

Metadata in short

To access the resource: https://doranum.fr/metadonnees-standards-formats/la-minute-metadonnees-interconnexion-des-donnees-de-la-recherche_10_13143_pbm1-wj51/

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What are metadata?

Metadata are data that describe other data.

Data provide information on resources, datasets or, more generally, on all productions (articles, photos, etc.).

More specifically, they provide information on:

- context
- data creation and/or modification,
- formats,
- and the structure of research data, such as the author(s), abstract, creation date, language, etc.

What are metadata used for?

First and foremost, metadata facilitate the management and sharing of research data. They enable us to understand the origin of the data, and the context in which they were created or collected.

They also improve the relevance of search results by providing additional information and enhancing harvesting by machines, notably search engines.

They also provide information on the conditions for reusing and sharing data, and on when data cannot be shared, as in the case of embargoes or restricted access.

How are metadata created?

There are two types of metadata: embedded and enriched metadata.

Embedded metadata are generated automatically by our equipment.

This is typically the case for smartphone photography and video.

Enriched metadata are added by the author.

How to create enriched metadata?

Metadata production requires the use of exchange formats and standards.

Metadata exchange formats enable computers to understand this information and use it to process data. The two most common formats are XML and CSV.

Metadata standards aim to establish a common understanding of the meaning or semantics of data.

This ensures identical interpretation of the data by their owners and users. When choosing a metadata standard, it's important to consider whether the end destination of the data is a repository, publication or archive.

The choice of standard may also depend on the discipline or type of data.