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## UK Libraries: Your Partner in Data Management, Data Sharing, and Data Preservation

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# UK Libraries: Your Partner in Data Management, Data Sharing, and Data Preservation

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## Overview

- Define Data
- Discuss why research data management (RDM) is important
- Discuss the Data Lifecycle and RDM Tools
- Discuss how UK Libraries can help with RDM



## WHAT IS DATA?

National Institutes of Health (NIH) defines data as "recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings."























## WHAT IS DATA?

The National Science Foundation (NSF) considers data to be sométhing determined by the community of interest through the process of peer review and project management. NSF's definition points out the data are essential to the research community and not just to individual researchers or research teams.







## WHAT IS DATA?



The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) includes a wider array of data types than we see from NSF or NIH. Any of these data types NEH defines as humanities data, or "materials generated or collected during the course of conducting research."







### Final Research Data

Algorithms

Physical Collections

Geospatial
Coordinates

Unique Data
Digital Tools

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS

Software Code

CITATIONS

Biological
samples



THERE IS NO CLEAR DEFINITION OF DATA. DATA MEANS DIFFERENT THINGS TO DIFFERENT GROUPS.

















### BUT IF WE HAD TO DEFINE DATA...



"

Data should be valid, shared, and are heterogeneous, and contextualized within research communities.

"



















## WHY MANAGE DATA?

"A 2013 study found that poor data management practices have led to a concerning loss of scientific research data, with 80 percent of data unavailable after twenty years."





Elizabeth Howe and Richard Van Noorden, "Scientist Losing Data at a Rapid Rate," Nature News, December 19, 2013

### WHY MANAGE DATA?



Be a Responsible Researcher



To Make Collaboration Easier



Be a Good Steward

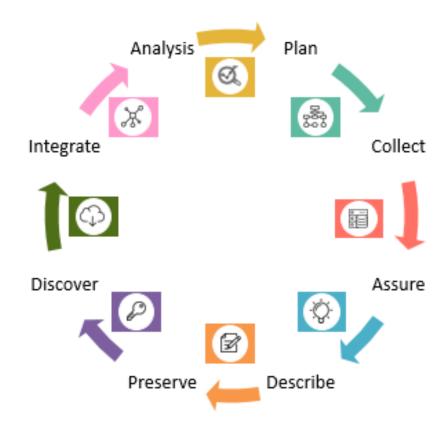


Reusability and Reproducibility





## DATA LIFECYCLE



Developed using the DataOne Lifecycle <a href="https://www.dataone.org/data-life-cycle">https://www.dataone.org/data-life-cycle</a>

## How can UK Libraries help?





## UK Libraries can help...



PLAN

Planning entails describing the data that will be compiled, and how that data will be managed and made accessible throughout its lifetime.



DESCRIBE

Describe entails accurately and thoroughly describing your data using the appropriate metadata standards



PRESERVE

Preserve entails ensuring that your data are submitted to an appropriate long-term archive (i.e. data center)



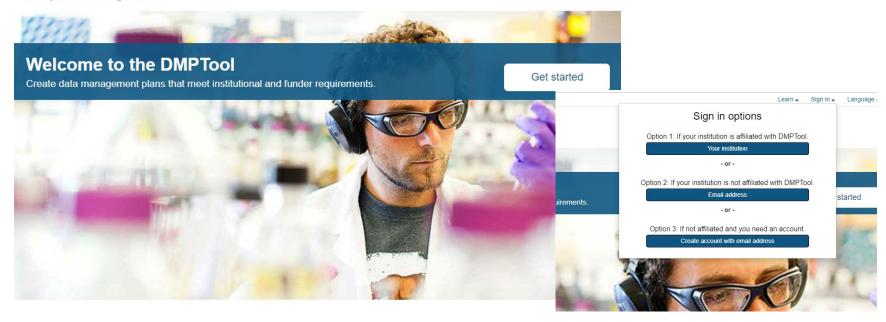
DISCOVER

Discover entails making potentially useful data accessible, along with the relevant information about the data (metadata)

## DMP Tool







#### DMPTool by the Numbers







#### **Top Templates**

Digital Curation Centre NIH-GEN: Generic

MCE CDE: Cocial Debautoral Economic Colonece



### Data Management Plans for the United States Migraine Study Protocol

Study Protocol
A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool
Creator: Catherine Zappia
Affiliation: University of New Mexico (UNM)
Template: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Last modified: 09-29-2015

Copyright information:

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### Data Management Plans for the United States Migraine Study Protocol

#### Data sharing plan

#### Project Information

This Data Management Plan (DMP) entails the data which will be collected from a study conducted on behalf of the United States Migraine Study Protocol Group. The study is being conducted to assess rizatriptan's effectiveness in treating acute migraine at its onset versus in a later phase of the attack.

The study will ask hose who experience migrames to treat their headaches twice; conce with rizartiptar at the early onset of a migraine, and again with rizartiptara nonce the migraine becomes more seven. The plastients will then be asked to report how they fet after using the medication each time. The study will assess: time to onset of headache relief, headache sevently 2 hours postdose and withere or not addicate became leanely symptomics free (including associated symptomics), and when they were able to resume normal activities.

#### General Data Management Plan Information

This study is being conducted to draw conclusions about the impact timing has on the medical benefits of the medication. The results will be used to better inform startifipant users on when they should be taking their medication to achieve maximum migraine relef in the quickest time possible. The results will also be shared accross the United States Migraine Study Protocol Group. This Data Management Plan is intended for review by the USMAP Group before desemination of the results.

#### Additional data sharing requirements

#### Policies for Access and Sharing

There are no requirements for making the results of the study private. All participants have signed valven to be able to participate in the study, and to have their results stand, with the exception of any personal information. The USIAAP prograw whise to make their results smalleble to the public, for anyone who is interested in taking sizatifican or has questions about the drug, and for anyone within the USIAAP group why was not directly part of the study.

#### **Legal Guidelines and Requirements**

The results of this study will not contain any personal information of the participants involved, nor will it contain any unique personal identifiers that could excuse assumptions to be made about those involved. In order to assure that the results can be shared publicly, precautions have been taken to ensure that the participant's identifies are kept anonymous.

#### Types of Data Produced

The data being produced from this study will include statistical values written down and made into charts. There are a number of variables being observed (time drug was taken, headsche sevently 2 hours postdose, etc.), and each of the results will be calculated and formed into a visual aid. Along with the charts, a report will be written up including the statistics and the conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the study.

#### Plans for Archiving and Preservation

These are different plans for archiving and preserving the data for the short term and the long term. However, for both plans security is a concern. The results of the study will be made public, but then is always a concern that someone may attempt to steel the data and conclusions and claim the study for their own. To protect against this, we are going to store and archive the data on a secure, password protected system that conducts a back up daily.

#### Short Term

The short term plans for archiving and preserving the data includes saving the results on the USMAP Group website. The results of the study will be dated and saved so that future researchers have access to the information.

#### Long Tern

The long term plares for archiving and preserving the information involve saving the results on the USMAP group database once the results of the tube become outdated. Although the results may be old and possibly irrelevant, we still ware future USMAP group members to have access to the study that will be conducted, either to base their studies off of or to encourage further conclusions to be drawn.



## Metadata and File Formats



### METADATA

 UK Libraries can help with finding and using the appropriate metadata schema that ensures that you capture the most important information about the research data.

 We can also help you identify a suitable vocabulary for the data description to ensure accuracy and consistency.



## FILE ORGANIZATION

UK Libraries can provide assistance in managing data files in these areas:

- File naming convention to facilitate organization and versioning
- File formats most suitable for long-term preservation



## Sharing and Preservation



## UKnowledge

UK's institutional repository that archives and provides access to UK community's research outputs

https://uknowledge.u ky.edu/





## OPEN SCIENCE FRAMEWORK (OSF)

### How OSF supports your research



#### Search and Discover

Find papers, data, and materials to inspire your next research project. Search public projects to build on the work of others and find new collaborators.



#### Design Your Study

Start a project and add collaborators, giving them access to protocols and other research materials. Built-in version control tracks the evolution of your study.



#### Collect and Analyze Data

Store data, code, and other materials in OSF Storage, or connect your Dropbox or other third-party account. Every file gets a unique, persistent URL for citing and sharing.

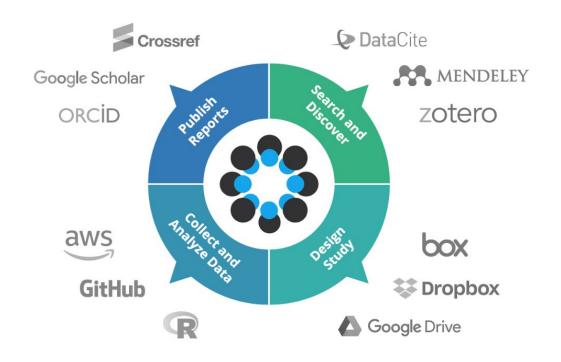


#### Publish Your Reports

Share papers in OSF Preprints or a community-based preprint provider, so others can find and cite your work. Track impact with metrics like downloads and view counts.



## OPEN SCIENCE FRAMEWORK





## DATA & COPYRIGHT

```
Raw data generally
  falls into the
   category of factual
   information and is
   not afforded
   copyright protection.
```

```
Expressions of
data (e.g., charts
and graphs) may
be copyrightable
```

Caitlyn Bakker, University of Minnesota Libraries



## Finding Data Repositories



## SUBJECT SPECIFIC REPOSITORIES

- There are established research data repositories for certain disciplines, e.g., GenBank for research data about DNA and a repository at Syracuse University especially for qualitative data.
- There is an online directory for finding appropriate research data repositories for you: Registry of Research Data Repositories (re3data.org)





## Recommended Practices



## FAIR Guiding Principles

To increase the user-friendliness of research data, a group of researchers have proposed the FAIR Guiding Principles in 2016:

https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

F= Findable

A= Accessible

I= Interoperable

R= Reusable







## **FAIR** Guiding Principles

F (Findable), e.g., a DOI (digital object identifier) assigned to the dataset to prevent a broken link in the future

A (Accessible), e.g., dataset available from an online repository that records descriptions about the data and holds the data files

I (Interoperable), e.g., dataset available in different file formats, accompanied by rich metadata about how the dataset can potentially be integrated with other datasets

R (Reusable), e.g., availability of terms, license, and descriptions regarding how the dataset can be reused



## Useful Links



## **UK Libraries Resources**

- DataOne Data Life Cycle
  - https://www.dataone.org/data-life-cycle
- Data Sources
  - https://libguides.uky.edu/datasources/home
- DMPTool
  - https://dmptool.org/
- FAIR Guiding Principles
  - https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18



## **UK Libraries Resources**

- Mapping and GIS Services
  - https://libguides.uky.edu/gis\_mapping
- Open Science Framework
  - <a href="https://osf.io/">https://osf.io/</a>
- Readme file template
  - https://bit.ly/2NPeu4z
- Research Data Services
  - https://libguides.uky.edu/research\_data



## **UK Libraries Resources**

- Registry of Research Data Repositories (re3data)
  - <a href="http://re3data.org/">http://re3data.org/</a>
- UK Data Retention & Ownership Policy
  - https://www.research.uky.edu/office-researchintegrity/university-kentucky-data-retentionownership-policy
- UKnowledge
  - https://uknowledge.uky.edu/



### **IMAGE CREDITS**

#### Flaticons:

- Eucalyp; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/eucalyp">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/eucalyp</a>
- Linector; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/linector">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/linector</a>
- Mynamepong; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/mynamepong">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/mynamepong</a>
- Freepik; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/freepik">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/freepik</a>
- Smashicons; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/smashicons">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/smashicons</a>
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- Smartline; <a href="https://www.flaticon.com/authors/smartline">https://www.flaticon.com/authors/smartline</a>

