

the central in decentral

Herbert Van de Sompel

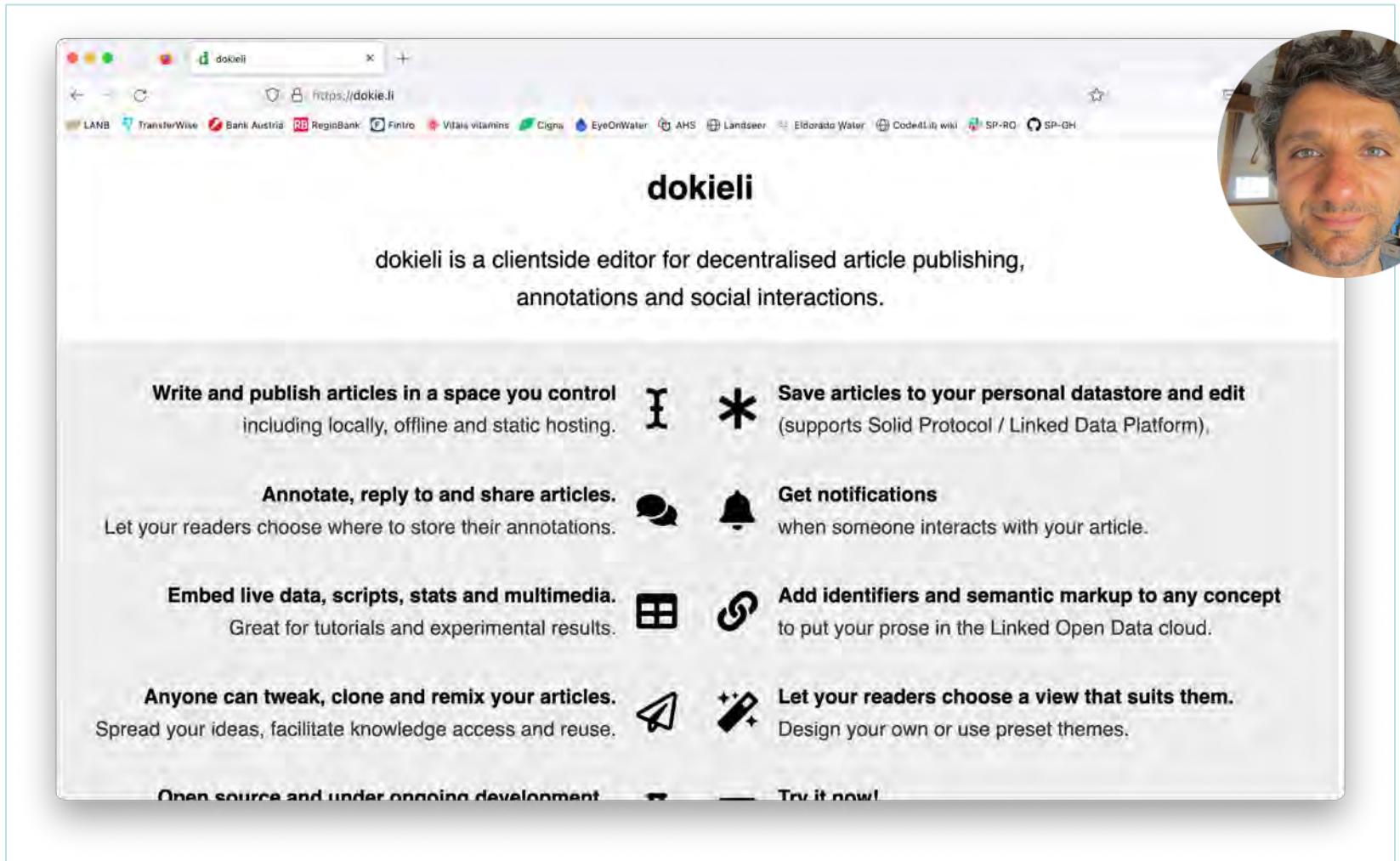
<https://hvdsomp.info>



the central in decentral
June 14th 2023











DANS Sabbatical – Sarven Capadisli’s dokie.li (2017)





The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the dokie.li website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://dokie.li>. The website's main heading is "dokie.li". Below the heading, a descriptive sentence reads: "dokie.li is a clientside editor for decentralised article publishing, annotations and social interactions." The page features a grid of eight feature cards, each with an icon and a brief description. A circular portrait of Sarven Capadisli is overlaid on the right side of the screenshot.

dokie.li

dokie.li is a clientside editor for decentralised article publishing, annotations and social interactions.

- Write and publish articles in a space you control** including locally, offline and static hosting. 
- Save articles to your personal datastore and edit** (supports Solid Protocol / Linked Data Platform). 
- Annotate, reply to and share articles.** Let your readers choose where to store their annotations. 
- Get notifications** when someone interacts with your article. 
- Embed live data, scripts, stats and multimedia.** Great for tutorials and experimental results. 
- Add identifiers and semantic markup to any concept** to put your prose in the Linked Open Data cloud. 
- Anyone can tweak, clone and remix your articles.** Spread your ideas, facilitate knowledge access and reuse. 
- Let your readers choose a view that suits them.** Design your own or use preset themes. 

Open source and under ongoing development  **Try it now!** 

Sarven Capadisli (2017) dokie.li
<https://dokie.li/>

dokie.li

Not Secure | csarven.ca/linked-specifications-reports

Linked Specifications and Implementation Reports

Authors
[Sarven Capadisli](#)

Identifier: <http://csarven.ca/linked-specifications-reports>

In Reply To: [Call for Linked Research](#)

Notifications Inbox: <https://linkedresearch.org/inbox/csarven.ca/linked-specifications-reports/>

Annotation Service: <https://linkedresearch.org/annotation/csarven.ca/linked-specifications-reports/>

Published: 2017-09-29


Modified: 2017-10-02

License: [CC BY 4.0](#)

Abstract

This article describes the structure and linking of the W3C Recommendation on Linked Data Notifications, its test suite, and evaluation reports.

Introduction



Sarven Capadisli

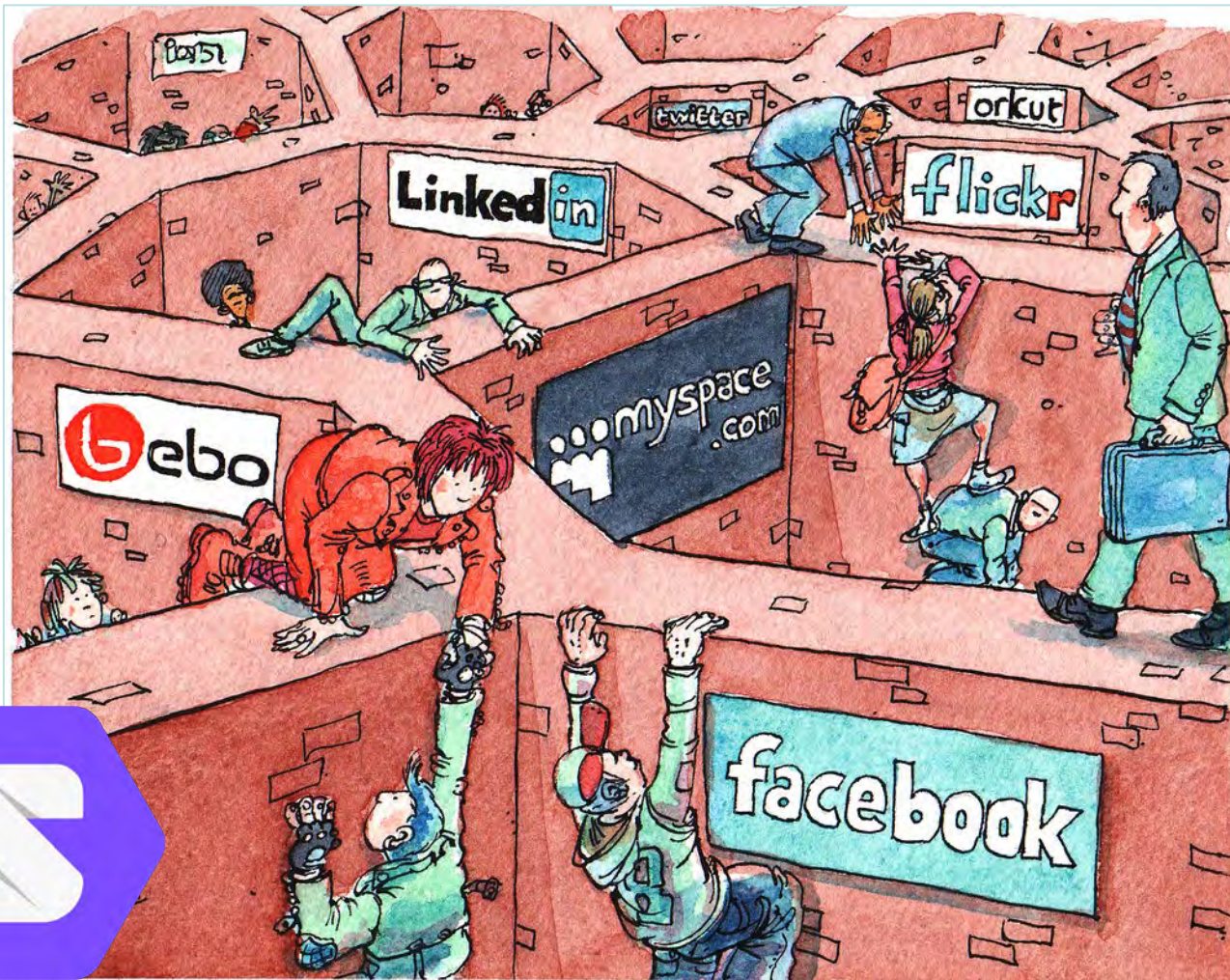
- Share
- Reply
- Review
- New
- Open
- Save As
- Memento
- Edit
- Source
- Print
- Embed Data
- Local Storage

Native csarven Basic LNCS

ACM W3C-ED DesignIssues

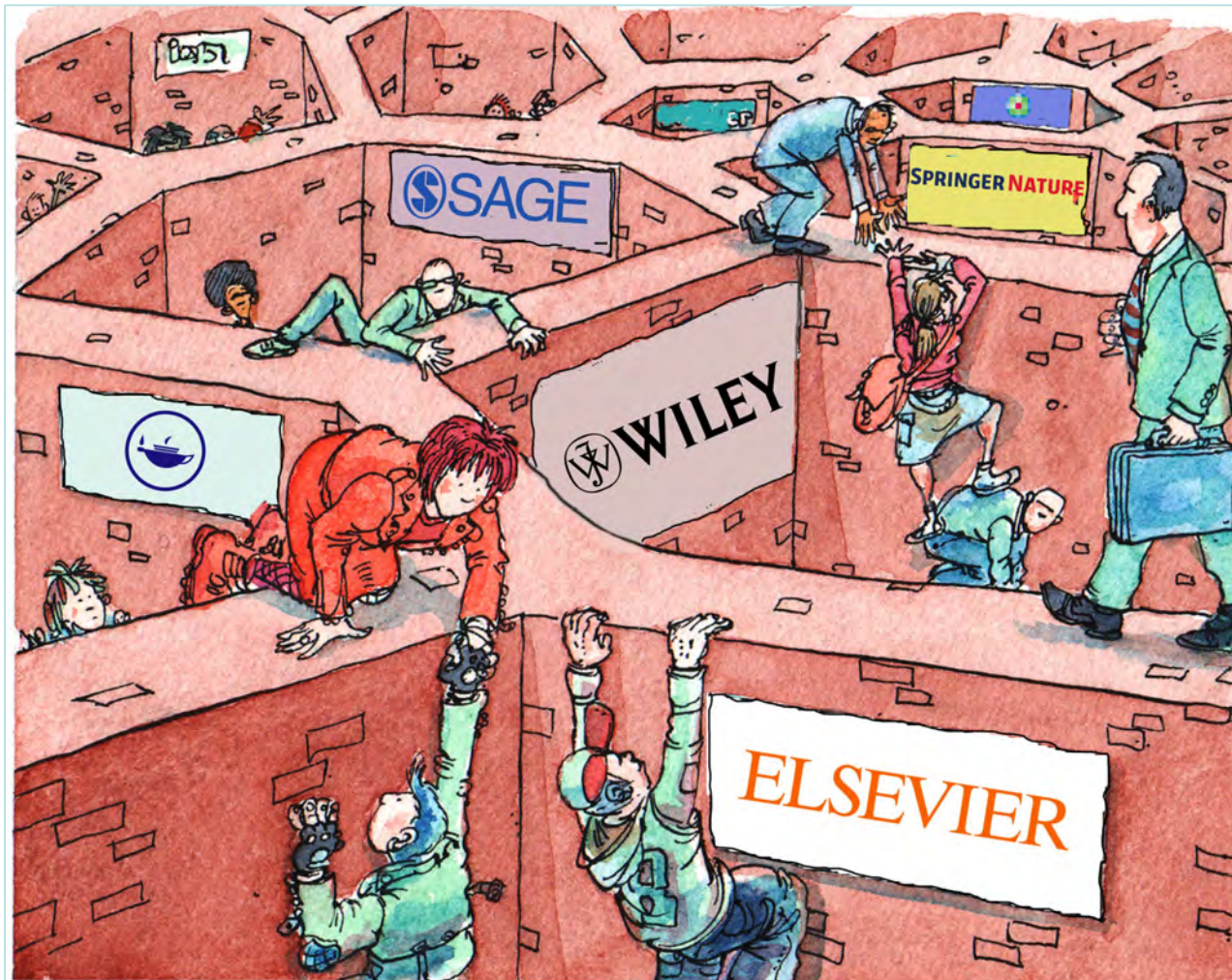
Authors	Sarven Capadisli
Reading time	30 minutes
Characters	22651
Words	2680
Lines	400
A4 Pages	9

dokie.li Context: Decentralized Web, Solid



Tim Berners-Lee (2011) Socially aware cloud storage.
<https://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/CloudStorage.html>

Scholarly Communication



Scholarly Communication: Deconstruct and Decentralize?

A Bold Speculation Featuring



Alice



Bob



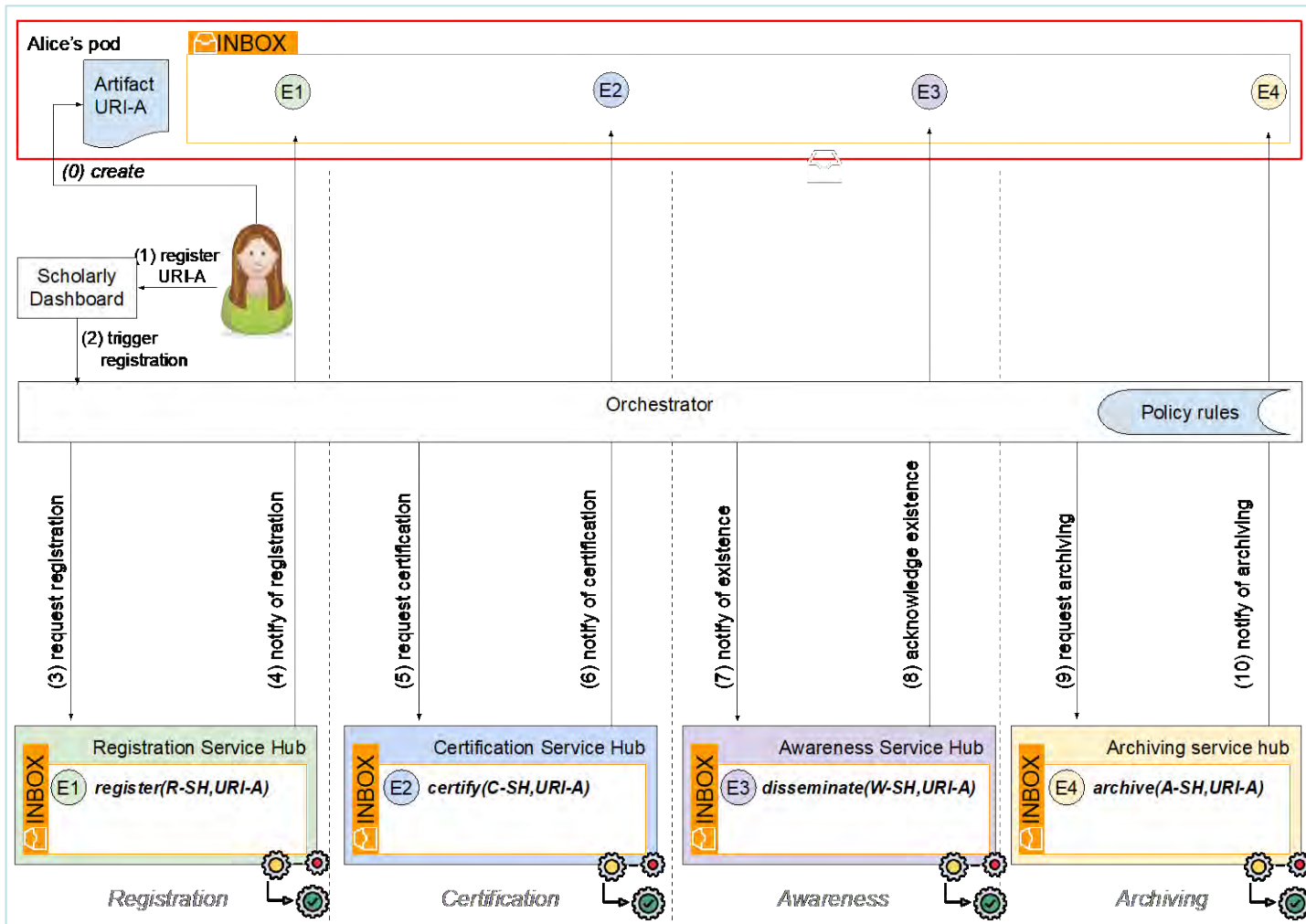
Carol

Herbert Van de Sompel

[@hvdsomp](#)

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Researcher Pod Project, Funded by the Mellon Foundation



Centralization, Decentralization, and Internet Standards

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-nottingham-avoiding-internet-centralization-10.html>. The page content includes:

- Metadata:**
 - Workgroup: Network Working Group
 - Internet-Draft: draft-nottingham-avoiding-internet-centralization-10
 - Published: 30 May 2023
 - Intended Status: Informational
 - Expires: 1 December 2023
 - Author: M. Nottingham
- Table of Contents:**
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Centralization
 - 2.1. Centralization Can Be Harmful
 - 2.2. Centralization Can Be Helpful
 - 3. Decentralization
 - 3.1. Decentralization Strategies
 - 3.1.1. Federation
 - 3.1.2. Distributed Consensus
 - 3.1.3. Operational Governance
 - 4. What Can Internet Standards Do?
 - 4.1. Bolster Legitimacy
 - 4.2. Focus Discussion of Centralization
 - 4.3. Target Proprietary Functions
 - 4.4. Enable Switching
 - 4.5. Control Delegation of Power
 - 4.5.1. Enforce Layer Boundaries
 - 4.6. Consider Extensibility Carefully
 - 4.7. Future Work
 - 5. Security Considerations
 - 6. Informative References
- Abstract:**

This document discusses aspects of centralization that relate to Internet standards efforts. It argues that while standards bodies have little ability to prevent many forms of centralization, they can still make contributions that improve the Internet.
- About This Document:**

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Status information for this document may be found at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-nottingham-avoiding-internet-centralization/>.

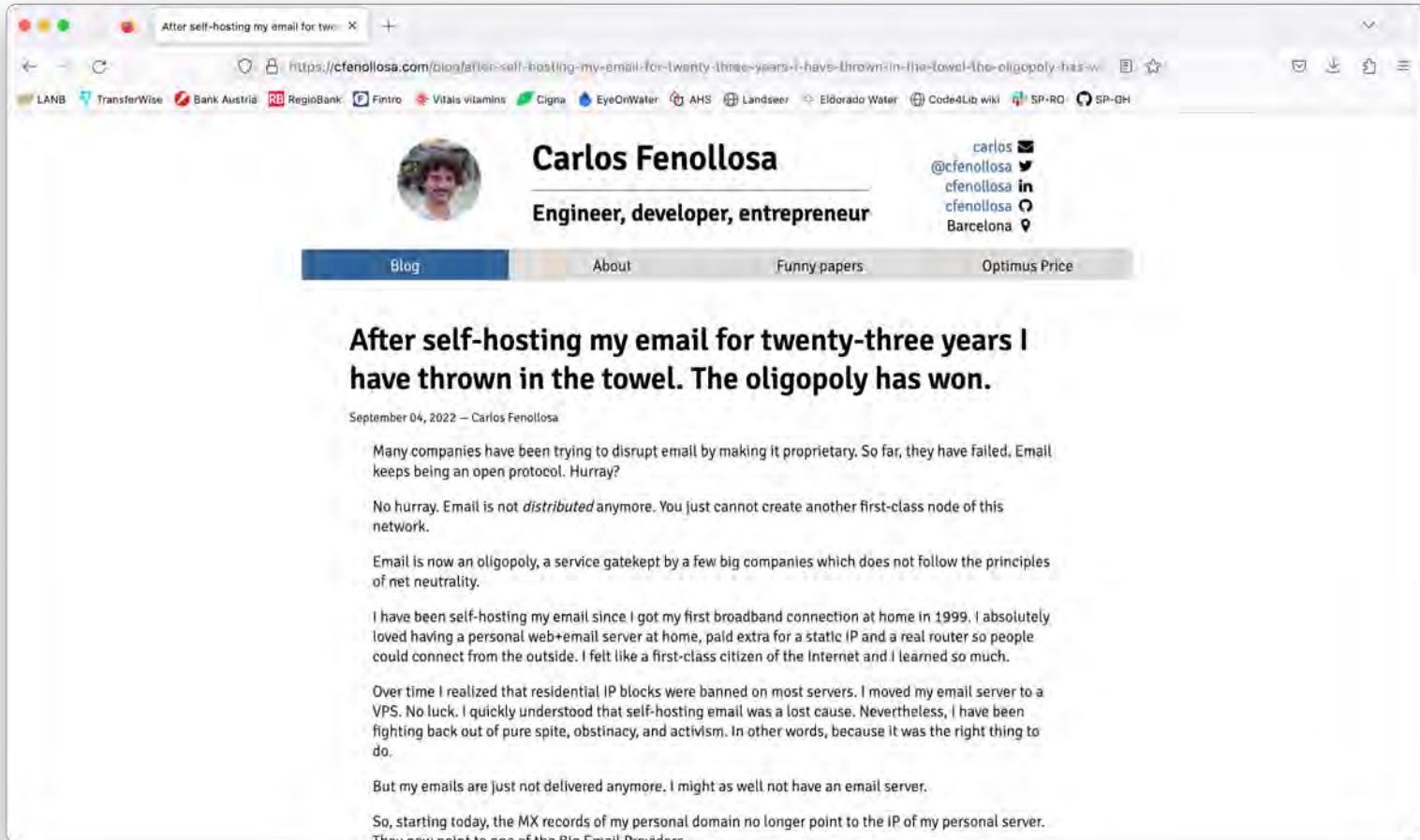
Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://github.com/mnot/avoiding-internet-centralization>.
- Status of This Memo:**

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at

Mark Nottingham (2023) Centralization, Decentralization, and Internet Standards
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-nottingham-avoiding-internet-centralization/>

The (eMail) Oligopoly has Won



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying a blog post. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://cfenollosa.com/blog/after-self-hosting-my-email-for-twenty-three-years-i-have-thrown-in-the-towel-the-oligopoly-has-won>. The browser's tab is titled "After self-hosting my email for two...". The page header includes the author's name "Carlos Fenollosa" and his title "Engineer, developer, entrepreneur". There are social media links for email, Twitter (@cfenollosa), LinkedIn (cfenollosa), GitHub (cfenollosa), and a location tag for Barcelona. A navigation menu below the header includes "Blog", "About", "Funny papers", and "Optimus Price". The main content of the page is the blog post, which begins with the title "After self-hosting my email for twenty-three years I have thrown in the towel. The oligopoly has won." and a date of "September 04, 2022 — Carlos Fenollosa". The text of the post discusses the challenges of self-hosting email and the rise of an email oligopoly.

After self-hosting my email for twenty-three years I have thrown in the towel. The oligopoly has won.

September 04, 2022 — Carlos Fenollosa

Many companies have been trying to disrupt email by making it proprietary. So far, they have failed. Email keeps being an open protocol. Hurray?

No hurray. Email is not *distributed* anymore. You just cannot create another first-class node of this network.

Email is now an oligopoly, a service gatekept by a few big companies which does not follow the principles of net neutrality.

I have been self-hosting my email since I got my first broadband connection at home in 1999. I absolutely loved having a personal web+email server at home, paid extra for a static IP and a real router so people could connect from the outside. I felt like a first-class citizen of the Internet and I learned so much.

Over time I realized that residential IP blocks were banned on most servers. I moved my email server to a VPS. No luck. I quickly understood that self-hosting email was a lost cause. Nevertheless, I have been fighting back out of pure spite, obstinacy, and activism. In other words, because it was the right thing to do.

But my emails are just not delivered anymore. I might as well not have an email server.

So, starting today, the MX records of my personal domain no longer point to the IP of my personal server. They now point to one of the Big Email Providers.

Fenollosa Carlos (2022) After self-hosting my email for twenty-three years I have thrown in the towel. <https://cfenollosa.com/blog/after-self-hosting-my-email-for-twenty-three-years-i-have-thrown-in-the-towel-the-oligopoly-has-won.html>

My Involvement in Standardization/Specification Efforts



OAI-PMH

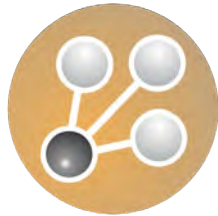
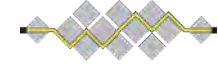


Memento

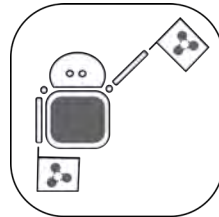


OpenURL

Linkset



OAI-ORE

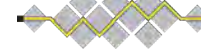


Event
Notifications

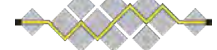


Robust Links

info URI



cite-as



Open/Web
Annotation



Signposting



ResourceSync



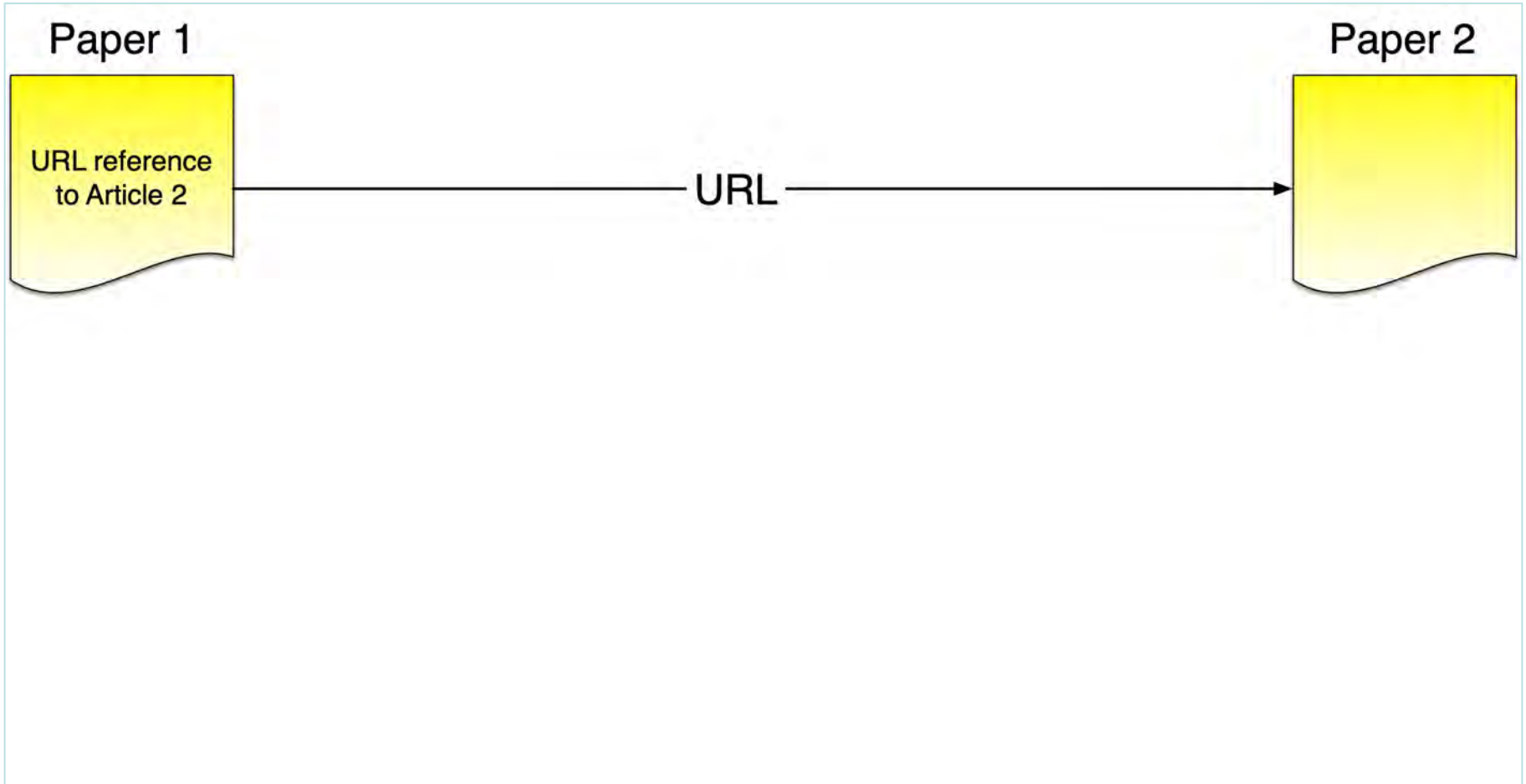
Shared Canvas



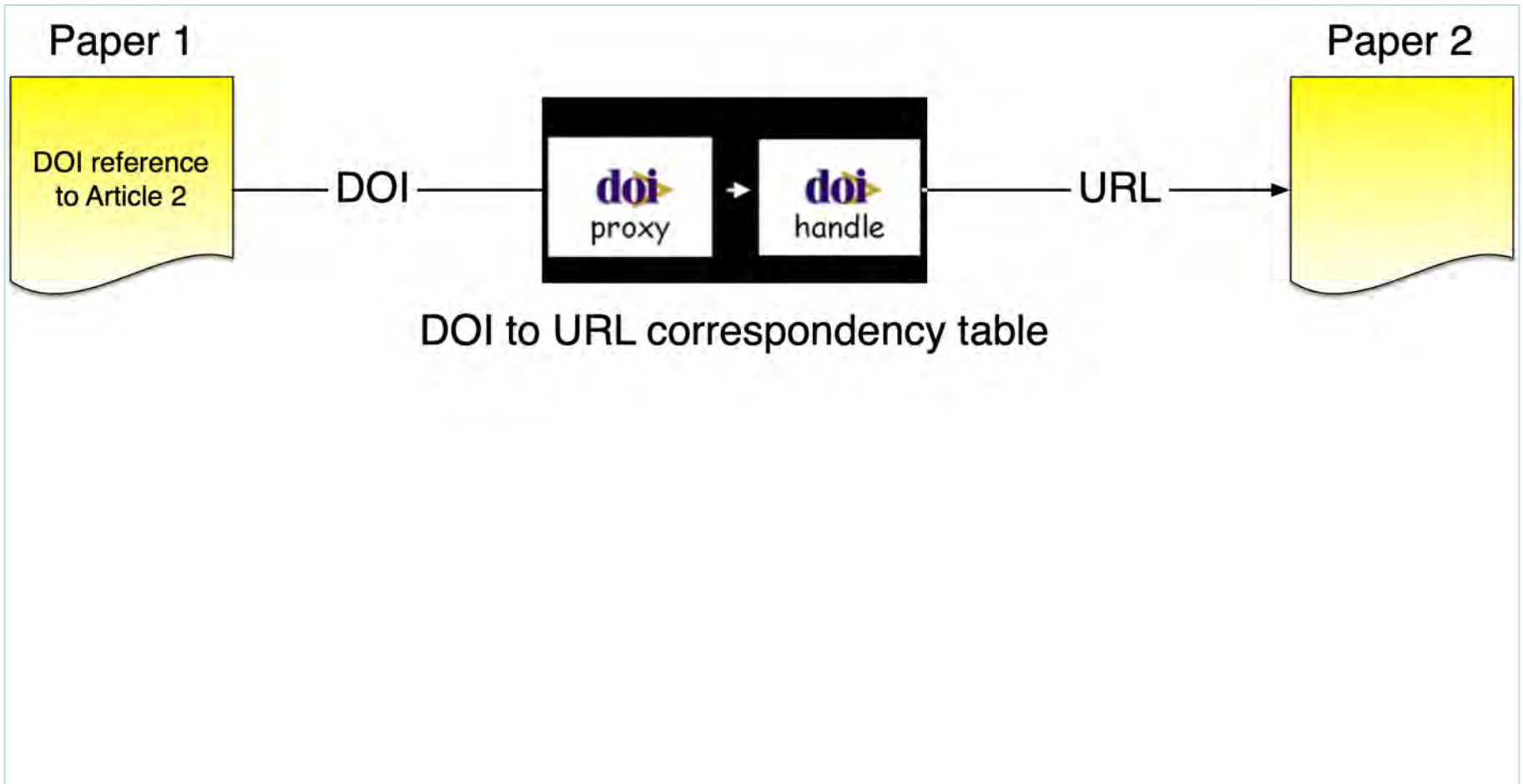
Anecdote 1: OpenURL



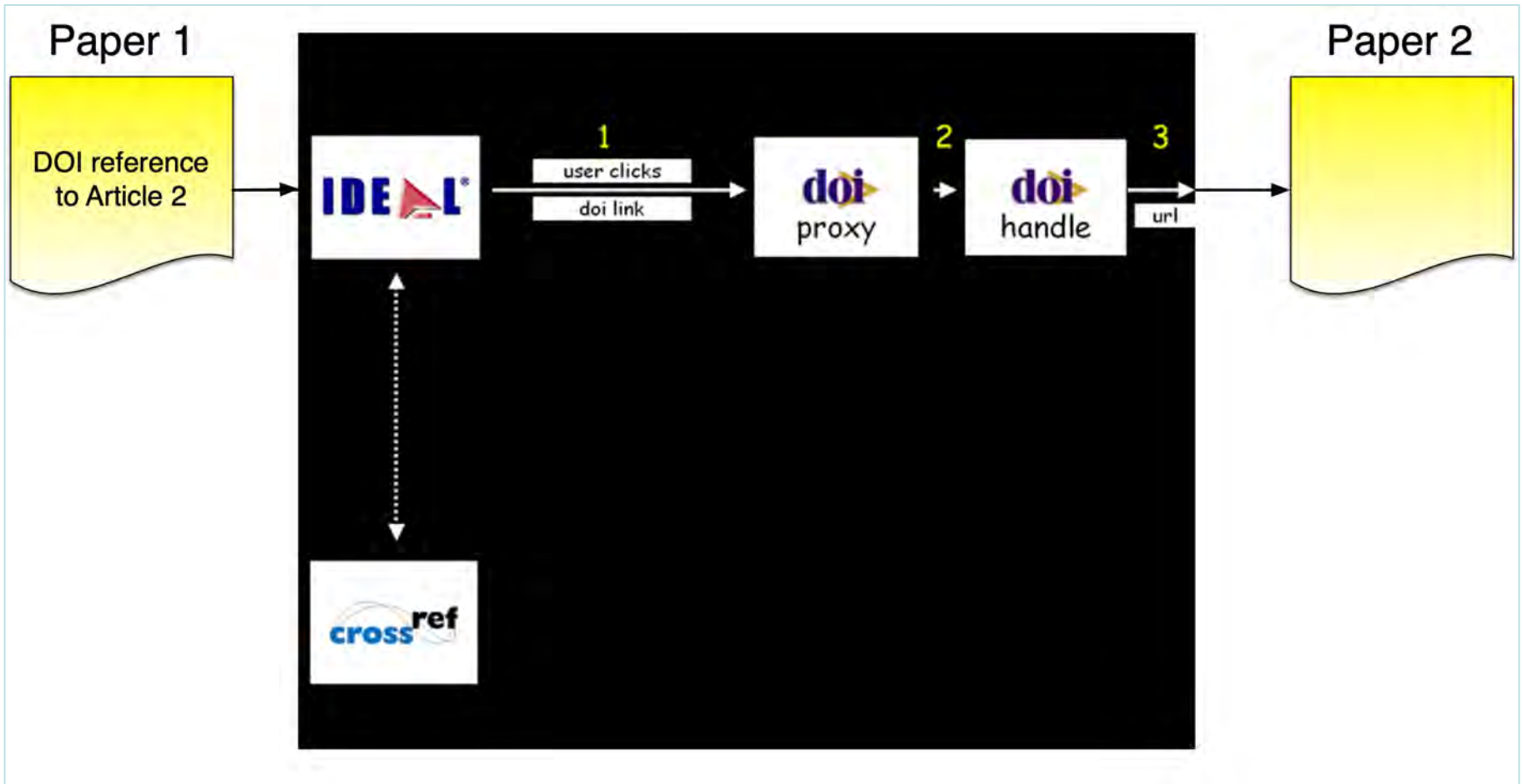
URL Reference to a Paper



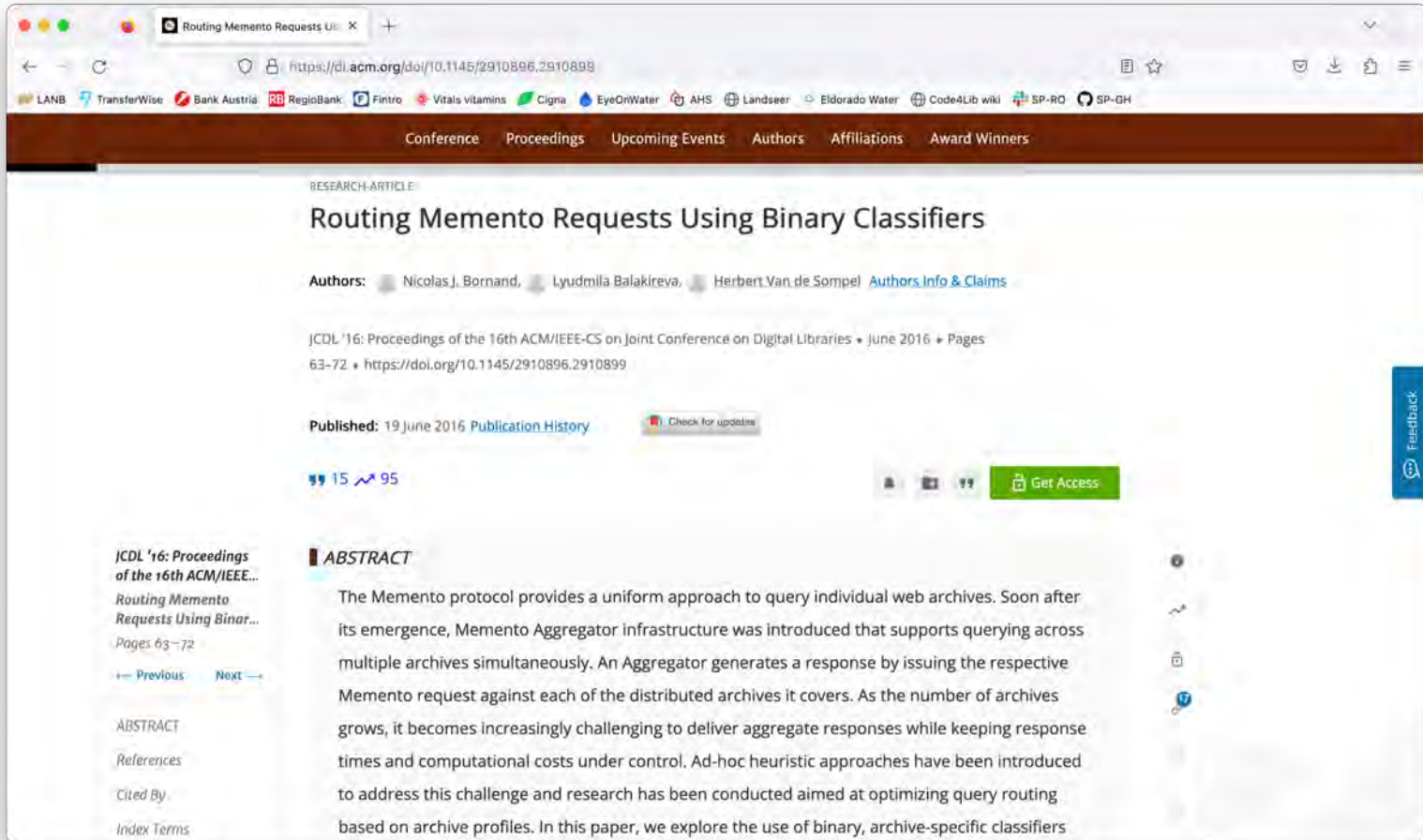
DOI Reference to a Paper



Resolving a DOI Reference to a Paper

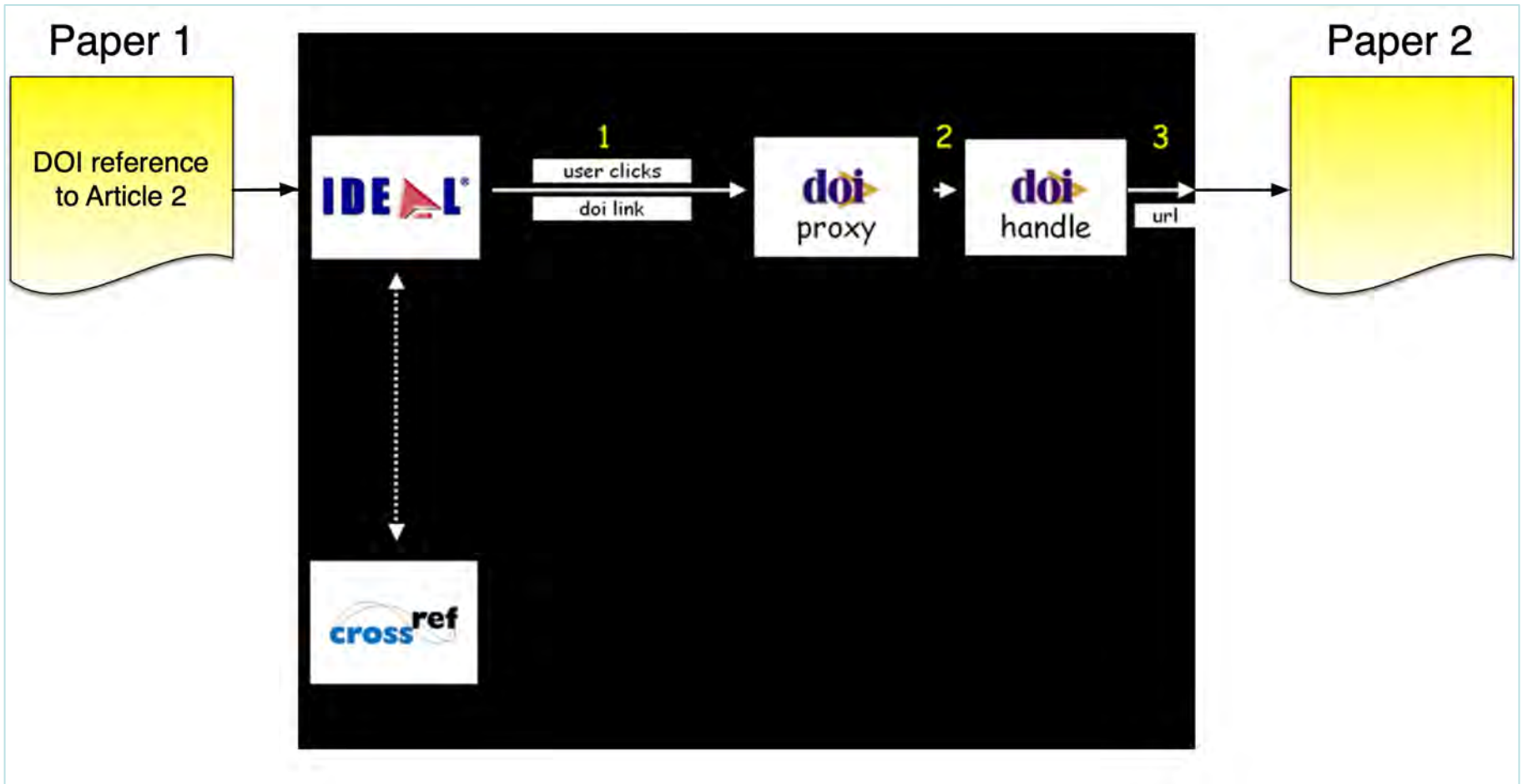


DOI Dereferences to a Landing Page

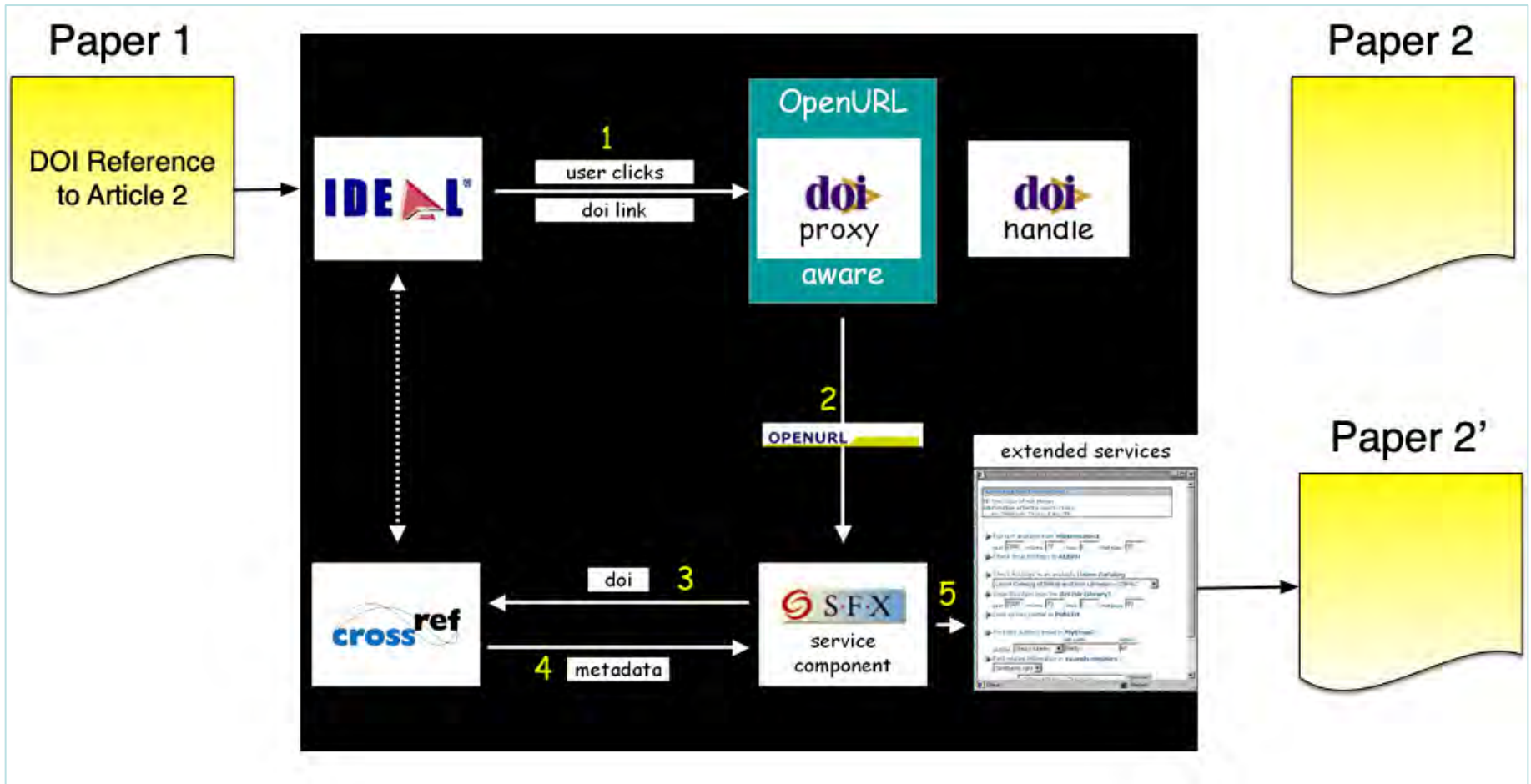


The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a DOI landing page for a research article. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://doi.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2910896.2910899>. The page title is "Routing Memento Requests Using Binary Classifiers". The authors listed are Nicolas J. Bornand, Lyudmila Balakireva, and Herbert Van de Sompel. The article is from the "JCDL '16: Proceedings of the 16th ACM/IEEE-CS on Joint Conference on Digital Libraries" (June 2016), pages 63-72. It was published on 19 June 2016. The page shows 15 citations and a "Get Access" button. The abstract text is: "The Memento protocol provides a uniform approach to query individual web archives. Soon after its emergence, Memento Aggregator infrastructure was introduced that supports querying across multiple archives simultaneously. An Aggregator generates a response by issuing the respective Memento request against each of the distributed archives it covers. As the number of archives grows, it becomes increasingly challenging to deliver aggregate responses while keeping response times and computational costs under control. Ad-hoc heuristic approaches have been introduced to address this challenge and research has been conducted aimed at optimizing query routing based on archive profiles. In this paper, we explore the use of binary, archive-specific classifiers".

Resolving a DOI Reference to a Paper



Resolving a DOI Reference to an Institutional Linking Server



sci-hub as an Extended Service

The screenshot displays the sci-hub website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a language selector (English, 简体中文, Русский, Português) and a mirrors section (sci-hub.se, sci-hub.st, sci-hub.ru). Below this is a search bar with the text "enter your reference" and an "open" button. The main content area features the text "common ownership of the means of production, free access to articles of consumption" and a navigation menu with links for "database", "about", "Elbakyan", "stats", and "donate". At the bottom, there is a decorative banner with a brick wall, the equation $E=mc^2$, and a flask with orange liquid.

language English 简体中文 Русский Português

mirrors sci-hub.se sci-hub.st sci-hub.ru see all →

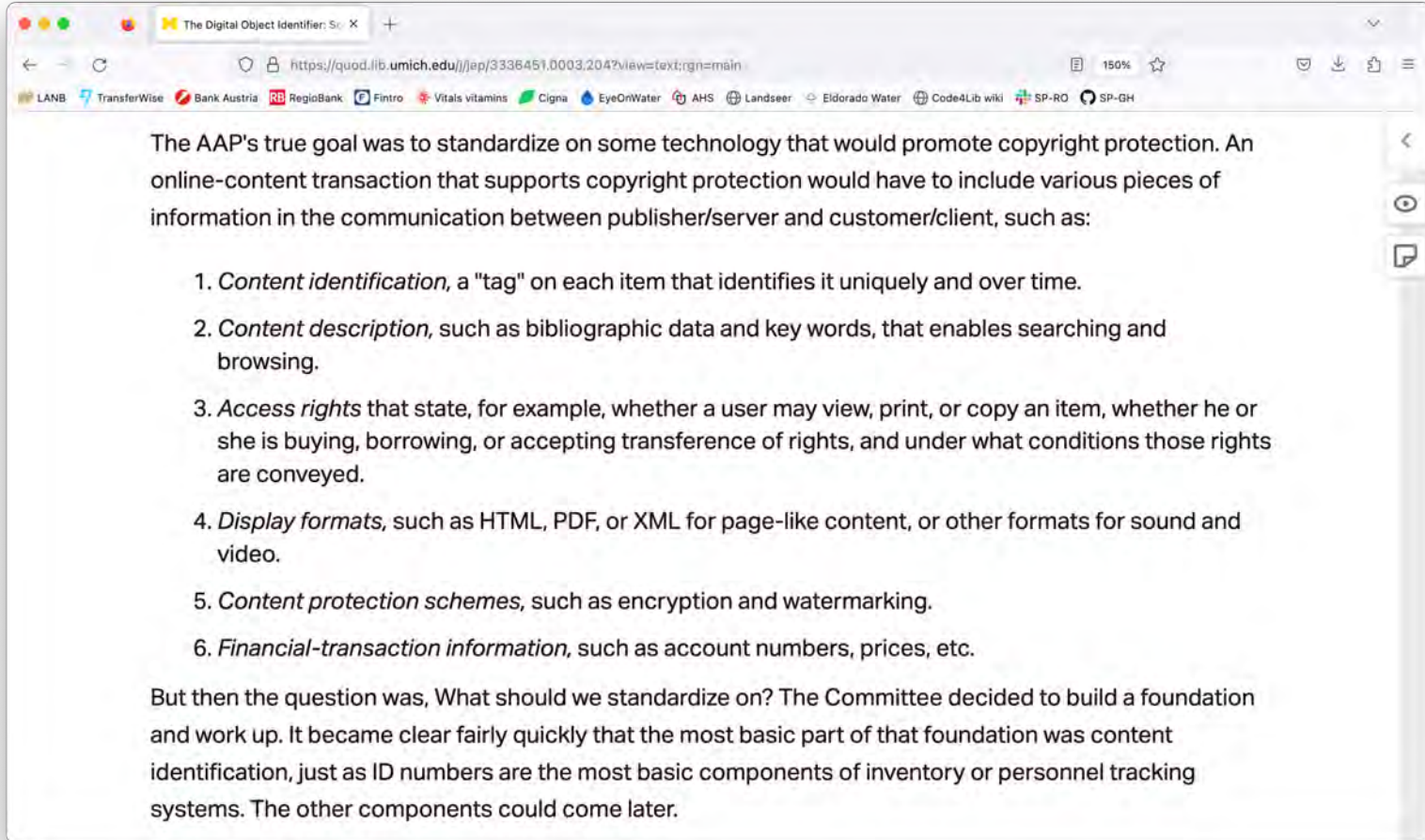
total	users	latest read
88,343,822 docs	77,362 in 1h	Diagnosis and classification of polyarteritis nodosa / Journal of Autoimmunity. Hernández-rodríguez 2014

latest reads

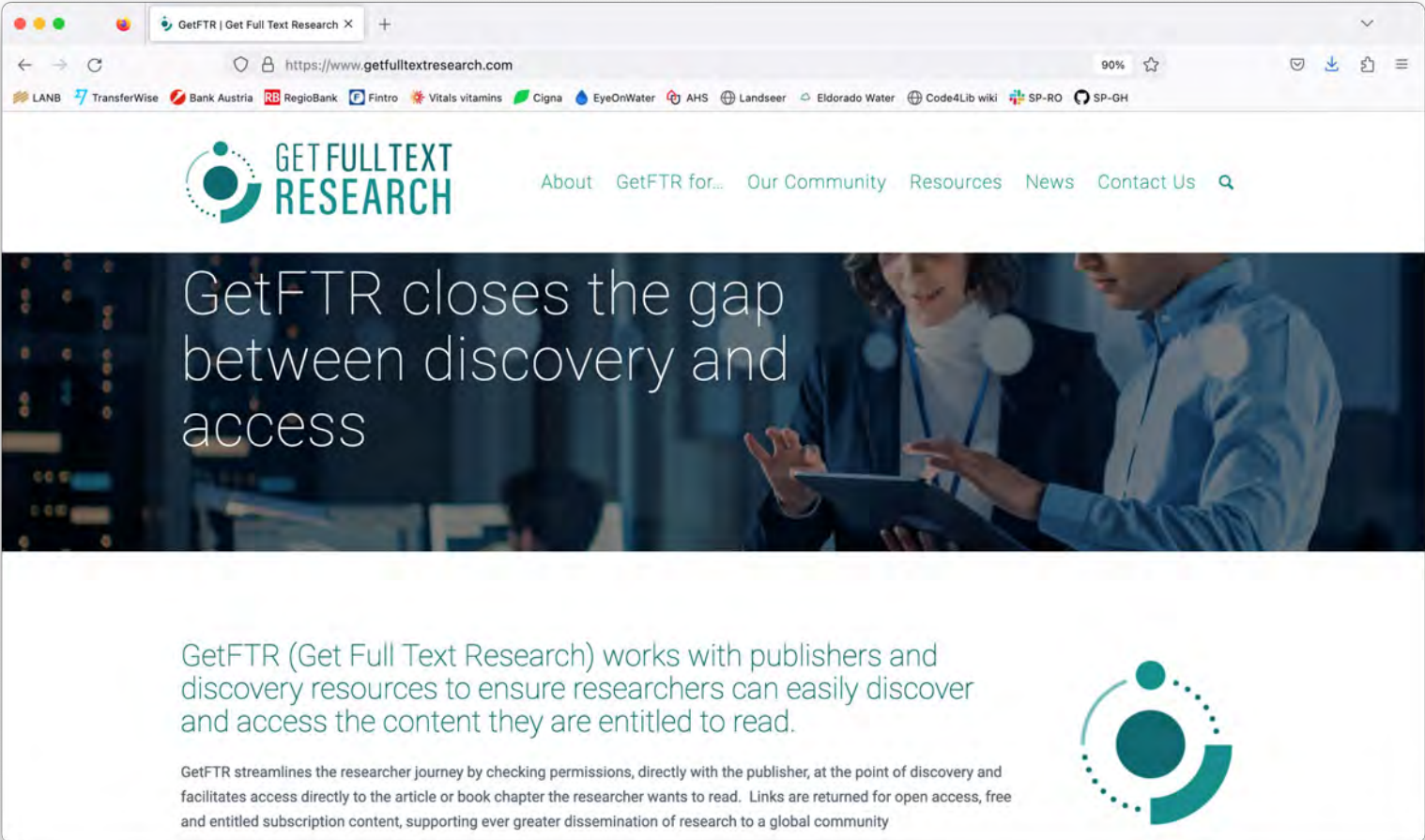
- 11:44:56 Diagnosis and classification of polyarteritis nodosa / Journal of Autoimmunity Hernández-rodríguez, 2014
- 11:44:56 INJECTABLE COLLAGEN / Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Stegman, 1987
- 11:44:56 MicroRNA Dysregulation in Esophageal Neoplasia: The Biological Rationale for Novel Therapeutic Options / CPD Passan, 2012
- 11:44:56 Hallmarks of immune response in COVID-19: Exploring dysregulation and exhaustion / Seminars in Immunology Mazzoni, 2021
- 11:44:56 By-product identification and phytotoxicity of biodegraded Direct Yellow 4 dye / Chemosphere Nouren, 2017
- 11:44:56 Critical Factors Affecting Quality Performance in Construction Projects / Total Quality Management & Business Excellence Jha, 2006
- 11:44:56 Interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma: Clinicopathologic study of 8 cases with review of the literature / Annals of Diagnostic Pathology Xue, 2018

sci-hub
<https://sci-hub.se/>

The Origins of the DOI: Copyright Protection



GetFTR: Easy Access to Content Researchers are Entitled to Read

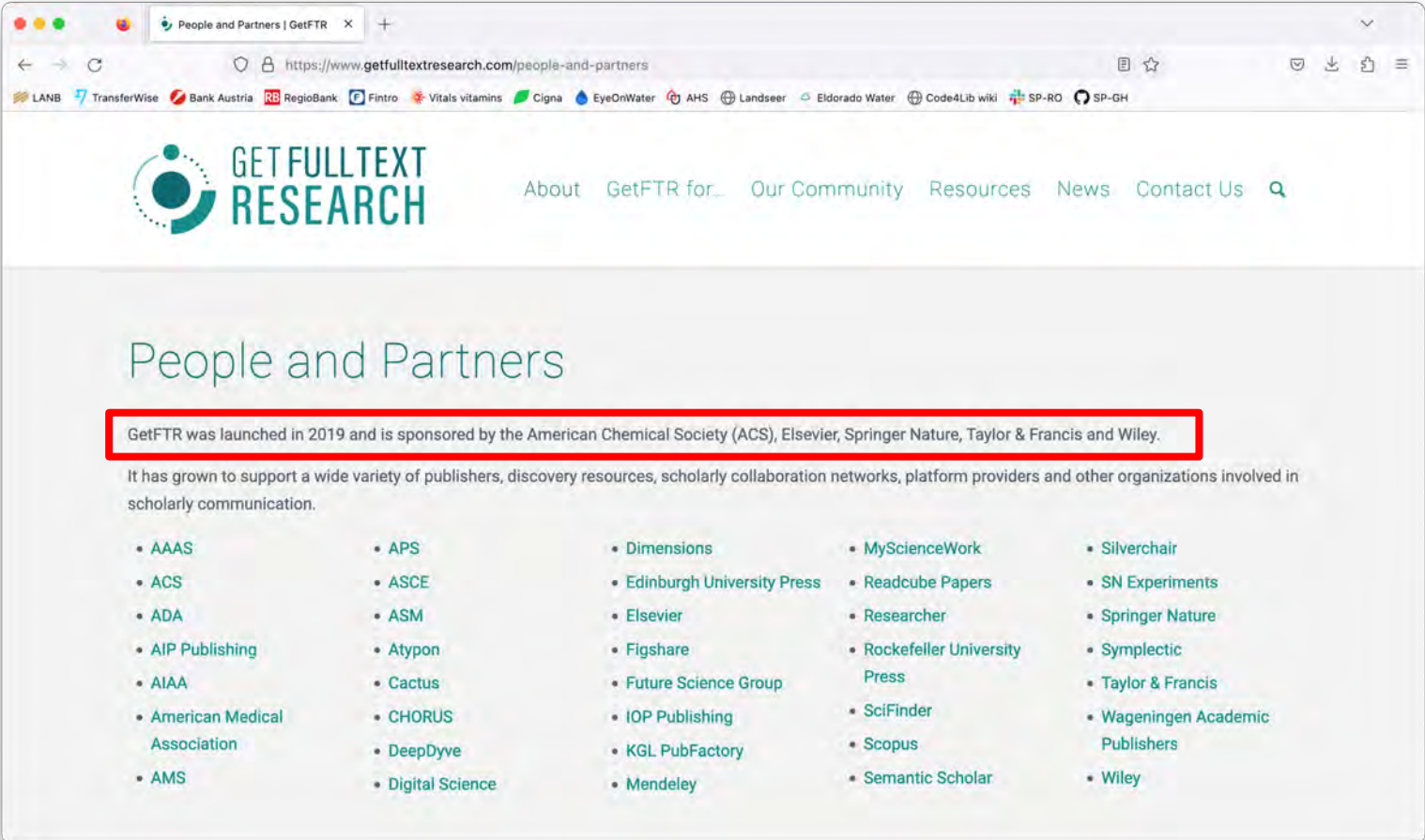


The image shows a screenshot of the GetFTR website homepage. The browser address bar displays "https://www.getfulltextresearch.com". The website header features the "GET FULLTEXT RESEARCH" logo on the left and a navigation menu with links for "About", "GetFTR for...", "Our Community", "Resources", "News", and "Contact Us" on the right. A large banner image shows two people in a professional setting looking at a tablet. The main text on the banner reads "GetFTR closes the gap between discovery and access". Below the banner, a paragraph states: "GetFTR (Get Full Text Research) works with publishers and discovery resources to ensure researchers can easily discover and access the content they are entitled to read." A smaller version of the logo is positioned to the right of this text. At the bottom, a smaller paragraph explains: "GetFTR streamlines the researcher journey by checking permissions, directly with the publisher, at the point of discovery and facilitates access directly to the article or book chapter the researcher wants to read. Links are returned for open access, free and entitled subscription content, supporting ever greater dissemination of research to a global community".

GetFTR (2019)

<https://www.getfulltextresearch.com/>

GetFTR: Easy Access to Content Researchers are Entitled to Read



People and Partners | GetFTR

https://www.getfulltextresearch.com/people-and-partners

GET FULLTEXT RESEARCH

About GetFTR for... Our Community Resources News Contact Us

People and Partners

GetFTR was launched in 2019 and is sponsored by the American Chemical Society (ACS), Elsevier, Springer Nature, Taylor & Francis and Wiley.

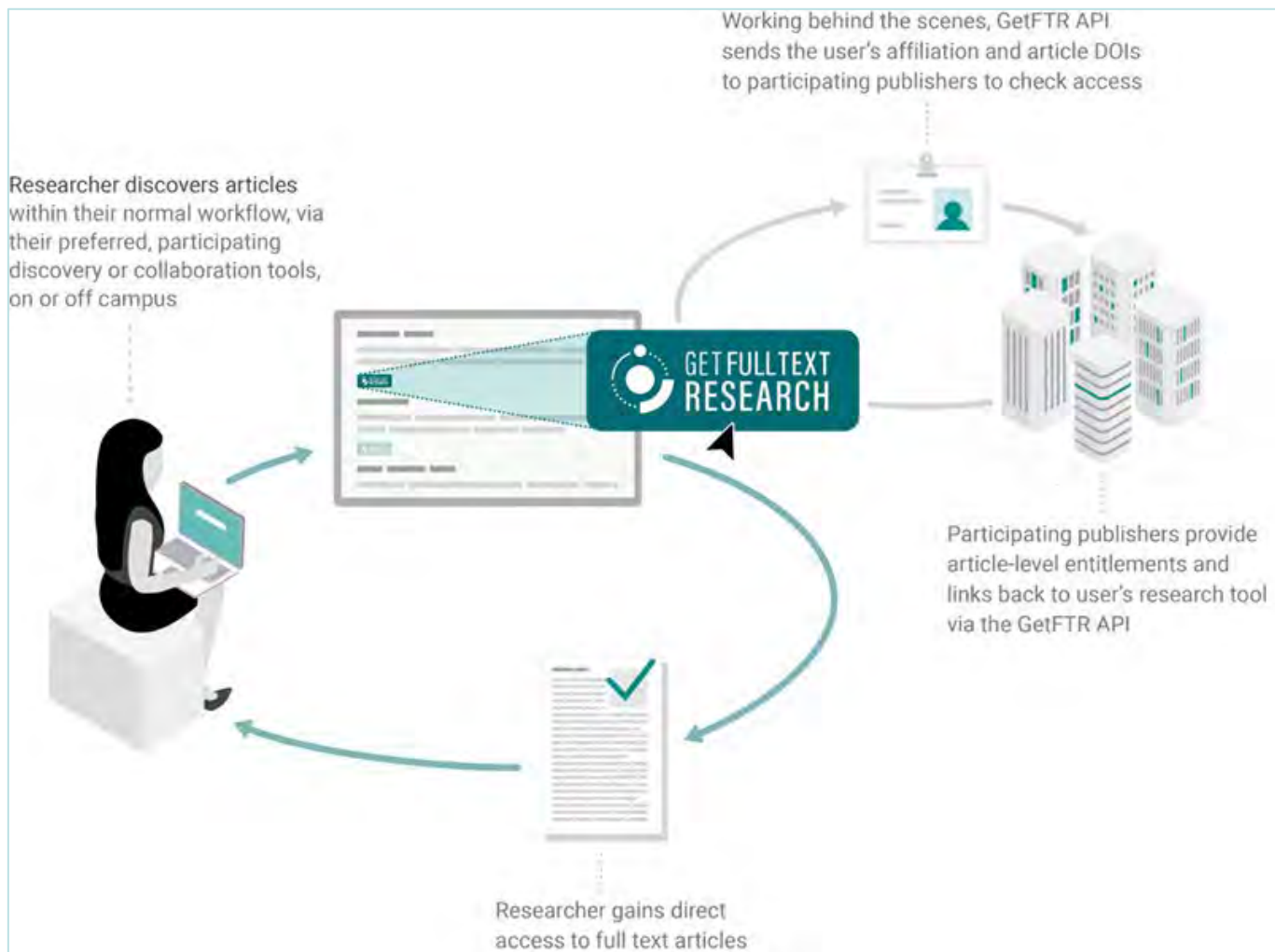
It has grown to support a wide variety of publishers, discovery resources, scholarly collaboration networks, platform providers and other organizations involved in scholarly communication.

- AAAS
- ACS
- ADA
- AIP Publishing
- AIAA
- American Medical Association
- AMS
- APS
- ASCE
- ASM
- Atypon
- Cactus
- CHORUS
- DeepDyve
- Digital Science
- Dimensions
- Edinburgh University Press
- Elsevier
- Figshare
- Future Science Group
- IOP Publishing
- KGL PubFactory
- Mendeley
- MyScienceWork
- Readcube Papers
- Researcher
- Rockefeller University Press
- SciFinder
- Scopus
- Semantic Scholar
- Silverchair
- SN Experiments
- Springer Nature
- Symplectic
- Taylor & Francis
- Wageningen Academic Publishers
- Wiley

GetFTR (2019)

<https://www.getfulltextresearch.com/people-and-partners>

GetFTR: Leverages DOIs for Entitlement Checks



GetFTR Dataflows and User Privacy

<https://www.getfulltextresearch.com/getftr-dataflows-and-user-privacy>

Anecdote 2: Signposting



DOI Dereferences to a Landing Page

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a DOI landing page for a research article. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://doi.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2910896.2910899>. The page title is "Routing Memento Requests Using Binary Classifiers". The authors listed are Nicolas J. Bornand, Lyudmila Balakireva, and Herbert Van de Sompel. The article is from the "JCDL '16: Proceedings of the 16th ACM/IEEE-CS on Joint Conference on Digital Libraries" (June 2016), pages 63-72. It was published on 19 June 2016. The page features a navigation menu at the top, a sidebar with navigation links (Previous, Next, ABSTRACT, References, Cited By, Index Terms), and a main content area with an abstract. The abstract discusses the Memento protocol and the challenges of querying multiple archives simultaneously. A "Get Access" button is visible on the right side of the page.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Routing Memento Requests Using Binary Classifiers

Authors: Nicolas J. Bornand, Lyudmila Balakireva, Herbert Van de Sompel [Authors Info & Claims](#)

JCDL '16: Proceedings of the 16th ACM/IEEE-CS on Joint Conference on Digital Libraries • June 2016 • Pages 63-72 • <https://doi.org/10.1145/2910896.2910899>

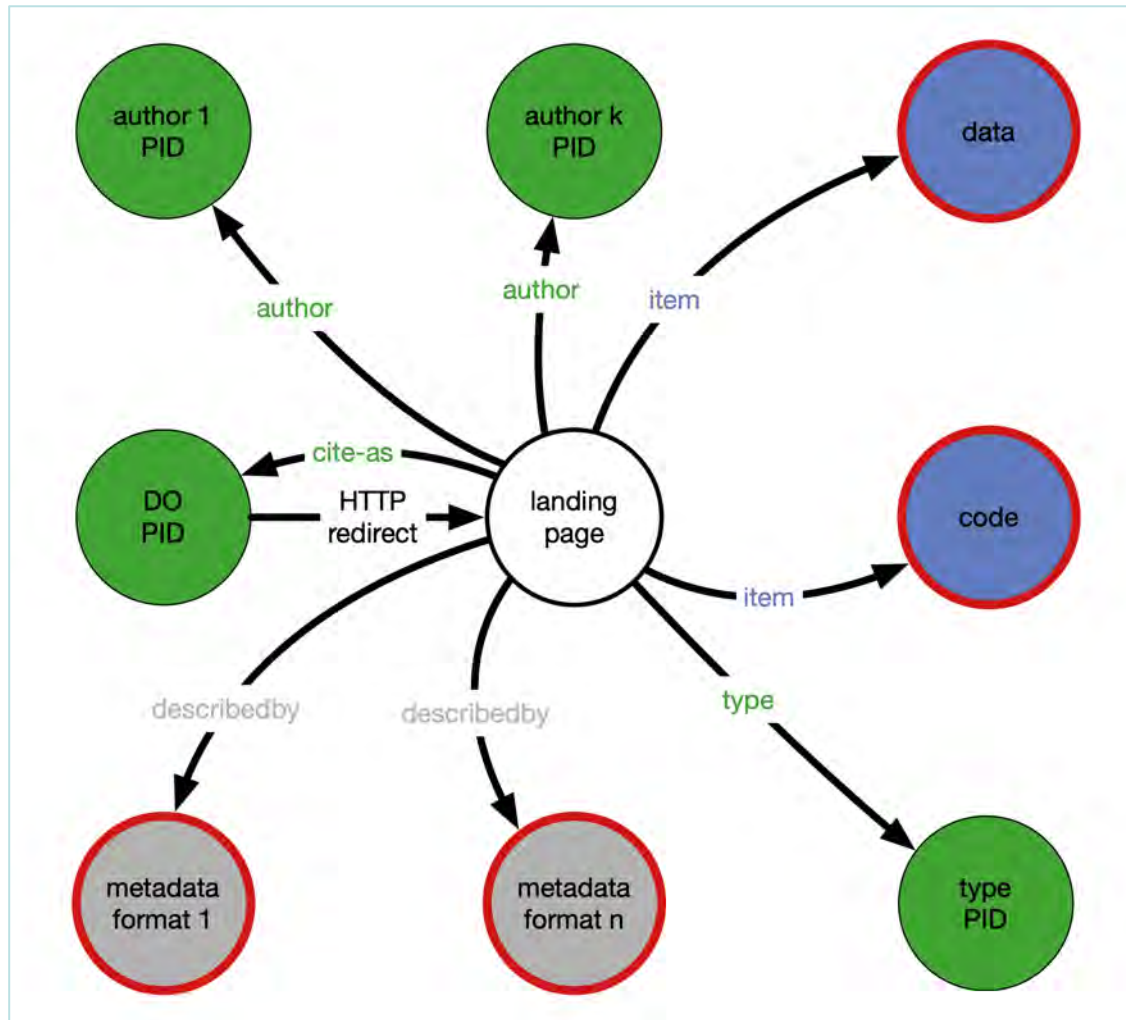
Published: 19 June 2016 [Publication History](#) [Check for updates](#)

15 95 [Get Access](#)

ABSTRACT

The Memento protocol provides a uniform approach to query individual web archives. Soon after its emergence, Memento Aggregator infrastructure was introduced that supports querying across multiple archives simultaneously. An Aggregator generates a response by issuing the respective Memento request against each of the distributed archives it covers. As the number of archives grows, it becomes increasingly challenging to deliver aggregate responses while keeping response times and computational costs under control. Ad-hoc heuristic approaches have been introduced to address this challenge and research has been conducted aimed at optimizing query routing based on archive profiles. In this paper, we explore the use of binary, archive-specific classifiers

Signposting Provides Map of a Digital Object on the Web



A Signposting Pattern for PIDs

<http://signposting.org>



Cartoon by Patrick Hochstenbach

Herbert Van de Sompel
LANL & DANS
[@hvdsomp](https://twitter.com/hvdsomp)

Acknowledgments: Geoff Bilder, Shawn Jones, Martin Klein, Michael L. Nelson, David Rosenthal, Harihar Shankar, Simeon Warner, Karl Ward, Joe Wass

Signposting is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation



Herbert Van de Sompel
PIDapalooza, Reykjavik, Iceland, 10 Nov 2016



A Signposting Pattern for PIDs

<http://signposting.org>



Cartoon by Patrick Hochstenbach

Herbert Van de Sompel
LANE & DANS
[@hvsomp](#)

Acknowledgments: Geoff Bilder, Shawn Jones, Martin Klein, Michael L. Nelson, David Rosenthal, Harihar Shankar, Simeon Warner, Karl Ward, Joe Wass

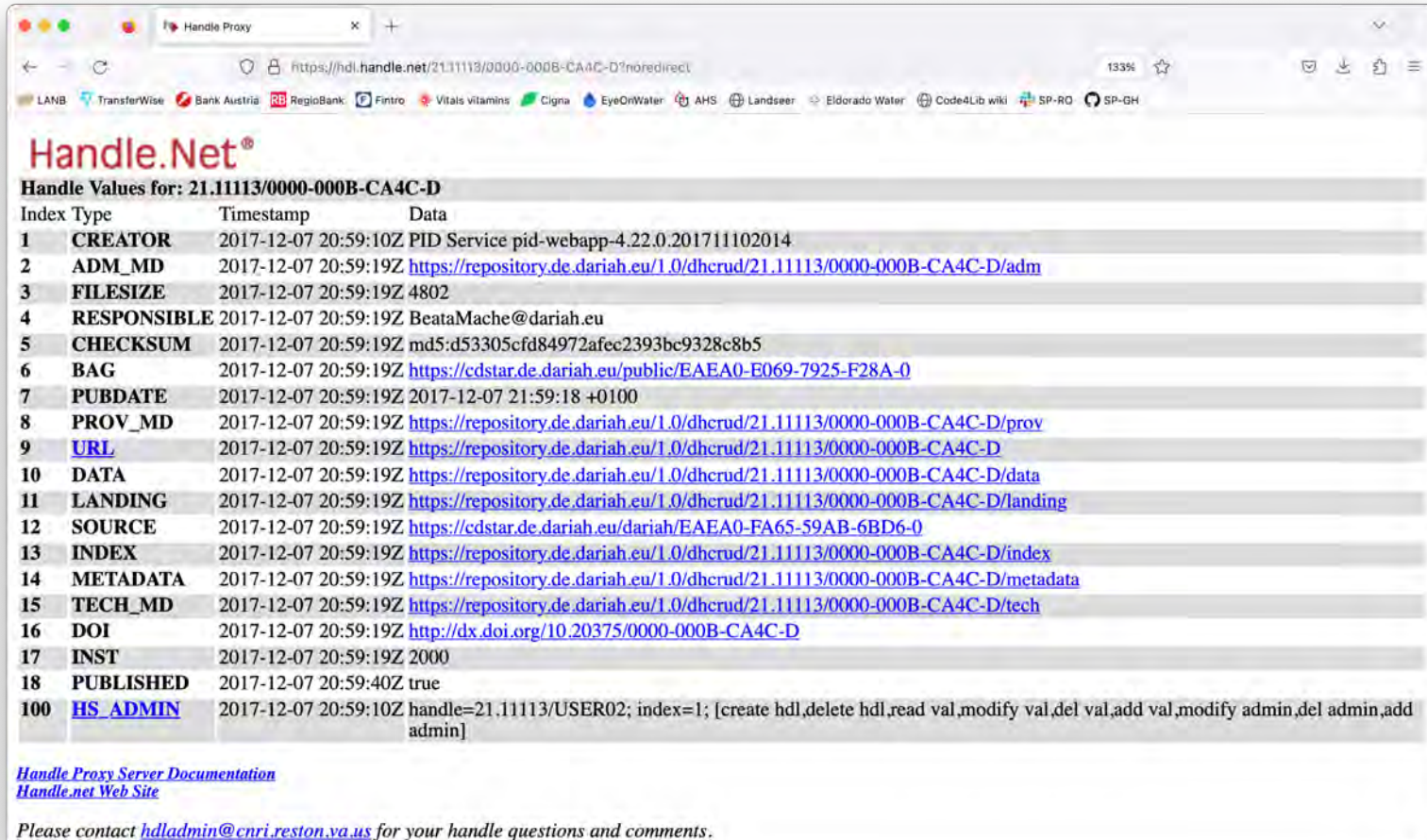
Signposting is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation



Herbert Van de Sompel
PIDapalooza, Reykjavik, Iceland, 10 Nov 2016



All Eggs in the PID Basket



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://hdl.handle.net/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D?noredirect`. The page title is "Handle.Net" and the main heading is "Handle Values for: 21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D". Below this is a table of metadata fields. The table has three columns: Index, Type, and Data. The data for each field is as follows:

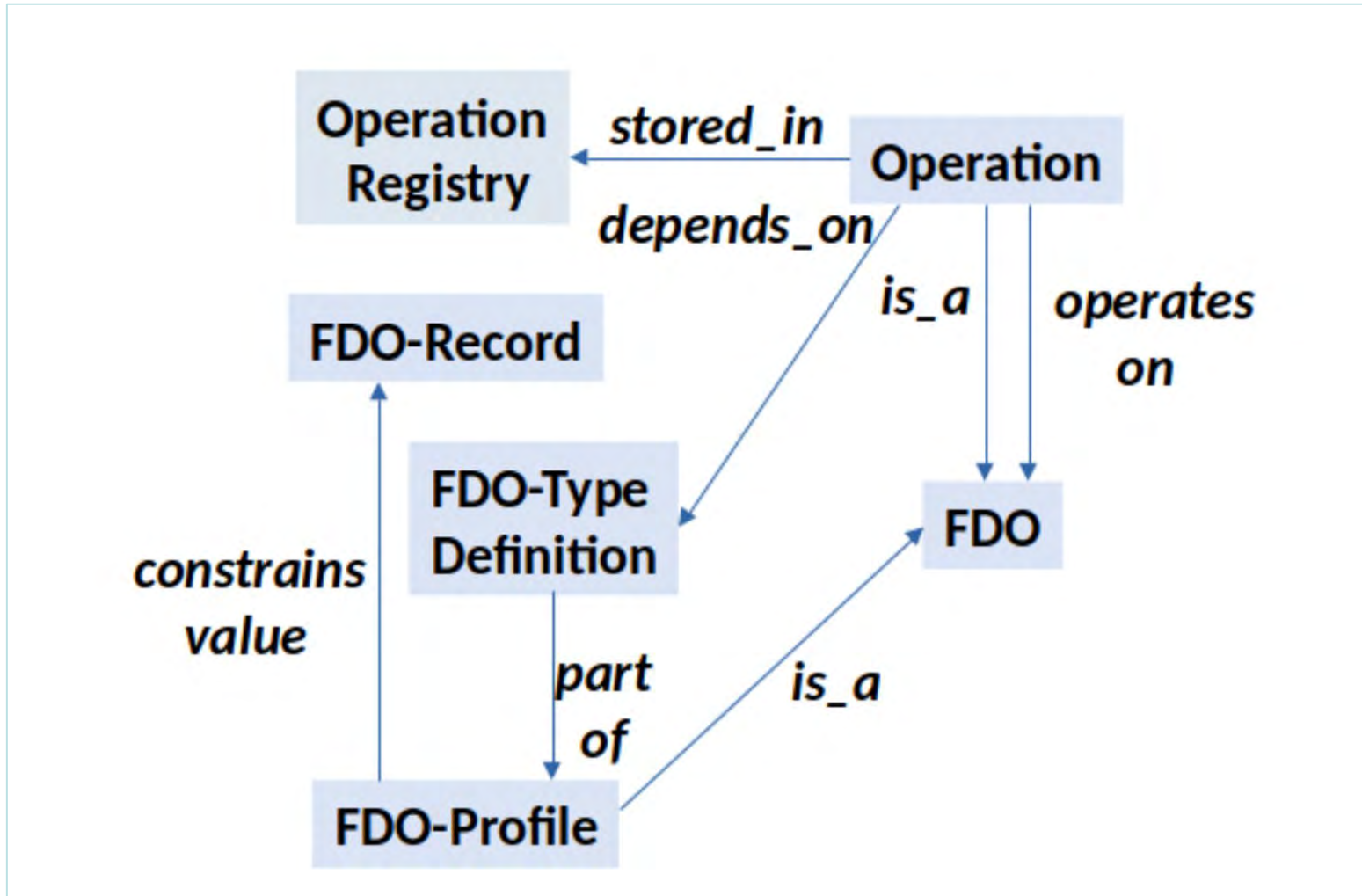
Index	Type	Timestamp	Data
1	CREATOR	2017-12-07 20:59:10Z	PID Service pid-webapp-4.22.0.201711102014
2	ADM_MD	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/adm
3	FILESIZE	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	4802
4	RESPONSIBLE	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	BeataMache@dariah.eu
5	CHECKSUM	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	md5:d53305cfd84972afec2393bc9328c8b5
6	BAG	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://cdstar.de.dariah.eu/public/EAEA0-E069-7925-F28A-0
7	PUBDATE	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	2017-12-07 21:59:18 +0100
8	PROV_MD	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/prov
9	URL	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D
10	DATA	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/data
11	LANDING	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/landing
12	SOURCE	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://cdstar.de.dariah.eu/dariah/EAEA0-FA65-59AB-6BD6-0
13	INDEX	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/index
14	METADATA	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/metadata
15	TECH_MD	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	https://repository.de.dariah.eu/1.0/dherud/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D/tech
16	DOI	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	http://dx.doi.org/10.20375/0000-000B-CA4C-D
17	INST	2017-12-07 20:59:19Z	2000
18	PUBLISHED	2017-12-07 20:59:40Z	true
100	HS_ADMIN	2017-12-07 20:59:10Z	handle=21.11113/USER02; index=1; [create hdl,delete hdl,read val,modify val,del val,add val,modify admin,del admin,add admin]

Below the table, there are links for "Handle Proxy Server Documentation" and "Handle.net Web Site". At the bottom, a note says: "Please contact hdladmin@cnri.reston.va.us for your handle questions and comments."

Resolution of PID to PID Record

<https://hdl.handle.net/21.11113/0000-000B-CA4C-D?noredirect>

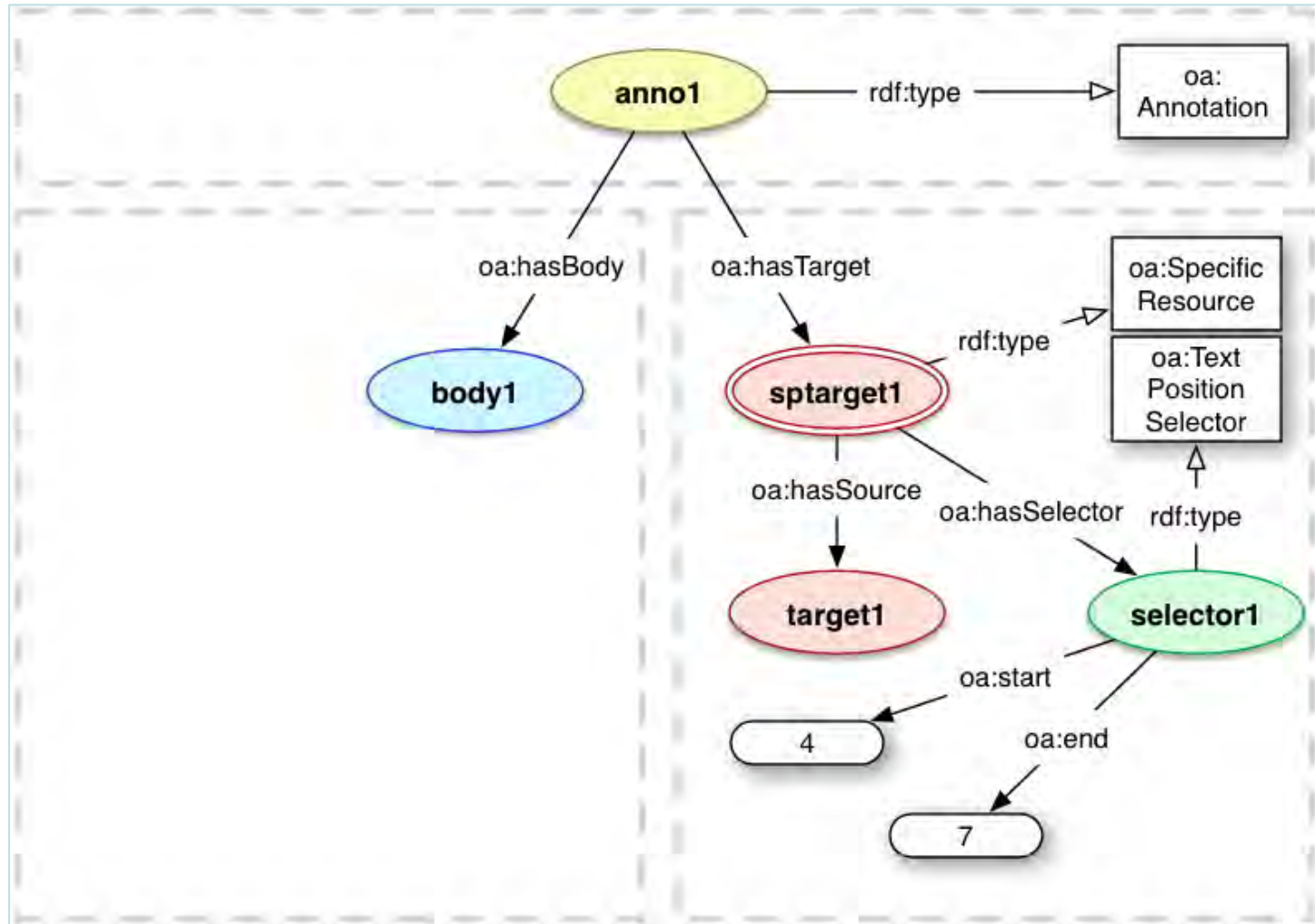
All Eggs in the PID Basket: Including Affordances for Processing



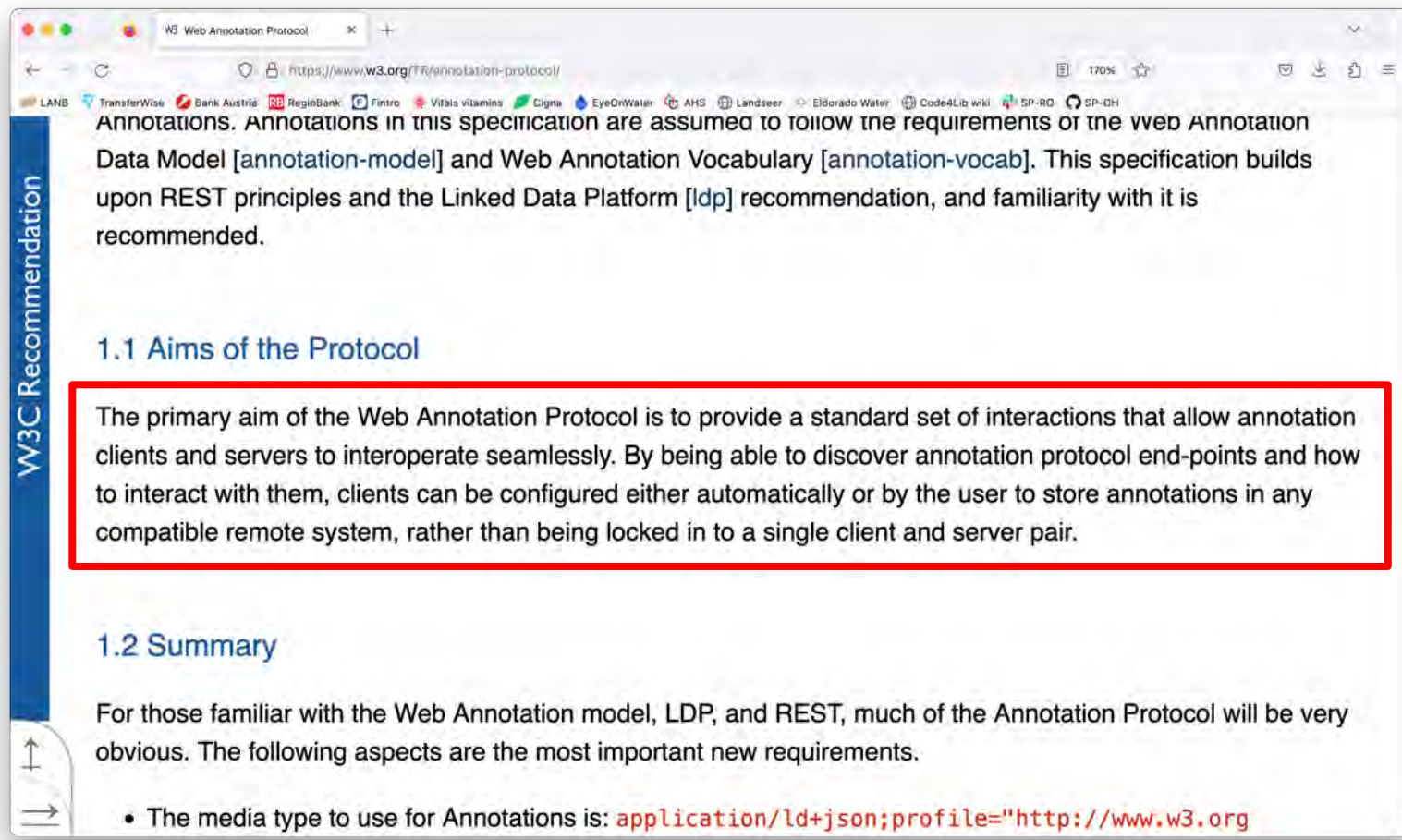
Anecdote 3: Web Annotation



Web Annotation RDF-Based Data Model



Web Annotation Clients/Servers: Pick the Ones that Suit You



The image shows a browser window displaying the W3C Web Annotation Protocol page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.w3.org/TR/annotation-protocol/>. The page content includes the following text:

Annotations. Annotations in this specification are assumed to follow the requirements of the web Annotation Data Model [annotation-model] and Web Annotation Vocabulary [annotation-vocab]. This specification builds upon REST principles and the Linked Data Platform [ldp] recommendation, and familiarity with it is recommended.

1.1 Aims of the Protocol

The primary aim of the Web Annotation Protocol is to provide a standard set of interactions that allow annotation clients and servers to interoperate seamlessly. By being able to discover annotation protocol end-points and how to interact with them, clients can be configured either automatically or by the user to store annotations in any compatible remote system, rather than being locked in to a single client and server pair.

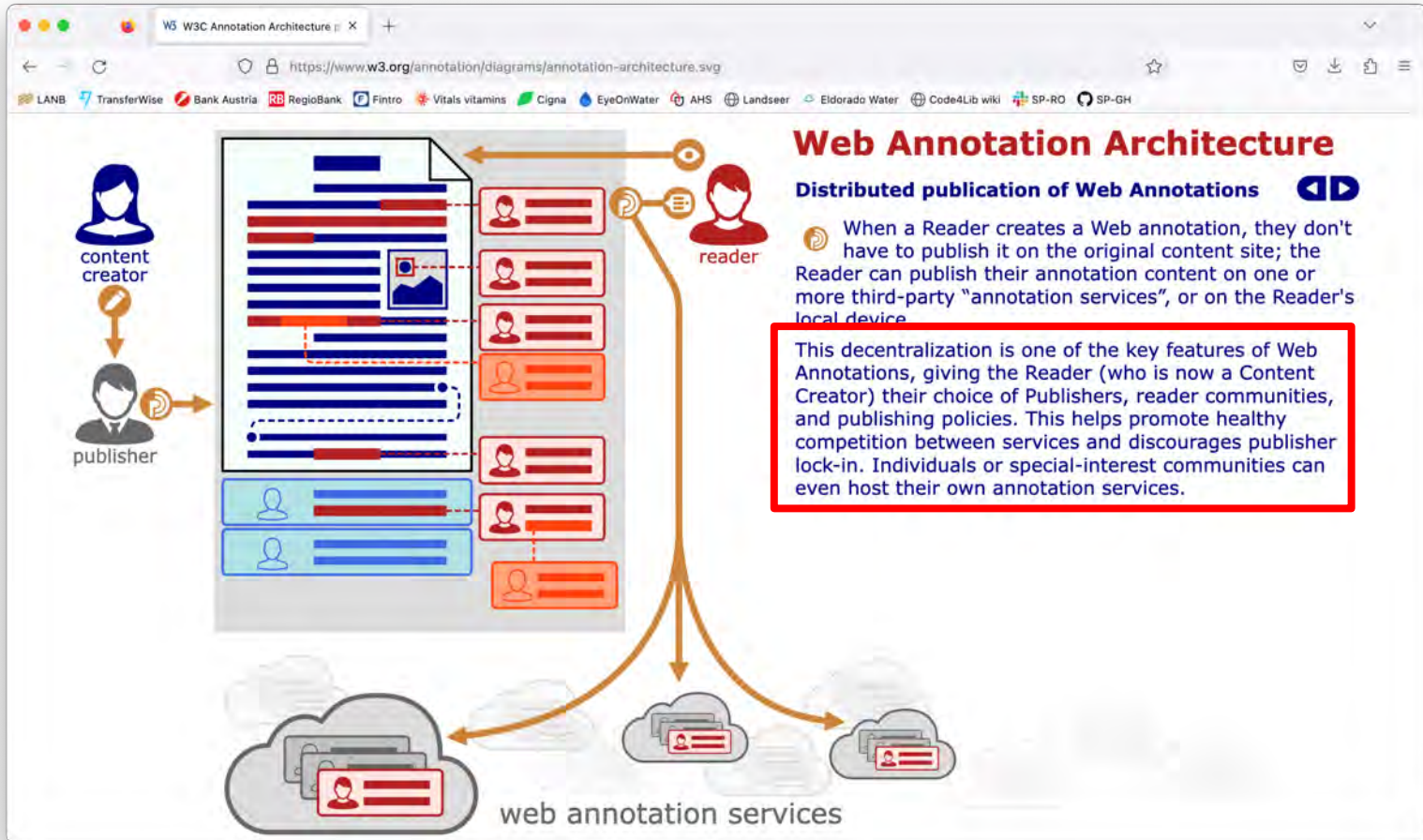
1.2 Summary

For those familiar with the Web Annotation model, LDP, and REST, much of the Annotation Protocol will be very obvious. The following aspects are the most important new requirements.

- The media type to use for Annotations is: `application/ld+json;profile="http://www.w3.org`

A vertical blue bar on the left side of the page contains the text "W3C Recommendation". A red rectangular box highlights the paragraph under "1.1 Aims of the Protocol".

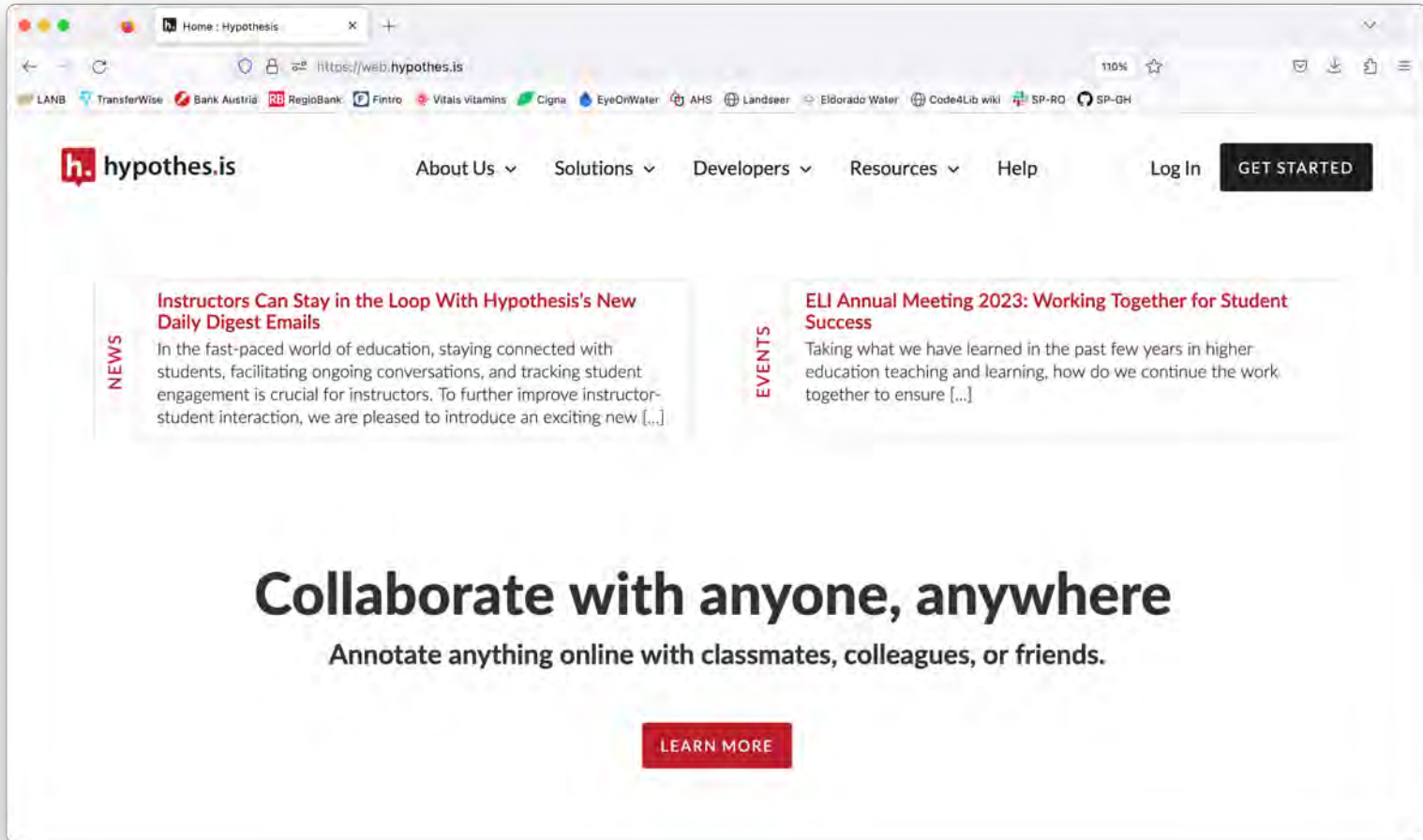
Web Annotation Servers: Distributed



Web Annotation Architecture

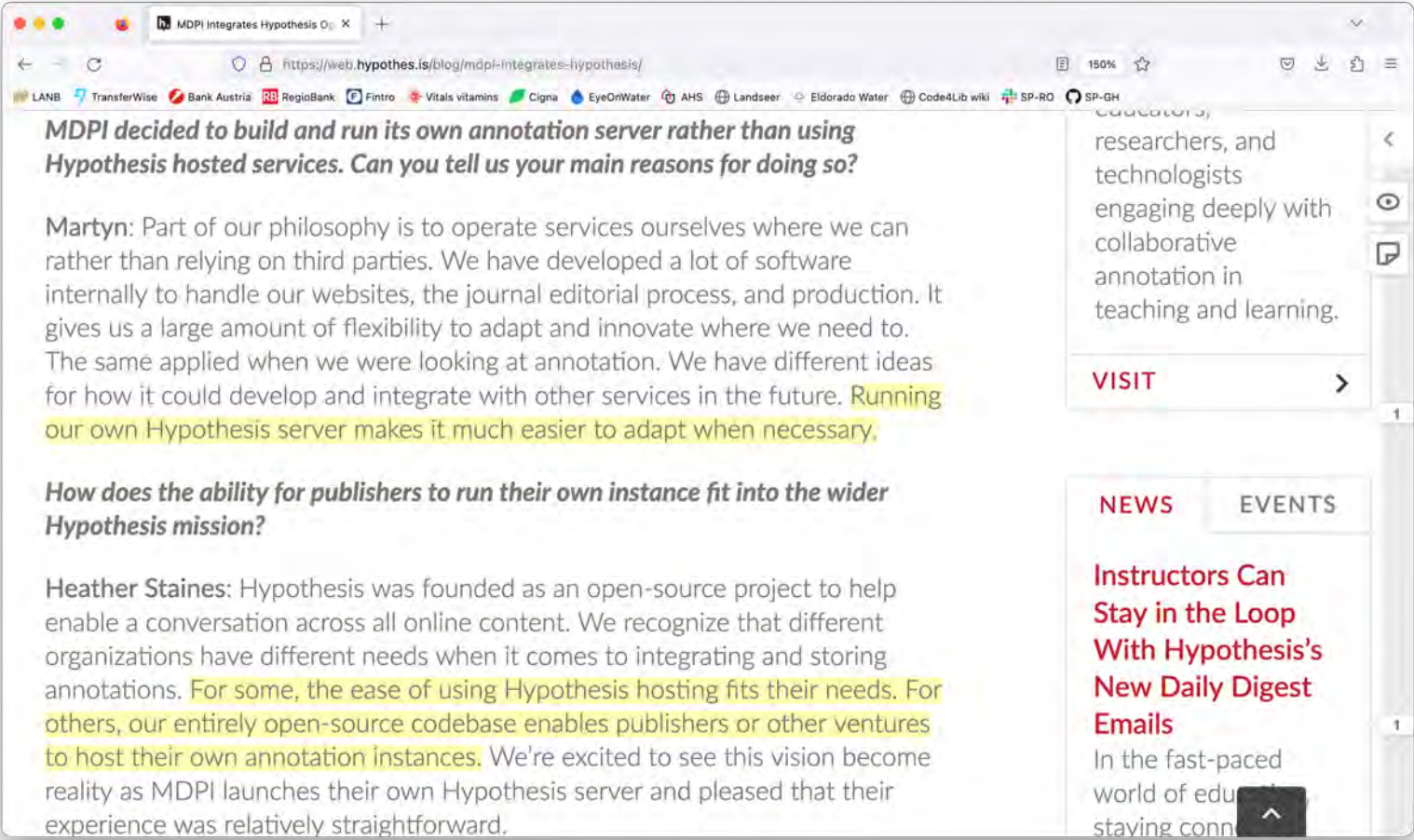
<https://www.w3.org/annotation/diagrams/annotation-architecture.svg>

hypothes.is Annotation Solution



Hypothesis
<https://web.hypothes.is/>

Works with: Hypothes.is Open Source Annotation Servers



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://web.hypothes.is/blog/mdpi-integrates-hypothesis/>. The page content includes:

MDPI decided to build and run its own annotation server rather than using Hypothesis hosted services. Can you tell us your main reasons for doing so?

Martyn: Part of our philosophy is to operate services ourselves where we can rather than relying on third parties. We have developed a lot of software internally to handle our websites, the journal editorial process, and production. It gives us a large amount of flexibility to adapt and innovate where we need to. The same applied when we were looking at annotation. We have different ideas for how it could develop and integrate with other services in the future. **Running our own Hypothesis server makes it much easier to adapt when necessary.**

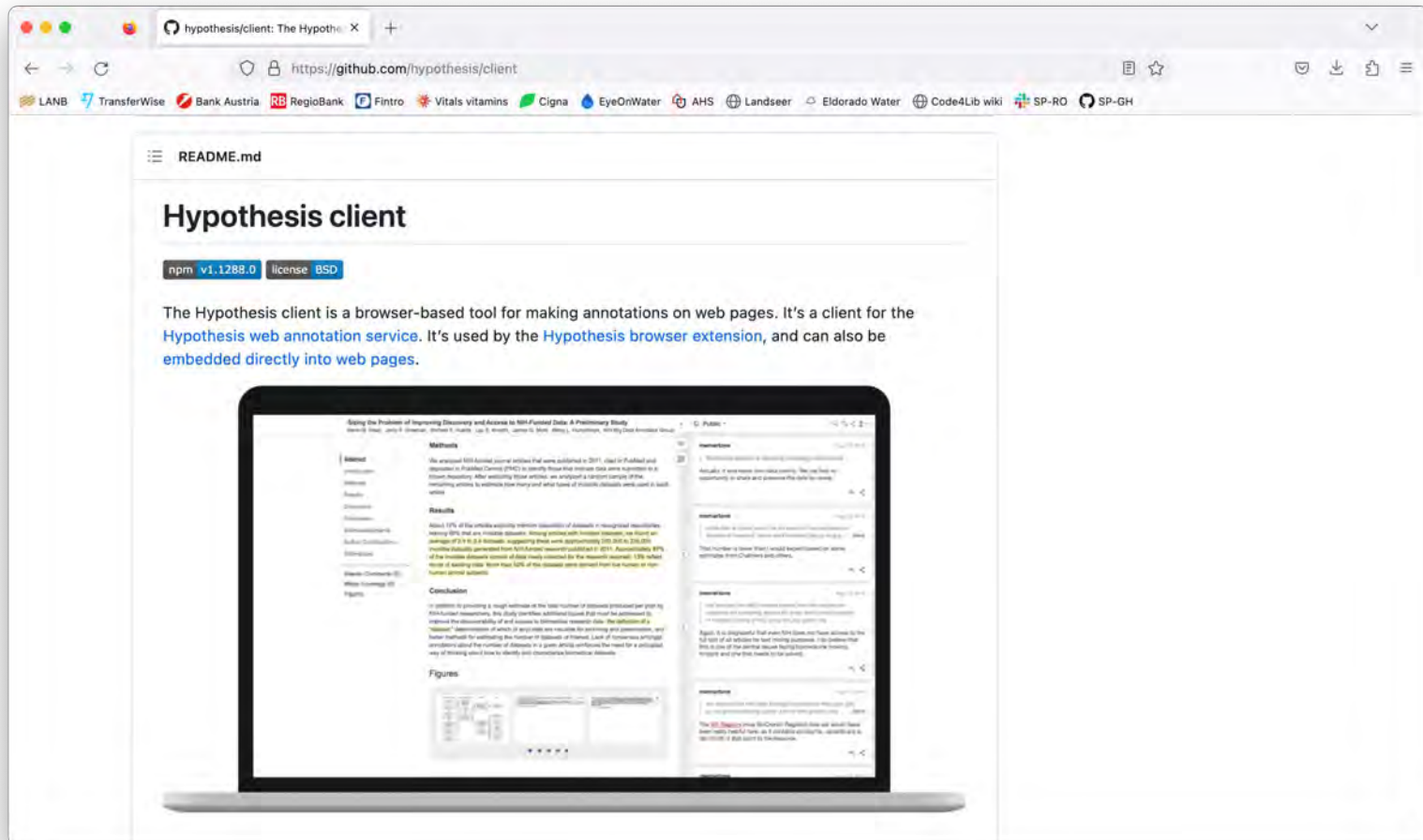
How does the ability for publishers to run their own instance fit into the wider Hypothesis mission?

Heather Staines: Hypothesis was founded as an open-source project to help enable a conversation across all online content. We recognize that different organizations have different needs when it comes to integrating and storing annotations. **For some, the ease of using Hypothesis hosting fits their needs. For others, our entirely open-source codebase enables publishers or other ventures to host their own annotation instances.** We're excited to see this vision become reality as MDPI launches their own Hypothesis server and pleased that their experience was relatively straightforward.

On the right side of the browser, there is a sidebar with a 'VISIT' button and a 'NEWS' section with a headline: 'Instructors Can Stay in the Loop With Hypothesis's New Daily Digest Emails'.

Nate Angell (2018) MDPI Integrates Hypothesis Open Source Annotation
<https://web.hypothes.is/blog/mdpi-integrates-hypothesis/>

Works with: Hypothes.is Open Source Annotation Client

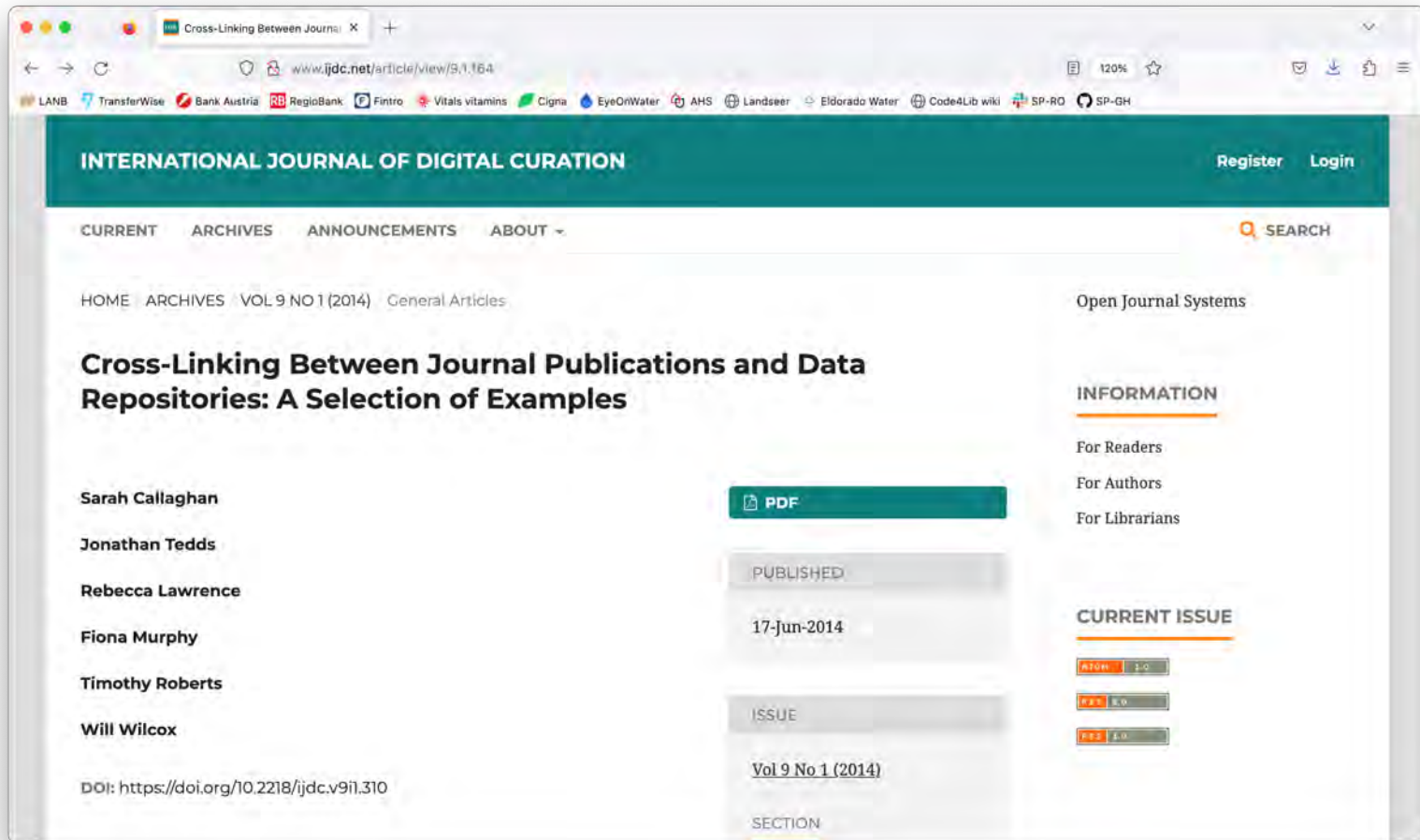


Alejandro Celaya (2018) Hypothesis Client
<https://github.com/hypothesis/client>

Anecdote 4: Literature-Data Links



Exposing Data-Literature Links



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the article page for "Cross-Linking Between Journal Publications and Data Repositories: A Selection of Examples" on the International Journal of Digital Curation website. The page features a teal header with the journal title and navigation links. The main content area includes the article title, author list, a PDF download button, and publication details. A right sidebar contains links for "Open Journal Systems", "INFORMATION", and "CURRENT ISSUE".

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL CURATION Register Login

CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS ABOUT

HOME ARCHIVES VOL 9 NO 1 (2014) General Articles

Cross-Linking Between Journal Publications and Data Repositories: A Selection of Examples

Sarah Callaghan
Jonathan Tedds
Rebecca Lawrence
Fiona Murphy
Timothy Roberts
Will Wilcox

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v9i1.310>

PDF

PUBLISHED
17-Jun-2014

ISSUE
Vol 9 No 1 (2014)

SECTION

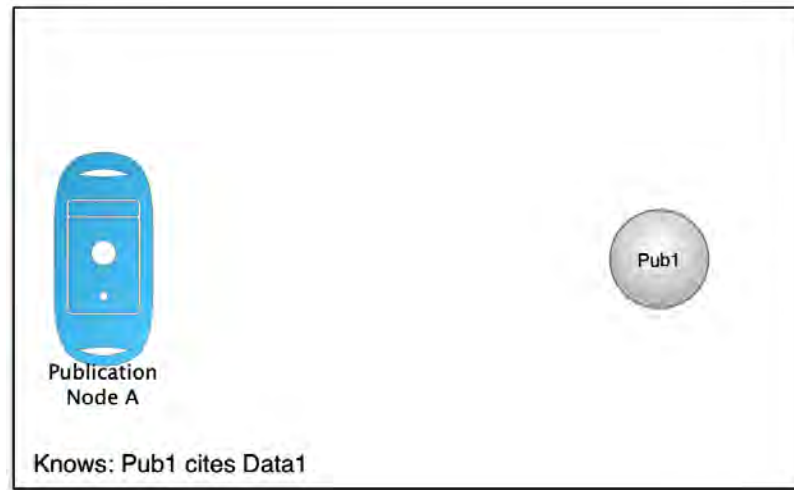
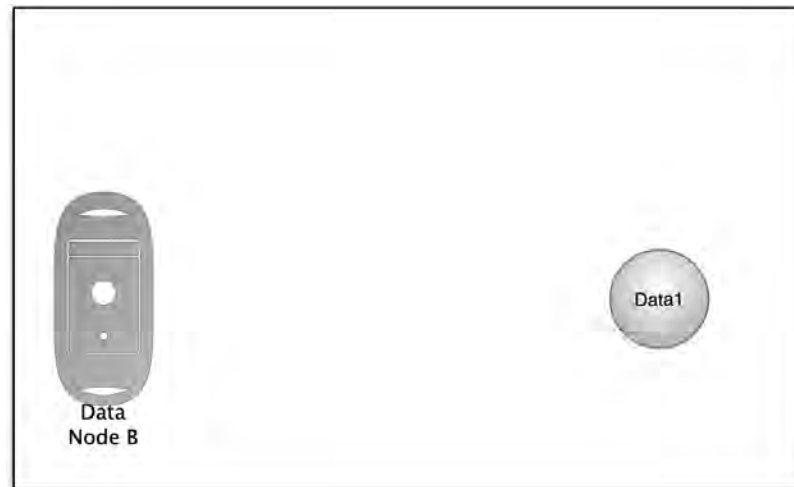
Open Journal Systems

INFORMATION
For Readers
For Authors
For Librarians

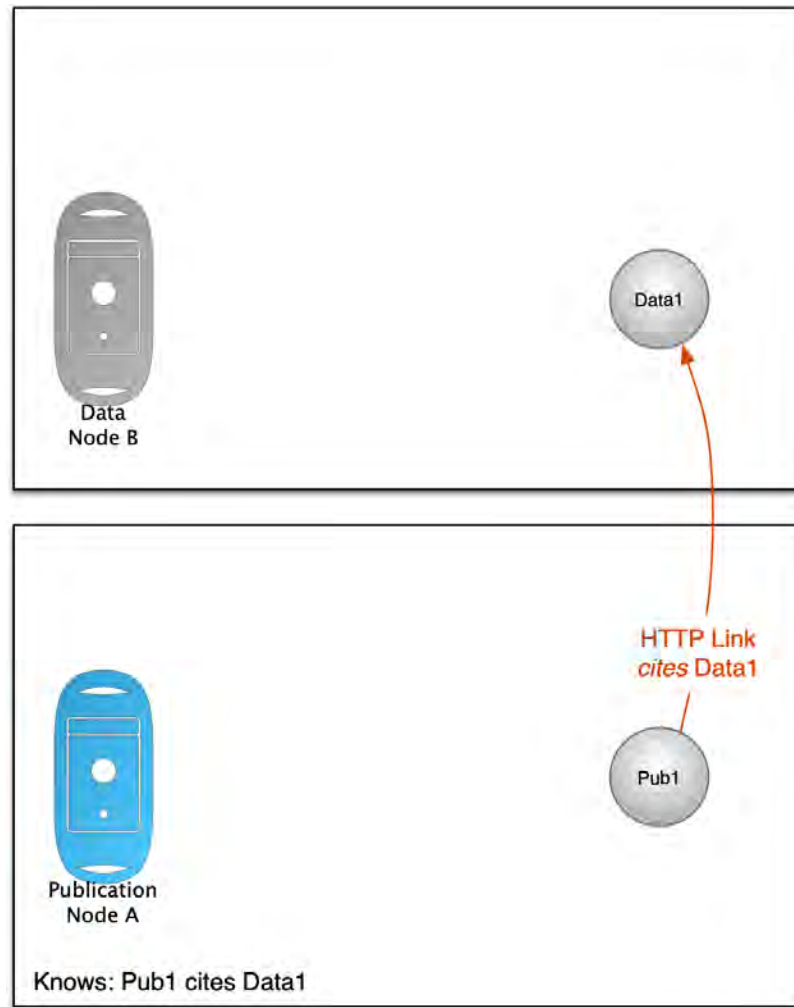
CURRENT ISSUE
Atom 1.0
RSS 2.0
RSS 1.0

Callaghan, S., Tedds, J., Lawrence, R., Murphy, F., Roberts, F., Wilcox, W. (2014)
Cross-Linking Between Journal Publications and Data Repositories: A Selection of Examples
<https://doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v9i1.310>

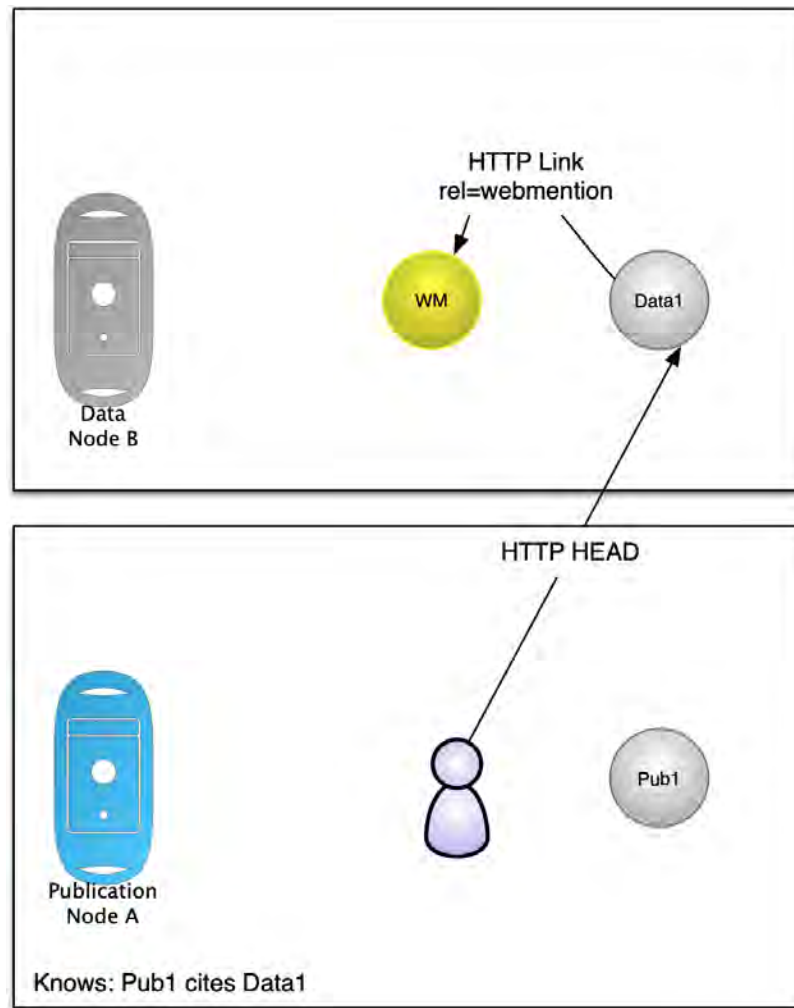
Webmention for Exposing of Data-Literature Links



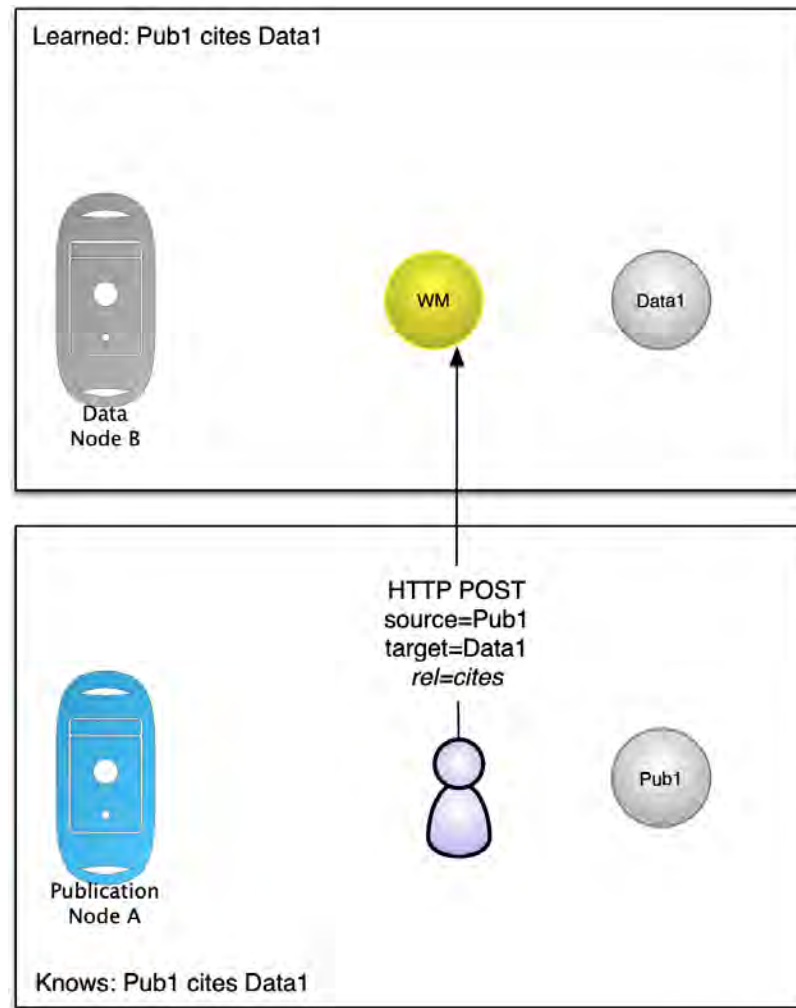
Webmention for Exposing of Data-Literature Links



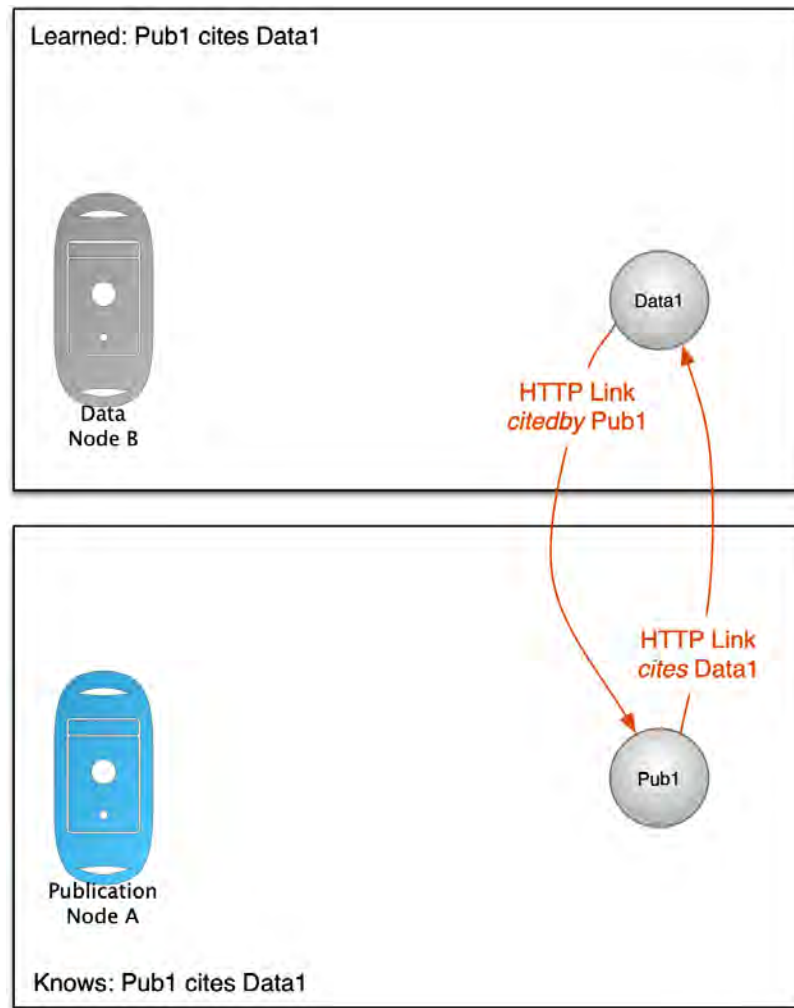
Webmention for Exposing of Data-Literature Links



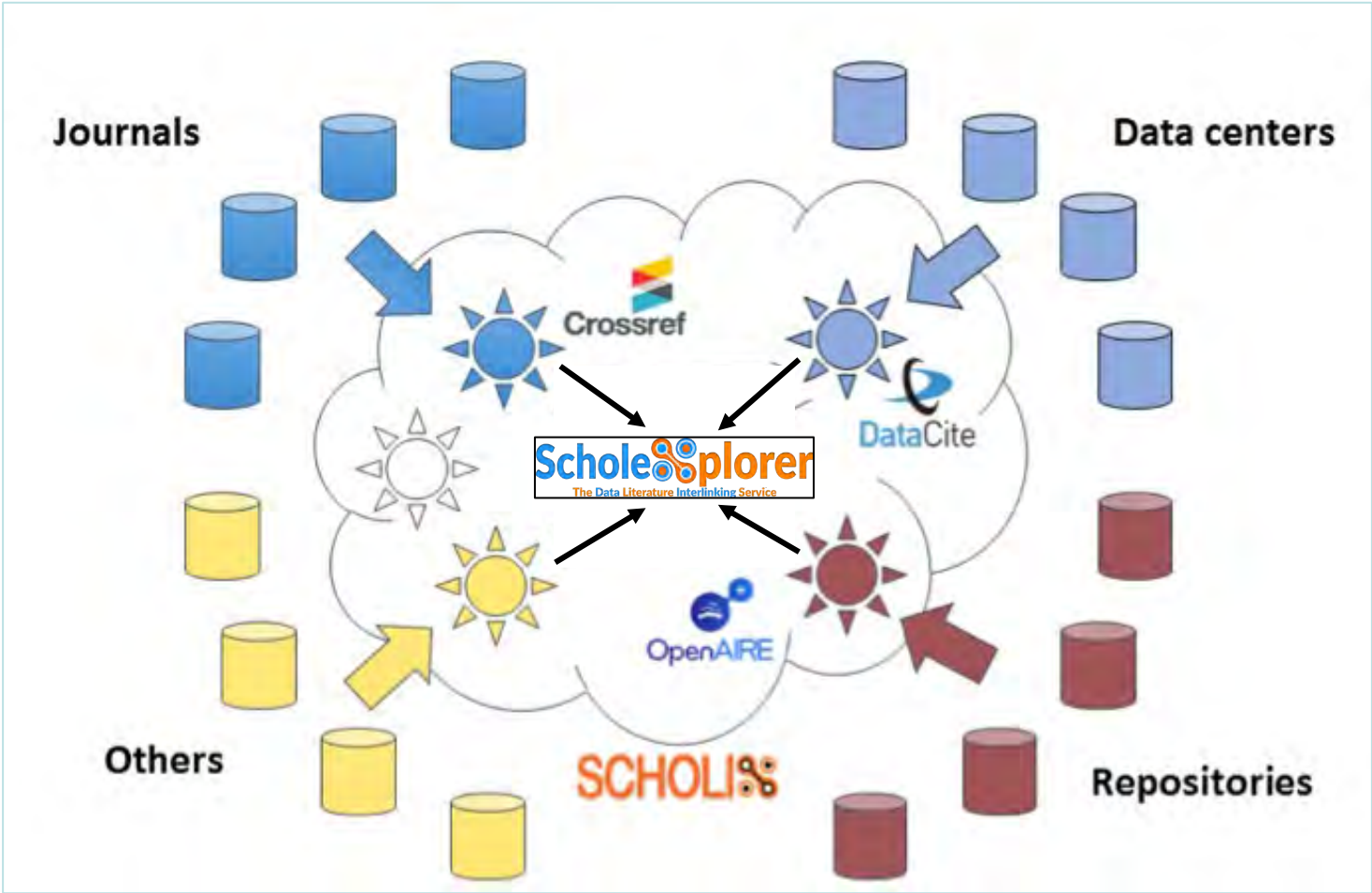
Webmention for Exposing of Data-Literature Links



Webmention for Exposing of Data-Literature Links

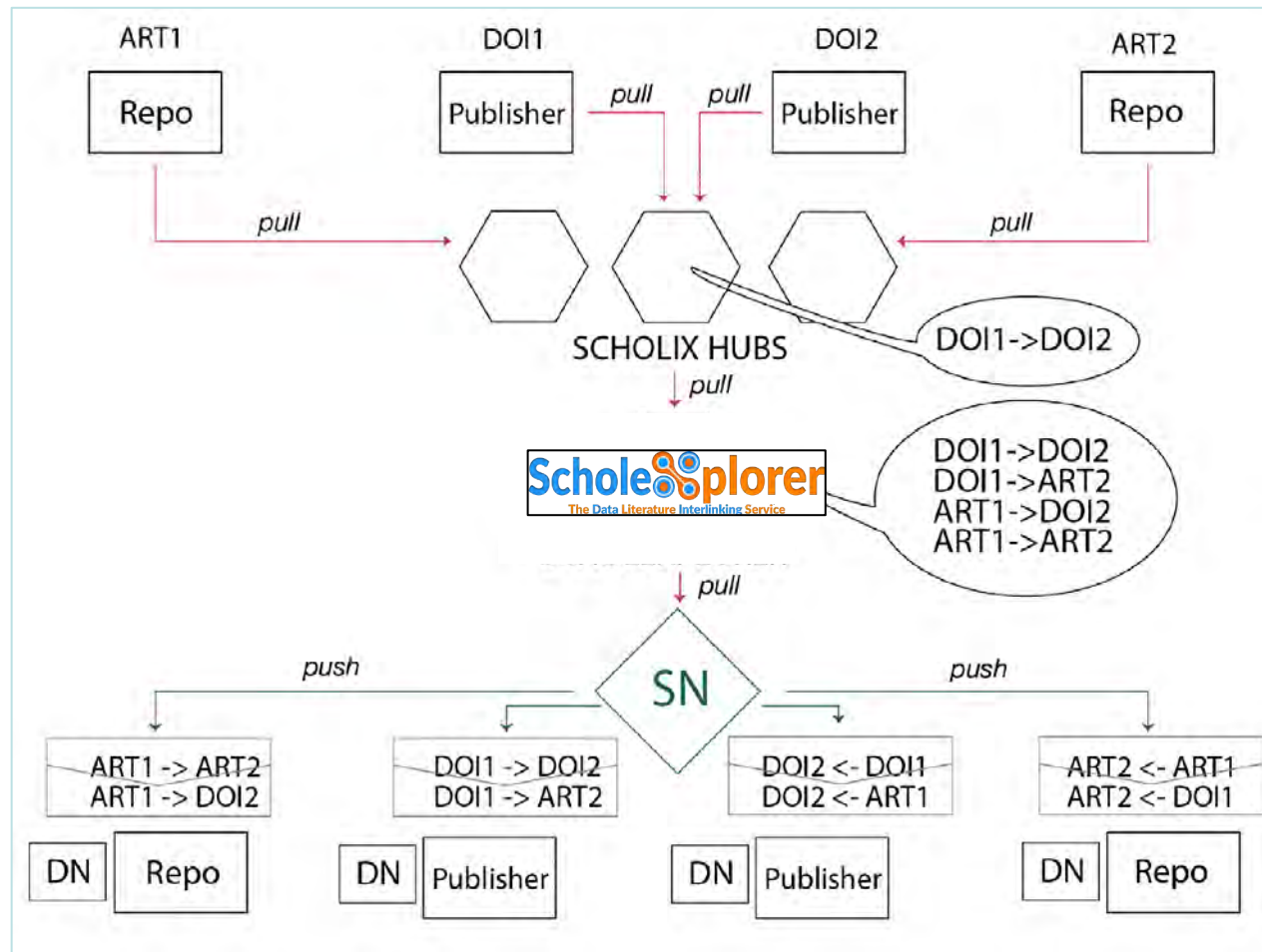


Scholix Framework: Centralized Exposing of Data-Literature Links

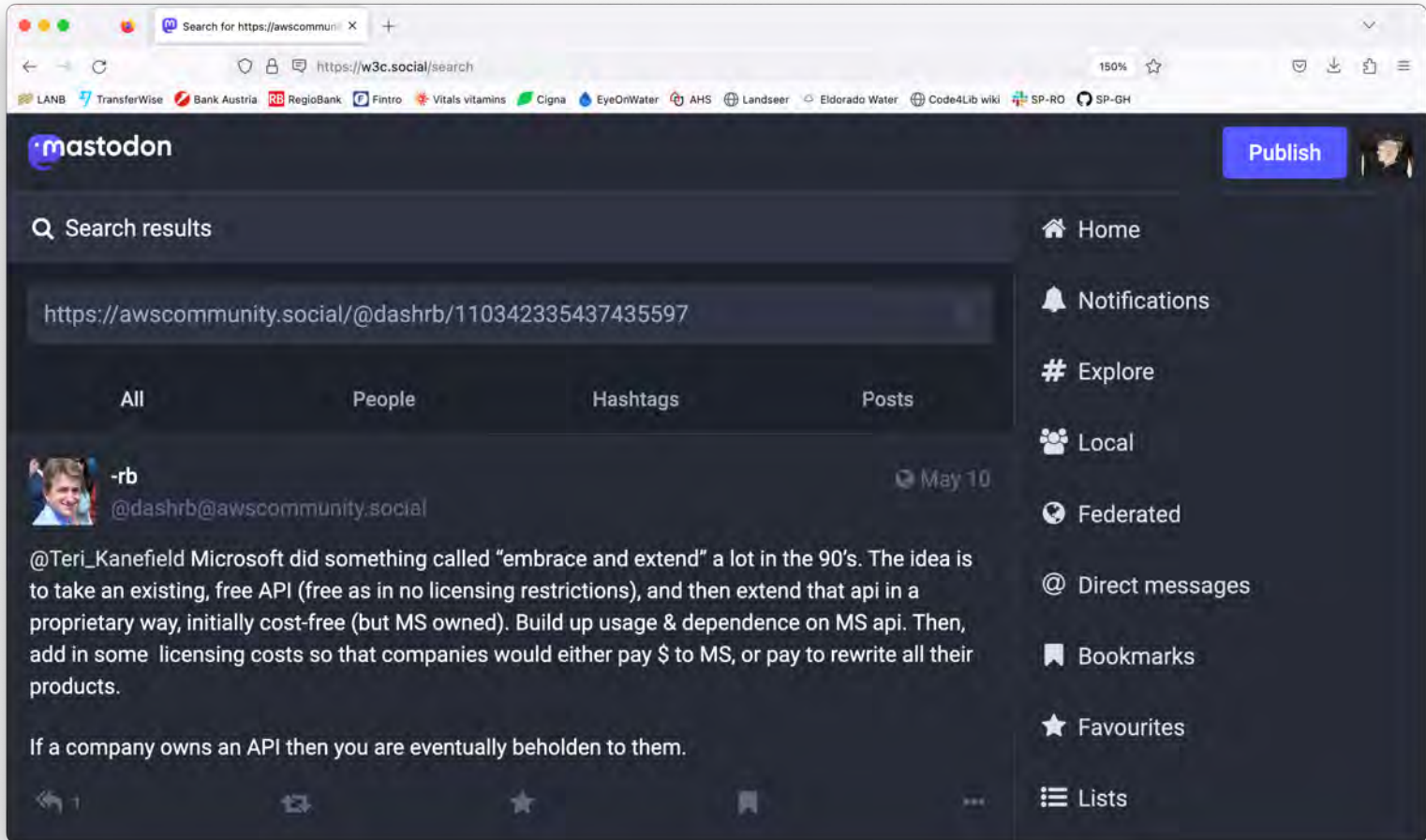


Burton, A., Koers, H., Manghi, P., Stocker, M., Fenner, M., Aryani, A., La Bruzzo, S., Diepenbroek, M., Schindler, U. (2017) The Scholix framework for interoperability in data-literature information exchange. <https://doi.org/10.1045/january2017-burton>

Event Notifications for Exposing of Data-Literature Links



Centralization Lurking around Every Corner



@dashrb@awscommunity.social (May 10 2023)
<https://awscommunity.social/@dashrb/110342335437435597>

the central in decentral

Herbert Van de Sompel

<https://hvdsomp.info>



the central in decentral
June 14th 2023

