



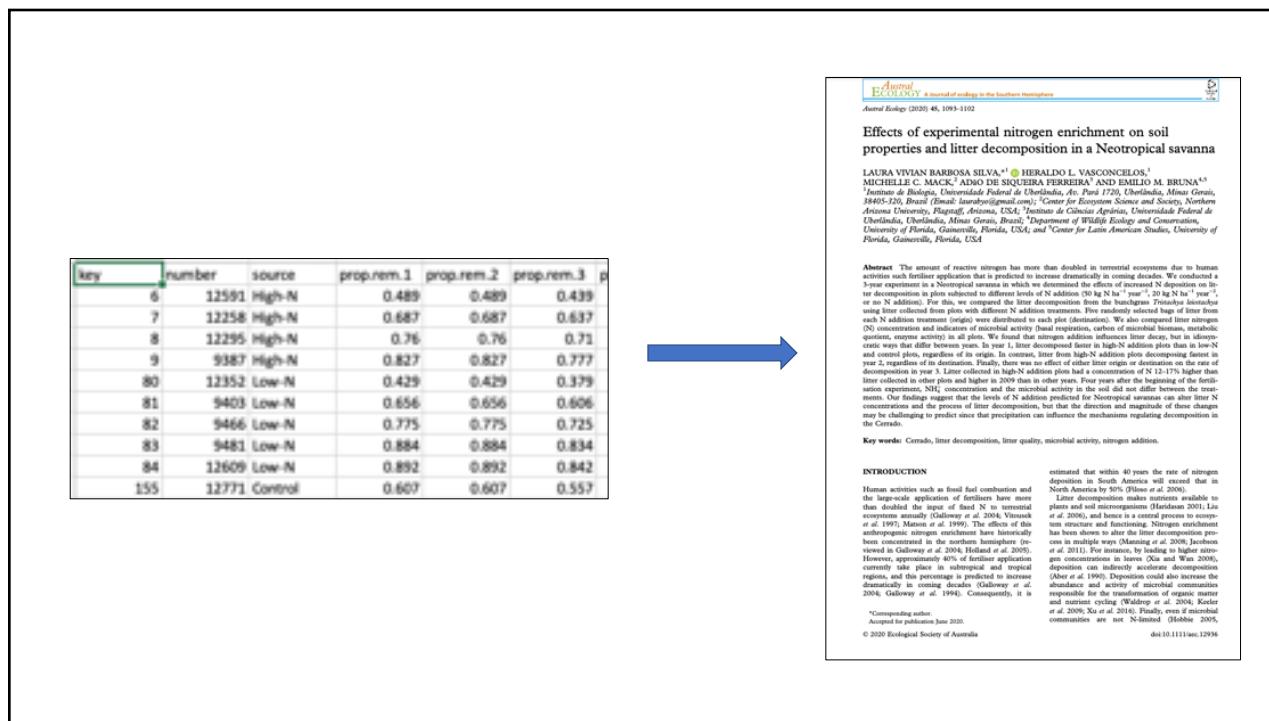
1

Our memory is not as good as we think it is.

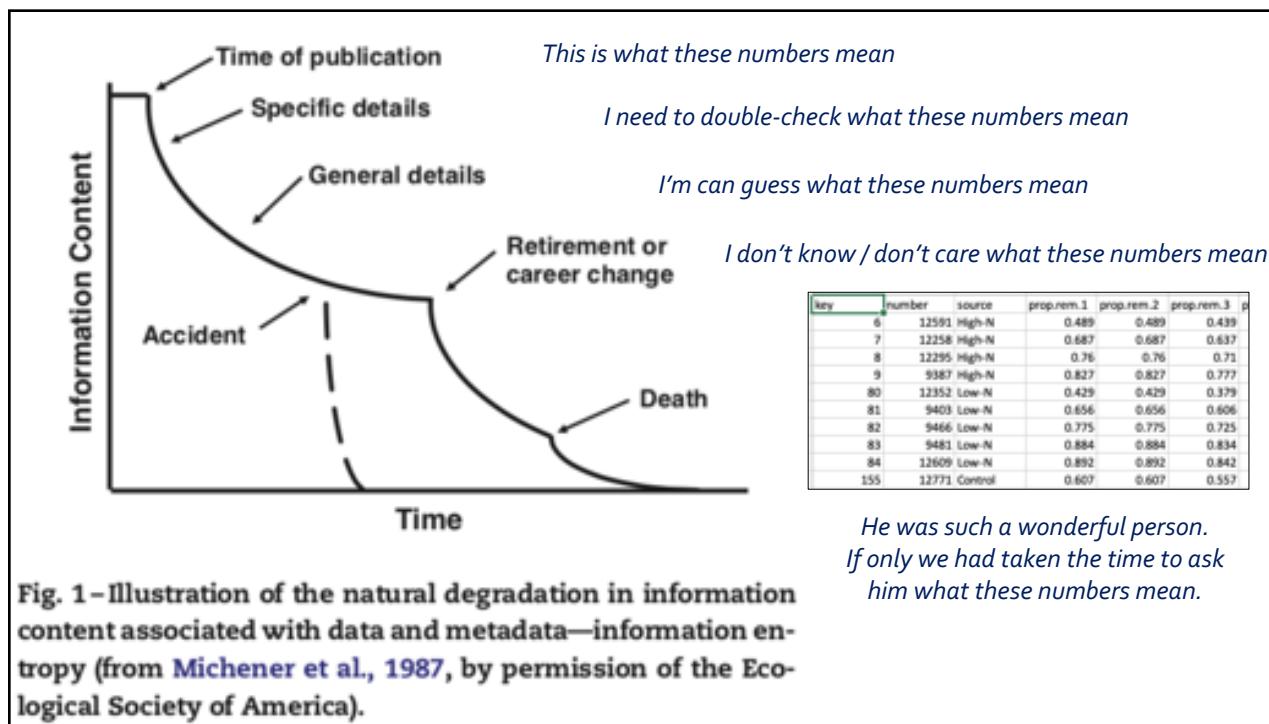


Photo: Naianan Rupert
(CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

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metadata

(Data about your Data)

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WHY

were the data collected?

HOW

were the data collected?

WHEN

were the collected?

WHO

collected the data?

WHERE

were the data collected?

WHAT

is the content of the data?

(the Codebook, for you social scientists)

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Metadata are nothing new....

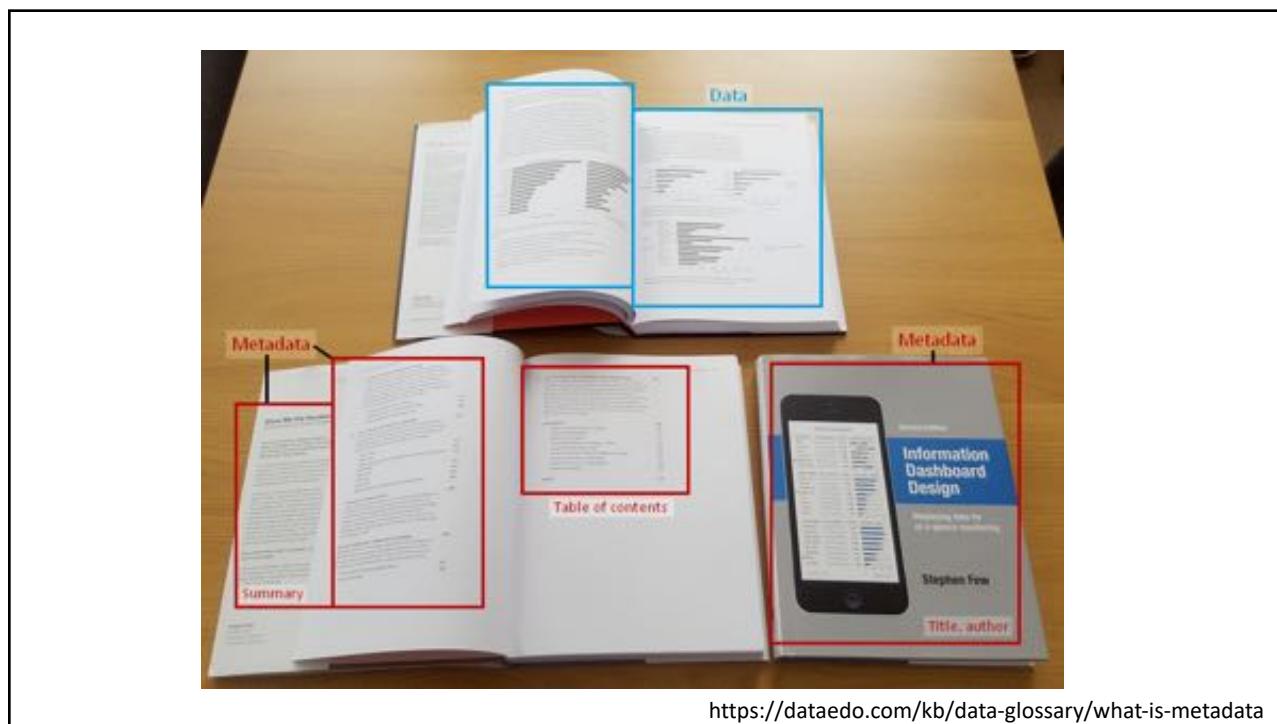
DATA
(the photo)



METADATA

when	Jan 16 Sat, 11:13 PM GMT-05:00
what	A6D9AB9D-D992-48BA-A97B-E2FAD9FF5CADc.jpg 7.1MP 2591 x 2752 477.3 KB
how	Apple iPhone 8 f/1.8 1/15 3.99mm ISO80
who	Shared by Patricia Sampaio Saved to your photos
where	Gainesville, FL 

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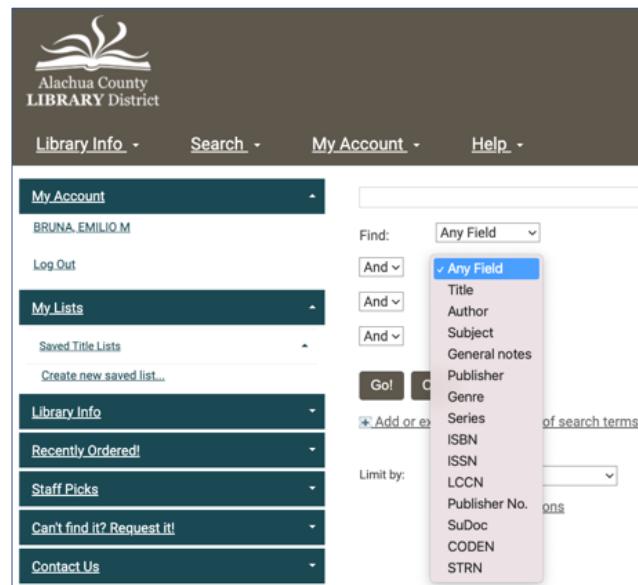
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What are metadata good for?

1. Capture Information

2. Facilitates reuse

3. Facilitates discovery →



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What is the value of Metadata?

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Strive to make your data FAIR

Findable: persistent identifiers & basic machine-actionable metadata

Accessible: can be read by machines & humans

Interoperable: use shared vocabularies / ontologies, machine-accessible (meta)data

Re-Usable: descriptions allow others to reuse and link with other data sources



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Arts and Humanities

[Encoded Archival Description \(EAD\)](#) G Edit

A standard for encoding archival finding aids using XML, in archival and manuscript contexts.

[TEI - Text Encoding Initiative](#) G Edit

The guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative make recommendations about suitable textual metadata, text structure, relationship between images and transcriptions aimed to a de-facto standard in the production of textual data in the humanities.

[DDI \(Data Documentation Initiative\)](#) G Edit

A widely used, international standard for describing data from the social, behavioral, and economic sciences.

- DDI Codebook (or DDI version 2) is the simpler of the two, and intended for documenting simple survey data for exchange or archiving. Version 2.5 was released in January 2015.
- DDI Lifecycle (or DDI version 3) is richer and may be used to document datasets at each stage of their lifecycle from conceptualization through to publication and reuse. It is modular.

Both versions are XML-based and defined using XML Schemas. They were developed and are maintained by the DDI Alliance.

[MARC \(Machine-Readable Cataloging\)](#) G Edit

MARC is a standard and serialization format for representing bibliographic metadata probably the most widely used. There also exists an XML serialization of MARC 21.

[MIDAS-Heritage](#) G Edit

A British cultural heritage standard for recording information on buildings, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, parks and gardens, battlefields, areas of interest and artefacts.

Sponsored by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage, MIDAS Version 1.1 was released in October 2012.

[OAI-ORE \(Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange\)](#) G Edit

The goal of these standards is to expose the rich content in aggregations of Web resources to applications that support authoring, deposit, exchange, visualization, reuse, and preservation for cyberinfrastructure to support that scholarship, with the intent to develop standards that generalize across all web-based information including the increasing popular social media.

[QuDEX \(Qualitative Data Exchange Format\)](#) G Edit

QuDEX is a software-neutral format for qualitative data that preserves annotations of, and relationships between, data and other related objects. It can be used in conjunction with other standards such as MARC, DDI, and EML.

[SOMXX \(Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange\)](#) G Edit

A set of common technical and statistical standards and guidelines to be used for the efficient exchange and sharing of statistical data and metadata.

Sponsoring institutions include BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, and the World Bank. Technical Specification 2.1 was amended in May 2012.

METADATA STANDARDS

innovation in metadata design, implementation & best practice

Dublin Core™ Metadata Initiative

Social and Behavioral Sciences

[DOI \(Data Documentation Initiative\)](#) G Edit

A widely used, international standard for describing data from the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Two versions of the standard are currently maintained in parallel:

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< Text Encoding Initiative >

[The Library of Congress](#) » [Standards](#) » [MODS Official Web Site](#)

 [MODS](#)

[Metadata Object Description Schema \(MODS\)](#)

[Official Web Site](#) 

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Metadata “Descriptors”

(Michener et al. 1997)

Class I: alert potential secondary users to the existence of data sets that fall within specific temporal, spatial, and thematic domains.

Class II: describe the research resulting in a data set.

Class III: status of the data set and information on its accessibility.

Class IV: all the attributes related to the structure of the data file.

Class V: all other related information that might be necessary for secondary usage, publishing the data set, or auditing the data set.

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Metadata is a declaration of Purpose.
Constraints, Completeness, Liability

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Steps to Creating Quality Metadata

- Organize your materials (*proposals, manuscripts, field notes, key references*)
- Use a metadata tool (helps ensure machine readability)
- Review for accuracy and completeness
- Have someone else read it.
- Revise and review again
- Update as needed.