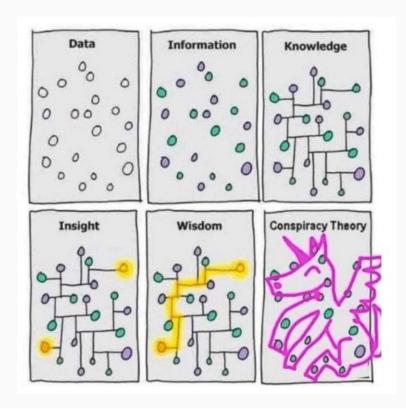


TODAY

Todays session is in English, but you can get help also in Finnish.

Please feel free to interrupt for questions anytime, out loud or writing in chat.



TODAY

Motivation and context

Recognize your data

Data Documentation

Personal and Sensitive Data

Intellectual Property

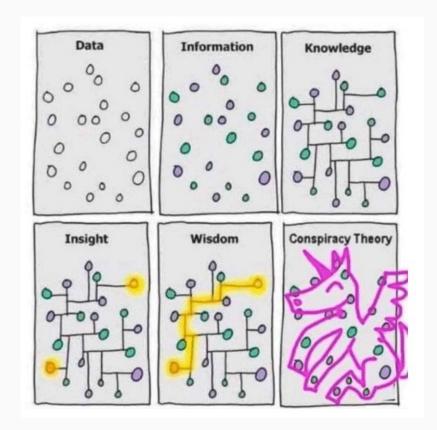
- short break 10min -

Data Storage (IT Services!)

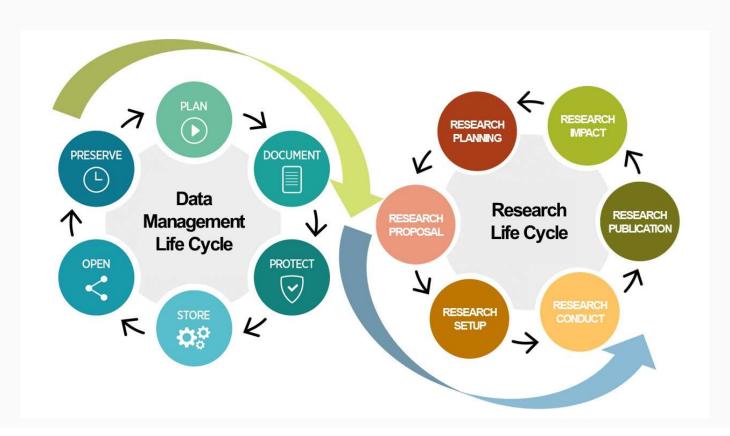
Archiving Data

Resources

Further Support



DATA MANAGEMENT – WHY?





RECOGNIZE YOUR DATA

Data collected by various methods

Samples, measurements, surveys, interviews, imaging techniques, curated collections etc.

Data produced during the research project

Analysis results, sequences, field diaries, physical or electronic lab journals, copies of physical artifacts, source code, algorithms, software, etc.

Data reused from various origins

Biobank samples, archive materials, data from repositories, codes etc.

DESCRIBE YOUR DATA

What types?

What kind of equipment and software you need?

How much?

Do you need to think about storage space?

What are your file formats?



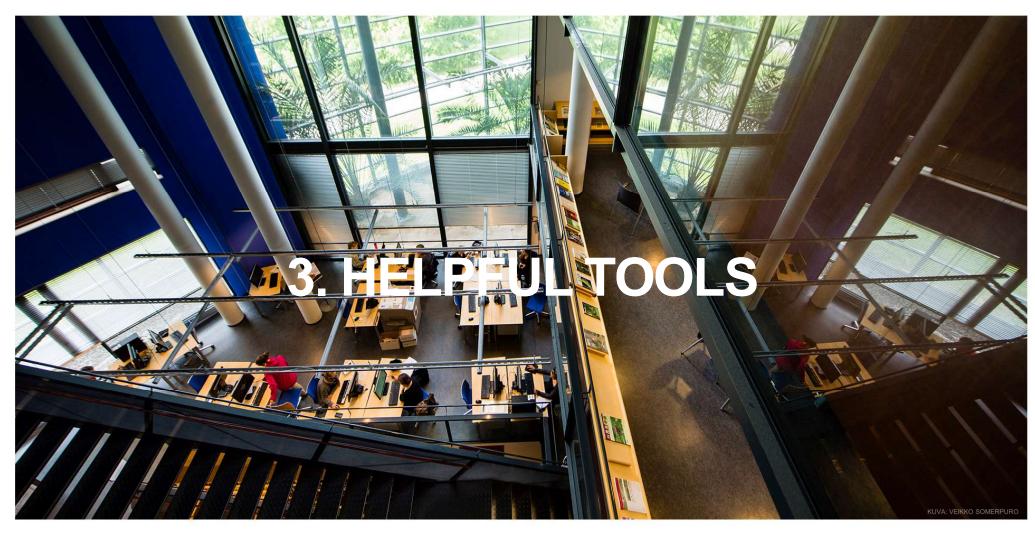
DATA TABLE

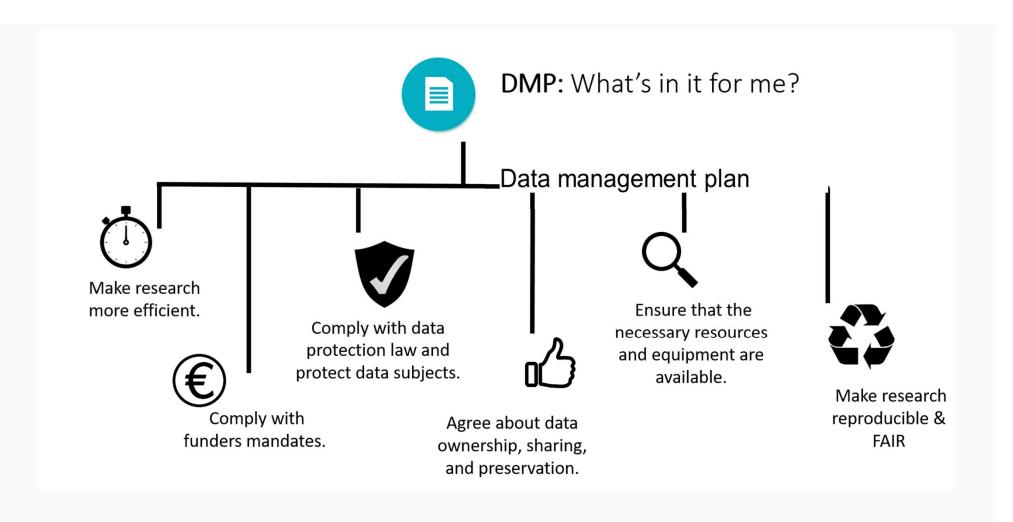
- **DATA Sheet Model**
 - https://wiki.helsinki.fi/display/RDMforum2014/Data+m anagement+course+materials?preview=/223985293/ 418336447/Datasheet model 2022.xlsx
- Data type
- Data source
- File format (software needed?)
- Size estimate
- Personal, sensitive data? Who controls?
- Ownership, other agreements?
- Documentation
- Storage during project



| Data type | Source | File format | Personal/ sensitive | Ownershi p/agreeme nts | Size estimat e |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Questionnaire | Collected | electronically captured, .csv | Yes | PI, informing | N = 16, VAR = 35 |
| Analyzed questionnaire | Produced | .csv, .xlsx, | Anonymized | PI and me | |
| DNA sample | Collected | | Yes | UH and me | N = 64 |
| Gene sequences | Produced | FASTA, BAM, .xlsx | Yes | UH and me | 2 Gb |
| Analysed DNA results | Produced | .csv, .xlsx | Anonymized | UH and me | |
| Statistical data | Reused | Database | Anonymized | Statistics of Finland | |
| Microscopy images | Collected | .tif | No | Ме | 5 Gb |
| Cell countings | Produced | .xlsx, .csv | No | Ме | |
| Analysis codes | Produced | .txt | No | Co- ownership/ research group | |
| Lab notebooks + Metadata files | Produced | Paper, Scinote-program, .txt, .csv | No | PI and me | 100 Mb |
| Managerial documents (consents, agreements, contracts etc.) | Collected / Produced | Paper, .pdf | No | PI and me | 100 Mb |

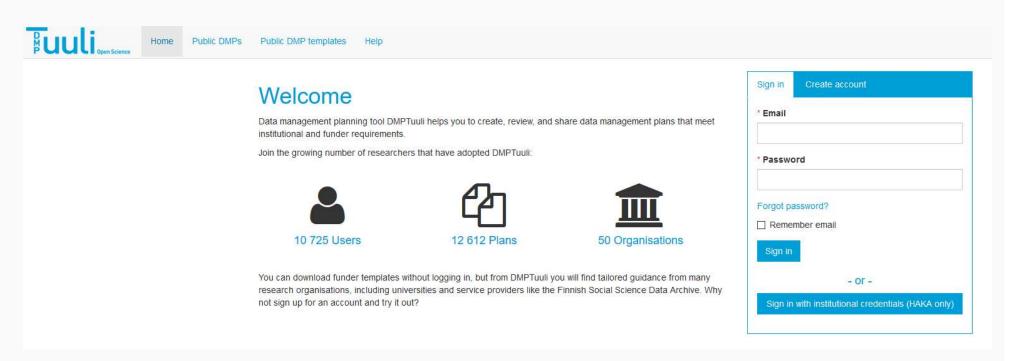
9





11

DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING SOFTWARE



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DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING SOFTWARE

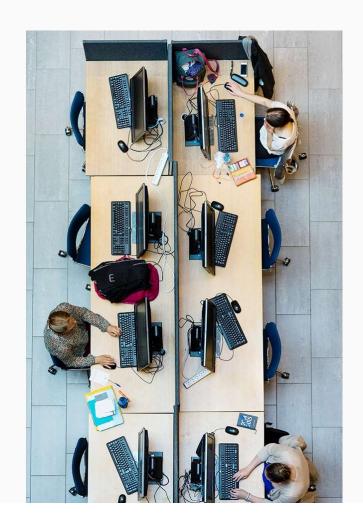
Enables working together

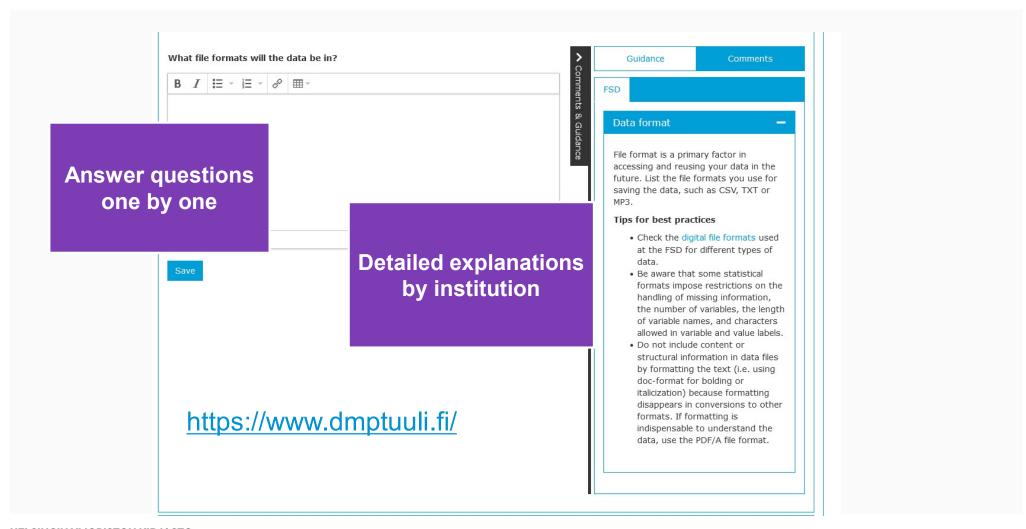
Funder templates, institution templates

Questions direct to describe your process

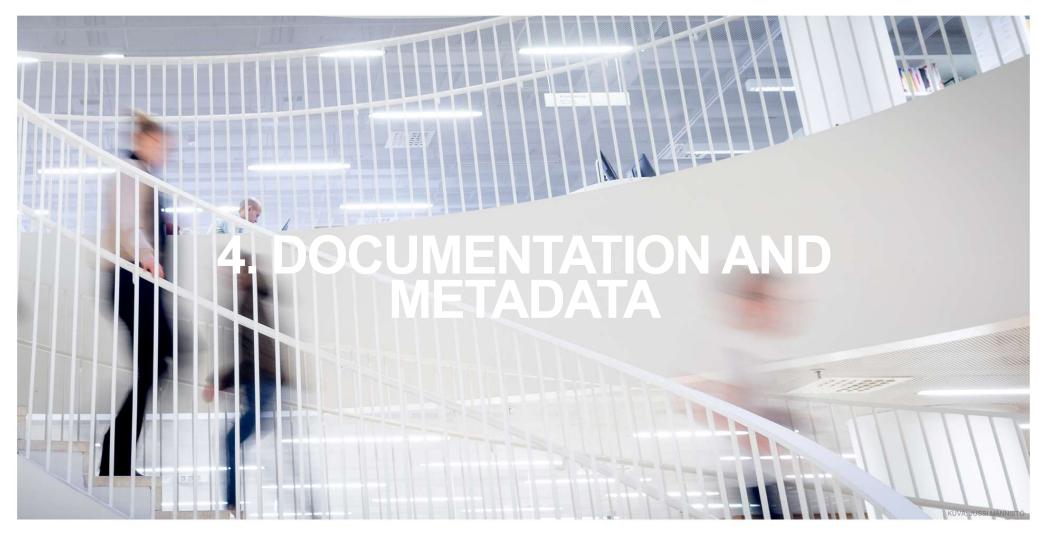
Example plans

https://www.dmptuuli.fi/





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DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA

- How do you describe what your data is about?
- Do you have a system for file naming?
- Can you locate the latest version of your data?

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DATA DOCUMENTATION

Understandability

"User manual" of the dataset

Makes the dataset self-explanatory and usable for others

File naming conventions, explain variables, codebooks, use tags, readme-files +administrative documents, licenses, etc.

Discoverability

"Label" of the dataset

Describes what the dataset contains.

Should be available even if you cannot open data itself.

Title, description, creator, persistent identifier, etc.

DOCUMENTATION – METHODS

| Data dictionaries and Code books | Dictionaries explain variables used in a dataset. Codebooks are collections of codes, algorithms and calculations used | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Directory structure | Create a folder structure to suit your project needs | |
| Tagging files | Tags are keywords assigned to files, which enable organizing and searching files easier | |
| File naming conventions | Create a meaningful but brief system with unique names | |
| Version control | Automatic version control system preferred | |
| Readme-files | Readme-files are text documents (e.g. format.txt) providing information about data files to ensure they are interpreted correctly | |

METADATA STANDARDS



A model to describe data in a controlled way

Field and disciplinary specific

Typically repositories use a standard and assist with the documentation

Find standards: RDA Research Data Alliance, DCC Digital Curation Centre

Qvain https://qvain.fairdata.fi/

EXAMPLE: NAMING TIPS FOR FILES

Balance with the **amount of elements** in the name: too general vs. too many. Limit the name to 32 characters or less.

Use meaningful abbreviations

Order the elements from general to specific

Use the underscore (_) as element delimiter and hyphen (-) or capitalizer to delimit words within an element.

Time should be ordered (YYYYMMDD) (HHMMSS)

For **version control** use the letter V followed by two digits (V06) and extend it if needed for minor changes (V06-02).

Write a **read me file about the naming system** to explain abbreviations



METADATA RESOURCES

Making a research project understandable (Zenodo)

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1914401

Qvain https://qvain.fairdata.fi/

DisciplinaryMetadata / Digital CurationCentre DCC

https://www.dcc.ac.uk/guidance/standards/metadata

Metadata StandardsbySubject / ResearchData Alliance RDA https://rdamsc.bath.ac.uk/

https://rd-alliance.org/metadata-principles-and-their-use.html

General ResearchData/ Digital CurationCentre DCC

https://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/subject-areas/general-research-data





PERSONAL INFORMATION

Personal information = all identifiers from which the person is identifiable directly or indirectly.

- Direct identifiers: name, phone number, social security number, picture, voice, fingerprint, dental chart
- Indirect identifiers: gender, age, education, profession, nationality, work history, system log history, marital status, residence information, car license number



Melody Sisters -yhtye, Helsingin kaupunginmuseo CC BY 4.0

IF YOU HANDLE PERSONAL INFORMATION



..be ready to prepare:

Data management plan where you describe your workflows and asses the risks

Privacy notice & informed consent agreements for research subjects

Impact assesment

Ethical review if the handling of personal info contains high risks to the study subjects

SENSITIVE DATA

Some personal data is sensitive and processing it is only allowed within the grounds of specific exceptional bases set by the GDPR. (EU General Data Protection Regulation)

The researcher is responsible for identifying any data that, if revealed, could harm the data subjects.

Political opinion
Racial or ethnic origin
Religion or beliefs
Trade union membership
Genetic or biometric data processed for identifying
Health information
Sexual behaviour or orientation
Criminal convictions and offences

WORKING WITH PERSONAL DATA

Anonymous data

Data subject is no longer identifiable with reasonable effort, when personal data has been made anonymous.

Pseudonymous data

An individual data unit cannot be re-identified based on the pseudonymised data without additional, separate information.

Original dataset with personal information

| name | fav food | shoe size |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Matrix, John | sandwich | 11,5 |
| Deckard, Richard | noodles | 9 |
| Standish, Claire | candy | 7 |
| Baines, Lorraine | pizza | 7,5 |
| Macready, Randall | ice cream | 9,5 |

Pseudonymization. Removing personal information and replacing it with non-personal coding



3 Pseudonymized dataset with separate pseudonymization key

| name | fav food | shoe size |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| person 1 | sandwich | 11,5 |
| person 2 | noodles | 9 |
| person 3 | candy | 7 |
| person 4 | pizza | 7,5 |
| person 5 | ice cream | 9,5 |

person 1 = Matrix, John
person 2 = Deckard, Richard
person 3 = Standish, Claire
person 4 = Baines, Lorraine
person 5 = Macready, Randall

EASY MISTAKES

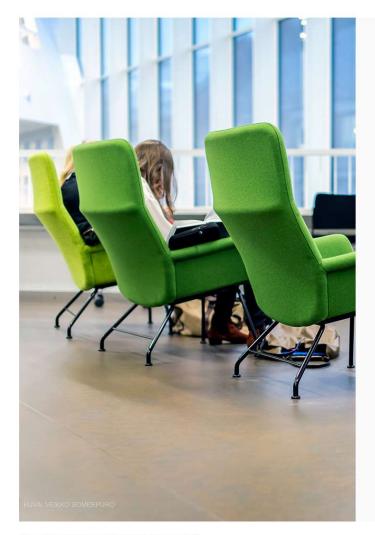
Using free consumer versions of cloud/survey services

Anonymisation vs. pseudonymisation

Wrong definition of personal data

Informing participants

Missing agreements



GUIDANCE ON WORKING WITH PERSONAL DATA

Flamma on data protection and informing <u>subjects</u>

Flamma on the need of ethical review

Useful guidance by Office of the data protection ombudsman and by Finnish social science data archive.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY - MAKE WRITTEN AGREEMENTS ABOUT

Who created different data types?

Who created codes and software?

Who has usage right to your data?

Who issues the right to reuse it?

Have you agreed on authorship?

Who decides about opening and preservation?



- DATA OWNERSHIP

No simple guidelines – discuss with the PI

Affected by

- Source of funding
- Cooperation with other parties
- Employment relationship

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – TRANSFER OF RIGHTS



Undertaking the transfer of rights agreement

Many funding agencies require data ownership to be transferred to the university.

→UH does not own your data unless specifically agreed upon.

→ PI's are responsible for contracts

Permanentti Helsingin kaupunginmuseo 1986 CC BY 4.0

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY - LICENSING DATA

Every type of data in your table probably has different type of ownership and following from that, different user rights

If you own the data, you can license it

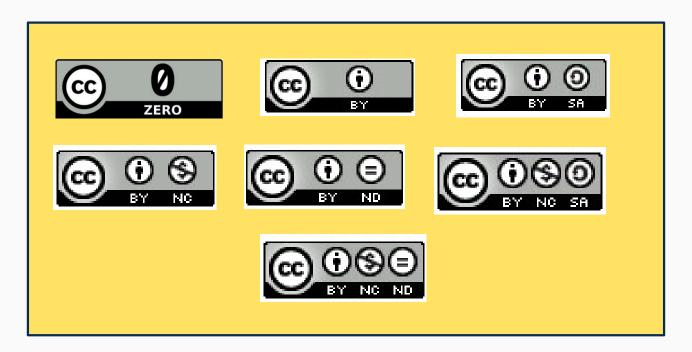
Licensing guide

https://libraryguides.helsinki.fi/oa/eng/license

Take into account any personal / sensitive data issues



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – LICENSING DATA



https://creativecommons.org/



GUIDANCE ON LEGAL ISSUES

Data protection guide for researchers by **UH** (Flamma)

Data protection yammer group (UH,

Yammer),

ask questions and find relevant documents (e.g. informing participants)

Instruction on concluding an agreement tutkimuksenjuristit@helsinki.fi FSD: Informing Research Participants





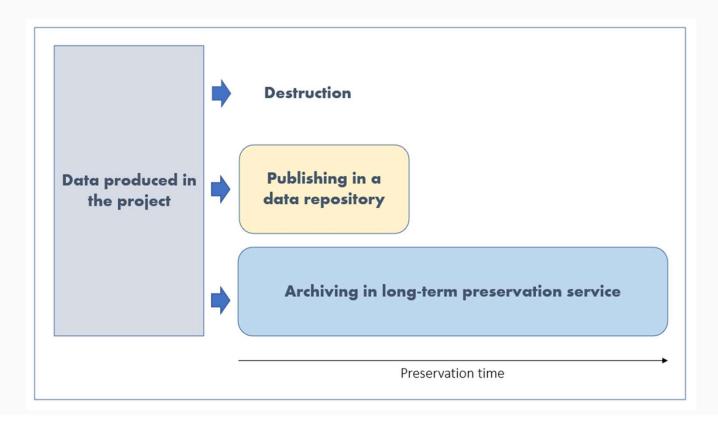
PUBLISHING AND ARCHIVING

- What happens to the data after the active phase of the project?
- How, when, where and to whom will the data be made available?
- How and where will data with long-term value be made available?

Data publishing needs to support data discovery, referencing to data, access to data and reuse of data



DESTRUCT, PUBLISH, ARCHIVE?



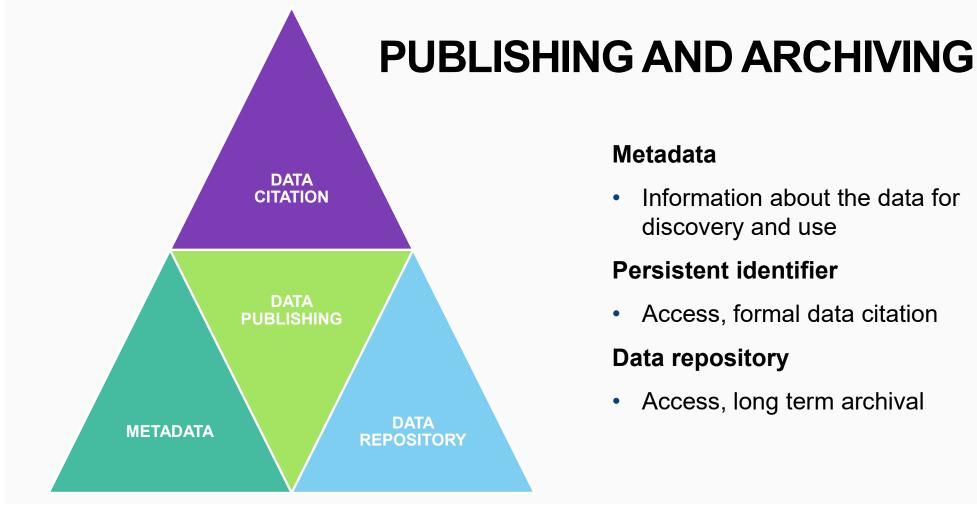
WHY SHARE DATA?

Individually

- Visibility
- Contacts and joint publications
- Merit

Collectively

- Institutional merit
- Transparency of data and methods
- Efficiency



Metadata

Information about the data for discovery and use

Persistent identifier

Access, formal data citation

Data repository

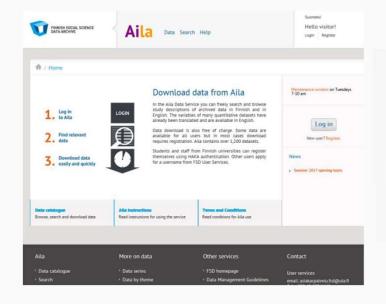
Access, long term archival

PUBLISHING AND ARCHIVING

Online Data Repository Data Journal



CHOOSE A REPOSITORY









Many others, such as IDA, Zenodo, Figshare etc for publishing and archiving data

CHOOSE A REPOSITORY

- Global registry of research data repositories
- Permanent storage and access of data sets to researchers, funding bodies, publishers and scholarly institutions.
- Easy identification of appropriate repositories curated archives in your field of research.



https://www.re3data.org/

PUBLISH AT LEAST YOUR METADATA

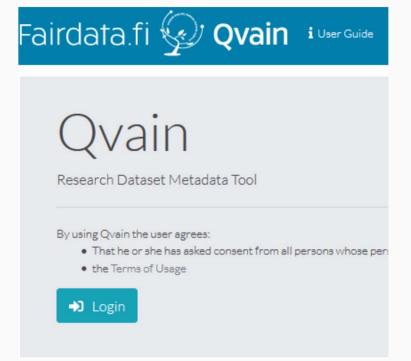
Qvain is a metadata tool, provided by CSC.

Create metadata and publish it to **Etsin** -a database for documentation of datasets.

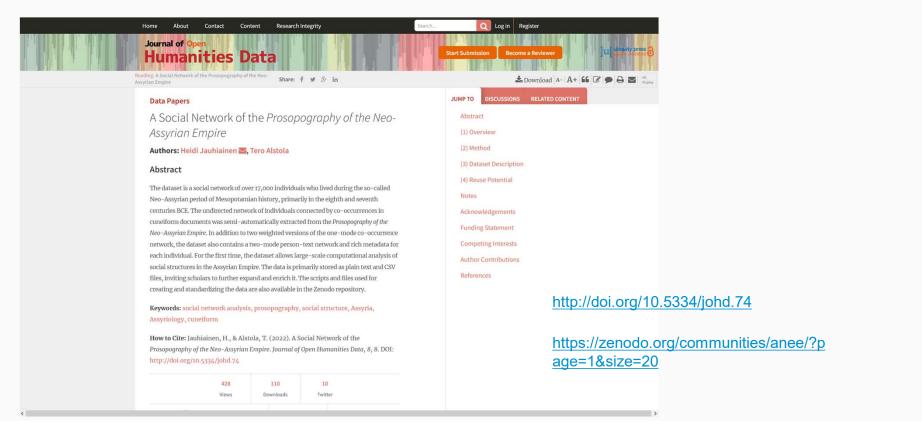
User guide available:

https://www.fairdata.fi/en/qvain/qvain-userguide/

Qvain Can use files from IDA and other repositories and includes an automated metadata checking tool.



DATA PUBLICATION



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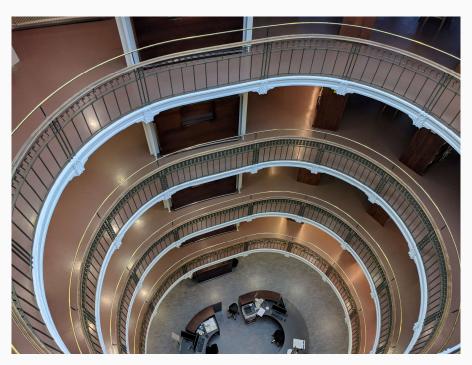


OPEN SCIENCE

- Choice based on your values
- Attitude directing your actions; even on the grassroots level
- Not free of charge allocate time and money!
- Poor title for its details Responsible science?



OPEN SCIENCE



- Opening is a systematic and controlled process comprising of many phases
- Under no circumstances should opening be an accident, but a decision
- Open science is worth striving for
- Closing or securing the data needs to be justified
 - "I do not want to open" is not enough
- Opening is scary!

OPEN SCIENCE – MEET THE REQUIREMENTS

Persistent identifiers

ORCID for researchers https://tutkijatunniste.fi/tutkijat/

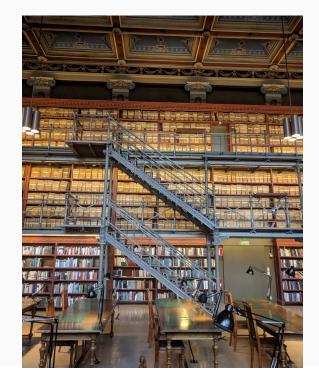
DOIs or URNs for publications and data https://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/fi/palvelut/
tiedonkuvailun-asiantuntijapalvelut/urn-tunnukset

Licences

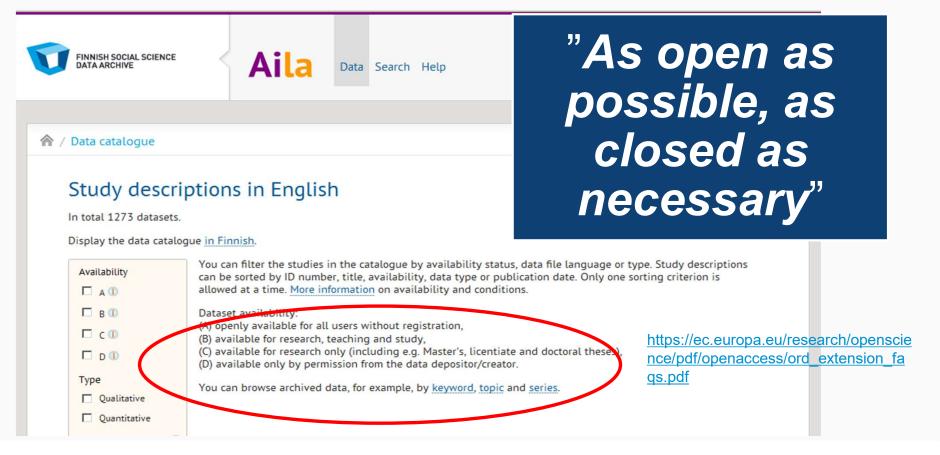
How to license your own publications?

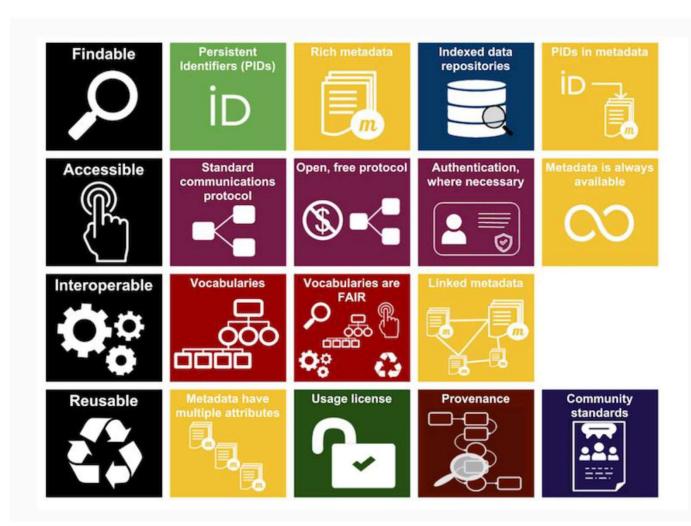
How licenses direct the (re)use of already published data?

https://libraryguides.helsinki.fi/oa/lisenssit



OPEN SCIENCE





FAIR DATA?

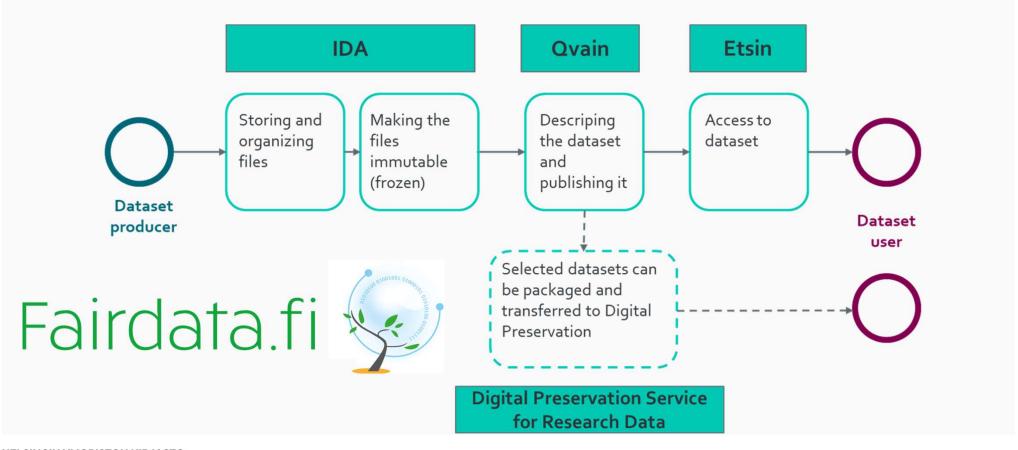
https://www.fairdata.fi/en/about-fairdata/fairdata-services/

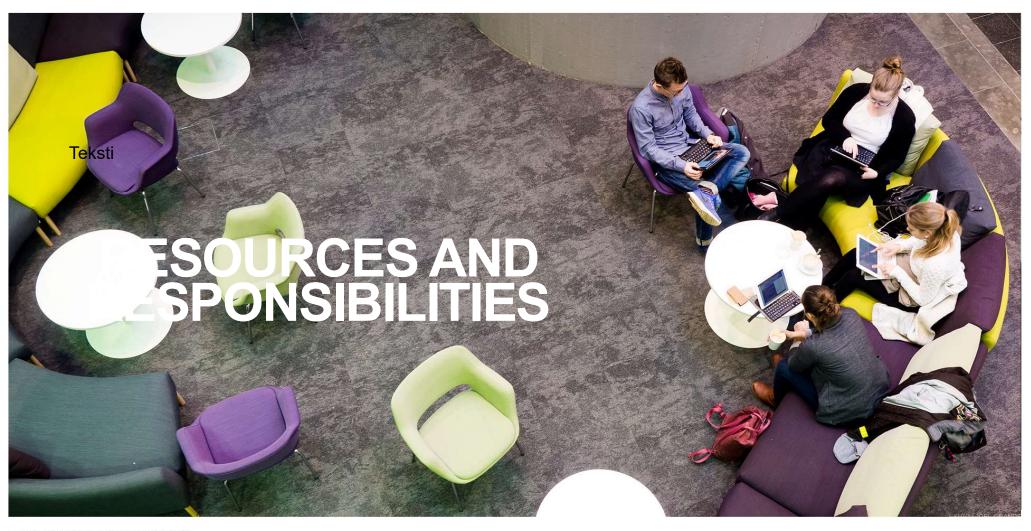
FAIRDATA Services

Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture

https://www.ands.org.au/working -with-data/fairdata/training

FAIR DATA?





RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Who is responsible for data management tasks?

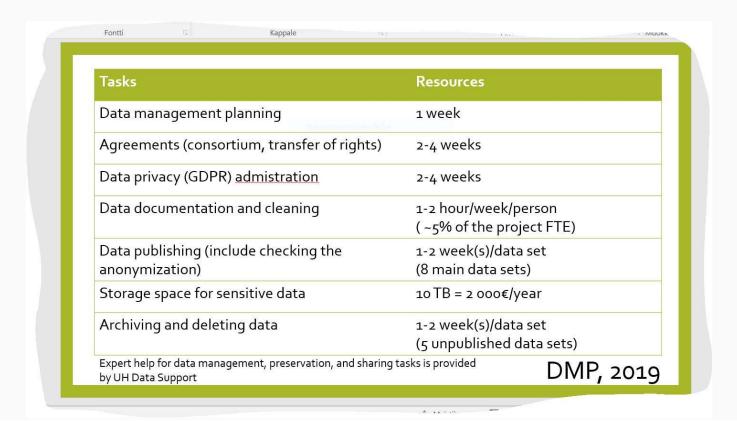
Who is responsible & controls data protection and information security issues?

Who is data controller. who is data processor?

Are responsibilities allocated to one person or is the whole research group involved?

What resources (time & workload) is needed for data management?

DATA MANAGEMENT - RESOURCES



DATA MANAGEMENT TAKES TIME



Learning **n**ew standards, new regulations and new software

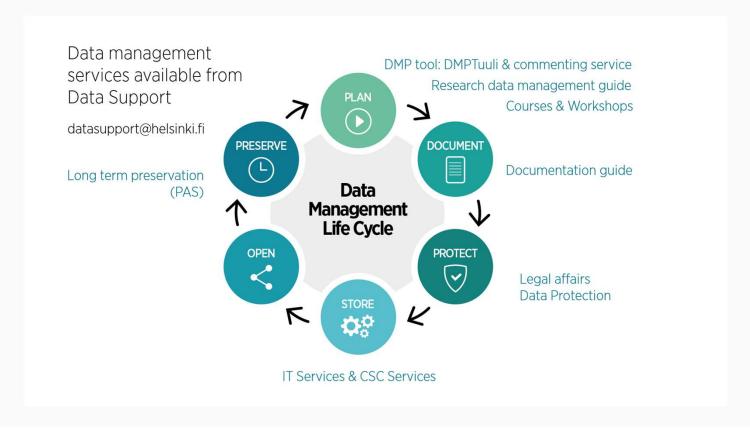
Documenting files, doing version control

Recruiting help, buy storage space or new equipment

Preparing privacy notices, agreements, finding out on legal/ethical reviews and consulting lawyers



DATA SUPPORT SERVICES



TURN TO UH DATA SUPPORT!

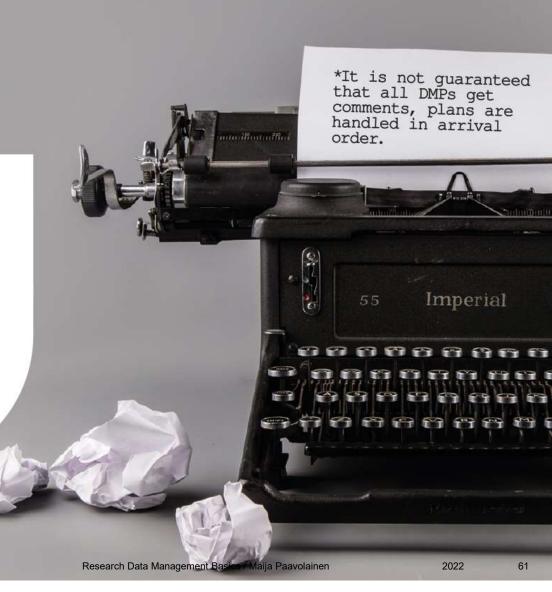
IMPROVE YOUR

DMP

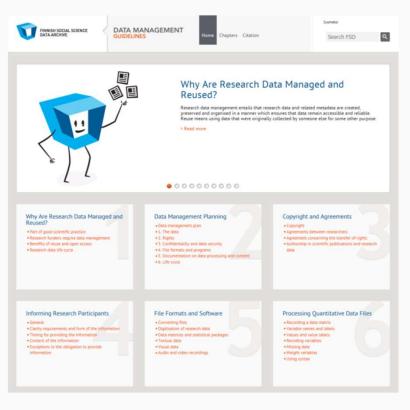
BY SENDING IT TO DATASUPPORT@HELSINKI.FI

Send your Data Management Plan 10 days before call deadline.*





FSD DATA MANAGEMENT GUIDE



- •FSD's Data Management Guidelines http://www.fsd.uta.fi/aineistonhallinta/en/
- Excellent guide on all RDM issues!
- •Might be handy to keep the page open in another window while outlining a DMP with Tuuli
- Especially useful on dealing with sensitive data!

DATA SUPPORT ON DIFFERENT LEVELS

RDM Advanced Webinar AoF Workshop DMP Review Service

https://www.helsinki.fi/en/research/services-researchers/data-support datasupport@helsinki.fi

DATA MANAGEMENT SIMPLIFIED

Know your data

Describe your data Privacy and intellectual property

Securing, storing, sharing

Archiving, opening, publishing







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