A curation interface for temporal databases

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Introduction: Curated scientific databases

Curated databases:

- → "databases that are populated and updated with a great deal of human effort" (Buneman et al., 2008)
- → Examples: IUPHAR/BPS Guide to PHARMACOLOGY (GtoPdb), CIA World Factbook, Manually Curated Database of Rice Proteins (MCDRP)

Curation challenges:

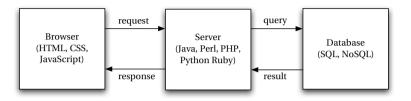
- ightarrow Provenance tracking, citation, archiving, annotation propogation ...
- ightarrow Digital tools have to be hand-crafted for every curated DB often with very stretched resources

Ultimate goal: programming language support for curation functionality

- $\,\rightarrow\,$ Cross-tier web-programming using the Links language
- ightarrow Previous work: GtoPdb re-implementation (Fowler et al, 2020)
- ightarrow This research: **prototype** curation interface for Covid-19 data



Background: Cross-tier web programming



Curated databases normally a **collection of applications**:

ightarrow Database, web frontend, curation application

Links: cross-tier programming language with language-integrated query:

- ightarrow Client, server, and database code written in same language
- $\,\rightarrow\,$ Database queries written in the same language providing well-formed and efficient queries
- $\rightarrow\,$ Language developed at UoE since 2006, with temporal database features recently added



Provenance and curation

Definition of provenance:

- → "Essentially, provenance can be seen as meta-data that, instead of describing data, describes a production process." (Herschel et al, 2017)
- \rightarrow Here our focus is on data provenance in the context of **data updates**

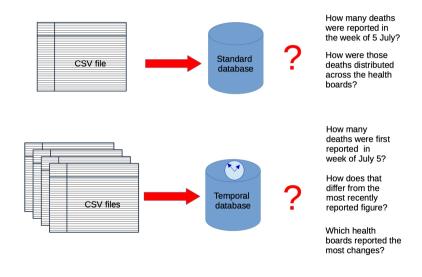
Provenance facilitates curation:

- ightarrow Captures the process of data creation and allows analysis of data change
- ightarrow Records the human effort and decisions involved in curation
- → Allows for assessment of data quality and integrity

Provenance supports data sharing:

- ightarrow Availability of provenance information can build trust for data sharing and reuse
- → Provides information for data versioning via time-slicing

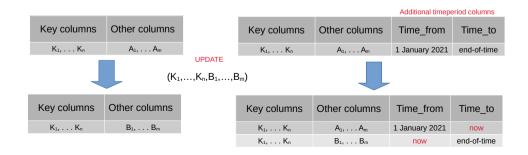
Temporal databases and provenance queries



Temporal databases and update provenance

Temporal databases:

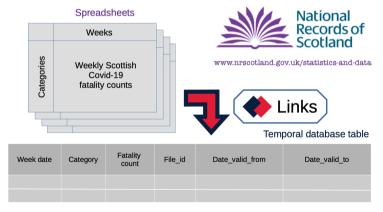
- → Introduction of time period information to individual rows by adding two columns: the start of the time period and the end of the time period
- ightarrow The time period describes when the data is valid and temporal queries use this time information
- → Interpretation of time period is application dependent: transaction time or another metric of validity such as validity in the real world.





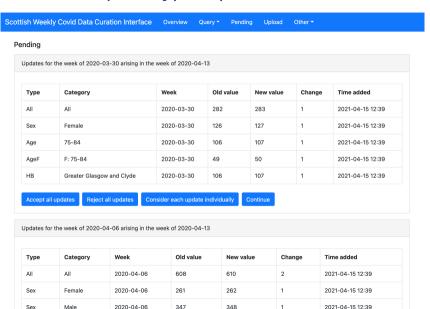
Case study: Scottish Covid-19 figures

- ightarrow Weekly CSV files with weekly Covid-19 fatality counts for sex, age, health board, local authority, and location
- ightarrow Each CSV file contains new data for (at least) one week and may contain updates to counts from previous weeks



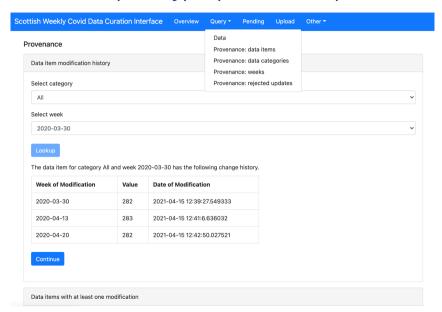


Curation interface prototype: update decisions





Curation interface prototype: provenance queries





Conclusion: Links for curation interfaces

→ Curated databases:

- → Databases maintained using much human effort
- ightarrow Consist of multiple applications: database, web frontend, ...
- \rightarrow How can we automate support for curation?

→ Curation interface:

- ightarrow Links is a cross-tier programming language with client, server, database code in a single language
- ightarrow Temporal database features support update provenance
- → A bit like Github but for data

See our poster Links between Temporal Databases and Curation and complete our curation interface survey at RDA Plenary 17

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