Data Discovery and Reuse with EUDAT Services

Introduction

This document shows how EUDAT services facilitate data discovery and reuse according to FAIR principles. In particular we show the integration beween B2FIND and B2SHARE for data discovery. We also present a demo on integration of community-specific tools with certain EUDAT services which facilitates access and reuse of research data. In what follows we give a general introduction of the EUDAT services is being used in the demos:

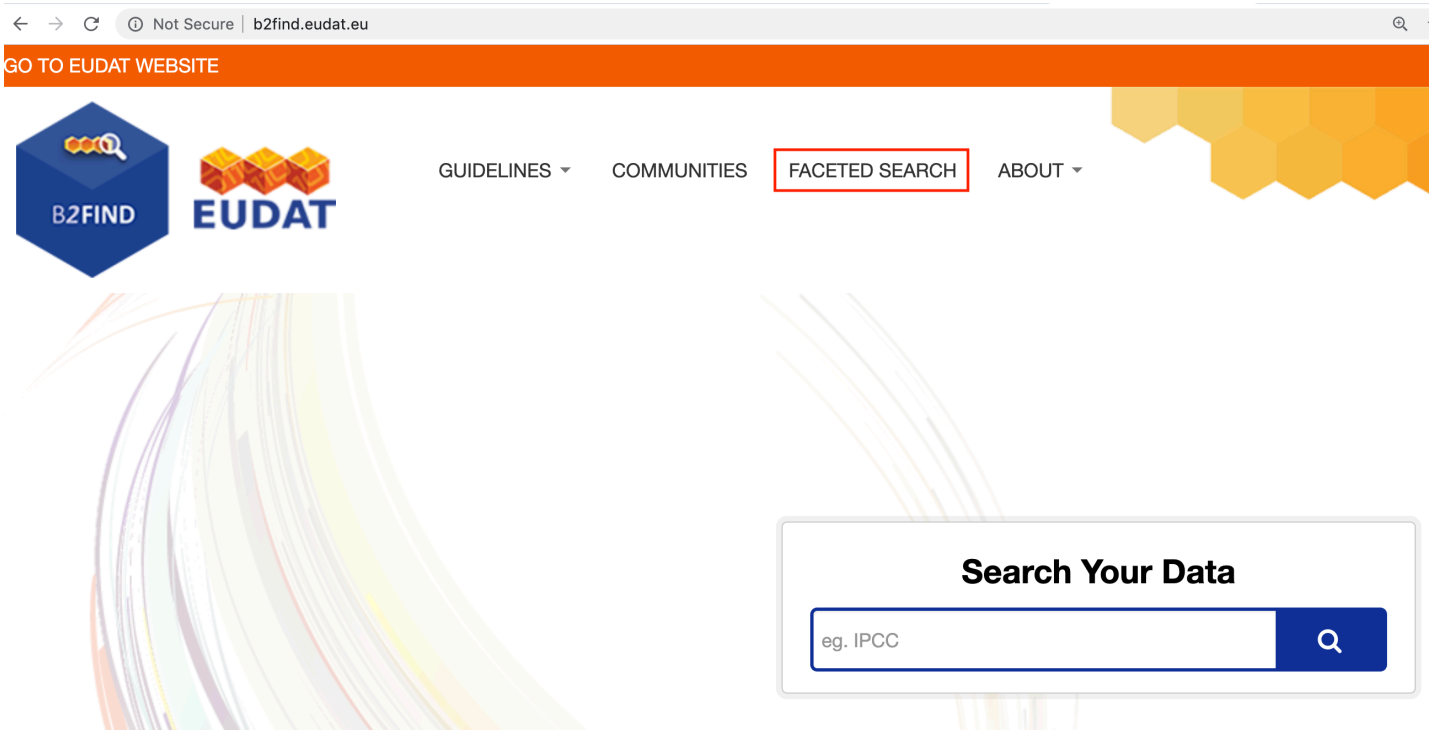
B2FIND is the EUDAT metadata catalouge and provides a data discovery portal, which allows users to quickly search and find research data. All EUDAT internal metadata is harvested by B2FIND. Meta data from external providers will also be harvested in B2FIND (via OAI-PMH protocol). B2FIND service can be accessed through http://b2find.eudat.eu/ and no login credentials is required.

B2SHARE is the EUDAT data repository service to store, preserve and publish research data. All metadata that is published in B2SHARE is open access. You can choose for the data to be private, but the metadata is always public. To access the service you can login with your B2ACCESS credentials at https://b2share.eudat.eu.

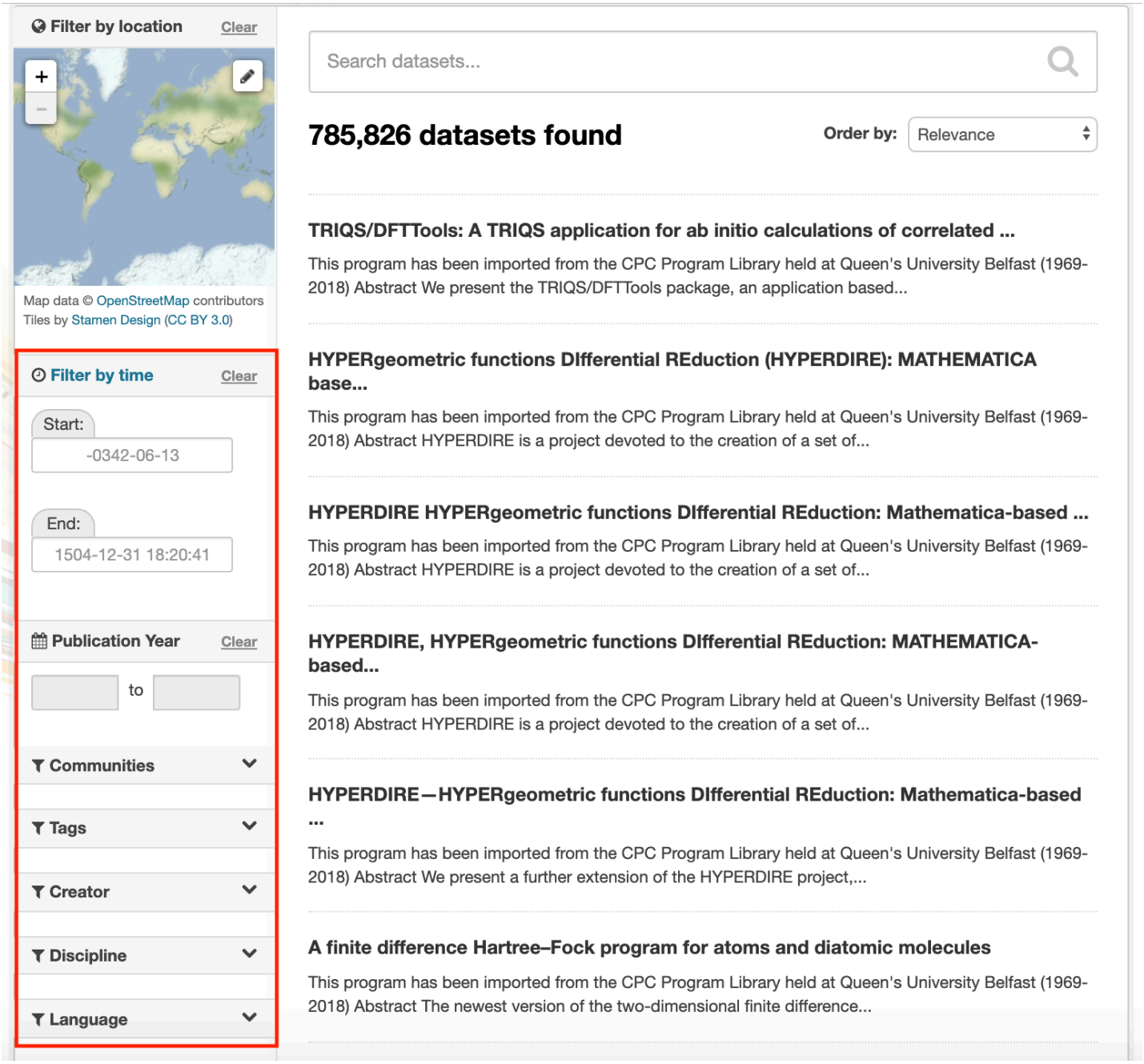
B2DROP is the EUDAT personalized cloud storage service. It can be used as a secure and trusted data exchange service. The service is meant to store data in the early stage of research data life cycle, and to exchange and share data with team members. The data can be shared data with fine grained access controls. You can also sychronize the data over different devices and platforms. B2DROP users are offered 20 GB of storage for free. The service can be accessed through https://b2drop.eudat.eu. You can login with your B2ACCESS credentials.

Demo: B2FIND-B2SHARE integration

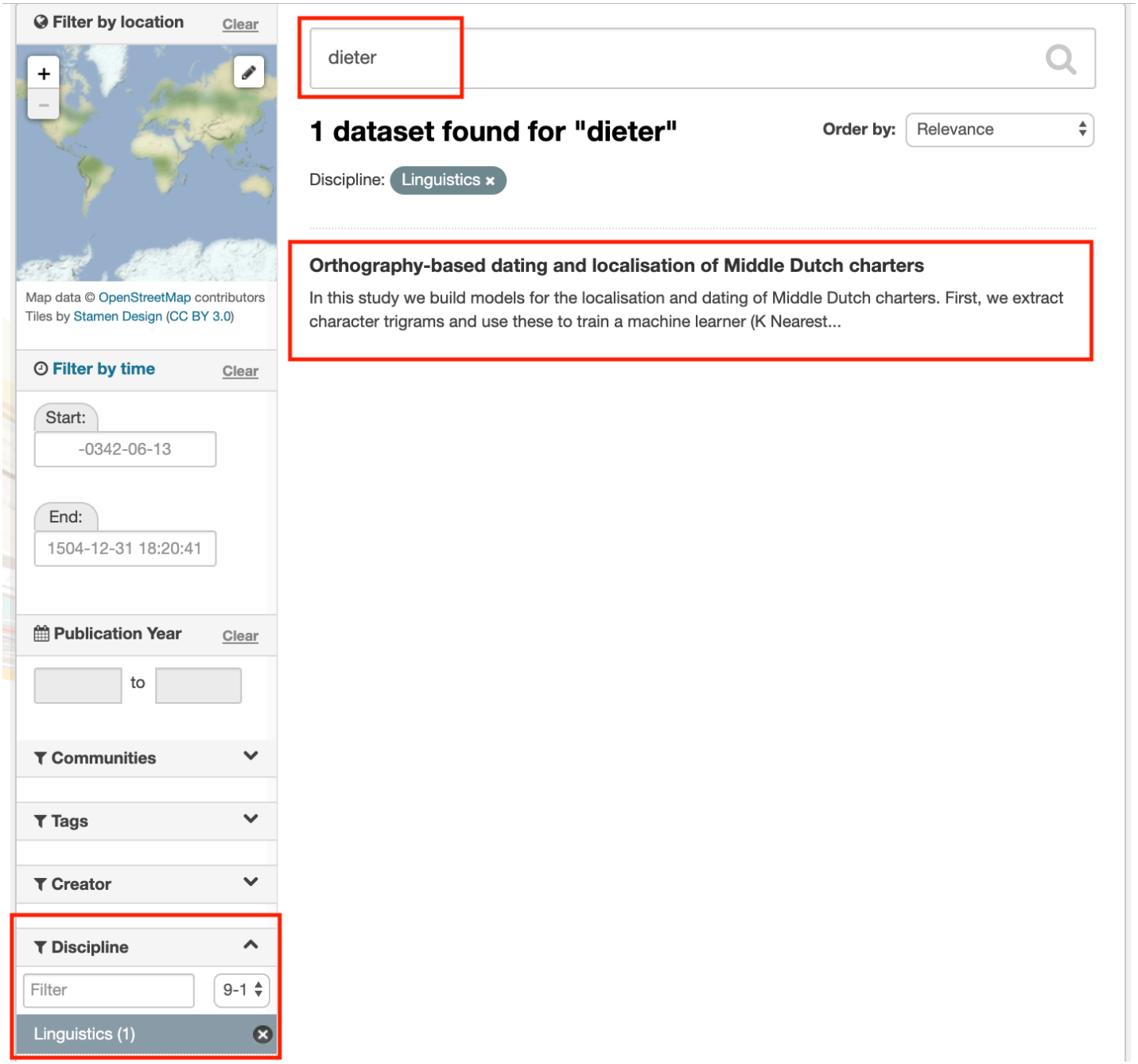
Step 1: The metadata published in B2SHARE will be harvested by B2FIND. In the landing page of B2FIND you can quickly and easily search for datasets.



Step 2: B2FIND also offers faceted search, which you can filter you searchs based on time, publication year, community or dicipline, language, publisher, ...

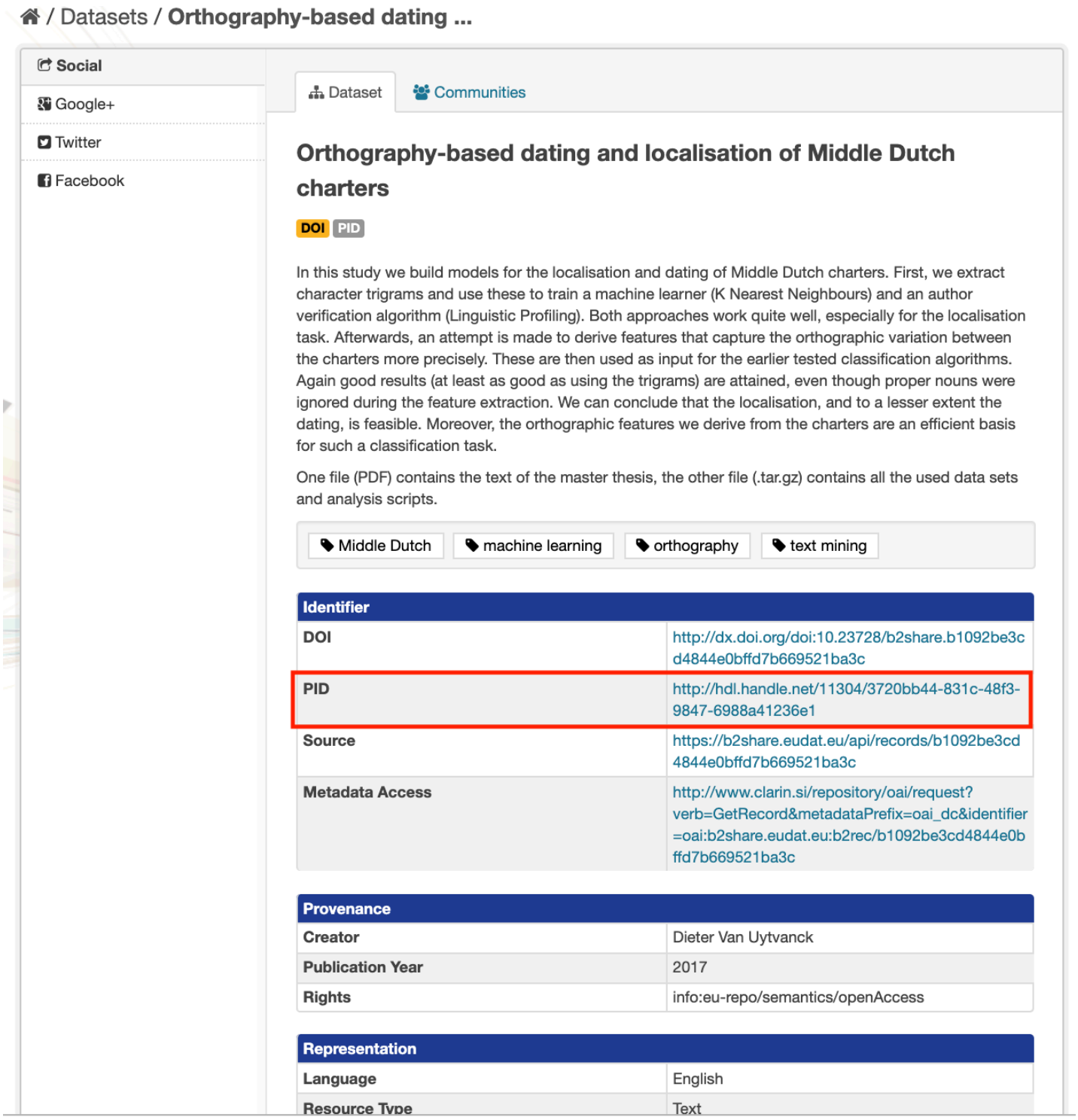


Step 3: As an example workflow, we want to find data resords published by a scientist named "Dieter" in the Linguistics discipline. The normal search hts a lot of data records. But in the Faceted Search, you can search for keyword "Dieter" in the Linguistics discipline weich narrows down your search.



Step 4: By clicking on the data record, you can see more detailed information about the data identifiers (such as PID and DOI), provenance (data creator, publication year and rights), representation (language and resource type) and discipline.

B2FIND only contains information about the metadata. To get access to the data itself, you need to visit the relevant data repository that contains the data. The DOI (data object identifier) or the PID (persistent identifier) links in the metadata section contains that information.



Step 5: If you click on the PID link in the metadata, you will be forwarded to the data repository that the data objectis stored, in this case B2SHARE. In the data record page in B2SHARE, you can find more detailed information and metadata about the data object such as a summary, keywords, Basic metadata and commiunity specific metadata (CLARIN Metadata). If the record is open access, you can also download the data in the Files section.

Orthography-based dating and localisation of Middle Dutch charters

by Dieter Van Uytvanck;

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CLARIN

Abstract: In this study we build models for the localisation and dating of Middle Dutch charters. First, we extract character trigrams and use these to train a machine learner (K Nearest Neighbours) and an author verification algorithm (Linguistic Profiling). Both approaches work quite well, especially for the localisation task. Afterwards, an attempt is made to derive features that capture the orthographic variation between the charters more precisely. These are then used as input for the earlier tested classification algorithms. Again good results (at least as good as using the trigrams) are attained, even though proper nouns were ignored during the feature extraction. We can conclude that the localisation, and to a lesser extent the dating, is feasible. Moreover, the orthographic features we derive from the charters are an efficient basis for such a classification task. One file (PDF) contains the text of the master thesis, the other file (.tar.gz) contains all the used data sets and analysis scripts.

Keywords: machine learning; text mining; orthography; Middle Dutch;

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PID: 11304/3720bb44-831c-48f3-9847-6988a41236e1 Copy

Files

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ab8d38f2-835b-11e3-b283-005056943408.gz	2 downloads	1.57GB
c617828a-8357-11e3-8ef2-005056943408.pdf	1 download	5.90MB

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