



# Data Seal of Approval

Dissemination, assessment & procedures

#### in 30 slides

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# authenticity





#### Data Archiving & Networked Serivces

#### DANS

- an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), also supported by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).
- since its establishment in 2005, DANS has been taking care of storage and continuous accessibility of research data in the social sciences and humanities.









#### **TASK**

- Blueprint DANS 2004:
- Make Dutch data-archives 'DANS proof'.
   Archives will be judged on the base of 'DANS standards' and eventually they will be upgraded according these norms.
- If necessary or desirable DANS will take initiatives to make existing data-infrastructure 'DANS proof'





#### Quality criteria research data

#### Research data

- 1. can be found on the internet
- 2. are accessible
- 3. are in a usable format available
- 4. are trustworthy
- 5. can be referred to





## Reinventing the wheel?

- Kriterienkatalog vertrauenswürdige digitale Langzeitarchive - NESTOR
- Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification (TRAC): Criteria and Checklist - Research Library Group (RLG) & OCLC/NARA- 84 criteria
- Digital Repository Audit Method Based on Risk Assessment (DRAMBORA) - Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and Digital Preservation Europe (DPE)
- Digital Preservation Management (DPM) framework 2.0 ICPSR ...





#### Back to the basics

DANS standards <-> Trusted Digital Repositories
DANS-proof <-> Data Seal of Approval
repository <-> stakeholders
certification <-> guidelines
audit <-> self-assessment
control <-> trust
details <-> overview
central <-> user-community





#### Stakeholders

- funding agencies
- data producers
- data consumers
- data repositories







#### Roles

- Funding agencies: oblige seal of approval
- Data producers: produce excellent data
- Data consumers: use data in a trustworthy way
- Data repositories: responsible for long term preservation and distribution of research data





#### Responsibilities

- The data producer is responsible for the quality of the digital research data.
- The data repository is responsible for the quality of the storage and the availability of the data: data management.
- The *data consumer* is responsible for the quality of use of digital research data.





### The data producer (1-3)

Guidelines relating to the quality of digital research data

- 1. The data producer deposits the research data in a data repository with sufficient information for others to assess the scientific and scholarly quality of the research data.
- 2. The *data producer* provides the research data in **formats** recommended by the data repository.
- 3. The *data producer* provides the research data together with the **metadata** requested by the data repository.





#### The data repository (4-13)

Guidelines relating to the quality of the data repository

- 4. The *data repository* has an **explicit mission** in the area of digital archiving and promulgates it.
- 5. The *data repository* uses due diligence to **ensure compliance with legal regulations and contracts** including, when applicable, regulations governing the protection of human subjects.
- 6. The data repository applies documented processes and procedures for managing data storage.
- 7. The data repository has a plan for long-term preservation of its digital assets.
- 8. Archiving takes place according to explicit workflows across the data life cycle.





- The data repository assumes responsibility from the data producers for access to and availability of the digital objects.
- 10. The *data repository* **enables the users** to **utilize** the research data and **refer** to them.
- 11. The data repository ensures the integrity of the digital objects and the metadata.
- 12. The data repository ensures the authenticity of the digital objects and the metadata.
- 13. The technical infrastructure explicitly supports the tasks and functions described in **internationally accepted** archival standards like OAIS.





## The data consumer (14-16)

Guidelines relating to the quality of the use of digital research data

- 14. The *data consumer* must **comply with access regulations** set by the data repository.
- 15. The data consumer conforms to and agrees with any codes of conduct that are generally accepted in higher education and research for the exchange and proper use of knowledge and information.
- 16. The data consumer respects the applicable licences of the data repository regarding the use of the research data.





#### Subcontracting

Indeed a repository, but not an archive, still in for the data seal of approval?

- Implement eleven guidelines: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 en 16.
- Let five guidelines (4, 6, 7, 8 and 13) be executed by another DSA archive.





## Subcontract: 4, 6, 7, 8 and 13

explicit mission

guarantee for quality management

long-term plan for durable archiving.

archiving according to predetermined criteria

13 technical infrastructure international

standards compatible









## Unique selling points (1)

- DSA is oriented toward research data, not primarily toward publications.
- DSA not only pays attention to the archiving institution, but also to the data producer and the data consumer (shared responsibility).
- DSA is not in conflict with for example TRAC,
   but is rather a step toward it.
- DSA does not choose standardization but opts for 'trust' (like custom of peer review in the scientific world).





### Unique selling points (2)

- DSA also focuses on smaller organizations.
- DSA is relatively **light** and therefore easy to implement.
- Openness, dynamics and speed are possible in the actual implementation.
- DSA is formulated as points of attention, not as solutions.
- DSA offers possibilities for subcontracting archiving and still meet the requirements of the DSA.





#### Audit & Certification: don'ts and dos

#### **Problems:**

- Complex
- Standardization / static
- Expensive
- Time-intensive
- Translucent / opaque

#### **Solutions:**

- Simple
- Good practices / dynamic
- Peer-review / trust
- Light
- Transparent / open





## Quality of the data repository

- First step to Awareness.
- Data Seal of Approval Assessment (DSAA).
- Building blocks: keystone...

- After the awareness: DRAMBORA\_TRAC







## Quality of the data repository

What does it mean:

#### **Data Seal of Approval Assessment?**

- A document, which can be found on your repository page, where you describe how you implemented the 16 DSA guidelines
- An assignment of the DSA logo by the DSAA international board (DSAA-IB)





#### An example of DSAA

#### 11. The data repository ensures the integrity of the digital objects and the metadata

This guideline relates to the information contained in the digital objects and metadata and whether it is complete, whether all changes are logged and whether intermediate versions are present in the archive.

- Does the repository utilise checksums? What type? How are they monitored?
- How is the availability of data monitored?
- Does the repository deal with multiple versions of the data? If so, how?

#### 12. The data repository ensures the authenticity of the digital objects and the metadata

This guideline refers to the relationship between the original data and that disseminated, and whether or not existing relationships between datasets and/or metadata are maintained.

- What is the repository's strategy for changes? Are data producers made aware of this strategy?
- How is versioning handled?
- Does the repository maintain provenance data and related audit trails?
- Does the repository maintain links to metadata and other datasets, and if so how?
- How are the essential properties of different versions of the same file compared?
- Does the repository check the identities of depositors?



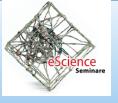


#### Different solutions?

- LAMUS
- ORACLE
- File System
- FEDORA
- eSciDoc
- iRODS
- Zenity

## ...as long as they are transparent!





#### DSAA - Editorial Board

Henk Harmsen (NL, Chair), Paul Trilsbeek (NL, MPI/CLARIN), Natascha Schumann (D, DNB/NESTOR), Olivier Rouchon (F, CINES), Mary Vardigan (USA, ICPSR), Lisa de Leeuw (NL, Secretary), Hans Pfeiffenberger (D, AWI, IPYDLE), Matthew Woolard (UK, UKDA/CESSDA), Laurents Sesink (NL, DANS/DARIAH).

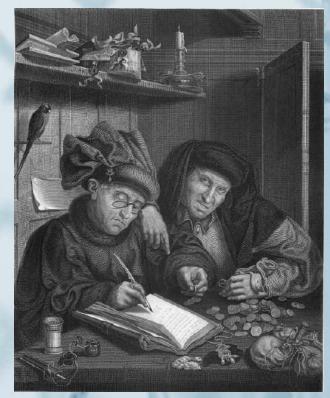






#### The board as an editorial board

- Search, assess and teach new reviewers
- Bright expertise on different domains
- Responsible for the DSA guidelines
- Responsible for the DSAA guidelines and implementation
- Input specific 'infrastructural' requirements





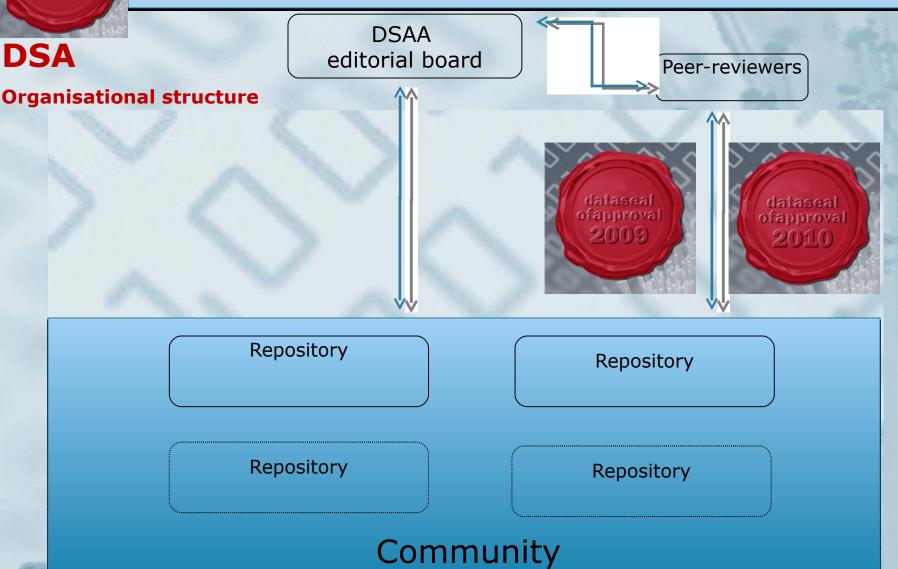


## Organisational roadmap

	SUPERVISION	FUNDING
2005	Data Archiving & Networked Services (DANS)	Data Archiving & Networked Services (DANS)
April 2009	Data Seal of Approval Assesment-Editorial Board (DSAA-EB)	Data Seal of Approval Assesment-Editorial Board (DSAA-EB)
2011	DSA Community (association)	EC and infrastructural projects (Clarin, Cessda, Dariah)











## Step-by-step (1) DONE!

- European workshop May 2009 (hosted by the EC), domain map ready, handover DSA responsibility to the DSAA-IB (may 2009)
- Self-assessment of the repositories of the ISAA-EB members according to the 16 guidelines
- On the agenda of international projects:
  - Planets, DRIVER II (via SURF), DARIAH, CLARIN, CESSDA, Europeana, EC...
- Funding agencies
- Digital coalitions like DCC and NCDD





#### Step-by-step (2) to do

- Independent external Assessment of the ISAA-EB
- Dialogue with Nestor, Drambora and TRAC in cooperation with the EC
- Assessments of other repositories:

- 2009: 25

- 2010: 50

- Set up network peer-reviewers
- Build a community
- Form an association





## Data Seal of Approval:

Thank you!

www.datasealofapproval.org