# SSHOC-NL Socio Economic History (SSHOC-NL-SEH)

**Organization** GO FAIR

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**Based on** FIP Wizard 3, 3.0.17 (gofair:fip-wizard-3:3.0.17)

Project Phase Defining FAIR Implementation Profile

Project Tags Type: FIP

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### I. About

#### **Questions**

No questions

### II. Declare your FAIR Implementation Community

#### Questions

1

**Select your FAIR Implementation Community** 



#### **SSHOC-NL Socio Economic History**

The SSHOC-NL Socio Economic History (SEH) community consists of researchers in the Netherlands who conduct research and publish data about social history and economic history research. The community is led by researchers in the International Institute of Social History (IISG), as well as researchers in the Utrecht University, the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, RU Nijmegen, etc. The community is also actively involved in Dutch research infrastructures such as CLARIAH and ODISSEI (and their joint large infrastructure project starting in 2024, SSHOC-NL). As the name suggests, the SEH community spans different disciplines from the SSH, as it combines interests and expertise on history and historical data sources with the one on socioeconomic aspects such as social inequalities and occupational dynamics.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAJ2Cvb1itBE-1KGQUJFor2fw167N8z1NW-SxALq55-Sg#SSHOC-NL-SEH

2

Who is the Community Data Steward?



0000-0002-1261-9930

3

Specify the start date for the validity of the FIP



2023-02-28

4

Specify the end date for the validity of the FIP

#### III. Declarations for Findability

#### Questions

1

Declaration F1 Metadata: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for metadata records?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### DOI | Digital Object Identifier GFF



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to

the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel\_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK\_6cRI#DOI

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ The community often uses DOI for the reference of research outputs.

1.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





The Handle System is the Corporation for National Research Initiatives's proprietary registry assigning persistent identifiers, or handles, to information resources, and for resolving those handles into the information necessary to locate, access, and otherwise make use of the resources. As with handles used elsewhere in computing, Handle System handles are opaque, and encode no information about the underlying resource, being bound only to metadata regarding the resource. Consequently, the handles are not rendered invalid by changes to the metadata.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAvSpggcYeB-tEfjF6SwlkM3R6LmxuOvK4FgJqlDlkxt0#Handle System

1.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

The community is using the Handle system.

1.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### ORCID | Open Researcher and Contributor ID



ORCID is an open, non-profit, community-driven effort to create and maintain a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers. The ORCID Registry is a repository of unique researcher identifiers which allows researchers to manage a record of their research activities. In addition, there are APIs that support system-to-system communication and authentication. ORCID makes its code available under an open source license, and will post an annual public data file under a CC0 waiver for free download.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAp6tnBfL3EKhP1Au96qVyZ4jbYDmfZPG99KmLyl6Lhg8#OpenSearch

1.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

1.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



✓ ORCID has been widely adapted by members of the community.

2

Declaration F1 Data: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for datasets?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### DOI | Digital Object Identifier GFF



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described

unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel <u>1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK 6cRl#DOI</u>

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

c. Is planned to be used in the future

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

Considering that DOI is not very well used in the community yet, we assert that DOI wil be used in the future.

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





The Handle System is the Corporation for National Research Initiatives's proprietary registry assigning persistent identifiers, or handles, to information resources, and for resolving those handles into the information necessary to locate, access, and otherwise make use of the resources. As with handles used elsewhere in computing, Handle System handles are opaque, and encode no information about the underlying resource, being bound only to metadata regarding the resource. Consequently, the handles are not rendered invalid by changes to the metadata.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAvSpggcYeB-tEfjF6SwlkM3R6LmxuOvK4FgJqIDIkxt0#Handle System

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ The Handle sytem is being used by researchers in the community.

3

Declaration F2: What metadata schema do you use for findability?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DDI-Codebook Data Documentation Initiative - Codebook

DDI-Codebook is a more light-weight version of the standard, intended primarily to document simple survey data. Originally DTD-based, DDI-C is also available as an XML Schema.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAh3tbu1Z7qqVD6Ool77Mp6FjoJk7scRTD\_-l3ufWZpng#DDI-Codebook

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ DDI is used by researchers in the community.

3.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data**

MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) standards are a set of digital formats for the description of items catalogued by libraries, such as books. MARC 21 was designed to redefine the original MARC record format for the 21st century and to make it more accessible to the international community. MARC 21 is a result of the combination of the United States and Canadian MARC formats (USMARC and CAN/MARC).

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnzko TgZ7al884gMfVpfPQEKoR34jIVV- khLUA9jjU#MARC21

3.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

3.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ MARC21 is used by the community. It was newly added to the FIP Wizard as a FER.

3.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **Encoded Archival Description**

Encoded Archival Description (EAD) is an XML standard for encoding archival finding aids, maintained by the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists, in partnership with the Library of Congress. EAD is now used around the world by archives, libraries, museums, national libraries and historical societies. Through a standardized system for encoding the descriptions of archival finding aids, EAD allows users to locate primary sources that are geographically remote.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAZ3fpdCrJvdoWjgK1BW02Anv4AocL6FnJkgtjGYD7hHg#EAD

3.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ EAD 3 was used researchers in the community. It was newly added to the FIP Wizard as a FER.

3.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### DCAT | Data Catalog Vocabulary Version 2



An RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogs published on the Web. By using DCAT to describe datasets in data catalogs, publishers increase discoverability and enable applications easily to consume metadata from multiple catalogs. It further enables decentralized publishing of catalogs and facilitates federated dataset search across sites. Aggregated DCAT metadata can serve as a manifest file to facilitate digital preservation.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAi3pnoXjWoZ2RjEd6WVLDIyp0oJsHMUx5Au-mPsNEdyo#DCAT2

3.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

Declaration F3: What is the schema that links the persistent identifiers of your data to the metadata description?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

#### Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### DOI | Digital Object Identifier GFF



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel 1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK 6cRl#DOI

4.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ DOI is used to link metadata with data.

4.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource







The Handle System is the Corporation for National Research Initiatives's proprietary registry assigning persistent identifiers, or handles, to information resources, and for resolving those handles into the information necessary to locate, access, and otherwise make use of the resources. As with handles used elsewhere in computing, Handle System handles are opaque, and encode no information about the underlying resource, being bound only to metadata regarding the resource. Consequently, the handles are not rendered invalid by changes to the metadata.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAvSpggcYeB-tEfjF6SwlkM3R6LmxuOvK4FqJqlDlkxt0#Handle System

4.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

The Handle is used to link metadata with data.

Declaration F4 Metadata: Which service do you use to publish your metadata records?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

5.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

5.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### The Dataverse Project

The Dataverse is an open source web application to share, preserve, cite, explore and analyze research data. Researchers, data authors, publishers, data distributors, and affiliated institutions all receive appropriate credit via a data citation with a persistent identifier (e.g., DOI, or handle). A Dataverse repository hosts multiple dataverses. Each dataverse contains dataset(s) or other dataverses, and each dataset contains descriptive metadata and data files (including documentation and code that accompany the data). Dataverse is also installed in the countries of the European Union to preserve data collected by research communities of Netherlands, Germany, France and Finland. The largest Dataverse repository is called DataverseNL and located in the Netherlands providing data management services for 11 Dutch Universities.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAyf2JdAuOzQR2Jzdz4HrrgjHJVHWCotJvFcmLihHvi3k#Dataverse

5.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

5.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



\*\* Netwerk Digitaal Erfgoed (the Dutch Digital Heritage Network) Dataset Register\*\*

The NDE Dataset Register is the result of collaboration within the Digital Heritage Network and is managed and maintained by the National Archives.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAIzPQ0qu74AzU -U8QXINB1Clr3Lrfk6WGjy4DP7L5VA#NDE

5.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

5.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

6

Declaration F4 Datasets: Which service do you use to publish your datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

6.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

6.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **The Dataverse Project**

The Dataverse is an open source web application to share, preserve, cite, explore and analyze research data. Researchers, data authors, publishers, data distributors, and affiliated institutions all receive appropriate credit via a data citation with a persistent identifier (e.g., DOI, or handle). A Dataverse repository hosts multiple dataverses. Each dataverse contains dataset(s) or other dataverses, and each dataset contains descriptive metadata and data files (including documentation and code that accompany the data). Dataverse is also installed in the countries of the European Union to preserve data collected by research communities of Netherlands, Germany, France and Finland. The largest Dataverse repository is called DataverseNL and located in the Netherlands providing data management services for 11 Dutch Universities.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAyf2JdAuOzQR2Jzdz4HrrgjHJVHWCotJvFcmLihHvi3k#Dataverse

6.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

6.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

Dataverse is being used in the project.

6.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### DANS Data Station-Social Science and Humanities(SSH)

This Data Station enables deposit data and search for data within the social sciences and humanities domains. The metadata of Data Station SSH is also available in the Dutch Data Portal of ODISSEI and in the European Data Catalog of CESSDA.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAIqEwiWjd3U9d8BTPMr1-CdiK4IQfqj37z8DyQtRHTBc#DANS-Data-Station-

6.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:



c. Is planned to be used in the future

6.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ The community is going to use it in the future.

#### IV. Declarations for Accessibility

#### Questions

1

Declaration A1.1 Metadata: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for metadata records?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



OAI-PMH Schema | Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting Schema



The Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting Schema (OAI-PMH Schema) provides a formal structure for validating responses as part of the OAI-PMH Protocol. The OAI-PMH Protocol is a low-barrier mechanism for repository interoperability. Data Providers are repositories that expose structured metadata via OAI-PMH. Service Providers then make OAI-PMH service requests to harvest that metadata. OAI-PMH is a set of six verbs or services that are invoked within HTTP.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnwFn9lcKK8S2tccnwPZJw-0 hF5N03BL-8BuchPHtvQ#OAI-PMH

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:



Implementation Consideration (optional)

OAI-PMH is used in the community.

1.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure



Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS

1.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

HTTPS is well used in the community.

1.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### REST | Representational state transfer



REST defines a set of constraints for how the architecture of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia system, such as the Web, should behave.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAszH6IU-Zc3UO7MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST

1.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ REST API is being used in the community.

Declaration A1.1 Datasets: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### REST | Representational state transfer



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• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAszH6IU-Zc3UO7MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

REST API is being used.

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure



Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y\_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ HTTPS is being used in the community.

2.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



OAI-PMH Schema | Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting Schema



The Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting Schema (OAI-PMH Schema) provides a formal structure for validating responses as part of the OAI-PMH Protocol. The OAI-PMH Protocol is a low-barrier mechanism for repository interoperability. Data Providers are repositories that expose structured metadata via OAI-PMH. Service Providers then make OAI-PMH service requests to harvest that metadata. OAI-PMH is a set of six verbs or services that are invoked within HTTP.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAnwFn9lcKK8S2tccnwPZJw-0 hF5N03BL-8BuchPHtvQ#OAI-PMH

2.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

2.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



✓ OAI-PMH is being used.

3

Declaration A1.2 Metadata: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for metadata records?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure



Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS

3.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

HTTPS is being used by the community.

Declaration A1.2 Datasets: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

4.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit (SWORD) API (v2.0)

SWORD stands for "Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit" and is a "profile" of AtomPub (RFC 5023) which is a RESTful API that allows non-Dataverse Software to deposit files and metadata into a Dataverse installation. Client libraries are available in Python, Javascript, Java, R, Ruby, and PHP. The SWORD API was formerly known as the "Data Deposit API" and was Introduced in Dataverse Network (DVN) 3.6.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RArO-JI6-z6G-wVk636iGn-Zz8\_amE8-7RngaSrBwM5mg#SWORD-API-v2.0

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

SWORD is being used in the community.

4.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **CLARIN AAI**

AAI (Authentication and Authorization Infrastructure) for the CIARIN project.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RA18MYiTNvef5lafQB4xlBxp\_kmFOv5hbfD79iNM27h2Y#CLARIN-AAI

4.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

Declaration A2: What metadata preservation policy do you use?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

5.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

5.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### RDA CTS | RDA Core Trust Seal Certification



The RDA Repository Audit and Certification DSA-WDS Partnership Working Group (WG) produced a two-part recommendation, one of which includes a Catalogue of Common Procedures for certification. The goal of the effort was to create a set of harmonized Common Procedures for certification of repositories at the basic level, drawing from the procedures already put in place by the Data Seal of Approval (DSA) and the ICSU World Data System (ICSU¬-WDS). These procedures are intended to support the implementation of the Catalogue of Common Requirements developed by the WG to harmonize the certification criteria previously established by the DSA and ICSU-WDS.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RA6IJGt5TRNo9XpCM5XcNKIhEDIGWTvZ6iUyhff0bfwX4#RDA CTS

5.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

Implementation Consideration (optional)



✓ It's used in the community.

### V. Declarations for Interoperability

#### Questions

1

Declaration I1 Metadata: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperation) do you use for metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **RDF | Resource Description Framework**

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAutRQwoS4d5eLq7eBV1xsnWZ2spDYH4xfhhRzOxSZdhs#RDF

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

1.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### OWL | Web Ontology Language



The Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a family of knowledge representation languages or ontology languages for authoring ontologies or knowledge bases. The languages are characterized by formal semantics and RDF/XML-based serializations for the Semantic Web. OWL is endorsed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and has attracted academic, medical and commercial interest. The OWL 2 Web Ontology Language, informally OWL 2, is an ontology language for the Semantic Web with formally defined meaning. OWL 2 ontologies provide classes, properties, individuals, and data values and are stored as Semantic Web documents. OWL 2 ontologies can be used along with information written in RDF, and OWL 2 ontologies themselves are primarily exchanged as RDF documents.

See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAIpnIdLIIedp5J7Jcy8pt X9 YpOez4rO-fHxZI0T96Y#OWL

1.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

OWL is well used.

1.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### RDFS | Resource Description Framework Schema



RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeS-rPY0vbF6INF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS

1.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

RDFS is well used in the community.

1.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### SKOS|Simple Knowledge Organization System

SKOS is a common data model for sharing and linking knowledge organization systems via the Web.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAsYWGfeY7MW\_tQMSEYNJePo7aR6gW0LuRRIDsdO8mU38#SKOS

1.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



Use by the community.

2

Declaration I1 Datasets: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperation) do you use for datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### OWL | Web Ontology Language GFF



The Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a family of knowledge representation languages or ontology languages for authoring ontologies or knowledge bases. The languages are characterized by formal semantics and RDF/XML-based serializations for the Semantic Web. OWL is endorsed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and has attracted academic, medical and commercial interest. The OWL 2 Web Ontology Language, informally OWL 2, is an ontology language for the Semantic Web with formally defined meaning. OWL 2 ontologies provide classes, properties, individuals, and data values and are stored as Semantic Web documents. OWL 2 ontologies can be used along with information written in RDF, and OWL 2 ontologies themselves are primarily exchanged as RDF documents.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAIpnIdLIIedp5J7Jcy8pt X9 YpOez4rO-fHxZI0T96Y#OWL

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ OWL is well used.

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **RDF | Resource Description Framework**

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAutRQwoS4d5eLq7eBV1xsnWZ2spDYH4xfhhRzOxSZdhs#RDF

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ RDF is well used.

2.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



## RDFS | Resource Description Framework Schema



RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeS-rPY0vbF6INF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4ilSk#RDFS

2.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

RDFS is well used.

2.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



# XMLS | eXtensible Markup Language Schema



XMLS defines and describes a class of XML documents by using schema components to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content and attributes and their values.

• See more here



2.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

XML Schema is being used in the community.

2.b.1.e.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### HTML: The HyperText Markup Language

The HyperText Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAVoliicDuWm0TCWvcpXlo5PoA7RdCv8WVDwdtYUuAEVc#HTML

2.b.1.e.2

This implementation choice is:



2.b.1.e.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

HTML is widely used in the community.

Declaration I2 Metadata: What structured vocabulary do you use to annotate your metadata

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



# DCAT | Data Catalog Vocabulary Version 2



An RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogs published on the Web. By using DCAT to describe datasets in data catalogs, publishers increase discoverability and enable applications easily to consume metadata from multiple catalogs. It further enables decentralized publishing of catalogs and facilitates federated dataset search across sites. Aggregated DCAT metadata can serve as a manifest file to facilitate digital preservation.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAi3pnoXjWoZ2RjEd6WVLDIyp0oJsHMUx5Au-mPsNEdyo#DCAT2

3.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



✓ DCAT2.

3.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **EAD Encoded Archival Description**

Encoded Archival Description (EAD) is an XML standard for encoding archival finding aids, maintained by the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists, in partnership with the Library of Congress. EAD is now used around the world by archives, libraries, museums, national libraries and historical societies. Through a standardized system for encoding the descriptions of archival finding aids, EAD allows users to locate primary sources that are geographically remote.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RACPHNcUYMNkpubD7DgRabLc -kctT92o7QehQSMk7xgY#EAD

3.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

3.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### The PROV Ontology

The PROV Ontology (PROV-O) expresses the PROV Data Model [PROV-DM] using the OWL2 Web Ontology Language (OWL2). It provides a set of classes, properties, and restrictions that can be used to represent and interchange provenance information generated in different systems and under different contexts. It can also be specialized to create new classes and properties to model provenance information for different applications and domains. The PROV Document Overview describes the overall state of PROV, and should be read before other PROV documents.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAXRcvurliS0y\_bl2biZj564u8DXtHgqUhJohyvLgxvBk#PROV-O

3.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

Declaration I2 Datasets: What structured vocabulary do you use to encode your datasets

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

4.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **History Of Work Information System (HISCO)**

History Of Work Information System offers information on occupations in the past.

See more here



http://purl.org/np/RA71mYU3ODmId2dxjc-WND2MGFAmWP2IAltImL8hshWp8#HISCO

4.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ HISCO is being maintained at IISG and being used.

4.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



## AMCO Repertorium van Nederlandse gemeenten vanaf 1812 waaraan toegevoegd de Amsterdamse code

Dit repertorium is opgezet om te voorkomen dat historisch onderzoek al te zeer belemmerd wordt door de voortdurende veranderingen van de gemeenten en gemeentenamen in Nederland. Biedt deze publicatie een volledig overzicht van alle gemeenten die tussen 1812 en 2011 hebben bestaan. Een dergelijke volledige lijst is tot op heden nog nooit gepubliceerd. Er zijn wel enige overzichten beschikbaar, maar die zijn of niet geheel volledig, of niet geheel juist. De publicatie van de

Demografische databank Nederlandse gemeenten, 1811-1850 ('Beekink en Van Cruyningen, 1995') komt dicht in de buurt, maar mist een aantal gemeenten die in het begin van de negentiende eeuw hebben bestaan. Een betrouwbaarder lijst is opgesteld door het CBS.

See more here



http://purl.org/np/RASXWcOQiK-njawxZ7HC0knGy0sDGGGxr9pgptexTgXOk#AMCO

4.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

AMCO is being used.

4.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### AMCO Repertorium van Nederlandse gemeenten vanaf 1812 waaraan toegevoegd de Amsterdamse code

Dit repertorium is opgezet om te voorkomen dat historisch onderzoek al te zeer belemmerd wordt door de voortdurende veranderingen van de gemeenten en gemeentenamen in Nederland. Biedt deze publicatie een volledig overzicht van alle gemeenten die tussen 1812 en 2011 hebben bestaan. Een dergelijke volledige lijst is tot op heden nog nooit gepubliceerd. Er zijn wel enige overzichten beschikbaar, maar die zijn of niet geheel volledig, of niet geheel juist. De publicatie van de Demografische databank Nederlandse gemeenten, 1811-1850 ('Beekink en Van Cruyningen, 1995') komt dicht in de buurt, maar mist een aantal gemeenten die in het begin van de negentiende eeuw hebben bestaan. Een betrouwbaarder lijst is opgesteld door het CBS.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RASXWcOQiK-njawxZ7HC0knGy0sDGGGxr9pgptexTgXOk#AMCO

4.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

AMCO is being used in the community.

4.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



**Historical ICD** 

Historical ICD

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAfUEUCJ nRVSOlukuyfuUWOblEMqqRgrG9yk47y2izdl#H-ICD

4.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

X This question has not been answered yet!

4.b.1.e.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



IDS The Intermediate Data Structure for Longitudinal Historical Microdata

intermedia data structure

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAZHhesTi4w3mxTTTLVte6hEuK-RVASTIoPtBb4r0bmE4#IDS

4.b.1.e.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.e.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ IDS is being used by the community.

5

Declaration I3 Metadata: What semantic model do you use for your metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

5.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

5.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



IDS The Intermediate Data Structure for Longitudinal Historical Microdata

intermedia data structure

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAZHhesTi4w3mxTTTLVte6hEuK-RVASTIoPtBb4r0bmE4#IDS

5.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

5.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ IDS is being used by the community

6

Declaration I3 Datasets: What semantic model do you use for your datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

6.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

6.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### **SHACL Shapes Constraint Language**

SHACL, Shapes Constraint Language, is a language for validating RDF graphs against a set of conditions.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RA0De1rNQiAQHHYHetHI4xMn1eA9XCU-FbIQQ2aR\_ybKo#SHACL

6.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

c. Is planned to be used in the future

6.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ There are plans to use it in the future.

### VI. Declarations for Reusability

#### Questions

Declaration R1.1 Metadata: Which usage license do you use for your metadata records?

✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community.

1.a.1

**Considerations (optional)** 

✓ This has not been specified in the interview.

Declaration R1.1 Datasets: Which usage license do you use for your datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



**CC-BY-SA 4.0** 

CC-BY-SA 4.0

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RANZIJZQhwoROxTV1x5cZWDNK2-N1RZDHnYAAQA6J34CM#CC-BY-SA

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

Used in the community.

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



CC-BY-NC 2.0

CC BY-NC 2.0: Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic

• See more here



 $\underline{http://purl.org/np/RAWCImVIPF6-8\_6LzXaXiRYqyQQMnVq8hDwngXzuOYPyl\#CC-BY-NC}$ 

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ Not as well used in the community.

Declaration R1.2 Metadata: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### **Answers**

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



# DCAT | Data Catalog Vocabulary Version 3



DCAT is an RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogs published on the Web. This document defines the schema and provides examples for its use.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAFvNzVIN M4tXWryXeM 9mk88rdcQ0Ct3 L-5YVIMarc#DCAT3

3.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✓ DCAT2 is not of this type in the system. Chose DCAT3 for now.

4

Declaration R1.2 Datasets: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your datasets?



✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**Answers** 

4.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



## DCAT | Data Catalog Vocabulary Version 3



DCAT is an RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogs published on the Web. This document defines the schema and provides examples for its use.

• See more here



http://purl.org/np/RAFvNzVIN\_M4tXWryXeM\_9mk88rdcQ0Ct3\_L-5YVIMarc#DCAT3

4.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

Declaration R1.3: Your community uses this FAIR Implementation Profile to link to domainrelevant community standards. Please acknowledge this statement by clicking on 'Read and understood'.

a. Read and understood.

### VII. Register a new resource as a nanopublication

### Questions

No questions