

ISPC e la politica Open Access

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15 marzo 2021

04

RIVISTE ELETTRONICHE, FAIR DATA E LINKED OPEN DATA

Alessandra Caravale, Alessandra Piergrossi

ISPC e la politica Open Access - Webinar, 15/03/2021

ARCHEOLOGIA IN RETE.
LE RIVISTE OPEN ACCESS: RISORSE E PROSPETTIVE

1. INTRODUZIONE

Publicare i risultati delle ricerche è per l'archeologo uno dei momenti fondamentali del proprio lavoro di studioso, uno dei momenti, come sottolinea D. Manacorda «in cui ci si assume fino in fondo le proprie responsabilità di archeologi», che sono anche «artigiani-professionisti-intellettuali-cittadini» (MANACORDA 2008, 235). Le strade percorribili per la diffusione e la condivisione di tali risultati sono numerose e diversificate per impegno, strumenti informativi, tempi di realizzazione ed eterogeneità di destinatari: anzitutto in riviste del settore, rapporti e relazioni preliminari, monografie. Gli articoli editi in riviste che hanno circolazione nella comunità scientifica sono ancora il mezzo privilegiato di diffusione delle ricerche e lo strumento primario di dibattito scientifico.

L'affermazione di Internet come strumento di divulgazione della conoscenza e degli scambi nella ricerca, nella didattica e nell'informazione (PITROTTI 2004, 537) ha fatto sì che negli ultimi decenni si sia creata sempre di più l'esigenza di utilizzare la rete come veicolo importante di trasmissione e condivisione dei dati, anche in settori come il nostro, che rimane ancora fortemente legato a forme di trasmissione più tradizionali. Tale esigenza è stata particolarmente avvertita più di recente, per l'assottinarsi di alcuni elementi importanti. Innanzitutto la necessità di abbreviare i tempi di edizione «non di rado la pubblicazione, dilazionata per anni, rischia di apparire già superata dal progresso delle conoscenze», sottolinea ancora MANACORDA (2008, 235) e oggi rischia di andare contro le esigenze di prevenzione, tutela e valorizzazione, a cui anche la legislazione del nostro Paese è ormai particolarmente attenta. Si deve, inoltre, considerare la «necessità di razionalizzare» costi: tagli, riduzioni, mancanza di fondi, particolarmente sentiti nel settore culturale, hanno necessariamente portato ad una riflessione sull'editoria tradizionale e alla ricerca di nuovi strumenti per la diffusione dei prodotti della ricerca.

Infine va considerata l'esigenza della «condivisione del sapere»: l'affermarsi graduale ma costante della filosofia «open», cioè quella dell'open access e dell'open data, che si presuppongono l'accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica e la libera fruibilità dei dati e che permettono quindi maggiori scambi tra idee, metodi, discipline, porta naturalmente ad un ripensamento dei metodi tradizionali di comunicazione verso l'esterno e ad una ricerca di

Archaeological open access journals:
the case of «Archeologia e Calcolatori»

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Abstract

Our paper intends to provide an overview of archaeological open access journals, with particular reference to Italy, starting from the experience of «Archeologia e Calcolatori». Alongside published journals, on-line open access journals are increasing considerably, and are acquiring an important role in the publication of scientific results. «Archeologia e Calcolatori» is included among the Italian journals in DOAJ (Directory of Open access Journals). This journal began in 1990 in paper format only, and since 2005 has joined the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and is also published on-line. All articles published since 1998 are available in PDF format. The articles are shared in the circuit of the Open Archives, allowing harvesting from OAI service providers.

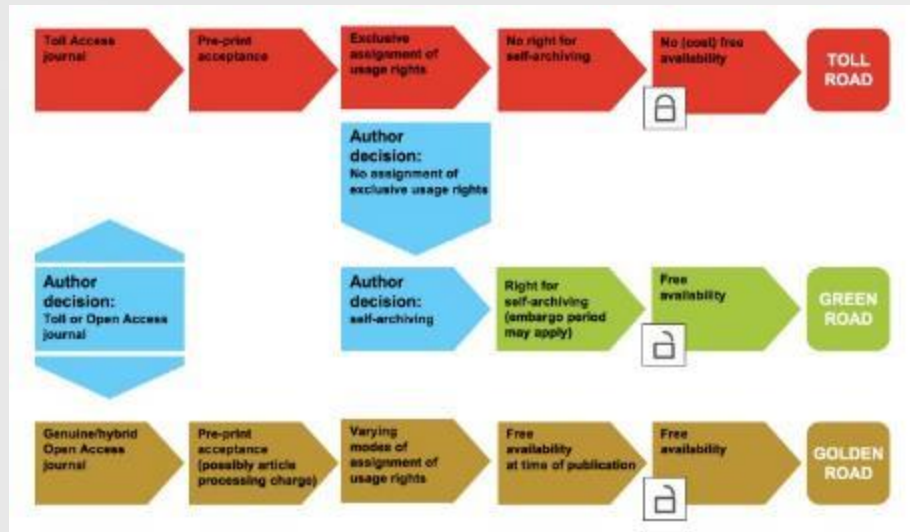
Keywords

Open access, Archaeological on-line journals, «Archeologia e Calcolatori»

A. Caravale, A. Piergrossi, *Archaeological open access journals the case of «Archeologia e Calcolatori»*, in F. Giligny, F. Djindjian, L. Costa, P. Moscati, S. Robert (eds.), *Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Conference on Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, CAA 2014* (Paris, 22-25 aprile 2014), Oxford 2015, pp. 257-264.

OA: The **golden** road and the **green** road

Green Route	The author can self-archive at the time of submission of the publication whether the publication is grey literature, a peer-reviewed journal publication, a peer-reviewed conference proceedings paper or a monograph
Golden Route	The author or author institution can pay a fee to the publisher at publication time, the publisher thereafter making the material available 'free' at the point of access.
Preprints	Preprints are articles that are pre-peer-review
Postprints	Postprints are articles that are post-peer-review
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
Archeologia e Calcolatori

Published by *Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio* in **Italy**

Accepts manuscripts in **French, Spanish, English, Italian, German**

Auxiliary sciences of history: Archaeology

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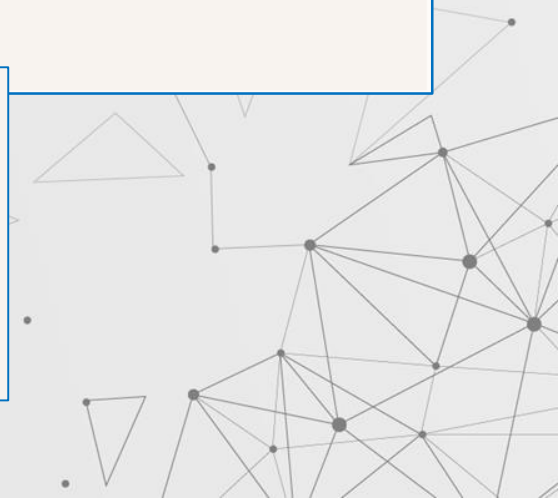
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Una tazza di Aristeas il cipriota da Villa Bartolomea (Verona)

Luca Arioli

 PDF

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13130/2035-4797/13509>

Publicato
2020-05-20

Parole chiave: vetro romano, vetri soffiati in stampo, vetri sidonii, Aristeas, Ennion

Fascicolo
[N. 28 \(2020\)](#)



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Supplements

Authors	Moscati, P. -
Title	<i>Informatica archeologica e archeologia digitale. Le risposte dalla rete</i>
Volume	Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XXX - 2019
In	ISBN: > 978-88-7814-922-9
In	Moscati P. (ed.), 30 anni di Archeologia e Calcolatori. Tra memoria e progettualità
Pages	21-38
DOI	https://doi.org/10.19282/ac.30.2019.03
URL	http://www.archcalc.cnr.it/indice/PDF30/03_Moscati.pdf
Publisher	Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio
Subject	History of applications and research projects
Subject	Theoretical and methodological problems
Abstract	The article illustrates the most recent achievements of archaeological computing, through a systematic survey that starts with the very name of the discipline, as used at national and international levels. The aim is to examine if the distinction made between 'archaeological computing' and 'digital archaeology' can really be helpful in framing the discipline in its theoretical and methodological evolution. From the synthesis made, the dominance of technological aspects on the theoretical and methodological approach clearly emerges. For some time now, technology has governed the three main areas of archaeological practice: field work, laboratory analysis and cultural heritage management and promotion. Two other important aspects are today rapidly gaining ground: 'Communicating archaeological research' and 'European digital infrastructures for archaeology'. Finally, particularly significant is the sector of Digital Heritage or Heritage Science, which today seems to be the focus of all digital archaeology involvements.
Language	IT
Format	pdf
Type	text



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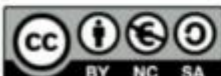

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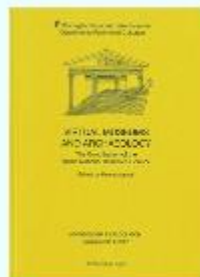


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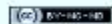
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2005



2010



2015



2020.1



2020.2



2006



2011



2016



2007



2012



2017.1



2017.2



2008



2013



2018



2009



2014



2019



Newsletter



Web Analytics



Linked Open Data

Linked Open Data, un'opportunità per istituzioni e utenti

I dati liberamente accessibili online e interpretabili da una macchina (dati grezzi) e collegabili ad altri dello stesso tipo rappresentano una delle più importanti risorse per l'arricchimento della conoscenza e per la creazione di nuove connessioni tra risorse, migliorandone al tempo stesso la loro visibilità. A livello europeo, in ambito umanistico, la promozione dei dati aperti e collegabili tra di loro (Linked Open Data) è una delle "best practices" adottate dalle principali piattaforme europee per la gestione del patrimonio culturale digitale.

http://www.culturaitalia.it/opencms/linked_open_data_it.jsp

Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data

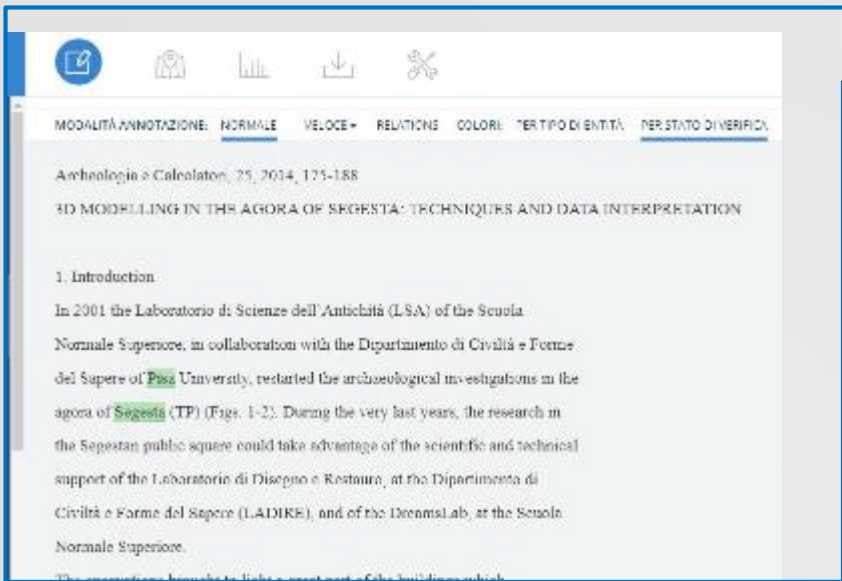
The Getty Vocabularies have always been constructed to allow linking. Through the LOD (Linked Open Data) project at Getty, that goal is now being realized. The documents on this page contain information and presentations about the release of the Getty Vocabularies as LOD. These materials are subject to frequent modification and addition.



- [News and Status of the Project](#)
- [URIs \(Uniform Resource Identifiers\)](#)
- [What Is LOD?](#)
- [Introduction to Getty Vocabularies as LOD \(PDF, 3.8 MB, 46pp\)](#)
- [List of External Advisors \(PDF, 88KB, 7pp\)](#)

The AAT, TGN, and ULAN are now available as LOD. They are published under the [Open Data Commons Attribution License \(ODC-By\) 1.0](#). CONA and IA are not yet available as LOD, but data is available through APIs. Read about the possibilities at [Obtain the Getty Vocabularies](#).

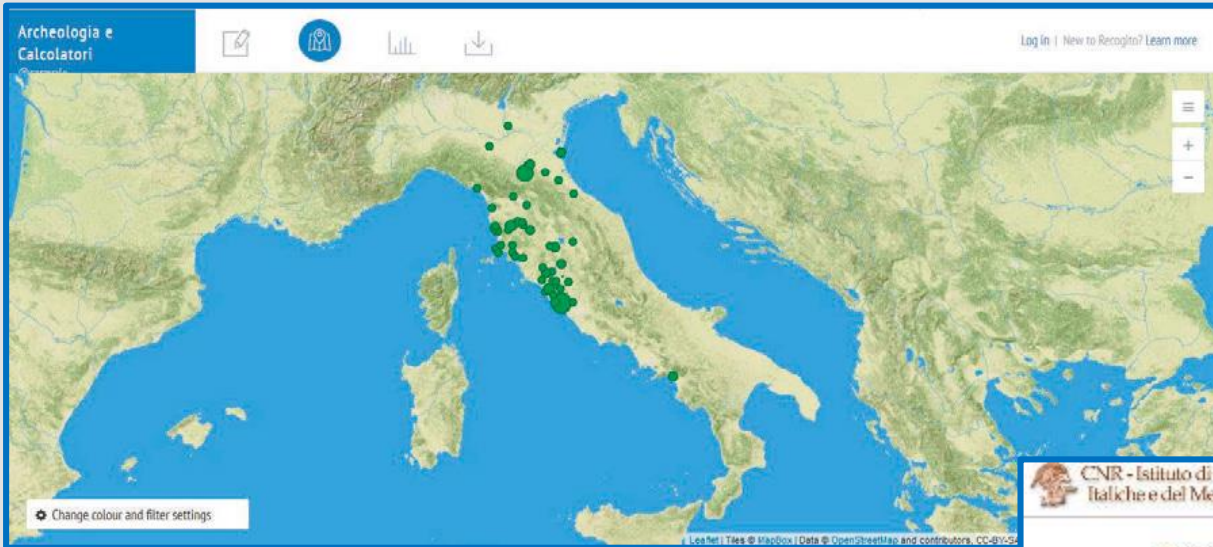
<https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/lod/>



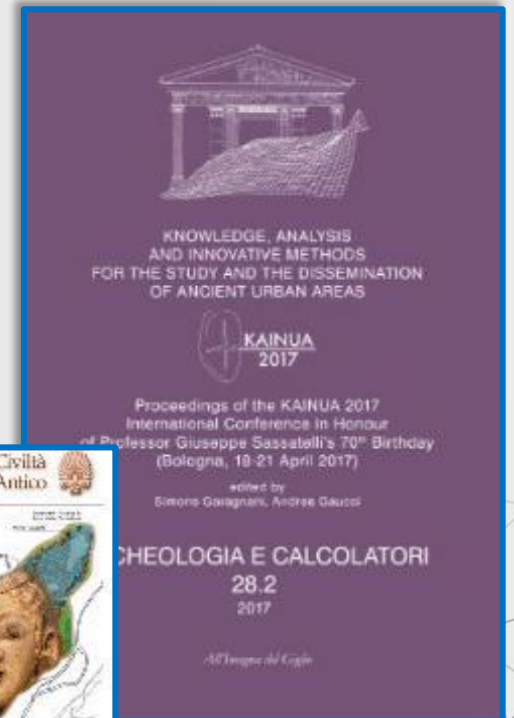
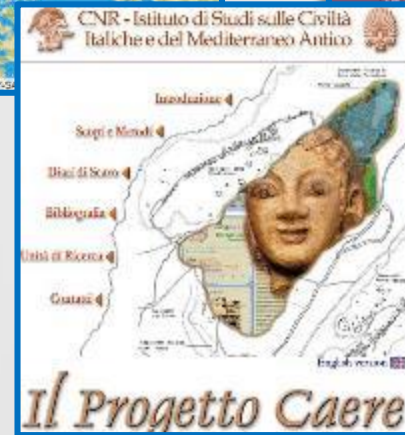
<https://recogito.pelagios.org/>



G. Goerz et al. 2019, Spatial Cognition in Historical Geographical Texts and Maps: Towards a cognitive-semantic analysis of Flavio Biondo's "Italia Illustrata".



Mappa con visualizzazione dei siti etruschi in A&C in Recogito



caere ✕

☰ 33 results ∨

Cerveteri

Caere, Kaisra, Agylla, Cerveteri, Άγυλλα, Άgylla, Agulla, Kairéa, Kairéa, Cerveteri, チェルヴェーテリ, Черветери

750 BC - 2100 AD

Caere (also known as Cisca or Cerveteri) was a major Etruscan polis located ca. 50 km north-northwest of Rome in southern Etruria. pleiades.stoa.org

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epitaph of Caere, bei (modern Cerveteri, bei, fi...

201 AD - 300 AD

Epigraphic Database Heidelberg

A&C, 28.2, 2017A&C, 28.2, 2017

Archeologia e Calcolatori

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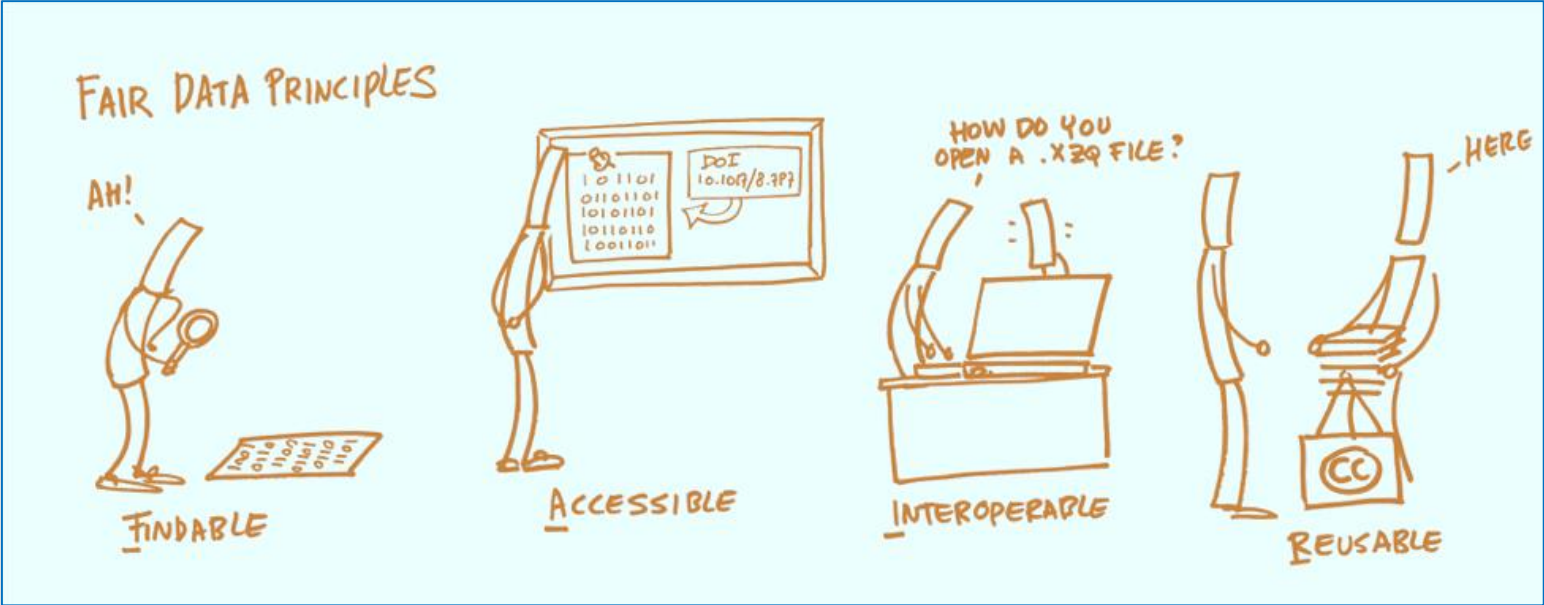
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The FAIR PRINCIPLES



OPEN

SUBJECT CATEGORIES

Research data
Publication
characteristics

Comment: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson *et al.*¹

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and reasonable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that focus on the human scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis on enhancing the ability of machines to automatically find and use the data, in addition to supporting its reuse by individuals. This Comment is the first formal publication of the FAIR Principles, and includes the rationale behind them, and some exemplary implementations in the community.

Supporting discovery through good data management

Good data management is not a goal in itself, but rather is the key conduit leading to knowledge discovery and innovation, and to subsequent data and knowledge integration and reuse by the community after the data publication process. Unfortunately, the existing digital ecosystem surrounding scholarly data publications prevents us from extracting maximum benefit from our research investments (e.g., ref. 1). Partially in response to this, science funders, publishers, libraries, and governmental agencies are beginning to require data management and stewardship plans for data generated in publicly funded experiments. Beyond proper collection, annotation, and archiving, data stewardship includes the active or “dynamic” care of valuable digital assets, with the goal that they should be discovered and re-used for downstream investigations, rather than, or in combination with, newly generated data. The outcomes from good data management and stewardship, therefore, are high-quality digital publications that facilitate and simplify the ongoing process of discovery, evaluation, and reuse in downstream studies. What constitutes “good data management” is, however, largely undefined, and is generally left as a decision for the data or repository owner. Therefore, bringing some clarity around the goals and standards of good data management and stewardship, and defining simple checkpoints to inform those who publish and/or preserve scholarly data, would be of great utility.

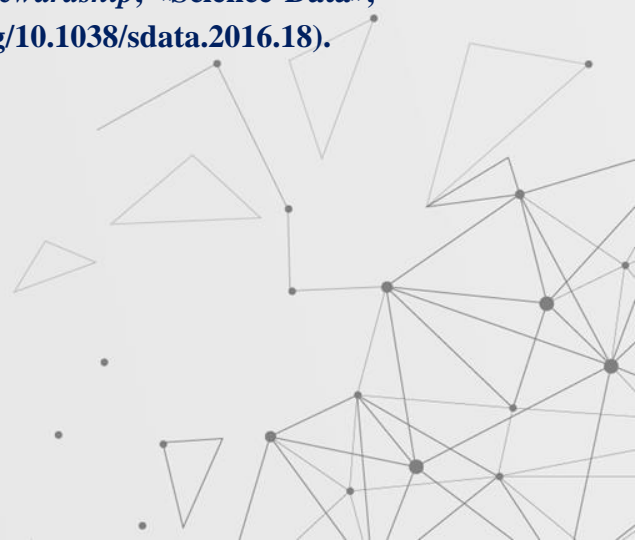
This article describes four foundational principles—Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability—that serve to guide data producers and publishers as they navigate around these obstacles, thereby helping to maximize the added-value gained by contemporary, formal scholarly digital publishing. Importantly, it is our intent that the principles apply not only to data in the conventional sense, but also to the algorithms, tools, and workflows that led to that data. All scholarly digital research objects—from data to analytical pipelines—benefit from application of these principles, since all components of the research process need to be available to ensure transparency, reproducibility, and reusability.

There are numerous and diverse stakeholders who stand to benefit from overcoming these obstacles: researchers wanting to share, get credit, and reuse each other’s data and interpretations; professional data publishers offering their services; software and tool-builders providing data analysis and processing services such as reusable workflows; funding agencies (private and public) increasingly

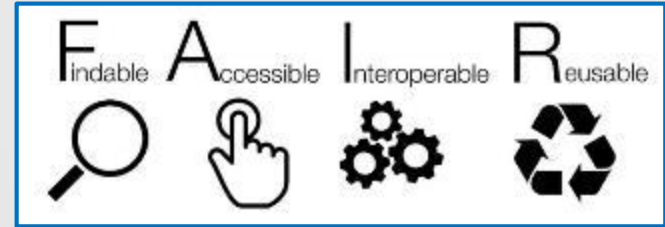
Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to M.D.W. (email: markd@uconn.edu).

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WILKINSON M., DUMONTIER M., AALBERSBERG I. *et al.* 2016, *The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship*, «Science Data», 3, 160018 (<https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>).



FAIR Guiding Principles



- Practically:
1. Persistent storage for data
 2. Rights and permissions to use the data
 3. Data understandable
 4. Data should permit interoperability

Data should be Findable	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (DOI) F2. data are described with rich metadata F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource
Data should be Accessible	A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available
Data should be Interoperable	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation. I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
Data should be Reusable	R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Originally from Wilkinson M.D. et al. «The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship», 2016

FAIR data \neq Open data

«As open as possible, as closed as necessary»
(Linee guida programma Horizon 2020 -Commissione europea sulla gestione dei dati FAIR –2016:
https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/index_en.htm).

Report of the European Commission's expert group on FAIR data

4.1 FAIR Digital Objects

Central to the realisation of a FAIR data ecosystem are **FAIR Digital Objects**. Data need to be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) and metadata rich enough to enable them to be reliably found, used and cited. In addition, the data should be represented in common – and ideally open – file formats, and be richly documented using metadata standards and vocabularies adopted by the open research communities to enable interoperability and reuse. Sharing code is also fundamental and should include not just the source itself but also appropriate documentation including machine-actionable statements about dependencies and licensing.

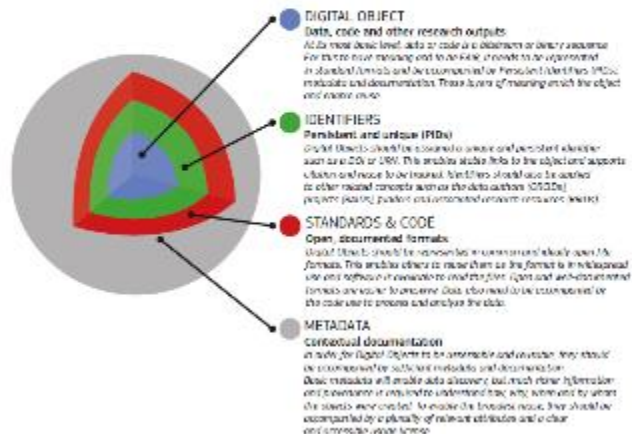


Figure 8. A model for FAIR Digital Objects, noting the elements that need to be in place for data to be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable



https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/turning_fair_into_reality_1.pdf

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374409.page=10>

EOSC Declaration

Brussels, 29 October 2017

European Open Science Cloud
New Research & Innovation Opportunities



The EOSC Declaration and its principles guiding the implementation of the EOSC Summit of 12 June 2017. They have been endorsed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who also committed to open science to enhance its own digital research ecosystem. The European Commission will also contribute.

EOSC Declaration

RECOGNISING the challenges of data driven research impacting world science,

GRANTING that the vision of European Open Science is that of a research data commons, widely inclusive of all disciplines and Member States, social value in the long-term,

COMMITTING that the implementation of the EOSC is a process, not a project, by its nature iterative and based on constant learning and mutual alignment,

UPHOLDING that the EOSC Summit marked the beginning and not the end of this process, one based on continuous engagement with scientific stakeholders, the signatories,

PROMISING the following areas and will actively support their implementation in their respective capacities:

Data culture and FAIR data

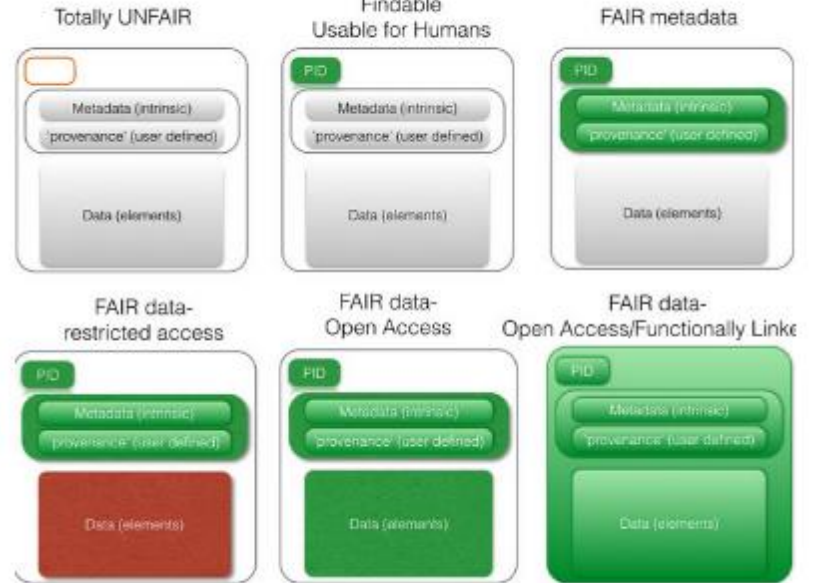
- [Data culture]** European scientists need to promote the commercialisation of data stewardship, so that research data is recognised as a significant output of research and is appropriately curated throughout and after the period conducting the research. Only a considerable cultural change will enable long-term reuse for science and for innovation of data created by research activities. No disciplines, institutions or countries must be left behind.
- [Open access by default]** All researchers in Europe must enjoy access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary research data environment supported by FAIR data principles. Open access must be the default setting for all results of publicly funded research in Europe, allowing for proportionate limitations only in duly justified cases of personal data protection, confidentiality, IP, commercial, national security or similar (e.g. as soon as possible and as far as possible as necessary).
- [Skills]** The necessary skills and education in research data management, data stewardship and data science should be provided throughout the EU as part of higher education, the training system and on the job best practice in the industry. University associations, research organisations, research libraries and other educational bodies play an important role but they need substantial support from the European Commission and the Member States.
- [Data stewardship]** Researchers need the support of adequately trained data stewards. The European Commission and Member States should invest in the education of data stewards via career programmes delivered by universities, research institutions and other trans-European agents.
- [Rewards and incentives]** Rewarding research data sharing is essential. Researchers who make research data open and FAIR for reuse and/or reuse and reproduce data should be rewarded, both in their career assessment and in the evaluation of projects, grant funding, review of performance and impact. This should go hand in hand with other career policies in universities and research institutions (appointments, promotions etc.).
- [FAIR principles]** Implementation of the FAIR principles must be pragmatic and technology neutral, encompassing all four dimensions: findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability. FAIR principles are neither standards nor practices. The disciplinary sectors must develop their specific notions of FAIR data in a continuous fashion and determine the desired level of FAIRness. FAIR principles should apply not only to research data but also to data-related algorithms, tools, workflows, protocols, services and other kinds of digital research objects.

https://eosc-portal.eu/sites/default/files/eosc_declaration.pdf

FAIRifying the DATA



Data as increasingly FAIR Digital Objects



Findable

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Archeologia e Calcolatori
CNR - DIPARTIMENTO SCIENZE UMANE E SOCIALI, PATRIMONIO CULTURALE
ISTITUTO DI SCIENZE DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE
JOURNAL ESTABLISHED BY: Mauro Cristofani and Riccardo Francovich - EDITORE: P...

87 results for "open"

1. 1029-2019
Author/s: Barčević, G.
Title: Archeologia e Calcolatori: un'esperienza pubblicistica nel mondo del Open Access e del Open Access
Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori, XXX - 2019
Date: 2019
Language: IT
Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Gallo
Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems
URI: <http://www.archcalc.cnr.it/doi/10.13130/1120-4989-2019-1029>
Description:
Online Open access publication of the journal archeologia e calcolatori in collaboration with OJS. OJS (Open Journal System) is a free and open source software package for managing electronic journals. It is based on the Perl programming language and uses the Apache web server. The most recent protocol for Open Access implementation is OJS 3.10.0. Several software applications to support OJS have been prepared by different institutions and some enjoyed brilliant success. However, in our own situation the deployment of an OJS 3.10.0 component repository remained problematic. In our own research institution and university departments, most of the existing OJS applications seemed difficult to implement. In the past, the authors made the main steps that guided the journal towards a simplified approach to the OJS implementation, one suited to small and medium sized archives, creating a system operating for over 15 years.

2. 1040-2019
Author/s: Florina, S.
Title: Un modo delirante dell'antropocene: i mitologi per la architettura web, percorsi a futuro per Archeologia e Calcolatori
Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori, XXX - 2019
Date: 2019
Language: IT
Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Gallo
Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems
URI: <http://www.archcalc.cnr.it/doi/10.13130/1120-4989-2019-1040>
Description:
The paper illustrates the recent evolution of web architectures and the choices made for the web portal of Archeologia e Calcolatori. The choice needed an urgent realising to update the OJS platform, even though for its price it had performed his interactive work very well. Today, the PHP language is no longer supported by Microsoft and the infrastructural choices of the CNR are and will be increasingly oriented towards the world of Open source and Linux architectures (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP/Python). For this reason, a transformation was not only suggested, but what it was instead decided to completely renew the website, a task consisting of about 20 physical pages to be rewritten in HTML. This work transformation has helped to pave the way for new technologies that may be modifying the web architecture of the main sites and that will soon allow us to implement new services and functions. Particular attention was paid to the most significant phenomena in the interactive technological panorama of web information systems, with particular emphasis on the Semantic Database and the new ISA (Rich Internet Applications) technologies, the latter a significant evolution of client-side web architecture.

Findable



Archeologia e Calcolatori
 LINEE DI RIFORMAZIONE SCIENTIFICA UMANA E SOCIALE, PATRIMONIO CULTURALE
 ISTITUTO DI SCIENZE ERSI - PATRIMONIO CULTURALE
 JOURNAL ESTABLISHED BY: Walter Cristofari and Riccardo Proietti - EDITOR: Paola Muzoli

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Authors: Muzoli, P.
Title: Informatica archeologica e archeologia digitale. Le risposte dalla rete
Volume: Archeologia e Calcolatori, n. 30(1) - 2011
In: 10016 - 978-89-7810-922-9
In: Muzoli P. (ed.), 30 anni di Archeologia e Calcolatori. The memoria e programmatici
Pages: 1-12
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036815.2011.623163>
URL: http://www.archaeologiae-calcolatori.it/DOI/MuzoliP01_MuzoliP01
Publisher: Institute of Heritage and Digital
Subject: History of applications and research projects
Subject: Theoretical and methodological problems

The article illustrates the most recent achievements of archaeological computing, through a systematic survey that starts with the very name of the discipline, as used at national and international levels. The aim is to examine if the discipline made sufficient "archaeological computing" and "digital archaeology" can really be useful in framing the discipline in its theoretical and methodological evolution. From the synthesis made, the dominance of technological aspects on the theoretical and methodological aspects clearly emerges. For some time now, technology has governed the discipline.

Language:



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10.1080/00036815.2011.623163

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Informatica archeologica e archeologia digitale. Le risposte dalla rete

Muzoli, P. (2011) Informatica archeologica e archeologia digitale. Le risposte dalla rete. *Archeologia e Calcolatori*, 30, pp. 21-38. ISBN: 978-89-7810-922-9

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Abstract

The article illustrates the most recent achievements of archaeological computing, through a systematic survey that starts with the very name of the discipline, as used at national and international levels. The aim is to examine if the discipline made sufficient "archaeological computing" and "digital archaeology" can really be useful in framing the discipline in its theoretical and methodological evolution. From the synthesis made, the dominance of technological aspects on the theoretical and methodological aspects clearly emerges. For some time now, technology has governed the three main areas of archaeological practice: field work, laboratory analysis and cultural heritage management and promotion. Two other important aspects are today rapidly gaining ground: "Communicating archaeological research" and "European digital intervention for archaeology". Finally, particularly significant in the sector of Digital Heritage or Heritage Science, which today seems to be the focus of all digital archaeology endeavours.

Item Type: Article
Additional Information: In Muzoli P. (ed.), 30 anni di Archeologia e Calcolatori. The memoria e programmatici

Uncontrolled Keywords: History of applications and research projects; Theoretical and methodological problems

Subjects: 100 - Storia - Geografia e discipline ausiliarie > 100.1 - Storia della storia > 100.1.1 - Archeologia
<http://www.archaeologiae-calcolatori.it/doi/10.1080/00036815.2011.623163>
 100 - Storia - Geografia e discipline ausiliarie > 100.1 - Storia della storia > 100.1.1 - Archeologia
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Depositing: Prof. Paola Muzoli
User: 15 Jan 2011 09:57
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Metadata bibliografici

Architettura Calcolatori
98, 2019, 10-11

«ARCHITETTURA E CALCOLATORI» UN'INTERFERENZA FENOMENICA NEL MONDO DELL'OPEN ACCESS E DELL'OPEN SCIENCE

1. Uno scorcio al passato

Nel febbraio del 2000, dal Teatro per l'Architettura di Milano, un Istituto di "scienze" dell'Università di Napoli, l'editore il Sole 24 Ore pubblicò un libro intitolato "L'Architettura e il Calcolatore". Il libro era intitolato "L'Architettura e il Calcolatore" e si occupava di "L'Architettura e il Calcolatore".

Architettura e Calcolatori
98, 2019, 10-11

LO STATO DELL'ARTE DELL'INNOVAZIONE TECNOLOGICA PER LE ARCHITETTURE DEL PRESENTE E FUTURO PER «ARCHITETTURA E CALCOLATORI»

1. Premessa

L'oggetto di studio di questo saggio è il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura, e in particolare il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura. Il libro è un'analisi del ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura, e in particolare il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura.

Architettura e Calcolatori
98, 2019, 10-11

«ARCHITETTURA E CALCOLATORI» ACCESSIBILITÀ E DIFFUSIONE DELLA CULTURA SCIENTIFICA

1. Introduzione

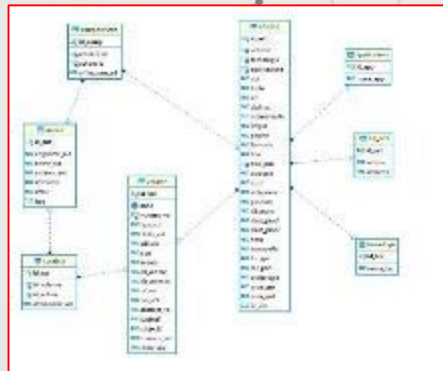
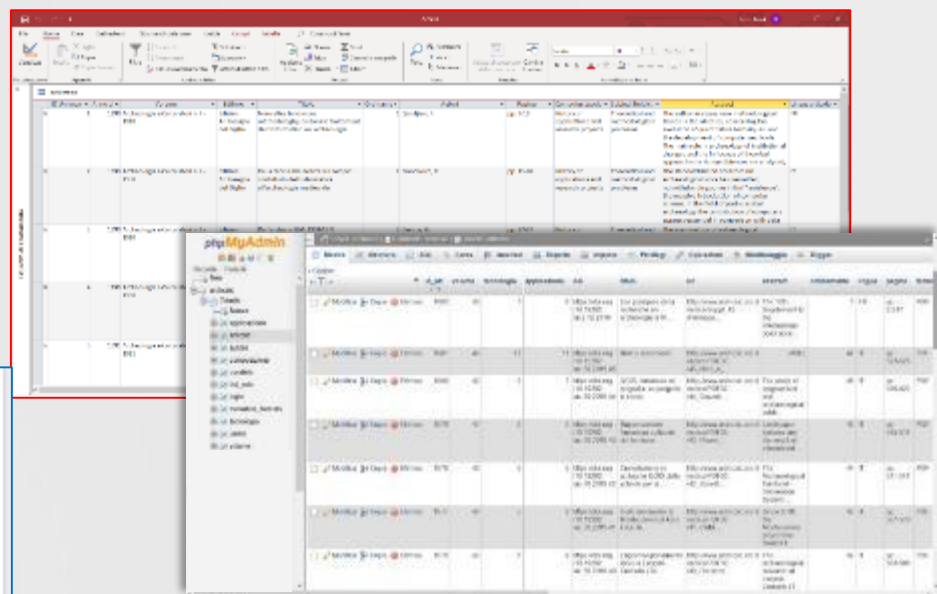
La ricerca in architettura e in ingegneria è un'attività che si svolge in un contesto di alta tecnologia. Il libro è un'analisi del ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura, e in particolare il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura.

A. Fiorino

2. METADATI BIBLIOGRAFICI E CATALOGAZIONE DEI CONTENUTI

Il libro è un'analisi del ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura, e in particolare il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura. Il libro è un'analisi del ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura, e in particolare il ruolo del calcolatore nell'architettura.

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A&C database

Barchesi 2019

Fiorino 2019

Piergrossi, Rossi 2019

Reusable

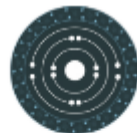
Work Digital / Think Archive - Data Management Plan Overview

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed. In the pages below the DMP format is fully explained, and includes the Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

Section 1: Project Administration
• Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts
Section 2: Data Collection
• What data will you collect or create? • How will the data be collected or created?
Section 3: Documentation Metadata
• What the metadata and metadata will accompany the data?
Section 4: Ethical and Legal Compliance
• How will you manage any ethical, copyright and intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Section 5: Storage and Backup
• How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
• What should be retained, shared, archived or preserved? • What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? • Have you contacted the data repository? • Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
• How will you share the data and make it accessible? • Are there restrictions on data sharing required?
Section 8: Responsibilities
• Who will be responsible for data management?

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital activities prepared by DigOpen, on behalf of Archaeological Archiving Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology as the project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 1756).

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/downloads/selection-toolkit/digdigital_full_guidance.pdf



PARTHENOS

Pooling Activities, Resources and Tools
for Heritage E-research Networking,
Optimization and Synergies

DMP Researcher Template for Archaeological Datasets

Mandatory questions are marked with an asterisk.

***Required**

Email address*

Name and Surname

Your research domain*

Affiliation

Role

DMP version

1. Data Summary

1.1 State the purpose of the data collection/creation*

Please, include a brief description of the reason for collecting the data in relation to the objectives of the project

1.2 Specify the types and formats of data collected/created

You can select type and format from the documents e.g. Service (ADS) (<http://www.ox.ac.uk/>), or by the Data Arch (ICAW-DANS) (<http://tiny.com/5kzr>)

1.3 State the expected size of the data to be archived (GB)*

Express the value in GigaBytes

1.3 Outline the data utility: to whom will it be useful?*

Specify whether the data produced and/or used in the project is usable by third parties. In particular, after the end of the project. If the reuse of some data is restricted, explain why.

1.10 Describe any constraints concerning ethics and privacy

- If third parties are involved in the project, consent forms from informants and test subjects are documented, and the documentation is a) securely archived
- If you are collecting personal data, you must have informed consent for archiving, processing or publishing the data
- Not applicable
- Other

If other, please specify

2. FAIR DATA

2.1 Making data Findable, including provisions for metadata

2.1.1 Do you provide metadata for data discoverability?*

- Yes
- No
- I don't know
- Other

If other, please specify

2.1.2 Specify standards used for metadata creation*

You can select from the list or add a new entry in the field 'Other'. You can search for keywords and standards and associate tools knowing the Research Data Alliance Metadata Standard

- PARthenos Entities
- PARthenos model (AD-Cat)
- CDARRE
- CIDOC CRM
- DC - Dublin Core
- EDM - European Data Model
- EDC
- DCAT
- Not available
- Other

If other, please specify

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A DMP template for Digital Humanities: the PARTHENOS model

Shree Bhatnagar, Sara D. Georjio, Franca Moxness*, Paolo Farnetani*,
Wolfgang Ickel

Abstract: This DMP template for Digital Humanities (DH) and related fields (e.g. History, Archaeology, Linguistics, etc.) is a template for researchers to use in a wide range of disciplines. It is designed to be used in a variety of contexts, including the collection, creation, storage, and sharing of digital data. The template is designed to be used in a variety of contexts, including the collection, creation, storage, and sharing of digital data. The template is designed to be used in a variety of contexts, including the collection, creation, storage, and sharing of digital data.

Keywords: DMP, Digital Humanities, Digital Data, FAIR, Open Access

Introduction

The PARthenos project (European Union Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement No. 101019786) is a project that aims to develop a DMP template for Digital Humanities (DH) and related fields (e.g. History, Archaeology, Linguistics, etc.). The project is funded by the European Union. The project is funded by the European Union. The project is funded by the European Union.

*This is a pre-proof version of the DMP template for Digital Humanities (DH) and related fields (e.g. History, Archaeology, Linguistics, etc.). The project is funded by the European Union. The project is funded by the European Union. The project is funded by the European Union.

<https://www.parthenos-project.eu/portal/dmp>

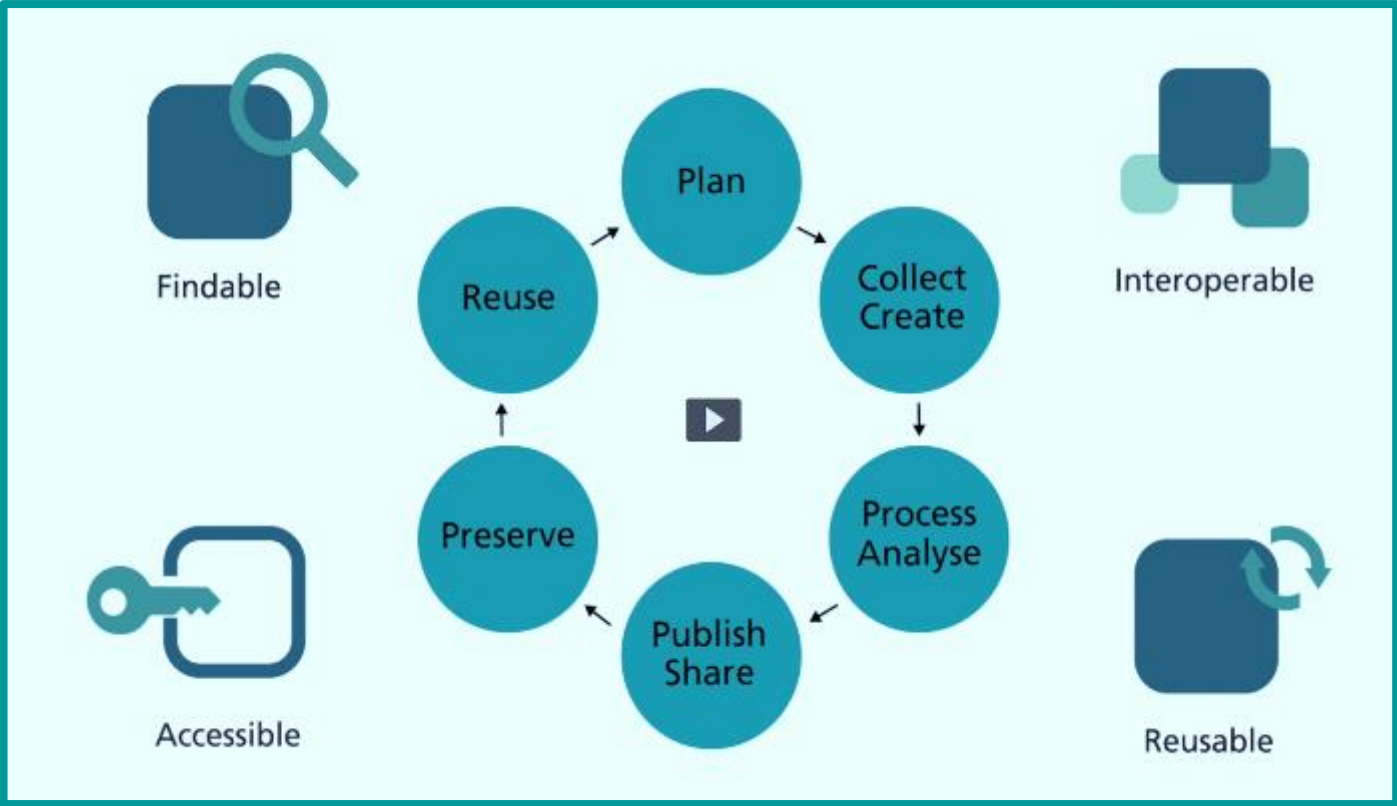
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