



The DataBridge: A Social Network for Long Tail Science Data

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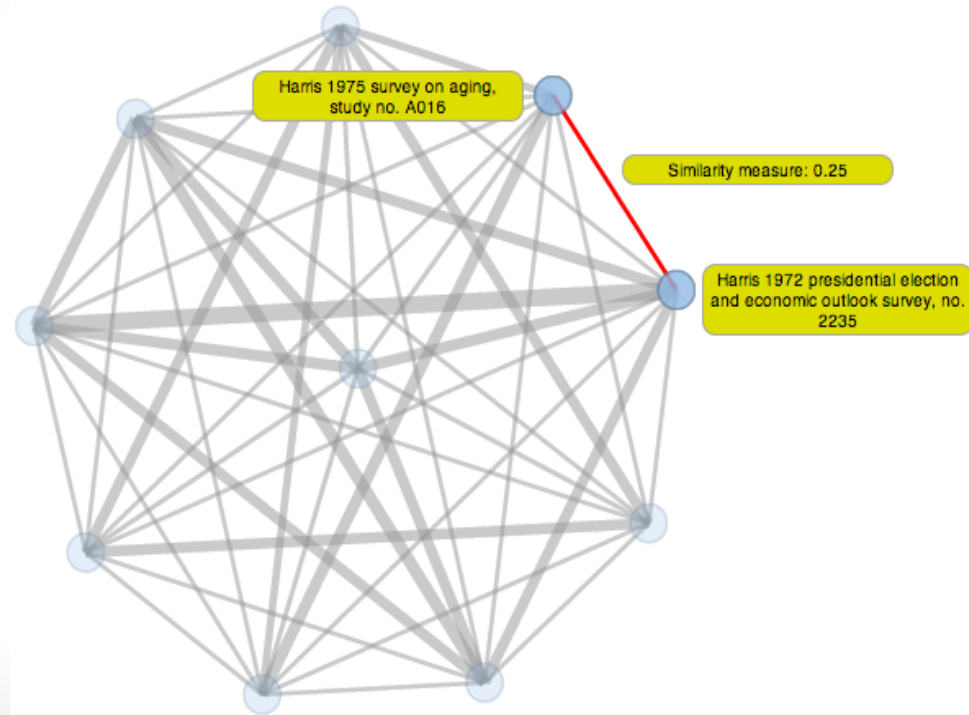
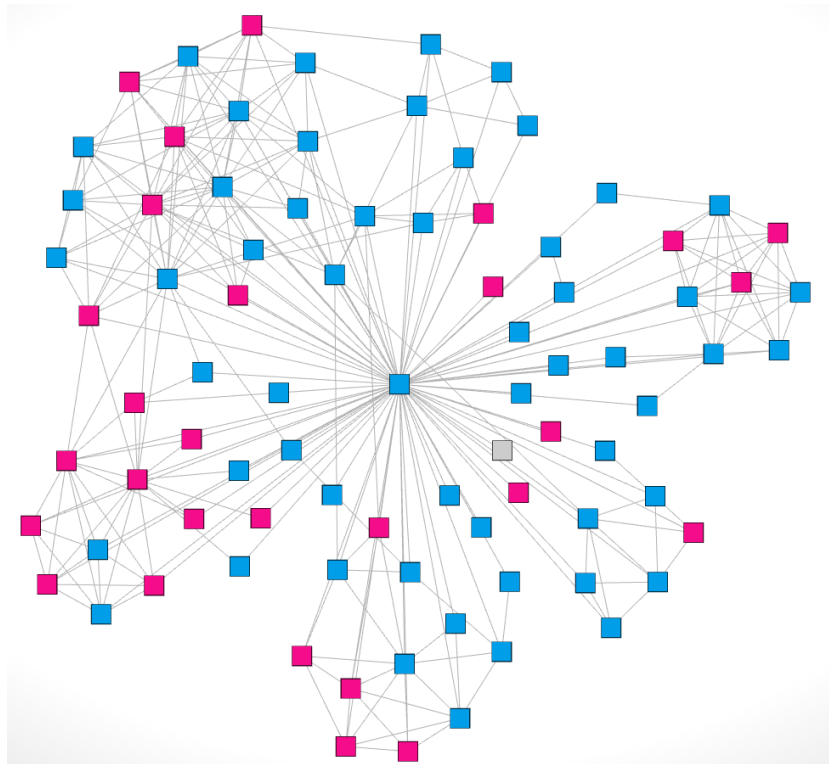
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DATABRIDGE

The DataBridge: A Social Network for Data



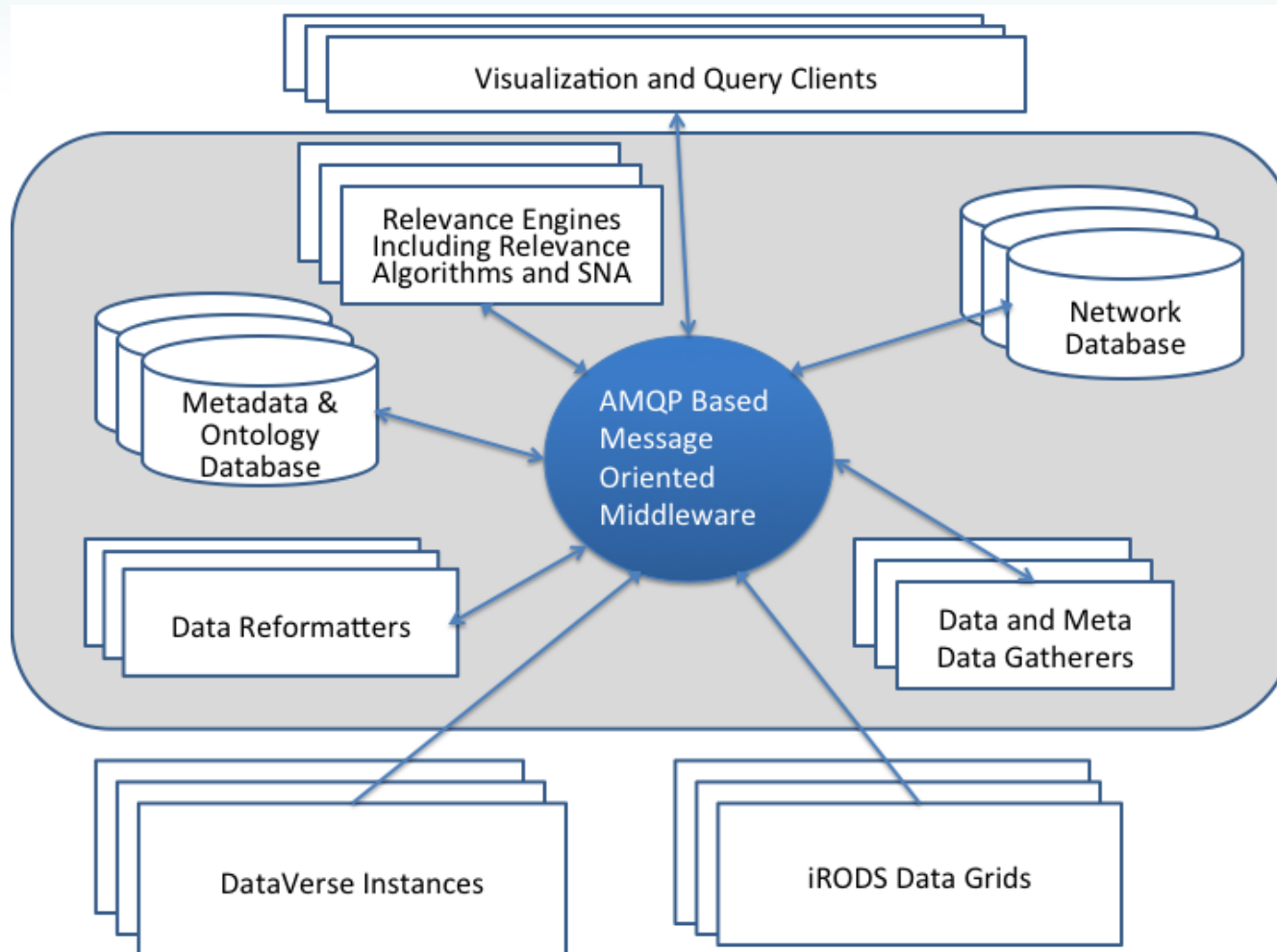
Dark Data from The Long Tail of Science

- Long tail data is the small data sets produced by numerous investigators
- From Brahe to Mendel discovery has come from relatively small data sets
- Much long tail data is dark data, data “not easily found by potential users” (Heidorn)
- Long tail data sets lack structural advantages of “classic” Big Data.

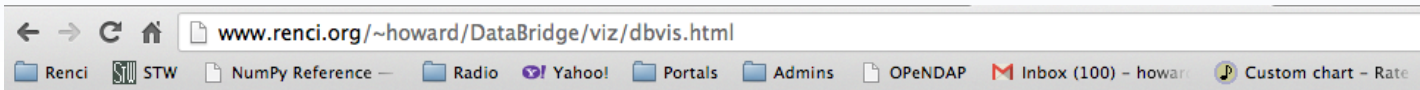
The DataBridge Strategy: Building a Social Network for Scientific Data

- **Construct a multi-dimensional sociometric network for data. Three challenges:**
 - **Evaluate the similarity/relevancy of data sets**
 - **Perform community detection on the resulting set of similarities**
 - **Provide query interfaces on resulting multi-dimensional network**

DataBridge Implementation

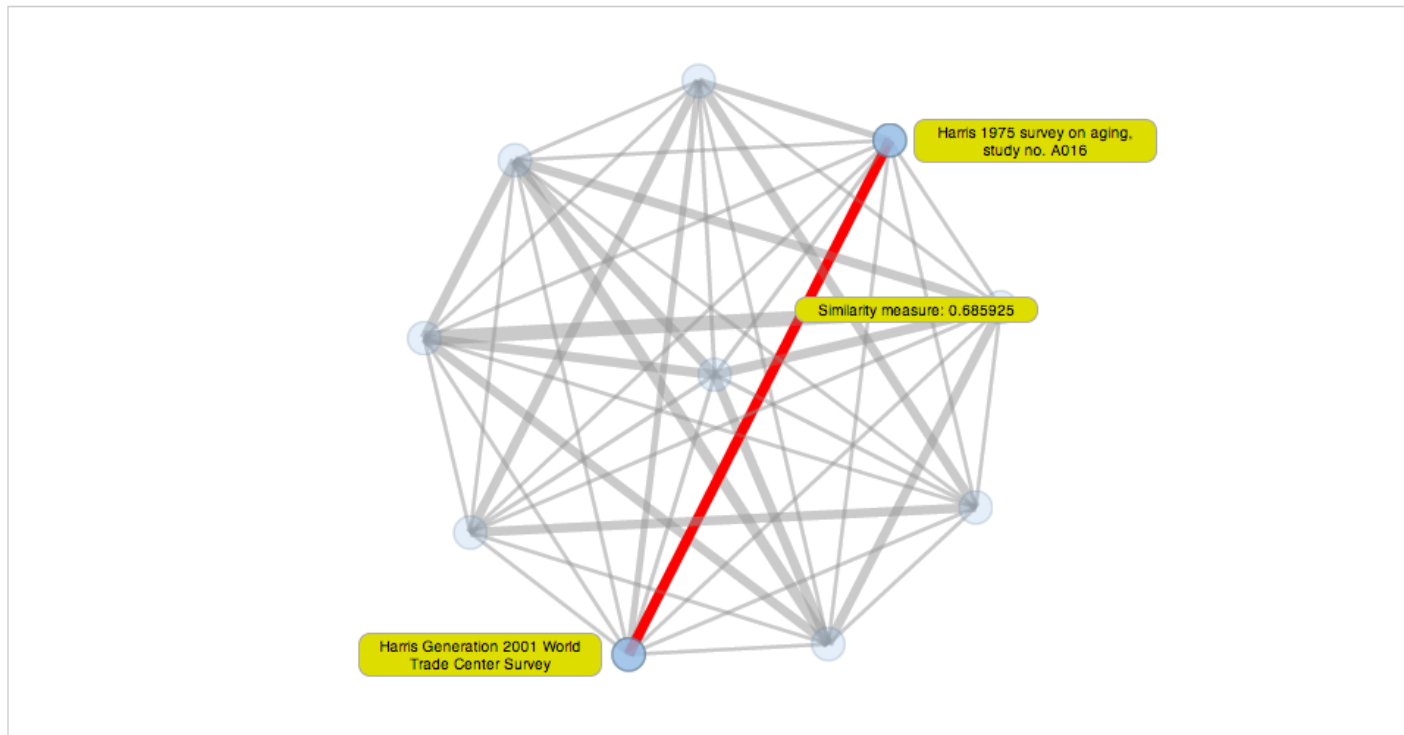


DataBridge Progress to Date: JavaScript based network visualization tool



Visualization of data relationship Networks for DataBridge

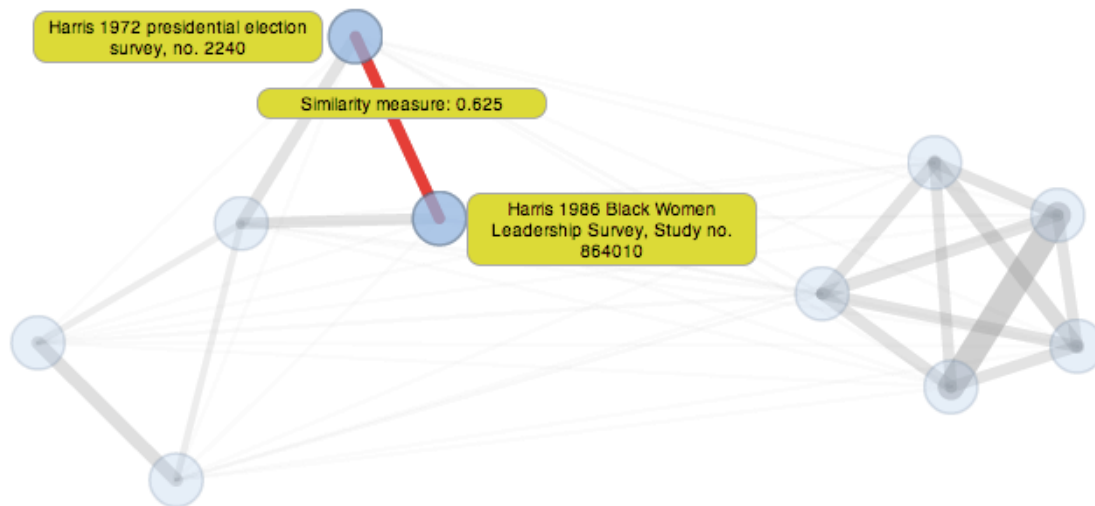
This network shows the data-to-data relationship in Harris surveys extracted from [Odum Institute Dataverse Network](#) at UNC-Chapel Hill. A categorical data similarity measurement algorithm was used to extract a similarity adjacency matrix that was then used to create this data-to-data relationship graph. Each node represents a Harris survey data record; each edge links the pair of nodes based on their similarity measurement --- the thicker the edge, the more similar the linked nodes.



Similarity measure between node Harris Generation 2001 World Trade Center Survey and node Harris 1975 survey on aging, study no. A016 is 0.685925

Visualization of data relationship Networks for [DataBridge](#)

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Similarity measure between node Harris 1972 presidential election survey, no. 2240 and node Harris 1986 Black Women Leadership Survey, Study no. 864010 is 0.625

DataBridge Team

- **PI: Arcot Rajasekar RENCi and SILS, UNC-Chapel Hill**
- **Collaborators:**
 - **Odum Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill**
 - **Population Informatics Research Group, UNC-Chapel Hill, Texas A & M University**
 - **iLab, North Carolina A&T University**
 - **The Institute for Quantitative Social Science, Harvard University**
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