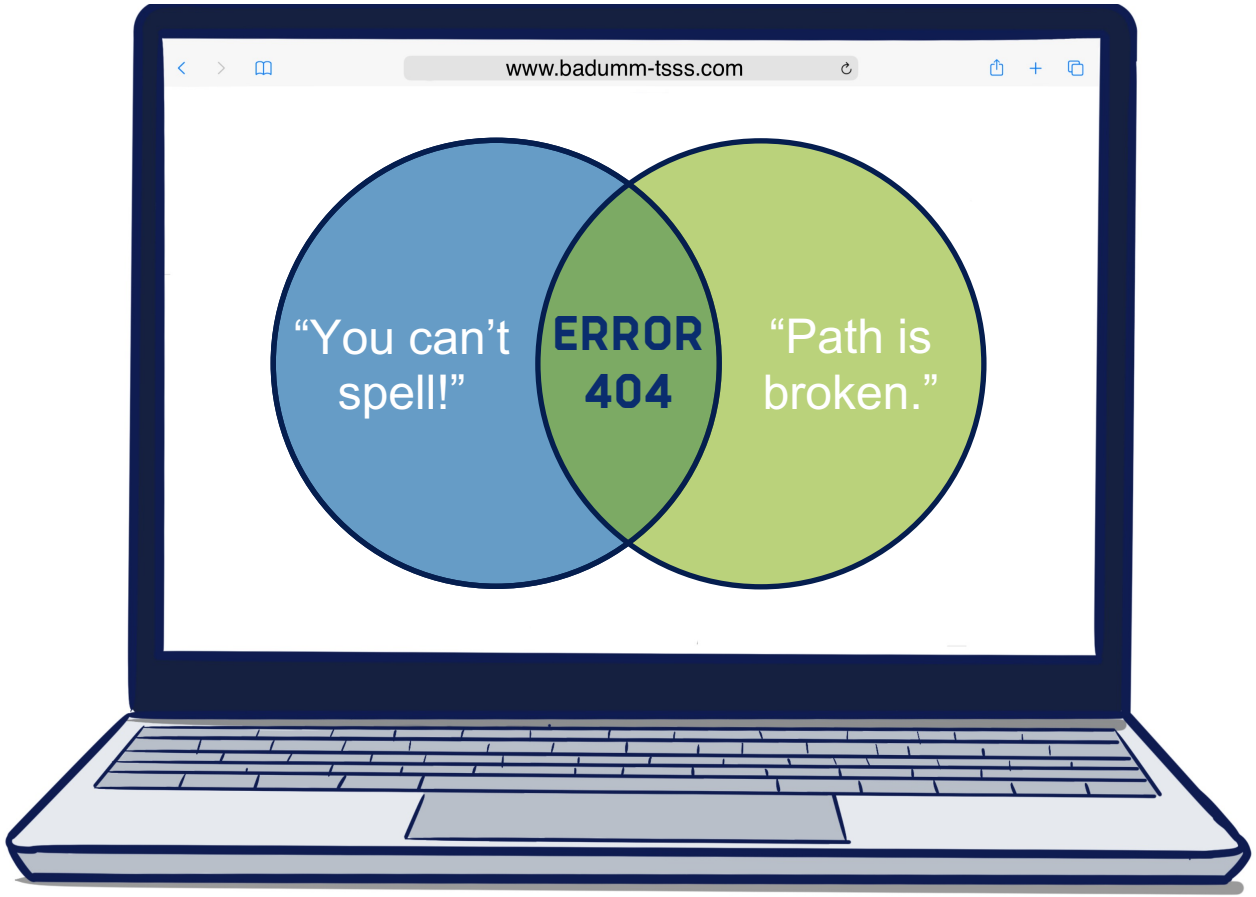
www.badumm-tsss.com
“You can’t spell!”
ERROR 404
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Error 404: Reasons of Link rot

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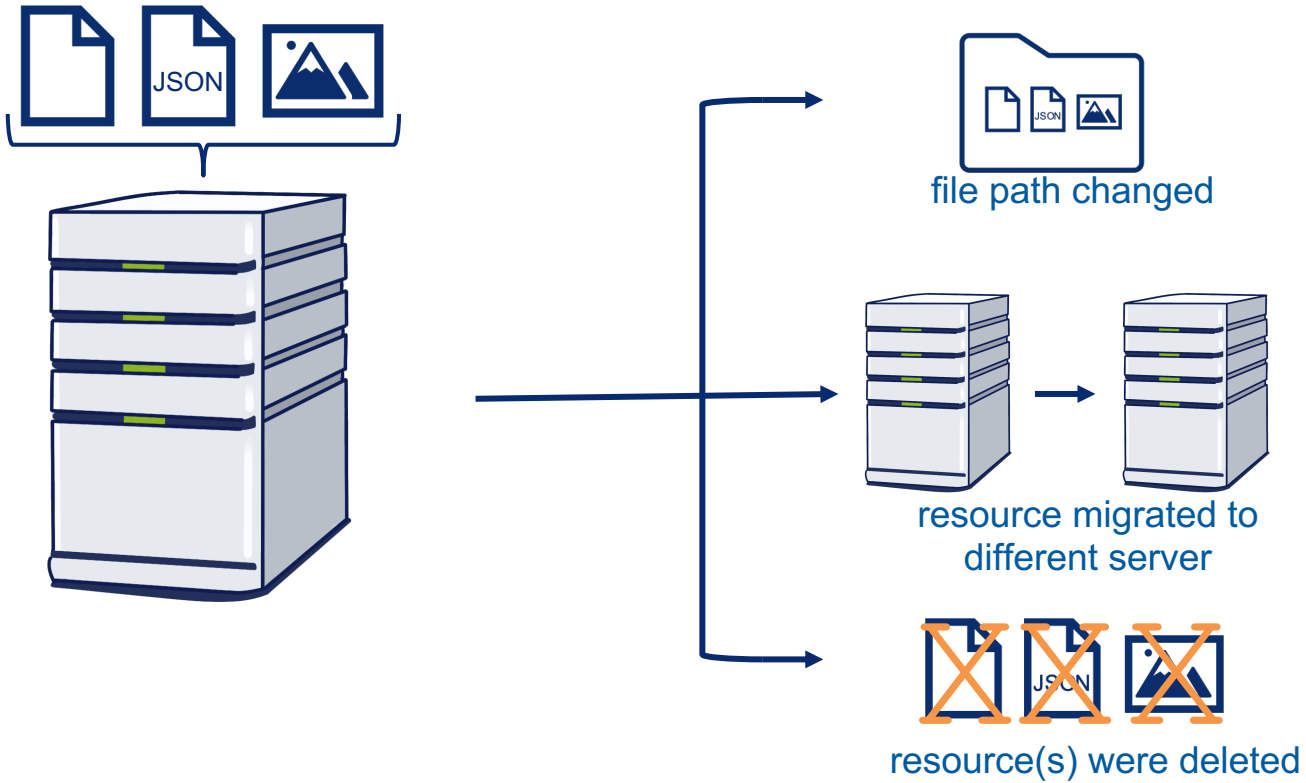


PERSISTENT IDENTIFIER (PIDS)

A solution ...

A PID is a long-lasting reference to digital objects

- articles,
- datasets,
- tables,
- figures,
- videos,
- Persons,
- instruments,
- Organization

PID **remains constant** for identifying that object regardless of changes to its location on the Web.

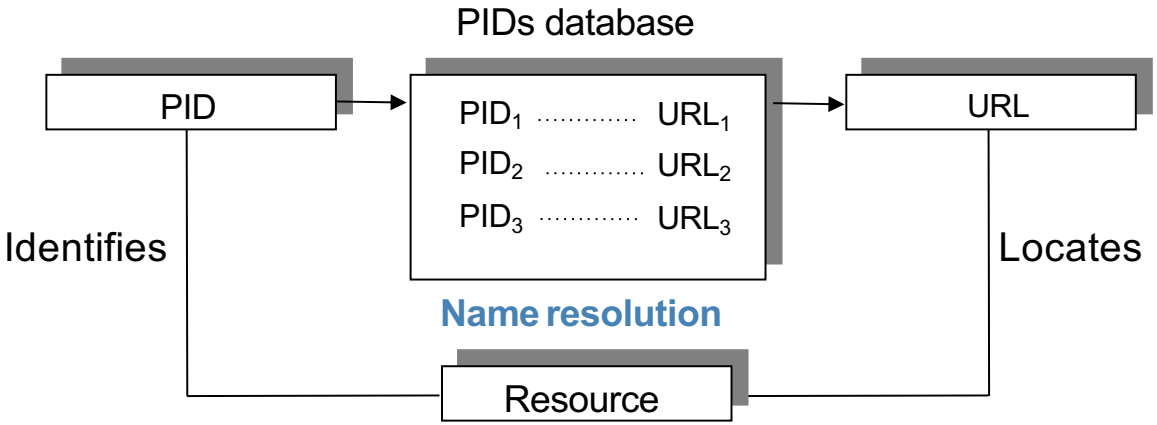
Can be **resolved** to the resource.

Globally **unique.**

Ensure the **permanent identifiability**, referencing and linking of scientific objects in the research landscape.

Name resolution

The process of **mapping** a persistent identifier to a URL that **retrieves** a resource. The URL locates the named resource identified by the persistent identifier (the name).



How does it work?

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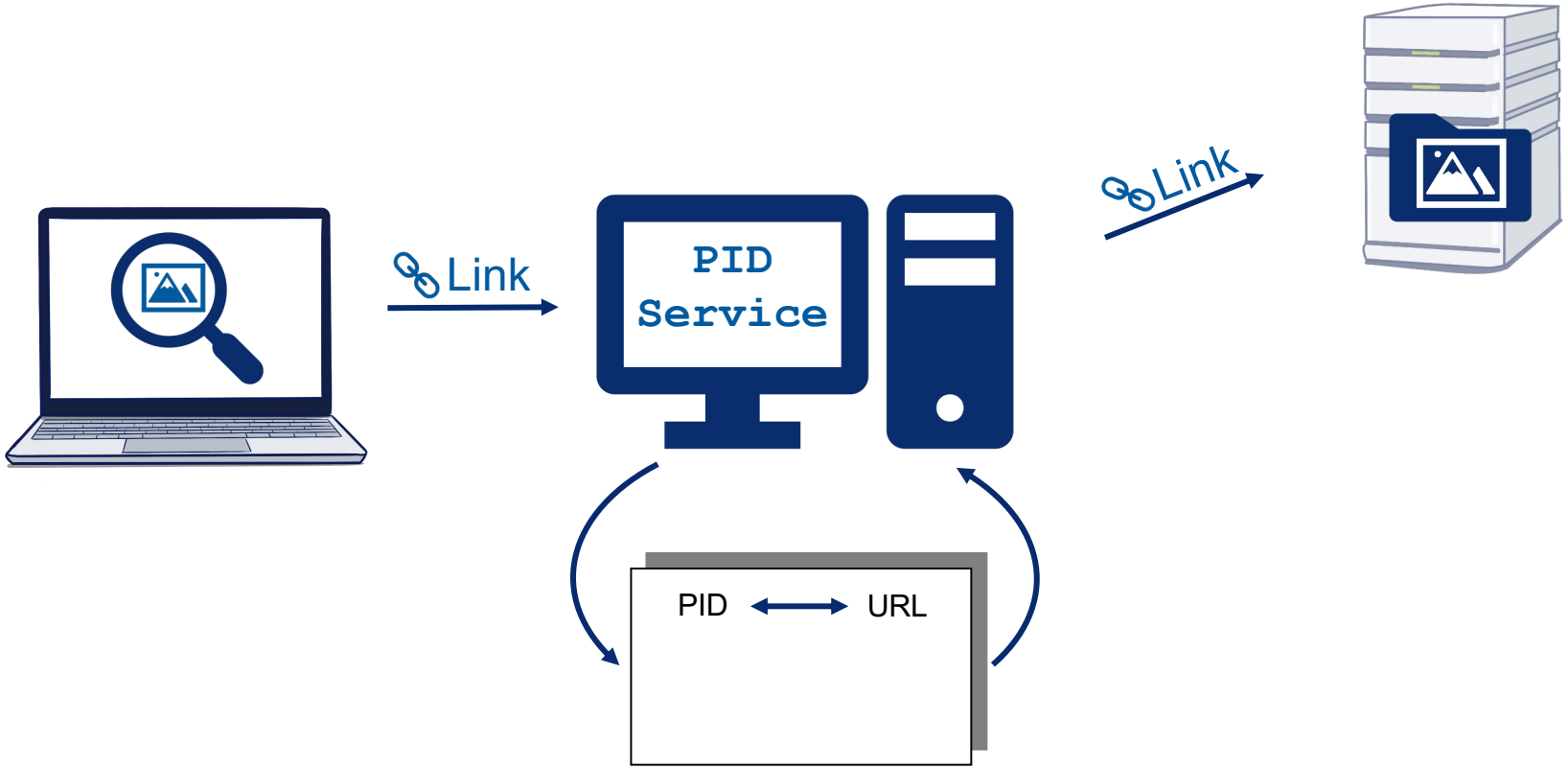

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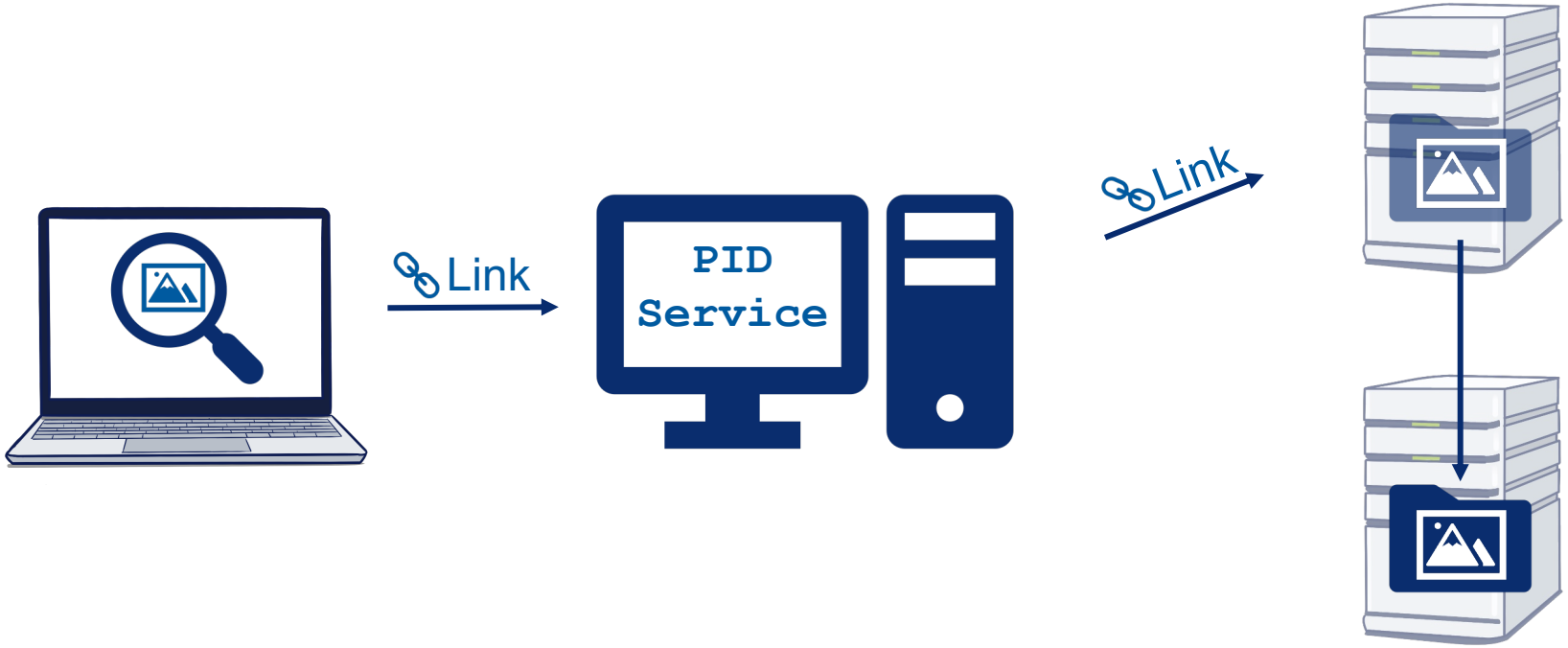
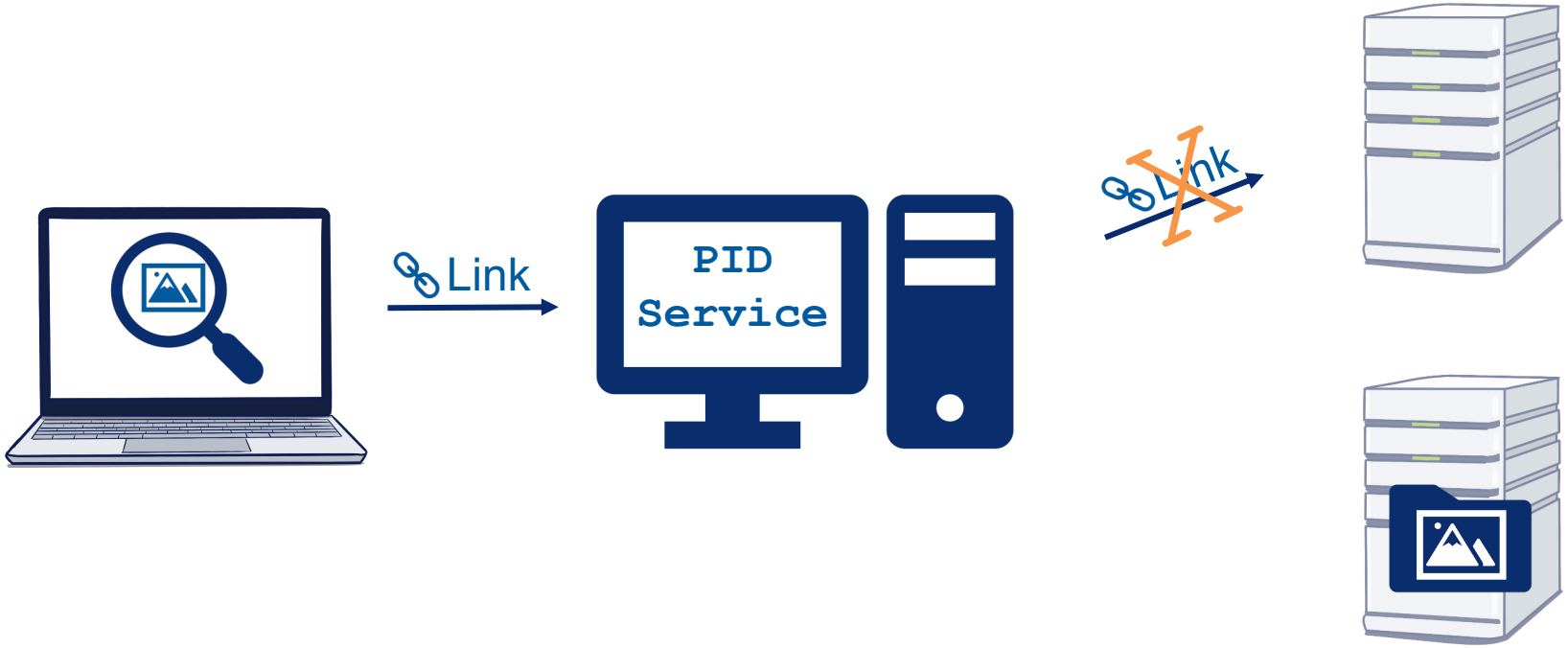
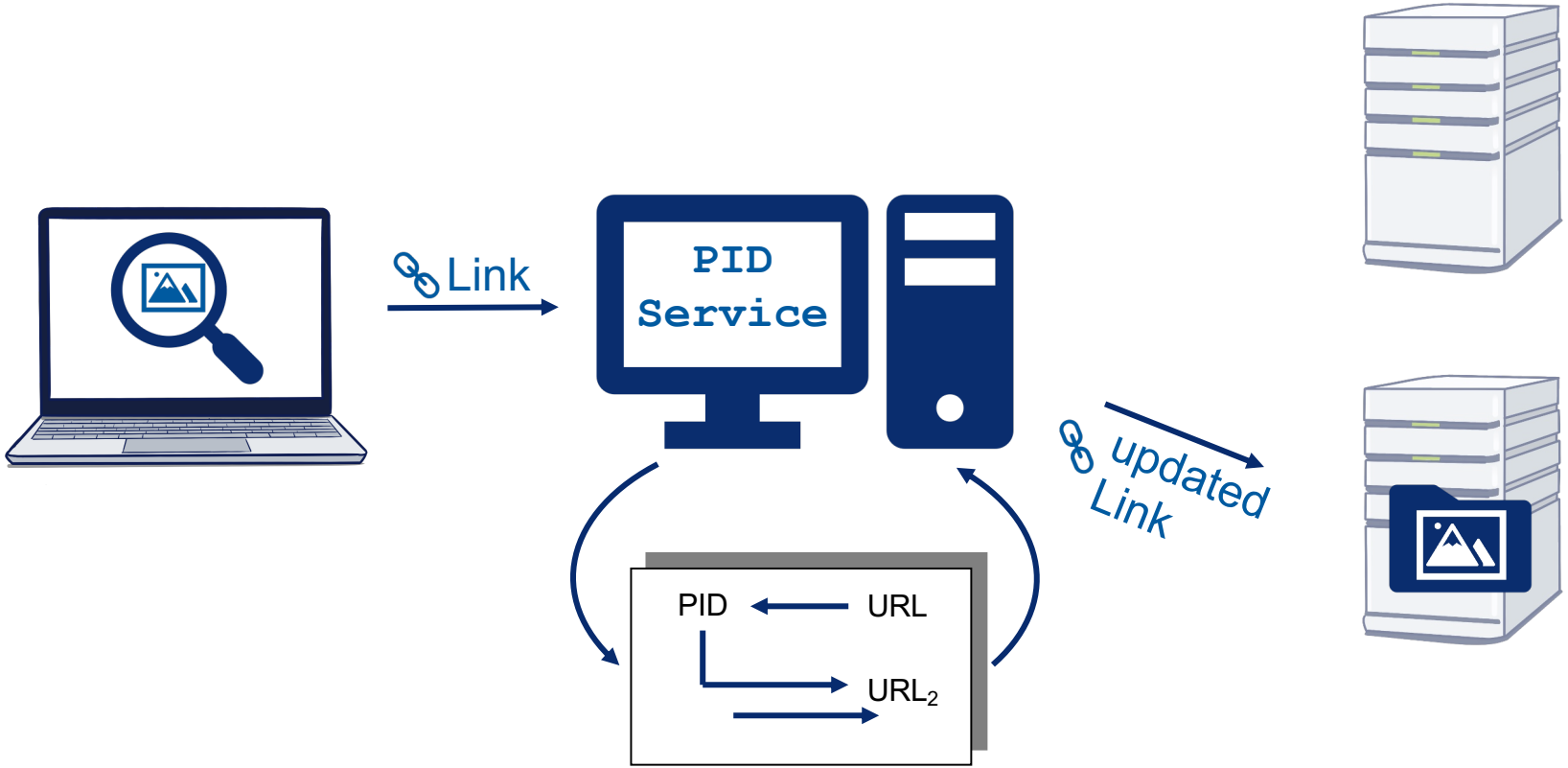


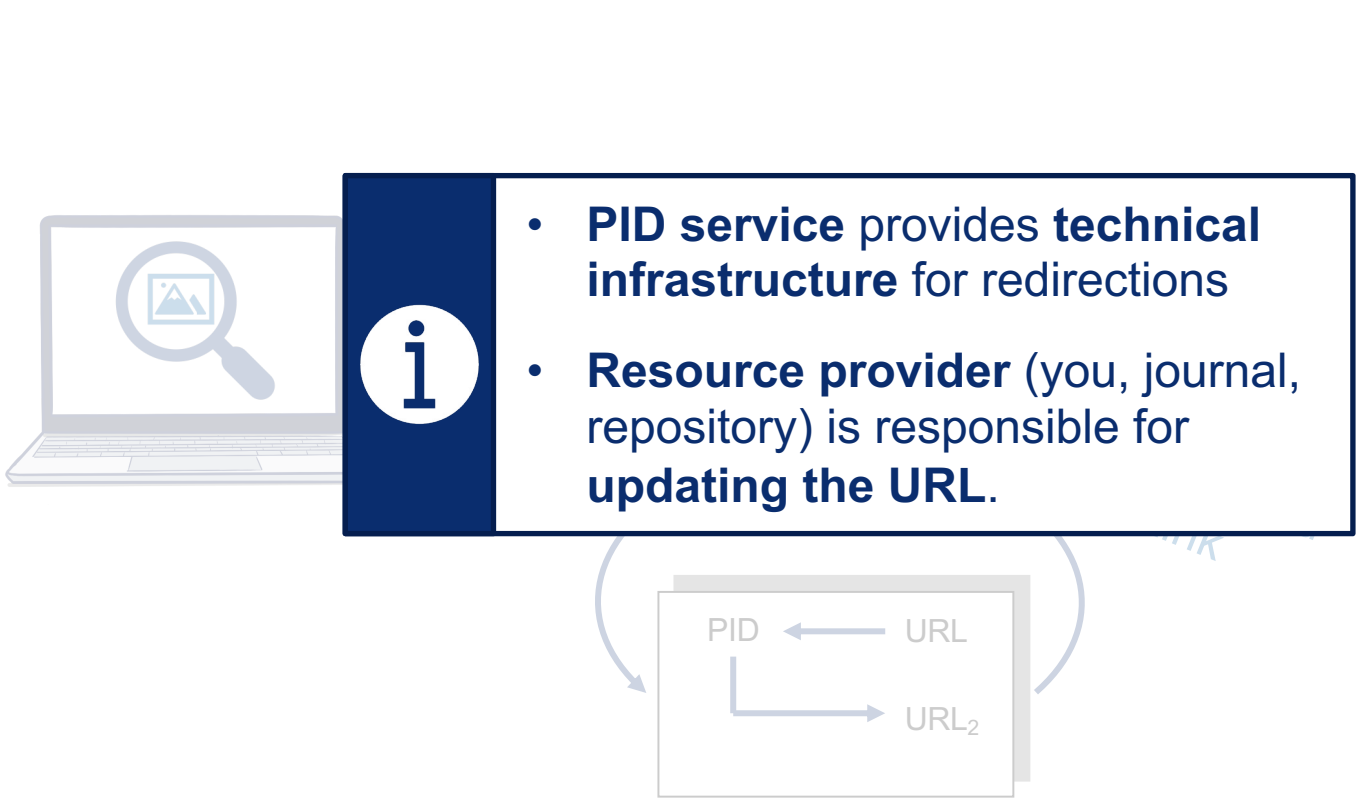
How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



- **PID service** provides **technical infrastructure** for redirections
- **Resource provider** (you, journal, repository) is responsible for **updating the URL**.

Schemes

The most frequently used PID for research data:

- Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)
- Persistent Uniform Resource Locators (PURLs)
- International Standard Book Number (ISBN)
- ORCIDs
- Research Organization Registry (ROR)
- Archival Resource Keys (ARKs)
- International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI)

PURL

ORCID

isni

ROR

PIDs may be

- **Open:** fully interoperable in any system (like those provided by Crossref, DataCite, ORCID and others)
- **Proprietary**: for use within a single organization (such as Clarivate's Researcher ID or Elsevier's Scopus ID).

QUESTIONS?