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Presentations

Title

Digital Scholarship and Digital Libraries: Past, Present, and Future

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Author

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2013-09-22

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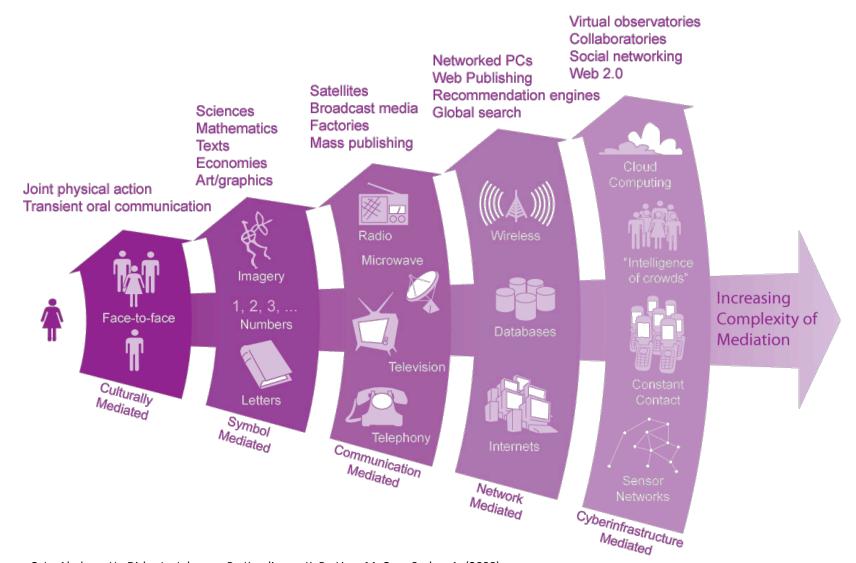
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Digital Scholarship and Digital Libraries: Past, Present, and Future

Christine L. Borgman Professor and Presidential Chair in Information Studies University of California, Los Angeles

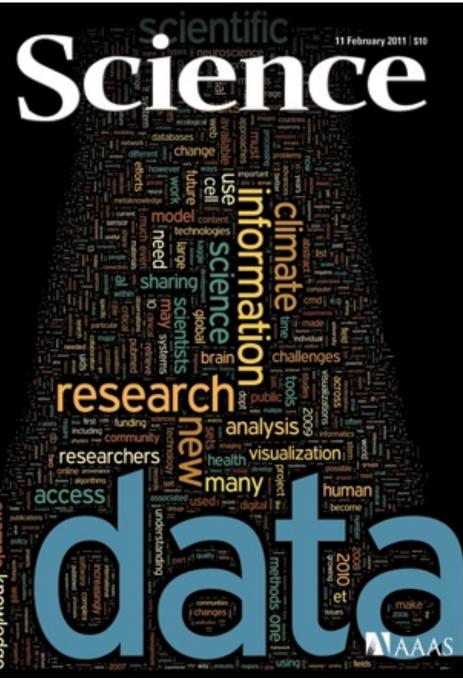
Keynote Presentation 17th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries Valletta, Malta, September 22-26, 2013

Technological advances in mediated communication



Borgman, C. L., Abelson, H., Dirks, L., Johnson, R., Koedinger, K. R., Linn, M. C., ... Szalay, A. (2008). *Fostering Learning in the Networked World: The Cyberlearning Opportunity and Challenge*. National Science Foundation. http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=nsf08204





Digital

Digital scholarship encompasses the tools, services, and infrastructure that support research in any and all fields of study.

Scholarship

Neelie Kroes, VP European Commission:



To collect, curate, preserve and make available ever-increasing amounts of scientific data, new types of infrastructures will be needed. The potential benefits are enormous but the same is true for the costs. We therefore need to lay the right foundations and the sooner we start the better.

Wood, J., Andersson, T., Bachem, A., Best, C., Genova, F., Lopez, D. R., ... Hudson, R. L. (2010). *Riding the wave: How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data*. Final report of the High Level Expert Group on Scientific Data. Retrieved from http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/hlg-sdi-report.pdf

Open access policies

Open Data Challenge

 $E \cdot \overline{S} \cdot R \cdot C$

- **European Union**
 - European Open Data Challenge
 - Policy RECommendations for Open Access to Research Data in Europe
 - Riding the wave: How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data
 - **OpenAIRE**
- Research Councils of the UK
 - Open access publishing requirements
 - Provisions for access to data
- Wellcome Trust
 - Open access publishing
 - Data sharing requirements
- National Science Foundation
 - Data sharing requirements
 - Data management plans
- U.S. Federal policy-2013
 - Open access to publications
 - Open access to data





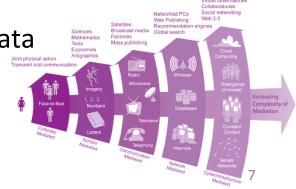
Policy RECommendations for Open Access to Research Data in Europe





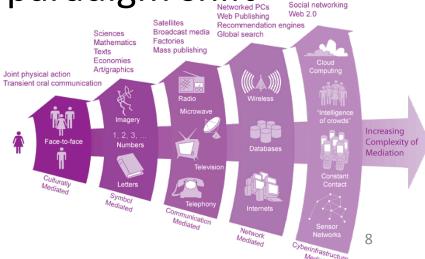
Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World

- Section I: Data and Scholarship
 - Ch 1: Big Scholarship, Little Scholarship
 - Ch 2: Data-Intensive Scholarship
 - Ch 3: What are Data?
- Section II: The Diversity of Data: Case Studies
 - Ch 4: Science: Astronomy, Sensor-networked science
 - Ch 5: Social Science: Surveys/Social Networks; Qualitative studies
 - Ch 6: Humanities: Digital collections; Buddhist studies
- Section III Data Policy and Practice
 - Ch 7: Supply: Releasing and Sharing Data
 - Ch 8: Demand: Reusing and Repurposing Data
 - Ch 9: Credit, Attribution, and Discovery
 - Ch 10: Into the Future: What to Keep



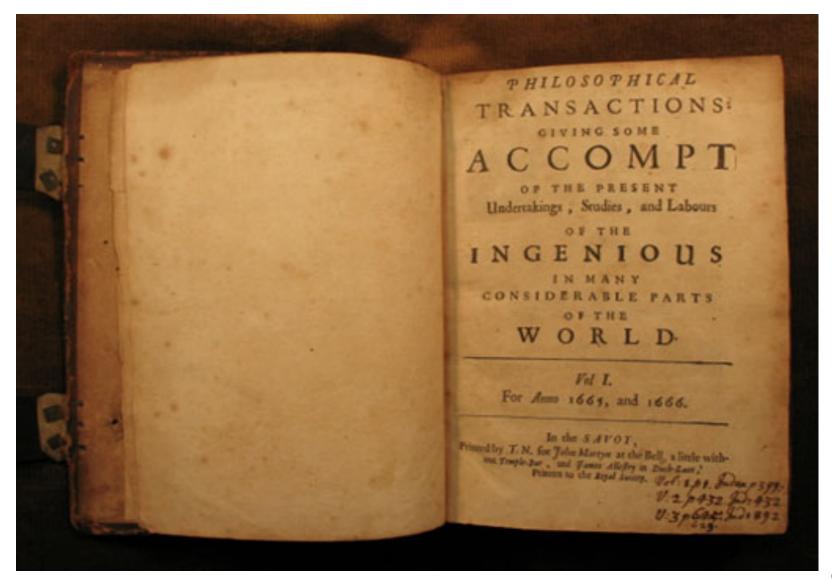
Theories and themes

- 1. Open scholarship is the norm
- 2. Formal and informal scholarly communication are converging
- 3. Data practices are local
- 4. Open access to data is a paradigm shift

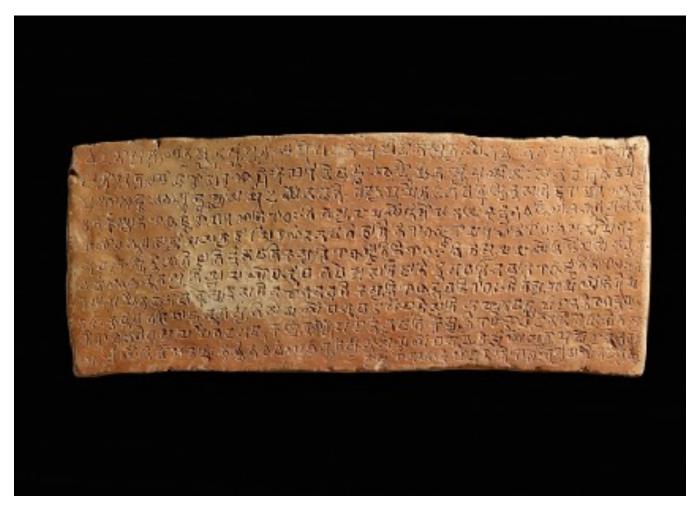


Virtual observatories Collaboratories

1. Open scholarship is the norm

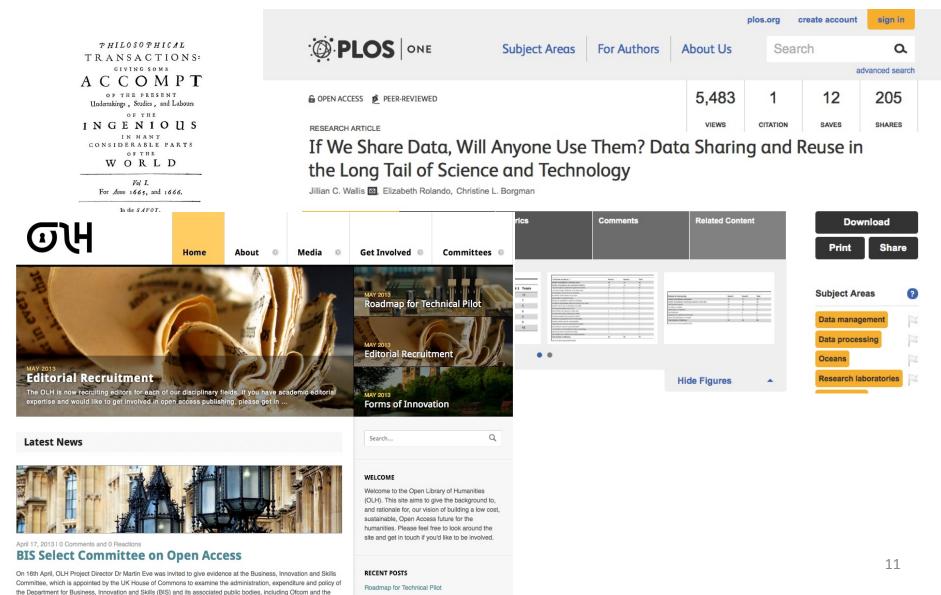


Bricks in the wall...

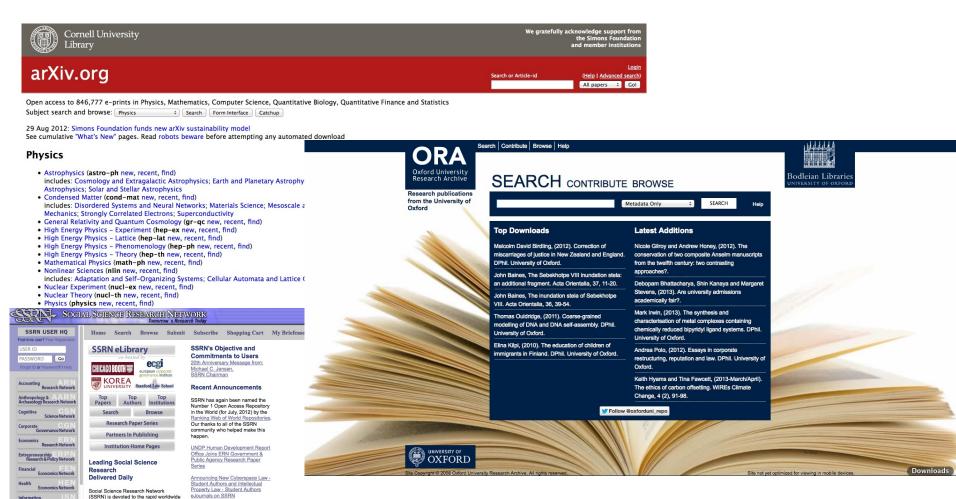


Brick inscribed with the Sutra on Dependent Origination *Gorakhpur district, late* 5th century - early 6th century AD. Ashmolean Museum

Open access publishing



Open dissemination



dissemination of social science research

specialized research networks in each of

Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by

publishing Submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research

papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and

provide working papers for distribution through SSRN's eLibrary and abstracts

institutions in Partners in Publishing that

the social sciences. We have received several excellence awards for our web

and is composed of a number of

Innovation Research & Policy Network Announcing IICM 2012 11th Indian

Conference Online Proceedings on

Capitalism & Society Published in FEN Partners in Publishing Journals

Singapore Management University

Joins Accounting Research Centers

Regulatory Institutions Network

(RegNet) Joins Law Research

Institute of Capital Markets

Open data and open ontologies



BRENDA tissue / enzyme source

C. elegans development

C. elegans gross anatomy

The Open Biological and Biomedical Ontologies

Ontologies Resources **Participate** About The OBO Foundry is a collaborative experiment involving developers of science-based ontologies who are establishing a set of principles for ontology development with the goal of **Quick Links** creating a suite of orthogonal interoperable reference ontologies in the biomedical domain. The groups developing ontologies who have expressed an interest in this goal are listed below, followed by other relevant efforts in this domain. * Mappings between ontologies In addition to a listing of OBO ontologies, this site also provides a statement of the OBO Foundry principles, discussion fora, technical infrastructure, and other services to facilitate Download alternate formats ontology development. We welcome feedback and encourage participation. About the OBO Foundry Click any column header to sort the table by that column. The sis link to the term request trackers for the listed ontologies. * Current events * How to join OBO Foundry ontologies OBO Foundry paper in Nature Biote Title Domain **Prefix** File Last changed November 2007 biological process GO go.obo Biological process Cellular component GO go.obo anatomy Other Ontology Lists Chemical entities of biological interest biochemistry CHEBI chebi.obo BioPortal (NCBO's ontology repo qo.obo Molecular function biological function GO Phenotypic quality phenotype PATO quality.obo Ontology Lookup Service (OLS) PRotein Ontology (PRO) pro.obo at proteins PR term lookup) XAO xenopus anatomy edit.obo Xenopus anatomy and development anatomy zebrafish anatomy.obo 2013/04/12 Zebrafish anatomy and development anatomy OBO Foundry candidate ontologies and other ontologies of interest Title Domain Prefix File Last changed Adverse Event Reporting Ontology health **AERO** aero.owl AAO v2 edit.obo Amphibian gross anatomy AAO anatomy Amphibian taxonomy anatomy ATO amphibian_taxonomy.obo 2012/06/01 Anatomical Entity Ontology anatomy AEO aeo.obo Ascomycete phenotype ontology phenotype APO ascomycete_phenotype.obo 2013/05/02 Basic Formal Ontology upper **BFO** 1.1 Bilateria anatomy BILA bilateria mrca.obo anatomy Biological imaging methods **FBbi** image.obo 2011/05/24 experiments

BrendaTissueOBO

worm_development.obo
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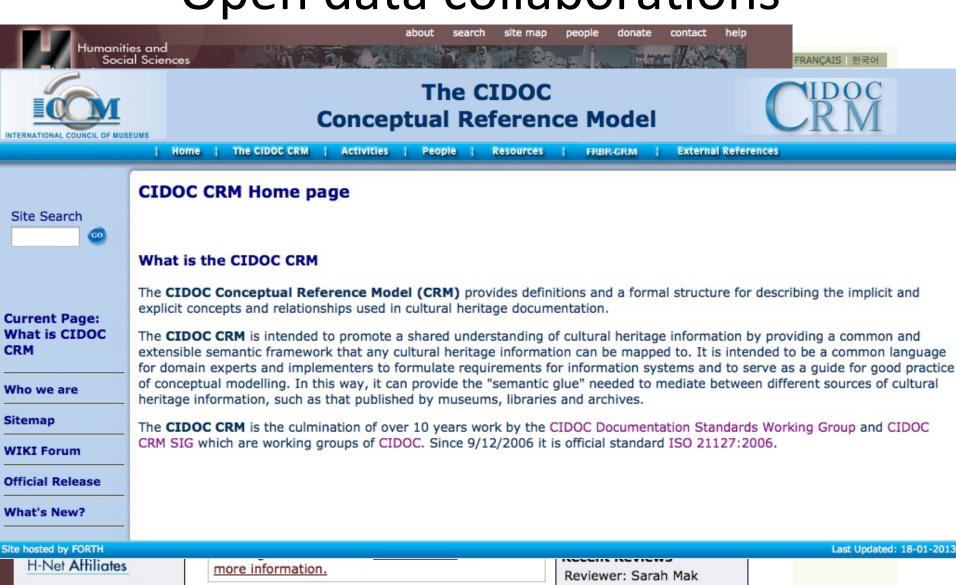
WBbt

anatomy

anatomy

anatomy

Open data collaborations



Partner Programs for Online Book Vendors

H-Net readers can now earn money for H-Net by

purchasing titles directly from yander links at our

online book &

multimedia reviews

East Asian

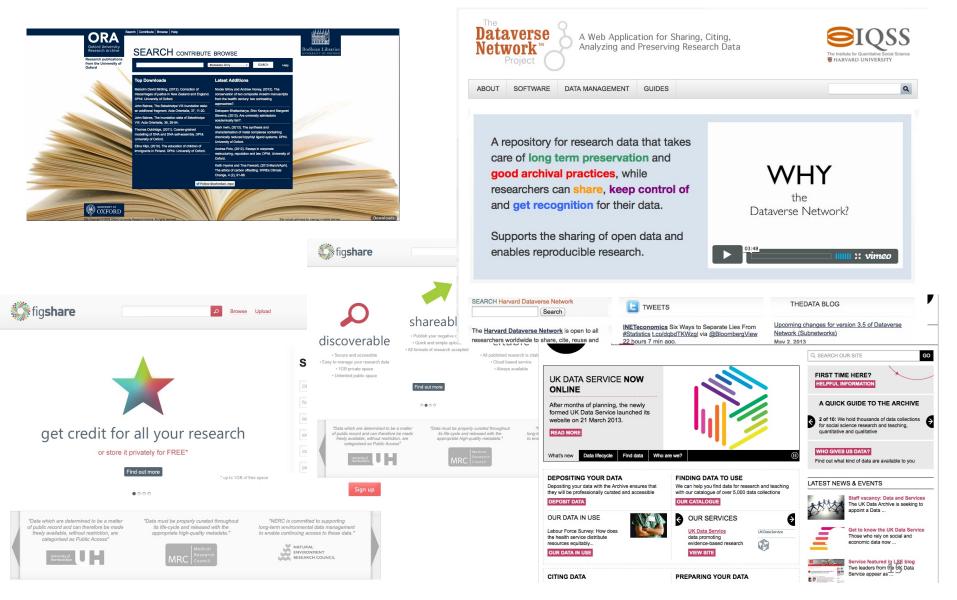
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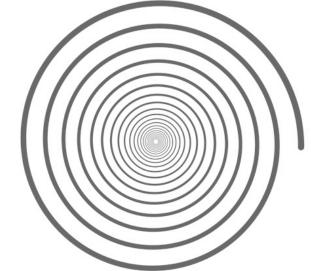
14

Micro distribution of research objects

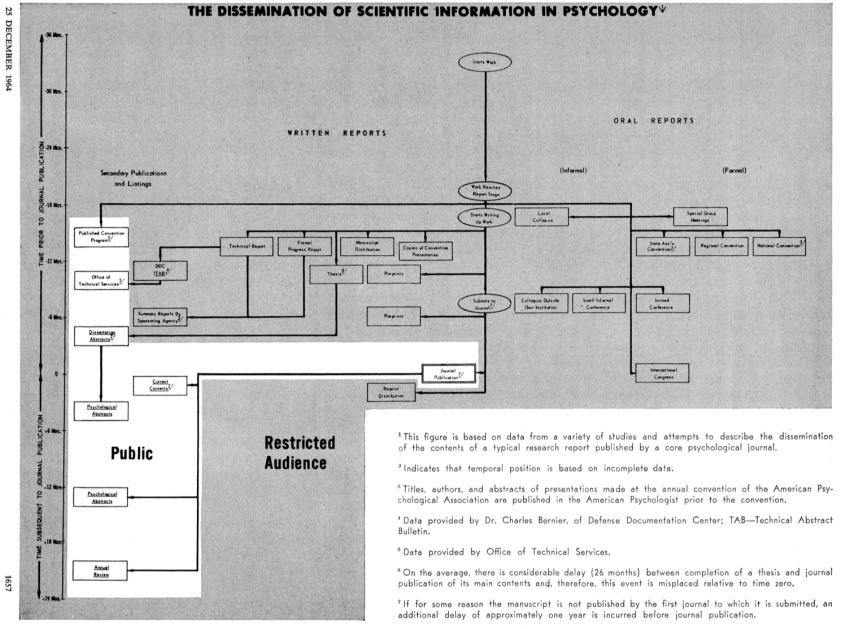


Open access attitudes

- Begets rigour
- Prevents fraud
- Speeds the pace of research
- Begets free riders
- Risks misuse and and misinterpretation
- Violates the confidentiality of human subjects
- Raises conflicts between policies of universities, funders, publishers, and research partners
- I don't do data

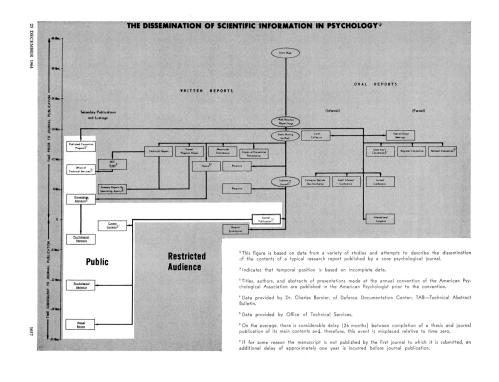


2. Formal and informal scholarly communication are converging



Credit for formal scholarly communication

- Quality of content
- Citations to article
- Citations to journal
- Reviews of books
- Derived metrics
 - Impact factors
 - H-index



Credit for informal scholarly communication

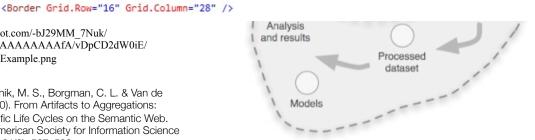
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http://datalib.ed.ac.uk/ GRAPHICS/blue data.gif

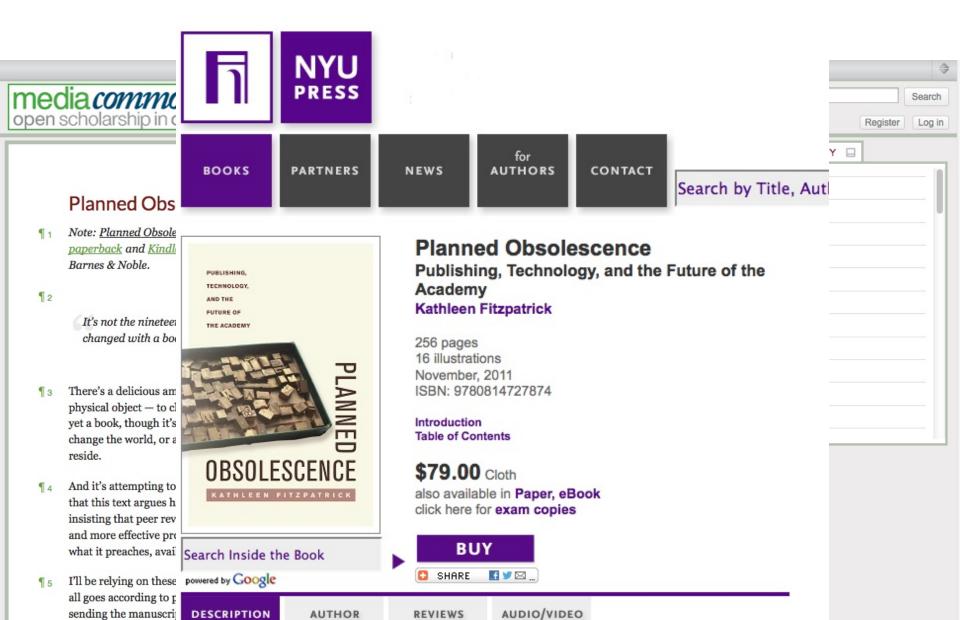
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-bJ29MM 7Nuk/ UBzpOz2JXPI/AAAAAAAAAAAfA/vDpCD2dW0iE/ s1600/GS Code Example.png

Pepe, A., Mayernik, M. S., Borgman, C. L. & Van de Sompel, H. (2010). From Artifacts to Aggregations: Modeling Scientific Life Cycles on the Semantic Web. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 61(3): 567-582.





Credit for informal scholarly communication

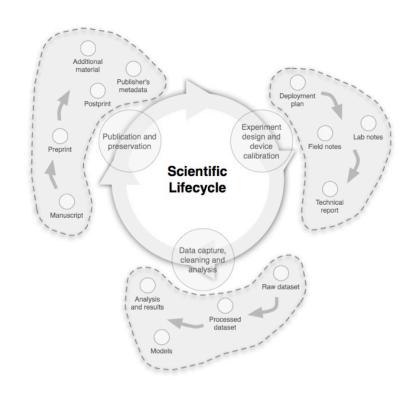


Credit for informal scholarly communication

Altmetrics

- Downloads of articles, preprints, books...
- Tweets and retweets about person, pubs, etc.
- Grants received
- Blog posts
- Citations to data
- Citations to software
- Experimental designs
- Talks
- Slides
- Figures
- Tables

—



Data Citation and Attribution

For Attribution—

Developing Data Attribution and Citation Practices and Standards

Summary of an International Workshop

Uhlir, P. F. (Ed.). (2012). For Attribution -- Developing Data Attribution and Citation Practices and Standards: Summary of an International Workshop. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press. Retrieved from http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13564

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OUT OF CITE, OUT OF MIND:

THE CURRENT STATE OF PRACTICE, POLICY, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE CITATION OF DATA

CODATA-ICSTI Task Group on Data Citation Standards and Practices

Edited by Yvonne M. Socha

Data Science Journal, Volume 12, 13 September 2013

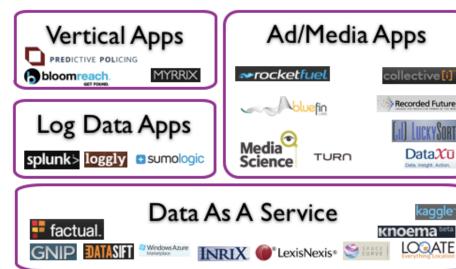


Big Data Landscape

Data $\chi_{\overline{u}}$

kaggle[.]

LOGATE















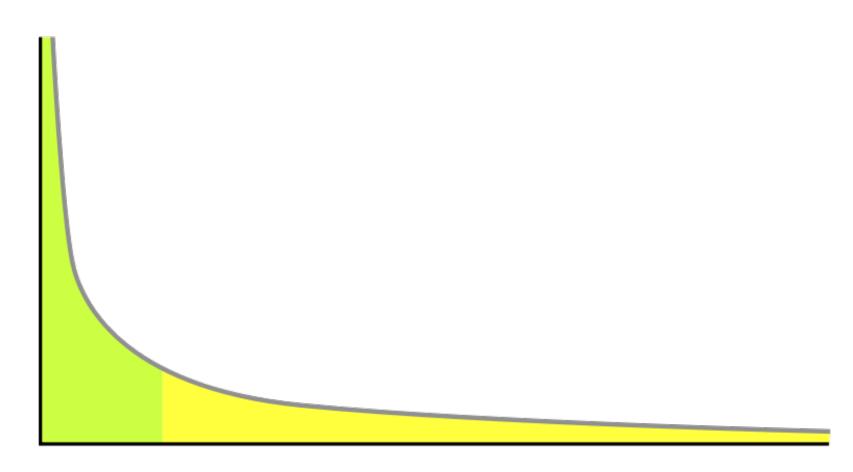






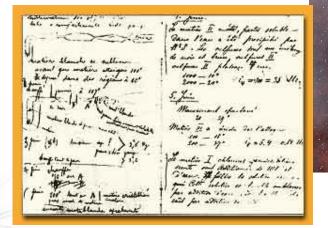






Number of researchers

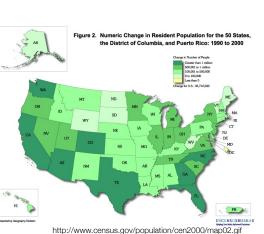
What are data?

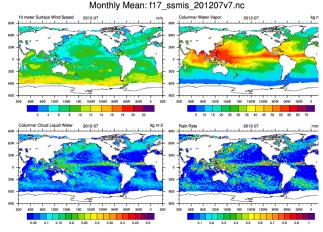


Marie Curie's notebook aip.org

NASA Astronomy Picture of the Day

hudsonalpha.org





ncl.ucar.edu

Date: 1/2.07.75 Place:Sakaltutan Zafor

He will grow old in his present house; new house is for sons - 5 sons. Not sure they want to live in village. He will only build another if they want him to. eS came from Germany and did the plastering. He arranged the carpentry in Kayseri. Cok para gitti. (much money went) Has a tractor.

Place:Sakaltutan Date:July1980 Zafor:

Household now Zafor and wife; Nazif Unal and wife and youngest son, still a boy. They run two dolmuß: one with a driver from Süleymanli. Goes in and out once a day. He gets 8,000 a month. Zafor then said, keskin delil. { not sharp - i.e.? not profitable} I said he did very well on 8,000 TL with only two journeys a day. Nazif Unal has "bought" a Durak (dolmuß stop) from Belediye and works all day in Kayseri.

Range of data practices

Industrial methods

Artisanal methods



LETTERS

A role for self-gravity at multiple length scales in the process of star formation

Alyssa A. Goodman^{1,2}, Erik W. Rosolowsky^{2,3}, Michelle A. Borkin¹†, Jonathan B. Foster², Michael Halle^{1,4}, Jens Kauffmann^{1,2} & Jaime E. Pineda²

Self-gravity plays a decisive role in the final stages of star formation, where dense cores (size -0.1 parsecs) inside molecular clouds collapse to form star-plus-disk systems'. But self-gravity's role at earlier times (and on larger length scales, such as ~1 parsec) is unclear; some molecular cloud simulations that do not include self-gravity suggest that 'turbulent fragmentation' alone is sufficient to create a mass distribution of dense cores that resembles, and sets, the stellar initial mass function'. Here we report a 'dendrogram' (hierarchical tree-diagram) analysis that reveals that self-gravity plays a significant role over the full range of possible scales traced by 13CO observations in the L1448 molecular cloud, but not everywhere in the observed region. In particular, more than 90 per cent of the compact 'pre-stellar cores' traced by peaks of dust emission' are projected on the sky within one of the dendrogram's self-gravitating 'leaves'. As these peaks mark the locations of already-forming stars, or of those probably about to form, a self-gravitating cocoon seems a critical condition for their existence. Turbulent fragmentation simulations without self-gravityeven of unmagnetized isothermal material-can yield mass and velocity power spectra very similar to what is observed in clouds like L1448. But a dendrogram of such a simulation' shows that nearly all the gas in it (much more than in the observations) appears to be self-gravitating. A potentially significant role for gravity in 'non-self-gravitating' simulations suggests inconsistency in simulation assumptions and output, and that it is necessary to include self-gravity in any realistic simulation of the star-formation process on subparsec scales.

Spectral-line mapping shows whole molecular clouds (typically tens to hundreds of parsecs across, and surrounded by atomic gas) to be marginally self-gravitating? When attempts are made to further break down clouds into pieces using 'segmentation' routines, some self-gravitating structures are always found on whatever scale is sampled". But no observational study to date has successfully used one spectral-line data cube to study how the role of self-gravity varies as a function of scale and conditions, within an individual region.

Most past structure identification in molecular clouds has been explicitly non-hierarchical, which makes difficult the quantification of physical conditions on multiple scales using a single data set. Consider, for example, the often-used algorithm CLUMPFIND*. In three-dimensional (3D) spectral-line data cubes, CLUMPFIND operates as a watershed segmentation algorithm, identifying local maximum in the position-position-velocity (p-p-v) cube and assigning nearby emission to each local maximum. Figure 1 gives a two-dimensional (2D) view of L1448, our sample star-forming region, and Fig. 2 includes a CLUMPFIND decomposition of a based on "CO observations. As with any algorithm that does not offer hierchically nested or

overlapping features as an option, significant emission found between prominent clumps is typically either appended to the nearest clump or turned into a small, usually 'pathological', feature needed to encompass all the emission being modelled. When applied to molecular-line

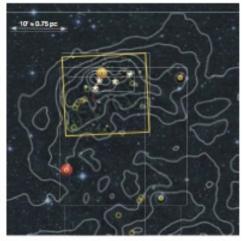


Figure 1 | Near-infrared image of the L1448 star-forming region with contours of molecular emission overlaid. The channels of the colour image correspond to the near-infrared bands J (blue), H (green) and K (red), and the contours of integrated intensity are from 13CO(1-0) emission*. Integrated intensity is monotonically, but not quite linearly (see Supplementary Information), related to column density 4, and it gives a view of 'all' of the molecular gas along lines of sight, regardless of distance or velocity. The region within the yellow box immediately surrounding the protostars has been imaged more deeply in the near-infrared (using Calar Alto) than the remainder of the box (2MASS data only), revealing protostars as well as the scattered starlight known as 'Cloudshine'll and outflows (which appear orange in this colour scheme). The four billiard-ball labels indicate regions containing self-gravitating dense gas, as identified by the dendrogram analysis, and the leaves they identify are best shown in Fig. 2a. Asterisks show the locations of the four most prominent embedded young stars or compact stellar systems in the region (see Supplementary Table 1), and yellow circles show the millimetre-dust emission peaks identified as starforming or 'pre-stellar' cores'.



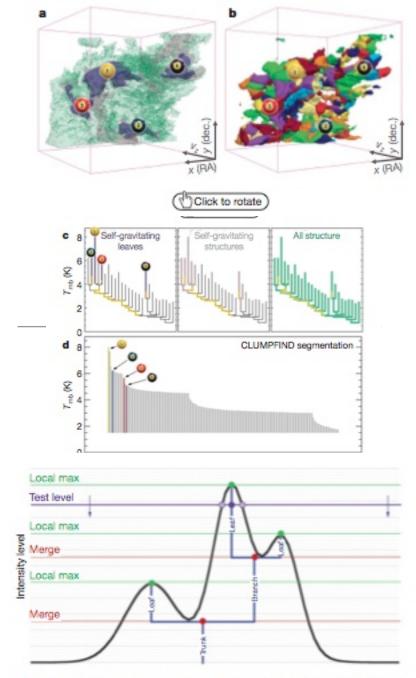
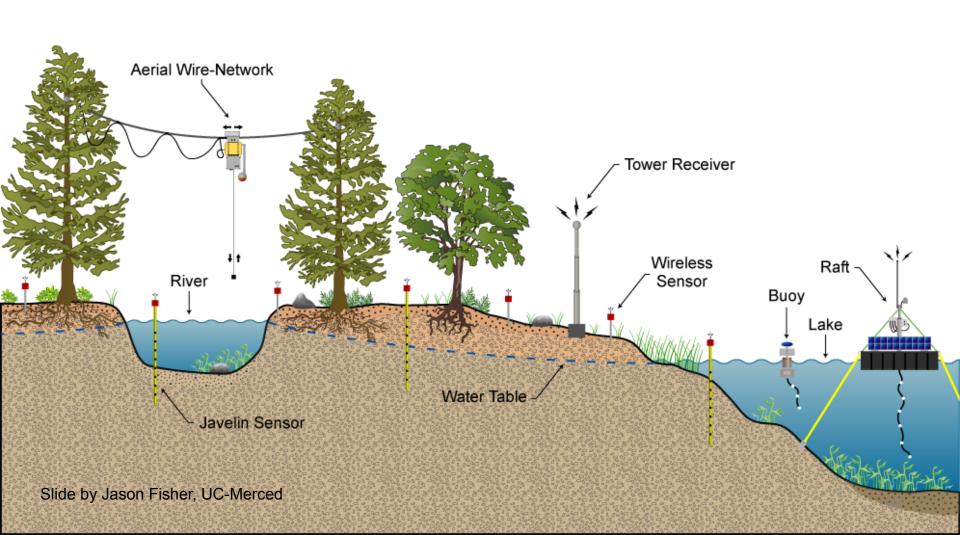
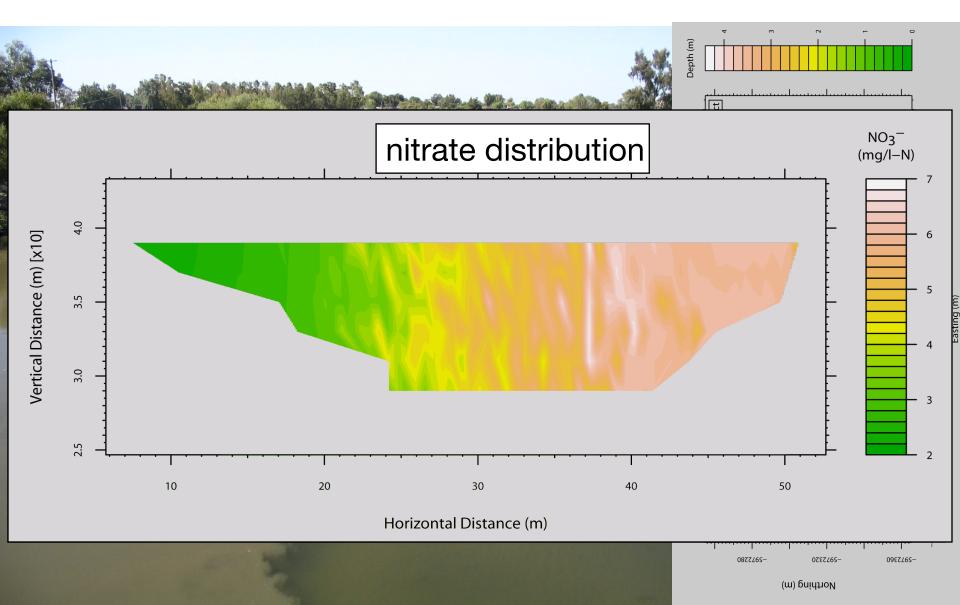


Figure 3 | Schematic illustration of the dendrogram process. Shown is the

Sensor networked science



Sensor network data



Social science data

Learn How to Build Applications with the Twitter API

Generally speaking, do you usua

PUN
7

See Appendix D: Recodes, for originarioss surveys. If planning to perfort No. 56.

Twitter API

Up and Running

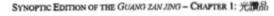
O'REILLY®

Kevin Makice

independent, or what?

				COL: 240
	1994	1996	1998	ALL
27	423	400	370	6,046
1:1	644	577	597	8,756
Ю	341	356	349	4,581
)5	369	457	477	4,882
8	282	258	244	3,379
9	519	500	484	6,265
ю	321	307	239	3,479
7	44	43	63	530
0	0	0	0	10
9	49	6	9	188

Appendix N for changes GSS Methodological Report



karmāntājīvā virahitākuśalakāyavāṅmanaskarmāntājīvāś¹⁰⁹ ca bhavanti sma

§ 1.66

一切衆生得平等心,展轉相瞻如父、如母、如兄、如弟、如姊、如妹,各各同心,等無偏邪,皆行慈心。

PG 4r 4-5 (Ś 18, 22-19, 1; PD 10, 1-2; PSL kā a 4-5): sarvasatvāś ca sarvasatveşu samacittā abhūvan* yad uta¹¹⁰ mātāpitrbhrātrbhaginīsamacittāḥ mitrajñātisahāyasamacittāh¹¹¹

§ 1.67

一切群萌悉修十善,清淨梵行,無有塵 埃。

PD 10, 2-3 (PG 4r 5-6; Ś 19, 2-3; PSL kā a 5): daśakuśalakarmapathasevinaś ca bhavanti sma¹¹²/brahmacāriṇaḥ śucayo nirāmayagandhāḥ¹¹³

CBETA 首頁

▼ 電子佛典集成光碟

CBETA

熱門連結

▼ CBETA 首頁

Zacchetti, S. (2005). In Praise of the Light: A Critical Synoptic Edition with an Annotated Translation of Chapters 1-3 of Dharmaraksa's Guang zan jing, Being the Earliest Chinese Translation of the Larger Prajnaparamita. Tokyo, Japan: The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology, Soka University. Retrieved from http://iriab.soka.ac.jp/orc/Publications/BPPB/index_BPPB.html

§ 1.68 一切黎庶悉獲安隱,所得安隱猶如比丘 得第三禪。于時衆生而致智慧,而悉具 足善快調定,難於卑劣,逮得和雅。

PG 4r 6-8 (PD 10, 3-8; PSL kā a 5-6; Ś 19, 3-8): sarvasatvās tasmin samaye sarvasukhasamarpitā abhūvan* evamrūpeņa sukhena samanvāgatās¹¹⁴ tadyathā {s} trtīyadhyānasamāpannasya bhiksoḥ sukham sarvasatvāś ca tasmin samaye evamrūpayā prajňayā samanvāgatā abhūvan* yad evam jānamti sma¹¹⁵ • sādhu dānam sādhu damaḥ sādhu samyyamaḥ¹¹⁶ sādhu satyam • sādhv apramādaḥ sādhu maitrī sādhu karuṇā sādhv avihiṃsā prānibhūtesu¹¹⁷ •

我們也有 8+ 專頁

追蹤

110 sarvasattväé ... yad uta: not in PD & PSL.

登入 | Register

大藏經搜尋

論版主題

部落格 編輯 10

頭智巖的標

壯歲謁 別傳之

郊落格 編輯 10

▶ 関議全文

最新回應

※ 卷29錯字

() 牛頭智巖

,就是梅 也是花。不

勝,33呵。

¹¹¹ PG wrongly repeats verbatim this latter compound. PD 10, 2 and PSL have at this point a longer reading: mitrāmātyajñātisālohitasamaeittā. Note that S has all the words construed as one compound.

¹¹² PG 4r 5-6 & S 19, 2: daśakuśalakarmapa(tha)samanvāgatā [Ś without daśa-] abhūvan.

¹¹³ PG 4r 6, S 19, 3 and PSL kā a 5: nirāmagandhāh, which seems to be the correct reading; after this word, PG & S + sarvākuśalavitarkavigatāh.

¹¹⁴ PD 10, 4 & PSL kā a 5: 1dršam sukham pratilabhante sma.

¹¹⁵ yad ... sma: PD 10, 6 & PSL kā a 6: yad anyabuddhakşetrasthā buddhā bhagavanta evam [PSL + udānam] udānayanti sma.

¹¹⁶ S 19, 7; samyamah.

¹¹⁷ sādhu dānam ... prāņibhūteşu: PD 10, 7-8 & PSL kā a 6: sādhu damaḥ [PSL + sādhu samaḥ] sādhu samyamaḥ sādhu cirno brahmacaryyāvāsah sādhu prānibhūtesv avihimseti.

4. Open access to data is a paradigm shift



The Conundrum of Sharing Research Data

If the rewards of the data deluge are to be reaped, then researchers who produce those data must share them, and do so in such a way that the data are interpretable and reusable by others.*



^{*}Borgman, C.L. (2012). The Conundrum of Sharing Research Data. *Journal of the American Society of Information Science and Technology*, 63(6):1059–1078

Research practices

- Goal is publications that report the research
- Goal is data that are reusable by others



Data practices and reusability

Industrial methods

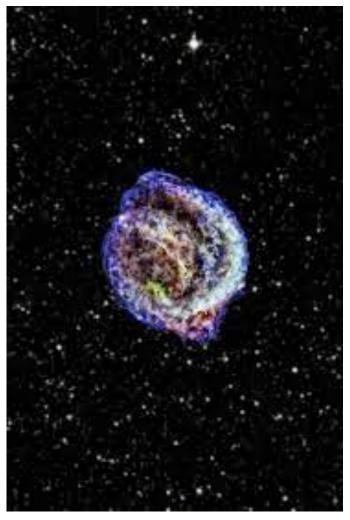
Artisanal methods

Replication

Interpretation

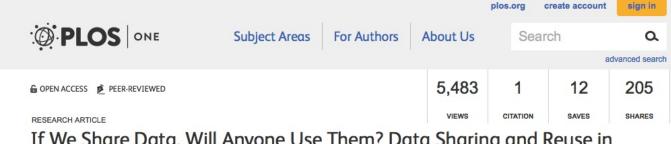
Degrees of reuse

- Reuse by investigator
- Reuse by collaborators
- Reuse by colleagues
- Reuse by unaffiliated others
- Reuse at later times
 - Months
 - Years
 - Decades
 - Centuries



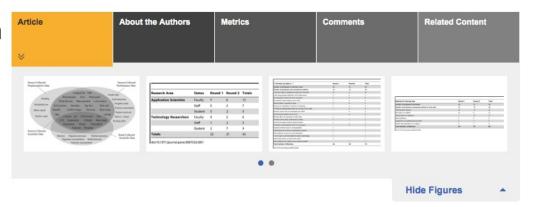
Data reuse is difficult

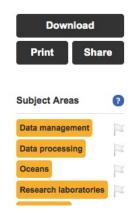
- Identify
- Retrieve
- Open
- Read
- Interpret
- Evaluate
- Compute upon
- Replicate
- Combine
- Describe
- Annotate
- License/rights
- Provenance
- Trust
- Attribution...



If We Share Data, Will Anyone Use Them? Data Sharing and Reuse in the Long Tail of Science and Technology

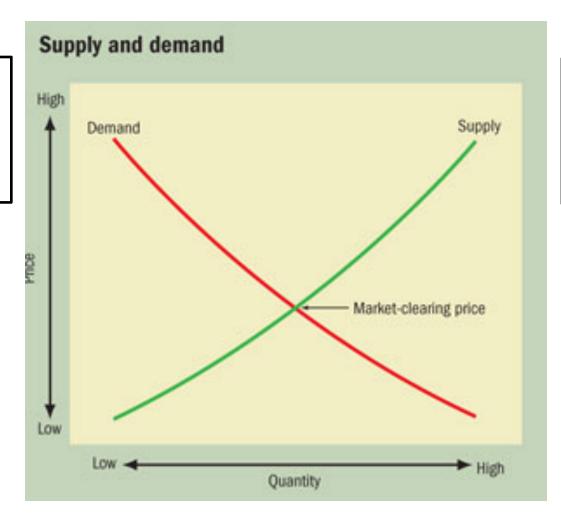
Jillian C. Wallis , Elizabeth Rolando, Christine L. Borgman





Wallis, J. C., Rolando, E., & Borgman, C. L. (2013). If We Share Data, Will Anyone Use Them? Data Sharing and Reuse in the Long Tail of Science and Technology. *PLoS ONE*, 8(7), e67332. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0067332

Supply = continuity, trust



Demand = investment, risk

Infrastructure and incentives

- Knowledge infrastructure investments
 - Data archives
 - Tools, services, support
 - Data curation workforce
 - Data management training
 - Digital libraries
- Alignment of incentives
 - Data release
 - Data reuse
 - Publishing
 - Grants and funding
 - Credit and promotion

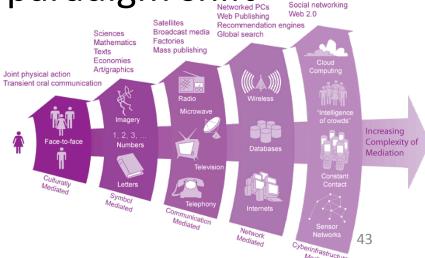


10 Simple Rules for the Care and Feeding of Scientific Data*

- 1. Love your data, and let others love it too.
- 2. Share your data online, with a permanent identifier.
- Conduct science with data reuse in mind. 3.
- Publish workflow as context 4.
- Link your data to your publications as early as possible. 5.
- Publish your code (even the small bits). 6.
- Say how you want to get credit for your data (and software). 7.
- Foster and use data repositories. 8.
- Reward colleagues who share their data properly. 9.
- Help establish "Data Science" and "Data Scientists" as vital. 10.

Theories and themes

- 1. Open scholarship is the norm
- 2. Formal and informal scholarly communication are converging
- 3. Data practices are local
- 4. Open access to data is a paradigm shift



Virtual observatories Collaboratories

Conclusions: What to Keep

- 1. Open scholarship is the norm
 - Publications
 - Data: code, documentation, provenance
 - Links between research objects
- 2. Formal and informal scholarly communication are converging
 - Fixed research objects
 - Dynamic research objects
 - Context and relationships

Conclusions: What to Keep

- 3. Data practices are local
 - Industrial processes: data archives
 - Artisanal processes: orphaned data
- 4. Open access to data is a paradigm shift
 - Conduct research with reuse in mind
 - Start not end with digital library services

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