

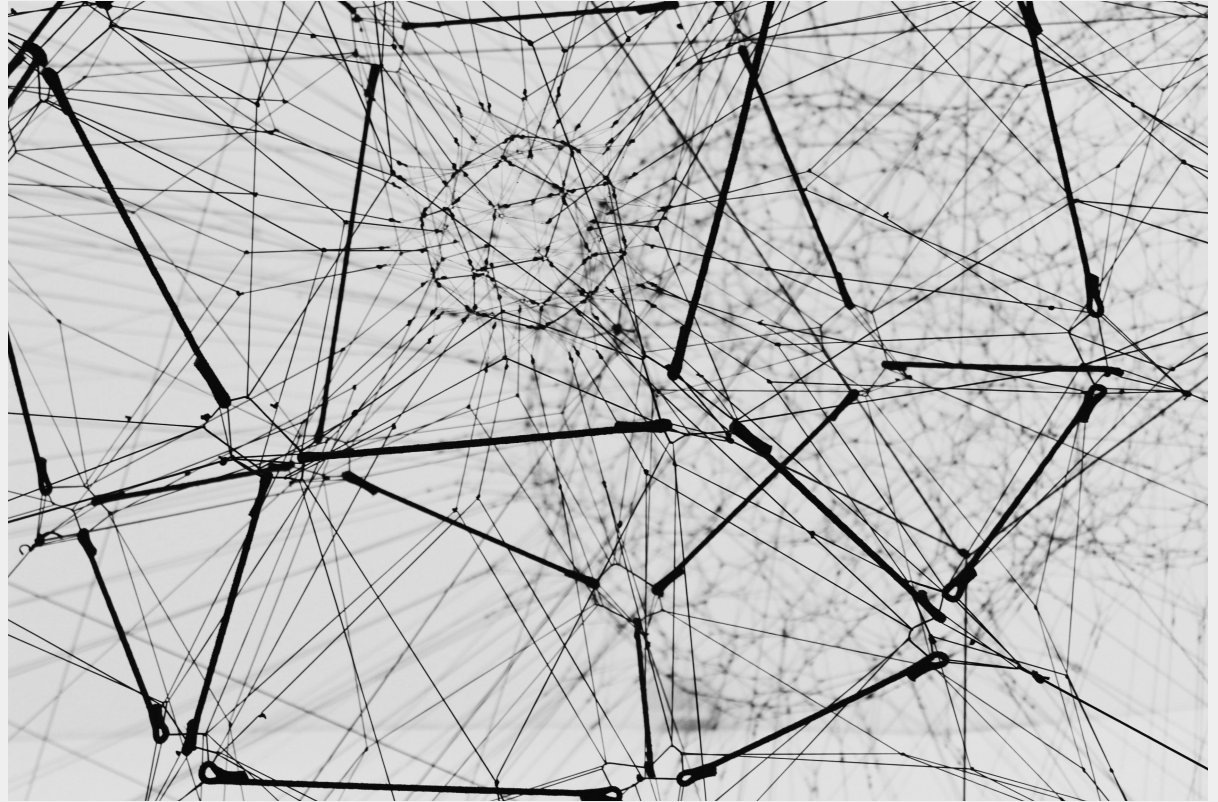


*Based on:* González–Cebrián, A., Bradford, M., Chis, A.E., González–Vélez, H.  
Standardised Versioning of Datasets: a FAIR–compliant Proposal.

**Scientific Data** 11, 358 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-024-03153-y>

NCI Research Day, 18 June 2024

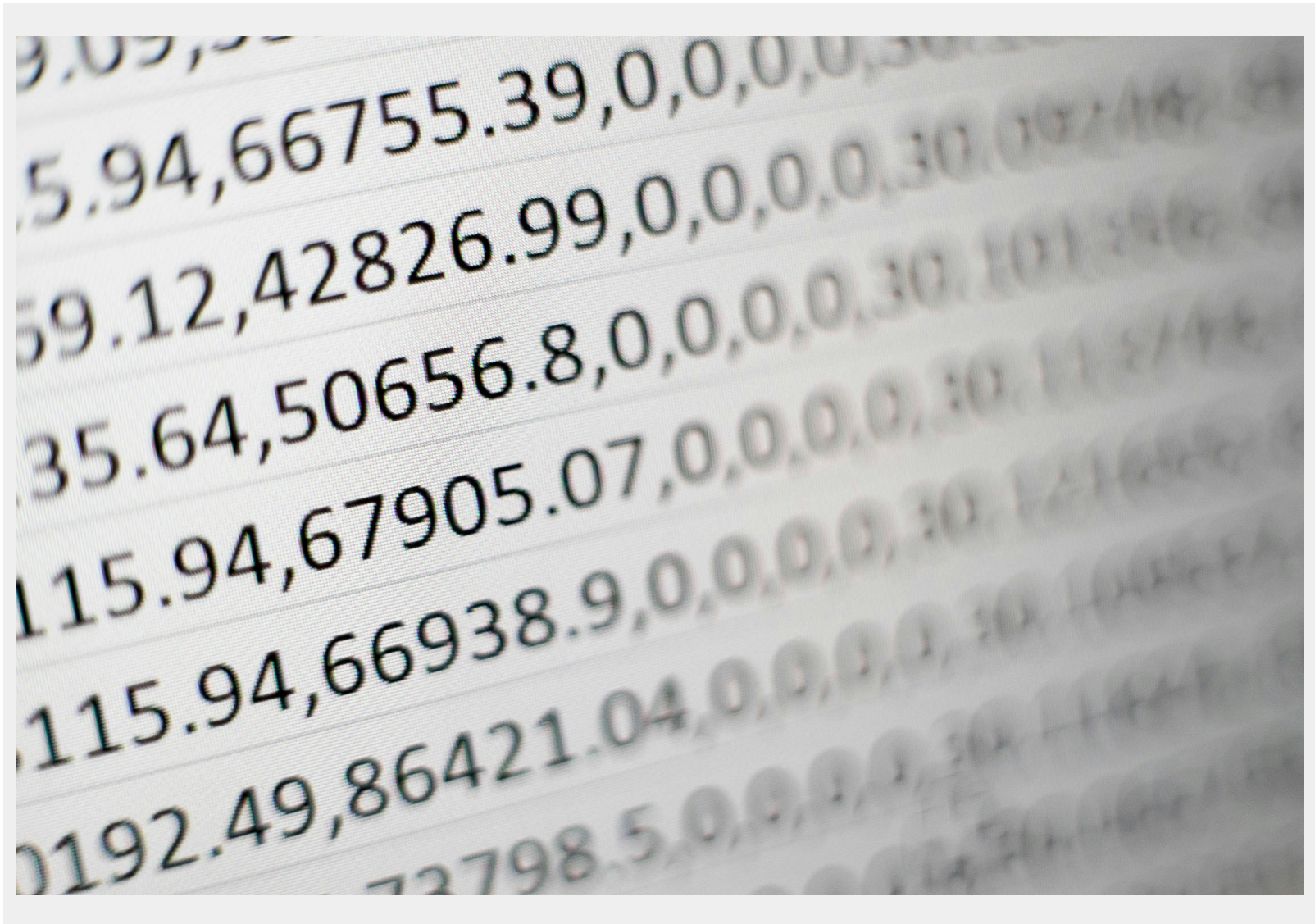
# FAIR Versioning of Datasets

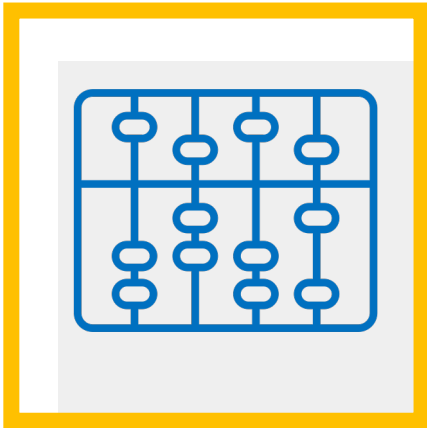


# 1. Background



*When is a  
dataset **NOT**  
the same?*





a change of:

*a record,  
an entry,  
a value, and/or  
a column?*



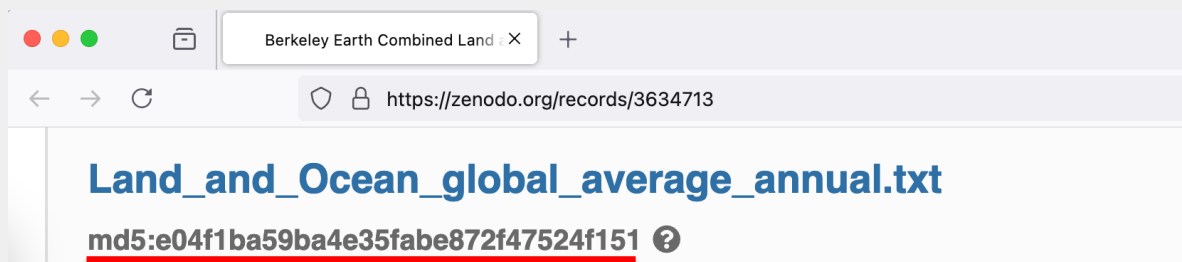
# Example

Rhode R & Hausfather Z. **Berkeley Earth** Combined Land and Ocean Temperature Field, **Jan 1850-Nov 2019**  
<https://zenodo.org/records/3634713> **Changes in Earth's global average surface temperature** estimated by combining the Berkeley Earth land-surface temperature field with a reinterpolated version of the HadSST ocean temperature field.

```
%
% Temperatures are in Celsius and reported as anomalies
% relative to the Jan 1951-Dec 1980 average. Uncertainties represent the 95% confidence
% interval for statistical and spatial undersampling effects as well as ocean biases.
%
% Estimated Jan 1951-Dec 1980 global mean temperature (C)
% Using air temperature above sea ice: 14.176 +/- 0.048
% Using water temperature below sea ice: 14.723 +/- 0.048
%
%
% Land + Ocean anomaly using air temperature above sea ice      Land + Ocean using water temperature below sea ice
% Year, Annual Anomaly, Annual Unc., Five-year Anomaly, Five-year Unc., Annual Anomaly, Annual Unc., Five-year Anomaly, Five-year Unc.
1850      -0.532      0.181      NaN      NaN      -0.482      0.161      NaN      NaN
1851      -0.402      0.188      NaN      NaN      -0.368      0.166      NaN      NaN
1852      -0.399      0.167      -0.427      0.138      -0.356      0.150      -0.386      0.122
1853      -0.426      0.158      -0.390      0.118      -0.387      0.141      -0.349      0.106
1854      -0.373      0.142      -0.404      0.105      -0.337      0.127      -0.362      0.095
1855      -0.347      0.122      -0.446      0.097      -0.298      0.112      -0.401      0.087
1856      -0.475      0.127      -0.454      0.088      -0.433      0.114      -0.409      0.081
1857      -0.608      0.131      -0.460      0.082      -0.550      0.119      -0.415      0.076
1858      -0.465      0.120      -0.484      0.086      -0.426      0.111      -0.442      0.081
1859      -0.403      0.129      -0.504      0.093      -0.369      0.119      -0.461      0.089
1860      -0.469      0.121      -0.514      0.114      -0.432      0.114      -0.468      0.107
1861      -0.575      0.160      -0.505      0.128      -0.526      0.153      -0.457      0.123
1862      -0.657      0.202      -0.515      0.133      -0.586      0.185      -0.466      0.129
1863      -0.421      0.187      -0.490      0.137      -0.375      0.182      -0.441      0.136
1864      -0.454      0.142      -0.431      0.131      -0.414      0.135      -0.385      0.132
1865      -0.342      0.157      -0.353      0.123      -0.307      0.156      -0.317      0.128
1866      -0.281      0.147      -0.322      0.116      -0.244      0.146      -0.288      0.120
1867      -0.266      0.146      -0.286      0.112      -0.245      0.146      -0.254      0.115
1868      -0.270      0.128      -0.288      0.098      -0.228      0.127      -0.258      0.100
1869      -0.270      0.119      -0.306      0.087      -0.248      0.113      -0.274      0.088
1870      -0.354      0.105      -0.322      0.077      -0.325      0.100      -0.287      0.077
1871      -0.370      0.111      -0.330      0.077      -0.324      0.104      -0.297      0.074
1872      -0.344      0.115      -0.351      0.079      -0.310      0.107      -0.320      0.075
1873      -0.312      0.128      -0.365      0.081      -0.277      0.117      -0.330      0.076
1874      -0.376      0.113      -0.378      0.081      -0.364      0.105      -0.344      0.076
```

# Example

Rhode R & Hausfather Z. **Berkeley Earth** Combined Land and Ocean Temperature Field, **Jan 1850-Nov 2019**  
<https://zenodo.org/records/3634713> **Changes in Earth's global average surface temperature** estimated by combining the Berkeley Earth land-surface temperature field with a reinterpolated version of the HadSST ocean temperature field.



Original dataset at Zenodo



Local copy

```
md5 Land_and_Ocean_global_average_annual.txt
```

```
MD5 (Land_and_Ocean_global_average_annual.txt) = e04f1ba59ba4e35fabe872f47524f151
```





# Example

Rhode R & Hausfather Z. **Berkeley Earth** Combined Land and Ocean Temperature Field, **Jan 1850-Nov 2019**  
<https://zenodo.org/records/3634713> **Changes in Earth's global average surface temperature** estimated by combining the Berkeley Earth land-surface temperature field with a reinterpolated version of the HadSST ocean temperature field.

% Year, Annual Anomaly,
1850      -0.532

Original dataset at Zenodo

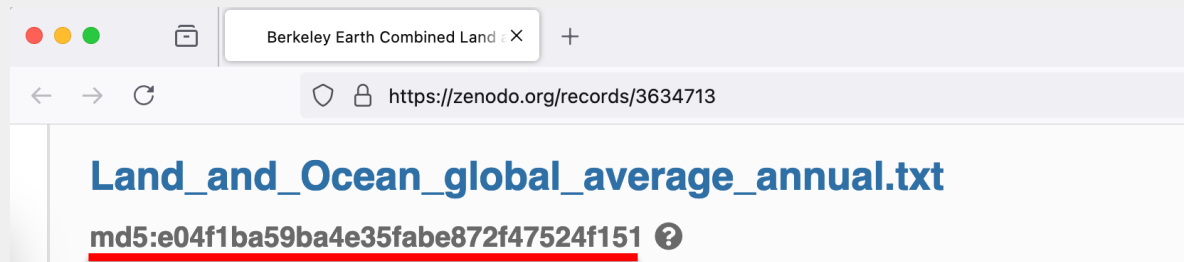


Local copy

% Year, Annual Anomaly,
1850      -0.53

# Example

Rhode R & Hausfather Z. **Berkeley Earth** Combined Land and Ocean Temperature Field, **Jan 1850-Nov 2019**  
<https://zenodo.org/records/3634713> **Changes in Earth's global average surface temperature** estimated by combining the Berkeley Earth land-surface temperature field with a reinterpolated version of the HadSST ocean temperature field.



Original dataset at Zenodo



Local copy

md5 Land\_and\_Ocean\_global\_average\_annual\_R.txt

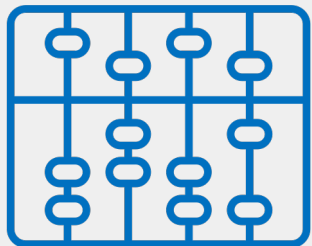
MD5 (Land\_and\_Ocean\_global\_average\_annual\_R.txt) = 6badea6b0a85d1fcf54c55010f09320a

## Example

Rhode R & Hausfather Z. **Berkeley Earth** Combined Land and Ocean Temperature Field, **Jan 1850-Nov 2019**  
<https://zenodo.org/records/3634713> **Changes in Earth's global average surface temperature** estimated by combining the Berkeley Earth land-surface temperature field with a reinterpolated version of the HadSST ocean temperature field.

```
diff Land_and_Ocean_global_average_annual.txt Land_and_Ocean_global_average_annual_R.txt
```

```
39c39
<    1850          -0.532
---
>    1850          -0.53
```



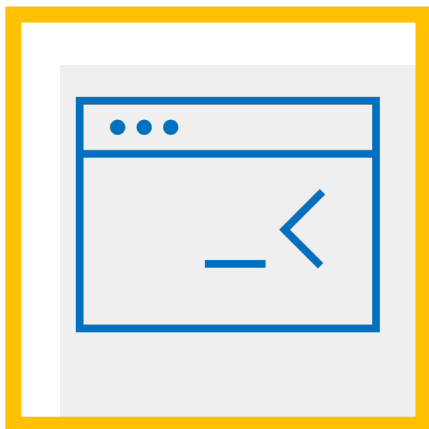
what if:

*multiple records, entries,  
values, and /or columns  
CHANGE.*

*Is it the **SAME DATASET?***



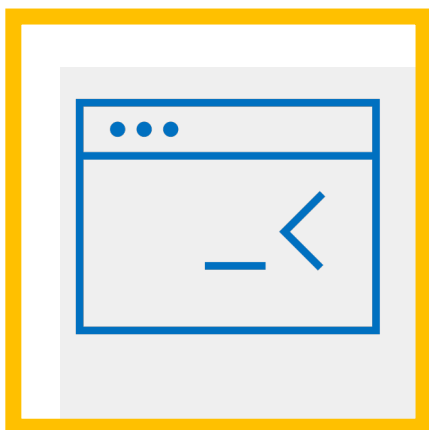
## 2. Method



# Versioning

## Software-style

*major.minor.patch*

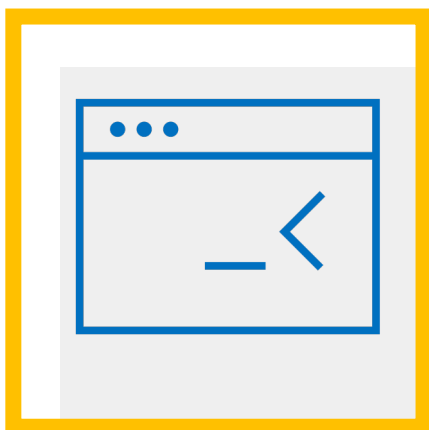


FAIR

**F**indability  
**A**ccessibility  
**I**nteroperability  
**R**eusability



Wilkinson M *et al.* The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Scientific Data* 3 (2016).

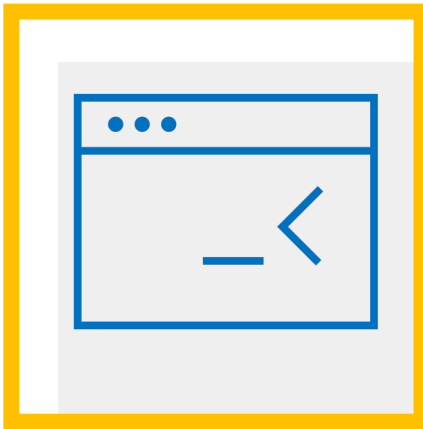


proposal

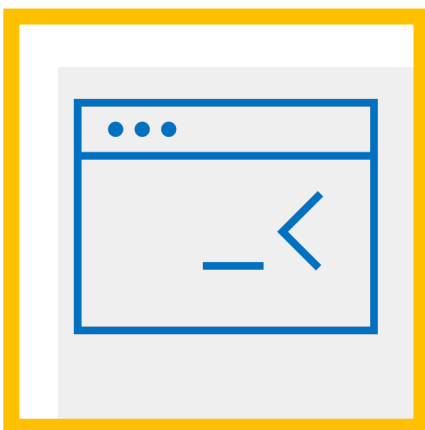
# Software-style Versioning

*major.minor.patch*



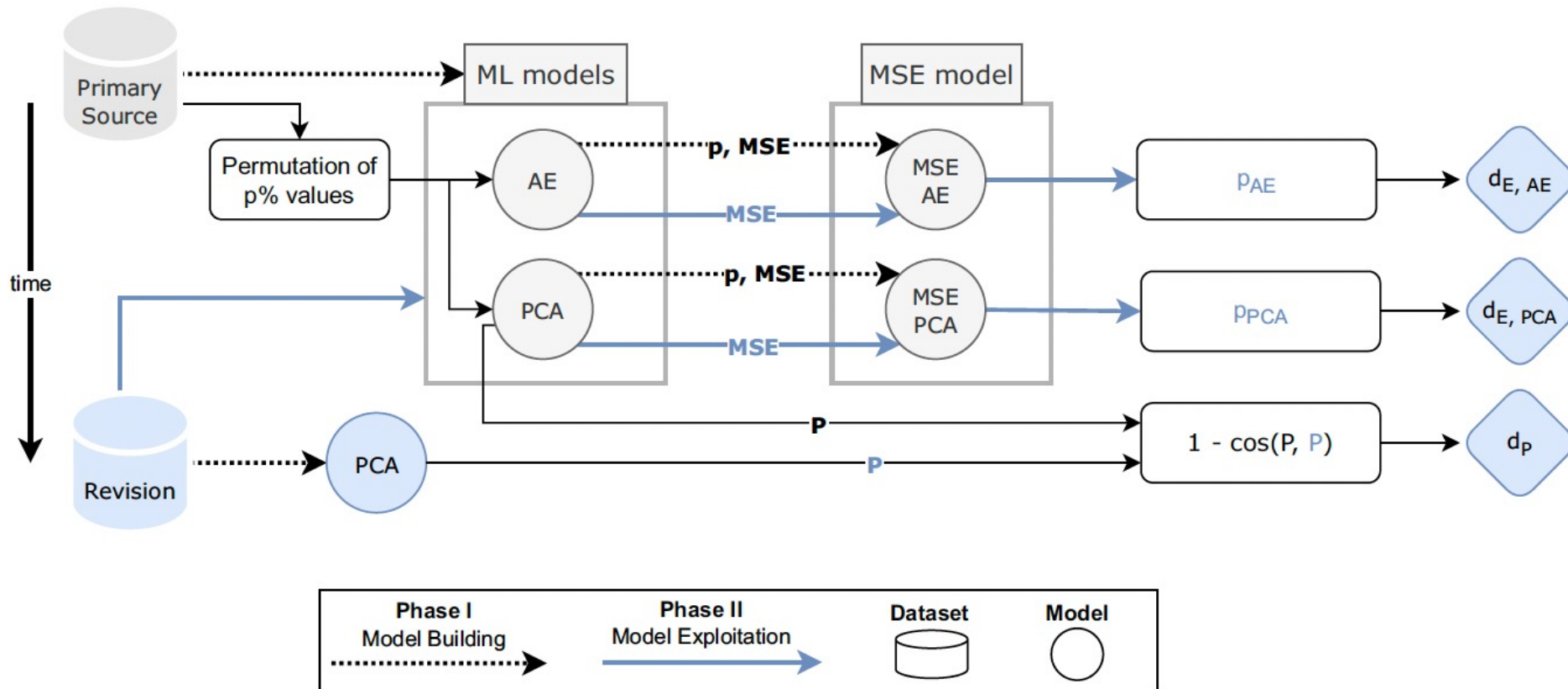


Version	Meaning	Dataset property – FAIR
<b>Major</b>	significant and substantial changes involving <b>modifications to the data structure</b> , schema, or underlying data model	data <b>interoperability</b> and <b>reusability</b>
<b>Minor</b>	enhancements, additions, or updates that <b>quantify change the numerical information</b> but do not significantly disrupt the existing data structure	<b>data drift</b> (related to <b>interoperability</b> and <b>reusability</b> )
<b>Patch</b>	small, specific fixes or corrections applied to the dataset addressing inconsistencies, errors, or bugs <b>without significantly changing</b> the data structure or functionality	<b>timestamping</b> could improve <b>findability</b> according to periods of interest

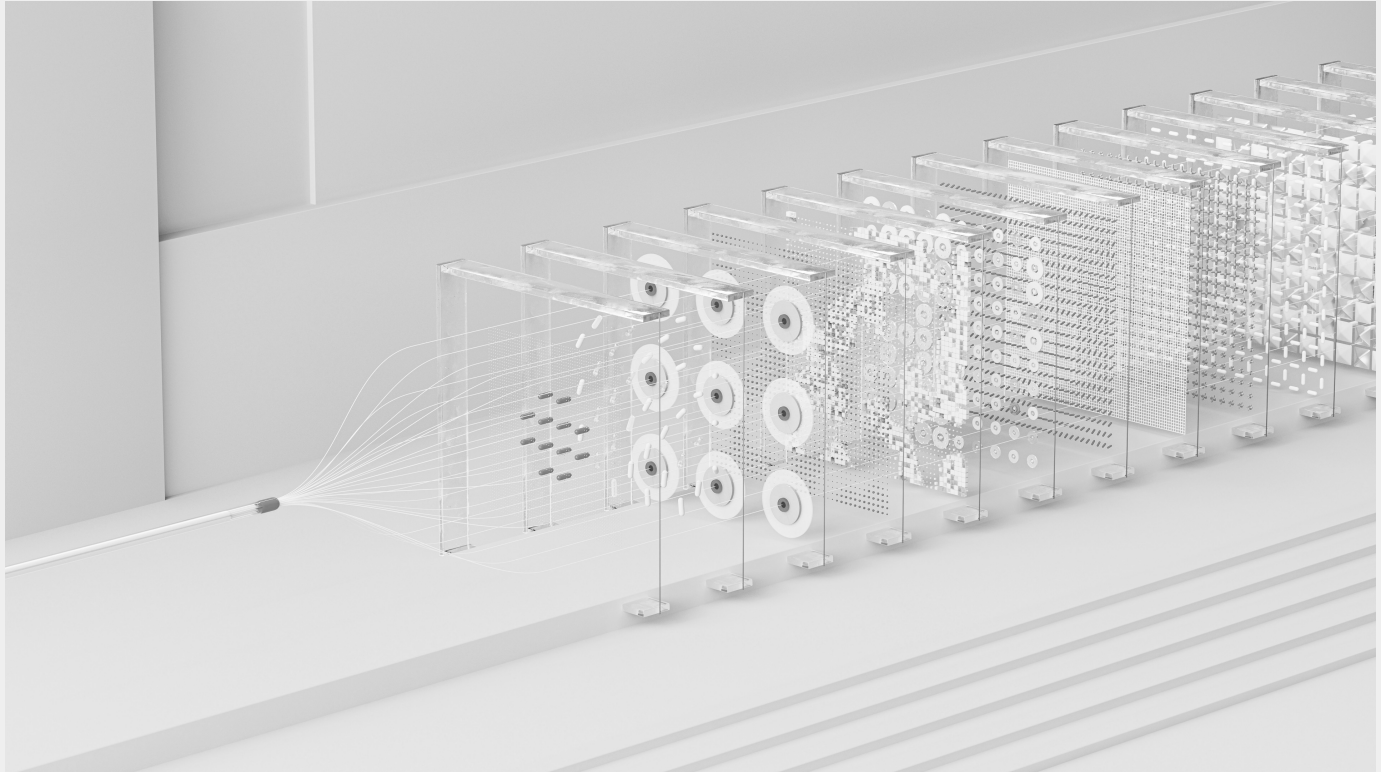


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# Data Drift



**Fig. 1** Flowchart summarising our approach to quantify data drift using several strategies. Each strategy employs an ML model and an associated data drift metric. First, for a Primary Source dataset, we build ML models and predictive models based on the Mean Squared Error (MSE models), conforming the Model Building Phase. Similarly, for a Revision dataset, i.e., a new dataset version, corresponding ML models are built. These models are used during the Model Exploitation Phase to compute the associated data drift metric (e.g.,  $d_{E,AE}$ ,  $d_{E,PCA}$ , and  $d_p$ ).



# 3. Results

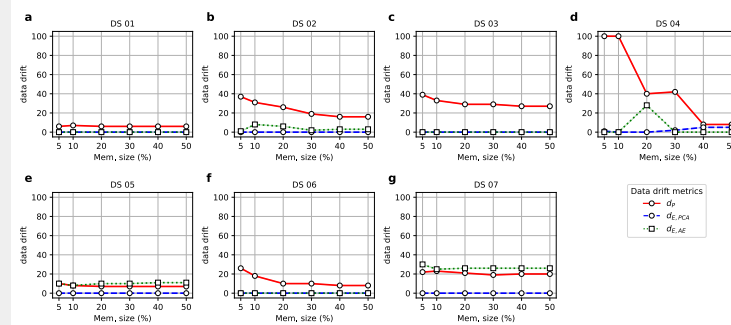
# Datasets

Dataset	Records ( $N$ )	Variables ( $K$ )
SML2010 <sup>31</sup>	4,137	22
Hungarian chickenpox cases <sup>32</sup>	522	20
Global land temperature <sup>33</sup>	1,365	485
Sales prediction <sup>34</sup>	64	4
Air quality <sup>35</sup>	9,357	12
Ozone level detection <sup>36</sup>	2,536	71
Dublin footfall counts 2022 <sup>37</sup>	8,760	99

**N.B. Timeseries**

# Best Metric

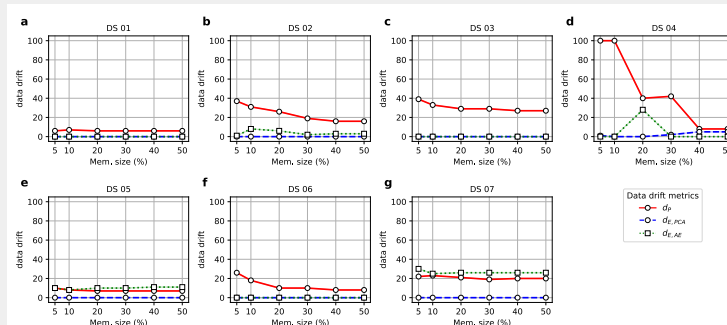
The  $d_{E,PCA}$  metric was the best candidate:  
 Bounded (i.e.,  $d_{E,PCA} < 50$ ) and interpretable  
 values in **creation** experiments:  
 Sensitive to data model changes (i.e.,  $d_{E,PCA} = 100$ ) in **update** experiments  
 The most robust against the information loss  
 (i.e.,  $d_{E,PCA} \approx 0$ ), for **deletion** experiments



Full explanation in the article

# Interpretation

By calculating the data drift, the ML techniques could detect automatically a VERSION of a given datasets with variations of up to **50%** in the contents.



## A TurnItIn™ for Datasets

# Further Reading

2022 IEEE 18th International Conference on e-Science (e-Science)

**eScience**'22 | DEMOCRATIZING  
SCIENCE

## Automatic Versioning of Time Series Datasets: a FAIR Algorithmic Approach

Alba González-Cebrián\*, Luke A. McGuinness\*<sup>†</sup>,  
Michael Bradford\*, Adriana E. Chis\*, and Horacio González-Vélez\*

\*Cloud Competency Centre, National College of Ireland. <sup>†</sup>DTSL, Ireland.  
Email: {alba.gonzalez-cebrian,luke.mcguinness,michael.bradford,adriana.chis,horacio}@ncirl.ie

<https://doi.org/10.1109/eScience55777.2022.00034>

[www.nature.com/scientificdata](http://www.nature.com/scientificdata)

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**ARTICLE**

## Standardised Versioning of Datasets: a FAIR-compliant Proposal

Alba González-Cebrián , Michael Bradford, Adriana E. Chis  & Horacio González-Vélez 

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-024-03153-y>





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NCI Research Day, 18 June 2024

# FAIR Versioning of Datasets