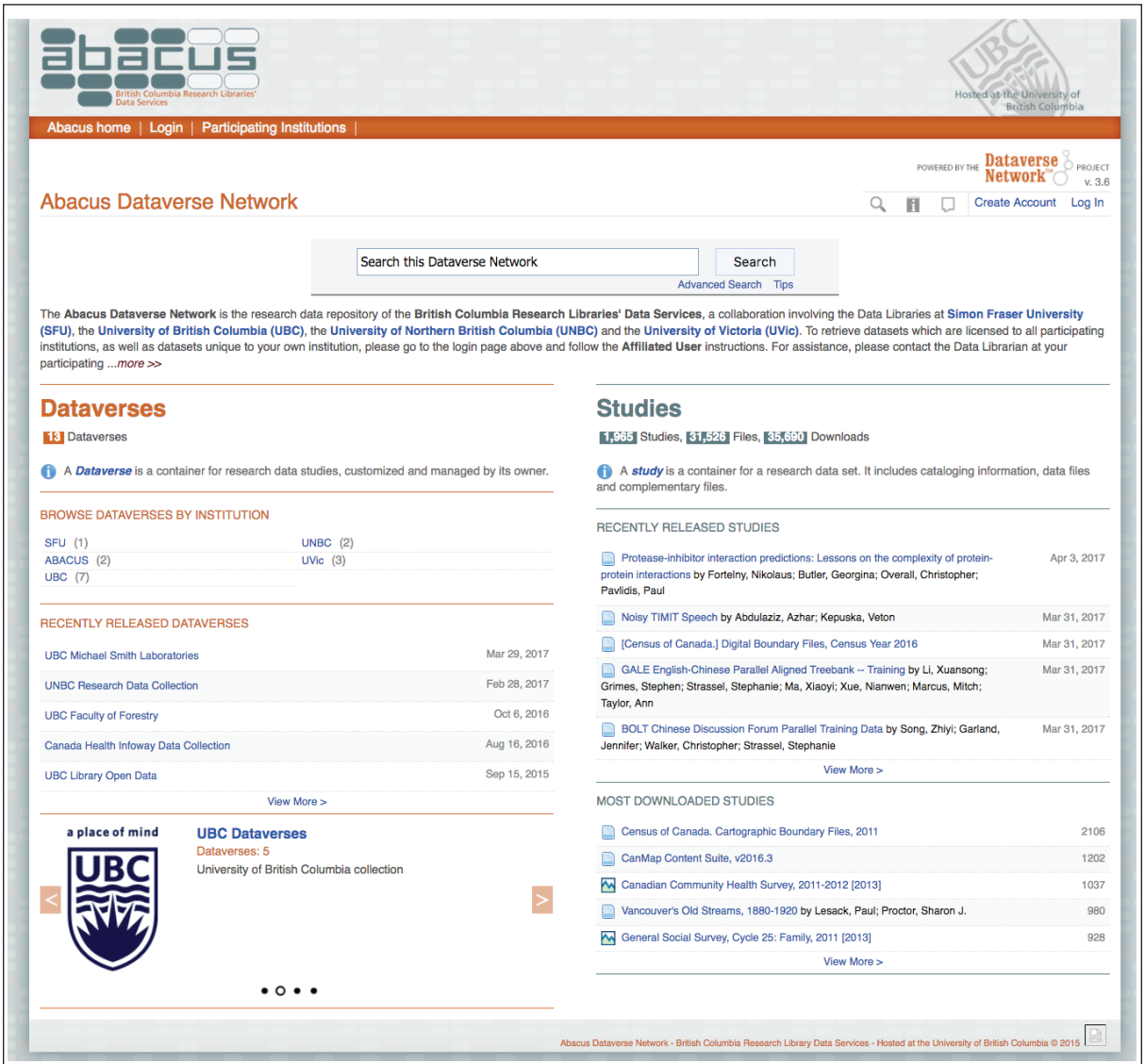
Representative Documents

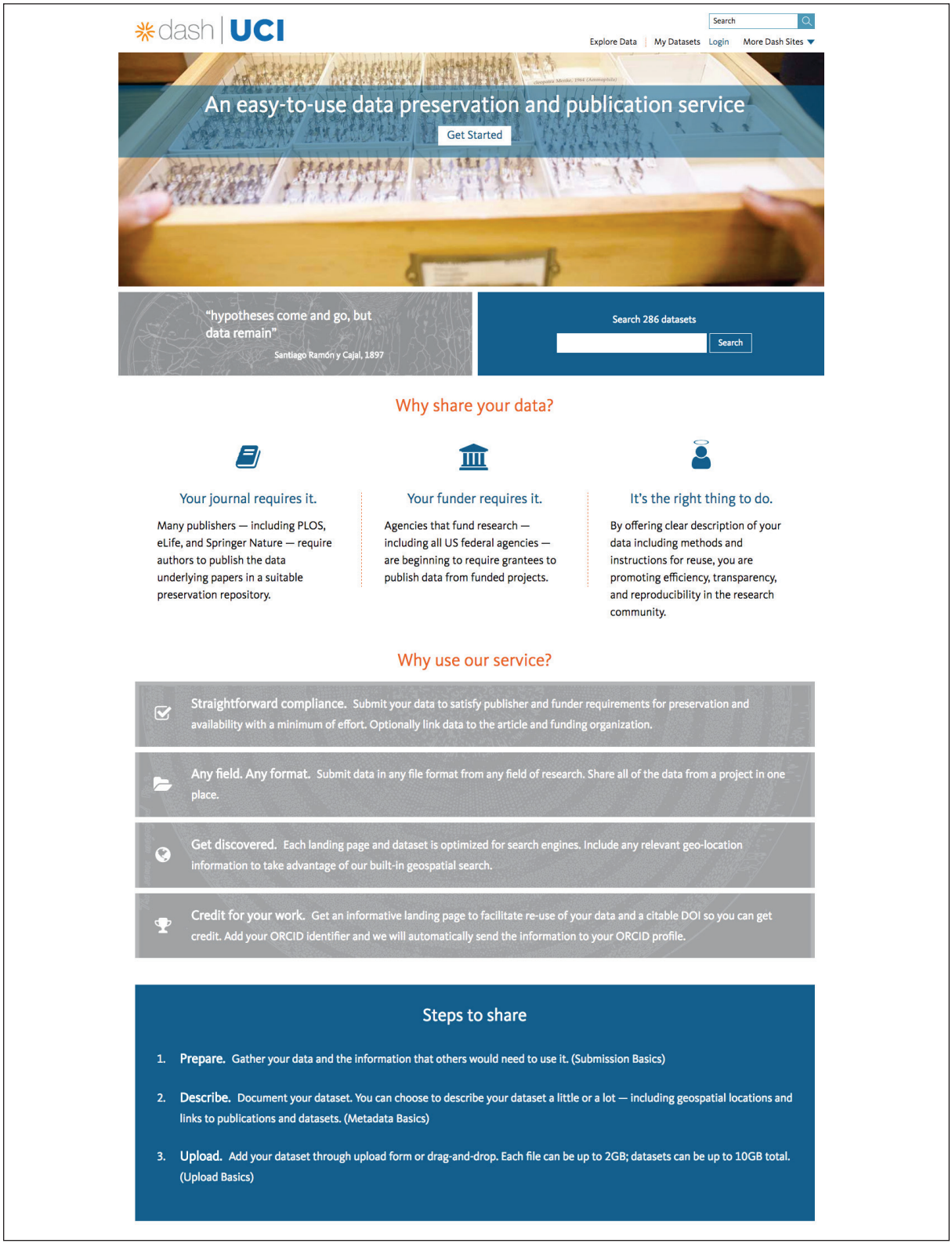
Data Repositories

Abacus Dataverse Network

http://dvn.library.ubc.ca/dvn/



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE LIBRARIES
Dash
https://dash.lib.uci.edu/stash



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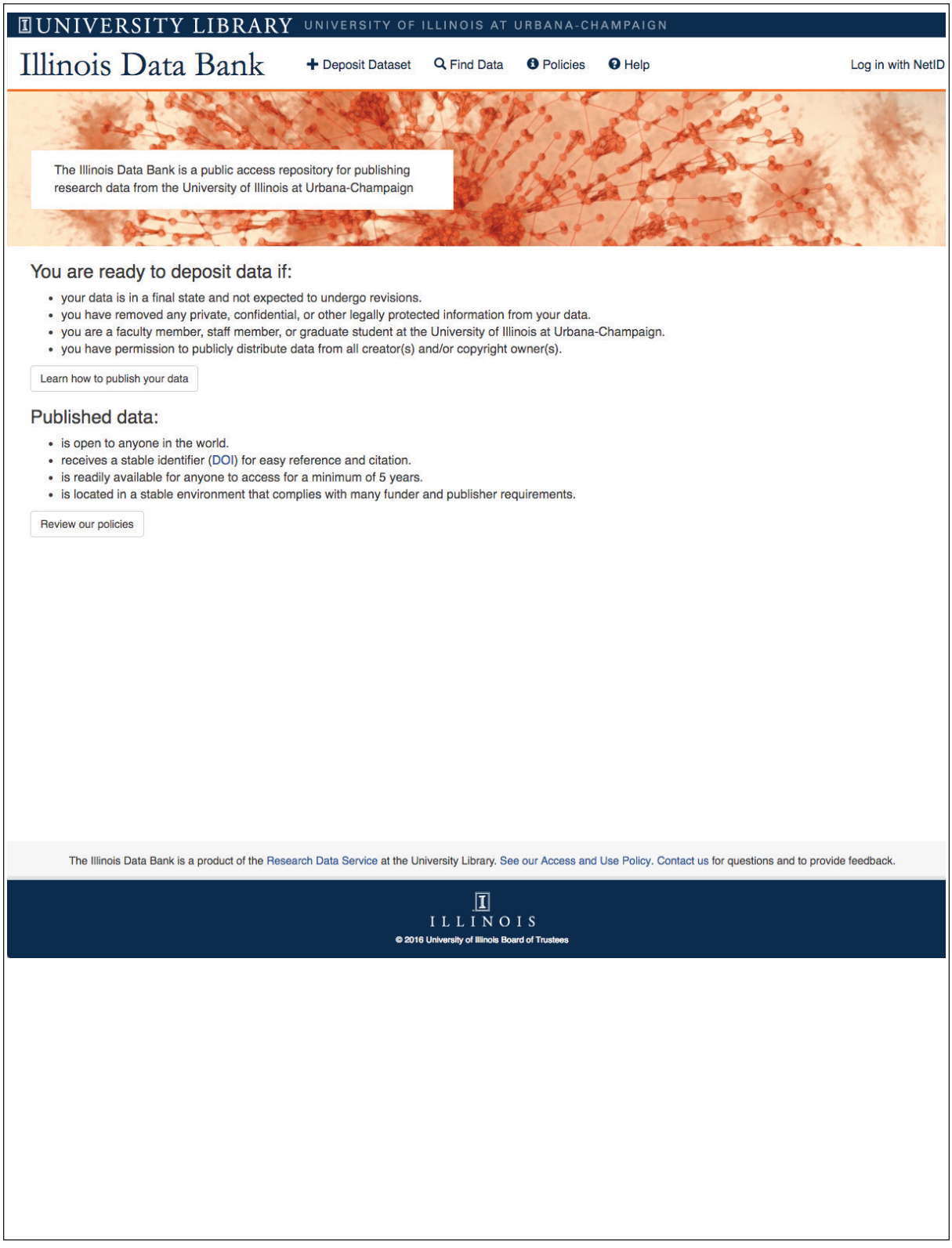
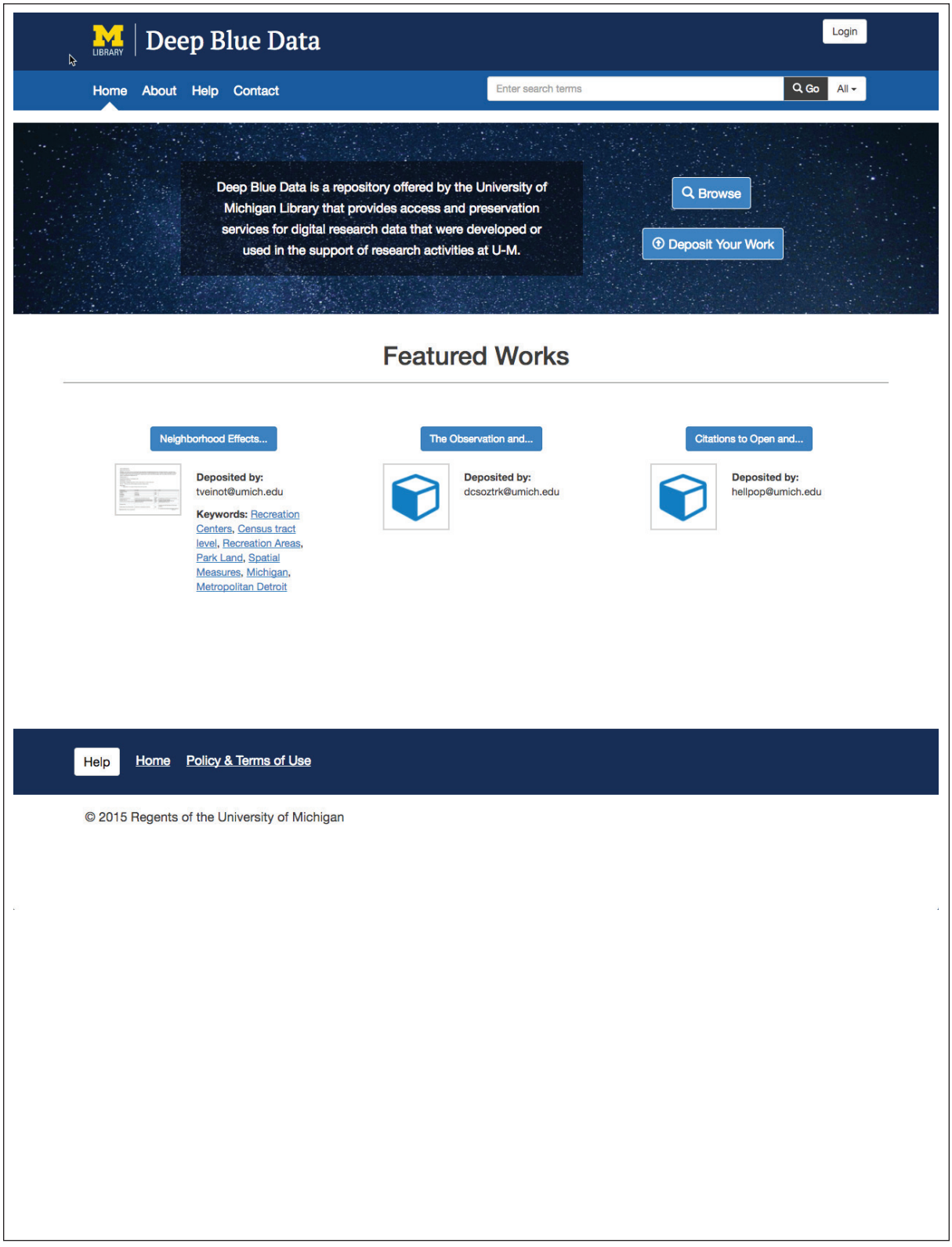
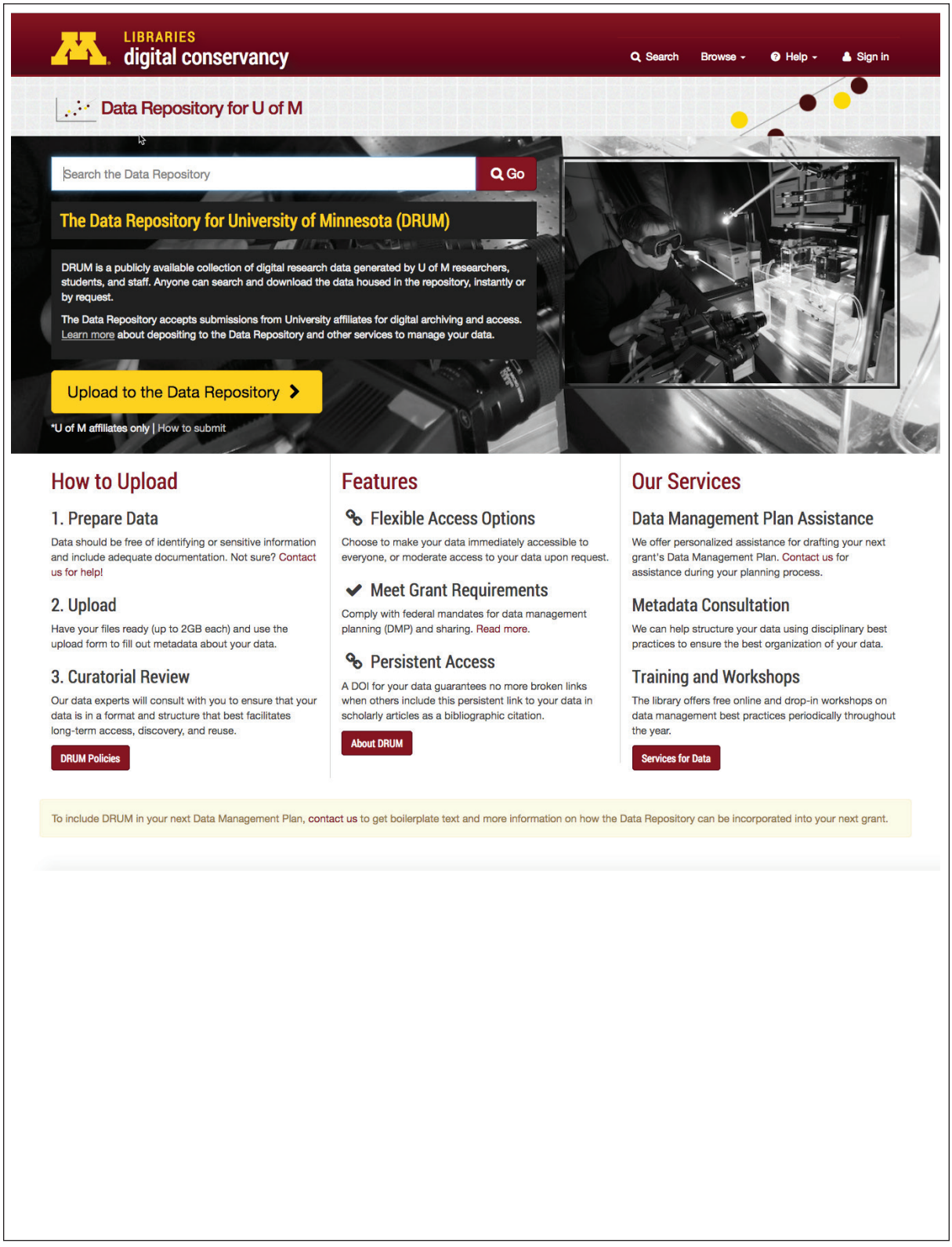
Illinois Data Bank
https://databank.illinois.edu/



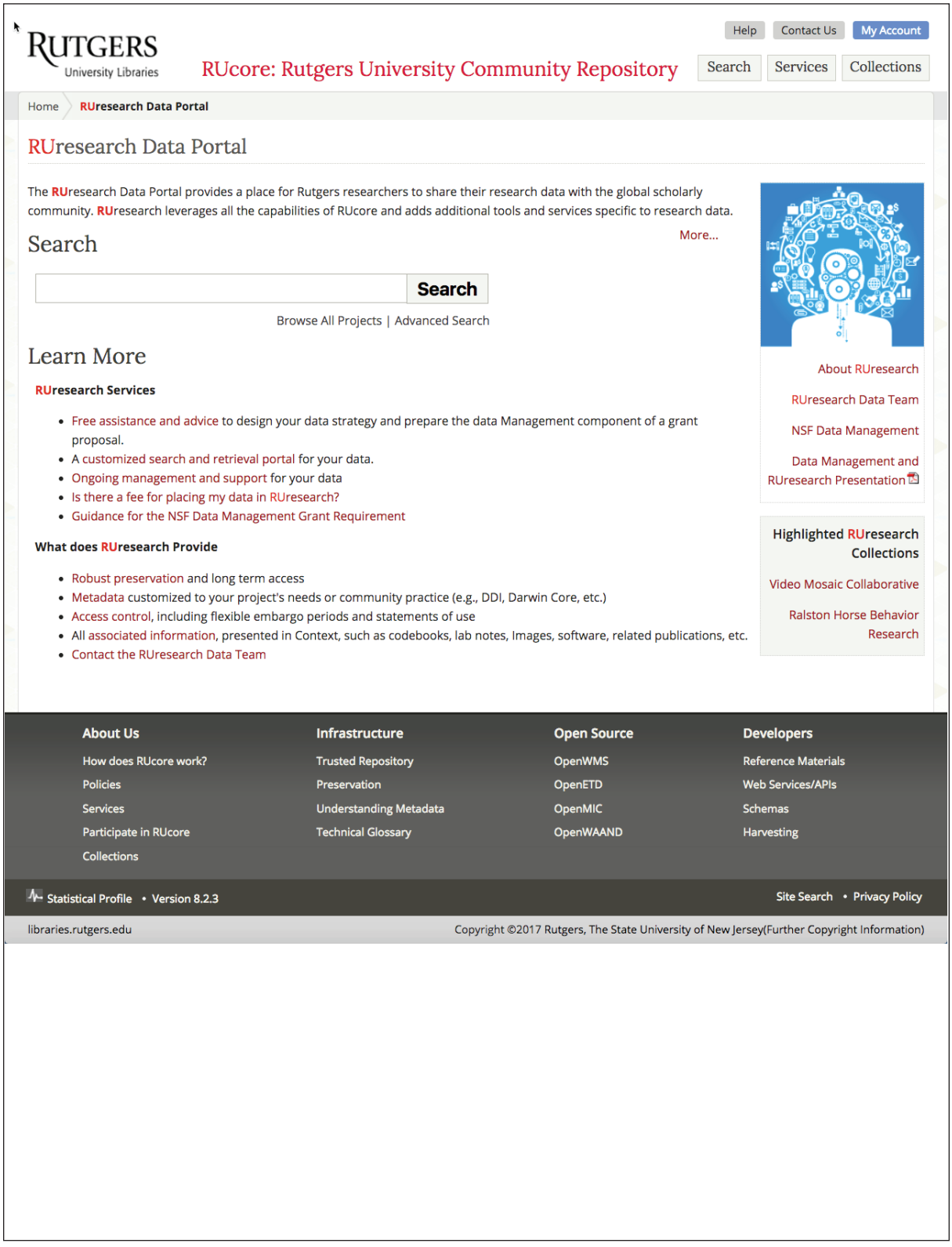
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
Deep Blue Data
https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/data/



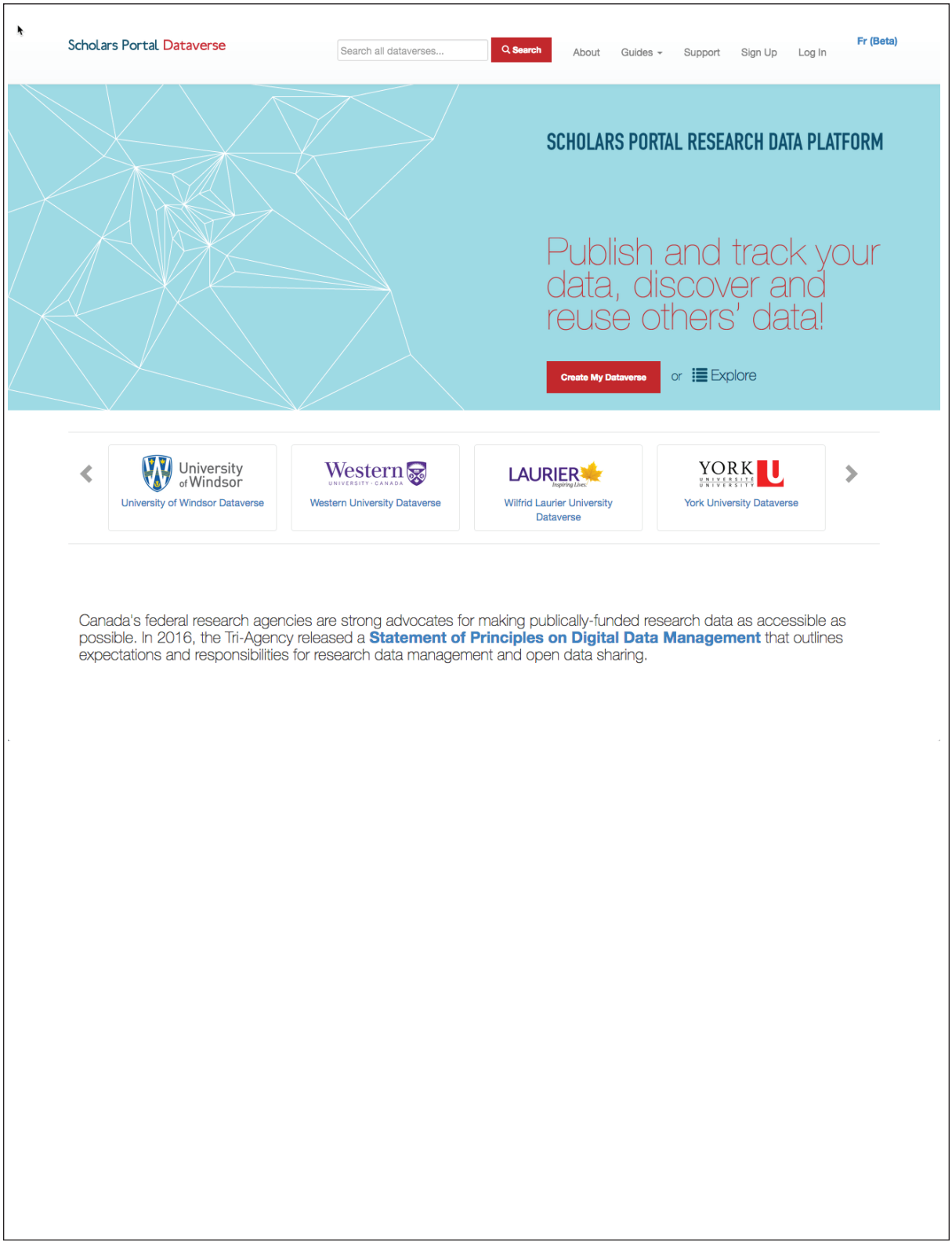
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES
Data Repository for U of M
http://conservancy.umn.edu/handle/11299/166578



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
RUresearch Data Portal
https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/research/



SCHOLARS PORTAL
Dataverse
https://dataverse.scholarsportal.info/



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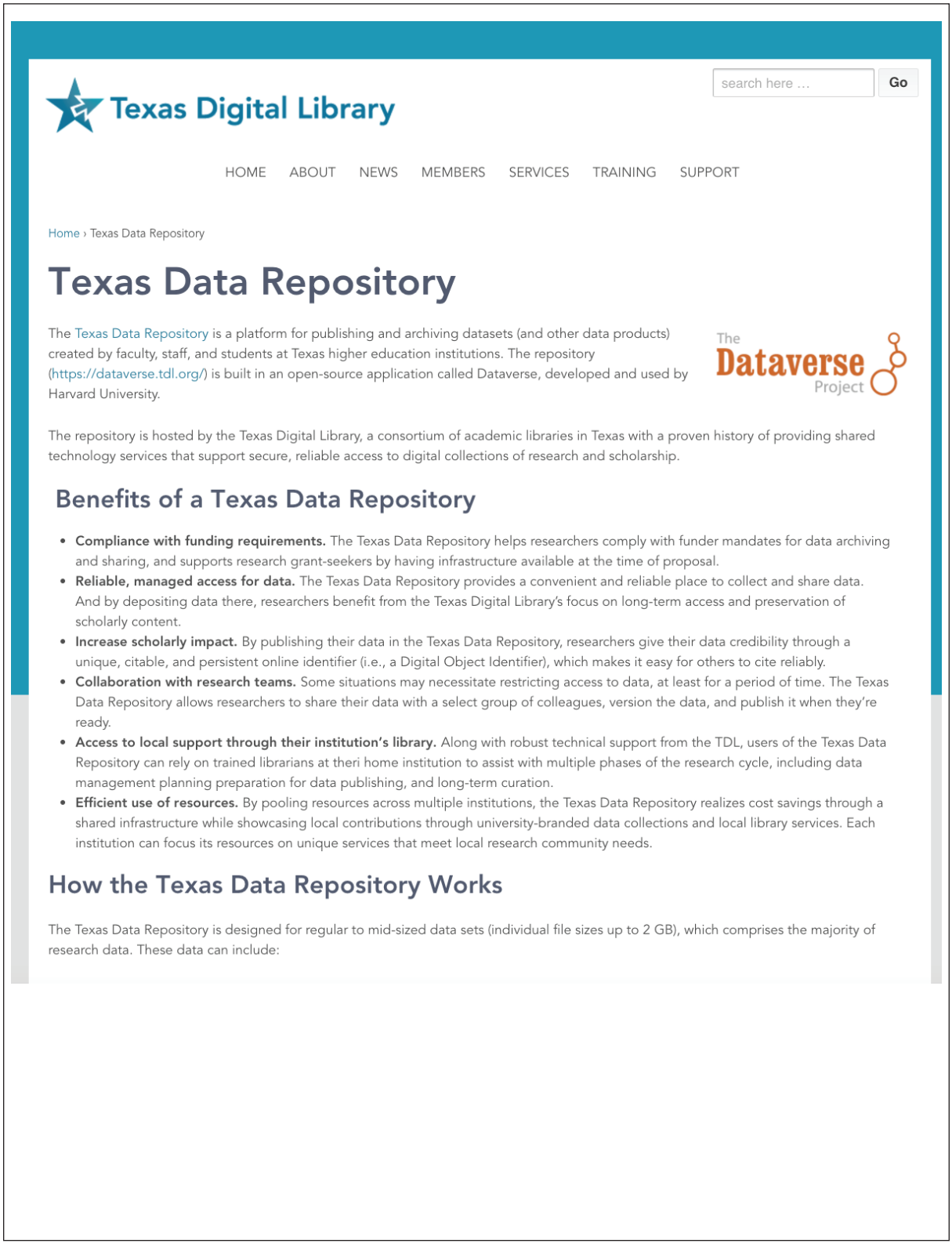

- Data from any scholarly discipline and in any file type
- Materials such as codebooks and other supplementary documentation
- Data that does NOT contain confidential or sensitive information (like social security numbers or other identifiers)

Researchers affiliated with participating TDL member institutions will be able to:

- Store and organize data sets and upload files
- Maintain multiple versions data sets
- Share data sets online with trusted colleagues OR release data for public access online
- Get recognition and proper academic credit for scholarly work through a data citation with a persistent identifier (i.e., a DOI, or digital object identifier)

Library faculty or staff at each of TDL's participating member institutions will provide local assistance to researchers at their institution as they prepare and deposit their data.

- Each participating university will have its own branded "dataverse" within the overall repository, which it can use to showcase its researcher contributions.

Participate in the Texas Data Repository

Institutions interested in participating in the Texas Data Repository must be an institution of higher learning in Texas and a member of the Texas Digital Library. To find out more about membership opportunities, please see the Membership section of our website.

If your TDL member institution decides to participate, all faculty, staff, and students at your institution will be able to deposit their datasets. Anyone may view or download datasets in the Texas Data Repository, but only individuals from a participating TDL member institution may deposit datasets.

TDL members should contact the TDL (info@tdl.org) to begin utilizing this new service. The process includes:

- Sign a Memorandum of Understanding
- Establish authentication systems on your campus (e.g., Shibboleth or Two Factor)
- Identify a Texas Data Repository liaison on your campus

Texas Data Repository

Contact | Policies | State of Texas | Web Accessibility Policy

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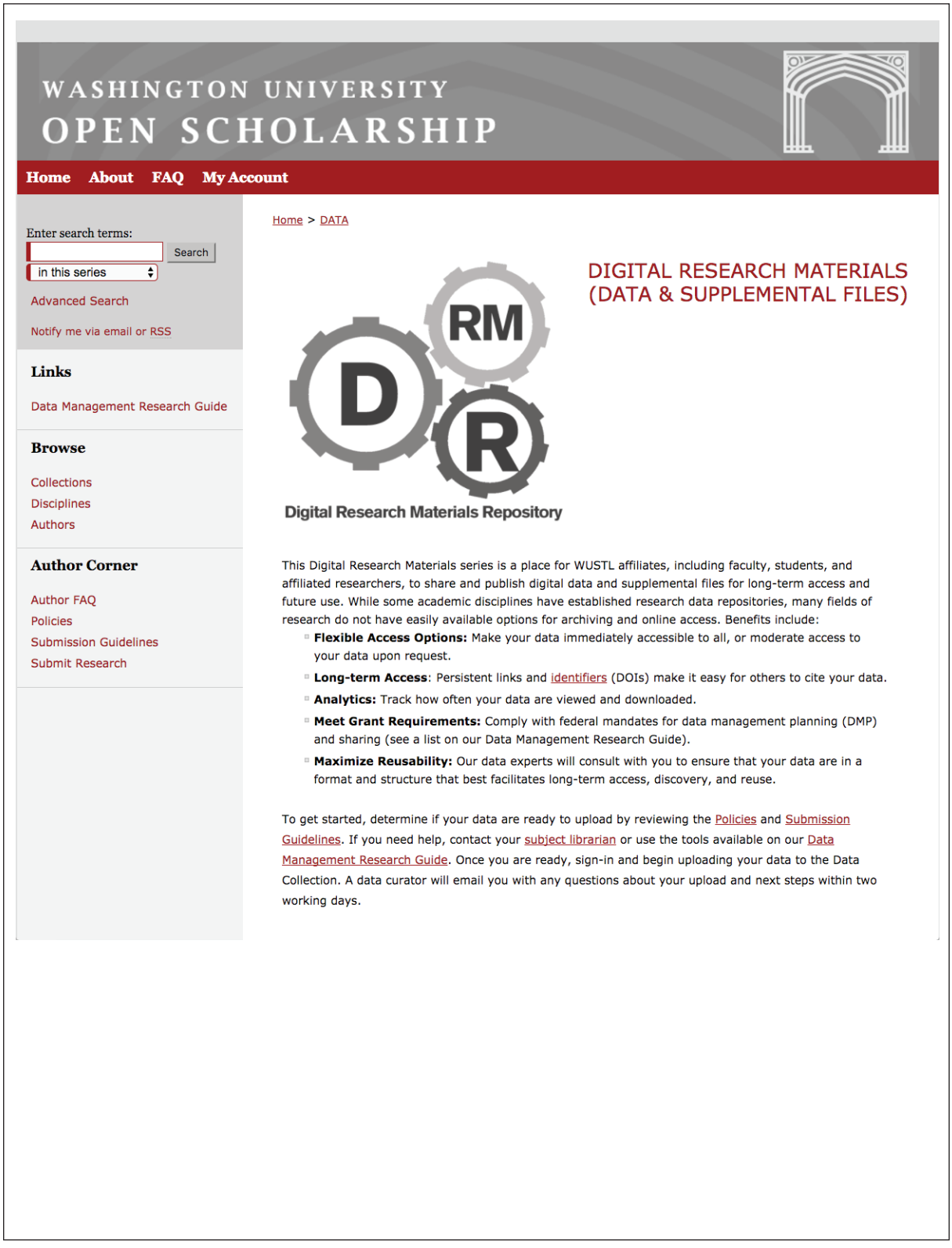
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DIGITAL RESEARCH MATERIALS
(DATA & SUPPLEMENTAL FILES)
This Digital Research Materials series is a place for WUSTL affiliates, including faculty, students, and affiliated researchers, to share and publish digital data and supplemental files for long-term access and future use. While some academic disciplines have established research data repositories, many fields of research do not have easily available options for archiving and online access. Benefits include:
Flexible Access Options: Make your data immediately accessible to all, or moderate access to your data upon request.
Long-term Access: Persistent links and identifiers (DOIs) make it easy for others to cite your data.
Analytics: Track how often your data are viewed and downloaded.
Meet Grant Requirements: Comply with federal mandates for data management planning (DMP) and sharing (see a list on our Data Management Research Guide).
Maximize Reusability: Our data experts will consult with you to ensure that your data are in a format and structure that best facilitates long-term access, discovery, and reuse.
To get started, determine if your data are ready to upload by reviewing the Policies and Submission Guidelines. If you need help, contact your subject librarian or use the tools available on our Data Management Research Guide. Once you are ready, sign-in and begin uploading your data to the Data Collection. A data curator will email you with any questions about your upload and next steps within two working days.

Data Curation Services

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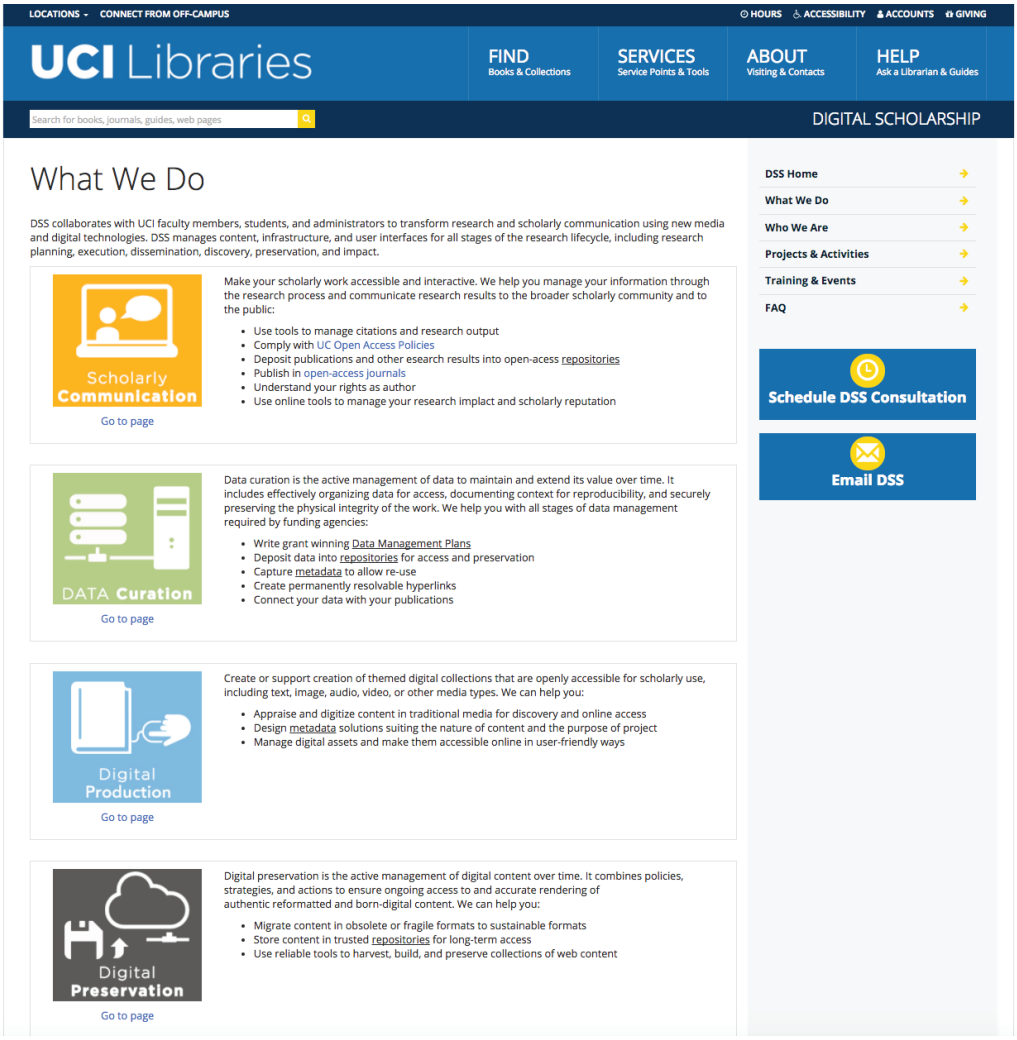
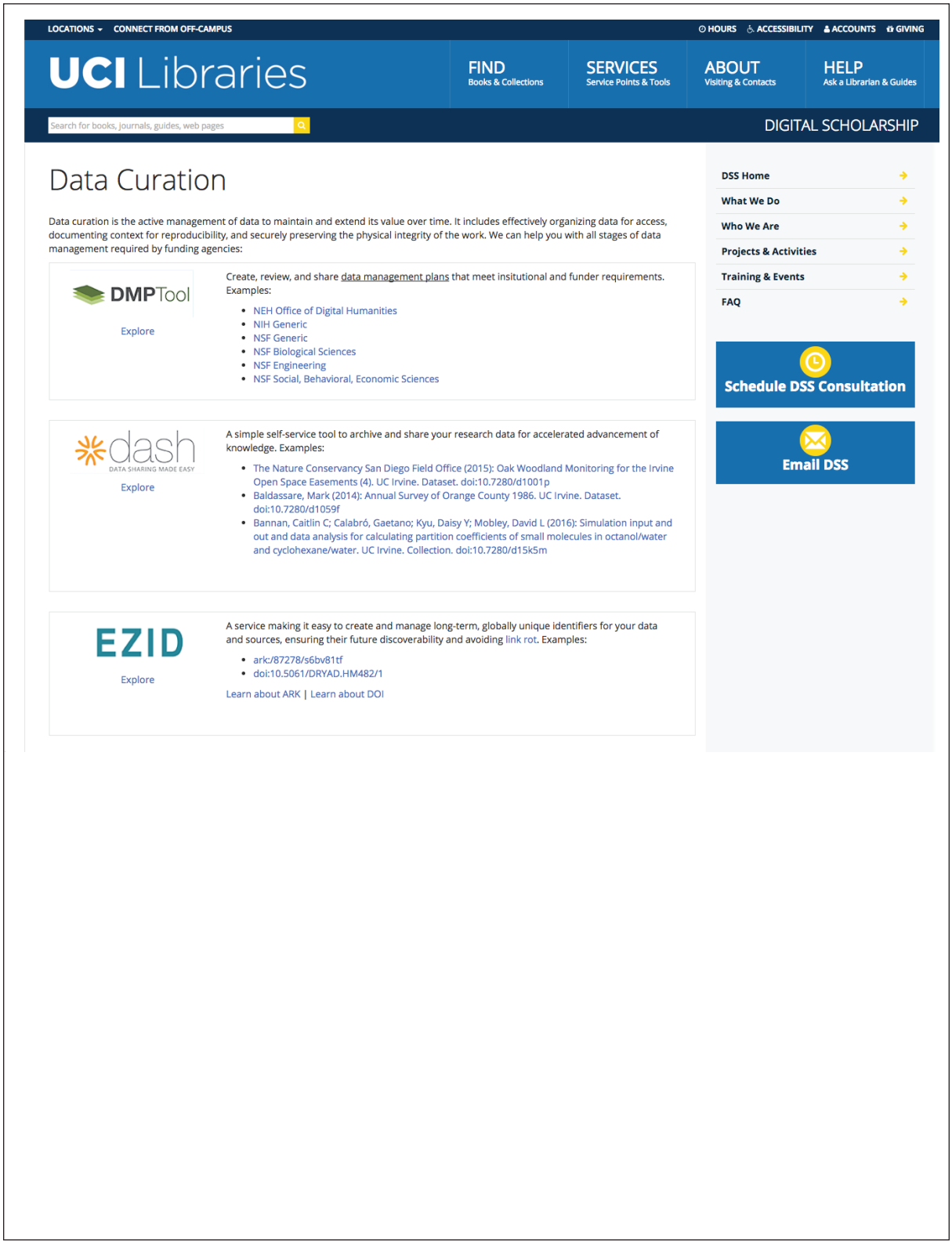
Digital Scholarship | What We Do
http://www.lib.uci.edu/dss/what-we-do





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DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP

Data Curation

Data curation is the active management of data to maintain and extend its value over time. It includes effectively organizing data for access, documenting context for reproducibility, and securely preserving the physical integrity of the work. We can help you with all stages of data management required by funding agencies:

DMPTool

Explore

Create, review, and share data management plans that meet insitutional and funder requirements. Examples:

- NEH Office of Digital Humanities
- NIH Generic
- NSF Generic
- NSF Biological Sciences
- NSF Engineering
- NSF Social, Behavioral, Economic Sciences

dash
DATA SHARING MADE EASY

Explore

A simple self-service tool to archive and share your research data for accelerated advancement of knowledge. Examples:

- The Nature Conservancy San Diego Field Office (2015): Oak Woodland Monitoring for the Irvine Open Space Easements (4). UC Irvine. Dataset. doi:10.7280/d1001p
- Baldassare, Mark (2014): Annual Survey of Orange County 1986. UC Irvine. Dataset. doi:10.7280/d1059f
- Bannan, Caitlin C; Calabró, Gaetano; Kyu, Daisy Y; Mobley, David L (2016): Simulation input and out and data analysis for calculating partition coefficients of small molecules in octanol/water and cyclohexane/water. UC Irvine. Collection. doi:10.7280/d15k5m

EZID

Explore

A service making it easy to create and manage long-term, globally unique identifiers for your data and sources, ensuring their future discoverability and avoiding link rot. Examples:

- ark:/87278/s6bv81tf
- doi:10.5061/DRYAD.HM482/1

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Who We Are
Projects & Activities
Training & Events
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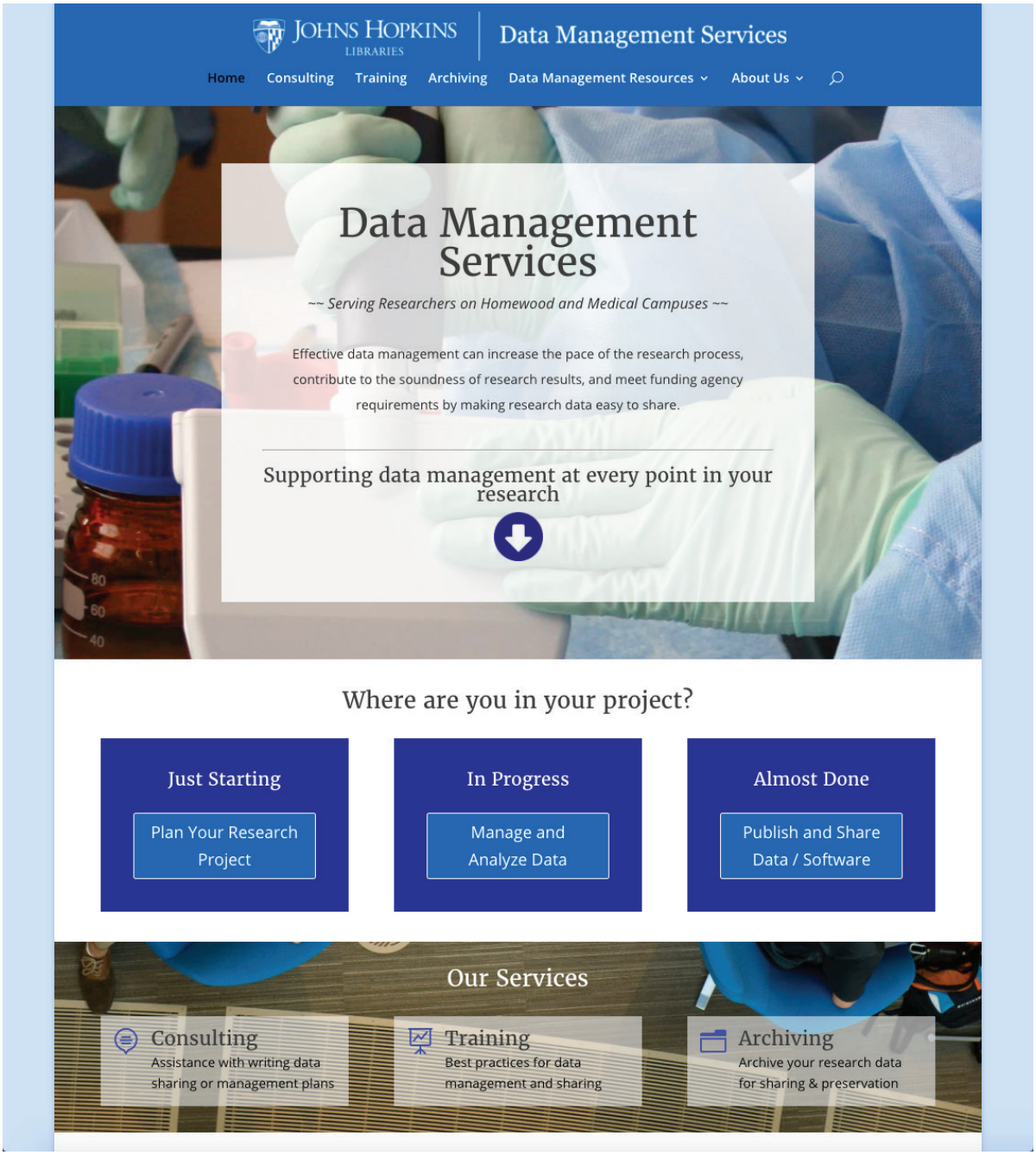
Data Curation
http://www.library.ucsb.edu/data-curation

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Data Management Services
http://dms.data.jhu.edu/



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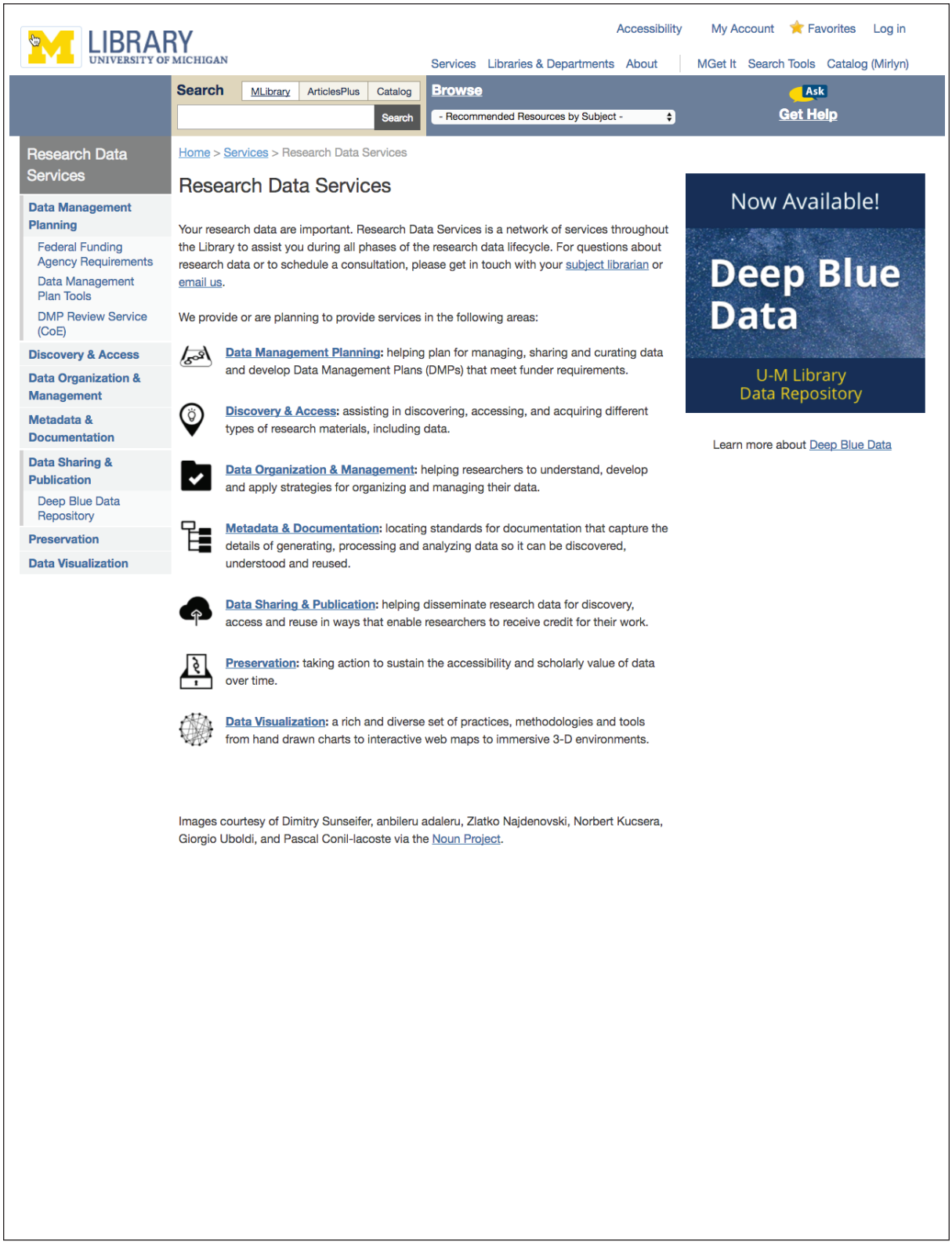

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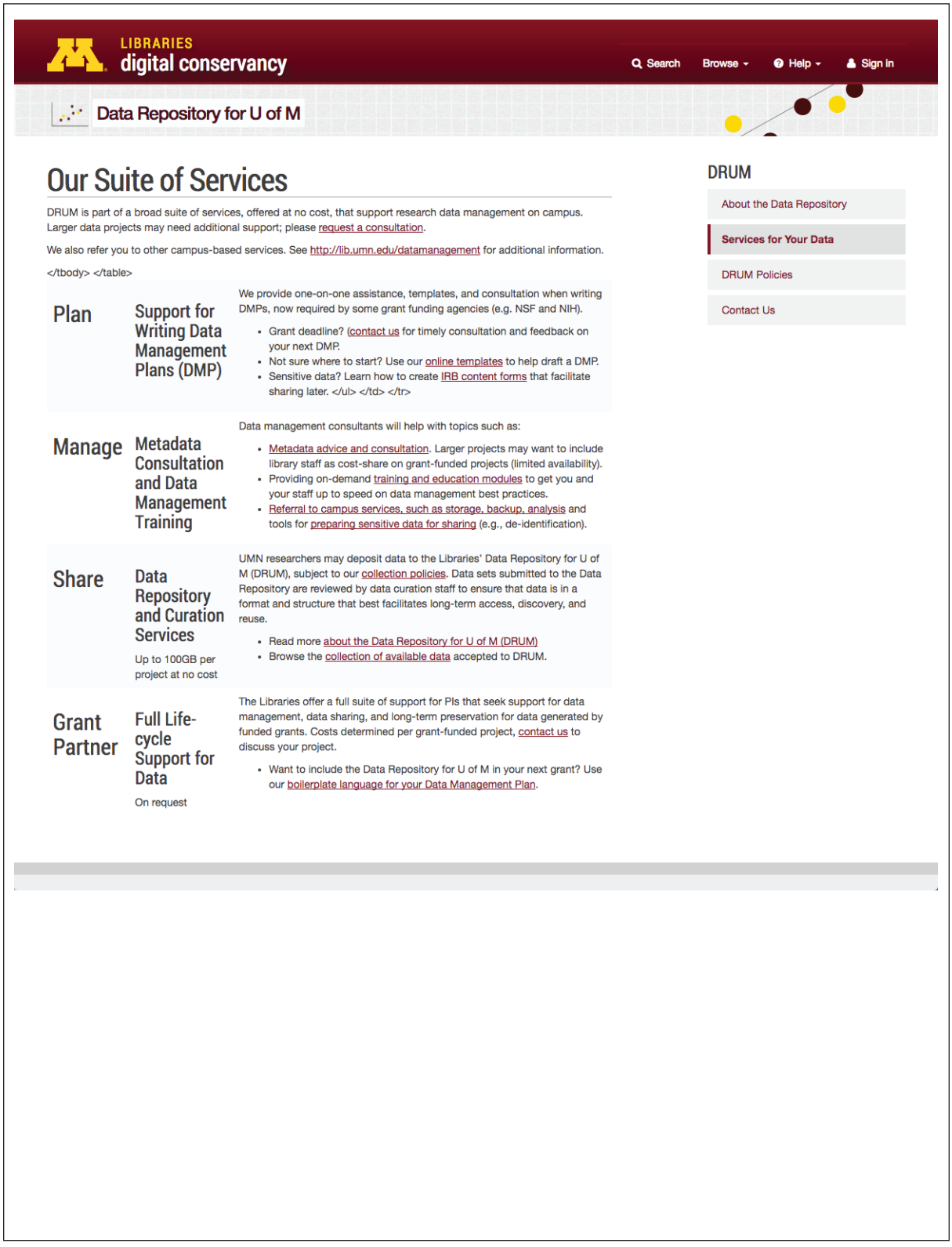
https://conservancy.umn.edu/pages/drum/services/



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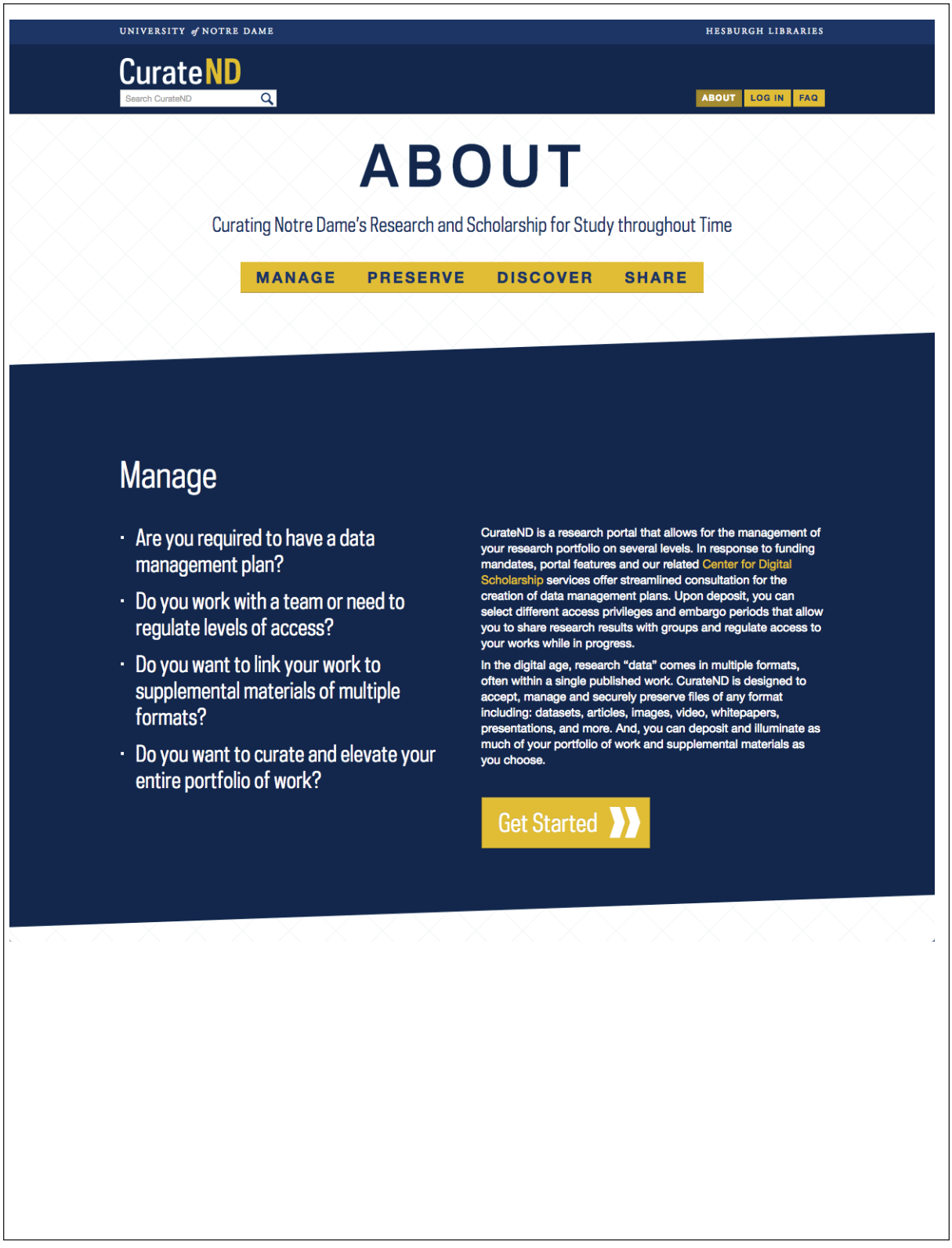

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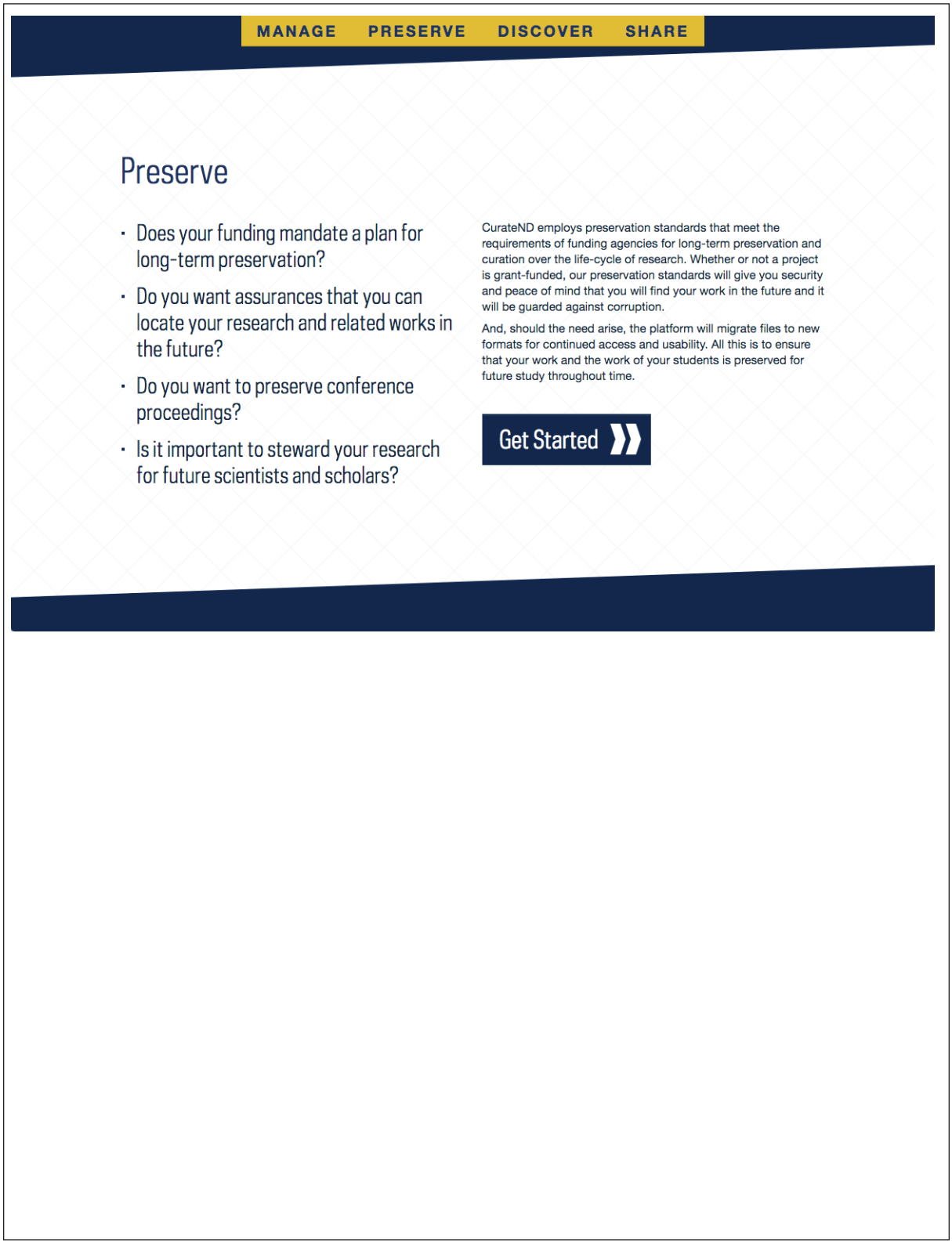

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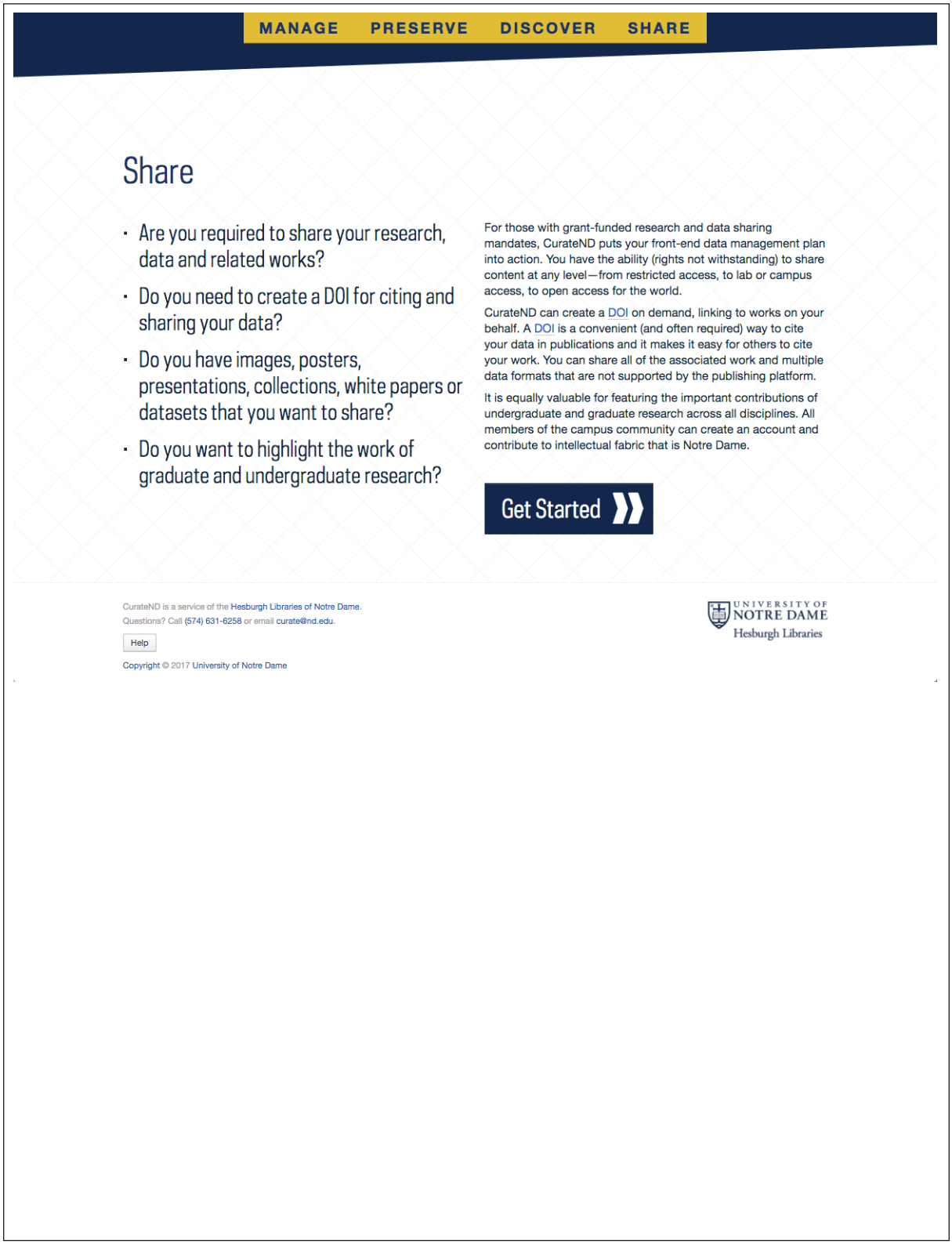

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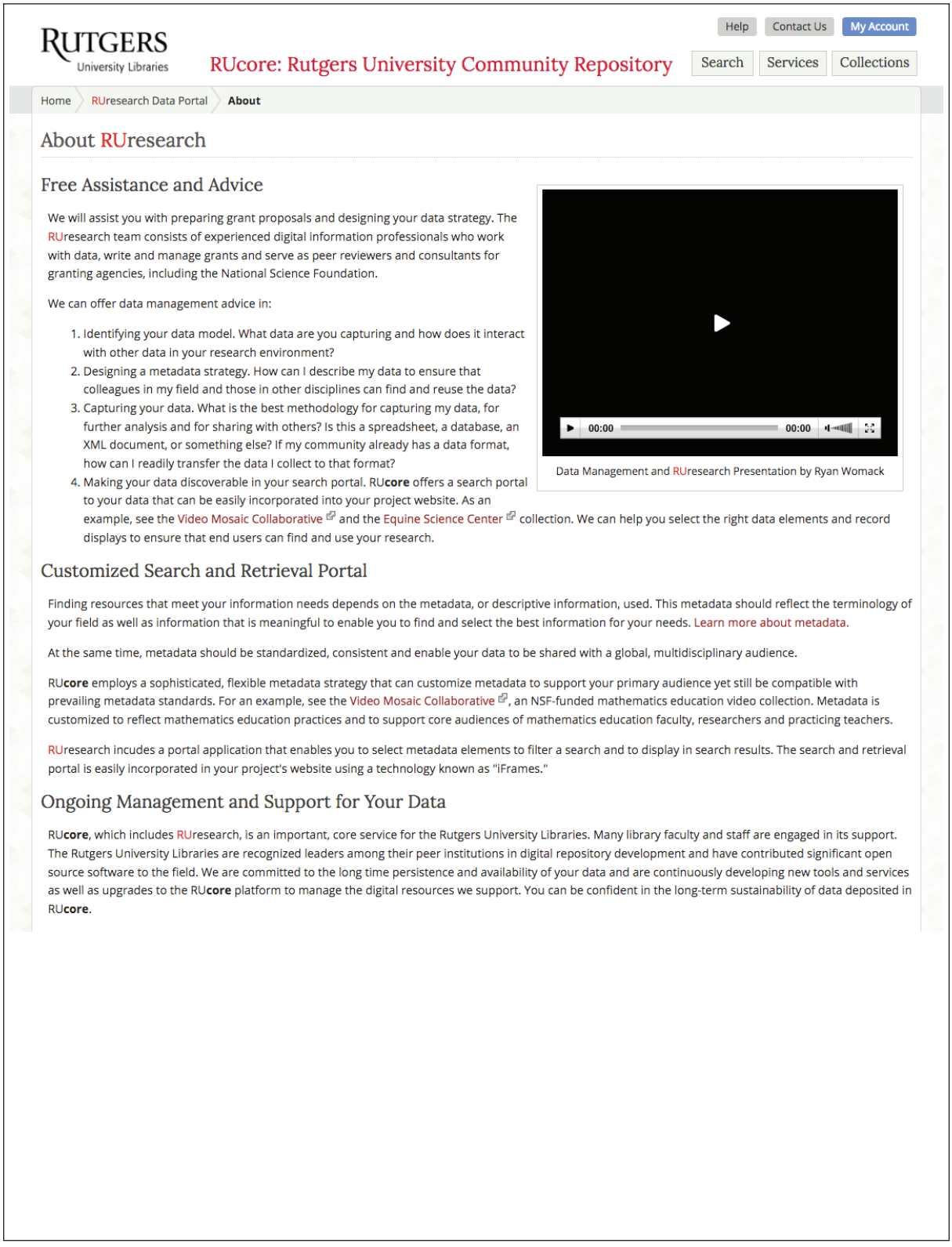

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Is there a fee for placing my data in RUresearch?

RU**core** accepts all types of resources that represent the significant intellectual output of the university. This includes faculty journal articles and other scholarly publications, theses and dissertations for degrees awarded by Rutgers University, and resources such as data sets that result from the research process. Individual resources, such as individual data sets that involve simple cataloging and storage, such as the example data sets currently available in the RUresearch portal, can be accepted at no cost. The same is true for electronic journal article preprints and post prints.

The Library will consult on your data management plan or grant at no cost, but managing data for a large research project , such as projects generally funded by grants, involves significant work and planning that will generally require a fee for service. The services we offer include customizing metadata and providing both ongoing cataloging and storage and management of data and associated documents and software. This fee can be accommodated through cost recovery charges in the grant budget, either as a data management fee or through the involvement of library faculty and staff as co-P.I.s or researchers on the grant, with associated line item cost recovery. This will be a one-time, cost recovery only fee that can be incorporated into the grant proposal budget. Data will be preserved and made accessible for the long term at no additional cost to the project beyond the one-time initial cost. However, that initial cost, although negotiable, will be based on the amount of work and effort anticipated for the life of the project.

Robust Preservation

The Rutgers University Libraries' RU**core** initiative includes a Data Curation Research Center and a Data Curator who participates actively in digital preservation research and development. The Rutgers University Libraries are internationally recognized as being on the forefront for digital preservation standards and practices, particularly for digital video. We currently employ "industry best practices" for digital file preservation, including:

Data Curation Research Center

- Multiple backups and restoration practices, including online, nearline, off line and offsite storage of files.
- Continuous file integrity checks, such as checksum assignment and checking
- Persistent identifiers that use metadata to continuously locate a file, even if it is moved during routine storage reallocation. When you reference a citation URL, you can be confident that the file will be retrieved.
- Storage of files in multiple formats. One or more canonical formats that are vendor independent and conform to non-proprietary standards are employed whenever feasible. The original file format is also always maintained. We are currently transcoding most numeric data sets to comma separated values (CSV) format. We are also currently investigating XML (eXtensible Markup Language) and RDF (Resource Description Framework) for web based canonical formats, as well as community specific data standards such as the DDI (Data Documentation Initiative) for social science and survey data, and SensorML for sensor data. If your community uses a specific data storage format, we will explore its use with you.

Learn more about preservation

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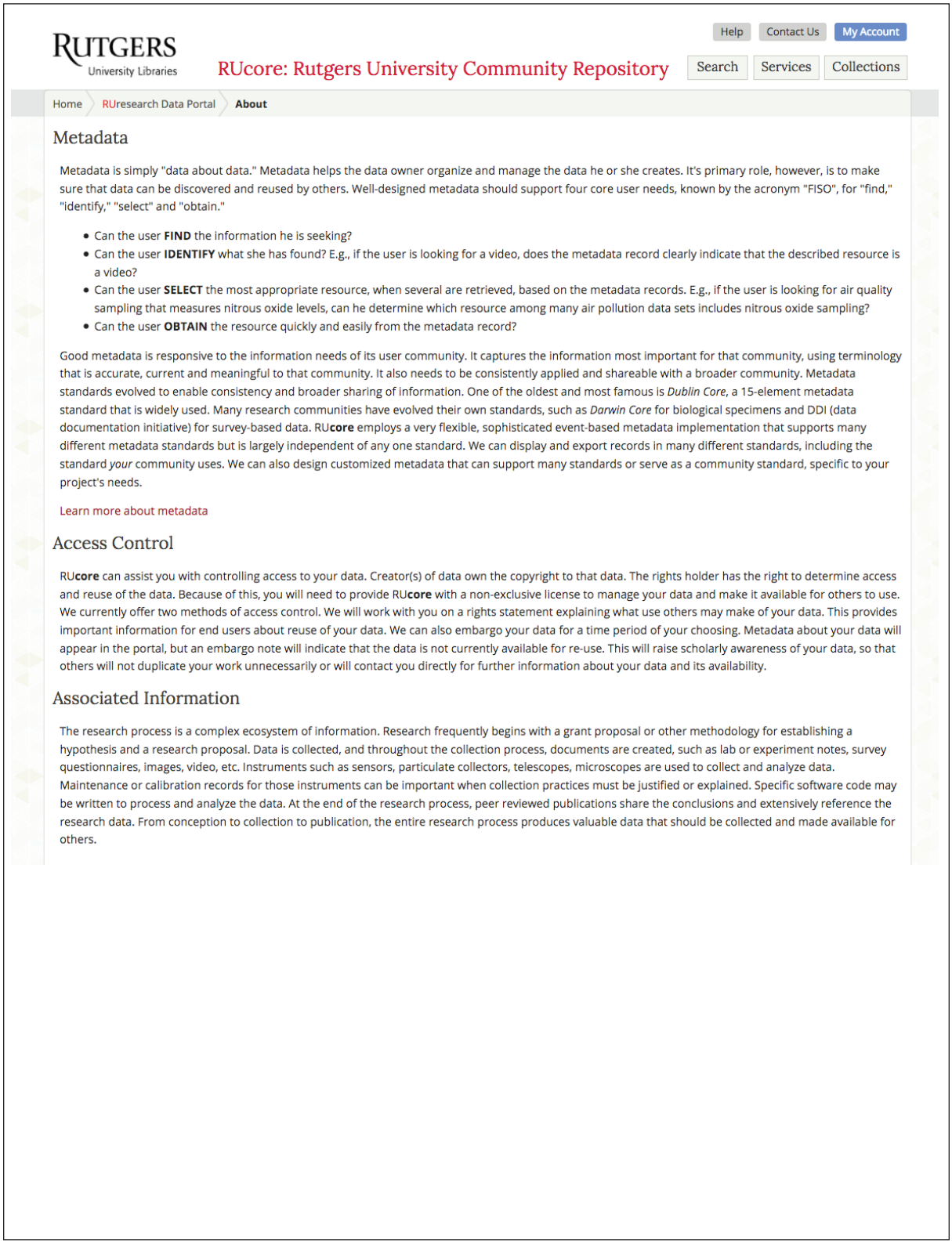

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Metadata

Metadata is simply "data about data." Metadata helps the data owner organize and manage the data he or she creates. It's primary role, however, is to make sure that data can be discovered and reused by others. Well-designed metadata should support four core user needs, known by the acronym "FISO", for "find," "identify," "select" and "obtain."

- Can the user **FIND** the information he is seeking?
- Can the user **IDENTIFY** what she has found? E.g., if the user is looking for a video, does the metadata record clearly indicate that the described resource is a video?
- Can the user **SELECT** the most appropriate resource, when several are retrieved, based on the metadata records. E.g., if the user is looking for air quality sampling that measures nitrous oxide levels, can he determine which resource among many air pollution data sets includes nitrous oxide sampling?
- Can the user **OBTAIN** the resource quickly and easily from the metadata record?

Good metadata is responsive to the information needs of its user community. It captures the information most important for that community, using terminology that is accurate, current and meaningful to that community. It also needs to be consistently applied and shareable with a broader community. Metadata standards evolved to enable consistency and broader sharing of information. One of the oldest and most famous is *Dublin Core*, a 15-element metadata standard that is widely used. Many research communities have evolved their own standards, such as *Darwin Core* for biological specimens and DDI (data documentation initiative) for survey-based data. RU**core** employs a very flexible, sophisticated event-based metadata implementation that supports many different metadata standards but is largely independent of any one standard. We can display and export records in many different standards, including the standard *your* community uses. We can also design customized metadata that can support many standards or serve as a community standard, specific to your project's needs.

Learn more about metadata

Access Control

RU**core** can assist you with controlling access to your data. Creator(s) of data own the copyright to that data. The rights holder has the right to determine access and reuse of the data. Because of this, you will need to provide RU**core** with a non-exclusive license to manage your data and make it available for others to use. We currently offer two methods of access control. We will work with you on a rights statement explaining what use others may make of your data. This provides important information for end users about reuse of your data. We can also embargo your data for a time period of your choosing. Metadata about your data will appear in the portal, but an embargo note will indicate that the data is not currently available for re-use. This will raise scholarly awareness of your data, so that others will not duplicate your work unnecessarily or will contact you directly for further information about your data and its availability.

Associated Information

The research process is a complex ecosystem of information. Research frequently begins with a grant proposal or other methodology for establishing a hypothesis and a research proposal. Data is collected, and throughout the collection process, documents are created, such as lab or experiment notes, survey questionnaires, images, video, etc. Instruments such as sensors, particulate collectors, telescopes, microscopes are used to collect and analyze data. Maintenance or calibration records for those instruments can be important when collection practices must be justified or explained. Specific software code may be written to process and analyze the data. At the end of the research process, peer reviewed publications share the conclusions and extensively reference the research data. From conception to collection to publication, the entire research process produces valuable data that should be collected and made available for others.

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Associated Information

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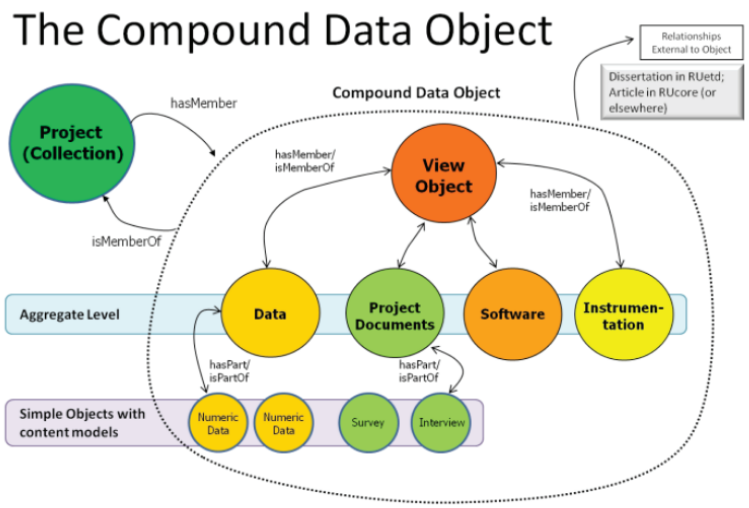

Capturing this associated data is more complex than storing and providing access to the data itself. Capturing the entire life cycle or information ecosystem of a data set is a three step process.

Step One – the Infrastructure

The first step is to build relationships between data objects within the repository architecture. RUresearch leverages the Fedora open source repository architecture by creating a compound object that pulls together the **data, associated documents**, such as code books, lab notes, images, **associated software** (such as MATLAB, R, or SAS scripts) intended to support the data, and **instrumentation records**, such as maintenance or calibration records. Resources that are dependent on the data for meaning and do not stand alone are included in the compound object for the project. Associated objects that are separately cataloged and may have different or additional creators, such as analyses, articles, books and presentations, are also related to the compound object. The repository infrastructure provides the groundwork for providing meaningful context

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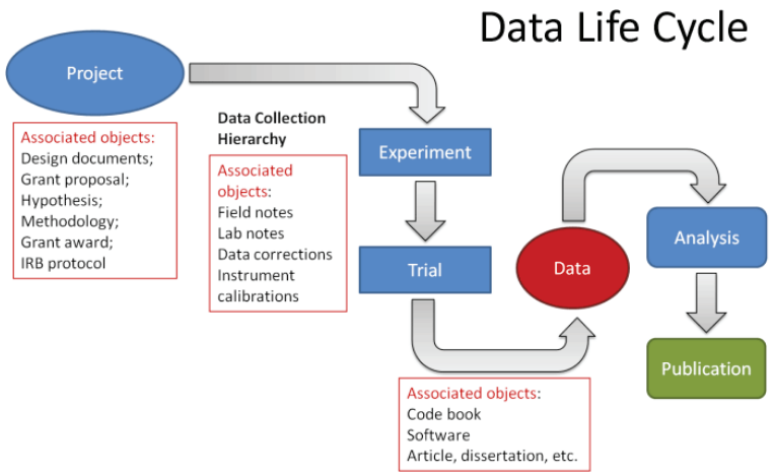

Step Two - Capturing Associated Objects

Associated objects are captured in digital form and stored in the repository as part of the compound digital object for the project. They are preserved along with the data so all the effort is involved in the front end—capturing and uploading—but ongoing management is very light.

Step Three – Providing Context

There are many different objects that can be captured, at any stage of the research process. Organizing these and making them available in a meaningful way is deceptively complex. Think of your own most recent research project. Can you immediately locate your IRB protocol if a question comes up about making personally identifiable data accessible? Can you find the lab notes created by the student who graduated two years ago took—the ones you kept because his insights were so valuable? Assuming you can find those notes, do you remember which of the three graduate students that year actually took the insightful notes? Do you have documentation of his permission to share those notes, and can you credit him for their creation? Valuable information often gets lost or discarded because it is just too hard to manage it all and remember the context of its creation. Even when you remember the context, you may not want to see it all the time, or to share all context with everyone. It's important to you that you have publicity releases for all the graduate students who appear in your video but sharing those releases with the world at large violates the privacy you are at pains to protect. RU**core**'s answer lies in its innovative and unique data model and metadata implementation. RU**core** uses a metadata implementation that captures information useful for finding information but also information useful for managing information. Rights metadata, one of the types of information collected, is largely kept hidden from the general user. Documents associated with rights, such as publicity releases or IRB protocols, are not available for public display but are available to RU**core** administrators and will soon be available to collection owners. The context surrounding any information, such as a research project, is situated in place and time. Separate objects can also have separate access controls for availability to different audiences, allowing for both public-use and restricted use versions of data which may contain sensitive information. RU**core** uses metadata "events" to document the "who, what, when, and where" of context about research and its supplementary materials.

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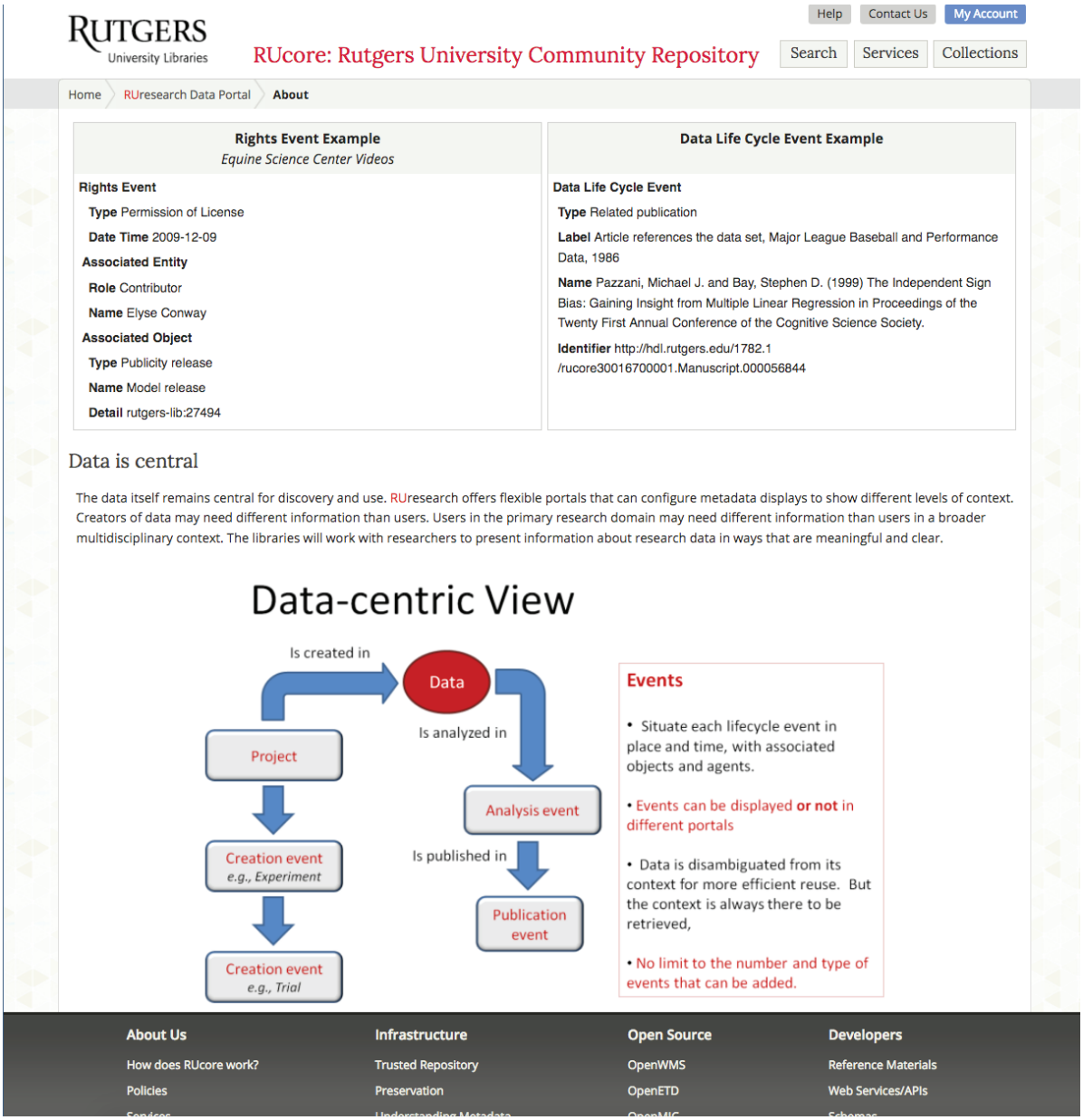

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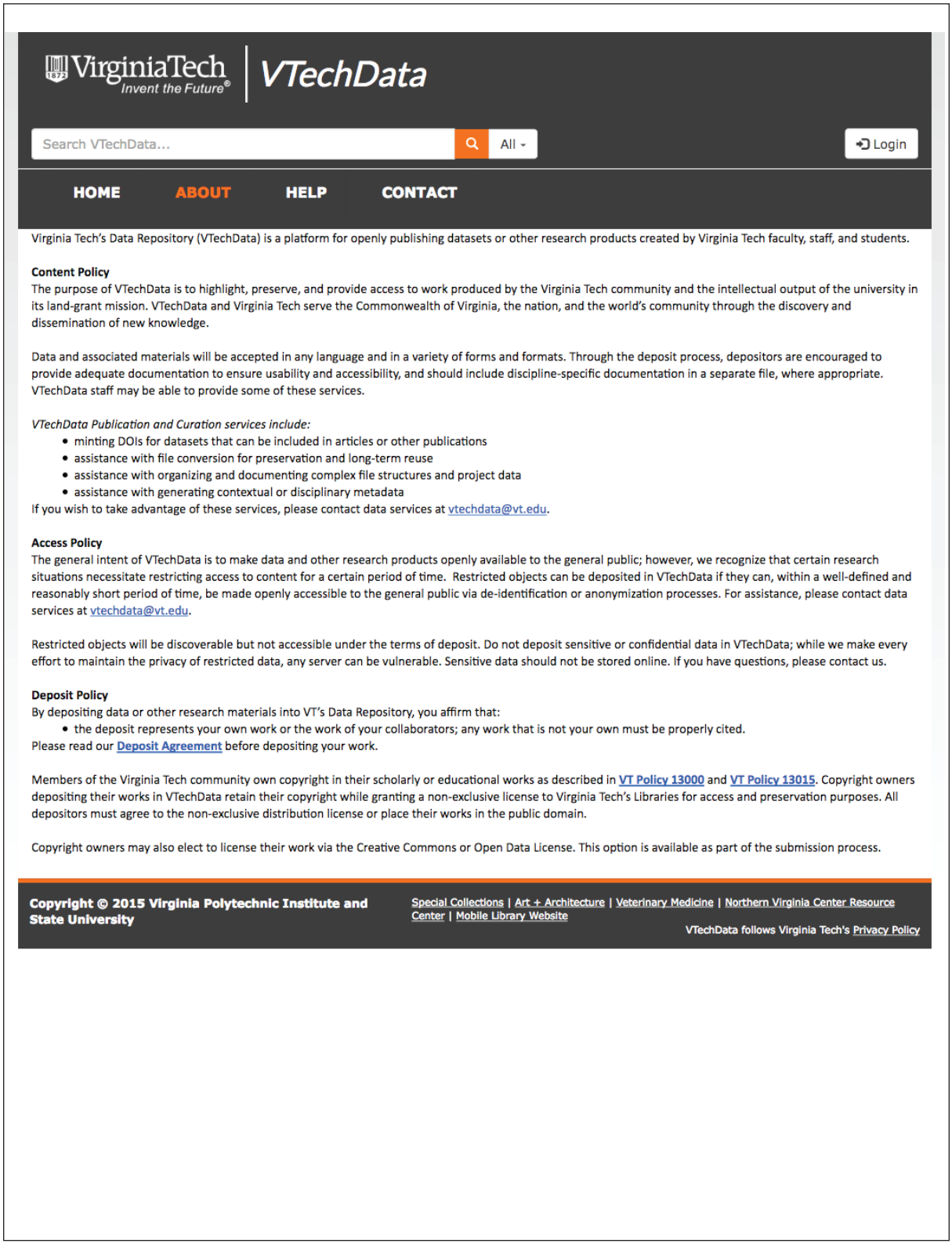

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Virginia Tech's Data Repository (VTechData) is a platform for openly publishing datasets or other research products created by Virginia Tech faculty, staff, and students.

Content Policy
The purpose of VTechData is to highlight, preserve, and provide access to work produced by the Virginia Tech community and the intellectual output of the university in its land-grant mission. VTechData and Virginia Tech serve the Commonwealth of Virginia, the nation, and the world's community through the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge.

Data and associated materials will be accepted in any language and in a variety of forms and formats. Through the deposit process, depositors are encouraged to provide adequate documentation to ensure usability and accessibility, and should include discipline-specific documentation in a separate file, where appropriate. VTechData staff may be able to provide some of these services.

VTechData Publication and Curation services include:

- minting DOIs for datasets that can be included in articles or other publications
- assistance with file conversion for preservation and long-term reuse
- assistance with organizing and documenting complex file structures and project data
- assistance with generating contextual or disciplinary metadata

If you wish to take advantage of these services, please contact data services at vtechdata@vt.edu.

Access Policy
The general intent of VTechData is to make data and other research products openly available to the general public; however, we recognize that certain research situations necessitate restricting access to content for a certain period of time. Restricted objects can be deposited in VTechData if they can, within a well-defined and reasonably short period of time, be made openly accessible to the general public via de-identification or anonymization processes. For assistance, please contact data services at vtechdata@vt.edu.

Restricted objects will be discoverable but not accessible under the terms of deposit. Do not deposit sensitive or confidential data in VTechData; while we make every effort to maintain the privacy of restricted data, any server can be vulnerable. Sensitive data should not be stored online. If you have questions, please contact us.

Deposit Policy
By depositing data or other research materials into VT's Data Repository, you affirm that:

- the deposit represents your own work or the work of your collaborators; any work that is not your own must be properly cited.

Please read our Deposit Agreement before depositing your work.

Members of the Virginia Tech community own copyright in their scholarly or educational works as described in VT Policy 13000 and VT Policy 13015. Copyright owners depositing their works in VTechData retain their copyright while granting a non-exclusive license to Virginia Tech's Libraries for access and preservation purposes. All depositors must agree to the non-exclusive distribution license or place their works in the public domain.

Copyright owners may also elect to license their work via the Creative Commons or Open Data License. This option is available as part of the submission process.

Special Collections | Art + Architecture | Veterinary Medicine | Northern Virginia Center Resource Center | Mobile Library Website

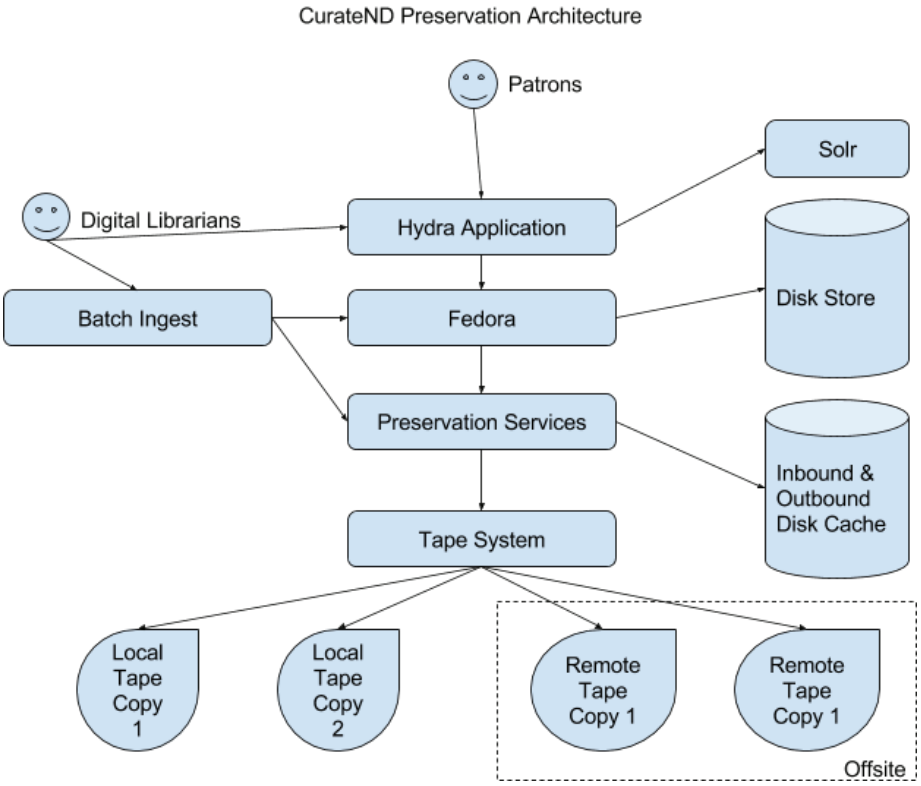
VTechData follows Virginia Tech's Privacy Policy

Data Curation Infrastructure

CurateND Data Curation Infrastructure

CurateND uses a Hydra-based discovery application. It uses Fedora Commons 3.x as the object registry and metadata store and Apache Solr as an index. Using both Fedora and Solr is common for Hydra applications. Self-deposit items go through the Hydra application. There is also a batch ingest ability, which deposits items directly into the preservation store as well as Fedora. Objects in Fedora contain pointers to our preservation store. The preservation store is a custom application that puts content into BagIt bags for storage on tape; maintains a disk cache of content; provides a URL for each preserved file; and runs fixity checks on the content. The data is ultimately all stored on tape, with two copies kept locally and two remotely. The tape appliance handles the replication.

Digital Librarians can deal with the batch ingest directly via a networked filesystem. Content is staged on the filesystem, where it can also be reviewed, assessed, and described. When it is ready, the librarian can start an ingest, which copies the data into the preservation system, the metadata into the preservation system, and a copy of the metadata into Fedora. It then asks the Hydra application to index the new content.


CurateND Preservation Architecture
Patrons
Solr
Digital Librarians
Hydra Application
Disk Store
Batch Ingest
Fedora
Preservation Services
Inbound &
Outbound
Disk Cache
Tape System
Local
Tape
Copy
1
Local
Tape
Copy
2
Remote
Tape
Copy 1
Remote
Tape
Copy 1
Offsite

Scholars Portal
A Service of the Ontario Council of University Libraries

Scholars Portal Home / Guides / Scholars Portal Dataverse Guide / About Dataverse

Scholars Portal Dataverse Guide

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- About Dataverse
  - Scholars Portal Dataverse
  - FAQ
  - Related Resources
  - Scholars Portal Dataverse Account Terms of Use
- Your Dataverses
- Your Research Data
- Finding and Using Data
- Help & Support
- Go to Dataverse

Advanced Dataverse Guide

Dataverse Project Advanced User Guide

Library Contacts

Algoma University
Brock University
Carleton University
Lakehead University

Scholars Portal Dataverse

The Scholars Portal Dataverse is a repository primarily for research data collected by researchers and organizations affiliated with Ontario universities, although anyone in the world is welcome to use Scholars Portal Dataverse to deposit, share, and archive data.

Dataverse is an open-source tool developed by the Institute for Quantitative Social Sciences (IQSS) at Harvard University. Scholars Portal Dataverse is provided as a shared Ontario Council of University Libraries service.

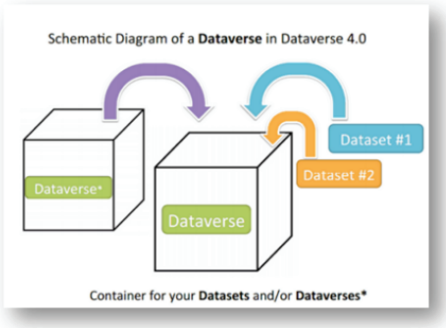
Researchers can use Dataverse to directly deposit data, create metadata, release and share data openly or privately, visualize and explore data, and search for data.

For more information about Scholars Portal Dataverse, please contact dataverse@scholarsportal.info

What is a Dataverse?

A Dataverse is a container for one or more Datasets or Dataverses. Each Ontario University has a Dataverse that contains many Dataverses and Datasets. Researchers can create Dataverses for their own research data and projects, and/or directly deposit Datasets within their Institutional Dataverse.

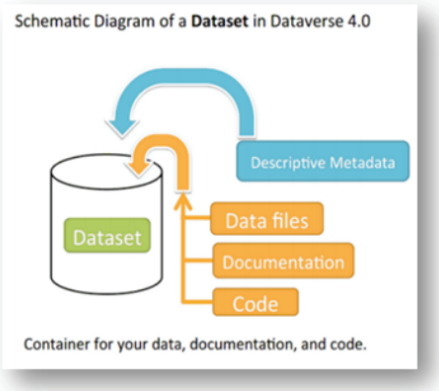
A Dataverse accepts all kinds of data files: tabular, text, image, etc. All file formats are accepted.



What is a Dataset?

A Dataset is a container for a particular research data set (this can include research data, code, and documentation).

Datasets have an associated metadata record (also referred to as cataloging information or data documentation). This metadata provides contextual information on the dataset. Please see here for more information on creating metadata for datasets.



Why use Dataverse?

Some key benefits to using Dataverse to manage your research data include:

- **Secure data management**. Dataverse supports the creation of terms of use and restrictions if you want to limit the use of or access to data. It also provides a backup copy for safekeeping.
- **Effective sharing**. Dataverse is a convenient way to disseminate your data, and can facilitate your research team's collaboration within a secure space.
- **Track changes.** Dataverse provides increased control over managing changes to a project without overwriting any part of that project, an especially useful feature when working on a team.
- **Long-term access and preservation**. Persistent identification to your data ensures reliable protection and prevention from data obsolescence.
- **Organization and compatibility**. Create your own personal web data archive that conforms to metadata standards to maximize system compatibility and searchability.
- **Save time**. Dataverse has an easy to use interface for uploading and searching through your data.
- **Increase research visibility**. Increase scholarly recognition for your work beyond your research publications.
- **Meet grant requirements**. Many funding agencies now *require* that researchers deposit data which collected as part of their research project into an archive.

References

Crosas M. The Dataverse Network: An Open-source Application for Sharing, Discovering and Preserving Data. D-Lib Magazine. 2011;Volume 17(1/2).

King, Gary. 2007. An Introduction to the Dataverse Network as an Infrastructure for Data Sharing. Sociological Methods and Research 36: 173–199. Available at http://j.mp/iHJcAa

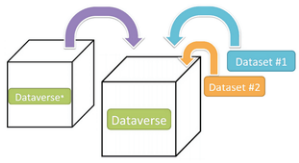
Texas Data Repository

About Documentation FAQs Log In Help

How Dataverse Works

A Dataverse is a container for datasets (research data, code, documentation, and metadata) and other Dataverses, which can be setup for individual researchers, departments, journals, and organizations.

Schematic Diagram of a **Dataverse** in Dataverse 4.0



Container for your **Datasets** and/or **Dataverses***

* Dataverses can now contain other Dataverses (this replaces Collections & Subnetworks)

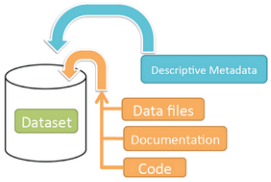
Each Dataverse contains datasets. Each dataset includes:

- Data files
- Metadata that describes the data files

Each dataset may also include:

- Code associated with the data files
- Additional documentation describing the data files and project form which they derive

Schematic Diagram of a **Dataset** in Dataverse 4.0



Container for your data, documentation, and code.

Help

- User Guide
- Helpdesk and Library Support

Hosted by

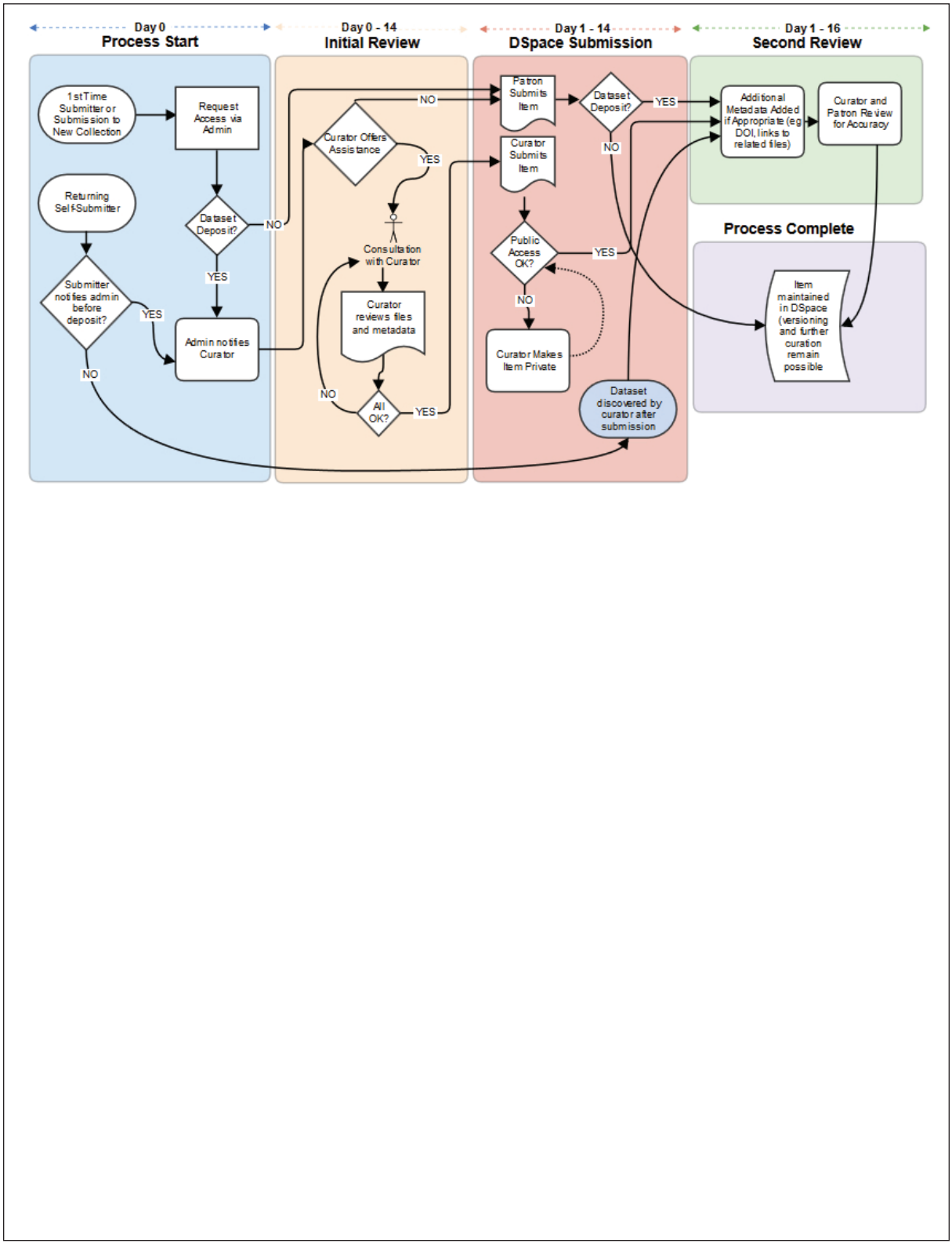
TDL.ORG
TEXAS DIGITAL LIBRARY

Data Curation Workflows

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

eCommons Institutional Repository Curation Workflow

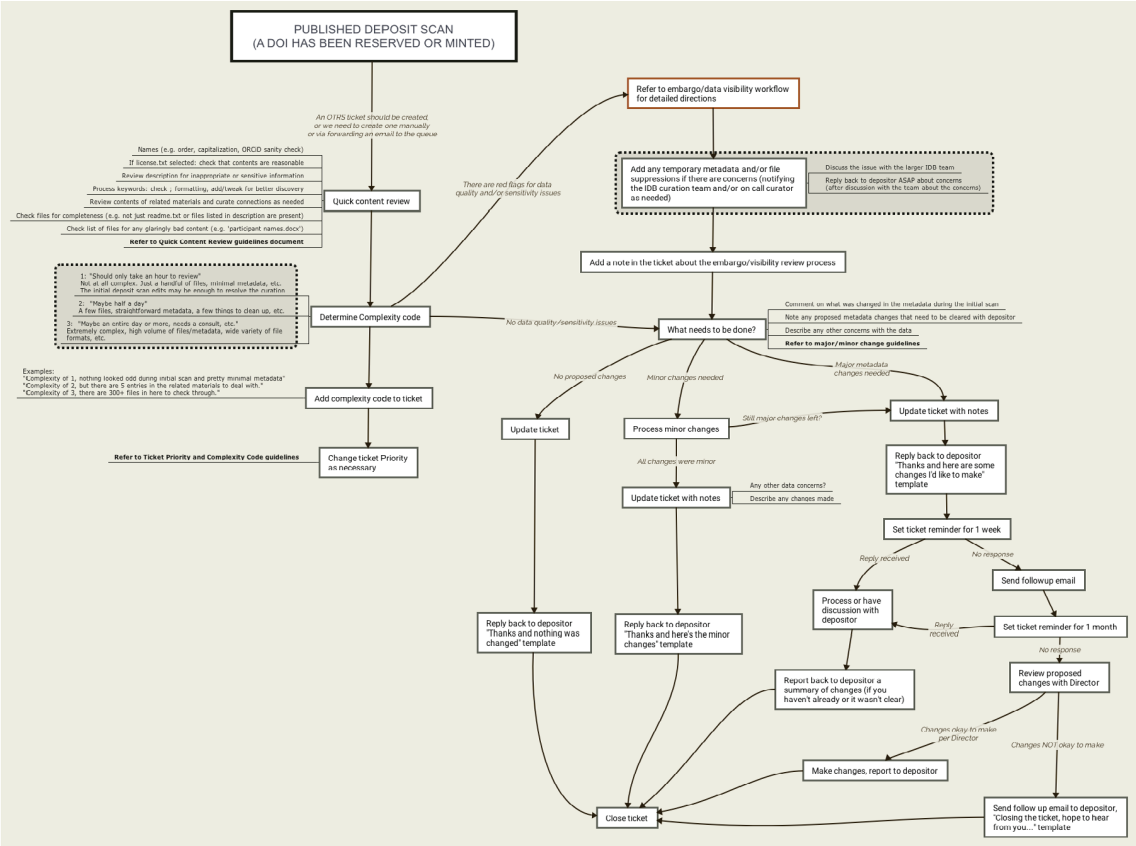
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5Dm3XFQloc4Vkl3SGcwVUxONFE/view?usp=sharing



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN LIBRARY

Illinois Data Bank Curation Workflow

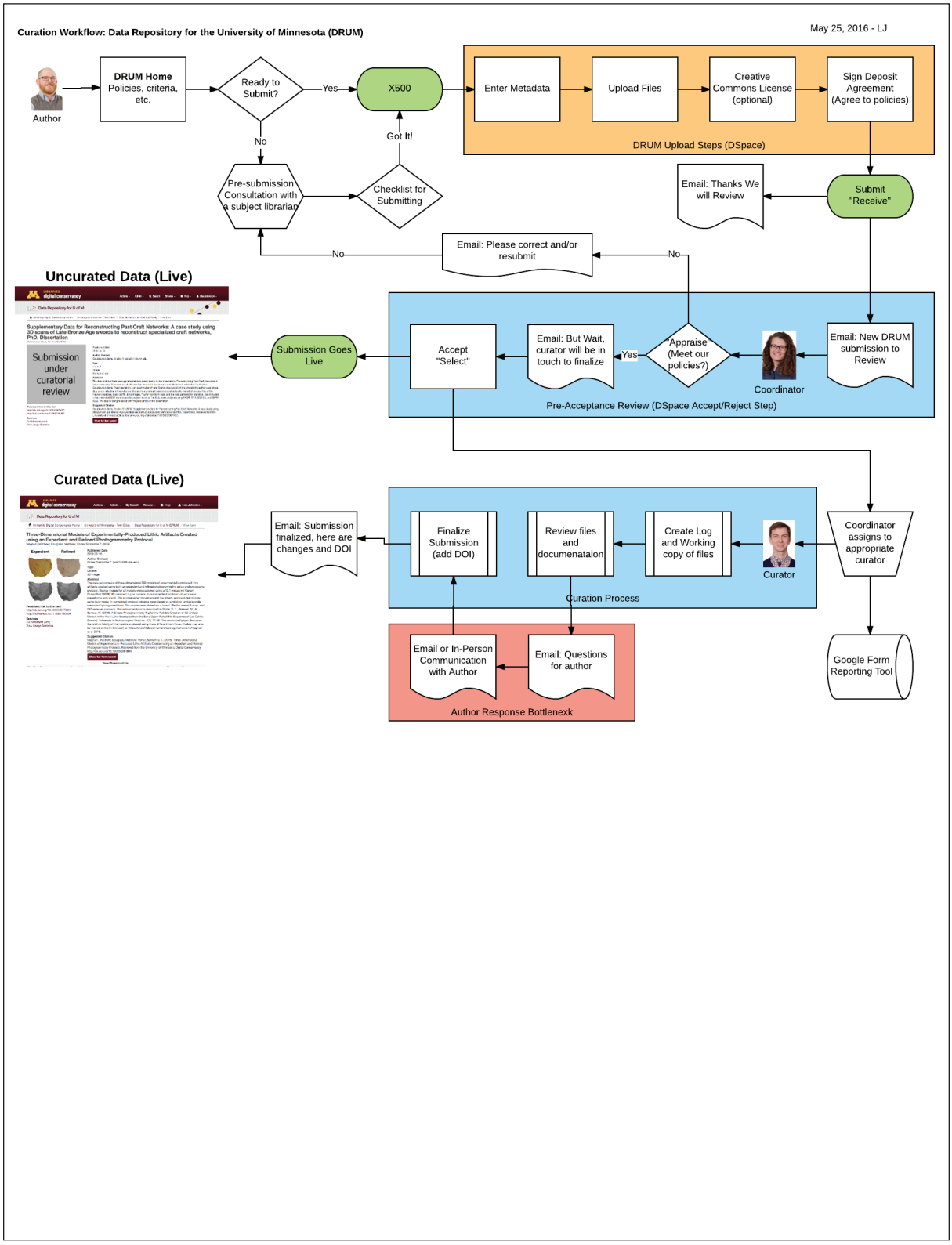
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5Dm3XFQloc4bWF4c0JRTUxLZFk/view?usp=sharing



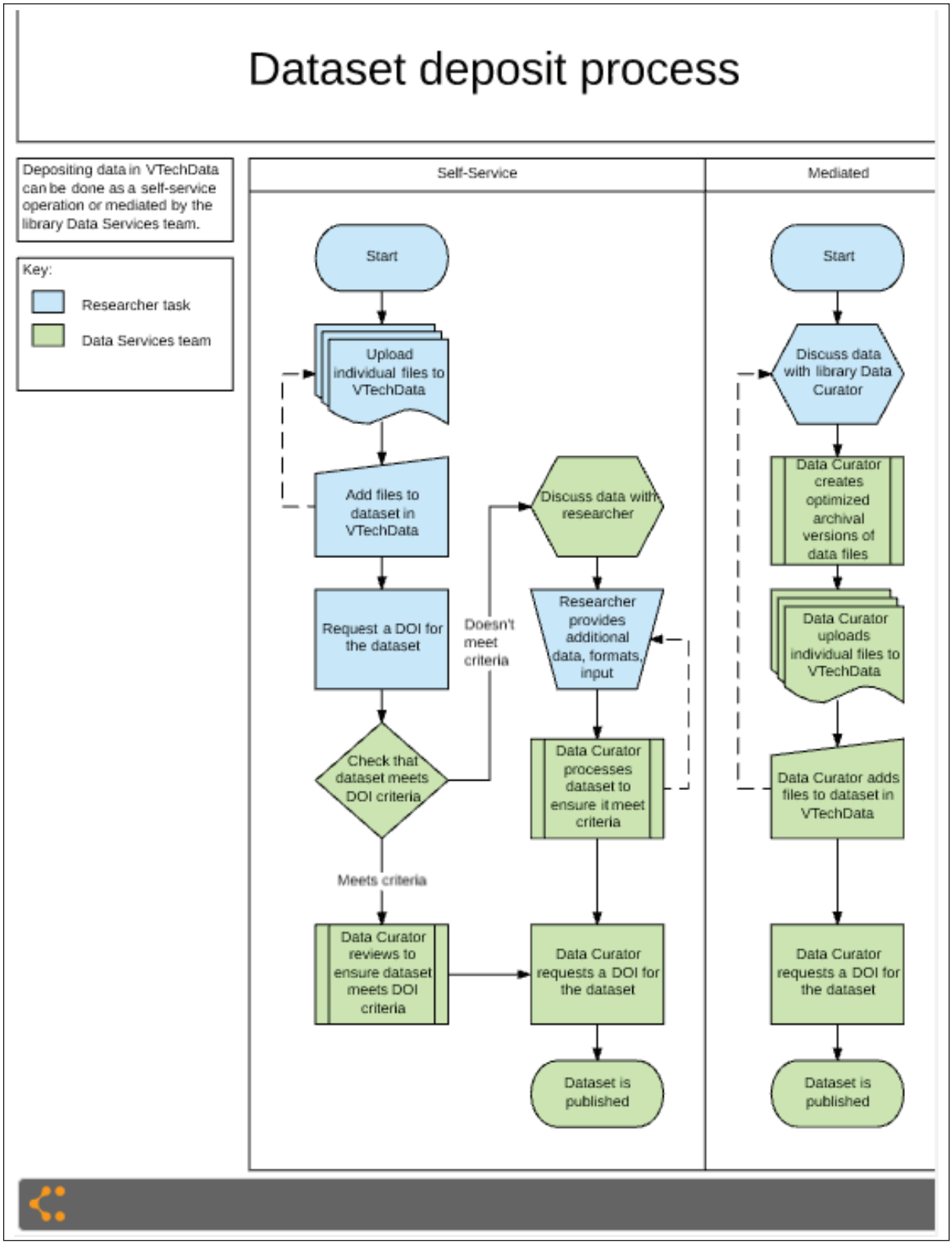
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES

Curation Workflow (DRUM)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5Dm3XFQloc4d0Q0Nk5ISW92TGs/view?usp=sharing



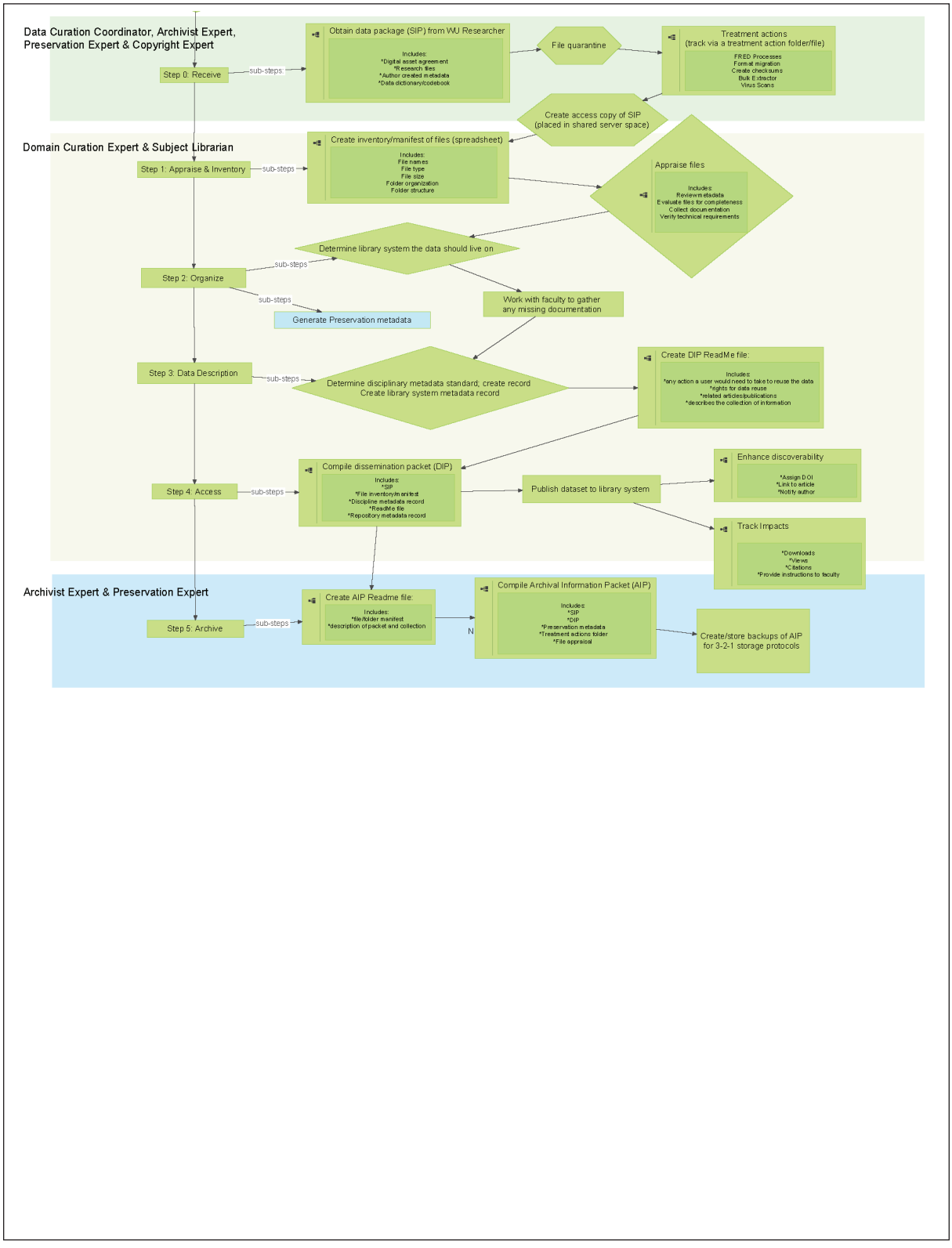
VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Dataset Deposit Process
http://guides.lib.vt.edu/c.php?g=465788&p=3688869



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS LIBRARIES

Digital Research Materials Repository Curation Workflow

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5Dm3XFQloc4UTRtZHZnQ09QNnc/view?usp=sharing



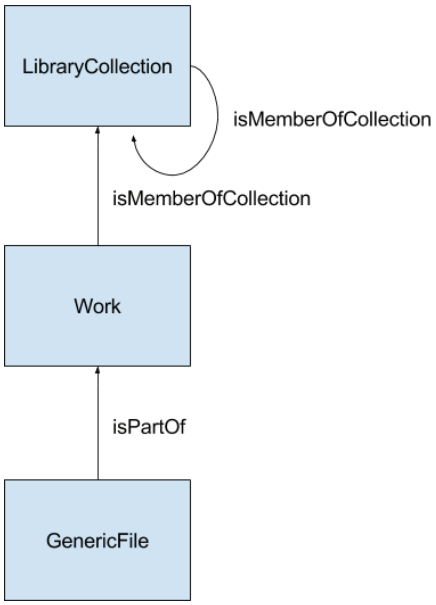
Data Models and Metadata Schemas

CurateND Data Model

Structural Relationships

CurateND uses an early version of the PCDM for structural relationships and a Dublin Core with extensions for the descriptive metadata. Objects have one of three types: LibraryCollection, Work, or Generic File. In practice, while there is a single type of *LibraryCollection* and *GenericFile*, there are many types of *Works*.

All the predicates are in the Fedora Commons 3 external relation namespace, i.e. `info:fedora/fedora-system:def/relations-external#.`



Descriptive Metadata

The descriptive metadata is based on Dublin Core, but has freely added extensions when needed.

Predicate	Display label	Content Type	Input description	Cardinality (Y=many, N=one)
http://purl.org/dc/terms/alternative	Alternative Title	String, title alternative form.	Already in input page but not displaying?	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor(unqualified)	Contributor	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	This is also in the input page, but not displaying for books.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor#artist	Contributing Artist	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for creating artistic works within the resource, other than illustrations.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor#author	Coauthor	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An authorial entity who contributed to the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor#editor	Contributing Editor	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for editing the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor#illustrator	Contributing Illustrator	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for illustrating the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor#photographer	Contributing Photographer	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for creating photographic works within the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator	Inventor	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity listed on the patent as a creator.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator (unqualified)	Creator	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for the resource's creation.	many

http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#adminstrative_unit	Department	String	Relevant academic departments	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#artist	Artist	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for art works in a resource which consists primarily of art works (e.g. an art book).	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#author	Author	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for significant authorial work within the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#editor	Editor	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for significant editorial work in creating the resource.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#illustrator	Illustrator	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for illustrations of a resource which consists primarily of illustrations (e.g. a children's picture book).	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#local	n/a	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	Creators who are (or were) associated with the local institution. People are to be listed here in addition to being listed in dc:creator.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator#photographer	Photographer	String, generally personal name. e.g. "Butler, Octavia"	An entity responsible for photography in a resource which consists primarily of photographs, (e.g. a collection of a photographer's work).	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/date#application	Application Date	String. (date?) Has form "YYYY-MM-DD"	The date of the initial submission of the application for this patent.	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/date#prior_publication	Prior Publication Date	String. (date?) Has form "YYYY-MM-DD"	Date of prior publication (?)	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/dateCopyrighted	Copyright Date	Should be in form YYYY. More granular dates unlikely	The resource's copyright date	one
http://purl.org/dc/terms/datesubmitted	Date Added	Date	Date object was created in CurateND	N

http://purl.org/dc/terms/description	Description	String	Description of patent, may contain abstract.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/description#table_of_contents	Table of Contents	String. May be chapter titles separated by a space, two hyphens, and a space, e.g." -- ". Does not need to be parsed specially, can simply be displayed as a string.	A listing of the chapters or sections of a resource as taken from the resource's contents listing.	one
http://purl.org/dc/terms/extent	Extent	String. Will probably be page length, e.g. "368 pages"	The number of pages in the resource, the resource's size, or the resource's duration	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/extent#claims	Claims	String.	The number of claims in this patent. Usually an integer, but has type string to handle any possible special cases.	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier#isbn	ISBN	Structured alphanumeric string (regex test: [0-9x]), either 10 or 13 characters. They often contain hyphens, but can be normalized to not.	The resource's ISBN.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier#local	Local Identifier	String. For most digitized books, will be the call number, but may be another kind of local identifier used to shelve or handle books.	The resource's local identifier, e.g. call number.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier#other_application	Other Application	String.	A prior submittal of this patent for review. (?)	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier#patent	Patent Number	String. May contains spaces. E.g. "US 1234567890123 B2"	The patent number for this resource. Probably refers to the USPTO but not restricted to US patents.	N

http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier#prior_publication	Prior Publication Number	String.	Identifier for the prior publication of this patent.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/isPartOf	Published in	String (unfortunately)	The title of the journal, book, or other work in which the Article was published	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/issued	Publication Date	Should be in form YYYY. More granular dates unlikely	The resource's publication date	one
http://purl.org/dc/terms/issued	Publication Date	Can we test as YYYY or YYYY-MM or YYYY-MM-DD	The article's publication date as year, year-month, or year-month-day, eg. 2015 or 2015-05 or 2015-05-31	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/issued	Date Issued	String. (See date discussion above)	Date the patent was issued.	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/isVersionOf#edition	Edition	String. Will probably be a number and additional text: 2, 2ndedition, etc.	The resource's edition.	one
http://purl.org/dc/terms/language	Language	String		Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/modified	Date Modified	Date	Date object was last modified in CurateND	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/publisher	Publisher	String		Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/rights	Rights	String	Intellectual Rights	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/rightsHolder	Assignee	String	Assignee of the patent.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/source	USPTO Link	URL.	Link to the patent at the USPTO website (or other patent office websites).	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/subject#cpc	Classification (CPC)	String.	Cooperative Patent Classification codes.	Y

http://purl.org/dc/terms/subject#ipc	Classification (IPC)	String.	International Patent Classification codes.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/subject#lcsh	Subject (Library of Congress)	String. Taken from the book's bib record. E.g. "Amnesia -- Fiction."	A topic of the content of the resource as taken from the Library of Congress Subject Headings.	many
http://purl.org/dc/terms/subject#uspc	Classification (US Patent)	String.	US Patent Classification codes.	Y
http://purl.org/dc/terms/title	Title	String	Title of the Patent	N
http://purl.org/dc/terms/type	n/a	String	The subtype of Work this item is.	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/eissn	e-ISSN	e-ISSN validation?	The e-ISSN of the publication in which the article appears	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/isbn	ISBN	ISBN validation from Book Type?	If the article is published in a volume with an ISBN, the volume's ISBN	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/issn	ISSN	ISSN validation?	The ISSN of the publication in which the article appears	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/issue	Issue	String	The number(s) or name of the issue in which the article appears.	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/numPages	Number of pages	Integer	The total number of pages as an integer	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/pageEnd	Last page	String	The number or other identifier of the article's final page.	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/pageStart	First page	String	The number or other identifier of the first page on which the article appears, e.g. "42" or "E594"	N
http://purl.org/ontology/bibo/volume	Volume	String	The number or name of the volume in which the article appears.	N

EZID IDENTIFIERS MADE EASY

QUICK START GUIDE: SIMPLE CREATE

Using EZID's UI, you can quickly and easily create ARKs and DOIs. If you do not know any of the values for the properties outlined below, see the Quick Start Guide "What to do if required information is unavailable.

FOR ARKS

Property	Description	Examples

Object location URL	The current location (URL) of the identified object.	`http://merritt.cdlib.org/m/ark%3A%2F13030%2Fqt5np807ch`
		
		`http://opencontext.org/subjects/199ED3F0-8CA2-4BBD-FA14-468133255587`
		
		`http://www.coredu.fr/repository/OAIHandler?verb=GetRecord&metadataPrefix=lom&identifier=oai:editors.coredu.fr:31779`

Who	The name of an entity (person, organization, or service) responsible for creating the content or making it available, e.g. author, creator.
	
	Put name parts in "sort-friendly" order. Separate multiple names with ";". Append one or more final commas (",") to indicate that one or more internal commas can be used as inversion points to recover natural word order (if different from sort-friendly word order).
		`Kim, JH,; Cho, J,; Keane, TD,`
		
		`Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VA-DHR); Open Context Editors`
		
		`Canal Educatif à la Demande`

What	A name or other human-oriented identifier given to the resource, e.g. a title.	`Political fragmentation and land use changes in the Interior Plains`
		
		`Virginia Site Files: 44WR0079 (Site)`
		
		`Vidéos Sciences & Innovation de Canal Éducatif à la Demande`

When	A point or period of time (date range) important in the lifecycle of the resource, often when it was created, modified, or made available. Use ";" to separate entries and "~" to indicate approximation.	`10/4/2015`
		
		`2014-07-31T00:00:00-07:00`
		
		`1/1/2007`

EZID IDENTIFIERS MADE EASY

FOR DOIS

Property	Description	Examples
Object location URL	The current location (URL) of the identified object.	https://lilliput.figshare.com/articles/Impact_of_Task_Performance_Fraud_Risk_Assessment_on_Forensic_Skills_and_Mindsets_Experience_from_Nigeria/2002749 http://doi.virtualbrain.org/lp/10.5072/FK2028TW8Z http://mdsoarstage.lib.umd.edu/handle/11603-STAGE/4859
Creator	The main researchers involved in producing the data, or the authors of the publication in priority order. May be a corporate, institutional, or personal name. In personal names, list family name before given name.	George, Christopher Worth, A [MGH] Owens, Allessia P.
Title	A name or title by which the data or publication is known.	Impact of Task Performance Fraud Risk Assessment on Forensic Skills and Mindsets: Experience from Nigeria Internet Brain Segmentation Repository Mentoring African American males
Publisher	A holder of the data (e.g., an archive) or the institution which submitted the work. In the case of datasets, the publisher is the entity primarily responsible for making the data available to the research community.	Figshare MGH CMA Maryland Shared Open Access Repository
Publication year	The year when the data was or will be made publicly available. If an embargo period is in effect, use the year when the embargo period ends.	2015 2015 2008
Resource type	The general type of the data.	Dataset Dataset Text

EZID IDENTIFIERS MADE EASY

QUICK START GUIDE: ADVANCED CREATE FOR DOIS

Using EZID's UI to create a DOI, you must provide DataCite metadata.
Mandatory DataCite properties are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Property	Description	Notes
Creator* (repeats)	The main researchers involved in producing the data, or the authors of the publication, in priority order. Mandatory	Personal, corporate, or institutional name(s)
Title* (repeats)	A name or title by which a resource is known. Mandatory	Free text
Publisher*	The name of the entity that holds, archives, publishes, prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces the resource. Mandatory	Free text
PublicationYear*	The year when the data was or will be made publicly available. Mandatory	YYYY
ResourceType	A description of the resource. Uses a controlled vocabulary. Recommended, but *will become mandatory in next version*.	See Quick Start Guide for controlled list
Subject (repeats)	Subject, keyword, classification code, or key phrase describing the resource. Recommended	Free text
Contributor (repeats)	The institution or person responsible for collecting, managing, distributing, or otherwise contributing to the development of the resource. Recommended	See Quick Start Guide for controlled list. Works with ORCIDs.
Date (repeats)	Different dates relevant to the work. Recommended	Uses W3CDTF formats
Language	The primary language of the resource. Optional	Allowed values are taken from IETF BCP 47, ISO 639-1 language codes
AlternateIdentifier (repeats)	An identifier or identifiers other than the primary Identifier applied to the resource being registered. Optional	Free text
RelatedIdentifier (repeats)	Identifiers of related resources. (Must be globally unique.) Recommended	See Quick Start Guide for controlled list
Size (repeats)	Unstructured size information about the resource. Optional	Free text
Format (repeats)	Technical format of the resource. Optional	Free text
Version	The version number of the resource. Suggested practice: track major_version.minor_version. Optional	Free text
Rights (repeats)	Any rights information for this resource. Optional	Free text
Description (repeats)	All additional information that does not fit in any of the other categories. May be used for technical information. Recommended	Abstract strongly suggested
GeoLocation (with point and box sub-properties)	Spatial region or named place where the data was gathered or about which the data is focused. Recommended	Can use WGS 84 (World Geodetic System) coordinates or free text

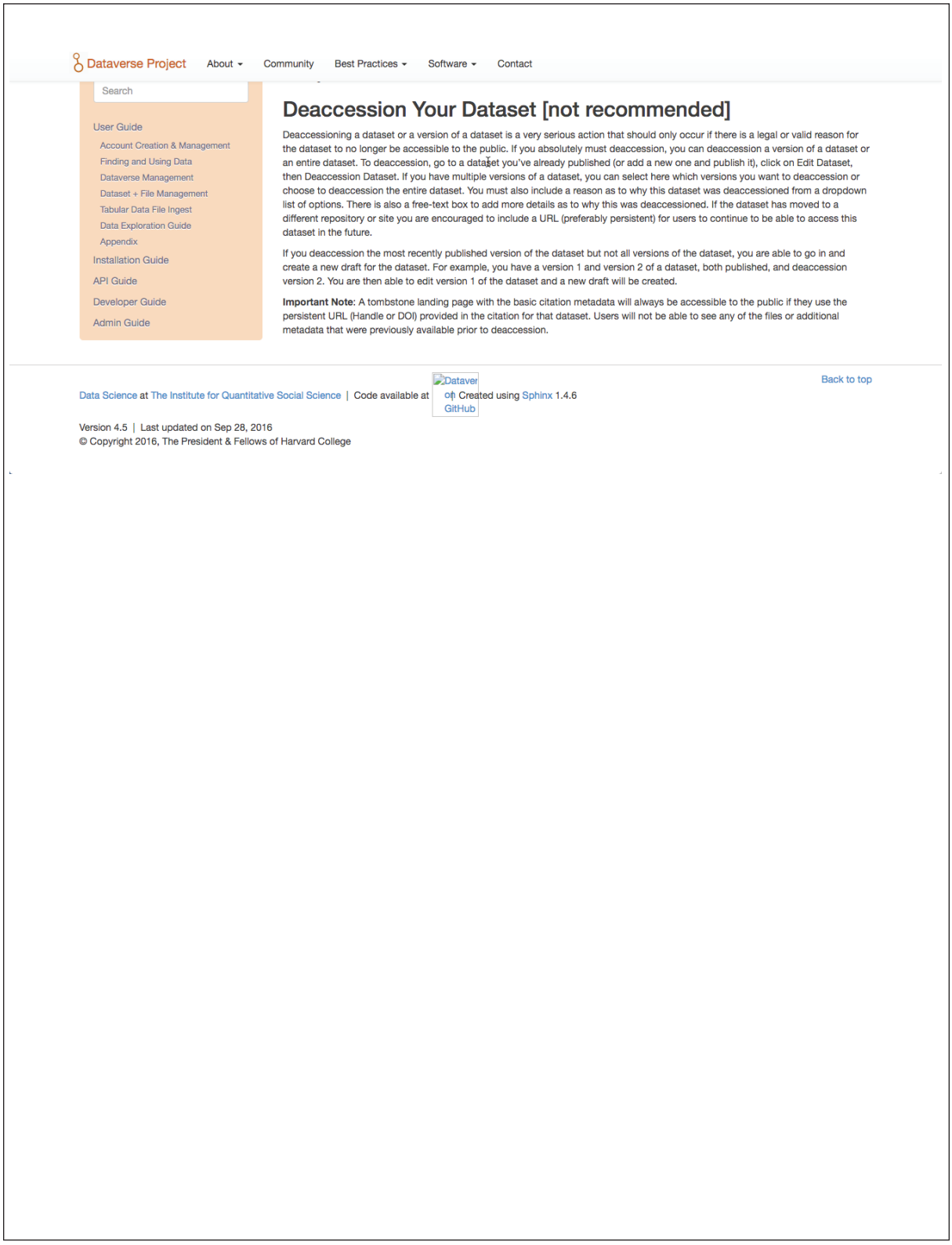
For details about field constraints and all sub-properties, see http://schema.datacite.org

Data Deaccessioning Policies

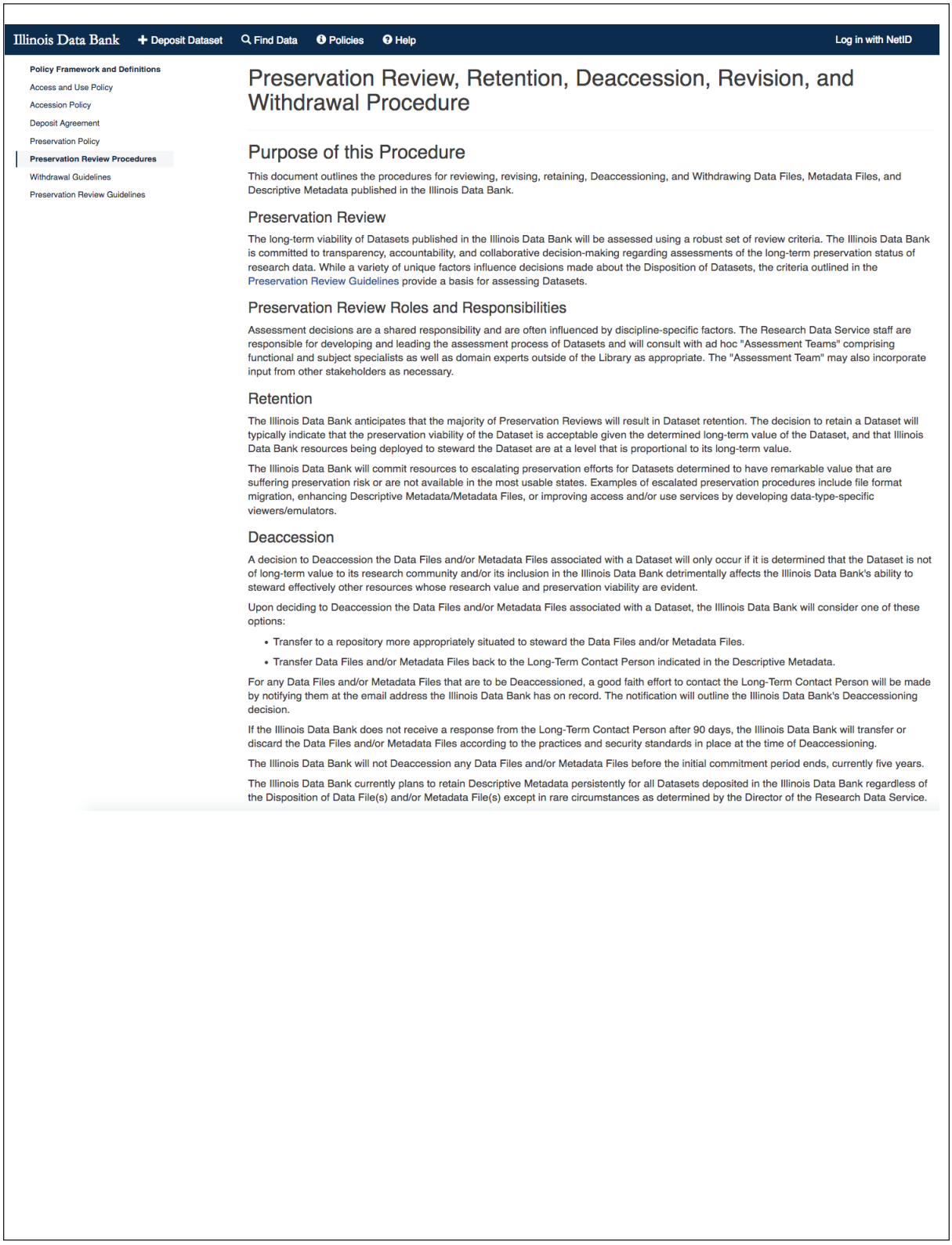
DATAVERSE PROJECT

Deaccessioning Your Dataset [not recommended]

https://dataverse.scholarsportal.info/guides/en/4.5/user/dataset-management.html#deaccession-your-dataset-not-recommended



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN LIBRARY
Illinois Data Bank | Preservation Review...Procedure
https://databank.illinois.edu/policies#preservation_review



Illinois Data Bank + Deposit Dataset Find Data Policies Help Log in with NetID

Policy Framework and Definitions
Access and Use Policy
Accession Policy
Deposit Agreement
Preservation Policy
Preservation Review Procedures
Withdrawal Guidelines
Preservation Review Guidelines

Preservation Review, Retention, Deaccession, Revision, and Withdrawal Procedure

Purpose of this Procedure

This document outlines the procedures for reviewing, revising, retaining, Deaccessioning, and Withdrawing Data Files, Metadata Files, and Descriptive Metadata published in the Illinois Data Bank.

Preservation Review

The long-term viability of Datasets published in the Illinois Data Bank will be assessed using a robust set of review criteria. The Illinois Data Bank is committed to transparency, accountability, and collaborative decision-making regarding assessments of the long-term preservation status of research data. While a variety of unique factors influence decisions made about the Disposition of Datasets, the criteria outlined in the Preservation Review Guidelines provide a basis for assessing Datasets.

Preservation Review Roles and Responsibilities

Assessment decisions are a shared responsibility and are often influenced by discipline-specific factors. The Research Data Service staff are responsible for developing and leading the assessment process of Datasets and will consult with ad hoc "Assessment Teams" comprising functional and subject specialists as well as domain experts outside of the Library as appropriate. The "Assessment Team" may also incorporate input from other stakeholders as necessary.

Retention

The Illinois Data Bank anticipates that the majority of Preservation Reviews will result in Dataset retention. The decision to retain a Dataset will typically indicate that the preservation viability of the Dataset is acceptable given the determined long-term value of the Dataset, and that Illinois Data Bank resources being deployed to steward the Dataset are at a level that is proportional to its long-term value.

The Illinois Data Bank will commit resources to escalating preservation efforts for Datasets determined to have remarkable value that are suffering preservation risk or are not available in the most usable states. Examples of escalated preservation procedures include file format migration, enhancing Descriptive Metadata/Metadata Files, or improving access and/or use services by developing data-type-specific viewers/emulators.

Deaccession

A decision to Deaccession the Data Files and/or Metadata Files associated with a Dataset will only occur if it is determined that the Dataset is not of long-term value to its research community and/or its inclusion in the Illinois Data Bank detrimentally affects the Illinois Data Bank's ability to steward effectively other resources whose research value and preservation viability are evident.

Upon deciding to Deaccession the Data Files and/or Metadata Files associated with a Dataset, the Illinois Data Bank will consider one of these options:

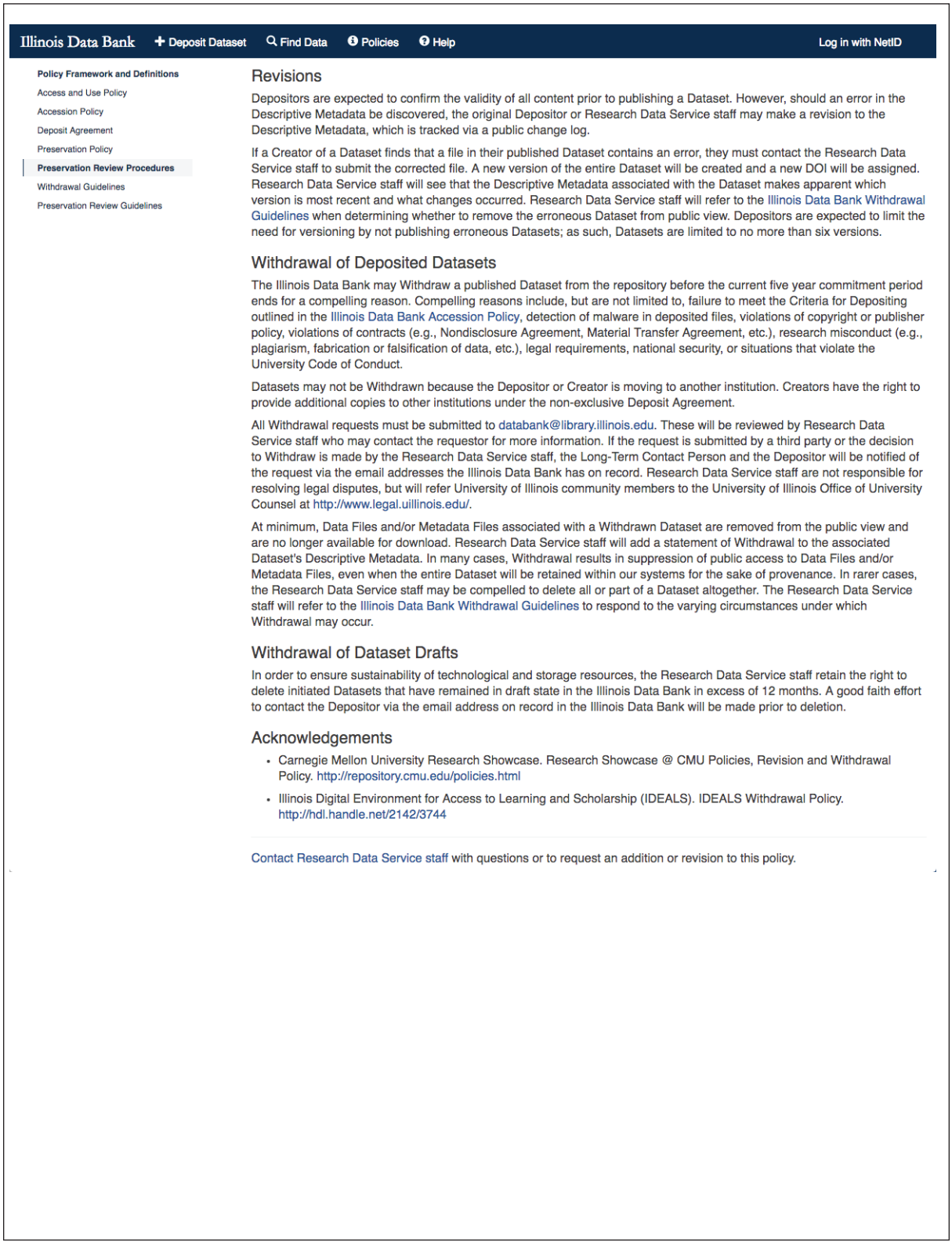
- Transfer to a repository more appropriately situated to steward the Data Files and/or Metadata Files.
- Transfer Data Files and/or Metadata Files back to the Long-Term Contact Person indicated in the Descriptive Metadata.

For any Data Files and/or Metadata Files that are to be Deaccessioned, a good faith effort to contact the Long-Term Contact Person will be made by notifying them at the email address the Illinois Data Bank has on record. The notification will outline the Illinois Data Bank's Deaccessioning decision.

If the Illinois Data Bank does not receive a response from the Long-Term Contact Person after 90 days, the Illinois Data Bank will transfer or discard the Data Files and/or Metadata Files according to the practices and security standards in place at the time of Deaccessioning.

The Illinois Data Bank will not Deaccession any Data Files and/or Metadata Files before the initial commitment period ends, currently five years.

The Illinois Data Bank currently plans to retain Descriptive Metadata persistently for all Datasets deposited in the Illinois Data Bank regardless of the Disposition of Data File(s) and/or Metadata File(s) except in rare circumstances as determined by the Director of the Research Data Service.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Revisions
Depositors are expected to confirm the validity of all content prior to publishing a Dataset. However, should an error in the Descriptive Metadata be discovered, the original Depositor or Research Data Service staff may make a revision to the Descriptive Metadata, which is tracked via a public change log.
If a Creator of a Dataset finds that a file in their published Dataset contains an error, they must contact the Research Data Service staff to submit the corrected file. A new version of the entire Dataset will be created and a new DOI will be assigned. Research Data Service staff will see that the Descriptive Metadata associated with the Dataset makes apparent which version is most recent and what changes occurred. Research Data Service staff will refer to the Illinois Data Bank Withdrawal Guidelines when determining whether to remove the erroneous Dataset from public view. Depositors are expected to limit the need for versioning by not publishing erroneous Datasets; as such, Datasets are limited to no more than six versions.
Withdrawal of Deposited Datasets
The Illinois Data Bank may Withdraw a published Dataset from the repository before the current five year commitment period ends for a compelling reason. Compelling reasons include, but are not limited to, failure to meet the Criteria for Depositing outlined in the Illinois Data Bank Accession Policy, detection of malware in deposited files, violations of copyright or publisher policy, violations of contracts (e.g., Nondisclosure Agreement, Material Transfer Agreement, etc.), research misconduct (e.g., plagiarism, fabrication or falsification of data, etc.), legal requirements, national security, or situations that violate the University Code of Conduct.
Datasets may not be Withdrawn because the Depositor or Creator is moving to another institution. Creators have the right to provide additional copies to other institutions under the non-exclusive Deposit Agreement.
All Withdrawal requests must be submitted to databank@library.illinois.edu. These will be reviewed by Research Data Service staff who may contact the requestor for more information. If the request is submitted by a third party or the decision to Withdraw is made by the Research Data Service staff, the Long-Term Contact Person and the Depositor will be notified of the request via the email addresses the Illinois Data Bank has on record. Research Data Service staff are not responsible for resolving legal disputes, but will refer University of Illinois community members to the University of Illinois Office of University Counsel at http://www.legal.uillinois.edu/.
At minimum, Data Files and/or Metadata Files associated with a Withdrawn Dataset are removed from the public view and are no longer available for download. Research Data Service staff will add a statement of Withdrawal to the associated Dataset's Descriptive Metadata. In many cases, Withdrawal results in suppression of public access to Data Files and/or Metadata Files, even when the entire Dataset will be retained within our systems for the sake of provenance. In rarer cases, the Research Data Service staff may be compelled to delete all or part of a Dataset altogether. The Research Data Service staff will refer to the Illinois Data Bank Withdrawal Guidelines to respond to the varying circumstances under which Withdrawal may occur.
Withdrawal of Dataset Drafts
In order to ensure sustainability of technological and storage resources, the Research Data Service staff retain the right to delete initiated Datasets that have remained in draft state in the Illinois Data Bank in excess of 12 months. A good faith effort to contact the Depositor via the email address on record in the Illinois Data Bank will be made prior to deletion.
Acknowledgements
Carnegie Mellon University Research Showcase. Research Showcase @ CMU Policies, Revision and Withdrawal Policy. http://repository.cmu.edu/policies.html
Illinois Digital Environment for Access to Learning and Scholarship (IDEALS). IDEALS Withdrawal Policy. http://hdl.handle.net/2142/3744
Contact Research Data Service staff with questions or to request an addition or revision to this policy.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
Deep Blue Data | Collections & Content
https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/data/agreement#collections_content

3. Collections & Content

Defining Research Data

For the purposes of Deep Blue Data, research data are defined as representations of observations, objects, or other entities used as evidence of phenomena for the purposes of research or scholarship. In practical terms, Deep Blue Data will accept data that were developed or used in the support of research activities of U-M faculty, students and staff.

Data Formats

As the intent of the Deep Blue Data data repository is to make data as openly available as possible for discovery, understanding, and reuse, we strongly encourage the submission of data in formats that are open and nonproprietary.

If data cannot be converted to nonproprietary formats, we then encourage data submission in formats that are widely used.

Deep Blue Data will accept data in proprietary formats provided that these formats are appropriate for the research communities who are likely to have an interest in the data. However, it may not be possible to provide as high a level of preservation service for proprietary formats (see Preservation Policy).

Retention Review

Data submitted to Deep Blue Data will be reviewed after 10 years to determine if a data set should be retained and be subject to further, periodic, reviews thereafter. The goal of these reviews is to identify and possibly remove data that have reached the end of their use and reuse life cycle, or have become inaccessible (e.g. because of format obsolescence). The retention review will be conducted by the Data Curation Librarian, appropriate subject librarian(s), and, whenever possible, the depositor. The retention decision will be driven by a determination of the ongoing value to the research community. Long-term retention will also be determined by file format based preservation levels assigned upon deposit. Any data removed from the repository will be returned to the depositor whenever possible and documented with a tombstone record, which is the remaining metadata from a deleted record kept for the purposes of permanence.

Removing work from Deep Blue Data

Depositors can remove their work from Deep Blue Data with the assistance of and after consultation with staff if there is a mutual determination that the work is not appropriate for the service. Whenever work is removed, a tombstone record will remain.

If the depositor requests that the data be withdrawn from Deep Blue Data, the Library will take the following factors into consideration:

- If the data has been shown to contain inaccurate or faulty information
- If there is evidence of the data being used, cited, or downloaded

The Library also reserves the right to remove any deposit for reasons including:

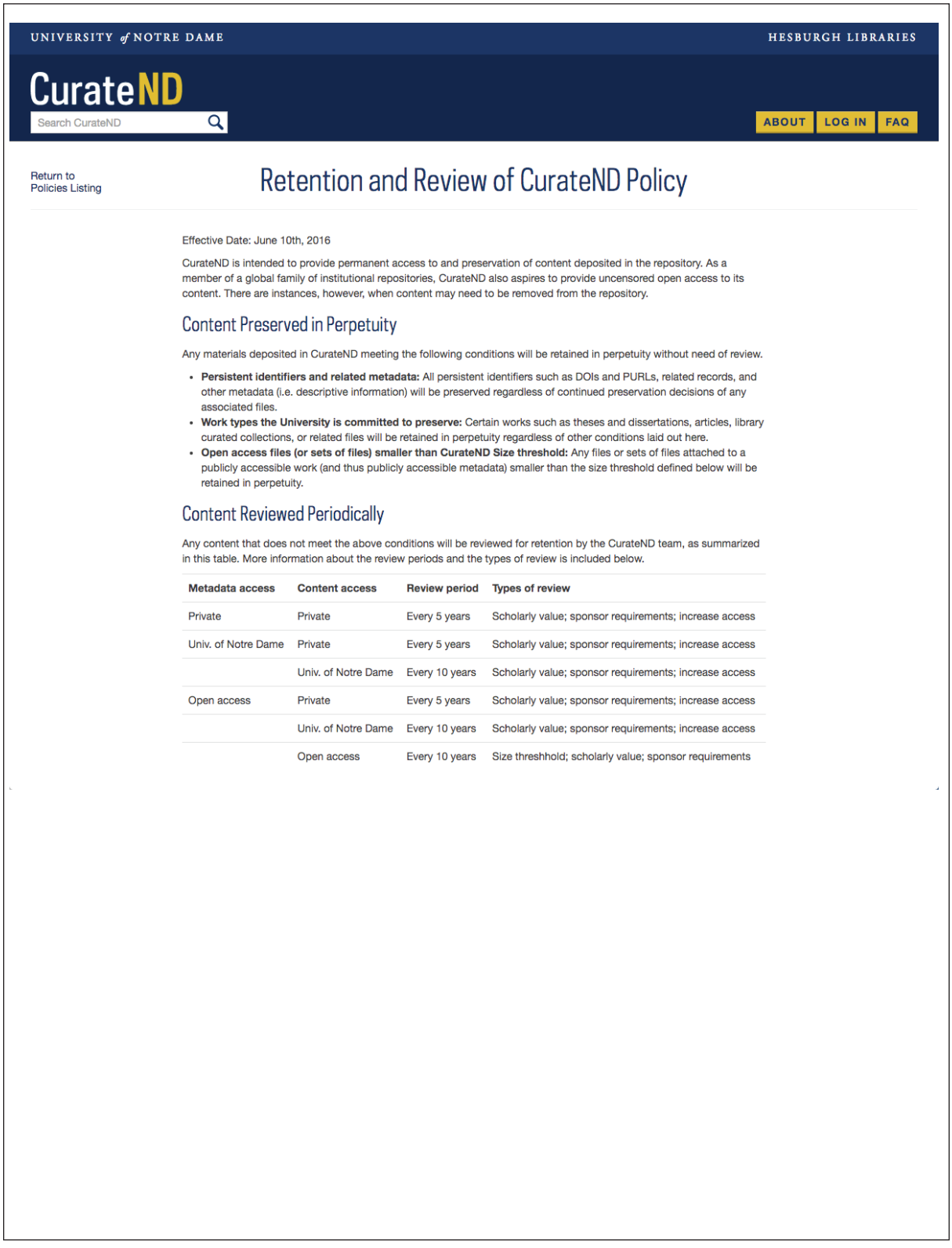
- It was not appropriate for deposit (e.g. it contains sensitive information, viruses or other malware, or if we receive a verified complaint that it contains materials determined to be an infringement of copyright)
- It is no longer of active interest as described below (see the Retention Review section)

In such cases we will make reasonable attempts to contact the depositor so they can arrange for a new home for the data. A tombstone record will always remain for any deposit that is removed.

Copyright and Take-Down Notification

Please refer to the library and University policy and procedures on copyright and take-down.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, HESBURGH LIBRARIES
Retention and Review of CurateND Policy
https://curate.nd.edu/policies/retention-review



UNIVERSITY of NOTRE DAME HESBURGH LIBRARIES

CurateND

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Return to Policies Listing

Retention and Review of CurateND Policy

Effective Date: June 10th, 2016

CurateND is intended to provide permanent access to and preservation of content deposited in the repository. As a member of a global family of institutional repositories, CurateND also aspires to provide uncensored open access to its content. There are instances, however, when content may need to be removed from the repository.

Content Preserved in Perpetuity

Any materials deposited in CurateND meeting the following conditions will be retained in perpetuity without need of review.

- **Persistent identifiers and related metadata:** All persistent identifiers such as DOIs and PURLs, related records, and other metadata (i.e. descriptive information) will be preserved regardless of continued preservation decisions of any associated files.
- **Work types the University is committed to preserve:** Certain works such as theses and dissertations, articles, library curated collections, or related files will be retained in perpetuity regardless of other conditions laid out here.
- **Open access files (or sets of files) smaller than CurateND Size threshold:** Any files or sets of files attached to a publicly accessible work (and thus publicly accessible metadata) smaller than the size threshold defined below will be retained in perpetuity.

Content Reviewed Periodically

Any content that does not meet the above conditions will be reviewed for retention by the CurateND team, as summarized in this table. More information about the review periods and the types of review is included below.

Metadata access	Content access	Review period	Types of review
Private	Private	Every 5 years	Scholarly value; sponsor requirements; increase access
Univ. of Notre Dame	Private	Every 5 years	Scholarly value; sponsor requirements; increase access
	Univ. of Notre Dame	Every 10 years	Scholarly value; sponsor requirements; increase access
Open access	Private	Every 5 years	Scholarly value; sponsor requirements; increase access
	Univ. of Notre Dame	Every 10 years	Scholarly value; sponsor requirements; increase access
	Open access	Every 10 years	Size threshhold; scholarly value; sponsor requirements

Review Periods

Content (and associated metadata) not retained in perpetuity will be reviewed every 5 or 10 years, as indicated above. The clock starts from the year that the content was deposited. For example, if private content with private metadata is deposited in CurateND in 2017, it will be reviewed in 2022, 5 years after depositing.

Types of Review

Scholarly Value Determination

In consultation with the content owner, if possible, a library subject specialist, related campus department, or other domain expert will make a determination for continued retention. If none of these individuals or groups can be contacted or make a determination, the University Committee on Libraries (UCL) will be consulted. The determination to continue preservation will be made based on at least the following criteria:

- Have past usage rates via CurateND been high or low?
- Is content likely to be used, or continue to be used in the future (i.e., has the content been superseded by other scholarship)?
- Is the content deemed especially rare, ephemeral, unique, or significant?

Please note: Any work with metadata marked private (and thus with private content) may be removed if further preservation requirements are not documented or cannot be proven by content owners.
Also note: CurateND will make reasonable efforts to contact content owners based on available information. If content owners cannot be reached, the Hesburgh Libraries will make the final determination as to whether content should continue to be preserved.

Size Threshold

CurateND will maintain a size threshold for a single file. Currently, this size threshold is 50 GB. This size threshold itself will be periodically reviewed and extended based on technological advancements.

Research Sponsor Retention Requirements

If research funding or other project requirements deem that content needs to be preserved for a specified amount of time, the CurateND team will do so depending on the resource support needed for that content.

Please note: If the content has preservation requirements, but does not meet the scholarly value determination, exceeds the current size threshold, and was deposited more than 10 years ago, the CurateND team may seek compensation from the content owner in order to continue preserving the content.

Increase Access

For all content reviewed that is not open access (it is assumed open access content will also have open access metadata)), the content owner or proxy will be asked to increase access to at least the next level, if copyright or other circumstances allow. For example, can private metadata be made accessible to the University of Notre Dame? Or if content is accessible to the University, can it be made open access?

CurateND is a service of the Hesburgh Libraries of Notre Dame.
Questions? Call (574) 631-6258 or email curate@nd.edu.

Help

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Hesburgh Libraries

Texas Data Repository

About Documentation FAQs Log In Help

VII. Deaccessioning Data

Items may be deaccessioned from the repository for the following reasons:

- copyright violation
- legal requirements and proven violations
- national security
- falsified research
- confidentiality concerns etc.

Items may also be deaccessioned from the repository by the depositor. Deaccessioning a dataset or a version of a dataset is a very serious action that should only occur if there is a legal or valid reason for the dataset to no longer be accessible to the public. If you absolutely must deaccession, you can deaccession a version of a dataset or an entire dataset. To deaccession, go to a dataset you've already published (or add a new one and publish it), click on Edit Dataset, then Deaccession Dataset. If you have multiple versions of a dataset, you can select here which versions you want to deaccession or choose to deaccession the entire dataset. You must also include a reason as to why this dataset was deaccessioned from a dropdown list of options. There is also a free-text box to add more details as to why this was deaccessioned. If the dataset has moved to a different repository or site you are encouraged to include a URL (preferably persistent) for users to continue to be able to access this dataset in the future.

Important Note: A tombstone landing page with the basic citation metadata will always be accessible to the public if they use the persistent URL (Handle or DOI) provided in the citation for that dataset. Users will not be able to see any of the files or additional metadata that were previously available prior to deaccession.

Should a dataset be removed by either the repository or the depositor, TDL reserves the right to retain its citation metadata record in the repository as trace of the dataset. Additionally, the citation metadata of withdrawn items will be searchable.

References

DISC-UK DataShare Project, "Policy-making for Research Data in Repositories: A Guide," https://www.coar-repositories.org/files/guide.pdf

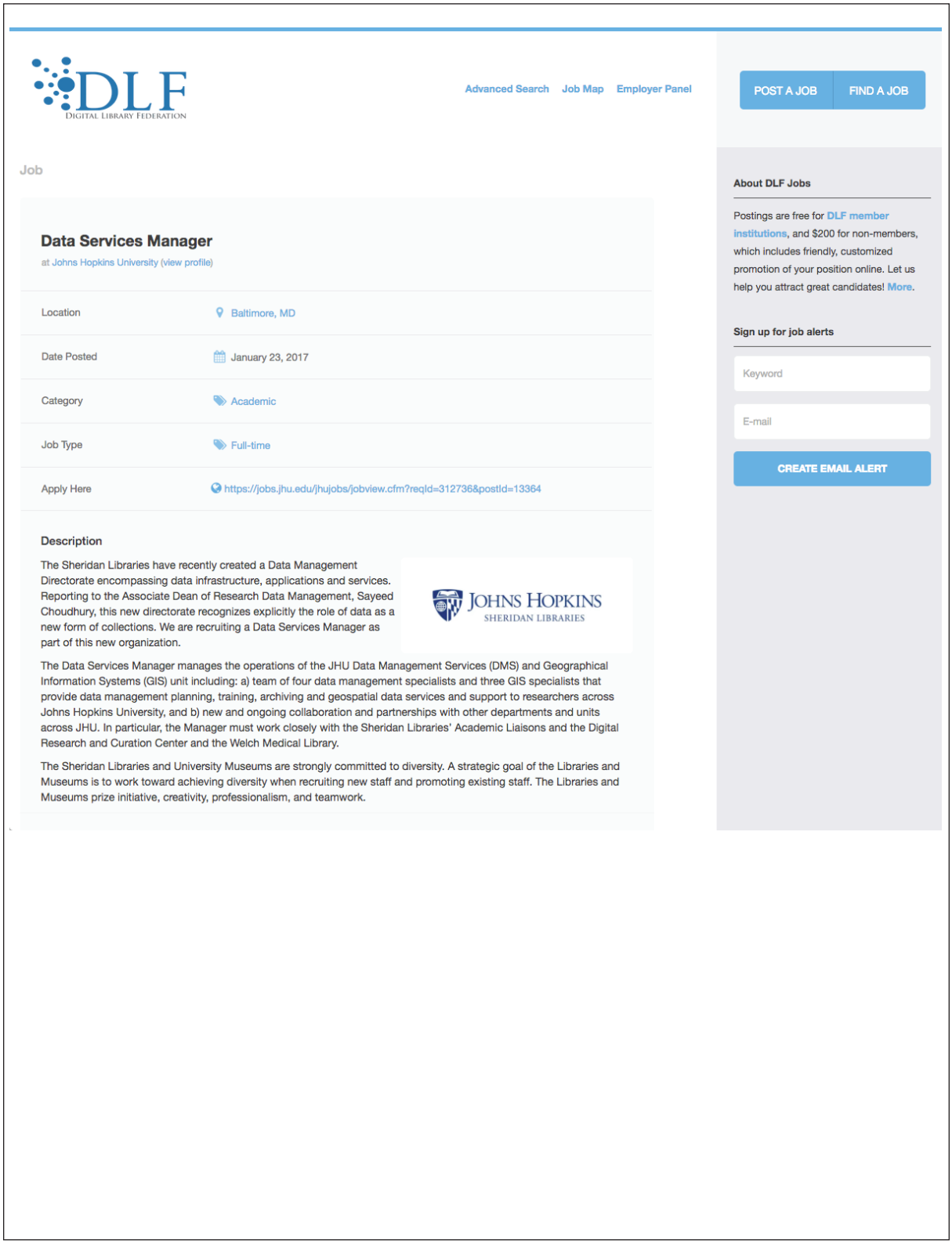
Dataverse Project, "User Guide: Dataset + File Management," http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html

Footnotes

1. These General Terms of Use are adapted from Harvard Dataverse generic best practices templates created for these purposes. For original, see: http://best-practices.Dataverse.org/harvard-policies/harvard-terms-of-use.html)
2. The Privacy Policy is adapted from Harvard Dataverse best practices generic templates created for these purposes. For the original, please see: http://best-practices.Dataverse.org/harvard-policies/harvard-privacy-policy.html
3. Adapted from https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/
4. Adapted from the Data Citation Synthesis Group, "Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles": https://www.force11.org/group/joint-declaration-data-citation-principles-final
5. The Texas Data Repository Community Norms are adapted from Harvard Dataverse best practices templates created for these purposes. For original templates, please see http://best-practices.Dataverse.org/harvard-policies/community-norms.html. Important modifications to this section include more extensive use of the Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles.
6. Adapted from Data Citation Synthesis Group: Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles. Martone M. (ed.) San Diego CA: FORCE11; 2014 [/datacitation].
7. The Data Usage Agreement is adapted from the Harvard best practices templates created for these purposes. For original template, please see http://best-practices.Dataverse.org/harvard-policies/sample-dua.html

Data Curation Job Descriptions

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Data Services Manager
https://jobs.diglib.org/job/data-services-manager/



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Job

Data Services Manager

at Johns Hopkins University (view profile)

Location	Baltimore, MD
Date Posted	January 23, 2017
Category	Academic
Job Type	Full-time
Apply Here	https://jobs.jhu.edu/jhujobs/jobview.cfm?reqId=312736&postId=13364

Description

The Sheridan Libraries have recently created a Data Management Directorate encompassing data infrastructure, applications and services. Reporting to the Associate Dean of Research Data Management, Sayeed Choudhury, this new directorate recognizes explicitly the role of data as a new form of collections. We are recruiting a Data Services Manager as part of this new organization.

JOHNS HOPKINS
SHERIDAN LIBRARIES

The Data Services Manager manages the operations of the JHU Data Management Services (DMS) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) unit including: a) team of four data management specialists and three GIS specialists that provide data management planning, training, archiving and geospatial data services and support to researchers across Johns Hopkins University, and b) new and ongoing collaboration and partnerships with other departments and units across JHU. In particular, the Manager must work closely with the Sheridan Libraries' Academic Liaisons and the Digital Research and Curation Center and the Welch Medical Library.

The Sheridan Libraries and University Museums are strongly committed to diversity. A strategic goal of the Libraries and Museums is to work toward achieving diversity when recruiting new staff and promoting existing staff. The Libraries and Museums prize initiative, creativity, professionalism, and teamwork.

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CREATE EMAIL ALERT

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
Research Data Curation Librarian
http://bit.ly/2kdClvL

University of Michigan Library

POSITION DESCRIPTION

Job Description

The Research Data Curation Librarian will advance the library's mission to create and sustain data services for the campus that support the mission of the University of Michigan researchers through the library's Research Data Services (RDS) unit. A key focus of this position will be to contribute to the development of the data repository in collaboration with colleagues and stakeholders, in the library and across campus.

Date: 8/2015
Department: Science, Engineering, Clark Library and Research Data Services
Working Title: Research Data Curation Librarian
University Classification: <Librarian>

Position Summary:

The University of Michigan Library has embarked on an aggressive and exciting initiative to address research data management and curation needs at the University.

RDS is responsible for strategic planning, coordination, and deployment of research data services directed at facilitating the research lifecycle. This includes creating and implementing data management assistance for the campus, outreach to faculty in collaboration with librarian subject specialists, informationists, training, and assessment of RDS programs and services. RDS operates in 4 key areas: 1) Education, Awareness and Community Building, 2) Technical Infrastructure, 3) Policy and Strategy, and 4) Consultation and Services.

The responsibilities of the Research Data Curation Librarian will fall in all four of the above areas, with a particular focus on developing and maintaining the services offered through the research data repository in collaboration with colleagues and stakeholders, in the library and across campus.

Reporting Structure:
Reports to the Research Data Services Manager

Supervisory Experience:
This is a largely collaborative position that requires negotiation of relationships across the library

and the University. As such, it will require student supervision and deployment experience, but has no FTEs reporting to it.

Responsibilities (essential functions):

While partnering with colleagues at the U-M Office of Research, Information Technology Services, Advanced Research Computing, as well as academic programs, institutes, departments, and colleges across campus, the Research Data Curation Librarian will:

Work with researchers to curate and archive data (30%)
The Librarian will work with researchers to identify, recruit, ingest and deposit data in the library's digital repository, adhering to local policies, national and international standards and best practices. The incumbent will play a significant role in outreach to the research community to deposit data in both the digital repository or an appropriate subject repository, as well as creating training programs, help guides and web resources for Data Education and RDS for internal and external audiences. When necessary the Librarian will consult with researchers on their specific needs such as adopting metadata standards or data sensitivity characterization.

Create, support and sustain technical infrastructure (20%)
In collaboration with key partners, the incumbent will act as the point person for the data repository, investigate integrative infrastructures to connect campus needs to the repository, design and implement workflows, and execute technical processes involved in managing the lifecycle of digital datasets including data transformation projects.

Work with campus stakeholders on larger data collections issues (15%)
In addition to serving as a consultant to researchers and librarians on data issues and services, performs data management planning with principle investigators and researchers; assists in the development and delivery of training and instructional materials on data curation; provides guidance and instruction on discovery, acquisition and use of research data in the public domain.

Engage and participate in all aspects of the RDS and library services as appropriate (25%)
The Research Data Curation Librarian will participate in developing RDS within the Library and actively working to promote and advance the components of RDS amongst librarians. This includes the development of resources, documentation and instructional content about data curation, participating in selected cross-library working groups to create and improve services. Other duties as assigned.

Professional Development (10%)
Pursue research and professional development activities individually and as appropriate to the position. Engage with the library community and communities of practice beyond the library.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
Research Data Curation Librarian
http://bit.ly/2kdClvL

Required Qualifications:

- ALA-accredited Master's degree or an equivalent combination of a relevant advanced degree and experience
- Demonstrated knowledge of or direct experience managing and curating research data
- Knowledge of information technologies, standards and best practices prevalent in digital or data curation
- Ability to articulate roles in the research data ecosystem
- Knowledge of technologies for data management and curation, and familiarity with preservation principles and practices
- Ability to work independently and effectively with others as a team within a complex and fluid organization. Ability to work well in a multicultural and collaborative environment
- Possess excellent written and oral communication skills; ability to present and share ideas clearly and effectively to a diverse audience

Desired Qualifications

- Experience working with digital repository or content management systems
- Experience documenting workflows and procedures
- Knowledge of metadata formats, including Dublin Core, MODS, METS, and data exchange protocols such as SWORD and OAI-PMH.
- Experience in identifying researcher information needs and in creating effective services to meet those needs
- Demonstrated experience in the acquisition and management of born-digital or digitized library, archival, or research materials
- Demonstrated time management and project completion skills
- Demonstrated commitment to customer service

Digital Library Data Curation Developer

The Hesburgh Libraries is seeking a passionate software developer to join our Digital Library Technology Unit in support of digital library and research data curation services. With an emphasis on data curation, the individual will design and develop digital library frameworks and applications in areas such as controlled vocabularies, digital collections, digital content harvesting. Within science, engineering, and the social sciences, the individual will work with librarians, campus partners, and researchers to embed research data curation tools and workflows into active research projects for archiving and sharing data in our institutional repository CurateND (http://curate.nd.edu), or other relevant community repositories. This will involve combining data tool and architecture design with development of automated data extraction utilities and linked data technologies to apply domain specific metadata. The individual will also develop web based user clients for researchers to manage and browse research data. Additionally, the individual will contribute to our digital library frameworks and applications in areas such as controlled vocabularies, digital collections, digital content harvesting, and general support of digital library applications.

This position includes the opportunity to join us in a vibrant open source project called Hydra (http://projecthydra.org) in which we have partnered with several other universities and organizations to create advanced digital library applications and services.

Job duties include:

- Design and develop digital library applications supporting digital library and data curation services
- Provide technical leadership in data architecture and design for digital library data projects in collaboration with the Digital Library Technology Unit
- With campus partners, develop services and web clients to manage, archive, and share research data
- Create APIs and processes to integrate other campus systems with CurateND from groups like Engineering Science and Computing, Center for Research Computing, and Digital Production.
- Work with librarians and campus partners through our Center for Digital Scholarship to develop data models and tools to tag and describe data and collections with domain specific ontologies
- Provide software development support for research projects involving computational analysis or scientific data. This may involve manipulating or analyzing data with a statistical/computational package (e.g. R, SciPy, Matlab, Mathematica, STATA)
- Support digital humanities projects as needed with automated text analysis, topic modeling, and other methods

Minimum Qualifications

- Bachelors degree in Computer Science or related discipline, or equivalent software development work experience.
- At least 2 years experience working with at least one programming language (such as Python, Ruby on Rails, C, C++, Java, Python).
- At least 2 years experience creating relational databases using Oracle, MySQL, Postgres, or other modern RDBMS.
- Experience developing web based user interfaces and/or applications

- Experience designing and implementing APIs or middleware related services
- Excellent personal skills in order to work closely with customers throughout the research lifecycle

Preferred Qualifications

- Experience developing against digital repository systems such as Hydra, Islandora, Fedora Commons, or DSpace
- Experience with search indexes such as Solr, Lucene, and ElasticSearch
- Experience with research ontologies, RDF, or other linked data technologies
- Experience developing search, browse, or other visualization interfaces for research data
- Experience with computational and statistical packages such as R, Matlab, SPSS, SAS, and STATA.
- Applied research experience as either a member or in support of a science or engineering research project involving data computation or analysis
- Experience with digital humanities computational techniques such as text mining, or topic modeling