

The logo consists of a dark blue rounded square with the letters 'RDMO' in white serif font centered inside.

RDMO

**Contentgruppe**



# Community

## **Aktive Mitgestaltung und Weiterentwicklung\* von RDMO durch Community**

- Mitspracherecht/Priorisierung der Entwicklung neuer Features
- Einbeziehung bei der Pflege der Software
- Entwicklung nachnutzbarer Kataloge
- Dezentraler Austausch und Hilfestellung
  - Foren zum Informationsaustausch (GitHub, Slack, Mailingliste)
- Kooperationen mit externen Verbänden\* / Schnittstellen zu externer Software



# Community



## Eigene RDMO-Instanz. Und nun?

- RDMO kann betrieben und genutzt werden, ohne sich in der Community zu engagieren, ABER:
  - Erleichterter Austausch innerhalb der Community
  - Probleme einzelner Institutionen mit der Software können gemeinschaftlich gelöst werden
  - Ideensammlung



# Contentgruppen

- Allgemeine Contentgruppe

Termin: z.Zt. Unregelmäßig

Ansprechpartner: Kerstin Wedlich-Zachodin, kerstin.wedlich@kit.edu



- UAG Textanleitungen

Termin: 1. Montag im Monat 11:30-12:30Uhr

Ansprechpartner: Christin Henzen, christin.henzen@tu-dresden.de



- UAG Redaktionsprozesse

Termin: 4. Donnerstag im Monat 11-12Uhr

Ansprechpartner: Giacomo Lanza, giacomo.lanza@ptb.de



- UAG Werbung & Außenkooperationen

Termin: nicht festgelegt - alle 2 Monate

Ansprechpartner: Karsten Peters-von Gehlen , peters@dkrz.de



- UAG Website

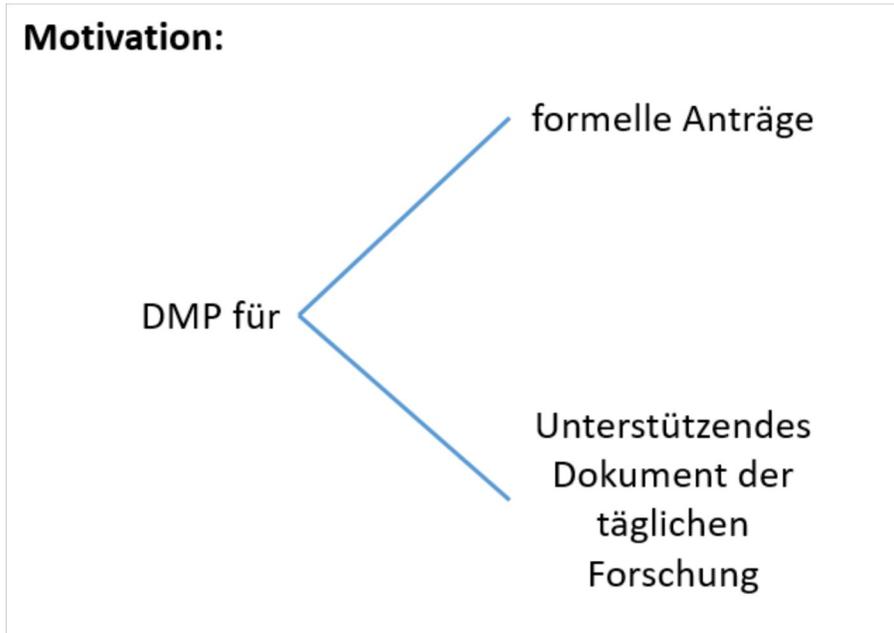
Termin: 2. Montag im Monat 10-11Uhr

Ansprechpartner: Sabine Schönau, schoenau@ub.rwth-aachen.de





# UAG Textanleitungen



User friendly and efficient managing of geodata in a metadata catalogue

name	example
Guidance name	User friendly and efficient managing of geodata in a metadata catalogue for geodata
Motivation / reason / aim of guidance	Managing geodata can be challenging, in particular when a huge number of Bigg spatial datasets should be made available for collaborative usage/processing or should be reusable within and outside projects. To find / discover geodata, users need specific interfaces that foster spatial and combined temporal and thematic filtering. Further, to evaluate the fitness for use of potential geodata, users often need a map based visualisation. Metadata catalogue for geodata provide user interfaces, a related database, and (often) a standardised interface to manage and discover metadata and geodata, and implement a role and access management. They are either implemented and published as open source products and can be configured/extended or are available as commercial solution.
Recommended activities	In Earth System Science, metadata catalogue for geodata are used to manage geospatial data and related metadata by providing discipline specific user interfaces, e.g. spatial filter and search menus, and APIs, e.g. for spatial requests. Manage geospatial data in a metadata catalogue for geodata directly from the project beginning. Whenever possible, use an existing catalogue, e.g. an institutional catalogue. When not having the option to use an existing metadata catalogue for geodata, you can choose from a list of various existing (open source) catalogues.
Example / Use case	The BIMP project Geoscar aims to support the custom and quality assurance of Earth System Science (ESS) data sets, focusing on the suitability of geospatial time series of global land use data by analysing human environment relations such as land degradation, biodiversity, human migration and ecosystem services. The project uses existing publicly available datasets and provides processed datasets as open data, open access, and FAIR compliant. During the project, datasets will be managed via open source catalogue OXAN with spatial extensions facilitating direct metadata and data access via API. Selected results will be stored in the institutional data management platform DMP-DMP including use data after the project ends, will be published on PANDEORA for long term storage. The researchers develop data analysis scripts using the language R. Scripts will be managed on GitHub and published via Zenodo following reproducible research approaches by including links to the welldocumented open source GitHub repository and used datasets. The data management focus of the project is on discipline specific provenance and quality tracking for produced datasets and documentation for both "collected and processed" datasets. Therefore, all datasets will be described using a project specific GeoDCAT metadata profile with linked PROV-O and Data Quality vocabulary. Metadata in the GeoDCAT format will therefore be automatically extracted or tracked by Geoscar specific tools developed by manual processes, when extraction or tracking is not possible. A specific quality register facilitates the curated management of quality measure descriptions.  Checklist for choosing a catalogue in Geoscar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Options for managing private and public datasets</li><li>Open source, strong community, high number of extensions, several other interfaces available on the Web</li><li>Options to manage discipline specific metadata profiles, have a project specific GeoDCAT profile with extended provenance and quality information for geospatial datasets</li><li>Options to implement several metadata profiles, here for datasets, workflows and processes</li><li>Geospatial filter and extent visualisation</li><li>Options to manage different types of data, geospatial and non-spatial data</li><li>API to directly create, update or delete metadata and data via R scripts</li><li>Interface to link project specific and institutional catalogue</li><li>Options to link the catalogue with existing geospatial Web services, e.g. OGC WMS visualization services</li></ul>
Context Discipline, Format, Template, Keywords	Earth System Science or related disciplines mainly using geospatial data. Not relevant for this guidance. Science Europe, Section 5 Data sharing
Consequences / Costs	When not using a metadata catalogue for geodata, data discovery and data usage will be limited and inefficient. In particular spatial filtering, search, and API-based data and metadata usage or update, e.g. in analysis scripts. Catalogues for geodata provide specific time search and provenance functionality for geospatial dataset. When not using a catalogue, datasets have to be indexed/ tagged with the spatial extent with other tools or manually. For the evaluation of fitness for use, the data needs to be georeferenced, if Web-based provenance functionality is not provided. Furthermore, metadata catalogue for geodata provide specific interfaces to automatically publish and update data in geospatial Web services, which allows researchers to use the catalogue for geodata as a central entry point for managing and publishing data. Thus, when not using a metadata catalogue for geodata, data publication in such Web services needs to be done as separate step.
Literature	Open Source Geo Catalogue GeoHubwork <a href="https://geohubwork.epimetrics.org/">https://geohubwork.epimetrics.org/</a> , Open Source Catalogue with several geospatial extensions <a href="https://kai.org/">https://kai.org/</a> , Open Geospatial Catalogue - Description of Catalogue Services <a href="https://www.igp.org/standards/csl">https://www.igp.org/standards/csl</a> , Scientific geodata infrastructure: challenges, opportunities and directions <a href="https://www.hindawi.com/doi/10.1155/2013/753847">https://www.hindawi.com/doi/10.1155/2013/753847</a> , Handbook of Research on Geospatial Informatics, Chapter 5: Spatial Data Infrastructures <a href="https://www.igi-global.com/gateway/book/475">https://www.igi-global.com/gateway/book/475</a>
Participants	Data manager, IT team
Related guidance	Metadata profiling for geospatial data; Open geospatial formats

[https://git.rwth-aachen.de/nfdi4earth/metadastandardsandcommons/dmp\\_guidance\\_pattern](https://git.rwth-aachen.de/nfdi4earth/metadastandardsandcommons/dmp_guidance_pattern)

The logo consists of a dark blue rounded square with the letters 'RDMO' in white, serif, uppercase font centered inside.

RDMO

# Contentgruppen

?