



Research Data Management

Deborah Khider





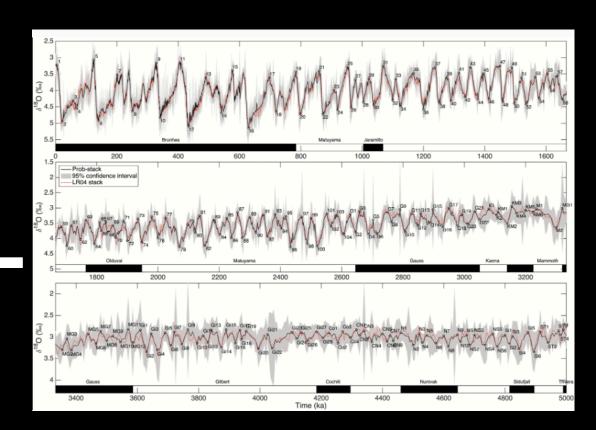
School of Engineering

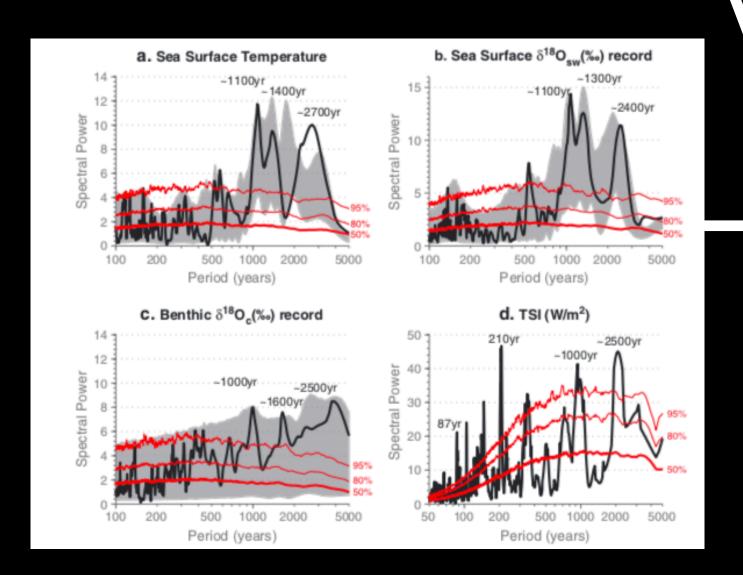
Information Sciences Institute



My Data Journey

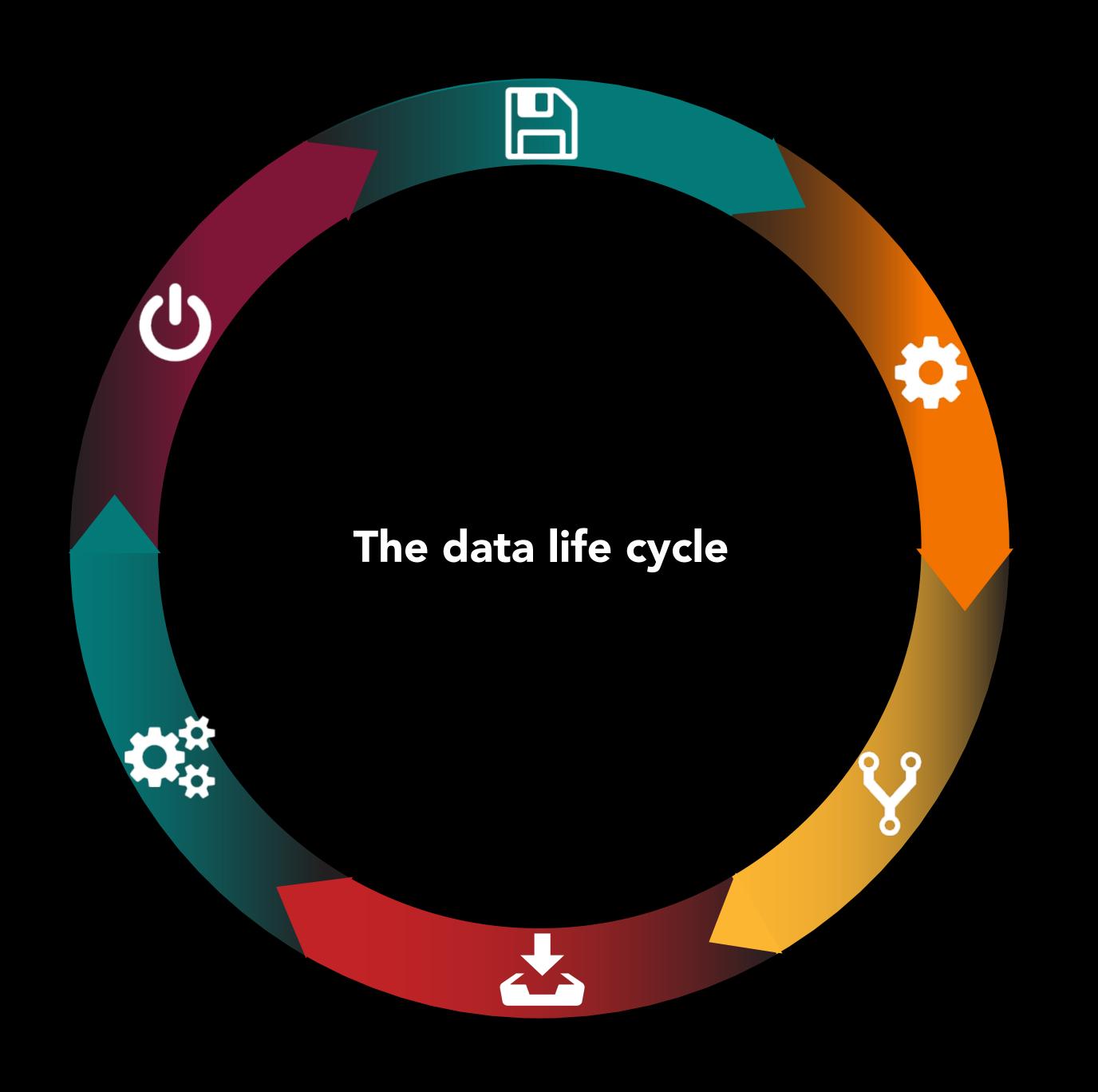


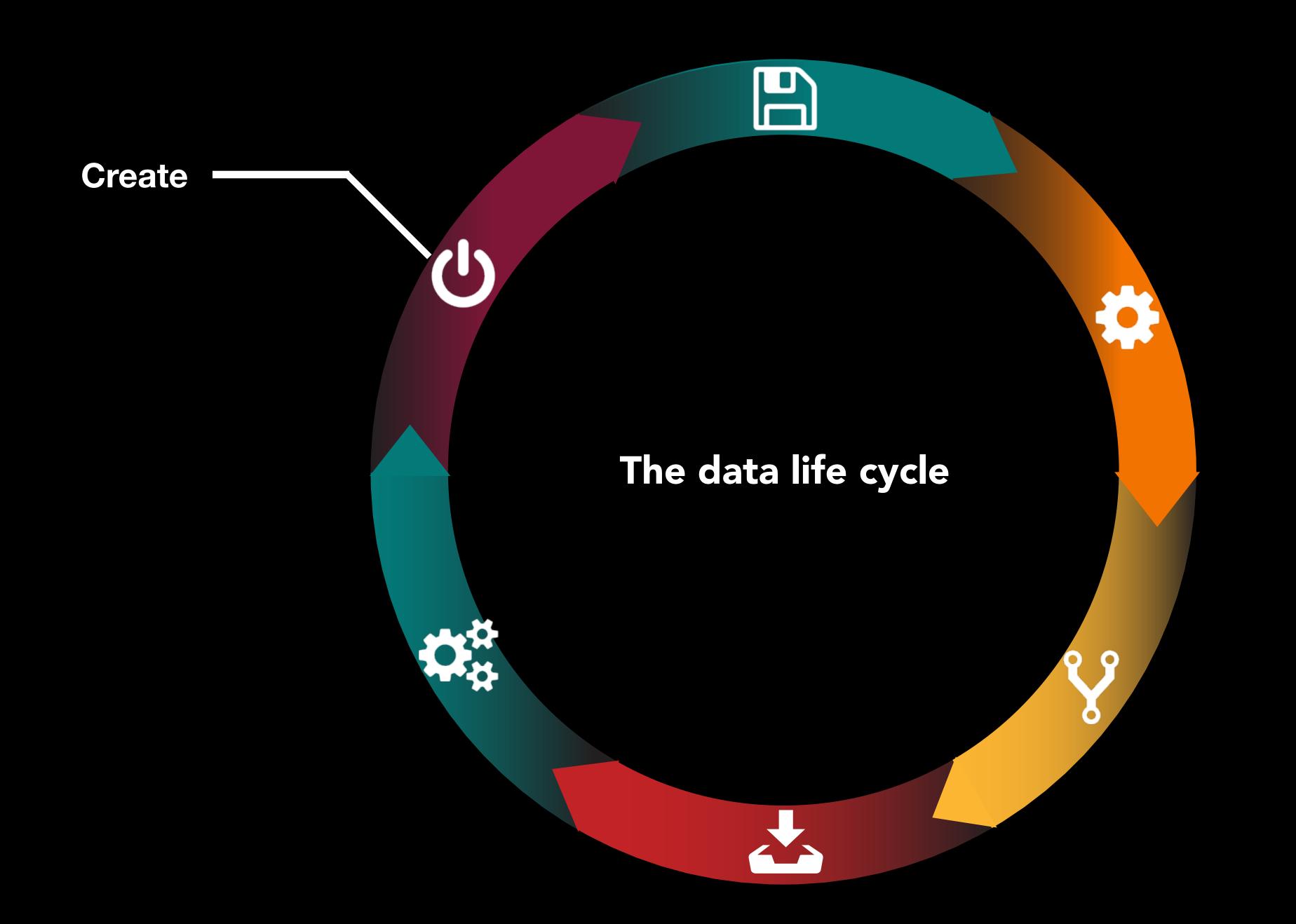


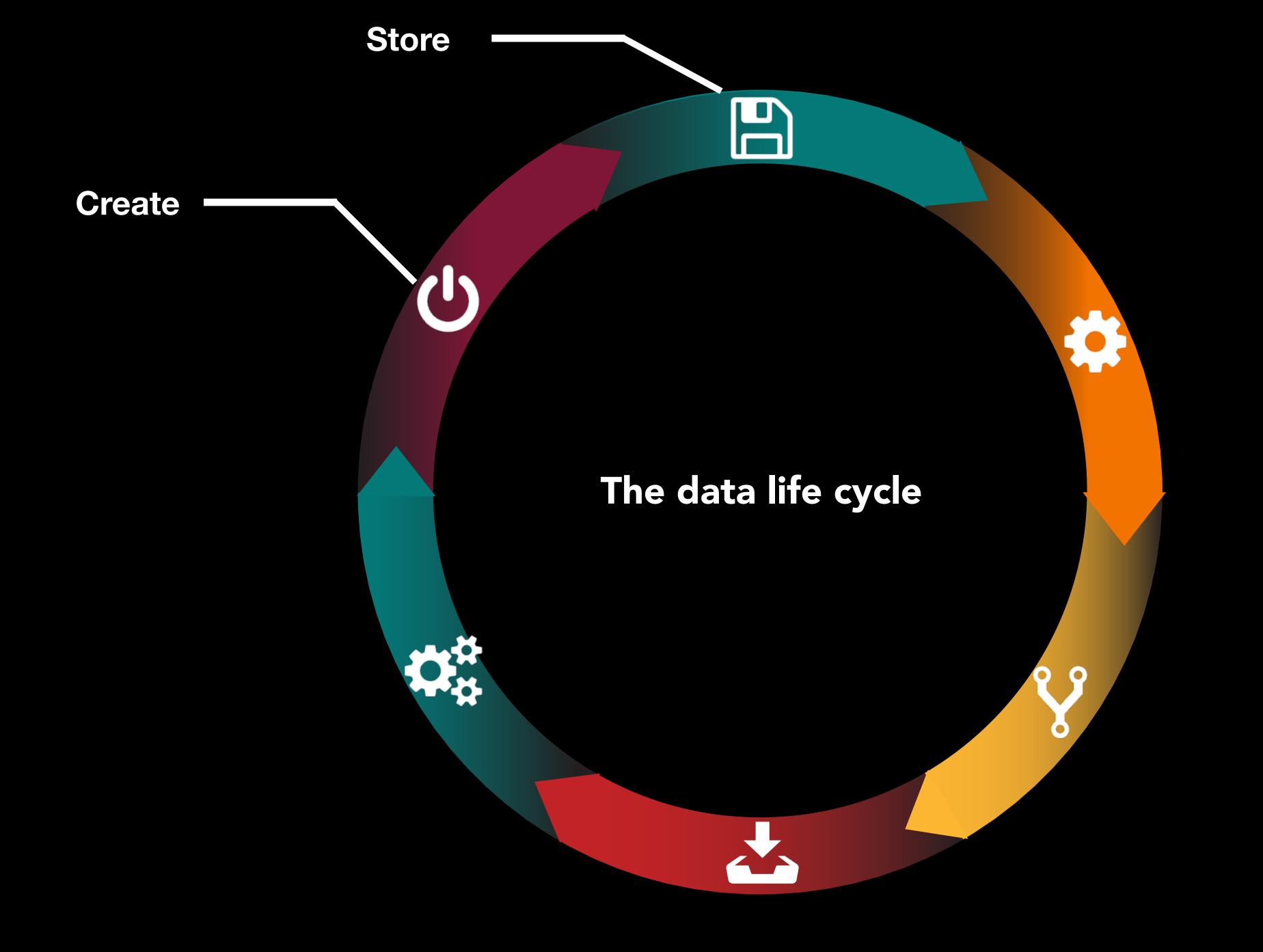


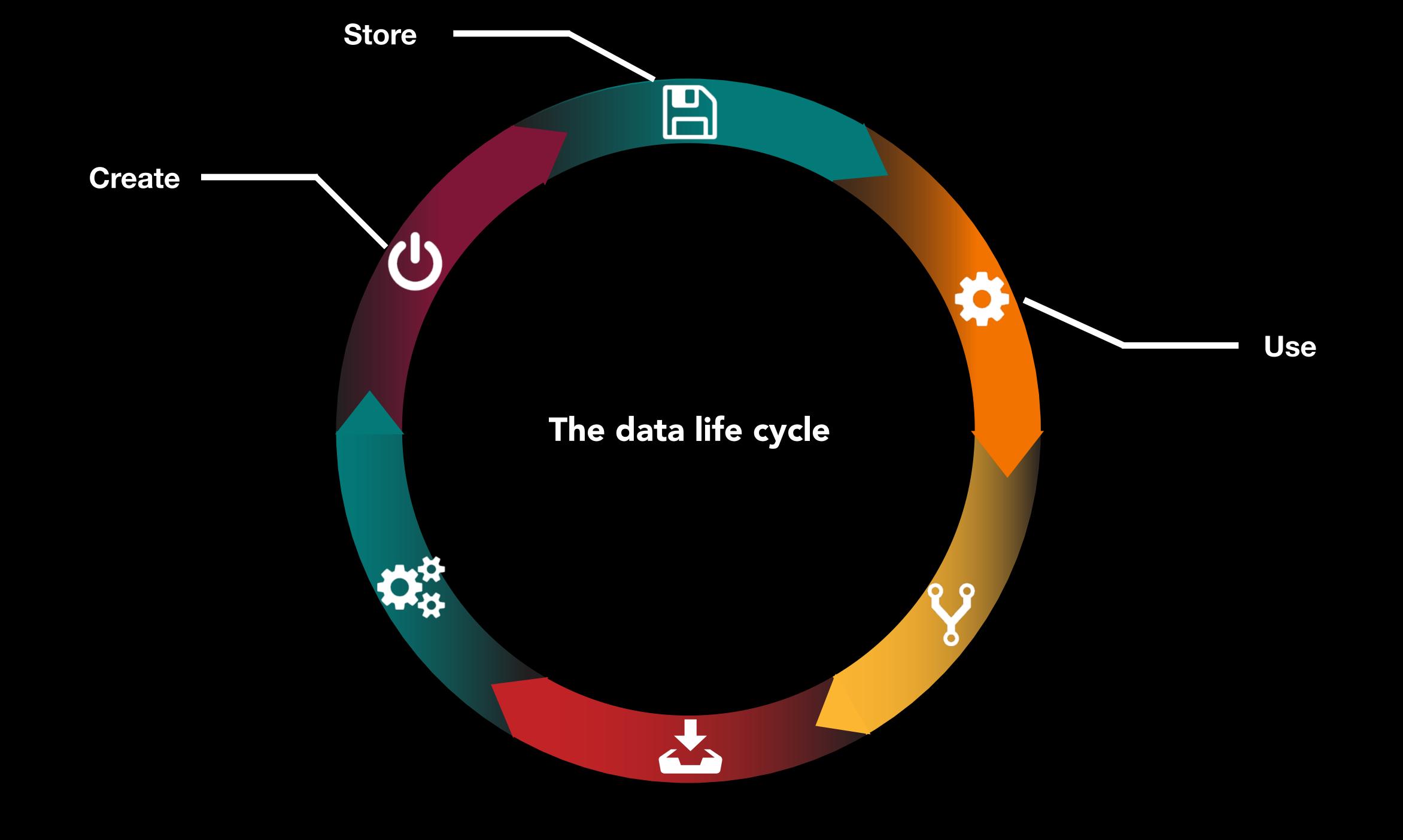


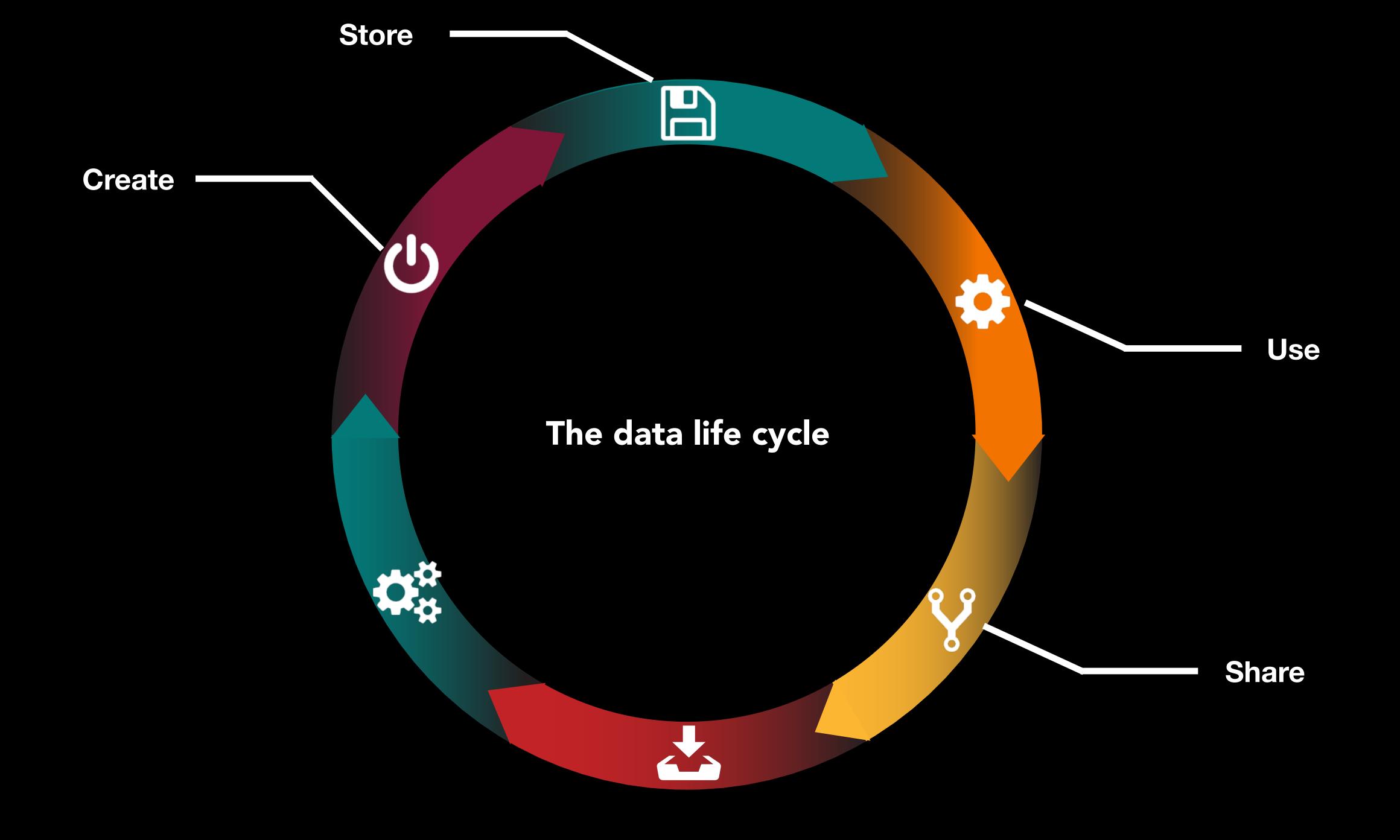


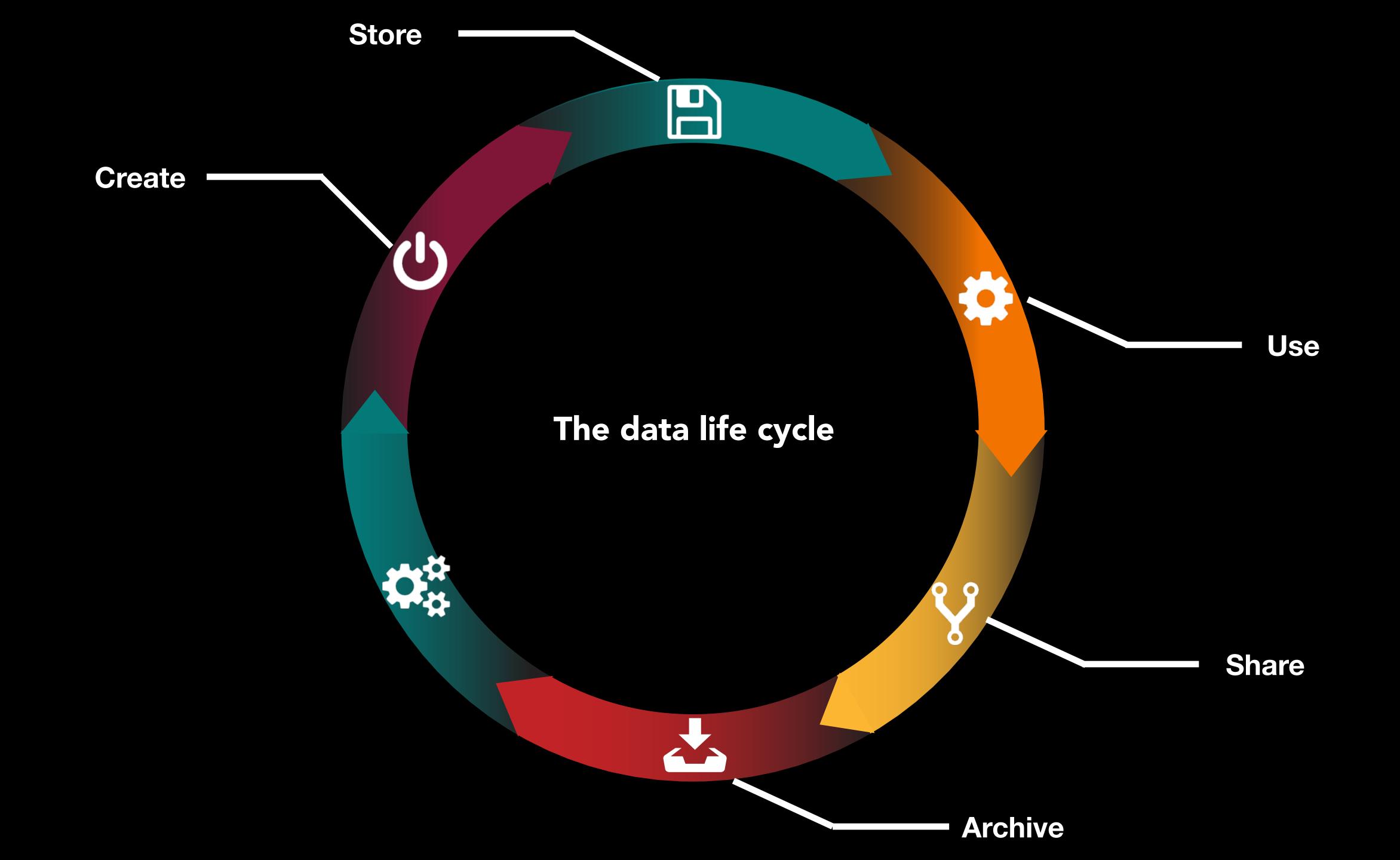


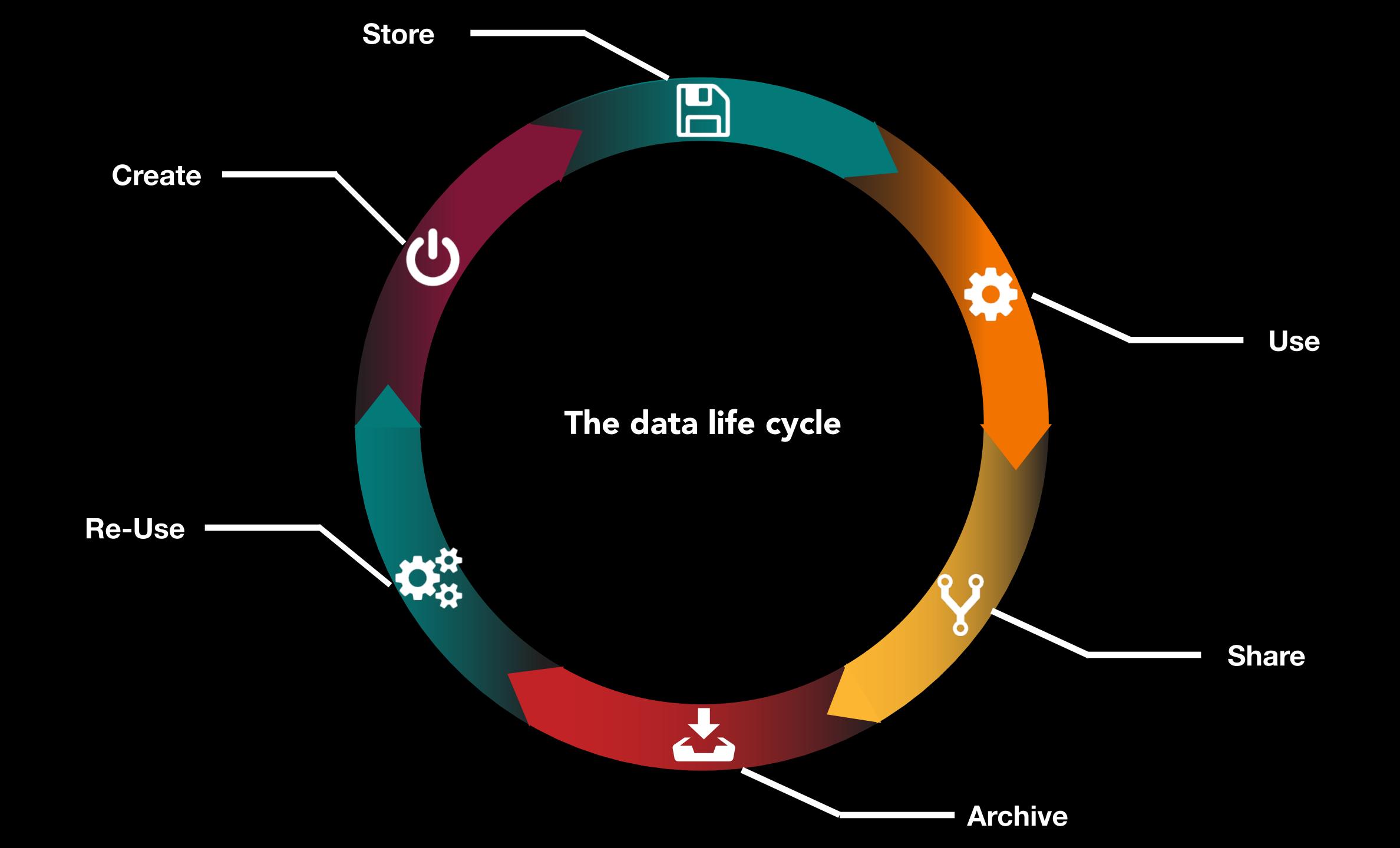












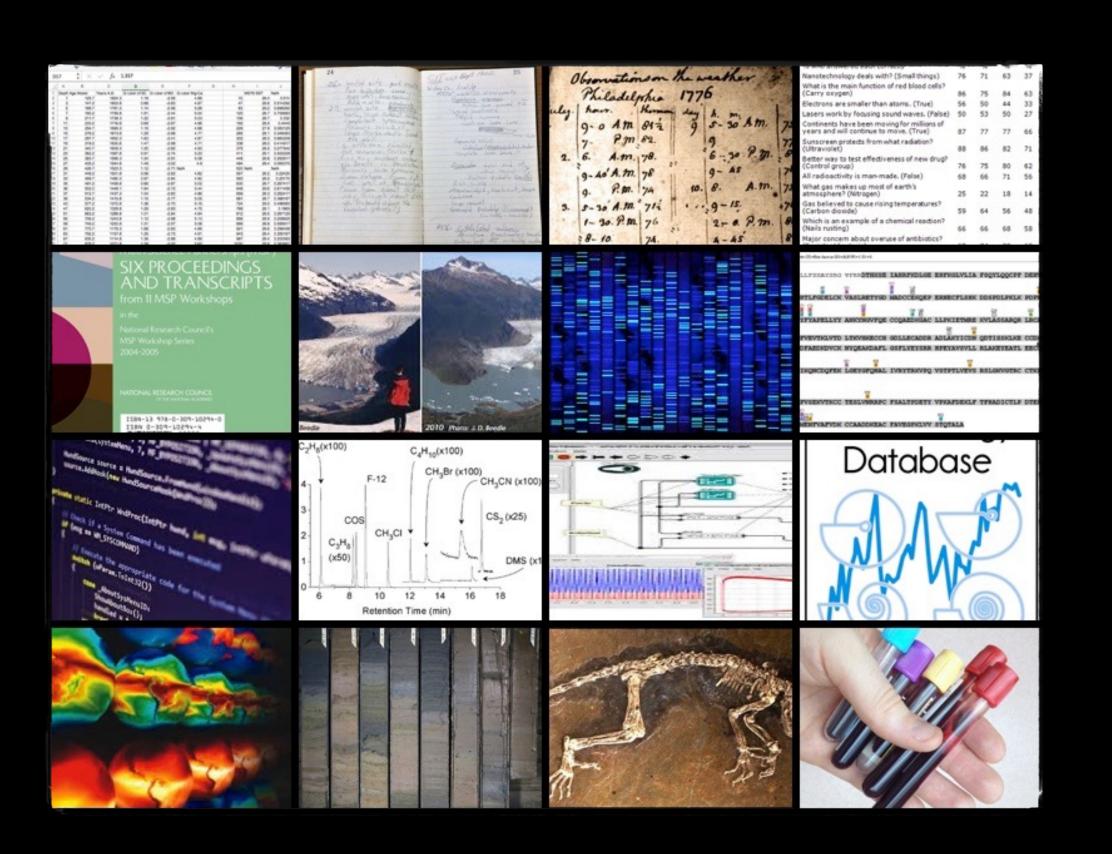




"...THE RECORDED FACTUAL MATERIAL COMMONLY ACCEPTED IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AS NECESSARY TO VALIDATE RESEARCH FINDINGS."



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METADATA:

METADATA IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATA THAT PROVIDES CONTEXT KEY TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THE DATA REPRESENTS.



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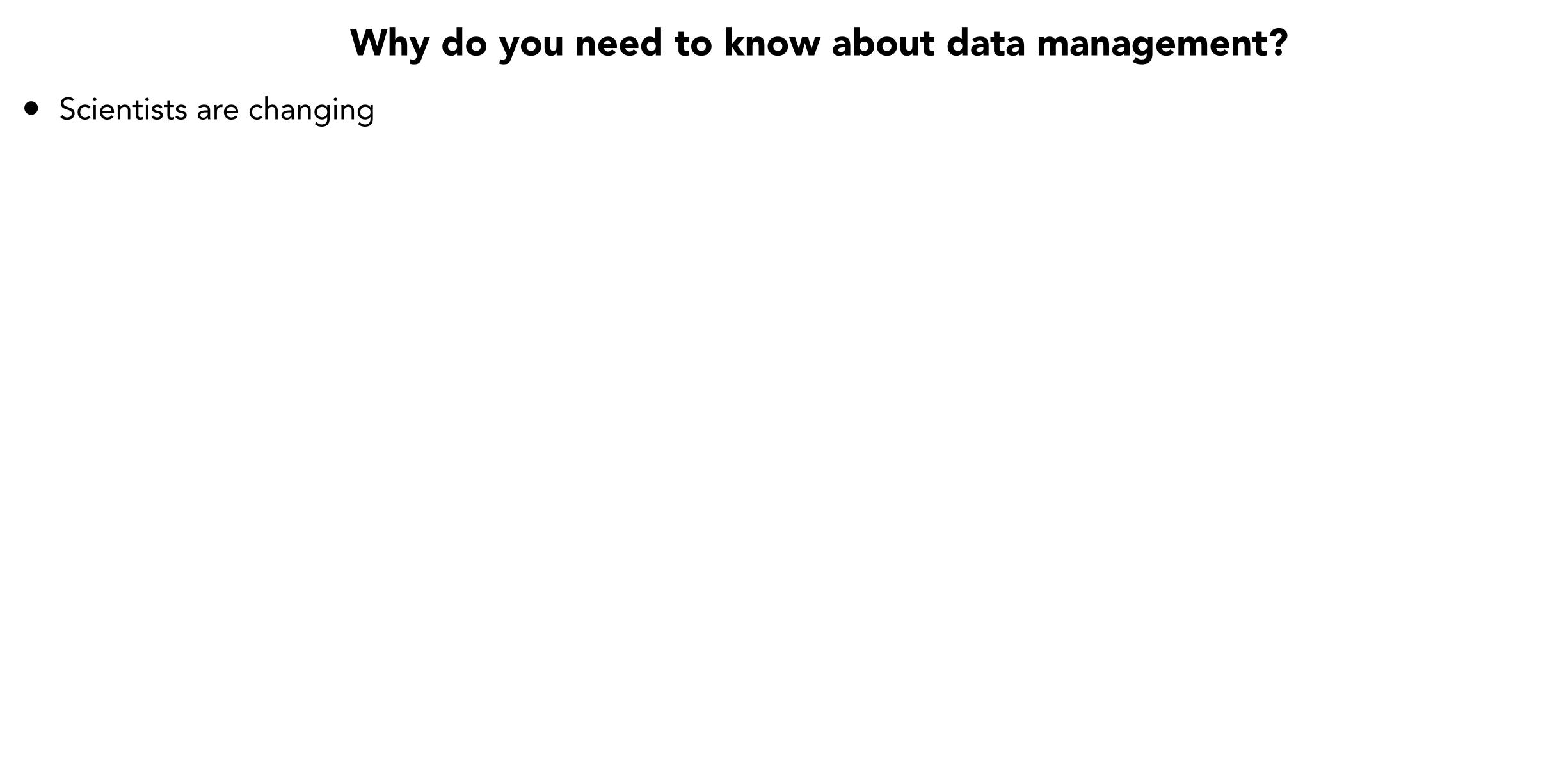
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METADATA IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATA THAT PROVIDES CONTEXT KEY TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THE DATA REPRESENTS.

DATA MANAGEMENT:

ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE STORAGE, PRESERVATION, AND REUSE OF DATA AND METADATA THROUGHOUT THE RESEARCH LIFECYCLE.



Scientists are changing

Open Data







Apache







Open Access





Open Publications







- Scientists are changing
- Publishers are changing



OIN GIV

LOGIN

RENEW





WHAT IS NEEDED?

AGU requires that the underlying data needed to understand, evaluate, and build upon the reported research be available at the time of peer review and publication. Additionally, authors should make available software that has a significant impact on the research. This entails:

- 1. Depositing the data and software in a trusted repository, as appropriate, and preferably with a DOI
- Including an Availability Statement as a separate paragraph in the Open Research section explaining to the reader where and how to access the data and software
- 3. And including citation(s) to the deposited data and software, in the Reference Section.

Click on the headings below for detailed information on:

- Models & Simulations
- Journal-Specific Data Guidance
- · International Geo Sample Numbers

WHAT DATA NEEDS TO BE AVAILABLE?

Primary and processed data used for your research should be preserved and made available.

Generally, the underlying data are considered to be the types of data usually preserved in domain repositories for each discipline. These may include raw data, but are usually the processed or refined data that support and lead to the described results and allow other readers to assess your conclusions and build off your work.

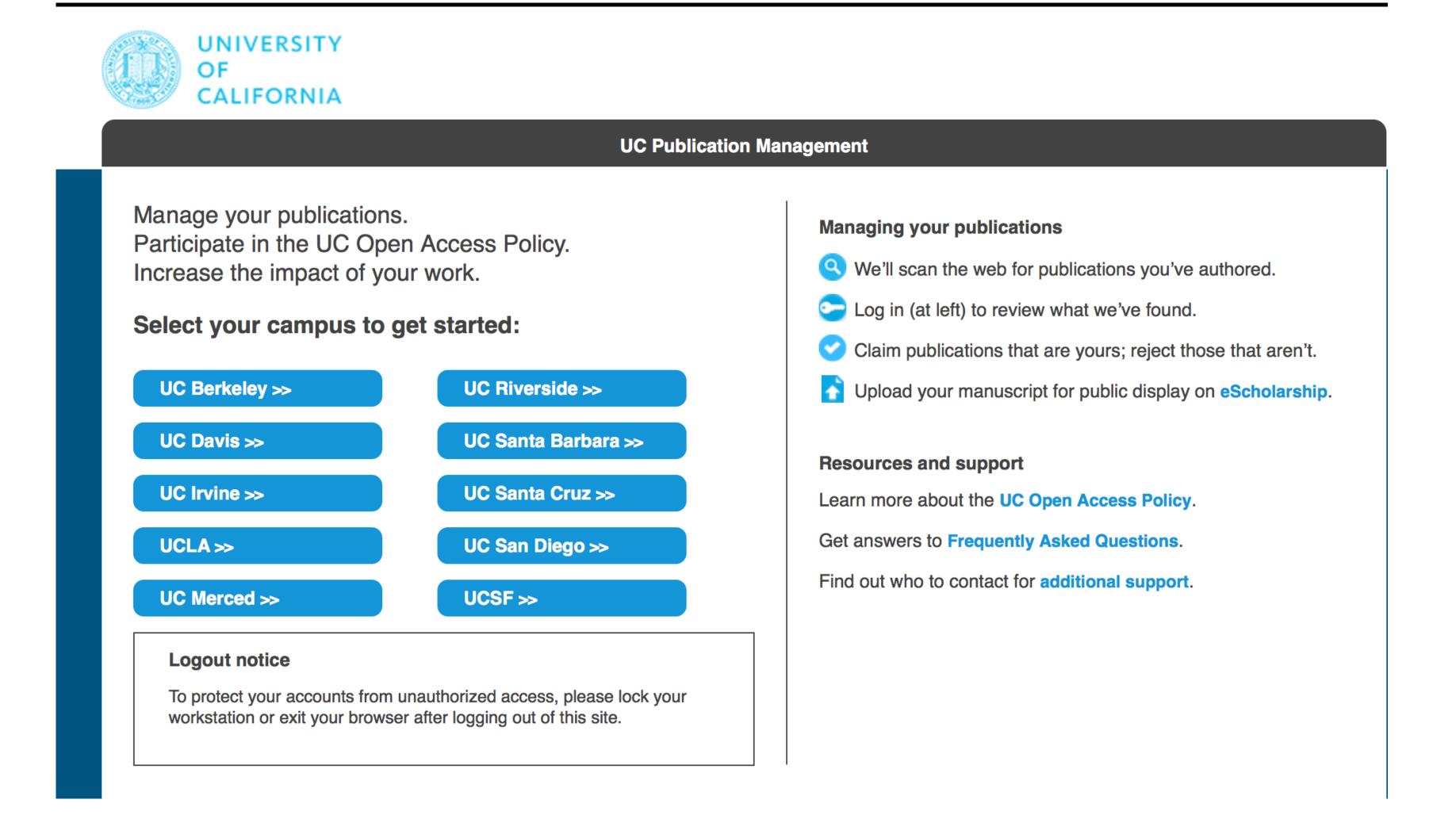
In your paper, cite these data, as well as any data you used from other sources, and include information about access to the data in the availability statement. For model or simulation data, follow journal specific guidance on prioritizing preserved output; in general, availability of software is most important.

Very large data (greater than 1 terabyte or TB) can be a challenge to preserve as there often fees and additional resources required. One option to consider, institutions often offer solutions for data preservation and compliance. Again, refer to the <u>journal specific guidance</u> for more information or email DataHelp@agu.org.

- Scientists are changing
- Publishers are changing
- Funders are changing



- Scientists are changing
- Publishers are changing
- Funders are changing
- Universities are changing



• Sharing your data is not only required but it also helps you!

Sharing Detailed Research Data Is Associated with Increased Citation Rate

Heather A. Piwowar

Roger S. Day, Douglas B. Fridsma

Published: March 21, 2007 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0000308 • Featured in PLOS Collections

Principal Findings

We examined the citation history of 85 cancer microarray clinical trial publications with respect to the availability of their data. The 48% of trials with publicly available microarray data received 85% of the aggregate citations. Publicly available data was significantly (p = 0.006) associated with a 69% increase in citations, independently of journal impact factor, date of publication, and author country of origin using linear regression.

Modern Scientific Articles

Traditional Published Articles

Text:

Narrative of method, the data is in tables, figures/plots, the software used is mentioned



Modern Published Articles

Text:

Narrative of method, the data is in tables, figures/plots, the software used is mentioned

Data:

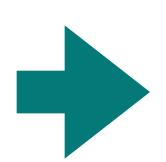
Supplementary Materials, pointers to data repositories

Modern Scientific Articles

Traditional Published Articles

Text:

Narrative of method, the data is in tables, figures/plots, the software used is mentioned



Modern Published Articles

Text:

Narrative of method, the data is in tables, figures/plots, the software used is mentioned

Data:

Supplementary Materials, pointers to data repositories

NOT Published,loosely recorded

Software:

Scripted codes, documentation, manual steps

Scientific Paper of the Future

Modern Paper

Text:

Narrative of the method, some data is in tables, figures/plots, and the software used is mentioned

Data:

Include data as supplementary materials and pointers to data repositories

Reproducible Publication

Software:

For data preparation, data analysis, and visualization

Provenance and methods:

Workflow/scripts specifying dataflow, codes, configuration files, parameter settings, and runtime dependencies

Open Science

Sharing:

Deposit data and software (and provenance/workflow) in publicly shared repositories

Open licenses:

Open source licenses for data and software (and provenance/workflow)

Metadata:

Structured descriptions of the characteristics of data and software (and provenance/workflow)

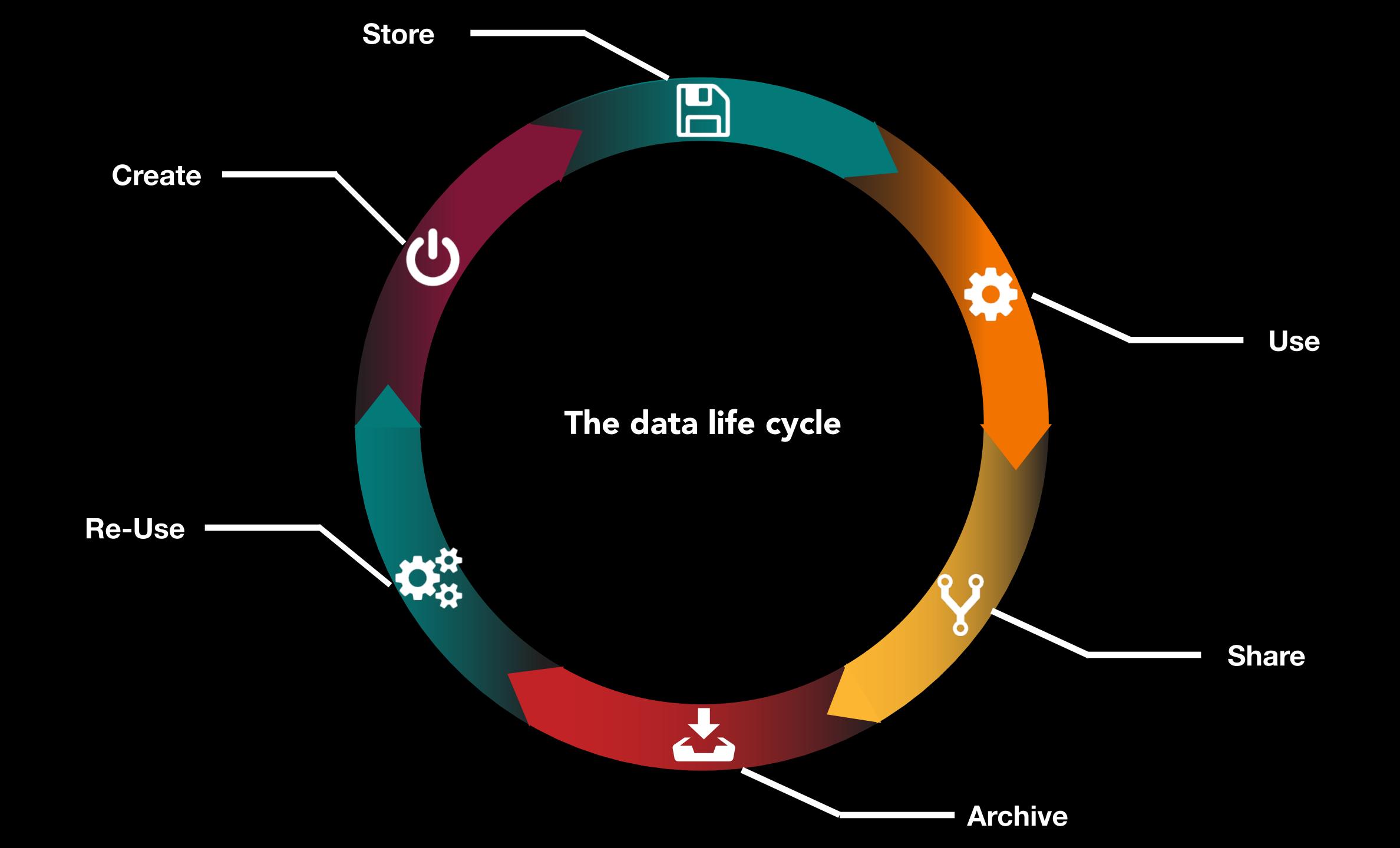
Digital Scholarship

Persistent identifiers:

For data, software, and authors (and provenance/workflow)

Citations:

Citations for data and software (and provenance/workflow)











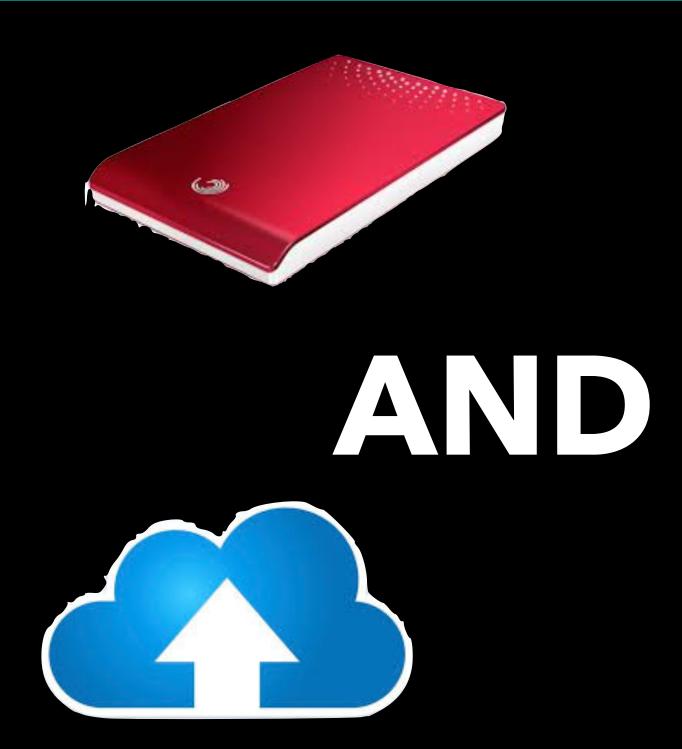


AND















































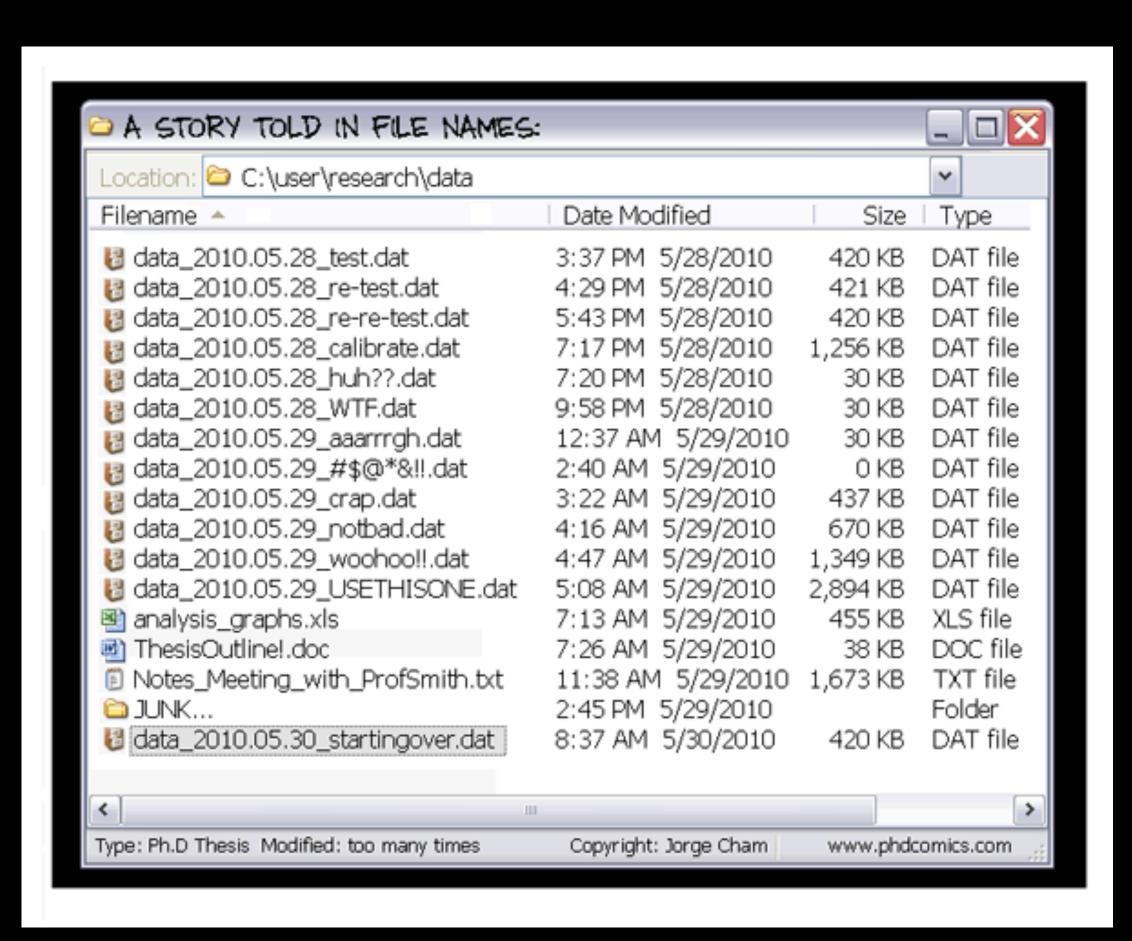




Keep in mind:

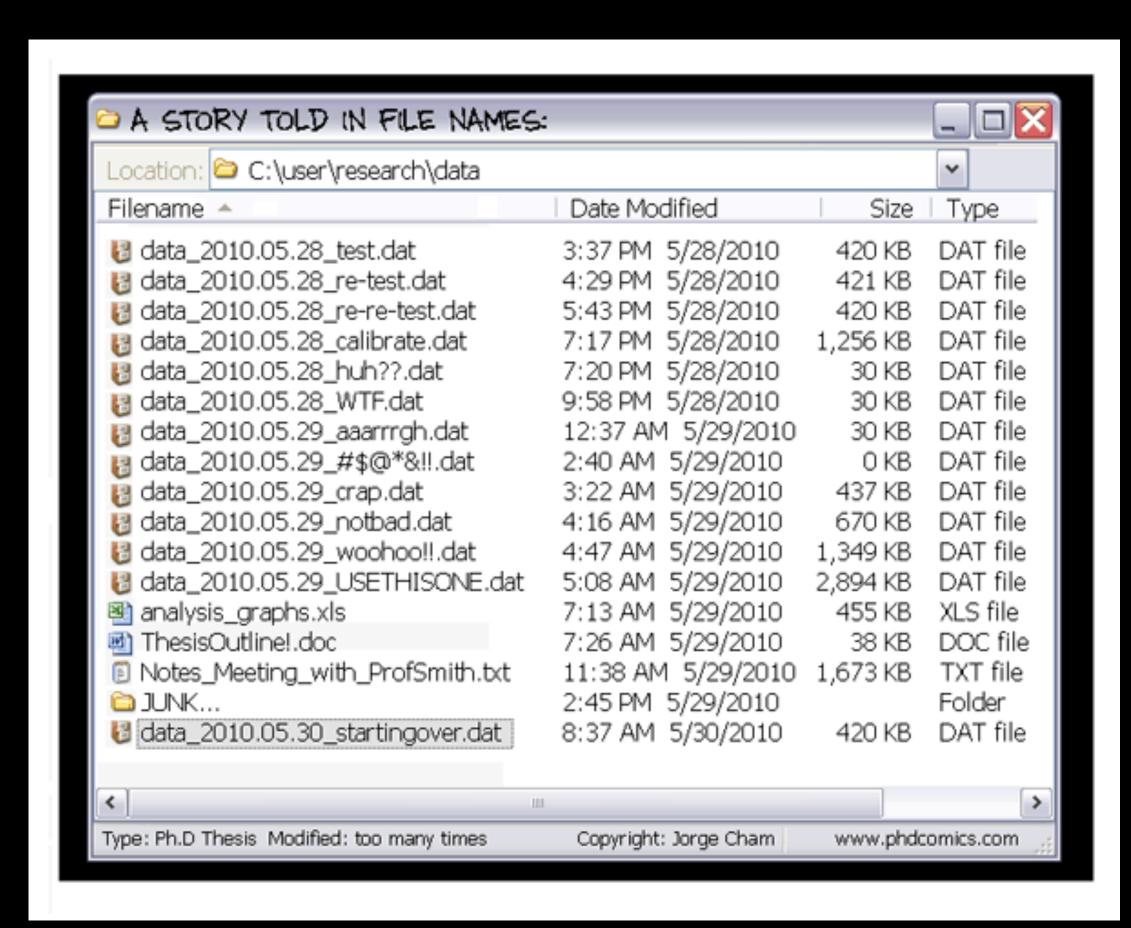
- 1. Some data backup is better than none
- 2. Automated backups are better than manual
- 3. Your data is only as safe as the last backup

File Name and Organization



PhDcomics

File Name and Organization





PhDcomics

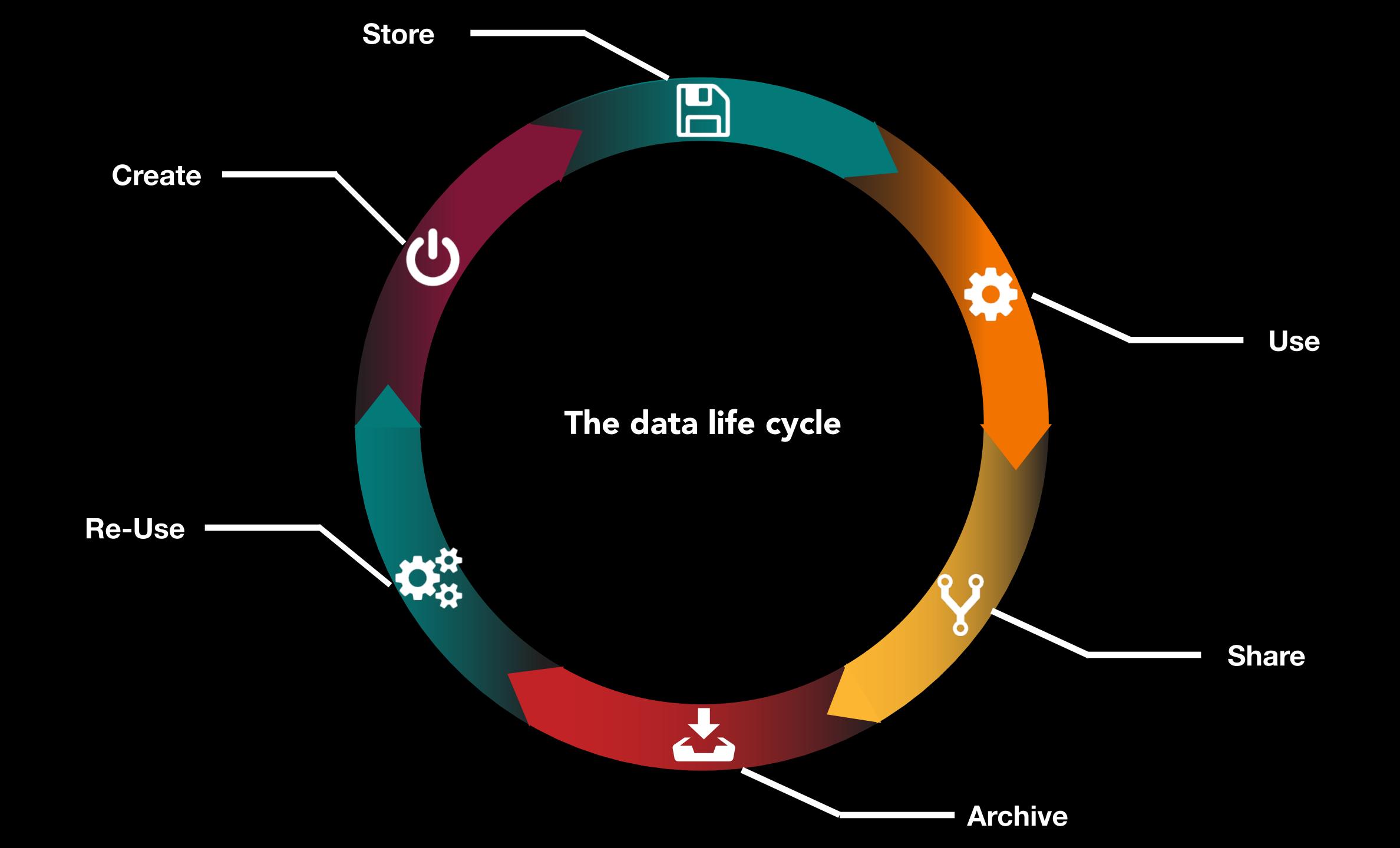


Project_Date_Description



KEEP A FILE ABOUT YOUR FILES

ReadMe: Description of what the files/folders contain

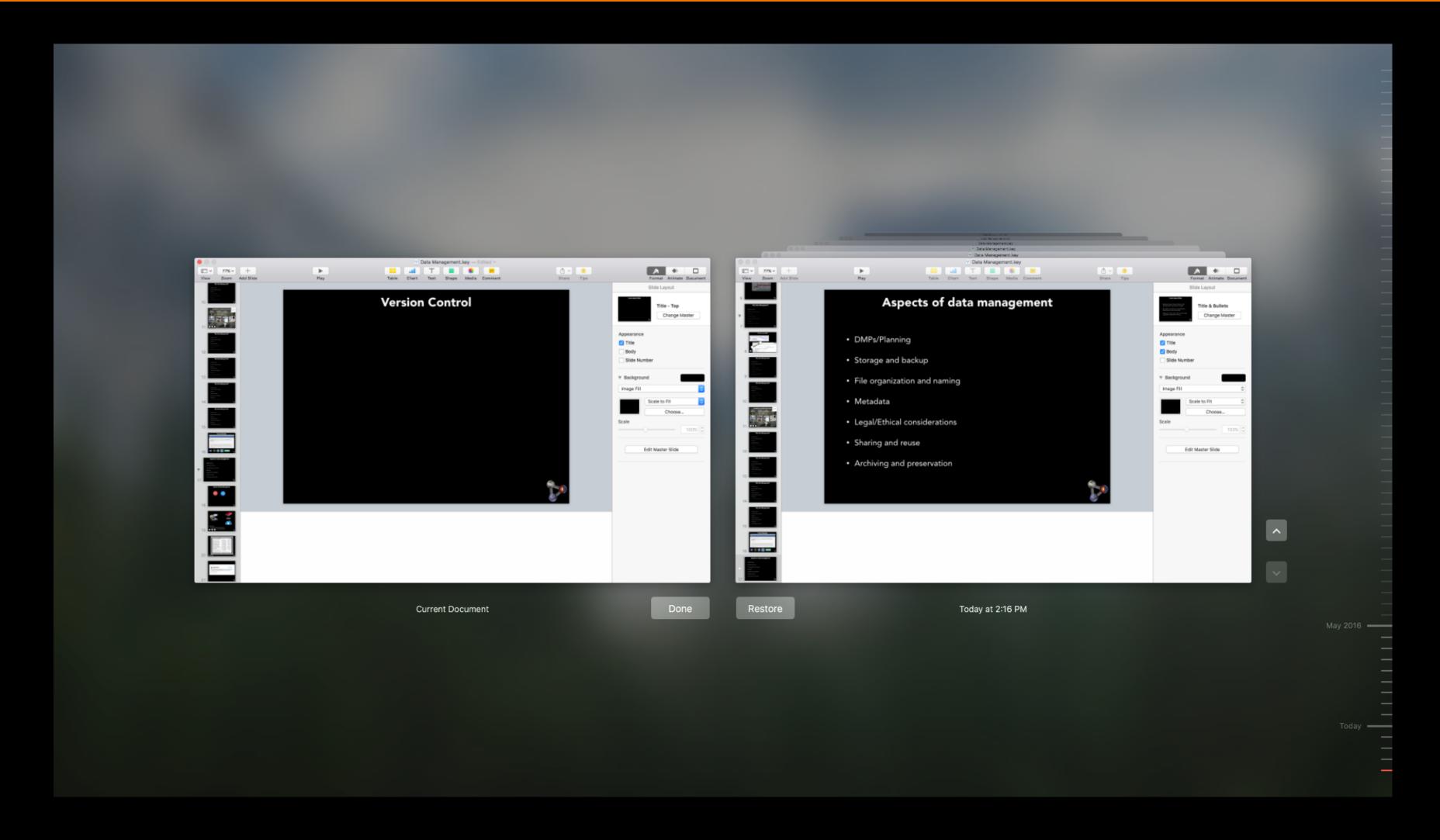


KEEP YOUR RAW DATA RAW!

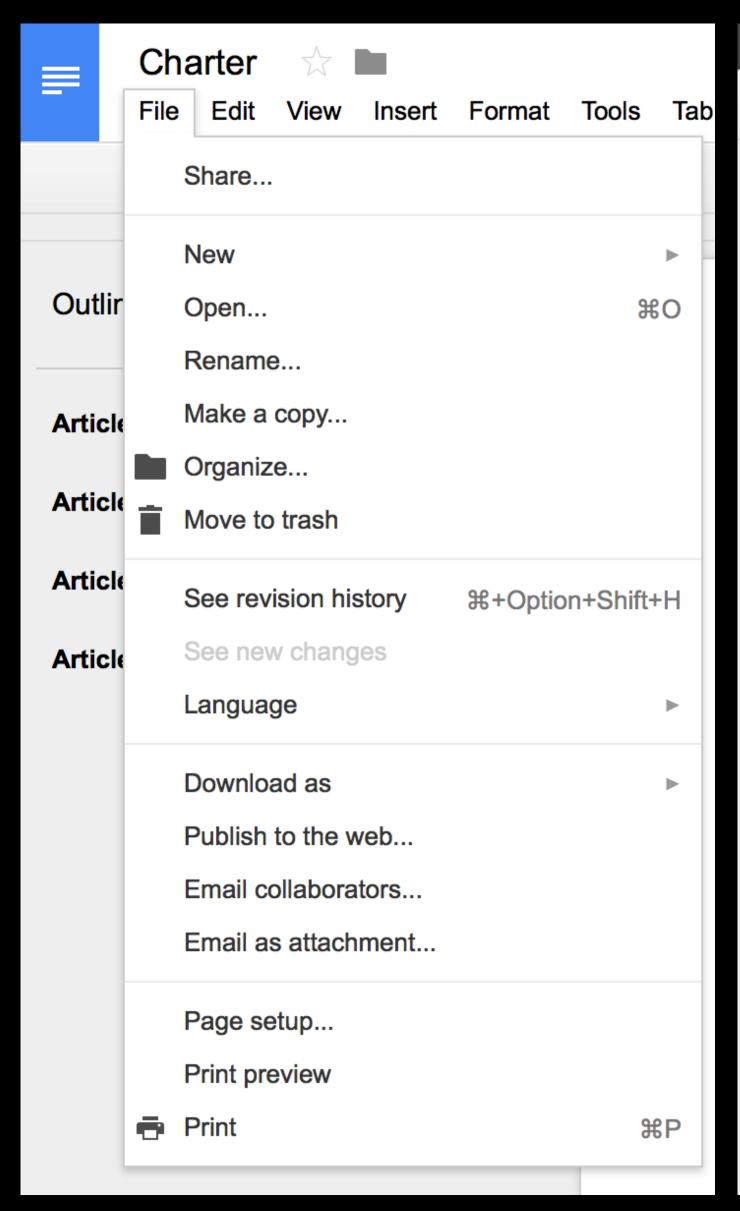
- Always keep the original data as raw as possible. Create new versions of dataset if you perform any data cleaning.
- Even more important when calibrating datasets or applying normalization, filters,...

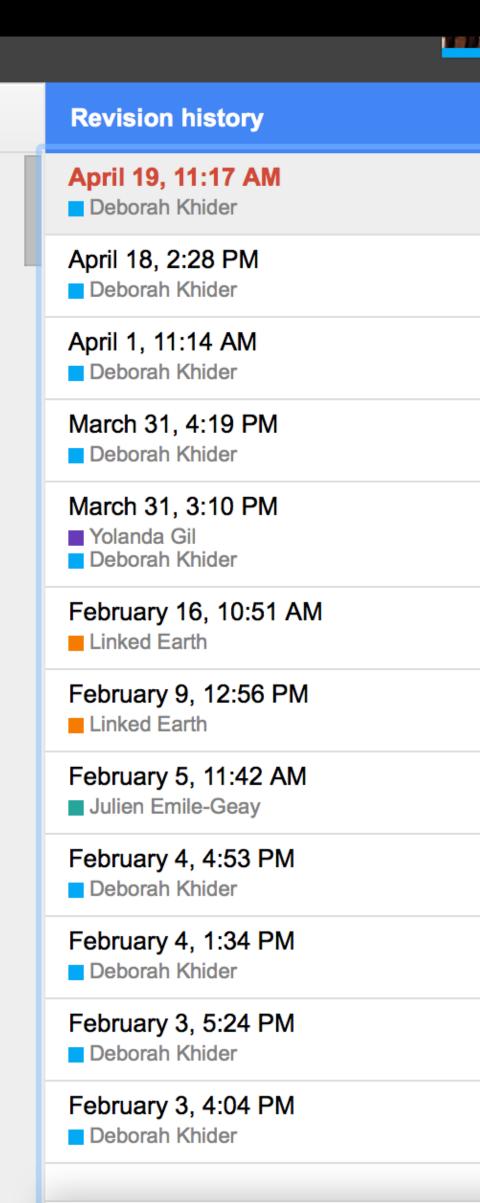




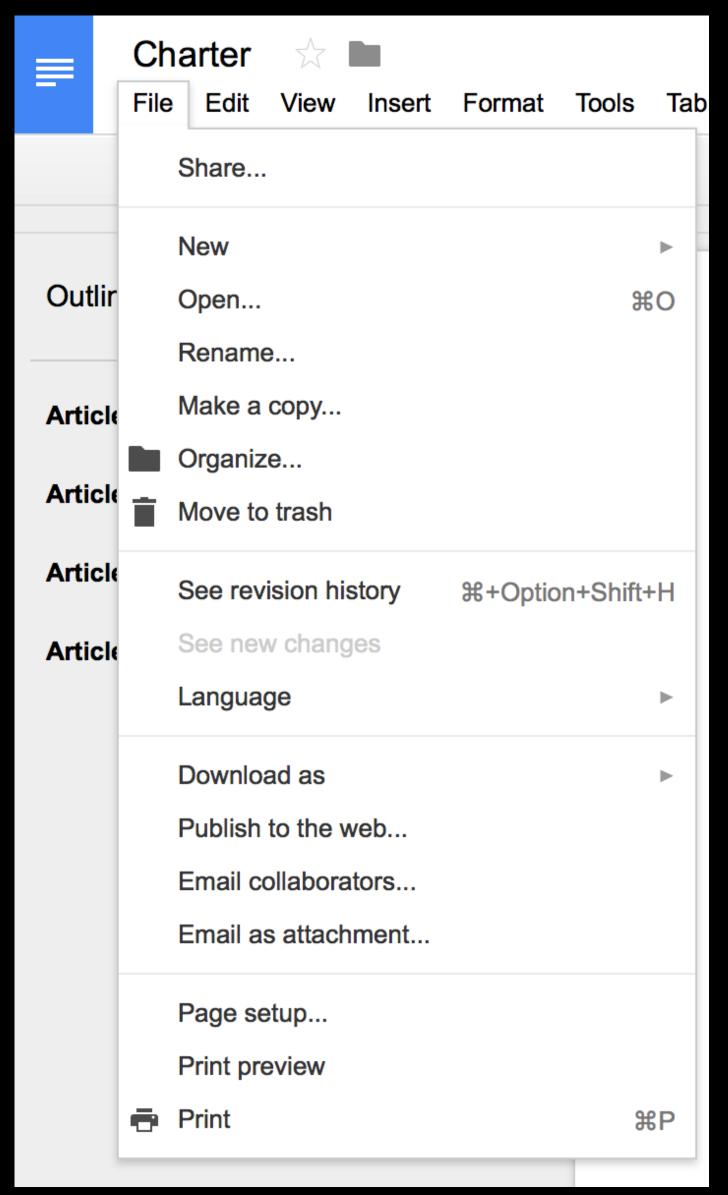


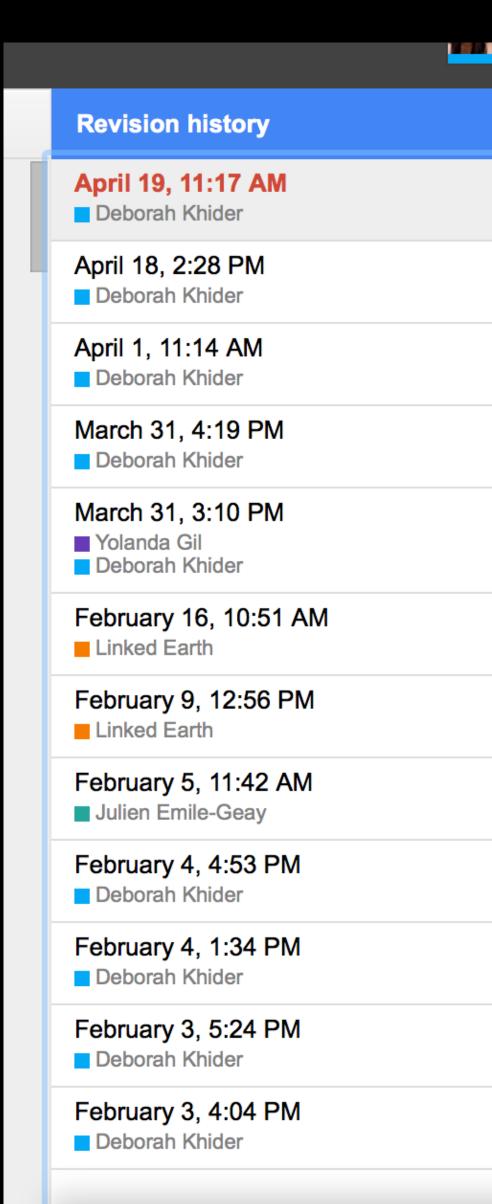
Built into Pages, Numbers, Keynote on the Mac...





... as well as Google apps



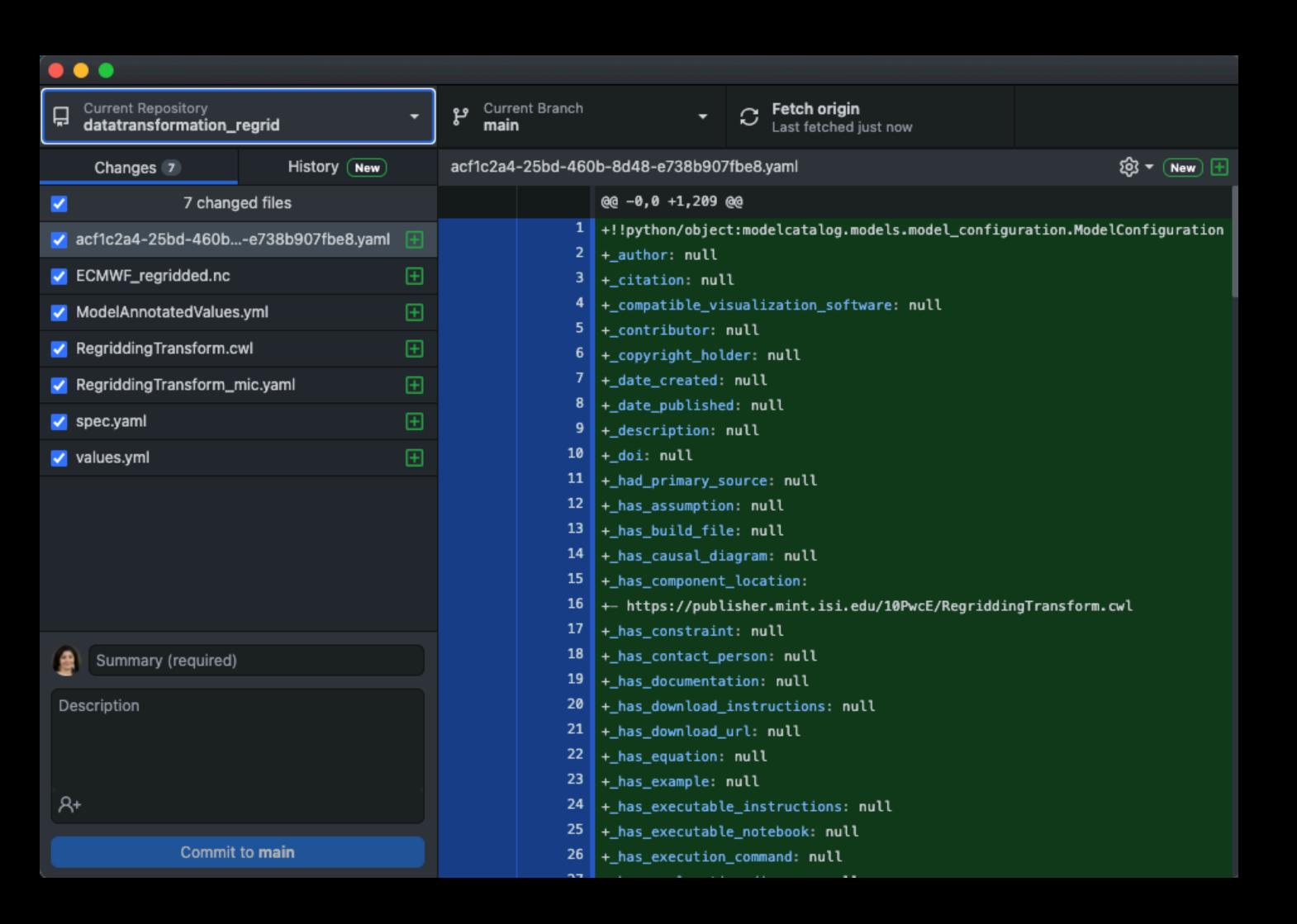






... as well as Google apps







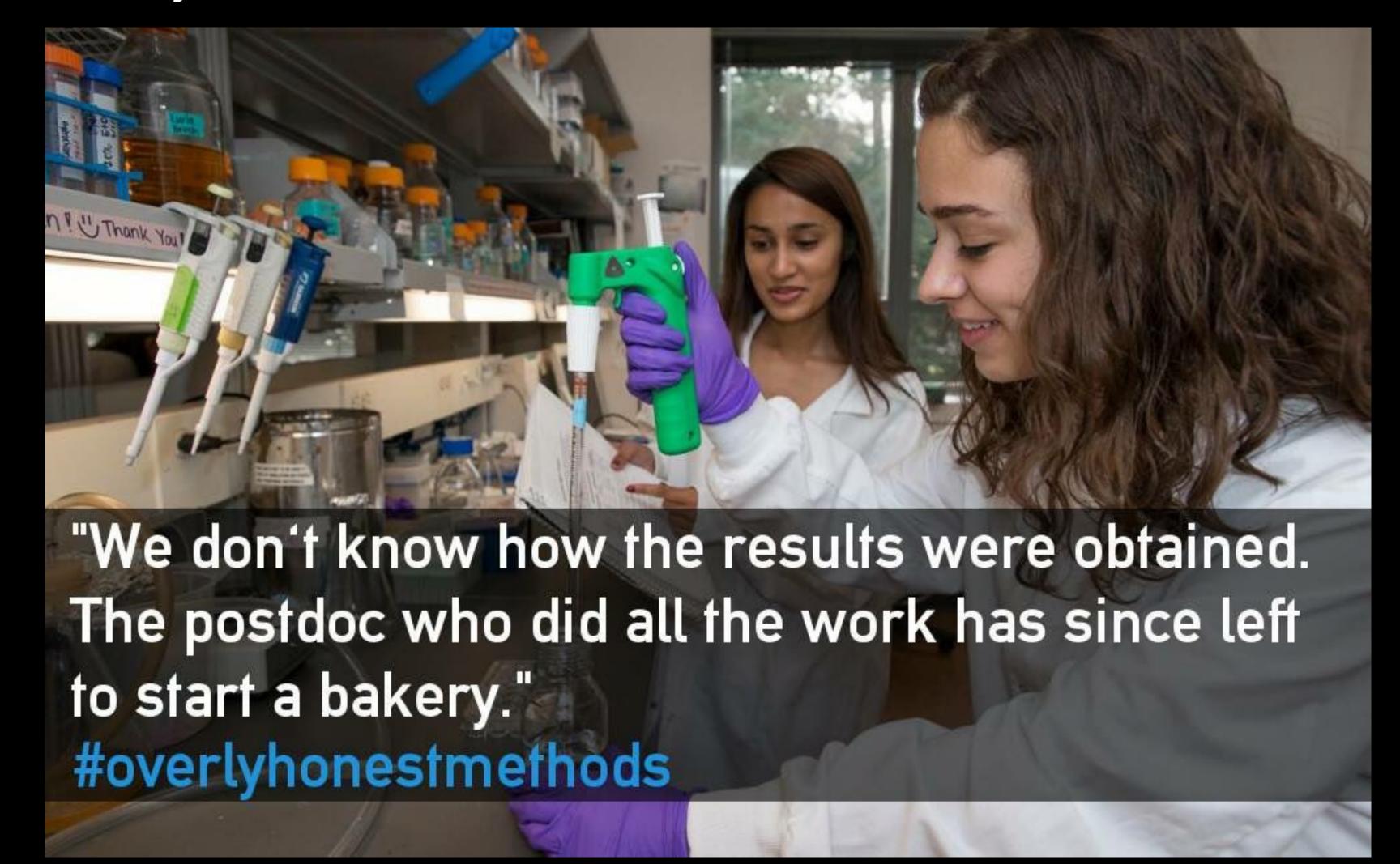
Use GitHub (code)

TYPES OF METADATA

- Descriptive Metadata: Location, collection frequency, object, etc...
- Data Characteristics: Size, statistical properties,...
- Provenance metadata: Instrument, Method/Software, Parameters...



▶ Facilitate reuse by others



- Facilitate reuse by others
- Support queries on data repository

```
In [4]: import json
          import requests
          url = "http://wiki.linked.earth/store/ds/query"
          query = """PREFIX core: <http://linked.earth/ontology#>
          PREFIX wiki: <a href="http://wiki.linked.earth/Special:URIResolver/">http://wiki.linked.earth/Special:URIResolver/</a>
          PREFIX rdfs: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
          SELECT distinct ?a
          WHERE {
              ?dataset wiki:Property-3AArchiveType ?a.
          }UNION
              ?w core:proxyArchiveType ?t.
              ?t rdfs:label ?a
         3"""
          response = requests.post(url, data = {'query': query})
          res = json.loads(response.text)
          print("The following archive types are available on the wiki:")
          for item in res['results']['bindings']:
              print ("*" + item['a']['value'])
          The following archive types are available on the wiki:
          *marine sediment
          *coral
          *lake sediment
          *glacier ice
          *tree
          *documents
          *speleothem
          *sclerosponge
          *borehole
          *hybrid
          *bivalve
          *Rock
```

- Facilitate reuse by others
- Support queries on data repository
- Explain a data analysis by providing context for the data



- Facilitate reuse by others
- Support queries on data repository
- Explain a data analysis by providing context for the data
- ▶ Enable automated data integration



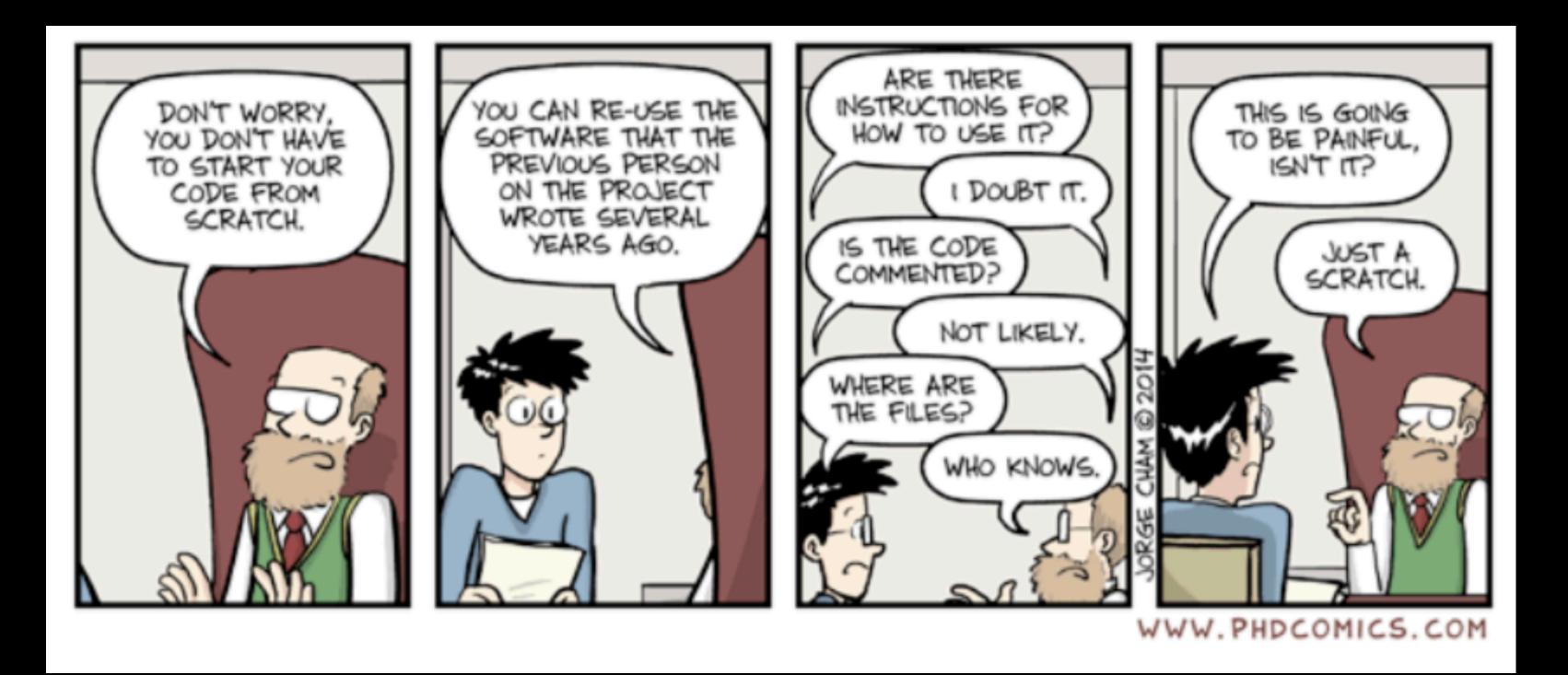
THE BIGGEST LIE I TELL MYSELF IS "I DON'T NEED TO WRITE THAT DOWN I'LL REMEMBER."

Everyone at some point in their life.



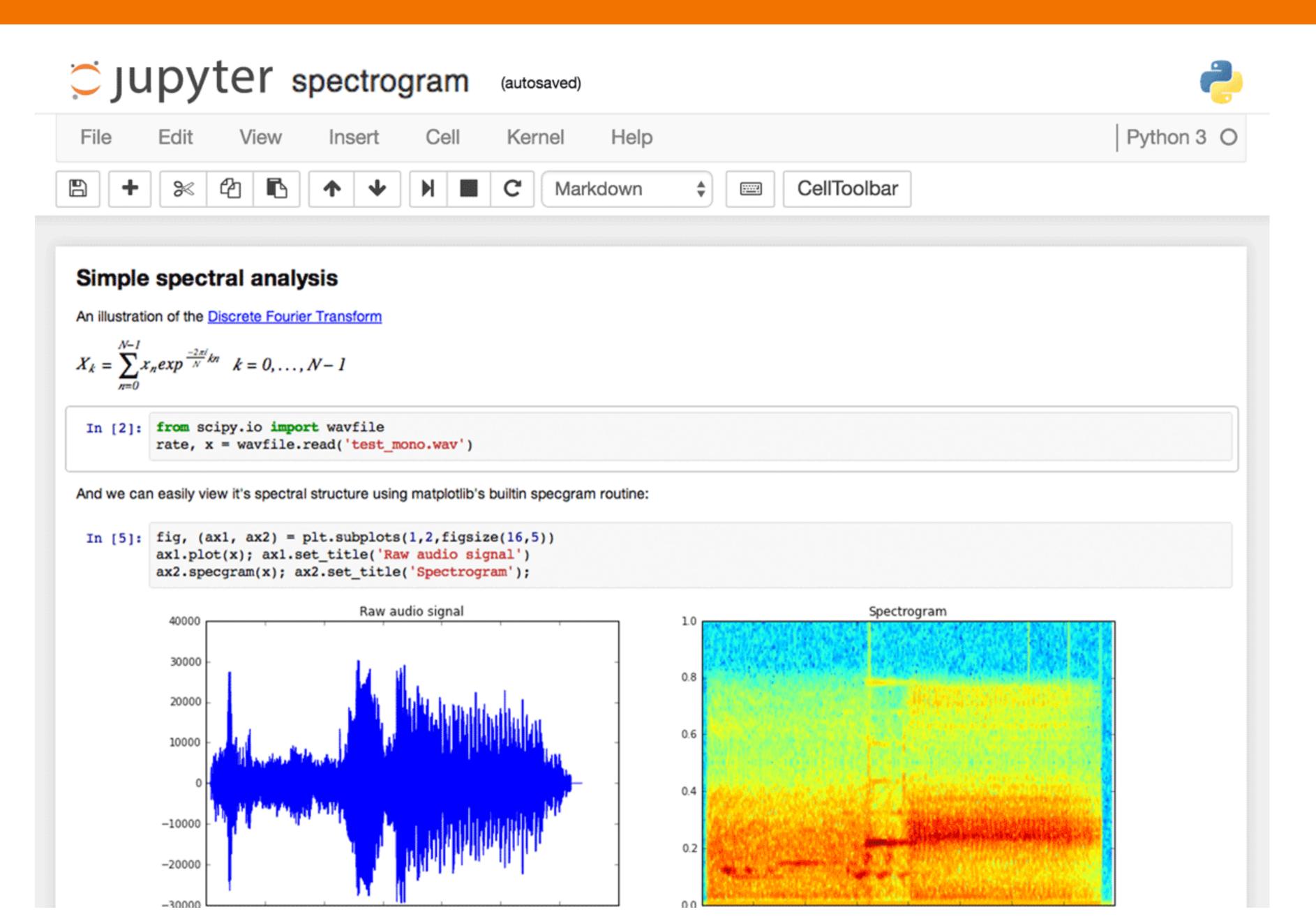
WRITE IT DOWN!

- Methods: Laboratory, statistics, data cleaning...
- Comment your code: 1 line of code = 1 line of comment
- Meeting notes













R Markdown



```
RStudio
• Go to file/function
                                       ⊞ - Addins -
 LE-Neo_UseCase.Rmd * PLDAS.R * DownloadFLDAS.R * intro_data_prob_project.Rmd *
 title: "Exploring the BRFSS data"
      output:
        html_document:
         fig_height: 4
          highlight: pygments
          theme: spacelab
   10 - ## Setup
   12 - ### Load packages
   14 - ```{r load-packages, message = FALSE}
                                                                                                      ⊕ ≚ ▶
     library(ggplot2)
      library(dplyr)
   17
   19 - ### Load data
      Load the BRFSS data into the workspace.
   21
   22 - ```{r load-data}
   23 load("brfss2013.RData")
      Exploring the BRFSS data $
                                                                                                     R Markdown $
```





R Markdown



```
RStudio
• Go to file/function

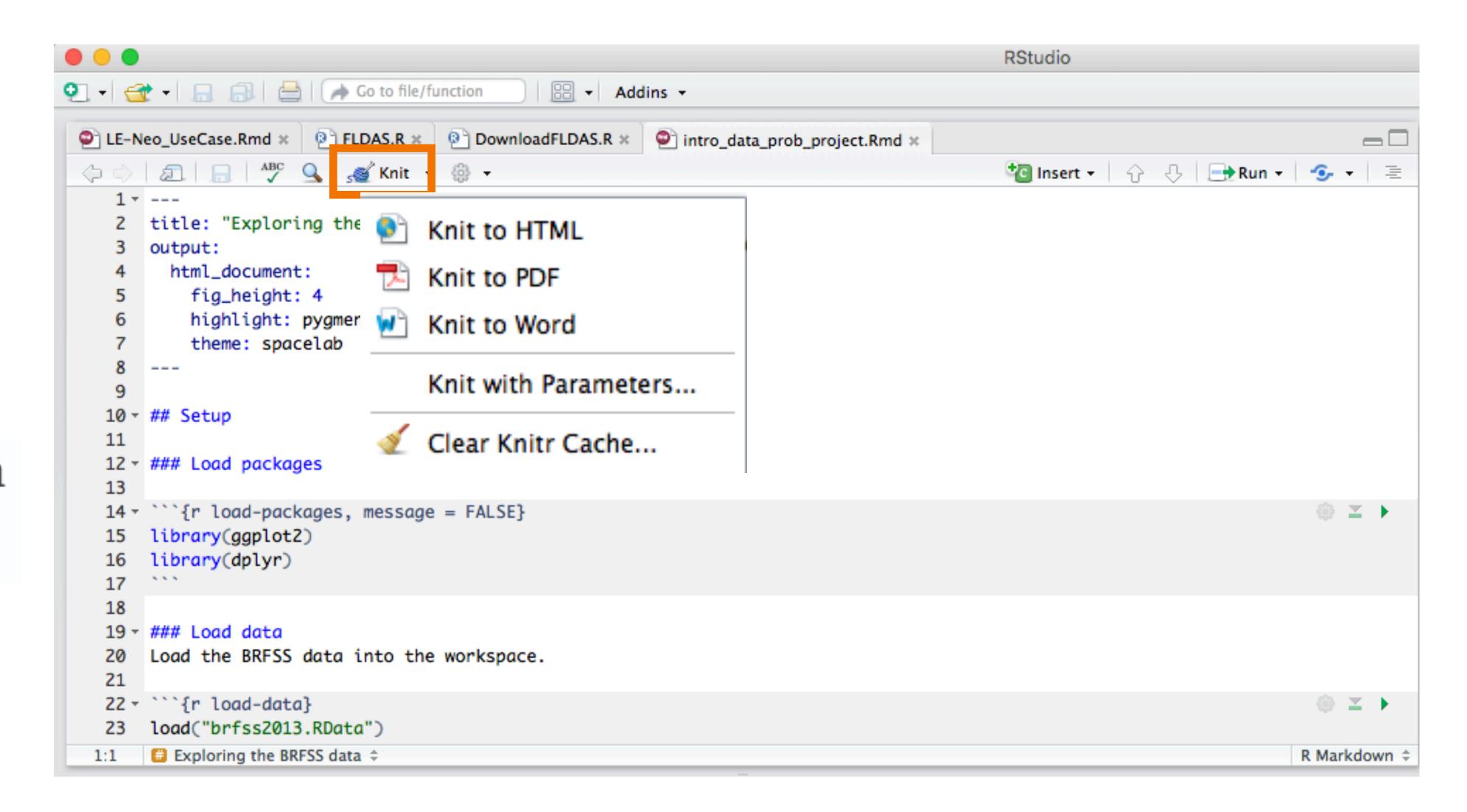
    Addins ▼
 LE-Neo_UseCase.Rmd * PLDAS.R * DownloadFLDAS.R * intro_data_prob_project.Rmd *
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   21
   22 - ```{r load-data}
   23 load("brfss2013.RData")
      Exploring the BRFSS data $
                                                                                                      R Markdown $
```





R Markdown









R Markdown



Part 3: Exploratory data analysis

Research question 1: Relationship between sleep and general health

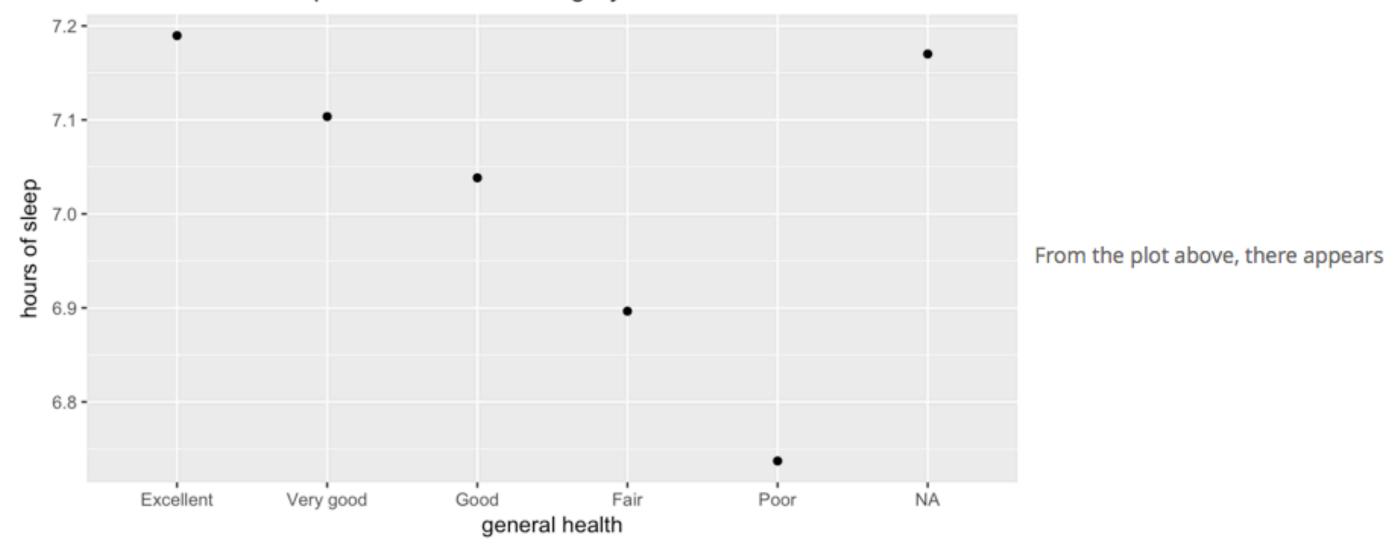
```
#Remove outliers (can't really sleep more than 24hours)
sleeptime <- filter(brfss2013, sleptim1<=24)

## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.2.5</pre>
```

```
# Summarize the data
healthSleep <- sleeptime %>%
    group_by(genhlth) %>%
    summarise(meanSleep = mean(sleptim1))

#Plot the general health/mean of sleep time
ggplot(healthSleep, aes(genhlth, meanSleep)) + geom_point(aes(genhlth, meanSleep)) +
    labs(title="mean hours of sleep for each health category", x = 'general health', y='hours of sleep')
```

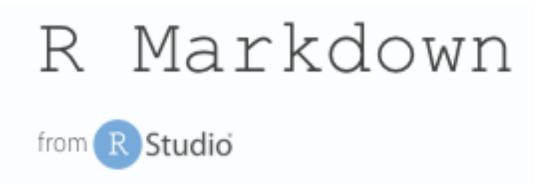
mean hours of sleep for each health category



to be a general correlation between health and the amount of sleep.

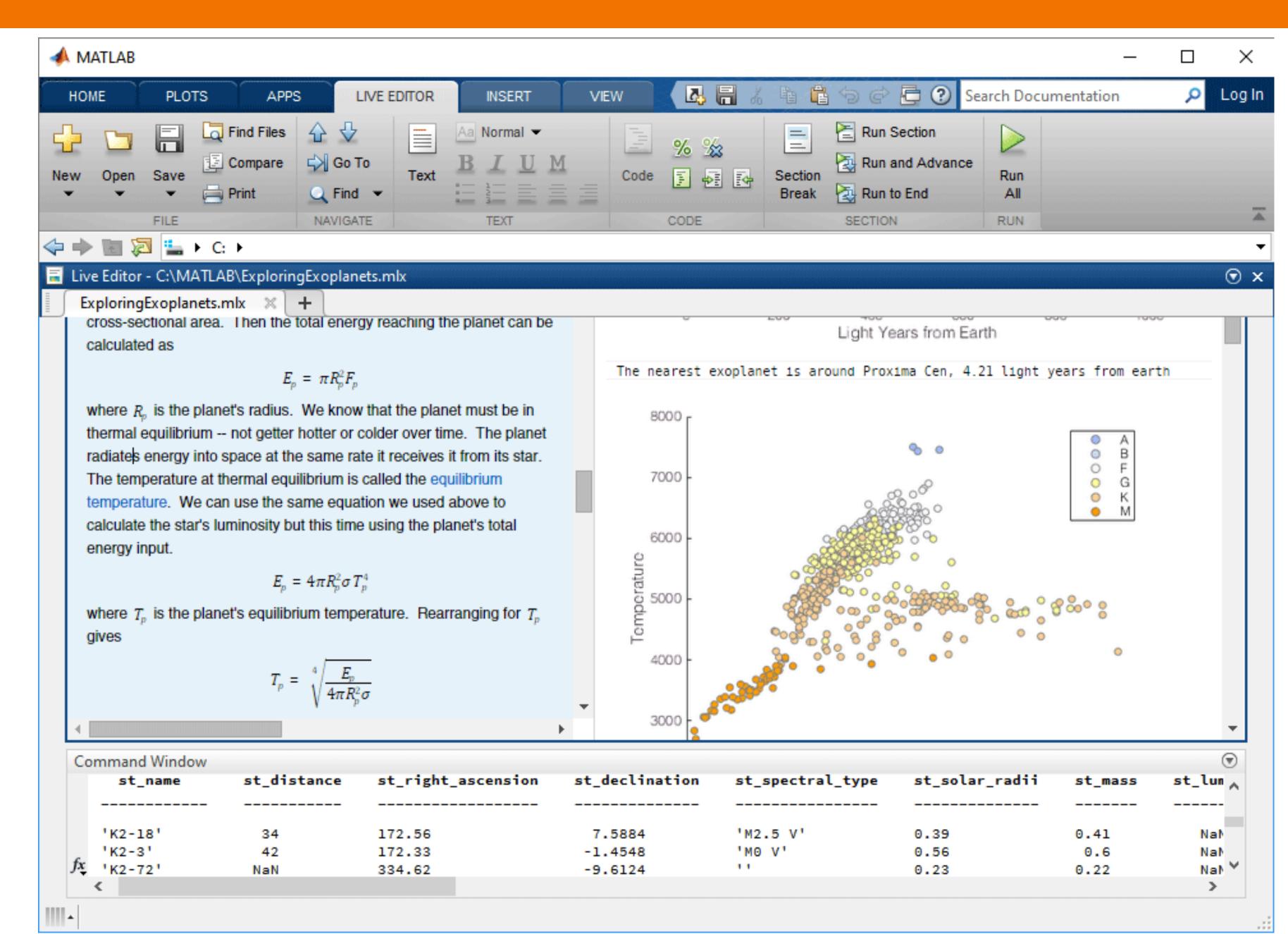


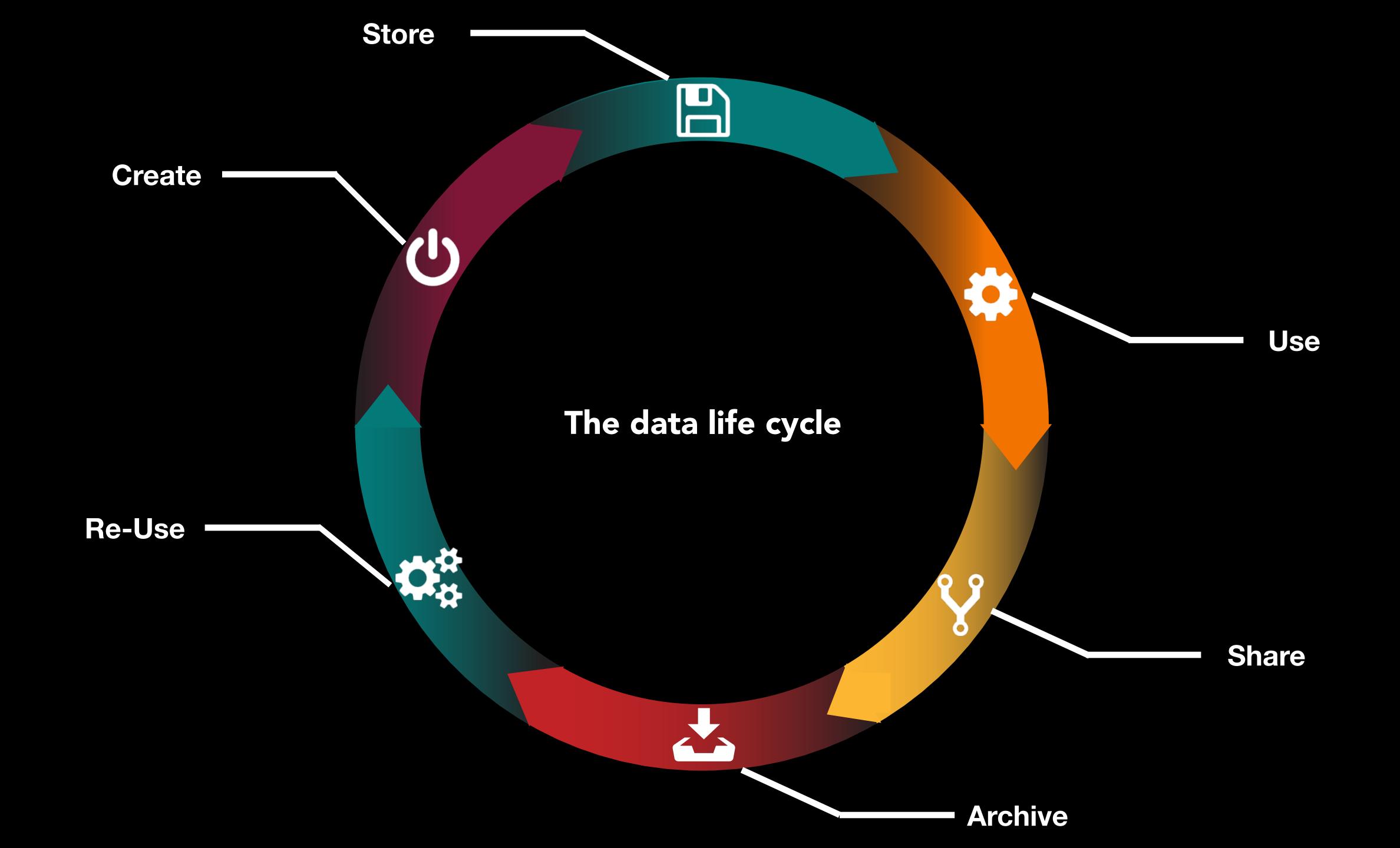






MATLAB Live Editor





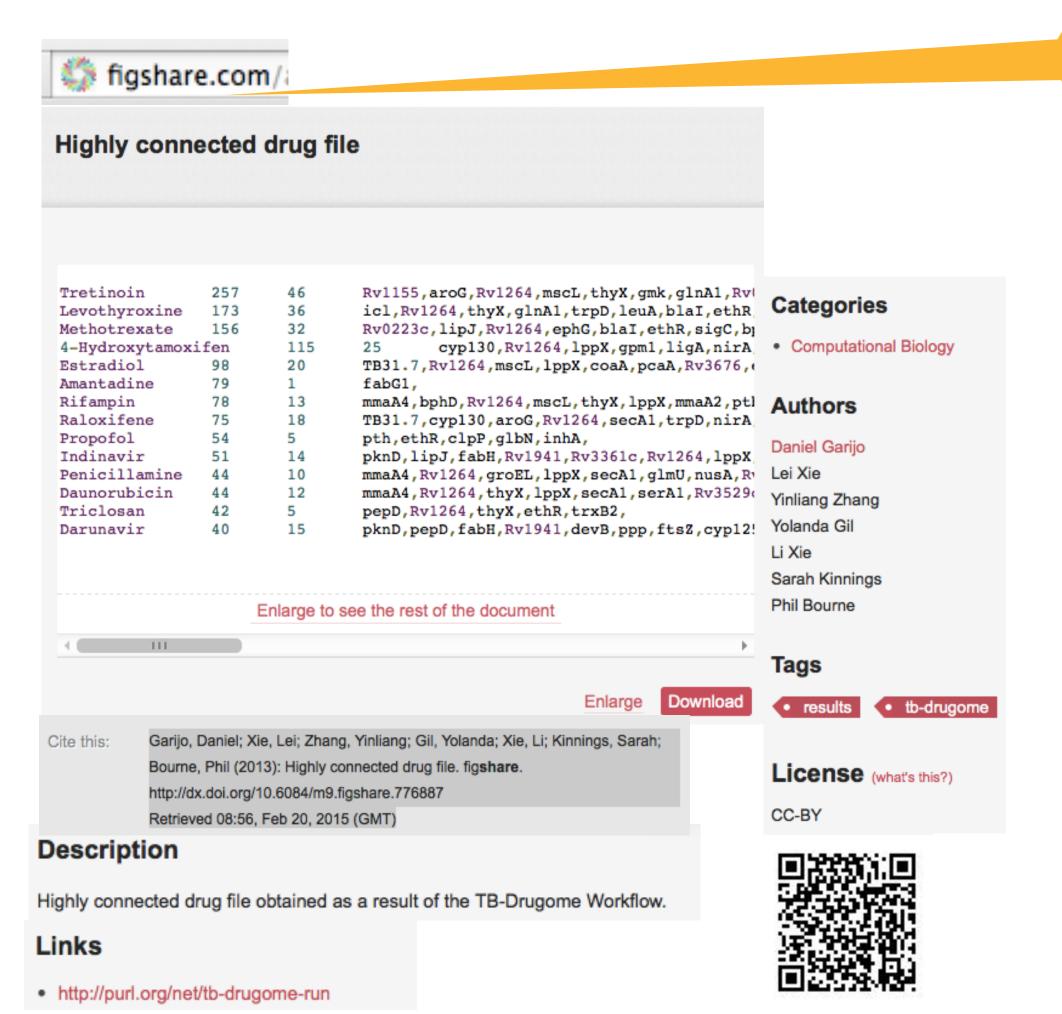


INTERNATIONAL GEO SAMPLE NUMBER: IGSN

- Globally unique and persistent identifier for physical samples in the Earth Sciences
- To obtain a number, go to http://www.geosamples.org/
- Record and register quality metadata for your samples
 - At a minimum: Location, contact, access restrictions, lithology
- Use IGSNs in your publications: text, data tables,...







1. Publication in a shared repository







Earth System Science Data
The Data Publishing Journal



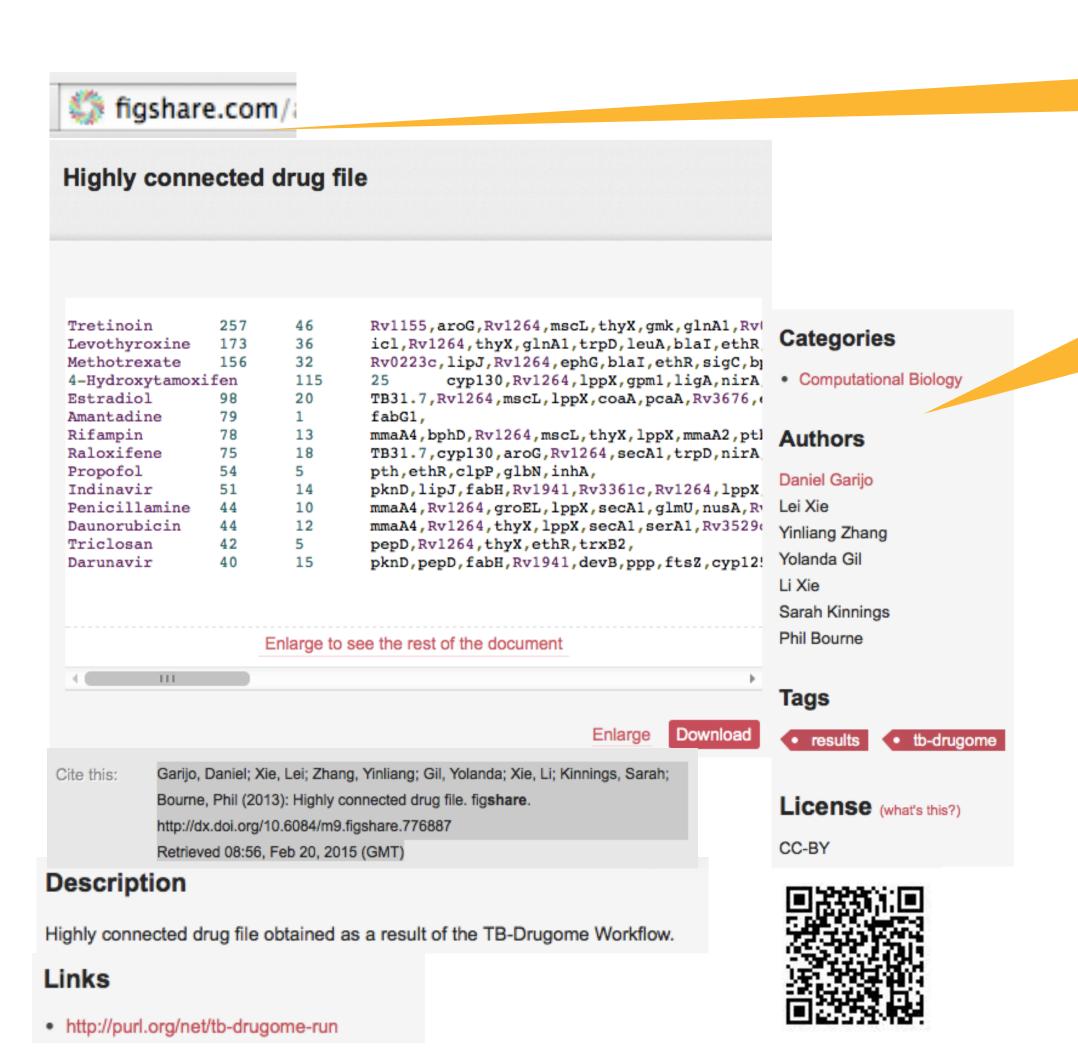












1. Publication in a shared repository

2. General and domain metadata



GENERAL

- Dataset name/title
- Description
- Creator(s)
- Publication date
- License
- Publisher/contact
- Version
- Resource type
- Location of the data

DOMAIN SPECIFIC

- Categories
- Keywords/tags
- Related Links
- A data repository in a given discipline may request metadata using accepted standards



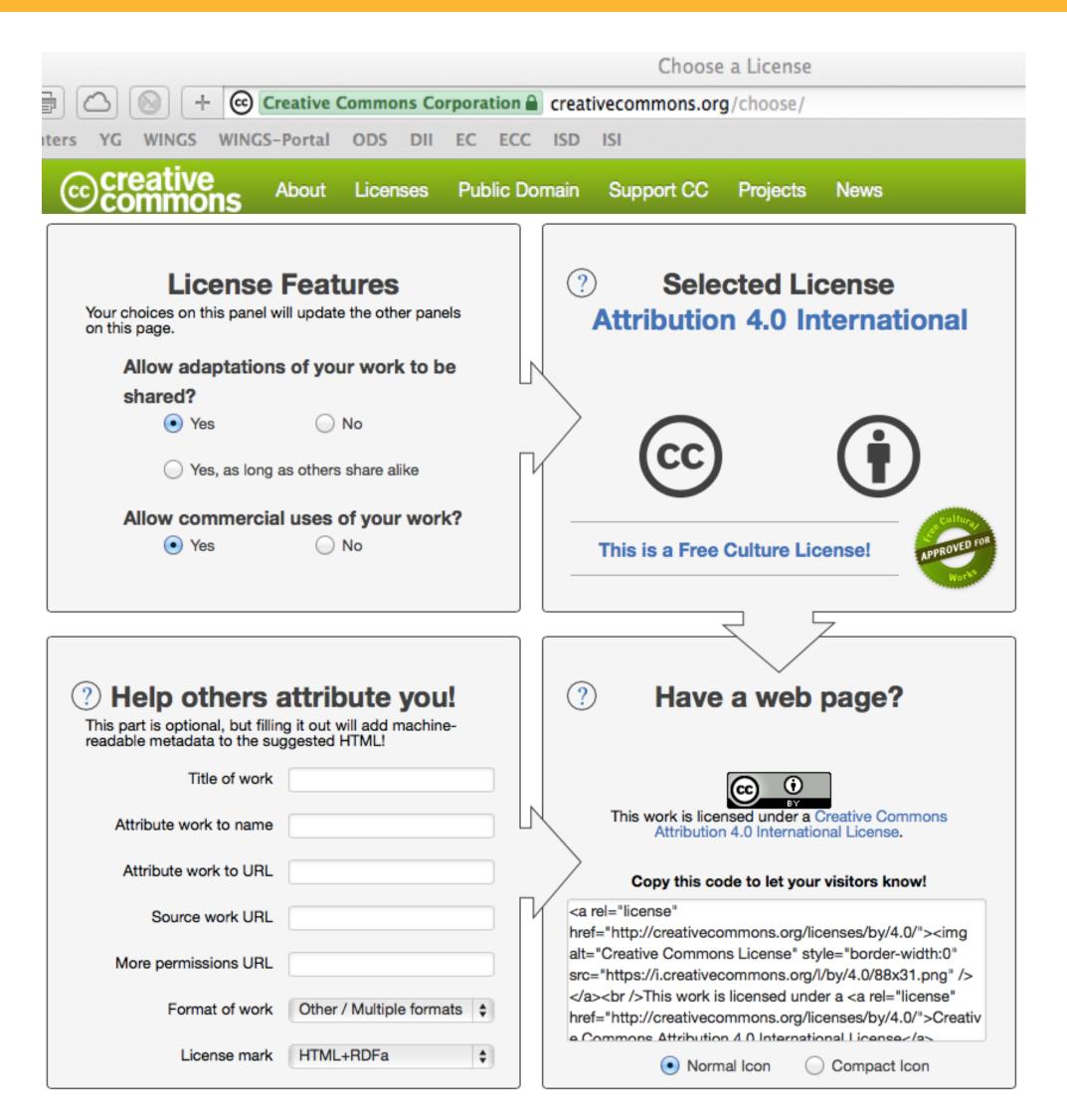
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Recommended: CC-BY and CC0



Attribution CC BY

This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.

CC0 (datasets)



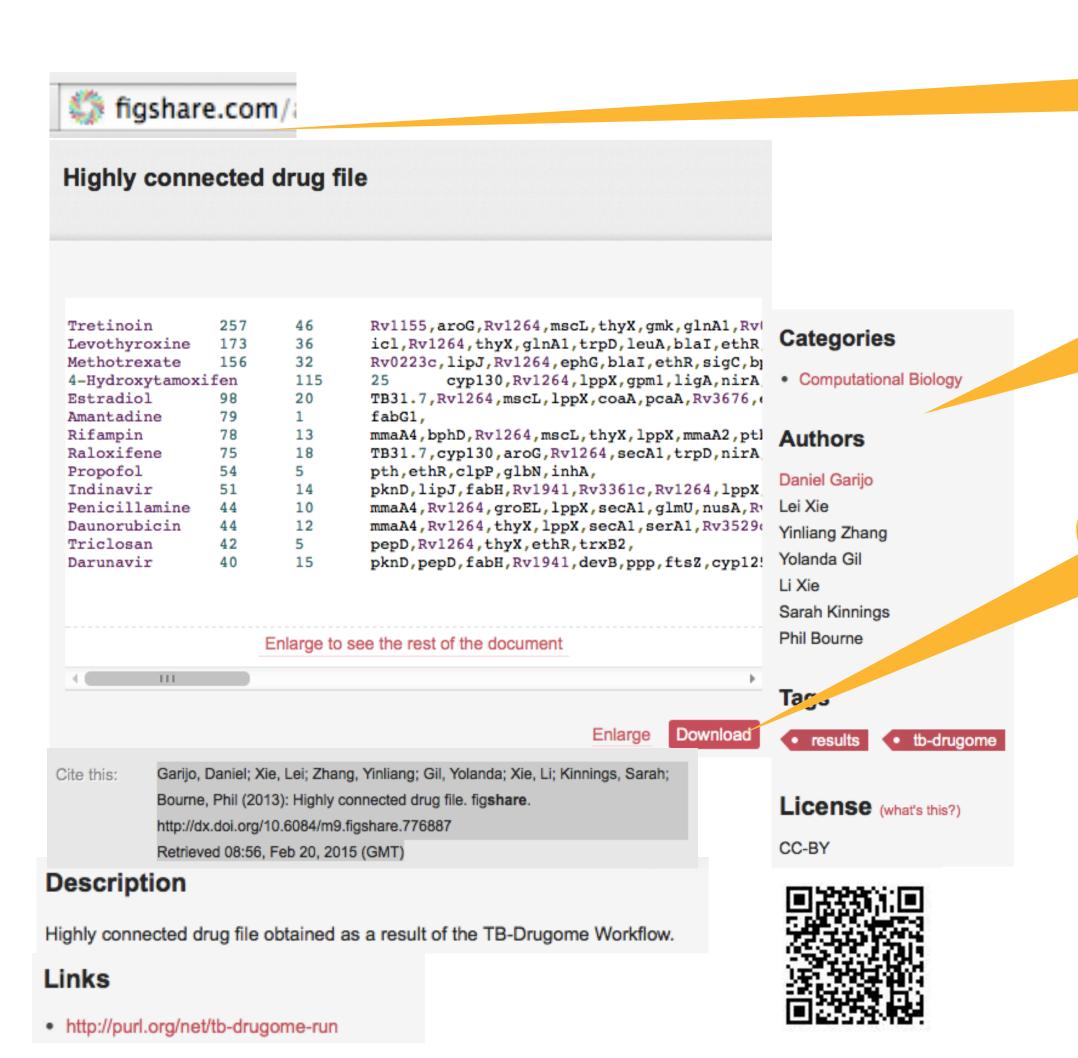
CC0 can be particularly important for the sharing of data and databases, since it otherwise may be unclear whether highly factual data and databases are restricted by copyright or other rights.

Databases may contain facts that, in and of themselves, are not protected by copyright law.

CC0 is recommended for data and databases and is used by hundreds of organizations. It is especially recommended for scientific data. Although CC0 doesn't legally require users of the data to cite the source, it does not take away the moral responsibility to give attribution, as is common in scientific research.

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/



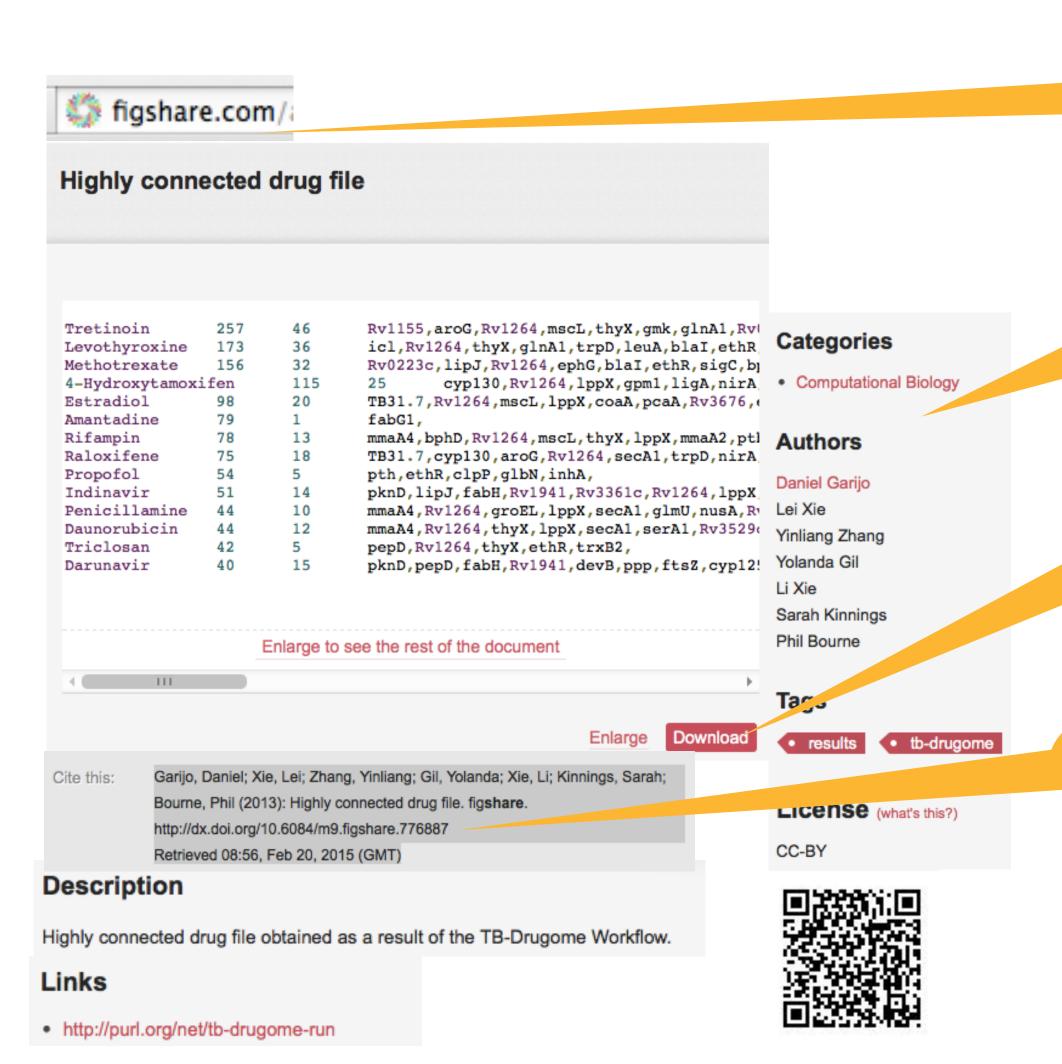


1. Publication in a shared repository

2. General and domain metadata

3. Accessibility of data (domain and machine)





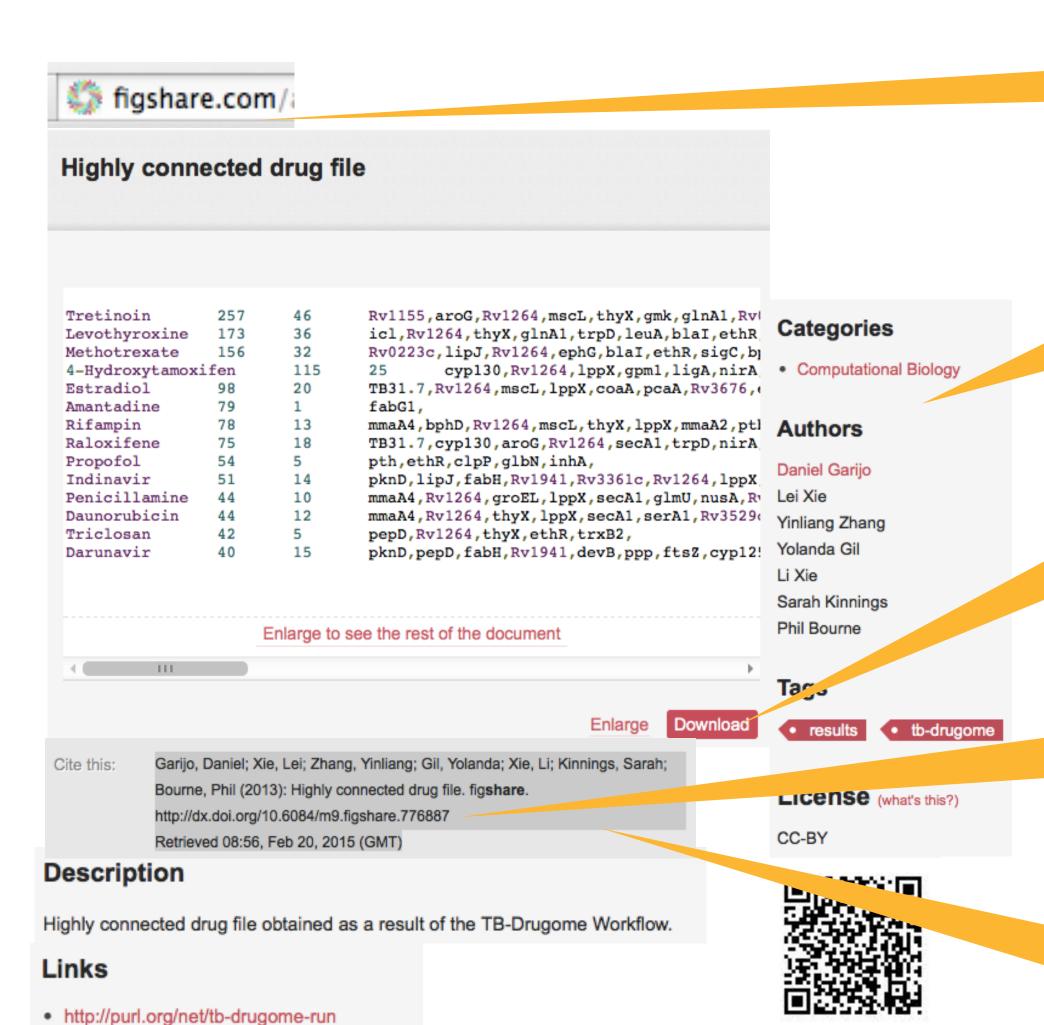
1. Publication in a shared repository

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3. Accessibility of data (domain and machine)

4. Unique Persistent Identifier





1. Publication in a shared repository

2. General and domain metadata

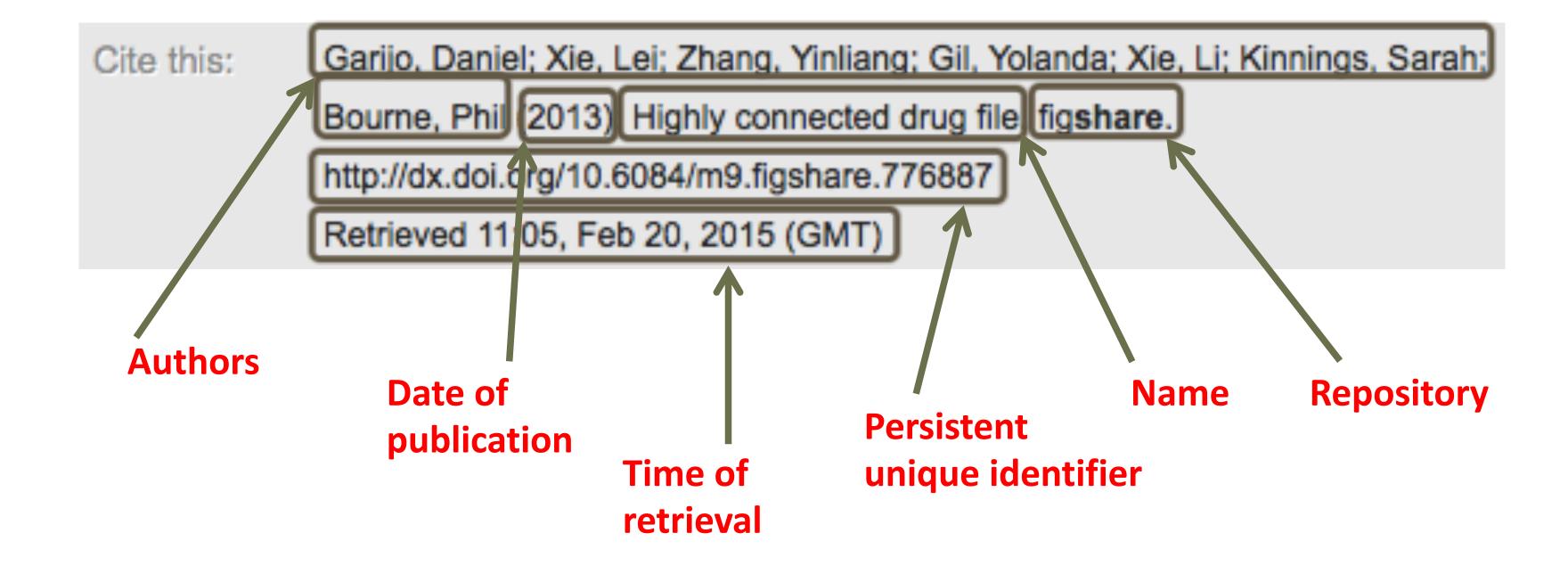
3. Accessibility of data (domain and machine)

4. Unique Persistent Identifier

4. Citation preference



Citing Data: Data repositories and journals often specify how to cite data





WHY IS SCIENTIFIC SOFTWARE NOT SHARED?

- "No one would use my code if I shared it"
- "My code is really bad"
- "My code is not ready to be shared"
- "Sharing my software will take a lot of time"
- "I won't get anything out of sharing my software"
- "I've shared software before, bad things happened"
- "I work for the government"
- "I want to commercialize my software"
- "I don't want anyone to commercialize my software"
- "I don't know where to start"



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Share: Code

- Accessible from a public location
 - Software repository



Share: Code

- Accessible from a public location
 - Software repository













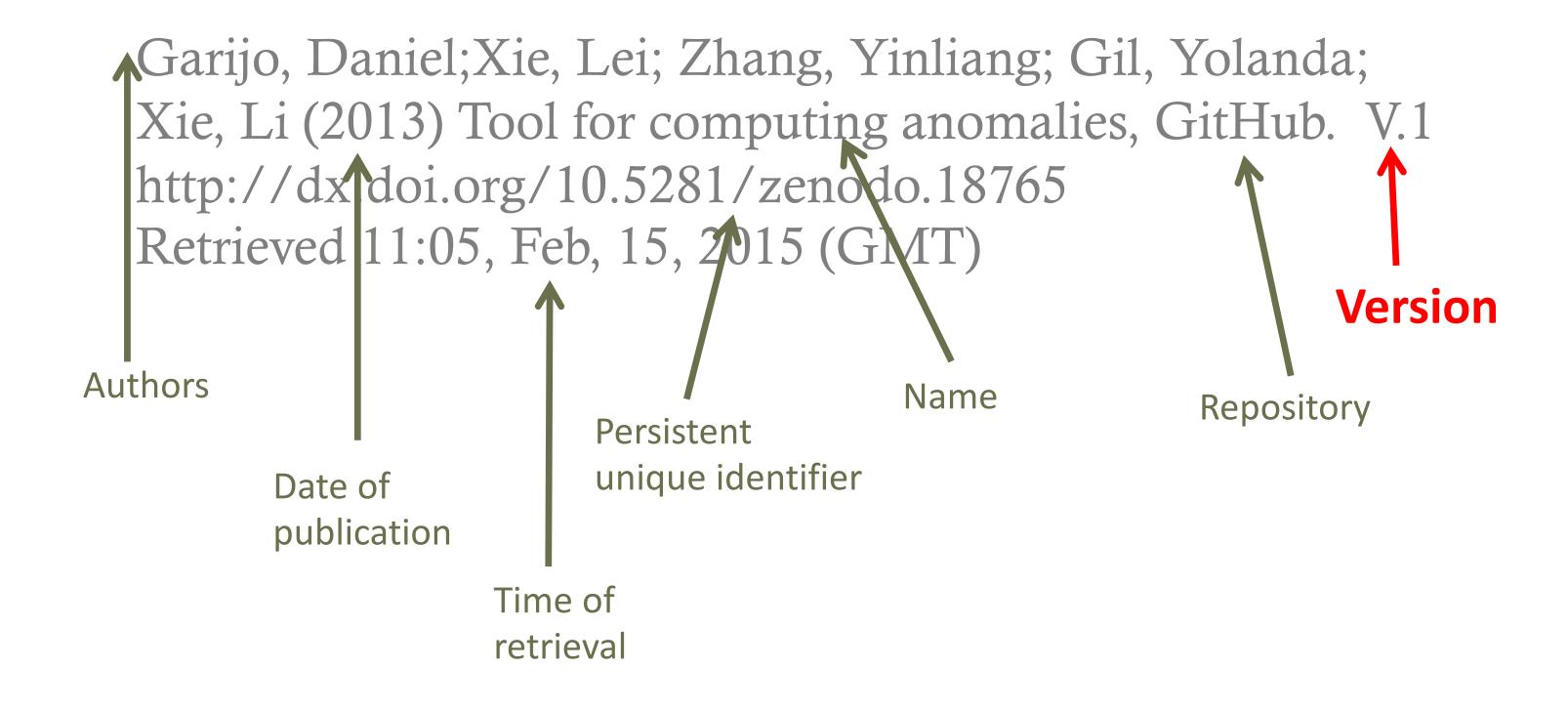


- Accessible from a public location
- License
 - Open source license: reduce constraints and enable software developers to make their source code available to the public
 - "Copyleft"license (GNU General Public License)
 - "Permissive" license



- Accessible from a public location
- License
- Citation







BEST PRACTICES FOR MAKING SOFTWARE AVAILABLE



- Accessible from a public location
- License
- Citation
- Executable via a zero-install environment (in the cloud)

Turn a Git repo into a collection of interactive notebooks

How it works

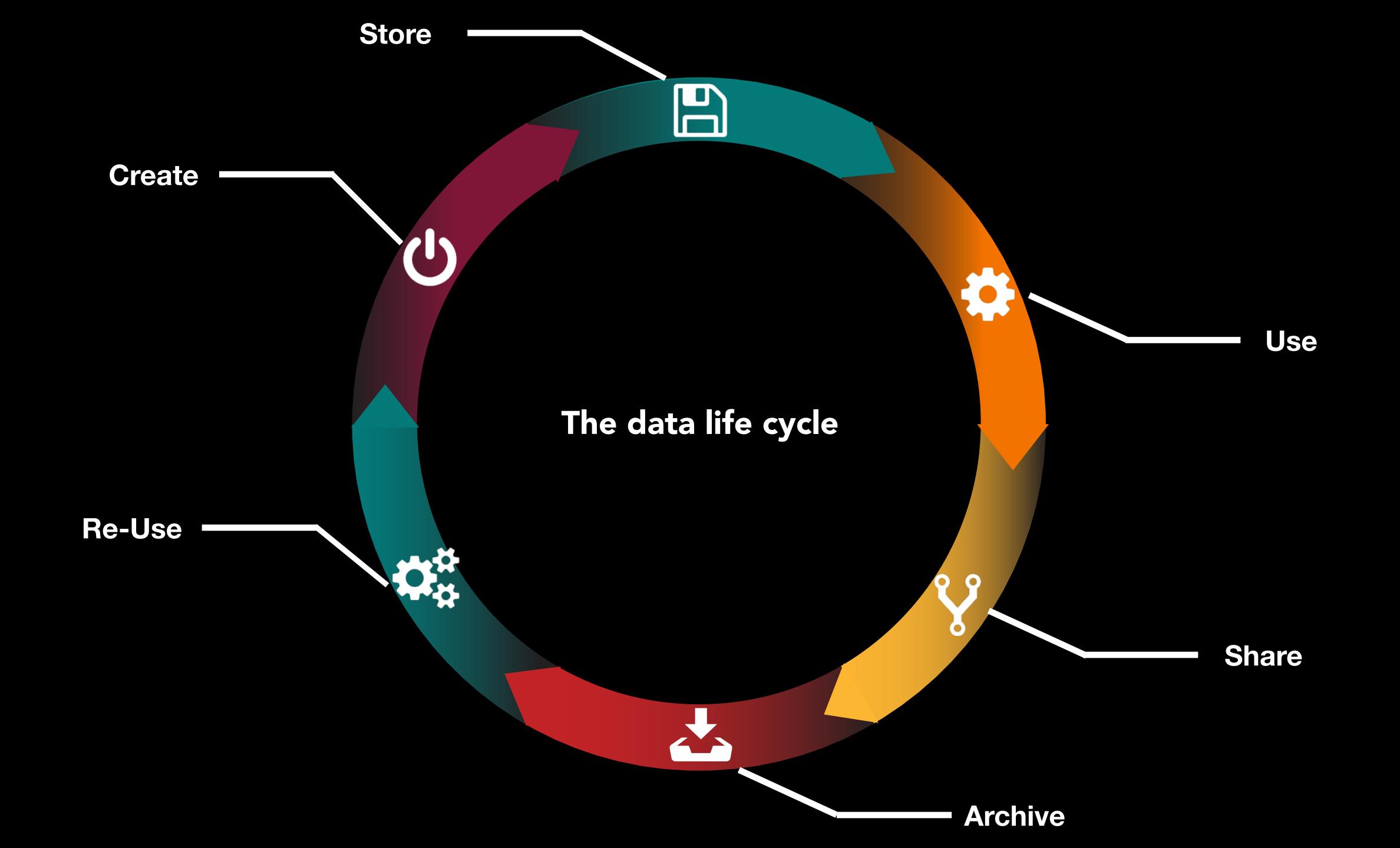
- Enter your repository information

 Provide in the above form a URL or a GitHub repository that contains

 Jupyter notebooks, as well as a branch, tag, or commit hash. Launch will build your Binder repository. If you specify a path to a notebook file, the notebook will be opened in your browser after building.
- We build a Docker image of your repository

 Binder will search for a dependency file, such as requirements.txt or environment.yml, in the repository's root directory (more details on more complex dependencies in documentation). The dependency files will be used to build a Docker image. If an image has already been built for the given repository, it will not be rebuilt. If a new commit has been made, the image will automatically be rebuilt.
- Interact with your notebooks in a live environment!

 A JupyterHub server will host your repository's contents. We offer you a reusable link and badge to your live repository that you can easily share with others.



References

- Geoscience Paper of the Future:
 - Gil, Y., & . (Ed .) .. (2016, April 17). The Geoscience Paper of the Future: OntoSoft Training (Version 9). figshare. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1586773.v9

http://www.scientificpaperofthefuture.org/gpf/

Slides Availability

doi: 10.6084/m9.figshare.6510305

https://figshare.com/s/999787b6f9f6416266b1

License: CC BY 4.0









