



**Making the most of scientific data and codes: publication and dissemination/sharing**

**Masterclass on Open Sciences and Publishing – Grenoble  
03rd-04th of June, 2024**



Definition

Why?

How to disseminate FAIR?

Which part of your research disseminate?

Where to disseminate your research

*Publications*

*Data*

*Code*

*Dissertations*

*Linking publications, data, code and software*

How to disseminate your research ?

*Focus on legal issues*

Help and resources



## Research Data

Research data is any information that have been collected, observed, generated or created to do research.

Research data may be arranged or formatted to be made suitable for communication, interpretation and processing.

Examples :

- Observation data
- Experimental data
- Simulation data
- Compiled data
- Survey data
- Recorded data



## Codes

- Set of instructions making up a computer program in a programming language.
- Set of text files readable by a user and executable by a machine.
- Representation of a software program so that a user can make modifications.



## Integrity and reusability

- Ethics and scientific integrity
- Reproducibility of results
- Re-usability of data

## Increased visibility

- Research Data accessible and citable independently from the article
- Linking data to publications

## Legal aspect

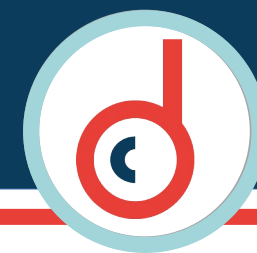
- Mandatory for french public research



## Valuable or unique data

- High production costs
- High processing costs
- Unique capture
  - e.g. video-based research...
- Difficulties in accessing the terrain

*« As Open as Possible, as Closed as Necessary »*



## Publishers' requirements :

### Examples

Plos One

Elsevier

Springer / Nature

## Requirements of funders

- **Horizon Europe 2021-2027** : « Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research. »
- ANR

## Requirements of governments and institutions

Plan National Science Ouverte 2021-2024

CNRS

CEA

UGA



## What is FAIR DATA?



Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier.

**FINDABLE**



Metadata and data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

**ACCESSIBLE**



Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

**INTEROPERABLE**



Data and collections have a clear usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.

**REUSABLE**

Illustration from: Implementing FAIR Data Principles: The Role of Libraries. Liber Images in the FAIR Data graphic are from Digitalbevaring.dk / Jørgen Stamp (CC BY 2.5 Denmark license)





- **How to select research data**
  - Which data can be reproduced or re-used?
  - Is the data unique?
    - If so, make them available
  - Was data processing costly/difficult (time or resources)?
  - Was data processing innovative?
  - Are tools/codes/software required to re-use the data?
    - If possible, disseminate related codes/software
    - Or chose, if possible, an open software to process the data (*e.g. txt vs docx*)



- Disseminating « negative » or « non conclusive » data?
- « Messy » data (*e.g. bad audio files*)
- Environmental impact: limiting data volume
- RGPD
- Ethics



## Different ways

- Research data repositories
- Article including research data
- Supplementary materials
- Data paper



## Research Data repositories :

Data repositories are tools for sharing and preserving research data

- National or Institutional Repositories
- Domain-specific or Disciplinary Repositories
- General-purpose or Open Repositories



## General

Zenodo (CERN)

## National

Recherche Data Gouv (France)

Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)

## Institutional

Data INRAE

Data.sciencespo



## How to select a repository ?

- Choosing a domain-specific repository
- Recommendations from funder, publisher
- Recommendations from research project, partners
- Recommendations from institution or organization
- Legal aspects



## UGA Recommendations

- Choosing a domain-specific repository

If not possible :

- **Data Repository Grenoble Alpes** (Recherche Data Gouv)
  - Identifier Doi
  - All data types
  - Multidisciplinary
  - Restricted access possible
  - Link to publications
  - Rich metadata
  - Online help



How to select a repository

## Status and policy

- Public / private ?
- Server location?
- Certification? Recognized?
- Moderation? (e.g. *Nakala* « tests »)
- Business model (cost per deposit?)
- Duration of data preservation ?





## How to select a repository

- Data types
- Format types
- DOI **attribution**
- Metadata quality
- Version management
- Link with publication and codes
- Volume
- Types of access (embargo, access on request, etc.)
- Licensing
  
- Simplicity
- Support address



## Domain-specific

### Environmental sciences

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility(GBIF)
- Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg (CDS)
- DataONE: Data Observation Network for Earth

### Materials Science

- Materials Cloud Archive
- Crystallography Open Database (COD)

### Chemistry

- PubChem
- ChEMBL

### Medical sciences, biology

- wwPDB (Protein Data Bank)
- GenBank
- Institut Français de Bioinformatique (IFB)



## Domain-specific

### Social sciences

Progedo >>> Plateforme universitaire des données UGA

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

Qualitative Data Repository (QDR)

Linguistic Data Consortium

Ortolang

Open science framework (OSF)

### Humanities

- Nakala (Human Sciences, e.g. Margot Lherbet Repo)
- Archaeology Data Service



## How to find a repository?

### Directory of repositories

Re3data (Registry of Research Data Repositories)

Repository Finder (DataCite)

CoreTrustSeal (list of certified repositories)

### Tools

Find a Repository (French) - Université de Bordeaux – global

« Selecting a thematic repository for scientific data: methods and analysis of existing resources », COmité pour la Science Ouverte, 2024

CAT OPIDOR – catalogue of services and repositories for research data. (Inist -CNRS)



## Domain-specific tools :

DATAACC' – Research Data Management support platform in Physics and Chemistry (fr/eng)

Repositories list in biomedical studies (National Institutes of Health)



## Pros/Cons

Mode de publication	Recherche et citabilité	Paternité et crédits auteurs	Volumétrie	Réutilisabilité
Données intégrées	★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ☆ ☆ ☆
Matériel supplémentaire	★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ☆ ☆ ☆
Data paper	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★

DoRANum. Données de la recherche : apprentissage numérique [En ligne]. France : DoRANum; 2017. Comment publier des données de recherche [modifié le 28 mai 2018 ; consulté le 17 septembre 2018]. Disponible : <https://doranum.fr/data-paper-data-journal/comment-publier-donnees-recherche/>



## **Datapapers** (data articles / data descriptors)

### Definition :

Articles that describe data sets, rather than analysis results.  
In traditional journals or in "data journals".

### Practice :

Data can be deposited in a repository, recommended by the publisher or chosen by the author.

### Benefits :

Publication like any published scientific article.  
The datapaper is peer-reviewed

### Recommendation :

Deposit the post-print of the publication in an open archive (HAL, arXiv, etc.).



## Datapapers

### Examples (datajournals) :

- Data Science Journal – codata
- Scientific Data (Nature)

### - Lists :

- "Where to publish" of Cirad (select data papers)
- The Global Biodiversity Information Facility's (Gbif) list
- Dataacc' How and where to publish your data paper?





## Software Heritage

Universal code and software archive  
Supported by UNESCO

### Why?

Facilitates research (by domain)  
Promotes software  
Citation  
Facilitates reuse

### How to disseminate code: best practices

- Use a software forge harvested by Software Heritage
- Describe the code (metadata) with code-meta
- Deposit the code in HAL with a link to the SWID (perennial code identifier)
- Publish your code and software: Software Heritage list (2021)

# Where to disseminate?



Linking publications, data and code with doi :

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41557-019-0329-3#relevant-content-header>

- preprint on BioRxiv <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/476432v3>

- code on gitlab : [https://github.com/fraser-lab/solution\\_scattering](https://github.com/fraser-lab/solution_scattering)



- Data on NIH Figshare:

[https://nih.figshare.com/articles/dataset/X-ray\\_scattering\\_curves\\_SAXS\\_WAXS\\_used\\_for\\_the\\_analysis\\_described\\_in\\_Temperature-Jump\\_Solution\\_X-ray\\_Scattering\\_Reveals\\_Distinct\\_Motions\\_in\\_a\\_Dynamic\\_Enzyme\\_/9177143](https://nih.figshare.com/articles/dataset/X-ray_scattering_curves_SAXS_WAXS_used_for_the_analysis_described_in_Temperature-Jump_Solution_X-ray_Scattering_Reveals_Distinct_Motions_in_a_Dynamic_Enzyme_/9177143)

# Where to disseminate?



## Linking publications with HAL

 **Submit to HAL**  **Journal articles** [change](#)

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**File(s)**

**Metadata**

- Automatic extraction
- Authors and affiliations
- Main informations
- Identifiers
- Funding
- Other Informations

**Validation**

**Number**

**page number**

**Identifiers**

Add the identifiers of this work in other data bases such as [DOI](#), [arXiv](#), [PubMed](#), [ADS](#)

DOI ▾

**Related data**

Add the [DOI](#) identifiers to link your submissions to research data.



## Linking publications with Recherche Data Gouv

Data Type \* ?

Other Data Type ?



Related Publication ?

One or more of these fields may become required if you add to one or more of these optional fields.

Citation ?



Identifier Type ?

Identifier ?

URL ?



## Data :

- Define the use of deposited data via a license
- Licences **Creative Commons**
  - BY : Attribution
  - SA : Share Alike
  - NC : Non Commercial
  - ND : Non Derivative



# Les licences Creative Commons

		Utilisation Partage	Adaptation Modification	Utilisation commerciale	Modification de licence	
TRÈS LIBRE		✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale autorisée</li> <li>Modifications ou remix autorisés</li> </ul>
		✓	✓	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale autorisée</li> <li>Modifications ou remix autorisés</li> <li>Les versions dérivées de l'œuvre doivent conserver la licence originale ou compatible</li> </ul>
LIBRE		✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale <b>NON</b> permise</li> <li>Modifications ou remix autorisés</li> </ul>
		✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale <b>NON</b> permise</li> <li>Modifications ou remix autorisés</li> <li>Les versions dérivées de l'œuvre doivent conserver la licence originale ou compatible</li> </ul>
NON LIBRE		✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale autorisée</li> <li>Modifications ou remix <b>NON</b> permis</li> </ul>
		✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation commerciale <b>NON</b> permise</li> <li>Modifications ou remix <b>NON</b> permis</li> </ul>



**BY**

**ATTRIBUTION**  
Vous pouvez retenir, réutiliser, réviser, remixer et redistribuer.

L'auteur doit être cité



**SA**

**PARTAGE DANS LES MÊMES CONDITIONS**  
Vous pouvez retenir, réutiliser, réviser, remixer et redistribuer.

Partage sous licence compatible



**NC**

**POUR USAGE NON COMMERCIAL**  
Vous pouvez retenir, réutiliser, réviser, remixer et redistribuer.

Pour usage non commercial



**ND**

**PAS DE MODIFICATION**  
Vous pouvez retenir, réutiliser et redistribuer.

Aucune modification permise

# How to disseminate?



## Databases :

Open Data Commons Open Database License (OdbL)

## Code :

- Free to run the program, for any purpose.
- Free to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs.
- Free to redistribute copies.
- Free to improve the program and publish your improvements

# How to disseminate?



## Code:

- no copyleft
- weak copyleft
- strong copyleft

For example GNU GPL = GNU General Public License.

Type	Exemple de licences
Sans copyleft	BSD license, Apache License 2 MIT
Copyleft faible	GNU library or « Lesser » General Public License (LGPL)
Copyleft fort	GNU General Public, License EUPL

In France, [list of licenses](#) like Etalab 2.0





## Tools :

- **Help on disseminating research data (French) - Cirad - (in some cases)**

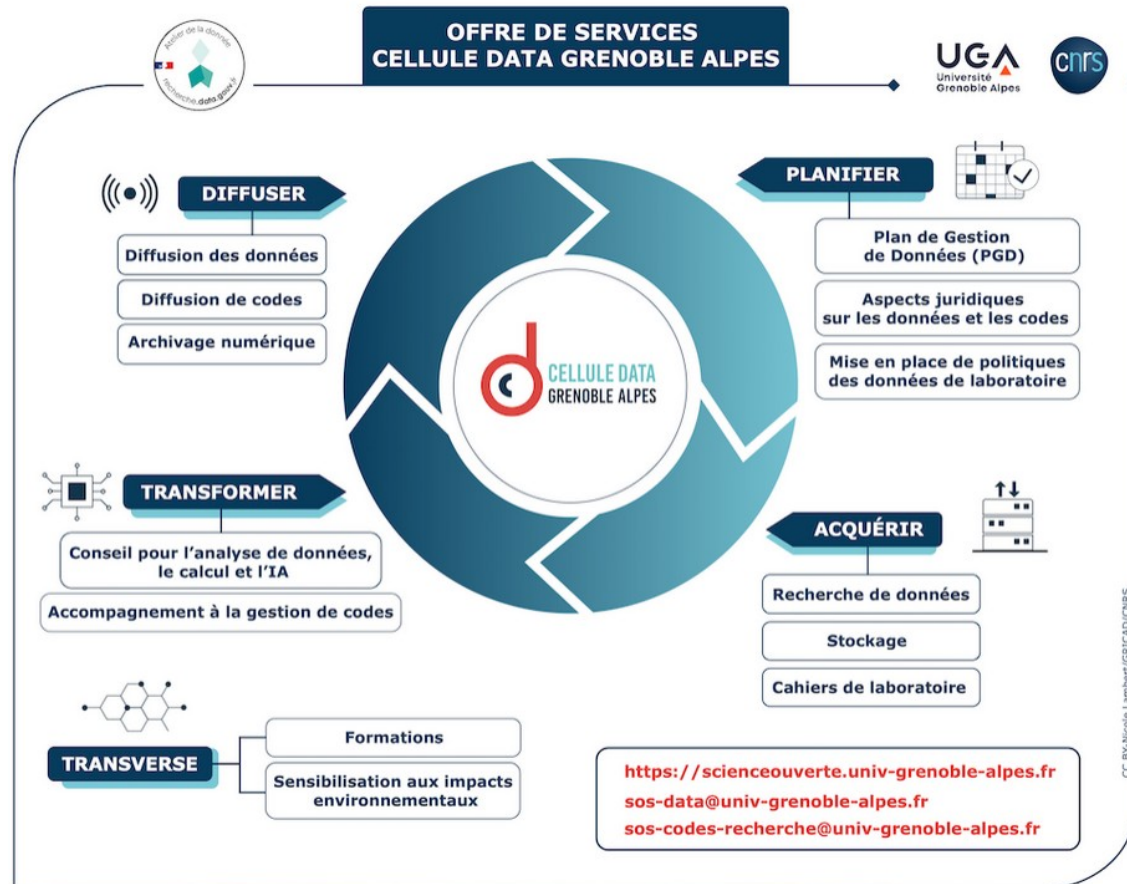
Choose an open source license  
License Selector (code & data)  
Licentia by Inria



## **Data, codes and software :**

Cellule Data Grenoble Alpes (CDGA)  
Services  
Network of data referents

A support address : [sos-data@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr](mailto:sos-data@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr)





- The **UGA's Open Science website**
- « webseries **Passport : introduction to Open Science** »
  - 5 videos
  - 3 booklets
    - Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students
    - Code et software
- DoraNum
- The Turing Way
- INIST :
  - Introduction to managing and sharing research data
  - Class "Understanding Open Science" (French)
- CIRAD's website, Coopist, Managing data
- Guide to best practices in research data management (CNRS)