

Why is Harvard concerned about research data management?

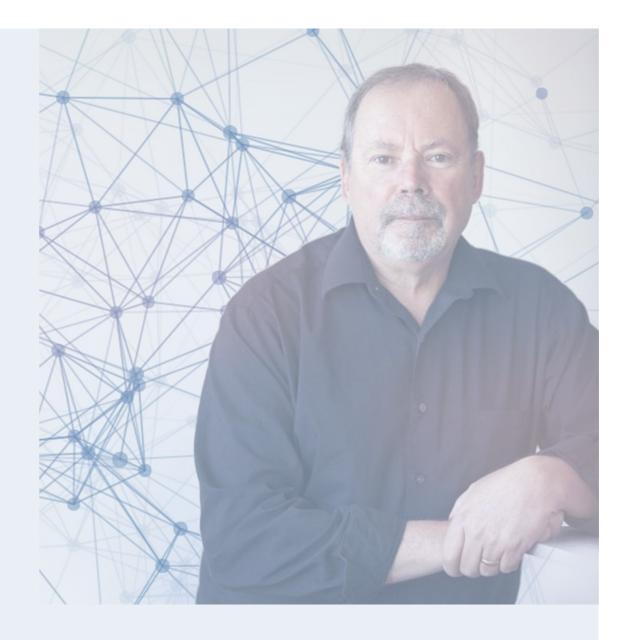


Print edition | Leaders >

May 6th 2017

DATA SCIENCE, BIG DATA

"Every two years, the amount of digitized data is equal to all of the data ever collected before. The world's knowledge is at our fingertips, and **data science** allows us to effectively and efficiently make use of that knowledge. This is facilitating a societal shift as big as the Industrial Revolution."



Phil Bourne

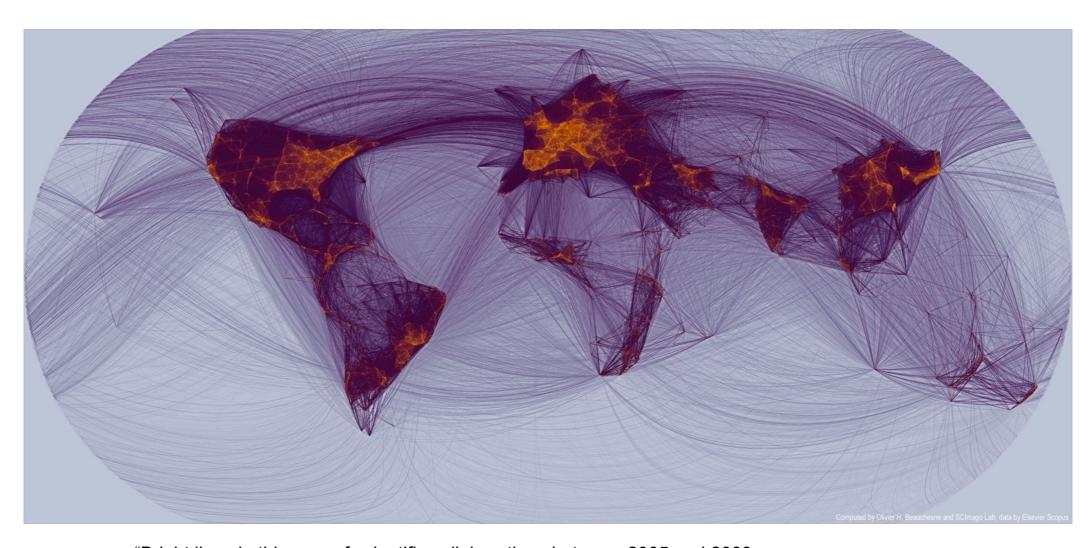
Data Science Director, UVA

Former Associate Director for

Data Science, NIH

UVAToday Q&A, August 21, 2017

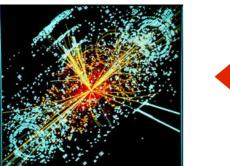
Research is Increasingly Collaborative



"Bright lines in this map of scientific collaborations between 2005 and 2009 show many joint publications."

Collaborations: The Rise of Research Networks, The Nature 490, 335-336 (18 October 2012) doi:10.1038/490335a

... Increasingly Big

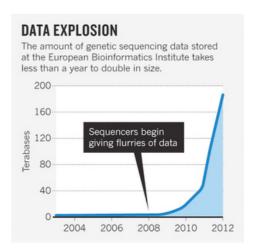




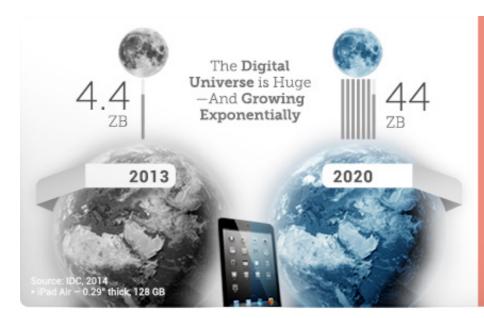
CERN: High-Energy Physics Data > 100PB

EBI: Sequence Data > 20PB





Entire Data
created by all
of us >ZB
= ImillionPB



If the Digital
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represented by the
memory in a stack
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two-thirds the
way to the Moon*

By **2020**, there would be 6.6 stacks from the Earth to the Moon*

... and some times difficult to Reproduce

ONLY 6 (11%) OUT OF 53 LANDMARK STUDIES THAT CLAIM TO TREAT CANCER COULD BE REPRODUCED

Begley & Ellis, Nature, 2012 (from Scientists at Amgen biotechnology)

Research Data Management facilitates Reuse and Reproducibility

Reproducibility and Replication (National Science Foundation)

- The ability for a researcher to replicate the results of a prior study using the same materials and procedures used by the original investigator (reproducibility)
- same procedures are followed but new data are collected (replication)

Empirical, Computational, Statistical Reproducibility (Stodden, 2014)

- Empirical: data and collection details are made freely available
- Computational: code, software, hardware, and implementations details are provided
- Statistical: details on choice of statistics tests, model parameters

"Research data management concerns the organization of data, from its entry to the research cycle through the dissemination and archiving of valuable results. It aims to ensure reliable verification of results, and permits new and innovative research built on existing information."

Whyte, A., Tedds, J. (2011). 'Making the Case for Research Data Management'. DCC Briefing Papers. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre

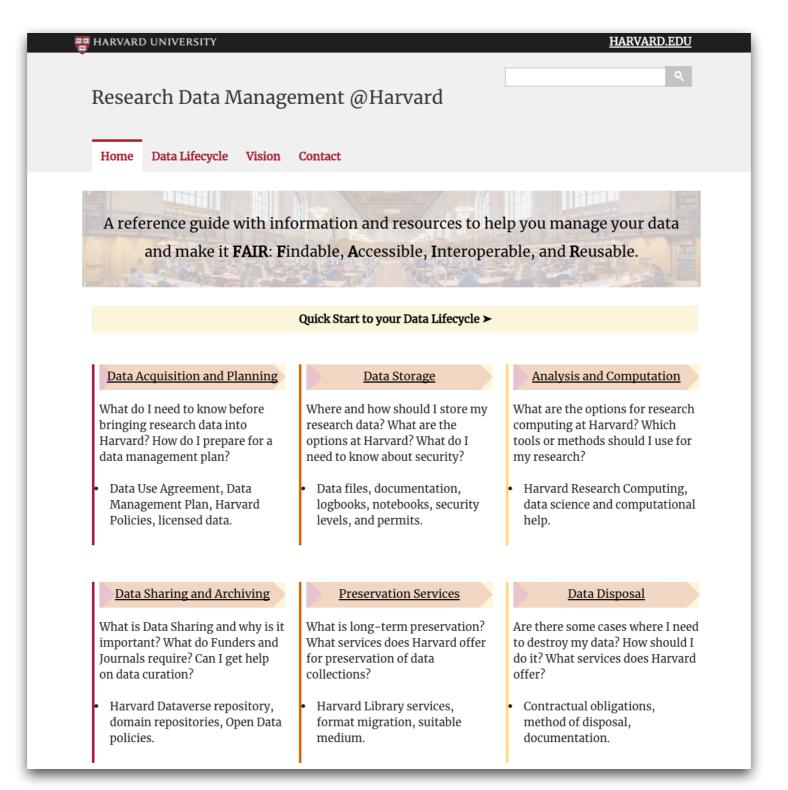
How does Harvard help you?

Research Data Management Efforts at Harvard

- HMS Data Management Working Group (started 2014)
- Research Computing Council Data group (started at 2016)
- Harvard Data Group (started at 2016)
 - Co-chaired by Ara Tahmassian (OVPR), Mercè Crosas (IQSS)
 - Connects and includes members of HMS and RCC groups
 - New Data User Agreement Group

Releasing in 2018

- Harvard-wide research data management website: <u>http://datamanagement.harvard.edu</u> (QI)
- Single contact: <u>datamanagement@harvard.edu</u> (QI)
- RDM training modules (Q1 basic, Q3/Q4 advanced)
- DUA decision tree



Coming soon: http://datamanagement.harvard.edu

Data Acquisition and Planning

- Data Management Plan required by funding agencies use DMPTool
- Data User Agreements contact new DUA group
- Human subject data contact IRB, Harvard IT Security (HIPAA, FERPA, and other regulations may apply)
- Animal data contact IACUC
- Harvard Retention Policy: 7 years
- Planning for reuse:
 - Common formats and file/data structure, variable/ attributes metadata, documentation, annotations
 - Share in data repository
 - Version control for code (GitHub)

	FAS/SEAS Odyssey	HMS O2	IQSS RCE	HBS RC
Storage	37 PB	27 PB	100 TB	150 TB
Cores	75,000 cores	7000 shared; 1300 dedicated cores	1000 cores	400 cores
Security	Level 3/4	Level 3	Level 3	Level 3/4
For	FAS/SEAS & beyond	HMS and HSPH	Social Science & beyond	HBS

Releasing in 2018: New SID project

 Single access to all RC resources, including access to commercial Cloud resources (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud)

DataTags

Harvard Security Levels



Level 1:

No sensitive data; open data



Level 1:

Low-risk, de-identified data



Level 2:

Confidential information by University standards; no material harm



Level 3:

Confidential information that could cause material harm (non-level 4 FERPA)



Level 4:

High-risk confidential information (SSN)



Level 5* (Level 4.5, on the network) Information that would cause severe harm

Analysis and Computation

Training and Consulting on Data Science - R, Python, Stata, GIS, data cleaning, computing, visualizations, and more:

- IQSS Data Science Services
- Harvard Chan Bioinformatics Core
- HBS Research Computing Services
- Center for Geographic Analysis
- CfA Wolbach Library
- Digital Scholarship Support Group

New Harvard Data Science Initiative (DSI)

Data Sharing and Archiving

Sharing data, documentation, and code in a public repository:

- Required by funding entities
- Required (or strongly recommended) by many journals
- Harvard Dataverse repository: <u>http://dataverse.harvard.edu</u>
 - Data citation, with global persistent identifier
 - Extensive metadata support
 - Terms of use and restrictions
 - Versioning
- Domain-specific repositories

FAIR data: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable

- Harvard Library provides services for special, thorough preservation of research collections
- In same cases, research data must be destroyed after use (based on DUA)
- Otherwise, should be retained 7 years in RC facility
- And shared in public repository (such as Harvard Dataverse) forever

Thanks

Coming soon: http://datamanagement.harvard.edu

Thanks to Ara Tahmassian, Alan Wolf, Caroline Shamu, Ceilyn Boyd, Radhika Khetani, Jessica Pierce, Julie Goldman, Jennifer Pionting, Helen Page, Robert Freeman, Julian Gautier, Tania Schlatter and many more.