

Assessing the FAIRness of Datasets in Trustworthy Digital Repositories: A Proposal









1790-1857

The First Big Set - Going up of Course!

STill Going.....

Made it!! looks steeper from the top

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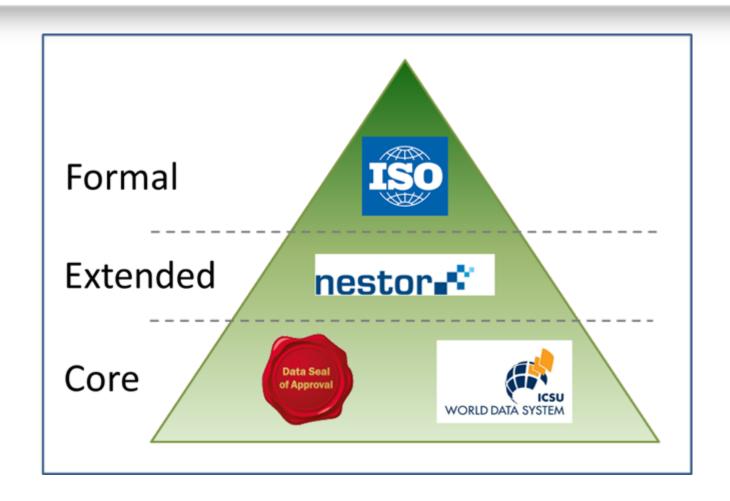
DANS and DSA



- 2005: DANS to promote and provide permanent access to digital research information
- Formulate quality guidelines for digital repositories including DANS
- 2006: 5 basic principles as basis for 16 DSA guidelines
- 2009: international DSA Board
- Almost 70 seals acquired around the globe, but with a focus on Europe



The certification landscape





DSA and WDS: look-a-likes

Communalities:

Lightweight, community review

Complementarity:

- Geographical spread
- Disciplinary spread





Goals:

- Realizing efficiencies
- Simplifying assessment options
- Stimulating more certifications
- Increasing impact on the community



Outcomes:

- Common catalogue of requirements for core repository assessment
- Common procedures for assessment
- Shared testbed for assessment



New common requirements

- Context (1)
- Organizational infrastructure (6)
- Digital object management (8)
- Technology (2)
- Additional information and applicant feedback (1)

25/08/2015

Common Requirements/V2.1





DSA-WDS Partnership Working Group Catalogue of Common Requirements

Introduction

Importance of Certification

National and international funders are increasingly likely to mandate open data and data management policies that call for the long-term storage and accessibility of data.

If we want to be able to share data, we need to store them in a trustworthy digital repository. Data created and used by scientists should be managed, curated, and archived in such a way to preserve the initial investment in collecting them. Researchers must be certain that data held in archives remain useful and meaningful into the future. Funding authorities increasingly require continued access to data produced by the projects they fund, and have made this an important element in Data Management Plans. Indeed, some funders now stipulate that the data they fund must be deposited in a trustworthy repository.

Sustainability of repositories raises a number of challenging issues in different areas: organizational, technical, financial, legal, etc. Certification can be an important contribution to ensuring the reliability and durability of digital repositories and hence the potential for sharing data over a long period of time. By becoming certified, repositories can demonstrate to both their users and their funders that an independent authority has evaluated them and endorsed their trustworthiness.

Basic Certification and its Benefits

Nowadays certification standards are available at different levels, from a basic level to extended and formal levels. Even at the basic level, certification offers many benefits to a repository and its stakeholders.



Requirements dealing with data quality

- R2. The repository maintains all applicable licenses covering data access and use and monitors compliance.
- R3. The repository has a continuity plan to ensure ongoing access to and preservation of its holdings.
- R4. The repository ensures, to the extent possible, that data are created, curated, accessed, and used in compliance with disciplinary and ethical norms.
- R7. The repository guarantees the integrity and authenticity of the data.

Requirements dealing with data quality

- R8. The repository accepts data and metadata based on defined criteria to ensure relevance and understandability for data users.
- R10. The repository assumes responsibility for long-term preservation and manages this function in a planned and documented way.
- R11. The repository has appropriate expertise to address technical data and metadata quality and ensures that sufficient information is available for end users to make quality-related evaluations.
- R13. The repository enables users to discover the data and refer to them in a persistent way through proper citation.
- R14. The repository enables reuse of the data over time, ensuring that appropriate metadata are available to support the understanding and use of the data.



New requirements are out now!

RESEARCH DATA SHARING WITHOUT BARRIERS

RDA EU RDA US CONTACT US

MY PROFILE

LOGOUT

SUPPORT

9 6 8





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OUTPUTS

WDS and DSA Announce Unified Requirements for Core Certification of Trustworthy Data Repositories developed through the RDA DSA-WDS partnership Working Group

Home » News & Articles » WDS And DSA Announce Unified Requirements For Core Certification Of Trustworthy Data Repositories Developed Through The RDA DSA-WDS Partnership Working Group

http://www.datasealofapproval.org/en/news-and-events/news/2016/11/25/wds-and-dsa-announce-uni-ed-requirements-core-cert/

https://www.icsu-wds.org/news/news-archive/wds-dsa-unified-requirements-for-core-certification-of-trustworthy-data-repositories



Resemblance DSA – FAIR principles

DSA Principles (for data repositories)	FAIR Principles (for data sets)
data can be found on the internet	Findable
data are accessible	Accessible
data are in a usable format	Interoperable
data are reliable	Reusable
data can be referred to	(citable)

The resemblance is not perfect:

- usable format (DSA) is an aspect of interoperability (FAIR)
- FAIR explicitly addresses machine readability
- etc.

A certified TDR already offers a baseline data quality level



Combine and operationalize: DSA & FAIR

It Simple, Short and

 Growing demand for quality criteria for research datasets and a way to assess their fitness for use

 Combine the principles of core repository certification and FAIR

Use the principles as quality criteria:

Core certification – digital repositories

- FAIR research data (sets)
- Operationalize the principles as an instrument to assess FAIRness of existing datasets in certified TDRs



Badges for assessing aspects of data quality and "openness"



These badges do not define good practice, they certify that a particular practice was followed.



BRONZE: data is openly licensed, available with no restrictions, accessible and legally reusable.



SILVER: satisfies the Bronze requirements, the data is documented in a machine readable format, reliable and offers ongoing support from the publisher via a dedicated communication channel.

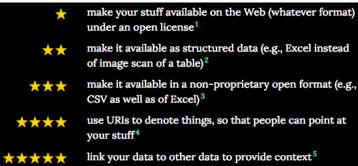


GOLD: satisfies the Silver requirements, is published in an open standard machine readable format, has guaranteed regular updates, offers greater support, documentation, and includes a machine readable rights statement.



PLATINUM: satisfies the Gold requirements, has machine readable provenance documentation, uses unique identifiers in the data, the publisher has a communications team offering support. This is an exceptional example of an information infrastructure.



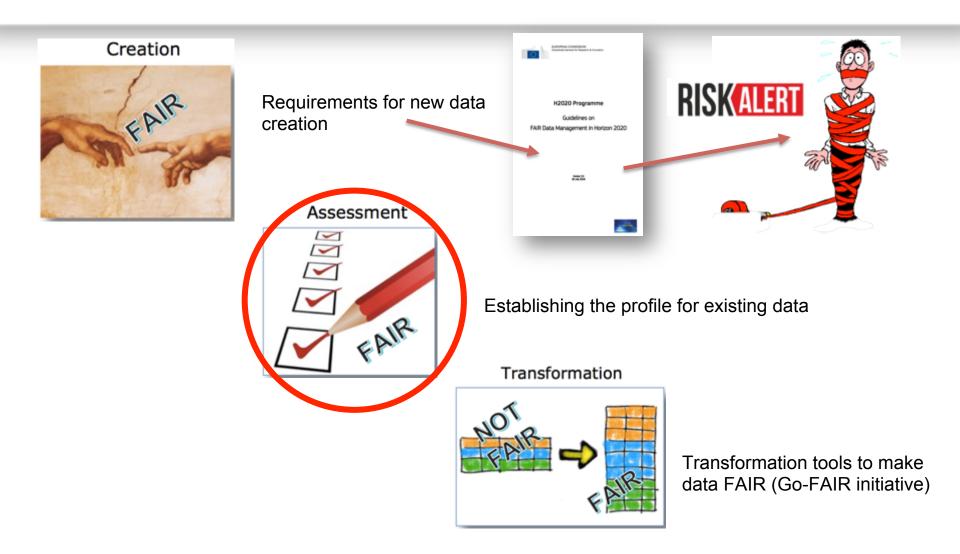


5-star deployment scheme for Open Data

Sources: Open data institute (UK), Centre for open science (US), Tim-Berners Lee



Different implementations of FAIR



FAIR badge scheme



2 User Reviews1 Archivist Assessment24 Downloads

- First Badge System based on the FAIR principles: proxy for data quality assessment
- Operationalise the original principles to ensure no interactions among dimensions to ease scoring
- Consider Reusability as the resultant of the other three:
 - the average FAIRness as an indicator of data quality
 - -(F+A+I)/3=R
- Manual and automatic scoring

Findable (defined by metadata (PID included) and documentation)

- 1. No PID nor metadata/documentation
- 2. PID without or with insufficient metadata
- Sufficient/limited metadata without PID
- 4. PID with sufficient metadata
- 5. Extensive metadata and rich additional documentation available

Accessible (defined by presence of user license)

- Metadata nor data are accessible
- 2. Metadata are accessible but data is not accessible (no clear terms of reuse in license)
- 3. User restrictions apply (i.e. privacy, commercial interests, embargo period)
- 4. Public access (after registration)
- Open access unrestricted

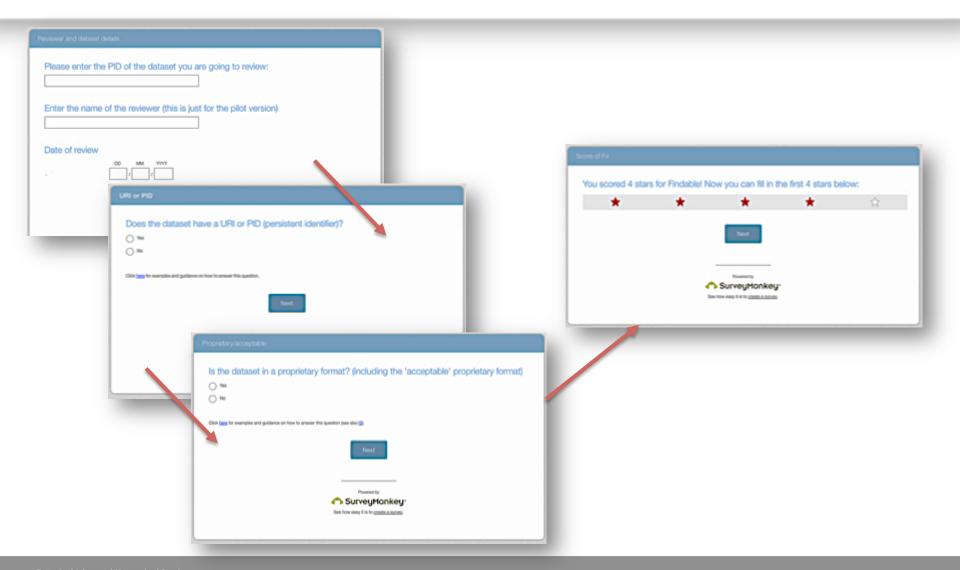
Interoperable (defined by data format)

- 1. Proprietary (privately owned), non-open format data
- Proprietary format, accepted by Certified Trustworthy Data Repository
- Non-proprietary, open format = 'preferred format'
- 4. As well as in the preferred format, data is standardised using a standard vocabulary format (for the research field to which the data pertain)
- 5. Data additionally linked to other data to provide context

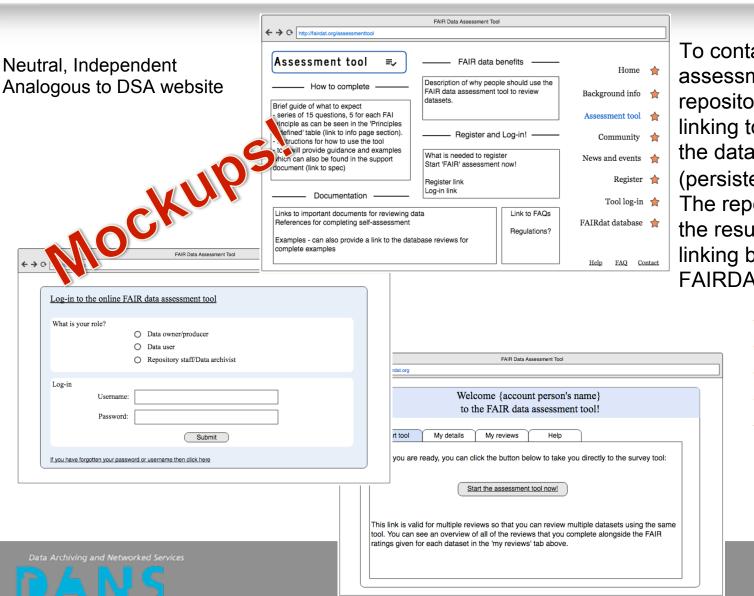




Creating a FAIR data assessment tool



Website FAIRDAT



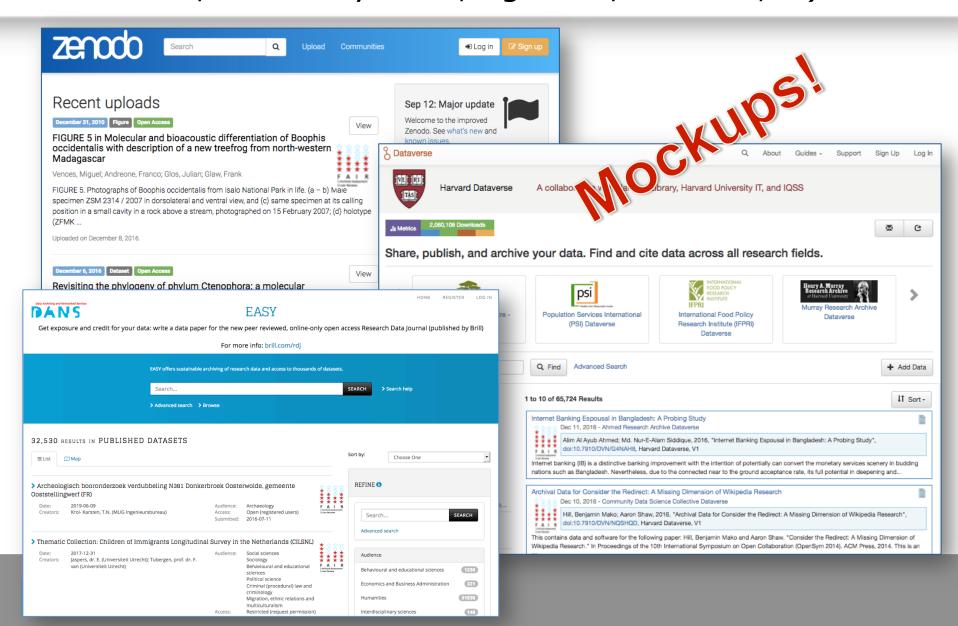
To contain FAIR data assessments from any repository or website, linking to the location of the data set via (persistent) identifier The repository can show the resultant badge, linking back to the FAIRDAT website



2 User Reviews 1 Archivist

Assessment 24 Downloads

Display FAIR badges in any repository (Zenodo, Dataverse, Mendeley Data, figshare, B2SAFE, ...)



Thank you for listening!





"Tell us what you think!"

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https://eudat.eu/events/webinar/fair-data-in-trustworthy-data-repositories-webinar



