

Describing the Data Repository and its Datasets

David Glauber

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Dr. Huang

University of South Florida

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<b>Table 1. Information about data repository</b>	
<b>Information category</b>	<b>Information identified</b>
Name of the repository	Archaeology Data Service
URL of the repository	<a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/">http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/</a>
Owner of the repository	University of York
Maintenance authority	University of York – King’s Manor
Funding institution	Arts and Humanities Research Council
Time coverage	Prehistoric to 2015
Subject of the repository	Archaeology
Data content	Archived data, text, images, remote sensing imagery, maps, topographical and sub-surface surveys, and reconstruction drawings
Data format	AutoCAD – DWG, Drawing Interchange Format – DXF, Scalable Vector Graphics – SVG, Access - MDB / ACCDB, OpenDocument Database – ODB, Delimited text, ESRI Shapefile - SHP + SHX + DBF, Geo-referenced TIF Image - TIF + TFW, Geography Markup Language – GML, Uncompressed Baseline TIFF v.6 – TIF, MPEG1 & 2 - MPG, MPEG, MPEG4 - MPG4, CSV, Microsoft Excel - XSL / XLSX, OpenDocument Spreadsheet – ODS, Microsoft Word - DOC / DOCX, OpenDocument Text – ODT, X3D, VRML, Java3D, QTVR, Raw xyz data: TXT, CSV, Rendered images: TIF, Broadcast Wave Format .bwf, Waveform Audio WAV, and Audio Interchange AIF
Data collection method	Data collected from archaeologists participating in archaeologist digs and researchers analyzing information related to archaeological digs

Data access methods	Browsing, downloading, and analyzing
Data grouped method	Grouped by type of data, time period, and period, and location of archaeological dig
Dataset list	Type of data: Event, Evidence, Object, Maritime Craft, and Monument; Time Period: Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval, Modern, Non UK Period Terms; Location of Archaeological dig: British Isles, Continental Europe, Middle East, South America, and Africa
Search interface	Type-in string search box
Search option	Keyword

<b>Table 2. Information about dataset</b>	
<b>Information category</b>	<b>Information identified</b>
Name of the dataset	Analysis of Roman Silver coins, Augustus to the reform of Trajan (27 BC - AD 100)
URL of the dataset	<a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/coins_lt_2005/index.cfm">http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/coins_lt_2005/index.cfm</a> (Query search for Emperor Nero (A13)) doi: 10.5284/1035238
Author(s) of the dataset	Matthew Ponting and Kevin Butcher
Object Studied	Silver Coin
Emperor Depicted on Object	Nero
Obverse Inscription on Object	NERO CLAVD DIVI CLAVD F CAESAR AVG GERMA, laur. hd., l.
Reverse Inscription on Object	DIVOS CLAVD AVGVST GERMANIC PATER AVG, laur. hd. of Claudius, r.
Object source	Ashmolean Museum
Scan date of object	12/21/2015
Scan resolution	600 dpi
Object weight	7.82
Related information	Butcher, K. and Ponting, M. 2015: The Metallurgy of Roman Silver Coinage. From the Reform of Nero to the Reform of Trajan
2 dimensional viewers of scan data	Highslide JS Viewer
Thumbnail size	125x112 or 568x514 pixels
File formats of scan data	Jpg
Size of downloadable image file of scan data	13.6 and 259 kb

### Summary

Becoming acquainted with data repositories and datasets is an essential task for data management librarians. Data repositories house thousands of primary sources and analytical writings based upon the particular speciality of the repository. For instance, the Archaeological Research Service repository contains thousands of documents related to archaeological monuments, finds, and other resources emanating from archaeological digs. Each contributor processes their submission to the repository with numerous datasets, which include technical information, such as image sizes, format type, and resolution specifications used in the uploaded files. Finding information about the repository was very easy. However, recording information about a particular dataset was a bit challenging. One frustration stemmed from the fact that the dataset that was included in this project did not have a direct link. It required visiting the document's main page and doing a query search, which uncovered a dataset on Roman Emperor Nero. Living with mental health issues, Nero is seen as one of the most notorious of the Roman emperors as he "fiddled while Rome burned." Analyzing how repositories work and about the datasets included in them takes a large amount of practice and it is wonderful to be introduced to them through this activity.

## References

Archaeology data service (2016, February). Retrieved from <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Ponting, M. & Butcher, K. (2015). Analysis of Roman silver coins, Augustus to the reform of Trajan (27 BC - AD 100). *Archaeology Data Service*. Retrieved from [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/coins\\_lt\\_2005/index.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/coins_lt_2005/index.cfm)