



Levels of Archival Stewardship at the NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center: A Conceptual Model

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ARCHIVAL SCIENTIFIC DATA STEWARDSHIP



Q: What is scientific data stewardship?*

A: Application of an integrated suite of functions enabling the full scientific value of environmental data and information to be preserved and **exploited** over the long-term (decades).

^{*}Much of this definition was adapted and condensed from the whitepaper outlining the goals and objectives of NOAA's Scientific Data Stewardship Program (attributed to Bates, Goldberg, *et al.*, 2005), and the corresponding review from the National Research Council (NAP, 2005).



The five fundamental principles of Scientific Data Stewardship



- 1. Document the data and preserve it. Establish end-to-end accountability for its integrity. (Digital Preservation)
- 2. Provide IT support for the data to maintain its integrity and provide access that is flexible, adaptable and provides the capability perform computations (e.g., generate products or statistics). (Digital Preservation +)
- 3. Assess and ensure data quality. This mandates the detection of spurious observations and biases and requires subject matter expertise.
- 4. Engage with the scientific community to ensure the best understanding of the data is applied to any analyses or products. This also requires subject matter expertise.
- 5. Continuity: to be meaningful, stewardship must be provided over years and decades, spanning and adapting to scientific advances and changes in scientific understanding as well as those in information technology hardware and software.

Again adapted and condensed from the whitepaper attributed to Bates, Goldberg, et al. (2005).





Build CDRs

Derive Products

Increasing Subject Matter Expertise Scientific QA, Aggregate, Improve

Tailored Access and Rich Inventories

Long-Term Preservation and Access

Byrne, 2012



	Level 1 Protect	Level 2 Know	Level 3 Monitor	Level 4 Repair
Storage and Geographic Location				
Data Integrity		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
InfoSec				
Metadata		\bigcirc		
Formats				

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2. Tailored Access and Rich Metadata: Describe in more detail (e.g., full ISO record), characterize qualitatively and quantitatively using automated systems, and provide enhanced access to data. For example: Data is converted to a common format for improved access and sub-sampling. Dissemination and sub-sampling, such as OPeNDAP, ArcGIS server, or Live Access Server.

Quality Monitoring Interface

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Live Automated Accessible Pro-active

AND ATMOSP

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Quality Control Cookbook for XBT Data* (* Expendable Bathythermograph Data) Version 1.1 R. Bailey, A. Gronell, H. Phillips, E. Tanner, and G.Meyers

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2.8 Sippican MK-9 Timing Delay Problem or Driver Error (DR)



Figure 2.8 Timing Delay Problem or Driver Error (DR)

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4. Aggregated Products: Derive products from aggregations of data. Databases, climatologies, etc. In every case, information is augmented.



5. Create Authoritative Records: Recognized authority for a particular variable and/or product. For example, *de facto* acceptance of a product as a standard by scientists, resource managers, and the body public; official sanctioned climate data records; participation in cross-community intercalibration activities (e.g., XBT fall rate correction tables and reprocessed data, WOD, ocean heat content, and similar time series) and inter-calibration of multiple platforms.



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NOAA Climate Data Record: Pathfinder Sea Surface Temperature (SST) is based on the inter-calibration of AVHRR data from eight satellites

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6. National Services/Community Leadership: Provide service at a national level and/or lead the community in the development of standards or in the practice of scientific stewardship of ocean data. For example, lead the national and international oceanographic communities in coordinating or in implementing scientific stewardship activities, engaging in these activities in such a way that NODC personnel are setting a standard against which other institutes measure their activity.



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NODC standard protocols: enhancing Access and Use





Enhanced online access, visualization, and analysis tools: These capabilities require more structured metadata and standardized file formats.

Distributed Access Protocol (DAP): Requires standard file format.

Basic FTP/HTTP access for all Archival Information Packages (AIP) in the NODC Ocean Archive: These distribution methods have no format or metadata requirements so they work for all archive holdings, but they provide only basic download capability.

Access: functions to discover, understand, and use data stored in the NODC Archive Levels of Archival Stewardship at the NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center: A Conceptual Model









TSO 19115 LAS REST API

SEARCH WIDGETS

GeoRSS

HTTP/FTP

SW





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Preserve. Discover. Access. Use.





Backup Slides



The OAIS Reference Model



- The Open Archival Information System Reference Model (OAIS RM) is the CCSDS and ISO Standard (14721) for Digital Archives
- Formulated with space-based data in mind, it applies to all organizations that need to preserve digital information for the long-term
- It does NOT specify a particular implementation
- The **NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center** (NODC) is an archive conforming to the OAIS-RM and the designated archive for NJGS data and information
- We also work to conform to guidance from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and work *with* NARA and LOC on issues surrounding preservation of space data.



OAIS Responsibilities

An Archive must ...

- Negotiate and accept information from Data Producers
- Obtain sufficient control of the data to ensure its long-term preservation
- Ensure the information to be preserved is independently understandable - without expert assistance to identified Designated Communities
- Develop, document and follow standard policies and procedures to insure information is preserved
- **Provide information** to the Designated Communities in understandable forms using standardized protocols
- The highest level of scientific stewardship includes provision of value-added products and services

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Ingest: Accept Submission Information Packages (SIPs) from Producers and prepare the contents for storage and management

Archival Storage: Provides for the storage, maintenance and retrieval of Archival Information Packages (AIPs)

Data Management: Provide services and functions for populating, maintaining, and accessing both descriptive information that identifies and documents OAIS holdings and internal OAIS administrative data

Access: Supports Data Discovery and Data Access - How users determine the existence, description, location and availability of information stored in the OAIS and allows Consumers to request and receive information and data.

Preservation Planning: This entity monitors the environment of the OAIS and provides recommendations to ensure that the information stored in the OAIS remain accessible to the Designated Community over the long term.

Administration: Manage the overall operation of the OAIS - Negotiate Submission Agreement, Manage Archive System Configuration and Archival Information Update. Provide Physical Access Control, Establish Standards and Policies, meet Requests for Data, provide Customer Service Levels of Archival Stewardship at the NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center: A Conceptual Model

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