

## Lessons Learned:

The password of the **digirpro** user, which is the Linux system user, does not have any relation to the password of the **admin** user, which is the WEB user who can access the administrative part of the DiGIR provider. If you have not changed the password of the admin user during the installation of the DiGIR provider then it should be the default, i.e. **foobar1**.

You can reset the password of the **admin** user using the htpasswd tool of the Apache server. You have to login in the machine as the **digirpro** user and then execute the following command:

```
$ htpasswd <HOME DIRECTORY of digirpro>/apache2/conf/access.conf admin <THE NEW  
PASSWORD>
```

You can see the different options that are available for the htpasswd tool executing the command:  

```
$ htpasswd --help
```

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### Making the Darwin Core table

A valid date must be entered for DateLastModified (required) even if the date is unknown. I used "1000-01-01T01:00:00Z". (Datatype is Text in the Access Darwin Core table but is interpreted as DateTime by the access point of the Darwin Core profile.)

An entry for ScientificName is also required. I forgot to check that only records with a ScientificName were included. (In Access, ScientificName is not null and not "" (not a zero-length string).

The CoordinatePrecision access point has the description "An estimate of how tightly the collecting locality was specified; expressed as a distance, in meters, that corresponds to a radius around the latitude-longitude coordinates. Use NULL where precision is unknown, cannot be estimated, or is not applicable." I used the text "NULL". The datatype is numeric. The description meant for me to leave the field blank.

### Configuration Setup

Provider metadata: I used an "&" in my provider metadata (Biodiversity & Systematics instead of Biodiversity and Systematics). This shut down the GBIF portal.

Mapping: While not required, I gave all the fields in our Darwin Core table the same name as their corresponding Darwin Core profile access point (no spaces between words). Setup was able to map them automatically. It also put default datatypes under Type. I thought I was through. I didn't realize that the Type means the datatype of the field in our Darwin Core table and needs to be changed if different from the default. If a datatype is not correct, a GBIF portal query will give the number of records matched but will not return any records.

When I was trying to troubleshoot the configuration setup I made a change, saved it, and then queried the GBIF portal. I got inconsistent results because DiGIR caches the information it provides to GBIF. I should have made the change, saved it, and then flushed the cache by stopping and restarting the DiGIR provider before querying the GBIF portal.

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You can modify resource metadata at any time, through the Provider software. (You have to restart the provider or web server, however, to clear the cache for the changes to appear when queried.)

### Host name vs. provider name:

- Often the same.
- List the overarching organization as the host, and the sub-unit (department, division) as the provider.

Provider:

- `<abstract> DiGIR data provider for the University of Alabama Department of Biological Sciences Biodiversity & Systematics </abstract>`

Resource:

- `<name>University of Alabama Herbarium (UNA)</name>`

Resource: `<code>UNAHerbarium</code>` or UNAPlants or UNA\_VasPlants

- This is where you differentiate between different databases/resources.
- If in the future the Biodiversity & Systematics department made their Herpetology collections available, they might be `<code>UAHerps</code>` with all of the same provider and host info.
- If you look at other providers that have multiple resources, you'll see examples.
- Although it is true that UNA is the code for the UA herbarium, you'll have added naming flexibility if you ever split up the database or modify collections.
- The common understanding is that each resource should be described in a way to make it uniquely identifiable from another resource.

Resource: `<useRestriction>`

- KU example: KU data records may be used by individual researchers or research groups, but they may not be repackaged, resold, or redistributed in any form without the express written consent of a curatorial staff member of the KU Mammal Collection. If any of these records are used in an analysis or report, the provenance of the original data must be acknowledged and KUNHM notified. The University of Kansas Museum of Natural History and its staff are not responsible for damages, injury or loss due to the use of these data.

## Subspecies and Scientific Names:

International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN).

It says that is OK to can call

***Oxalis dillenii* subsp. *parviflora* var. *alabamensis***

***Oxalis dillenii* var. *alabamensis*** for short.

With more than three names, they left out the third name, and named the fourth in the subspecies field. Turn the all records into trinomials.

Record both subspecies and varieties in the subspecies field, as well as rank.