

Mercè Crosas, Director of Data Science, IQSS



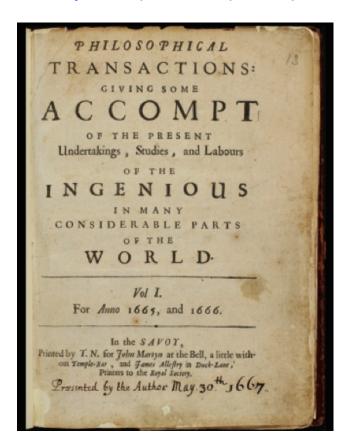
Data Publishing: A form of Scholarly Communication

1665

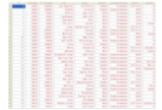
Data, if any, were part of the printed publication

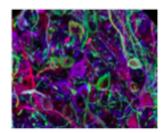
Now

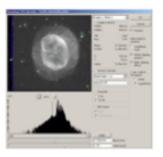
Vast quantities of digital data (and code) cannot be part of the printed publication



350 years of scientific publishing, with words and data







Pillars of Data Publishing

To make data discoverable, accessible and reusable, we need:

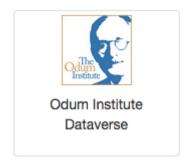
- 1. Data Citation, to reference and find data
- 2. Data Repositories, to host and access data
- 3. Information about the data, to understand and reuse them

Dataverse Software: A Data Publishing framework

... for a wide range of repositories







Public, Generic Repositories

Institutional Repositories

Curated Data Archives Repositories



Dedicated to sharing, archiving and citing research data.







Dataverse Repositories

Be a part of the community by publishing your data to one of the Dataverse repositories or by setting up a new repository for your organization.

(Click cards for more information)



Dataverse Project

University of Alberta Libraries Dataverse



Scholars Portal Dataverse















(Brazil) Dataverse





Dataverse 4.0: Enables and Enhances Data Publishing

- A data citation compliant with the Data Citation Principles
- Rich metadata to describe and find datasets from multiple domains
- Support for public and restricted data, open data license and terms of use
- Rigorous workflows to publish data, with support for new versions of the data

Data Citation

A Brief History of Citing Data

1906

Chicago Manual of Style: author/creator, title, dates, publisher or distributor

1979

ASBR ("Data File" type)
MARC (machine readable catalog)

Domain Repositories (e.g., GenBank)

2014

Data Citation
Principles
NISO-JATS
revised to
support data

1959

First scientific digital repositories (e.g. World Data Center, ICPSR)

1999 - Now

Growth of Data Repositories (e.g., NESSTAR, Dataverse, Dryad, Figshare, Zenodo) DOI services for Data (e.g., DataCite in 2009)

Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles

- 1 Importance
- 2 Credit and Attribution
- 3 Evidence
- 4 Unique Identification
- 5 Access
- 6 Persistence
- 7 Specificity and Verifiability
- 8 Interoperability and flexibility



Data Citation generated by Dataverse

Resolves to landing page with access to metadata, docs, and data

Authors, Year, Dataset Title, DOI, Data Repository, UNF, version

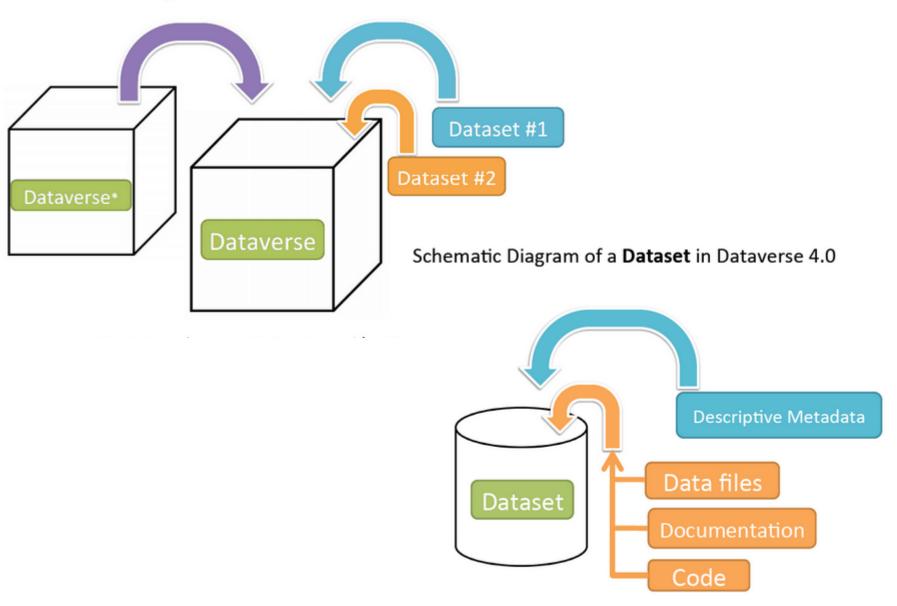
Principle 2: Principle 4, 5, 6: Principle 7: Specificity and Verifiability Persistence

Principle 8: Interoperability and flexibility: Repository exports citation metadata in XML, JSON formats

Altman & King, 2007. A Proposed Standard for the Scholarly Citation of Quantitative Data.

Metadata

Schematic Diagram of a **Dataverse** in Dataverse 4.0



Container for your data, documentation, and code.

Three Metadata Levels

Generic Metadata

Includes data citation metadata fields (Examples: title, authors, persistent id, description)

Domain Specific Metadata

Examples:

- Social Science Metadata (DDI)
- Life Sciences (ISA-Tab)
- Astronomy (VO)

File Metadata

Examples (automatic):

- For Tabular Files:
 Column information
- For FITS Files:
 Header information

Datasets: Life Sciences Metadata		
Design Type	Case Control Cross Sectional Not Specified Parallel Group Design Perturbation Design	
Factor Type	Age Biomarkers Developmental Stage Cell Surface Markers Cell Type/Cell Line	
Measurement Type	DNA Methylation Profiling (Bisulfite-Seq) DNA Methylation Profiling (MeDIP-Seq) Histone Modification (ChIP-Seq) Protein-RNA Binding (RIP-Seq) Transcription Factor Binding (ChIP-Seq)	
Organism	Danio rerio Homo sapiens Mus musculus Rattus norvegicus	
Cell Type		

Example: Life Sciences Metadata

Datasets: Astronomy and Astrophysics Metadata			
Туре	Image Mosaic EventList Spectrum Cube		
Facility			
Instrument			
Object			
Spatial Resolution			
Spectral Resolution			
Bandpass			
Central Wavelength (m)			
Wavelength Range Minimum (m)			
Wavelength Range Maximum (m)			
Dataset Date Range Start			
Dataset Date Range End			

Example: Astronomy Metadata

Public vs Restricted

Terms, Licenses and Restrictions

Public Dataset

- CC0 License
- Metadata is public
- Files are public

Dataset with Restricted Files

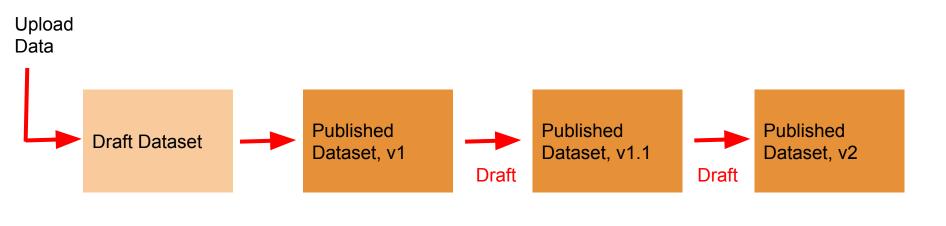
- CC0 License
- Metadata is public
- Files are restricted
- Access Terms are defined in dataset

Dataset with Terms of Use

- Metadata is public
- Terms of Use are defined in dataset (CC0 can't apply)
- Files might be public or restricted

Workflows

Draft, Published and Versions



Dataset in review, can be shared with collaborators

Once published, dataset cannot be unpublished (only deaccessioned)

Data Citation becomes public

Minor version for small changes to dataset description

Data Citation doesn't change

Major version for new versions of data files

Data Citation changes

Multiple Roles for Multiple Workflows



Upload Data + Edit Metadata

Editor



Upload Data + Edit Metadata

+

Set File Restrictions + License and Terms



Upload Data + Edit Metadata

+

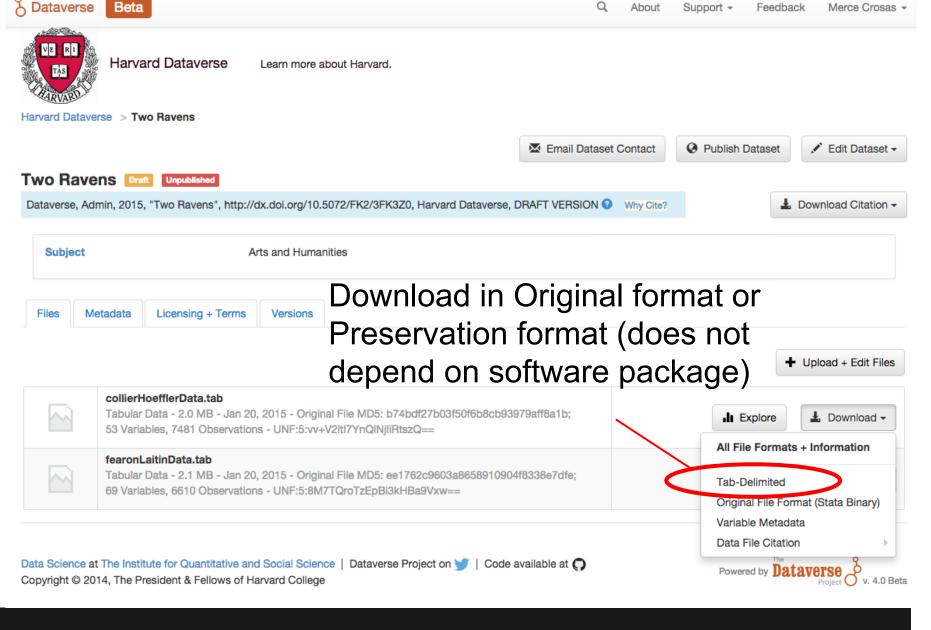
Set File Restrictions + License and Terms

+

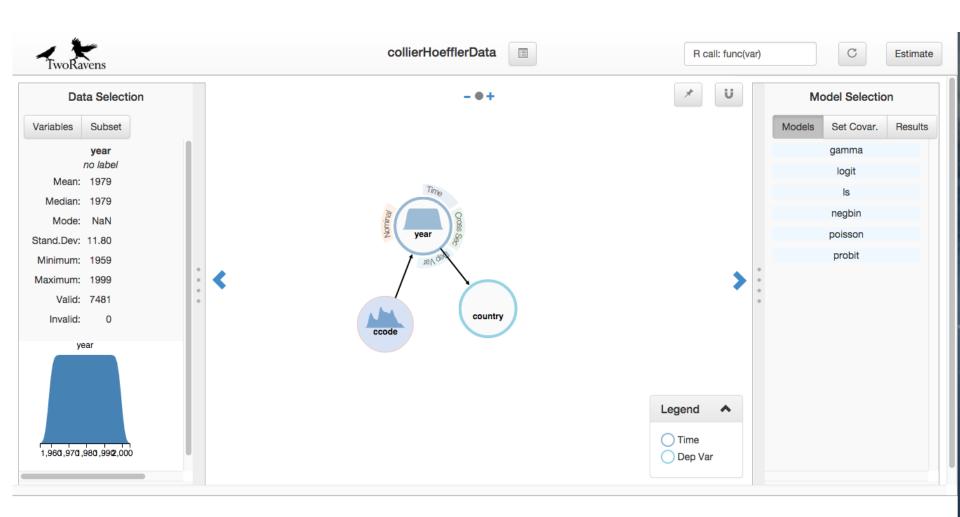
Grant Access + Publish Dataset

+ Custom Roles

Data Processing, Analysis, and Visualizations

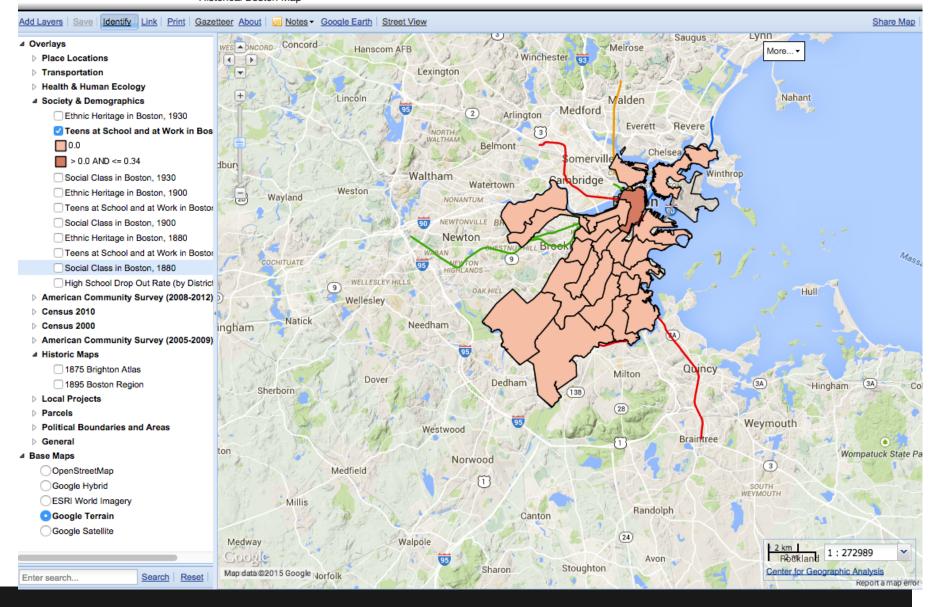


Tabular Data: Converted to Preservation format

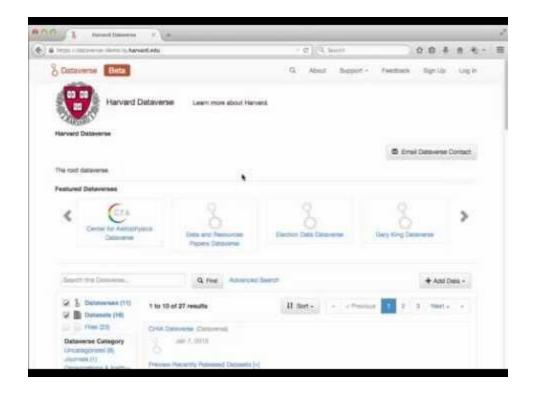


Tabular Data: Explore and Analyze with TwoRavens



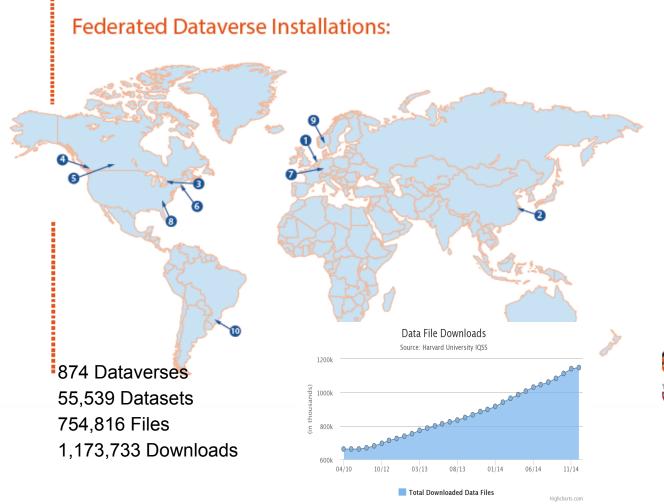


Geospatial Data: Visualize in WorldMap



Demo acknowledgement: Dwayne Liburd, Sonia Barbosa

Not only Expanding in Features, but also in Size



- 1. DANS Netherlands
- 2. Fudan University
- 3. OCUL Scholars Portal
- Abacus
- 5. University of Alberta Libraries
- 6. Harvard Dataverse
- 7. Heidelberg University
- 8. ODUM Institute
- 9. UiT The Arctic University of Norway
- 10. UnBraL Fronteiras



1,480 Followers





What's coming

ODAP The Open Data Assistance Program at Harvard

Many Harvard researchers are subject to open-data policies from the journals publishing their articles or the agencies funding their research. Many others simply want to open up their data to realize the benefits of transparency, collaboration, data citation, research acceleration, and reproducibility. ODAP is a program to help them.

ODAP will offer advice and instruction on how to deposit data files in the <u>Harvard Dataverse</u>. When privacy is an issue, ODAP will offer advice on how to make data files as open as privacy constraints will allow. Since anyone in the world may deposit in Dataverse, ODAP's online assistance should help researchers everywhere. However, when online assistance isn't enough, ODAP staffers and volunteers will offer personal assistance to Harvard faculty, students, fellows, and postdocs. We encourage other institutions to offer personal assistance to their own researchers as well, and can work with them on how to do that.

If you're interested in providing open access to your data, you should also be interested in providing open access to the research articles reporting your analysis and conclusions. If you're at Harvard, we welcome your research publications, especially your scholarly articles, in our open-access repository, Digital Access to Scholarship at Harvard (DASH). For more details, see the Office for Scholarly Communication. However, the present web site is about opening access to data files, not opening access to texts.

What the Harvard Community is Saying

"Data is one of the most vital resources of the 21st century. Fortunately, with Harvard's Dataverse, data associated with research can be stored and made accessible freely so others around the world can replicate studies and reuse it for new purposes. The Harvard Library will link publications in DASH, Harvard's institutional repository, to data in Dataverse, enriching the pool of open access information."

Benefits of Sharing Data

How to Share Data

Hands-on Training

Contact and Open Hours

Open and Restricted Data

Harvard Data Policy

Frequently Asked Questions

Harvard Community Quotations

Advisory Board

Sarah Thomas

Beyond 4.0

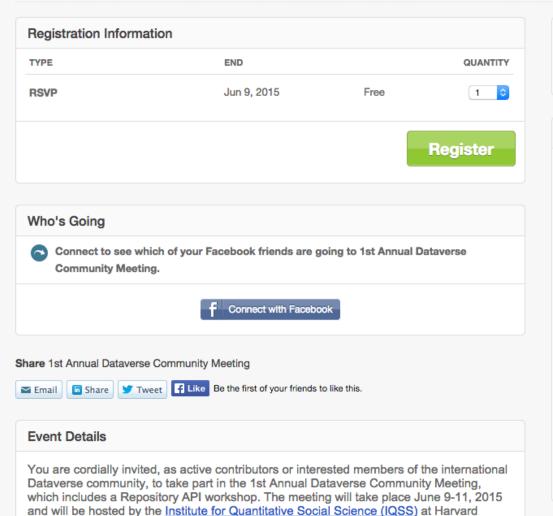
- Integration with other Systems:
 - DASH
 - ORCID
 - Journal Systems (in addition to OJS)
 - Archivematica
 - iRODS
- Support for Sensitive Data:
 - Secure Storage
 - DataTags
 - Analysis with Privacy Preserving Algorithms
- Data Citation with Dataset Provenance
- Expanding APIs!

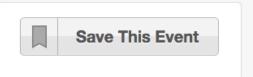
1st Annual Dataverse Community Meeting

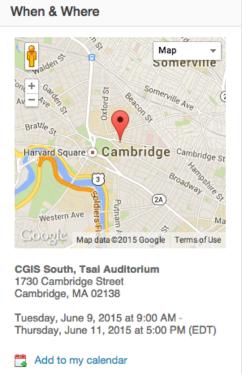
University.

Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS) at Harvard University Tuesday, June 9, 2015 at 9:00 AM - Thursday, June 11, 2015 at 5:00 PM (EDT)
Cambridge, MA









Thank You

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http://datascience.iq.harvard.edu/team