

# FAIR DATA: HISTORY AND PRESENT CONTEXT

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i Mitjans Audiovisuals

**F**indable   
**A**ccessible   
**I**nteroperable   
**R**eusable 



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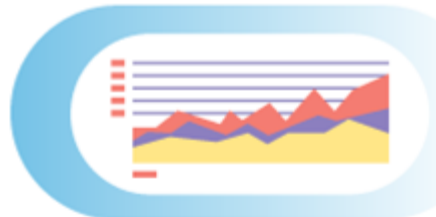
# SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATION



- What are the FAIR principles?
- Why do the FAIR principles appear?

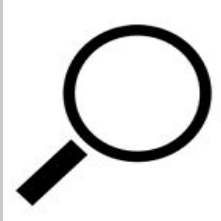
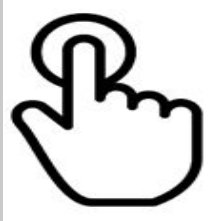
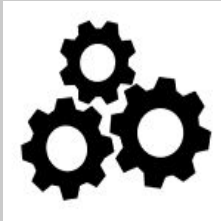
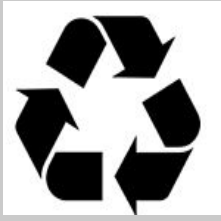


- How they appear?
- How was it received by the community?



- How are they implemented in research centers?
- What challenges do researchers face with data management?
- What can information professionals do?

# WHAT ARE THE FAIR PRINCIPLES?

<p><b>Findable</b> The data and the metadata are easy to find for humans and computers.</p> 	<p><b>Accessible</b> Standard protocols are used.</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unique and persistent identifier.</li><li>• Described with rich metadata.</li><li>• Metadata include the identifier.</li><li>• Indexed in a searchable resource.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standard communications protocol.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open, free, and universally implementable.</li><li>• Authentication and authorization procedure.</li></ul></li><li>• Metadata are accessible.</li></ul>
<p><b>Interoperable</b> Easy to combine the data with existing data.</p> 	<p><b>Reusable</b> The data can be used, including descriptions as clear licenses.</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formal, accessible, shared language.</li><li>• Vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.</li><li>• Qualified references to other (meta)data.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Described with relevant attributes.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clear and accessible data usage license.</li><li>• Associated with detailed provenance.</li><li>• Meet domain-relevant community standard.</li></ul></li></ul>

# WHY DO THE FAIR PRINCIPLES APPEAR?



Research world:

- Generates large amounts of data in their research.

Open Science:

- Growing movement that facilitates access to the information generated by research.

Debates on how to share and reuse data:

- There were no guidelines or standards.

**Integration of research data into the digital ecosystem.**

# HOW THEY APPEAR?

Workshop



'Jointly Designing a Data Fairport'

2014

Journal

**scientific data**

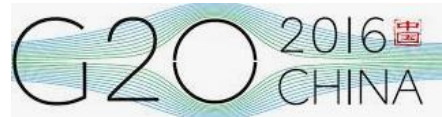
'FAIR Guiding Principles for Scientific Data Management and Stewardship'

2016

FAIR working group



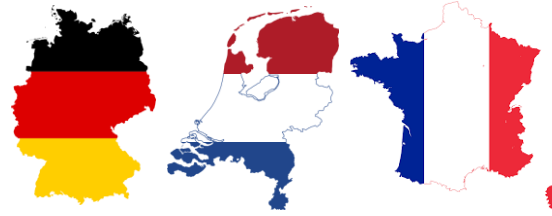
# HOW WAS IT RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY?



Summit supported



'Data for Planet: Making data work for cross-domain grand challenges'.



Involved in the adoption



Work groups apply the FAIR principles



'Turning FAIR into Reality'

# HOW ARE THEY IMPLEMENTED IN RESEARCH CENTERS?



- Create a group [?](#) **FAIR Data Maturity Model**
- Defined some indicators derived from the FAIR principles.

FAIRassist.org

- Compiles and describes the existing resources for the evaluation of digital objects. [?](#) **13 resources.**



- Difficulty of translating FAIR guidance principles into domain specific applications.
- Lack as shared vocabularies, sufficient quality datasets and shared data management practices.

**Still too early to know if research centers have implemented FAIR principles**

# WHAT CHALLENGES DO RESEARCHERS FACE WITH DATA MANAGEMENT?



- To understand that data is part of the research workflow.
- Not having formal training in data management practices.
- Metadata and documentation are interest only if they help a researcher work.
- Absence of collaboration tools.
- Technical issues:
  - Deal with format (text, images or videos).
  - Anonymization of the qualitative data.
- Researchers are not aware of the data services that the library may provide.



# WHAT CAN INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS DO?



## Support researchers on:

- How data is generated or retrieved.
- How information is protected.
- How the data is described and documented.
- Train researchers how to deal with data management plans and data.
- Help researchers write Data Management Plan or implement it.
- Can help standardize the research data cycle process.
- Data curation: data collection and data cleaning.
- Planning data preservation or research dissemination.
- Support data reuse, storage, and later access of data.
- Ensure data policies and standards are effectively applied.



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**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

**QUESTIONS ARE WELCOME**