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International Open Government Data Conference

Working Together In Communities of Practice with Metadata Standards

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Data Dissemination Challenges: The Role for Metadata and Standards

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.



Challenge #1: Quantity

- **Data are everywhere – and no longer just results of surveys or carefully calculated statistics**
- **The audience is broader than in the past, and data uses cannot always be foreseen**
- **Demand has increased for mixing data sources – for example, linked data**



Challenge #2: Quality

- **More is only better if you know what the data are – and how to use them**
- **New data types and new users make things more complicated**
- **Search and discovery are challenging – and going beyond Google**



Metadata and standards can help!

- **Different types of metadata can be used to address different things:**
 - **Discovery** – help people find the data
 - **Understanding** – help them know what they found
- **Standards can provide guidance**
 - **Improve comparability**
 - **Provide a fixed point of reference**
 - **Can be domain specific**



Challenge #3: Pictures

- ***Computerworld*: “[A graphic] tells a more powerful story than raw data alone”**
- **It is not enough to just have a few line charts anymore**
- **We now need maps, timelines, dashboards, bubble charts ... and interactive is cooler**
- **Graphics are seen as necessary for decision making**



Challenge #4: Portability

- **Presentation : Pictures and pretty HTML are great – but try reading them on a cell phone**
 - You may not be the provider of the app for that
- **Content : Repurposing of content is out of your control**
 - Licensing and redistribution rights can be addressed



Metadata and standards can help!

- **Metadata for applications**
 - encourage mashups and other user development
- **Using standard data representations means other people develop for you**
- **Tightly pairing metadata with data makes it “harder to get wrong”**



Conclusions

- **There will be more of the same – LOTS more**
- **There are no easy solutions; technology cannot fix everything**
- **Dissemination of “best practices”, increasing use of metadata and reliance on standards, will become even more important as the amount of data and diversity of users continue to increase**



Questions?

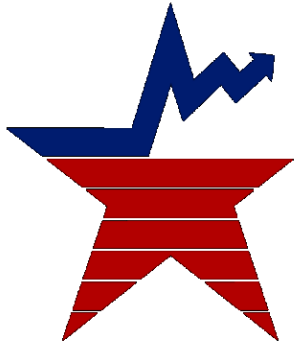
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Standards, Conformity, and Interoperability

Daniel Gillman

US Bureau of Labor Statistics



**U.S. BUREAU OF
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125 YEARS

In collaboration with
Frank Farance, *Farance Inc*

Outline

- Standards
- Conformity
- Interoperability



Standards

- ISO/IEC Guide 2 – General Vocabulary
 - ▶ For standards development
- Standard –
 - ▶ Normative document
 - ▶ Consensus
 - ▶ Recognized body
- Normative document –
 - ▶ Containing provisions
 - ▶ Activities or results



Standards

- Provisions –
 - ▶ Requirement – criteria to be fulfilled
 - E.g., Must or shall
 - ▶ Recommendation – advice or guidance
 - E.g., May or should
 - ▶ Instruction – action to be performed
 - E.g., Algorithm
 - ▶ Statement – information
 - E.g., Definition



Simple “Standard”

- Simple Metadata Standard
- Catalog for Vocabularies
 - ▶ A- Title
 - Required
 - ▶ B- Subject Area
 - Required
 - ▶ C- Maintenance Agency
 - Optional
 - ▶ D- Maintenance Agency Contact
 - Required, if Maintenance Agency provided



Conformity

- Simple definition
 - ▶ Satisfy requirements
- Example
 - ▶ Title: North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)
 - ▶ Subject Area: US industries
- This conforms
 - ▶ Satisfies all requirements



Conformity

- Another example
 - ▶ A- Title: Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)
 - ▶ B- Subject Area: US occupations
 - ▶ C- Maintenance Agency – US Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - ▶ D- Maintenance Agency Contact – Dan Gillman
- This also conforms
 - ▶ Satisfies (additional) requirements
 - ▶ Depends on
 - Optional provision C
 - Conditional provision D



Conformity

- Conformity
 - ▶ Requirements depend on choices
 - ▶ Variation in sets of requirements
- However, there are levels of conformity
 - ▶ Instance
 - ▶ Writer
 - ▶ Reader
 - ▶ Repository



Conformity

- Instance level
 - ▶ Previous examples
- Writer level conformity - transmission
 - ▶ Requires instance conformity each time
 - ▶ Straightforward
 - ▶ Writer transmits conforming instances



Conformity

- Reader level conformity - receiver
 - ▶ Any conforming instances
 - ▶ Must account for variety
 - ▶ Therefore, harder to implement
- Repository – persistence
 - ▶ Writer
 - ▶ Reader
 - ▶ Ability to write what is read



Interoperability

- ISO/IEC 2382-1 – General vocabulary
 - ▶ For information technology
- Definition
 - ▶ Capability to
 - Communicate
 - Execute programs
 - Transfer data
 - ▶ Among functional units, where user
 - Little
 - No knowledge
 - ▶ Of those units



Interoperability

- Kinds of interoperability
 - ▶ Signifier (representation)
 - ▶ Semantic (meaning)
 - ▶ Data (both)
- Depends on
 - ▶ Authoritative sources
 - Standards
 - Technical specifications



Interoperability

- Depends on (cont'd)
 - ▶ Faithful usage of those sources
 - Conformity
- Avoids
 - ▶ Pair-wise negotiations
- Promotes
 - ▶ Scalability
- Example – for Data.Gov
 - ▶ Sharing/Comparing descriptions of data



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