

Metapodaci su podaci!

The second PSSOH Conference, University of Belgrade – School of Electrical Engineering
Belgrade, November 2, 2019, <http://pssoh.etf.bg.ac.rs/>



Šta je ovo?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	yeah	month	time	regulation	houses	str	stratio	eviction	price
2	2015	5	1	0	711462	7737	0.010874790220700472	172	917.6666666666666
3	2015	6	2	0	711462	NULL	NULL	202	956
4	2015	7	3	0	711462	NULL	NULL	176	966.5833333333333
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6	2015	9	5	0	711462	5222	0.007339815759661092	195	978.8333333333333
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14	2016	5	13	0	711462	4623	0.006497887448662051	215	988.2916666666666
15	2016	6	14	0	711462	8376	Explore more content	150	983.4583333333333

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furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp, furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp (2019): The Effects of Short-Term Rental Regulation in San Francisco. figshare. Dataset.

<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9949139.v1>

The Effects of Short-Term Rental Regulation in San Francisco

Dataset posted on 08.10.2019, 16:02 by furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Data used for The Effects of Short-Term Rental Regulation in San Francisco. Data sources are available on the paper.

sf = time series;

27zipcodes = panel.

CATEGORIES

- Urban and Regional Economics
- Geography
- Tourism Economics

KEYWORD(S)

Time Series Data panel dataset

HISTORY

First online date: **08.10.2019**

Posted date: **08.10.2019**

LICENCE

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Naslov: ✓	<dc:title>The Effects of Short-Term Rental Regulation in San Francisco</dc:title>
Autori: navedene su samo e-mail adrese; imena autora ne znamo!	<dc:creator>furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp furukawa@s.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp</dc:creator>
Doi: figshare ga dodeljuje automatski	<dc:identifier identifierType="DOI">10.6084/m9.figshare.9949139.v1</dc:identifier>
Povezani sadržaji: u ovom polju bi trebalo navesti doi povezanih sadržaja, između ostalog i rada u kom su podaci objavljeni	<dc:relation>https://figshare.com/articles/The_Effects_of_Short-Term_Rental_Regulation_in_San_Francisco/9949139</dc:relation>
Opis/apstrakt: navodi se da su podaci korišćeni u radu o kom ne znamo ništa; pored toga, navodi se i da su izvori podataka nevedeni u istom radu!	<dc:description>Data used for The Effects of Short-Term Rental Regulation in San Francisco. Data sources are available on the paper.</div>sf = time series;</div></div>27zipcodes = panel.</div></dc:description>
Datum: ✓	<dc:date>2019-10-08 14:02:00</dc:date>
Ključne reči: opisuju formalne karakteristike podataka, ali ne i njihov sadržaj	<dc:subject>Time Series Data</dc:subject>
	<dc:subject>panel dataset</dc:subject>

Šta nije u redu?

- Nije poznato koje metode su korišćene prilikom prikupljanja podataka.
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- Autore nije moguće identifikovati.
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Šta je ovo?

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Mosque_X_12mil_8k_u1_v2.png (128.36 MB)

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Mosque_X_12mil_8k_u2_v2.png (131.75 MB)

Mosque_X_12mil_8k_u3_v1.png (134.4 MB)

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Rüther, Heinz; Schröder, Ralph; Bhurtha, Roshan; Wessels, Stephen; McDonald, Bruce (2019): 3D Model File Set of Mosque X, Kua Ruins (Mosque_X_9mil_8k.ply). figshare. Media.

<https://doi.org/10.25375/uct.10011842.v1>

3D Model File Set of Mosque X, Kua Ruins (Mosque_X_9mil_8k.ply)

Media posted on 24.10.2019, 08:53 by [Heinz Rüther](#), [Ralph Schröder](#), [Roshan Bhurtha](#), [Stephen Wessels](#), [Bruce McDonald](#)

This is a 3D Model of Mosque X in Kua, Tanzania. The model consists of 9 million polygons and is textured. Be aware that this is a large 3D model and requires a high end graphics card to view.

The Kua ruins are all that remains of a medieval Swahili town located on Juani Island in the Mafia Archipelago. The ruins offer insights into an island civilization that saw Portuguese and Omani control as well as independence, enslavement, and eventual abandonment. Indicators of early settlement and trade—including Islamic and Chinese ceramics dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and currency from mainland Tanzania—have been found in the ruins, while Portuguese accounts from the sixteenth century note the great wealth of the Kua people. The Zamani Project spatially documented some of the Kua ruins in 2018.

The Zamani Project seeks to increase awareness and knowledge of tangible cultural heritage in Africa and internationally by creating metrically accurate digital representations of historical sites. Digital spatial data of cultural heritage sites can be used for research and education, for restoration and conservation and as a record for future generations. The Zamani Project operates as a non-profit organisation within the University of Cape Town.

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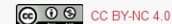
CATEGORIES

- Heritage and Cultural Conservation
- Architectural Heritage and Conservation
- Archaeology
- Historical Archaeology (incl. Industrial Archaeology)

KEYWORD(S)

- 3D Rendering
- Laser Scan
- Virtual Reality
- Visualization
- Structure
- Kua
- Juani Island
- Tanzania
- Zamani
- UCT
- Heritage
- 3D Model

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TIMELINE

Submission date
22.10.2019

First online date
Posted date
24.10.2019

REFERENCES

- <https://www.zamaniproject.org/site-tanzania-juani-island-kua-ruins.html>
- <https://www.wmf.org/project/kua-ruins>
- <https://www.zamaniproject.org/>

DEPARTMENT/UNIT

Zamani Project

PRODUCT TYPE

3D Model File Set

PROJECT NAME

Kua

PROJECT DATE

March 2018

PROJECT CENTROID

Kua - 7°59'54.3"S 39°45'44.2"E

COVERAGE COUNTRY

Tanzania

COVERAGE REGION

Juani Island

Naslov: ✓	<dc:title>3D Model File Set of Mosque X, Kua Ruins (Mosque_X_9mil_8k.ply)</dc:title>
Autori: ✓	<dc:creator>Heinz R�ther</dc:creator> <dc:creator>Ralph Schr�der</dc:creator> <dc:creator>Roshan Bhurtha</dc:creator> <dc:creator>Stephen Wessels</dc:creator> <dc:creator>Bruce McDonald</dc:creator>
Doi: figshare ga dodeljuje automatski	<dc:identifier identifierType="DOI">10.25375/uct.10011842.v1</dc:identifier>
Povezani sadr�aji: data je adresa projekta u okviru kog je materijal nastao ✓	<dc:relation>https://zivahub.uct.ac.za/articles/3D_Model_File_Set_of_Mosque_X_Kua_Ruins_Mosque_X_9mil_8k_ply_/10011842</dc:relation>
Opis/apstrakt: Dat je opis projekta; trebalo bi dati i opis podataka	<dc:description>This is a 3D Model of Mosque X in Kua, Tanzania. The model consists of 9 million polygons and is textured. Be aware that this is a large 3D model and requires a high end graphics card to view.

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</dc:description>
Datum deponovanja: ✓	<dc:date>2019-10-24 06:53:41</dc:date>
Klju�ne re�i: ✓	<dc:subject>3D Rendering</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Laser Scan</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Virtual Reality</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Visualization</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Structure</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Kua</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Juani Island</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Tanzania</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Zamani</dc:subject> <dc:subject>UCT</dc:subject> <dc:subject>Heritage</dc:subject> <dc:subject>3D Model</dc:subject>

Binary black-hole surrogate waveform catalog

Scott E. Field; Chad R. Galley; Jan S. Hesthaven; Jason Kaye; Manuel Tiglio; Jonathan Blackman; Béla Szilágyi; Mark A. Scheel; Daniel A. Hemberger; Patricia Schmidt; Rory Smith; Christian D. Ott; Michael Boyle; Lawrence E. Kidder; Harald P. Pfeiffer; Vijay Varma

This repository contains all publicly available numerical relativity surrogate data for waveforms produced by the [Spectral Einstein Code](#). The base method for building surrogate models can be found in [Field et al., PRX 4, 031006 \(2014\)](#).

Several numerical relativity surrogate models are currently available in this catalog:

• Current models

1. NRSur7dq4.h5 — This is a surrogate model for binary black hole mergers with generic spins and mass ratios up to 4. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., arxiv:1905.09300](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate Python package, which can be found on [PyPI](#). Instructions for evaluating this surrogate can be found at [this example IPython code](#).
2. NRHybSur3dq8.h5 — This is a surrogate model for binary black hole systems with generic mass ratios but restricted to nonprecessing spins. Before constructing the surrogate, the NR waveforms are hybridized with post-Newtonian waveforms to include the early inspiral. Therefore this model covers the full stellar mass range for ground-based detectors. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., PRD 99, 064045 \(2019\)](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate Python package, which can be found on [PyPI](#). Instructions for evaluating this surrogate can be found [this example IPython code](#).
3. NRSur7dq4Remnant — This is a surrogate model for mass, spin, and recoil kick velocity of the remnant BH left behind in generically precessing binary black hole mergers, with mass ratios up to 4. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., arxiv:1905.09300](#). It is evaluated with the surfinBH Python package, which can be found on [PyPI](#). Installation instructions and an ipython help notebook can be found in the same link.

• Older models

1. SpEC_q1_10_NoSpin_nu5thDegPoly_exlude_2_0.h5 — A surrogate model for binary black hole mergers with non-spinning black holes. This is described in [Blackman et al., PRL 115, 121102 \(2015\)](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate python package, which can be found on [PyPI](#). Instructions for evaluating this surrogate can be found in tutorials included with the gwsurrogate package and in [this example IPython code](#).
2. NRSur4d2s_FDOM_grid12.h5 and NRSur4d2s_TDROM_grid12.h5 — These are fast frequency-domain and time-domain (respectively) surrogate models for binary black hole mergers where the black holes may be spinning, but the spins are restricted to a parameter subspace which includes some but not all precessing configurations. NRSur4d2s_FDOM_grid12.h5 is the NRSur4d2s_FDOM model described in [Blackman et al., PRD 95, 104023, \(2017\)](#), and NRSur4d2s_TDROM_grid12.h5 is built from the underlying (slower) NRSur4d2s time-domain model in the same way but without the FFTs. These surrogates are also evaluated using

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Publication date:

September 16, 2019

DOI:

[DOI 10.5281/zenodo.3455886](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3455886)

Related identifiers:

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[10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.121102](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.121102)
[10.1103/PhysRevD.95.104023](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.104023)
[10.1103/PhysRevD.96.024058](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.96.024058)
[arXiv:1809.09125](https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.09125)
[10.1103/PhysRevD.99.064045](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.99.064045)
[arXiv:1905.09300](https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.09300)

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3. NRSur7dq2.h5 — This is a surrogate model for binary black hole mergers with generic spins. A paper describing it can be found at [Blackman et al., PRD 96, 024058 \(2017\)](#). This surrogate is evaluated through a standalone python package contained in NRSur7dq2.tar.gz, which has simple installation instructions in its README file. A tutorial can be found for evaluating this surrogate in [this example IPython code](#).

These surrogate models useful in your own research please cite the Field et al., PRX (2014) paper as well as the paper describing the specific numerical relativity surrogate model, if available (e.g., the Blackman et al. 2015 paper naming binary black hole coalescences).

Using surrogate models outside of the ranges they were trained upon may give inaccurate results. Please use caution when extrapolating.

Surrogate data available here for non-spinning binary black holes produced in Blackman et al. 2015 contains the mode. However, this mode was not used in the paper. While this surrogate can predict a (2,0) mode, current efficiency simulations may not yet be able to accumulate (non-oscillatory) Christodoulou memory circularly. The surrogate (2,0) mode is founded upon basis SpEC waveforms that have been hybridized with leading r post-Newtonian waveforms. Therefore, the (2,0) mode can be included in the mode's output but should be used with caution. Currently, the default option to evaluate this surrogate (using GWSurrogate) is to exclude all m=0 es.

0 GB)

Name	Size	
GWSurrogate_example.html	297.1 KB	Download
md5ab3c4c8fc58113e451d24f6aa232b8985		
NRHybSur3dq8.h5	212.9 MB	Download
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NRHybSur3dq8.html	458.8 KB	Download
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NRSur4d2s_FDOM_grid12.h5	9.9 GB	Download
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NRSur4d2s_TDROM_grid12.h5	9.4 GB	Download
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Version 11	Sep 16, 2019
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Version 10	Jul 24, 2019
10.5281/zenodo.3348115	
Version 9	May 3, 2019
10.5281/zenodo.2669459	
Version 8	Sep 24, 2018
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Version 7	Sep 24, 2018
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Scott E. Field, Chad R. Galley, Jan S. Hesthaven, Jason Kaye, Manuel Tiglio, Jonathan Blackman, ... Vijay Varma. (2019). Binary black-hole surrogate waveform catalog [Data set]. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3455886>

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Dataset Metadata Checklist

Metadata and documentation are different things: Documentation is meant to be read by humans; some metadata is designed more for machine processing than human readability. However metadata can be taken as a type of documentation. Create and generate metadata for your research data and datasets in your research lifecycle to preserve the data in the long run.

- 1. Consider what information is needed for the data to be read and interpreted in the future.**
- 2. Understand your funder requirements for data documentation and metadata.** Funder requirements for NSF, GBMF, IMLS, NEH, NIH and NOAA can be found at https://dmptool.org/public_templates.
- 3. Consult available metadata standards in your field.** You may refer to [Common Metadata Standards](#) and [Domain Specific Metadata Standards](#) for details.
- 4. Describe data and datasets created in your research lifecycle, and use software programs and tools to assist in data documentation.** Assign or capture administrative, descriptive, technical, structural and preservation metadata for the data. Some potential information to document:

- **Descriptive metadata**
 - Name of creator of data set
 - Name of author of document
 - Title of document
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 - Size of file
- **Structural metadata**
 - File relationships (e.g. child, parent)
- **Technical metadata**
 - Format (e.g. text, SPSS, Stata, Excel, tiff, mpeg, 3D, Java, FITS, CIF)
 - Compression or encoding algorithms
 - Encryption and decryption keys
 - Software (including release number) used to create or update the data
 - Hardware on which the data were created
 - Operating systems in which the data were created
 - Application software in which the data were created

Preporuke

- **Administrative metadata**
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 - Information about subsequent updates, transformation, versioning, summarization
 - Descriptions of migration and replication
 - Information about other events that have affected the files
- **Preservation metadata**
 - File format (e.g. .txt, .pdf, .doc, .rtf, .xls, .xml, .spv, .jpg, .fits)
 - Significant properties
 - Technical environment
 - Fixity information

- 5. Adopt a thesauri in your field or compile a data dictionary for your dataset.**
- 6. Obtain persistent identifiers (e.g. doi) for datasets if possible to ensure data can be found in the future.**

For your full data management plan, please refer to [Digital Curation centre's Checklist for a Data Management Plan](#).

(Source: DMPTool: <https://dmp.cdlib.org/>; Digital Curation: A How-To-Do-It Manual; Digital Curation Centre: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/>)

Standardi za metapodatke

- <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/subject-areas/general-research-data>
- <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/metadata-standards>
- <https://guides.ucf.edu/metadata/domMetaStandards>

Metapodaci su podaci!

Kramer, Bianca, & Bosman, Jeroen. (2019). Dataset: Publication cultures and Dutch research output: a quantitative assessment [Data set]. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2643367>

April 24, 2019

Dataset Open Access

Dataset: Publication cultures and Dutch research output: a quantitative assessment

Kramer, Bianca, Bosman, Jeroen

Dataset belonging to the report: [Publication cultures and Dutch research output: a quantitative assessment](#)

On the report:

Research into publication cultures commissioned by VSNU and carried out by Utrecht University Library has detailed university output beyond just journal articles, as well as the possibilities to assess open access levels of these other output types. For all four main fields reported on, the use of publication types other than journal articles is indeed substantial. For Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities in particular (with over 40% and over 60% of output respectively not being regular journal articles) looking at journal articles only ignores a significant share of their contribution to research and society. This is not only about books and book chapters, either: book reviews, conference papers, reports, case notes (in law) and all kinds of web publications are also significant parts of university output.

Analyzing all these publication forms and especially determining to what extent they are open access is currently not easy. Even combining some of the largest citation databases (Web of Science, Scopus and Dimensions) leaves out a lot of non-article content and in some fields even journal articles are only partly covered. Lacking metadata like affiliations and DOIs (either in the original documents or in the scholarly search engines) makes it even harder to analyze open access levels by institution and field. Using repository-harvesting databases like BASE and NARCIS in addition to the main citation databases improves understanding of open access of non-article output, but these routes also have limitations. The report has recommendations for stakeholders, mostly to improve metadata and coverage and apply persistent identifiers.

documents	ALL	OPEN ACCESS	NON OPEN ACCESS
Total	71653	19016	52637
Article contribution	34891	11866	23025
Unknown	11815	3653	8162
Master thesis	6996	144	6852
Doctoral and postdoctoral thesis	3495	1511	1984
Bachelor thesis	2916	95	2821
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Conference object	1815	92	1723
Book	1451	759	692

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