## Metadata Templates and Gap Handling

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# Multiple Metadata Standards Exist: Examples



#### **Dublin Core Element Set**

- Emphasis on web resources, publications
- http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/

#### ISO 19115/19139 Geographic information – metadata

- Emphasis on geospatial data and services
- https://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/iso-standards

#### **Darwin Core**

- Emphasis on museum specimens & biodiversity
- http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/index.htm

- - -



## Choosing a Metadata Standard

- Choose the appropriate repository first
- Especially for topic repositories, these will tell you which metadata to report, and how.
- Topic repositories will often collect more metadata items than contained in the standards because of scientific need.
- Metadata standards are often chosen by use case. It is the repositories job to convert your metadata to the appropriate standard for a use case.
- Your organization might have policies on which repositories to use.
- Choose your metadata standard before measuring!



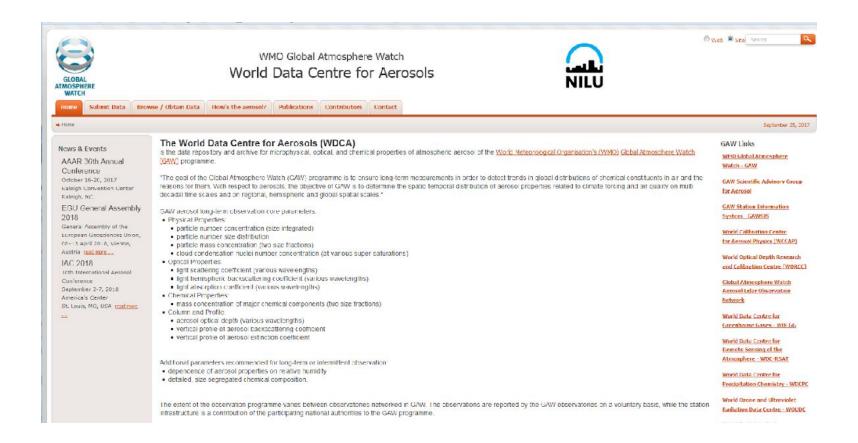
## Example 1: Nansen legacy Darwin Core Template Generator

- Darwin core developed for museum specimens.
  Can also be used for biodiversity samples.
  Home: <a href="https://dwc.tdwg.org/">https://dwc.tdwg.org/</a>
  NorDataNet / SIOS template generator:
   <a href="https://www.nordatanet.no/cgi-bin/darwinsheet/?setup=aen">https://www.nordatanet.no/cgi-bin/darwinsheet/?setup=aen</a>
  - https://dwc.tdwg.org/terms/

Reference of terms:



#### Example 2: WMO GAW World Data Centre for Aerosol



https://www.gaw-wdca.org/



## **Observations with Reporting Support**

#### Regular / Advanced (traceable):

- Particle number concentration
- Particle number size distribution (sub-micron)
- Cloud Condensation Particle Number Conc. / Size dist.
- Scattering Coefficient
- Absorption Coefficient

#### **Regular only:**

- Aerosol optical depth
- PM mass (gravimetric)
- PM mass (online)
- Aerosol Chemical Composition (GAW standard)
- Aerosol Chemical Speciation (online, AMS / ACSM)
- Particle number size distribution (super-micron, OPC, APS)

#### **Further:**

Met. Base paramaters



## The EBAS / WDCA Web-Interface 1 / 3



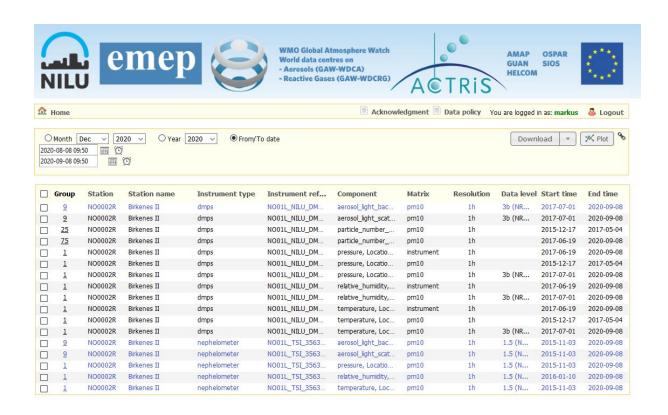
## http://ebas.nilu.no

EBAS web-interface functions:

- Search datasets by criteria: Framework, country, station, matrix, instrument type, component.
- Visualise distribution of stations on map.
- Manage access restricted data.
- Links to other resources, e.g. trajectory calculations for station
- Plot, browse, compare datasets
- Download data.



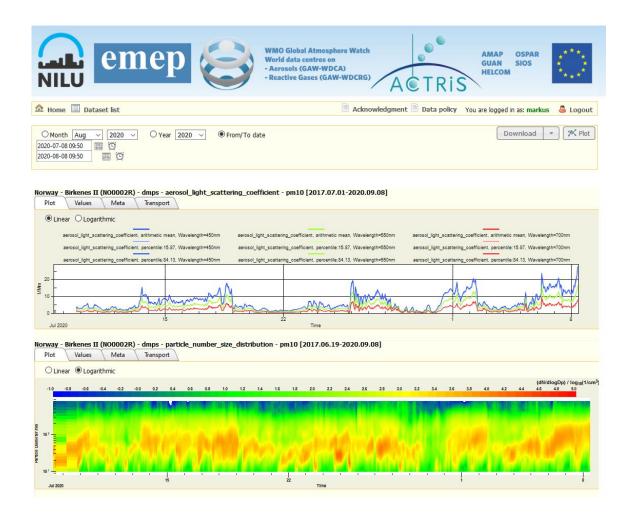
## The EBAS Web-Interface 2 / 3



- Search result page of EBAS web-interface:
- Lists datsets that meet search criteria set on home page.
- Datasets that are present, but access restricted, are displayed in grey.
- Time period for plotting or download to be selected on top (select appropriate radio button!).



## The EBAS Web-Interface 3 / 3



Plot page for selected datasets:

 Screen, evaluate, compare between instruments, compare between stations,

. . .

• Download datasets (data is automatcally grouped by instrument).



## Why Using NASA Ames 1001 Format for Reporting?

#### 1. Simplicity

- Pure ASCII text, human readable, readily opened or edited by simple means (any editor or spreadsheet application).
- Explanation relatively short, yet contains necessary metadata.

#### 2. Reduce Format Confusion

- Don't increase number of existing formats (NASA Ames, Narsto, NetCDF, HDF, ...) unnecessarily as long as metadata can be transported in old format, even though some features are old-fashioned.
- Existing libraries can be used to handle files.

#### 3. Keep threshold low

- More modern, binary formats exist (NetCDF, HDF), but need special editors and steep learning curve to assemble.
- NASA Ames can be assembled with simple tools rather quickly.



## Why Do We Ask Providers to Format the Data?

#### 1. Avoid Errors

- Station is the authoritative source of metadata!
- Reformatting data and frequent iterations with provider induce misunderstanding and errors.

#### 2. Scientific Standard of Provider

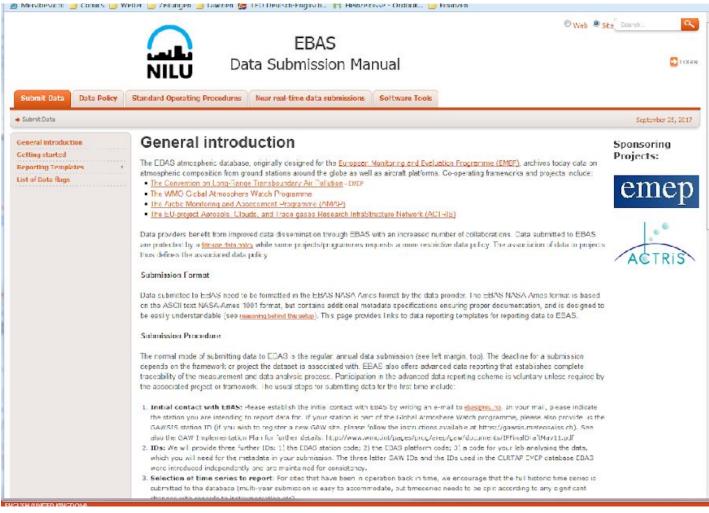
 Yearly submission is essence of a year's work, data (often) remains property of PI, they are responsible for the quality (policy dependent).

#### Work Load at Data Centre:

EBAS (hosting WDCA) receives over 6000 datasets annually.
 Submitting formatted data frees resources for other services, e.g. dissemination.

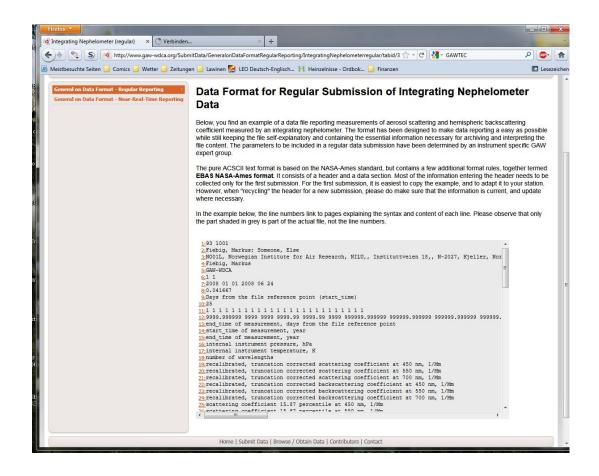


## Instructions for Submitting Aerosol Data to EBAS, i.e. WDCA: http://ebas-submit.nilu.no/





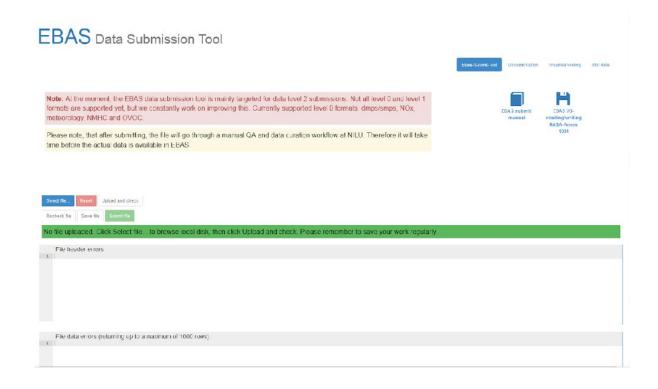
## Find Template, Assemble Data in Submission Format



- Find template corresponding to your data, and copy header as a start.
- Go through the line-by-line instructions, and update content to your station and measurement, making sure to match syntax.
- Update header from previous year, also inspecting each line for changes.
   Check for changes in template.
- Format the data section (white-space separated table, observe field length, missing values flag 0.999).
- Join header and data section
- Upload to submission portal



# EBAS Data Submission Portal: http://ebas-submit-tool.nilu.no/



- Dedicated web-page for checking data files before submission.
- Page shows uploaded test file with header / metadata errors highlighted and commented.
- Also data section of the file is checked.



## Gaps in Metadata: what if you don't know or lack the words?

- □ Discovery and attribution metadata need to be present!
- Else, don't state information you are uncertain about. Leave empty.
- Avoid missing information by planning. Check needed metadata before measurement.
- ☐ Try to augment vocabulary you are using.



## Augmenting vocabulary: CF Standard Names

- Vocabularies inspire each other.
- CF standard names have drawn from GCMD.
- Do request new standard names, send request to mailing list: <a href="http://mailman.cgd.ucar.edu/mailman/listinfo/cf-metadata">http://mailman.cgd.ucar.edu/mailman/listinfo/cf-metadata</a>
- Count in a few weeks months before request is discussed and adopted.

