Effective strategies for managing your research data (advanced session)

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Office of Scholarly Communication Research Data Management Facility

5th September 2018





Some housekeeping information:

- 1. Today: mixture of activities and us talking
- 2. Ask questions whenever you want
- 3. There is no fire alarm testing
- 4. Rule: everything you say remains confidential
- 5. Slides will be emailed out





Plan for today:

- 1. The OSC
- 2. A brief recap on RDM
- 3. (GDPR if applicable)
- 4. Why share?
- 5. How to share well
- 6. Data management plans

Advanced session

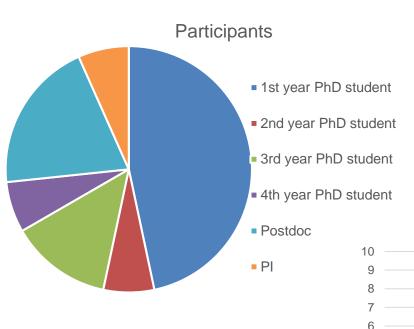
You should already know:

- How to organise your data
- How to back up your data

If not, attend our beginners course. Booking for 1st November session will open soon...



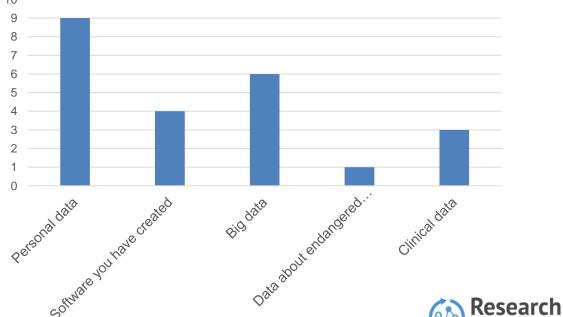
To start with...



Top 3 funders: BBSRC

EPSRC

Wellcome Trust

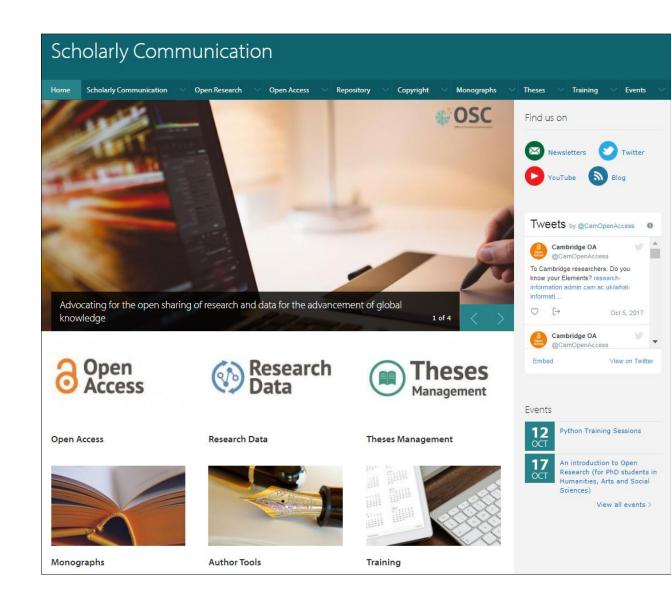








- Open Access
- Research Data Management
- Apollo
- ThesisManagement
- Training







Research Data Management (RDM)



ORGANISING



ARCHIVING



STORING



SHARING





'Data' can mean a lot...

- Raw instrument readings
- Processed data
- Analysed data
- Genomic data
- Microscopic photos, western blot images and measurement
- Spreadsheets

- Videos
- Surveys and interviews
- Field notes
- Maps
- Lab books
- Physical samples
- Protocols

It's basically anything you produce in the course of your research!



And personal data is...?

"Information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person" GDPR Article 4(1)

- i.e. any information about a living person that can be linked directly or indirectly to that person.
- Does not include data anonymised to the extent that a motivated third party could not reidentify the individual
- Includes pseudonymised data (i.e. where identifiers are physically split from the data, but kept in the same organisation).



What does data protection legislation require of researchers?

The legislation imposes a range of requirements for use of personal data, but most research will be subject to an exemption:

- Research purposes used where:
 - The standard provisions would seriously impair research
 - No damage or distress to data subjects
 - No individual decision-making about data subjects
 - Safeguards are in place
- Academic expression used where:
 - Complying with the standard provisions would be incompatible with the academic purpose
 - There will be a publication in the public interest

What does data protection legislation require of researchers?

- Know and communicate your legal basis (research)
- Be transparent with data subjects (research)
- Process accurately and only what you need (research)
- Keep personal data secure (research)
- Process fairly, considering any ethical risks to the data subject (research)
- Comply with institutional accountability processes, e.g. ethical review (research and academic expression)

Storage & backup

- Personal data may only be used under the research exemption if appropriate security measures are taken.
- Ideally this will be prompt anonymization or pseudonymisation.
- Ensure that portable systems or devices are fully encrypted.
- Ensure physical security for hard copy data.
- See the <u>UIS website</u> for appropriate University storage solutions.

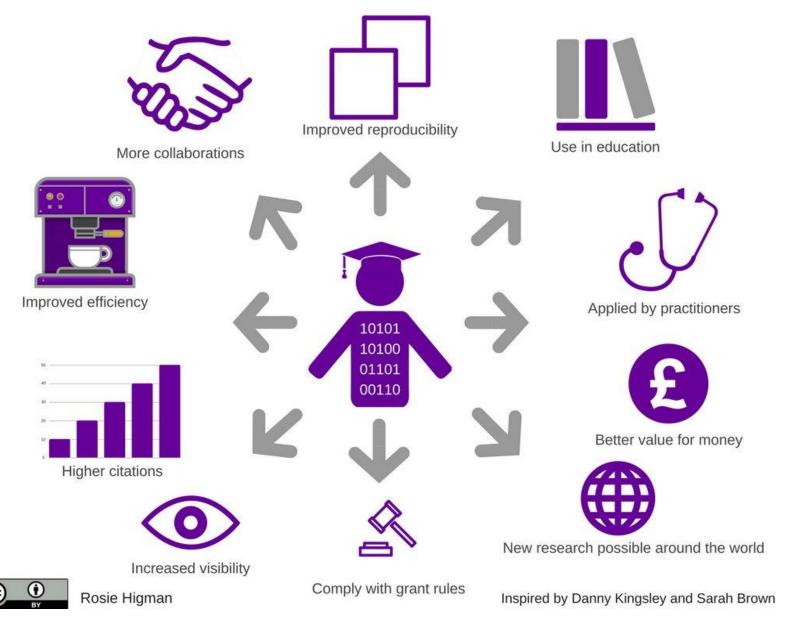


Cloud storage

University provided clouds can store 'Level 2' data

	OneDrive for Business	for Business	@cam
Space included	1 TB	Unlimited	Unlimited
Price (per annum)	Free	£75 (+VAT)	Free
File history	90 days	30 days	Unlimited
Where are files stored?	Within UK	Within EU	Anywhere

Data sharing: why should you bother?





Sharing your research is A Good Thing - For you





Sharing your research is A Good Thing - For others





Sharing is part of the job

Ideas and results need to be shared to move human knowledge forward

Publications without supporting data (and code!) are just claims



Science relies on the principle that we share ALL our findings

FDA record of clinical trials with 12 antidepressants: Only positive results published

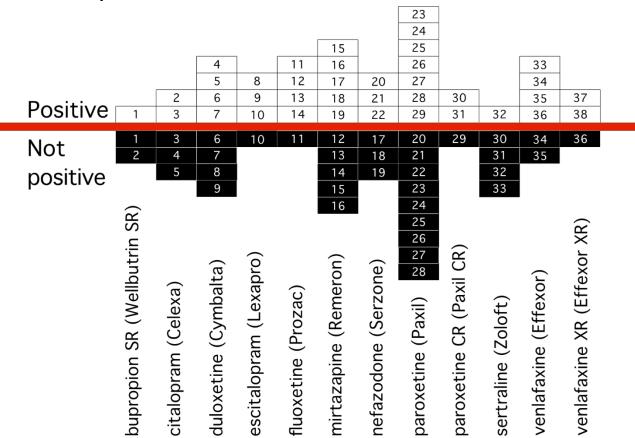
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Positive 1	3	7	10	14	19	22	29	31	32	36	38	

bupropion SR (Wellbutrin SR)
citalopram (Celexa)
duloxetine (Cymbalta)
escitalopram (Lexapro)
fluoxetine (Prozac)
mirtazapine (Remeron)
nefazodone (Serzone)
paroxetine (Paxil)
paroxetine (CR (Paxil CR)
sertraline (Zoloft)
venlafaxine (Effexor)

From Dr Eric Turner:

Science relies on the principle that we share ALL our findings

FDA record of clinical trials with 12 antidepressants: Only positive results published



From Dr Eric Turner:

Open Access to research data

"Publicly funded research data are a public good (...), which should be made openly available with as few restrictions as possible..."





















www.data.cam.ac.uk/funders

Funder names arranged alphabetically. Click on the hyperlink to see the full-length policy. BBSRC

Read the policy

Adherence to data management plan will be monitored and built into the Final Report score, which may be taken into account for future proposals.

Research data that supports publications must be stored for 10 years.

Grantholders are requested to capture and record data sharing activities, including details of where and how data have been shared, in the appropriate places on ResearchFish.

Detailed guidelines about BBSRC requirements are available here.

We have also discussed BBSRC policy directly with Michael Ball from the BBSRC. Our discussion and resulting clarifications of the BBSRC policy are published here.

British Heart

Read the policy statement

"Safeguards should be in place to respect the confidentiality of patients, while also ensuring that medical researchers can gain access to patient data within a secure environment."

June 2018

June

2018

June

2018

Cancer Research UK

Read the policy

Any applicants who consider that the data arising from their proposal will not be suitable for sharing must provide clear reasons for not making it available.

Investigators carrying out research involving human participants must ensure that consent for data sharing is obtained from participants; research data should be anonymised prior to sharing.

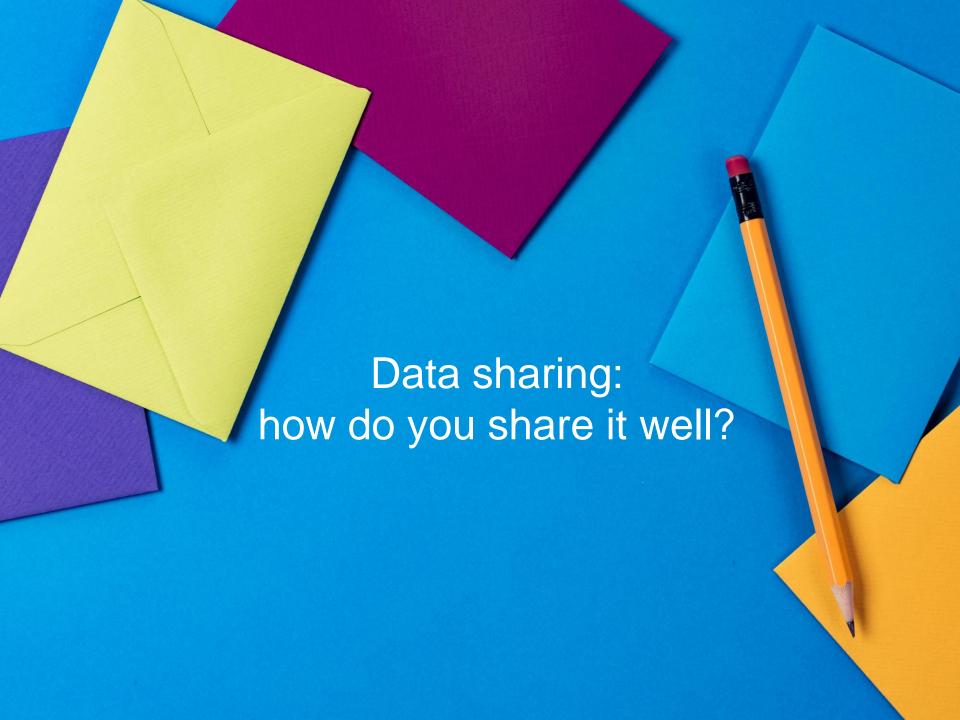
Research data should be available for sharing for a minimum period of five years from the end of a research grant.

CRUK also issued a list of FAQ on data sharing.

We have also invited JCRUK to discuss their data sharing requirements with researchers at Cambridge. We have published blog posts Key policy highlights

Date the policy was last checked or updated.





How to share data

- 1. **Describe** your data
- **2. Licence** your data clearly
- 3. **Deposit** data for (at least) 10 years
- 4. Add a link to your data in your publication



1) The importance of data description





Data description activity

- 1. Build a model of something.
- 2. Write a description of your model (NOT step by step instructions)
- 3. Exchange the model description with the next group and rebuild their model

How easy is to recreate the model?





Data description

Descriptions of your data are important.

They help others understand what your data is and how it was generated.

They can then work out if it is useful for their research.

Description or information is another word for



metadata



Writing metadata - examples

Description

This contains supporting data needed to reproduce the DNS simulations reported in the accompanying paper. The files include source code (in Fortran 90/MPI) and input files.

Description

Onchip Andreev devices and Ballistic Josephson junctions fabricated, and measured by the authors at the Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge UK, in the period Jan 2016 to April 2017. The measurements were done at low temperature (50 to 800 mK). The experimental methods are described in the associated publication.

Description

This data contains the corresponding MATLAB©-code for the numerical examples in the conference proceedings paper 'Gradient descent in a generalised Bregman distance framework'. Download the zip-file and extract it to a folder of your choice. Execute the 'setpath.m' file to add all relevant files to the MATLAB© path, and switch to the folder 'Examples'. This folder contains a script named 'phasereconstruction.m' that will compute the numerical examples as presented in the paper. A detailed explanation of the script can be found in terms of the HTML-file 'phasereconstruction.html' in the sub-folder 'Manual'.

Software

All calculations performed using the development version of HANDE QMC (homepage:

http://www.hande.org.uk/). This will be reproducible using the publically available version of the HANDE QMC code after the next update (public github version:

https://github.com/hande-qmc/hande)



2) Licensing your data

The licence you select defines how others can:

- Use your data
- Share your data
- Publish their own data
- Make money off your data
- Patent the code

Funders require data is **as open as possible and as closed as necessary**. This includes the licence.

There are lots of licences out there. Some common ones for data are:

- Creative Commons
- Apache
- GNU General Public Licence

The <u>License Selector Tool</u> can help you decide.



Software Licensing Workshop recording & slides

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE LICENSING

Slides:

https://softwaresaved.github.io/software-licensingworkshop

Materials:

https://github.com/softwaresaved/software-licensingworkshop

These materials are licensed under the CC-BY 4.0 license.

Suggest improvements using GitHub Issues

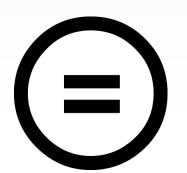


Creative Commons Licenses



Attribution

Must acknowledge the author of the work



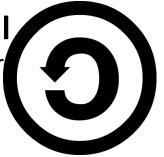
No-derivatives

Cannot change/remix the work



Non-commercial

Only the original author can make money



ShareAlike

New creations must be shared under the same rules



Apache & GNU

Apache License 2

A license that allows you much freedom with the software, including an explicit right to a patent. "State changes" means that you have to include a notice in each file you modified.





GNU General Public License 3 (GPL-3.0)

You may copy, distribute and modify the software as long as you track changes/dates of in source files and keep modifications under GPL. You can distribute your application using a GPL library commercially, but you must also provide the source code.

gnu.org

MIT License

You may use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software subject to the following conditions: the copyright notice and permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.



https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT



What licence would you use if...?

- You generated your own data and wanted to share it as freely as possible but still get credit for it.
- 1) You generated your data in collaboration with an industry partner and they are happy to share it publicly but don't want anyone to use it commercially.
- You've created your own software and you want to share it so anyone can use
 it.





3) Deposit your data

BEST PRACTICE:

Use a subject specific repository

OR

- Use an institutional repository

OR

- Use a general purpose repository

OR

- Put the data in the supplementary information (not recommended)



www.data.cam.ac.uk/repository

Find a repository



http://www.re3data.org/





Discipline-specific

UK Data Service







General purpose









Repositories for software











Repositories for software













About

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Choosing a repository for your software project

By Neil Chue Hong.

Once it has left the confines of your own machine, there are four things that are needed for the successful development of your software: a website, a mailing list, an issue tracker and a code repository.

Although most of the infrastructure needed by your project can be set up on your own systems, there are many tools and services that can help you to develop, maintain and publish your software. This guide provides an overview of the different options for repositories, and looks at some of the decisions you will need to make before choosing a repository. Other SSI guides take a more detailed look at specific repositories.

We've also written a blog post about one of our staff member's experiences of choosing a code repository. It provides further information about which repository you should choose.



Why write this guide?

In September 2010, we received a lot of questions about repositories following the news of the impending closure of NeSCForge (a repository run by the National e-Science centre). We wrote this guide to answer those questions, and to help people choose an appropriate repository for their project. We updated this guide in July 2013 to reflect the increasing popularity of distributed revision control systems, particularly Git. We updated it again following the March 2015 announcement of the closure of Google Code. We updated it again in January 2018 following the closure of CodePlex and to reflect the changing popularity within the research community of different repositories.

Software and Research Blog

05-February-2018 - Motivating researchers to develop good software practices - By Sammie Buzzard, University College London; Martin Donnelly, University...

02-February-2018 - Developing a database to handle dark matter experiment data - By Gillian Law, technology writer The LUX-ZEPLIN project is building the...

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30-January-2018 - Life sciences data needs to be FAIR - By Justin Clark-Casey, Research Software Engineer, Department of Genetics...

29-January-2018 - useR! 2017 conference report and thoughts on sustainable R package development - By Andy South, Software Sustainability Institute fellow Back in July....

Latest News



Apollo, the Cambridge research repository

Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository

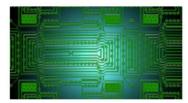
This repository holds the research output of members of the University of Cambridge. It is delivered and managed by the University Library's Office of Scholarly Communication team.



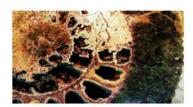
School of Arts and Humanities



School of Clinical Medicine



School of Technology



School of the Biological Sciences



School of the Humanities and Social Sciences



School of the Physical Sciences



Colleges

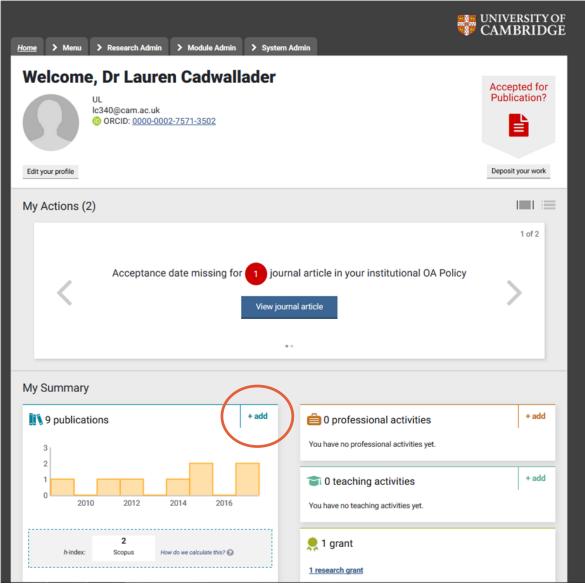


Other Communities

Share your research

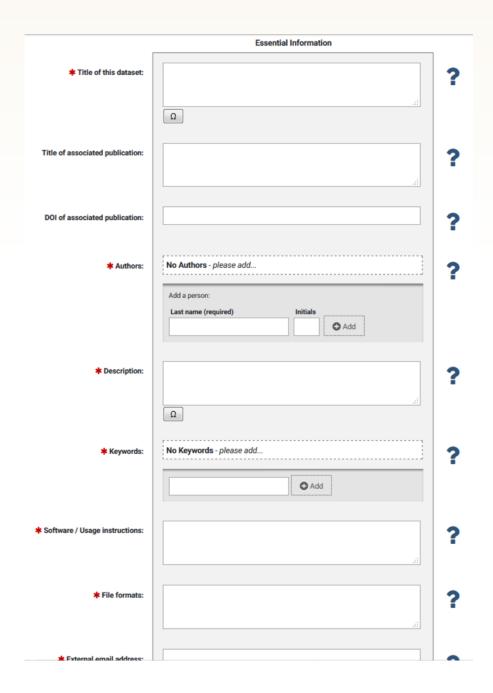


Easy to upload!





https://elements.admin.cam.ac.uk





Each submission gets its own record

Research data supporting "Doubts about How the Middle Horizon Collapsed (ca. A.D. 1000) and Other Insights from the Looted Cemeteries of the Lower Ica Valley, South Coast of Peru"



View / Open Files

- README.txt (Text file, 1Kb)
- GPS_locations_of_site_perimeters.csv (Microsoft Excel, 12Kb)
- Photo_register_all_sites.csv (Microsoft Excel, 16Kb)
- Photographs_of_sites.zip (Unknown, 3 37Mb)

Authors

Cadwallader, Lauren

Publication Date

2018-05-10

Type

Dataset

Metadata

Show full item record

Citation

Cadwallader, L. Research data supporting "Doubts about How the Middle Horizon Collapsed (ca. A.D. 1000) and Other Insights from the Looted Cemeteries of the Lower [ca Valley, South Coast of Peru" [Dataset]. https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.22272

Citation

Description

This dataset contains the GPS locations of the sites discussed in the associated paper and photographs of burial architecture and finds associated with each site. A photo register gives details of the context of the photos. For more information please see the README file. Please be aware that some of the photographs included in this dataset depict human remains.

Format

No special software needed

Keywords

south coast Peru, burial archaeology, ceramics, cemetery

Relationships

Publication Reference:

https://doi.org/10.1080/00934690.2018.1464306

Reference to other outputs

Licence

Sponsorship

AHRC

Identifiers

This record's DOI:

https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.22272

Rights

Attribution 4.0 International

icence URL:

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



Google looks in the repository!



Research Data Supporting "Contagious risk taking: social information and c





All

News

Images Videos

Shopping

More ▼

Search tools

About 180 results (0.78 seconds)

Contagious risk taking: social information and context ... - Nature

www.nature.com > Scientific Reports > Articles

by AL Greggor - 2016 - Cited by 1 - Related articles

10 Jun 2016 - All data were analysed in R. Birds were deemed to have access to a S. R., Rutter, J.

E. & Tonra, C. M. A call for full annual cycle **research** in A.T. was **supported** by a BBSRC David Phillips Fellowship (BB/H021817/1).

Research Data Supporting "Contagious risk taking: social information ...

https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/256096 ▼

by AL Greggor - 2016

26 May 2016 - Research Data Supporting "Contagious risk taking: social information and context influence wild jackdaws' responses to novelty and risk".

[PDF] Contagious risk taking - University of Cambridge

https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/.../Greggor_et_al-2016-Scientific_Reports-VoR.pdf... ▼

by AL Greggor - 2016 - Cited by 1 - Related articles

10 Jun 2016 - ... of novel food avoidance provide empirical **support** for the suggestion that ... for populations of other passerine species when the **data** is compared Guidelines for the Treatment of Animals in Behavioural **Research** and.



Top 5 most downloaded datasets in July 2018

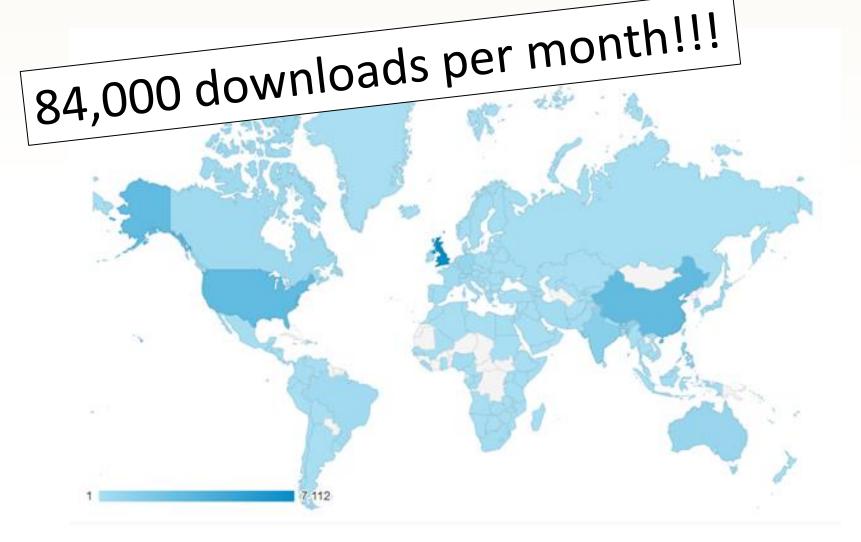
Title	Authors	Year published	Link	Times downloaded
Supporting data for: "The Lifetime of Android API vulnerabilities: case study on the JavaScript-to-Java interface"	Thomas, D. R. et al.	2015	http://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/ 1810/247976	700
Research data supporting "PoseNet: A Convolutional Network for Real- Time 6-DOF Camera Relocalization" Kings College	Kendall, A. et al.	2015	https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle /1810/251342	248
Flow Field Results of the Cambridge Stratified Swirl Burner Using Laser Doppler Anemometer	Zhou, R. et al.	2012	http://www.dspace.cam.ac.uk/handle/18 10/243259	190
Research data supporting "Creating a Community of Data Champions"	Higman, R. et al.	2017	https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle /1810/262192	127
Mammographic Image Analysis Society (MIAS) database v1.21	Suckling, J. et al.	2015	https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle /1810/250394	122

Datasets have been downloaded over 27,000 times from our repository in 2017.

That's 1/3 of all datasets download from UK repositories.



Average numbers of visits



~34,000 visitors per month



Data management plans





What is a DMP?

DMP = Data Management Plan

Plan outlining:

Data to be collected during a project

How it will be managed

Covers the whole project ... and beyond



Usually 2/3 pages in length



What is a DMP?

Contains information about:



- Sources of data
- Data input methods
- Back up strategies
- Plans for data sharing
- Ethical/legal restrictions
- Who is responsible for the data



Who needs a DMP?

Anyone carrying out research

Researcher needs to write a DMP

Needs to be written before a project starts



Funders requiring DMPs





























National Institutes of Health

Cambridge policy

University Staff and Students:

- 13. Retain intellectual property rights where they arise or the right to apply for such rights arise from the results of activities undertaken by University staff in the course of their employment by the University and by students in the course of their study at the University in accordance with Chapter XIII of the University's Statutes and Ordinances on Finance and Property, subsection Intellectual Property Rights¹
- 14. Should be aware when considering whether they may want to commercialise the results of their research that, in respect of patents and similar rights in inventions and new technology, protection for and subsequent commercialisation of such inventions may be jeopardised if information about the inventions is publicly disclosed before all relevant applications for protection have been lodged. A public disclosure would include depositing research data in a publicly accessible discipline-based or institutional repository.
- 15. Are encouraged to do the following at the design stage of a research project:
 - a. Prepare a Data Management Plan, in accordance with guidance provided by the University of Cambridge⁷ and the Digital Curation Centre⁸ (DCC). If funders require a Data Management Plan, such plan needs to be prepared according to funders' requirements⁴.
 - b. Ensure that legal, ethical and commercial constraints on release of research data are considered at the initiation of the research process and throughout both the research and data life cycles, which shall be described in the data management plan.
 - Allocate appropriate resources (time and financial resources) for data management in their grant proposal.





Better planning = better research







What are funders looking for?

- 1. Administrative data
- 2. Data collection
- 3. Documentation and metadata
- 4. Ethics and legal compliance
- 5. Storage and back-up
- 6. Selection and preservation
- 7. Data sharing
- 8. Responsibilities and resources

What are funders looking for?

- Do you actually know what data you are going to generate/collect/use?
- How will you document your data so it is useful for others?
- Do you know how you will store and back it up?
- Are your plans appropriate for the size/type of the data?
- Do you have a proper plan for looking after the data in the long term?
- Have you really thought about how you can share your data?

Activity time!

Critique the example plan referring to the funder's guidance of you choice:

Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)

Wellcome Trust



Compare your critique to the person sitting next to you.

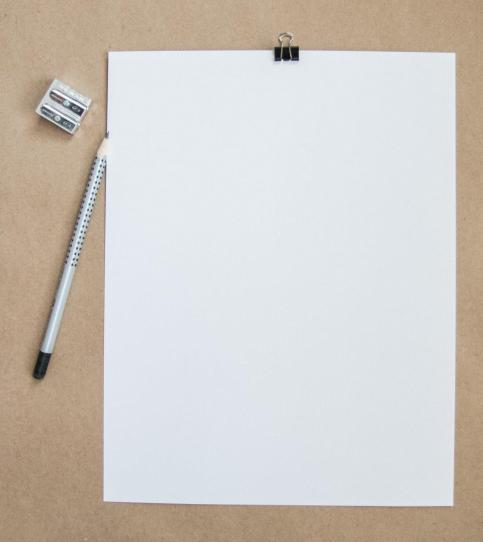
Does the plan cover all the points it should?

Is the strategy reasonable?

Do you have any concerns?

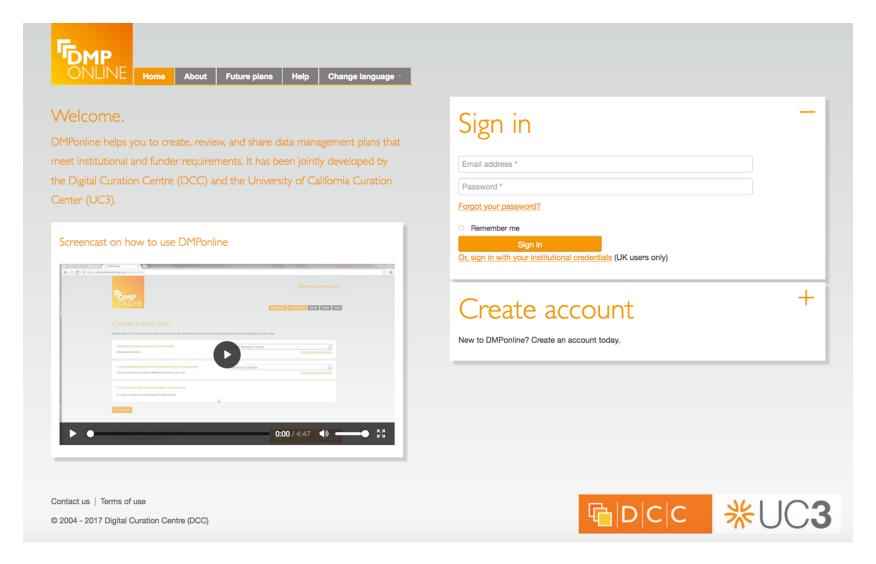
Have you picked up things the other person hasn't because the funder guidance differs?

Now it's time to start writing your plan.





Data management plan support service

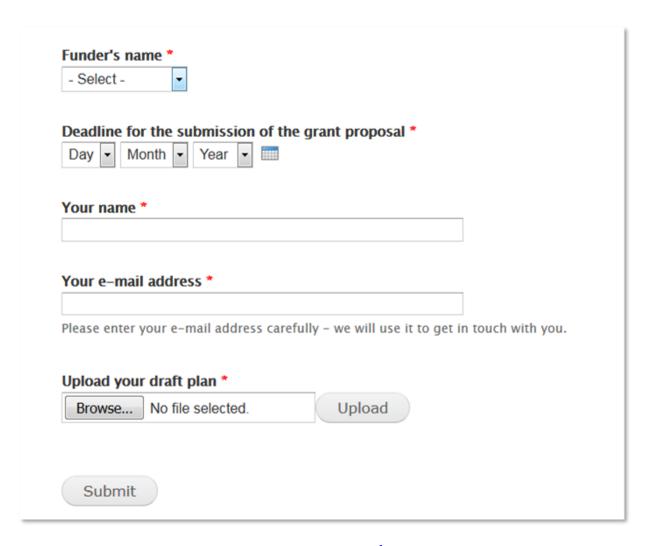


https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/



Data management plan support service

+ guidance + example plans



www.data.cam.ac.uk/DMPsupport



Software Management Plans











About

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Software Management Plans

Why write a Software Management Plan?

It is easy to concentrate on short-term issues when developing research software. Getting publications, collaboration with others and the demands of a daily research routine can all conspire to prevent proper planning for the development of research software. A Software Management Plan can help us to define a set of structures and goals to help us to understand what we are going to write, who it is for, how we will get it to them, how will it help them, and how we will assess whether it has helped them. They also help us to understand what processes, resources and infrastructure we need and how we can use these to meet our own goals, in the short. medium and long term. They also encourage us to think about the future of our software



once our project or funding period ends, and what our plans for its long-term sustainability are.

As a Software Management Plan is principally for our project's own use, it is important that we develop our plan in conjunction with our project team and partners, as we are all responsible for following the plan.

What software can they be used for?

Software and Research Blog

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https://www.software.ac.uk/software-management-plans



Cambridge support for data management and sharing





Research data services provided by the Cambridge data team:

- Data repository
- Data Management Plan checking
- Advice on funders' policies
- Training on research data management
- Online information
- On demand data management consultancy



www.data.cam.ac.uk





Training and support

Understanding peer review (for librarians)

Monday, 10 September, 2018 at 14:00-16:30 8 Mill Lane, Lecture Room 7

Getting started with peer review (for early career researchers and third and fourth year PhD students)

Tuesday, 11 September, 2018 at 14:30-17:00

Postdoc Centre @BioMedicalCampus, Newman Library

SFP

Reproducing and reusing research code: lunch and learn with Code Ocean

Tuesday, 11 September, 2018 at 12:30-13:30

Postdoc Centre, Newman Library @ Biomedical Campus

OCT

An introduction to Open Research (for PhD students in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences)

Wednesday, 10 October, 2018 at 10:00-11:00

17 Mill Lane, Seminar Room G

Managing your digital information workshop (for PhD students in **Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences)**

Monday, 22 October, 2018 at 14:00-16:00

17 Mill Lane, Seminar Room G

Getting started with peer review (for early career researchers and third and fourth year PhD students)

Wednesday, 24 October, 2018 at 10:00-12:30

8 Mill Lane, Lecture Room 7

Books: Publishing your Research Effectively (For PhD Students in



Policy on RDM

University of Cambridge Research Data Management Policy Framework

University of Cambridge Research Data Management Policy Framework

Last updated: 23 April 2015

Background

- 1. The University of Cambridge is committed to disseminating its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In keeping with that commitment, it supports the principle that the results of its research that have been publicly funded should be freely accessible, and therefore supports its staff in making their research available.
- 2. University staff and students are responsible for managing and curating data in accordance with Chapter XIII of the University's Statutes and Ordinances on Finance and Property, subsection Intellectual Property Rights¹, the University's Research Policies², the University's Research Integrity and Ethics guidelines³ and in accordance with the policies of their research funders⁴.

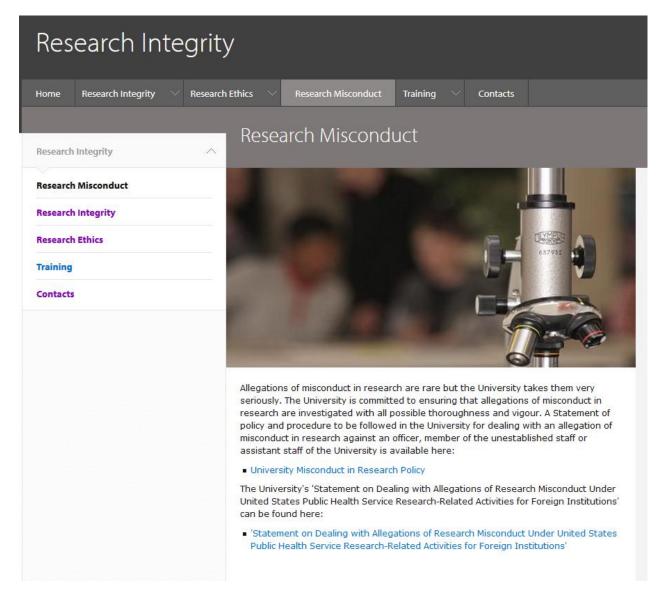
Principles

- 3. In seeking to extend the principle of disseminating research and scholarship as widely as possible from research publications to all forms of research data (defined as materials to validate published research findings), the University is committed to implementing procedures that are discipline-appropriate, proportionate, evidence-based, practical, cost-effective and sustainable, and in the best interests of enhancing its mission.
- 4. The University is committed to achieving compliance with the data policies of its external research sponsors, publishers and governmental agencies, and requires its staff and students to abide by terms and conditions agreed with third parties. The University also recognises that such third parties' policies are evolving and that they may require higher levels of data accessibility and dissemination in the future.
- 5. The University affirms respect for disciplinary and sub-disciplinary norms and for each individual's intellectual investment, recognising that data underpinning research varies from the creation of new data through experimentation or survey through to the extraction of information from sources where the copyright is externally held, such as from published and unpublished texts, archives, works of art. musical manuscripts etc.
- The University recognises that there is a balance between openness and duties under professional codes and legal obligations.
- The University acknowledges that a full implementation of this policy framework will be a long-term process.
- This policy framework will be regularly reviewed by the Open Access Project Board⁵ and may therefore be subject to change.

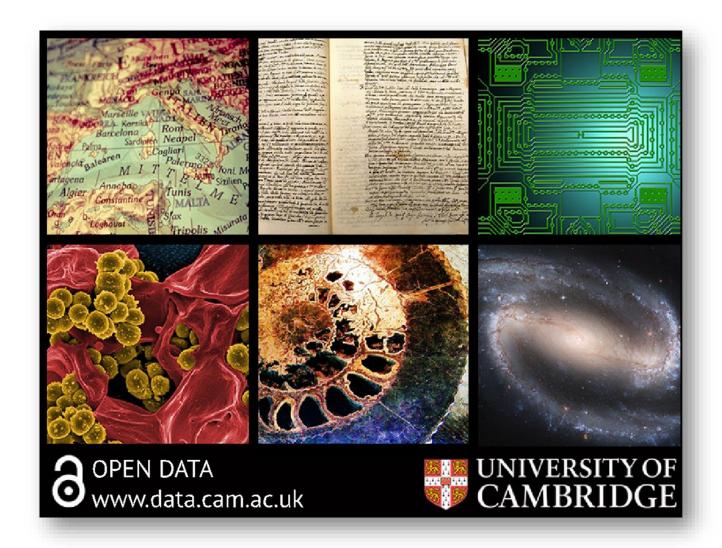
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