



RDA groups and developments

Karsten Kryger Hansen
Aalborg University

Who am I?

- Data Management coordinator at AAU
- Involved in the DK-RDA national node
- Joined 5+ groups of RDA
 - Try to follow along
- Screen a number of RDA outputs

Disclaimer

This presentation is not approved,
nor endorsed by the RDA. All views
are my personal views on RDA
activities.

Navigating and making sense



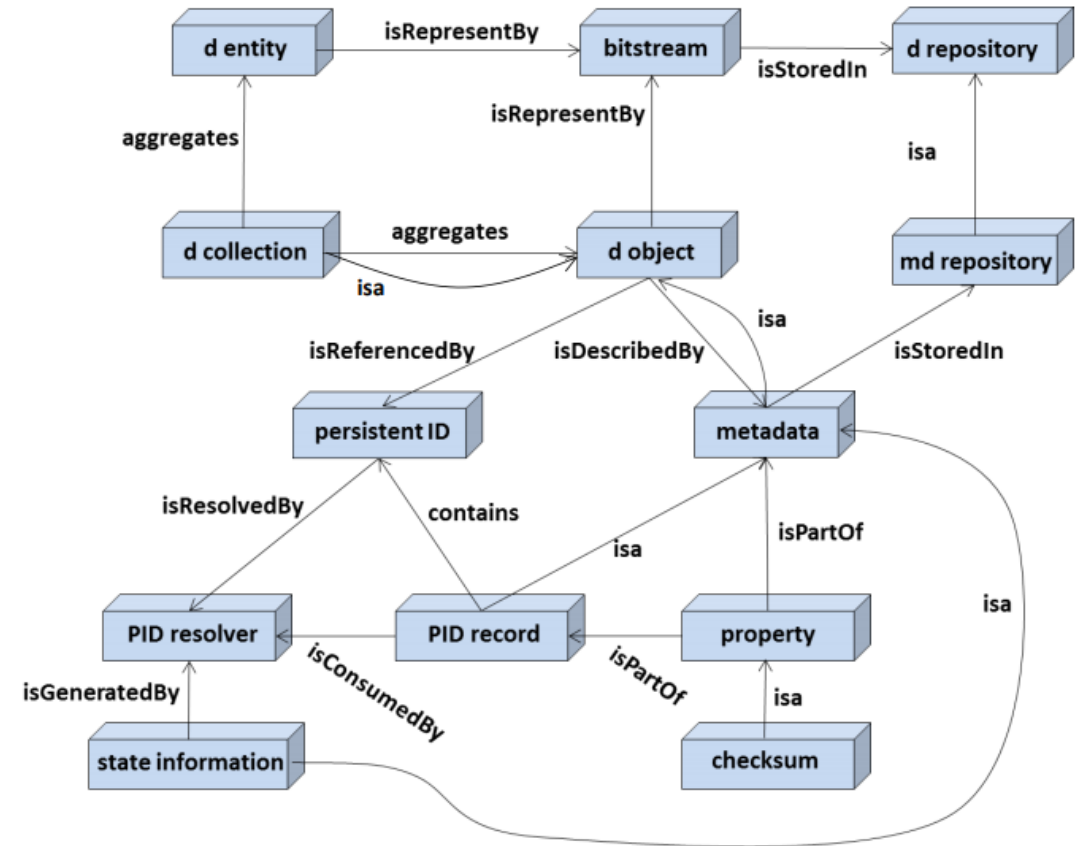
**The RDA group and
recommendations
landscape**

Agenda for the next ~30 minutes

- Group structure
- Output and usage

2. Basic Data Organization model

The data organization model which is the basis for the above term definitions has been drawn from the models that have been suggested to overcome the current deficits in dealing with data. It should be noted that this model only applies to the domain of registered data and that there may always be special requirements in the area of very large data sets for example.



Group structures in RDA

Working Groups

- develop and implement tools, policy, practices and products for data management that are adopted and used by projects, organisations, communities
- TIMING: 12-18 MONTHS
- TOTAL: 36 Working Groups

RECOMMENDATIONS: Concrete deliverables - "Running code", tools, standards, etc.

Interest Groups

- focus on solving a specific data problem and identifying what kind of infrastructure needs to be built etc.
- TIMING: as long as group is active
- TOTAL: 66 Interest Groups

OUTPUT: Possibly case statements for new WGs, guidelines, best practice, etc.

+ BoF Groups

Working and interest groups

- Established by the community
 - WG: Case statements
 - IG: Charter
- Review process
Community > TAB > Council.
- Co-chaired by community members
2-4, at least 2 continents
- Follow RDA Guiding Principles >>>
- Associated liaison from RDA
- Explore synergy to other groups
- Meet at plenary sessions, and online

Openness – RDA community meetings and processes are open, and the deliverables of RDA Working Groups will be publicly disseminated.

Consensus – The RDA moves forward by achieving consensus among its membership. RDA processes and procedures include appropriate mechanisms to resolve conflicts.

Balance – The RDA seeks to promote balanced representation of its membership and stakeholder communities.

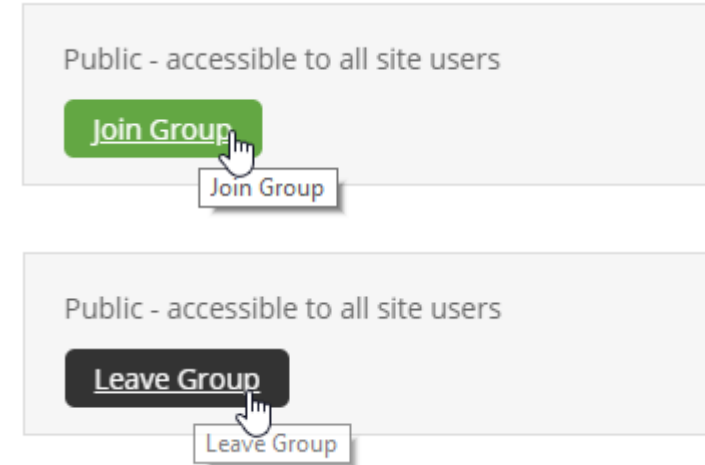
Harmonization – The RDA works to achieve harmonization across data standards, policies, technologies, infrastructure, and communities.

Community-driven – The RDA is a public, community-driven body constituted of volunteer members and organizations, supported by the RDA Secretariat.

Non-profit - RDA does not promote, endorse, or sell commercial products, technologies, or services.

Working and Interest Groups (WG and IG)

- Free and easy to join
- No commitment
- Listen in
- Engage with what you can
- Catch up: Access to group history



Working Groups

- › Agrisemantics
- › Array Database Assessment
- › Big Data Modelling of UN SDGs
- › Blockchain Applications in Health
- › Brokering Framework Working Group
- › Capacity Development for Agriculture Data
- › Data Citation
- › Data Description Registry Interoperability (DDRI)
- › Data Type Registries & #2
- › Data Usage Metrics
- › Data Versioning
- › DMP Common Standards
- › Empirical Humanities Metadata Working Group
- › Exposing Data Management Plans
- › FAIR Data Maturity Model
- › FAIRSharing Registry: connecting data policies, standards & databases
- › Harmonizing FAIR descriptions of observational data
- › International Materials Resource Registries
- › Metadata Standards Catalog
- › On-Farm Data Sharing (OFDS)
- › Persistent Identification of Instruments
- › PID Kernel Information
- › Preserving Scientific Annotation
- › Provenance Patterns
- › RDA / TDWG Metadata Standards for attribution of physical and digital collections stewardship
- › RDA/CODATA Summer Schools in Data Science and Cloud Computing in the Developing World
- › RDA/WDS Publishing Data Workflows
- › RDA/WDS Scholarly Link Exchange (Scholix)
- › Reproducible Health Data Services
- › Research Data Collections
- › Research Data Repository Interoperability
- › Research Schemas
- › Rice Data Interoperability
- › Software Source Code Identification
- › Storage Service Definitions
- › WDS/RDA Assessment of Data Fitness for Use
- › Wheat Data Interoperability

WG Example: WG DMP Common Standards

RDA DMP Common standards - February 2019 Call

[Home](#) » [Groups](#) » [DMP Common Standards](#)

13 FEB 2019

By Tomasz Miksa

Groups audience: DMP Common Standards WG

Dear group members,

Since our last call in January, we have introduced some changes in the model. The last call was very fruitful and we would like to organise another one next week.

Please indicate your availability:
<https://doodle.com/poll/2mpt3hdchcu58a7k>
 Current version of the model can be found here:
<https://www.lucidchart.com/invitations/accept/ee26bc71-01a6-442a-b946-5b...>

When looking at the model you may want to ask yourselves: does the set of fields would fulfil requirements of my funder/institution/template?

During the call we would like to hear your opinion on that, discuss points listed below and address any comments you may have.

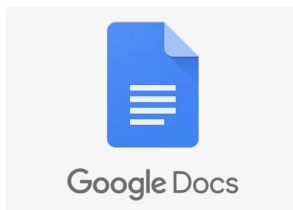
The model is likely to evolve within the next few days. We have some outstanding to-dos and would appreciate your feedback:

1. Identifiers and their consistent use (do we provide a full HTTP link for DOI, or only a number, etc.)
2. DMP State - do we need to indicate state of a DMP as a global flag: draft, submitted, etc. Is this universally understandable?
3. DM Roles - dictionary?
4. Cost types - dictionary?
5. Cost units - dictionary?
6. Dataset types - dictionary?
7. Technical resources - dictionary?
8. Host and quality of service fields? What is missing?

We look forward to hearing from you!

Best wishes,
 Tomasz Miksa

[Add new comment](#)



Framing the scope of the common data model for machine-actionable Data Management Plans

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Abstract—Currently, research requires processing data at a large scale. Data is not anymore a collection of static documents, but often a continuous stream of information flowing into information systems. Researchers need to manage their data efficiently not only to keep it safe, but also to ensure that it can be later correctly interpreted and reused. Existing solutions are not sufficient. Traditional Data Management Plans are manually created text documents that describe how research data will be handled. Yet, researchers must implement all actions by themselves. Machine-actionable Data Management Plans are a new approach that allows systems to act on behalf of researchers and other stakeholders involved in data management, to help them manage data in an efficient and scalable way. This paper summarises the results of work performed by the Research Data Alliance working group on Data Management Plan Common Standards to realise this vision. The paper describes results of consultations and proof of concept tools that help in: identifying needs for information of stakeholders involved in data management; defining the scope of the common data model for Machine-actionable Data Management Plans to allow for exchange of information between systems; identifying necessary services and components of infrastructure that support automation of data management tasks.

Index Terms—Data Management Plan, Machine-Actionable Data Management Plan, Workflows Data Management Plan, Machine-Actionable Data Management Plan, Workflows

I. INTRODUCTION

With advances in technology, scientific research requires data processing in an increasingly larger scale. Data is no longer a collection of static documents, but often a continuous stream of information flowing into a repository [1], for example, satellite images or sensor data captured periodically. This new paradigm of research is often described as e-Science [2].

Researchers need to plan and manage their data efficiently, not only to keep it safe, but also to ensure that it can be later correctly interpreted and reused. This is especially important in the context of open data [3] and FAIR principles [4], [5].

One of the tools introduced to solve research Data Management (RDM) [6] challenges is the Data Management Plan (DMP) [7]. The overall objective of a DMP is to document, in a project, the techniques, methods and policies on how data is to be created, documented, accessed, preserved and disseminated. Various funding bodies, such as for example The National Science Foundation (NSF) or the European Commission (EC), already require that any funding application be accompanied by a DMP.

However, proper research data management, especially in view of big data and complex processing pipelines, is a complex

task that requires cooperation of several stakeholders: not only researchers, but also, infrastructure operators, repository managers, legal experts, and so on. Researchers simply do not have enough expertise, nor time to prepare a DMP and then to actually implement it.

For this reason, there is a need for a solution that supports researchers in planning and managing data in an automated and scalable way. Research Data Alliance (RDA)¹ working group on DMP Common Standards² works to implement machine-actionable DMPs (maDMPs) [8]. The larger goal is to improve the experience for all involved by exchanging information across research tools and systems and embedding DMPs in existing workflows. As a result, parts of the DMP can be automatically generated and shared with other collaborators or funders. To achieve this goal there is the need for: good understanding of research data workflows, RDM infrastructure, common data model for maDMPs.

This paper presents the results to date of the RDA DMP Common Standards working group on realising maDMPs. It describes consultations performed and proof of concept tools developed that help in:

- 1) identifying stakeholders involved in data management and their requirements for information;
- 2) narrowing the scope of the common data model for maDMPs that acts as a standard for exchange of information between systems involved in data management;
- 3) identifying necessary services and components of infrastructure that support automation of data management tasks.

The paper is organised as follows. Section II provides definitions of the concepts of RDM, DMP, maDMP, and the RDA DMP Common Standards working group. Section III describes the work towards the creation of a DMP common model. Particular focus is given to the description of the two user consultations that were made to gather requirements for the development of the data model. In section IV we describe three tools that were developed as proof of concept, to demonstrate how a common DMP model can be used to automate tasks. Conclusions and outlook appear in section V.

II. FUNDAMENTALS

A. Research Data Management

As researchers must cope with the management of mounting quantities of data, and abide by the FAIR principles [4] of having data be findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

¹<https://www.rd-alliance.org>

²<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/dmp-common-standards-wg>

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RDA-DMP-Common / RDA-DMP-Common-Standard

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RDA-DMP-Common-Standard / docs / diagrams / RDA-DMP-Common-Model-Diagram-190325.pdf
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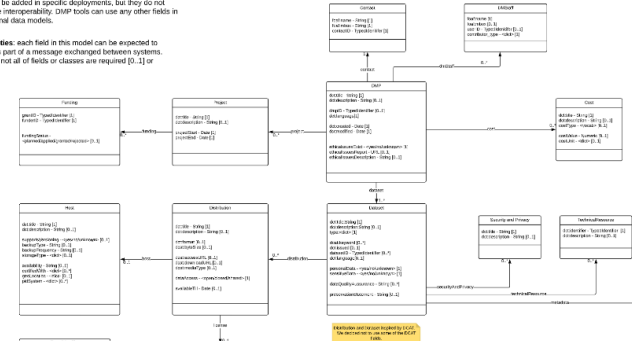
TomMiksa Updated diagrams
e58497f on 25 Mar
1 contributor

59.5 KB
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Interchange Format for maDMPs

This is a minimum set of universal terms that we agree on which ensure basic interoperability of systems using maDMPs. Further fields can be added in specific deployments, but they do not guarantee interoperability. DMP tools can use any other fields in their internal data models.

Cardinalities: each field in this model can be expected to appear as part of a message exchanged between systems. However, not all of fields or classes are required [0..1] or [0..*].

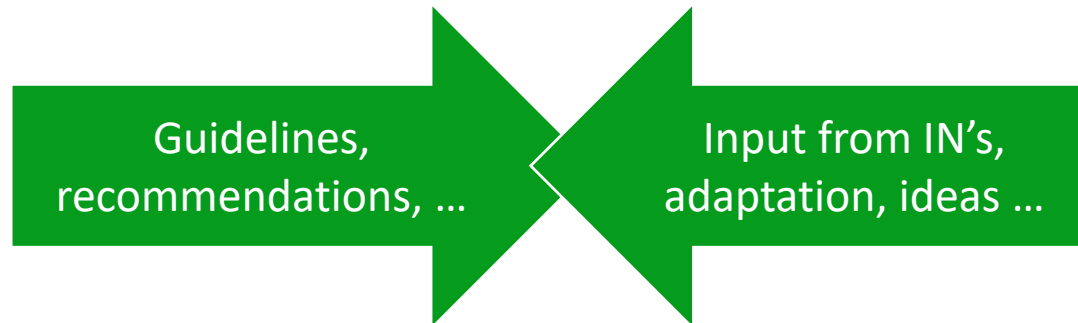


<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2161855>

Interest Groups

- › Active Data Management Plans
- › Agricultural Data Interest Group (IGAD)
- › Archives and Records Professionals for Research Data
- › Big Data
- › Biodiversity Data Integration
- › Brokering
- › Chemistry Research Data
- › CODATA/RDA Research Data Science Schools for Low and Middle Income Countries
- › Data Discovery Paradigms
- › Data Economics
- › Data Fabric
- › Data for Development
- › Data Foundations and Terminology
- › Data in Context
- › Data policy standardisation and implementation
- › Data Rescue
- › Development of cloud computing capacity and education in developing world research
- › Digital Practices in History and Ethnography
- › Disciplinary Collaboration Framework
- › Domain Repositories
- › Early Career and Engagement
- › Education and Training on handling of research data
- › ELIXIR Bridging Force
- › ESIP/RDA Earth, Space, and Environmental Sciences
- › Ethics and Social Aspects of Data
- › Federated Identity Management
- › From Observational Data to Information
- › Geospatial
- › Global Water Information
- › GO FAIR
- › Health Data
- › IG for Surveying Open Data Practices
- › International Indigenous Data Sovereignty
- › Libraries for Research Data
- › Linguistics Data
- › Long tail of research data
- › Marine Data Harmonization
- › Metadata
- › ...

IG example: GO FAIR



IG example: Libraries for research data

Libraries for Research Data IG

[Home](#) » [1. Data Management](#) » Libraries For Research Data IG

IG

Group details

Status: Recognised & Endorsed

Chair(s): Birgit Schmidt, Andi Ogier, Juliane Schneider, Marta Teperek

Secretariat Liaison: enquiries[at]rd-alliance.org

TAB Liaison: Devika Madalli

Case Statement: [Download](#)



IG Established

Research Data have become a primary research asset that often requires continued access in the dynamic environment of mobile researchers, volatile repositories, transient products and short-lived standards. Libraries have looked after written research assets for centuries and now tackle the challenge of adapting their function to making data reliably accessible and re-usable.

Recent Activity

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03 JUN 2019

LIBER Data Management Plan (DMP) CATALOGUE: Provide Your Feedback

By Birgit Schmidt

**** Apologies for cross-posting ****

***LIBER Data Management Plan (DMP) CATALOGUE: PROVIDE YOUR FEEDBACK**

*In 2018, LIBER's Research Data Management Working Group launched a Data Management Plan Catalogue . We would very much appreciate your feedback and input regarding this catalogue. Your responses will be analysed and used for improving our catalogue during 2019. Take the survey

[Read more](#)

[Add new comment](#)

16 MAY 2019

Plenary 14: Call For Sessions, Collocated Events, Posters And Registration Now Open!

Libraries for Research Data IG

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Public - accessible to all site users

[Leave Group](#)

Index

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Group sessions at RDA Plenaries

IG Libraries for Research Data - RDA 13th Plenary Meeting

By Juliane Schneider On 11, Jan 2019

Case Statement

Libraries for Research Data IG Case Statement
08 September 2014

[Comments 1](#)

Outputs & Recommendations

23 Things: Libraries for Research Data (Supporting Output)

[Comments: 1](#)

12th Plenary RDA Meeting, L4RD Interest Group - Gaborone P12

- Programme
- Slides
- Session notes
- c 60 participants

1. Welcome & rounds of introductions

2. Project updates:

- Engaging researchers with research data - Marta Teperek
- 10 FAIR Things - Juliane Schneider
- FAIR Workshop Exercises - Juliane Schneider

3. Discussion and brainstorming about the projects

4. Closing; Next Steps









Eleventh Plenary RDA Meeting, L4RD Interest Group - Berlin P11

- Programme
- Slides
- Session notes
- c 60 participants
- 1. Welcome & Introductory remarks, introducing the new co-chairs
- 2. Views on how to work with disciplinary communities
 - Chris Erdmann / Liz Lyon - Outcomes of study on data science in libraries
 - Marta Teperek, TU Delft - Data Stewards/Champions
 - Natasha Simons, ANDS
 - Irena Vipavc, CESSDA
- 3. Discussion and brainstorming on next steps for the IG
 - Updating/amending 23 Things
 - Strategies for communication/collaboration with disciplinary groups
 - Brainstorming future IG meeting/webinar topics
 - Other topics?
- 4. Summaries

5. Closing; Next Steps

16:30 - 18:00

Breakout 6

- **IG -**  **Agricultural Data Session** | Room: Commonwealth A1, Second Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **IG -**  **Early Career and Engagement: Supporting Early Career Researchers and Creating a Space for Social Science** | Room: Commonwealth A1, Second Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **JOINT MEETING -**  **Observational Data to Information IG**,  **Virtual Research Environment IG** | Room: Commonwealth A1, Second Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **IG -**  **Libraries for Research Data: Project Updates & Presentations on RDM Library Issues and Discussions** | Room: Commonwealth A1, Second Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **IG -**  **PID: Beyond Identification - The True Value of PIDs** | Room: Congress A, Fourth Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **IG -**  **Research Data Architectures in Research Institutions: Impact of Institutional Policies and Governance on Research Data Infrastructure Development** | Room: Congress B, Fourth Floor (Remote Access Available)
- **BOF -**  **Using Schema.org and Enriched Metadata to Enable/Boost FAIRness on Research Resources** | Room: Commonwealth A1, Second Floor (Remote Access Available)

Outputs from RDA

Types of output

- Recommendations
 - The recommendation itself (reviewed)
 - Supporting outputs (reviewed)
 - Other outputs (not reviewed)
- Adoption use cases
- Adoption stories
- Standards

Use of outputs

- Technical specification supplement
- Procedure description
- Inspiration
- Network building

Recommendation workflow

Request for comments ongoing!

Results of an Analysis of Existing FAIR
Assessment Tools

Community review
(RfC) for 1 month









WG delivers output to
RDA secretariat











RDA Organisational
Advisory Board review

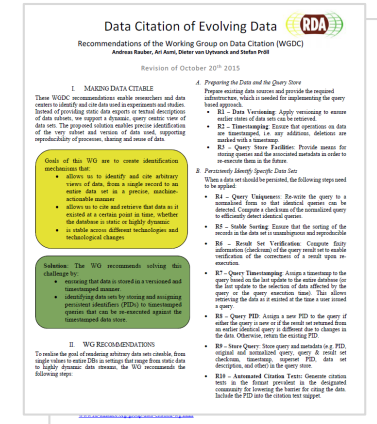
Council review and
approval

WG Pilot
adoptions

Possible ICT
standard

 Kevin Ashley OAB co-chair Digital Curation Centre, University of Edinburgh United Kingdom View Profile >>	 Amy Nurnberger OAB co-chair Massachusetts Institute of Technology United States View Profile >>
 Thomas J. Alater International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASIST) United Kingdom View Profile >>	 Juan Bicarregui Science and Technology Facilities Council United Kingdom View Profile >>
 Rebecca Koskela DataONE USA View Profile >>	 Raphael Ritz Max Planck Computing and Data Facility Germany View Profile >>
 Shelley Stall American Geophysical Union USA View Profile >>	 Joost Wagenaar Bakstyn Inc. USA View Profile >>

 Jill Benn University Librarian, The University of Western Australia View Profile >>	 Edit Herczog Managing Director, Vision & Values SPRL View Profile >>
 Sandra Collins Director, National Library of Ireland View Profile >>	 Mark Leggott Executive Director of Research Data Canada (RDC) View Profile >>
 Ingrid Dillo Co-Chair, RDA Council Deputy director, Data Archiving and Networked Services View Profile >>	 Claudia Maria Bauser Medeiros Professor, University of Campinas, Member, Coordination of Special Programs, FAPESP View Profile >>
 Jason Haga Senior Research Scientist, Information Technology Research Institute, AIST View Profile >>	 Kay Raseroka Independent consultant and Trainer, JILA Building Strong Library Associations View Profile >>
 Robert J. Hanisch Director, Office of Data and Informatics, Material Measurement Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA View Profile >>	 Ross Wilkinson Transforming Co-Chair, RDA Council Director Global Strategy, Australian Research Data Commons View Profile >>



Example of a recommendation

Data Citation of Evolving Data

Recommendations of the Working Group on Data Citation (WGDC)

Andreas Rauber, Ari Asmi, Dieter van Uytvanck and Stefan Proell

Revision of October 20th 2015

I. MAKING DATA CITABLE

These WGDC recommendations enable researchers and data centers to identify and cite data used in experiments and studies. Instead of providing static data exports or textual descriptions of data subsets, we support a dynamic, query centric view of data sets. The proposed solution enables precise identification of the very subset and version of data used, supporting reproducibility of processes, sharing and reuse of data.

Goals of this WG are to create identification mechanisms that:

- allows us to identify and cite arbitrary views of data, from a single record to an entire data set in a precise, machine-actionable manner
- allows us to cite and retrieve that data as it existed at a certain point in time, whether the database is static or highly dynamic
- is stable across different technologies and technological changes

Solution: The WG recommends solving this challenge by:

- ensuring that data is stored in a versioned and timestamped manner.
- identifying data sets by storing and assigning persistent identifiers (PIDs) to timestamped queries that can be re-executed against the timestamped data store.

II. WG RECOMMENDATIONS

To realise the goal of rendering arbitrary data sets citeable, from single values to entire DBs in settings that range from static data to highly dynamic data streams, the WG recommends the following steps:

A. Preparing the Data and the Query Store

Prepare existing data sources and provide the required infrastructure, which is needed for implementing the query based approach.

- **R1 – Data Versioning:** Apply versioning to ensure earlier states of data sets can be retrieved.
- **R2 – Timestamping:** Ensure that operations on data are timestamped, i.e. any additions, deletions are marked with a timestamp.
- **R3 – Query Store Facilities:** Provide means for storing queries and the associated metadata in order to re-execute them in the future.

B. Persistently Identify Specific Data Sets

When a data set should be persisted, the following steps need to be applied:

- **R4 – Query Uniqueness:** Re-write the query to a normalised form so that identical queries can be detected. Compute a checksum of the normalized query to efficiently detect identical queries.
- **R5 – Stable Sorting:** Ensure that the sorting of the records in the data set is unambiguous and reproducible
- **R6 – Result Set Verification:** Compute fixity information (checksum) of the query result set to enable verification of the correctness of a result upon re-execution.
- **R7 – Query Timestamping:** Assign a timestamp to the query based on the last update to the entire database (or the last update to the selection of data affected by the query or the query execution time). This allows retrieving the data as it existed at the time a user issued a query.
- **R8 – Query PID:** Assign a new PID to the query if either the query is new or if the result set returned from an earlier identical query is different due to changes in the data. Otherwise, return the existing PID.
- **R9 – Store Query:** Store query and metadata (e.g. PID, original and normalized query, query & result set checksum, timestamp, superset PID, data set description, and other) in the query store.
- **R10 – Automated Citation Texts:** Generate citation texts in the format prevalent in the designated community for lowering the barrier for citing the data. Include the PID into the citation text snippet.

C. Resolving PIDs and Retrieving the Data

- **R11 – Landing Page:** Make the PIDs resolve to a human readable landing page that provides the data (via query re-execution) and metadata, including a link to the superset (PID of the data source) and citation text snippet.
- **R12 – Machine Actionability:** Provide an API / machine actionable landing page to access metadata and data via query re-execution.

D. Upon Modifications to the Data Infrastructure

- **R13 – Technology Migration:** When data is migrated to a new representation (e.g. new database system, a new schema or a completely different technology), migrate also the queries and associated fixity information.
- **R14 – Migration Verification:** Verify successful data and query migration, ensuring that queries can be re-executed correctly.

III. BENEFITS

The proposed solution has several benefits compared to current approaches relying on individual data exports for each data set or ambiguous natural language descriptions of data set characteristics.

- It allows identifying, retrieving and citing the precise data set with minimal storage overhead by only storing the versioned data and the queries used for creating the data set. In many environments data versioning is considered a best practice. Data subsets can be re-created on demand.
- It allows retrieving the data both as it existed at a given point in time as well as the current view on it, by re-executing the same query with the stored or current timestamp, thus benefiting from all corrections made since the query was originally issued. This allows tracing changes of data sets over the time and comparing the effects on the result set.
- The query stored as a basis for identifying the data set provides valuable provenance information on the way the specific data set was constructed, thus being semantically more explicit than a mere data export.
- The query store offers a valuable, central basis for analyzing data usage.
- Metadata such as checksums support the verification of correctness and authenticity of data sets retrieved.
- The recommendations are applicable across different types of data representation and data characteristics (big or small data; static or highly dynamic; identifying single values or the entire data set).

- If data is migrated to new representations, the queries can also be migrated, ensuring stability across changing technologies.
- Distributed data sources can rely on local timestamps at each node, avoiding the need for expensive synchronization in loosely coupled systems.

IV. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- May data be deleted? Yes, given appropriate policies. Queries may then not be re-executable against the original timestamp anymore (but still against the current timestamp). Landing pages should persist.
- Does the system need to store every query? No. Only data sets that should be persisted for citation / later reuse need to be stored. Persisting queries can be decided individually or policy-based in an automated fashion.
- Can I obtain only the most recent data set? Queries can be re-executed with the original timestamp or with the current timestamp or any other timestamp desired. This allows retrieving the semantically identical data set but incorporating all changes, corrections or updates applied before the given timestamp.
- Which PID system should be used? Any PID system can be applied according to the institutional policy.
- How are the queries created? Queries can either be created manually via an interface/workbench or applications create the proper queries automatically. Both methods require the adaption of the query by adding metadata and timestamps.
- How can I share parts of my database? The query centric view allows selecting any particular view or data subset of the data from the complete data set.
- How does this support giving credit and attribution? Attribution and giving credit is supported via a provenance chain from a subset/view of data to the data set it was derived from, allowing to document intellectual contributions on the way. Analysis and recommendations on how to aggregate bibliometrics and credits is not addressed in the context of this WG.

V. NEXT STEPS

The set of recommendations is undergoing evaluation in a series of pilots in different domains. We encourage interested community members to participate and provide improvements, comments, suggestions and general feedback via the working space of the WG¹. We are very interested in further real world use cases to act as pilots.

VI. GET INVOLVED

You can find additional information RDA Working Group Page². Please register on the mailing list to stay informed. The community feedback will be collected in the Wiki page³.

¹ <https://rd-alliance.org/group/data-citation-wg/wiki/collaboration-environments.html>

² www.rd-alliance.org/group/data-citation-wg.html

³ <https://rd-alliance.org/group/data-citation-wg/wiki/wgdc-dynamic-data-citation-recommendations.html>

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A. Preparing the Data and the Query Store

Prepare existing data sources and provide the required infrastructure, which is needed for implementing the query based approach.

- **R1 – Data Versioning:** Apply versioning to ensure earlier states of data sets can be retrieved.
- **R2 – Timestamping:** Ensure that operations on data are timestamped, i.e. any additions, deletions are marked with a timestamp.
- **R3 – Query Store Facilities:** Provide means for storing queries and the associated metadata in order to re-execute them in the future.

B. Persistently Identify Specific Data Sets

When a data set should be persisted, the following steps need to be applied:

- **R4 – Query Uniqueness:** Re-write the query to a normalised form so that identical queries can be detected. Compute a checksum of the normalized query to efficiently detect identical queries.
- **R5 – Stable Sorting:** Ensure that the sorting of the records in the data set is unambiguous and reproducible
- **R6 – Result Set Verification:** Compute fixity information (checksum) of the query result set to enable verification of the correctness of a result upon re-execution.
- **R7 – Query Timestamping:** Assign a timestamp to the query based on the last update to the entire database (or the last update to the selection of data affected by the query or the query execution time). This allows retrieving the data as it existed at the time a user issued a query.
- **R8 – Query PID:** Assign a new PID to the query if either the query is new or if the result set returned from an earlier identical query is different due to changes in

RDA Outputs/Recommendations:

75% or more agree that following Outputs/Recommendations should be our priority (Google sheet order):

1. [Scalable Dynamic-data Citation Methodology](#)
2. [The FAIRsharing Registry and Recommendations: Interlinking Standards, Databases and Data Policies](#)
3. [Metadata Standards Directory](#)
4. [23 Things: Libraries For Research Data](#)

The following Outputs/Recommendations potentially could be analysed (Google sheet order):

1. [Basic Vocabulary of Foundational Terminology Query Tool](#)
2. [Data Type Model and Registry](#)
3. [Workflows for Research Data Publishing: Models and Key Components](#)
4. [Legal Interoperability of Research Data: Principles and Implementation Guidelines](#)

When comes to the working groups, the picture is less homogenous. I pulled out following WGs which seem to be in our common interest (Google sheet order):

1. Data Usage Metrics
2. DMP Common Standards
3. FAIR Data Maturity Model
4. FAIRSharing Registry: connecting data policies, standards & databases
5. RDA/WDS Publishing Data Workflows

Following WGs are potentially in our common interest(Google sheet order):

1. Data citation
2. Data versioning
3. Metadata Standards Catalog
4. Research Data Collections
5. Research Data Repository Interoperability

The Interest Groups (IG) survey results are similar to the WG survey.

The following IGs are in our common interest (Google sheet order):

1. Active Data Management Plans
2. Education and Training on handling of research data
3. GO FAIR

Following IGs are potentially in our common interest (Google sheet order):

1. Archives and Records Professionals for Research Data
2. Data Foundations and Terminology
3. Data policy standardisation and implementation
4. Domain Repositories Interest Group
5. Ethics and Social Aspects of Data
6. Metadata
7. Reproducibility
8. Social Sciences & Humanities Research Data

Adaption stories and use cases

Data Citation

Scalable Dynamic-data Citation Methodology

Supports accurate citation of data subjected to change, for the efficient processing of data and linking from publications.

Recommendation page: <https://rd-alliance.org/group/data-citation-wg/outcomes/data-citation-recommendation.html>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15497/RDA00016>

- LNEC: Critical Infrastructure Monitoring System
- Implementation of a Query Store for the VAMDC infrastructure
- NERC (UK Natural Environment Research Council Data Centres)
- ESIP (Earth Science Information Partners)
- DEXHELPP – Social Security Data
- ENVRIplus: Carbon Observation System
- Dynamic Data Citation & the Argo data set
- Implementation of the RDA Data Citation Recommendations at the Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO)
- Moving Biomedical Big Data Sharing Forward: An adoption of the RDA Data Citation of Evolving Data Recommendation to Electronic Health Records
- Opening up Northern Forest Research Data – Improving Citation and Documentation Systems to Increase Participation in Publishing Data

Collaboration Project Title:

Dynamic Data Citation & the Argo data set

RDA Output Adoption:

Dynamic Data Citation

Brief Overview:

Unambiguous citation of data used in academic publications is crucial for the transparency and reproducibility of science especially when results are used as evidence to underpin national and international policy. Data citation of static datasets is well established and documented, but measurement data from the floats in the ARGO project moving in the oceans are sent at widely unpredictable times. When such time series data are cited it must be possible to unambiguously resolve them correctly. To address outstanding dynamic data citation issues this project will liaise with CrossRef and DataCite to agree and ratify a common syntax for dynamic data citation before implementing systematically dynamic data citation for Argo data, which is constantly evolving and growing with updates and extensions to data. There are over 2,000 scientific publications based on ARGO data. This also serves as a good case study for the application of the RDA proposal for citing dynamic data to an existing data system.



RDA Magazine 2016



1. **Data Foundation and Terminology**
2. **PID Information Types**
3. **Data Fabric**
4. **Data Type Registries**
5. **Dynamic Data Citation**

Question time 😊

➤ I might be able to answer ...

➤ Thank you