

Planning your data management

Connie Clare & Eirini Zormpa

EMBL-EBI Bioinformatics for Principle Investigators

16 June 2021 (Day 2), 13:30-16:30

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Who are we?



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[4TU.ResearchData](https://www.tudelft.nl/researchdata), TU Delft

Agenda

Part 1: 13:30 - 15:00 Introduction to Data Management Plans

- **What** is a DMP? (Connie)
- **Why** do we need DMP? (Connie)
- **What** needs to be included in a DMP? (Eirini)

Q& A: 15:00 - 15:20

Part 2: 15:20 - 16:20 How to create a DMP using DMPonline

- **Create** a data management plan using an online tool.
- **Peer review** a colleague's data management plan.



General information

- In this session we'll primarily be talking about data, but the course content also applies to software code.
- Part 2 will be interactive and you'll work in pairs.

Who are you?

Head to www.menti.com

Use code: 3888 8929





Part I:

An introduction to DMPs

- **What is a DMP?**
- Why do we need DMPs?
- What needs to be included in a DMP?

What is a data management plan?




A data management plan (DMP) is a **formal document** that outlines **how** data are to be handled both **during** a research project and **after** the project is completed.

The **goal** of a data management plan is to consider the many aspects of:

- Data management (throughout the research lifecycle)
- Metadata generation (documentation of your data)
- Data preservation (storage, archiving and publishing)
- Analysis before the project begins

Leads to data being better managed and prepared for preservation in the future.

Note: The DMP is a **living document** that should be updated (yearly)!

- 
- What is a DMP?
 - **Why do we need DMPs?**
 - What needs to be included in a DMP?

Why do we need DMPs?

Data management plans can help **you**:

1. Feel **confident** about your research.
2. Work **reproducibly** and with **research integrity**.
3. **Comply** with **policy** requirements.



Benefit #1. Confidence in your research.

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The challenges



“It would
take me
5 years
to find all
my data.”



“The researcher who had the data has left the lab. I don’t know where it is.”

84

PLANNING 171101

Date 30/10/2017

Continued on page

1) DISSOLVE

(see sh) STOCK IN -80°C (26/10/17)

2) MAKE UP

TH ← none
FMN 1x10 20x10mm
RAD 6x10 10x10mm

A) 40 PLP

TH PL 4x10
PM 4x10

B) 200x PN

PF, FM, B12 4x10mm
B12 4x10mm

C) 20x AB2

CTH 4x10mm
SAZ 1x10mm 1x10mm
DMG 1x10mm 1x10mm
TMS 1x10 10mm

3) ADD

EBZAMP 6x10mm 2x10mm (17 12mm)

* BEC

THC13 (160) 1x100mm 17x10mm 4x1mm 5x100mm

* 10µ

* 20µl of THC13 (1µM) into each vial.

TOP STOCK

A) TH 40µL
PLP " "
PL " "
PM " "
PN " "
MB12 " "
aB12 " "
cB12 " "

B) RF 200µL
FMN " "

C) CTH 20µL
SAZ " "
DMG " "
TMS " "
FAD " "

10mM STOCK

DILUTION NO.	Concentration	
	GROUP A (nM)	GROUP B (nM)
TOP STOCK	400	200
1	200	100
2	100	50
3	50	25
4	25	12.5
5	10	5
STOCKS	10	5
6	5	2.5
7	✓	5
8	0.5	2.5

10mM STOCKS IN -80°C
CTH, SAZ, DMG, TMS, FAD

* (FMN)-RF
10mM STOCKS IN -80°C

A) TH (MB12, CTH, aB12, RF) make fresh 10mM

PM+PN 10mM STOCK M-80°C

10mM x ? → 100µM

? → 10µM x 500µL compound + 450µL of buffer

5 Liver
5 Liver
300µl 20mM THC13
150µl 10mM

If you typically add 30µl of extraction buffer - 50µl of internal standard to each. (2.2µl)

Adding standard mix → splitting 5 liver samples

Performed by	Date	Approved by	Date	Continued on page number
--------------	------	-------------	------	--------------------------

“The data was collected a long time ago. I can’t remember the protocol details.”



Shit Academics Say

@AcademicsSay



Final_mar4_rev3_finalfinal2r_rev5r_edit4_edit6_v13_rr2ju
n13_[shortv]finalrev22_resub4_nearfinalresp4r_newsbn
ov23_rev2_ifeelssad[2]_2020r.docx

1:03 PM · Jan 8, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

544 Retweets 134 Quote Tweets 3,942 Likes



This Tweet was deleted by the Tweet author. [Learn more](#)



punlsewer @lundjames · Jan 8, 2020



Right? .latex would really drive home the pain



Sam Wang  @SamWangPhD · Jan 8, 2020



Replying to @AcademicsSay

Don't use that version!! I'll send you an update. hold on, after the meeting I am in now



1



69



Spaces for Mental Health @Christina_C20 · Jan 8, 2020



Oh, no, I attached the wrong version..... I'll send you the right one when I find it!



9



“I don't know which data is the correct version I used for my analysis.”

“I attached the wrong version. I'll send you the right one when I find it.”

<https://twitter.com/AcademicsSay/status/1214895436839968774>





“There’s no point in publishing my data. Nobody will understand it... My data is not valuable.”

Code availability

The code that supports the findings of this study is available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

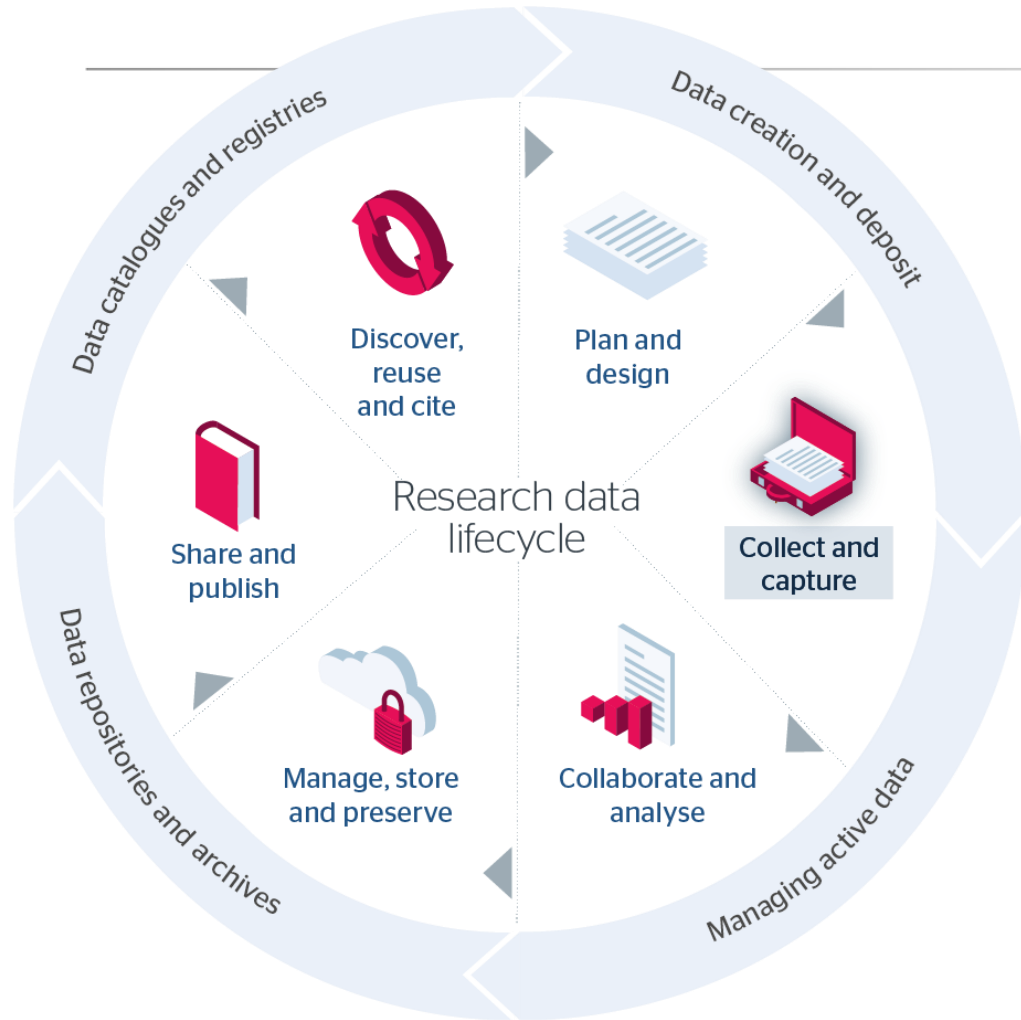
“People can just ask for my data when they need it.”

A person in a red shirt and dark pants stands on the edge of a rocky cliff, looking out over a vast, hazy landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a cloudy sky. The person is positioned on the left side of the frame, looking towards the right. The landscape is filled with green and brown hills, with a large body of water visible in the distance. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds.

Feeling confident about your research: How can a DMP help?



You have a written
plan, guidance &
roadmap
= better project
organisation.



Guides you through the research lifecycle.

You are less likely to get lost in your own data.

You are more likely to create better quality data.



This can lead to a more efficient workflow.

Planning saves time, money and resources...
(Less stress!)



You can manage collaborations (internal and external).

Stakeholders have access to the right data at the right time.



- You can ensure long-term preservation of your data.
- Make your data available for reuse.
- Get credit for your data (citations).
- Comply with policy.
- Secure future grants.



*“A good data management plan will make you **work more efficiently** on your research. Thinking about your data at the beginning of your research will help to **prevent future problems** and can lead to a **larger impact** of your research.”*

Simone Fricke, data steward (ET, ST)



*“A DMP is a **living document** that makes the researcher think about their **data management needs** and **layout a plan to address them**. A good DMP is the first step in **effectively managing research data**.”*

Santosh Ilamparuthi, data steward (EEMCS)



*“Writing a DMP will help you as a researcher to consider aspects such as **file formats, storage requirements, ethics, copyright, accessibility** of data for others, **intellectual property** and **data archiving** during the early stage of your project.”*



**Michelle Kip & Ria Wolkorte, post-doctoral researchers
Health, Technology and Services**

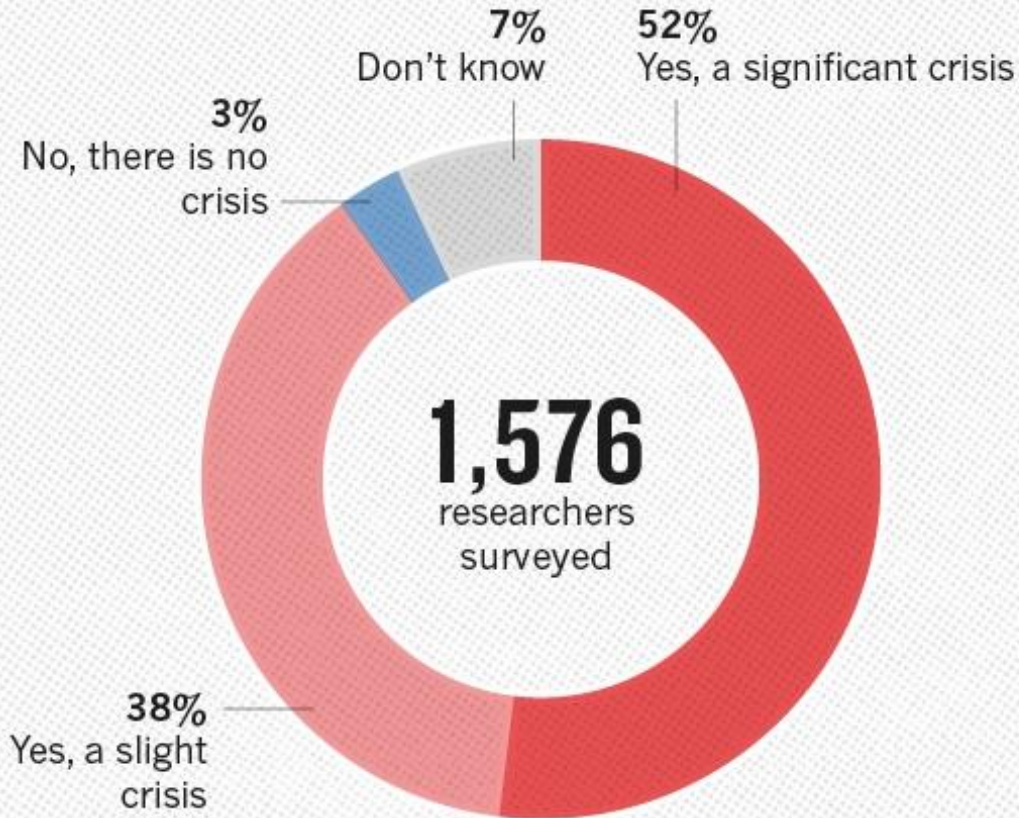
Benefit #2. You can work more reproducibly.

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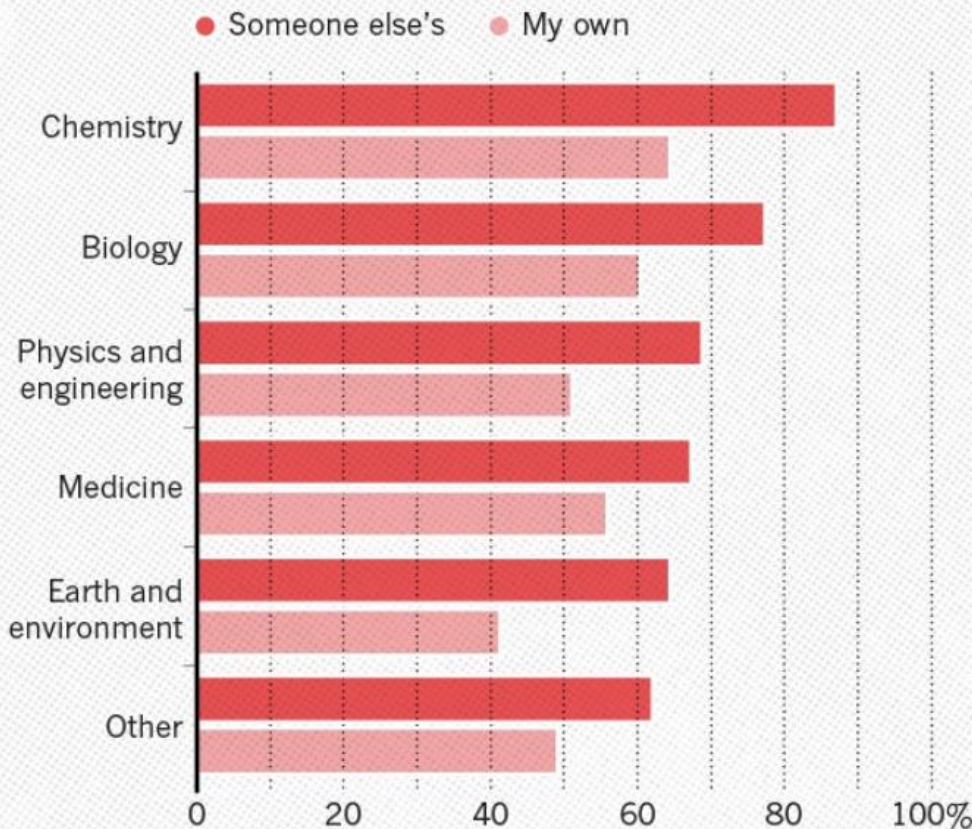
IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?



90% of researchers believe there is a **reproducibility crisis**.

HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.



Almost **80%** of biologists fail to reproduce **someone else's results.**

60% of biologists fail to reproduce **their own results.**

Benefit #2. You can work more reproducibly.

Head to www.menti.com

Use code: 3888 8929



Data & code are not available.

>80% of researchers report that methods, code, raw data not being available contributes to the reproducibility crisis.

Nature 533, 452–454 (26 May 2016)
doi:10.1038/533452a

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Image by [Pexels](#) from [Pixabay](#)

Benefit #2. You can work more reproducibly.

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The Availability of Research Data Declines Rapidly with Article Age

Timothy H. Vines,^{1,2,*} Arianne Y.K. Albert,³ Rose L. Andrew,¹ Florence Débarre,^{1,4} Dan G. Bock,¹ Michelle T. Franklin,^{1,5} Kimberly J. Gilbert,¹ Jean-Sébastien Moore,^{1,6} Sébastien Renaut,¹ and Diana J. Rennison¹

sets (23%) were confirmed as extant. [Table 1](#) provides a breakdown of the data by year.

We used logistic regression to formally investigate the relationships between the age of the paper and (1) the probability

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014>

- 516 studies
- 2-22 years old

No more email requests!

Report

Datasets ‘available upon request’ are **not available.**

Data availability declines **17%** per year

Chance of email address working declines **7%** per year

Data sharing and reproducibility: what's in it for YOU?

Five Selfish Reasons to work reproducibly

Markowitz Genome Biology (2015)
16:274 DOI 10.1186/s13059-015-0850-7



...Helps to avoid mistakes

- Validation & verification
- Errors can be corrected (before it's too late)
- Breast cancer studies
- Patient numbers differ
- Incorrect labelling of data
- Samples multiple times with conflicting annotation

The New York Times

How Bright Promise in Cancer Testing Fell Apart

The Annals of Applied Statistics

2009, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1309–1334

DOI: 10.1214/09-AOAS291

© Institute of Mathematical Statistics, 2009

DERIVING CHEMOSENSITIVITY FROM CELL LINES: FORENSIC BIOINFORMATICS AND REPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH IN HIGH-THROUGHPUT BIOLOGY

BY KEITH A. BAGGERLY¹ AND KEVIN R. COOMBS²

University of Texas

High-throughput biological assays such as microarrays let us ask very detailed questions about how diseases operate, and promise to let us personalize therapy. Data processing, however, is often not described well enough to allow for exact reproduction of the results, leading to exercises in “forensic bioinformatics” where aspects of raw

 4TU.ResearchData

DOI 10.1214/09-AOAS291:

...Helps to prevent the feeling of failure!

“I can’t reproduce these results, I must be doing something wrong... I am a useless scientist!”



‘Repeat after me’
Podcast episode on
reproducibility



<https://fairlyopenafterdark.podbean.com/e/rpeat-after-me-1618326899/>

...Helps to avoid data loss



'My £1,000 Macbook Air was stolen at airport security and no one cares'

One traveller found that some airports can identify thieves - but do nothing to chase them or return your goods



<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2018/may/04/my-1000-macbook-air-was-stolen-at-airport-security-and-no-one-cares>

...Helps to avoid paper retractions

“Several concerns were raised with respect to the **veracity of the data and analyses**... We launched an independent third-party peer review... to evaluate the origination of the database elements, to confirm the completeness of the database, and to replicate the analyses presented in the paper.” - Data not provided

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31180-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31180-6)

Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis



Mandeep R Mehra, Sapan S Desai, Frank Ruschitzka, Amit N Patel

Summary

Background Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine, often in combination with a second-generation macrolide, are broadly used for treatment of COVID-19, despite no conclusive evidence of their benefit. Although generally safe when used for approved indications such as autoimmune disease or malaria, the safety and benefit of these treatment regimens are poorly evaluated in COVID-19.

Methods We did a multinational registry analysis of the use of hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19. The registry comprised data from 671 hospitals in 20 continents. We included patients hospitalised between Dec 20, 2019, and April 14, 2020, with a positive laboratory finding for SARS-CoV-2. Patients who received one of the treatments of interest within 48 h of diagnosis were included in one of four treatment groups (chloroquine alone, chloroquine with a macrolide, hydroxychloroquine alone, or hydroxychloroquine with a macrolide), and patients who received none of these treatments formed the control group. Patients for whom one of the treatments of interest was initiated more than 48 h after diagnosis or while they were on mechanical ventilation, as well as patients who received remdesivir, were excluded. The main outcomes of interest were in-hospital mortality and the occurrence of de-novo ventricular arrhythmias (as defined as sustained ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation).

Findings 96 032 patients (mean age 53·8 years, 46·3% women) with COVID-19 were hospitalised during the study period and met the inclusion criteria. Of these, 10 117 patients were in the treatment groups (1868 received chloroquine, 3783 received chloroquine with a macrolide, 3016 received hydroxychloroquine, and 6221 received hydroxychloroquine with a macrolide) and 85 915 patients in the control group. 10 698 (11·1%) patients died in hospital. After controlling for multiple confounding factors (age, sex, race or ethnicity, body-mass index, underlying cardiovascular disease and its risk factors, diabetes, underlying lung disease, smoking, immunosuppressed condition, and baseline disease severity), when compared with mortality in the control group (9·3%), hydroxychloroquine (18·0%; hazard ratio 1·335, 95% CI 1·223–1·457), hydroxychloroquine with a macrolide (23·8%; 1·447, 1·368–1·531), chloroquine (16·4%; 1·365, 1·218–1·531), and chloroquine with a macrolide (22·2%; 1·368, 1·273–1·469) were each independently associated with an increased risk of in-hospital mortality. Compared with the control group (0·3%), hydroxychloroquine (6·0%; 2·366–1·935–2·900), hydroxychloroquine with a macrolide (8·1%; 5·106, 4·106–5·983), chloroquine (4·3%; 1·031, 2·000–4·596), and chloroquine with a macrolide (6·5%; 4·011, 3·344–4·812) were independently associated with an increased risk of de-novo ventricular arrhythmia during hospitalisation.

Interpretation We were unable to confirm a benefit of hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine, when used alone or with a macrolide, on in-hospital outcomes for COVID-19. Each of these drug regimens was associated with decreased in-hospital mortality but with an increased frequency of ventricular arrhythmias when used for treatment of COVID-19.

Funding William Gray Distinguished Chair in Advanced Cardiovascular Medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

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 This online publication has been corrected. The corrected version first appeared at [thelancet.com](https://www.thelancet.com) on May 29, 2020.
 See Online/Comment
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31274-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31274-0)
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COMMENT | VOLUME 396, ISSUE 10257, P1056, OCTOBER 10, 2020



PDF [44 KB]



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Reprints



Request

Learning from a retraction

The Editors of the Lancet Group

Published: September 17, 2020 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31958-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31958-9) •  Check for updates

 PlumX Metrics

References

The publication and subsequent retraction^{1, 2} in June, 2020, of the Article Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis, based on an alleged dataset associated with Surgisphere,

Article Info

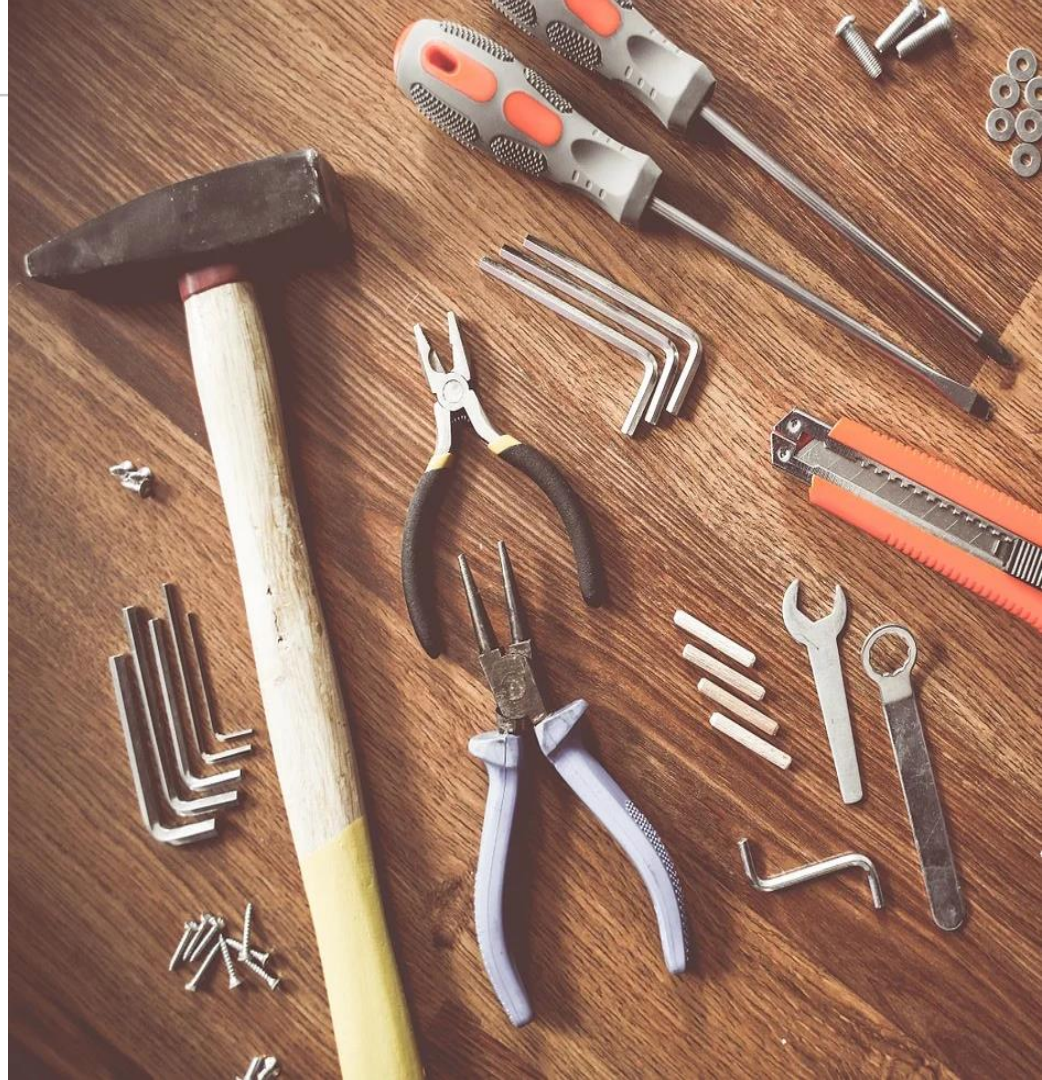
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[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31958-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31958-9)

Changed declarations from authors: More than one author has to have verified the data, named in contributors' statement, data sharing statement, data peer-review.

...Helps to write papers!

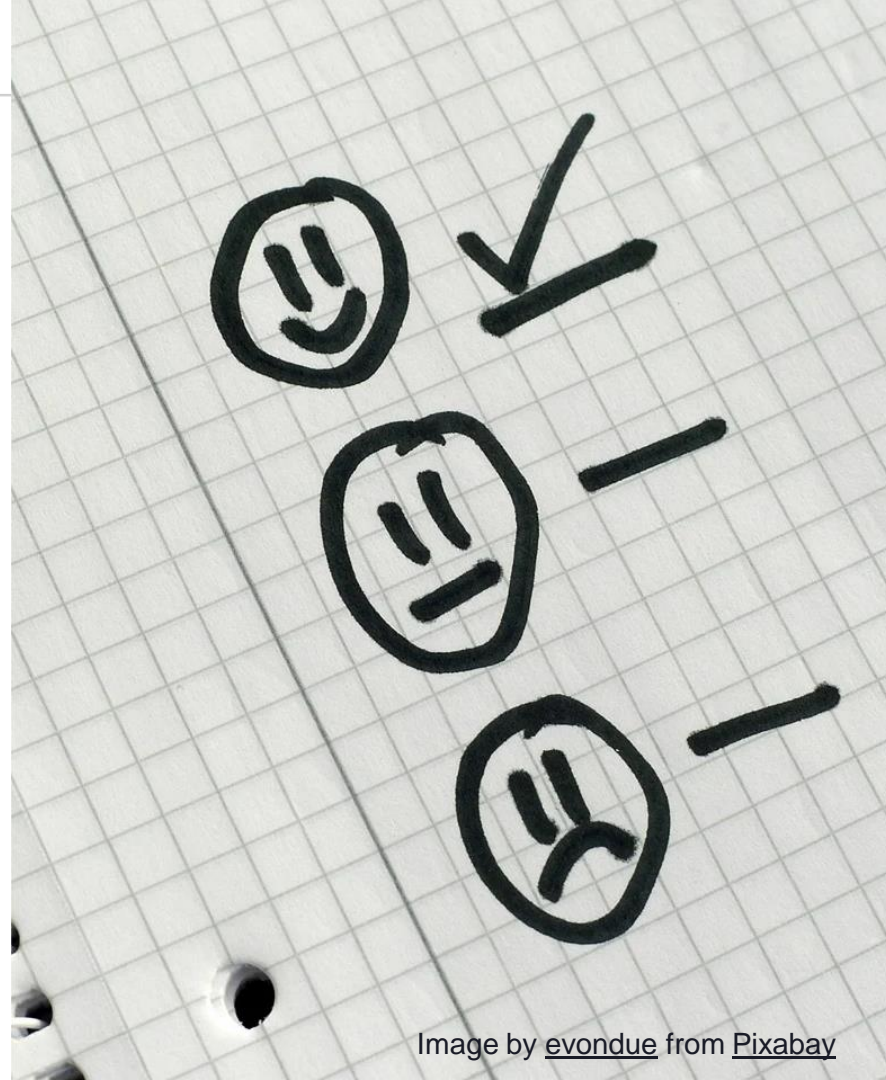
- Naming convention
- Data/code secure
- Computational tools
- Automated workflow
- R, Python +
note/codebooks +
Git version control
- Document method



...Helps reviewers see it your way

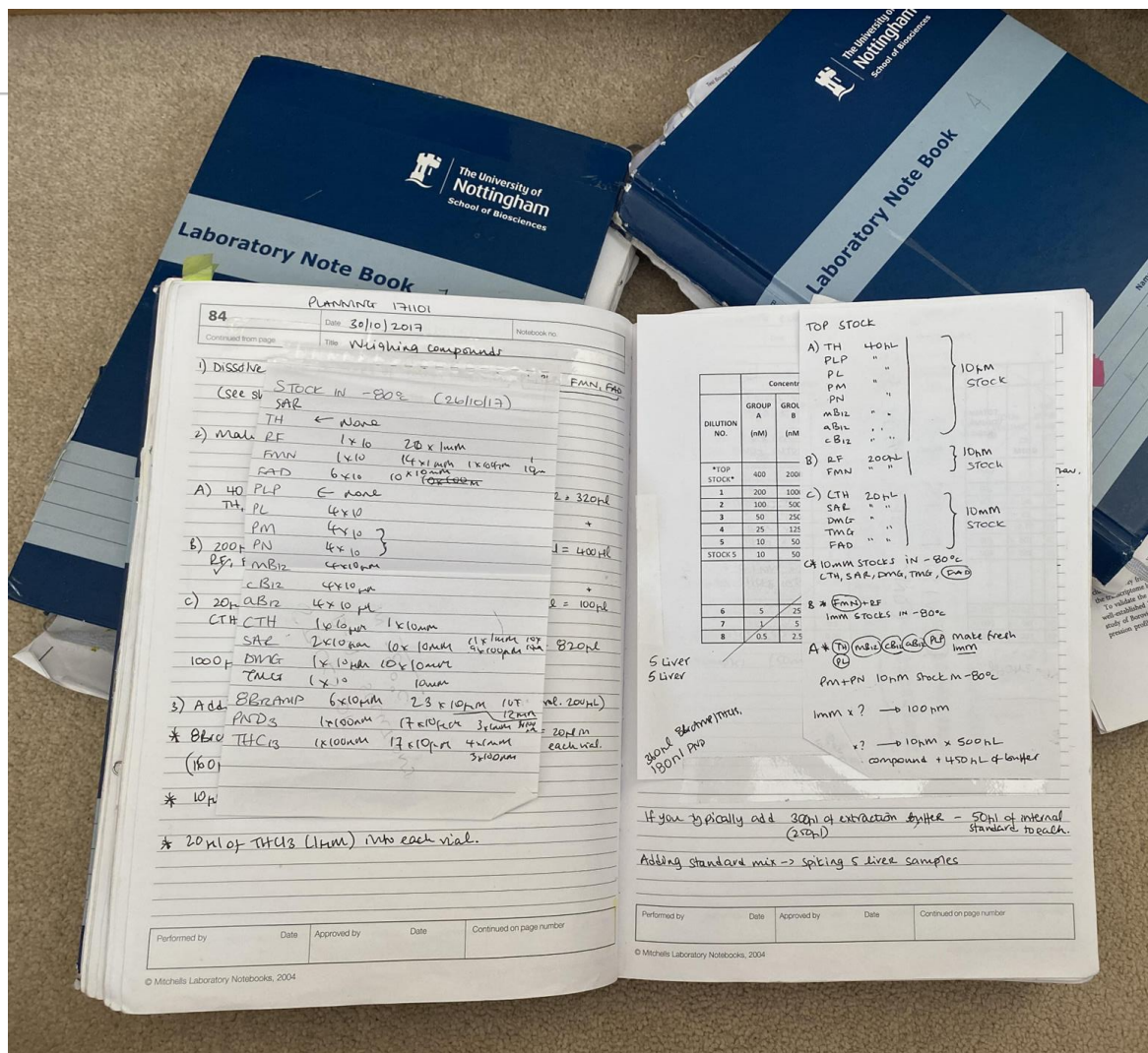
“The reviewers didn’t even read our paper and they had no idea what we were even doing.”

Give them access and they can check your analysis.



...Allows for continuity of your work

Important for PI's with long-term projects or for your next grant application



...Helps you consider ethics

- Human & animal research
 - Time
 - Cost (highly valuable)
 - Labour (consent)
- NC3Rs
 - Replacement
 - Reduction
 - Refinement

Consent to share in planning!

<https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/the-3rs>



Image by [Tibor Janosi Mozes](#) from [Pixabay](#)

...Helps to build your reputation

- Replication packages
- [Bioconductor.org](https://www.bioconductor.org)
 - Open Source software for bioinformatics
- Cite your data/code as research output!
- Boost your CV :)
- Secure your tenure position by being honest and careful



Benefit #3. Comply with policy requirements

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Publishers' requirements

Data and Code Deposition Transparency and Openness promotion guidelines

As outlined in the **TOP guidelines** above, the *Science* Journals generally require all data underlying the results in published papers to be publicly and immediately available. Post-publication embargoes are not permitted, nor are stipulations for readers to contact the authors (rare exceptions involving third-party datasets must be discussed with the editor prior to publication and explained in detail in the acknowledgments). Community standards for what constitutes raw data

..

- All underlying data immediately publicly available
- Post-publication embargo not permitted
- No data availability statement permitted



RETRACTION

Editorial retraction

Jeremy Berg, Editor-in-Chief

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 26 May 2017:
Vol. 356, Issue 6340, pp. 812
DOI: 10.1126/science.aan5763

- Lack of ethical approval
- Absence of original data
- Lack of clarity about methodology

After an investigation, the Central Ethical Review Board in Sweden has recommended the retraction of the Report “Environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic particles influence larval fish ecology,” by Oona M. Lönnstedt and Peter Eklöv, published in *Science* on 3 June 2016 (1). *Science* ran an Editorial Expression of Concern regarding the Report on 1 December 2016 (2). The Review Board's report, dated 21 April 2017, cited the following reasons for their recommendation: (i) lack of ethical approval for the experiments; (ii) absence of original data for the experiments reported in the paper; (iii) widespread lack of clarity concerning how the experiments were conducted. Although the authors have told *Science* that they disagree with elements of the Board's report, and although Uppsala University has not yet concluded its own investigation, the weight of evidence is that the paper should now be retracted. In light of the Board's recommendation and a 28 April 2017 request from the authors to retract the paper, *Science* is retracting the paper in full.



Funders' requirements

*“Publicly funded research data are **a public good** and produced in the **public interest**. They should be **made openly available** with as few restrictions as possible in a timely and responsible manner.”*

UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)

Funder expectations

Most funders expect you to:

- **Describe** your data and/or code such that they are **understandable** by others
- Make your data and/or code **available** upon **publication**
- **Store data** and/or code for a **minimum of 10 years**
- Deposit your data and/or code in a **suitable repository** and **link** to your data and/or code in your **publication**

Examples of funders who require DMPs



Medical
Research
Council



National Institutes
of Health



British Heart
Foundation



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council



CANCER
RESEARCH
UK



Arts & Humanities
Research Council



Natural
Environment
Research Council

BILL &
MELINDA
GATES
foundation



Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council



Horizon2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation



Economic
and Social
Research Council

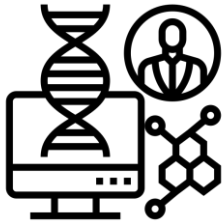
Take a look at the guidelines!

- [UKRI/MRC/NERC/ESRC/EPSRC/STFC](#)
- [BBSRC](#)
- [NIH/NIHR](#)
- [CRUK](#)
- [Gates Open Research](#)
- [The British Heart Foundation](#)
- [The Wellcome Trust](#)
- [The Royal Society](#)
- [Arts and Humanities Research council](#)
- [National Science Foundation](#)
- [EC Horizon 2020](#)
- [European Research Council](#)
- [NWO](#)

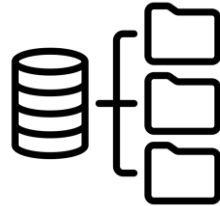


- 
- What is a DMP?
 - Why do we need DMPs?
 - **What needs to be included in a DMP?**

Core elements of a data management plan



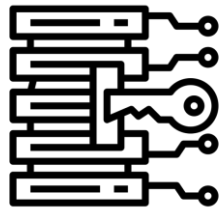
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication



Resources


Core elements of a data management plan



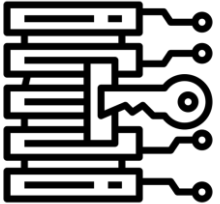
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access






Data publication



Resources

Data types

- Genomic data
- Proteomic data
- Patient data 
- Documentation in lab notebooks
- Protocols
- Code/scripts 
- Raw instrument readings 
- Images
- Tabular data (.xlsx, .txt, .csv)



Personal data

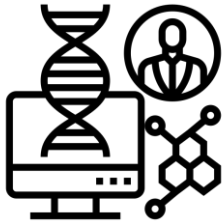


Check usage
rights

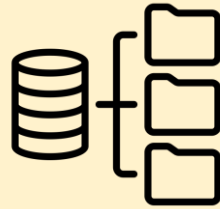


Proprietary file
format

Core elements of a data management plan



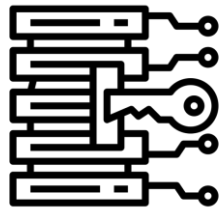
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication

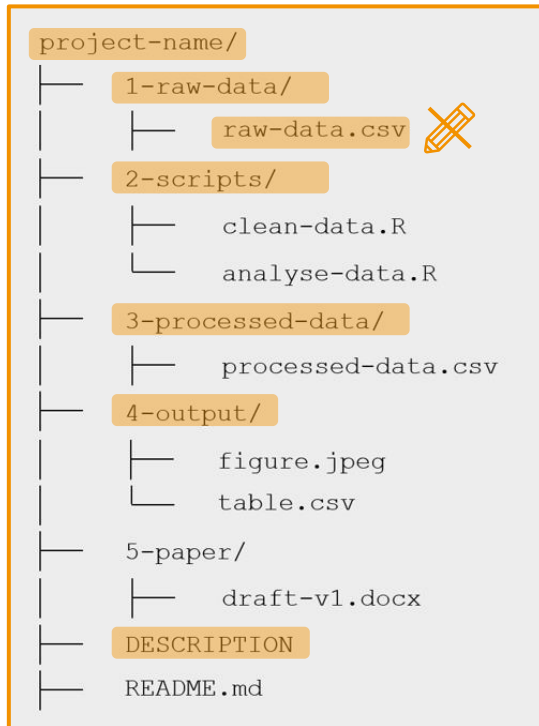


Resources

Data organisation structure

- Be **consistent**
- Follow your (or your group's) **workflow**
- Be **understandable** to yourself and to your collaborators
- Include **physical samples**, e.g. bacteria, cell lines, protein, DNA, RNA samples, etc.

Example of folder structure (research compendium)



- Build your folder structures around **projects** and include all relevant files in this folder (and subfolders)
- Clearly **separate** data, methods, and outputs
- Keep the raw data **read-only**, i.e. never edit directly
- Define the **computational environment**
- Create **templates** (or instructions) that your group can use

Naming conventions

Consider including:

- The **date** or the date range (preferably YYYYMMDD)
- The **project name**, either in full or as an acronym
- The **data type**
- The **researcher's name**, either in full or as initials
- The **experimental condition** in which the data were collected
- The file **version** (e.g., v1)

Avoid:

- Very long names
- Spaces
- Special characters (e.g., &, \$, @, #, %)



File names examples

- Honeybee project, experiment 2 done in Helsinki, data file created on the 2nd of December 2020
 - File name: 20201202_HB_exp2_Hel_data_v03.xls
 - Explanation:
Time_ProjectAbbreviation_ExperimentNumber_Location_DataType_VersionNumber

Version control system

Keep track of the changes made to files, who made them, and what the change is

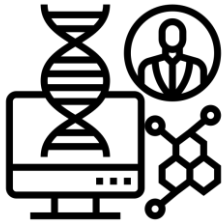
For software



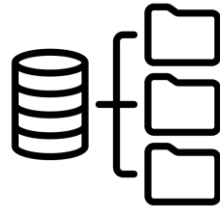
For data



Core elements of a data management plan



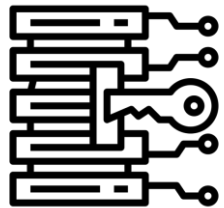
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication



Resources

README file

- Usually for documenting whole projects, but can be used for individual datasets or files
- Write it in an **open format** (e.g., .txt or .md)
- Structure it with **defined sections**:
 - General information
 - Methodological information
 - Sharing and access information
- It's a good idea to create **templates** that everyone in your group can use

README.md

Mode I fatigue delamination growth in composite laminates with fibre bridging

Authors: L. Yao, R.C. Alderliesten

Contact information:

General introduction

This dataset contains data collected during crack growth experiments at Delft University of Technology, as part of Liaojun Yao's PhD Thesis project (December 2015): doi:10.4233/uuid:66e210e1-c884-45d6-b9d4-711907680452

Purpose of the test campaign

The purpose of these experiments was to investigate delamination growth in CFRP composites. The Double Cantilever Beam (DCB) specimens were subjected to a variety of load cases, as detailed in "Text matrix.doc"

Test equipment

All tests were performed on a 10 kN MTS fatigue test machine. The crack length was measured by means of a camera system.

Data organisation and naming

The data included in this data set has been organised per specimen. The files follow the nomenclature system: Sp_X_Data_analysis_Y with
 X = the specimen number 1 to 56
 Y = indicating the number of runs with the same specimen.

General information, e.g. title, authors, contact info, and link to publication

Project context, e.g. research question

Methodological information, e.g. test equipment

Other information needed to understand the project

Metadata - what is it?

- **“Data about data”**
- Highly **structured**
- Often **discipline-specific**, though generic metadata standards also exist
- Crucial for making your data FAIR!

Metadata - which standard?

- In most cases, the standard your chosen repository uses!
- You can also add metadata yourself in which case...
 - You can find an overview of metadata standards on the Digital Curation Centre website
 - <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/guidance/standards/metadata>
 - Or you can find a more thorough list on FAIRsharing.org
 - <https://fairsharing.org/standards/>
- You can also use a metadata editor and create a JSON file with your metadata:
 - For code: <https://codemeta.github.io/codemeta-generator/>
 - For data: <https://create.frictionlessdata.io/>

Electronic lab notebooks (ELNs)

- Enable linking of different types of data
- Are searchable
- Are not written by hand - easier to read!
- Can be shared, enabling collaboration
- Can be version controlled



Some information from: <https://openworking.wordpress.com/2019/07/05/keep-calm-and-go-paperless-electronic-lab-notebooks-can-improve-your-research/>

For more guidance on using ELNs: <https://www.gurdon.cam.ac.uk/institute-life/computing/elnguidance>

For a comparison of ELN solutions: <https://datamanagement.hms.harvard.edu/electronic-lab-notebooks>

Data dictionary

- For explaining variables in tabular data
- Should include:
 - Variable name
 - Variable explanation
 - Level explanation (for categorical and ordinal variables)
 - Measurement unit
 - Allowed values
 - How missing information is coded
- To make this simpler, use conventions in your fields (and vocabularies, if applicable) when structuring your data

Data dictionary example

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	sample	timepoint	cont	pore_size	MHC	Naph	Phen	Anth	Fluor	Pyr	Bact
2	T1_0.1-A	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	T1_0.1-B	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	T1_0.1-C	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	T1_0.1+A	1	1	0.1	3600	0.21	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.8	0
6	T1_0.1+B	1	1	0.1	3600	0.16	6.1	4.5	6.2	5.7	0
7	T1_0.1+C	1	1	0.1	3100	0.14	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.8	0
8	T1_2-A	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	T1_2-B	1	0	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	T1_2-C	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	T1_2+A	1	1	2	4600	0.26	7.5	5.7			
12	T1_2+B	1	1	2	3900	0.2	6.5	4.9			
13	T1_2+C	1	1	2	3200	0.12	6.1	4.8			
14	T1_30-A	1	0	30	21	0	0	0			
15	T1_30-B	1	0	30	89	0	0	0			
16	T1_30-C	1	0	30	75	0	0	0			
17	T1_30+A	1	1	30	4000	0.21	7.1	5.6			
18	T1_30+B	1	1	30	4000	0.26	7	5.4			
19	T1_30+C	1	1	30	3500	0.18	5.9	4.5			
20	T2_0.1-D	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
21	T2_0.1-E	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
22	T2_0.1-F	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
23	T2_0.1+D	2	1	0.1	1600	0.1	5.4	4.3			
24	T2_0.1+E	2	1	0.1	1600	0.089	4.1	3.5			
25	T2_0.1+F	2	1	0.1	1400	0.073	5.2	4.3			
26	T2_2-D	2	0	2	0	0	0	0			

File Edit Format View Help

Timepoint: 1: six weeks; 2: three months; 3: six months

cont: 0: non-contaminated, 1:contaminated

pore_size: in micrometers (filter)

All chemical data are in mg/ Kg soil

MHC: Mineral Hydrocarbons

Naph: Naphtalin

Phen: Phenanthren

Anth: Anthracen

Fluor: Fluoranthen

Pyr: Pyren

Bact: 16S rRNA copies/ gr soil; primers: XXXX (Ref)

Data dictionary example

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
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3	T1_0.1-B	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	T1_0.1-C	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	T1_0.1+A	1	1	0.1	3600	0.21	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.8	0
6	T1_0.1+B	1	1	0.1	3600	0.16	6.1	4.5	6.2	5.7	0
7	T1_0.1+C	1	1	0.1	3100	0.14	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.8	0
8	T1_2-A	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	T1_2-B	1	0	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	T1_2-C	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	T1_2+A	1	1	2	4600	0.26	7.5	5.7			
12	T1_2+B	1	1	2	3900	0.2	6.5	4.9			
13	T1_2+C	1	1	2	3200	0.12	6.1	4.8			
14	T1_30-A	1	0	30	21	0	0	0			
15	T1_30-B	1	0	30	89	0	0	0			
16	T1_30-C	1	0	30	75	0	0	0			
17	T1_30+A	1	1	30	4000	0.21	7.1	5.6			
18	T1_30+B	1	1	30	4000	0.26	7	5.4			
19	T1_30+C	1	1	30	3500	0.18	5.9	4.5			
20	T2_0.1-D	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
21	T2_0.1-E	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
22	T2_0.1-F	2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0			
23	T2_0.1+D	2	1	0.1	1600	0.1	5.4	4.3			
24	T2_0.1+E	2	1	0.1	1600	0.089	4.1	3.5			
25	T2_0.1+F	2	1	0.1	1400	0.073	5.2	4.3			
26	T2_2-D	2	0	2	0	0	0	0			

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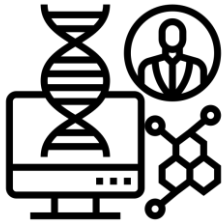
Anth: Anthracen

Fluor: Fluoranthen

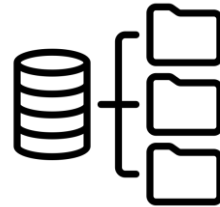
Pyr: Pyren

Bact: 16S rRNA copies/ gr soil; primers: XXXX (Ref)

Core elements of a data management plan



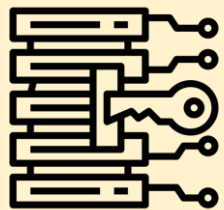
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication



Resources

Data storage and access during the project

- Where will you **store** the data?
 - Does this storage option allow your collaborators to access the data?
 - Is this storage option safe for confidential data?
- How will you **backup** the data?
 - Is the backup reliable?

Always back up the data!



3 copies of the data



2 storage devices



1 off-site location

Storage + Backup

- Universities often have **drives** that:
 - Are **safely stored** on university servers
 - Are **backed up daily** (also to different locations) and
 - Offer different **access options**
- Ask your librarian or IT services what the recommended solution is at your institution!

Check the Terms of Service for commercial cloud solutions!

Rights

This license allows Google to:

- host, reproduce, distribute, communicate, and use your content – for example, to save your content on our systems and make it accessible from anywhere you go
- publish, publicly perform, or publicly display your content, if you've made it visible to others
- modify your content, such as reformatting or translating it
- sublicense these rights to:
 - other users to allow the services to work as designed, such as enabling you to share photos with people you choose
 - our contractors who've signed agreements with us that are consistent with these terms, only for the limited purposes described in the [Purpose](#) section below

! Not suitable for **confidential data**

! Check where the data is **stored**

Safer cloud storage solutions - NL



SURFdrive: store and share your files securely in the cloud

Store, synchronise and share your documents easily with SURFdrive. SURFdrive is a personal cloudservice for the Dutch education and research. Your documents are kept safe and sound in our communitycloud.

Safer cloud storage solutions - EU



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Service Catalogue

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[Using the EUDAT Services](#)
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[User Documentation](#)
[Help Desk](#)



B2DROP

Service Area: Data Hosting, Registration & Management & Sharing

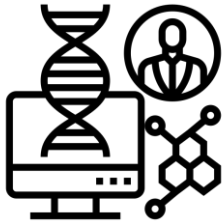
Secure and trusted cloud storage to store and exchange data, stipulating how, with whom and for how long, while accessing up to 20Gb of storage. It also allows automatic desktop synchronization of large files

 *User, Community Manager*

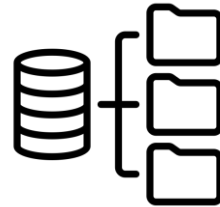


Check out all the EUDAT services here: <https://www.eudat.eu/catalogue>

Core elements of a data management plan



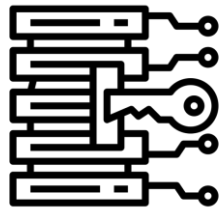
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication



Resources




Data and code publishing

- Will you experience any **problems** with publishing data and/or code?
- **Where** will you publish the data and/or code of the project?
- Are your plans in line with your **funders' expectations**?

Data and code publishing

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- **Where** will you publish the data and/or code of the project?
- Are your plans in line with your **funders' expectations**?

Data types & publication complications

- Genomic data
- Proteomic data
- Patient data 
- Documentation in lab notebooks
- Protocols
- Code/scripts 
- Raw instrument readings 
- Images
- Tabular data (.xlsx, .txt, .csv)



Personal data



Check usage rights



Proprietary file format

Problems with data and/or code publication



Personal data



Confidential data



Check usage rights



Proprietary file format

- Get **consent** to publish
- **Aggregate** to remove confidential information
- **Anonymise** (e.g. see *Amnesia*)

Problems with data and/or code publication



Personal data



Confidential data



Check usage
rights



Proprietary file
format

- Check the **licence** under which the data or code you are reusing was shared

Problems with data and/or code publication



Personal data



Confidential data



Check usage
rights



Proprietary file
format

- Convert to an **open file format**


Data and code publishing


- Will you experience any **problems** with publishing data and/or code?
- **Where will you publish the data and/or code of the project?**
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The benefits of using a repository



STORM IBTrACS present climate synthetic tropical cyclone tracks

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Version 3  Dataset posted on 18.03.2021, 15:40 by [Nadia Bloemendaal](#), I.D. (Ivan) Haigh, H. (Hans) de Moel, [S Muis](#), R.J. (Reindert) Haarsma, J.C.J.H. (Jeroen) Aerts

Datasets consisting of 10,000 years of synthetic tropical cyclone tracks, generated using the Synthetic Tropical cyclOne geneRation Model (STORM) algorithm (see Bloemendaal et al, Generation of a Global Synthetic Tropical cyclone Hazard Dataset using STORM, in review). The dataset is generated using historical data from IBTrACS and resembles present-climate conditions. The data can be used to calculate tropical cyclone risk in all (coastal) regions prone to tropical cyclones.

VERSION UPDATE (30 Sept 2020): The Saffir-Simpson category thresholds were wrongly calculated in the previous version, this has now been corrected.

VERSION UPDATE (18 March 2021): The old version of STORM contained some duplicate cyclone tracks. These have now been removed.

 [Read the peer-reviewed publication](#)

[Generation of a global synthetic tropical cyclone hazard dataset using STORM](#)



The benefits of using a repository - description


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The benefits of using a repository - link to paper


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 4TU. ResearchData
SCIENCE - ENGINEERING - DESIGN

The benefits of using a repository - version control

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The benefits of using a repository - downloads

STORM IBTrACS present climate synthetic tropic

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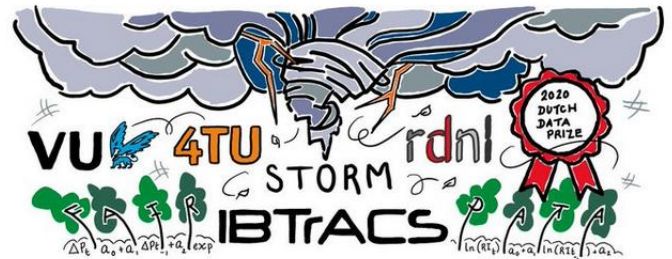
Connie Clare
@ConnieEClare

👋 BEHIND THE DATASET! 🧰

#RDNL Dutch Data Prize Winner @Bloemendaal_N talks about her #STORM dataset that has been downloaded almost ✨ 3,700 ✨ times since it was published in the @4TUResearchData repository just a few months ago!

Read Nadia's story 📖
community.data.4tu.nl/2021/01/20/tro...

1/2




The benefits of using a repository - citations

STORM IBTrACS present climate synthetic tropical cyclone tracks

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Bloemendaal, Nadia; Haigh, I.D. (Ivan); de Moel, H. (Hans); Muis, S; Haarsma, R.J. (Reindert); Aerts, J.C.J.H. (Jeroen) (2019): STORM IBTrACS present climate synthetic tropical cyclone tracks. 4TU.ResearchData. Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.4121/12706085.v3> [Copy citation](#)

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TIPS 

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Your experience with repositories

Head to www.menti.com

Use code: 3888 8929



Repositories for 'everything'



What can I upload?

All research outputs from all fields of science are welcome. In the upload form you can choose between types of files: publications (book, book section, conference paper, journal article, patent, preprint, report, thesis, technical note, working paper, etc.), posters, presentations, datasets, images (figures, plots, drawings, diagrams, photos), software, videos/audio and interactive materials such as lessons. Please see further information in our [Terms of Use](#) and [Policies](#).

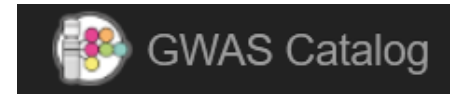
Repositories for datasets



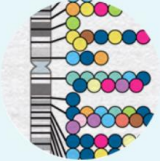
General purpose



Discipline-specific



Data repositories offering additional services



GWAS Catalog

The NHGRI-EBI Catalog of human genome-wide association studies

Search the catalog

Examples: breast carcinoma, rs7329174, Yao, 2q37.1, HBS1L, 6:16000000-25000000

Download


Download a full copy of the GWAS Catalog in spreadsheet format as well as current and older versions of the GWAS diagram in SVG format.

Summary statistics


Documentation and access to full summary statistics for GWAS Catalog studies where available.

Submit

Submit summary statistics to GWAS Catalog.



The UK's largest digital collection of social sciences and population research data



University of Essex

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Search...

Data repository for images



IDR

Image Data Resource

The Image Data Resource (IDR) is a public repository of reference image datasets from published scientific studies. IDR enables access, search and analysis of these highly annotated datasets.

[Cell-IDR](#) [Tissue-IDR](#)

Institutional (data) repositories



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



Apollo

Repositories for software

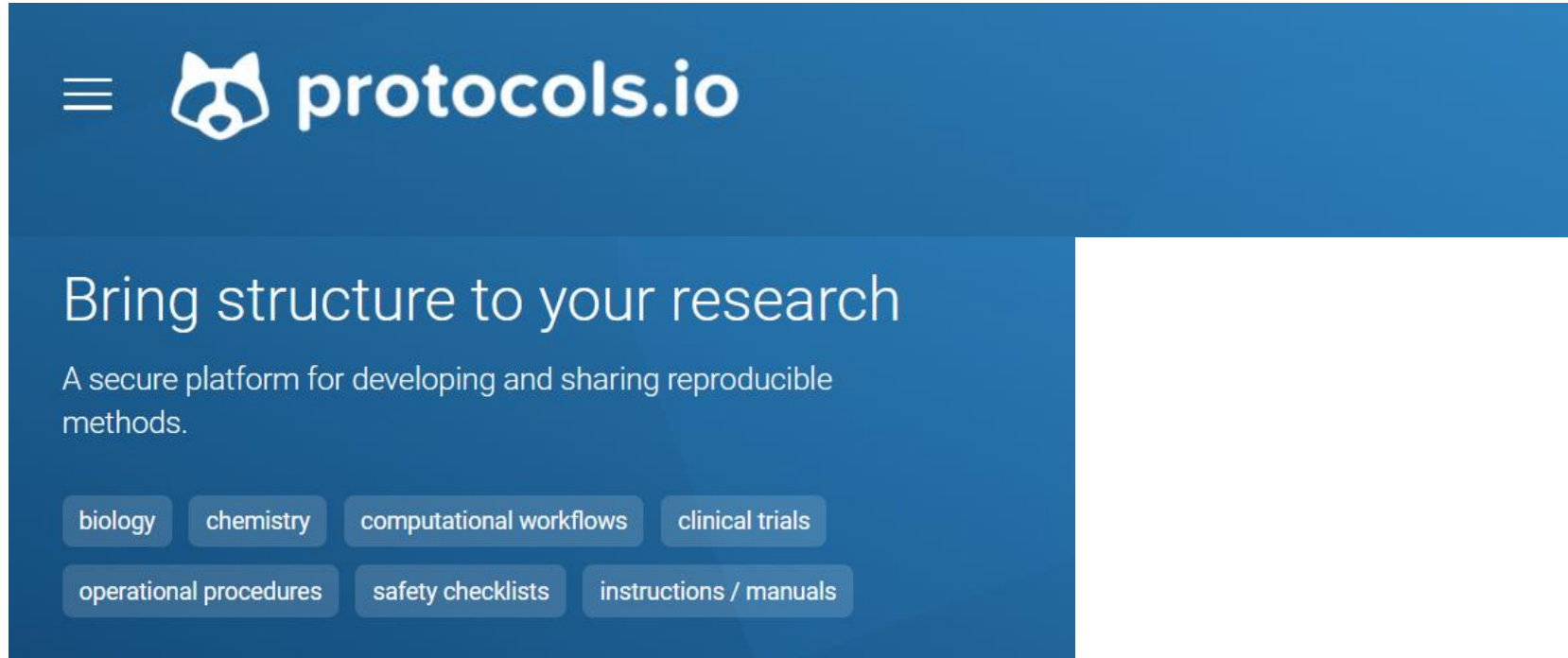
GitHub



+

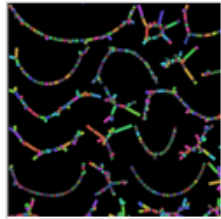


Repositories for protocols



The image shows a screenshot of the protocols.io website. The header is a solid blue bar with a white hamburger menu icon on the left, followed by a white raccoon head logo and the text "protocols.io" in white. Below the header, the main content area is also blue. It features the text "Bring structure to your research" in white, followed by the subtitle "A secure platform for developing and sharing reproducible methods." in white. Below this, there are two rows of light blue rounded rectangular buttons with white text. The first row contains "biology", "chemistry", "computational workflows", and "clinical trials". The second row contains "operational procedures", "safety checklists", and "instructions / manuals".

Repositories for protocols



Mar 06, 2017

★ Bookmark

☰ Run

📄 Copy / Fork

🌐 De novo transcriptome assembly workflow ▾

📖 Scientific Reports

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Other

🔗 Share

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ghebt3e](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ghebt3e)
Science accelerator



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Repositories for protocols

Import and organise raw data

- 1 Download raw data from the NCBI to working directory and archive a copy (read-only). To efficiently transfer data the NCBI recommends using Aspera connect, a FASP® transfer program which facilitates high-speed data transfer.

Decompress and examine RNA-Seq read quality

- 2 Decompress gzipped files (*.gz), and use FastQC for preliminary read quality assessment. GNU zip (gzip) is a popular compression utility free from patented algorithms. FastQC is a quality control tool for high throughput sequence data which assesses multiple metrics and provides a QC report.

Trim adapters and re-examine read quality

- 3 Trim_galore is a tool that implements cutadapt to consistently apply quality and adapter trimming to FastQ files: it seeks out and removes adapter sequences from RNA-Seq data.

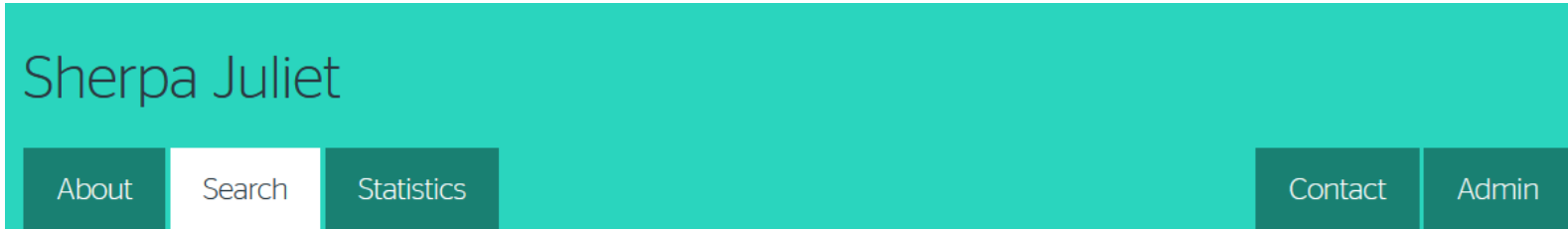
Publish protocols with protocols.io and PLOS ONE



Data and code publishing

- Will you experience any **problems** with publishing data and/or code?
- **Where** will you publish the data and/or code of the project?
- **Are your plans in line with your funders expectations?**

Check funder expectations



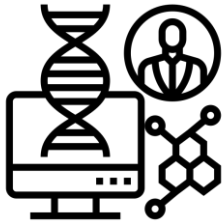
Research Funders' Open Access Policies

Sherpa Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving.

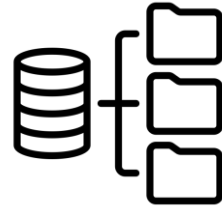
Search for a funder policy

Search

Core elements of a data management plan



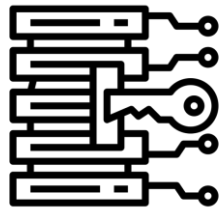
Data types



Data organisation and naming



Documentation types



Data storage and access



Data publication



Resources



People resources

How will you put your data management plan into practice?:

- Who will be responsible for which aspect of the data management?
- Will you appoint a dedicated **data manager**?
- Will there be any **quality checks** for data collection and analysis in your group?

How to estimate people resources?

The Data Management Costing tool from 4TU and TU Delft helps you figure out data management **costs** and **staff requirements**.



What is the estimated size of research data (total) you are likely to create in your project?

Less than 5TB

5TB or more

Additional resources

- Costs of active **data storage**: consult your IT support
- Costs of **software licences to support** data management, e.g. Electronic Lab Notebooks
- Costs of **long-term preservation**: some repositories might charge to ensure sustainability

Reflections...

Head to www.menti.com

Use code: 3888 8929





Q&A!

15:00 - 15:20

Create an account with DMPonline

[Home](#)[Public DMPs](#)[Funder requirements](#)[Help](#)

Plan to make data work for you

Data Management Plans that meet institutional funder requirements.



DMPonline helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements. It is provided by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC).

[Sign in](#)[Create account](#)

* **First Name**

* **Last Name**

* **Email**

* **Organisation**

Begin typing to see a list of suggestions.

* **Password**

Show password

* I accept the [terms and conditions](#)

Create account



Part II:

How to create a DMP

- **Demo of DMP online (5 min)**
- Create a DMP using DMPonline (30 min)
- Peer-review your colleagues DMP (15 min)
- Wrap-up!



Part II:

How to create a DMP

- Demo of DMP online
- **Create a DMP using DMPonline**
- Peer-review your colleagues DMP

Exercise 1 - Create a plan

- Sign in to DMPonline on <https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/>
- Click on 'Create a plan'
- Think of a project you want to get funding for
- For this exercise, select the funder 'Science Europe'
- Answer the questions of the plan (note you won't be able to finish!)
- You can look at the example DMP if you get stuck (link in chat)!
- ... **and be prepared to share!**

If you have any questions, **post them in the chat!**

30 minutes



Part II:

How to create a DMP

- Demo of DMP online
- Create a DMP using DMPonline
- **Peer-review your colleagues DMP**

Exercise 2 - Share and review plans

- Here are your partners:
 - ...
- Invite your partner as a collaborator (with edit access)
- Review each other's plans and give suggestions

15 minutes

Reflections...

Head to www.menti.com

Use code: 3888 8929



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Thank you!

Any questions?