

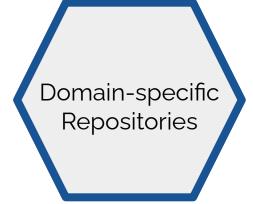


GREI Collaborative Workshop

Guidance for sharing data in generalist repositories

2:15-3:45pm Eastern January 24, 2023

NIH Research Data Ecosystem



Generalist Repositories

Institutional Repositories



Hi! We're your hosts for today



David SchererCustomer Consultant, Pure and
Research Data Management
Elsevier





Jess Herzog Head of Publishing Services Dryad





Here's what we'll cover

- Guide to data sharing (20 min)
- How to generate complete, high-quality metadata for submission in a generalist repository (30 min)
- Breakout sessions (30 min): facilitated session for questions, feedback, etc.
- Wrap-up (5-10 min)





Have you shared data or supported a researcher in sharing data?



Survival GUIDE for data sharing



Gather all data needed for reanalysis



Consider including:

- Unprocessed, raw data
- Prepared & organized numerical data (spreadsheets, tables, etc.)
- Code, scripts, or software used to process and analyze data
- Output (statistics & visualizations)



Verify that files *can* be shared **publicly**



Remove restricted materials such as:

- Copyrighted or licensed documents or software (non-CCo)
- Content from published articles, grants, or patents
- Data from 3rd party with restricted terms-of-use
- 🖊 Identifiable human subjects data
 - Location information for endangered and/or vulnerable species



Choose open file formats



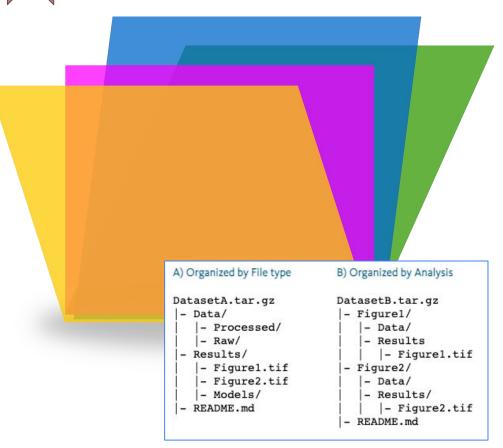
- Use non-proprietary, open file formats when possible to enable easy access, better preservation, and interoperability
- If you do include proprietary files, consider <u>also</u> providing the data in an open format

Plain text formats are preferred (.csv)





Organize files logically



- Check files for errors or omissions
- Name files descriptively and consistently
- Remove unnecessary files
- Create a clear and logical file structure
- Bundle organized files into compressed file archives
- Keep individual files or archives less than 10GB in size
- **Verify** file archives open and are not corrupted



Prepare a comprehensive README file

- Write **clearly** for a broad audience
- Describe processing pipeline and analysis steps
- Define all variables, abbreviations, missing data codes, and units and allowable values
- Dates and locations of data collection (use standardized date formats)
- Provide description of file structure and contents
- Describe code, scripts, or software used to process, visualize, analyze, and compress the data

```
Title of Dataset:
Brief summary of dataset contents, contextualized in experimental
procedures and results.
## Description of the Data and file structure
This is a freeform section for you to describe how the data are
structured and how a potential consumer might use them. Be as
descriptive as necessary. Keep in mind that users of your data might
be new to the field and unfamiliar with common terminology, metrics,
etc.
Describe relationship between data files, missing data codes, other
abbreviations used. Be as descriptive as possible.
## Sharing/access Information
Links to other publicly accessible locations of the data:
Was data derived from another source?
If yes, list source(s):
```



Decide where to share your data!

Generalist Repository Comparison Chart

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3946720

This chart is designed to assist researchers in finding a generalist repository should no domain repository be available to preserve their research data. Generalist repositories accept data regardless of data type, format, content, or disciplinary focus. For this chart, we included a repository available to all researchers specific to clinical trials (Vivii) to bring awareness to those in this field.

https://fairsharing.org/collection/GeneralRepositoryComparison

| ТОРІС | HARVARD DATAVERSE | DRYAD | FIGSHARE | MENDELEY DATA | OSF | VIVLI | ZENODO |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Brief Description | Harvard Dataverse is a free data repository open to all researchers from any discipline, both inside and outside of the Harvard community, where you can share, archive, cite, access, and explore research data. | Open-source, community-led data curation, publishing, and preservation platform for CCO publicly available research data Dryad is an independent non-profit that works directly with: researchers to publish datasets utilizing best practices for discovery and reuse publishers to support the integration of data availability statements and data citations into their workflows institutions to enable scalable campus support for research data management best practices at low cost | A free, open access, data repository where users can make all outputs of their research available in a discoverable, reusable, and citable manner. Users can upload files of any type and are able to share diverse research products including datasets, code, multimedia files, workflows, posters, presentations, and more. With discoverable metadata supporting FAIR principles, file visualizations, and integrations, researchers can make their work more impactful and move research further faster. | Mendeley Data is a free repository specialized for research data. Search more than 20+ million datasets indexed from 1000s of data repositories and collect and share datasets with the research community following the FAIR data principles. | OSF is a free and open source project management tool that supports researchers throughout their entire project lifecycle in open science best practices. | Vivil is an independent, non-profit organization that has developed a global data-sharing and analytics platform. Our focus is on sharing individual participant-level data from completed clinical triom completed chimical triom research community. | Powering Open Science, built on Open Source. Built by reserachers for researchers Run from the CERN data centre, whose purpose is long term preservation for the High Energy Physics discipline, one of the largest scientific datasets in the world |
| Size limits | No byte size limit per dataset. Harvard Dataverse currently sets a file size limit of 2.5GB. | 300GB/dataset | Soft limit of 20GB/file for free accounts. System limit of 5000GB/file. Unlimited storage of public data but 20GB storage for private data for free accounts. Email info@figshare.com to have upload and storage limits raised. | 10GB per dataset | Projects currently have not storage limit. There is a SGB/file upload limit for native OSF Storage. There is no limit imposed by OSF for the amount of storage used across add-ons connected to a given project. | If more than 10GB per study data, reach out to us | 50GB per dataset, contact us via https:// zenodo.org/support for higher limits |
| Storage space per researcher | 1 TB per researcher | No limit | No limit | No limit | No limit | No limit | No limit |
| Persistent, Unique Identifier Support | DOI, Handle | DOI | DOI | DOI | DOI | DOI | DOI |

Repository Features

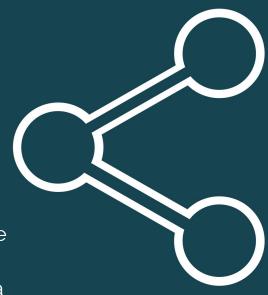
Common:
Core Metadata
Persistent Identifiers
Discoverable
Flexibility
Open access, FAIR
Metrics

Unique:
Output types
Storage, size limits
Licenses
Evaluation
Controlled Access
Visualization
Costs



In Review: Best practices for sharing data

- 1 Gather all data needed for reanalysis
- 2 Verify files can be shared publicly
- 3 Choose **open** file formats
- 4 **Organize** files logically
- 5 Describe your dataset in a detailed **README** file
- 6 Choose a suitable repository to **share** your data



Elements of high-quality metadata for a generalist repository

zooodo.

zenodo



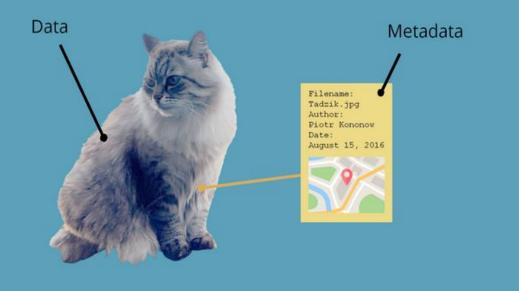












Let's meet our presenters!



Sonia Barbosa



Gretchen Gueguen



Julie Wood



Sara Gonzales



Ana Van Gulick, PhD

Manager of Curation, Harvard Dataverse Product Owner, Center for Open Science (OSF) Senior Director, Vivli Senior Data Librarian, Northwestern University, Zenodo

Government and Funder Lead, Figshare













Dryad is



An **open data** publishing platform & community committed to the open availability and routine re-use of all research data

49,600+ data publications

193,300+ researchers

69,100+ international institutions

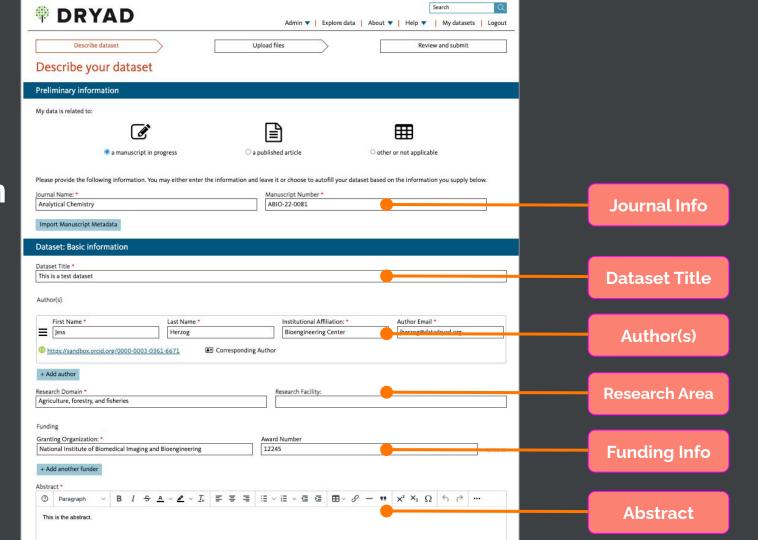
1,270+ academic journals





Dryad submission form

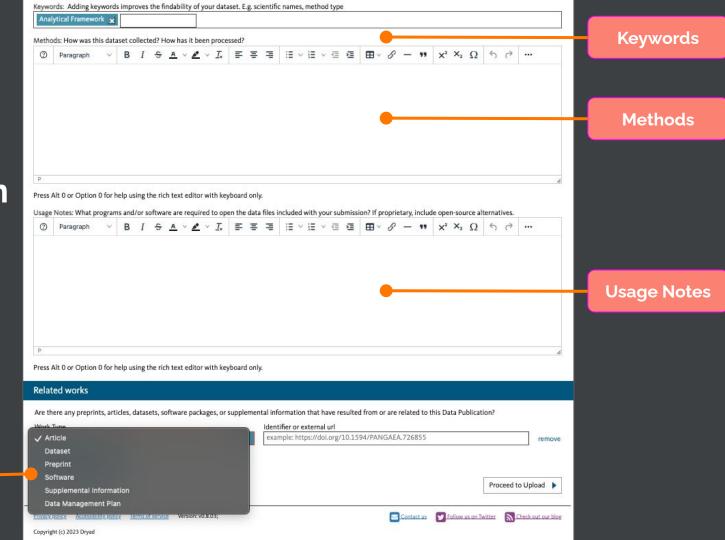
DOI assigned upon submission & does not change





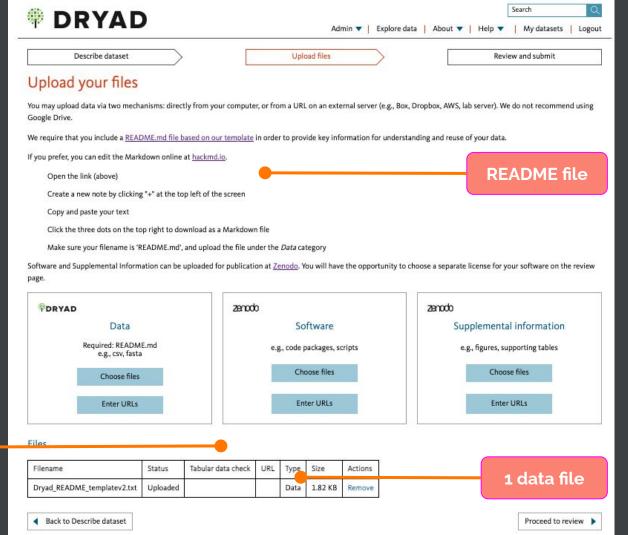
Dryad submission form

Related Works



Dryad submission form (page 2)

- **CCo license** for Dryad files; **CCBY** for Zenodo
- Open, accessible file types (non-proprietary)
- Tabular data validator automatically checks the format and structure of CSV, XLS, XLSX file formats
- 300GB limit, up to 1TB





(page 3)

Dryad submission form

Private for Peer Review option

Related Works

Article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2022.10164

Edit Description

Review files



Data files hosted by Dryad

Fortuny-et-al-2021 Tomato-fruit-quality-traits-and-metabolite-content-are-affected-by-reciprocal-effect-and-heterosis RawData.xls 3.32 MB README.txt 2.07 kB

■ Edit Files

Private for peer review

By choosing this option, your dataset will be private during your related article's peer review period. You will have access to a private dataset download URL to be shared with collaborators or the journal. Your dataset will not enter curation or be published. Because we may not have the status of your related article, the default for this period is six months. Please email us or uncheck this box at any point if your dataset is ready to enter curation.

☐ Keep my dataset private while my related article is in peer review

Agree to terms

License and terms of service for data

☑ By checking this box, I agree to the license CC0 1.0 Universal (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication *

1 PUBLIC DOMAIN

☑ By checking this box, I agree to <u>Dryad's Terms of Service</u> *

Payment

Dryad charges a fee for data publication that covers curation and preservation of published datasets. Upon publication of your dataset, you will receive an invoice for \$120 USD. We're sensitive to the fact that fees for individual researchers can be a burden and create inequities. If you'd like to request a fee waiver, please contact help@datadryad.org.

I agree to Dryad's payment terms

Back to Upload

Submit

Dryad dataset view

Track metrics: citations, views, & downloads

• Shareable URL allows access to all data files (useful for journal peer-review process)

https://doi.org/10.7959/dryad.w6m905qk8

Citation

vvang, Alao-Tan, Dong, Gao, Wang, Jiang, Tu, Fel-Har (2025), Interactions between soil microbes and native species unive a diversity-invasibility relationship, Dryad, Dataset, https://doi.org/10.7959/dryad.w6m905qk8

Abstract

Soil microbes can affect both the invasiveness of exotic plants and the invasibility of native plant communities, but it still remains unclear whether soil microbes can influence the relationship between native plant species diversity and community invasibility. We constructed native plant communities with three levels of species richness (one, three, or six species) in un-sterilized or sterilized soil (i.e., with or without soil microbes) and let them not be invaded by exotic plant species or invaded by one of three exotic species (Solidago canadensis, Erigeron canadensis or Symphyotrichum subulatum) highly invasive in China. The soils conditioned by the native plant communities not invaded by the exotic species were used as soil microbe inocula to test whether richness-induced differences in soil microbes affect the growth of each of the three invasive species. Compared with the presence of soil microbes, the absence of soil microbes weakened the negative species richness-invasibility relationship, indicating that soil microbes can contribute to the higher invasion resistance of more diverse native plant communities. In the presence of soil microbes, the higher invasion resistance of more diverse communities was mainly ascribed to the complementarity effect. However, soil microbes from communities with a higher species richness did not have a stronger negative effect on the growth of any of the three invasive species. We conclude that soil microbes can alter the diversity-invasibility relationship through promoting the complementarity effect on the community invasion resistance. Our results highlight the importance to integrate the role of soil microbes in testing the diversity-invasibility hypothesis.

Usage Notes

Exp1: Colume D-M for plot with invasive species Solidago canadensis(SC)

Colume N-W for plot with invasive species Erigeron canadensis(EC)

Colume X-G for plot with invasive species Symphyotrichum subulatum(SS)

Exp2: Colume AH-AO

Reviewer URI

You can share this version of your dataset files with others using the url below.

Click the Select Text button and then copy and paste the URL.

https://dryad-stg.cdlib.org/stash/share/mQr8ihkmlb6o|WfniMWUSkeTEHtKUpEEWeop|5kZZKA

Metrics



O views



0 downloads



0 citations

Keywords

Biological sciences

phylogenetic distance

License

This work is licensed under a CC0 1.0 Universal (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication license.



The Dataverse Project

Dataverse Project

Open source research data repository software

95 Installations around the world





Enjoy full control over your data. Receive web visibility, academic credit, and increased citation counts. A personal Dataverse collection is easy to set up, allows you to display your data on your personal website, can be branded uniquely as your research program, makes your data more discoverable to the research community, and satisfies data management plans. Want to set up your personal Dataverse collection?



Seamlessly manage the submission, review, and publication of data associated with published articles. Establish an *unbreakable link* between *articles in your journal* and *associated data*. Participate in the open data movement by using a Dataverse collection as part of your journal data policy or list of repository recommendations. Want to find out more about journal Dataverse collections?



Establish a research data management solution for your community. Federate with a growing list of Dataverse repositories worldwide for increased discoverability of your community's data. Participate in the drive to set norms for sharing, preserving, citing, exploring, and analyzing research data. Want to install a Dataverse repository?



Participate in a vibrant and growing community that is helping to drive the norms for sharing, preserving, citing, exploring, and analyzing research data. Contribute code extensions, documentation, testing, and/or standards. *Integrate research analysis, visualization* and *exploration tools*, or other research and data archival systems with the Dataverse Project. Want to contribute?



Organize datasets and gather metrics in your own repository.

A dataverse is a container for all your datasets, files, and metadata.

Add a dataverse +

Deposit and share your data. Get academic credit.

Harvard Dataverse is a repository for research data. Deposit data and code here.

Add a dataset +

Publishing your data is easy on Harvard Dataverse!

Learn about getting started creating your own dataverse repository here.

Getting started 🗹

Dataverse Collection

Datasets

• Files, Metadata, Terms, and Versions

Published content:

Dataverses (6,117)

Datasets (160,541)

Files (1,880,729)

Access type:

Public (1,827,599)

Restricted (52,943)

Embargoed then Public (173)

Embargoed then Restricted (14)

Dataverse Category

Research Project (2,266)

Researcher (1,912)

Organization or Institution (471)

Research Group (431)

Journal (127)

Laboratory (93)

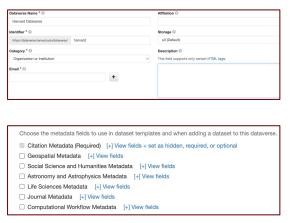
Department (69)

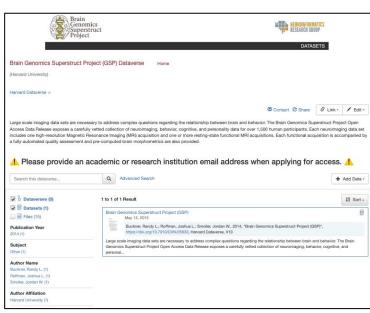
Teaching Course (44)



Dataverse Collection creation

- Citation metadata always required
- Multiple metadata blocks selection
- Make metadata fields required, optional, template feature for multiple depositors



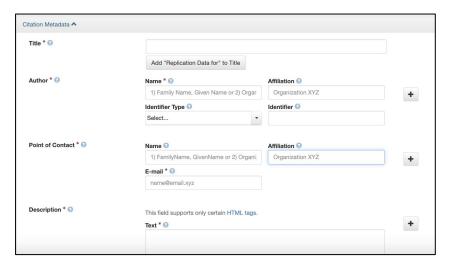




Dataset deposit

- DOIs(d)
- Publication year(d)
- Title(r)
- Author(r)
- Contact(r)
- Subject(r)
- Description(r)
- Terms(r)
- Versions(d)
 - Related publication and identifier





Dataset citation

- Affiliation
- Identifier Type

Related Publication

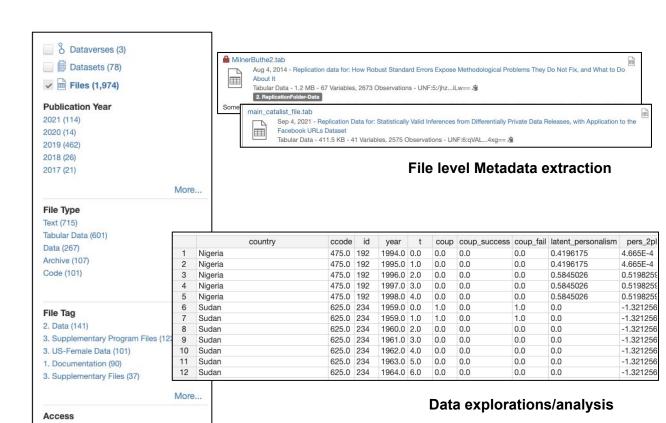
Kaufman, Aaron R., Gary King, and Mayya Komisarchik. 2021. "How to Measure Legislative District Compactness If You Only Know It When You See It." American Journal of Political Science 65 (3): 533-50. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12603

Public (1,969) Restricted (5)



Files

- Tabular data ingest, with online data analysis tool: metadata extraction
- BagIT
- Folder preservation preservation
- Provenance
- File Types
- File Tag
- Embargo, access restrictions





The Dataverse Project



Current Features



Installations



Collections



Datasets



Files

NIH OTA Adds...



Datasets

 Flexible Biomedical Metadata Support through External Vocabularies and Data Dictionaries (UMLS, CEDAR, MeSH)



Files

- Additional Metadata for Code files (<u>Codemeta</u>)
- Support for Replication Packages through Workflows and Containers
- Sensitive Data Support through Differential Privacy (OpenDP, DataTags, PSIprivacy)
- Encryption
- Usage Metrics
- UX/UI Enhancements
- Interoperability

- Metadata Harvesting
- Curation Services
- Training and Outreach



Vivli: For sharing and Accessing Clinical Research Data



Upload Anonymized datasets (IPD) from completed clinical trials



Archive datasets for reuse Assign contributor roles to team members (linked to their ORCID) to allow downstream CREDIT



Managed Access: Requesters submit a proposal and sign DUA; Key metrics tracked to generate use reports for contributors



Data is reused and citations are tracked

QUICK STUDY LOOKUP V Sign up Log In

A Multi-centre, Adaptive, Randomized, Open-label, Controlled Clinical Trial of the Safety and Efficacy of Investigational Therapeutics for the Treatment of COVID-19 in Hospitalized Patients (CATCO: Canadian Treatments for COVID-19), in Conjunction With the Public Health Emergency SOLIDARITY Trial (World Health Organization) (CATCO) Study Details Study Documents Administrative Details Usage Phase Condition or Disease COVID-19 Phase 3 Intervention/freatment Artesunate, Imatinib, Infliximab, ARBs, Dexamethasone, LSALT Peptide Artesunate, Imatinib, Infliximab, ARBs, Dexamethasone, LSALT Peptide **Brief Summary** This study is an adaptive, randomized, open-label, controlled clinical trial, in collaboration with countries around the world through the World Health Organization. Ages Eligible For Study Sexes Eligible For Study Accepts Healthy Volunteers Actual Enrollment 18 Years and older Alt No Not available Locations Canada (57) Additional Information This data package is available for download. Vivil will conduct an accelerated review of any requests for this study package. Primary Registry Name Primary Registry ID Primary Registry Url NCT04330690 ClinicalTrials.gov https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT04330690

STUDY DESIGN

Vivli: What's included in a data package?



| Item | Description | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Recommended Data Package Set | | |
| Study Protocol | Final protocol with all amendments | |
| Data dictionary | Detailed descriptions of each variable in the dataset, including the definition, source, coding, etc. of the variable | |
| Statistical Analysis Plan | Description of the principal features of the analysis described in the protocol | |
| IPD dataset | Final cleaned individual participant-level data, de-identified/anonymized | |
| Anonymization Guidance | Outlines the method used to anonymize the data | |
| Optional | | |
| Analytic code | Software code used to carry out prespecified and additional analyses | |
| Analysis ready IPD data set | Dataset in a format used to carry out a sponsor's analyses | |
| Case report forms | Forms used to collect the data that is described in the protocol for each trial participant | |

NOTE: This is a subset of the entire full data package and includes the data that underlies the publication findings (tables, figures)





Upload

- All file formats accepted
- 50GB per deposit
- GitHub integration

Publish

- Data citation
- Control access levels
- Usage statistics / metrics
- DOI versioning
- File previews
- Link to related research



Describe

- DataCite Metadata Schema
- Custom metadata fields
- Funder integration
- Communities feature
- Wide license selection

Compliance with sharing mandates

- Deposit data files and supporting materials
- Restricted files / embargo
- Private record sharing

Persistent Metadata

- DOIs for all deposits
- Reserve DOI
- PID-enabled metadata fields: ORCiD, subject vocabularies
- FAIR data

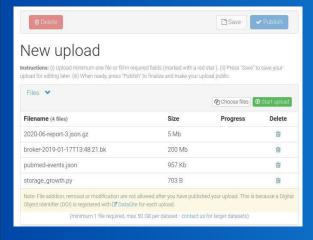
Common Formats

- DataCite
- OAI-PMH
- DublinCore
- JSON
- Schema.org
- REST API
- CSL



Upload

50GB* for each dataset All file formats accepted



Describe

Rich but flexible metadata
Based on DataCite schema
Reserve DOI before

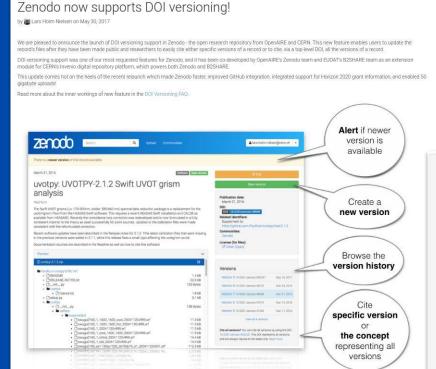


Publish

Citable DOI Export formats

| August 12, 2020 | | Dataset Open Access | |
|--|---|--|--|
| OpenAIRE Covid-19 datasets, software a metadata. | 4,620 438 ◆ views | | |
| ● Bardi, Alessia; Kuchma, Iryna; ● Pavone, Gina; ● Bagjioni, Miriam; ● Czerniak, Andreas; De Bonis Horst, Marek, Jatropoulou, Katerina; Jacewick, Sandro; ● Lazzeri, Emma; Löhden, Aenne; ● Man Ottonello, Enrico; ● Schirrwagen, Jochen Data curator(s) | OpenAIRE | | |
| Bobrov, Evgeny; Truccolo, Ivana; Monteiro, Elizabet Andrew | e; Casalegno, Carlotta; Clary, E | rin, Romanowski, | |
| This dump provides access to the metadata recomprises that may be relevant to the Corona Virus I records of the OpenAIRE COVID-19 Gateway (Mittamining and inference techniques against to the OpenAIRE COVID-19 Gateway) (mittage) regions openative use). The Graph is owner (integral regions openative use). The Graph is owner (integral regions openative use). The Gateway (Mittage) against the Graph is owner of the Graph is owner of the Gateway (Integral Virus) and GRAM. The damp consists of a gap file containing one parallel and that Cover of the Gateway (Integral Virus) and GRAM. The damp consists of a gap file containing one parallel and that Cover of the Gateway (Integral Virus) and GRAM. | Disease (COVID-19) fight. The styleopid fight of the real/RE Research Graph the largest Open Access colle software, projects, funders, an wide, among which the Covid of Organization), BIP! Finder for on per line. Each json is comply | dump contains titified via full-text ctions of metadata d organizations, -19 data sources : COVID-19, Protein | Publication date: August 12,000 DD: 03,10,781/amois 296441 Communities: OpenAIRE OpenAIRE OpenAIRE Campo Zenodo License (for files): CF breathy commons zero v1.0 |
| Files (52.8 MB) | | ~ | Universal |
| Name | Size | | |
| COVID-19.json.gz | 52.8 MB | ▲ Download | Versions |
| md5c7ab7c8b97c2281146ea643cc5df6d90 © | | | Version 1.0 Aug 12, 2020 10,5281/zenodo,398 0491 |
| Citations © 💿 | | ~ | Cite all versions? You can cite all versions by using the DOI 10.5281/zenodo.3980490. This |
| Show only: Literature (0) Dataset (0) So Unknown (0) Citations to this version | iftware (0) | Search Q | DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one. Read more. |

DOI versioning, Usage statistics



views See more details.. All versions This version 4242 2.854 Views @ Downloads @ 3.929 3.816 Data volume @ 50 TB 48 TB Unique views @ 4.074 2,793 337 258 Unique downloads @

More info on how stats are collected.

3.929

4.242

Versions

Version v0 9 0

| 10.5281/zenodo.1313201 | 5di 10, 2010 |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Version v0.8.1 | Sep 3, 2017 |
| 10.5281/zenodo.883859 | |
| Version v0.8.0 | Jul 8, 2017 |
| 10.5281/zenodo.824567 | |
| Version v0.7,1 | Jun 5, 2016 |
| 10.5281/zenodo.54844 | |
| Version v0.7.0 | Jan 25, 2016 |
| 10.5281/zenodo.45133 | |

Jul 16 2018

View all 8 versions

Cite all versions? You can cite all versions by using the DOI 10.5281/zenodo.592845. This DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one. Read more.

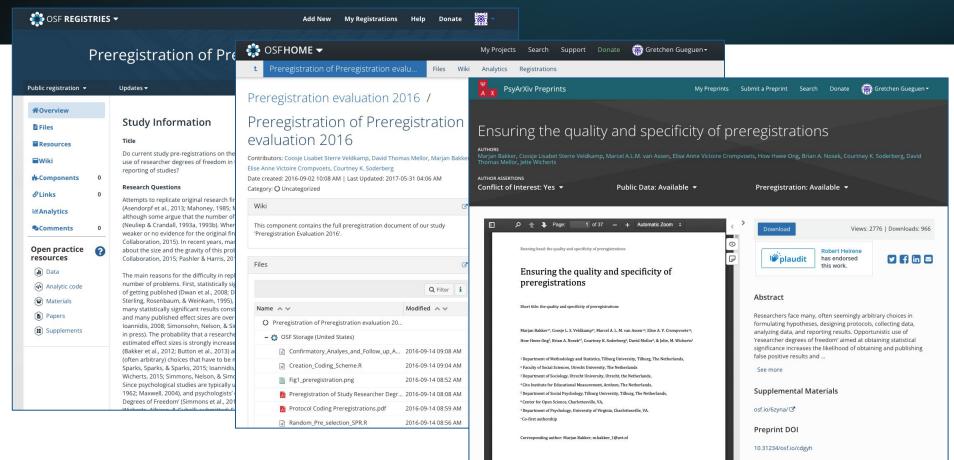
OSF and Supporting Research Across the Lifecycle

cos Mission: to increase openness, integrity, and reproducibility of research

cos Infrastructure Vision: To empower communities, institutions, and funders to advance rigor and transparency of research.



A tool for research...



Data Repository

OSF: Trusted Repository for Data

<u>Desirable Characteristics for Data</u>
<u>Repositories</u> supporting data sharing policies across the research lifecycle

- NIH first to come out with the characteristics in advance of their Data Management and Sharing policy
- OSF on list of generalist repositories for NIH data, and member of NIH GREI project
- <u>USGS included OSF</u> on list of acceptable data repositories
- Projects supported by FDA, USDA, NASA, and more bundle their outputs on OSF
- OSTP now requires each federal agency to develop guidance for funded research

Unique Persistent Identifiers

- Assigns PIDs to datasets
- PID points to persistent landing page

Long-Term Sustainability

- Long-term management of data
- Maintain availability of dataset
- Stable technical infrastructure
- Stable funding
- Ontingency plan for data

Metadata

- Datasets must have metadata
- Use schemas appropriate to the community

Free and Easy Access

- Free access to datasets and metdata
- Support for broad, equitable, open access
- Timely access after submission
- Maintain privacy, confidentiality, tribal sovereignty, and protection of sensitive data

Provenance

Record the origin, chain of custody, and modifications

Legend

- Characteristic met
- Working towards characteristic

Curation and Quality Assurance

Datasets must have metadata

Broad and Measured Reuse

Measure attribution, citation, and reuse

Clear Use Guidance

Clear documentation of terms for access and reuse

Security and Integrity

- Documented criteria for preventing unauthorized access, modification, or release of data
- Security levels appropriate to the sensitivity of data

Risk Management

Ensure administrative, technical, and physical safeguards

Common Format

- Allows datasets and metadata downloaded, accessed, or exported
- Support for widely used and non-proprietary formats

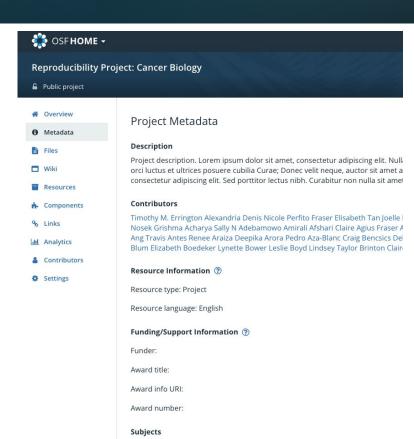
Retention Policy

Policy for data retention

Metadata

Data shared without metadata isn't open

- Datacite metadata schema; Community-driven
- Open standards
- Controlled lists of resource types, funder, license, discipline, dates, authors, affiliations
- PID-ready (DOIs, ORCID iDs, ROR IDs)
- Relationships to connect outputs from across the research lifecycle
- New features:
 - New application profile and model based on international standards
 - Crossref funder lookup
 - File-level description and data types





a freely available generalist repository for all research disciplines and outputs

figshare.com

Flexibility

- Share any research output or file type
- Files up to 20GB,
 Support for big datasets
- Preview files in the browser

Collections

Researcher Workflows

- Open API and FTP
- GitHub, GitLab,
 BitBucket Integrations
- Collaborative spaces
- Restricted Access

Persistent Metadata

- Unique DOI for each output, reservable
- ORCID integration
- Link to publications
- Link Funding via

Open Access

- Open Access to all public files and metadata
- CC0 and CC-BY Licenses
- Discoverable across search engines, indexes
- FAIR commitment

Impact

- Public Author Profile
- Views, Downloads, Citations, Altmetrics
- Citations from full text literature
- TQ Faceted Search



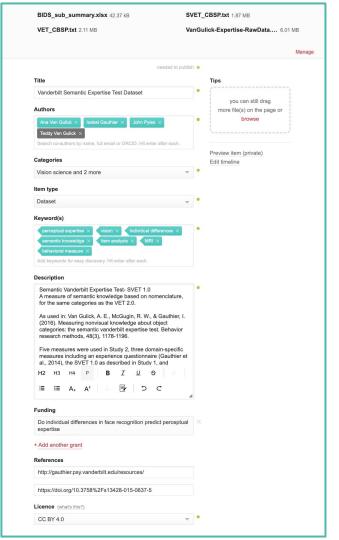
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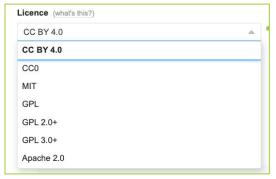


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Read the associated publication Retinal optic flow during natural locomotion

natural behavior eve tracking

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world natural environment and estimated visual motion (optic flow) using both computational video analysis and geometric simulation. Contrary to the established theories of the role of optic flow in the control of locomotion, we found that eyemovement-free, head-centric optic flow is highly unstable due to the complex phasic trajectory of the head during natural locomotion, rendering it an unlikely candidate for heading perception. In contrast, retina-centered optic flow consisted of a regular pattern of outflowing motion centered on the fovea. Retinal optic flow contained highly consistent patterns that specified the walker's trajectory relative to the point of fixation, which may provide powerful, retinotopic cues that may be used for the visual control of locomotion in natural environments. This examination of optic flow in real-world contexts suggest a need to re-evaluate existing theories of the role of optic flow in the visual control of action during natural behavior.

Abstract

We examine the structure of the visual motion projected on the retina during natural locomotion in real world environments. Bipedal gait generates a complex, rhythmic pattern of head translation and rotation in space, so without gaze stabilization mechanisms such as the vestibular ocular reflex (VOR) a walker's visually specified heading would vary dramatically throughout the gait cycle. The act of fixation on stable points in the environment nulls image motion at the fovea, resulting in stable patterns of outflow on the retinae centered on the point of fixation. These outflowing patterns retain a higher order structure that is informative about the stabilized trajectory of the eye through space. We measure this structure by applying the curl and divergence operations on the retinal flow velocity vector fields and found features that may be valuable for the control of locomotion. In particular, the sign and magnitude of foveal curl in retinal flow specifies the body's trajectory relative to the gaze point, while the point of maximum divergence in the retinal flow field specifies the walker's instantaneous overground velocity/momentum vector in retinotopic coordinates. Assuming that walkers can determine the body position relative to gaze direction, these time-varying retinotopic cues for the body's momentum could provide a visual control signal for locomotion over complex terrain. In contrast, the temporal variation of the eve-movement-free, head-centered flow fields is large enough to be problematic for use in steering towards a goal. Consideration of optic flow in the context of real-world locomotion therefore suggests a re-evaluation of the role of optic flow in the control of action during natural behavior.

FUNDING

CPS Training Grant National Eye Institute

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GAZE AND THE VISUAL CONTROL OF FOOT PLACEMENT WHEN WALKING OVER

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GAZE AND THE VISUAL CONTROL OF FOOT PLACEMENT WHEN WALKING OVER ROUGH TERRAIN







Metrics

Associated Paper

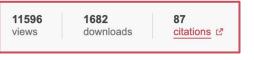
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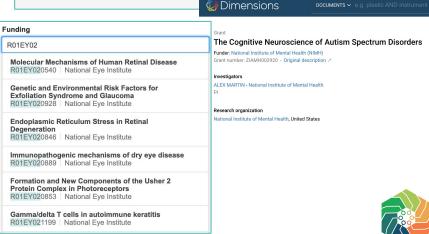
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Funding Link to Awards













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Dataset Creation Interface

| Draft (Version 3) * Indicated fields which must be completed before publishing Title * Dataset on Mendeley Data | | | Published information | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | ft (Version 3) |
| | | | Published version: Version 2 Visibility: Open access | |
| | | | | |
| | | | Contributors * | |
| ≡ Luca Belletti × + Add contributor | | | Reserved DOI: 10.17632/f | r6s5x54mp.3 |
| Description * | | | | |
| text | | | Cite this dataset | |
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| research-data | | | | |
| research-data-1.xlsx | 3 Oct 2022 16:57 | 9 KB ••• | Storage available | 10 |
| research-data-2.xlsx | 3 Oct 2022 16:57 | 9 KB ••• | Space available: 10 GB | |
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~ Preview

Dataset Text

Export: APA BibTeX DataCite RIS

importance of data sharing, and more.

Find out more



Best practice is to review repository guidelines prior to initiating a submission. What is the most useful way for this information to be presented to make the process efficient? A submission checklist, instructional video, FAQs?



Breakout Session 30 min



Here's the plan:

- Everyone will be randomly assigned a 'room' to join.
- 2. Facilitators will ask questions for your **feedback** and/or you can pose your own **questions** for discussion.
- 3. After **30 minutes**, we will regroup in the main meeting room.

Thank you for participating! Have fun.



Breakout Session 30 min



Group 1: Ana Van Gulick, Figshare

Group 2: Gretchen Gueguen, OSF

Group 3: Jess Herzog, Dryad

Group 4: Julie Wood, Vivli

Group 5: <u>David Scherer, Mendeley</u>

Group 6: <u>Sara Gonzales, Zenodo</u>

Group 7: <u>Sonia Barbosa, Dataverse</u>





Based on what you've learned today, how do you feel about preparing data for a generalist repository?





Thanks for your attention & participation today!

Resources

Quickstart guide to data sharing

https://datadryad.org/docs/QuickstartGuideToDataSharing.pdf



Presentation slides & recordings: https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/JZU37



