



## Data Driven Digital Libraries: The Case of Data Citation



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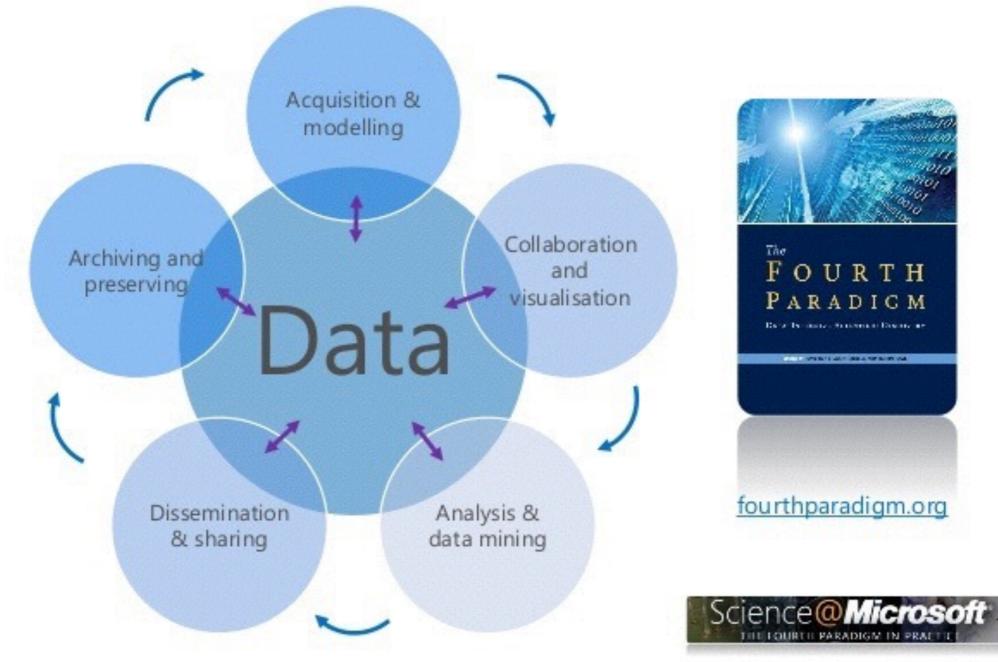
Digital Humanities, Digital Libraries and Information Science: what relation?

Florence, Italy, 24 October 2016





## Data-intensive Research







- Data is increasingly central for scientific progress

- Also text and traditional references now can be seen as data

- How do digital libraries have to evolve for handling the transition to data centric scientific discovery?



## New DL Data Centric Services





- Data Provenance

- Data Citation

- Data Quality

Data Discovery







## Let's focus on data citation as a case study







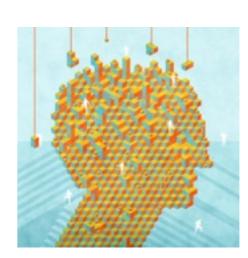
- Give credit to data creators and curators (and institutions)

- Repeatability, reproducibility and generalizability of research



- Referencing data in order to identify, discover and retrieve them

- Building and propagating knowledge











A lot of work has been done...

- Principles of data citation

FORCE11
The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

ARCH DATA ALLIANCE

Data Citation Principles

Research Data Sharing without barriers

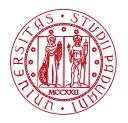
- Recommendations for data citation systems

- Data publishing infrastructures and data journals



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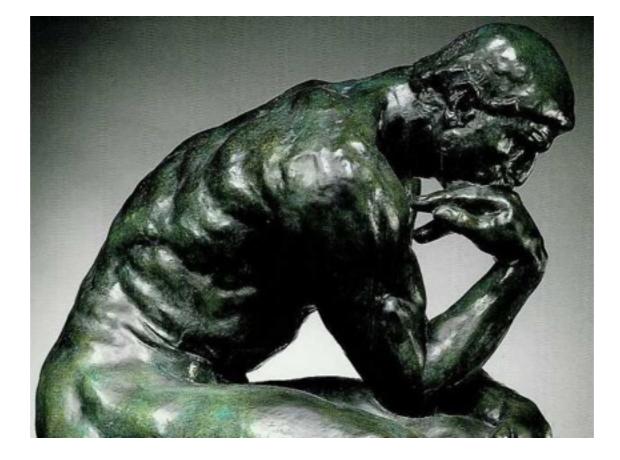
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The practice of citing data is still not pervasive in scientific publishing



Is data citation known in the digital humanities context? Is data citation known in the digital libraries context?

(euphemism)

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User perspective

- The generation of human- and machine-readable citations should be automatic

What is data citation?

- Cited data should be uniquely identified: e.g., DOI

- Citing data should be easy: click, generate, copy and paste

- Setting up and maintaining a citation system should require low (no) effort to data creators/curators





- Data is not (always) fixed, it changes
- Persistent identifiers are (only) part of the solution
- Variable granularity (deep citations)
- Automatic generation of citations (yes, but how?)
- Different data types and formats





- XML: Rule-based system [Buneman&Silvello, 2010]
- XML: View-based system [Buneman et al., 2016]
- XML: Learning to cite framework [Silvello, 2016]
- Relational DB: View-based model [Davidson et al., 2017]
- Relational DB: Queries as proxies for data [Rauber et al., 2016]
- RDF: Named graphs based method (again views) [Silvello, 2015]
- RDF: View-based (new) method (more general) [2017]





- What data do we use in the digital humanities context?

- How do we refer these data?

 Are there connections on data usage in the digital humanities context and in the scientific (e.g., pharmaceutical) context?

