WDS et Data identifiers

World Data System (WDS)

- Created by ICSU under the auspices of UGGI and IAU to replace World Data Centers and Federation of Astronomy and Geophysics Services

- FG represents IAU in the WDS Scientific Council

- Gives a label to data centres/services

- The procedure works and it would make senses that more astronomical data centres apply

Françoise Genova, DataCP, Interop Pune, Oct. 2011

World Data System (WDS)

- IVOA could apply as Network Member, like other organisations
- Important to be present because IAU is one of the parent body, to keep track that astronomy has been a pionneer of data sharing and interoperability, and to disseminate lessons learnt from IVOA and previous efforst to network on-line resources

> *The new WDS will support ICSU's mission and objectives, ensuring the long-term stewardship and provision of quality-assessed data and data services to the international science community and other stakeholders.*

SCID Report 2008

WORLD DATA SYSTEM
ICSU

Job Opportunity
HOT

Executive Director position available

ICSU WDS Conference

Global Data for Global Science
September 3-6, 2011
Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

- Website
- Preliminary report

WDS Feedback Survey

Please take this **survey** to provide feedback to the WDS

A new ICSU World Data System (WDS) has been created through a decision of the 29th General Assembly of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

WDS builds on the 50-year legacy of the ICSU World Data Centre system (WDC) and the ICSU Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical data-analysis Services.

The WDS concept aims at a transition from existing stand-alone WDCs and individual Services to a common globally interoperable distributed data system, that incorporates emerging technologies and new scientific data activities.

The new system will build on the potential offered by advanced interconnections between data management components for disciplinary and multidisciplinary applications.

News and Events

- The First ICSU World Data System Conference "Global Data for Global Science"
- Fifth Scientific Committee Meeting

Join ICSU WDS

Why join World Data System?

Applications for membership are **now open**

Criteria for Membership

The asterisk (*) indicates that membership is pending the signature of a Letter of Agreement between the facility/organization and the International Council for Science (ICSU).

	Facility/Organization	Regular Members	Network Members	Partner Members	Associate Members
1	International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE)		X*		
2	Centre de Donnees astronomiques de Strasbourg (CDS)	X*			
3	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)			X	
4	Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring (TEAM) Initiative	X*			
5	International VLBI Service for Geodesy and Astrometry, NASA	X*			
6	WDC - Geoinformatics and Sustainable Development	X*			
7	World Glacier Monitoring Service, Zurich	X*			
8	WDC - Rockets and Satellites and Rotation of the Earth	X*			
9	Australian Antarctic Data Centre	X*			
10	Fish Database of Taiwan (Academua Sinica, Taiwan)	X*			
11	WDC - Marine Environmental Sciences	X*			

WDS and Data Id

- Data Id is of course recognized as a very important question for WDS

- A strong pressure to adopt DOI as THE WDS system

- I am not sure that this fulfills the needs of the potential astronomical WDS community

Is the question of data identifier standardization decided?

- I am not sure at all!!
- Many projects are working on the subject and are pushing very strongly to get adopted
- Cf ~1993 when the astronomy bibliographic services (and the astronomical journals!!) used the bibcode because there was not yet general agreement among the publishers

http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/brdi/PGA_064019

3.45   IV.   What is the status of data attribution and citation practices in individual fields in the natural and soci (economic and political) sciences in United States and internationally? Case Studies.
Moderator: David Kochalko, Thomson Reuters

1. DataCite: Jan Brase, National Library of Science and Technology, Germany

2. Dataverse: Micah Altman, Harvard University

3. Microsoft Academic Search: Lee Dirks, Microsoft Research

4. International Oceanographic Data Exchange and the Scientific Committee for Oceanographic Research: Roy Lowry et al. (presentation given by Sarah Callaghan)

5. Global Biodiversity Information Facility: Vishwas Chavan, GBIF

6. Federation of Earth Science Information Partners: Mark Parsons, National Snow and Ice Data Center

7. Scripps Institution of Oceanography: John Helly, Scripps

8. SageCite: Monica Duke, University of Bath, UKOLN

- Discussion

Workshop – Options on where do we go from here?

Whitecotton Room, Sixth Floor

Moderator: Allen Renear, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

1:15-1:25   Introduction and charge to breakout groups, Allen Renear, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

1:30 -3:30   **Breakout Groups -** 5 groups @ 7-9 persons each, with moderator and rapporteur (Rooms to be assigned)

Breakout 2: What are the major technical issues that need to be considered in developing and implementing scientific data citation standards and practices?
Chair: Martie van Deventer, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa
Rapporteur: Franciel Linares, Information International Associates

Breakout 3: What are the major scientific issues that need to be considered in developing and implementing scientific data citation standards and practices? Which ones are universal for all types of research and which ones are field- or context- specific?
Chair: Sarah Callaghan, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK
Rapporteur: Matthew Mayernik, National Center for Atmospheric Research

Breakout 4: What are the major institutional, financial, legal, and socio-cultural issues that need to be considered in developing and implementing scientific data citation standards and practices? Which ones are universal for all types of research and which ones are field- or context-specific?
Chair: Vishwas Chavan, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Denmark
Rapporteur: Laura Wynholds, UCLA

Breakout 5: What are the respective roles and approaches of the main actors in the research enterprise and what are the similarities and differences in disciplines and countries? The roles of research funders, universities, data centers, libraries, scientific societies, and publishers will be explored.
Chair: Bonnie Carroll, Information International Associates, US
Rapporteur: Jillian Wallis, UCLA

Breakout 6: What issues would be useful to get additional feedback on from the scientific community in order to identify best practices for data citation practices and standards? Who should be asked? What is the best way to get this information?
Chair: Todd Carpenter, National Information Standards Organization, US
Rapporteur: Daniel Cohen, Library of Congress/NRC Board on Research Data and Information

CODATA Task Group

- CODATA has set up a Task Group on data citations standards and practices
- http://www.codata.org/taskgroups/TGdacitation/index.html

International Council for Science : Committee on Data for Science and Technology

< home > < newsletter > < discussion list > < data science journal > < contact > < members area >

C O D A T A

CODATA

Saturday, October 15, 2011

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Data Citation Standards and Practices

Approved by the CODATA 27th General Assembly in Cape Town 2010

Objectives:

The need for robust data citation capabilities

As the growth of electronic publishing of literature has created new challenges, such as the need for mechanisms for citing online references in ways that can be relied upon for many years into the future, the growth in online datasets (as distinguished from literature) presents related, yet additional challenges. Data citation standards and good practices can also form the basis for increased incentives, recognition, and rewards for scientific data activities that in many cases are currently lacking in all fields of research. The rapidly-expanding universe of online digital data holds the promise of allowing peer-examination and review of conclusions or analysis based on experimental or observational data, as well as the ability for subsequent users to make new and unforeseen uses and analyses of the same data – either in isolation, or in combination with other datasets.

This promise, however, depends upon the ability to reliably identify, locate, access, interpret and verify the version, integrity, and provenance of the digital datasets. The problem of citing online data is complicated by the lack established practices for referring to portions or subsets of data. Unlike in the realm of literature where a printed edition may be the version of record for a document, typically there is no such hard-copy of a database. Even if it were feasible for there to be such a hard-copy, scientists lack the necessary constructs and conventions for referring to portions of a database, analogous to the volume and page numbers, or titles, chapters, and sections, that we use

Deliverables expected to be completed by the 2012 General Assembly:

It is expected that an initial working group will be formed prior to the 2010 meeting in Cape Town, to be followed by formation of a full Task Group.

Within the first two years, tasks would include:

- Conduct an inventory of existing literature and existing data citation initiatives. Identify how existing data repositories cite their data sets.
- Identify and obtain input from stakeholders in the library, academic, publishing, and research communities.
- Provide an international forum to identify and help reconcile the needs of various stakeholder communities and groups/organizations that are already working on the data citation issues.
- Hold at least one meeting and a workshop to help establish a solid foundation of the state of the art and practices in this area.
- Work with the ISO and major regional and national standards organizations to develop formal data citation standards and good practices.