

OPEN SCIENCE

26 y 27 de febrero de 11:00 a 14:00

Salón de Actos de la EsDUVa

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Escuela de
Universidad de Valladolid Doctorado

**Programa
Doctus**
FORMACIÓN POSTDOCTORAL
ESCUELA DE DOCTORADO

LA BIBLIOTECA CON LA INVESTIGACIÓN: ACCESO ABIERTO A LA PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA Y NORMALIZACIÓN DE AUTORÍA

.....

Acceso Abierto a la Producción Científica

1. ¿Qué es el Acceso Abierto (Open Access)?
2. Vías para alcanzar el Acceso Abierto:
Repositorios Institucionales
3. Directrices sobre el Acceso Abierto de los resultados de investigación
4. UVaDOC. Repositorio Institucional. Nuevas funcionalidades: Normalización de Autores UVa y DOIs en las Tesis Doctorales
5. Conexión del Repositorio Institucional con el Portal de investigación de la UVa

Normalización de autoría: firma y perfiles de autor

1. Importancia de la unificación de firma y afiliación institucional
2. Identificadores de autor

.....
CLARA ISABEL RINCÓN MUÑOZ

DIRECTORA BIBLIOTECA FACULTAD CC. ECONÓMICAS Y EMPRESARIALES

CLARISA PÉREZ GOYANES

TÉCNICO ASESOR. BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA
.....



ESTRATEGIAS Y HERRAMIENTAS PARA LA CIENCIA ABIERTA: BENEFICIOS PARA LOS INVESTIGADORES

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1. Introducción: Qué es la Open Science.
Beneficios y retos
2. Hacia un nuevo modelo de comunicación y
evaluación científica. Ejemplos y beneficios
para los investigadores
3. Gestión y publicación de datos FAIR
(Findable, Accessible, Interoperable,
Reusable)
4. Herramientas y buenas prácticas en Open
Science

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ISABEL BERNAL

RESPONSABLE DE LA OFICINA TÉCNICA DEL REPOSITORIO DIGITAL
DEL CSIC

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

.....

Estrategias y herramientas para la Ciencia Abierta: Beneficios para los Investigadores

Isabel Bernal

Oficina Técnica de DIGITAL.CSIC

Unidad de Recursos de Información Científica para la Investigación (URICI),
CSIC

UVA, Escuela de Doctorado, 27 de febrero, 2020



- Introducción: Qué es la Open Science. Beneficios y retos
- Hacia un nuevo modelo de comunicación y evaluación científica. Ejemplos y beneficios para los investigadores
- Gestión y publicación de datos FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)
- Herramientas y buenas prácticas en Open Science

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Meta-Research: Use of the Journal Impact Factor in academic review, promotion, and tenure evaluations

Erin C McKiernan, Lesley A Schimanski, Carol Muñoz Nieves, Lisa Matthias, Meredith T Niles, Juan P Alperin

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico; Simon Fraser University, Canada; Freie Universität Berlin, Germany; University of Vermont, United States

FEATURE ARTICLE Jul 31, 2019

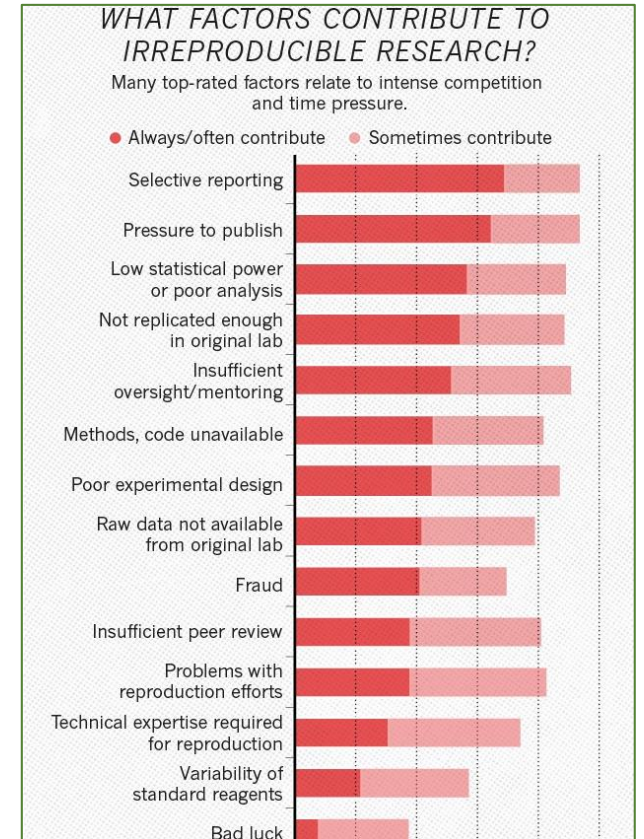
Controversies

Publish-or-perish: Peer review and the corruption of science

David Colquhoun
Mon 5 Sep 2011 13:59 BST

Pressure on scientists to publish has led to a situation where any paper, however bad, can now be printed in a journal that claims to be peer-reviewed

460 167



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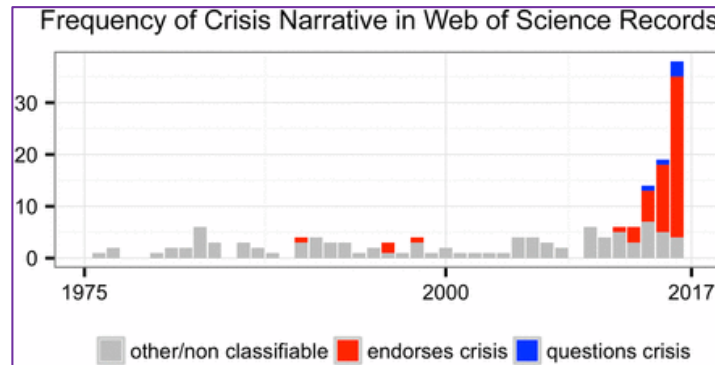
Waiting to Happen: Publication lag times in Cell Biology Journals

9th March 2015 | By quantixed | computing, publishing

My interest in publication lag times continues. Previous posts have looked at how long it takes my lab to publish our work, how often trainees publish and I also looked at very long lag times at Oncogene. I recently read a blog post on automated calculation of publication lag times for Bioinformatics journals. I thought it would be great to do this for Cell Biology journals too. Hopefully people will find it useful and can use this list when thinking about where to send their paper.

What is publication lag time?

If you are reading this, you probably know how science publication works. Feel free to skip. Otherwise, it goes something like this. After writing up your work for publication, you submit it to a journal. Assuming that this journal will eventually publish the paper (there is usually a period of submitting, getting rejected, resubmitting to a different journal etc.), they receive the paper on a certain date. They send it out to review, they collate the reviews and send back a decision, you (almost always) revise your paper further and then send it back. This can happen several times. At some point it gets accepted on a certain date. The journal then prepares the paper for publication in a scheduled issue on a specific date (they can also immediately post papers online without



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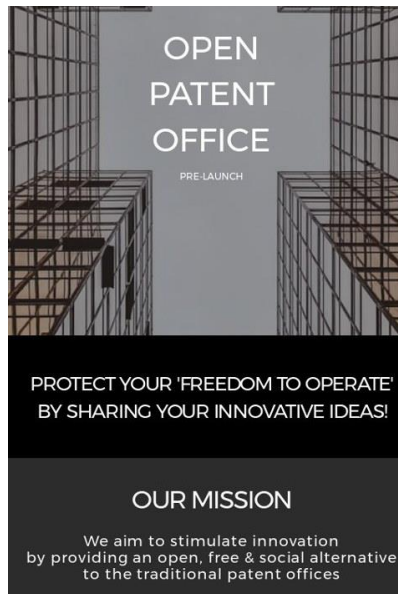


The Directory of Open Access Repositories



Science Code Manifesto

- Code** All source code written specifically to process data for a published paper must be available to the reviewers and readers of the paper.
- Copyright** The copyright ownership and license of any released source code must be clearly stated.
- Citation** Researchers who use or adapt science source code in their research must credit the code's creators in resulting publications.
- Credit** Software contributions must be included in systems of scientific assessment, credit, and recognition.
- Curation** Source code must remain available, linked to related materials, for the useful lifetime of the publication.



An informal definition of Open Science

- Open science is the **idea that scientific knowledge of all kinds should be openly shared as early as is practical in the discovery process.**
- ...when the journal system was developed in the 17th and 18th centuries it was an excellent example of open science. **The journals are perhaps the most open system for the dissemination of knowledge that can be constructed — if you're working with 17th century technology. But, of course, **today we can do a lot better.****

(Michael Nielsen)

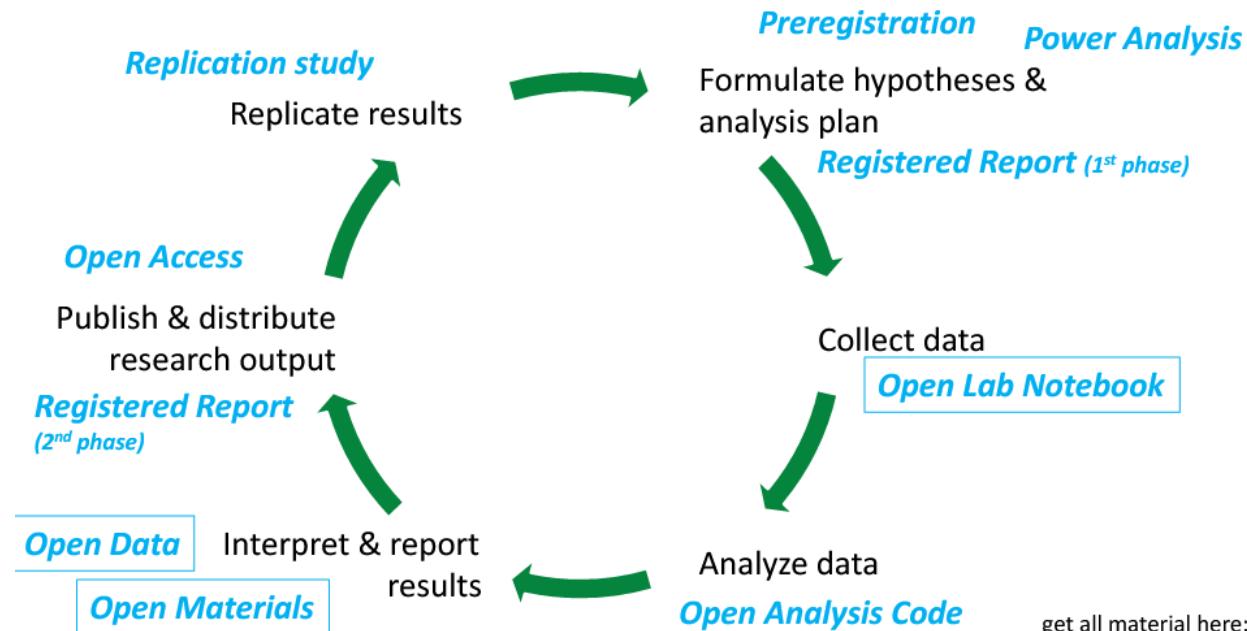
- <http://openscience.org/an-informal-definition-of-openscience/>

La actividad investigadora en el punto de mira



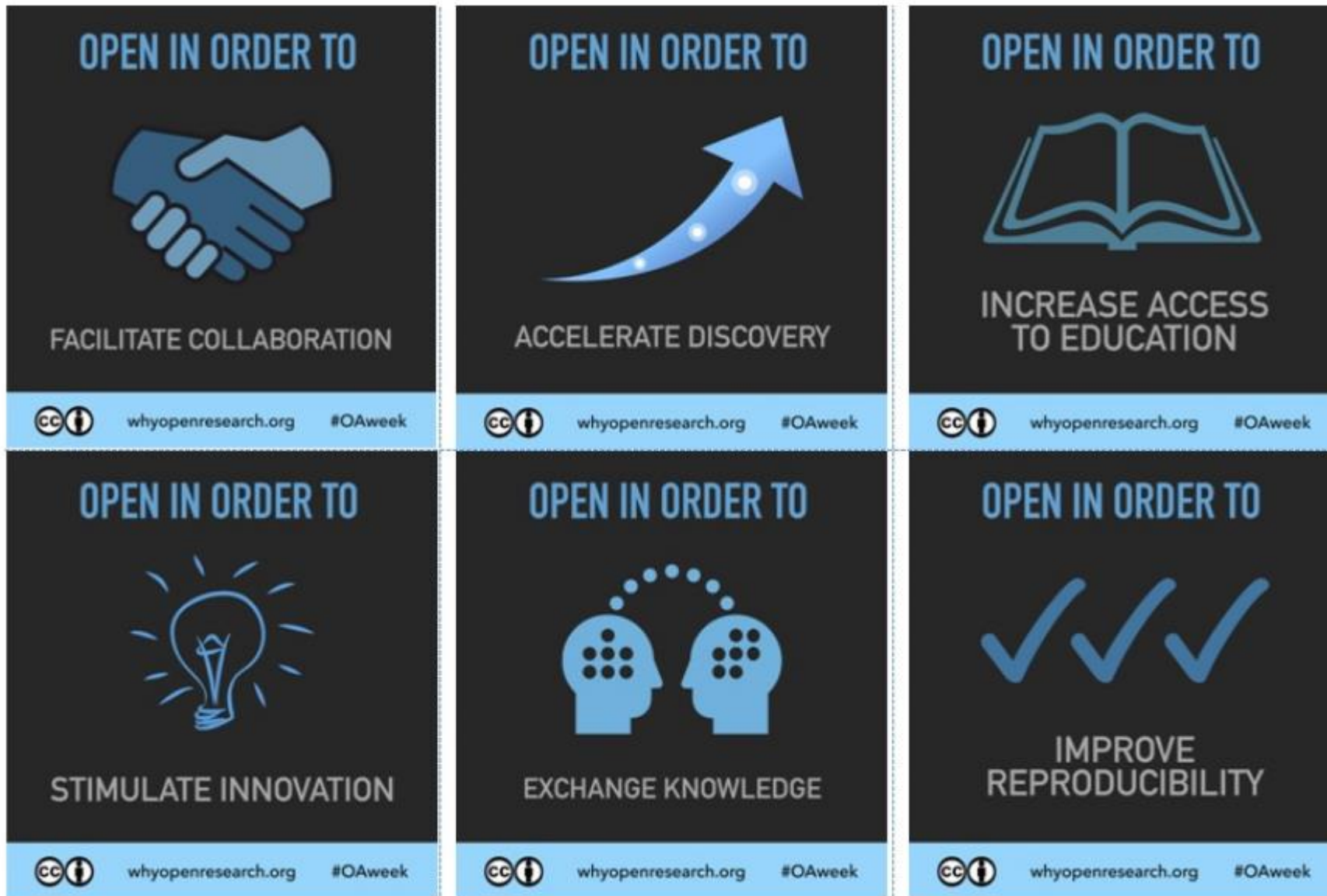
La ciencia abierta dentro de la actividad investigadora

Open Science in the research process



get all material here:
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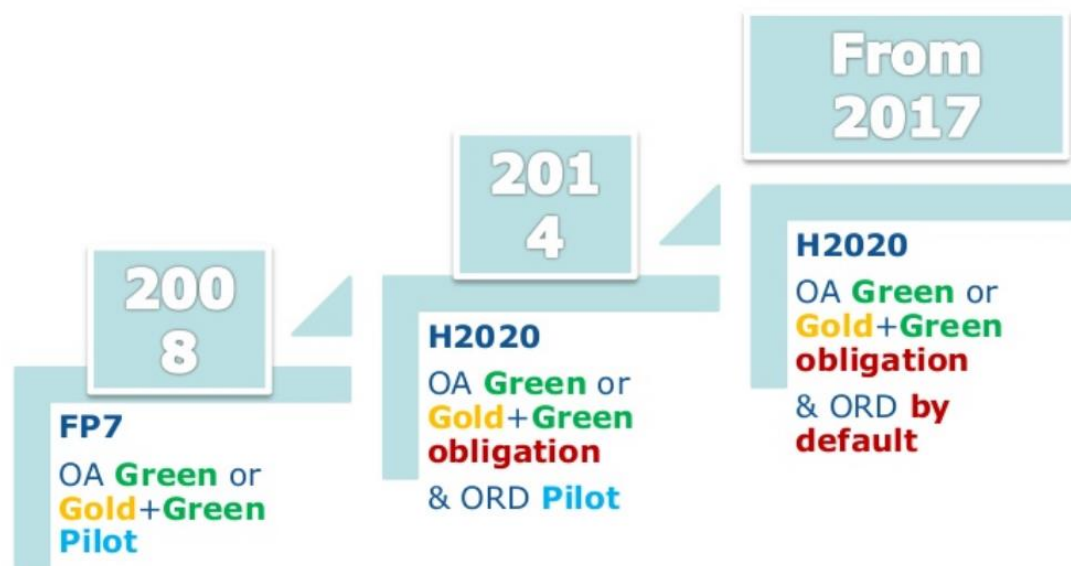


<https://www.rri-tools.eu/-/why-open-research-advance-your-career-by-sharing-your-work->

La Ciencia Abierta en la agenda europea (1/3)

OS policy in the EC is there since 2005

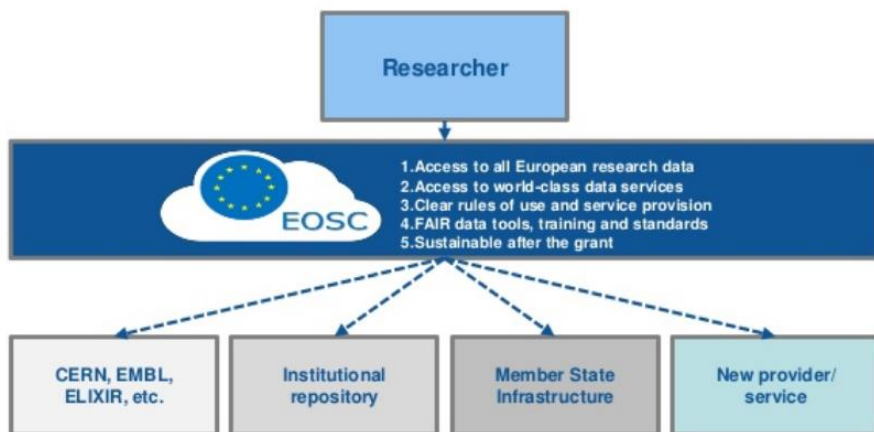
2005 first decisions, leading to



La Ciencia Abierta en la agenda europea (2/3)

EOSC: a researcher-centric project

EOSC will allow for universal access to open research data and create a new level playing field for EU researchers



- Easy access through a universal access point for ALL European researchers
- Cross-disciplinary access to data unleashes potential of interdisciplinary research
- Services and data are interoperable (FAIR data)
- Data funded with public money is in principle open (as open as possible, as closed as necessary)

Seamless environment and enabling interdisciplinary research



EOSC catalogue of services

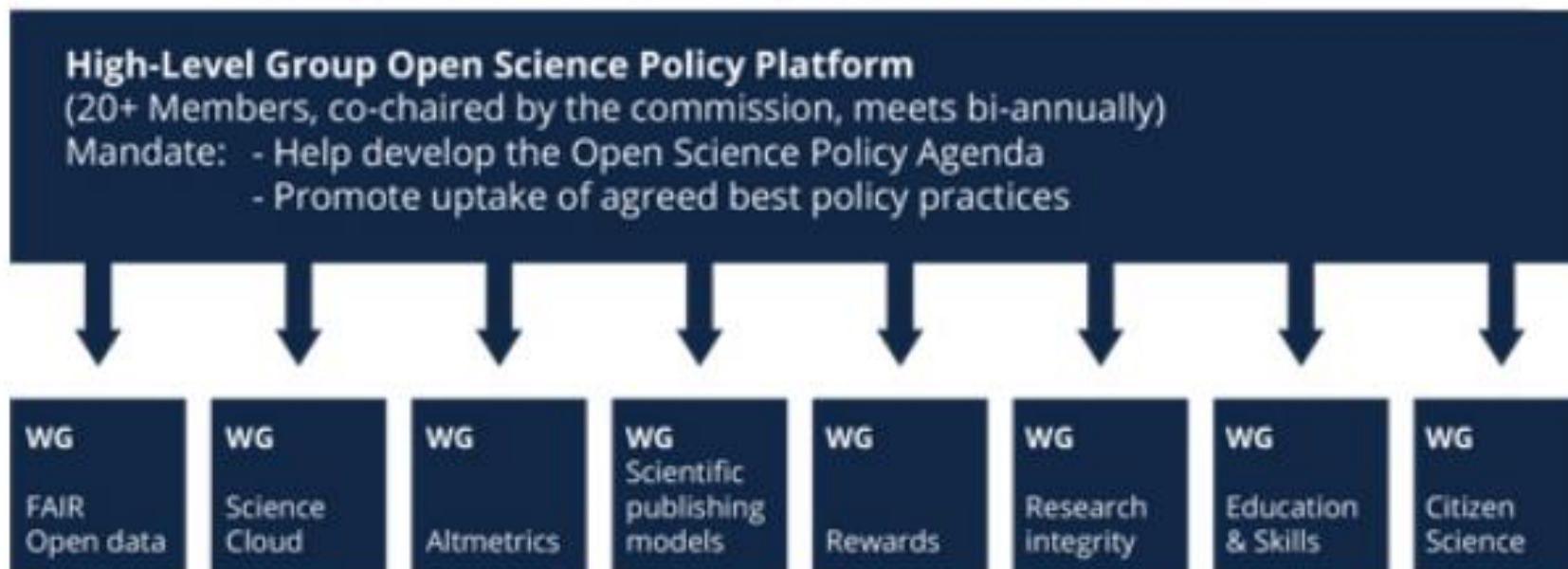
EOSC will provide a **comprehensive and evolving set of services** supporting an open science-friendly knowledge production lifecycle.

Such EOSC services will include:

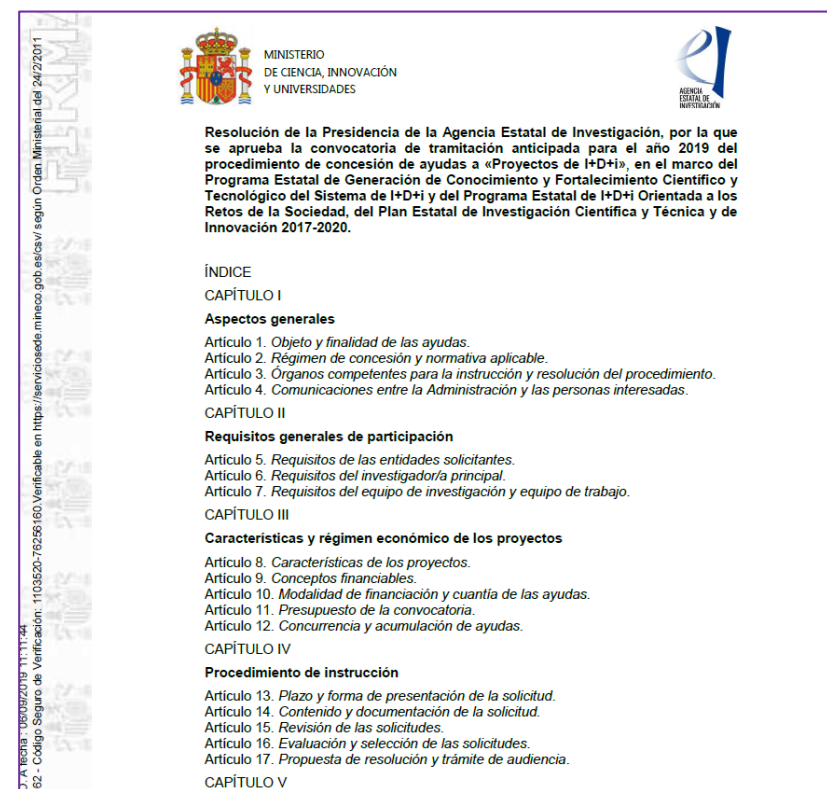
- scientific instruments;
- data;
- applications, workflows, software;
- storage, compute and network connectivity;
- written knowledge (e.g. scientific publications, educational and training resources);
- services for enabling federated access, like federated identity service provisioning, authentication, authorization, and accounting;
- collaborative services enabling the sharing, use and reuse of digital capabilities.

La Ciencia Abierta en la agenda europea (3/3)

OPEN SCIENCE POLICY PLATFORM



Políticas nacionales de Ciencia Abierta



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Open-source Scientific Tools
by [jpearce](#), last updated Oct 24, 2019

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DESCRIPTION

This is a collection of open-source scientific tools.
This is part of a larger project to reduce the cost of scientific equipment using open-source hardware. Learn more in The Open-Source Lab: How to Build Your Own Hardware and Reduce Research Costs https://www.appropedia.org/Open-source_Lab

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by [WaveSupportApparatus](#) Jul 8, 2016
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Battery Power Supply
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Dual Power Supply Front End - alt lab sup...
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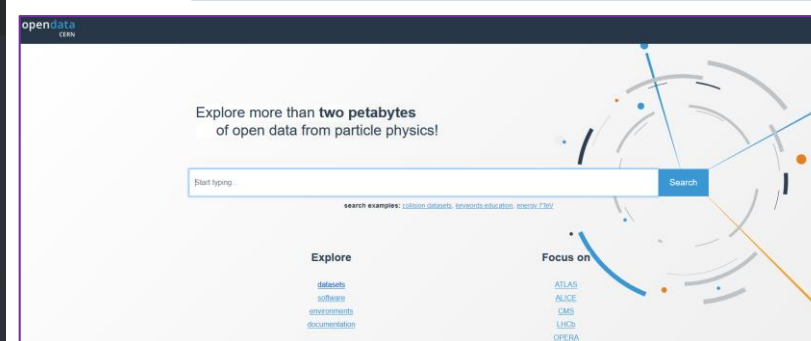
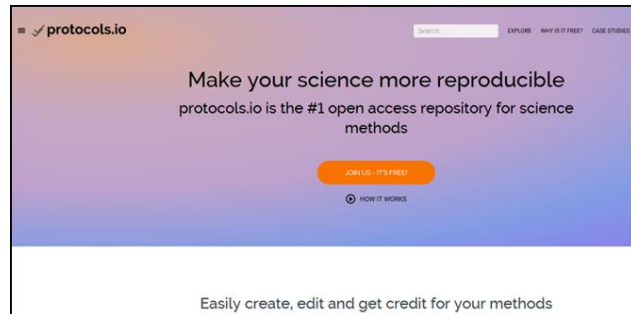
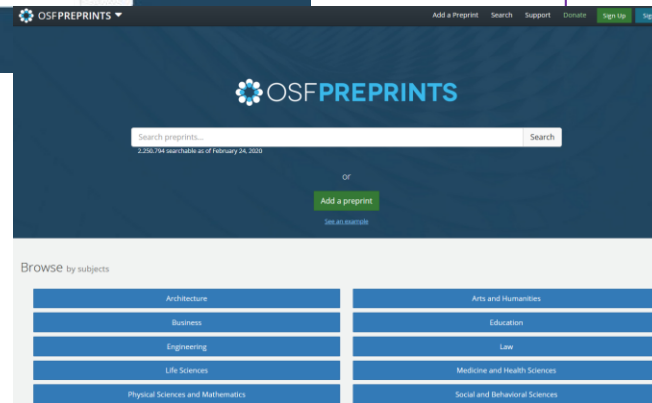
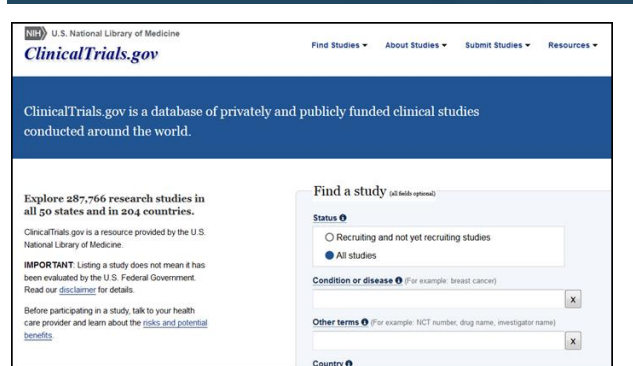
Arduino ATX Lab Bench Power Supply
by [tronix](#) Aug 17, 2018

Power Supply Front End - Alt Lab Supply
by [MCMaks](#) Jul 29, 2018
494 likes, 836 views

<https://www.thingiverse.com/jpearce/collections/open-source-scientific-tools>

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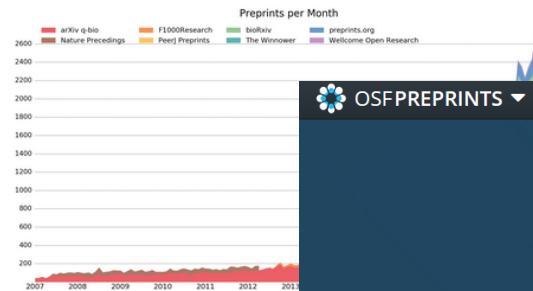
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Stonehenge was a massive effort for a calendar when the climate supports year round crops. Cups and Rings stones found throughout the UK were more likely the working calendars. They marked the field indicating when/where/what crop to harvest,... continue reading

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Experimental and theoretical studies of the coffee brewing process have shown that most coffee preparation methods are affected by uneven particle distribution and uneven exposure of coffee grounds to hot water. This results in over-extraction... continue reading

0 votes

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Florilege is a mind-mapping method adapted to endeavors involving multiple minds or lines of thought. Florilege maps introduce the dimension of time to register open, iterative, sometimes errant, thought processes. Like traditional florilegia and... continue reading

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Bayesian Judges


Building on Eric Posner and Adrian Vermeule's valuable insights about the Bayesian nature of the judicial process (in their paper "The Votes of Other Judges"), I propose a simple method for improving judicial decision-making, a method... continue reading

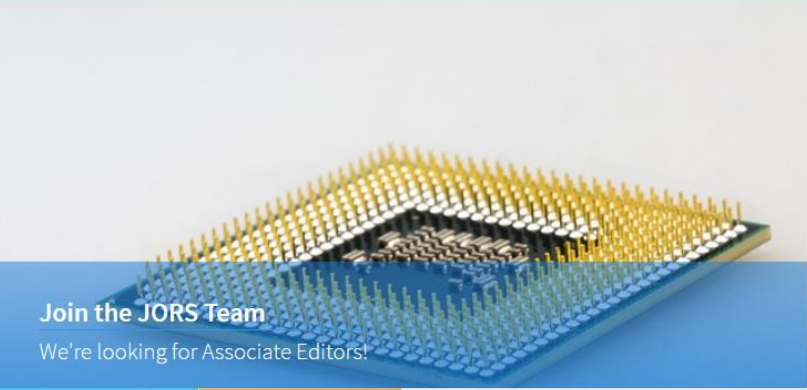
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Advances in Combinatorics


Articles For Authors Editorial Board About search

The Ramsey number of books

David Conlon
<https://doi.org/10.19086/aic.10808>
October 30, 2019

Extremal combinatorics

[book graph](#) [ramsey theory](#) [ramsey multiplicity](#)

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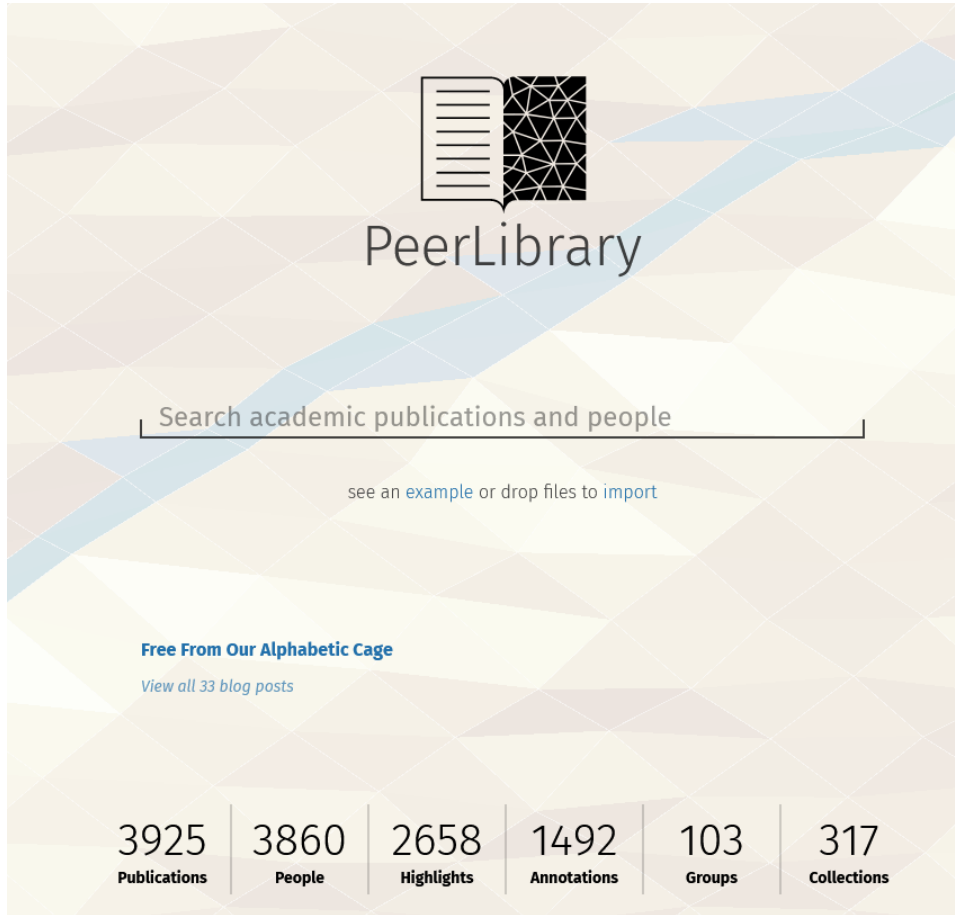
Editorial introduction

[Read article at ArXiv](#)

Ramsey's Theorem is among the most well-known results in combinatorics. The theorem states that any two-edge-coloring of a sufficiently large complete graph contains a large monochromatic complete subgraph. Indeed, any two-edge-coloring of a complete graph with $N = 4^{t-o(t)}$ vertices contains a monochromatic copy of K_t . On the other hand, a probabilistic argument yields that there exists a two-edge-coloring of a complete graph with $N = 2^{t/2+o(t)}$ with no monochromatic copy of K_t . Much attention has been paid to improving these classical bounds but only improvements to lower order terms have been obtained so far.

A natural question in this setting is to ask whether every two-edge-coloring of a sufficiently large complete graph contains a monochromatic copy of K_t that can be extended in many ways to a monochromatic copy of K_{t+1} . Specifically, Erdős, Faudree, Rouseau and Schelp in the 1970's asked whether every two-edge-coloring of K_N contains a monochromatic copy of K_t that can be extended in at least $(1 - o_k(1))2^{-t}N$ ways to a monochromatic copy of K_{t+1} . A random two-edge-coloring of K_N witnesses that this would be best possible. While

Apertura de comentarios, revisiones, valoraciones



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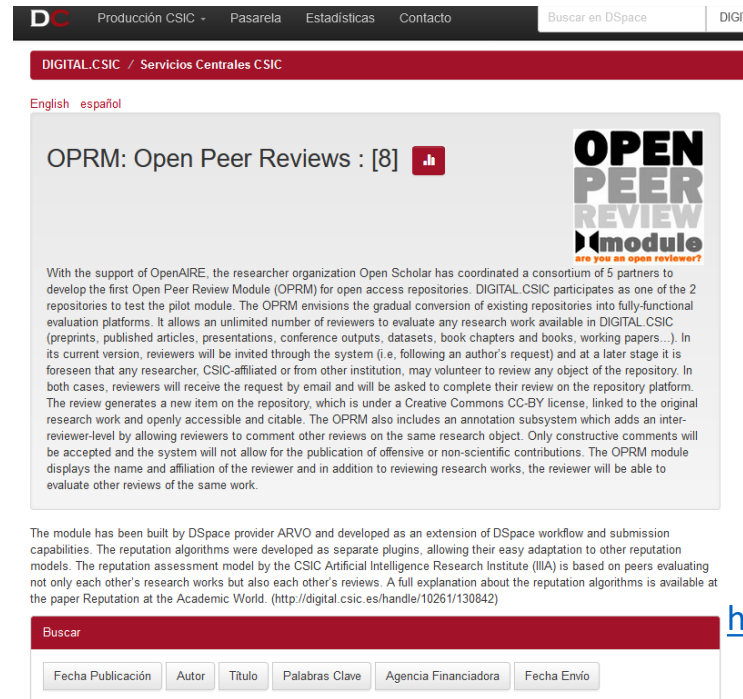
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OPRM: Open Peer Reviews : [8]

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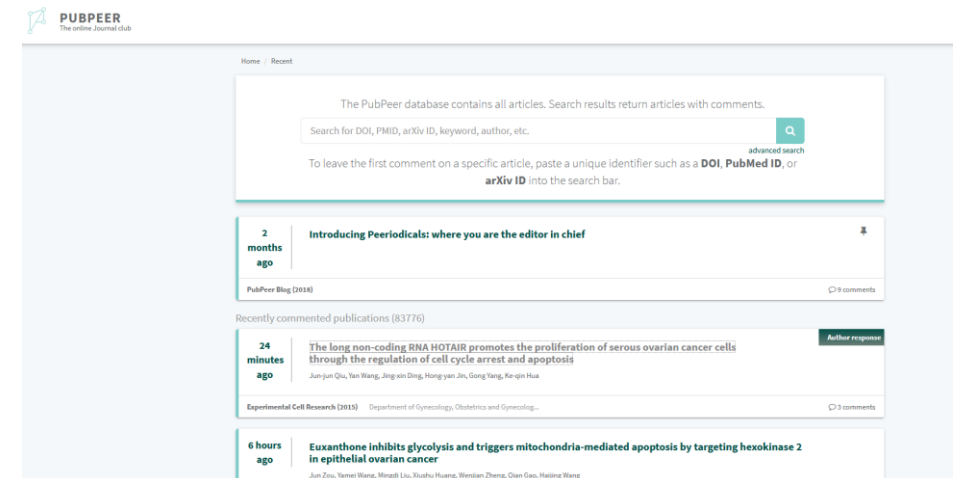
With the support of OpenAIRE, the researcher organization Open Scholar has coordinated a consortium of 5 partners to develop the first Open Peer Review Module (OPRM) for open access repositories. DIGITAL.CSIC participates as one of the 2 repositories to test the pilot module. The OPRM envisions the gradual conversion of existing repositories into fully-functional evaluation platforms. It allows an unlimited number of reviewers to evaluate any research work available in DIGITAL.CSIC (preprints, published articles, presentations, conference outputs, datasets, book chapters and books, working papers...). In its current version, reviewers will be invited through the system (i.e. following an author's request) and at a later stage it is foreseen that any researcher, CSIC-affiliated or from other institution, may volunteer to review any object of the repository. In both cases, reviewers will receive the request by email and will be asked to complete their review on the repository platform. The review generates a new item on the repository, which is under a Creative Commons CC-BY license, linked to the original research work and openly accessible and citable. The OPRM also includes an annotation subsystem which adds an inter-reviewer-level by allowing reviewers to comment other reviews on the same research object. Only constructive comments will be accepted and the system will not allow for the publication of offensive or non-scientific contributions. The OPRM module displays the name and affiliation of the reviewer and in addition to reviewing research works, the reviewer will be able to evaluate other reviews of the same work.

The module has been built by DSpace provider ARVO and developed as an extension of DSpace workflow and submission capabilities. The reputation algorithms were developed as separate plugins, allowing their easy adaptation to other reputation models. The reputation assessment model by the CSIC Artificial Intelligence Research Institute (IIIA) is based on peers evaluating not only each other's research works but also each other's reviews. A full explanation about the reputation algorithms is available at the paper Reputation at the Academic World. (<http://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/130842>)

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<https://jupyter.org/>

This is a screenshot of the GitHub repository page for "jupyter/jupyter". The page header includes navigation links like "Why GitHub?", "Enterprise", "Explore", "Marketplace", and "Pricing", along with a search bar and "Sign in" / "Sign up" buttons. Below the header, the repository name "jupyter / jupyter" is displayed, followed by statistics: "Watch 618", "Star 9.5k", "Fork 2.2k". A navigation bar shows options for "Code", "Issues 158", "Pull requests 4", "Actions", "Projects 0", "Wiki", "Security", and "Insights". A prominent banner titled "Document your code" encourages users to use GitHub's version-controlled wiki for documentation, with a "Sign up for free" button and a link to "See pricing for teams and enterprises". An illustration of a blue cartoon character holding a yellow hard hat is also present.

A gallery of interesting Jupyter Notebooks

wgong edited this page on 4 Jan · 108 revisions

This page is a curated collection of Jupyter/IPython notebooks that are notable. Feel free to add new content here, but please try to only include links to notebooks that include interesting visual or technical content; this should *not* simply be a dump of a Google search on every ipynb file out there.

Important contribution instructions: If you add new content, please ensure that for any notebook you link to, the link is to the rendered version using [nbviewer](#), rather than the raw file. Simply paste the notebook URL in the nbviewer box and copy the resulting URL of the rendered version. This will make it much easier for visitors to be able to immediately access the new content.

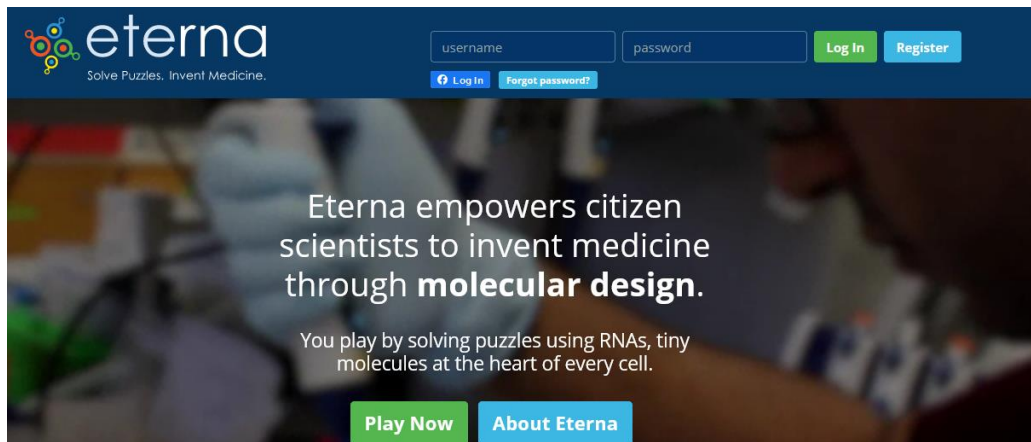
Note that [Matt Davis](#) has conveniently written a set of [bookmarklets and extensions](#) to make it a one-click affair to load a Notebook URL into your browser of choice, directly opening into nbviewer.

This is a screenshot of the sidebar from the GitHub Wiki page. It features a "Pages 12" dropdown menu, a search box labeled "Find a Page...", and a list of page titles. The visible titles include "Home", "A gallery of interesting Jupyter and IPython Notebooks", "A gallery of interesting Jupyter Notebook", and "A gallery of interesting...".

Ejemplo de notebook público:

<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/gist/darribas/4121857>

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Archived Zooniverse Project: Ancient Lives



Ancient Lives

Ancient lives is a project that asks volunteers to transcribe ancient Greek text on fragments from the Oxyrhynchus Papyri collection. It is currently being rebuilt, and the new site will be live very soon! Meanwhile, try some of our other projects or read existing publications based on the data.

Zooniverse Projects »

Publications »

Ancient Lives and The Zooniverse

The Zooniverse is the world's largest platform for people-powered research. This research is made possible by hundreds of thousands of people around the world who come together to assist professional

Similar Projects

Ancient Lives is one of many Zooniverse projects dealing with text transcription.

Here are some others you can try out while you wait for the project to return:



Publications

Ancient Lives has resulted in 2 published papers to date.

You can view them at www.zooniverse.org/publications and you can read more about what the team have been doing with the data they have gathered at



Research Policy 43 (2014) 1–20

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Research Policy

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Crowd science: The organization of scientific research in open collaborative projects

Chiara Franzoni^{a,*}, Henry Sauermann^b

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ABSTRACT

A growing amount of scientific research is done in an open collaborative fashion, in projects sometimes referred to as “crowd science”, “citizen science”, or “networked science”. This paper seeks to gain a more systematic understanding of crowd science and to provide scholars with a conceptual framework and an agenda for future research. First, we briefly present three case examples that span different fields of science and illustrate the heterogeneity concerning what crowd science projects do and how they are organized. Second, we identify two fundamental elements that characterize crowd science projects – open participation and open sharing of intermediate inputs – and distinguish crowd science from other knowledge production regimes such as innovation contests or traditional “Mertonian” science. Third, we explore potential knowledge-related and motivational benefits that crowd science offers over alternative organizational modes, and potential challenges it is likely to face. Drawing on prior research on the organization of problem solving, we also consider for what kinds of tasks particular benefits or challenges are likely to be most pronounced. We conclude by outlining an agenda for future research and by discussing implications for funding agencies and policy makers.

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1. Introduction

For the last century, scientific activity has been firmly placed in universities or other academic organizations, government laboratories, or in the R&D departments of firms. Sociologists and economists, in turn, have made great progress understanding the functioning of this established system of science (Merton, 1973; Zuckerman, 1988; Dasgupta and David, 1994; Stephan, 2012). The last few years, however, have witnessed the emergence of projects that do not fit the mold of traditional science and that appear to follow distinct organizing principles. Foldit, for example, is a large-scale collaborative project involving thousands of participants who advance our understanding of protein folding at an unprecedented speed, using a computer game as their platform. Galaxy Zoo is a project involving over 250,000 volunteers who help with the collection of astronomical data, and who have contributed to the discovery of new classes of galaxies and a deeper understanding

of the universe. Finally, Polymath involves a colorful mix of Fields Medalists and non-professional mathematicians who collectively solve problems that have long eluded the traditional approaches of mathematical science.

While a common term for these projects has yet to be found, they are variously referred to as “crowd science”, “citizen science”, “networked science”, or “massively collaborative science” (Young, 2010; Nielsen, 2011; Wiggins and Crowston, 2011). Even though there is significant heterogeneity across projects, they are largely characterized by two important features: participation in a project is open to a wide base of potential contributors, and intermediate inputs such as data or problem solving algorithms are made openly available. What we will call “crowd science” is attracting growing attention from the scientific community, but also policy makers, funding agencies and managers who seek to evaluate its potential benefits and challenges.¹ Based on the experiences of early crowd science projects, the opportunities are considerable. Among others, crowd science projects are able to draw on the effort and knowledge inputs provided by a large and diverse base of contributors,

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¹ For example, scientific journals have published special issues on citizen science, the topic has been discussed in managerial outlets such as the Sloan Management Review (Birkawa, 2013), national funding agencies in the US and other countries actively fund crowd science projects, and the Library of Congress is discussing how crowd science artifacts such as blogs and data sets should be preserved and curated.

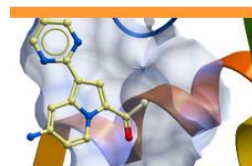
Nuevas colaboraciones público-privado



ALS Reproducible Antibody Platform

Open Science to enable consistent data and accelerate reliable discoveries in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Background image: Hermann Aberle, University of Munster



Latest Structures

UHRF1: Human ubiquitin like with PHD and ring finger domains 1, SRA



New Publications

Effects of epigenetic pathway inhibitors on corticotroph tumour AtT20 cells
Endocrine-Related Cancer



Chemical Probes

SGC6870 - A chemical probe for PRMT6
24th June 2019



News from SGC

U of T Researchers Uncover Versatility of an Ancient DNA Repair Factor
Posted on 2nd December 2019

- **A public-private partnership that supports the discovery of new medicines through open access research.**
- The SGC catalyses research in new areas of human biology and drug discovery by focusing explicitly on less well-studied areas of the human genome .

The SGC accelerates research in these new areas by making all its research output available to the scientific community with no strings attached, and **by creating an open collaborative network of scientists in hundreds of universities around the world and in nine global pharmaceutical companies.**

Together, this network of academic and industry scientists is driving **a new scientific and drug discovery ecosystem whose primary aim is to advance science and is less influenced by personal, institutional or commercial gain.**

- <https://www.thesgc.org/>

Hacia la reforma del sistema de evaluación: recomendaciones de la Comisión Europea

Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics

Evaluations of individual researchers or of research groups should not use journal brand or Impact Factor as a proxy for research quality. Those responsible for hiring, promotion, funding and/or the evaluation of researchers must use a broader, tailored range of quantitative and qualitative indicators of research activity, progression and impact that incentivises and rewards open research practice. All publication venues must prominently display a broad range of indicators for all research outputs.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators need to be identified and developed for research assessment that captures the full range of contributions to the knowledge system. These should reflect the complexity and varied context of the research environment, the specific characteristics of the research being undertaken, as well as the new kinds of questions and results that might emerge in an open system.

Experiments, pilots and case studies assessing the validity of such indicators need to be undertaken urgently, and included as part of FP9 with appropriate funding allocated to support them. The results and data of these pilots must be made publicly available as exemplars for further implementation.

All researchers need to be identified through an ORCID ID. Best practice for CV/biosketch evaluation should be developed and publicly showcased to encourage a broader recognition of the range of verifiable (and especially open) contributions individuals make to the knowledge system, including teaching and peer review, and the production of a broad range of output types. The career narrative should be central to the evaluation of individual researchers as it provides the crucial context in which indicators can be interpreted.

The data, metadata and methods that are relevant to research evaluation, including but not limited to citations, downloads and other potential indicators of academic re-use, should be publicly available for independent scrutiny and analysis by researchers, institutions, funders and other stakeholders.



- Evaluations of individual researchers or of research groups should not use journal brand or Impact Factor as a proxy for research quality. Those responsible for hiring, promotion, funding and/or the evaluation of researchers must use a broader, tailored range of quantitative and qualitative indicators of research activity, progression and impact that incentivises and rewards open research practice (...).
- The data, metadata and methods that are relevant to research evaluation, including but not limited to citations, downloads and other potential indicators of academic re-use, should be publicly available for independent scrutiny and analysis by researchers, instit
- [Open Science Policy Platform Recommendationsutions, funders and other stakeholders](#)

Predicando con el ejemplo: JIF e H-Index, fuera del sistema de evaluación

Reporting Preprints and Other Interim Research Products

Notice Number: NOT-OD-17-050

Key Dates

Release Date: March 24, 2017

Effective date for application: Applications submitted for the May 25, 2017 due date and thereafter

Effective date Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR): RPPRs submitted on or after May 25, 2017

Related Announcements

[NOT-OD-17-006](#)- Request for Information (RFI): Including Preprints and Interim Research Products in NIH Applications and Reports

Issued by

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Purpose

The NIH encourages investigators to use interim research products, such as preprints, to speed the dissemination and enhance the rigor of their work. This notice clarifies reporting instructions to allow investigators to cite their interim research products and claim them as products of NIH funding.

Definitions

Interim Research Products are complete, public research products that are not final.

A common form is the preprint, which is a complete and public draft of a scientific document. Preprints are typically unreviewed manuscripts written in the style of a peer-reviewed journal article. Scientists issue preprints to speed dissemination, establish priority, obtain feedback, and offset publication bias.

Another common type of interim product is a preregistered protocol, where a scientist publicly declares key elements of their research protocol in advance. Preregistration can help scientists enhance the rigor of their work.

Notes:

- Awardees are not required to create interim research products through their NIH award.
- Applicants are not required to cite interim research products as part of their grant applications.
- Since preprints are not published in peer-reviewed journals, they do not fall under the NIH public access policy.
- This guide notice does not apply to clinical trial registration. See [ClinicalTrials.gov](#) about registration of clinical trial protocols.

Citing interim research products in applications, proposals and reports

Interim research products can be cited anywhere other research products are cited. These sections include the following:

- [R&R Other Project Information Form](#), Bibliography & References Cited
- [R&R Senior/Key Person Profile \(Expanded\) Form](#), Biographical Sketch
- [PHS 398 Research Plan, Progress Report Publication List](#)
- [PHS 398 Career Development Award Supplemental Form](#), Progress Report Publication List
- [PHS Fellowship Supplemental Form](#), Progress Report Publication List
- RPPR, section C - Products

<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/not-od-17-050.html>

The University of Cambridge and Cambridge University Press announced on 8 July 2019 that they have signed up to the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), a set of recommendations agreed in 2012 that seek to ensure that the quality and impact of research outputs are 'measured accurately and evaluated wisely'.

DORA's recommendations call for institutions not to use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles when assessing researchers' contributions in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions. It encourages universities, researchers and others to assess research on its own merits rather than on the basis of the journal in which the research was published and highlights the need to capitalise on the opportunities provided by online publication.

Professor Chris Abell, Pro-Vice Chancellor for Research at Cambridge, said: "The University of Cambridge is committed to producing excellent research. By signing up to DORA, we want to demonstrate to our researchers that we value the quality and content of their research regardless of how and where it is published."

Professor Steve Russell from the University's Department of Genetics, will chair the DORA Working Group, which will oversee the implementation of the DORA recommendations.

"This is an important step for the University, particularly for early career researchers where all too often career progression is based on judgments using flawed metrics," says Professor Russell. "By signing DORA the University is making very positive step towards developing a culture where research excellence is assessed by the quality of the work and not by the title of the Journal where it is published."

DORA calls on institutions to be explicit about the criteria used to reach hiring, tenure, and promotion decisions, clearly highlighting, especially for early-stage researchers, that the content of a paper is much more important than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published.

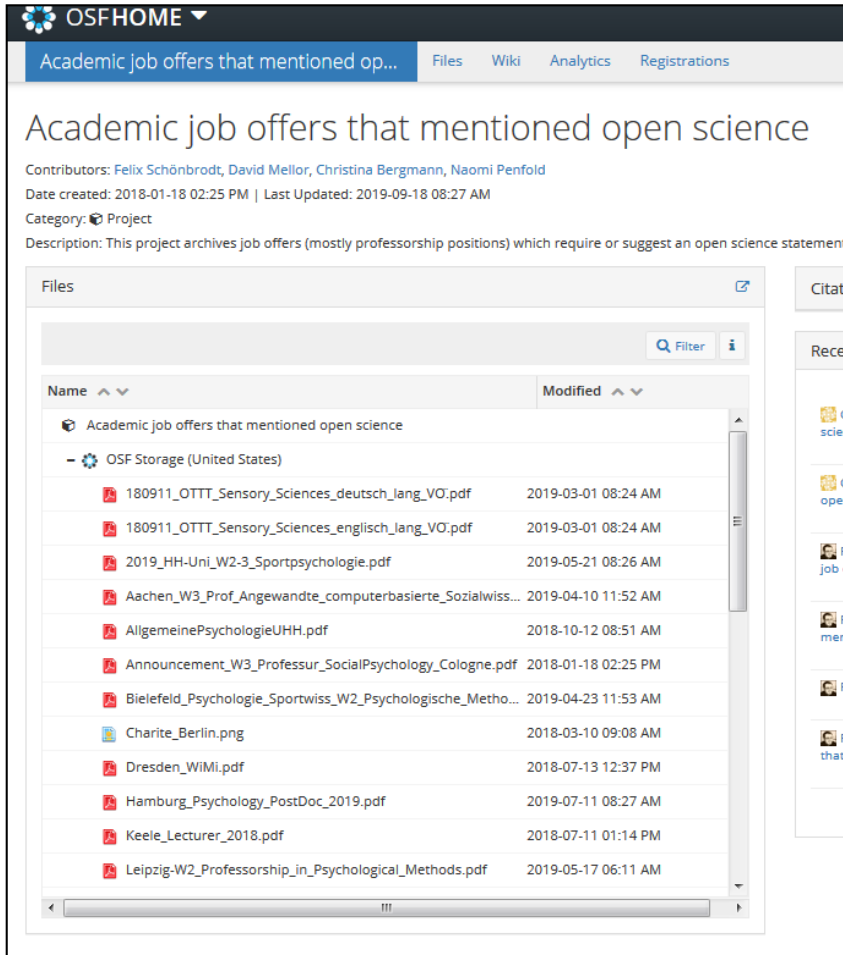
In addition to research publications, DORA

"By signing up to DORA, we want to demonstrate to our researchers that we value the quality and content of their research regardless of how and where it is published"

— Chris Abell



La Ciencia Abierta entra en el mercado laboral



The screenshot shows the OSFHOME interface for a project titled "Academic job offers that mentioned open science". The page includes a navigation bar with "Files", "Wiki", "Analytics", and "Registrations". Below the title, it lists contributors (Felix Schönbrodt, David Mellor, Christina Bergmann, Naomi Penfold), creation and update dates, and a description: "This project archives job offers (mostly professorship positions) which require or suggest an open science statement". A "Files" section displays a table of archived documents.

Name	Modified
Academic job offers that mentioned open science	
OSF Storage (United States)	
180911_OTTT_Sensory_Sciences_deutsch_lang_VO.pdf	2019-03-01 08:24 AM
180911_OTTT_Sensory_Sciences_englisch_lang_VO.pdf	2019-03-01 08:24 AM
2019_HH-Uni_W2-3_Sportpsychologie.pdf	2019-05-21 08:26 AM
Aachen_W3_Prof_Angewandte_computerbasierte_Sozialwiss...	2019-04-10 11:52 AM
AllgemeinePsychologieUHH.pdf	2018-10-12 08:51 AM
Announcement_W3_Professur_SocialPsychology_Cologne.pdf	2018-01-18 02:25 PM
Bielefeld_Psychologie_Sportwiss_W2_Psychologische_Metho...	2019-04-23 11:53 AM
Charite_Berlin.png	2018-03-10 09:08 AM
Dresden_WiMi.pdf	2018-07-13 12:37 PM
Hamburg_Psychology_PostDoc_2019.pdf	2019-07-11 08:27 AM
Keele_Lecturer_2018.pdf	2018-07-11 01:14 PM
Leipzig-W2_Professorship_in_Psychological_Methods.pdf	2019-05-17 06:11 AM

[University of Toronto, Assistant Professor - Social Psychology-1803593:](#)

- **Our department embraces the values of open science and strives for replicable and reproducible research.** We therefore support transparent research with open data, open material, and pre-registrations.
- **Candidates are asked to describe in what way they have already pursued and/or plan to pursue open science**

“**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**.



SCIENTIFIC DATA

Comment | Open Access | Published: 15 March 2016

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier, [...] Barend Mons

Scientific Data **3**, Article number: 160018 (2016) | Cite this article

83k Accesses | 1157 Citations | 1461 Altmetric | Metrics

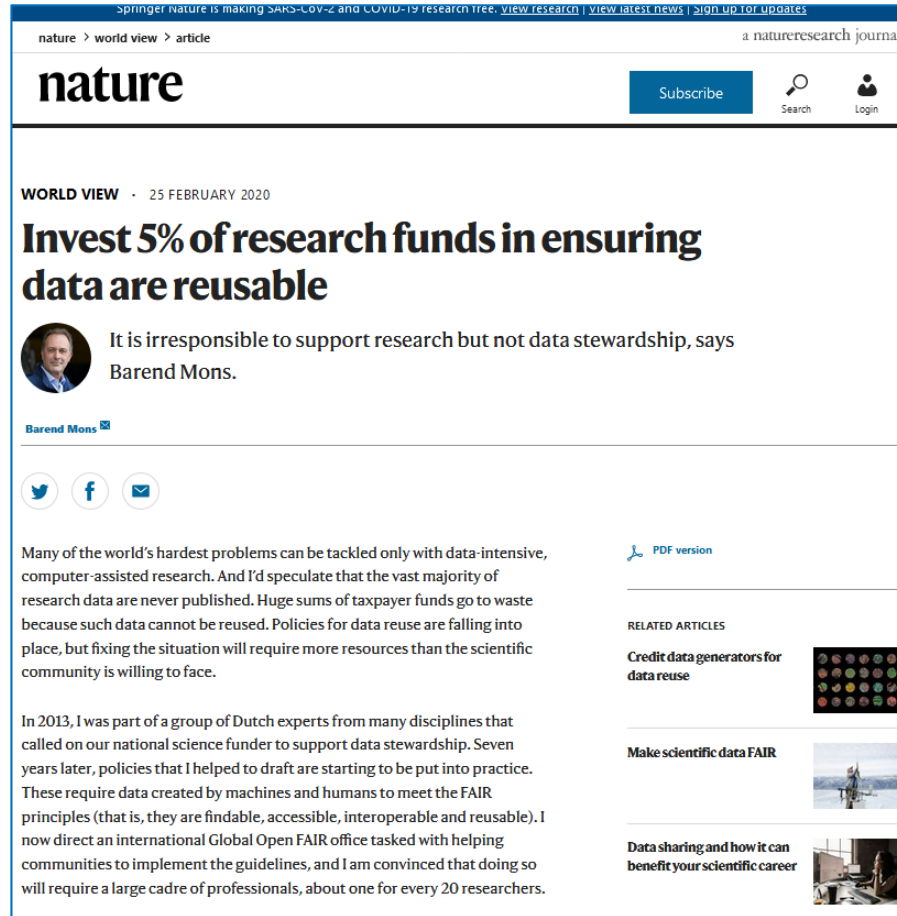
An Addendum to this article was published on 19 March 2019

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>

Gestionar los datos es una inversión (además, de una buena práctica científica)




Springer Nature is making SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 research free. [View research](#) | [View latest news](#) | [Sign up for updates](#)

nature > world view > article a natureresearch journal

nature [Subscribe](#) [Search](#) [Login](#)

WORLD VIEW · 25 FEBRUARY 2020

Invest 5% of research funds in ensuring data are reusable

 It is irresponsible to support research but not data stewardship, says Barend Mons.

[Barend Mons](#)


[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Email](#)


Many of the world's hardest problems can be tackled only with data-intensive, computer-assisted research. And I'd speculate that the vast majority of research data are never published. Huge sums of taxpayer funds go to waste because such data cannot be reused. Policies for data reuse are falling into place, but fixing the situation will require more resources than the scientific community is willing to face.


In 2013, I was part of a group of Dutch experts from many disciplines that called on our national science funder to support data stewardship. Seven years later, policies that I helped to draft are starting to be put into practice. These require data created by machines and humans to meet the FAIR principles (that is, they are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable). I now direct an international Global Open FAIR office tasked with helping communities to implement the guidelines, and I am convinced that doing so will require a large cadre of professionals, about one for every 20 researchers.

[PDF version](#)

RELATED ARTICLES

[Credit data generators for data reuse](#) 

[Make scientific data FAIR](#) 

[Data sharing and how it can benefit your scientific career](#) 

- I tell research institutions that, **on average, 5% of overall research costs should go towards data stewardship. With €300 billion (US\$325 billion) of public money spent on research in the European Union, we should expect to spend €15 billion on data stewardship.** Scientists, especially more experienced ones, are often upset when I say this. They see it as 5% less funding for research.
- (...) if data are treated properly, researchers will have significantly more time to do research. Consider the losses incurred under the current system. Students in PhD programmes spend up to 80% of their time on 'data munging', fixing formatting and minor mistakes to make data suitable for analysis — wasting time and talent.
- <https://go.nature.com/2vjP75L>

Open
Science
Principios
FAIR

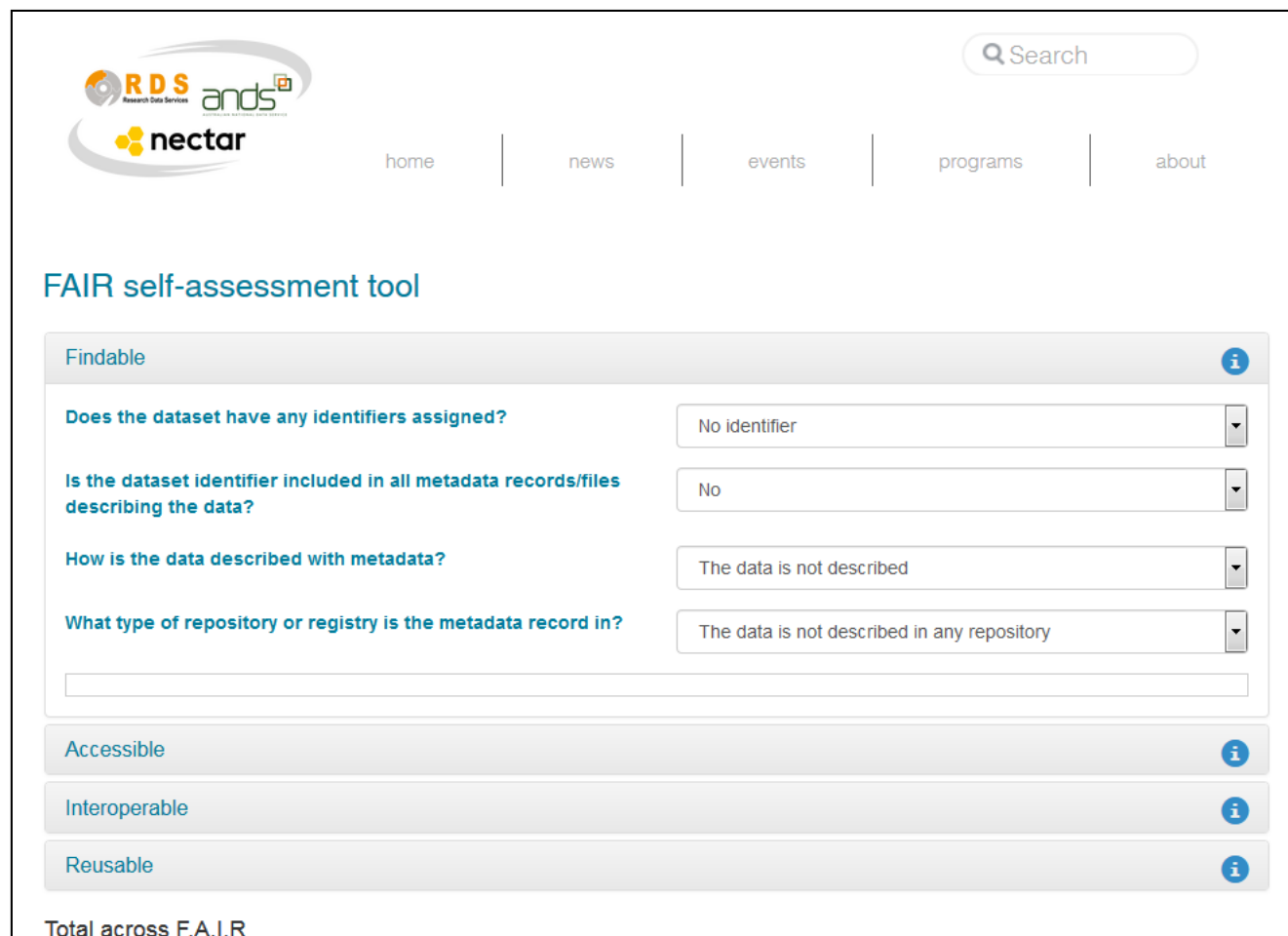
The diagram consists of three overlapping circles. The top circle is orange and contains the text 'Open Science Principios FAIR'. The bottom-left circle is grey and contains the text 'Propiedad intelectual'. The bottom-right circle is light brown and contains the text 'Otros factores: legislación, normativas, contratos, políticas, cultura científica, datos personales, sensibles...'. The intersection of the top and bottom-left circles is labeled 'EXCEPCIONES Y LIMITACIONES LICENCIAS DE USO' in red text.

Propiedad
intelectual

**EXCEPCIONES
Y
LIMITACIONES
LICENCIAS DE
USO**

Otros factores:
legislación,
normativas,
contratos, políticas,
cultura científica,
datos personales,
sensibles...

Midiendo el “Fairness” de los datos



The screenshot shows the FAIR self-assessment tool interface. At the top, there are logos for RDS (Research Data Services), ands (Australian National Data Service), and nectar. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the logos is a navigation menu with links for home, news, events, programs, and about. The main content area is titled "FAIR self-assessment tool" and contains a form for assessing the Findability of data. The form is divided into sections: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable. The Findable section is currently active and contains four questions, each with a dropdown menu and an information icon (i). The questions and their current selections are: "Does the dataset have any identifiers assigned?" (No identifier), "Is the dataset identifier included in all metadata records/files describing the data?" (No), "How is the data described with metadata?" (The data is not described), and "What type of repository or registry is the metadata record in?" (The data is not described in any repository). Below the Findable section are the Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable sections, each with an information icon. At the bottom of the form, there is a label "Total across F.A.I.R.".

RDS
Research Data Services
ands
nectar

home | news | events | programs | about

Search

FAIR self-assessment tool

Findable i

Does the dataset have any identifiers assigned?

Is the dataset identifier included in all metadata records/files describing the data?

How is the data described with metadata?

What type of repository or registry is the metadata record in?

Accessible i

Interoperable i

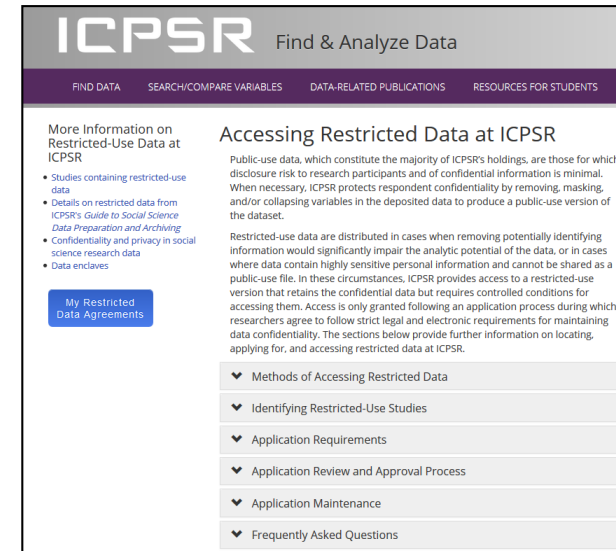
Reusable i

Total across F.A.I.R.

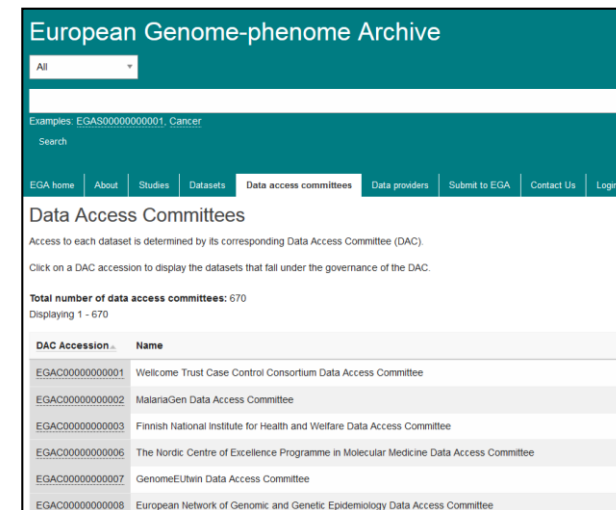
<https://www.ands-nectar-rds.org.au/fair-tool>

Circunstancias que limitan el acceso abierto a datos

- Protección de información personal (GDPR)
- Leyes de confidencialidad
- Protección de especies en peligro
- Protección de recursos culturales
- Protección de recursos genéticos
- Periodos de uso exclusivo de datos de investigación
- [Ejemplo de datos anonimizados en repositorio](#)



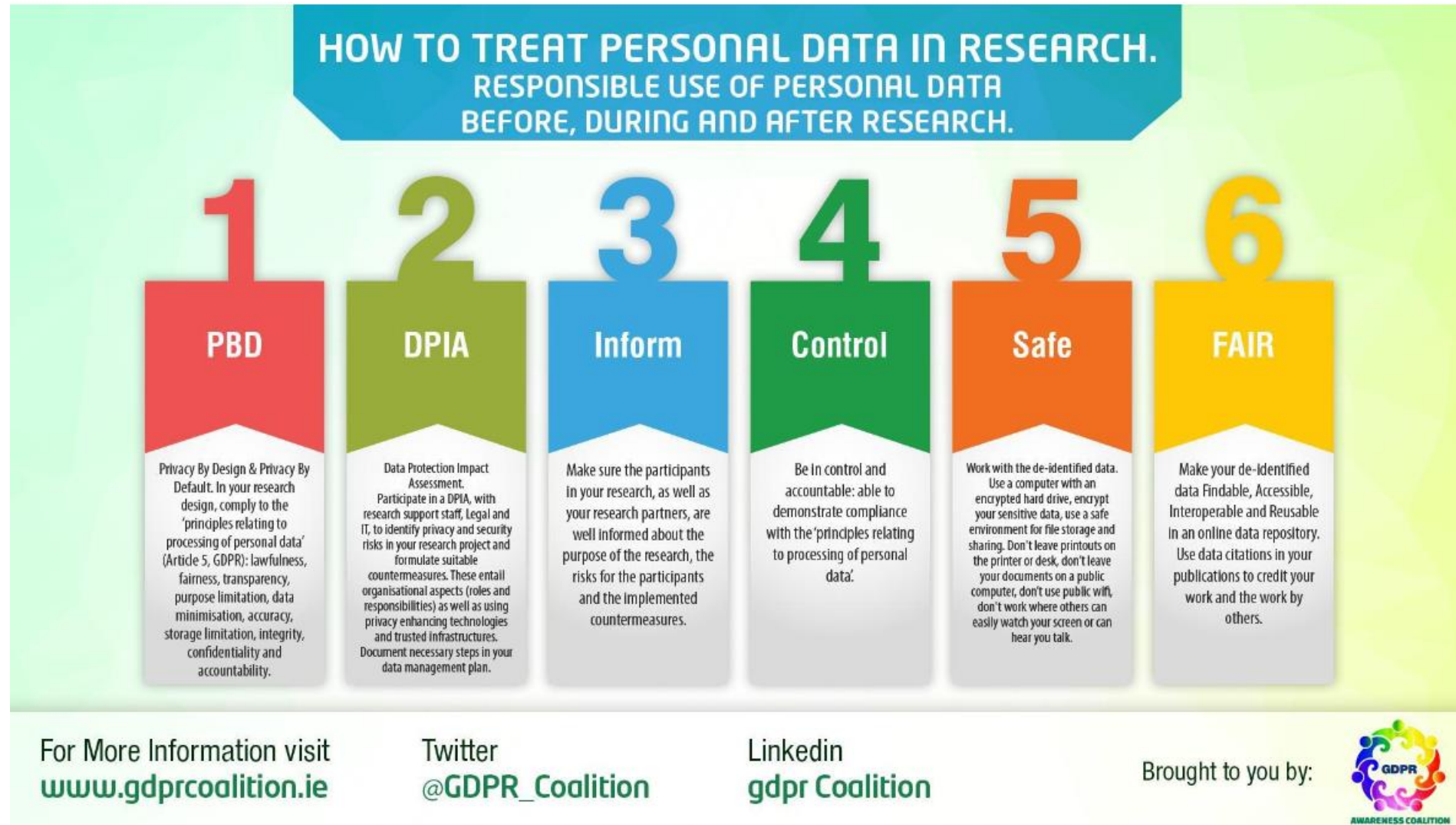
The screenshot shows the ICPSR website with the header "ICPSR Find & Analyze Data". The navigation bar includes "FIND DATA", "SEARCH/COMPARE VARIABLES", "DATA-RELATED PUBLICATIONS", and "RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS". The main content area is titled "More Information on Restricted-Use Data at ICPSR" and "Accessing Restricted Data at ICPSR". The left sidebar lists links for "Studies containing restricted-use data", "Details on restricted data from ICPSR's Guide to Social Science Data Preparation and Archiving", "Confidentiality and privacy in social science research data", and "Data enclaves". A blue button labeled "My Restricted Data Agreements" is visible. The main text explains that public-use data constitute the majority of ICPSR's holdings, while restricted-use data are those for which disclosure risk is higher. It details the application process for accessing restricted data, including requirements for confidentiality and the need for an application process.



The screenshot shows the European Genome-phenome Archive website. The header is "European Genome-phenome Archive" with a search bar and a dropdown menu set to "All". Below the search bar, there are examples of dataset identifiers like "EGAS0000000001" and "Cancer". The navigation bar includes "EGA home", "About", "Studies", "Datasets", "Data access committees", "Data providers", "Submit to EGA", "Contact Us", and "Login". The main content area is titled "Data Access Committees" and explains that access to each dataset is determined by its corresponding Data Access Committee (DAC). It provides a link to click on a DAC accession to display the datasets that fall under its governance. The total number of data access committees is 670, and it shows "Displaying 1 - 670". A table lists several DACs with their accession numbers and names:

DAC Accession	Name
EGAC00000000001	Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium Data Access Committee
EGAC00000000002	MalariaGen Data Access Committee
EGAC00000000003	Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare Data Access Committee
EGAC00000000006	The Nordic Centre of Excellence Programme in Molecular Medicine Data Access Committee
EGAC00000000007	GenomeEUtwin Data Access Committee
EGAC00000000008	European Network of Genomic and Genetic Epidemiology Data Access Committee

GDPR y FAIR Data

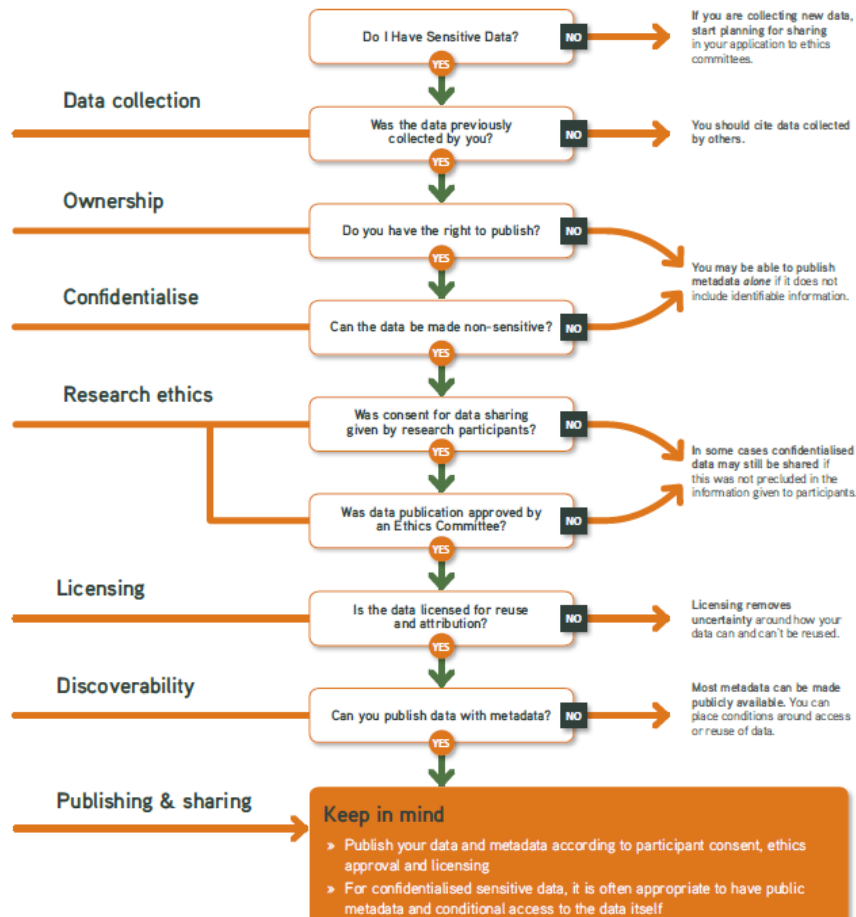


Gestión de datos personales/sensibles

PUBLISHING AND SHARING SENSITIVE DATA
 When and how to publish sensitive data as openly and ethically as possible
 For more information see: ands.org.au/sensitivedata

ands
 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DATA SERVICE

Sensitive data identifies individuals, species, objects or locations, and carries a risk of causing discrimination, harm or unwanted attention



	PRIVACY BY DESIGN STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
1	Minimize	The amount of personal data should be restricted to the minimal amount possible (data minimization).
2	Hide	Personal data and their interrelations should be hidden from plain view.
3	Separate	Personal data should be processed in a distributed fashion, in separate compartments whenever possible.
4	Aggregate	Personal data should be processed at the highest level of aggregation and with the least possible detail in which it is (still) useful.
5	Inform	Data subjects should be adequately informed whenever processed (transparency).
6	Control	Data subjects should be provided agency over the processing of their personal data.
7	Enforce	A privacy policy compatible with legal requirements should be in place and should be enforced.
8	Demonstrate	Data controllers must be able to demonstrate compliance with privacy policy into force and any applicable legal requirements.

Table 1: Privacy by design strategies [6]

- Consent form templates
- Anonymization tools

Políticas editoriales de gestión de datos

The screenshot shows the AUTHOR SERVICES website header with the logo and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with options like 'Choosing a journal', 'Writing your paper', 'Making your submission', 'Peer review', 'Production', and 'You're published!'. The main content area features a large banner with the text 'Advancing open data' and 'Earth, space and environmental sciences journals introduce a FAIR data policy'. Below the banner is a quote: "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. There are also links to 'Back to Understanding our data sharing policies' and 'Find out about how we're working with the research community to introduce an open and FAIR data policy across several of our journals.' A sidebar on the right contains a 'Keep up-to-date with Taylor & Francis Insights' button and a section for 'Latest tweets from @tandfonline'.

- 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

The screenshot shows the SPRINGER NATURE website header with the logo and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with options like 'Authors'. The main content area features a large banner with the text 'Research data policies' and a background image of people in a snowy, mountainous landscape. Below the banner is a section titled 'Research Data Policy Types' with a sub-section 'Data policy types'. The text explains that 4 types of research data policy are provided in full below and that these policy texts are templates and journals may make minor changes to fit with their journal scope and website style. It also mentions that 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. There are links to 'Data availability statements', 'Data policy FAQs', 'Journal policies & services', 'Recommended repositories list', 'Research Data Helpdesk', and 'Research Data Support'. A table at the bottom shows examples of journals that support each policy type, with columns for 'Policy Type', 'Policy summary', and 'Example Journal'.

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.

¿QUÉ DICE EL PROGRAMA H2020 SOBRE LOS DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN?

PILOTO DE DATOS EN H2020

Preparar un
Plan de
Gestión de
Datos

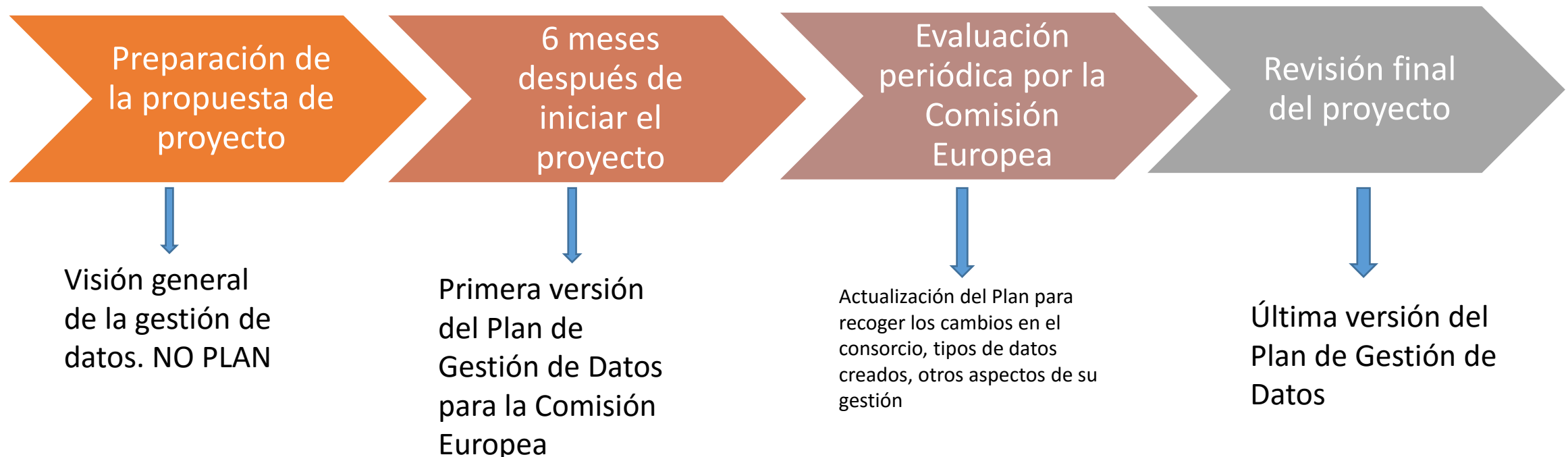
Identificar un
repositorio
válido

Generar los
datos y hacer
la
investigación

Depósito y
publicación de
datos FAIR en
el repositorio

Calendario para proyectos H2020

- ✓ Un plan de gestión de datos es un documento vivo que evoluciona con el proyecto de investigación
- ✓ Un plan de gestión de datos para todo el proyecto y para todos los datasets, con la participación de todas las instituciones del consorcio
- ✓ Crear un plan de gestión de datos no implica la apertura (=publicación en acceso abierto en un repositorio) obligatoria sino que precisamente ofrece el marco para explicar qué datasets no se publicarán y por qué



La inercia/desconocimiento de los investigadores

- **“60.8% of researchers do not self-archive their work even when it is free and in keeping with journal policy.”**
- **“In a field where OA seems of practical and ethical importance for the sharing of knowledge promoting health equity, it is surprising that researchers do not make their papers available when they are legally able to do so without any cost.”**

Knowledge sharing in global health research – the impact, uptake and cost of open access to scholarly literature

<https://health-policy-systems.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12961-017-0235-3>

Table 7. Volume of CSIC research articles that could be made Open Access via repository deposit.

Source: Sherpa Romeo.

Date of Publication	CSIC Research Articles
2008	3633
2009	3930
2010	3572
2011	3566
2012	3623
2013	3330
2014	4561
2015	4045
2016	3911
2017	4327
2018	5689

- **Unos 60.000 artículos de investigación CSIC de los últimos 10 años (2008-2018) ya están en acceso abierto** (porque se han publicado en acceso abierto o porque hay una copia gratuita de autor en repositorios) **y se estima que otros 44.000 que ahora están solo en revistas de suscripción podrían estar también en acceso abierto haciendo uso de los repositorios**

<https://doi.org/10.3390/publications7030049>

Barreras y necesidades

8.1 Barriers

The responses described the obstacles in detail and included excellent suggestions for improvement. Figure 14 shows what all respondents from the evaluated organisations felt about the barriers.

	Not significant	Some significance	Moderately significant	Significant	Most significant
Insufficient training and instructions	7	13	19	16	6
Uncertainties in fulfilling legal demands	2	6	18	31	14
Discipline-specific differences	7	11	19	14	11
Researchers have to fulfil disproportionate standards	5	6	9	28	17
Conflicting incentives	5	10	13	22	16
Obstacles in open research communication	12	21	11	8	6
Merit system	9	7	18	17	11
Insufficient funding and resources	4	6	16	23	17

Figure 14: Compilation of all answers to questions about barriers in open science and research. Colour code: Red: > 20, Orange :> 15, Yellow: >10, Light green: > 5 and Blue: < 5 references

The compiled development needs are depicted in Figure 15.

	Not significant	Some significance	Moderately significant	Significant	Most significant
Merit system and incentives	0	0	0	2	4
Characteristics of actors	0	0	0	0	1
Cost provisioning of publications	0	1	1	3	6
Re-use of materials	0	0	1	0	1
Deeper collaboration	0	0	0	3	2
Developing skills	0	0	1	2	2
Managing costs of openness	0	3	1	6	2
Trust, confidence and resources	0	0	0	2	2


Figure 15: The compiled development needs. Colour code: Red: > 5, Orange: 3-4, Yellow: 2, Light green: 1 and Blue: 0 references

Recursos de interés: herramientas para investigadores

400+ Tools and innovations in scholarly communication ☆

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http://bit.ly/innoscholcomm-list



400+ Tools and innovations in scholarly communication

web-based tools a researcher can use

authors: Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman (and you?)
contact: @MsPhelps & @JeroenBosman, both at Utrecht University Library
url: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KUMSeq_Pzq4Kvz7p65rncdcsk1XBTILHnD0d3eDqg
friendly url: <http://bit.ly/innoscholcomm-list>
related to poster: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826>
part of project: <https://10innovations.wordpress.com/>

background: This is a shared database that grew out of the "101 innovations in scholarly communication" project. When we published the 101 list of selected innovations our database already contained some 200 innovations/tools. The 101 selection was strictly on innovativeness and thus did not contain recent tools if they were not innovative compared to older ones with the same functionality, even if the more recent ones were more popular or well-known. The database shared here has dropped that strict innovativeness criterion and thus contains multiple tools offering basically the same functionality. The masterlist that this database is derived from is still being worked on. Additional fields may become available here in a later stage. The second worksheet tab of this file contains data on over 600 tools and innovations in scholarly communication. You can find tools by workflow phase (see also below) and find some details on each of the tools. You are also warmly invited to add tools or give suggestions/corrections/updates for field values. Please use the "green" user input columns and leave the data itself as it is. When adding, you are welcome to leave your name, but it is not required. Please do not sort/hide/move rows or columns. If you need to do that, please make your own copy of the worksheet to work on.

how to use:

publication date: 20150301, last updated 20170209
availability: 20150301 through at least 20151231; from 20160101 until transfer to a more permanent open and free home
license: CC-BY 4.0



RRI Tools SOBRE RRI KIT DE HERRAMIENTAS FORMACIÓN COMUNIDAD DE RRI REGISTRARSE/INICIAR SESIÓN ES

Bienvenido al RRI Toolkit

Hacia un sistema científico y de innovación abierto que afronte los retos de la sociedad.

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Estoy buscando recursos

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Services

ELIXIR coordinates and develops life science services across Europe (see About us). Search, browse by the themes below or view a complete list of services.

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Scientific domain

- Chemical biology
- Enzymes, interactions and pathways
- Evolution and phylogeny
- Genes and genomes
- Literature
- Molecular and cellular structures
- Proteins and proteomes

Type of service

- Compute
- Data resources
- Interoperability and standards
- Software tools
- Training

EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD Find service... All services My EOSC Marketplace

Services

244

1 - 10 of 244 results Sort by: by name A-Z 10 20 30 Items on page

100 Percent IT Trusted Cloud

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), secured by cutting edge cybersecurity software co-developed by The University of Oxford

Provided by: 100 Percent IT Trusted Cloud
 Research area: Support Activities
 Dedicated for: Business, Providers, Research group, Research organisations, Researchers

3DBIONOTES

NO IMPORTED TAGLINE

Provided by: World-wide E-infrastructure for structural biology
 Research area: Biological sciences
 Dedicated for: Research group, Researchers

AGINFRA+ AGRIS Elastic Index

Access and search the AGRIS database

Provided by: AGRINFRA+

Herramientas de interés

La Ciencia abierta en la práctica

OPEN SCIENCE MADE EASY

7 steps towards transparent and reproducible research

- 1. Create your own OSF account**

Open Science Framework: (one possible) online platform to document and present your research process transparently

 - Go to <https://osf.io/>
 - Register: name, email, password
 - Create new project: 'My Projects' → 'Create project' → Insert title → 'Create'
 - The URL of the project will not be changed → can be referenced in your paper
 - The account can be used for all the following aspects of Open Science (OS)
 - When you are ready: Change project status from *private* to *public*
- 2. Pre-register your own studies**

Describe your hypotheses, methods and analyses before running the study in your pre-registration

 - In OSF: 'Project overview' – 'registrations' – 'New registration'
 - Choose and complete a template
 - Make it public immediately or use the embargo (up to 4 years) to postpone public access.
 - Pre-registrations can ...
 - be brief or very detailed
 - be made before/during/after data collection
 - include confirmatory, but also exploratory and open research questions
- 3. Open Materials**

Make methods and materials transparent and available

 - Upload documents describing all processes, methods and variables to your OSF project
 - Add the OSF link in your paper
 - Basic lists as well as detailed code books are feasible
 - If possible upload the original questionnaires (be cautious with copyrighted materials!)
- 4. Open Data**

Make your research data publicly available

 - Notify your participants in the informed consent form
 - Make all primary data available that is necessary to reproduce your results
 - Guarantee anonymity (if necessary delete variables, collapse, ...)
 - Prepare your code book
 - Upload your data files and code book to the OSF project, add the link in your paper
 - Make your data citable (doi)
 - Cf. the DGPs recommendation for open data sharing: http://bit.ly/dgpsdata_en

- 5. Reproducible Code**

Make your analyses transparent and your results reproducible

 - Prepare your final, well-commented analyses scripts (for example R code, SPSS syntax)
 - Upload your scripts into your OSF-project and add the link to your paper
 - Make sure your script, if run on your data, produces the exact result outputs that you describe in your paper
 - Your analytic code is helpful even if you cannot make your data publicly available
- 6. Open Access**

Make Pre/Postprints available



 - What am I allowed to make publicly open? Check the journal guidelines at <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>
 - Before the review process starts
 - Compile a preprint document (i.e., your manuscript before peer review)
 - For example, upload at <https://osf.io/preprints/psyarxiv>
 - Ask the community for feedback
 - The preprint can be linked to an OSF-project (for example for supplementary material)
 - As soon as your paper is in press
 - Compile a postprint document (i.e., final version of your manuscript after review)
 - Update the preprint at PsyArXiv by replacing it with the postprint. Indicate the final reference and doi of the PDF version of your article provided by the journal
 - Papers that are made available as a preprint are cited more frequently!
- 7. Do open research and talk about it ...**

Open science can promote your research career and foster research collaborations

 - Refer to your OSF-account on your homepage
 - Emphasize your OS activities in your CV and job applications
 - Refer to your materials, data, scripts in your further work and ask colleagues to do the same if they used your materials
 - Encourage your supervisor, colleagues and your students to practice open science
 - Make your commitment to open science public, e.g. <http://www.researchtransparency.org/>
 - Use the chances of sharing data to establish research collaboration
 - Establish your own local Open-Science-Initiative at your institution, see <https://osf.io/tbkzh/>

Additional information and helpful links:
https://osf.io/x3s5c/wiki/Open_Science_Infos/

© August 2017:
Mitja Back, Friederike Hendriks,
Felix Schönbrodt and the Network for
Open Science Initiatives (NOSI).
Send your questions, suggestions,
comments to
felix@nicebread.de

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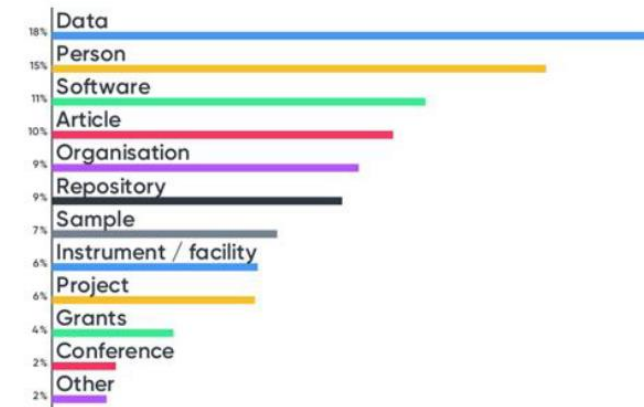
Resources: <http://www.bitss.org/> | <https://osf.io/preprints/psyarxiv/>
<https://cos.io/> | <https://cos.io/our-services/open-science-badges-details/>

¿Para qué sirven los identificadores persistentes?

- DOIs
- Handles
- PURL
- URN
- ARK
-
- Video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUvMLzdgB3Y&feature=youtu.be>

Where would you likely want to use PID services?

Mentimeter



La tendencia es usar esquemas de identificadores y de metadatos así como vocabularios controlados que soportan PIDs.

Ejemplos:

Esquema de metadatos DataCite

Vocabularios LOC

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- [Unpaywall](#)
- [OA Button](#)
- [Lazy Scholar](#) (extensión web)
- [Bielefeld Academic Search Engine \(BASE\)](#)
- [Core](#)
- [OpenAire](#)
- [Google Scholar](#)

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Background

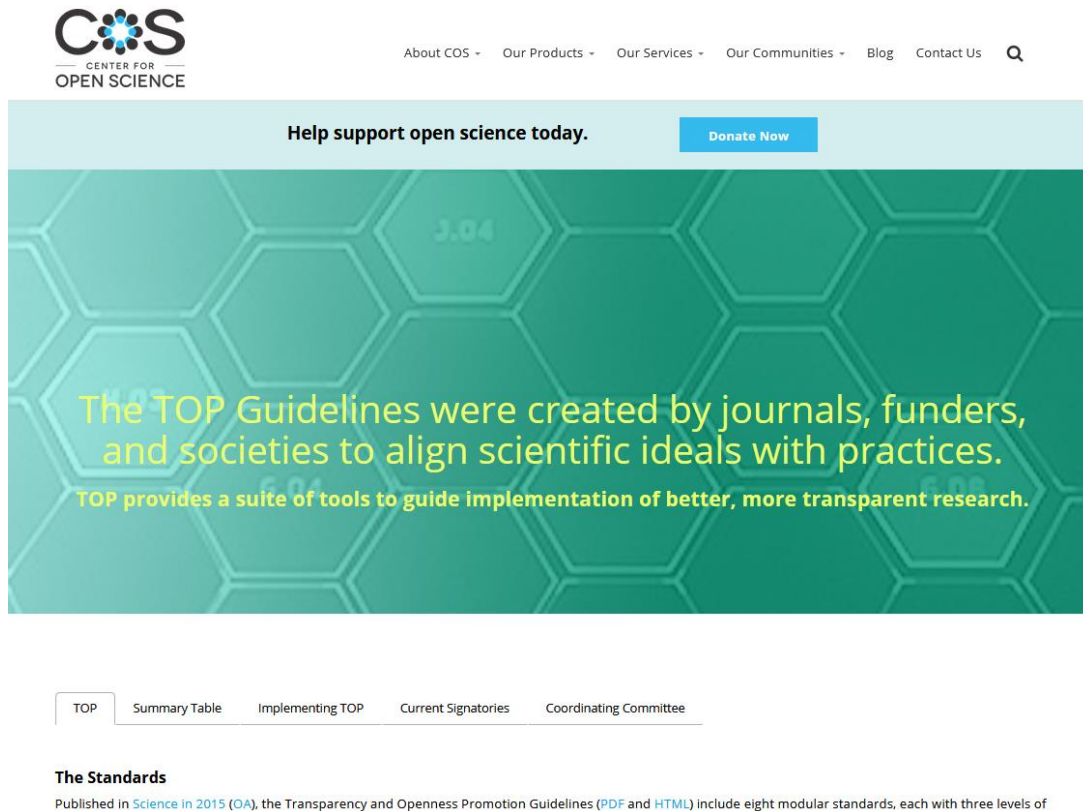
To make it easier for authors to self-archive simply, quickly, and correctly we've produced guides to turn the too often unsuccessful hunt for Author Accepted Manuscripts into a simple set of instructions that should always bring results. [Read more in our release blog post.](#)

In these guides

The guides, available for most major journals, provide simple to follow instructions for authors to obtain an Author Accepted Manuscript from their Journal Submission System, where the AAM is stored during the publishing process. There are guides for the following systems and publishers:

ScholarOne: T&F, CUP, Emerald.

Ranking de revistas según niveles de transparencia



The screenshot shows the website for the Center for Open Science (COS). The header includes the COS logo and navigation links: About COS, Our Products, Our Services, Our Communities, Blog, and Contact Us. A search icon is also present. Below the header, there is a call to action: "Help support open science today." with a "Donate Now" button. The main content area features a green background with a hexagonal pattern and text stating: "The TOP Guidelines were created by journals, funders, and societies to align scientific ideals with practices. TOP provides a suite of tools to guide implementation of better, more transparent research." Below this, there is a navigation menu with tabs: TOP, Summary Table, Implementing TOP, Current Signatories, and Coordinating Committee. The "TOP" tab is selected. Underneath the menu, the section is titled "The Standards" and includes a small paragraph: "Published in Science in 2015 (OA), the Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines (PDF and HTML) include eight modular standards, each with three levels of

- The Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines ([PDF](#) and [HTML](#)) include eight modular standards, each with three levels of increasing stringency. Journals select which of the eight transparency standards they wish to implement and select a level of implementation for each. These features provide flexibility for adoption depending on disciplinary variation, but simultaneously establish community standards.
- **Standards:** Data Citation | Data, Materials, and Code Transparency | Design and Analysis | Preregistration | Replication
- **Levels:** Disclose, Require, or Verify
- <https://www.topfactor.org/>

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Physical Activity Review	PPHU Projack	10.16926/par	2300-5076	2/6/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indian Drugs	Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association		0019-462X	2/4/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Independent Journal of Management & Production	Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de São	10.14807/ijmp	2236-269X	2/3/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European Journal of Mental Health	Semmelweis University Institute of Mental Health	10.5708	1788-7119	2/3/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems Journal	ASTES Publishers	10.25046/astesj	2415-6698	1/29/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Journal of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Series "Philosophical and Sociological Sciences"	V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University	10.26565/2226-0994	22260994 24145904	1/23/2020

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This is a list of possibly [predatory journals](#). The kernel for this list was extracted from the archive of Beall's list at [web.archive.org](#). It will be updated as new information or suggested edits are submitted or found by the maintainers of this site.

This list is only for individual journals. See the other list for [publishers](#) potentially engaging in predatory practices.

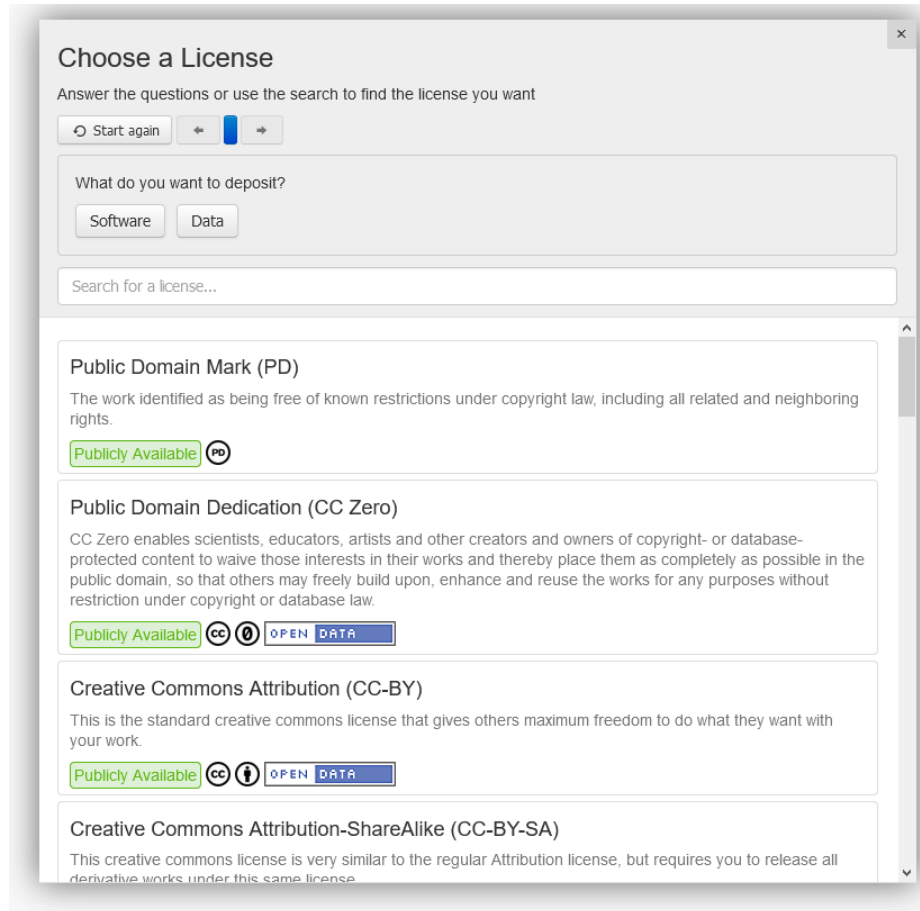
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A

- [Academic Exchange Quarterly](#)
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- [Advances in Aerospace Science and Technology \(AAST\)](#)
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- [Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems Journal \(ASTESJ / ASTES Journal\)](#)
- [Afrasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences \(AAJHSS\)](#)
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<https://predatoryjournals.com/journals/>

Herramientas para elegir una licencia para datasets/software



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Choose a License". At the top, it says "Answer the questions or use the search to find the license you want". Below this is a "Start again" button and a progress indicator. The main section asks "What do you want to deposit?" with two buttons: "Software" and "Data". There is a search bar labeled "Search for a license...". Below the search bar, there are four license options listed:

- Public Domain Mark (PD)**: The work identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights. It includes a "Publicly Available" button and a "PD" icon.
- Public Domain Dedication (CC Zero)**: CC Zero 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, so that others may freely build upon, enhance and reuse the works for any purposes without restriction under copyright or database law. It includes a "Publicly Available" button, a "CC" icon, a "0" icon, and an "OPEN DATA" button.
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Para datasets con información personal/sensible/restricciones de acceso/uso:

- DataTags: <http://datatags.org/>,
- <https://dvnweb-vm1.hmdc.harvard.edu/models/data-deposit/7/>
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Buscadores de repositorios de datos, registros y agregadores

BUSCADORES

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- <https://explore.openaire.eu/>
- <https://scholexplorer.openaire.eu/#/>
- <https://osf.io/>

REGISTROS DE REPOSITARIOS

- <https://www.re3data.org/>
- <https://repositoryfinder.datacite.org/>
- <https://fairsharing.org/>
- <https://www.nih.gov/health-information/nih-clinical-research-trials-you/list-registries>

¿Qué información hay que incluir en el plan de gestión de datos de un proyecto de investigación?

Roles
Responsabilidades
Presupuesto

Características de los datasets
(tipología, estructura, formato,
dimensiones)

Descripción de los datasets

Identificación y depósito en un
repositorio
Publicación en acceso abierto
Licencias de uso
Aspectos éticos

Sostenibilidad
Accesibilidad y preservación a
largo plazo

La herramienta de facto para hacer los planes

Información y plantillas para planes de gestión de datos según requerido por las agencias financiadoras
Acceso a planes reales públicos

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

The screenshot shows the 'Funder requirements' page on the DMP ONLINE website. The page has a navigation bar with 'My Dashboard', 'Create plans', 'Reference', and 'Ayuda'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a table of templates. The table has columns for Template Name, Download, Organisation Name, Last Updated, Funder Links, and Sample Plans (if available). The table lists various templates from different organizations, including Hartstichting, Health Research Board, European Commission, MRC, NERC, NSF, Cancer Research UK, and Qatar National Research Fund.

Template Name	Download	Organisation Name	Last Updated	Funder Links	Sample Plans (if available)
Hartstichting		Hartstichting (Dutch Heart Foundation)	7/11/2018		
Health Research Board DMP Template		Health Research Board (HRB) Ireland	4/9/2019	Health Research Board HRB Open Research	
Horizon 2020 DMP		European Commission (Horizon 2020)	16/5/2019	Guidelines on FAIR data management	ArchAIDE example from York Analysis of the distribution of the population of Austria by altitude Correlating LA Museum Visitors to Crimes in LA
MRC Template		Medical Research Council (MRC)	16/5/2019	MRC data sharing webpage Data Management Plan FAQ & guidance	Trypanosome Cell Processing example from University of Glasgow
NERC Template		Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	22/5/2018		
NSF - generic		National Science Foundation (USA)	18/10/2018		
Population Research Committee Template		Cancer Research UK (CRUK)	18/10/2018		
QNRF-QNL MoU Demo Template		Qatar National Research Fund	18/5/2019	QNRF	
SNSF DMP template		Swiss National Science Foundation	12/7/2019		
Standard CRUK Template		Cancer Research UK (CRUK)	18/10/2018		

The screenshot shows the 'My plan (Horizon 2020 DMP)' page. The page has a navigation bar with 'Reference' and 'Ayuda'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a table of templates. The table has columns for Template Name, Download, Organisation Name, Last Updated, Funder Links, and Sample Plans (if available). The table lists various templates from different organizations, including Hartstichting, Health Research Board, European Commission, MRC, NERC, NSF, Cancer Research UK, and Qatar National Research Fund.

My plan (Horizon 2020 DMP)

Project Details | Plan overview | Initial DMP | Detailed DMP | Final review DMP | Compartir | Download

Horizon 2020 DMP

This plan is based on the "Horizon 2020 DMP" template provided by European Commission (Horizon 2020).
The Commission is running a flexible pilot under Horizon 2020 called the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD pilot).
Projects participating in the pilot must submit a first version of the DMP (as a deliverable) within the first 6 months of the project. The DMP needs to be updated over the course of the project whenever significant changes arise.
Further details are provided in the [Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020 \(v.3, 26 July 2016\)](#).

Template version 0, published on 09 marzo 2018

- Initial DMP (1 section, 5 questions) +
- Detailed DMP (5 sections, 5 questions) +
- Final review DMP (5 sections, 5 questions) +

Es una herramienta gratuita y colaborativa



My plan (Horizon 2020 DMP)

Project Details Plan overview Initial DMP Detailed DMP Final review DMP Share Download

expand all | collapse all 3/5 answered

For each data set specify the following: (3 / 5)

The DMP should address the points below on a dataset by dataset basis and should reflect the current status of reflection within the consortium about the data that will be produced.

Data set reference and name

Guidance Comments

EC

Identifier for the data set to be produced.

Save

Data set description

Guidance Comments

EC DCC

Description of the data that will be generated or collected, its origin (in case it is collected), nature and scale and to whom it could be useful, and whether it underpins a scientific publication. Information on the existence (or not) of similar data and the possibilities for integration and reuse.

Save

Standards and metadata

Guidance Comments

EC DCC

Reference to existing suitable standards of the discipline. If these do not exist, an outline on how and what metadata will be created.

Reference to existing suitable standards of the discipline. If these do not exist, an outline on how

Plantillas de diferentes agencias
financiadoras, con ayuda y
recomendaciones



My plan (A minimal Software Management Plan)

Project Details Plan overview Write Plan Share Download

expand all | collapse all 0/5 answered

What software will you write? (0 / 1) +

Who are the intended users of your software? (0 / 1) +

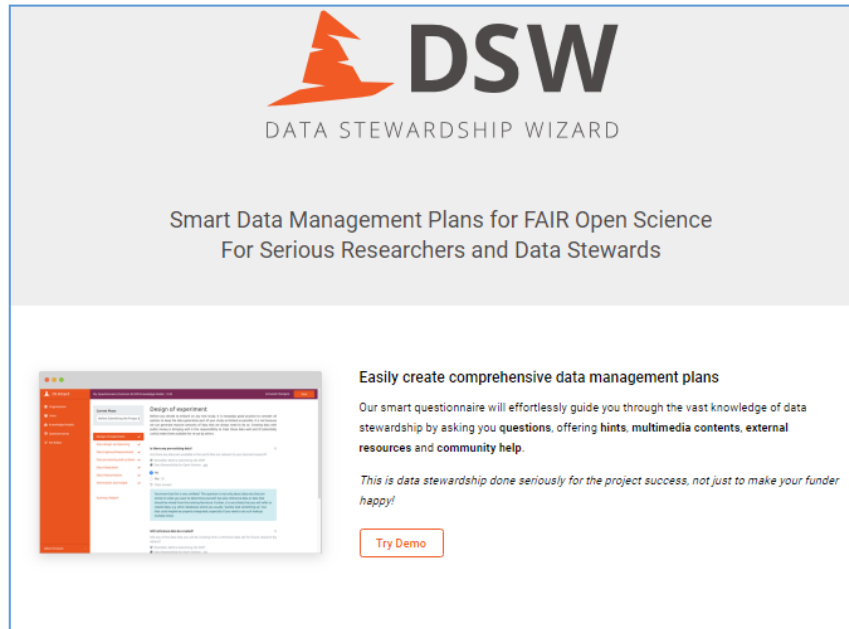
How will you make your software available to your users? (0 / 1) +

How will your software contribute to research? (0 / 1) +

How will you measure its contribution to research? (0 / 1) +

Plantilla para planes de software de investigación

Otros generadores de Planes de Gestión de Datos



DSW
DATA STEWARDSHIP WIZARD

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science
For Serious Researchers and Data Stewards

Easily create comprehensive data management plans

Our smart questionnaire will effortlessly guide you through the vast knowledge of data stewardship by asking you **questions**, offering **hints**, **multimedia contents**, **external resources** and **community help**.

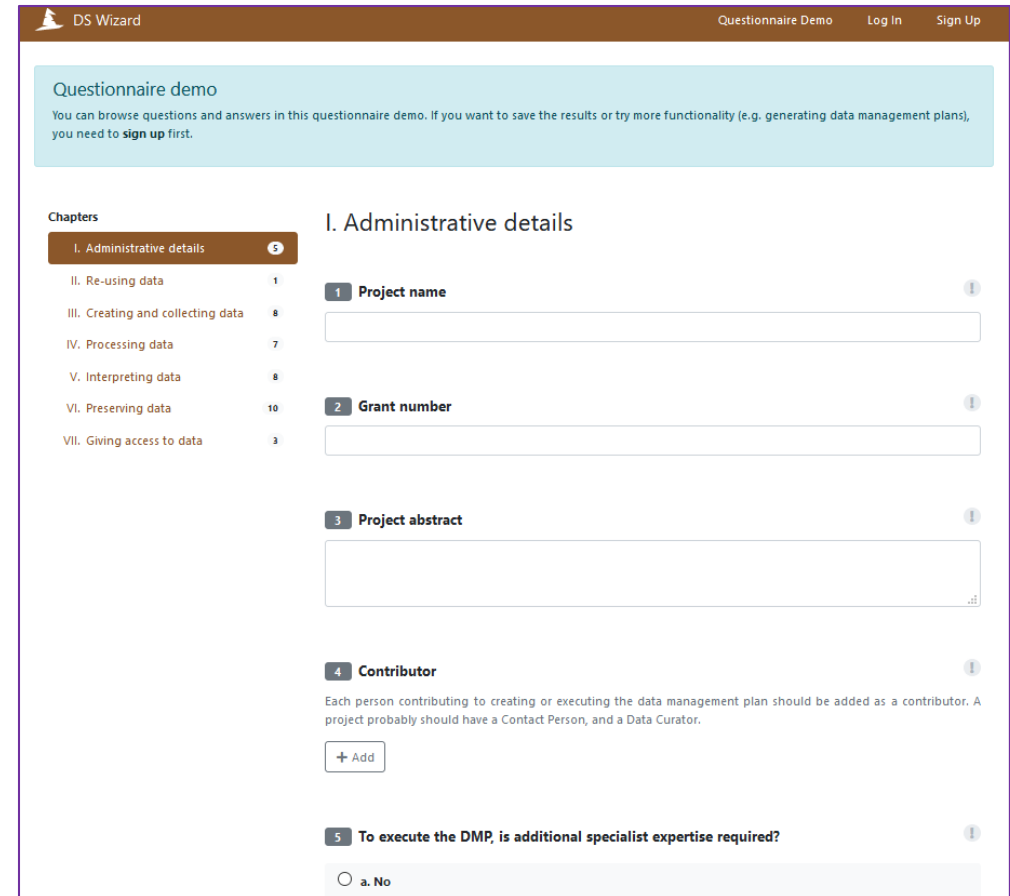
This is data stewardship done seriously for the project success, not just to make your funder happy!

[Try Demo](#)

<https://ds-wizard.org/>

En fase demo: a través de un cuestionario en torno a diversas cuestiones se guía a los creadores de datos a lo largo del proceso para generar un plan de gestión

- Design of experiment
- Data design and planning
- Data Capture/Measurement
- Data processing and curation
- Data integration
- Data interpretation
- Information and insight



DS Wizard Questionnaire Demo Log In Sign Up

Questionnaire demo

You can browse questions and answers in this questionnaire demo. If you want to save the results or try more functionality (e.g. generating data management plans), you need to **sign up** first.

Chapters

- I. Administrative details 5
- II. Re-using data 1
- III. Creating and collecting data 8
- IV. Processing data 7
- V. Interpreting data 8
- VI. Preserving data 10
- VII. Giving access to data 3

I. Administrative details

1 Project name

2 Grant number

3 Project abstract

4 Contributor

Each person contributing to creating or executing the data management plan should be added as a contributor. A project probably should have a Contact Person, and a Data Curator.

[+ Add](#)

5 To execute the DMP, is additional specialist expertise required?

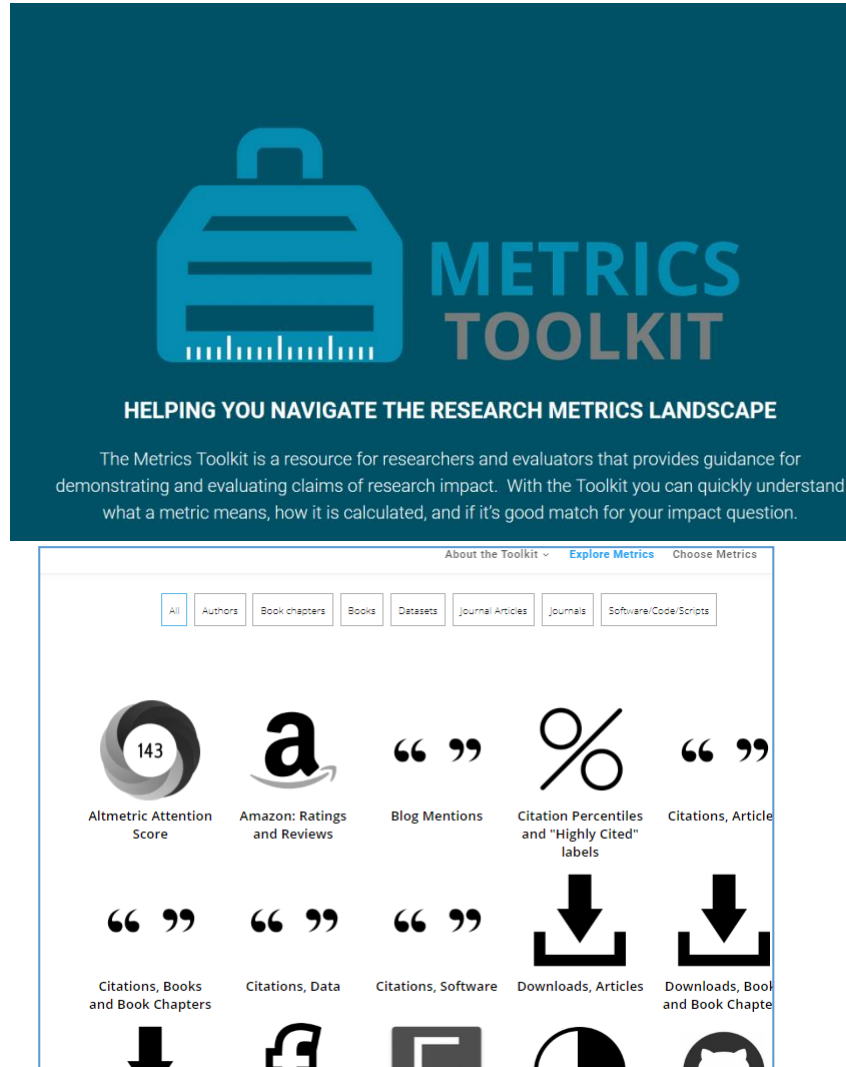
a. No

Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos

Open data is	Which ideally means ...	So preferably not ...
Freely available to download	a) There is no cost to access the data b) Access is via an internet accessible download c) Data is in a form that can be readily downloaded. Large or complex data is located close to high performance computing or specialised services that enable access to the data in situ or the compilation of sub-sets	a) Costed at more than reproduction cost b) Burned to a DVD and posted via 'snail mail' c) Only available in huge packages that are difficult to reuse and/or take days to download
Licensed	An open license such as CC-BY is applied.	A restrictive license, or worse, no license at all. If no license is applied, no reuse is permitted.
Well described	Standards based metadata is used with details of data elements and inclusion of data dictionaries. Describe the purpose of the collection, the characteristics of the sample and the method of data collection.	Metadata descriptions that are very brief or will not be widely understood. Avoid jargon and abbreviations and don't assume prior knowledge of the data or subject domain.
Provided in an open format	The data is in a convenient, modifiable and open format that can be readily retrieved, downloaded, indexed and searched. Where possible, formats should be machine-readable and non-proprietary formats are preferred. For example, prefer netCDF over .xls.	Obscure formats or formats that require proprietary software to open and reuse.
Well managed	The data is managed on an ongoing basis with a point of contact designated to assist with data use.	Data that is loaded on to a server and forgotten.

- [Formatos preferentes](#)
- ¿Quiénes han producido los datos? ¿Qué rol para para autor?
- ¿Es el título lo suficientemente específico?
- ¿Por qué han sido creados los datos?
- ¿Qué limitaciones tienen los datos (por ejemplo, datos confidenciales han sido eliminados)?
- ¿Cómo deben interpretarse los datos?
- ¿Hay lagunas en los datos o dan una visión completa del tema estudiado?
- ¿Qué procesos han generado los datos?
- ¿Qué miden los datos en las columnas de los ficheros?
- ¿Qué software es necesario para poder leer los datos?
- ¿Cómo deben citarse los datos?
- ¿Pueden reutilizarse los datos? ¿Qué licencia de uso tienen asignada?
- ¿Existen más versiones de los datos? ¿Dónde?
- ¿Se han definido los términos técnicos y acrónimos a los que hacen referencia los datos?
- ¿Se han cualificado los parámetros geográficos y cronológicos de los datos?
- ¿Las palabras clave son suficientemente específicas a los datos? ¿Se basan en algún tesauro?
- ¿Cómo se llama el proyecto de investigación en que se encuadran los datos?
- ¿Quién ha financiado la producción y la gestión de los datos?
- http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/81323/4/Datasets_DC_plantilla.pdf

Metrics Toolkit



The Metrics Toolkit logo features a blue suitcase icon with a white handle and a white zipper, positioned to the left of the text "METRICS TOOLKIT" in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the logo, the text "HELPING YOU NAVIGATE THE RESEARCH METRICS LANDSCAPE" is displayed in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. Underneath this, a paragraph of white text explains the toolkit's purpose: "The Metrics Toolkit is a resource for researchers and evaluators that provides guidance for demonstrating and evaluating claims of research impact. With the Toolkit you can quickly understand what a metric means, how it is calculated, and if it's good match for your impact question."

The interface below the logo shows a navigation bar with tabs for "All", "Authors", "Book chapters", "Books", "Datasets", "Journal Articles", "Journals", and "Software/Code/Scripts". Below the navigation bar, there is a grid of metric cards. Each card features an icon and a title. The visible cards include: "Altmetric Attention Score" (a circular icon with the number 143), "Amazon: Ratings and Reviews" (the Amazon logo), "Blog Mentions" (quotation marks), "Citation Percentiles and 'Highly Cited' Labels" (a percentage sign), "Citations, Article" (quotation marks), "Citations, Books and Book Chapters" (quotation marks), "Citations, Data" (quotation marks), "Citations, Software" (quotation marks), "Downloads, Articles" (a downward arrow), and "Downloads, Book and Book Chapt" (a downward arrow). The bottom row of the grid is partially cut off, showing icons for a downward arrow, Facebook, a book, a pie chart, and a person.

- The Metrics Toolkit provides evidence-based information about research metrics across disciplines, including how each metric is calculated, where you can find it, and how each should (and should not) be applied. You'll also find examples of how to use metrics in grant applications, CVs, and promotion dossiers.
- <https://www.metrics-toolkit.org/choose-metrics/>

El cambio que está en ti

Your Own Activities

2. Do you intend to engage in the following activities because they are relevant to you or your role? Click all that apply.		Always	Partly	Never
<i>Open Application</i>				
2.1.	Open research proposals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.	Open reviews of research proposals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.	Open funding decisions and funding allocation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Open Methodology</i>				
2.4.	Open governance of projects through online meetings, open minutes, transparent governance rules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5.	Project and collaboration budgets available online	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.6.	Open design processes to create, revise, and comment on projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.	Clear open, and transparent research processes, such as open lab books, open research meetings, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.8.	Preregistration of data collection initiatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.9.	Open output management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10.	Availability and use of open infrastructure through which to access and comment on outputs, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Open Outcomes</i>				
2.11.	Materials generated by the collaboration are openly shared to all that ask, except where there is a limited supply of materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.12.	Where materials are in limited supply, the existence of a clear set of criteria and open governance structure to decide to whom to send materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.13.	Outputs generated by the collaboration are openly available without further restriction on use, except to protect the privacy of patient or donor information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.14.	Outputs, including materials, are subject to open annotations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.15.	Publications are open access, with open license, open citations and machine actionable full text	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.16.	The outcomes of the collaboration are not subject to intellectual property rights that restrict free and open use and reuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.17.	All tools and software are openly accessible and reusable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.18.	Reporting standards are openly shared	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.19.	Review of projects and of the collaboration are openly available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.20.	Ethics reviews and reasoning are openly available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.21.	Any exceptions to openness are transparently and openly shared	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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¿Piensas que estas acciones son beneficiosas para el avance científico?

- Los resultados de investigación están en acceso abierto, con licencias abiertas estándar
- Publicación de propuestas de investigación en acceso abierto
- Revisiones abiertas a propuestas de investigación
- Registro de metodologías/hipótesis científicas
- Planes de gestión de datos disponibles en repositorios
- Código abierto de las herramientas que se usan para hacer investigación
- Publicación de anotaciones, comentarios a resultados científicos
- Cualquier excepción a la apertura/publicación de resultados está documentada y publicada

An open toolkit for tracking open science partnership implementation and impact (2019)

GRACIAS

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