What is data in the humanities and how you can make the most from your hard-earned research data?

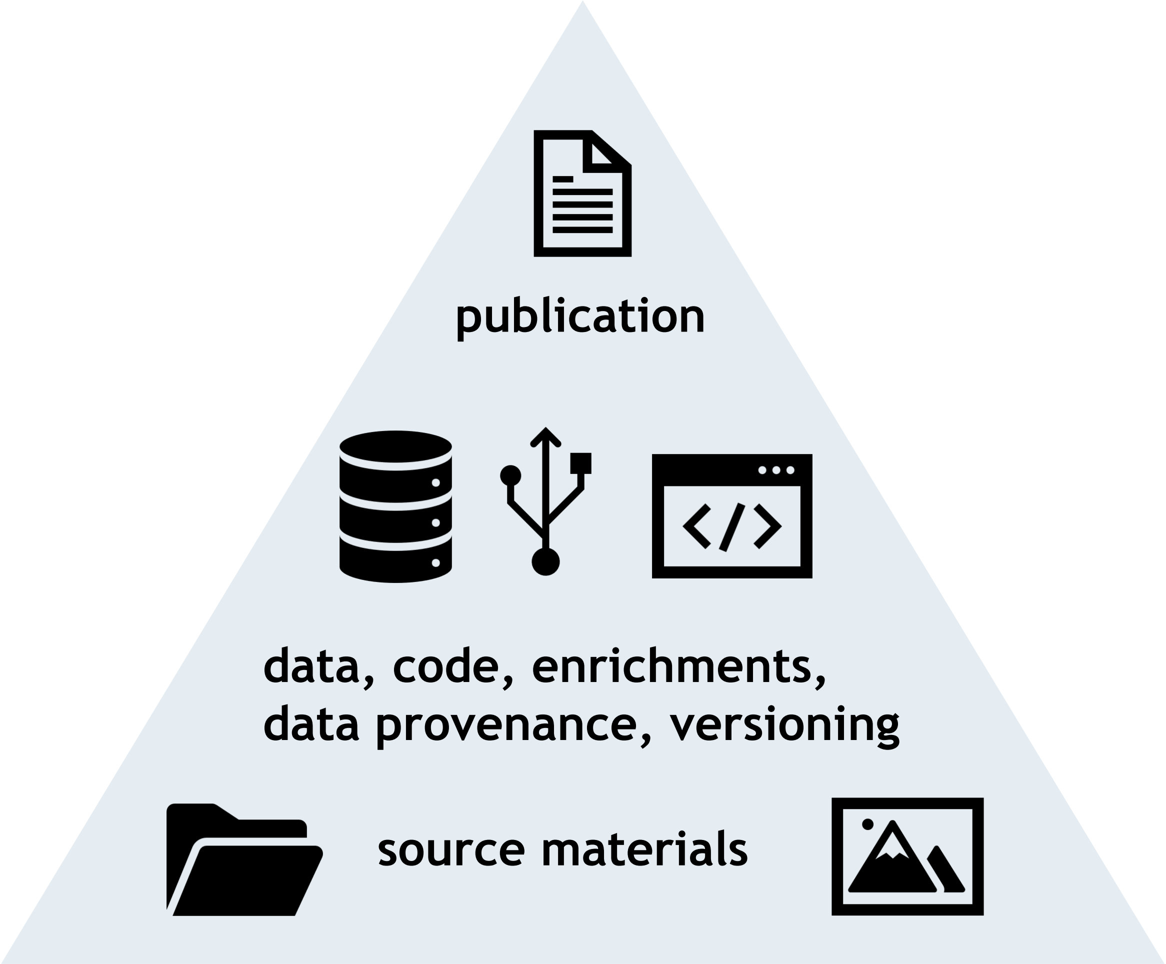
Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra
Open Science Officer

DARIAH-EU
Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities

DESIR Winter School, Lisbon, 10.12.2019

With special thanks to: Laurent Romary, Jennifer Edmond, Toma Tasovac, Ulrike Wuttke and Paola Masuzzo.

We no longer produce only scholarly outputs that can be placed on a bookshelf



publication

data, code, enrichments,
data provenance, versioning

source materials

”Research data are first-class citizens in science and scholarship.” (Paola Masuzzo)

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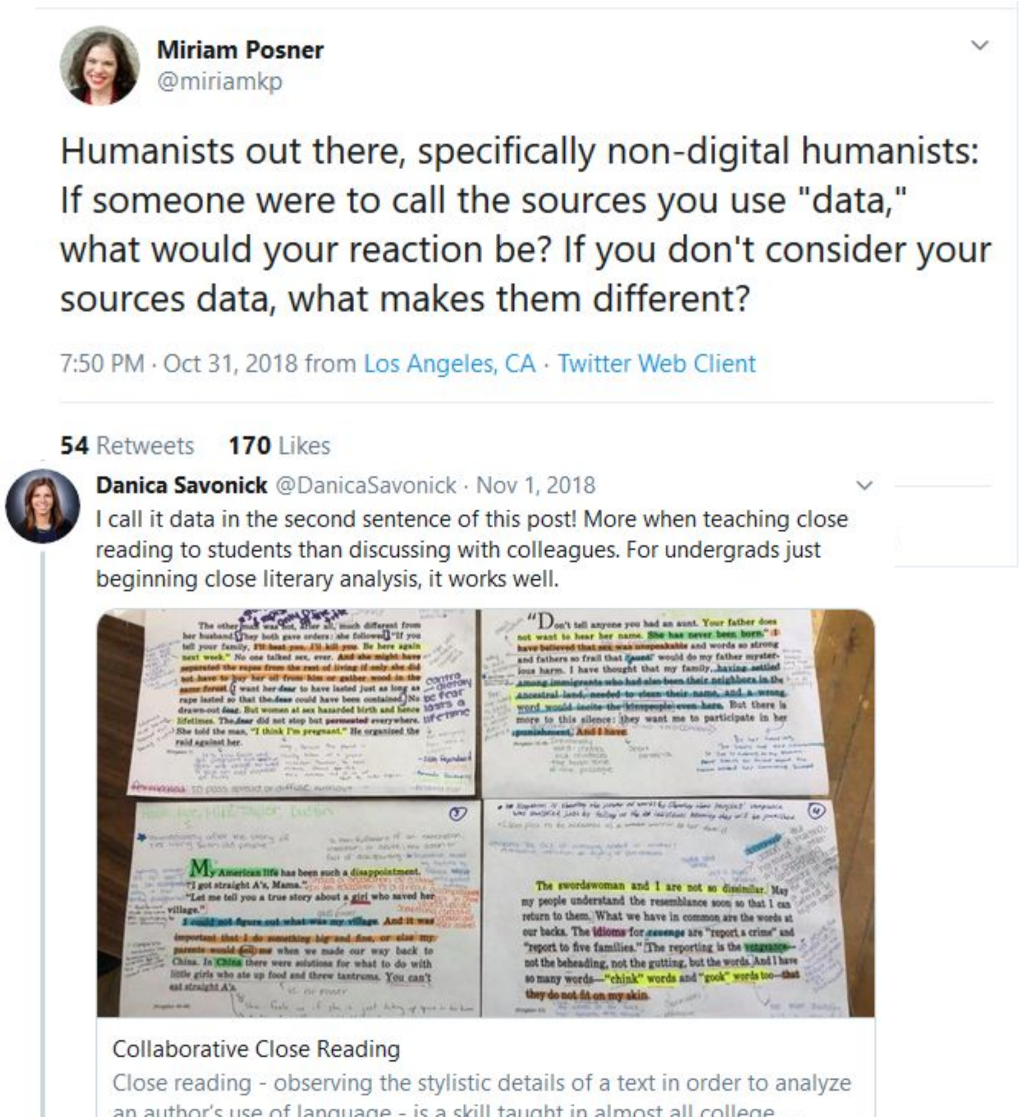
Data in the arts and humanities: still a dirty word?



Miriam Posner
@miriamkp

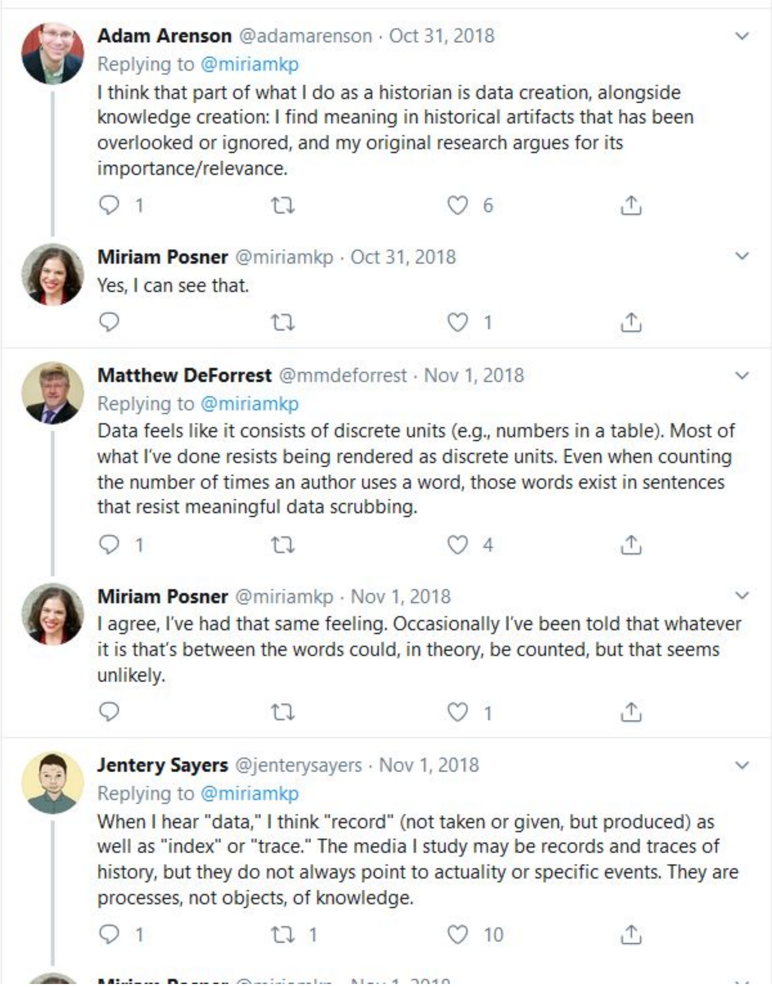
Humanists out there, specifically non-digital humanists: If someone were to call the sources you use "data," what would your reaction be? If you don't consider your sources data, what makes them different?

7:50 PM · Oct 31, 2018 from Los Angeles, CA · Twitter Web Client

54 Retweets **170** Likes

Danica Savonick @DanicaSavonick · Nov 1, 2018
I call it data in the second sentence of this post! More when teaching close reading to students than discussing with colleagues. For undergrads just beginning close literary analysis, it works well.

Collaborative Close Reading
Close reading - observing the stylistic details of a text in order to analyze an author's use of language - is a skill taught in almost all college ...



Adam Arenson @adamarenson · Oct 31, 2018
Replying to @miriamkp
I think that part of what I do as a historian is data creation, alongside knowledge creation: I find meaning in historical artifacts that has been overlooked or ignored, and my original research argues for its importance/relevance.
🗨 1 ♡ 6

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · Oct 31, 2018
Yes, I can see that.
♡ 1

Matthew DeForrest @mmdeforrest · Nov 1, 2018
Replying to @miriamkp
Data feels like it consists of discrete units (e.g., numbers in a table). Most of what I've done resists being rendered as discrete units. Even when counting the number of times an author uses a word, those words exist in sentences that resist meaningful data scrubbing.
🗨 1 ♡ 4

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · Nov 1, 2018
I agree, I've had that same feeling. Occasionally I've been told that whatever it is that's between the words could, in theory, be counted, but that seems unlikely.
♡ 1

Jentery Sayers @jenterysayers · Nov 1, 2018
Replying to @miriamkp
When I hear "data," I think "record" (not taken or given, but produced) as well as "index" or "trace." The media I study may be records and traces of history, but they do not always point to actuality or specific events. They are processes, not objects, of knowledge.
🗨 1 🔁 1 ♡ 10

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · Nov 1, 2018

https://twitter.com/miriamkp/status/1057706465866133504

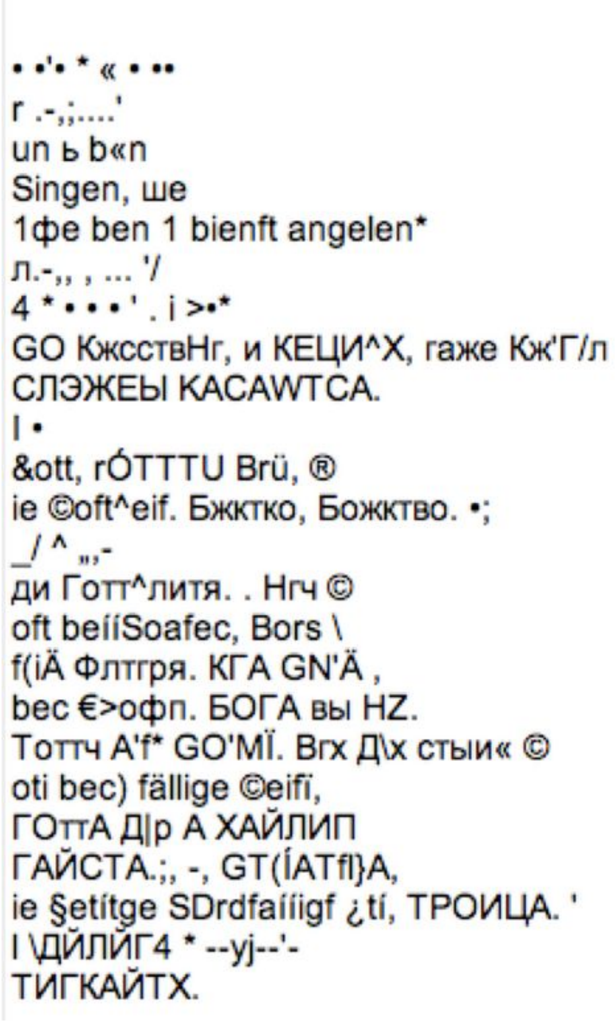
Running order

1. Introduction to Research Data Management
    Identifying humanities research data
Exercise: What are your data?
    Why do we care, why should we care?
    The FAIR principles

2. Data management good practices in the research workflow
    1. Data reuse and data collection
Exercise: How do we find data for reuse?
Exercise: Data citation
    2. Data processing and analyzing
    3. Data sharing, storing and publication
Exercise: The networked publication
Exercise: How to find a suitable repository for your research?
Discussion: Pick a statement.

Image source: Pixabay, CC0.

What do you see?



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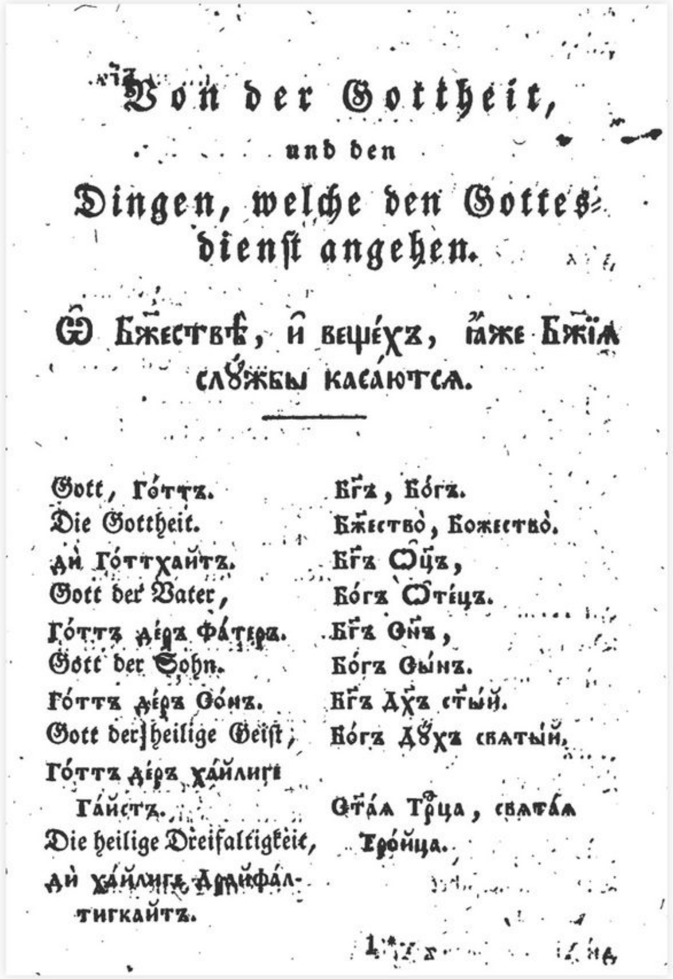
What do you see?



Von der Gottheit,

und den

Dingen, welche den Gottesdienſt angehen.

Ѿ Бж҃ествѣ, и҆ вещéхъ, ꙗ҆́же Бж҃їѧ слꙋ́жбы каса́ютсѧ.

Gott, Го́ттъ.	Бг҃ъ, Бо́гъ.
Die Gottheit.	Бж҃ество̀, Божество̀.
ди Го́ттхайтъ.	Бг҃ъ Ѻ҃ц҃ъ,
Gott der Vater,	Бо́гъ Ѻте́цъ.
Го́ттъ де́ръ Фа́теръ.	Бг҃ъ С҃нъ,
Gott der Sohn.	Бо́гъ Сы́нъ.
Го́ттъ де́ръ Со́нъ.	Бг҃ъ Дх҃ъ ст҃ы́й.
Gott der heilige Geiſt,	Бо́гъ Дꙋ́хъ свѧты́й,
Го́ттъ де́ръ ха́йлиге Га́йстъ.	Ст҃а́ѧ Трⷪ҇ца, свѧта́ѧ Тро́йца.
Die heilige Dreifaltigkeit,	
ди ха́йлиге Дра́йфа́лтигкайтъ.	

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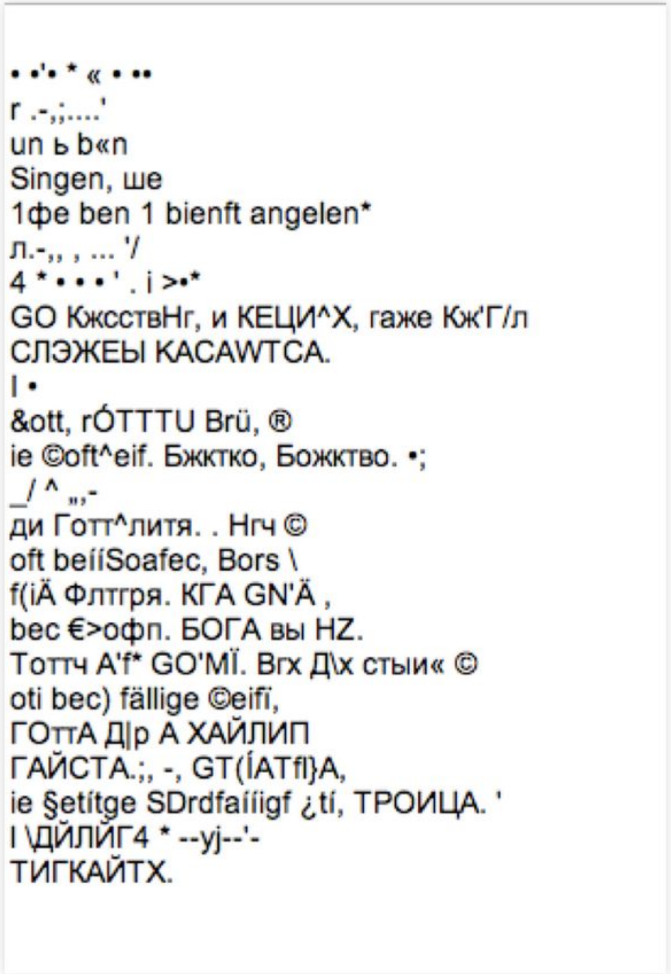

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Рѣчникъ ма́лый Daß ist Kleines Wörterbuch, 1837 edition. Source: Google Books.

What all this tells us about the nature of research data in the humanities?

- Multilingualism.

- Humanities research lives from enrichment of data (**layers of interpretation**) □ data curation happens in a continuum: the way cultural heritage resources are made available form a continuum with layers of analysis based on them.

- Problematic to **distinguish between primary data** (raw data) **and secondary data.**

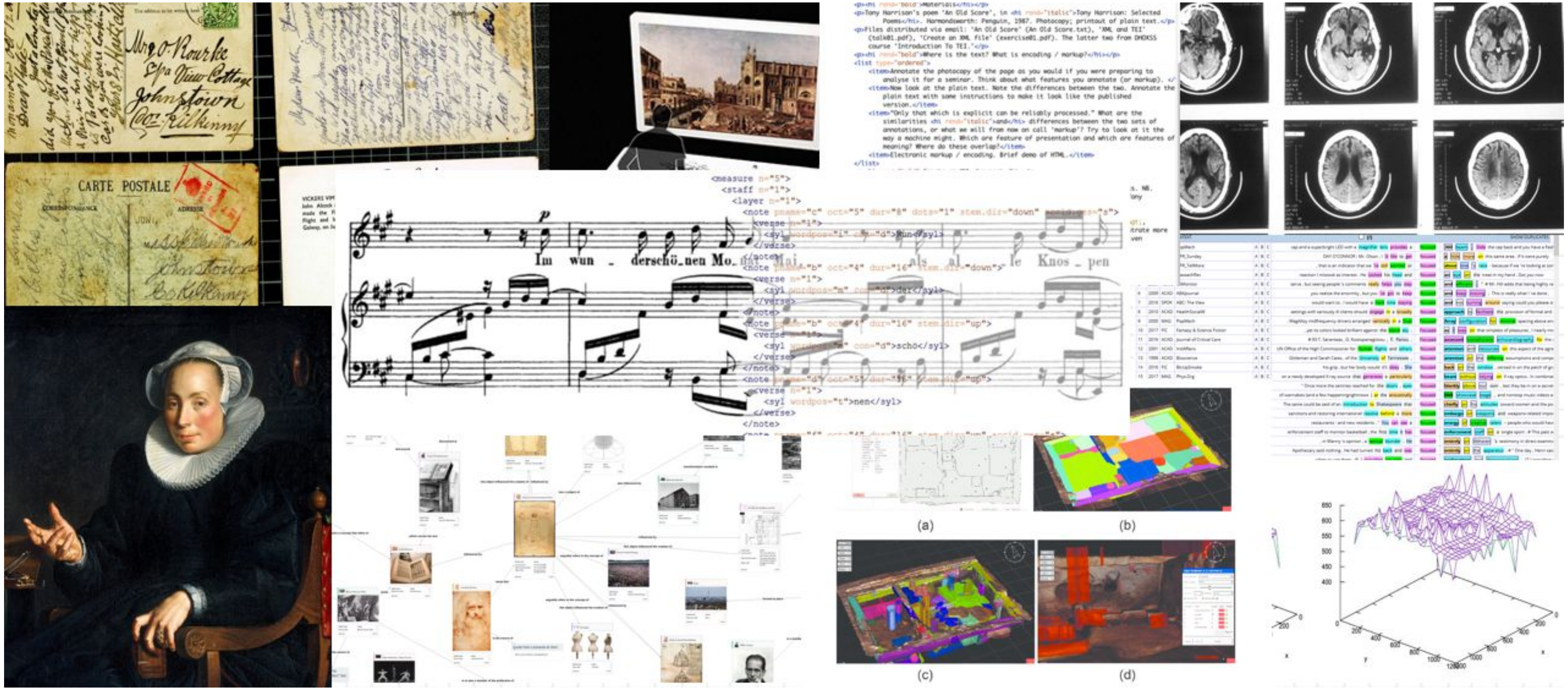
- **Access to machine readable artifacts and digital collections** is crucial

- **Shared ownership** between data creators, data curators and the human subjects, researchers, Cultural Heritage Institutions and publishers.

- Layers of analysis are separated by institutional and infrastructural silos and only in the rarest cases can they stay connected with each other.

- Humanities are a **very broad research discipline**, many specific research contexts, but also increasingly interdisciplinary research.

What are we talking about when talking about humanities data?



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<p><hi rend="bold">Materials</hi></p>
<p>Tony Harrison's poem 'An Old Score', in <hi rend="italic">Tony Harrison: Selected
      Poems</hi>. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1987. Photocopy; printout of plain text.</p>
<p>Files distributed via email: 'An Old Score' (An Old Score.txt), 'XML and TEI'
    (talk01.pdf), 'Create an XML file' (exercise01.pdf). The latter two from DHOXSS
    course 'Introduction To TEI.'</p>
<p><hi rend="bold">Where is the text? What is encoding / markup?</hi></p>
<list type="ordered">
    <item>Annotate the photocopy of the page as you would if you were preparing to
      analyse it for a seminar. Think about what features you annotate (or markup). </
    <item>Now look at the plain text. Note the differences between the two. Annotate the
      plain text with some instructions to make it look like the published
      version.</item>
    <item>"Only that which is explicit can be reliably processed." What are the
      similarities <hi rend="italic">and</hi> differences between the two sets of
      annotations, or what we will from now on call 'markup'? Try to look at it the
      way a machine might. Which are feature of presentation and which are features of
      meaning? Where do these overlap?</item>
    <item>Electronic markup / encoding. Brief demo of HTML.</item>
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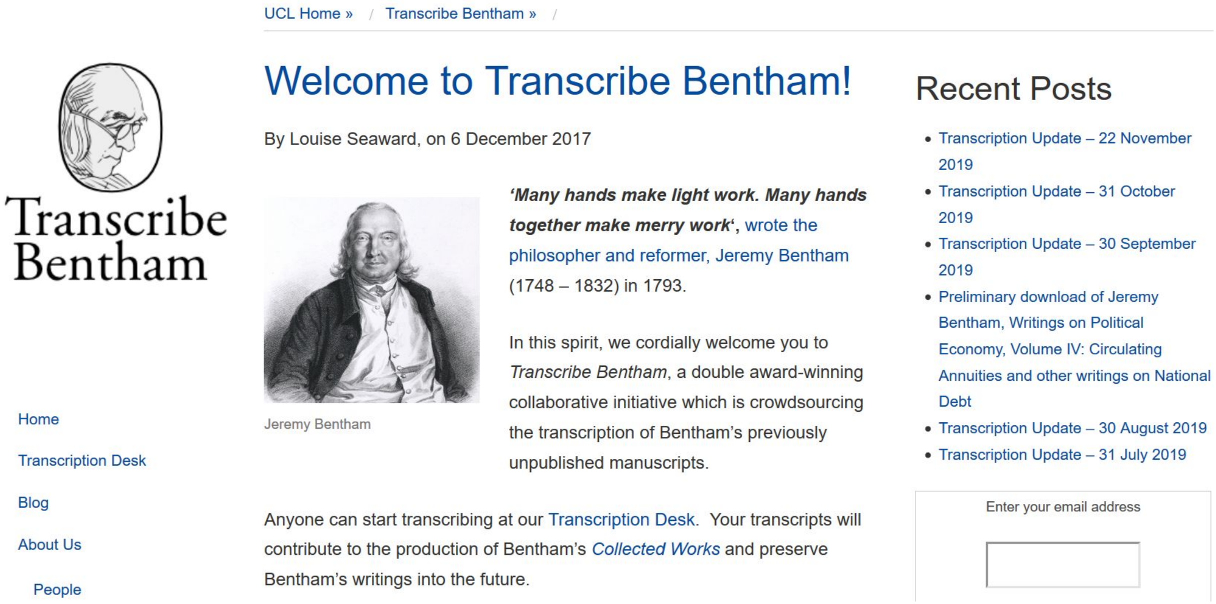
From manuscripts to innovative and unexpected ways to access history



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Transcribe Bentham

Welcome to Transcribe Bentham!

By Louise Seaward, on 6 December 2017

Jeremy Bentham

'Many hands make light work. Many hands together make merry work', wrote the philosopher and reformer, Jeremy Bentham (1748 – 1832) in 1793.

In this spirit, we cordially welcome you to *Transcribe Bentham*, a double award-winning collaborative initiative which is crowdsourcing the transcription of Bentham's previously unpublished manuscripts.

Anyone can start transcribing at our Transcription Desk. Your transcripts will contribute to the production of Bentham's *Collected Works* and preserve Bentham's writings into the future.

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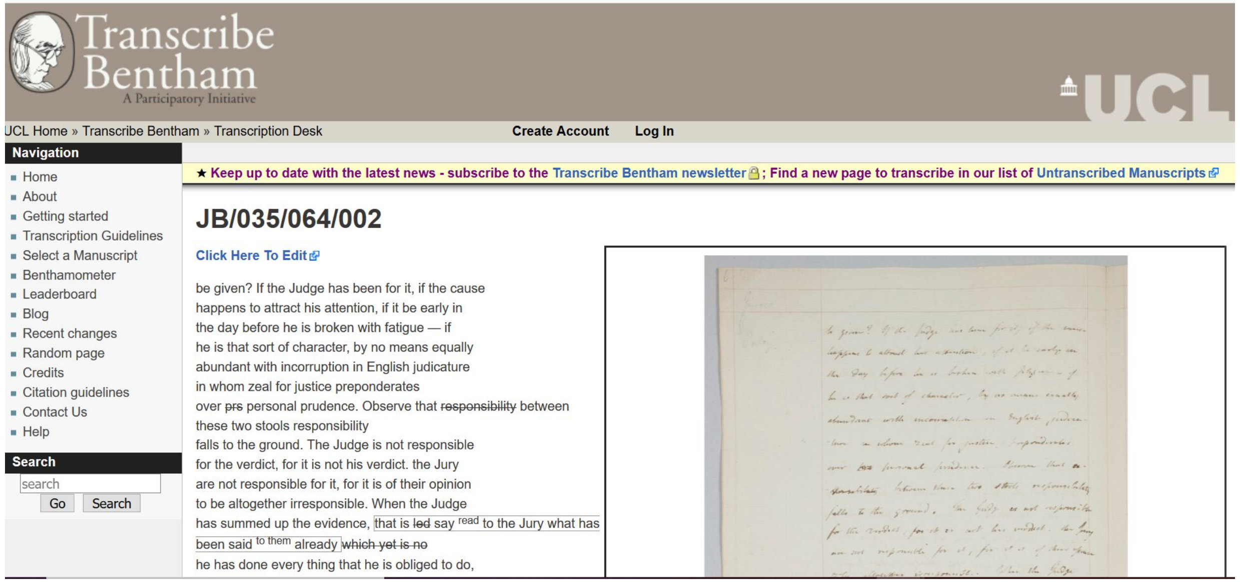
Recent Posts

- Transcription Update – 22 November 2019
- Transcription Update – 31 October 2019
- Transcription Update – 30 September 2019
- Preliminary download of Jeremy Bentham, Writings on Political Economy, Volume IV: Circulating Annuities and other writings on National Debt
- Transcription Update – 30 August 2019
- Transcription Update – 31 July 2019

Enter your email address

- Philosopher, social and legal reformer
- Digitizing his 40.000 untranscribed folios (in 8 years!)
- https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/transcribe-bentham/

- WikiMedia instance to deliver images to volunteers to transcribe the texts in a machine-readable format (TEI-XML)
- Huge success: more than 22.000 manuscripts transcribed, 96% quality checked.



Transcribe Bentham
A Participatory Initiative

UCL

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Click Here To Edit

be given? If the Judge has been for it, if the cause
happens to attract his attention, if it be early in
the day before he is broken with fatigue — if
he is that sort of character, by no means equally
abundant with incorruption in English judicature
in whom zeal for justice preponderates
over ~~prs~~ personal prudence. Observe that ~~responsibility~~ between
these two stools responsibility
falls to the ground. The Judge is not responsible
for the verdict, for it is not his verdict. the Jury
are not responsible for it, for it is of their opinion
to be altogether irresponsible. When the Judge
has summed up the evidence, that is ~~led~~ say $^{\text{read}}$ to the Jury what has
been said $^{\text{to them}}$ already ~~which yet is no~~
he has done every thing that he is obliged to do,

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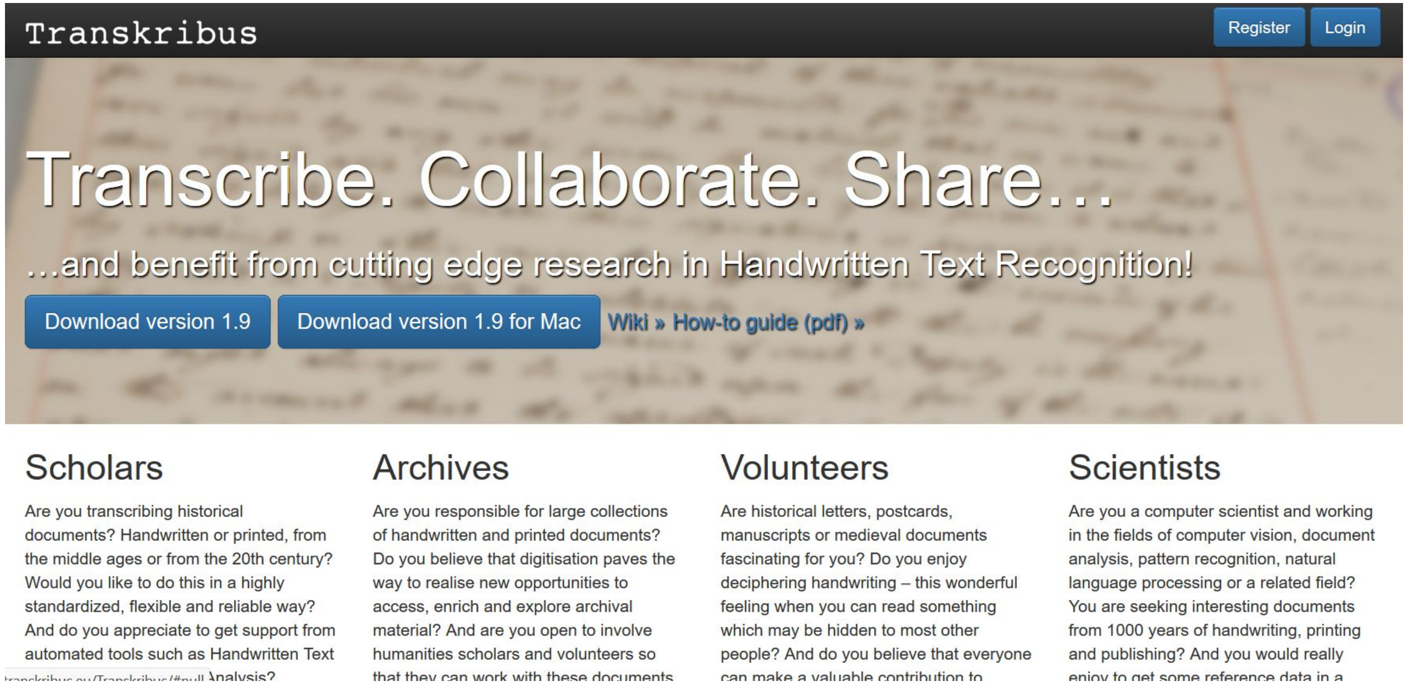
From manuscripts to new ways to access history



Transcribe. Collaborate. Share…

…and benefit from cutting edge research in Handwritten Text Recognition!

Scholars

Are you transcribing historical documents? Handwritten or printed, from the middle ages or from the 20th century? Would you like to do this in a highly standardized, flexible and reliable way? And do you appreciate to get support from automated tools such as Handwritten Text Analysis?

Archives

Are you responsible for large collections of handwritten and printed documents? Do you believe that digitisation paves the way to realise new opportunities to access, enrich and explore archival material? And are you open to involve humanities scholars and volunteers so that they can work with these documents

Volunteers

Are historical letters, postcards, manuscripts or medieval documents fascinating for you? Do you enjoy deciphering handwriting – this wonderful feeling when you can read something which may be hidden to most other people? And do you believe that everyone can make a valuable contribution to

Scientists

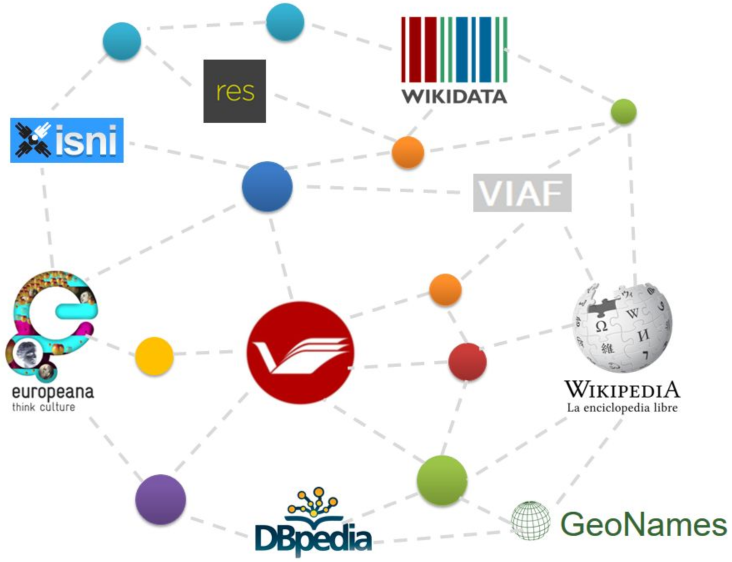
Are you a computer scientist and working in the fields of computer vision, document analysis, pattern recognition, natural language processing or a related field? You are seeking interesting documents from 1000 years of handwriting, printing and publishing? And you would really enjoy to get some reference data in a

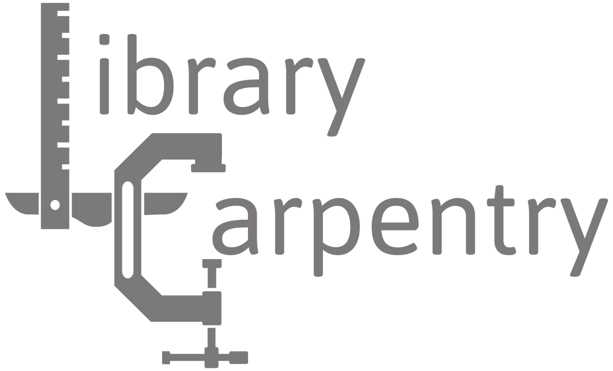
- Automatic handwritten text recognition and transcription
- The more people using it the more useful it gets
- Starting out from a digitization project □ creating a mechanisms by which others can auto transcribe their texts on the large □ changing how people do history, how people can access history, the questions we might ask from these resources etc.

https://transkribus.eu/Transkribus/

Novel ways in which cultural resources are made available

GLAM WIKI
Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums & Wikimedia / Tel Aviv, Nov 2018





However.

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We should not forget about the cultural knowledge iceberg sunken into an analogue world

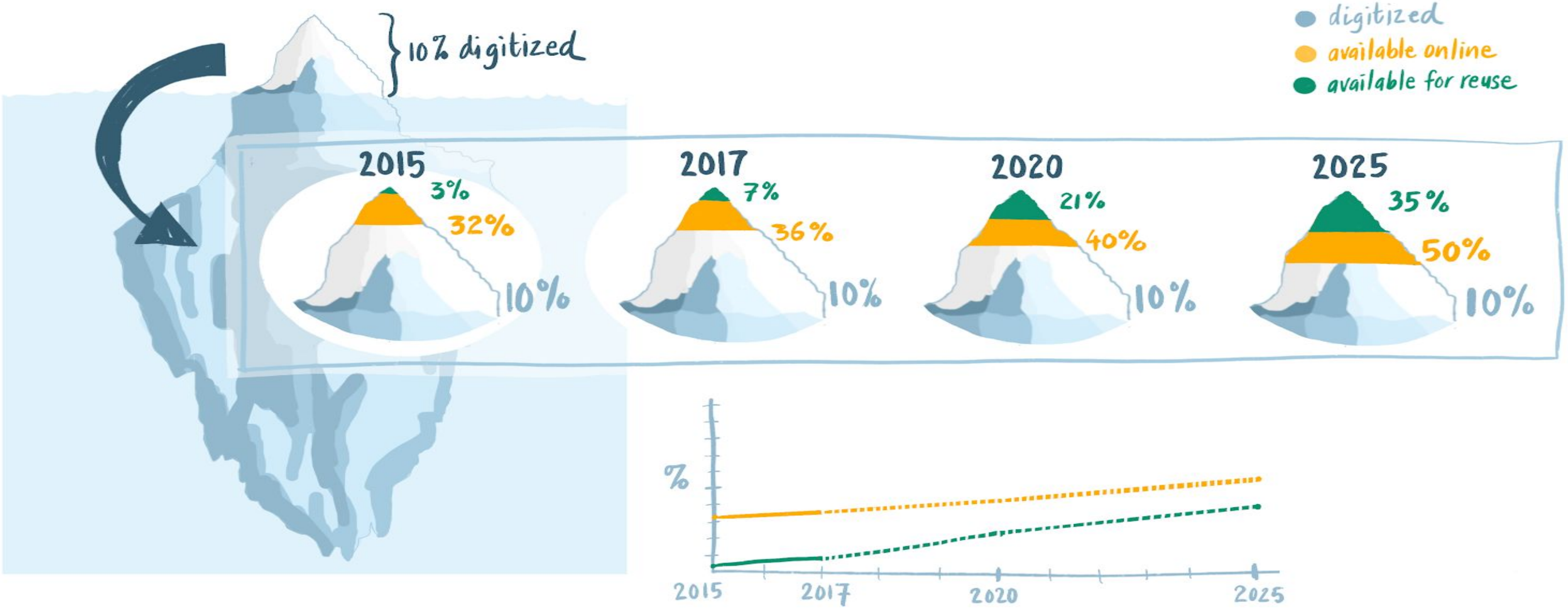

Image source: Harry Verwayen (EUROPEANA), visualization based on the results of the ENUMERATE Survey Report on Digitisation in European Cultural Heritage Institutions.

Gaining access to Cultural Heritage resources can get pretty complex though...

„At noon, we arrived in Speyer, where the chapter had already allowed us access to the archives to compare our copies of documents with the originals. We had also been promised that we would receive further material. However, it took us eight days to find out what we wanted to know. Because here it is like everywhere else, nothing happens without a multitude of difficulties. [...] The chairman forced us to dine with him every evening. Only once did we have our peace. We also had to spend every evening with the archivist,who was awarded with a gold medal worth 25 ducats."

Andreas Lamey, 1769, quoted after Voss 2002: Schöpflin, p. 604.

Source: Henrike Hoffmann, Moritz Mähr and Daniela Zetti: How the search engine came to the historians? Presentation slide from the haring the experience: Workflows for the Digital Humanities workshop, Neuchatel, 06.12.2019.

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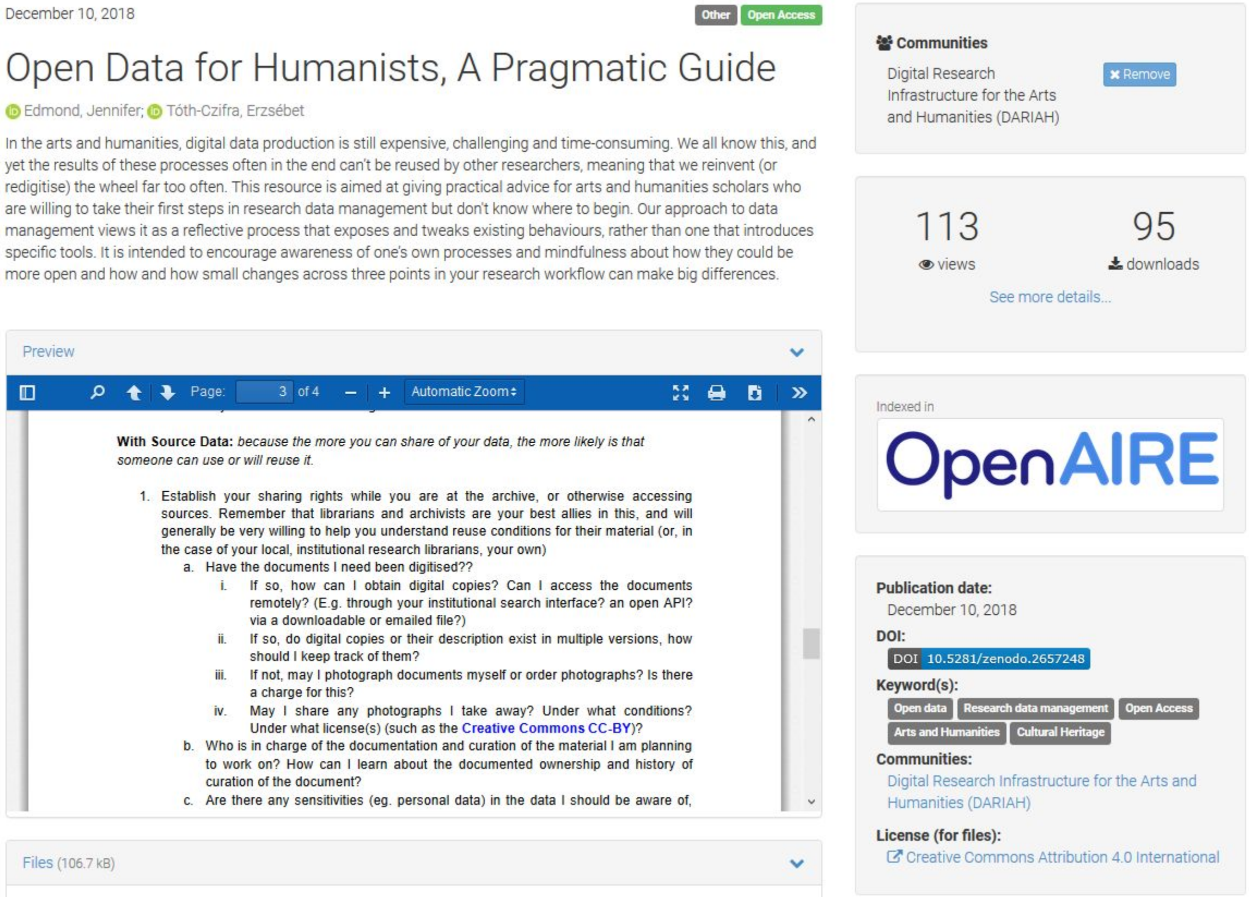
Checklist to keep in your pocket during your first visit to the (digital) archive



December 10, 2018

Open Data for Humanists, A Pragmatic Guide

Edmond, Jennifer; Tóth-Czifra, Erzsébet

In the arts and humanities, digital data production is still expensive, challenging and time-consuming. We all know this, and yet the results of these processes often in the end can't be reused by other researchers, meaning that we reinvent (or redigitise) the wheel far too often. This resource is aimed at giving practical advice for arts and humanities scholars who are willing to take their first steps in research data management but don't know where to begin. Our approach to data management views it as a reflective process that exposes and tweaks existing behaviours, rather than one that introduces specific tools. It is intended to encourage awareness of one's own processes and mindfulness about how they could be more open and how and how small changes across three points in your research workflow can make big differences.

With Source Data: *because the more you can share of your data, the more likely is that someone can use or will reuse it.*

1. Establish your sharing rights while you are at the archive, or otherwise accessing sources. Remember that librarians and archivists are your best allies in this, and will generally be very willing to help you understand reuse conditions for their material (or, in the case of your local, institutional research librarians, your own)
    a. Have the documents I need been digitised??
        i. If so, how can I obtain digital copies? Can I access the documents remotely? (E.g. through your institutional search interface? an open API? via a downloadable or emailed file?)
        ii. If so, do digital copies or their description exist in multiple versions, how should I keep track of them?
        iii. If not, may I photograph documents myself or order photographs? Is there a charge for this?
        iv. May I share any photographs I take away? Under what conditions? Under what license(s) (such as the Creative Commons CC-BY)?
    b. Who is in charge of the documentation and curation of the material I am planning to work on? How can I learn about the documented ownership and history of curation of the document?
    c. Are there any sensitivities (eg. personal data) in the data I should be aware of,

Communities

Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH)

113 views

95 downloads

Publication date:
December 10, 2018

DOI:
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2657248

Keyword(s):
Open data | Research data management | Open Access | Arts and Humanities | Cultural Heritage

Communities:
Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH)

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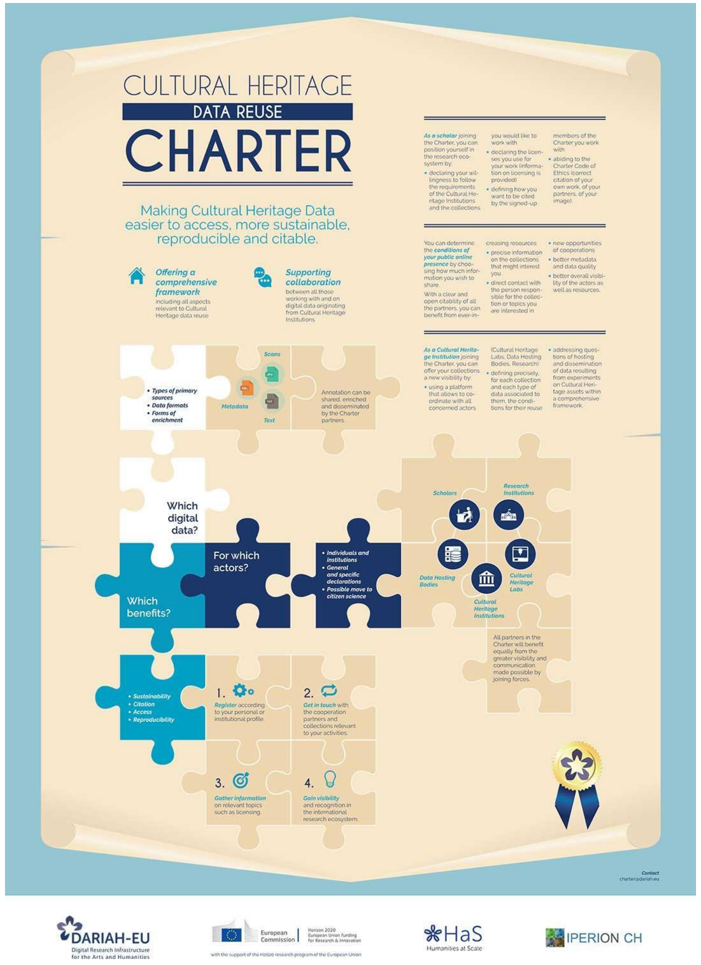
Open Data for Humanists, A Pragmatic Guide

Edmond, Jennifer, & Tóth-Czifra, Erzsébet. (2018, December 10) http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2657248

The Cultural Heritage Data Reuse Carter



CULTURAL HERITAGE
DATA REUSE
CHARTER

Making Cultural Heritage Data easier to access, more sustainable, reproducible and citable.

Offering a comprehensive framework including all aspects relevant to Cultural Heritage data reuse

Supporting collaboration between all those working with and on digital data originating from Cultural Heritage Institutions

As a scholar joining the Charter, you can position yourself in the research ecosystem by:

- declaring your willingness to follow the requirements of the Cultural Heritage Institutions and the collections you would like to work with
- declaring the licenses you use for your work (information on licensing is provided)
- defining how you want to be cited by the signed-up members of the Charter you work with
- abiding to the Charter Code of Ethics (correct citation of your own work, of your partners, of your image).

You can determine the ***conditions of your public online presence*** by choosing how much information you wish to share.

With a clear and open citability of all the partners, you can benefit from ever-increasing resources:

- precise information on the collections that might interest you
- direct contact with the person responsible for the collection or topics you are interested in
- new opportunities of cooperations
- better metadata and data quality
- better overall visibility of the actors as well as resources.

As a Cultural Heritage Institution joining the Charter, you can offer your collections a new visibility by:

- using a platform that allows to coordinate with all concerned actors (Cultural Heritage Labs, Data Hosting Bodies, Research)
- defining precisely, for each collection and each type of data associated to them, the conditions for their reuse
- addressing questions of hosting and dissemination of data resulting from experiments on Cultural Heritage assets within a comprehensive framework.

- *Types of primary sources*
- *Data formats*
- *Forms of enrichment*

Scans

Metadata

Text

Annotation can be shared, enriched and disseminated by the Charter partners.

Which digital data?

For which actors?

- *Individuals and institutions*
- *General and specific declarations*
- *Possible move to citizen science*

Scholars

Research Institutions

Data Hosting Bodies

Cultural Heritage Labs

Cultural Heritage Institutions

All partners in the Charter will benefit equally from the greater visibility and communication made possible by joining forces.

Which benefits?

- *Sustainability*
- *Citation*
- *Access*
- *Reproducibility*

1. *Register* according to your personal or institutional profile.

2. *Get in touch* with the cooperation partners and collections relevant to your activities.

3. *Gather information* on relevant topics such as licensing.

4. *Gain visibility* and recognition in the international research ecosystem.

Contact
charter@dariah.eu

- A tool to allow **allow both Cultural Heritage Institutions, infrastructure providers and researchers and to clarify** their goals at the beginning and the project, to specify their exchange protocols, citation and attribution standards, hosting responsibilities.

- To help start the right data conversations

Learn more at:
https://www.dariah.eu/activities/open-science/data-re-use/

And my data?

Exercise 1: What are your research data?

- In your discipline?
- In your current project?
- Think of everything that helps the interpretation of your data and your research process!

❖ Form groups

❖ Discuss and note results on sticky note

❖ Bring sticky notes to front

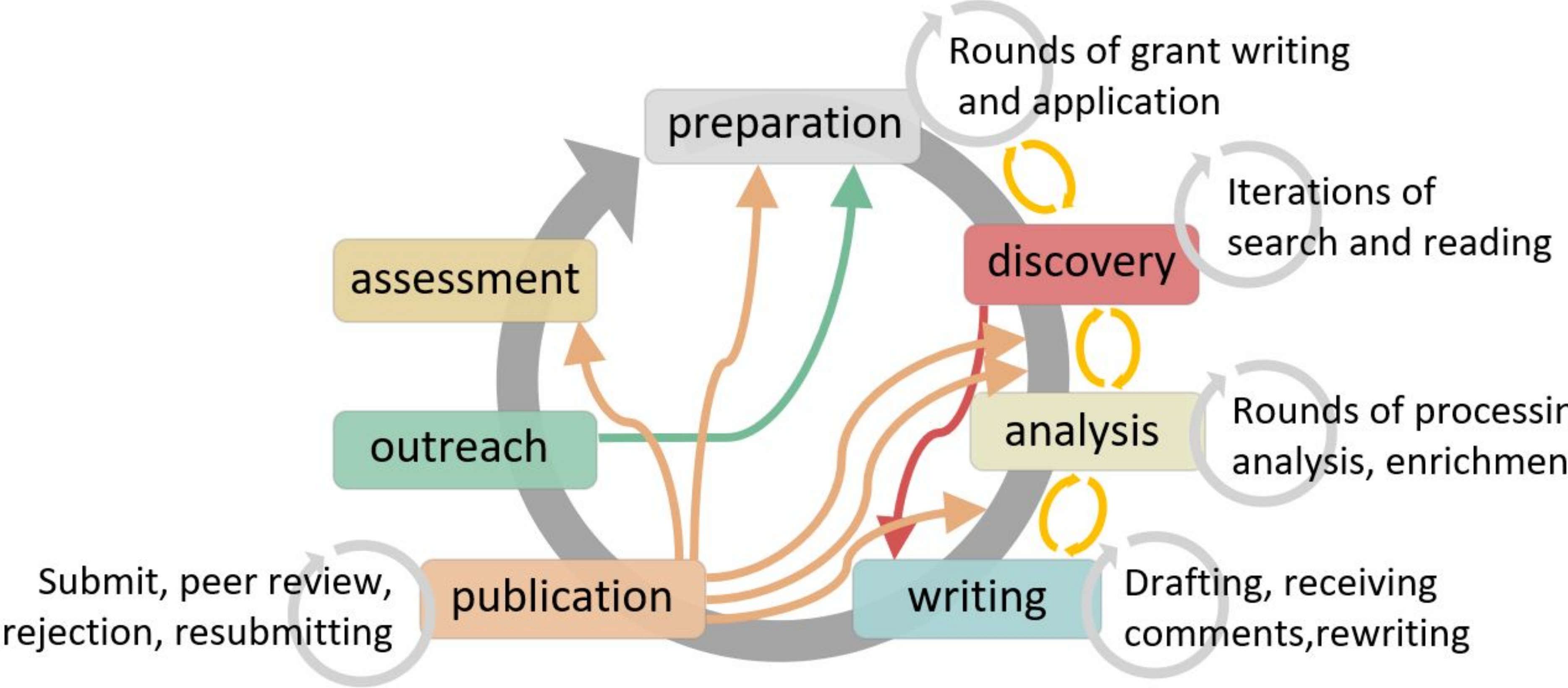
Image source: Men sitting around a table discussing the contents of the piece of paper one of them is holding up. Process print. Credit: Wellcome Collection. CC BY

Adapted from: ‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’, Ulrike Wuttke: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603

Your contribution is just as important!

A model of research workflow

- Never as linear as one would expect
- Data sharing should be kept in mind from the beginning
- ” Your primary collaborator is yourself from 6 months now and your past self doesn’t answer emails” (Rachel Ainsworth)


preparation
Rounds of grant writing and application
discovery
Iterations of search and reading
analysis
Rounds of processing, analysis, enrichments
writing
Drafting, receiving comments,rewriting
publication
Submit, peer review, rejection, resubmitting
outreach
assessment

Bosman, Jeroen; Kramer, Bianca (2016). 101 innovations in scholarly communication: Open Science practices and workflows. figshare. Presentation.

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Easy to say so...

Will I be plagiarized?

What exactly can/should I put online?

How to enable others to follow exactly what I did?

All my mistakes and uncertainties will be visible?

Is it good for my career or am I just giving away my resources?

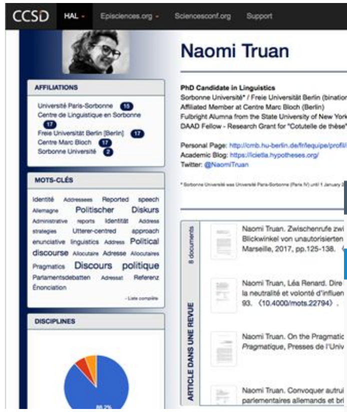
How to find a safe home to my data?

Leveraging on the open, on the digital

...and making it work for her career advancement!

Naomi Truan
Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin at Uni Leipzig

Building, Encoding, and Annotating a Corpus of Parliamentary Debates in XML-TEI



Naomi Truan

Nombre de documents 17

AFFILIATIONS
Université Paris-Sorbonne 15
Centre de Linguistique en Sorbonne 17
Freie Universität Berlin [Berlin] 17
Centre Marc Bloch 17
Sorbonne Université 2

PhD Candidate in Linguistics
Sorbonne Université* / Freie Universität Berlin (binational degree)
Affiliated Member at Centre Marc Bloch (Berlin)
Fulbright Alumna from the State University of New York (USA)
DAAD Fellow - Research Grant for "Cotutelle de thèse"

Personal Page: http://cmb.hu-berlin.de/fr/equipe/profil/naomi-truan/
Academic Blog: https://icietla.hypotheses.org/
Twitter: @NaomiTruan

* Sorbonne Université was Université Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) until 1 January

MOTS-CLÉS
Identité Addresses Reported speech Allemagne Politischer Diskurs Administrative reports Identität Address strategies Utterer-centred approach enunciative linguistics Address Political discourse Allocutaire Adresse Allocutaires Pragmatics Discours politique Parlamentsdebatten Adressat Referenz Énonciation
- Liste complète

DISCIPLINES

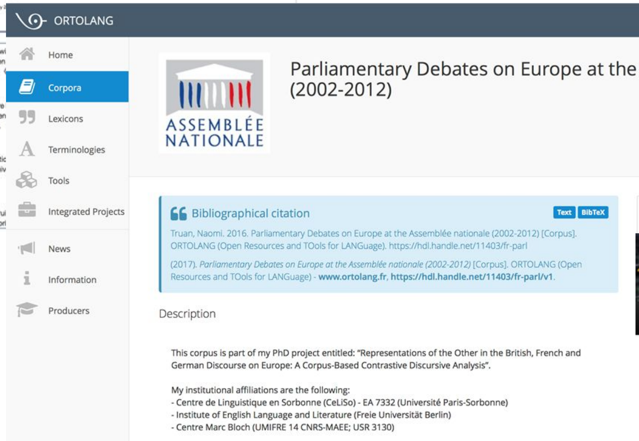
ARTICLE DANS UNE REVUE
8 documents

Naomi Truan. Zwischenrufe zwi… Blickwinkel von unautorisierten… Marseille, 2017, pp.125-138.

Naomi Truan, Léa Renard. Dire… la neutralité et volonté d'influen… 93. ⟨10.4000/mots.22794⟩ .

Naomi Truan. On the Pragmatic… Pragmatique, Presses de l'Univ…

Naomi Truan. Convoquer autrui… parlementaires allemands et bri…



Parliamentary Debates on Europe at the Assemblée nationale (2002-2012)

Bibliographical citation

Truan, Naomi. 2016. Parliamentary Debates on Europe at the Assemblée nationale (2002-2012) [Corpus]. ORTOLANG (Open Resources and TOols for LANGuage). https://hdl.handle.net/11403/fr-parl

(2017). *Parliamentary Debates on Europe at the Assemblée nationale (2002-2012)* [Corpus]. ORTOLANG (Open Resources and TOols for LANGuage) - **www.ortolang.fr**, **https://hdl.handle.net/11403/fr-parl/v1**.

Contact the producer

Description

This corpus is part of my PhD project entitled: "Representations of the Other in the British, French and German Discourse on Europe: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Discursive Analysis".

My institutional affiliations are the following:
- Centre de Linguistique en Sorbonne (CeLiSo) - EA 7332 (Université Paris-Sorbonne)
- Institute of English Language and Literature (Freie Universität Berlin)
- Centre Marc Bloch (UMIFRE 14 CNRS-MAEE; USR 3130)

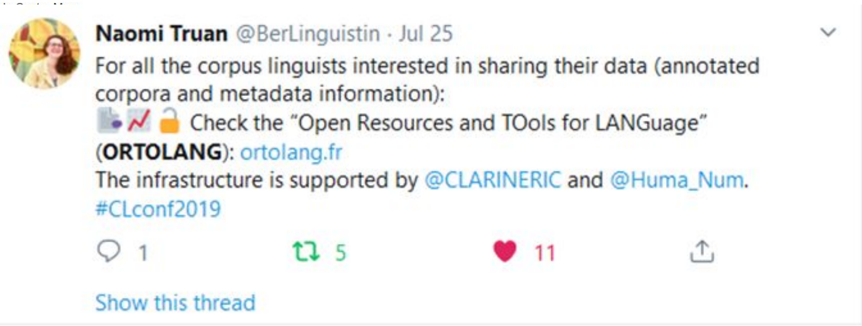
Accueil
Humanités Numériques // Open Access
Langues en partage // Being Abroad
Qui suis-je ? // About me

Publié le 03/07/2017

← Précédent Suivant →

Je te donne, tu me donnes, nous nous donnons… nos données

J'ai eu l'occasion, le 1er juin 2017, de présenter en une minute mes réflexions au cours de la table ronde **« Publier à l'ère numérique »** co-organisée par … Bloch, DARIAH-EU, le bureau de la coopération universitaire de l'… d'Allemagne à Berlin et l'Université franco-allemande (UFA) – mer… Laurent Romary pour l'invitation ! Bien que nos interventions aient… voudrais ici approfondir les trois grands points que j'ai développés… de souligner, une fois encore, à quel point le mouvement de l'accè… *access*) représente une avancée certaine pour l'état de nos conna…



Naomi Truan @BerLinguistin · Jul 25

For all the corpus linguists interested in sharing their data (annotated corpora and metadata information):
📑📈🔓 Check the "Open Resources and TOols for LANGuage" (**ORTOLANG**): ortolang.fr
The infrastructure is supported by @CLARINERIC and @Huma_Num. #CLconf2019

All publications available online in HAL and ORTOLANG : https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/naomi-truan

Blogging research experience under: https://icietla.hypotheses.org

Naomi’s lessons

- Remain **anchored** in your field

  Respects the methods and publication practices of her field

- Get all the **benefits** of being digital and open

  Sharing is not giving away!

  Astonished to be cited at LREC

  Encoding practices taken up by the Dutch Language Institute

- And she does even not know what EOSC, FAIR, Plan S and DMP mean…

  But she knows about **source documentation** (AKA meta-data), TEI and CC-BY

- The seed of an ambassadors’ network

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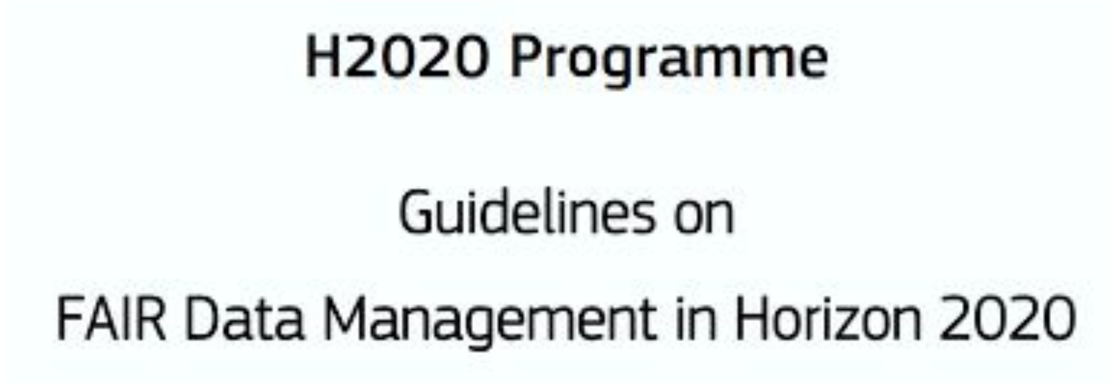
Your funder might also have a word or two about data sharing...

THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

HORIZON 2020


H2020 Programme

Guidelines on

FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

erc European Research Council

erc

European Research Council
Scientific Council

Established by the European Commission

Open Research Data and Data Management Plans

Information for ERC grantees

by the ERC Scientific Council

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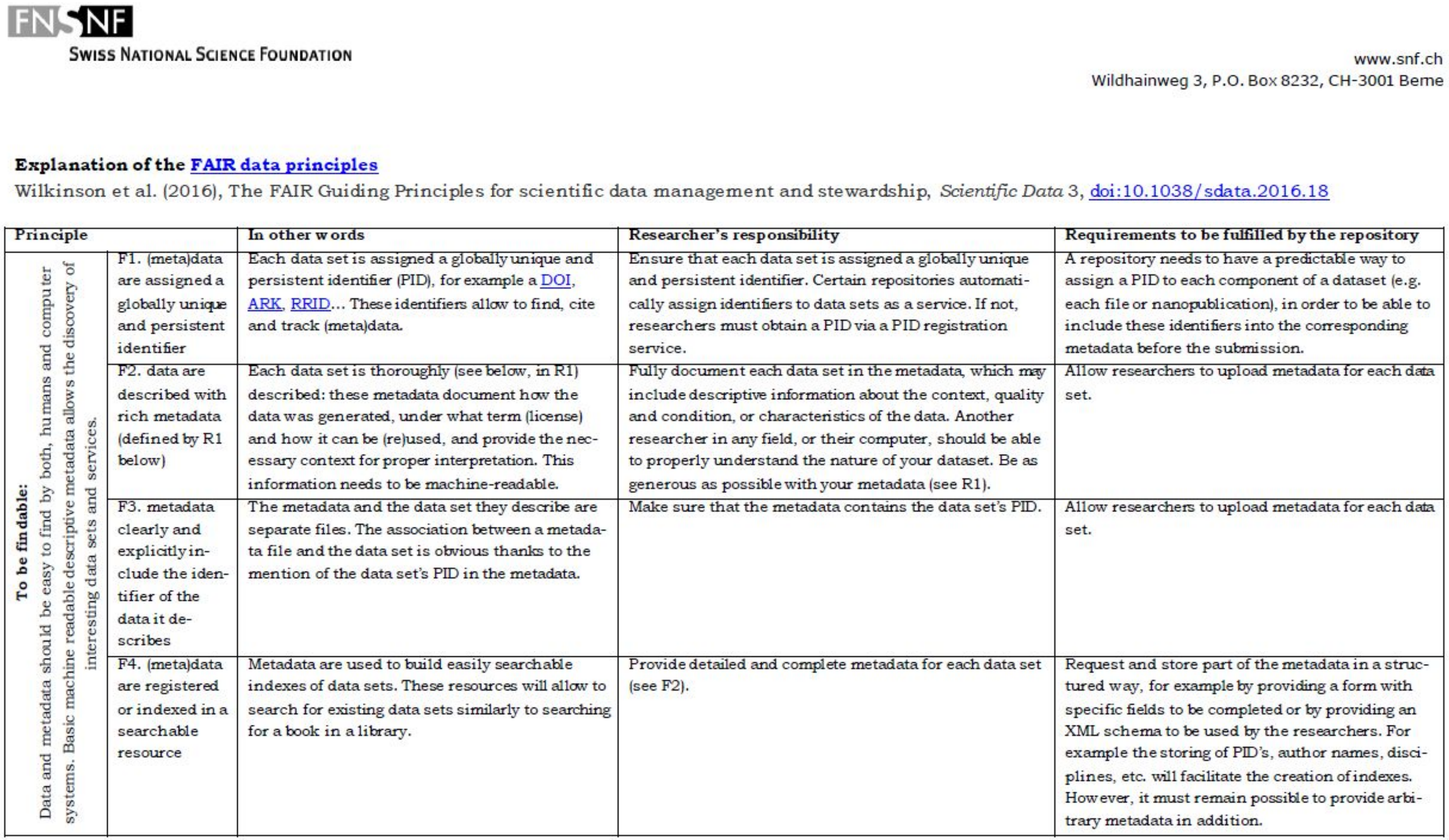
Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities

Your funder might also have a word or two about data sharing...



FNSNF
Swiss National Science Foundation

www.snf.ch
Wildhainweg 3, P.O. Box 8232, CH-3001 Berne

Explanation of the FAIR data principles

Wilkinson et al. (2016), The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship, *Scientific Data* 3, doi:10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Principle		In other words	Researcher's responsibility	Requirements to be fulfilled by the repository
To be findable: Data and metadata should be easy to find by both, humans and computer systems. Basic machine readable descriptive metadata allows the discovery of interesting data sets and services.	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier	Each data set is assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (PID), for example a DOI, ARK, RRID… These identifiers allow to find, cite and track (meta)data.	Ensure that each data set is assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier. Certain repositories automatically assign identifiers to data sets as a service. If not, researchers must obtain a PID via a PID registration service.	A repository needs to have a predictable way to assign a PID to each component of a dataset (e.g. each file or nanopublication), in order to be able to include these identifiers into the corresponding metadata before the submission.
	F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)	Each data set is thoroughly (see below, in R1) described: these metadata document how the data was generated, under what term (license) and how it can be (re)used, and provide the necessary context for proper interpretation. This information needs to be machine-readable.	Fully document each data set in the metadata, which may include descriptive information about the context, quality and condition, or characteristics of the data. Another researcher in any field, or their computer, should be able to properly understand the nature of your dataset. Be as generous as possible with your metadata (see R1).	Allow researchers to upload metadata for each data set.
	F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes	The metadata and the data set they describe are separate files. The association between a metadata file and the data set is obvious thanks to the mention of the data set's PID in the metadata.	Make sure that the metadata contains the data set's PID.	Allow researchers to upload metadata for each data set.
	F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource	Metadata are used to build easily searchable indexes of data sets. These resources will allow to search for existing data sets similarly to searching for a book in a library.	Provide detailed and complete metadata for each data set (see F2).	Request and store part of the metadata in a structured way, for example by providing a form with specific fields to be completed or by providing an XML schema to be used by the researchers. For example the storing of PID's, author names, disciplines, etc. will facilitate the creation of indexes. However, it must remain possible to provide arbitrary metadata in addition.

Have your heard about the FAIR principles?

http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/FAIR_principles_translation_SNSF_logo.pdf

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FAIR principles in a nutshell...

1. **Findable:** easy to find by both humans and computer systems and based on mandatory description of the metadata + a Persistent Identifier that allow the discovery of interesting datasets;

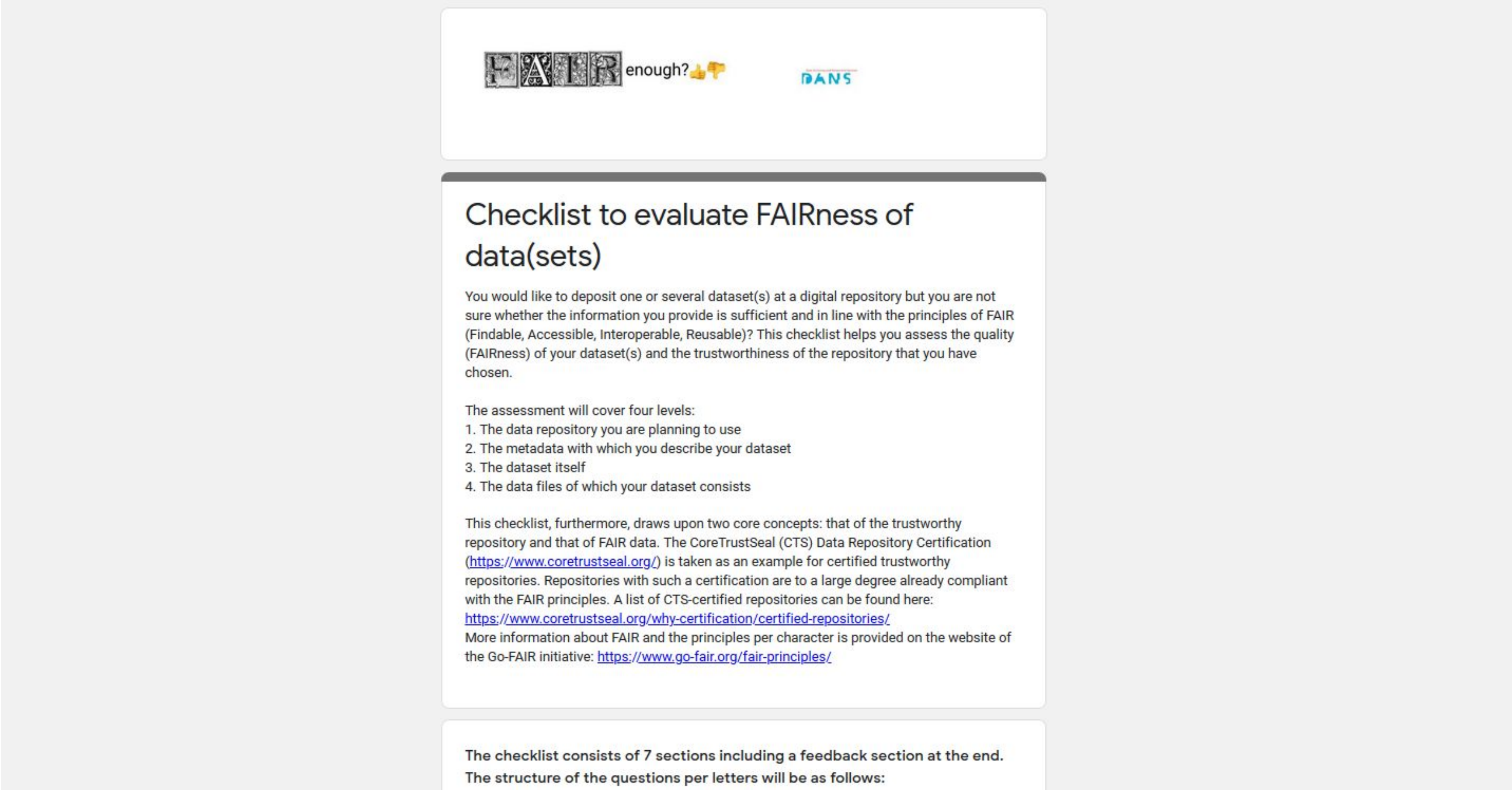
2. **Accessible**: stored for long term such that they can be easily accessed and/or downloaded with well-defined licence and access conditions (Open Access *when possible*), whether at the level of metadata, or at the level of the actual data content;

3 . **Interoperable: r**eady to be combined with other datasets by humans as well as computer systems □ standard metadata schemas, vocabularies, ontologies if applicable.

4. **Re-usable:** ready to be used for future research and to be processed further using computational methods □ proper licensing.

Image source:TIB blog, CC-BY 4.0

DANS’s checklist to evaluate FAIRness of datasets



Checklist to evaluate FAIRness of data(sets)

You would like to deposit one or several dataset(s) at a digital repository but you are not sure whether the information you provide is sufficient and in line with the principles of FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)? This checklist helps you assess the quality (FAIRness) of your dataset(s) and the trustworthiness of the repository that you have chosen.

The assessment will cover four levels:
1. The data repository you are planning to use
2. The metadata with which you describe your dataset
3. The dataset itself
4. The data files of which your dataset consists

This checklist, furthermore, draws upon two core concepts: that of the trustworthy repository and that of FAIR data. The CoreTrustSeal (CTS) Data Repository Certification (https://www.coretrustseal.org/) is taken as an example for certified trustworthy repositories. Repositories with such a certification are to a large degree already compliant with the FAIR principles. A list of CTS-certified repositories can be found here: https://www.coretrustseal.org/why-certification/certified-repositories/
More information about FAIR and the principles per character is provided on the website of the Go-FAIR initiative: https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

The checklist consists of 7 sections including a feedback section at the end. The structure of the questions per letters will be as follows:

- Lightweight approach
- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf7t1Z9IOBoj5GgWqik8KnhtH3B819Ch6lD5KuAz7yn0I0Opw/viewform

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However, the problem is: by the time you get to this checklist, it's too late.

Reconstructing FAIR relevant documentation of finished data sets is virtually impossible.

Source: Imageflip, CC0

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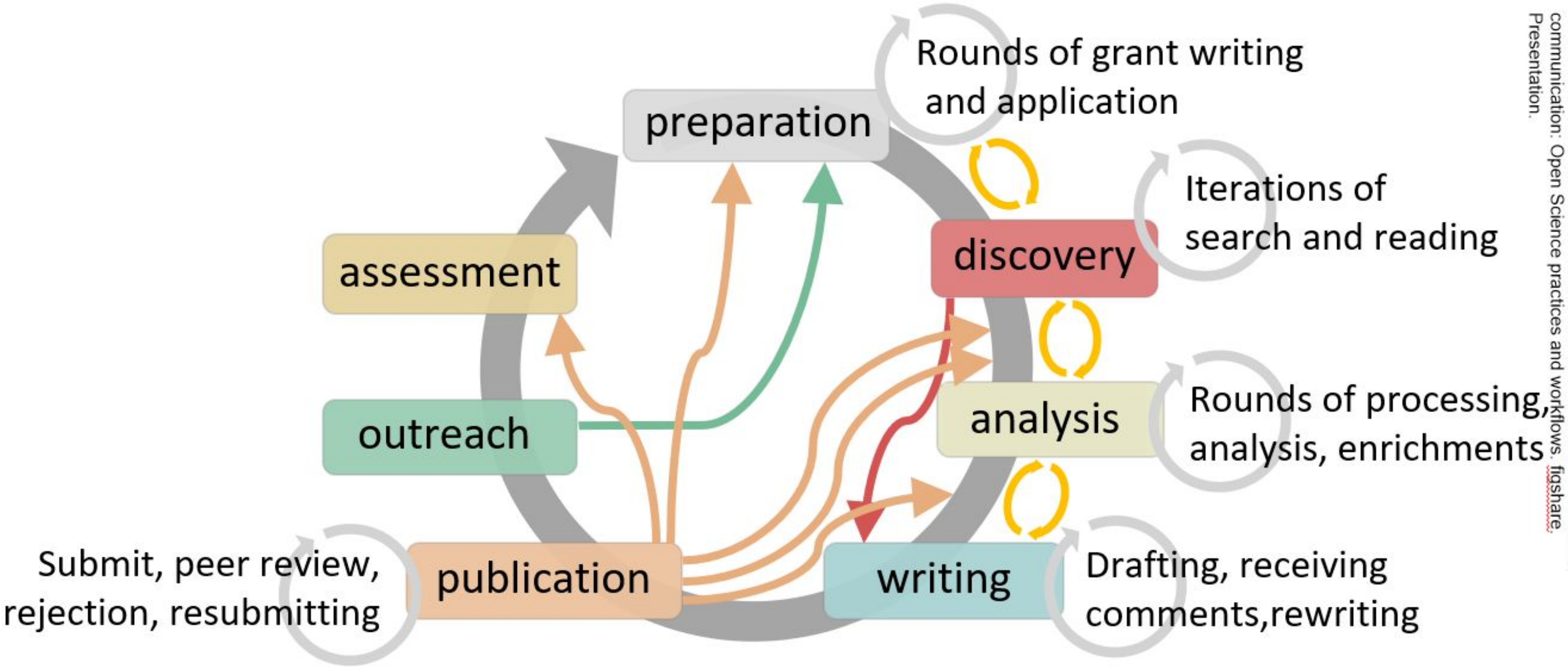
Data management good practices in the research workflow

How to make the whole workflow as transparent and open as possible?


preparation
Rounds of grant writing and application
discovery
Iterations of search and reading
analysis
Rounds of processing, analysis, enrichments
writing
Drafting, receiving comments,rewriting
publication
Submit, peer review, rejection, resubmitting
outreach
assessment

Bosman, Jeroen; Kramer, Bianca (2016): 101 innovations in scholarly communication: Open Science practices and workflows. figshare. Presentation.

https://rdmpromotion.rbind.io/blog/
2019/01/24/video-pre-release/

1. Data collection and reuse

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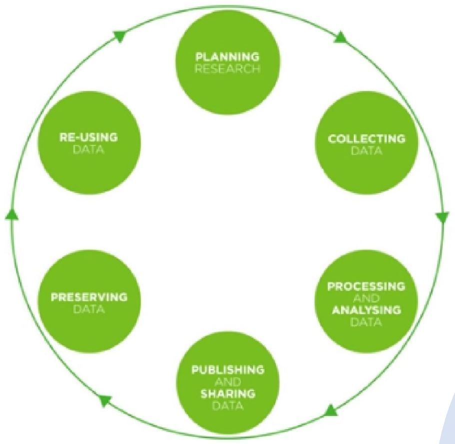
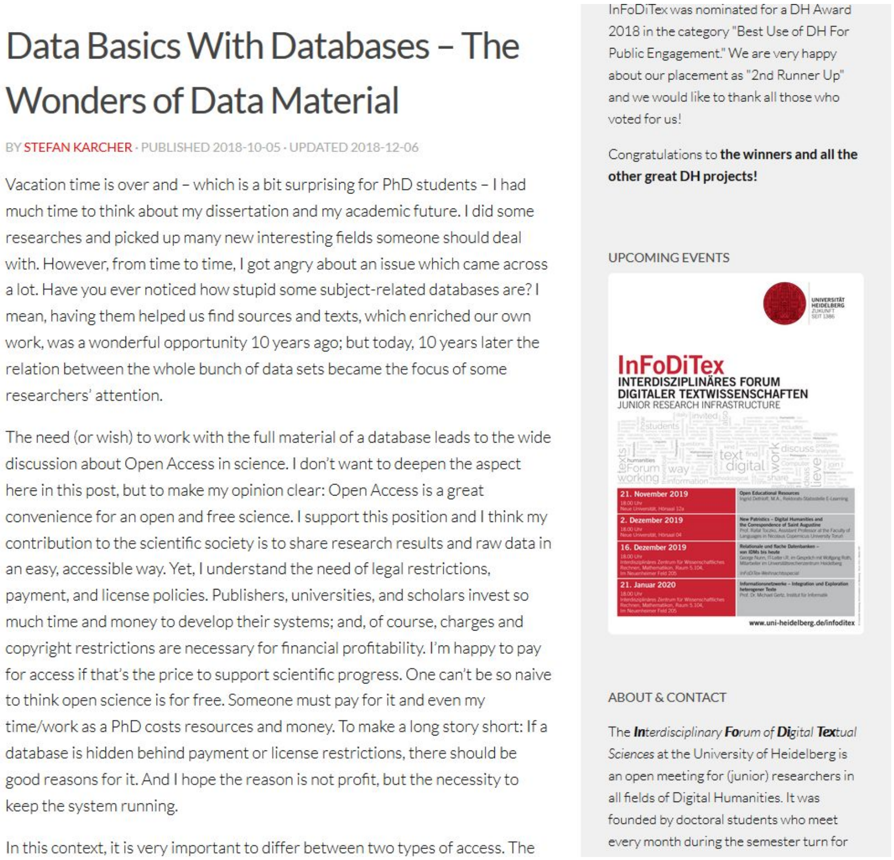
How do we find data for reuse? Discussion:



- When was the last time you used data collected, curated or generated by someone else?
- Where/how did you find it and **which factors helped its discoverability?**
- How could you **access** the material in question?
- How did you trust in the creators?
- **How the limitations of the data set (incompleteness, uncertainties) were indicated?**
- How your research methods affected the collection of your data?
- How the collection of your data affected your research methods?

A data (re)use case study that highlights many of the challenges DH research is facing:



Data Basics With Databases – The Wonders of Data Material

BY STEFAN KARCHER · PUBLISHED 2018-10-05 · UPDATED 2018-12-06

Vacation time is over and – which is a bit surprising for PhD students – I had much time to think about my dissertation and my academic future. I did some researches and picked up many new interesting fields someone should deal with. However, from time to time, I got angry about an issue which came across a lot. Have you ever noticed how stupid some subject-related databases are? I mean, having them helped us find sources and texts, which enriched our own work, was a wonderful opportunity 10 years ago; but today, 10 years later the relation between the whole bunch of data sets became the focus of some researchers' attention.

The need (or wish) to work with the full material of a database leads to the wide discussion about Open Access in science. I don't want to deepen the aspect here in this post, but to make my opinion clear: Open Access is a great convenience for an open and free science. I support this position and I think my contribution to the scientific society is to share research results and raw data in an easy, accessible way. Yet, I understand the need of legal restrictions, payment, and license policies. Publishers, universities, and scholars invest so much time and money to develop their systems; and, of course, charges and copyright restrictions are necessary for financial profitability. I'm happy to pay for access if that's the price to support scientific progress. One can't be so naive to think open science is for free. Someone must pay for it and even my time/work as a PhD costs resources and money. To make a long story short: If a database is hidden behind payment or license restrictions, there should be good reasons for it. And I hope the reason is not profit, but the necessity to keep the system running.

In this context, it is very important to differ between two types of access. The

InFoDiTex was nominated for a DH Award 2018 in the category "Best Use of DH For Public Engagement." We are very happy about our placement as "2nd Runner Up" and we would like to thank all those who voted for us!

Congratulations to **the winners and all the other great DH projects!**

UPCOMING EVENTS

UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT SEIT 1386

InFoDiTex
INTERDISZIPLINÄRES FORUM DIGITALER TEXTWISSENSCHAFTEN
JUNIOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

21. November 2019 18.00 Uhr Neue Universität, Hörsaal 12a	**Open Educational Resources** Ingrid Dethloff, M.A., Rektorats-Stabsstelle E-Learning
2. Dezember 2019 18.00 Uhr Neue Universität, Hörsaal 04	**New Patristics – Digital Humanities and the Correspondence of Saint Augustine** Prof. Rafał Toczko, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Languages in Nicolaus Copernicus University Toruń
16. Dezember 2019 18.00 Uhr Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Wissenschaftliches Rechnen, Mathematikon, Raum 5.104, Im Neuenheimer Feld 205	**Relationale und flache Datenbanken – von IDMs bis heute** George Nunn, IT-Leiter UB, im Gespräch mit Wolfgang Roth, Mitarbeiter im Universitätsrechenzentrum Heidelberg *InFoDiTex-Weihnachtsspecial*
21. Januar 2020 18.00 Uhr Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Wissenschaftliches Rechnen, Mathematikon, Raum 5.104, Im Neuenheimer Feld 205	**Informationsnetzwerke – Integration und Exploration heterogener Texte** Prof. Dr. Michael Gertz, Institut für Informatik

www.uni-heidelberg.de/infoditex

ABOUT & CONTACT

The *Interdisciplinary Forum of Digital Textual Sciences* at the University of Heidelberg is an open meeting for (junior) researchers in all fields of Digital Humanities. It was founded by doctoral students who meet every month during the semester turn for

Stefan Karcher, "Data Basics With Databases – The Wonders of Data Material," in *INFODITEX -BLOG*, 2018-10-05, https://infoditex.hypotheses.org/245.

” During vacation, I had an idea for a future project for which data from a database is needed. Some key features and search functions in the text sources of the database are available online for free, but it's not possible (and maybe illegal, too) to parse it with a script. That is why I made something silly: I told my idea to a responsible person and asked for raw data, plain texts, and license policies. (I will describe the project idea in another post if everything works as expected). ***Within some days, I received an answer: they will not confer about IF they grant me access, but about HOW they can do it! Let's dig up the treasure.”***

We should not forget about the cultural knowledge iceberg sunken into an analogue world

„The collections we hold, and the subset we can digitise and make available for re-use are only a tiny proportion of what once existed. [...] Some items can't be digitised because they're too big, small or fragile for scanning or photography; others can't be shared because of copyright, data protection or cultural sensitivities. We need to be careful in how we label datasets so that the absences are evident."

(Mia Ridge)
http://www.openobjects.org.uk/2017/03/piles-material-patchwork-embed-production-usable-collections-data-library-work/

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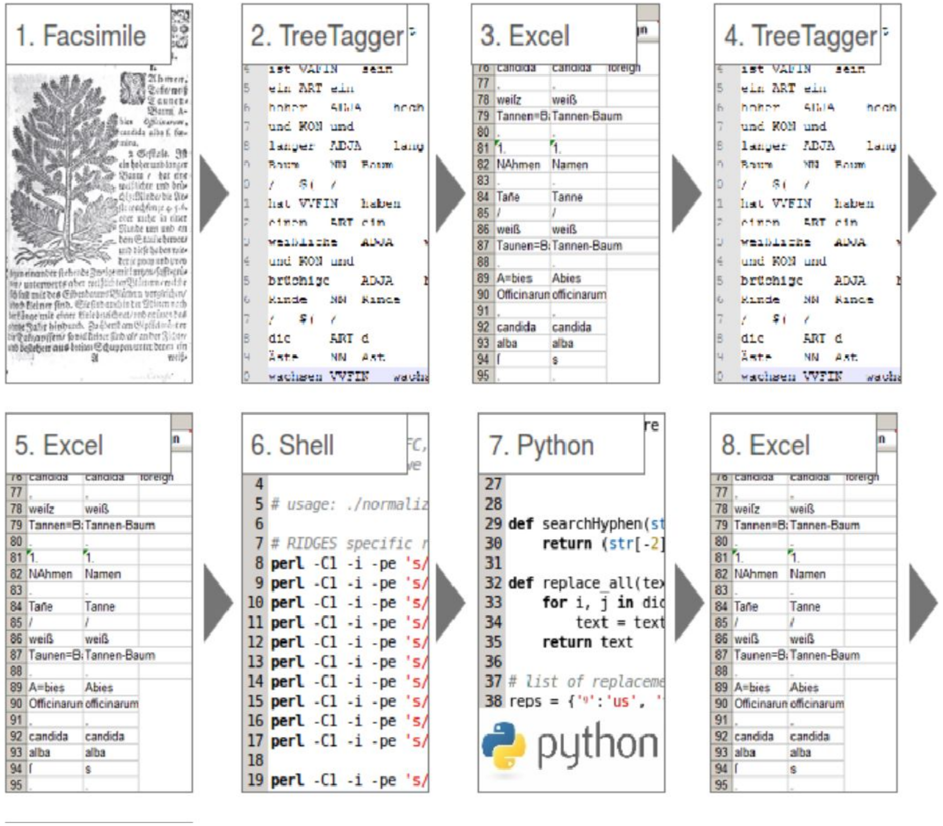
2. Data processing and analyzing

How will I know how the dataset I’m interested in had been cooked’?

- A major twist in FAIR research culture: the separation of data from its context of creation.

- Explaining how the data had been ’cooked’: rich provenance metadata (incl. the description of the software environment) is of crucial importance for both cultural heritage professionals.

- Standards: bridges between repositories, enable to bring together isolated data and to give them a richer context, improving their readability.



```
# usage: ./normaliz

# RIDGES specific r
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
perl -Cl -i -pe 's/

perl -Cl -i -pe 's/
```

```


def searchHyphen(st
    return (str[-2]

def replace_all(tex
    for i, j in dic
        text = text
    return text

# list of replaceme
reps = {'ꝰ':'us', '
```

Data documentation and metadata

- **How can you minimize the hassle for other people to find the materials you used and created?**

- Your documentation should indicate finding aids and other resources used

- **Not everything has to be kept!**

- Once you have developed a suitable data model, you are also advised to develop a data dictionary which documents the model.

- This document may contain the following information:
  - a list of all the column names used in the data spreadsheet
  - description of the purpose and the contents of these different columns, explaining abbreviations etc.

Image source: Pixabay, CC0.

Zotero

How others can make sense of your data?

An example: interview data

- The audio file of the interview
- The interview transcript in the form of a digital text file
- The discussion guide or questionnaire which explains the methodological approach and is necessary for the comprehensibility of the results of the study.
- The project explanation as well as the declaration of consent of the interviewee, which documents compliance with the legal provisions of the GDPR.
- The codebook which e.g. documents the development categories and variables used
- The documentation of the procedure for anonymization and pseudonymization
- The indexing information (metadata), which guarantees the citability of the interview and its findability.

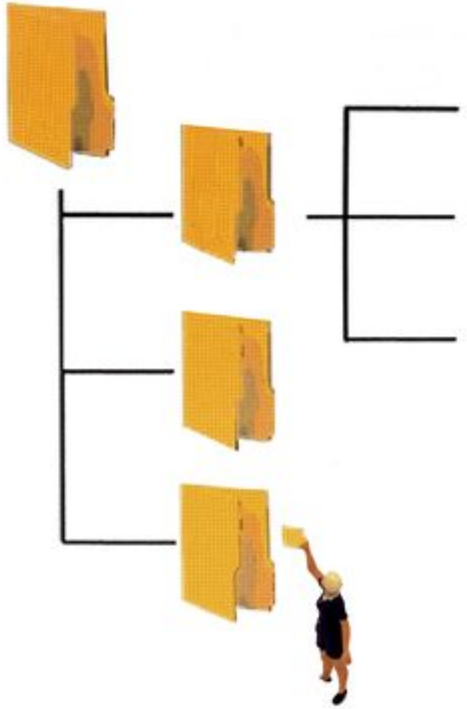
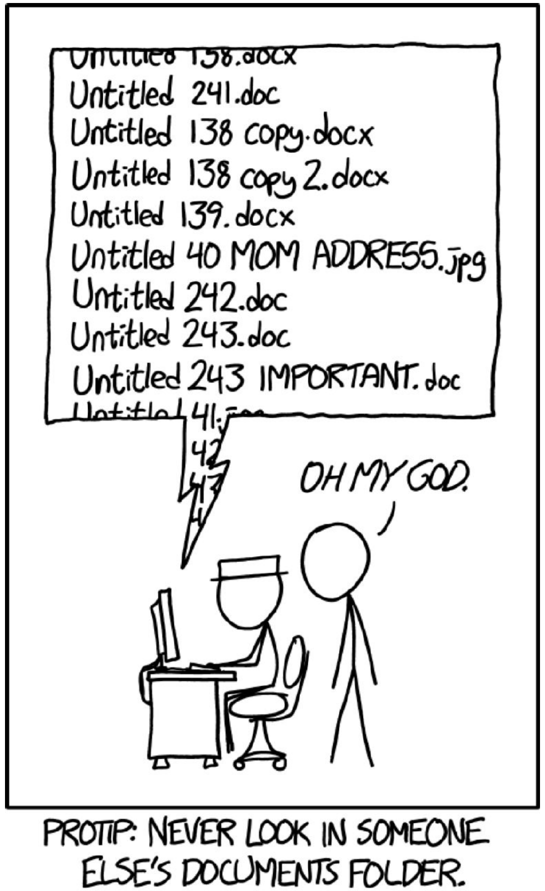


Image source: CESSDA , CC-BY 4.0

Based on: 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603

File naming conventions



Looks familiar?

Image source: Stanford Library

File naming conventions

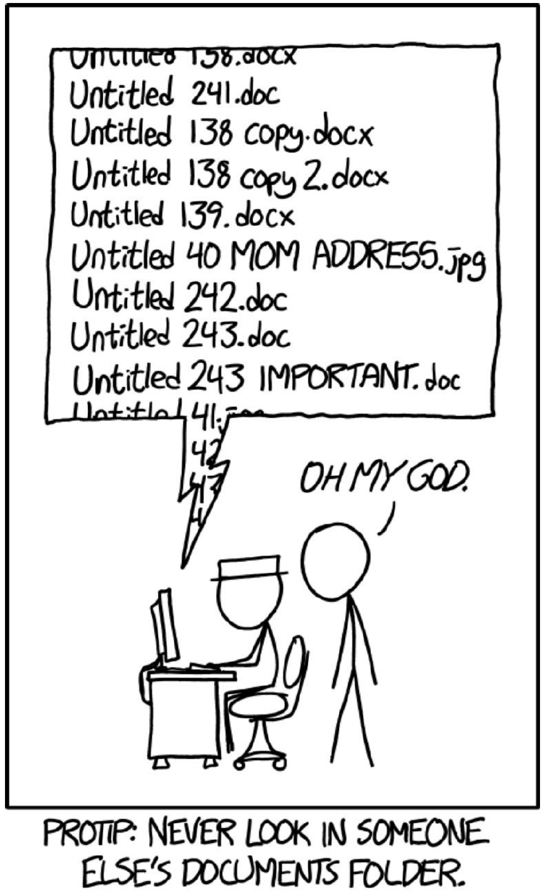
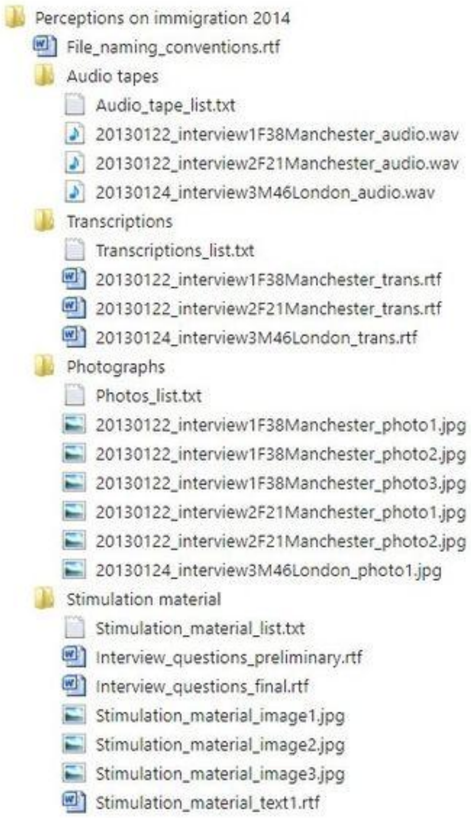


Image source: Stanford Library

vs.



```
Perceptions on immigration 2014
    File_naming_conventions.rtf
    Audio tapes
        Audio_tape_list.txt
        20130122_interview1F38Manchester_audio.wav
        20130122_interview2F21Manchester_audio.wav
        20130124_interview3M46London_audio.wav
    Transcriptions
        Transcriptions_list.txt
        20130122_interview1F38Manchester_trans.rtf
        20130122_interview2F21Manchester_trans.rtf
        20130124_interview3M46London_trans.rtf
    Photographs
        Photos_list.txt
        20130122_interview1F38Manchester_photo1.jpg
        20130122_interview1F38Manchester_photo2.jpg
        20130122_interview1F38Manchester_photo3.jpg
        20130122_interview2F21Manchester_photo1.jpg
        20130122_interview2F21Manchester_photo2.jpg
        20130124_interview3M46London_photo1.jpg
    Stimulation material
        Stimulation_material_list.txt
        Interview_questions_preliminary.rtf
        Interview_questions_final.rtf
        Stimulation_material_image1.jpg
        Stimulation_material_image2.jpg
        Stimulation_material_image3.jpg
        Stimulation_material_text1.rtf
```

Image source: CESSDA , CC-BY 4.0

The specifics usually matter less than just having some.

Common elements (UK Data Service):

- Version number
- Date of creation (date format should be YYYY-MM-DD);
- Name of creator;
- Description of content;
- Name of research team/department associated with the data;
- Publication date;
- Project number.

Can I run your data on my tools?

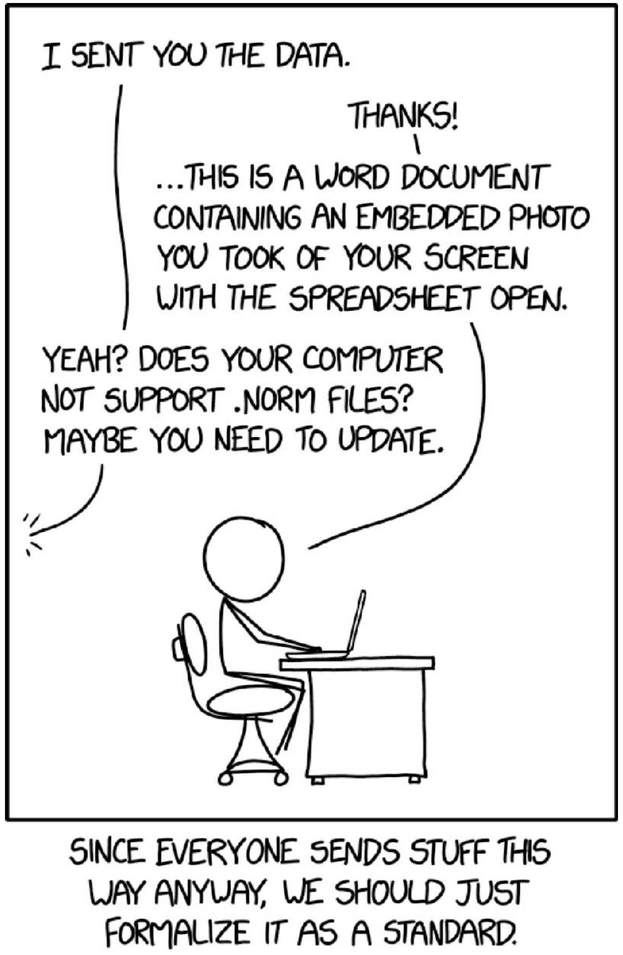

I SENT YOU THE DATA.
THANKS!
...THIS IS A WORD DOCUMENT CONTAINING AN EMBEDDED PHOTO YOU TOOK OF YOUR SCREEN WITH THE SPREADSHEET OPEN.
YEAH? DOES YOUR COMPUTER NOT SUPPORT .NORM FILES? MAYBE YOU NEED TO UPDATE.
SINCE EVERYONE SENDS STUFF THIS WAY ANYWAY, WE SHOULD JUST FORMALIZE IT AS A STANDARD.

Image source: Stanford Library

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Open formats

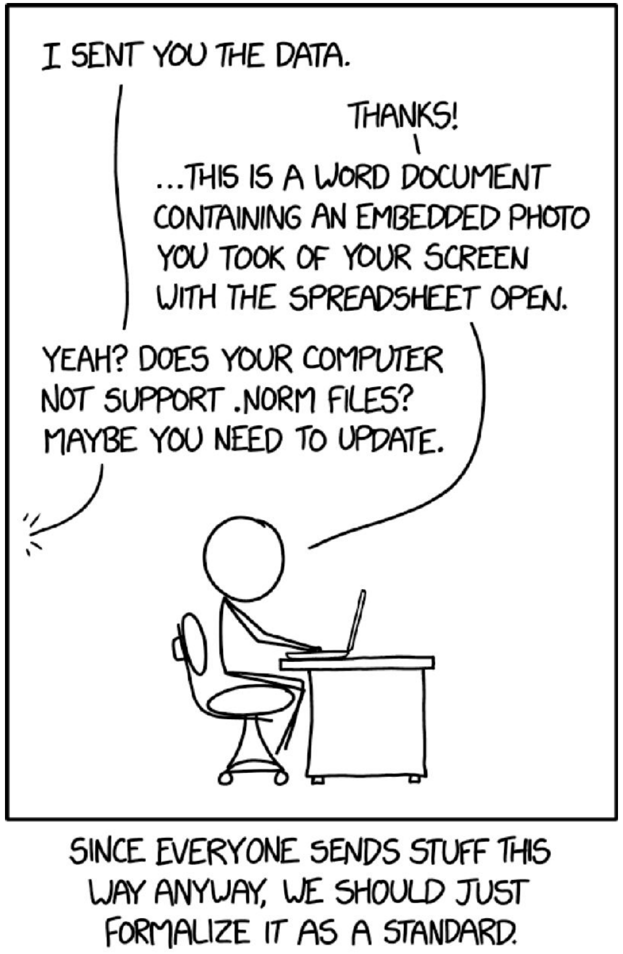
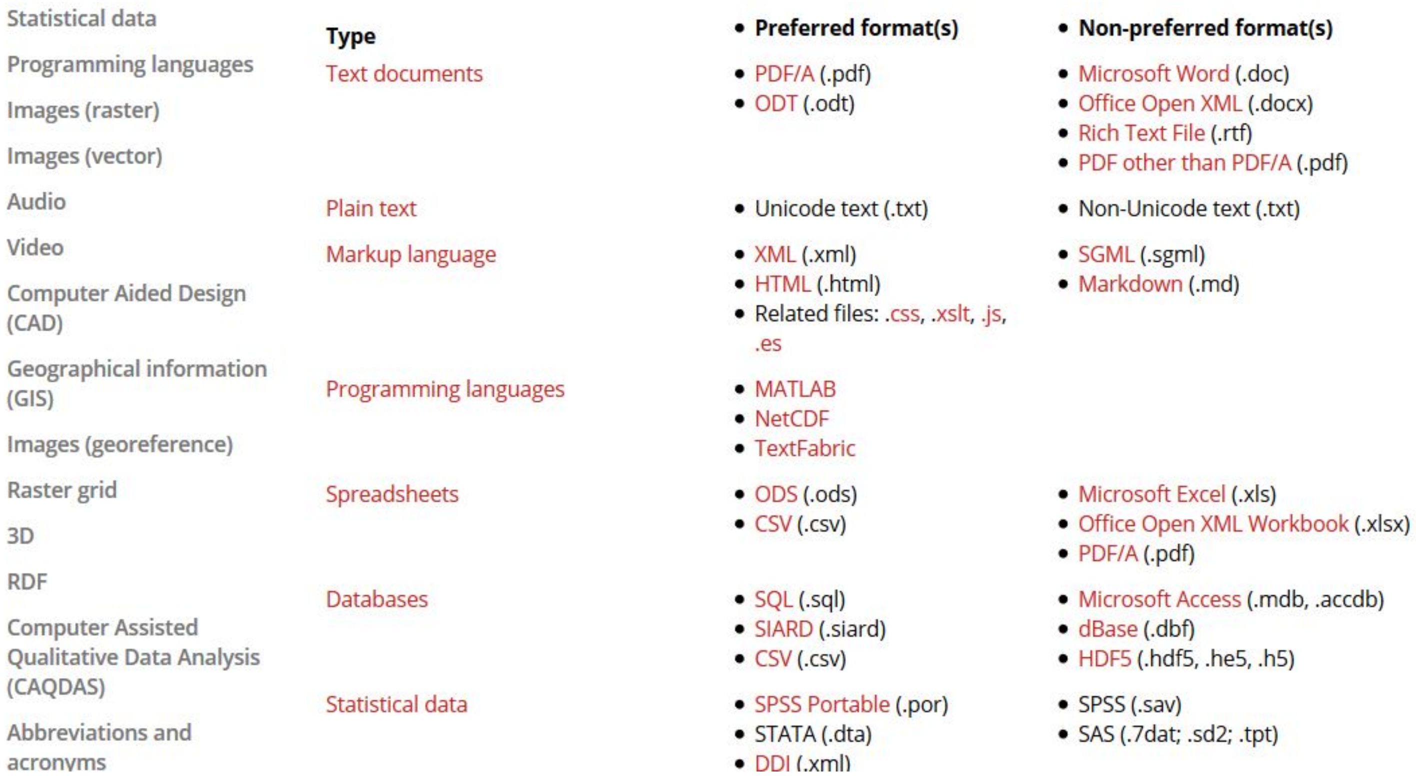

I SENT YOU THE DATA.
THANKS!
...THIS IS A WORD DOCUMENT CONTAINING AN EMBEDDED PHOTO YOU TOOK OF YOUR SCREEN WITH THE SPREADSHEET OPEN.
YEAH? DOES YOUR COMPUTER NOT SUPPORT .NORM FILES? MAYBE YOU NEED TO UPDATE.
SINCE EVERYONE SENDS STUFF THIS WAY ANYWAY, WE SHOULD JUST FORMALIZE IT AS A STANDARD.

Image source: Stanford Library

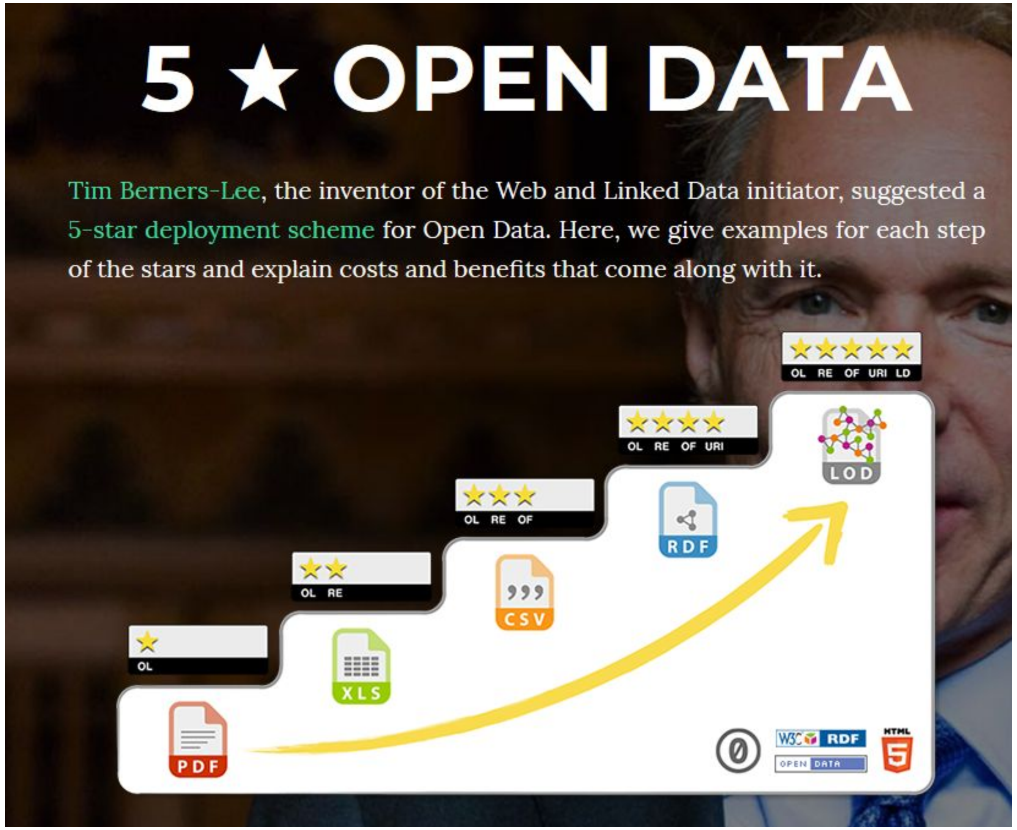


- Statistical data
- Programming languages
- Images (raster)
- Images (vector)
- Audio
- Video
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Geographical information (GIS)
- Images (georeference)
- Raster grid
- 3D
- RDF
- Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS)
- Abbreviations and acronyms

Type	• Preferred format(s)	• Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents	• PDF/A (.pdf) • ODT (.odt)	• Microsoft Word (.doc) • Office Open XML (.docx) • Rich Text File (.rtf) • PDF other than PDF/A (.pdf)
Plain text	• Unicode text (.txt)	• Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Markup language	• XML (.xml) • HTML (.html) • Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es	• SGML (.sgml) • Markdown (.md)
Programming languages	• MATLAB • NetCDF • TextFabric	
Spreadsheets	• ODS (.ods) • CSV (.csv)	• Microsoft Excel (.xls) • Office Open XML Workbook (.xlsx) • PDF/A (.pdf)
Databases	• SQL (.sql) • SIARD (.siard) • CSV (.csv)	• Microsoft Access (.mdb, .accdb) • dBase (.dbf) • HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistical data	• SPSS Portable (.por) • STATA (.dta) • DDI (.xml)	• SPSS (.sav) • SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt)

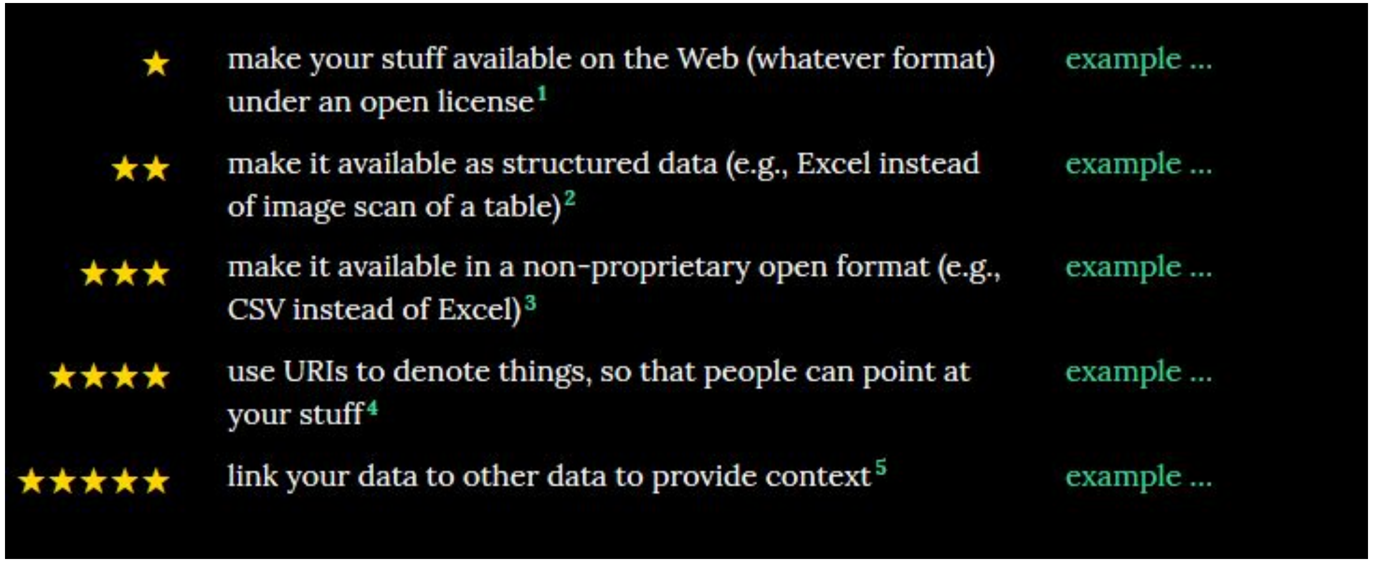
Formats preferred by the DANS repository. See the full list here: https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/services/easy/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

5 star development scheme for Open Data



5 ★ OPEN DATA

Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the Web and Linked Data initiator, suggested a 5-star deployment scheme for Open Data. Here, we give examples for each step of the stars and explain costs and benefits that come along with it.

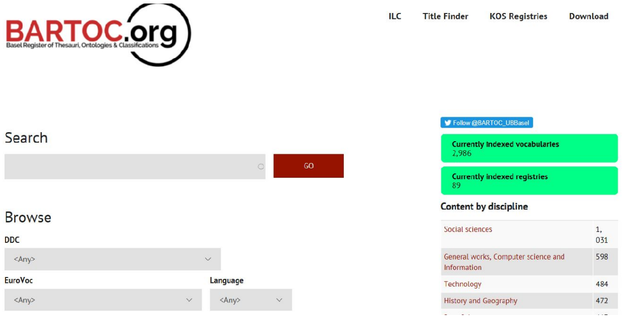


★	make your stuff available on the Web (whatever format) under an open license[1]	example ...
★★	make it available as structured data (e.g., Excel instead of image scan of a table)[2]	example ...
★★★	make it available in a non-proprietary open format (e.g., CSV instead of Excel)[3]	example ...
★★★★	use URIs to denote things, so that people can point at your stuff[4]	example ...
★★★★★	link your data to other data to provide context[5]	example ...

Source: https://5stardata.info/en/

Ontologies, vocabularies

- Put structure on your messy data so that it opens up to others (people, machine, applications, related databases).
- Check whether some of the general topics and terms (persons, locations, concepts) that you focus on have already been assigned persistent identifiers or URIs in one of the ontologies that are relevant for your field.
- Ontologies are one of the ways in which we can make datasets interoperable,

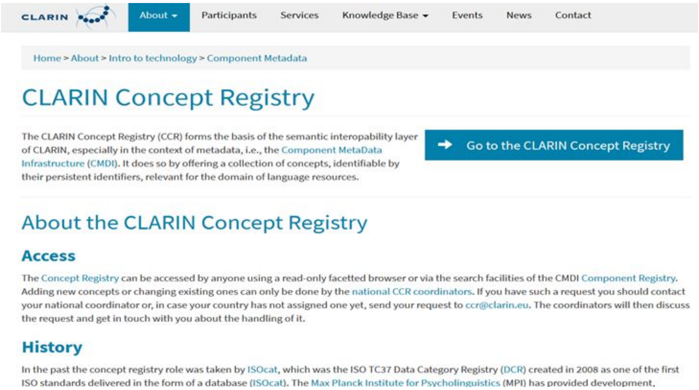


Currently indexed vocabularies
2,986

Currently indexed registries
89

Content by discipline

Social sciences	1, 031
General works, Computer science and Information	598
Technology	484
History and Geography	472


CLARIN
About
Participants
Services
Knowledge Base
Events
News
Contact
Home > About > Intro to technology > Component Metadata
Go to the CLARIN Concept Registry

CLARIN Concept Registry

The CLARIN Concept Registry (CCR) forms the basis of the semantic interopability layer of CLARIN, especially in the context of metadata, i.e., the Component MetaData Infrastructure (CMDI). It does so by offering a collection of concepts, identifiable by their persistent identifiers, relevant for the domain of language resources.

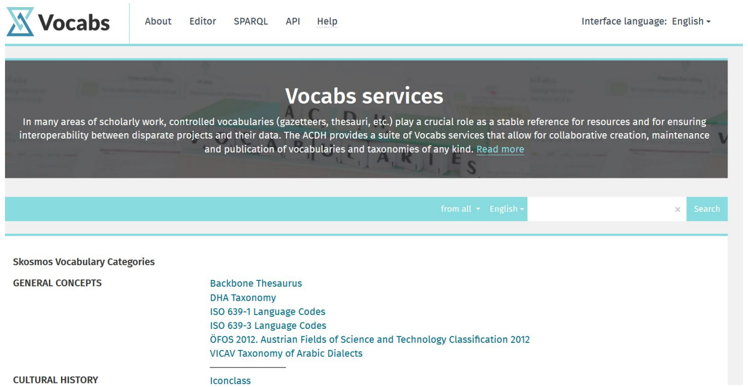
About the CLARIN Concept Registry

Access

The Concept Registry can be accessed by anyone using a read-only facetted browser or via the search facilities of the CMDI Component Registry. Adding new concepts or changing existing ones can only be done by the national CCR coordinators. If you have such a request you should contact your national coordinator or, in case your country has not assigned one yet, send your request to ccr@clarin.eu. The coordinators will then discuss the request and get in touch with you about the handling of it.

History

In the past the concept registry role was taken by ISOcat, which was the ISO TC37 Data Category Registry (DCR) created in 2008 as one of the first ISO standards delivered in the form of a database (ISOcat). The Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics (MPI) has provided development,



Vocabs services

In many areas of scholarly work, controlled vocabularies (gazetteers, thesauri, etc.) play a crucial role as a stable reference for resources and for ensuring interoperability between disparate projects and their data. The ACDH provides a suite of Vocabs services that allow for collaborative creation, maintenance and publication of vocabularies and taxonomies of any kind. Read more

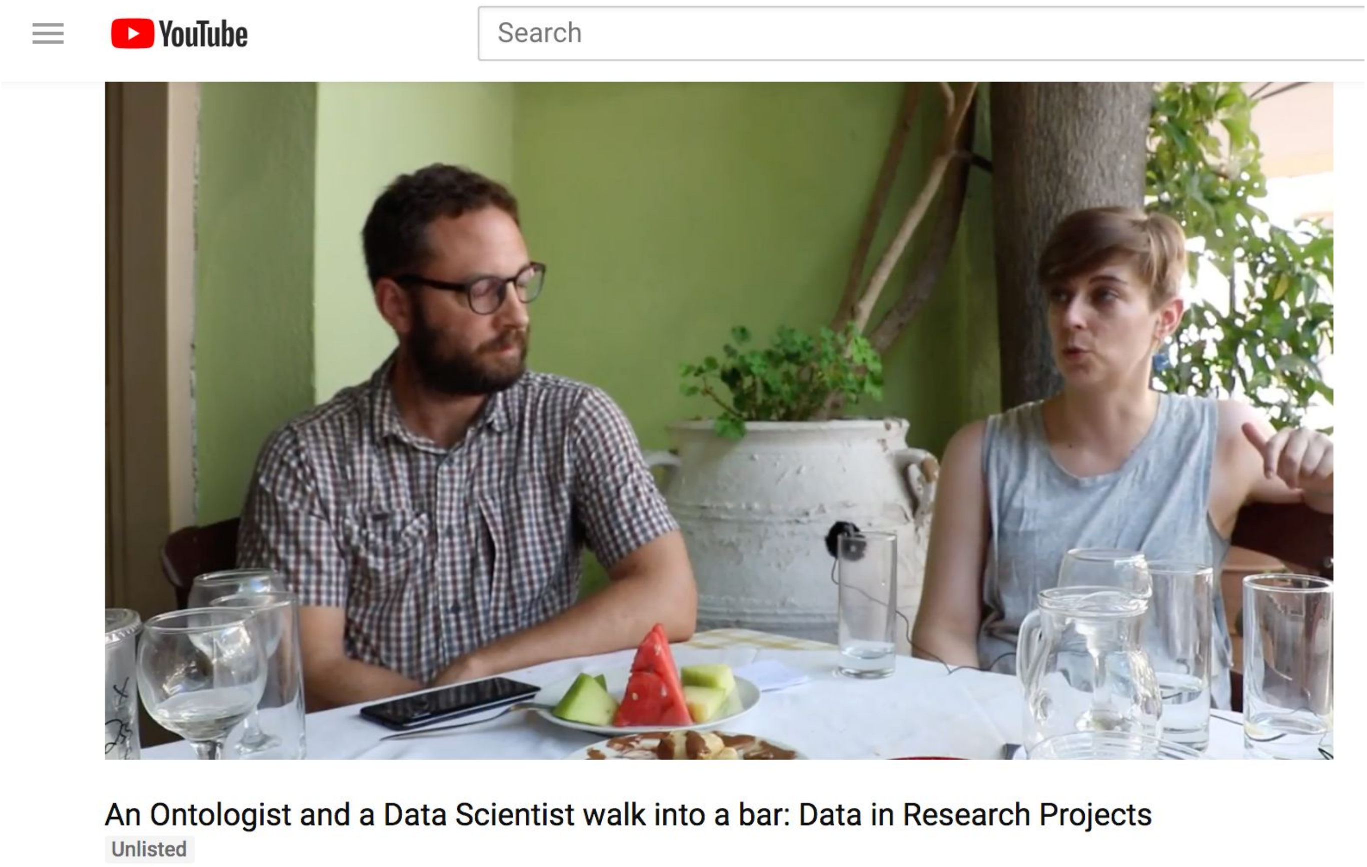
Skosmos Vocabulary Categories

GENERAL CONCEPTS	Backbone Thesaurus DHA Taxonomy ISO 639-1 Language Codes ISO 639-3 Language Codes ÖFOS 2012. Austrian Fields of Science and Technology Classification 2012 VICAV Taxonomy of Arabic Dialects
CULTURAL HISTORY	Iconclass

The Basel Register of Thesauri, Ontologies & Classifications (*BARTOC*)
The CLARIN Concept Registry and the DARIAH/ACDH collection of vocabularies.

PARTHENOS YouTube Videos

‘An Ontologist and a Data Scientist walk into a bar: Data in Research Projects’



An Ontologist and a Data Scientist walk into a bar: Data in Research Projects

Unlisted

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNG1iLB4KtA&index=1&list=PLKq1g7snsFGc7f1_Aidypmz62d7i6Uh4x

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Metadata standards in the Arts and Humanities (teaser)

- **TEI** (Text Encoding Initiative): www.tei-c.org
- **CEI** (Charter Encoding Initiative): http://www.cei.lmu.de/index.php
- **MEI** (Music Encoding Initiative): https://music-encoding.org/
- **CMDI** (Language Resources, CLARIN):
- **IIIF** (International Image Interoperability Framework): https://iiif.io/
- **EAD** (Encoded Archival Description, for finding aids): https://www.loc.gov/ead/
- **Dublin Core** (description of digital documents): http://dublincore.org/

The choice of appropriate standards is more of a community issue than a technical one.

Adapted from: ‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’, Ulrike Wuttke: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603

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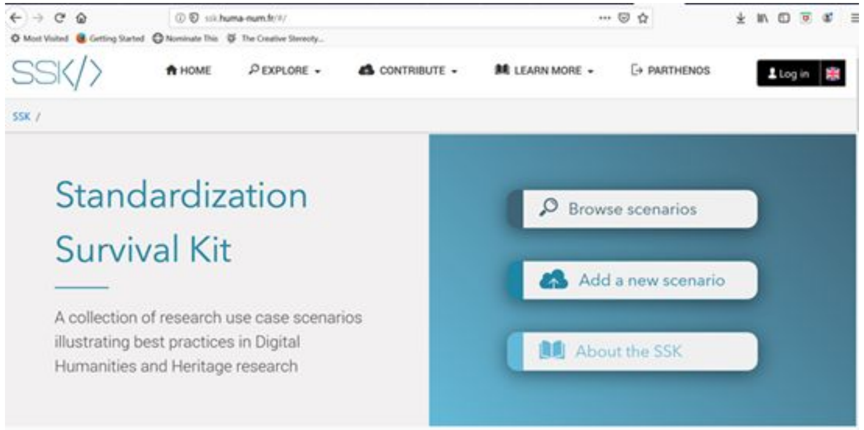
The Standardization Survival Kit

An overlay platform dedicated to promoting a wider use of standards within the Arts and Humanities:

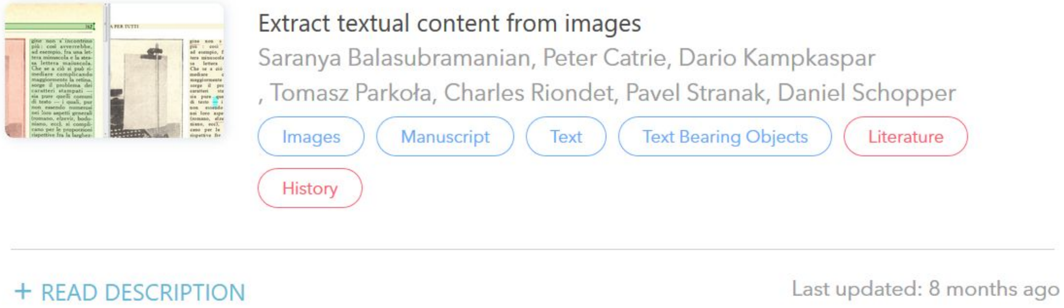
- Documenting existing standards by providing reference materials.
- Fostering the adoption of standards.
- 18 scenarios: Heritage science scenarios + “traditional” DH ones → Living memory of best practices
- Developed within the framework of the EU project PARTHENOS:

http://ssk.huma-num.fr/#/



Standardization Survival Kit

A collection of research use case scenarios illustrating best practices in Digital Humanities and Heritage research


Extract textual content from images

Saranya Balasubramanian, Peter Catrie, Dario Kampkaspar , Tomasz Parkoła, Charles Riondet, Pavel Stranak, Daniel Schopper

Last updated: 8 months ago

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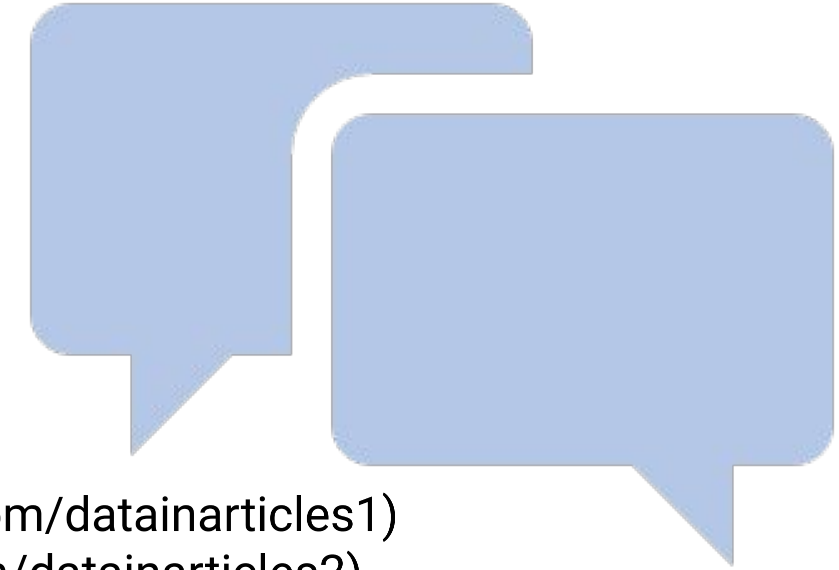
Linking datasets with publications Exercise:

Work in groups.
Consider the following three articles.

- To what extent can the data sets that are mentioned in the articles be accessed?
- Are the data sets also in preferred formats?
- Which kinds of additional documentation would further increase their accessibility and reusability for other disciplinary communities?



https://doi.org/10.1080/0969594X.2016.1194257 (https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles1)
http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0139563 (https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles2)
http://doi.org/10.1111/lang.12172 (https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles3)
http://doi.org/10.21627/2019cd (https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles4)

Exercise adopted from Kristina Hettne, Peter Verhaar al. (2019, February). Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things. Humanities- Historical research. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2555498

Give a passport with your data – prepare a readme file

- A readme file provides information about a data file and is intended to help ensure that the data can be correctly interpreted, by yourself at a later date or by others when sharing or publishing data.
- Standards-based metadata is generally preferable, but where no appropriate standard exists, for internal use, writing “readme” style metadata is an appropriate strategy.

Exercise:

1. Go to https://cornell.app.box.com/v/ReadmeTemplate where you will find a readme template

2. What are the main components of the document?

3. Are these well-aligned with your research processes and data? How would you adapt it for your own research?

Source: Cornell University, Research Data Management Service Group.
https://data.research.cornell.edu/content/readme

Image source:
https://www.feeldesain.com/travel-tag-texts.html

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3. Data sharing, storing and publication

Data sharing and storing

With collaborators while research is active

- Likely to be on a networked filestore or
- central institutional file share
- Easy to change or delete

Data are mutable

(Open) data sharing

- Institutional, disciplinary or generic repository

Data are stable, searchable, citable, clearly licensed

Data & Service Center for

Data and Service Center for the Hu

zenodo

Adopted from: Marjan Grootweld: 'What do you need to know to prepare a good Data Management Plan?' CC-BY 4.0

Exercise

- The format of the metadata is often prescribed by the data repository which will manage the data set.
- Compare the metadata fields that need to be completed at a Zenodo upload with the discipline-specific requirements of DANS EASY. https://dans.knaw.nl/en/deposit/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing

OR: https://tinyurl.com/DANSmetadata

Excercise adopted from Kristina Hettne, Peter Verhaar al. (2019, February). Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things. Humanities- Historical research. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2555498

How to select a repository that best fits your research?

SO...
WHERE WOULD YOU STORE THIS?
LIBRARIAN
AUKE
www.msgerry.com / www.aukeherrema.nl

LEARNING HOW TO ARCHIVE DATA

What are your governing criteria when selecting a repository?

Image adaptef from Marjan Grottweld’s oresentation But can I trust your data?
https://www.dlcm.ch/application/files/5015/2908/1575/DLCM_SRDD2018_Grootveld.pdf

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How to select a repository that best fits your research?

LEARNING HOW TO ARCHIVE DATA

1. Use an external data archive or **repository already established for your research domain** to preserve the data according to recognised standards in your discipline.

2. If available, use **an institutional research data repository**, or your research group's established data management facilities.

3. Use a cost-free data repository such as **Zenodo.**

4. Search for other data repositories here: **re3data.org**.

Image adaptef from Marjan Grottweld's oresentation But can I trust your data?
https://www.dlcm.ch/application/files/5015/2908/1575/DLCM_SRDD2018_Grootveld.pdf

Source: https://www.openaire.eu/opendatapilot-repository-guide

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Pick a position and discuss !

- The subsequent use of data requires more knowledge than the collection of new data.
- I often feel unsure about the reuse conditions of Cultural heritage data dat are relevant for me.
- It is not easy to apply standards to my work.
- The publication of research data does not contribute to building a reputation.
- The management and publication of research data causes costs, which I can’t carry.
- If I publish my research data, somebody might scoop me and publish findings based on my data.
- When I publish my research data, my research becomes completely transparent and even the smallest errors become apparent.
- My research belongs to me!

Adapted from: ‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’, Ulrike Wuttke: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603

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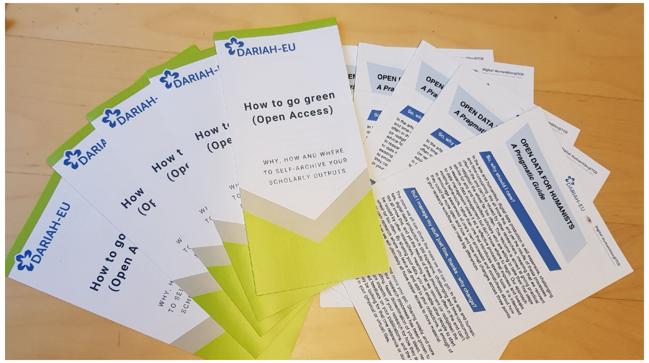
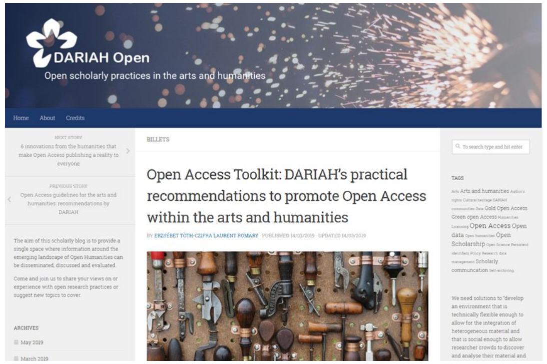
Ready, set, explore, reuse !


DARIAH-EU
How to go green (Open Access)
WHY, HOW AND WHERE TO SELF-ARCHIVE YOUR SCHOLARLY OUTPUTS
OPEN DATA FOR HUMANISTS
A Pragmatic Guide

Self-archiving and open data management flyers.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.2657248 and
10.5281/zenodo.3070069



Open scholarly practices in the arts and humanities

NEXT STORY
6 innovations from the humanities that make Open Access publishing a reality to everyone

PREVIOUS STORY
Open Access guidelines for the arts and humanities: recommendations by DARIAH

The aim of this scholarly blog is to provide a single space where information around the emerging landscape of Open Humanities can be disseminated, discussed and evaluated.

Come and join us to share your views on or experience with open research practices or suggest new topics to cover.

ARCHIVES
May 2019
March 2019

BILLETS

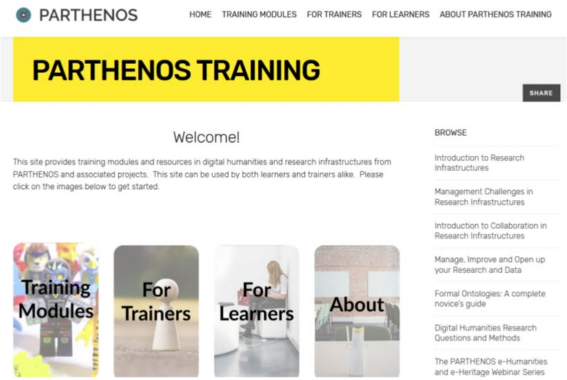
Open Access Toolkit: DARIAH's practical recommendations to promote Open Access within the arts and humanities

BY ERZSÉBET TÓTH-CZIFRA LAURENT ROMARY · PUBLISHED 14/03/2019 · UPDATED 14/03/2019

TAGS
Arts Arts and humanities Author's rights Cultural heritage DARIAH communities Data Gold Open Access Green open Access Humanities Licensing Open Access Open data Open humanities Open Scholarship Open Science Persistent identifiers Policy Research data management Scholarly communcation Self-archiving

We need solutions to "develop an environment that is technically flexible enough to allow for the integration of heterogeneous material and that is social enough to allow researcher crowds to discover and analyse their material and

DARIAH Open blog
https://openmethods.dariah.eu/

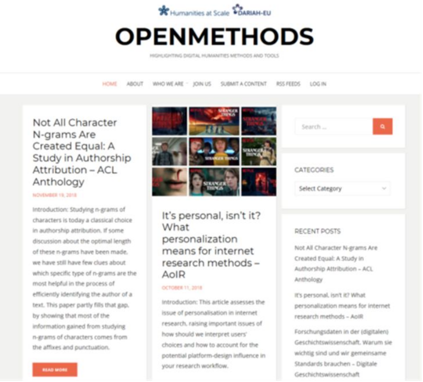


Welcome!

This site provides training modules and resources in digital humanities and research infrastructures from PARTHENOS and associated projects. This site can be used by both learners and trainers alike. Please click on the images below to get started.

BROWSE
- Introduction to Research Infrastructures
- Management Challenges in Research Infrastructures
- Introduction to Collaboration in Research Infrastructures
- Manage, Improve and Open up your Research and Data
- Formal Ontologies: A complete novice's guide
- Digital Humanities Research Questions and Methods
- The PARTHENOS e-Humanities and e-Heritage Webinar Series

Parthenos Training Suite
https://training.parthenos-project.eu/



HIGHLIGHTING DIGITAL HUMANITIES METHODS AND TOOLS

Not All Character N-grams Are Created Equal: A Study in Authorship Attribution – ACL Anthology

NOVEMBER 19, 2018

Introduction: Studying n-grams of characters is today a classical choice in authorship attribution. If some discussion about the optimal length of these n-grams have been made, we have still have few clues about which specific type of n-grams are the most helpful in the process of efficiently identifying the author of a text. This paper partly fills that gap, by showing that most of the information gained from studying n-grams of characters comes from the affixes and punctuation.

It's personal, isn't it? What personalization means for internet research methods – AoIR

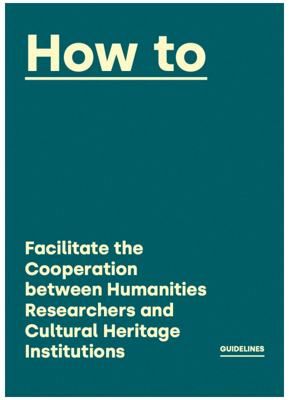
OCTOBER 11, 2018

Introduction: This article assesses the issue of personalisation in internet research, raising important issues of how should we interpret users' choices and how to account for the potential platform-design influence in your research workflow.

CATEGORIES
Select Category

RECENT POSTS
- Not All Character N-grams Are Created Equal: A Study in Authorship Attribution – ACL Anthology
- It's personal, isn't it? What personalization means for internet research methods – AoIR
- Forschungsdaten in der (digitalen) Geschichtswissenschaft. Warum sie wichtig sind und wir gemeinsame Standards brauchen – Digitale Geschichtswissenschaft

OpenMethods platform
https://openmethods.dariah.eu/

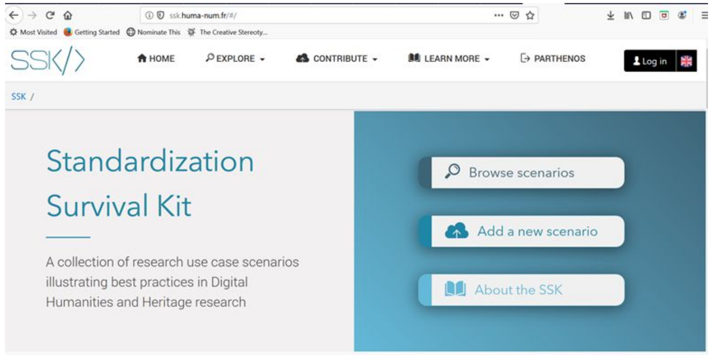


How to

Facilitate the Cooperation between Humanities Researchers and Cultural Heritage Institutions

GUIDELINES

How to Facilitate Cooperation between Humanities Researchers and Cultural Heritage Institutions. Guidelines 10.5281/zenodo.2587480.



Standardization Survival Kit

A collection of research use case scenarios illustrating best practices in Digital Humanities and Heritage research

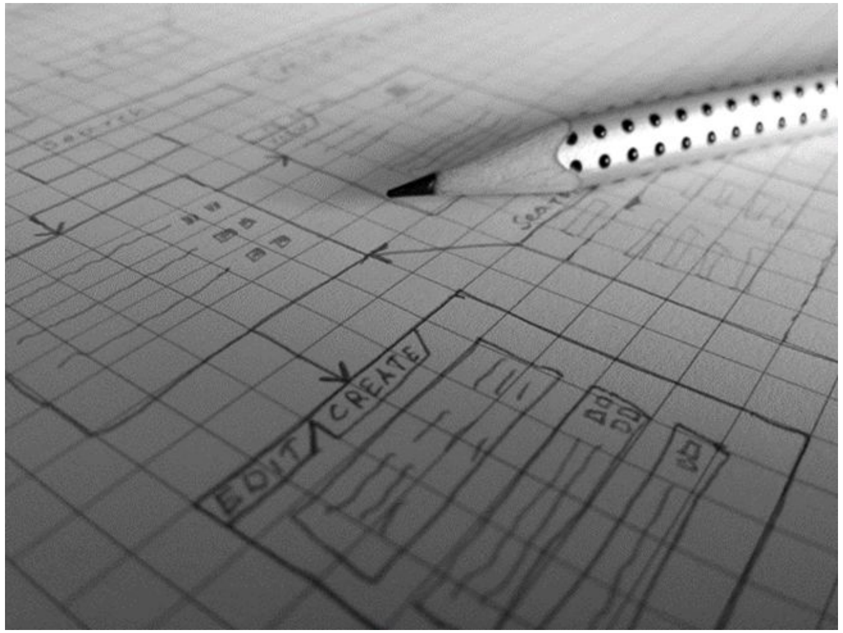
The Standardization Survival Kit
http://ssk.huma-num.fr/#/

Further useful resources

What is a Data Management Plan?

- A data management plan is designed to encapsulate & articulate details about data from **collection** to **curation** to **preservation** to **dissemination** to **destruction**.

- A data management plan should be an **ongoing process** rather than a level of grant requirement for a funding agency program solicitation.



Source: Pixabay, CC0

- **Who are the involved parties and what are the responsibilities of each of them?**
- **What kind of support can you seek in your institution?**

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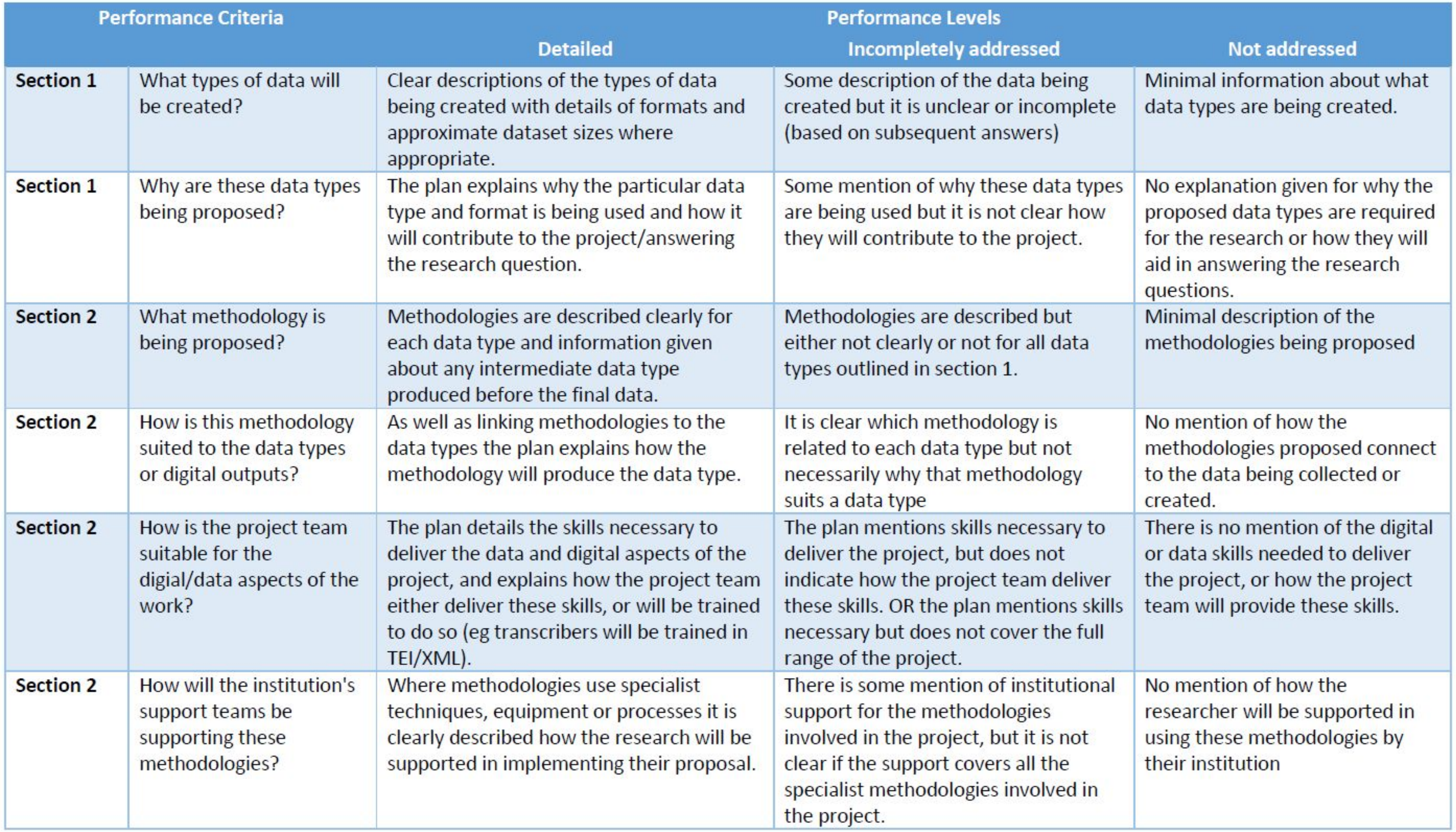
An example:



Performance Criteria		Performance Levels		
		Detailed	Incompletely addressed	Not addressed
Section 1	What types of data will be created?	Clear descriptions of the types of data being created with details of formats and approximate dataset sizes where appropriate.	Some description of the data being created but it is unclear or incomplete (based on subsequent answers)	Minimal information about what data types are being created.
Section 1	Why are these data types being proposed?	The plan explains why the particular data type and format is being used and how it will contribute to the project/answering the research question.	Some mention of why these data types are being used but it is not clear how they will contribute to the project.	No explanation given for why the proposed data types are required for the research or how they will aid in answering the research questions.
Section 2	What methodology is being proposed?	Methodologies are described clearly for each data type and information given about any intermediate data type produced before the final data.	Methodologies are described but either not clearly or not for all data types outlined in section 1.	Minimal description of the methodologies being proposed
Section 2	How is this methodology suited to the data types or digital outputs?	As well as linking methodologies to the data types the plan explains how the methodology will produce the data type.	It is clear which methodology is related to each data type but not necessarily why that methodology suits a data type	No mention of how the methodologies proposed connect to the data being collected or created.
Section 2	How is the project team suitable for the digial/data aspects of the work?	The plan details the skills necessary to deliver the data and digital aspects of the project, and explains how the project team either deliver these skills, or will be trained to do so (eg transcribers will be trained in TEI/XML).	The plan mentions skills necessary to deliver the project, but does not indicate how the project team deliver these skills. OR the plan mentions skills necessary but does not cover the full range of the project.	There is no mention of the digital or data skills needed to deliver the project, or how the project team will provide these skills.
Section 2	How will the institution's support teams be supporting these methodologies?	Where methodologies use specialist techniques, equipment or processes it is clearly described how the research will be supported in implementing their proposal.	There is some mention of institutional support for the methodologies involved in the project, but it is not clear if the support covers all the specialist methodologies involved in the project.	No mention of how the researcher will be supported in using these methodologies by their institution

This rubric is designed as a checklist or marking aid for those reviewing data management plans for submission to the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC).

Source: Donaldson, Mary, & Higman, Rosie. (2018, November). Arts and Humanities Research Council Data Management Plan Rubric. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1745533

(Page 1 of 4)

Performance Criteria		Performance Levels		
		Detailed	Incompletely addressed	Not addressed
Section 3	Has an appropriate storage solution for the duration of the project been described?	The data storage for the project is clearly described, covers all the data to be stored and is suitable, so far as it is possible to judge. The plan may also reference institutional storage policies or pages.	There is some description of the data storage solution the project will use but it is not clearly described or does not cover all of the data being produced.	It is not clear where the data will be stored during the project or the storage solution proposed is inappropriate.
Section 3a	Is the backup process described appropriate?	The back-up process for active data storage is clearly described or referenced, and is appropriate for the data to be collected.	Data backup is mentioned, but no detail, or link to institutional policy is provided. Back-up process described might be inadequate for the data being collected and stored.	No backup process is described or the one described is inappropriate or inadequate for the data that is being collected.
Section 4a	Has an appropriate long-term storage solution been described?	The long-term storage plan for the data is described. This might be a repository or other appropriate solution. The solution(s) identified cover all the data to be retained.	A long-term storage plan is mentioned, but detail may be lacking or the solution(s) identified may not cover all the data to be retained.	No long-term storage plan is mentioned, or the solution proposed is inappropriate, either for the data to be retained, or does not comply with funder requirements.
Section 4b	How long will the data be stored for and is this appropriate to the project?	The long-term retention schedule is described for all data. The retention period is appropriate to the data and in keeping with any consent from participants.	The long-term retention schedule is mentioned, but may not cover all data or may be inadequate or inappropriate.	No long-term retention schedule is mentioned.
Section 4c	Has long-term storage costs been described in the plan?	The costs for the long-term storage are clearly described. Alternatively, it is stated that the data will be stored for the long-term in a repository with no ingest costs.	Cost for long-term storage are mentioned, but no detail. Costs may not appear to cover all the data. Costs may appear to be inappropriate for the storage option indicated.	No costs for long-term storage are mentioned.
Section 5a	Has the value of the data to the disciplinary area been outlined?	The value to all relevant disciplinary areas have been clearly outlined for each data type. Consideration has been given to the different types of value data can provide and these are described appropriately. It is	The value of the data to the disciplinary area is mentioned but it is not clear or may be poorly explained. There may be missing details about which disciplines may benefit from this	The value of the data to the disciplinary community is not mentioned.

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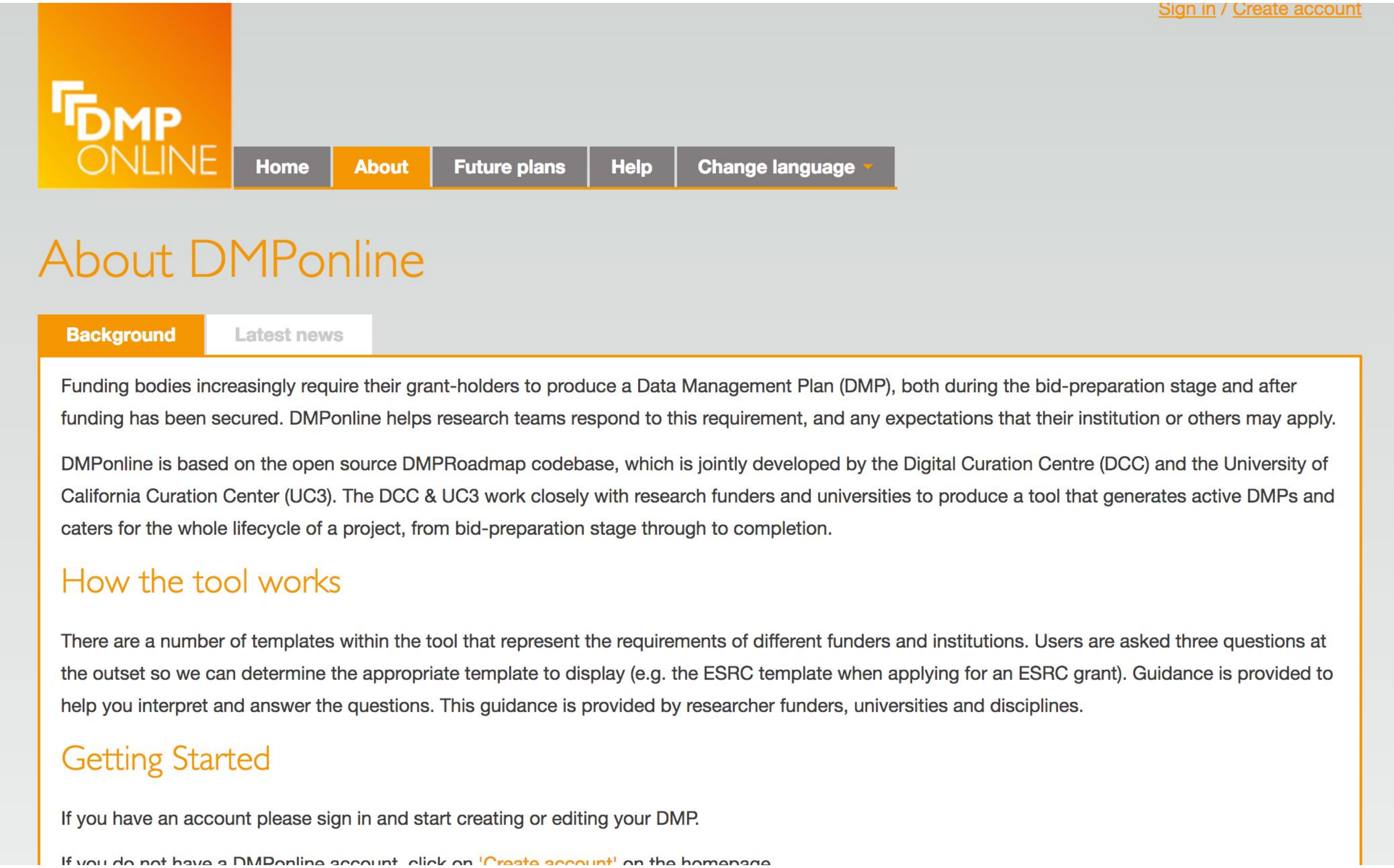
Use Tools for Data Management Planning

e.g. DCC DMPOnline

https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/



About DMPonline

Funding bodies increasingly require their grant-holders to produce a Data Management Plan (DMP), both during the bid-preparation stage and after funding has been secured. DMPonline helps research teams respond to this requirement, and any expectations that their institution or others may apply.

DMPonline is based on the open source DMPRoadmap codebase, which is jointly developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Curation Center (UC3). The DCC & UC3 work closely with research funders and universities to produce a tool that generates active DMPs and caters for the whole lifecycle of a project, from bid-preparation stage through to completion.

How the tool works

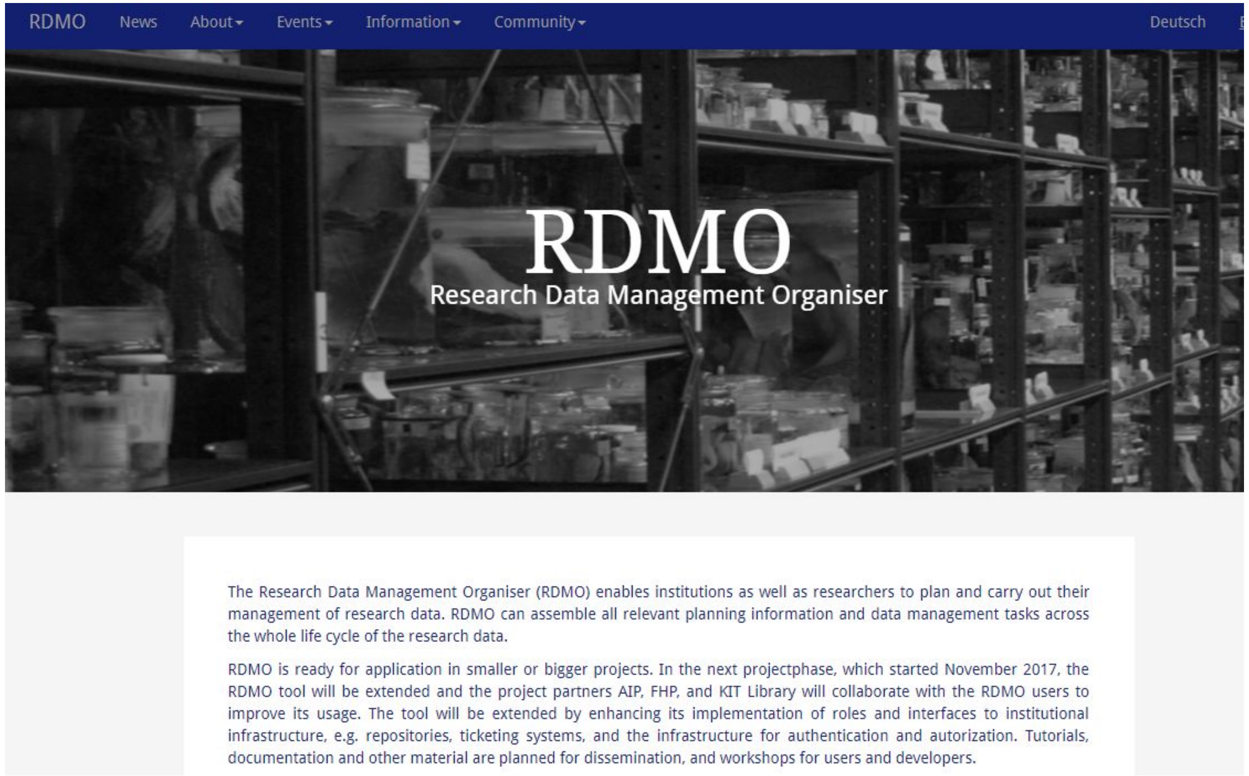
There are a number of templates within the tool that represent the requirements of different funders and institutions. Users are asked three questions at the outset so we can determine the appropriate template to display (e.g. the ESRC template when applying for an ESRC grant). Guidance is provided to help you interpret and answer the questions. This guidance is provided by researcher funders, universities and disciplines.

Getting Started

If you have an account please sign in and start creating or editing your DMP.

If you do not have a DMPonline account, click on 'Create account' on the homepage.

Research
Data
Management
Organiser



The Research Data Management Organiser (RDMO) enables institutions as well as researchers to plan and carry out their management of research data. RDMO can assemble all relevant planning information and data management tasks across the whole life cycle of the research data.

RDMO is ready for application in smaller or bigger projects. In the next projectphase, which started November 2017, the RDMO tool will be extended and the project partners AIP, FHP, and KIT Library will collaborate with the RDMO users to improve its usage. The tool will be extended by enhancing its implementation of roles and interfaces to institutional infrastructure, e.g. repositories, ticketing systems, and the infrastructure for authentication and autorization. Tutorials, documentation and other material are planned for dissemination, and workshops for users and developers.

https://rdmorganiser.github.io/en/

DARIAH-EU
Digital Research Infrastructure
for the Arts and Humanities

How do we find data for reuse? Discussion:

PLANNING RESEARCH
COLLECTING DATA
PROCESSING AND ANALYSING DATA
PUBLISHING AND SHARING DATA
PRESERVING DATA
RE-USING DATA

- Which kinds of entities/ digital objects can have PIDs?
- How many PID types and providers can you name?
- How many of them you use?
- Is there a shortage of PIDs in the humanities domain?

How do we find data for reuse?

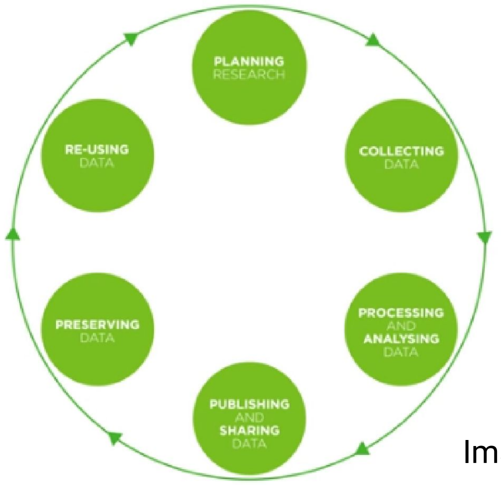
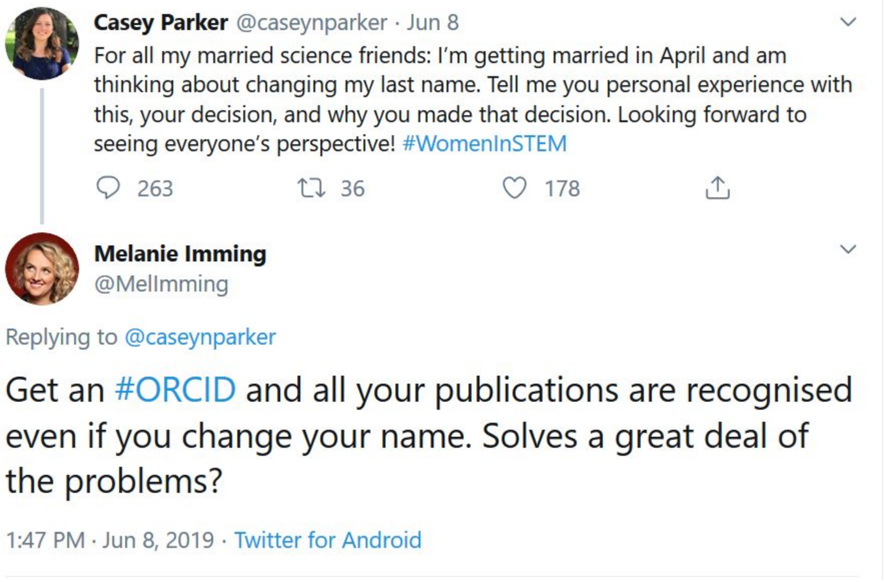


Image source: UK Data Archive



Casey Parker @caseynparker · Jun 8

For all my married science friends: I'm getting married in April and am thinking about changing my last name. Tell me you personal experience with this, your decision, and why you made that decision. Looking forward to seeing everyone's perspective! #WomenInSTEM

263 36 178

Melanie Imming
@MelImming

Replying to @caseynparker

Get an #ORCID and all your publications are recognised even if you change your name. Solves a great deal of the problems?

1:47 PM · Jun 8, 2019 · Twitter for Android

- **Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)** ensure that online references to publications, research data, and persons remain stable and available in the future **even if their location changes.**

- A PID is a specific type of a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), which is managed by an organisation that links a persistent identification code with the most recent Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

- **Many functions**: disambiguation, citability (humans, machines), linking, instrumental in the creation of knowledge graphs etc.

https://twitter.com/MelImming/status/1137325232396615680

ark:/12148/btv1b8449691v
ark:/12148/btv1b8449691v/f29
ark:/12148/btv1b8449691v/f29

How do we find data for reuse?

- PIDs and granularity:

ark:/12148/btv1b8449691v

ark:/12148/btv1b8449691v/f29

urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0012.tlg001.perseus-grc1.1.1–1.10

Q7245 □ go to: https://evelin.ifi.uni-heidelberg.de/

731081 □ go to: https://openknowledgemaps.org/viper/

10.14293/S2199-1006.1.SOR-UNCAT.CL49QV3.v1

hal-01836189