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

**DOIs**
- Digital Object Identifiers

**ARKs**
- Archival Resource Keys
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
ARks & EZID

- Archival Resource Keys

- [https://wiki.ucop.edu/display/Curation/ARK](https://wiki.ucop.edu/display/Curation/ARK)

- Example: [http://ark.cdlib.org/arkspec.pdf](http://ark.cdlib.org/arkspec.pdf)

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)