RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT (RDM)

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AGENDA

- What is RDM?
- Data Management Planning (DMP)
- Data Storage and Preservation
- Active Data Management
- Data Sharing and Discovery


RDM
management
dissemination
impact
data
collaboration
research
storage
material
requirements
retention
access
preservation
integrity
cycle
documentation
encryption
backup
open
organisation
project
statistics
audio-visual
experiments
manage
outputs
funder
records
duplication
print
security
physical
surveys
compliance
simulations
lifecycle
format
sharing
measurements
questionnaires
evidence

WHAT IS RDM?

RDM is organizing, storing, preserving, and sharing research data effectively throughout its lifecycle.

Promotes reproducibility, transparency, and efficiency.

RESEARCH DATA LIFECYCLE

DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING (DMP)

- Plan how you will manage data from creation to completion.
  - Use tools like the DMP Assistant (dmp-pgd.ca).

KEY SECTIONS OF A DMP

- Data Collection
- Metadata & Documentation
- Storage and Backup
- Preservation
- Ethics and Legal Compliance
- Sharing and Reuse

FAIR PRINCIPLES

- **F**indable
- **A**ccessible
- **I**nteroperable
- **R**eusable

ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Protect sensitive and personal data.
- Comply with privacy laws and Tri-Agency Policy.
- Apply appropriate licenses (e.g., Creative Commons).

STORAGE AND PRESERVATION

- Use trusted repositories like:
  - FRDR (Federated Research Data Repository)
  - Borealis Data Repository

ACTIVE DATA MANAGEMENT

- During research, manage data actively by:
  - Version control (Git)
  - Regular backups
  - Secure access and permissions

DATA DISCOVERY AND SHARING

- **Publish datasets with proper metadata and persistent identifiers (e.g., DOI) to maximize impact.**

CONCLUSION

- Good data management is an ethical and professional obligation.
    - It ensures long-term accessibility, credibility, and scientific advancement.

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THANK YOU!