

# Research Data Management

**NI4O-Europe Toolbox  
and good practices at EOSC**

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**Go to [menti.com](https://www.menti.com)**

**code: 3709 4826**



# **Open and FAIR Research Data Management**

# About research data

- What is research data?

*what has been used or generated (including software) during research process and support/validate its findings*

- Why manage research data?

- Data are understandable, re-usable and reproducible

- Avoid data loss

- Get credit

- Avoid fraudulent/ bad science

# Who is involved

## Researchers

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- Quality data
- Follow best practices
- Comply with RDM policies
- Credits

## Research Performing Organisations

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- Research Excellence
- Scholarly Communication
- Monitor research
- Support research conduct



## Research Funding Organisations

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- Monitor research
- Better control of funds
- Research excellence
- Innovation

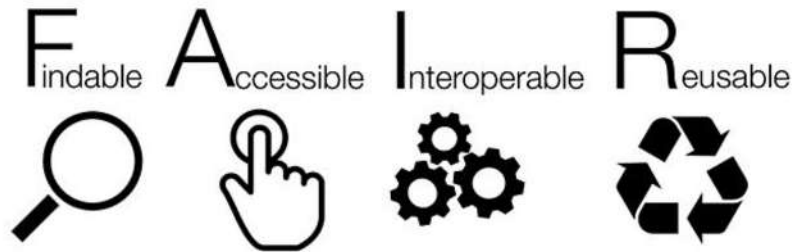
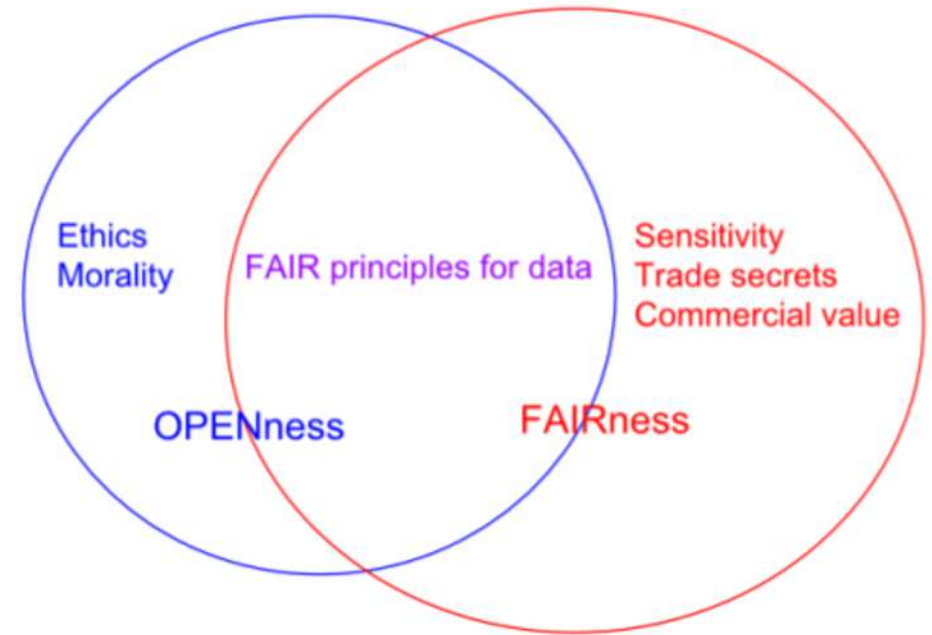
## Service Providers

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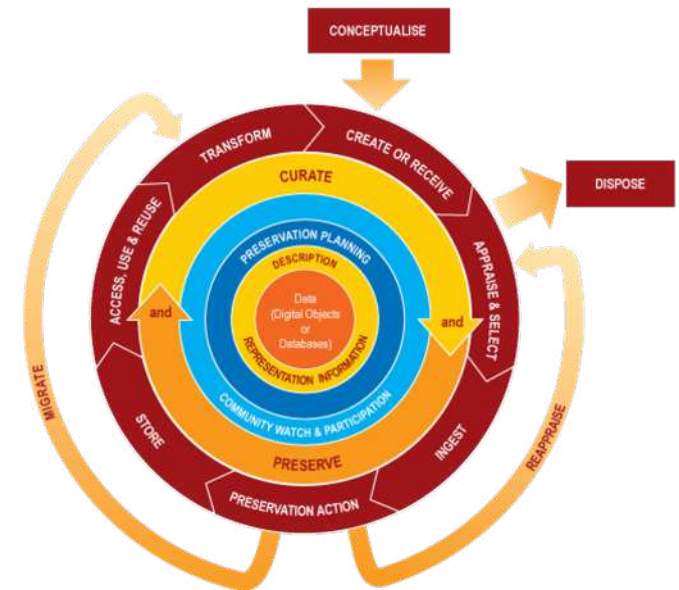
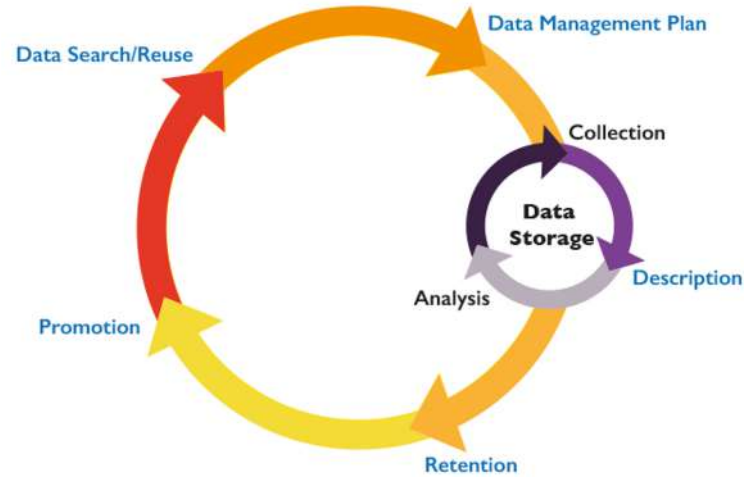
- Apply standards and best practices
- New tools
- Data-intensive activities

# Open and FAIR

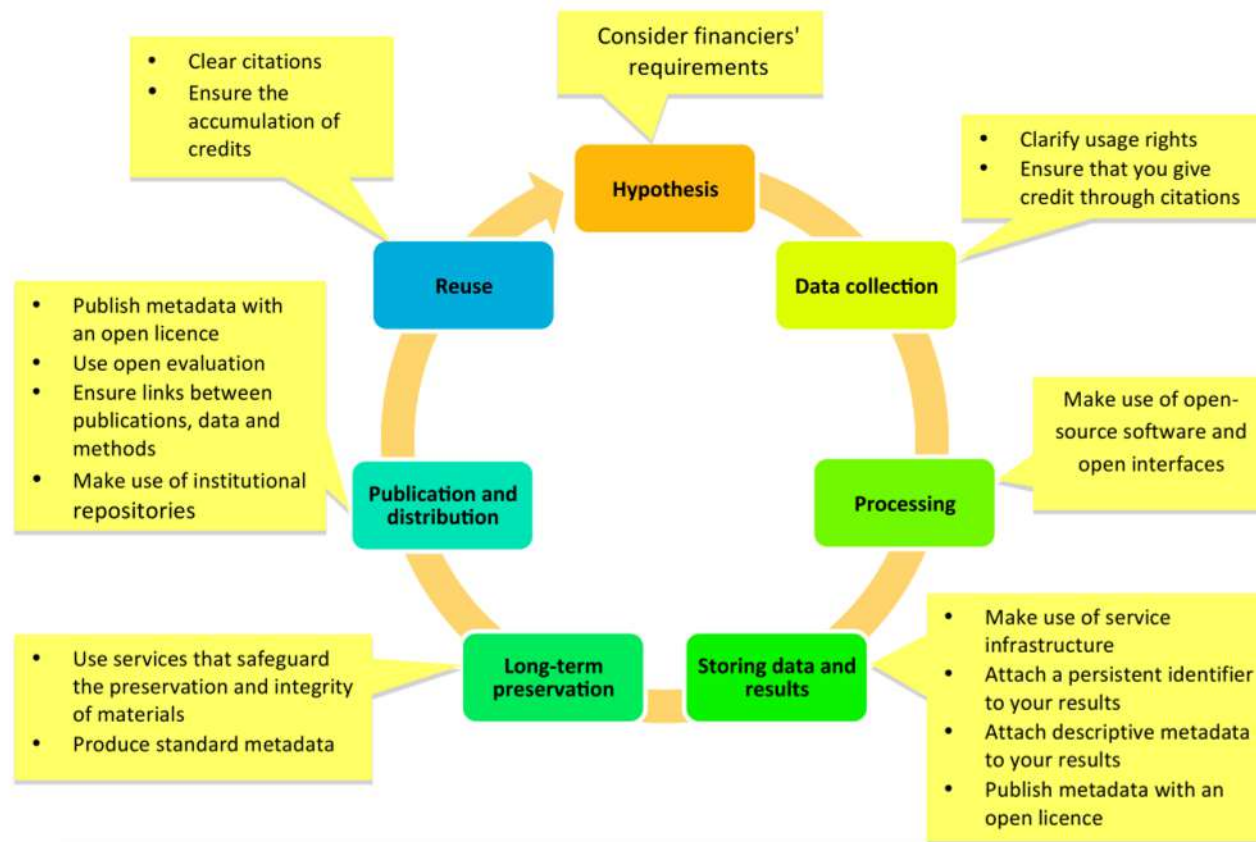
ACCESS	READER RIGHTS	REUSE RIGHTS	COPYRIGHTS	AUTHOR POSTING RIGHTS	AUTOMATIC POSTING	MACHINE READABILITY	ACCESS
	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website with no delay	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, supporting data (including format and semantic markup) & citations may be accessed via API, with instructions publicly posted	
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author retains/publisher grants broad rights, including author reuse (e.g., of figures in presentations/teaching, creation of derivatives) and authorization rights (for others to use)	Author may post some version (determined by publisher) to any repository or website with no delay	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be accessed via API, with instructions publicly posted	
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	—	Author may post some version (determined by the publisher)	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled without special permission or registration, with instructions publicly posted	
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	Some reuse rights beyond fair use for some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid models")	Author retains/publisher grants limited rights for author reuse (e.g., of figures in presentations/teaching, creation of derivatives)	Author may post some version (determined by publisher) to certain repositories or websites, with or without delays	Journals make copies of some, but not all, articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled with permission, with instructions publicly posted	
	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use (idealogy) or other limitations or exceptions to copyright (All Rights Reserved)	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to any repositories or websites at any time	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	No full text articles available for crawling	



# RDM lifecycles



# Open Science Practices



(Open Science and Research Initiative, 2014)



**Plan**

# Plan – Costing RDM

## *Plan data management of research activities following research data lifecycle steps*

- ❑ Costing RDM
  - ❑ **Preparing (DMP)**
  - ❑ **Data collection**, eg database, formatting, transcription, etc
  - ❑ **Data documentation**, eg data description, metadata
  - ❑ **Data storage and back-up**
  - ❑ **Data access and security**, eg TTP, encryption
  - ❑ **Data sharing & reuse**, eg anonymization, copyright, cleaning, digitization
  - ❑ **Overall**, eg roles & responsibilities

# Plan – Costs for management and curation

 OpenAIRE

## What will it cost to manage and share my data?

✓ What to cost in?



**Infrastructure costs**

- Digitisation
- Storage
- Licensing and Security
- Sharing and Re-use
- Archiving

... and

**Skills costs**

- Data wrangling
- Description and Documentation
- Metadata generation
- Formatting and Cleaning
- Consent and Anonymisation

 **A Data Management Plan (DMP) can help to identify activities and potential costs at the outset of your project. Identifying RDM costs before you begin the project ensures that you will be able to request adequate funds to support good data management and enable data sharing.**

**Things to consider...**

- Eligible costs:** When applying for funding, remember that there are typically two types of eligible costs: 'Direct costs', usually referring to staff time, travel, equipment, etc., and 'Indirect costs', generally covering things like administrative and financial management.
- Avoid 'double dipping':** Most funders will cover justifiable costs related to RDM. However, if something is covered by indirect costs (e.g. institutional storage) you can't also claim it as a direct cost. Check with your institution on how best to include these in grant proposals.



**Useful costing guides:**

- OpenAIRE: [How to identify and assess Research Data Management \(RDM\) costs](#)
- LCRDM: [Guide Research Data Management and Costs](#)
- Horizon 2020: [Costing Guide](#)
- UK Data Service: [Data management costing tool and checklist](#)

## Estimating costs RDM tool

DMP PHASE	ACTIVITY	COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	COSTS
Preparing	<b>Make a Data Management Plan</b>	<p>Make a DMP before you start creating data; make decisions about managing your data. You can find the template for H2020 DMPs <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Check if there is a department within your organization to support data management planning.</p>	2 hrs to 2 days, depending on the complexity of your project
1. Data Collection	<b>Acquiring External datasets</b>	<p>Your library may be able to help you acquire a license to a crucial database</p> <p>Do you plan to use existing data, and is the data available at a commercial partner?</p> <p>in research data repositories, data can be available at no or low costs</p>	<b>Example:</b> A faculty licence on a database for macro-economic analysis: €18,000/y

**Activity: Go to menti and answer the questions based on the following resource**

<https://www.openaire.eu/how-to-comply-to-h2020-mandates-rdm-costs>

# Plan – Costs for publishing and IP application

OPEN@APC ABOUT OLAP SERVER GITHUB INTACT

The Open APC initiative releases data sets on fees paid for Open Access journal articles by universities and research institutions under an Open Database License.

Select a region from the map or use the list below to view APC data for individual institutions.  
You may also browse the following aggregated collections:

- The [OpenAPC](#) data set is an aggregation of all institutional APC data.
- The [Transformative Agreements](#) dataset contains articles published under transformative deals such as the Springer



- Browse from the list
- Contribute

<https://www.intact-project.org/openapc/>



- Select a type of protection
  - Copyright, design, patent, trade mark, utility
  - Application, registration, annuity, examination

<http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/node/26>

# IP agreements

## IP Toolkit for Universities and PRIs: IP Commercialization and Knowledge Transfer

The IP Toolkit is designed to help universities and PRIs with knowledge/technology transfer and IP commercialization. It provides university managers, knowledge transfer officers and researchers with a baseline with which to develop their own entrepreneurial approach to IP management.

- Model agreements [DOC](#)
- Academic intellectual asset map [DOC](#)
- Hypothetical case studies [DOC](#)



- Material transfer agreements
- Provision of material
- Possession of material
- Safety
- Use of material
- New IP
- Publications
- ...

### Material Transfer Agreement – Academic

IN THIS AGREEMENT, effective as of the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, [year]

<sup>\*2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, a <sup>\*3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, located at <sup>\*4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ("the Owner")

AND

<sup>\*</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, located at \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>\*5</sup> ("the Recipient")

AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

#### BACKGROUND:

- The Owner owns or has rights to the Material.
- The Recipient has asked the Owner to provide a sample of the Material to the Recipient.

#### 1. MEANINGS

# Plan – DMPs 1/3

## What is a DMP?

Deliverable and “living” document

documents processes undertaken throughout data management lifecycle, including costs



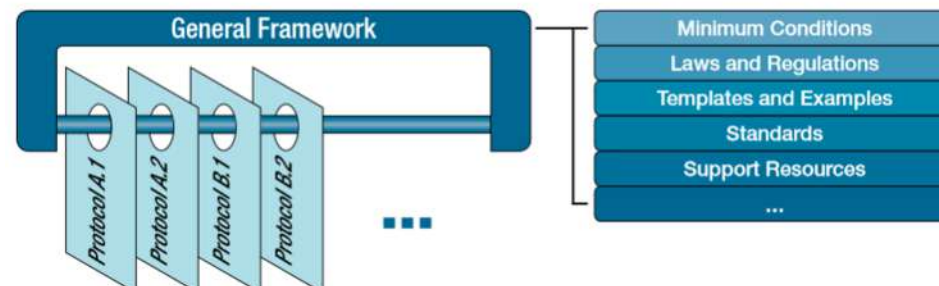
## What is not a DMP?

Research assessment method

# Plan – DMPs 2/3

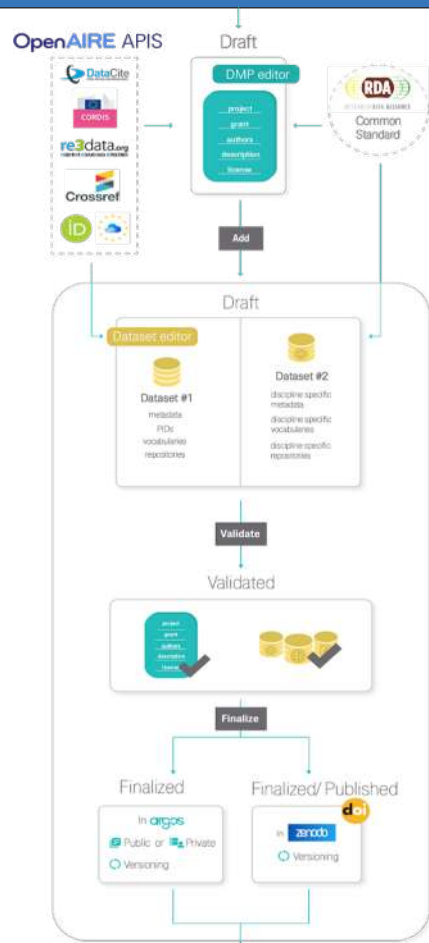
- Depends on the funder/institution requirements
- Differences in research communities
  - Formats, standards, documentation etc

-> Minimum requirements: Science Europe – **DDPs** (Domain Data Protocols)



Activity: Go to Menti and answer the questions

# Plan DMPs 3/3



- ❑ ARGOS is an open source, configurable and extensible tool for planning Research Data Management (RDM) activities according to Open Access & FAIR data policies.
- ❑ Website: <https://argos.openaire.eu/>



# The case of H2020 DMP template

**SUMMARY TABLE 1**

**FAIR Data Management at a glance: issues to cover in your Horizon 2020 DMP**

This table provides a summary of the Data Management Plan (DMP) issues to be addressed, as outlined above.

<b>DMP component</b>	<b>Issues to be addressed</b>
<b>1. Data summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State the purpose of the data collection/generation</li><li>• Explain the relation to the objectives of the project</li><li>• Specify the types and formats of data generated/collected</li><li>• Specify if existing data is being re-used (if any)</li><li>• Specify the origin of the data</li><li>• State the expected size of the data (if known)</li><li>• Outline the data utility: to whom will it be useful</li></ul>
<b>2. FAIR Data</b> 2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Outline the discoverability of data (metadata provision)</li><li>• Outline the identifiability of data and refer to standard identification mechanism. Do you make use of persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers?</li><li>• Outline naming conventions used</li><li>• Outline the approach towards search keyword</li><li>• Outline the approach for clear versioning</li><li>• Specify standards for metadata creation (if any). If there are no standards in your discipline describe what type of metadata will be created and how</li></ul>

# The case of H2020 DMP template

<p>2.2 Making data openly accessible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify which data will be made openly available? If some data is kept closed provide rationale for doing so</li> <li>Specify how the data will be made available</li> <li>Specify what methods or software tools are needed to access the data? Is documentation about the software needed to access the data included? Is it possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open source code)?</li> <li>Specify where the data and associated metadata, documentation and code are deposited</li> <li>Specify how access will be provided in case there are any restrictions</li> </ul>
<p>2.3 Making data interoperable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the interoperability of your data. Specify what data and metadata vocabularies, standards or methodologies you will follow to facilitate interoperability.</li> <li>Specify whether you will be using standard vocabulary for all data types present in your data set, to allow inter-disciplinary interoperability? If not, will you provide mapping to more commonly used ontologies?</li> </ul>
<p>2.4. Increase data re-use (through clarifying licences)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify how the data will be licenced to permit the widest reuse possible</li> <li>Specify when the data will be made available for re-use. If applicable, specify why and for what period a data embargo is needed</li> <li>Specify whether the data produced and/or used in the project is useable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project? If the re-use of some data is restricted, explain why</li> <li>Describe data quality assurance processes</li> <li>Specify the length of time for which the data will remain re-usable</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Allocation of resources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimate the costs for making your data FAIR. Describe how you intend to cover these costs</li> <li>Clearly identify responsibilities for data management in your project</li> <li>Describe costs and potential value of long term preservation</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Data security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address data recovery as well as secure storage and transfer of sensitive data</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Ethical aspects</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be covered in the context of the ethics review, ethics section of DoA and ethics deliverables. Include references and related technical aspects if not covered by the former</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Other</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management that you are using (if any)</li> </ul>

**Create / Collect**

# Find / Collect

OpenAIRE EXPLORE

SEARCH SHARE LINK CONTENT PROVIDERS

Search in OpenAIRE for scholarly works

32mi publications, 2mi research data, 3mi other research products, 105K software from 16K content providers and 18 funders linked together for an integrated discovery of research outcomes

Explore Share Link

Browse the service: <https://explore.openaire.eu/>

BIP! Finder

Enter keywords to retrieve articles... Find!

Order by:  Popularity  Influence  Year Combine with keyword relevance:  Yes  No

<https://bip.imsi.athenarc.gr/>

# Create / Collect

## ❑ Metadata -> Standards

- ❑ For discovery (minimum)
- ❑ For interoperability (rich)
  
- ❑ General or Domain specific
  
- ❑ For different outputs, eg instruments

## ❑ Include PIDs

Recommended Minimum Metadata Elements
The following are recommended as a minimum set of metadata elements. It is important to may choose to use more elements based on the needs of your project.
<b>Title/Name</b> – Name given to the resource.
<b>Description</b> – A description of the resource and its spatial, temporal or subject coverage.
<b>Format</b> – File format, physical medium, dimensions of the resource, or hardware and software.
<b>Metadata</b> – Description of the metadata to be provided along with the generated data and found.
<b>Identifier</b> – A unique identification assigned to the resource.
<b>Rights Holder</b> – The entities or persons who hold the rights to the data.
<b>Rights</b> – Information about the rights held in and over the resource.
<b>Contact Information</b> – Identity of, and means to communicate with persons or entities as

OpenAIRE-Field	Metadata Element	Refinement by Vocabulary
Title (M)	datacite:title	title type
Creator (M)	datacite:creator	name type
Contributor (MA)	datacite:contributor	name type contributor type
Funding Reference (MA)	oaire:fundingReference	funderIdentifier type
Alternate Identifier (R)	datacite:alternateIdentifier	alternateIdentifier type
Related Identifier (R)	datacite:relatedIdentifier	relatedIdentifier type relation type resourceType general
Embargo Period Date (MA)	datacite:date	date type
Language (MA)	dc:language	IETF BCP 47, ISO 639-3
Publisher (MA)	dc:publisher	
Publication Date (M)	datacite:date	date type
Resource Type (M)	oaire:resourceType	COAR Resource Type Vocabulary
Description (MA)	dc:description	
Format (R)	dc:format	
Resource Identifier (M)	datacite:identifier	Identifier type
Access Rights (M)	datacite:rights	COAR Access Right Vocabulary
Source (R)	dc:source	
Subject (MA)	datacite:subject	
License Condition (R)	oaire:licenseCondition	
Coverage (R)	dc:coverage	
Size (C)	datacite:size	
Geo Location (C)	datacite:geoLocation	
Resource Version (R)	oaire:version	COAR Version Vocabulary
File Location (MA)	oaire:file	
Citation Title (R)	oaire:citationTitle	
Citation Volume (R)	oaire:citationVolume	
Citation Issue (R)	oaire:citationIssue	
Citation Start Page (R)	oaire:citationStartPage	
Citation End Page (R)	oaire:citationEndPage	
Citation Edition (R)	oaire:citationEdition	

<https://openaire-guidelines-for-literature-repository-managers.readthedocs.io/en/v4.0.0/>

# Why metadata



<http://opengeospatial.github.io/e-learning/metadata/text/main.html>

## Attributes

Type	Value
External Id	SAMN15743948
INSDC center name	CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology
INSDC first public	2020-08-10T00:00:00Z
INSDC last update	2020-08-10T13:01:21.373Z
INSDC secondary accession	SRS7175641
INSDC status	live
NCBI submission model	Pathogen.cl
NCBI submission package	Pathogen.cl.1.0
SRA accession	SRS7175641
organism	<a href="#">Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2</a>
replicate	Biological Replicate 759
strain	<a href="#">SARS-CoV-2</a>
title	Negative Control 7

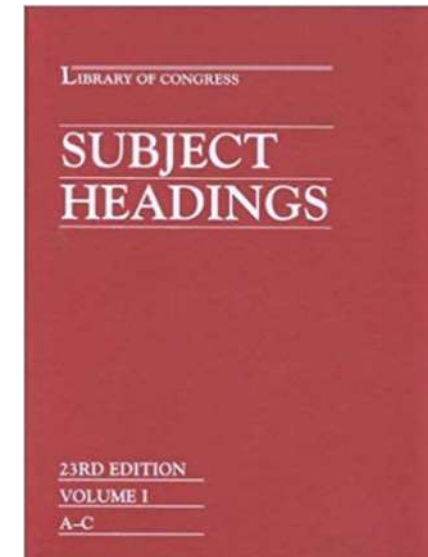
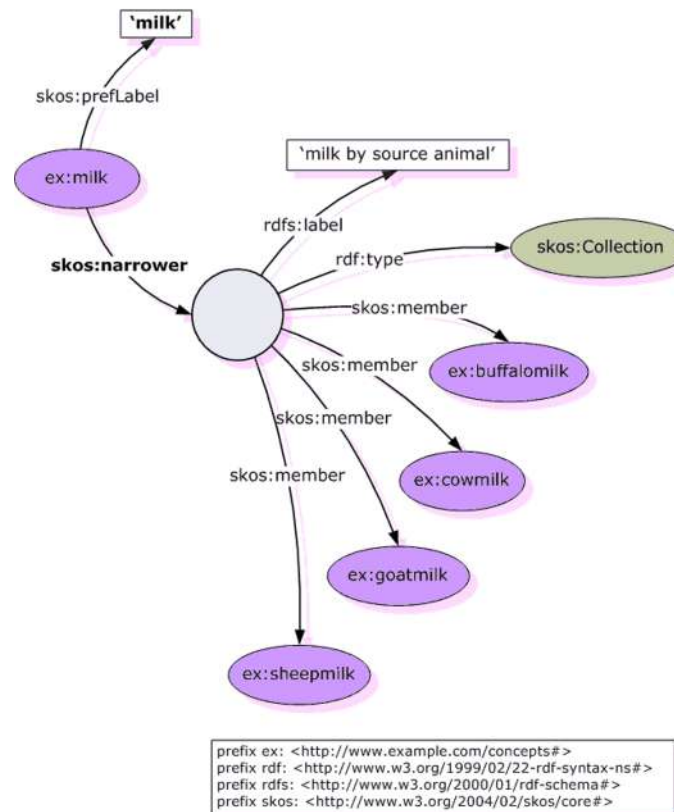
<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/biosamples/samples/SAMN15743948>

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# Controlled Vocabularies

- ❑ Ontologies
- ❑ Taxonomies
- ❑ Thesauri
- ❑ Subject Headings

schema.org



# Metadata

**Metadata**  
RDA | Metadata Directory

Edit this page

View the standards  
View the extensions  
View the tools  
View the use cases  
Browse by subject areas

Contribute  
Add standards  
Add extensions  
Add tools  
Add use cases

github  
@twitter  
linkedin  
facebook

## Arts and Humanities [Edit](#)

- [Archaeology](#) [Edit](#)
- [Creative art and design](#) [Edit](#)
- [Heritage Studies](#) [Edit](#)
- [Historical and Philosophical Studies](#) [Edit](#)
- [History by Area](#) [Edit](#)
- [History](#) [Edit](#)
- [Information Services](#) [Edit](#)
- [Law](#) [Edit](#)
- [Music](#) [Edit](#)

## Engineering [Edit](#)

- [Architecture](#) [Edit](#)
- [Building Conservation](#) [Edit](#)

## Life Sciences [Edit](#)

- [Agricultural Economics](#) [Edit](#)
- [Agricultural Science](#) [Edit](#)
- [Animal pathology](#) [Edit](#)
- [Animal physiology](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biochemistry](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biodiversity](#) [Edit](#)
- [Bioengineering](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biogeography](#) [Edit](#)
- [Bioinformatics](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biology](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biomaterials](#) [Edit](#)
- [Biomechanics](#) [Edit](#)
- [Botany](#) [Edit](#)

Activity: Go to the RDA Metadata Directory.  
Does a standard for your domain exist?

<https://rdamsc.bath.ac.uk/>



**Process**

# Process

***The operational phase during which raw data is being manipulated to result to meaningful information***

- ❑ Handling/curation of data
- ❑ Between data collection and data preservation
- ❑ Involves processes such as: ingestion, aggregation, analysis, classification, metadata enrichment, organisation, validation, storing, etc.
- ❑ There might be re-processing of data (e.g. data migration)
- ❑ Data disposal

# Process – Clean and tidy

- ❑ Representation inconsistencies
- ❑ Numerical inconsistencies
- ❑ Misspelling/ typos
- ❑ Abbreviated content and inconsistencies
- ❑ Duplicates
- ❑ Other data

M, male, m., fem., F,  
Female

05/05/2020 OR 5<sup>th</sup> May 2020 OR May 5 2020  
VS 05-05-2020 “%d-%m-%Y”

SUM; Notes

“hello world” -> “hello world  
munchen, Munich, Muenchen

Mixed scales, eg million vs age

Activity: Match the left to the right

# Structured vs Unstructured

- Variable -> Column
- Observation -> Row

	treatmenta	treatmentb
John Smith	—	2
Jane Doe	16	11
Mary Johnson	3	1

	John Smith	Jane Doe	Mary Johnson
treatmenta	—	16	3
treatmentb	2	11	1



name	trt	result
John Smith	a	—
Jane Doe	a	16
Mary Johnson	a	3
John Smith	b	2
Jane Doe	b	11
Mary Johnson	b	1

# Types of sensitive data

- ❑ **Personal data** (and metadata)
- ❑ **Confidential data** (trade secrets, investigations,...)
- ❑ **Security data** (passwords, financial information, national safety, military,...)
- ❑ **Data protected by Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**
- ❑ **Location Data/GPS/mobile phones**
- ❑ **Endangered (plant or animal) species**, where their survival is dependent on the protection of their location data (biodiversity community)
- ❑ **Combination** of different datasets could lead to sensitive data?
- ❑ racial or ethnic origin
- ❑ political opinions
- ❑ religious or philosophical beliefs
- ❑ trade union membership
- ❑ genetic data, biometric data
- ❑ physical or mental health
- ❑ sex life or sexual orientation
- ❑ criminal offences

# Handling sensitive data

- ❑ **Access controls**

passwords, firewall (viruses, hacking)

- ❑ **Anonymisation**

removing or aggregating variables or reducing the precision or detailed textual meaning of a variable

- ❑ **Encryption**

encoded digital information

- ❑ **Share in a secure place**

no cloud drives

- ❑ **Store in an isolated machine**

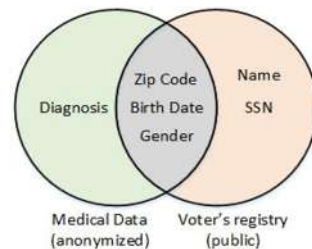
server not connected to Internet

- ❑ **Secure disposal**

no data recovery is possible (uninstall)

# Data processing - anonymisation

- Micro data often reveal important private information, e.g., medical condition of a person
  - Individuals are afraid to provide their data
  - Companies are afraid to share data with experts
  - GDPR makes a strict protection scheme obligatory
- The key idea in anonymization is that identifying information is removed from the published data, so no sensitive information can be attributed to a person – not even after data linking



- The aim of anonymization methods is to allow sharing such data, without compromising the privacy of the users.



<https://amnesia.openaire.eu/>

**Activity: Download Amnesia and perform an anonymization to your dataset**

**Analyze**



# Analyze

*Start producing outputs and prepare for sharing*

- **Methods**

- Lab notebooks, end-to-end code/scripts for statistics, etc

- **Software**

- R, MatLab, Python, etc

# Data analysis



# Archive software



Software Heritage

Mission ▾ Archive ▾ Community ▾ Grants Support us

```
static int do_sched_cfs_period_timer(struct cfs_bandwidth *cfs_b, int runtime)
{
    u64 runtime, runtime_expires;
    int throttled;

    /* no need to continue the timer with no bandwidth consumption of
     * if (cfs_b->quota == RUNTIME_INF)
     *     goto out_deactivate;

    throttled = !list_empty(&cfs_b->throttled_cfs_rq);
    cfs_b->nr_periods += overrun;

    /*
     * idle depends on !throttled (for the case of a large amount of CPU)
     * we're going inactive then everything else will be inactive
     */
    if (cfs_b->idle && !throttled)
        goto out_deactivate;

    __refill_cfs_bandwidth_runtime(cfs_b);

    if (!throttled) {
        /* mark as potentially idle for the upcoming period */
        cfs_b->idle = 1;
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Software [is our] Heritage

<https://www.softwareheritage.org/>



0. RUN



1. STUDY



3. SHARE



4. IMPROVE

**Preserve**

# Preserve

## *Store data in the short and/or long term*

### What to preserve?

data underlying publications, recreation purposes and value, legal issues, etc

### Move from proprietary formats

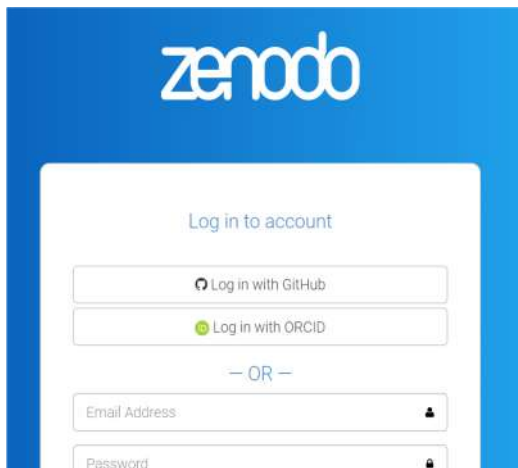
#### Prefer open, lossless formats

- Check repository policy to see for suggested options

Activity: Guess the format of data  
(proprietary vs non-proprietary)

Format	Open	Proprietary
Xml		
Psd		
Doc		
Jpg		
mp3		
Rar		

# Archive / Deposit

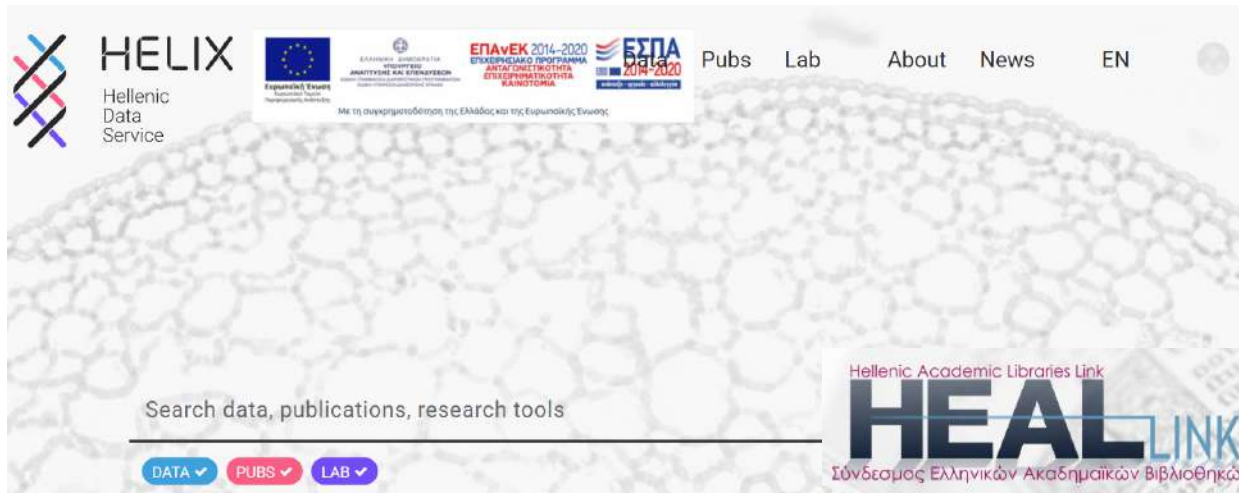


<https://zenodo.org/>

<https://www.re3data.org/>

Activity: Go to re3data, find a repository for your domain and add your answer on menti

# HELIX / HARDMIN



<https://hellenicdataservice.gr/main/>

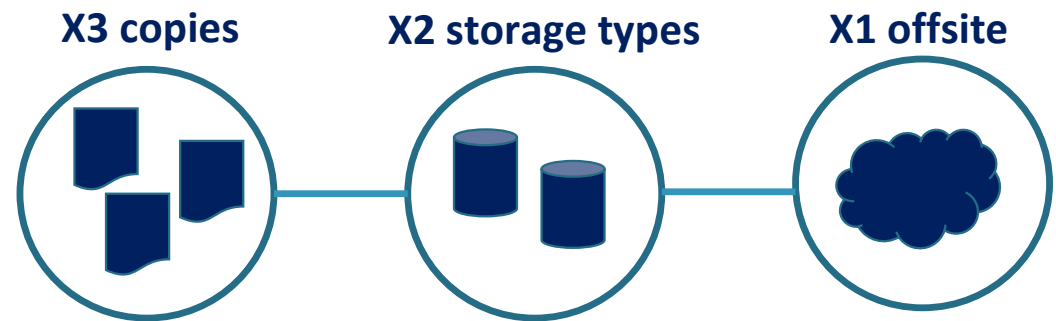


<https://hardmin.heal-link.gr>

# Store / Preserve

## Risk-assessment / Back-ups

- Retention
- Frequency of back-up
- Storage and methods



Activity: Go to menti and answer the question



# Persistent identifiers

## Digital Objects



ARK

PURL

## Researchers & Organisations



## Other activities



# PID systems

<a href="http://dx.doi.org/">http://dx.doi.org/</a>	10.5284	/	1000389
resolver service	prefix (assigning body)		suffix (resource)

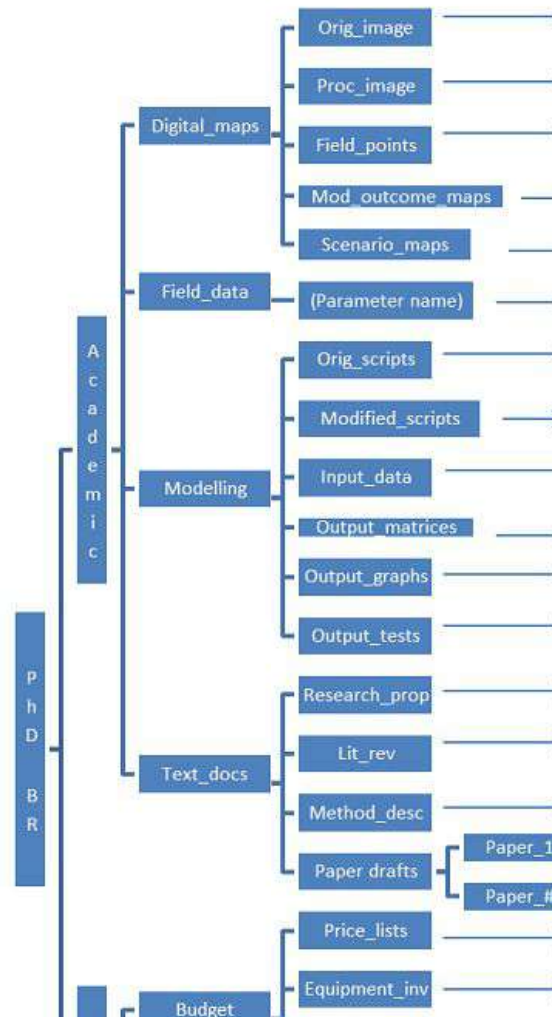
- ❑ 1. Integrate services
  - ❑ 2. Provide PIDs for data and digital objects
-

**Share**

# Share

- Naming conventions, so that data are understandable by others
  - e.g. letters, characters, abbreviations

- Not over 25 characters
- ~ ! @ # \$ % ^ & \* ( ) ` ; < > ? , [ ] { }
- Not spaces between words
- Continuous numbering (01-99 ; 0001, 0002...1001, etc)
- Date: YYYYMMDD
- Authors



Name	Example
Month_year_type	01_1989_landsat
Month_year_type_process	01_1989_landsat_orthorect
Field_points_date of actualization	Field_points_11_09_13
Month_year_outcome type	01_1989_wateryield
Year_parameter	2050_wateryield
Parameter_date of actualization	Rainfall_11_09_2013
Model_script_version	Shetran_script_v2.5
Model_script_modification_trial#	Shetran_script_cloudwater_t1
Parameter_col#_row#_trial#	Rainfall_4_250_t1
Est. parameter_col#_row#_trial#	ET_4_250_t1
Graph_x_y_trial#	Scatterplot_rainf_ET_t1
Test_parameter_trial#	Senstest_rainfall_t1
RP_trial# & _revised by	RP_t1_revLG
Topic_subtopic	Modelling_wateryields
Topic_method	Soil_inf_infiltrometer
Paper_code_date & revised by	TMCFvsPas_11_09_2014_LG
Company_date	Eijkelkamp_11_09_2013
Equipment list	Equipment_list

# Share

## Means of sharing

- Commercial cloud, e.g. Google Drive
- Cloud infrastructure for research, e.g. B2SHARE
- Ftp server
- USB Drives

## Create links

- Link research outputs



**Access**

# Access

- ❑ Immediate; metadata only
  - ❑ Check embargoes
- ❑ Restrictions (Copyright, IPR etc)
- ❑ Access controls

	Open data	Safeguarded data	Controlled data
Security requirement	Suitable for fully anonymised data or data with agreement to publish personal details	Partially anonymised data or data with agreement to publish personal details, and where owner wishes to track usage	Too detailed, confidential or sensitive to be downloaded
Level of access	Accessible without user registration	Accessible to authenticated users	Accessible to authenticated users, using secure remote access or secure onsite room
Legal conditions	Under open licence, either Open Government Licence (OGL) for Crown Copyright data or Creative Commons for other data	Requiring an End User Licence and, where appropriate, special conditions agreed to, or data owner approval	Requires user accreditation and registration through training and approval by a data access committee

<https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/deposit-data/how-to/regular-depositors/negotiate>

**Reuse**



# Reuse

## □ Licenses

- Conditions
- Types

## □ Citations

- Specify required data citation
- Open citations

## License Conditions

When using a Creative Commons license, creators choose a set of conditions they wish to apply to their work.

### Attribution (by)

All CC licenses require that others who use your work in any way must give you credit the way you request, but not in a way that suggests you endorse them or their use. If they want to use your work without giving you credit or for endorsement purposes, they must get your permission first.

### ShareAlike (sa)

You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and modify your work, as long as they distribute any modified work on the same terms. If they want to distribute modified works under other terms, they must get your permission first.

### NonCommercial (nc)

You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and (unless you have chosen NoDerivatives) modify and use your work for any purpose other than commercially unless they get your permission first.

### NoDerivatives (nd)

You let others copy, distribute, display and perform only original copies of your work. If they want to modify your work, they must get your permission first.



# Licenses



LCT

License Clearance Tool

- Wizard-based form to guide you through the required fields
- Two distinct workflows for derivative works
  - Resource driven
  - License driven
- Available for registered and guest users
- Custom report generation with all clearance information
  - Personal & ethics information included if available
- Clearance history for registered users

➤ <https://lct.ni4os.eu/>

Wiki: [https://wiki.ni4os.eu/index.php/License\\_Clearance\\_Tool\\_-\\_Description\\_and\\_Documentation](https://wiki.ni4os.eu/index.php/License_Clearance_Tool_-_Description_and_Documentation)

Source: <https://github.com/ni4os-europe/license-clearance-application>

License: [EUPL \(European Union Public License 1.2+\)](#)

**Training and resources**

# Learn and get informed 1/5



Open Science Primers: getting you started on good practices



Open Access Basics

An Open Access primer to get you started



An RDM Handbook

A primer on managing your research data

<https://www.openaire.eu/os-primers>

**COVID-19 workshops v.2**  
καλές πρακτικές, εργαλεία και σημεία επαφής στην Ελλάδα  
5 & 6 Νοεμβρίου 2020

Logos of participating organizations: ANNA, OpenAIRE, elixir, RDA, Hellenic Republic of Greece, Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, EKETA, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, National Center for Scientific Research, National Observatory of Athens, "ALEXANDER FLEMING" Institute for Research in Biomedicine, IIBEEA, ITE, HEAL-Link, Inspired-EIS.

- ❑ Essential information and tutorials on basic concepts
- ❑ Supporting material
- ❑ Support through NOADs and the Helpdesk

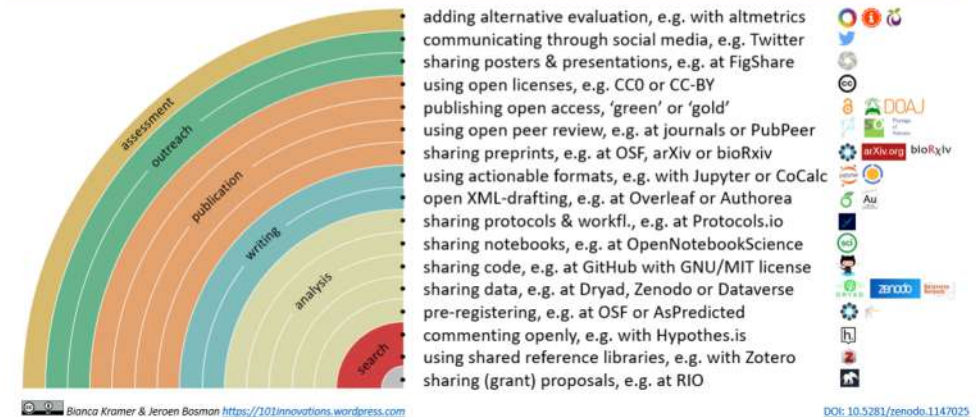
# Learn and get informed 2/5



- ❑ Modules about Open Science subjects
- ❑ Self-paced e-learning option (badges)
- ❑ Anyone can add content

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/>

You can make your workflow more open by ...



- ❑ Best practices for open workflows
- ❑ Indicative tools

[https://zenodo.org/record/1147025#.XrF\\_IKgzY2w](https://zenodo.org/record/1147025#.XrF_IKgzY2w)

# Learn and get informed 3/5

## Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things

about github repository download/cite license #top10fair

The Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things are brief guides (stand alone, self paced training materials), called "Things", that can be used by the research community to understand how they can make their research (data and software) more FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable). Each discipline/topic has its own specific list:

Nanotechnology

Astronomy

Linked Open Data

Imaging

Music

- FAIR in disciplines
  - Basic concepts
  - Best practices
  - Activities



- Review
- Assess
- Disseminate

<https://librarycarpentry.org/Top-10-FAIR/>

<https://www.openuphub.eu/>

# Learn and get informed 4/5



- ❑ Seminars on Patent Cooperation Treaty
- ❑ Recent developments
- ❑ How to fill an international application

<https://e-courses.epo.org/course/view.php?id=178>

# Learn and get informed 5/5



- ❑ Essential skills for Data Management and Software development
- ❑ 3 streams: Software, Data, Library
- ❑ Open courses
- ❑ Pedagogy
- ❑ Instructors

<https://carpentries.org/>



# Assess data FAIRness

Activity: Go to OpenAIRE, find a dataset and assess it FAIRness with F-UJI



## FAIR questions

### FINDABLE

1. Are you aware that a data(set) should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?  Yes  No
2. Are you aware that when you deposit a data(set) in a data repository, you will need to provide discovery metadata in order to make the data(set) findable, understandable and reusable to others?  Yes  No
3. Are you aware that the data repository providing access to your data(set) should make the metadata describing your data(set) available in a format readable by machines as well as humans?  Yes  No

### ACCESSIBLE

4. Are you aware that access to your data(set) may need to be controlled and that metadata should include licence information under which the data(set) can be reused?  Yes  No
5. Are you aware that metadata should remain available over time, even if the data(set) is no longer accessible?  Yes  No

### INTEROPERABLE



## Assessment Results:

### Evaluated Resource:

Carex nigra (L.) Reichard (BR0000011325505)

**FAIR level:** moderate

**Resource PID/URL:** 10.5281/zenodo.2767016

**DataCite support:** enabled

**Metric Version:** metrics\_v0.4

**Metric Specification:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4081213>

**Software version:** v1.3.8

**Download assessment results:** [JSON](#)

**Save and share assessment results:**

## Summary:



<https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/>

<https://www.f-uji.net/index.php?action=home>

**Wrap-Up**

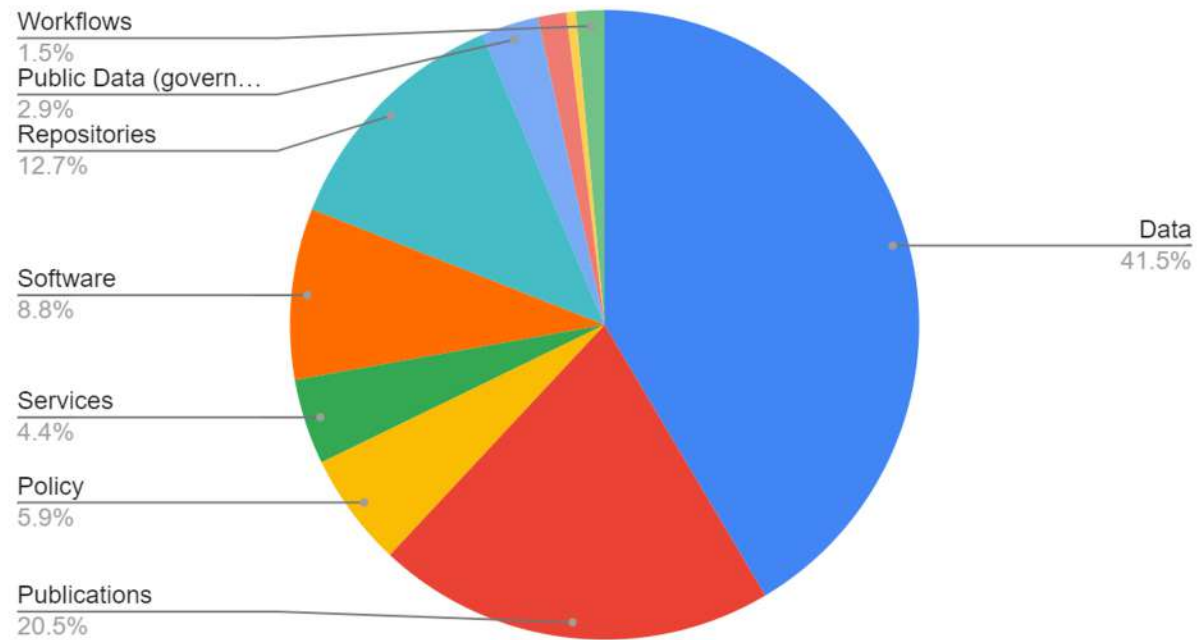
# D4.3 Mapping of legal, procedural, technical tools

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Name	Description	Published by	Type (guidelines, tool, model)	Use (certification, decision making)	Users (Developer or End-users: e.g. RPOs = Research)	Tags	Research output (publications, data, software, services, workflows, articles)	Focus (e.g. RDM, FAIR)	License	Development stage - just for tools (integrated tool, primary)	Development stage (concept / pilot / )	Geographic area of usage (if the tool is designed for / )	Link
A collection of Citizen Science Guidelines and publications	The collection pays particular attention to six components of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) - Governance, Science Education, Ethics, Open Access, Gender and Public Engagement. A reference to these six components of RRI is made in order to explore how they are relevant to and addressed by citizen science. For this reason, the RRI components have been adopted as key criteria to sort the review presented in this collection.	European Citizen Science Association	Guidelines	Support; Decision making	CS practitioners; researchers; decision makers	Citizen science; EU; Open access;	Publications	Citizen science	Each set of guidelines is under its own license	-	Operational	EU	<a href="https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/blog/collection-citizen-science-guidelines-and-publications">https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/blog/collection-citizen-science-guidelines-and-publications</a>
A design framework and exemplar metrics for FAIRness.	This paper proposes a general framework and early stage indicators to measure the FAIRness of data.	Mark D. Wilkinson; Susanna-Assunta Sansone; Erik Schultes; Peter Doorn; Luiz Claudio Borlino da Silva Santos; Michel Dumontier	Guidelines & Policies	Support	RPOs; RPOs; Service Providers	Research data; FAIR data; Metrics	Data	FAIR	CC-BY 4.0 International license	-	Concept	International	<a href="https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/225490v3">https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/225490v3</a>
ADA-M Automatable Discovery and Access Matrix	The Automatable Discovery and Access Matrix (ADA-M) provides a standardized way to unambiguously represent the conditions related to data discovery and access. By adopting ADA-M, data custodians can generally describe what their data are (the Header section), who can access them (the Permissions section), terms related to their use (the Terms section), and special conditions (the Meta-Conditions). By doing so, data custodians can	GA4GH - Global Alliance for Genomics & Health (RDIRC - International Rare Disease Research Consortium)	Model	Support	RPOs; Service providers	OA policies; Open research data; Data sharing; Policy standardisation	Data	Discovery; Data sharing; Metadata	Open	Primary tool	Pilot	International	<a href="https://github.com/ga4gh/ADA-M">https://github.com/ga4gh/ADA-M</a>
Amnesia	Amnesia is a data anonymization tool, that allows to remove identifying information from data. Amnesia not only removes direct identifiers like names, SSNs etc but also transforms secondary identifiers like birth date and zip code so that individuals cannot be identified in the data.	OpenAIRE	Tool	Support	Researchers; RPOs	research data; personal data; management; anonymisation	Data	Data processing; Anonymisation	C	Integrated tool	Operational	EU; international	<a href="https://amnesia.openaire.eu/">https://amnesia.openaire.eu/</a>
APCDOI	This is a python program for which you can enter a list of DOIs in a csv file and it will make use of the Unpaywall API and a JSON file of Article Processing Charges (APCs) assembled to find out what journal articles are Gold or Hybrid open access and how much the APC for each of these articles are.	GitHub	Tool	Decision making	Developers; Researchers; RPOs	Research data; Journals	Publications	Costing RDM	Open	Integrated tool	Pilot	International	<a href="https://github.com/nyreiser/APCDOI">https://github.com/nyreiser/APCDOI</a>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sk8YmcUbxoMDelcyEKyXGPxDG61zEmDc/view>

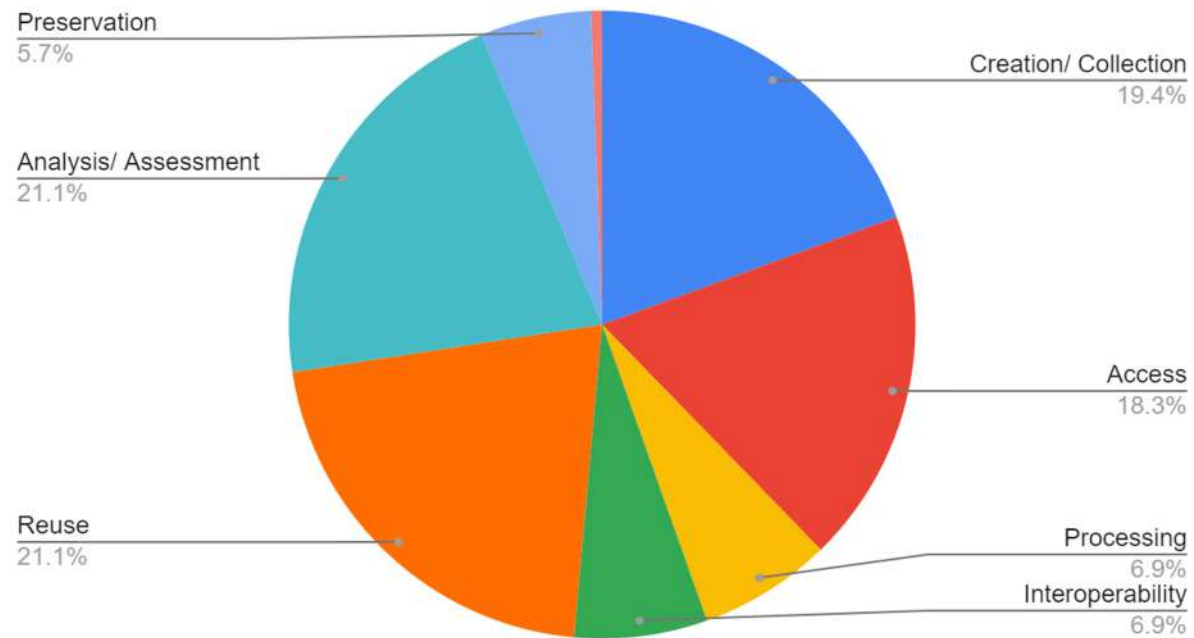
# D4.3 Results

Research Outputs addressed by the collection of tools

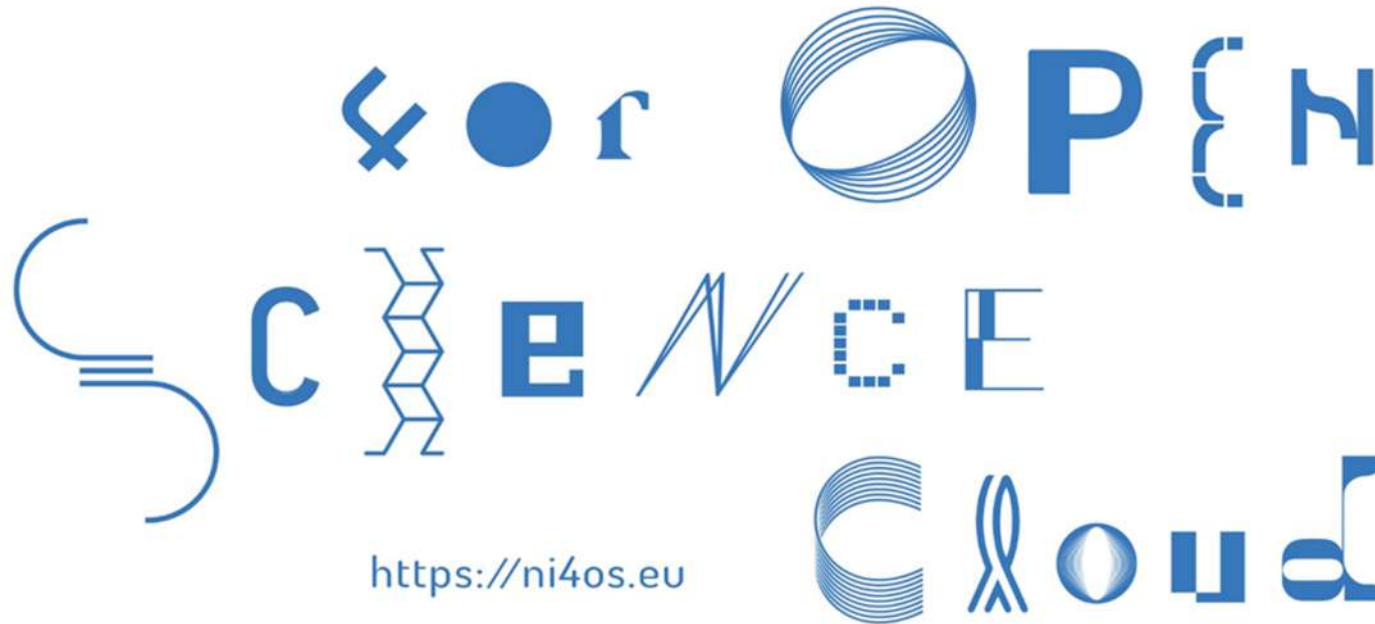


# D4.3 Results

## Research Data Management Focus



# Thanks!



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 [@NI4OS](https://www.facebook.com/NI4OS)