International, Interdisciplinary Plug-and-Play Macroscopes

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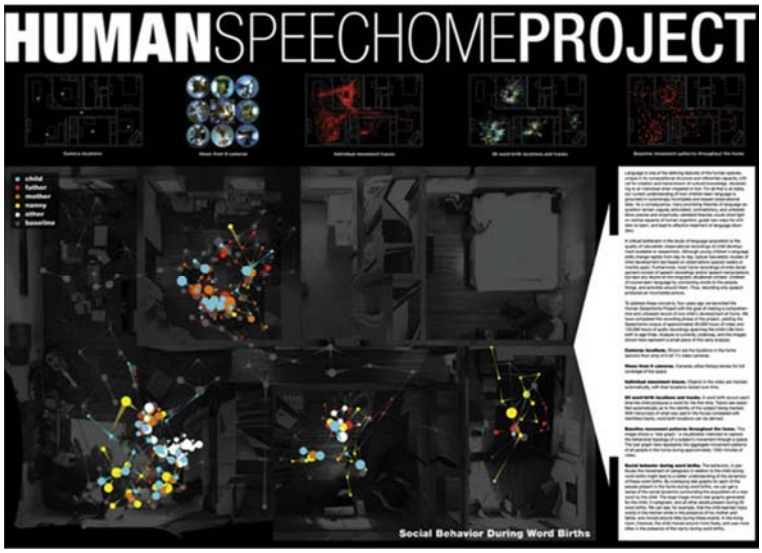
With special thanks to the members of the Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center, the Sci2 team, NWB team, EpiC team, and OSGi/CIShell tool developers in Europe.

From OpenSHAPA to Open Data Sharing Workshop
NSF, Stafford Place II, 4121 Wilson Boulevard, 5th Floor, Arlington, VA, 22230

September 15, 2011

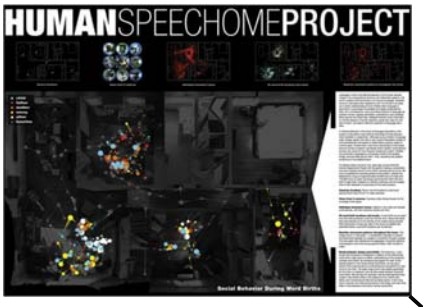


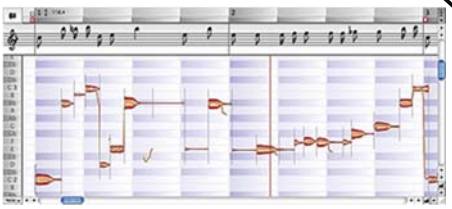
By George Shaw, Phillip Decamp, and Deb Roy, MIT

The map shows the experimental setup used to record the language development of Deb Roy's son at home. Approximately **10 hours of high fidelity audio and video were recorded on a daily basis from birth to age three.** The resulting corpus contains over **100,000 hours of multi-track recordings** and constitutes the most comprehensive record of a child's development made to date.

To analyze the massive data set, new tools had to be developed **to rapidly annotate, transcribe, analyze, and visualize salient patterns of behavior and interaction**. Results of this analysis comprise **human movement traces, word birth places, and social networks**, see map. For most children, language development is steady, progressive, and to a casual observer effortless. But for some children—those with developmental delays due to biological or environmental causes— language is a major developmental hurdle. Understanding the **regularities in home environments** is essential to understanding mechanisms of language acquisition, causes of delay, and ultimately appropriate intervention procedures.

http://scimaps.org





Melodyne by Celemony
http://www.celemony.com/cms

Or Brilliant Minions ...

Dissect and code

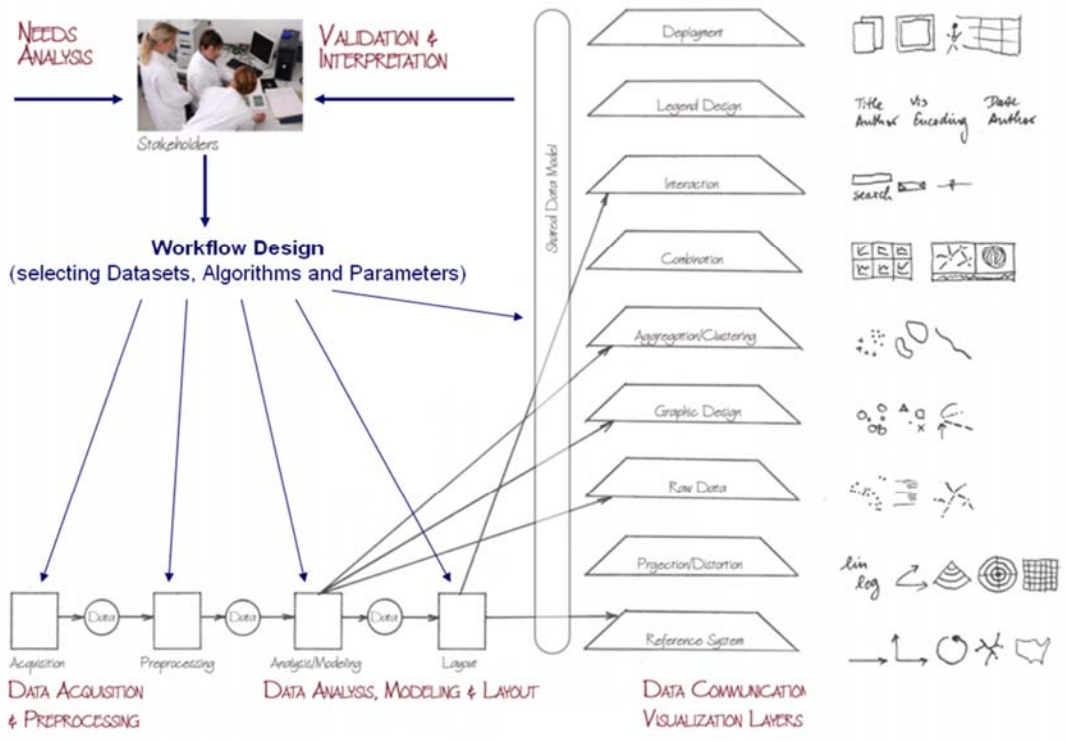
Black Box

- WHEN?
- WHERE?
- WHAT? Linguistic Analysis
- WITH WHOM?
- WHY?

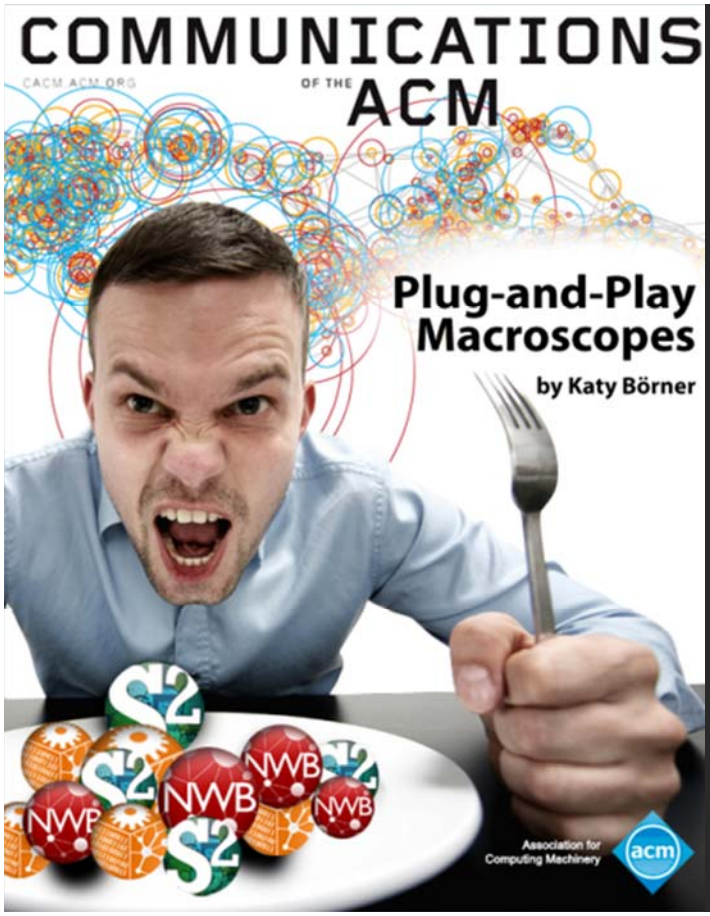
Type of Analysis vs. Level of Analysis

	Micro/Individual (1-100 records)	*Meso/Local (101–10,000 records)*	*Macro/Global (10,000 < records)*
Statistical Analysis/Profiling	Individual person and their expertise profiles	Larger labs, centers, universities, research domains, or states	All of NS SA, all of sci
Temporal Analysis (When)	Funding portfolio of one individual	ic bursts f PNAS	113 Years of P Research
Geospatial Analysis (Where)	Career trajectory of one individual	Mapping a intellectual l	PNAS
Topical Analysis (What)	s.	research	VxOrd/Topic n NIH funding
Network Analysis (With Whom?)	NSF work of one	k	NIH's cy

Needs-Driven Workflow Design using a modular data acquisition/analysis/ modeling/ visualization pipeline as well as modular visualization layers.



Börner, Katy (2010) Atlas of Science. MIT Press.



Börner, Katy. (March 2011). Plug-and-Play Macroscopes. *Communications of the ACM, 54(3), 60-69.*

Video and paper are at
http://www.scivee.tv/node/27704

Designing "Dream Tools"

Many of the best micro-, tele-, and macroscopes are designed by **scientists keen to observe and comprehend what no one has seen or understood before.** Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) recognized the potential of a spyglass for the study of the heavens, ground and polished his own lenses, and used the improved optical instruments to make discoveries like the moons of Jupiter, providing quantitative evidence for the Copernican theory.

Today, scientists **repurpose, extend, and invent new hardware and software** to create **"macroscopes"** that may solve both local and global challenges.

Plug-and-play macroscopes **empower** me, my students, colleagues, and 100,000 others that downloaded them.

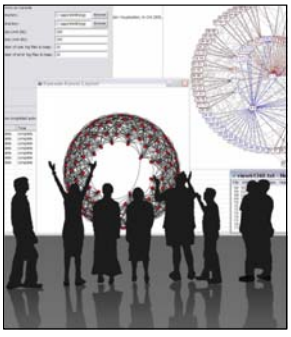
Macroscopes

Decision making in science, industry, and politics, as well as in daily life, requires that we make sense of data sets representing the structure and dynamics of complex systems. Analysis, navigation, and management of these continuously evolving data sets require a new kind of data-analysis and visualization tool we call a macroscope (from the Greek macros, or "great," and skopein, or "to observe") inspired by de Rosnay's futurist science writings.

Macroscopes provide a "vision of the whole," helping us "synthesize" the related elements and enabling us to detect patterns, trends, and outliers while granting access to myriad details. Rather than make things larger or smaller, **macroscopes let us observe what is at once too great, slow, or complex for the human eye and mind to notice and comprehend.**

Microscopes

Telescopes



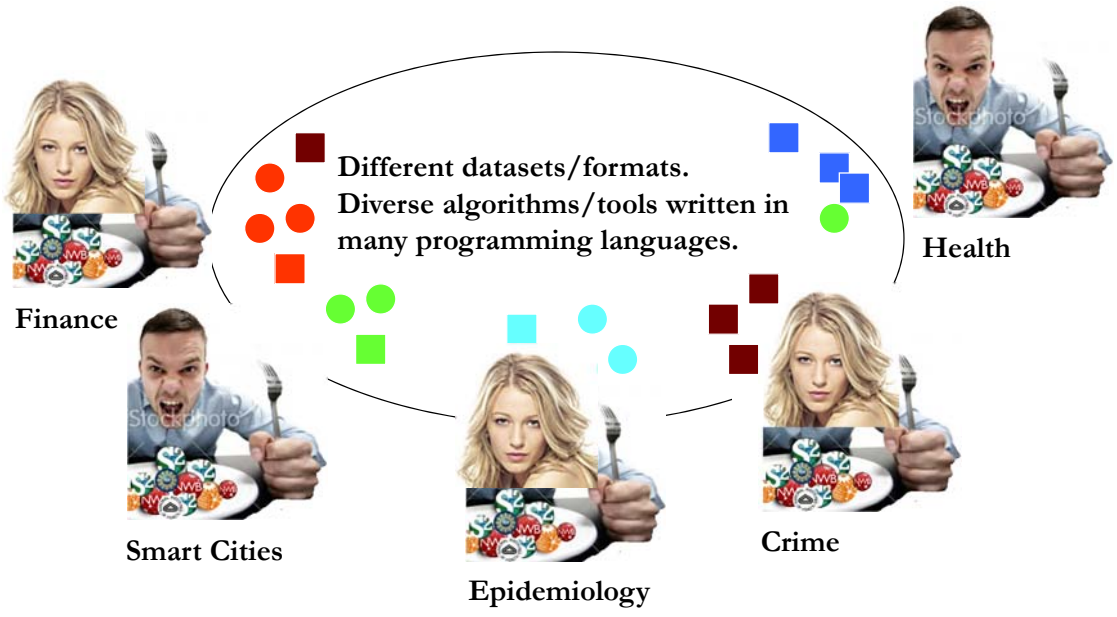
Macroscopes

Macroscopes cont.

While microscopes and telescopes are physical instruments, **macroscopes resemble continuously changing bundles of software plug-ins.** Macroscopes make it easy to select and combine algorithm and tool plug-ins but also interface plug-ins, workflow support, logging, scheduling, and other plug-ins needed for scientifically rigorous yet effective work.

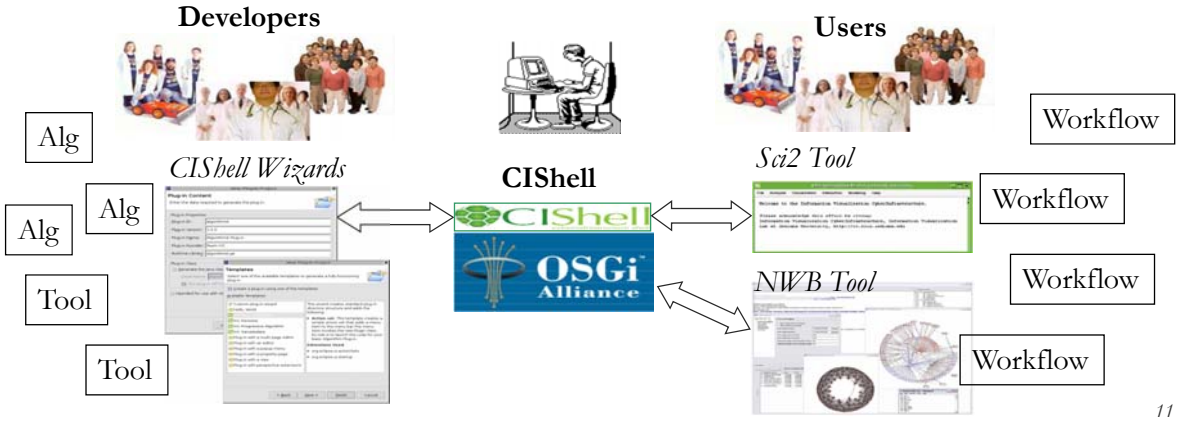
They make it easy to share plug-ins via email, flash drives, or online. To use new plugins, simply copy the files into the plug-in directory, and they appear in the tool menu ready for use. No restart of the tool is necessary. **Sharing algorithm components, tools, or novel interfaces becomes as easy as sharing images on Flickr or videos on YouTube. Assembling custom tools is as quick as compiling your custom music collection.**

Macroscopes Serve International, Interdisciplinary Scholars



OSGi & CIShell

- CIShell (http://cishell.org) is an open source software specification for the integration and utilization of datasets, algorithms, and tools.
- It extends the Open Services Gateway Initiative (OSGi) (http://osgi.org), a standardized, component oriented, computing environment for networked services widely used in industry since more than 10 years.
- Specifically, CIShell provides "sockets" into which existing and new datasets, algorithms, and tools can be plugged using a wizard-driven process.



CIShell Developer Guide

(*http://cishell.wiki.cns.iu.edu*)

CIShell Home

Edit Add

1 Added by Micah Linnemeier, last edited by Micah Linnemeier on Mar 16, 2011 (view change)

About the Cyberinfrastructure Shell

The Cyberinfrastructure Shell (CIShell) is an open source, community-driven platform for the integration and utilization of datasets, algorithms, tools, and computing resources. Algorithm integration support is built in for Java and most other programming languages. Being Java based, it will run on almost all platforms. The software and specification is released under an Apache 2.0 License.

CIShell is the basis of Network Workbench, TexTrend, Sci² and the upcoming EpiC tool.

CIShell supports remote execution of algorithms. A standard web service definition is in development that will allow pools of algorithms to transparently be used in a peer-to-peer, client-server, or web front-end fashion.

CIShell Features

A framework for easy integration of new and existing algorithms written in any programming language

Using CIShell, an algorithm writer can fully concentrate on creating their own algorithm in whatever language they are comfortable with. Simple tools are provided to then take their algorithm and

Learn More...

- CIShell Papers
- CIShell Powered Tools
- Algorithms
- Plugins (coming soon)
- Misc. Tool Documentation
- CIShell Web Services (coming soon)
- Screenshots

Getting Started...

- Documentation & Developer Resources
- Download

Getting Involved...

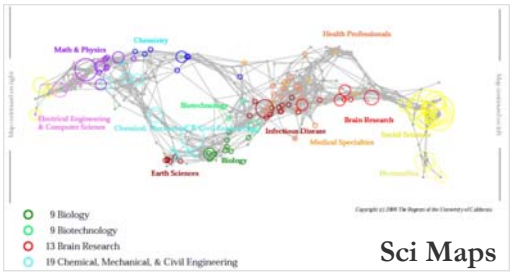
- Contact Us

CIShell Portal (http://cishell.org)

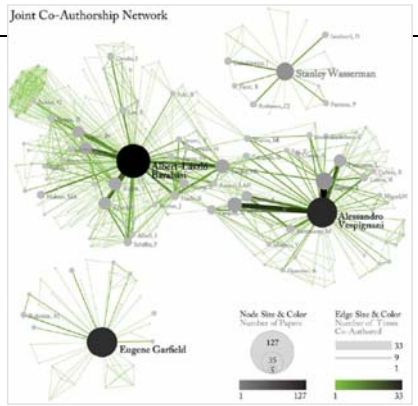
Sci² Tool – "Open Code for S&T Assessment"

http://sci2.cns.iu.edu

OSGi/CIShell powered tool with NWB plugins and many new scientometrics and visualizations plugins.



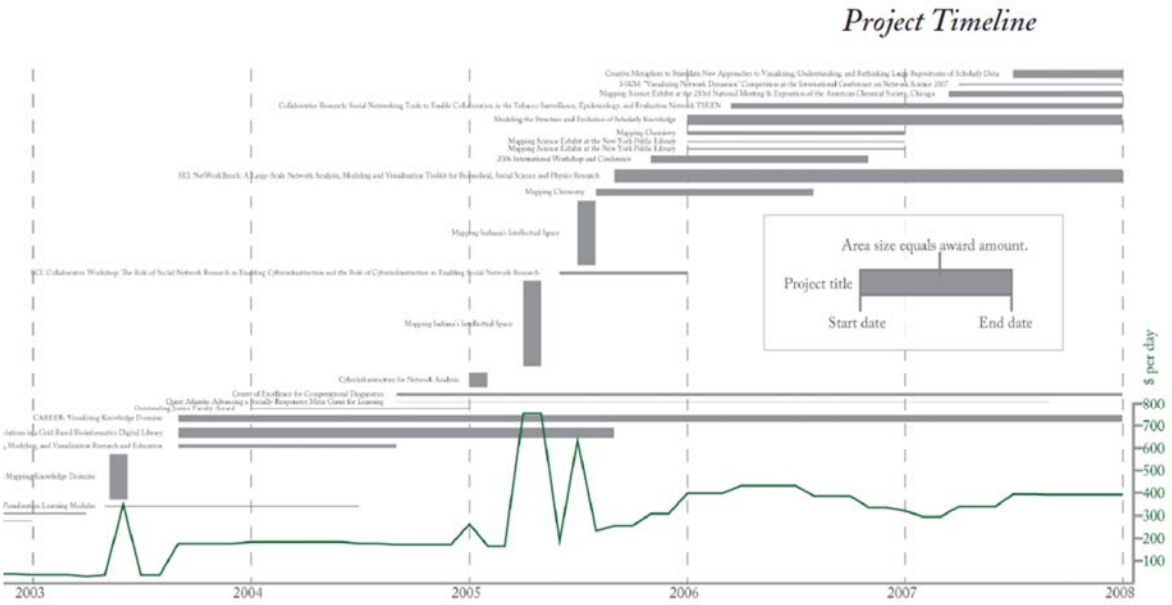
Sci Maps



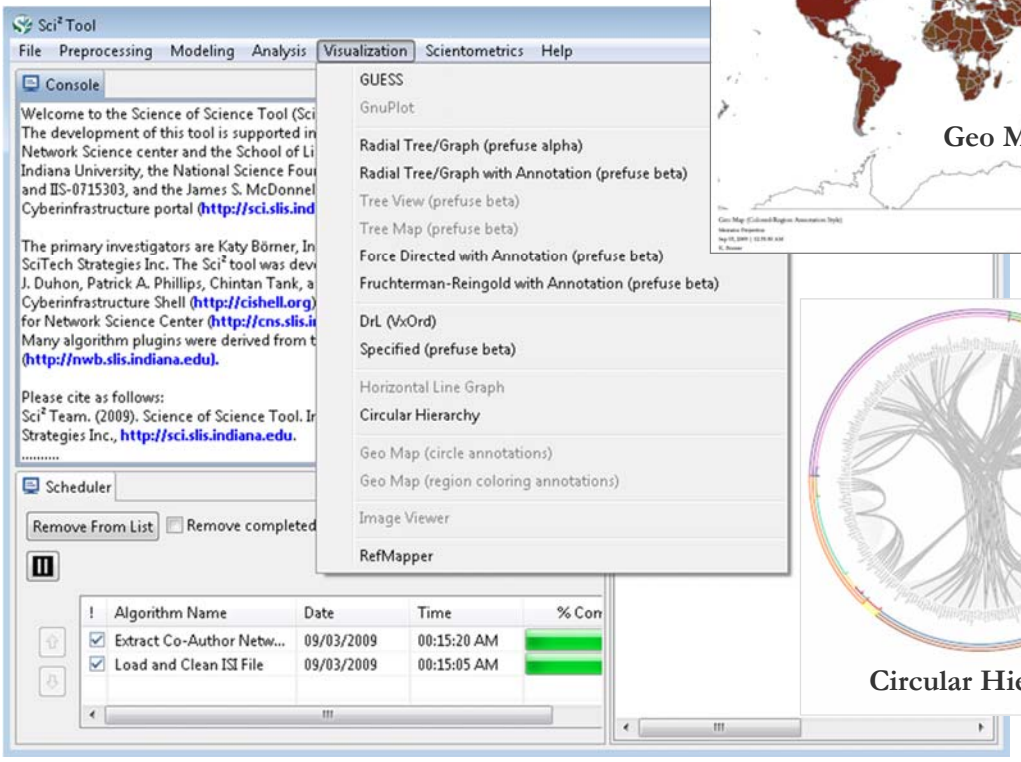
GUESS Network Vis

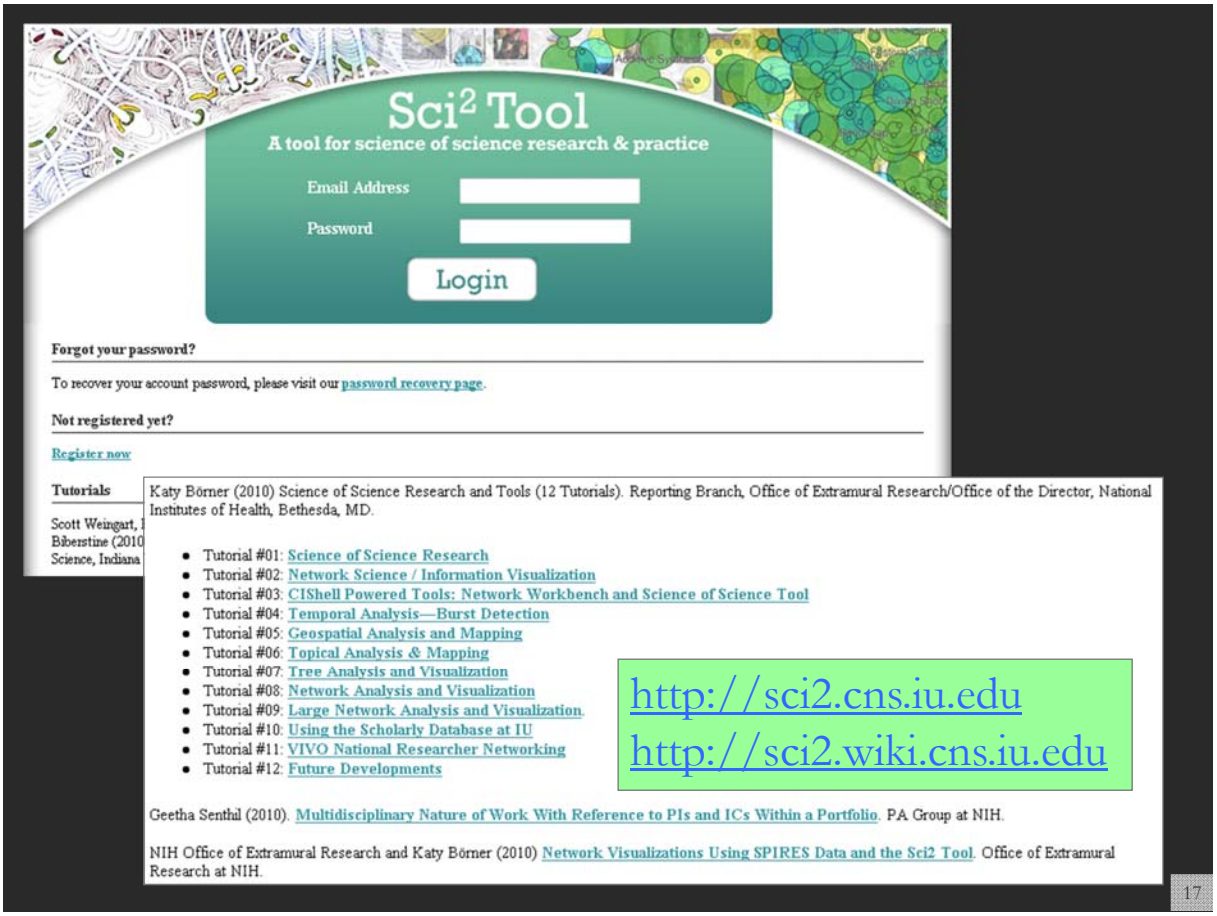
Börner, Katy, Huang, Weixia (Bonnie), Linnemeier, Micah, Duhon, Russell Jackson, Phillips, Patrick, Ma, Nianli, Zoss, Angela, Guo, Hanning & Price, Mark. (2009). Rete-Netzwerk-Red: Analyzing and Visualizing Scholarly Networks Using the Scholarly Database and the Network Workbench Tool. Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 14-17 . Vol. 2, pp. 619-630.

Timeline Visualization: Example



Sci² Tool





Sci² Tool: Algorithms

Preprocessing
Extract Top N% Records
Extract Top N Records
Normalize Text
Slice Table by Line

Extract Top Nodes
Extract Nodes Above or Below Value
Delete Isolates

Extract top Edges
Extract Edges Above or Below Value
Remove Self Loops
Trim by Degree
MST-Pathfinder Network Scaling
Fast Pathfinder Network Scaling

Snowball Sampling (in nodes)
Node Sampling
Edge Sampling

Symmetrize
Dichotomize
Multipartite Joining

Geocoder

Extract ZIP Code

Modeling
Random Graph
Watts-Strogatz
Small World
Barabási-Albert Scale-Free
TARL

Analysis
Network Analysis Toolkit (NAT)
Unweighted & Undirected
- Node Degree
- Degree Distribution

- K-Nearest Neighbor (Java)
- Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient
- Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficient over K

- Diameter
- Average Shortest Path
- Shortest Path Distribution
- Node Betweenness Centrality

- Weak Component Clustering
- Global Connected Components

- Extract K-Core
- Annotate K-Coreness

- HITS

Weighted & Undirected
- Clustering Coefficient
- Nearest Neighbor Degree
- Strength vs Degree
- Degree & Strength
- Average Weight vs End-point Degree
- Strength Distribution
- Weight Distribution
- Randomize Weights

- Blondel Community Detection

- HITS

Unweighted & Directed
- Node Indegree
- Node Outdegree
- Indegree Distribution
- Outdegree Distribution

- K-Nearest Neighbor
- Single Node in-Out Degree Correlations

- Dyad Reciprocity
- Arc Reciprocity
- Adjacency Transitivity

- Weak Component Clustering
- Strong Component Clustering

Sci² Tool: Algorithms cont.

Extract K-Core
Annotate K-Coreness

HITS
PageRank

Weighted & Directed
HITS
Weighted PageRank

Textual
Burst Detection

Visualization
GnuPlot
GUESS
Image Viewer

Radial Tree/Graph (prefuse alpha)
Radial Tree/Graph with Annotation (prefuse beta)
Tree View (prefuse beta)
Tree Map (prefuse beta)
Force Directed with Annotation (prefuse beta)
Fruchterman-Reingold with Annotation (prefuse beta)

DrL (VxOrd)
Specified (prefuse beta)

Horizontal Bar Graph
Circular Hierarchy
Geo Map (Circle Annotation Style)
Geo Map (Colored-Region Annotation Style)
Science Map (Circle Annotation)

Scientometrics
Remove ISI Duplicate Records
Remove Rows with Multitudinous Fields
Detect Duplicate Nodes
Update Network by Merging Nodes

Extract Directed Network
Extract Paper Citation Network
Extract Author Paper Network

Extract Co-Occurrence Network
Extract Word Co-Occurrence Network
Extract Co-Author Network
Extract Reference Co-Occurrence (Bibliographic Coupling) Network
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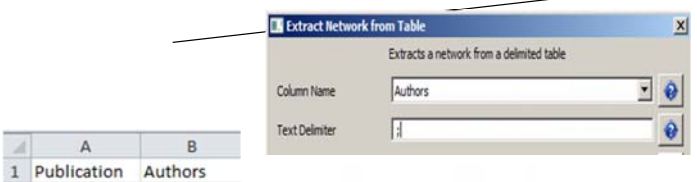
Extract Document Co-Citation Network

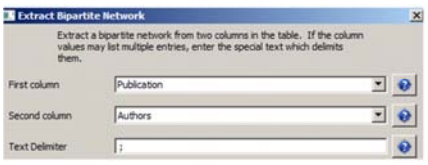
Soon:
Database support for ISI and NSF data.

Network Extraction: Examples

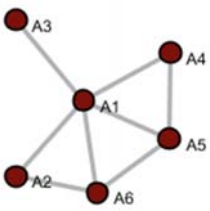
Author co-occurrence network

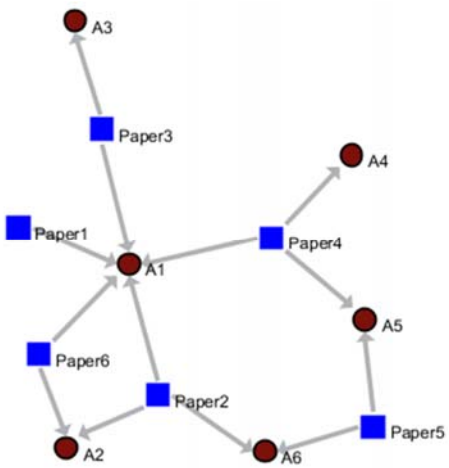


	A	B
1	Publication	Authors
2	Paper1	A1
3	Paper2	A1;A2;A6
4	Paper3	A1;A3
5	Paper4	A1;A4;A5
6	Paper5	A5;A6
7	Paper6	A1;A2

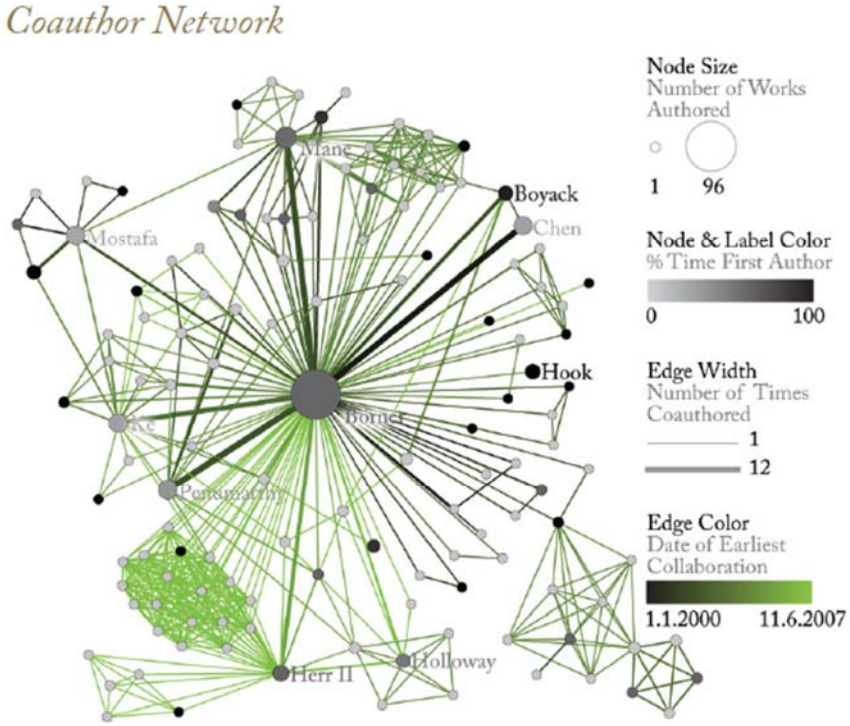


Paper-author 2-mode network

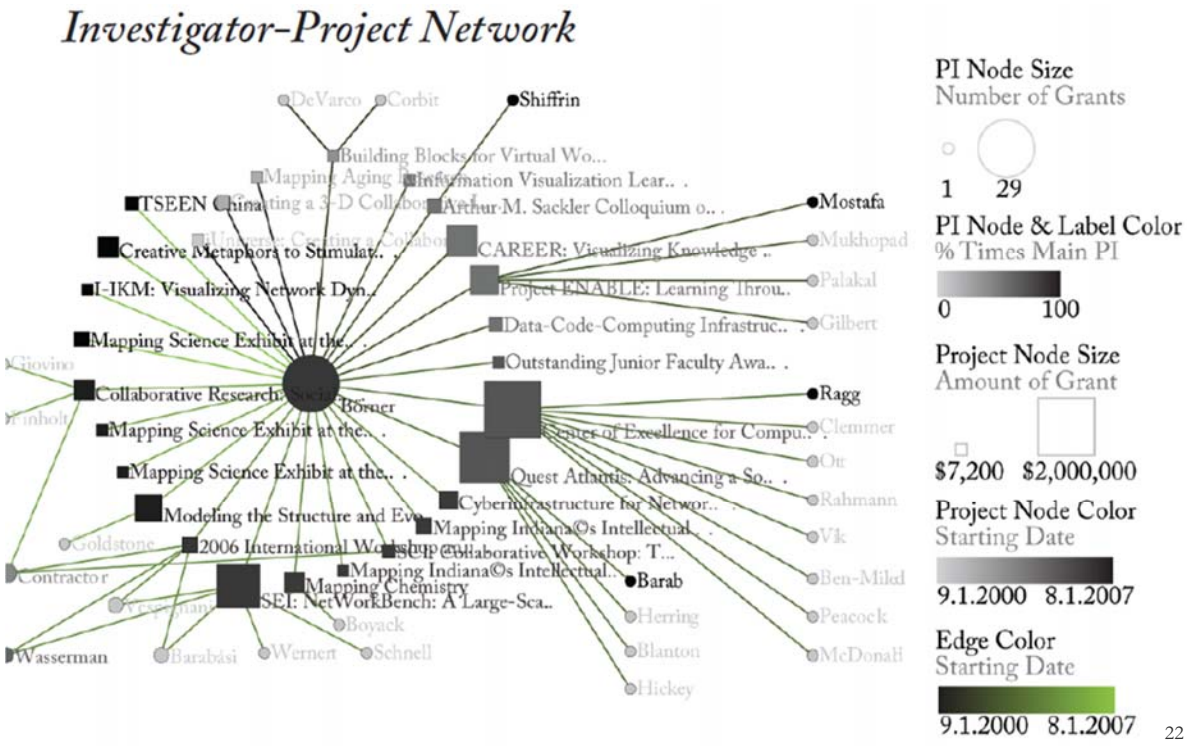




Network Visualization: Example



Network Visualization: Example



Sci2 Tool Adoption

The Sci² Tool is used by NSF, NIH, USDA, and private foundations.

Upcoming Tutorial: Sci2: A Tool of Science of Science Research and Practice

Instructor:	Dr. Katy Börner, Indiana University
Time/Date:	8:30a-11:30a on Oct 17, 2011
Place:	Room II-555 in NSF's Stafford Place II Conference Center, 4121 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22230, USA
Audience:	This tutorial is designed for researchers, practitioners, program staff from federal agencies interested to use advanced data mining algorithms and visualizations in their work and daily decision making.
Cost:	Free. Registration by Oct 10, 2012 required.
Register:	Please use http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/MVC8LWW to register by Oct 10, 2012. NSF will issue visitor badges.

Network Workbench Tool

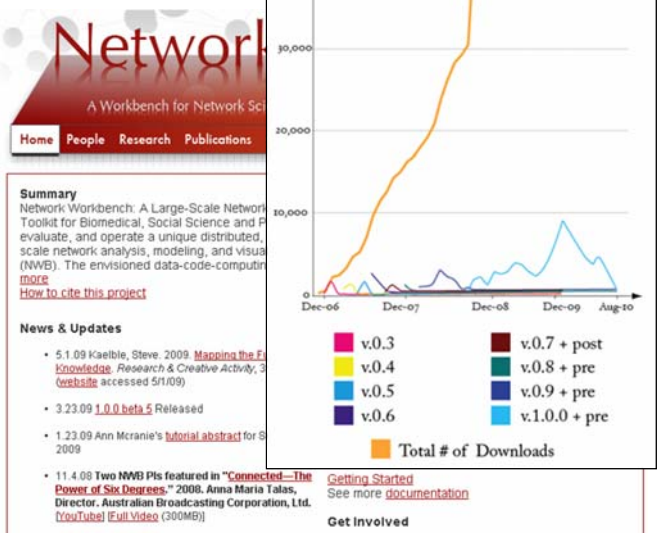
http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu

The Network Workbench (NWB) tool supports researchers, educators, and practitioners interested in the study of biomedical, social and behavioral science, physics, and other networks.

In February 2009, the tool provides more 169 plugins that support the preprocessing, analysis, modeling, and visualization of networks.

More than 50 of these plugins can be applied or were specifically designed for S&T studies.

It has been downloaded more than 89,000 times since December 2006.



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

Computational Proteomics

What relationships exist between protein targets of all drugs and all disease-gene products in the human protein–protein interaction network?

Yildrüm, Muhammed A., Kwan-II Goh, Michael E. Cusick, Albert-László Barabási, and Marc Vidal. (2007). Drug-target Network. Nature Biotechnology 25 no. 10: 1119-1126.

Figure 2 Drug–target network (DT network). The DT network is generated by using the known associations between FDA-approved drugs and their target proteins. Circles and rectangles correspond to drugs and target proteins, respectively. A link is placed between a drug node and a target node if the protein is a known target of that drug. The area of the drug (protein) node is proportional to the number of targets that the drug has (the number of drugs targeting the protein). Color codes are given in the legend. Drug nodes (circles) are colored according to their Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification, and the target proteins (rectangular boxes) are colored according to their cellular component obtained from the Gene Ontology database.

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).

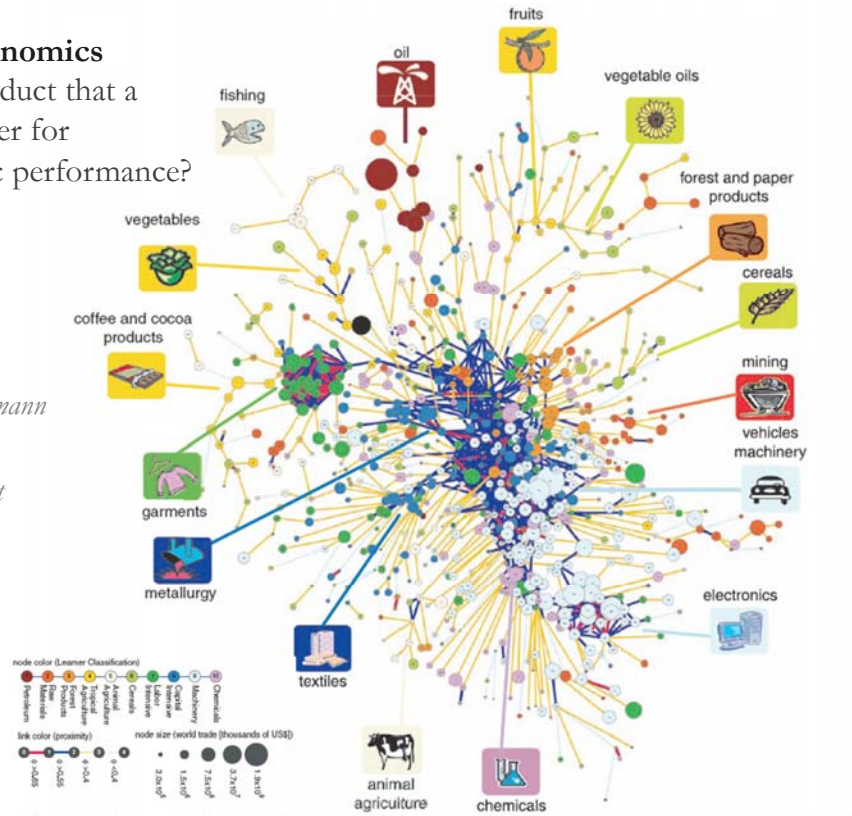


Fig. 1. The product space. **(A)** Hierarchically clustered proximity (φ) matrix representing the 775 SITC-4 product classes exported in the 1998–2000 period. **(B)** Network representation of the product space. Links are color coded with their proximity value. The sizes of the nodes are proportional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

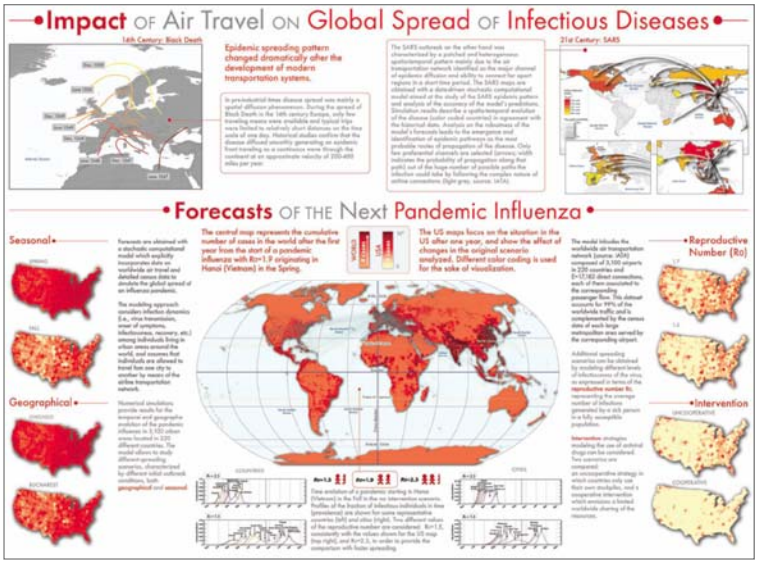
Computational Social Science
Studying large scale social networks such as Wikipedia

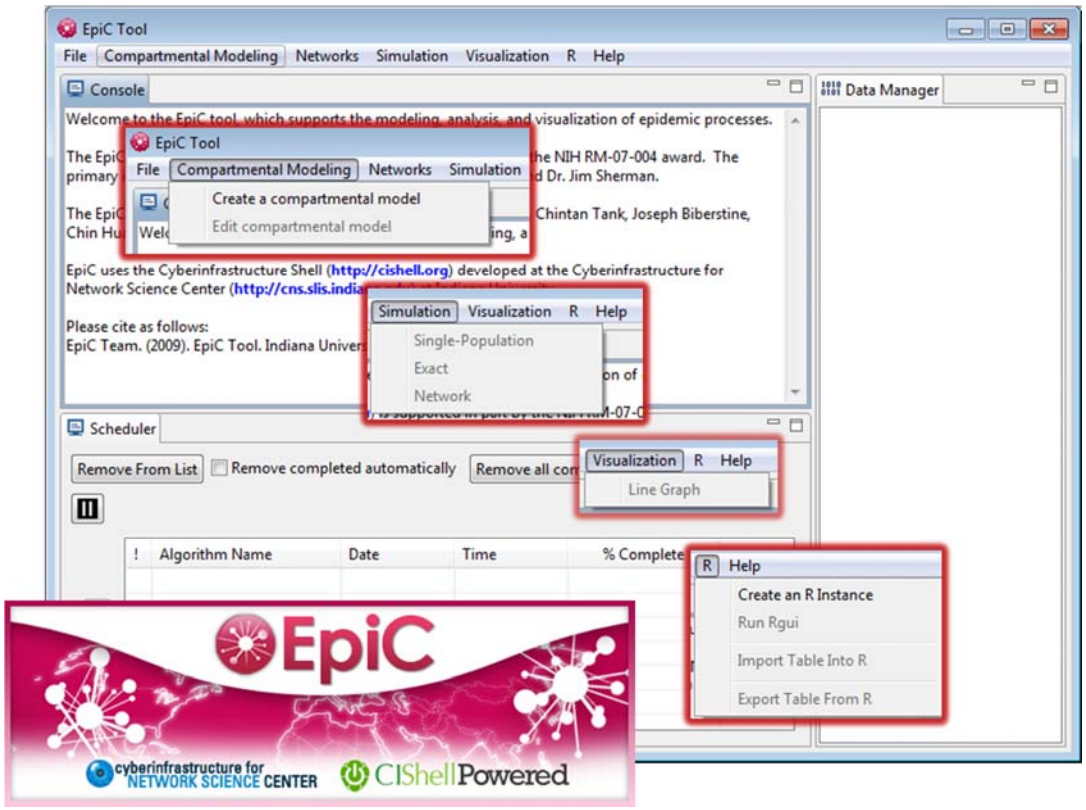
Second Sight: An Emergent Mosaic of Wikipedian Activity, The NewScientist, May 19, 2007

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).





OSGi/CIShell Adoption

A number of other projects recently adopted OSGi and/or CIShell:

USA

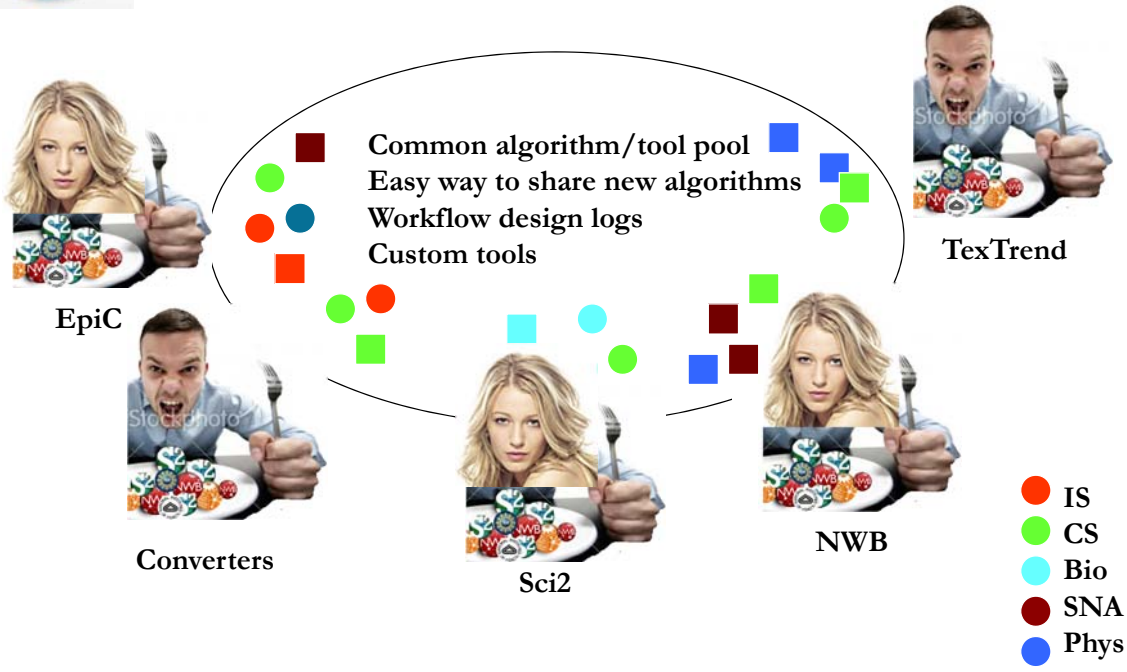
- *Cytoscape (http://cytoscape.org)* Led by Trey Ideker at the University of California, San Diego is an open source bioinformatics software platform for visualizing molecular interaction networks and integrating these interactions with gene expression profiles and other state data (Shannon et al., 2002).
- *MAEviz (https://wiki.ncsa.uiuc.edu/display/MAE/Home)* Managed by Jong Lee at NCSA is an open-source, extensible software platform which supports seismic risk assessment based on the Mid-America Earthquake (MAE) Center research.

Europe

- *Taverna Workbench (http://taverna.org.uk)* Developed by the myGrid team (http://mygrid.org.uk) led by Carol Goble at the University of Manchester, U.K. is a free software tool for designing and executing workflows (Hull et al., 2006). Taverna allows users to integrate many different software tools, including over 30,000 web services.
- *TEXTrend (http://textrend.org)* Led by George Kampis at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary supports natural language processing (NLP), classification/mining, and graph algorithms for the analysis of business and governmental text corpuses with an inherently temporal component.
- *DynaNets (http://www.dynanets.org)* Coordinated by Peter M.A. Sloot at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands develops algorithms to study evolving networks.
- *SISOB (http://sisob.lcc.uma.es)* An Observatory for Science in Society Based in Social Models.

As the functionality of OSGi-based software frameworks improves and the number and diversity of dataset and algorithm plugins increases, the capabilities of custom tools will expand.

Macroscope "Dream Tools" That Serve International, Interdisciplinary Scholars



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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).
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http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2007-borner-arist.pdf

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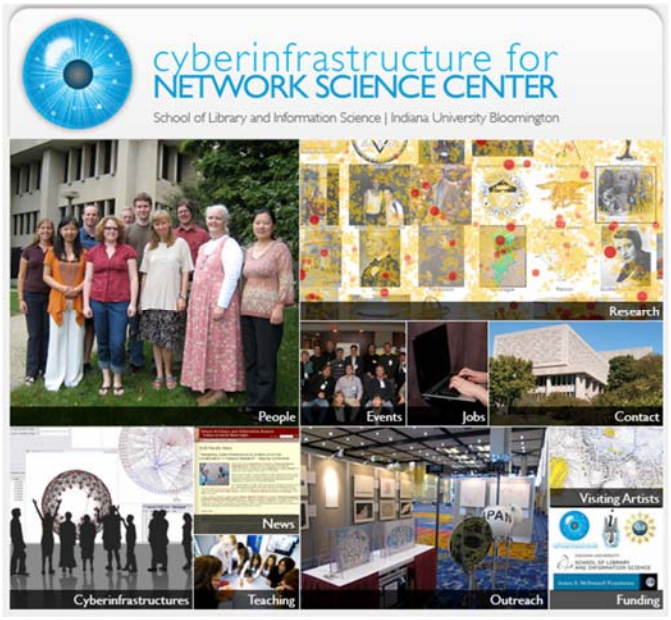
http://scimaps.org/atlas

Scharnhorst, Andrea, Börner, Katy, van den Besselaar, Peter (2011) **Models of Science Dynamics**. Springer Verlag.



All papers, maps, tools, talks, press are linked from http://cns.iu.edu

CNS Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/cnscenter
Mapping Science Exhibit Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/mappingscience