# Ways to manage your data and documents: practical non-discipline specific tips:

1. Organise your file structures on your computer so that you can easily find what you have saved. Ensure you rename documents so that you can identify them:
   1. Be consistent
   2. Be descriptive
2. Make sure you back up your research data, documents and associated PDFs. Options include:
   1. External hard drive
   2. Cloud storage e.g. Dropbox
   3. Pen drive – although these can be prone to breaking or being lost
3. Ensure that your files are saved in a format that allows the future you, or a future researcher, to open them:
   1. Where possible use non-proprietary (open) file formats
   2. If you must use proprietary file formats, consider adding a README.txt file with information like the name and version of the software used to generate the file, as well as the company who made the software
   3. Where possible use file formats in common usage by the research community
4. Maintain versioning control so that you can go back and retrieve specific versions of your files later:
   1. Consider using a version number in the file name e.g. v1, v2 etc
   2. If adding information to the file name like “draft” or “final” be careful not to make it confusing e.g. try to avoid:

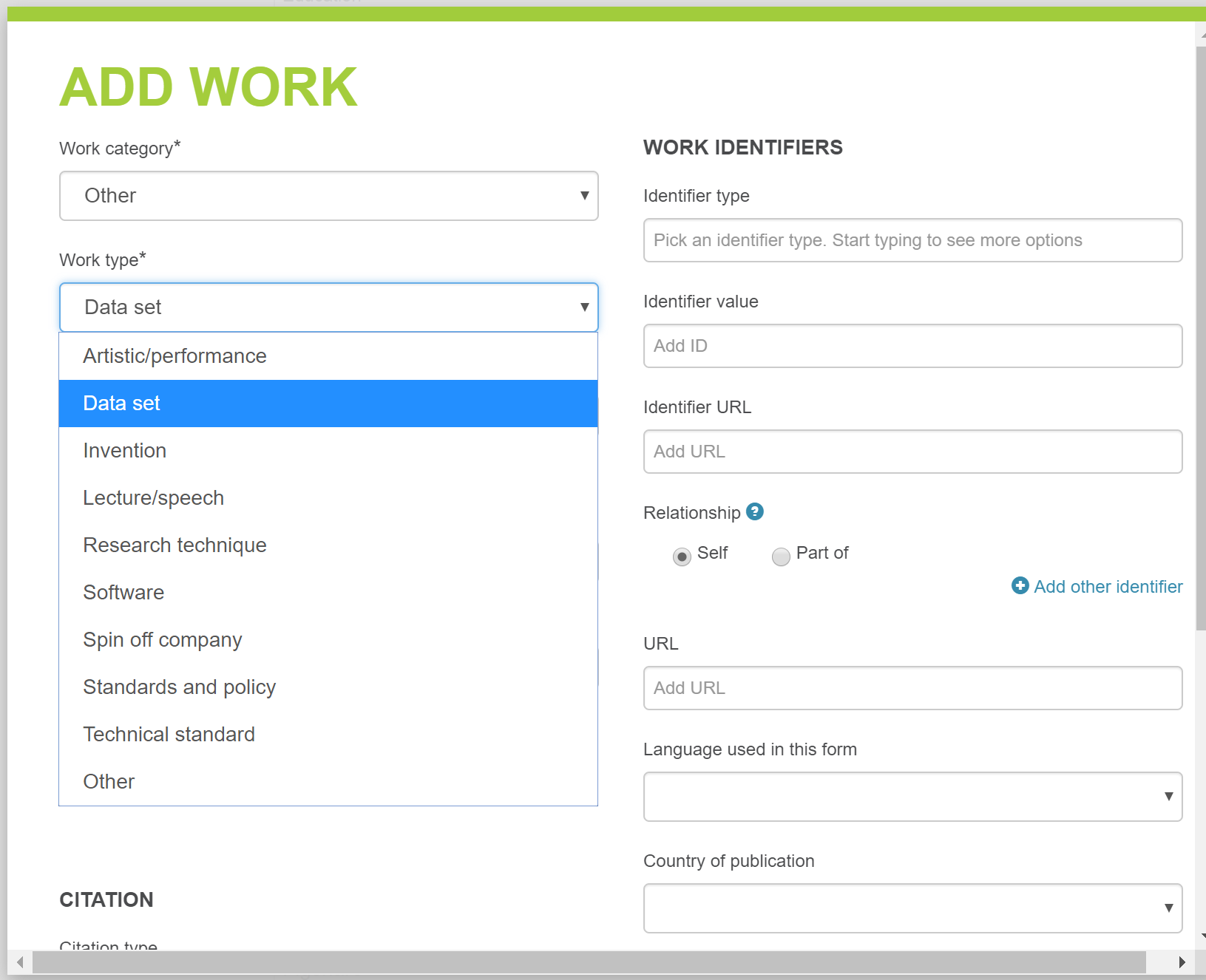
Chapter2\_final

Chapter 2\_final\_revised

Chapter 2\_final\_final

Chapter 2\_final this time

1. Create your own metadata and associate it with your data files. The metadata describes the basic characteristics of the data and makes it easier for you and others to identify and reuse data correctly at a later date:
   1. This can be as simple as adding a metadata tab in your excel spreadsheet or a README.txt file in the same directory as the data files. Information you could record includes the project name, the date the data was collected, how it was collected, and the researcher who collected it
   2. Use the University of Otago Data Management Plan. The DMPtool is an online tool which enables you to store information about your research project and the datasets associated with that project in one place. The DMP tool is free to use, safe, secure and you can access your information anytime from any computer or mobile device: **http://www.otago.ac.nz/library/dmp/index.html**
   3. At an advanced level, depending on your discipline, you may be required to work with a specific metadata schema/standard and use a controlled vocabulary or ontology
2. Plan for your research data long-term:
   1. Where will you store your finished data once the research is complete?
   2. Do you plan to share your data? Have you accounted for this in your ethics application and consent forms?
   3. Will you upload your data to a data repository? What would be an appropriate repository for your data?
3. If sharing your data is an end goal, plan how you can help other researchers discover and use it:
4. Can you make it openly available in a data repository?
   1. Does the repository allow you to add a Creative Commons Licence?
   2. Does the repository provide a persistent identifier e.g. DOI?
   3. Does the repository provide support to researchers wanting to know how to cite the dataset?
   4. When completing the metadata record ensure you have words that will help search engines locate your data
5. Use social media to funnel people to your data
6. Get an ORCiD (**https://orcid.org/**) and record your research outputs in your record including datasets:



Copy of the PowerPoint: <https://figshare.com/articles/Research_Data_Management_PG_Workshop_2018/7342997>

