

Studying the Internet, exploring its potential & experimenting new ideas

# Breaking public administrations' data silos: The case of Open-DAI, and a comparison between open data platforms.

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## **Objectives**

### Open data platforms:

- operate as 'buses' between data centers and the outside world;
- still, data publication entails a good share of manual work (e.g., taking decisions).

#### Paper:

- Isolating requirements for state-of-the-art OD platforms.
- Discuss whether and how four existing platforms comply with such requirements.
- Set **further steps** to enrich/customize our benchmarking.

## Requirements for OD portals / I

- Source: 20 widely diffused policy documents:
  - European Legislation (e.g., PSI Directive, INSPIRE);
  - → National / local legislation (e.g., ITA Code for Digital Administration);
  - → EU Digital Agenda-related plans (e.g., eGOV action plan);
  - → Technical guidelines (e.g., UK Open Standard Principles);
  - Tender specifications (e.g., EU Open Data portals);
  - Independent studies.
- Refinement in two steps
  - I) Eliciting a **long-list** of preliminary requirements drawing on aforementioned sources.
  - 2) Distilling the short-list of refined requirements.

Automatically extracts from legacy databases

Uses APIs at the data level

Promotes the use of standard metadata

Enables catalogue federation

Allows to perform a data quality check

Is designed to be / is integrated with a front-end

Releases API to reuse data

Enables browsing at the data level

Publication features

Designed to expose Open-Data

Designed to expose dynamic data

Designed to expose geospatial data

Designed to expose Linked Open Data

Presents prototypes of data reuse

Multilingualism

Data features

Released as open-source software

Available in a cloud environment

Available at data holder's premises

Allows to gather feedback on data (including 'forked' datasets)

Encompasses a ticketing system

Add-ons

Architectural features

## Open Data portals

- **Socrata Open Data portal**: commercial cloud-based service for data publishing, metadata management, data catalogue federation, and exposure of data as services.
- **CKAN** (acronym for Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network): an open-source data management platform maintained by the Open Knowledge Foundation.
- **Open-DAI:** EU-funded open-source platform designed to expose data as services, directly pulling from legacy databases of the data holder.
- **ENGAGE**: EU FP7-funded data infrastructure supporting scientific collaboration and research.

## Benchmarking results

- **Synoptic table**: in the article; and in .csv here: https://github.com/seralf/checklist-piattaforme-opendata
- Publication features: direct link with legacy databases is a plus for Open-DAI, particularly suitable for frequently changing data.
  However, Socrata has strong browsing features, and CKAN is more interoperable (e.g., performs quality check through OpenRefine)
- Data features: OK Linked Open Data by the two EU-backed projects.
- Architecture: complete options by Open-DAI;
- Add-ons: 'ticketing' systems by ENGAGE, tracking bugs and encouraging derived datasets.
- In general: CKAN and Socrata have less sustainability problems (already widely used).