

Session 3: Build a project from scratch

Biostatistics Research and Support Unit (BRU)

IGTP

November, 2025

Content

User Rights and DAGs

- 1. User Rights
- 1. DAGs



Data visualization

- 1. Reports
- 2. View all available data
- 3. View a subset of the data



Content

Data exports

- 1. Export
- 2. Formats
- 3. Confidentiality and Data Protection
- 4. Advanced options
- 5. Additional options



Data import

- 1. Access
- 2. Formats
- 3. CSV/EXCEL import



User Rights and DAGs

User Rights and DAGs

- 1. User Rights
- ?

Definition



Access



Functionalities



Access to the project



Rights



Visualization

2. DAGs



Definition



Access



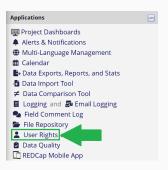
Functionalities



They are used to grant users access to a project and manage personalised privileges and rights.

O Access

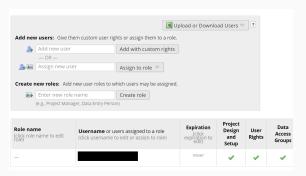
They can be found in the Project setup



6

Functionalities

- Grant access to users
- Define user rights
- View user table:





Steps to give a user access to your project:

- 1. Create the user in the institution's REDCap:
 - This step is only necessary if the user has never been registered in the institution's REDCap.
 - An email address is required.
 - Only administrators can create users.
- 2. Assign the user to the project using the "Add new users" function:



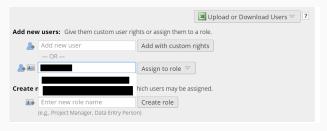
Rights

REDCap allows you to customize user rights for each project. There are two options for setting rights:

1. Individually.

Add new users >> Search user>> Add with custom rights and define the rights you want the user to have.

- Roles: This is useful when multiple users require the same set of rights. This allows you to quickly assign users to a predefined role.
 - Create new roles >> Write name of the role >> Create role and define which rights this role will have.



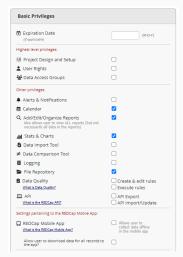


Rights can be grouped into three types:

- 1. Basic Privileges
- 2. Privileges for Viewing and Exporting Data
- 3. External modules rights

Rights

 Basic Privileges: Refer to general project-level access. For example: creating/renaming/deleting records, accessing statistics, etc.





Rights

- Privileges for Viewing and Exporting Data: Refer to access for specific instruments within the project. The rights are divided into:
- 1. Visualization rights
- 2. Data export rights

These rights are entirely independent of one another.

Privileges for Viewing and Exporting Data

Data Viewing Rights pertain to a user's ability to view or edit data on pages in the project (e.g., data entry forms, reports). Users with No Access Date Viewing Rights for a given instrument will not be able to view that instrument for any record, neith they be able to view fields from that instrument on a report. Data Export Rights pertain to a user's ability to export data from the project, whether through the Data Exports page, API, Mobile App, or in PDFs of instruments containing record data. Note: Data Viewing Rights and Data Export Rights are completely separate and do not impact one another.



2.1 Visualization rights:

Allow an instrument to be:

- Completely hidden
- Viewed only
- Viewed and edited

	Data Viewing Rights			
	No Access (Hidden)	Read Only	View & Edit	
Demography	0	0	O	

Rights

2.2. Data export rights:

Ability to export data from an instrument:

- Not allowed
- Remove all free text fields, dates, and identifiers
- Remove fields marked as identifiers
- Full data export





3. External modules rights:

This allows you to specify whether users can configure or modify the settings of an external enabled module in the project.





A Remarks

- The following are the currently enabled modules
- Only administrators can modify external module configuration permissions
- Depend on the user's basic project rights



The **user table's** shows all users in your project along with their individual rights or assigned roles.

Role name (click role name to edit role)	Username or users assigned to a role (click username to edit or assign to role)	Expiration (click expiration date to edit)	Data Access Group (click DAG to assign user)	Project Design and Setup	User Rights	Data Access Groups
_		never	_	~	✓	✓
_		never	Hospital 1	×	×	×

$D\Delta G_{s}$



Definition

DAGs (Data Access Groups) are used to limit access to specific records. Only users assigned to a particular DAG can access records created by users within the same group.

DAGs are useful for multicenter projects, as they ensure that users from one centre cannot access to data from another centre



Remarks

• For data security reasons, your user account does not have access to the User Rights section.

DAGs

O Access

They are found in the Project setup



DAGs



Create DAGs

Add users to a DAG

DAG table

DAG Switcher

Allows to add a user

to more than one DAG



Data visualization

Data visualization

1. Reports



Definition

2. View all available data



Definition



Access



Visualization



Functionalities

3. View a subset of the data



Definition



Access



Visualization



Functionalities



Activity

Reports



Definition

Reports in REDCap allow you to view the data in real time, either in table format or as basic descriptive and graphical statistics. You can:

- View all available data.
- Create custom reports to view a personalised selection of the data.

O Access

- 1. Project setup
- 2. Data Exports, Reports, and Stats.



3. All data » View report





The fields are the columns and the individual records are the rows.



Properties Functionalities

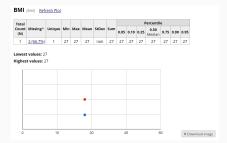
 You can sort the table by the value of a variable using the tabs on the side of the field.

Record ID record_ id	Weight weight	Height height	Registry creation date date_ registry	Date of birth date_birth	Sex sex	Medication medication	BMI bmi	Age age
1	60	150	10-05-2024	18-05- 1994	Male (1)	Anticoagulants (1)	27	29
2								
<u>3</u>								



• Access the Stats & Charts module to obtain basic and graphical descriptions.

Numerical variables: Basic descriptive statistics and dot plots.



Stats & Charts also provides links to records with missing data, and to those with the highest and lowest values.



Categorical variables: Frequencies and bar graphs.





Stats & Charts provides links to records with missing values.

- **O** Access
 - 1. Project setup
 - 2. Data Exports, Reports, and Stats.

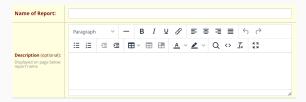


3. Create New Report



Properties Functionalities

• Report name: You can name your report and include a description.



Users access: You can select which users can view this report and which ones
can edit it.



Properties Functionalities

 Fields: Select which fields will be displayed in your report. You can add as many fields as you want.



 Filters: you can filter the data in different ways, including complex logic and/or dynamic filters.



Properties Functionalities

Order: you can sort the report according to selected fields.



Activity: Construction of a personalised report

Create a report named *BMI - females*. The report should display only the identifier and BMI of female participants. It must be visible to all project users and sorted from lowest to highest BMI.

Solution

1. Report name: BMI - females



2. User access: All users



Solution

3 Fields: Record ID and BMI

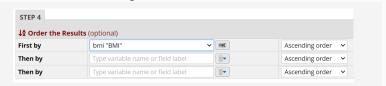


4 Filters: Females





5 Order: from lowest to highest BMI





- Access
 - 1. Project setup
 - 2. Data Exports, Reports, and Stats.



OAccess

- 3 You can export:
 - a. All data (all records): All data >> Export data



b. Selected instruments: Selected instruments >> Export data



c. Personalized reports: Newly created or pre-existing.





CDISC ODM (XML)

Formats

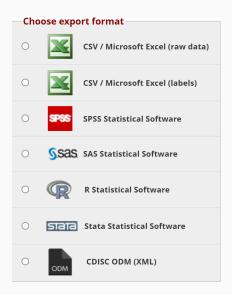
Confidentiality and Data Protection options Advanced format options

Select your export settings, which includes the export format (Excel/CSV, SAS, SPSS, R, Stata) and if you wish to perform de-identification on the data set. Choose export format De-identification options (optional) Advanced data formatting options The options below allow you to limit the amount of Export blank values for gray Form Status? sensitive information that you are exporting out of the CSV / Microsoft Excel (raw data) All Form Status fields with a gray status icon can be exported project, Check all that apply. either as a blank value or as "0" (Incomplete). Hint: Blank values are recommended if the data will be imported back into Known Identifiers: REDCap, in which this preserves the gray status icons for all the Remove All Identifier Fields (tagged in Data Dictionary) CSV / Microsoft Excel (labels) imported records. Hash the Record ID field (converts record name to an Export gray Form Status fields with value of "0" > Free-form text: SPSS Statistical Software Set CSV delimiter character Remove unvalidated Text fields (i.e. Text fields other than Set the delimiter used to separate values in the CSV data file. (only valid for CSV Raw Data and CSV Labels export formats): Remove Notes/Essay box fields . (comma) - default > SAS SAS Statistical Software Date and datetime fields: Remove all date and datetime fields Force all numbers into a specified decimal format? — OR — You may choose to force all data values containing a decimal to R Statistical Software have a specified decimal character (comma or period/full stop). Shift all dates by value between 0 and 364 days This will be applied to all calculations and number-validated text values in the export file. What is date shifting? Use fields' native decimal format (default) Deselect all options Stata Statistical Software NOTE: Your data formatting selections above will be remembered in the future and will be pre-selected upon your

next export.



CSV / Excel (raw values)
CSV / Excel (labels)
SPSS
SAS
R
Stata
CDISC ODM (XML)



Activity: Formats

- 1. Download the data in CSV / Excel (raw values) format and CSV / Excel (labels). What is the difference?
- 2. Download the data in *R* format. What do you observe? Do you see a similar scenario when downloading in *SPSS* format?



- 1 Download the data in CSV / Excel (raw values) format and CSV / Excel (labels). What is the difference?

In the category variables it returns the number assigned to each category.



Download the data in CSV / Excel (raw values) format and CSV / Excel (labels). What is the difference?

• Data in CSV / Excel (Labels) format:									
Record ID	Creation date of the record	Weight	Height	Date of birth	Sex	Menopause	Medication (choice=Statins)	Medication (choice=Anticoagulants)	
1	16/10/2025	69	150	12/12/1996	Male		Unchecked	Unchecked	
2	09/10/2025	78	180	10/08/1950	Female	Yes	Unchecked	Unchecked	
3	09/10/2025	91	170	10/01/1940	Male		Unchecked	Unchecked	
4							Unchecked	Unchecked	

In the category variables it returns the labels of the categories.



A Remarks

- You may notice that decimals are not displayed correctly: REDCap uses a dot for decimals (English format) by default, while Excel often uses a comma (Spanish format).
- Later, you will learn how to change the decimal point from a dot to a comma.
- For now, try opening the file in Notepad.



- 2 Download the data in R format. What do you observe?
- When downloading the data in R format, REDCap provide us with two files:
- (1) CSV / Excel (raw values) and
- (2) R with code for the labels.







- 2 Do you see a similar scenario when downloading in SPSS format?
- When we download the data in SPSS format, REDCap provides us with three files:
- (1) CSV / Excel (raw values),
- (2) SPSS with code for the labels and
- (3) Pathway Mapper required for reading data in SPSS

SPSS Statistical Software



Download and save all 3 files on the right to a common location. First, double-click

on the Pathway Mapper (.bat) file, which will run quickly and invisibly. (If you are not using a Windows operating system, such as Mac or Linux, please see the Additional Instructions.) Now double-click on the *.sps file, which will open SPSS. When the file is loaded and displayed, choose Run-->All from the top menu options. This action will launch the script that will automatically read in all data and manipulate data fields with labels, option values, etc. Additional instructions





Definition

REDCap offers robust features for protecting confidential information and personal data. These features are essential for complying with current data protection legislation, such as the GDPR. They are also critical for safeguarding indirect identifiers (or quasi-identifiers). For instance, combining data such as date of birth. sex and profession could potentially allow an individual to be identified if the resulting group size is below a specified minimum number (e.g. fewer than 10 people meet those criteria).



Warning

• Do not enter personal data directly: Names, Surnames, E-mails, ID numbers, Clinical History Number and any other personal identifier.

(iii) Confidentiality

- The project can be configured so that indirect personal data or any other data that the user wishes to keep confidential is not exported outside the project.
- The project can be configured so that such data is automatically replaced with alternative values that remain useful for analysis within the study, thus avoiding the use of indirect personal data.



Known identifiers

Delete fields tagged as identifiers.

Encode identifier

Free-form text

Delete unvalidated fields

Delete comments

Fields data

Delete date fields.

Delete date fields

but keep the time intervals.

De-identification options (optional)

The options below allow you to limit the amount of sensitive information that you are exporting out of the project. Check all that apply.

Known Identifiers:

- Remove all tagged Identifier fields (tagged in Data Dictionary)
- Hash the Record ID field (converts record name to an unrecognizable value)

Free-form text:

- Remove unvalidated Text fields (i.e. Text fields other than dates, numbers, etc.)
- Remove Notes/Essay box fields

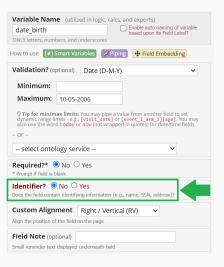
Date and datetime fields:

- Remove all date and datetime fields
- OR —
- Shift all dates by value between 0 and 364 days (shifted amount determined by algorithm for each record) What is date shifting?

Deselect all options



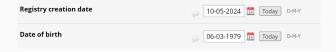
Identifier fields: REDCap allows you to tag any field as an identifier.





Date fields: With REDCap, you can download dates shifted by a number between 0 and 365 days. By applying the same shift to all dates within a record, the differences between dates in that record remain unchanged.

Real data:



Displaced data:

record_id weight height date_registry date_birth
1 60 150 15/8/2023 22/8/1993

Advanced options



Definition

REDCap allows you to customize how values in blank fields of instruments marked as "grey" (incomplete) are exported. You can also modify the characters used as CSV separators and the default decimal symbol.

Values in blank fields

of grey instruments

These can be exported as either blank values or as '0' (indicating incomplete).

Advanced data formatting options

Export blank values for gray Form Status?

All Form Status fields with a gray status icon can be exported either as a blank value or as "0" (Incomplete). Hint: Blank values are recommended if the data will be imported back into REDCap, in which this preserves the gray status icons for all the imported records.

Export gray Form Status fields with blank value

Export gray Form Status fields with value of "0"

Export gray Form Status fields with blank value



Remarks

• Exporting blank values is recommended if you plan to import the data back into REDCap, since the grey status icons will be preserved.

Advanced options



CSV separator

You can change the delimiter used to separate variables/columns in the CSV file.

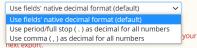
Decimal separator

You can change the symbol that indicates the decimals.



Force all numbers into a specified decimal format?

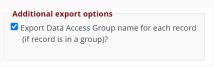
You may choose to force all data values containing a decimal to have a specified decimal character (comma or period/full stop). This will be applied to all calculations and number-validated text values in the export file.



Additional options



REDCap allows you to choose whether or not to export the name of the Data Access Group (DAG) associated with each record.



Data import

Data import



Data import

Access

- 1. Project setup
- 2. Data Import Tool.



Options

CSV / Excel
CDISC ODM (XML)



⚠ Remarks

- In this course you will only work with the CSV/EXCEL format.
- Actual data must not be entered until the project has been completed and moved to production status.



1. Download the template

You can download the data import template as a CSV file. Click on one of the two links.



There are two options for downloading the template:

1. Records per row



2. Records per column





2. Enter the data in the template.

The following conditions must be met:

- Do not change variable names
- All structured fields must use encoded values (not labels).

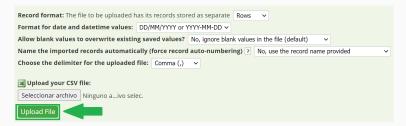


⚠ Warning

- To reduce import time, delete any empty rows or columns before importing.
- Using statistical software to prepare the data can be very useful.



3. Data import





4. Verification of data.

Once the file is uploaded, the data will not be imported immediately. Instead, it will be displayed and checked for errors to ensure that all the data is in the correct format before it is imported into the project.



Advanced options

The data import options are:

1. Record format: Rows or columns



2. Format of dates and times



3. Allow or disallow blank values to overwrite existing values



Advanced options

4 Automatically rename identifiers or use the ones provided in the file.



5 Choose the separator: comma (,), tab, or semicolon (;).



Thank you and see you tomorrow!

