

## Curating Cross-Linguistic Data with git and GitHub

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MEaCoM 1, October 23-24, 2017, Alcanena

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#### CODE IS DATA

Homoiconicity in programming languages means:

code can be treated as a basic data structure that the programming language knows how to access.

http://blogs.mulesoft.org/code-is-data-data-is-code/

Thus the programming language can manipulate code more reliably (no syntax errors!) than your text editor.

So homoiconicity is a desirable property of a programming language, because it allows for better tooling.

#### DATA IS CODE

Turns out – in a rather mundane way – data is code, too.

Or less catchy: cross-linguistic data is similar enough to (open source) code to share its tools:

- · textual data
- · line based
- · not really Big Data
- · open (often)

Having the same problems as software developers is actually a good thing!

They are good toolmakers!

#### DATA CURATION AND VERSION CONTROL

commit 1203f919cb811b7fb57fa350f8dc37c0e756a004

Author: kirbykat <kirbykat@users.noreply.github.com>

Date: Thu Oct 5 00:21:47 2017 +0200

correct glottolog id for ancient hebrew

commit 3df866f2965ala9f7e4f67e8dd92833e28baf489 Author: Hans-Jörg Bibiko <bibiko@shh.mpq.de>

Date: Wed Sep 13 09:38:49 2017 +0200

fixed Labor and Lifecycle spelling

commit 8c06135d3fe7cb6f718e48b86e98cdc9e7bb41e9

Merge: 985d3d9 efaf853

Author: xrotwang <xrotwang@googlemail.com>
Date: Wed Sep 13 09:21:31 2017 +0200

updated variable definitions

Listing 1: Obviously, data curation and version control software are a perfect match!

# Data curation with GitHub

#### **OVERVIEW**

Using line based text files for data and

git (a tool for distributed source code management) and GitHub (a platform hosting git repositories).

we get a platform for collaboratively curating cross-linguistic data.

#### **EXAMPLE:** GLOTTOLOG

Open Source software in the age of GitHub is a tremendous success story for worldwide online collaboration.

This is exactly the kind of collaboration we want to enable for data sets like Glottolog, which clearly

- profit from more curators
   given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow
   Law)
   (Linus'
- "belong" to the academic community more than to any one institution, thus – given current funding schemes – will have to be transferred to a different owner at some point.

#### HOW DO WE TURN GLOTTOLOG INTO OPEN DATA?

We need to model Glottolog data in a way suitable for distributed version control systems.

- line-based text formats, i.e. text that can be meaningfully handled by diff
- · BibT<sub>E</sub>Xfor bibliography files
- · INI files for languoid metadata.
- · A directory tree to model the classification.
- Some tools to simplify manipulation of the language tree.
- An API to access the data in the repository programmatically.

## clld/glottolog: BiBT<sub>E</sub>X

```
@book{94863,
 address = {New York},
 author = {Sapir, Edward},
 publisher = {Harcourt and Brace},
 title = {Language},
 year = \{1949\},
 bibtexkey = {sapir language1949},
 inlq = {English [eng]},
 macro_area = {Africa},
 src = {wals},
 srctrickle = {wals#5298}
```

Listing 2: BibT<sub>E</sub>X is used for reference data.

### clld/glottolog: Why BiBT<sub>E</sub>X?

- · Well supported in many bibliography management tools like
  - Zotero
  - · jabref
- · Our workflow is already adapted to it
- The (missing) details in the data model e.g. no splitting of authors align well with our messy data.
- We only use BibT<sub>E</sub>X as container format no LaT<sub>E</sub>X in field values, but UTF-8 encoded text.

#### clld/glottolog: INI FILES

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
[core]
name = Abinomn
glottocode = abin1243
hid = bsa
level = language
iso639-3 = bsa
latitude = -2.92281
longitude = 138.891
macroareas =
        Papunesia
countries =
        Indonesia (ID)
[sources]
glottolog =
        Mark Donohue and Simon Musgrave 2007 (89329)
```

Listing 3: **INI** files are used for metadata on languoids.

#### clld/glottolog: WHY INI FILES?

- · Good support (e.g. syntax highlighting) in many text editors.
- The programming language Python supports reading and writing **INI** files out-of-the-box.
- Format is extensible new sections and options can be added any time without disrupting the processing pipeline.

#### clld/glottolog: FILE-SYSTEM HIERARCHY

```
$ tree --charset ASCII languoids/tree/abkh1242/abkh1243/
    abkh1244/
languoids/tree/abkh1242/abkh1243/abkh1244/
   abkh1244.ini
    abzh1238
    '-- abzh1238.ini
    bzyb1238
    '-- bzyb1238.ini
'-- samu1242
    '-- samu1242.ini
3 directories, 4 files
```

Listing 4: A directory tree is used to model the language classification.

Glottolog and collaboration

#### THE GITHUB WORKFLOW

**fork** Create your own copy of the data repository. The repository you forked from is also called **upstream**.

edit Change the data in your copy.

commit Register meaningful groups of changes in your copy.

merge Incorporate changes from other forks of the repository.

#### USE CASES: TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

Forks are essential for the open source software development model for another reason as well:

They allow for seamless transfer of ownership of codebases.

For Glottolog this means

- the data repository can be forked any fork is as good as the original repos
- the code for the web application has an open license, can be run anywhere, and ingest data from any fork
- the only thing bound to an institution that has to be explicitly transferred (with consent of the owner) is the domain name glottolog.org

#### USE CASES: FUNCTIONALITY BUILT ON THE REPOSITORY

Functionality can be built on top of the repository – rather than on top of the web application

- reduces traffic at glottolog.org
- · works off-line
- · works for forks, too, ...
- ...thus, local changes can be incorporated in workflows right away
- put an API on your data rather than on your web apps

#### GLOTTOLOG REFERENCE SEARCH

<pre>\$ glottolog refsearch "author:Holton_year:2003_Tobelo"</pre>		
ID	Author	Year Title
mpieva:Holton2003Tobelo	Holton, Gary	2003 Tobelo
wals:2737	Holton, Gary	2003 Tobelo
hh:g:Holton:Tobelo	Gary Holton	2003 Tobelo
langsci:Holton:03 (4 matches)	Holton, Gary	2003 Tobelo

Listing 5: Using the pure-python Whoosh search engine, we can provide full-text search on more than 300,000 Glottolog references from the command line (or any program that can "shell out")

#### GLOTTOLOG LANGUOID SEARCH

```
$ glottolog langsearch Deutsch
4 matches
German Sign Language [germ1281] language
./sign1238/deaf1237/dgsi1234/germ1281/md.ini
Deutsche Gebärdensprache
```

Kaniet-Dempwolff [kani1283] language
./aust1307/nucl1752/.../west2532/anch1239/kani1283/md.ini
hh:hw:Dempwolff:Deutsch-Neuguinea\*\* recorded

Old Saxon [olds1250] language ./indo1319/germ1287/.../alts1234/olds1250/md.ini Altnieder-deutsch

German [stan1295] language ./indo1319/germ1287/.../high1287/stan1295/md.ini Deutsch

Listing 6: Similar functionality is provided to search language information.

#### USE CASES: ADD "YOUR" LANGUAGE

Working on varieties which are not in Glottolog?

- mint Glottocodes (using functionality built on top of the repository)
- · add languoids to your fork of the repository
- · use "your" Glottocodes in your data ...
- · ...while waiting for "upstream" to incorporate your changes.

#### OTHER USEFUL LINE BASED TEXT FORMATS

- bagit: cataloging/packaging hierarchies of files
- · csv: tabular data for version control
- csv packages with w3c: multi-table packages with foreign keys
- cldf: cross-linguistic datatypes built on the w3c spec for tabular data

#### **BAGIT**

```
myfirstbag/
 -- data
    \-- 27613-h
        \-- images
            \-- q172.png
            \-- q172.txt
  - manifest-md5.txt
      49afbd86a1ca9f34b677a3f09655eae9 data/27613-h/images/q172
    .png
      408ad21d50cef31da4df6d9ed81b01a7 data/27613-h/images/q172
    .txt
    bagit.txt
      BagIt-Version: 0.97
      Tag-File-Character-Encoding: UTF-8
```

Listing 7: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BagIt

#### **CSV**

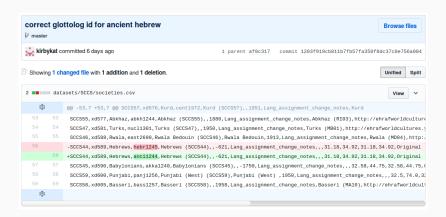


Figure 1: CSV plays well with version control and GitHub.

Bells and whistles

#### **CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION**

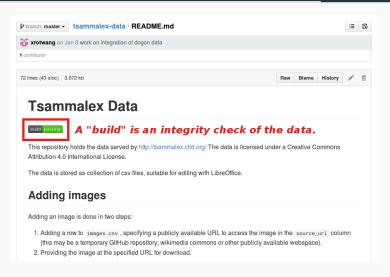
Let's go further borrowing best practices in software development.

#### Continuous integration

In addition to automated [...] tests, organisations using CI typically use a build server to implement continuous processes of applying quality control in general — small pieces of effort, applied frequently.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuous\_integration

#### CI FOR GITHUB



**Figure 2:** GitHub repositories can be registered with CI service provider Travis-CI.

#### CI BUILD HISTORY

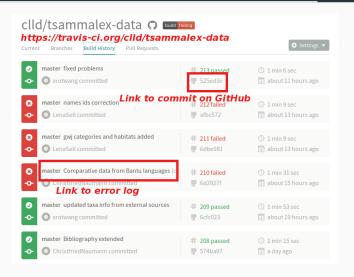


Figure 3: The build history relates builds and repository changes.

#### CI BUILD LOG

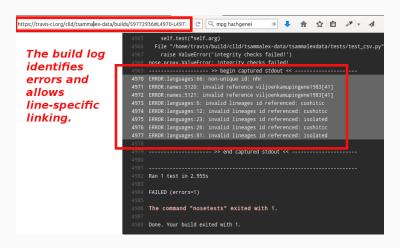
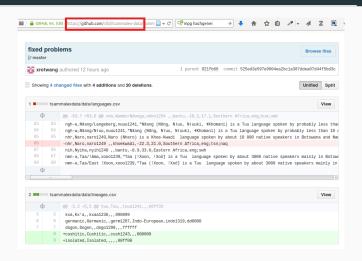


Figure 4: Build log for error reporting.

#### CI: ADDRESSING BUILD ERRORS



**Figure 5:** The URL to the build log could be used in a commit log to link changes back to the error report.

#### BUT WHAT IF GITHUB ...?

Does this introduce too much dependence on GitHub.com?

There are some mitigating factors:

- git is a distributed scm, thus each clone contains all the data!
- There are alternative git hosting platforms like BitBucket.
- · and then there's ZENODO

#### **ZENODO**

ZENODO solves the longterm preservation and citability issue for GitHub repositories by

- · archiving releases ("issues") of GitHub repositories
- · assigning a DOI to each release

#### **GLOTTOLOG 2.4 AT ZENODO**

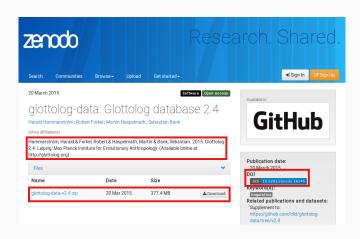


Figure 6: http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16245

#### **SUMMARY**

If your data is code, treat it as such.

And yes, GitHub is the missing editorial backend of your system.

