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Reflections on the Research Data Alliance and Global Data Infrastructure

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1st: Save the data. This is hard.



2nd: Share the data. This is harder.



Dynamics of Infrastructure

Edwards, et al. 2007 Understanding Infrastructure:
Dynamics, Tensions, and Design.



- Infrastructures become “ubiquitous, accessible, reliable, and transparent” as they mature.
- Systems → Networks → Inter-networks
 - “system-building, characterized by the deliberate and successful design of technology-based services.”
 - “technology transfer across domains and locations results in variations on the original design, as well as the emergence of competing systems.”
 - Finally, “a process of **consolidation** characterized by **gateways** that allow dissimilar systems to be linked into **networks**.”

Infrastructure is

Relationships, interactions, and connections
between people, technologies, and institutions

(that helps data flow and be useful)

Vision

Researchers and innovators openly share data across technologies, disciplines, and countries to address the grand challenges of society.

Mission

RDA builds the **social and technical bridges** that enable open sharing of data.

Rapid growth and many groups

- 6000+ members from 120+ countries
- 2 dozen plus Working Groups
- 4 dozen plus Interest Groups

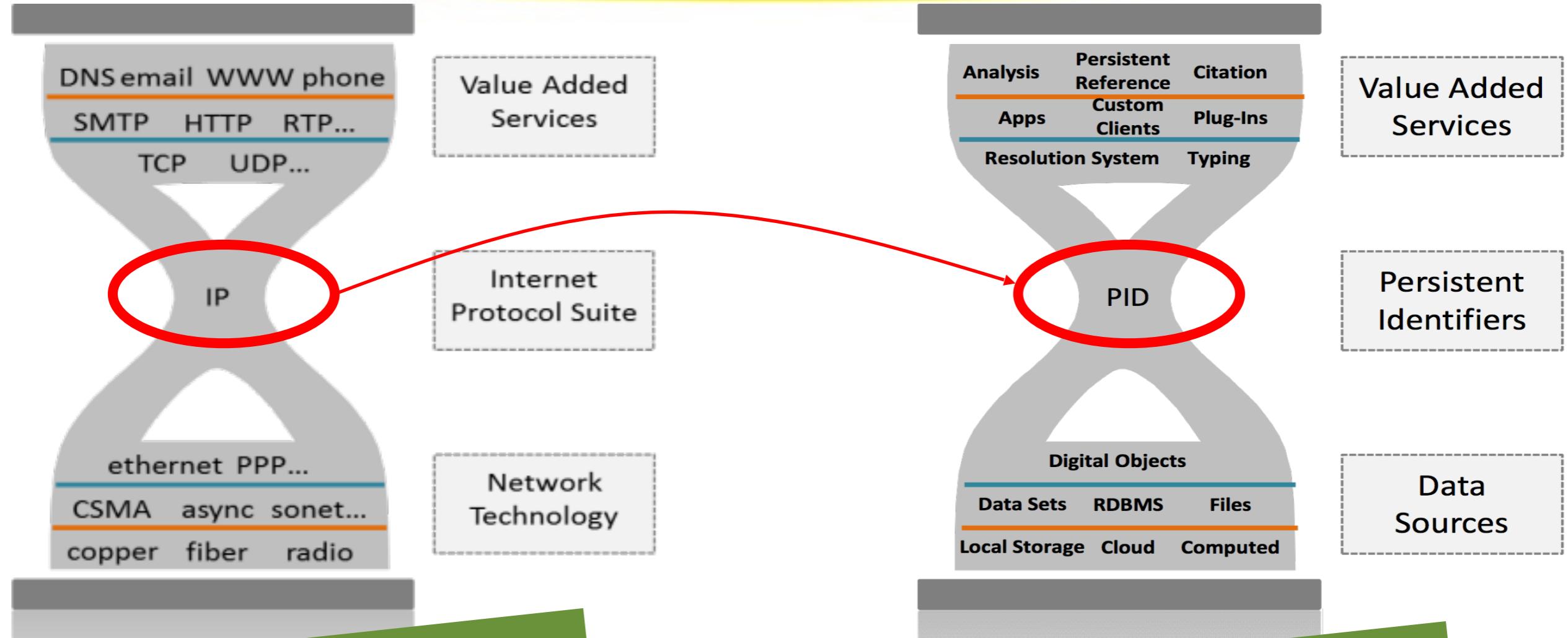
Some themes amidst the difference (from 2015)



1. ***Persistent Identifiers*** for data, documents, people, organisations, instruments—*Everything!*
2. ***Certifying Trust*** in assertions, evidence, organisations, processes...
3. ***The value of Conversations, Relationships, and Mediation***— an agile network effect.

An Area of Convergence and Agreement

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Internet Domain
nodes with IP numbers
packages being exchanged
standardized protocols

Data Domain
objects with PID numbers
objects being exchanged
standardized protocols

The Five Persistences

- Persistence of object
 - Or mechanism to handle its non-persistence
- Persistence of identifier
- Persistence of binding between identifier and object
- Persistence of service to resolve from identifier to object
- Persistence of service to allow for updating of binding between identifier and object

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Some amateur thoughts on trust and sharing and infrastructure



- When or do we need to certify trust? Do we?
- We must preserve the freedom to tinker.
- Build in decentralization where possible. Any centralization must be community governed.
- Trust is built through
 - (routine) shared experience— e.g., RDA Plenaries,
 - shared perspectives — RDA is a forum for engagement and constructive disagreement
 - actual reuse and adoption — in RDA consensus or “standardization” is defined through use.
 - sustained performance — RDA seeks to build a broad coalition of international support

Social and Technical Trust

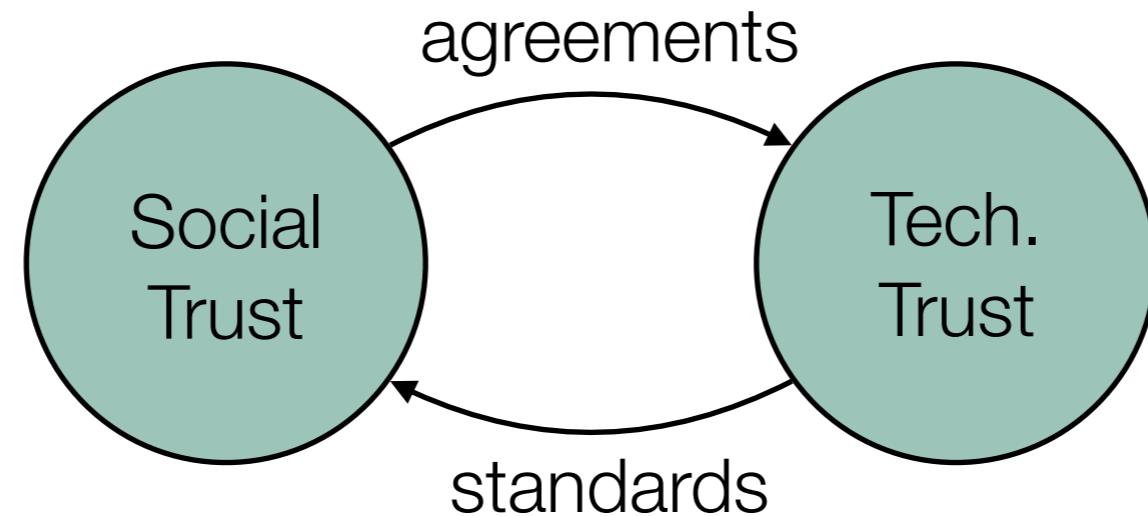
Social

- The *authority* question — Do I believe you? (Who are you to say...?)
 - This bumps into the so-called social contract of science (social knowledge in exchange for funding) which requires monitoring and incentives.

Technical

- The *authenticity* question — Do I believe the object? (content, description, bit verification, location, etc.)
 - This must include the “Do I believe the binding?” per Treloar.
 - So there are issues of malware, neglect, disaster,
 - but also the social trust in a negotiated binding.

An Ongoing Interplay between Social & Technical Trust



- The act of creating ‘standards’ (i.e. consistency), when coupled with implementation or adoption, forces you through this cycle
 - to develop an equilibrium of conflicting community interests
 - that is negotiated between individuals
- Must be done in a neutral place *and* space (folks must feel included)
 - must consciously recognize and work through the friction
 - must be done glocally.

Effective trust requires glocal work



Glocalization “means the simultaneity—the co-presence—of both universalizing and particularizing tendencies.”

Roland Robertson.

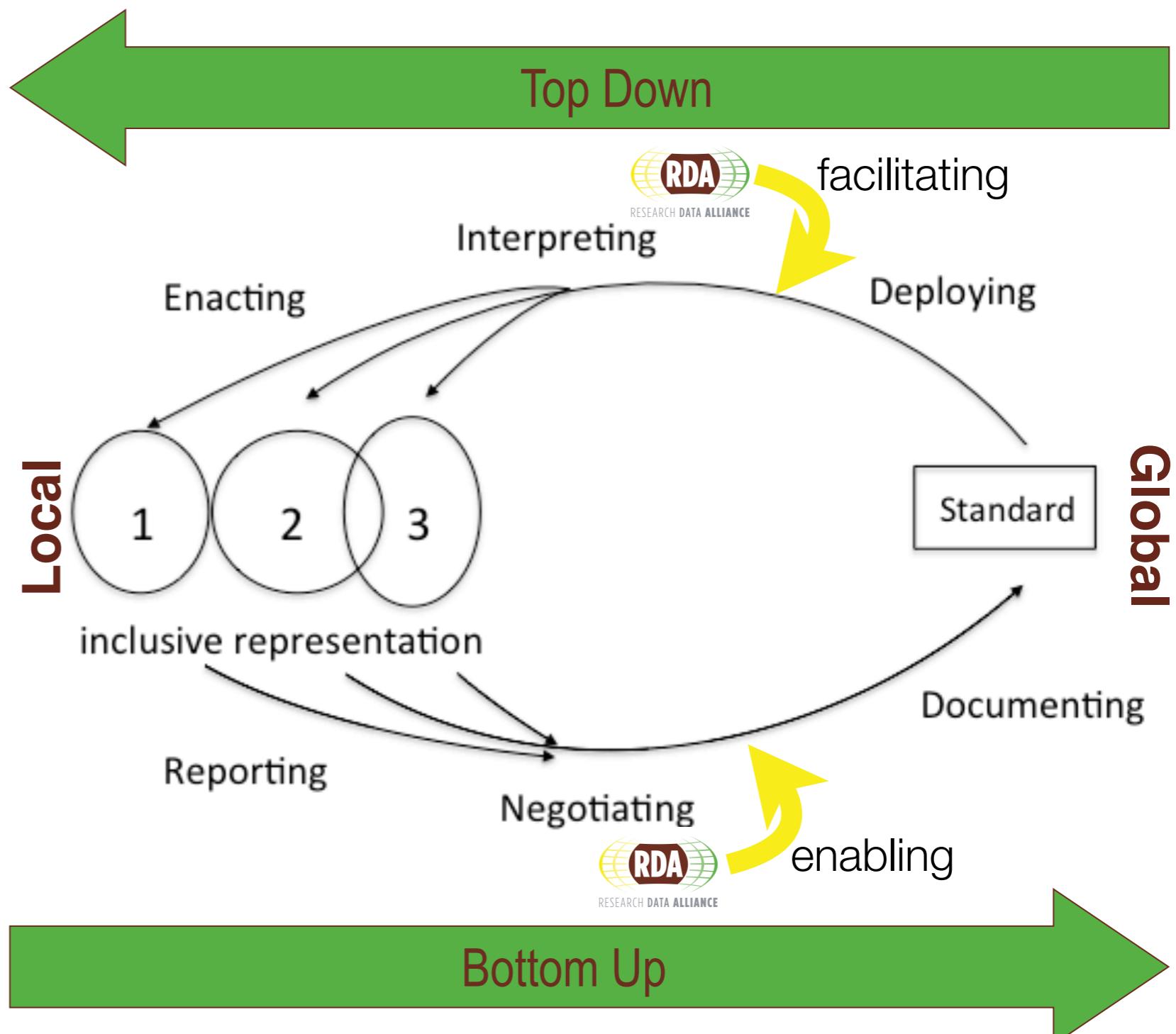


Figure adapted from Yarmey and Baker (2013) <http://dx.doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v8i1.252>

Solving the problem must include adopters in the process



[Public Radio International](#)



[The Inquirer](#)



[bigthink.com](#)

Open problem solving is key.



What else seems to work?

1. Keep working timelines short (12-18 months) to focus effort,
But keep discussion/interest timelines open.
2. Seed funding can be a huge help for adoption and deployment,
But not for coordination,
And one must find the right balance and separation of concerns between local and central funding.
3. Foster discussion fora and neutrality,
But central facilitation needs community buy-in,
And one must work to create both a neutral space and place.
4. Solid principles guide difficult decisions.
5. Openness makes for more durable decisions.
6. Friction and disagreement are necessary and productive,
But disagreement rooted in power dynamics is destructive (see above).

Thank You

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