



# **FRIS IT-Infrastructure**

## Service description

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# 1 Document history

Version	Date	Author	Summary of changes
1.0	02/09/2014	Brian Plauborg (Atira)	Initial version of document including basic structure, web service how-to's and service descriptions.
1.1	08/10/2014	Brian Plauborg (Atira)	Added journal service chapter.
1.1	3/11/2014	CdG	Added some comments on Journal Service + updated "content"
1.2	11/12/2014	Brian Plauborg (Atira)	Added section on research output. Updated project & journal sections.
1.3	19/05/2015	Brian Plauborg (Elsevier)	Added FRIS XML versions of entity web services.
1.4	09/07/2015	Brian Plauborg (Elsevier)	Added chapter on classification scheme service.
1.5	17/07/2015	Brian Plauborg (Elsevier)	Updated document with new bulk operation and new endpoints.
1.6	15/07/2016	Brian Plauborg (Elsevier)	Miscellaneous updates including changes service and funding code service.
1.7	16/01/2018	CdG	PersonService afgeschermd voor privacy issues
1.8	15/03/2018	CdG	PersonService weer open na analyse van DPO
1.9	08/06/2018	Brian Plauborg (Elsevier)	Added data model section.
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1.16	15/07/2022	Tom Wuyts	Added example requests
2.0	27/07/2022	Niko Verbeke	Review

<b>2.1</b>	25/11/2022	Tom Wuyts	Update with postman links, publication date, changes service data provider id and hidden field
<b>2.2</b>	30/12/2022	Niko Verbeke	Review

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## 2 Accessing the FRIS web services

The set of FRIS web services is comprised of a secured ingestion service where all data modification is handled and a number of public entity centric web services where all data access is handled. The content returned from the public web services is restricted to entities and relations to entities that are not marked confidential or hidden. The entity centric web services are available in two versions, one that delivers a CERIF<sup>1</sup> document and one that delivers a number of FRIS XML entities as response.

In addition to the SOAP/XML based web services targeted at general use we have a small number of REST/JSON services targeted at and restricted to the FRIS portal application.

The CERIF versions of the web services use version 1.5 of the standard with a significant number of FRIS specific extensions and interpretations. Please request a copy of the "Integration Guide FRIS R4" if you need to use the CERIF based services.

The FRIS XML versions of the web services deliver XML representations of the underlying FRIS domain model and will for most service users be easier to parse and understand. The FRIS domain model is documented in chapter 14.

All of the web services are SOAP document literal services and the current WSDL for the services is always available at the endpoint root:

Environment	Endpoint root
Staging	<a href="https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/">https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/</a>
	<a href="https://app-acceptance.r4.researchportal.be/ws/">https://app-acceptance.r4.researchportal.be/ws/</a> (alternative DNS-name)
Production	<a href="https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/">https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/</a>

All of the FRIS web services support the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 2.1 Entity Access Services

All of the self-contained entities will have a specific web service that allows data access for that entity. Each of these will have a basic search operation called `getOrganisations`, `getPersons`, etc. which accepts a criteria object with entity specific limitations. A sample request:

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <soap:Body>
    <ns1:getOrganisations xmlns:ns1="http://fris.ewi.be/">
      <organisationCriteria xmlns="http://fris.ewi.be/criteria">
        <window>
          <pageSize>10</pageSize>
          <pageNumber>0</pageNumber>
          <orderings>
            <order>
              <id>entity.created</id>
              <direction>DESCENDING</direction>
            </order>
          </orderings>
        </window>
        <uuids>
          <identifier>c0669985-967c-47b7-8dfc-d8610bd36606</identifier>
          <identifier>1fc77569-3778-4828-8c38-195cb51584c6</identifier>
        </uuids>
      </organisationCriteria>
    </ns1:getOrganisations>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

---

<sup>1</sup> [Common European Research Information Format](#)

```
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

The window element is optional, but if omitted the service will default to a page size of 10 and start with page number 0 (page number is zero-indexed). Valid order id's for a particular entity will be available on the relevant entity web service through a separate operation called getOrderings.

The result element from a search contains, besides the actual entities, information on the total number of results, the chosen page size and number. A sample response from a CERIF entity service:

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <soap:Body>
    <ns1:getOrganisationsResponse xmlns:ns1="http://fris.ewi.be/">
      <queryResult xmlns="http://fris.ewi.be/response">
        <totalResults>4</totalResults>
        <pageSize>10</pageSize>
        <pageNumber>0</pageNumber>
        <CERIF xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1" release="1.5" date="2013-09-
27+02:00" sourceDatabase="fris">
          ...
        </CERIF>
      </queryResult>
    </ns1:getOrganisationsResponse>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

The returned CERIF format is described in the "Integration Guide FRIS R4" document.

Each entity service also provides a number of operations designed to make it easy to discover which values are valid options in the associated criteria.

## 2.2 *Paging in FRIS*

Below we describe some properties of the paging at FRIS. First the impact of the session ID is discussed, afterwards a note about the liveliness.

## 2.2.1

### 2.2.1 Session ID

When a user (or requester in this case) queries FRIS over multiple pages, the system is going over a linked list. As a result, no pages can be skipped and the system needs to know that the next request is a follow up of the previous request.

The system determines this based on the session ID. This allows parallel querying of FRIS from the same machine. So if a user starts querying FRIS over multiple pages, the session ID that is returned after the first request, needs to be sent with each following request. Otherwise the first 10 results will be returned, although the user is asking for one of the next pages.

A practical explanation with 2 programs:

- SOAP-UI: This program has the advantage of generating empty requests out of a WSDL. You can easily send a request to FRIS, but SOAP-UI doesn't save the session ID after the first request. This means that if you manually start querying FRIS with SOAP-UI, by default, you will always get the 10 same results back, although you are requesting page 1, 2, 3,...
- Postman: you can also send a message to a service and get a response. The advantage of postman is that it automatically saves the session ID. So by manually sending some requests and increasing the page number, you will get the correct results.

### 2.2.2 Liveliness of the session ID

The session ID lives for 12 hours. This means that if you start querying the service, the paging mechanism will keep your session for 12 hours, after that, session ID will be removed and if you didn't finish querying FRIS, you will get the first 10 results back.



## 2.3 Example requests: postman project with session

For support purposes we created a postman project which you can fork. This postman project contains:

- empty example requests for consulting data in FRIS. All fields are given, but values are empty.
- Some filled in examples for consulting and ingesting in FRIS. Not all fields are given, but all given fields are filled in. These are working messages.

The link for this project is: <https://www.postman.com/fris-dev/workspace/fris-consumer-services>

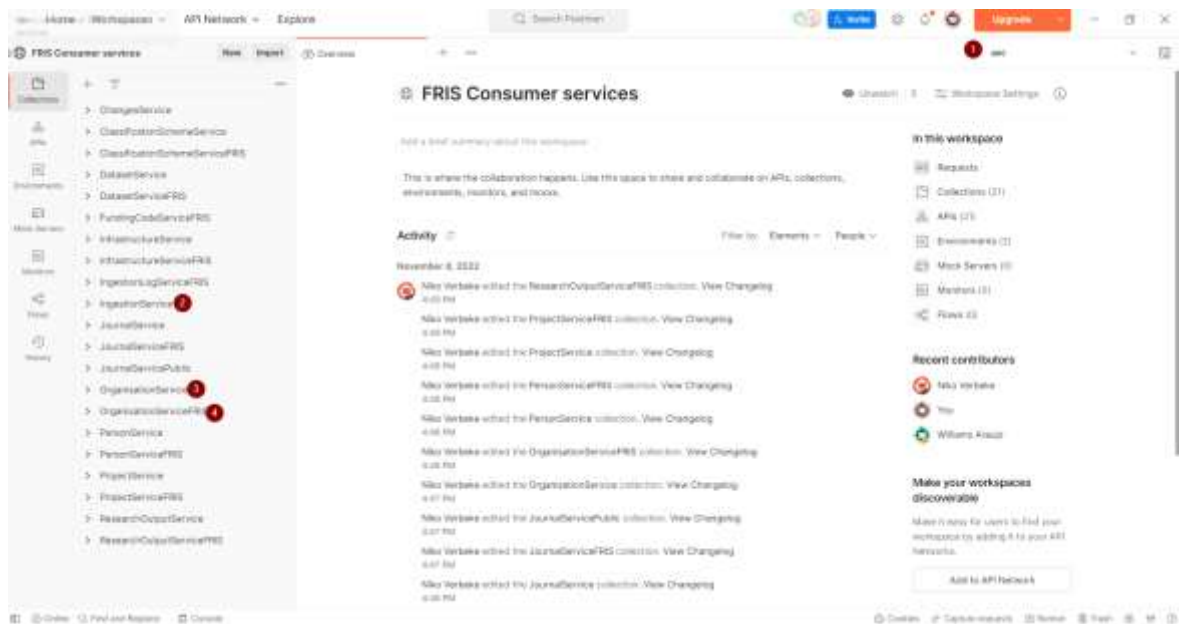


Figure 1 : Postman overview

Numbers in the figure above:

- 1) The environment: acc = acceptance, SOAP-services will be pointing to <https://app-acceptance.r4.researchportal.be/ws> (or DNS equivalent <https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws> )
- 2) Ingestion Service: service for ingestion (or deleting) of data. All other services are for retrieving or consulting data.
- 3) OrganisationService: each service for retrieving data consists of 2 'flavours' : CERIF-FRIS-xml or FRIS-xml. This service returns CERIF-FRIS, based on the CERIF-standard with some elements added. All entities in FRIS have a similar service.
- 4) OrganisationServiceFris: Service based upon the FRIS data model and returns FRIS-xml, the second 'flavour'. All entities in FRIS have a similar service.



## 3 Ingestion service

The SOAP ingestion service is responsible for all data modification requests. All interaction with the ingestion services must be over https and all requests are authenticated through a published WS Security Policy<sup>2</sup>.

The FRIS ingestion service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

A detailed description of the ingestion service format is available in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

### 3.1 Current service status

Environment	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/IngestionService?wsdl
Production	https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/IngestionService?wsdl

### 3.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
ingest	ingest	ingestResponse
ingestBulk	ingestBulk	correlationId
getBulkResponse	getBulkResponse	ingestBulkresponse
deleteOrganisation	deleteOrganisation	deleteOrganisationResponse
deleteOrganisationByUuid	deleteOrganisationByUuid	deleteOrganisationByUuidResponse
deletePerson	deletePerson	deletePersonResponse
deletePersonByUuid	deletePersonByUuid	deletePersonByUuidResponse
deleteProject	deleteProject	deleteProjectResponse
deleteProjectByUuid	deleteProjectByUuid	deleteProjectByUuidResponse
deleteResearchOutput	deleteResearchOutput	deleteResearchOutputResponse
deleteResearchOutputByUuid	deleteResearchOutputByUuid	deleteResearchOutputByUuidResponse
deleteInfrastructure	deleteInfrastructure	deleteInfrastructureResponse
deleteInfrastructureByUuid	deleteInfrastructureByUuid	deleteInfrastructureByUuidResponse
transform	transform	transformResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All response documents (except the correlationId) are of the IngestResultType and include operation status and error messages. The response format is described in more detail in chapter 3.2.5.

#### 3.2.1 Operation: ingest

The “ingest” operation is used in an incremental update scenario to create or modify a managed entity as described in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

The “ingest” request document includes a CERIF representation of the entity to create or update.

<sup>2</sup> [WS Policy](#), [WS Security Policy](#)

The “ingest” response documents details whether the operation succeeded and if not, the reasons for its failure.

### 3.2.2 Operation: ingestBulk

The “ingestBulk” operation is used in a bulk update scenario to initialise the entire set of data managed by this data provider. Any existing data is replaced or deleted depending on the incoming data set. Note that the use of this operation is restricted and will fail if not pre-approved by a FRIS administrator.

The “ingestBulk” request document includes a full CERIF representation of the entire managed data set.

The response from the “ingestBulk” operation is a correlation id that is to be used when polling the “getBulkResponse” operation for an ingestion result, please refer to the “Ingestion guide FRIS R4” document for a detailed description on this setup.

### 3.2.3 Operation: getBulkResponse

This operation returns the result for a scheduled bulk ingestion, until the ingestion processing has completed the response status of the document will be “ONGOING”.

When the processing has completed this status will change to either “FAILED” or “SUCCESS” and the document will detail any reasons for its failure if applicable.

### 3.2.4 Operation: delete\*entity\*(ByUUID)

The delete operation does the same for all delete methods:

- deleteOrganisation(ByUUID)
- deletePerson(ByUUID)
- deleteInfrastructure(ByUUID)
- deleteProject(ByUUID)
- deleteResearchOutput(ByUUID)

The “delete\*Entity\*” operation is used in the incremental update scenario to delete a managed entity. The delete is performed with cascade semantics where associations on dependent entities will be removed. If this results in entities that cannot validate any longer, the delete will fail and validation messages detailing the blocking dependent objects will be returned.

The “delete\*Entity\*” request document includes the local identifier of the entity to be deleted. The “delete\*Entity\*ByUUID” request document includes the FRIS UUID of the organisation to be deleted.

The “delete\*Entity\*” response documents details whether the operation succeeded and if not, the reasons for its failure.

### 3.2.5 IngestResponseType response format

All operations in the ingestion service respond with an instance of a IngestResponseType document.

The error messages can contain the following different types of messages:

Type	Description
SECURITY	If the data provider could not be resolved based on the supplied user or if the data provider is not allowed to perform bulk ingestion. Authentication errors will result in a SOAP Fault.
XSD	The submitted CERIF is checked against the XSD for validity. All violations will be returned as discrete error messages.

REFERENTIAL	The submitted entity identifiers are checked for referential integrity. If referred entities do not exist either in the submitted set or in the existing FRIS entities (only for incremental) all violations will be returned as discrete error messages.
INTERNAL_CHECK	The submitted set is checked against the set of FRIS business rules. All violations will be returned as discrete error messages. These rules are always active and checked internally in the FRIS system.
BUSINESS_RULE	The submitted set is checked against the set of FRIS business rules. All violations will be returned as discrete error messages. These rules are checked in DataFlux and are dependant of the business rule template associated with the dataprovider.

The different message types shown above all correspond to the action performed against the submitted document and is performed in the order shown in the table.

At each stage we will process the entire set, thus returning all pertinent messages at a given stage. But since there is a natural progression between the stages the processing will stop after any erroneous stage and the messages collected up until that point are returned in the response.

Security error example:

```
<messages>
  <source>SECURITY</source>
  <level>FATAL</level>
  <message>Could not resolve data-provider for the user</message>
</messages>
```

XSD error example:

```
<messages>
  <source>XSD</source>
  <level>ERROR</level>
  <message>line 0: string value 'X' is not a valid enumeration value for cfTrans__Type in
namespace urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1</message>
</messages>
```

The XSD error messages are taken directly from the XML processor.

Referential error example:

```
<messages>
  <source>REFERENTIAL</source>
  <level>ERROR</level>
  <message>Organisation(Data provider ID: <local id>): Associated Organisation (Data provider
ID:<unknown identifier>)(@relatedOrganisations.relatedTo) was unknown</message>
</messages>
```

Referential errors are, when an entity is referred to for example in an embedded cfOrgUnitOrgUnit element, but the supplied identifier was not present in the incoming set (bulk & incremental) or already present in the FRIS database (incremental only). The messages always start with the owner object and its identifier in the submitted set, after that the actual problem is stated; in this case that the organisation referred to was unknown. As a part of the message there is typically a section that describes the FRIS property path to the problem object (@?), this can be used to pinpoint exactly which relation is referred to in case there are multiple paths to the entity type.

Business rule error example:

```
<messages>
```

```

    <source>BUSINESS_RULE</source>
    <level>ERROR</level>
    <message>Person (Data provider ID: <local id>): (@scienceDomains) Invalid number of
elements in collection, expected min 1 element(s)</message>
  </messages>

```

Example 2:

```

<res:messages entity-type="PROJECT" entity-id="51435279">
  <res:source>BUSINESS_RULE</res:source>
  <res:level>ERROR</res:level>
  <res:message>Project heeft geen subject area code</res:message>
</res:messages>

```

The business rule validation messages are very similar to the referential error messages in structure. In the above example, the problem is that the specified person did not have at least one science domain code assigned.

### 3.2.6 Operation: transform

FRIS accepts data in the CERIF-format for ingestion. Internally FRIS has its own data model. The transform operation accepts CERIF and returns the data in FRIS-format, without saving the sent information.

Data will be returned in a CDATA-tag and authentication is required.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 3.3 Service security constraints

The formal security policy definition is (also included in the service WSDL):

```

<wsp:Policy wsu:Id="UP_policy"
  xmlns:sp="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/200702"
  xmlns:wsp="http://www.w3.org/ns/ws-policy"
  xmlns:wsu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-utility-
1.0.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/200702
http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/v1.2/errata01/os/schemas/ws-securitypolicy-
1.2.xsd">
  <wsp:ExactlyOne>
    <wsp>All>
      <sp:TransportBinding xmlns:sp="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-
securitypolicy/200702">
        <wsp:Policy>
          <sp:TransportToken>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:HttpsToken>
                <wsp:Policy/>
              </sp:HttpsToken>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:TransportToken>
          <sp:AlgorithmSuite>
            <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:Basic256/>
            </wsp:Policy>
          </sp:Policy>
        </wsp:Policy>
      </sp:TransportBinding>
    </wsp>All>
  </wsp:ExactlyOne>

```

```

        </sp:AlgorithmSuite>
        <sp:Layout>
            <wsp:Policy>
                <sp:Lax/>
            </wsp:Policy>
        </sp:Layout>
    </wsp:Policy>
</sp:TransportBinding>
<sp:SupportingTokens>
    <wsp:Policy>
        <sp:UsernameToken sp:IncludeToken="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-
securitypolicy/200702/IncludeToken/AlwaysToRecipient">
            <wsp:Policy>
                <sp:HashPassword/>
            </wsp:Policy>
        </sp:UsernameToken>
    </wsp:Policy>
</sp:SupportingTokens>
</wsp:All>
</wsp:ExactlyOne>
</wsp:Policy>

```

Which amounts to a username/password authenticated scheme over HTTPS where the password is a SHA1 hash of the timestamp, nonce and password. The combination of SSL transport level security and the username/password authentication sufficiently ensures, that a third party cannot intercept potentially confidential data, impersonate a data-provider or perform replay attacks against the FRIS systems.

With this policy in place a sample ingestion request would look like the following:

```

<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <SOAP-ENV:Header xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
    <wsse:Security xmlns:wsse="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd"
      xmlns:wsu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-
utility-1.0.xsd" soap:mustUnderstand="1">
      <wsse:UsernameToken wsu:Id="UsernameToken-7">
        <wsse:Username>internalProvider</wsse:Username>
        <wsse:Password Type="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
username-token-profile-
1.0#PasswordDigest">+vY88B2b1yle7C45eN6nhruHbmc=</wsse:Password>
        <wsse:Nonce EncodingType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-
wss-soap-message-security-1.0#Base64Binary">MzAleXl/khsisVPZ483nFQ==</wsse:Nonce>
        <wsu:Created>2013-09-27T09:05:36.870Z</wsu:Created>
      </wsse:UsernameToken>
    </wsse:Security>
  </SOAP-ENV:Header>
  <soap:Body>
    <ns1:ingestBulk xmlns:ns1="http://fris.ewi.be/">
      <CERIF xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1" date="2013-09-27+02:00" release="1.5"
sourceDatabase="ignored">
        ...
      </CERIF>
    </ns1:ingestBulk>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>

```

And a sample delete organisation request:

```

<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">

```

```
<SOAP-ENV:Header xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <wsse:Security xmlns:wss="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd" xmlns:wsu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
wssecurity-utility-1.0.xsd" soap:mustUnderstand="1">
    <wsse:UsernameToken wsu:Id="UsernameToken-3">
      <wsse:Username>pureProvider</wsse:Username>
      <wsse:Password Type="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
username-token-profile-1.0#PasswordDigest">NV/qsZe8Y5ijt7rCC4DZrIUai7c=</wsse:Password>
      <wsse:Nonce EncodingType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-
soap-message-security-1.0#Base64Binary">/ZgogbYMk/bEP+21Mlp3vQ==</wsse:Nonce>
      <wsu:Created>2013-11-28T14:45:44.111Z</wsu:Created>
    </wsse:UsernameToken>
  </wsse:Security>
</SOAP-ENV:Header>
<soap:Body>
  <ns1:deleteOrganisation xmlns:ns1="http://fris.ewi.be/">
    <ns1:identifier>81785c7c-17f7-4101-8350-49df035bc825</ns1:identifier>
  </ns1:deleteOrganisation>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```



## 4 UUIDS ingestion and consumer service

The previous chapter describes the ingestion service for FRIS. The next chapters will describe the consumer services for FRIS:

- Changes service
- Organisation service
- Person service
- Infrastructure service
- Project service
- Research output service
- Journal service
- Classification service
- Funding code service

As stated before, the SOAP ingestion service is responsible for all data modification requests. These modification requests come from the data provider, and will contain the uuids from the data provider. Also future requests will also contain the uuid from the data provider.

The consumer services, all listed above, will return the uuids from FRIS. To give an example for the ingestion of an organisation, this will contain the data provider id as cfOrgUnitId:

```
<fris:ingest>
  <CERIF release="1.5" date="2020-01-16Z" sourceDatabase="fris"
  xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1-FRIS">
    <cfOrgUnit>
      <cfOrgUnitId xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1">data provider
  id</cfOrgUnitId>
```

In contrast to the ingestion service, if the organisation is searched by the Organisation Service, the fris uuid is returned instead of the data provider id:

```
<queryResult xmlns="http://fris.ewi.be/response">
  <totalResults>1</totalResults>
  <pageSize>10</pageSize>
  <pageNumber>0</pageNumber>
  <CERIF release="1.5" date="2021-08-24Z" sourceDatabase="fris"
  xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1-FRIS">
    <cfOrgUnit>
      <cfOrgUnitId xmlns="urn:xmlns:org:eurocris:cerif-1.5-1">5be8c1ab-fb22-4ed8-89b6-
  dea4f88a4509</cfOrgUnitId>
```

## 5 Changes service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Changes Service is responsible for exposing the changes to entities in the FRIS system. The FRIS system only stores change events for three months, if you need to synchronise a data set that is older than that a full resynchronisation using the entity centric SOAP services will be needed.

The changes service is inspired by the OAI-PMH protocol; each response will provide a resumption token that should be used on the next request. In addition, each request is automatically paged with a page size of 10.000 change events per request.

### 5.1 Current service status

Environment	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/ChangesService?wsdl
Production	https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/ChangesService?wsdl

### 5.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
getChanges	getChanges	getChangesResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

#### 5.2.1 Operation: getChanges request documentation

The getChanges operation retrieves changes in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. If no limit is specified it will start from the beginning of the stored changes.

Element path	Type	Notes
resumeToken	string	The resumptionToken from the previous response
from	xs:dateTime	If no responseToken is supplied, a standard date time string can be supplied as the starting point for the first request
dataProviders	identifierList	Filter changes based on data provider names, can be negated
uuids	identifierList	Filter changes based on content UUID's. can be negated
changeType	changeType	Filter changes based on change type, can be one of: <i>CREATE, UPDATE, DELETE</i>
entityType	entityType	Filter changes based on entity type, can be one of: <i>ORGANISATION, PERSON, PROJECT, JOURNAL, RESEARCH_OUTPUT, INFRASTRUCTURE, FUNDING_CODE, CLASSIFICATION_SCHEME, DATA_PROVIDER</i>
dataProviderIds	String	Filters changes on a list of the data provider id, can be used in combination with the data provider name.
hidden	boolean	<b>Standard set to false.</b> Hidden records show up in the changes services if this Boolean is set to true and are not returned in the other services. Other data then returned by the changes service for hidden fields is not returned by other services.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 5.2.2 Operation: getChanges XML response documentation

The XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>changesResponse/@resumptionToken</b>	string	The resumption token
<b>change/@id</b>	int	The change id
<b>change/occurredOn</b>	xs:dateTime	The date and time the change occurred on.
<b>change/changeType</b>	enum	The type of change, can be: CREATE, UPDATE or DELETE
<b>change/entityType</b>	enum	The entity type, can be: ORGANISATION, PERSON, PROJECT, JOURNAL, RESEARCH_OUTPUT or CLASSIFICATION_SCHEME
<b>change/identifier</b>	string	The FRIS identifier of the entity
<b>change/dataProvider</b>	string	The FRIS data provider name that owns the entity
<b>change/dataProviderId</b>	xs:string	The id given by the data provider
<b>change/hidden</b>	xs:Boolean	Hidden entities will be given here with FRIS

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 6 Organisation service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Organisation Services is responsible for exposing public organisation data from the FRIS system. The organisation service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The FRIS organisation service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 6.1 Current service status

The organisation service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationService?wsdl">https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	CERIF	<a href="https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationService?wsdl">https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/OrganisationServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 6.2 Service operations

Both versions have identical operations and request documents.

Operation	Input	Output
<b>getOrganisations</b>	getOrganisations	getOrganisationsResponse
<b>getOrderings</b>	getOrderings	getOrderingsResponse
<b>getDataProviders</b>	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
<b>getOrganisationTypeClassifications</b>	getOrganisationTypeClassifications	getOrganisationTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getOrganisationActivityTypeClassifications</b>	getOrganisationActivityTypeClassifications	getOrganisationActivityTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getAuthorityClassifications</b>	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
<b>getDisciplineClassifications</b>	getDisciplineClassifications	getDisciplineClassificationsResponse
<b>getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications</b>	getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications	getElectronicAddressTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications</b>	getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications	getPhysicalAddressCountryClassificationsResponse
<b>getSubjectAreaClassifications</b>	getSubjectAreaClassifications	getSubjectAreaClassificationsResponse
<b>getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications</b>	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassificationsResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getOrganisations" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

### 6.2.1 Operation: getOrganisations request documentation

The getOrganisations operation retrieves organisations in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. An organisation must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale, only applicable for order on localised entity properties, like organisation title. Only "nl_BE" and "en_GB" values are allowed.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in Organisation name, acronym, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale, if no valid locale is supplied all localisations will be searched.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Organisation UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end data can be given.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external organisations.
<b>name</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Organisation name property.

<b>acronym</b>	string	Exact match on one of the organisation acronyms.
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>typeClassification</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more Organisation type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getOrganisationTypeClassifications operation provides the valid type values.
<b>activityTypeClassification</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more Organisation Activity type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getOrganisationActivityTypeClassifications operation provides the valid type values.
<b>discipline</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more discipline terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getDisciplineClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>subjectArea</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more subject area terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getSubjectAreaClassifications operation provides the valid subject area values.
<b>classified</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more generic terms. Scheme id is required. Currently NACE classifications are supported.
<b>electronicAddress/value</b>	string	The exact electronic address value.
<b>electronicAddress/ electronicAddressType</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more electronic address type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications operation provides the valid electronic address type values.
<b>physicalAddress/address</b>	string	The exact street & building number.
<b>physicalAddress/city</b>	string	The exact city.
<b>physicalAddress/country</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more country terms. Scheme id is optional.  The getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications operation provides the valid electronic address type values.
<b>keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Organisation keywords property.
<b>showPersonAssociations</b>	Boolean	Shows association with persons.

## 6.2.2 Operation: getOrganisations CERIF response documentation

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/cerif	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The organisation CERIF XML representation is documented in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 6.2.3 Operation: getOrganisations FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/@totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/@pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/@pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/organisation	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.

The FRIS XML format is documented in chapter 14.3.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 7 Person service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Person Service is responsible for exposing public person data from the FRIS system. The person service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The FRIS person service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 7.1 Current service status

The person service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/PersonService?wsdl
Staging	FRIS XML	https://stfriser4.researchportal.be/ws/PersonServiceFRIS?wsdl
Production	CERIF	https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/PersonService?wsdl
Production	FRIS XML	https://friser4.researchportal.be/ws/PersonServiceFRIS?wsdl

### 7.2 Service operations

Both versions have identical operations and request documents.

Operation	Input	Output
getPersons	getPersons	getPersonsResponse
getOrderings	getOrderings	getOrderingsResponse
getDataProviders	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
getScienceDomainClassifications	getScienceDomainClassifications	getScienceDomainClassificationsResponse
getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications	getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications	getElectronicAddressTypeClassificationsResponse
getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications	getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications	getPhysicalAddressCountryClassificationsResponse
getSubjectAreaClassifications	getSubjectAreaClassifications	getSubjectAreaClassificationsResponse
getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getPersons" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

#### 7.2.1 Operation: getPersons request

The getPersons operation retrieves persons in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A person must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
--------------	------	-------



<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Only applicable for order on localised entity properties, currently no person orderings require a locale. Only "nl_BE" and "en_GB" values are allowed.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in Person name, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale, if no valid locale is supplied all localisations will be searched.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Person UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end date can be given for filtering.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external persons.
<b>name</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Person name property.

<b>gender</b>	enumeration	Person gender. Note that not all data providers supply gender information, in which case it is set to "UNKNOWN". Can be either of "FEMALE", "MALE" or "UNKNOWN".
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedPersons</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Person UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>electronicAddress/value</b>	string	The exact electronic address value.
<b>electronicAddress/ electronicAddressType</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more electronic address type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getElectronicAddressTypeClassifications operation provides the valid electronic address type values.
<b>physicalAddress/address</b>	string	The exact street & building number.
<b>physicalAddress/city</b>	string	The exact city.
<b>physicalAddress/country</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more country terms. Scheme id is optional.  The getPhysicalAddressCountryClassifications operation provides the valid electronic address type values.
<b>keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Person keywords property.
<b>classified</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more generic terms. Scheme id is required. Currently there are no supported person classifications for this property.
<b>scienceDomain</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more science domain terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getScienceDomainClassifications operation provides the valid science domain values.
<b>subjectArea</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more subject area terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getSubjectAreaClassifications operation provides the valid subject area values.

### 7.2.2 Operation: getPersons CERIF response documentation

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/cerif</b>	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The person CERIF XML representation is documented in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

### 7.2.3 Operation: getPersons FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/@totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/@pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/@pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/person</b>	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.

The FRIS XML format is documented in chapter 14.4.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 8 Infrastructure service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Infrastructure Service is responsible for exposing public infrastructure data from the FRIS system. The infrastructure service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The FRIS infrastructure service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 8.1 Current service status

The person service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureService?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	CERIF	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureService?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/InfrastructureServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 8.2 Service operations

Both versions have identical operations and request documents.

Operation	Input	Output
<b>getInfrastructures</b>	getInfrastructures	getInfrastructuresResponse
<b>getOrderings</b>	getOrderings	getOrderings
<b>getDataProviders</b>	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
<b>getAuthorityClassifications</b>	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
<b>getInfrastructureTypeClassifications</b>	getInfrastructureTypeClassifications	getInfrastructureTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getTechnologyCodeClassifications</b>	getTechnologyCodeClassifications	getTechnologyCodeClassificationsResponse
<b>getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications</b>	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassificationsResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getInfrastructures" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

#### 8.2.1 Operation: getInfrastructures request

The getInfrastructures operation retrieves persons in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. An Infrastructure must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.

<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Only applicable for order on localised entity properties, currently no person orderings require a locale. Only "nl_BE" and "en_GB" values are allowed.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in Person name, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale, if no valid locale is supplied all localisations will be searched.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Person UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>name</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Person name property.
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedPersons</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Person UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Person keywords property.

### 8.2.2 Operation: getInfrastructures CERIF response documentation

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.

<b>queryResult/pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/cerif</b>	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The Infrastructure CERIF XML representation is documented in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

### 8.2.3 Operation: getPersons FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/@totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/@pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/@pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/infrastructure</b>	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.

The FRIS XML format is documented in chapter 14.4.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 9 Project service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Project service is responsible for exposing public project data from the FRIS system. The project service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The FRIS project service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 9.1 Current service status

The project service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectService?wsdl">https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	CERIF	<a href="https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectService?wsdl">https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://fris4.researchportal.be/ws/ProjectServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 9.2 Service operations

Both versions have identical operations and request documents.

Operation	Input	Output
<b>getProjects</b>	getProjects	getProjectsResponse
<b>getOrderings</b>	getOrderings	getOrderings
<b>getDataProviders</b>	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
<b>getAuthorityClassifications</b>	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
<b>getProjectTypeClassifications</b>	getProjectTypeClassifications	getProjectTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getScienceDomainClassifications</b>	getScienceDomainClassifications	getScienceDomainClassificationsResponse
<b>getDisciplineClassifications</b>	getDisciplineClassifications	getDisciplineClassificationsResponse
<b>getApplicationCodeClassifications</b>	getApplicationCodeClassifications	getApplicationCodeClassificationsResponse
<b>getTechnologyCodeclassifications</b>	getTechnologyCodeclassifications	getTechnologyCodeclassificationResponse
<b>getFundingCodeClassifications</b>	getFundingCodeClassifications	getFundingCodeClassificationsResponse
<b>getSubjectAreaClassifications</b>	getSubjectAreaClassifications	getSubjectAreaClassificationsResponse
<b>getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications</b>	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassifications	getFlemishResearchDisciplineClassificationsResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getProjects" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

### 9.2.1 Operation: getProjects

The getProjects operation retrieves projects in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A project must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Only applicable for order on localised entity properties, currently only the "project.name" ordering requires a locale. Only "nl_BE" and "en_GB" values are allowed.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in Project name, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale, if no valid locale is supplied all localisations will be searched.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Project UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.



<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end date can be given for filtering.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external persons.
<b>name</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Project name property.
<b>acronym</b>	string	The exact project acronym.
<b>typeClassification</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more Organisation type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getOrganisationTypeClassifications operation provides the valid type values.
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedPersons</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Person UUID's, will match against both external and internal person associations. Can be negated.
<b>associatedProjects</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Project UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Project keywords property.
<b>discipline</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more discipline terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getDisciplineClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>applicationCode</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more application codes. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getApplicationCodeClassifications operation provides the valid application codes.
<b>technologyCode</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more technology codes. Scheme id is optional.  The getTechnologyCodeClassifications operation provides the valid technology codes.
<b>fundingCode</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more funding code terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.

		The getFundingCodeClassifications operation provides the valid funding code values.
<b>fundingIdentifiers</b>	sourceList	One or more sources can be added. A source will consist of an authority and an identifier.
<b>subjectArea</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more subject area terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getSubjectAreaClassifications operation provides the valid subject area values.

## 9.2.2 Operation: getProjects CERIF response documentation

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/cerif</b>	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The project CERIF XML representation is documented in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

## 9.2.3 Operation: getProjects FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/@totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/@pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/@pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/project</b>	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.

The FRIS XML format is documented in chapter 14.6.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).



## 10 Research output service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Research output service is responsible for exposing public research output data from the FRIS system. The research output service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The research output service also returns patents through SOAP-xml. If only patents are required, a filter can be applied.

The FRIS research output service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 10.1 Current service status

The project service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputService?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	CERIF	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputService?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ResearchOutputServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 10.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
<b>getResearchOutput</b>	getResearchOutput	getResearchOutputResponse
<b>getOrderings</b>	getOrderings	getOrderings
<b>getDataProviders</b>	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
<b>getAuthorityClassifications</b>	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
<b>getResearchOutputTypeClassifications</b>	getResearchOutputTypeClassifications	getResearchOutputTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getDisciplineClassifications</b>	getDisciplineClassifications	getDisciplineClassificationsResponse
<b>getEvaluationPanelClassifications</b>	getEvaluationPanelClassifications	getEvaluationPanelClassificationsResponse
<b>getRefereeTypeClassifications</b>	getRefereeTypeClassifications	getRefereeTypeClassificationsResponse
<b>getSubjectAreaClassifications</b>	getSubjectAreaClassifications	getSubjectAreaClassificationsResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getResearchOutput" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

#### 10.2.1 Operation: getResearchOutput

The getResearchOutput operation retrieves projects in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A research output must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Only applicable for order on localised entity properties, currently only the "researchOutput.title" ordering requires a locale. Only "nl_BE" and "en_GB" values are allowed.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in research output title, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale, if no valid locale is supplied all localisations will be searched.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Research output UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end date can be given for filtering.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external persons.

<b>title</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Research output title property.
<b>type</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more research output taxonomy type terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getResearchOutputTypeClassifications operation provides the valid research output type values.
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedPersons</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Person UUID's, will match against both external and internal person associations. Can be negated.
<b>associatedProjects</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Project UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedJournals</b>	identifierList	A list of related FRIS Journals UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>discipline</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more discipline terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getDisciplineClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>subjectArea</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more subject area terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getSubjectAreaClassifications operation provides the valid subject area values.
<b>evaluationPanel</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more evaluation panel terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical.  The getEvaluationPanelClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>refereeType</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more referee type terms. Scheme id is optional.  The getRefereeTypeClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>artistic</b>	Xs:boolean	Whether the research output is marked artistic or not
<b>keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the research output keywords property.
<b>publicationDate</b>	Xs:Date	Publication date of the research output.

### 10.2.2 Operation: getResearchOutput CERIF response documentation

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/cerif	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The research output CERIF XML representation is documented in the “Integration Guide FRIS R4” document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#):

### 10.2.3 Operation: getResearchOutput FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/@totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/@pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/@pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/book queryResult/book-contribution queryResult/journal-contribution queryResult/non-written queryResult/patent	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.  Note that each research output type has a separated element name and structure.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#):

# 11 Journal Service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Journal service is responsible for exposing journal data from the FRIS system. The Journal Service itself are actually 3 different services, which return only orbi journals:

Service	Description
JournalServicePublic	The public journal service, delivers less information then the normal/private JournalService (see line below)
JournalService	The normal/private JournalService, delivers all available information and needs authentication
JournalServiceFRIS	Same as the JournalService, also needs authentication, format of the helper method and response documents is wrong.

Services are described more in detail below.

- The JournalServicePublic: We have a publicly accessible version of the Journal service, that serves a very limited journal representation.
- The JournalService is not publicly accessible and usage of the Journal master data requires approval by EWI since it includes licensed and copyrighted information from a number of sources. All interaction with the journal service must be over https and all requests are authenticated through a published WS Security Policy<sup>3</sup>. See chapter 3.3 for details on the service security constraints.
- The JournalServiceFRIS supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics. As the journal service will deliver a FRIS XML representation the response format will be documented in this chapter.

The difference between the JournalService and the JournalServiceFRIS is limited, since Journal is not a CERIF-element. Both services are almost identical, the only difference is the format of the helper method response documents.

## 11.1 Current service status

The journal service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Authentication	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	Yes	https://stfrizr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalService?wsdl
Staging	FRIS XML	Yes	https://stfrizr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalServiceFRIS?wsdl
Staging	FRIS XML	No	https://stfrizr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalServicePublic?wsdl
Production	CERIF	Yes	https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalService?wsdl
Production	FRIS XML	Yes	https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalServiceFRIS?wsdl
Production	FRIS XML	No	https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/JournalServicePublic?wsdl

## 11.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
getJournals	getJournals	getJournalsResponse

<sup>3</sup> [WS Policy](#), [WS Security Policy](#)



<b>getOrderings</b>	getOrderings	getOrderings
<b>getDataProviders</b>	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
<b>getAuthorityClassifications</b>	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
<b>getAsjcClassifications</b>	getAsjcClassifications	getAsjcClassificationsResponse
<b>getOpenAccessClassifications (not for JournalServicePublic)</b>	getOpenAccessClassifications	getOpenAccessClassificationsResponse
<b>getCountryClassifications (not for JournalServicePublic)</b>	getCountryClassifications	getCountryClassificationsResponse
<b>getPeerReviewedClassifications</b>	getPeerReviewedClassifications	getPeerReviewedClassificationsResponse

The last two operations do not exist in JournalServicePublic. The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

All other operations than "getJournals" will not be described in detail since they're trivial helper operations that do not accept any parameters.

### 11.2.1 Operation: getJournals

The getJournals operation retrieves journals in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A journal must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Not applicable for any journal ordering.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in journal title, alternate title, ISSN, electronic ISSN, publisher, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale. Not applicable since journal has no localised index properties.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.

<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Journal UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers. The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated. The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end data can be given.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external organisations.
<b>title</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Journal title and alternate title property.
<b>issn</b>	identifierList	A list of ISSN values, will be matched against ISSN and electronic ISSN property. Can be negated.
<b>openAccess</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more open access terms. Scheme id is optional. The getOpenAccessClassifications operation provides the valid open access types.
<b>peerReviewed</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more referee type terms. Scheme id is optional. The getPeerReviewedClassifications operation provides the valid peer review types. Even though this information is not available in the the public service you can still search on it.
<b>Keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Journal keywords property.
<b>asjc</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more ASJC terms. Scheme id is optional. Can be hierarchical. The getAsjcClassifications operation provides the valid discipline values.
<b>publicationCountry</b>	classificationCriteria	One or more country terms. Scheme id is optional. The getCountryClassifications operation provides the valid country values.

		Even though this information is not available in the the public service you can still search on it.
--	--	---

The query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/journals	Journal	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS Journal XML elements. See subsequent chapter for detailed information.

### 11.2.2 GetJournals response

Since the CERIF standard does not support a comprehensive journal representation we've chosen to return an XML representation that is based directly on the internal FRIS Journal model. The XSD is available as part of the Journal service WSDL.

The column "Public" below will state which fields are not available in the JournalServicePublic

Element path	Public	Type	Notes
@uuid		string	The FRIS UUID of the journal.
state		enumeration	Will always be active for the journals returned from the journal service.
external		boolean	Will always be true for journals returned from the journal service.
created		dateTime	The date and time the entry was created in the FRIS system.
lastModified		dateTime	The date and time the entry was last updated in the FRIS system.
dataProvider		string	The data-provider responsible for this entry.
dataProviderId		string	The data-provider identifier for this entry.
sources		sequence	A number of secondary sources for this entry (the primary source being the dataProvider/dataProviderId).
sources/source/@authority		string	The authority of this source (federated identifier).
sources/source/@type		enumeration	The type of this source, may be "IDENTIFIER", "URL" or other.
sources/source		string	The identifier of this source.

<b>aliases/alias</b>		sequence	Any number of FRIS journal UUID's that can be considered aliases of this entry.
<b>title</b>		string	The official title of the journal.
<b>alternateTitle</b>		string	An abbreviated or alternate title of the journal.
<b>issn</b>		string	The ISSN of the journal.
<b>electronicIssn</b>		string	The electronic ISSN of the journal if applicable.
<b>journalHomepage</b>	Not available	string	The URL to the journal homepage if applicable.
<b>publisher</b>	Not available	string	The name of the publisher
<b>publicationLocation</b>	Not available	string	The location this journal is published.
<b>publicationCountry</b>	Not available	classification	The country this journal is published.
<b>startYear</b>		int	The year that this journal started publishing, if available.
<b>endYear</b>		int	The year that this journal stopped publishing, if available.
<b>sherpaRoMEO</b>			The Sherpa RoMEO information of this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO/color</b>		classification	The Sherpa RoMEO color.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /preprintArchiving</b>		string	The pre-print archiving information for this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /preprintRestrictions</b>		string	The pre-print restrictions information for this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /postprintArchiving</b>		string	The post-print archiving information for this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /postprintRestrictions</b>		string	The post-print restrictions information for this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /postprintConditions</b>		string	The post-print conditions information for this journal.
<b>sherpaRoMEO /postprintCopyright</b>		string	The post-print copyright information for this journal.
<b>peerReviewed</b>	Not available	classification	Peer reviewed type.
<b>openAccess</b>		classification	Open access type.
<b>creativecommonsLicense</b>		classification	The Creative Commons license if applicable.
<b>asjcCodes/asjc</b>		classification	A number of Scopus ASJC codes describing the subject areas of the journal.
<b>localized-keywords /keywords/keyword</b>		string	A number of free keywords describing the subject areas of the journal.
<b>localized-keywords /keywords/@locale</b>		string	The locale for which the keywords are applicable.

<b>metrics</b>		decimal-metric or integer-metric	Any number of metric values, value is either a decimal or integer
<b>decimalmetric/@type</b> <b>integermetric/@type</b>		classification	The metric type classification term for this metric value
<b>decimalmetric/@year</b> <b>integermetric/@type</b>		int	The year this metric is applicable to
<b>decimalmetric/metricValue</b> <b>integermetric/metricValue</b>		Int/decimal	The value of the metric

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#):

## 12 Datasets

The FRIS R4 SOAP Dataset output service is responsible for exposing public datasets from the FRIS system. The dataset service is publicly accessible and will not expose any entities that have not been marked as public or any relations to such entities.

The FRIS dataset service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 12.1 Current service status

The dataset service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetService?wsdl">https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetService?wsdl">https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://frisr4.researchportal.be/ws/DatasetServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 12.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
getDatasets	getDatasets	getDatasetsResponse
getOrderings	getOrderings	getOrderingsResponse
getDataProviders	getDataProviders	getDataProvidersResponse
getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassifications	getAuthorityClassificationsResponse
getAccessRightClassifications	getAccessRightClassifications	getAccessRightClassificationsResponse
getOpenAccessClassifications	getOpenAccessClassifications	getOpenAccessClassificationsResponse

#### 12.2.1 Operation: getDatasets

The getDatasets operation retrieves datasets in the FRIS data set based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A dataset must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
window/pageSize	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
window/pageNumber	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
window/orderings/order	order	A number of orderings.
window/orderings/order/id	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.

<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Not applicable for any journal ordering.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>search.search</b>	string	Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in journal title, alternate title, ISSN, electronic ISSN, publisher, data provider id and sources.
<b>search.locale</b>	locale	Optional locale. Not applicable since journal has no localised index properties.
<b>state</b>	enumeration	Not applicable in the web service interface.
<b>uuids</b>	identifierList	A list of FRIS Journal UUID values. Can be negated.
<b>sources</b>	sourceList	A number of authority/identifier limits against the entity external identifiers.  The getAuthorityClassifications operation provides the valid authority values.
<b>dataProviders</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider names. Can be negated.  The getDataProviders operation provides the valid data provider values.
<b>dataProviderIds</b>	identifierList	A list of data provider identifiers. Can be negated.
<b>lastModifiedDate</b>	Date	A start and end data can be given.
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Filtering on internal or external organisations.
<b>title</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Journal title and alternate title property.
<b>accessRight</b>		
<b>associatedOrganisations</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedPersons</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Persons UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedProjects</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Project UUID's. Can be negated.

<b>associatedInfrastructures</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Infrastructure UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>associatedDatasets</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Dataset UUID's. Can be negated.
<b>publicationYearStart</b>	Integer	Publication year of the dataset at the start, since no dates are allowed.
<b>publicationYearEnd</b>	Integer	Publication year of the dataset at the end, since no dates are allowed.
<b>Keyword</b>	textSearchCriteria	Free text search in the Journal keywords property.

The query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/datasets	Dataset	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS Dataset XML elements. See subsequent chapter for detailed information.

### 12.2.2 Operation: GetDatasets response

The CERIF XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/cerif	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF elements.

The dataset CERIF XML representation is documented in the "Integration Guide FRIS R4" document.

For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).



### 12.2.3 Operation: getDatasets FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS XML query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
queryResult/@totalResults	int	The total number of matching entities.
queryResult/@pageSize	int	The requested page size.
queryResult/@pageNumber	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
queryResult/dataset	FRIS XML	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS XML elements.

The FRIS XML format is documented in chapter 14.6. For a sample request for retrieving datasets please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

# Classification Scheme Service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Classification Scheme service is responsible for exposing classification data from the FRIS system. There are two versions of the Classification Scheme service, the difference being what format the response is delivered in, either CERIF XML or FRIS XML.

The FRIS Classification Scheme service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

## 12.3 Current service status

The classification scheme service is currently available at:

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	CERIF	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeService?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeService?wsdl</a>
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfrsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	CERIF	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeService?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeService?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://frsr4.researchportal.be/ws/ClassificationSchemeServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

## 12.4 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
<code>getClassificationSchemes</code>	<code>getClassificationSchemes</code>	<code>getClassificationSchemesResponse</code>
<code>getAllClassificationSchemes</code>	<code>getAllClassificationSchemes</code>	<code>getAllClassificationSchemesResponse</code>
<code>getOrderings</code>	<code>getOrderings</code>	<code>getOrderingsResponse</code>

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

In the subsequent chapters we will only detail the `getClassificationSchemes` operation since the other two are trivial.

### 12.4.1 Operation: `getClassificationSchemes` FRIS XML response documentation

The FRIS `getClassificationSchemes` operation retrieves classification scheme information based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A classification scheme must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<code>window/pageSize</code>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<code>window/pageNumber</code>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<code>window/orderings/order</code>	order	A number of orderings.
<code>window/orderings/order/id</code>	string	The ordering id. The <code>getOrderings</code> operation provides the valid order id values.
<code>window/orderings/order/locale</code>	locale	The ordering locale. Not applicable for any classification scheme ordering.

<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>schemeld</b>	string	Any classification scheme with the specified schemeld.
<b>term</b>	string	Any classification scheme that contains a classification with the specified term.

The query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>queryResult/classificationScheme</b>	ClassificationScheme	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS Classification Scheme XML elements. See subsequent chapter for detailed information.

The FRIS Classification Scheme XSD is available as part of the Classification Scheme service WSDL. For an example please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>classificationScheme/@id</b>	string	The external scheme identifier of the classification scheme.
<b>dataproviderId</b>	string	The id of the data provider
<b>description/texts/text/@locale</b>	string	The locale for which the classification scheme description text is applicable.
<b>description/texts/text</b>	string	The classification scheme description text.
<b>schemeld</b>	string	The id of the scheme
<b>containedClassifications</b>		The contained classifications for the classification scheme.
<b>containedClassifications/classification/@term</b>	string	The contained classification term.
<b>containedClassifications/classification/allowedValue</b>	boolean	Boolean indicating if the value is still allowed or not.

<b>containedClassifications/classification/description/texts/text/@locale</b>	string	The locale for which the contained classification description text is applicable.
<b>containedClassifications/classification/description/texts/text/</b>	string	The contained classification description text.
<b>containedClassifications/classification/parent</b>	string	The contained classification parent term. Optional

### 12.4.2 Operation: getClassificationSchemes CERIF XML response documentation

The CERIF getClassificationSchemes operation retrieves classification scheme information based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A classification scheme must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>window/pageSize</b>	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
<b>window/pageNumber</b>	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
<b>window/orderings/order</b>	order	A number of orderings.
<b>window/orderings/order/id</b>	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
<b>window/orderings/order/locale</b>	locale	The ordering locale. Not applicable for any classification scheme ordering.
<b>window/orderings/order/direction</b>	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
<b>schemeld</b>	string	Any classification scheme with the specified schemeld.
<b>term</b>	string	Any classification scheme that contains a classification with the specified term.

The query response document will contain the following elements:

Element path	Type	Notes
<b>queryResult/totalResults</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>queryResult/pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>queryResult/pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.

<b>queryResult/CERIF</b>	CERIF	The requested window of matching entities represented as CERIF cfClassScheme XML elements.
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The FRIS Classification Scheme XSD is available as part of the Classification Scheme service WSDL. For an example, please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

<b>Element path</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>cfClassSchemeld</b>	string	The schemeld of the classification scheme.
<b>cfDescr /@cfLangCode</b>	string	The locale for which the classification scheme description text is applicable.
<b>cfDescr</b>	string	The classification scheme description text.
<b>cfClass</b>		The contained classifications for the classification scheme.
<b>cfClass/cfClassId</b>	string	The contained classification term.
<b>cfClass/cfDescr/@cfLangcode</b>	string	The locale for which the contained classification description text is applicable.
<b>cfClass/cfDescr/</b>	string	The contained classification description text.
<b>cfClass/cfClass_Class/cfClassId2</b>	string	The contained classification parent term.

## 13 Funding code service

The FRIS R4 SOAP Funding Code service is responsible for exposing funding code data from the FRIS system. There is only one version of the funding code service delivering FRIS XML.

The FRIS Funding code service supports the FastInfoSet XML protocol and it is strongly recommended that this be used due to its superior performance characteristics.

### 13.1 Current service status

Environment	Response	Endpoint WSDL
Staging	FRIS XML	<a href="https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/FundingCodeServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://stfristr4.researchportal.be/ws/FundingCodeServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>
Production	FRIS XML	<a href="https://fristr4.researchportal.be/ws/FundingCodeServiceFRIS?wsdl">https://fristr4.researchportal.be/ws/FundingCodeServiceFRIS?wsdl</a>

### 13.2 Service operations

Operation	Input	Output
getFundingCodes	getFundingCodes	getFundingCodesResponse
getOrderings	getOrderings	getOrderingsResponse

The formal format specification is published as a part of the WSDL.

#### 13.2.1 Operation: getFundingCodes FRIS XML request documentation

The FRIS getClassificationSchemes operation retrieves classification scheme information based on the supplied request criteria. The following tables will detail the parameters of the request document. A classification scheme must satisfy all specified limits to be returned, though if a single limit supports multiple values any match will satisfy that particular limit.

Element path	Type	Notes
window/pageSize	int	The number of results returned, defaults to 10.
window/pageNumber	int	The zero-indexed page number, defaults to 0.
window/orderings/order	order	A number of orderings.
window/orderings/order/id	string	The ordering id. The getOrderings operation provides the valid order id values.
window/orderings/order/locale	locale	The ordering locale. Not applicable for any funding code ordering.
window/orderings/order/direction	enumeration	The order direction, either "ASCENDING" or "DESCENDING", defaults to "ASCENDING".
search		Free text search, accepts Lucene query syntax. Will search in funding code, acronym, description, definition and example.
codes/identifier	string	A list of funding codes. Can be negated.

<b>associatedOrganisations/identifier</b>	string	A list of associated FRIS Organisation UUID's. Can be negated.
---	--------	--

The query response document will contain the following elements:

<b>Element path</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>@total</b>	int	The total number of matching entities.
<b>@pageSize</b>	int	The requested page size.
<b>@pageNumber</b>	int	The requested zero-indexed page number.
<b>fundingCode</b>	FundingCode	The requested window of matching entities represented as FRIS Funding Code XML elements. See subsequent chapter for detailed information.

The FRIS Funding Code XSD is available as part of the Funding Code service WSDL.

For an empty request message or a request returning all funding codes please check the postman project mentioned in [Example requests: postman project with session](#).

# 14 FRIS Data Model

## 14.1 Introduction

In order to document the resulting model in a clear and expressive manner we use a UML Class diagram as the primary data model documentation. Using an object-oriented modelling approach enables us to describe a model that reflects the real-world entities more accurately and less verbose than the existing CERIF data models.

One of the main considerations in the current research domain in Flanders is the existence of data silos, each research organisation is ultimately responsible for the scope and quality of the data that they submit to the FRIS system. When considering these relatively isolated data sets in a region wide context it follows that we have a number of scenarios in how the broader relationships between entities are expressed. There are basically five scenarios:

1. Relations between entities from the same data-provider.
2. A logical unique entity that is managed by multiple data-providers, for example a researcher that is or has been associated with multiple data-providers will be present with multiple representations even though they're logically the same person.
3. Entities and relations to entities that are not part of the domain of a data-provider but are otherwise known. For example, a relation to a collaborating researcher from a foreign university.
4. Entities and relations to entities that are not part of the domain of a data-provider. For example, a relation to a collaborating researcher that is only expressed as a name reference.

In the first scenario it is trivial to determine which entities are referred in a given relation, assuming of-course that the identities are consistent within the set supplied by the data-provider.

In the second scenario we view each entity representation as a valid facet of the logical entity and link these representations as aliases of each other. This approach is similar to the owl:sameAs concept from the "OWL Web Ontology Language". It is up to the service user to handle this situation appropriately.

In the third and fourth scenario we have representations of "known" and "unknown" entities, in both cases the entity is not part of the dataset managed by the data-provider, for example a collaborating author from a foreign university. The amount of information known about these unmanaged entities is typically much less than the equivalent managed representation.

External entities (scenarios 3 & 4) will use the same model structure as their internal counterparts, whether an entity is external or not will be expressed through the "external" Boolean attribute. In scenario 4 no object will exist but only the name of that person as a research or project participant.

In the FRIS system have several main entities that are managed; organisations, persons, projects and research output with the addition in 2021 of infrastructures and datasets.

In addition, we have associated entities that are managed individually, but are not the main focus of the system; classifications, journals and funding codes.

The model entities make extensive use of classification instances, service users can easily look up the full set of valid classification values using the classification scheme web service and the scheme identifiers listed in the data dictionary tables.

In order to facilitate unambiguous integration, the FRIS model is designed to avoid circular and bi-directional relation paths. This means that inter-entity relations are unidirectional and always refer to entities higher in the hierarchy.

Each of the shown entity types contains all of the associated information needed to describe that entity, as opposed to the more fragmented CERIF representations.



In the following chapters we will describe the model for the main entity concepts. Note that the shown UML Class diagrams are extracted directly from the Java model and not all properties are available in the XML representation. The data dictionary tables will document the available properties

## 14.2 Abstract Entity

The AbstractEntity class contains all attributes that are common to all main entities and any system-attributes that are necessary.

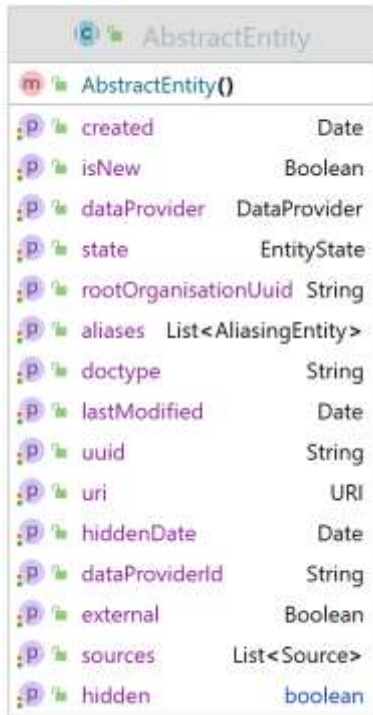


Figure 2 AbstractEntity UML class diagram

Abstract entity attributes, i.e. common to all “first-level” entities:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>uuid</b>	128-bit level 4 UUID	All FRIS entities are assigned an UUID when first created in the system
<b>created</b>	Timestamp	Entity creation timestamp (for reporting/auditing purposes)
<b>lastModified</b>	Timestamp	Entity last modification timestamp (for reporting/auditing purposes)
<b>state</b>	Enumeration	ACTIVE – An entity is public CONFIDENTIAL – An entity is confidential and is not discoverable by the public or other data-providers BACKEND_ONLY – An entity is not discoverable by the public CAMPUS – An entity is not discoverable by the public.

<b>dataProvider</b>	A DataProvider reference	A reference to the data-provider responsible for this entity.
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The local, data-provider identifier
<b>external</b>	Boolean	Whether this entity representation is to be regarded as an externally managed entity for this data-provider
<b>hidden</b>	Boolean	Whether an entity has been hidden by a FRIS administrator
<b>aliases</b>	List of UUID's	List of UUID's that are aliases to this entity, assumed to be of the same entity type
<b>sources</b>	List of Source references	The sources attribute is a collection of identity authority – identity mappings, including the authority (often the data provider), an identifier type and the identifier value. All local identifiers and aliases are persisted in this attribute. (see chapter 14.13)

**Table 1 Abstract entity properties**

### 14.3 Organisation

In the following diagram we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the organisation concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.

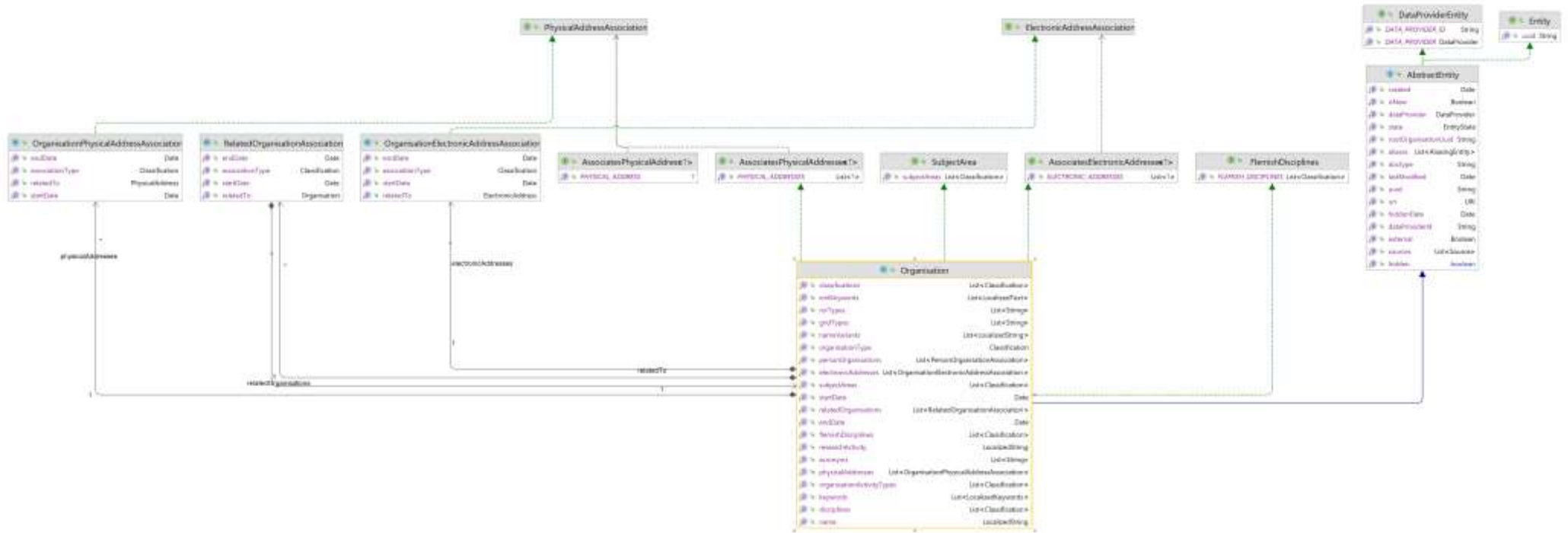


Figure 3 Organisation UML class diagram

The Organisation concept consists of the “Organisation” class and its “RelatedOrganisationAssociation”, “OrganisationPhysicalAddressAssociation” and “OrganisationElectronicAddressAssociation” association objects which are detailed below:

The Organisation implementation attributes:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>name</b>	LocalizedString	The primary, localized name of the organisation
<b>acronym</b>	List of Strings	The organisation acronym is intended as a short organisation specific abbreviation
<b>organisationType</b>	Classification	The organisation type, mapped to ORGANISATION_TYPE scheme
<b>organisationActivities</b>	List of Classifications	Any number of organisation activity types, mapped to the ORGANISATION_ACTIVITY_TYPE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	Organisation lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	Organisation lifecycle end date
<b>classifications</b>	List of Classification	This is a generic store of classification relations intended for purely descriptive classifications, like NACE codes
<b>researchActivity</b>	LocalizedString	A localized, free-text description of the research activity of the organisation
<b>disciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of discipline codes, mapped to the DISCIPLINE scheme.
<b>subjectArea</b>	List of Classification	Any number of subject area codes, mapped to the SUBJECT_AREA scheme.
<b>flemishDisciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of Flemish discipline codes, mapped to the FLEMISH_DISCIPLINE_CODE scheme.
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Any number of free keywords (see chapter 14.14)
<b>physicalAddresses</b>	List of PhysicalAddressAssociation	An organisation may have any number of physical address associations (see chapter 14.11)
<b>electronicAddresses</b>	List of ElectronicAddressAssociation	An organisation may have any number of electronic address associations (see chapter 14.12)
<b>relatedOrganisations</b>	List of RelatedOrganisationAssociation	An organisation may have any number of related organisations

**Table 2 Organisation properties**

There are a number of ways organisations might relate to each other:

1. Formal hierarchical organisation structure (parent-child)
2. “Virtual” cross-cutting hierarchies for specific science areas
3. “Taken over by” if an organisation is merged into another

These relations are expressed through the related organisations association, the semantics of the relation being specified by the associated classification.

The “RelatedOrganisationAssociation” implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Organisation	The related organisation
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the ORGANISATION_RELATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 3 Related organisation association properties**

An organisation may have any number of physical and electronic addresses.

The “OrganisationPhysicalAddressAssociation” implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	PhysicalAddresses	The related physical address
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the ORGANISATION_PHYSICAL_ADDRESS_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 4 Organisation physical address association properties**

The “OrganisationElectronicAddressAssociation” implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	ElectronicAddresses	The related electronic address
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the ORGANISATION_ELECTRONIC_ADDRESS_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 5 Organisation electronic address association properties**

## 14.4 Person

In the following diagram we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the person concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.

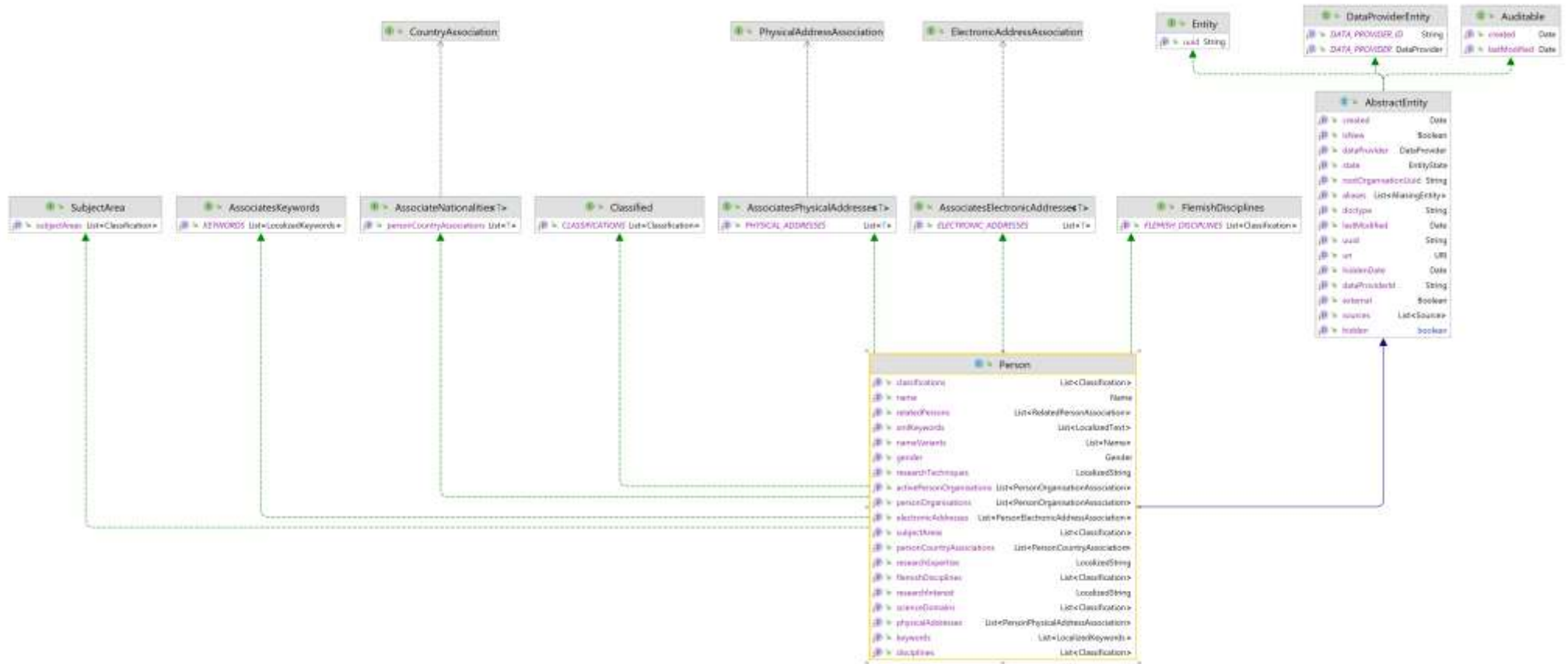


Figure 4 Person UML class diagram

The Person concept consists of the “Person” class and its “RelatedPersonAssociation”, “PersonOrganisationAssociation”, “PersonPhysicalAddressAssociation” and “PersonElectronicAddressAssociation” association objects which are detailed below:

The Person implementation properties:

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>name</b>	Name	The name of the person
<b>nameVariants</b>	List of Name	Any alternate names of the person. The intention is that name variants are primarily used when querying against the data set for example through the person web service or when ingesting person data.
<b>gender</b>	Enumeration	“MALE”, “FEMALE” or “UNKNOWN”
<b>researchInterest</b>	LocalizedString	A localized, free description of the person research interests
<b>researchExpertise</b>	LocalizedString	A localized, free description of the person research expertise
<b>researchTechniques</b>	LocalizedString	A localized, free description of the person research techniques
<b>scienceDomains</b>	List of Classification	Any number of IWETO science code classifications relevant for the person, mapped to the SCIENCE_DOMAIN scheme
<b>disciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of discipline codes, mapped to the DISCIPLINE scheme
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Any number of free keywords (see chapter 14.14)
<b>personOrganisations</b>	List of PersonOrganisationAssociation	Any number of person organisation associations (assignments)
<b>relatedPersons</b>	List of RelatedPersonAssociation	Any number of related person associations
<b>physicalAddresses</b>	List of PhysicalAddressAssociation	A person may have any number of physical address associations (see chapter 14.11)
<b>electronicAddresses</b>	List of ElectronicAddressAssociation	A person may have any number of electronic address



		associations (see chapter 14.12)
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**Table 6 Person properties**

The relation between organisation and person is represented by a PersonOrganisationAssociation object in order to capture all the applicable relation attributes. Person-organisation associations, also known as assignments are a bit special in that they are the only association type object that are expected to have a persistent identifier in the data provider systems.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Organisation	The related organisation
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PERSON_ORGANISATION_RELATION scheme
<b>dataProvider</b>	A DataProvider reference	A reference to the data-provider responsible for this entity
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The local, data-provider identifier
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 7 Person organisation association properties**

The person-to-person relation is intended to capture direct relationships like “supervisor-of/student-of” and the like. The leader-of relation is expressed indirectly, through which person is classified as an organisation leader on the PersonOrganisationAssociation.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Person	The related person
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PERSON_RELATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 8 Related person association properties**

A person may have any number of physical and electronic addresses.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	PhysicalAddress	The related physical address
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PERSON_PHYSICAL_ADDRESS_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 9 Person physical address association properties**

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	ElectronicAddress	The related electronic address

<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PERSON_ELECTRONIC_ADDRESS_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

Table 10 Person electronic address association properties

## 14.5 Infrastructure

In the following diagram we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the infrastructure concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.

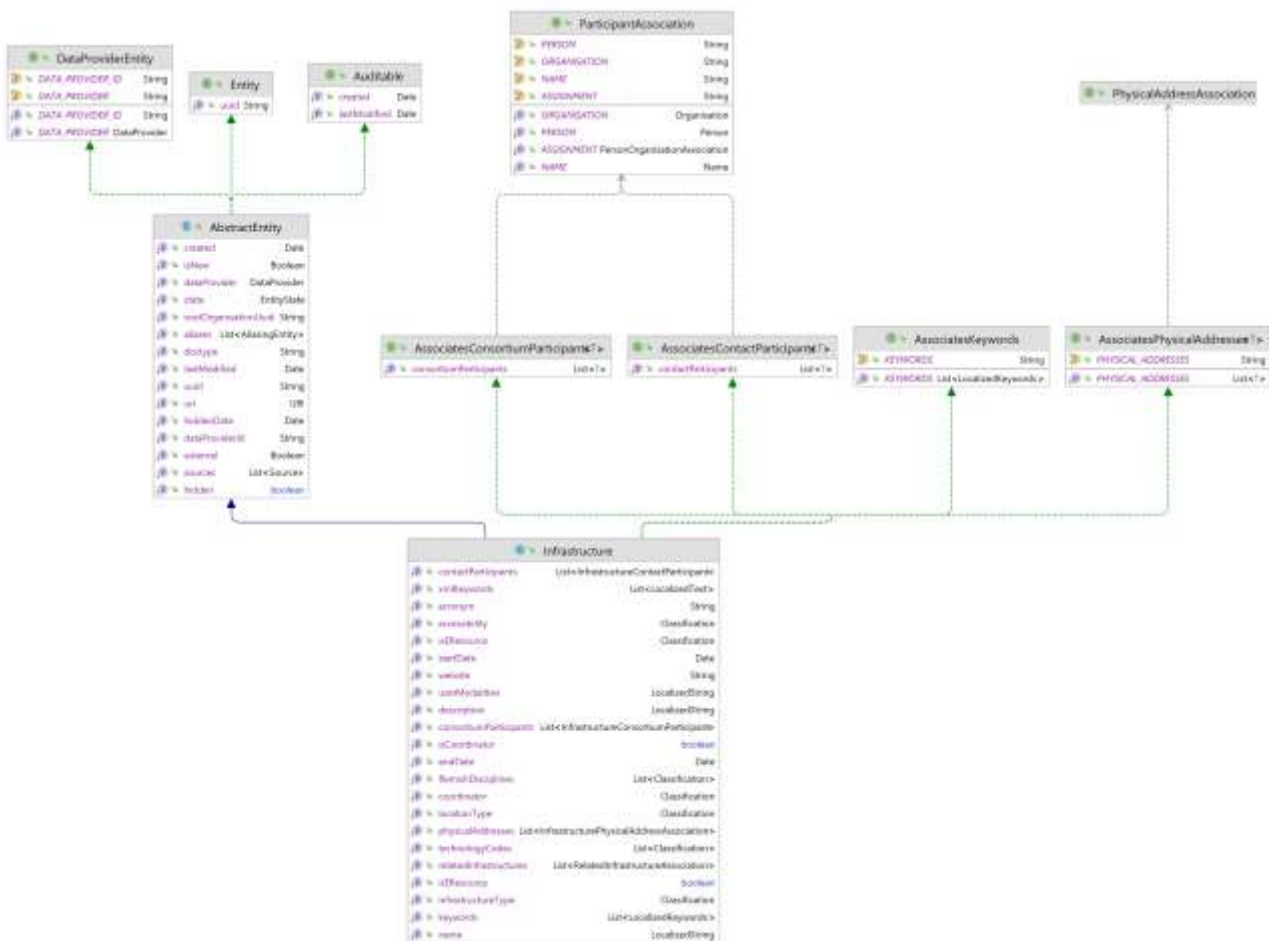


Figure 5 Infrastructure UML class diagram

The Infrastructure concept consists of the “Infrastructure” class and its “AssociatesConsortiumParticipants”, “AssociatesContactParticipants”, “AssociatesPhysicalAddresses” association objects which are detailed below:

The Information implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
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<b>contactParticipants</b>	List of AssociatesContactParticipants	Any number of associated contact associations (only persons, no organisations)
<b>xmlKeywords</b>	String	Not used
<b>acronym</b>	String	The acronym of the infrastructure
<b>accessibility</b>	Classification	The accessibility type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_ACCESSIBILITY scheme
<b>isEResource</b>	Classification	The infrastructure type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_TYPE scheme. Transient value, actual value is stored in the Boolean.
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The date the infrastructure is used (or will be used in the future).
<b>website</b>	String	link to the website of the infrastructure
<b>userModalities</b>	String	Description of the procedure on how and who can use the infrastructure under which conditions.
<b>description</b>	String	Description of the infrastructure
<b>consortiumParticipants</b>	List of AssociatesConsortiumParticipants	Any number of associated consortium associations
<b>isCoordinator</b>	Classification	The coordinator type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_CONSORTIUM_PERSON_PARTICIPANT_ROLE scheme
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The date at which the infrastructure is stopped being used
<b>flemishDisciplines</b>	Classification	The flemish discipline code, mapped to the FLEMISH_DISCIPLINE_CODE scheme
<b>coordinator</b>	Classification	The coordinator type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_CONSORTIUM_PERSON_PARTICIPANT_ROLE scheme
<b>locationType</b>	Classification	The location type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_LOCATION_TYPE scheme
<b>physicalAddresses</b>	List of PhysicalAddressAssociation	A infrastructure may have any number of physical address associations (see chapter 14.11)

<b>technologyCodes</b>	Classification	One or more Fraunhofer technology codes mapped to the FRAUNHOFER35_CODE scheme
<b>relatedInfrastructures</b>	List of RelatedInfrastructuresAssociation	Any number of related infrastructure associations
<b>isEResource</b>	Boolean	The infrastructure type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_TYPE scheme
<b>infrastructureType</b>	Classification	The entity infrastructure type, mapped to the ENTITY_INFRASTRUCTURE scheme
<b>keywords</b>	String	Keywords attached to the infrastructure
<b>name</b>	String	The name of the infrastructure

**Table 11 Infrastructure properties**

The infrastructure participant relation captures both internal participants (i.e. managed directly by the data provider) and external participants (i.e. persons from other organisations). Note that “assignment”, “person” and “organisation” are mutually exclusive.

The participant association relation consists of 2 different options:

- Consortium participant: this is an organisation, (external) person or affiliation
- Contact participant : this is an affiliation or person (internal or external), not allowed for organisations

It is discussed for both options in the table below

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>assignment</b>	ParticipantAssociation	Internal person relation to "assignment" enabling unambiguous organisation & person attribution.
<b>person</b>	Person	Person relation directly to person instance, only person will be attributable.
<b>organisation</b>	Organisation	Organisation relation directly to organisation instance, only organisation will be attributable
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_CONSORTIUM_PERSON_PARTICIPANT_ROLE or INFRASTRUCTURE_CONTACT_PERSON_PARTICIPANT_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 122 Infrastructure participant properties**

The infrastructure-to-infrastructure relation is intended to capture direct relationships like “is linked with” or “part of”.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
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<b>relatedTo</b>	Infrastructure	The related person
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_TO_INFRASTRUCTURE_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 13 Related infrastructure association properties**

An infrastructure may have any number of physical addresses.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>relatedTo</b>	PhysicalAddresses	The related physical address
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the INFRASTRUCTURE_PHYSICAL_ADDRESS_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 14 Infrastructure physical address association properties**

## **14.6 Project**

In the following diagram, we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the project concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.



The Project concept consists of the “Project” class, the “Projectfunding” and “ProjectFundingBudgetLine” classes, ProjectCall class and its “RelatedProjectAssociation”, “ProjectOrganisationAssociation”, “ProjectParticipant” and “ProjectInfrastructureAssociation” association objects which are detailed below:

The project implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>name</b>	LocalizedString	The localized name of the project
<b>acronym</b>	String	The acronym of the project
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The project lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The project lifecycle end date
<b>projectTypes</b>	List of Classification	Any number of project type classifications, mapped to the PROJECT_TYPE scheme
<b>projectAbstract</b>	LocalizedString	The localized project abstract
<b>homepage</b>	String	The project homepage
<b>applicationCodes</b>	List of Classification	Any number of IWETO application code classifications relevant for the project, mapped to the APPLICATION_CODE scheme
<b>technologyCodes</b>	List of Classification	Any number of IWT technology code classifications relevant for the project, mapped to the TECHNOLOGY_CODE scheme
<b>disciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of discipline codes relevant for the project, mapped to the DISCIPLINE scheme
<b>fwoDisciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of FWO discipline codes, mapped to the FWO_DISCIPLINE scheme
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Any number of free keywords (see chapter 14.14)
<b>projectOrganisations</b>	List of ProjectOrganisationAssociation	Any number of project organisation associations
<b>relatedProjects</b>	List of RelatedProjectAssociation	Any number of related project associations
<b>participants</b>	List of ProjectParticipant	Any number of project participants
<b>projectFunding</b>	List of ProjectFunding	Any number of project funding associations
<b>fundingIdentifiers</b>	List of Source	Any number of funding identifiers (f.ex. FWO contract



		id), see chapter 14.13 for details. Source authority is mapped to the FUNDING_IDENTIFIER_TYPE scheme
--	--	--

**Table 15 Project properties**

The project call is an optional object for a project and represented by the ProjectCall class. This mainly used for data provider FWO.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PROJECT_RELATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date
<b>year</b>	Integer	the year of the project call
<b>fundingCode</b>	FundingCode	The funding code of the project call
<b>dataProvider</b>	DataProvider	The name of the data provider
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The id of the data provider

**Table 16 Project call properties**

The project beneficiary is a Fellow (Phd-student) which is also the beneficiary of the project. The Beneficiary class

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PERSON_ORGANISATION_ASSOCIATION scheme
<b>person</b>	Person	Person relation directly to person instance, only person will be attributable.
<b>organisation</b>	Organisation	Organisation relation directly to organisation instance, only organisation will be attributable

**Table 17 Project call properties**

The project-to-project relation is represented by a RelatedProjectAssociation object in order to capture all the applicable relation attributes.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Project	The related project
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PROJECT_RELATION scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 18 Related project association properties**

The project-to-organisation relation is represented by a ProjectOrganisationAssociation object in order to capture all the applicable relation attributes.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Organisation	The related organisation
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PROJECT_ORGANISATION_ROLE scheme

**Table 19 Project organisation association properties**

The project participant relation captures both internal participants (i.e. managed directly by the data provider) and external participants (i.e. persons from other organisations). Note that “assignment”, “person” and “organisation” are mutually exclusive.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>assignment</b>	PersonOrganisationAssociation	Internal person relation to "assignment" enabling un-ambiguous organisation & person attribution.
<b>person</b>	Person	Person relation directly to person instance, only person will be attributable.
<b>organisation</b>	Organisation	Organisation relation directly to organisation instance, only organisation will be attributable
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PROJECT_PARTICIPATION_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 20 Project participant properties**

The project funding relations capture information on funding.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>fundingCode</b>	FundingCode	The funding code, see chapter 13
<b>fundingRole</b>	Classification	The funding role, mapped to the FUNDING_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The funding/budget period start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The funding/budget period end date

**Table 21 Project funding properties**

The project infrastructure relations capture information on the relation between the project and infrastructures.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Infrastructure	The related infrastructure
<b>relatedFrom</b>	Project	The related project

<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the PROJECT_TO_INFRASTRUCTURE_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle start date
<b>endDate</b>	Timestamp	The association lifecycle end date

**Table 22 Project infrastructure relation**

## 14.7 Journal

In the following diagram we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the journal concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.

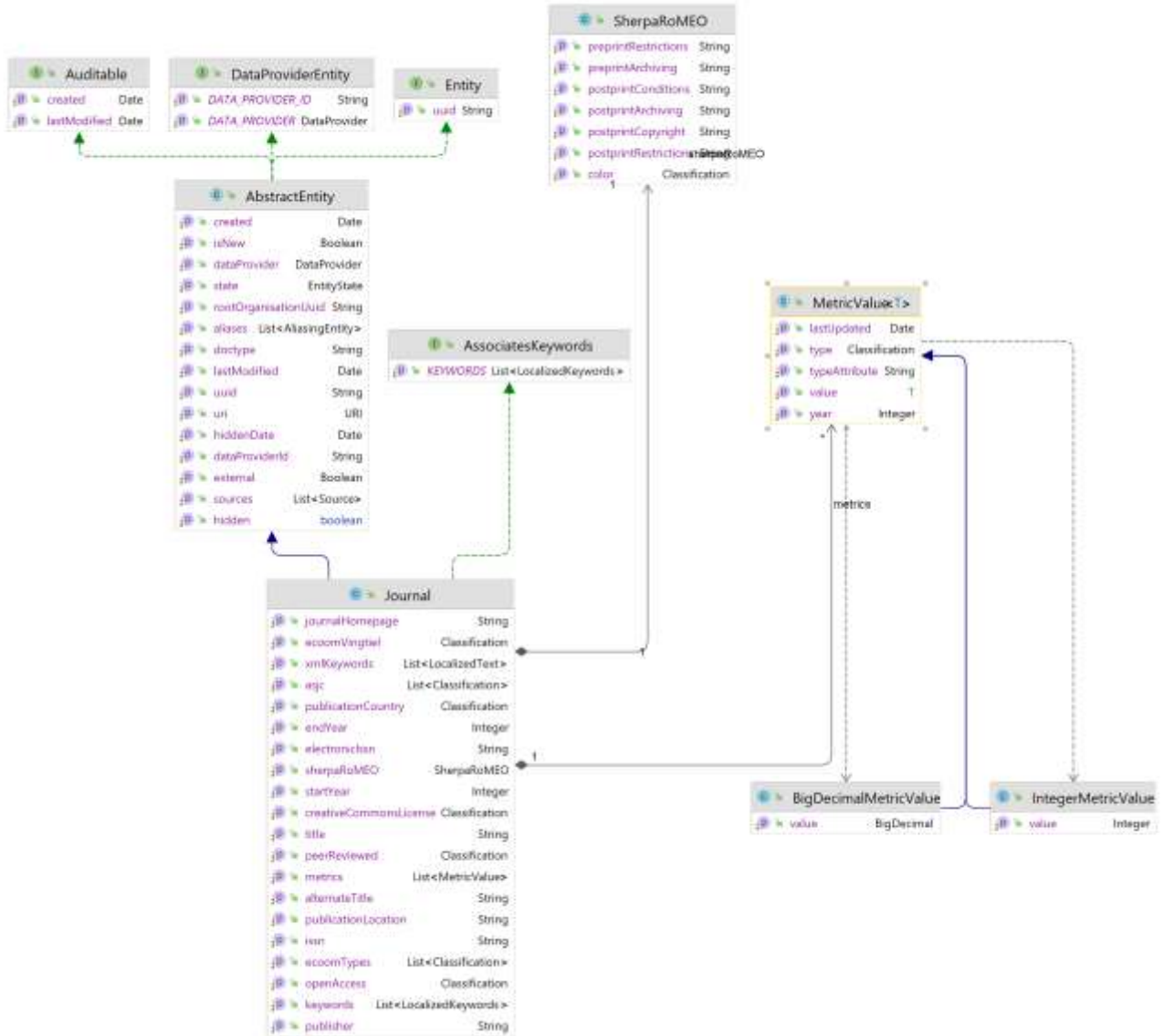


Figure 7 Journal UML class diagram

Attribute	Data-type	Pub	Description
<b>title</b>	String	Y	The title of the journal in its original language
<b>alternateTitle</b>	String	Y	The alternate title of the journal in its original language
<b>issn</b>	String	Y	The print ISSN of the journal
<b>electronicIssn</b>	String	Y	The electronic ISSN of the journal
<b>journalHomepage</b>	String	Y	The journal homepage URL
<b>publisher</b>	String	Y	The journal publisher
<b>publicationLocation</b>	String	Y	The publication location, typically a city
<b>publicationCountry</b>	Classification	Y	The publication country, mapped to COUNTRY scheme
<b>startYear</b>	Integer	Y	The start year of the journal taken from DOAJ journal representation
<b>endYear</b>	Integer	Y	The end year of the journal (not populated)
<b>peerReviewed</b>	Classification	Y	The peer review status of the journal if known, mapped by the REFEREE_TYPE scheme
<b>openAccess</b>	Classification	Y	The open access status of the journal if known, mapped by the OPEN_ACCESS scheme
<b>creativecommonsLicense</b>	Classification	Y	The creative commons license of the journal if known, mapped by the CREATIVE_COMMONS_LICENSE scheme
<b>asjc</b>	List of Classification	Y	A number of subjects relevant for the journal, mapped to the ASJC scheme
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Y	Any number of free keywords (see chapter 14.14)
<b>sherpaRomeo</b>	SherpaRoMEO	Y	Sherpa RoMEO information, see below for details on attributes
<b>metrics</b>	List of MetricValue	Y	Any number of MetricValue instances, see below

**Table 23 Journal properties**

The Sherpa RoMEO properties are encapsulated in their own object:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>color</b>	Classification	The Sherpa RoMEO colour, mapped to the SHERPA_ROMEO_COLOR scheme
<b>preprintArchiving</b>	String	Whether the pre print can be archived
<b>preprintRestrictions</b>	String	Any restrictions to the archiving of pre print

<b>postprintArchiving</b>	String	Whether the post print can be archived
<b>postprintRestrictions</b>	String	Any restrictions on archiving the post print
<b>postprintConditions</b>	String	Any conditions on the post print
<b>postprintCopyright</b>	String	Any copyright on the post print

**Table 24 Sherpa RoMEO properties**

Journals can have any number of associated metrics, the actual instance varies according to the metric value type, initially there will only be decimal and integer variations.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>type</b>	Classification	The metric type, these classifications follow the same pattern as authority i.e. they express both authority and provenance in one scheme. Mapped to the METRICS_TYPE scheme
<b>lastUpdated</b>	Timestamp	Stores when this value was last updated
<b>year</b>	Integer	The year for which this metric value is relevant
<b>value</b>	Integer or BigDecimal	The actual metric value, data type depends on implementation

**Table 25 MetricValue properties**



The research output model in FRIS contains five research output types; book, book contribution, journal contribution, patent and non-written output even only the three first are really used at the moment. The two last are already defined but not used yet (except for testing purposes).

The base properties that all research output instances contain are expressed in the “ResearchOutput” class which is also a super-class to all research output implementations.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>title</b>	LocalizedString	The localized title of the output
<b>researchOutputType</b>	Classification	The research output type taxonomy classification, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_TYPE scheme. This is expected to be a hierarchical scheme with potentially a sub-tree for each individual type.
<b>refereeType</b>	Classification	The referee type, mapped to the REFEREE_TYPE scheme
<b>artisticAndDesign</b>	boolean	Whether the research output can be designated a artistic or design output
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Any number of free keywords
<b>researchOutputProjects</b>	List of ResearchOutputProject Association	Any number of related project associations
<b>participants</b>	List of ResearchOutputParticipant	Any number of research output participants
<b>relatedResearchOutputs</b>	List of RelatedResearchOutput Association	Any number of related research output associations
<b>disciplines</b>	List of Classification	Any number of discipline codes
<b>researchOutputInfrastructures</b>	List of ResearchOutputInfrastructureAssociation	Any number of related infrastructure associations
<b>characteristicScoreAndScaleType</b>	CharacteristicScoreAndScaleType	The CSS type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_CHARACTERISTIC_SCORE_AND_SCALE_TYPE scheme
<b>collaborationType</b>	CollaborationType	The collaboration type, mapped to the COLLABORATION_TYPE scheme
<b>bofWeightType</b>	BofWeightType	The collaboration type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_BOF_WEIGHT_TYPE scheme
<b>sectorType</b>	SectorType	The collaboration type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_SECTOR_TYPE scheme

**Table 26 Research output properties**

A ResearchOutputProjectAssociation typically expresses relations to any projects that resulted in this output.



Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	Project	The related project
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_PROJECT_RELATION scheme

**Table 27 Research output project association properties**

The research participant relation captures both internal participants (i.e. managed directly by the data provider) and external participants (i.e. persons from other organisations).

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>assignment</b>	PersonOrganisationAssociation	Internal person relation to "assignment" enabling un-ambiguous organisation & person attribution.
<b>person</b>	Person	Person relation directly to person instance, only person will be attributable.
<b>organisation</b>	Organisation	Organisation relation directly to organisation instance, only organisation will be attributable
<b>groupAuthor</b>	String	Group author or consortium
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_PARTICIPATION_ROLE scheme

**Table 28 Research Output participant properties**

A RelatedResearchOutputAssociation expresses a relation between two research output instances, for example a book contribution is "part of" a book.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedTo</b>	ResearchOutput	The related research output
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_RELATION_TYPE scheme

**Table 29 Related research output association properties**

A ResearchOutputInfrastructureAssociation expresses a relation between a research output and an infrastructure.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>relatedFrom</b>	ResearchOutput	The related research output
<b>relatedTo</b>	Infrastructure	The related infrastructure
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the RESEARCH_OUTPUT_TO_INFRASTRUCTURE_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The end date

**Table 30 Infrastructure research output association properties**

The WrittenOutput specialisation is the super-class for all of the traditional published scholarly output, namely Book, BookContribution, JournalContribution and Patent.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>alternateTitle</b>	LocalizedString	The localized alternate or sub title of the output
<b>originalLanguage</b>	Classification	The original language of the output, mapped to the LANGUAGE scheme
<b>researchAbstract</b>	LocalizedString	The localized abstract or description of the output
<b>UnpaywallDoi</b>	<b>UnpaywallDoi</b>	DOI identifier
<b>OpenAccessLabel</b>	<b>OpenAccessLabel</b>	Open access label

**Table 31 Written Output properties**

The AssociatesBook and its super-type BookInformation encapsulate properties that are particular to a book (BookInformation) or book reference (AssociatesBook).

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>ISBN</b>	String	The ISBN of the book or referred book
<b>bookEdition</b>	String	The edition of the book or referred book
<b>bookVolume</b>	String	The volume of the book or referred book
<b>bookSeriesName</b>	String	The series name of the book or referred book
<b>bookTitle</b>	String	The title of the referred book (only applicable for AssociatesBook)

**Table 32 Associates book and book information properties**

The AssociatesEvent interface encapsulates properties that pertain to an event association.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>events</b>	List of Event	Any number of associated Events

**Table 33 Associates event property**

The Event properties are:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>name</b>	String	The name of the event
<b>eventType</b>	Classification	The type of event
<b>location</b>	String	The location or city of the event, mapped to the EVENT_TYPE scheme
<b>country</b>	Classification	The country classification of the event, mapped to the COUNTRY scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date of the event
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The end date of the event

**Table 34 Event properties**

The AssociatesJournal interface encapsulates properties that pertain to a contribution to a journal association.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>journalIssue</b>	String	The issue that this contribution was published in

<b>journalVolume</b>	String	The volume that this contribution was published in
<b>journal</b>	Journal	The journal that this contribution was published in

**Table 35 Associates journal properties**

The AssociatesPublisher interface encapsulates properties that pertain to the publisher of a published work (specifically properties needed for a correct output reference).

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>publisher</b>	String	The name of the publisher
<b>publicationLocation</b>	String	The location or city where this work was published
<b>publicationCountry</b>	Classification	The country classification of the country where this work was published, mapped to the COUNTRY scheme

**Table 36 Associates publisher properties**

The Pages interface encapsulates paging information for a contribution.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>pages</b>	String	The pages where the contribution can be found, note that this may not be contiguous or numeric, hence the generic pages field instead of a start/end page field
<b>pageCount</b>	Integer	The number of pages contributed

**Table 37 Pages properties**

The PublicationLifecycle interface contains a couple of properties relating to the lifecycle of a published work.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>publicationDate</b>	Date	The date a work was published
<b>publicationState</b>	Classification	The publication state of a work, for example "In press" or "Published". mapped to the PUBLICATION_STATUS scheme

**Table 38 Publication lifecycle properties**

The EvaluationPanel interface contains a single property.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>evaluationPanel</b>	Classification	The evaluation panel of an output, mapped to the EVALUATION_PANEL scheme

**Table 39 Evaluation panel property**

The PeerReviewed interface contains a single property.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>refereeType</b>	Classification	The peer review or referee status of an output, mapped to the REFEREE_TYPE scheme

**Table 40 Peer reviewed property**

One or more of the preceding concepts composes each of the research output types; this composition is outlined in the table below for each type:

<b>Output type composition</b>	<b>Book</b>	<b>Book Contribution</b>	<b>Journal Contribution</b>	<b>Patent</b>	<b>Non Written Output</b>
<b>Research output (Table 26)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Written Output (Table 31)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Book information (Table 32)</b>	Yes				
<b>Associates book (Table 32)</b>		Yes			
<b>Associates event (Table 33 &amp; Table 34)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
<b>Associates journal (Table 35)</b>			Yes		
<b>Associates publisher (Table 36)</b>	Yes	Yes			
<b>Pages (Table 37)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Publication lifecycle (Table 38)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Evaluation panel (Table 39)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
<b>Peer reviewed (Table 40)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Table 41 Research output type compositions**

The Patent type has a number of properties that are particular to the type (in addition to the properties inherited the traits listed in Table 41):

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>filingDate</b>	Date	The date the patent was filed at the patent office
<b>approvalDate</b>	Date	The date the patent was approved
<b>patentNumber</b>	String	The patent number
<b>patentCountry</b>	Classification	The country classification of the country of the patent office, mapped to the COUNTRY scheme
<b>espaceNetUri</b>	String	Espacenet URL
<b>patentStatus</b>	Classificaton	Patent status for example: Published

**Table 42 Patent type properties**

The NonWrittenOutput class contains the following properties (in addition to the properties inherited the traits listed in Table 41):

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>disseminationDate</b>	Date	The date this output was disseminated
<b>description</b>	LocalizedString	A localized description of the output
<b>technicalInformation</b>	LocalizedString	A localized technical information description
<b>review</b>	ImpactReview	The impact review of this output
<b>externalReferences</b>	List of Source	The external references of this output. The source authority is mapped to the EXTERNAL_REFERENCE_AUTHORITY scheme

**Table 43 NonWrittenOutput properties**

The ImpactReview properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>impactDescription</b>	LocalizedString	A localized impact description
<b>researchContext</b>	LocalizedString	A localized description of the research context
<b>impactReferences</b>	List of Source	The impact references of this output. The source authority is mapped to the IMPACT_REFERENCE_AUTHORITY scheme

**Table 44 ImpactReview properties**

## 14.9 Dataset

In the following diagram, we've shown the UML class diagram for the classes that encapsulate the dataset concept. See chapter 14.2 for detailed information on the abstract entity class.

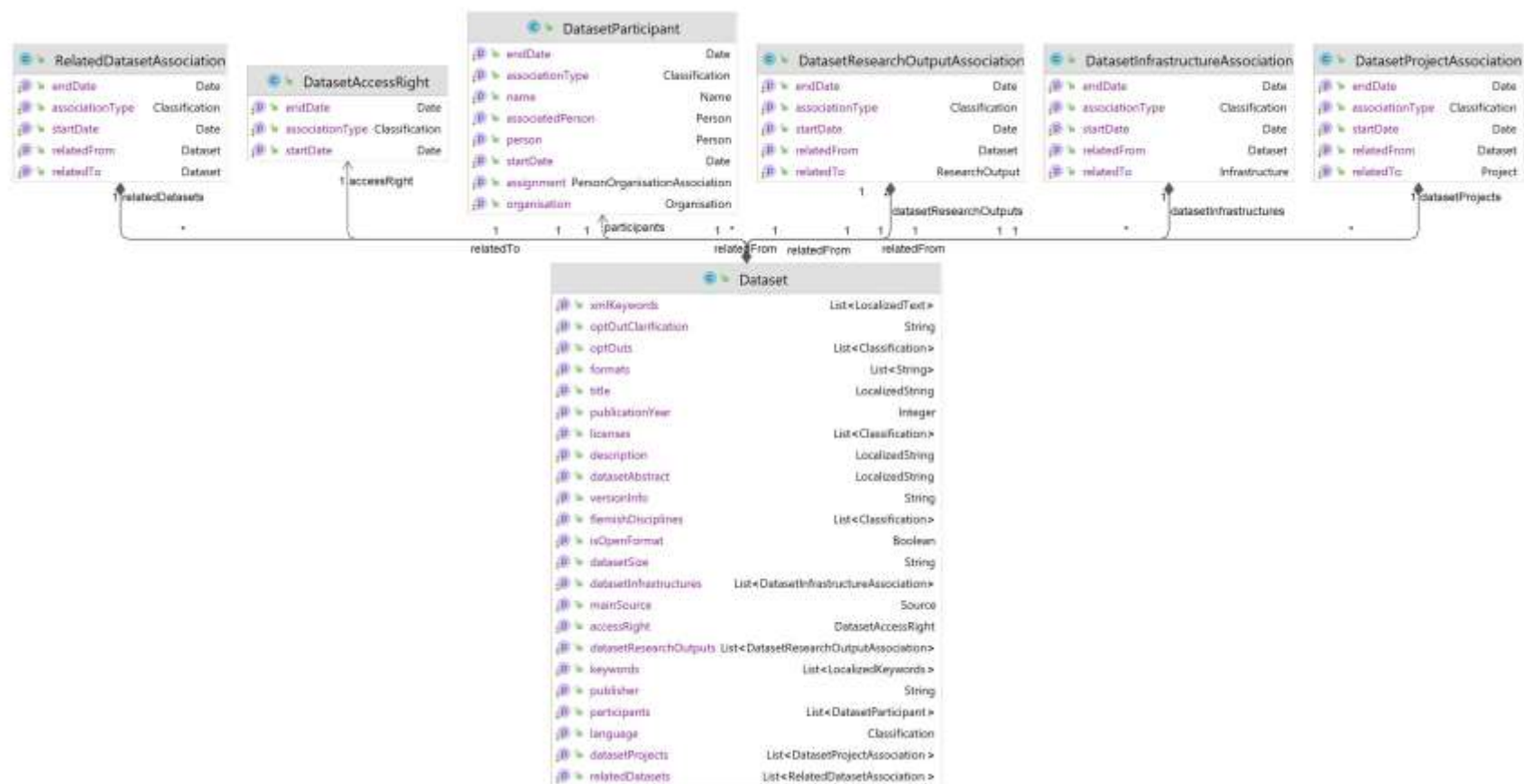


Figure 9 Dataset UML class diagram

The Dataset concept consists of the “Dataset”, “DatasetAccessRight” and “DatasetParticipant” class, “RelatedDatasetAssociation”, “DatasetResearchOutputAssociation”, “DatasetInfrastructureAssociation”, “DatasetProjectAssociation” association objects which are detailed below.

The dataset implementation properties:

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>xmlKeywords</b>	List of LocalizedText	Any number of xml keywords
<b>title</b>	LocalizedString	The localized title of the dataset
<b>OptOutClarification</b>	String	The clarification of the OptOuts
<b>OptOuts</b>	List<Classification>	The list of all the OptOuts
<b>Format</b>	List<String>	List of all the formats in the dataset
<b>PublicationYear</b>	Integer	The year the dataset has been published
<b>licenses</b>	List<Classification>	The list of the licenses. Licenses are delivered by SPDX
<b>Description</b>	LocalizedString	The dataset description
<b>datasetAbstract</b>	LocalizedString	The dataset abstract
<b>VersionInfo</b>	String	Version of the Dataset
<b>FlemishDisciplines</b>	List<Classification>	Any number of Flemish discipline codes relevant for the dataset, mapped to the FLEMISH_DISCIPLINE_CODE scheme
<b>isOpenFormat</b>	Boolean	Open format or not of the dataset
<b>datasetSize</b>	String	Free textfield to describe the size GB, MB, ...
<b>datasetInfrastructures</b>	List of DatasetInfrastructuresAssociation	Any number of dataset infrastructure associations
<b>mainSource</b>	Source	See chapter <a href="#">Source</a>
<b>AccessRight</b>	DatasetAccessRight	Access Right of the dataset, mapped to the DATASET_ACCESS_RIGHT scheme
<b>datasetResearchOutputs</b>	List of DatasetResearchOutputAssociations	Any number of related research output associations
<b>keywords</b>	List of LocalizedKeywords	Any number of free keywords (see chapter 14.14)
<b>Publisher</b>	String	Publisher of the dataset

<b>participants</b>	List of DatasetParticipant	Any number of dataset participants
<b>Language</b>	Classification	Languages mapped to the LANGUAGE classification
<b>datasetProjects</b>	List of DatasetProject Association	Any number of related project associations
<b>relatedDatasets</b>	List of related datasets	Any number of related dataset associations

**Table 45 Dataset properties**

The DatasetAccessRight properties:

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>endDate</b>	Date	End date
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_ACCESS_RIGHT scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	Start date

**Table 46 DatasetAccessRight properties**

A RelatedDatasetAssociation expresses a relation between two related datasets.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>relatedFrom</b>	Dataset	The related Dataset
<b>relatedTo</b>	Dataset	The related Dataset
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_TO_DATASET_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The end date

**Table 47 Infrastructure research output association properties**

The dataset participant relation captures both internal participants (i.e. managed directly by the data provider) and external participants (i.e. persons from other organisations).

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>assignment</b>	PersonOrganisationAssociation	Internal person relation to "assignment" enabling un-ambiguous organisation & person attribution.
<b>person</b>	Person	External Person relation directly to person instance, only person will be attributable.
<b>associatedPerson</b>	Person	Returns the Person from the assignment if available.
<b>organisation</b>	Organisation	Organisation relation directly to organisation instance, only organisation will be attributable
<b>groupAuthor</b>	String	Group author or consortium



<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_PERSON_PARTICIPATION_ROLE or DATASET_ORGANISATION_PARTICIPATION_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	Start date of the association
<b>endDate</b>	Date	End date of the association

**Table 48 Dataset participant properties**

A DatasetResearchOutputAssociation expresses a relation between a research output and an dataset.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>relatedFrom</b>	Dataset	The dataset
<b>relatedTo</b>	ResearchOutput	The related Research Output
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_TO_RESEARCH_OUTPUT_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The end date

**Table 49 Dataset research output association properties**

A DatasetInfrastructureAssociation expresses a relation between a dataset and an infrastructure.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>relatedFrom</b>	Dataset	The dataset
<b>relatedTo</b>	Infrastructure	The related Infrastructure
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_TO_INFRASTRUCTURE_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date
<b>endDate</b>	Date	The end date

**Table 50 Dataset research output association properties**

A DatasetProjectAssociation expresses a relation between a dataset and a project.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>relatedFrom</b>	Dataset	The dataset
<b>relatedTo</b>	ResearchOutput	The related Project
<b>associationType</b>	Classification	The association type, mapped to the DATASET_TO_PROJECT_ROLE scheme
<b>startDate</b>	Date	The start date

endDate	Date	The end date
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Table 51 Dataset project association properties

## 14.10 Classification Scheme & Classification

Each classification scheme consists of a number of associated hierarchical classifications. We've chosen to model classifications as inherently hierarchical since this is a fairly common usage and using classifications to describe this behaviour is very inefficient even though the recursive nature is appealing from a modelling perspective.

We've chosen a simple representation of classifications and schemes; the main reason for this is that any additional information from classifying both classifications and schemes is not needed in the FRIS system, even though that information makes sense in a modelling environment.

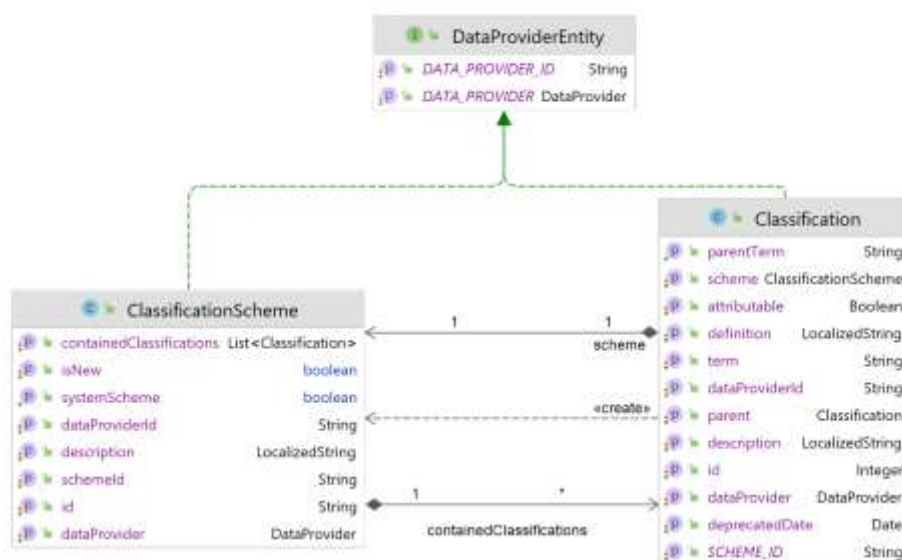


Figure 10 Classification scheme & classification UML class diagram

A classification scheme is equivalent to a SKOS<sup>4</sup> ConceptScheme and is a container for a collection of related classifications. Both entities have a surrogate identifier in order to allow changes in the natural identifiers without upsetting any object references.

Attribute	Data-type	Description
id	String	The classification scheme id, for all of the expected schemes this is identical to the scheme mapping name, i.e. COUNTRY, PROJECT_TYPE, etc.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/> Simple Knowledge Organisation System

<b>dataProvider</b>	DataProvider	A reference to the data-provider responsible for this entity
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The local, data-provider identifier
<b>schemeld</b>	String	The classification scheme id is a contextual scheme identifier, for example “iwDisciplineCode” in the case of the IWETO discipline code classification scheme.
<b>description</b>	LocalizedString	The scheme description is a short textual description of the meaning of the classification scheme, similar to the SKOS definition element.
<b>containedClassifications</b>	List of Classification	The list of classifications contained in this scheme

**Table 52 Classification scheme attributes**

A classification is equivalent to a SKOS Concept and typically expresses some form of formal categorisation.

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data-type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>id</b>	Integer	The managed entity id
<b>dataProvider</b>	DataProvider	A reference to the data-provider responsible for this entity
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The local, data-provider identifier
<b>term</b>	String	Classification term is a contextual meaningful identifier that is unique within the scope of the classification scheme; this identifier may be equivalent to a SKOS notation or a single word label. For example “B001” in the case of the “General biomedical sciences” IWETO discipline code.
<b>description</b>	LocalizedString	Description of the classification, for example “General biomedical sciences”.
<b>scheme</b>	ClassificationScheme	The scheme that this classification is part of
<b>parent</b>	Classification	The parent classification
<b>attributable</b>	Boolean	Specifies whether a particular classification is attributable/selectable.
<b>parentTerm</b>	String	Reference to parent classification
<b>definition</b>	LocalizedString	Short description
<b>deprecatedDate</b>	Date	End date regarding the validity of the classification

**Table 53 Classification attributes**

## **14.11 Physical Address**

Physical address entities may be created and managed independently of the entity relating to the physical address, though only via the web service ingestion service.

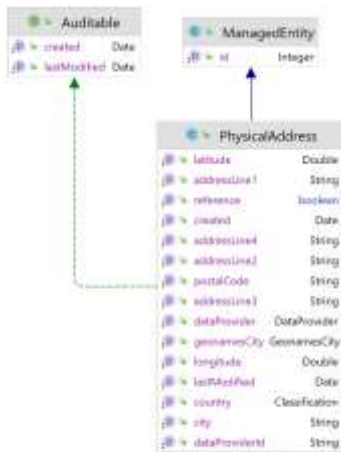


Figure 11 Physical address UML class diagram

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>id</b>	Integer	The managed entity id
<b>dataProvider</b>	DataProvider	A reference to the data-provider responsible for this entity
<b>dataProviderId</b>	String	The local, data-provider identifier
<b>addressLine1</b>	String	Must contain the campus
<b>addressLine2</b>	String	Must contain the building
<b>addressLine3</b>	String	Must contain the street and number
<b>addressLine4</b>	String	Not used
<b>postalCode</b>	String	The post code
<b>city</b>	String	The city
<b>country</b>	Classification	The country classification, mapped to the COUNTRY scheme
<b>created</b>	Date	The date the address was created
<b>lastModified</b>	Date	The date the address was last changed
<b>Latitude</b>	Double	Latitude coordinate
<b>Longitude</b>	Double	Longitued coordinate
<b>geonamesCity</b>	GeonamesCity	GeonamesCity identifier

Table 54 Physical address attributes

## 14.12 Electronic Address

Electronic address entities are solely created and managed as part of the owning entity.



Figure 12 Electronic address UML class diagram

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>id</b>	Integer	The managed entity id
<b>addressType</b>	Classification	The address type, mapped to the ELECTRONIC_ADDRESS scheme
<b>value</b>	String	The electronic address value
<b>created</b>	Date	The date the address was created
<b>lastModified</b>	Date	The date the address was last changed

Table 55 Electronic address association attributes

### 14.13 Source

The source concept encapsulates an alternate identity or representation of the entity.

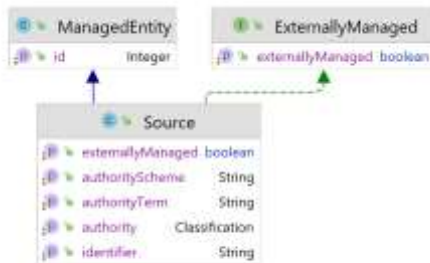


Figure 13 Source UML class diagram

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>id</b>	Integer	The managed entity id
<b>authority</b>	Classification	The authority classification that signifies this data-provider, mapped to the AUTHORITY scheme (unless overridden)
<b>identifier</b>	String	The external identifier
<b>externallyManaged</b>	Boolean	Whether a source instance is managed directly by a data-provider (true) or added by the FRIS system (false)

Table 56 Source attributes

## 14.14 Localized Keywords



Figure 14 LocalizedKeywords UML class diagram

Attribute	Data-type	Description
<b>id</b>	Integer	The managed entity id
<b>locale</b>	Locale	The locale for which the keywords are applicable
<b>keywords</b>	List of String	A list of free keywords