

Digital Tools, Shared Data, and Research Dissemination

Dr Deborah Thorpe
Training and Education Officer



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Running order

1. Introduction to DARIAH

What is DARIAH? What is a research infrastructure, and why does it matter to you?

Working groups

Policy and foresight

Training, Education, and careers

The DARIAH Mission Statement

2. A (relatively) short introduction to identifying and managing humanities research data

Introductions

Exercise: what are (humanities) data? What are your data?

Open science and open research data

Exercise on open science

Open Data Management Best Practices

Some resources: print and digital

e.g. 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke

Data management plans

What is DARIAH? — “The Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities”

OR: a network to enhance and support digitally enabled research and teaching across the Arts and Humanities

What is a Research Infrastructure?

“...can be defined as shared, unbounded, heterogeneous, open, and evolving socio-technical systems comprising an installed base of diverse information technology capabilities and their user, operations, and design communities.”

The important thing about these definitions is the manner in which they encourage us to think of infrastructure **as knowledge, as networks, as people, as tools, as data, and indeed perhaps as spaces as well**, but always in the service of aggregating resources to make us better connected and more informed

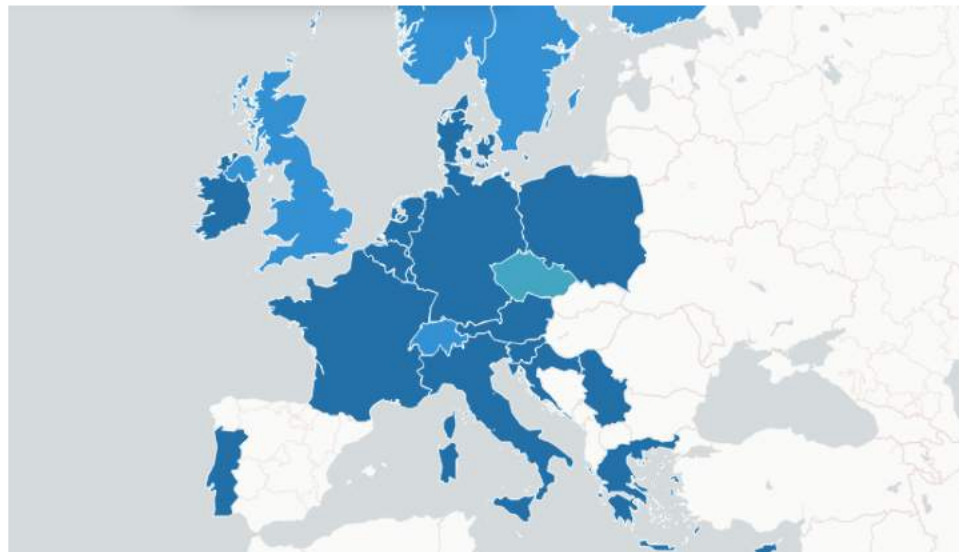
Mission: to empower arts and humanities research communities with digital methods to **create**, **connect** and **share** knowledge about culture and society.

- 17 member countries

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia

- and 10 cooperating partners

Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom



@DARIAHeu

Why does Research Infrastructure matter to us?

Building and using shared infrastructure does the following:

- Provides access to **networks, data and knowledge** for researchers
- Brings **greater efficiency and insight** in work
- Enhances pathways for research **visibility, reuse and impact**
- Facilitates better alignment with **shared standards and policy frameworks**, such as Open Science
- Increases opportunities for seeking **collaborative funding**
- Promotes **long-term sustainability** of research outputs

Put simply, DARIAH is a **network of people, services, tools and working groups** that allow us to share:

- Knowledge
- Tools
- Data
- Collaborations, connections, and networks
- And.... a voice to be heard in European and national policy debates, for instance about the future of scholarly communication

Want to know more?

Check out the the **PARTHENOS** Training Suite

“Introduction to Research Infrastructures”

<https://training.parthenos-project.eu/sample-page/intro-to-ri/>



PARTHENOS

DARIAH Working Groups:

Transnational Scientific Working Groups on Emergent Themes

The Working Groups:

- Ensure that we are meeting the emergent needs of research communities in and with the humanities
- Give us a platform for engagement with them
- Give researchers a non-competitive, non-time limited lightweight, transnational mechanism to organise themselves



More on the Working Groups...

<https://www.dariah.eu/activities/working-groups-list/>

Sustainable publishing of (meta-)data

<https://www.dariah.eu/activities/working-groups/sustainable-publishing-of-metadata/>

The goal of this working group is to bring together, and communicate about, knowledge, hands-on expertise and tools concerning sustainable publishing of (meta)data by integrating experiences from research infrastructures, such as EHRI, Europeana, APE and others, and in dialogue with the archival institutions.

Ethics and Legality in the Digital Arts and Humanities (ELDAH)

<https://www.dariah.eu/activities/working-groups/ethics-and-legality-in-the-digital-arts-and-humanities-eldah/>

In the age of digital information technology and the constant availability of information through the Internet, it is not only important to have democratic access to knowledge, but also essential to consider the potential that lies in the critical production and expansion of knowledge.

Community calls are a way to engage with stakeholders that work in dispersed or virtual teams (like the DARIAH WGs). They are usually open to anyone interested in a particular topic, but in the DARIAH context the calls are open to the Working Group coordinators

Policy and Foresight

- The average researcher might not care about policy (it is a specialist area)
- BUT their **future work conditions will be determined by policy decisions**
- The digital is a particularly **pronounced place for research policy to be focussed**



DARIAH and Open Science Policy

Do you publish openly?

Do you deposit and share
your data?

How does your work look
according to 'Next generation metrics'?
(<https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/pdf/report.pdf>)

Can you access training?



The Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP)

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-policy-platform>

DARIAH Activities to **promote humanities in Open Science policy** and Open Science in the Humanities



Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra
DARIAH-EU Open Science Officer

Data Reuse Charter

Open Access Publication Policy that is meaningful and relevant for humanists

Liaison with projects/bodies like OPERAS, HIRMEOS, OPEN AIRE +, FOSTER, the OS MOOC, EOSC Hub, EGDF, OSPP

Citizen Science training materials

Training, education, skills and careers in DARIAH-EU



Photo credit: Francesca Morselli

- Infrastructures create knowledge, differently from universities
- They provide training and skills development, but again, differently (online training, internships etc)
- They are a place where careers grow (as in the concept of the #altac or #postac)

Training questions and values in DARIAH

Inclusiveness...

On many different levels, and with many layers

Balancing the need to remain at the cutting edge of discussions around digital research whilst prioritising the need to incorporate and encourage new learners (i.e. those who are completely new to digital research/DH)?

Asking: how can we 'preach beyond the choir'?



Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS 264

Effort

How can the different providers/venues of training and education in digital humanities **coordinate their efforts** most efficiently and effectively?

...avoid unproductive duplication

...form **collaborations**?

...bear in mind the **pressures on researchers**, especially the precariat

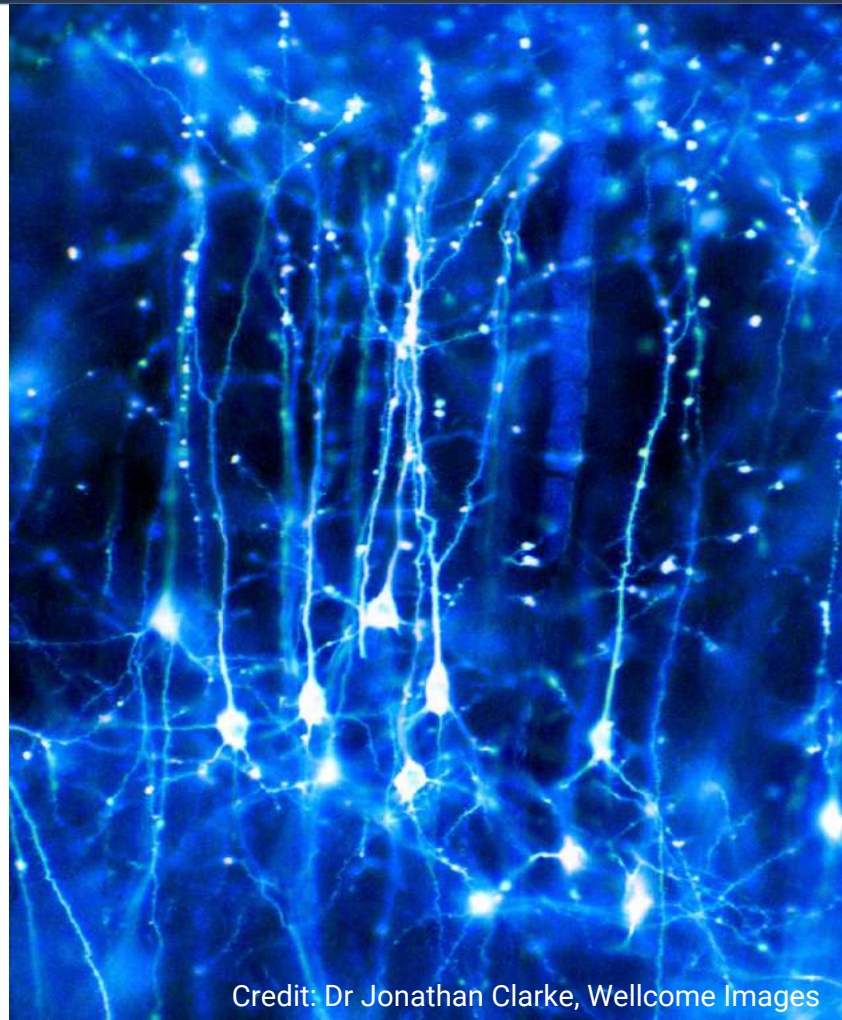
Synergies...

Addressing and spanning the different ways
that people need/want to learn

Creating synergies between face-to-face
training and online training

Between education and training

Between the training and education resources
created by different individuals/groups, for
different occasions and/or contexts



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Search Options:

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Education

Disciplines -- none selected --

Techniques -- none selected --

Objects -- none selected --



Status	Course Name	Education Type	Institution	Department	Information	Curriculum
last revised 2018-06-06	Computational Arts and Humanities	Degree: Bachelor Programme	Siberian Federal University	Department of Information Technology for Creative and Cultural Industries	Info	-
last revised 2018-06-06	...	Degree: Master	Higher School of	Department of Digital

Infrastructure
as a (new)
place of
**knowledge
creation**

<https://registries.clarin-dariah.eu/courses/>

Consideration of learning and
teaching
needs and best practice
by humanists,
and
for the humanities



“When it comes to senior scholars, results of our previous research show that humanists **favor and best learn in practice**, when instruction closely follows their area of study and **when it unfolds organically through collaboration with colleagues and students**” - S. Antonjevic

Future directions in training and education and Research Infrastructures?

- We can expect to see the role of infrastructures continue to rise in importance as a locus for building skills
- Hierarchies for knowledge creation are shifting anyway (citizen science)
- “Problem-” or “Mission-based” research is on the rise
- New career paths for the research-trained continue to emerge



Photo by Simon Rae on Unsplash

DARIAH-ERIC Mission Statement, 2019 *(Preliminary)*

Connecting the arts and humanities;
Complementing the arts and humanities;
Creating for the arts and humanities;
...and always **for** the arts and humanities.

Identifying and managing humanities research data

With thanks to: Michelle Doran, Jennifer Edmond, Vicky Garnett, Ulrike Wuttke, Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra

Introductions

- **Exercise:** what are (humanities) data? What are your data?
- Open science and open research data
- **Exercise** on open science
- Open Data Management Best Practices
 - some resources: print and digital
- 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke
- Data management plans

Exercise:

Q1. what are (humanities) data?

Q2. what are your data?

- ▶ DARIAH Annual Event 2019: Humanities Data
'What is humanities data?': <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WiKwdienmjo>
- ▶ Primary sources (texts, pictures), secondary sources, theoretical texts, digital tools (software), annotations, etc;

Digitized sources and born digital sources;

Annotations, corpora, code, XMLs, collection descriptions, recordings, interviews etc (often based on primary and secondary sources);

Various formats and types (pictures, texts, multimedia, measurements, etc.)

From 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

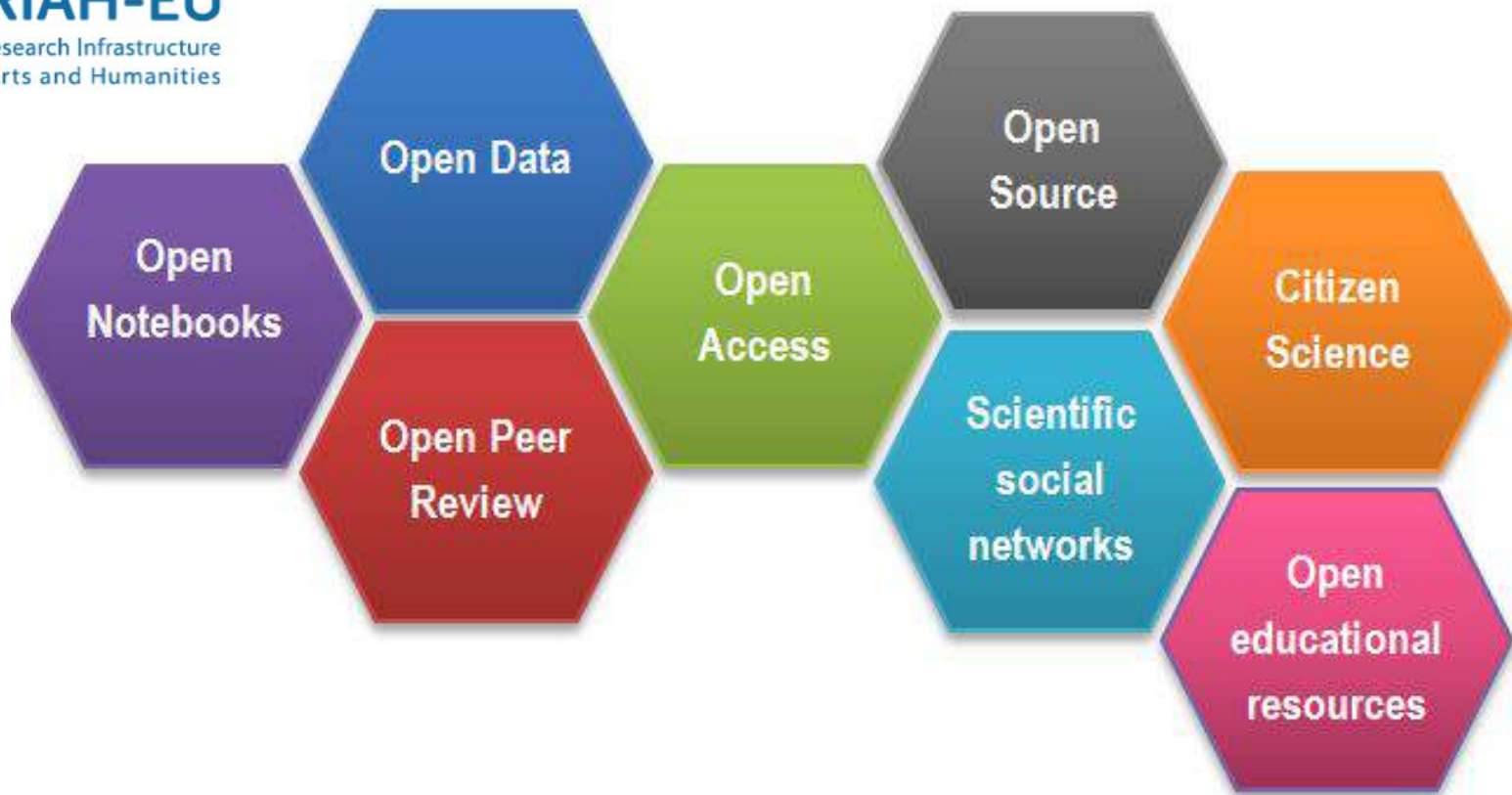
- ▶ Humanities are a **very broad research discipline**, including many specific research contexts, but also increasingly interdisciplinary research
- ▶ Humanities research **lives from the enrichment of data** (layers of interpretation)
- ▶ It's problematic to **distinguish between primary data (raw data) and secondary data**
- ▶ There are **barriers to openness**: issues with ownership of the data (cultural heritage institutions, publishers)

From 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

Open Science and Open Research Data

Exercise:

- What is open science?
- What are the advantages of open science?
- What are the challenges?
- What tools, networks, people, and/or readings help you to do more open research?



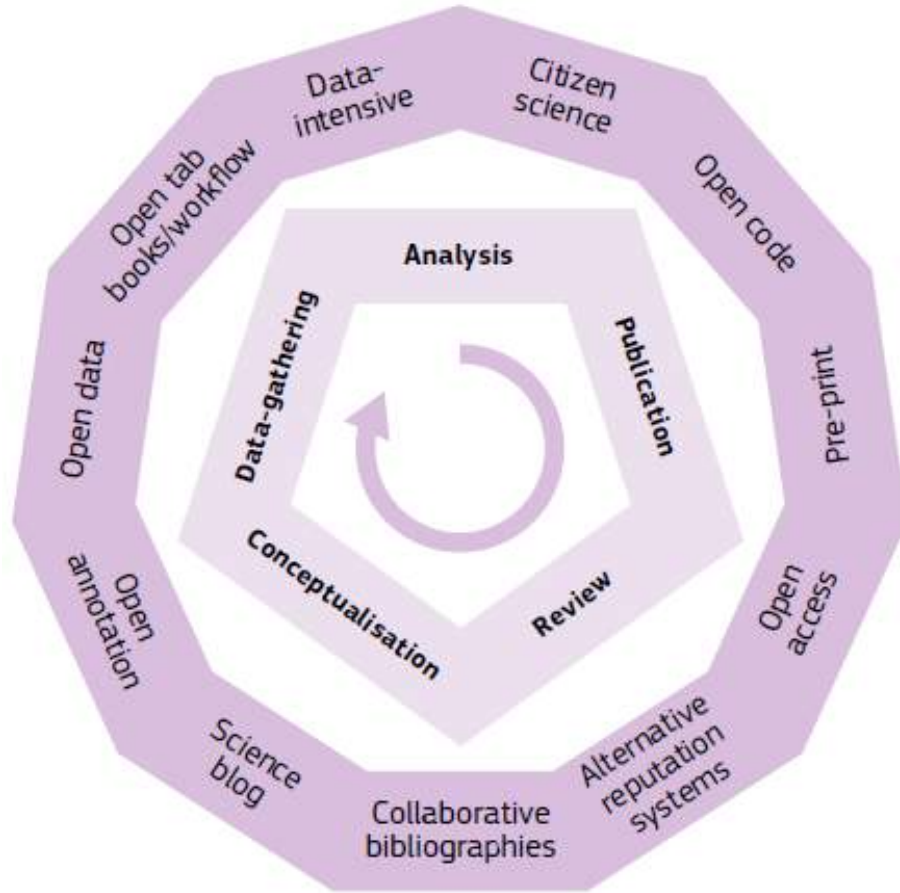


Figure 1: Open Science opens up the entire research enterprise (inner circle) by using a variety of means and digital tools (outer circle) (EC, 2016, p. 36).

‘Next-generation metrics:
Responsible metrics and evaluation
for open science’
Report of the European Commission
Expert Group on Altmetrics
<https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/pdf/report.pdf>

What is open data?

(Research) data that is **freely available online** for (re)use and republish for everyone, **provided that the data source is attributed**

“Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.” [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities \(2003\)](#)

Ideal: data with no restrictions from copyright, patents, or other control mechanisms > transparent results
However: “**as open as possible, as closed as necessary**”

- ▶ From ‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’, Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>
- ▶ See “Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data”, PARTHENOS

What does Open Data **involve**?

- Sharing is **not giving away**.
- Working in an open environment benefits all, **especially the data sharer**:
 - reach **as many people as possible**
 - **be cited** more often
 - build **cooperation and collaborations**
 - provides the incentive to **check your data**

- Poses **challenges**, e.g. interoperability and documentation

- Some **aspects are discipline specific** > e.g. Humanities

- Essential: **Data Management Planning**

► From 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

► See "Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data", PARTHENOS

FAIR Principles

TO BE FINDABLE:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally **persistent identifier**.
- F2. data are described with **rich metadata**.
- F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a **searchable resource**.
- F4. metadata specify the **data identifier**.

TO BE ACCESSIBLE:

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



See “Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data”, PARTHENOS:

<https://training.parthenos-project.eu/sample-page/manage-improve-and-open-up-your-research-and-data/introduction-to-research-data-management/the-fair-principles/>

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 **RE-USABLE**:

- R1. meta(data) have 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 their provenance**.
- R1.3. (meta)data meet **domain-relevant community standards**.



See “Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data”, PARTHENOS:

<https://training.parthenos-project.eu/sample-page/manage-improve-and-open-up-your-research-and-data/introduction-to-research-data-management/the-fair-principles/>

“Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things, Humanities: Historical research

A resource that DARIAH developed in collaboration with the Centre for Digital Scholarship at Leiden University

“A concise overview of the ten topics that are most essential for scholars in the field of historical research who aim to publish their data set in accordance with the FAIR principles. In historical research, research data mostly consists of databases (spreadsheets, relational databases), text corpora, images, interviews, sound recordings or video materials.”

<https://librarycarpentry.org/Top-10-FAIR/2018/12/01/historical-research/>

Questions we need to ask from ourselves...

...in paving the way of an Open Humanities agenda

How to increase the profile of humanities within the Open Science paradigm?

How to close the implementation gap between high-level principles of Open Science and community practices in the humanities?

Does Digital Humanities equal Open Science?

How do open innovations from the humanities impact Open Science?

What kind of standards are we referring to?

How do we identify community needs and gaps in open workflows?

How do the values of Open Science manifest themselves in present-day humanities research practices..?

...and how do these values help to reassess and reshape our fundamental knowledge creation mechanisms?

What are the barriers for establishing a culture of open sharing in the humanities?

How do we make our research outputs more visible?

In many cases arts and humanities scholars already doing OS **without explicitly branding their research practices as such.**

We believe that Open Science works best when it is **well-anchored in the different disciplinary settings and community practices.**

In many cases there is a **huge implementation gap** between the high-level principles of Open Science and actual research practices.

In many cases, although humanities scholars see the value in transparency, accountability, and reusability we frequently **encounter difficulties or even limitations** when aiming to translate these principles into their everyday scholarly practices.

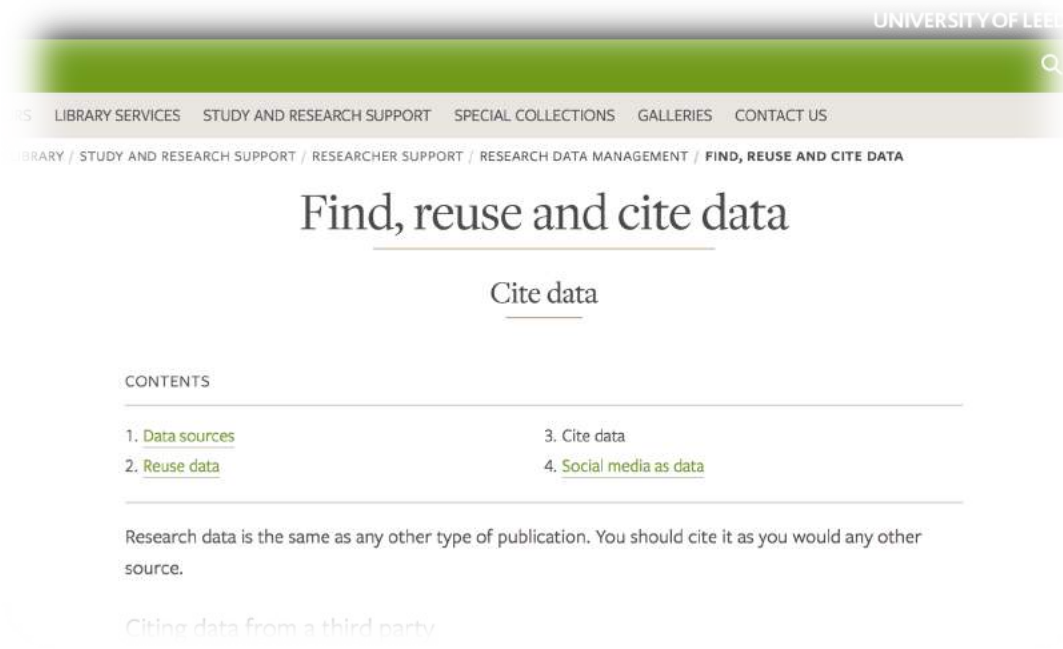


Why don't we share data more?

- We are “fearful, distrustful and a little lazy”?
- We don't want to?
- Research cycles are long
- We want to protect our ideas
- We don't believe we can share
- We don't recognise the term in our work
- Our data is hybrid, paratextual, epistemically marked, nonstandard...

University of Leeds, “Find, reuse and cite data”

- Data sources
- Reuse data
- Cite data
- Social media as data



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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Find, reuse and cite data

Cite data

CONTENTS

1. Data sources	3. Cite data
2. Reuse data	4. Social media as data

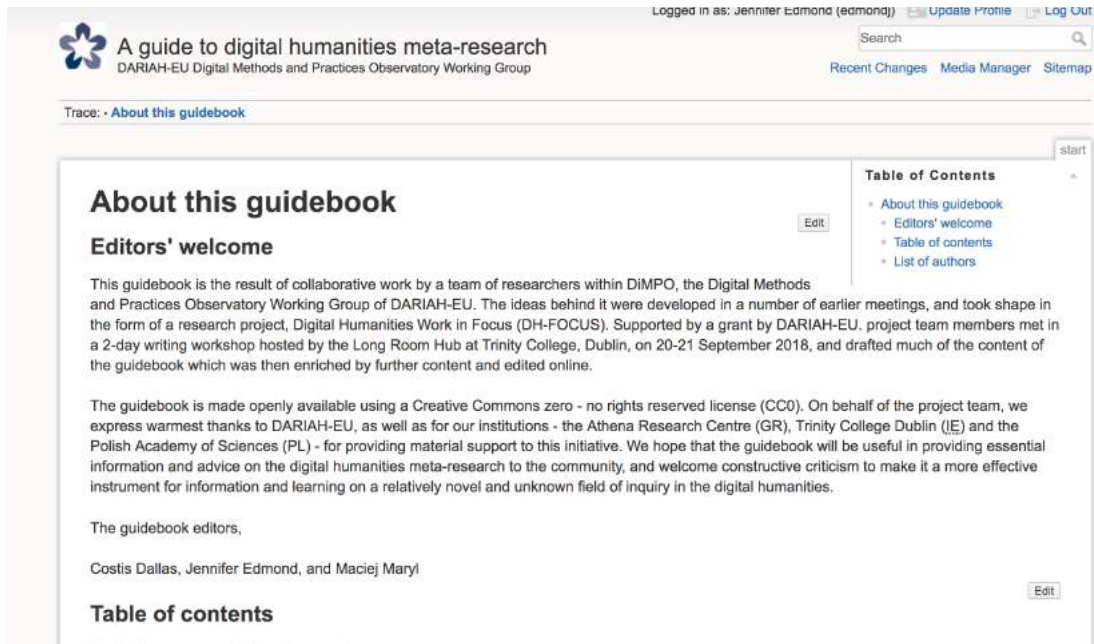
Research data is the same as any other type of publication. You should cite it as you would any other source.

Citing data from a third party

DARIAH-EU Digital Methods and Practice Meta-Research – ‘DIMPO’ Working Group


‘A guide to digital humanities
meta-research’

Coming
soon!



The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'A guide to digital humanities meta-research' website. The header includes the DARIAH-EU logo, the title 'A guide to digital humanities meta-research', and the subtitle 'DARIAH-EU Digital Methods and Practices Observatory Working Group'. It also features a search bar, user login information for 'Jennifer Edmond', and links for 'Recent Changes', 'Media Manager', and 'Sitemap'. The main content area is titled 'About this guidebook' and includes an 'Editors' welcome' section. A sidebar on the right contains a 'Table of Contents' with links to 'About this guidebook', 'Editors' welcome', 'Table of contents', and 'List of authors'. The 'About this guidebook' section describes the collaborative work of the DIMPO team and the workshop that led to the guidebook. The 'Editors' welcome' section thanks DARIAH-EU and the institutions involved. The 'Table of contents' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Logged in as: Jennifer Edmond (edmondj) [Update Profile](#) [Log Out](#)

 **A guide to digital humanities meta-research**
DARIAH-EU Digital Methods and Practices Observatory Working Group

Search

[Recent Changes](#) [Media Manager](#) [Sitemap](#)

Trace: [About this guidebook](#)

About this guidebook

[Edit](#)

Editors' welcome

This guidebook is the result of collaborative work by a team of researchers within DIMPO, the Digital Methods and Practices Observatory Working Group of DARIAH-EU. The ideas behind it were developed in a number of earlier meetings, and took shape in the form of a research project, Digital Humanities Work in Focus (DH-FOCUS). Supported by a grant by DARIAH-EU, project team members met in a 2-day writing workshop hosted by the Long Room Hub at Trinity College, Dublin, on 20-21 September 2018, and drafted much of the content of the guidebook which was then enriched by further content and edited online.

The guidebook is made openly available using a Creative Commons zero - no rights reserved license (CC0). On behalf of the project team, we express warmest thanks to DARIAH-EU, as well as for our institutions - the Athena Research Centre (GR), Trinity College Dublin (IE) and the Polish Academy of Sciences (PL) - for providing material support to this initiative. We hope that the guidebook will be useful in providing essential information and advice on the digital humanities meta-research to the community, and welcome constructive criticism to make it a more effective instrument for information and learning on a relatively novel and unknown field of inquiry in the digital humanities.

The guidebook editors,

Costis Dallas, Jennifer Edmond, and Maciej Maryl

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‘Open Data for Humanities, A Pragmatic Guide’



Open Data for Humanists, A Pragmatic Guide

So, why do I care?

Most humanists would agree that sharing knowledge with other researchers is a cornerstone of academic life. Many will also fear that sharing too much, too early can be professionally damaging, however. And many also would not find much resonance between how they see their work and the discourses of Open Data, with its emphasis on particular approaches to Data Management Planning that have been adapted from other, more data intensive, disciplines.

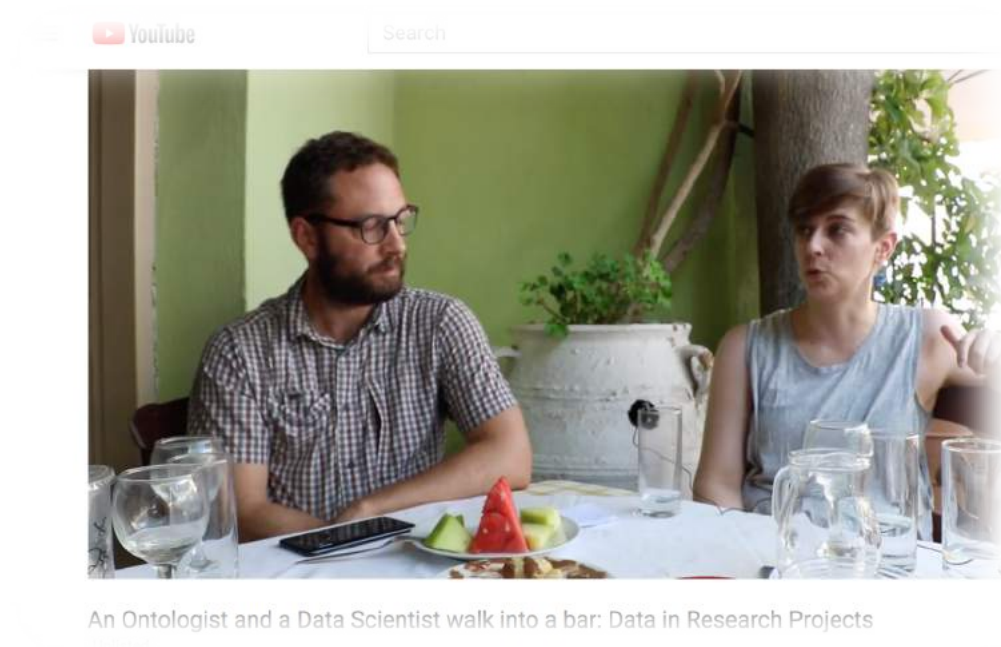
The conflict between these positions is in part a semantic one. The many things that would be seen as data in another discipline are often called something else in the humanities. We resist the blanket term ‘data’ for the very good reason that we have more and precise terminology (e.g. primary sources, secondary sources, theoretical documents, bibliographies, critical editions. annotations. notes. etc.) available to us to describe and make transparent our research

Add a

<https://dh.tcd.ie/dh/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Open-Data-for-Humanists-A-Practical-Guide.pdf>

YouTube Videos

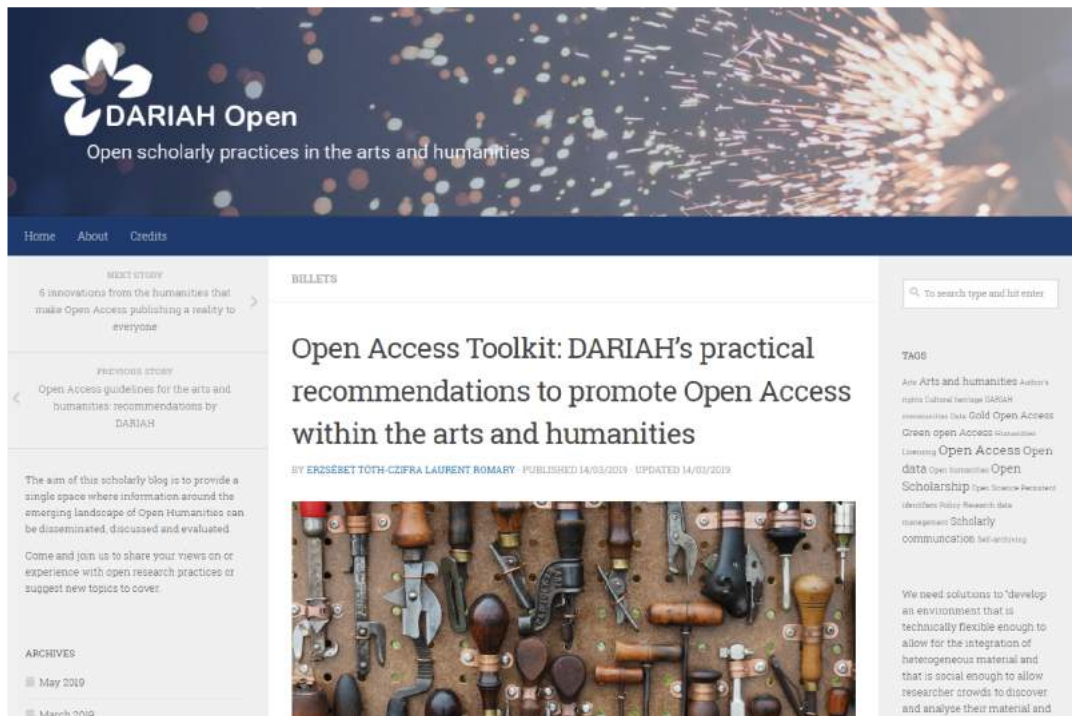
‘An Ontologist and a Data Scientist walk into a bar: Data in Research Projects’



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNG1iLB4KtA&index=1&list=PLKq1g7snsFGc7f1_Aidypmz62d7i6Uh4x

A place to explore pathways to the open research culture as they specifically pertain to research communities in the arts and humanities

Building digital
sovereignty across
our networks and
connecting them with
fair Open Access
service providers



News, resources,
expert interviews,
success stories but
also debates on
discipline-specific
challenges from
around Open
Humanities

The blog is also a platform to amplify the good work that done in our national communities or working groups

<https://dariahopen.hypotheses.org>

Get involved

Come and join us to [share your views](#) or your [experience](#) with open research practices or suggest new topics to cover

All the posts are [licensed under CC-BY license](#) which means that you are free to reuse and build on them

For instance, we were really glad to see one of our posts has been translated into Spanish

The Open Science Helpdesk

Through this service scholars can turn to us with **questions and challenges** regarding all things open.

Later we also aim to **develop a knowledge base** from these questions.

*...Alternatively, send in your **questions and challenges** regarding all open issues via the **DARIAH Helpdesk***



OpenMethods:

highlighting Open Access content
about Digital Humanities methods and tools

A resource for bringing together, highlighting and community reviewing all formats of openly available digital publications (blogs, preprints, research articles, videos etc.)

Facilitating cultural changes: spreading Open Access information about how to use tools, how to work with data



Bridging the flow of knowledge across multilingual Digital Humanities communities, newcomers and advanced scholars alike, to discover DH work

The real power of the platform lies in the **community around it**: our Editorial Team currently comprises 25 editors from 11 countries who speak a total of 16 languages. This team decides upon suitable online content to re-publish and enrich

<https://openmethods.dariah.eu/>

Follow/feed the blog:
[@openmethods_dh](https://twitter.com/openmethods_dh)





Face-to-face training

Providing guidance to researchers at all career stages and levels of expertise

- Summer schools, winter schools, webinars, masterclasses
- Learn more at:
<https://www.dariah.eu/tools-services/dariah-training/>
- <https://www.dariah.eu/events/>

Bringing humanities perspectives to global Open Science events, training and organizations...

...and bringing Open Science to humanities events



Launch of the [Open Humanities and Social Sciences advocacy group](#) at OpenCon 2017. Image source, Katie Steen, [twitter](#).



Open Humanities session at the Open Science Barcamp 2019. You can find a coverage of session here: <https://genr.eu/wp/humanities-progressing-in-open-science/> Image source: Ralf Rebmann, CC BY 4.0 license.

Increasing the profile of humanities in the Open Science paradigm

Reaching out to other communities who are interested in further shaping an Open environment that works for humanities research.



How we can build a global community of humanities scholars who are committed to open scholarship?

A focus on...

‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’

by Ulrike Wuttke, University of Applied Sciences Potsdam

e.g. Response to “what are the advantages of Open Science for researchers?”

- Higher transparency of research methods and evaluation
- Higher reproducibility of research findings
- Researchers and research institutions save money and time
- Higher (societal) impact of research(ers)
- Open Science gets research(ers) out of the Ivory Towers!
- Open Science as part of Good Scientific Practice



 @UWuttke

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

Tips on sharing research data

Make use of discipline specific, institutional or European repositories to deposit data/publications (e.g. Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org/>)

Use tools to register research data (e.g. re3data: <https://www.re3data.org/>) and to find a repository (Directory of Open Access Repositories: <http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opensoar/>), for humanities e.g.:

- DARIAH (<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/>, <https://de.dariah.eu/en/repository>)
- CLARIN (<https://www.clarin.eu/content/repositories>)
- GESIS (www.gesis.org)

Data Deposit Recommendation Service: <https://ddrs-dev.dariah.eu/ddrs/>

The Standardization Survival Kit

An overlay platform dedicated to **promoting a wider use of standards** within the Arts and Humanities:

- **Documenting existing standards** by providing reference materials.
- Fostering the **adoption of standards**.
- 18 scenarios: Heritage science scenarios + “traditional” DH ones → Living memory of best practices
- Developed within the framework of the EU project PARTHENOS:

<https://www.parthenos-project.eu/portal/ssk-2>

- What ARE standards?

<http://training.parthenos-project.eu/sample-page/intro-to-ri/interoperability/what-are-standards/>

CESSDA Training



- Discovering and Using Data, <https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Data-Discovery-and-Reuse>
- Managing Research Data, <https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Research-Data-Management>
- Preserving Data: CESSDA Tools and Services
- <https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Digital-Preservation-CESSDA-Tools-Services>

A Short message on PIDS:

- Persistent Identifiers (e.g. DOI and ORCID):
 - Slayer of the Error 404 message & champion of linked open data
- long-lasting, unambiguous reference to a digital object (journal article, dataset, scientific sample, artwork, PhD thesis, publication, or person)
- PID takes you to a metadata record containing information about an digital object or person (its current location for access or download)
- PIDs are stable: metadata of PID record can be updated (e.g. given new location)
- PIDs organisations: Crossref, DataCite and ORCID
- example ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8217-402551>

More resources on PIDs

- Watch the video “[Persistent identifiers and data citation explained](#)” by Research Data Netherlands.
- Watch the video “[What are persistent identifiers](#)” for an example about how they are used in digital heritage.
- If you don’t have one, [request an ORCID](#). Add all your information as completely as possible.
- Read Alice Meadow’s blog post [Six Things to do now you have an ORCID iD](#).
- Go to a data record and click on the DOI to see how the DOI can be resolved to current URL of the data set: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17026/dans-x4b-uy8q>.
- Read “[Digital Object Identifier \(DOI\) System for Research Data](#)”.

From “[Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things, Humanities: Historical research](#)”

Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra,
“Sustainable and FAIR Data Sharing in the
Humanities”

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1_JnqZatR0HV7RkFd9jmZPWjgqOuZ71HOCJEv4McMbis/edit#heading=h.umsl4u9hziyj

Data Management Plans

Q. Who has already written a data management plan?

Research Data Management Planning

- Often you will need a written and agreed Data Management Plan(DMP), esp. in case of **external funding**
- To help DMP, many funding agencies provide a **model or template** for a DMP
- DMP may **seem an intimidating (or even unwelcome task)**, but in the end, it is just a tool for thinking systematically through your research process from a “data perspective”
- DMP helps you to **maximize research value** (high quality research data and research excellence) and prevents unpleasant surprises at the close of your project (and data loss!)



From ‘Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps’, Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>



See “Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data”, PARTHENOS

Sections of the DMP

- 1. Description of the Data
- 2. FAIR Data
- 3. Allocation of Resources
- 4. Data Security
- 5. Ethical Aspects
- 6. Other

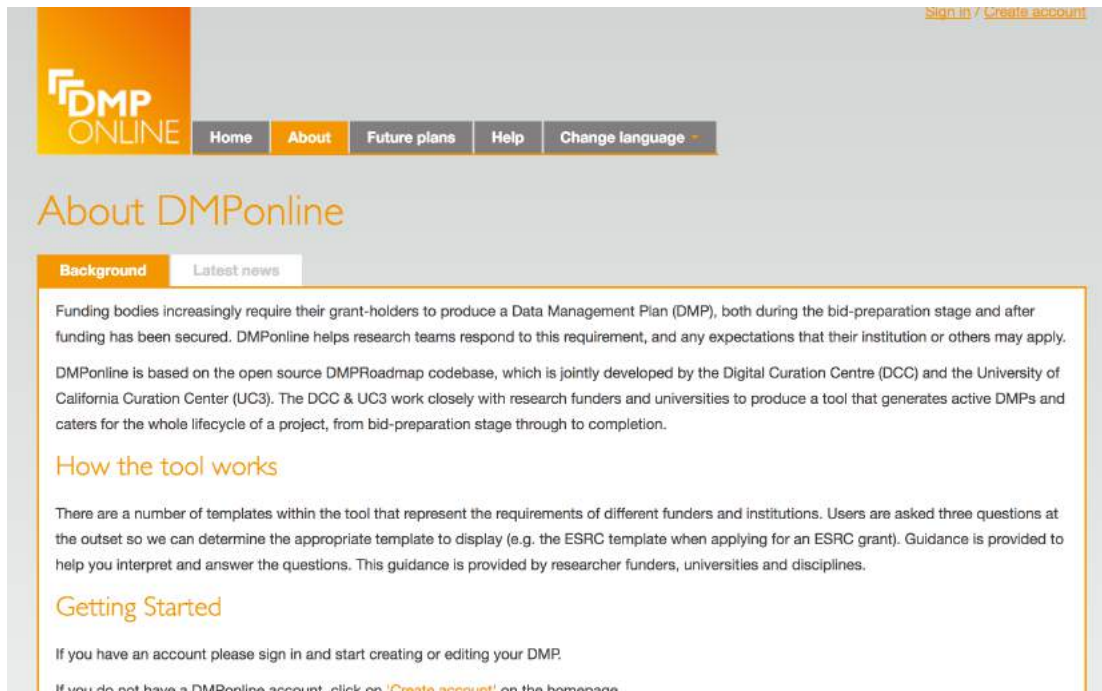
▶ From 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

▶ See "Manage, Improve, and Open up your Research Data", PARTHENOS

Use Tools for Data Management Planning

e.g. DCC DMPOnline

<https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/>



The screenshot shows the DMPOnline website interface. At the top right, there are links for "Sign in" and "Create account". The main navigation bar includes "Home", "About", "Future plans", "Help", and "Change language". The page title is "About DMPOnline". Below this, there are two tabs: "Background" (selected) and "Latest news". The "Background" section contains text about the increasing requirement for Data Management Plans (DMPs) by funding bodies and how DMPOnline helps research teams respond. It also mentions that DMPOnline is based on the open source DMPRoadmap codebase, jointly developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Curation Center (UC3). The "How the tool works" section explains that there are templates for different funders and institutions, and users are asked three questions at the outset to determine the appropriate template. The "Getting Started" section provides instructions for users with and without accounts.

Sign in / Create account

DMP ONLINE Home About Future plans Help Change language

About DMPOnline

Background Latest news

Funding bodies increasingly require their grant-holders to produce a Data Management Plan (DMP), both during the bid-preparation stage and after funding has been secured. DMPOnline helps research teams respond to this requirement, and any expectations that their institution or others may apply.

DMPOnline is based on the open source DMPRoadmap codebase, which is jointly developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Curation Center (UC3). The DCC & UC3 work closely with research funders and universities to produce a tool that generates active DMPs and caters for the whole lifecycle of a project, from bid-preparation stage through to completion.

How the tool works

There are a number of templates within the tool that represent the requirements of different funders and institutions. Users are asked three questions at the outset so we can determine the appropriate template to display (e.g. the ESRC template when applying for an ESRC grant). Guidance is provided to help you interpret and answer the questions. This guidance is provided by researcher funders, universities and disciplines.

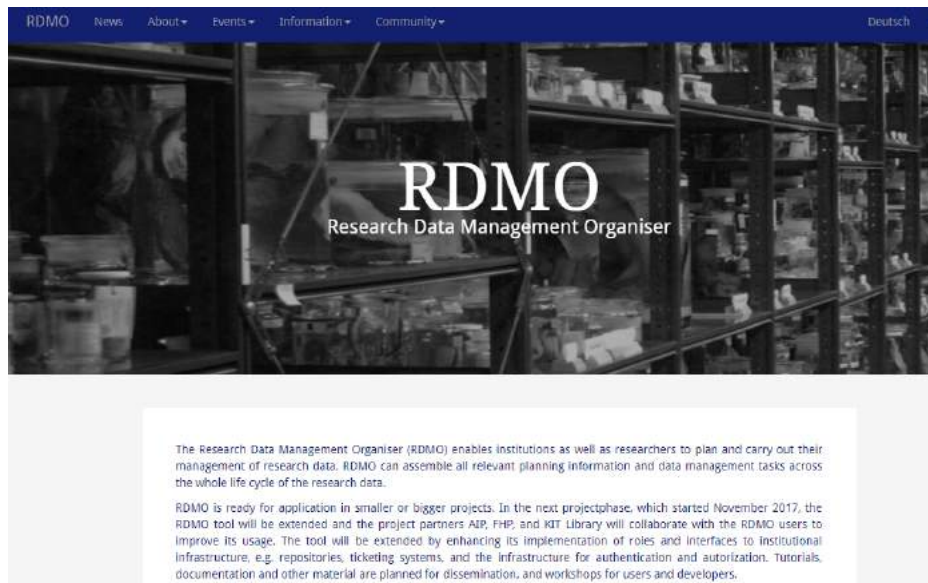
Getting Started

If you have an account please sign in and start creating or editing your DMP.

If you do not have a DMPOnline account, click on [Create account](#) on the homepage.

Research Data Management Organiser

<https://rdmorganiser.github.io/en/>



Discussion and Questions?



Contact me?

Dr Deborah Thorpe

Training and Education Officer

Deborah.thorpe@dariah.eu



@DebsEThorpe



@DARIAHeu

Acronyms in this presentation