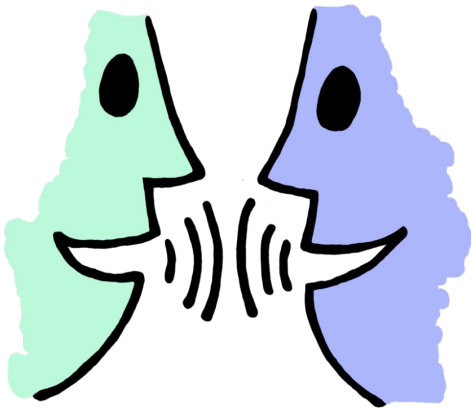
Data sharing and Backup

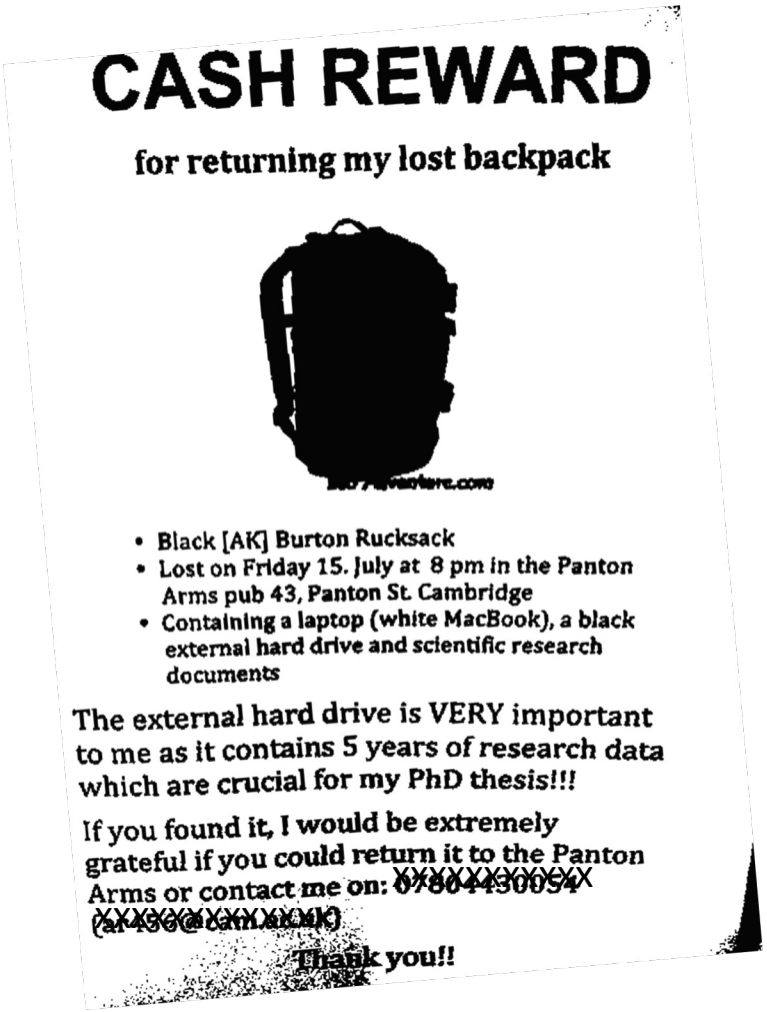
How do you **manage** your research data?

- What kind of research data do you have?
- Do you do any data **backup**?
- How **often**?
- How do you **share** files/data with collaborators?



To avoid data ***disasters*** ...

What would you do if you'd lose your data tomorrow?



CASH REWARD

for returning my lost backpack

- Black [AK] Burton Rucksack
- Lost on Friday 15. July at 8 pm in the Panton Arms pub 43, Panton St. Cambridge
- Containing a laptop (white MacBook), a black external hard drive and scientific research documents

The external hard drive is VERY important to me as it contains 5 years of research data which are crucial for my PhD thesis!!!

If you found it, I would be extremely grateful if you could return it to the Panton Arms or contact me on: 07864430054 XXXXXXXXXXX

(ar456@cam.ac.uk) XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Thank you!!

https://blogs.ch.cam.ac.uk/pmr/2011/08/01/why-you-need-a-data-management-plan/

What if?

Cancer Research UK – University of Manchester – 27 April 2017

As stated in the first talk:

Never work directly on the raw data

Leave it intact

Always **make a copy**, and work on the copy

Data backup

*At least **2** backups at **2** different locations*

External disks

Online backup

Dropbox Google Drive OneDrive

Servers

Department
College
IT

	External disks	Online backup	Servers
🙂	Cheap £10-15 / TB (1024GB)	Accessibility Free (limit)	Managed by experts
☹	Failure rate 1.5%/year	Personal data Hacking	Moving between institutions

Data backup

Manual

Copying files to relevant folders

Automated

- Install software
e.g. Time machine (Mac users)
Syncback(Windows)
https://www.2brightsparks.com

- RAID technology

- Checksums

Dropbox Google Drive

OneDrive

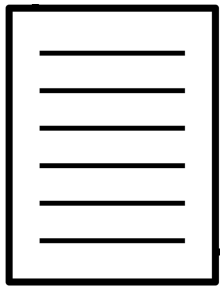
Copying files to relevant folders

Automatically upload files to the cloud when any changes are saved

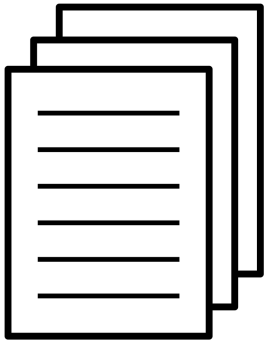
If manual … how often?

How much would you be willing to lose?

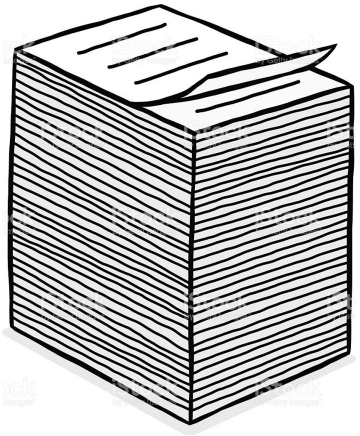
1 day



1 week



1 month-year

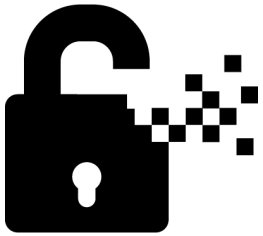


*Software allows you to set up **backup time** automatically*

Beware of the cloud…

reliability

Is the cloud storage supplier reliable?



security

Have you lost control over your data?

cost

Is there hidden cost?

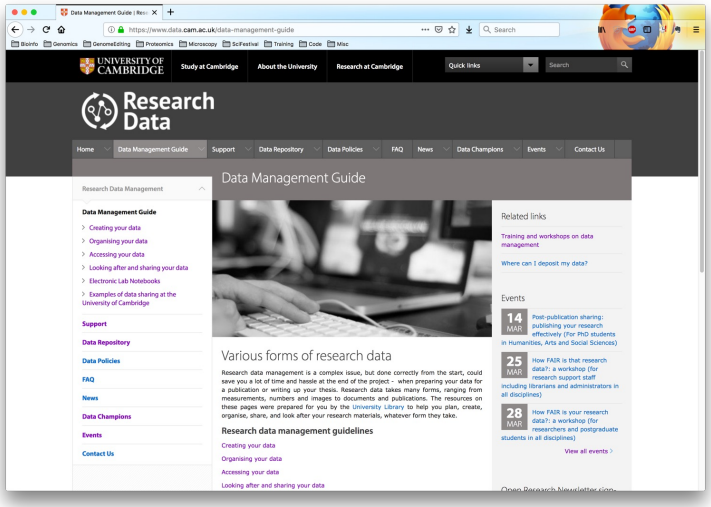
Why data sharing is important?

Data should be shared to move our knowledge forward.

Research Data Policies

- Most research funders have also introduced policies on research data management.

- The general expectation is that publicly funded research data are a public good and should be made openly available with as few restrictions as possible.



What data to share?

- Data & metadata
  - Raw
  - Processed
- Code (software and scripts)
- Methods
- Papers
  - results and figures

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

https://doaj.org/

- What about non-positive results?
  - RIO - Research Ideas and Outcomes

https://riojournal.com/

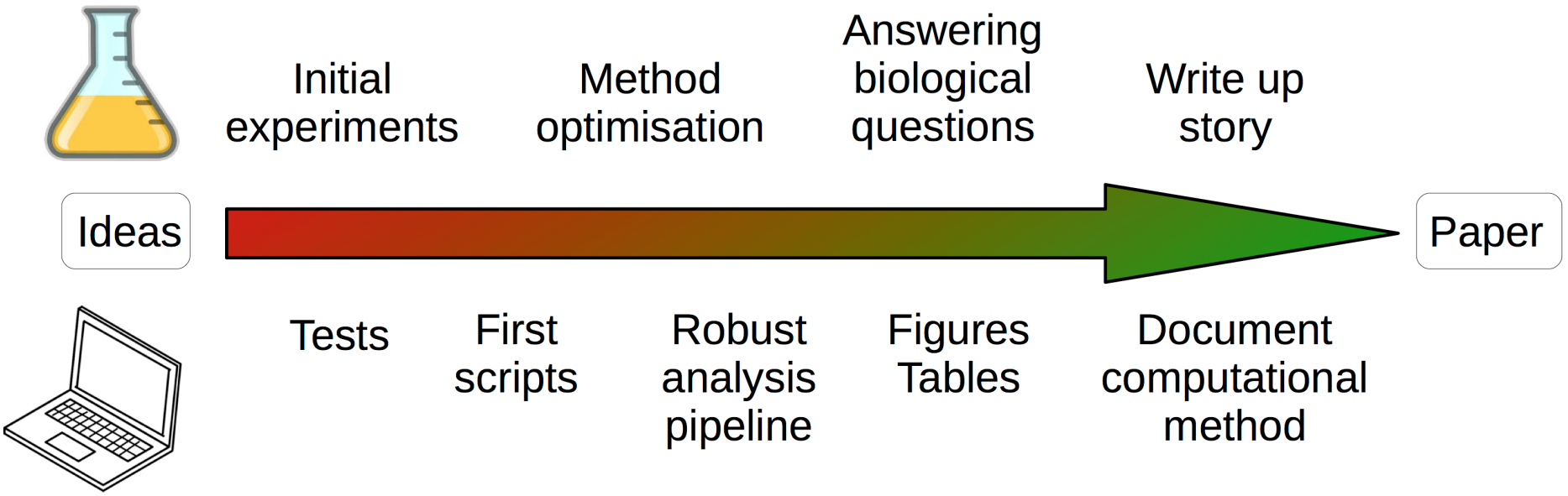
  - Would you consider Pre-Print for your draft manuscripts?

bioRxiv

THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

https://www.biorxiv.org/

When to share?



Gather information early

- **Think** of data submission from the start
- Collect **metadata** before submission
- Keep a **ReadMe** file about your project
- Consider using an **E**lectronic **L**ab **N**otebook

How to share your data?

Store, describe and deposit your data in suitable and trusted public data repositories and add a link to your data in your publication.

Repositories for data

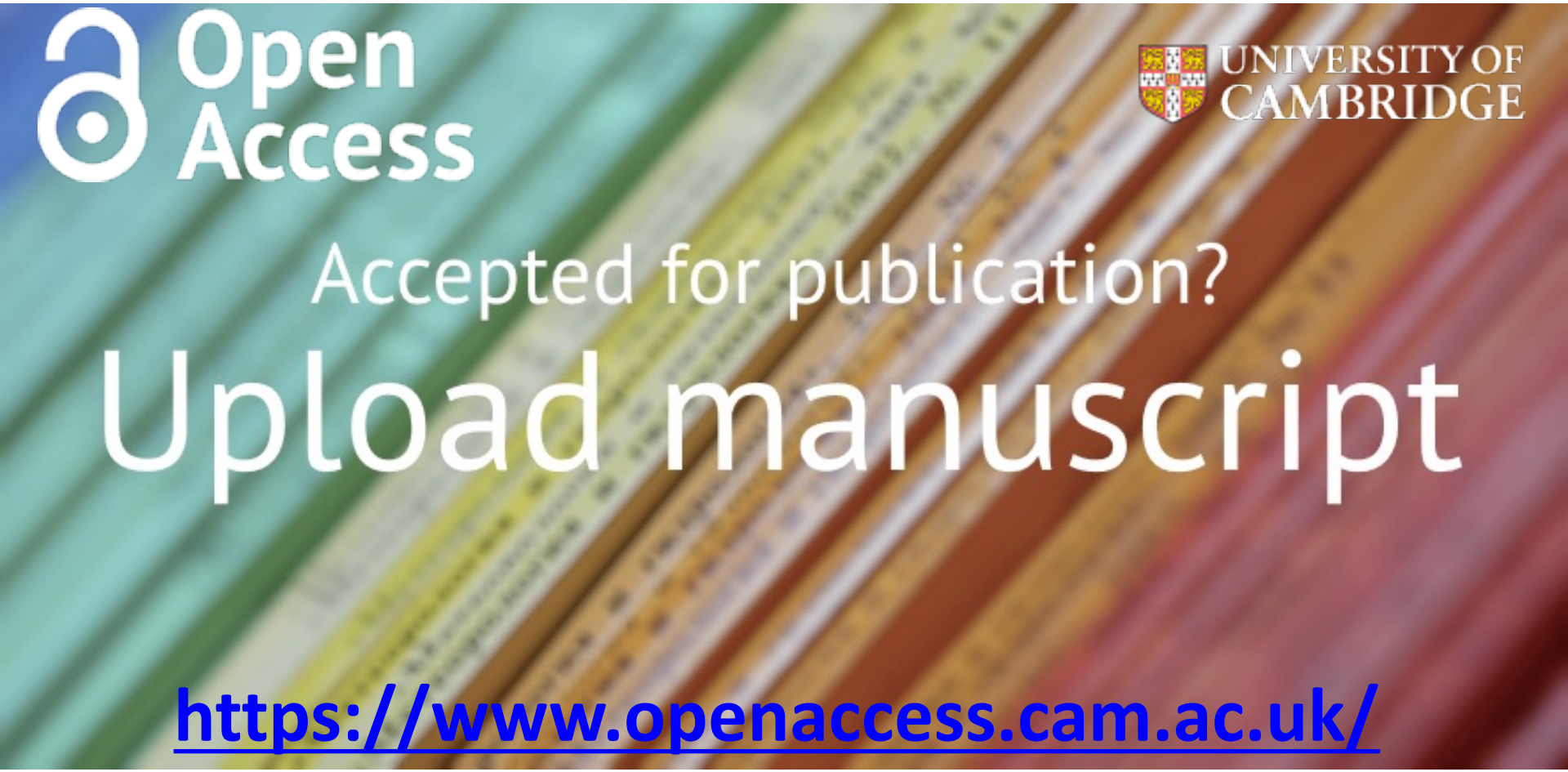
- Discipline specific
  - Registry of Research Data Repositories http://www.re3data.org/
  - EMBL-EBI services https://www.ebi.ac.uk/services
- General purpose
  - Zenodo https://zenodo.org/
  - FigShare https://figshare.com

Repositories for code

- GitHub https://github.com
- GitLab https://gitlab.com
- Bitbucket https://bitbucket.org

How to make your publication Open Access?

The Open Access Team will check your funder and journal policies and advise on how to comply with Open Access requirements.



Under which license?

Creative work is under exclusive copyright by default.

Share your data with one of the Creative Commons licenses

https://creativecommons.org/

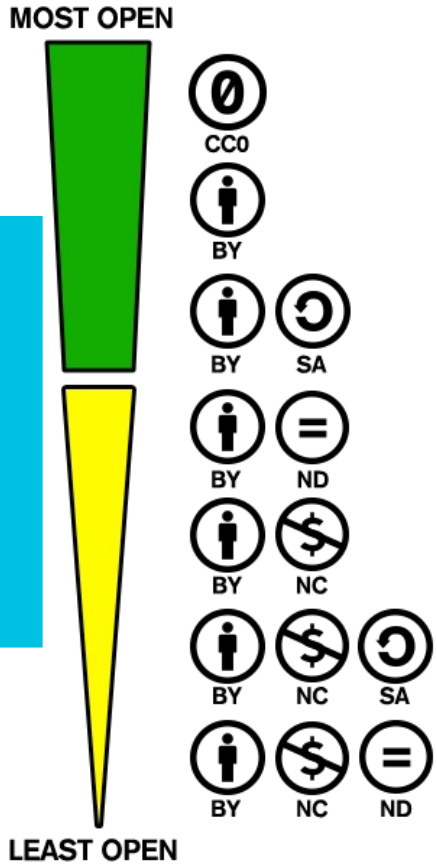
creative commons

Choose a license

This chooser helps you determine which Creative Commons License is right for you in a few easy steps. If you are new to Creative Commons, you may also want to read Licensing Considerations before you get started.

Choose Features → Optional Info → Get License

Get Started



Share your code with one of the open source licenses

https://opensource.org/licenses

They allow software to be freely used, modified, and shared.

open source initiative
Approved License®

I want it simple and permissive.

The **MIT License** is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, including to make and distribute closed source versions.

I care about sharing improvements.

The **GNU GPLv3** also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, *except* to distribute closed source versions.

https://choosealicense.com

Open Access Policy Example

As a CRUK-funded researcher, if you have an original primary article accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, **you must ensure** that:

- An electronic copy of the final, published form of **your paper is available on Europe PubMed Central** (Europe PMC) as soon as possible and no later than 6 months after publication.

- If you've paid an article processing charge (APC) for the Europe PMC deposit, your paper must be published with **a CC-BY license**, so that it may be freely copied and reused, providing that the original authors are properly credited. *Other licenses will not be compliant with your Grant Conditions.*

- The journal you publish in must be published by a **publisher who has agreed to the COAF/Wellcome Trust publisher requirements**.

Conclusion

- Always make a copy of your data
- Backup your data at least twice at two different locations
- Document your process using a ReadMe file
- Ideally most data should be shared
  - Sharing is essential for all publicly funded research
  - Share as early as possible
  - Using suitable repositories and DOI
- Share your work under a Creative Commons

or Open Source license