Persistent Identifiers

In-house Systems vs. External Registries

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Just what *is* a Persistent Identifier (PID)?

- Unique & adaptable
- Actionable
- Permanently assigned
- Provides authentication
In-house Systems  vs.  External Registries

In-house
- Less expensive
- Complete control
- Un-sharable inside & outside

External Registries
- Actionable & interoperable PIDs
- Technical support
- Data backup
- Objects directed globally
- Broken links
- Data migration problems
- Cost
External Registries

**PURLs**
- Persistent Uniform Resource Locators

**DOIIs**
- Digital Object Identifiers

**ARKs**
- Archival Resource Keys
PURLs

- Persistent Uniform Resource Locators
- https://purl.oclc.org/docs/index.html
- Example: http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo54200
- United States Government Printing Office
- National Library of Australia
- Florida Center for Library Automation
DOIs

- Digital Object Identifiers
  - www.doi.org
  - Example: doi: 10.12026/april2015
  - Library of Congress
  - American Psychological Association
  - MIT Press
ARKeS & EZID

- Archival Resource Keys
  - https://wiki.ucop.edu/display/Curation/ARK
  - Example: http://ark.cdlib.org/arkspec.pdf
  - EZID: http://ezid.cdlib.org/
Link Testing - External Registries

December 2015

- PURLS 80%
- DOIs 95%
- ARKs 95%

October 2016

- PURLS 85%
- DOIs 95%
- ARKs 95%
PIDs - the Future of Digital Assets

- Institutions will continue to move away from in-house systems
- External registries will become the norm
- Greater global sharing of assets


University of California Office of the President. Retrieved from [https://wiki.ucop.edu/display/Curation/ARK](https://wiki.ucop.edu/display/Curation/ARK)
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