Table S3: Additional details to the framework schematic provided in Fig. 3. The steps provide guiding steps on how to recreate the Svalbox DMDb elsewhere.

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| **Element**  Submission | **Description**  Data submitted to the Svalbox DMDb require a standardised folder structure as well as metadata form. | **Steps, softwares and tools**   1. Set up standardised folder structure:    * input folder with input data.    * metashape folder with processing data.    * export folder with exported data assets.    * processing reports (pdf and html).    * description.txt description file (which provides a geological description of the data).    * Overview image    * Metadata.yaml configuration 2. Export required data products from within the processing software (processing reports, mesh for outline calculation). Alternatively, document processing parameters manually. 3. Fill out metadata configuration file. |  |
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| Quality control | All data packages are quality controlled. | 1. Check standardised folder structure and make sure all required files are there. 2. Access processing data and quality assure the project. Some examples include: a. Is the project correctly georeferenced and registered? b. Are there any technical issues? c. Are processing parameters correctly applied and described in the configuration file? 3. Assure that the metadata configuration file uses parameters and value options correctly, revise if needed. |  |
| Data packaging | Package data sets and upload. | 1. Upload textured mesh to SketchFab, V3Geo (or other online visualisation platforms). 2. Append resource identifier (e.g., SketchFab or V3Geo ID) to metadata configuration file. 3. Calculate outline/footprint of DOM using PDAL, GDAL, or raster-to-vector tools (for DEMs/orthomosaics). 4. Append footprint/outline coordinates to metadata configuration file. |  |
| Data archiving | Archiving of the data package to long term storage data repositories. | 1. Archive each folder within the standardised folder structure into a ZIP file. 2. Upload ZIP files and root folder files to data repository and register data set with a DOI. 3. Append registered DOI to metadata configuration file. |  |
| Metadata DB | Archiving metadata to geospatial database. | 1. Append metadata configuration file to the database table as a new row (or feature as it is called in QGIS/ArcGIS). The footprint coordinates are used as the row geometry. |  |
| API access | Provides mobile apps, developers’ frameworks, management tools, and software access to use the data. | 1. Metadata access is provided | through the ArcGIS Server REST API service at <https://svalbox.unis.no/arcgis/rest/services/>    * ArcGIS REST APIs are described here: | <https://developers.arcgis.com/rest/>    * Please note that other Web-GIS | platforms such as QGIS Server may be used instead. 2. Data archive access is provided | by the API provided by the data | repository, which for Zenodo is documented here: <https://developers.zenodo.org/> | |
| Visualisation & Interpretation | Access, visualise and interpret the Svalbox DMDb data. | * GIS-capable softwares (e.g., QGIS, ArcGIS Pro, Schlumberger Petrel, etc.) can directly integrate the metadata from the ArcGIS Server REST API. * Digital geology software solutions (e.g., VRGS, MOSIS, LIME), pointcloud (e.g., CloudCompare) and mesh (e.g., Paraview, Blender) softwares can open the exported data assets; some can download the data directly from online solutions such as SketchFab and V3Geo. |  |
| Data portals | Data portals make it easier to find and search the data. | Examples that provide access to Svalbox DMDb data include:   * <http://www.svalbox.no> (Svalbox data portal) * <https://geokart.npolar.no/geologi/GeoSvalbard/> (NPI GeoSvalbard) |  |