Tx.

Building an Open () Data Hub

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Project Background

2017

Aspen Institute Dialogue Series on Water Data

Vision

The Internet of Water envisions a nation engaged in equitable and resilient water management and stewardship enabled by shared and integrated water data and information.

Project Background

2017	2018
Aspen Institute	TWDB hosts a workshop
Dialogue Series	for the Texas water
on Water Data	data community

Findable

Metadata and data should be findable for both humans and computers

Interoperable

Data needs to work with applications or workflows for analysis, storage and processing

Accessible

Once found, users need to know how the data can be accessed

Reusable

The goal of **FAIR** is to optimise data reuse via comprehensive well-described metadata

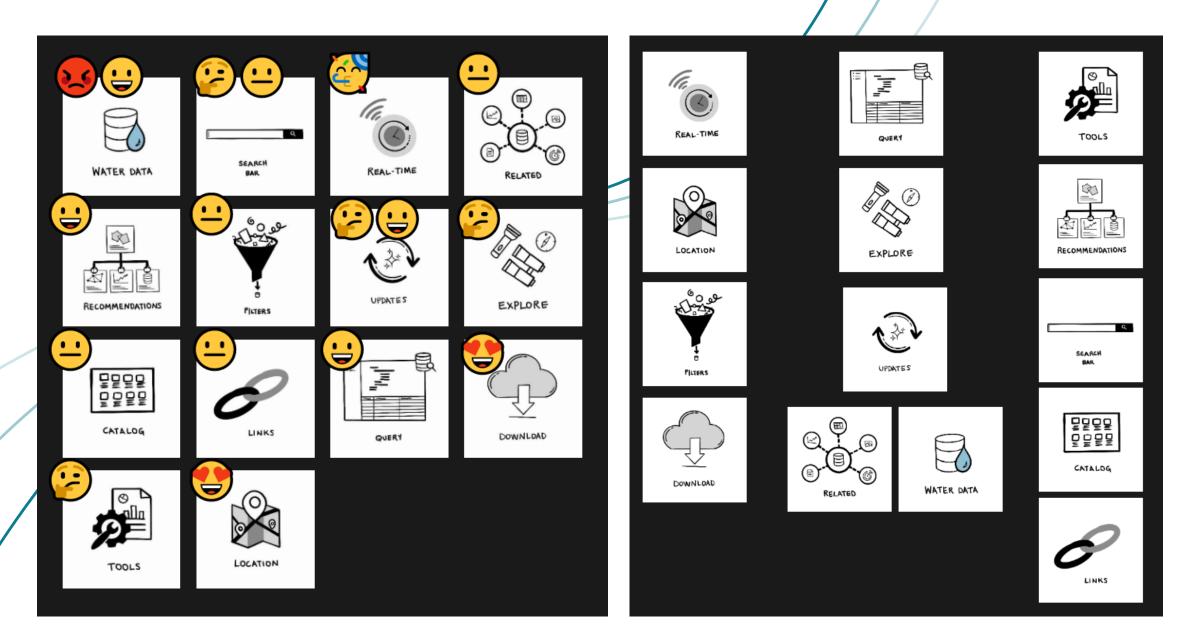
Project Background

2017	2018	2019	2020	
Aspen Institute Dialogue Series on Water Data	TWDB hosts a workshop for the Texas water data community	Communication, outreach, and prep for the project begins	Project begins with a focus on Human Centered Design (HCD)	

Human Centered Design (HCD)

- People-centered
- Understand and solve the right problems
- Everything is a system
- Small and simple interventions





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"It's not just available on their website. We reach out to different people trying to hunt down, find the right person to get in contact with, and they email us the data."

-Julie (43)

"If we didn't have those contacts we wouldn't have necessarily known that that information was available."

-Gene (1936)

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-Gene (1936)

Data access is dependent on who you know

"The other potential impediment to sharing is, it's really important in my business to thoroughly document how that information has been collected."

-Gene (1925)

"We're trying to get the QA/QC completed and we're probably 85% complete. At the point that we're pretty confident the data is mostly complete, we'll start serving that data out."

-Sheila (1557)

"The data that I've collected has not been made public yet. I do want it to be, it just hasn't matured in that way yet."

-Duncan (774)

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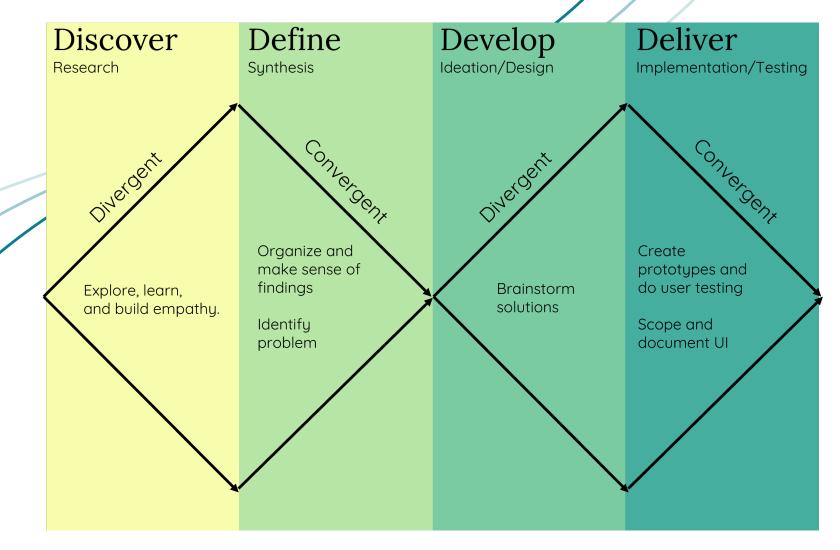
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Successful data sharing depends on trust between producers and users. Texas water data is fragmented and locked away making it difficult to understand, value, and use.

A water data hub should...

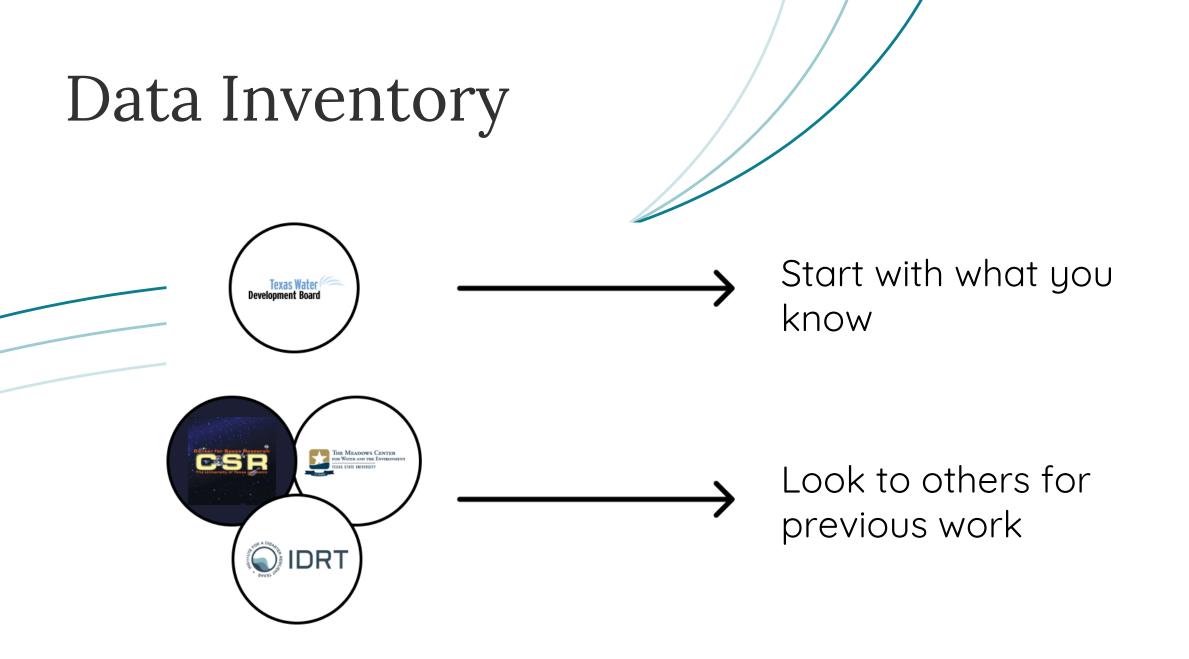
- 1. Provide a central location for data that reflects the entire landscape.
- 2. Establish automatic and easy ways to share data and updates.
- 3. Provide intuitive methods to efficiently search and download data.
- 4. Emphasize clear communication and documentation to build trust and understanding.
- 5. Assist data interoperability efforts through standards and curated datasets.

Our Process



Create an intuitive system to index, document, search and access Texas water data.





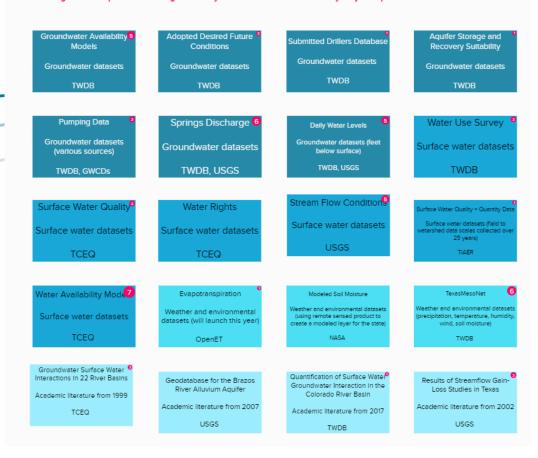
Data Assessment

Source: CDR Data Management Plan

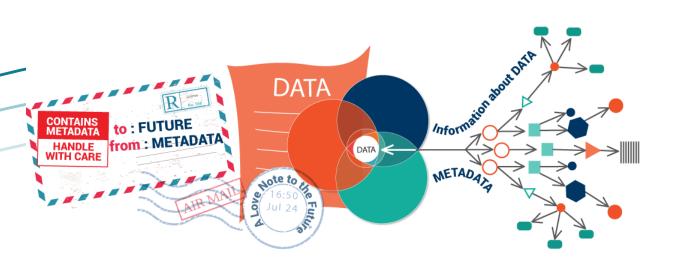
ACCESSIBILITY How accessible is the data? Is the data readily available online or must it be requested from the	AVAILABILITY Is the data available in multiple formats including shp, gdb, kml, scientific (NetCDF, etc.), and	CURRENTNESS How current is the data? How often is it updated? This mainly applies to the non-static data sets	ATTRIBUTION Does the data set have an attribute table with an appropriate number of fields describing	COMPLETENESS Is there obviously incomplete spatial data, such as missing points, lines and polygons? Is	SPATIAL ACCURACY When overlaid upon basemap reference data and aerial orthoimagery, are the feature locations	LEVEL OF DETAIL What level of detail is represented by the linework? This factor is typically related to spatial scale; however, many data sets do not	NETADATA Is the data set have accompanied by a separate metadata document describing the data? Does the metadata contain the most important information, such as
host? Are only authorized users allowed to access the data? Are there tools to easily download the files? Is the data easy or difficult to find in the web service? (some website tools require a significant effort to locate specific data sets).	geojson? Some data may be available only in tabular format, which may require additional preparation to transform into a spatial data format (for example, having to manipulate the coordinate fields to enable creation of a point layer file).	that are expected to change through time. For instance, a data set that should be updated monthly, but has not been updated in five years should receive a lower score.	the features? Are the fields useful or largely uninformative? Note, some data sets are simpler than others and may not require many descriptive fields. A judgment is needed to determine whether the fields offer a sufficient description of the data set.	production of the data set finished or still in progress?	spatially accurate or is there significant displacement from the actual positions?	specify a feature collection scale, and this may be hard to estimate without additional information. What is the appropriate scale for the use of the data set? At the neighborhood level, with features reflecting streets and structures? At the county scale? At the state scale?	description, date updated, field contents, accuracy, and source information? Some datasets have auto- generated metadata. Other data sets may have no metadata at all. Some have very abbreviated metadata, such as those typically provided by ArcGIS Online. Still others are machine- generated descriptions that may contain feature counts and processing steps, but do not have useful information written by an author.
RANKING 1 2 3 4 5	RANKING 1 2 3 4 5	RANKING 1 2 3 4 5	RANKING 1 3 5	RANKING 1 3 5	RANKING 1 2 3 4 5	RANKING 1 2 3 4 5	RANKING 1 3 5

Stakeholder Input

Use the voting feature to pick 3 data categories that you would use. Think about why they're important for our next discussion.



Metadata Schema



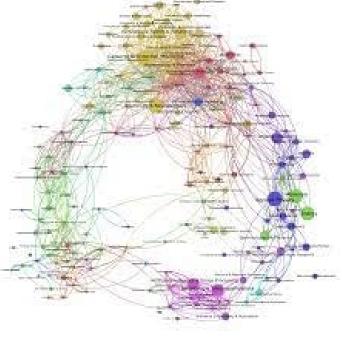
- Intuitive and semi-automated upload flow
 - What information can be pulled from the dataset and then verified by the user?
- Coordinate with others on transfer of data between systems
- Strong metadata schema upfront is critical to FAIR data and future interoperability work

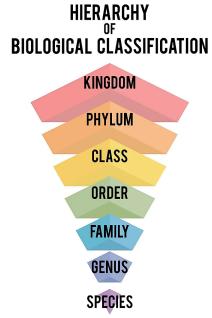
Data Ontology

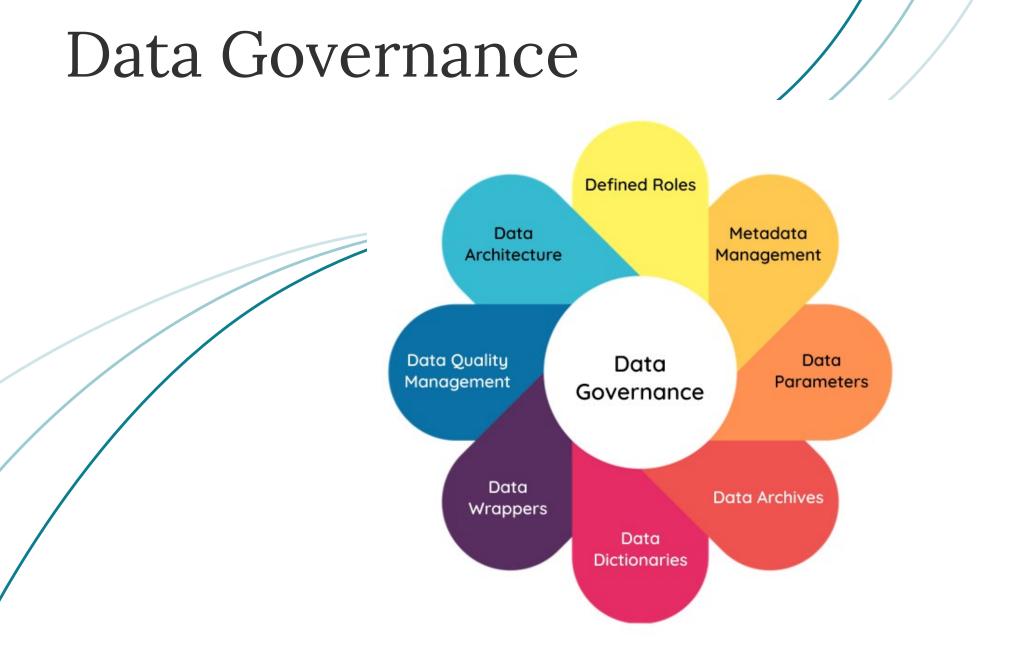
"In computer science and information science, an ontology encompasses a representation, formal naming and definition of the categories, properties and relations between the concepts, data and entities that substantiate one, many, or all domains of discourse."

But what does that REALLY mean for the hub?

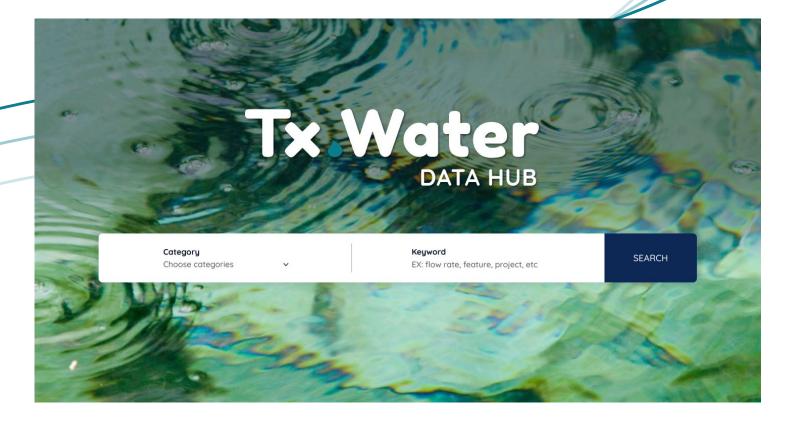
We want to know how datasets in similar categories are related, through field names, locations or other variables. This will lead to the development of data dictionaries, and common naming conventions. Additionally, it is the first step to making data *INTEROPERABLE*.







Thank you!



Keep and eye out for the beta version of the Hub later this year!

What to discuss more? <u>taylor.christian@twdb.texas.gov</u> <u>laura.sepulveda@twdb.texas.gov</u>