



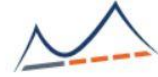
Ensuring compliance with the FAIR principles in access to research data by building services for data management in scientific institutions

Dr Anna Wałek
Gdańsk University of Technology Library

ALLDATA 2022 --- Barcelona 24-28.04.2022



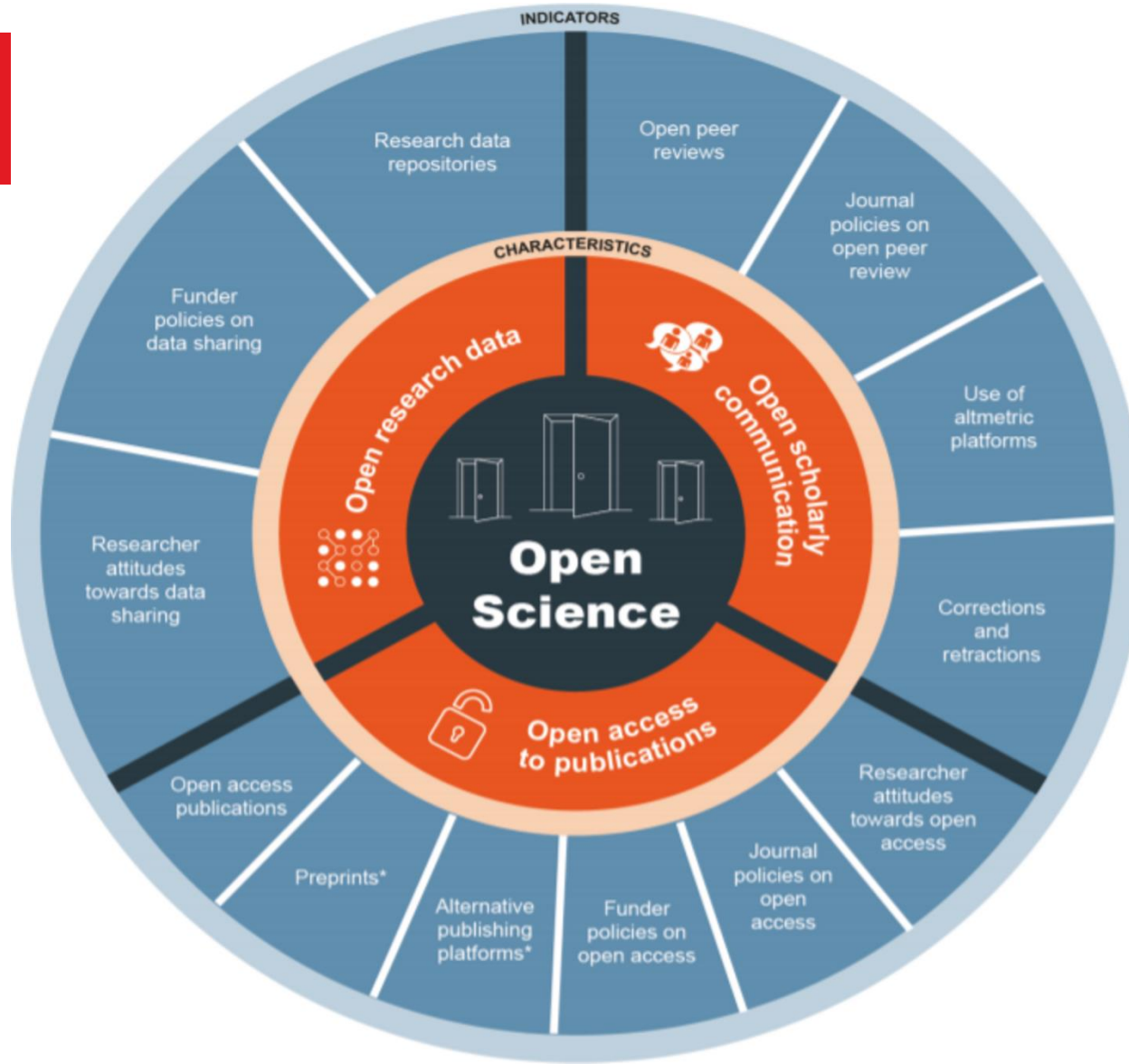
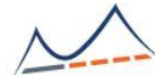
GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGY

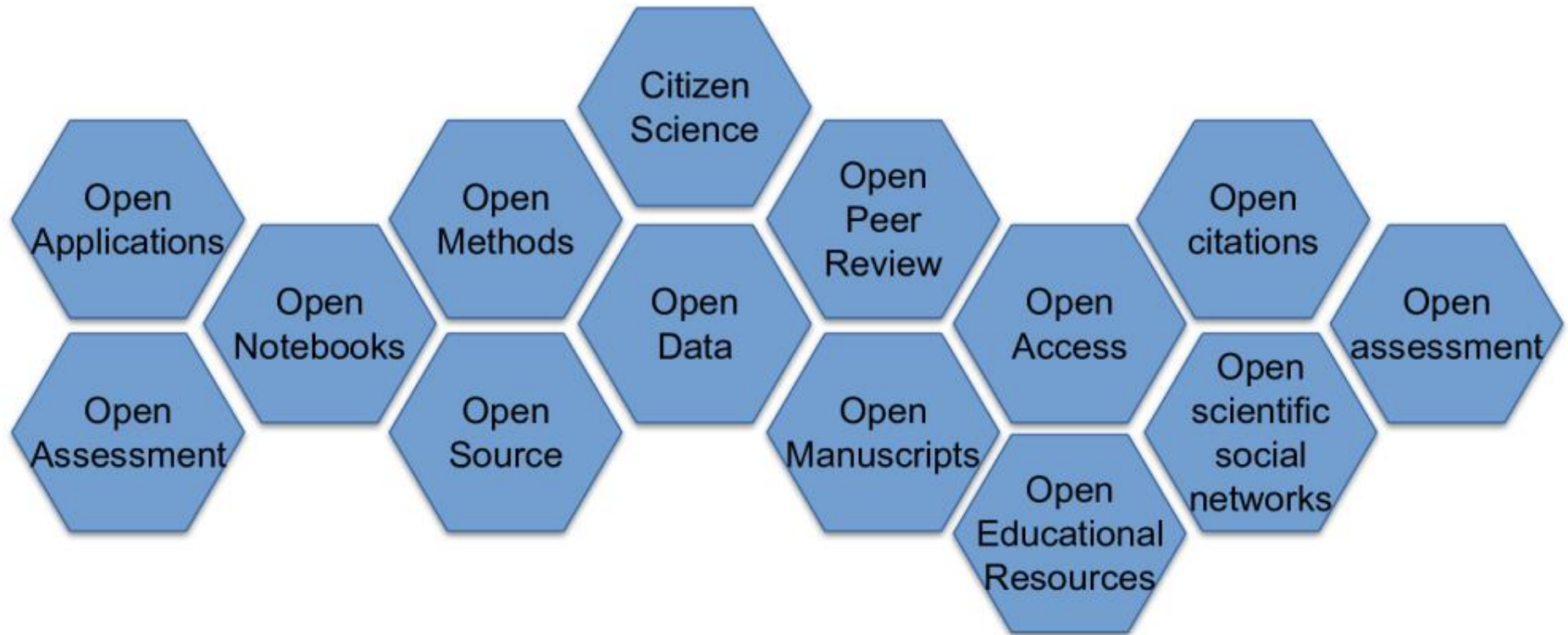
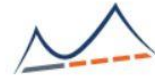


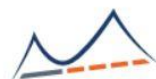
BRIDGE OF DATA

LIBRARY – THE EVOLUTION

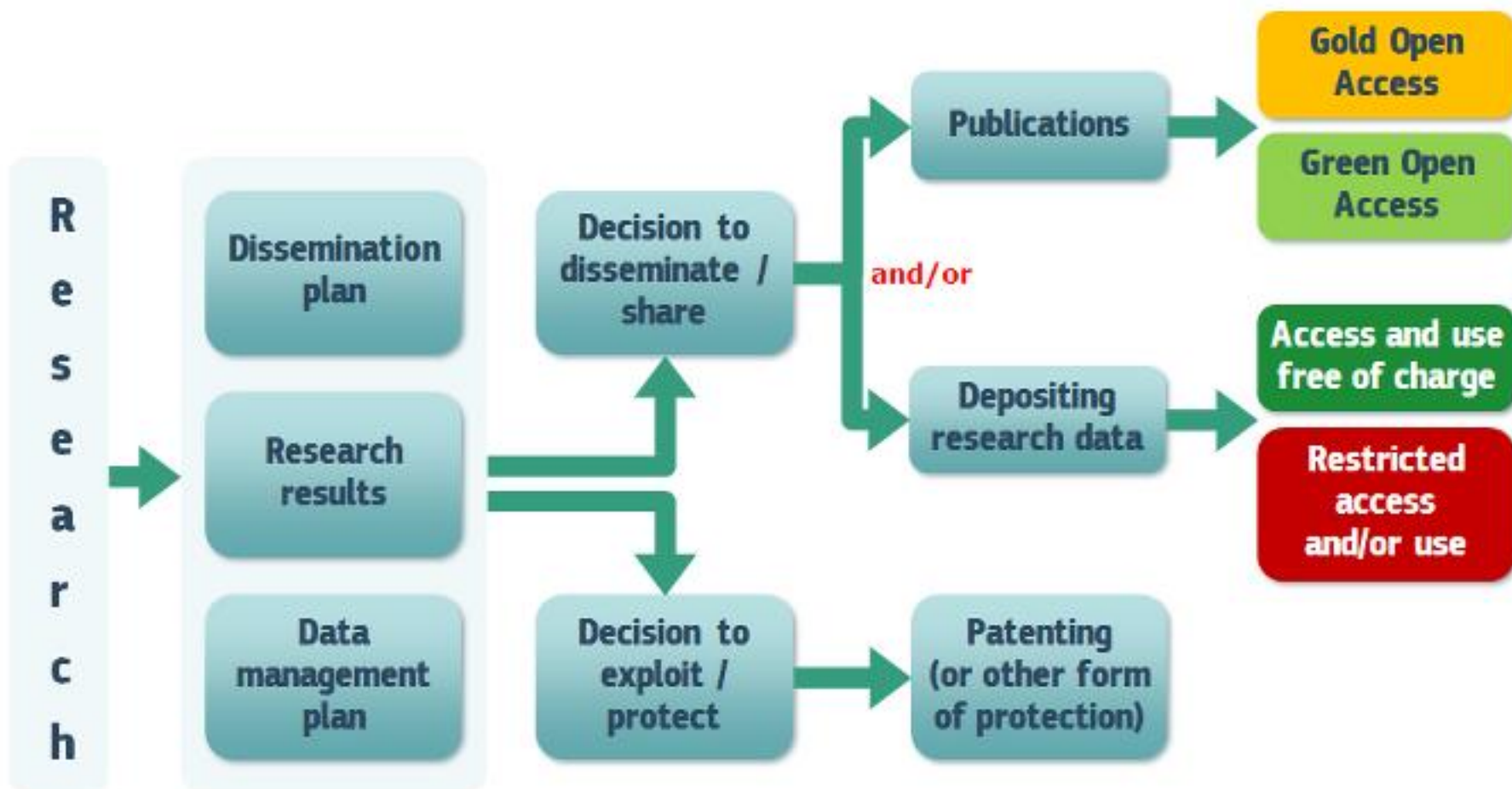
Open Science

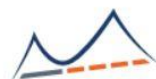






Research results publication





Plan S

Plan S

**Accelerating the
transition to full and
immediate Open
Access to scientific
publications**





European Open Science Policy

 An official website of the European Union How do you know? 



European
Commission

EN English

Search

[Home](#) > [Research and innovation](#) > [Strategy](#) > [Strategy 2020-2024](#) > [Our digital future](#) > [Open Science](#)

Open Science

An approach to the scientific process that focuses on spreading knowledge as soon as it is available using digital and collaborative technology. Expert groups, publications, news and events.

PAGE CONTENTS

The EU's open science policy

8 ambitions of the EU's open science policy

Future of open science under Horizon Europe

Tracking open research trends - Open Science Monitor

Latest

Documents

The EU's open science policy

Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research.

When researchers share knowledge and data as early as possible in the research process with all relevant actors it helps diffuse the latest knowledge.

And when partners from across academia, industry, public authorities and citizen groups are invited to participate in the research and innovation process, creativity and trust in science increases.

That is why the Commission requires beneficiaries of research and innovation funding to make their publications available in open access and make their data as open as possible and as closed as necessary. It recognises and rewards the participation of citizens and end users.

European Open Science Policy

The World Economic Forum Davos 2020 Ursula von der Leyen

"Data is a renewable resource as much as sun and wind. Every 18 months we double the amount of data we produce, 85 per cent of which is never used" .



We are now building a European Open Science Cloud. It is a trusted space for researchers to store data and access data from researchers from other disciplines."

Ursula von der Leyen
European Commission President
World Economic Forum 2020



Poland

DMP's in the project proposals since 2020





Research Data Management

What is research data:

Research data are the original sources or material that you have created or collected to conduct your research project.

They can be digital or non-digital.

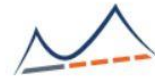
The response to your research question is based on the analysis of these research data



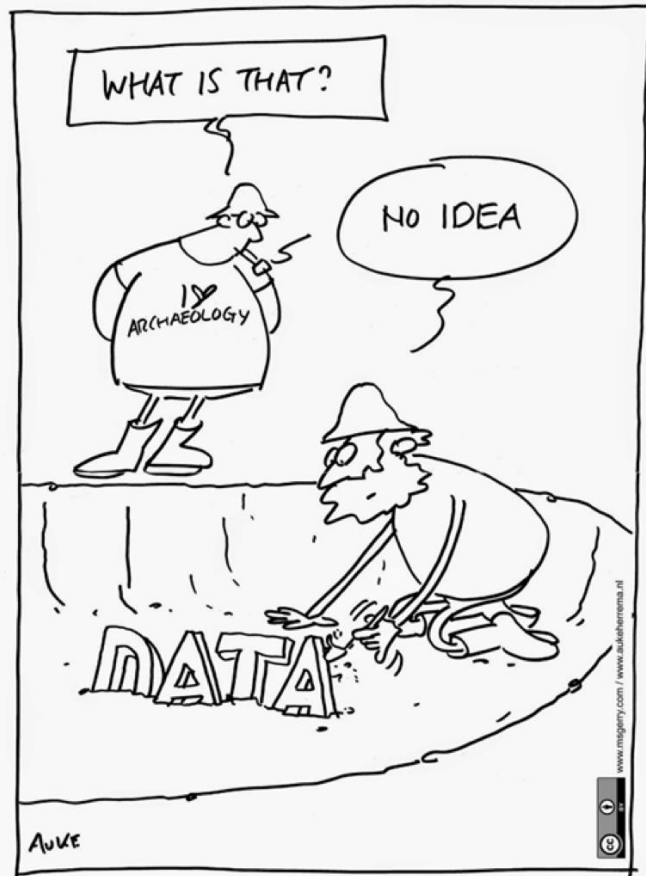
Research Data Management

types of data:

- qualitative (dealing with things numerically)
- quantitative (descriptive in nature and dealing with the quality, categorization).
 - primary data (original data that arise from a particular experiment or observation), which are gathered and maintained by researchers
 - secondary data, often used by researchers but originally created by someone else
 - observational data – data that have been gathered from observing a particular phenomenon,
 - experimental data – in contrast – derived from controlled, randomized experiments.



Research Data Management



DATA FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS



PUBLICATIONS AND DATA

Data Citations

[Who we serve ▼](#)[Products & Services ▼](#)[Resources ▼](#)[Contact us](#)

Data Citation Index

Connecting data to the research it informs

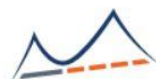
[Go to product](#)[Contact us](#)

The Data Citation Index™ provides a single point of access to quality research data from global repositories across disciplines. Descriptive records are created for data objects and linked to literature articles in the Web of Science.™

As data citation practices increase, the Data Citation Index aims to provide a clearer picture of the full impact of research output, as well as to act as a significant tool for data attribution and discovery.

As of 2 March 2022

- ✓ Data from 443 repositories
- ✓ 12,357,621 datasets
- ✓ 1,434,939 data studies
- ✓ 264,773 software



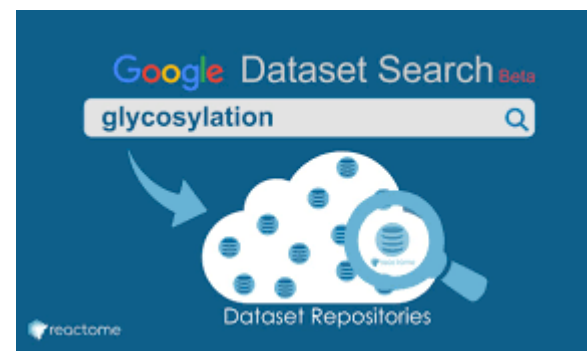
Dataset Search

Wyszukaj zbiory danych



Wypróbuj [koronawirus \(COVID-19\)](#) lub [education outcomes site:data.gov](#).

[Learn more](#) about Dataset Search.



Researchers perspective

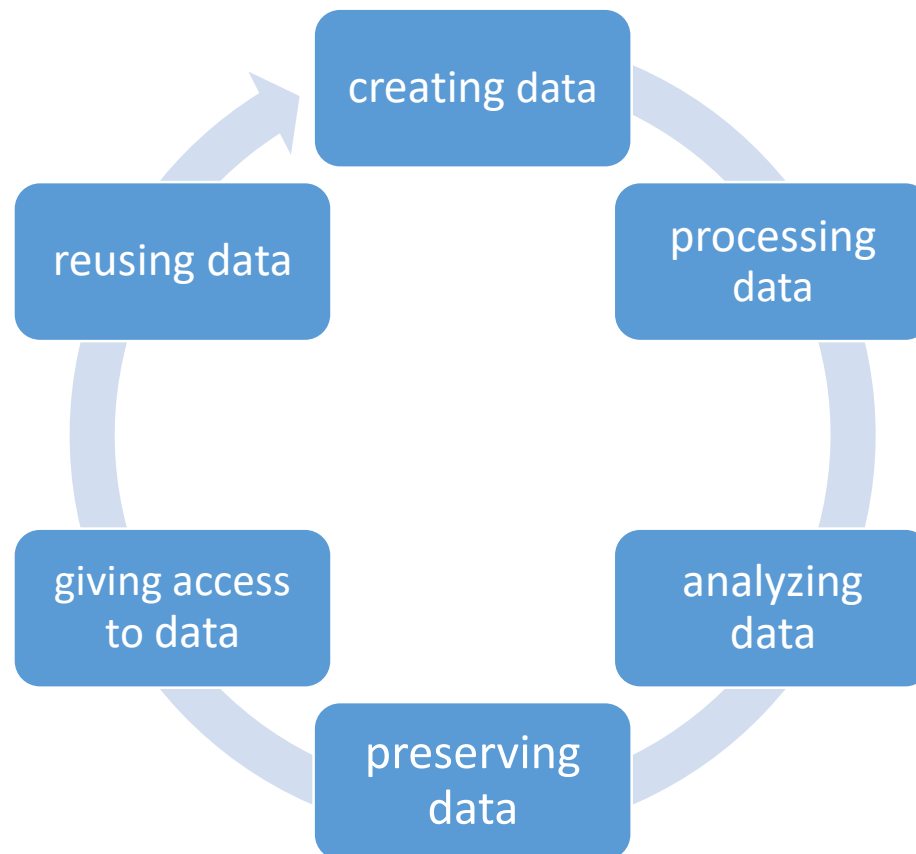
Research Data Lifecycle

(created by the UK Data Archive)

It covers the lifespan of research data from the moment of its creation through the reuse of the data.



Researchers perspective

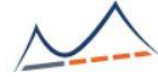


Curator's perspective

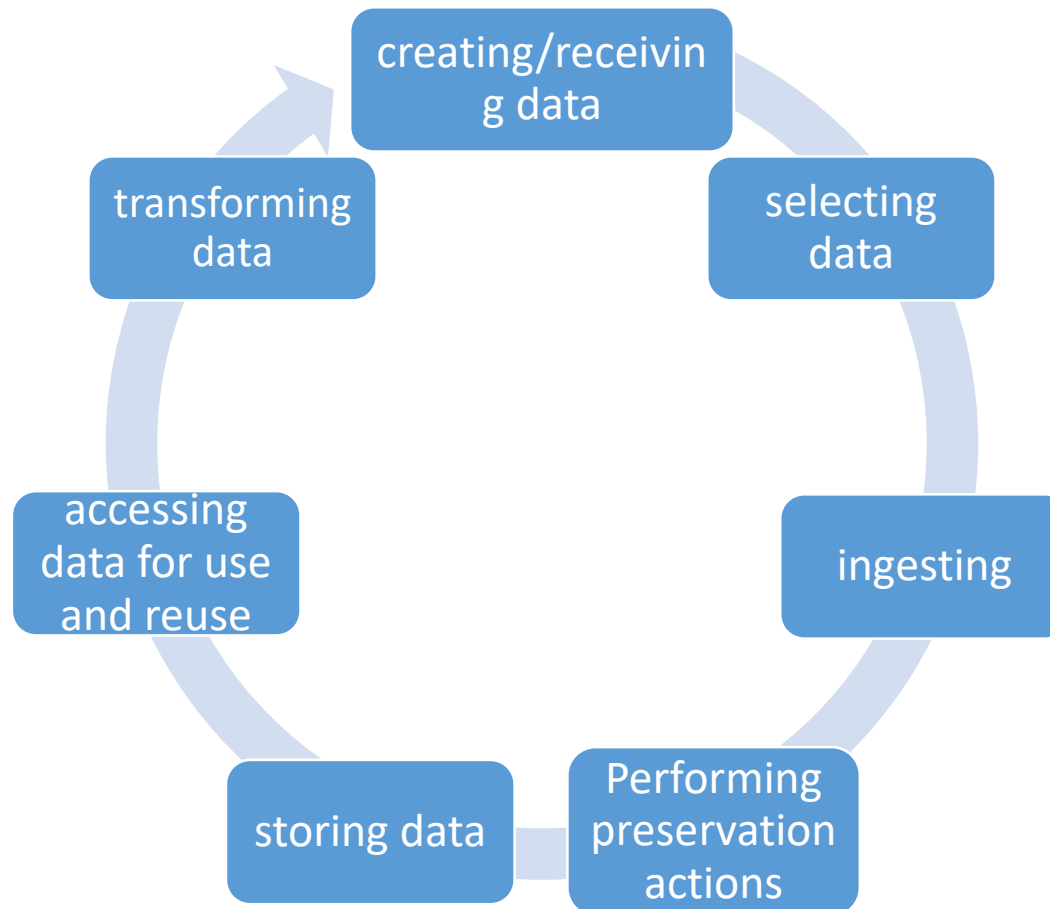
Curation lifecycle model

(created by The Digital Curation Centre)

all the processes and components involved in data curation from an archivist's or a curator's perspective



Curator's perspective



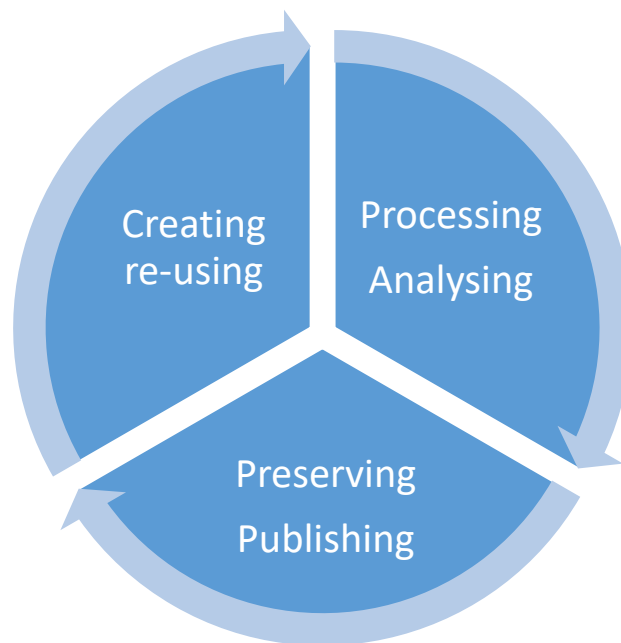
Data management plan

Data Management Plan (DMP)

show how research data will be collected, organized, managed, and preserved during the project and after.

A DMP is.....?

.....a written document describing how DATA of a research project is managed during the life-cycle.





Legal issues

PROBLEMS OCCURED DURING PREPARING DMPs IN DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES

Biology

- Ethical issues
e.g. animal testing
- Replication of research
- Fear of misuse
- Not enough capacity in repositories to share data

Civil Engineering

- Fear of being scoped
- Not knowing where to share research and technical data
- Large amount of data is collected by instrumentation – authorships' concerns
- Construction data is rather complex and multiple engineering parties are often involved

Computer Science

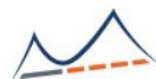
- Eligibility to hold rights to a database
- Different practices of sharing code – e.g. via GITHUB
- Data versioning
- Hard to share ever-greater quantities of data

Chemistry

- Ethical issues with collecting research data e.g. clinical trials, patient privacy
- Concerns about data mining
- Secondary analysis of data
- Desire to protect confidential commercial information

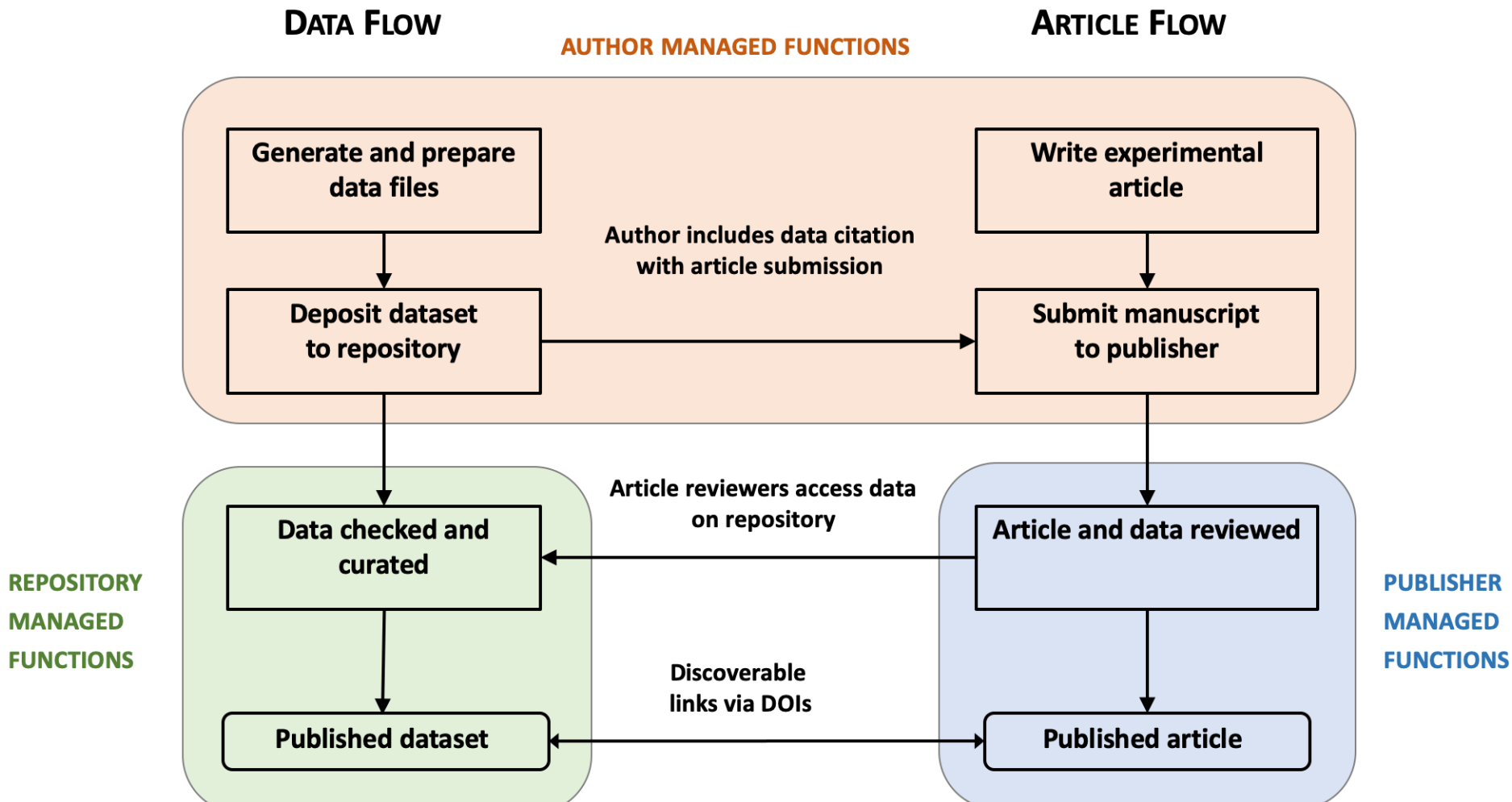
Economics and Management

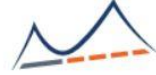
- Contractual obligations
- GDPR
- Data value cycle is very complex and might involve numerous stakeholders and different business agreements
- Complications with quality data anonymization e.g. interviews



Legal arrays

Patent law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What has to be considered when research data (can) reach patentability?	Copyright protection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do research data fall under copyright law at all?	Competition law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are research data used unfairly in business transactions?	Privacy protection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What research data is worth protecting?
Science law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can research data be licensed and published on a mandate basis?	Constitutional rights <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What constitutional limits must be observed?	International law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which legal regulations exist outside Poland?	EU law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What does the European data economy contribute for research data?
Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any "intellectual property" agreements with research data?	Labour / service law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who owns the research data collected at the universities?	Conditions of the funders <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the conditions imposed by sponsors (NCN, industry)?	Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which legal obligations can policies develop?





Open Data

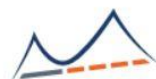
Opendatahandbook.org defines open data as:

data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone – subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and sharealike.

Opendefinition.org says that:

open data can be freely used, modified and shared by anyone for any purpose.

As matter of principle, adhere to the habit of making your **as open as possible, as closed as necessary.**



Open Data

OPEN

Can be freely used, modified
& shared by anyone for any
purpose

<http://opendefinition.org>

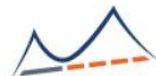
RESTRICTED/CONTROLLED

Limits on who can access & use data,
how, or for what purpose

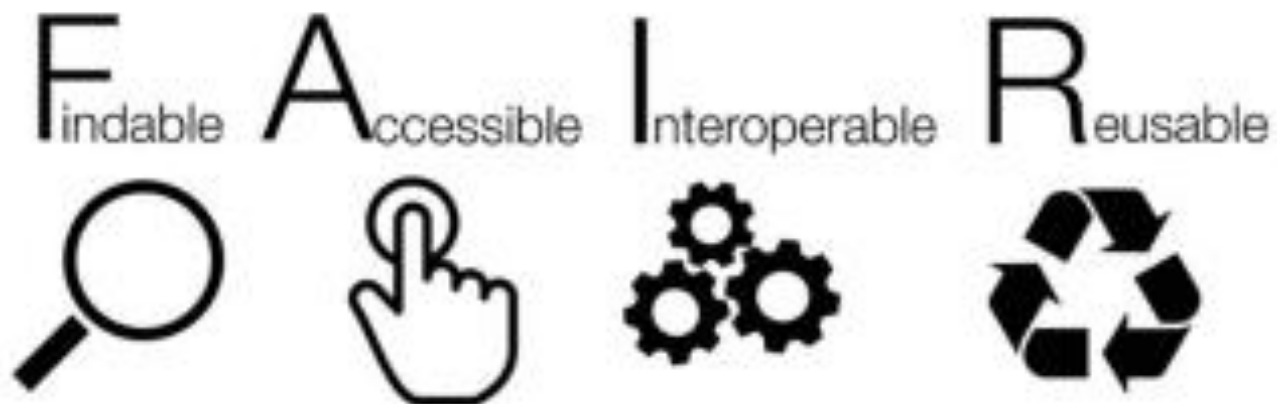
- only certain (types of) users
- only certain types of use
- ...

CLOSED

Under embargo
Unable to share



FAIR Data





FAIR Data

Findable

Metadata and data should be findable for both humans and computers

F

A

Interoperable

Data needs to work with applications or workflows for analysis, storage and processing

I

R

Accessible

Once found, users need to know how the data can be accessed

Reusable

The goal of FAIR is to optimise data reuse via comprehensive well-described metadata

The FAIR Guiding Principles

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - A1.1. the protocol is open, free and universally implementable
 - A1.2. the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage licence
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards



Findable



**Persistent
Identifiers (PIDs)**

iD

Rich metadata



**Indexed data
repositories**



PIDs in metadata



Accessible



**Standard
communications
protocol**



Open, free protocol



**Authentication,
where necessary**



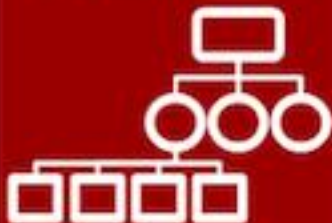
**Metadata is always
available**



Interoperable



Vocabularies



**Vocabularies are
FAIR**



Linked metadata



Reusable



**Metadata have
multiple attributes**



Usage license



Provenance

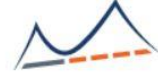


**Community
standards**






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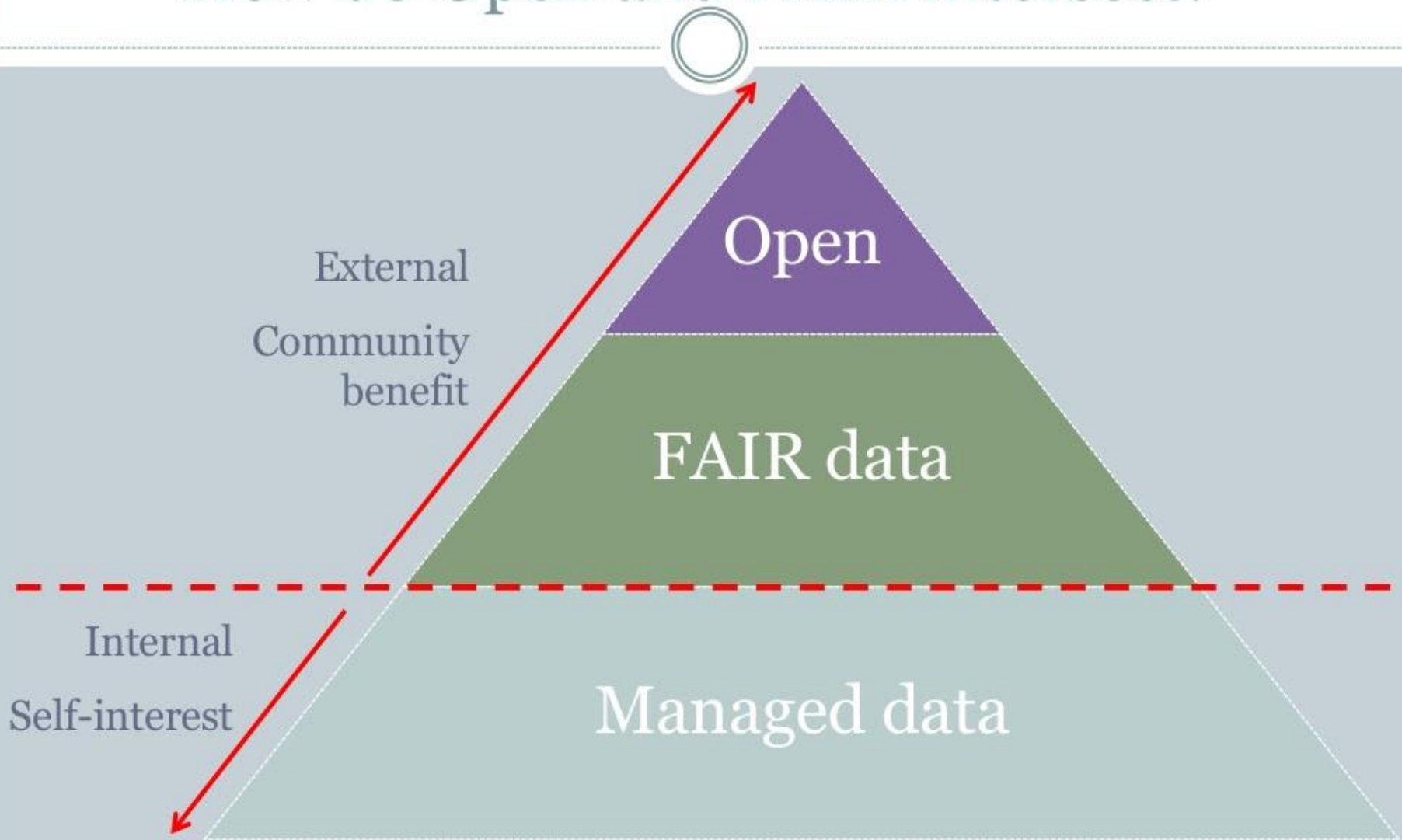
BRIDGE OF DATA

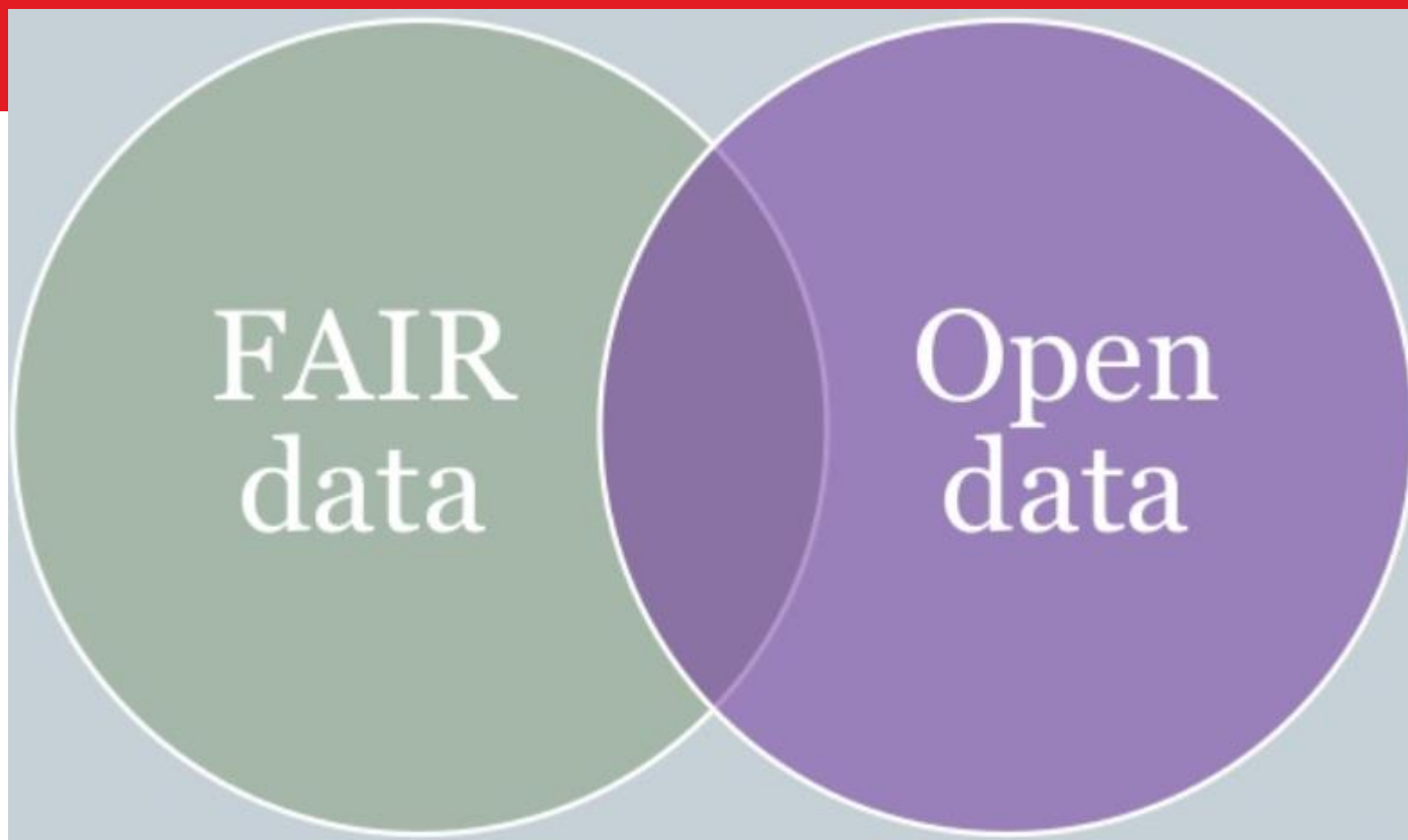
Findable **A**ccessible **I**nteroperable **R**eusable

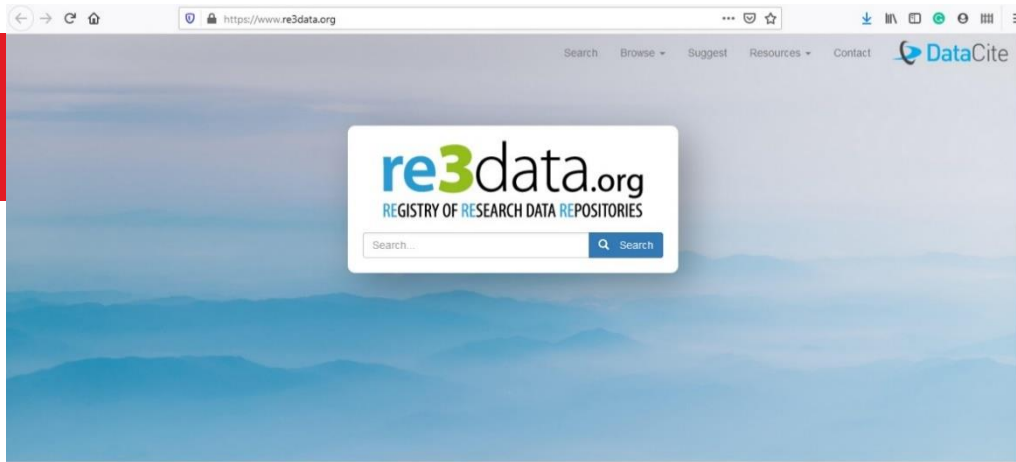
≠

Open 

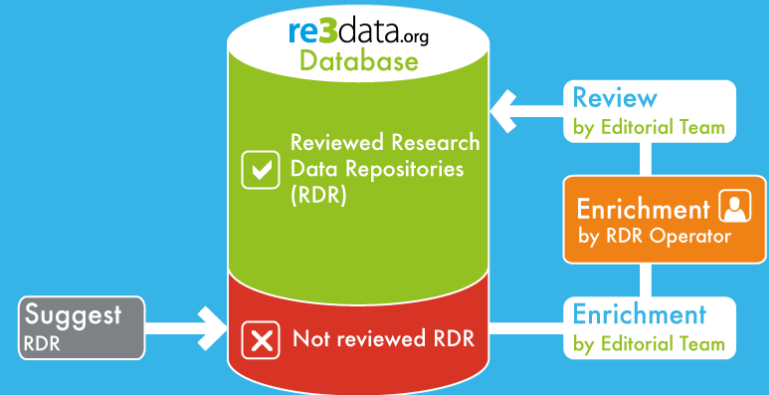
How do Open and FAIR intersect?







Research Data Repository Registration Workflow

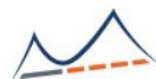


Core Certified Repositories

Home > Why certification > Core Certified Repositories

Applications are made public only once certification of a data repository has been approved by the CoreTrustSeal Board. Certification is against the version of the Core Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements named in the link to the public application (e.g., 2017–2019). The CoreTrustSeal for Data Repositories is valid for three years from the certification date listed within the public application.





Open Research Data Repository



LIBRARY – THE MISSION

**academic libraries serve the academic
community as important partners in research
process and information management**



Research data services

“Research data services are services that address the full data lifecycle, including the data management plan, digital curation (selection, preservation, maintenance, and archiving), and metadata creation and conversion” (Tenopir, Sandusky, Allard and Birch, 2012).

Data librarian

Data Librarian

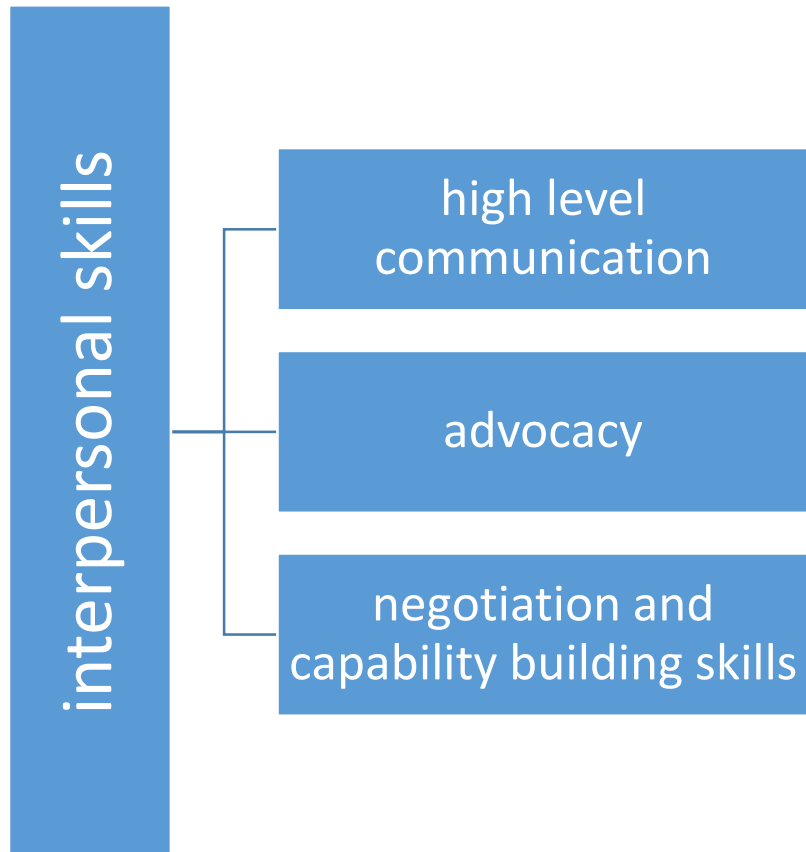


concept strategy
team quality responsibility
experience
service performance professionalism
ability goal knowledge
creativity dynamics
competence
responsibility
flexibility





Data librarian – skills





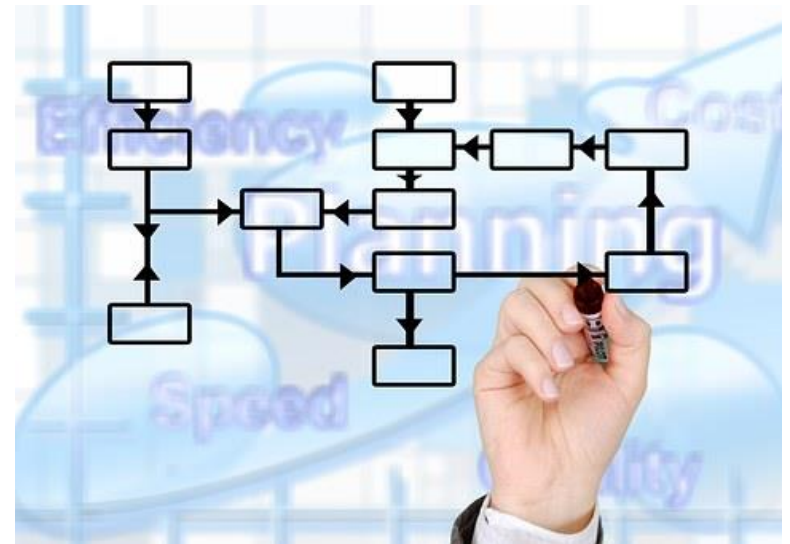
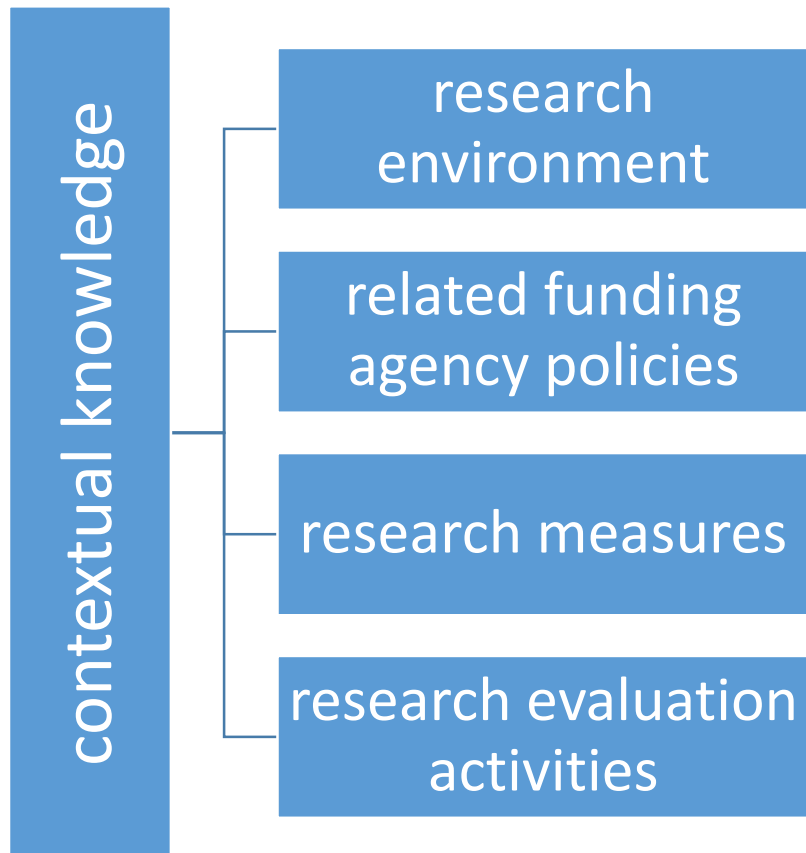
Data librarian – skills

- comfortable with change,
- have a service philosophy,
- willingness to learn,
- discretion,
- “boundless curiosity”,
- be adaptable,
- assertive



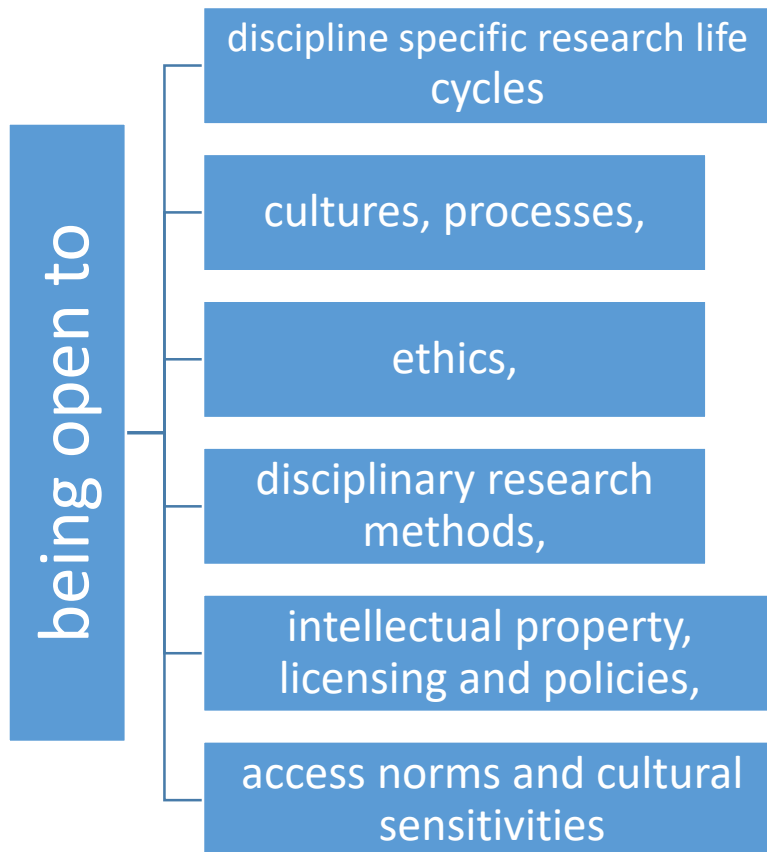


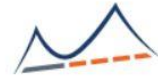
Data librarian – skills





Data librarian – skills





Data librarian – skills

data domain and related skills

facilitate data sharing,

linked data,

data management lifecycle,

quality control,

data processing,

data management planning

ability to understand and support data storage





Data librarian – skills

skills in

applying
metadata,

metadata
standards,

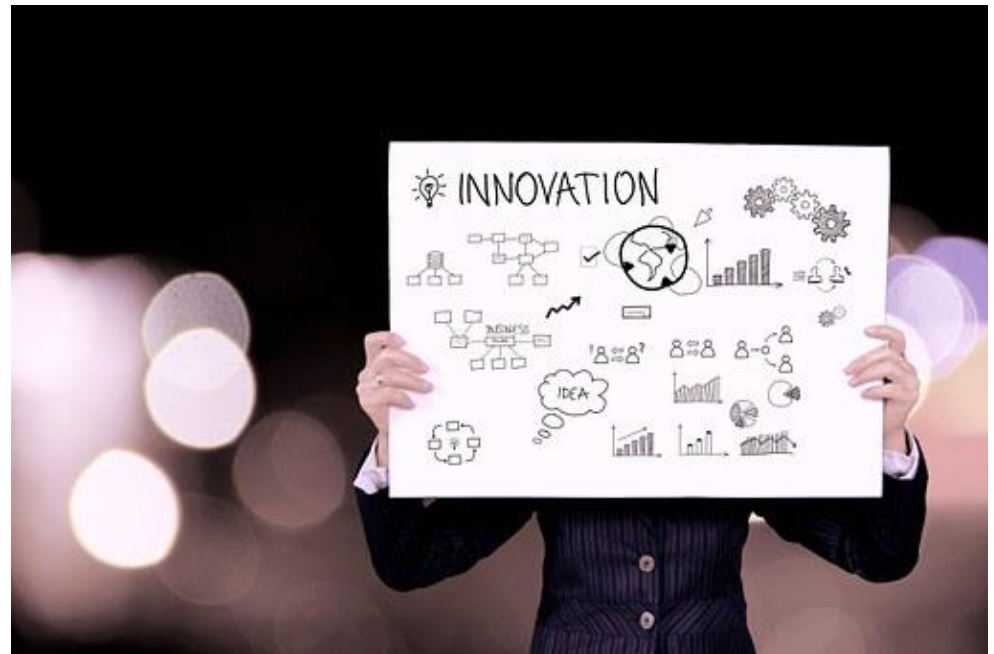
ontologies,

structured
information

data mapping,

cataloguing

harvesting





Data librarian – skills

skills in

enabling access,

user experience,

web interfaces,

Graphical User Interfaces (GUI's),

Digital Object Identifiers (DOI's),

back up,

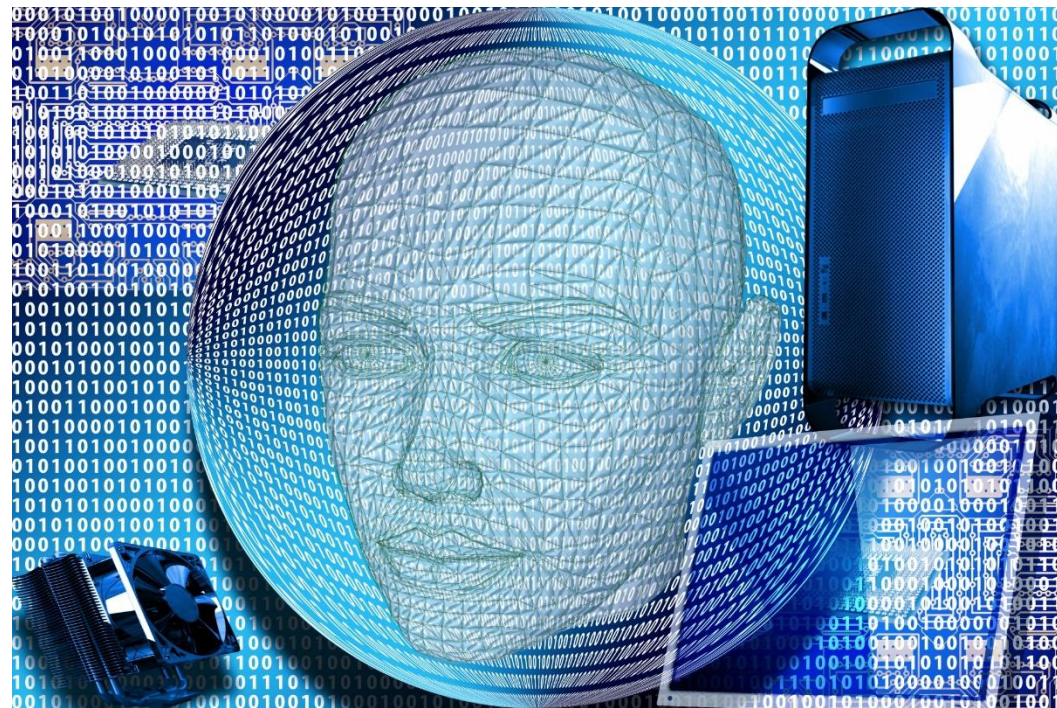
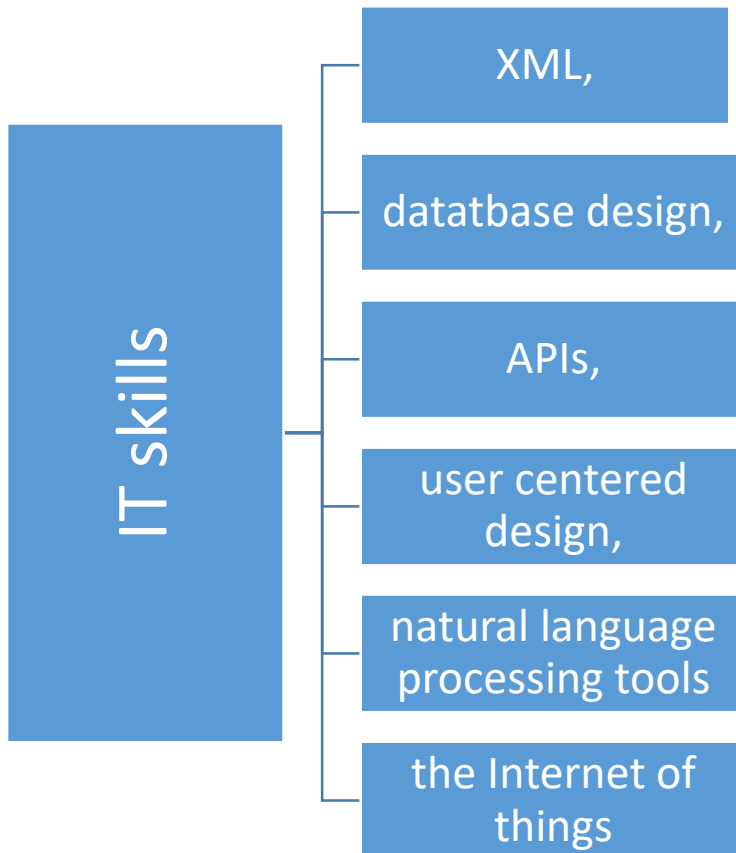
version control

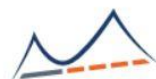
naming conventions.,





Data librarian – skills





The Bridge of Knowledge



The Bridge of Data

Multidisciplinary Open System Transferring Knowledge stage II Open Research Data

The goal was to create **Competence Center** which provides expertise and support including trainings among scholars about different aspects of Open Science and face to face consultations

and to design and build a **platform dedicated to research data** generated at the **three most important universities of Pomerania**, which will increase accessibility, coherence and reuse of science, knowledge and technology resources

co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund





Open Data Repository – mostwiedzy.pl

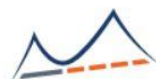
- Collect and store datasets from Gdańsk Tech, GUMed and UG
- Indexing datasets in Google Data, Web of Science Data Citation Index and other services
- Technological innovations such as hosting the project on the private computing cloud and storing the data on the Ceph Object Storage.
- NoSQL database – ElasticSearch.
- Repository allows researchers to perform Big Data Analysis by the Apache Zeppelin GUI on the supercomputer Tryton (40.000 cores, 1,5 PFLOPS).

Open Science Competence Center

- Assistance and on-site tailoring training among researchers from all scientific disciplines that include Data Management Plan, open licensing or metadata standards
- Workshops regarding different aspects of Open Science as well as scholarly communication
- InfoKit regarding Open Research Data
- Metadata support
- Journals & Conference Proceedings indexing and publishing support
- Evaluation & Bibliometric support



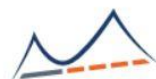
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BRIDGE OF DATA

Data steward

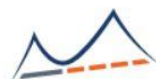




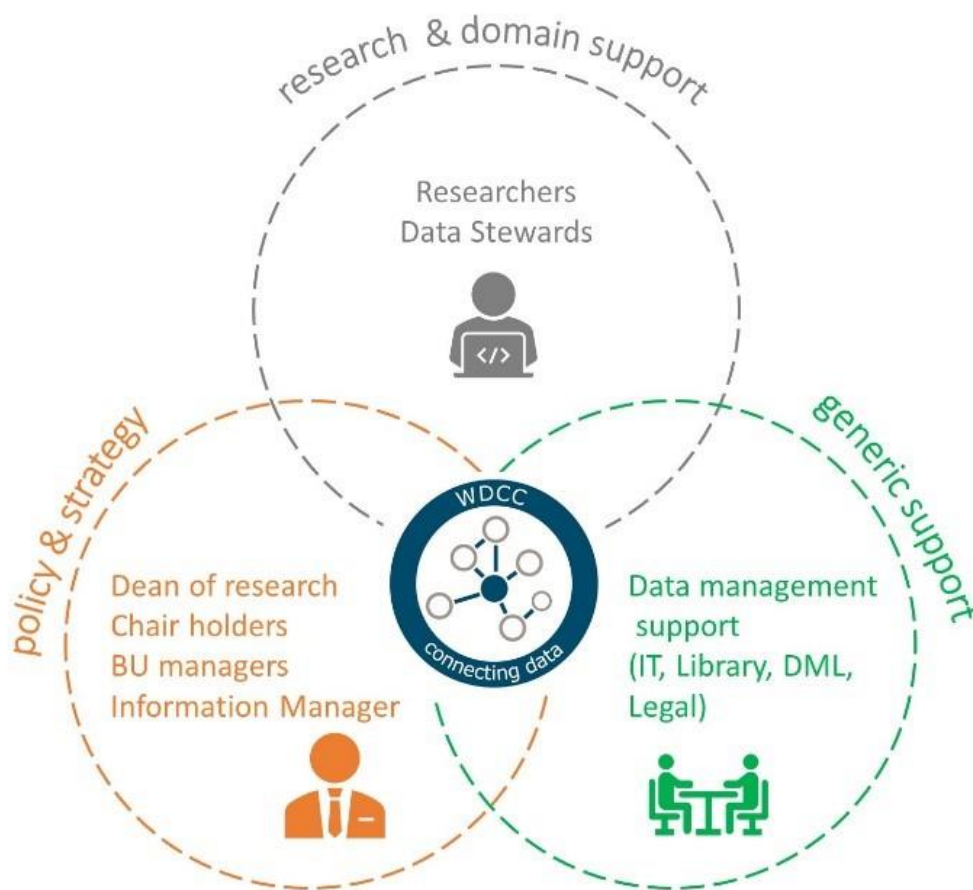
Data steward

BRINGING CONTROL TO CHAOS



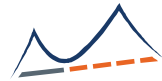


Data services roles and responsibilities



Open Science Competence Center - trainings

- Overview of open research data,
- Data Management Plans (national and EU grant applications),
- Legal support (data licensing, data protection, reusing data),
- Using the Bridge of Data Repository (depositing datasets),
- FAIR meta(data),
- Plan S (implications and requirements).



BRIDGE OF DATA

Open Research Data

Project "*MOST DANYCH*"

is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
within the Operational Programme Digital Poland 2014-2020



Thank you