



PREPARDE

D2.1 Journal workflows from author submission of datasets and papers, through review to publication.

D2.2 Data repository workflows from ingestion of data, through data centre technical review, to DOI assignment to dataset

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Partner Institutions	University of Leicester British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC) US National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) California Digital Library (CDL) Digital Curation Centre (DCC) University of Reading Wiley-Blackwell Faculty of 1000 Ltd		
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Workflows for data publication, from repository to data journal

Introduction

This document holds the workflows captured as part of the PREPARDE project. Workflows were captured for the data centre and journal partners in order to identify points where cross-linking and metadata sharing for data publication would be the most effective.

This report is structured as follows: section 2 lists the workflows received and their source. Section 3 discusses the workflows and attempts to draw some conclusions from them. The captured workflows themselves are then attached to this document.

Workflow listing

Workflows were received for:

- Data Centres
 - CEDA¹ (broken down into type of data submitter)
 - NCAR Earth Observing Laboratory (EOL): Computing, Data, and Software Facility
 - NCAR CISL Research Data Archive (RDA), <http://rda.ucar.edu/>
 - NERC DOI minting workflow
- Journals
 - Geoscience Data Journal (GDJ)
 - International Journal of Digital Curation IJDC (as a control – representative of workflow for non-data publishers)
 - Dryad (http://wiki.datadryad.org/Submission_System_Workflow)

¹ Centre for Environmental Data Archival – umbrella group containing the British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC), NERC Earth Observation Data Centre (NEODC) and the UK Solar System Data Centre (UKSSDC)

Discussion

- IJDC workflows are very self-contained, as you'd expect from a non-data paper publisher, where the only flows of communication are internal to IJDC, to the paper author(s) and paper reviewers.
- CEDA workflows vary according to the type of data submitter
 - “engaged submitter” – dataset author is engaged in the process of dataset ingestion into the archive and will answer questions and provide metadata and supporting documentation. Datasets from engaged submitters are most likely to be assigned with DOIs after the ingestion process is completed.
 - “data dumper” – the dataset is provided to the data centre “as-is” with no further supporting information, metadata or contact with the author. In some cases, this is legacy data where the data centre are archiving it to save it from deletion. These datasets are un-likely to be awarded DOIs as they probably do not meet the technical requirements for DOIs. However, if it is determined that these datasets are scientifically important then effort may be found to dig up more metadata/clean up the dataset, and they then might be awarded a DOI.
 - “3rd party data request” – this is when a researcher asks the BADC to broker a transfer of data between them and a 3rd party (e.g. the Met Office). DOIs may or may not be assigned to these datasets, depending on the licensing conditions associated with the transfer of the data between the researcher and 3rd party, and the conditions of storage of the data in the data centre.
- For CEDA (and all the NERC data centres) DOIs get assigned at the end of the ingestion process, and after a few more checks of the dataset to ensure it meets the technical quality requirements to be assigned a DOI.
- Similarly to the CEDA workflows, the NCAR workflows point out that it can take months/years to process and ingest a dataset into the archive.
- Both the NCAR and CEDA workflows have several points where the data submitter is contacted to clarify and/or correct metadata and data.
- Both data centres make a point of notifying their user community when new data is fully ingested and becomes available.
- An obvious cross-linking point into GDJ is in the box “XML info (provided by data centre, via author) is used to populate the data set tagging within the article”. It is possible to do this without the input of the author, by simply using the DOI to connect to the dataset’s DataCite metadata record (via <http://search.datacite.org>) and ingesting the appropriate metadata for the data paper that way. More metadata could be scraped directly from the data repository’s metadata record, but that would mean that the metadata collected by the data centre needs to be easily mapped to the metadata needed by the journal. An intermediate step would be to automatically ingest the metadata from the data centre into a webform that the data paper author could edit/add to, and the resulting updated (or corrected) metadata could then be shared between the data centre and the journal. This would mean that the dataset author wouldn’t have to provide information to the journal that had already been provided to the data centre, and would be able to improve/review the metadata held by the data centre at the same time as the data paper metadata is checked. (Note that this advanced linking is beyond the scope of the PREPARDE project, but is highlighted as potential future work.)
- The data journal has several places where it needs to communicate back to the data centre the results of reviews, when the data paper is published, citations of the data paper etc, so that further cross-links can be made to enrich the dataset. The data centre should link back to the data papers resulting from and papers that cite a particular dataset as well.

- The Dryad workflow as described at http://wiki.datadryad.org/Submission_System_Workflow is very much a software workflow, so doesn't describe the processes undergone or questions asked as part of the curator review (for example). It's also not clear where the Dryad workflow connects to the journal workflow, though we believe it comes in when a paper is submitted to a journal.
- Results of journal processes may impact the dataset as it's stored in a data centre, for example, results of data review might mean a correction has to be made and therefore a new version of a dataset (with a new DOI) has to be created and stored. It might be the case that a dataset would be withdrawn from the data centre, but the landing page for the DOI would be maintained. In this event, it would be appropriate for the data centre to notify the data journal that the data was no longer available, but it would be up to the journal to update the data paper and/or paper metadata to reflect this.
- A generalised workflow for dataset ingestion and publication is shown in figure 1.

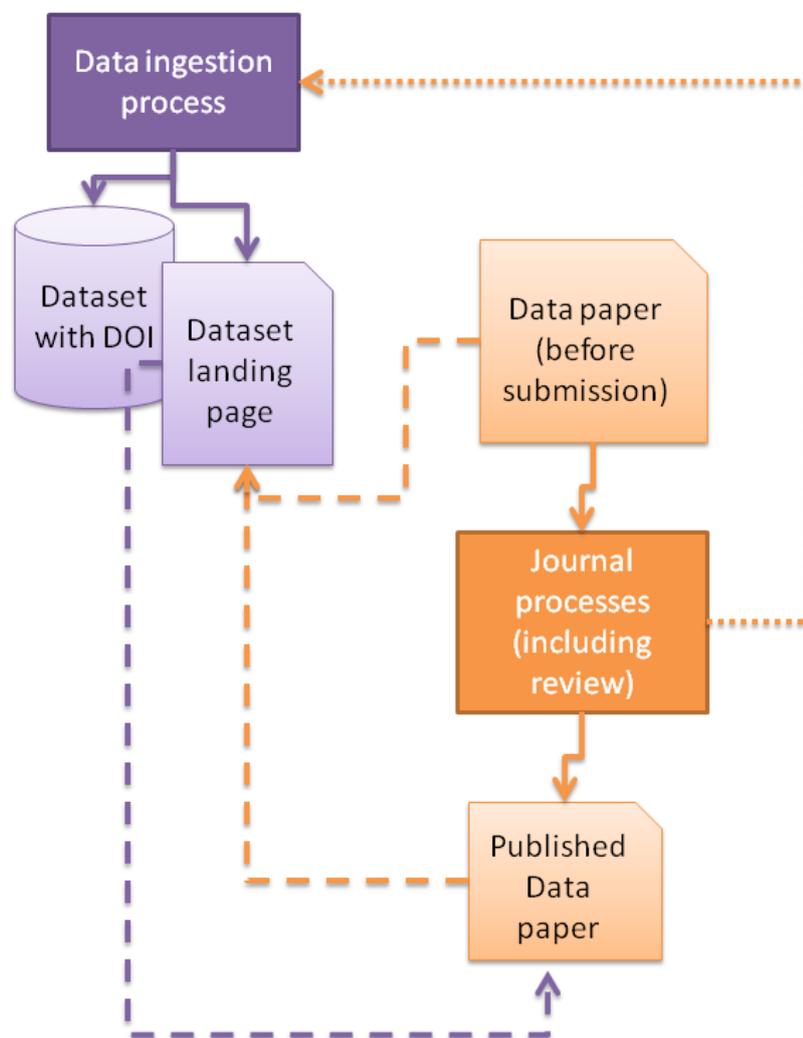
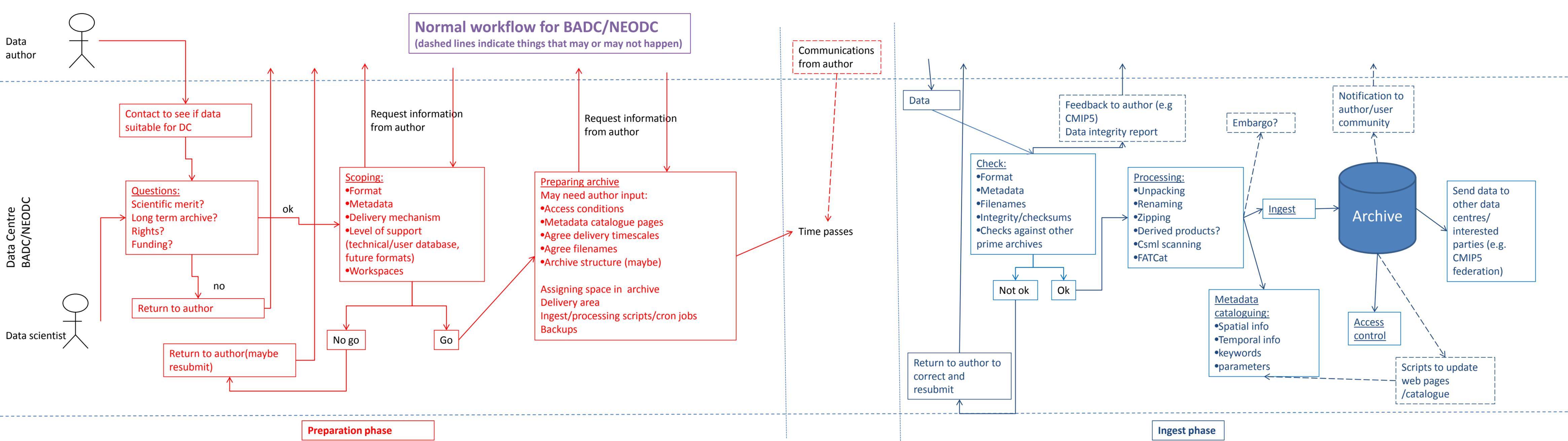
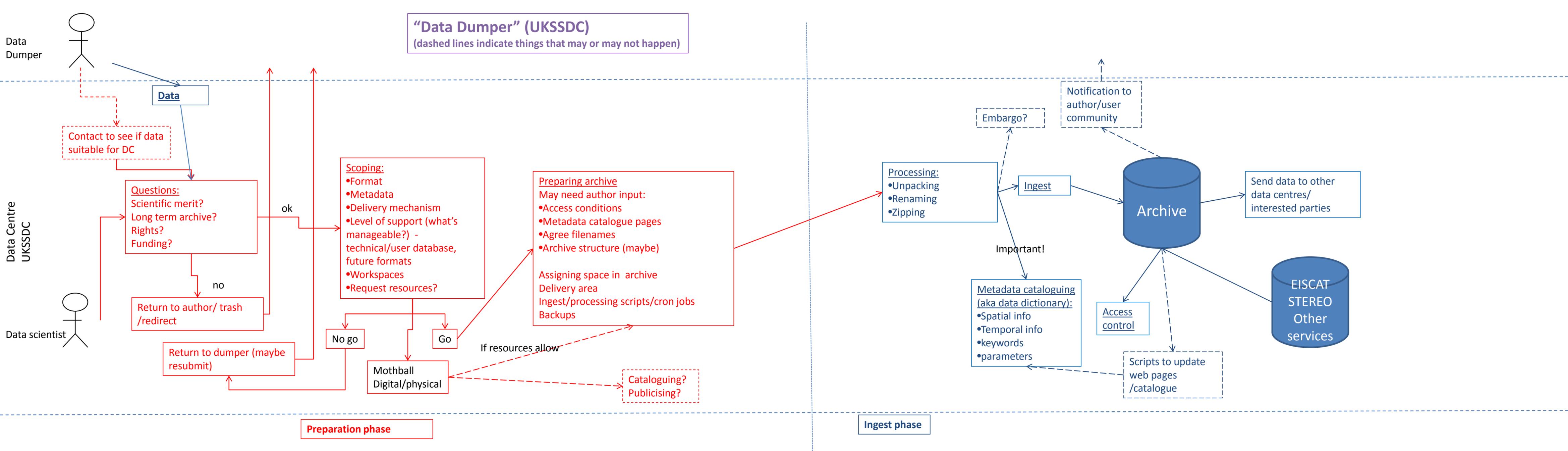
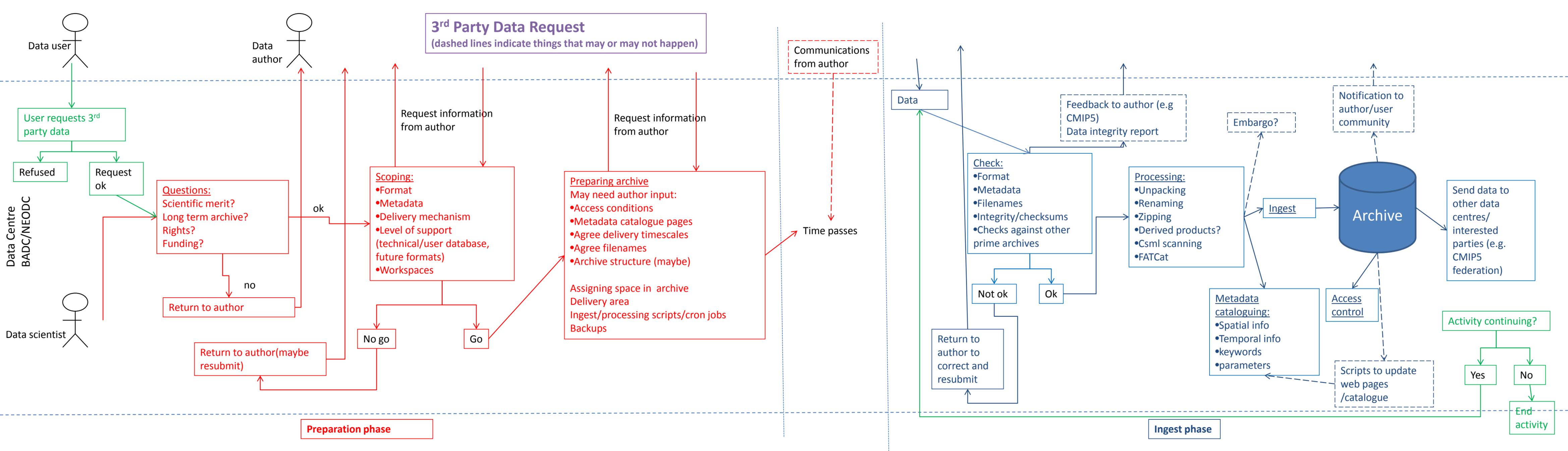


Figure 1: Generic data publication workflow. Dashed lines indicate linking (via URL) or citation (via DOI). Solid lines indicate the results or inputs into processes. Dotted line indicated where the results of a process need to be fed back into another process. Journal responsibilities are orange, data centre's are purple





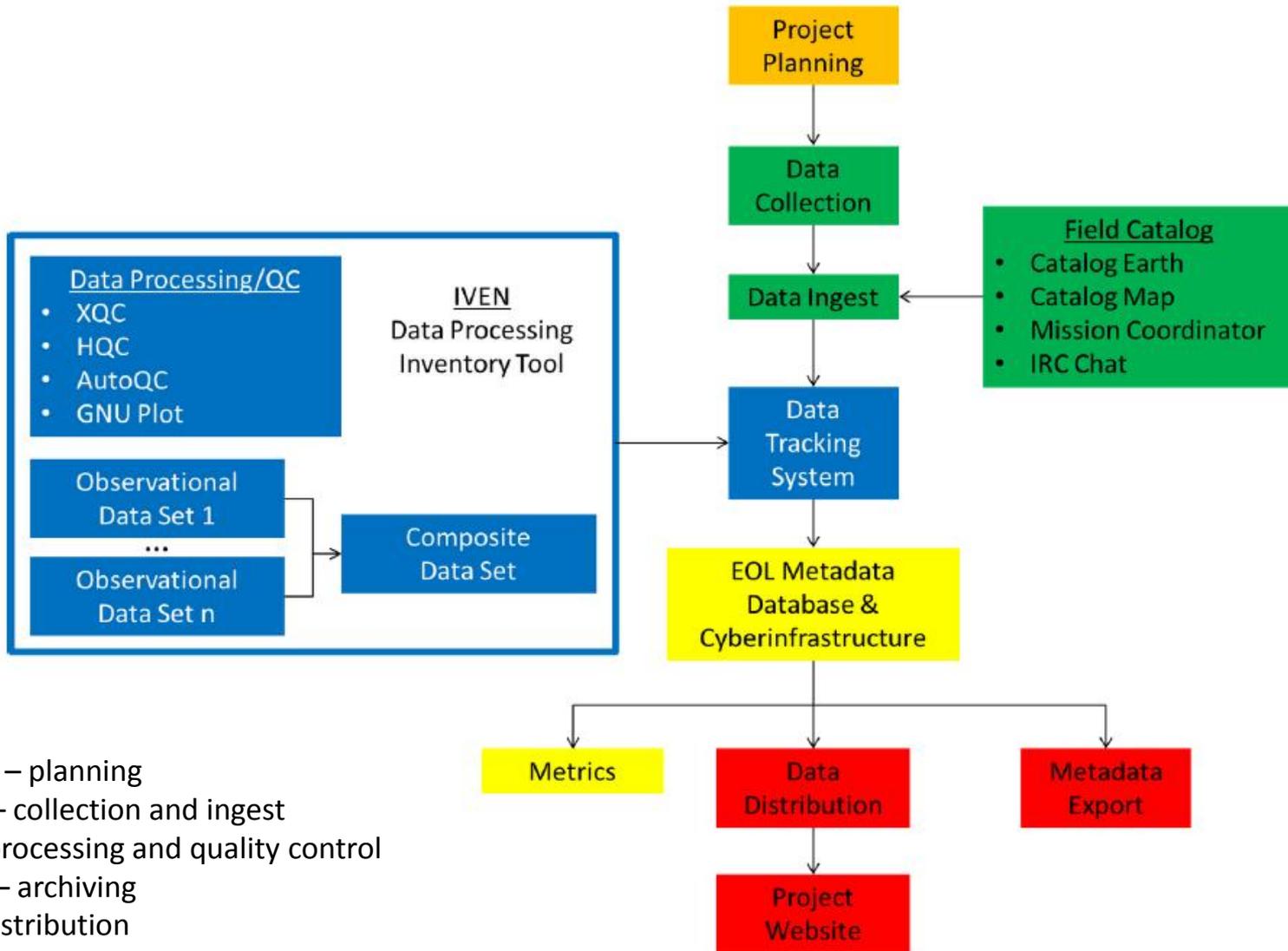


NCAR Earth Observing Laboratory (EOL): Computing, Data, and Software Facility

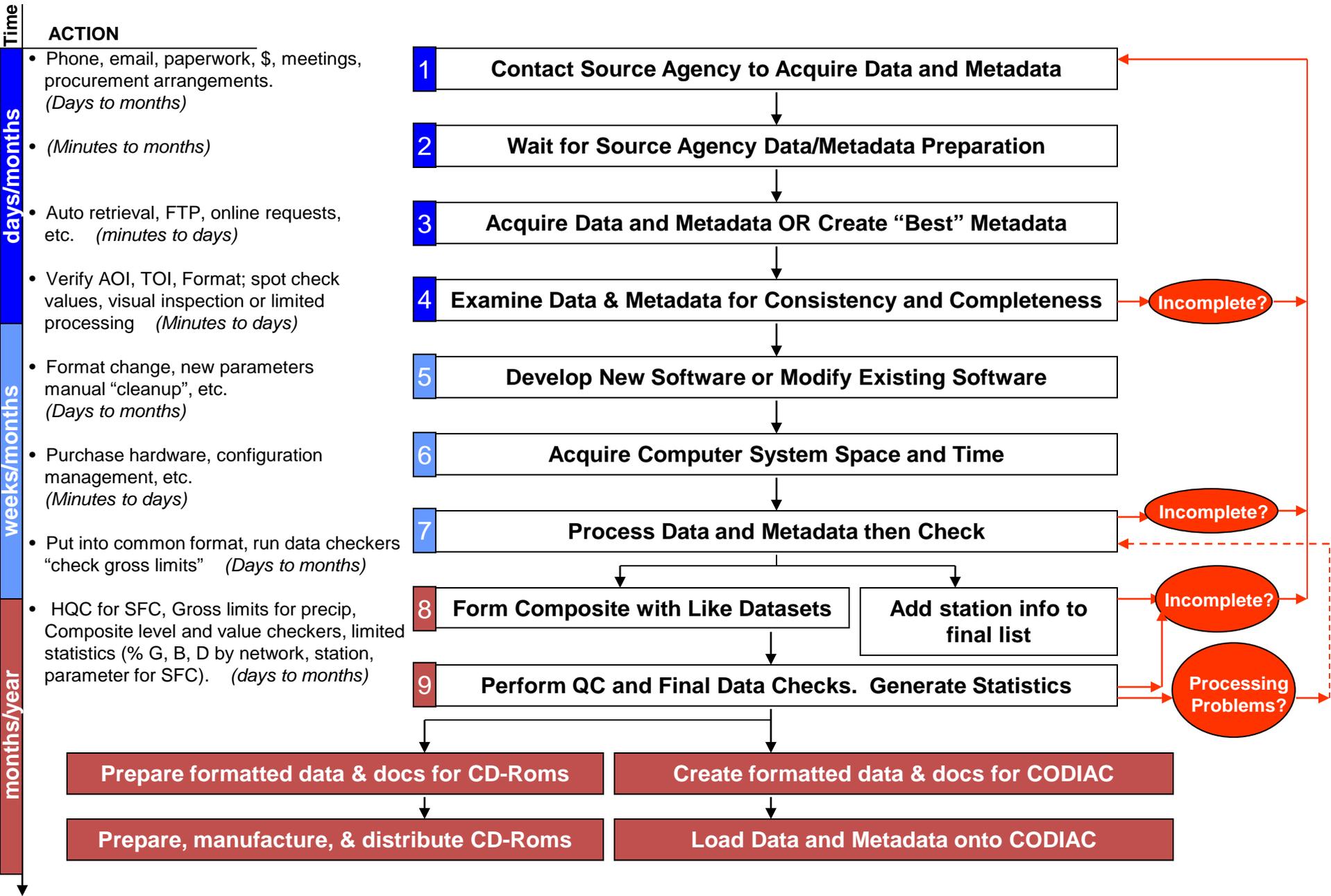
Workflow Diagrams
Oct. 2012

Compiled by
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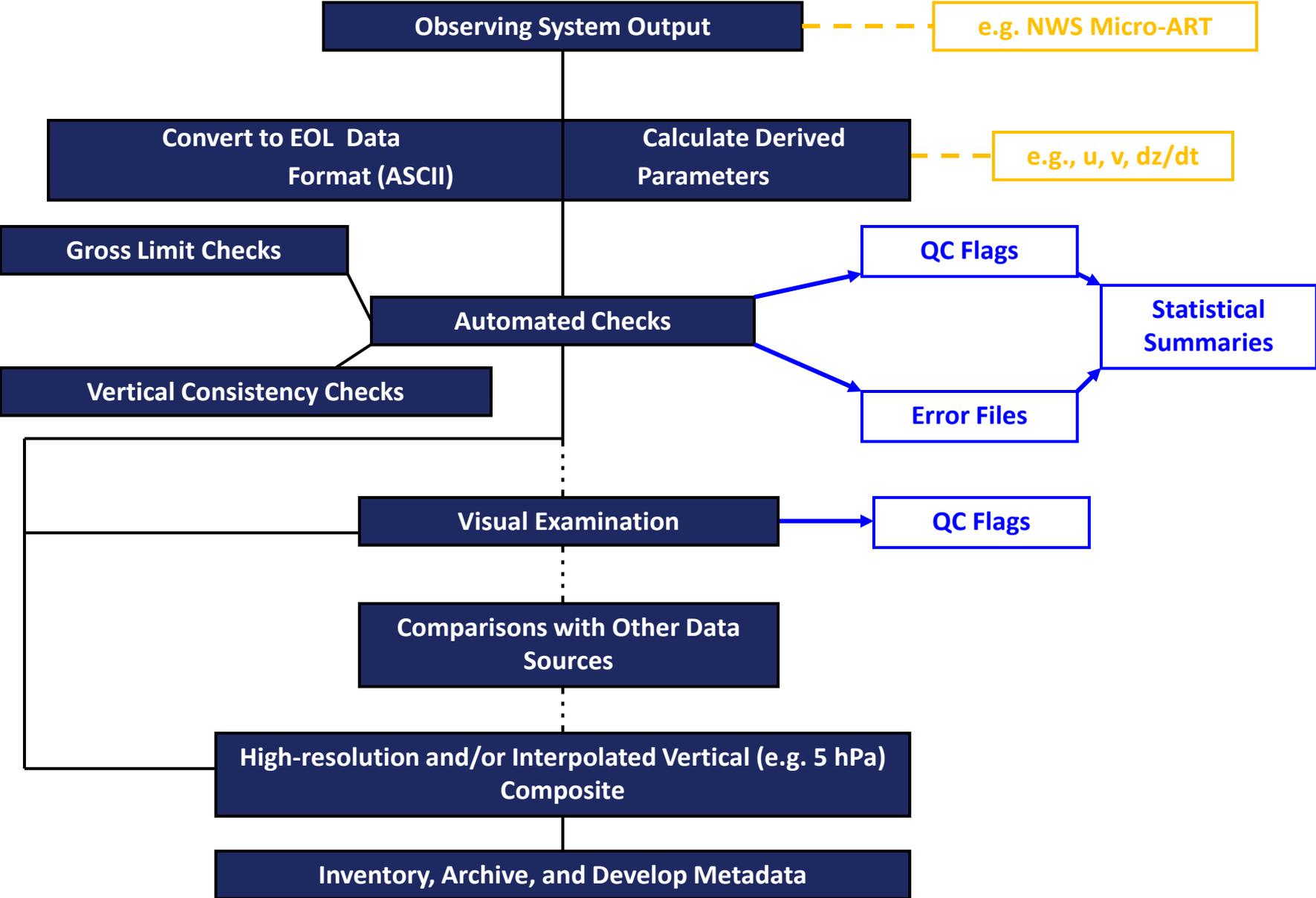
1. NCAR EOL Data Management Group Workflow



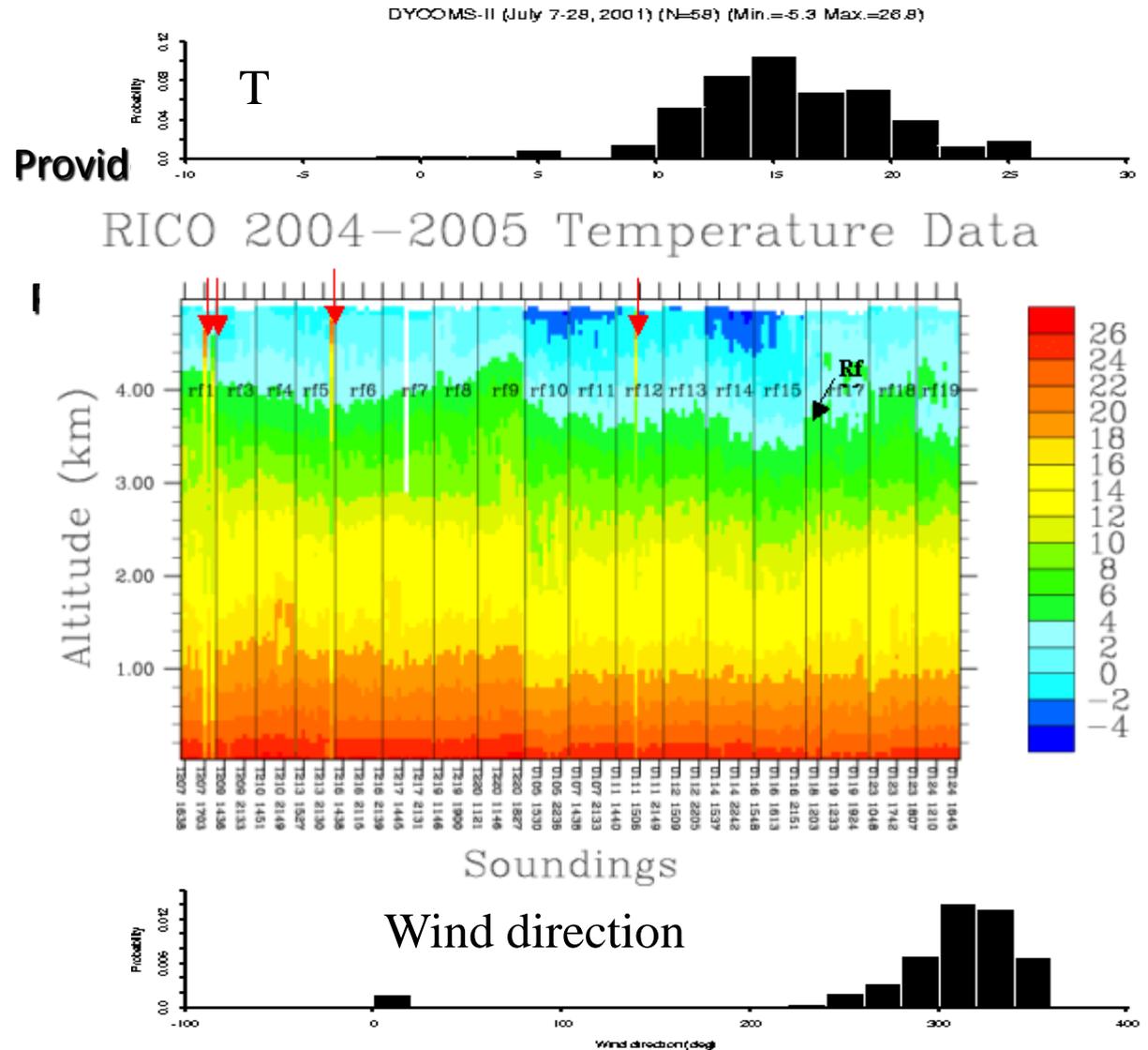
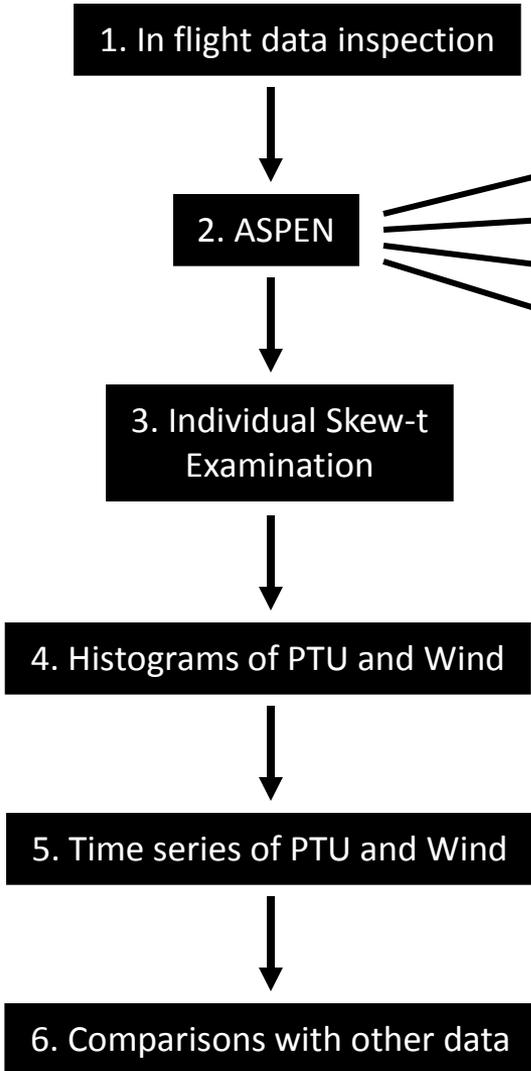
2. GENERAL DATASET PROCESSING LIFE CYCLE



3. NCAR/EOL Atmospheric Sounding Processing Procedures



4. EOL Quality Control of Dropsonde Data



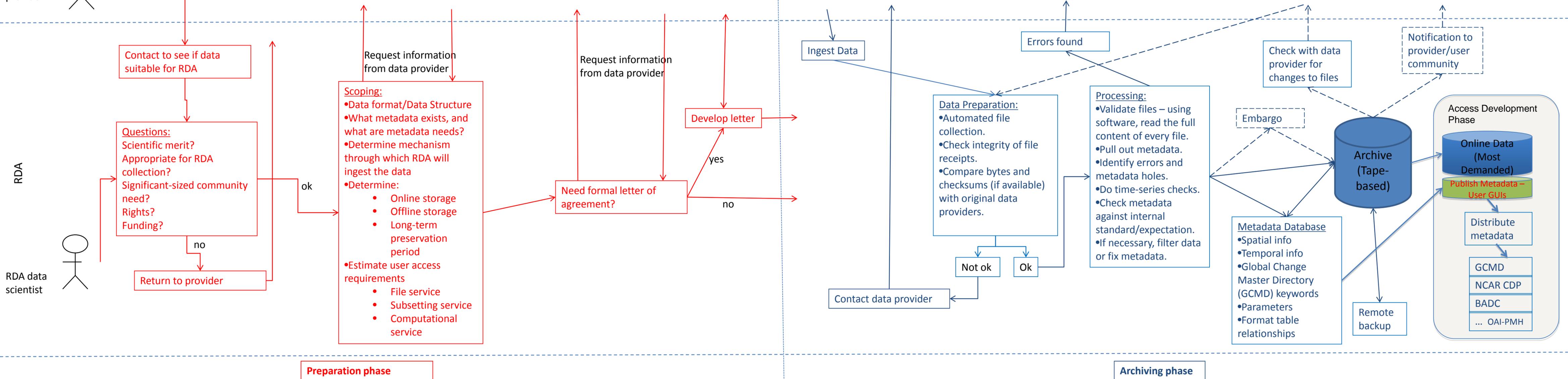
Acronyms

- AOI - Area of Influence (areal subset)
- ASPEN - Atmospheric Sounding Processing Environment
- AutoQC – EOL “Automated Quality Control” tool
- CODIAC – EOL data archive access tool
- G, B, D – Flags used in the data: G=Good, B=Bad, D=Dubious
- HQC - Horizontal Quality Control
- IRC Chat - Internet Relay Chat
- IVEN – EOL Inventory Tool used as part of EOL’s Data Tracking System
- NWS Micro-ART - National Weather Service Microcomputer Automatic Radio-theodolite
- PTU - pressure, temperature, and humidity
- SFC - Surface Meteorological and Radiation Data Set
- TOI - Time of Influence (spatial subset)
- XQC – EOL “Xwindows Quality Control” tool

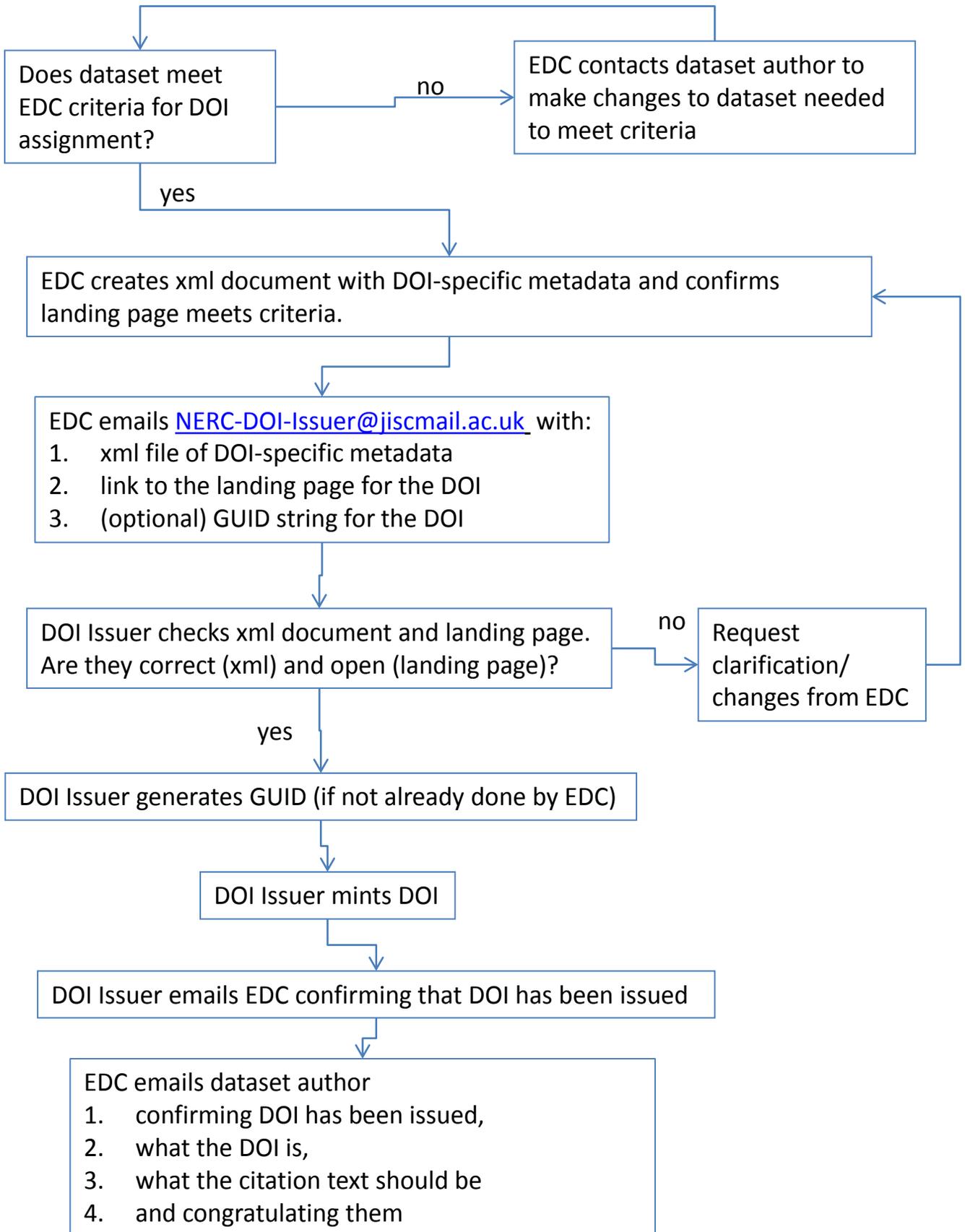
Diagram sources

- Diagram 1 from:
 - Christopher Eaker. *Data Audit and Analysis: Mapping the Data Workflow from Ingest to Archive*. Unpublished internal document, prepared for NCAR Earth Observing Lab, July 20, 2012.
- Diagram 2 adapted from:
 - Steven F. Williams, Scot M. Loehrer, Linda E. Cully, Darren R. Gallant, Janine Goldstein, and Don Stott. *IHOP-2002 Data Archive and Development of Composite Data Sets*. IHOP-2002 Spring Science Workshop, Boulder, CO, March 2003. www.eol.ucar.edu/dir_off/projects/2002/IHOPwsMar03/loehrer.ppt
- Diagram 3 and 4 adapted from:
 - Steve Williams, Chris Webster, and Dennis Flanigan. *Data Formats at EOL*. Joint EOL/Unidata Seminar. Boulder, CO, May 29, 2007. www.unidata.ucar.edu/Presentations/UPCsemseries/EOL-Unidata_Formats_0507.ppt

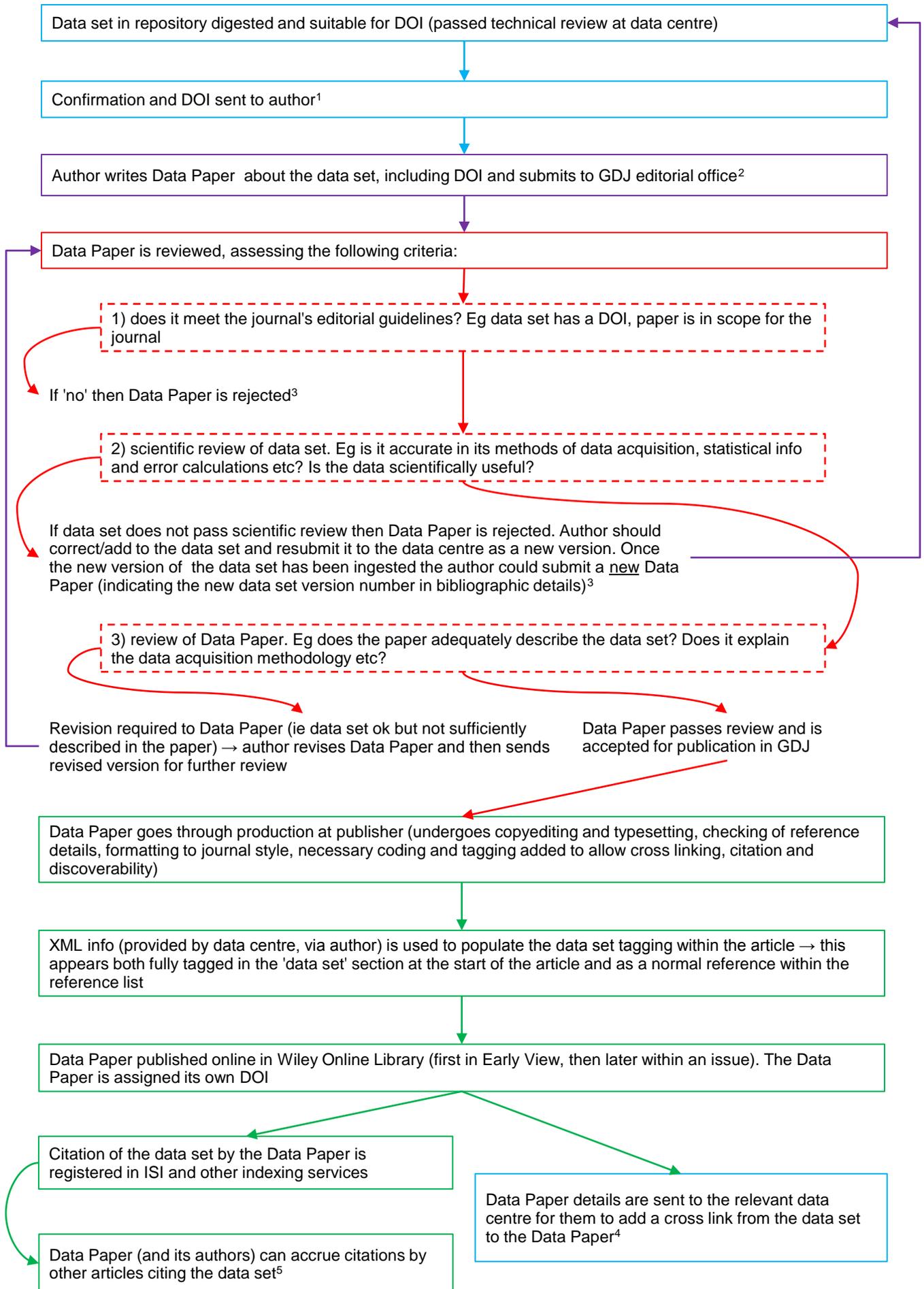
Normal workflow for NCAR CISL Research Data Archive (RDA), <http://rda.ucar.edu/>
 (dashed lines indicate things that happen for some data sets), Diagram by Steve Worley, Doug Schuster, Matt Mayernik.



Flowchart for minting DOIs for NERC environmental data centres (EDC) – December 2011



Geoscience Data Journal Data Paper workflow



GDJ Workflow notes

¹ Wiley need to specify format/content of this info, eg an XML file with necessary bibliographic info would be ideal.

² We should require the author to send the XML file generated by the data centre along with the submission, to extract the necessary bibliographic details for the data set from that.

³ Need to communicate rejection to Data Centre so they flag as 'rejected'.

⁴ An API needs to be developed for this to allow easy integration of Data Paper details into data centre on publication.

⁵ Possible future development would be to pass these citations on to the data centre so that they can also be shown as cross links from the original data set in the data centre.

Key to workflow diagram:

Blue: stages performed by data centre

Purple: stages performed by Data Paper author

Red: stages performed by GDJ editorial office

Green: stages performed by publisher

