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OpenAIRE guidelines for Repositories

PUMA's use-case



OpenAire in a nutshell

- **Measuring OA impact and research impact**
 - w.r.t. funding, organizations, authors, research infrastructures
- **Advocating Open Access to literature and to datasets**



Networking
infrastructure



Technical
infrastructure



OpenAIRE Networking infrastructure

- **National Open Access Desks**
 - 29 European countries + Serbia, Turkey, Norway, and Iceland
- **Europe-wide and country-oriented dissemination**
 - Awareness: advocating Open Access policies and methodologies
 - Facilitating interoperability:
 - recommending exchange metadata formats



recommending exchange metadata

formats



OpenAIRE Networking infrastructure

Facilitating interoperability

- **Focusing on data sources for research outcomes**
 - Publication repositories, dataset repositories, CRIS systems
- **OpenAIRE Guidelines for data source managers**
 - Export formats for metadata description
 - Access protocols (APIs) for exporting metadata descriptions

For more: <https://guidelines.openaire.eu>



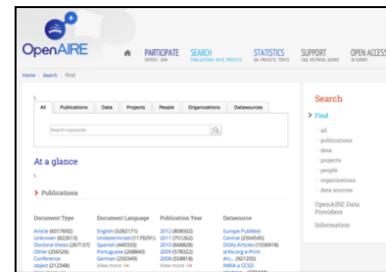


Technical infrastructure

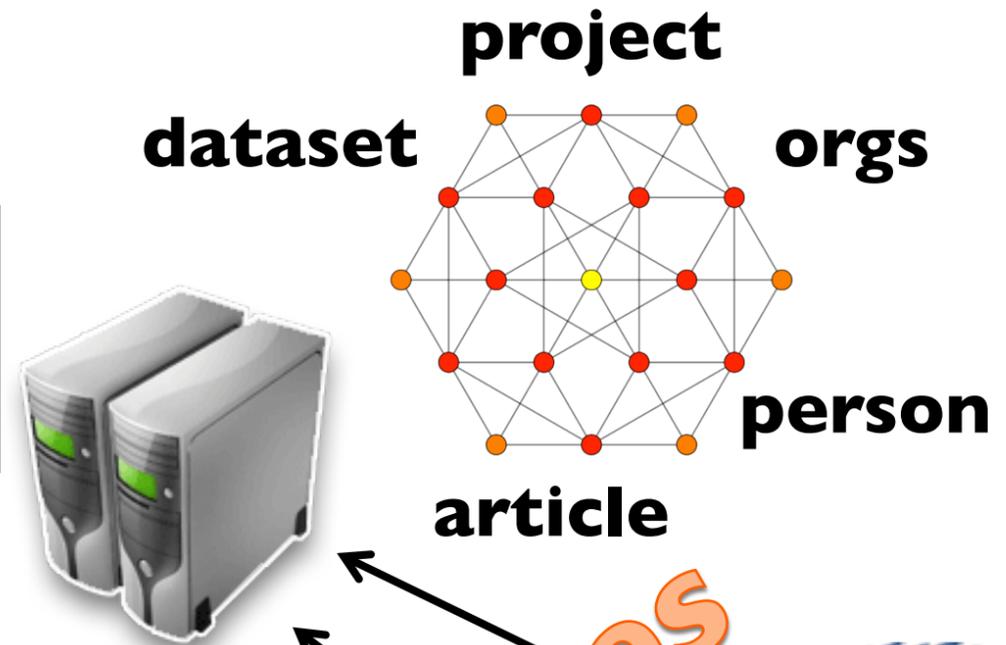
8M publications!

- **OpenAIRE Technical infrastructure**

- Collecting metadata information from European data sources
- Populating graph of metadata
- Deduplication
- Inference of relationships



API



guidelines



<http://beta.openaire.eu>

OpenAIRE and literature repositories

OpenAIRE guidelines for repository managers (v3.0)

- **Protocol: OAI-PMH**
- **OAI-set: one OAI set of preference (recommended: openaire)**
- **Format: OpenAIRE-qualified Dublin Core**
- **Expected content: metadata records relative to**
 - All publications bearing link to FP7 or National project(s)
 - Open Access publications
 - Records may optionally contain references to datasets



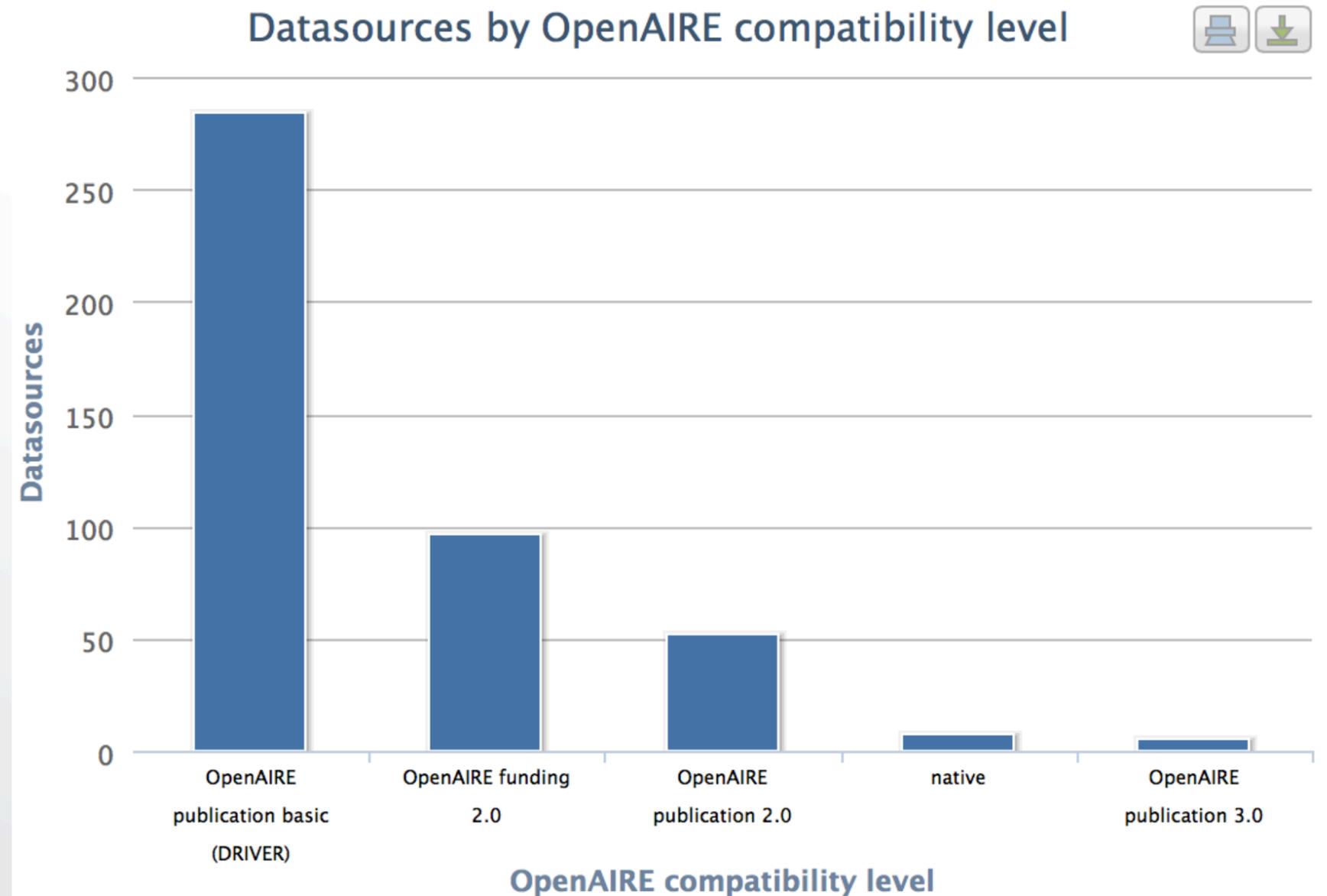
OpenAIRE and literature repositories

- **Repository managers must**
 - Register to the OpenAIRE infrastructure (possible only after registration to the OpenDOAR.org directory)
 - Validate the quality of their metadata using the OpenAIRE validator
- **If quality ranks are acceptable OpenAIRE harvests information from the repository**
 - Harvest frequency depends on repository size and availability of incremental harvesting

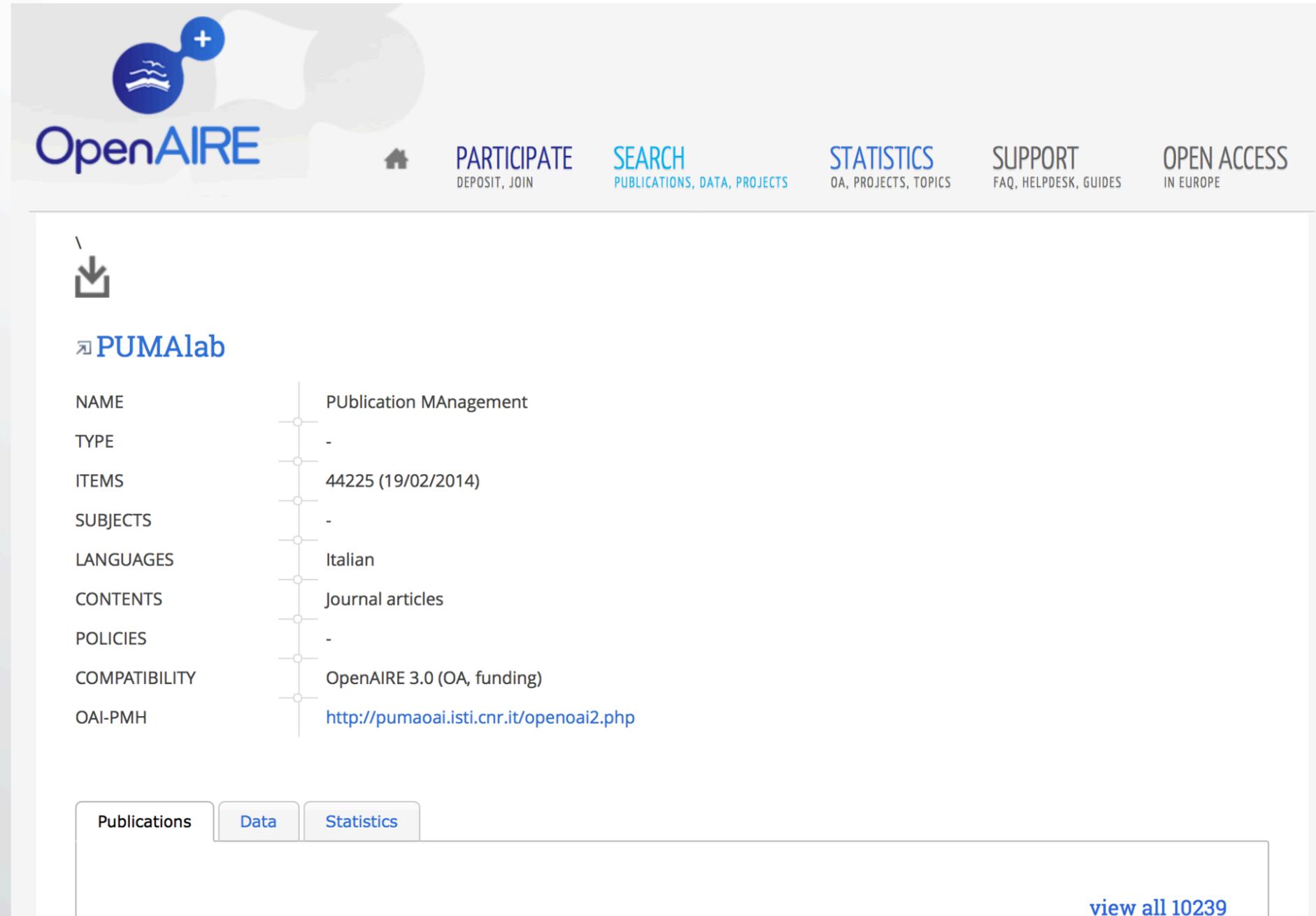


PUMA's use case

- PUMA was the first OpenAIRE 3.0 compliant repository in Europe
- Today: 443 data sources



PUMA presentation page



The screenshot shows the OpenAIRE record page for PUMAlab. The header includes the OpenAIRE logo and navigation links: PARTICIPATE (DEPOSIT, JOIN), SEARCH (PUBLICATIONS, DATA, PROJECTS), STATISTICS (OA, PROJECTS, TOPICS), SUPPORT (FAQ, HELPDESK, GUIDES), and OPEN ACCESS (IN EUROPE). The main content area features a download icon, the record title 'PUMAlab', and a table of metadata. At the bottom, there are tabs for 'Publications', 'Data', and 'Statistics', and a 'view all 10239' link.

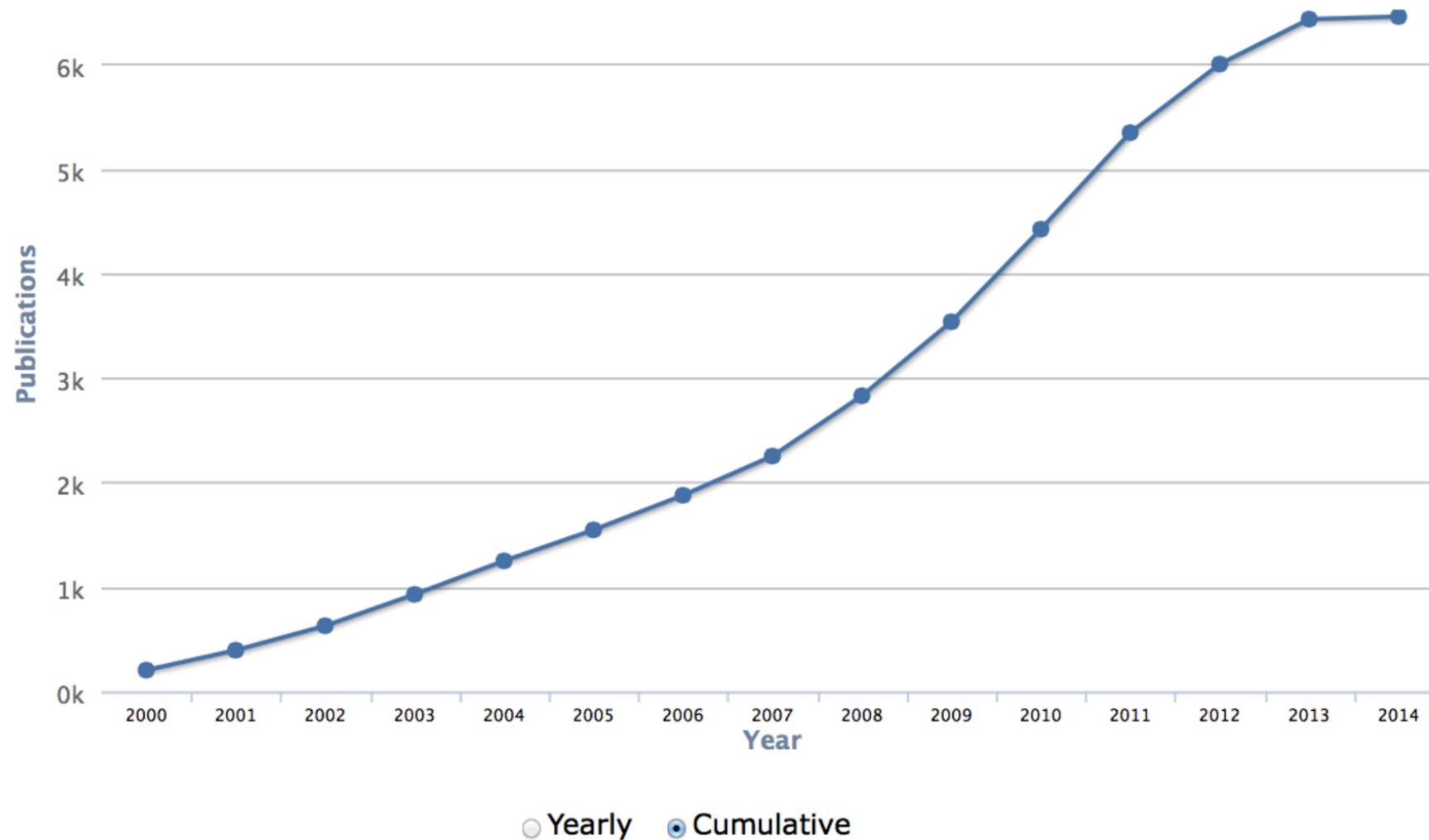
NAME	PubliCation MAnagement
TYPE	-
ITEMS	44225 (19/02/2014)
SUBJECTS	-
LANGUAGES	Italian
CONTENTS	Journal articles
POLICIES	-
COMPATIBILITY	OpenAIRE 3.0 (OA, funding)
OAI-PMH	http://pumaoai.isti.cnr.it/openoai2.php

Publications Data Statistics

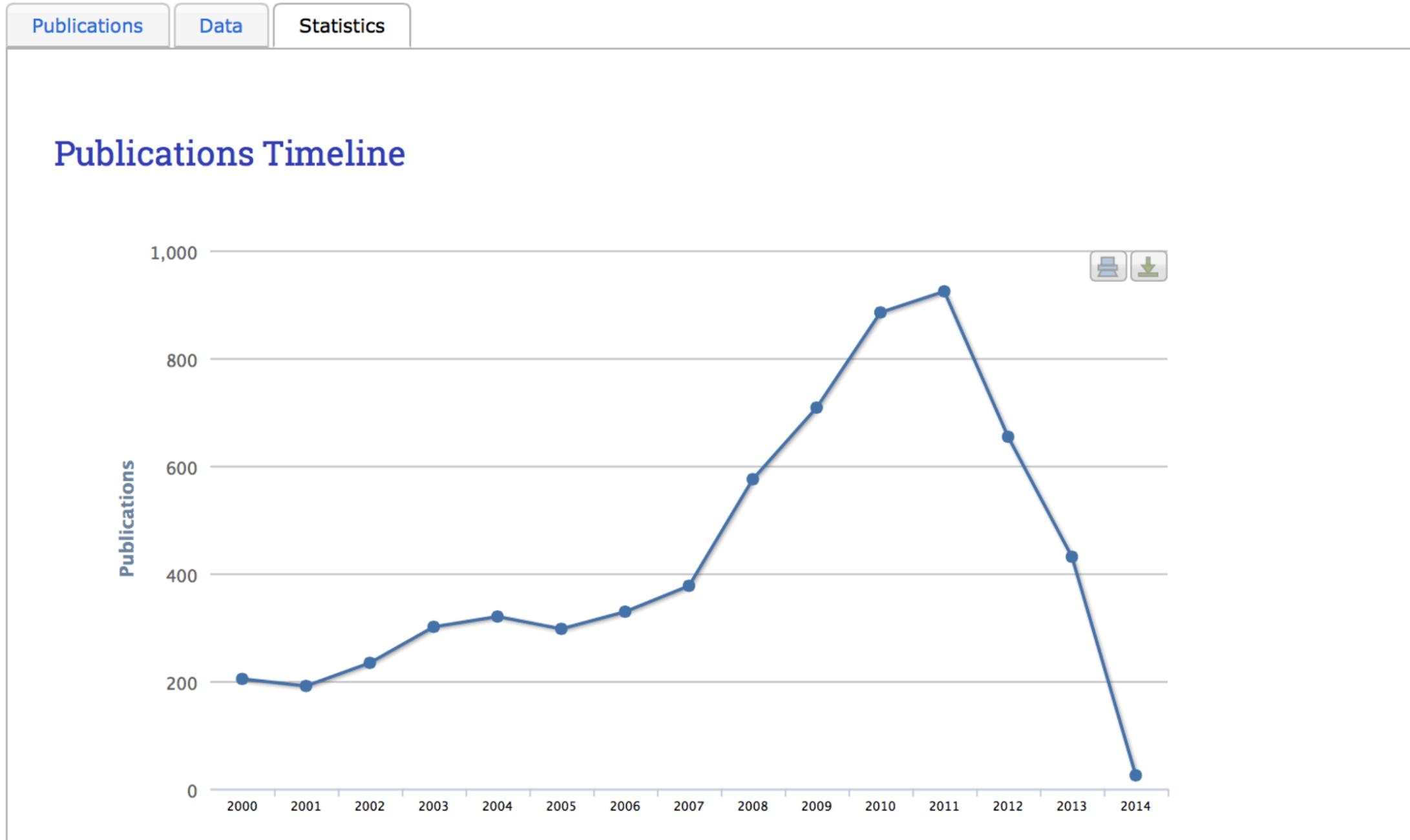
[view all 10239](#)

PUMA statistics

Publications Timeline

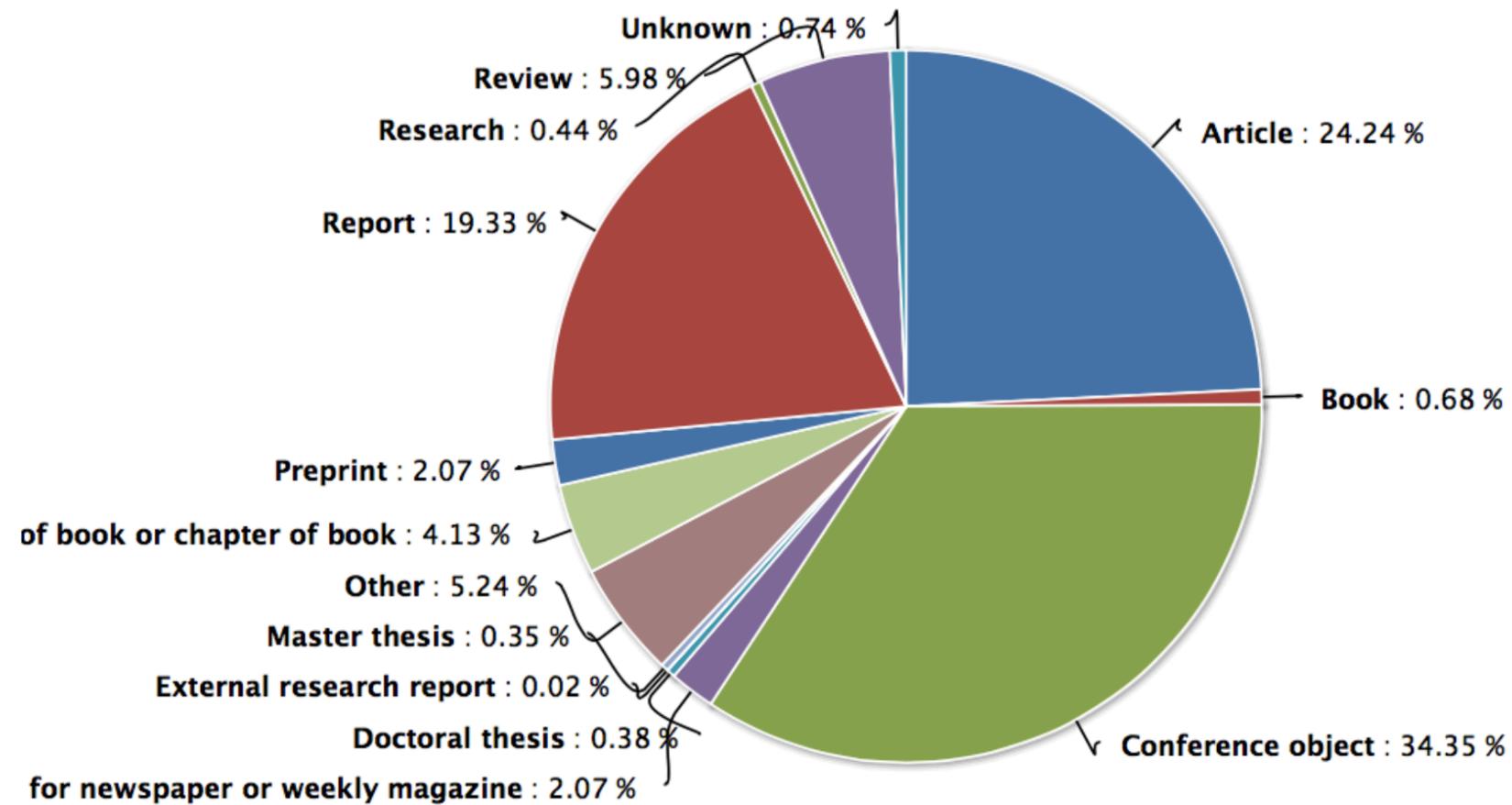


PUMA statistics



PUMA statistics

Publications per Document Type



PUMA publication pages



A vision towards Scientific Communication Infrastructures

Castelli, Donatella; Manghi, Paolo; Thanos, Costantino (2013)

Springer

English

publication

Research Digital Libraries, info:eu-repo/classification/acm/H.3.7 Digital Libraries, Data Infrastructures, Data Centers, Scientific communication systems

Identifiers:

Abstract The two pillars of the modern scientific communication are Data Centers and Research Digital Libraries, whose technologies and admin staff support researchers at storing, curating, sharing, and discovering the data and the publications they produce. Being realized to maintain and give access to the results of complementary phases of the scientific research process, such systems are poorly integrated with one another and generally do not rely on the strengths of the other. Today, such a gap hampers achieving the objectives of the modern scientific communication, that is, publishing, interlinking, and discovery of all outcomes of the research process, from the experimental and observational datasets to the final paper. In this work, we envision that instrumental to bridge the gap is the construction of "Scientific Communication Infrastructures". The main goal of these infrastructures is to facilitate interoperability between Data Centers and Research Digital Libraries and to provide services that simplify the implementation of the large variety of modern scientific communication patterns.



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Questions?