

Open Science & FAIR

Introduction to Data Management Practices course

NBIS DM Team

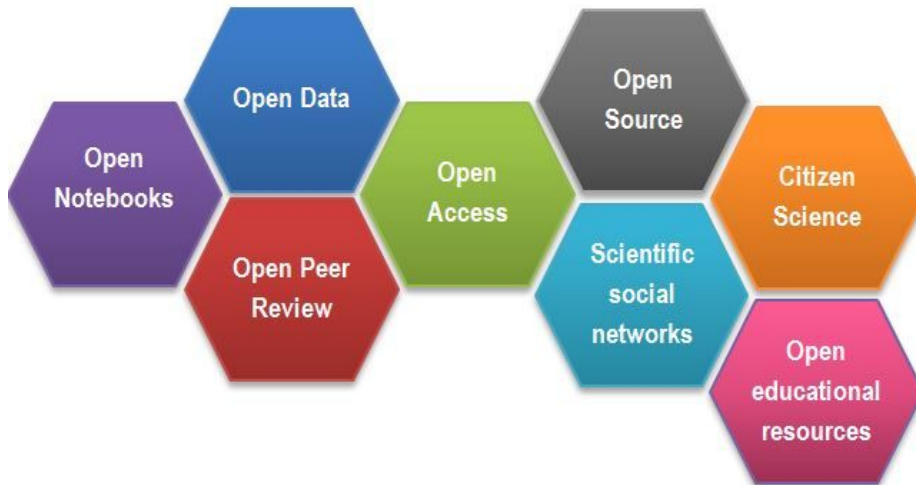
data@nbis.se

<https://nbisweden.github.io/module-open-science-dm-practices/index.html>



Make scientific research and its dissemination accessible to all levels of society.

- Open methodology
- **Open source**
- **Open data**
- Open access
- Open peer review
- Open educational resources



What do you think are reasons for Open Data?

- Democracy and transparency
 - Publicly funded research data should be accessible to all
 - Published results and conclusions should be possible to check by others
- Research
 - Enables others to combine data, address new questions, and develop new analytical methods
 - Reduce duplication and waste
- Innovation and utilization outside research
 - Public authorities, companies, and private persons outside research can make use of the data
- Citation
 - Citation of data will be a merit for the researcher that produced it



Doing “sloppy” science & not being open and transparent

Waste of resources

Contributing to the current research credibility crisis

Contributing to the current reproducibility crisis

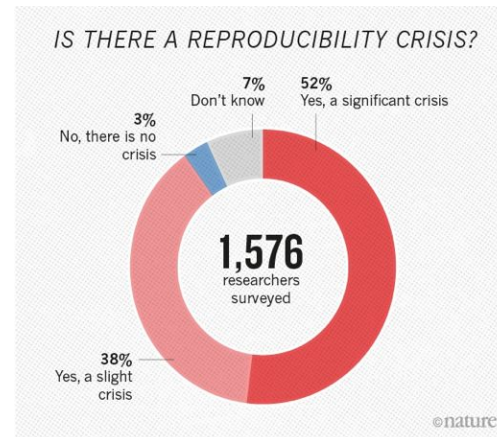
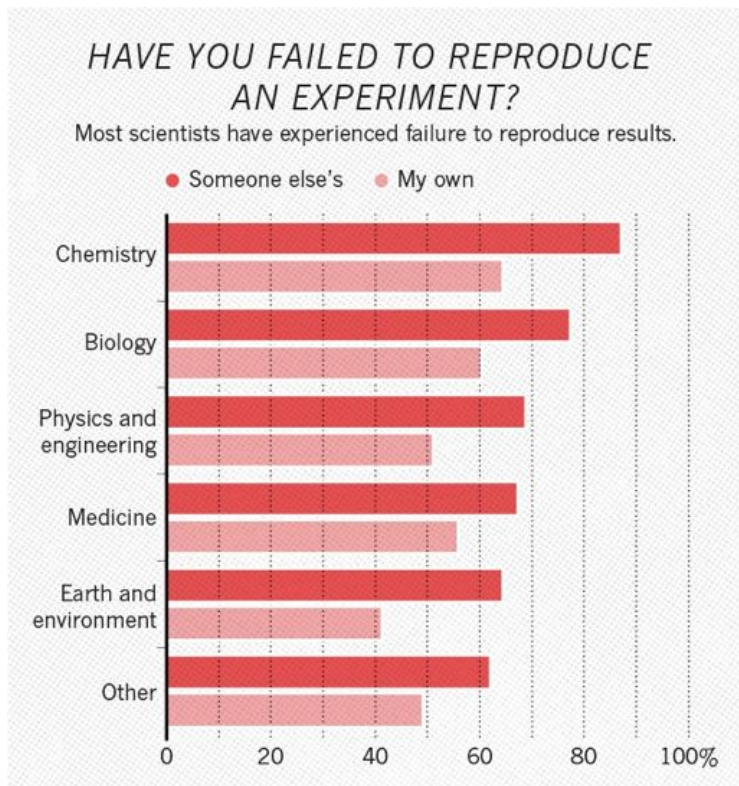
Harming the profession

Harming public trust in research

My take of material by Rochelle Tractenberg “[Unexpected Ethical Challenges in Bioinformatics and Genomics.](#)”

Do you think we have a **credibility and/or
reproducibility crisis?**

If so, what are some of its causes?

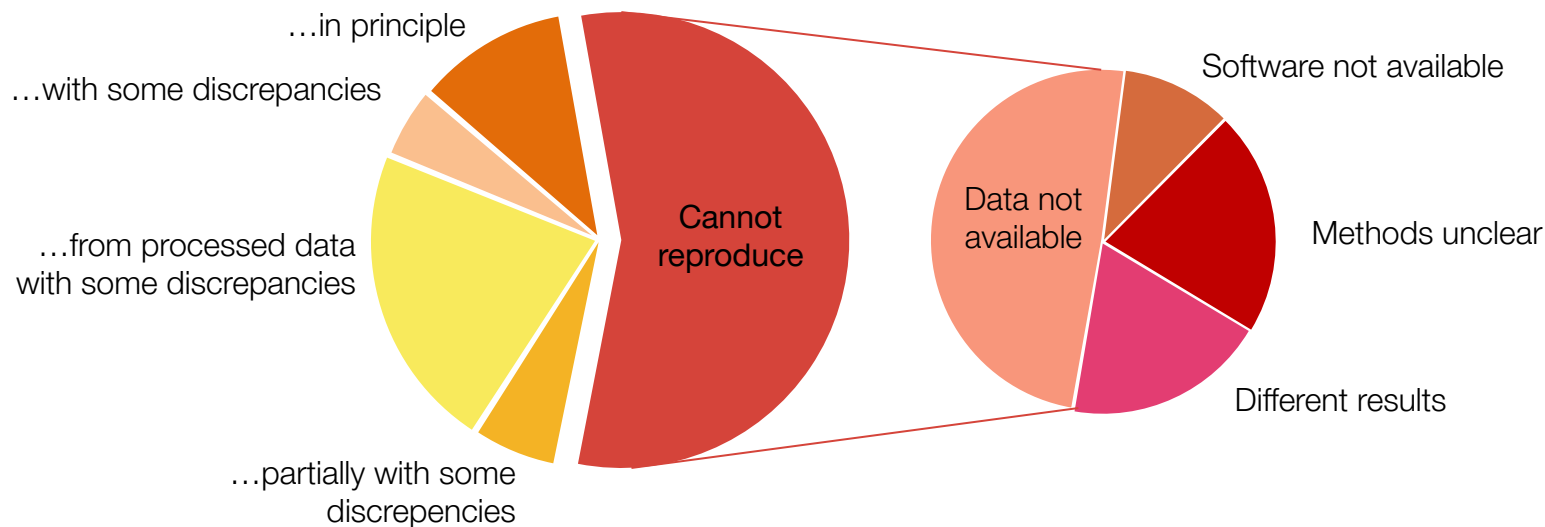


[1] "1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility". Nature. 533: 452–454

[2] Begley, C. G.; Ellis, L. M. (2012). "Drug development: Raise standards for preclinical cancer research". Nature. 483 (7391): 531–533.

Reproduction of data analyses in 18 articles on microarray-based gene expression profiling published in Nature Genetics in 2005–2006:

Can reproduce...



Summary of the efforts to replicate the published analyses.

Adopted from: Ioannidis et al. Repeatability of published microarray gene expression analyses.

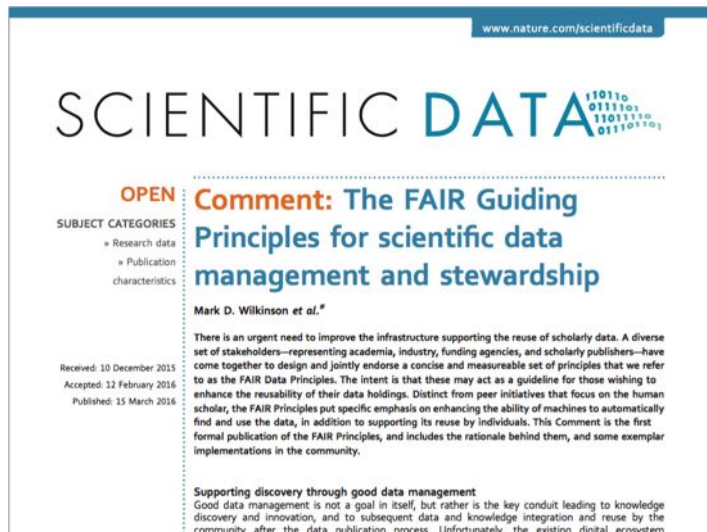
Nature Genetics 41 (2009) doi:10.1038/ng.295



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2zK3sAtr-4>

- To be useful for others data should be
 - **FAIR** - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable
... for both Machines and Humans

Wilkinson, Mark et al. “The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship”. Scientific Data 3, Article number: 160018 (2016) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>



Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
- A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
- A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. (meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards


- Data have a **globally unique persistent identifier**
 - *e.g. a DOI, database accession number, etc*
- Data are described by **metadata**
 - *Information that explains the data*
- Data and metadata are findable in a **search resource**
 - *There must be ways of searching for the data*

- Data is retrievable through a **standardised communication protocol** (open, free, allowing authentication & authorisation where necessary)
 - *e.g. http, sftp, etc*
- Metadata are accessible, **even if data is no longer available**
 - *Information about the data can be found even if data is no longer available*

- Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared **language for knowledge representation**
 - *Metadata is available in a form that even a computer can make use of*
- Metadata use **vocabularies** that follow the FAIR principles
 - *Standardised ways of capturing information about the data (that are in themselves FAIR)*
- Metadata include qualified **references** to other metadata
 - *If the data relies on other data, there must be links to those*

- Data have a clear **data usage license**
 - *It is obvious under what conditions the data can be reused*
- Metadata are associated with **detailed provenance**
 - *The metadata is detailed enough to understand for what research questions it is relevant to reuse*
- Metadata meet domain-relevant community **standards**
 - *Metadata is described according to existing standards in the research field*

-
- Both humans and machines are intended users of data
 - The principles are not necessarily about *open* data
 - “As open as possible, as closed as necessary”
 - FAIRness is not something absolute
 - Different levels of FAIR maturity
 - FAIR does not enforce any particular technical standards


ArrayExpress

Search










Examples: [E-MEXP-31](#), [cancer](#), [p53](#), [Geuvadis](#)
advanced search

[Home](#) | [Browse](#) | [Submit](#) | [Help](#) | [About ArrayExpress](#)
Contact Us | [Login](#)

Filter search results
Show more data from EMBL-EBI

Search results for **"organism:mus_musculus" AND exptype:"RNA-seq of coding RNA" AND expdesign:"time series" AND "organism part:liver"**

6 experiments

Accession	Title	Type	Organism	Assays	Released	Processed	Raw	Atlas
E-MTAB-10239	scRNA-seq of murine mucosal associated invariant T (MAIT) cells after Francisella tularensis infection	RNA-seq of coding RNA from single cells	Mus musculus	3	19/05/2021	-		-
E-MTAB-7054	Transcriptional profiling of hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) isolated from Western diet/high fructose-fed C57BL6/J mice, carbon tetrachloride (CCl4)-treated C57BL6/J mice, and of murine HSCs differentiated in vitro	RNA-seq of coding RNA	Mus musculus	53	07/04/2019			-
E-MTAB-6435	Transcriptome profiling of liver samples of C/EBPβ ΔuORF mice	RNA-seq of coding RNA	Mus musculus	24	16/01/2019	-		
E-MTAB-7020	RNA-seq study on time of day specific Glucocorticoid action in mouse liver and lung tissues	RNA-seq of coding RNA	Mus musculus	32	13/11/2018	-		-
E-MTAB-7017	RNASeq data analysis of wild type and reverb alpha knockout cells from mouse liver, at different time points, with or without DEX treatment	RNA-seq of coding RNA	Mus musculus	40	13/11/2018	-		
E-MTAB-2351	RNA-seq of Sod1 deficient and wild type mice after lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) infection	RNA-seq of coding RNA	Mus musculus	18	17/11/2015	-		-

[Export table in Tab-delimited format](#)
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FAIR at source?



Retroactively?



- **Data Management Plans**, to do your thinking ahead of time
- **Using standard metadata descriptions**, to clearly define your data
- **Organising your analysis**, so you and others can understand what you have done
- **Use versioning control** to keep track of changes you do
- **Clean up metadata and data** to be consistent with the standards you have chosen
- **Submit your data to international public repositories**, so others can find and reuse your data
- **Use scripted analysis of your data**, that can be understood by others

What data management practices do you apply in your research projects today?

	Ad Hoc	One-Time	Active and Informative	Optimized for Re-Use
Planning your project	When it comes to my data, I have a "way of doing things" but no standard or documented plans.	I create some formal plans about how I will manage my data, but I generally don't refer back to them.	I develop detailed plans about how I will manage my data that I actively revisit and revise over the course of a project.	I design my plans for managing data to streamline future use by myself or others.
Organizing your data	I don't follow a consistent approach for keeping my data organized, so it often takes time to find things.	I have an approach for organizing my data, but I only put it into action after my project is complete.	I have an approach for organizing my data that I implement prospectively, but it not necessarily standardized.	I organize my data to the so that others can navigate, understand, and use it without me being present.
Saving and backing up your data	I decide what data is important while I am working on it and typically save it in a single location.	I know what data needs to be saved and I back it up after I'm done working on it to reduce the risk of loss.	I have a system for regularly saving important data while I am working on it. I have multiple backups.	I save my data in a manner and location designed maximize opportunities for re-use by myself and others.
Getting your data ready for analysis	I don't have a standardized or well documented process for preparing my data for analysis.	I have thought about how I will need to prepare my data, but I handle each case in a different manner.	My process for preparing data is standardized and well documented.	I prepare my data in such a way as to facilitate use by both myself and others in the future.
Analyzing your data and handling the outputs	I often have to redo my analyses or examine their products to determine what procedures or parameters were applied.	After I finish my analysis, I document the specific parameters, procedures, and protocols applied.	I regularly report the specifics of both my analysis workflow and decision making process while I am analyzing my data.	I have ensured that the specifics of my analysis workflow and decision making process can be put into action by others.
Sharing and publishing your data	I share the results of my research, but generally I do not share the underlying data.	I share my my data only when I'm required to do so or in response to direct requests from other researchers.	I regularly share the data that underlies my results and conclusions in a form that enables use by others.	Because of my excellent data management practices, I am able to efficiently share my data whenever I need to with whomever I need to.

Borghi, J. et al (2018). Support your Data.
<https://doi.org/10.3897/rio.4.e26439>

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https://bit.ly/support_your_data_rubric

- Policymakers are **pushing for research data to be made available** as openly as possible
- Big investments are being made in **infrastructure and skills for data sharing and reuse**
- Some motivating factors
 - Democratic principles
 - Good research practices
 - Societal and academic impact

Swedish Research Bill 2021–2024*

“ [...] *research data shall be made accessible as **open as possible and as closed as necessary***”

* Our translation from Swedish

The EU's Open Science policy

“ **FAIR [...] open data sharing should become the default for the results of EU-funded scientific research**”



EUROPEAN OPEN
SCIENCE CLOUD



SND
Swedish National Data Service

- Strong international movement towards Open Science
- European Commission recommended the member states to establish national guidelines for Open Access
 - Swedish Research Council (VR) submitted proposal to the government Jan 2015
- Research bill 2017–2020 – 28 Nov 2016
 - “*The aim of the government is that all scientific publications that are the result of publicly funded research should be openly accessible as soon as they are published. Likewise, **research data** underlying scientific publications should be **openly accessible** at the time of publication.*” [my translation]
- 2018 – VR assigned by the government to coordinate national efforts to implement open access to research data

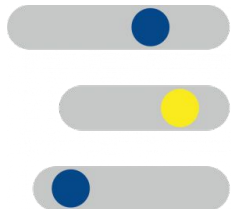






EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

The EOSC will offer 1.7 million European **researchers** and 70 million professionals in science, technology, the humanities and social sciences a virtual environment with **open and seamless services for storage, management, analysis and re-use of research data**, across borders and scientific disciplines by federating existing scientific data infrastructures, currently dispersed across disciplines and the EU Member States.



EOSCFAIR
Executive Board Working Group

- [Directive \(EU\) 2019/1024](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information
- To be implemented into national member state laws

*"EU countries must adopt policies and take action to make **publicly funded research data openly available**, following the principle of ‘**open by default**’ and support the dissemination of research data that are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (the ‘**FAIR**’ principles)"*

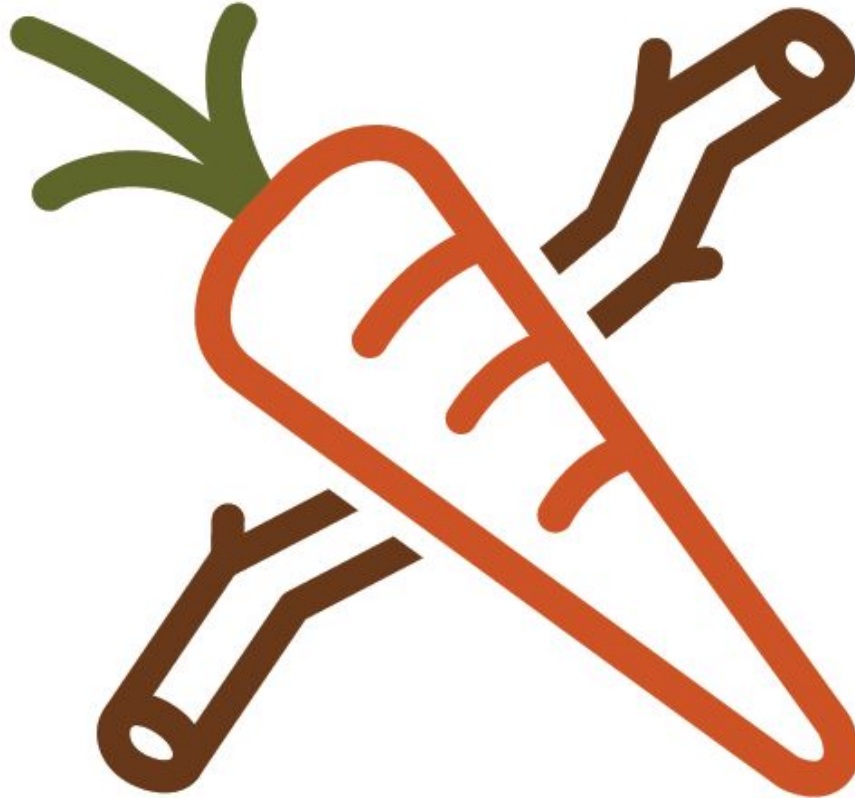
Funders Data Management Plans Open Data

Vetenskapsrådet, FORMAS, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond

The collage features several documents related to research data management and open data policies:

- SUHF (Swedish University of Health Sciences):**
 - REK 2019:3** (2019-005-17, 2019-12-18): A recommendation document for research data.
 - Rekommendation avseende styrdokument för forskningsdata:** SUHF's styrelse adopted this on 18 December 2019, following a recommendation from the research data steering group.
 - Inledning:** States that open research data is valuable for validating research results and for the reuse of data.
 - En utveckling både nationellt och internationellt:** Discusses the need for data management and open data policies.
 - SUHF stödjer principen att forskning som är helt eller delvis offentligt finansierad ska vara öppet tillgänglig:** Emphasizes the importance of open data for research.
 - Rekommendationen har tagits fram av SUHF:s nationella arbetsgrupp för forskningsdata.**
- KTH (Royal Institute of Technology):**
 - Guidelines on managing research data:** A document approved by the President (ref. V-2019-01-01) on 20 January 2021. It outlines the policy for managing research data in accordance with international principles.
 - 1 Managing research data:** KTH aims to ensure that the results of its research are accessible, interoperable and reusable.
 - 1.1 Creating a data management plan:** Researchers must create a data management plan at an early stage to facilitate the management of research data.
- Stockholms universitet (Stockholm University):**
 - Forskningsdatapolicy:** A policy document stating that research data from publicly funded research should be open and accessible.
 - RESLUT 2018-02-22:** A decision from the University Council (SU FV-S-1.1-1780-17) regarding the research data policy.
- Karolinska Institutet:**
 - Riktlinjer för hantering av forskningsdata vid Uppsala universitet:** A document outlining the guidelines for managing research data.
 - Riktlinjer för forskningsdokumentation och datahantering vid Karolinska Institutet:** A document outlining the guidelines for research documentation and data management.
 - Dnr 1-20/2021:** A decision from the University Council (SU FV-S-1.1-1780-17) regarding the research data policy.

Universities Research Data Policies





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