Hubscience Frequently Asked Questions

What does Hubscience do?
Hubscience helps you to build up your knowledge graph over your domain while reading publications.

Sounds good, but what is the knowledge graph?
It is a bunch of connected information from which a researcher can derive new knowledge.

I only understand that I will be able to derive new knowledge, which sounds fantastic. Does Hubscience do it automatically?
No, Hubscience uses a hybrid model, an expert with a domain field needs to do the first steps and the text mining engine learns from it and starts to do the same automatically.

What should I do as first steps?
In the case of a completely unknown topic, you have to start to read and annotate the important terms: highlight the text and categorize them. These terms get into wordpacks and Hubscience will find you in other publications too.

What is it if the research is not in a new field?
In this case everything is easier. The category system already defined and terms might be already added into one of our wordpacks what you are free to use.

Okay, I annotate a few article and machine annotates others. Can I have an overview of the annotations?
On the documents page, you can find the number of annotations on every document card.

Besides on the knowledge page, there is an elaborated statistics with filtering options.

Okay, I see. So I will have a lot of annotations, still not know why it is a knowledge graph?
I didn't mention the other step which is needed while annotating. Two annotations can be connected if they belong to each other in any kind of sense. In the end, these connections will turn the bunch of annotations into a graph.

Okay, I see that it is a graph, but where is the knowledge?
Using a right labeling on the edges between the annotations makes the annotation graph to a knowledge graph.

But how will I know what is the good labeling?
It is not difficult, you only need your common sense. To understand this I give you an example here.

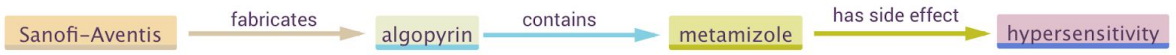
Sure you heard about algopyrin, but maybe not that its agent is the compound called metamizole. Let's suppose you read an article about one of its side effects: hypersensitivity.

You annotate the metamizole and the hypersensitivity and connect the two annotations as the following.

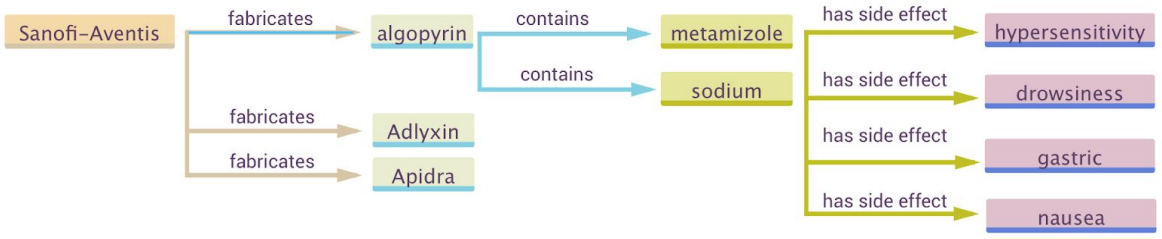
You see the given label is 'has side effect'. Do you see why is it good this way?

I see it, this can be read out as a sentence, right?
Right, the good labeling with the annotation makes a simple sentence and this creates an information fragment.

Imagine you have a series of information fragments like above and even they are all connected to each other like this.



That makes sense. How will be this part of the graph?
You can connect one annotation to several other annotations. They don't need to be close in the text, actually, you possibly find them in different publications.
If we just go on a bit further with our examples we might get this graph easily.



Wow, this is really a graph containing a lot of information.
True! This is the knowledge graph, bunch of connected information.

To derive new knowledge from the graph the recipe is:
Read out the graph starting from any point the graph and you can choose any arrow to continue reading.

All cases you will have competent, valuable sentences.

Do you remember your first question?

Yes, I asked what Hubscience does.
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