



Metadata

Introduction to Data Management Practices course

NBIS DM Team

data@nbis.se





What is the problem?



"Someone unfamiliar with your project should be able to look at your computer files and understand in detail what you did and why."

"Your primary collaborator is yourself six months from now, and your past self don't answer e-mails."



Metadata



The data about the data (or anything really)

"One persons metadata, is another persons data"



Metadata



- Describe data at different levels
 - e.g. a whole study vs the samples

Examples

- Creators
- File types and formats of the data
- Licence for re-use of the data
- Methodology for data collection
- Analytical and procedural information
- Sources of samples
- Sample treatment
- Geolocation(s) of samples





What problems do you see with the descriptions of these samples?

	animal ID	date	mouse line	strain	age
1	800793	2018-01-06	Alk3	BALB/cJ	10
2	804396	2019-01-07	Vegfr	C57BL/6	6
3	805431	2018-01-12	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P9
4	805992	2019-01-13	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P1
5	808935	2020-01-14	Alk3	BALB/cJ	12
6	810875	2019-01-16	alk6	C57BL/6	E10
7	812308	2018-01-19	Alk3	BALB/cJ	12
8	814334	2019-01-19	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P9
9	816649	2018-01-20	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P1
40	040047	0040 04 04		0.5701.40	

samples metadata lesson.csv



Problems



- Date formats
- Different terms for the same information
- Misspelled terms
- Not clear what a data point means
- Not clear what unit



Stringency



- Descriptions must be understandable over time not only for you
- FAIR principles → also for computers
- Consistency
 - Date formats
 - Units
 - Terms



How much metadata?



- What is necessary for you to do your particular analysis
- What is necessary for someone to understand the data
- All the metadata you have

"How can I make this dataset as useful as possible for others?"



Terms



"A biologist would rather share a toothbrush with another biologist than share a gene name"

- Consistency and stringency
- Controlled vocabularies
- Ontologies
- Thesauruses (Thesauri)
- Taxonomies





How many terms for *Breast Cancer* can you think of?



MeSH synonyms



Breast Neoplasm

Neoplasm, Breast

Breast Tumors

Breast Tumor

Tumor, Breast

Tumors, Breast

Neoplasms, Breast

Breast Cancer

Cancer, Breast

Mammary Cancer

Cancer, Mammary

Cancers, Mammary

Mammary Cancers

Malignant Neoplasm of Breast

Breast Malignant Neoplasm

Breast Malignant Neoplasms

Malignant Tumor of Breast

Breast Malignant Tumor

Breast Malignant Tumors

Cancer of Breast

Cancer of the Breast

Mammary Carcinoma, Human

Carcinoma, Human Mammary

Carcinomas, Human Mammary

Human Mammary Carcinomas

Mammary Carcinomas, Human

Human Mammary Carcinoma

Mammary Neoplasms, Human

Human Mammary Neoplasm

Human Mammary Neoplasms

Neoplasm, Human Mammary

Neoplasms, Human Mammary

Mammary Neoplasm, Human

Breast Carcinoma

Breast Carcinomas

Carcinoma, Breast

Carcinomas, Breast



Controlled vocabulary



- List of terms to describe some domain of knowledge
- Only one term per phenomenon
- Term definition
- List synonyms
- Each term has a unique identifier

Medical Subject Headings - MeSH Breast Neoplasms

Definition: Tumors or cancer of the human BREAST

Synonyms: Breast Tumors, Breast Tumor, Breast Cancer, ...

MeSH Unique ID: D001943



Ontology

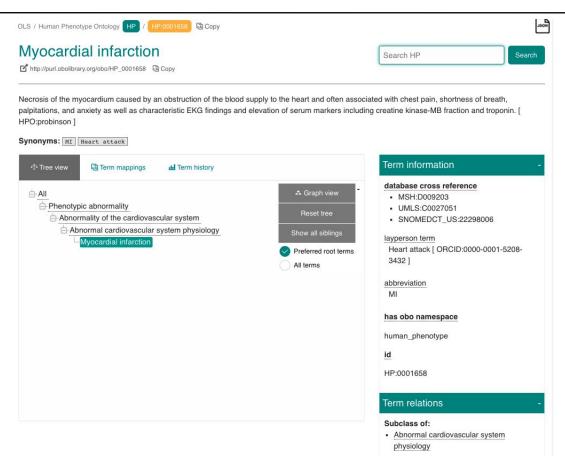


- A controlled vocabulary
- Captures term relationships, e.g.
 - is a
 - part of
 - contained in
 - produced by
- Hierarchy / Tree
 - A term can be present at several places in the hierarchy



Human Phenotype Ontology





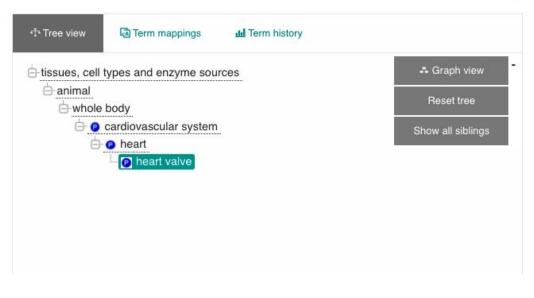


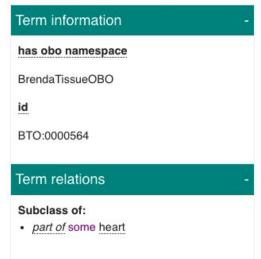
Brenda Tissue Ontology



OLS / The BRENDA Tissue Ontology (BTO) BTO / BTO:0000564		JSON
heart valve	Search BTO	Search
If http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BTO_0000564		

A structure especially in a vein or lymphatic that closes temporarily a passage or orifice or permits movement of fluid in one direction only. [
From_Merriam-Webster's_Online_Dictionary_at_www.Merriam-Webster.com:http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary?book=Dictionary&va=valve]







A universal standard



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.



SOON:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.



Making your own?



- At what point does it make sense to use something that exists?
 - Number of terms
 - Nature of terms
 - Relationships of terms
 - Terms management
 - Definitions
- FAIRness
 - Unique identifiers
 - Home brew vocabularies makes it harder to achieve machine readability



Metadata standards



- Collections of metadata elements of relevance for a particular purpose
- Elements
 - Mandatory, Recommended, or Optional
 - Defined input value type
 - Free text, data, geographical position, numerical values, ontology terms
 - Can itself be an ontology term
- Stricter → potentially increased FAIRness
- Generic to Specific



Generic - Dublin Core



- Describing digital and physical resources
- 15 elements

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/creator
Label:	Creator
Definition:	An entity primarily responsible for making the resource.
Comment:	Examples of a Creator include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Creator should be used to indicate the entity.
Term Name: date	
URI:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Label:	Date
Definition:	A point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource.
Comment:	Date may be used to express temporal information at any level of granularity. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding scheme, such as the W3CDTF profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF].
References:	[W3CDTF] http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime
Term Name: desc	cription
URI:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/description
Label:	Description
Definition:	An account of the resource.
Comment:	Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation, or a free-text account of the resource.
Term Name: form	nat
URI:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/format
Label:	Format
Definition:	The file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource.
Comment:	Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the list of Internet Media Types [MIME].
References:	[MIME] http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/

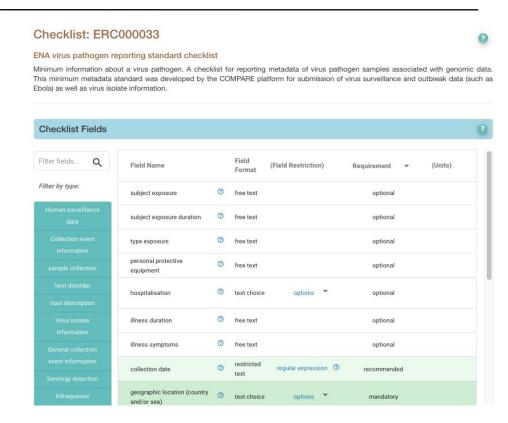
https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dces/



Specific - an ENA checklist



- ENA virus pathogen reporting standard checklist
- Reporting metadata of virus pathogen samples associated with genomic data
- 35 elements 9 mandatory and 15 recommended

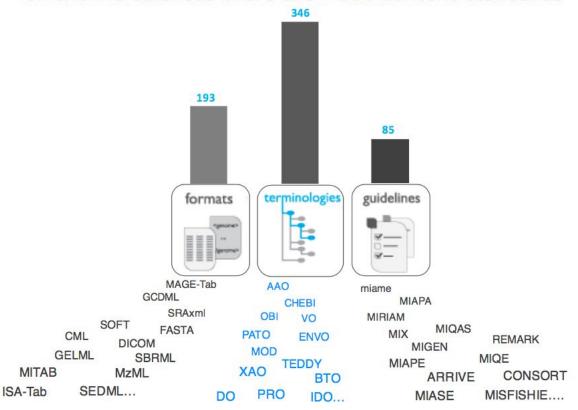


https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/browser/view/ERC000033





In the life sciences there are >600 content standards





Data dictionary



- Your own metadata standard
- Document what type of information is supposed to be entered for the metadata fields
- Name, units, allowed values, definitions, ...



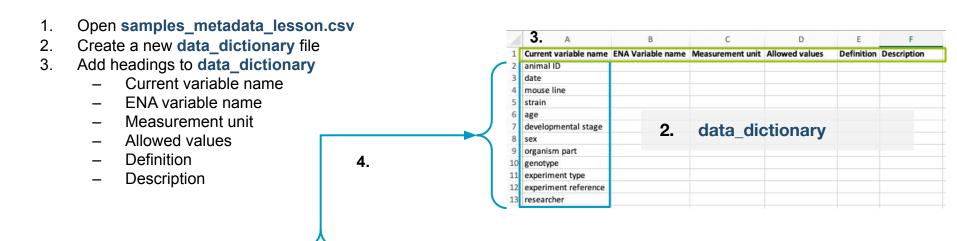


Exercise: Start a data dictionary



Start a Data dictionary





	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	R	J	K	L
	animal ID	date	mouse line	strain	age	developmental stage	sex	organism part	genotype	experiment type	experiment reference	researcher
Ī	800793	2018-01-06	Alk3	BALB/cJ	10	adult	F		wt	behaviour	Jan0618_B	Kim
	804396	2019-01-07	Vegfr	C57BL/6		5 adult	mael	lung	wild type genotype	sequencing assay	up_201_2	Sam
	805431	2018-01-12	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P9	pup	female	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Jan1218_IHC	Sam
	805992	2019-01-13	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P10	pup	male	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Jan1319_IHC	Sam
	808935	2020-01-14	Alk3	BALB/cJ	1:	2 adult	M		wt	behaviour	Jan1420_B	Kim
	810875	2019-01-16	alk6	C57BL/6	E16	embryo	N/A	brain	ко	culture	Jan1619_C	Jo
	812308	2018-01-19	Alk3	BALB/cJ	13	2 adult	F		wt	behaviour	Jan1918_B	Kim
	814334	2019-01-19	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P9	pup	mael	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Jan1919_IHC	Sam
	816649	2018-01-20	Vegfr	C57BL/4	P10	mples m	ferrale al	oto lo	wild type genotype.	IHC	Jan2018_IHC	Sam
	819947	2019-01-24	vegfr	C57BL/6 •	5 a	iiihie2_iii	letau	ata_ie	22011°C21	sequencing assay	up_432_1	Alex
	820421	2019-01-31	Vegfr	C57BL/8	P9	pup	female	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Jan3119_IHC	Sam
	821756	2018-02-04	vegfr	C57BL/6	P9	pup	male	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Feb0418_IHC	Alex
	877817	2019-04-13	vegfr	C57BL/6	1 0	adult a	male	lung	wild type genotype	sequencing assay	up_432_2	Alex
	821844	2002-07-18	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P10	pup	female	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Feb0718_IHC	Sam
	826176	2019-02-14	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P10	pup	male	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Feb1419_IHC	Sam
	832626	2020-02-16	Vegfr	C57BL/6	P9	pup	Male	lung	wild type genotype	IHC	Feb1620_IHC	Sam
	834217	2020-02-18	Alk3	BALB/cJ		4 adult	male	lung	Vegfr2 Y949F/Y949F	sequencing assay	up 235 1	Kim

- 4. Copy headings from samples_metadata_lesson.csv to rows in data_dictionary
- Add some definitions
- Add some units



Data dictionary - start



1	A	В	С	D	E	F
1	Current variable name	ENA Variable n	Measurement	Allowed values	Definition	Description
2	animal ID					
3	date			format: YYYY-MM-DD, >=proj_start_date & <=today	Date of experiment ???	
4	mouse line					
5	strain				The mouse strain of the animal	
6	age		days (?)		Age of animal	
7	developmental stage					
8	sex			male, female, unknown	Sex of the animal	
9	organism part					
10	genotype					
11	experiment type					
12	experiment reference					
13	researcher					
14						



Plan ahead



- Use standards of deposition databases were you plan to publish your data
- Helps with selecting elements
- Makes data submission much easier





Exercise:

Look up an ENA checklist to improve the data dictionary



Improve data dictionary



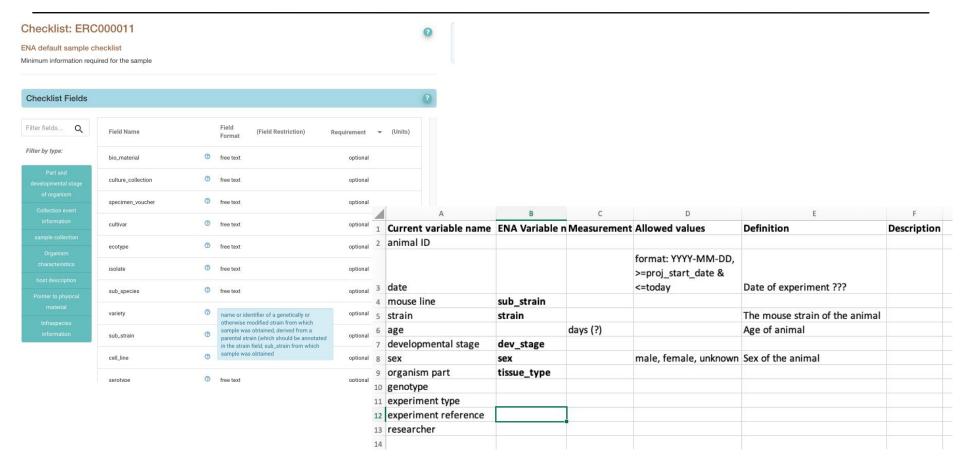
- Go to https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/browser/checklists to see the available checklists
- Scroll down the listing until you find the ERC000011 ENA default sample checklist

 Go through the data dictionary and find suitable field names in the ENA default sample checklist for those fields. Add them to the ENA Variable name column of your data dictionary file.



Improve data dictionary

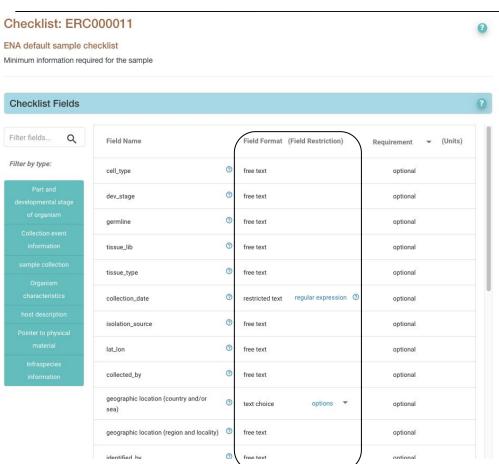






Finding ontologies





- This standard is very liberal when it comes the allowed values for the different fields
- We can do better!
- Use ontology terms
 - Improves FAIRness
 - But which ontologies…?



Finding ontologies



- Tools
 - FAIRsharing.org
 - EBI Ontology Tooling page
 - Zooma map free text to ontology terms
 - Ontology Lookup Service OLS



FAIRsharing.org

- Not an exact science... There is no perfect way...
- Sometimes hard
- Trial and error





FAIRsharing.org





A curated, informative and educational resource on data and metadata standards, inter-related to databases and data policies.

HOW CAN WE HELP?

We guide consumers to discover, select and use these resources with confidence, and producers to make their resource more discoverable, more widely adopted and cited.



Societies, unions and community alliances

Raise awareness around standards, databases, repositories and data policies, as well as mobilise your community to take action to promote the registration, use and citation of key resources...

[read more]

Researchers	Developers & Curators	Journal Publishers	Librarians & Trainers	Societies & Alliances	Funders
Fi	nd	Disc	cover	Lea	rn



Zooma





Query

Use the text box to find possible ontology mappings for free text terms in the ZOOMA repository of curated annotation knowledge. You can add one term (e.g. 'Homo sapiens') per line. If you also have a type for your term (e.g. 'organism'), put this after the term, separated by a tab. If you are new to ZOOMA, take a look at our getting started guide.

Show me some examples...

Bright nuclei Agammaglobulinemia 2 phenotype Reduction in IR-induced 53BP1 foci in HeLa cell Impaired cell migration with increased protrusive activity phenotype C57Black/6 strain nuclei stay close together Retinal cone dystrophy 3B disease segregation problems/chromatin bridges/lagging chromosomes/multiple DNA masses Segawa syndrome autosomal recessive phenotype BRCA1 gene Deafness, autosomal dominant 17 phenotype cooked broccoli compound

Datasources

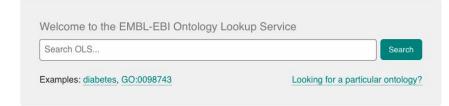
ZOOMA maps text to ontology terms based on curated mappings from selected datasources (more preferred), and by searching ontologies directly (less preferred). Here, you can select which curated datasources to use ontonally rapked in order of preference. You can also select



OLS







About OLS

The Ontology Lookup Service (OLS) is a repository for biomedical ontologies that aims to provide a single point of access to the latest ontology versions. You can browse the ontologies through the website as well as programmatically via the OLS API. OLS is developed and maintained by the Samples, Phenotypes and Ontologies Team (SPOT) at EMBL-EBI.

Nelated Tools

In addition to OLS the SPOT team also provides the OxO, Zooma and Webulous services. OxO provides cross-ontology mappings between terms from different ontologies. Zooma is a service to assist in mapping data to ontologies in OLS and Webulous is a tool for building ontologies from spreadsheets.

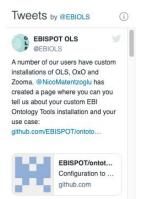
A Report an Issue

For feedback, enquiries or suggestion about OLS or to request a new ontology please use our GitHub issue tracker. For announcements relating to OLS, such as new releases and new features sign up to the OLS announce mailing list

Jul Data Content

Updated 18 Feb 2021 07:58

- · 260 ontologies
- 6,466,998 terms
- 31,530 properties
- 497,537 individuals







Exercise: Find suitable ontologies for your data



Finding ontologies and terms VSciLifeLab



Try finding and deciding on suitable ontologies and terms to use for the data file

- strain, using OLS
- dev_stage, using Zooma
- tissue type, using FAIRsharing.org



Update data dictionary



	A	В	С	D	E	F
	Current variable name	ENA Variable	n Measurement	Allowed values	Definition	Description
	animal ID					3890
	date			format: YYYY-MM-DD, >=proj_start_date & <=today	Date of experiment ???	
	mouse line	sub_strain				
	strain	strain		NCIT ontology: C56BL/6 Mouse (NCIT:C14424), BALB/cJ Mouse (NCIT:C14657)	The mouse strain of the animal	
	age		days (?)		Age of animal	
	developmental stage	dev_stage		BTO ontology: pup (BTO:0004377), adult (BTO:0001043), embryo (BTO:0000379)		
	sex	sex		male, female, unknown	Sex of the animal	
	organism part	tissue_type		MA ontology: lung (MA:0000415), brain (MA:0000168)		
)	genotype					
1	experiment type					
2	experiment reference					
3	researcher					



Summary



- Information about data is called metadata
- Good metadata is a necessity for understanding the data FAIRness
- Try to be consistent when describing data
- Use controlled vocabularies and ontologies when specifying metadata
- Metadata standards generic and domain specific
- Use data dictionaries to document standards for your data
- There are tools to help you decide on ontologies and terms to use