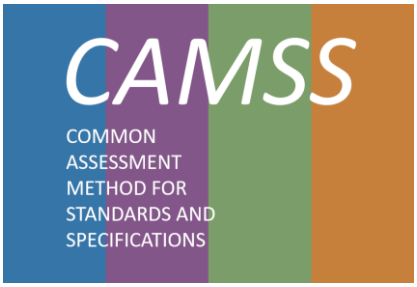

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Data on the Web Best Practices W3C[1]

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)[2]

[1] https://www.w3.org/TR/dwbp/

[2] https://www.w3.org/

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of the **Data on the Web Best Practices W3C** carried out by CAMSS using the CAMSS EIF assessment scenario. The purpose of this scenario is assessing the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)[3].

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Data on the Web Best Practices provides Best Practices related to the publication and usage of data on the Web designed to help support a self-sustaining ecosystem. Data should be discoverable and understandable by humans and machines. In short, following these Best Practices will facilitate interaction between publishers and consumers.

2.1. Interoperability Principles

Interoperability principles are fundamental behavioural aspects that drive interoperability actions. They are relevant to the process of establishing interoperable European public services. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

***The specification fully supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability*:**

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**
  There is no Member State that includes Data on the Web Best Practices W3C in their national catalogue with the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) aligned with at least 4 out of 5 sections of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)[4] factsheets.

The specification partially supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Openness**
  Data on the Web Best Practices is an open specification publicly available for study or use. In W3C, all the stakeholders have the opportunity for the development and approval process of the specification as a recommended standard. The specification is licensed on a (F)RAND and a royalty-free basis. W3C as an international community developing open standards supports this specification. Data on the Web Best Practices has a significant market acceptance which demonstrates that it is mature enough for its use. However, it can not be considered a specification for the creation of innovative solutions.

  Data on the Web Best Practices gives some advice on how to publish data on the web. However, it does not make data available on the Web or make it does not make available as structured data. So, this specification does not support any level of maturity of Tim Berners-Lee 5-star schema for Open Data.

[3] https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

[4] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/national-interoperability-framework-observatory-nifo/nifo-factsheets

- **Transparency**
  Data on the Web Best Practices gives some advice on how to publish data on the web. The usage of this best practice can help to implement solutions to foster the visibility of data and services of public administration. However, it is not related to the comprehensibility of administrative information, data or services and it is not related to the availability of interfaces with internal information systems. Therefore, these criteria is not applicable to this specification.

- **Reusability**
  This document about Data on the Web Best Practices is a business domain agnostic document that can be reused in a cross-domain way. Moreover, it is publicly available for implementation and use for free on W3C's webpage. However, there is no national or European platform with the document, Data on the web best practices, available for free.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**
  The Data on the Web Best Practices can apply to any technology that can publish data on the web. So it can be said that is idependent of any platform or technology The Best Practices are designed to meet the needs of information management staff, developers, and wider groups such as scientists interested in sharing and reusing research data on the Web. However, the purpose of this document is not related with data portability. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to this specification.

***The specification does not support the principles related to generic user needs and expectations*:**

- **User-centricity**
  The purpose of this document is not related to the once-only principle. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**
  The purpose of this document is not related to the e-accesibility. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

- **Security and privacy**
  The purpose of this document is not related to security and privacy of the data exchange. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to this specification.

- **Multilingualism**
  The purpose of this document is not related to the delivery of multilingual public services. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

The specification partially supports the foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations:

- **Administrative Simplification**
  The purpose of this document is not related to reduce administrative burden. However, it encourages and enables the continued expansion of the Web as a medium for the exchange of data. Best Practices cover different aspects related to data publishing and consumption, like data formats, data access, data identifiers and metadata. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Preservation of information**
  The purpose of this document is not related to long term preservation of electronic records. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**
  After carrying out information retrieval, no document or study has been found assessing the W3C Best Practices in terms of efficiency or effectiveness.

2.2. Interoperability Layers

The interoperability model which is applicable to all digital public services includes:
- Four layers of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical;
- A cross-cutting component of the four layers, 'integrated public service governance';
- A background layer, 'interoperability governance'.

The Specification supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**
  Data on the Web Best Practices W3C is already associated with EIRA ABBs in the European Library Of Specifications (ELIS). More specifically, it can define the interoperability aspects of the "Data Publication Component" and "Data Publication Service" ABBs of the EIRA Technical Infrastructure View.

  There are no Member States recommending this document in their ICT National Catalogues. After searching in the different official European websites, there is no evidence of any cross-border project that use Data on the Web Best Practices nor explicit agreements involving the usage of the specification. Moreover, there is no tool that assess the conformity of this specification.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**
  No evidences have been found of this document being included in a formal interoperability agreement between organisations involved in the European public services provision. Moreover, no assessment verifying the compliance of the Best Practices with the European standardisation regulation has been found.

- **Organisational interoperability**
  The purpose of W3C Best Practices is not related to the modelling of business processes nor to organisational interoperability.

- **Semantic Interoperability**
  This document does not define a cross-sector reusable data model, but it defines a Best Practices on how to publish data on the web. Moreover, it gives some advice on how to publish data on the web. However, it does not support the principles of linked open data.

- **Technical interoperability**
  This technical interoperability layer is covered by the core interoperability principle ''Openness''.

3. Assessment Results

This section presents an overview of the results of the CAMSS assessments for **Data on the Web Best Practices**. The CAMSS "Strength" indicator measures the reliability of the assessment by calculating the number of answered (applicable) criteria. On the other hand, the number of favourable answers and the number of unfavourable ones are used to calculate the "Automated Score" per category and an "Overall Score".

Category	Automated Score	Assessment Strength	# Favourable	# Unfavourable	# Not Applicable
Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	0%	100%	0	1	0
Core interoperability principles	81%	84%	13	3	3
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	0%	0%	0	0	4
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	0%	33%	0	1	2
Interoperability layers*	45%	91%	9	11	2
Overall Score	50%	72%	14	14	11

**The technical interoperability layer is covered by the criteria corresponding to the core interoperability principle ''Openness''.*

With a 72% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered representative of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 50% demonstrates that the specification barely supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

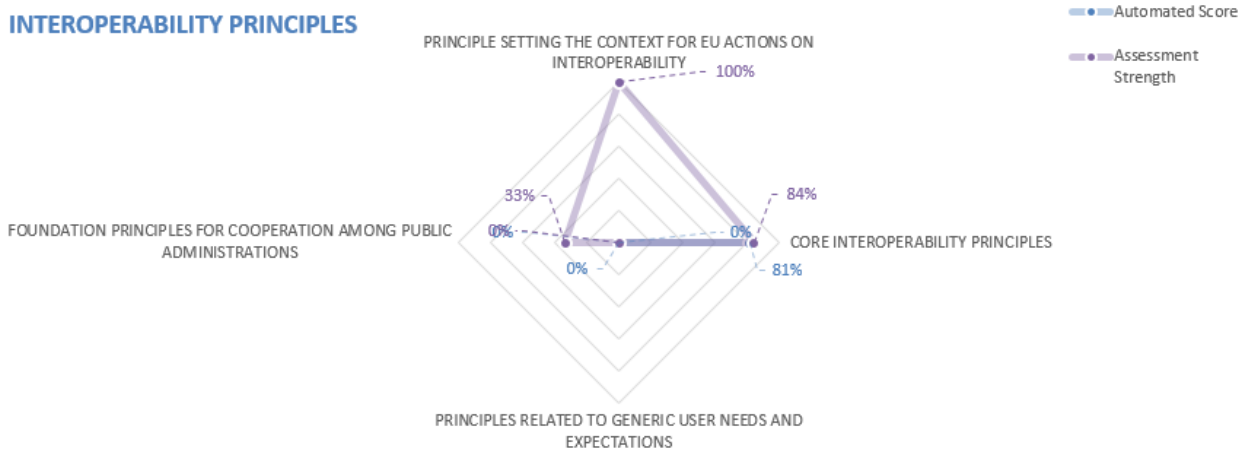

Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

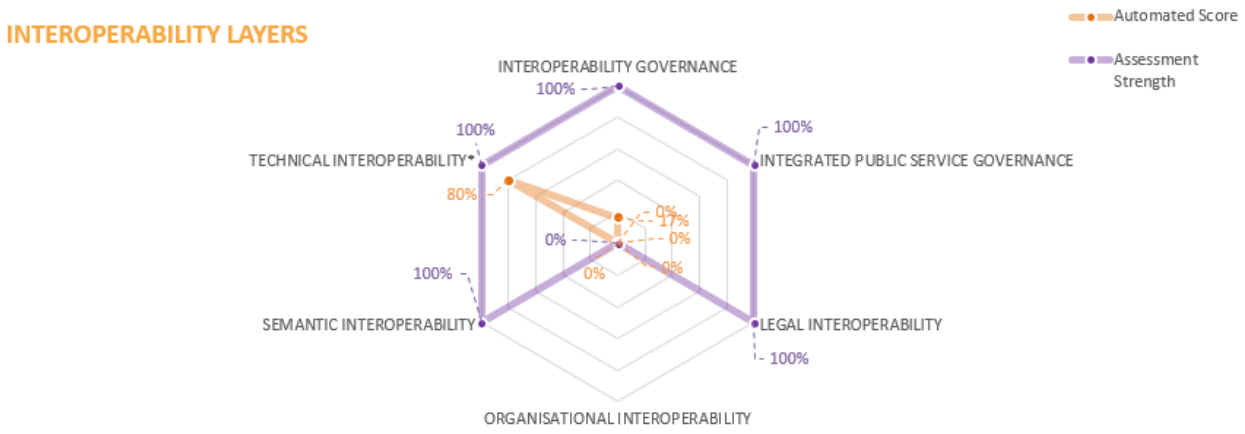

Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results