

# How to describe data: Metadata Schemas

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## Recap of what you have learnt

- What are the FAIR Principles and the advantages of following them
- The disadvantages of not following FAIR principles
- How the FAIR Principles are applied in NEP
- The difference between FAIR and Open
- How to plan your data activities using a Data Management Plan
- How to manage your data





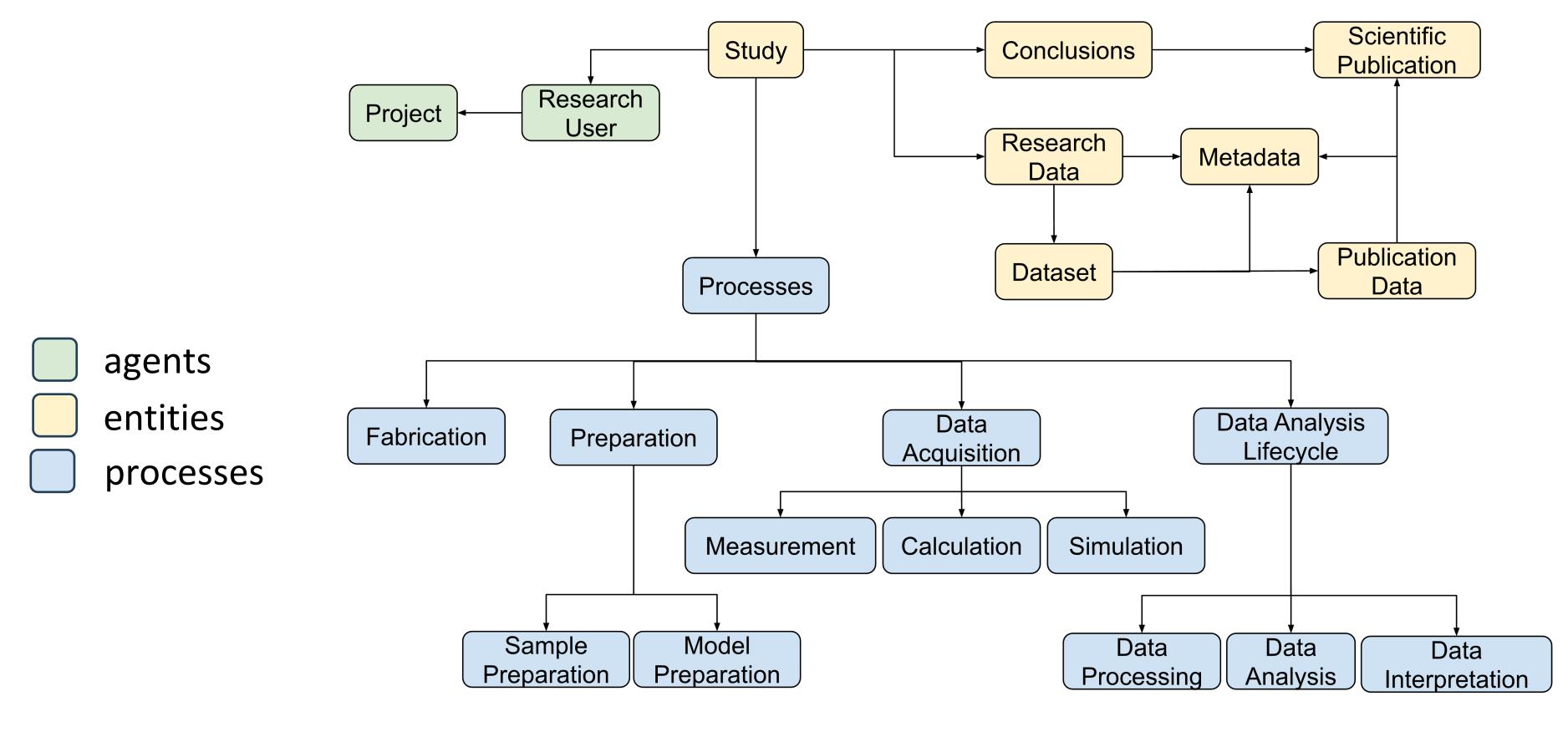
## What you will learn today

- (Almost) everything about metadata management:
  - How to write metadata to properly describe your data?
  - Where to store metadata?
  - How to find metadata and the data they describe?
  - Which tools can you use?







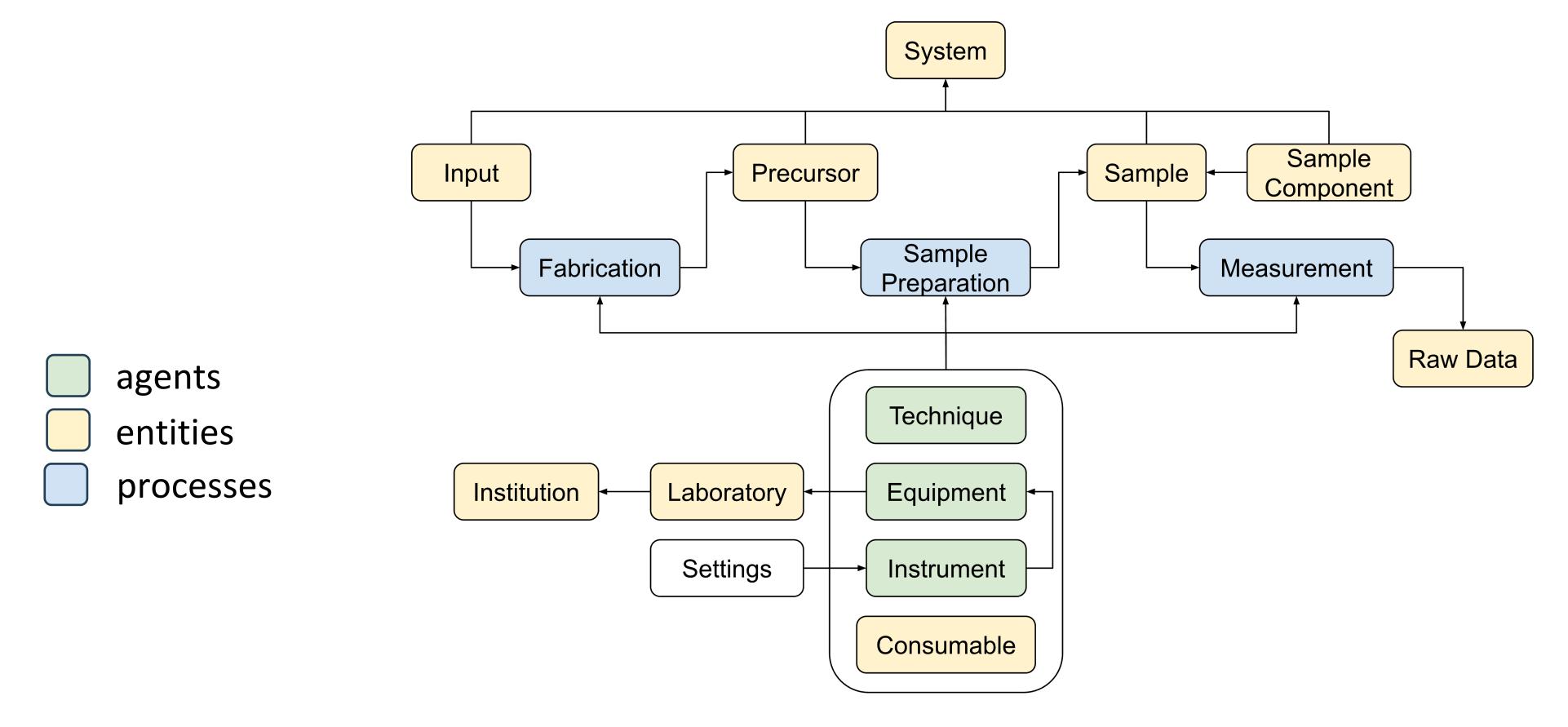


MDMC-NEP Glossary of Terms. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10663833







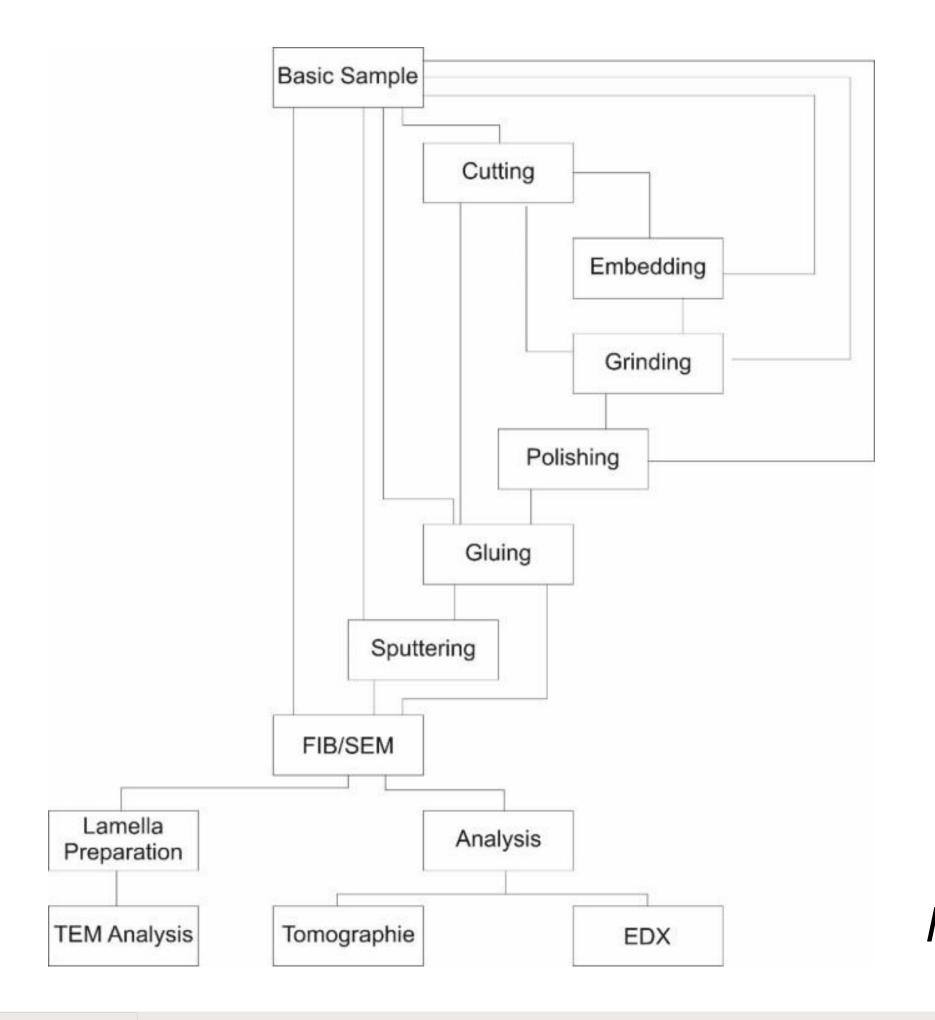


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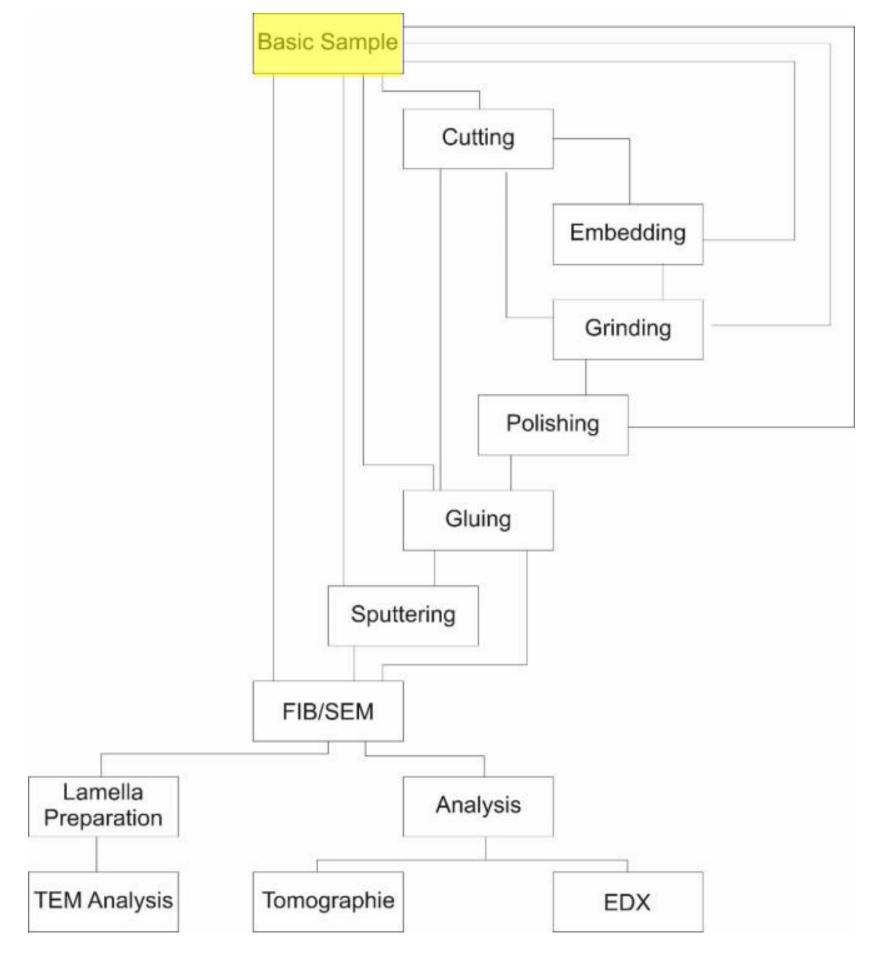


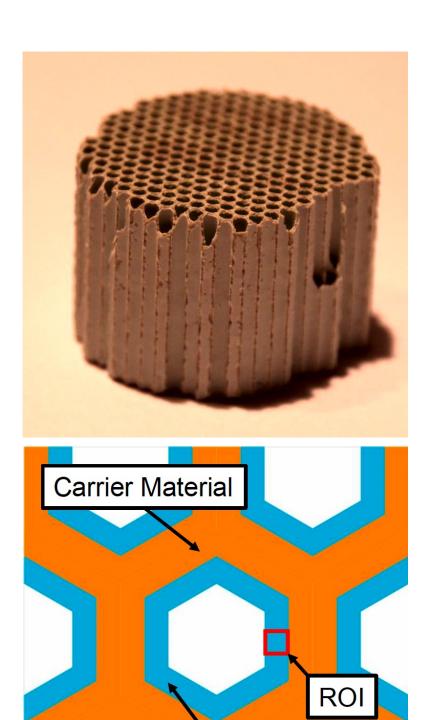
- TEM lamella preparation for further measurements
- Different treatments, depending on the samples and/or on the scientific questions
- What does it need to be documented?









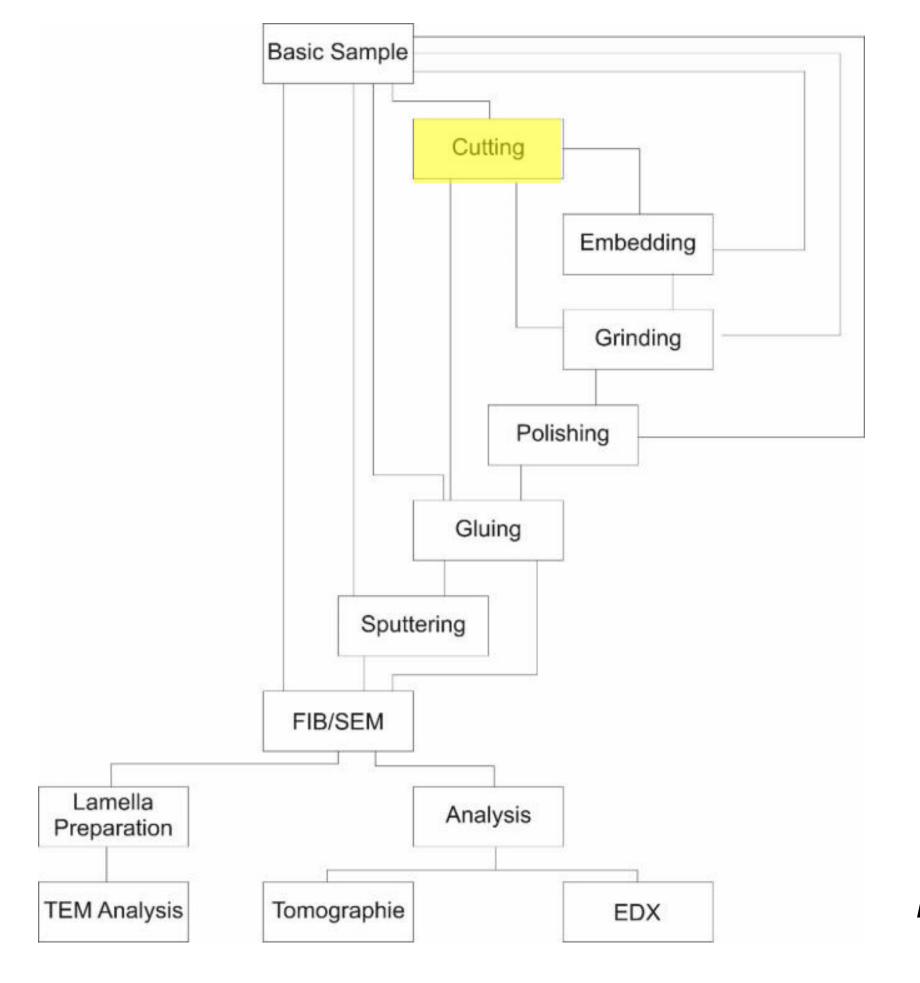


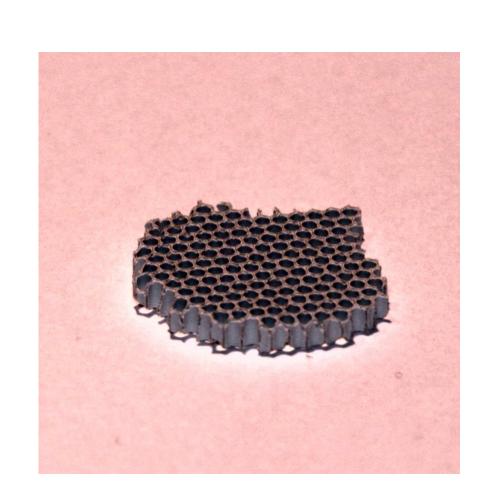
- Material of the initial sample (a.k.a. precursor)
- Type of coating
- Type of carrier
- •









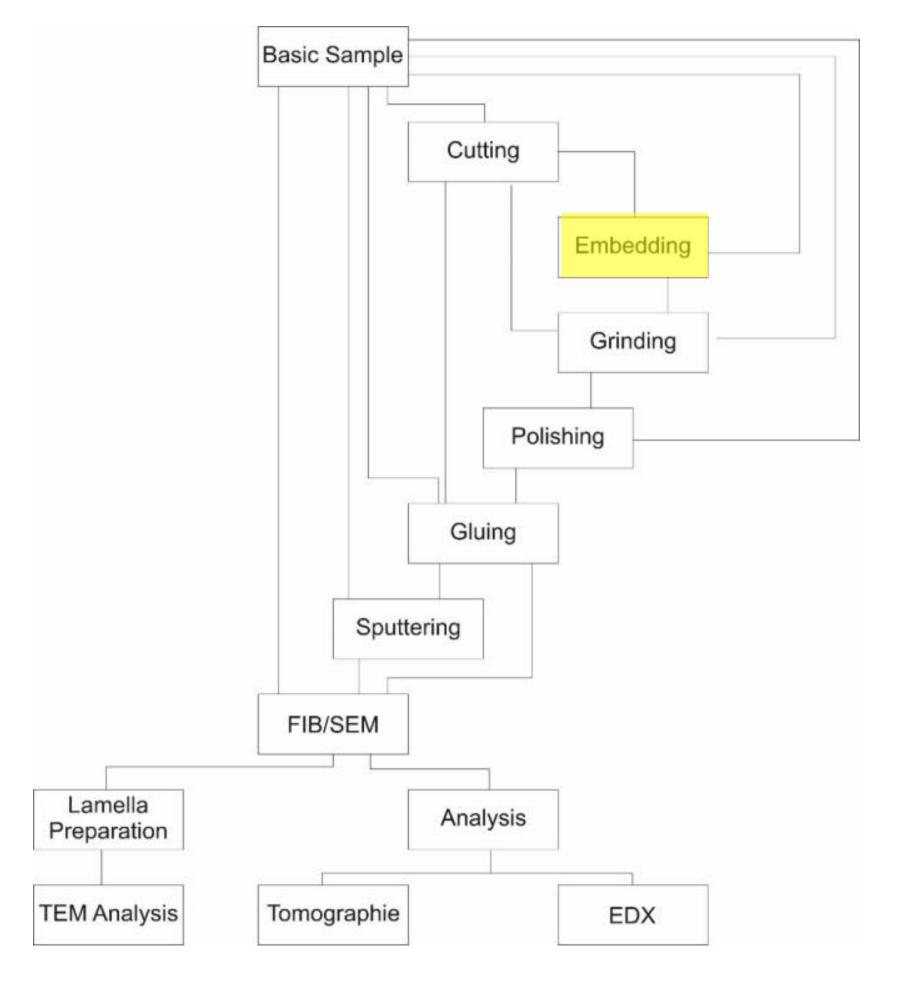


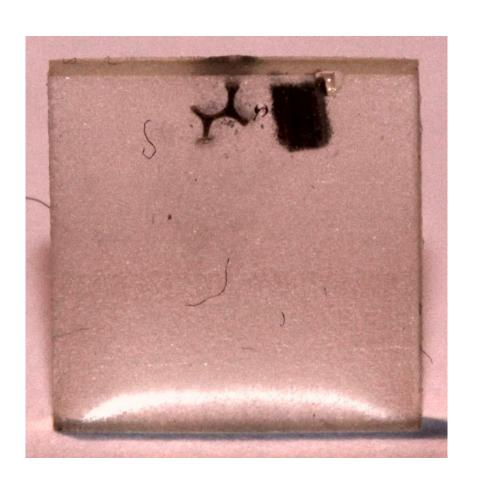
- Cutting parameters (e.g. sawing speed, etc.)
- Cooling
- If so: cooling agent, ...









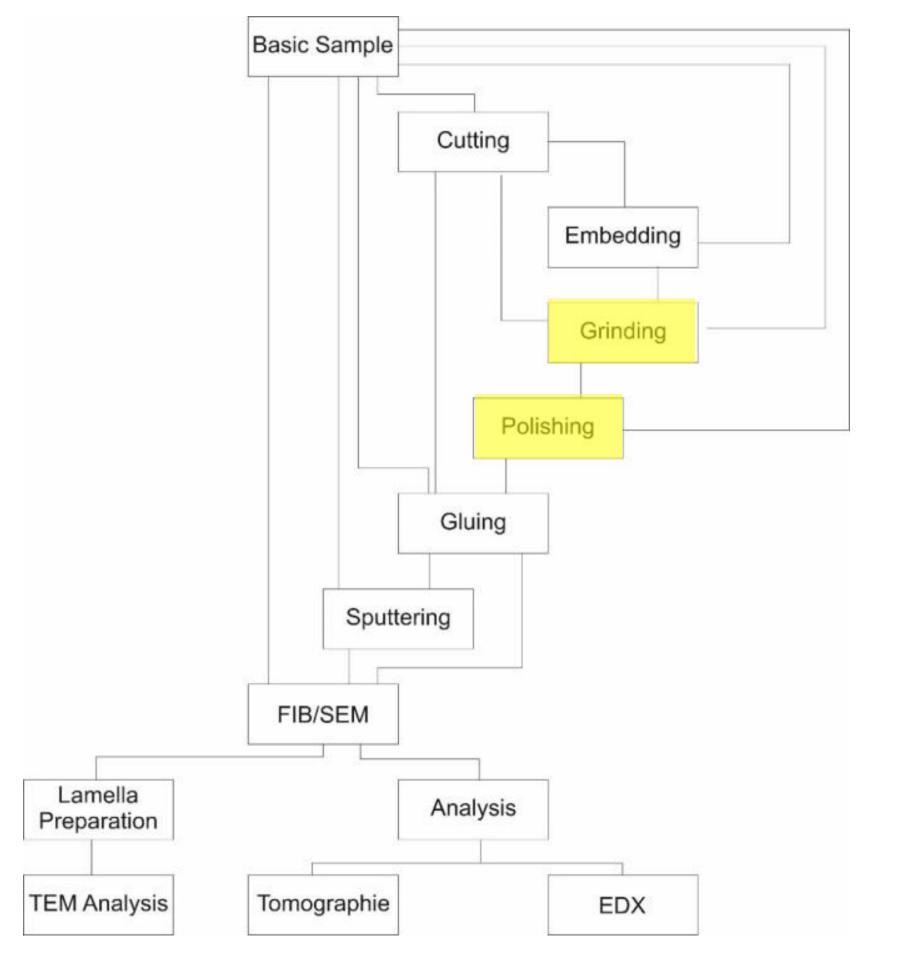


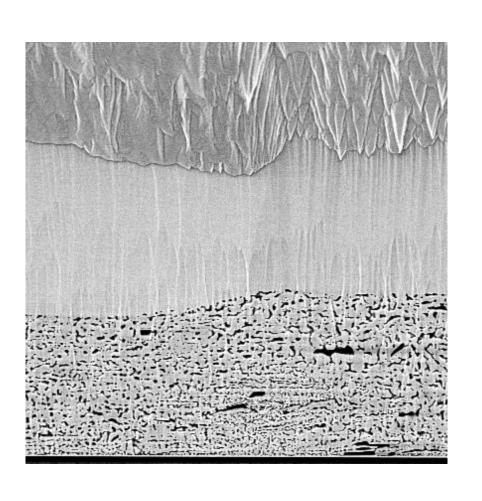
- Embedding material
- Temperature
- Pressure
- . . .









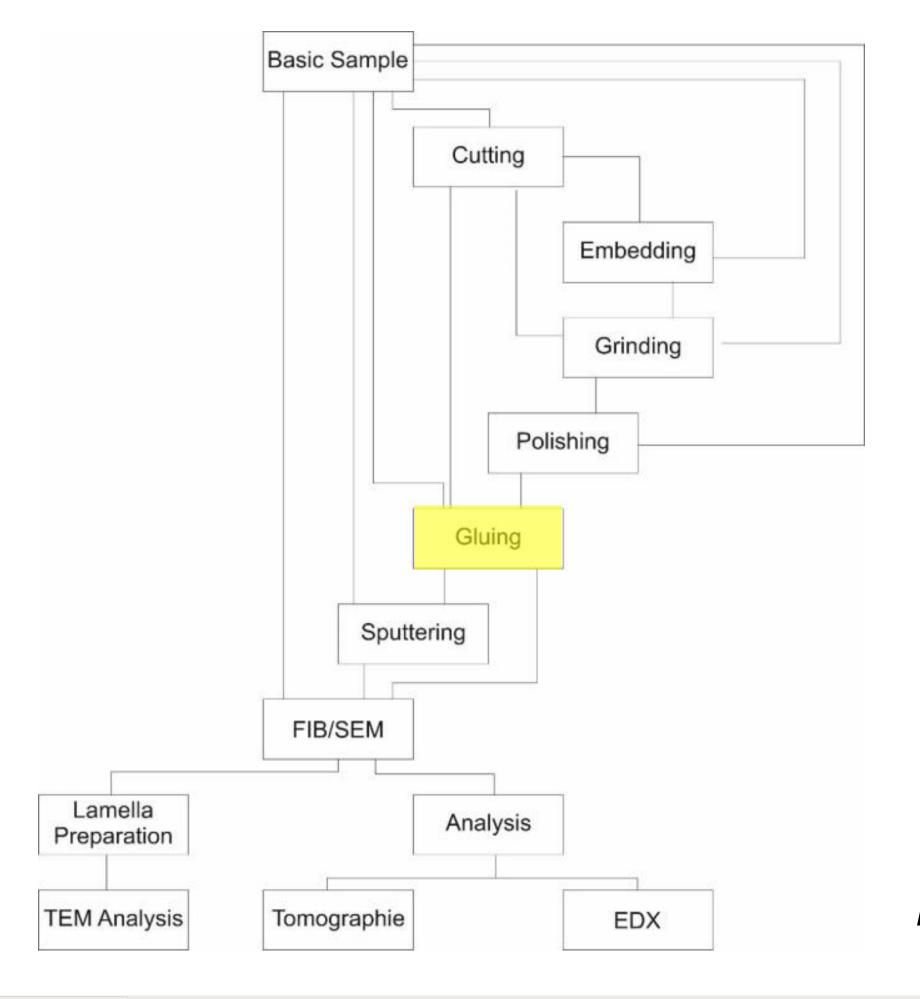


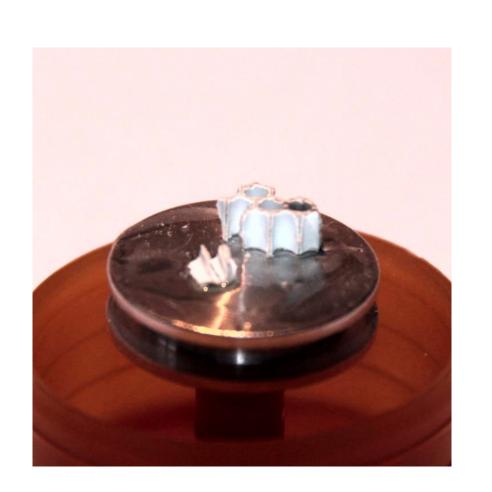
- Type of sandpaper
- Rotation speed
- Water
- Polishing steps
- . . . .









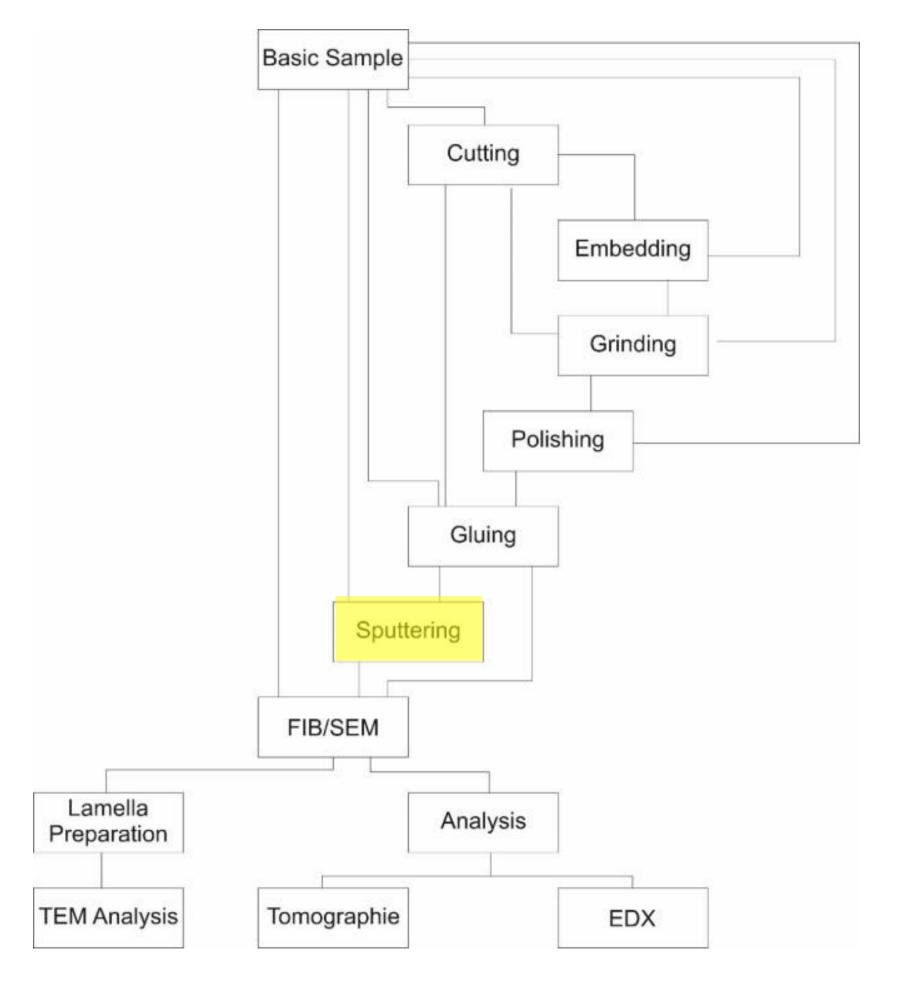


- Type of glue used
- Position of the sample
- ...











- Position on the holder
- Sputter material
- Sputter parameters (current, pressure, ...)







#### How to describe data?

• Metadata: descriptive information about data (data describing data)









#### Data vs metadata

	Data	Metadata
Nature and content	Raw facts, measurements, observations	Information <b>providing context</b> and attributes
Usage	Analysis, decision-making, <b>research</b>	Data management, discovery, interpretation
Representation	Mostly <b>unstructured</b>	Structured
Relationship	Independent and <b>stand-alone</b>	Linked to data/other metadata
Purpose and function	Primary source of information	Supporting framework for organization, management, interpretation





#### How to describe data?

- Metadata: descriptive information about data (data describing data)
  - Administrative metadata: facilitates the management of resources. It can include elements such as version, rights, and licence
  - Scientific metadata: enables discovery, identification, and reproducibility of resources. It usually includes the domain-specific attributes.

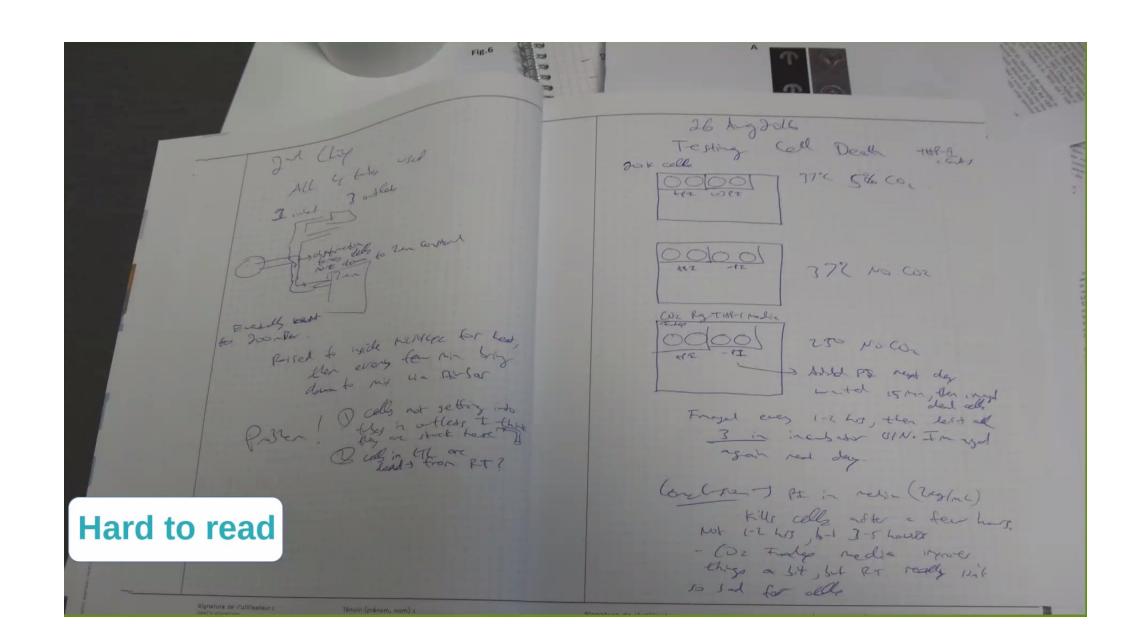


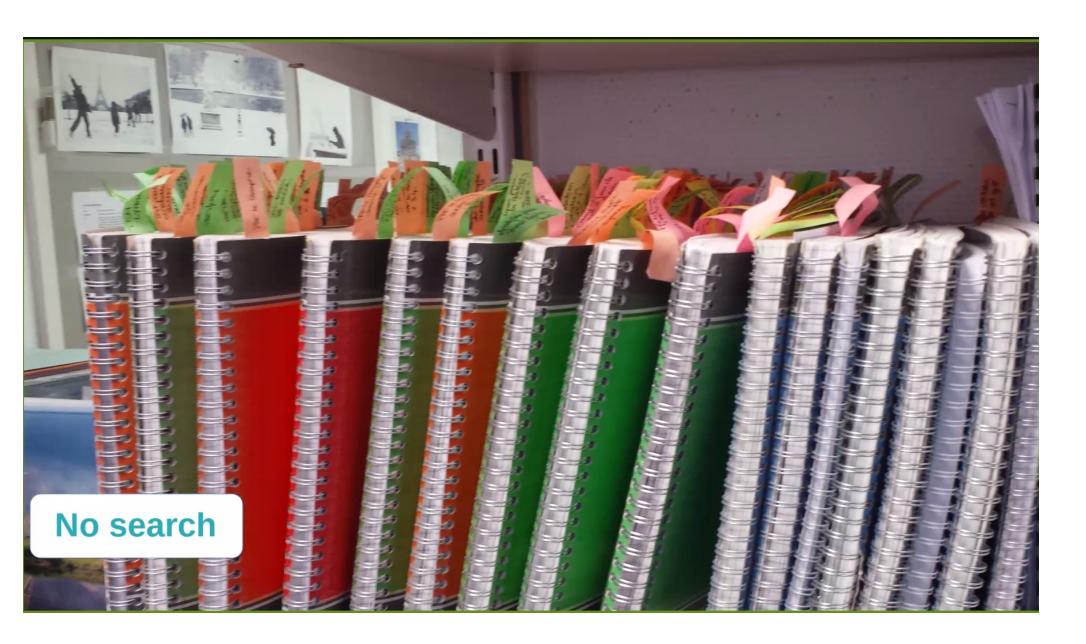




#### Lab Notebooks

Current efforts of storing metadata are... less than ideal





N. Carpi, eLabFTW (2022)

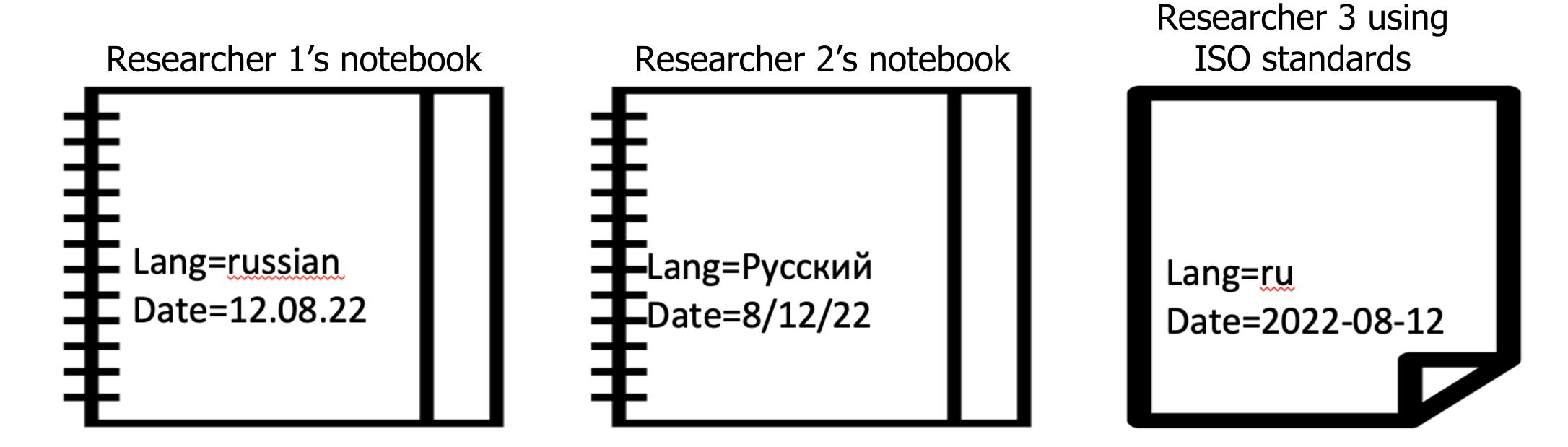






## Electronic Lab Notebooks (ELNs)

Current efforts of storing metadata are... less than ideal



E. Vitali, The MetaStore and its Use Case in NFDI-MatWerk (2022)







#### How to describe data?

 Metadata document: digital, structured description about a data resource

```
.
{
   "phaseOfMatter": "solid"
}
```

• Metadata schema: outline of the overall structure of the metadata (elements, value types, rules, ...)





## Advantages of using metadata schemas

- Same parameters for all data, "standardized" description
- Structured metadata can be interpreted (also by machines)
- Data can be found based on their properties
- Data can be compared and/or exchanged
- Results can be reproduced







# Contact us

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