

Metadata & Persistent identifiers



Espen Åberg Data Steward ELIXIR Norway/BioMedData

Data life cycle	+
Your role	+
Your domain	+
Your problem	-

Compliance monitoring

Data analysis

Data management plan

Data organisation

Data protection

Data publication

Data quality

Data storage

Data transfer

Identifiers

Licensing

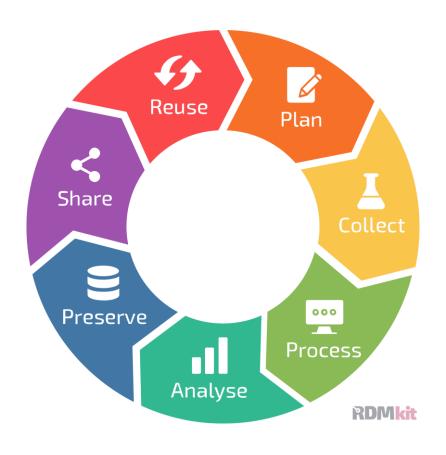
Documentation and metadata

Sensitive data

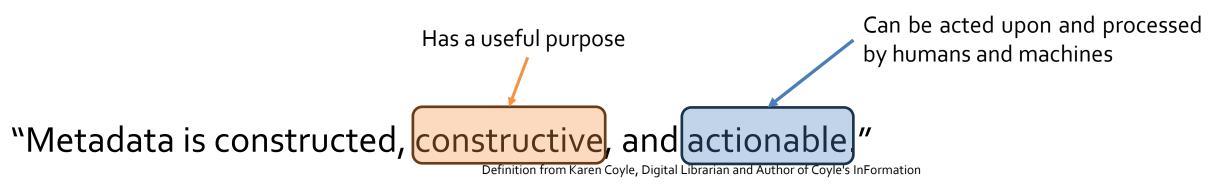
All tools and resources

Tool assembly





Link to RDMkit: https://rdmkit.elixir-europe.org/



"information about something"

What is metadata?



"data about data"

"Data is content, and metadata is context"

"Metadata is a Love Note to the Future"



Why do I care?

Metadata **facilitates** organization, indexing, discovery, access, analysis, and use of data.

Metadata **presence and quality** (or the lack thereof) can significantly **help or hinder** time and money expenditures in research activities.

Metadata helps make data FAIR

Data should be	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (DOI)
Findable	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	A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications
Accessible	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	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for
Interoperable	knowledge representation.
	I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
	I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
Data should be	R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
Reusable	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

Experimental design

"Data"

"Metadata"

Outcome = Treatment effect + Biological effect + Technical effects + Error

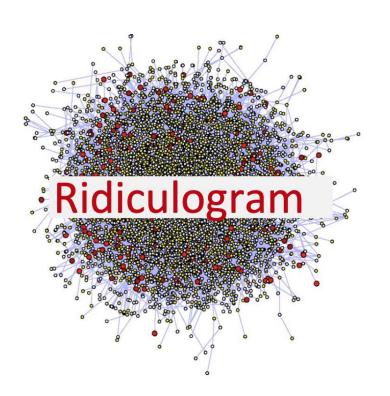
Environment
Compound
Infection
Inhibitor
siRNA
sgRNA
Dose
Time

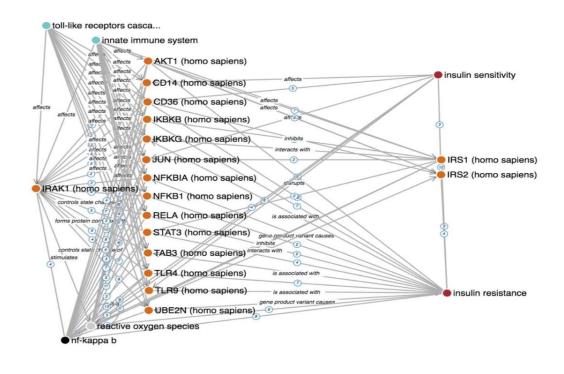
Sex
Age
Weight
Litter
Genotype
Species
Cell line

Operator
Batch
Plate
Cage
Array
Flowcell
Instrument
Day
Order
Source

Experimental
Treatment
Sampling
Measurement

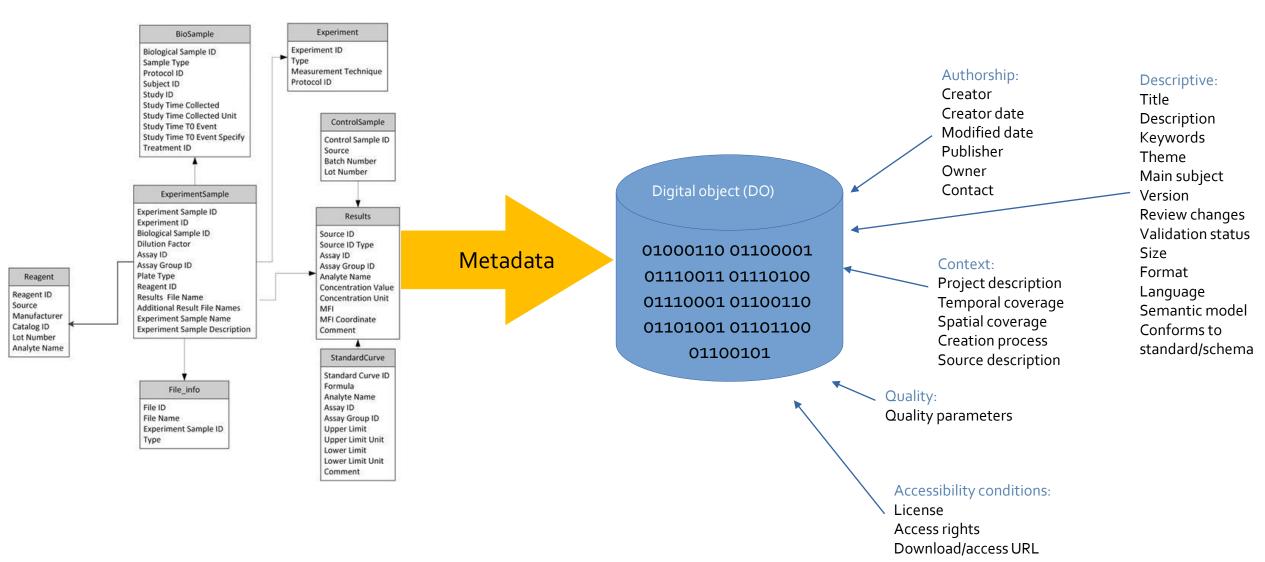
Helps to gain insight





"If data is the new oil, metadata is the refinery"

"Rich" Metadata



Metadata templates/checklists

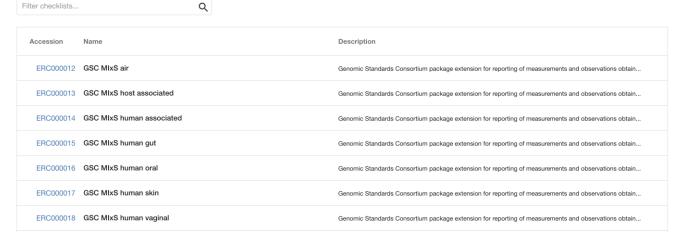


Sample Checklists

Filter checklists.

There is a minimum amount of information required during ENA sample registration and all samples must conform to a defined checklist of expected metadata values. The most suitable checklist for sample registration depends on the type of the sample.

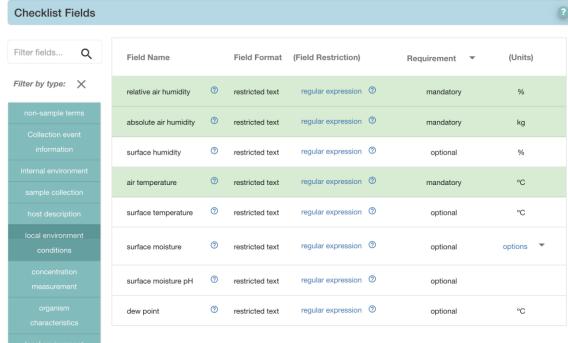
These sample checklists have been developed to meet the needs of different research communities. Different communities have different requirements on the minimum metadata expected to describe biological samples.



Checklist: ERC000031

GSC MIxS built environment

Genomic Standards Consortium package extension for reporting of measurements and observations obtained from the environment where the sample was obtained. By choosing the environmental package, a selection of fields can be made from a relevant subsets of the GSC terms.



Metadata Submission Workflow

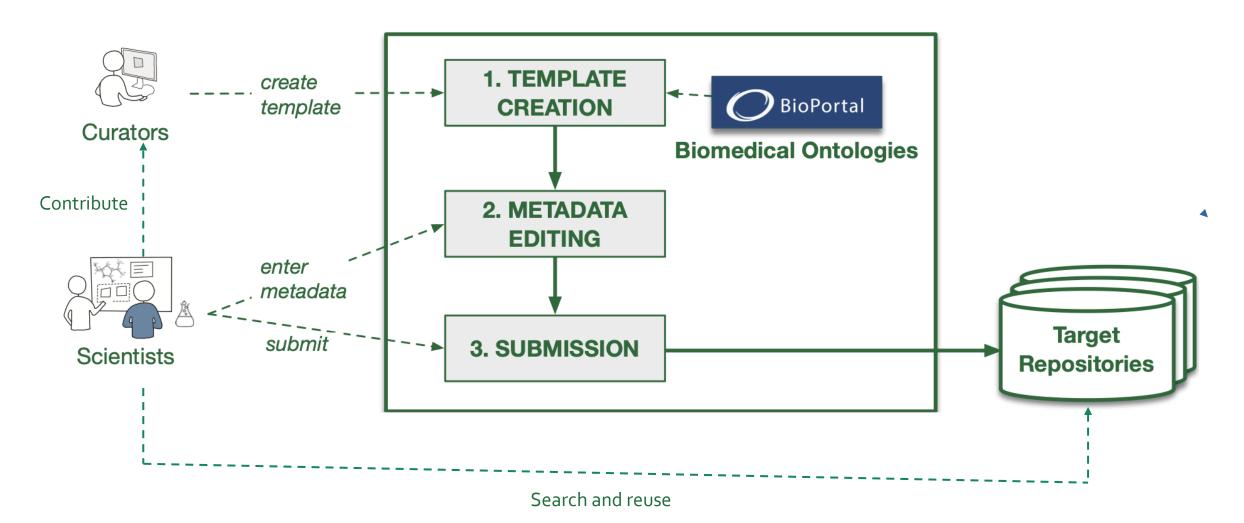


Figure 2 from: <u>Using Semantic Technologies to Enhance Metadata Submissions to Public Repositories in Biomedicine</u>

Make it visible

Digital object (DO) TAG it with a PID With Rich Metadata

PIDs helps make data FAIR

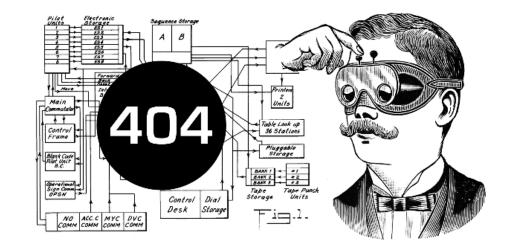
Data should be	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (DOI)
indable	F2. data are described with rich metadata
	F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
	F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource
Data should be	A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications
Accessible	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	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for
nteroperable	knowledge representation.
	I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
	I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
Data should be	R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
Reusable	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

Why don't I just use a link (URL)?

Science Contents - News - Careers - Journals -

Read our COVID-19 research and news

25. Supplemental data showing the predicted secondary structures of each construct (Fig. 3) and explaining the ligation activity of truncated ribozymes (Fig. 2B) are available at *Science* Online at www.sciencemag.org/feature/data/1050240.shl.









This doesn't look like science.

It seems you're in search of a page that doesn't exist, or may have moved. You can use the Back button in your browser to return to the page that brought you here, or **search for your missing page**.

PID = PDI = GUID

PID = Persistent Identifier PDI = Persistent Digital Identifier GUID = Globally Unique Identifier

etc

Physical objects: a dog, building, microscope, star, person etc It doesn't "rot" A persistent identifier (PID) is a long-lasting reference to a resource People AND computers can find it Somebody commits to Digital Objects: data, collections, keep it alive metadata, software, publications, configurations, categories, workflows

globally unique string of

characters

A PID consists of two components:

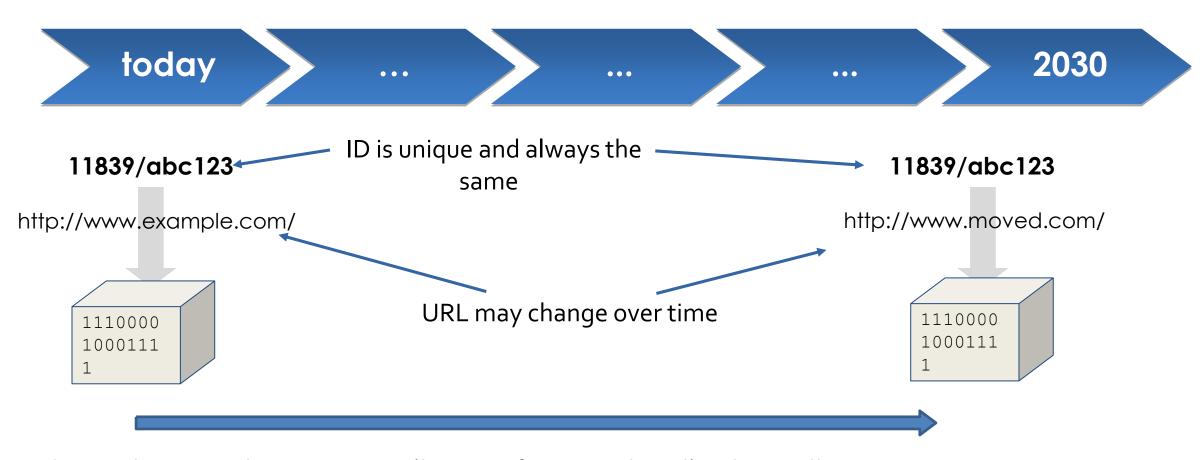
Visible string of letters and/or numbers

- 1. A unique identifier
- 2. A service that locates the resource (or "resolves" it)

Behind the scene

Persistent over time

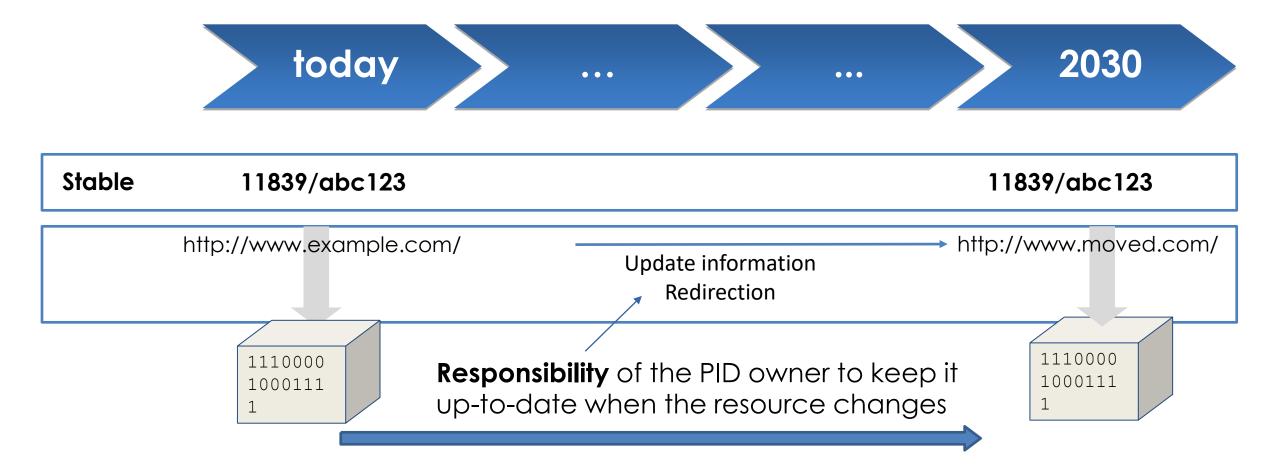
.. by design



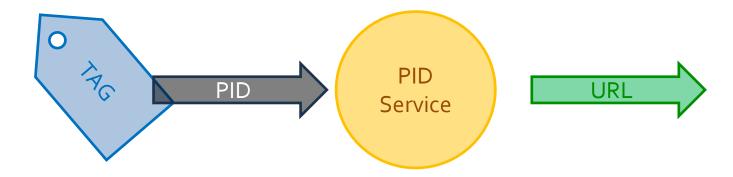
Supports access to resource as it moves from one location to another.

Persistent over time

.. by design



Priciple:





https://www.clarin.eu/sites/default/files/pid-CLARIN-ShortGuide.pdf

Example

DOI

10.25820/data.006172

Citation

Van Benschoten, W. Z., & Shepherd, J. J. (2022). Dataset for "Piecewise Interaction Picture Density Matrix Quantum Monte Carlo" [Data set]. University of Iowa.

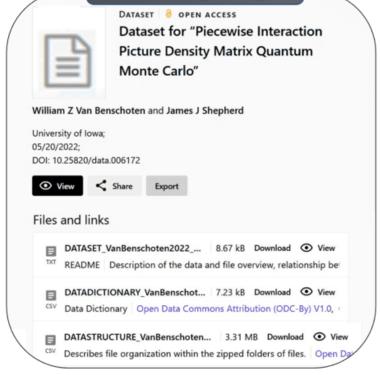
https://doi.org/10.25820/data.006172



doi

https://iro.uiowa.edu/esploro/output s/dataset/9984240535802771

Landing Page



Different systems

Some Common Identifiers:

Digital Object Identifiers (doi:10.1186/2041-1480-3-9)

Handles (hdl:2381/12775)

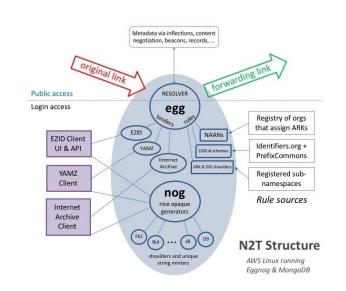
URN (urn:isbn:0451450523)

Archival Resource Keys (ARK) (ark:/13030/tf5p30086k)

Persistent Uniform Resource Locator (PURL)

Resolver Services

N₂T (Name-to-Thing) Identifiers.org





Handle.Net®



How do I recognize a PID?

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6104400

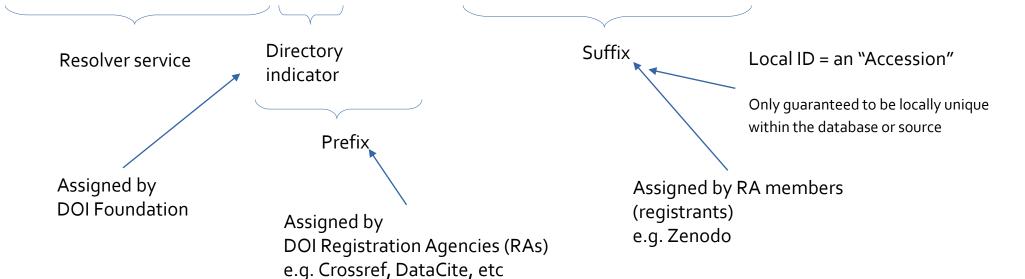


Anatomy of a DOI

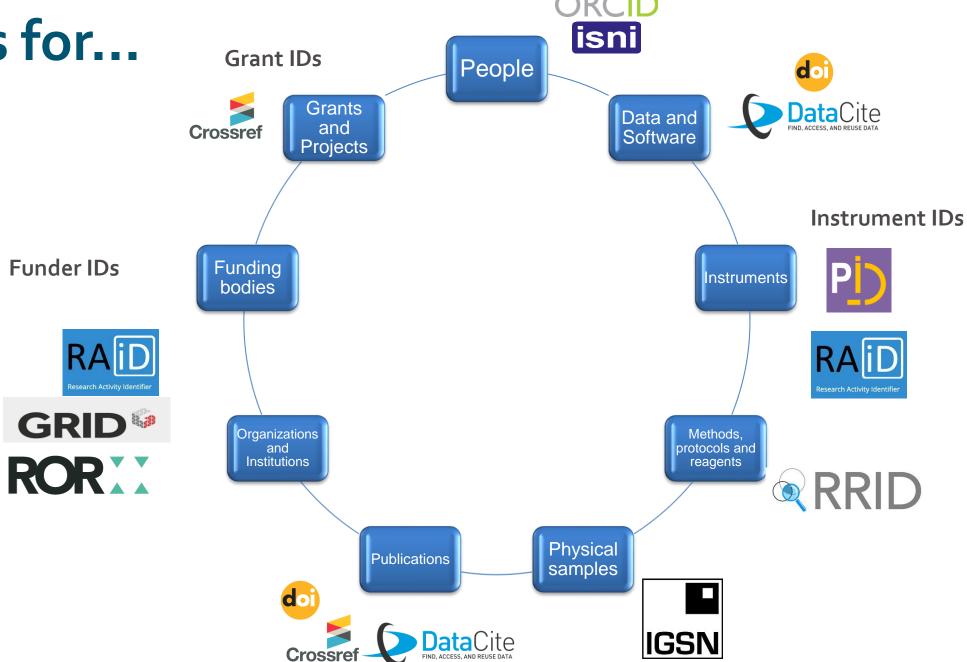
Means that it is actionable: you can paste in a web browser address bar and be taken to the identified source.

globally unique together

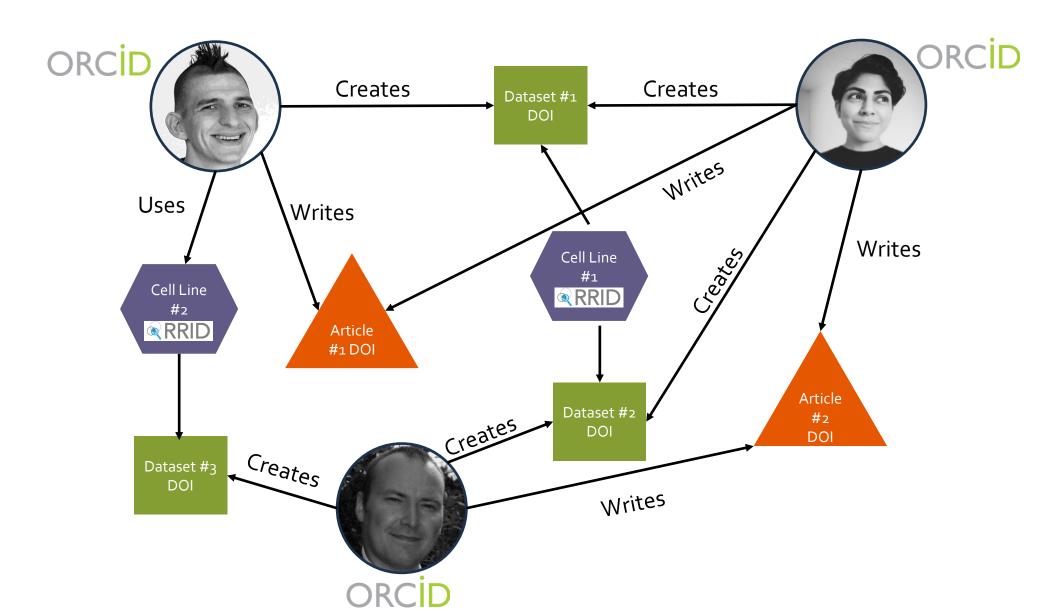
https://doi.org/ 10.5281 / zenodo.6104400



PIDs for...

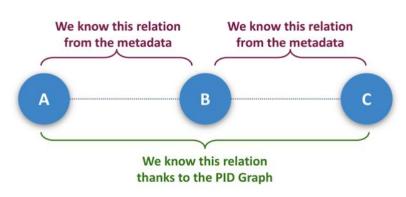


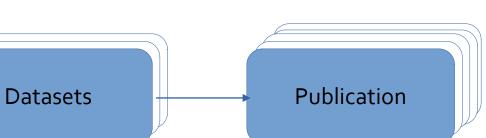
PIDs connect different entities in research



PID graphs

"I want to see all datasets funded by RCN cited by this article"







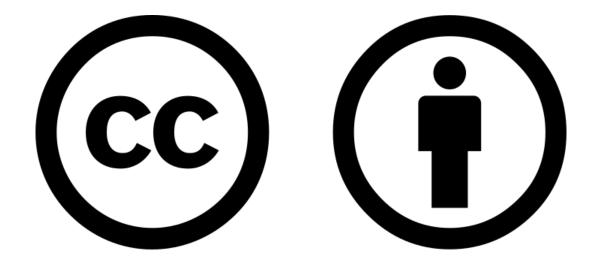
Funder/Grant





S S





Except where otherwise noted, this work is licensed under:

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.o/