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CONNECTING RESEARCH,
IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE

Open Infrastructure in action: the PID Graph

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14 November 2022

EOSC Symposium 2022

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@gabioshka

PIDs for places, people, and things

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PIDs for people (researchers) include ISNIs and ORCID iDs

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6622-4910

PIDs for institutions (research organizations) including ROR

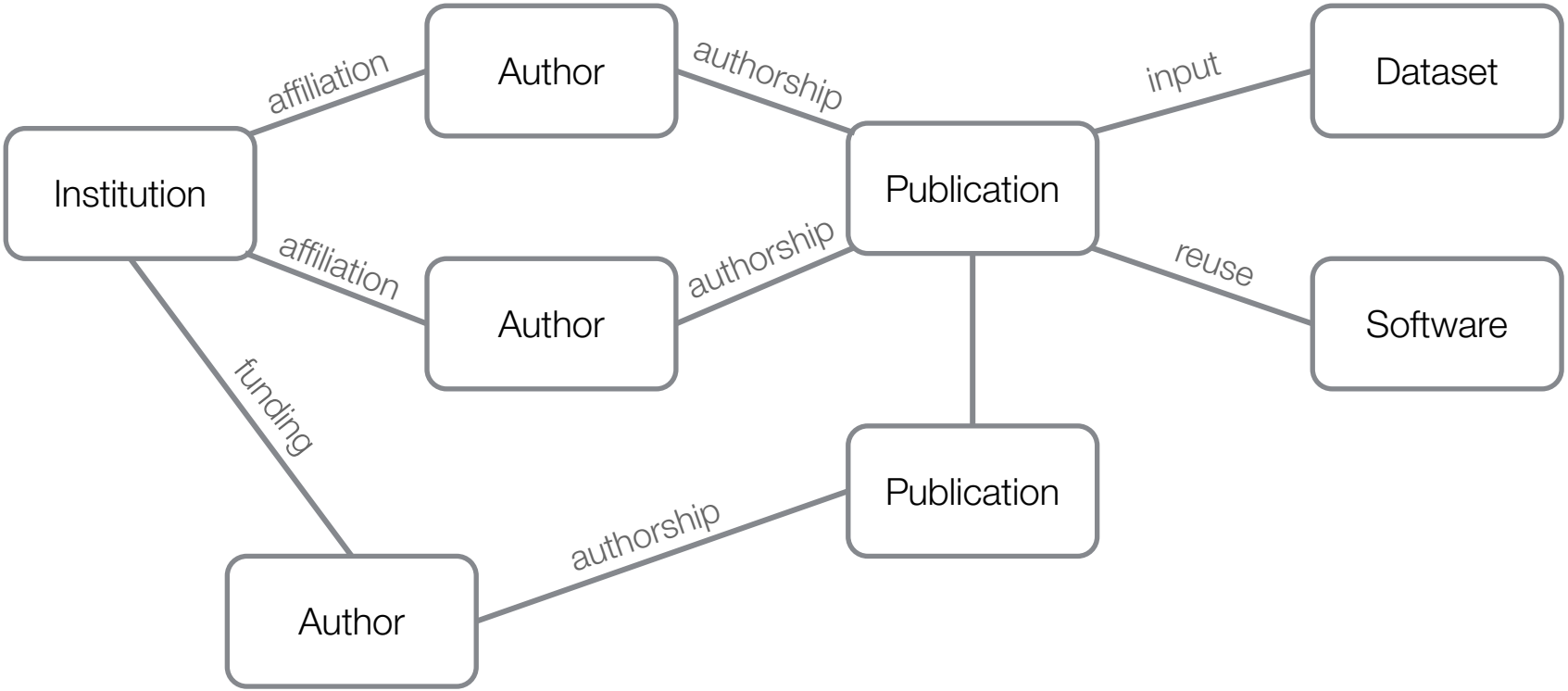
https://ror.org/01y2jtd41

PIDs for things (research outputs) include DOIs, handles, IGSNs, ARKs, and more

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.708gr

“…..PIDs (and the associated metadata) are an essential component for the implementation of the FAIR principles.”

Research is already a graph

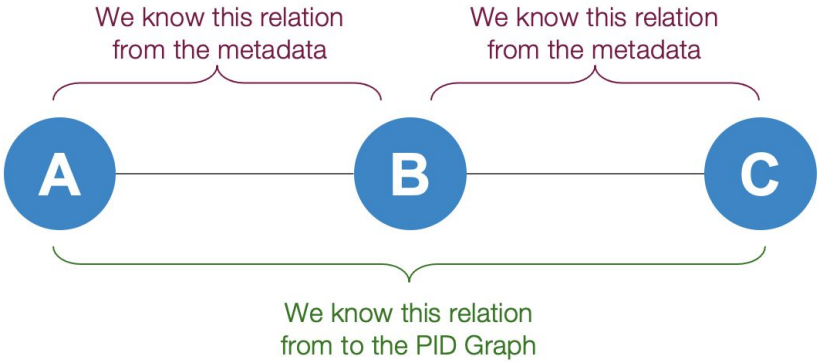


The PID Graph

Having unique persistent identifiers for researchers and their outputs is crucial to connecting pieces of the research landscape together.

PIDs already have the potential to enable the connected research graph, but we're not yet taking full advantage of their connecting powers.

We can now clearly link PIDs together via relations in their metadata to enable the discovery of connections at least two "hops" away



So ≠

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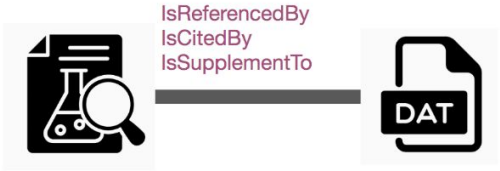
References



Relations

IsContinuedBy
Continues
IsDescribedBy
Describes
HasMetadata
IsMetadataFor
HasVersion IsVersionOf
IsNewVersionOf
IsPreviousVersionOf
IsPartOf
HasPart
IsDocumentedBy
Documents
IsCompiledBy
Compiles
IsVariantFormOf
IsOriginalFormOf
IsIdenticalTo
IsReviewedBy Reviews
IsDerivedFrom
IsSourceOf
IsRequiredBy Requires
IsObsoletedBy
Obsoletes

Find and Connect Research

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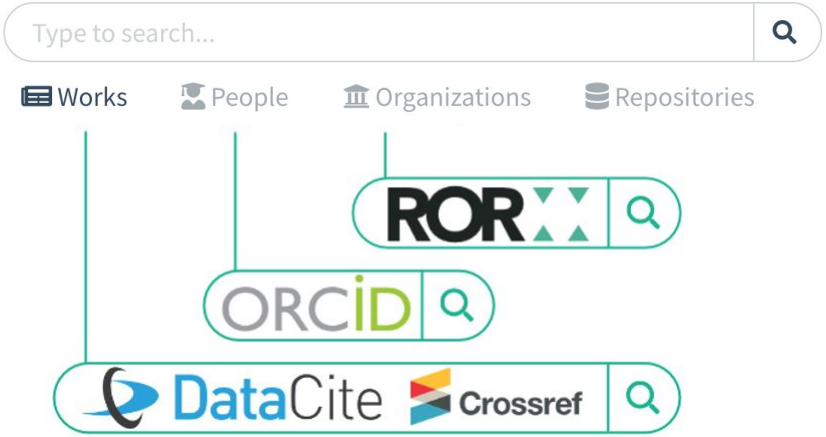
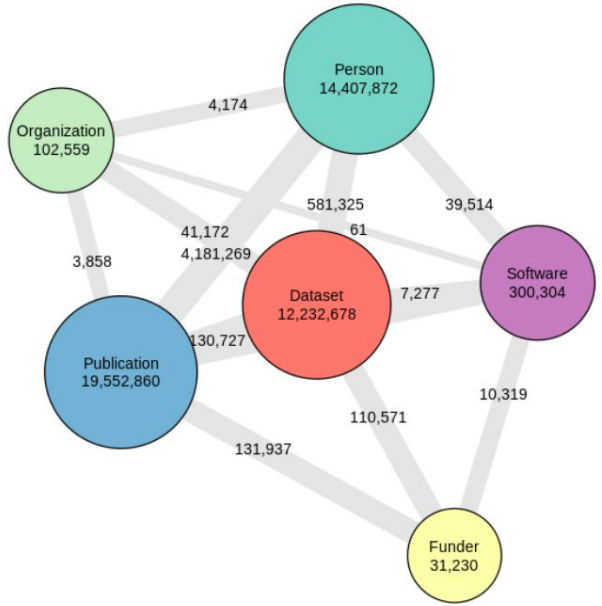
Find Research with DataCite Commons



PID Graph

Number of nodes and connections (August 2022)



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comparative analysis of the S-locus and nuclear SSR

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Publication Year

- 2012 2

Work Type

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2 Works

Data from: Impact of negative frequency-dependent selection on mating pattern and genetic structure: a comparative analysis of the S-locus and nuclear SSR loci in Prunus lannesiana var. speciosa

Kato Shuri, Teruyoshi Nagamitsu, Hiroyoshi Iwata, Yoshihiko Tsumura, Yuzuru Mukai, K Michiharu, K Saika & K Junko
Version 1 of Dataset published 2012 in DRYAD

Mating processes of local demes and spatial genetic structure of island populations at the self-incompatibility (S-) locus under negative frequency-dependent selection (NFDS) were evaluated in Prunus lannesiana var. speciosa in comparison with nuclear simple sequence repeat (SSR) loci that seemed to be evolutionarily neutral. Our observations of local mating patterns indicated that male-female pair fecundity was influenced by not only self-incompatibility, but also various factors such as kinship, pollen production and flowering synchrony. In spite of the mating bias caused by these factors, the NFDS effect on changes in allele frequencies from potential mates to mating pollen was detected at the S-locus but not at the SSR loci although the changes from adult to juvenile cohorts were not apparent at any loci. Genetic differentiation and isolation-by-distance over various spatial scales were smaller at the S-locus than at the SSR loci, as expected under the NFDS. All ele sharing distributions among the populations also had a unimodal pattern at the S-locus, indicating the NFDS effect except for alleles unique to individual populations probably due to isolation among islands, although this pattern was not exhibited by the SSR loci. Our results suggest that the NFDS at the S-locus has an impact on both the mating patterns and the genetic structure in the P. lannesiana populations studied.

DOI registered April 17, 2012 via DataCite.

1 Citation 103 Views 16 Downloads

Dataset English

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7c425

Cited dataset

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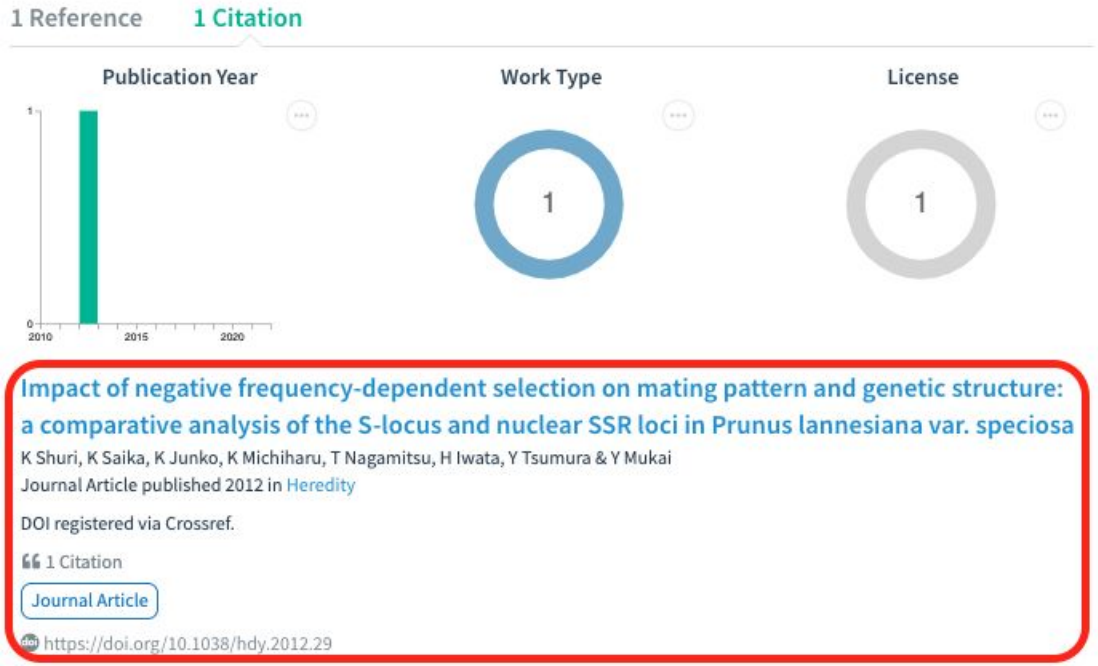
Surfacing the citation



Supporting recognition

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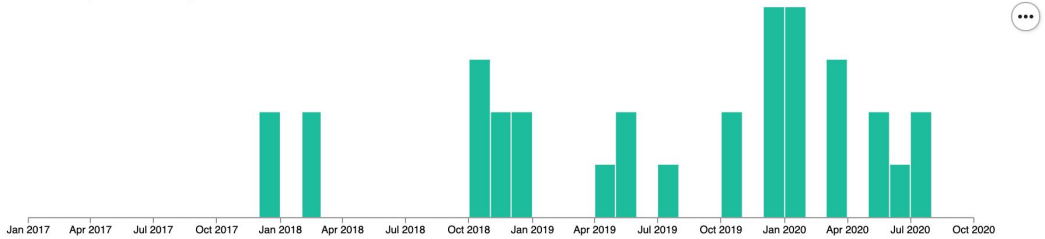
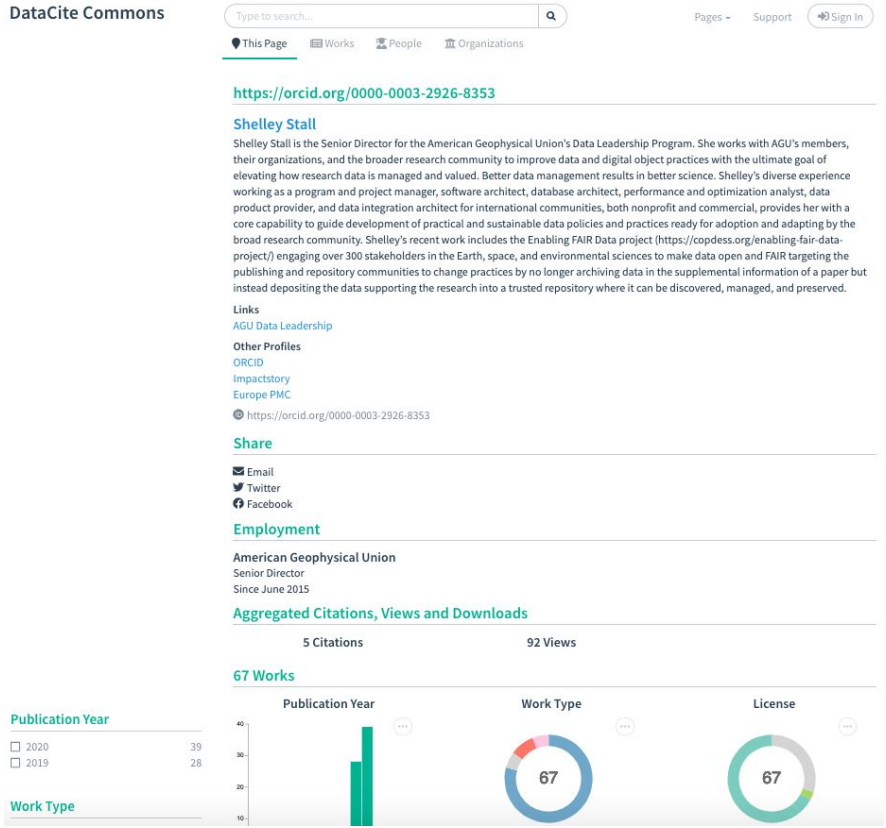
99 Views 16 Views

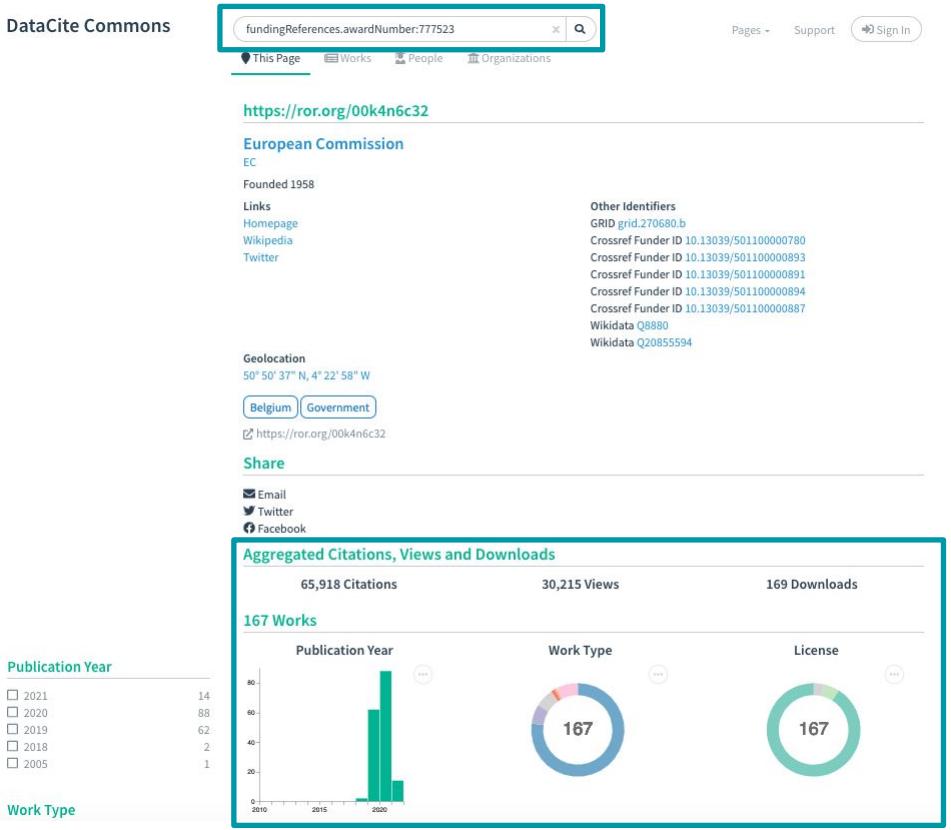
99 views reported since publication in 2012.



Leveraging ORCID iDs



Leveraging citations & usage



EOSC PID Graph

PIDGraph
EOSC PID Graph

Services for providing access to the PID Graph, which is made up of links and records gathered from persistent identifier (PID) authority data sources. PID metadata access APIs, software components supporting Open Science graph interoperability (sharing of graph data), and extension of the authoritative sources enabling links between PID entities are some of the services that will be provided.

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