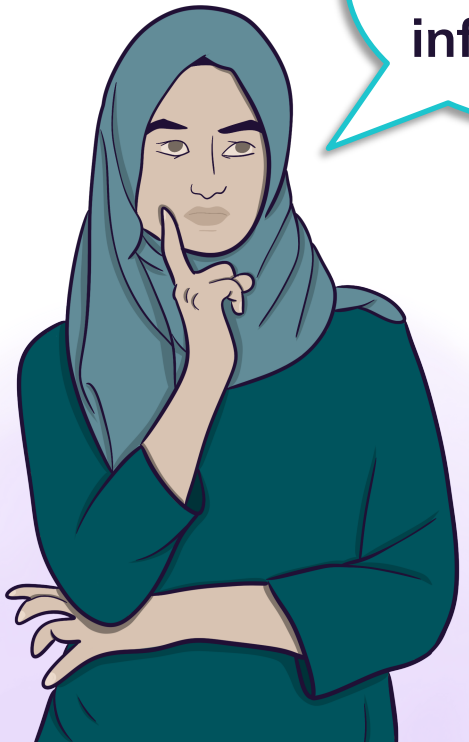
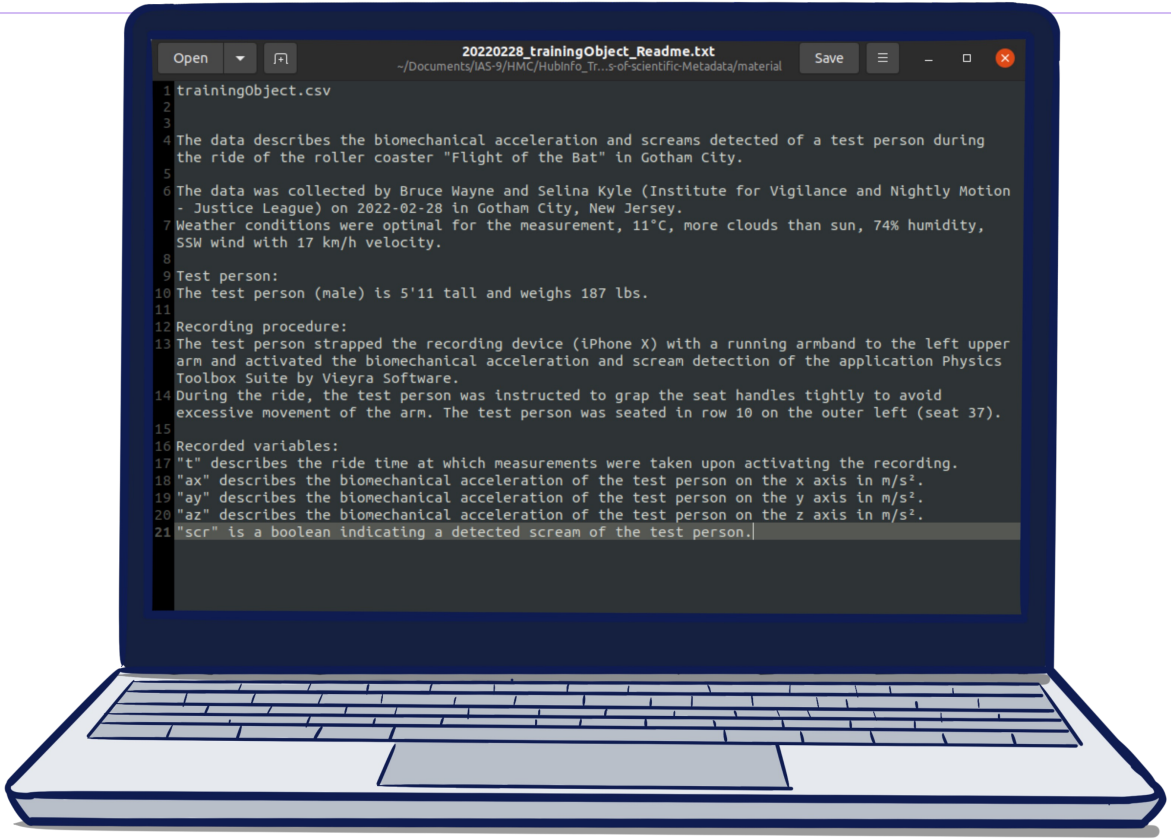
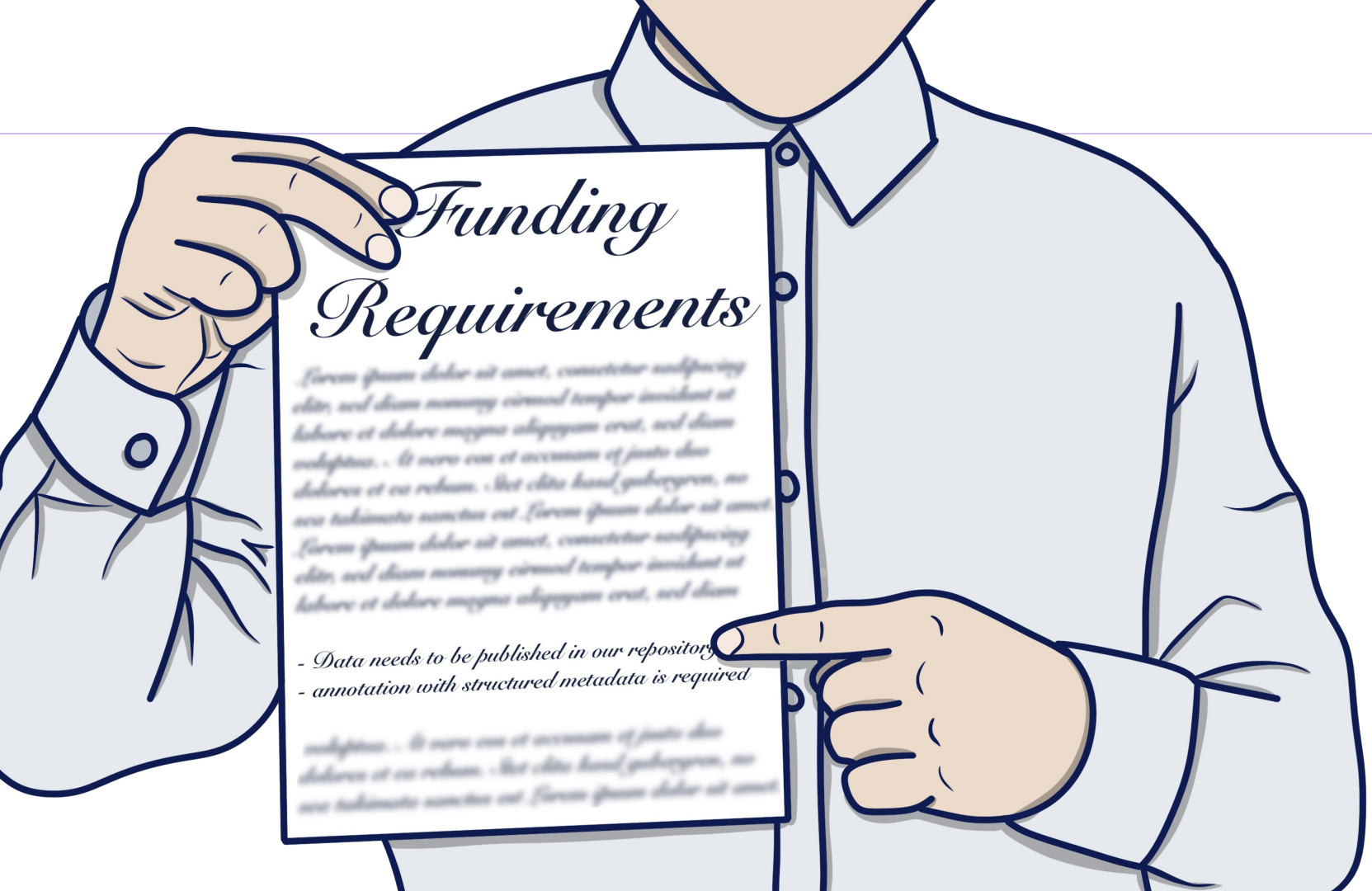
Challenge 2 & Challenge 3



	A	B	C	D	E
1	t	ax	ay	az	scr
	0	0.3931848	-0.1593144	-0.4178079	0
	0.01	0.3957354	-0.15696	-0.4242825	0
	0.04	0.4138839	-0.1547037	-0.429678	0
	0.05	0.4415481	-0.1512702	-0.4325229	0
	0.06	0.4741173	-0.1488177	-0.434583	0
	0.08	0.5021739	-0.1521531	-0.4285008	0
8	0.1	0.5247369	-0.1669662	-0.420849	0
9	0.11	0.5421987	-0.1813869	-0.4160421	0
10	0.14	0.5506353	-0.1947285	-0.4094694	0
11	0.15	0.5538726	-0.203067	-0.4057416	0
12	0.16	0.5534802	-0.2035575	-0.4056435	0
13	0.17	0.5527935	-0.1961019	-0.4098618	0
14	0.2	0.558189	-0.1908045	-0.4121181	0
15	0.21	0.5764356	-0.1865862	-0.4162383	0
16	0.22	0.589581	-0.18639	-0.4258521	0
17	0.25	0.6049827	-0.1941399	-0.4243806	0
18	0.26	0.619992	-0.206991	-0.4192794	0
19	0.27	0.6320583	-0.2191554	-0.4092732	0
20	0.3	0.6392196	-0.2279844	-0.3975993	0
21	0.31	0.6465771	-0.2317122	-0.3908304	0
22	0.32	0.6583491	-0.2291616	-0.3950487	0
23	0.34	0.6725736	-0.2220984	-0.4050549	0


Open
20220228_trainingObject_Readme.txt
~/Documents/IAS-9/HMC/HubInfo_Tr...s-of-scientific-Metadata/material
Save
trainingObject.csv
The data describes the biomechanical acceleration and screams detected of a test person during the ride of the roller coaster "Flight of the Bat" in Gotham City.
The data was collected by Bruce Wayne and Selina Kyle (Institute for Vigilance and Nightly Motion - Justice League) on 2022-02-28 in Gotham City, New Jersey.
Weather conditions were optimal for the measurement, 11°C, more clouds than sun, 74% humidity, SSW wind with 17 km/h velocity.
Test person:
The test person (male) is 5'11 tall and weighs 187 lbs.
Recording procedure:
The test person strapped the recording device (iPhone X) with a running armband to the left upper arm and activated the biomechanical acceleration and scream detection of the application Physics Toolbox Suite by Vieyra Software.
During the ride, the test person was instructed to grap the seat handles tightly to avoid excessive movement of the arm. The test person was seated in row 10 on the outer left (seat 37).
Recorded variables:
"t" describes the ride time at which measurements were taken upon activating the recording.
"ax" describes the biomechanical acceleration of the test person on the x axis in m/s².
"ay" describes the biomechanical acceleration of the test person on the y axis in m/s².
"az" describes the biomechanical acceleration of the test person on the z axis in m/s².
"scr" is a boolean indicating a detected scream of the test person.


Funding
Requirements
- Data needs to be published in our repository
- annotation with structured metadata is required

CHALLENGE 2:

Identify Metadata in README.txt

CHALLENGE 2: IDENTIFY METADATA IN README.TXT

You cannot make sense of the data you got from your collaborators. You ask them for supplemental information and they send you the following **README file** (see below).

- Read the README carefully.
- In the group, **discuss**, **decide** and **prioritize** which information in the text are valuable experimental metadata.
- **Mark up the valuable information.** In markdown you can mark up the respective words with "==".
  Example: `==This text will be highlighted==`

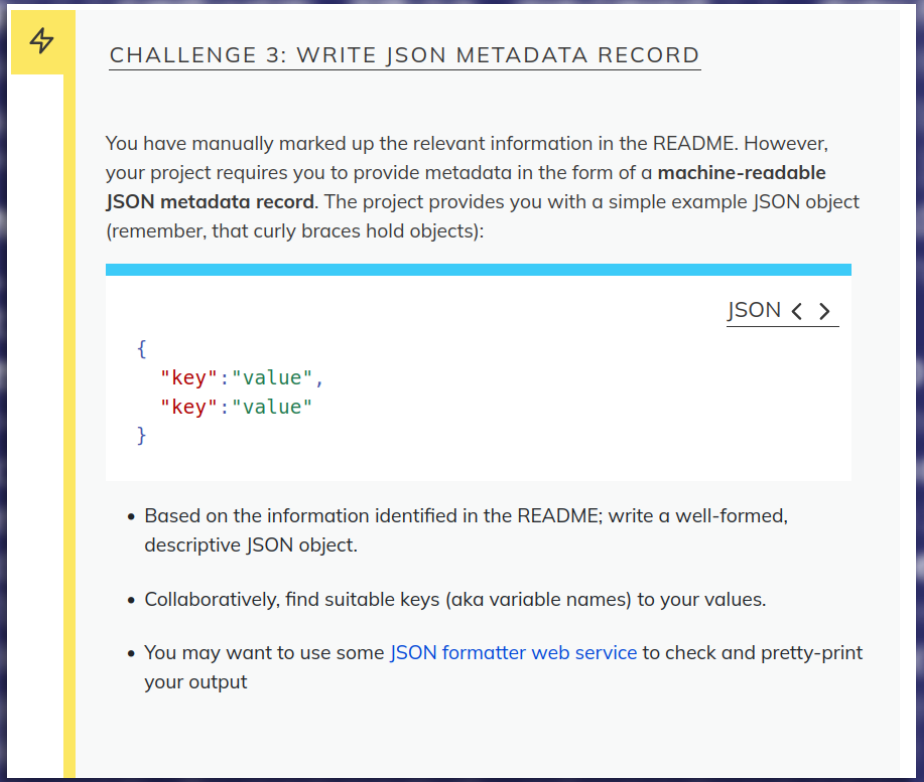
You can download the README as TXT file **HERE**

README_exampleDataObject.txt

```
This README file describes the data in trainingObject.csv

The data describes the biomechanical acceleration and scream

The data was collected by Bruce Wayne and Selina Kyle (Insti

The test person (male) is 5'11 tall and weighs 187 lbs.
```

CHALLENGE 3:

Write JSON Metadata Record



CHALLENGE 3: WRITE JSON METADATA RECORD

You have manually marked up the relevant information in the README. However, your project requires you to provide metadata in the form of a **machine-readable JSON metadata record**. The project provides you with a simple example JSON object (remember, that curly braces hold objects):

JSON

```
{
  "key":"value",
  "key":"value"
}
```

- Based on the information identified in the README; write a well-formed, descriptive JSON object.
- Collaboratively, find suitable keys (aka variable names) to your values.
- You may want to use some JSON formatter web service to check and pretty-print your output

DISCLAIMER

This slide deck is part of the Lesson

Fundamentals of Scientific Metadata: Why Context Matters

published on **The Carpentries Incubator**.

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You can find more information about this course on **Github**.

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