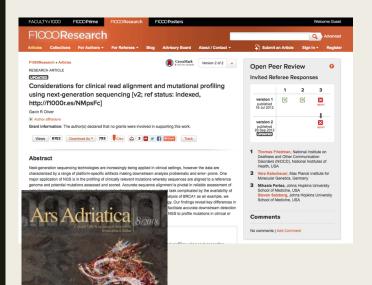
INTEGRATING PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS

Jadranka Stojanovski
University of Zadar / Ruđer Bošković Institute

COST Action ENRESSH Training School 2019 "National bibliographic databases and their uses for evaluating and understanding research" 21–25 October 2019, Poznań, Poland



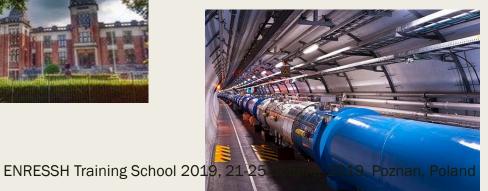
In the world of scientific research...













timestamp (+0100)	x-axis (deg/s)	y-axis (deg/s)	z-axis (deg/s)
2019-02-09 13:52:01	3,537	0,183	-1,4
2019-02-09 13:52:01	0,366	2,988	-4,2
2019-02-09 13:52:01	-0,976	1,768	-3,4
2019-02-09 13:52:02	1,402	-1,951	2,2
2019-02-09 13:52:02	4,817	-3,171	4,4
2019-02-09 13:52:02	7,134	-3,598	5,7
2019-02-09 13:52:02	8,963	-1,585	4,2
2019-02-09 13:52:02	11,524	0,671	1,3
2019-02-09 13:52:02	11,951	-0,061	2,0
2019-02-09 13:52:02	12,866	-2,317	7,8
2019-02-09 13:52:02	22,317	-4,329	12,3
2019-02-09 13:52:02	52,195	-10,122	22,5
2019-02-09 13:52:02	112,683	-31,707	44,1
2019-02-09 13:52:02	222,622	-52,744	77,9
2019-02-09 13:52:02	324,451	-45,854	125,3
2019-02-09 13:52:02	272,256	-1,463	167,5
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-38,232	103,293	159,8
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-127,134	59,146	26,8
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-171,098	-29,634	-147,1
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-219,451	-90,976	-242,2
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-247,805	-148,110	-271,2
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-239,695	-164,085	-224,7
2019-02-09 13:52:02	-186,524	-57,256	-84,1







- · Original article information based on original research
- · Case re
- Review

research

evaluation

Publication ID

OXFORD

- Technic technique or procedure Document Pictoria images Type ID esearch on a specific topic
- Commentary short article with author's personal opinions
- Editorial often short review or critique of original articles
- Letter to the Editor short & on subject of interest to readers

In the world of scholarly publications

We need to establish relations!



NIFU

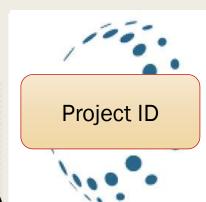
Nordisk institutt for studier av innovasjon, forskning og utdanning



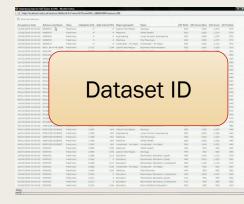




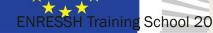












Digital publication

storage

page numbers

sections

page ordering

chapters

version F

STRUCTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (TECHNICAL, RIGHTS, PRESERVATION)

usage rights

preservation activities

file type

intellectual property rights

persistent identifier

date of publishing

creation tool

ENRESSH Training School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland

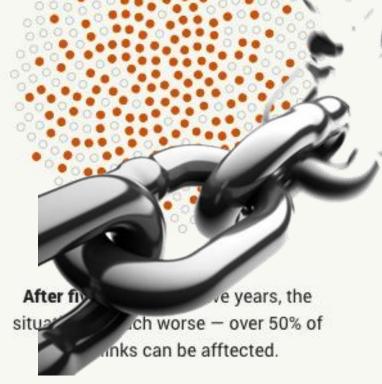
Research output is increasing

- 2.5-3 million papers published annualy
- 8 million researchers (2013, UNESCO) 4.7 million researchers in USA (2015, United States National Science Foundation)
- 500.000 researchers in SSH (UNESCO)
- 8.300 researchers per 1.000 employed (OECD)
- 28.100 active scholarly peer-reviewed journals (2014, University of Ottawa) (??)
- not only publications! software, research data (FAIR), etc.





After one year. After a year, over 20% of cited links may be dead or otherwise inacessible.



As time goes on. Link rot is inevitable and rarely reversible. The longer the wait, the more likely a link will have rotted.

URL not suitable any more

- more relations between different resources become essential
- the long term preservation of scientific resources, in order to ensure its long-lasting accessibility
- it is necessary that the resources are registered in trusted repositories with a content, that is never changing and which can be referenced and cited this way
- these references themselves have to be stable whereas the underlying repositories are continuously changing - hardware, software, physical place or format
- URLs with their physical paths and semantical contents frequently outdated

We need persistent identifiers:

- pointers to data resources in different forms
 - publications/documents, software, datasets, bibliographic records/metadata files, multimedia...
- globally unique
- with infinite lifespan
- used to identify and retrieve resources
- can be resolved to the physical resource

Persistent identifier

An identifier is an opaque or explicit number or alphanumeric label which is machine or human readable. It uniquely and permanently identifies and retrieves an object, a document, person, place, organization, or any entity, in the real world and on the Internet.

https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/open-identifiers-for-open-science/

Persistent Identifier (PID) characteristics

- a long-lasting reference to a document, file, web page, or other object (Wikipedia)
- Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) are unique entity names that have the organizational commitment and technical infrastructure to support them indefinitely. (https://socialhistoryportal.org)
- a unique identification code attached to a digital object and registered at an agreed location (<u>www.ncdd.nl</u>)
- it is guaranteed to remain functional even if an organisation's web address changes
- supports access to resource (a scan, text, audio file, video file, metadata record etc.) as it moves from one location to another
- digital world: not only **persistent** but **actionable**: can be plugged into a web browser and be taken to the identified source

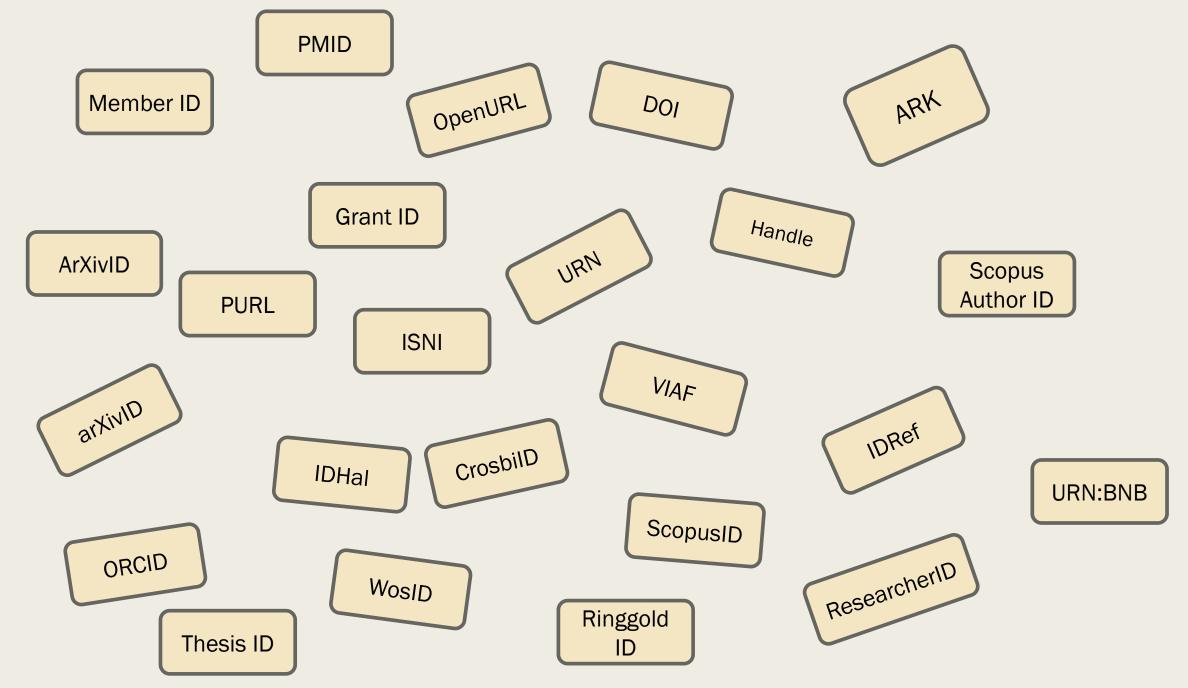
"Persistence is purely a matter of service, (Kunze J) - persistent identifiers are only persistent to the degree that someone commits to resolving them for users. No identifier can be inherently persistent.

sli.do use the code #ENRESSH

What persistent identifiers do you know already?







ENRESSH Training School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland

Implementing Persistent Identifiers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1M2Eut-Obcg&feature=youtu.be



ENRESSH Training School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland

AUTHOR/CONTRIBUTOR

Example by Altman and Haak, 2014

An illustrative example: Jens Åge Smærup Sørense

- J. Å. S. Sørensen
- J. Aa. S. Sørensen
- J. Å. S. Sorensen
- J. Aa. S. Sorensen
- J. Å. S. Soerensen
- J. Aa. S. Soerensen
- Jens Å. S. Sørensen
- Jens Aa. S. Sørensen
- Jens Å. S. Sorensen
- Jens Aa. S. Sorensen
- Jens Å. S. Soerensen
- Jens Aa. S.

- J. Åge S. Sørensen
- J. Aage S. Sørensen
- J. Åge S. Sorensen
- J. Aage S. Sorensen
- J. Åge S. Soerensen
- J. Aage S. Soerensen
- Jens Åge S. Sørensen
- Jens Aage S. Sørensen
- Jens Åge S. Sorensen
- Jens Aage S. Sorensen
- Jens Åge S. Soerensen
- Jens Aage S. Soerensen

- J. Åge Smærup Sørensen
- J. Aage Smaerup Sørensen
- J. Åge Smarup Sorensen
- J. Aage Smarup Sorensen
- J. Åge Smaerup Soerensen
- J. Aage Smaerup Soerensen
- Jens Åge Smærup Sørensen
- Jens Aage Smaerup Sørensen
- Jens Åge Smarup Sorensen
- Jens Aage Smarup Sorensen
- Jens Åge Smærup Soerensen
- Jens Aage Smaerup Soerensen

Author's names - issues

- one name, multiple persons
- multiple names, one person
- unresolved initials
- pseudonims
- missing name/surname
- added name
- merged name
- changed name





China

- Estimates by China's Ministry of Public Security suggest that more than **1.1 billion** people around 85% of China's population share **just 129 surnames**. Problems with abbreviations, ordering of given names and surnames and inconsistent journal practices heighten the confusion.
- transliterating Chinese characters for English-language publications is irreversible process

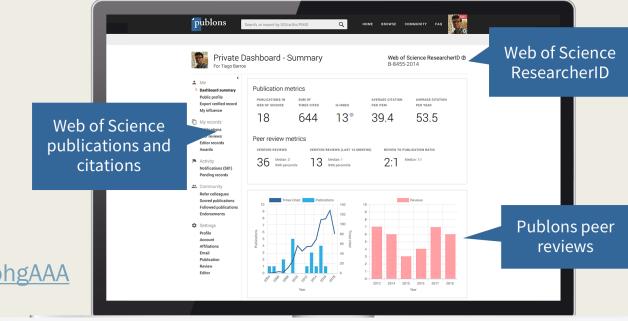


Three researchers in Jia Wei's lab with the surname Wang, Xiao-yan, Xiao-rong and Xiao-xue (left to right, with Chinese names above), all publish in English as X. Wang.

https://www.nature.com/news/2008/080213/full/451766a.html

Author PIDs

- ORCID
- ResearcherID
- ScopusID
- arXivID
- Google Scholar ID https://scholar.google.hr/citations?user=MIH_ohgAAA AJ&hl
- ...
- national ID (CROSBI: issues with foreign authors, implementation of author profiles in place – unique identifier used to connect all other author identifiers, publications, and projects)
- Additional problems with authors:
 - cataloguing rules
 - ethical issues





≡ Google Scholar

IIILE.	CITED BY	YEAR
Tackling the wider social determinants of health and health inequalifies: evidence from systematic reviews. C Bambra, M Ginson, A Sowden, K Wright, M Whitehead, M Patticrew. Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health 64 (4), 284-281.	418	2010
Welfare state regimes, unemployment and health: a comparative study of the relationship between unemployment and self-reported health in 23 European countries C Bambra, TA Ekseno Journal of Epidemology & Community Health 63 (2), 92-98.	406	2009
Health inequalities according to educational level in different welfare regimes: a comparison of 23 European countries. TA Eikamo, M Huisman, C Bambra, AE Kunst Sociology of health & illness 30 (4), 565-562.	347	2008
Towards a politics of health C Bambra, D Frox, A Scott-Samuel Health promotion international 20 (2), 187-193	343	2005
Going beyond The three worlds of welfare capitalism: regime theory and public health research	336	2007

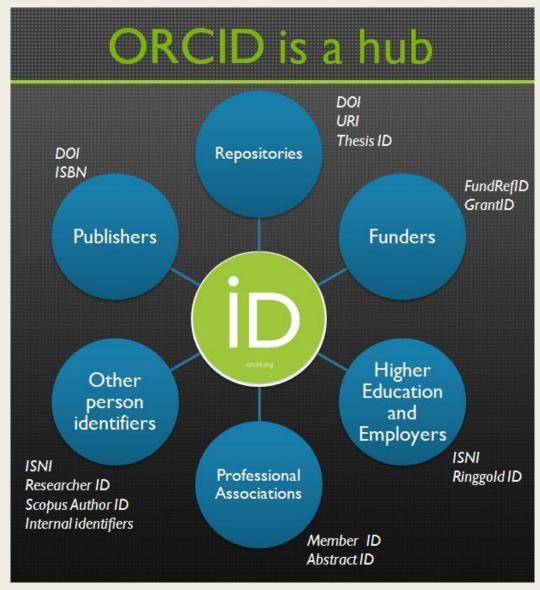


ENRESSH Training School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland

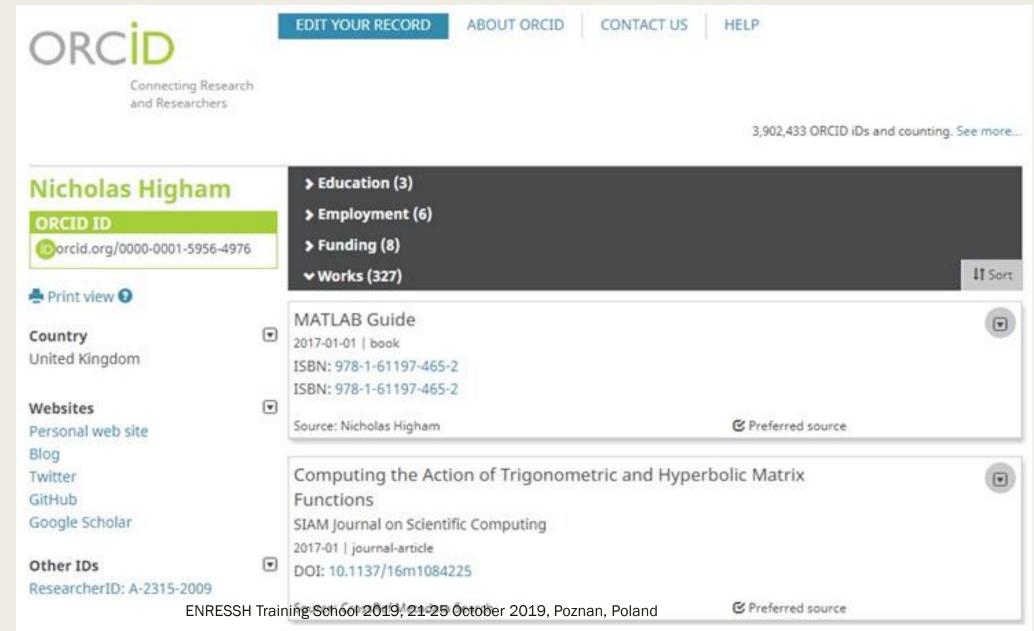
ORCID - Open Researcher and Contributor ID

- provides a unique and persistent identifier that can be used throughout one's career, across professional activities and affiliations
- provides a free, non-proprietary registry of persistent unique identifiers for researchers, scholars, and analysts
- provides APIs that enable the interoperable exchange of information between systems and to embed identifiers in research systems and workflows
- open source support community efforts to develop tools and services (GitHub)
- link to other research information identifiers
- connects researchers with their works (papers, grants, datasets, and more), organizations, and other identifiers

Altman M and Haak LL, 2014



Do you have (your personal) ORCID?



ORCID is evolving to support Open Science

- Openness Profile new initiative
- based on Open Science Career Assessment Matrix (OS-CAM)
- bottom-up infrastructure meets top-down research policy
 - disrupts notion of authorship (the 'C' in ORCID = contributor)
 - links contributions to contemporary RI infrastructure
 - format for documenting contributions to open scholarship
 - procedures for self-publishing contributions as a digital object with a persistent ID
 - strategic use of ORCID record to increase human and machine visibility

Tatum C, McCafferty S and Brown J, 2019 http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2549270

ISNI - International Standard Name Identifier

- the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is an ISO standard (ISO 27729) that identifies public identities of individuals and organizations (Ringgold Identify)
- an identifier for uniquely identifying the public identities of contributors to media content such as books, television programmes, and newspaper articles (Wikipedia)
- consists of 16 digits optionally displayed as divided into four blocks
- founded in 2010
- operation of the system prescribed by ISO 27729
- International Agency for ISNI (ISNI International Agency ISNI-IA)

ISNI – ISO certified global standard

- identifying the millions of contributors to creative works and those active in their distribution
 - Researchers, inventors, writers, artists, visual creators, performers, producers, publishers, aggregators, and more.
 - Currently 9.97 million individual ISNIs assigned (of which 2.89 million are researchers)
 - 904,445 organisations
 - Included in Wikipedia entries
 - Registration Agency: RR Bowker
- Bridge identifier across multiple domains and a critical component in Linked Data and Semantic Web applications.
 - Links identities across domains
 - Linked to proprietary ID's in databases
 - Search and discovery



PUBLICATION, DATASET, SOFTWARE...

ISSN - International Standard Serial Number

- 8-digit code used to identify newspapers, journals, magazines and periodicals of all kinds and on all media-print and digital
 - newspapers,
 - annual publications (reports, directories, lists, etc.),
 - journals,
 - magazines,
 - collections,
 - websites,
 - databases,
 - blogs,etc.
- digital code without any intrinsic meaning
 - it does not include any information about the origin or contents of the publication,
 - it does not guarantee the quality or validity of the contents.

Different ISSNs in different databases

- online ISSN
- print ISSN
- ISSN-L brings together the various medium versions of a continuing resource, and thus facilitates content management

- different databases use different ISSN
- not unique

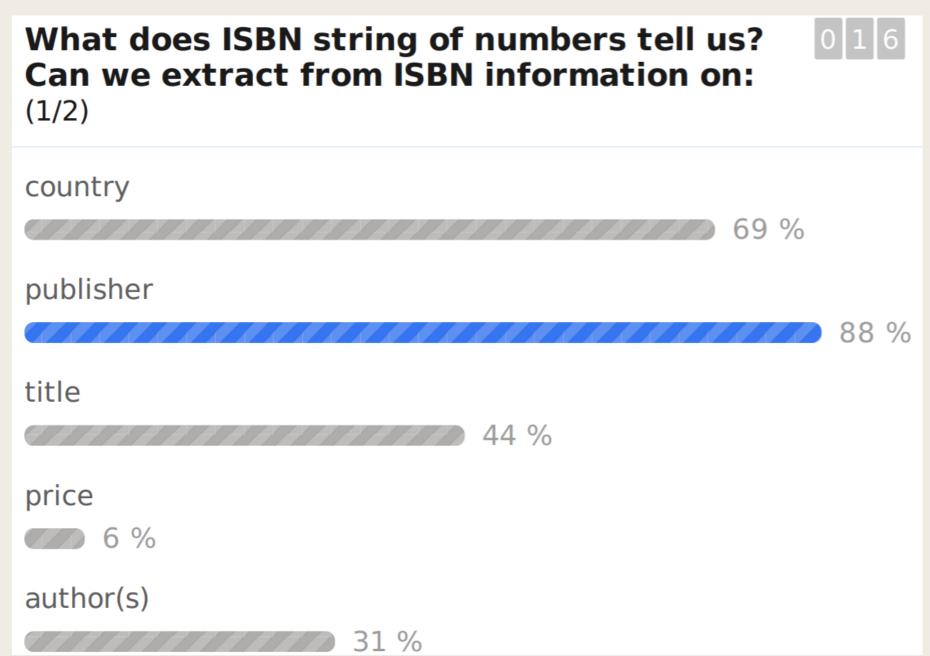
ISBN



- a unique (?) international identifier for monographic publications
- ISO Standard created in 1970
 - Currently a 13-digit number, currently under revision
- Provides a unique product identifier for books
 - Enables discovery, standardized processing and distribution of books throughout the global supply chain
 - Made machine readable and represented on physical products by an EAN-13 barcode
- ISBNs are appropriate for books, chapters, maps, audio books
 - ISBNs should not be assigned to: greeting cards, updatable databases, web pages, games or music
 - Substantial change of content requires a new ISBN—rule of thumb = 20%

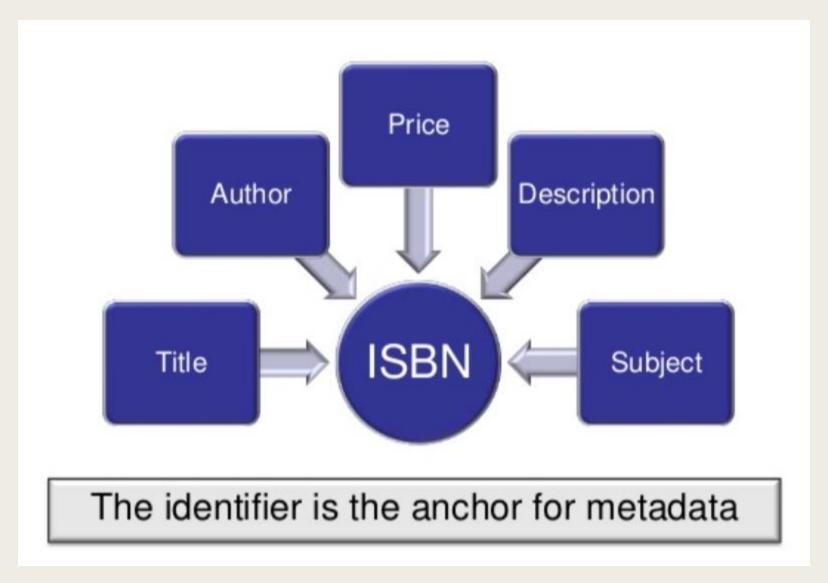
Madans, ISBNs and Identifiers, 2014

sli.do please use the code #ENRESSH



ISBN-13: 978-1-86197-876-9

- The five groups from left to right are:
 - Prefix element makes an ISBN into the universal product code known as an EAN,
 refers to the fictitious country of Bookland
 - Registration group element refers to the country, geographical area, or language area of the book
 - Registrant element refers to the publisher or imprint issued that identifier within the registration group
 - Publication element refers to the publisher or imprint issued that identifier within the registration group
 - Check digit Its value is calculated from the other nine digits of the ISBN and provides, as its name implies, a check on the validity of the ISBN
- standard EAN(International Article Number)-13 for non-book products (posters, mugs...)



Madans, ISBNs and Identifiers, 2014

DOI - Digital Object Identifier (ISO Standard)

- a unique, persistent digital identifier of an object— digital or physical.
 - Used extensively in scholarly publishing (journals)
 - Can be assigned to a work, article, book chapter, image, etc.
 - Promotes discovery
 - CrossRef.org
- provides a persistent link (most commonly a URL) to an object and standard metadata for that object.
- can be any length and is structured: Prefix/Suffix Example: 10.1000/182
 - Prefix a directory indicator followed by a registrant code. These two components shall be separated by a full stop (period), e.g. 10.1000
 - Suffix a character string of any length chosen by the registrant. Each suffix shall be unique to the prefix element that precedes it, e.g. 182
 - Should be displayed as URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1000/182
- resolves to URL

DOI components and requirements

- Who is assigning DOI (prefix/suffix)?
 - The prefix is assigned by the allocation agent (prefix owner is responsible for the content of the URL field)
 - The suffix is assigned by the institution that is responsible for the content.
- Basic requirements are (https://www.tudelft.nl/en/library/support/datacite-netherlands/):
 - The research object must be cite-worthy
 - The research object must have well described metadata
 - The institution assigning the DOIs commits to long-term storage of the object

How DOI works?

- the object's metadata is stored with the DOI
- the metadata may include a location, such as an URL, where the object can be found
- the DOI for an object is permanent, whereas its location and other metadata may change
- referring to an online document by its DOI is **more** stable than referring to it by its URL, because the latter may change
- in case of an URL change, the publisher only needs to update the metadata with the new internet address.



https://www.tudelft.nl/en/library/support/datacite-netherlands/

Domain/language specific

- DataCite for datasets
- CrossRef for publications
- EIDR for audio visual objects

■ local language support Registration Agencies (e.g. in Japan, China and Italy)

DataCite example



- annual fee of € 750,- (excl. VAT) per prefix entitling the account holder to create and manage an unlimited number of identifiers (agreement with TU Delft Library)
- DOI can be registered for:
 - Research data
 - Other non-textual materials (e.g. videos, images, 3D models)
 - Grey literature
 - Articles in Open Access journals published by academic institutions

Handle System

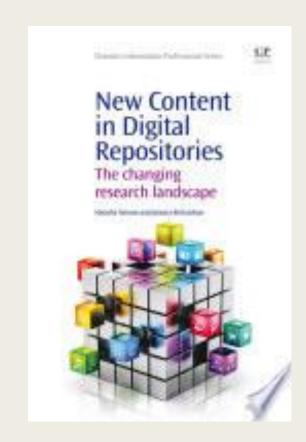
- a technology specification for assigning, managing, and resolving persistent identifiers for digital objects and other resources
- the protocols specified enable a distributed computer system to store identifiers (names, known as Handles) of digital resources and resolve those Handles to the information necessary to locate, access, and otherwise make use of the resources.
- That information can be changed as needed to reflect the current state or location of the identified resource without changing the Handle.

https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIIdentifierSpecs.html

Handle is:

- reliable
- scalable
- flexible
- trusted
- built on open architecture
- transparent to users

■ the main goal: to contribute to persistence



Handle





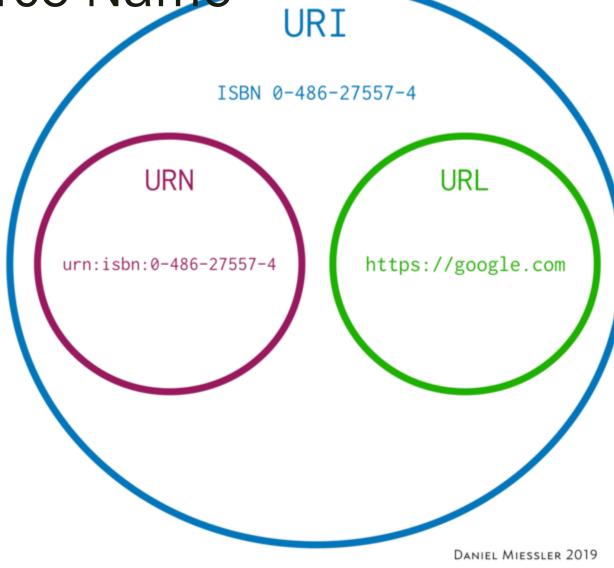
- the system ensures that handles are unique and that they can be retained over long time periods
- since the system makes no assumptions about the characteristics of the items that are identified, handles can be used in a wide variety of systems and applications.

Components:

- naming authorities, handle generators, the global handle server, local handle servers, caching handle servers, client software libraries, proxy servers, and administrative tools
- all components, except the local handle server, have been implemented and are available for general use by the research community

URN - Uniform Resource Name

- Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that uses the URN scheme, and does not imply availability of the identified resource
- Both URNs (names) and URLs (locators)
 are URIs, and a particular URI may be both
 a name and a locator at the same time
- Several national libraries in Europe have a URN:NBN service
- there are other URN namespaces, e.g.: URN:ISBN, URN:ISSN, URN:IETF, URN:LEX...



PROJECT/FUNDER

FundRef

Benefits:

- Funding organizations are able to better track the published results of their grants
- Research institutions are able to monitor the published outputs of their employees
- Publishers are able to analyze the sources of funding for their authors and ensure compliance with funder mandates
- Readers and the public benefit from greater transparency on who funded the research and the results of R&D funding.
- How it works? Authors acknowledge the funding sources for their research in their publications. Using the Funder Registry, publishers can clearly identify the funders who backed the research, standardize this metadata and send it to us.
- openly available through <u>funding data search</u> and <u>API</u>











21,494 funders connected to 4,265,936 published works

Home > Find a service > Funder Registry

View and download the Funder Registry service factsheet

Read the factsheet in your language: español, العربية, Bahasa Indonesia, Brazilian Portuguese; or in English by clicking the image above.

A veritable who's who of funders worldwide, the Crossref Funder Registry is a unique taxonomy of grant-giving organizations.

A freely-downloadable file, this registry lists funders and their unique identifiers. It is CC-0 and available to integrate with your own systems.



HRVATSKA ZAKLADA ZA ZNANOST

TYPE ☐ Journal Article (2.314)

☐ Conference Paper (9)

YEAR

- 2018 (672)
- 2019 (623)
- 2017 (472)
- 2016 (351)
- 2015 (145)
- 2014 (43)
- 2020 (10)
- 2013 (5)
- 2012 (2)

PUBLICATION

- ☐ Physical Review D (85)
- ☐ Physical Review C (63)
- ☐ Physics Letters B (43)

Q Hrvatska Zaklada za Znanost

Metadata Search



SORT BY: RELEVANCE PUBLICATION YEAR

▲ DOWNLOAD AS CSV

PAGE 1 OF 2,323 RESULTS

Harnack Inequality for Subordinate Random Walks

Journal Article published Jun 2019 in Journal of Theoretical Probability volume 32 issue 2 on pages 737 to 764

Research funded by Hrvatska Zaklada za Znanost (3526)

Authors: Ante Mimica, Stjepan Šebek

Singlet state formation and its impact on the magnetic structure in the tetramer system SeCuO3

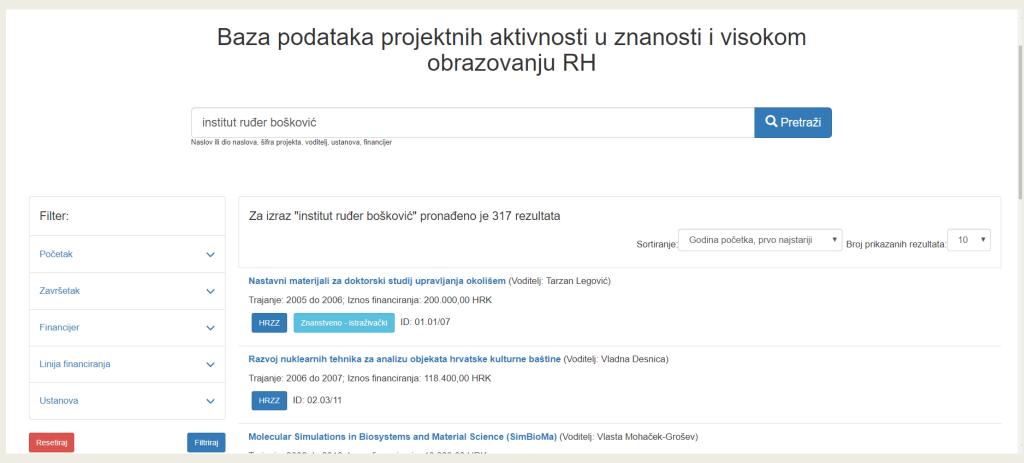
Journal Article published 9 Aug 2018 in Physical Review B volume 98 issue 5

Research funded by Hrvatska Zaklada za Znanost (IP-11-2013-2729) | Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (166298169699) | H2020 Euratom (633053)

Authors: Tonči Cvitanić, Vinko Šurija, Krunoslav Prša, Oksana Zaharko, Ivan Kupčić, Peter Babkevich, Matthias Frontzek, Miroslav Požek, Helmuth Berger, Arnaud Magrez, Henrik M. Rønnow, Mihael S. Grbić, Ivica Živković

Cu nuclear magnetic resonance study of charge and spin stripe order

Example: Croatian national Project Database (created and maintained by RBI)



RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

ROR

- national research organization's identifiers
- globally: ROR, GRID, Ringgold, etc.
- still imperfectly updated and connected, even if the reference systems used for alignments (IdRef, ISNI) improve continuously

GRID.ac



- Global Research Identifier Database 97,900 institutions included (122 from Croatia)
- "Much more than just IDs and names, we augment the data with types, hierarchical structures, locations and <u>much more</u>. We think openly available IDs are vital to using data effectively, so we use GeoNames IDs, NUTS3 regions, WikiData IDs, CrossRef Open Funder Registry IDs, ISNI and link to country specific IDs like UCAS codes, UKPRN numbers, HESA codes and more." (http://grid.ac)

Rudjer Boskovic Institute

grid.4905.8

Metadata:

ID grid.4905.8

Types Facility

Established

External links:

Institute Links http://www.irb.hr/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ru%C4%91e...

0000 0004 0635 7705

501100007259

https://ror.org/02mw21745*

* Preferred ID

Alternate Labels:

Aliases

Acronyms

Croatian Institut Ruđer Bošković

Relationships:

None

Zagreb - Croatia



GeoNames

Туре	Name	GeoNames Code	GeoNames ID
City	Zagreb		3186886
Admin 1 Region	City of Zagreb	HR.21	3337532
Country/Territory	Croatia	HR	3202326

NUTS

Level	Name	NUTS code		
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb	HR041		
NUTS 2	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	HR04		
NUTS 1	HRVATSKA	HRO		

STATISTICS

FREE DATABASE

We are releasing the IDs and metadata for all to use under the Creative Commons Public Domain 1.0 International licence.

GRID has been broadly adopted in the Digital Science portfolio companies to facilitate data exchange, increase functionality, and support novel features. We think these benefits should be shared more widely in the scientific community to foster innovation and increase interoperability.

No yearly fees, no complex licensing agreements, no hassle. GRID is completely free to use, however if you have time we would love to hear what you build with it!



Ringgold (subscription based)

- Ringgold's Identify Database is the organizational reference database
- Identify contains over 500,000 organizations in all countries and sectors including academia, corporations, hospitals, and government entities
- Each institution is described with up to 25 structured metadata including: full legal name, location, alternate names, URL, size metrics, tier, subjects, industry sector, and more
- Related organizations are linked together, such as universities and their departments, or corporate entities with subsidiary firms or divisions
- Comprehensive reference database to normalize organization data
 - support data governance & master data management
 - populate critical systems with clean records, free of duplicates
 - easily transmit and share data across external and internal systems
 - communicate more effectively with external partners
 - power-enhanced analytics for decision support



ROR (ror.community) – work in progress

- Research Organization Registry Community
- Unique and persistent IDs for organizations in the research community
- started by a group of 17 organizations (2016-2018)
- From ror.community:
 - ROR is a community-led project to develop an open, sustainable, usable, and unique identifier for every research organization in the world.
 - ROR will be providing organization identifiers that are globally unique, stable, discoverable, and resolvable
 - in addition, ROR will develop appropriate metadata schema for organizations and explore interoperability with other identifiers through relationship metadata
 - community is what drives ROR, so please consider getting involved



ROR Recommendations

- ROR is intended for use by the research community, for the purposes of increasing the use of organization identifiers in the community and enabling connections between organization records in various systems.
- ROR will derive utility through encouraging cross-talk between existing registry providers.
- Access to organizations for managing ROR records shall be via permission. ROR will be responsible for granting record management permission.
- ROR will focus on the organization levels that are most pertinent for the affiliation use case (who employs, who educates, who funds, etc.).
- ROR will require metadata elements for each record sufficient to uniquely identify the organization.
- ROR documentation and required metadata will be available for use under a recommended <u>Open Definition</u> conformant license, in human- and machine-readable formats.
- ROR will seek seed data from organization identifier providers who serve the research community, whose data meet the metadata requirements, and which data are available under a recommended Open Definition conformant license.
- There will be open criteria and documented processes for inclusion/exclusion, creating, merging, and deprecating a ROR record.
- Record changes will be tracked and recorded using an open provenance model. ROR records may be deprecated, but no assigned identifier will be deleted.
- ROR will be building a supporting new technology. We will maintain a robust customer support system and an open knowledge base to maintain a good relationship with the community's technical teams.

VIAF - Virtual International Authority File

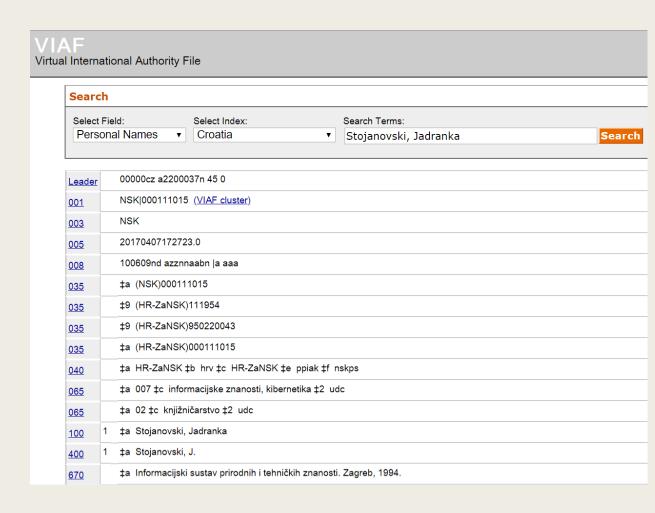
- provides libraries and library users with convenient access to the world's major name authority files (corporate names, geographic names, personal names, works, expressions, subject headings, bibliographic titles)
- VIAF Contributors regularly supply authority data that VIAF matches, links, and groups
- All descriptions for a given entity are merged into a cluster that brings together the different names for that entity
- Allows researchers to identify names, locations, works, and expressions while preserving regional preferences for language, spelling, and script.
- 2003 OCLC, Library of Congress and German National Library, later on National Library of France
- virtual integration of national normative data for persons, corporate bodies and geographical names into a single normative database
- contributors: more than 40 organizations from more than 30 countries
- Croatian NUL from May 2013 in VIAF

NUL contributions to VIAF

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHORITY DATA:

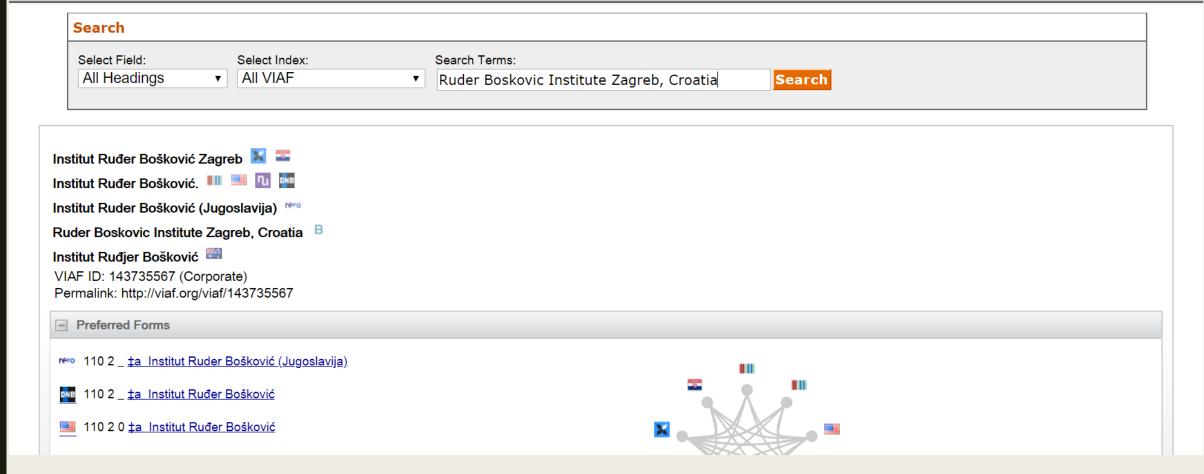
Described entities and quantity/number of authority records: as of January 1, 2018:

- ✓ Persons 485,176
- ✓ Conferences 15,083
- ✓ Corporate bodies 21,309
- √ Geographical names 15,140
- ✓ Titles 1,741
- ✓ Subject Headings (not included in VIAF)



VIAF

Virtual International Authority File



OTHER NEW/OLD IDENTIFIES

CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy)

https://www.casrai.org/credit.html#

- high-level taxonomy, including 14 roles, that can be used to represent the roles typically played by contributors to scientific scholarly output. The roles describe each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output
- most publishers require author and contribution disclosure statements upon article submission – some in structured form, some in free-text form – at the same time that funders are developing more scientifically rigorous ways to track the outputs and impact of their research investments.
- MDPI, PLOS...



http://openresearchbadges.org/

The CRediT roles

#	Role	Definition	
1	Conceptualization	Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.	
2	Data curation	Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use.	
3	Formal analysis	Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data.	
4	Funding acquisition	Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.	
5	Investigation	Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.	
6	Methodology	Development or design of methodology; creation of models.	
7	Project administration	Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.	
8	Resources	Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.	
9	Software	Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.	
10	Supervision	Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.	
11	Validation	Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.	
12	Visualization	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.	
13	Writing - original draft	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).	
14	Writing – review & editing School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages.		

Publication types (CASRAI, COAR, OpenAIRE)

- Output Types/Book
- Output Types/Book Chapter
- Output Types/Book Prospectus
- Output Types/Book Review
- Output Types/Book Series
- Output Types/Conference Abstract
- Output Types/Conference Paper
- Output Types/Conference Poster
- Output Types/Conference Program
- Output Types/Dictionary Entry
- Output Types/Disclosure
- Output Types/Dissertation
- Output Types/Edited Book
- Output Types/Encyclopedia Entry
- Output Types/Funding Submission
- Output Types/Journal Article
- Output Types/Journal Issue

- Output Types/Magazine Article
- Output Types/Manual
- Output Types/Newsletter Article
- Output Types/Newspaper Article
- Output Types/Online Resource
- Output Types/Patent
- Output Types/Registered Copyright
- Output Types/Report
- Output Types/Research Tool
- Output Types/Supervised Student Publication
- Output Types/Tenure-Promotion
- Output Types/Test
- Output Types/Trademark
- Output Types/Translation
- Output Types/University Academic Unit
- Output Types/Website
- Output Types/Working Paper
- Output Types/License ENRESSH Training School 2019, 21-25 October 2019, Poznan, Poland

Choosing the most suitable Persistent Identifier

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvJVvazpTuQ&feature=youtu.be



Implementation of PIDs in your bibliography...towards linked data bibliographies

Thank You!

jadranka.stojanovski@irb.hr

jadranka.stojanovski@unizd.hr

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7399-522X