Research Data Management

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Overview

Data management: What and why

Documentation & Reproducibility

Storage & Preservation

Data Management Plan Exercise

What is data management?

The policies, practices and procedures needed to manage the storage, access and preservation of data produced from a research project

What is data?



Research data are diverse!

Types of Data

- Primary / Secondary
- Qualitative / Quantitative
- Experimental / Observational

Types of Data

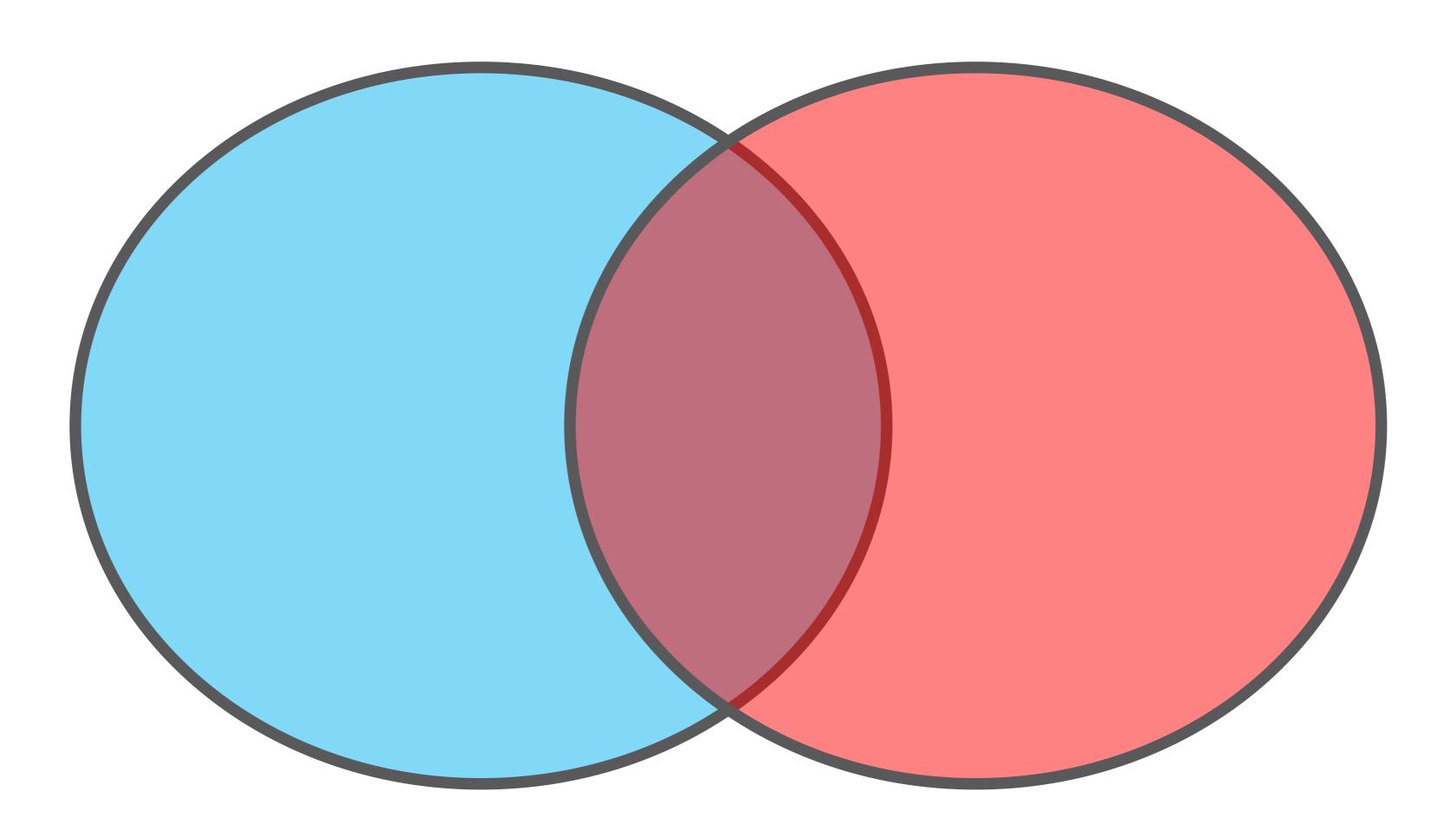
- . Instrument measurements
- Experimental observations
- Still images, video and audio
- . Databases
- Quantitative data (data tables; spreadsheets)
- Interview transcripts & text documents
- Simulation data, models & software
- Slides, artefacts, specimens, samples
- Sketches, diaries, lab notebooks ...

What is data?

"The **recorded** factual material commonly accepted in the research community as necessary to **validate research findings**."

-U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-110

data management != data sharing



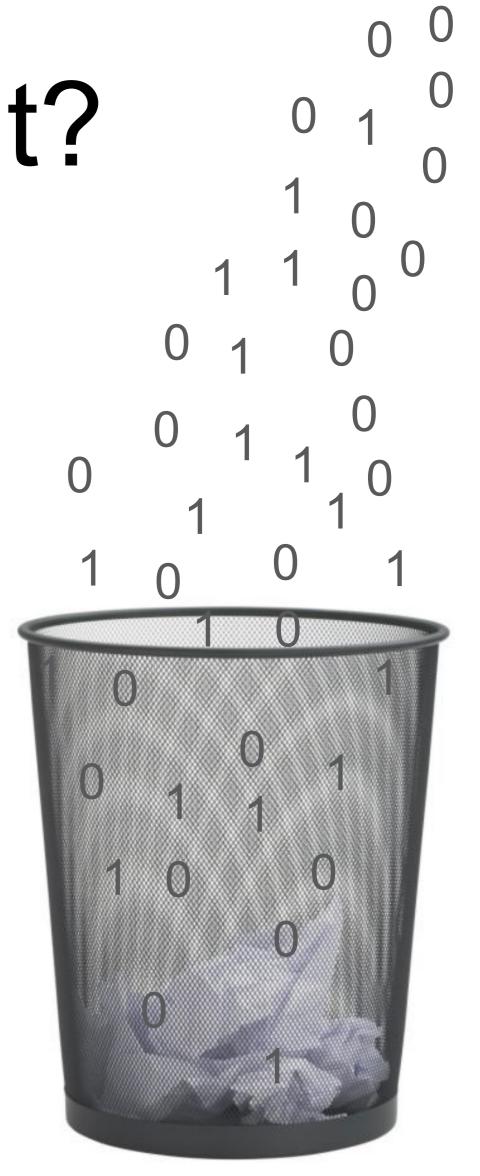
but the same principles apply to both

Why is data management important?

- Data management and sharing requirements
 - Funders
 - . Journals

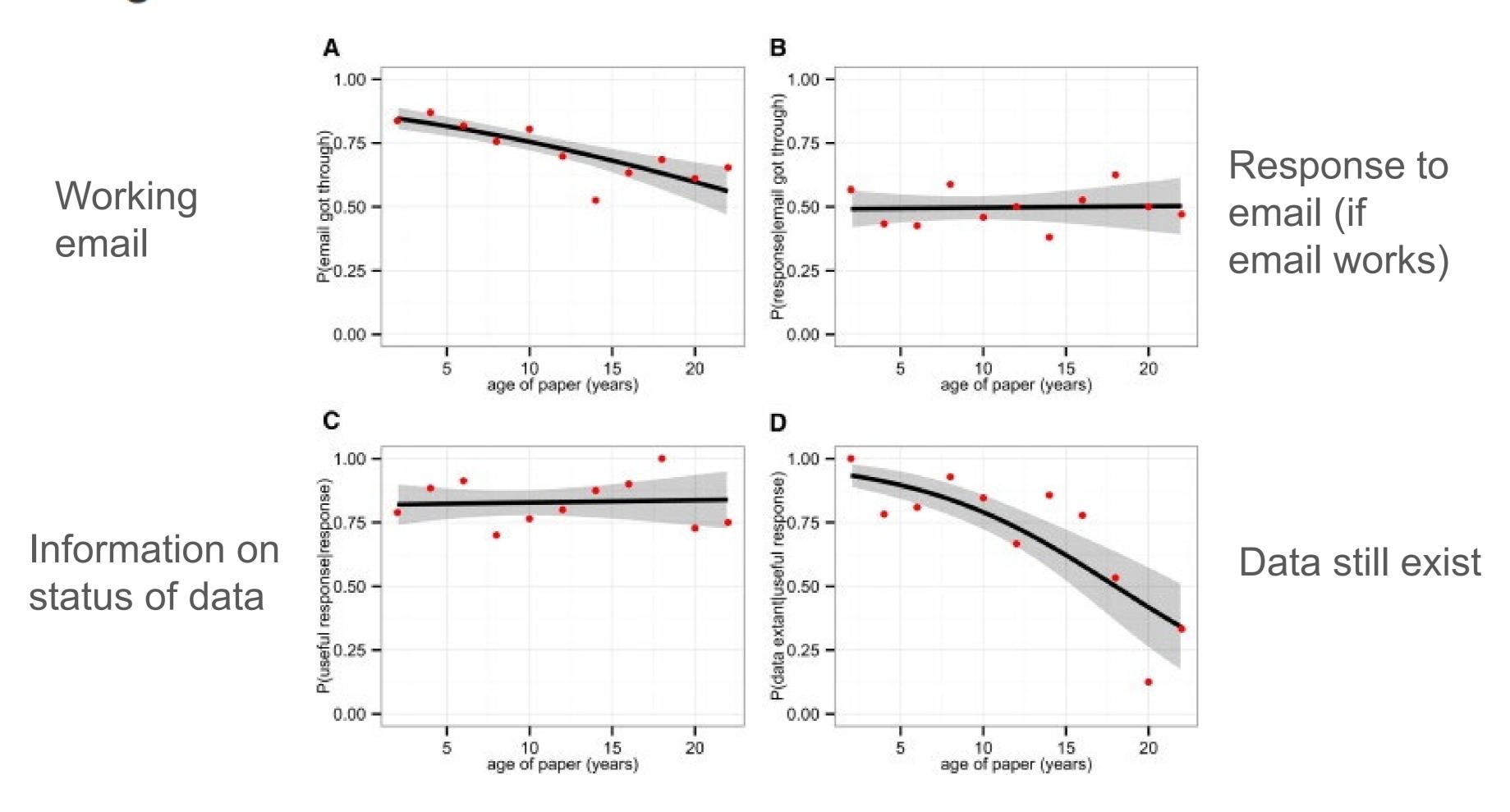
Everything is digital -> Easier to lose

New concept -> Requires training



Report

The Availability of Research Data Declines Rapidly with Article Age



https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014

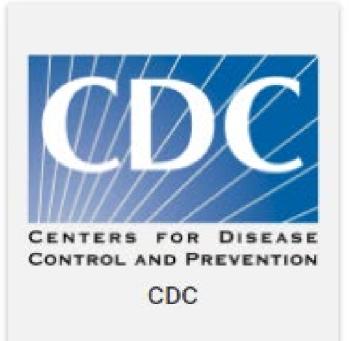
We are losing vast amounts of data



Who is responsible?







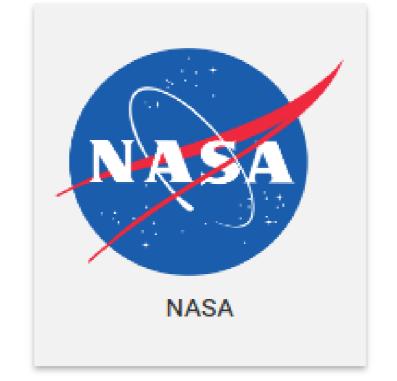






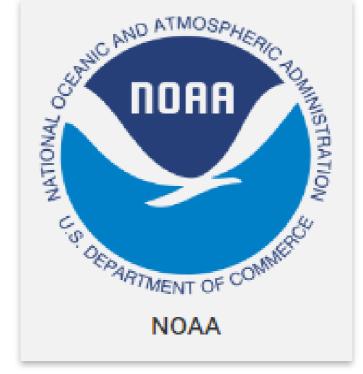


















2022 OSTP Memo



OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

August 25, 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Dr. Alondra Nelson

Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Science and Society

Performing the Duties of Director

Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

SUBJECT: Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research

This memorandum provides policy guidance to federal agencies with research and development expenditures on updating their public access policies. In accordance with this memorandum, OSTP recommends that federal agencies, to the extent consistent with applicable law:

- Update their public access policies as soon as possible, and no later than December 31st, 2025, to make publications and their supporting data resulting from federally funded research publicly accessible without an embargo on their free and public release;
- Establish transparent procedures that ensure scientific and research integrity is maintained in public access policies; and,
- 3. Coordinate with OSTP to ensure equitable delivery of federally funded research results



Example: https://www.nature.com/nature-research/editorial-policies/reporting-standards

It's good for science

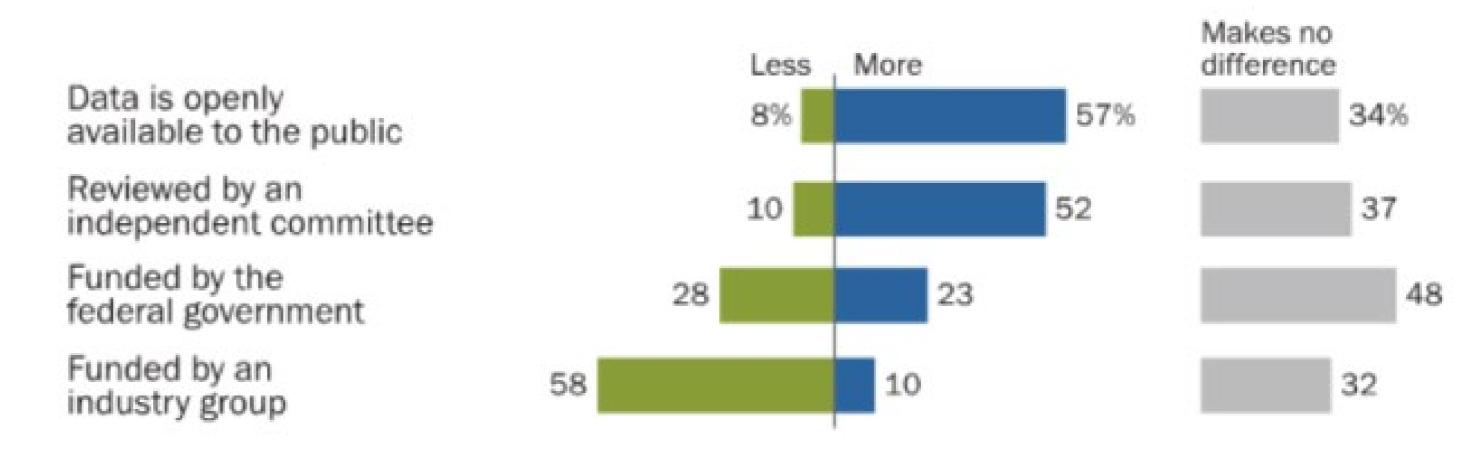
Improves research reproducibility

Improves efficiency

Spurs innovation

Increases public trust in science

% of U.S. adults who say when they hear each of the following, they trust scientific research findings ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-21, 2019.

"Trust and Mistrust in Americans' Views of Scientific Experts"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

It's good for you

You are the future data user

Your data get used (and cited)

Exposure to collaborators

More competitive grants



the life-changing magic of tidying data

dr. tracy teal

Data Sharing and Management Snafu in 3 Short Acts:

A data management horror story

by Karen Hanson, Alisa Surkis and Karen Yacobucci.

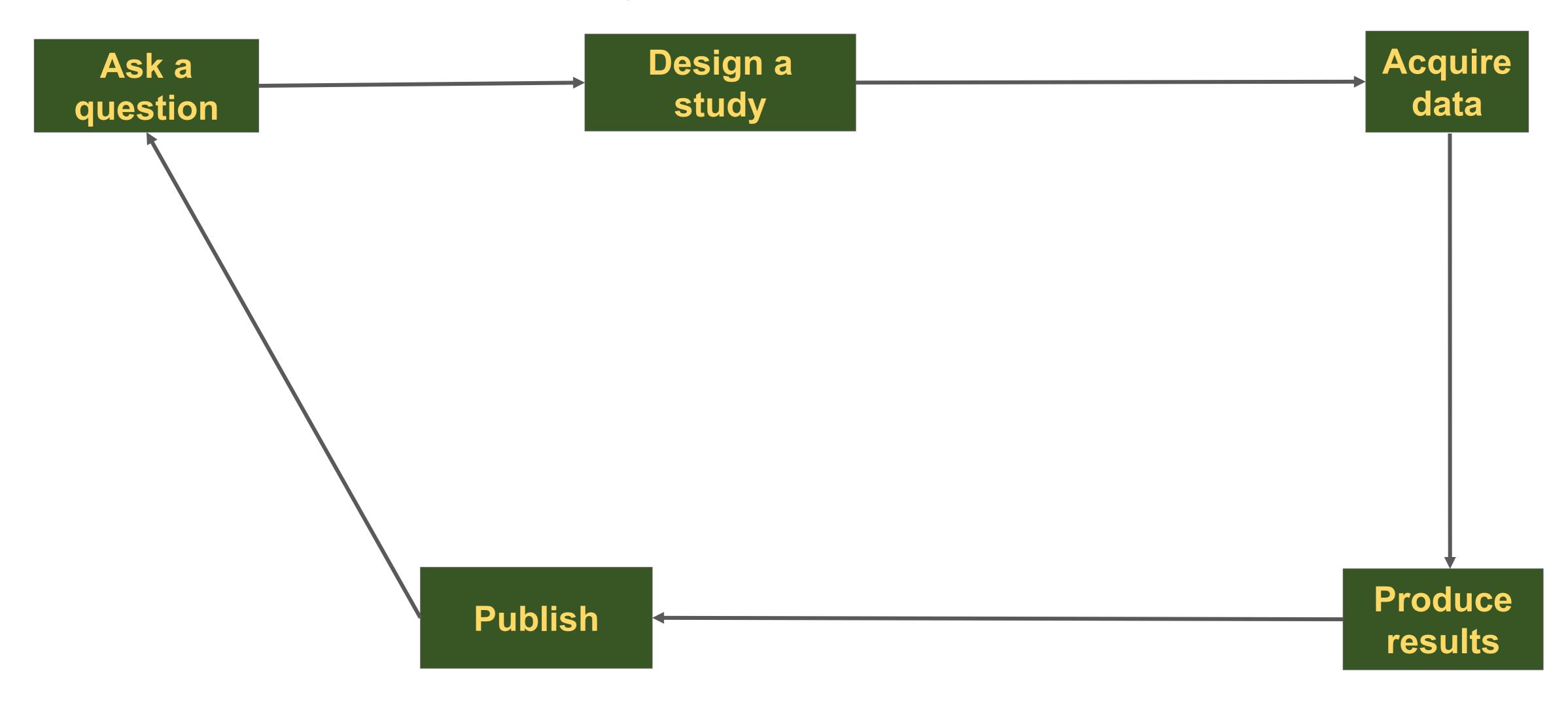
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66oNv DJuPc&t=11s

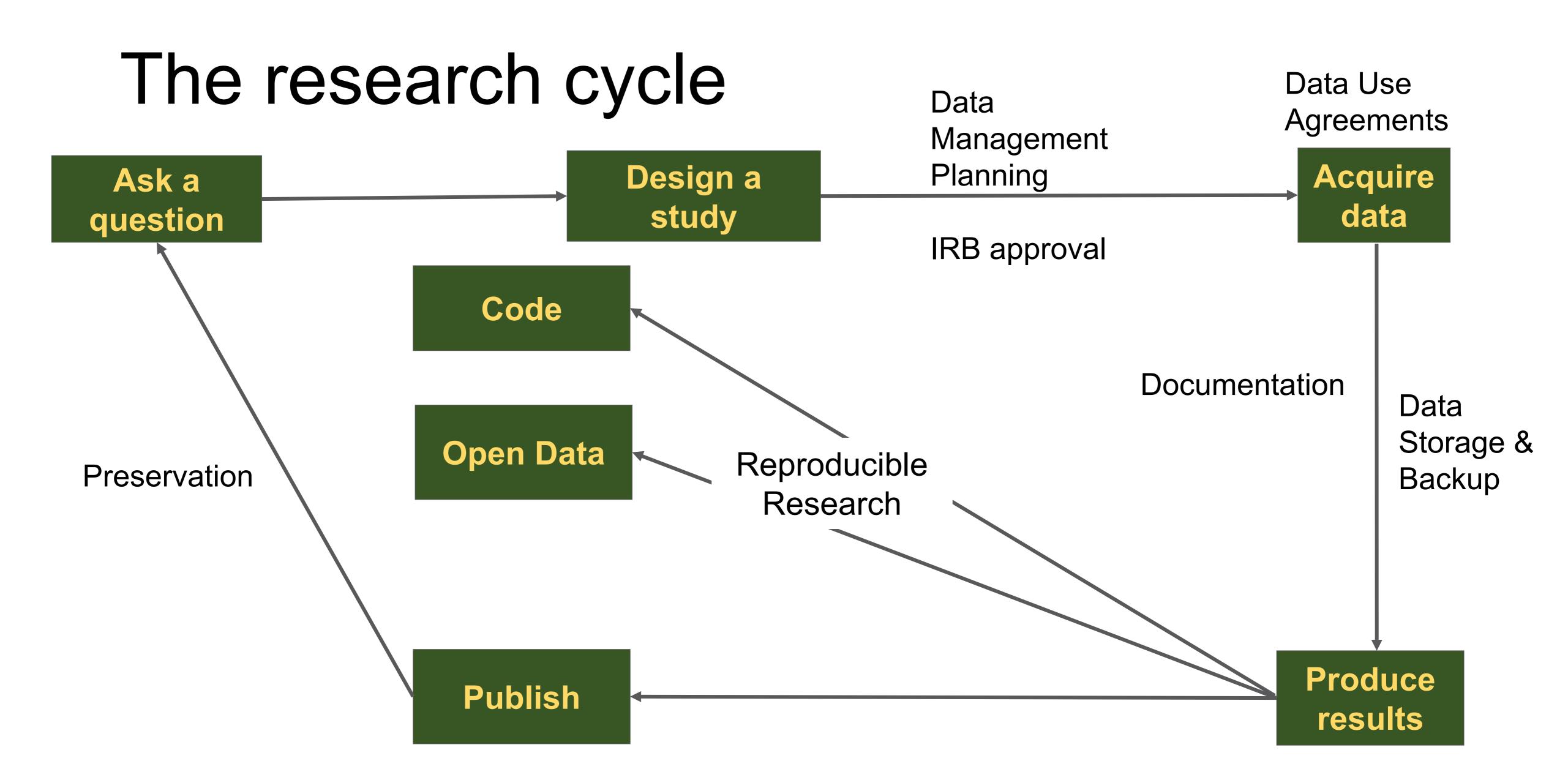
Where does data management fit into research?

Where does data management fit into research?

Throughout the whole research cycle

The research cycle





The research cycle

Ask a question

Design a study

Data Management Planning

What is a data management plan?

A description of how you plan to describe, preserve and share your research data.

Good DMPs include

- · A data inventory, including type(s) and size
- · A strategy for describing the data
- A plan for ethical and legal compliance
- · A plan for storing and securing the data
- A method for preservation and access to the data
- · A description of roles and responsibilities

Data inventory

- What type of data are you going to collect?
- . What file type will be produced?
- . How stable is the data?
- . What size will these files be? How many files?
- . What other research outputs will be produced?
 - Code/Software?
 - Templates/protocols?

Data Acquisition

- Do the data you need already exist? Do you need to collect data?
- Resources for finding existing data:
 - https://libguides.colorado.edu/findingdatasets/2023
 - https://libguides.colostate.edu/statisticalsources
 - Directory of Data Repositories: <u>re3data.org</u>
 - Data reuse may involve an application process and/or data use agreement

File Management



Image courtesy of Flickr user <u>Jeffrey Beall</u>

Project directory structure

Project_1

- methods
- raw_data
- analysis

- scripts
- manuscript

- Develop an informative directory structure
- Keep research materials together

Slide from: Repro4Everyone Inspired by 'Bioinformatic data skills' by Vincent Buffalo

readme and/or ELN link



Project directory structure

Project_1

- methods
- raw_data
 - 。 readme
- analysis
 - analysis_method_1
 - . 2017
 - 2018
 - analysis_method_2
- scripts
- manuscript
 - text
 - version_1
- readme and/or ELN link

Specific content in each category for Project #1

Raw data,
Data analysis, and
Manuscript

Slide from: Repro4Everyone Inspired by 'Bioinformatic data skills' by Vincent Buffalo



Project directory structure

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- scripts
- manuscript
 - text
 - version_1
- readme and/or ELN link

- Always keep raw data!
- Always backup
 data

(3x and synchronized: 3 unique locations - cloud, server, personal drive)

Slide from: Repro4Everyone
Inspired by 'Bioinformatic data skills'
by Vincent Buffalo

File naming conventions

- What did you call the last file you generated?
- Did you have rules?

https://guides.lib.purdue.edu/c.php?g=353013&p=2378293 http://kbroman.org/dataorg/

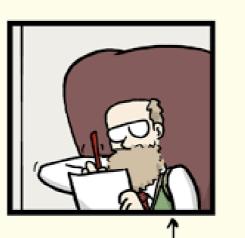
Slide from: Repro4Everyone

"FINAL".doc







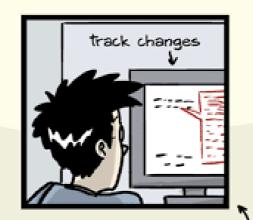






FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL_rev.8.comments5.







FINAL_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc

FINAL_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM



File naming conventions

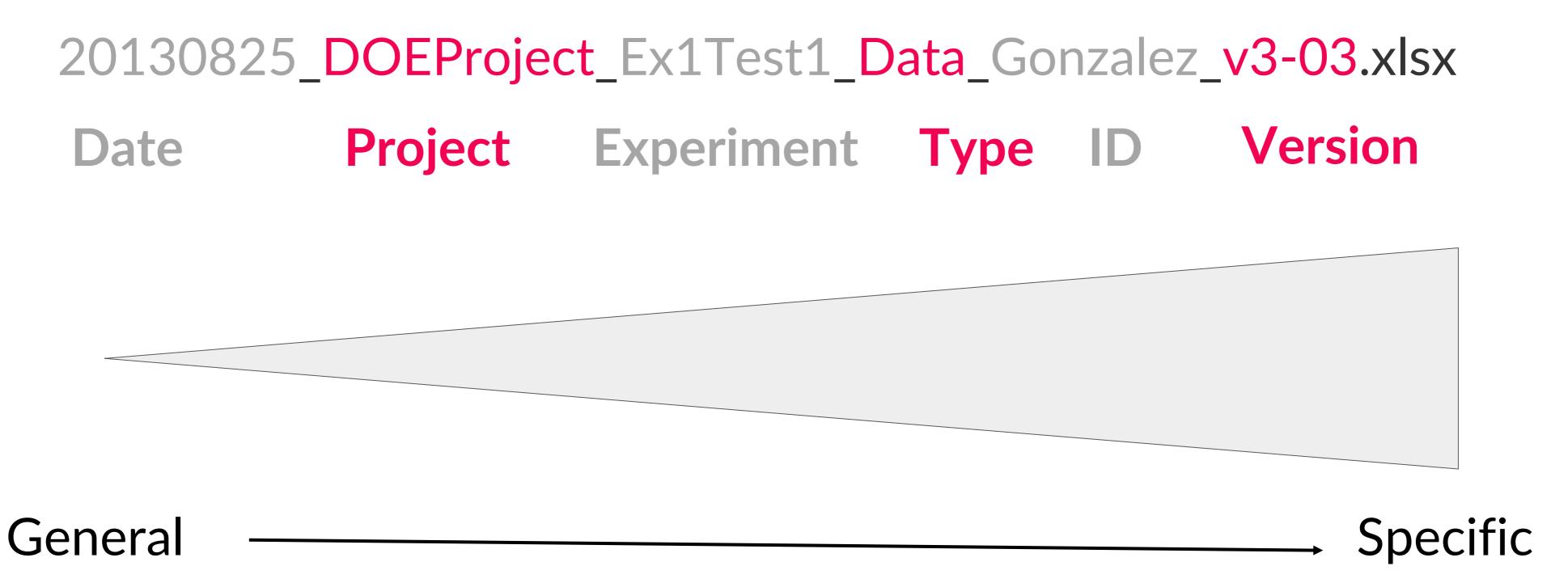
The rules don't matter; that you have rules matters

- . Include date in yyyy-mm-dd format
- . Use meaningful abbreviations
- . Have group identifiers
- Document your decisions
- . Be consistent
- . Use version numbers



File naming conventions

. Example



https://guides.lib.purdue.edu/c.php?g=353013&p=2378293

Slide from: Repro4Everyone

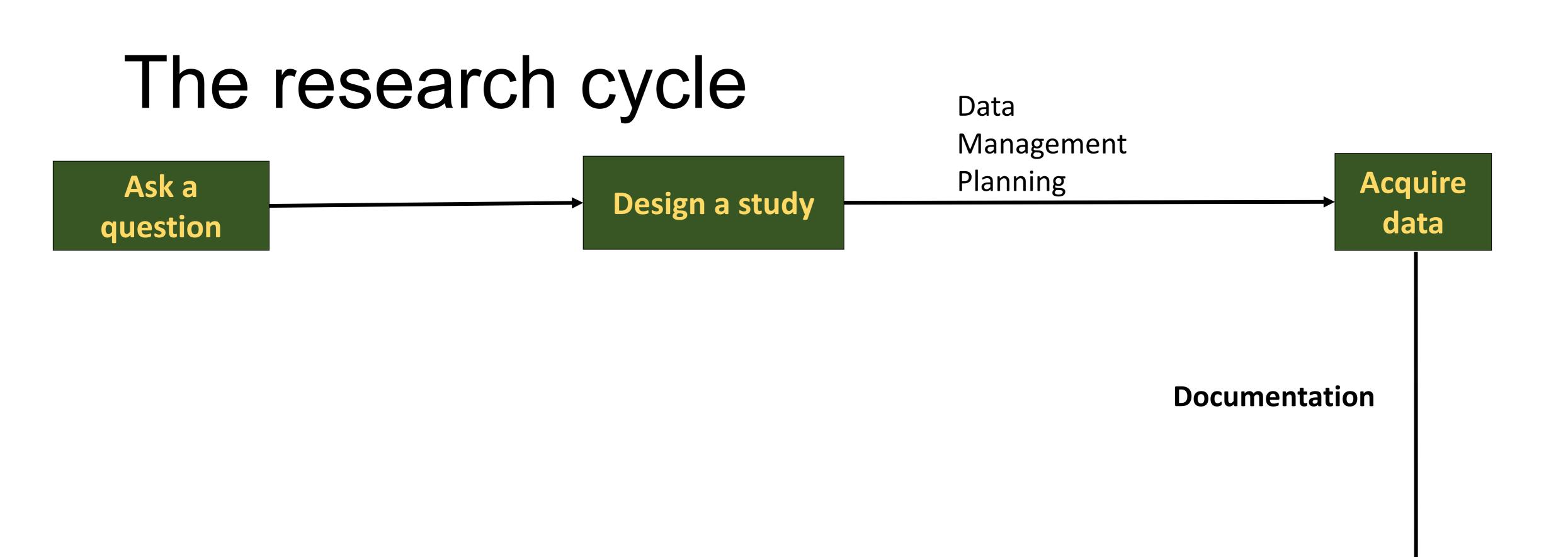


Version control – code & software





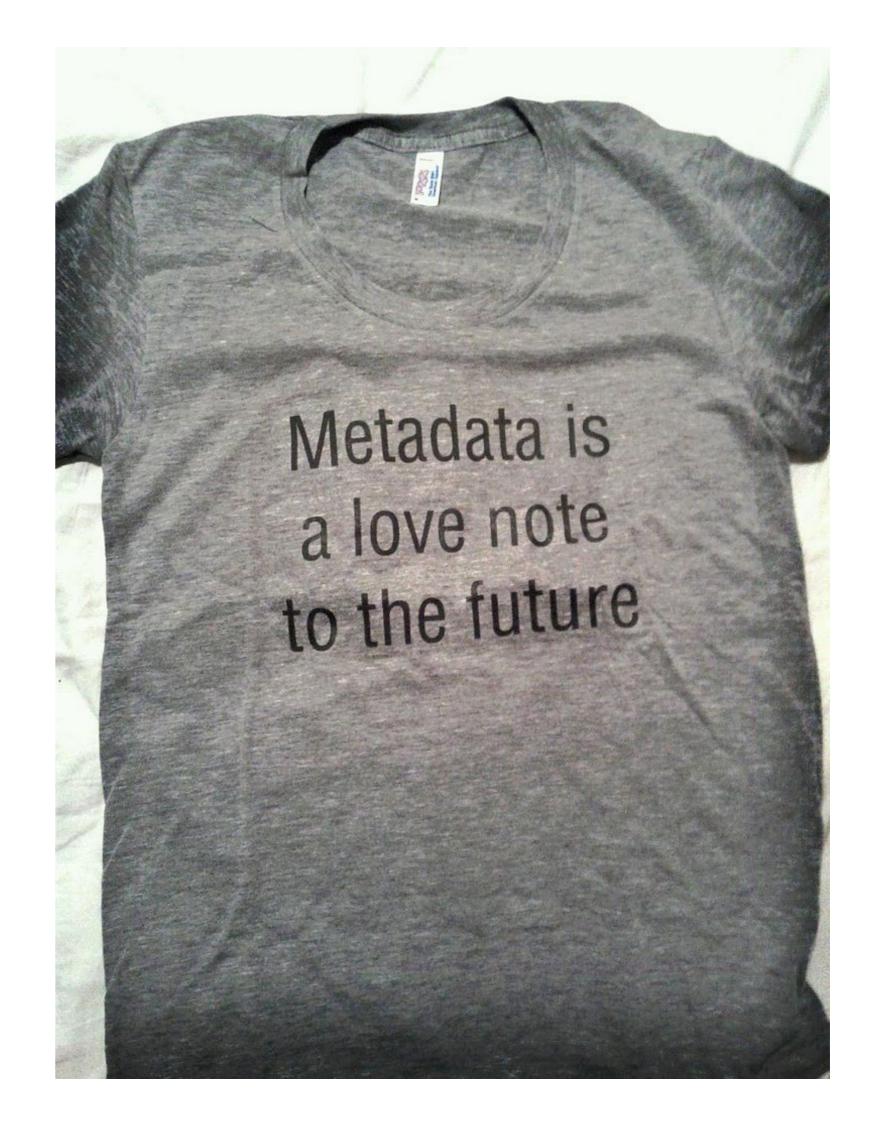




A strategy for describing the data

 Metadata: Relevant information for re-creation and re-use

Can be as simple as a text file



README files

- . Where the data came from
- Data inventory
- Describe the contents of data files
- Template:

https://data.research.cornell.edu/content/readme

This DATSETNAMEreadme.txt file was generated on YYYYMMDD by NAME

GENERAL INFORMATION

Title of Dataset:

Author Information (Name, Institution, Address, Email)

Principal Investigator: Associate or Co-investigator: Alternate Contact(s):

Date of data collection (single date, range, approximate date): <suggested format YYYYMMDD>

Geographic location of data collection: <City, State, County, Country and/or GPS Coordinates or bounding boxes>

Information about funding sources or sponsorship that supported the collection of the data:

SHARING/ACCESS INFORMATION

Licenses/restrictions placed on the data, or limitations of reuse:

Recommended citation for the data:

Citation for and links to publications that cite or use the data:

Links to other publicly accessible locations of the data:

Links/relationships to ancillary or related data sets:

DATA & FILE OVERVIEW

File list (filenames, directory structure (for zipped files) and brief description of all data files):

Relationship between files, if important for context:

Additional related data collected that was not included in the current data package:

If data was derived from another source, list source:

If there are there multiple versions of the dataset, list the file updated, when and why update was made:

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

README files

DO

- Keep it concise, yet informative
- Use headings, line breaks, tables, and bullet points for readability
- Define the variable list, including full names and definitions of column headings for tabular data, units of measurement, explain abbreviations and any empty cells
- Describe any scripts, code, notebooks and the software used to run them (e.g., R, Python, Mathematica, MatLab) as well as the software versions, including packages, that you used to run those files
- Provide links to publications that cite or use the data, other publicly accessible locations of the data and/or the related research article
- List other sources, if any, that the data was derived from

DON'T

- Assume that variables, abbreviations/shorthand, acronyms, units, scoring keys, etc. are always used in the same way or universally understood
- Include author names or other identifying information (initials, email addresses, ORCIDs) if the journal follows a double-blind review process
- Include the Abstract or Methods sections of your manuscript as a substitute for explaining your data
- Include statements that are phrased in a way to suggest any legal imperative for attribution (e.g., "required," "must") or other conditions for reuse; instead encourage potential users to contact you or cite the data for additional information or potential for collaboration

https://blog.datadryad.org/2023/10/18/for-authors-creating-a-readme-for-rapid-data-publication/

Codebooks

Define the variables and their units

Explain the **formats** for dates, time, geographic coordinates

Define any coded values and missing values

Α	В	С	D	E
#	Variable name	Type	Label	Values
			Internally generated in Access, where	
1	SurveyID	Numeric	data stored	None
			Number assigned to households on	
2	SurveyRefNumber	Numeric	actual survey (pdf) ranges 1-706	None
3	AIMAG_CODE	String	Aimag or provinces code	{11, Arkhangai}
			Aimag or province name where	
4	AIMAG_NAME	String	household located	None
5	SOUM_CODE	String	Soum or district code	{1106, lkh-Tamir}
			Soum or district name where	
6	SOUM_NAME	String	household located	None
7	Bag	String	Bag or sub-district name or its number	None
			Code assigned to User Group with	
8	ORG_CODE	String	aimag, soum codes contained	None
			Organization name to which	
9	ORG_NAME	String	household affiliated	None
			CBRM organizational status: formal vs	

Formal Metadata Schemas

- Many discipline specific metadata standards
 - DDI: https://ddialliance.org
 - ISO 19110/19139 for geospatial data: https://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/iso-standards
 - EML: https://eml.ecoinformatics.org
- Search for other standards:
 - http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/metadatastandards
 - https://fairsharing.org/standards/

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<eml:eml
    packageId="eml.1.1" system="http://knb.ecoinformatics.org"
   xmlns:eml="eml://ecoinformatics.org/eml-2.0.0">
  <dataset>
    <title>Biodiversity surveys for Lesser Tree Frogs at
             Barro Colorado Island (BCI) from 1994 to 1999</title>
    <creator id="23445" scope="document">
      <individualName>
        <givenName>Jane</givenName>
        <surName>Smith</surName>
      </individualName>
      <electronicMailAddress>jane@data.org</electronicMailAddress>
    </creator>
    <contact>
      <references>23445</references>
    </contact>
  </dataset>
</eml:eml>
```

Document your analysis

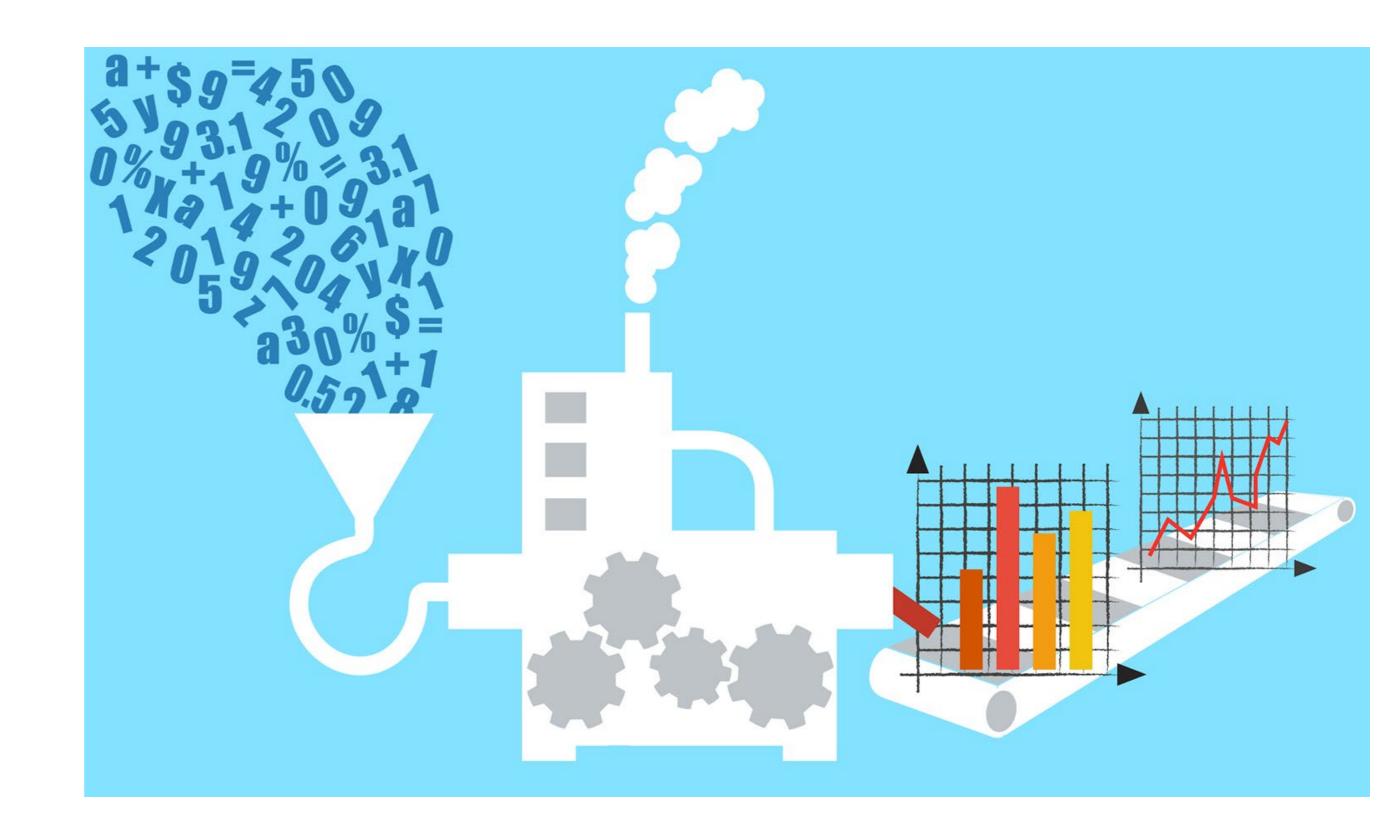
KEEP AN ORIGINAL "RAW" DATA FILE

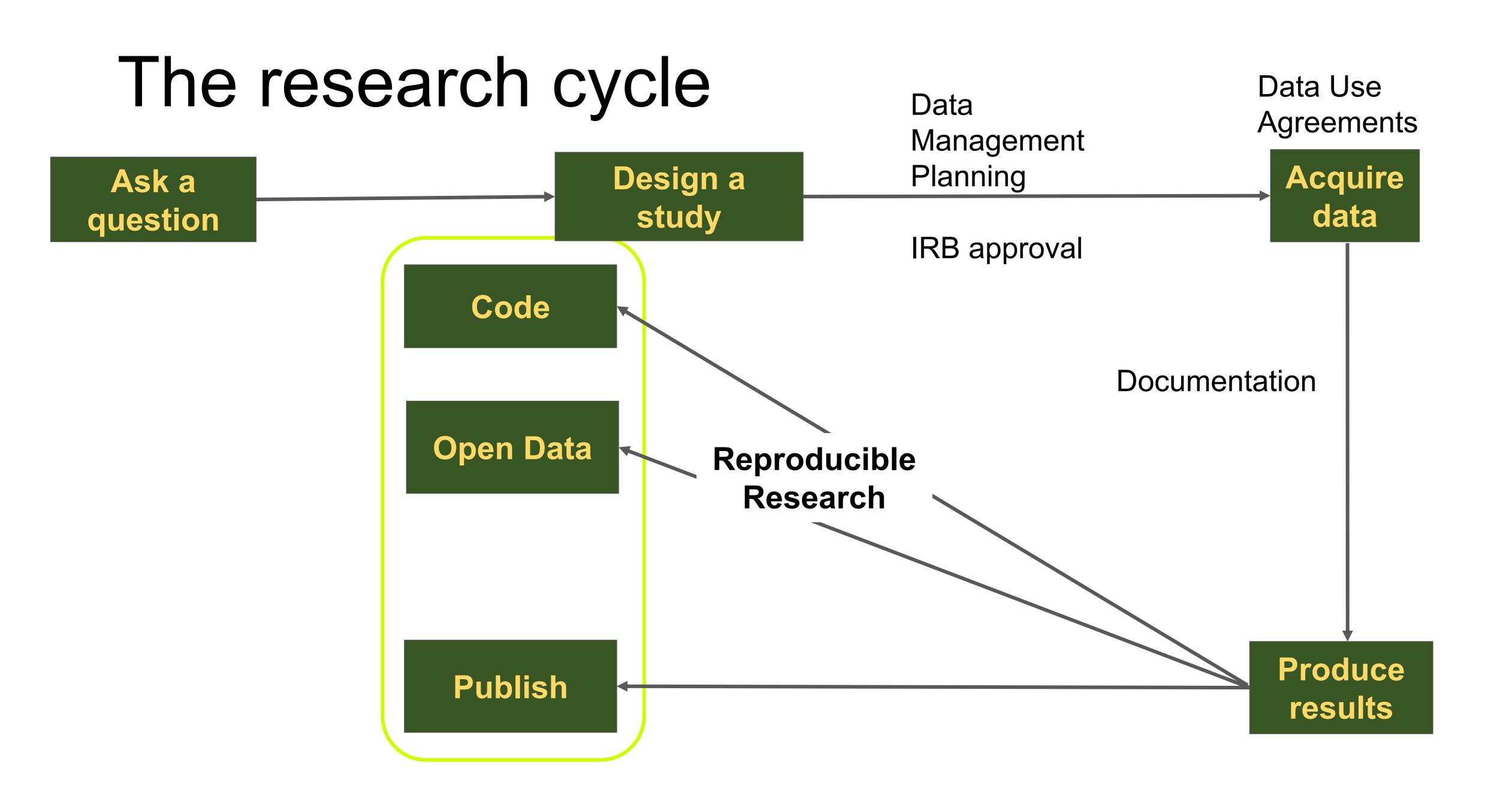
Record everything you do with your data

 Can be included in the README file or as an extra spreadsheet tab

Reproducible research

- Automate your analysis in computer code, e.g.:
 - . R
 - Python
 - SPSS syntax
- Assists with repetitive tasks





The research cycle

Ask a question

Design a study

Data
Management
Planning

Data Use Agreements

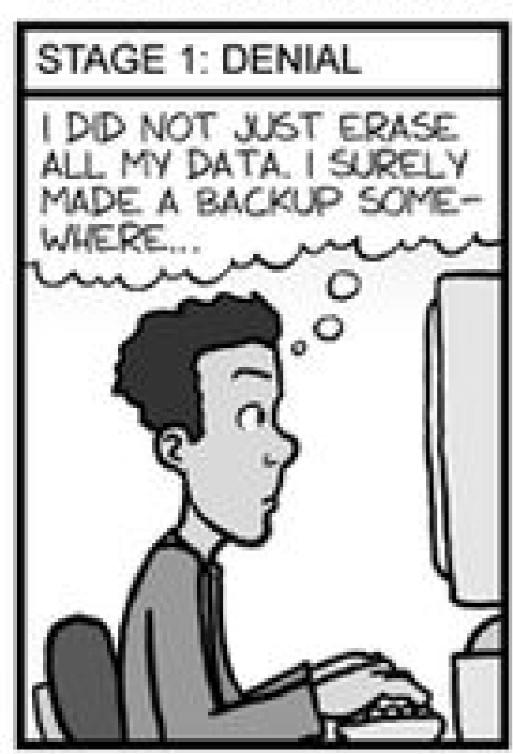
Acquire data

Documentation

Data
storage &
backup

Backup

THE FOUR STAGES OF DATA LOSS DEALING WITH ACCIDENTAL DELETION OF MONTHS OF









www.phdcomics.com

Data storage & backup

Short Term

During the project

. Frequent changes

Easily accessible*

Long term

. After the project is over

Little to no changes

Can be "put away"

*to authorized people

Data storage & backup

Short Term

During the project

Frequent changes

Easily accessible*

Long term

. After the project is over

Little to no changes

Can be "put away"

How sensitive is your data?

What your data are determine where you can put it.

- Different types of data are regulated and have specific security requirements
 - Ex: PII, PHI, student data, human subjects data
- IRB protocols or data use agreements can dictate security requirements

Backup recommendations

3-2-1 Rule:

Three copies

One primary and two backups

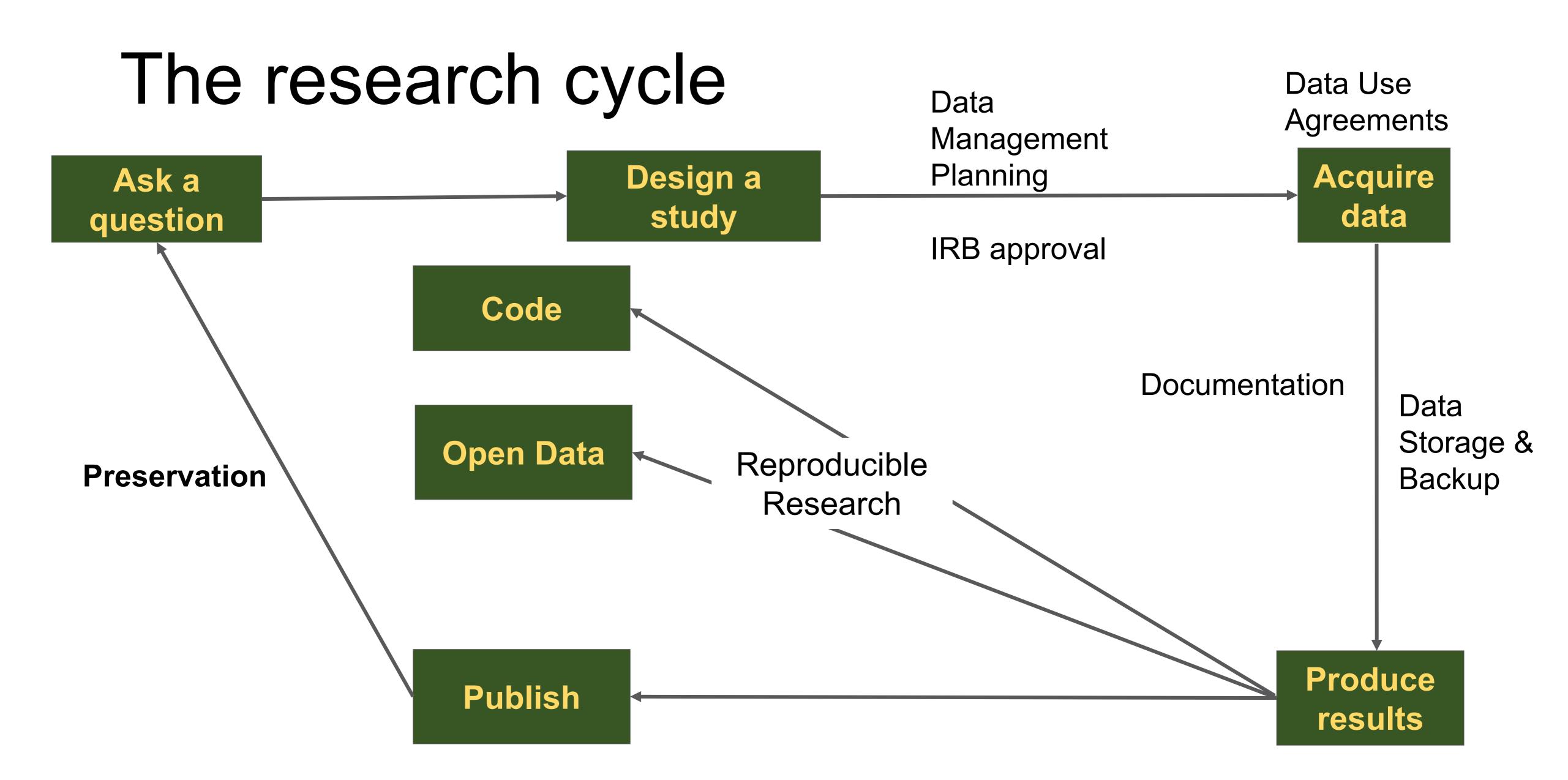
Two formats/media

E.g. external hard drive & cloud storage

One off site

Where is your cloud storage located?





Preservation questions

- · What will you store?
- Who will be in charge?
- How long will you store it?
- Where will you store it?
 - Multiple copies



Data storage & backup

Short Term

During the project

Frequent changes

Easily accessible*

Long term

. After the project is over

Little to no changes

Can be "put away"

Preservation at project end

- Put away your toys!
- . Include documentation

- Save in archival formats
- Link data to other research output



Image from pixabay

Archival data formats

Avoid proprietary formats Example: Excel/SPSS files

Use common data standards in your field

Example: .csv for tabular data



Sharing data in Repositories

Where should your data go?

- Funder specified? No?
 - Journal specified? No?
 - Discipline specified? No?
 - Institutional repository with data?
 - General repository

Sharing data in Repositories

Discipline specific

- http://re3data.org/
- . http://FAIRsharing.org

. General

- Dryad https://datadryad.org/
- Zenodo https://zenodo.org/
- . Comparison chart



CU Scholar - https://scholar.colorado.edu/







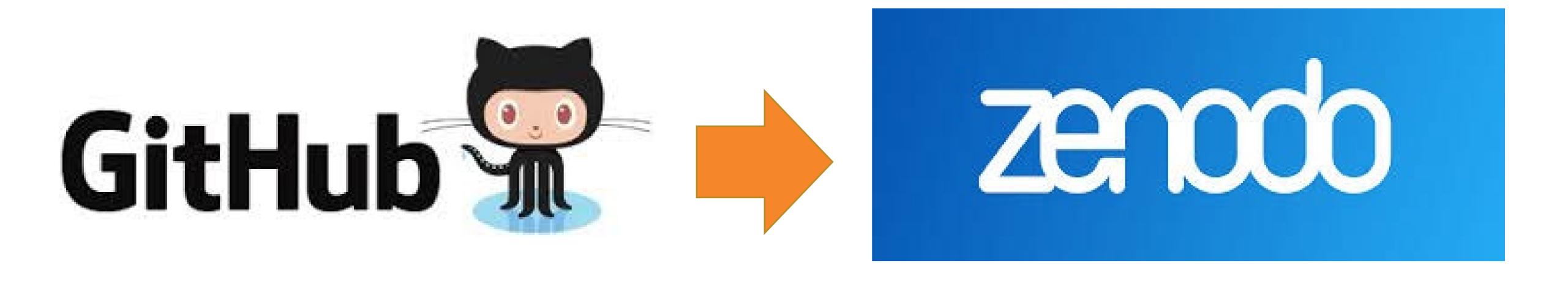








Sharing research code and software



https://guides.github.com/activities/citable-code/

DMP Exercise

- · Go to dmptool.org
- Log in or create a free account
- If you are a CU Boulder affiliate:
 - Log in using your CU Boulder email address to access CU-specific guidance
 - Go to "Create Plan"
 - Select a DMP Template relevant to your field (if you're having trouble choosing, check "No funder associated ...")
 - Look through the prompts and attempt to answer them for your own research

DMP Exercise

- Were any of the prompts confusing or difficult to answer?
- What questions do you have? Is there anything you would like clarification on?

Data Management Tools

- DMPTool.org
 - Funder templates, general guidance
- Open Science Framework
 - Free web app for project management and sharing scholarly output
- Git and Github
 - Version control: collaborate and track changes in code
- OpenRefine
 - Free tool for cleaning data
- File renamers (e.g. BulkRenameUtility)
 - Rename many files with just a few clicks

Help and Consultations

- One-on-one or small group consults
- Review draft DMPs and README files
- Help navigate data policies
- Find data repositories
- Advice on file formats, etc.
- CU Boulder:
 - https://www.colorado.edu/libraries/research-assistance/data-services
- · CSU
 - https://lib.colostate.edu/services/data-management/