


- ‘Software glue’ has to interlink datasets and algorithms written in different languages using different data formats.
- The smaller the glue or ‘CI Shell’, the more likely it can be maintained.





## CIShell – Serving Non-CS Algorithm Developers & Users



Katy Börner, *Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 29



## CIShell – Build on OSGi Industry Standard

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

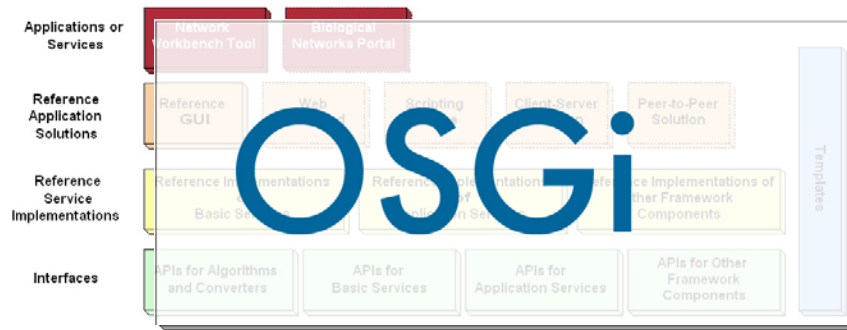
- Any CIShell algorithm is a service that can be used in any OSGi-framework based system.
- Using OSGi, running CIShells/tools can be connected via RPC/RMI supporting peer-to-peer sharing of data, algorithms, and computing power.

Ideally, CIShell becomes a standard for creating OSGi Services for algorithms.

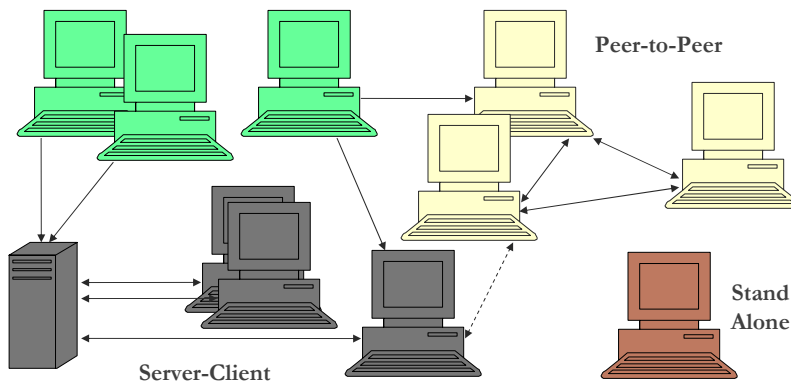
Katy Börner, *Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 30



CIShell layer cake.

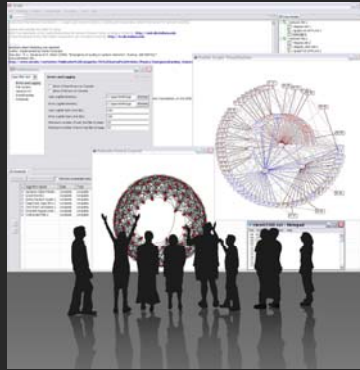


## Data-Algorithm Repositories



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

## The Network Workbench Tool



### 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>



- 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)



### Cyberg glue:

- CIShell Core programmer team lead by Bonnie Huang

### Tools & Services:

- NWB Tool Lead by Alex Vespignani with input from other PIs
- SciMaps Service Lead by Katy Börner
- 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 Börner

**NetworkWorkbench** NWB Tool: Interface Elements  
<http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu>

Load Data      Select Preferences      List of Data Models

Console      Visualize Data

Scheduler      Open Text Files

*Katy Börner, Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science* 37

**NWB Ecology of Data Formats and Converters**  
*Not shown are 15 sample datasets, 45 data preprocessing, analysis, modeling and visualization algorithms, 9 services.*

**5** Supported data formats

**5** Output formats for diverse visualization algorithms

**8** Intermediate data formats

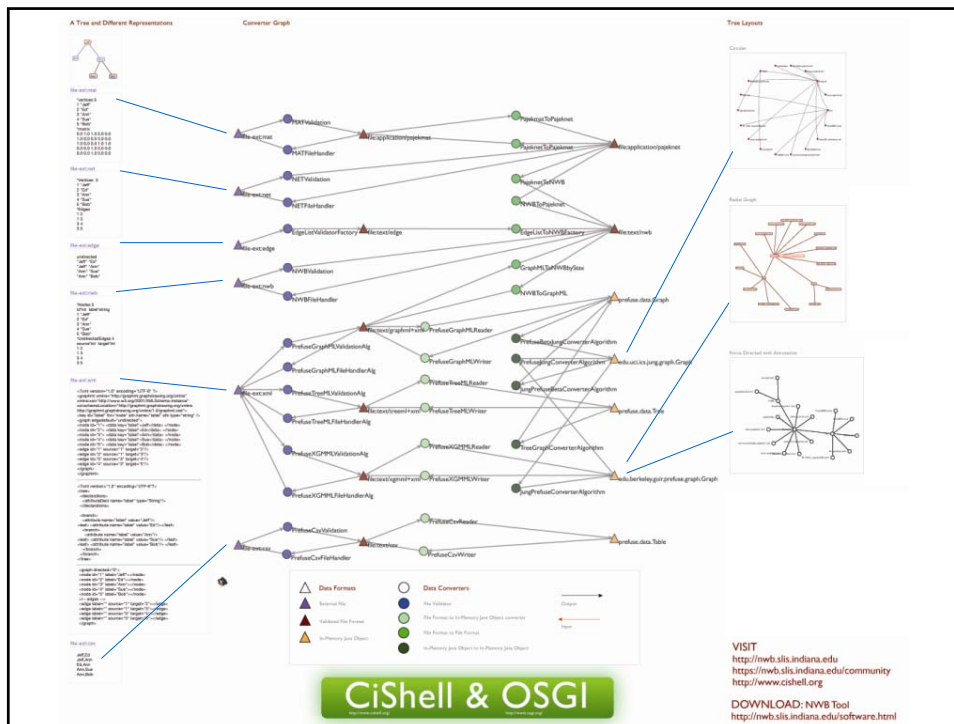
Supported by **35** data converters.

**LEGEND:**

- △ Data Formats
- External File
- Validated File Format
- In-Memory Java Object
- Data Converters
- File Validator
- File Format to In-Memory Java Object converter
- File Format to File Format
- In-Memory Java Object to In-Memory Java Object

**VISIT**  
<http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu>  
<https://nwb.slis.indiana.edu/community>  
<http://www.cis.ill.org>

**DOWNLOAD: NWB Tool**  
<http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu/software.html>



NetworkWorkbench  
A Workbench for Network Systems

**NWB**  
Community Wiki

## Network Workbench Marketplace: An Ecology of Data Formats, Converters, and Algorithms

**CiShell & OSGI**

**VISIT**  
<http://mwb.slis.indiana.edu>  
<http://mwb.slis.indiana.edu/community>  
<http://www.cishell.org>

**DOWNLOAD: NWB Tool**  
<http://mwb.slis.indiana.edu/software.html>

**Network Workbench Marketplace**

The NWB Marketplace is a central hub for network data formats, converters, and algorithms. It provides a comprehensive overview of the available tools and their relationships, enabling users to discover and utilize the most appropriate resources for their network analysis needs.

**Key Features:**

- Comprehensive Catalog:** A detailed listing of all supported data formats and converters.
- Relationship Mapping:** Visual representation of how different formats and converters interact.
- Open-Source Focus:** Emphasis on providing free and accessible tools for the research community.
- Community Support:** Integration with the NWB Community Wiki for documentation and user assistance.

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

## Education – Learning Modules, NWB User and Developer Workshops

**NetworkWorkbench**  
A Workbench for Network Scientists

Print | Search:

Custom Fillings / Home Page

**Main**  
[People](#)  
[NWB Tool](#)  
[Update Sites](#)  
[Custom Fillings](#)

**Datasets**  
**Algorithms**  
[Related Work](#)  
[FAQ](#)

**Statistics**  
[Digg It!](#)  
[Reddit SUBMIT](#)  
[Del.icio.us](#)  
[RSS](#)

**Custom Fillings**  
 Many scientists use a very specific subset of [algorithms](#) and [datasets](#) in their work. Here, we link to custom fillings designed by different researchers. Descriptions of custom fillings frequently resemble learning modules providing an easy introduction into the working styles of different sciences.

**Physics**  
[Analysis of Large-Scale Networks](#) by Soma Sanyal.

**Biology**  
[Analysis of Biological N...](#)

**Scientometrics**  
[Modeling the Co-Evolu...](#)  
 Sanyal & Katy Börner.  
[Map Your Bibtext File...](#)  
[Semantic Analysis of S...](#)

**Internet Research**  
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[Search Performance o...](#)

**Others**  
[Data Conversion Servi...](#)  
[Parallel Coordinate Vis...](#)  
 Bruce W. Herr II.

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Huang with students at the Complex System Summer School in Beijing, China

**NetworkWorkbench**  
A Workbench for Network Scientists

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**Summary**  
 Network Workbench: A Large-Scale Network Analysis, Modeling and Visualization Toolkit for Biomedical, Social Science and Physics Research. This project will design, evaluate, and operate a unique distributed, shared resources environment for large-scale network analysis, modeling, and visualization, named Network Workbench (NWB). The envisioned data-code-computing resources environment will provide ...  
[more](#)  
[How to cite this project](#)

**News & Updates**

- 2.26.08 [NWB Tool 0.9.0 Release](#)
- 1.30.08 [NWB Tool pre 0.9.0 v5 Release](#)
- 1.29.08 [NWB Fiver Update](#) (added supported file formats)
- 1.23.08 [NWB at Sunbelt 08 \(Poster\)](#)
- 1.22.08 [NWB Fiver Update](#) (now two-sided!)
- 1.22.08 New [Tutorials](#)
- 1.22.08 [NWB Basic Tutorial: Getting Started](#)

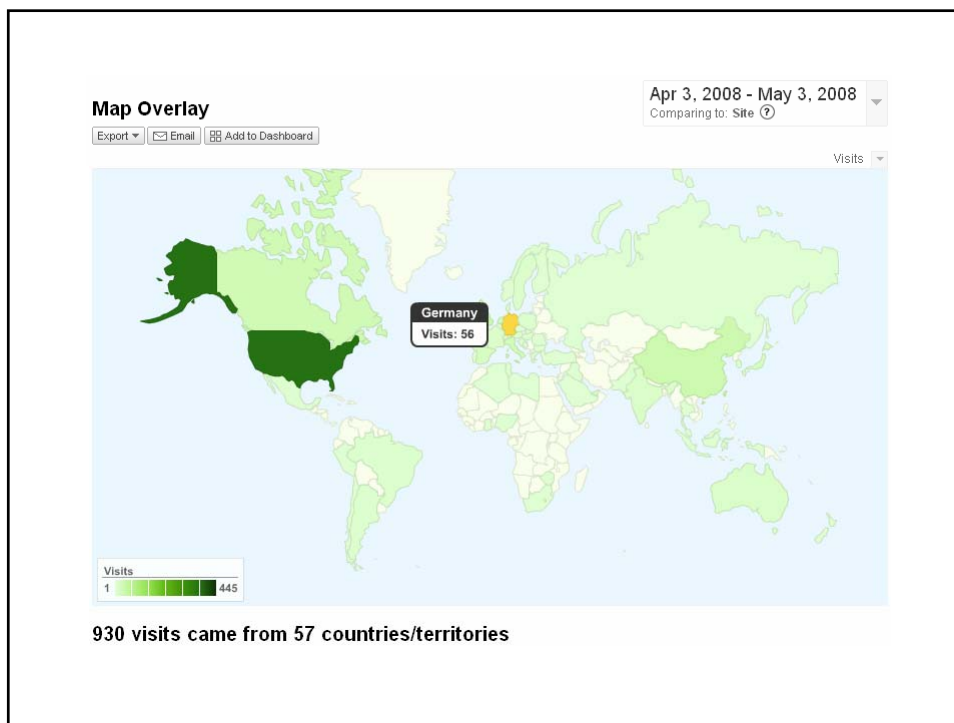
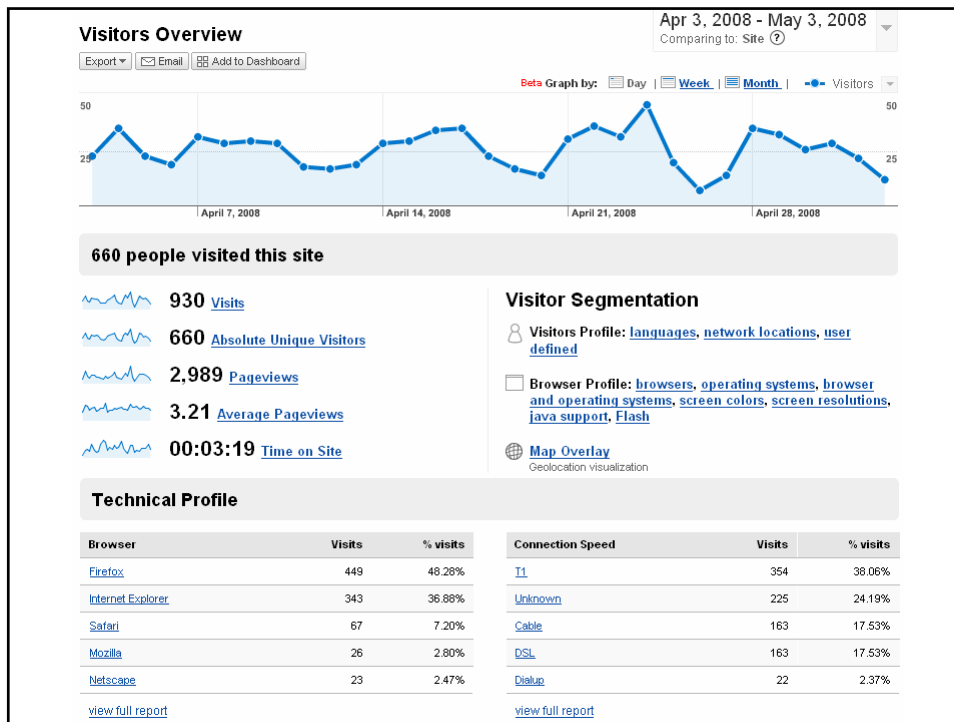
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## Growing a Community of Network Science Researchers

Users come from Social Science, Physics, Biology, Information Science, Telecommunications, Internet Research, Economics, Science Policy, etc.

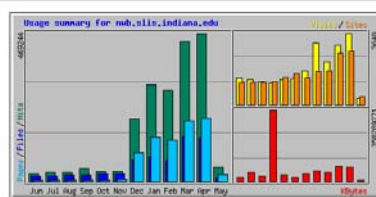
It takes **9 months** to give birth to a human baby and **21 years** to raise it.

It takes **3-5 years** to build a CI and **???** years to build a vibrant, self-sustaining community.

Quickly identify and serve continuously changing needs of evolving community.

### Usage Statistics for nwb.slis.indiana.edu

Summary Period: Last 12 Months  
Generated 04 May 2008 05:05 EDT



Katy Börner, Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science 45

## Top 30 of 33830 Total NWB Tool URLs Tracked – Last 30 days

5	599	0.13%	20532984	28.71%	<a href="#">/nightly/0.9.0.200802261543NGT/installers/nwb-installer-0.9.0-win32-win32.jar</a>
6	518	0.11%	1656		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/pre-v1.0.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.beta/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/beta/</a>
7	398	0.08%	124934	0.17%	<a href="#">/Docs/NWB_Getting_Started.pdf</a>
8	377	0.08%	847		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.6.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.beta/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/beta/comm</a>
9	341	0.07%	1467		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.6.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
10	337	0.07%	1629		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/pre-v1.0.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/p</a>
11	336	0.07%	590		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.4.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.beta/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/beta/comm</a>
12	332	0.07%	1416	0.00%	<a href="#">/doc.html</a>
13	327	0.07%	1763	0.00%	<a href="#">/download.html</a>
14	315	0.07%	1468		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.7.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
15	306	0.07%	1222		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.5.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
16	300	0.06%	1225		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.9.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
17	299	0.06%	1389		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.4.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
18	296	0.06%	159823	0.22%	<a href="#">/papers/artist02.pdf</a>
19	293	0.06%	1341		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.3.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefu</a>
20	286	0.06%	934813	1.31%	<a href="#">/downloads/nwbflyer.pdf</a>
21	285	0.06%	1171		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/trunk/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/</a>
22	284	0.06%	1057		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/trunk/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.alpha.smallworld/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/alp</a>
23	274	0.06%	614		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.9.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.beta/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/beta/comm</a>
24	268	0.06%	181184	0.25%	<a href="#">/Docs/NWB_VisualizingTree.pdf</a>
25	253	0.05%	8592053	12.01%	<a href="#">/nightly/1.0.0.200804011946NGT/installers/nwb-installer-1.0.0-rc1-win32-win32.jar</a>
26	250	0.05%	58556	0.08%	<a href="#">/Docs/Thomson_Tutorial.pdf</a>
27	220	0.05%	89987	0.13%	<a href="#">/papers/2006-borner-artist.pdf</a>
28	217	0.05%	83388	0.12%	<a href="#">/papers/2007-colizza-epidmod.pdf</a>
29	209	0.04%	3602	0.01%	<a href="#">/people.html</a>
30	203	0.04%	509		<a href="#">/svn/nwb/tags/v0.8.0/plugins/visualization/edu.iu.nwb.visualization.prefuse.beta/src/edu/iu/nwb/visualization/prefuse/beta/comm</a>

Katy Börner, Science Maps: How to Analyze, Map, and Make Sense of Science 46

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# NetworkWorkbench

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### About the Network Workbench Community Wiki

The Network Workbench Community Wiki is a place for users of the [Network Workbench Tool](#), the [Cyberinfrastructure Shell](#), or any other CShell based program to get, upload, and request algorithms & datasets to be used in the tool. This site is a sounding board to be used by the community to work together and create a tool which will meet their needs and the needs of the scientific community at large.

Check out the lists of available [algorithms](#) and [datasets](#). Download the [NWB Tool](#) and fill it using the [update sites](#).

You are invited to add or edit your own dataset and algorithm descriptions (sign up [here](#)), advertise new update sites, or post wanted algorithms/datasets/update sites.

Visit the official [Network Workbench](#) site or contact Weixia (Bonnie) Huang [huangb@indiana.edu](mailto:huangb@indiana.edu) for more information.

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<h3>Algorithms Currently Available</h3> <p><b>Preprocessing <a href="#">Edit</a></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Remove Nodes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract Top Nodes</a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Nodes Above or Below Val</a></li> <li><a href="#">Delete High Degree Nodes</a></li> <li><a href="#">Delete Random Nodes</a></li> <li><a href="#">Delete Isolates</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Remove Edges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract Top Edges</a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Edges Above or Below Val</a></li> <li><a href="#">Remove Self Loops</a></li> <li><a href="#">Trim By Degree<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Pathfinder Network Scaling</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Sampling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Snowball Sampling (n nodes)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Node Sampling</a></li> <li><a href="#">Edge Sampling</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Transformations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Symmetrize</a></li> <li><a href="#">Dichotomize</a></li> <li><a href="#">Multipartite Joining</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Modeling <a href="#">Edit</a></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>General</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Random Graph</a></li> <li><a href="#">Watts-Strogatz Small World</a></li> <li><a href="#">Barabási-Albert Scale-Free</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Structured</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">CAN</a></li> <li><a href="#">Chord</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Unstructured</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Hypergrid</a></li> <li><a href="#">PRU</a></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Other</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">TARL</a></li> <li><a href="#">Discrete Network Dynamics</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>General Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Network Analysis Toolkit<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Unweighted &amp; Undirected</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on degree/           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Node Degree</a></li> <li><a href="#">Node Distribution</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on clustering           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">k-Nearest Neighbor</a></li> <li><a href="#">Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficient</a></li> <li><a href="#">Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficient</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on path           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Diameter</a></li> <li><a href="#">Average Shortest Path</a></li> <li><a href="#">Shortest Path Distribution</a></li> <li><a href="#">Node Betweenness Centrality</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on components           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Connected Components</a></li> <li><a href="#">Weak Component Clustering</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>K-Core           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract K-Core<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Annotate K-Core<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Unweighted &amp; Directed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on degree           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Node Indegree</a></li> <li><a href="#">Node Outdegree</a></li> <li><a href="#">Indegree Distribution</a></li> <li><a href="#">Outdegree Distribution</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on local graph structure           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">k-Nearest Neighbor</a></li> <li><a href="#">Single Node In-Out Degree Correlati</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Unnamed Category?           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Page Rank</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on local graph structure #:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Dyad Reciprocity<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Arc Reciprocity<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Adjacency Transitivity<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Based on components           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Weak Component Clustering</a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Attractors<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> </li> <li>K-Core           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract K-Core<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Annotate K-Core<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">GUESS</a></li> <li><a href="#">GnuPlot<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Predefined Positions Layout</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DrL (VxOrd)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Pre-defined Positions (prefuse beta)<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Move</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Circular</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Tree Layouts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Radial Tree (prefuse alpha)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Radial Tree with Annotations (prefuse beta)<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Tree Map</a></li> <li><a href="#">Tree View</a></li> <li><a href="#">Balloon Graph (prefuse alpha)<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Network Layouts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Force Directed with Annotation (prefuse beta)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Kamada-Kawai (JUNG)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Fruchterman-Reingold (JUNG)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Fruchterman-Reingold with Annotation (prefuse beta)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Spring (JUNG)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Small World (prefuse alpha)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Other Layouts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Parallel Coordinates (demo)<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">LaNet (k-Core Decomposition)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Scientometrics <a href="#">Edit</a></b></p> <p><b>Extract Network From Table</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract Co-Authorship Network</a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Co-Occurrence Network From Table<sup>2</sup></a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Directed Network From Table<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Extract Network From Another Network</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Extract Bibliographic Coupling Similarity Network</a></li> <li><a href="#">Extract Co-Citation Similarity Network<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul> <p><b>Cleaning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Remove ISI Duplicate Records</a></li> <li><a href="#">Detect Duplicate Nodes</a></li> <li><a href="#">Remove Rows With Multitudinous Fields<sup>2</sup></a></li> </ul>

July 1st, 2008

## TotalCounter statistics

### Page views

Pages	Percent	Count
1. <a href="#">Main.HomePage</a>	8%	1608
2. <a href="#">Algorithms.HomePage</a>	6%	1271
3. <a href="#">VisualizeData.XMGrace</a>	6%	1159
4. <a href="#">VisualizeData.Kamada-Kawaii</a>	4%	921
5. <a href="#">VisualizeData.Fruchterman-Rheinbold</a>	4%	917
6. <a href="#">Main.NWBTool</a>	4%	877
7. <a href="#">Datasets.HomePage</a>	4%	797
8. <a href="#">VisualizeData.ForceDirected</a>	3%	690
9. <a href="#">Tutorials.HomePage</a>	2%	409
10. <a href="#">Main.People</a>	2%	400
11. <a href="#">Main.RelatedWork</a>	2%	364
12. <a href="#">Main.FAQ</a>	2%	329
13. <a href="#">VisualizeData.SpringLayout</a>	1%	
14. <a href="#">AnalyzeData.ClusteringCoefficientWattsStrogatz</a>	1%	
15. <a href="#">VisualizeData.RadialTree</a>	1%	
16. <a href="#">AnalyzeData.BetweennessCentralitySiteAmpEdge</a>	1%	
17. <a href="#">VisualizeData.HomePage</a>	1%	
18. <a href="#">AnalyzeData.NodeDegree</a>	1%	
19. <a href="#">CustomFillings.HomePage</a>	1%	
20. <a href="#">CustomFillings.AnalysisOfBiologicalNetworks</a>	1%	

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1. 0	50%	10560
2. Guest (not authenticated)	45%	9415
3. <a href="#">mwlinnem</a>	1%	159
4. <a href="#">rduhon</a>	1%	147
5. <a href="#">bhook</a>	1%	119
6. <a href="#">bh2</a>	0%	95
7. <a href="#">minnem</a>	0%	69
8. <a href="#">sanditf</a>	0%	65
9. <a href="#">katy</a>	0%	36
10. <a href="#">cesar</a>	0%	32
11. <a href="#">kelleyt</a>	0%	29
12. <a href="#">karthikp</a>	0%	26
13. <a href="#">mclements6</a>	0%	25
14. <a href="#">kieblerc</a>	0%	24
15. <a href="#">June_Young_Lee</a>	0%	24
16. <a href="#">springving</a>	0%	22

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Sunday, May 4, 2008

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### \$1.2 million NIH project will help track and predict epidemics

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**April 8, 2008**

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. -- The National Institutes of Health has given \$1.2 million to Indiana University researchers to build the ultimate international epidemic research tool.

Media Contacts

- Neal Moore  
[ngmoore@indiana.edu](mailto:ngmoore@indiana.edu)  
317-278-9208
- David Bricker  
[brickerd@indiana.edu](mailto:brickerd@indiana.edu)  
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## Network Workbench in Action: Embracing the Diversity of Network Science

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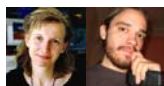
*Börner, Katy, Sanyal, Soma & Vespignani, Alessandro. (2007). Network Science. In Cronin, Blaise (Eds.), Annual Review of Information Science & Technology (Vol. 41, pp. 537-607), chapter 12, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc./ American Society for Information Science and Technology.*

### Computational Social Science

*Studying large scale social networks such as Wikipedia*

**Vizzards 2007 Ent**

Second Sight: An En  
Mosaic of Wikipedia  
The NewScientist, M



### Second sight

Image: Bruce W. Herr and Todd M. Holloway

#### Power struggle

How do you keep track of the bubbling mass of information that is Wikipedia? This chaotic-looking mosaic is one attempt to show which topics are contained in the online encyclopedia, and those most hotly contested.

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ll, Bruce Herr ndiana y, created icles that touch as a religion or a h cluster they he most popular in a circular grid, ured dots

The mosaic has been commended in a competition for images that visualise network dynamics, coinciding with this week's International Workshop and Conference on Network Science in Bloomington.



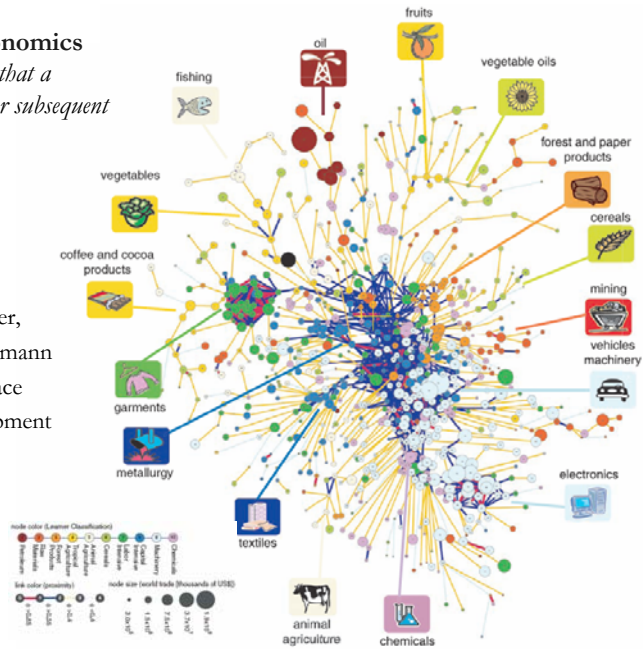
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## Computational Economics

*Does the type of product that a country exports matter for subsequent economic performance?*

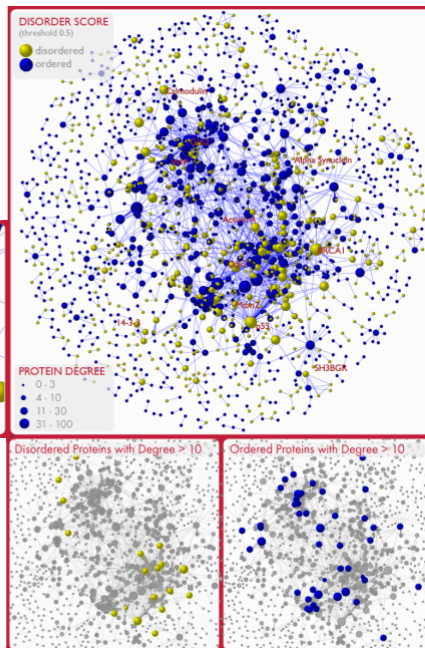
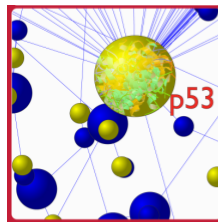
C. A. Hidalgo, B. Klinger, A.-L. Barabási, R. Hausmann (2007) *The Product Space Conditions the Development of Nations. Science* 317, 482 (2007).



**Fig. 1.** The product space. (A) Hierarchically clustered proximity (a) matrix representing the 775 SITC-4 product classes exported in the 1998–2000 period. (B) Network representation of the product space. Links are color coded with their proximity value. The sizes of the nodes are proportional to world trade, and their colors are chosen according to the classification introduced by Leamer.

## Computational Proteomics

S. Schnell, S. Fortunato, and S. Roy (2007). *Is the intrinsic disorder of proteins the cause of the scale-free architecture of protein-protein interaction networks?* *Proteomics* 7, 961-964.



## Computational Epidemics

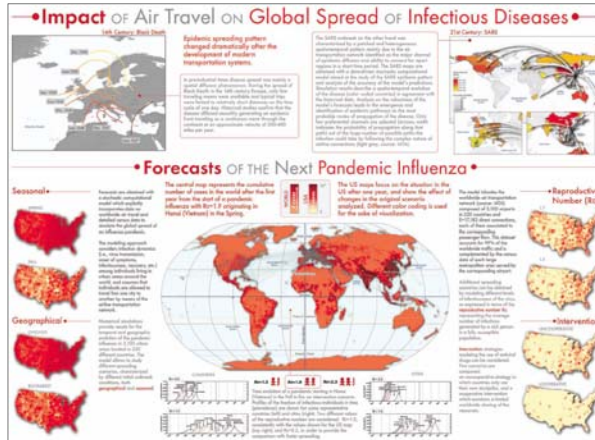
*Forecasting (and preventing the effects of) the next pandemic.*

Epidemic Modeling in Complex realities, V. Colizza, A. Barrat, M. Barthelemy, A.Vespignani, *Comptes Rendus Biologie*, 330, 364-374 (2007).

Reaction-diffusion processes and metapopulation models in heterogeneous networks, V.Colizza, R. Pastor-Satorras, A.Vespignani, *Nature Physics* 3, 276-282 (2007).

Modeling the Worldwide Spread of Pandemic Influenza:

Baseline Case and Containment Interventions, V. Colizza, A. Barrat, M. Barthelemy, A.-J. Valleron, A.Vespignani, *PLoS-Medicine* 4, e13, 95-110 (2007).



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The End.