

## FAIR data: The key role of metadata

Joy Davidson, DCC

Acknowledgement: Content reused from DANS colleagues



## What is FAIR data?

#### **Findable**

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

#### Interoperable

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- 13. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.

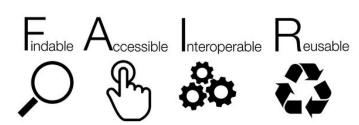
## FAIR applies equally to data and metadata!

#### **Accessible**

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

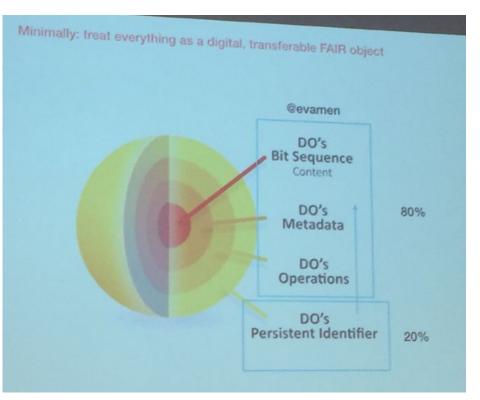
#### Reusable

- R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.



## FAIR Guiding Principles: all about metadata

80% metadata 20% PIDs



## Your DATA with(out) METADATA

#### Best (Rich, Structured)

#### Bad



#### Better...



#### **Nutrition Facts\***

Amount Per Serving (serving size) = 1/2 cup (120mL) condensed soup

 Calories 100
 Dietary Fiber 2g

 Fat Calories 50
 Sugars 1g

 Total Fat 6g
 Protein 1g

 Sat. Fat 1g
 Potassium 60mg

Trans Fat 0g Polyunsat. Fat 4g

% Daily Values\*\*
Vitamin A 0%

Monounsat. Fat 1g Vitamin A 0%
Cholesterol 5mg Vitamin C 0%
Sodium 870mg Calcium 0%
Total Carb. 9g Iron 0%

\* The nutrition information contained in this list of Nutrition Facts is based on our current data. However, because the data may change from time to time, this information may not always be identical to the nutritional label information of products on shelf.

\*\* % Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Acknowledgement: This slide was created by Dra. Eva Méndez, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid for Loving DATA... loving 'cool' metadata. Metadata for FAIR data. <a href="https://wesharedata.org/Events/November">https://wesharedata.org/Events/November</a>

## A key step is to make use of a data repository!

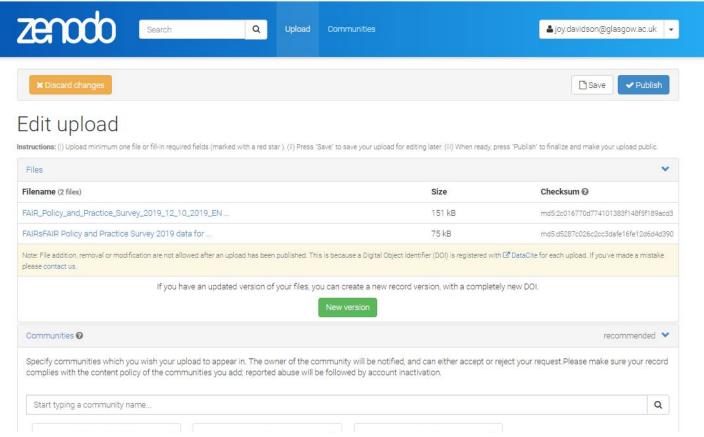


#### Preferred repositories:

- 1. Domain specific
- 2. Institutional (UPCommons, CORA-RDR)
- 3. Generalist (Zenodo, figshare)

- Metadata support
- DOI to support discovery and access

#### Walk through of uploading data to a repository

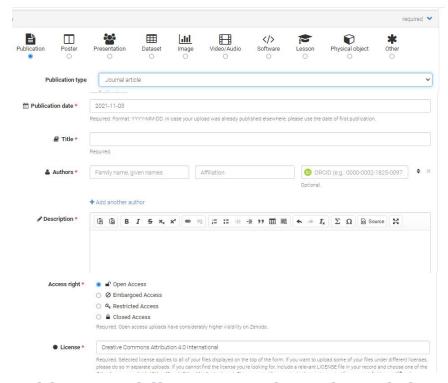


https://zenodo.org

## Minimum metadata required

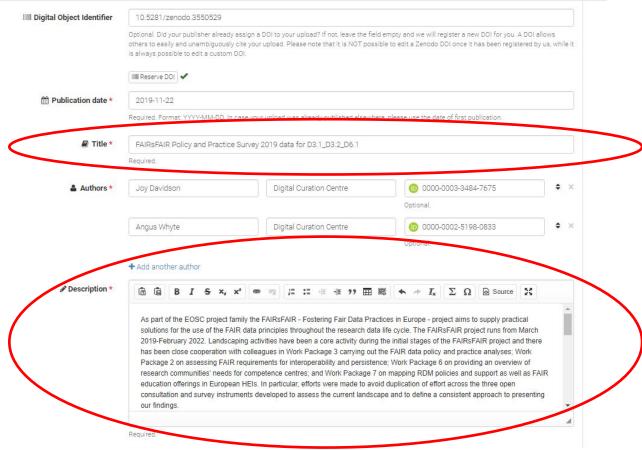
#### 7 mandatory fields:

- Upload type
- Title
- Publication date
- Authors
- Description
- Access rights

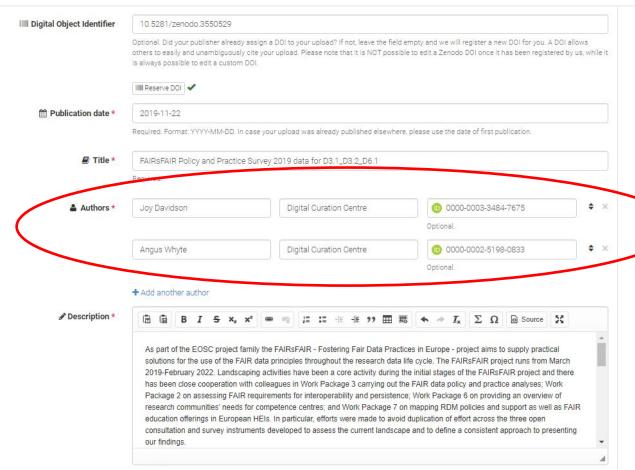


Benefits to be gained by providing more than the minimum!

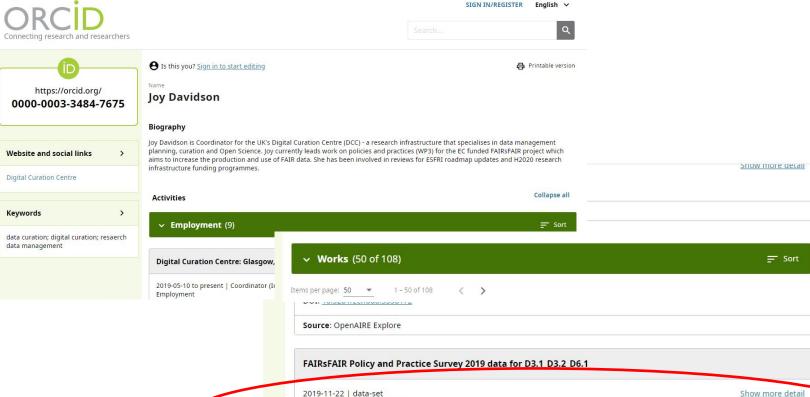
## Give your data a title and description



## Add ORCIDs for authors

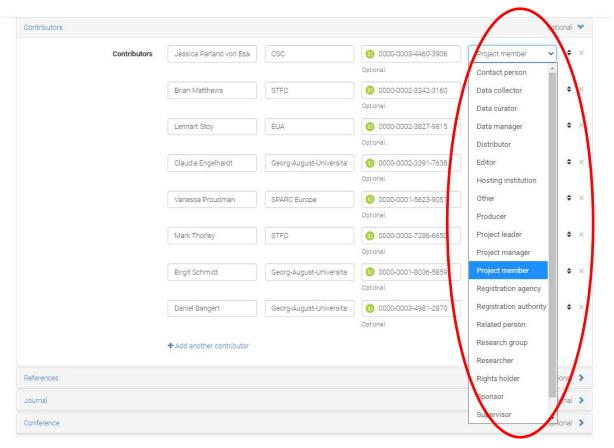




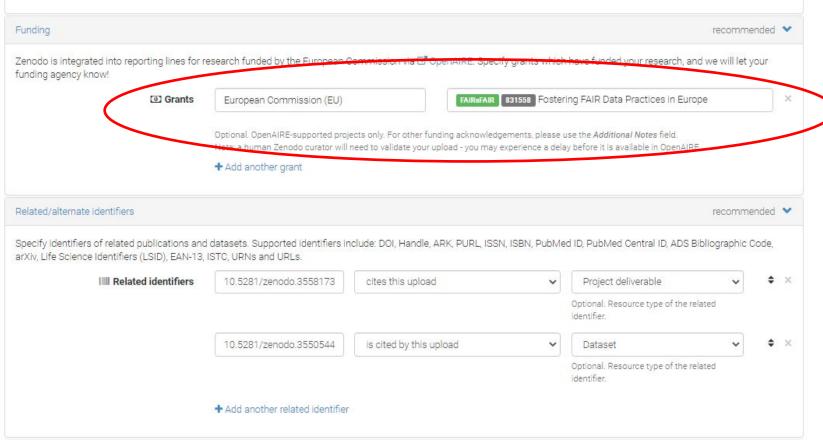


DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3550528 DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3550529 Source: OpenAIRE Explore

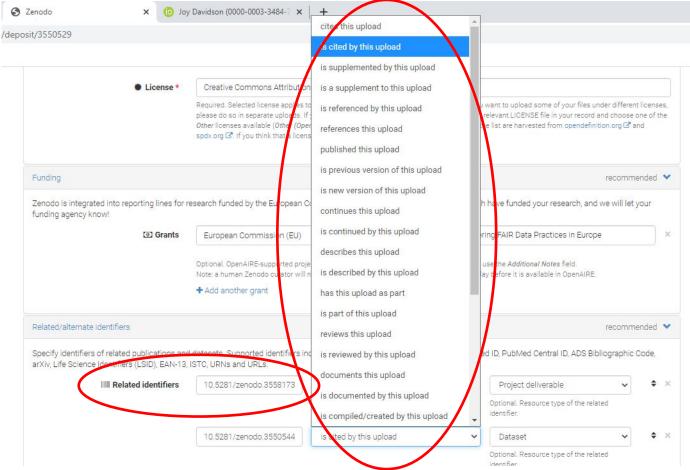
## Remember to add other contributors!



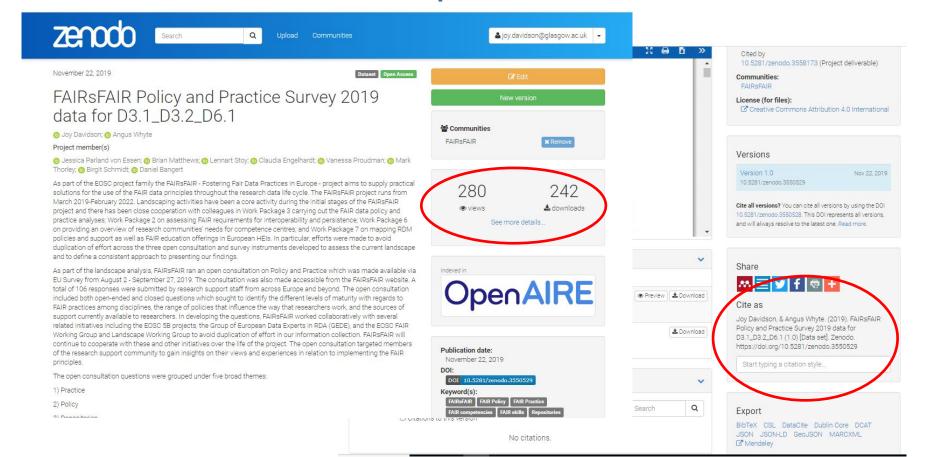
## Add funding bodies



Add related identifiers



## Leads to a citable output!

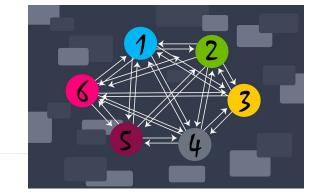


## Metadata makes even closed data findable!

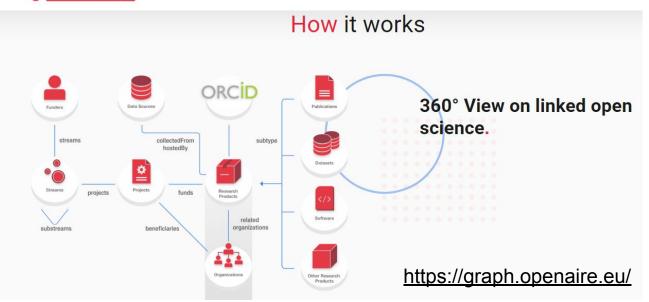
Even if your data is too sensitive to share, a good metadata description means others can find out about it and request legitimate access.



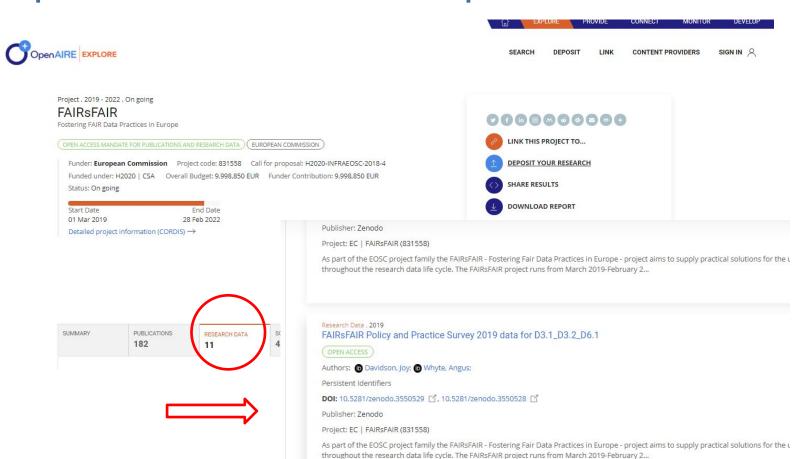
# Extra metadata leads to more links!







## OpenAIRE Research Graph





#### For more on FAIR, check out the FAIR-Aware tool

- For researchers and data stewards
- An online tool to raise awareness and educate on data FAIRness
- 10 simple questions with practical tips to improve data FAIRness before deposit

https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/





### Helpful tips presented with each question





#### **FINDABLE**

- repository?
- 2. Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a you will need to provide some details (known as discove in order to make the data findable, understandable and others?
- 3. Are you aware that the repository providing access to should make the metadata describing your datasets ava format readable by machines as well as humans?

#### **ACCESSIBLE**

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?

Selected datasets should be assigned a globally unique, persistent and resolvable identifier (PID) so they can be located unambiguously by humans or machines on the 1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a glo web. Persistent identifiers are maintained and governed so that they remain stable and persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with direct the users to the same relevant object consistently over time. Examples of PIDs include Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the Handle System, identifiers.org, w3id.org and Archival Resource Key (ARK).

> Identifiers are normally assigned by data repositories (or other service providers) when data and/or metadata are made available through their services. Repositories ensure that the identifier continues to point to the same data or metadata, according to the specified access terms and conditions. For example, you can search for data repositories providing DOIs on registries such as Re3data or FAIRsharing (see related databases) .

> It is worth noting here that not all data you produce during your research will need a PID. In general, those that underpin published findings or have longer term value are worth assigning a PID. If in doubt about which data should be allocated a PID, speak to your local research data management support team.

Want to know more?

Close

https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/

## Summing up

- To improve the FAIRness of your data, upload it to a discipline-specific repository whenever possible
- Provide at least the basic metadata required to get a citable way to share your data – even for those data that can't be openly shared
- There are benefits to be gained from spending a bit more time to add additional metadata and make links
- FAIR data leads to better researcher, greater visibility of your work, more citations and greater collaboration opportunities!

## Thank you!