



DDI Cross-Domain Integration (DDI-CDI) Overview

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DDI-CDI Working Group

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Why a New Specification?

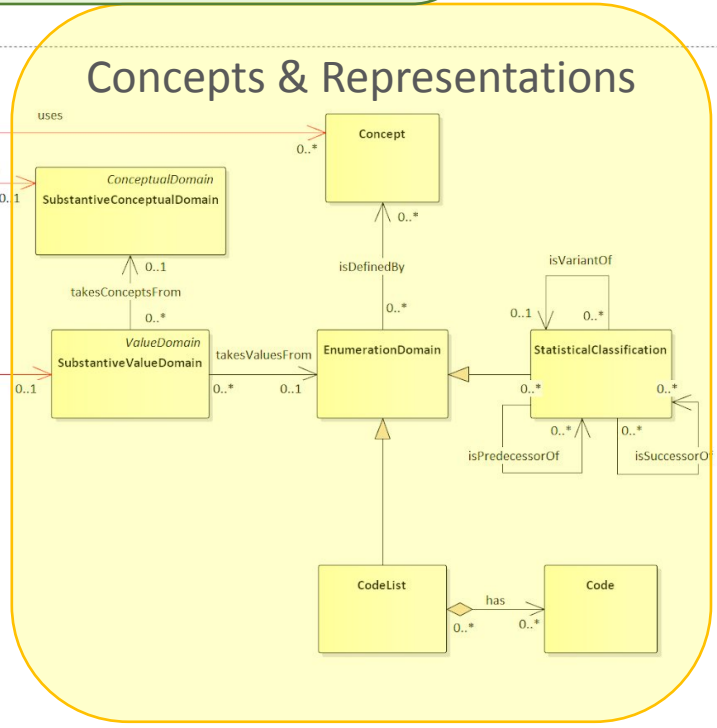
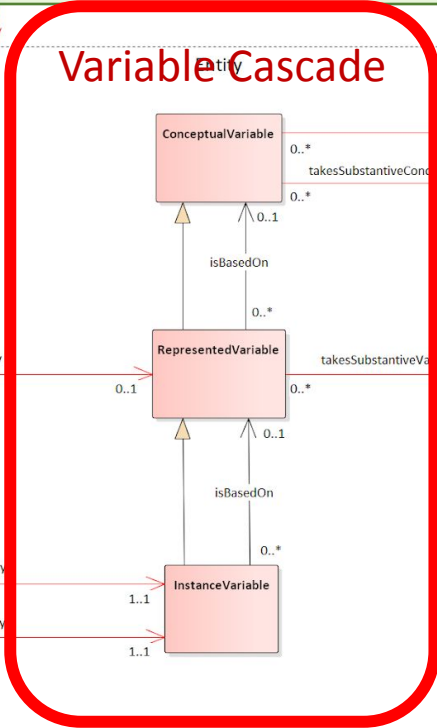
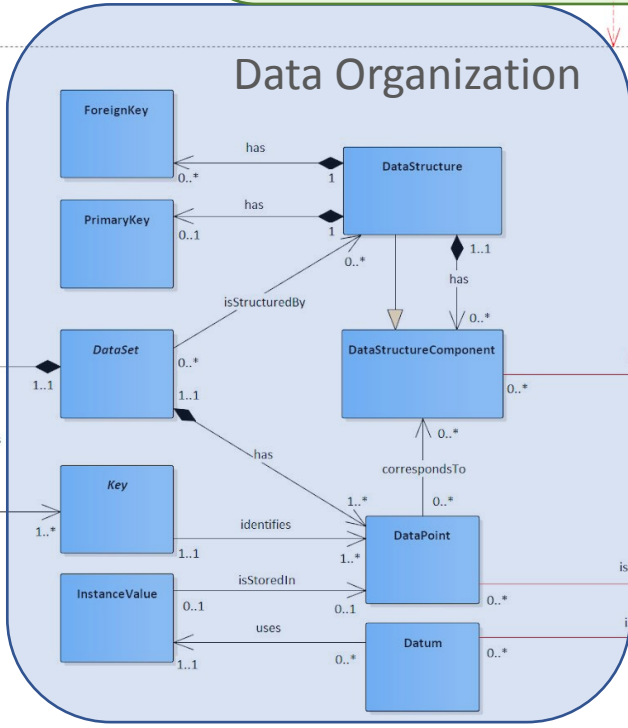
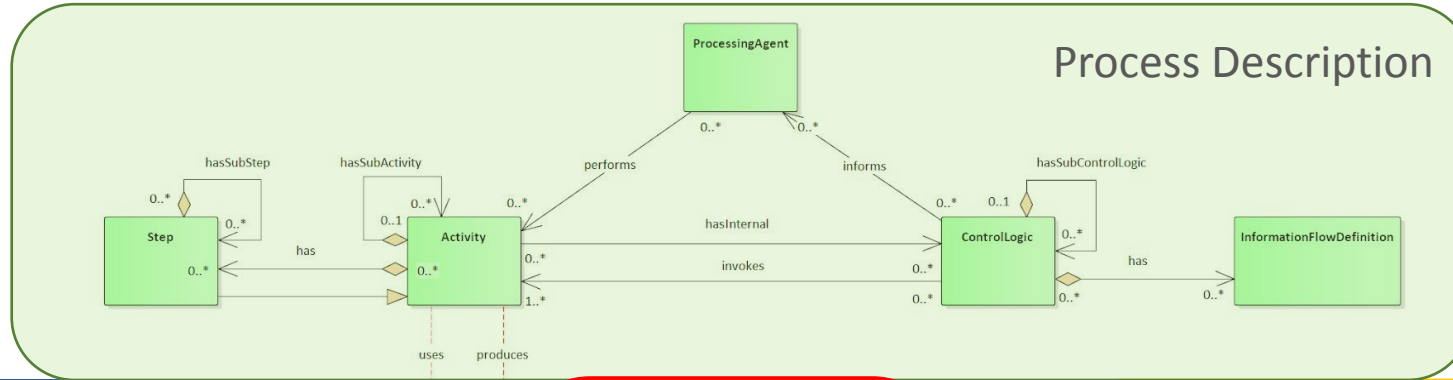
- The volume of research data is increasing exponentially
 - New sources
 - New formats/structures
- The use of data across domain boundaries is increasing
 - “Grand challenges” (e.g., COVID-19, climate change)
 - New technologies and new approaches (e.g., AI, machine learning)
- Problems of scale demand machine-actionability
 - For metadata harvesting
 - For navigating data at all levels and across domain boundaries

A New DDI Specification

- DDI-CDI is a new specification
 - Currently in final revision
 - Release for public review in Q1 2023
- DDI-CDI is an implementation of the “DDI 4”/”DDI Moving Forward” model
 - Specific focus on cross-domain data integration
 - Model-based standard
 - XML and other syntax representations supported
 - Designed to be machine-actionable
- Complementary to other DDI specifications
 - Works with DDI Codebook and DDI Lifecycle
 - Extends metadata coverage to support integration with other domain data
 - Can work with other (non-DDI) domain metadata specifications

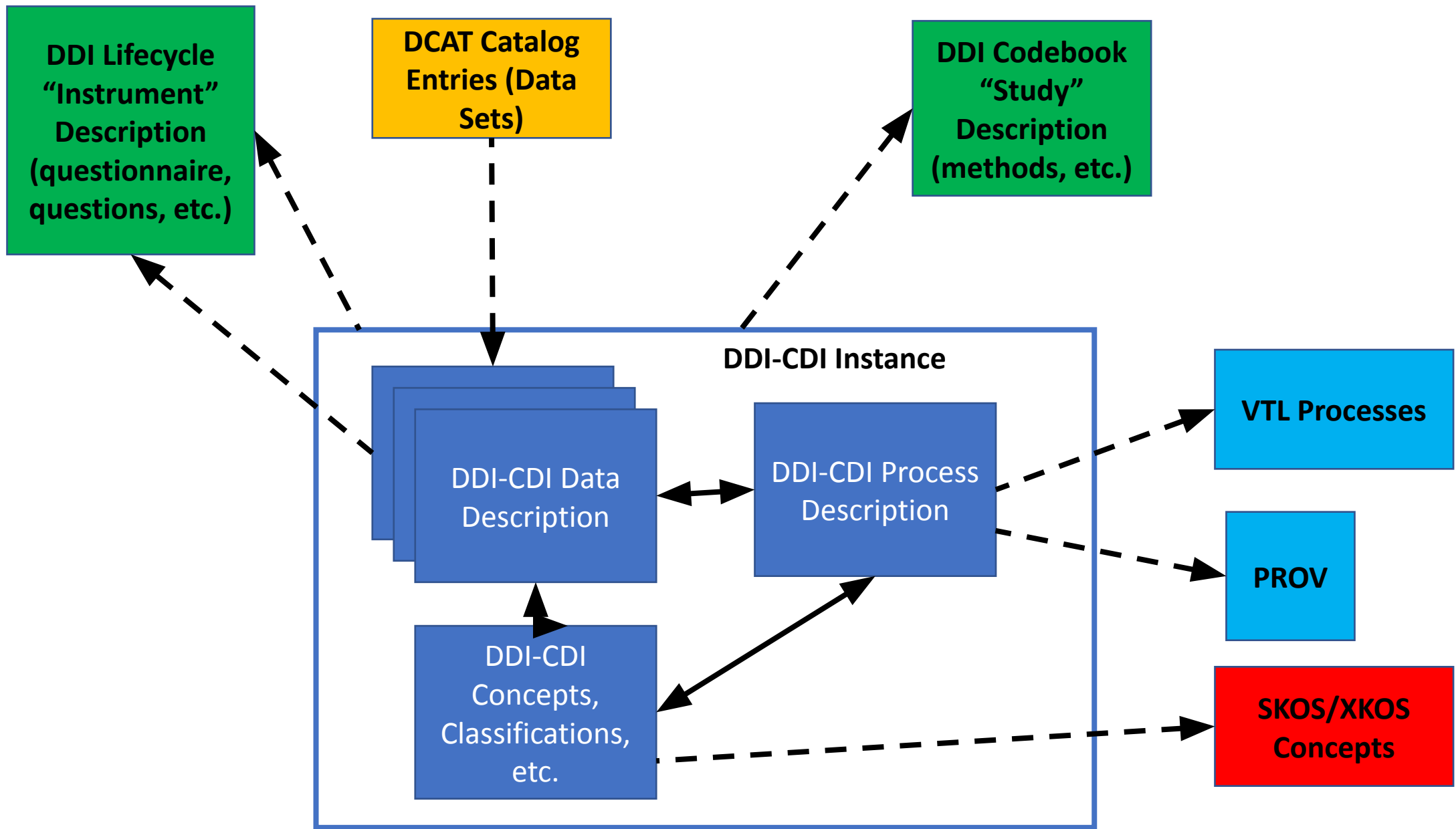
DDI-CDI at-a-glance

class DDI At A Glance

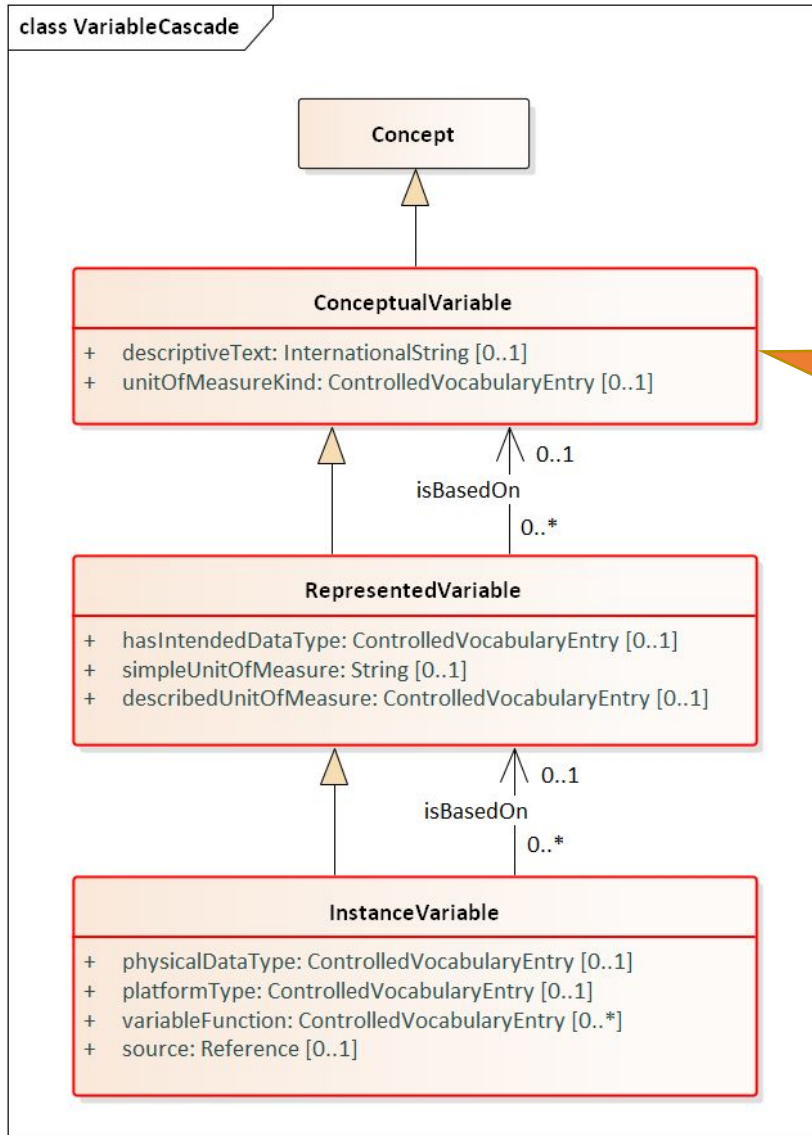


Connecting Standard Metadata Sets

- In real-world implementations, it is typical for there to be several different metadata standards used for different functions (examples):
 - DCAT/Schema.org for discoverability
 - DDI-C or DDI-L for granular data description
 - PROV for provenance
 - SKOS for concepts
 - Etc.
- These disconnected models must work together
 - DDI-CDI provides a framework for integrating this metadata
 - Allows for the native use by reference of external standards, or translation into the DDI-CDI form

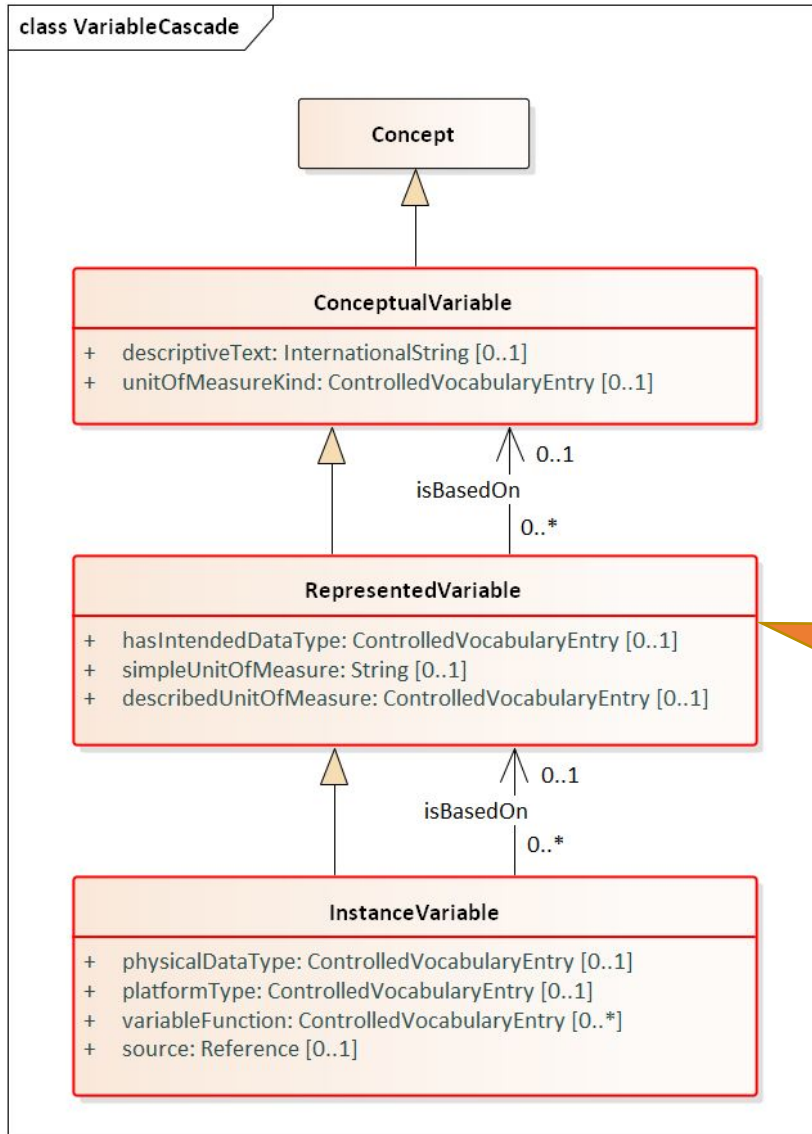


DDI-CDI variable cascade – Conceptual



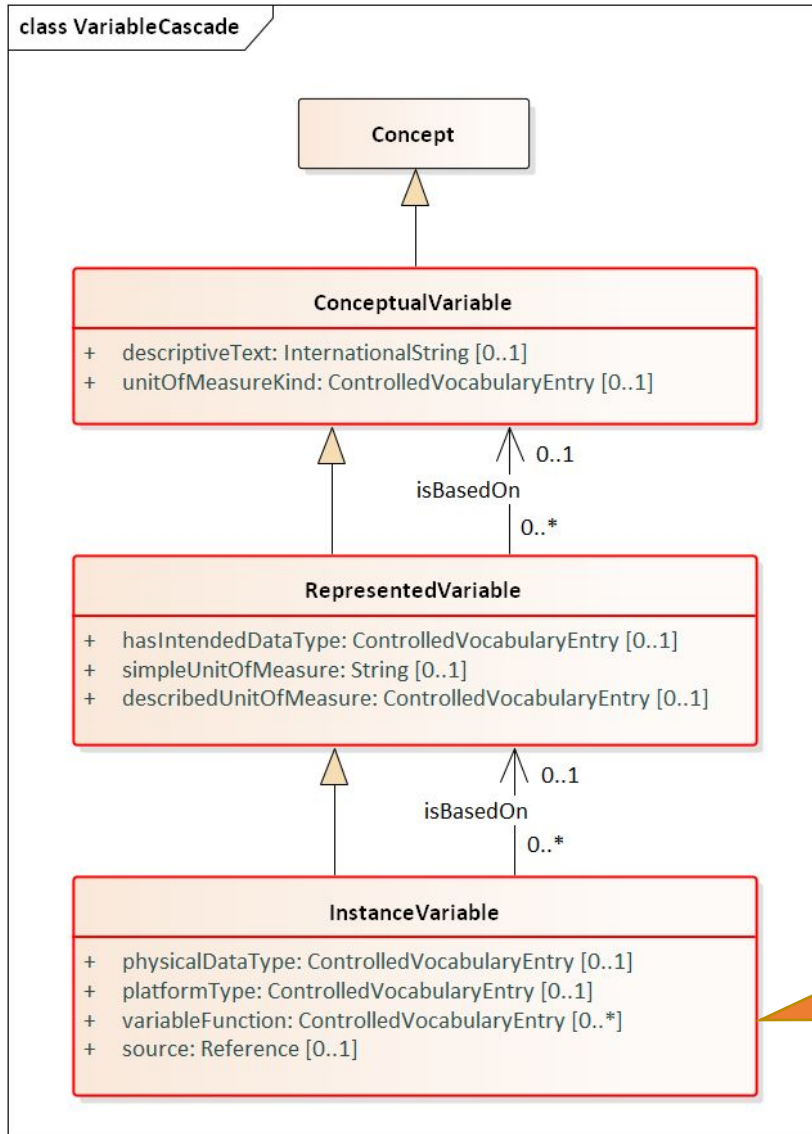
- Variable descriptions at a high level, e.g. conceptual domains
- Early design data capture/ intake
- Broad search and discovery
- Least specific/Most reusable

DDI-CDI variable cascade – Representation



- Variable descriptions at a detailed level, e.g. value domains
- Advanced design for all stages of data lifecycle
- Specific search and discovery
- More specific/Less reusable

DDI-CDI variable cascade – Instance



- Physical data description, e.g. physical data types
- Use of a variable in specific data instances
- Data search and discovery
- No reusable

Example: comparability and traceability

Married
Separated
Divorced
Widowed
Never married

Legalmaritalstatus
(conceptual variable)

Conceptual variable
Common variable
specification without a
representation

1	Married
2	Separated
3	Divorced
4	Widowed
5	Never married

MARITAL
(represented
variable)

MARITALB
(represented
variable)

Represented variable
Common variable
specification with a
code representation

m	Married
s	Separated
d	Divorced
w	Widowed
n	Never married

MARITAL
2004
(variable)

MARITALB
2008
(variable)

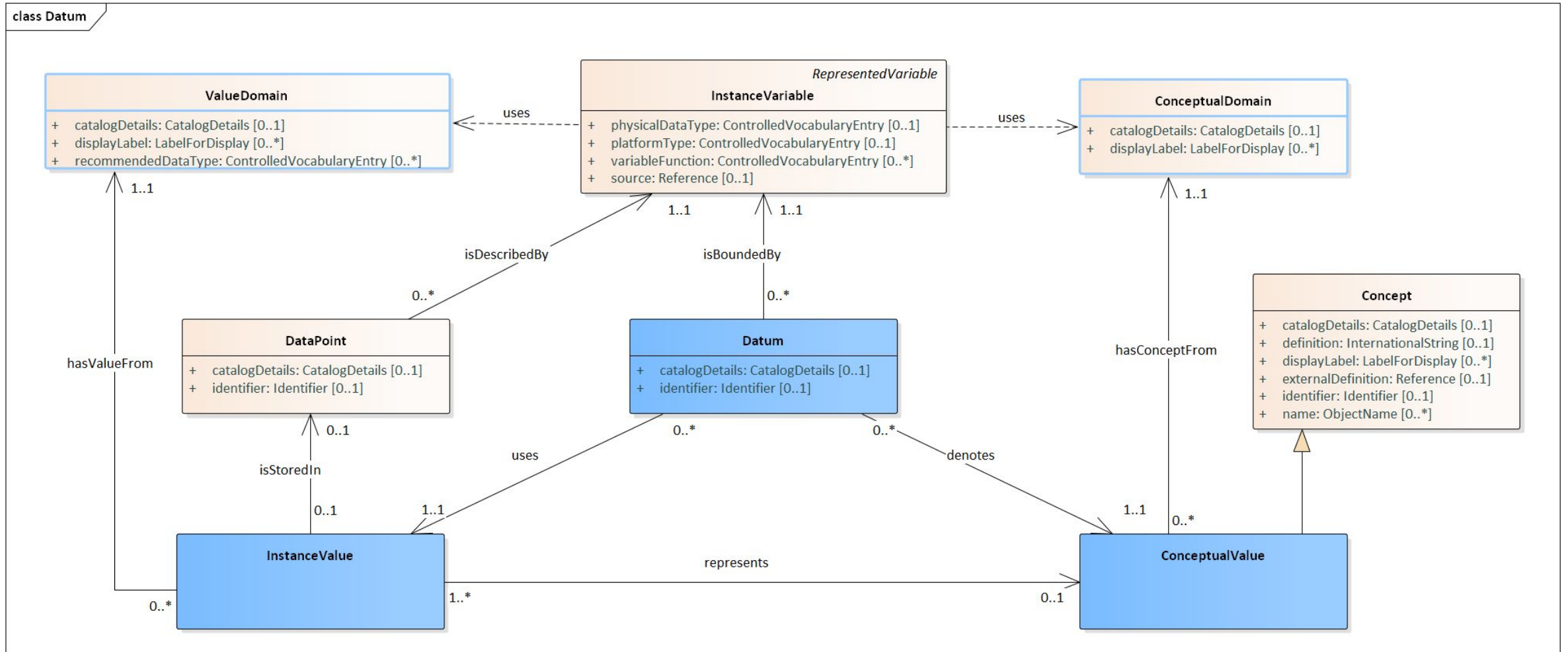
MARITALB
2018
(variable)

Instance Variable
Variable specification
within a dataset
context

Application: comparability and traceability

- Two variables in different data sets might:
 - Measure the same concept differently
 - Measure the same concept in the same way with different physical representations
 - Exist identically in two data sets, but with no formal link
- In all of these cases, understanding the variables at each level (conceptual, representational, and actual) provides a strong basis for programmatically identifying them as potential points for joining data sets

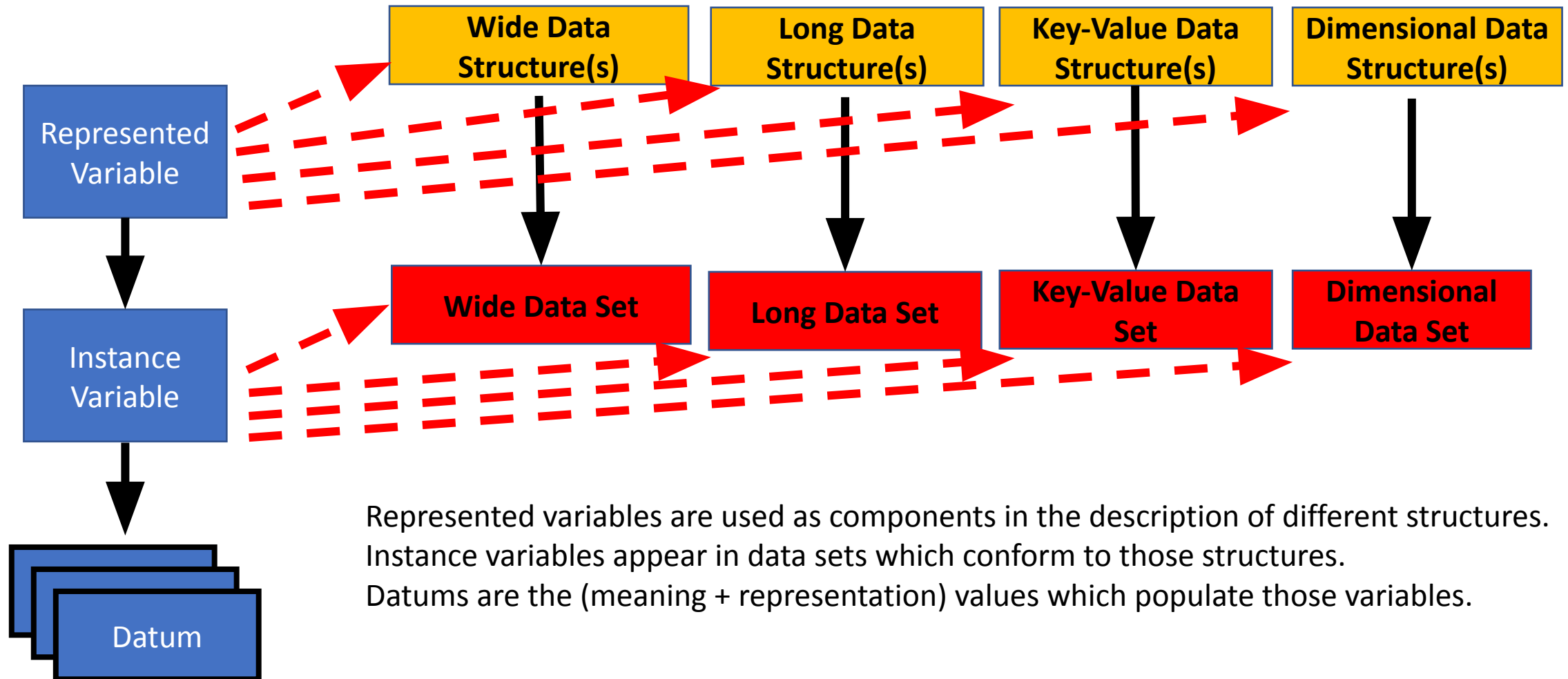
Datums – Holding data, variables and concepts together



DDI-CDI data description – Data structures

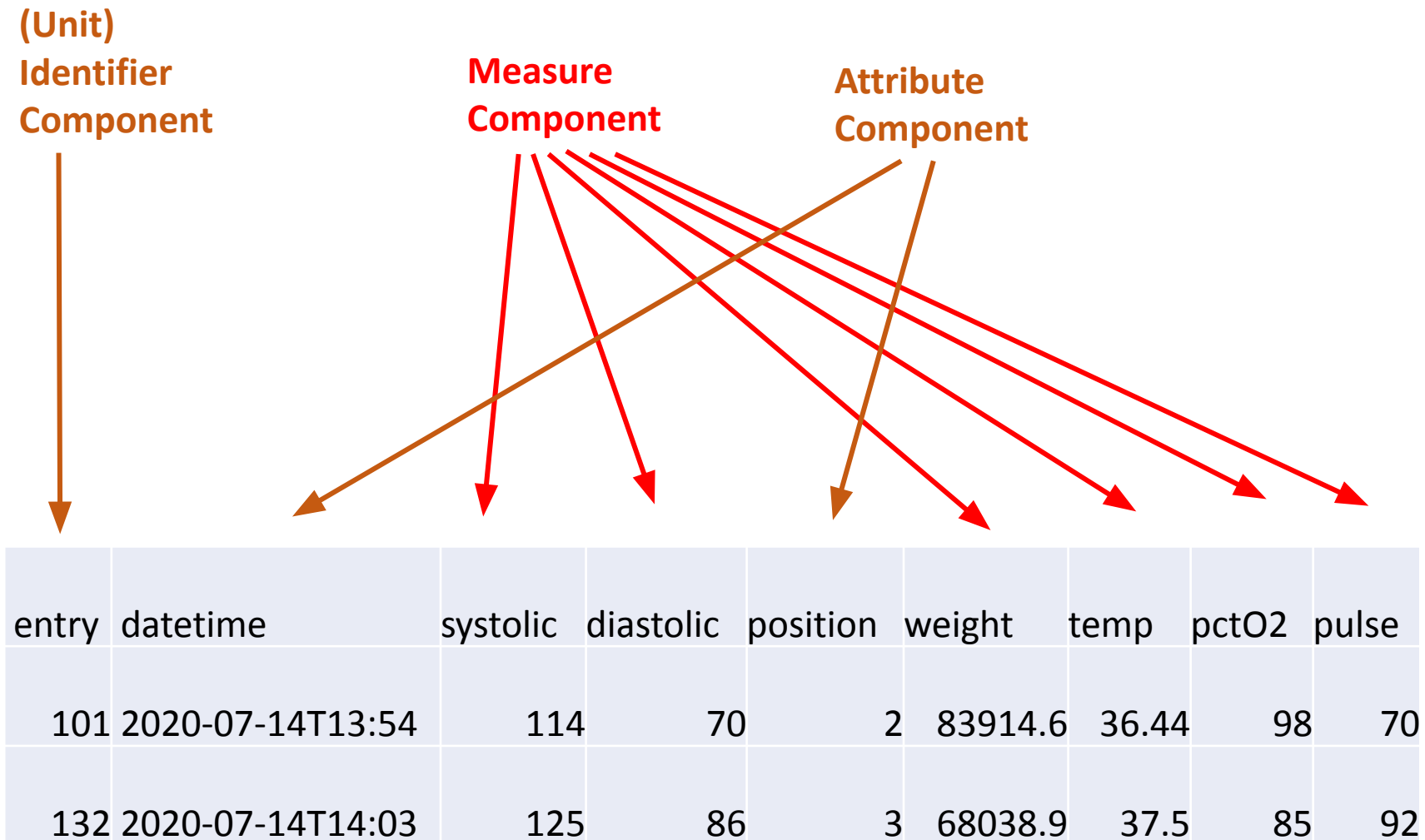
- DDI-CDI can describe four different data structures
 - Wide – as with unit records
 - Long – as with event or stream data
 - Key value – as in a key-value store
 - Dimensional – as with aggregate data

Datums and Variables: Reuse in Different Structures/Data Sets

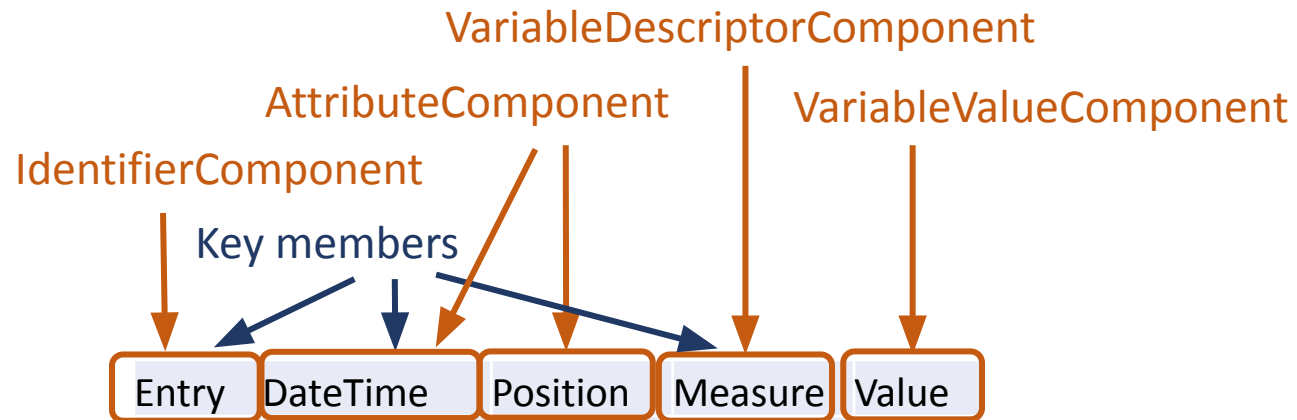


Represented variables are used as components in the description of different structures. Instance variables appear in data sets which conform to those structures. Datums are the (meaning + representation) values which populate those variables.

Example 1: data in wide form



Example 1: data in long form



Entry	DateTime	Position	Measure	Value
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	systolic	114
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	diastolic	70
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	weight	83914.60
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	temp	36.44
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	pctO2	98
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	pulse	70
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	away	n
101	2020-07-14T13:54	2	exposed	n
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	systolic	125
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	diastolic	86
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	weight	68038.90
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	temp	37.5
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	pctO2	85
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	pulse	92
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	away	y
132	2020-07-14T14:03	3	exposed	n

The Variable Descriptor Component has values taken from the list of non-Unit Identifiers in the wide data set.

The “key” for each value is composed from the Identifier and the Variable Descriptor, and may include non-transposed components, e.g. DateTime.

Application: cross domain integration

- Integrating data across domains involves both dealing with different kinds of discipline's structures and vocabularies
 - Sensor data streams in tall structures
 - Survey data in wide structures
 - Administrative summary data in cubes
- A standard also needs to be discipline agnostic.
 - Vocabularies need to be referenced, not built in
 - (e.g. "question")
- A standard needs to be able to at least reference metadata in other disciplines standards.
 - This, of course, presents challenges for machine actionability.

Status

- Almost-final draft
- Browsable field-level documentation and syntax representations:
https://ddi-alliance.bitbucket.io/DDI-CDI/DDI-CDI_2022-10-06/doc/build/index.html
- Beta-level implementation at UKDA (see Tools session)
- Public review will include a webinar to explain the review process and the specification