

# Towards Semantic Representation of Machine-Actionable Data Management Plans

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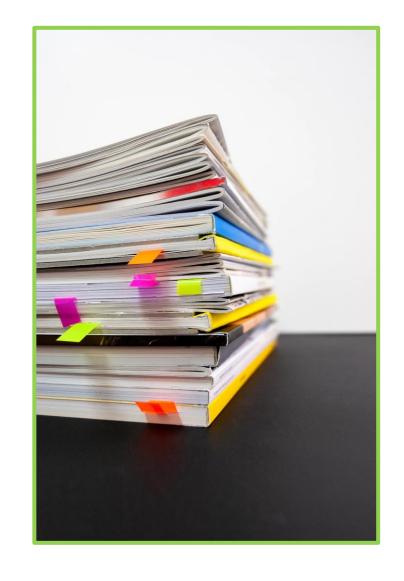






1.1. What is a Data Management Plan (DMP)?

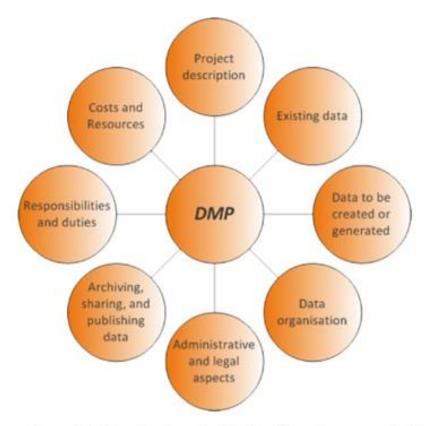
- A DMP is a formal document used to support Data Management.
- The DMP describes the techniques, methods and policies on how data should be:
  - Created or Collected
  - Documented
  - Accessed
  - Preserved and Disseminated.
- A DMP should be created at the start of a project and **updated** throughout its life-cycle.





### 1.2. What should be in a DMP?

- A DMP should contain information on the following topics:
  - Administrative Data
    - Staff, responsibilities, funding, etc.
  - Data
    - Dataset characterization, formats, metadata standards, technical resources, etc.
  - Preservation
    - Dissemination policies, data hosts, licenses, etc.
  - Costs
    - Estimates for costs associated with data management.



https://en.uit.no/ub/forskningsstotte/art?p\_document\_id=473665



## 1.2. What should be in a DMP?

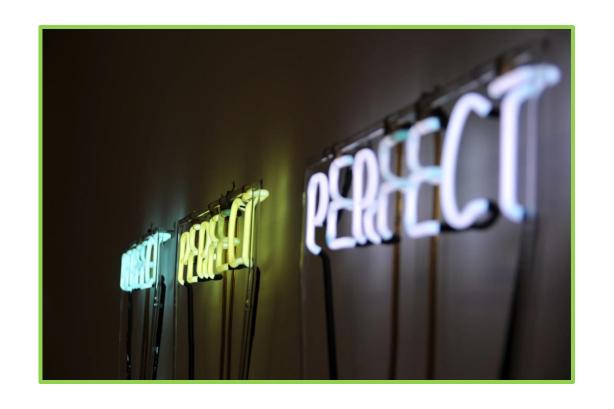
- The current DMP is:
  - A mostly static document.
  - Only human readable.
  - Based on a template, provided by the funding agency.
  - Not published, or publicly accessible.
  - Rarely updated.
  - Considered a bureaucratic hassle.





## 1.2. What should be in a DMP?

- The ideal DMP should be:
  - Both machine and human readable.
  - Shareable.
  - Compliant with a standard.
  - Interoperable.
  - A living document.
  - An essential part of data management.





## 1.3. The DMP Common Standard

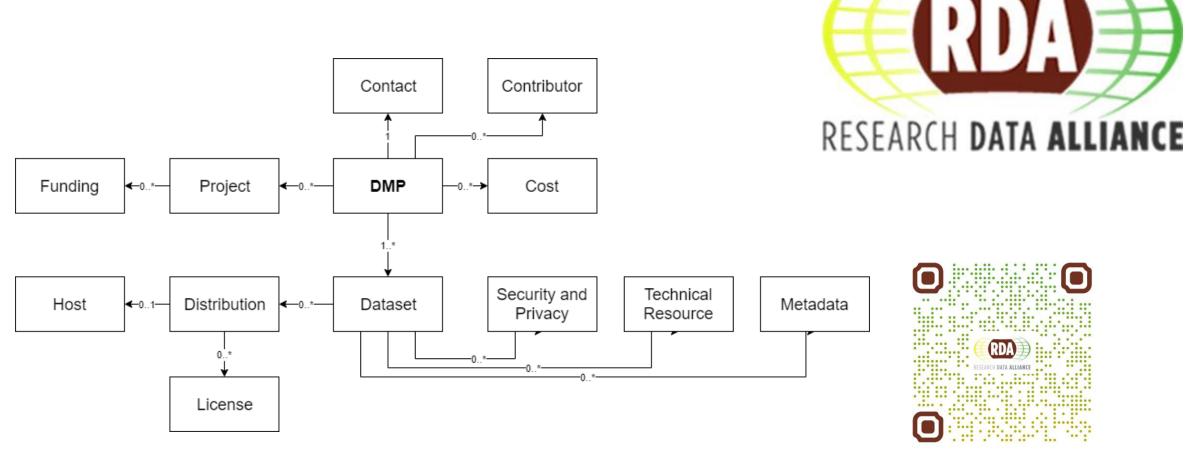
- The RDA DMP Common Standards (DCS) Working Group was created to focus on the standardization of knowledge contained in a DMP.
- Its objective was to establish an **application profile** that defines a **core set of terms that define a DMP**.
- The application profile is modular in design and allows for extensions.







## 1.3. The DMP Common Standard



https://github.com/RDA-DMP-Common/RDA-DMP-Common-Standard



## 2.1. Why an ontology?

- The DCS provides **reference serialisations** of the application profile.
- Our objective was to create a new serialisation with distinct features from the existing serialisations.
  - Semantic Technologies
  - The DMP Common Standard Ontology (DCSO)
- Ontologies allow for the representation of a shared conceptualisation of knowledge through the usage of formal semantics.
  - Suitable for the creation of Linked Open Data
  - Easy to extend
  - Enable reasoning, and knowledge inference



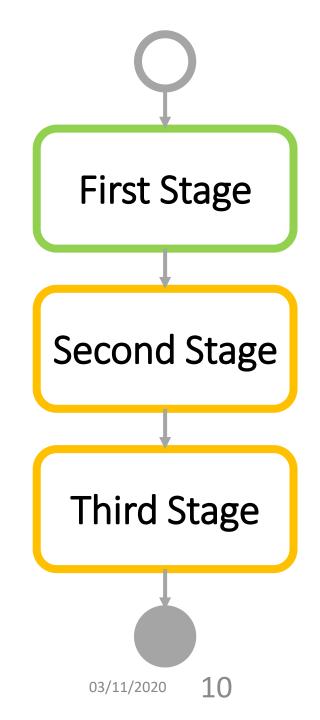
## 2.2. The DCSO Baby Steps

- Initial versions of the DCSO had several issues that prevented it from achieving its full potential.
  - Constraints
  - Controlled vocabularies
  - Ontology reuse
  - Non persistent namespaces



## 2.3. Creating the DCSO version 3.0.2

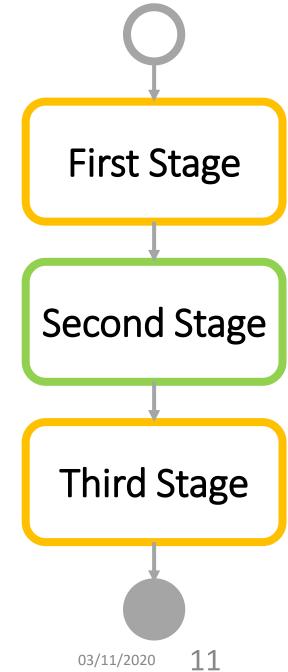
- The creation of version 3.0.2 of the DCSO followed a three iterative stages approach.
- First Stage
  - Create an ontology serialisation of the DCS application profile, and would integrate terms from selected domain ontologies
  - Expressed in Terse RDF Triple Syntax (Turtle) and Web Ontology Language (OWL)
  - Outcome was the creation of the DCSO Core





2.3. Creating the DCSO version 3.0.2

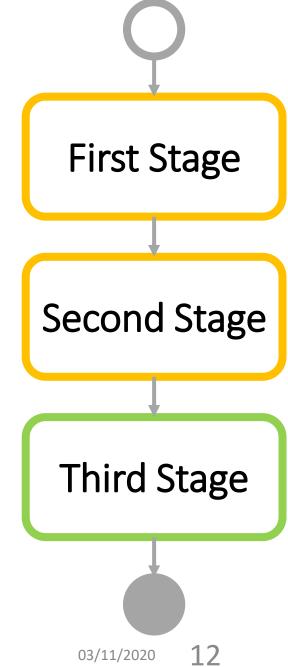
- Second Stage
  - Incorporate the usage of controlled vocabularies into the existing ontology
  - Create a constraint validation layer using ShEx





2.3. Creating the DCSO version 3.0.2

- Third Stage
  - Human-readable descriptions for all resources
  - Default **namespace** was provided by the **W3ID**
  - **Revision of the GitHub repository** where the ontology is published, by adding documentation and reorganising the structure of the repository

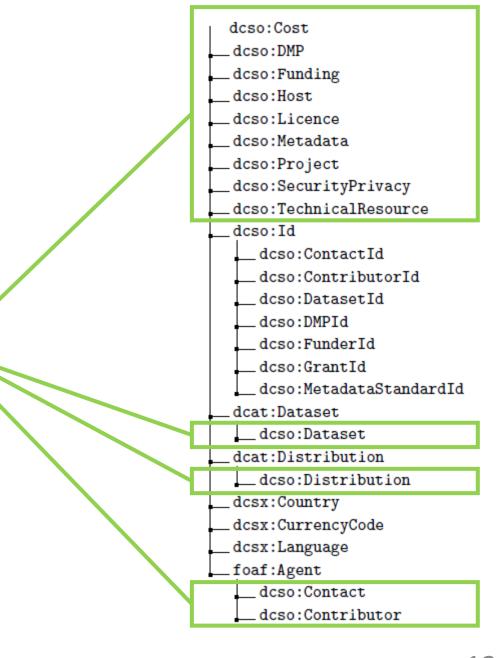




#### 3.1. DCSO Core

• The DCSO core represents the core set of universal elements defined by the DCS characterisation of a DMP.

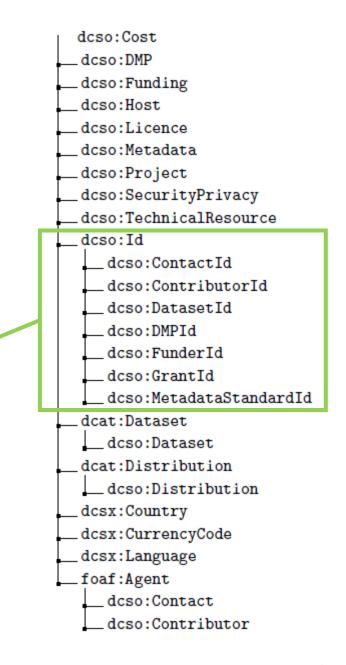
- The DCSO Core comprises of 26 classes
  - 13 of which match terms in the DCS application profile
  - 13 are divided into two categories
    - Identifier classes
    - External classes





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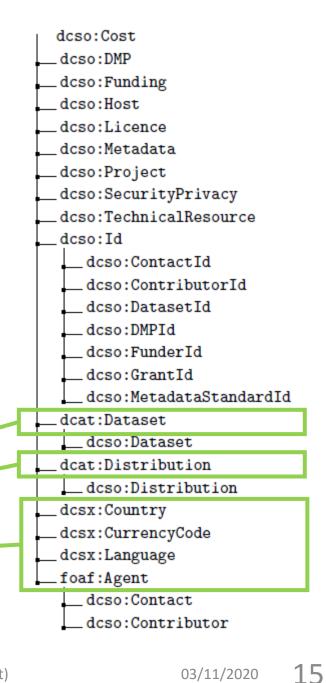




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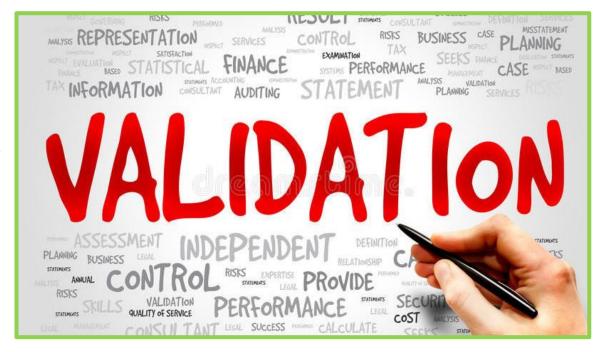
## 3.2. DCSX: DCSO Extensions

- The DCSX ontology was created to address the DCS core set of terms that require the usage of standardised controlled vocabularies.
- Each class represents a standardised controlled vocabulary.
  - The dcsx:Country class represents the ISO 3166-1 country codes
  - The dcxs:CurrencyCode class represents the ISO 4217 currency codes
  - The dcsx:Language class represents the ISO 639-3 language codes

dcsx:Country
dcsx:CurrencyCode
dcsx:Language

## 3.3. Constraints Validation Layer

- The DCSO Constraints Validation Layer facilitates compliance validation with the underlying model.
- ShEx was selected as the representation language, due to the expertise and familiarity with the format by the creators.
- The created ShEx Schemas follow the guidelines established in the DCS application profile.
  - Regarding existence
  - Cardinaility
  - How elements should be combined with each other





## 4. Going Forward

#### 4.1. Future Work

- Fine tune the DSW use of the DCSO as an export format
- Reassess the need for the definition of individuals for the DCSX
- Further integration of terms from established ontologies
- The DCSO should be interchangeable with the DCS JSON serialisation
- **Semantic validation** of DMP documents using the DCSO
- Continuous update of the DCSO







