

Architectural Properties for Data Reusability

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Introduction

- A fundamental requirement for long-term digital repositories is to ensure the reusability of data that have been entrusted to the repositories.
- Of the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), Reusable is proving to be the most challenging.
- Two mature ISO level standards^{1,2} exist that provide guidance for the long-term preservation of digital data.
 - Several important architectural properties have been identified that help enable data reusability.

¹Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Model (ISO 14721)

² Metadata Registry Specification (ISO/IEC 11179)



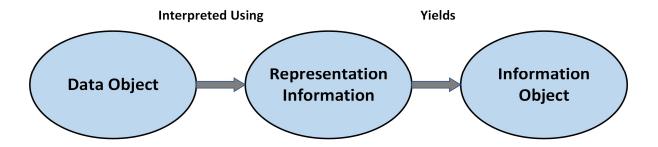
Shared Understanding

- Reusability depends on the existence of a shared understanding of the data.
- In 2001, Uschold [1] argued that a "single shared ontology" is critical for developing a digital library that enables semantic interoperability across disciplines.
 - A single shared ontology by definition promotes a shared understanding.

¹M. Uschold and Gruninger. M., "Ontologies and Semantics for Seamless Connectivity," SIGMOD Record, vol. 33, 2004.



The Information Object¹

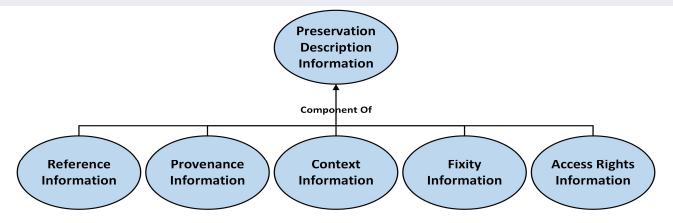


- Information Object = Data Object + Representation
 Information
 - Data Object = Physical Object or a Digital Object
 - Representation Information is the information that maps a Data
 Object into more meaningful concepts so that the Data Object may be understood.
 - It is a fundamental building block in the development of a common understanding.

¹Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Model (ISO 14721)



Preservation Description Information PDI



- Reference Information is necessary for referencing this data as well as referencing data that is in a meaningful relationship with this data.
- Provenance Information provides the history of the data and is essential for authenticity.
- Context Information is the information that helps orient the data within an environment.
- Fixity Information is required to ensure that data in general has not been unintentionally altered
- Access Rights Information identifies the access restrictions pertaining to the data, including the legal framework, licensing terms, and access control.

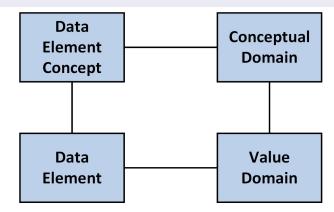


PDI (cont)

- The information, which along with Representation Information which is necessary for adequate preservation of the Data Object
- Each category of PDI is itself an Information Object
 - This ensures that each has its own Representation Information to ensure that it can be interpreted.
 - For example, each instance of Provenance Information has its own Representation Information so that the consumer can understand it.
- PDI is an information object.
- Context Information in particular has an important role in enabling data reusability
 - It can be used to define the relationships of the Data Object to the things within its environment
 - Adds semantic information.



Metadata Registry¹

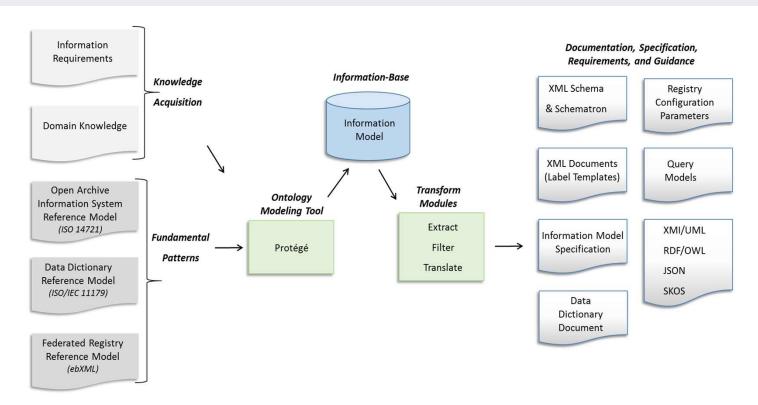


- A data dictionary schema for "data element" information
 - Example the "start_time" of an event.
 - alternate names, definition sources, definitions in other languages, effective dates, submitting organization, and stewardship.
 - data representation, units of measurement, effective dates, submitter, and steward.
 - permissible values and value meanings

¹ Metadata Registry Specification (ISO/IEC 11179)



PDS4 Information Model



- The PDS4 Information Model is implemented and maintained in the Protégé ontology modeling tool.
- Two separate instances
 - Entity Model ISO 14721 OAIS RM
 - Data Dictionary Model ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry

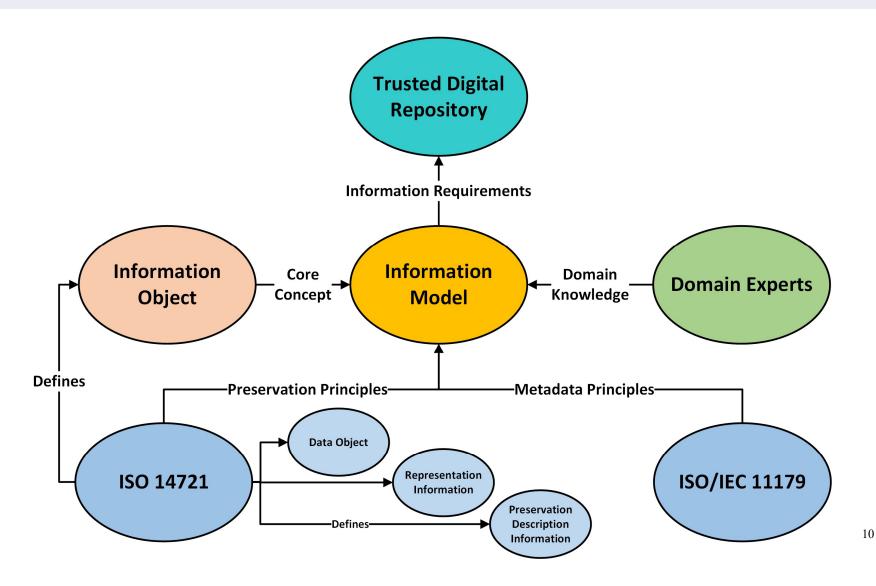


Trustworthy Digital Repository (TDR)

- A Trustworthy Digital Repository (TDR) is an organization or system responsible for the long-term preservation and access to digital materials, such as data, records, documents, and other digital objects.
 - A TDR must be able to guarantee the authenticity, integrity, and usability of its digital content over time.
- The aim of a TDR is to ensure that digital content remains accessible, usable, and reliable for as long as it is needed.
 - This is particularly important for materials that have long-term value, such as cultural heritage objects, scientific research data, and government records.



Architectural Properties as a Graph





Conclusion

- A framework for capturing the information required to support data reusability has been developed using principles adopted from two ISO information systems standards.
- Key properties have been identified that support reusability.
- However this is simply a framework.
 - The really hard work involves acquiring the appropriate knowledge from domain experts and populating an domain information model using the framework as a guide.



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Questions / Answers



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

Backup



Table_Base

Composite_Structure

(ma) name

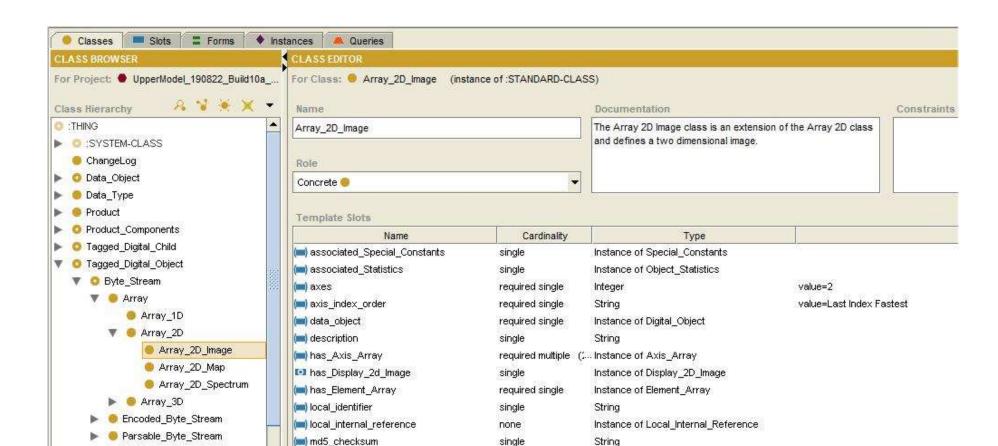
(m) offset

California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

Ontology

String

Integer



single

required single



General Concept Map

