LEARN Project RDM Glossary

This glossary has been compiled from the efforts of others and due accreditation to the various sources has been recorded throughout. The terms and definitions selected have been chosen to fit best with the LEARN Project's own aims, and with its perceived target audience very much in mind. Suggestions for new terms or alternative definitions for existing ones can be sent during the lifetime of the LEARN Project (until end May 2017) to info@learn-rdm.eu. [*Version 2 – October 2017*]

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
Access (Data)	CASRAI Dictionary	The continued, available for use, ongoing usability of a digital resource, retaining all qualities of authenticity, accuracy and functionality deemed to be essential for the purposes the digital material was created and/or acquired for. Users who have access can retrieve, manipulate, copy, and store copies on a wide range of hard drives and external devices.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Access Rights Information	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- *Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)* CCSDS 650.0-M-2	The information that identifies the access restrictions pertaining to the Content Information, including the legal framework, licensing terms, and access control. It contains the access and distribution conditions stated within the Submission Agreement, related to both preservation (by the OAIS) and final usage (by the Consumer). It also includes the specifications for the application of rights enforcement measures.	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/650x0m2.pdf
Archive		A collection of data and/or records stored with a view to long term preservation.	

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Authenticity	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-M-2	The degree to which a person (or system) regards an object as what it is purported to be. Authenticity is judged on the basis of evidence.	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/650x0m2.pdf
Big Data	Andrea De Mauro , Marco Greco , Michele Grimaldi , (2016) "A formal definition of Big Data based on its essential features", Library Review, Vol. 65 Iss: 3, pp.122 – 135	Big Data is the Information asset characterised by such a high volume, velocity and variety to require specific technology and analytical methods for its transformation into value	http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/LR-06-2015-0061
Born Digital	CASRAI Dictionary	Digital materials which are not intended to have an analogue equivalent, either as the originating source or as a result of conversion to analogue form. This term is used to differentiate them from 1) digital materials which have been created as a result of converting analogue originals; and 2) digital materials, which may have originated from a digital source but have been printed to paper, e.g. some electronic records.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Cloud Computing	A Dictionary of the Internet (3 ed.) Darrel Ince. Oxford University Press Published online: 2013 Current Online Version: 2013. ISBN: 9780191744150	A term used to describe the Internet as a massive computer that can hold large amounts of data and where the individual hardware processors of the computer cooperate in order to carry out some computational task. In effect it is used to describe the hosting of computer applications in a distributed way rather than having them resident on a single computer. This is a revolutionary idea that challenges the whole idea of a computer or a locally clustered set of	http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780191744150.001.0001/acref-9780191744150-e-4112#

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		computers being used as a medium for applications.	
Content Information	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-M-2	(In the OAIS model) a set of information that is the original target of preservation or that includes part or all of that information.	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/650x0m2.pdf
Creative Commons	Wikipedia	Creative Commons (CC) is an American non-profit organization devoted to expanding the range of creative works available for others to build upon legally and to share. The organization has released several copyright-licences known as Creative Commons licences free of charge to the public. These licences allow creators to communicate which rights they reserve, and which rights they waive for the benefit of recipients or other creators. An easy-to-understand one-page explanation of rights, with associated visual symbols, explains the specifics of each Creative Commons licence. Creative Commons licences do not replace copyright, but are based upon it. They replace individual negotiations for specific rights between copyright owner (licensor) and licensee, which are necessary under an "all rights reserved" copyright management, with a "some rights reserved" management employing standardized licences for re-use cases where no commercial compensation is sought by the copyright owner.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons
Data	CASRAI Dictionary	Facts, measurements, recordings, records, or observations about the world collected by scientists and others, with a minimum of contextual interpretation. Data may be in any format or medium taking the form of writings, notes, numbers, symbols, text, images, films, video, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, drawings, designs or	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms

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		other graphical representations, procedural manuals, forms, diagrams, work flow charts, equipment descriptions, data files, data processing algorithms, or statistical records.	
Data Compliance	CASRAI Dictionary	Data compliance consists of the ongoing processes to ensure adherence of data to both enterprise business rules (government department, university, industry, or agency), and to legal, regulatory and accreditation requirements. Data compliance includes five areas: controls, audit, legal compliance, regulatory compliance, and accreditation conformance.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Data Curation	University of Oxford	Curation is the act of managing digital items held within an archive over the long term. It is an active process, implying action on the part of the curators so that items remain secure, discoverable and accessible. 'Digital curation involves maintaining, preserving and adding value' to archived items 'throughout their lifecycle. The active management of [digital] research data reduces threats to their long-term research value and mitigates the risk of digital obsolescence.'[1] Curation includes: selection, appraisal, preservation, disposal and transformation for example, migration to an updated format.	http://researchdata.ox.ac.uk/home/glossary/
Data Deluge **(cf Data Revolution)**	President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Leadership Under Challenge: Information Technology R&D in a Competitive World An Assessment of the Federal Networking and	The data deluge refers to the situation where the sheer volume of new data being generated is overwhelming the capacity of institutions to manage it and researchers to make use of it.	http://www.nsf.gov/geo/geo-data-policies/pcast-nit-final.pdf

[1] http://www.dcc.ac.uk/digital-curation/what-digital-curation

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	Information Technology R&D Program 35 (Aug. 2007)		
Data Deposit	University of Bristol	The process of committing data to a repository or other storage facility.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Data Governance	Jisc Research Data Network Glossary	The overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data. A sound data governance program includes a governing body or council, a defined set of procedures, and a plan to execute those procedures.	https://research-data-network.readme.io/docs/glossary
Data Ingest		The transferral of data to a repository, archive or other managed storage environment.	
Data Integrity	University of Bristol	The completeness, accuracy and freedom from error of a data set.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Data Lifecycle	Jisc Research Data Network Glossary	All the stages in the existence of digital information from creation to destruction.	https://research-data-network.readme.io/docs/glossary
Data Management Plan	Digital Curation Centre	Funding bodies increasingly require grant-holders to develop and implement Data Management and Sharing Plans (DMPs). Plans typically state what data will be created and how, and outline the plans for sharing and preservation, noting what is appropriate given the nature of the data and any restrictions that may need to be applied	http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans

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Data Mining	CASRAI Dictionary	The process of analysing multivariate datasets using pattern recognition or other knowledge discovery techniques to identify potentially unknown and potentially meaningful data content, relationships, classification, or trends. Data mining parameters include: Association (looking for patterns where one event is connected to another event); Sequence or path analysis (looking for patterns where one event leads to another later event); Classification (looking for new patterns); Clustering (finding and visually documenting groups of facts not previously known); Forecasting, or predictive analytics (discovering patterns in data that can lead to reasonable predictions about the future.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Data Revolution **(cf Data Deluge)**	UN Secretary General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (2014), "A World that Counts: Mobilising the Data Revolution for sustainable development"	There are numerous definitions, but perhaps the most useful comes from the report by the UN Secretary General's Independent Expert Advisory Group. It speaks of an "explosion" in the volume and production of data matched by a "growing demand for data from all parts of society". But it goes further than discussing supply and demand. It says the data revolution must address global inequalities in access to and use of data and should aim to "monitor development progress, hold governments accountable and foster sustainable development. (OECD Document)	http://www.undatarevolution.org/report/
Data Science	World Bank	The gleaning of knowledge from data as a discipline that includes elements of programming, mathematics, modelling, engineering and visualization.	http://live.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Big%20Data%20for%20Development%20Report_final%20version.pdf
Data Scientist	Edison Project	There is no clear definition so far of what a data scientist is, but there is a lively debate on the topic and more importantly a lively market of recruiters offering to pay good salaries for what they perceive is a key role for the future. The	http://edison-project.eu/sites/edison-project.eu/files/attached_files/node-

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		consensus appears to be that a data scientist role is something between a data analyst, a statistician and a computer scientist but having sufficient domain specific knowledge and possessing of other pioneering scientific research qualities too. Another perspective on this complex role is sometimes referred to as a "T" shaped skill set. By this, it is implied that individuals possess a breadth of skills such as academic curiosity, storytelling, product sense, engineering etc. but also deep statistical and machine learning competences for example. Furthermore, we believe that tomorrow's Chief Executive Officers will be pooled from these data scientists of today. Such individuals will possess the insight, experience and wisdom to lead the major enterprises of tomorrow in an increasingly data-centric world.	5/edison2017poster02-dsp-profiles-v03.pdf
Data Set	University of Bristol	A defined collection of data with common elements.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Data Steward	University of Bristol	An employee of a University or research institute who is responsible for the lifecycle of a set of research data, usually the Principal Investigator (PI) of the project.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
DCC		Digital Curation Centre (UK)	http://www.dcc.ac.uk/
Designated Community	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-M-2	An identified group of potential Consumers who should be able to understand a particular set of information. The Designated Community may be composed of multiple user communities. A Designated Community is defined by the Archive and this definition may change over time	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/650x0m2.pdf

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Digital Curation	Digital Curation Centre	Digital curation involves maintaining, preserving and adding value to digital research data throughout its lifecycle. The active management of research data reduces threats to their long-term research value and mitigates the risk of digital obsolescence. Meanwhile, curated data in trusted digital repositories may be shared among the wider UK research community. As well as reducing duplication of effort in research data creation, curation enhances the long-term value of existing data by making it available for further high quality research	http://www.dcc.ac.uk/digital-curation/what-digital-curation
Digital Object	CASRAI Dictionary	A digital object is composed of structured sequence of bits/bytes. As an object it is named. The bit sequence realizing the object can be identified and accessed by a unique and persistent identifier or by use of referencing attributes describing its properties.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Digital Object Identifier	Wikipedia	A digital object identifier (DOI) is a type of persistent identifier used to uniquely identify objects. The DOI system is particularly used for electronic documents such as journal articles. The DOI system began in 2000 and is managed by the International DOI Foundation. DOI means "digital identifier of an object" rather than "identifier of a digital object". Metadata about the object is stored in association with the DOI name. It may include a location, such as a URL, where the object can be found. The DOI for a document remains fixed over the lifetime of the document, whereas its location and other metadata may change. Referring to an online document by its DOI provides more stable linking than simply referring to it by its URL, because if its URL changes, the publisher only needs to update the metadata for the DOI to link to the new URL.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_object_identifier

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Digital Preservation	University of Bristol	The set of processes, activities and management of digital information over time to ensure its long-term accessibility. Because of the relatively short lifecycle of digital information, preservation is an ongoing process.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Digital Preservation Strategy	Paradigm Project	A digital preservation strategy is a well-considered and documented approach to the preservation of digital objects. For collecting archivists, the purpose of such a strategy is to ensure that access to the born-digital archives accessioned by a repository can be maintained indefinitely. For repositories responsible for personal digital archives this will probably include material created on long-past, recent, current and future computers and devices.	www.paradigm.ac.uk/workbook/pdfs/08_digital_preservation.pdf
Digital Repository	University of Bristol	A facility where data may be deposited and preserved safely, with regulated access to it.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Dynamic Data	Wikipedia	In the context of programming, or if the conversation can safely assume what is the time scale of the data: Dynamic data or transactional data denotes information that is asynchronously changed as further updates to the information become available. The opposite of this is persistent data, which is data that is infrequently accessed and not likely to be modified. Dynamic data is also different from streaming data, in that there is no constant flow of information. Rather, updates may come at any time, with periods of inactivity in between.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_data
Emulation (Digital preservation)	Wikipedia	Emulation is the replicating of functionality of an obsolete system. According to van der Hoeven, "Emulation does not focus on the digital object, but on the hard- and software environment in which the object is rendered. It aims at	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_preservation#Emulation

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
		(re)creating the environment in which the digital object was originally created."[2] Examples are having the ability to replicate or imitate another operating system. Examples include emulating an Atari 2600 on a Windows system or emulating WordPerfect 1.0 on a Macintosh. Emulators may be built for applications, operating systems, or hardware platforms.	
FAIR Principles	Wilkinson, M. D. et al. The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. Sci. Data	The 'FAIR' Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship form the focus of an article in the Nature journal Scientific Data an open-access, peer-reviewed journal for descriptions of scientifically valuable datasets. The four principles — Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reusability — provide a guideline for data producers and publishers to enhance the reusability of scientific data.	http://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618 doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18
Funder	Open Research Glossary	An institute, corporation or government body that provides financial assistance for research.	https://figshare.com/articles/Open_Research_Glossary/1482094
Institutional Repository	University of Bristol	An online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating materials such as journal articles and digital versions of theses and dissertations. It might also include other digital resources generated by a research institution such as administrative documents, course notes or learning objects.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	Open Research Glossary	The rights given to the owners of intellectual property. IPR is protected either automatically (e.g. copyright, design rights) or by registering or applying for it (e.g. trademarks, patents). Protecting your intellectual property makes it easier to take	https://figshare.com/articles/Open_Research_Glossary/1482094

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[2] "Emulation for Digital Preservation in Practice: The Results - van der Hoeven - International Journal of Digital Curation". ijdc.net.

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
		legal action against anyone who steals or copies it. IPR can be legally sold, assigned or licenced by the creator to other parties, or joint-owned.	
Interoperability	University of Bristol	The ability of diverse systems, contents and organisations to work together.	http://vocab.bris.ac.uk/data/glossary/glossary-1.0.html
LEARN		**LE**aders **A**ctivating **R**esearch **N**etworks: Implementing the LERU Research Data Roadmap and Toolkit.	http://learn-rdm.eu/
LERU		League of European Research Universities	http://www.leru.org
Linked Data	Research Data Alliance	Linked data also called Linked Open Data is data where relationships/connections among data should is made available. This allows easy data access. Explanation: this related collection of interrelated datasets is stored on the Web & available via a common format -RDF.	http://smw-rda.esc.rzg.mpg.de/index.php/Linked_Data
Long Term	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-M-2	A period of time long enough for there to be concern about the impacts of changing technologies, including support for new media and data formats, and of a changing Designated Community, on the information being held in an OAIS. This period extends into the indefinite future.	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/650x0m2.pdf
Metadata	Wikipedia	**Metadata** are "data that provide information about other data". Two types of metadata exist: **structural metadata** and **descriptive metadata**. Structural metadata are data about the containers of data. Descriptive metadata use individual instances of application data or the data content. A main purpose of metadata is to facilitate in the discovery	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metadata

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
		of relevant information, more often classified as resource discovery. Metadata also helps organize electronic resources, provide digital identification, and helps support archiving and preservation of the resource. Metadata assists in resource discovery by "allowing resources to be found by relevant criteria, identifying resources, bringing similar resources together, distinguishing dissimilar resources, and giving location information."[3]	
Migration (Digital Preservation)	Wikipedia	Migration is the transferring of data to newer system environments. This may include conversion of resources from one file format to another (e.g., conversion of Microsoft Word to PDF or OpenDocument) or from one operating system to another (e.g., Windows to GNU/Linux) so the resource remains fully accessible and functional. Two significant problems face migration as a plausible method of digital preservation in the long terms. Due to the fact that digital objects are subject to a state of near continuous change, migration may cause problems in relation to authenticity and migration has proven to be time-consuming and expensive for "large collections of heterogeneous objects, which would need constant monitoring and intervention.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_preservation#Migration
Open Access	Open Research Glossary	Making peer reviewed scholarly manuscripts freely available via the Internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors	https://figshare.com/articles/Open_Research_Glossary/1482094

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[3] National Information Standards Organization; Rebecca Guenther; Jaqueline Radebaugh (2004). _Understanding Metadata_ (PDF). Bethesda, MD: NISO Press. _ISBN_ _1-880124-62-9_. _Retrieved 2 April 2014_.

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		control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited. May also refer to theses, books, book chapters, monographs and other content. [Budapest Open Access Initiative]	
Open Access Journal	Open Research Glossary	A journal that exclusively comprises open access articles.	https://figshare.com/articles/ Open_Research_Glossary/1 482094
Open Access Publisher	Open Research Glossary	A publisher that publishes all research articles as open access articles. Most legacy publishers have options to make journals at least partially open access.	https://figshare.com/articles/ Open_Research_Glossary/1 482094
Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Model	Wikipedia	The term OAIS also refers, by extension, to the ISO OAIS Reference Model for an OAIS. This reference model is defined by recommendation CCSDS 650.0-B-1 of the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems; [1] this text is identical to ISO 14721:2003 which is superseded by ISO 14721:2012. The CCSDS's purview is space agencies, but the OAIS model it developed has proved useful to a wide variety of other organizations and institutions with digital archiving needs. The information being maintained has been deemed to need "long term preservation", even if the OAIS itself is not permanent. "Long term" is long enough to be concerned with the impacts of changing technologies, including support for new media and data formats, or with a changing user community. "Long term" may extend indefinitely. In this reference model there is a particular focus on digital information, both as the primary forms of information held and as supporting information for both digitally and physically archived materials. Therefore, the model accommodates information that is inherently non-digital (e.g., a physical sample), but the modelling and preservation of such information is not addressed in detail. As strictly a conceptual framework, the OAIS model does not require the use of any particular computing platform,	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Open_Archival_Information_ System#The_reference_mo del

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		system environment, system design paradigm, system development methodology, database management system, database design paradigm, data definition language, command language, system interface, user interface, technology, or media for an archive to be compliant. Its aim is to set the standard for the activities that are involved in preserving a digital archive rather than the method for carrying out those activities.	
Open Business	Wikipedia	An approach to enterprise that draws on ideas from openness movements like free software, open source, open content and open tools and standards. The approach places value on transparency, stakeholder inclusion, and accountability. Open business structures make contributors and non-contributors visible so that business benefits are distributed accordingly. They seek to increase personal engagement and positive outcomes by rewarding contributors in an open way.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_business
Open Data	Jisc Research Data Network Glossary	Data that is freely available and usable without restriction.	https://research-data-network.readme.io/docs/glossary
Open Enterprise		*See Open Business*	
Open Network	A Dictionary of the Internet (3 ed.) Darrel Ince. Oxford University Press Published online: 2013 Current Online Version: 2013. ISBN: 9780191744150	A network which provides open access to its users with little, if any, authentication being applied. The best example of an open network is the Internet.	http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780191744150.001.0001/acref-9780191744150-e-2392?rskey=FMd4Qh&result=2318

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Open Science	European Commission. Open innovation, open science, open to the world A vision for Europe 2016)-	[Open Science] captures a systemic change to the way science and research have been carried out for the last fifty years: shifting from the standard practices of publishing research results in scientific publications towards sharing and using all available knowledge at an earlier stage in the research process. Open Science is to science what Web 2.0 was to social and economic transactions: allowing end users to be producers of ideas, relations and services and in doing so enabling new working models, new social relationships and leading to a new modus operandi for science. Open Science is as important and disruptive a shift as e-commerce has been for retail. Just like e-commerce, it affects the whole 'business cycle' of doing science and research – from the selection of research subjects, to the carrying out of research and to its use and re-use - as well as all the actors and actions involved up front (e.g. universities) or down the line (e.g. publishers).	https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/3213b335-1cbc-11e6-ba9a-01aa75ed71a1/language-en
Open Science Cloud	European Commission - European Research & Innovation	Virtual environments with free at the point of use, open and seamless services for storage, management, analysis and re-use of the data that are linked to their research activities, across borders and scientific disciplines.	https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud
Open Science Evaluation	FOSTER	An open assessment of research results, not limited to peer-reviewers, but requiring the community's contribution.	https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/128
Open Science Policies	FOSTER	Best practice guidelines for applying Open Science and achieving its fundamental goals.	https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-policies
Open Science Tools	FOSTER	Refers to the tools that can assist in the process of delivering and building on Open Science.	https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/134

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Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
Persistent Data	Wikipedia	Persistent Data denotes information that is infrequently accessed and not likely to be modified.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persistent_data
Persistent Identifier	Digital Preservation Handbook – Digital Preservation Coalition	A persistent identifier is a long-lasting reference to a digital resource. Typically it has two components: a unique identifier; and a service that locates the resource over time even when it's location changes. The first helps to ensure the provenance of a digital resource (that it is what it purports to be), whilst the second will ensure that the identifier resolves to the correct current location. Persistent identifiers thus aim to solve the problem of the persistence of accessing cited resource, particularly in the academic literature. All too often, web addresses (links) fail to take you to the referenced resource you expect. This can be for technological reasons like server failure but human-created failures are more common. Organisations transfer journals to new publishers, reorganise their websites, or lose interest in older content, leading to broken links when you try to access a resource. This is frustrating for users, but the consequences can be serious if the linked resource is essential for legal, medical or scientific reasons. Persistent identifiers can also be used 'behind-the-scenes' within a repository to manage some of the challenges in cataloguing and describing, or providing intellectual control and access to born-digital materials. Examples of persistent identifier schemes include: Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Handle, Archival Resource Key (ARK), Persistent Uniform Resource Locator (PURL) & Universal Resource Name (URN)	http://handbook.dpconline.org/technical-solutions-and-tools/persistent-identifiers
Preservation planning	DCC	An ongoing process which plans for plan for the preservation of digital material throughout its lifecycle. Preservation actions must be planned – and then realised – to ensure that the authoritative nature of digital material is protected for the long term. Such actions include validation,	http://www.dcc.ac.uk/

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
		assigning preservation metadata, assigning representation information and ensuring acceptable data structures or file formats. Together, these preservation actions ensure that your digital objects remain authentic, reliable and usable whilst at all times maintaining their integrity.	
Public good	DCC	The interest of the public that asserts that publicly funded research data should be made openly available with few restrictions.	
RDA		Research Data Alliance	https://rd-alliance.org/
RDM		Research Data Management	
Replication	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems.- Reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-M-2	A Digital Migration where there is no change to the Packaging Information, the Content Information, and the PDI. The bits used to represent these Information Objects are preserved in the transfer to the same or new media instance.	https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs /650x0m2.pdf
Reproducible Research	DCC	"Digital curation involves maintaining, preserving and adding value to digital research data throughout its lifecycle. The active management of research data reduces threats to their long-term research value and mitigates the risk of digital obsolescence. Meanwhile, curated data in trusted digital repositories may be shared among the wider UK research community. As well as reducing duplication of effort in research data creation, curation enhances the long-term value of existing data by making it available for further high quality research."	http://www.dcc.ac.uk/digital-curation/what-digital-curation#sthash.LEe1uMl7.d puf

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Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
Repository Services	Clifford Lynch - Coalition for Networked Information	A set of services that a university [or research organisation] offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members.	http://www.openoasis.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=167&Itemid=358
Research Data	UCL Research Data Policy	Data are facts, observations or experiences on which an argument or theory is constructed or tested. Data may be numerical, descriptive, aural or visual. Data may be raw, abstracted or analysed, experimental or observational. Data include but are not limited to: laboratory notebooks; field notebooks; primary research data (including research data in hardcopy or in computer readable form); questionnaires; audiotapes; videotapes; models; photographs; films; test responses. Research collections may include slides; artefacts; specimens; samples.	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/isd/services/research-it/documents/uclresearchdatapolicy.pdf
Research data infrastructure	CASRAI Dictionary	The configuration of staff, services and tools assembled to support data management across the research lifecycle and more specifically to provide comprehensive coverage of the stages making up the data lifecycle. It can be organized locally and/or globally to support research data activities across the research lifecycle.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Research Data Management	CASRAI Dictionary	Refers to the storage, access and preservation of data produced from a given investigation. Data management practices cover the entire lifecycle of the data, from planning the investigation to conducting it, and from backing up data as it is created and used to long term preservation of data deliverables after the research investigation has concluded. Specific activities and issues that fall within the category of Data Management include: – File naming: the proper way to name computer files	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms

Acronym / Brand Name / Term	Source	Definition	Scope note / Web link
		– Data quality control and quality assurance – Data access – Data documentation (including levels of uncertainty) – Metadata creation and controlled vocabularies – Data storage – Data archiving & preservation – Data sharing and re-use – Data integrity – Data security – Data privacy – Data rights	
Research Data Management Policy	CASRAI Dictionary	A written document backed by management describing policy and providing guidance to ensure that appropriate standards, consistent guidelines, and common strategies are used, providing linkages to and consistency with other similar systems, and fostering a true network across an organization producing data.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Category:Terms
Structured data	Research Data Alliance	Structured Data, in distinction to unstructured data, is data that conforms to a defined, fixed schema. Examples: relational databases, spreadsheets and RDF triples.	http://smw-rda.esc.rzg.mpg.de/index.php/Structured_Data
Unstructured data	CASRAI Dictionary	Data that have not been organized into a format and identifiable data structure that makes them easy to access and process. These data can often be searched as long as they are digital, but they are difficult to use for computer analyses.	http://dictionary.casrai.org/Unstructured_data
Visualisation	Wikipedia	Graphic ways of presenting data that help people to make sense of huge amounts of information.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_visualization