

Open Science dalla A alla Z 2 – L'alternativa Open

Università di Perugia, settembre 2021

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5495602>

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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. Open Science è solo la scienza, fatta bene
2. come potete aprire tutti i passi del ciclo della ricerca
3. Pratiche utili per Horizon Europe

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- C'è una comunità lì fuori che vi sostiene (soprattutto giovani ricercatori)
- potete fare un passo alla volta...
- ...ma fatelo, provateci!...

...un po' di ispirazione...

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open**. In every field it let us **share and innovate**.

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL**.

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done**.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear: **let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...**

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.



Open Science

Open Access | Lic. Info | Cite

Qeios

<https://doi.org/10.32388/838962>

Open Science

'Open Science' stands for the transition to a new, more open and participatory way of conducting, publishing and evaluating scholarly research. Central to this concept is the goal of increasing cooperation and transparency in all research stages. This is achieved, among other ways, by sharing research data, publications, tools and results as early and open as possible.

Open Science leads to more robust scientific results, to more efficient research and (faster) access to scientific results for everyone. This results in turn in greater societal and economic impact.

<https://www.accelerateopenseience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

NUOVO MODO DI

- CONDURRE
- PUBBLICARE
- VALUTARE

LA RICERCA

CONDIVIDENDO

- DATI/TESTI
- STRUMENTI
- RISULTATI...

PRIMA E PIÙ APERTO POSSIBILE

QUESTO PORTA A
SCIENZA PIÙ SOLIDA, ACCESSO PIÙ RAPIDO
CHE SI TRADUCE IN IMPATTO SOCIALE/ECONOMICO

[il prima possibile]



Erin McKiernan @emckiernan13 · 15h

Ago.2021

...

"Had the study been made public right away, the search for the origins of the virus might have taken a very different course." Why [#preprints](#) and [#OpenScience](#) are so important, especially during public health emergencies. [bloomberg.com/news/features/...](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/...) HT [@dawid_potgieter](#)



Delayed Wuhan Report Adds Crucial Detail to Covid Origin Puzzle

A study on the live wild animal trade in Wuhan stayed unpublished for more than a year. Here's what we know now.

[bloomberg.com](https://www.bloomberg.com)

SE LO STUDIO FOSSE
STATO RESO PUBBLICO
PRIMA, LA RICERCA
SULLE ORIGINI DEL
VIRUS AVREBBE PRESO
UN'ALTRA STRADA
[OLTRE UN ANNO PER
LA PUBBLICAZIONE]

Open Science

Open Science Depends on Open Minds



Neelie Kroes ✓

Iscriviti 851



Jeff Rouder

@JeffRouder

Segui

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

Traduci il Tweet

21:47 -



Open Science @openscience · 5 h

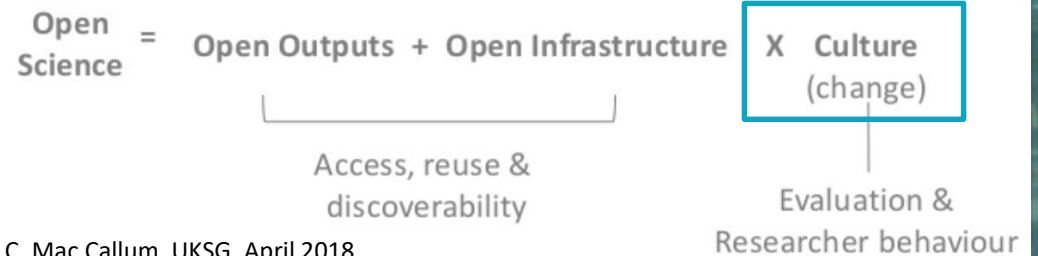
"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience



13



8



...Open

FOCUS SULL'INTERO PROCESSO,
NON SOLO SULLA SINTESI FINALE
(ARTICOLO)

EU

OPEN
SCIENCE ≠ OPEN
ACCESS

TUTTI QUESTI
COMPONENTI VANNO
CONSIDERATI
E DECLINATI
COERENTEMENTE AL
PROGETTO NEL **PROPOSAL
TEMPLATE**, 1.2
EXCELLENCE-
METHODOLOGY

APPUNTO PERCHÉ OPEN
SCIENCE È UN METODO
PER FARE RICERCA **VIENE
VALUTATO NEL CRITERIO DI
«ECCELLENZA»**



Components of Open Science

UNESCO

Open Science

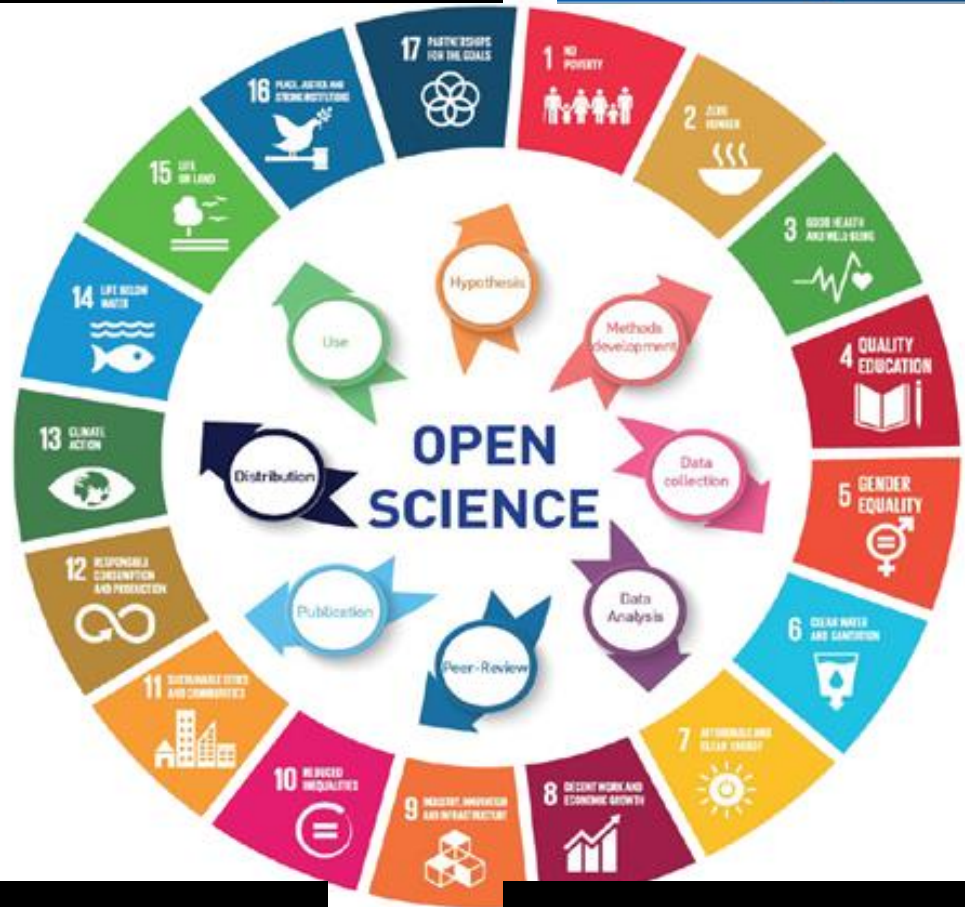
OPEN SCIENCE MIGLIORA
QUALITÀ E RENDE LA
SCIENZA PIÙ TRASPARENTE
ED EFFICACE

Open Science has the potential of increasing the quality of science and making the entire scientific process more transparent, collaborative and inclusive.

Open Science can accelerate progress towards SDGs and it can be a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and fulfilling the human right to science.

Building a global consensus on Open Science

Ana Persic, Programme Specialist, UNESCO



OPEN SCIENCE FACILITA
SDG E GARANTISCE IL
DIRITTO ALLA CONSOCCENZA

OPEN SCIENCE COME
GAME CHANGER

...Open Science

Values and principles

RILEVANTI IN
HORIZON EUROPE

Quality and integrity

Collective benefit

Equity and fairness

Diversity and
inclusiveness

Transparency, scrutiny,
critique and reproducibility

Equality of opportunities

Responsibility, respect
and accountability

Collaboration,
participation and inclusion

Flexibility

Sustainability

OPEN
SCIENCE



unesco



Building a global consensus on Open Science
Ana Persic, Sept.10 #OAI12
Ana Persic, Programme Specialist, UNESCO

Open dialogue with other knowledge systems

Open scientific knowledge

Open science infrastructures

Open engagement of societal actors

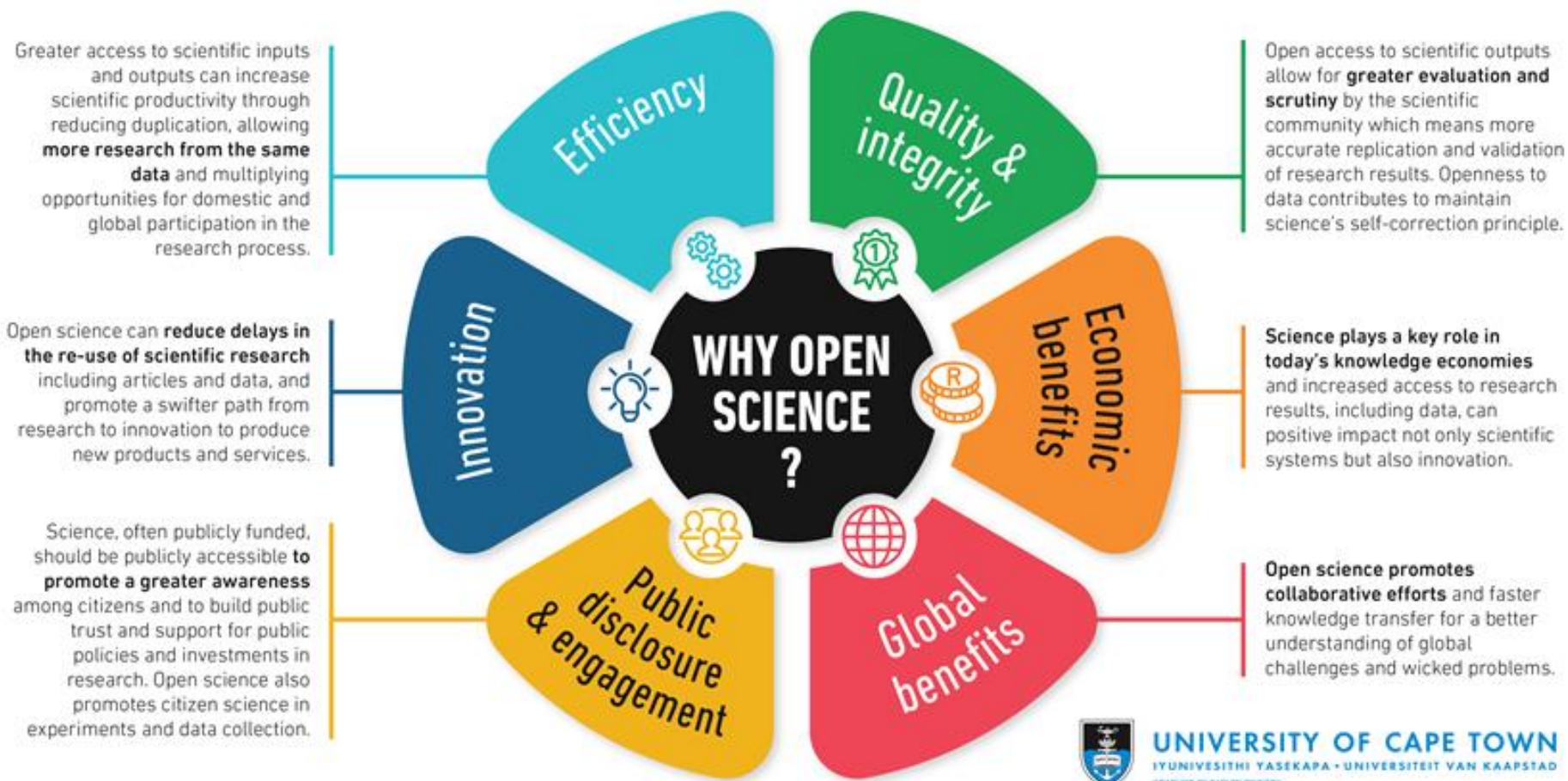
- Indigenous peoples
- Marginalised scholars
- Local communities

- Crowdfunding
- Crowdsourcing
- Scientific volunteering
- Citizen and participatory science

- Virtual
- Physical

- Scientific publications
- Open research data
- Open educational resources

...Open Science è



Open Science

2021



Greater opportunities
for collaboration



Higher citation rates

Greater efficiencies (and value
for money) as research does
not need to be repeated



Compliance with funder mandates
that support open research

Benefits of Open Science



Greater transparency
in the research process



Increased
visibility for researchers



Greater potential impact
of your research

Open
Research
Europe



European
Commission

Open Science

Jon Tennant ✓

107.241 Tweet

Following

[Open] Science is a Human Right

Article 27

- 1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to **share in scientific advancement and its benefits.**
 - 2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
- 1) Toda persona tiene derecho a participar libremente en la vida cultural de la comunidad, a gozar de las artes y a participar en el **progreso científico y en los beneficios que de él resulten.**
 - 2) Toda persona tiene derecho a la protección de los intereses morales y materiales que le correspondan por razón de las producciones científicas, literarias o artísticas de que sea autora.

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

Sept. 21, 2019

@protohedgehog

Open Science

#UCLOpenSci21

April 26, 2021

UCL

UCL Open Science Conference 2021

Monday 26th April 1- 4.30pm



Key messages

- The future of open science? It is science for the 21st century
- This is irreversible and unstoppable given it is a better "substitute" for how we did science in the 20th century (and before) & because it fits the demands of (21st century) data driven science
- This is immanent - in 5 years time we will wonder why we needed to discuss this on 26-4-2021 at all!

OPEN SCIENCE È LA SCIENZA DEL XXI SECOLO
IRREVERSIBILE E IMPOSSIBILE DA FERMARE
SUCCEDE ADESSO: FRA 5 ANNI CI CHIEDEREMO
PERCHÉ NE DISCUTEVAMO COSÌ TANTO NEL 2021

Open Science

OPEN SCIENCE: JUST SCIENCE DONE RIGHT

Principles

Scholarship

Transparency

Accountability

Inclusivity

Responsibility

Community &
Collaboration

Visibility

Rigour

Equality

Public good



Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog

Following

What is the difference between open science and good science? If research papers are inaccessible, with no code or data, cherry picked results, inability to even attempt to reproduce, is that really even science? Science without openness is more anecdote and faith than science.

Tennant Sept. 2018

Tony Ross-Hellauer, 2017

Open Science

WEBINAR 19 OTTOBRE 2020



«PRODOTTO DELLA RICERCA»: NON SOLO LA SINTESI FINALE (ARTICOLO) MA TUTTO IL PROCESSO

RIDEFINIRE «ECCELLENZA»: NUOVI VALORI SONO INCLUSIONE, DIVERSITÀ

recognize that formal papers and manuscripts are not the only units of scientific knowledge



redefine research excellence towards values: leadership, diversity work, mental health support



RIPORTARE LA SCIENZA AL CENTRO DELLA SOCIETÀ

invest in tools, services, and community-driven initiatives to help make science better by engaging more people to participate in the process



tell it like it is: redefine failure, nurture slower, responsible science, shift the focus from the outputs to the practice



INVESTIRE IN STRUMENTI PARTECIPATIVI



@pcmasuzzo
Oct.5, 2020

RACCONTATELA COM'È: SI FALLISCE. FOCUS DAL PRODOTTO AL PROCESSO

K-SA

Open [collaborative] essere inclusivi

Stephen Curry  64.823 Tweet Sept. 19, 2019 Following

LERU @LERUnews · 19 set

Important message to bring to university leadership is that we miss out on talent by not making equality and diversity a priority. Mixed teams work better. Addressing diversity issues is a win-win-win situation for students, staff and institutions, says @Stephen_Curry

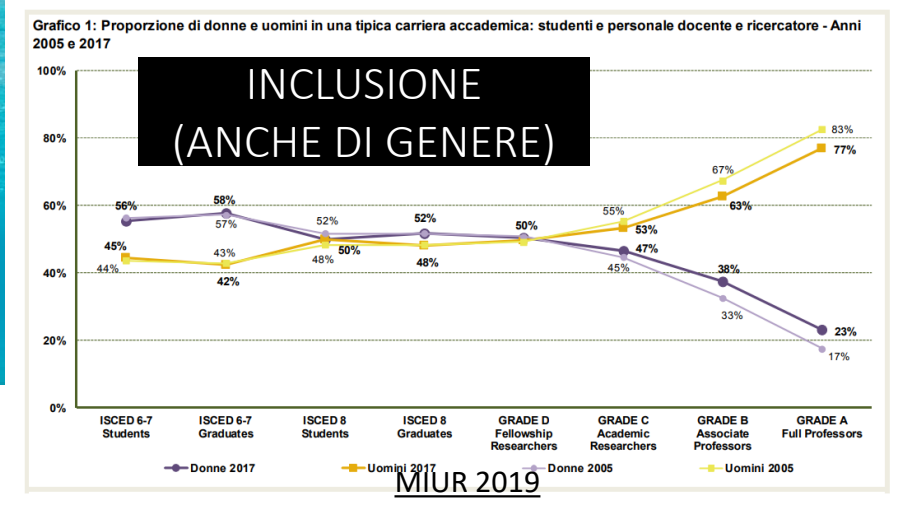


It's time to talk explicitly about inclusiveness

We have talked enough about diversity in an **implicit** way but we have not focused on it in an **explicit** way and we may therefore have missed the real point: **equity, diversity and inclusiveness are non-negotiable** and they must be built into the foundation of what we do.



Cameron Neylon, Twitter [thread](#); Image by Cyle De Guzman on Unsplash Photos



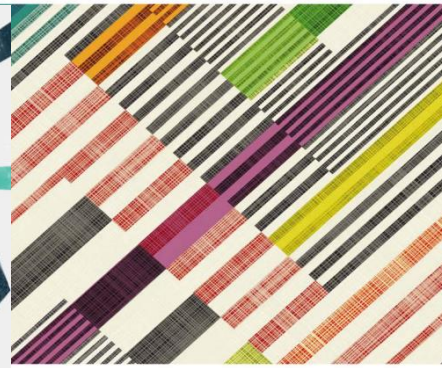
OCSD OPEN AND COLLABORATIVE SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

HOME ABOUT MANIFESTO

Open Science Manifesto
Towards an Inclusive Open Science for Social and Environmental Well-being

Contextualizing Openness


Situating Open Science

Edited by Leslie Chan
Angela Okune, Rebecca Hillyer, Denise Albornoz, and Alejandro Posada
University of Ottawa Press

@JFSmith434 Segui

"If we are not careful, we will have an open science that perpetuates the inequalities in academia and science." @mendulla #osfair2017



46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017

...in altre parole...

It was really helpful to have in mind there is an alternative way [Open Science] that gives us the chance of being treated with dignity and truly focus on the essence of our work

[Petra, PhD, May 2020]

Open Science: solo in Europa?


OPEN SCIENCE SIGNIFICA PORTARE LA
SCIENZA NEL 21° SECOLO

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE [Provisionally accepted](#) [The full-text will be published soon.](#) [Notify me](#)

[Nov.2019]

Front. Big Data | doi: 10.3389/fdata.2019.00043

Open science, open data and open scholarship: European policies to make science fit for the 21st century

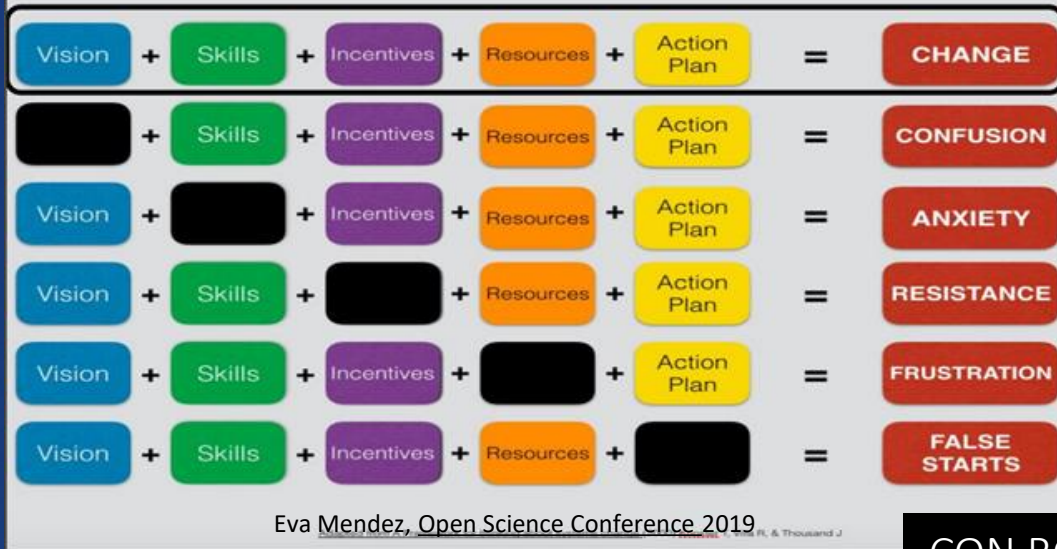
Jean-Claude Burgelman^{1*},  Corina Pascu^{1*}, Katarzyna Szkuta¹, Rene Von Schomberg¹, Athanasios Karalopoulos¹, Konstantinos Repanas¹ and Michel Schouppe¹

Transition to open science is a multidimensional and multistage process. There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower. The European Commission has taken

RISCHI A ESSERE I PRIMI, RISCHI
MAGGIORI A ESSERE GLI ULTIMI

[Trans

Managing Complex Change



Eva Mendez, Open Science Conference 2019

SERVE UNA
VISIONE
ORGANICA E
COERENTE

CON ROADMAP DI
ATENEIO

Open Science and
its role in universities:
A roadmap for cultural change
2018

LE
RU

Implementing Open Science

Dec.20, 2020



<https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.W0OwY2fOPIU>

Francia - National Plan, July 2018

NATIONAL PLAN
FOR OPEN SCIENCE

4TH JULY 2018

E POLITICHE
NAZIONALI

PER PASSARE DA
«RACCOMANDAZIONI»
A «IMPEGNI PER
L'IMPLEMENTAZIONE»



Progress on Open Science:
Towards a Shared Research
Knowledge System

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

This specific mandate implied a shift from
'Recommendation Mode' to 'Implementation
Mode', through PCIs: Practical Commitments for
Implementation at stakeholder level. A PCI is a

Open science and research leads to sur
creative insights: Open science and res
Julkaisun pysyvä osoite on <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-263->
<http://iulkaisut.va>

2021 July



PUBLIC POLICIES

Open science dissemination from scientific opportunity to develop open as much as possible - data, source code and research methods.

«Making open science practices sustainable requires changes in the evaluation system.»

Theme 1

Generalising open access to publications

The practice of providing open access to scientific publications should now be inescapable, whether this is done by initially publishing the text as open access or by placing it in an open public archive such as HAL. The aim set by the Research Programming Law is to achieve 100% open access publications by 2030.

Theme 2

Structuring, sharing and opening up research data

Our aim is to ensure that the data produced by French public research be progressively structured to conform to the FAIR data principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), be safely preserved and, wherever possible, open to all.

Theme 3

Opening up and promoting source code produced by research

Software plays a key role in scientific research, and it can be a tool, a result, and a research object. Making software source code available, with the option of modifying, reusing and disseminating them, is a major requirement to ensure the reproducibility of scientific findings and to support the creation and sharing of knowledge, in keeping with the open science ethos.

Theme 4

Transforming practices to make open science the default principle

Open science should become the default principle for researchers and it should constitute a criteria of excellence in research, as is now the case in the Horizon Europe Programme. For this, the higher education and research ecosystem must be transformed to align the incentives, strengthen capacity and increase recognition of the efforts made.

Open Science: chi la sostiene / 1

The participants reached a consensus on the following views

- I. Open Science is an accelerator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- II. Publicly funded science should be Open Science.
- III. We are not on track to achieve the SDGs. We must work collaboratively toward the goals of humanity laid out in the SDGs.
- IV. The importance of Open Access (OA) is key takeaway from the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report.
- V. Open Science must be inclusive. Important relevant research is not the same as popular highly-cited research.
- VI. Incentives for research should be aligned with openness in service of the SDGs and for the good of humanity.
- VII. Open Science requires the opening of barriers to a set of inter-related scientific research processes. Libraries are natural information/data brokers and curators in the Open Science suite of processes, and their role is essential.



UNITED NATIONS

Roundtable Discussion on a Global Science Commons

Outcome Document

United Nations Headquarters, Monday, 18 November 2019
Nov. 18, 2019



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Open Science: chi la sostiene / 2



Access to publicly funded data has become more important than ever during the COVID-19 crisis.

We look at what countries can do to encourage [#DataAccess](#) in our report [oe.cd/2ZO](#)

[#researchdata](#) [#opendata](#)

[Traduci il Tweet](#)



Enhanced Access to Publicly Funded Data for Science, Technology and Innovation



Enhanced Access to Publicly Funded Data for Science, Technology and Innovation



7 main challenges addressed

- 1/ Data governance for trust
- 2/ Discoverability/findability, machine readability and data standards.
- 3/ Recognition and reward system for data authors.
- 4/ Definition of responsibility and ownership.
- 5/ Business models for open data provision.
- 6/ Building human and institutional capabilities.
- 7/ Exchange of sensitive data across borders.



[OECD data](#)

APPELLO CONGIUNTO PER LA OPEN SCIENCE

Oct. 27, 2020

Joint Appeal for Open Science UNESCO, WHO, HCHR,
CERN

We, the Directors-General of UNESCO, WHO and CERN, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, reaffirm the fundamental right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications and advocate for open, inclusive and collaborative science

APERTA, INCLUSIVA, COLLABORATIVA

Considering that Open Science can reduce inequalities, help respond to the immediate challenges of Covid-19 and accelerate progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we therefore:

- (i) Call on every Member State to ensure the fundamental right to access scientific research and its applications, with a view to creating a global knowledge commons and closing existing gaps in science, technology and innovation, especially in developing countries and with respect to women;
- (ii) Commit to supporting the international scientific community by fostering a culture of collaboration and solidarity, rather than competition, and by sharing research outcomes and knowledge wherever possible in order to make science v

CONOSCENZA COME BENE COMUNE

COLLABORAZIONE vs COMPETIZIONE

The core idea behind Open Science is to allow scientific information, data and outputs to be more widely accessible (Open Access) and more reliably harnessed (Open Data) with the active engagement of all stakeholders (Open to Society). The Open Science movement has emerged from the scientific community and has rapidly spread across nations, calling for the opening of the gates of knowledge. In a fragmented scientific and policy environment, a stronger global understanding of the opportunities and challenges of Open Science is needed.

ACCESSO, TRASPARENZA, COINVOLGIMENTO – APRIRE LE PORTE



Open Science: chi la sostiene

Recommendation

INVESTIRE 1% IN OPEN
SCIENCE
RIMUOVERE LE BARRIERE
(VALUTAZIONE)



UNESCO Recommendation
on Open Science

- ❖ The first **international normative instrument** on Open Science;
- ❖ The first **internationally agreed definition** of Open Science;
- ❖ Spells out the consensus **core values and guiding principles** of Open Science;
- ❖ Recognizes the multitude of **Open Science actors and stakeholders** beyond the traditional scientific community;
- ❖ Calls on Member States to make an effort to contribute at **least 1% of their national GDP to R&D**, to set up **regional and international funding mechanisms for Open Science** and to ensure that all publicly funded research is in line with the **core values and principles of Open Science**;
- ❖ it calls for **removing the barriers for Open Science**, particularly those relating to **research and career evaluation systems** in order to align them with the principles of Open Science.

Open Science: chi la sos

RACCOMANDAZIONE ERAC

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA
AND INNOVATION COMMITTEE
- ERAC -
Secretariat

Brussels, 14 December 2020
(OR. en)

ERAC, Dec. 14, 2020

ERAC 1211/20

Executive summary

The current COVID-19 pandemic presents unique opportunities for Open Science and Open Innovation. Preprints have shown their potential for fastened discussion of research results between peers and a certain ability to auto-correct, while the benefits of opening the access to research outputs in all disciplines - including the social sciences and the humanities -, investing in FAIR data infrastructures and services as well as promoting training in data stewardship have been made obvious.

RICONOSCE IL VALORE E INSISTE
SULLA VALUTAZIONE!

Hence the ERAC recommends that open access to publications resulting from publicly funded research activities be generalized in all disciplines. Proper data standards should be agreed early on, taking into account the disciplinary specificities, while interoperable and federated ecosystems of FAIR data have to be implemented, as well as distributed analytics and machine learning. Furthermore we recommend that research assessment and research integrity policies take more into account, and in a more systematic way, the requirements connected to Open Science and Open Innovation, in order to foster researchers' engagement in these areas, as well as the trustworthiness of scientific knowledge.

Open Science: chi la s

I PREMI NOBEL NELLA LINDAU DECLARATION (2020)



LINDAU
NOBEL LAUREATE
MEETINGS

Lindau declaration

Welcome Overview

The Lindau Declaration 2020 on Sustainable Cooperative Open Science is an initiative first presented and suggested by Elizabeth Blackburn during the 68th Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting held in June 2018 in

GOAL 01

**Cooperate Globally
on Global Problems**

The vast majority of the most pressing problems of the 21st century are global. They affect large populations, and they cannot be solved by any one country. Therefore, scientists and politicians must increase the effectiveness of differing approaches.

GOAL 02

**Share
Knowledge**

Knowledge becomes most powerful when

GOAL 03

**Publish Results
Open Access**

Scientific results should be published in an

GOAL 04

**Publish Data
to Repositories**

Publishing is not limited to scientific findings. Any kind of data found, generated or used shall also be archived in appropriate data repositories. means storing vast amounts of technological and administrative infrastructure must be improved and adapted

GOAL 05

**Work
Transparent and Truthful**

Research must be transparent and truthful: First, in methodology, data and findings, meaning that these have to be performed

GOAL 06

**Change
Reward Systems**

Currently, working along the outlined standards and investing in transparency, openness, accessibility etc. is not

GOAL 07

**Support
Talent Worldwide**

Scientific talent exists in all parts of the world and all parts of society. All work and research environments as well as all structures related to that shall support

GOAL 08

**Communicate
to Society**

Science has a distinct responsibility to communicate its procedures and results to society. Not only is most basic research funded by tax-payers money. Research and

GOAL 09

**Engage
in Education**

While research is at the core of the scientific discovery process, engaging education of the next generation is equally crucial.

GOAL 10

**Ensure
Global Funding**

Basic research requires reliable funding, even more so than other forms of science, such as industry research. In almost all cases, insights from basic research, or even blue-sky research, lay the ground for inventions and products that directly benefit people.

Universities in 2030

When looking to the future, we envision universities without walls; these are universities that are open and engaged in society while retaining their core values. All of Europe's universities will be responsible, autonomous and free, with different institutional profiles, but united in their missions of learning and teaching, research, innovation and culture in service to society.

In this decade, universities will build on their capacity to evolve and will become engines of societal change. They will provide an open, transformative space for common knowledge production through research, education, innovation and culture. Together with other societal stakeholders, they will shape the future of a knowledge-driven society.

OPEN, TRANSFORMATIVE AND TRANSNATIONAL

Universities will facilitate dialogue across disciplines and promote multi- and interdisciplinary research.

Open Science, making research accessible to all, will be the default way of producing knowledge. Universities will support a diverse non-commercial publishing system and will, themselves, be directly involved in such a system, by promoting and supporting non-commercial and smaller publishing initiatives. Data and other outputs resulting from research will be made FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). Scientists will be adequately rewarded for the processing and publishing of data. Europe's scholarly information infrastructure will facilitate cross-border, multidisciplinary research with advanced digital services and tools.

Ethics and integrity are an integral part of academic research and universities will actively promote

REFORM ACADEMIC CAREERS

This vision for Europe's universities in 2030 requires a reform of academic careers. This should be acknowledged and supported by all stakeholders through the following actions:

- using a broader set of evaluation practices for academic careers, which include a wide definition of impact, beyond traditional bibliometric indicators.

Universities without walls
A vision for 2030

The following **recommendations** are for institutions, researchers, research funders and policymakers

Create the conditions to mainstream Open Science. If Open Science is to become the standard way of producing and sharing scientific knowledge, the continued involvement of all stakeholders is crucial. The active involvement of institutional leaders, in addition to national and European guidelines and regulatory frameworks, is also instrumental to creating a favourable context for the transition to Open Science.

Fully integrate Open Science in reward and incentive practices. For Open Science to become the norm, it must become an integral part of academic assessments. Research funders and institutions play a key role in making this transition possible, by increasingly incorporating Open Science contributions in assessment and restructuring current award and recognition systems.

Continue to invest in embedding Open Science in institutional policies and practices. Institutions should continue to develop internal Open Science policies that are aligned with national and European policies (whenever possible). They need to continue to create incentives and opportunities for researchers and staff to increase their involvement in both established (e.g. Open Access to research publications, RDM and FAIR data) and emerging areas of Open Science (e.g. citizen science, open education). Institutions should also expand training in the key skills needed for the transition towards Open Science (e.g. data skills) for researchers and staff.

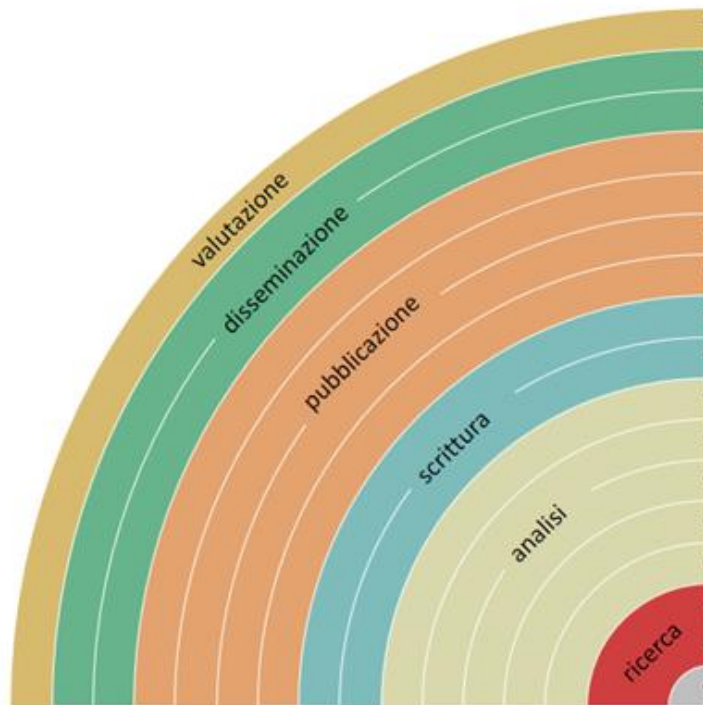
July 2021

eua EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY
ASSOCIATION

From principles to
practices: Open Science at
Europe's universities

2020-2021 EUA Open Science Survey
results

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...

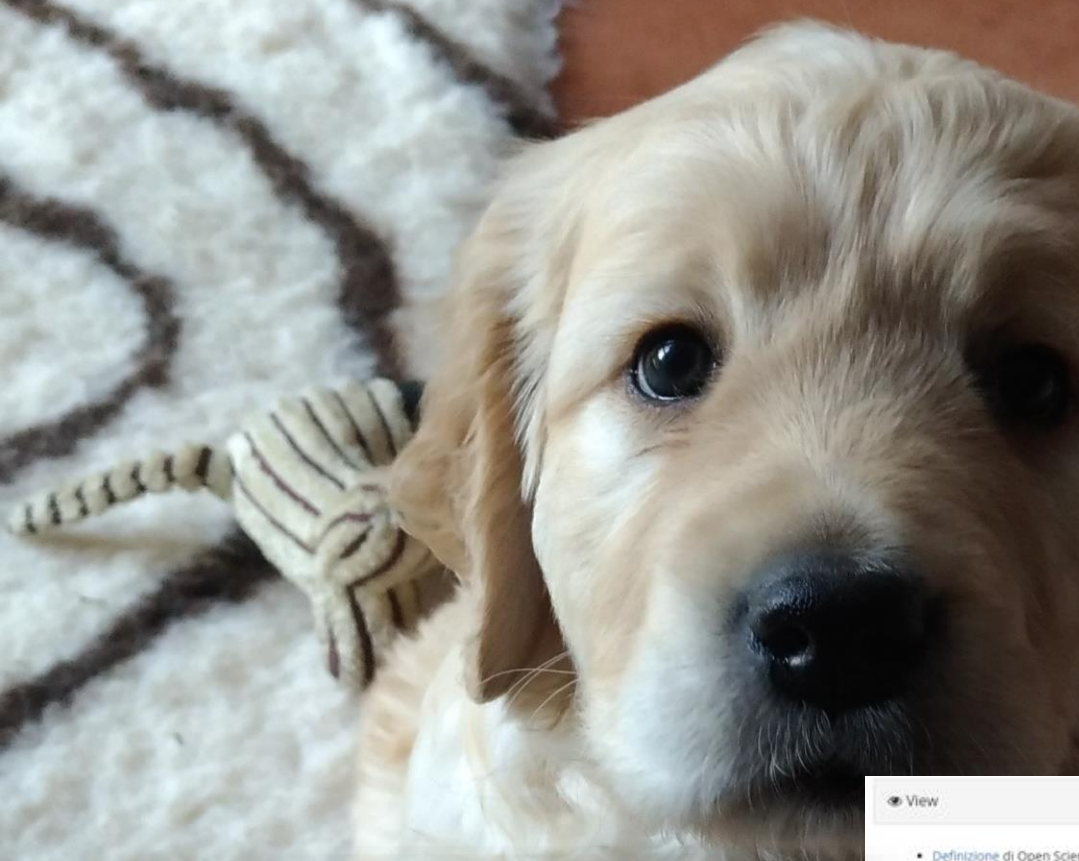


- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. [altmetrics](#)
- comunicando sui social media, es. [Twitter](#)
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su [FigShare](#)
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. [Creative Commons BY](#)
- depositando in [archivi](#) o pubblicando su [riviste Open](#)
- provando la open peer review, es. [PubPeer](#) o [F1000](#)
- condividendo preprints, su [OSFpreprint](#), [arXiv](#) o [biorXiv](#)
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. [Jupyter](#) o [CoCalc](#)
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. [Overleaf](#) o [Authorea](#)
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su [Protocols.io](#)
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. [OpenLabNotebook](#)
- condividendo software, es. su [GitHub](#) con licenza [GNU/MIT](#)
- condividendo i dati, es. su [Dryad](#), [Zenodo](#) o [Dataverse](#)
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. [OSFregistry](#) o [AsPredicted](#)
- commentando pagine web, es. su [Hypothes.is](#) o [Pund.it](#)
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su [Zotero](#)
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su [RIO Journal](#)



SI PUÒ FARE SEMPRE! **NONOSTANTE** I CRITERI ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE. NESSUNO VE LO VIETA! E NON RICHIEDE TANTO TEMPO (ANCHE PERCHÉ, QUANTI ARTICOLI/ANNO???)
10? PER 10 VOLTE SU 365 GIORNI...)

...tutti i link



OSFHOME

Open Science in pratica

Contributors: Elena Giglia
Forked from osf.io/yxesw on 2021-02-12 09:45 AM
Date created: 2021-02-12 09:45 AM | Last Updated: 2021-02-12 10:11 PM
Identifier: DOI:10.17605/OSF.IO/YXESW
Category: Project
Description:
Strumenti per fare Open Science nel lavoro quotidiano di ricerca
License: CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International

Wiki

Lo scopo di questo ambiente virtuale è dare accesso in modo organizzato a strumenti e materiali per fare della Open Science una pratica quotidiana.
Con i commenti si può interagire con la comunità o suggerire risorse utili.

Files

Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload

Name	Modified
Open Science in pratica	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
Lezioni su Open Science - febbraio 2021	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
OS_1_Comunicazione_scientifica.pptx	2021-02-07 06:38 PM
OS_2_Alternativa Open.pptx	2021-02-07 03:42 PM

View

- Definizione di Open Science
- Tassonomia interattiva, ogni elemento contiene risorse di training, strumenti...

IL VALORE DELLA OPEN SCIENCE (VIDEO)

- Open and inclusive science (P. Masuzzo, 2019, 30')
- Open science, la scienza fatta bene (P. Masuzzo, 2020, 30')
- The research system is broken, and how Open Science can fix it (R.Ainsworth, 2019, 15')
- Open Science e Open Access (UniBO, 2020)

OPEN SCIENCE: IL VALORE DELLA CONDIVISIONE

- The need for Open Science in time of pandemic and beyond (B. Rentier, 2020)
- Why PlanS [science does not need paywalls] (CoalitionS)
- The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond (L.Gadd, 2020)
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- Open science è una necessità, non una noia burocratica (E.Giglia, 2020)
- Accesso aperto, conoscenza aperta, Cosa è cambiato... (E.Giglia, 2021)

LA CRISI DEL SISTEMA ATTUALE

- Retraction watch per seguire le ritrattazioni
- Ritrattazioni e Impact Factor (Fang-Casadevall 2011)
- The natural selection of Bad science (Smaildino, 2018)
- Gaming the metrics (Biagioli, 2019)
- Performance driven culture is ruining scientific research (2018)

PERCORSI PER UNA POLITICA OPEN

- Roadmap to Open Science LERU
- Implementing Open Science LERU
- Practical commitments for implementation (EU Report Progress on Open Science 2020)
- Open Science policy toolkit OpenAIRE

Citation

Components

- Lezioni su Open Science - febbraio 2021 | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia
- Open Science come e perché | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia
- Strumenti per aprire ogni passo della ricerca | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia
- Open Access + VQR | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Gestione dei dati | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Dati FAIR | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Come scrivere un Data Management Plan | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Questioni di copyright e licenze sui dati | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Politiche europee, EOSC e Horizon Europe | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia
- Open Science e scienze umane
Giglia

MANUALI

- [The Turing way] per una scienza riproducibile e collaborativa
- Open Science Passport for PhD (ma validissimo per tutti, schematico e agile su come fare Open Science)

STRUMENTI PASSO PER PASSO IPOTESI DI RICERCA

- condividere progetti di ricerca (RID) journal ha una sezione dedicata: vantaggi: si trovano collaborato

RICERCA DEI DATI

- usare bibliografie condivise con Zotero
- visualizzare un elenco di risultati con Open Knowledge Map (e raggruppare/condividerli)
- commentare pagine web con Hypotesis o Pundit

CONDURRE LA RICERCA / ANALIZZARE I DATI

- pre-registrare gli esperimenti con OSF registries o As Predicted
- condividere dati su Zenodo, Dataverse, Dryad
- condividere software su GitHub con licenza GNU-MIT
- condividere quaderni di laboratorio con OpenLabNotebook
- condividere protocolli su Protocols.io

SCRIVERE

- scrivere in modo collaborativo su Authora o Overleaf
- scrivere in formato leggibile dalle macchine con Jupyter o CoCalc
- scrivere in un ambiente che contiene testi dati codice su Hypergraph
- scrivere definizioni e preprint su Qeios

PUBBLICARE

- condividere preprint su OSFpreprint, arXiv, bioRxiv
- provare la Open peer review con PubPeer, PreReview o F1000
- depositare la versione consentita in archivi Open Access o pubblicare su riviste Open Access
- utilizzare licenze aperte come Creative Commons BY

DISSEMINARE

- condividere poster e presentazioni su FigShare
- comunicare la ricerca sui social media, es. Twitter

View

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Open science e innovazione



...È IL MODO MIGLIORE PER APRIRSI AL TERRITORIO, PMI, START UP...
(TRASFERIMENTO TECNOLOGICO = BREVETTO???)

... un altro mondo è possibile SE...

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science 8
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 12
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication 4

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures 18

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles. 22
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer. 23
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science. 26

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans 30

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34



**Amsterdam Call for Action
on Open Science**

...un approccio diverso...

Good Practice Principles for Scholarly Communication Services

COAR and SPARC have developed seven good practice principles to ensure that scholarly communication services are transparent, open, and support the aims of scholarship. These principles can be used by users to make decisions about which services they will contract with, and by service providers to improve their practices and governance



GOOD GOVERNANCE

The service has strategic governance that allows community input on the direction of the service and operational governance with community representation and decision making power.



OPEN STANDARDS

The service uses open APIs to enable interoperability, and adheres to open standards. Ideally, the platform is based on open-source software, but in cases where it is not, user-owned content is managed according to well-established, international standards.



FAIR DATA COLLECTION

Only data necessary for the service's provision are collected from users and the type of the data collected and how they are used is clearly and publicly articulated.

These principles are informed by Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure-v1 by Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2015) © 2019 COAR and SPARC, subject to a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



TRANSPARENT PRICING AND CONTRACTS

The service's contract conditions and pricing are transparent and equitable, with no non-disclosure agreements included.



EASY MIGRATION

User-owned or generated content can be easily migrated to another platform or service upon termination of contract, without any additional fee from the service provider.



SUCCESSION PLANNING

If the service is a nonprofit, the organization's bylaws state the conditions and terms governing how the organization may be transferred or wound down. If the service is provided by a for-profit entity, the contract/agreement should not be assignable to another entity without the client's express permission.



OPEN CONTENT

Content, metadata and usage data are immediately, openly and freely available in machine-readable format via open standards, and using licenses (like CC0 or similar) which facilitate reuse.

Inuovi giocatori.



Programma nazionale per la ricerca

6.2 IL PIANO NAZIONALE PER LA SCIENZA APERTA

6.2.1 Introduzione

Per “scienza aperta” si intende un nuovo paradigma per la creazione della conoscenza scientifica basato su trasparenza e cooperazione, capace di potenziare la ricerca e l’insegnamento scientifico. Esso promuove le condizioni di conoscenza rimuovendo le barriere create dalle gabbie editoriali e dai rigidi ambiti disciplinari, accresce l’efficacia della collaborazione e la riproducibilità dei risultati della ricerca, la possibilità di nuove analisi anche di tipo interdisciplinare, nonché la fruibilità del sapere scientifico generando

Per “accesso aperto” all’informazione scientifica si intende la possibilità di reperire in rete le pubblicazioni, i dati e i metadati che li rendono fruibili, e ogni altro risultato della ricerca e dell’insegnamento scientifico e senza barriere giuridiche e tecniche.

I principi della scienza aperta sono:

- la conoscenza come bene comune;
- la collaborazione e la solidarietà tra scienziati nonché tra scienziati e cittadini;
- la possibilità per tutti di accedere ai risultati della ricerca scientifica;
- la trasparenza del processo e dei contributi usati per la produzione e la validazione dei risultati;
- la disponibilità gratuita e con diritti di riuso, in rete, dei risultati della ricerca e dell’insegnamento scientifico;
- il rigore scientifico, la riproducibilità dei risultati sperimentali, la discussione critica dei dati, delle

PIANO NAZIONALE SCIENZA APERTA

4 ASSI:

1. TESTI OPEN ACCESS
2. DATI FAIR
3. VALUTAZIONE
4. COINVOLGIMENTO COMUNITÀ DI RICERCA

Il Piano nazionale per la scienza aperta si struttura in quattro assi di intervento centrati sulle pubblicazioni scientifiche, sui dati della ricerca scientifica, sulla valutazione della ricerca e sul coinvolgimento dei ricercatori, enti di ricerca, infrastrutture per l’adozione delle pratiche di scienza aperta.

Per ogni asse viene

- presentato l’obiettivo specifico;
- fornita una panoramica sulla situazione attuale;
- enunciato il piano di intervento nel breve, medio e lungo periodo, con le azioni e le specifiche responsabilità in capo ai singoli attori coinvolti;
- individuato un sistema di monitoraggio.

Il Piano nazionale verrà aggiornato periodicamente con il coinvolgimento delle comunità di ricerca.

...un modo nuovo di fare ricerca

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

- › Large-scale collaborative research
- › Adoption of replication culture
- › Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- › Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- › Reproducibility practices
- › Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- › More appropriate statistical methods
- › Standardization of definitions and analyses
- › More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- › Improvement of study design standards
- › Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- › Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy



[Integrità?]

2. Interviews and focus groups

1. What is research
SUCCESS?

2. What threatens research
INTEGRITY?

Current research assessments

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ...overvalue outputs | → | ignores research process |
| ...expect exceptional output | → | discourage realism |
| ...look at researchers individually | → | discourage collaboration |
| ...are based on competition | → | discourage openness and collegiality |

We know there are **core problems with research systems** but approaches for integrity tend to focus on researchers

The way in which we measure **success is problematic** and could even lead to integrity issues

Indicators used to advance **research careers are misaligned** with indicators needed to advance **science**

Webinar March 24, 2021

Advancing science or advancing careers? Researchers' opinions on success indicators



Noémie Aubert Bonn

IL PROBLEMA È IL SISTEMA NON IL RICERCATORE

INDICATORI PER AVANZARE DI CARRIERA DISALLINEATI CON INDICATORI PER AVANZARE SCIENZA

...in modo responsabile

LANDING ON RRI TOOLKIT TRAINING RRI COMMUNITY REGISTER/LOGIN

<https://rri-tools.eu/>

Welcome to the RRI Toolkit

Towards an open science and innovation system that tackles the societal challenges of our world

▶

WHAT IS RRI?

EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V1.0 – 17.06.2021

Pag. 52

Action catalogue of inclusive research methods

Methods to engage the public

The societal readiness Thinking Tool

Innovation Compass Self-check Tool for SMEs

Living innovation co-creation tool-kit for responsible innovation

Resources to open up research and innovation actors to society

Models and guidelines to increase patient engagement in health research

RRI Practice Handbook for research organisations

EU portal for citizen science projects, initiatives, networks, organisations, and training courses



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

...essendo riproducibili



The Turing Way

Q Search this book...

Welcome

- Guide for Reproducible Research
- Guide for Project Design
- Guide for Communication
- Guide for Collaboration
- Guide for Ethical Research
- Community Handbook
- Afterword

Visit our GitHub Repository

This book is powered by Jupyter Book

Welcome

The Turing way

The Turing Way is an open source community-driven guide to reproducible, ethical, inclusive and collaborative data science.

Our goal is to provide all the information that data scientists in academia, industry, government and the third sector need at the start of their projects to ensure that they are easy to reproduce and reuse at the end.

The book started as a guide for reproducibility, covering version control, testing, and continuous integration. However, technical skills are just one aspect of making data science research "open for all".

In February 2020, *The Turing Way* expanded to a series of books covering reproducible research, project design, communication, collaboration, and ethical research.

Open Access | Published: 10 January 2017

2017

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis



PRATICHE DI
RIPRODUCIBILITÀ

OS-CAM, the Career Assessment Matrix

MATRICI

	R1	R2	R3
Research output	+	++	+++
Research Process	+	+++	++++
Service & Leadership		+	+++
Research Impact	+	++	+++
Teaching			++++

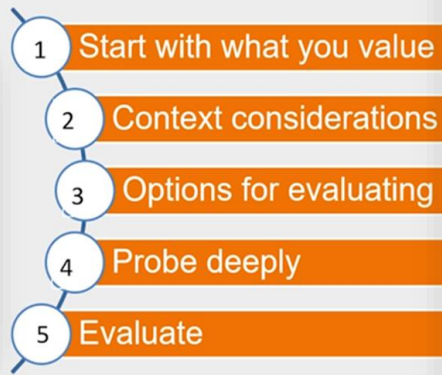
- DIVERSIFICAZIONE CARRIERE
- RISPETTA INDIVIDUI E LAVORO DI TEAM
- ENFASI SULLA QUALITÀ
- INCORAGGIA OPEN SCIENCE
- INCORAGGIA LEADERSHIP

RICCHEZZA DI ESEMPI...FUORI ITALIA CI SI MUOVE



DORA @DORAssessment · 5h
The Luxembourg National Research Fund (@Fnrlux) is developing an action plan for responsible research assessment, which includes the introduction of a narrative CV format based on the @royalsociety Resume for Researchers. Read about their process:

DORA CV NARRATIVO
The Luxembourg National Research Fund develops an ... The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) recognizes the need to improve the ways in which ...
May 16, 2021



- Not with what others' value (external drivers)
- Not with available data sources (the 'Streetlight Effect')

CONTEXT considerations

- WHO are you evaluating? (Entity size)
- WHY are you evaluating?
- Do you need to evaluate at all?

OPTIONS for evaluation

- Consider both
- Be careful with
- Evaluate with

A «COSA» SI DÀ VALORE E SI VALUTA

PROBE deeply

- WHO might your evaluation approach discriminate against?
- HOW might your evaluation approach be gamed?
- WHAT might the unintended consequences be?
- Does the cost outweigh the benefit?

EVALUATE your evaluation

- Did your evaluation achieve its aims?
- Was it formative as well as summative?

Reimagining academic assessment: stories of innovation and change

Case studies of universities and national consortia highlight key elements of institutional change to improve academic career as

Produced in collaboration with:

eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

SPARC* Europe

Tampere University FINLAND

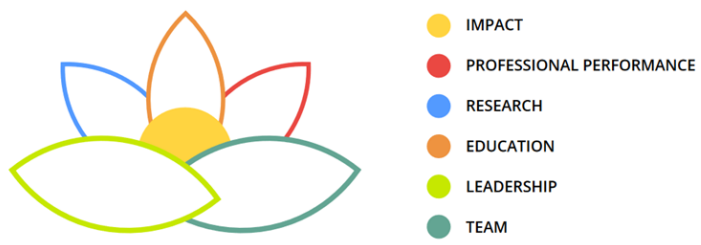
University College London UNITED KINGDOM

Univer CHINA

Ghent BELGIUM

Univer NORWAY

TRIPLE: Team Spirit as the default approach to working in academia 2021



STEPS FOR REALISING THE VISION FOR FAIRer ASSESSMENTS 2021



FAIRer ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS

Recognise and value diversity and disciplinary differences of academic work

- Outputs
- Missions
- Impact

Diversity needs to be represented in information supporting assessment

Diversity of outputs, activities and missions need to be included among assessment criteria

RICONOSCERE E VALUTARE LA DIVERSITÀ

EXAMPLE RESEARCH DATA

Identify practices (e.g.):

- Sharing research data
- Creating FAIR data
- Using open data
- FAIR expertise

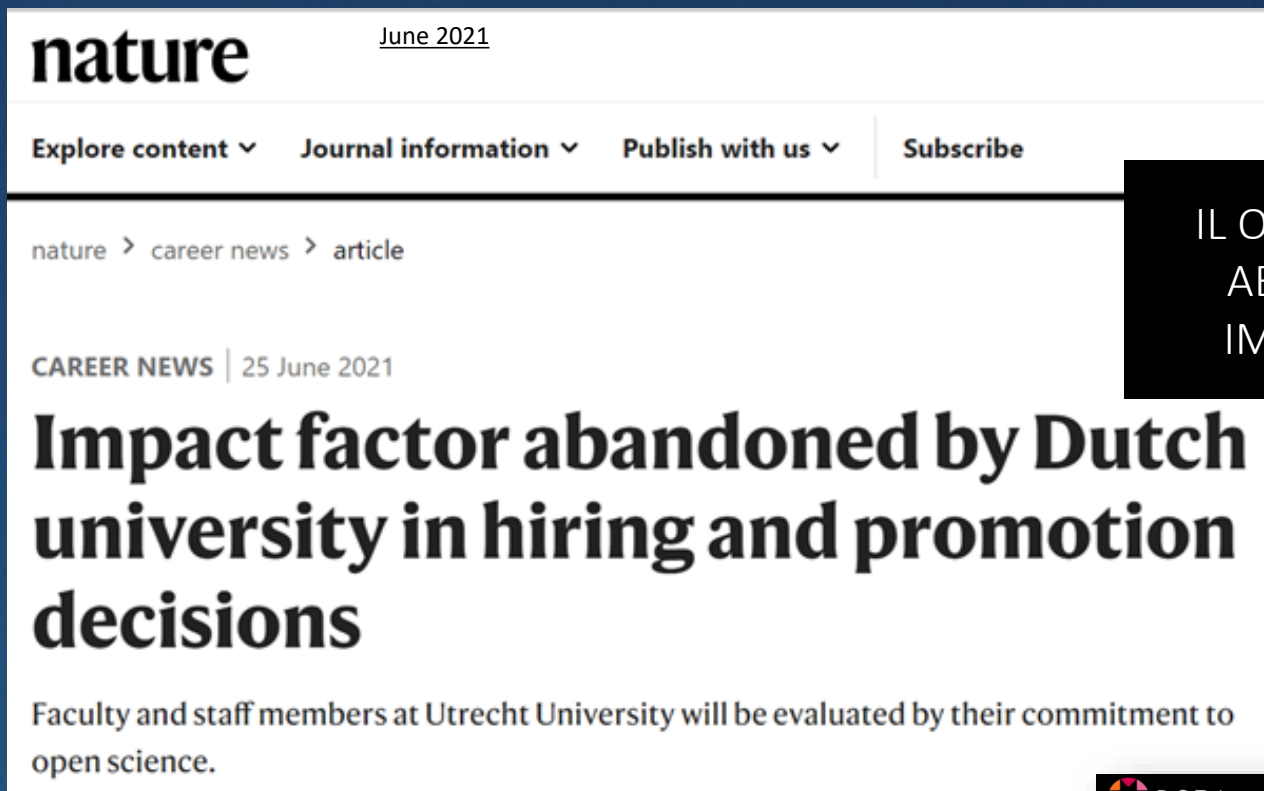
Develop infrastructures for:

- Publishing and sharing research data
- Integrating metadata and indicators for research data practices

Reward researchers for (e.g.):

- Sharing datasets
- FAIR datasets
- Data citations
- Data stewardship

...valutando in modo diverso



nature June 2021

Explore content ▾ Journal information ▾ Publish with us ▾ | Subscribe

nature > career news > article

CAREER NEWS | 25 June 2021

Impact factor abandoned by Dutch university in hiring and promotion decisions

Faculty and staff members at Utrecht University will be evaluated by their commitment to open science.

IL OLANDA HANNO
ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR

ERC HA ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR



DORA

About DORA ▾ Me

The Declaration Signers Case Studies Resources Blog

RESOURCE

July 2021

European Research Council (ERC)

The number of peer reviewed publications and preprints that can be listed is limited to ten (five for Starting Grant applicants). While it is expected that the publications have a significant reach, applicants are explicitly asked not to include the Journal Impact Factor.



> Our resources
09.07.2020

Position Statement and Recommendations on Research Assessment Processes

With limited funding and research positions available, there is increasing pressure on researchers to secure their positions.



TRANSPARENCY

Assessment processes must be clear and transparent at all stages.



EVALUATING ROBUSTNESS

Assessment processes should be monitored and evaluated, and their results should be shared.



BIAS, DISCRIMINATION & UNFAIR TREATMENT

Research organisations should publicly show how they address bias, discrimination and unfair treatment.



COST, EFFICIENCY & APPLICANTS' EFFORT

Assessment processes should be streamlined and standardised, and all stakeholders should be involved.



BROADENING THE POOL OF REVIEWERS

Research organisations should consider broadening the pool of reviewers and suitably recognise their work.



QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Assessment processes should enable evaluation of a wide range of research outputs and activities.



NOVEL APPROACHES

Research organisations should consider novel approaches to assessments in an evidence-based manner and share their experiences.



2020 EUA Webinar Series on Academic Career Assessment in the Transition to Open Science

18 - 20 MAY 2020 | WEBINAR

Open Science Café ICDI

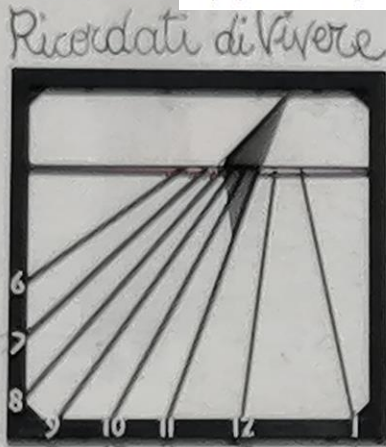
Open Science Café



...è tempo di Open Science

Delightful Open Science delightful 2021

Open Science is an umbrella term for a wide range of (proposed) structural changes to publishing, publishing manuscripts, open peer review and pre-registration of analyses as methods to make data and code Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable. An ecosystem of Open Science tools work. Some include performing science in public. People in science is generally included, as well as better methods for the assessment of research.



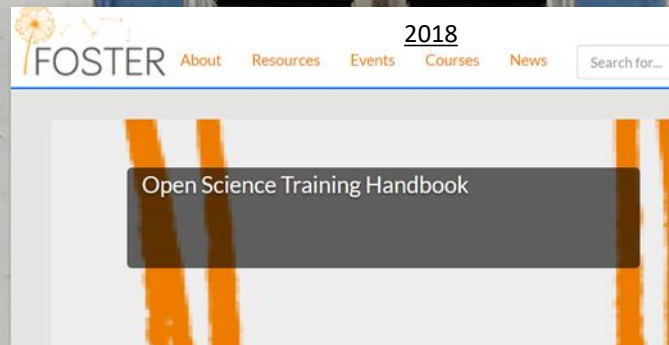
- Tools
 - Overviews, lists, databases
 - General Open Science ecosystem/infrastructure
 - Collaborative research
 - Open Access/scholarly publishing
 - Article and manuscript repositories
 - Publishing systems
 - Open Peer Review
 - Various
 - Open Data
 - Persistent identifiers
 - Citations



Open Scientist Handbook

Bruce R. Caron

2020



Versione ITA

Una ricetta semplice / 1

CREATE UNA COMUNITÀ IN ZENODO (O IN OSF) CON IL NOME DEL PROGETTO E POI DEPOSITATE

TUTTO:

- TESTI
- DATI
- SOFTWARE
- PRESENTAZIONI A CONVEGNI
- VIDEO O VIDEO ABSTRACT
- IMMAGINI...



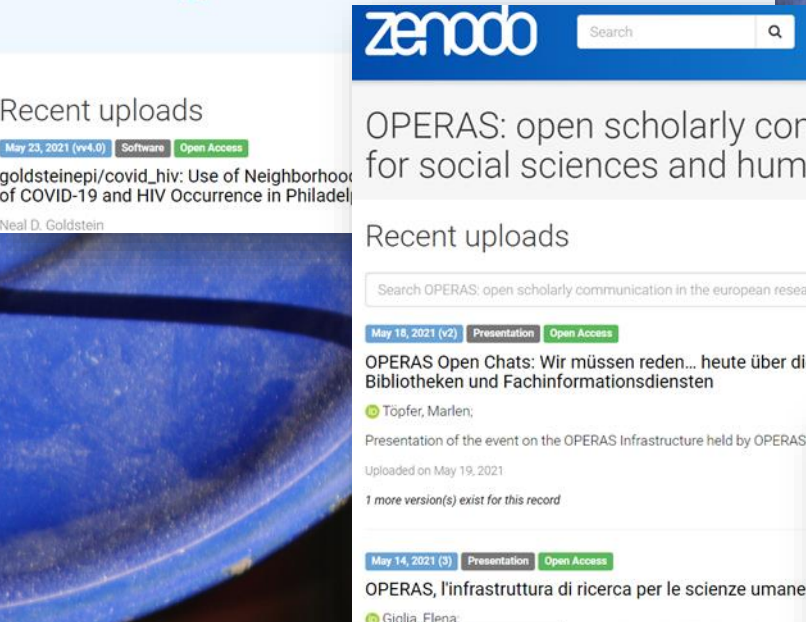
zenodo Search Upload Communities

Featured communities

 Coronavirus Disease Research Community - COVID-19

This community collects research outputs that may be relevant to the Coronavirus. Scientists are encouraged to upload their outcome in this collection to facilitate. Although Open Access articles and datasets are...

Curated by: Covid19_Team_OpenAIRE



zenodo Search Upload Communities

Recent uploads

May 23, 2021 (v4.0) Software Open Access

goldsteinepi/covid_hiv: Use of Neighborhoods of COVID-19 and HIV Occurrence in Philadelphia

Neal D. Goldstein

Recent uploads

Search OPERAS: open scholarly communication in the european research area for social sciences and humanitie

May 18, 2021 (v2) Presentation Open Access

OPERAS Open Chats: Wir müssen reden... heute über die OPERAS Angebote mit Bibliotheken und Fachinformationsdiensten

Topfer, Marlen;

Presentation of the event on the OPERAS Infrastructure held by OPERAS

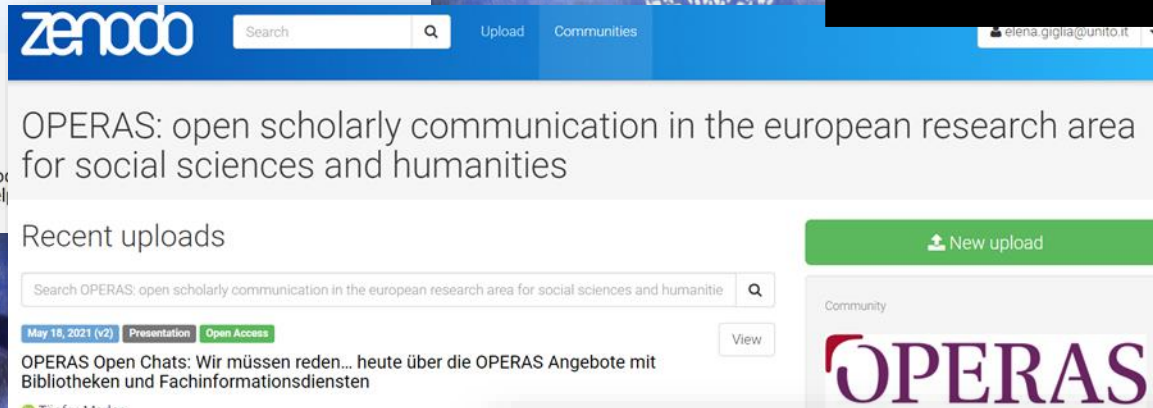
Uploaded on May 19, 2021

1 more version(s) exist for this record

May 14, 2021 (3) Presentation Open Access

OPERAS, l'infrastruttura di ricerca per le scienze umane

Giglia, Elena.



zenodo Search Upload Communities

OPERAS: open scholarly communication in the european research area for social sciences and humanities


Recent uploads

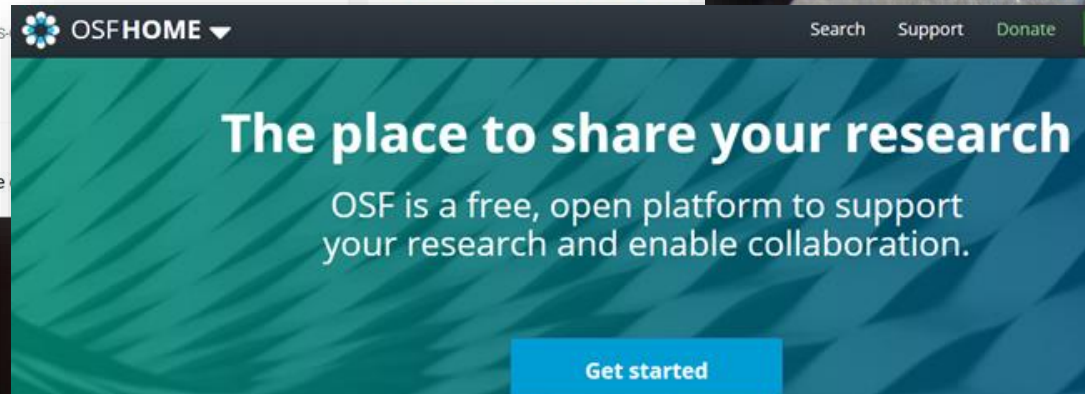
Search OPERAS: open scholarly communication in the european research area for social sciences and humanitie

May 18, 2021 (v2) Presentation Open Access

View

Community





OSF HOME Search Support Donate

The place to share your research

OSF is a free, open platform to support your research and enable collaboration.

Get started

Una ricetta semplice / 2

CREATE UN VRE-VIRTUAL
RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT
(CNR ISTI OFFRE SERVIZI IN
QUESTO SENSO)

D4Science Labs a series of free-to-use applications to generate new knowledge from data com
for tabular data validation, data enrichment, and efficient analytical tools.



AlienAndInvasiveS...

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



AnalyticsLab

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



BiOnym

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



BiodiversityLab

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



...con un po' di co-creat

ORION
open science

ORION INSPIRING STORIES
Ideas & examples

ORION INSPIRING STORIES INDEX

- CITIZEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 3)
Introducing co-creation in fundamental life sciences?
- CO-CREATION** (PAGE 6)
Encouraging co-creation through a funding call
- OPEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 8)
Aligning an entire country to develop an Open Science action plan
- PUBLIC DIALOGUES** (PAGE 10)
Thinking differently through dialogue
- PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT** (PAGE 12)
Using Art as a way to level the playing field when discussing science

What is Co-creation?

Co-creation has been defined as **"purposeful action of associating with strategic customers, partners or employees to ideate, problem solve, improve performance, or create a new product, service or business"**. In essence, co-creation experiences are a way in which to connect multiple stakeholders, bringing them together to discover their interests and values and using these opportunities to discuss, develop and implement projects or ideas to achieve new, inclusive, forward-thinking research strategies. As a result, co-creation experiences allow high-quality interactions and unique experiences, with those involved becoming connected, informed and empowered.

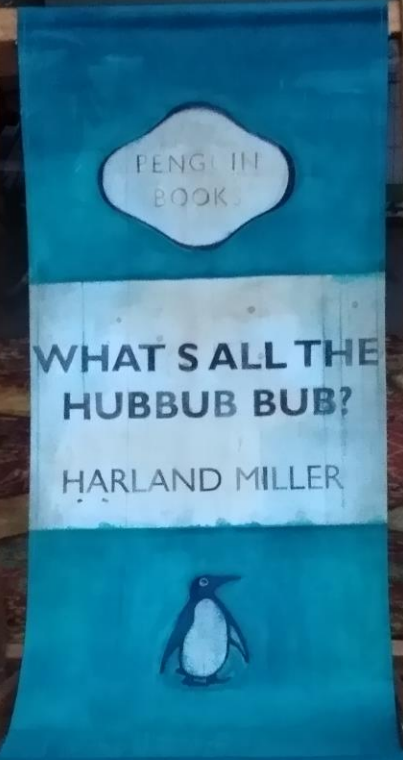
Co-creation experiences seek to engage multiple stakeholders at all points of the research lifecycle, from conception of a novel research project, through funding selection and resourcing, to dissemination of research findings and use of those findings within society, which in turn informs future funding calls. In this way, the hopes, concerns and aspirations of the end users of research, the public, are integrated from the very beginning of the process right through to the end. This concept maps well with the idea of making science truly open, transparent and responsive to societal needs, a new approach of the European Research Area known as Open Science.

Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for	Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
World Café & Science Café	To provide a about societal iss	Deliberative	Citizens Hearing	To inform and create discussion among citizens	20-25	Citizens, experts, decision-makers	1D	7M	€€€	Regional Development in Co
Community-Based participatory Research (CBPR)	To involve CSOs members in all stages to framing and doing the resear		Citizens Summit / Assembly	To find out the citizens' attitudes about political priorities and possible courses of action provided on an informed basis	200-5000	Anyone	1D	Var	€€€€	EU Proj
Participatory Action Research (PAR)	To engage citizens in a practical and transf of their living conditions and everyday pr		Civic Dialogue	To encourage innovation, trust and confidence to facilitate the creation of a legitimate roadmap for moving forward in a particular direction	Var	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	Var	Var	€€€	High-level dialogue on Intern
Crowd Wise	To encourage		Deep Democracy / The Lewis Method	To access and bring out the wisdom within a group, and particularly to release the creative potential that results from conflict	Var	Anyone	1-2 D	Var	€€	Conversation Across the Socie
Demand Driven Research in Curriculum	To place research projects for		Deliberative Mapping	To provide a more robust, democratic and accountable decision making which better reflects public values	- 60	Citizens, experts	6D	4M-1Y	€€€€	Appraising options for address
Focus Groups	To determine the preferences of		Democa Card Game / Play Decide	To enable small groups of people to engage with complex public policy issues	4 to 8	Citizens	1-4 D	Var	€	Public engagement o 'Democs' tool, ESRC G
Open Space Technology	Policy formulation, Programme development, P		Distributed Dialogue	To develop ongoing, embedded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
Perspective Workshop	To explore possible myth forward guidelines on a given		Expert Panel	To synthesise a variety of inputs on a specialised topic and produce recommendations	- 100	Researchers, citizens, policy makers	1-2 H	6M	€€	Translating Research into Practic
Public Dialogue	To gather social intelligence to inform policy,		Interdisciplinary Work Groups	To take professional stock of the situation and partly to propose possible courses of action to ensure, initiate, promote or check development in the area	15-30	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	2-5 D	8M	€€	Opening up the Hur community, Da
Public Participation in Developing an Common Framework for the Assessment and Management of Sustainable Innovation	To develop prio		Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)	To rank a set of options from the most preferred to the least preferred option; policy formulation, programme development	Var	CSOs, researchers, citizens	4D	1Y	€€	PorGrow - Poli growing challen
User committee / Valorisation panels	To involve users formal monitoring and steer		Planning Calls / Citizens Jury	To develop a set of solutions to a problem delegated to the participants by a commissioning body	25	Citizens	4-5 D	5M	€€€€	Citizens jury on Water M
Consensus Conference	To enrich and expand a c		Q Methodology	To gain insight into the diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
Future Search Conference	To encourage participants to th		Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for an uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
Online Forum	To provide some form		World Café & Science Café	To provide a means for public debates	Var	Anyone	Var	Var	Var	Var
Deliberative Polling	To get both a representative and an informed (deliberative)					100-500	Citizens with	1D	8M	€€€€

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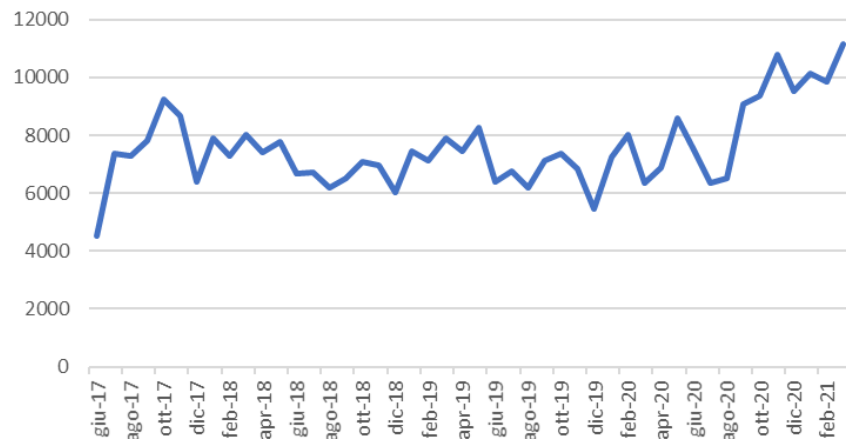
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Breast Cancer Res Treat. 1988 May;11(2):147-53.

Distribution of Ha-RAS-1 proto-oncogene alleles in breast cancer patients and in a control population.

Saglio G¹, Camaschella C, Giai M, Serra A, Guerrasio A, Peirone B, Gasparini P, Mazza U, Ceppellini R, Biglia N, et al.

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 1; referees: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations]

Tony Ross-Hellauer 

- Author details
- Grant information

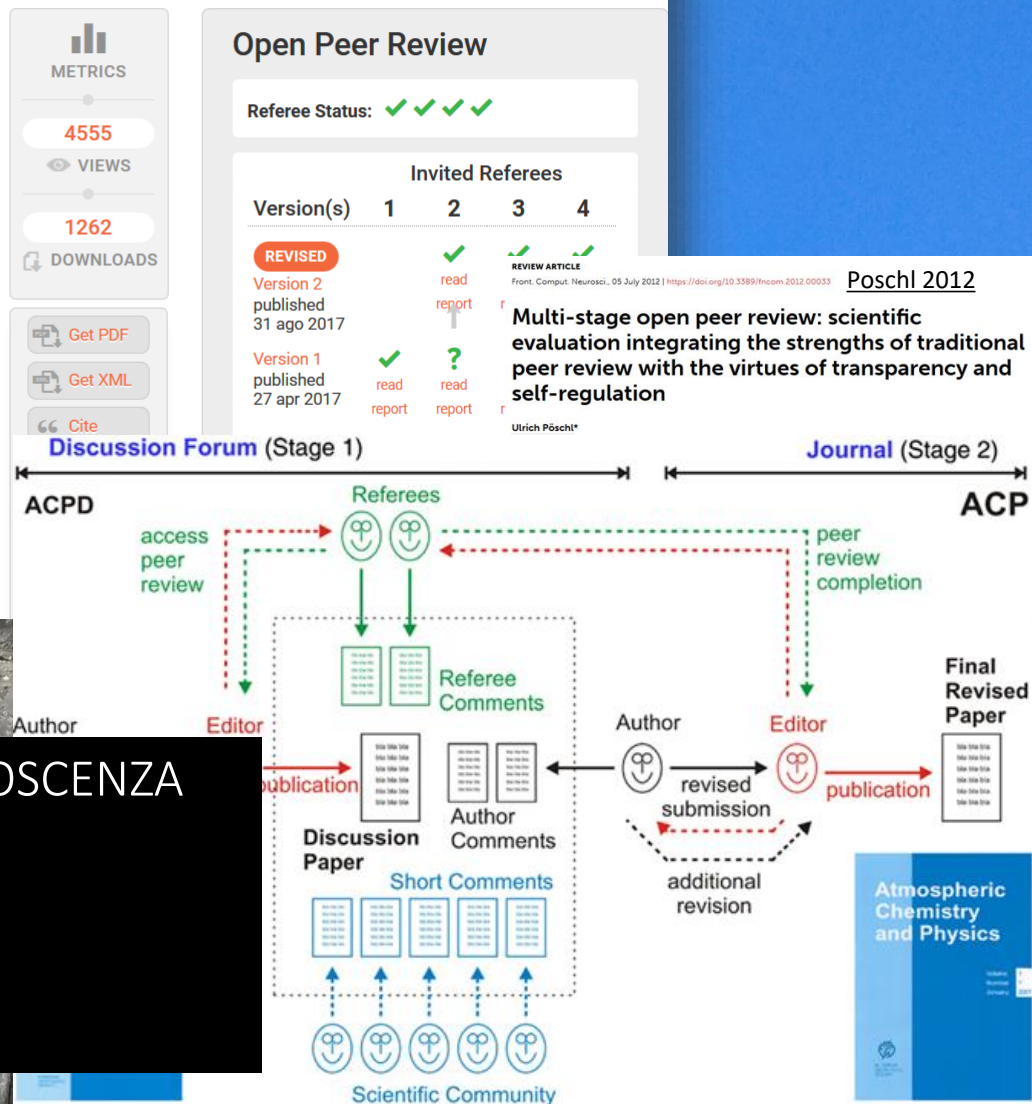


This article is included in the [The Future of Scholarly Publishing](#) collection.

Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with a myriad of overlapping and often contradictory definitions. While the term is used

- REVISIONI COME «PEZZI» DI CONOSCENZA
- HANNO UN DOI
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By Cathleen O'Grady | Apr. 19, 2021, 5:10 AM

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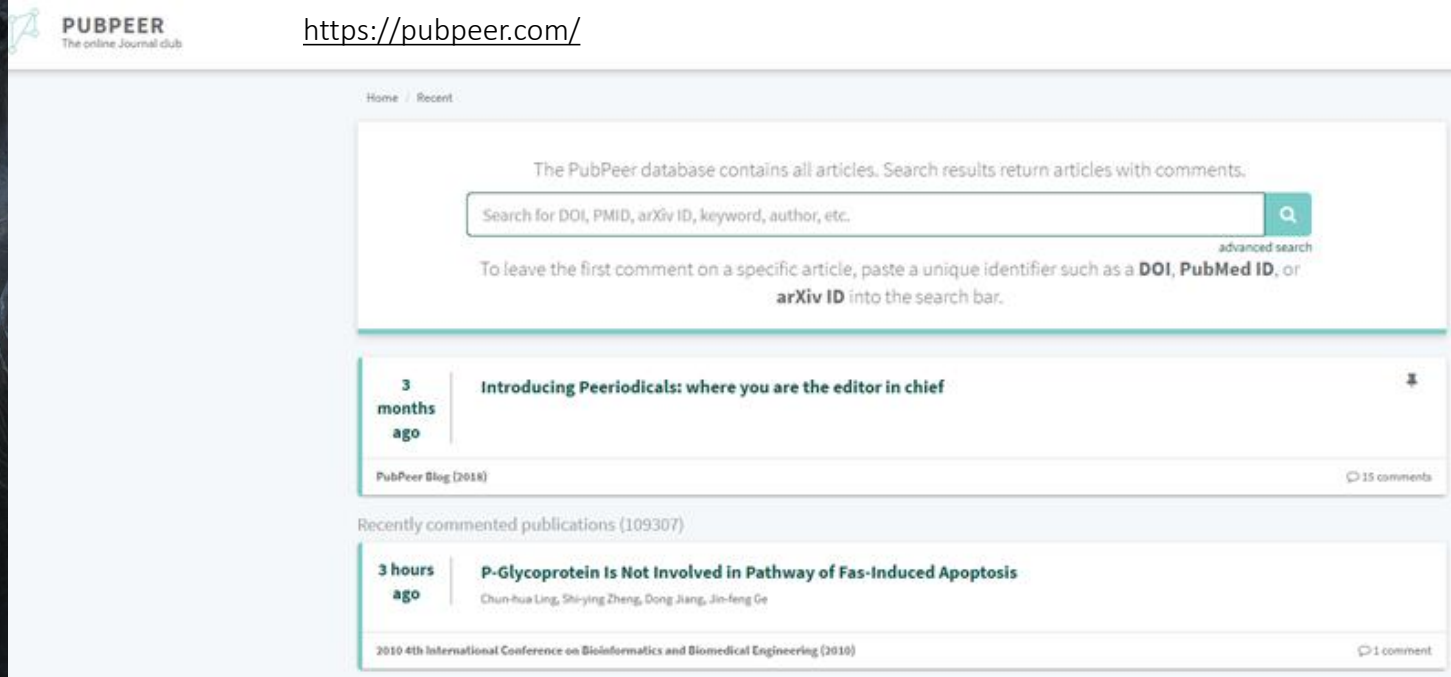
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But with PCI RR performing all the steps involved in peer review, publishers will have to demonstrate their value, Hoyt says. He says publishers still operate platforms that draw readers, and they do important work to format articles so they can be aggregated by PubMed and other databases. "There's a role for publishers still to play," he says, "but I think they will have to start justifying the prices they charge."

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Experimental data sets used for manuscripts associated with coccolithovirus infection of *Emiliania huxleyi*. Flow cytometry data; expression data of genes associated with photophysiology, fatty acid metabolism and sulphur cycling.

Please contact Willie Wilson (wilwil@sahfos.ac.uk) for further information.

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examples	Basic simulator with HTML, turtle, PDF, PNG and SVGs	9 months ago
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A methodology for gathering and annotating the raw-data/characteristics of the documents citing a retracted article

Ivan Heibi¹, Silvio Peroni¹

¹University of Bologna

Ivan Heibi

Dec 09, 2020 • 217 • 83

Keyword appears in: authors



Protocollo di Conformità di Riviste Scientifiche all Open Access

Daniele Cavestri¹, Francesca Mangialardo¹, Sebastian Barzaghi¹, Silvio Peroni¹

¹University of Bologna

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Philip E. Bourne, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D

Published: May 4, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371>

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Dec.14, 2020

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↑ AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
↑ AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
↑ AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit		

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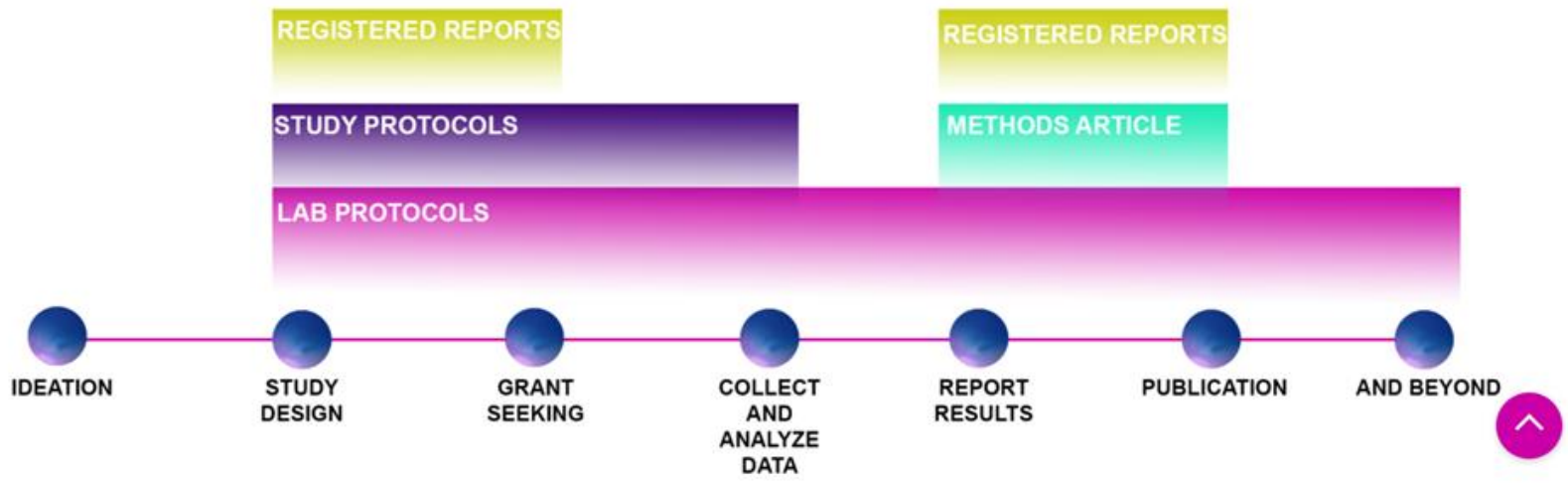
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The increasingly digital workflow in science has made it possible to share almost all aspects of the research cycle, from pre-registered analysis plans and study materials to the data and analysis code that produce the reported results. Although the growing availability of research output is a positive development, most of this digital information is in a format that makes it difficult to find, access, and reuse. A major barrier is the lack of a framework to concisely describe every component of research in a machine-readable format: A grammar of science.

The goal of scienceverse is to generate and process machine-readable study descriptions to facilitate archiving studies, pre-registering studies, finding variables and measures used in other research, meta-analyses of studies, and finding and re-using datasets in other ways.

A Grammar of Science

A grammar is a formal system of rules that allow users to generate lawful statements. The goal of a grammar of science is to allow users to generate rich, standardized metadata describing experiments, materials, data, code, and any other research components that scholars want to share. Such standardization would facilitate reproducibility, cumulative science (e.g., meta-analysis) and reuse (e.g., finding datasets with specific measures). While many projects focus on making data [FAIR](#), Scienceverse aims to make every aspect of research findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

Developing a Grammar of Science, combined with a shared lexicon (e.g., standardized ways to reference manipulations, measures, and variables) aims to facilitate open research practices for researchers and journals. It is intended to mitigate several well-known problems that follow from the lack of organization of research output.

Links

Browse source code at <https://github.com/scienceverse/scienceverse/>


Report a bug at <https://github.com/scienceverse/scienceverse/issues>


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Developers

Lisa DeBruine
Author, maintainer 

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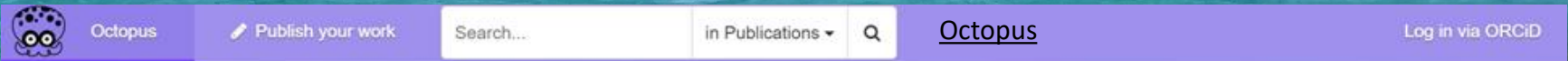
Improving Transparency, Falsifiability, and Rigour by Making Hypothesis Tests Machine Readable

AUTHORS
Daniel Lakens, Lisa DeBruine

AUTHOR ASSERTIONS

Conflict of Interest: No  Public Data: Not applicable  Preregistration: Not applicable 

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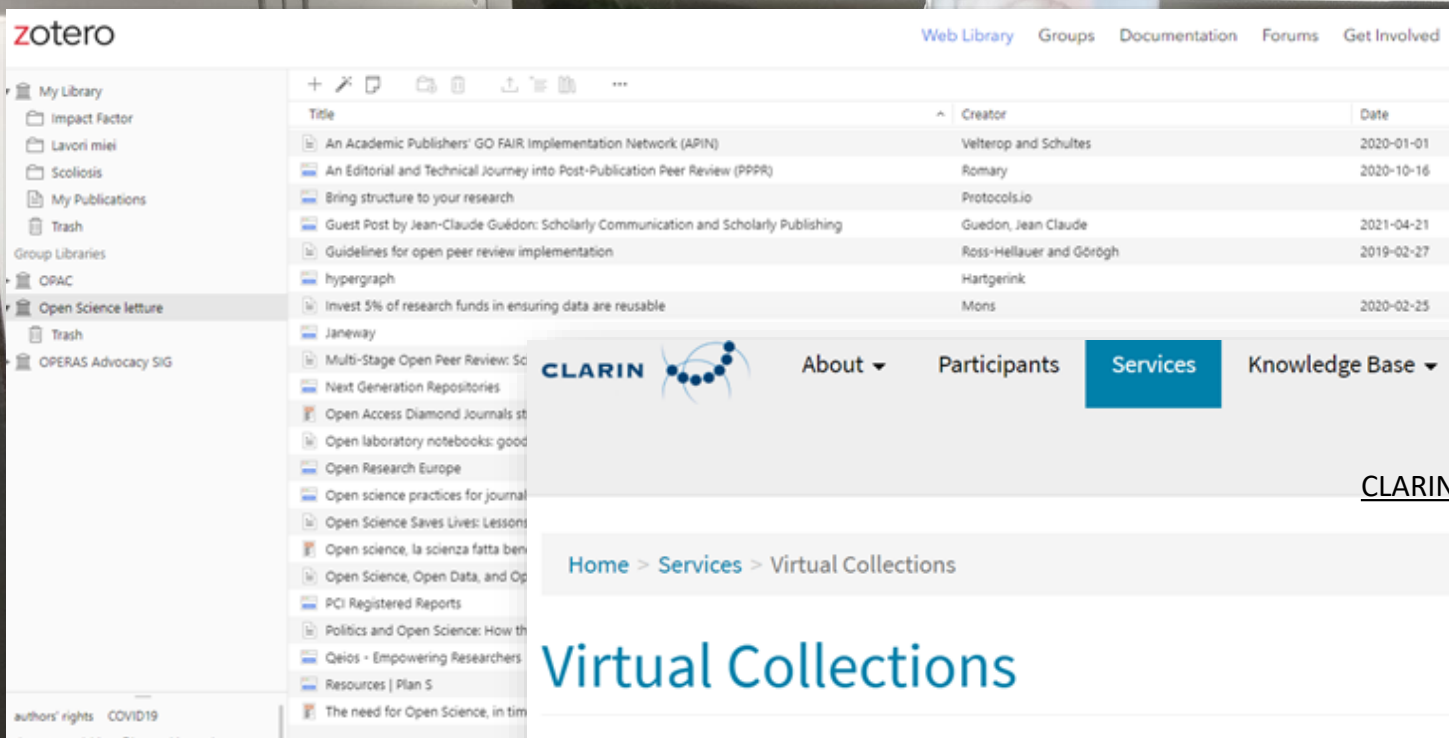
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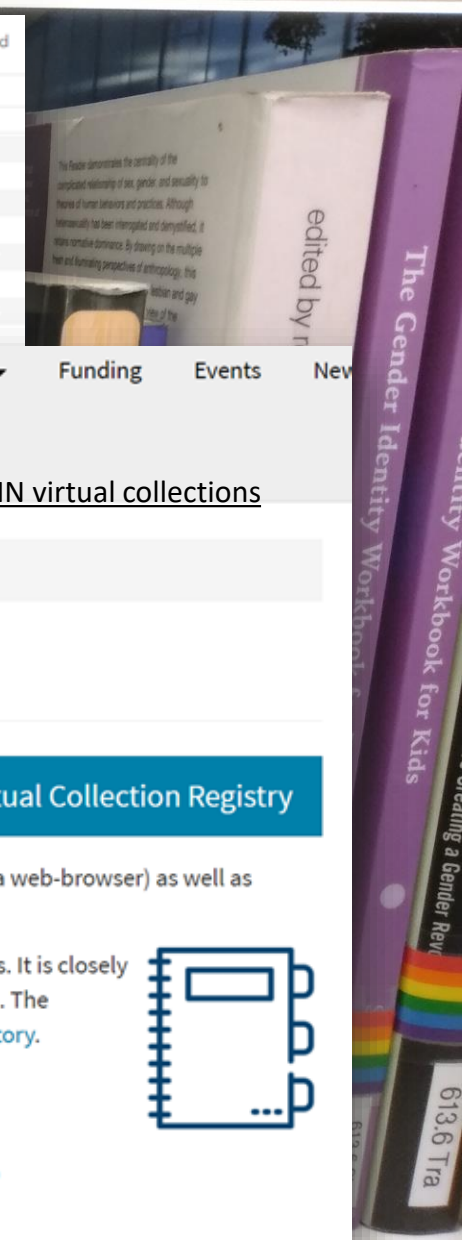
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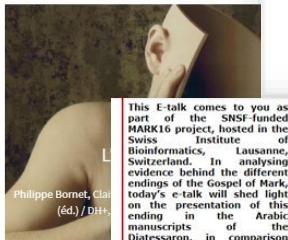
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DH+, SIB | Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, 2019



Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

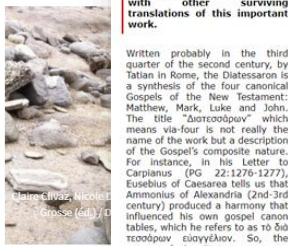
Philippe Bornet, Claire Clivaz (ed.) / DH+

This E-talk comes to you as part of the SNSF-funded MARK16 project, hosted in the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland. In analysing evidence behind the different endings of the Gospel of Mark, today's e-talk will shed light on the presentation of this ending in the Arabic manuscripts of the Diatessaron, in comparison with other surviving translations of this important work.



Medicine Personalisée / Personalized Medicine

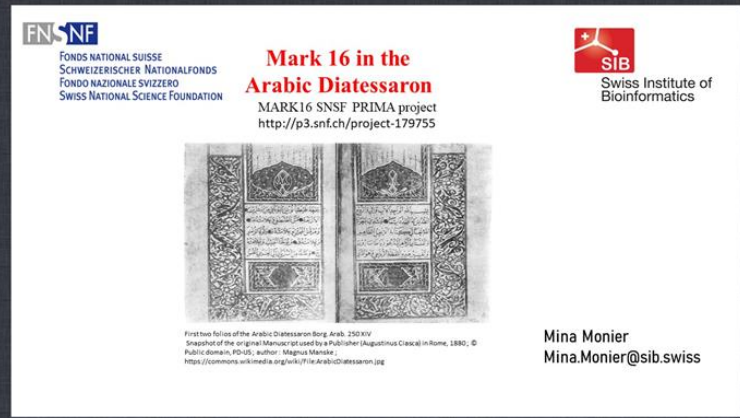
Vincent Mosser - Frédéric Schütz / DH+, SIB | Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, 2016



Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

Claire Clivaz, Nicolas Grise (ed.) / DH+

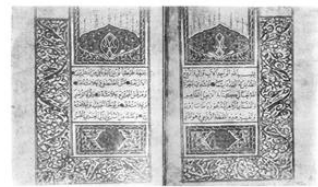
Written probably in the third quarter of the second century, by Tatian in Rome, the Diatessaron is a synthesis of the four canonical Gospels of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The title "διὰ τεσσάρων" which means via-four is not really the name of the work but a description of the Gospel's composite nature. For instance, in his Letter to Carpianus (PG 22:1276-1277), Eusebius of Caesarea tells us that Ammonius of Alexandria (2nd-3rd century) produced a harmony that influenced his own gospel canon tables, which he refers to as τὸ βιβλίον τεσσάρων εὐαγγελίων. So the nature of the Diatessaron as a mixture of Gospels is not itself an act of innovation, for it is a synthesis inasmuch as the Gospels it is made of. However, the work became at a time the question of canon was subject to the heated debates in Rome, when Marcion introduced the first known New Testament canon, which was made of one Gospel and a selection of Pauline letters.



FNSNF
FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

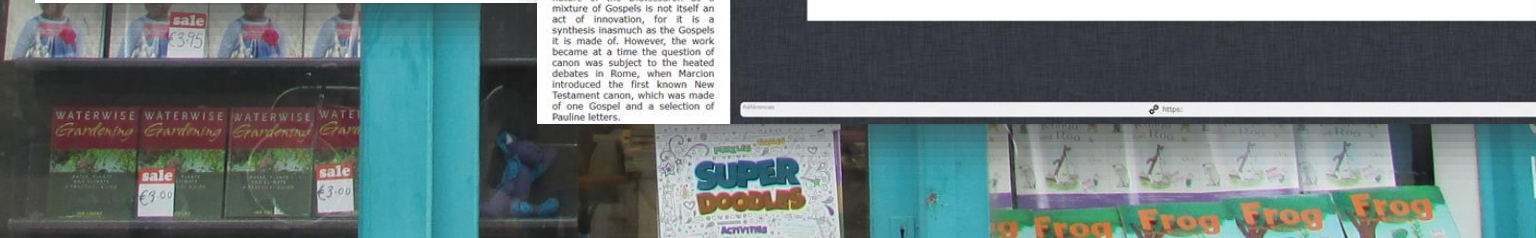
Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

MARK16 SNSF PRIMA project
<http://p3.snf.ch/project-179755>



First two folios of the Arabic Diatessaron-Borg. Arab. 250XIV
Snapshot of the original Manuscript used by a Publisher (Augustinus Cassel) in Rome, 1880. © Public domain, PD-US, author: Magnus Manske
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arabic_Diatessaron.jpg

Mina Monier
Mina.Monier@sib.swiss





openlabnotebooks.org

A growing team of groundbreaking scientists around the world are now sharing their lab notebooks online

<https://openlabnotebooks.org/>

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Browse notebooks by LABORATORIES

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THE TEAM

ABOUT

MY RESEARCH IN 2 MIN



F1000Research 2019

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BROWSE GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT

Home » Browse » Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good...

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OPINION ARTICLE

REVISED Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good for scientists [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Matthieu Schapira ^{1,2}, The Open Lab Notebook Consortium, Rachel J. Harding ¹

What is an Open Notebook?

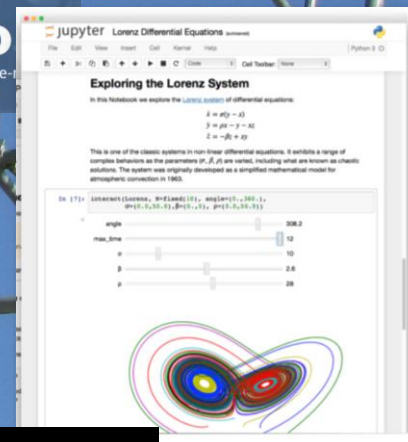
Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.

R Studio

RStudio

Open source and enterprise professional software for R



OPEN LAB NOTEBOOK CONTENGONO TUTTO: TESTO, METODO, DATI, SOFTWARE, CODICE ESEGUIBILE... SERVONO ANCORA LE RIVISTE CHE PUBBLICANO SOLO LA SINTESI DELLA RICERCA?

[EGI notebooks]



Notebooks

Notebooks is an environment based on [Jupyter](#) and the [EGI cloud service](#) that offers a browser-based, scalable tool for interactive data analysis. The Notebooks environment provides users with notebooks where they can combine text, mathematics, computations and rich media output.

Individual users can directly login by clicking the button below. The notebooks are limited to 1 CPU, 1GB RAM and 10GB of persistent storage per user.

[Start your notebooks!](#)

User communities/advanced users can have their customised EGI Notebooks service instance. EGI offers consultancy and support, as well as can operate the setup. Order a [community notebooks instance via the Marketplace](#).

The service is operated by and uses resources from [CESNET](#)




<https://notebooks.egi.eu/>


...e non più riviste...


PIATTAFORME DI PUBBLICAZIONE

Open Research Europe
How to Publish ▾ About ▾

Rapid & Transparent Publishing
Fast publication and open peer review for research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all

 Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.

 Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review.

 Includes citations to all supporting data and materials, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse.

ORE

PIATTAFORMA PER CONDIVIDERE LA RICERCA IN OGNI SUO PASSO

Wellcome Open Research <https://wellcomeopenresearch.org/>

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A new way for Wellcome-funded researchers to rapidly publish any results they think are worth sharing

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★ FEATURED HYPERGRAPH

Introducing Hypergraph (Beta)

by Liberate Science 8 days ago 2 MIN READ

The beta release of Hypergraph is here 🔗 If you want to dive in immediately, download Hypergraph (Beta) for Windows, macOS, or Linux.



[le piattaforme

Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon: Scholarly Communication and Scholarly Publishing

Apr. 21, 2021

B.

Redistributing publishing functions

The notion of the “inside-out library” sets the library as the institution that identifies and gathers the research results of its own institution. This means that the library can immediately claim two functions: registration and preservation.

Libraries can organize federated platforms to meet the dissemination. Academic or university presses can help.

On platforms, post-publication review can begin. This

Funding agencies, because they manage reviews and selections to allocate and follow grants, can help. So can research institutions that know how to recruit, promote, and reward.

The end result of the redistribution of publishing functions will be to bring them back under the control of research communities, and their values.

In the digital world, the central device is not a journal, but a platform. A platform handles three relationships: between individuals and documents, between documents, and between individuals. A platform should be open to both readers and scholarly contributors with no financial barriers. A Platform is the site of open knowledge.

RIDISTRIBUIRE LE FUNZIONI
LE PIATTAFORME CREANO RELAZIONI
SONO IL LUOGO DELLA CONOSCENZA
APERTA

NON BUTTIAMO ALTRI SOLDI
(PUBBLICI) PER PERPETUARE UN
SISTEMA INEFFICIENTE...
GIÀ ADESSO ALTERNATIVE
TECNICHE CI SONO

far girare il sistema...

 Confederation of
Open Access Repositories

Feb.5, 2021

COAR Launches the “Notify Project”

Scienza Open Access Open science Politica Scientifica Valutazione

Plan I: un'infrastruttura per riaprire la scienza

Feb. 17, 2021



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Communities

Jan. 21, 2021

January 21, 2021

Proposal Open Access

Plan I - Towards a sustainable research information infrastructure

 Björn Brembs;  Konrad Förstner;  Michael Goedicke;  Uwe Konrad;  Klaus Wannemacher;  Jürgen Kett

Public institutions in many countries are required by law (“spending rules”) to initiate a bidding/tender process above a certain procurement threshold. Scholarly journals are exempt from these spending rules, because the content of each journal can only be obtained from a single publisher - the “single source procurement” exemption. One consequence of this publisher monopoly are prices ranging 10-20 fold above publishing costs [1], or difficult and drawn-out negotiations to achieve technically trivial improvements (such as, e.g., improved accessibility, ‘open access’). This ‘vendor lock-in’ prevents market-based price pressure and stifles innovation. Therefore, functionalities such as efficient citation linking, interactive

Go Open: A beginners guide to open education

Four Reasons to Go Open

- 1 Save money for your students
- 2 Bring real world examples into your teaching
- 3 Save time by reusing existing resources
- 4 Contribute to broadening access to education



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

Go Open: a beginner's guide to open education

A guide to engaging with open education practices in your teaching, research and support activities

Introduction

What is open education?

What are open teaching & learning practices?

What are OER?

How do I find and use open resources?

Why Go Open?

Downloadable resources

References



The Go Open project is a collaborative project based in Dublin City University (DCU) and comp Digital Learning Design Unit. The project aims to support the DCU Community to engage with c activities. The Go Open Project is funded by the National Forum for the Enhancement of Teach Enhancement Unit through the SATLE 19 fund.

The Go Open logo was designed by Aleksandra Shornikova from the DCU Digital Learning Des



Go Open: A beginners guide to open education

Four Ways to Go Open

- 1 Share your open practice
- 2 Deposit your work in open repositories
- 3 Use Creative Commons licensing
- 4 Use open educational resources



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

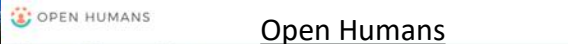
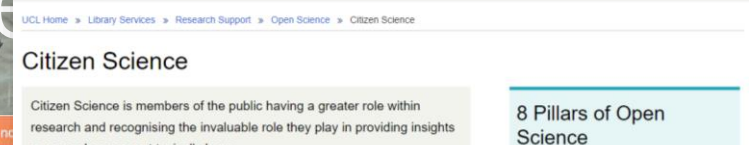
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Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103



...e con un po' di citizen



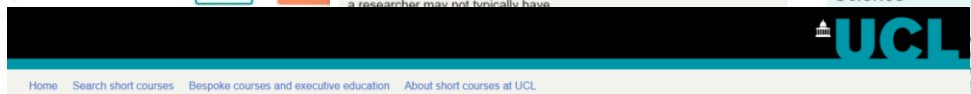
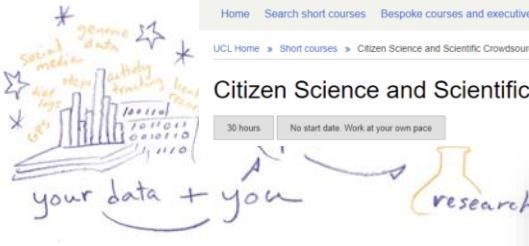
About Open Humans

Open Humans is dedicated to empowering individuals and communities around their personal data, to explore and share for the purposes of education, health, and research. We want to help people access and understand their personal data, and to help them do and share things that use that data.

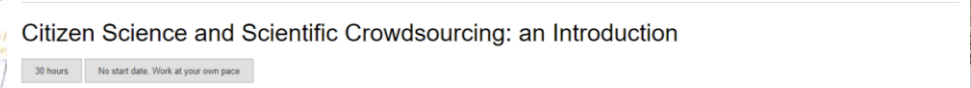
For individuals, we have [community support for self-research](#), [tools for personal data access](#), and [data analysis notebooks](#) you can run in your browser.

For communities, we make it easy to choose to share your data with [group studies and activities](#). We provide the same features to researchers and citizen scientists alike: all members can adapt and share new [data analysis notebooks](#), as well as [create new group activities & tools for data import](#).

All of this makes Open Humans a vibrant community profile: we are researchers; patients; data scientist others in our [community Slack chat](#)!



Citizen Science and Scientific Crowdsourcing: an Introduction



CSI Italia

La *citizen science*, o *scienza partecipata*, è il coinvolgimento attivo dei cittadini nella raccolta, analisi e interpretazione di dati a fini scientifici. Si applica a molti obiettivi: il *monitoraggio* di piante e animali (biodiversità), in campo astronomico si può contribuire alla classificazione delle galassie; in stomiologia al rilevamento di possibili monitorare i sintomi dell'influenza o di altre malattie.

Anche in Italia i progetti non mancano, sebbene ancora non strutturati in una rete.

Ecco perché il nostro gruppo informale di scienziati e sostenitori della citizen science in Italia (**Citizen Science Italia**) ha deciso di creare uno spazio per la comunità, suddiviso per categorie.

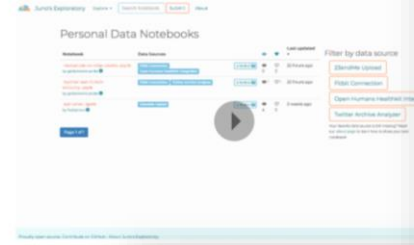


Juno's Personal Data Exploratory

Personal Data Notebooks are interactive documents that combine text, graphics and data analysis. They live right in your browser and allow you to gain insight from the personal data that you have stored in your *Open Humans* account.

Once you have found a notebook you like, just click the [Open in Personal Data Notebook](#) button on the notebook page to run it on your own data!

[Explore Notebooks](#)



Welcome to the Quantified Flu!

Whether COVID-19, the flu or the common cold: Can wearables warn us when we're getting sick? Help us find out!



We have two ways you can contribute...

Report past illness
Report when you got sick and share your wearable device data. We'll plot your data for you! Currently we support Fitbit & Oura Ring, Apple Watch, Garmin and Google Fit. [Ask us to add support for your wearable](#), if yours is missing so far!

Track symptoms going forward
Sign up for [daily check-ins](#) to tell us if you got sick, as well as symptoms and viral test results.

Whatever it takes BIOBLITZ A tutti i costi	da Museo a Museo	GATTO SELVATICO ITALIA	LIFE ESC360	NATURA DALLA FINESTRA	NATURA SULLE MURA
15 MAGGIO 2021 BIOBLITZ "A TUTTI I COSTI" Biodiversità / On-Line	Altri / Biodiversità	Biodiversità / On-Line	Biodiversità	Biodiversità	Altri / Biodiversità
ORNITHO #VISTIDACASA Biodiversità	PROGETTO CLIC! CHIOCCIOLE LUMACHE IN CITTA	RACCOLTE DEL MUSEO DI STORIA NATURALE DI FERRARA	SCHOOL OF ANTS: A SCUOLA CON LE FORMICHE	UCCELLI DI CITTA	X-POLLINATION 2021 Biodiversità / Impollinatori

...con dati FAIR

A [NON = OPEN]
REPOSITORIES,
FORMATI

R LICENZE E
DOCUMENTAZIONE

F METADATI,
IDENTIFICATIVI
PERSISTENTI...

I ONTOLOGIE,
STANDARDS

PRINCIPI FAIR

Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] [FAIR guide](#), Nature, March 2016

IN BREVE

Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: FAIR principles

Module 3: Data Management Plans

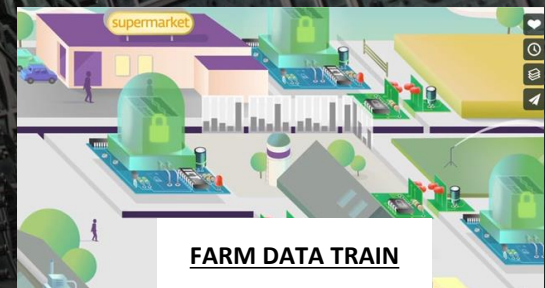


Reference: Vlachos, E., Larsen, A.V., Zurcher, S., Hansen, A.F. (2019). 'Introduction'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course) doi: 10.11581/du.0000048

Reference: Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Huser, F.J., Buss, M.C.H., Andersen, J.J., Begtrup, J.W. (2019). 'FAIR Principles'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course) doi: 10.11581/du.0000049

Reference: den Boer, S.P.A., Buss, M.C.H., Huser, F.J., Smed, U. (2019). 'Data Management Plans'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course) doi: 10.11581/du.0000050

Video



FARM DATA TRAIN

[perché c'è EOSC!]

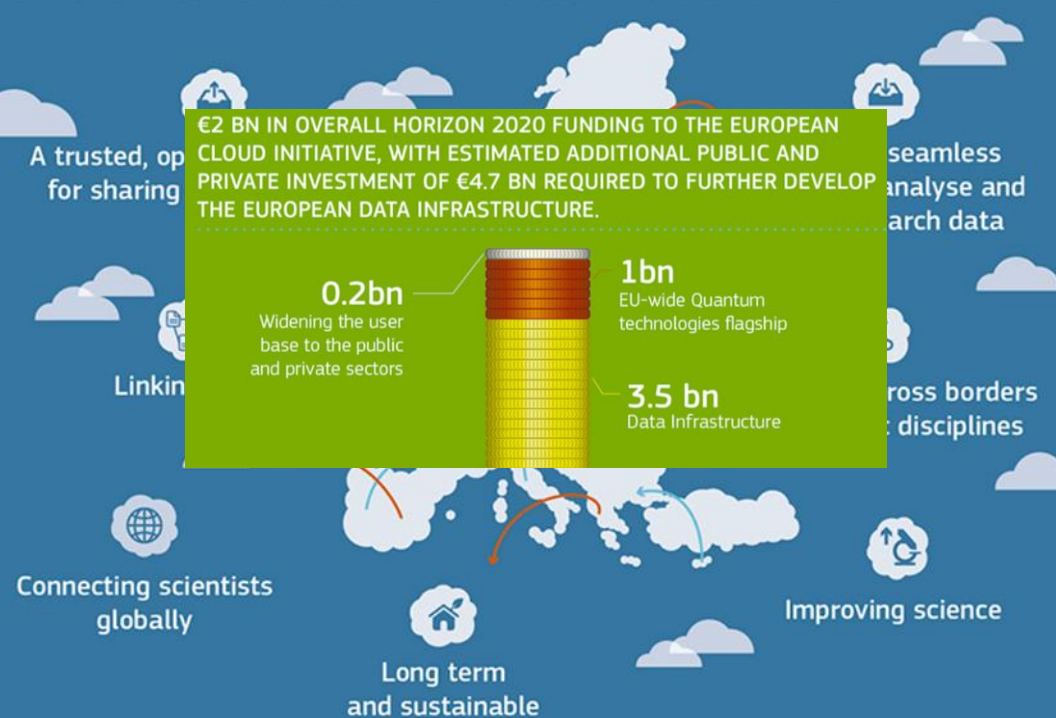
The Vienna

Vienna, 23 Novem

We, Ministers European Op

1. **Recall** the challenge of the European Open Science Cloud Declaration signed in Brussels on 10 July 2018.
2. **Reaffirm** the political commitment of the European Union and its Member States, sustainable and open to all.
3. **Recognise** that the European Open Science Cloud is an iterative and based on consensus among researchers and institutions.
4. **Highlight** that the European Open Science Cloud provides services for Science and Society, reaching out over Europe and beyond.
5. **Recall** that the

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



**ACCESSO TRASPARENTE A DATI FAIR
«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»**

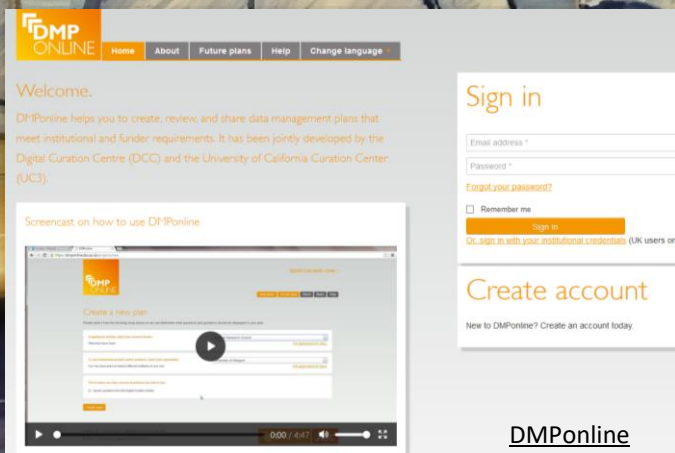
9. Call for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

9. Note that the 2018 EOSC Summit (held on 11 June 2018) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

... con un Data Management Plan

DMP È

- UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI:
raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
- DICHIARAZIONE DI COME SI TRATTERANNO I DATI
 - living document: va aggiornato
 - ...E SOPRATTUTTO VA MESSO IN PRATICA...



The screenshot shows the DMPonline website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Future plans, Help, and Change language. Below the navigation bar, there is a 'Welcome' message and a brief description of the service. A 'Sign in' section is visible, with fields for email address and password, and a 'Remember me' checkbox. Below the sign-in section, there is a 'Create account' section with a link to 'New to DMPonline? Create an account today'. A video player is also present, showing a screencast on how to use DMPonline. The DMPonline logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the screenshot.



<https://ds-wizard.org/>

About Features Re

Data Stewardship Wizard

Create Smart Data Management Plans
for FAIR Open Science

[Get started](#)

VI GUIDANO NELLA
REDAZIONE DI UN DMP

...mantenendo i «diritti»



KEEP CALM

AND

NON CEDETE I VOSTRI DIRITTI



ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI



Elementi della licenza

La tua scelta in questo pannello aggiornerà gli altri pannelli su questa pagina.

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Sì No Sì, fintanto che gli altri condividono allo stesso modo

che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali?

Sì No

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TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

...disseminando in modo diverso

Ten steps to innovative dissemination

1. Get the basics right

Define your objectives, map your audience(s), target and frame your message and bring this together into a dissemination plan of what you'll release and when.

2. Keep the right profile

Use personal websites, social media accounts, researcher identifiers and academic social networks to make you and your research visible.

3. Encourage participation

In the age of Open Science, don't just broadcast, go for multi-directional dissemination. Invite & engage with others to participate & collaborate.

4. Open science for impact

Open Access publications and preprints mean more citations. In addition, publishing datasets, software and peer reviews increase your number of citable research outputs.

5. Remix traditional outputs

Give traditional outputs like research articles and books an impact-boost with accompanying lay-summaries, press-releases, blogs, and visual/video abstracts.

6. Go live

In person dissemination doesn't just have to be at stuffy conferences – hit the road and take part in science festivals, science slams, TEDx talks, science festivals, or roadshows.

7. Think visual

Disseminate findings through art or multimedia interpretations. Let your artistic side loose or use new visualisation techniques to produce intuitive, attractive data displays.

8. Respect diversity

Research should reach all who might benefit. Respect inclusion in scientific dissemination by creating messages which reflect gender, demography and ability diversity.

9. Find the right tools

Choose media, format and dissemination strategy based on your communication objectives. Find tools via, e.g., the OpenUP Hub: openuphub.eu/disseminate/services

10. Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate

Assess your dissemination activities. Are they having the right impact? If not, why not?

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules for innovative dissemination of research

Tony Ross-Hellauer, Jonathan P. Tennant, Vite Banelyte, Edt Gorogh, Daniela Luzi, Peter Kraker, Lucio Pisacane, Roberta Ruggieri, Electra Sifacaki, Michela Vignoli

Published: April 16, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1007704>

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Apr. 2020

...con una diversa idea di «impatto sociale»

CREARE VOCI DI WIKIPEDIA SUI VOSTRI ARGOMENTI DI STUDIO



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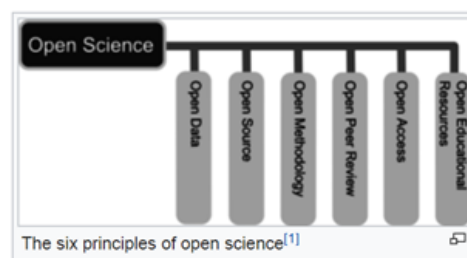
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Open science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Open science is the movement to make scientific research (including publications, data, physical samples, and software) and its dissemination **accessible** to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.^[2] Open science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks.^[3] It encompasses practices such as publishing **open research**, campaigning for **open access**, encouraging scientists to practice **open notebook science**, and generally making it easier to publish and communicate scientific knowledge.

Open Science can be seen as a continuation of, rather than a revolution in, practices begun in the 17th century with the advent of the **academic journal**, when the societal demand for access to scientific knowledge reached a point at which it became necessary for groups of scientists to share resources^[4] with each other so that they could collectively do their work.^[5] In modern times there is debate about the extent to which scientific information should be shared.^[6] The conflict that led to the Open Science movement is between the desire of scientists to have access to shared resources versus the desire of individual entities to profit when other entities partake of their resources.^[7] Additionally, the status of **open access** and resources that are available for its promotion are likely to differ from one field of academic inquiry to another^[8]



...facendo comunità



INOSC Starter Kit



Search...

Preface

Section I: An introduction to Open Science Communities

Section II: Start and Foster your Open Science Community

Acknowledgements

Preface

Open Science improves the **quality, accessibility, and efficiency** of science, but is **not yet the norm** in research. While pioneering scholars are developing and embracing Open Science practices, the majority sticks to the status quo. To **move from pioneers to common practice**, we need to engage a critical proportion of the research community. This is where Open Science Communities come into play!

Open Science Communities provide a place where **newcomers and experienced peers** interact, **inspire each other to adopt** Open Science practices and values, identify **opportunities and pitfalls**, and **provide feedback on policies, infrastructure, and support services**. By the same token, Open Science Communities are places where researchers and societal stakeholders can meet, inspire and co-create.

OS community

Open Science???

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit>

FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News

Open Science Training Courses

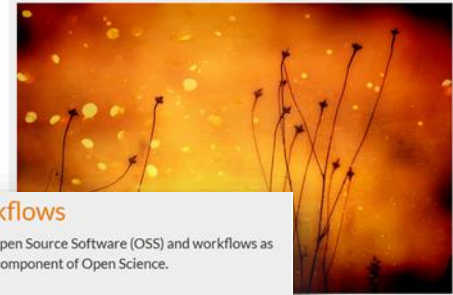
What is Open Science?

This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about.



Best Practices

This course introduces funding body policies and other environmental factors that influence good practice in opening up research practice.



Managing and Sharing Research Data

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.



OSS and Workflows

This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) and workflows as an emerging but critical component of Open Science.



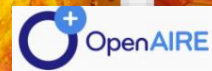
Data Protection and Ethics

This course helps you to get to grips with responsible data sharing.



Licensing

This course helps you to find the best license for your outputs.



SERVICES SUPPORT OPEN SCIENCE IN EUROPE

Open Science Primers: getting you started on good practices



Open Access Basics

An Open Access primer to get you started



An RDM Handbook

A primer on managing your research data

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2021

GUIDES

The Passport For Open Science is a guide designed to accompany PhD students at every step of their research career, whatever their disciplinary field. It provides a set of tools and good practices that can be directly implemented.

Act now

When you can, submit your publications to open access journals.

Deposit your publications in an open archive:

- Keep the latest version approved by peers but not yet formatted by the publisher.
- Ask your co-authors for approval.
- Deposit the latest version approved by the peer reviewers in an open archive.

Take part in discussions within your disciplinary community about pre-publications deposited in the open archive.

Document and share research data and/or the source code you developed:

- Store data using a perennial system or format in compliance with your team or institution's policy.
- Document the data with metadata so that they are reusable.
- Deposit the datasets associated with your publications in an online repository.
- Deposit your codes in a dedicated perennial open archive like **Software Heritage**.

Follow the evolutions of open science and get involved!

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...anche per l'ateneo



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Open Knowledge Institutions: Reinventing Universities

2021

By Lucy Montgomery, John Hartley, Cameron Neylon, Malcolm Gillies, Eve Gray, Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Chun-Kai (Karl) Huang, Joan Leach, Jason Potts, Xiang Ren, Katherine Skinner, Cassidy R. Sugimoto, Katie Wilson

The MIT Press

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/13614.001.0001>

ISBN electronic: 9780262365154

Publication date: 2021

The future of the university as an open knowledge institution that institutionalizes diversity and contributes to a common resource of knowledge: a manifesto.

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Le NUVOLE
REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

Quando soffia il VENTO del CAMBIAMENTO

c'è chi costruisce MURI

e chi MULINI A VENTO



...grazie!