

Michael Conlon¹ Andrew Mandr² Curberry Tr

VIVO: a system for research discovery

Michael Conlon¹, Andrew Woods², Graham Triggs^{2, 3}, Ralph O'Flinn⁵, Muhammad Javed⁴, Jim Blake⁴, Benjamin Gross^{9, 10}, Qazi Azim Ijaz Ahmad³, Sabih Ali⁶, Martin Barber³, Don Elsborg⁷, Kitio Fofack⁸, Christian Hauschke³, Violeta Ilik¹¹, Huda Khan⁴, Ted Lawless^{10, 12}, Jacob Levernier¹³, Brian Lowe¹⁴, Jose Luis Martin¹⁵, Steve McKay¹⁶, Simon Porter⁶, Tatiana Walther³, Marijane White¹⁷, Stefan Wolff¹⁸, and Rebecca Younes⁴

1 University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, US 2 Duraspace, Inc., Beaverton, OR, US 3 Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB) – German National Library of Science and Technology, Hannover, DE 4 Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, US 5 University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US 6 Digital Science, London, UK 7 University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US 8 Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, QC, CA 9 UNAVCO, Inc., Boulder, CO, US 10 Clarivate Analytics, Inc., Philadelphia, PA, US 11 Columbia University, New York, NY, US 12 Brown University, Providence, RI, US 13 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US 14 Ontocale SRL, Bucharest, RO 15 Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Madrid, ES 16 Plum Analytics, Inc., Philadelphia, PA, US 17 Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US 18 Sächsische Landesbibliothek Staats und Universitätsbibliothek, Dresden, DE

Summary

VIVO [Pronunciation: vee-voh] is member-supported, enterprise open source software and an ontology for representing scholarship. VIVO supports recording, editing, searching, browsing and visualizing scholarly activity. VIVO encourages research discovery, expert finding, network analysis and assessment of research impact. VIVO is easily extended to support additional domains of scholarly activity (Börner, Conlon, Corson-Rikert, & Ying Ding, 2012).

VIVO uses an ontology to represent people, papers, grants, projects, datasets, resources, and other elements of research and scholarship as linked open data. The ontology can be used to create RDF that can be loaded into VIVO. VIVO RDF data is easily exported for use in other applications.

VIVO includes Vitro (Project, 2019), a domain-free engine for managing linked open data, the JFact reasoner ("JFact DL Reasoner," 2018), SolR ("Apache Solr -," 2019) for search, SPARQL query ("SPARQL Query Language for RDF," 2008), Jena as a triple store ("Apache Jena -," 2011), supporting both TDB ("Apache Jena - Apache Jena - TDB," 2019) and SDB ("Apache Jena - SDB - persistent triple stores using relational databases," 2019) on MySQL ("MySQL," 2019), uses D3 (Bostock, 2015) for visualizations, and provides multiple APIs, including Triple Pattern Fragments (Verborgh et al., 2016) for rapid remote access to specified data.

Using VIVO, organizations can represent the activities and accomplishments of their scholars as linked open data, and share that data with others.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the foundational work done on VIVO, and VIVO concepts by the team at the Mann Agricultural Library, Cornell University, led by Jon Corson-Rikert.

Submitted: 12 September 2018 Published: 26 July 2019

DOI: 10.21105/joss.01182

■ Review 🖒

Repository ♂
Archive ♂

License

Software

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC-BY).



The authors also wish to acknowledge NIH grant 1U24RR029822-01 to the first author, which funded the work of more than 120 co-investigators in the further development of the VIVO software, and to Dr. Melissa Haendel of Oregon Health Science University for her significant advances in the VIVO Integrated Semantic Framework (Project, 2018), which VIVO uses to represent scholarship. Finally, the authors wish to acknowledge the many hundreds of members of the VIVO community around the world, who volunteer their time and effort to advance the art of representing scholarship as linked open data. The work described here builds on the work of many others.

References

Apache Jena -. (2011). Retrieved from https://jena.apache.org/

Apache Jena - Apache Jena - TDB. (2019). Retrieved from https://jena.apache.org/ documentation/tdb/

Apache Jena - SDB - persistent triple stores using relational databases. (2019). Retrieved from https://jena.apache.org/documentation/sdb/index.html

Apache Solr -. (2019). Retrieved from http://lucene.apache.org/solr/

Bostock, M. (2015). D3.js - Data-Driven Documents. Retrieved from https://d3js.org/

Börner, K., Conlon, M., Corson-Rikert, J., & Ying Ding (Eds.). (2012). VIVO: A Semantic Approach to Scholarly Networking and Discovery (1 edition.). S.I.: Morgan & Claypool Publishers.

JFact DL Reasoner. (2018). Retrieved from http://jfact.sourceforge.net/

MySQL. (2019). Retrieved from https://www.mysql.com/

Project, V. (2018, April). VIVO-isf-ontology: The "VIVO-ISF Ontology" is an OWL2 representation of the VIVO-ISF Data Standard. OpenRIF. Retrieved from https://github.com/openrif/vivo-isf-ontology

Project, V. (2019). About Vitro VIVO. Retrieved from http://vivoweb.org/info/about-vitro

SPARQL Query Language for RDF. (2008). Retrieved from https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/

Verborgh, R., Vander Sande, M., Hartig, O., Van Herwegen, J., De Vocht, L., De Meester, B., Haesendonck, G., et al. (2016). Triple Pattern Fragments: A low-cost knowledge graph interface for the Web. *Web Semantics: Science, Services and Agents on the World Wide Web*, *37-38*, 184–206. doi:10.1016/j.websem.2016.03.003