





REGIONAL DIRECTOR, EMEA orcid.org/0000-0001-7234-3684



Imagine a world where:

You could search the internet and find all of a researcher's work with a single query – in any browser

You could auto-populate standard publication and grant forms – any platform, any country

You could in near real time see what your researchers or grantees are publishing – and also know their current affiliation and other funding



Let's start by defining some common phrases

- API
- OAuth2
- RESTful service
- Persistent identifier
- Unique identifier

API

An application programming interface (API) is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software and applications.

Translation:

If your software gives my software one of these instructions I've defined, it will perform this action, or return this information.

OAuth2

OAuth is an open standard for authorization, commonly used as a way for Internet users to log in to third party websites using their Microsoft, Google, Facebook, Twitter, One Network etc. accounts without exposing their password. Generally, OAuth provides to clients a "secure delegated access" to server resources on behalf of a resource owner. It specifies a process for resource owners to authorize third-party access to their server resources without sharing their credentials. Designed specifically to work with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), OAuth essentially allows access tokens to be issued to third-party clients by an authorization server, with the approval of the resource owner. The third party then uses the access token to access the protected resources hosted by the resource server.

OAuth 2.0 is the next evolution of the OAuth protocol and is not backwards compatible with OAuth 1.0. OAuth 2.0 focuses on client developer simplicity while providing specific authorization flows for web applications, desktop applications, mobile phones, and living room devices. The specification and associated RFCs are developed by the IETF OAuth WG; the main framework was published in October 2012.

Translation:

A standard set of rules which resource owners (commonly users) to grant access to APIs SECURELY.

RESTful Service

In computing, representational state transfer (REST) is the software architectural style of the World Wide Web. More precisely, REST is an architectural style consisting of a coordinated set of architectural constraints applied to components, connectors, and data elements, within a distributed hypermedia system. REST ignores the details of component implementation and protocol syntax in order to focus on the roles of components, the constraints upon their interaction with other components, and their interpretation of significant data elements. Through the application of REST architectural constraints certain architectural properties are induced: Performance, Scalability, Simplicity, Modifiability, Visibility, Portability, and Reliability.......

......To the extent that systems conform to the constraints of REST they can be called RESTful. RESTful systems typically, but not always, communicate over Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) with the same HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) that web browsers use to retrieve web pages and to send data to remote servers. REST systems interface with external systems as web resources identified by Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), for example /people/tom, which can be operated upon using standard verbs such as DELETE /people/tom.

Translation:

A web API that implements a popular and simple set of instructions in the same way as a whole bunch of other web APIs do.

Persistent Identifier

A persistent identifier (PID) is a long-lasting reference to a digital object—a single file or set of files. Noted persistent identifier systems include: Archival Resource Keys (ARKs), Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), the Handle System, Persistent Uniform Resource Locators (PURLs), Uniform Resource Names (URNs), and Extensible Resource Identifiers (XRIs).

Translation:

An identifier that exists for a long long long time and points at data.

Unique Identifier

With reference to a given (possibly implicit) set of objects, a unique identifier (UID) is any identifier which is guaranteed to be unique among all identifiers used for those objects and for a specific purpose.

Translation:

Being the only one of its kind, a set of letters and numbers that identifies one thing and only that thing.

Great! To review:

API - If your software gives my software one of these instructions I've defined, it will perform this action, or return this information.

OAuth2 - A standard set of rules which resource owners (commonly users) to grant access to APIs SECURELY.

RESTful Service - A web API that implements a popular and simple set of instructions in the same way as a whole bunch of other web APIs do.

Persistent Identifier - An identifier that exists for a long long time and points at data.

Unique Identifier - Being the only one of its kind, a set of letters and numbers that identifies one thing and only that thing.

WHAT IS ORCID?

- An identifier for researchers
- A registry
- A set of standard procedures for connecting researchers to their affiliations and activities
- A committed community building connectors
- An international-scale open research effort

ORCID IS OPEN

- Non-profit and platform-neutral
- International service that integrates with other researcher identifiers
- Registry use is free for individuals
- Independent non-profit membership organization
- Open data, software, APIs, and documentation





Contracting Research RESEARCH MANAGEMENT TRENDS

- Documenting impact through research performance frameworks
- Reducing researcher burden

... but these two goals seem at cross purposes?



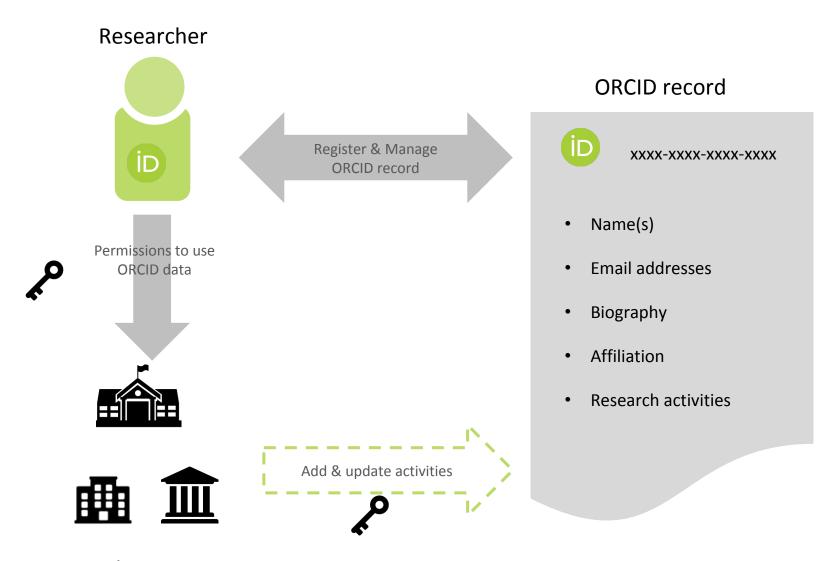
ORCID PUTS THE RESEARCHER IN CONTROL

Researchers sign in to their ORCID account to:

- Connect their iD to research systems
- Control who can access their information
- Choose what information to make public







ORCID member organizations

AUTHENTICATION

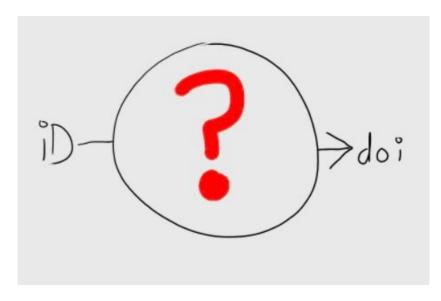


Collect iD using an authenticated API to ensure:

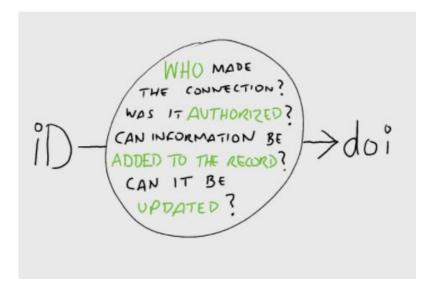
- the person and the iD belong together
- the iD is correctly entered
- privacy is respected

For more info on membership, visit http://orcid.org/about/membership

.... and also, authentication provides ORGANISATIONS the opportunity to ask for permissions to read/write/update ORCID records.



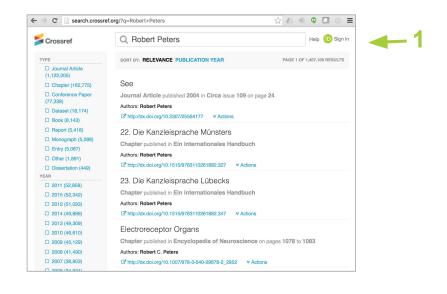
No authentication

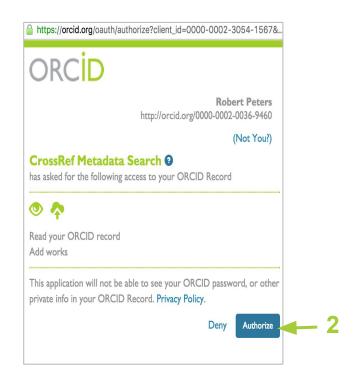


With authentication

Sample OAuth2 flow and API calls

1. User is sent from your website to ORCID's authorization page. URL specifies permission your application is requesting from the user.





2. User approves and is sent to a URL you specify (redirect_url); ORCID API attaches an authorization code to the end of this URL

3. Your site checks the redirect url for the authorization code

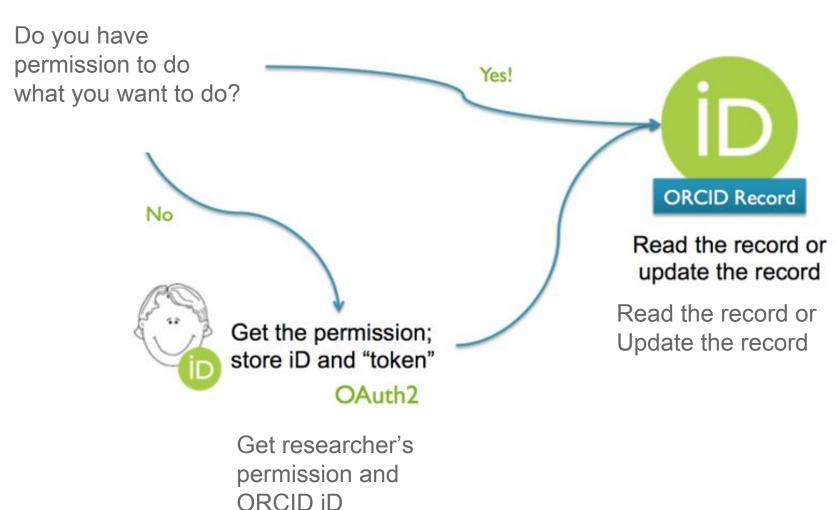


4. Your site exchanges the authorization code (using your API client ID and secret) for the user's authenticated ORCID iD, name and an API access token

5. Token can used to make API calls, per the permissions that you requested

curl -Sk -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -H 'Authorization: Bear r 0a3ac65f-f8a7-4257-b605-aff0ab37d464 https://api.qa.orcid.org/v1.2_rc6/0000-0001-6356-0580

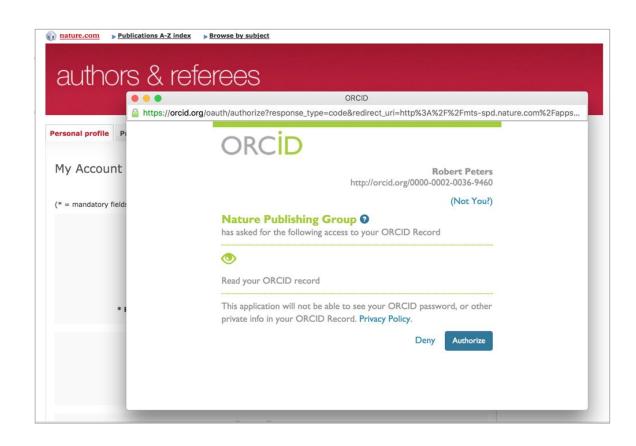
Let's simplify:



What can you do & build using the ORCID APIs?

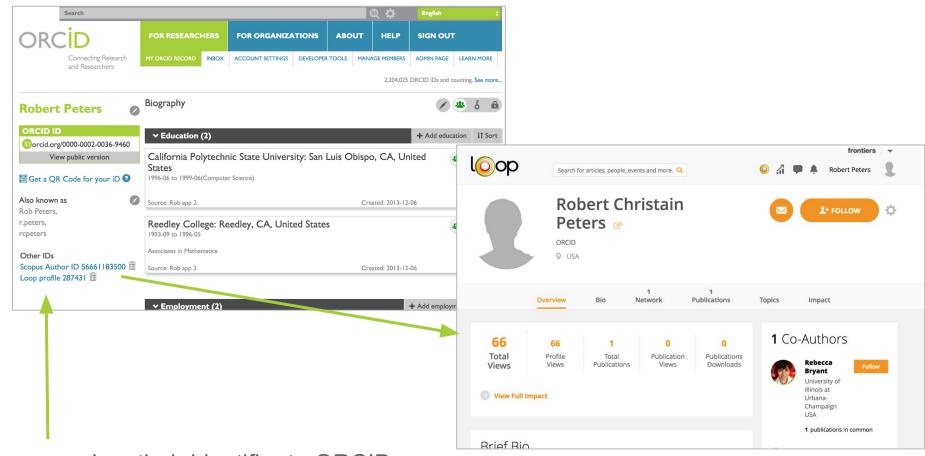
- Authenticate a user's ORCID iD
- Push a person identifier to ORCID
- Add or update affiliation
- Push work metadata or other activity to the API
- Insights into researcher impact

Authenticating a user's ORCID iD (Nature)



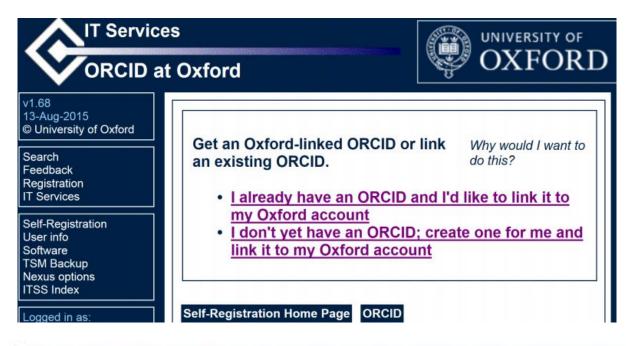
Nature Journal uses
ORCID's OAuth2 flow to
authenticate a
researcher's ORCID iD.
This prevents
user-driven errors such
as typos.

Pushing a person identifier to ORCID (Loop)



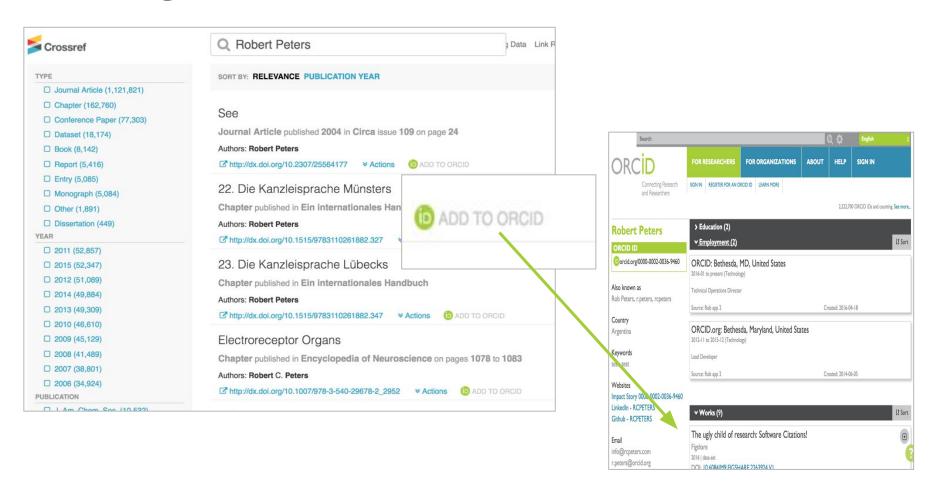
Loop pushes their identifier to ORCID via the API, and a link to Loop is shown.

Add or update affiliation (Oxford)



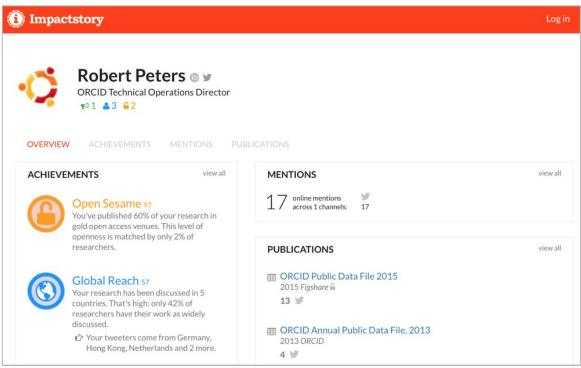


Pushing a work citation to the API (Crossref)

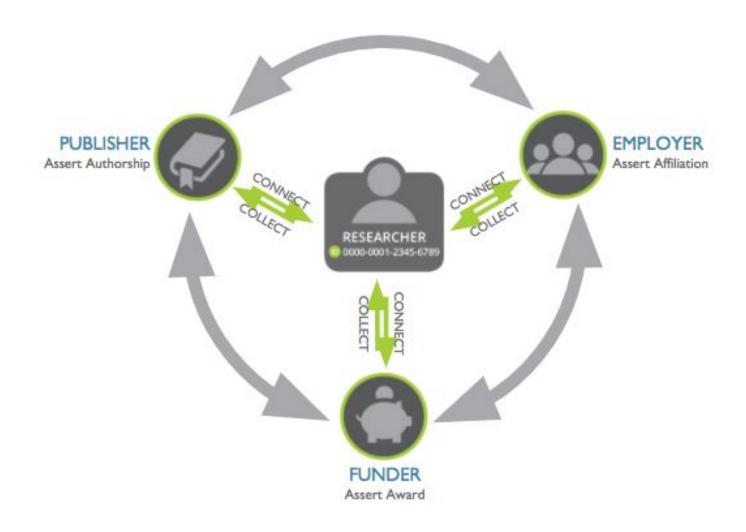


Insights into researcher impact (Impactstory)

ORCID serves as the infrastructure for Impactstory provide insights into researcher impact.



INTEROPERABILITY—ENTER ONCE REUSE OFTEN





THERE ARE MANY USEFUL IDENTIFIERS























THE COMMUNITY OF INTEGRATORS

- •713 members from 41 countries, consortia in the UK, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the US
- •3.7m researchers, 1.4m records with at least one connection: 20m works, 328K grants, 147K reviews, 1.8m education and 1.4m employment items
- Over 550 integrations across sectors of the research community

THE TRUE POWER OF OUR API IS THE FLEXIBILITY TO USE IT IN WAYS WE HAVEN'T EVEN DREAMED OF!











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ADDING OR UPDATING

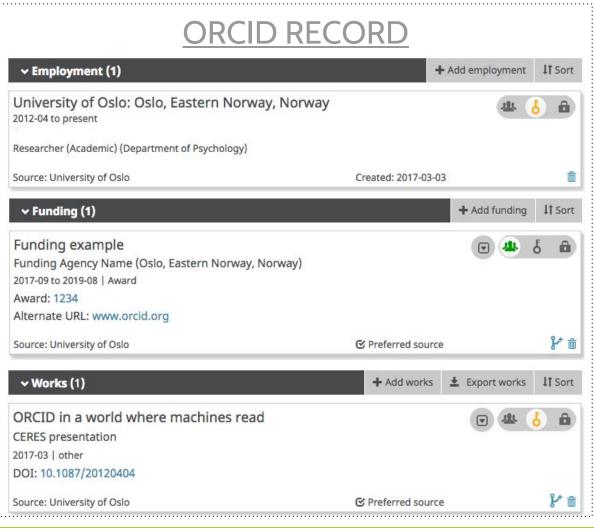
INSTITUTION SYSTEM

Affiliation

Funding

Works









READING

RCID RECORD Employment (1) IT Sort ORCID, Inc: Johannesburg, South Africa 2015-05 to present Regional Director: EMEA Source: ORCID Created: 2015-11-04 → Funding (4) IT Sort ADVANCE Leadership Award: Women in Science and Engineering: A Guide to Maximizing their Potential National Science Foundation - Directorate for Education and Human Resources (n/a, United States) 2006-04 to 2007-03 | Grant Grant: 0536999 Grant: 0536999 Source: ÜberWizard for ORCID @ Preferred source ~ Works (101) 11 Sort What are ORCID identifiers and how should we be using them? HRA Webinar 20161208 Figshare 2016 | other DOI: 10.6084/M9.FIGSHARE.4296308.V1 Source: DataCite @ Preferred source



Affiliation



Funding

Works



AFFILIATION EXAMPLE

Google playground link: https://goo.gl/JgQknk

Scopes: https://members.orcid.org/api/oauth/orcid-scopes /activities/update /read-limited

Headers: application/vnd.orcid+xml

https://api.sandbox.orcid.org/v2.0/0000-0002-8257-0167/record





THANK YOU!



- Find out more at http://orcid.org
- Register at http://orcid.org/register
- Twitter @ORCID_Org / @mjbuys

Matt Buys

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