Metadata and semantic tools for data interoperability: some examples from the Digital Cultural Heritage field

FAIR implementation for NI4OS-Europe service providers

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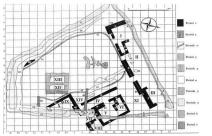


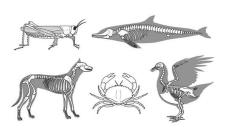
Cultural Heritage community data

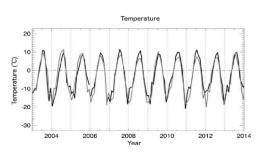


Various types of content coming from the Cultural Heritage community







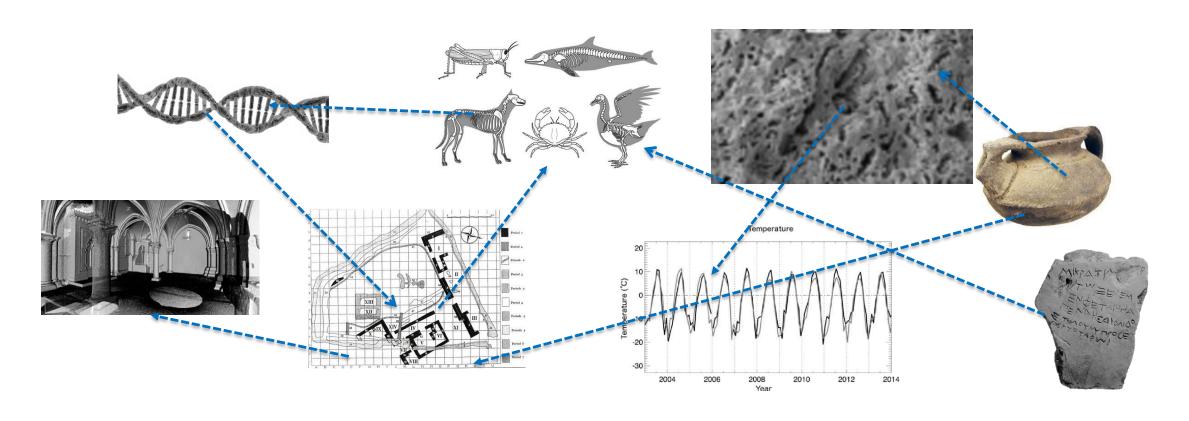




Every sub-field produces datasets that are documented following different approaches and according to different data descriptions

Knowledge communication framework



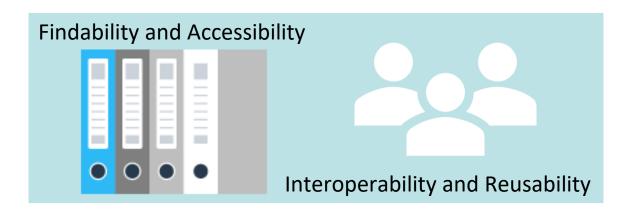


Establishing a knowledge communication framework that guarantees: a comprehensive description and documentation of CH digital resources, their long term preservation, publication, access, use and reuse

That's FAIR!



Why are these aspects so important?



F Findability

A Accessibility

I Interoperability

R Reusability

Findability and Accessibility are guaranteed by the common access at the research infrastructure level, giving direct access to providers' data and enabling search for relevant information through their metadata, by linking them. The possibility to access data at the source enables to investigate data reliability and data transparency.

Interoperability is guaranteed by the use of semantic solutions at the research infrastructure level, aligning the multidisciplinary datasets homogeneously: it facilitates the management, integration, and access to research data by describing their semantic relationships.

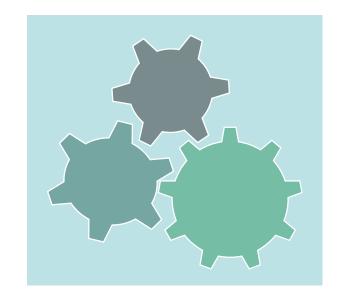
Such choice brings to data Reusability, giving users the possibility to both find data within a specific research field and reuse them even within other research communities

That's FAIR!

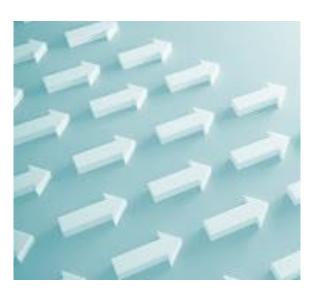


How?

- ☐ Tools, standards and guidelines
- ☐ Harmonization and interoperability within the (Digital) Cultural Heritage community





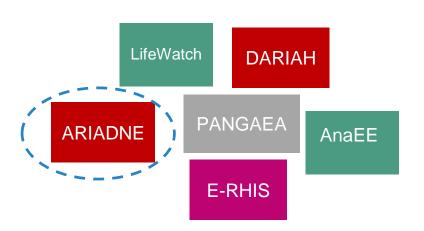


Background



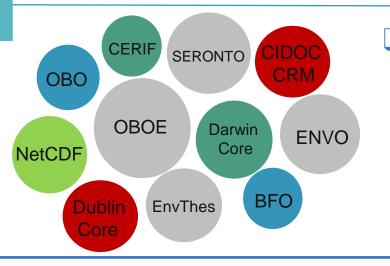
Research Infrastructures (RI)

State of the art about integration and interoperability tools and services



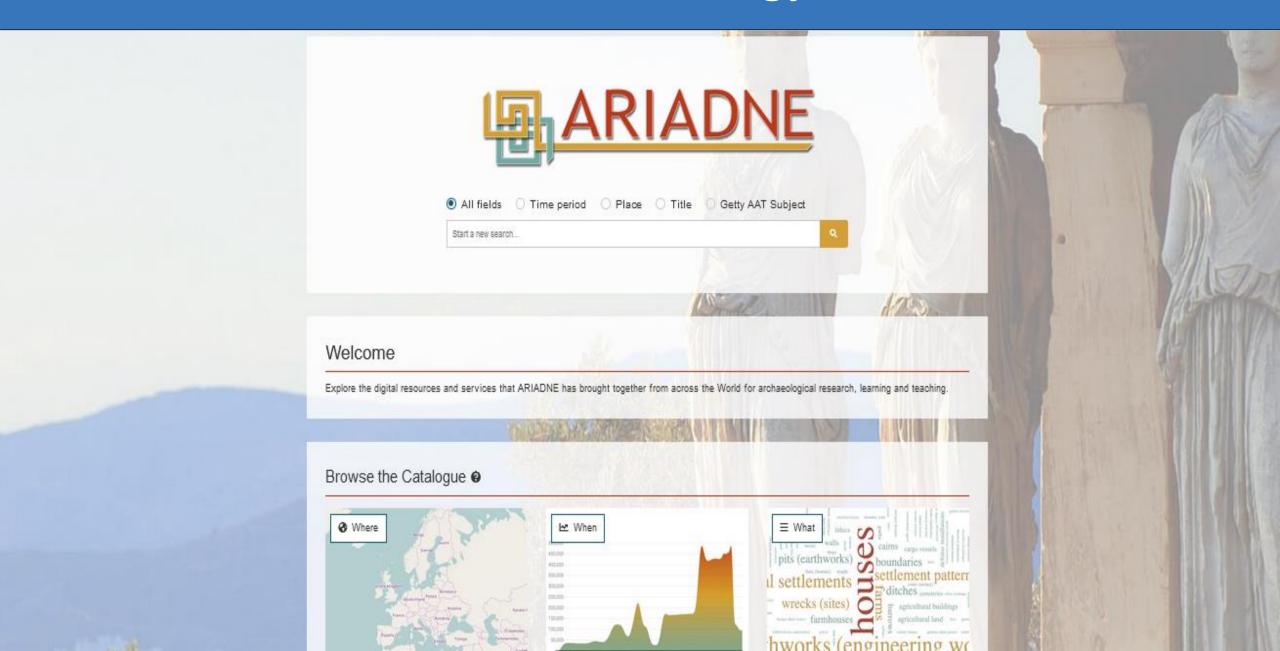
Tools and services

Biomedical and biological
Ecology, biodiversity and
environmental science
Life Science
Cultural Heritage
Climate Science



Semantic solutions (data models, ontologies and vocabularies) used for describing, integrating, and normalizing datasets within related domain research infrastructures

Research Infrastructure for Archaeology



Some examples

- Two collections:
- 1. Collection of ancient coins
- 2. Collection of Ancient Greek epigraphies









Cypriot Medieval Coins



□ The Cypriot Medieval Coins collection documents the use of currency on the island of Cyprus during the 12th-16th centuries (during the Frankish and Venetian period).

Frankish Period (*Cyprus*) 1192-1489 Venetian Period (*Cyprus*) 1489-1571

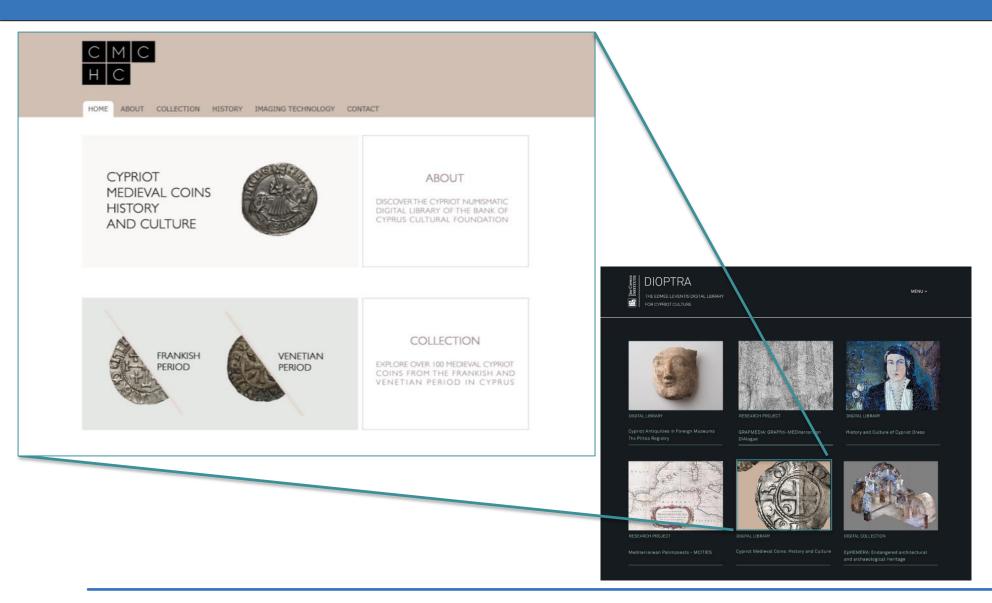






Cyprus in the Middle Ages (W. J. Blaeu and J. Blaeu, 1635)

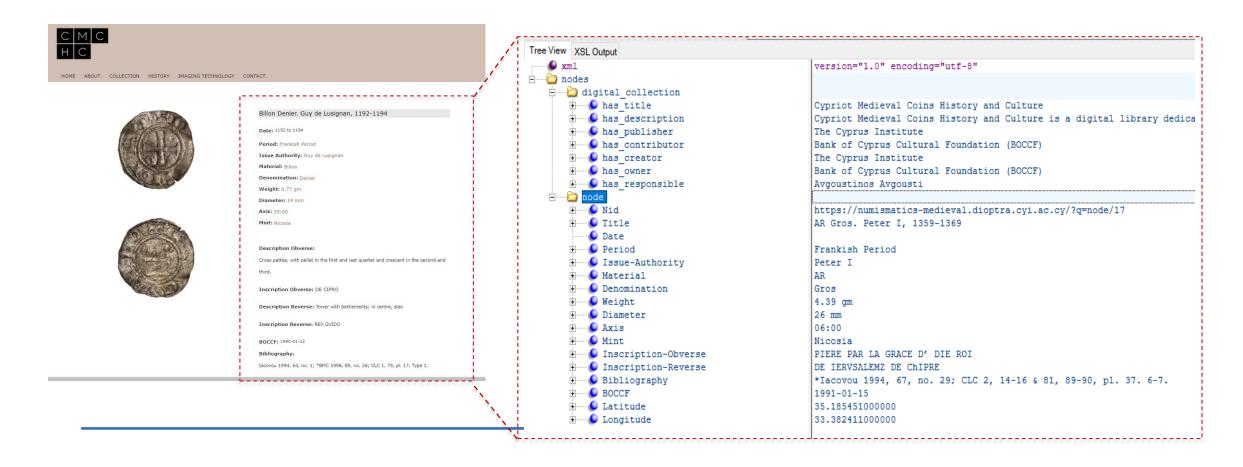
Cypriot Medieval Coins



Beyond the access to the coinage of the period, the digital platform offers an interactive exploration of the medieval collection with the implementation of Reflectance **Transformation** Imaging (RTI) and high-resolution superzoom, complemented with text descriptions, links to other collections and repositories.

Metadata

- No standardized description
- Creation and use of a in-house metadata standard



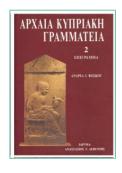
Archeia Kpypriaki Grammateia

☐ The Archeia Kypriaki Grammateia consists of a corpus of Ancient Greek Cypriot inscriptions collected in a series of volumes. The ancient texts corpus includes a wide range of literary genres (e.g., epic, lyric and dramatic poetry, epigrams on stone, prose, medical and philosophical texts). Specifically, the digital collection documents the corpus of the Cypriot ancient epigrams inscribed in stone and found both in Cyprus and abroad (e.g., Greece).

From 7th century BC to 5th-6th century AD







F21

Μυσοὰ Τύχ[ηι] Μυστώ, ξένε, μένφεται, ῆν ἀπ' Ἐλα⟨ί⟩ης 2 Αἰολίδος τηλοῦ Κύπρος ἔδεκτο τάφωι

E21

Ή μικρή Μυρτώ τήν Τύχη, ξένε, μέμφεται, ποὺ ἀπ' τὴν Ἐλαία τῆς Αἰολίδας μακριὰ ἡ Κύπρος δέχτηκε σὲ τάφο.

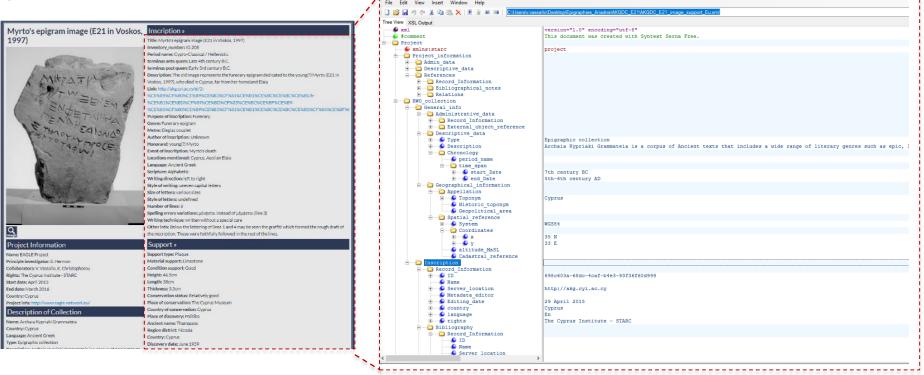
Boxonó, 4H Oµpqon) Aldyrogiat toʻn Antin'u xai tigʻ Artig-EEEE II [1981] 31 825. In 5 tibo diciota; doqualari picania quanvia divigan publisho veniya njosin pastripogia (tiganos; vanqoʻg tiqani L. Ezistiyang; vid Egisholipetioni; tibr fyligʻa at giange; til Quilo doqua, and suratringen; yib krativ osu oʻd fongali (plaza). Ta'in di hoqia, and suratringen; yib krativ osu oʻd fongali (plaza). Ta'in di hoqia, and suratringer; yib krativ osu oʻd fongali (plaza). Ta'in di porta yib at tilba (1985), and tilba (198

Metadata

 "CyInscriptions "metadata schema creation(compliant with community standard s and CIDOC-CRM ontology)

□ Analysis of the epigraphic data, e.g. conservation place(s), discovery

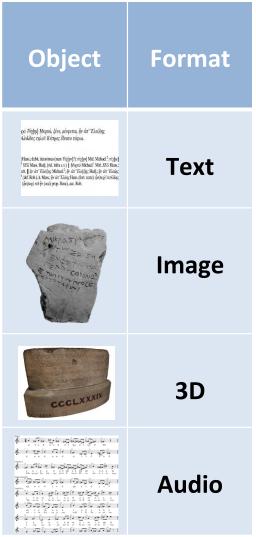
place...



Vassallo et al. 2013, Revealing cross-disciplinary information through formal knowledge representation – a proposed Metadata for ancient Cypriot inscriptions. Digital Heritage.

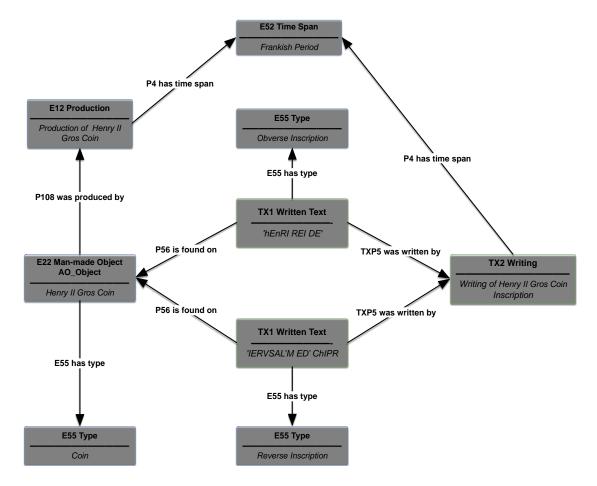
Archeia Kpypriaki Grammateia





Mapping

■ Mapping to ontology (e.g. CRMtex)



Semantic alignment

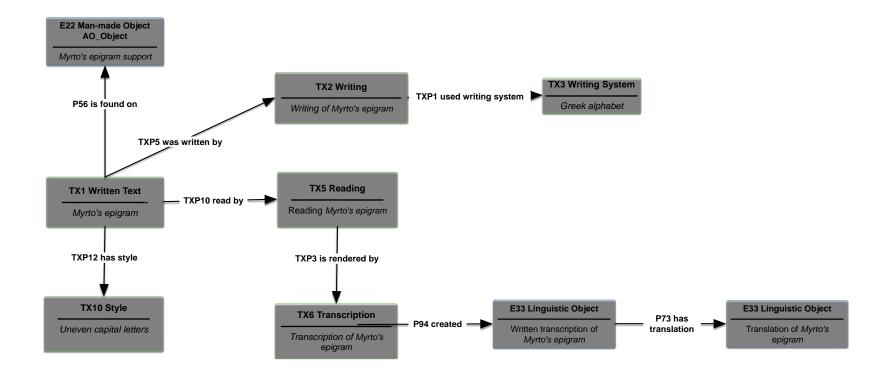
inscriptions on coins
obverse 'hEnRI REI DE'
reverse 'IERVSAL'M ED' ChIPR





Mapping

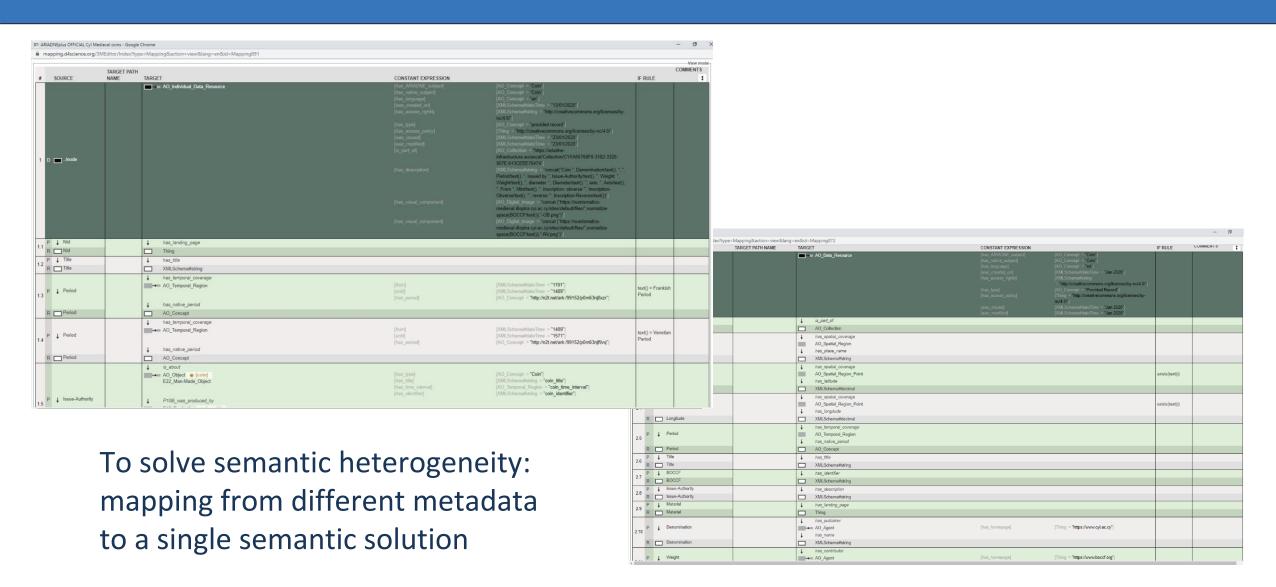
■ Mapping to ontology (e.g. CRMtex)



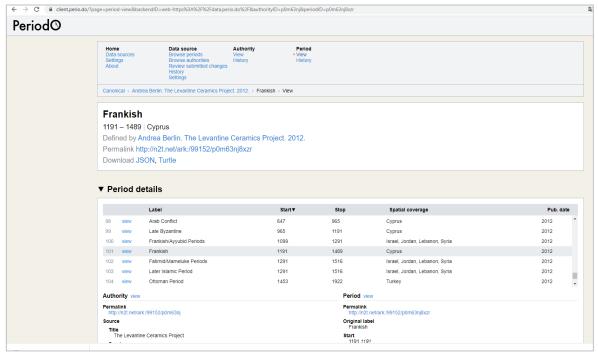
Semantic alignment



Mapping (X3ML mapping tool)

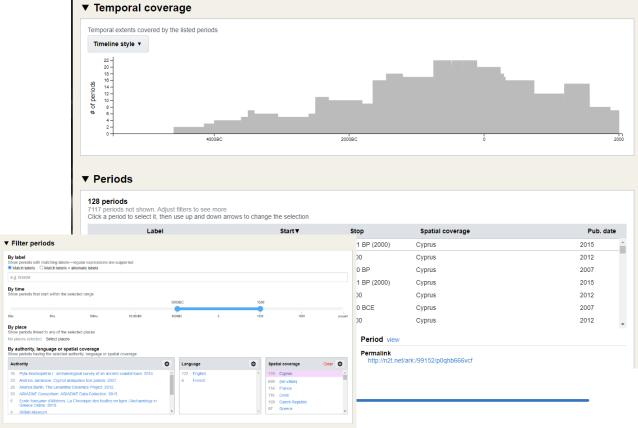


PeriodO matching



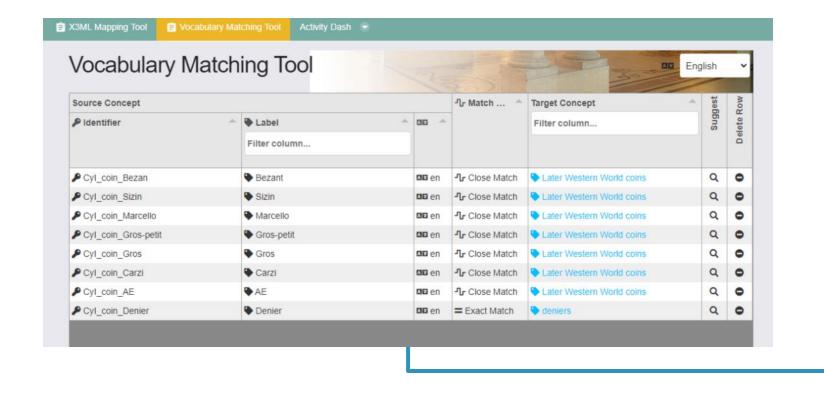
PeriodO is a public domain gazetteer of scholarly definitions of historical, arthistorical, and archaeological periods.

Venetian Period http://n2t.net/ark:/99152/p0m63njf9vq



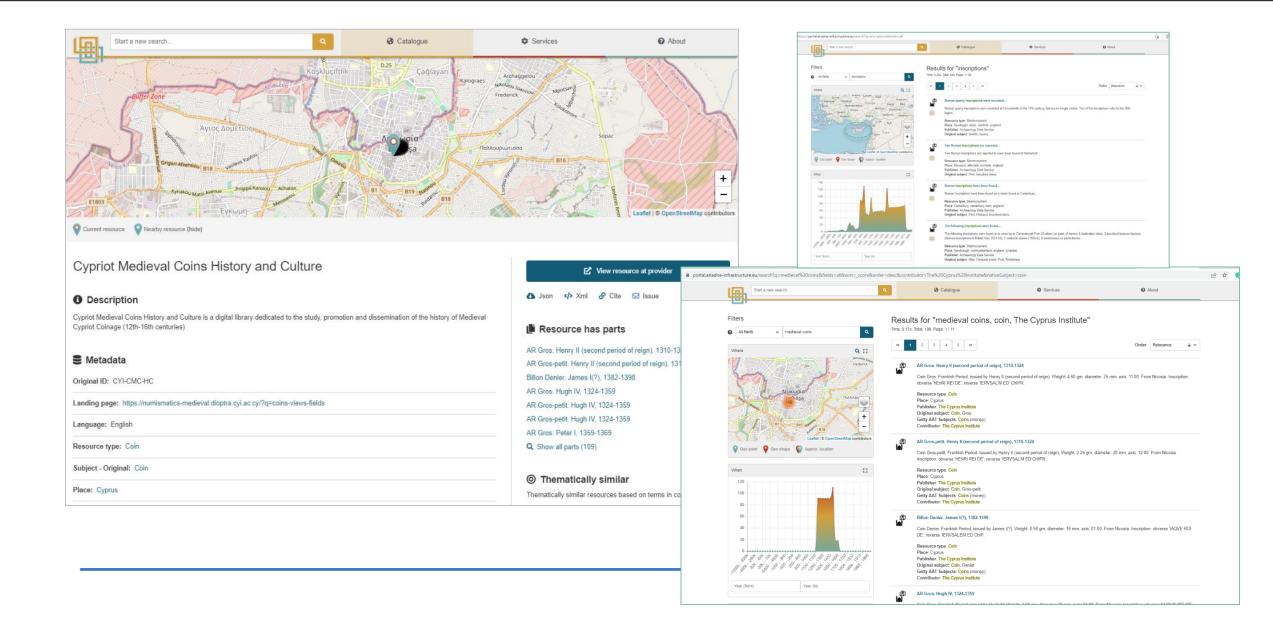
Vocabulary Matching Tool

- Terminology extraction
- Matching between the terms and the AAT entries

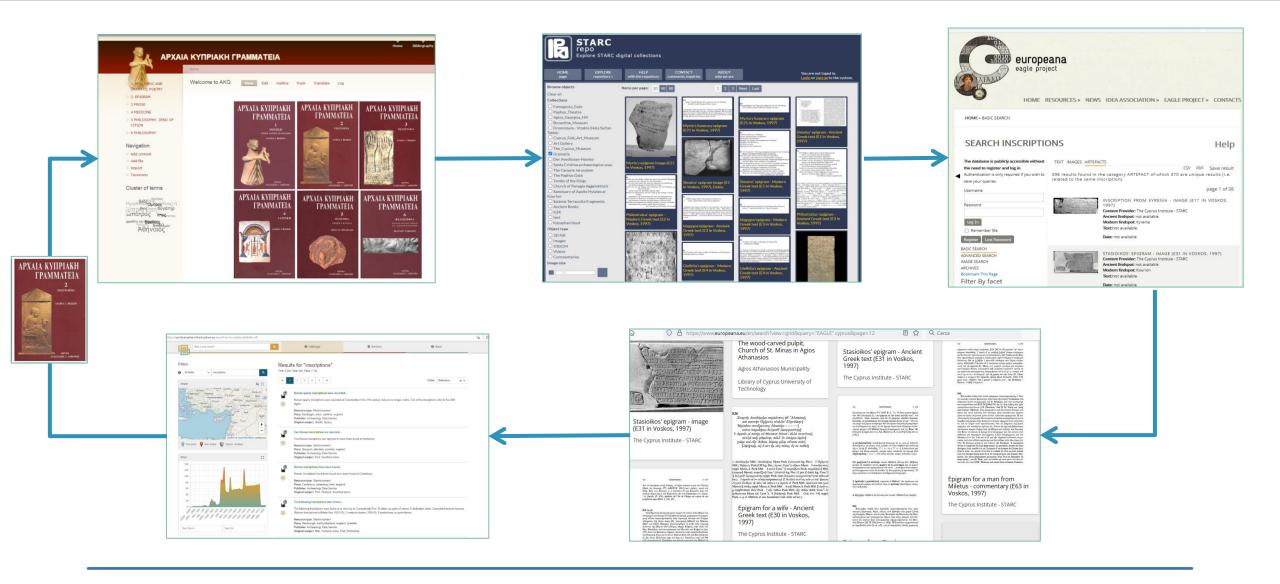


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Integration and publication (interoperability)



Integration and publication (interoperability)



Conclusions



- ☐ Case study addressing the issue of the development of a semantic knowledge framework to support the data management of multidisciplinary research infrastructures and guarantee its FAIRness
- Semantic solutions (e.g., metadata, ontologies, controlled vocabularies, thesauri and other knowledge organization systems) are fundamental for the implementation of the FAIR principles, especially, for instance, concerning the Interoperability principle

Recommendations

Thanks!



