



Developing a DMP Service for Saxony

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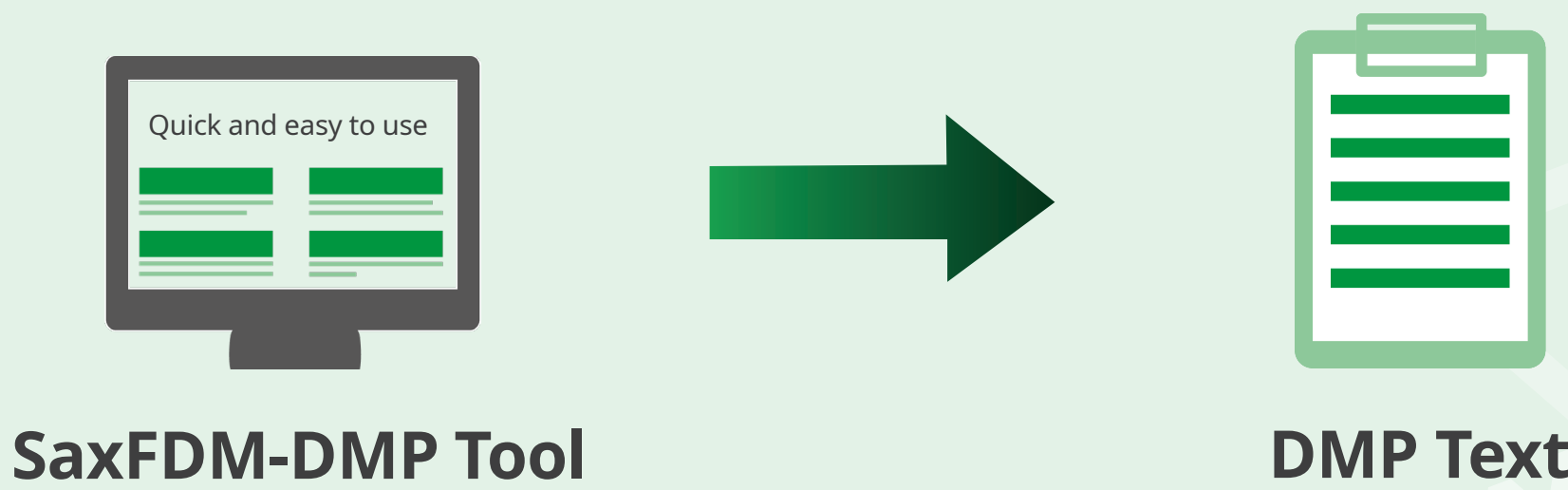
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Motivation

Data Management Plans (DMPs) are crucial for a structured research data management throughout the data lifecycle [1] and often a mandatory part of research proposals [2], [3]. By using DMP tools, DMPs can be effectively developed and managed. Analyzing the variety of existing DMP tools is crucial [4] for researchers and hosting institutions due to the challenge of selecting the most suitable tool. Our aim is to develop a quick and easy to use DMP service for members of Saxon research institutions. Therefore, we needed to identify the most suitable of the existing tools, which then will be customized according to our requirements. The objectives of this work are as follows:

- A. Identify requirement parameters to evaluate existing DMP tools
- B. Evaluate DMP tools based on the identified parameters
- C. Estimate workloads for adapting the highest-rated tools



Evaluation of DMP Tools

- 18 DMP tools (table 1)
→ Which of them are easy to host/maintain and adaptable to specific needs of researchers/institutions/funders?
- 19 expert interviews and a discussion among project partners
→ 32 requirement parameters (table 2)

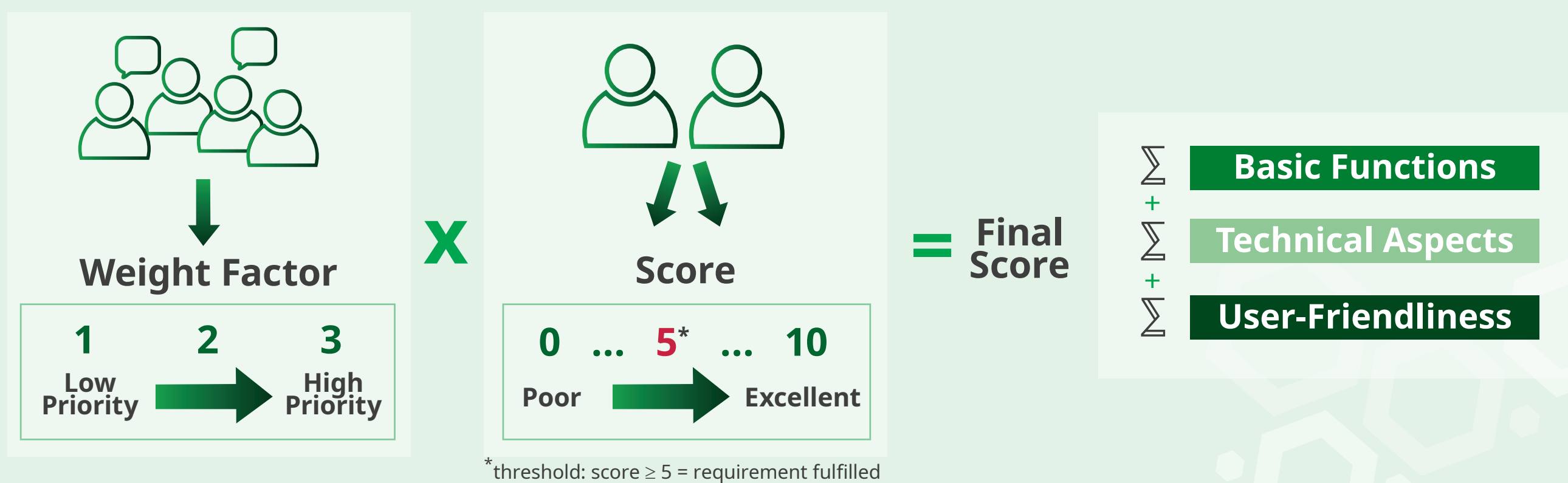


Table 1: Evaluated DMP tools. Discipline-specific tools are marked in bold.

DMP tool	Discipline	Hosting/Developers
ARGOS	Interdisciplinary	OpenAIRE AMKE, EUDAT CDI, Europe
ARIADNE	Archeology	Vast-Lab, Italy
Clarín-d DMP	Humanities/social sciences	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany
Data Stewardship Wizard	Interdisciplinary	Czech Technical University, Dutch Techcentre for Life Sciences, Czech Republic, Netherlands
DataWiz	Psychology	Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information, Germany
DMP Canvas Generator	Life sciences	Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Switzerland
DMPonline	Interdisciplinary	Digital Curation Centre, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
DMPTool	Interdisciplinary	California Digital Library, University of California, USA
easyDMP	Interdisciplinary	EUDAT, Finland, Norway
ezDMP	Interdisciplinary	Columbia University, Rutgers University, University of Illinois, USA
GFBio	Biodiversity	GFBio, Germany
NFDI4Plants DataPLAN	Plant science	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany
QUT	Interdisciplinary	Queensland University of Technology, Australia
RDMO	Interdisciplinary	Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics Potsdam, University of Applied Sciences Potsdam, Germany
RDMO NFDI4Ing	Engineering	University and State Library Darmstadt, Germany
TUDD DMP	Interdisciplinary	TU Dresden, Germany
TUM Workbench	Interdisciplinary	TU München, Germany
UWA-DMP	Interdisciplinary	University of Western Australia, Australia

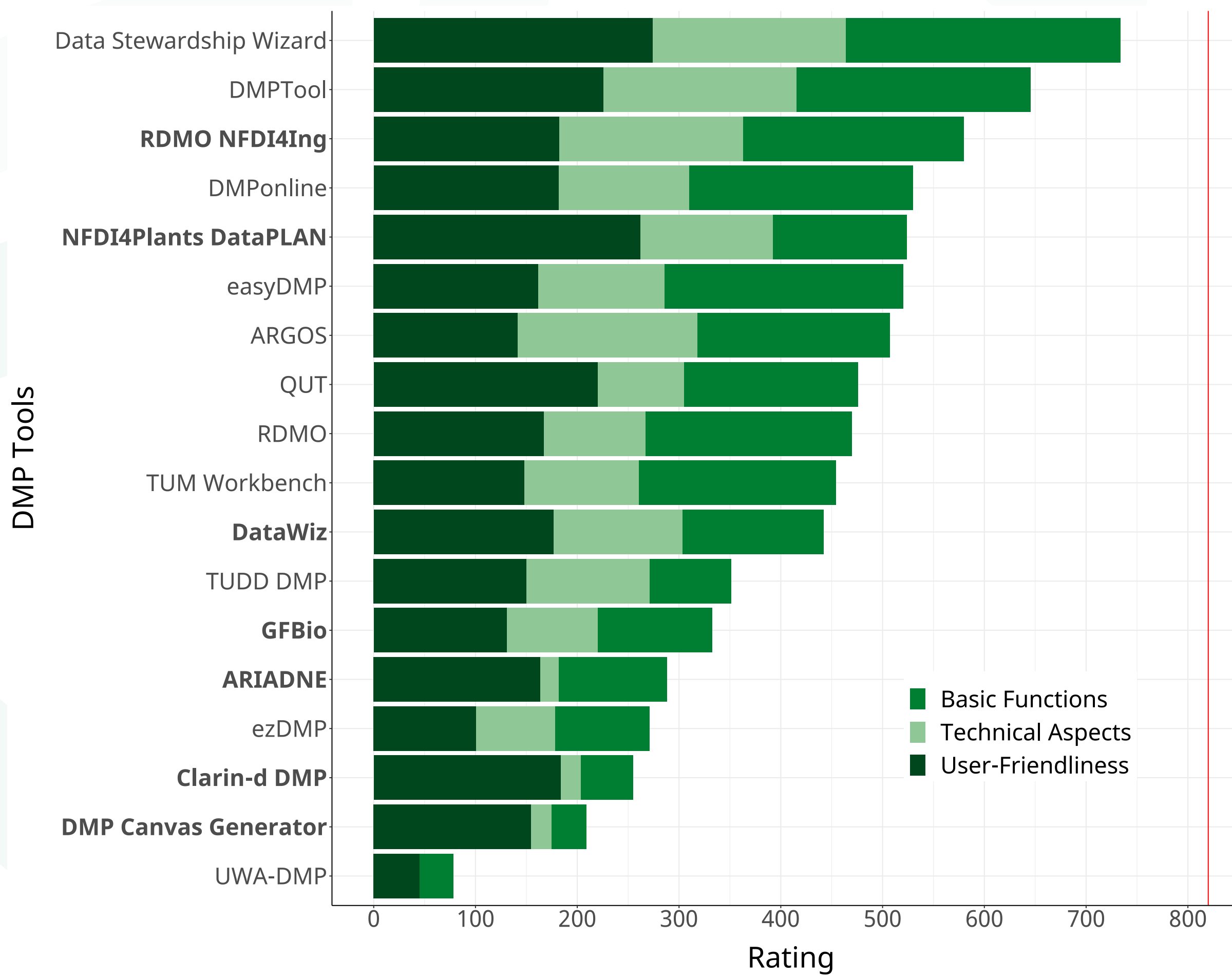


Figure 1: Evaluation results of the discipline-specific (bold) and generic DMP tools with each bar constructed from the stacked main categories (basic functions, technical aspects, user-friendliness). The maximum achievable total score was 820 (red line).

Table 2: Requirement parameters are grouped into main categories (dark green) and subcategories (light green). Priority ranges from 1 (low) to 3 (high). DSGVO - General Data Protection Regulation.

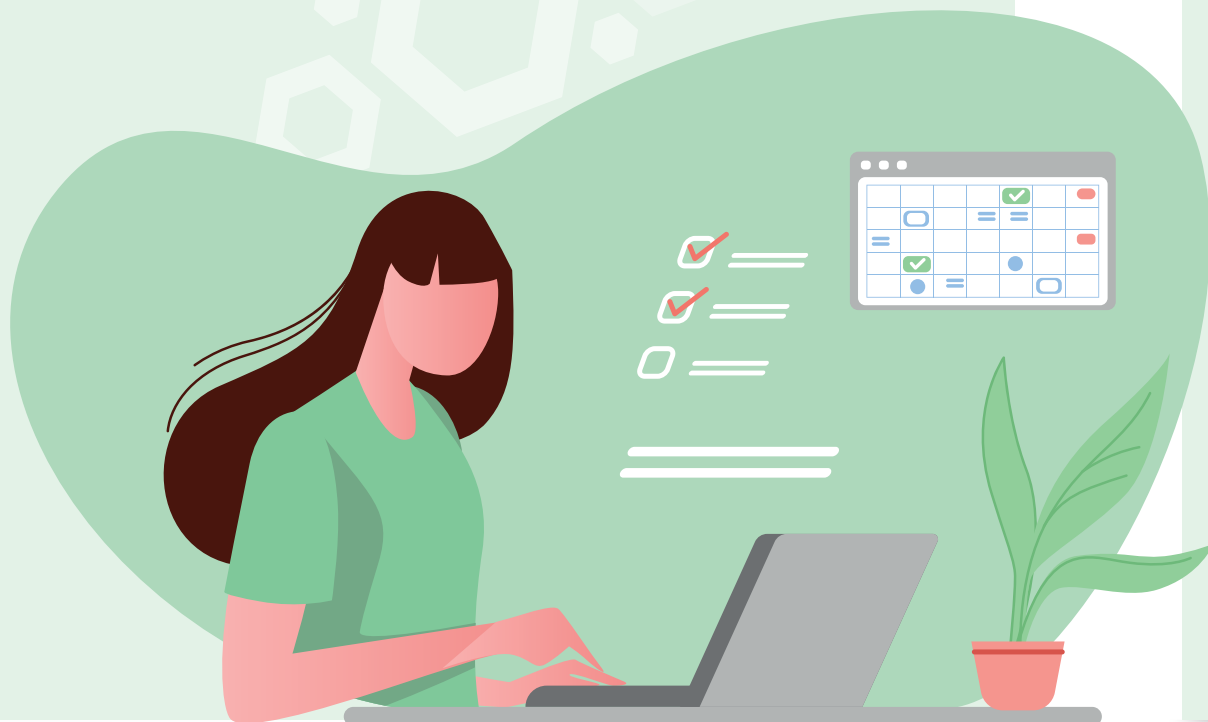
Parameter	Priority
1 BASIC FUNCTIONS	
1.1 Access	
1.1.1 Open access with login	3
1.1.2 Open access without login	3
1.1.3 Encryption	2
1.1.4 DSGVO compatibility	3
1.2 Storage and Export	
1.2.1 Saving	3
1.2.2 Export/import of DMP in tool format	3
1.2.3 Various export formats	3
1.2.4 Machine-actionability	3
1.3 Collaboration	
1.3.1 Share DMP with collaborators	3
1.3.2 Track changes	1
1.3.3 Commenting function	2
1.3.4 Control levels	2
2 TECHNICAL ASPECTS	
2.1 Editing	
2.1.1 Editor access (CMS with roles)	3
2.1.2 Modularity ('generic' and 'institution specific')	3
2.1.3 Frontend/backend access	2
2.1.4 Easy maintenance of content	3
2.1.5 Sustainability of the software (updates and development)	3
2.2 Transparency	
2.2.1 Open source	3
2.2.2 FAIRness	2
3 USER-FRIENDLINESS	
3.1 Assistance	
3.1.1 User-friendly guidance	3
3.1.2 Pre-formulated filterable answer options	3
3.1.3 Text modules	3
3.1.4 Text sections (short DMP)	3
3.1.5 Preview of text modules (what you see is what you get)	2
3.1.6 User guide	3
3.1.7 User feedback	2
3.2 Design/Structure	
3.2.1 Layout/usability	3
3.2.2 Progress	2
3.2.3 Breadcrumbs (navigation)	2
3.2.4 Highlighting unanswered questions	3
3.2.5 Skipping questions	3
3.2.6 Open text fields	3

Results and Conclusion

- Evaluated tools satisfied 10 % to 90 % of the requirement parameters
- Covered at least half of the parameters: 11 tools
- Pre-fabricated text modules: 5 tools
- Machine-actionable [5]–[7] and open source: 7 tools
- Highest total rating scores: **Data Stewardship Wizard** (733.5), **DMPTool** (645.5), **RDMO NFDI4Ing** (579.5)

Our results can support:

- Tool developers to identify potential improvements
- Hosting institutions to select a tool suited to their specific needs



Hosting

Data Stewardship Wizard

- ✓ Easy deployment using docker
- ✗ Login with Shibboleth (DFN-AAI) not implemented
- ✗ No safety measures (HTTPS, websockets, backups)
- ✗ Changes in GUI design are complicated
- ✗ Export of questionnaire & DMP text not possible
- ✗ Support for setup not free of charge

RDMO

- ✓ Easy deployment with documentation
- ✓ Login with Shibboleth is implemented
- ✓ Setup of safety measures well documented
- ✓ Prefabricated text passages now available
- ✓ Open source
- ✓ Big user community & active community platform
- ✓ Great support

[1] A. Ball, *Review of Data Management Lifecycle Models* (version 1.0), 2012.

[2] W. K. Michener, "Ten simple rules for creating a good data management plan," *PLoS computational biology*, vol. 11, no. 10, e1004525, 2015. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004525>.

[3] European Research Council and Scientific Council, *Open research data and data management plans - information for erc grantees*, https://erc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/document/file/ERC_info_document-Open_Research_Data_and_Data_Management_Plans.pdf, Accessed: 19.04.2023.

[4] S. B. Gajbe, A. Tiwari, R. K. Singh, et al., "Evaluation and analysis of data management plan tools: A parametric approach," *Information Processing & Management*, vol. 58, no. 3, p. 102 480, 2021. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2020.102480>.

[5] T. Miksa, P. Walk, P. Neish, et al., "Application profile for machine-actionable data management plans," *Data Science Journal*, vol. 20, no. 1, 2021. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2021-032>.

[6] T. Miksa, S. Oblasser, and A. Rauber, "Automating research data management using machine-actionable data management plans," *ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems (TMIS)*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 1–22, 2021. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3490396>.

[7] N.-M. Pham, H. Moulaison-Sandy, B. W. Bishop, and H. Gunderman, "Data management plans: Implications for automated analyses," *Data Science Journal*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2023. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2023-002>.