



Processing Metadata for Empirical Data

The Example of the Clearing House for Transport Data & Transport Models

German Statistical Week 2003/ SCORUS Satellite Conference
Workshop IV – Metadata for Urban and Regional Statistics
Friday, August 22 – Potsdam, Germany

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➔ Current Situation

- ▶ **transport research** is a highly **complex** and **heterogeneous** topic
 - divided in several subdivisions
 - uncountable research projects, respective outcomes, and publications
 - huge amounts of data as basis of scientific work
- ▶ **insufficient knowledge** about already existent information and its availability
- ▶ **limited usability** of data and models due to **insufficient documentation**
- ▶ **limited comparability** due to **varying format** and **quality** of documentation

A yellow thought bubble with a black outline, containing the text "overview and guidance won't be bad ...". It has three smaller yellow circles leading to it from the bottom left.

overview
and guidance
won't be bad ...

➔ Objectives of the Clearing House

- ▶ to encourage **publication** and **dissemination** of relevant **research outcomes**
- ▶ to provide **metadata** as well as **data** (in a **standardized format**)
- ▶ to **emphasize transport issues** in order to supplement other archives (e.g. federal statistical authorities)
- ▶ to facilitate **easy access** to information

➔ all in all:
to provide **better information** on transport data and fundamentals of transport models



➔ Thematic Focus I – Transport Related Data

- ▶ data as **basic input** for transport research and related disciplines, e.g.
 - empirical survey data on everyday mobility, individual time-use, infrastructure, ...
 - measurement data such as traffic flow data, floating car data (FCD), ...
- ▶ various **components** have to be documented, e.g.
 - large data sets (statistical software formats, flat files)
 - extensive supplementary material (codebooks, digitized questionnaires)
 - availability status, holdings information
 - related publications and project websites

➔ Thematic Focus II – Transport Models

- ▶ modeling as **basic method** used in transport research, e.g.
 - models of traffic flow, traffic demand, ...
- ▶ various **components** have to be documented, e.g.
 - formulas, source code
 - information about required input data
 - related software applications (simulation tools)
 - availability status (open source vs. commercial software product)
 - related publications and project websites

Components

- ▶ **data base for quantitative transport data**
 - empirical and traffic flow data resulting from surveys or measuring campaigns
 - explanatory metadata and supplementary material
- ▶ **data base for transport models**
 - mainly explanatory metadata
- ▶ **test suite for transport models**
- ▶ **cross references (hyperlinks) to additional information sources**
 - other archives
 - research institutions

➔ Retrieval and Information Access

- ▶ **catalogues**
(thematic, spatial, chronological)
- ▶ **search engine**
(site-specific, based on keywords)

exploration of existent information,
identification of relevant surveys/models

- ▶ **metadata documentation**
(according to DDI standard)
- ▶ **NESSTAR Light Explorer**
(metadata & data)

in-depth examination of selected information
regarding usability,
preliminary insight into data set or modeling
approach

➔ Documentation - Preparation Process

- ▶ Metadata are data about data.
- ▶ Well structured metadata allows for the effective, efficient, and accurate use of empirical datasets.
- ▶ The process of providing both data and metadata includes several steps:
 - (1) **preparation** of **data**
 - (2) **preparation** of **metadata**
 - (3) **publication**
 - (4) **dissemination**

➔ Preparation Process – Input

- ▶ As **input** we get ...
 - **data** as output from empirical surveys or measurement campaigns
 - original data **documentation** (including methodological and project reports, codeplan)
 - related **publications**
- ▶ One have to deal with ...
 - **various data formats** (statistical software formats, flat files)
 - **differing quality of documentation** (more or less extensive, well structured or not ...)



➔ Preparation Process - Data

- ▶ The complexity of **data preparation** depends on quality of incoming data files. The process normally includes several steps:
 - import of original files (i.e. ASCII flat files, SAS, SPSS) and transformation in the preferred working format (SPSS)
 - adding variable and categorial labels (flat files don't include this information)
 - formal data checking such as simple frequencies or cross-tabs (search for missing/uncoded values, logical inconsistencies, inclusion of additional variables for processing reasons)
 - recoding (harmonization, comparability, NESSTAR requirement)
 - export to other formats (especially for internal use NESSTAR NSD format, for dissemination SPSS portable files, EXCEL or ASCII flat files)



➔ Preparation Process - Metadata

- ▶ The extensive process of **metadata preparation** includes the following steps:
 - collecting information about survey and dataset (explanatory material such as methodological and project reports, codeplans, questionnaires, related publications, hyperlinks to project websites)
 - extracting and summarizing the relevant information
 - preparing the standard "codebook" according to DDI Document Type Definition (XML-file)
 - modification of standard codebook file (adding elements and attributes if necessary)
 - producing metadata documents in various formats for publication and dissemination purposes



➔ Metadata Standard – DDI "Codebook"

- ▶ specification to **describe** quantitative social science **data**
- ▶ developed since 1995 by the **Data Documentation Initiative DDI**, which could be traced back to the IASSIST conference (International Association of Social Science Information Service and Technology)
- ▶ **co-operation** of ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research) and CESSDA (Council of European Social Science Data Archives) and others
- ▶ a way of **structuring** and **formatting** the metadata documentation (separation of format and content)
- ▶ tagged structure enables **computer aided processing** of the information

➔ DDI – "Codebook" Elements

- ▶ The whole set of DDI elements is defined within the **Document Type Definition "codebook.dtd"** (base of XML documents).
- ▶ The codebook is structured in 5 parts, each of it including numerous elements:
 - **Document Description (docDscr)** describes the electronic **metadata document** (metadata about metadata)
 - **Study Description (stdyDscr)** describes the underlying **study**
 - **Variable Description (dataDscr)** describes the structure of underlying statistical data
 - **Data File Description (fileDscr)** describes the respective **data file**, i.e. a SPSS file (*.sav)
 - **Study-Related Material (otherMat)** includes references to **supplementary material**

➔ DDI "Codebook" – Document Description (extract)

```

0.0 codeBook (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, version)
|
|---- 1.0 docDscr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |---- 1.1 citation? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, MARCURI)
|   |   |---- 1.1.1 titlStmnt (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 1.1.1.1 titl (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 1.1.1.2 subTitl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 1.1.1.3 altTitl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 1.1.1.4 parTitl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   +---- 1.1.1.5 IDNo* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, agency, level)
|   |   |---- 1.1.2 rspStmnt? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 1.1.3 prodStmnt? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 1.1.4 distStmnt? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 1.1.5 serStmnt? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, URI)
|   |   |---- 1.1.6 verStmnt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 1.1.7 biblCit? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, format)
|   |   |---- 1.1.8 holdings* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, location, callno, URI, media)
|   |   +---- 1.1.9 notes* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, subject, level, resp, sdatrefs)
|   |---- 1.2 guide? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |---- 1.3 docStatus? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |---- 1.4 docSrc* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, MARCURI)
|   +---- 1.5 notes* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, subject, level, resp, sdatrefs)

```

➔ DDI "Codebook" – Study Description (extract)

```

|---- 2.0 stdyDscr+ (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, access)
| |---- 2.1 citation+ (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, MARCURI)
| |---- 2.2 stdyInfo* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 2.2.1 subject? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.2.1.1 keyword* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, vocab, vocabURI)
| | |---- 2.2.2 abstract* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, date)
| | |---- 2.2.3 sumDscr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.2.3.1 timePrd* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, event, date, cycle)
| | | |---- 2.2.3.4 geogCover* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.2.3.5 geogUnit* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.2.3.6 anyUnit* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, unit)
| | | |---- 2.2.3.7 universe* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, clusion)
| |---- 2.3 method* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 2.3.1 dataColl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.3.1.4 sampProc* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.3.1.7 resInstru* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type)
| | | |---- 2.3.1.9 collSitu* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.3.1.10 actMin* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.3.1.12 weight* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | | +---- 2.3.1.13 cleanOps* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, agency)
| | |---- 2.3.3 anyInfo? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 2.3.3.1 respRate* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 2.4.1 setAvail* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, media, callno, label, type)
| | |---- 2.4.2 useStmt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| |---- 2.5 othrStdyMat* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)

```

➔ DDI "Codebook" – File Description (extract)

```
|---- 3.0 fileDscr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, URI, sdatrefs, methrefs, pubrefs, access)
| |---- 3.1 fileTxt? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.1 fileName? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.2 fileCont? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.3 fileStrc? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type)
| | | |---- 3.1.3.1 recGrp* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, recGrp, rectype, keyvar, recidvar, rtypeloc, rtypewidth, rtypex)
| | | | |---- 3.1.3.1.1 labl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, vendor)
| | | | |---- 3.1.3.1.2 recDimnsn? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level)
| | | | | |---- 3.1.3.1.2.1 varQnty? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | | | |---- 3.1.3.1.2.2 caseQnty? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | | | |---- 3.1.3.1.2.3 logRecL? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | | |---- 3.1.3.2 notes* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, subject, level, resp, sdatrefs)
| | |---- 3.1.4 dimensns? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 3.1.4.1 caseQnty* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 3.1.4.2 varQnty* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 3.1.4.3 logRecL* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 3.1.4.4 recPrCas* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | | |---- 3.1.4.5 recNumTot* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.5 fileType? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, charset)
| | |---- 3.1.6 format? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.7 filePlac? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.8 dataChck* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.9 ProcStat? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
| | |---- 3.1.10 dataMsnq? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
```

➔ DDI "Codebook" – Data Description (extract)

```

|---- 4.0 dataDscr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |---- 4.2 var* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, name, wgt, wgt-var, weight, qstn, files, vendor, dcml, intrvl, rectype, sdatrefs)
|   |   |---- 4.2.1 location* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, StartPos, EndPos, width, RecSegNo, fileid, locMap)
|   |   |---- 4.2.2 labl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, vendor)
|   |   |---- 4.2.6 respUnit? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.7 anlysUnit? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.8 qstn* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, qstn, var, seqNo, sdatrefs)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.8.1 preQtxt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.8.2 qstnLit* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, sdatrefs)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.8.3 postQtxt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.8.4 forward* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, qstn)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.8.5 backward* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, qstn)
|   |   |   +---- 4.2.8.6 ivuInstr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.11 undocCod* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.12 universe* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, clusion)
|   |   |---- 4.2.18 catgry* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, missing, missType, country, sdatrefs, other, total)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.18.1 catValu? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.18.2 labl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, vendor)
|   |   |   |---- 4.2.18.3 txt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, sdatrefs)
|   |   |---- 4.2.19 codInstr* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.20 verStmnt* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)
|   |   |---- 4.2.21 concept* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, vocab, vocabURI)
|   |   |---- 4.2.23 varFormat? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, formatname, schema, category, URI)
|   |---- 4.3 notes* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, subject, level, resp, sdatrefs)

```

➔ DDI "Codebook" – Other Material (extract)

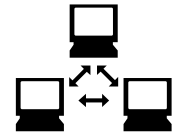
```
+---- 5.0 otherMat* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, level, URI)<-----+
|---- 5.1 labl* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, vendor)                |
|---- 5.2 txt?(ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, level, sdatrefs)                |
|---- 5.3 notes* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, subject, level, resp, sdatrefs) |
|---- 5.4 table* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source)                             |
|---- 5.5 citation? (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, MARCURI)                 |
|      NOTE: full tree for citation element omitted for reasons of space.   |
+---- 5.6 otherMat* (ATT == ID, xml:lang, source, type, level, URI) -----+
      NOTE: otherMat is recursively defined to 5.0.
```

➔ Preparation Process – Publication

- ▶ In order to **make all information available** to the public data and metadata have to be published :
 - updating the website (HTML files, catalogues)
 - uploading new data and metadata files to the web server and the NESSTAR server (including reboot for updating purposes)
 - configuring document access conditions (NESSTAR access control unit)

➔ Dissemination of Information

- ▶ **online access** to information is provided via the website
<http://www.clearingstelle-verkehr.de>

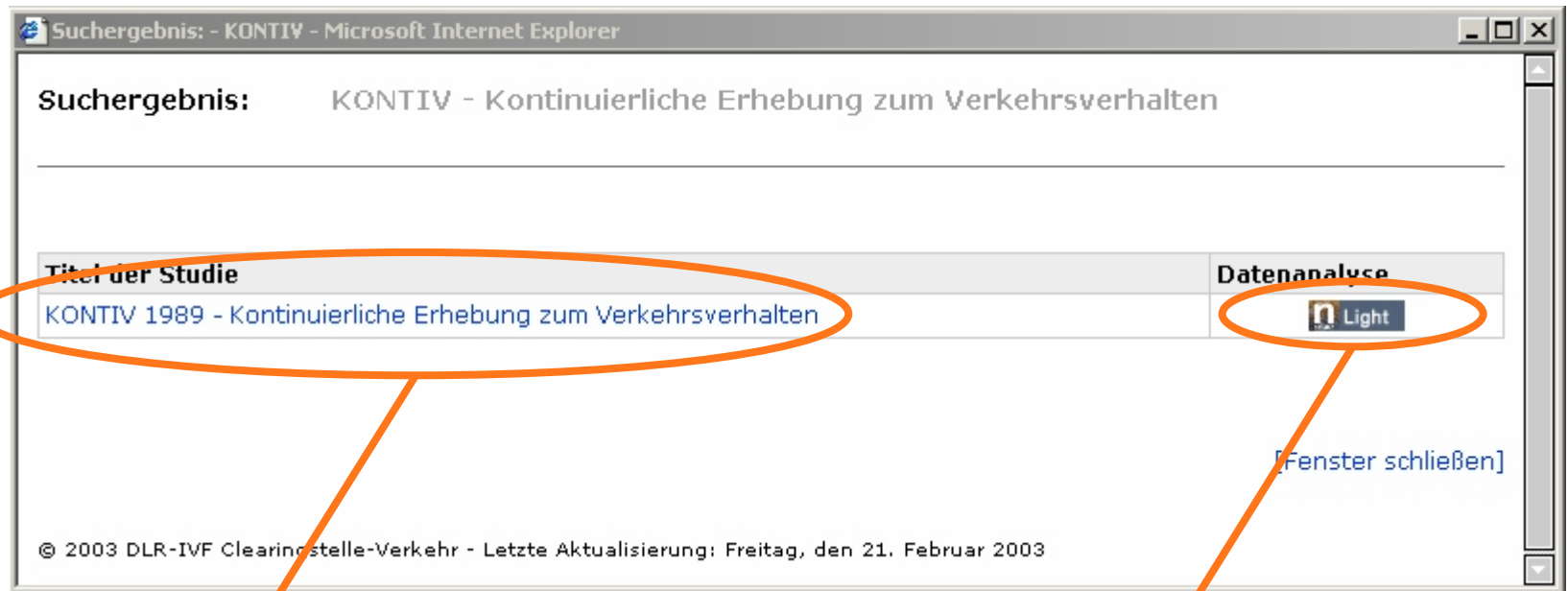


- downloadable metadata documents in different formats
- list of related publications (if available)
- hyperlink to NESSTAR server (access to data, if available and not restricted)
- hyperlinks to related websites (if available)

- ▶ **postal distribution** of confidential data on CD ROM via snail mail
(subject to owner's permission)



➔ Dissemination - Search Result



link to available **metadata**

link to available **data** (NESSTAR)

➔ Dissemination: List of Metadata Documents

Studie: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten - Microsoft Internet Explorer

KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten

Titel: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten
ID: clearingverkehr_ddi_kontiv1989gew
Zusammenfassung: In einer bundesweiten Befragung (alte Bundesländer) wurden rund 20000 Haushalte zu ihrem alltäglichen Verkehrsverhalten befragt. Erfasst wurden zum einen sozio-demographische und mobilitätsrelevante Merkmale der Haushalte und der einzelnen Haushaltsmitglieder wie Haushaltsgrösse, Alter, Geschlecht, Schulabschluss, Berufstätigkeit, Wohnstatus, Fahrzeugausstattung und Führerscheinbesitz. Zum anderen sollten für einen festgelegten Stichtag die Wege aller Haushaltsmitglieder (6 Jahre und älter) berichtet werden, jeweils mit Angaben zu Zielen, Zwecken, Start- und Ankunftszeiten sowie den benutzten Verkehrsmitteln. Kriterium für die Definition eines Weges war die jeweilige Aktivität, nicht das Verkehrsmittel.

Die Auswahl der Stichprobenhaushalte erfolgte auf der Basis von AMD-Master-Sample-Netzen im Rahmen einer Random-Route-Begehung. Verteilt über einen Zeitraum von 10 Monaten wurde jeder ausgewählte Haushalt aufgesucht. Das Befragungsmaterial, jeweils für einen vorgegebenen haushaltsspezifischen Stichtag, wurde persönlich von einem Interviewer übergeben und wieder abgeholt.

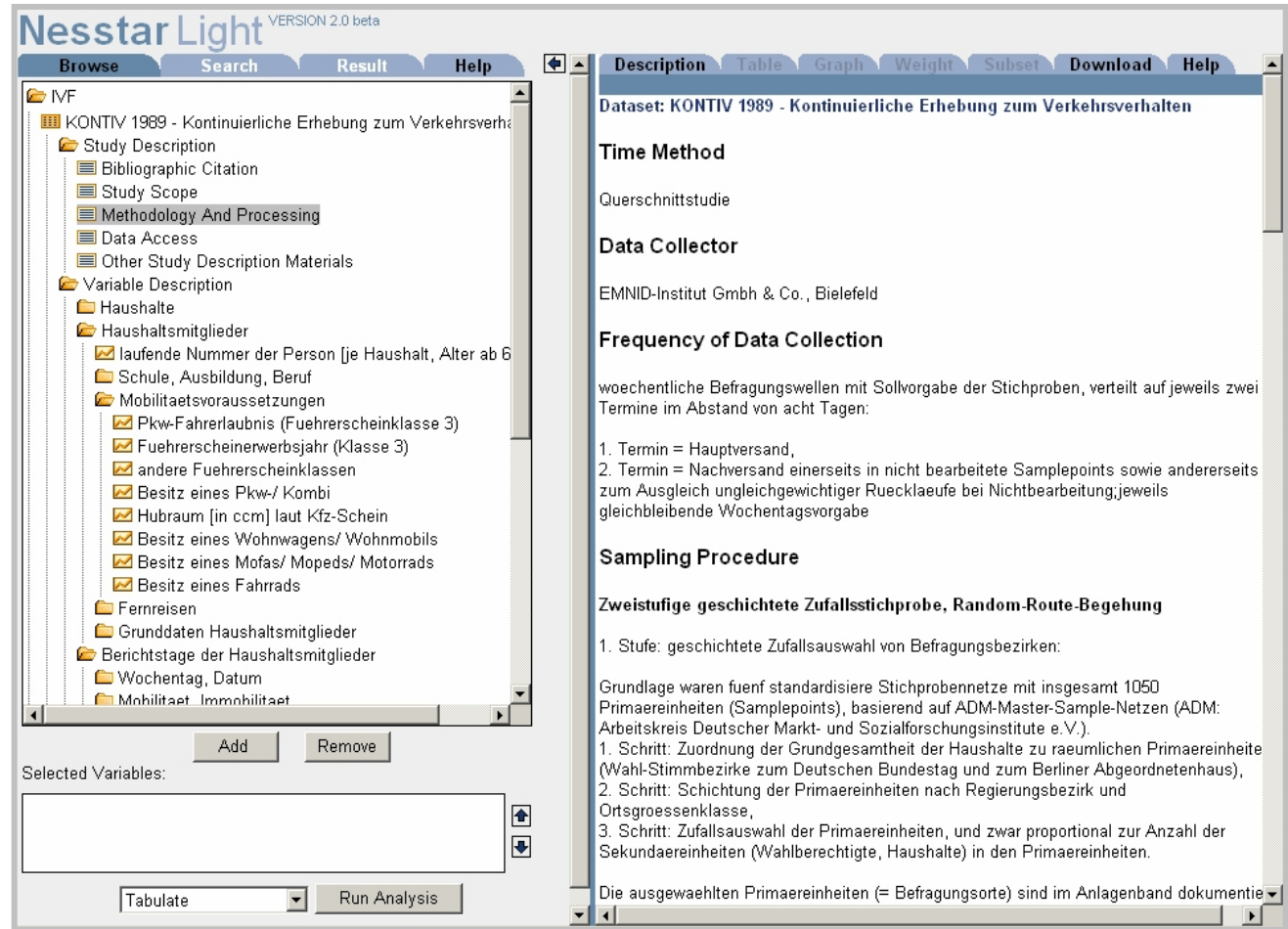
Die Erhebung erstreckte sich insgesamt über einen Zeitraum von 10 Monaten von April 1989 bis Januar 1990. Ähnliche Umfragen wurden bereits 1976 und 1982 durchgeführt.

Ziel der Studie war es, Erkenntnisse über den Alltagsverkehr sowie - durch entsprechende Hochrechnung - den Jahresverkehr der gesamten Bevölkerung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zu gewinnen. Die im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Verkehr erfassten Daten dienen u.a. als Grundlage für die Verkehrsplanung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Dokumente (Datensätze, Publikationen, Links)	Dateiformat	Dateigröße
Metadatenbeschreibung		313 kb
Homepage - KONTIV 2002		
Homepage - Mobilitätspanel		
Homepage - Kraftfahrzeugverkehr in Deutschland (KiD) 2001/2002		
Publikationen zu Mobilität in Deutschland		

➔ Dissemination: **NESSTAR** - Light Explorer

**Networked
Social
Science
Tools
And
Resources**



Nesstar Light VERSION 2.0 beta

Browse Search Result Help

- IVF
 - KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten
 - Study Description
 - Bibliographic Citation
 - Study Scope
 - Methodology And Processing
 - Data Access
 - Other Study Description Materials
 - Variable Description
 - Haushalte
 - Haushaltsmitglieder
 - laufende Nummer der Person [je Haushalt, Alter ab 6
 - Schule, Ausbildung, Beruf
 - Mobilitaetsvoraussetzungen
 - Pkw-Fahrerlaubnis (Fuehrerscheinklasse 3)
 - Fuehrerscheinwerbsjahr (Klasse 3)
 - andere Fuehrerscheinklassen
 - Besitz eines Pkw-/ Kombi
 - Hubraum [in ccm] laut Kfz-Schein
 - Besitz eines Wohnwagens/ Wohnmobils
 - Besitz eines Mofas/ Mopeds/ Motorrads
 - Besitz eines Fahrrads
 - Fernreisen
 - Grunddaten Haushaltsmitglieder
 - Berichtstage der Haushaltsmitglieder
 - Wochentag, Datum
 - Mobilitaet, Immobilitaet

Selected Variables:

Tabulate Run Analysis

Description Table Graph Weight Subset Download Help

Dataset: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten

Time Method

Querschnittstudie

Data Collector

EMNID-Institut GmbH & Co., Bielefeld

Frequency of Data Collection

woechentliche Befragungswellen mit Sollvorgabe der Stichproben, verteilt auf jeweils zwei Termine im Abstand von acht Tagen:

1. Termin = Hauptversand,
2. Termin = Nachversand einerseits in nicht bearbeitete Samplepoints sowie andererseits zum Ausgleich ungleichgewichtiger Ruecklaeufer bei Nichtbearbeitung; jeweils gleichbleibende Wochentagsvorgabe

Sampling Procedure

Zweistufige geschichtete Zufallsstichprobe, Random-Route-Begehung

1. Stufe: geschichtete Zufallsauswahl von Befragungsbezirken:

Grundlage waren funf standardisierte Stichprobennetze mit insgesamt 1050 Primaereinheiten (Samplepoints), basierend auf ADM-Master-Sample-Netzen (ADM: Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e.V.).

1. Schritt: Zuordnung der Grundgesamtheit der Haushalte zu raeumlichen Primaereinheiten (Wahl-Stimmbezirke zum Deutschen Bundestag und zum Berliner Abgeordnetenhaus),
2. Schritt: Schichtung der Primaereinheiten nach Regierungsbezirk und Ortsgrößenklasse,
3. Schritt: Zufallsauswahl der Primaereinheiten, und zwar proportional zur Anzahl der Sekundaeinheiten (Wahlberechtigte, Haushalte) in den Primaereinheiten.

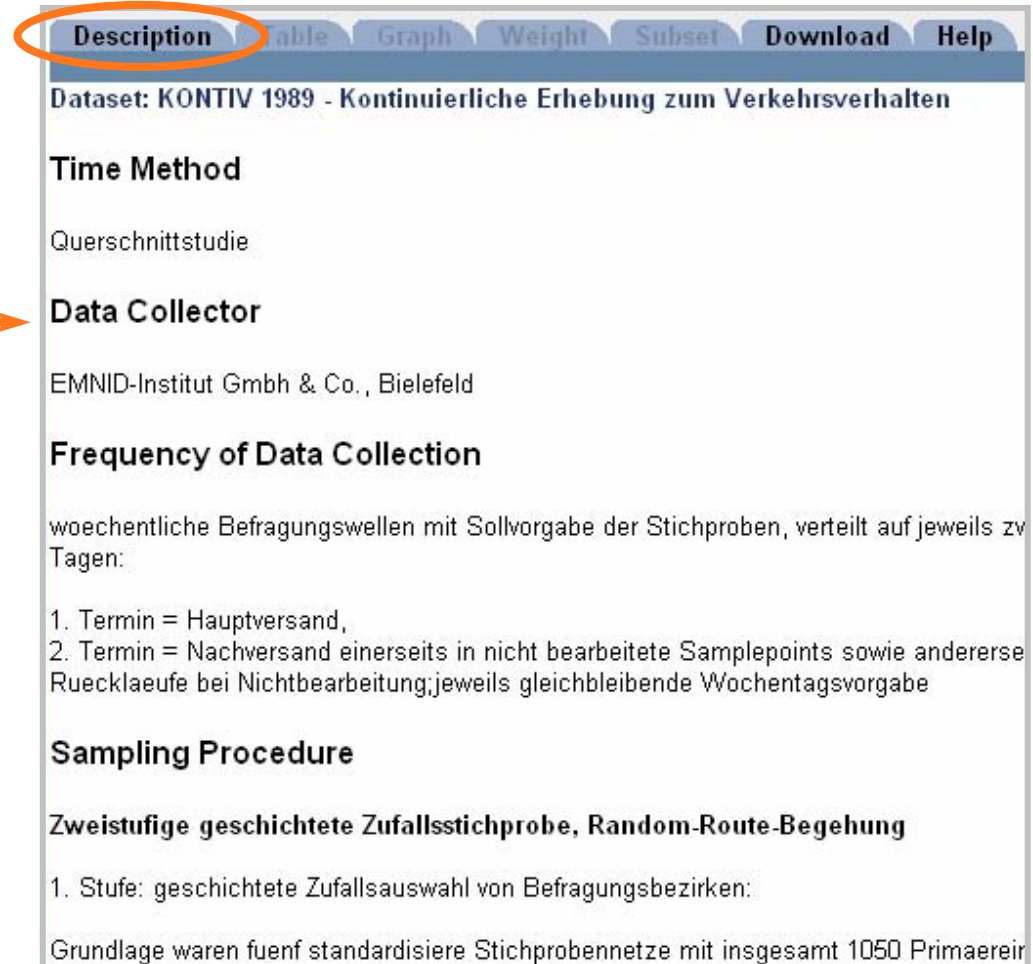
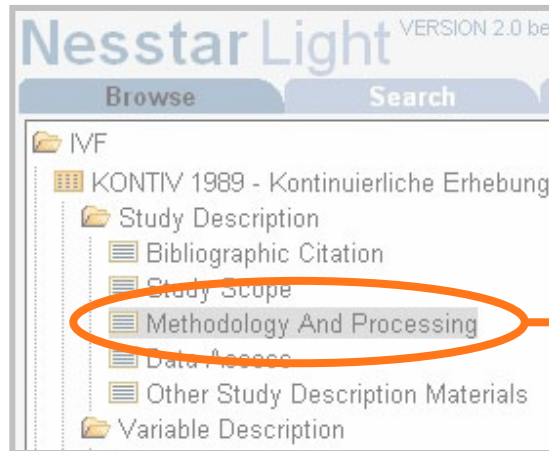
Die ausgewaehlten Primaereinheiten (= Befragungsorte) sind im Anlagenband dokumentie

➔ NESSTAR Light Explorer – Metadata I



- ▶ access to metadata via **explorer tree**
- ▶ structured **representation** of underlying **DDI Document Type Definition** (XML-metadata file)

➔ NESSTAR Light Explorer – Metadata II



- ▶ **metadata** associated with a particular node are displayed in the *description* area

➔ NESSTAR Light Explorer – Data Access



Description **Table** **Graph** **Weight** **Subset** **Download** **Help**

Dataset: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten

Wohnstatus (Row)
Personen im Haushalt insgesamt (Column)

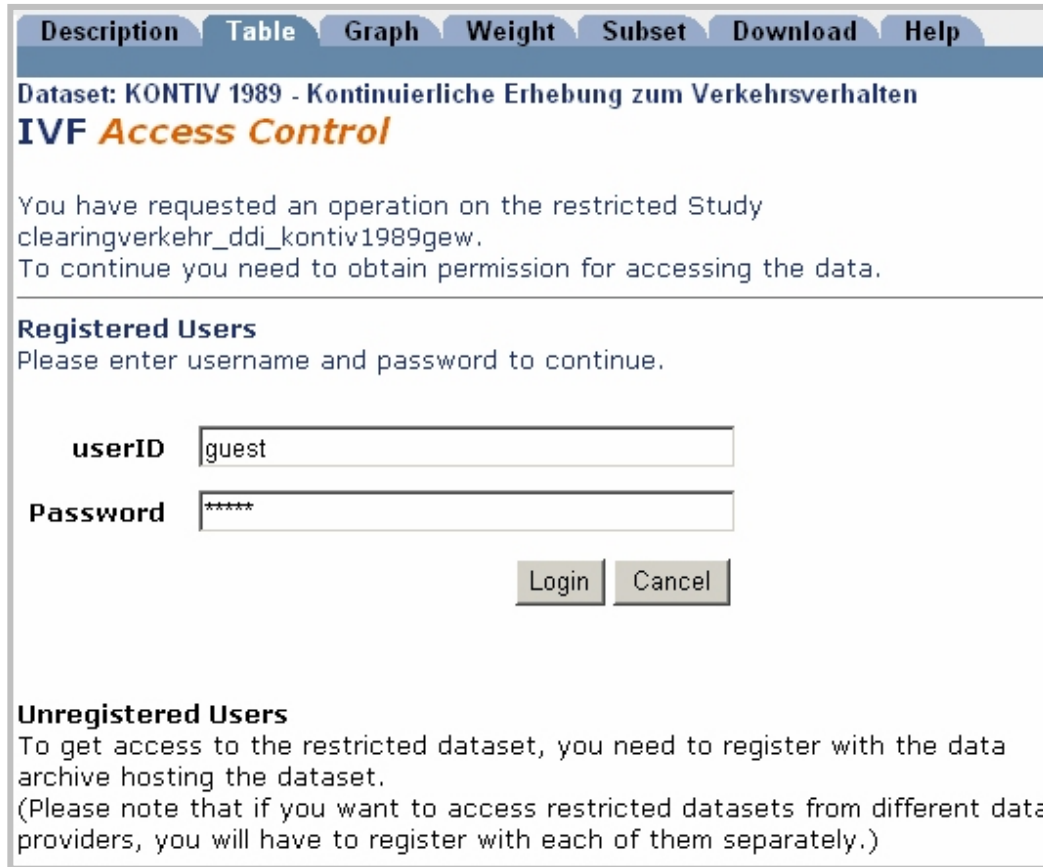
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	N=
Untermiete	2,0	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	2,7	3161
Mietwohnung	12,0	12,4	9,3	6,0	1,4	0,2	41,2	48687
gemietetes Haus	0,6	0,9	1,1	1,3	0,7	0,2	4,7	5591
Eigentumswohnung	0,9	1,9	2,2	0,7	0,2	0,0	6,0	7104
landwirtschaftliches Anwesen	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	1,0	1230
eigenes Haus	2,3	11,0	11,8	12,3	5,0	0,7	43,1	50845
k.A./ leer	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,2	1440
Total	18,0	27,0	25,1	21,1	7,7	1,2	100,0	
N=	21255	31821	29654	24864	9058	1406		118058

[Save table in tab delimited format](#)

Table Options

- ▶ results of basic **analyses**, e.g. cross-tabs, are displayed in the *table* area

➔ NESSTAR – Access Control



The screenshot shows the NESSTAR Access Control interface. At the top, there are tabs: Description, Table, Graph, Weight, Subset, Download, and Help. The main content area displays the dataset name 'Dataset: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten' and the title 'IVF Access Control'. Below this, a message states: 'You have requested an operation on the restricted Study clearingverkehr_ddi_kontiv1989gew. To continue you need to obtain permission for accessing the data.' The interface is divided into two sections: 'Registered Users' and 'Unregistered Users'. The 'Registered Users' section prompts the user to enter a username and password. The 'userID' field contains 'guest' and the 'Password' field contains '*****'. There are 'Login' and 'Cancel' buttons. The 'Unregistered Users' section explains that the user needs to register with the data archive hosting the dataset, noting that separate registration is required for different data providers.

Description Table Graph Weight Subset Download Help

Dataset: KONTIV 1989 - Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Verkehrsverhalten
IVF Access Control

You have requested an operation on the restricted Study
clearingverkehr_ddi_kontiv1989gew.
To continue you need to obtain permission for accessing the data.

Registered Users
Please enter username and password to continue.

userID

Password

Login Cancel

Unregistered Users
To get access to the restricted dataset, you need to register with the data
archive hosting the dataset.
(Please note that if you want to access restricted datasets from different data
providers, you will have to register with each of them separately.)

- ▶ **survey specific** access control
- ▶ **analysis** and **download** of data only for **authorized** users
- ▶ access to **metadata** **without any restriction**

➔ Prospects – Documentation: What's left to do ?

- ▶ to **develop overall templates** for survey data as well as for other data formats such as traffic flow data (DDI standard)
- ▶ to **develop an internal workflow** in terms of data and metadata preparation



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Thanks for your attention !