Long term curation of DMR's

the metadata within and the data they reference

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WHERE ARE WE AT?



RESEARCH DATA FOR PROJECTS NOT PEOPLE





Connecting Research and Researchers





www.raid.org.au

REDBOX



RAID



DATA DUMPTRUCK

RAID + DMR

13.1010/463 UQDMR 17/09/2017







http: 10.1002/002-8231(1976)47:1 | - ANDS RDS Dataset

http: 10.1002/005-4721(7214)31:2 - Figshare Dataset



GRID.1003.2

ISNS 000 000 9320 7537

GRID.a6s4.e

ISNI 000 0004 0572 3343



- uq.edu.au/114/32
- IP Address
- URL



12.4372/487

AAF group service

#3457.2300/107

j.smith@ug.edu.au (04/07/15 - 04/07/17)

m.blogs@uoa.edu.nz (01/07/15 -

http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3843 (04/07/15 - 04/07/17)

Uni of QLD (04/07/15 -

Uni of Auckland (05/08/16 – 04/07/15)

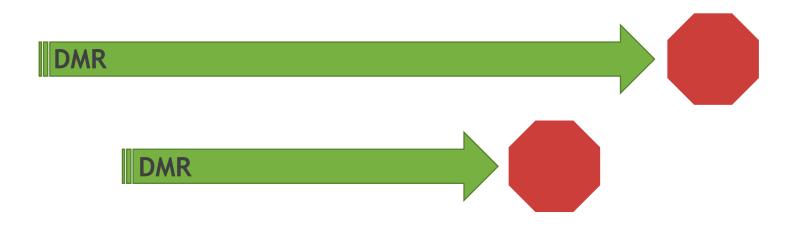
UQ local storage (04/07/15 – 17)

UQ local storage Nectar Instance e (04/07/15 – 17)

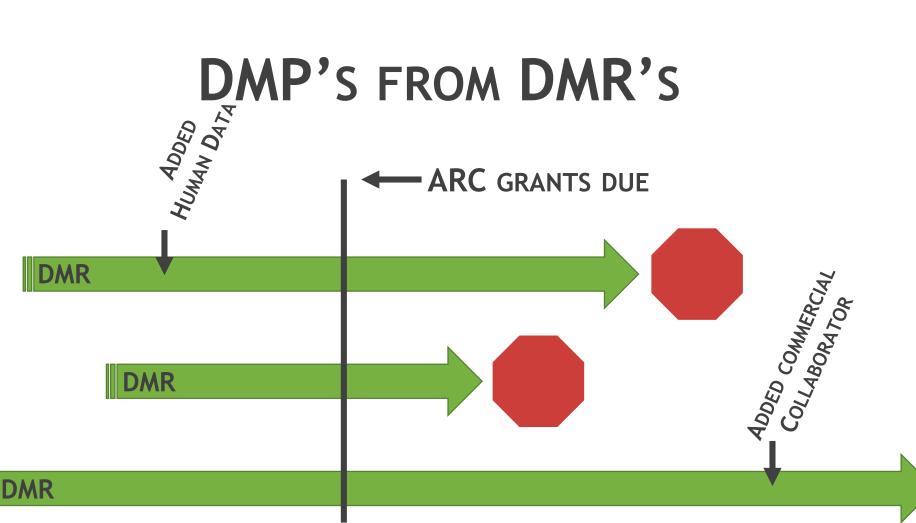
Cloudstor storage (04/07/15 –

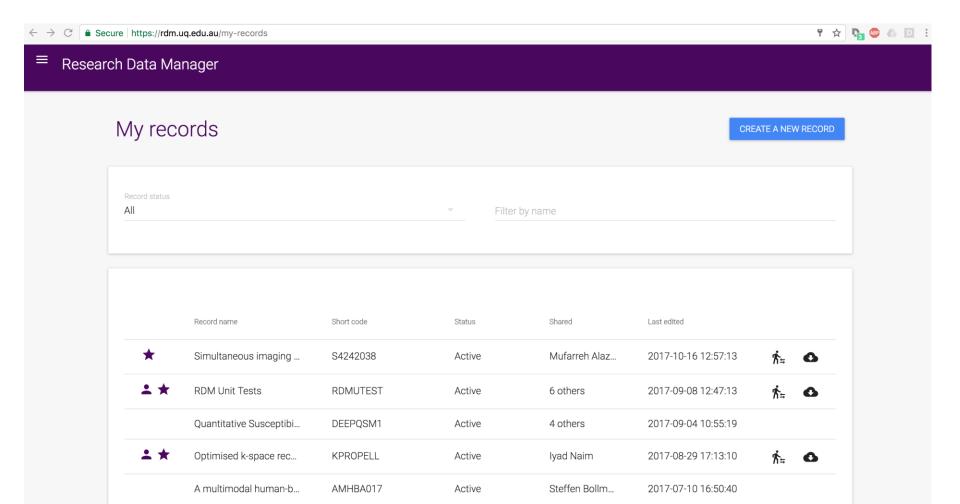
Subproject

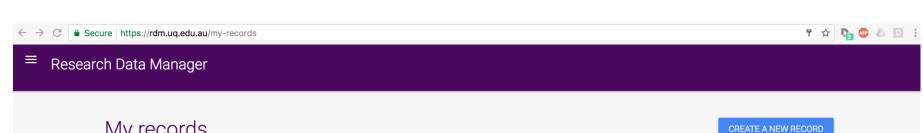
DMP's FROM DMR's









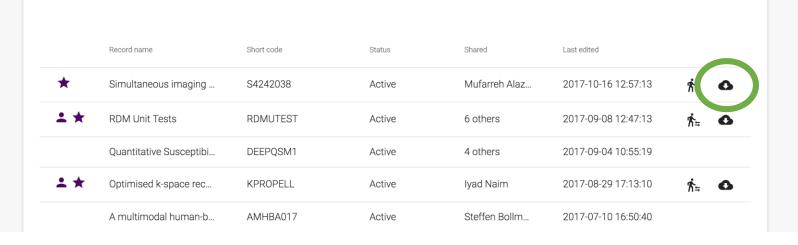


My records CREATE A NEW RECORD

Record status

All

Filter by name



DMP's FROM DMR's

RESEARCHER DRIVEN

SELF SERVICE FIT FOR PURPOSE DMP's



Data Management Plan for "Optimised k-space reconstruction of propellor data"

Project Information

This is a Research Project that is led by the Centre for Advanced Imaging at the University of Queensland. It is classified using the following field of research codes: 029903 - Medical Physics and 080106 - Image Processing. This project started on the 29th of August, 2017 and will end on the 1st of December, 2017.

Investigators

Andrew Janke - Owner and Lead Investigator Ivad Naim - UO Collaborator

Project description:

The project has been approved by the UQ human ethics committee (reference number:).

Policies

The following policies will be adhered to, in addition to the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research, and UQ policies relating to Research Data Management and the Responsible Conduct of Research: No policies selected

Data storage and file formats

Data will be stored within the RDM system.

Intellectual property, retention and sharing

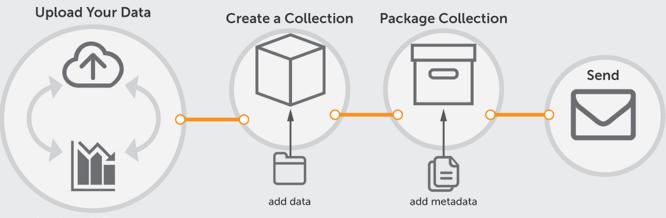
The data (or a description) will not be deposited in a repository after the project has been completed. The data will not be deposited because .

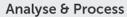
Human projects

will be stored in the RDM system. This information will be stored in a form. The following sources of information: will be collected/used in this project.

Consent will not be gained from participants to share or re-use the data for future research – it will only be used for the purpose of this research project.

Using CloudStor Collections









Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
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Interaction

Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools

What links here Related changes Upload file Special pages Permanent link Article Talk Read Edit View history Search Wikipedia Q

BagIt

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

BagIt is a hierarchical file packaging format designed to support disk-based storage and network transfer of arbitrary digital content. A "bag" consists of a "payload" (the arbitrary content) and "tags", which are metadata files intended to document the storage and transfer of the bag. A required tag file contains a manifest listing every file in the payload together with its corresponding checksum. The name, *BagIt*, is inspired by the "enclose and deposit" method,^[1] sometimes referred to as "bag it and tag it".

Bags are ideal for digital content normally kept as a collection of files. They are also well-suited to the export, for archival purposes, of content normally kept in database structures that receiving parties are unlikely to support. Relying on cross-platform (Windows and Unix) filesystem naming conventions, a bag's payload may include any number of directories and sub-directories (folders and sub-folders). A bag can specify payload content indirectly via a "fetch.txt" file that lists URLs for content that can be fetched over the network to complete the bag; simple parallelization (e.g. running 10 instances of Wget) can exploit this feature to transfer large bags very quickly. Benefits of bags include:

- Wide adoption in digital libraries (e.g., the United States' Library of Congress).
- Easy to implement using ubiquitous and ordinary filesystem tools.
- Content that originates as files need only be copied to the payload directory.
- Compared to XML wrapping, content need not be encoded (e.g. Base64) which saves time and storage space.
- Received content is ready-to-go in a familiar filesystem tree.
- Easy to implement fast network transfer by running ordinary transfer tools in parallel.

NOT UPDATED

NOT CURATED



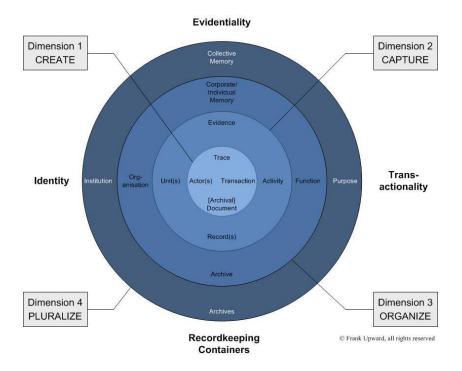
NOT USEFUL FOR FAIR

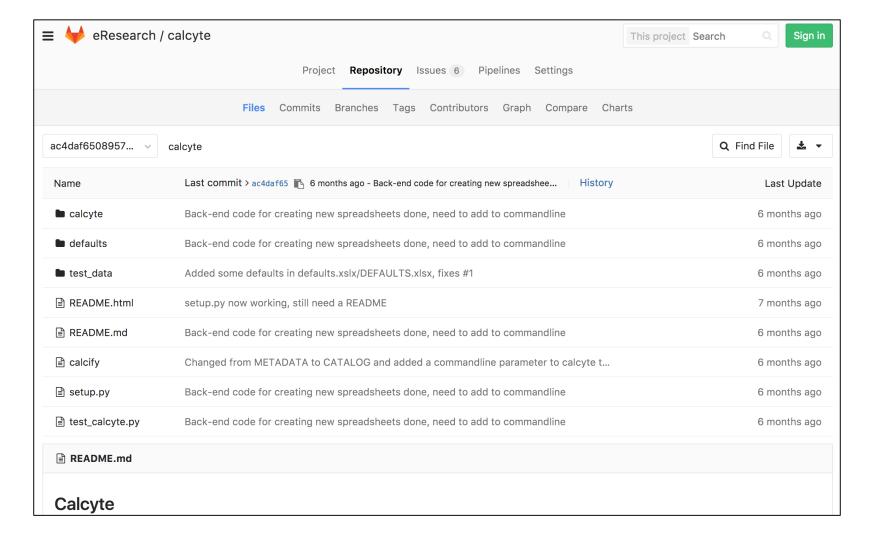
(BUT BETTER)



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RECORDS CONTINUUM MODEL





How do you Store archives

How do you access them

FILE FORMATS

(HOW TO KEEP UP TO DATE)



