Elena Giglia
Milano, 26 novembre2018
www.oa.unito.it

Perché serve la Open Science

...il migliore esempio di Open Science?

Qualcosa da portare via

...se non si capisce il **valore trasformativo** della Open Science, la si vede solo come **ennesimo obbligo burocratico**

Open Access/Open Science è un'**opportunità**, non una minaccia

Jon Tennant ✔
@Protohedgehog
Following ⌄

My first talk of the year! Message is going to be that the opposite of 'open science' isn't 'closed science' - it's bad science.

...il contrario di Open Science è «**Bad Science**», non «Closed Science»

Open Science e **Open Innovation** hanno un legame stretto

... **SI PUÒ FARE** anche insieme a VQR, ASN...

…occhi nuovi

…proviamo per oggi a vedere la ricerca e la comunicazione scientifica in modo diverso…

…e a cercare di cogliere le vere opportunità della Open Science, che NON è un ennesimo fardello amministrativo…

Due domande

PERCHÉ FATE RICERCA?

Whose side are you on?

DOVEVANNO LeNUVOLE

REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

Quando soffia il VENTO del CAMBIAMENTO
c'è chi costruisce MURI
e chi MULINI A VENTO

... e voi?

Comunicazione scientifica è ...

Accesso

GESTIONE DEI DIRITTI
(autori, lettori, editori)

CONSERVAZIONE

Produzione

Economia
(e profitti)

Costi
(reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

Nuovi modelli
(e loro sostenibilità)

Tecnologia

Canali
(monografie, riviste…)

VALUTAZIONE
DELLA RICERCA

Il meccanismo nelle riviste

Submission

Peer review

Acceptance/ rejection

Publication

non c'è compenso economico

...ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni

Comunicazione scientifica oggi, ovvero…

Jennifer Hansen
@HansenJen

Segui

It's ridiculous that research continues to be inaccessible and the community has to plea to share it when a crisis arises. Accessiblity without barrier or restriction should be the norm. I have hope we'll get there, though!

> **Robert Kiley** @robertkiley
> The @wellcome calls for open access on Ebola and encourages its researchers to use the @WellcomeOpenRes platform.
> See: research professional.com/0/rr/news/afri…

Traduci il Tweet

18:12 - 27 mag 2018

2 Retweet 2 Mi piace

https://twitter.com/HansenJen/status/1000771695026700288

… paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto…

… comunicazione scientifica, oggi…

The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon
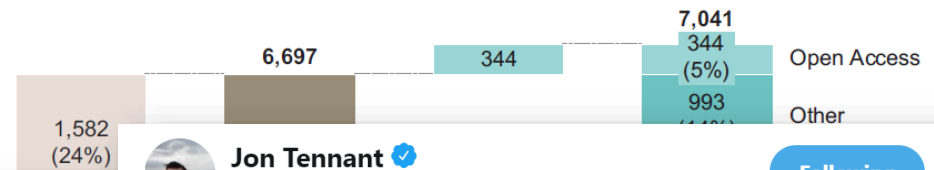
Published: June 10, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Related Co

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

the global spending on academic and scientific content in 2016 by region and

7,041
344
(5%) — Open Access
993 — Other

6,697   344

1,582
(24%)

Peter Suber @petersuber — *May 13, 2018* — Following

The Taylor & Francis journal _Medical Teacher_ just published a 5-paragraph (1-page) comment on another article.
doi.org/10.1080/014215 …
For 24 hrs of access to the comment, T&F charges $54. For 30 days of access to the issue in which the comment appears, it charges $526.

⊕ Traduci il Tweet

Respon…

We spend 1/3 of the total global research budget (~£59/175bn) on ...ommunicating resul... ...eople cannot access.

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog — Following

Researchers. Do you want your work to be read by other people? Do you honestly think that sticking a $40 paywall in front of each paper is the best way to achieve this? There are dozens of choices available to you that don't cost money or your career. Learn them. Use them.

⊕ Traduci il Tweet

17:03 - 15 apr 2018 da Sukawati, Indonesia

https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/98553413358034534

44 Retweet   96 Mi piace

SHOW ME WHAT YOU GOT!

...rriers for young researchers, 7 Sept 201...

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog — Following

The smartest business model ever. Have all of your products and services performed for free by researchers, and then sell it back to them with an unholy markup. Try describing the model to a non-researcher, and they mock us for falling for it.

https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/9854393188974

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg1
Nature and other Springer journals make all of their money from free labor provided by scientists, who write all the papers and do all of the peer review. And now they are cashing in: "Springer Nature aims to raise 1.2 billion euros in new money in IPO" reut.rs/2qqhp93

China & SE Asia   RoW

… paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto…

… efficacia?

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged $40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
Jon Tennant, Open Science: just science done right, Sept. 2018
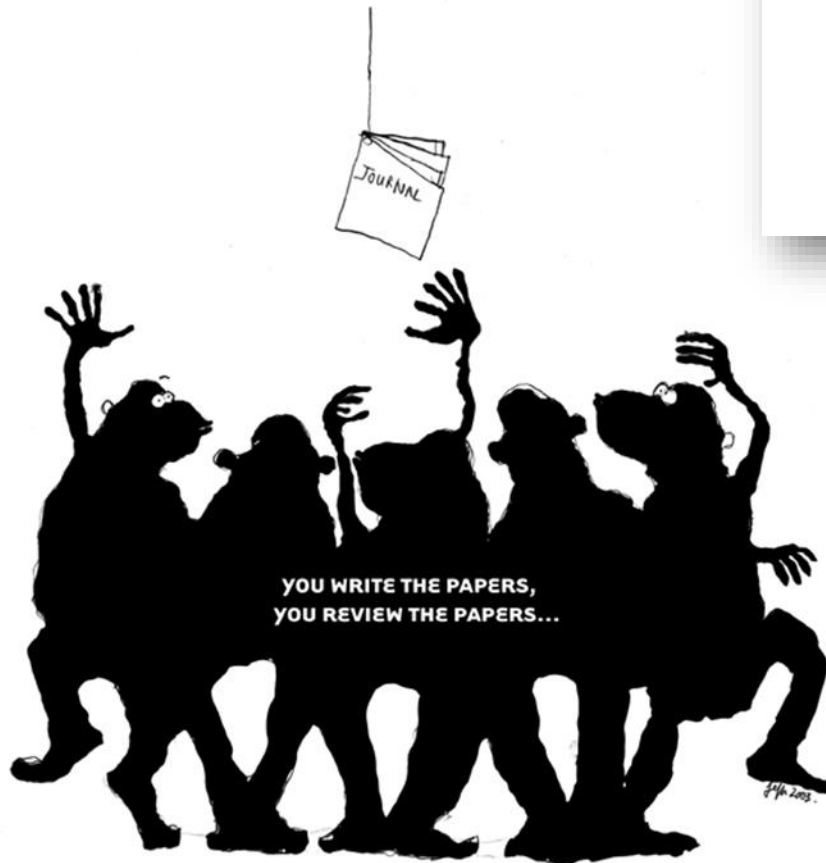
YOU WRITE THE PAPERS,
YOU REVIEW THE PAPERS…

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?

www.plos.org

… se no, non esisterebbe Sci-Hub

The Guardian

Higher Education Network

Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals

It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent

Benjamin Kaube

Mon 21 May 2018 07.30 BST

May 21, 2018

Science Home News

Who's downloading pirated papers?

EVERYONE

In rich and poor countries, researchers turn to the Sci-Hub website.

http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading-pi...

Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research – it should be free

George Monbiot

outrageous legacy. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, do not pay a penny to read an academic article. **The ethical choice is to read the stolen material published by Sci-Hub.**

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier

Following

The single fact that providing free information on universal Science is illegal tells us a lot about how absurd it has become, in the Internet era, to rely on the old research publication model. #FreeOpenAccessNow

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog

Oh wow. Looks like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror github.com/bsidio/sci-hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by providing free access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't do it.

Traduci il Tweet

08:37 - 10 mag 2018

March 10, 2018

[come ottenere il pdf se non avete abbonamento]

Alternative ways to access journal articles

Feb. 27, 2018

Unpaywall ovviamente funziona SOLO se l'autore ha depositato

...i costi

2.100.000

Il paradosso

1. stipendio

Richard Menke @mnkrchrd

Sept. 21, 2018

Segui

„The 2019 serials marketplace continues to see steady annual publisher price increases with no indicators this will change."

EBSCO @EBSCO
EBSCO has released the Serials Price Projection Report for 2019: bit.ly/SS92018
#libraries #academics #journals

Buranyi, June 2017

WORLDWIDE JOURNAL SC...

The long read
Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?

It is an industry like no other, with profit margins to rival Google – and it was created by one of Britain's most notorious tycoons: Robert Maxwell. By Stephen Buranyi

Graph 2
Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2011*

+402%

Serial Expenditures (+402%)

Monograph Unit Cost (+99%)
Monograph Expenditures (+71%)
Monographs Purchased (10%)

A.Holcombe, Aug. 2018

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

http://wp.me/pH4JF-km CC-BY Alex Holcombe

tagli ai budget=
minore possibilità
di leggere
di essere letti

It has, ...ood bash. The curre... ...ther people's work, subm... ...thing by third parties in a process called peer review, has been immensely profitable. Elsevier, a Dutch firm that is the world's biggest journal publisher, had a margin last year of 38% on revenues ...llion ($3.2 billion). Springer, a German firm that is the ...ggest journal publisher, made 36% on sales of ...1 billion) in 2011 (the most recent year for which ...available). Such firms are...

The Economist

Free for all, 4 may 2013

Elsevier: +38%

... nell'era del web in cui tutto è disponibile...

A   Natural and Medical Sciences

Social Sciences and Humanities

The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

Published: June 10, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

Percentage of papers

ELSEVIER

As a researcher, when I wake up in the morning the first thing I think of is

STM : 50%
SS: 70%
HUM: 20%

A) "I just **love to write more papers** about my research"

B) "I just thought of **a new way to filter my data** that might actually **lead to a result that makes more sense**"

OR

n of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit

B

Percentage of journals

ELSEVIER

The Academic Knowledge Production Process

The Research Process

The Publishing Process

The Research Evaluation Process

C

Percentage of citations

What c

W. Haak,

DIGITAL COMMONS
powered by bepress

ScienceDirect
hivebench
Analyze Data
Open Repositories
Expert Lookup
Peer Review
Networking
SciVal

hivebench
Collect Data
Write Up
SSRN
Submission/ Revisions
Reader
Libraries
Pure
SciVal
PLUM ANALYTICS

Authors
Pure
Expert Lookup
ScienceDirect
SSRN
Research Evaluation (Metrics)
Scopus
Finding Academic Employment
Expert Lookup

Funding + Methods
Research Question
Journal: Editorial Office
PLUM Distribution/ Dissemination
Scopus
EXPERT
Pure

hivebench
Research Collaboration
SciVal

Publisher Proofing

Reed-Elsevier   Wiley-Blackwell   Ame

Springer   Taylor & Francis   Sage

Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care

A Case Study of Elsevier

Written by: **Alejandro Posada** and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough

Published on September 20th 2017

Sept. 2017

…funziona?

…tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi

Bjork 2013

…crisi della riproducibilità

nature — International weekly journal of science

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light

Monya Baker

25 May 2016 | Corr

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

…crescente numero di ritrattazioni per dati falsificati o fabbricati

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: Final report of

Harvard chiede il ritiro di 31 pubblicazioni del noto cardiologo Piero Anversa
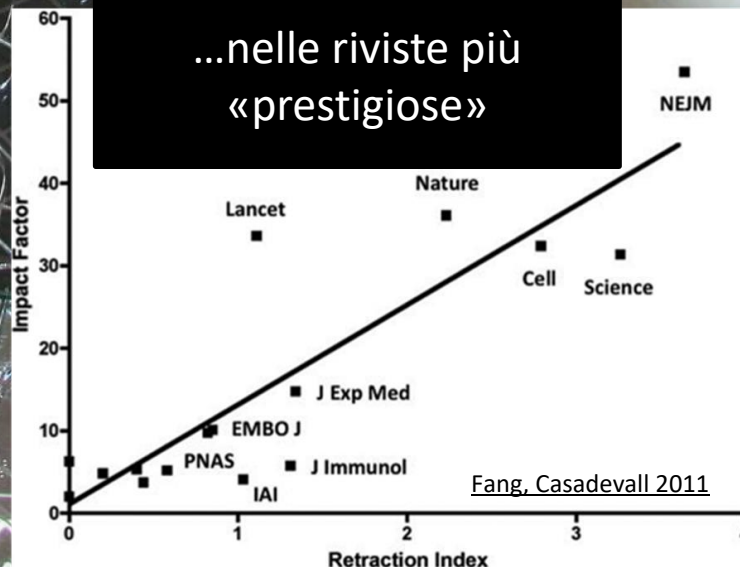
Oct. 16, 2018

Foto: Brigham and Women's Hospital. Piero Anversa, M.D.

Contengono dati falsificati e/o inventati, come riferiscono la Harvard Medical School e il Brigham and Women's Hospital di Boston. Gli studi sotto accusa riguardano la possibilità – dimostrata falsa – di utilizzare le staminali per rigenerare il cuore

Tweet

March 2018

Jelte Wicherts
@JelteWicherts

Gaming the system: When in 2010 Italian universities incorporated citations in promotion decisions, self-citation rates among social scientists went up by 81-179%
sciencedirect.com/science/articl...

…autocitazioni +179%

…nelle riviste più «prestigiose»

Fang, Casadevall 2011

...una parentesi sulle ritrattazioni?

Does scientific misconduct cause patient harm? The case of Joachim Boldt

If you wanted to minimize the real-life effects of misconduct, you might note that some of the retractions we cover are in tiny obsc... journals hardly anyone reads. But a ... analysis and editorial in JAMA today ...

RETRACTED ARTICLE
See: Retraction Notice

Anesth Analg. 1996 Aug;83(2):254-61.

The effects of albumin versus hydroxyethyl starch solution on cardiorespiratory and circulatory variables in critically ill patients.

Boldt J[1], Heesen M, Müller M, Pabsdorf M, Hempelmann G.

2013

After exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al, Zarychanski et al found that hydroxyethyl starch was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality (risk ratio [RR], 1.09; 95% CI, 1.02-1.17) and renal failure (RR, 1.27; 95% CI 1.09-1.47).

In other words, there was an increased risk of ... failure among those given HES:

The report by Zarychanski et al highlights ... important and adverse effect of scientific ...

97 ritrattazioni.
Se si escludono questi studi, la revisione sistematica mostra un aumentato rischio di morte e problemi ai reni

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a new gig supporting research at ...

Scoperto da un PhD che ha chiesto i dati originali

De Telegraaf: Continue reading →

... e la valutazione? «Ossessione»

"Not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are actually providing perverse ones."

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by publis...

There was a call...

having to rely o...

ROARS
Return On Academic ReSearch

ROARS 28 marzo 2018

Politica Scientifica | Segnalazioni

Impact or perish. L'ossessione per l'impatto delle pubblicazioni scientifiche genera frodi e condotte abusive

Goodhart's Law: "when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure."

Metrics are subject to manipulation, so we should look carefully not only at the numb...

is that number purports to measur...

"People game the system at every level and this risks the loss of valuable research in favour of fashionable research."

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®

2002 CR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	20020	7.007	2.713	341	3.5	3.7

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2002 to items published in: 2001 = 3314   Number of items published in: 2001 = 528
2000 = 3917   2000 = 504
Sum: 7231   Sum: 1032

Calculation: Cites to recent items   7231 = 7.007
Number of recent items 1032

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®

2003 CR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22589	11.910	2.683	331	3.8	4.0

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in:

Calculation: Cites to recent items
Number of recent items

May 14, 2018
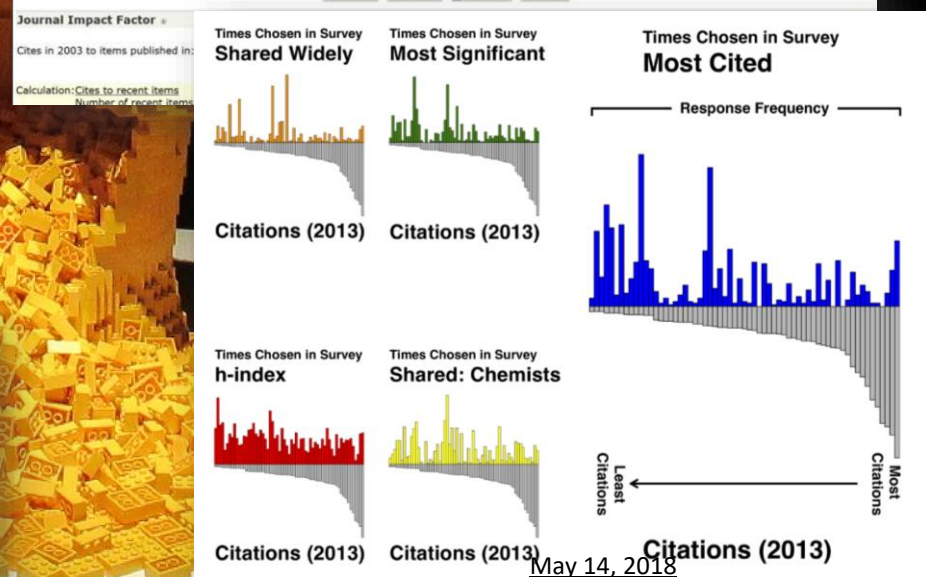
Jean-Sebastien Caux
@jscaux

Following ⌄

The prospectus for the IPO of Springer Nature

proxy.dbagproject.de/mediacenter/re …

should be compulsory reading for any funder/university/agency representative negotiating with publishers. You can then question whether you should support #SciPost and similar initiatives, or can afford not to.

🌐 Traduci il Tweet

13:38 - 5 mag 2018

22 Retweet 28 Mi piace

https://twitter.com/jscaux/status/992

...rch, with a High-Quality Brand Portfolio, Global Scale ...ong Growth in the Open Access Publishing Market.

...rtant, as market participants increasingly differentiate in ... to a journal's impact factor. Our open access portfolio ...ch as Nature Communications, Scientific Reports and ...ositioning us well to command premium APCs from

Springer Prospectus Apr. 25

[decidete vo
perché è un

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS
TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

PROFESSIONAL   JOBS   SUMMITS   RANKINGS

Linking impact factor to 'open access' charges creates more inequality in academic publishing

READ MORE ⌄

needed to fulfil our obligations. This has seen us stop using journal impact factors in isolation in our marketing (note: a prospectus is a legal document aimed at potential investors, not a marketing tool for authors or librarians). In fact, for more than 10 years, long before DORA, *Nature* editorials have expressed concerns about the overuse

10.2.5   Increasing Share in Revenues fro...

Springer Nature was one of the ...
by open access, which provides us addit...
funded by authors and/or their funders or the relevant research institutions, not libraries. Accordingly, revenue stemming from APCs are in the short- to medium-term supplementary to the subscription business, not cannibalistic. Some of our journals are among the open access journals with the highest impact factor, providing us with the ability to charge higher APCs for these journals than for journals with average impact factors.

[siamo sulla strada sbagliata]

cord injury. First, there is incr
methodology. These range fro
neurological diseases, the lack
contamination of neural cell li
poor reliability of published re
participant numbers are low).
published research findings m
commonly low in the biomedi
surprisingly then, the rate of t
is slow and problematic [3]. Second, the number of papers retracte
from the peer-reviewed literature is also increasing [4]. Third, th
is an over-reliance on a scientist's publication metrics (numbers,
journal impact factors, citation numbers) for progression, promo
prizes, and research grants. Indeed, gaming the metrics of scien
an occupational requirement for scientists, journal staff and
university administrators. Publications now contain more spin
(reliance on findings which are not justified by the statistics) an
more liberal use of words such as 'novel' [5]. These trends are d
by an unhealthy culture in which it can be more important to pu
a result than publish a correct result [6, 7]. The trends also expo
deep flaws in the current systems of peer review.

This research culture can lead to cost- and corner-cutting, with hasty publication of irreproducible results and poor-quality work—it's an era in which scientists can fall prey to the temptation to do whatever they can get away with in order to publish. This leads to scientific misconduct, commonly defined as 'fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results'. A well-known recent case is Professor

- metodologia non solida
- risultati falsi, peer review debole
- enfasi sulla pretesa «novità»
- metriche onnipotenti, per cui truffarle è obbligo
- «PUBBLICARE UN RISULTATO» INVECE DI UN «RISULTATO CORRETTO»

…un abbraccio mortale

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier

The accomplices are you and me, the researchers who pay to publish, the researchers who evaluate them, the researchers who review their articles graciously for the benefit of the publishers, the researchers who pay to read. All being afflicted with prestige-dependency syndrome.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

10:13 - 18 feb 2018

Realising the European Open Science Cloud

First report and recommendations of the Commission High Level Expert Group on the European Open Science Cloud

https://goo.gl/PxoYzv

But let's not ignore the facts: the science system is in landslide transition from data-sparse to data-saturated. Meanwhile, scholarly communication, data management methodologies, reward systems and training curricula do not adapt quickly enough if at all to this revolution. Researchers, funders and publishers (I always thought that meant making things public) keep each other hostage in a deadly embrace by continuing to conduct, publish, fund and judge science in the same way as in the past century.

So far, no-one seems to be able to break this deadlock. Open Access articles are [...] solve only a fraction of the problem. Neither 'open research data' alone will do. W[...]

… cambiare panorama?

…un po' di ispirazione…

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open.** In every field **it let us share and innovate.**

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.**

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.
Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.**
So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:
let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress…

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.

N. Kroes, Let's make science open, giugno 2012

Open Science

Open Definition

"Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose"

http://opendefinition.org/

Jeff Rouder
@JeffRouder

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

🌐 Traduci il Tweet

21:47 - 5 dic

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxNej_zHMwk

Open Science Depends on Open Minds
Neelie Kroes ☑️
▶️ Iscriviti 851

Vision on Open Science

ai dati

(sci) **Open Science** @openscience
"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

↩️ 🔁 13   ⭐ 8   •••

https://player.vimeo.com/video/162062013

This picture is "in evolution" keep tuned @evamen

OPEN SCIENCE

| Open Science | = | Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure | X | Culture (change) |

Access, reuse & discoverability

Evaluation & Researcher behaviour

Eva Mendez, 2017
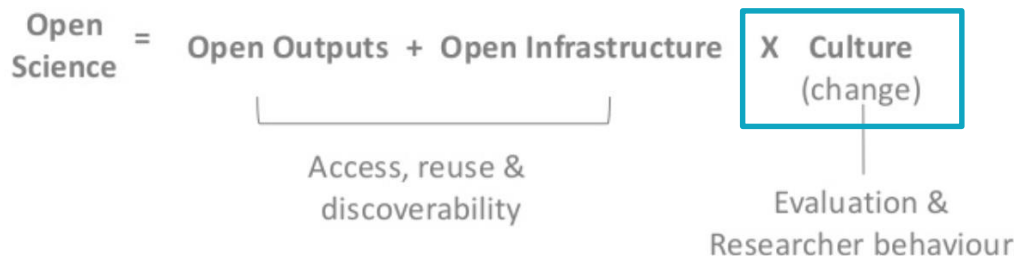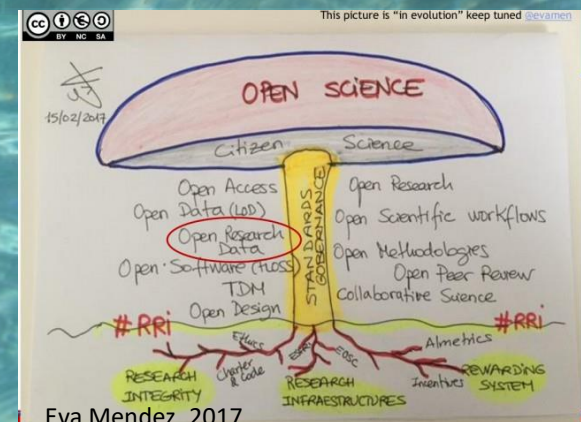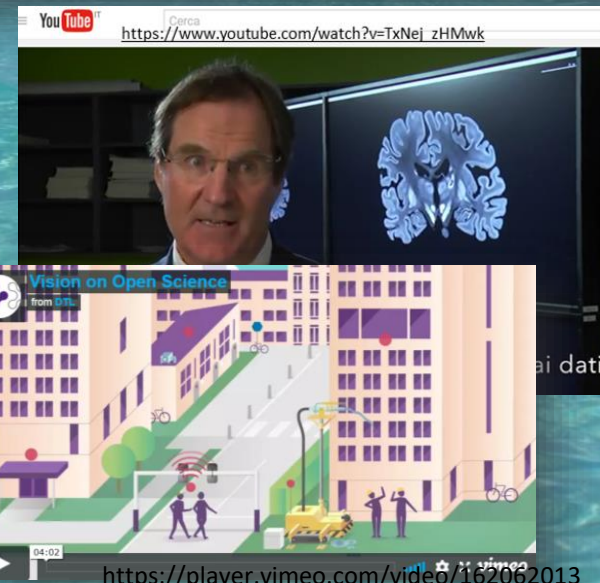
Open science un passo per volta...

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...
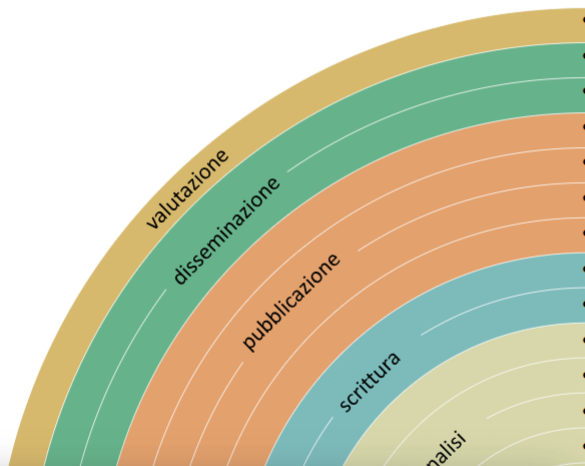
- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics
- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY
- depositando in archivi o pubblicando su riviste Open
- provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000
- condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience
- condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT
- condividendo i dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o Dataverse
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted
- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal

valutazione
disseminazione
pubblicazione
scrittura
nalisi

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025   Traduzione: Elena Giglia   DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648

Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog
Following

To support 'open science' you don't have to agree with or practice the whole messy bulk of it. Share your papers openly; version your code; cite data sets; use open source software; blog. Small steps can make a big difference.

🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

18:09 - 27 feb 2018 da Praga, Repubblica Ceca

Open Science

Open Science principles

Socio-cultural
- Inclusivity
- Equality
- Accountability
- Freedom
- Fairness

FREE to READ

FREE to Re-USE

Researcher can build new tools that can interact with articles and uncover new relationships.

Technical
- Rigour
- Transparency
- Reproducibility
- FAIR
- TOP

Jon Tennant ✔
@Protohedgehog   *Following*

What is the difference between open science and good science? If research papers are inaccessible, with no code or data, cherry picked results, inability to even attempt to reproduce, is that really even science? Science without openness is more anecdote and faith than science.   Tennant Sept.2018

OPEN SCIENCE: JUST SCIENCE DONE RIGHT

Jon Tennant ✔
@Protohedgehog   *Following*

My first talk of the year! Message is going to be that the opposite of 'open science' isn't 'closed science' - it's bad science.

[una chiamata

STIMULATE
INNOVATION

INCREASE ACCESS
TO EDUCATION

ACCELERATE
DISCOVERY

OPEN IN
ORDER TO

INCREASE
DIVERSITY OF
PERSPECTIVES

FACILITATE
COLLABORATION

IMPROVE
REPRODUCIBILITY

ENCOURAGE
CITIZEN SCIENCE

EXCHANGE
KNOWLEDGE
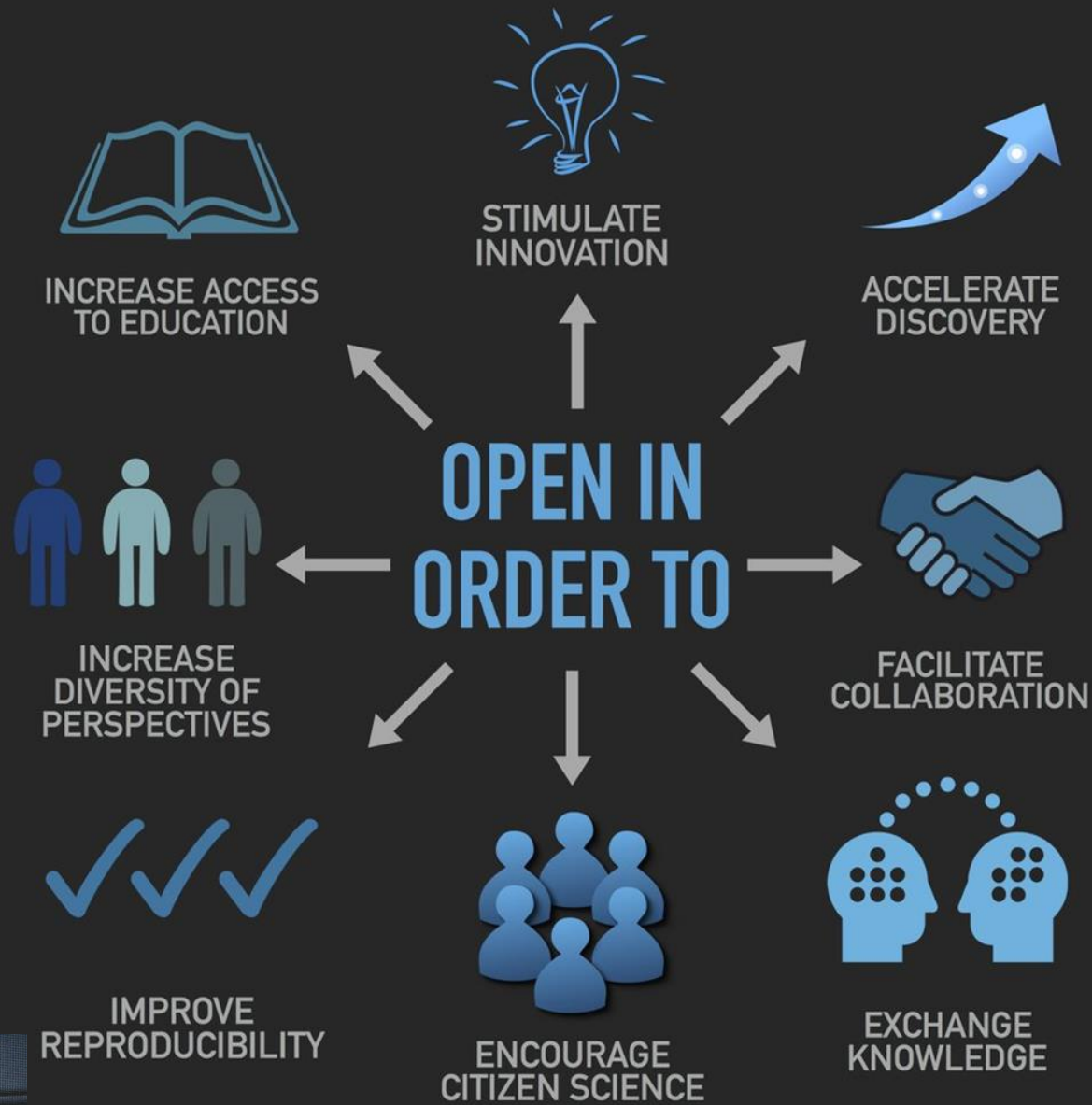
whyopenresearch.org   #OAweek

… «core strategy»…

HORIZON 2020

Open Science (Open A

Newsroom

...l shift towards making research findings available free of charge
...rs, so-called 'Open access', has been **a core strategy** in the
... Commission to improve knowledge circulation and thus
...n. It is illustrated in particular by the general principle for open
... scientific publications in Horizon 2020 and the pilot for research

Carlos Moedas ✔
@Moedas

👤+ **Segui**

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary"
is the new principle for all #data from publicly
funded #research in Europe #openaccess

RETWEET
76

MI PIACE
32

Iryna Kuchma @irynakuchma · 18 nov 2015

#Openscience is about making sure that science serves innovation & growth –
Günther Oettinger & Carlos Moedas

Wilma van Wezenbeek
@wvanwezenbeek

Following

#osc2018 @BurgelmanJean "2018 is the year
of no return in #openscience"

🌐 Traduci il Tweet

10:32 - 13 mar 2018

European Commission

RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Open Science

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science

Home | Open Access | European Open Science Cloud | Open Science Policy Platform | Groups

Open Science

European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing
...

TESTI E DATI OPEN
BY DEFAULT
(come fare)

European Commission

The EU Framework Programme
for Research and Innovation

HORIZON 2020

Open Science in Europa

- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

Open Access entro 2020

May 2016

Council of the European Union

EN

9357/16
(OR. en)

PRESSE 30
PR CO 29

OUTCOME OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

3470th Council meeting

Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)

Brussels, 26 and 27 May 2016

Presidents   **Henk Kamp**
Minister for Economic Affairs of the Netherlands
Sander Dekker
State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands

European Commission

Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions   May 29, 2018

Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Politiche nazionali e di ogni ateneo su Open Access e Open Data

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Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

2016

Report, Sept.2017

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Report on OS and careers, July 2017

COMMISSION RECOM

of 25.4.201

on access to and preservation of

PlanS - cOAlitionS

cOAlition S
Making Open Access a reality by 2020
A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT BY PUBLIC RESEARCH FUNDERS
http://scieur.org/coalition-s

Plan S — **Sept. 4, 2018**
Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications

The key principle is as follow
"After 1 January 2020 scientific publication
by national and European research counc
Access Journals or on compliant Open Acc

Open access to scientific publications must become a reality by 2020 – Robert-Jan Smits   **March 23, 2018**

IN ADDITION:

- Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;

- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;

- In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;

- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;

- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);

- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;

- The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;

- The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;

- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;

- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-com

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EOSC – European Open Science Cloud

EOSC Declaration
Brussels, 26 October 2017
European Open Science Cloud
New Research & Innovation Opportunities

EOSC

Oct. 2017

- necessario cambiamento culturale e formazione
- NESSUNA DISCIPLINA, NESSUNA ISTITUZIONE E NESSUN PAESE DEVE ESSERE LASCIATO INDIETRO
- 500.000 data stewards

#DigitalSingleMarket

EUROPEAN CLOUD INITIATIVE
UNLOCKING THE POWER OF BIG DATA FOR OPEN SCIENCE

OPPORTUNITIES

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES

A trusted, open environment for sharing scientific data

Open and seamless services to analyse and reuse research data

Linking data

Connecting across borders and scientific disciplines

Connecting scientists globally

Improving science

Long term and sustainable
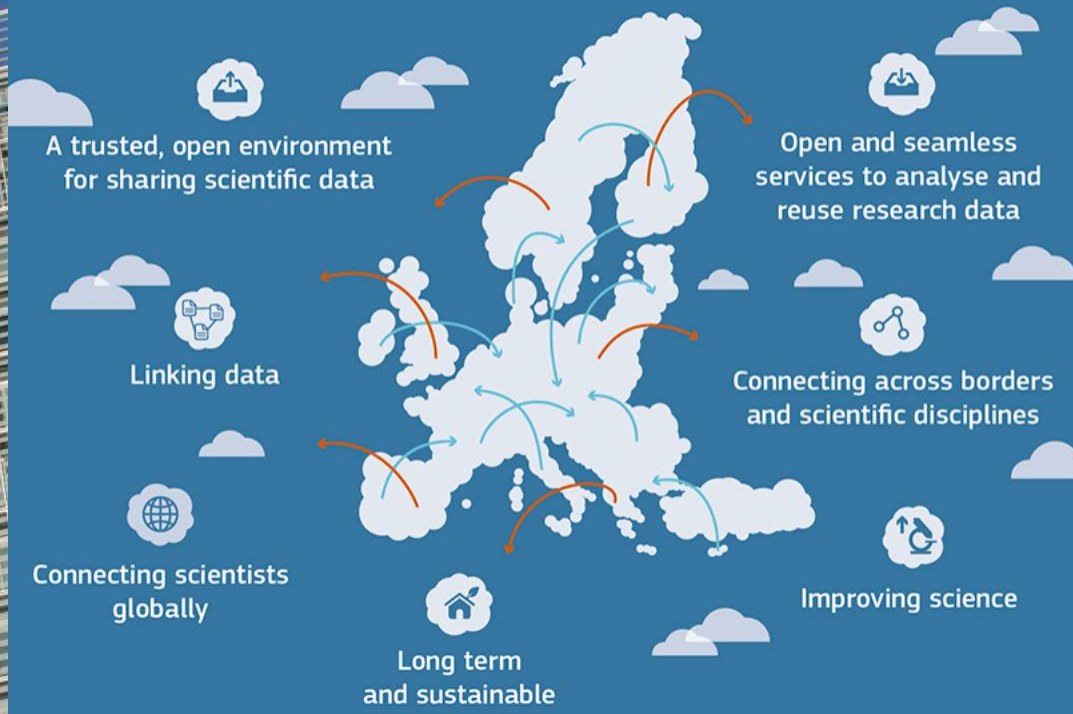
PRIVATE INVESTMENT OF 4.4 BN REQUIRED TO FURTHER DEVELOP THE EUROPEAN DATA INFRASTRUCTURE.

0.2bn
Widening the user base to the public and private sectors

1bn
EU-wide Quantum technologies flagship

3.5 bn
Data Infrastructure
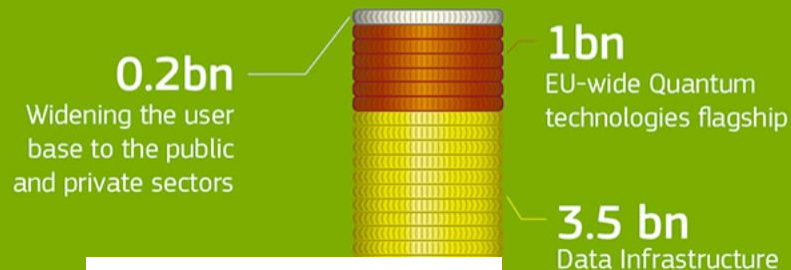
EOSC state of play

EOSC – European Open Science Cloud

Slide courtesy of Jean Claude Burgelman

…benvenuta EOSC

The Vienna Declaration on the European Open Science Cloud
Vienna, 23 November 2018

We, Ministers, delegates and other participants attending the launch event of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC):

1. **Recall** the challenges of data driven research in pursuing excellent science as stated in the "EOSC Declaration" signed in Brussels on 10 July 2017.

2. **Reaffirm** the potential of the European Open Science Cloud to transform the research landscape in Europe. Confirm that the vision of the European Open Science Cloud is that of a research data commons, inclusive of all disciplines and Member States, sustainable in the long-term.

3. **Recognise** that the implementation of the European Open Science Cloud is a process, not a project, by its nature iterative and based on constant learning and mutual alignment. Highlight the need for continuous dialogue to build trust and consensus among scientists, researchers, funders, users and service providers.

4. **Highlight** that Europe is well placed to take a global leadership position in the development and application of cloud services for Science. Reaffirm that the European Open Science Cloud will be both European and open to the world, reaching out over time to relevant global research partners.

5. **Recall** that the Council - in its conclusions of 29 May 2018 - welcomed the implementation roadmap and the federated model for the European Open Science Cloud. It invited the Commission and all Member States to set up a common governance framework that ensures participation of stakeholders from the research community based on principles of transparency, openness and inclusiveness and an effective involvement of all Member States.

6. **Note** that the 2018 EOSC Summit (held on 11 June 2018) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

...benvenuta EOSC
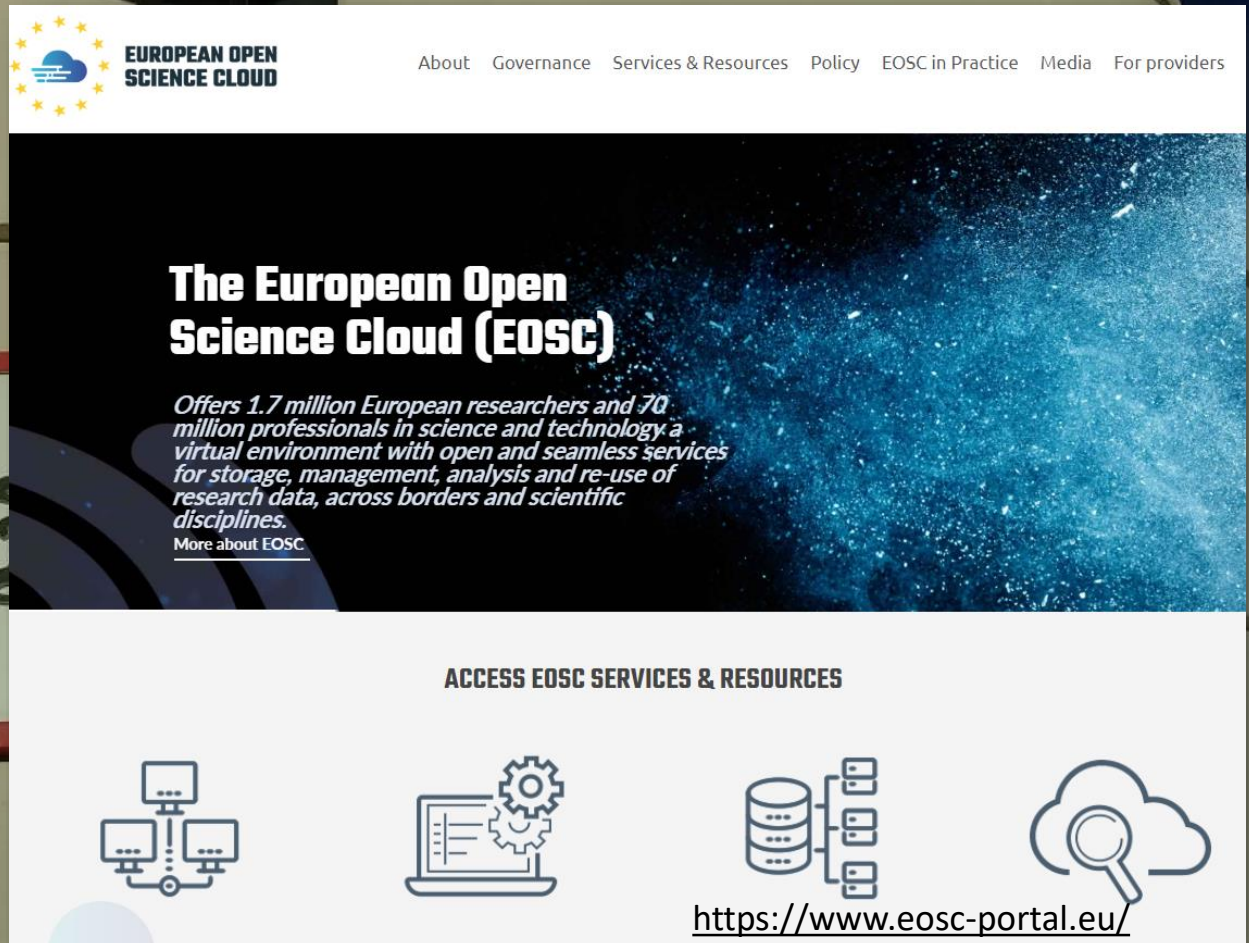
We therefore:

7. Resolve to harness the many ongoing and planned activities at EU and Member States level to cooperate in establishing an inclusive partnership with a view to developing the European Open Science Cloud as a federated infrastructure that can enhance value-based, open, trusted, user-centric digital services across borders within the Digital Single Market (DSM).

8. Invite all Member States, as well as public and private stakeholders in Europe, to support actively this joint effort and the new European Open Science Cloud governance structure for a successful implementation of the initiative.

9. Call for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

10. Commit to support service provision for the European Open Science Cloud by helping connecting relevant national and disciplinary nodes to the pan-European level.

11. Reaffirm the potential of the European Open Science Cloud to enable first-class data-driven science and to stimulate new business models benefiting our society and the economy. Recognise that such services will create opportunities for both public and private sectors, notably by intensifying reuse of public sector information while preserving data integrity, and ensuring access, transparency within and across borders.

We therefore declare to work together towards realising the potential of the European Open Science Cloud for the benefit of citizens, society and the economy.

The Vienna EOSC Declaration was developed by Paolo Budroni, University of Vienna, and Stefan Hanslik, Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Research in close cooperation with the European Commission

EOSC portal

https://www.eosc-portal.eu/

Nov 20, 2018

European Commission

Final report and recommendations of the Commission 2nd High Level Expert Group on the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
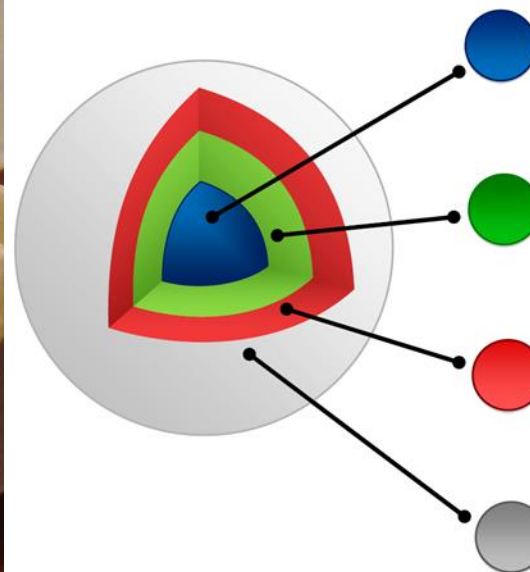
PROMPTING AN EOSC IN PRACTICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

...due report da Vienna

Nov. 20, 2018

Final Report and Action Plan from the European Commission Expert Group on FAIR Data

TURNING FAIR INTO

DATA
The core bits
At its most basic level, data is a bitstream or binary sequence. For data to have meaning and to be FAIR, it needs to be represented in standard formats and be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs), metadata and code. These layers of meaning enrich the data and enable reuse.

IDENTIFIERS
Persistent and unique (PIDs)
Data should be assigned a unique and persistent identifier such as a DOI or URN. This enables stable links to the object and supports citation and reuse to be tracked. Identifiers should also be applied to other related concepts such as the data authors (ORCIDs), projects (RAIDs), funders and associated research resources (RRIDs).

STANDARDS & CODE
Open, documented formats
Data should be represented in common and ideally open file formats. This enables others to reuse the data as the format is in widespread use and software is available to read the files. Open and well-documented formats are easier to preserve. Data also need to be accompanied by the code use to process and analyse the data.

METADATA
Contextual documentation
In order for data to be assessable and reusable, it should be accompanied by sufficient metadata and documentation. Basic metadata will enable data discovery, but much richer information and provenance is required to understand how, why, when and by whom the data were created. To

Define	Implement			Embed and sustain	
Concepts for FAIR implementation	FAIR culture	FAIR ecosystem	Skills for FAIR	Incentives and metrics for FAIR data and services	Investment in FAIR
Rec. 1: Define FAIR for implementation	Rec. 4: Develop Interoperability frameworks	Rec. 7: Support semantic technologies	Rec. 10: Professionalise data science & stewardship roles	Rec. 12: Develop metrics for FAIR Digital Objects	Rec. 14: Provide strategic and coordinated funding
Rec. 2: Implement a Model for FAIR Digital Objects	Rec. 5: Ensure data management via DMPs	Rec. 8: Facilitate automated processing	Rec. 11: Implement curriculum frameworks and training	Rec. 13: Develop metrics to certify FAIR services	Rec. 15: Provide sustainable funding
Rec. 3: Develop components of a FAIR ecosystem	Rec. 6: Recognise & reward FAIR data & stewardship	Rec. 9: Certify FAIR services	Above line = priority recommendations		
Rec. 16: Apply FAIR broadly	Rec. 18: Cost data management	Rec. 22: Use information held in DMPs	Below line = supporting recommendations	Rec. 25: Implement and monitor metrics	Rec. 27: Open EOSC to all providers but ensure services are FAIR
Rec. 17: Align and harmonise FAIR and Open data policy	Rec. 19: Select and prioritise FAIR digital objects	Rec. 23: Develop components to meet research needs		Rec. 26: Support data citation and next generation metrics	
	Rec. 20: Deposit in Trusted Digital Repositories	Rec. 24: Incentivise research infrastructures to support FAIR data			
	Rec. 21: Incentivise reuse of FAIR outputs				

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HOME » FEATURES » A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

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Long-term preservation	Yes	No	
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RESEARCHGATE VS. PUBLISHERS

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated **May 8, 2018**

May 2018

NEWS

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BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public   Nov. 15, 2017

http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/

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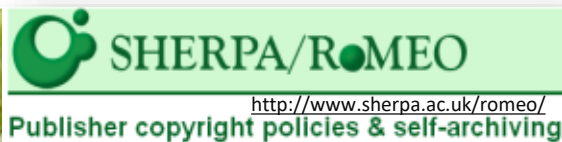
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http://www.oa.unito.it/new/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to... ...and plant growth. Despite the growing ... ...by this element on meristem activity ... study, short-term experiments wit... ...ess whether plant growth impairment ... ...wth was studied by evaluating api... ...NA fragmentation and microtubule or... ...own that arsenate, at the lowest co... ...ted parameters, whilst the other conc... ...the mitotic and labelling index (after b... ...ule (through immunofluorescence)... ...the metaphases increased, as did the ... ...the mitotic spindles, which closely ... ...and ana/telophase bridges were virtua... ...ate onwards. These data point to a p... ...of the main targets of As.

Keywords

Pea; Arsenic; Apical meristems; Aberrations; Immunofluorescence; TUNEL test

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002 and Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 µg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 µg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various

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Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho[a], Wanda Camusso[a], Marco Mucciarelli[b], Anna Fusconi[a,*]

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 µM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 µM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 µM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

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1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 µg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 µg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

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Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

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E-mail address: anna.fusconi@unito.it (A. Fusconi).

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Pubblicato il 3 ottobre 2018, aggiornato il 17 ottobre 2018 da Maria Chiara Pievatolo

L'Associazione Italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta desidera richiamare l'attenzione di ricercatori, studenti, bibliotecari e amministratori di università ed enti di ricerca su un aspetto del contratto CARE con l'editore Elsevier relativo al periodo 2018-2022, il cosiddetto "Pilot Open Access Gold".

CARE è un consorzio che fa capo alla Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane: il suo compito, secondo una strategia pensata quasi vent'anni fa, è negoziare contratti collettivi modulari ai quali le singole istituzioni possono selettivamente aderire, di modo che nessuna biblioteca di ricerca italiana si trovi a confrontarsi da sola, in merito ai prezzi degli abbonamenti alle riviste, con gli oligopolisti mondiali dell'editoria scientifica.

[pubblicità ingannevole]

ATTENZIONE AL NUOVO CONTRATTO ELSEVIER
LA PRIMA OPZIONE PRESENTATA È
INGANNEVOLE
[OPEN ACCESS PILOT CRUI CARE]
«volete rendere Open? Il vostro ateneo paga»
- non sono previsti fondi di ateneo
- meccanismo bizantino
(Ateneo/CRUI/Ateneo... e i tempi? E se poi
non si paga viene ri-chiuso?)

… e non solo articoli / 1…

PREPRINT

Il valore dei preprint:
- pubblicazione immediata dei risultati
- priorità scientifica
- elimina il «limbo» di attesa post submission

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

Rule 2: Preprints should be licensed and formatted to facilitate reuse

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

e 4: Preprints do not d to being scooped

e 5: Preprints provide ess to scholarly tent that would erwise be lost

e 6: Preprints do not ly low quality

Rule 7: Preprints support the rapid evaluation of controversial results

Rule 8: Preprints do not typically preclude publication

Rule 9: Preprints can further inform grant review and academic advancement

Rule 10: Preprints—one shoe does not fit all

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory **bioRxiv**
THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

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Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

(Note: an additional FAQ relating to more in-depth submission processes can be found here)

Are bioRxiv preprints peer-reviewed?

Articles submitted to bioRxiv are not peer-reviewed, edited, or typeset before being posted online.

Are submissions to bioRxiv scrutinized before posting?

All articles are screened on submission for offensive, dangerous, and/or non-scientific content and are checked for plagiarism.

Is there a charge for posting articles to bioRxiv?

There is no fee to submit articles to bioRxiv.

How long does it take for a preprint to appear on bioRxiv?

Preprints usually appear on bioRxiv within 48 hours.

What is bioRxiv's Impact Factor?

bioRxiv is not a journal so it has no Impact Factor.

Which journals allow posting of preprints prior to submission?

Most basic research journals will consider manuscripts that were posted on

Can I post my preprint on another server as well as bioRxiv?

We recommend authors post their preprints only on bioRxiv. bioRxiv provides usage metrics for article views and PDF downloads, as well as altmetrics relating to social media coverage. These metrics will be inaccurate and underestimate actual usage in article-to-article comparison also posted elsewhere. And readers may be frustrated if they same preprint in multiple locations.

Can I remove an article that has already posted on bi

No. Manuscripts posted on bioRxiv receive DOI's and thus a part of the scientific record. They are indexed by services su Scholar, Microsoft Academic Search, and Crossref, creating a digital presence independent of bioRxiv records. Consequent policy is that papers cannot be removed. Authors may, howe article marked as "Withdrawn" if they no longer stand by the findings/conclusions or acknowledge fundamental errors in these cases, a statement explaining the reason for the withdraw on the bioRxiv article page to which the DOI defaults; the ori still accessible via the article history tab. In extremely rare, e papers are removed for legal reasons.

How do I unsubscribe from one or more Subject Are bioRxiv?

You can add or remove Subject Area Alerts at any time by ch unchecking subject categories from the Sign Up for Subject A
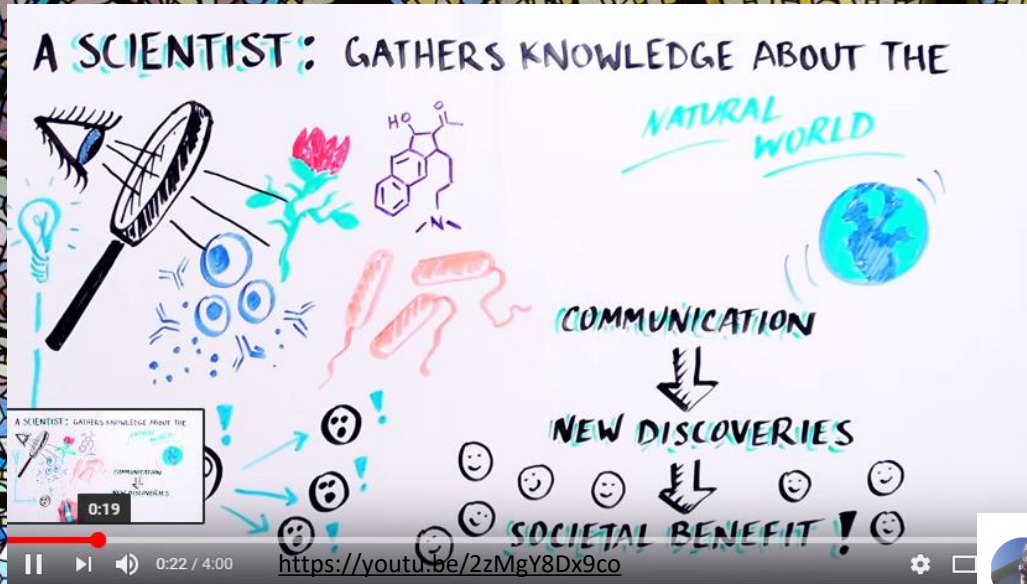
---

al change

- Attitudes
- Values
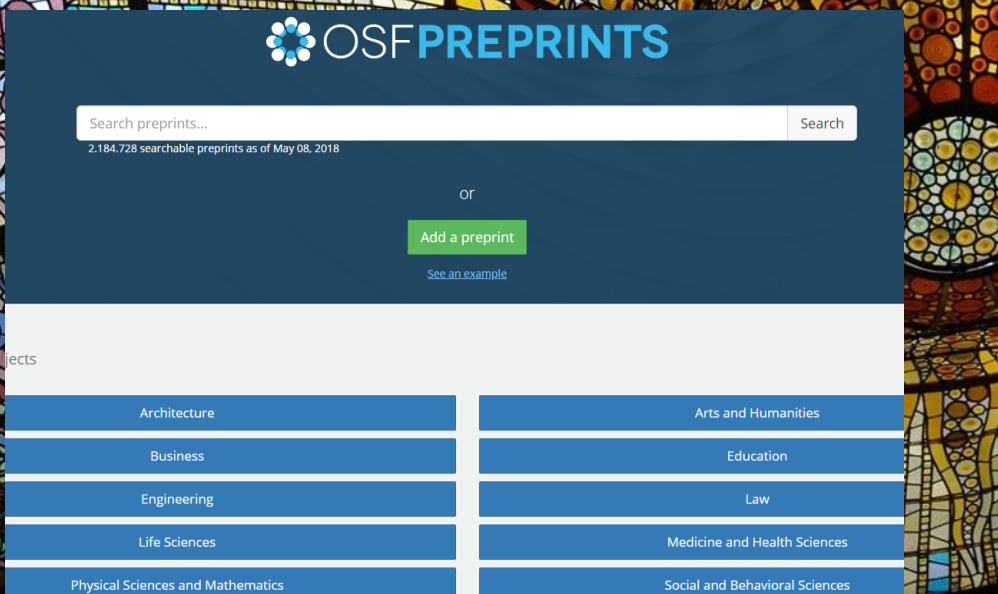- Beliefs

"Preprints are dangerous"

Cultural Capital

Low awareness of preprints

Behavioral intention

"No one I know preprints"

Behavioral norm

"I'm going to get scooped"

Behavioral drivers

Objection from advisors etc

Behavior

"Journals won't accept preprints"

"No one will see it"

Behavioral path
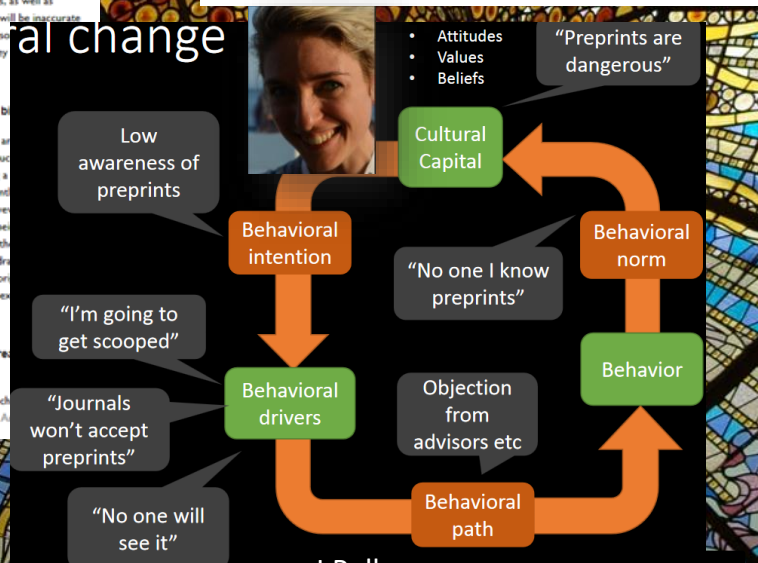
J.Polka, , June 2017

... un altro modo di comunicare

A SCIENTIST: GATHERS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE

NATURAL WORLD

COMMUNICATION

NEW DISCOVERIES

SOCIETAL BENEFIT !

0:19

0:22 / 4:00   https://youtu.be/2zMgY8Dx9co

Il valore dei preprint: pubblicazione immediata dei risultati

OSFPREPRINTS

Search preprints...   Search

2.184.728 searchable preprints as of May 08, 2018

or

Add a preprint

See an example

jects

Architecture	Arts and Humanities
Business	Education
Engineering	Law
Life Sciences	Medicine and Health Sciences
Physical Sciences and Mathematics	Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sean C. Rife
@seanrife

March 2nd 2018   Segui

Can confirm. The following events happened, in order:

1. I submitted a paper.
2. My wife became pregnant with our first child.
3. My child was born.
4. My paper was rejected.

MY WIFE LITERALLY GREW A HUMAN IN THE TIME IT TOOK THEM TO REJECT MY PAPER.

...per la biologia

...per le scienze della terra

Earth ArXiv

A free preprint service for the Earth sciences
Powered by OSF Preprints

Search preprints...   Search

or

Submit a preprint

See an example

Browse by featured subjects
See all subjects available

Computer Sciences	Earth Sciences
Engineering	Environmental Sciences
Library and Information Science	Oceanography and Atmospheric Sciences and Meteorology
Other Physical Sciences and Mathematics	

https://eartharxiv.org/

…per la biologia marina

https://marxiv.org/

MarXiv

The free research repository for the ocean and marine-climate sciences. Visit https://www.marxivinfo.org for more information.

Powered by OSF Preprints

| Search papers... | Search |

or

Submit a paper

See an example

Browse by featured subjects

See all subjects available

Environmental Law	Environm
Environmental Sciences	Life S
Oceanography and Atmospheric Sciences and Meteorology	Social and Be

MarXiv — Documentation for MarXiv, the free repository for ocean and marine-climate science

Paying for Open Access does not increase your paper's impact, but self-archiving in a repository does

According to a report from the OECD, the citation impact driven by publishing your research Open Access is caused by papers that are Green Open Access — where the author "self-archives" their work in a central repository, commonly an institutional archive or a public, discipline-specific repository like MarXiv. The effect is largely not caused by papers that are Gold Open Access, where the paper is available for free directly from the publisher. Why might this be the case? Let's start by getting our terminology straight, first.

How scientists can comply with the H2020 open access mandate through self archiving

Alessandro Saretta wrote an article detailing how services like MarXiv can be used to comply with the EU's Horizon 2020 open access mandate.

Submit a Paper

Why Should You Share Your Research in MarXiv?

OPEN LAB NOTEBOOK

What is an Open Notebook?

Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.

R Studio https://www.rstudio.com/

RStudio
Open source and enterprise-ready professional software for R

http://jupyter.org/index.html

The Jupyter Notebook
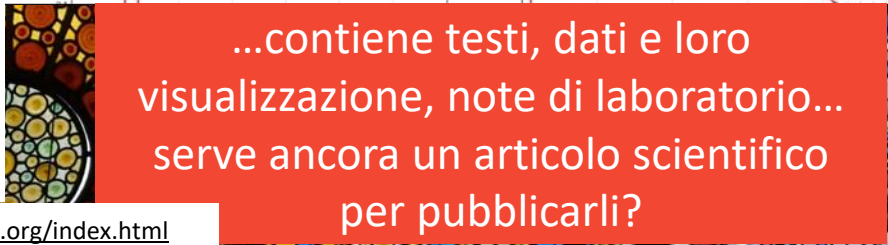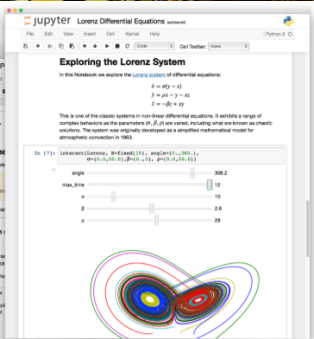
The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web applica[...] you to create and share documents that contain live [...] visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data [...] transformation, numerical simulation, statistical mode[...] visualization, machine learning, and much more.

Try it in your browser   Install the Notebook

…contiene testi, dati e loro visualizzazione, note di laboratorio… serve ancora un articolo scientifico per pubblicarli?

... esempi concreti di Open Notebook

https://malaria.ourexperiment.org/

Open Source Malaria
Looking for New Medicines – Project Lab Notebooks

All Notebooks

Search All

Lab Notebooks
- Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients* (Adani Pharma)

Crude NMR Data for SGS 17-5-1, SGS 17-6-1, SGS 17-7-1 and

24th N

ourexperiment alpha

ourExperiment
Yet another ELN

https://www.ourexperiment.org/

All Notebooks

Search All

Project Lab Books
- Clara's blog (Clara Shen)
- Enantioselective Hydrogenation of dehydro-PZQ and derivatives (Michael Wolfle)
- Engage Lab Book (Andrew Milsted)
- Mat Todd TSL Blog (Matthew Todd)
- ...antel (Michael Wolfle)
- ...tel and Praziquanamine (Michael Wolfle)
- ...e (Michael Wolfle)
- ...ylidene oxindoles (Nicola Knight)

Entries on this Trove as a RSS Feed (With Comments)

Lab Scribbles
Real-time open access science

About Lab Scribbles | Huntington's Disease | Bio | Contact

Home > About Lab Scribbles

lab.brembs.net
http://lab.brembs.net/
Laboratory of Björn Brembs - Neurogenetics - Universität Regensburg

ABOUT NEWS RESEARCH PEOPLE PUBLICATIONS RESOURCES CONTACT LOGIN

Modelling linearly the effect of the DANs on valence/speed and other metrics

on Thursday, October 13th, 2016 12:26 | by Christian Rohrsen

So this first picture shows graphically how I get the valences contributions for each of the dopaminergic clusters. In the Y-axis you see the lines I used for the modelling and on the x-axis the clusters. This is the expression pattern for all the drivers (split G4 and the dirtier G4s). I also made this expression pattern binary, to avoid the errors I could add by trying to estimate the expression intensity from the literature.

Resolving the linear system...

*X = Parameter of interest

Rec...
- First KO cons...
- Serum detect...
  IsoB
- Progresses in...

Recent...
- Björn Brembs...
  linearly the e...
  valence/spee...
- Björn Brembs...
  linearly the e...
  valence/spee...
- Björn Brembs...
  linearly the e...
  valence/spee...

search la...
Enter keyword(s) and hit enter

Real-time honest science

Using lab scribbles, I will be uploading real-time experimental data in its rawest form. This will not be a polished data presentation which scientists normally present in journal publications or conference presentations but a real-life taster into the everyday workings and reality of being a postdoctoral scientist. Analysis of this data as well as that in recent and relevant publications will also be included.

Accessible science

I will try and include a brief summary for each posting to explain the reason I undertook each experiment, the methods, its outcomes and overall relevance without too much scientific jargon. The more people who can understand this work, the better.

Interactive science

Whether you are a HD patient, a professor of neurodegenerative disorders or just someone who is interested in HD, you are more than welcome to get in touch either through commenting at the bottom of the post or emailing directly through the contact page. You can also keep up with the work I am doing through the social media links.

Open access science

By delivering the results of the research I am doing in real-time, I hope to allow fair assessment of my work through clear discussion and show visible outcomes to interested parties, in particular patient groups and fellow HD researchers. Through the sharing of my data, I hope to create a collaborative ethos with other scientists in this field and accelerate the rate of delivery of data which can inform potential therapeutic opportunities. Let's see how it goes!

DATI IN TEMPO REALE

RIASSUNTO DIVULGATIVO

APERTA ALLA DISCUSSIONE

APERTA A TUTTI

...e non solo testi...

https://github.com/

https://zenodo.org/

https://www.protocols.io/

SI POSSONO DEPOSITARE DATI, SOFTWARE, IMMAGINI, POSTER, INTERI PROTOCOLLI

…servono i dati

Il debito pubblico deprime la crescita? Il clamoroso errore di Carmen Reinhart e Kenneth Rogoff 2013

Pubblicato da keynesblog il 18 aprile 2013 in consigliati, Economia, ibt, Teoria economica

DE

DATA AB INITIO
AGING RESEARCH DATA RIGHT, FROM THE START

K.Birney, 2015

and think, "surely I've covered this one my blog?"
up when I wrote December's Exit Strategy post.

and, as you don't want to be stuck with
t. Proprietary, out-of-date, little-used formats

1. l'esclusione selettiva di alcune osservazioni nei dati;
2. uno schema di bilanciamento dei dati non convenzionale;
3. un errore di codice nel foglio di calcolo originale utilizzato per selezionare i dati.

Does High Public Debt Consistently Stifle Economic Growth? A Critique of Reinhart and Rogoff

Thomas Herndon*   Michael Ash   Robert Pollin

April 15, 2013

Herndon, 2013

JEL CODES: E60, E62, E65

Abstract

We replicate Reinhart and Rogoff (2010a and 2010b) and find that coding errors, selective exclusion of available data, and unconventional weighting of summary statistics lead to serious errors that inaccurately represent the relationship between public debt and GDP growth among 20 advanced economics in the post-war period. Our finding is that when properly calculated, the average real GDP growth rate for countries carrying a public-debt-to-GDP ratio of over 90 percent is actually 2.2 percent, not −0.1 percent as published in Reinhart and Rogoff. That is, contrary to RR, average GDP growth at public debt/GDP ratios over 90 percent is not dramatically different than when debt/GDP ratios are lower.

We also show how the relationship between public debt and GDP growth varies significantly by time period and country. Overall, the evidence we review contradicts Reinhart and Rogoff's claim to have identified an important stylized fact, that public debt loads greater than 90 percent of GDP consistently reduce GDP growth.

Perché occuparci di dati?

DATA AB INITIO

K.Birney, 2015

1995

WaveLab and Reproducible Research

Jonathan B. Buckheit and David L. Donoho

Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305, USA

*An article about computational science in a scientific publication is **not** the scholarship itself, it is merely advertising of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete software development environment and the complete set of instructions which generated the figures.*

UN ARTICOLO SENZA I DATI È SOLO LA PUBBLICITÀ DELLA RICERCA

The Guardian

Sport   Culture   Lifestyle   More ∨

'Pics or it didn't happen' – the mantra of the Instagram era

2015

DATA

OR IT DIDN'T HAPPEN

... i dati sono fragili

...il backup è quella cosa che andava fatta prima...

Scientists losing data at a rapid rate

Decline can mean 80% of data are unavailable after 20 years.

Elizabeth Gibney & Richard Van Noorden

19 December 2013

🔍 Rights & Permissions

MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.

http://www.nature.com/news/scientists-losing-data-at-a-rapid-rate-1.14416
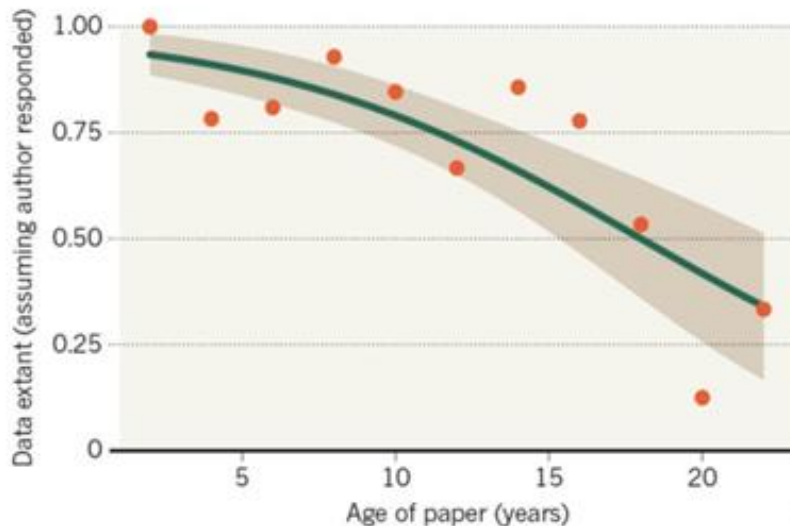
CASH REWARD

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: 07804430054 (ar456@cam.ac.uk)

Thank you!!

PMRblog, 2011

...ECCO A COSA SERVE IL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN. **NON È SOLO L'ENNESIMA NOIA BUROCRATICA**

...servono dati FAIR...

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Comment | OPEN

[...] Barend Mons

...improve the infrastructure supporting the ...verse set of stakeholders–representing ...agencies, and scholarly publishers–have ...d jointly endorse a concise and measureable ...er to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent ...ideline for those wishing to enhance the ...dings. Distinct from peer initiatives that ...

March 2016

FORCE11
The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

ABOUT · COMMUNITY · GROUPS

FORCE11 » Groups » The FAIR Data Principles

THE FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

Open data is about MORE THAN DISCLOSURE it must be "Fair"

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Findable

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?

What type of repository or registry is the metadata recor...

checklist per FAIR

FAIR self-assessment tool
Welcome to the ARDC... enhance its FAIRness (where applicable).

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

...cialised ...d? — No access to data

Will the metadata record be available eve... available?

FEBRUARY 23, 2018

We are hiring (again!) – Data Steward position at TU Delft

WE ARE HIRING

We have an exciting job opening for a Data Steward at TU Delft at the Faculty of Architecture & Built Environment and the Faculty of Industrial Design (joint appointment): https://www.academictransfer.com/employer/TUD/vacancy/45483/lang/en/

- Closing date: 15 March 2018
- Salary: up to € 4084/month
- We are looking for individuals enthusiastic about data management and who have a PhD degree in the relevant subject area (or equivalent experience).

F=METADATI, IDENTIFICATIVI PERSISTENTI…

A= CONSERVAZIONE SUL LUNGO PERIODO

I=FORMATI APERTI, INTEROPERABILI

R=DOCUMENTAZIONE E LICENZE

[ricordandosi che ci sono 3 passi]

Open

FAIR

Gestione/Cura

Video

Well...
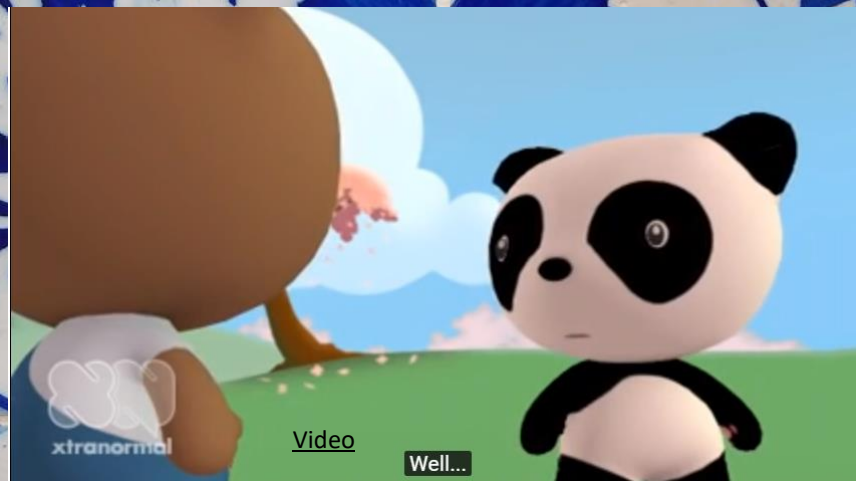
F = findable. Metadata standards

Metadata

RDA | Metadata Directory

Edit this page

View the standards
View the extensions
View the tools
View the use cases
Browse by subject areas

Contribute
Add standards
Add extensions
Add tools
Add use cases

- github
- @twitter
- linkedin
- facebook

Arts and Humanities

DDI (Data Documentation Initiative) ☑ Edit

A widely used, international standard for describing data from the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Two versions of the standard are currently maintained in parallel:

- DDI Codebook (or DDI version 2) is the simpler of the two, and intended for documenting simple survey data for exchange or archiving. Version 2.5 was released in January 2014.
- DDI Lifecycle (or DDI version 3) is richer and may be used to document datasets at each stage of their lifecycle from conceptualization through to publication and reuse. It is modular and extensible. Version 3.2 was published in March 2014.

Both versions are XML-based and defined using XML Schemas. They were developed and are maintained by the DDI Alliance.

MIDAS-Heritage ☑ Edit

A British cultural heritage standard for recording information on buildings, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, parks and gardens, battlefields, areas of interest and artefacts.

Sponsored by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage, MIDAS Version 1.1 was released in October 2012.

OAI-ORE (Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange) ☑ Edit

The goal of these standards is to expose the rich content in aggregations of Web resources to applications that support authoring, deposit, exchange, visualization, reuse, and preservation. The standards support the changing nature of scholarship and scholarly communication, and the need for cyberinfrastructure to support that scholarship, with the intent to develop standards that generalize across all web-based information including the increasing popular social networks of "Web 2.0".

Engineering

CIF (Crystallographic Information Framework) ☑ Edit

A well-established standard file structure for the archiving and distribution of crystallographic information, CIF is in regular use for reporting crystal structure determinations to Acta Crystallographica and other journals.

Sponsored by the International Union of Crystallography, the current standard dates from 1997. As of July 2011, a new version of the CIF standard is under consideration.

CSMD (Core Scientific Metadata Model) ☑ Edit

General Research Data

CERIF (Common European Research Information Format) ☑ Edit

The Common European Research Information Format is the standard that the EU recommends to its member states for recording information about research activity. Since version 1.6 it has included specific support for recording metadata for datasets.

Data Package ☑ Edit

The Data Package specification is a generic wrapper format for exchanging data. Although it supports arbitrary metadata, the format defines required, recommended, and optional fields for both the package as a whole and the resources contained within it.

A separate but linked specification provides a way to describe the columns of a data table; descriptions of this form can be included directly in the Data Package metadata.

DataCite Metadata Schema ☑ Edit

A set of mandatory metadata that must be registered with the DataCite Metadata Store when minting a DOI persistent identifier for a dataset. The domain-agnostic properties were chosen for their ability to aid in accurate and consistent identification of data for citation and retrieval purposes.

Sponsored by the DataCite consortium, version 3.0 was recently released in 2013.

DCAT (Data Catalog Vocabulary) ☑ Edit

By using DCAT to describe datasets in data catalogs, publishers increase discoverability and enable applications easily to consume metadata from multiple catalogs. It further enables decentralized publishing of catalogs and facilitates federated dataset search across sites. Aggregated DCAT metadata can serve as a manifest file to facilitate digital preservation.

Dublin Core ☑ Edit

A basic, domain-agnostic standard which can be easily understood and implemented, and as such is one of the best known and most widely used metadata standards.

Sponsored by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, Dublin Core was published as ISO Standard 15836 in February 2009.

OAI-ORE (Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange) ☑ Edit

The goal of these standards is to expose the rich content in aggregations of Web resources to applications that support authoring, deposit, exchange, visualization, reuse, and preservation. The standards support the changing nature of scholarship and scholarly communication, and the need for cyberinfrastructure to support that scholarship, with the intent to develop standards that generalize across all web-based information including the increasing popular social networks of "Web 2.0".

http://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/
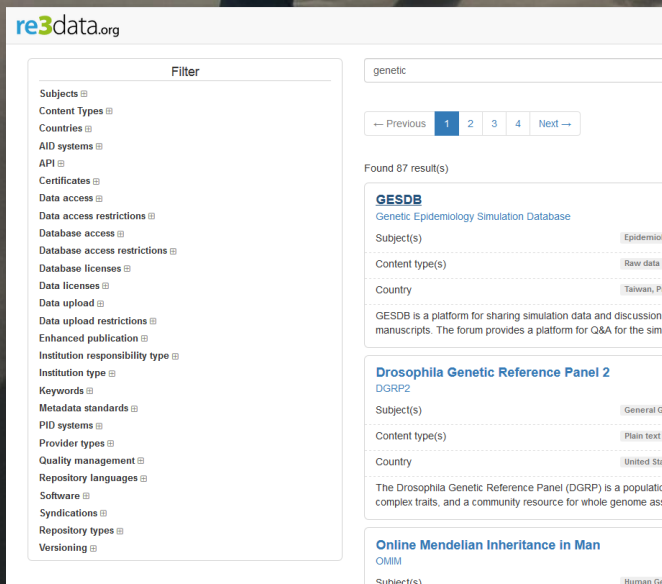
General depositories for research data

The following depositories are of interest to researchers in all domains:

– Zenodo (not-for-profit, hosted by CERN): https://zenodo.org:

– Dryad (not-for-profit membership organisation): http://www.datadryad.org

– Figshare (free service provided by private company): https://figshare.com

– Open Science Framework (not-for-profit, developed and maintained by the Center for Open Science[1]): https://osf.io

– Harvard Dataverse (not-for-profit, hosted by the Institute for Quantitative Social Studies IQSS at Harvard University): https://dataverse.harvard.edu

A = accessible. Cercate un data repository?

A = accessible. I data journals

Data Journals

Hier entsteht eine Liste von Data Journals, die vorwiegend Data Papers

- Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables (Elsevier)
- Biodiversity Data Journal (Pensoft Publishers)
- Biomedical Data Journal (Procon Ltd.)
- BMC Research Notes (Biomed Central)
- Chemical Data Collections (Elsevier)
- Data (MDPI)
- Data in Brief (Elsevier)
- Dataset Papers in Science (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)
- Earth System Science Data - ESSD (Copernicus Publications)
- Ecological Archives (Ecological Society of America - ESA)
- European Data Watch (European Data Watch)
- F1000Research (F1000 Research)
- Genomics Data (Elsevier)
- Geoscience Data Journal (Wiley)
- GigaScience (BioMed Central)
- Internet Archaeology (Internet Archaeology)
- Journal of Open Psychology Data (JOPD) (Ubiquity Press)
- Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data (ACS Publications)
- Journal of Physical and Chemical Data (AIP Publishing)
- Nuclear Data Sheets (Elsevier)
- Open Archaeology Data (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Data Journal for Agricultural Research (diverse)
- Open Health Data (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Journal of Bioresources (Ubiquity Press)
- Open Network Biology (BioMed Central)
- Research Data Journal for the Humanities and Social Sciences (Brill)
- Scientific Data (Nature Publishing Group)

Dataset Description

Object Name

- *walkers* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for records made by individual walkers during stage-one fieldwalking.
- *counts* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for potsherds counted during stage-one fieldwalking.
- *pottery* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for the main pottery database, assembled various artefact specialists.
- *petrography* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for those sherds sampled for thin section petrography.
- *lithics* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for the main lithics database.
- *other* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for the main database of all non-ceramic and non-lithic finds.
- *structs* — three files providing the data, metadata and field type definitions (.csv, .txt, .csvt respectively) for the main database of all standing remains, except for terraces.
- *coast* — a vector polygon dataset (.shp and associated files) with the shape of Antkythera's coastline.
- *geology* — a vector polygon dataset (.shp and associated files) with the main bedrock units on Antkythera.
- *tracts* — a vector polygon dataset (.shp and associated files) with the main stage-one survey units.
- *grids* — a vector polygon dataset (.shp and associated files) with the main stage-two survey units.
- *terraces* — vector line dataset (.shp and associated files) with all observable agricultural terraces (i.e. the location

I don't need

- *other* — primarily Andrew Bevan (UCL), with further assistance from James Conolly (Trent)
- *geology* — a combination of fieldwork by Ruth Siddall (UCL) and remote sensing by Andrew Bevan (UCL)

Repository Location
UK Archaeology Data Service Collection 1115 (doi: 10.5284/1012484)

Publication Date
05/02/2012

Language
English (a Greek language summary of the project methods and results can be found at www.ucl.ac.uk/asp/ or www.tuarc.trentu.ca/asp/).

License
Creative Commons CC-BY 3.0

Reuse Potential

Due to their unusual coverage of an entire landscape, these datasets would provided a good basis for developing a tutorial on survey, GIS and/or spatial analysis in archaeology. They also lend themselves to the comparative analysis of evidence from other intensive Mediterranean surveys that are in the public domain (e.g. http://dx.doi.org/10.5284/1000271 http://dx.doi.org/ org/10.5284/100 dx.doi.org/10.528 to the fact that th cal. The ASP data locations, dates a ally in the databas structures and ter

Data journals

Panayiota Polydoratou

Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki

A = accessible. I formati preferiti
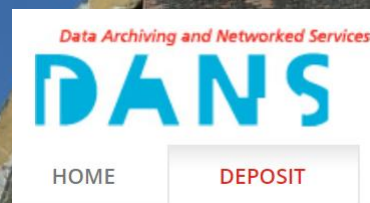
Type	Preferred format(s)	Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents	• PDF/A (.pdf)	• ODT (.odt) • MS Word (.doc, .docx) • RTF (.rtf) • PDF (.pdf)
Plain text	• Unicode text (.txt)	• Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Markup language	• XML (.xml) • HTML (.html) • Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es	• SGML (.sgml)
Spreadsheets	• ODS (.ods) • CSV (.csv)	• MS Excel (.xls, .xlsx) • PDF/A (.pdf) • OOXML (.docx, .docm)
Databases	• SQL (.sql) • SIARD (.siard) • DB tables (.csv)	• MS Access (.mdb, .accdb) (v. 2000 or later) • dBase (.dbf) • HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistical data	• SPSS Portable (.por) • SPSS (.sav) • STATA (.dta) • DDI (.xml) • data (.csv) + setup (.txt)	• SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt) • R (* under examination)
Raster images	• JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg) • TIFF (.tif, .tiff) • PNG (.png) • JPEG 2000 (.jp2)	• DICOM (.dcm) (by mutual agreement)

https://dans.knaw.nl/en/deposit/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

R = reusable: documentazione

Data documentation is describing the characteristics of a dataset, occurring at various levels, such as:

- A description of the **process** a researcher uses to collect data. Documentation takes place in, for instance a codebook, lab journal, log or diary.
- A description of the **data itself** (how much, what data format, what software to use to read the data).
- A description of the **changes of the dataset in time.** This is used to create a historical report of all uses and edits of the research data over a period of time. In data jargon this is called **data provenance**. In order to make a historical report, a description of the data collection process and of the data itself is also essential.

Proper data documentation ensures that research data are traceable and unambiguously understood and used by current and future users (including the researcher).

Due to the great diversity of datasets, the choices for documenting the data are not always obvious.

http://datasupport.researchdata.nl/en/start-the-course/iii-the-research-phase/data-documentation/

I dati per essere riusati devono avere:
- DOCUMENTAZIONE
- LICENZE

R = reusable: licenze

How to License Research Data

This guide will help you decide how to apply a licence to your research data, and which licence would be most suitable. It should provide you with an awareness of why licensing data is important, the impact licences have on future research, and the potential pitfalls to avoid. It concentrates on the UK context, though some aspects apply internationally; it does not, however, provide legal advice. The guide should interest both the principal investigators and researchers responsible for the data, and those who provide access to them through a data centre, repository or archive.

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data

Una definizione

Una licenza d'uso è un documento che il titolare dei diritti di proprietà intellettuale allega alla sua opera per regolamentarne le modalità di diffusione e di utilizzo.

Questo documento, basandosi sul diritto d'autore e muovendosi quindi entro i suoi confini, da un lato definisce quali usi si possono fare dell'opera; dall'altro stabilisce quali condizioni devono rispettare gli utilizzatori dell'opera.

https://www.slideshare.net/simonealiprandi/il-licensing-di-dati-e-le-principali-licenze-open-data

È fondamentale associare una licenza ai propri dati perché se no, di fatto, se ne impedisce il riuso: il potenziale utilizzatore NON SA cosa può fare/non fare (normativa complessa+progetti internazionali)

[Dati e copyright: il diritto sui generis sulle banche dati]

N. L 77/20   IT   Gazzetta ufficiale delle Comunità europee   27. 3. 96

DIRETTIVA 96/9/CE DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO

dell'11 marzo 1996

relativa alla tutela giuridica delle banche di dati

IL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E IL CONSIGLIO
DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA

giurisprudenza, e che la mancata armonizzazione

visto il trattato che istit...
particolare l'articolo 57, ...
100 A,

Simone Aliprandi

QUALI DIRITTI SUI DATI?

2014

diversi livelli di tutela

livello diritto d'autore

database creativo

livello diritto sui generis

semplici dati e informazioni

database non creativo

nessuna tutela

solo diritto sui generis

diritto sui generis + diritto d'autore

Creative Com

FACT SHEET ON
CREATIVE COMMONS & OPEN SCIENCE V.0.1

This information guide contains questions and responses to common concerns surrounding open science and the implications of licensing data under Creative Commons licences. It is intended to aid researchers, teachers, librarians, administrators and many others using and encountering Creative Commons licences in their work.

What is Open Science?

Open Science is the movement to make scientific research and data accessible to all for knowledge dissemination and public reuse.

How should I licence my data for the purposes of Open Science?

We recommend you use the CCO Public Domain Dedication, which is first and foremost a waiver, but can act as a licence when a waiver is not possible.

CC ZERO LICENCE, 'NO RIGHTS RESERVED' LOGO

By applying CCO to your data you enable everyone to freely reuse your data as they see fit by waiving (giving up) your copyright and related rights in that data.

You should keep in mind that there are many situations in which data is **not** protected as a matter of law. Such data can include facts, names, numbers – things that are considered 'non-original' and part of the public domain thus not subject to copyright protections. Similarly, your database (which is a structured collection of data) might be considered 'non-original' and thus ineligible for copyright, and it might additionally be excluded

from other forms of protection (like the EU sui generis database right, also known as the 'SGDR', for non-original databases).

In these cases, using a Creative Commons licence such as a CC BY could signal to users that you claim a copyright in the non-original data despite the law, and perhaps despite your real intention.

Finally, if your data is in the public domain world-wide, you might state simply and obviously on the material that no restrictions attach to the reuse of your data and apply a Public Domain Mark.

PUBLIC DOMAIN MARK LOGO

When in doubt, consider which use may be appropriate according to the chart below:

CCO & PUBLIC DOMAIN LICENCES
WHICH LICENSE TO USE AND WHEN

'Creative arrangement' of data is original, but any copyright has been waived and content is made available copyright-free

'Creative arrangement' of data is not original; the author acknowledges this and communicates the data is in the public domain

But I would like attribution when others use my dataset. In that case, shouldn't I use a CC BY licence?

We recommend that you avoid using a CC BY licence. Here's why:

While attribution is a genuine, recognisable concern, not only might using a CC BY licence be legally unenforceable when no underlying copyright or SGDR protects the work, but it may also communicate the wrong message to the world. A better solution is to use CC0 and simply ask for credit (rather than require attribution), and provide a citation for the dataset that others can copy and paste with ease. Such requests are consistent with scholarly norms for citing source materials.

Legally speaking, datasets that are *not* subject to copyright or related rights (and are thus in the public domain) cannot be the object of a copyright licence. Despite this, agreements based in contract law may be enforceable. Creative Commons licences, however, are copyright licences. Therefore, where the conditions for a copyright or related right are not triggered, copyright licences, such as the CC BY licence, are unenforceable.

In some cases, however, rights may exist (like the *sui generis* database right previously mentioned), and permission for others to use your dataset may be legally required. These rights are meant to protect the maker's investment, rather than originality. As such, database rights do not include the moral right of attribution. So by using a CC BY licence, you signal to users that you restrict access to your dataset beyond the protections provided by the law. We are not saying that this cannot be done, we are just saying that if you choose to do this, you should make sure you fully understand what it entails.

USARE CC0
- CHIEDERE CHE VENGA DATO CREDITO ALL'AUTORE
- PROPORRE GIÀ LA CITAZIONE-TIPO
(non citare la fonte è scorretto scientificamente)

It sounds like you're really pushing for the use of CC0 for open science datasets.

Exactly. Data is only open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and distribute it. This means it must be made available for both commercial and non-commercial purposes under non-discriminatory conditions that allow for it to be modified.

When data is made available for all reuse, others can create new knowledge from combining it. This leads to the enrichment of open datasets and further dissemination of knowledge. Accordingly, CC0 is ideal for open science as it both protects and promotes the unrestricted circulation of data.

And remember, it's bad science not to cite the source of data you use. To help others cite your data include a citation that users can copy and paste to give you credit for your hard work.

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cannot be done, we are just saying that if you choose to do this, you should make sure you fully understand what it entails.

I'm uncomfortable with others using my research for commercial purposes. Should I use a non-commercial licence for my dataset?

We recommend you avoid using a non-commercial licence. Here's why:

For legal purposes, drawing a line between what is and is not 'commercial' can be tricky; it's not as black and white as you might think. For example, if you release a dataset under a non-commercial licence, it would clearly prohibit an organisation

I'm uncomfortable permitting use of my research for any and all purposes. Should I use a 'No Derivatives' (ND) licence for my dataset?

We recommend you avoid using a 'No Derivatives' licence. Here's why:

Similar to how a non-commercial licence might restrict meaningful reuse of your dataset, a ND licence can have the same effect: it may prevent someone from recombining and reusing your data for new research. For data to be truly Open Access, it must permit these important types of reuse.

[...imparare a gestire i dati]

Research data **is** the material underpinning a research assertion. [4]

ABOUT THE COURSE ▸ START THE COURSE ▸ LOGIN ▸

ssentials 4 Data Support » Start the course » I -Definitions » Research data

research data netherlands

I -Definitions
Research data
Open data
Research lifecycle

I DEFINITIONS   II PLANNING PHASE   III RESEARCH PHASE   IV USER PHASE   V LEGISLATION & POLICY   VI DATA SUPPORT
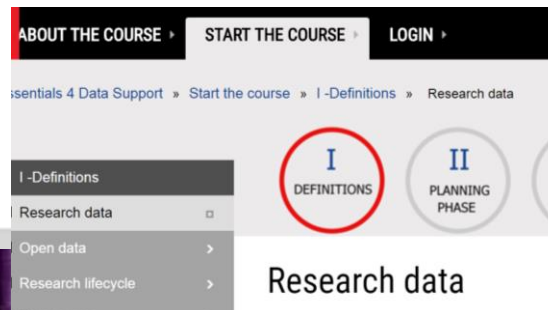
Research data   [Essentials4data](#)

Managing and Sharing Research Data

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.

Introduction
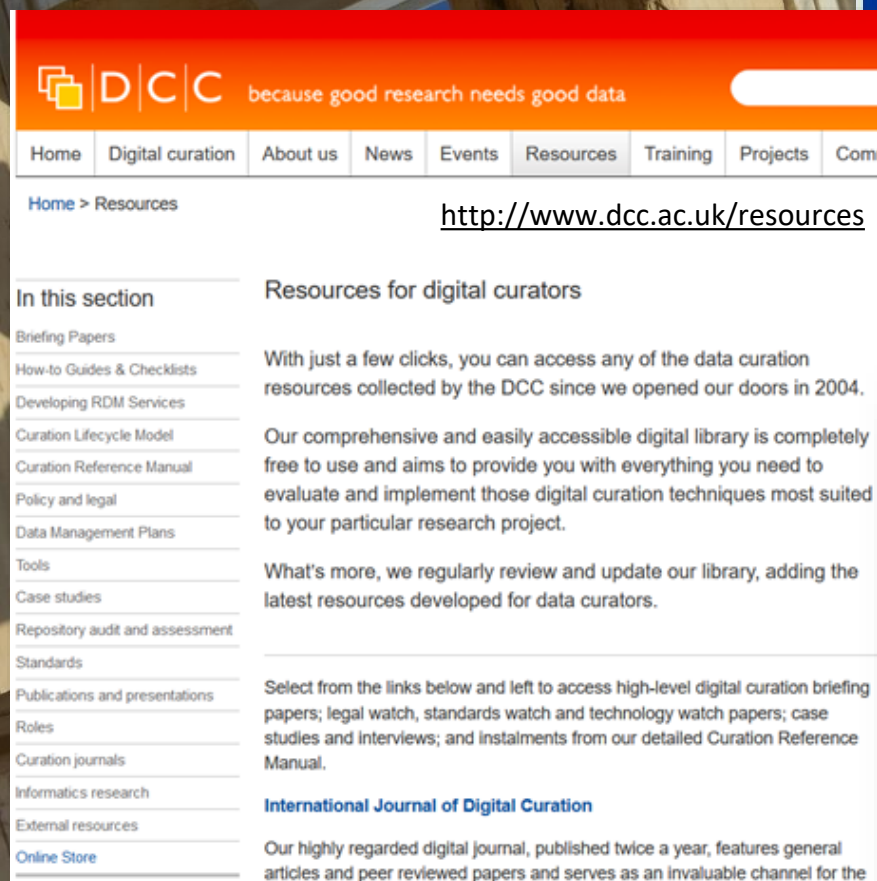
Data-driven research is becoming increasingly common in a wide range of academic disci
Zoology, and spanning Arts and Science subject areas alike. To support good research, we
have access to good data. Upon completing this course, you will:

- understand the differences between open, closed, and shared data
- be able to make decisions about which data you can share
- know what a data management plan is
- be aware of the FAIR principles
- know how to https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit

Managing and Sharing Research Data

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.
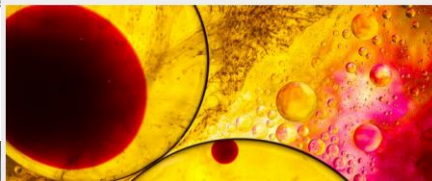
[...imparare: due pilastri, anzi tre]

https://www.ands.org.au/

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources

https://dans.knaw.nl/en

[...imparare: un maestro]

Taylor & Francis Group
an **informa** business

https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781498753180

Data Stewardship for Open Science
Implementing FAIR Principles
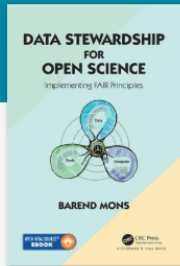
DATA STEWARDSHIP FOR OPEN SCIENCE
Implementing FAIR Principles

BAREND MONS

the worst way imaginable to communicate the outcome of the scientific process. If science has become indeed data driven and *data is the oil of the 21st century*, we better put data centre stage and publish data as first-class research objects, obviously with supplementary narrative where needed, steward them throughout their life cycle, and make them available in easily reusable format.

Yet another recent study claimed that only about 12% of NIH funded data finds its way to a trusted and findable repository. Philip Bourne, when associate director for data science at the U.S.A. National Institutes of Health coined the term *dark data* for the 88% that is lost in amateur repositories or on laptops. When we combine the results of the general reproducibility related papers and the findability studies,

GET ACCESS   **PREVIEW PDF**

Monsense and more... @barendmons · 2 h
Finally! Tomorrow the book goes to the printer: Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing FAIR Principles

🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

FOR OPEN SCIENCE
Implementing FAIR Principles

Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing ...
Data Stewardship for Open Science: Implementing FAIR Principles has been written with the intention of making scientists, funders, and innovators in all disciplines an...
crcpress.com

BAREND MONS

In conclusion to this paragraph, my statement in 2005: Text-mining? Why bury it first and then mine it again? [Mons, 2005] is still frighteningly relevant.

A good data steward publishes data with a supplementary article(Data(+)).
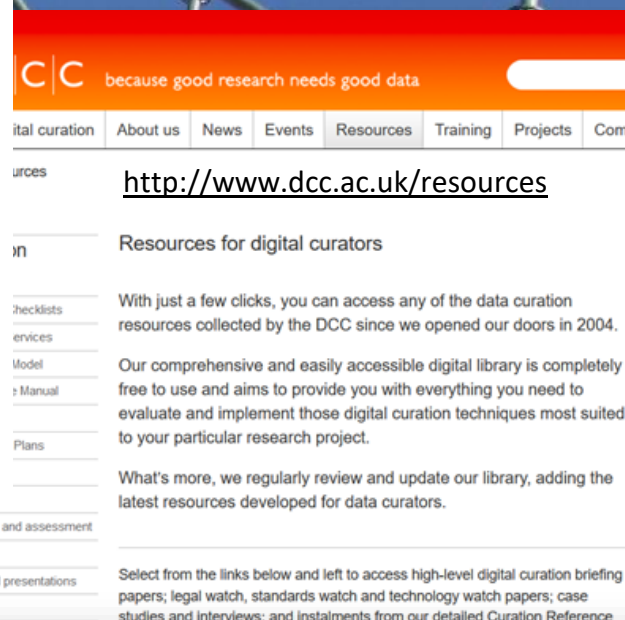
…quindi serve Data Management Plan

DMP È
- UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI: raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
- living document: va aggiornato

IOSSG

IOSSG

Italian Open Science Support Group

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources

Resources for digital curators

With just a few clicks, you can access any of the data curation resources collected by the DCC since we opened our doors in 2004.
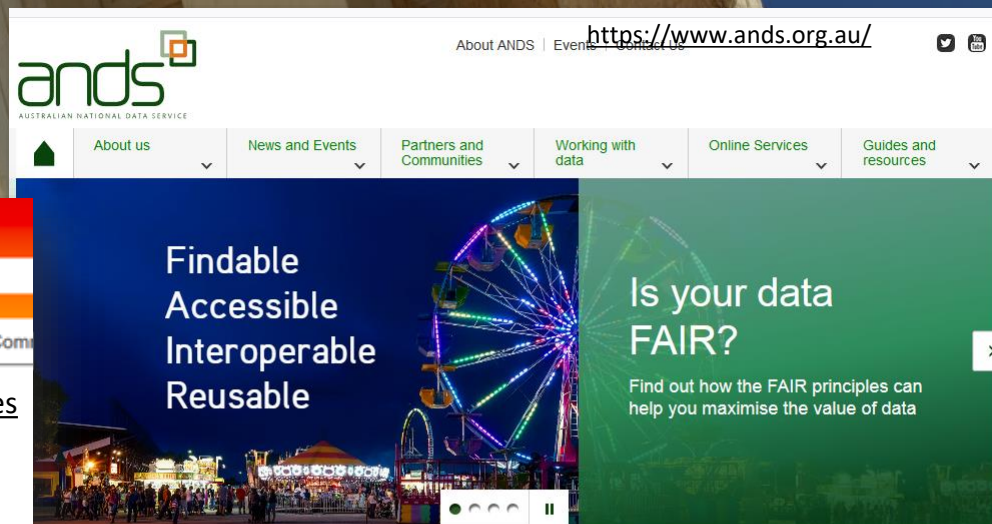
Our comprehensive and easily accessible digital library is completely free to use and aims to provide you with everything you need to evaluate and implement those digital curation techniques most suited to your particular research project.

What's more, we regularly review and update our library, adding the latest resources developed for data curators.

Select from the links below and left to access high-level digital curation briefing papers; legal watch, standards watch and technology watch papers; case studies and interviews; and instalments from our detailed Curation Reference

DATASET DESCRIPTION	Descrivere i dati esistenti o che si intendono creare, indicandone provenienza, natura e ordine di grande

Sarah Jones @sjDCC · 20 nov

Our #FAIRdata Expert Group report has lots to say on DMPs. They should cover all outputs, be living documents, be tailored to disciplinary needs and be machine-actionable. Funders also need to align policy for DMPs. #FAIRcopenhagen #ActiveDMPs

Traduci il Tweet

Data management — via DMPs
European Commission

A core element of research projects

- DMPs should cover all research outputs
- DMPs should be living documents
- DMPs should be tailored to disciplinary needs
- DMPs should be machine-actionable – use information in them!
- Harmonisation of DMP requirements across funders and organisations

DMP acting as a hub of information on FAIR digital objects, connecting to the wider elements of the ecosystem

DMP ONLINE   Home   About   Future plans   Help   Change language

Welcome.

DMPonline helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements. It has been jointly developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Curation Center (UC3).

Screencast on how to use DMPonline

Sign in

Email address *
Password *

Forgot your password?

☐ Remember me

Sign in

Or, sign in with your institutional credentials (UK users only)

Create account

New to DMPonline? Create an account today.

0:00 / 4:47

...e prima un Data Wizard

ELIXIR
Data Stewardship Wizard

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science

For serious researchers and data stewards

Data Stewardship Wizard

Data integration 7

Data interpretation 3

Information and insight 14

Is there any pre

Are there any d

📘 Data Stewar

○ No

○ Yes ☰

Will reference

Will any of the o
others)?

📘 Data Stewar

○ No

○ Yes ☰

Will you be storing samples?

Will you be using any pre-existing data (including other people's data)?   ⓘ

Will you be referring to any earlier measured data, reference data, or data that should be mined from existing literature? Your own data as well as data from others?

📘 Data Stewardship for Open Science: *ezi*

○ No

○ Yes ☰

Do you need to harmonize different sources of existing data?   ⓘ

If you are combining data from different sources, harmonization may be required. You may need to re-analyse some original data.

📘 Data Stewardship for Open Science: *wht*

○ No

○ Yes ☰

https://app.dsw.fairdata.solutions/questionnaire

...per costruire EOSC

https://www.go-fair.org/

https://twitter.com/eoscpilot/status/965983195559809024

https://eosc-hub.eu/

https://www.openaire.eu/

…e abilitare servizi

POSSIBILE **SOLO SE** RICERCATORI DEPOSITANO IN OPEN ACCESS

http://unpaywall.org/

TEXT E DATA MINING
- sono cruciali
- ma servono i testi e dati aperti

118.000 download da maggio 2017
[7242 di media]

... mantenendo i diritti

KEEP CALM AND NON CEDETE I VOSTRI DIRITTI

CC

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

ℍmajesty The Queen

TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

Elementi della licenza
La tua scelta in questo pannello aggiornerà gli altri pannelli su questa pagina.

Consenti che vengano condivisi adattamenti della tua opera?
○ No   ○ Sì, fintanto che gli altri condividono allo stesso modo

Permetti che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali?
● Sì   ○ No

Licenza selezionata
Attribuzione 4.0 Internazionale

cc ⓘ

Questa è una licenza Free Culture!

Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione	
ⓘ	BY	Attribuzione *Attribution*	Permette che altri copino, che la tua opera venga indicato l'autore. Ad esempio, potrebbe... dell'autore.
ⓢ	NC	Non commerciale *Non-Commercial*	Permette che altri copino rielaborazioni, solo per...
⊜	ND	Non opere derivate *No Derivative Works*	Permette che altri copino ammesse opere deriva...
ⓢ	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo *Share-Alike*	Permette che altri distri compatibile con quella...

...e separando disseminazione da valutazione...

manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*[56].

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one
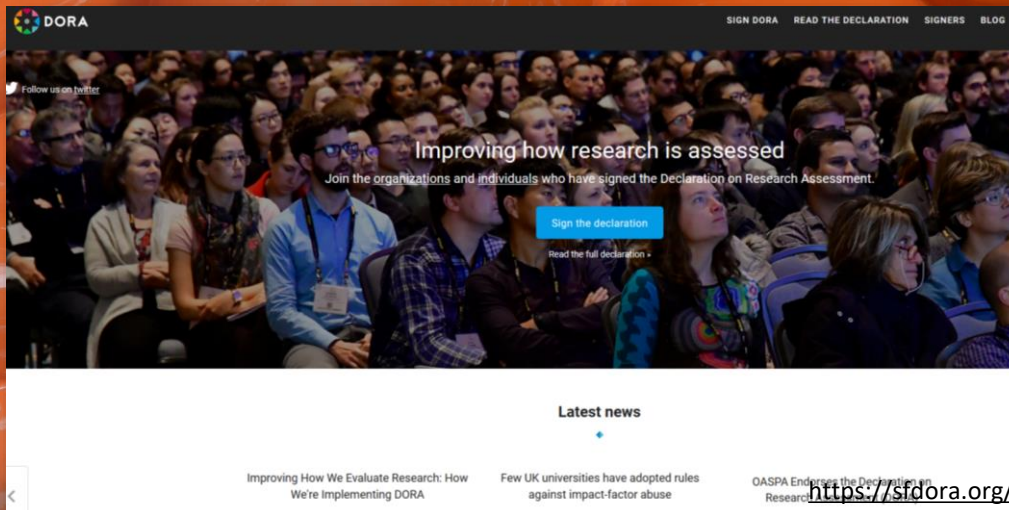
https://sfdora.org/

Guédon, Towards the Internet of the Minds, 2017

...qualche strumento / 1

http://envri.eu/

ENVRI COMMUNITY
The Community of Environmental Research Infrastructures

SCIENTIFIC GAMING
The ENVRIplus game focuses on the scientiphic methodology (i.e., the e-learning goal), specifically it is oriented on scientific/ecological contents.

TUTORIALS
The tutorials are practical guides for different subjects such as training programming

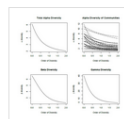**ENVRI COMMUNITY**
The ENVRI Community is an interactive space to engage with our community
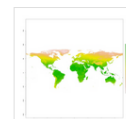
HELP-DESK
Do you need help? Get in contact with our HelpDesk
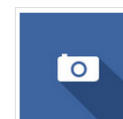
https://training.envri.eu/

Corsi disponibili

Partitioning and mixed models for biodiversity analysis in R

Species Distribution Modelling (SDM)

The spatially explicit metapopulation model - Incidence Function Model

AppDB VMOps Dashboard: A graphical portal to manage applications and services on federated

Navigazione
Home
▶ Corsi

Calendario
◄ **novembre 2018** ►

Lun	Mar	Mer	Gio	Ven	Sab	Dom
			1	2	3	4
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

… qualche strumento / 2 workshop Amsterdam…

https://nioo.knaw.nl/en/open-science-tools-data-technologies-efficient-ecological-evolutionary-resea

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY (NIOO-KNAW)
NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY (NIOO-KNAW)

2017

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Open Science

Where to find Open Ecological data?

Data Carpentry for Ecology

Reproducible analysis in R

Clean Code in Ecology

Funding for Open Ecology

Open Science Tools, Data & Technologies for Efficient Ecological & Evolutionary Research

Join us in Amsterdam on 7 & 8 December f
developments around Open Science for Ec

Mini-symposium - slides from plenaries

1) Why we need open science, by Dr. Dominique Roche

2) Public data archiving in ecology and evolution: How well are we doing? by Dr. Sandra A. Binning

3) Writing software as a researcher: being practical versus being perfect, by Neil Chue Hong

Workshops

...sz Kuzak

...ine-ecology-lesson/

...y-lesson/index.html

Data Cleaning with OpenRefine for Ecologists

A part of the data workflow is preparing the data for analysis. Some of this involves data cleaning, where errors in the data are identifed and corrected or formatting made consistent.
This step must be taken with the same care and attention to reproducibility as the analysis.

OpenRefine (formerly Google Refine) is a powerful free and open source tool for working with messy data: cleaning it and transforming it from one format into another.

This lesson will teach you to use OpenRefine to effectively clean and format data and automatically track any changes that you make. Many people comment that this tool saves them literally months of work trying to make these edits by hand.

Transparency, by Dr. Fotis E. Psomopoulos

...eadthedocs.io/en/latest/

❋ Getting Started

Data Carpentry's teaching is hands-on, so participants are encouraged to use their own computers to insure the proper setup of tools for an efficient workflow.
These lessons assume no prior knowledge of the skills or tools.

To get started, follow the directions in the "Setup" tab to download data to your computer and follow any installation instructions.

...f open-data, by Dr. Antica Culina

Prerequisites

...2438.v1

This lesson requires a working copy of OpenRefine (also called GoogleRefine).

To most effectively use these materials, please make sure to install everything *before* working through this lesson.

...Chue Hong

https://github.com/softwaresaved/clean-code-workshop

The OpenScience Project

Open source scientific software
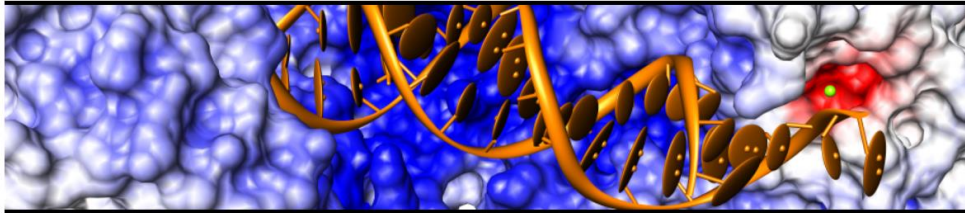
Home   Software   About OpenScience   Donate   Contact

OpenScience / Software / Life Sciences / Ecology

Evolution and Population Genetics (3)   Theoretical (1)
Statistical (1)

Genie

Posted on March 25, 2004 by Dan Gezelter

A program for the inference of demographic history from molecular phylogenies. It is primarily designed for the analysis of phylogenies reconstructed from highly variable viral gene sequences, but can be applied to other types of sequence data that contains a …

Continue reading →

Posted in Evolution and Population Genetics | Leave a comment

http://openscience.org/software/life-sciences/ecology/

Phylogen

Posted on March 25, 2004 by Dan Gezelter

Phylogen implements some straight-forward birth-death models for simulating phylogenies. It is intended to be fast and flexible and can simulate very large trees (depending on memory and speed of computer). It will then optionally reconstruct trees only containing extant lineages … Continue reading →

Posted in Evolution and Population Genetics | Leave a comment

ADS in ADE-4 : Spatial Data Analysis

Posted on January 30, 2003 by Dan Gezelter

ADS in ADE-4is a package devoted to multiscale analysis of spatial point patterns. The proposed methods are based on the analysis of inter-point distances, which necessitate the location of individuals in (x;y) coordinates within a given study area. These methods, … Continue reading →

Posted in Statistical | Leave a comment

Ecolab

Posted on February 24, 2001 by Dan Gezelter

Ecolab is both the name of a software package and a research project that is looking at the dynamics of evolution. Find Ecolab at: http://ecolab.sourceforge.net/

- Artificial Life (9)
- Astronomy (21)
  - Planetary Sciences (1)
- Aviation and Aeronautics (2)
- Chemistry (131)
  - Analytical (4)
  - Atmospheric (1)
  - Biochemistry (6)
  - Biophysical (3)
  - Chemical Information (3)
  - Crystallography (2)
  - Electrochemistry (1)
  - Molecule Viewers and Editors (39)
  - Organic (2)
    - Synthesis (1)
  - Periodic Tables (3)
  - Physical (1)
    - Kinetics (1)
  - Polymers (1)
  - Spectroscopy (9)
    - NMR (5)
  - Surfaces (1)
  - Theoretical and Computational (45)
    - Ab Initio Quantum Chemistry (9)
    - Molecular Dynamics (22)
    - Monte Carlo methods (2)
- Cognitive Science (3)
  - Neural Networks (2)
- Complex Systems (2)
- Computer Science (22)
  - Algorithms And Computational Theory (2)
  - Artificial Intelligence (4)
  - Data Communication (4)
  - Information Retrieval (1)
  - Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (3)
  - Languages (1)

…qualche strumento / 4

http://ohi-science.org/

Ragioni per N[...]

Valid reasons not to participate in open science practices

Casper J. Albers*

Abstract

The past years have seen a sharp increase in the attention for open science practices. Such practices include pre-registration and registered reports, sharing of materials, open access publishing and attention to reproducibility of research. Despite the overwhelming amount of evidence highlighting the benefits of open science, some researchers remain reluctant. In this paper, I will outline valid reasons for researchers not to participate in open science practices.

Discussion

There are no valid reasons.

*Heymans Institute for Psychological Research, Grote Kruisstraat 2/1, 9712 TS Groningen, The Netherlands.

https://twitter.com/CaAl/status/966279936028958720

... ora tocca a voi

ONE DAY OR
DAY ONE
you decide.

...grazie!
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