KAPTUR ERR, WHAT DO I DO WITH THIS? EXPLORING INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR VISUAL ARTS RESEARCHERS

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Err, what do I do with this?

SESSION OUTLINE

- Introductions
- Project Overview
- Method
- Infrastructure Requirements
- Conclusions

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Introductions

VISUAL ARTS DATA SERVICE

- Established in 1996
- National repository for images and metadata: 120,000 items; 300 collections; range of learning and teaching resources; focuses on the visual arts; free for educational use
- Research centre of the university in 2008
- Led and worked on a number of publicly funded projects within the field of digital asset management in the arts

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Introductions

JISC MANAGING RESEARCH DATA PROGRAMME (2011-13)

"Jisc considers it a priority to promote and support good research data management and sharing for the benefit of UK higher education and research."

- 17 institutional projects
- 8 disciplinary projects
- 2 online planning tool projects
- Explore data citation
- Development of training materials

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Introductions

KAPTUR PARTNERS

- Visual Arts Data Service
- Glasgow School of Art
- Goldsmiths, University of London
- University of the Arts London
- University for the Creative Arts
- Jisc

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Project Overview

BACKGROUND

- Research outputs are varied and complex in the visual arts
- Little is known about the state of research data in the visual arts
- None of the specialist arts institutions have research data management policies or infrastructure

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Project Overview

OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the nature of research data in the visual arts
- To consider the application of technology to support collection, discoverability, usage and preservation of research data in the area
- To review appropriate policies, procedures and systems within the four partner institutions
- To develop case studies and showcase good practice to the wider higher education sector

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Project Overview

STRUCTURE

- Environmental analysis
- Policy formation
- User requirement, systems evaluation and piloting
- Capacity building

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ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

- Eight informal interviews
- Sixteen in-depth recorded and transcribed interviews
- Literature review
- Data gathered through attendance at meetings and events
- Desk research including reviewing the work of the DCC and previous Jisc managing research data projects

Data gathered informed the user requirement and underpinned the work of the technical work package...

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WHAT IS RESEARCH DATA IN THE VISUAL ARTS?



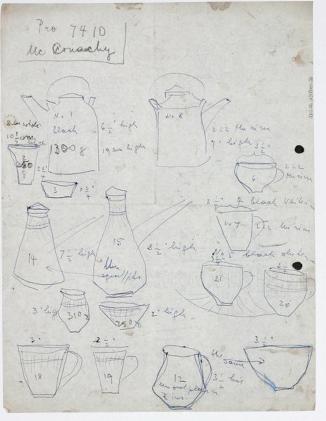
Tangible and intangible

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WHAT IS RESEARCH DATA IN THE VISUAL ARTS?



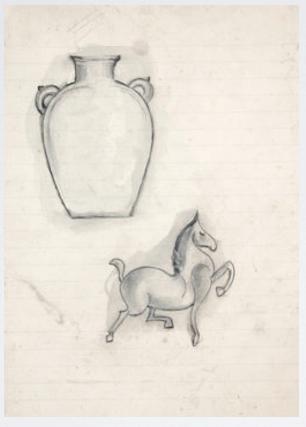
WHAT IS RESEARCH DATA IN THE VISUAL ARTS?



Heterogeneous and infinite

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WHAT IS RESEARCH DATA IN THE VISUAL ARTS?



Complex and complicated

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WHAT IS RESEARCH DATA IN THE VISUAL ARTS?

"Evidence which is used or created to generate new knowledge and interpretations. 'Evidence' may be intersubjective or subjective; physical or emotional; persistent or ephemeral; personal or public; explicit or tacit; and is consciously referenced by the researcher at some point during the course of their research. As part of the research process, research data may be collated in a structured way to create a dataset to substantiate a particular interpretation, analysis or argument. A dataset may or may not lead to a research output, which regardless of method of presentation, is a planned public statement of new knowledge or interpretation."

Garrett, L. (2013) Defining Research Data in the Visual Arts Online at: http://kaptur.wordpress.com/2013/01/23/ what-is-visual-arts-research-data-revisited (retrieved 18 June 2013)

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POLICY FORMATION

- High level strategy
- Partner institutional working groups established
- Recommendations made to respective research committees
- Approved by all partners

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USER REQUIREMENT, SYSTEMS EVALUATION AND PILOTING

- User requirement
- Systems evaluation
- Pilot research data management system
- Partner institution adoption
- Err, ongoing...

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CAPACITY BUILDING

- Internal dissemination
 - Creation of toolkits and training materials for researchers and professional support staff
- External dissemination
 - Partner institutional case studies
 - Technical case study
 - National and international conferences and papers
- Project conference

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Definition
- Policy formation
- Infrastructure
- Engagement

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ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OUTCOMES

- Challenges
 - Collecting research data
 - Managing research data
 - Reuse of research data
 - Preservation
- Researchers agree
 - Research data is important
 - They want to share research data
 - They want to document their research process but do not use any particular standard or methodology

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RESEARCH QUESTION

Which technical system is most suitable for managing visual arts research data?

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METHODOLOGY

The method was initially divided into five stages:

- I. Selection
- 2. Feedback
- 3. Requirements
- 4. Technical Evaluation
- 5. Scoring

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Selection criteria agreed with partner institutions
 - Solution
 - Storage
 - Interface
 - System
 - Institutional
 - Additional
- Identification of solutions bearing in mind scope and resources of the project

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Solution
 - Open source

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Storage
 - Metadata storage (25 key fields identified)
 - File storage (39 key types identified)

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Interface
 - Upload tool for files and metadata
 - Quality assurance workflow
 - Publication of data
 - Preservation of data
 - Data disposal
 - User friendly
 - Search functionality
 - Compliant with W3C standards

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- System
 - Operating system
 - Physical and virtual servers
 - Storage capacity
 - Cloud option
 - Maximum file upload
 - Integration
 - Backup and disaster recovery
 - Security, access and permissions

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Institutional
 - Workflow
 - Statistical reporting
 - Legal compliance
 - Preservation and data disposal

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE I

- Additional
 - Mobile access
 - API/Web Service/XML outputs
 - Integration with other platforms such as Eprints
 - SWORD 2 compliant
 - WebDAV interface
 - Able to handle large amounts of data

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 2

Feedback: partners were asked to select from the requirements the items that they considered to be essential and desirable

Requirement/Category	y Institu	Institution A		Institution B		Institution C		Institution D	
	Essential	Desirable	Essential	Desirable	Essential	Desirable	Essential	Desirable	
Storage Requirements – capable of handling									
Metadata	V		V		V		V		
Multimedia	V		V		V			V	
Text Items	V		V		V		V		
Other types of items	1		1		V			V	

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 3

Requirements: seventeen potential solutions were identified



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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 4

Evaluation: each potential solution was scored against each element of the requirements on a simple positive or negative basis

Requirement/Category	CUBRID	DataFlow	Drizzle	DSpace	EPrints	Fedora	Figshare	Firebird
oftware Type								
Open Source	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
torage Requirements – capable of andling								
Metadata	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Multimedia	Х	Limited multimedia tools	Х	Limited multimedia tools	Х	Limited multimedia tools	Х	х
Text Items		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Other types of items		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 5

Scoring: potential solutions, err...



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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 6

Partners graded each requirement numerically (I the lowest priority and IO the highest priority) in order to obtain an average score

Requirement/Category	Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 3	Institution 4	AVERAGE SCORE
Software Type					
Open Source	6	8	6	9	7.2
Storage Requirements – capable of handling					
Metadata	7	7	8	9	7.7
Multimedia	8	7	8	10	8.25
Text Items	8	8	8	10	8.5
Other types of items	9	8	8	9	8.
Interface Requirements					
Upload tool for files and metadata	9	7	8	10	8.

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 7

A score was assigned for each requirement against each solution based on: full score if satisfied, part score if partly satisfied and no score if unsatisfied, weighting was equal across requirements

Requirement/Category	Maximum Score	Average Score	DataFlow	DSpace	EPrints	Fedora	Figshare
oftware Type							
Open Source	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Storage Requirements – capable of nandling							
Metadata	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Multimedia (display)	8.25	5.89	4.125	4.125	8.25	4.125	8.25
Text Items	8.5	8.50	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Other types of items	8.5	8.50	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 8

Finally the scores were totalled and compared

TOTAL	216	174	171	180	184	159	179
Able to handle large amounts of data	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
WebDAV interface	5.5	2.75	5.5	2.75	2.75	2.75	5.5
SWORD 2 Compliant	6	3.60		6	6	6	
nternal links with other resources such as Eprints systems	6.75	1.45			3.375		

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 9

Five potential solutions were identified and err, ckan



METHODOLOGY: STAGE 10

- Findings published
- Benefits of the systems were considered by the partners within the context of institutional strategic and operating environments
- Piloting of three systems was recommended by the partners and err, ckan



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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 11

Piloting figshare with EPrints

- User friendly, visually engaging and intuitive interface
- Flexible file upload tools
- No workflow and quality assurance processes
- Hosted solution
- Poor integration with EPrints for publication of data

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METHODOLOGY: STAGE 12

Piloting DataFlow with EPrints

- Open source
- Simple deposit and metadata process
- Poor visual interface
- Developmental and known issues
- Poor integration with EPrints for publication of data

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METHODOLOGY REVISED

Err, oops...

- DataFlow: the business and sustainability model
- Figshare: CC0 licensing
- CKAN: retrospective analysis

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METHODOLOGY REVISED

Piloting ckan with EPrints

- User friendly, visually engaging and intuitive interface
- Excellent functionality: multimedia, versioning and searching
- Scalable architecture
- Development and stability issues
- Poor integration with EPrints for publication of data

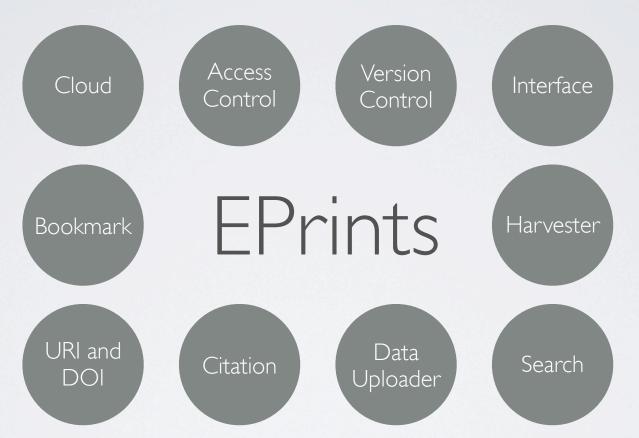
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CONCLUSIONS

- There is no single solution, to completely fulfil all the requirements of researchers, research teams, and their institutions in the visual arts
- In terms of sustainability, licensing and value, ckan appeared to provide the most effective solution
- Time consuming and complex operating environment
- A solution is still required...

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FUTURE?



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IMAGE CREDITS

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