Data Management Plan

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Open Science (A.Y. 2022/2023)
Second Cycle Degree in Digital Humanities and Digital Knowledge
Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna

DIPARTIMENTO DI FILOLOGIA CLASSICA E ITALIANISTICA

Prerequisite: ORCID

ORCID is an international, interdisciplinary, open and not-for-profit organization created to provide a registry of persistent unique identifiers for researchers and scholars

Several Open Science services use ORCID credentials as a mechanism to enable the logging of a user in the service

In addition, it is used to uniquely identify the authors of a published research object when bibliographic information are collected within bibliographic databases

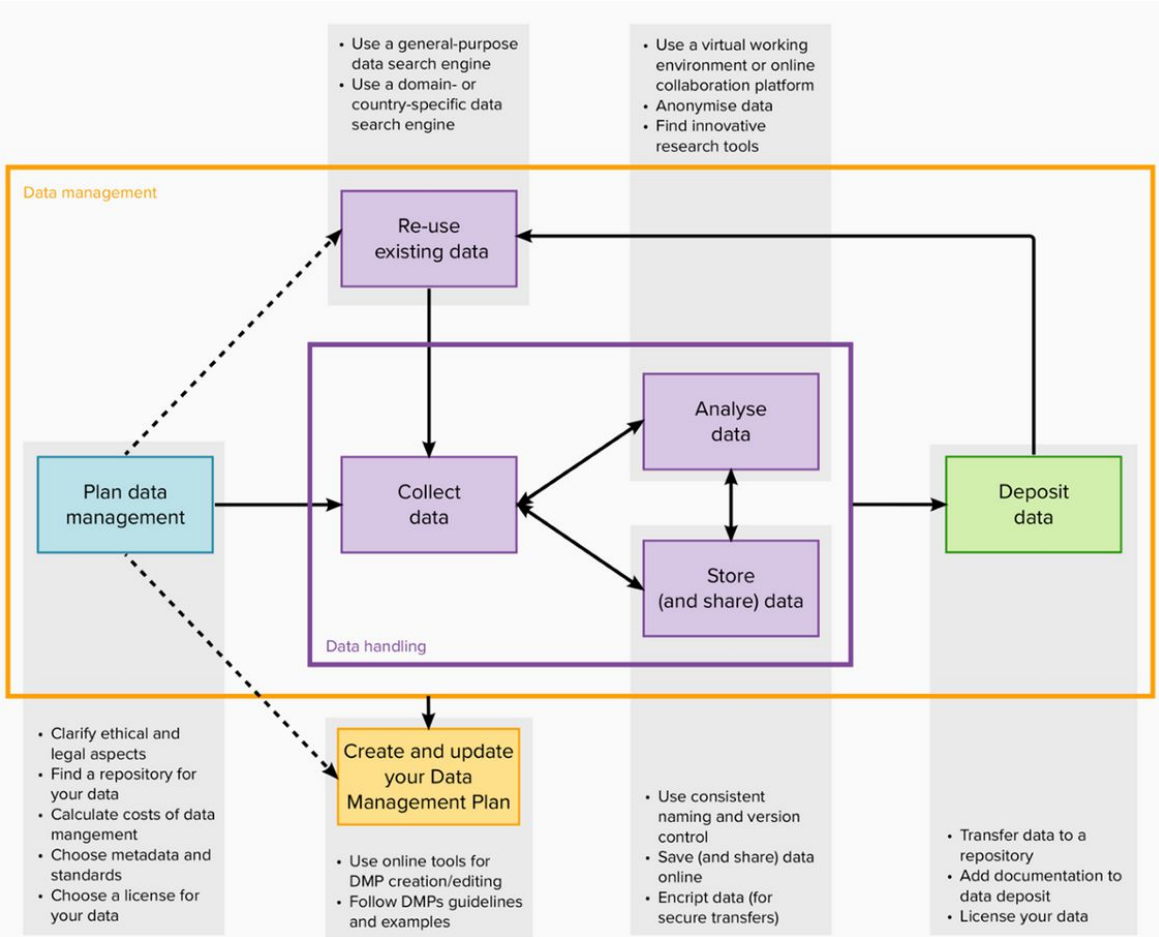
Action item: you have to obtain an ORCID (now, it is useful for what it follows)

Haak, L. L., Fenner, M., Paglione, L., Pentz, E., & Ratner, H. (2012). ORCID: A system to uniquely identify researchers. Learned Publishing, 25(4), 259–264. https://doi.org/10.1087/20120404

FAIR and RDM

FAIR principles should be applied during the entire data life cycle

- When creating the DMP
- When you analyse data
- When you store data
- When you deposit data
- When you re-use existing data



Gualandi, B., Caldoni, G., & Marino, M. (2022). Research Data Management: Data Lifecycle. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7249051

Data management plan

As anticipated in the theoretical part, a data management plan (DMP) is the tool one has to use to ensure that all the aspects introduced in the previous slides will be addressed appropriately – i.e. before one starts to gather the data

Web-based tools have been developed to facilitate the creation of a DMP following specific templates proposed by funding institutions

OpenAIRE Argos is one of these tools, and it has been created for addressing specific DMP requirements requested by the European Commission for the Horizon Europe projects

Action item: prepare the (first version of) the DMP for your project and include at least two datasets – one for the data collected and another for the software generated to create / analyse the data – and then deposit it persistently in Zenodo (you will get a DOI for it!)

Michener, W. K. (2015). Ten Simple Rules for Creating a Good Data Management Plan. PLOS Computational Biology, 11(10), e1004525. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004525

Zenodo

Zenodo is a general-purpose open-access repository operated by CERN, and it is part of the OpenAIRE service portfolio

It allows one to deposit research papers, data sets, research software, reports, and any other research related digital artifacts

After each submission, a persistent digital object identifier (DOI) is associated to the resource, which makes the stored items easily citable

Requirements guaranteed by Zenodo

- Indexed in OpenAIRE
- Have long term preservation policies
- Have policies for metadata and deposited items, allowing reuse and mining
- Use interoperability standards (OAI-PMH)
- Allow specification of descriptive standard metadata
- Enable specification of embargo and versioning
- Use persistent identifiers for deposited items (e.g. DOI) and authors (e.g. ORCID)
- Enable choosing licenses for reusability purposes (e.g. Creative Commons)
- Guarantee integrity and fixity assurance of the deposited items
- Have institutional or public governance
- Ensure proper citations to data (and other kinds of artifact)

End

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