

Les midis numériques

**Data conservation - Perspectives,
issues and solutions.**

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All biologists collect data during their career but most of them are using **inappropriate files**, called *"flat files"*, to long term storage:

- Open Office or Microsoft spreadsheet
- text and CSV files

Some risks attributes at those practices: Overwriting file, lost the full dataset or some records.

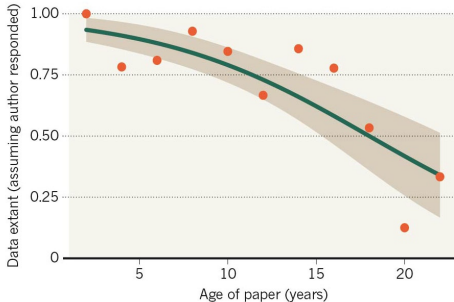
Some disadvantage of classic storage file (i. e. Excel)

- ❶ No dynamic query, only filters
- ❷ Large dataset could be messy
- ❸ Exportability : Files corrupted, platform could be different between users
- ❹ Absence of fonctionnality on manage multiple users

Why do something different ?

MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.

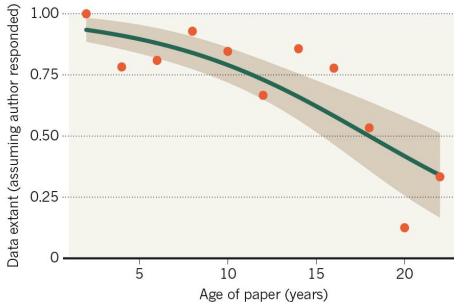


Data for almost all studies published just two years ago were still accessible, the chance of them being so **fell by 17% per year** (Vines et al., 2013)

Why do something different ?

MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.



Why ? Because researcher don't think about long term usability of storage data.

Why do something different ?

We need to keep focus on those points as a part of our biologist culture:

- All datasets containing specific information given a time and a location are usefull.
- 80% of datasets are built on public funding (Graham, 2013) and could be accessible publicly
- All datasets could be re-used, recycle or valorize (as the 3-R in waste management: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

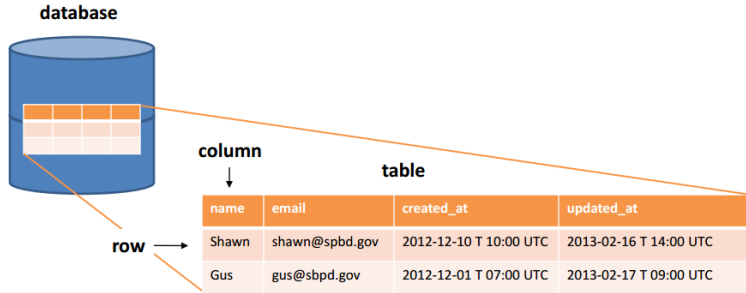
Why is a relational database a relevant solution for this context ?

Most of Relational databases include:

- **Metadata:** Authors, Year of creation, columns type and description
 - You ensure the happiness of users after 10 years of database no-used
- **Connectivity:** Users can get a remote secure access to your own data
 - You keep the control locally on your data and manage users
- **Exportability:** User can request data from different platforms and languages (i. e. C, C++, R etc...)
- **Province:** Store modifications and user-related data changes that allow for “roll back” or “updates” to the data

What is a Relational Database ?

- A database is basically a Tables
- A Table goes down a row of items and across many columns of attributes. The data can be organized into different tables.
- The tables have “relations” within and to each other



Four essential components:

- ❶ Row or Tuple : “A data set representing a single item”
- ❷ Column: “A labeled element of a row” such an address, name, etc.
- ❸ Table: Contains data items in rows and columns
- ❹ Relationships : Links between tables (**See with Miranda**)

Each components is embedded in a design diagram

Table contain keys:

Primary Keys A key that is unique to the table to help identify a record

Composite Keys A key that combines two or more columns to create a unique key into the table

Some tricks to keep in mind about database normalization:

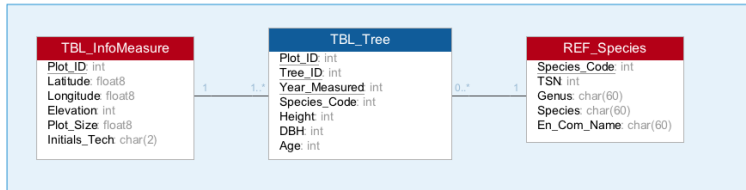
- Do not have the “one file” or “one table” mentality
- If you have redundancy in your table, you need to think about normalization (multiple table design)
- Stages of normalization 1-5 NF (Normal Forms) are the most commonly accepted
 - These are “technical”, but they describe the stages a database development will go through

Different type of relationship:

- 1:1** Each key is linked with only one key in any other table
- 1:N** Each key in one table may be linked to many other keys in another table
- N:N** One or more keys in a table can be linked to 0, 1, or many rows in another table

Messy flat file example

Need to be transform to a cleanest design without redundancy



- D. Graham. Academic Publishing - Survey of funders supports the benign Open Access outcome priced into shares. Technical report, HSBC - Global Research, 2013.
- T. Poisot, R. Mounce, and D. Gravel. Moving toward a sustainable ecological science: don't let data go to waste! *Ideas in Ecology and Evolution*, 6(2): 11–19, 2013. ISSN 19183178. doi: 10.4033/iee.2013.6b.14.f.
- T. Vines, A. Albert, R. Andrew, and F. Débarre. The availability of research data declines rapidly with article age. *Current Biology*, 2013.