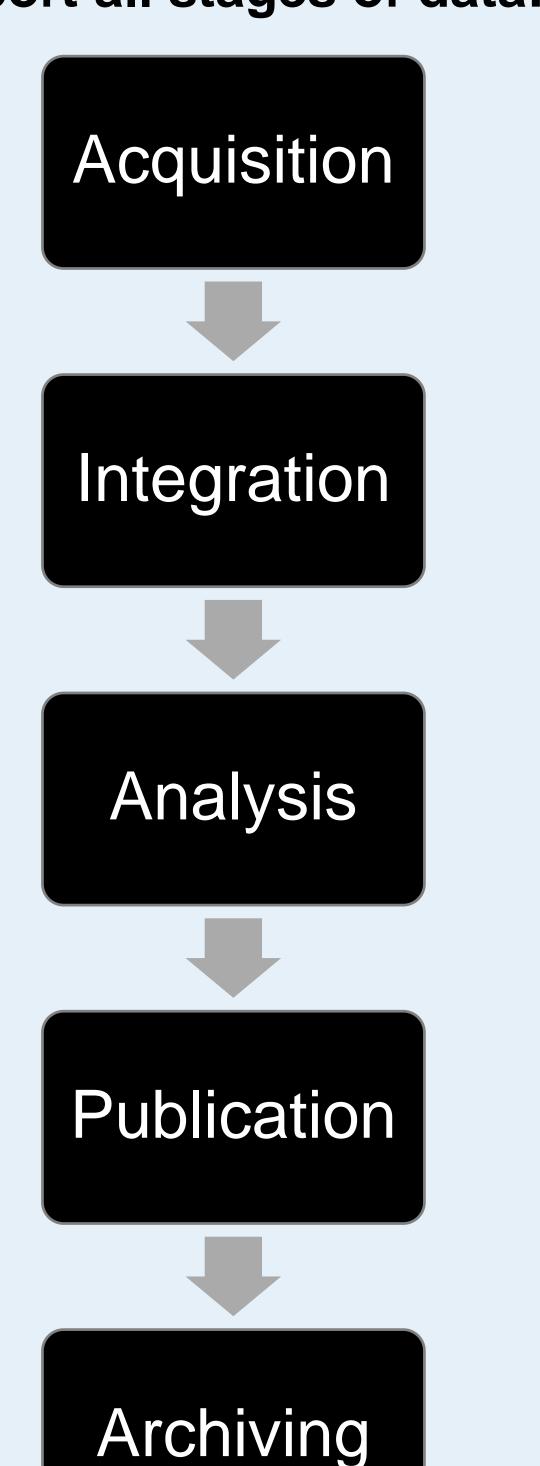
The CRESCAT Platform

A Computational Research Environment for Scientific Collaboration on Ancient Topics

PI: David Schloen, University of Chicago

Goals

- Connect existing software to support multi-project and multi-disciplinary research
- Support all stages of data:



- Accommodate heterogeneity of data sources, data types, and logical schemas while preserving original ontologies/terminologies
- Automate data transformations and transfers from one stage to the next via high-level GUI
- Provide seamless scalability for large-scale data management and various algorithmic analyses
- Ensure sustainability of:
- Software maintenance
- Technical support
- Institutional hosting
- Test and document the platform with complex use cases from archaeology & ancient economics

Acknowledgments

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1. Data Acquisition

External database APIs

- Live links to curated data stored in external repositories
- Granularity (atomization) to the extent permitted by the API

Mobile apps for fieldwork

- Offline mode with automated syncing when online
- Accommodates wide variability in project schemas

Instrumental data

 Supports many data types and file formats (image, audio, video, GIS, 3D models, etc.)

2. Data Integration

Ontology-agnostic

- Represent explicitly both research data and the disparate ontologies inherent in the data
- Abstract top-level ontology implemented in a non-relational schema (keyed and indexed)

Data warehouse approach

- XQuery DBMS optimized for hierarchical semi-structured data
- Atomic keyed data objects correspond to project-defined units of space, time, agency, taxonomy, etc.
- Automatic parsing of source data to populate the data warehouse

3. Data Analysis

Complex queries

- Leverage overlapping hierarchical taxonomies with inheritance
- Spatial and temporal relations implied by hierarchies and links

Statistical analysis and viz

 Close integration with scalable R server using workflow scripts

Geospatial analysis

- Close integration with ArcGIS
- Object-based ownership of vector/raster data better than typical layer-based model
- Social network analysis

4. Data Publication

REST API for Web apps

 Flattened views of XML data selected via queries, with XSLT stylesheets to render as JSON

5. Data Archiving

OWL ontology specification

- Defines top-level ontology of the data warehouse
- RDF triples reflect ontology
- Export data from a given research project as RDF triples that preserve all atomized distinctions and relationships

Sustainability External databases are accessed via

Nonproprietary standards

 Based entirely on XML, RDF, and related W3C standards

Proven business model

 Institutional support of computing infrastructure and modest fees to cover technical support

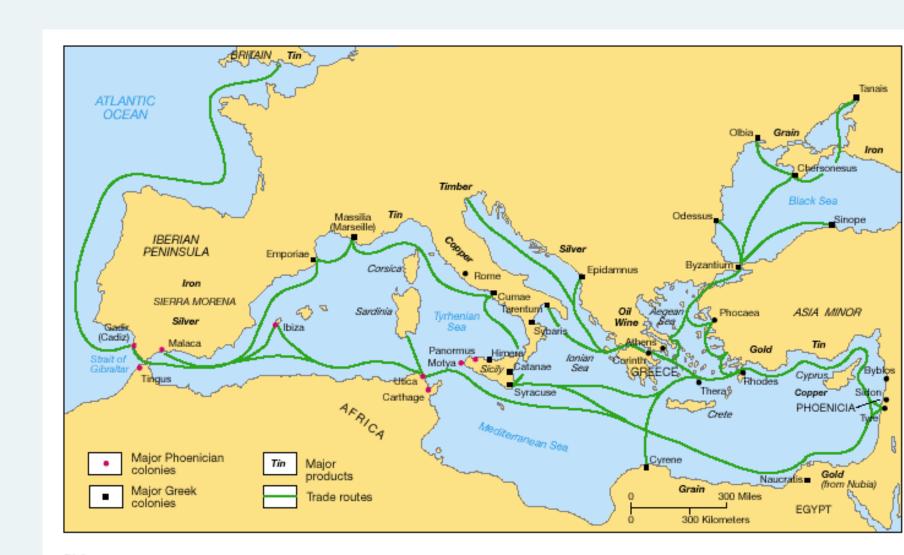
Dissemination

- Advisory board members from several universities representing several different disciplines
- Workshops and conferences to get user feedback
- Website with documentation of software and methods

Example Use Case

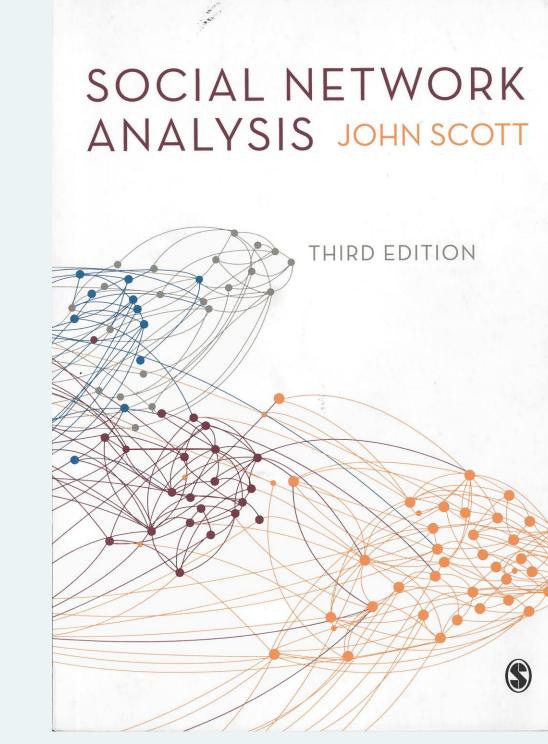
Ancient Greek economy and trade

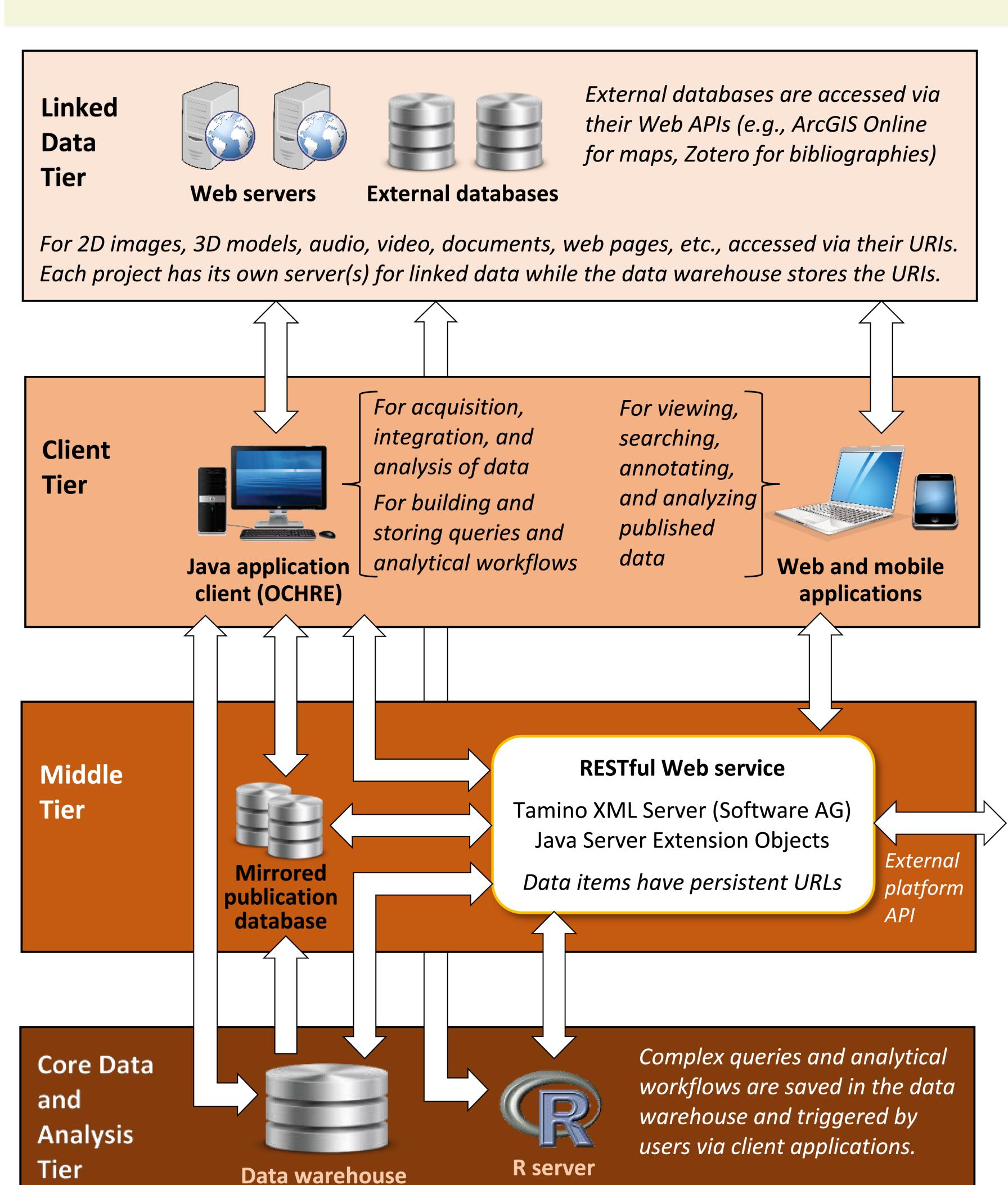
- Thousands of coin hoards have been found around the Mediterranean Sea, dating to the earliest use of coins (600-300 BC)
- Network analysis of spatial and temporal distributions of coins by type, date, mint of origin, and findspot lets us infer economic and political structure



Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.







The data warehouse consists of atomized database items with universally unique IDs that can

be published to a publication database as "flattened" XML and then styled as HTML, JSON, etc.