

#### **Australian Research Data Commons**

### Guidelines for publishing structured metadata on the Web

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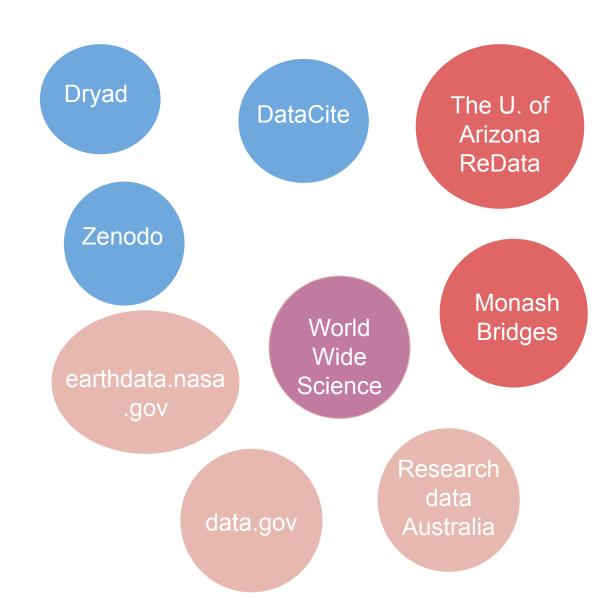
### **Outlines**

- Motivation to publish structured metadata on the Web
- Guidelines for publishing structured metadata on the Web

## Research data repository/catalogue

There has been a growing number of data repositories & catalogues for publishing and sharing data

re3data.org, the Registry of Research Data Repositories, had 23 repositories when it went online in 2012; the number quickly increased to over 1,200 data repositories from across the globe in three years and, by February 2020, the registry had more than 2450 repositories.



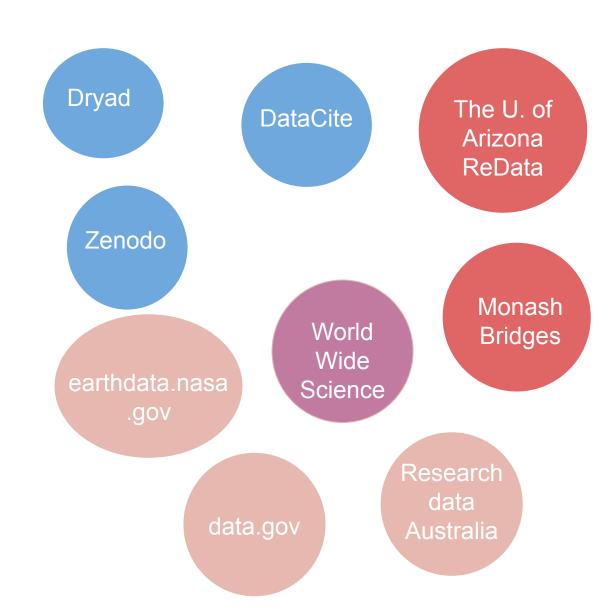
# Research data repository/catalogue

### **Challenge:**

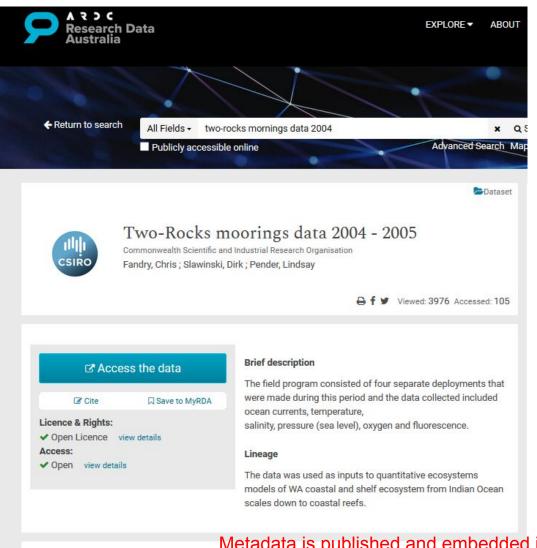
- It becomes harder for repositories exchanging metadata as each repositories may adopt a metadata schema to meet special need of their repository and user community.
- It gets harder for researchers and the public to find relevant data, especially where desired data is dispersed across several repositories.
- Metadata is published at a webpage (landing page) that is designed for human not machine, this limits the development of innovative data discovery applications.

### **A solution:**

- Leverage commercial search engines like Google, Yahoo, Bing etc. to facilitate broader discovery of, and access to, research data.
- Mark up metadata with Schema.org vocabulary and publish marked metadata (structured metadata) in metadata landing page.



### What is structured metadata?



#### Structured (meta)data / Markup

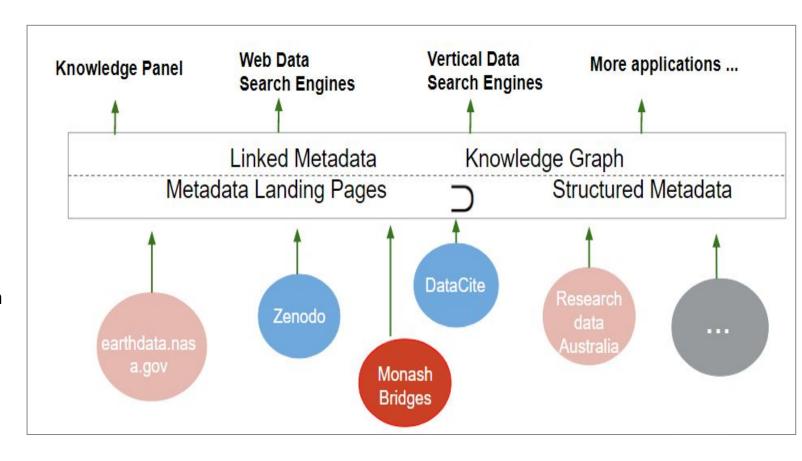
```
<html>
<head>
<script type="application/ld+json">
{"@context":"http:\/\/schema.org\/",
"@type": "Dataset", "datePublished": "2016-03-22",
"sourceOrganization":{"@tvpe":"Organization", "name":"data.gov.au"},
"keywords": "Australia, Cooper subregion, Galilee subregion, Hunter subregion, Namoi subregion
"license":["Birds Australia freely allows non-commercial copying and distribution of the Impor
"description":["## **Abstract** \n\nThis dataset and its metadata statement were supplied to t
"identifier":[{"@type":"PropertyValue", "propertyID":"local", "value": "bb67a0fd-0aac-433c-992b-b
              {"@type": "PropertyValue", "propertyID": "URL", "value": "http:\/\/data.gov.au\/datas
"url": "https:\/\/researchdata.ands.org.au\/birds-australia-important-iba-2009\/657761"}
</script>
</head>
</html>
```

Metadata is published and embedded in a webpage

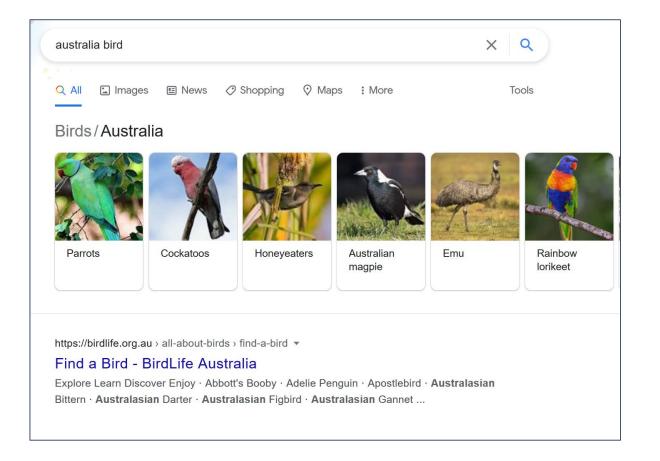
Data time period: 2004-07-01 to 2005-07-16 for human to read

### **Benefit**

- Enhance interoperability across data catalogues
- Make data more discoverable
- Enable federated search across repositories of a specific domain or related domains relevant to a research need
- Support a spectrum of data search needs from text/keyword search, JSON API to SPARQL queries
- Provide a potentially new method for metadata/content syndication among repositories



## **Example use of structured data**





#### Emu



Birds

The emu is the second-largest living bird by height, after its ratite relative, the ostrich. It is endemic to Australia where it is the largest native bird and the only extant member of the genus Dromaius. Wikipedia

Speed: 50 km/h (Maximum, Sprint)

Scientific name: Dromaius novaehollandiae

Conservation status: Least Concern (Population

stable) Encyclopedia of Life

Mass: 36 - 40 kg Encyclopedia of Life

Length: 1.8 m Encyclopedia of Life

Higher classification: Emus

#### Lower classifications





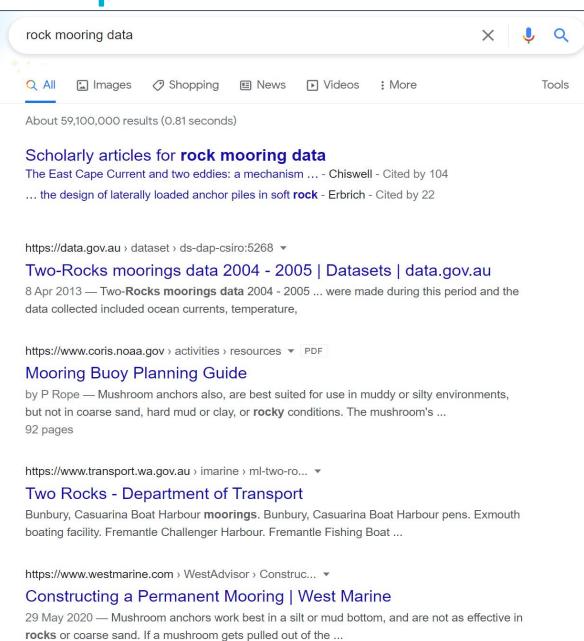


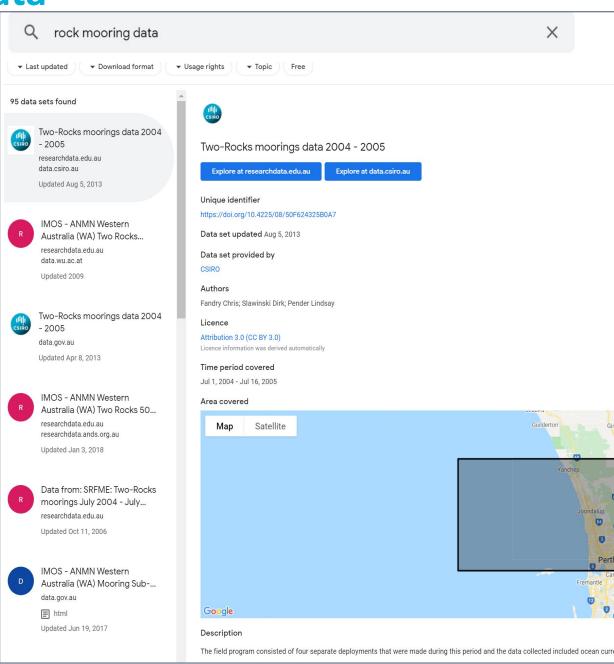
Kangaroo Island emu

King Island

Tasmania emu

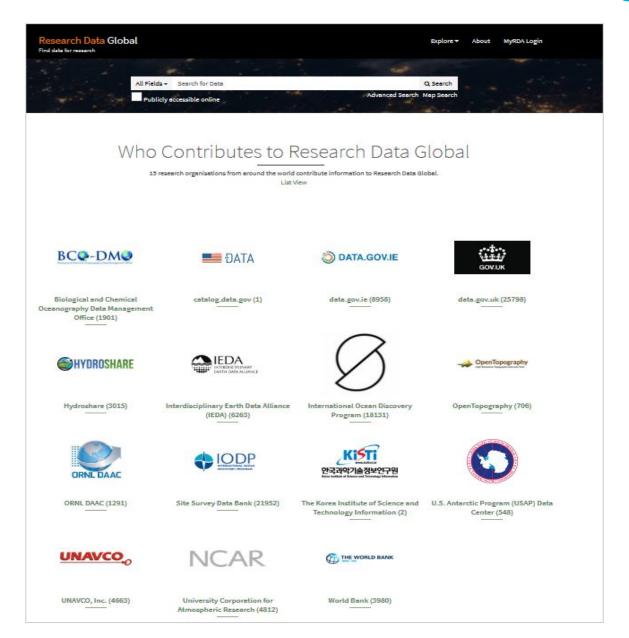
## Example use of structured metadata

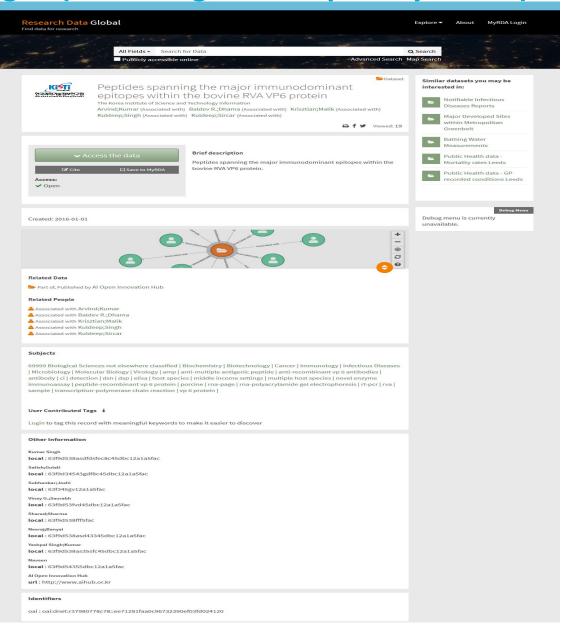




### **Research Data Global:**

Harvest structured metadata from landing pages (in testing, developed by ARDC)



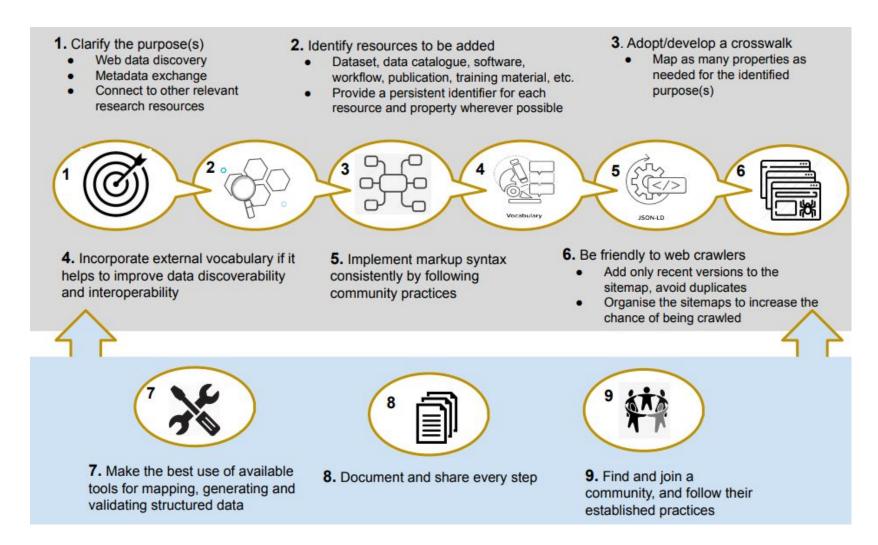


### Introduce the Guidelines for publishing structured metadata on the Web

- Motivation: Adoption of structured metadata within and across domains needs to follow a consistent implementation across
  data repositories in order to enhance interoperability and discoverability of data, therefore improve accessibility and reusability.
- Research Data Alliance (RDA) Research Metadata Schemas Working Group was formed in 2019, to bring together communities
  who are working on or desire to published structured metadata about data, software, learning materials and other resources
  related to research resources. (RDA is an internationally community driven initiative for building the social and technical
  infrastructure to enable open sharing and re-use of data.)
- The working group have been working on and writing up the "Guidelines for Publishing Structured Data on the Web".
  - Data repository operators can make their data more discoverable over the web
  - Publishers can effectively expose their metadata and benefit from it
  - Aggregators can easily access and use markup provided by consumers
  - Contributing to FAIRness (particularly for metadata)



# Nine recommendation for publishing structured data



The guidelines document is available at: <a href="https://bit.ly/3wwH6EY">https://bit.ly/3wwH6EY</a>

## Analysis of crosswalks from 14 metadata schemas to Schema.org (1)

Collected crosswalks to Schema.org from 14 schemas including DC, DCAT, DCAT-AP, DataCite, RIF-CS, Dataverse, DDI, SPASE, ISO-19115:2003, et al.

The crosswalks are available at: https://github.com/rd-alliance/Research-Metadat a-Schemas-WG

	<u>S</u>	chema.org									
Parent Type	Property R: Required	Туре	Description (text in bracket is from the Google dataset search guide)	DCAT-AP	DCATv2	Datacite  M: Mandatory R: Recommended O: Optional	<u>ISO-19115:2003</u>	M: Minimum R: Recommended O: Optional	<u>Dataverse</u>	DATS	RIF-CS
schema:Thing	description (R)	Text	A description of the item.	dct:description(M)	dcterms:description	Description (R)	Resource abstract	description (M)	Description; DescriptionValu e (M)		collection/description[@type OR collection/description[@type
schema:Thing	name (R)	Text	A descriptive name of the item (e.g. dataset, software, Organization).	dct:title(M)	dcterms:title	Title (M)	Resource title (M)	name (M)	Title (M)	title (M)	registryObject:collection:nat
schema:Thing	identifier	PropertyValue or URL	The identifier property represents any kind of identifier for any kind of Thing, such as ISBNs, GTIN codes, UUIDs etc. Schema.org provides decladed properties for representing many of these, either as textual strings or as URL (URI) links. See background notes for more details.		dcterms:identifier	Identifier (M)	Resource identifier	identifier (M)	Dataset Persistent ID	identifier (R)	collection/citationInfo/citatio identifier AND/OR collection/identifier
schema:Thing	alternateName	Text	An alias for the item  (Alternative names that have been used to refer to this dataset, such as aliases or abbreviations.)		rdfs:label skos:altLabel				Alternative title		
schema:Thing	sameAs	URL	URL of a reference Web page that unambiguously indicates the item's identity. E.g. the URL of the item's Wikipedia page, Wikidata entry, or official website.		owl:sameAs skos:exactMatch	RelatedIdentifer(R) AlernateIdentifier(O)*		sameAs (O)	Alternative URI	alternateldentifi er (O)	
schema:Thing	url	URL	URL of the item. (Location of a page describing the dataset.)	dcat:landingPage(O)	dcat:landingPage	valueURL	Online resource (function: information")	url (M)		identifier (R)	RDA key= URL of record. "https://researchdata.ands.or/ ?key= <insert key="">"</insert>
schema:CreativeWork	citation	CreativeWork or URL	A citation or reference to another creative work, such as another publication, web page, scholarly article, etc.		dcterms:bibliograph icCitation	citation/isBasedOn		citation (O) referenceCitation(O)	Related Publication	primaryPublicat ion/ citations (O)	collection/relatedInfo[@type on"] OR relatedObject:collection whe

## Analysis of crosswalks from 14 metadata schemas to Schema.org (2)

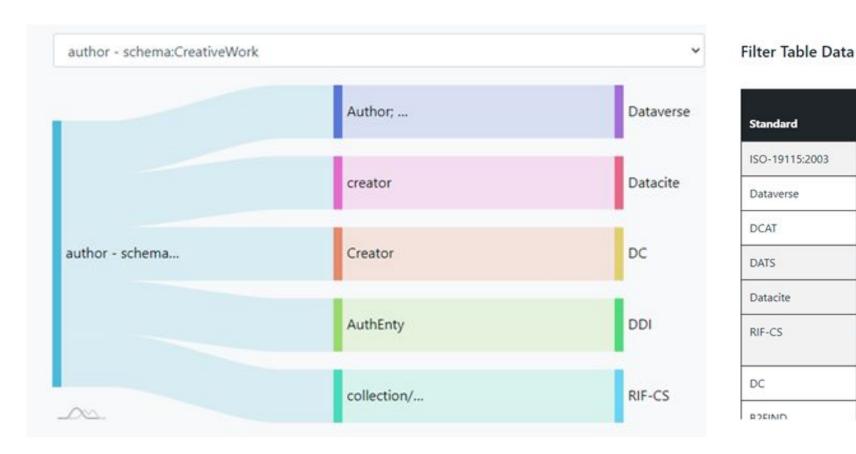
In total, about 384 properties from the 14 crosswalks are mapped to the 41 Schema.org properties.

One DC element "rights" doesn't have a proper mapping in Schema.org

19 out of 55 determs don't have a proper mapping in Schema.org: accrualMethod, accrualPolicy, audience, conformsTo, dateAccepted, dateSubmitted, educationLevel, extent, hasVersion, instructionalMethod, isRequiredBy, isVersionOf, issued (published?), medium, provenance, requires, rights, tableOfContents, valid

NISO Metada	ita Type	Schema.org properties  (The numbers in bracket indicates the number of crosswalks that have a term mapped to the schema.org property)			
Descriptive metadata: For finding or understanding a resource		Identifier (14), Name (14), description (14), Creator (14), alternameName (9), datePublished (13), version (13), keywords (12), about or subjectOf (8), inLanguage (10), temporalCoverage (11), spatialCoverage (11), variableMeasured (6), publisher (12), contributor (10), funder (9), producer (8)			
Admin. Metadata	Technical metadata For decoding and rendering files	encordingFormat (13), contentSize (6), measurementTechnique (6)			
	Rights metadata Intellectual property rights attached to content	License (12), copyrightHolder (3), isAccessibleForFree (6)			
	Preservation Metadata  Long-term management of files	contentUrl (7), URL (14), distribution (9), contactPoint (10), copyrightYear (5), dateCreated (10), dateModified (11), expectedArriveFrom(2), expectedArriveUntil(2), repeatFrequency (5), includeInDataCatalog (8)			
Structure metadata  Relationships of parts of resources to one another		citation (12), sameAs (8), mentions (3), isBasedOn (6) isPartOf (10), hasPart (10), isRelatedTo (7)			

### Visualisation of schema crosswalks



	_	- VI		
Standard	Term	Schema.org crosswalk	Parent Schema	
ISO-19115:2003	Resource title(M)	name	schema:Thing	
Dataverse	Title(M)	name	schema:Thing	
DCAT	title(M)	name(R)	schema:Thing	
DATS	title(M)	name	schema:Thing	
Datacite	Title(M)	name	schema:Thing	
RIF-CS	registryObject:collection:name (Title as displayed in RDA)	name	schema:Thing	
DC	Title - dcterms:title	name	schema:Thing	
ROEINIO	Title(MA)	name	echama:Thinn	

title

https://rd-alliance.github.io/Research-Metadata-Schemas-WG/

Developed by by the World Data System-International Technology Office, Canada



# Guidelines - with examples to support good practice

20 110 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
"creator":{     "@type":"Person",
"givenName":"Peter", "familyName":"Smith",
"sameAs": "http://orcid.org/0000-
0000-0000-0000"
}

ESIP Schema.org cluster provides a comprehensive list of markup encordings:

https://github.com/ESIPFed/science-on-schema.org

Suboptimal example	Good practice example
"keywords": ["geology", "soil sciences"]	<pre>"keywords":[</pre>

## Next step ...

• The working group will focus on adoption of the guidelines, as well as revision through feedback from the adoptions.

# Acknowledgement

- The support provided by the Research Data Alliance community and structures.
- Contributions from members of the Research Data Alliance <u>Research Metadata Schemas Working Group</u>, especially:
  - Co-chairs of the WG:
  - Co-authors of the guidelines: Leyla Jael Castro, Adam Shepherd, Sarala Wimalaratne
     Nick Juty, Julia Collins, Ruth Duerr, Chantel Ridsdale, Adam Shepherd, Chantelle Verhey, Leyla Jael Castro

Join the RDA Research Metadata Schemas Working Group (and/or other Communities of Practice) for following on the community discussion and contributing to the guidelines

- You can join the group if you are an RDA member:
  - Log in to the RDA Web site with your RDA userid/password, go to the Group page, and press the Join group button on the right (near the top of the page).
    - https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/research-metadata-schemas-wg
- o If you are not an RDA member, you can join RDA here: https://rd-alliance.org/user/register (it's free!)





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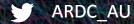
# Thank you

Contact:

mingfang.wu@ardc.edu.au

#### www.ardc.edu.au

in australian-research-data-commons



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