Data management

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Guest at Social Computing course, lecture May 11, 2021

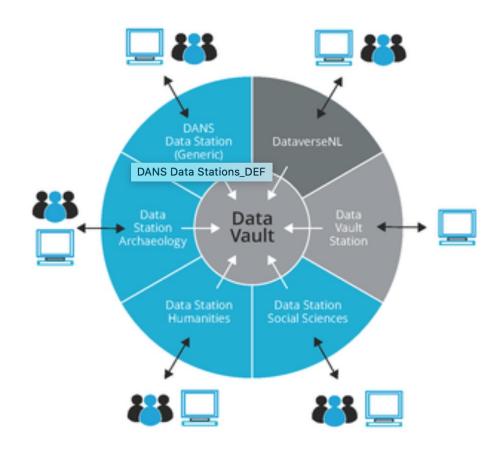
Contact me if you run into Data problems, put a pointer like **UU lecture 2021** in the mail subject header

Introduction: Where I'm from?

DANS is the Dutch national centre of expertise and repository for research data. DANS is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science (KNAW) and of the Dutch Research Council.

DANS service: Long-term certified archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home (hosting more than 150k datasets across SSH)

Expertise centre for research data and data stewardship (RDA, ERIC's, FAIRsFAIR Coordinator) – training/consultancy



Who am I?

Research interests

Main research areas

Models, mathematical, non-linear, dynamic

- Social change as search in complex knowledge landscapes framework G_O_E_THE (Geometrically Oriented Evolutionary THEories) and interactive simulations (EVOLINO)
- Complex networks
- Science dynamics and science development
- Innovation dynamics and technological change
- Emergence of norms in social groups and learning strategies under uncertainty
- Emergence of new scientific fields, scientific careers and field mobility
- Evolution of knowledge organization systems (Wikipedia categories, UDC)
- Evolution of scholarly communication and the future of libraries and archives
- Modelling the use of competences for problem solving

Measurement, indicators

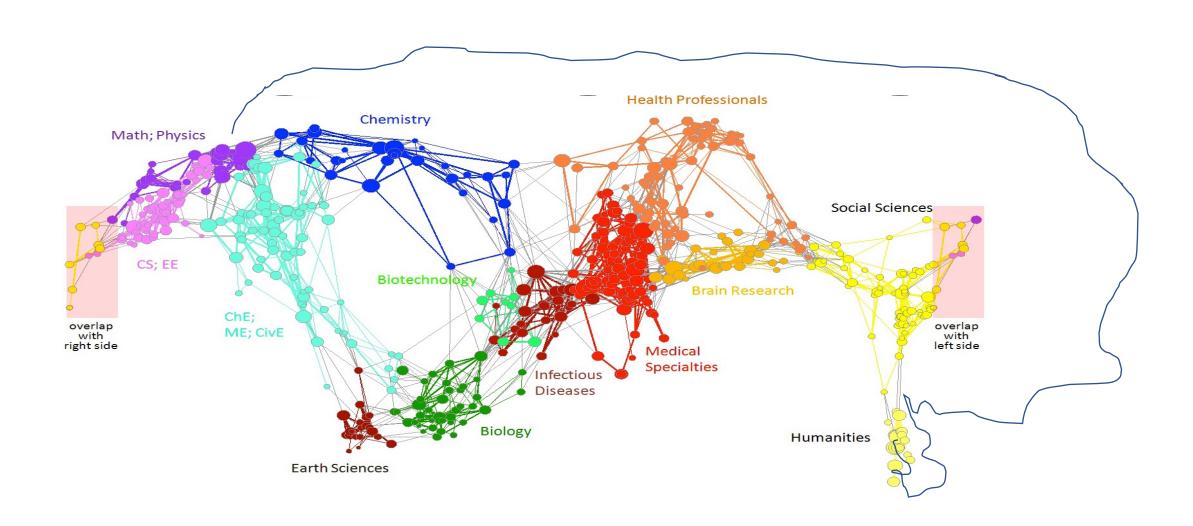
- Scientometrics; Science, technology and innovation indicators (including webindicators)
- Matthew effect of science
- Societal impact of research
- Baseline statistics applied to metadata of collections, user behaviour

Visualisation

- Science maps
- Knowledge maps for collections
- Visual enhanced interfaces to collections of libraries and archives

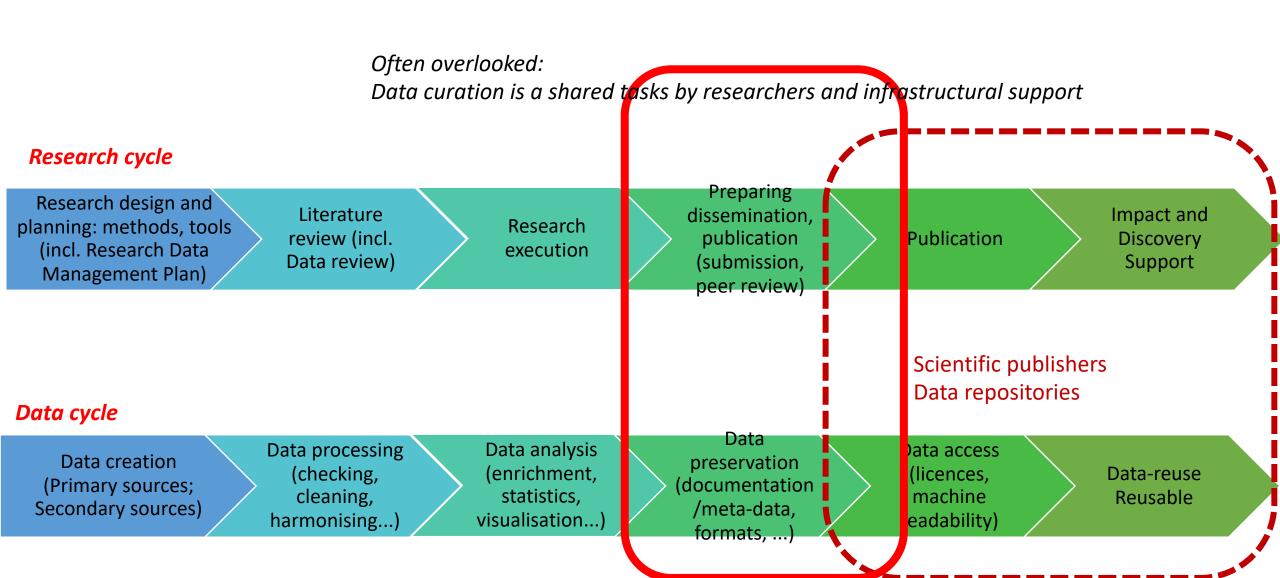
Specialties

- Theoretical physics; statistical physics; socio and econophysics, infophysics
- Philosophy of science, science history and science and technology studies(sts)
- Scientometrics
- Information Sciences



- DATA&RESEARCH
 - Where are data in the research life cycle? What is a DataManagementPlan?
- SEARCH
 - What do we know about data search practices?
- RE-USE
 - What does it take to re-use data?
 - How easy do data travel?
 - Data reusability
- DATA STEWARD
 - Support by your library: What offers the UU for you?

From the data of others to your data



Data management is intrinsic to good research design

- As part of making research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), a DMP (DataManagementPlan) should include information on:
- the handling of research data during & after the end of the project
- what data will be collected, processed and/or generated
- which methodology & standards will be applied
- whether data will be shared/made open access and
- how data will be curated & preserved (including after the end of the project).

A DMP is a formal document

and Documentation	security Issues	Preservation	reuse
What kind of data are generated	How will ethical issues be handled	How are the data stored?	How and where will the data be shared?
How will data be generated	How are the data accessed	Are there back up systems	How are sensitive data protected
What metadata are needed	Are there copyright issues	How are data safely preserved	How can data be accessed
	Are there sensitive data		
	What about intellectual property rights		

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Where to find data for your research?

How frequently do you use the following to find data?

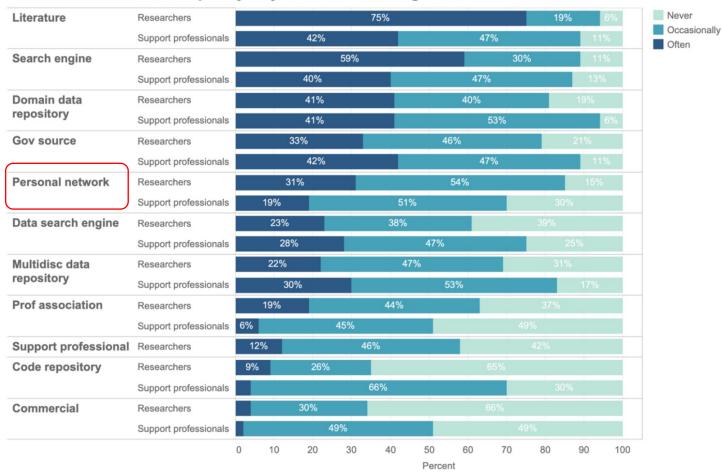


Figure 8. Sources used to find data by researchers (including students, managers, and others, n = 1630) and research support professionals (n=47). Percents represent percent of respondents for each category. Listed in order of decreasing importance for researchers.

Data (re-) use is part of the epistemic culture of a community – hence social networks

"Because "found" data are designed by someone, I always recommend that you try to understand as much as possible about the people and processes that created your data." Salganik

Figure source:

Gregory, K., Groth, P., Scharnhorst, A., & Wyatt, S. 2020, 'Lost or found? Discovering data needed for research.'

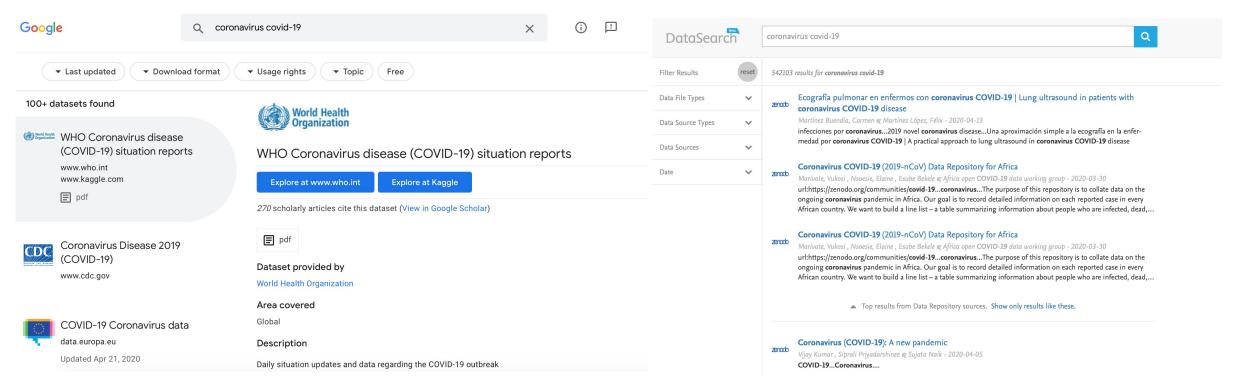
Harvard Data Science Review (accepted) https://arxiv.org/pdf/1909.00464v1.pdf



Google – Google Scholar – Google Data search Documents – Bibliographic databases – Data registries

https://datasetsearch.research.google.com

https://datasetsearch.research.google.com



The search engines are commercial, but they rely in data gathering on public available information!

How to make sense of secondary data?

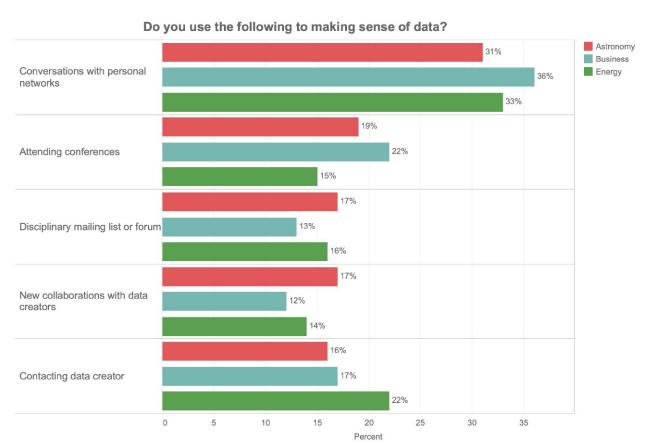


Figure 12. Social strategies of sensemaking in astronomy (n=77), business (n=136), and energy (n=115). Percents are percent responses; multiple responses were allowed.

Borgman, C. L. (2015). *Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Figure source:

Gregory, K., Groth, P., Scharnhorst, A., & Wyatt, S. 2020, 'Lost or found? Discovering data needed for research.' Harvard Data Science Review (accepted) https://arxiv.org/pdf/1909.00464v1.pdf

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What data are typically re-used?

Please select the options that describe the secondary data that you (might) need.

- □ Observational or empirical (e.g. sensor data, survey data, interview transcripts, sample data, neuroimages, ethnographic data, diaries)
- ☐ Experimental (e.g. gene sequences, chromatograms, toroid magnetic field data)
- ☐ Simulation (e.g. climate models, economic models)
- ☐ Derived or compiled (e.g. text and data mining, compiled database, 3D models)
- ☐ Other, Please specify _____

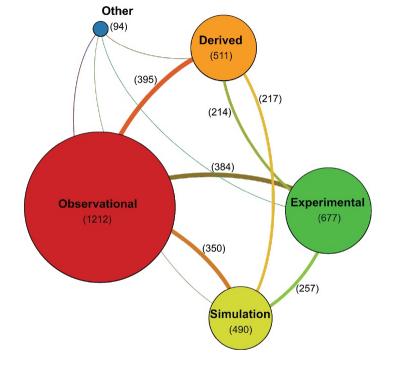


Figure 4. Question from survey with descriptions of data types. Node size in visualization represents number of respondents selecting a data type. Edges represent number of respondents selecting both of the connected data types. Color represents data type. Number of respondents selecting each data type and multiple data types shown in parentheses. (n= 1677).

"Roughly, observational data is any data that results from observing a social system without intervening in some way." Salganik

In Information Science, observational data also come from observing natural systems.

Figure source:

Gregory, K., Groth, P., Scharnhorst, A., & Wyatt, S. 2020, 'Lost or found? Discovering data needed for research.'
Harvard Data Science Review (accepted)
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Do data travel across disciplines at all, if context is so important?

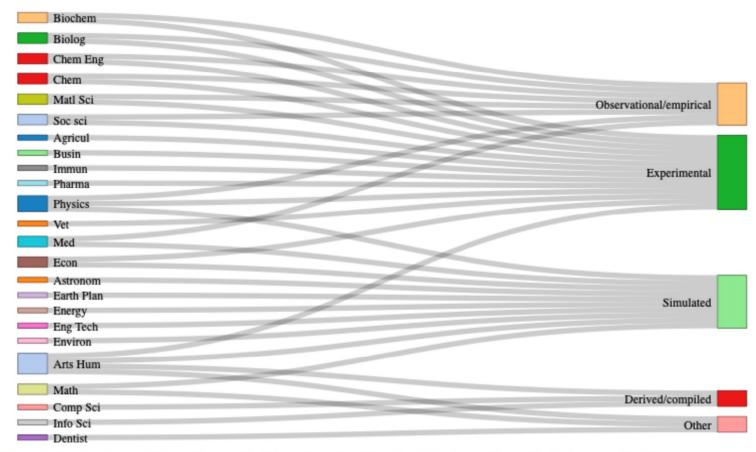


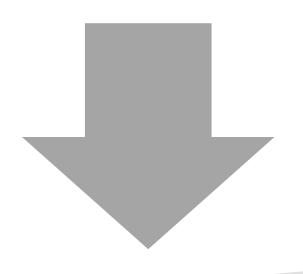
Figure 5. Significant associations between disciplinary domain and needed data. Associations detected using adjusted Bonferroni test for simultaneous pairwise marginal independence (significance level: p < 0.05, n=1677).

Yes, because the phenomena from which the data come is not confined to one discipline; you can always apply different perspectives on one and the same phenomena. Because disciplines share the data types you might be lucky to rely on data already collected, and reuse them.

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Gregory, K., Groth, P., Scharnhorst, A., & Wyatt, S. 2020, 'Lost or found? Discovering data needed for research.' Harvard Data Science Review (accepted) https://arxiv.org/pdf/1909.00464v1.pdf

What to do to make data fluid?



Elaborated and time-intensive











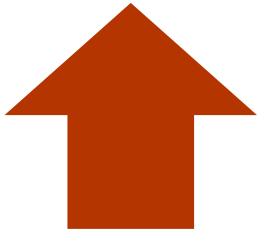










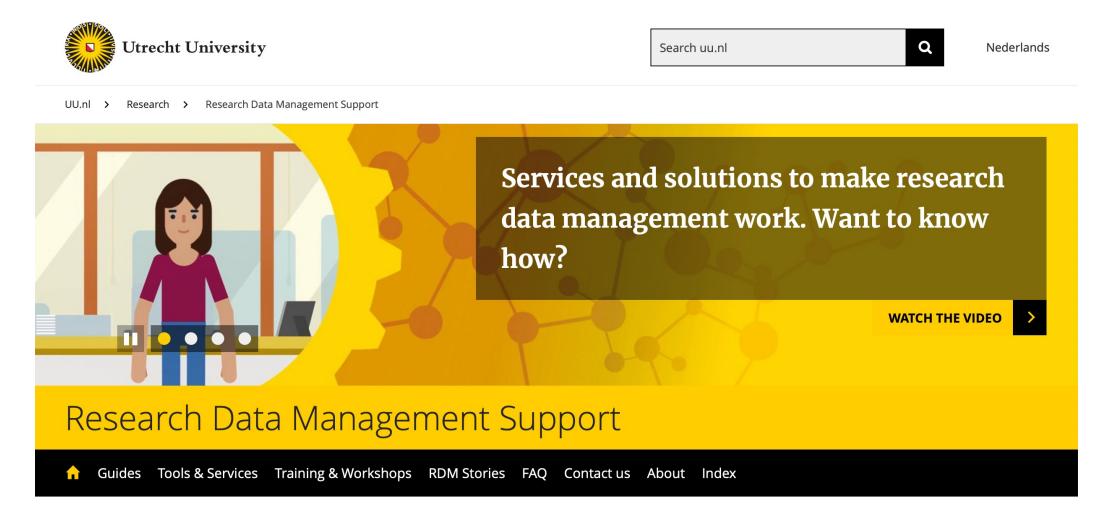


FAIR, any good documentation comes with a price!
We can store/record/archive everything, but do we want that?

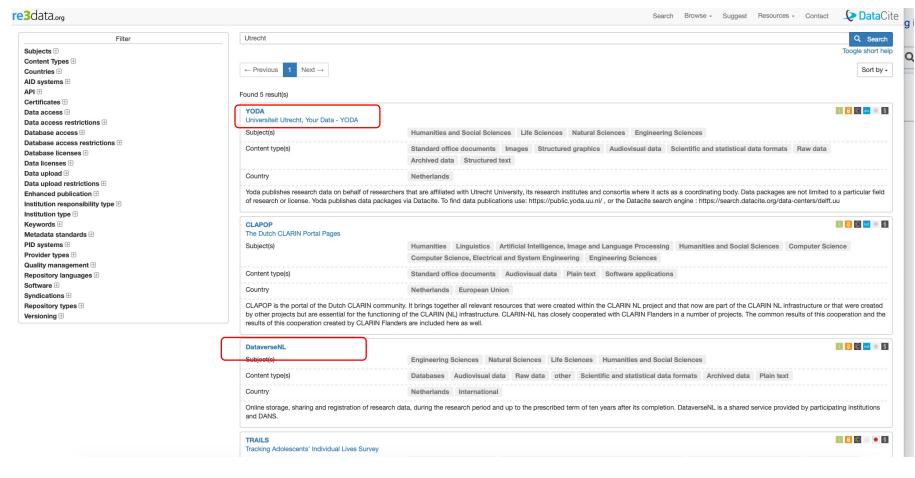
Be **selective** in your data publishing but if you go for it, be consequent. It's like writing three fast/scrappy papers compared with one which value stays for decenia!

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Seek support of data stewards

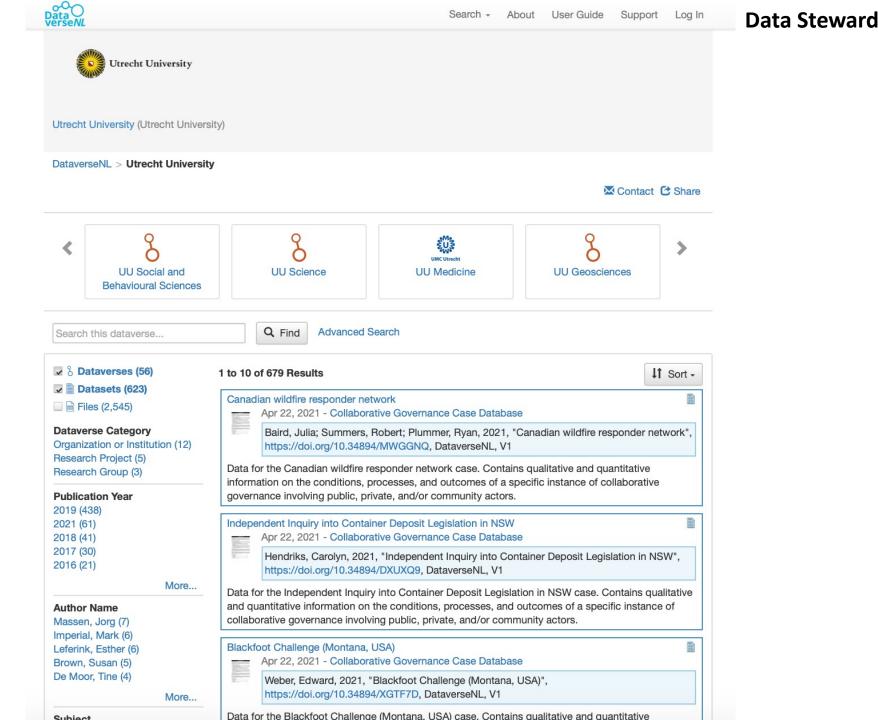


Where to go with my data?



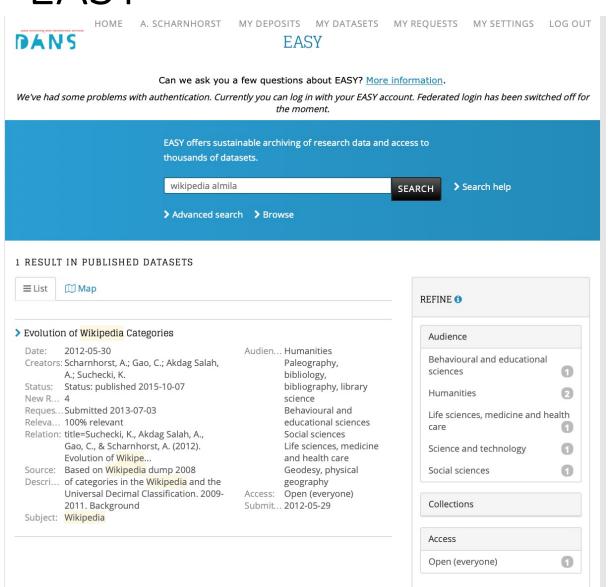
Look into
https://www.re3data.org
Public enterprise

Dataverse.nl UU



Long-term archiving - EASY

https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home



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DATA STEWARD

Support by your library: What offers the UU for you?

Goals

You are not alone! Data stewards are there to help you! Data Management Planning is important for your research design not just to fill a formal document.

Data search is agnostic; Learning from your peers is important!

Good documentation. You as your own datareuser! Again learn from peers. Repurposing data is not easy; but also not impossible.

UU offers support by data stewards, data repositories to share during a project, links to long-term archives.