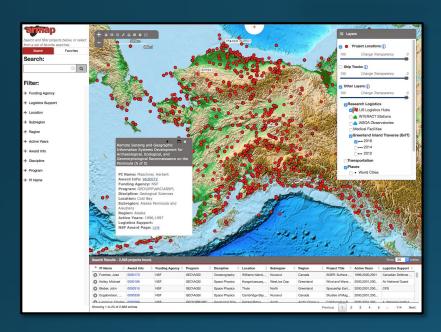
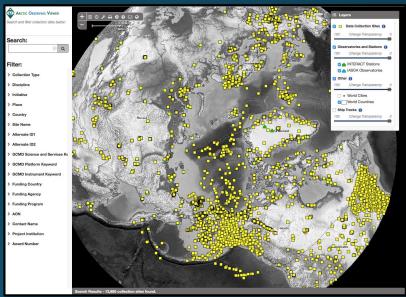
# Apps for Arctic Science Planning: **ARMAP & AOV**





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# A Challenge ...

... is knowing who is doing what where.

What networks and assets already exist?

Where are the gaps?

Is there overlap?

How can we better plan, coordinate, and achieve scientific objectives?



# Project - Data Life Cycle

**Project Planning** 

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding









Each project location is a logistical base of operation.



Each observing site is an instrument, platform, or repeat measurement.



Each observing site can have many datasets.



### Meet User Needs

**Project Planning** 

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding







Who is doing what, when and where?

How do we plan for logistics?

Where are medical facilities, field research stations, ship tracks, airports, etc.?

How do we best achieve the science?

Where are existing data collection sites?

Where are more sites needed?

Who operates and manages existing sites?

Which sites can I use?

Is this dataset suitable for my research?

Does it cover my area for the right time period?

How was it created?

What are the errors?

Who do I contact with questions?



### Scope

**Project Planning** 

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding





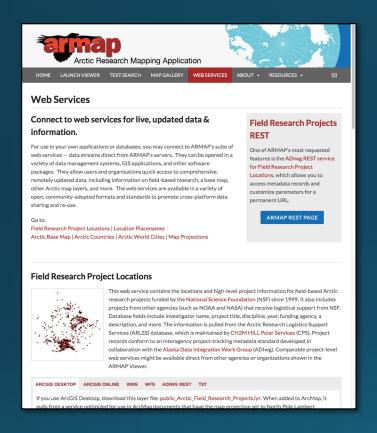


- The big picture of Arctic science
- 2700+ research projects
- For science planning, logistics, and more

- A high-resolution view of observing
- 13,000+ observing sites
- For network planning, data discovery, and more

- By geographic area, discipline, or initiative
- A million+ scientific datasets
- For data discovery, access, reuse, and synthesis

### Web Services





Field Research Project Locations, Observing Sites, Location Placenames, Arctic Base Map, Arctic Countries, Arctic World Cities

ISO 19115-1, ISO 19115-2, FGDC, TXT, WMS, WFS, KMZ, ArcGIS

### Guide to Interoperability

ARCTIC OBSERVING VIEWER

collaborative manning of data collection sites

#### Guide to Interoperability

Many Arctic science organizations realize that it's important to share data center or monitoring network can increase its visibility by having catalog of some sort, making it possible for end users to browse for it that makes data more discoverable and accessible.

The problem is that there is a growing multitude of data catalogs, wi Arctic data landscape is fragmented, frustrating the end user that we data. In this context, organizations or initiatives can more successful by releasing metadata in such a way that it is broadly compatible for portals. In so doing, the information is highly visible for more users,

Once an organization makes a decision to release metadata, the next hurdle is deciding implementation that maximizes compatibility with other information systems. Ideally metadata through web services—live data feeds between databases and applications—date and comprehensive. In this light, this brief guide is an attempt to facilitate the int specifically for sets of metadata that span from projects to collection sites to datasets an for existing or potential Partners collaborating with AOV, and may be helpful as an eximplementation.

#### Why Create Web Services?

The ultimate goal is that information for multiple observing networks is discoverable, Due credit should be given to data sources. And the information should be made acc in a variety of ways for their own purposes.

In essence, what is needed is a dynamic network of distributed nodes for information establishment of web services – live data feeds that conform to community-based met web service formats. Without interoperable web services, information becomes out-ofsubstantial harmonizing and reprocessing. The Arctic data community is making prog through ADIWs, the IARIYC ADICT, the IASC/SAON ADIC, and other reforts or initial or the community of the IARIYC ADICT, the IASC/SAON ADIC, and other reforts or initial. links to a fist of collection sites, which includes links to individual site-level metaaata records. This is easier to follow by digging into the XML as provided in the next section.

#### Implementation Examples

The metadata web services inherent to AOV and ARMAP are illustrated with ISO XML links in the table below. The template XML's are embedded with explanatory text, whereas the use case XML's are from live services for an NSF-funded AON project. Together they can assist with generating a workflow.

Project-Level Metadata: template XML use case XML
List of Collection Sites: template XML use case XML
Site-Level Metadata: template XML use case XML
Dataset-Level Metadata: - use case XML

Additional templates will be made available when possible. The templates and use cases above were last updated on May 3rd, 2017.

#### Which Fields to Use?

Metadata records for projects, data collection sites, and scientific datasets have the potential for each to include a multitude of descriptive fields, or tags. It can be helpful to identify a minimum set of core fields while designing or maintaining databases and services. Indeed, most important for interoperability in general is the ability to "crosswalk" fields with compatible definitions. Existing and potential Partners are advised to peruse:

the ISO YML templates above

- · our contributors' template spreadsheet
- the AOV Database Data Dictionary

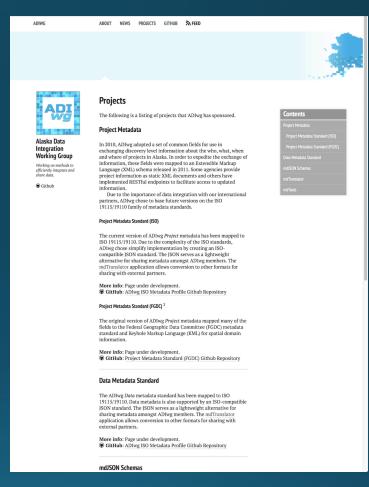
Annotated template ISO XML's, use case ISO XML's, contributors' template spreadsheet, data dictionaries, picklists ...

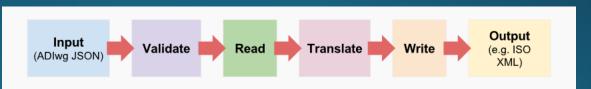
### Alaska Data Integration Working Group (ADIwg)

Working on methods to efficiently integrate and share data across US federal and state entities in Alaska.

- Project metadata standard (ISO, FGDC)
- Data metadata standard (ISO)
- mdJSON Schemas for documentation and validation
- mdTranslator for translation and conversion
- mdEditor -- web app for authoring
- mdTools user friendly interface

and more, on GitHub.





### Interoperability

**Goal**: to easily find, assess, access, reuse, and integrate data and metadata

**Challenges**: for project-level and site-level metadata, a fragmented data landscape & incompatible conceptual models, metadata structures, and vocabularies

### Solutions?

- Share schemas, templates, data dictionaries, code lists, use cases, crosswalks, transforms, web services, ...
- Groups starting out: proceed with eyes wide open to avoid later effort
- Enable federated search
- Avoid silos: Arctic, Antarctic, disciplinary, organizational, etc.
- Communicate and coordinate: ADC, IARPC, SCADM, SOOS, RDA, etc.

# Specific Suggestions

- Standardize vocabularies for observation/measurement
   type (controlled vocabulary for essential variables)
- Include full project-level and site-level metadata inside dataset-level metadata records

### Thank you

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