# Metadata - Making Data Understandable

Week 3
Data Science Workshop for
NGA LTER REU Students

#### Review of Last Week

 Good data organization is the foundation of any research project.

- Assume you are going to mess up.
  - Never modify raw data
  - Keep records of every step

# Goals for Today

- What is Metadata?
- Why is Metadata useful?
- How might you create and use Metadata?
  - Emphasis on machine readable formats
- Strategies

# What is Metadata?

#### Metadata

# "Data about data"

Information used to describe other resources for purposes of re-use, but also for discovery, identification, and management.



# The (data) product



- Name of thing
- Creator
- Amount
- Description
- Contents
- Usage



#### Scientific Metadata

**Who:** is responsible for the dataset?

What: is the content of the dataset?

Where: does the dataset describe?

When: does the dataset describe?

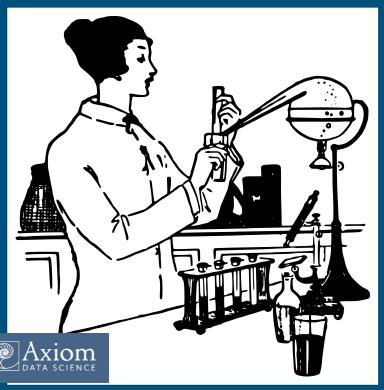
**How:** was the dataset created and evaluated?

Why: this dataset and these methods?



# Why Bother?

#### Value for Data Creators



- Publicize work, get credit
- Communicate quality and limitations of data
- Promote collaboration and synthesis
- Preserve your memory of the data and processes

#### **Benefits for Data Users**

- Avoid duplication of effort
- Save time deciphering dataset structure and content
- Understand quality and limitations
- Find collaborators





#### Metadata Snafu: Act 3

#### The story so far:

Dr. Judy Benign is trying to use a colleague's data. Three times, she's returned to get information on how to use the data. They are both getting exasperated.

Hanson, Karen; Surkis, Alisa; Yacobucci, Karen: Data Sharing and Management Snafu in 3 Short Acts. https://doi.org/10.5446/31036





https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\_continue=5&v=-MIH8PkuUo4

Metadata is a love note to the future



# What Actually Goes into Metadata?

#### Jamboard!

https://jamboard.google.com/d/144zev4wCsL9iiGNkerOfKyjgMMbk4iNgMrWotb3yS6U/edit?usp=sharing

# How to Organize All Those Elements?

- Proposals
- Papers
- reports

Ad hoc narrative

Structured narrative

- READMEs
- Data papers

Defined & standard format

- ISOEML

CSDGM

(on their own)

+ defined semantics

Linked keywords

ORCIDs



**Both Human and Machine Readable** 

# Example of XML: INSDC

```
<INSDSet>
 <INSDSeq>
  <INSDSeq locus>KU141605</INSDSeq locus>
  <INSDSeq length>535</INSDSeq length>
  <INSDSeq strandedness>double</INSDSeq strandedness>
  <INSDSeq moltype>DNA</INSDSeq moltype>
  <INSDSeq topology>linear</INSDSeq topology>
  <INSDSeq division>INV
  <INSDSeq update-date> 4-MAR-202 < INSDSeq update-date>
  <INSUSeq create=aate>62-MAY-2013

  <INSDSeq definition>
    Pseudocalanus minutus isolate IBPS120 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) gene,
   partial cds; mitochondrial
  </INSDSeq definition>
```

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+ defined semantics



**Semantics = meanings of words** 

# Another Metadata Example: ISO 19115

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd"</pre>
xmlns:gco="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gco" ... >
                                       <xs:complexType name="CI_Citation Type">
 <gmd:identificationlp/o>
                                         <xs:annotation>
                                           <xs:documentation>Standardized resource
   <gmd:MD_DataIdentification>
                                           reference</xs:documentation>
    <gmd:citation>
                                         </xs:annotation>
                                         <xs:complexContent>
      <gmd:CI_Citation>
                                           <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject Type">
       <gmd:title>
                                             <xs:sequence>
                                              <xs:element name="title"</pre>
         <gco:CharacterString>C
                                              type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType"/>
Northern Gulf of Alaska, 1970-20
       </gmd:title>
                                       <xs:element name="CI_Citation" type="gmd:CI_Citation_Type"/>
```

# Machine Readable?

# Advantages to Machine Readable

- Tools to create
  - Fillable web forms
  - Error checking
  - Code that adds tags automatically

- Tools to display
  - Data Catalogs
  - Highlight organization

- Tools for discovery
  - Identifiable
  - Searchable

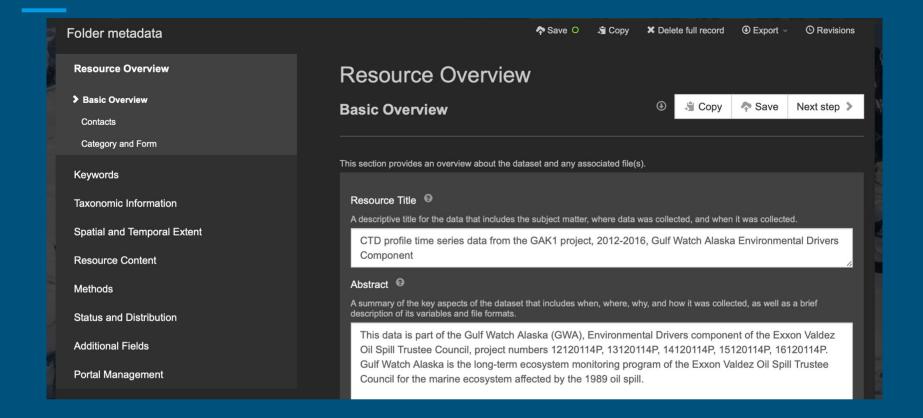
#### Tools to Edit: Code that Reads and Writes

#### R EML package:

https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/EML/versions/2.0.5

```
coverage <-
    set_coverage(beginDate = '1936-01-01',
        endDate = '1936-12-31', # Fake tempporal information
        sci_names = c("Iris setosa", "Iris versicolor", "Iris virginica"),
        geographicDescription = "Gaspé Peninsula", # Approximated spatial coverage
        westBoundingCoordinate = -65.75,
        eastBoundingCoordinate = -65.75,
        northBoundingCoordinate = 48.66,
        southBoundingCoordinate = 48.66)
coverage</pre>
```

#### Tools to Edit: Fillable Web Forms



# Tools to Display: XML to Formatted

#### Note

To: Tove

From: Jani

Date: 2015-09-01 08:30

Don't forget me this weekend!

# Tools to Display: NGA LTER Data Catalog

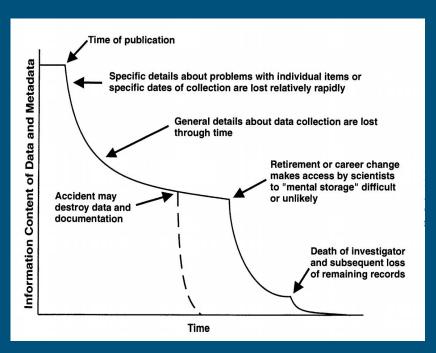
https://search.dataone.org/view/10.24431%2Frw1k595

- 1. Get organized and make a plan.
  - a. Gather docs from planning, collection & processing.
  - b. Be clear about what the data is/are.





- 1. Get organized and make a plan.
- 2. Get started as soon as possible.
  - a. Write metadata early and often.
  - b. Write for humans and machines.





- 1. Get organized and make a plan.
- 2. Get started as soon as possible.
- 3. Use controlled vocabularies.

#### LTER Controlled Vocabulary

Home

My account

#### oceans

Home / ecosystems / aquatic ecosystems / oceans

Term

Notes

Metadata

#### oceans

Non-preferred terms

UF ocean

**Broader Terms** 

BT aquatic ecosystems

More specific terms

NT3 marine

Related terms

RT plankton

RT oceanography

RT ocean biogeochemistry

RT ocean currents



- 1. Get organized and make a plan.
- 2. Get started as soon as possible.
- Use controlled vocabularies.
- 4. Treat it like an important part of your science.
  - a. Plan to revise & review before you publish.
  - b. Have someone else read your record.



#### Conclusions

- 1. Metadata is the backbone of data discovery
- 2. Think about Metadata from the beginning of your research
- 3. Take advantage of:
  - Tools
  - Code
  - People
- 4. Conform to standards

# Finish-up

Assignment #3 on GitHub - <u>Presentations on Data Archives</u>

Next week we will be at a this Zoom Link again

#### Resources

- Hanson, Karen; Surkis, Alisa; Yacobucci, Karen: Data Sharing and Management Snafu in 3 Short Acts. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5446/31036">https://doi.org/10.5446/31036</a>
- RDA Metadata Standards Directory Working Group
- <u>Understanding Metadata, National Information Standards Organization</u>
   (NISO)
- FAIRsharing Searchable Table of Standards
- Marine Metadata Interoperability Project Semantic Web Services
- LTER Controlled Vocabulary
- NGA LTER DataONE Data Catalog

# Reproducibility Requires FAIR (meta)data R

#### **Findable**

Uniquely Identifiable, searchable

#### Accessible

Open, with necessary controls

#### **Interoperable**

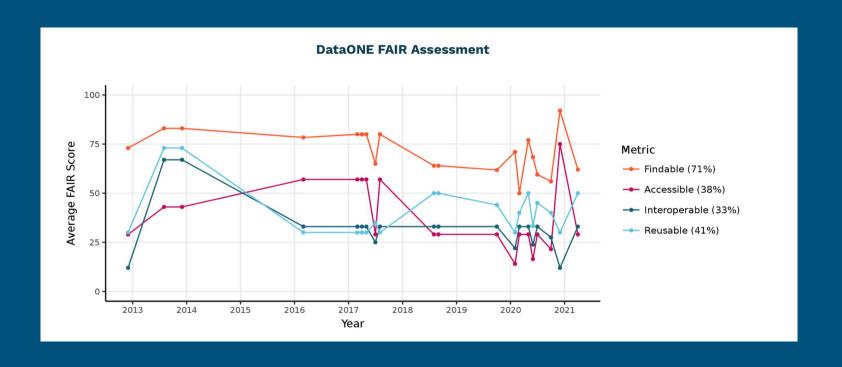
Formal, widely used standards with vocabs and links

#### Reusable

Great metadata, with license and provenance info

https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

# Tools to Edit: Compliance Checkers



# Discovery

https://search.dataone.org/portals/NGALTER/Data