



FAIRsFAIR

Fostering Fair Data Practices in Europe



[@FAIRsFAIR_eu](https://twitter.com/FAIRsFAIR_eu)

Want to learn how to be more FAIR? Try FAIR-Aware

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The presentation is based on: FAIR-Aware: From depositing to discovering data. Kathleen Gregory, Charlotte Glas, Linas Cepinskas. De Nederlandse Dataprijs: Together we share, 18 November 2020 (online).



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FAIR-Aware: Part of the solution

- Practical
- Accessible
- Educational
- For anyone working with datasets






The image shows two screenshots of the FAIR-Aware assessment tool. The left screenshot displays the 'About you' section, which includes a dropdown menu for 'Which research domain do you work in?' and several multiple-choice questions about the user's role and organization. A yellow circle labeled 'Self-test' is overlaid on this section. The right screenshot shows the 'FAIR questions' section, which contains a series of questions with 'Yes' and 'No' response options. A yellow circle labeled 'Guidance & tips' is overlaid on this section. A large yellow circle labeled 'All disciplines' is positioned at the bottom right of the screenshots. A yellow arrow points from the bottom center towards the URL.

 <https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl>

 FAIR | Aware


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1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a **globally unique and persistent identifier** when deposited with a data repository? 
2. Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a repository, you will need to provide some details (known as **discovery metadata** in order to make the data findable, understandable and reusable to others? 
3. Are you aware that the repository providing access to your dataset should make the metadata describing your datasets available in a **format readable by machines as well as humans?** 


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4. Are you aware that access to your dataset may need to be **controlled** and that metadata should include licence information under which the data can be reused? ⓘ

5. Are you aware that metadata should remain **available over time** even if the data is no longer accessible? ⓘ



6. Are you aware that the metadata describing your datasets should use semantic vocabularies? 



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7. Are you aware that **provenance information** about the collection and/or generation of data should be included in the metadata? ⓘ
8. Are you aware that metadata describing your data should follow the **specifications of a community-endorsed standard**? ⓘ
9. Are you aware that data should be deposited preferably in a file format that is **open** - to support reuse - and supported by the repository for long-term preservation? ⓘ
10. Are you aware that maintaining your dataset FAIR over time requires **professional data curation and preservation**? ⓘ

Recap of FAIR-Aware tool

- For researchers and data stewards
- Online tool to raise awareness and educate on data FAIRness
- 10 simple questions with practical tips to improve data FAIRness before deposit



The screenshot shows the FAIR-Aware tool interface, which is a checklist of 10 questions. The questions are grouped into four sections: FINDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, INTERPRETABLE, and REUSABLE. Each question has a 'Yes' and a 'No' option. The questions are:

- FINDABLE**
 - Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier when deposited with a data repository? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a repository, you will need to provide some details (such as an accession number) in order to make the data findable, understandable and reusable by others? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that the repository providing access to your dataset should make the metadata describing your dataset available in a format readable by machines as well as humans? (Yes/No)
- ACCESSIBLE**
 - Are you aware that access to your dataset may need to be controlled and that metadata should include license information under which the data can be reused? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that metadata should remain available over time, even if the data is no longer accessible? (Yes/No)
- INTERPRETABLE**
 - Are you aware that the metadata describing your dataset should use controlled vocabularies? (Yes/No)
- REUSABLE**
 - Are you aware that provenance information about the collection and/or generation of data should be included in the metadata? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that metadata describing your data should follow the specifications of a community endorsed standard? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that data should be deposited preferably in a format that is open, is supported, stable - and supported by the repository for long-term preservation? (Yes/No)
 - Are you aware that maintaining your dataset FAIR over time requires professional data curation and preservation? (Yes/No)





<https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/>

Helpful tips presented with each question



FAIR questions



FINDABLE

- 
1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository? 
 2. Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a data repository you will need to provide some details (known as discovery metadata) in order to make the data findable, understandable and accessible to others? 
 3. Are you aware that the repository providing access to your data should make the metadata describing your datasets available in a machine format readable by machines as well as humans? 

ACCESSIBLE

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?

Selected datasets should be assigned a globally unique, persistent and resolvable identifier (PID) so they can be located unambiguously by humans or machines on the web. Persistent identifiers are maintained and governed so that they remain stable and direct the users to the same relevant object consistently over time. Examples of PIDs include Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the Handle System, identifiers.org, w3id.org and Archival Resource Key (ARK).

Identifiers are normally assigned by data repositories (or other service providers) when data and/or metadata are made available through their services. Repositories ensure that the identifier continues to point to the same data or metadata, according to the specified access terms and conditions. For example, you can search for data repositories providing DOIs on registries such as Re3data  or FAIRsharing (see related databases) .

It is worth noting here that not all data you produce during your research will need a PID. In general, those that underpin published findings or have longer term value are worth assigning a PID. If in doubt about which data should be allocated a PID, speak to your local research data management support team.

[Want to know more?](#)


Close


<https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/>


Asks researchers to think about their current practices

FAIR questions

FINDABLE

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository? 

2. Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a repository, you will need to provide some details (known as discovery metadata) in order to make the data findable, understandable and reusable to others? 

3. Are you aware that the repository providing access to your dataset should make the metadata describing your datasets available in a format readable by machines as well as humans? 

ACCESSIBLE

- Yes To what degree do you intend to comply with this?
 No Very likely 5 4 3 2 1 Very unlikely
- Yes To what degree do you intend to comply with this?
 No Very likely 5 4 3 2 1 Very unlikely
- Yes To what degree do you intend to comply with this?
 No Very likely 5 4 3 2 1 Very unlikely

Provides an overview of awareness and willingness and suggestions for improvement.



Thank you for your participation!



Awareness:
High (8/10)



Willingness to comply:
Low (27/50)

Guidance:

Based on your answers, you can find the guidance below to improve your awareness on some FAIR issues.

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?

Selected datasets should be assigned a globally unique, persistent and resolvable identifier (PID) so they can be located unambiguously by humans or machines on the web. Persistent identifiers are maintained and governed so that they remain stable and direct the users to the same relevant object consistently over time. Examples of PIDs include Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the Handle System, identifiers.org, w3id.org and Archival Resource Key (ARK).

Identifiers are normally assigned by data repositories (or other service providers) when data and/or metadata are made available through their

FAIR Tools & Software



Do you have ideas for other ways the tool could be used to support training?

We want to hear from you!



Thank you

Questions?

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