

How can DCAT be used to address the needs of databases and complex visualisation tools?

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Development Data Hub

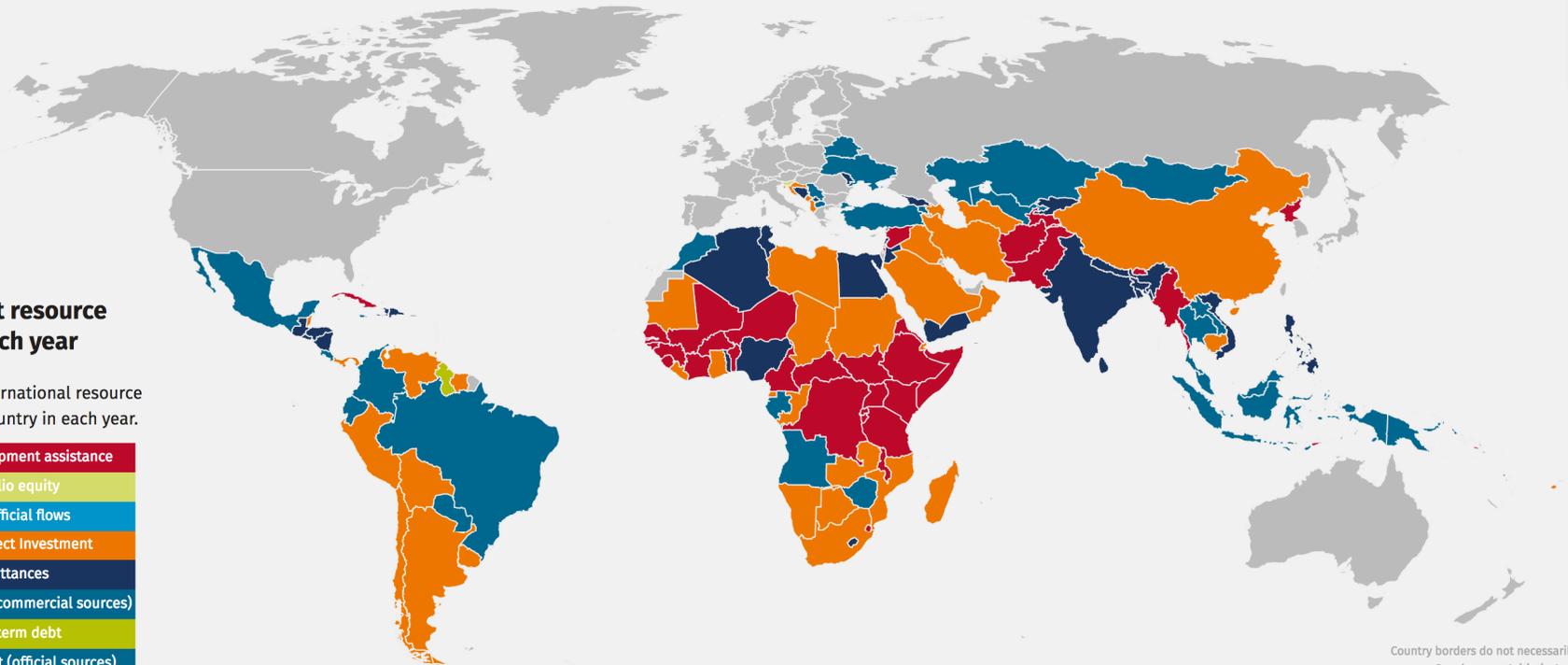
Poverty Vulnerability Domestic resources International resources International official finance Humanitarian finance Data revolution

Largest international resource flow to each country ▾

Using this visualisation

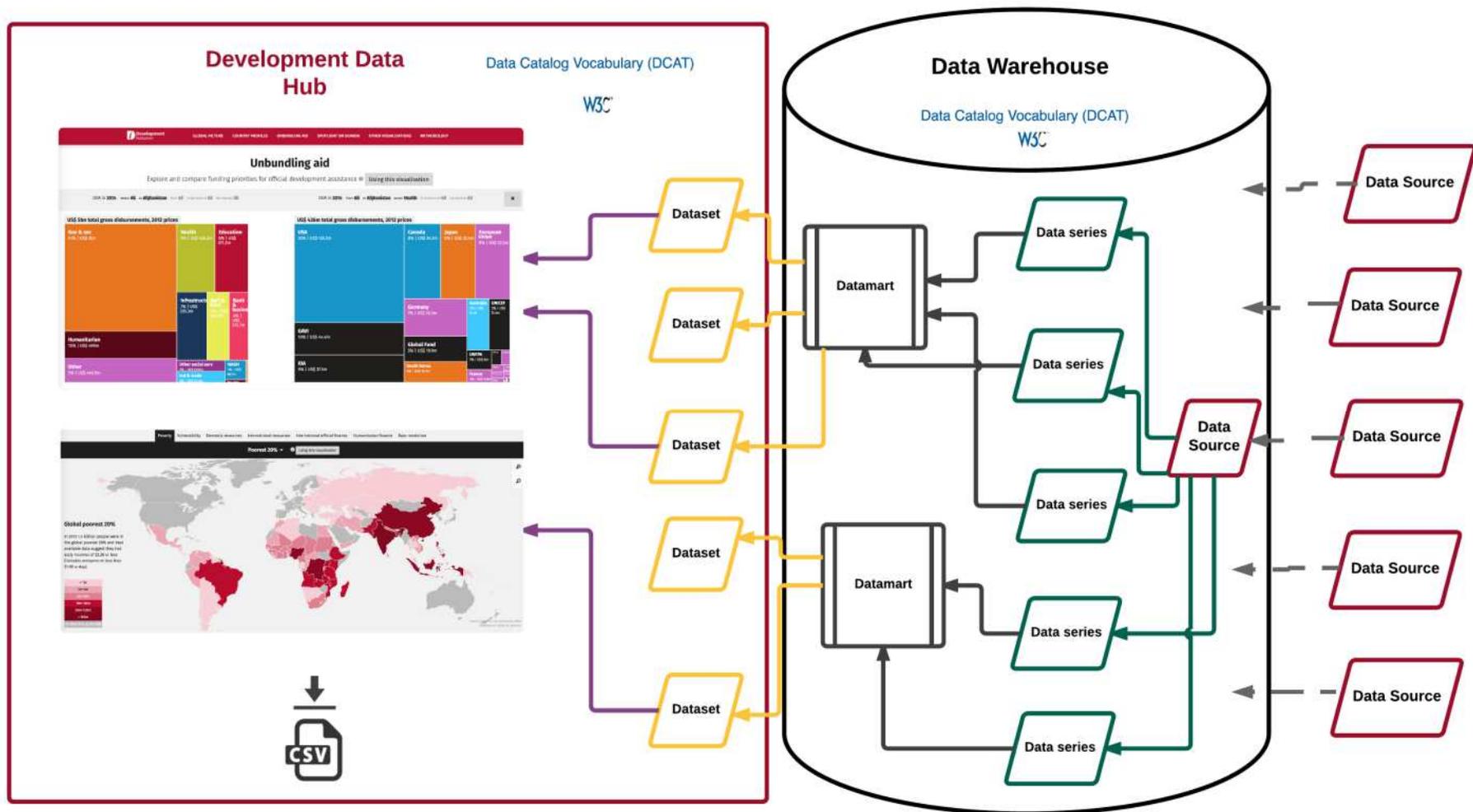
The largest resource flow for each year

The largest international resource flow to each country in each year.



- **Online resource for the discovery of financial and resource flow data.**
- The Data Hub would benefit from a additional **machine-readable layer of context/metadata**
- Development Initiatives (DI) is **committed to improving the interoperability** of all development-related and humanitarian data.
- **Can DI adhere to the W3C principles (Data on the Web Best Practices) of publishing metadata in a human- and machine-readable format?**

Development Data Hub & Data Warehouse



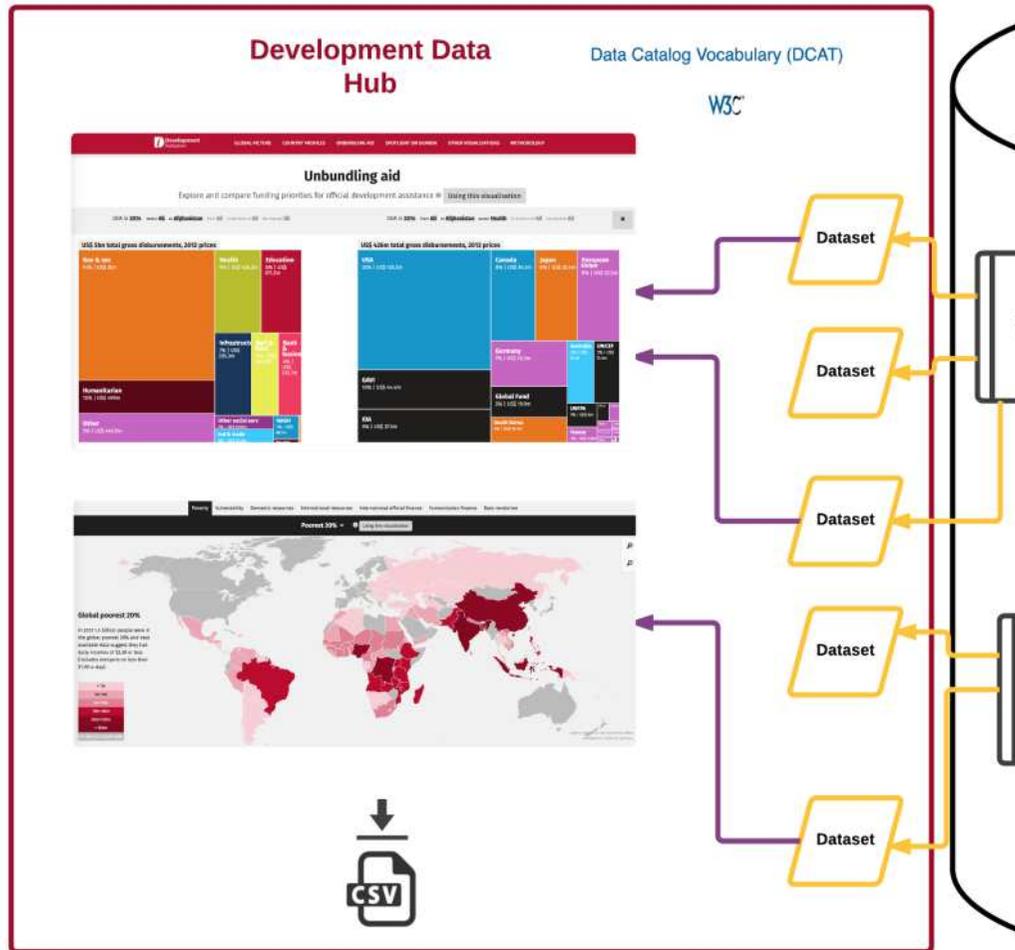
The Challenge

This growing complex of interconnected data serving a range of digital products poses three problems:

1. How does DI, and how do Data Hub users, **keep track of what data is available and whether it is up to date?**
1. The intellectual credibility of DI's work depends on metadata that explains the **provenance and methodology** of its analysts' calculations.
1. The joined-up 'raw' databases in the warehouse will, in future, become a public good with an open API. How will third-party developers wanting to make use of this repository **access the metadata** they will need to accompany the data they extract?

Can DCAT be the answer to these problems?

Step 1



Treat front-end (Data Hub) as a data catalog!

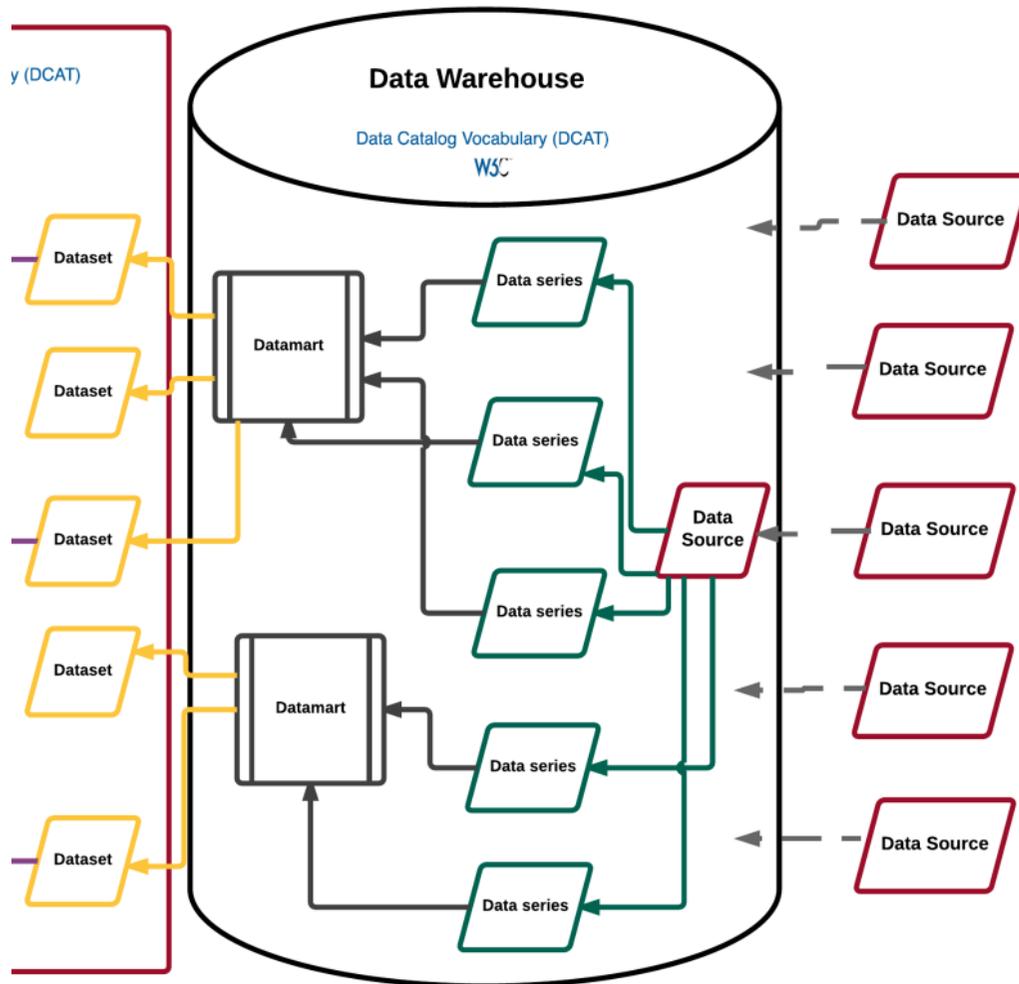
Pros: each dataset can be described by `dcat:Dataset` in a conventional use.

Problem: how to select only the datasets that were used to build a visualisation?

Solution: Describe all datasets but pull out the relevant ones using `dct:Identifier`

This solution does not describe the Data Warehouse that is the heart of the tool!

Step 2

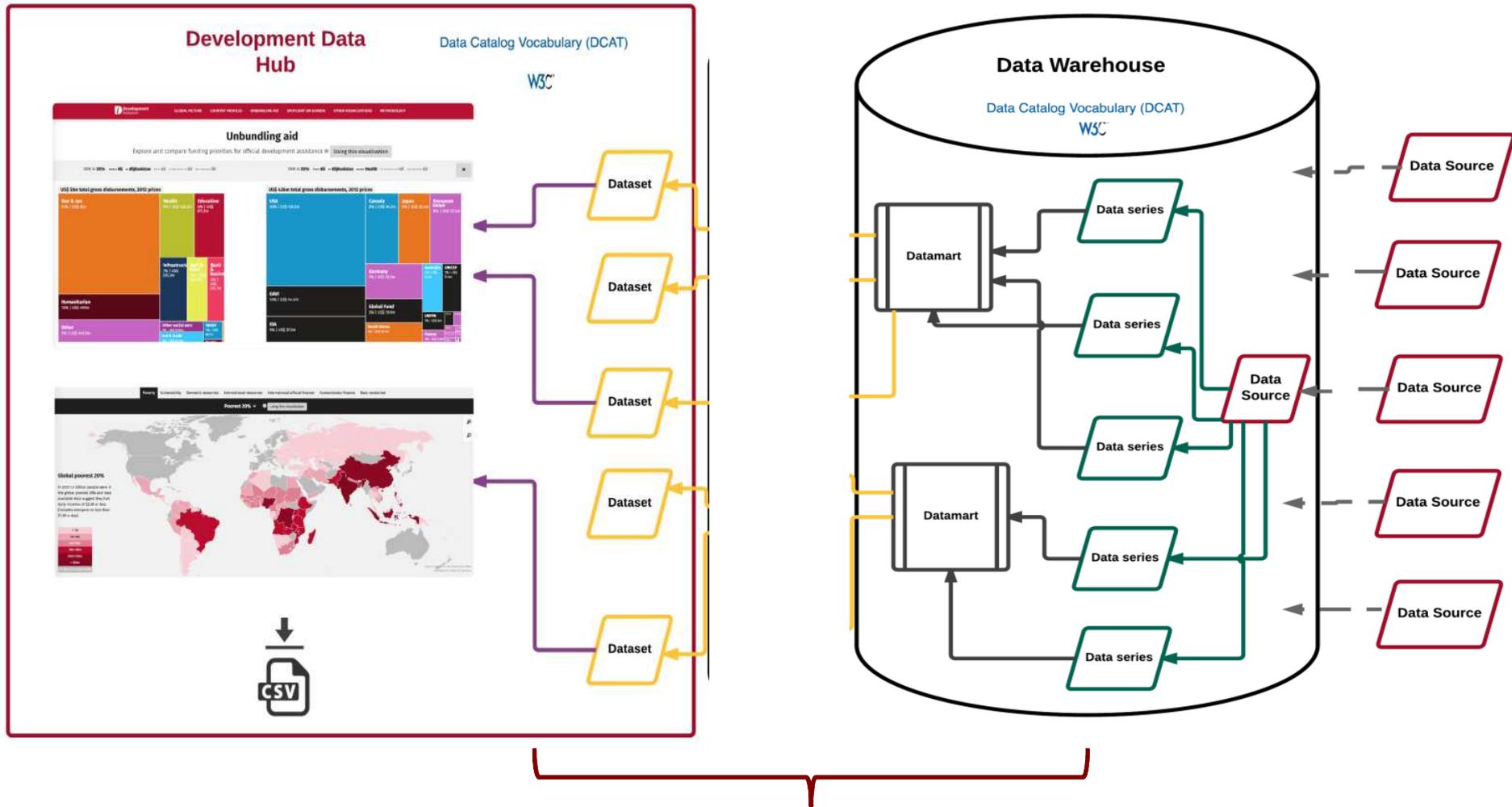


How to capture the complex journey of a data through a data warehouse?

Solution: Treat each data series as `dct:Dataset` and each data source as a data catalog.

Pros: Using `dct:Source` each original data source could be mapped to its correct origin such as World Bank WDI or OECD DAC data.

The bigger challenge



How to **merge** step 1 and 2?

Could/should the Development Data Hub (left) be linked using **dct:Source** to the Data Warehouse (right) ?

Conclusions

Data on its own, without contextual information or links to other similar sources, often proves difficult to analyse or interpret.

Application of metadata standards, such as DCAT, can provide a challenge if applied to complex systems.

Metadata should provide a machine-readable map to make information on a journey of a single data point from its origin to its final destination available and traceable across platforms and data producers.

A data warehouse drives the data published on the web and as such should also be comprehensively described by a metadata standard.

Thank you!

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Our project:

Email: info@joinedupdata.org **or Twitter:** [@Joinedup_Data](https://twitter.com/Joinedup_Data)

**We are currently seeking comments on our
consultation paper:**

<http://juds.joinedupdata.org/consultation-paper/>