



A research community of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Germany



# The Internet of Databases

Generalizing the Archaeo Informatics Approach



ARCHAEO**BIO**CENTER



## Introduction:

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## What do archaeo related scientists want?

- Individual archives (standards are difficult)
- Publications connected to primary data ([opencontext.org](http://opencontext.org))
- General help on informatics
- Statistics, analysis, mining
- Managing large data
- Visualization





## What is Archaeo Informatics?

- Traditional quantifying archives, scientific databases
- Visualization (3D, GIS), London Charter
- Text analysis
- Ancient DNA – aBioinformatics
- Isotopes, Dendroanalytics
- Modelling (e.g. „Quantifying the present and predicting the past“, CO 1998)





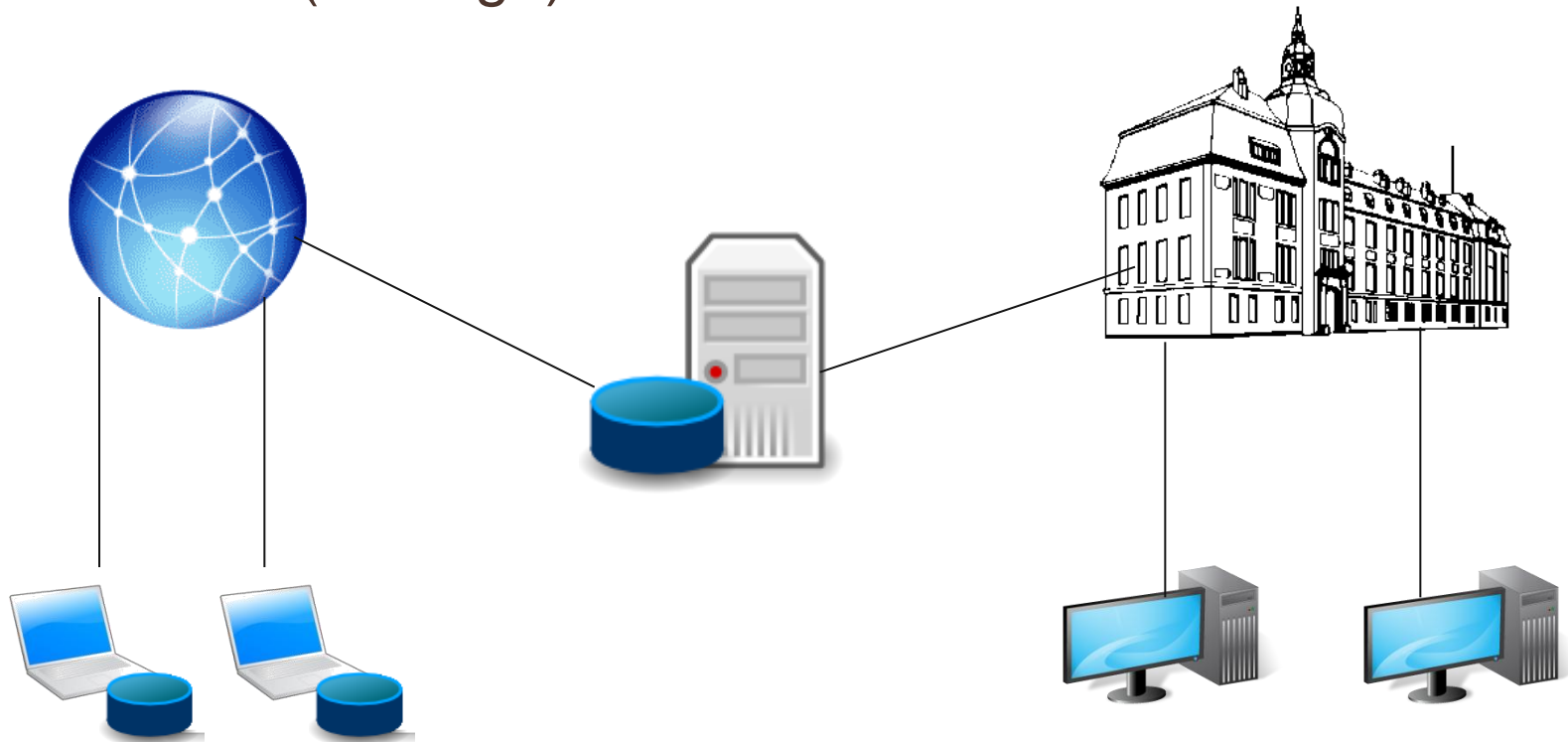
## Our history on Archaeo Informatics:

- Dbase Database „OSSOBOOK“
- Development in Basel, CH (Jörg Schibler)
- First redesign
- Contact to Institute of Informatics (Hans-Peter Kriegel, Peer Kröger)
- Thesis of Jana Lamprecht



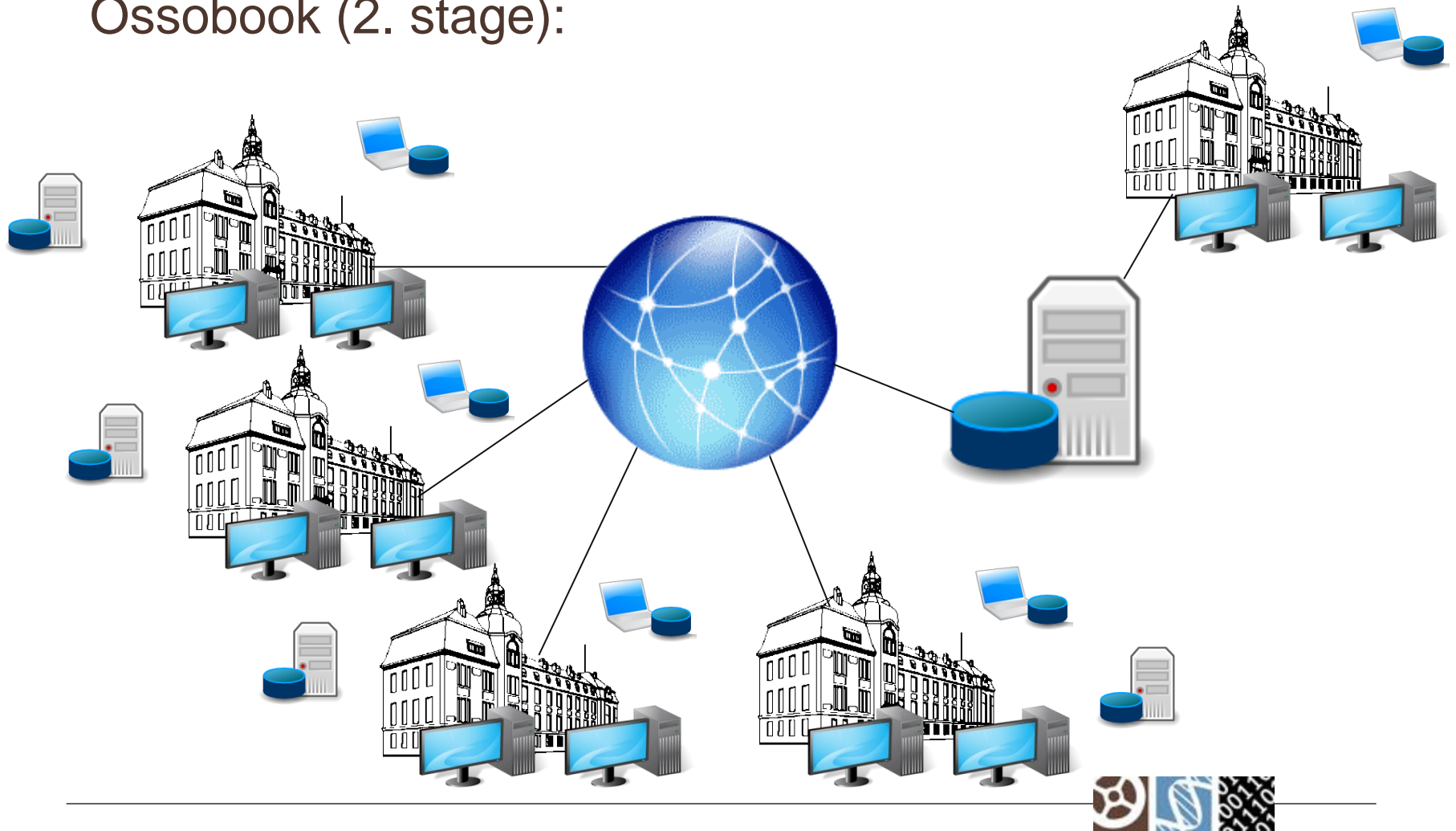


## Ossobook (1. stage):





## Ossobook (2. stage):





## The next steps that followed:

- Introduction to BioArch
- Founding of the ArchaeoBioCenter
- Implementation of first datamining tools
- Thesis of Yulya Tsukanoya and Svetlana Danti
- Presentation in Barcelona, Paris and Aberdeen
- Publication in Hong Kong and Heidelberg
- Second technical redesign (Daniel Kaltenthaler, Johannes Lohrer)





OssoBook 4.1.22 - Test

File Plugins Help

Project **Entry** Overview Admin

New Entry Entry List Search entry Concordances

Archaeology Archaeozoology Taphonomy Molecular analysis Artefacts

<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context number	<input type="checkbox"/> Inventory number	<input type="checkbox"/> Feature name 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Feature number	<input type="checkbox"/> Feature name 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Archaeological i...
<input type="checkbox"/> Feature notes	<input type="checkbox"/> Date	<input type="checkbox"/> Date notes	<input type="checkbox"/> x-coordinates	<input type="checkbox"/> y-coordinates	<input type="checkbox"/> z-coordinates
<input type="checkbox"/> Volume	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Period	<input type="checkbox"/> Relative Dating	<input type="checkbox"/> Absolute Dating	<input type="checkbox"/> excavation method	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesh size

Save

## OssoBook

Add new data in to the database.

Simply fill out the necessary input fields. Further information as to the specific requirements for each input field can be found by clicking the appropriate field.

After completing the data entry click the save button.

Click the check box besides specific input fields to store the value of the field for following entries. Those unchecked will be emptied. This feature negates the need for entering the same values for different data entries.

It is also possible to hide and show individual input fields in the properties area of the program.

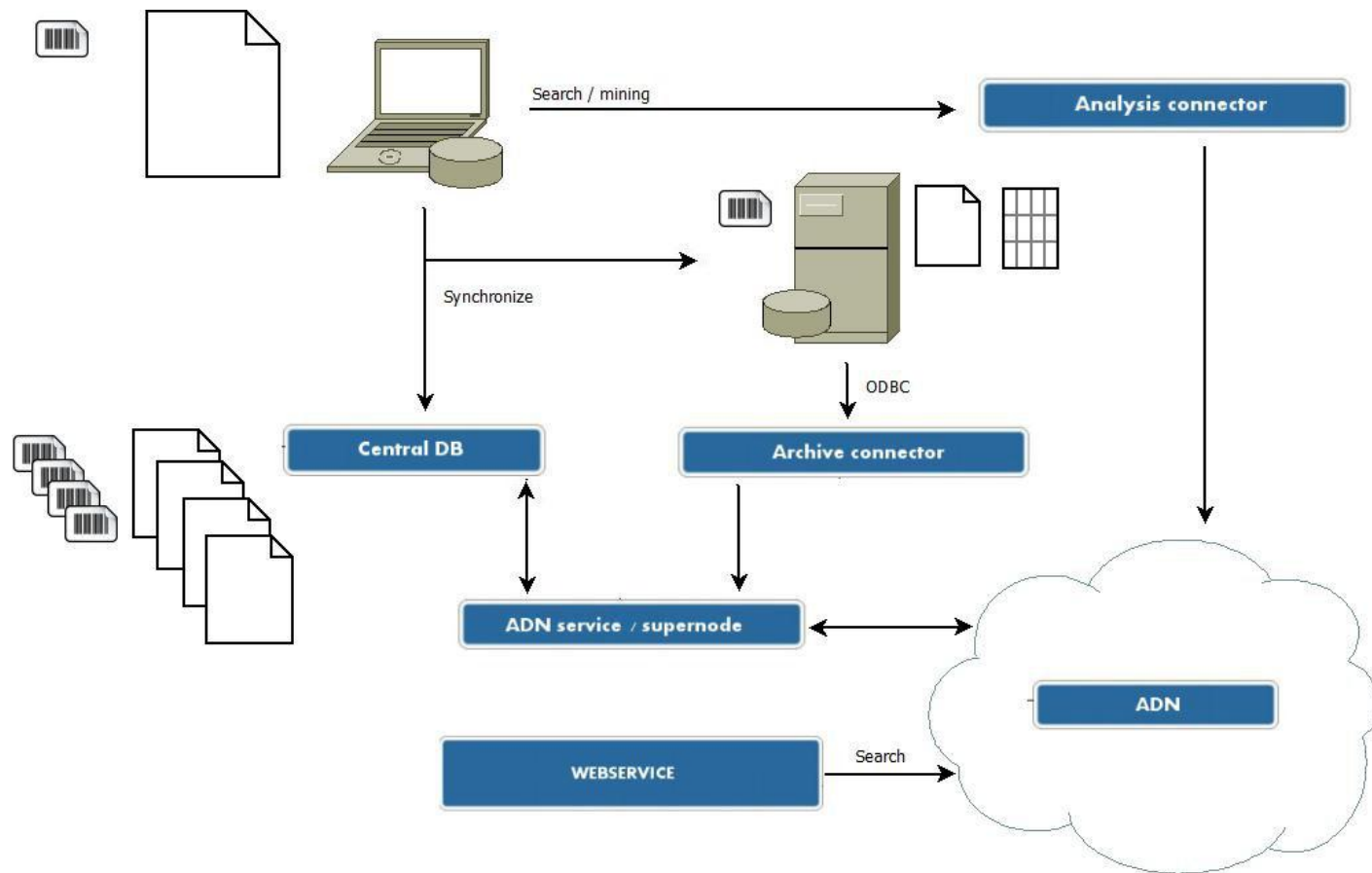




## The Archaeo Data Network. More than bones!

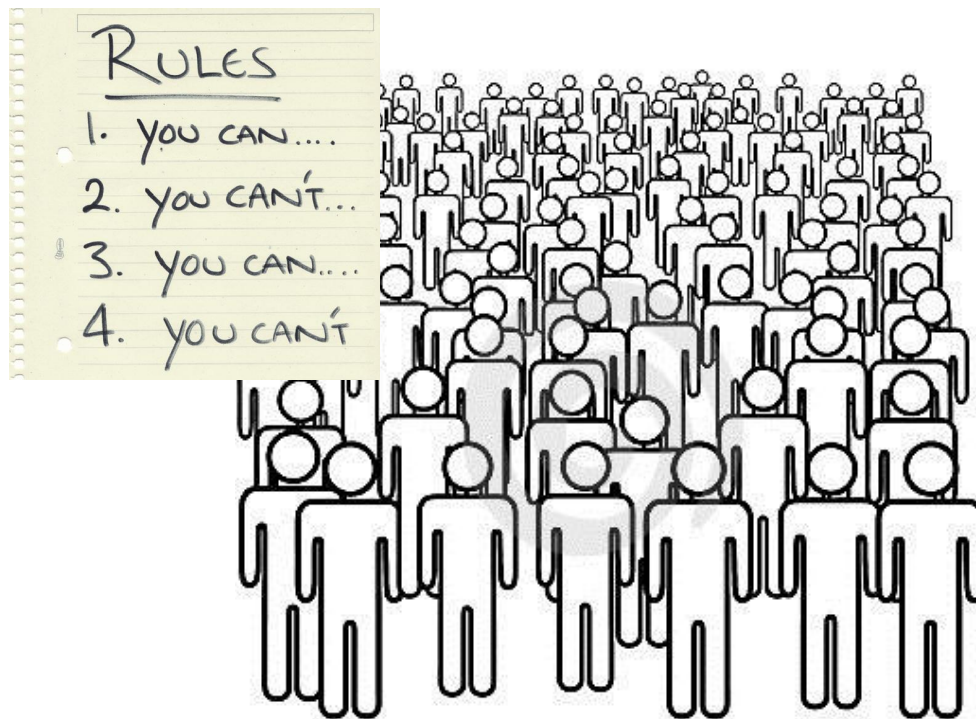
- Findings label (minimal data set of descriptive data of the finding site)
- Additional information: owner, location of the database
- Unique identifier generated and stored into a central database
- Supernode connected to the central database
- ODBC connected to the archive
- Websearchable (privacy protected)







## Central archives ...





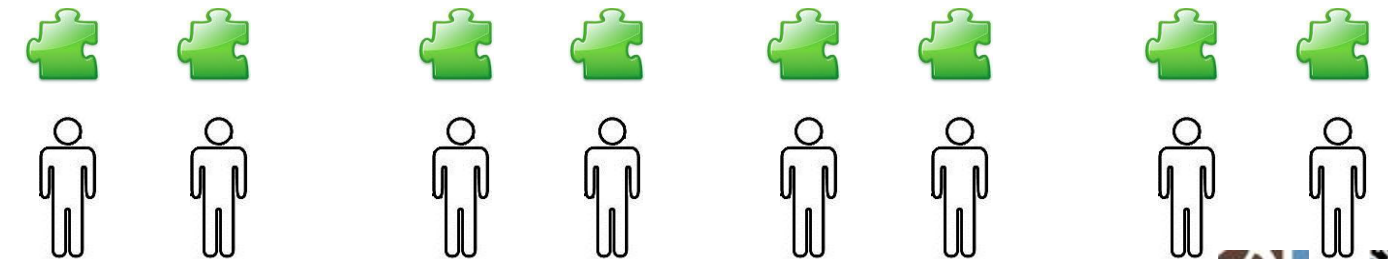
versus individual scientific databases

**KEEP IT SIMPLE**

Meta 1



Meta 2



Modularity





## Dual Meta Information

- Minimalize Meta 1 and add a central unique id
- Universal connectivity and searchability
- Meta 2 can be freely defined
- Opens the way for further development of the data
- Modularity for other personal needs
- Separate the connectivity from the data and offer privacy





## Generalizing these thoughts

- Any dataset has a „finding label“. Algorithms can find them or use a wizard.
- Store the „finding label“ unique id to a central database and offer websearches.
- Use simple user management.
- Create privacy protection.
- Attach publications and eLearning elements
- Hook up to the Internet of Databases (e.q. environmental databases)





## People:

- Basel, Jörg Schibler, Barbara Stopp
- Munich, Joris Peters, Henriette Obermaier
- Paris, Cecille Callou, Isabelle Baly
- Munich (informatics), Peer Kröger, Chris van der Meijden
- 5 Thesis (one on synchronisation, two on data mining, two on structures)
- Programming, 1 student assistant, 2 doctoral researchers
- BioArch
- ArchaeoBioCenter





# Thank you for your attention

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