DataCite

An introduction to PIDs & DataCite DOIs for the Middle East consortium

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Director of Community Engagement
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About DataCite

Global non-profit membership organization working with 2200+ repositories around the world to provide DOIs for data and other research outputs.

https://datacite.org/

Connecting research, identifying knowledge

An introduction to PIDs

Why are we talking about this?

DOIs (digital object identifiers) and other **PIDs** are an important part of the digital scholarly infrastructure that includes ***all*** **types of resources/outputs** and ***all*** **disciplines**.

Why are we talking about this?

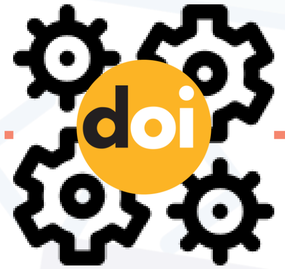
PIDs like DOIs, ORCID iDs and ROR IDs increase **discovery, access, citation, reuse**, and **recognition** of resources

VALUE

PIDs

What is a persistent identifier (PID)?

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.708gr



https://datadryad.org/stash/dataset/doi:10.5061/dryad.708gr

Special URL that's registered in a known system, like DOI, ORCID or ROR

Always points to the same resource (or a metadata representation)

DOIs for scholarly outputs
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3630248

ORCID iDs for people
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6622-4910

ROR IDs for research organizations
https://ror.org/01y2jtd41

PIDs are for everything!

All disciplines, all resource types

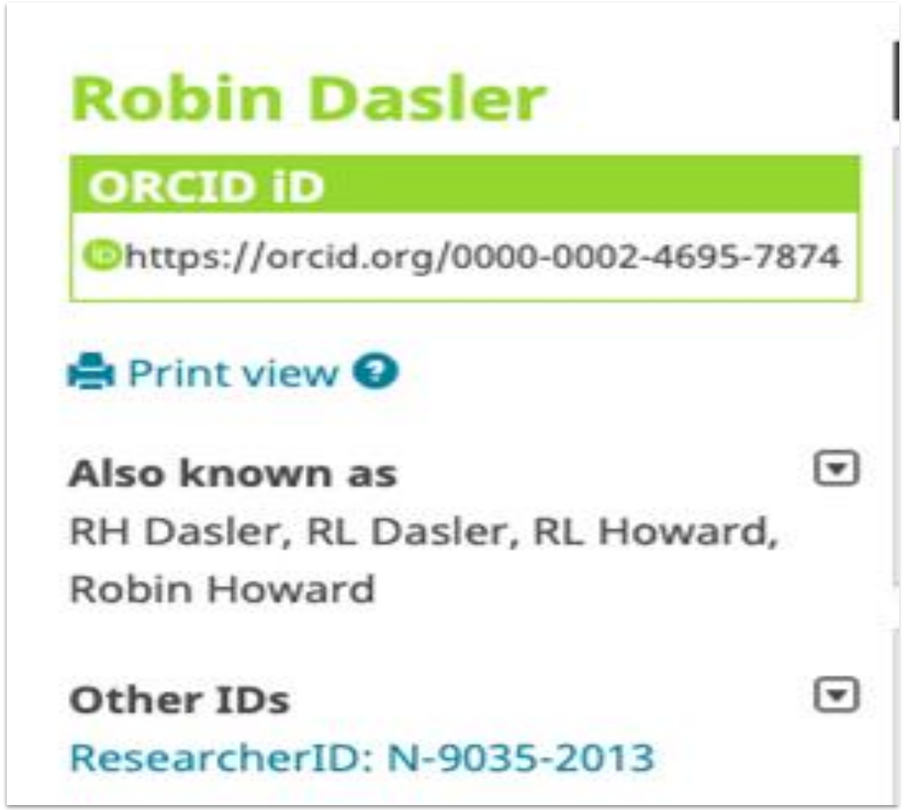
PIDs for places, people, and things

PIDs for people (researchers)
include ISNIs and ORCID iDs

PIDs for places (research organizations)
including ROR

PIDs for things (research outputs) include DOIs,
handles, IGSNs, ARKs, and more

PIDs disambiguate



PIDs link

DataCite

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PIDs make data FAIR

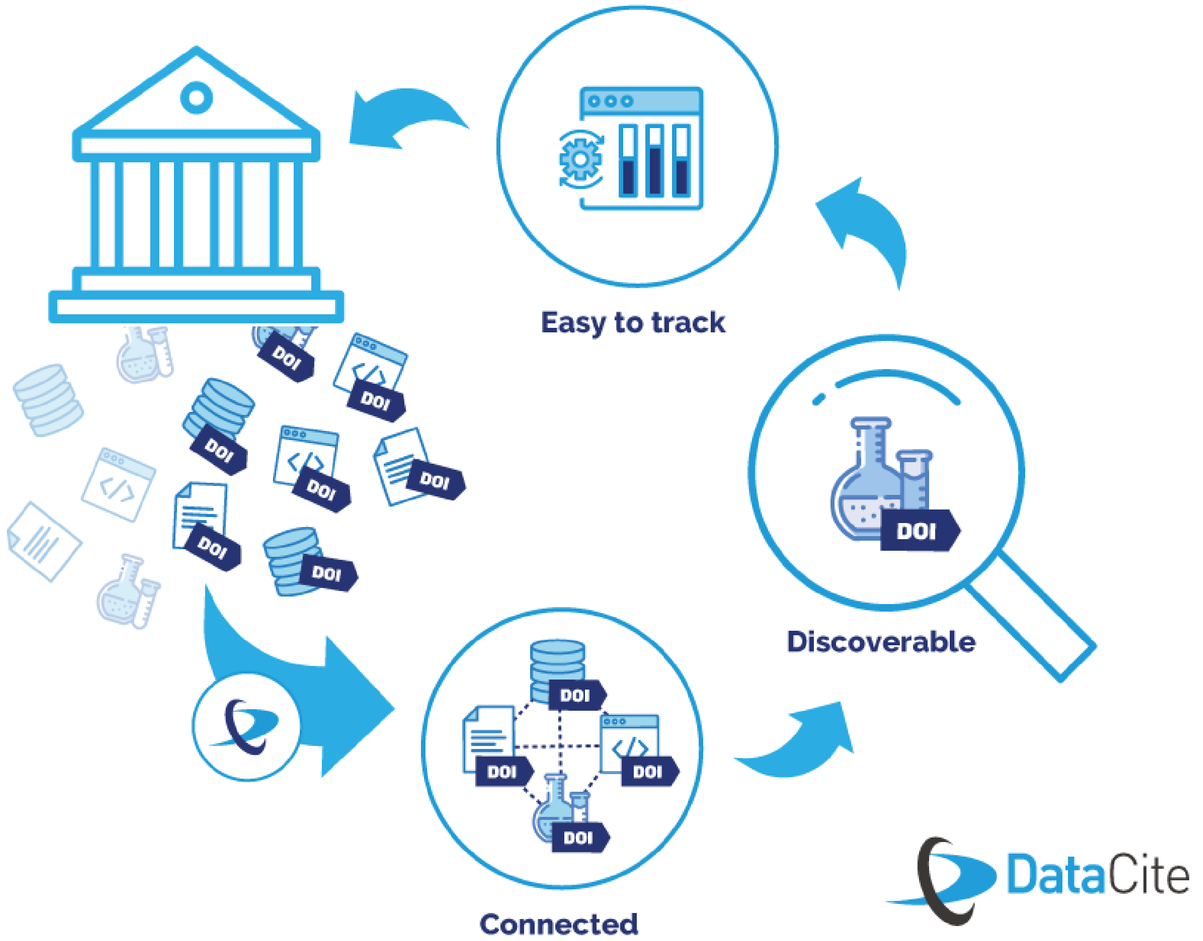
DataCite

Data should be **Findable**	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (DOI) F2. data are described with rich metadata F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource
Data should be **Accessible**	A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available
Data should be **Interoperable**	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation. I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
Data should be **Reusable**	R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

DataCite
DOIs for research outputs

What we do



Types of research outputs

DATACITE DOIs ARE SUITABLE FOR A WIDE RANGE OF RESEARCH OUTPUTS

1. Research datasets and collections, associated workflows, software, images, and models

2. Grey literature such as theses, dissertations, reports, unpublished conference papers, newsletters, preprint journal articles, technical standards, and specifications for which the institutional repository is the primary publication point.

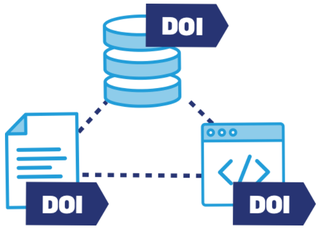
Our value

Registering DataCite DOIs makes your research outputs discoverable.

· A DOI makes your research outputs uniquely identifiable.

· Metadata that you register with DataCite is in a central location, harvestable by anyone.

· Metadata for our Members' research outputs appear in other search engines.



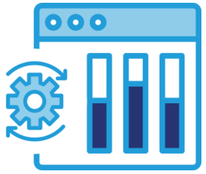
DataCite services make it easy to follow best practices.

· We make research data management easy: you register your first DOI in less than 1 minute.

· DataCite DOIs and metadata help you make your research FAIR.

· We connect you to the DataCite Member community, which is full of passionate people who share experience and continue to support best practice.

· Our metadata schema is extensive and has been adopted by other PID service providers globally.



DataCite services help you track and report on your research.

· A DOI enables easy tracking of your research outputs through simple user interfaces.

· DataCite services make institutional reporting simple.

· DataCite services support data citation and usage analytics

Our community

DataCite

2200+
Repositories

245
Members

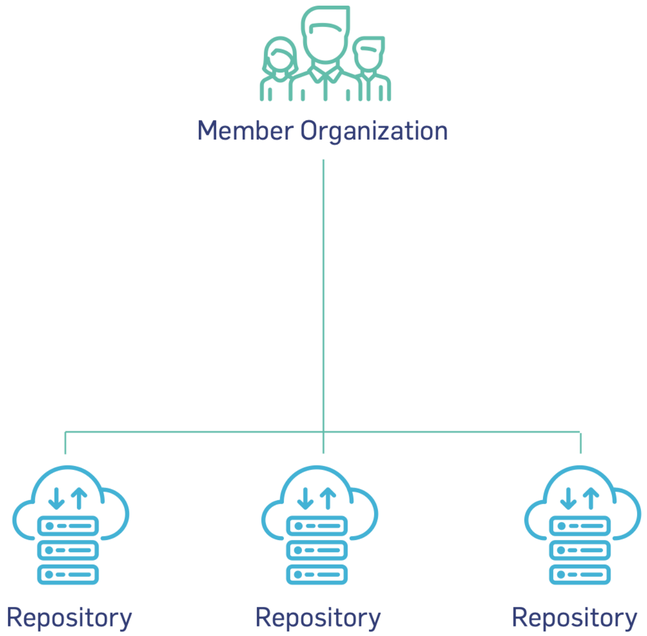
48
Countries

25m+
DOIs

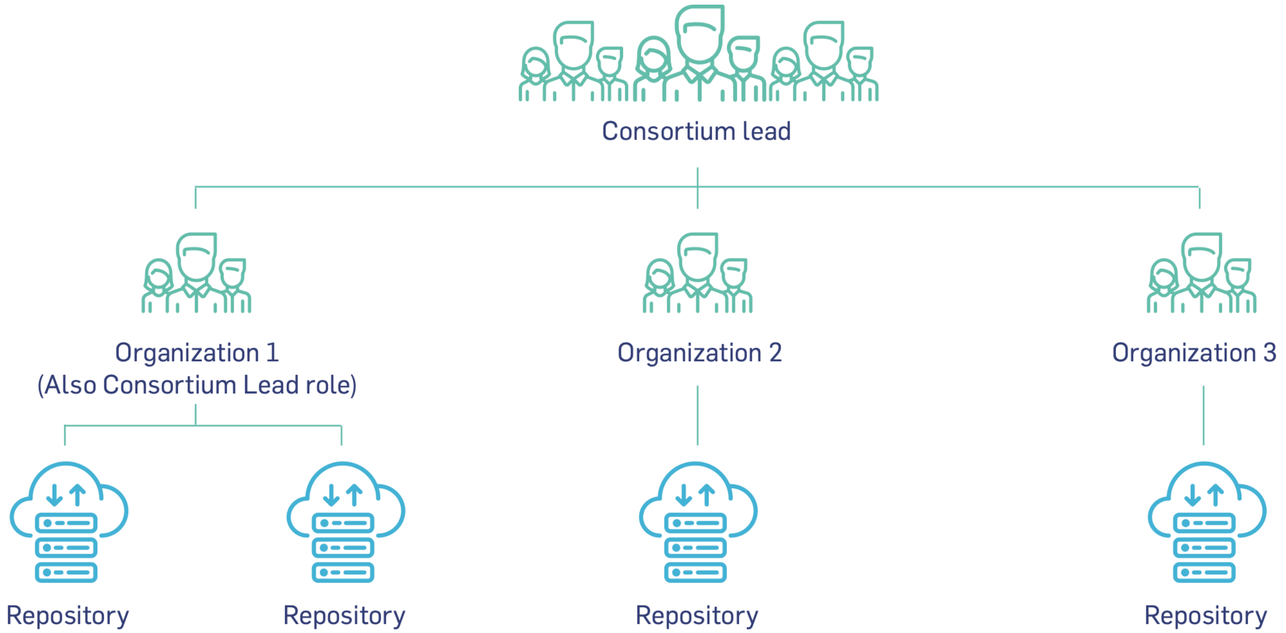
1000+
Organizations

DataCite Membership

Direct Membership



Consortium Membership



Create and Manage DOIs

DataCite membership allows you to create and manage DOIs for all of your repositories. You can do this through:

· Our primary REST API that supports JSON and enables automated DOI registration

· Our manual interface that enables you to register DOIs in less than a minute.

· Registered DataCite Service providers that provide a platform where you can register DOIs.

Current service providers

DataCite

ExLibris Esploro

Pure

Haplo Repository

CoSECTOR

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DSPACE

The Library Code GmbH

ATMIRE

4SCIENCE

Share your knowledge

eScire

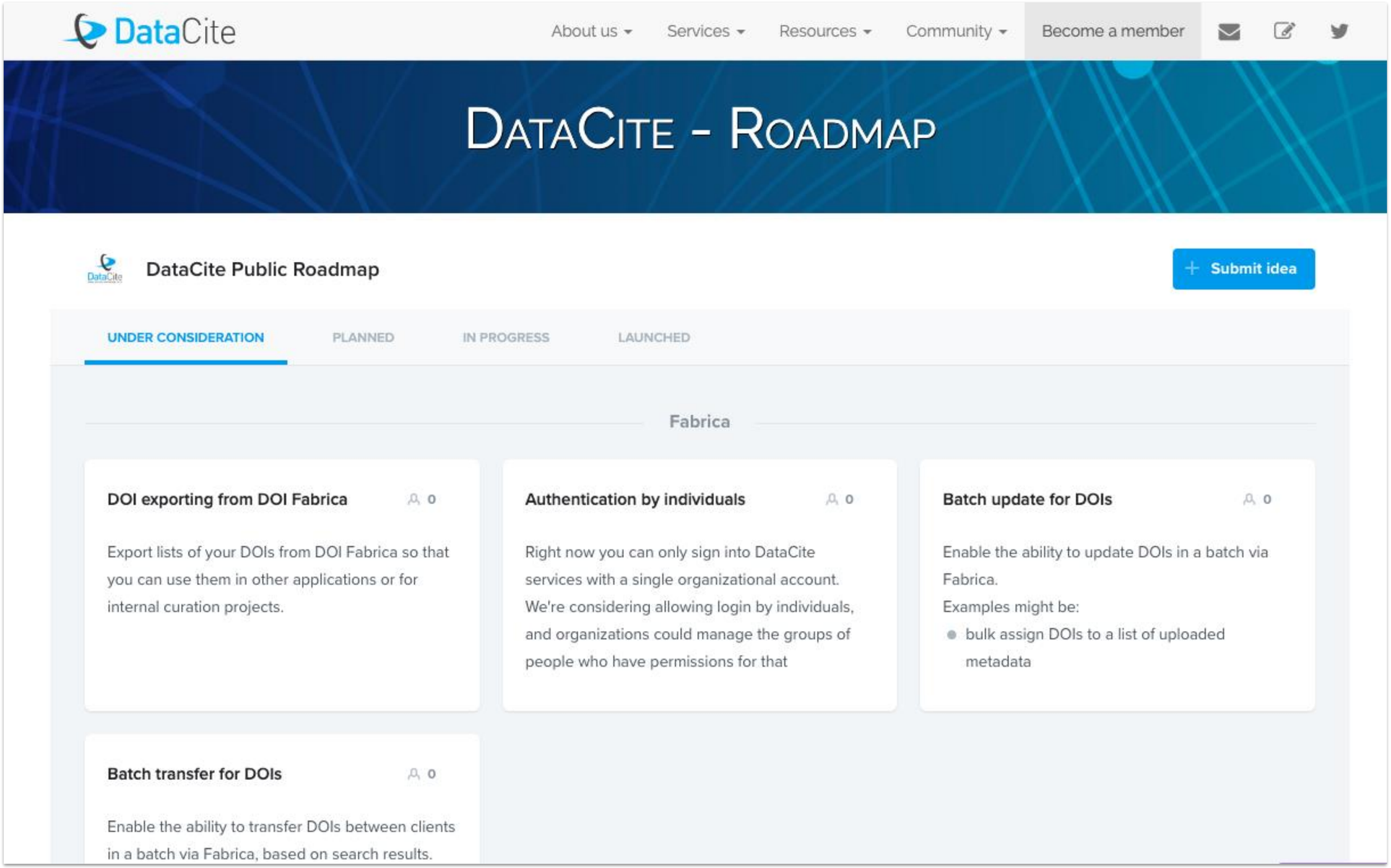
PSNC

The Dataverse® Project

figshare

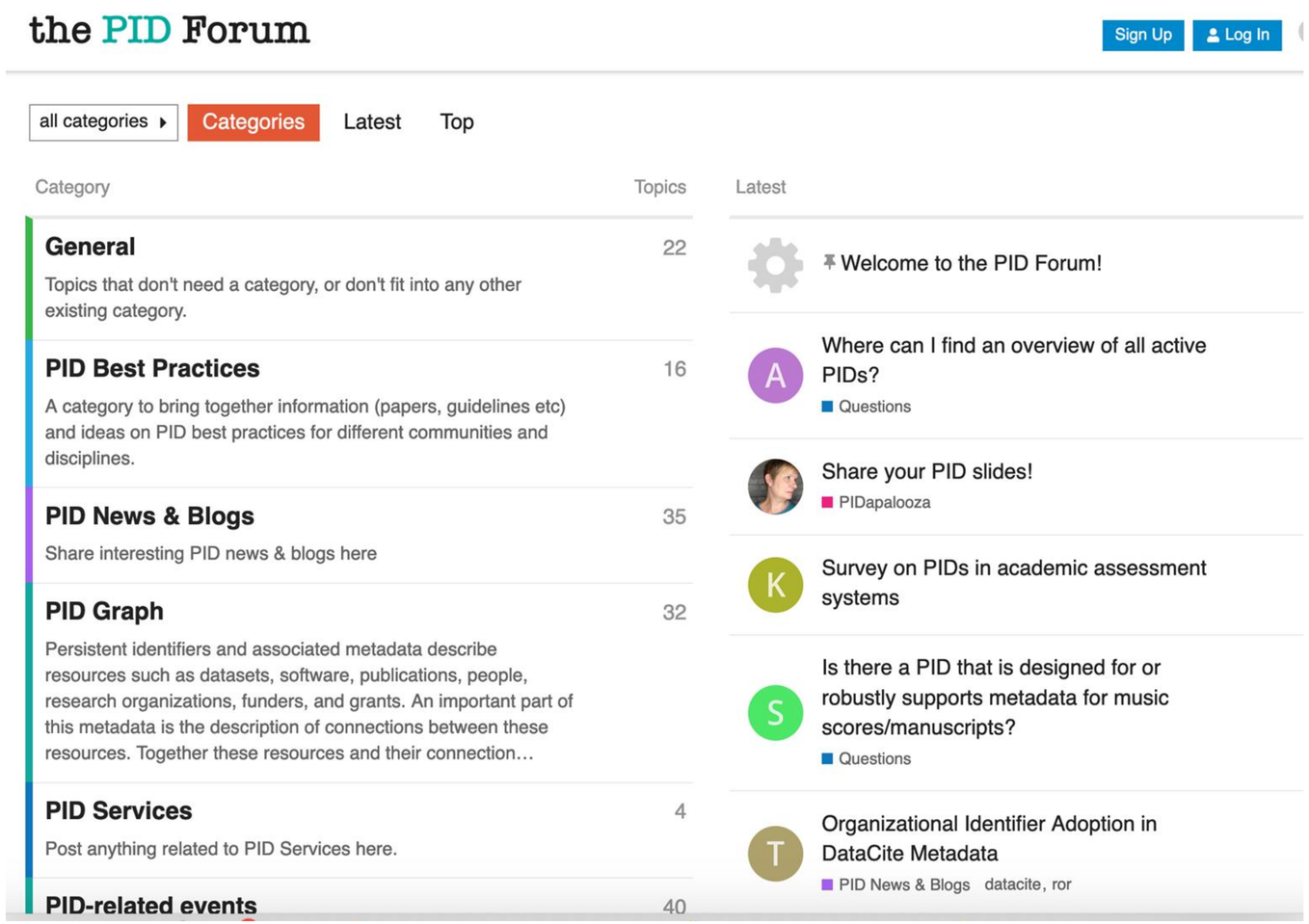
ubiquity repositories

Public roadmap



Join the PIDforum

https://www.pidforum.org/



- Share best practices
- Hear about events
- Ask questions
- Engage in PID chatter
- And more!

DataCite
Connected PIDs

Relations in the metadata

Organizations that register DOIs submit metadata following a metadata schema

Mandatory	*Recommended*	*Optional*
Identifier	Subject	Language
Creator (with ORCiD)	Contributor	Alternate ID
Title	Date	Size
Publisher	Related identifier	Format
Publication year	Description	Version
Resource Type	GeoLocation	Rights

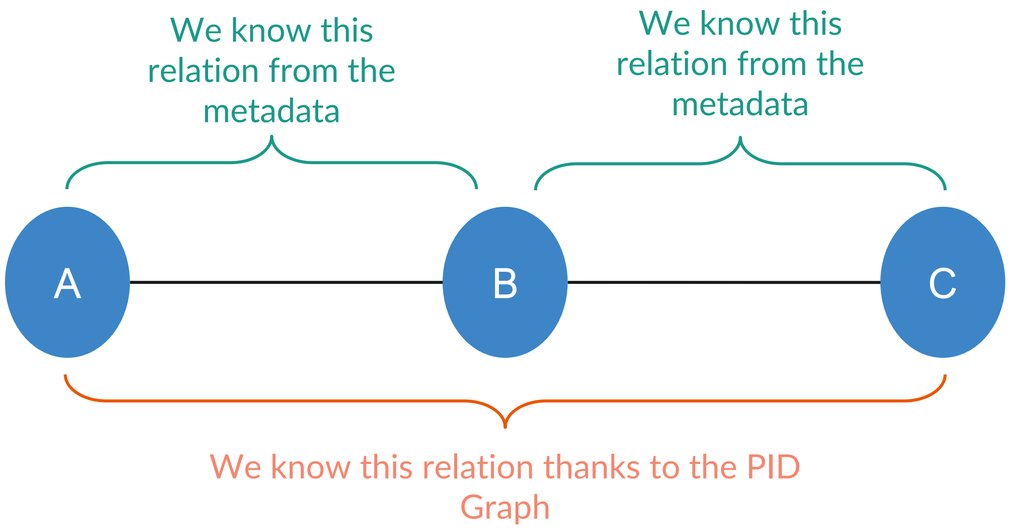
https://schema.datacite.org

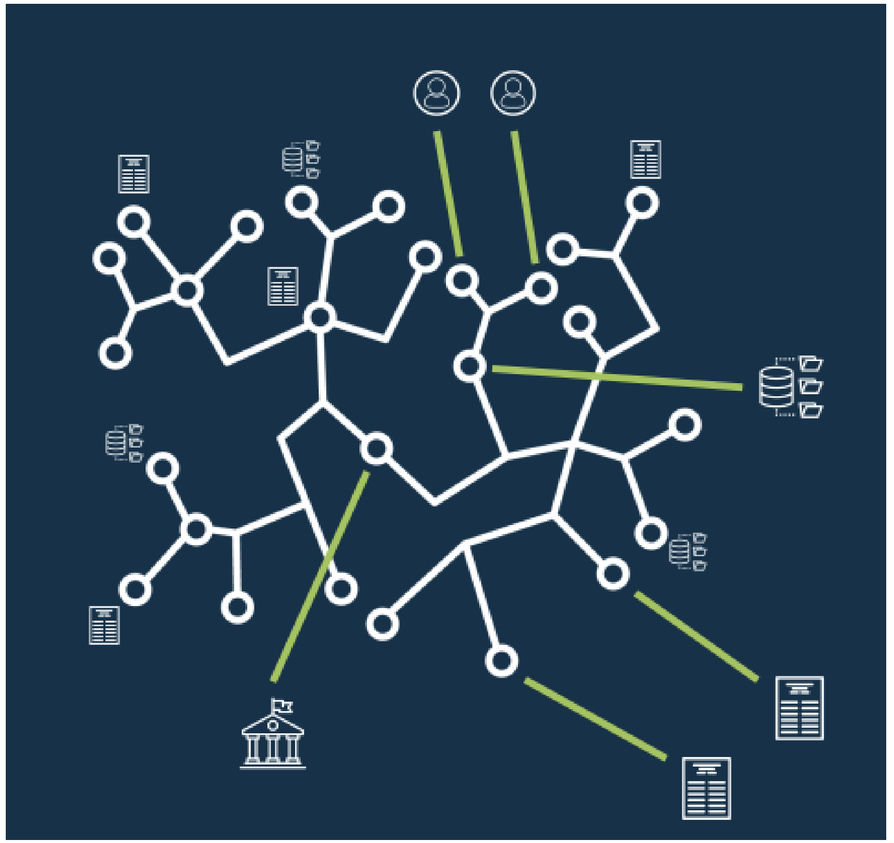
Current version 4.4

PID Graph

The PID Graph is a concept from one of our partner projects, FREYA (https://www.project-freya.eu).

The basic idea is to link PIDs for different entities together via relations in their metadata to enable the discovery of connections at least two steps away.





Find and Connect Research

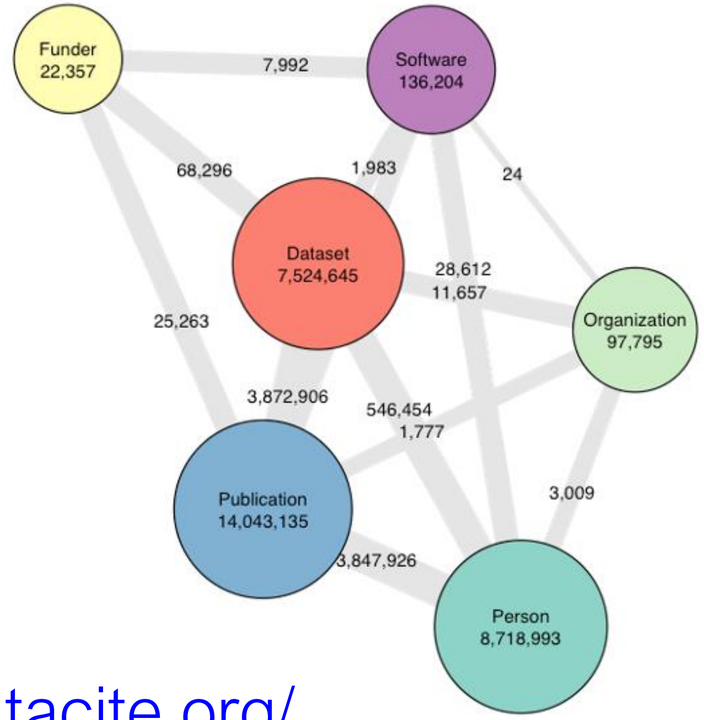
DataCite

FREYA

Find Research with DataCite Commons

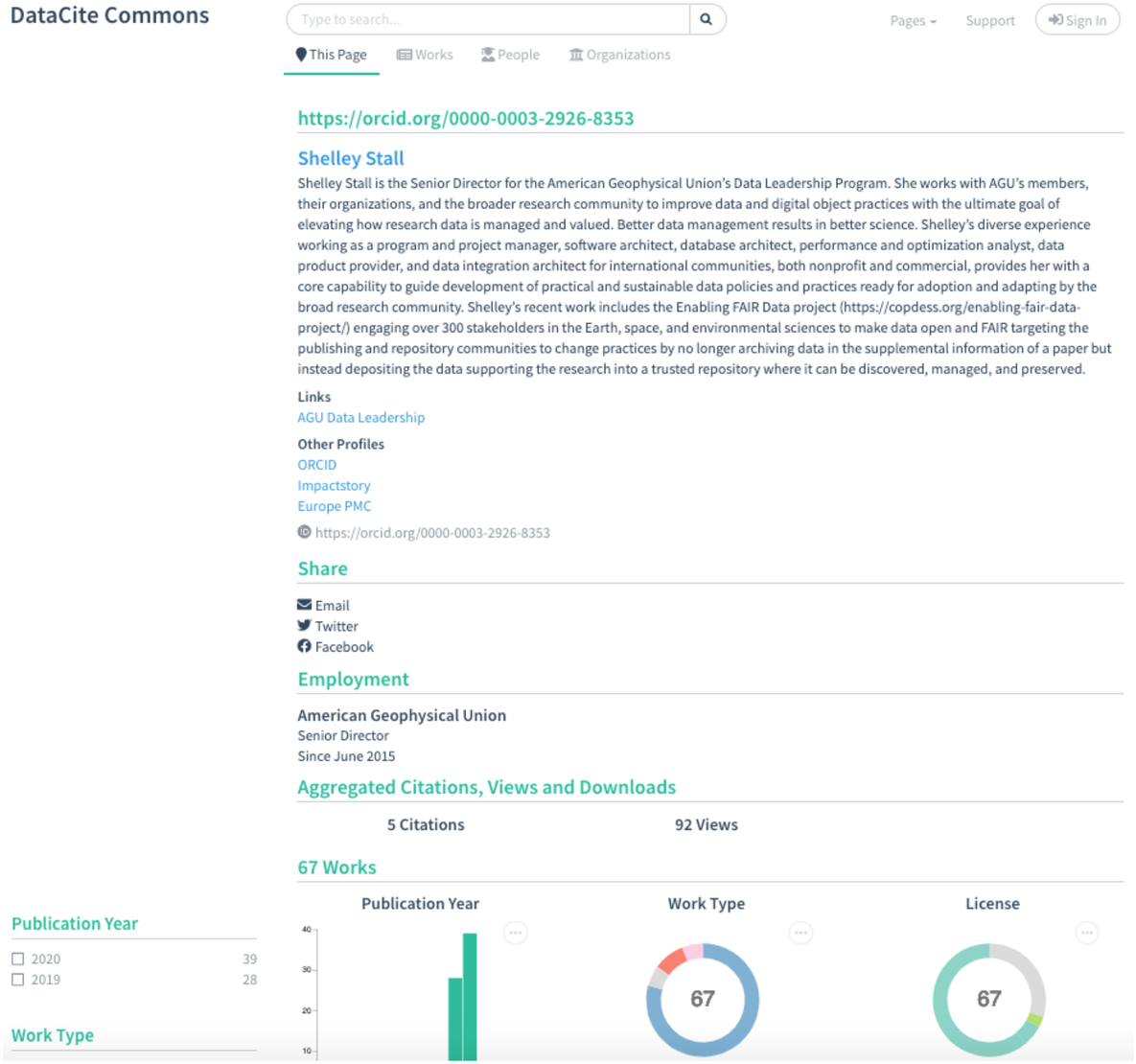
PID Graph

Number of nodes and connections (May 2020)



https://commons.datacite.org/

Connecting outputs to researchers



Supporting recognition

Creators

Kato Shuri
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

Teruyoshi Nagamitsu
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

Hiroyoshi Iwata
University of Tokyo

Yoshihiko Tsumura
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

Yuzuru Mukai
Gifu University

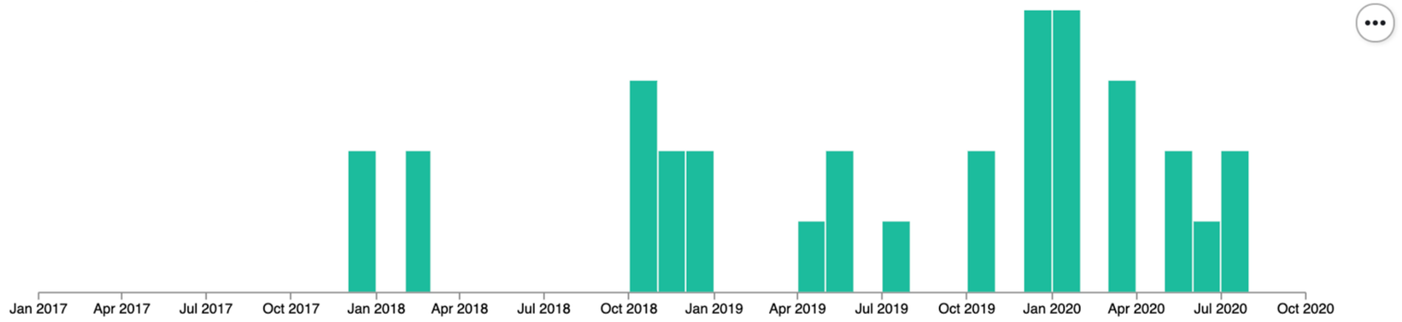
K Michiharu
Kyoto University

K Saika
Tokyo Institute of Technology

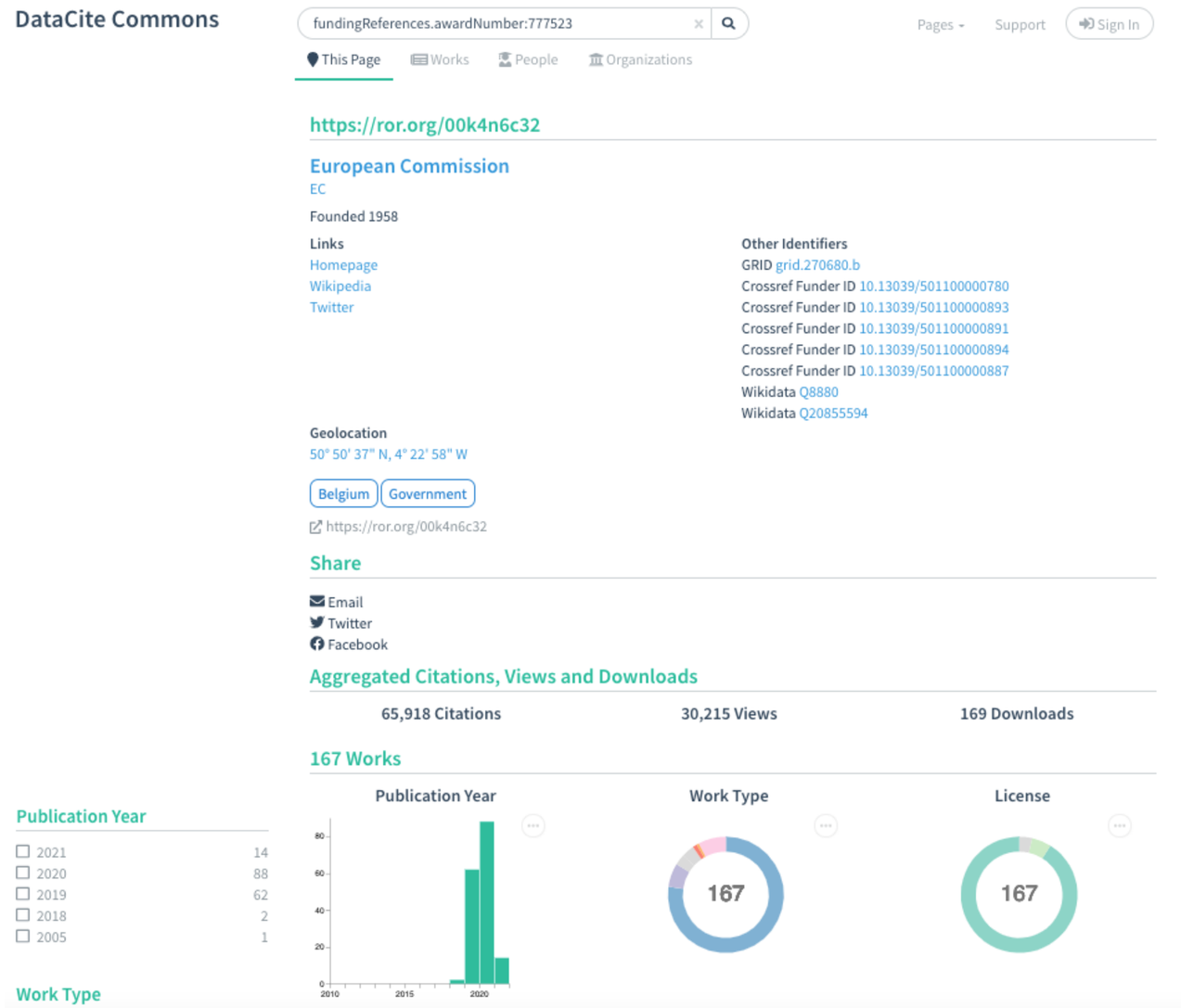
K Junko
Gunma University

99 Views 16 Views

99 views reported since publication in 2012.



Showing the effects of funding



Surfacing data citation and usage

DataCite

Data from: Impact of negative frequency-dependent selection on mating pattern and genetic structure: a comparative analysis of the S-locus and nuclear SSR loci in Prunus lannesiana var. speciosa

Kato Shuri, Teruyoshi Nagamitsu, Hiroyoshi Iwata, Yoshihiko Tsumura, Yuzuru Mukai, K Michiharu, K Saika & K Junko

Version 1 of Dataset published 2012 in DRYAD

Mating processes of local demes and spatial genetic structure of island populations at the self-incompatibility (S-) locus under negative frequency-dependent selection (NFDS) were evaluated in Prunus lannesiana var. speciosa in comparison with nuclear simple sequence repeat (SSR) loci that seemed to be evolutionarily neutral. Our observations of local mating patterns indicated that male-female pair fecundity was influenced by not only self-incompatibility, but also various factors such as kinship, pollen production and flowering synchrony. In spite of the mating bias caused by these factors, the NFDS effect on changes in allele frequencies from potential mates to mating pollen was detected at the S-locus but not at the SSR loci although the changes from adult to juvenile cohorts were not apparent at any loci. Genetic differentiation and isolation-by-distance over various spatial scales were smaller at the S-locus than at the SSR loci, as expected under the NFDS. All ele sharing distributions among the populations also had a unimodal pattern at the S-locus, indicating the NFDS effect except for alleles unique to individual populations probably due to isolation among islands, although this pattern was not exhibited by the SSR loci. Our results suggest that the NFDS at the S-locus has an impact on both the mating patterns and the genetic structure in the P. lannesiana populations studied.

DOI registered April 17, 2012 via DataCite.

Dataset English

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.7c425

DataCite

FIND, ACCESS, AND REUSE DATA

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info@datacite.org

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Talk to us:
pidforum.org

Read about us:
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Get support:
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