

Managing Your Research Data from Cradle to Grave

Resources for Research at Queen's (R4R@Q)
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Introduction to research data management

Managing your data throughout the research lifecycle

Best practices and tools

Resources

What is research data management (RDM)?



Processes applied throughout the **lifecycle of a research project** to guide the collection, documentation, storage, sharing, and preservation of research data.

Practices that are **integral to conducting responsible research** and can help researchers save resources by ensuring their data is complete, understandable, and secure.



Plan



Create



Process



Analyze



Disseminate



Preserve



Reuse

What is research data management (RDM)?



Practices that follow institutional and funding agency guidelines like the **DRAFT Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy**

Enables the broader research community to derive maximum value from research data that can be accessed, shared, reused and repurposed.

SSHRC = CRSH





What are research data?



Primary sources supporting research, scholarship or artistic endeavours

Can be used as evidence to validate findings and results

Is experimental data, observational data, operational data, third party data, public sector data, monitoring data, processed data, or repurposed data

All other digital and non-digital content have the potential to become research data

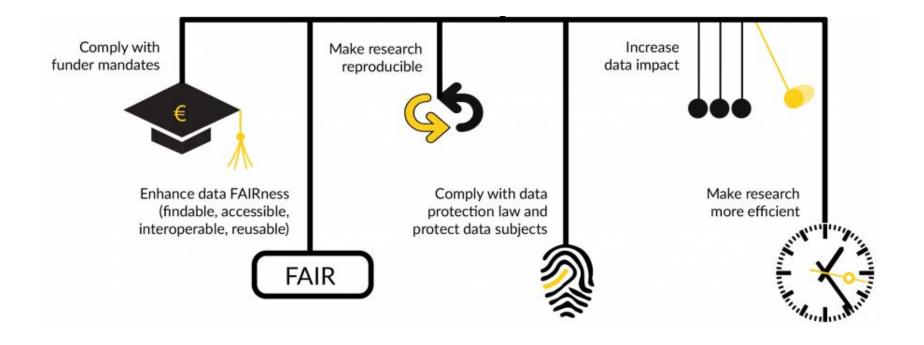
What are research data?





Why should I manage my research data?







RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT PRIMER

Research Data Management (RDM)

- RDM refers to the processes applied throughout the lifecycle of a research project to guide the collection, documentation, storage, sharing, and preservation of research data.
- RDM practices are integral to conducting responsible research and can help researchers save resources by ensuring their data is complete, understandable, and secure.
- RDM practices also follow institutional and funding agency guidelines that protect their investments.
- The broader research community can derive maximum value from research data that can be accessed, shared, reused and repurposed.

The Research Data Lifecycle



Plan













Create

Process

Analyze

Disseminate

Reus

Defining Research Data

- Primary sources supporting research, scholarship or artistic endeavours
- Can be used as evidence to validate findings and results
- May take the form of experimental data, observational data, operational data, third party data, public sector data, monitoring data, processed data, or repurposed data
- All other digital and non-digital content have the potential to become research data

"Research data. (n.d.) In CASRAI's Dictionary. Retrieved from dictionary.casrai.org/Research_data



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^{*}Life cycle model developed by the Leadership Council for Digital Research Infrastructure. For more information visit http://digitalleadership.ca



Plan

















Supporting Canadian innovation through shared expertise and stewardship of research data

Launched in 2014 by the <u>Canadian Association of Research Libraries</u>, **Portage** works within the library community to coordinate expertise, services, and technology in research data management, seeking to collaborate with other research data management stakeholders.



How do I manage my research data?



Write a data management plan

Use the **Portage DMP Assistant** tool to develop your own data management plan. It is freely available to all researchers in Canada and takes you step-by-step through a series of questions based on a general template for research data stewardship.



data management plans





https://assistant.portagenetwork.ca/

DMP Assistant is a bilingual tool for preparing data management plans (DMPs). The tool follows best practices in data stewardship and walks researchers step-by-step through key questions about data management.



If you have an existing account with DMP Assistant or previous



Sign up with DMP Assistant



Sign in and select a template under Organizations. The Portage template is the default.



Answer the questions that are relevant to your work. Guidance and examples are provided.



Revisit the tool throughout your research to review or revise your answers.



gle sign-in authentication. For nt. You will have the option to ID when that feature

DMP Assistant

R4R Demo

Plan details

Portage Data Management Questions

Share

Export

1. Create a DMP using a template

- 2. Answer data management questions
- 3. Share your DMP

4. Export your DMP



"Good Enough" Research Data Management

(a brief guide for busy people)

This brief guide presents a set of good data management practices that researchers can adopt, regardless of their data management skills and levels of expertise.

1

Save your raw data in original format

- Don't overwrite your original data with a cleaned version.
- Protect your original data by locking them or making them read-only.
- 1.3 Refer to this original data if things go wrong (as they often do).

b

Backup your data

- Use the 3-2-1 rule: Save three copies of your data, on two different storage mediums, and one copy off site.
- 2.2 Do not backup or store sensitive data on a commercial cloud (Dropbox, Google Drive, etc.).

3

Describe your data

- Machine Friendly: Describe your dataset with a metadata standard for discovery.
- 3.2 Human Friendly: Describe your variables, so your colleagues will understand what you meant. Data without good metadata is useless. Give your variables clear names.
- 3.3 Do not leave cells blank use numeric values clearly out of range to define missing (e.g. '99999') or not applicable (e.g. '38888') data, and describe these in your data dictionary.
- Convert your data to open, nonproprietary formats.
- 3.5 Name your files well with basic metadata in file names.

4

Process your data

- 4.1 Make each column a variable.
- 4.2 Make each row an observation.
- 4.3 Store units (e.g. kg or cm) as metadata (in their own column).
- 4.4 Document each step processing your data in a README file.

- 5

Archive and preserve your data

- 5.1 Submit final data files to a repository assigning a persistent identifier (e.g. handles or DOIs).
- 5.2 Provide good metadata for your study so others could find it (use your discipline's metadata standard, e.g. Darwin Core, DDI, etc.).

https://portagenetwork.ca/training-resources/



Create/Process/Analyze

















Think Big: Big Data, AI, Blockchain, ...









```
[mobile]
 Starting nnap U, 2,548ETA25
 Insufficient responses for TCP sequencing (3), OS detection
 Interesting ports on 10.2.2.2:
 (The 1539 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: cl
  22/tcp
  No exact OS matches for host
  Mnap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanneds
  # sshnuke 10.2.2.2 -rootpu-"210H0101"
            to 10.2.2.2:ssh ... successful.
  Attempting to exploit SSHu1 CRC32 ... successful.
  Reseting root password to "Z10H0101".
Hn # ssh 10,2,2,2 -1 root
                                               RIF CONTROL
  root@10,2,2,2's password:
                                             ACCESS CRANTED
```

Research IT Platforms



The unification and integration of computers, storage, enterprise software, middleware, training, visualization, and analytics which enable researchers to transparently access, store, and analyze information.

a.k.a.

Simplifying Research

or

You don't need a new degree to play



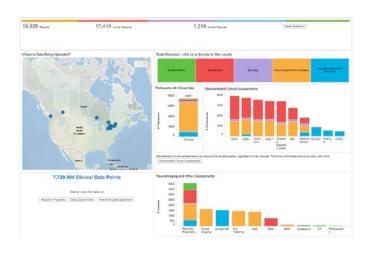


Platform Examples









CAC Collaborative Teaching Platform for Big Data



Canada Wide Resources













Secure file storage

- 5 TBs cloud storage through OneDrive
- Teams collaborative platform





External open resources





Free, open source project management tool

- Keep all files, data, protocols in one centralized location
- Control access, including which parts of project are public or private
- Connect to 3rd party services (e.g., Dropbox, Google Drive, Mendeley, GitHub)



Disseminate/Preserve



















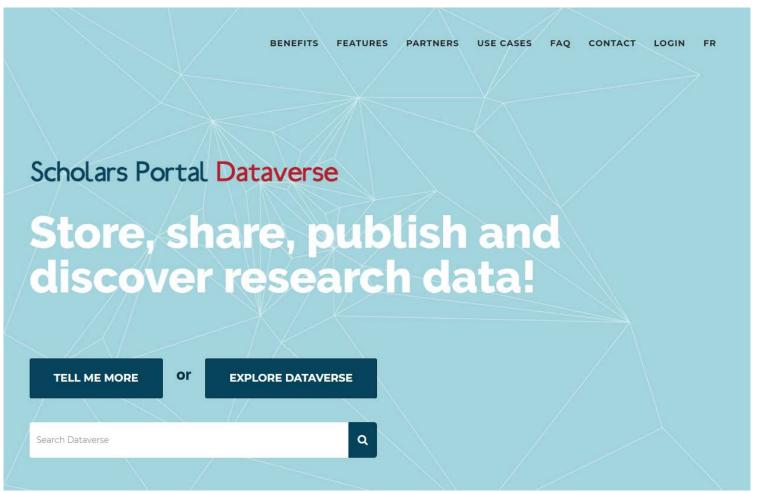
Deposit your data in to a data repository

Review the <u>Library's Research Data Management Guide</u> and fill out the <u>Data Deposit Request form</u> to begin a library mediated deposit of your data in to <u>Scholars Portal Dataverse</u>.



Scholars Portal Dataverse

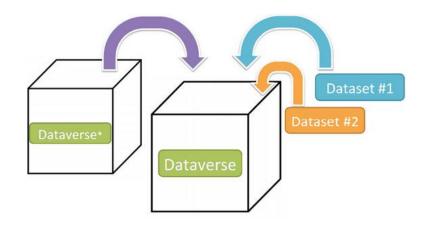




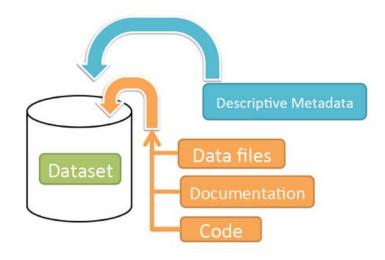
https://dataverse.scholarsportal.info

Dataverses, datasets, files





Dataverse = Container for datasets and/or dataverses



Dataset = Container for your data, documentation, and code

Dataverse



- Files and Metadata:
 - All file formats accepted
 - -2GB maximum file upload
- Data citation:
 - Digital Object Identifiers
 - Establish links between scholarly outputs and data
- Data Licensing:
 - Default Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved"
 - Custom data use agreement

Dataverse



- Discoverability
 - Integrated with SHARE notification system, Google dataset search, and ORCID identifiers that link to your scholarly record
- Access:
 - Ability to restrict individual files and assign specific permissions for collaborators
 - IP Group based permissions

Scholars Portal Dataverse

Demo: <u>demodv.scholarsportal.info</u>

Production: <u>dataverse.scholarsportal.info</u>



"Good Enough" Dataverse

(a brief guide for busy people)

This brief guide presents key information for researchers to understand Dataverse, its features, and how to access and use it.

1

What is Dataverse?

- A free, open source web application developed at Harvard University.
- Stores, shares, cites, explores, and analyzes research data.
- 1.3 Facilitates making your data available to others, as appropriate.
- A robust repository environment for depositing your research data.

2

Why should I use Dataverse?

- 2.1 Helps you meet both funding and journal requirements.
- 2.2 Stores many types of data, including:
 - Tabular data (CSV, SPSS, R, etc)
 - Documentation (pdf, doc, text, code)
 - · Geospatial data
 - · Multimedia file (audio-visual)

3

What are the benefits?

- Creates a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) so your data is a citable research output for publications and CV.
- Increases the impact and visibility of your research.
- Stability and longevity of your data as created at time of deposit.
- Statistics and metrics to track and understand how your data is used worldwide.

4

How open is my data? It's up to you!

- 1 Choose your access settings: modify access to your data files - ranging from fully open to completely restricted.
- 2 Customize the terms of use, specifying how your data can be used.
- 4.3 Modify access to your data files at any time.
- 4.4 Your metadata is publicly available. Therefore, your data is always discoverable!

5

How do I start?

- 5.1 Find out if your institution has a local Dataverse - you can check the <u>Portage</u> site to see if your institution is using Dataverse.
- If needed, check with your local Data contact for help.
- 5.3 Create your Dataverse account.

- (

What's the next step?

- Ensure that your data follows best practices for formatting and metadata.
- 6.2 Upload your data and add your metadata.
- Set any access restrictions or terms of use for your data.
- 6.4 Option to create a 'guestbook' to track the use of your data.
- 6.5 Publish your data!

https://portagenetwork.ca/training-resources/

How do I share my research data?



Deposit your data in a disciplinary repository

Consult the Registry of Research Data Repositories <u>re3data.org</u>.





Reuse







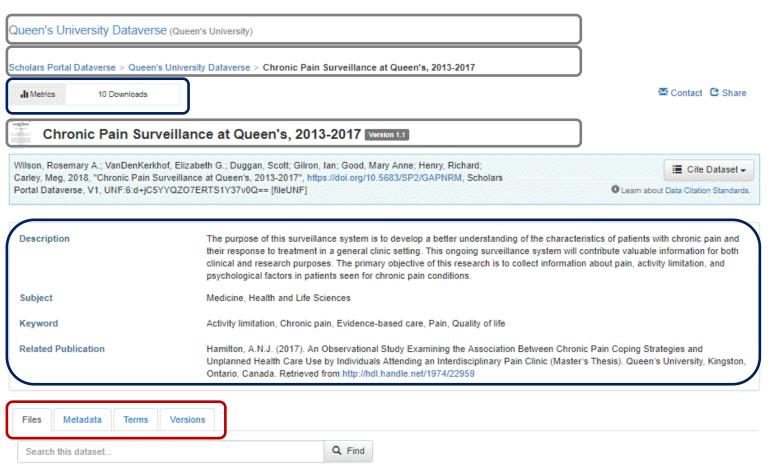




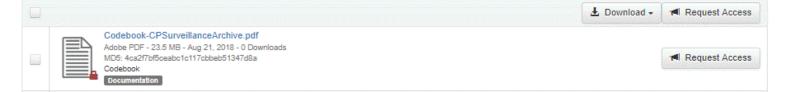








1 to 6 of 6 Files





Federated Research Data Repository (FRDR)



Find Data

Search FRDR to find research datasets originating from researchers affiliated with Canadian institutions. Data deposited to other repositories across Canada can also be found by searching in FRDR. View the growing list of collaborating repositories.

Learn more »

Deposit Data

Any researcher affiliated with a Canadian institution can deposit data into FRDR. The platform can efficiently ingest datasets of any size, and preservation processing is done automatically. Data professionals from the Portage Network and institutions across Canada work with researchers to curate and approve deposited items.

Learn more »

Privacy Policy

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Resources















QUL Research Data Management Services



Planning for data management

Data management plans and grant applications

• Preparing your data

 Coding, formatting, anonymizing, and more, conversion to non-proprietary formats

Documenting your data

- Describing your data so others can understand and use it (guide, methodology, codebook, data dictionary)
- File naming

Archiving your data

Finding an appropriate repository or archive

Making your data discoverable

Promoting open access, indexing, assigning DOI's

Research Data Management at Queen's University

Search this G

Introduction

Writing a Data Management Plan

Funding Agency Guidelines

Metadata

Data Repositories & Archives

Citing Data

Best Practices in Data Management

OUL Research Data Archive

Library as Data Partner

Contact

RDM Resources

- Data Deposit Form
- QUL RDM Collection Development Policy
- QUL RDM Workflow

Introduction

The whole notion of developing a data management plan and depositing data may seem daunting to some. Queen's University Library is here to support and partner with you to make sure this process is as painless as possible. See the **Writing a Data Management Plan** tab for more information.

For assistance please contact your Subject Liaison Librarian. Or contact academic.services@queensu.ca.

Why Manage Your Research Data?

Managing your research data will help you:

- meet grant requirements and/or produce a more competitive grant application
- increase the impact and visibility of your research
- encouraging the discovery and use of existing data to explore new research questions
- better guarantee your data are accurate, complete, authentic, and reliable
- ensure long-term preservation of data for future researchers
- ensure compliance with ethics and privacy policies

Queen's University Library provides Research Data Management Services. For more information, see our brief PowerPoint presentation on Research Data Management, or contact us.



Researcher Training Program



The Research Training Program is an expanding set of self-serve training modules that will help you to successfully manage your digital research and scholarship effectively throughout the research lifecycle and at your point of need:

- Getting Published
- Open Publishing Support
- •ORCID and your Research Profile
- •Manage your Research Data



Open Scholarship Services at Queen's University Library



Post Date: Mar 5, 2019

Queen's University Library is offering a brown bag lunch series to introduce researchers to the services and expertise that support them throughout the life of their research and in their teaching. The series will overview the supports provided by the Open Scholarship Services division including research data management, open access publishing, copyright and access to statistical, government and GIS information.

Sessions will be held once a month from March to May in Stauffer 121 from 12:30-1:30. The first series will include:

- March 27: Open Scholarship Services Showcase
- April 23: Introduction to Data, Government Information and Maps and GIS
- May 29: Introduction to Research Data Management and Scholarly Publishing

Refreshments will be provided.

For questions, contact **Courtney Matthews**. Please register via the individual session page as seating is limited.

Resources



- DRAFT Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy For Consultation
- Portage Network
 - -DMP Assistant
 - -RDM Primer
 - 'Good Enough' Research Data Management
 - 'Good Enough' Dataverse
- Scholars Portal Dataverse
- QUL Research Data Management Guide
- CIHR Research Data Management learning module
- <u>UBC Research Data Management DataGuide</u>

Contact us



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