BioSharing.org

Mapping the landscape of Standards, Databases and Data policies in the life, biomedical and environmental sciences

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BioSharing Content Lead

@biosharing











Outline

- What is BioSharing?
- Ensuring FAIR-ness for standards, databases and policies
- How do we describe and link records?
- Exploring the landscape of standards, databases and data policies in the life sciences

Standards

Databases

Policies

Collections

Add/Claim Conter

Stats

A curated, informative and educational resource on inter-related data standards, databases, and policies in the life, environmental and biomedical sciences

Find

Recommendations

Standards and/or databases recommended by journal or funder data policies.

Discover



Collections

Standards and/or databases grouped by domain, species or organization.

Learn



About standards, their use in databases and policies, and how we can help you.

Q Search BioSharing Search

Search

Search

Search

Collections/Recommendations

Advanced Search



Fine grained control over your search.

Search Wizard



Let us guide you to your results.



666 Standards

Terminology Artifact 346
Model/Format 210
Reporting Guideline 110

View all



811 Databases

 Protein
 163

 Genome
 126

 DNA
 84

View all



81 Policies

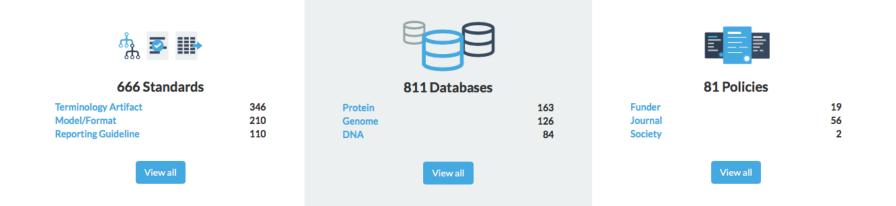
Funder 19 Journal 56 Society 2

View all



Advanced County County NA/!---

A web-based, curated and searchable portal that monitors the development and **evolution** of standards, their **use** in databases and the adoption of both in data policies, to **inform** and **educate** the user community.

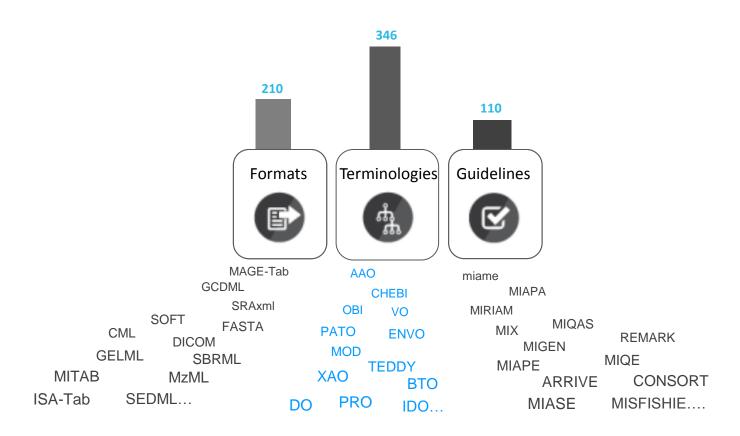




Standards are digital objects too and we make them FAIR



There are over 650 standards in the life sciences





Enablers: to better describe, share and query data

Models/Formats = Conceptual model, conceptual schema, exchange formats

- Allow data to flow from one system to another
- o e.g. FASTA







Guidelines = Minimum information reporting requirements, checklists

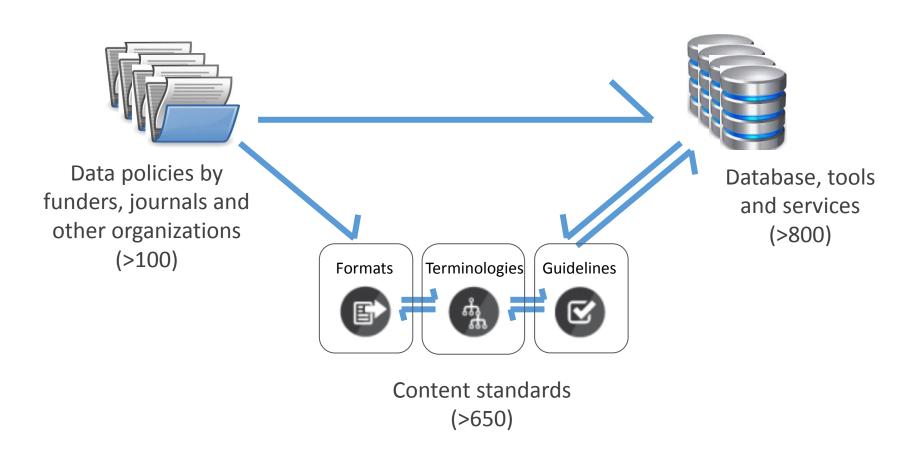
- Report the same core, essential information
- o e.g. ARRIVE guidelines

Terminologies = Controlled vocabularies, taxonomies, thesauri, ontologies etc.

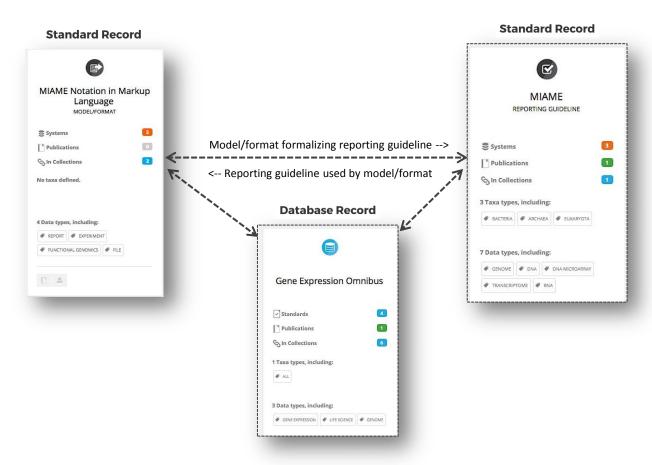
- Use the same word and refer to the same 'thing'
- o e.g. Gene Ontology



Complex and evolving landscape

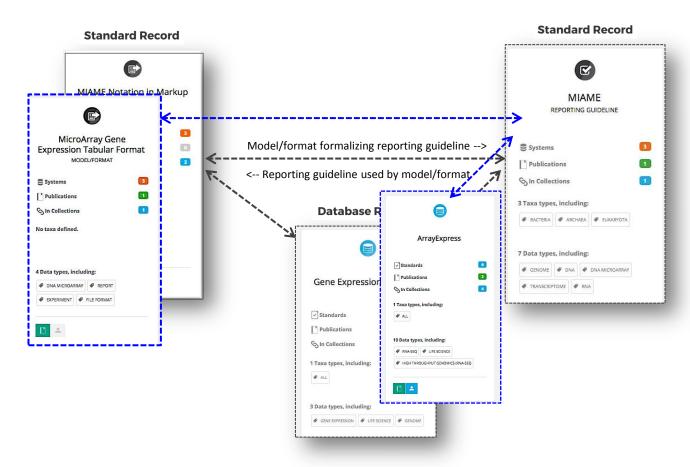


Cross-linking standards to standards and databases





Cross-linking standards to standards and databases

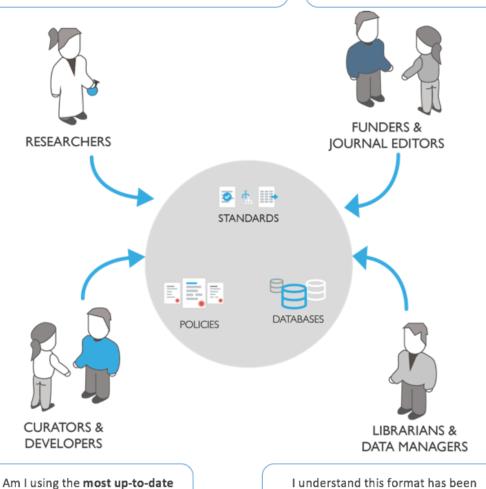




Helping users make the right decision

My funder's data policy recommends the use of **established standards**, but which ones are widely **endorsed** and applicable to my toxicological and clinical data?

What are the mature standards and standards-compliant databases we should recommend to our authors?



version of this terminology to

annotate cell-based assays?

I understand this format has been deprecated; what has it been replaced by and is it appropriate for this data?



How do we describe and link records

Using standards as an example

Criteria for evaluating standards

Perspective

A sea of standards for omics data: sink or swim?

Jessica D Tenenbaum, 1 Susanna-Assunta Sansone, 2 Melissa Haendel³

Tenenbaum JD, et al. J Am Med Inform Assoc 2013;0:1-4. doi:10.1136/amiajnl-2013-002066

▶ The standard itself

- specification documentation
- ease of implementation (eg, level of documentation, requirement for programmer support)
- human and machine readability
- formal structure
- expressivity—the breadth of information that can be represented
- ease of use, for example, minimal required fields, textbased interface familiarity to biologists.
- Adoption and user community
 - broad adoption and implementation, outside the initial group
 - support supplied by the user community
 - use by community databases
 - software development that supports the standard (eg, for curating, submitting to databases)
 - responsiveness to community requests
 - availability of examples of use
 - requirements of relevant authoritative bodies, for example, funders (NIH, National Science Foundation, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services), publishers, etc.

► Additional factors

- integration/compatibility with other standards
- extensibility and flexibility to cover new domains
- conversion and mapping, when applicable
- cost (eg, open vs licensing fee).



standards > model/format > bsg-000052

System Biology Markup Language

Abbreviation:SBML

MODEL/FORMAT

General Information

The Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML) is a machine-readable exchange format for computational models of biological processes. Its strength is in representating phenomena at the scale of biochemical reactions, but it is not limited to that. By supporting SBML as an input and output format, different software tools can operate on the same representation of a model, removing chances for errors in translation and assuring a common starting point for analyses and simulations.

Homepage http://sbml.org

Developed in Worldwide

Created in 1999

Taxonomic range



Scope and data types









Record added: May 14, 2015, 11:14 a.m. Record updated: Feb. 24, 2016, 3:26 p.m. by The BioSharing Team.

Recommended by

Computational Modeling

EMBO Press

help http://sbml.org/Documents/FAQ mailing list sbml-discuss@googlegroups.com online documentation http://sbml.org/Documents/Specifications rss http://sbml.org/index.php?title=News&act ... twitter @sbmlnews Additional Information Training Contact SBML Forum

Tools

No tools defined

Conditions of Use

License

Related Standards

Reporting Guidelines

Minimal Information Required In the Annotation of Models

Terminology Artifacts

Systems Biology Ontology

Models and Formats

Systems Biology Graphical Notation Simulation Experiment Description Markup Language CellML

Implementing Databases (13)

MetaCrop 2.0: managing and exploring information about crop plant metabolism

Biochemical pathways and enzymes in crop plants

IPAVS

Integrated Pathway Analysis and Visualization System

The Comprehensive Enzyme Information System

BRENDA is the main collection of enzyme functional data available to the scientific community.

A repository of mathematical models of biological and biomedical systems

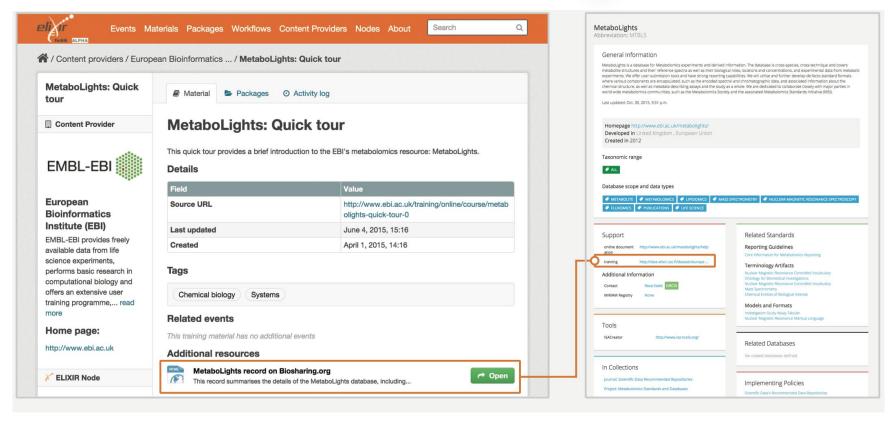
BioModels is a repository of computational models of biological processes. It allows users to search and retrieve mathematical models published in the literature. Many models are manually curated (to ensure reproducibility) and extensively cross-linked to publicly available reference information.

Scroll for more...

Linking standards and databases to training material

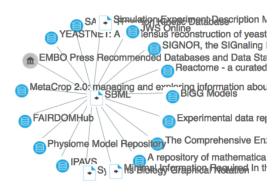






No License Specified.

Connectivity



Download

Download

Download

Show

Show

Show

Schemas

Name: SBML

Version: |2v4

Name: SBML Version: I2v3

Name: SBML

Version: 12v2

Implementing Policies

EMBO Press Recommended Databases and Data Standards

Credit

Record Maintainer

This record is maintained by skeating ORCID

Development Group

SBML Community

Funders

California Institute of Technology

EMBL-EBI

NIGMS NIH HHS

Grant Number(s)

R01 GM070923 (NIGMS NIH HHS)

Collaborators

COMBINE

Publications

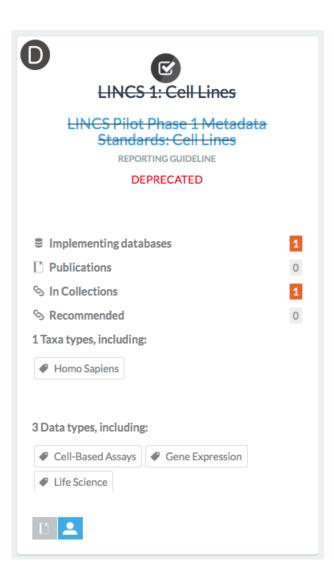
The systems biology markup language (SBML): a medium for representation and exchange of biochemical network models.

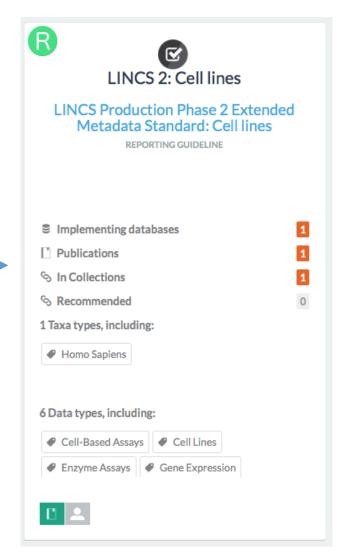
Hucka M,Finney A,Sauro HM,Bolouri H,Doyle JC,Kitano H,Arkin AP,Bornstein BJ,Bray D,Cornish-Bowden A,Cuellar AA,Dronov S,Gilles ED,Ginkel M,Gor V,Goryanin II,Hedley

Using indicators to describe the 'status' of a resource

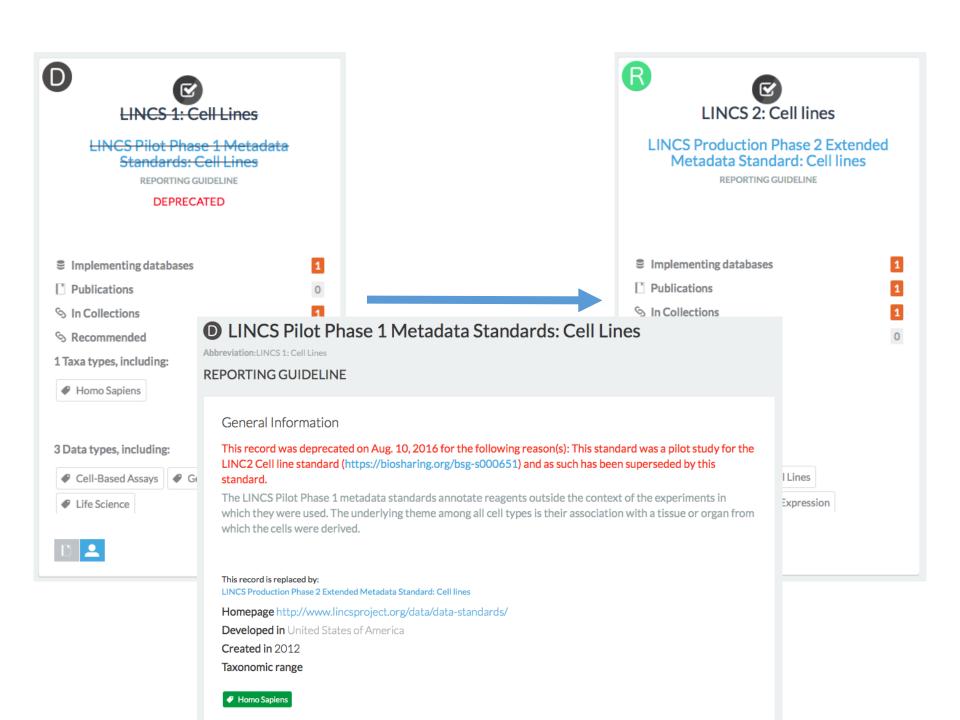
- Ready for use, implementation, or recommendation
- In development
- Status uncertain
- Deprecated as subsumed or superseded

Manually curated, approved by the community

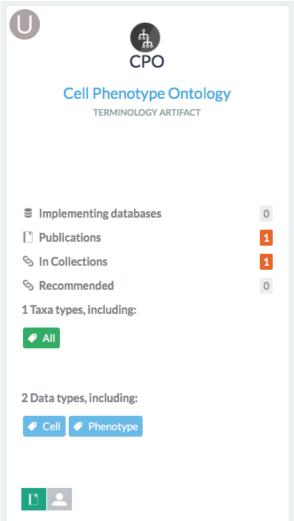














BioSharing allows you to

- Track the provenance and evolution of a standard or database
- See which standards a database uses
- Explore the resources appropriate to your domain, species, technique etc.
- Map the resources available from a particular funder, country or with a particular access license
- See which standards and databases a publisher, funder or institution/organisation recommends

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My Profile

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81 Policies

 Funder
 19

 Journal
 56

 Society
 2

View all

THE BASICS OF STANDARDS

1. Generic information

1.1 What is a standard?

In essence, a standard is an agreed way of doing something. A standard provides the requirements, specifications, guidelines or characteristics that can be used for the description, interoperability, citation, sharing, publication, or preservation of all kinds of digital objects such as data, code, algorithms, workflows, software, or papers.

- 1.2 How many types are there and what are they for?
- 1.3 Who should care about them, and why?
- 1.4 What are the FAIR principles and why are standards key?

2. Focussing on data/metadata standards

2.1 What are they and how many types are there?

2.2 What are they used for and by whom?

Broadly, these standards allow data and its associated contextual/experimental metadata to be harmonized, with respect to structure, format and annotation. This opens their content to transparent interpretation, reuse, integrative analysis and comparison. Data and metadata standards are essential for the implementation of the FAIR principles.

Data and metadata standards are used and implemented by many stakeholders, communities, data services and resources in the public, private and governmental sectors for the collection, reporting, storage, publishing and dissemination of research information, and to make it more accessible to benefit the wider scientific community. Better standards = Better data and metadata = Better science!

- 2.3 What is a de jure and a de facto standard?
- 2.4 Who are the community involved and how are they organized?

3. Developing, contributing and using a data/metadata standards

- 3.1 What is the typical standard life cycle?
- 3.2 Create a new standard or join an existing effort?

HOW BIOSHARING HELPS YOU

5. Linking standards, databases and data policies, and to other resources

5.1 Why it is important to link these types of resource?

By interlinking standards, databases and policies, BioSharing guides users to discover existing databases and standards, to identify those standards that are implemented by databases, and to find the policies that refer to them. The latter two points also provide evidence of use and are important indicators when users select a standards or a database.

The relationships between standards, databases and policies are not a static but evolve over time (new links are added, others removed). BioSharing fulfills the essential job of mapping this dynamic landscape and in doing so helps a variety of users in their tasks. Examples include:

- Researchers to find journals that meet their funder requirements, journal standards, the specific needs for a data management plan, and to enable their data to be shared as widely as possible (as per funding and publication requirements).
- Publishers to link from journals to repositories that meet the requirements as set down by their data policies and to meet any necessary
 content standards.
- Funders to understand which journals and repositories meet their policies; and knowledge of the current landscape of community defined standards and databases to refine their recommendations.
- o Developers and curators of repositories and standards to ensure their products are discoverable and well described so they can be:
 - evaluated and recommended by journals and funders in their policies;
 - used by researchers to meet their funder policies and the policies of the journals they wish to publish in; or reused and/or extended by other developers and curators, according to the products' licence, to meet their specific needs.
- Librarians to support scholars to:
 - utilize data standards; and conform to journal, institutional, and funder policies;
 - develop and maintain institutional data and publication repositories.
- 5.2 Why and how do we link to other terminology portals?
- 5.3 What about tools and training materials for standards and databases?
- 5.4 Which are the communities we work with and for?
- 6. Looking for guidance on standards, databases and policies
 - 6.1 Are you a Researcher creating a Data Management Plan?
 - 6.2 Are you a curator or data manager?
 - 6.3 Are you a standard or database developer?

HOW TO USE THE BIOSHARING PORTAL

7. Search functionalities to help find what you need

7.1 When should I use the search box and how can I see all content?

7.2 When should I use the wizard?

Our step-by-step wizard guides users through the process of searching the three registries of standards, databases, and data policies, refining the search via data type, scope and species. Users should employ the wizard when they are unsure as to what to look for, or if they simply want to browse the data in a more stepwise manner.

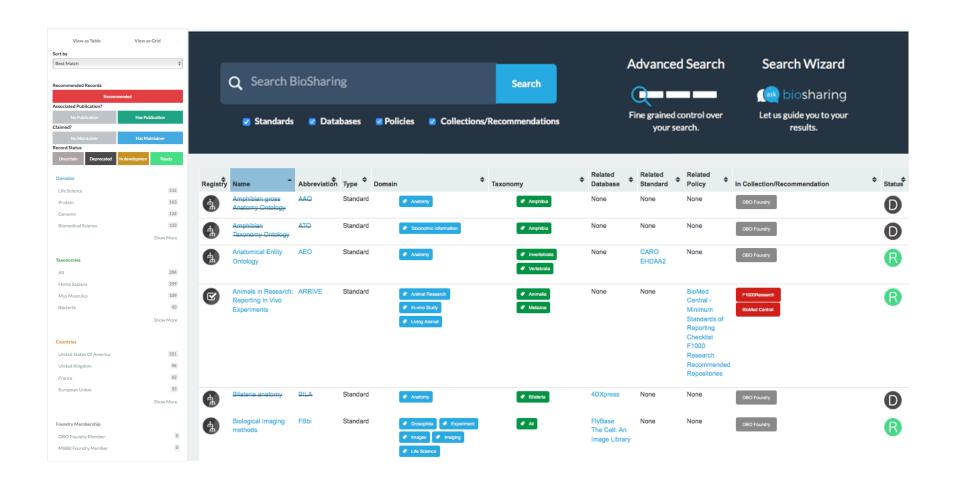
- 7.3 How can I search for a standard, database and policy in a particular area/domain/species, or from a particular funder, country or organisation?
- 7.4 When should I use the advanced search?
- 7.5 Which view should I use to browse BioSharing's standard, database and policy content?

8. Indicators and descriptors to help you selecting resources

- 8.1 What information do we house for each standard?
- 8.2 What information do we provide for each database?
- 8.3 What information do we have on data policies?
- 8.4 Are there indicators of the maturity status of standards and databases available?
- 8.5 Which databases or standards are recommended by journals, funders and other data policies?
- 8.6 Which databases implement which standards?
- 8.7 What is a Collection?
- 8.8 What is a Recommendation?

Using BioSharing to explore the landscape

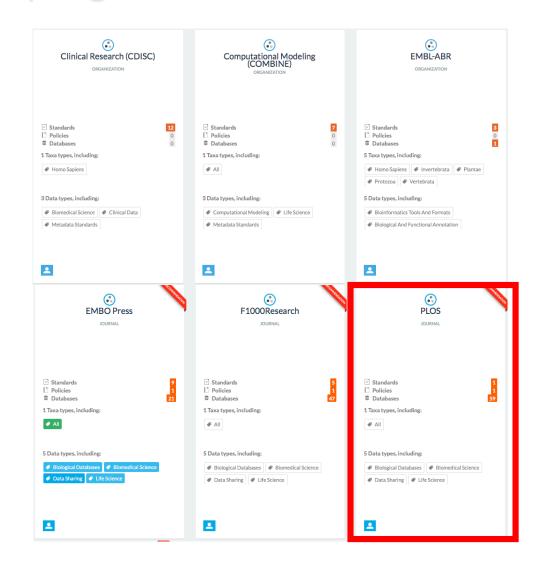
Finding and Accessing the data



Grouping the data

Collections group together one or more types of resource by domain, project or organization.

Recommendations are a core-set of resources that are selected and recommended by a funder or journal data policy.





PLOS has identified a set of established repositories and data standards, which are recognized and trusted within their respective communities, for their journals PLOS Biology, PLOS Medicine, PLOS ONE, PLOS Genetics, PLOS Computational Biology, PLOS Pathogens, and PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases. PLOS requires that authors comply with field-specific standards for preparation and recording of data and select repositories appropriate to their field, for example deposition of microarray data in ArrayExpress or GEO; deposition of gone sequences in GenBank, EMBL or DDBJ; and deposition of ecological data in Dryad. Authors are encouraged to select repositories that meet a ccepted criteria as trustwor by digital repositories.

This record is maintained by: eganley , PLOSData

This recommendation is aken from the following policy:

PLOS Recommended Data Repositories.

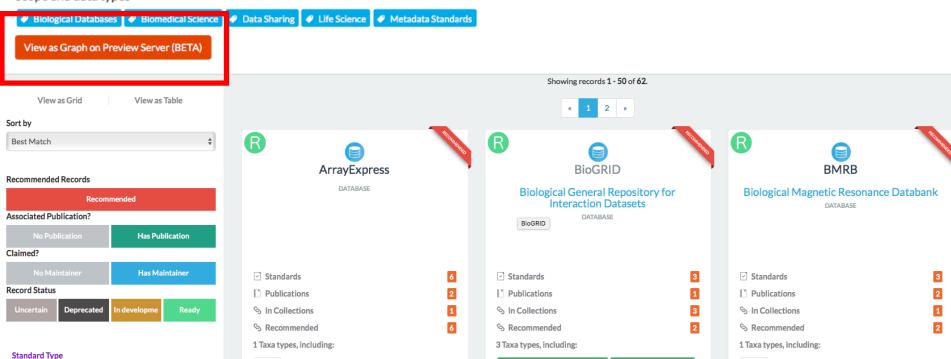
Record updated: Aug. 18, 2016, 11:28 a.m. by The BioSharing Team.



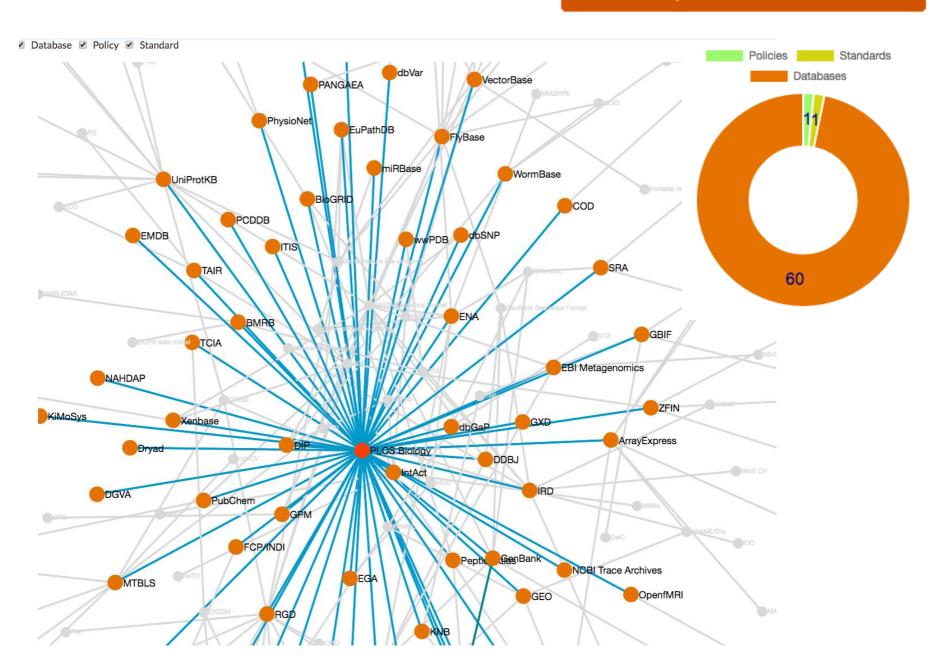
Taxonomic range

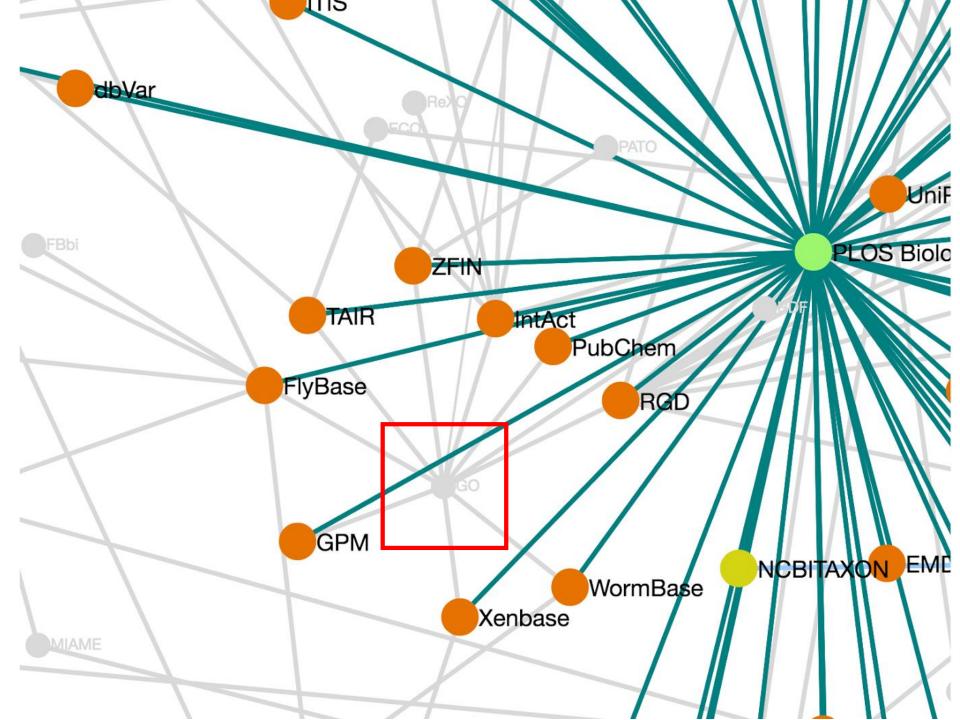


Scope and data types



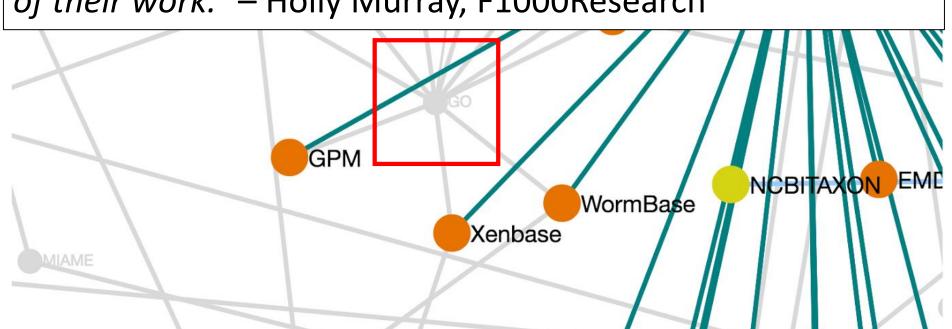




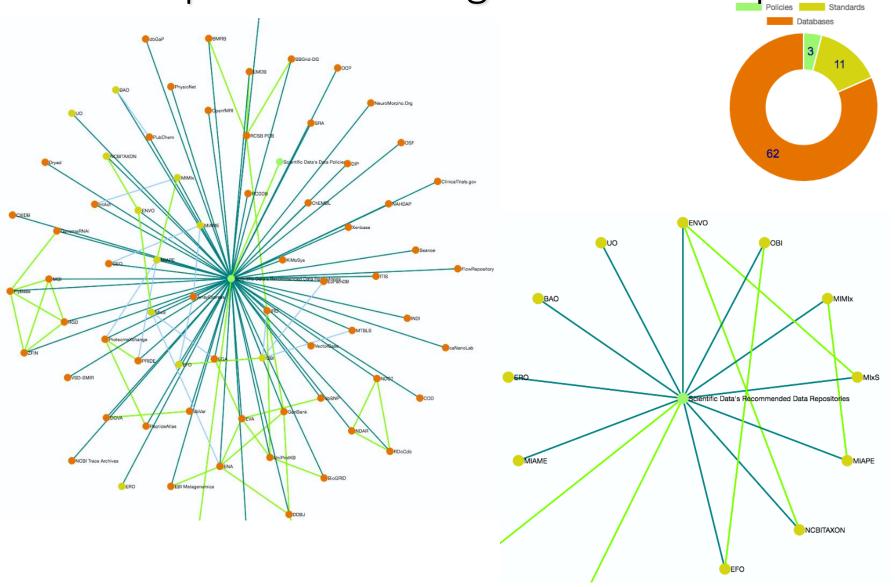


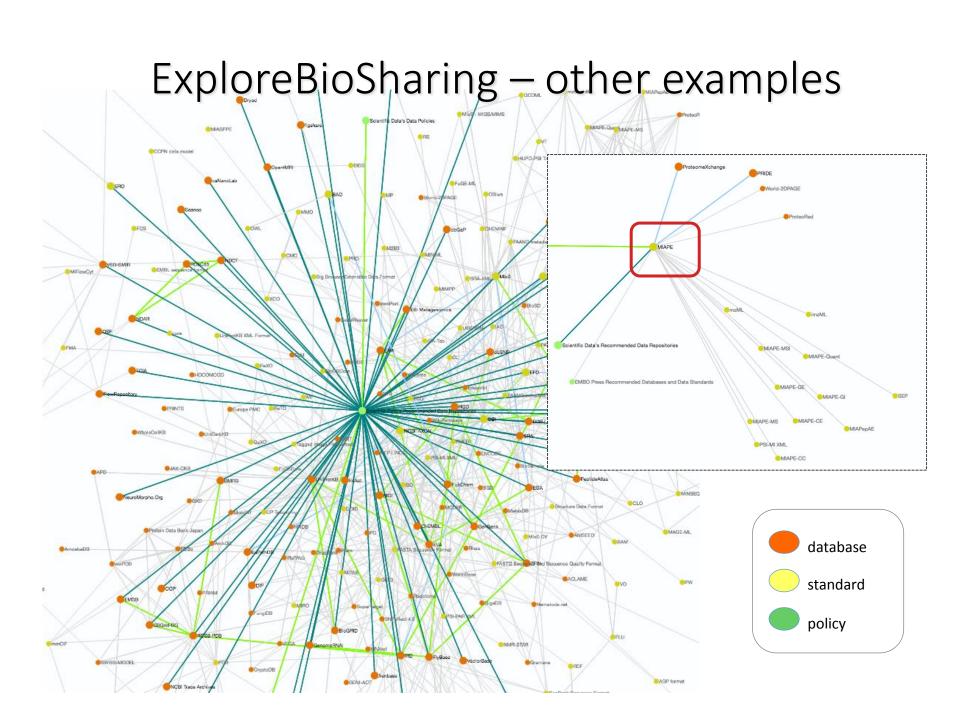
dbVar

"BioSharing and its interactive browser will allow us to discover which databases and standards are not currently included in our author guidelines, enabling us to regularly monitor and refine our policies as appropriate, in support of our mission to help our authors enhance the reproducibility of their work." – Holly Murray, F1000Research



ExploreBioSharing – other examples





What we do

Inform – what's out there, which databases use which standards. *Map the landscape*.

Educate – what databases are recommended by your funder, or journal of choice, which standards should you be using, which standards and databases should you recommend? *Explore the landscape*.

Adopters/users of BioSharing

Standard developing communities: Infrastructure:



















Journal Publishers:











Wellcome Open Research

Projects/programmes:











Institutional RDM services:









Ongoing engagements

- Database metadata
 Integbio Database Catalog
- Funders NIH BBSRC wellcometrust
- Journal Publishers OXFO
- Societies Society for Biocuration
- Infrastructure Jisc
- FAIRDOM Collection FAIRDOM



Come and talk to us!

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Research Lecturer Investigator and Associate 중 등 in Director

*** •**



Rocca-Serra Gonzalez-Beltran Senior Research

Lecturer A 5 in 8



☆ 등 in 8





Peter McQuilton Knowledge Engineer





David Johnson

Research Software Engineer A 5



Massimiliano Research Software

Engineer

6



Maguire Contractor € 55 fm 83



Delphine Dauga Contract Biocurator A Y 1 * y 🛅 🖂



Melanie Adekale Contract Biocurator

Team is funded by



















































Thank – you!

- Add/link your standard to BioSharing
- Add/link your database
- Use us to inform your data policy (and add/link your policy)
- Make a collection or recommendation for your group/society

https://biosharing.org

@biosharing

peter.mcquilton@oerc.ox.ac.uk @drosophilic