

**МОЖЛИВОСТІ
БІБЛІОТЕК
У ВПРОВАДЖЕННІ
СЕРВІСІВ
RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT**





Дані досліджень *(Research data)*

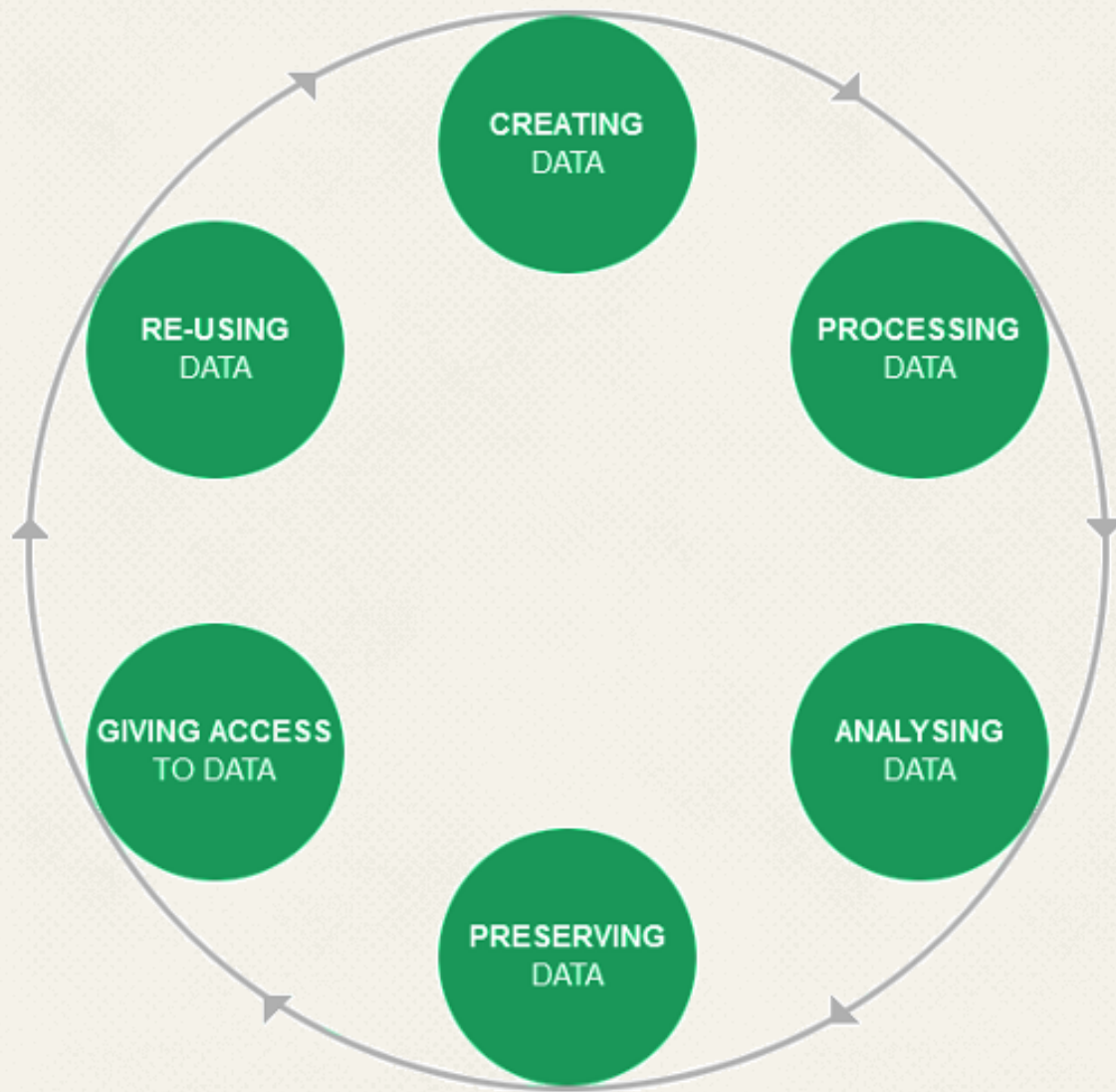
це записана інформація (не залежно від форми, у якій вона існує), необхідна для здійснення дослідження

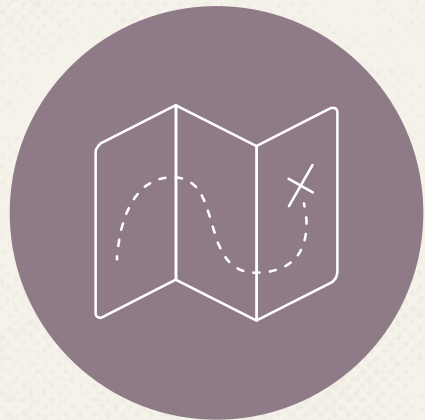
Дані можуть бути створені з різною метою та за допомогою різних процесів (спостереження, експеримент, симуляція).

Залежно від галузі знань та змісту дослідження можуть використовуватися різні за типом дані (текстові, числові, аудіо-візуальні, цифрові)



ЖИТТЄВИЙ ЦИКЛ ДАНИХ



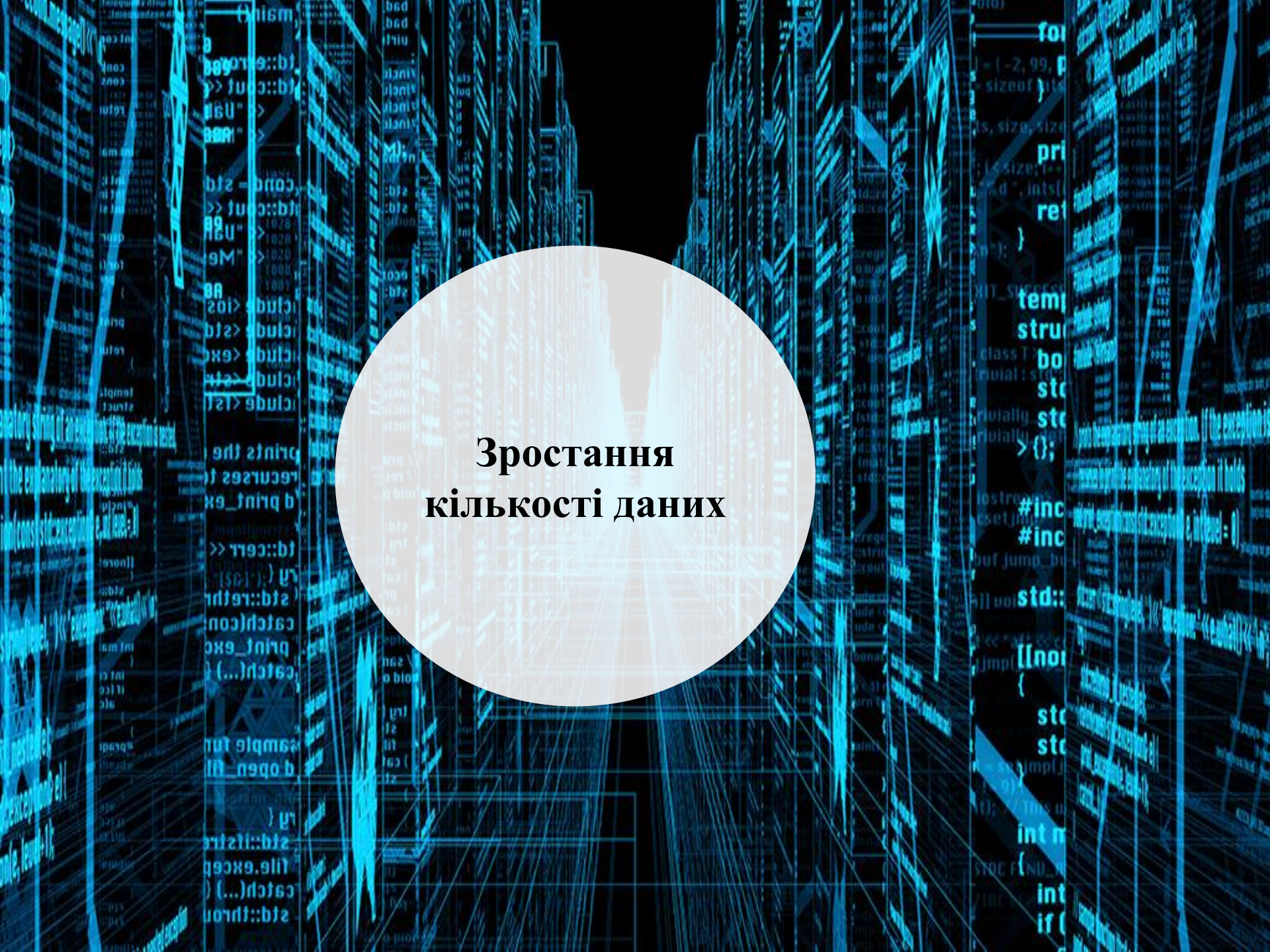


Що таке Research Data

- **Management**

Організація даних від моменту їх залучення у дослідницький цикл до поширення та архівування результатів

Для чого потрібне управління даними
досліджень?

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with glowing, light-blue lines that resemble a complex circuit board or a data network. Overlaid on this are fragments of white text, which appear to be snippets of C++ code, including keywords like 'std::', 'int', 'if', 'for', 'size_t', 'cout', 'endl', and various function calls and variable declarations. In the center of the slide is a large, semi-transparent white circle. Inside this circle, a person wearing a white lab coat is visible, standing with their back to the viewer and looking towards a bright, glowing horizon or light source. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and digital.

Зростання кількості даних

Втрата даних

- Катастрофи та війни
- Технічні проблеми
- Старіння форматів
- Людські втрати
- Зменшення (відсутність) фінансування

Фінансування



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020

Version 2.1
15 February 2016

Figure 1. Analysis of data policies for general policy parameters

Research Funders	Organizational Data Policy	Data Plan in Proposals	Data Timeframe	Compliance	Funding	Scope	Guidance
National Science Foundation (NSF)	R	R	S	O	O	O	O
NSF Basic Research to Enable Agricultural Development (BREAD)	R	R	R	O	R	R	O
NSF Division of Earth Sciences (EAR)	R	R	R	R	O	R	O
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences	R	R	R	R	O	R	O
NSF Integrated Ocean Drilling Program	R	R	R	R	O	R	O
NSF Ocean Acidification Research	R	R	R	O	R	R	S
NSF Office of Polar Programs	R	R	R	R	S	R	O
NSF Engineering Directorate	R	R	R	R	O	O	S
NSF Social Behavioral and Economic Sciences	R	R	R	O	O	O	S
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	R	R	R	R	R	R	O
NIH - Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS)	R	R	R	O	R	O	R
NIH - National Human Genome Research Institute	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	R	R	S	O	O	O	O

Key:		
Well described	Somewhat described	Not described
<u>R</u> quired	<u>S</u> uggested	<u>O</u> mitted

Політики журналів

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Data Availability

The following policy applies to all of PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a *Data Availability Statement* describing compliance with PLOS's policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data from articles published in PLOS journals. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a correction, to contact the authors' institutions and funders, or in extreme cases to retract the publication.

Methods acceptable to PLOS journals with respect to data sharing are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to what must be indicated in their data availability statement and how to follow [best practices in reporting](#). If authors did not collect data themselves but used another source, this source must be credited as appropriate. Authors who have questions or difficulties with the policy, or readers who have difficulty accessing data, are encouraged to contact the relevant journal office or data@plos.org.

The data policy was implemented on March 3, 2014. Any paper submitted before that date will not have a data availability statement. However for all manuscripts submitted or published before this date, data must be available upon reasonable request.

[Download the full text of the older policy \(PDF\).](#)

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Availability of data, material and methods

An inherent principle of publication is that others should be able to replicate and build upon the authors' published claims. A condition of publication in a Nature journal is that **authors are required to make materials, data, code, and associated protocols promptly available to readers without undue qualifications**. Any restrictions on the availability of materials or information must be disclosed to the editors at the time of submission. Any restrictions must **also** be disclosed in the submitted manuscript.

After publication, readers who encounter refusal by the authors to comply with these policies should contact the chief editor of the journal. In cases where editors are unable to resolve a complaint, the journal may refer the matter to the authors' funding institution and/or publish a formal statement of correction, attached online to the publication, stating that readers have been unable to obtain necessary materials to replicate the findings.

See sections below for details on:

- [reporting requirements](#)
- [availability of data](#)
- [availability of materials](#)
- [availability of computer code](#)
- [experimental protocols](#)
- [clinical trials](#)
- [further reading](#)

 **SUBMIT NOW**

Reporting requirements

Reporting requirements for life sciences research

Since May 2013, Nature journals require authors of life sciences research papers that are sent for external review to include in their manuscripts relevant details about several elements of experimental and analytical design. This initiative aims to improve the transparency of reporting and the reproducibility of published results. It focuses on elements of methodological information that are frequently poorly reported. During peer review, authors will be asked to confirm that these elements are included in the manuscript by filling out a checklist that will be made available to the editors and reviewers.

Guidance and resources related to the use and reporting of statistics are available [here](#).

NPG Journals

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Університетські та академічні політики

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University of Oxford Policy on the management of research data and records

[Policy on the Management of Research Data and Records](#) – click to download (pdf)

1. The University of Oxford seeks to promote the highest standards in the management of research data and records (1) as fundamental to both high quality research (2) and academic integrity.
2. The University recognises that accurate and retrievable research data are an essential component of any research project and necessary to verify and defend, when required, the process and outcomes of research. Research data are valuable to researchers for the duration of their research, and may well have long-term value for research, teaching and for wider exploitation for the public good, by individuals, government, business and other organisations, as project develops and after research results have been published.
3. The University acknowledges its obligations under research funders' data-related policy statements (3) and codes of practice to ensure that sound systems are in place to promote best practice, including through clear policy, guidance, supervision, training and support.
4. Researchers (4), departments/faculties, divisions, central administrative units and service providers and, where appropriate, research sponsors and external collaborators, need to work in partnership to implement good practice and meet relevant legislative, research funder and regulatory requirements.
5. Research data and records should be:
 - Accurate, complete, authentic and reliable;
 - Identifiable, retrievable, and available when needed;
 - Secure and safe;
 - Kept in a manner that is compliant with legal obligations and, where applicable, the requirements of funding bodies and project-specific protocols approved under the University Policy on the Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Human Participants and Personal Data (5)
 - Able to be made available to others in line with appropriate ethical, data sharing and open access principles.

Університетські та академічні політики

University of Oxford policy:

- дані досліджень повинні бути точні, повні,
- такі що можна ідентифікувати та відтворити,
- безпечно зберігатися
- доступні іншим користувачам,
- зберігатися так довго, як воно потрібні дослідникам (не менше ніж три роки)

Університетські та академічні політики



RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY 2014

The Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research) as delegate of the Senate of the University of Sydney adopts the following policy.

Dated: 29 November 2013

Last amended:

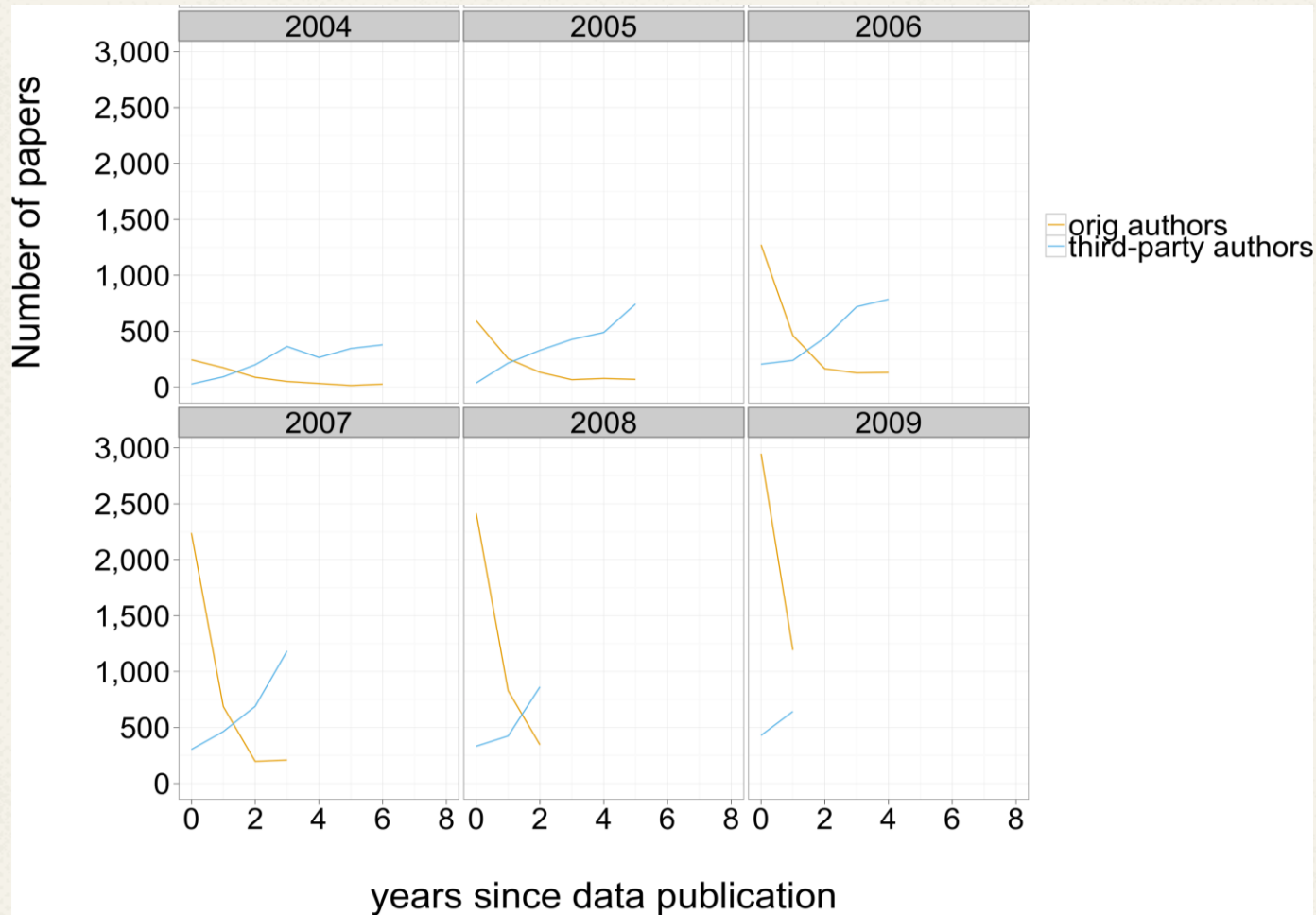
Signature:

Name: Professor Jill Trehwella

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Повторне використання



○Автори даних досліджень використовують їх близько двох років, тоді як повторне використання продовжує життя даних до 6 років.

Цитування

- Підвищується цитування публікацій, що містять первинні дані досліджень (до 30%, залежно від часу публікації та сфери)
- Присутність достовірних даних у публікації збільшують ймовірність посилення
- Представлення даних до публікації результатів дослідження прискорює появу перших цитувань

RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS

WILEY

- Wiley's Researcher Data Insights Survey was launched earlier this year to understand how and why researchers make their research data publicly available. The study's results, highlighted below, are intended to advance the global conversation about data sharing and help Wiley better meet the needs of our researchers, authors, and partners in the rapidly evolving landscape of scientific research and communications.
- The survey was deployed in March 2014 and received more than 2,250 responses from researchers around the world.

GLOBAL DATA SHARING TRENDS

Data sharing practices vary widely across research fields and geographic areas. Just over half of researchers report making their data publicly available, though archiving results in repositories is not yet the norm.

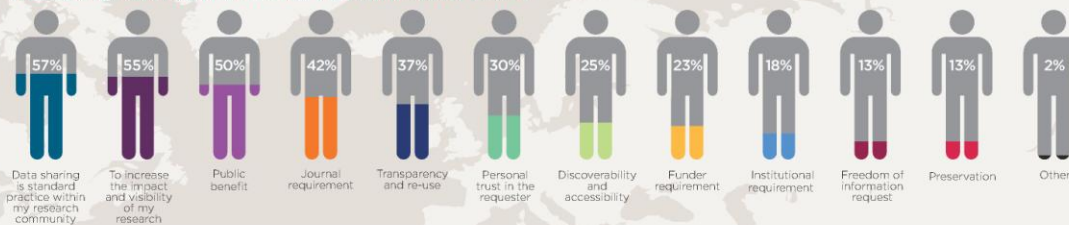


WAYS DATA IS SHARED

- 67% As supplementary material in a journal
- 37% Personal, institutional or project webpage
- 26% Institutional data repository (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)
- 19% Discipline-specific data repository
- 6% General-purpose data repository (e.g. Dryad, figshare)
- 5% Other

Globally, researchers also report sharing their data in limited and non-permanent ways: 57% are sharing data at a conference while 42% of researchers share their data upon informal request (e.g. email, direct contact, etc.).

RESEARCHER MOTIVATIONS FOR SHARING DATA



DATA SHARING TRENDS BY COUNTRY



REASONS WHY RESEARCHERS ARE HESITANT TO SHARE THEIR DATA

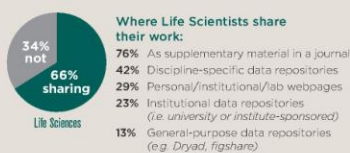
- 42% Intellectual property or confidentiality issues
- 36% My funder/institution does not require data sharing
- 26% I am concerned that my research will be scooped
- 26% I am concerned about misinterpretation or misuse
- 23% Ethical concerns
- 22% I am concerned about being given proper citation credit or attribution
- 21% I did not know where to share my data
- 20% Insufficient time and/or resources
- 16% I did not know how to share my data
- 12% I don't think it is my responsibility
- 12% I did not consider the data to be relevant
- 11% Lack of funding
- 7% Other

DATA SHARING BY DISCIPLINE

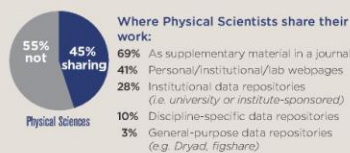
Data sharing, specifically by way of data repositories, is most prevalent amongst life scientists, particularly those in the earth and environmental and agriculture and food sciences.



A typical *Health Science* researcher says she would be motivated to share her data in the future in order to benefit the public, so long as privacy and ethical concerns are assuaged.



A typical *Life Science* researcher says she would be motivated to share more of her data in the future if she was guaranteed proper credit.



A typical *Physical Science* researcher says she would be motivated to share her data in the future because it is standard practice within her research community and because it increases the impact and visibility of her work.



A typical *Social Science and Humanities* researcher says she would be motivated to share her data in the future if it increased the impact and visibility of her work or if she was required to by her funder.

Чому науковці не поширюють дані досліджень?

42%

Інтелектуальна власність та питання конфіденційності

36%

Мій грантодавець / установа не вимагає спільного використання даних

26%

Я стурбований тим, що моє дослідження буде поцуплене

26%

Я стурбований можливим неправильним використанням

23%

Етичні проблеми

16%

Я не знаю як поширювати дані

21%

Я не знаю де поширювати

20%

Недостатньо часу/ресурсів

12%

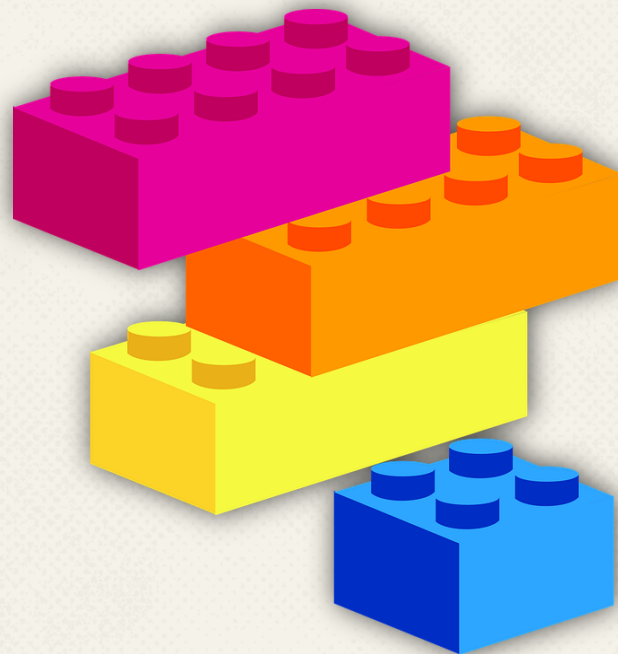
Це не моя відповідальність

12%

Не впевнений у релевантності даних

11%

Не передбачено в бюджеті



Складові
Research Data Management

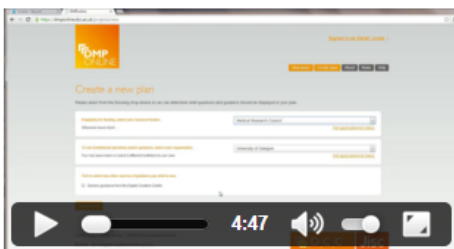
Планування

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Welcome.

DMPonline has been developed by the **Digital Curation Centre** to help you write data management plans.

Screenshot on how to use DMPonline



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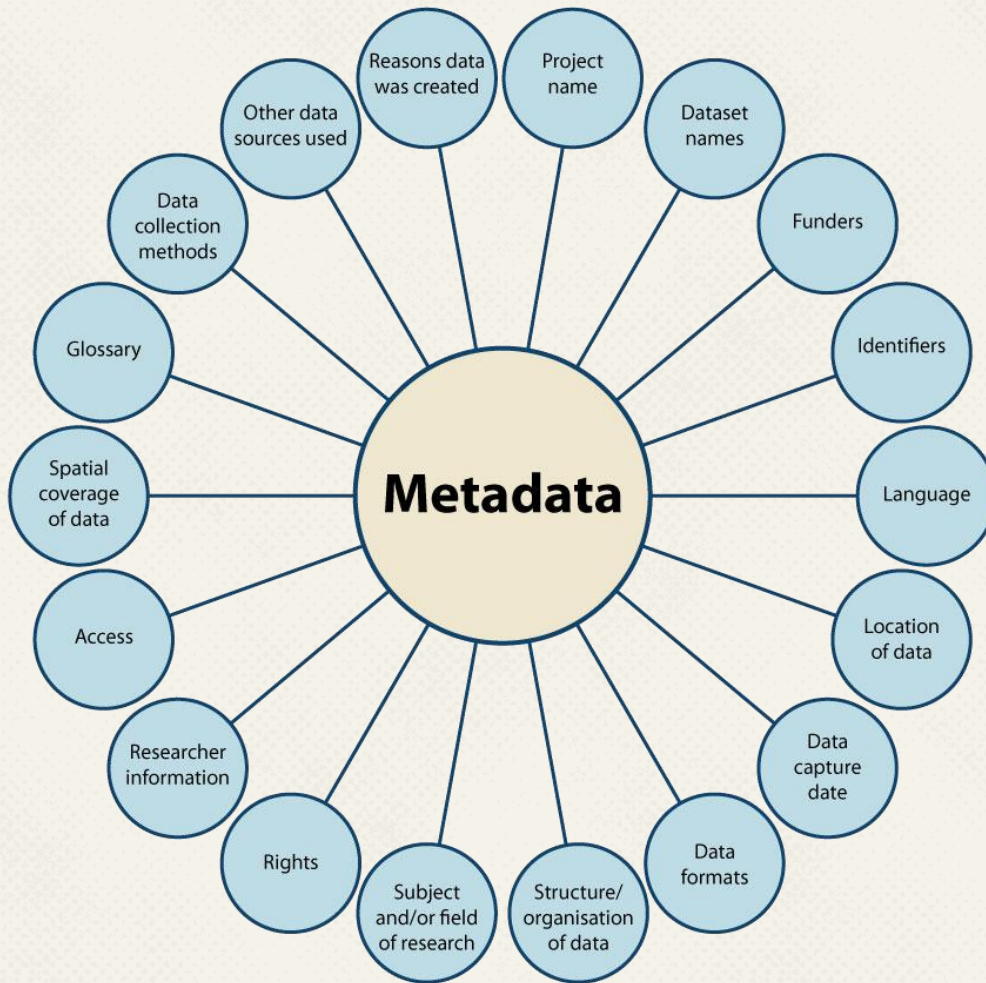


Присвоєння імені

Category	Specific recommendations
File and folder names	▪ Define a naming convention and be consistent using it, especially if multiple people are sharing files. ▪ Avoid "/\:*? "<>[]&\$ in names. These characters have specific meanings in your computer's operating system that could result in misreading or deleting these files. ▪ Use underscores (_) not spaces to separate terms.
Folder names	▪ Keep names short, 15-20 characters or less. ▪ Use names that describe the general category of files the folder contains.
File names	▪ Keep names short, no more than 25 characters. ▪ Use names that describe the contents of the file. ▪ Include a date using the format recommended by ISO 8601: YYYY-MM-DD (This is important because the date stored with a file on your computer will be changed if the file is moved to another computer.) ▪ Don't include the folder name in the file name unless you are sharing files and there might be confusion about which folder a file should be added to.
File versions	▪ Include a version number at the end of the file name such as v01. Change this version number each time the file is saved. ▪ For the final version, substitute the word FINAL for the version number. (This is especially important if files are being shared.) ▪ Turn on versioning or tracking in collaborative works or storage spaces such as Wikis, GoogleDocs, or MyWebSpace. ▪ Use a versioning software such as Apache Subversion to automatically track versions of computer code.

<http://researchdata.wisc.edu/file-naming-and-versioning/>

Метадані



Потрібно
зважати на
стандарти
метаданих
для окремих
галузей

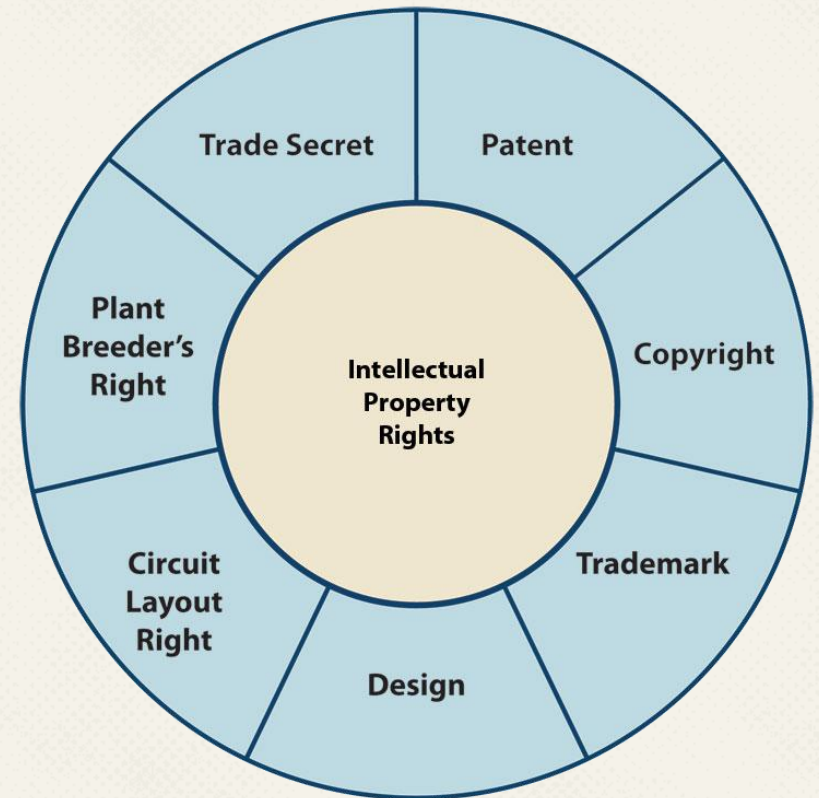
Формат файлів



- Чи є ризик старіння формату (залежність від програмного забезпечення)?
- Чи відкритий формат?
- Чи підходить для вилучення даних та подальшого використання, та індексації для пошуку, або вона підходить тільки для перегляду даних?
- Чи стискає формат дані?
- Чи є формат прийнятим стандартом?

Авторське право

Зважати на:
Комерційний потенціал
даних досліджень;
Угоду про фінансування
проекту;
Статус дослідника



OpenDataCommons.org

Legal tools for Open Data

<http://guides.is.uwa.edu.au/c.php?g=325196&p=2177355>

Зберігання

(короткотермінове та довготермінове)



Dropbox

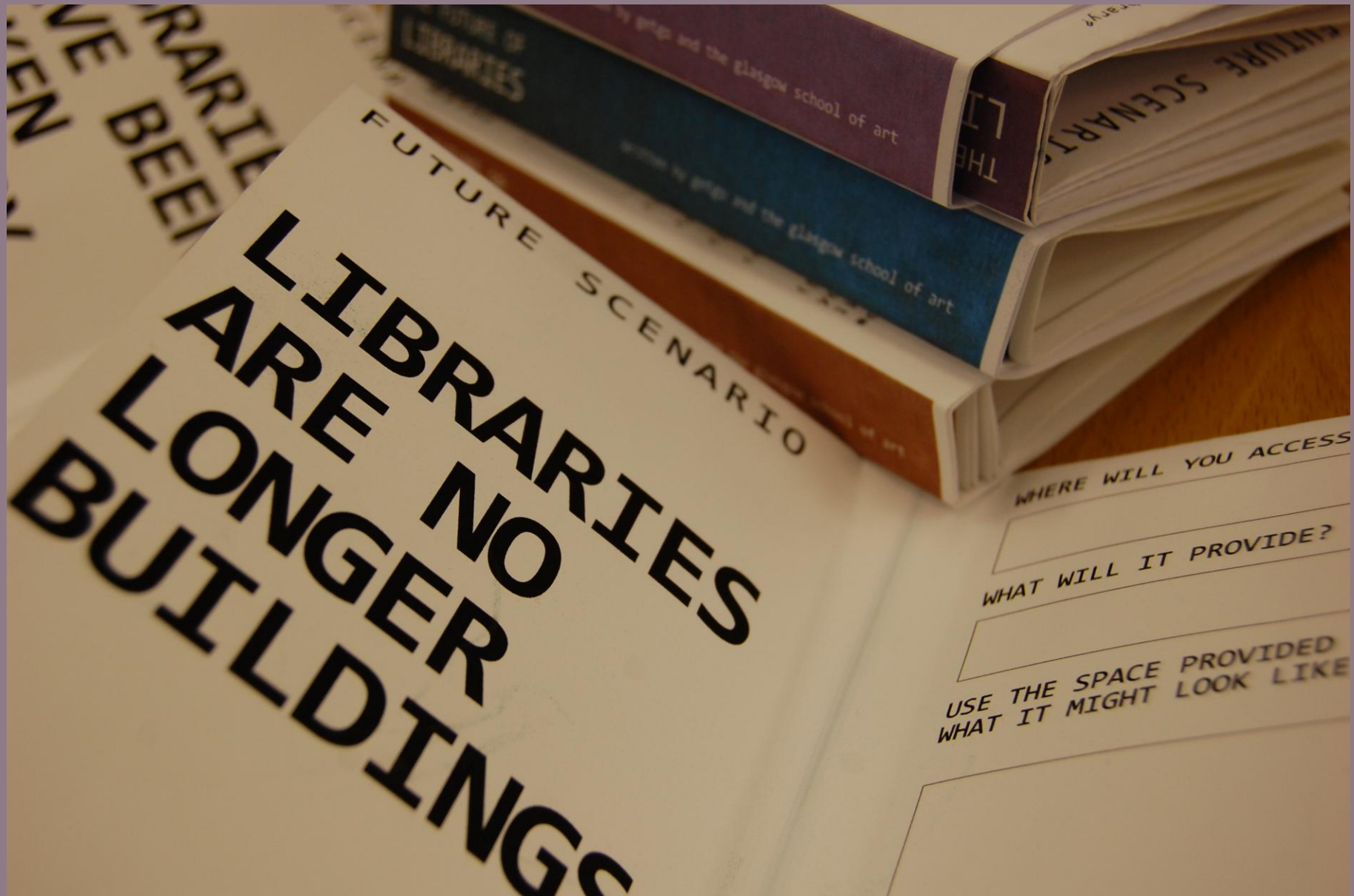


D SPACE



re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

- Яка роль бібліотеки?



Дякую!

Борисова Тетяна

Заступниця директора

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SCDA16