

Marco legal, licencias, políticas y buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos de investigación

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“Open data is data and content that can be freely used, modified and shared by anyone for any purpose.”

Open Knowledge Foundation

¿Qué son los datos FAIR?

To be Findable, data must have **unique identifiers**, effectively labeling it within searchable resources

To be Accessible, data must be easily retrievable via **open systems and effective and secure authentication and authorization procedures**.

To be Interoperable, data should “use and speak the same language” via use of **standardized vocabularies**.

To be Reusable, data must be adequately described to a new user, have clear information about **data-usage licenses**, and have a traceable “owner’s manual,” or provenance.

The screenshot shows a journal article from 'Scientific Data'. The title is 'The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship'. It is authored by Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier, [...] Barend Mons. The article was published on 15 March 2016, has 160018 as the article number, and can be cited. It has 83k accesses, 1157 citations, 1461 Altmetric score, and metrics available. An addendum was published on 19 March 2019.

Abstract

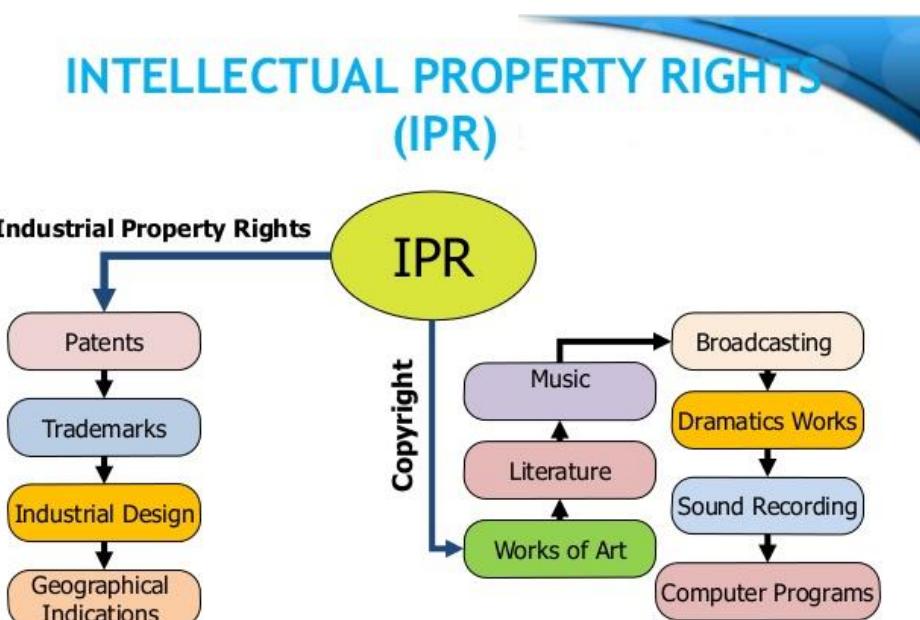
There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measurable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that

<https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618>

Open Science Principios FAIR



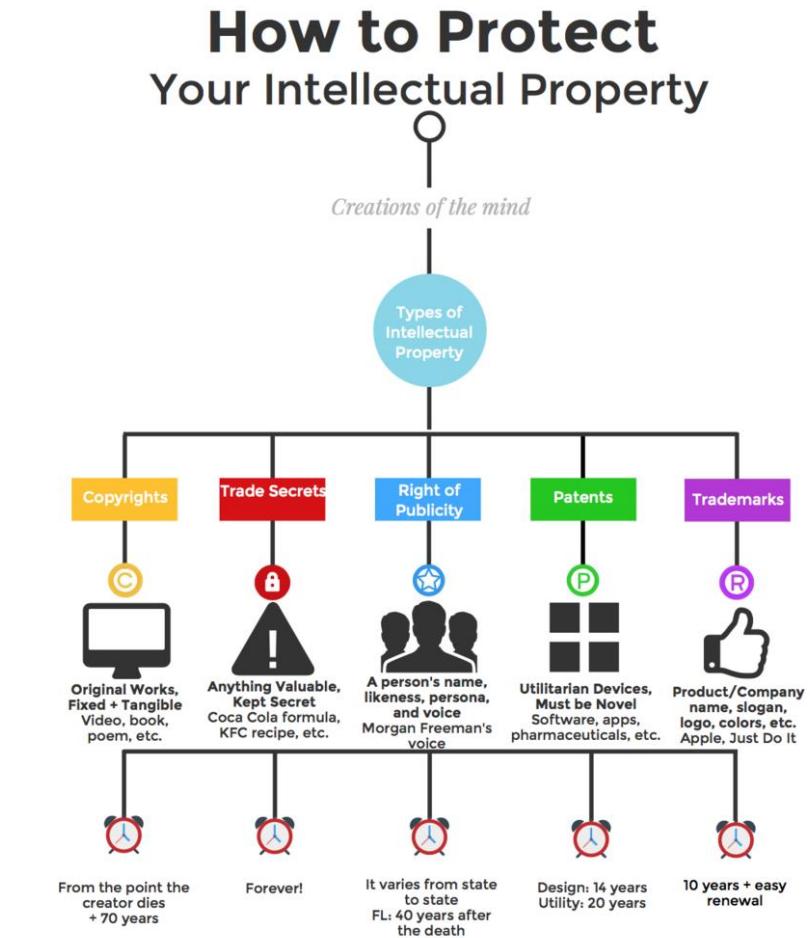
¿Qué protege el copyright y durante cuánto tiempo?



2/21/2017

© Copyright 2015, Rights & Marks,
Chennai

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Legislación española

1. Datasets como creación intelectual

Son objeto de propiedad intelectual, en los términos del Libro I de la presente Ley, **las colecciones de obras ajena, de datos o de otros elementos independientes como las antologías y las bases de datos que por la selección o disposición de sus contenidos constituyan creaciones intelectuales**, sin perjuicio, en su caso, de los derechos que pudieran subsistir sobre dichos contenidos. **La protección reconocida en el presente artículo a estas colecciones se refiere únicamente a su estructura en cuanto forma de expresión de la selección o disposición de sus contenidos, no siendo extensiva a éstos.** >>>> se aplica plazo de protección estándar (vida del autor + 70 años)

2. Datasets como esfuerzo financiero, empleo de tiempo, energía

El derecho “sui generis” sobre una base de datos protege la inversión sustancial, evaluada cualitativa o cuantitativamente, que realiza su fabricante ya sea de medios financieros, empleo de tiempo, esfuerzo, energía u otros de similar naturaleza, para la obtención, verificación o presentación de su contenido.>>>>> se aplica plazo de protección de 15 años

Tipos de datos de investigación

- Research data are the evidence that underpins the answer to the research question, and can be used to validate findings regardless of its form (e.g. print, digital, or physical). These might be quantitative information or qualitative statements collected by researchers in the course of their work by experimentation, observation, modelling, interview or other methods, or information derived from existing evidence. Data may be raw or primary (e.g. direct from measurement or collection) or derived from primary data for subsequent analysis or interpretation (e.g. cleaned up or as an extract from a larger data set), or derived from existing sources where the rights may be held by others. Data may be defined as 'relational' or 'functional' components of research (...)
- They may include, for example, statistics, collections of digital images, sound recordings, transcripts of interviews, survey data and fieldwork observations with appropriate annotations, an interpretation, an artwork, archives, found objects, published texts or a manuscript.

[Concordat on Open Research Data](#)

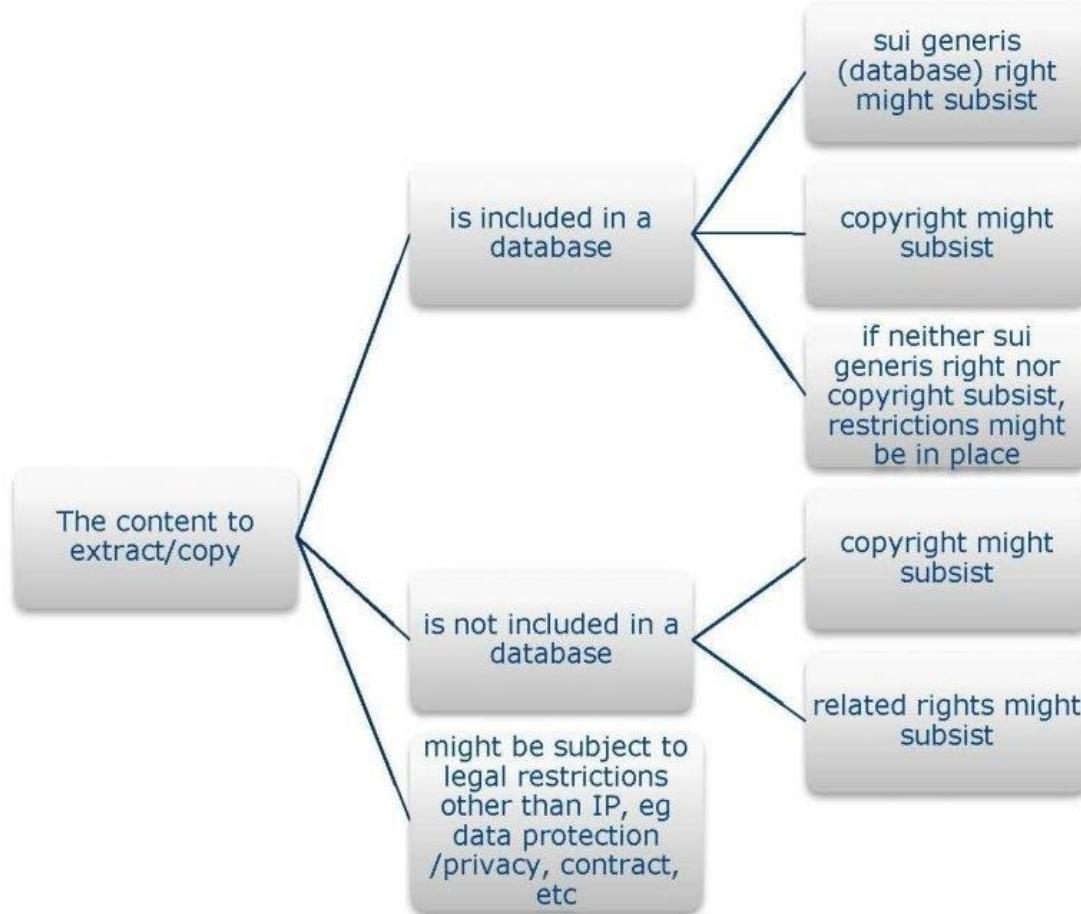
Algunos apuntes preliminares

- **Hay datasets que por su naturaleza no están protegidos por copyright:** no existe ni originalidad ni creatividad en su creación: se encuentran, por definición, en el dominio público y **debe indicarse usando, por ejemplo, Creative Commons Public Domain Mark**
- **Los hechos, los números, los nombres en sí no están protegidos por copyright.** Sin embargo, una colección de hechos puede estar protegido bien por el derecho de bases de datos sui generis (atendiendo a la estructura y organización de los datos) o por el copyright (atendiendo a la presentación específica de los datos, por ejemplo, el diseño de una web)
- **Otros, como fotos y videos, pueden ser obras originales y por tanto estar bajo protección de copyright**
- **El copyright de los trabajos realizados en el marco de un contrato laboral** pertenece a la organización empleadora
- **El copyright de los trabajos realizados por un estudiante universitario** pertenece al estudiante
- **Cuando una obra bajo protección de copyright no lleva una licencia de uso se entiende que están todos los derechos reservados**
- **Para el creador de un dataset:** Es importante verificar antes del inicio del proyecto las condiciones de uso de datasets ajenos si se está planeando su reutilización
- **Para el reutilizador de datasets: Regla del “mínimo común denominador”** en los datasets que son resultado de la mezcla de varios datasets existentes: CC BY + CC BY + CC BY-NC= CC BY-NC en la obra derivada
- **Para el reutilizador de un dataset:** Es importante determinar y entender de la licencia de uso lo siguiente:
 - usos comerciales permitidos?
 - límites geográficos/comunidad de personas?
 - usos permitidos están en sintonía con la reutilización planeada?
 - cómo debe citarse a los autores del dataset?

RDA-CODATA Legal Interoperability of Research Data: Principles and Implementation Guidelines

- One: Facilitate the **lawful access to and reuse** of research data.
- Two: **Determine the rights to and responsibilities** for the data.
- Three: **Balance the legal interests**.
- Four: **State the rights transparently and clearly**.
- Five: **Promote the harmonization of rights** in research data.
- Six: **Provide proper attribution and credit** for research data.

Copyright y minería de datos



Minería de datos y propiedad intelectual

2.3.1 When are IP rights relevant?

When mining content, there are three kinds of protection you need to consider: *copyrights*, *neighbouring rights* and *database rights*. These are the intellectual property rights that may be attached to the content you are intending to mine. It is important to establish whether any of these rights exist in the content you will be mining, because if they do, you might need permission from the right holders involved.



Copyright

- Protects authors for their original and creative expressions**
- Can be any type of work that is original and creative
- Examples: Books, websites, research papers, newspaper articles, films, lyrics, musical compositions, original databases and collections



Neighbouring rights

- Protects *performers* (for example, actors or musicians) and *producers* of performances or recordings thereof
- Rights provided to right holders are similar to copyright
- Examples: Sound recordings, films, broadcasts, fixation of live performance



Database rights

- Protects producers of databases for investments in creating those databases
- Examples: Relational databases, noSQL databases, tables on a website, playlists on Spotify

****Note that facts and data are not creative expressions, and do not attract copyright. Pure 'data mining' is therefore less likely to infringe copyright, except for the copyrights possibly existing in the collection of those data. Conversely, 'text mining' – including mining of other rich contents, such as images, films and music – is highly likely to be affected by copyright or neighbouring rights. In both text and data mining, you should always be aware of database rights in the collections of data, text or other contents.**

El impacto de políticas de agencias financiadoras, institucionales y editoriales y reformas legales

Por ejemplo, H2020 y Plan Estatal 2017-2020

AGENCIAS FINANCIADORAS

Por ejemplo, CSIC

POLÍTICAS Y MANDATOS INSTITUCIONALES

Todos los grandes grupos editoriales científicos

POLÍTICAS EDITORIALES (REVISTAS, LIBROS) SOBRE ACCESO ABIERTO A PUBLICACIONES Y DATOS ASOCIADOS
POLÍTICAS EDITORIALES SOBRE MINERÍA DE DATOS

La reforma de copyright en la UE

 EU COPYRIGHT RULES FIT FOR THE DIGITAL AGE

Better choice & access to content online and across borders

A fairer online environment for creators and the press

Improved copyright rules for education, research, cultural heritage and inclusion of disabled people

#copyright #DigitalSingleMarket

MYTHS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT TEXT AND DATA MINING (TDM) IN THE COPYRIGHT REFORM

MYTH: "ONLY PUBLIC RESEARCH ENTITIES USE TDM FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES."



FACT: TDM IS VITAL FOR EVERYONE IN THE DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET. FOR EUROPE TO BE COMPETITIVE, RESEARCH PROJECTS OF ALL TYPES NEED TO BE ABLE TO ANALYSE DATA.



Why: In a modern digital economy, public interest researchers are not alone in dealing with vast amounts of data which they need to make sense of. Researchers across all spectrums, in universities, in businesses, in startups, in public-private collaborations need the ability to analyse and understand their data. The current TDM proposal seeks to legislate which type of research can use TDM to develop solutions. If only public research institutions get a TDM exception, it means that private companies and spinoffs of public interest research projects are left in a legal grey zone that hampers what they can do with their research and innovation. This directly impacts funding for research projects of all types and threatens to choke off valuable collaboration with private industry.

#SaveYourInternet [HOME](#) [STATE OF PLAY](#) [IMPACT](#) [ISSUES](#) [RESOURCES](#) [ACT NOW](#)

Article 17 [ex Art. 13] only benefits big businesses

Due to the collateral damage created by the vague and overly broad wording of Article 17 [ex Art. 13], only big platforms and powerful rightholders will benefit from its adoption, to the detriment of all other stakeholders.

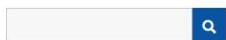

Bad for Users
Users will have access to less content and will be unable to share their content with others, even when it's legal. Moreover, any complaint mechanisms will be easily bypassed if blocking is done under the pretense of a terms and conditions violation, rather than as a result of a specific copyright claim.


Bad for Creators
If platforms become directly liable for user uploaded content they will arbitrarily remove content based on their terms and conditions. As a result, many creators will see their content get blocked too. And, as less platforms survive the burden of this provision, creators will have less choice on where to share their creations.


Bad for competition
Only platforms with deep pockets will be able to comply with the Article 13 requirements and even if small enterprises get an exemption from its scope, this simply means they are not allowed to scale up and compete with the big US platforms, under the motto 'in Europe, small is beautiful'!

Políticas editoriales de gestión de datos

AUTHOR SERVICES
Supporting Taylor & Francis authors



Choosing a journal ▾ Writing your paper Making your submission Peer review Production You're published!

Home > Understanding our data sharing policies > Advancing open data: Earth, space and environmental sciences journals introduce a FAIR data policy

Advancing open data

Earth, space and environmental sciences journals introduce a FAIR data policy

< Back to Understanding our data sharing policies

Find out about how we're working with the research community to introduce an [open and FAIR data policy](#) across several of our journals.

"In the Earth, space, and environmental sciences, much data represent recordings of events or the state of the Earth or solar system in time and space that can never be repeated. Increasingly, these data, models, software, and samples provide essential societal, economic, and research benefits." – [Commitment statement in the Earth, space and environmental sciences](#)

SPRINGER NATURE



Research Data Policy Types

Research Data Policies
Data policy types
Data availability statements
Data policy FAQs
Journal policies & services
Recommended repositories list
Research Data Helpdesk
Research Data Support

The 4 types of research data policy are provided in full below. These policy texts are templates and journals may make minor changes to fit with their journal scope and website style. See FAQs for a summary of the requirements of each policy type.

Springer Nature has made the research data policy texts, unless otherwise stated, available for reuse by the research data community under a Creative Commons attribution license.

Here are examples of journals that support each policy type:

Policy Type Policy summary Example Journal

- Authors must deposit data in a [FAIR aligned repository](#) that can mint a persistent digital identifier (e.g. DOI)
- **Data must be made freely available, under a CC BY, CCO license or equivalent**
- Authors must include a [data availability statement](#) (even where the data cannot be made open)
- [Data citation](#) is mandatory

Research Data Policy Type 4

The journal requires that all datasets on which the conclusions of the paper rely be available to reviewers and readers. **Authors must deposit their datasets in publicly available repositories prior to peer review**, or include them as supplementary information files with their manuscript. It is **a condition of publication that authors deposit their data in an appropriate repository, and agree to make the data publicly available without restriction**, unless reasonable controls on data access are needed to protect human privacy or biosafety. Please see Springer Nature's information on recommended repositories.

El mandato de datos de la Comisión Europea

AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY

Grantees have the right to opt-out, but need to say why



Top three reasons for opt-out:

- privacy
- intellectual property rights
- might jeopardise project's main objective

The approach has been tested during a Horizon 2020 pilot action

2015
of 431 signed projects
65.4%
opted to share data

from 2017
the current
Open Research Data Pilot
expands to cover all areas of
Horizon 2020,
with the same rules

Los datos en el mandato CSIC de acceso abierto

- Sigue que las referencias bibliográficas (...) de los datasets asociados a artículos de revistas sean hechas públicas de manera permanente en DIGITAL.CSIC desde el momento de la aceptación para su publicación de los artículos asociados.
- Sigue que se ofrezcan en modalidad de acceso abierto en DIGITAL.CSIC aquellos datasets asociados a publicaciones siempre y cuando no se den legítimas razones de confidencialidad, propiedad intelectual y/o seguridad. Estos datasets en acceso abierto deben ser FAIR e ir acompañados de una licencia estándar que explícitamente indique las condiciones de uso y favorezca la reproducibilidad científica (por ejemplo, Creative Commons y Open Data Commons)

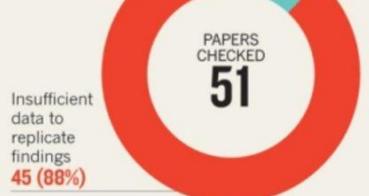
La vida real: confusión y recelos en la comunidad científica

Verizon 11:18 AM nature.com 66%

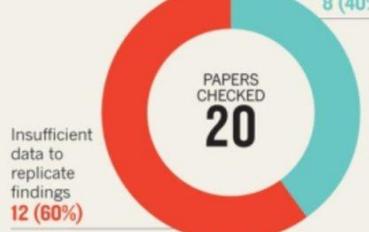
FREE THE DATA

In 2014, open-access publisher PLOS introduced a requirement that authors who publish in its journals make their underlying data freely available online. An informal audit of one type of population genetics study in one journal, *PLoS ONE*, shows that not everyone is complying — but the mandate is still a boon for the open-data movement.

2011–12, when PLOS encouraged open data
Full underlying data accompany publication 6 (12%)



Since March 2014, after open-data mandate in place
Full underlying data accompany publication 8 (40%)



GRADO DE EXACTITUD DE LAS LICENCIAS APLICADAS A RECURSOS DE HUMANIDADES (Europeana)

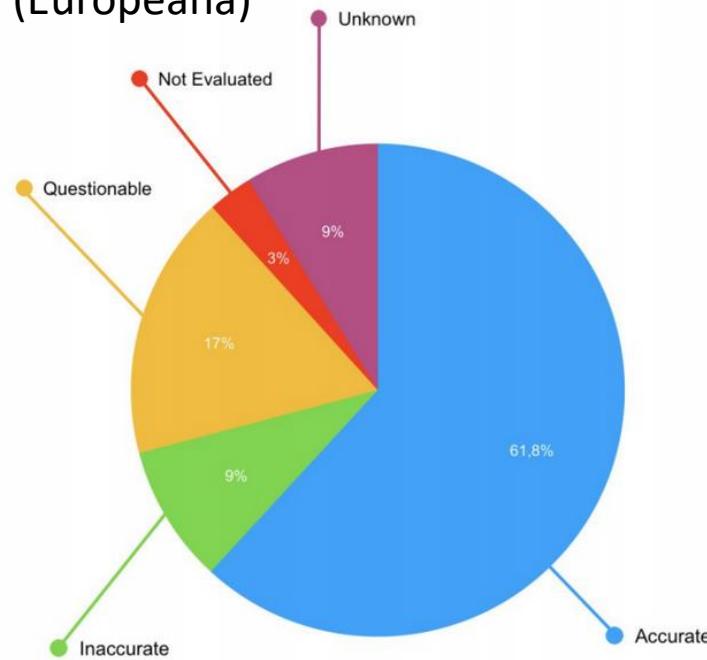
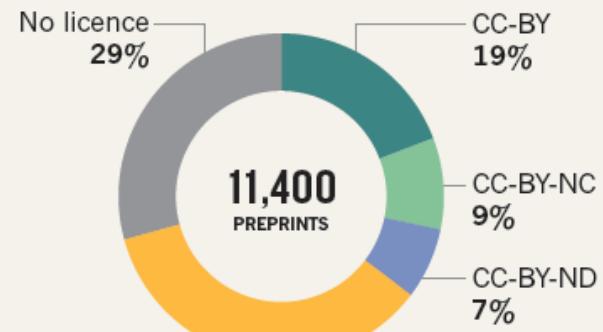


Chart 5. Results that display the accuracy of the rights statements from [The Accuracy of Rights Statements on Europeana.eu](#), Judith Blijden (Kennisland, Amsterdam 2018), CC BY 4.0

LICENCE CONFUSION

At the bioRxiv preprint server, scientists have chosen a mixture of licences for their preprints; around 29% have chosen none at all, which means they cannot be redistributed or reused without express permission.



©nature

CC, Creative Commons; BY, attribution; NC, non-commercial; ND, no derivative.

Un largo camino por recorrer...

Research Data Australia

Explore ▾ About MyRDA Login

Find data for research

Find, access, and re-use data for research - from over one hundred Australian research organisations, government agencies, and cultural institutions

All Fields ▾ Search for Data

Publicly accessible online

Advanced Search Map Search

Browse By Subjects

- Open Licence (40183)
- Non-commercial Licence (3968)
- Non-derivative Licence (562)
- No Licence (97)
- Other (93889)

Características de las licencias abiertas

A **license** *should* be compatible with other open licenses.

A license must irrevocably permit (or allow) the following:

- The **license** *must* allow free use of the licensed work.
- The **license** *must* allow redistribution of the licensed work, including sale (...)
- The **license** *must* allow the creation of derivatives of the licensed work **and** allow the distribution of such derivatives under the same terms of the original licensed work.
- The **license** *must* allow any part of the work to be freely used, distributed, or modified separately from any other part of the work (...)
- The **license** *must* allow the licensed work to be distributed along with other distinct works without placing restrictions (...)
- The **license** *must* not discriminate against any person or group.
- The rights attached to the work *must* apply to all to whom it is redistributed (...)
- The **license** *must* allow use, redistribution, modification, and compilation for any purpose (...)
- The **license** *must* not impose any fee arrangement, royalty, or other compensation or monetary remuneration

¿CUÁLES SON LAS LICENCIAS ESTÁNDAR MÁS ABIERTAS?

License	Domain	By	SA	Comments
Creative Commons CCZero (CC0)	Content, Data	N	N	Dedicate to the Public Domain (all rights waived)
Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and Licence (PDDL)	Data	N	N	Dedicate to the Public Domain (all rights waived)
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 (CC-BY-4.0)	Content, Data	Y	N	
Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-BY)	Data	Y	N	Attribution for data(bases)
Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 4.0 (CC-BY-SA-4.0)	Content, Data	Y	Y	
Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)	Data	Y	Y	Attribution- ShareAlike for data(bases)

Recommended conformant licenses: <http://opendefinition.org/licenses/>

Non conformant licenses: <http://opendefinition.org/licenses/nonconformant/>

Licencias Creative Commons

creative commons AUSTRALIA

Know Your Rights: Understanding CC Licences

Licence	Licence conditions	Author can:	User can:	User can:	User can: create modified versions including abridgments, annotated versions, excerpts and figures	User can: Redistribute commercially	User can: Release modified versions under terms of their choosing including CC licence	HowOpenIsIt?*
Attribution 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Attribution-ShareAlike 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	?
Attribution-NonCommercial 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	?
Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	?
Attribution-NoDerivatives 		✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	?
Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 		✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	?
All Rights Reserved 		✗	✓*	✗	✗	✗	✗	?

* "HowOpenIsIt" is a trademark and has been used with permission. The spectrum is used in this context to illustrate how open-ness is enabled by CC licences. ["HowOpenIsIt? Open Access Spectrum"](#) (c) 2014 SPARC and PLOS, licensed [CC BY](#)

✓* limited by scope of available copyright exceptions

 Find this poster on the ccAustralia website at <http://creativecommons.org.au/know-your-rights/>. Unless otherwise noted, this material is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence. You are free to copy, communicate and adapt the work, so long as you attribute Creative Commons Australia.

Atención



Public Domain Mark enables works that are no longer restricted by copyright to be marked as such in a standard and simple way, making them easily discoverable and available to others.

The Public Domain Mark is recommended for works that are free of known copyright around the world. These will typically be very old works. **It is not recommended for use with works that are in the public domain in some jurisdictions if they also known to be restricted by copyright in others.**



CC0 enables scientists, educators, artists and other creators and owners of copyright- or database-protected content to waive those interests in their works and thereby place them as completely as possible in the public domain.

Dedicating works to the public domain is difficult if not impossible for those wanting to contribute their works for public use before applicable copyright or database protection terms expire.

CC0 should not be used to mark works already free of known copyright and database restrictions and in the public domain throughout the world.

You should only apply CC0 to your own work.

Selector de licencias Creative Commons

- La atribución de la obra, desde la versión 4.0, puede ser satisfecha con un enlace a una página con información sobre la autoría de la obra y detalles relativos
- Las licencias CC que son comerciales quieren decir: “primarily intended for or directed toward commercial advantage or monetary compensation”
- Las licencias CompartirIgual (CC-BY-SA) y Sin ObraDerivada (CC-BY-ND) son recíprocamente excluyentes
- Para recursos que son bases de datos sui generis, solo la versión 4 es aplicable (es recomendable para casos simples y no, por ejemplo, para una base de datos con colecciones de elementos sujetos a distintas casuísticas de copyright)
- **Problema de la atribución múltiple:** la buena práctica es mencionar al grupo creador de los

The screenshot shows the Creative Commons License Selector interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Comparta su trabajo', 'Use & mezcla', 'Qué hacemos', and 'Blog'. Below that is a banner with the text 'Help us build a vibrant, collaborative global commons' and a 'Donate Now' button. A note at the top says 'Creative Commons has updated its Master Terms of Service and Master Privacy Policy, effective November 7, 2017. Before continuing on our websites or using our services, please review.' There are several sections for selecting license terms:

- Características de la licencia:** Questions about sharing adaptations and commercial use, with radio button options 'Sí', 'No', and 'Sí, mientras se comparte de la misma manera'.
- Licencia seleccionada:** Shows 'Reconocimiento 4.0 Internacional' with icons for CC and BY, and a note that it's a 'Cultura Libre' license.
- Ayude a que se reconozca su autoría!**: An optional section for adding metadata to HTML code.
- Tiene una página web?**: A question with a note that the work is under a Creative Commons license.

Si vas a usar licencias Creative Commons

El CSIC apoya el uso de la licencia CC-BY en las publicaciones de acceso abierto (artículos)

El CSIC apoya las licencias Creative Commons y Open Data Commons para datos de investigación

Las licencias CC sin obras derivadas y/o usos comerciales pueden tener consecuencias indeseadas. Pero pueden ser buenas para algunos proyectos

La licencia CC de tu contenido no es aplicable a los contenidos de otros autores que has usado

Dentro de una obra el autor puede decidir usar distintas licencias CC. Pero ha de indicar qué contenidos están bajo qué licencia

La licencia no puede ser revocada, así que piénsala bien

Especifica cómo se debe reconocer la autoría de tu obra: como mínimo, título de la obra, nombre de autor y enlace a la obra original.

Asegúrate de que el material está protegido por copyright y que Creative Commons es una opción válida

Si has hecho obra derivada mencionalo y asegúrate de que la licencia de uso de tu obra derivada respeta las condiciones marcadas en la licencia de la obra original

Personas que quieren utilizar una obra ajena: la ausencia de licencia explícita equivale a todos los derechos reservados y es necesario contactar con el autor de la obra

Piensa como autor de la obra qué tipos de usos (explotación) quieres permitir a terceros (personas/máquinas)
Especifica permisos adicionales, si es necesario

Si piensas combinar datos sujetos a distintas licencias de uso..no todo es posible

	(S) PUBLIC DOMAIN	(O) PUBLIC DOMAIN	CC BY	CC BY SA	CC BY NC	CC BY ND	CC BY NC SA	CC BY NC ND
(S) PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
(O) PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY NC ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Usos permitidos de contenidos para licencia CC-BY-ND

CHART 2: WHAT USES ARE ALLOWED UNDER ND LICENCES?

Use Case	Permitted under ND?
Mashup video	No
Image or text in newspaper or journal	Yes
Music remix	No
Sampling	No
Image or text on website, blog or social media posting	Yes
Translation	No
Music synching	No
Screen adaptation (e.g. of a novel, music)	No
Images in catalogue	Yes
Article in text collection	Yes
Image Collage	Depends (generally No) ⁹²
Parody	Depends on the jurisdiction ⁹³
“Kitchen-Video” with background music	No
Documentary film integrating sound footage	No

Licencias OpenData Commons

1.- Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)

- Esta licencia permite a cualquier usuario de Internet reproducir, distribuir y usar el conjunto de datos, y adaptar y transformar el conjunto de datos siempre y cuando:
- Se haga reconocimiento explícito a la autoría del conjunto de datos originales y a sus términos de uso expresados en la licencia;
- Si se realizan obras derivadas, ofrecerlas bajo la misma licencia de uso (oDbL);
- Si se realizan versiones o adaptaciones con restricciones de acceso, seguir garantizando la disponibilidad de una copia en acceso abierto.

2.- Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-BY)

- Esta licencia permite a cualquier usuario de Internet reproducir, distribuir y usar el conjunto de datos, y adaptar y transformar el conjunto de datos siempre y cuando:
- Se haga reconocimiento explícito a la autoría del conjunto de datos originales y a sus términos de uso.

3.- Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL)

- Se dedica la base de datos y sus contenidos al dominio público



Open Knowledge
Foundation

ODC-BY at a glance

Good for

- most databases and datasets
- data to be used automatically
- data to be used for generating non-data products

Watch out for

- attribution stacking

ODC-ODbL at a glance

Good for

- most databases and datasets
- data to be used automatically
- data to be used for generating non-data products

Watch out for

- attribution stacking
- the copyleft condition as it reduces interoperability
- the DRM clause as it may put off some reusers

Asistente de licencias

Choose a License

Answer the questions or use the search to find the license you want

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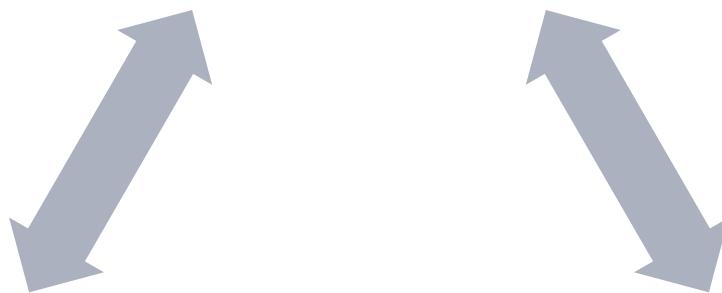
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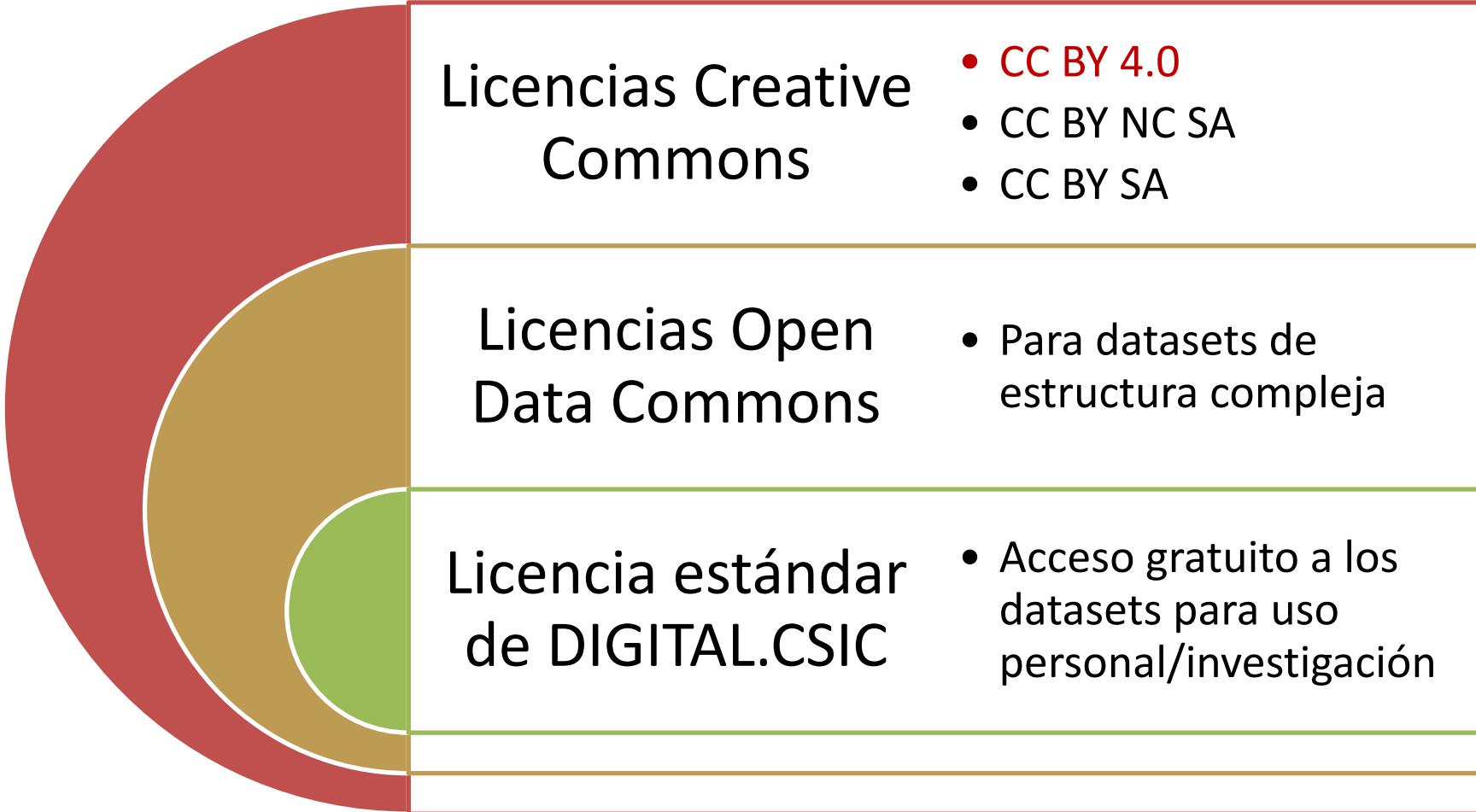
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DIGITAL.CSIC / Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales / Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales - Instituto de Historia (CCHS-IH)

English español

(CCHS-IH) Proyecto AU. Micrografías.
Colección violeta : [901] 

La colección violeta de micrografías recoge los datos micrográficos obtenidos mediante microscopía electrónica de barrido (MEB) sobre estructuras metálicas de objetos fabricados en oro procedentes de la Península ibérica, que pueden ser fechados entre los inicios de la metalurgia y el fin de la Antigüedad. Se integra dentro del Repertorio Au, la base de datos que da cobertura al Proyecto Au, una estrategia de investigación a largo plazo sobre cambio y persistencia tecnológicas, iniciada en 1993 bajo la dirección científica de la Dra. Alicia Perea. Desde 2007 se desarrolla en el ámbito del Grupo de Investigación Arqueometal del Dpto. de Arqueología y Procesos Sociales del CCHS, contando con el Laboratorio de Microscopía Electrónica y Microanálisis (MicroLab) del mismo centro. Los datos recogidos en el Repertorio Au son de tres tipos: macrográficos, micrográficos y analíticos. Cada uno de ellos se incluye en una colección separada e identificada por un color. Toda la colección y sus partes están sujetas a una licencia Creative Commons Reconocimiento-NoComercial-SinObraDerivada 4.0 International License.

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DIGITAL.CSIC / Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales / Institución Milá y Fontanals (IMF)

English español

(IMF) VII. Etnoarqueología en Tierra del Fuego: El yacimiento Túnel VII : [18] 

La segunda fase del primer proyecto "CONTRASTACIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA DE LA IMAGEN ETNOGRÁFICA DE LOS CANOEROS MAGALLÁNICO-FUEGUINOS EN LA COSTA NORTE DEL CANAL BEAGLE" requería la detección y excavación de un yacimiento (con características particulares de antigüedad, ubicación y estado de conservación) a fin de iniciar la contrastación por vía arqueológica de la imagen etnográfica (consagrada en la primera fase del Proyecto).

Después de prospecciones tendientes a detectar un yacimiento cuya antigüedad estuviese entre el siglo XVIII y el fin del XIX (En antigüedades mayores la influencia europea sobre la forma de vida aborigen no habría sido suficientemente significativa, y en nuestro siglo la sociedad aborigen estaba ya demasiado modificada) se seleccionó el Sitio Túnel VII (un análisis radiocarbónico efectuado en el Instituto de Geocronología y Geología Isotópica (INGEIS, BBA) sobre una muestra de carbón obtenida en un sondeo, indicó una antigüedad de 100 años AP + 45 (AC 871), en la zona central del canal Beagle (lo que aumentaba la seguridad de contrastación arqueológica de la imagen etnográfica, pues corresponde a la porción del territorio yámana más documentada por las fuentes históricas).

El sitio ocupa una superficie inclinada norte-sur con un gradiente de 4 metros verticales en 20 horizontales; esa superficie llega hasta la orilla de una playa de guijarros cuyo ancho varía -según las mareas- entre 6 y 18 metros. Se cumplieron cinco campañas de excavación: enero-marzo de 1988 y 1989 y enero-febrero de 1990, 1992 y 1993.

Túnel VII ocupaba parte de dos niveles aterrazados sucesivos que podrían contener ocupaciones diacronizables por lo que planteamos como unidades de excavación cuatro cuadrículas de cuatro por dos metros: tres (CI, CII y CIII) sobre el nivel más bajo y una (cuadrícula IV) sobre la pendiente que conducía al siguiente (para corroborar si existía o no discontinuidad estratigráfica). La primera campaña reveló que en realidad la situación podía ser una mezcla de ambas posibilidades. Así pues, para la segunda suspendimos la excavación de la cuadrícula IV e iniciamos más al norte otras cuatro cuadrículas de similares dimensiones que las anteriores. Para la tercera campaña resolvimos: concentrar la tarea de excavación en las cuadrículas II y III donde había indicios de una depresión circular y eliminar el testigo de un metro de ancho que las separaba, con el fin de lograr una visión más integral del espacio. En la cuarta campaña se eliminó el testigo entre las cuadrículas I y II. Llegamos a tener simultáneamente al descubierto una superficie continua de 40 m².

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Título: **Tensorflow image classification**

Autor: Heredia, Ignacio

Fecha de publicación: dic-2018

Citación: Heredia, Ignacio; Tensorflow image classification: DIGITAL.CSIC; <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/8597>

Resumen: This is a plug-and-play tool to train and evaluate an image classifier on a custom dataset using deep neural networks.

Descripción: Apache License, Version 2.0

Versión del editor: <https://github.com/indigo-dc/image-classification-tf>

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10261/173352>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/8597>

Aparece en las colecciones: (IFCA) Programas informáticos

Ficheros en este ítem:

Fichero	Descripción	Tamaño	Formato
image-classification-tf-master.zip		5.06 MB	Unknown

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Título: SPEI Calculator

Autor: Beguería, Santiago ; Vicente Serrano, Sergio M.

Palabras clave: SPEI
Standardised precipitation-evapotranspiration index
Climatic index
Water balance
Indice estandizado de precipitación-evapotranspiración
Índice climático
Balance hídrico

Fecha de publicación: 2009

Citación: Vicente-Serrano S.M., López-Moreno J.I., Beguería S., 'A multi-scalar drought index sensitive to global warming: The standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index - SPEI' (in prep.).

Resumen: [EN] Objectives: The program calculates time series of the Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI). *Technical Characteristics: The program is executed from the Windows console. From an input data file containing monthly time series of precipitation and mean temperature, plus the geographic coordinates of the observatory, the program computes the SPEI accumulated at the time interval specified by the user, and generates a new data file with the SPEI time series. It is easy to create a batch script for automating the calculation of the SPEI over a large number of observations or for several accumulated periods. *IMPORTANTE NOTICE: This software has been superseded by the SPEI package for R, which is currently the only development branch. Please have a look at <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/SPEI/index.html> [ES] Objetivos: Calcula series temporales del Índice de Precipitación-Evapotranspiración (SPEI) en sus siglas inglesas. * Características Técnicas: El programa se ejecuta desde el intérprete de comandos de Windows (consola de sistema). A partir de un archivo de datos de precipitación y temperatura media mensuales y la localización (coordenadas) del observatorio, el programa calcula el índice SPEI acumulado al intervalo temporal en meses elegido por el usuario, generando un nuevo archivo con la serie temporal del índice. Es posible crear de manera sencilla archivos de procesamiento por lotes (batch scripts) que permiten el cálculo del índice SPEI para una serie de observaciones o para distintos intervalos acumulados. *ADVERTENCIA: El desarrollo de este software ha sido interrumpido y reemplazado por la librería SPEI para R: <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/SPEI/index.html>

Descripción: Titular de la propiedad intelectual: CSIC, 2009.

Artículo divulgativo relacionado: Vicente-Serrano S.M., López-Moreno J.I., Beguería S., 'A multi-scalar drought index sensitive to global warming: The standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index - SPEI' (in prep.).--

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/8997>

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Título: TDR-LAB - A compatible software with Tektronix 1502C Metallic and TDR-100 Campbell Sci. TDR Cable Testers for soil volumetric water content and soil bulk electrical conductivity measurements

Autor: Moret-Fernández, David ; Vicente, José; Lera, F.; Latorre Garcés, Borja

Palabras clave: TDR Software
Water content
Bulk electrical conductivity
Soil

Fecha de publicación: 11-feb-2011

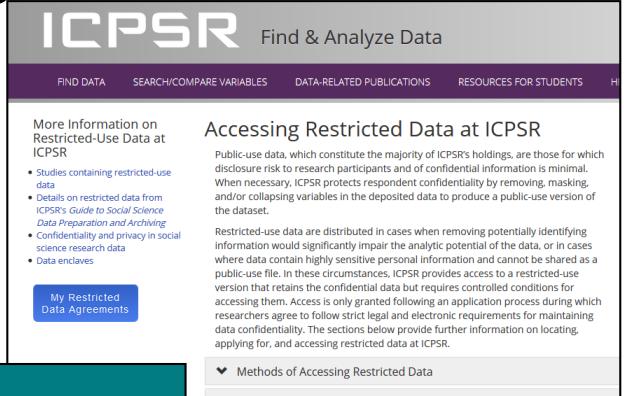
Editor: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (España)

Resumen: [EN] *Objectives: Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) is a useful technique that allows real time and simultaneous estimation related to the volumetric soil water content (B), and the soil bulk electrical conductivity (ca). This work presents a new software and ca by using different TDR waveform analysis. This software, which has a user friendly graphical interface, can be connected to (Tektronix 1502C and TDR-100 Campbell), and allows automated scheduling readings and analysis of TDR waveform. F analysis for water content estimation have been included: (i) a manual method; (ii) the graphical "tangent method"; (iii) a numerical modelling of the TDR signal, which estimates B by inverse analysis of the TDR waveforms. The new software graphical analysis or numerical modeling of the TDR signal.
[ES] *Objetivos: La Reflectometría de Dominio Temporal es una técnica que permite realizar medidas simultáneas e instantáneas de la permeabilidad aparente (ca), la cual está relacionada con el contenido de humedad volumétrica del suelo(B), y la conductividad eléctrica de la matriz del suelo (ca). Este trabajo presenta un nuevo software (TDR-Lab) que permite estimar B y ca utilizando diferentes tipos de análisis de onda. El software, que presenta una interfaz de fácil manejo, puede conectarse a dos tipos diferentes de edómetros TDR (Tektronix 1502C y TDR100 Campbell), e incluye un sistema automático de medidas y análisis de ondas TDR. Cuatro métodos diferentes de análisis de onda para la estimación de B han sido incluidos: (i) método manual; (ii) método gráfico de "tangentes"; (iii) método numérico que estimá B a partir del análisis de la derivada de las ondas TDR; y (iv) método numérico que estimá B por análisis inverso de la onda TDR. El software también

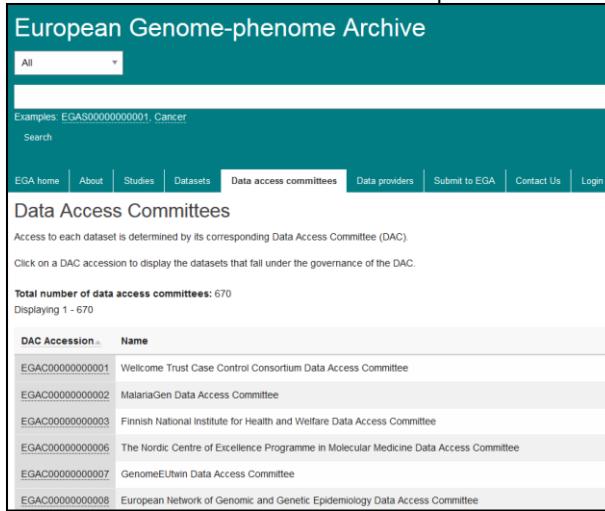
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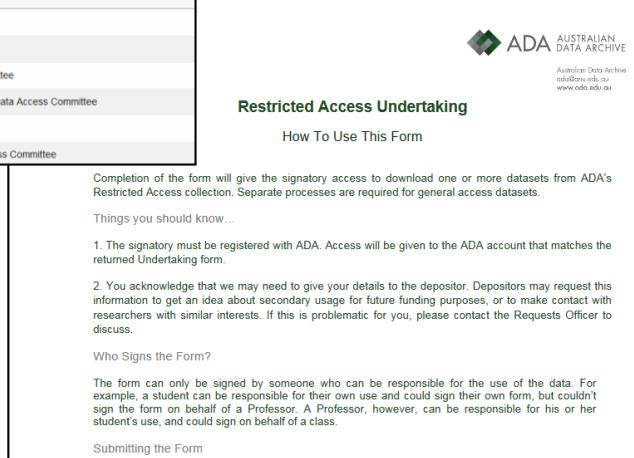
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- Ejemplo de datos anonimizados en repositorio



The screenshot shows the ICPSR homepage with a sidebar titled "Accessing Restricted Data at ICPSR". It includes sections on public-use data, restricted-use data, and a "My Restricted Data Agreements" button.



The screenshot shows the EGA homepage with a search bar and a link to "Data access committees". Below, it lists 670 data access committees, each with a name and a corresponding DAC accession number.



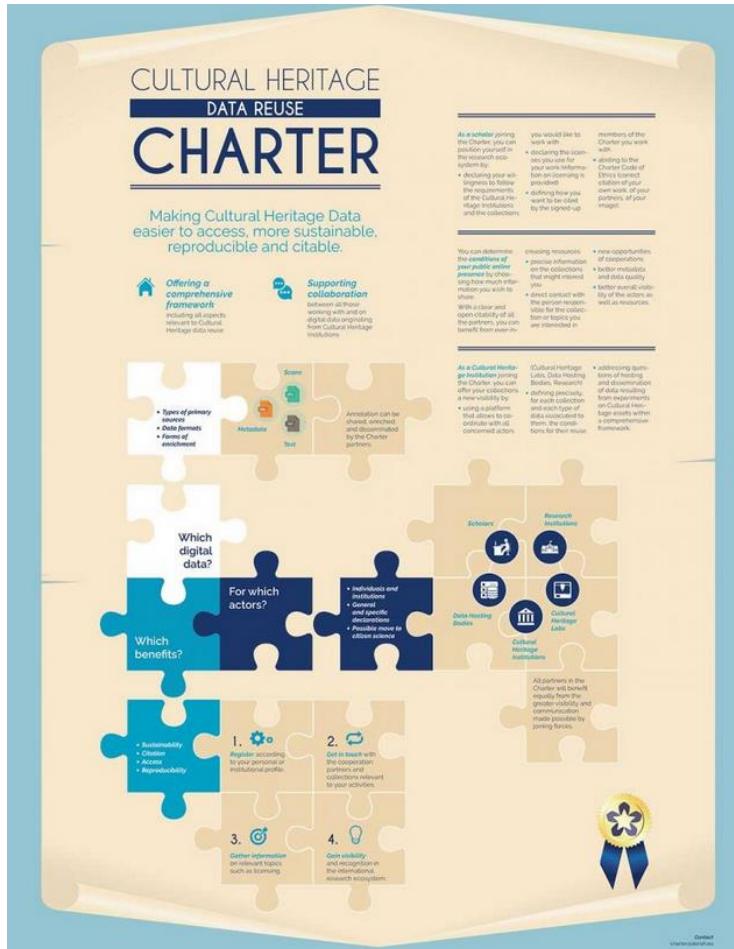
The screenshot shows the ADA homepage with a "Restricted Access Undertaking" section. It includes a "How To Use This Form" link, a note about completion, and a list of things to know. At the bottom, there's a "Who Signs The Form?" section and a "Submitting The Form" link.

Datos biomédicos anonimizados en acceso abierto

The screenshot shows a web page from the UniSA Research Data Access Portal. At the top, there is a header with the University of South Australia logo and the portal's name. On the left, a sidebar contains dropdown menus for 'Organisation' (Queen Elizabeth Hospital), 'Contact person' (Dr Judy Ford), 'Share this page' (links to Google, Twitter, Facebook), and 'Licence' (Creative Commons Attribution). The main content area displays a dataset titled 'De-identified dataset of the PALS (Pregnancy and Lifestyle Study), a community-based study of lifestyle on fertility and reproductive outcome.' It was published on 21 June 2018. The text describes the PALS study, which collected data on couples planning a natural pregnancy from 1988 to 1993. The data is stored as an xls file with 355 variables and includes information about households, occupation, chemical exposures at work and home, diet, smoking, alcohol use, hobbies, exercise, and health. The URL of the dataset page is provided at the bottom.

<https://data.unisa.edu.au/Dataset.aspx?DatasetID=96137>

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Casos prácticos: GBIF

The screenshot shows the main page of the GBIF website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Datos', 'Compartir', 'Herramientas', 'Dentro de GBIF', and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the text 'GBIF | Global Biodiversity Information Facility' is displayed. The main title 'Acceso libre y gratuito a los datos de biodiversidad' is prominently shown over a background image of a plant. Below the title, there is a green navigation bar with links for 'REGISTROS', 'ESPECIES', 'CONJUNTOS DE DATOS', 'PUBLICADORES', and 'RECURSOS'. A search input field with the placeholder 'Buscar' and a magnifying glass icon is located below this bar. At the bottom of the page, there are links for '¿QUÉ ES GBIF?' and 'SOBRE GBIF ESPAÑA'. A footer section provides statistical information: 'Registros biológicos' (1.378.499.757), 'Juegos de datos' (49.774), 'Instituciones que publican' (1554), and 'Artículos científicos usando datos' (4094). A small caption at the bottom right of the main image reads: 'Aizoon canariense observed in Santa Cruz, Cape Verde by Sarah Paulwetter. Photo via iNaturalist (CC BY-NC 4.0)'.

Registros biológicos 1.378.499.757	Juegos de datos 49.774	Instituciones que publican 1554	Artículos científicos usando datos 4094
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Observation.org, Nature data from the Netherlands Juego de datos de registros de presencias

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Publicado por Observation.org

26.859.363 registros | 22 citas

INPN - Données flore des CBN agrégées par la FCBN Juego de datos de registros de presencias

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Publicado por UMS PatrInat (AFB-CNRS-MNHN), Paris

20.999.334 registros | 115 citas

JUEGO DE DATOS DE REGISTROS DE PRESENCIAS | REGISTRADO

Flora von Deutschland (Phanerogamen)

Publicado por Bundesamt für Naturschutz / Netzwerk Phytodiversität Deutschland

Rudolf May

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4.416.438 REGISTROS | 76 CITAS

Verbreitung der Farm- und Blutetenpflanzen in Deutschland, Vorkommensnachweise aggregiert auf Quadranten der Topographischen Karte 1 : 25000 (TK25 = MTB), sowie in Zeitperioden, <1950 - 1980>,

Última modificación de metadatos: 17 de octubre de 2016

Última actualización de datos: 26 de noviembre de 2019

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<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/>

Casos prácticos: ICPSR

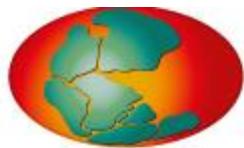
The screenshot shows the ICPSR homepage with a red box highlighting the 'Accessing Restricted Data at ICPSR' section. This section contains text about restricted-use data and two expandable sections: 'Methods of Accessing Restricted Data' and 'Identifying Restricted-Use Studies'. Below this, there is a photograph of three people at a booth during a conference.

The screenshot shows the detailed page for the NHANES dataset. It includes the dataset title, version date (Jul 11, 2016), and a 'Cite this study | Share this page' link. It also lists the principal investigator(s) and series information. The 'Project Description' section is expanded, showing a summary and the status of the survey. A sidebar on the right displays download statistics: 187,572 downloads and 693 data-related publications. A note section contains two bullet points about the public-use data files and citation changes.

- **Restricted-use data are distributed in cases when removing potentially identifying information would significantly impair the analytic potential of the data, or in cases where data contain highly sensitive personal information and cannot be shared as a public-use file.** In these circumstances, ICPSR provides access to a restricted-use version that retains the confidential data but requires controlled conditions for accessing them. Access is only granted following an application process during which researchers agree to follow strict legal and electronic requirements for maintaining data confidentiality. The sections below provide further information on locating, applying for, and accessing restricted data at ICPSR.

<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/content/ICPSR/access/restricted/index.html>

Casos prácticos: PANGEA



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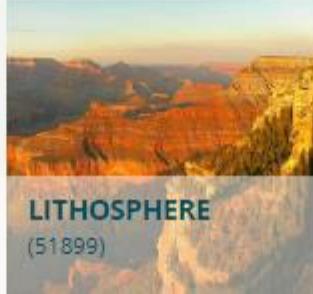
TOPICS



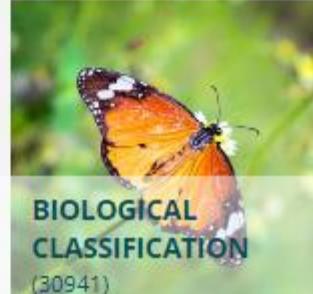
CHEMISTRY
(147462)



OCEANS
(98392)



LITHOSPHERE
(51899)



BIOLOGICAL
CLASSIFICATION
(30941)



ATMOSPHERE
(27529)

<https://pangaea.de/>

Casos prácticos: PANGEA

- Most of the data are freely available and can be used under the terms of the license mentioned on the data set description. A few password protected data sets are under moratorium from ongoing projects. The description of each data set is always visible and includes the principle investigator (PI) who may be asked for access.

Citation:

Dell'Acqua, Ombretta; Ferrando, Sara; Chiantore, Mariachiara; Asnagi, Valentina (2019): The impact of ocean acidification on the gonads of three key Antarctic benthic macroinvertebrates. PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.909714> (DOI registration in progress);
Supplement to: Dell'Acqua, O et al. (2019): The impact of ocean acidification on the gonads of three key Antarctic benthic macroinvertebrates. *Aquatic Toxicology*, **210**, 19-29, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquatox.2019.02.012>

Always quote above citation when using data! You can download the citation in several formats below.

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Abstract:

CO₂ atmospheric pressure is increasing since industrial revolution, leading to a lowering of the ocean surface water pH, a phenomenon known as ocean acidification, with several reported effects on individual species and cascading effects on marine ecosystems. Despite the great amount of literature on ocean acidification effects on calcifying organisms, the response of their reproductive system still remains poorly known. In the present study, we investigated the histopathological effects of low pH on the gonads of three key macroinvertebrates of the Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea) littoral area: the sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri*, the sea star *Odonaster validus* and the scallop *Argonauta coelebs*. After 1 month of exposure at control (8.12) and reduced (7.8 and 7.6) pH levels, we dissected the gonads and performed histological analyses to detect potential differences among treatments. Results showed significant effects on reproductive conditions of *A. coelebs* and *S. neumayeri*, while *O. validus* did not show any kind of alteration. Present results reinforce the need to focus on ocean acidification effects on soft tissues, particularly the gonads, whose damage may exert large effects on the individual fitness, with cascading effects on the population dynamic of the species.

Coverage:

Latitude: -74.690120 * Longitude: 164.105180
Date/Time Start: 2014-12-10T00:00:00 * Date/Time End: 2015-01-27T00:00:00

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<https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.909714>

ELIXIR CORE Data Resources: BRENDA

- Database of enzyme and enzyme-ligand information, across all taxonomic groups, manually extracted from primary literature and extended by text mining procedures, integration of external data and prediction algorithms.

The screenshot shows the BRENDA homepage with a search bar at the top. Below it are sections for 'Text-based queries', 'Structure-based queries', 'Explorer', 'Visualization', 'Prediction', and 'Supporting'. Each section has a list of links to specific tools or databases.

- Text-based queries:**
 - Full-text Search
 - Advanced Search
 - Enzyme & Disease
- Structure-based queries:**
 - Ligand Structure Search
 - Metabolic Pathways
 - Enzyme Structures
- Explorer:**
 - Enzyme Classification
 - TaxTree
 - Protein folding: CATH / SCOPe
 - Ontologies
- Visualization:**
 - Word Maps
 - Genomes
 - Functional Parameter Statistics
 - Metabolic Pathways
- Prediction:**
 - Membrane Helices
 - Localization Prediction
 - EnzymeDetector
- Supporting:**
 - BRENDA Tissue Ontology
 - Biochemical Reactions

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GRACIAS