



Agenda / Programme

15h - 15h05: Welcome - Volker Beckmann (MESR)

15h05 - 15h25 : EOSC context & FAIR-IMPACT overview - Ingrid Dillo (DANS)

15h25 - 15h45 : Ontology repositories and semantic artefact catalogs in EOSC : the prism of FAIR-IMPACT - Clément Jonquet (INRAE)

15h45 - 16h05 : Data Interoperability into SLAs and MoUs - Salomé Landel (CNRS)

16h05 - 16h50 : Semantics in practice within French data repositories - Demonstration session

Use of semantic artefacts, via AgroPortal, within Research Data Gouv - Dimitri Szabo (INRAE)

Use of semantic artefacts, via AgroPortal, within PHIS - Llorenc Cabrera-Bosquet (INRAE)

Use of semantic artefacts, via EarthPortal, within EasyData - Christelle Pierkot (CNRS)

Use of semantic artefacts, via DataCite and HAL, about PerSCIDO - Fabrice Jouanot (Univ Grenoble-Alpes)

16h50: Wrap up and closure - Clément Jonquet (INRAE)



EOSC and the FAIR-IMPACT Project

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT Ingrid Dillo, Project Coordinator - DANS contact : ingrid.dillo@dans.knaw.nl









Building the EOSC Federation

The vision for EOSC is to put in place a system in Europe to find and access data and services for research and innovation. This is to help researchers store, share, process, analyse and reuse FAIR research outputs within and across disciplines and borders.

The deployment of a network between data repositories and services will be instrumental for Open Science to progress in Europe. For this, the EOSC Federation of nodes is being created.

https://eosc.eu/building-the-eosc-federation/



EOSC as a Federation of Nodes

Reference EOSC EU Node

enabling the federation

Thematic community nodes (including thematic research infrastructures of European interest)

Other data infrastructure nodes (...)



National nodes

e.g. national repository platform of national research information system

European e-Infrastructures

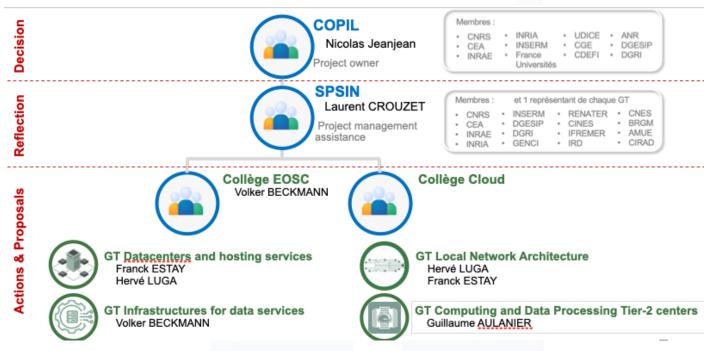
providing generic data services



Liberté Égalité Fraternité

EOSC in France

- EOSC: a pillar of France's digital transition
- EOSC is part of the Services et Infrastructures Numérique (CoSIN) committee, led by MESR
- EOSC is coordinated by the Collège EOSC-France (since 02/2022): representatives of French member/observer organizations* of the EOSC Association + ministry (chair)
- The Collège EOSC-France provides advice and proposes actions to the *Comité Pilotage Services* et *Infrastructures Numérique* (CoPil-SIN)
- Strong link between communities and decisionmakers



Digital Infrastructure and Services Committee (CoSIN)

*Members of the Collège EOSC-France: CEA, CINES, CNRS, ESRF, France Universités, GENCI, IFREMER, ILL, INRAE, INRIA, INSERM, Observatoire Paris, RENATER, Soleil, Université de Bordeaux, Université de Montpellier, Université Paris Cité, Université Paris-Saclay, Université Strasbourg, CGE, Couperin, ANR, IRD, Sorbonne Université, Udice, Université Clermont Auvergne, Université de Univ. Lorraine, Nantes Université, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, MESR/DGRI

Direction générale de la recherche et de l'innovation (DGRI), Service de la Stratégie de la Recherche et de l'Innovation (SSRI), Département Services et Infrastructures Numériques (A7)







Collège EOSC-France : Ambitions

- Coordinate and strengthen the French position within the EOSC association,
- Communicate EOSC to all French stakeholders,
- Examine the possible forms of a permanent EOSC-France structure in the light of changes in the EOSC Association and operational objectives,
- Liaise and coordinate with other European initiatives involved in building the EOSC (RDA, OpenAIRE, EUDAT, EGI, GÉANT, etc.) or which are linked to EOSC (Gaia-X, EuroHPC, etc.).

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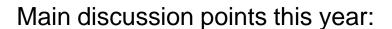






Liberte Égalité Fraternité

Collège EOSC-France 2024



- Which French research services are ready for EOSC?
- What (additional) actions are needed to make data and services FAIR and open?
- What is an EOSC node?
- EOSC nodes: What could be the thematic nodes in France? What can be identified as a national (infrastructure) node?
- EOSC after Horizon Europe MS/AC* approval mandatory
- Cloud for research in France: storage and data processing cloud for higher education and research based on a federation of existing facilities with seed funding from MESR

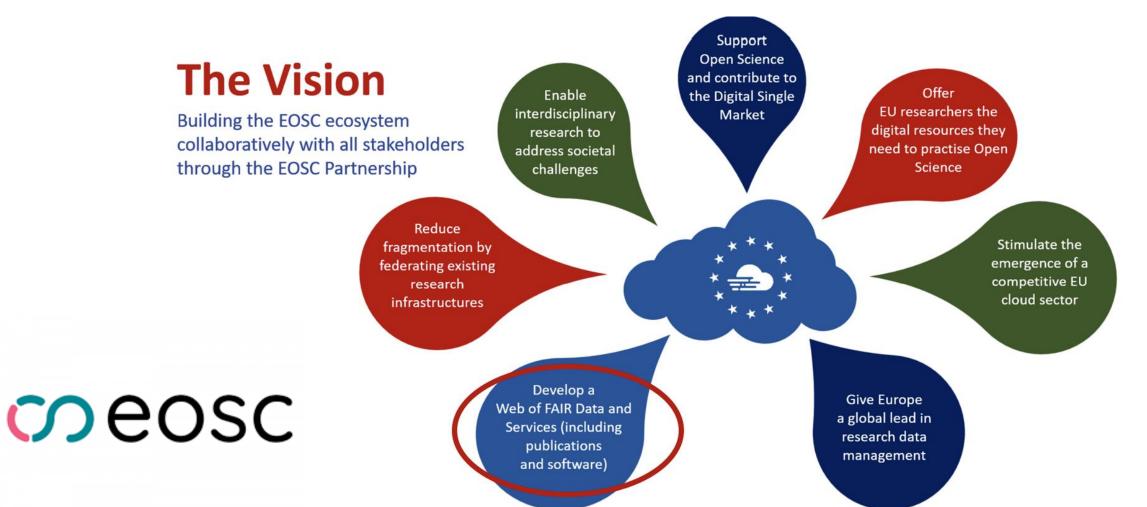
*MS/AC : Member States and Associated countries of Horizon Europe



https://eosc-france.fr/

Direction générale de la recherche et de l'innovation (DGRI), Service de la Stratégie de la Recherche et de l'Innovation (SSRI), Département Services et Infrastructures Numériques (A7)







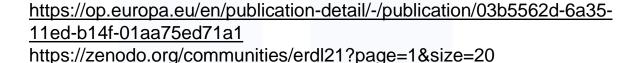
Survey European Research Data Landscape



European Research
Data Landscape



• 31 European repositories



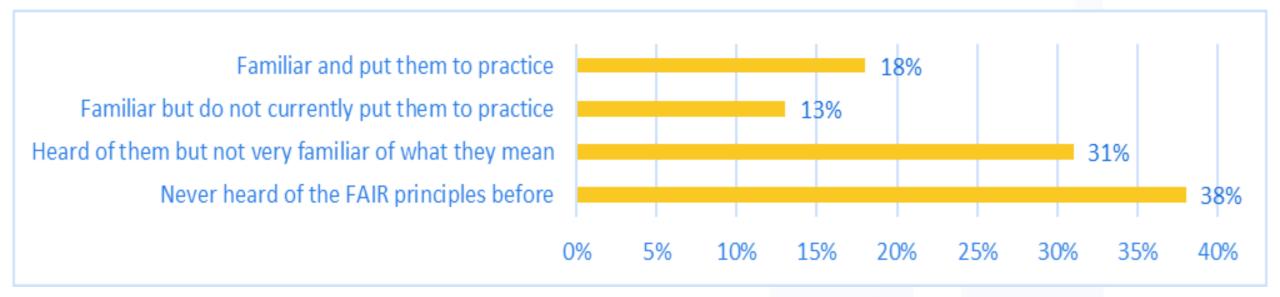








FAIR awareness

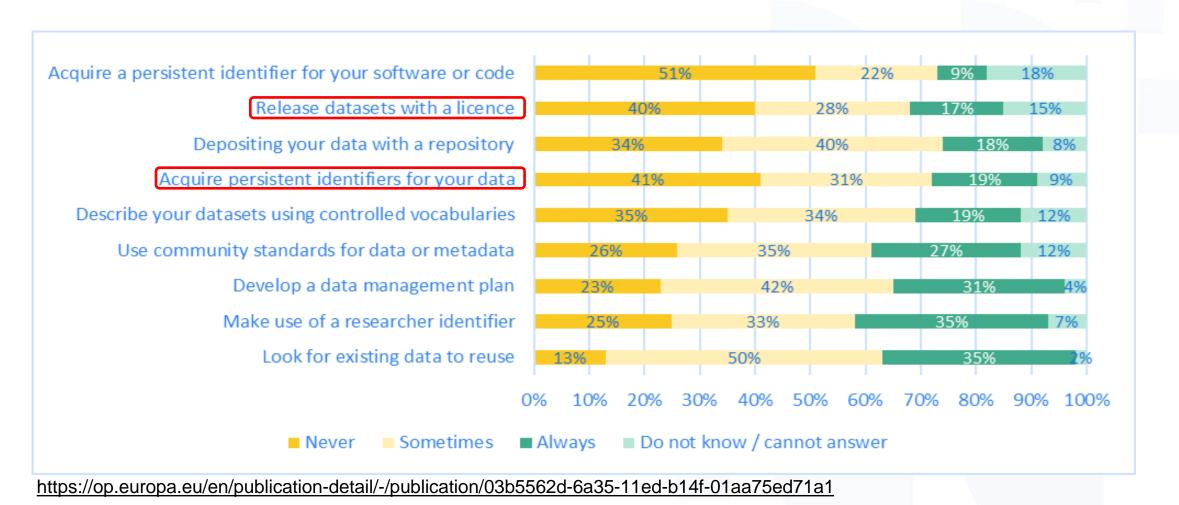


- About two thirds have some level of familiarity with the FAIR principles
- More than a third have never heard of them
- Less than 1 out of 5 puts them into practice

https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/03b5562d-6a35-11ed-b14f-01aa75ed71a1



FAIR aligned practices



Introduction & FAIR-IMPACT overview

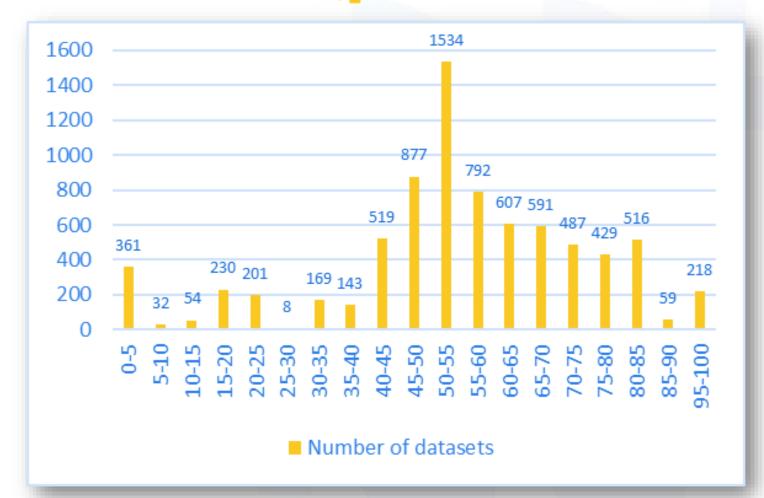


Data FAIRness in Europe F-UJI Automated FAIR Data Assessment Tool

Average FAIR score 54.6%

https://op.europa.eu/en/publica tion-detail/-/publication/03b5562d-6a35-11ed-b14f-01aa75ed71a1

https://www.fairsfair.eu/f-ujiautomated-fair-dataassessment-tool





FAIR-IMPACT in a nutshell Expanding FAIR Solutions across Europe

Call HORIZON-INFRA-2021-EOSC-01-05

Enabling discovery and interoperability of federated research objects across scientific communities

Expanding FAIR solutions in Europe

Partly following up on FAIRsFAIR

EU funded project

Coordination and Support Action

10 million euro

36 months, start 1
June 2022

28 partners and affiliate entities

From 10 EU
member states:
NL, FI, FR, DK, IT,
DE, ES, NO, BE,
RO

and the UK



FAIR-IMPACT consortium























UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID





































FAIR-IMPACT overall objective

WHAT:



FAIR-IMPACT supports the implementation of FAIR-enabling practices, tools and services,

- across scientific communities
- across research outputs
- at a European, national, and institutional level

https://fair-impact.eu/



FAIR-IMPACT overall objective: how

- Identify together with domain specific partners current and emerging FAIRenabling components;
- Translate these to be adoptable in other domains or for other types of outputs and support the application in these other fields;
- Define the support, governance and coordination mechanisms that are needed to make sure that all of these what we call FAIR-enabling practices will also continue to function in the EOSC in the future.

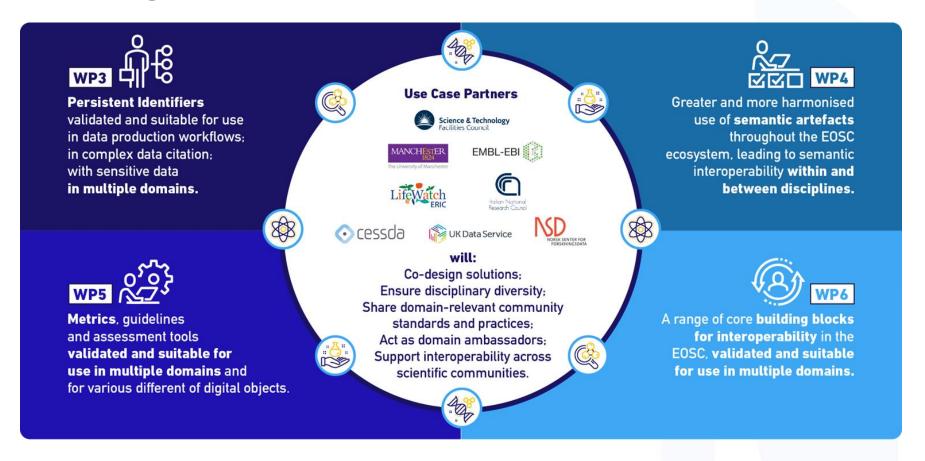


FAIR-IMPACT project design





Practical implementation of the FAIR principles starting with integrated use cases on four scientific domains



Social Sciences and Humanities

The F-UJI tool will be adapted to fit SSH relevant community standards for FAIR

Photon & Neutron science

A range of components for crossdomain research data description will be tested

Life science

Data provenance will be better documented by extending RO-Crate to practices on PID usage

Agri-food

Metadata providers will implement a common API for federating access to semantic artefacts



Engagement and support provided so far

- 32 teams joined the <u>1st round of financial support actions</u> (Sept-Nov 2023)
- 30 teams currently in <u>three in-kind support programmes</u> (Jan-Oct 2024). Second running of programmes starts this month.
- 59 teams joined the <u>2nd round of financial support actions</u> (May-Oct 2024)
- 944 registered participants for our FAIR Implementation Workshops series which are free and open to anyone

121 teams of 285 participants supported through financial and in-kind support



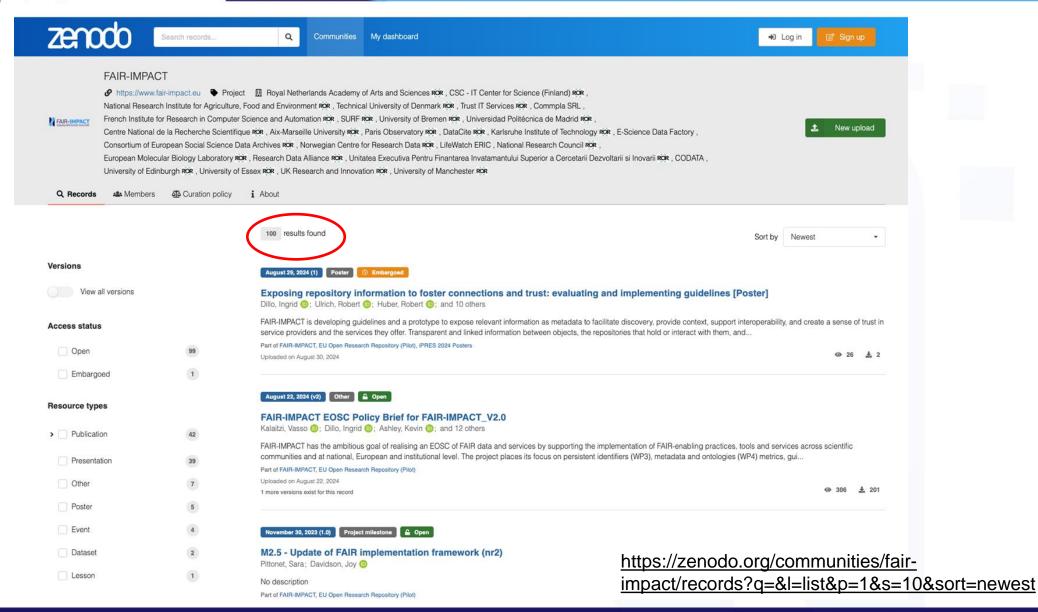
https://fair-impact.eu/fair-impact-open-calls-support



https://fair-impact.eu/events/fair-implementation-workshops

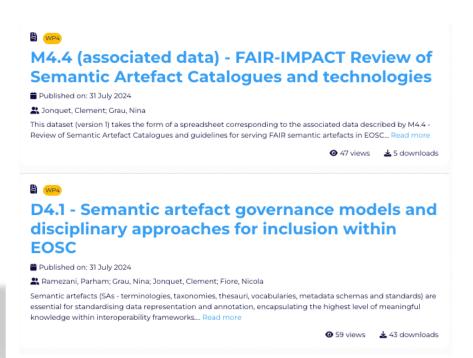


coeosc FAIR-IMPACT Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC





Today's focus







D6.2 - Core metadata schema for legal interoperability

- Published on: 02 May 2024
- Rouchon, Olivier; Kraaikamp, Emilie; Gonzalez, Esteban; Fink Kjeldgaard, Anne Sofie; Pedersen Tenderup, Nicolaj; Davidson, Joy; Hodson, Simon; Rettberg, Najla; Scharnhorst, Andrea

FAIR-IMPACT aims to support the implementation phase of the European Open Science Cloud. To this end, FAIR-IMPACT has a focus on the EOSC Interoperability Framework.... Read more



Merci de votre attention!







@fairimpact_eu /company/fair-impact-eu-project



Ontology repositories and Semantic Artefact Catalogues in EOSC: the prism of FAIR-IMPACT

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

Clément Jonquet - INRAE

Contact: clement.jonquet@inrae.fr





Overview



Background elements on ontologies and ontology repositories





FAIR-IMPACT WP4's work on semantic artefact catalogues





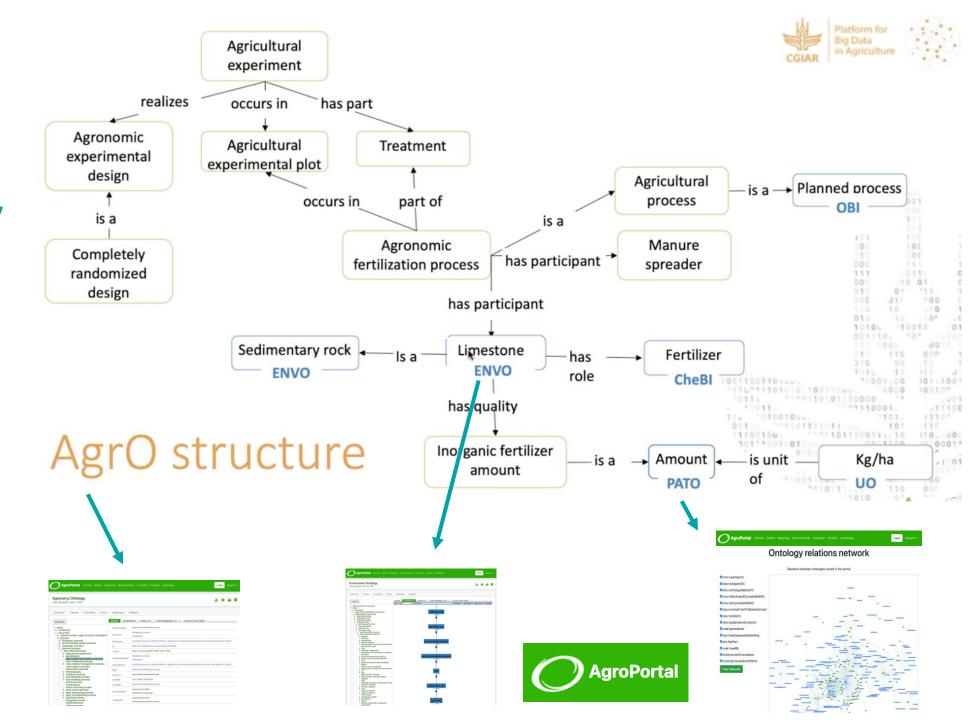
Background elements on ontologies & ontology repositories



(e.g., Agronomy Ontology)



Interdisciplinary research
... informaticians/
ontologists at the heart of
the problems of the fields
to be formalized....
in collaboration with
experts in these fields



Sprouting Initial Vigor

Color of unexpanded apic Get External Color of first fully expande

Leaf vein color

Apical Pubescence

Length of stipules

Number of leaf lobes

Leaf lobe position

Angle of petiole insertion

Petiole length

Petiole color

Anthocyanin pigmentation

Growth habit of young stem

Pubescence of young stem

Stem color

Leaf scar prominence

Apical branching

Branching levels

Branching Angle

Height of first apical branch

Height of plant

Total fresh weight foliage

Total fresh weight foliage

Number harvested

Root number

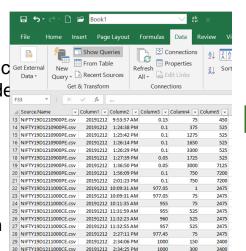
Fresh weight of storage re

Fresh root yield

Dry yield

Harvest index

Proportion of lodged plants

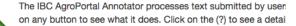


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Annotator



Subscribe to the NCBO Annotator Users Google group to learn I

Plant architecture Flowers (50%) Sepal Color Disc Color



Cassava Trait

Select Ontologies

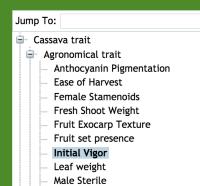
CO_334 ×





Cassava Trait Ontology

Summary Classes Properties Notes Mappings Widgets



Marketable root number



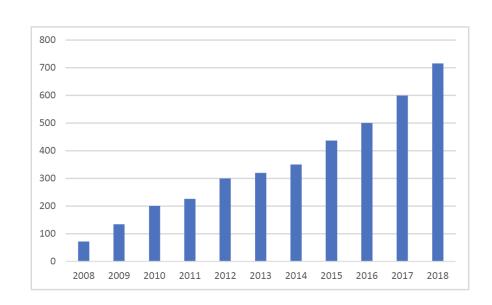
Why ontologies are important in science?

- To provide canonical representation of scientific knowledge
- To annotate experimental data to enable interpretation, comparison, and discovery across databases
- To facilitate knowledge-based applications for
 - Decision support
 - Natural language-processing
 - Data integration

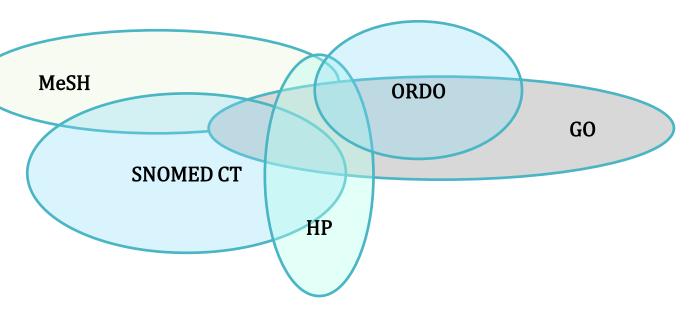


 But ontologies are: spread out, in different formats, of different size, with different structures Issues with ontologies:

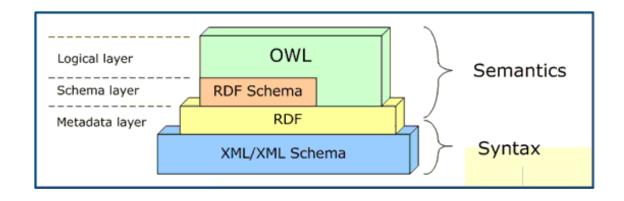
- spread out,
- in different formats, of different size
- with different structures
- increasing number
- overlapping



Number of ontologies in the NCBO BioPortal



Overlapping ontologies



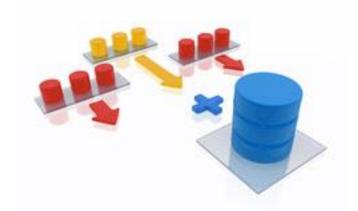
Variety of representation languages

Why ontology repositories are important?

- You've built an ontology, how do you let the world know?
- You need an ontology, where do you go to get it?
- How do you know whether an ontology is any good?



- How could you leverage your ontology to enable new science?
- How could you use ontologies without managing them ?



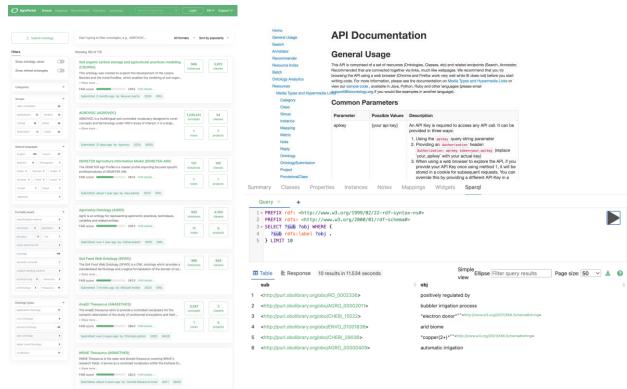
Ontology repositories help to make ontologies FAIR

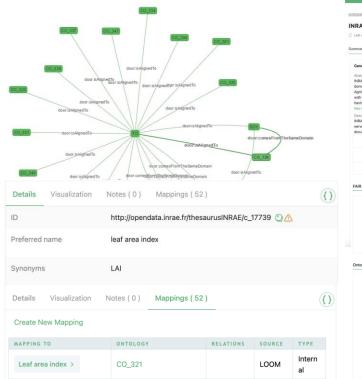
Findable

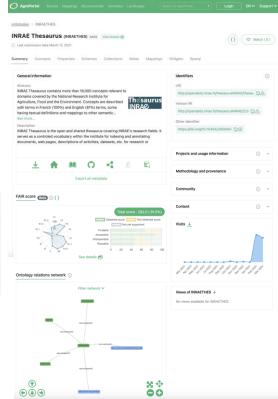














Semantic artefacts and their catalogues in the **EOSC** context



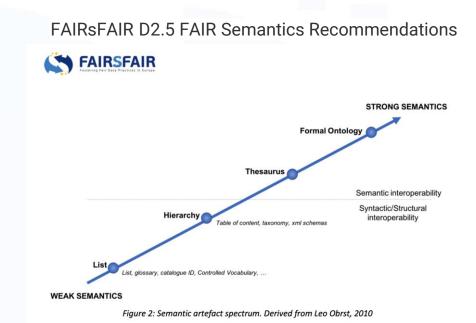
A couple of definitions (not absolute, but adopted in EOSC)

Semantic artefacts: a broader term to include ontologies, terminologies, taxonomies, thesauri, vocabularies, metadata schemas and standards.

Legacy of FAIRsFAIR and adopted in the EOSC Interoperabibily Framework

Semantic artefact catalogues: encompass any existing ontology repositories, registries, vocabulary/terminology services and metadata schemas catalogues.

(Semantic) Crosswalks and mappings: formal links between the content of these semantic artefacts.



A semantic artefact is defined in this work as a machineactionable and -readable formalisation of a conceptualisation, enabling sharing and reuse by humans and machines. These artefacts may have a broad range of formalisation, from loose sets of terms, taxonomies, thesauri to higher-order logics. Moreover, semantic artefacts are serialised using a variety of

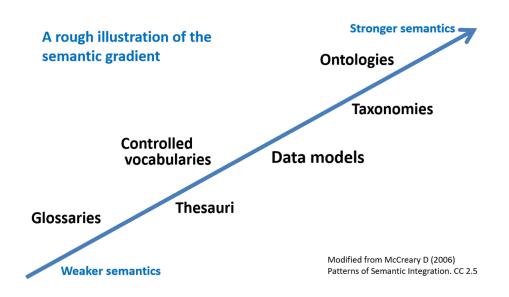
Moreover, semantic artefacts are serialised using a variety of digital representation formats, e.g., RDF Turtle, and OWL, using XML (RDF) and JSON-LD.



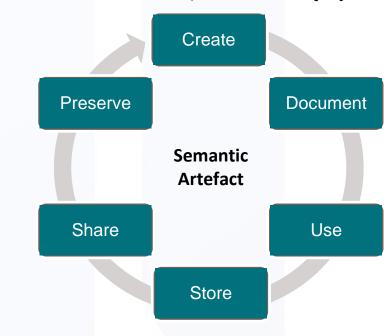
Semantic artefacts to support semantic interoperability

Semantic interoperability ensures that the precise format <u>and meaning</u> of exchanged data and information is preserved and understood throughout exchanges between parties, in other words 'what is sent is what is understood'. Source: Revised European Interoperability Framework

Semantic artefacts, what are we talking about?

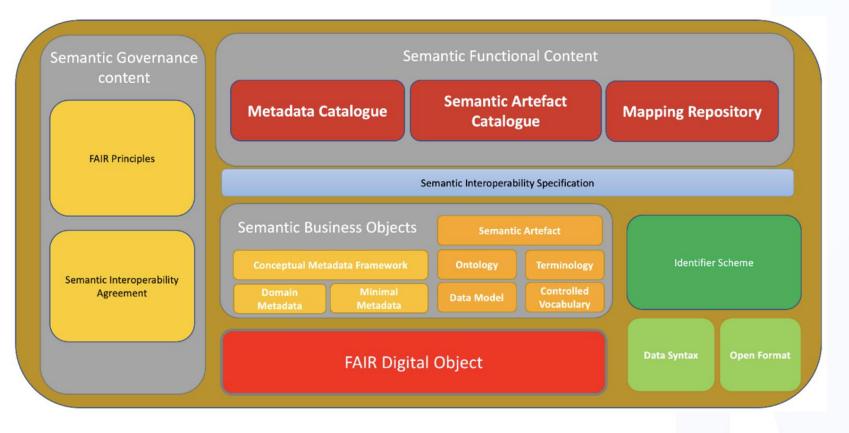


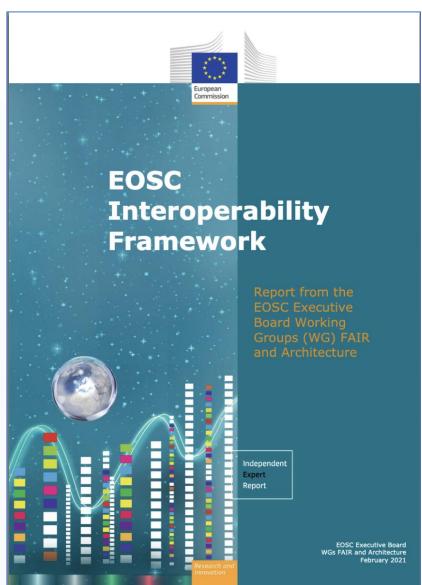
Let's make semantic artefacts FAIR(er)!





Semantic Artefact Catalogue in the EOSC Interoperability Framework







Semantic Artefact Catalogue within EOSC

There is a **lack or over-abundance of metadata models** that allow the description, functional preservation and ultimately re-use of the data stored.

The need to have (...) **shared semantic artefacts (ontologies, thesauri) inside and across the communities**, which allow homogenising the interpretation and treatment of the exchanged data and all of its associated resources.

Not only term definitions are usually lacking, but also common semantic artefacts across communities (e.g., general ontologies that can be shared). And in case that they exist, these artefacts may not be sufficiently well documented (...) Every semantic artefact that is being maintained in EOSC must have sufficient associated documentation, with clear examples of usage and conceptual diagrams.

Need for principled approaches and tools for ontology and metadata schema creation, maintenance, governance and use (...) furthermore, any **semantic artefact should also be FAIR**.

EOSC Interoperability Framework

Repositories of semantic artefacts, rules with a clear governance framework (...) Clear protocols and building blocks for the **federation/harvesting of semantic artefacts catalogues**.

...The functional content can be summarised as different types of knowledge bases/repositories provisioning metadata, semantic artefacts and crosswalks/mappings that enable translation between different metadata standards and semantic artefacts to enable an effective exchange. Implementation of a semantic mapping mechanism and linking to common concepts will support progress towards higher levels of interoperability.



A subject studied by the EOSC task forces



Semantic Interoperability Task Force Version: 27 March 2024 DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10843882

Developing and implementing the semantic interoperability recommendations of the EOSC Interoperability Framework

Deliverable of EOSC-A TF Semantic Interoperability (2021-2023)

Authorship Community:

Wolmar Nyberg Åkerström¹, Uppsala University (0000-0002-3890-6620), Kurt Baumann², Switch (0000-0003-0627-8110),

The Semantic Artefact Catalogue: Twelve maturity dimensions	3
The Mapping Repository: Making a case for FAIR mappings and crosswalks	5

Milan Ojsteršek², University of Maribor (0000-0003-1743-8300), Silvio Peroni², University of Bologna (0000-0003-0530-4305), Andrea Scharnhorst², DANS-KNAW (0000-0001-8879-8798), Lars Vogt², TIB (0000-0002-8280-0487), Heinrich Widmann², DKRZ (0000-0001-9871-2687)

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Article Open access | Published: 10 May 2024

A maturity model for catalogues of semantic artefacts

Oscar Corcho, Fajar J. Ekaputra, Ivan Heibi, Clement Jonquet, Andras Micsik, Silvio Peroni

& Emanuele Storti

Scientific Data 11, Article number: 479 (2024) | Cite this article

839 Accesses | 1 Citations | 5 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

This work presents a *maturity model* for assessing catalogues of semantic artefacts, one of the keystones that permit semantic interoperability of systems. We defined the dimensions and related features to include in the maturity model by analysing the current literature and existing catalogues of semantic artefacts provided by experts. In addition, we assessed 26 different catalogues to demonstrate the effectiveness of the maturity model, which includes 12 different dimensions (Metadata, Openness, Quality, Availability, Statistics, PID, Governance, Community, Sustainability, Technology, Transparency, and Assessment) and 43 related features (or sub-criteria) associated with these dimensions. Such a maturity model is one of the first attempts to provide recommendations for governance and processes for preserving and maintaining semantic artefacts and helps assess/address interoperability challenges.





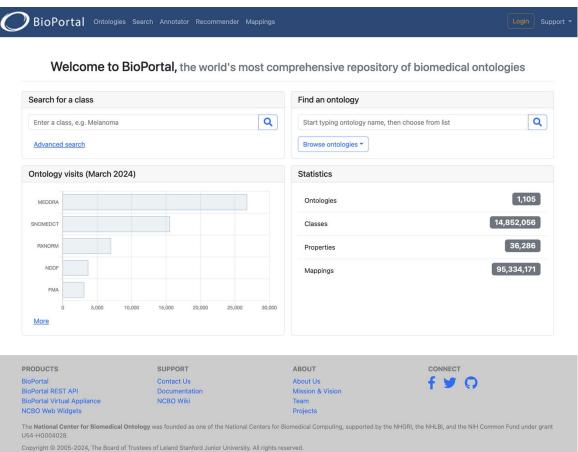
OntoPortal: a generic technology for ontology repositories



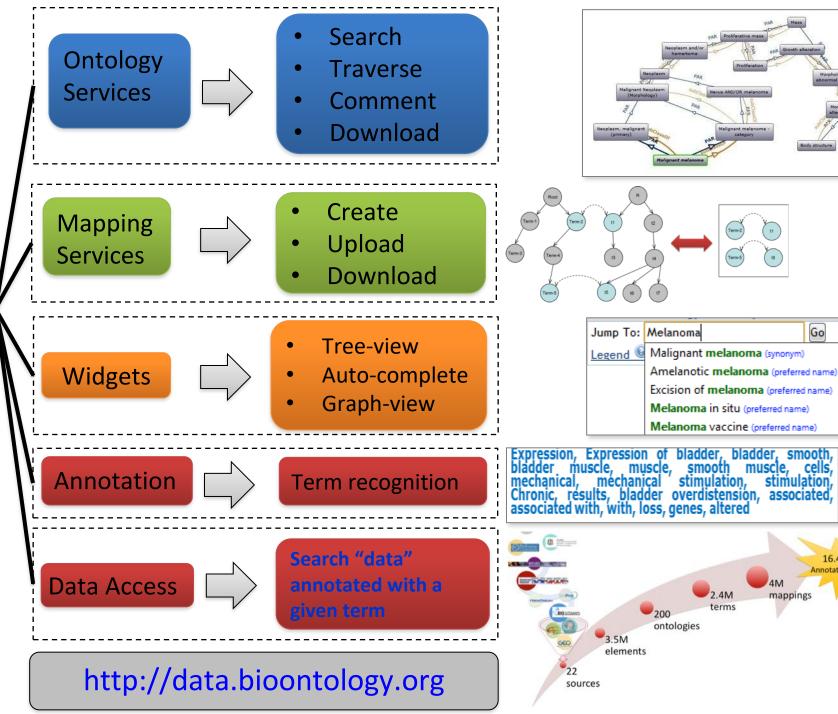
Since 2006: BioPortal: a "one stop shop" for biomedical ontologies

- Web repository for biomedical ontologies
 - Make ontologies accessible and usable abstraction on format, locations, structure, etc.
 - Users can publish, download, browse, search, comment, align ontologies and use them for annotations both online and via a web services API.

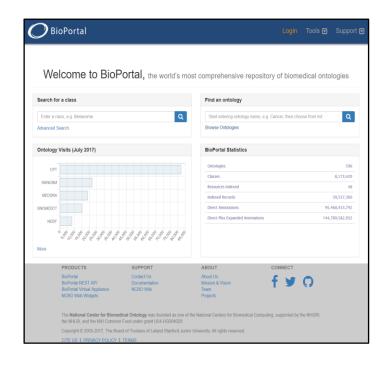


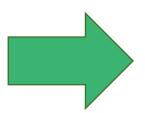


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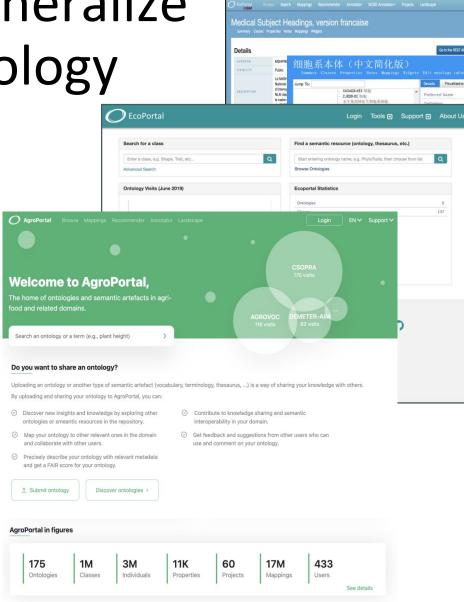


OntoPortal Alliance: Generalize and reuse a shared ontology repository technology









疾病, 原保 (乳腺原型性

疾病, 腺症(乳腺原发性)

MCF7 (IIII) HyperCLDB: cl3366

MCF 7 REEL

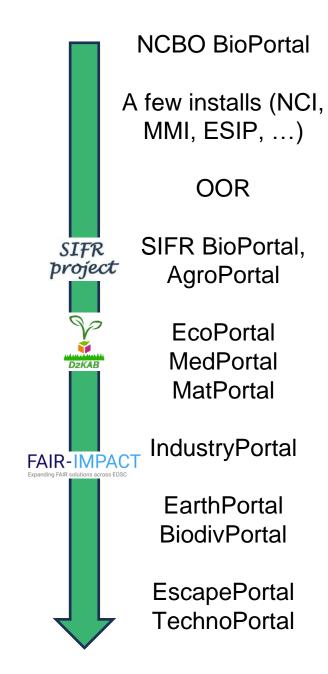
ATCC: HTB-22

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HyperCLDB: cl3372 WE8: https://en.wkipedia.org/wki/MCF-Z

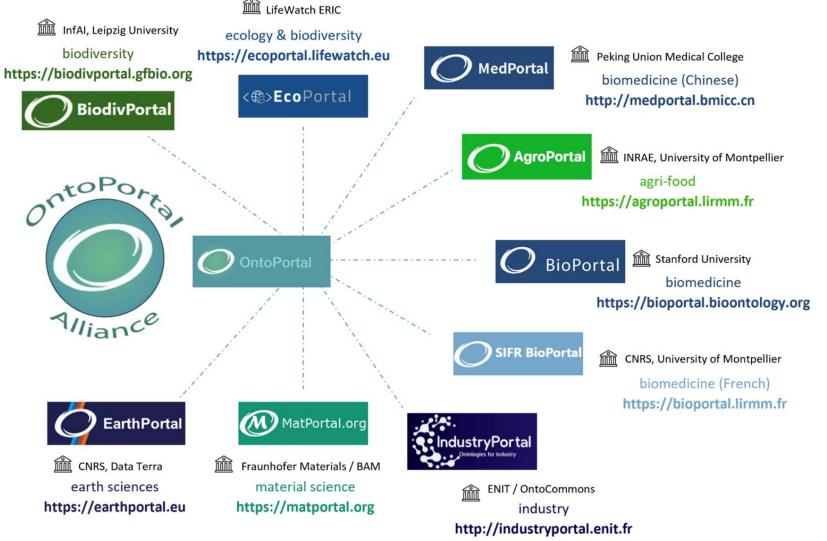
OntoPortal history

- NCBO BioPortal open source (2005)
- NCBO technology used by the Open Ontology Repository (OOR) inititative (2008-2012)
- BioPortal Virtual Appliance (2012)
- OntoPortal Alliance created (2018)
 - OntoPortal Appliance v2.5
 - 2 posters during RDA plenaries
- OntoPortal Alliance kicked-off, online (May 2020)
 - 10 participants
 - OntoPortal Appliance v3.0
- 1st OntoPortal Workshop, Montpellier (Sept. 2022)
 - 20 participants
- OntoPortal resource paper at ISWC 2023
- 2nd OntoPortal Workshop, Lecce (Sept. 2023)
 - 30 participants
- 3rd OntoPortal Workshop, Stanford (Sept. 2024)



. . .

OntoPortal Alliance: Synchronizing and mutualizing research and development efforts

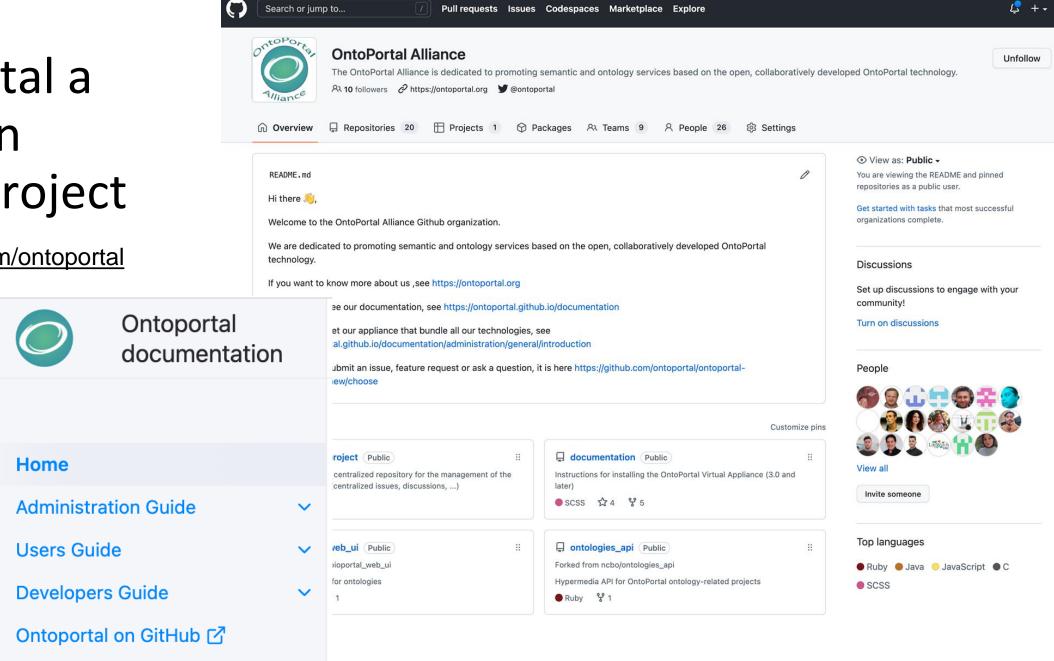


Representing OntoPortal adopters and end users

- to maximize OntoPortal value (state-of-the-art service portfolio)
- to improve OntoPortal software while managing several parallel and different installations
- to increase semantic uptake in science communities and facilitate adoption of the FAIR principles
- to increase the ecosystem's long term operational and financial health

Making OntoPortal a real open source project

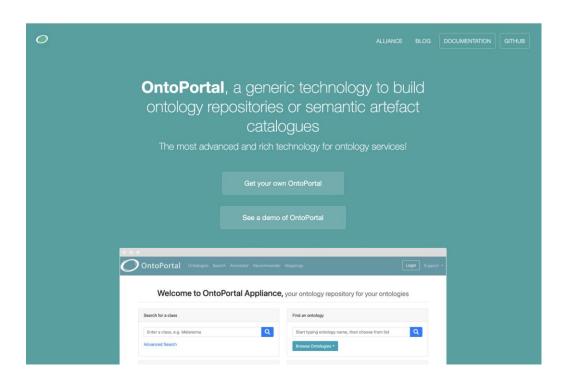
https://github.com/ontoportal



More information

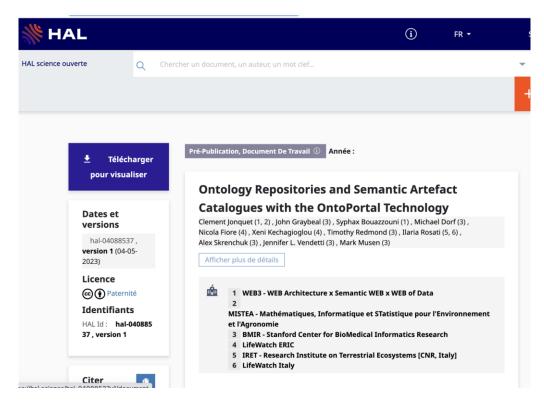
Web site and documentation:

https://ontoportal.org



ISWC 2023 Resource paper:

https://hal.science/hal-04088537







Greater and more harmonised use of semantic artefacts throughout the EOSC ecosystem, leading to semantic interoperability within and between disciplines.

WP4 work on semantic artefact catalogues

WP4 will develop and foster the uptake of a semantic framework for the governance, creation, mapping, sharing, reuse, FAIRness assessment and interoperability of semantic artefacts for EOSC.





Main focus of WP4

...implementation
of FAIR-enabling
practices across
communities and
research outputs

WP4's use cases include

- Agri-food (INRAE with AgroPortal, EMPHASIS, ANAEE)
- Ecology/biodiversity (LifeWatch with EcoPortal)
- Earth sciences (CNRS with DataTerra EarthPortal)
- Photons and neutrons (UKRI-STFC)
- Social sciences and humanities (DANS)
- Astronomy (Obs. Paris)

...projecting
the FAIR
principles to
other types of
research
objects

WP4's research objects



Semantic Artefact



Mapping & Crosswalk



Research Software



Our work on Semantic Artefacts and their Catalogues



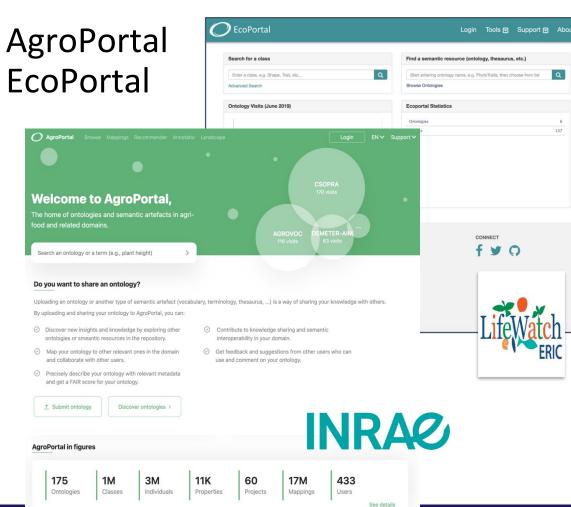
- Existing catalogues being consolidated in communities
- New catalogues being deployed in other communities/projects
- Semantic Artefact « FAIR-by-design » methodology
- FAIRenabling tools and methods being transferred
- Exhaustive review of current and retired catalogues and FAIR-enabling criteria
- Catalogues being exploited in data repositories (9 use cases)
- A metadata standard for semantic artefacts (MOD)
- A standard API for semantic artefact catalogues (MOD-API)
- Early work on federation of 4 catalogues
- 3 possible models for semantic artefact governance
- Toward specifications for FAIR mappings





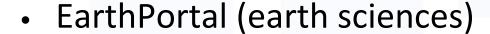


Existing catalogues being consolidated in communities



New catalogues being deployed in other communities/projects

Inside of FAIR-IMPACT





EscapePortal (astronomy)



...and outside (technological sciences, SSH, biodiversity)



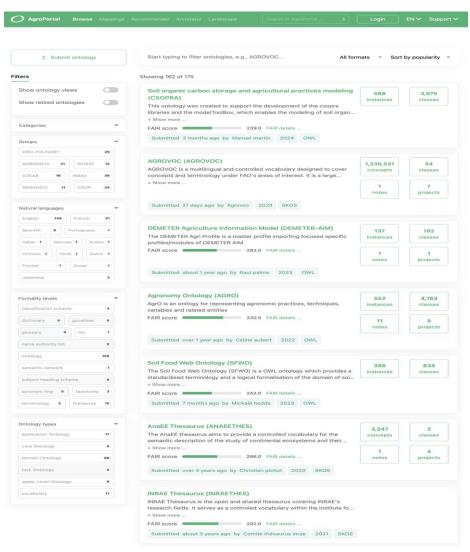
Working with other approaches too: Linked Open Vocabularies, CESSDA Vocabularies, etc.

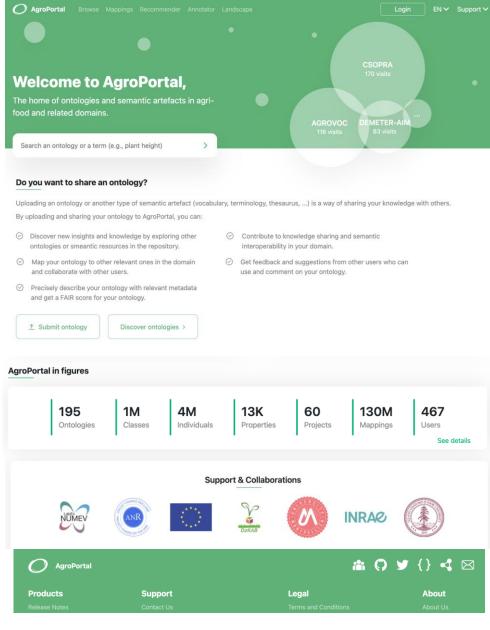
AgroPortal an ontology

repository for agri-food

http://agroportal.lirmm.fr

- Publish, search, download
- Browse, visualize
- Peer review
- Versioning
- Annotation
- Recommendati on
- Mapping
- Notes
- Projects





• 195 semantic artefacts, 200 candidates





FAIRenabling tools and methods being transferred

4 new deployments of O'FAIRe (the Ontology

FAIRness Evaluator)

 A methodology developed and implemented first in AgroPortal



E. Amdouni, S. Bouazzouni, C. Jonquet. **O'FAIRe: Ontology FAIRness Evaluator in the AgroPortal semantic resource repository**. *ESWC 2022 - 19th Extended Semantic Web Conference, Poster and demonstration*, May 2022, Hersonissos, Greece. (10.1007/978-3-031-11609-4_17)

O'FAIRe deployments:









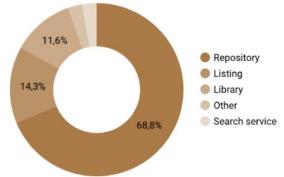






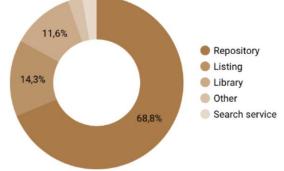
Exhaustive review of catalogues

We review 173 current and retired catalogues



- Review 15 "generic" technologies: OntoPortal, OLS, SKOSMOS, Tematres, OpenTheso, ...
- 10 FAIR-enabling dimensions

(i.e., how using a catalogue helps the artefact in achieving FAIR)





Project Title Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC

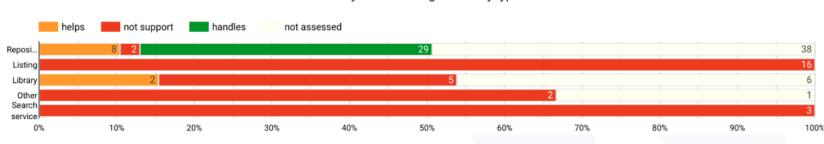
Project Acronym 101057344 Grant Agreement No. 2022-06-01 Start Date of Project **Duration of Project** 36 months

Project Website https://fair-impact.eu

M4.4 - Review and analysis of Semantic Artefact Catalogues for serving FAIR semantic artefacts in EOSC

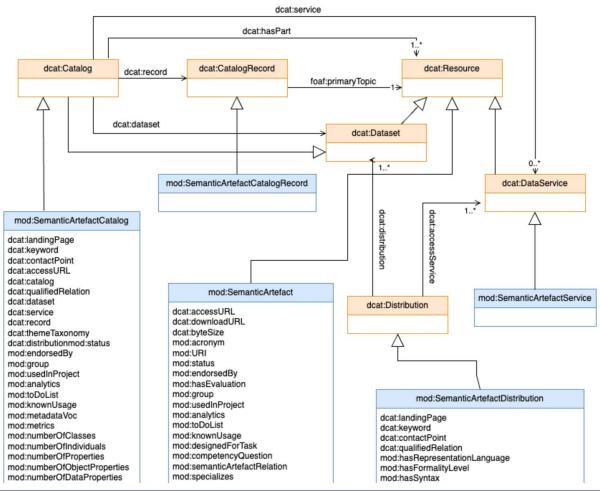
Work Package	WP4, Metadata and Ontologies	
Lead Author (Org)	Clement Jonquet (INRAE), Nina Grau (INRAE)	
Contributing Author(s) (Org)	Maria Poveda (UPM), Daniel Garijo (UPM), Vyacheslav Tykhonov (DANS-KNAW), Baptiste Cecconi (OBS-PARIS), Guillaume Alviset (CNRS/Data Terra), Ilaria Rosati (CNR), Martina Pulieri (CNR)	
Due Date	2024-07-31	
Date	2024-07-31	
Version	V1.0	
DOI	10.5281/zenodo.12799796	
DOI of associated data	10.5281/zenodo.12799862	

#4-Resolvability FAIR-enabling criteria by types of SAC





A metadata standard for semantic artefacts (MOD)



Based on DCAT



Project Title Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC

Project Acronym FAIR-IMPACT

Grant Agreement No. 101057344
Start Date of Project 2022-06-01

Duration of Project 36 months

Project Website https://fair-impact.eu/

1 M4.3 - Specification of semantic artefact description

Work Package	WP 4, Metadata and Ontologies	
Lead Author (Org)	Alejandra Gonzalez-Beltran¹ (UKRI-STFC), Antony Wilson² (UKRI-STFC)	
Contributing Author(s) (Org)	Biswanath Dutta ³ (ISI), Daniel Garijo ⁴ (UPM), Clement Jonquet ⁵ (INRAE), Yann Le Franc ⁶ (eSDF), María Poveda-Villalón ⁷ (UPM)	
Due Date	2024-02-29	
Date	2024-02-29	
Version	V1.0	
DOI	10.5281/zenodo.10725304	



https://github.com/FAIR-IMPACT/MOD



A standard API for semantic artefact catalogues (MOD-API)

For every one to implement to enable unified access (upcoming open call)





Project Title Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC

Project Acronym FAIR-IMPACT

Grant Agreement No. 101057344

Start Date of Project 2022-06-01

Duration of Project 36 months

Project Website www.fair-impact.eu

D4.3 - Specification of shared metadata description of semantic artefacts and their catalogues including common reference API

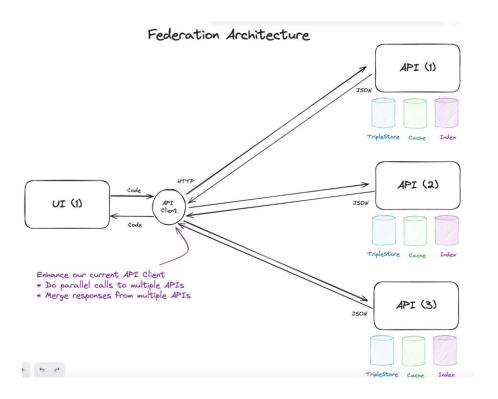
Work Package	WP 4, Metadata and Ontologies Antony Wilson¹ (UKRI-STFC), Clement Jonquet² (INRAE)	
Lead Author (Org)		
Contributing Author(s) (Org)	Alejandra Gonzalez-Beltran³ (UKRI-STFC), Daniel Garijo⁴ (UPM)	
Due Date	2027-07-31	
Date	2024-07-01	
Version	V1.0 - DRAFT NOT YET APPROVED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	
DOI	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12579778	

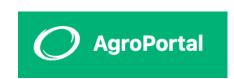


https://github.com/FAIR-IMPACT/MOD-API



Early work on federation of 4 catalogues (OntoPortal)











Federated Search page (Content)



Are displayed only: Canonical or Local to the portals

Coming end of 2024



Deliverables

Done

- M4.1 Semantic artefact governance models: example of community practices
- D4.1 Semantic artefact governance models and disciplinary approaches for inclusion within EOSC
- M5.3 Semantic artefact FAIRness assessment methodology ready
- M4.2 Processes & tools to engineer FAIR semantic artefacts
- D4.3 Specification of shared metadata description of semantic artefacts and their catalogues including common reference API
- M4.4 Review of semantic artefact catalogues and guidelines for serving FAIR semantic artefacts in EOSC
- D4.4 Guidelines for recommended metadata standard for research software within EOSC

Upcoming

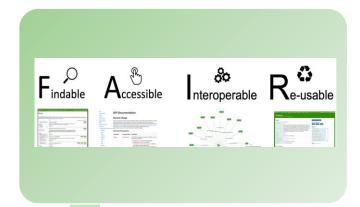
- D4.2 Report on FAIR semantic artefact lifecycle from engineering, to sharing and FAIR assessment
- D4.5 Guidelines and methodology to create, document and share mappings and crosswalks
- D4.6 Use case driven validation of semantic artefact exploitation within data repositories
- M4.5 Internal and external use case evaluation & demonstrators

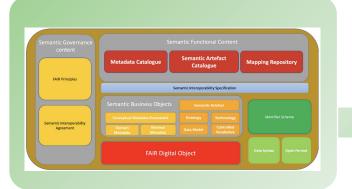


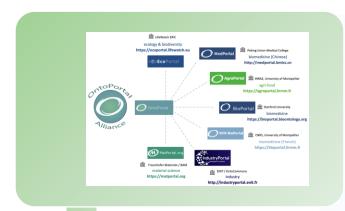
Conclusion

- Semantic Artefact Catalogues are a key component of the EOSC Interoperability Framework
- Proposition to make OntoPortal deployable at the click of the mouse for a project or community in EOSC
- Every new community, every new use cases brings new ideas. Participate. Join. FAIR-IMPACT is a catalyser.
- There are even more dimensions to semantic artefacts (governance, mappings, etc.). Check out our deliverables.











Summary

Questions?

Thanks for your attention!

Do you have any questions?







@fairimpact_eu /company/fair-impact-eu-project



Integrating Data Interoperability into SLAs & MoUs

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

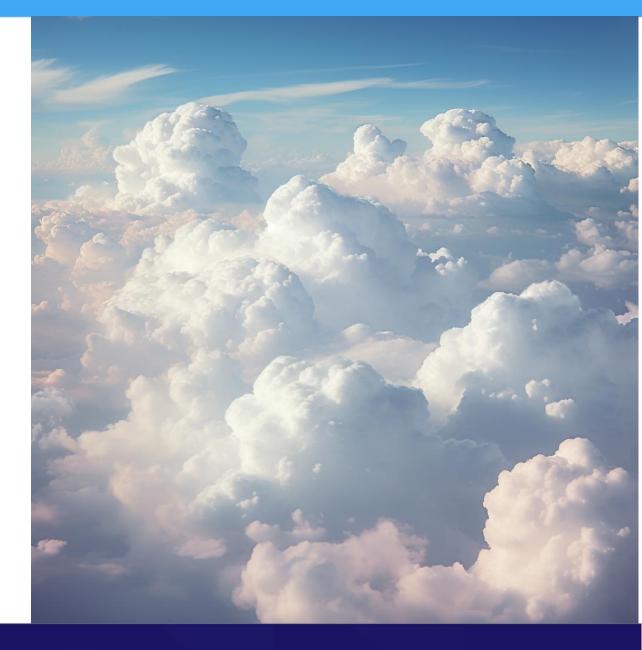
Salomé Landel - CNRS - DDOR

Contact: salome.landel@cnrs.fr





Today, we'll explore
how data interoperability
can be integrated into SLAs and MoUs
in the European Open Science Cloud
(EOSC) context





FAIR-IMPACT Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC



Data Archiving and Networked Services











UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID











Agenda

- What are SLAs and MoUs?
- 2. How can SLAs and MoUs support data interoperability?
- 3. Developing templates for SLAs and MoUs in the EOSC ecosystem
- 4. Preliminary conclusions
- 5. Questions / Discussion

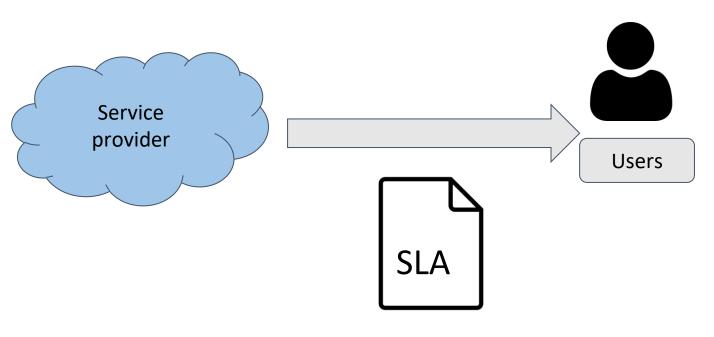


1. Definitions

Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)



SLA as a tool to clarify service provision



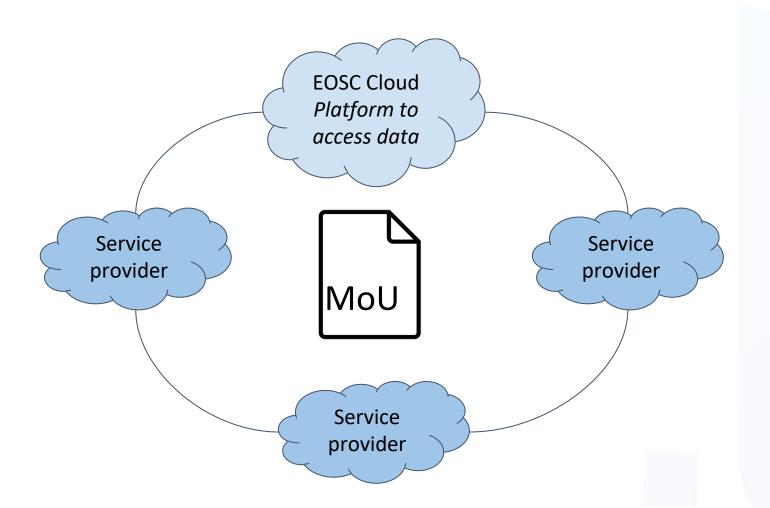
SLAs are documented agreements between a customer and a service provider that specify the service to be provided and the service objectives that define how it will be provided, **so are very specific to services.**

They provide a transparent framework by specifying criteria for service quality and measurement, such as service availability, frequency of outages, time to restore service and response times.

However, **SLAs are not always legally binding**; they may be statements of intent or plans rather than absolute guarantees. **They can also be based on a best effort approach.**



MoU: a precursor to a formal contract



A MoU is typically a non-binding agreement between two or more parties that outlines the terms and details of "mutual understanding" or "cooperation" and can be applied to a wide range of topics, covering pretty much anything.



1st finding

Aspect	SLA (Service Level Agreement)	MoU (Memorandum of Understanding)
Purpose	Defines specific services, expected levels, and metrics	Outlines terms and details of a mutual understanding or partnership
Legal Binding	Legally binding	Generally not legally binding
Usage	Common in IT services, telecommunications, outsourcing	Used in international agreements, partnerships, collaborations
Example Scenarios	IT company providing cloud storage	Universities collaborating on a research project



2. "How to use SLAs and MoUs for data interoperability?"



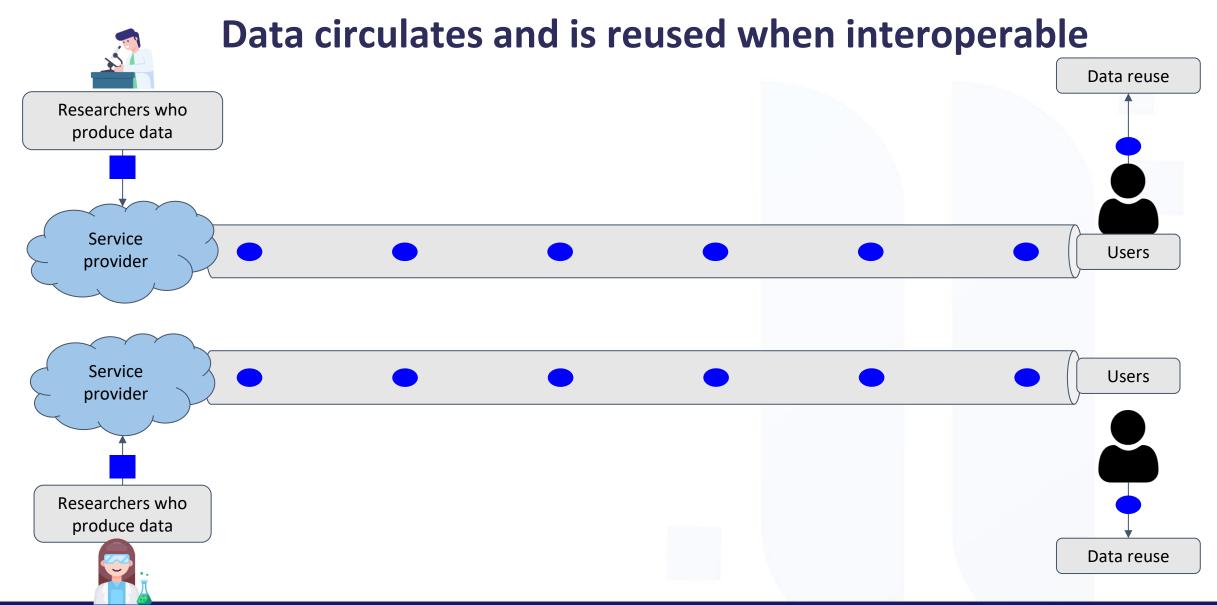
Data interoperability:

"the ability of systems and services that create, exchange and consume data to have clear, shared expectations for the contents, context, and meaning of that data" *

Data interoperability allows data held in different formats and locations to be used together.

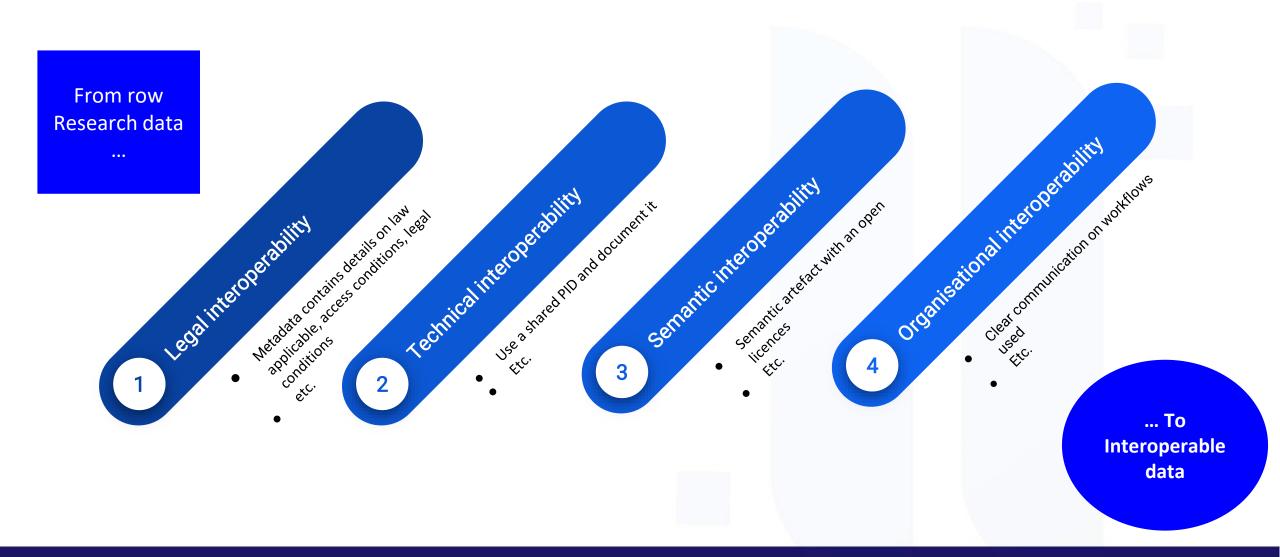
*Intertrust Technologies Inc.







Data and metadata format for data interoperability





Integrating Data Interoperability into SLAs

Legal, Technical, Organisational and Semantic interoperability descriptions

=

Focused on technical aspects like data formats, APIs, security standards

+

Highly detailed with clear technical specifications and performance expectations

SLA Standard structure

- 1. General information about the parties
- 2. Scope & description of the Service
- 3. Service hours & exceptions
- 4. Service components & dependencies
- 5. Support
 - 5.1 Incident handling
 - **5.2Fulfilment of service requests**
- 1. Service level targets
- 2. Limitations & constraints
- 3. Communication, reporting and escalations
 - 8.1 General communication
 - 8.2 Regular reporting
 - 8.3 SLA volations
 - 8.4 Escalation & complaints
- 1. Information security & data protection
- Additional responsibilities of the service provider
- 3. User responsibilities
- 4. Review
- 5. Glossary of terms
- Document control



MoU integrating Data Interoperability

Legal, Technical, Organisational and Semantic interoperability descriptions

=

Covers broader objectives such as data sharing goals, roles, and responsibilities

+

Used in partnerships, consortiums, or collaborations where data interoperability is desired but not yet fully defined

MoU standard structure

- 1. Title
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Statement if Intent
- 4. Scope of agreement
- 5. Roles & Responsibilities
- 6. Term of Agreement
- 7. Confidentiality
- 8. Intellectual Property Rights



2nd finding

The SLA defines more specific and technical aspects (data formats, APIs, metadata schemas) to clarify how data interoperability is provided.



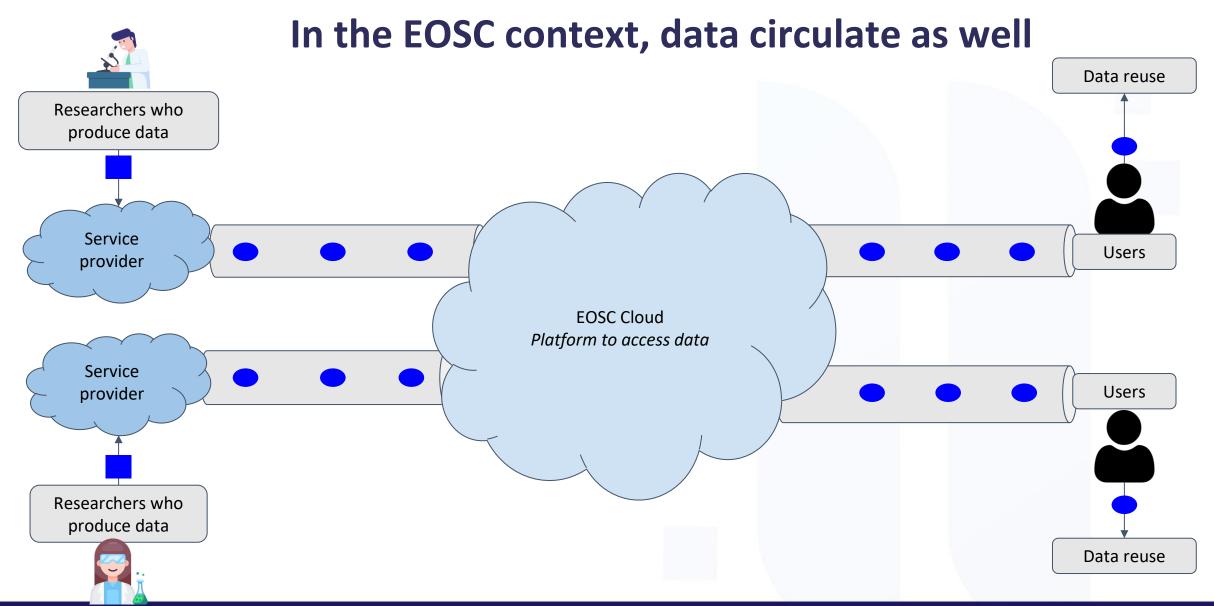


MoUs are used in partnerships and outline general and strategic intentions and frameworks for data sharing and interoperability.



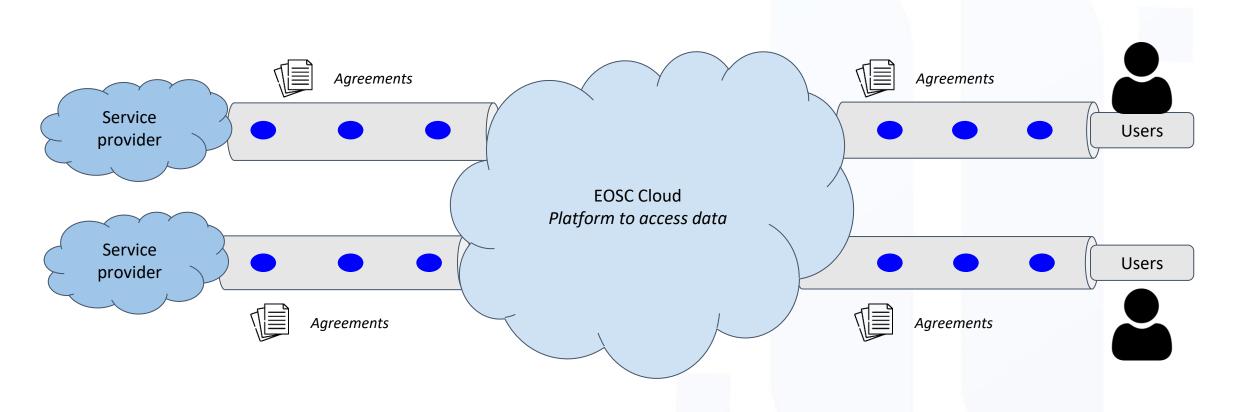
3. "How to develop templates for MoUs and SLAs for data interoperability at EOSC level?"





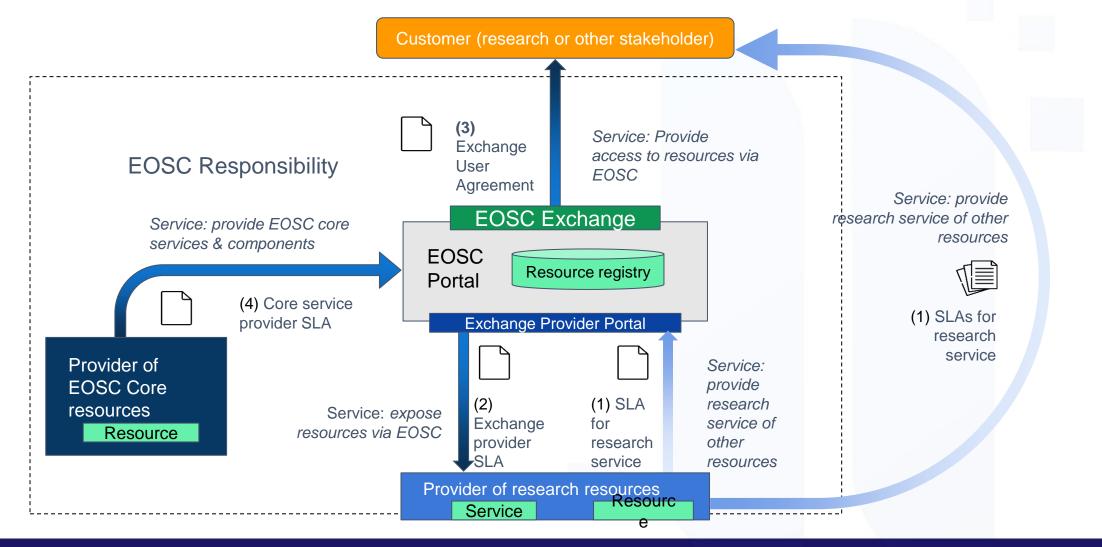


SLAs and MoUs can structure workflows in this context of interconnected services





Several SLAs to be signed in the EOSC context (currently in transition)





MoUs have more general objectives and therefore more options

MoU between different service providers to align their definition of data interoperability

MoU between EOSC and other international organisations on data interoperability

Etc.



3rd finding

Need to clarify at EOSC level which stakeholder has direct impact on data interoperability

Proposal to align service providers involved in EOSC service delivery through MoUs and SLAs

Need to consider how detailed the agreement should be to allow for a flexible community.



4. (Preliminary) Conclusions



Key points



Data interoperability can be included as sections in SLAs and MoUs



Aligning standards across the EOSC ecosystem will lead to more seamless data sharing.



This will need **to be negotiated** once "EOSC 2.0" is in place: Need to keep service providers on board



Data interoperability must be formalized for clarity in SLAs & MoUs.





Questions / Discussion

Thanks for your attention!







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Use of semantic artefacts, via AgroPortal, within Recherche Data Gouv

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

Dimitri Szabo - INRAE

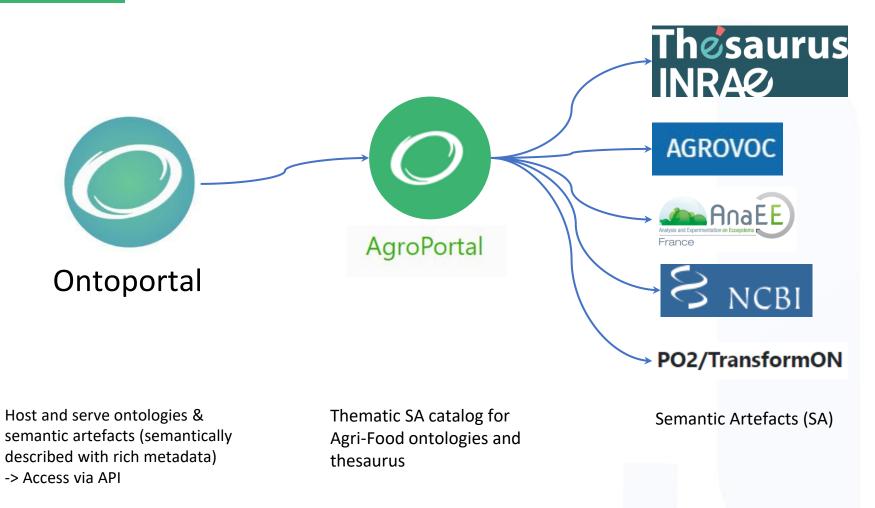
Contact: dimitri.szabo@inrae.fr







AgroPortal semantic artefact (SA) catalogue







recherche.data.gouv.fr

Recherche Data Gouv & Data INRAE

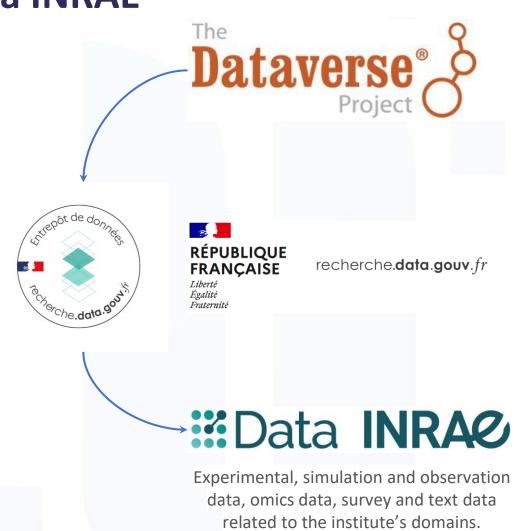
Recherche Data Gouv is a sovereign solution for depositing, publishing, reporting, discovering, accessing and reusing French data. Notably:

 A national repository with a generic collection and institutional spaces

Data INRAE: the institutional space for INRAE

-> the sub-repository used for this use case

The repository is based on the **Dataverse Project** (developed at Harvard), an open source web application to share, preserve, cite, explore, and analyze research data.





State of the disunion

An increasing number of keywords...

... but mostly due to the keyword/dataset ratio

... but with many misunderstandings from the depositors

- confusion between term and vocabulary
- incomplete information
- let's put everything in one field

... but the interface is failing them

- manual entry of keywords
- some duplication of terms for translation cause of some of the misunderstandings

FAIRsFAIR recommendation : A metadata document or selected parts of the document may incorporate additional terms from semantic resources (also referred as semantic artefacts) that unambiguously describe the contents so they can be processed automatically by machines. This metadata enrichment may facilitate enhanced data search and interoperability of data from different sources.

INRA Error icons created by Freepik - Flaticon





Demonstration







Assessing the results

- Qualitative :
 - interviews with users during the project
 - satisfaction rating
- Quantitative :
 - keywords usage
 - users using keywords
 - keywords completion
 - datasets consultations (>> longer run)
 - feedback or requests for vocabularies (>> longer run)
- FAIRness assessment







Challenges / perspectives

Users friendliness









Iteration icons created by Freepik - Flaticon

Thanks for your attention!

Do you have any questions?







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AgroPortal and PHIS information system for enhanced phenomics data annotation and exchange

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

Anne Tireau, Arnaud Charleroy, Llorenç Cabrera-Bosquet & Clément Jonquet - INRAE

Contact: llorenc.cabrera-bosquet@inrae.fr



PHENOME-EMPHASIS, The French Plant Phenomic Infrastructure

Develop infrastructure to help design genotypes adapted to climate change and agroecology

- Characterize large collections of genotypes for quantitative genetic studies (GWAS - GS): high-throughput phenotyping
- Manipulate/control/characterise contrasting environmental scenarios, including the main abiotic/biotic components of climate change and agroecology

11 distributed installations and 2 methodological projects



PHENOME-EMPHASIS generates a massive and highly heterogenous amount of data









Coordinated by Bertrand Muller & Jacques Le Gouis

(François Tardieu)

PHENOME

Sept 2012 - Dec 2024





PHIS: Phenotyping Hybrid Information System







Methods

Dealing with multi-source and multi-scale information in plant phenomics: the ontology-driven Phenotyping Hybrid Information System

Pascal Neveu¹, Anne Tireau¹, Nadine Hilgert¹, Vincent Nègre², Jonathan Mineau-Cesari^{1,2}, Nicolas Brichet², Romain Chapuis³, Isabelle Sanchez¹, Cyril Pommier⁴, Brigitte Charnomordic¹, François Tardieu² and Llorenç Cabrera-Bosquet²

MISTEA, INRA, Montpellier SupAgro, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier 34060, France; ²LEPSE, INRA, Montpellier SupAgro, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier 34060, France; UE DIASCOPE, INRA, Montpellier SupAgro, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier 34060, France; INRA, UR1164 URGI – Research Unit in Genomics-Info, INRA de Versailles-Grignon, Route de Saint-Cyr, Versailles 78026, France

Neveu et al. New Phytologist 2019





 Highly heterogeneous data (e.g. images, spectra, kynetics, environmental data)

Store, organise and manage

- Multi-spatial and temporal scale data (leaf to canopy level)
- Multi-source (field, platform)

Metadata enrichment

Data management

Not only storing data but... Enrich datasets with the necessary knowledge and metadata (enable analysis, reuse and meta-analyses)

Data users are more than often different than data providers!!



www.phis.inrae.fr

=> Provide FAIR data

Interoperability

Interoperate and integrate data into/from external resources (e.g. modelling platforms or external databases)



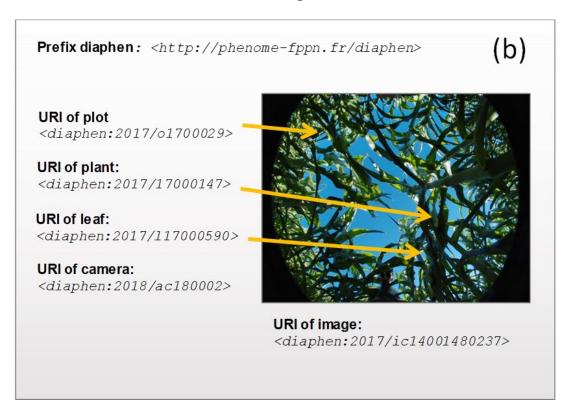




Object identification

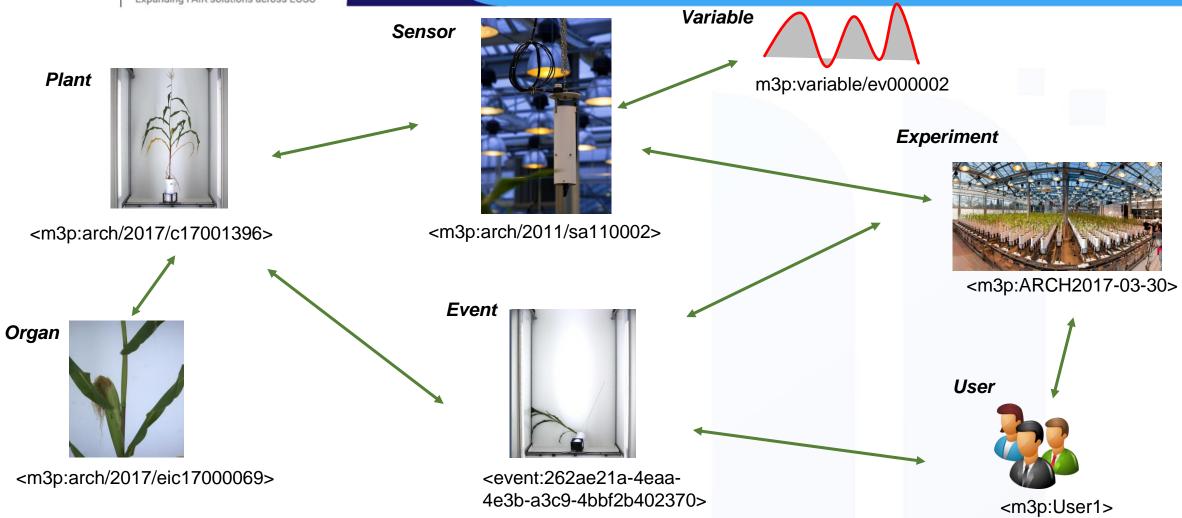
In PHIS all objects are identified using URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers)

=> standardized and unambiguous identification



Neveu et al. New Phyt 2019

Object identification (URIs)

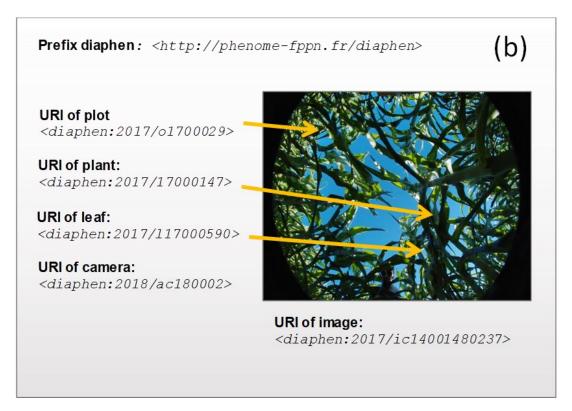


The same applies to sensors, people, events, infrastructure, variables...

Object identification

In PHIS all objects are identified using URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers)

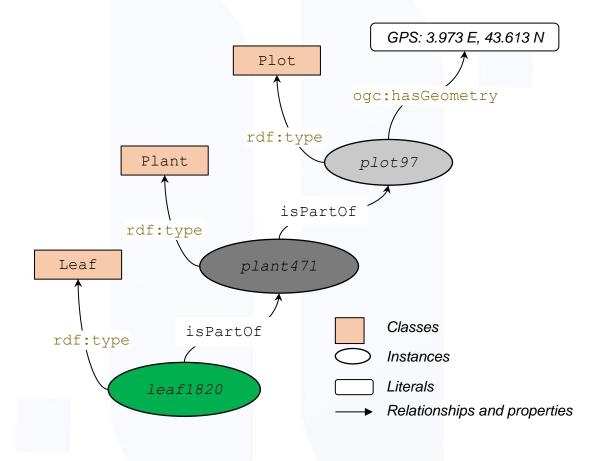
=> standardized and unambiguous identification



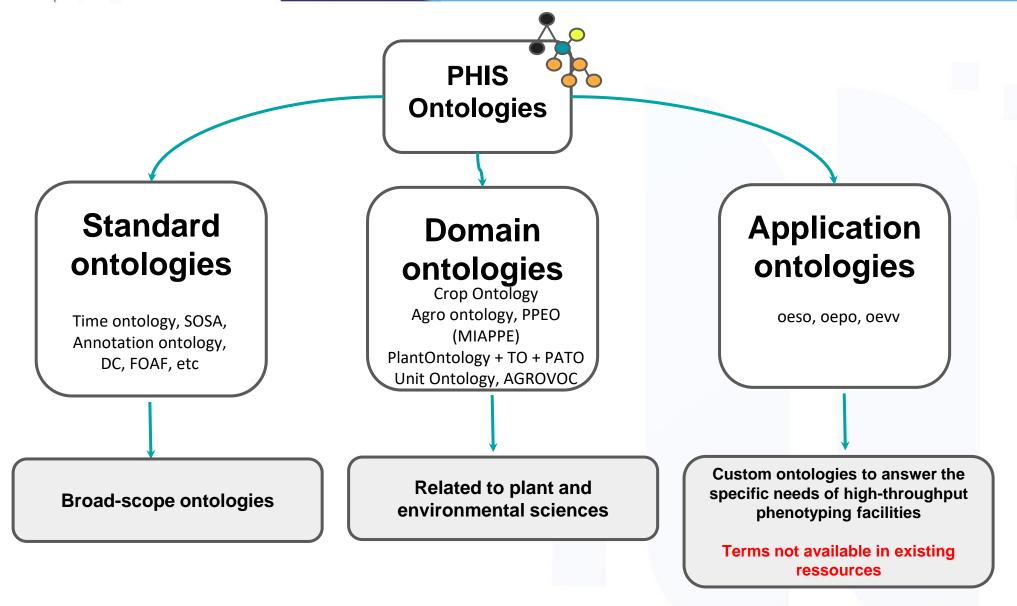
Neveu et al. New Phyt 2019

Semantics (controlled vocabulary)

Ontologies allow to define terms and formalise relationships between them

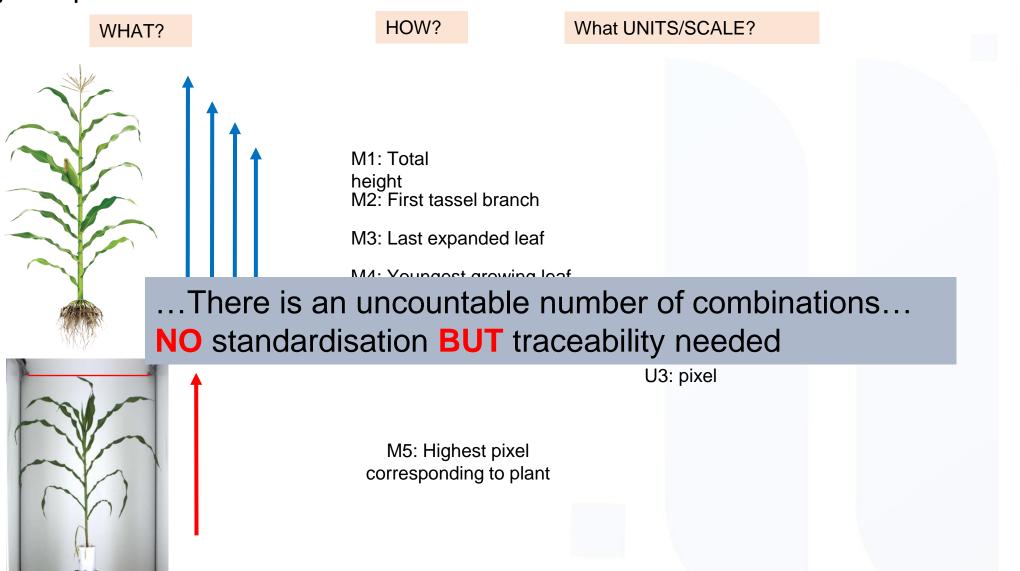


PHIS ontologies

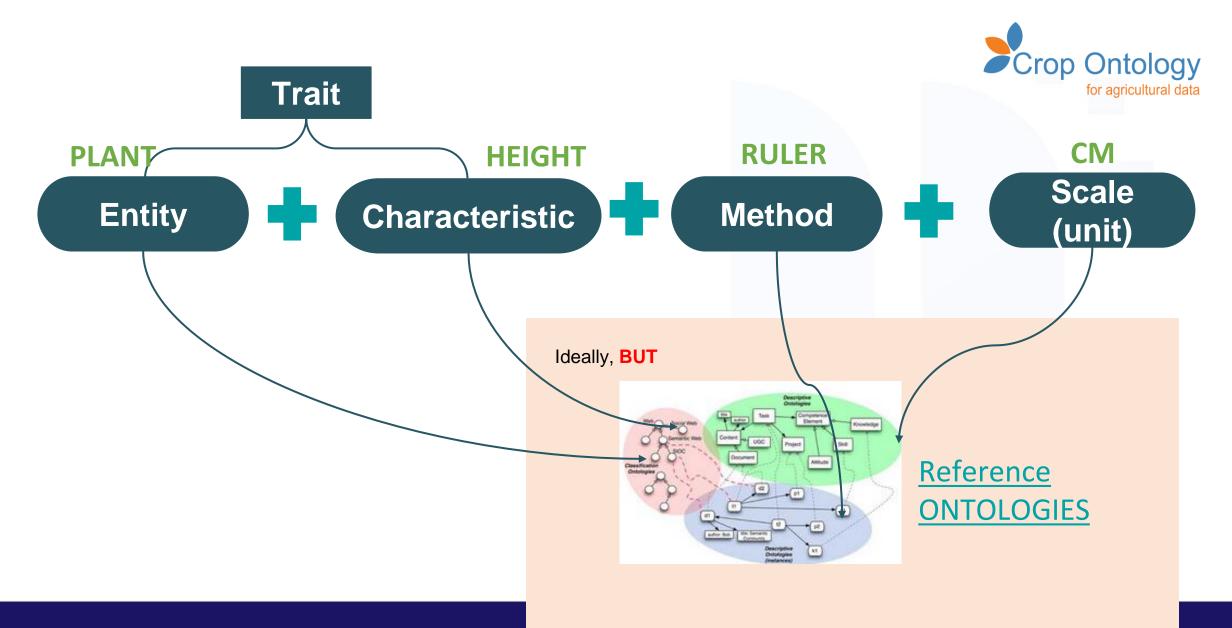


How scientists name/describe variables and how can we incorporate such knowledge?

Plant height exemple



PHIS: Variables model

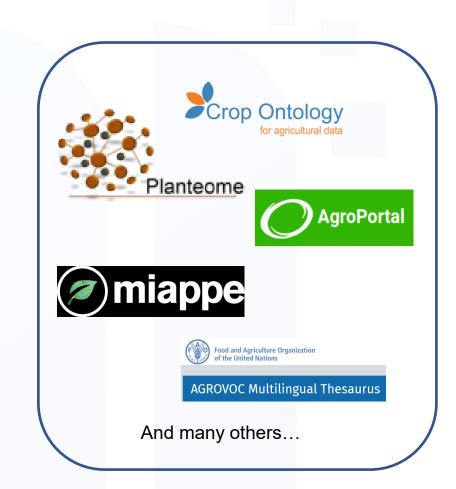




Challenges when describing variables



- Most users with a background in biology lack computer science skills and are unfamiliar with the use of ontologies or semantic artefacts, leading to difficulties in retrieving information
- Most available resources are not centralized, which further complicates the process of gathering information from multiple sources and mapping concepts.
- Gathering reference terms from multiple sources and ad-hoc vocabulary systems is a manual process.
- This manual process considerably prevents and slows down the reuse of standard ontology terms when describing objects within PHIS.



Connector between PHIS and AgroPortal to facilitate the re-use of ontology terms when building variables and other scientific objects within PHIS.





AgroPortal. It is a vocabulary and ontology repository built as a reference catalogue for hosting, sharing and serving semantic artefacts for agri-food communities, developed and maintained by INRAE-MISTEA and University of Montpellier (Jonquet *et al.* 2017)

PHIS, an ontology-driven information system, inspired from the FAIR principles, for integrating, organizing, and managing multi-source and multi-scale phenomics data obtained from field and greenhouse conditions (Neveu *et al.* 2018)

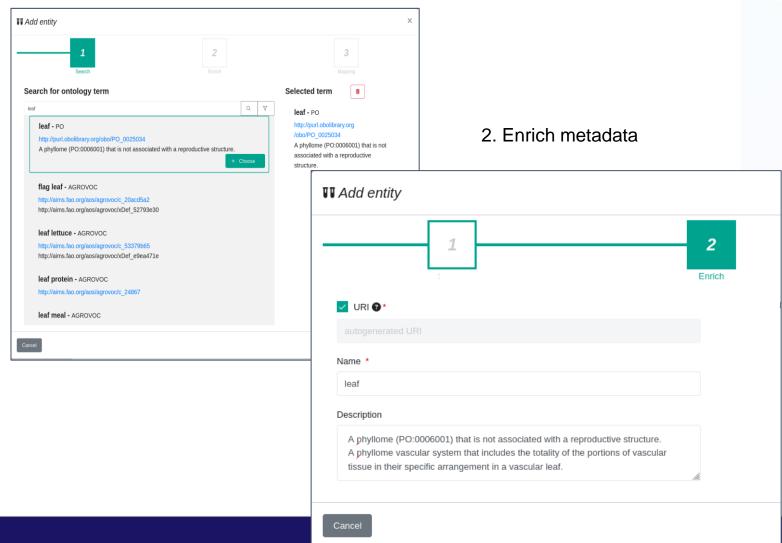
Anne Tireau
Arnaud Charleroy
Llorenç Cabrera-Bosquet
Clément Jonquet



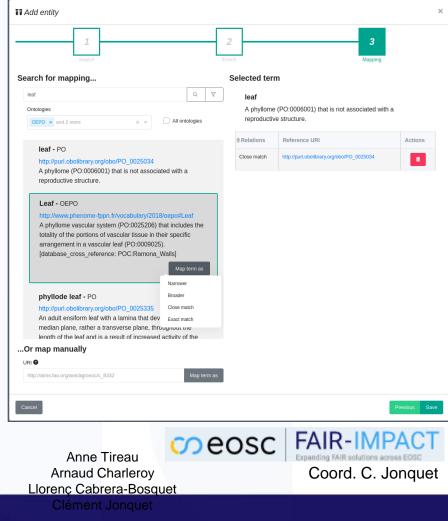
Connector between PHIS and AgroPortal to facilitate the re-use of ontology terms when building variables and other scientific objects within PHIS.



1. Browse existing terms



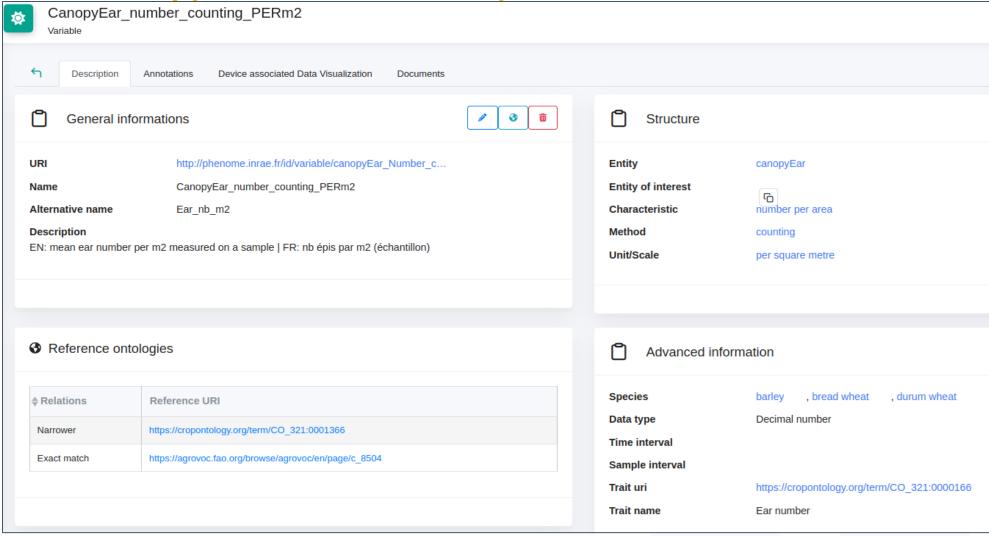
3. Mapping with other terms (SKOS)





PHIS: Variables model

Enable semantically precise and FAIR descriptions - Machine readable







Use of semantic artefacts, via EarthPortal, within EasyData

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

Christelle Pierkot & Guillaume Alviset - Data Terra

Contact: christelle.pierkot@data-terra.org & guillaume.alviset@data-terra.org



ŧ≡

Q Aller à

> Constraint

✓ Instrument

> Model

✓ Phenomenon

Erosion

> Fluid flow

> Electric log probes

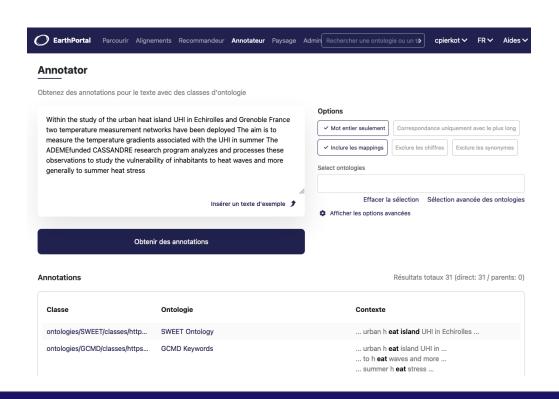
> Soil deformation senso

> Biological phenomeno

EarthPortal: Thematic semantic artefact catalog relating to Earth Sciences.

- FAIR-IMPACT: task 4.2
- Based on Ontoportal technologie

Provides tools : Annotator, Mapping, ... Can be used by external applications through REST API



Welcome to EarthPortal, the ontology and vocabulary repository dedicated to Earth sciences Search for a class Find an ontology Q Start typing the semantic artefact name, then choose from Enter a class or term **Advanced Search** Browse Ontologies EarthPortal Statistics Ontologies 40 Classes 10.589 Individuals 21,806 Projects 19 Users **({}**) Détails Visualisation Notes (0) Alignements (11) Create New Mapping Mapping vers Ontologie LOOM SWEET erosion > Multiparameter geophysic probe

http://vocabs.lter-

EASYDATA KW

europe.net/EnvThes

21285

SKOS:E Ext

XACT MATCH

LOOM



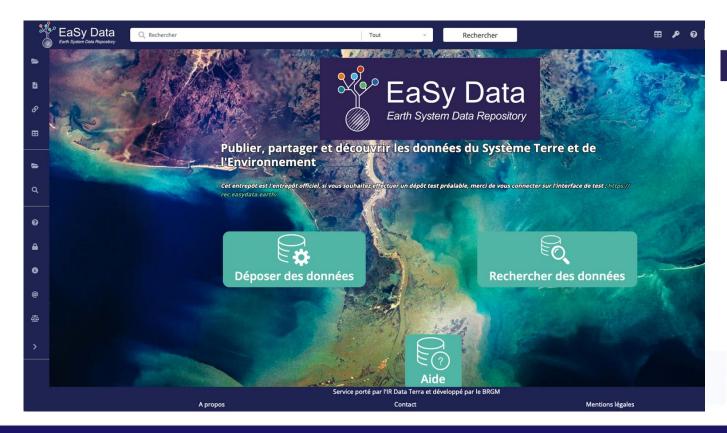


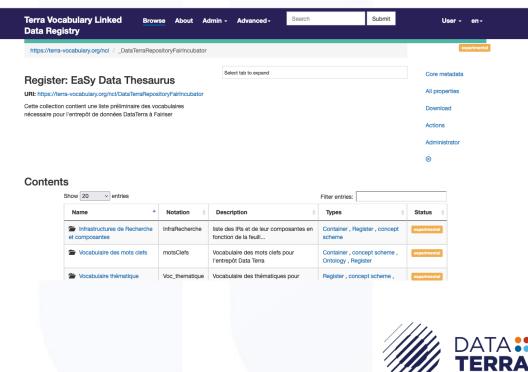
EaSy Data: National data repository for long-tail data relating to the Earth and the Environment Geonetwork to store metadata (catalog) + ad-hoc application layer (deposit, search)

- based on ISO 19115 Metadata standard

Community controlled vocabularies used to fill some metadata elements

- 3 internal vocabularies defined for EaSy Data
- Some external vocabularies: licenses, ROR, Geonames, ...



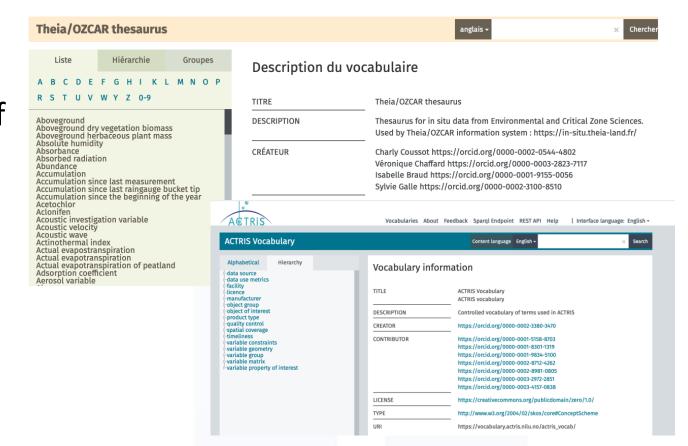






Statement

- Incomplete vocabularies that do not reflect the complex diversity of data deposited in EaSy Data
 -> need to use others vocabularies
 : Theia/Ozcar, Actris, ...
- Improve the interoperability of services offered by EaSy Data
 Deposit, Search & Harvesting



=> Connecting EaSy Data with the EarthPortal

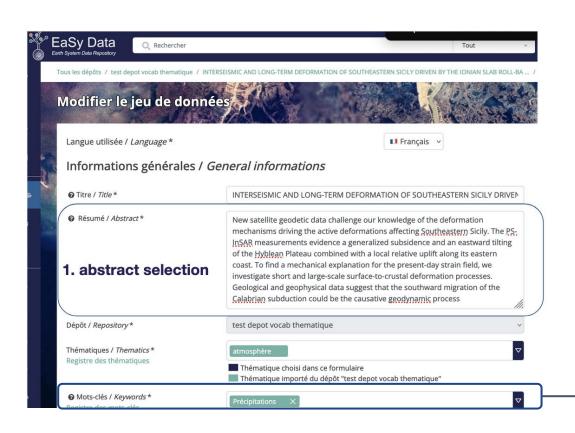


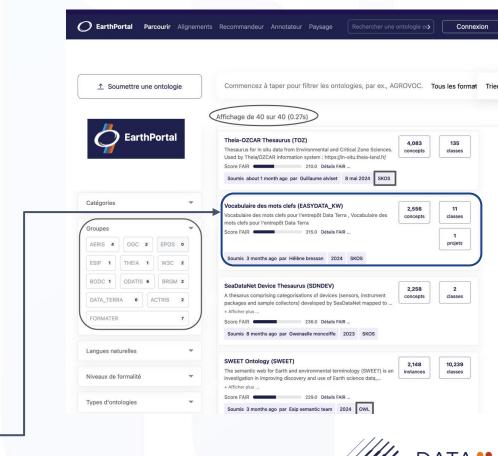






Deposit Use case: Harvest vocabularies directly from the Earth Portal's existing REST API





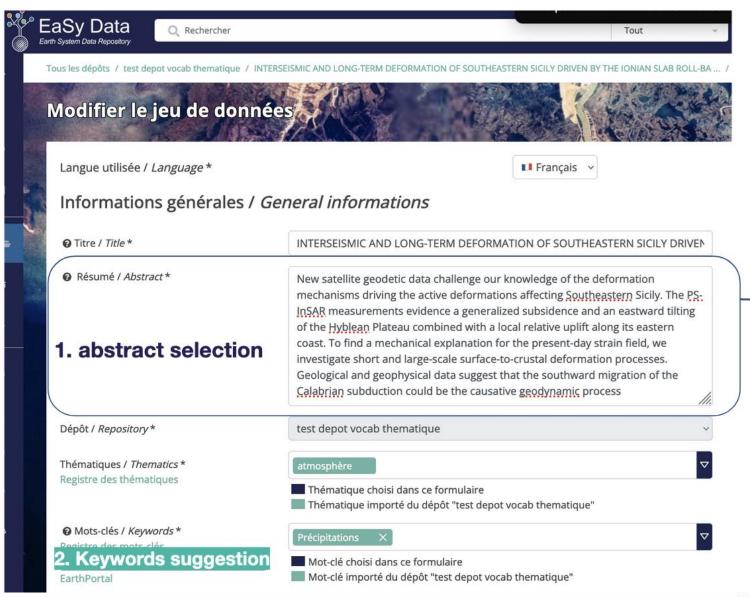


Connecting



&





Deposit Use case:

Use the EarthPortal annotation service



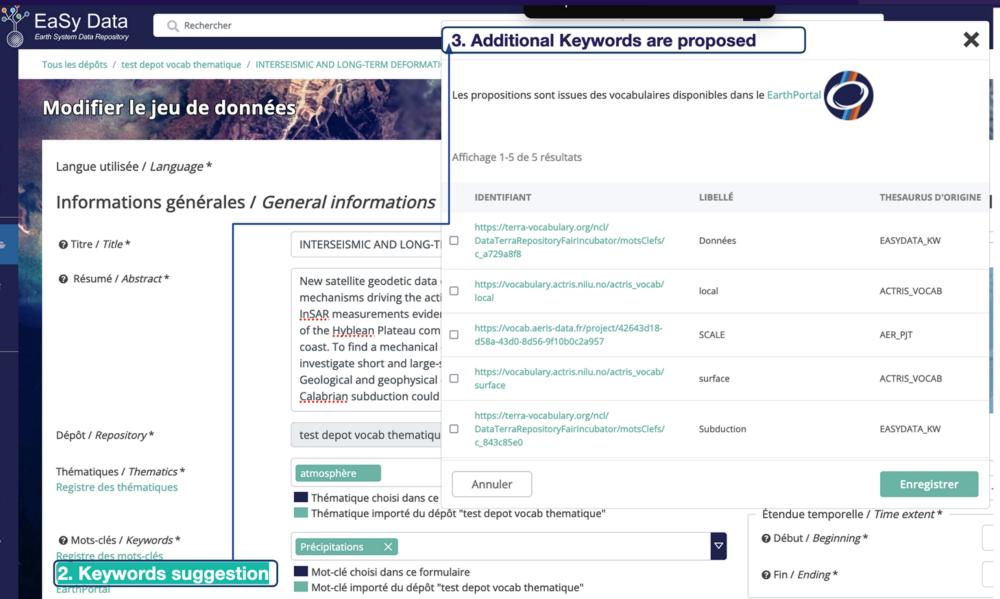


Connecting



&





Deposit Use Case:
Use semantic
artefacts available
in EarthPortal to
suggest new
keywords



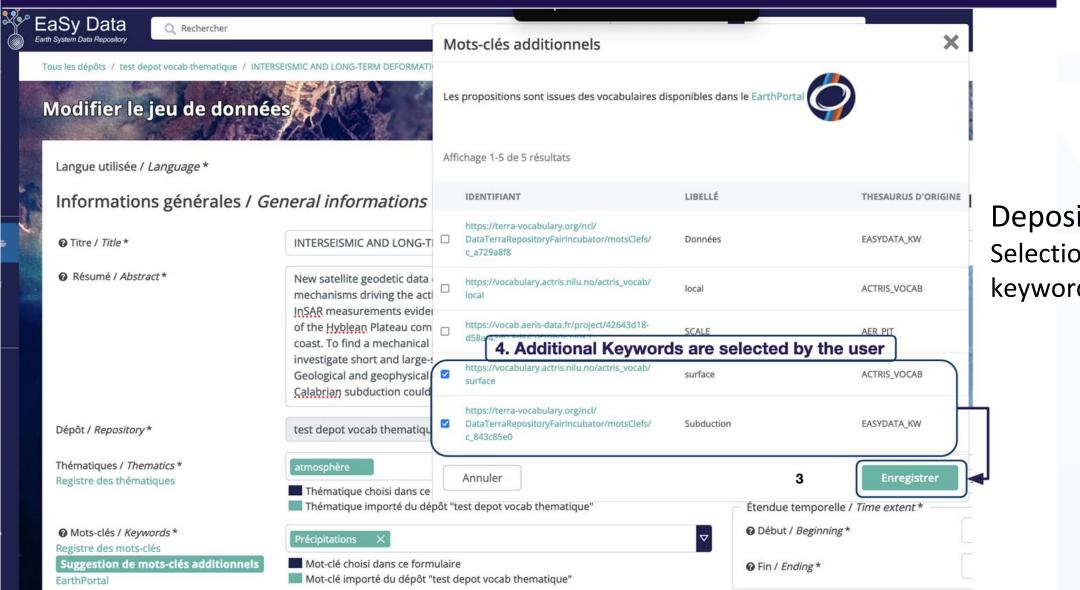
FAIR-IMPACT Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC

Connecting









Deposit Use Case: Selection of keywords of interest

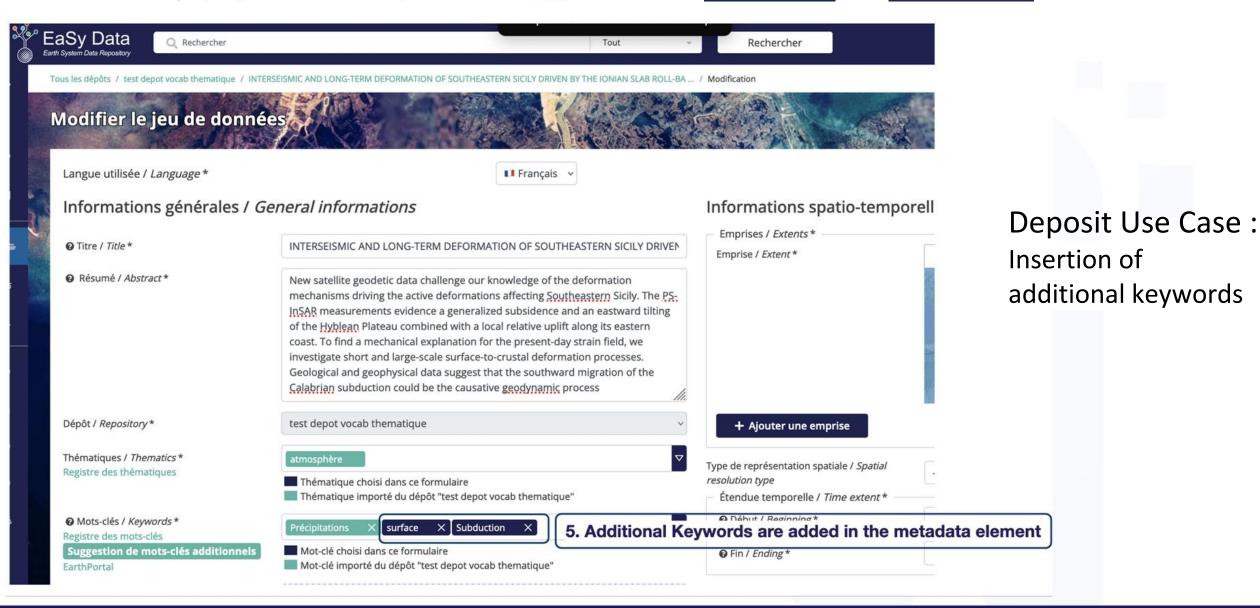


Connecting









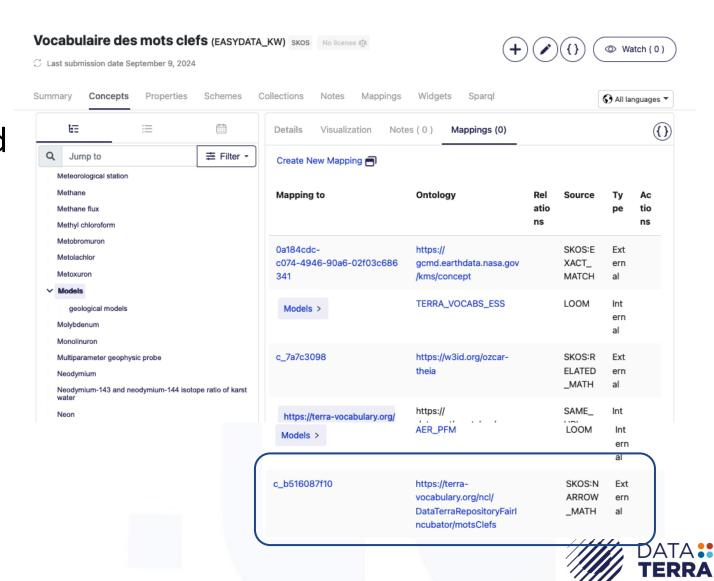


&



Next steps:

- Search: Use the mapping found in the EarthPortal to propose a smart research
- Harvesting: Annotate free text metadata elements from harvested repositories with URIs from vocabularies





Thanks for your attention!

Do you have any questions?







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support@earthportal.eu christelle.pierkot@data-terra.org







Use of semantic artefacts, via DataCite and HAL, about PerSCIDO

Université
Grenoble Alpes

French National Roadshow FAIR-IMPACT

Fabrice JOUANOT & Nacira ABBAS - CNRS, LIG - Grenoble Alpes University

Contact: Fabrice.Jouanot@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr



PerSCiDO: Principles and functionalities of an open and interoperable platform for dataset sharing

https://persyval-platform.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/

- Encouraging best practices
 - ✓ Encourage researchers to reference their datasets in a French platform using rich metadata
 - ✓ Encourage researchers to anticipate the desired citation for their dataset
 - ✓ Encourage researchers to specify the usage rights of their data sets through a Creative Commons license
- Using an Ontology as semantic artefacts for metadata
- Providing research capabilities with full metadata support (SPARQL)



PerSCIDO Ontology

- Follow the standards of Linked Open Data
 - ✓ in terms of data model (RDF)
 - ✓ as well as specialized metadata vocabularies such as Dublin Core, Friend Of a Friend, Creative Commons, Radar, etc.
- With predefined values to avoid free text input as much as possible for metadata values
- And Evolve to match with Fair Data Object (FDO) Specification (PID + metadata)
 - ✓ Referencing datasets using persistent identifiers (PID): A DOI (Digital Object Identifier), advocated by DataCite => Agreement signed with INIST (DataCite)
 - ✓ Updating and enriching Ontology (DataCite metadata, HAL Ontology)



Perscido Demo



Q Search



< SPARQL



Login

PerSCiDO helps you share research datasets.



Find datasets of interest thanks to metadata

The PerSCiDO platform is open to the exploration of datasets metadata thus helping users to easily find datasets through multiple search criteria. Both a user-friendly web interface and a SPARQL query widget are available.

FIND A DATASET



Submit datasets along with access & use rights

Let the PerSCiDO web interface guide you to describe the datasets you want to share. You can specify the conditions under which you allow other people to upload them and define access & use rights with Creative Commons licenses.

SUBMIT A DATASET



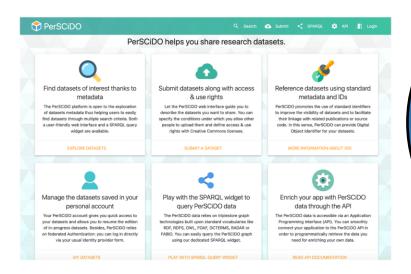
Reference datasets using standard metadata and IDs

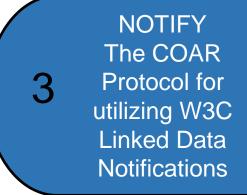
PerSCiDO promotes the use of standard identifiers to improve the visibility of datasets and to facilitate their linkage with related publications or source code. In this sense, PerSCiDO can provide Digital Object Identifier for your datasets.

MORE INFORMATION



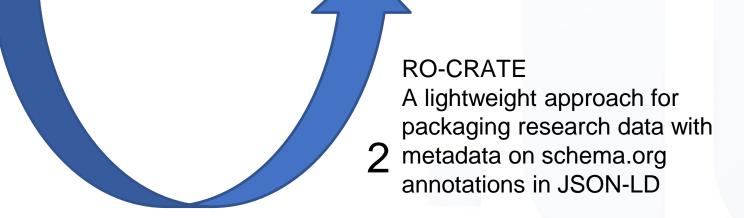
Interoperability Scenario: HAL







1FDO (atomic Entity for a Fair Ecosystem)







Apply CAT to Perscido





Enabling a FAIR EOSC ecosystem

The **Compliance Assessment Toolkit** will support the EOSC PID policy by providing:







Thanks for your attention!

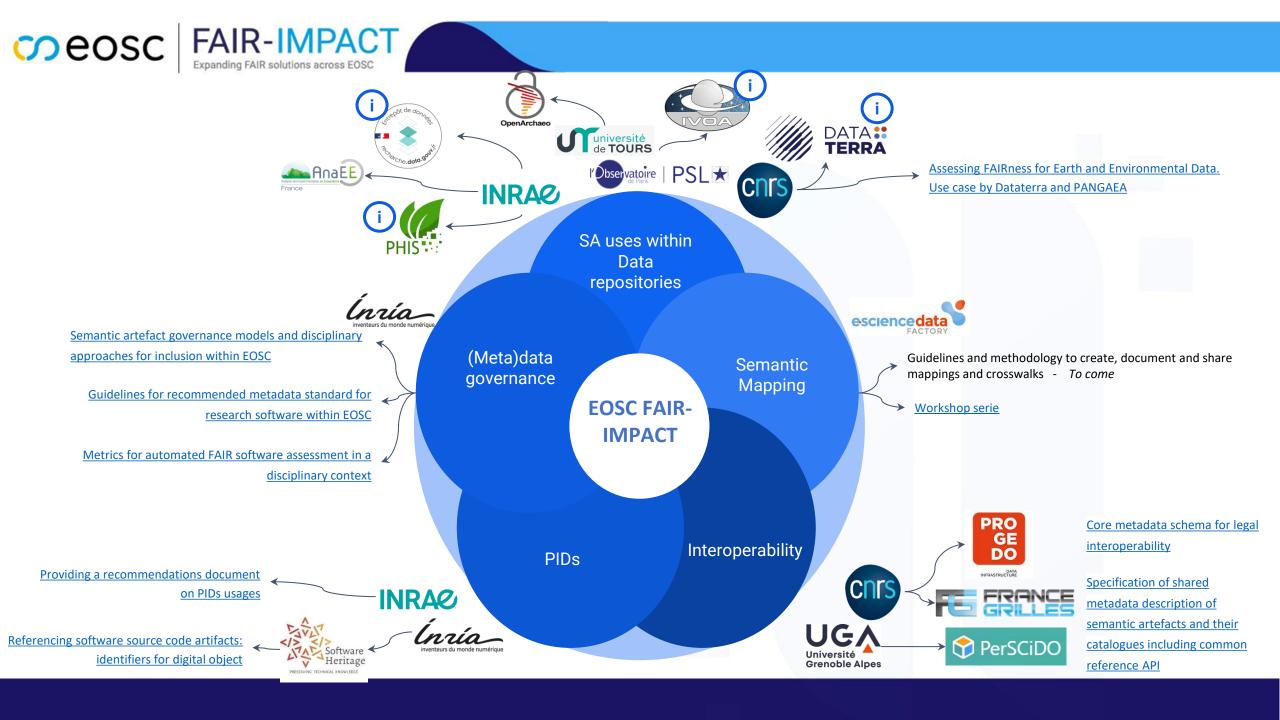
Do you have any questions?







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To be continued ...



Institut Henri Poincaré, 11 Rue Pierre et Marie Curie, 75005 Paris

Merci aux organisateurs de l'évènement Tripartite EOSC France pour la communication sur leurs réseaux.





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Salomé Landel

Dimitri Szabo

Llorenç Cabrera-Bosquet

Christelle Pierkot



Guillaume Alvisset



Fabrice Jouanot

Nacira Abbas



INRAE headquarters center for the reception

Flaticone



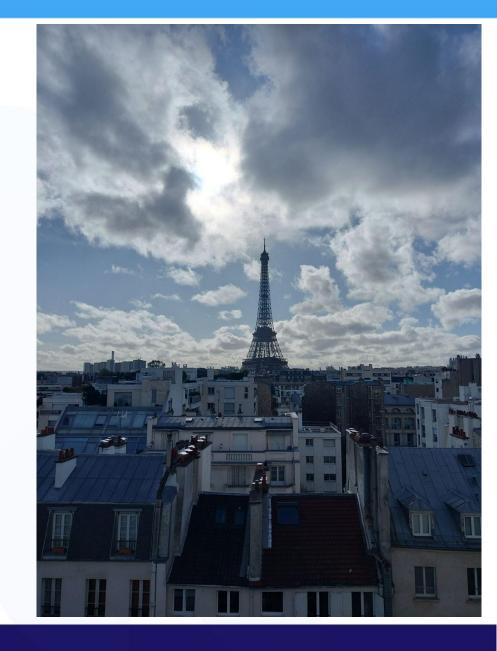
Cocktail and talk time!







Take the elevators or stairs up to the 8th floor -> at the end of the corridor



Thank you for your attention Slides on zenodo coming soon







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