

# Architecture

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12:00-12:15



#### Three identified themes - outline



Metadata

Semantic interoperability

D2.1

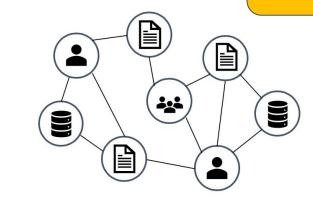
PIDs in action

#### Shallow FAIR and Deep FAIR

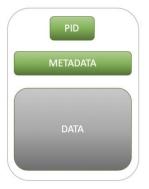
Persistent identifiers

Research Information

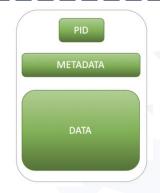




Research Data



Necessary research information, PIDs, machine readable license



All data elements are machine accessible

# Persistent identifiers

#### **Implementing Persistent Identifiers**

Service providers are in a key position in implementing FAIR by

- 1. assigning and managing PIDs to master data
- 2. integrating external PIDs and semantic artefacts in their information architecture
- 3. integrating external PIDs and semantic artefacts in the workflow of (meta)data creation
- 4. automating the processes of metadata generation and linking as much as possible in user friendly, yet transparent ways.



#### FAIR Guiding Principles: all about metadata

**80**%

Metadata

20%

Persistent identifiers



Barend Mons @ MRC-Drexel/CODATA workshop. 2018



#### But ...



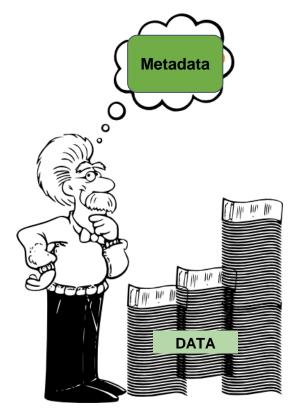
are like toothbrushes...



...Everyone thinks that it is a good idea, but nobody wants to use someone else's.



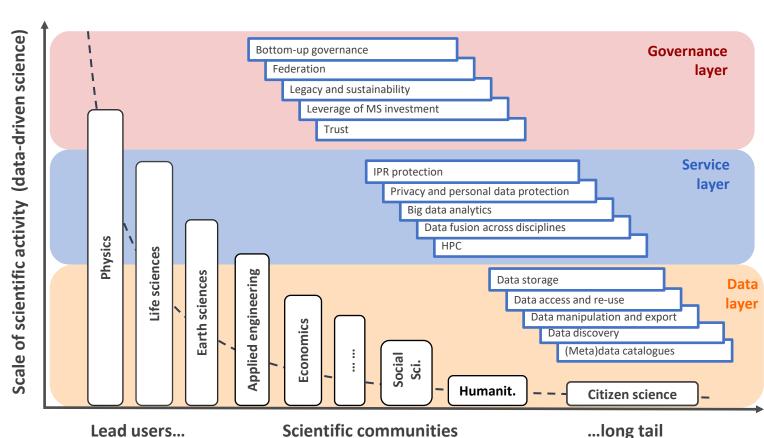
## Challenges



- Inter-cross disciplinary research
- Metadata **standards**: avoid the "toothbrush effect"
- (Meta)data catalogue integration
- Metadata quality is not only at schema level (metadata formats), but also at scheme (semantic artifacts) and content
- Good research outcomes (publications and data) include good metadata, but difficult to balance rich/cool/good metadata.

## Scientific landscape for EOSC

Metadata



Based on Burgelman















Repositories?
(Meta)data
catalogue



B2FIND Find Research Data

Integrated (Meta)data catalogue



B2FIND
Find Research Data





DCAT-AP

D3.6

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M3.7



#### But do we really understand each other ...?

**Technical interoperability:** the ability of different information technology systems and software applications to communicate and exchange data.

**Semantic interoperability:** the ability of computer systems to exchange data with unambiguous, shared meaning.

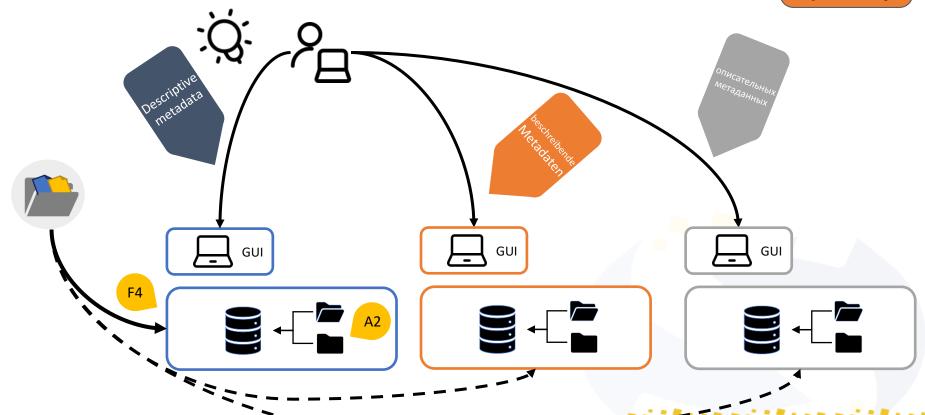
**Organisational interoperability:** the way in which organisations align their business processes, responsibilities and expectations to achieve commonly agreed and mutually beneficial goals.

**Legal interoperability:** the broader environment of laws, policies, procedures and cooperation agreements needed to allow the seamless exchange of information between different organisations, regions and countries.



### Repositories exposing metadata

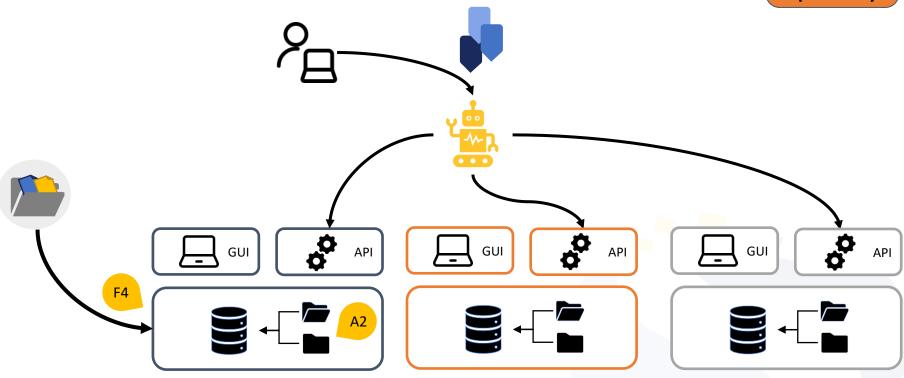
Semantic inter-operability





#### Metadata for machines

Semantic inter-operability







#### The FAIR Data Point



Helping repositories expose following the FAIR principles by creating a reference implementation of the FDP

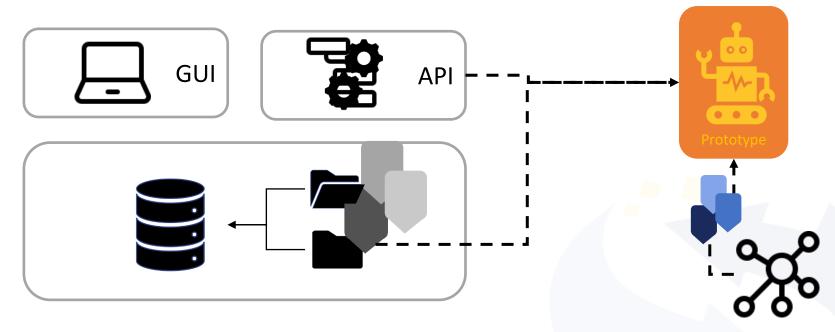
A solution based on semantic metadata standards (DCAT, Dublin Core and Linked Data)

A layer for semantic interoperability with triple store and API



#### The FAIR Data Point (FDP)





Sandbox running, reference implementation upcoming



## Co-development



Developer repositories



**:**CData INRAC











#### Tester repositories







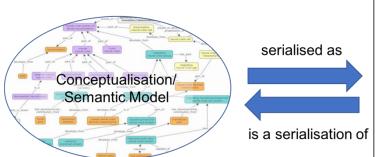


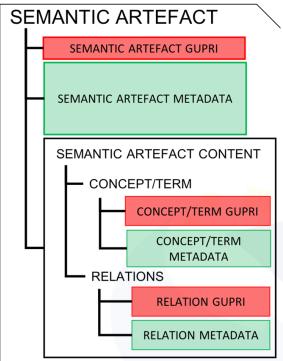




### Semantic interoperability

Semantic inter-operability





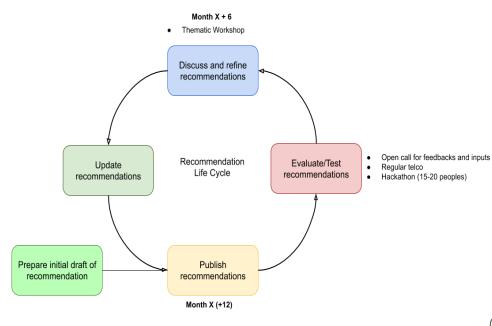
D2.2

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# Recommendations for

# FAIR semantics



#### **D2.2** First set of recommendations

- 17 preliminary recommendations for implementing FAIR
- 10 Best Practices for creating semantic artefacts

Semantic interoperability



D2.5 Second set of recommendations



D2.8 Third set of recommendations

**M2.3** 

**M2.6** 

M2.9



#### Solutions for better interoperability

# **Persistent identifiers**

Recommendations that support different use cases and contexts

#### **FAIR** semantics

Recommendations for creating FAIR semantic artefacts

#### Metadata

Aligning and integrating metadata