

Research Networking Systems Profiled

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Characteristics arXiv.org Author Identifiers

Name:	arXiv
URL:	arxiv.org
Type:	Subject repository
Year started:	1991 (repository) 2004 (author endorsement system) 2005 (began authority records) 2009 (public author identifiers)
Purpose:	arXiv is a non-profit open access, moderated, e-print repository maintained by Cornell University Library to advance effective and affordable scholarly exchange in the fields covered. It is a long-term goal of arXiv to accurately identify and disambiguate all authors of all articles in arXiv.
Description:	Electronic archive and distribution server for research articles which provides support for controlled researcher names
Scope:	International user base. Repository function covers pre/post-prints in physics, mathematics, computer science, nonlinear sciences, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics. Authority records are used to support the contributor endorsement system which verifies that contributors belong to the scientific community (content moderation function). Initially, users must opt-in to have a public author identifier and to expose the record of their articles on arXiv for use in other services. At some later date arXiv developers hope to be able to improve the authority records to the point where they can create public author identifiers for all authors of arXiv articles without needing to enlist the help of each author to check their record before opting in.
Source:	Accepts article submissions only from individual registered authors. It is a violation of arXiv policies to misrepresent your identity or institutional affiliation. Claimed affiliation should be current in the conventional sense: e.g., physical presence, funding, e-mail address, mention on institutional web pages, etc. Misrepresentation of identity or affiliation, for any reason, is possible grounds for immediate and permanent suspension.
Content:	Only author ID and list of that author's publications within arXiv. Example: http://arxiv.org/a/warner_s_1 . The local part of the author identifier (the part after http://arxiv.org/a/) is designed to be reasonably short and somewhat memorable/typable. It is created by combining the last name of the author, the first initial, and a sequence number starting at 1.
Size:	Unclear. Repository holds 827,446 e-prints as of March 11, 2013, each e-print would have at least one author.
Used by:	Researchers, readers, librarians, search engines, harvesters
Public functions:	Services offered for the repository <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listings of newly submitted articles in areas of interest are available via the web interface, via RSS feeds, and by subscription to automatic email alerts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • API <p>Services offered based on author identifiers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple list of papers as an HTML page you can link to (e.g. http://arxiv.org/a/warner_s_1) • an Atom feed of articles (e.g. http://arxiv.org/a/warner_s_1.atom2 — authors combined, best for current feed readers; and http://arxiv.org/a/warner_s_1.atom — authors in separate atom:author elements) • a way to dynamically include the list of your publications in your own home page using the JavaScript myarticles widget • an arXiv Facebook application providing a convenient way to alert friends to your arXiv articles and to comment on articles within Facebook
Restricted functions:	Public author identifiers are not created unless there are arXiv articles associated with a user account. Authors must be registered users of the system and authors need to have articles in arXiv which are associated with their user account.
Interoperates with:	<p>Developers are aware that "It would also be beneficial to associate author records in arXiv with author records in other scholarly communication system, for example with the SPIRES database in high-energy physics. Association of author records across different systems would facilitate the creation of services and tools that operate over multiple repositories, or combine data from multiple sources."</p> <p>Projects using the API could be considered to be "interoperating" with arXiv in a loose sense, as they are grabbing and using arXiv data.</p> <p>The following enhancements and interoperability features are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arXiv will permit authors to record other identifiers they have in other schemes and include these in the data feeds. This will allow agents and systems to link together the same author in different databases. • arXiv will support mechanisms for handling name changes, combination of accidentally created duplicates and separation of accidentally combined identifiers.
Overlaps with:	Undoubtedly authors have pre-prints or published papers represented in other repositories with same subject content (SPIRES, ADS, Web of Science, etc.). Bibliographic links to SPIRES and ADS are included in arXiv document records, done via arXiv ID. There are also links to SPIRES within the references/cited by
Linked data:	Author identifiers are URIs, so they are linked data compatible.
Access methods:	See above re: public functions. API calls are via HTTP GET or POST. The RSS output complies with RSS 1.0, which utilizes Dublin Core for descriptive metadata. There is also bulk access to metadata via OAI-PMH (which in practice utilizes Dublin Core as descriptive metadata). and full text is available via Amazon S3
Metadata schema:	Articles are deposited into arXiv with an in-house list of metadata elements, most of which are optional: title, authors, abstract, comments, report number, category, journal reference, DOI, MSC class, and ACM class. The descriptive metadata elements are exposed for other uses via the myarticles Javascript widget and the

Licenses:	Articles are submitted to arXiv under a non-exclusive license to distribute http://arxiv.org/licenses/nonexclusive-distrib/1.0/license.html
Fees:	No fee for individual end use. arXiv business model under development, current funding model based on grant \$, Cornell Library budget, and membership payments from top 200 contributing institutions.
Responsibility:	Hosted, developed, and maintained by Cornell University Library
References:	Warner, Simeon. "Author identifiers in scholarly repositories," Journal of Digital Information. Vol. 11(1). 2010. http://arxiv.org/abs/1003.1345

Characteristics AuthorClaim

Name:	AuthorClaim
URL:	http://authorclaim.org
Type:	Subject Author ID Service
Year started:	Early 2008
Purpose:	Non-profit service run by Thomas Krichel (founder of RePEc) to give academics a list of publications in a publicly and easily accessible manner.
Description:	Metadata store without index or search. Authors register and have a short URL with a profile of their publications, for example: http://authorclaim.org/profile/pkr1/
Scope:	International user base. Originally more suited to economists this service continues to add more data sources and hence broaden it's user base.
Source:	Acquires data through feeds from bibliographic sources. Disambiguates by asking authors to register and claim records. Current list of sources available: http://authorclaim.org/collections . Includes: AGRIS, arxiv.org, BASE, CrossRef, Current Index to Statistics, DBLP, E-LIS, ERIC, Euclid, HAL, IUCR, OpenLibrary, PubMed, RePEc, SOLIS and SPIRES.
Content:	Only author ID and list of that author's publications within content collections listed above. Example: http://authorclaim.org/profile/pkr1/ .
Size:	Indexed collections hold 55,694,803 papers as of June 21, 2013, each paper would have at least one author
Used by:	Researchers, readers, librarians, search engines, harvesters
Public functions:	Public profile.
Restricted functions:	Public author identifiers are not created unless an author registers.
Interoperates with:	AGRIS, arxiv.org, BASE, CrossRef, Current Index to Statistics, DBLP, E-LIS, ERIC, Euclid, HAL, IUCR, OpenLibrary, PubMed, RePEc, SOLIS and SPIRES. Data can be downloaded from ftp://ftp.authorclaim.org but there is no API. Data is stored in an XML format.

Overlaps with:	AGRIS, arxiv.org, BASE, CrossRef, Current Index to Statistics, DBLP, E-LIS, ERIC, Euclid, HAL, IUCR, OpenLibrary, PubMed, RePEc, SOLIS and SPIRES
Linked data:	Author identifiers are URIs, so they are linked data compatible.
Access methods:	FTP
Metadata schema:	Proprietary.
Licenses:	All metadata is available CC0.
Fees:	Funded by grant from Open Society Institute.
Responsibility:	Hosted, developed, and maintained by Thomas Krichel
References:	http://authorclaim.org/about

Characteristics Community of Scholars

Name:	Community of Scholars (COS)/(Refworks-COS); COS Scholar Universe
URL:	http://pivot.cos.com ; http://www.scholaruniverse.com ;
Type:	Researcher profile system; Funding Opportunities
Year started:	1989 (Community of Science); 2011 Refworks-COS
Purpose:	To allow researchers to identify people working in their field of interest; enables finding of potential collaborators and funding opportunities
Description:	A specialized online database and search tool that helps researchers in any discipline use keyword searching to find people working in their fields of interests. Pivot links researchers to funding opportunities.
Scope:	International – Any researcher may register
Source:	Editorially controlled, and regularly updated, profiles created from data from various sources including the scholar directly supplying his/her own information; content from over 70 ProQuest and CSA proprietary databases and other certain verified publications such as ABI/INFORM, ERIC and PubMed; information is also pulled from the scholar's personal and institutional websites, if it exists.
Content:	author affiliation; <i>Verified</i> publications; Link to scholar's CV; Link to personal website; Research interests; Co-Authors and links to their scholar profiles; Professional memberships and associations; Contact information, including e-mail address; Additional information such as grants, patents and honors
Size:	Over 3 million scholar profiles from 2,900 universities in 79 countries across 200 disciplines – continues to grow; 57% North America; 29% Europe
Used by:	Academics and Researchers, academic libraries, publishers, government entities and corporations
Public functions:	Suggest a scholar; Concise version - Name search; partial publication list through Scholar Universe
Restricted functions:	Federated login
Interoperates with:	VIVO; ORCID; ISNI

Overlaps with:	WOS; Scopus; Google Scholar; CRIS systems; Funding opportunities - ?
Linked data:	COS Funding Opportunities, COS Expertise and Papers Invited
Access methods:	Web interface
Metadata schema:	None documented
Licenses:	http://www.refworks-cos.com/terms/PQCSACOS/
Fees:	Subscription
Responsibility:	Proquest – Refworks-COS
References:	http://www.refworks-cos.com/cos scholaruniverse/fag/

Characteristics Digital Author Identifier (DAI)

Name:	DAI
URL:	none
Type:	Authority hub
Year started:	2006
Purpose:	To provide authorized headings to be used in cooperative (national) research registration effort. Used for CRIS in the Netherlands
Description:	Central authority files for researchers in the Netherlands
Scope:	It contains authors from all countries. It concerns names of researchers in the CRIS (all disciplines).
Source:	The information comes from local CRIS.
Content:	Publicly: name, identifier, name variations, year of birth, place of birth, year of death
Size:	65.846 DAIs
Used by:	The user communities are Dutch library catalogues and Dutch CRIS..
Public functions:	No
Restricted functions:	Functions available only to database owners / members
Interoperates with:	VIAF and ISNI
Overlaps with:	The following hubs./services have information about the same individuals/institutions: VIAF/ISNI
Linked data:	No
Access methods:	Link in CRIS.
Metadata schema:	None
Licenses:	NTA license OCLC
Fees:	License
Responsibility:	OCLC PICA
References:	None

Characteristics Google Scholar

Name:	Google Scholar
URL:	http://scholar.google.com
Type:	Researcher profile system; Citation Index; Full Text Index
Year started:	2004 (citation index; text search); 2011 - Profiles
Purpose:	“Stand on the shoulders of giants”; Provide a simple way to search scholarly literature.
Description:	Google scholar is by many measures, the dominant search engine for scholarly literature and citations.
Scope:	Any author in a publication indexed by google scholars; international; all fields.
Source:	Undocumented; but includes a wide range of citation information and full text publications from commercial sources; institutional sources (such as institutional repositories); and web sources
Content:	Search: Full text of scholarly literature, including law reviews; Citation indices of scholarly literature. Full text of patents. Full text and citation of subset of scholarly books. Profiles: Email address. Institution. List of publications. Not extensible.
Size:	Unknown. Google scholar contains information on millions of authors, but unknown proportion have “verified” scholarly profile.
Used by:	Libraries/institutions (union catalog; link resolver); Individuals (profiles;search); Publishers (indexing)
Public functions:	Search; Profile generation; Citation list import/export; Journal impact metrics; Scholar impact metrics; Persistent Profile URL
Restricted functions:	Library Links – integration of link resolver (e.g. SFX); Library search – integration of search results from library national union catalogs (e.g. WorldCat); undocumented search API
Interoperates with:	Google web search (integration of scholar results in main results)
Overlaps with:	WOS; Scirus; Mendeley
Linked data:	None documented
Access methods:	None documented; Undocumented API. Number of toolkits also exist for interfacing.
Metadata schema:	For indexing content web mechanisms: robots.txt; sitemap; meta-tags – highwire press, BEpress, PRISM, Eprints
Licenses:	None documented
Fees:	Free to use.
Responsibility:	Google.
References:	http://googlescholar.blogspot.com/ ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_scholar ;

Characteristics International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI)

Name:	International Standard Name Identifier
URL:	http://www.isni.org/
Type:	Identifier management
Year started:	2011 launch of database
Purpose:	<p>ISNI is an ISO certified global standard for identifying the millions of contributors to creative works and those active in their distribution, including writers, artists, creators, performers, researchers, producers, publishers, aggregators, and more. It is part of a family of international standard identifiers that includes identifiers of works, recordings, products and right holders in all repertoires, e.g. DOI, ISAN, ISBN, ISRC, ISSN, ISTC, and ISWC. ISNI can be assigned to all parties that create, produce, manage, distribute or feature in creative content including natural, legal, or fictional parties, and is essential to those working in the creative industries for quick, accurate and easy identification.</p> <p>Inter alia, ISNI will serve the following key purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as a bridge-identifier across multiple domains for all sectors 2. Facilitate reliable royalty management services across all repertoires and throughout the value chain. 3. Allow for more accurate, complete and efficient discovery services spanning all domains. 4. Provide an infrastructure for academics and researchers to establish their identity for the purpose of reputation management and communication of their output. 5. Provide an infrastructure for organization identification to smooth and improve the functioning of the information supply chain.
Description:	<p>The ISNI system uniquely identifies Public Identities across multiple fields of creative activity. The ISNI provides a tool for disambiguating Public Identities that might otherwise be confused.</p> <p>ISNI is not intended to provide direct access to comprehensive information about a Public Identity but acts as a bridge identifier by providing links to other systems where such information is held.</p> <p>The ISNI assignment system assigns ISNIs by matching and linking contributed data about public identities and diffusing the identifier back out to the data contributors to propagate in their databases and services. Widespread diffusion among many different contributing sources enables those sources to more efficiently exchange information about those identities between one another.</p>

<p>Scope:</p>	<p>Information sufficient to support machine matching and disambiguation of name identities contributed from multiple data sources (see Content for metadata set defined in Request Schema specification)</p> <p>Coverage is global across all disciplines and languages, and is not restricted to researchers but covers all kinds of creators and contributors (see Purpose)</p>
<p>Source:</p>	<p>Data is sourced from Member organizations and Registration agencies. Coverage includes libraries, open source resource files, commercial aggregators and rights management organizations.</p>
<p>Content:</p>	<p>Possible data includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local name Identifier • Other name ID • Other name ID type, e.g. IPI, IPD. • Name Prefix, e.g. Sir • Forename • Middle name • Surname • Name Suffix, e.g.. Esq. • Alternative name • Date of Birth, use ISO 8601, YYYYMMDD preferred (see data element values)* • Date of Death (as above)* • Title identifier • Title identifier type, e.g. ISBN, ISRC • Title (s) • Subtitle • Contributed to or performed, e.g. include here titles of journals etc. works to which the person has contributed or performed • Year of Publication • Creation Class, e.g. text (books, published articles), music, audio-visual, art works, database • Creation role, (see table in the document Data element Values for valid values) • Publisher • Dewey classification number • Affiliated institution • Related persons • Relationship type, e.g. "pseud" or "real name"* • Instrument • Country, region, city • Organisation URL <p>*Some data is suppressed from public view but used in the system to support</p>

	disambiguation and assignment of ISNI
Size:	3.9 million ISNIs assigned by January 2013; 12 million potential ISNIs in database yet to be assigned
Used by:	Anyone who works with data about resources will be able to make use of the ISNI to support discovery, develop services, report metrics, perform rights transactions: so would probably tick all boxes in any list
Public functions:	Discovery: anyone can look up the Public ISNI database. Anyone can make machine enquiries using the SRU API to the Public ISNI database and there is a persistent URI to each ISNI assigned. Report: anyone can leave a comment/provide feedback in a textbox on an ISNI record Request ISNI – public can request via an ISNI Registration Agency
Restricted functions:	Discovery: access to the entire database and to a richer set of disambiguating elements Request ISNI (from members and Registration Agencies) Response – return ISNI Notification – change (enhance/split or merge ISNI)
Interoperates with:	Members and Registration Agencies Others under negotiation
Overlaps with:	ORCID Multiple Researcher systems Any ID system is likely to overlap with identities covered in ISNI because of its global and inter-disciplinary scope
Linked data:	Access to the system via persistent URI according to linked data specifications (isni-url.oclc.nl/insi/ gives content negotiation). Schema.org metadata planned
Access methods:	The ISNI Assignment Request API is using the Atom publishing protocol standard IETF RFC-5023 , version 1, October 2007. For public access the API is using the SRU standard , version 1.1.
Metadata schema:	ISNI has defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request schema • Assignment response schema • SRU enquiry response schema • Notification Schema • Bulk load reports – 3 schemas
Licenses:	“By accessing this database, you accept (a) that the ISNI international Agency ("ISNI-IA") does not guarantee in any way the correctness, accuracy or exhaustiveness of the

	<p>information provided in it and (b) that you may not use, reuse, rearrange, adapt, collect, extract or aggregate the data to create databases, or any other compilations of the provided data, no matter if the data is physically stored in an organised manner, permanently or temporarily; The ISNI-IA cannot be held liable for any incidental, consequential or foreseeable damage, loss, injury, harm, costs or prejudice that may arise or result directly or indirectly from the use of the information contained in this database.”</p>
Fees:	<p>Anyone can search the public database freely.</p> <p>Membership €800 per annum provides an enhanced view of more of the metadata supporting each ISNI.</p> <p>Fee structures for individual and batch assignments are variable according to volume and are outlined in the documentation for Registration Agencies.</p>
Responsibility:	<p>OCLC B.V hosts the Assignment system</p> <p>Founding members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conference of European National Librarians• International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers• The International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations AISBL• International Performers Database Association• OCLC B.V• ProQuest LLC/Bowker <p>(see under References for detail on scope and coverage of the above organisations)</p>
References:	<p>ISNI Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISNI Organisation, Introduction to the ISNI• Frequently Asked Questions• ISNI - From Development to Operations• Improving the Information Supply Chain with Standard Institutional Identifiers <p>Press Releases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• March 2012, ISO Publishes the ISNI Standard (ISO 27729:2012)• December, 2011, New International Identifier Connects the Right Person with the Right Credentials <p>http://www.isni.org/filedepot/?destination=node%2F45</p>

Characteristics Lattes Platform

Name:	Lattes
URL:	http://lattes.cnpq.br/
Type:	Authority hub
Year started:	1999
Purpose:	To provide unique identifiers for Brazilian researchers, Masters and PhD students (it also covers researchers outside Brazil who collaborate/publish with Brazilian researchers) and research institutions
Description:	Lattes is a large system with identifiers for all people active in research in Brazil and all institutions involved in producing and in funding research activities.
Scope:	The scope is Brazilian researchers and postgraduate students from all disciplines (and those outside Brazil who work with them) and research institutions.
Source:	There has been a CV database in Brazil since the mid-1980s, which formed the kernel of the Lattes system in the 1990s. Anyone can add their information – and in order to get funding, researchers are required to register.
Content:	Institutional affiliation; publication title; free-text biography; research output metrics; areas of interest; language competencies; awards and titles; educational attainments; previous posts
Size:	2,000,000 individuals; 4,000 institutions; 23,000 research groups; 20,000 projects
Used by:	Government departments; research funders; freely accessible to the public via web interface
Public functions:	Search; retrieve; re-use
Restricted functions:	None
Interoperates with:	All related national platforms in Brazil; SCOPUS; CrossRef
Overlaps with:	International services covering Brazilian researchers
Linked data:	Not known
Access methods:	Web search; API available to contributing institutions by arrangement
Metadata schema:	XML DTD for Lattes data available from https://github.com/antoanne/LMPLCurriculo
Licenses:	Not known
Fees:	Not known
Responsibility:	Maintained by a department of the Brazilian government: CNPq (National Council of Scientific and Technological Development)
References:	http://www.nsf.gov/attachments/123272/public/1.Pacheco.pdf

Characteristics LinkedIn

Name:	LinkedIn
URL:	http://www.linkedin.com/

Type:	Social networking service; Researcher profile system
Year started:	2002 (founded) May 5, 2003 (launched)
Purpose:	Social networking service mainly used for professional networking and job searches by building and maintaining connections to colleagues, companies, and experts in a given field.
Description:	LinkedIn is a large professional network on the Internet operated by the publicly traded company LinkedIn Corporation.
Scope:	International user base, people in professional occupations, organizations, companies
Source:	Profiles are created by individual members, organizations or companies.
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles of individuals, companies, and organizations • List of connections • Messages • LinkedIn Groups • LinkedIn today (news) • Job postings
Size:	As of April 2013: More than 200 million members
Used by:	Professionals, students, recent graduates, companies
Public functions:	Profiles searches showing only the information that has been made public by registered users.
Restricted functions:	Registered users may create profiles, which can include: professional experience, language skills, publications, skills & expertise, education, etc. Users can connect with colleagues, companies and experts in their field. They can join interest groups (LinkedIn Groups), post status updates, follow companies and organizations, give or receive endorsements and recommendations. Members are also able to change their profile URL.
Interoperates with:	None identified
Overlaps with:	Viadeo, XING
Linked data:	Author identifiers are URIs, so they are linked data compatible.
Access methods:	Website, APIs, Plugins. See listing on Developers page: https://developer.linkedin.com/whydevelop
Metadata schema:	Not identified.
Licenses:	http://www.linkedin.com/legal/user-agreement
Fees:	No fee for individual end user for basic account. Business, Business Plus or Executive accounts cost between \$19.95 and \$99.95 per month.
Responsibility:	LinkedIn Corporation
References:	About LinkedIn: http://press.linkedin.com/about (accessed Apr. 3, 2013) LinkedIn Corporation, Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LinkedIn (accessed Apr. 3, 2013) Hands, Africa. Tech Services on the Web. Technical Services Quarterly, 2013, Vol. 30 Issue 2, p232-234 Hands, Africa. Internet reviews: LinkedIn in Ten. Kentucky Libraries, Fall2011, Vol. 75 Issue 4, p30-31

Characteristics Mendeley

Name:	Mendeley
URL:	Mendeley.com
Type:	Reference/citation & document management
Year started:	Founded 2007. Beta release 2008. v.1.0 July 2011
Purpose:	Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.
Description:	Automatically generate bibliographies, collaborate with other researchers, easily import papers, find relevant papers, annotate papers & share annotations. Can create public or private interest groups. Has "researcher profile" capacity with potential utility as author identifier. Researcher can upload their own papers and make available for discovery.
Scope:	Covers all subject disciplines. International user base. Contains repositories of individuals' documents (articles, presentations etc.), open access articles available to others in full text, paywall articles have first pages available, citation metadata, annotation text & metadata (shared via groups, can be public or private), readership statistics per article
Source:	Users contribute documents and references.
Content:	Researcher profile contains: Photo (optional), publications, awards & grants, biographical information, CV (education, experience, publications), contact details.
Size:	As of 2013/04/16 2,301,115 members (researcher profiles) 386,641,651 documents 224,314 research groups
Used by:	Multiple user communities. Anybody with an interest in citation management and social-sharing of references/papers/annotations. User communities highlighted by Mendeley via http://www.mendeley.com/our-users/ are: university students (undergrad, grad), post-docs, librarians, university research staff, faculty, commercial R&D, and government/NGO researchers.
Public functions:	Search is the only public function specifically associated with "researcher profile". Other functions listed above in description.
Restricted functions:	Most fields of researcher profile are optional and privacy can be controlled at the field level.
Interoperates with:	Can log in via Facebook. API available for developers to create 3 rd party applications. Some of these apps are listed at http://dev.mendeley.com/ (ex. WordPress, Drupal, Elsevier...). Citation management plug ins for Word and Open Office documents.
Overlaps with:	End users could have author profiles on a multitude of other sites. Given academic user base it is likely there is overlap with ORCID, NAF/VIAF, Zotero,
Linked data:	Unclear as to current implementation. Use cases are under consideration, however, and it appears as if Mendeley is likely to pursue Linked Data approaches. See http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/lld/wiki/Use_Case_Mendeley_Research_Networks_for_linking_researchers_and_publications
Access methods:	Mendeley API allows 3 rd party applications access to Mendeley information. Does not support importing 3 rd party information

Metadata schema:	Unclear for researcher profile. Bibliographic metadata is exportable in standard citation styles (MLA, APA, etc.)
Licenses:	The desktop software is proprietary and subject to End User License agreement/Terms of Use. Open access for any data you can search and retrieve via API. Full text OA publications available. There is grey area on availability of publications. Non-OA articles could be available from publishers that allow authors to "self-archive." Mendeley functions akin to an institutional repository. End user agreement places onus on contributor to ensure copyright isn't violated.
Fees:	Service is free to use. There are "premium packages" which provide more personal library storage space
Responsibility:	Mendeley is a commercial entity, now owned by Elsevier
References:	N/A

Characteristics NACO

Name:	Library of Congress/NACO Authority File
URL:	http://authorities.loc.gov/
Type:	Authority hub
Year started:	1982
Purpose:	To provide authorized headings to be used in cooperative cataloging efforts and wherever a nationally authorized heading is needed.
Description:	Accepts, merges, and redistributes authority files from partners called: NACO nodes. These partners are: The British Library; OCLC; SkyRiver
Scope:	Includes authority records for names of persons; corporate entities; conferences; place names; works; and expressions across all disciplines
Source:	Headings are created by the Library of Congress and members authorized to do so through the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) program. As of September 2012 there are over 650 members institutions from around the world, including the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico; The British Library; the National Agricultural Library; the National Library of Medicine; National Library of New Zealand; National Library of Scotland; National Library of South Africa; National Library of Wales as well as major academic institutions in the U.S., U.K, Latin America and Asia (e. g., Harvard, UCLA, Yale, Oxford University, Cambridge UniversityPontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Universidade de São Paulo, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, etc.)
Content:	Content may vary tremendously between headings. Potentials for inclusion are: See from tracing; See also from tracing; Source citations; Content type; Attributes of a person or corporate body; Associated place; Address; Field of activity; Associated group; Occupation; Gender; Family information; etc.

Size:	As of October 2012: 8,690,362 name authority records.
Used by:	Public-at-large: Public library users; Special library users; University students; Librarians; Vendors; Scholars; etc.
Public functions:	Derive the key functions supported from the description – will want a controlled list for comparison among services
Restricted functions:	No restrictions on use of content. Sale of bulk download available from MARC Distribution Service http://www.loc.gov/cds/products/product.php?productID=66 Free bulk download available in various formats
Interoperates with:	VIAF (harvests data via OAI on a monthly basis); The British Library (contributes name authority records on a daily basis); OCLC (contributes name authority records from members on a daily basis); SkyRiver (contributes name authority records from members on a daily basis)
Overlaps with:	The type of headings established are not limited in any particular way and may overlap with any other authority hub (e.g., VIAF, ISNI, ORCID, etc.)
Linked data:	The file is used as the basis for linked data thru VIAF and ID.LOC http://id.loc.gov/ and LCCN Permalink http://lccn.loc.gov/ all of which provide persistent identifiers.
Access methods:	Vocabularies at the id.loc.gov site are available for bulk download as serialized RDF/XML, Turtle, or N-Triples.
Metadata schema:	The metadata at the authorities.loc.gov site is available in MARC. The version at the id.loc.gov site is available as SKOS/RDF or MADS/RDF.
Licenses:	No licenses required, the data is public domain.
Fees:	There are no fees for use or contribution. Members of the PCC are required to have training before beginning contributions to the file that has an inherent cost; subscriptions are available for sale for ca. \$10,000
Responsibility:	Library of Congress hosts the hub; maintenance activities are shared with the members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging.
References:	The NACO FTP process: www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/nodes.html

Characteristics Names Project

Name:	Names Project
URL:	http://names.mimas.ac.uk/
Type:	Authority hub
Year started:	2007
Purpose:	To provide unique identifiers for UK researchers and research institutions

Description:	The Names Project is building a database of UK researchers from information supplied by institutions and from other services. Names provides a matching and disambiguation service at the Mimas data centre in the University of Manchester, backed up by a manual quality assurance process provided by staff at the British Library.
Scope:	The scope is UK researchers from all disciplines. Names records are based on a data model developed in 2008 which used the Functional Requirements for Authority Records (FRAD) as its starting point.
Source:	The core information came from the UK's Research Assessment Exercise data from 2008 (covering the top 20% of UK researchers). This has been supplemented with additional information provided by UK institutions.
Content:	Institutional affiliation; publication title; area of interest; other identifiers; other forms of name
Size:	50,000
Used by:	Names is freely available for use by anyone.
Public functions:	Search; retrieve; re-use
Restricted functions:	None
Interoperates with:	Names is currently a pilot. Records from Names have been included in ISNI and we are currently exploring the best way of continuing to interact with ISNI and to make Names data available to ORCID.
Overlaps with:	Any hub which covers UK researchers.
Linked data:	
Access methods:	There is a web search interface and a publicly available API to the Names data, documented here: http://names.mimas.ac.uk/help#quickAPIGuide
Metadata schema:	MARC XML, HTML, Names XML, JSON
Licenses:	Names data is freely available for re-use (CC0)
Fees:	There are no fees
Responsibility:	Names is funded by Jisc (UK higher and further education sector). It is a partnership between Mimas at the University of Manchester and the British Library.
References:	http://names.mimas.ac.uk/about#documents

Characteristics nanoHUB

Name:	nanoHUB
URL:	https://nanohub.org/
Type:	Research, education, and collaboration hub; science gateway
Year started:	2002
Purpose:	Webportal of the Network for Computational Nanotechnology providing a space for "computational nanotechnology research, education, and collaboration." (about us, accessed Apr. 17, 2013)

Description:	nanoHub (an instance of HUBzero) is the webportal of the Network for Computational Nanotechnology. Researchers can register for free. Only name and e-mail is required. The majority of users, registered and unregistered, are affiliated with an academic institution. The site is heavily focused on sharing of visualization tools and collaborative tool development. Profiles of individual members can be viewed once they have been made public. The profiles have stable URIs and include information on research interests, citizenship, place of residence, biography, affiliation, contributions to nanoHUB, etc.
Scope:	International user base, Researchers, educators, students and professionals active in the nanotechnology community.
Source:	Profiles are created and contents uploaded by individual members.
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simulation programs • Online presentations • Online teaching materials & courses • Workspaces • User groups • Publications • Member profiles with URIs serving as identifiers
Size:	As of April 2013: Over 255,000 users annually; 76351 members. Site usage statistics available at: https://nanohub.org/usage
Used by:	Researchers, educators, students and professionals in active in the field of nanotechnology.
Public functions:	Search and download resources; view profiles that have been made publicly available
Restricted functions:	Registered users create a “My nanoHUB” workspace and can use the site for networking and collaboration, upload their own content, make use of tools created by others working in their field
Interoperates with:	None identified
Overlaps with:	
Linked data:	Author identifiers are URIs, so they are linked data compatible.
Access methods:	Webportal
Metadata schema:	Not identified.
Licenses:	https://nanohub.org/legal/licensing https://nanohub.org/legal/dmcapolicy
Fees:	Free
Responsibility:	Network for Computational Nanotechnology

References:	<p>nanoHUB (n.d.). In <i>Wikipedia</i>. Retrieved April 17, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanohub</p> <p>Windham, C. (2007). The nanoHUB: Community and Collaboration. <i>Educause review</i>, 42(6), 144-145.</p> <p>Klimeck, G., McLennan, M., Brophy, S. P., Adams, G. B., & Lundstrom, M. S. (2008). nanohub.org: Advancing education and research in nanotechnology. <i>Computing in Science & Engineering</i>, 10(5), 17-23.</p>
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Characteristics NARCIS

Name:	NARCIS (National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System)
URL:	http://www.narcis.nl/
Type:	National Research Portal (Netherlands) or Network repository
Year started:	2003 (started in 2003 as Darenet and became in 2007 Narcis, with the integration with Dutch Research Database)
Purpose:	To store the results of all Dutch research (including research data) in a network of repositories, thus facilitating access to them. By making use of the DAI, all research output published at different universities, can be listed on a personal page of the researcher. See http://www.narcis.nl/personpub/RecordID/PRS1238288/id/2/coll/person/Language/EN/uquery/dijkgraaf with publications from (1) KNAW, (2) University of Amsterdam and (3) Utrecht.
Description:	Provides access to the results of all Dutch research (including research data) from a network of repositories. (Can be compared with Driver on a European level).
Scope:	Access to research (including research data) generated in the Netherlands. Based on this information, all information about a certain researcher is listed based on the DAI (contact information, picture, homepage, publications, projects, etc. and if possible giving access to the full text.)
Source:	Repositories and some CRIS systems
Content:	Expertise, DAI, Memberships, Publications in Arxiv, Grants/prizes, current address, homepage, publications and projects (of a certain researcher)
Size:	49,795 people (45% has a DAI)
Used by:	Public-at-large, harvesters, Google (Scholar) etc.
Public functions:	Providing free access to research information generated in the Netherlands.
Restricted functions:	Harvesting the information in NARCIS is permitted only after registration. A restriction regarding the use of information in the sections "Persons" or "Organizations" is applicable.
Interoperates	None. DAIs from repositories and CRIS.
Overlaps with:	National repositories, NTA (ISNI, VIAF)
Linked data*:	(experimenting with VIVO)

Access	Harvest protocol.
Metadata	DC, DIDL/MODS
Licenses:	Downloading of the information in NARCIS, or copying it in any other fashion, is permitted. One exception applies to this regulation. Re-use of information in the sections "Persons" and "Organizations" is restricted. Due to contractual and legal reasons information on persons and organizations presented in these sections may not be crawled, or copied in any other fashion. Re-use of information in the sections "Persons" and "Organizations" is allowed solely and in very small measure for personal exercise, study or use. Harvesting the information in NARCIS is permitted only after registration. A restriction regarding the use of information in the sections "Persons" or "Organizations" is applicable. You may register by submitting a filled out online form to DANS.
Fees:	Free
Responsibility:	Hosted by: Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS) www.dans.knaw.nl/en Members/participants: all the Dutch universities, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and a number of research institutes and datasets from some data archives.
References:	http://www.narcis.nl/terms/Language/en

Characteristics ORCID

Name:	ORCID
URL:	Orcid.org
Type:	Identifier hub; authority; secondarily database of research output profiles
Year started:	Project started in 2008; First public release of service 2012
Purpose:	ORCID is an open, non-profit, community-based effort to provide a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers.
Description:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provides a service where individual researchers can register/create id's (similar to ResearcherID) (2) Provide a service where individual researchers can claim publications into their own maintained profile information (similar to AuthorClaim) (3) Provides services to member organizations to register affiliated researchers/author and publications in bulk (4) Provide public registry look up service/API
Scope:	
Source:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Individual researchers – self entered (2) CrossRef/Scopus manual pull – researcher can initiate search of records in Scopus/CrossRef and select to pull into their profile (3) CrossRef automated pull – crossref is now associating Orcids with all publications if provided by publishers, this information can be pulled by ORCID into the researcher profile

	<p>(4) Institutional members – create identifiers, and populate profiles on behalf of affiliated researchers (researchers have final say in contents of their profile, however, and can disassociate or remove information placed by institution)</p> <p>(5) Publishers – member publishers route authors with no id's to ORCID for registration, then use in their manuscript management systems. On publication, ORCIDs associated with publication are registered in CrossRef</p>
Content:	Author identifiers; author disambiguation information (institution, email, etc); bibliographic information describing research outputs (publications, grants, patents, etc.)
Size:	30,000 registrants as of 11/2012
Used by:	Living (at time of registration) researchers. Organizations, pseudonyms are excluded by policy. Deceased authors may be included at later date, but not at present time. No mechanism to exclude authors of non-research work, but this is not current target audience.
Public functions:	<p>(1) Human client access: (a) lookup by id/name; (b) self-registration of an ID; (c) management of own profile information – including import of profile information, privacy, assignment of proxy maintainers</p> <p>(2) Throttled machine client: access (a) id lookup; (b) fielded query</p>
Restricted functions:	Member functions machine-client interfaces: (1) high-performance id lookup/fielded queries; (2) write access to profiles (bulk member registration; machine updates of profiles)
Interoperates with:	<p>(1) ISNI – currently limited to organizational ISNI's, (a) ORCID automatically imports organizational ISNI's and uses these for organizational id's; (b) ORCID creates organizational ISNI's through a human-mediated process with Ringgold</p> <p>(2) Crossref – (a) publications may be imported by users from crossref into their ORCID profiles; (b) within Crossref items may have ORCID's in addition to author names</p> <p>(3) Wikipedia – ORCID id's may be used within Wikipedia as one of the Wikipedia's supported name authority control systems</p> <p>(4) Scopus – (a) id, profile publications from Scopus may be imported into ORCID; (b) Scopus and other Scival products are being updated to enable use of ORCIDs</p> <p>(5) ResearchID –ORCID and researchID support manual (user initiated) bidirectional data exchange</p> <p>(6) Manuscript management systems: integration is in progress with manuscript management systems at Nature Publishing Group and other publishers</p> <p>(7) CRIS Systems – AVEDAS and Symplectic systems support import of ORCIDS and profile information</p> <p>(8) KNODE – can import ORCID's and profile information</p> <p>(9) Figshare supports bidirectional syncing of profile information</p>
Overlaps with:	Theoretically may overlap with any other service that allows researchers to use for identification (e.g. ISNI, LinkedIn). Currently, overlap with other databases of name identifiers is relatively small since ORCID focuses on living contributors, and derives mostly with journals.
Linked data:	No. Can export data in XML and JSON.
Access methods:	(a) Annual export of publicly claimed data as static structured file. (b) On demand export through REST API

Metadata schema:	Documented, nonproprietary, but bespoke schema. See: http://support.orcid.org/knowledgebase/articles/132271-retrieving-data-with-the-public-api
Licenses:	<p>ORCID principles (http://about.orcid.org/about/what-is-orcid/principles) state software will be OSS, and publicly claimed data will be released under CC0. However these have not yet been released.</p> <p>Individuals can choose to share information only with their institution. Bespoke member license required to use this information:</p> <p>http://about.orcid.org/about/what-is-orcid/policies</p>
Fees:	<p>Free to individual researchers. Claimed data made public by researcher freely available via annual data dump or API (performance limited)</p> <p>Tiered fees for organizational members. Fees allow access to high performance query API's; allow bulk registration/updates via API.</p> <p>Fee ranges from \$5000-\$25000/year. See http://about.orcid.org/about/membership</p>
Responsibility:	Nonprofit ORCID Corporation.
References:	<p>Scientists: your number is up: ORCID scheme will give researchers unique identifiers to improve tracking of publications.", Declan Butler, "Nature". 485: 564 DOI:10.1038/485564</p> <p>Haak, L, Fenner, M, Paglione, L, Pentz, E & Ratner, H, 2012, 'ORCID: a system to uniquely identify researchers', <i>Learned Publishing</i>, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 259-264. DOI: 10.1087/20120404</p>

Characteristics ResearcherID

Name:	ResearcherID
URL:	http://www.researcherid.com
Type:	Authority hub
Year started:	2008
Purpose:	To provide individuals with a profile for their research publications and allow them to generate citation metrics and collaboration networks
Description:	"ResearcherID provides the global research community with an invaluable index to author information. By assigning a unique identifier to each author who participates, ResearcherID standardizes and clarifies author names and citations and makes your information search more straightforward and accessible." [from the website]
Scope:	The scope is active researchers in any field, in any country.
Source:	Profiles are created by individual researchers, who then add information from the article-level data in the Web of Knowledge service in order to claim their works.

Content:	Institutional affiliation; publication title; area of interest; ORCID identifier; other forms of name
Size:	c.250,000
Used by:	Anyone can search the web interface to ResearcherID
Public functions:	Search
Restricted functions:	Terms of use are here: http://www.researcherid.com/resources/html/Terms.html
Interoperates with:	Web of Knowledge, ORCID
Overlaps with:	ORCID, Scopus AuthorID (the underlying software for ResearcherID was used as the basis of ORCID)
Linked data:	No
Access methods:	There is a web search interface. Researchers with access to Web of Knowledge can register themselves. Others can apply to the site for an invitation. From the site: "The ResearcherID Web Services provide the ability to create ResearcherID accounts and upload publications as well as download information from ResearcherID via use of a web service. Academic administrators and librarians are the primary audience; however, the service would need to be implemented by an IT librarian/staff as use of the service requires familiarity with XML and web service protocols." (Note that the link to further information on this service does not provide any details on it.)
Metadata schema:	Not named on the ResearcherID site
Licenses:	http://www.researcherid.com/resources/html/Terms.html
Fees:	None
Responsibility:	Owned by Thomson Reuters
References:	FAQ page: http://www.researcherid.com/resources/html/dsy5769-TRS.html

Characteristics SciENCv

Name:	SciENCv
URL:	http://rbm.nih.gov/profile_project.htm
Type:	Researcher profile system
Year started:	2011 (launched project; pilot services planned to be available in Aug 2013)
Purpose:	The goal of the SciENCv pilot is to capture individual profile information from a variety of existing resources and make it available to the investigator on a voluntary basis.
Description:	Planned pilot will integrate information from ORCID, NIH eRA, PubMed, PMC, NIHMS, allow user to manage information, and produce public profiles in NIH biosketch form
Scope:	Focused on U.S. researchers. "Any researcher may register"
Source:	ORCID, NIH eRA, PubMed, PMC, NIHMS

Content:	Affiliation, Education, Honors, Awards, Personal Statement, Grants, Publications, Collaborators, Patents
Size:	Still in pilot. Planned to include 40000 era users, >100000 ORCID profiles.
Used by:	(1) Federal agencies – use for grant submission. (2) Researchers
Public functions:	External profile generation; Profile management;
Restricted functions:	Federated login.
Interoperates with:	Pubmed; ORCID
Overlaps with:	Vivo, Catalist (and similar profile systems)
Linked data:	None documented
Access methods:	None documented
Metadata schema:	None documented
Licenses:	None documented
Fees:	Free to use.
Responsibility:	Nominally, FDP – federal demonstration partnership; NIH is taking lead
References:	http://rbm.nih.gov/profile_project.htm ; http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/fdp/PGA_066892 ; http://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2013/04/11/taking-on-the-challenge-of-better-biomedical-workforce-data/ ; NCURA Magazine Apr 2012

Characteristics Symplectic Elements

Name:	Current Research Information System (Symplectic-Elements described as exemplar -- other systems are Converis or PURE)
URL:	http://www.symplectic.co.uk/ , http://www.atira.dk/en/pure/ , http://www.avedas.com/en/converis.html
Type:	Current Research Information System
Year started:	2003
Purpose:	Symplectic is a leading developer of integrated research information management systems. The flagship product Elements is used by thousands of researchers, research managers, repository managers and librarians across the globe.

Description:	Symplectic Elements is a Current Research Information Management System. It is installed within institutions and integrates with many systems inside and outside the university. People are populated into the system via integration with the institutional Human Resources or identity management system. Integration with ORCID and ResearcherID.com is possible to add data about individuals from those data sources. Integration with ArXiv, CiNii, DBLP, figshare, Google Books, Mendeley, PubMed, RePEc, SciVal, Scopus, Web of Science and other bibliographic data sources allows the system to add scholarly publications to a person's profile in an automated manner. Integration with local grants management systems and external grants data sources allows the system to also supplement person profiles with project and grant information. Integration with Web Content Management Solutions, VIVO and other public facing pages allows data concerning people to be shared openly beyond the institution.
Scope:	Institutional
Source:	Institutional data sources as well as: ArXiv, CiNii, DBLP, figshare, Google Books, Mendeley, ORCID, PubMed, RePEc, SciVal, Scopus, Web of Science
Content:	Author name, Author identifiers, Author name variants, Author publication addresses, Author affiliations, Professional Activities registry (including Editorial board memberships, guest lectures), bibliographic details of publication, grants and funded projects, organizational structural information (usually limited to current institution), subject categorization, equipment used.
Size:	Varies by institution but contains all records associated with academics within the institution (including the outputs before joining the institution)
Used by:	Symplectic: 43 institutions around the world (UK, US, Australia, New Zealand and Japan); over 100,000 academic users.
Public functions:	...
Restricted functions:	...
Interoperates with:	ArXiv, CiNii, DBLP, figshare, Google Books, Mendeley, ORCID, PubMed, RePEc, SciVal, Scopus, Web of Science, VIVO, DSpace, EPrints, Fedora, UK Research Outputs System (ROS).
Overlaps with:	All the datasources above as well as local institutional digital repository.
Linked data:	Yes. ReSTful XML API with open source VIVO RDF translator
Access methods:	ReStful XML API
Metadata schema:	In house schema – able to export in Common European Research Information Format (CERIF), VIVO RDF, Elements XML. Arbitrary categorization schemas are supported, including MESH, Australia New Zealand Fields of Research, Science-Metrix subject categorisations.
Licenses:	...
Fees:	Varies by institution size. Functionality is modular.
Responsibility:	Hosted by individual institutions. Code maintained and developed by Symplectic Limited (a portfolio company of Macmillan Publishers)
References:	...

Characteristics VIAF

Name:	Virtual International Authority File
URL:	http://viaf.org
Type:	Authority Hub
Year started:	2007
Purpose:	The project's goal is to lower the cost and increase the utility of library authority files by matching and linking widely-used authority files and making that information available on the Web.
Description:	Merges authority files from national libraries plus selected regional and trans-national library agencies
Scope:	Authority clusters derived from library authority files for personal, corporate, conference, jurisdictional, works and expressions
Source:	Primarily national libraries with some regional and trans-national
Content:	Birth/Death dates, titles, coauthors, publishers, links to source authority systems, ISNI IDs, countries, languages, ISBNs, alternate names, links to uniform titles, history
Size:	24 million
Used by:	Librarians and scholars
Public functions:	Derive the key functions supported from the description – will want a controlled list for comparison among services
Restricted functions:	Ability to contribute
Interoperates with:	About two dozen library agencies, plus ISNI and Wikipedia
Overlaps with:	All the information is from authority and bibliographic records
Linked data:	The service supports linked data and links to other linked data sites
Access methods:	HTML browser interface, SRU, bulk downloads
Metadata schema:	Offers views in MARC-21 Authorities, RDF-XML and native XML
Licenses:	ODC-By
Fees:	Free
Responsibility:	Hosted by OCLC. See http://viaf.org for a list of participants
References:	VIAF: http://www.oclc.org/unitedstates/en_us/viaf.html

Characteristics VIVO – TBD**Characteristics Wikipedia**

Name:	Wikipedia
URL:	http://www.widipedia.org
Type:	Online encyclopedia
Year started:	2001

Purpose:	a multilingual , web-based , free-content encyclopedia project operated by the Wikimedia Foundation and based on an openly editable model.
Description:	The major online encyclopedia
Scope:	Wide ranging
Source:	Contributed by volunteers
Content:	Biographical information
Size:	1-2 million pages about people
Used by:	General Web audience
Public functions:	Primarily Web access
Restricted functions:	Very open
Interoperates with:	DBPedia relies on Wikipedia as do many other services
Overlaps with:	IMDB, etc.
Linked data:	Only through derived services such as DBPedia
Access methods:	Bulk downloads, possibly others
Metadata schema:	XML
Licenses:	Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 Unported License (CC-BY-SA)
Fees:	Free
Responsibility:	http://wikimediafoundation.org
References:	Wikipedia:About http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About