

INTRODUCCIÓN A OPEN SCIENCE

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DEFINICIONES Y BENEFICIOS DE OPEN SCIENCE

¿Qué es “Open Science”?

“Open Science represents a ***new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and new ways of diffusing knowledge by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools***. The idea captures a systemic change to the way science and research have been carried out for the last fifty years: shifting from the standard practices of publishing research results in scientific publications towards ***sharing and using all available knowledge at an earlier stage in the research process***”.

it affects the whole ‘business cycle’ of doing science and research – from the selection of research subjects, to the carrying out of research and to its use and re-use - as well as all the actors and actions involved up front (e.g. universities) or down the line (e.g. publishers).”

OBJETIVOS: Hacer frente al crecimiento de publicaciones y datos y aprovechar las nuevas tecnologías, **promover una ciencia de mayor calidad, más creíble, fiable (mejor y más transparente verificación de datos), eficiente (evitando duplicaciones) y más acorde con los retos sociales**

<http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/open-innovation-open-science-open-to-the-world-pbKI0416263/>

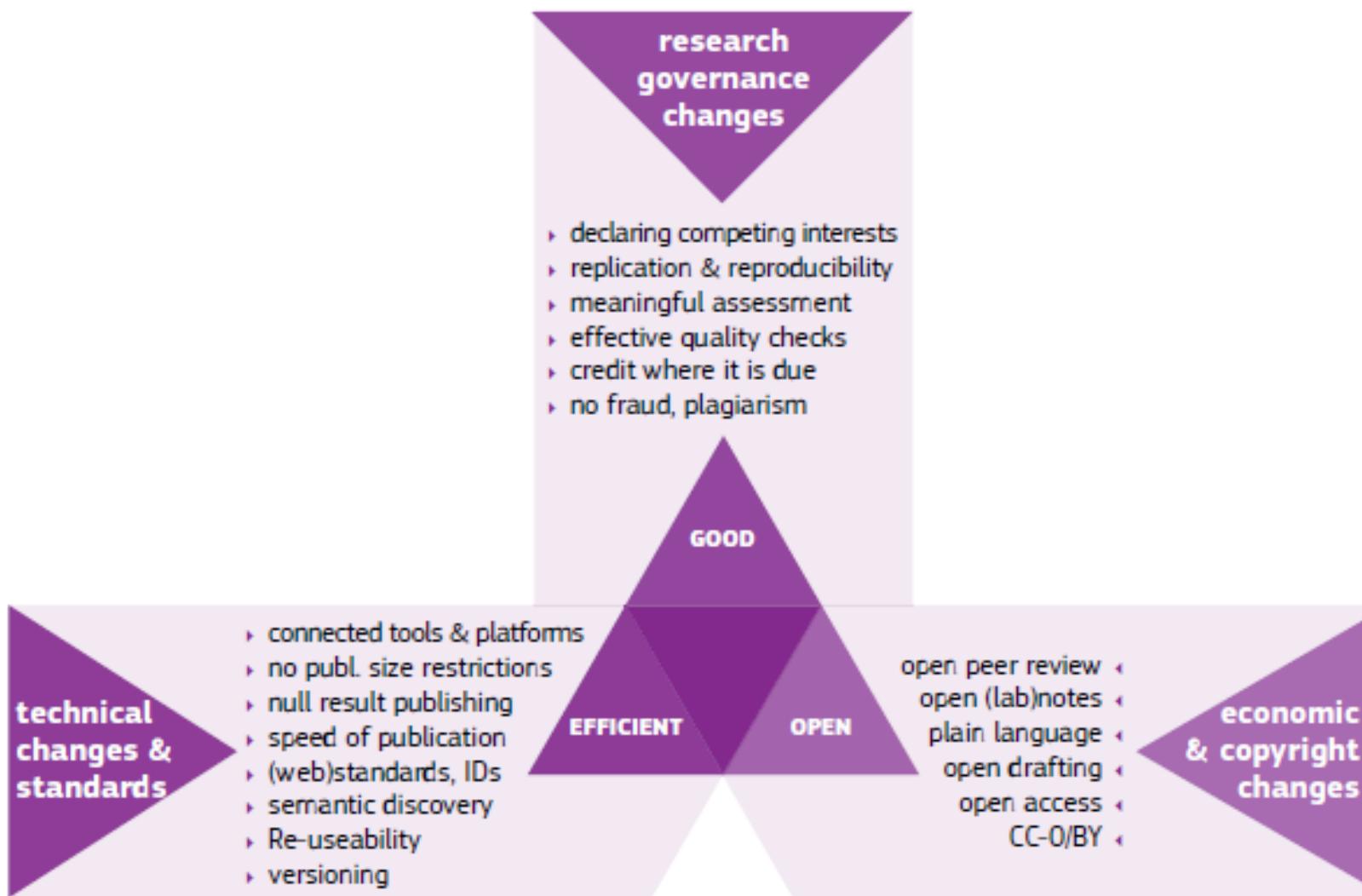
Open Science is the conduct of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where **research data, laboratory notes and other research processes are freely available**, with licence terms that allow re-use, redistribution and reproduction of the research

(<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition>)



<https://vimeo.com/189880043>

Figure OS.5: Towards 'better science' – Good, efficient and Open Science|



Source: <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/Impactofsocialsciences/2015/11/11/101-Innovations-in-scholarly-communication/>

Proyectos de open science

ALLEN BRAIN ATLAS
DATA PORTAL

HOME GET STARTED DATA TOOLS

SCIENCE VIGNETTES

A CELLULAR TAXONOMY OF THE VISUAL CORTEX

DATA & TOOLS

CELL TYPES BRAIN OBSERVATORY

MOUSE CONNECTIVITY DEVELOPING HUMAN BRAIN

WHAT'S NEW

- Latest Data Release March 16, 2017
- Events & Training

ALLEN INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS

View a full list of publications from the Allen Institute for Brain Science

<http://www.brain-map.org/>

ENGLISH

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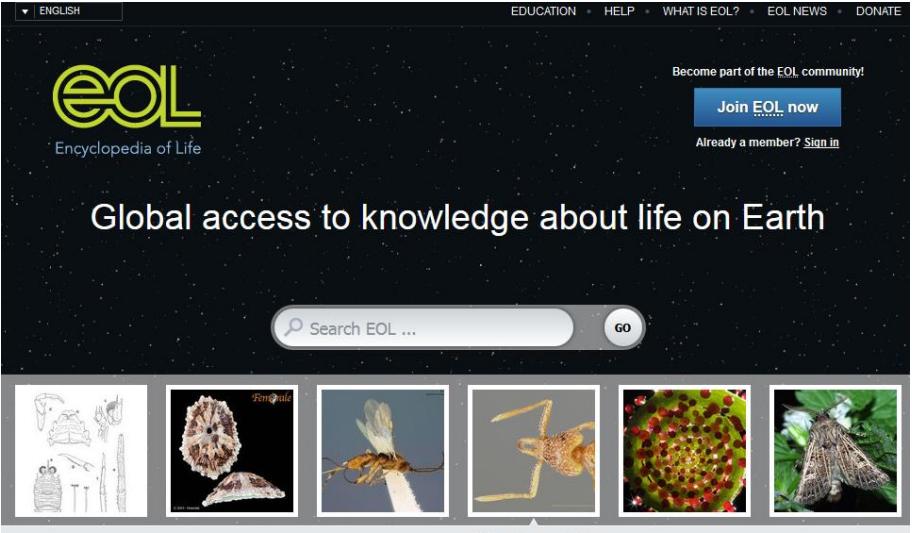
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Tenaille *Strumigenys cabira*



PolyMath

Main Page

This is the wiki for polymath projects - massively collaborative online mathematical projects. The idea of such projects originated in Tim Gowers' blog post [Is massively collaborative mathematics possible?](#). Many polymath projects will be proposed, planned, and run at this Blog.

A Polymath logo is being tested. If you have more suggestions, please add them to the logo page, or add to the discussion at [Talk:logo](#).

The wiki is currently locked down due to a major influx of spam (July 29, 2013). Please email mn@michaelnielsen.org if you'd like an account set up, and I'll do my best to reply quickly.

Existing polymath projects

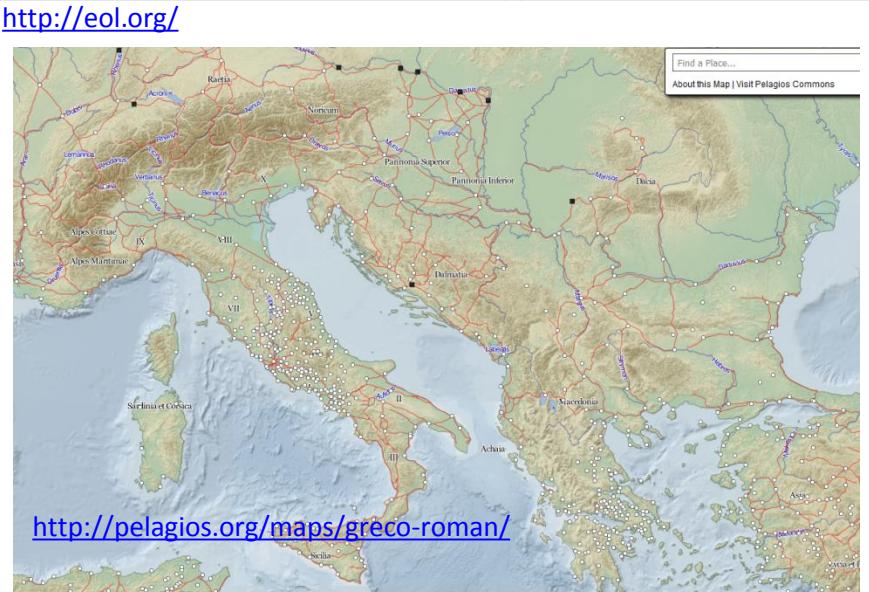
- Polymath1: New proofs and bounds for the density Hales-Jewett theorem. Initiated Feb 1, 2009; research results have now been published.
- Polymath2: Must an "explicitly defined" Banach space contain c_0 or ℓ_∞ ? Initiated Feb 17, 2009; attempts to relaunch via wiki, June 9 2010.
- Mini-polymath1: Solving Problem 6 of the 2009 International Mathematical Olympiad. Initiated July 20, 2009; five proofs obtained so far.
- Polymath3: The polynomial Hirsch conjecture. Proposed July 17, 2009; launched, September 30, 2010.
- Polymath4: A deterministic way to find primes. Proposed July 27, 2009; launched Aug 9, 2009. Research results have now been published.
- Polymath5: The Erdős discrepancy problem. Proposed Jan 10, 2010; launched Jan 19, 2010. Activity ceased by the end of 2012, but results from the project were used to solve the problem in 2015.
- Mini-polymath2: Solving Problem 5 the 2010 International Mathematical Olympiad. Proposed Jun 12, 2010; launched and solved, Jul 8 2010.
- Polymath6: Improving the bounds for Roth's theorem. Proposed Feb 5, 2011.
- Mini-polymath3: Solving a problem from the 2011 International Mathematical Olympiad. Proposed Jun 9, 2011; launched and solved, Jul 19, 2011.
- Mini-polymath4: Solving a problem from the 2012 International Mathematical Olympiad. Proposed Jun 3, 2012; launched, July 12 2012.
- Polymath7: Establishing the Hot Spots conjecture for acute-angled triangles. Proposed May 31st, 2012; launched, Jun 8, 2012.
- Polymath8: Improving the bounds for small gaps between primes. Proposed June 4, 2013; launched, June 4, 2013. Research results have now been published.
- Polymath9: exploring Borel determinacy-based methods for giving complexity bounds. Proposed, Oct 24, 2013; launched, Nov 3, 2013.
- Polymath10: improving the bounds for the Erdős-Rado sunflower lemma. Launched, Nov 2, 2015.
- Polymath11: proving Frankl's union-closed conjecture. Proposed Jan 21, 2016; launched Jan 29, 2016. Concluded, Jan 17, 2017.
- Polymath12: proving Rota's conjecture. Proposed Feb 28, 2017.

http://michaelnielsen.org/polymath1/index.php?title=Main_Page

Polymath-like projects

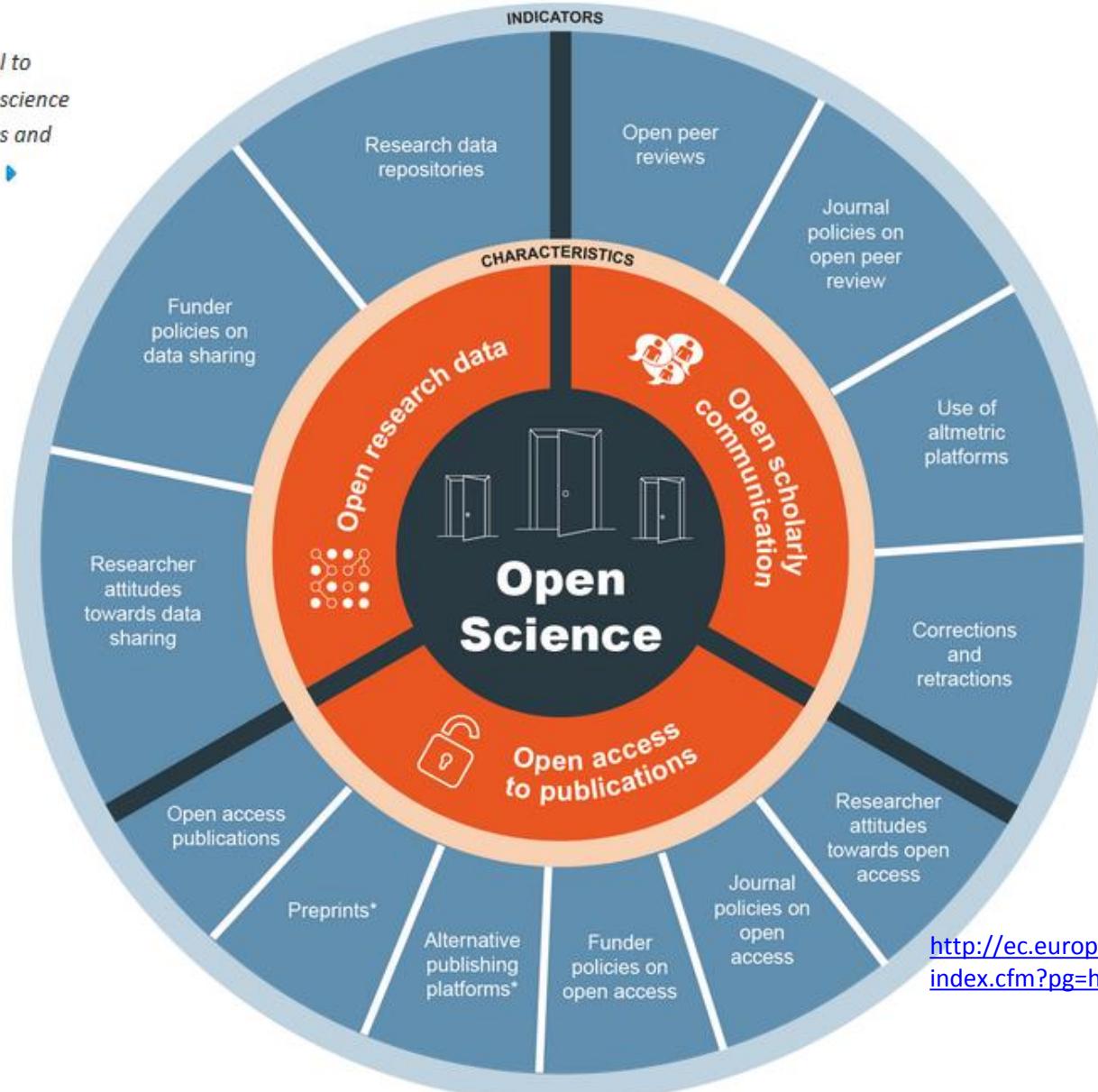
[Find a Place...](#)

About this Map | Visit Pelagios Commons



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Use the wheel to explore open science characteristics and indicators. ► ►



<http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=home§ion=monitor>

* These indicators are for both open access to publications and open scholarly communication.

POLITICAS A FAVOR DE OPEN SCIENCE

Política europea

- Consulta pública de la Comisión Europea en 2014: [Science 2.0: Science in Transition](#)
- [Consejo de Europa para una agenda europea sobre Open Science en mayo 2015](#): eliminar barreras al acceso abierto a las publicaciones y a los datos que las soportan, acciones a favor de mejor gestión de datos y necesidad de crear e-infraestructuras
- Prioridades de la Comisión Europea: [Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World >>>>](#)
 1. **crear incentivos a favor de la open science** (promover ciencia ciudadana, mejorar la integridad de la investigación, ligar la ciencia abierta con los mecanismos de evaluación de investigadores..)
 2. **reforzar políticas de acceso abierto y open data**
 3. **desarrollar infraestructuras para open science**
 4. **impulsar la open science como motor socioeconómico**

European Open Science Cloud

- Quiere acelerar la transición hacia una Open Science más efectiva
- Ofrecerá a 1.7 millones de investigadores europeos y 70 millones de profesionales en ciencias y tecnologías un entorno virtual con servicios integrales para el almacenamiento, la gestión, el análisis y la reutilización de datos que estén vinculados a su actividades de investigación.
- Se basará en experiencia de iniciativas federadas como ESFRI, eIRG, GEANT, PRACE, ELIXIR, Belmont Forum
- Fomentará buenas prácticas de búsqueda y accesibilidad de datos, reconocimiento y evaluación de datos, derechos de autor y gestión de privacidad de datos, replicabilidad e integridad de la investigación, temas de preservación digital..
- <https://eoscpilot.eu/>
- Una iniciativa similar ya en funcionamiento:
<https://www.opensciencedatacloud.org/>



Plan nacional en Holanda



- Acceso abierto al 100% de las publicaciones (artículos, libros, informes) en 2020
- Preparar datos de investigación para su reutilización completa (minería de texto y datos)
- Open science como elemento en los sistemas para evaluar a investigadores, grupos de investigación y propuestas de proyectos (examinar criterios potenciales como acceso abierto, planes de gestión de datos, indicadores altmétricos..)
- Creación de una plataforma nacional coordinada por el Ministerio de Cultura, Educación y Ciencia
- Acción precedente: [Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science](#) (2016)
- <https://www.openscience.nl/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/embed/IxM3LFKv1x0>

OCDE

Table 7.2 Recent policy measures to promote open science

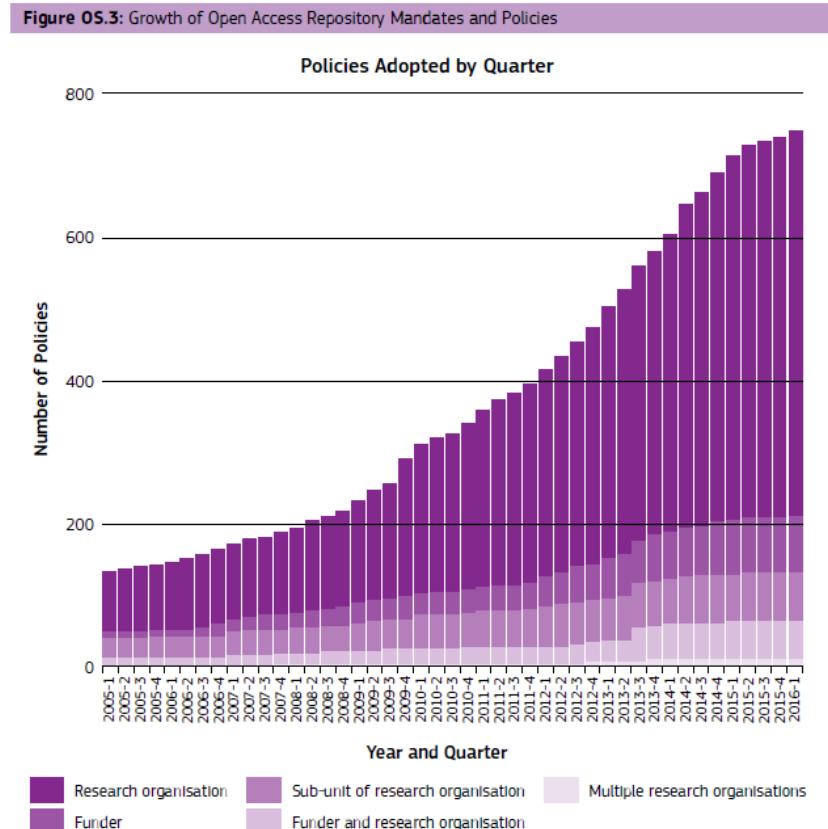
Digital data storage infrastructure (Creation of online)	Open Data (Promotion of)		Open Access (Promotion of)		Collaborative work (Online)
Repositories and archives, libraries in research centres and governments	Digital format for research outputs (e.g. funds)	Open Government	Open licenses for datasets, libraries	Publication in open access journals or open resources (e.g. funds)	Researchers industry society
Argentina		*			
Australia	*	*	*	*	
Canada	*		*		
People's Republic of China	*		*	*	
Colombia	*				
Czech Republic	*				
Denmark	*			*	
Estonia	*			*	*
Finland	*			*	*
France	*		*	*	
Germany	*	*		*	
Greece	*			*	
Hungary	*		*	*	
Luxembourg	*				

- **Barreras a la apertura de la ciencia: pocos incentivos para que los investigadores compartan sus datos, preferencias institucionales para patentar, regulaciones legales y de gestión de privacidad, infraestructuras inadecuadas, políticas editoriales en contra de la amplia difusión de las publicaciones**
- Potencial de la open science para promocionar y preservar mayor apertura científica
- Análisis de los pasos en favor de open science por países: criterios (open access, open data, open collaboration, ICT tools)
- <https://www.oecd.org/sti/outlook/e-outlook/stipolicyprofiles/interactionsforinnovation/openscience.htm>
- http://qdd.oecd.org/DATA/STIPSurvey/AU.T.B6-1+B6-2+B6-3..STIO_2014

OPEN SCIENCE Y OPEN ACCESS

Acceso Abierto, uno de los pilares de Open Science

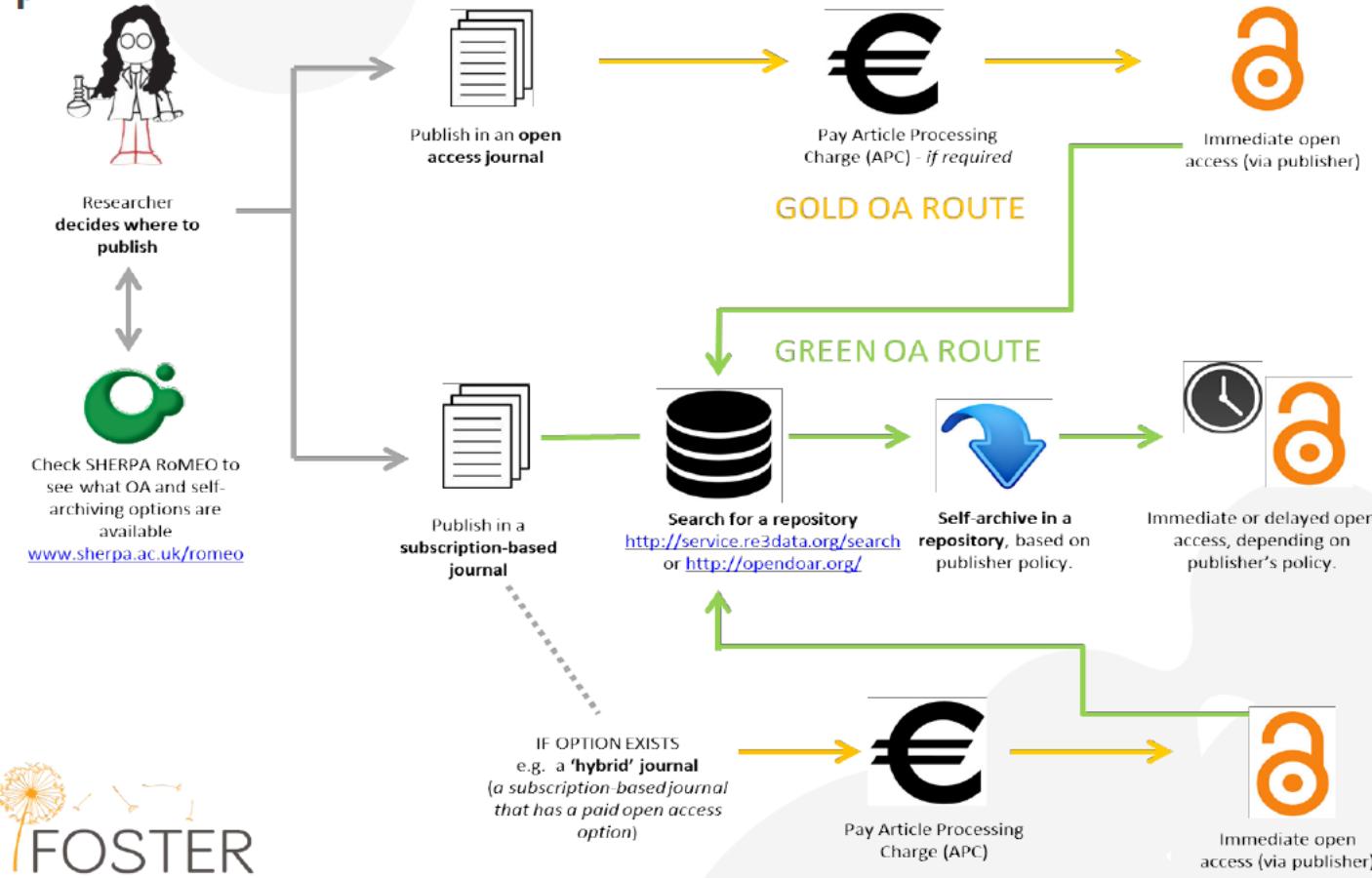
- La Budapest Open Access Initiative de 2002 ya abogó por una ciencia abierta basada en la reutilización general de todo tipo de resultados de investigación
- La conceptualización de una práctica científica transformada ocurre con el movimiento de ***Open Science, que se centra en compartir el conocimiento tan pronto como sea posible y no de publicar tanto como sea posible.***



Source: <http://roamap.eprints.org/>

El mandato de acceso abierto en H2020

H2020 Open Access Mandate



www.fosteropenscience.eu



Resumiendo

- **Qué acceso abierto:** como mínimo, leer, imprimir y descargar gratuitamente
- **Qué tipo de resultados:** artículos de revistas peer-reviewed. Acceso abierto *recomendado* para libros, monografías, comunicaciones a congresos, literatura gris
- **Qué proyectos:** los financiados o co-financiados por alguna convocatoria H2020 (incluidos proyectos Euratom)
- **Qué plataformas:** repositorios institucionales, centralizados, temáticos. [Fuente OpenAire](#)
- **Qué versión:** versión editorial o de autor revisada (“postprint”, “accepted author manuscript”)
- **Qué embargos:** 6/12 meses tras la publicación online para acceso abierto a través de repositorios. Acceso abierto inmediato para acceso abierto a través de revistas
- **Qué formatos:** “machine-readable”. Copias escaneadas no valen
- **Qué metadatos en repositorios:** agencia financiadora, nombre del proyecto, acrónimo, número de proyecto, fecha de publicación online, periodo de embargo, identificador persistente. ORCID para autores recomendado.
- **Qué licencias:** la *recomendación* es conservar el copyright y elegir licencias para publicación. Licencias Creative Commons (CC), CC-BY en particular, *recomendadas* para publicaciones en acceso abierto
- **Qué financiación para APCs:** durante los proyectos. No límites estipulados con respecto a número de artículos para publicar durante el proyecto o máximos en APCs (recomendación es que sean APCs proporcionadas y deben ser incluidas en el presupuesto)

Matices en mandato ERC (publicaciones)



Acceso abierto a todas las publicaciones científicas revisadas por pares (artículos, comunicaciones, libros, monografías)

Embargos mayores de los marcados por el mandato (6/12 meses), aceptables para publicaciones resultantes después del proyecto



Repositorios temáticos recomendados: arXiv y EuropePMC, OAPEN (para libros, monografías)

Repositorios institucionales y centralizados (ZENODO)

ResearchGate, Academia.edu y similares, Dropbox, páginas personales, de proyectos, institucionales no son válidos



APCs y BPCs pueden ser cubiertos para publicaciones durante los proyectos, incluso si no fueron presupuestados en la propuesta original (pero no financiación adicional)

Figure 1: Overview of APC payments in H2020

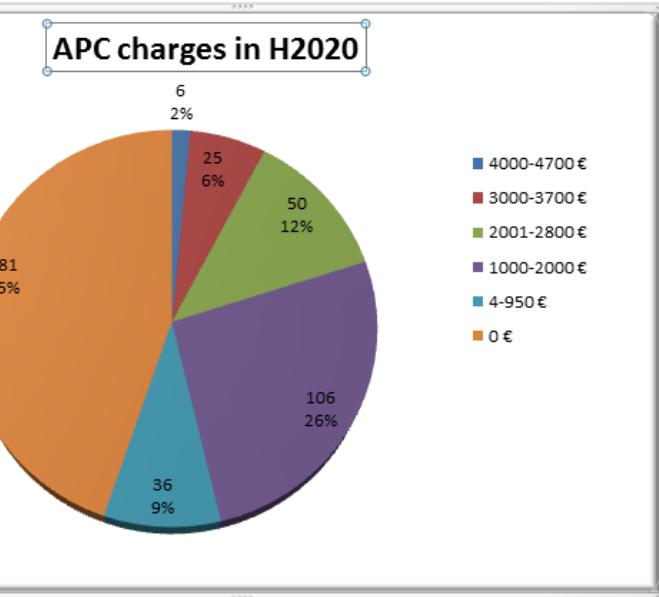
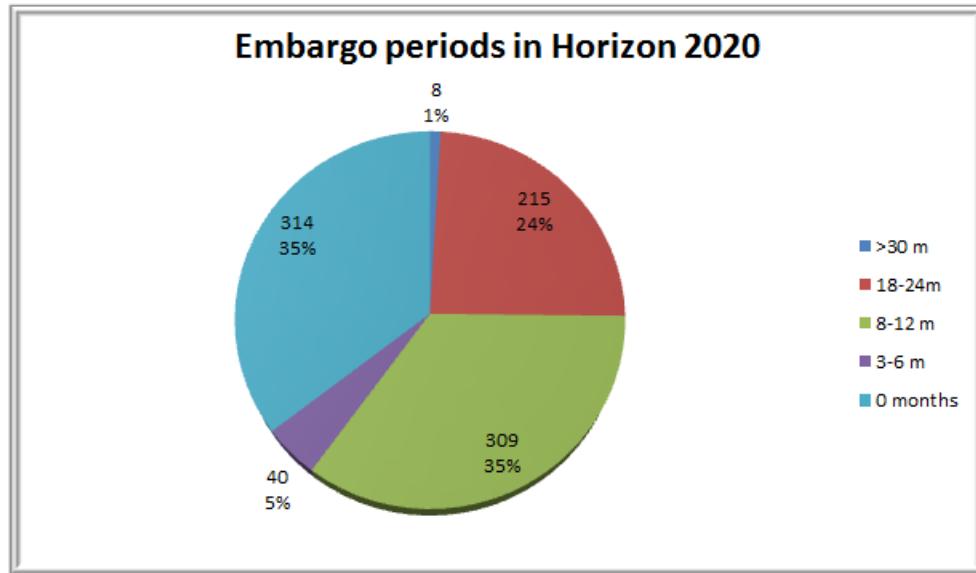


Figure 2: Overview of embargo periods in Horizon 2020



H2020 publications by scientific area

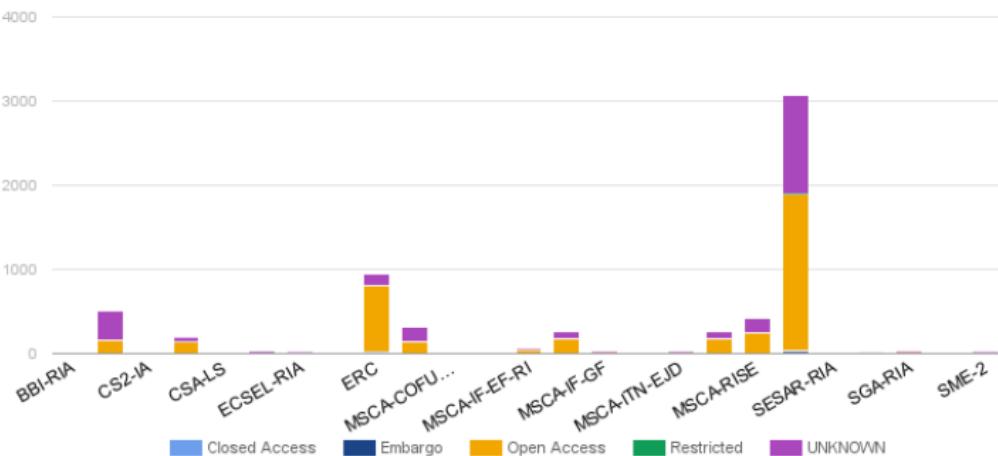


Figure 8. H2020 publications OA status by scientific area

PRIMER BALANCE EN FEBRERO 2017

At this early stage of [monitoring](#) it can be concluded that *green open access seems to be a more popular choice among Horizon 2020 grantees than gold OA*. Despite a small number of excessive APC charges and embargo periods, *the average APC is moderate (1006€) and the average embargo period (11,21 months) is within the limit of the EC mandate of 12 months of the social sciences and humanities though outside the mandate for the natural sciences (6 months)*. Interestingly, *a significant percentage of publications are available in gold open without any charges and in green open access without any embargo period*.

Pago de cuotas para publicar artículos en acceso abierto

Authors who paid at least 1 APC in recent 3 years by discipline

	Arts and Humanities	Medical and Life Sciences	Sciences, Mathematics and Engineering	Social Sciences
In % of authors who published at least 1 gold open access article	11.9%	49.3%	40.2%	10.3%
In % of authors who published at least 1 article	8.8%	44%	25.8%	7.1%

- Un alto porcentaje pagado por investigadores en Biología y Biomedicina
- Baja representación de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades
- La frecuencia de pago por publicar en acceso abierto disminuye con los años, aunque su cuantía aumenta
- Casi el 40% de los encuestados encontraron muy difícil encontrar la financiación para estas cuotas
- Aún existe una barrera cultural generalizada de oposición mayoritaria a tener que pagar por publicar
- Book Publishing Charges (BPC) aún marginales. Modelos de crowdfunding y de consorcios
- Fuente: <http://openscience.com/what-do-academic-authors-think-of-open-access-de-gruyter-open-author-survey/>

Publicación de artículos en acceso abierto

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Objects Apply News About For Publishers API

SUPPORT DOAJ

share | embed × 10 ↴ order by ... relevance ↴ search all ↴ search term ↴

Journals vs Articles: Journals x Article processing charges (APCs): No x Full Text language: English x

1 – 10 of 4.149 +

- Revista Adm Made**
ISSN: 1518-9929 (Print); 2237-5139 (Online)
<http://revistadadminade.estacio.br/index.php/admmade/index>
Double blind peer review
Subject: Social Sciences: Commerce: Business
Date added to DOAJ: 23 Oct 2016
- Informal: Informatics Journal**
INFORMAL
ISSN: 2503-250X (Online)
<http://jurnal.une.ac.id/index.php/INFORMAL>
Peer review
Subject: Science: Mathematics: Instruments and machines: Electronic computers, Computer science
Date added to DOAJ: 23 Jan 2017
- Journal of Engineering, Project, and Production Management**
ISSN: 2221-6529 (Print); 2223-8379 (Online)
http://www.ppmi.unl.edu/EPPM_Journal/
Double blind peer review
Subject: Technology: Technology (General): Industrial engineering, Management engineering
Date added to DOAJ: 19 Aug 2012
- Principia: An International Journal of Epistemology**
ISSN: 1414-4247 (Print); 1908-1711 (Online)
<https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/principialindex>
Blind peer review
Subject: Philosophy: Psychology: Religion: Philosophy (General)
Date added to DOAJ: 7 Mar 2012
- South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal**
SAMAJ
ISSN: 1980-6060 (Online)

[Revistas en acceso abierto sin cuotas de publicación](#)
bit.ly/2IZZzcU

Otros recursos de interés:

[Open Library of Humanities](#)

[JISC Monitoring Open Access Costs](#)

[Observatorio de Revistas de Acceso Abierto con Factor de Impacto](#)

[Open Access Spectrum Evaluation Tool](#)

[Cofactor Journal Selector Tool](#)

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inicio colecciones y e-recursos bibliotecas y archivos sobre la red servicios preguntas frecuentes

Inicio > Servicios > **Apoyo a la publicación en Acceso Abierto (oa)**

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El CSIC, a través de su [Unidad de Recursos de Información Científica para la Investigación \(URCI\)](#), tiene acuerdos con algunos editores para apoyar la publicación en acceso abierto (OA). Gracias a estos acuerdos, los autores del CSIC que desean publicar en OA se benefician de ciertos descuentos cuya cuantía es variable dependiendo del editor del que se trate.

- [Qué requisitos hay que cumplir para solicitar descuento](#)
- [Compromisos de los autores beneficiados por el fondo para la publicación en OA](#)
- [Editores o revistas con los que el CSIC tiene acuerdos:](#)
 - ACS (American Chemical Association)
 - BioMed Central
 - F1000Research
 - Frontiers
 - MDPI
 - Sciences Advances
 - SCOP3
 - Springer Open
- [Financiación de artículos derivados del proyecto del 7º Programa Marco de Investigación \(FP7\)](#)
- [Otras opciones para publicar en acceso abierto](#)
- [Formularios de solicitud de descuento para revistas BioMed Central, Springer Open y Frontiers \(necesita identificarse en la Intranet Corporativa del CSIC\)](#)

Para más información, consultar las [Preguntas Frecuentes sobre Apoyo a la publicación en Acceso Abierto \(OA\) en el CSIC](#) y sobre [Mandatos de Acceso Abierto en proyectos del Programa Marco de la Unión Europea Horizonte 2020](#)

[Programa CSIC de apoyo a la publicación en acceso abierto](#)
<http://bibliotecas.csic.es/publicacion-en-acceso-abierto>

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Readers

Anyone, anywhere in the world, can discover, read and enjoy free access to full-length PDF versions of peer-reviewed scholarly books and articles

Consorcio de bibliotecas que puja por libros para publicar en acceso abierto

<http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/>

Apoyo CSIC a la publicación de libros en acceso abierto: Miembro de Knowledge Unlatched y programa de descuentos del 15% para libros STM en SpringerOpen

Editores de libros en acceso abierto:

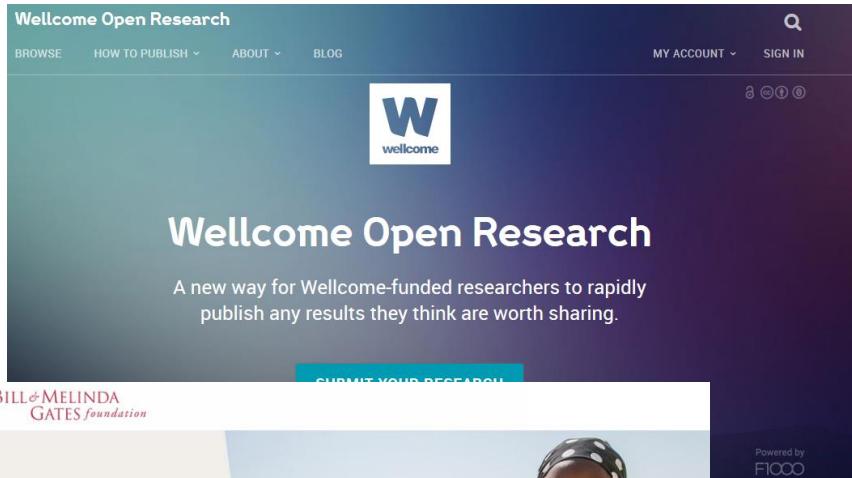
http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Publishers_of_OA_books

Nuevos tipos de revistas de acceso abierto

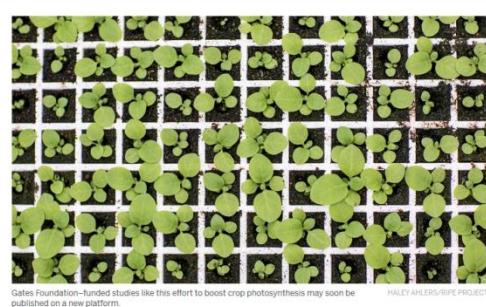
- [Research Ideas and Outcomes](#) (RIO Journal): resultados derivados de cualquier fase del ciclo de investigación, incluidas las propuestas de proyectos, incluso las que no se aprueban, o propuestas de tesis doctorales, planes postdoc, propuestas de proyectos para H2020..
- <http://riojournal.com/about#individual>
- <http://riojournal.com/browse/articles>
- Ganador del SPARC Innovator Award 2016
- También, los llamados “overlay journals”, ejemplo <https://theidealis.org/>

The screenshot shows the RIO Journal website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Articles', 'About', 'Blog', 'For Authors', 'For Funders', and 'Register | Login'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the placeholder 'Section=[Grant Proposals,PhD Project Plans]'. A red circle highlights this search term. To the left of the search bar is a sidebar with sections for 'Browse' (Articles, Authors, Collections), 'Filter' (Search, Full Text, Author, Title), and 'by Subject' (Agriculture and Forestry, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry, Computer & Information sciences, Earth & Planetary sciences, Ecology & Environmental sciences, Engineering & Technology, History, Humanities, Life sciences, Materials science, Mathematics, Medicine & Health sciences). Further down, there are sections for 'by Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)' (No poverty, Zero hunger, Good health & well-being, Quality education) and 'by Impact Factor' (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4). The main content area displays search results for '11 items matching your criteria'. The first result is a grant proposal titled 'Applying machine learning and image feature extraction techniques to the problem of cerebral aneurysm rupture' by Stéren Chabert, Tomás Mardones, Rodrigo Riveros, Maximiliano Godoy, Alejandro Veloz, Rodrigo Salas, Pablo Cox, with a DOI of 10.3897/rio.3.e11731. The second result is 'DNAqua-Net: Developing new genetic tools for bioassessment and monitoring of aquatic ecosystems in Europe' by Florian Leese, Florian Altermatt, Agnès Bouchez, Torbjørn Ekrem, Daniel Hering, Kristian Meissner, Patricia Mergen, Jan Pawłowski, Jeremy Pigott, Frédéric Rimet, Dirk Steinke, Pierre Taberlet, Alexander Weigand, Kessy Abarenkov, Pedro Beja, Lieven Bervoets, Snaða Björnsdóttir, Pieter Boets, Angel Bogero, Atle Bones, Angel Borja, Kat Bruse, Vojislava Burić, Jens Carlsson, Fedor Clampér, Zuzana Číamporová, Eric Coissac, Filipe Costa, Marieta Costache, Simon Creer, Zoltán Csabai, Kristý Deiner, Ángel DelVal, Stina Drakare, Sofia Duarte, Tina Eleræk, Stefano Fazi, Céne Férier, Jean-François Flot, Vera Fonseca, Edgardo Fontaneto, Michael Grabowski, Wolffram Graf, Jóhannes Guðbrandsson, Miæla Hellström, Yaron Hershkovitz, Peter Hollingsworth, Bella Japhoshvili, John Jones, Maria Kahler, Belma Kalmarjuc, Stroili, Panagiotis Kasapidis, Marilyn Kelly, Mary Kelly-Qunn, Emre Keskin, Urmas Külaaja, Zrinka Ljubešić, Irena Macek, Elvira Mächler, Andrew Mahon, Markéta Marečková, Maja Nežadlanic, Georgina Mircheva, Matteo Montagna, Christian Moritz, Vallo Mulk, Andreja Naumoski, Ion Navodaru, Judit Padišák, Snaebjörn Pálsson, Kristel Panksep, Lubomir Penev, Adam Petruske, Martin Pfannluchen, Craig Primmer, Baruch Rinkevich, Ana Rotter, Astrid Schmidt-Kloiber, Pedro Segurado, Arjen Speksnijer, Pavel Stoever, Malin Strand, Sigita Sūliūs, Per Sundberg, Michael Traugott, Costas Tsigenopoulos, Xavier Turon, Alice Valentini, Berry van der Hoorn, Gábor Várbiró, Marlen Vásquez Hajdúra, Javier Viguri, Irma Vitányé, Alfred Vogler, Trude Vrålstad, Wolfgang Wägele, Roman Wenne, Anne Winding, Guy Woodward, Bojanja Zegura, Jonas Zimmermann. The third result is 'Physics of Laser in Contemporary Visual Arts: the research protocol' by Diaa Ahmedien, with a DOI of 10.3897/rio.2.e11150. The fourth result is 'Studying the effect of Ruthenium on High Temperature Mechanical Properties of Nickel Based Superalloys and Determining the Universal Behavior of Ruthenium at Atomic Scale'.

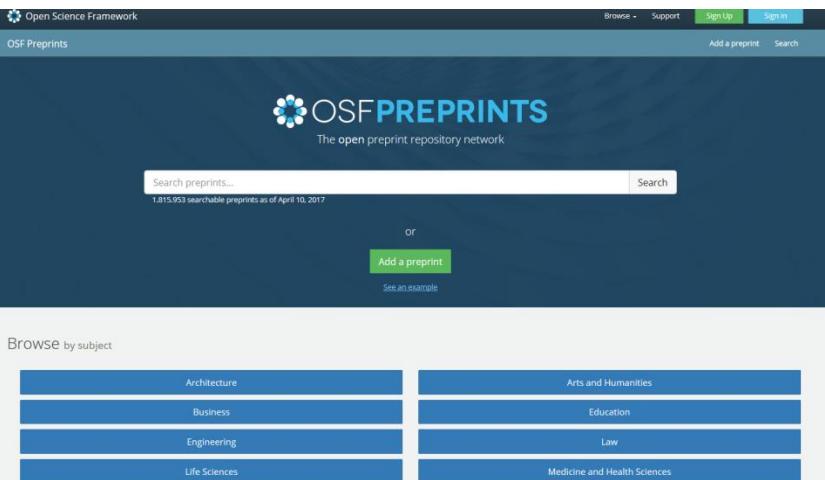
Nuevos modelos de publicación en acceso abierto



- Impulsados por agencias finanziadoras con mandatos de acceso abierto
- El control del ritmo de publicación en manos de quien financia la investigación, no en los editores
- Mejor retorno de inversión para las agencias, tras gastos exorbitantes de APCs para costear la publicación en acceso abierto en revistas. [Modelo de APCs](#)
- Además de acceso abierto, funcionalidades a favor de la open science >>> publicación inmediata, revisiones transparentes posteriores, open data y reproducibilidad

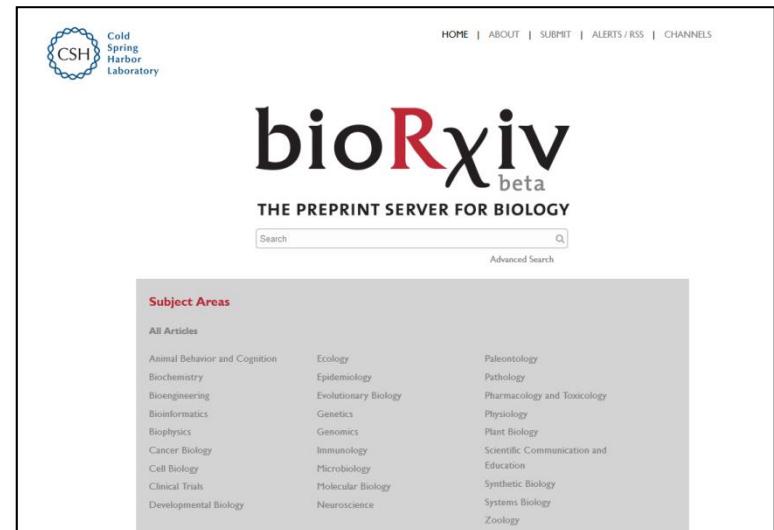


Apoyo a los preprints



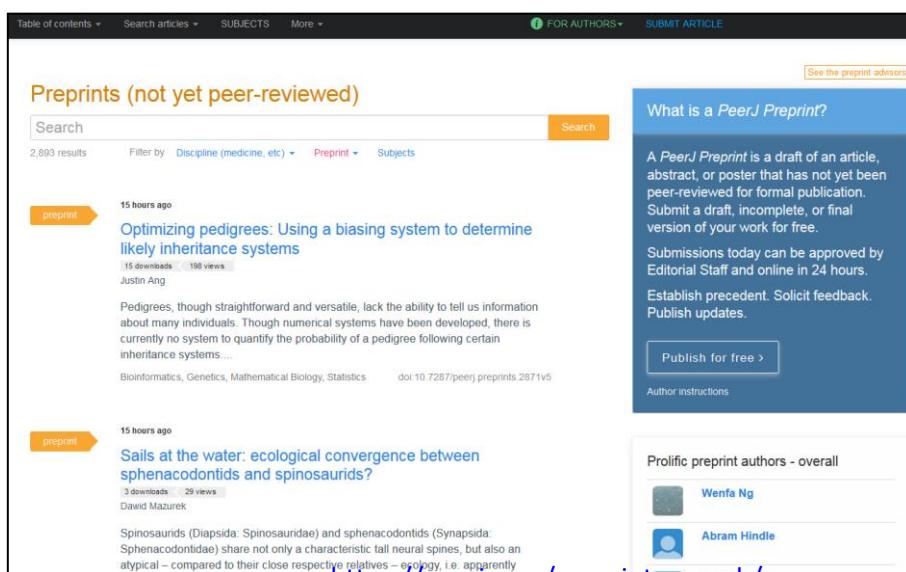
The screenshot shows the OSF Preprints homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Browse', 'Support', 'Sign Up', and 'Sign In'. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search preprints...' and a 'Search' button. To the right of the search bar is a link 'Add a preprint'. A large 'OSF PREPRINTS' logo is centered above a sub-header 'The open preprint repository network'. Below the logo is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search preprints...'. Underneath the search bar, it says '1,815,953 searchable preprints as of April 10, 2017'. There are two main sections for adding content: 'Add a preprint' and 'See an example'. Further down, there's a section titled 'Browse by subject' with categories like Architecture, Business, Engineering, Life Sciences on the left, and Arts and Humanities, Education, Law, Medicine and Health Sciences on the right.

<https://osf.io/preprints/>

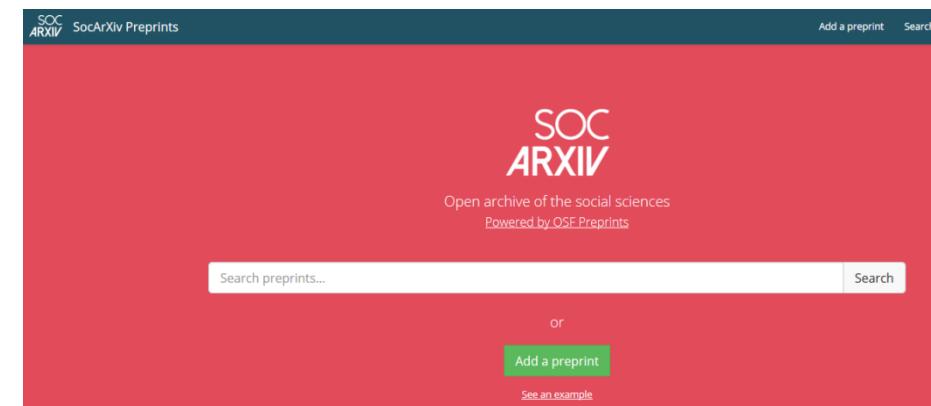


The screenshot shows the bioRxiv beta homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'SUBMIT', 'ALERTS / RSS', and 'CHANNELS'. The bioRxiv logo is prominently displayed in the center. Below the logo, the text 'THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY' is visible. There's a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a link 'Advanced Search'. A section titled 'Subject Areas' lists various biological fields such as Animal Behavior and Cognition, Ecology, Biochemistry, Epidemiology, etc. The background features a light gray gradient.

<http://biorxiv.org/>



The screenshot shows the SocArXiv Preprints homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Table of contents', 'Search articles', 'SUBJECTS', 'More', 'FOR AUTHORS', and 'SUBMIT ARTICLE'. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search' and a 'Search' button. A sidebar on the left lists subjects: Discipline (medicine, etc), Preprint, Subjects. A 'preprint' button is highlighted. Two preprint entries are listed: 'Optimizing pedigrees: Using a biasing system to determine likely inheritance systems' by Justin Ang (15 hours ago) and 'Sails at the water: ecological convergence between sphenacodontids and spinosaurids?' by David Mazurek (15 hours ago). A central box titled 'What is a PeerJ Preprint?' explains the concept and encourages users to submit work. A sidebar on the right lists 'Prolific preprint authors - overall' with profiles for Wenfa Ng and Abram Hindle.



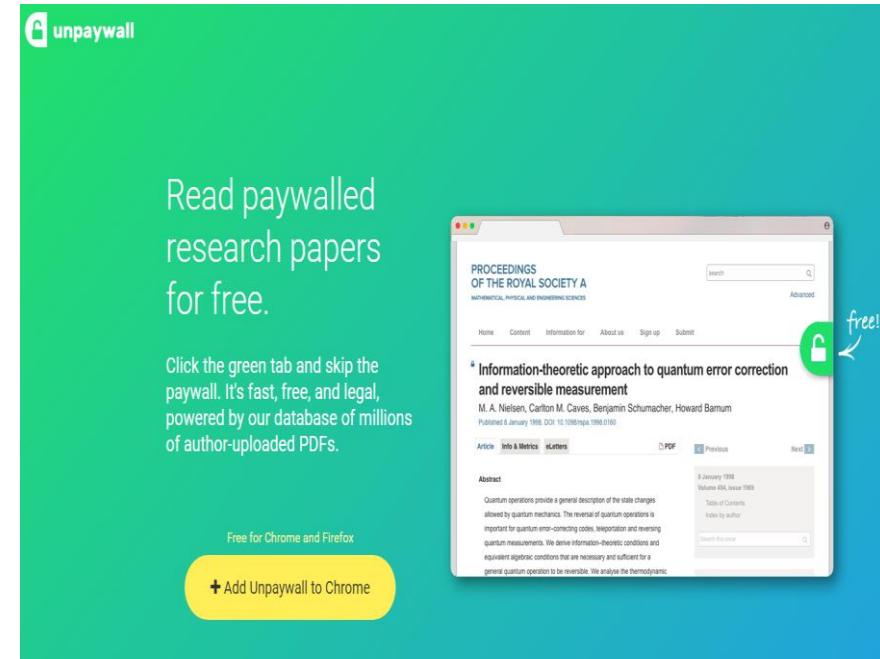
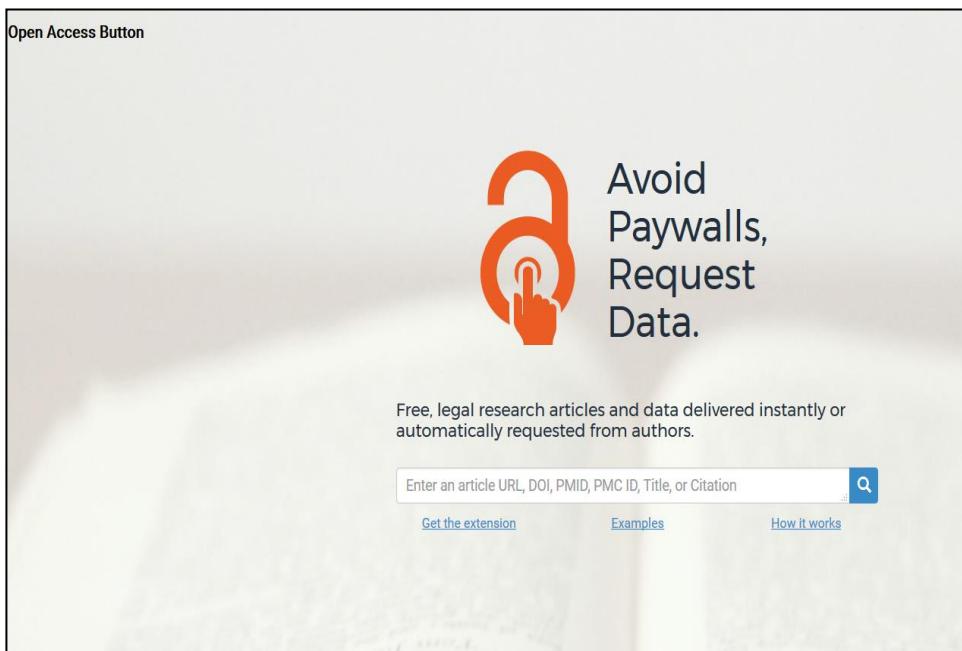
The screenshot shows the SOC ARXIV homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Add a preprint' and 'Search'. The SOC ARXIV logo is prominently displayed. Below the logo, the text 'Open archive of the social sciences' and 'Powered by OSF Preprints' is visible. There's a search bar with placeholder text 'Search preprints...' and a 'Search' button. A 'preprint' button is highlighted. A central box titled 'What is a PeerJ Preprint?' explains the concept and encourages users to submit work. A sidebar on the right lists 'Prolific preprint authors - overall' with profiles for Wenfa Ng and Abram Hindle.

<https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv>
<https://hcommons.org/core/>

<https://peerj.com/preprints-search/>

Hacia una infraestructura consolidada para el acceso abierto por repositorios

- [OpenAccess Button](#)
- [Unpaywall](#)



Ejemplos con ítem en DIGITAL.CSIC:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00284-010-9659-5>,

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2012.05.021>

OPEN SCIENCE Y OPEN DATA

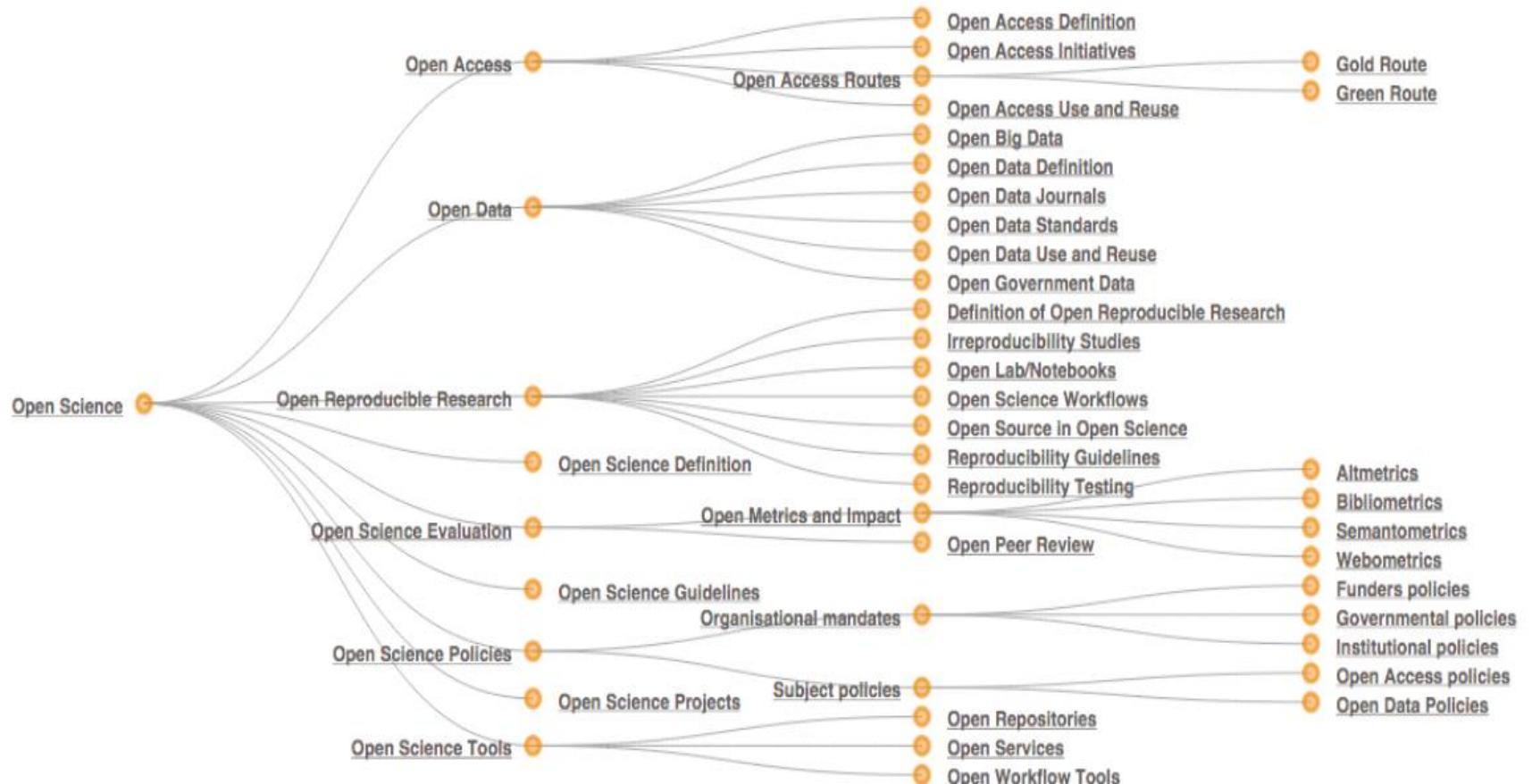


Figure 1. Open Science Taxonomy

Principios FAIR para open data

Open
data
is about
MORE
THAN
DISCLOSURE
it must be
“**Fair**”

- **Findable**
- **Accessible**
- **Interoperable**
- **Reusable**

- **Findable** – Easy to find by both humans and computer systems and based on mandatory description of the metadata that allow the discovery of interesting datasets;
- **Accessible** – Stored for long term such that they can be easily accessed and/or downloaded with well-defined license and access conditions (*Open Access when possible*), whether at the level of metadata, or at the level of the actual data content;
- **Interoperable** – Ready to be combined with other datasets by humans as well as computer systems;
- **Reusable** – Ready to be used for future research and to be processed further using computational methods.

[https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata
201618](https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618)

Implicaciones de los principios FAIR

Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

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

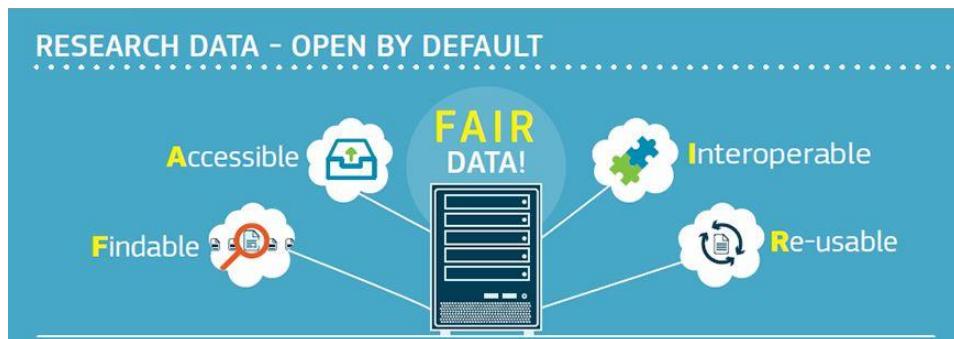
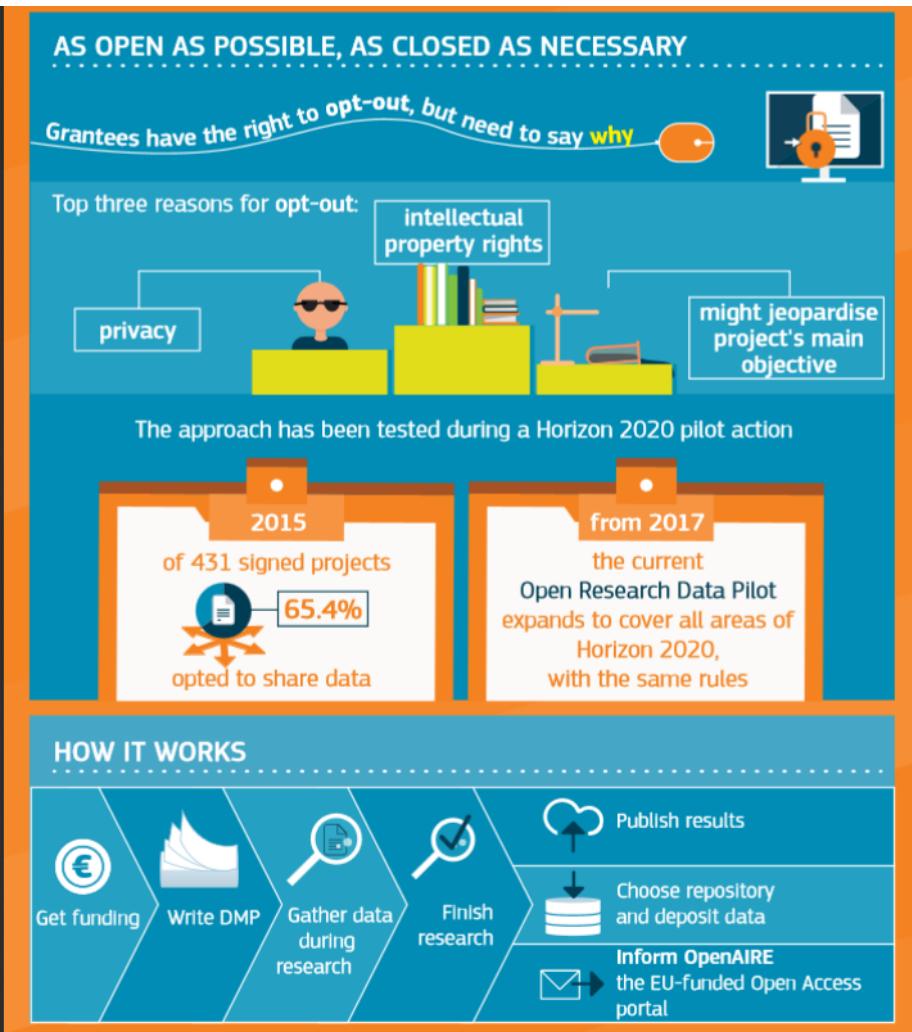
To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

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

Piloto de datos en H2020



Versión 1.0 de un plan de gestión de datos a los 6 meses del inicio del proyecto (a menos que se haya hecho opt-out)

DATASETS EN ACCESO ABIERTO EN UN REPOSITORIO ([Fuente: Re3Data](#))

1. los datos que sirven para validar los resultados presentados en publicaciones científicas y sus metadatos correspondientes tan pronto como sea posible
2. otro tipo de datos generados (p.e, datos no asociados a publicaciones científicas o datos puros) junto con sus metadatos

Resumiendo

- **Qué datos:**
 1. estadísticas, resultados de experimentos, mediciones, observaciones de trabajo de campo, resultados de encuestas, grabaciones de entrevistas, imágenes
 2. los datos que sirven para validar los resultados de publicaciones científicas y sus metadatos correspondientes y (voluntariamente) otro tipo de datos creados durante el proyecto
 - **Qué más:** Un plan de gestión de datos
 - **Qué proyectos:** a partir de proyectos que inician en 2017, todos por defecto
 - **Qué plataformas:** repositorios institucionales, centralizados, temáticos.
[Fuente:Re3data](#)
 - **Cuándo:** tan pronto como sea posible
- **Qué metadatos en repositorio:** información necesaria para validar resultados de investigación (p.e, requerimientos de software, código, protocolos de análisis..) Recomendable es la asignación de DOIs para datasets a través de DataCite
 - **Qué licencias** Recomendadas las licencias CC-BY, CC-0
 - **Qué financiación** Los costes asociados a la provisión de acceso abierto a los datos (p.e, mantenimiento y almacenamiento de datos) son elegibles y su reembolso puede realizarse durante la duración del proyecto
 - **Qué excepciones:** "fund" and "prizes" instruments, "ERC proof of concept" grants, "ERA-Nets" that do not produce data, SME instrument, phase 1. Además, opción general de "opt out" por razones de seguridad, éticas, privacidad, otras.

Plantilla para crear planes de gestión de datos en proyectos H2020

SUMMARY TABLE 1

FAIR Data Management at a glance: issues to cover in your Horizon 2020 DMP

This table provides a summary of the Data Management Plan (DMP) issues to be addressed, as outlined in Annex I. You should refer to the annex and the main text of the guidelines for further guidance.

DMP component	Issues to be addressed
1. Data summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State the purpose of the data collection/generationExplain the relation to the objectives of the projectSpecify the types and formats of data generated/collectedSpecify if existing data is being re-used (if any)Specify the origin of the dataState the expected size of the data (if known)Outline the data utility: to whom will it be useful
2. FAIR Data 2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outline the discoverability of data (metadata provision)Outline the identifiability of data and refer to standard identification mechanism. Do you make use of persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers?Outline naming conventions usedOutline the approach towards search keywordOutline the approach for clear versioningSpecify standards for metadata creation (if any). If there are no standards in your discipline describe what type of metadata will be created and how

- Un plan por proyecto
- Como muy tarde, la primera versión del plan debe estar disponible a los 6 meses del inicio del proyecto. Esta versión se irá actualizando a lo largo del proyecto

- **Debe cubrir las siguientes preguntas:**

1. What is the purpose of the data collection/generation and its relation to the objectives of the project?
2. What types and formats of data will the project generate/collect?
3. Will you reuse any existing data and how?
4. What is the origin of the data?
5. What is the expected size of the data?
6. To whom might it be useful ('data utility')?

[Anexo 1 y tabla 1 de Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020](#)

Matices en mandato ERC (datos)



Work programme 2016: la participación en el piloto es siempre voluntaria

A partir de 2017, el piloto se hace extensible por defecto pero permanece la opción de no participar, sin dar explicaciones



Recomendación general: buenas prácticas en la retención de datasets para que *puedan* compartirse con otros investigadores siempre y cuando no haya restricciones (de copyright, confidencialidad, licencias..)



No hay financiación adicional para actividades de gestión de datos para quienes decidan participar

Otros mandatos de open data

The screenshot shows the homepage of the SPARC Data Sharing Requirements project. At the top, there's a black navigation bar with the SPARC logo and links for "Who We Are", "What We Do", "Why It Matters", and "Become a Member". Below this is a large red section with the heading "Browse Data Sharing Requirements by Federal Agency". It contains text about the project being a joint effort between SPARC and Johns Hopkins University Libraries, and a link to download the full dataset. There's also a button labeled "VIEW ARTICLE SHARING POLICIES". Below the red section is a search bar with the placeholder "Search for an agency...". At the bottom, there are icons for several federal agencies: AHRQ, ASPR, CDC, Dept. of Defense, and Dept. of Education.

- Buscador de mandatos de acceso abierto a publicaciones y datos de agencias federales de los Estados Unidos
- Compara mandatos
- Adelanta novedades en los mandatos a corto-medio plazo
- <http://datasharing.sparcopen.org/>
- Otras herramientas:
<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/policy-and-legal/overview-funders-data-policies>

Herramientas para crear planes de gestión de datos

The screenshot shows the DMPTool website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, DMP Requirements, Public DMPs, News, Help, Contact Us, About, and Log In. Below this is a section titled "DMP REQUIREMENTS" with a user icon. A search bar and a "Search" button are present. A note says "Use the A-Z links below to narrow down the list by institution or use the search box to search for specific DMP Templates. Sample plans are not necessarily from the funder." Below this, there are four filter buttons: A - F, G - L, M - S, T - Z, and All. The main content area displays a table of DMP templates:

Template	Funder	Funder Links	Sample Plans (if available)
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	
BCO-DMO NSF OCE: Biological and Chemical Oceanography	National Science Foundation	NSF OCE Sample and Data Policy, May 2011 (PDF) NSF GEO Data Policies	
Copy 4 of NSF-GEN: Generic	University of California, San Diego	NSF Grant Proposal Guide NSF Data Management FAQ NSF - Dissemination of research results	NSF-GEN Sample 1 NSF-GEN Sample 2
Department of Energy: Generic	Department of Energy (DOE)	Policy for Digital Research Data Management	
Department of Energy: Office of Science	Department of Energy (DOE)	DOE Statement on digital data management	
Department of Transportation	Department of Transportation (DOT)	Official DOT Public Access Plan	
DMP Template from DCC	Digital Curation Centre	DCC: How to Develop a DMP	
GoMRI Research Consortia DMP Template 2015	Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative		
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	Guidelines	GBMF: Sample Plan #1 GBMF: Sample Plan #2 GBMF: Sample Plan #3
IMLS (2014-): Digital Content	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	
IMLS (2014-): New Software Tools or Applications	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	
IMLS (2014-): Research Data	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	
Institute of Education Sciences (US Dept)	Institute of Education Sciences (US Dept of Education)	IES Data Sharing Implementation Guide	

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for the DMRoadmap. At the top, there are links for Features, Business, Explore, Pricing, and a search bar. Below this is a header for "DMPRoadmap / roadmap". The main content area has tabs for Code, Issues (122), Pull requests (0), Projects (1), Wiki, Pulse, and Graphs. The "Themes" page is displayed, showing a table with two columns: "Theme" and "DCC & UC3 Guidance". The "DATA DESCRIPTION" row contains a bulleted list of guidelines:

Theme	DCC & UC3 Guidance
DATA DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Give a summary of the data you will collect or create, noting the content, coverage and data type, e.g., tabular data, survey data, experimental measurements, models, software, audiovisual data, physical samples, etc.Consider how your data could complement and integrate with existing data, or whether there are any existing data or methods that you could reuse.Indicate which data are of long-term value and should be shared and/or preserved.If purchasing or reusing existing data, explain how issues such as copyright and IPR have been addressed. You should aim to minimise any restrictions on the reuse (and subsequent sharing) of third-party data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clearly note what format(s) your data will be in, e.g., plain text (.txt), comma-separated values (.csv), geo-referenced TIFF (.tif, .tfw).Explain why you have chosen certain formats. Decisions may be

On the right side, there's a sidebar with a "Pages" section showing 19 pages, a "Find a Page..." search bar, and a list of repository navigation links: Home, About, Administration, Branding, Contributing, Developer guide, Development roadmap, DMPTool steering committee, Get involved, Installation, Local installations inventory, Migrating From DMPTool, OAuth Providers, and Releases.

<https://dmptool.org/>
<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans/guidance-examples>
https://dmptool.org/dm_guidance
<https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/organisation-and-policy/information-material/DANSdatamanagementplansjabloonUK.docx>

<https://github.com/DMPRoadmap/roadmap/wiki/Themes>

Servicios de datos en DIGITAL.CSIC

- **Planificación en la gestión de datos** (cumplimiento de requisitos de agencias financiadoras, comprobación de que los datos están limpios y contrastados, medidas de seguridad para evitar pérdidas..)
- **Apoyo al acceso y el descubrimiento de datos** (recursos para buscar datos de investigación por disciplinas..)
- **Apoyo en buenas prácticas para describir datos** (guías para documentar y describir los datos, uso de vocabularios controlados para datos por disciplinas, información para ver y usar los datos)
- **Apoyo para la publicación de datos** (revistas de datos, requerimientos editoriales, asignación de DOIs, vías alternativas para publicar y compartir datos)
- **Actividades de preservación de datos** (apoyo sobre descripción necesaria para preservación, niveles de preservación, plataformas específicas para preservación)
- **Apoyo en la visualización de datos** (formación y apoyo con metodologías, prácticas y herramientas de visualización. Provisión de equipamiento y software para proyectos de datos en el futuro?)



23 Things: Libraries for Research Data

An overview of practical, free, online resources and tools that you can begin using today to incorporate research data into your practice of librarianship.

Research Data Sharing Without Barriers

Learning Resources

Librarians are learning how to apply the principles of library science to solve problems and to provide new services related to research data.

1. A "top ten" list of recommendations for libraries to get started with research data from LIBER, <http://bit.ly/1qUvKG3>
2. Relevant concepts are presented and mapped in the e-Science Thesaurus, <http://bit.ly/1LEo4h8>
3. Understanding the life of research data with the DCC Curation Lifecycle Model, <http://bit.ly/1MoGGGv>
4. MANTRA online training modules for librarians, <http://bit.ly/1RRvVju>
5. Read the most current literature in the Digital Curation Bibliography, <http://bit.ly/1IjoivX>
6. Dozens of examples of resource guides created by librarians for patrons to learn more about data on the SpringShare LibGuide Community Site, <http://bit.ly/1DvMDcr>
7. Begin a conversation with a researcher about data by Conducting a Data Interview, <http://bit.ly/1opHoyQ>
8. Learn more about a researcher's needs by reading or creating your own Data Curation Profile, <http://bit.ly/1ehfTx0>
9. Develop engagement materials to help your librarians such as the DataOne Librarian Outreach Kit, <http://bit.ly/1gOU3mn>

Data Reference & Outreach

Librarians are answering questions about data from patrons and conducting outreach to assess the data needs of their researchers and students.

10. Questions about data answered by experts on the DataQ forum, <http://bit.ly/1MoH4Vg>

Data Management Plans

Librarians are becoming familiar with funder requirements and consulting with researchers to help them write and implement effective data management plans.

11. One example is the DMPTool that lists funder requirements in the United States and builds a plan by asking the researcher to answer a series of questions. Other countries such as the U.K. and Canada have similar tools, <http://bit.ly/1LuNZMH>

Data Literacy

Librarians are including data in their information literacy instruction, to recognize when they have a need for data and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use data.

12. The Data Information Literacy project and book developed a curriculum to help librarians and other teachers incorporate data into information literacy outreach and instruction, <http://bit.ly/1KkOwvs>

Descripción de datos en DIGITAL.CSIC

- **La descripción de datos es más detallada** que la de otros tipos de recursos porque existen muchos componentes de los datos que no son autoexplicativos
- **Es en el propio interés de los creadores de datos** que éstos estén bien documentados
- **Sin información sobre condiciones de reutilización, qué metodología/software se ha usado en su creación y qué requerimientos técnicos son necesarios** para leerlos o manipularlos, los registros de datos son claramente insuficientes
- **Las descripciones deben ser en inglés**
- No olvidar **incluir la referencia del artículo científico al que va asociado**
- **No olvidar indicar la versión de los datos** si hay más de una
- **El nombre de los ficheros es MUY relevante**



Datasets: plantilla normalizada para la descripción de registros en Digital.CSIC

Oficina Técnica de Digital.CSIC

18/11/2015

La descripción recomendada para datos puros de investigación incluye los siguientes aspectos:

- Contexto, descripción del proyecto y propósito de la investigación, metodología utilizada
- Naturaleza de los datos, historia de los datos, contenido y estructura, terminología, software, fecha de creación y fechas de modificación, versiones, responsables y participantes
- Formatos de ficheros, estructura y nomenclatura de los ficheros
- Aspectos legales, políticas de acceso y seguridad

Además, la descripción de datos puros de Digital.CSIC recomienda a los autores de datos la generación de un fichero txt read.me con más información.

Se recomienda ver [Buenas prácticas y política de datos puros de investigación de Digital.CSIC](#) antes de describir y depositar un conjunto de datos en el repositorio

DESCRITOR	METADATO DUBLIN CORE	CUALIFICADOR	CARÁCTER
AUTOR	dc.contributor	Author	Obligatorio

Nombres de los autores de los datos.

Deben citarse en campos independientes todos los autores en el orden en que aparecen. Si fueran más de 10 pondríamos el primero (sea o no del CSIC), los autores CSIC y el último (sea o no del CSIC). Posteriormente, en el campo *Descripción*, se indicaría el nombre del primer autor seguido de *et. al.* Se recomienda hacer una búsqueda previa para comprobar si un autor ya ha sido introducido en el índice de autores para citarlo de la misma manera y evitar duplicidades <https://digital.csic.es/browse?type=author>

TÍTULOS

TÍTULO	dc.title	Obligatorio
Nombre del proyecto del conjunto de datos o de investigación que lo produjo		
Se escribe en minúsculas, aunque los sustantivos pueden aparecer con la inicial en mayúsculas si figura así en el original. Evitar el punto y final.		

http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/81323/4/Datasets_DC_plantilla.pdf
Citación de datasets
<https://www.force11.org/node/4771>

Asignación de DOIs a datasets en DIGITAL.CSIC

DC Producción CSIC ▾ Pasarela Estadísticas Contacto Buscar en DSpace 

Título : [Nightjars, rabbits, and foxes interact on unpaved roads: spatial use of a secondary prey in a shared-predator system \[Dataset\]](#)

Autor : Camacho, Carlos  Sáez, Pedro; Potti, Jaime  Fedriani, José M. 

Palabras clave : Caprimulgus ruficollis
Escape tactics
Habitat selection
Linear developments
Microhabitat
Predation risk
Predator avoidance
Predator-prey interaction
Red-necked nightjar

Fecha de publicación : 2-nov-2016

Citación : Nightjars, rabbits, and foxes interact on unpaved roads: spatial use of a secondary prey in a shared-predator system [Dataset], 2016

Resumen: Between 2011 and 2012, we conducted transect counts of European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), red-necked nightjars (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) (*Vulpes vulpes*) along unpaved roads crossing the protected core of the Doñana National Park and a human-managed area located 10 km apart (6°32'-33'W). Rabbit abundance was estimated in April, June and September from transect counts conducted by driving a vehicle at a constant speed along six different road stretches of 15 km each. Between April and September, we conducted weekly counts of road-sitting nightjars by driving along a 35-km road circuit at a constant speed of 30 km/h, beginning 1-2 h after dusk. Fox abundance was estimated as the total number of fox sightings per nightjar counts. In addition, in June and July 2011 and 2012 we examined the patterns of microhabitat selection by nightjars encountered during transects. We recorded their proximity to roadside vegetation (1 cm), measured as the perpendicular distance from the roadside, and vegetation type.

Descripción : Complete datasets supporting the results of the article "Nightjars, rabbits, and foxes interact on unpaved roads: spatial use of a secondary prey in a shared-predator system", published in *Ecosphere* (2016). The readme files contain information about the header cells in the datasets. Questions should be directed to Carlos Camacho (ccamacho@ebd.csic.es). Datasets are subjected to a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence.

URI : <http://hdl.handle.net/10261/139765>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/7390>

Referencias: Nightjars, rabbits, and foxes interact on unpaved roads: spatial use of a secondary prey in a shared-predator system (in press, *Ecosphere*)

Aparece en las (EBD) Conjuntos de datos

- En DIGITAL.CSIC, desde mayo 2016 se asignan DOIs a todos los datasets que se suben al repositorio en acceso abierto.
- Además, hemos realizado una asignación retrospectiva de DOIs a miles de datasets ya subidos (solo aquellos en acceso abierto – la mayoría)
- Los DOIs se generan automáticamente (**dc.identifier.doi**) al momento de haberse realizado un nuevo depósito en DIGITAL.CSIC y estos datasets entran a formar parte del portal de datos DataCite <http://search.datacite.org/>
- Discrimina aquellos datasets que ya tienen un DOI



Repositorio que cumple con los requisitos de open data de revistas científicas



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Repository details

DIGITAL.CSIC

General Institutions Terms Standards

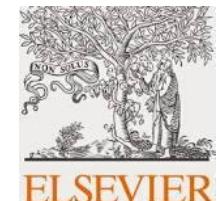
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Content type(s)	Standard office documents Scientific and statistical data formats Images Audiovisual data Software applications Source code Plain text Structured text
Certificates and Standards	Data Seal of Approval
Keyword(s)	multidisciplinary
Repository type(s)	institutional
Mission statement for designated community	http://digital.csic.es/?locale=en
Research data repository language(s)	eng spa
Data and/or service provider	dataProvider



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EGU European Geosciences Union

Ajuste técnico pendiente en el repositorio para permitir a los evaluadores el acceso a los datos durante el proceso de peer review

Licencias Creative Commons

- Existen 6 licencias posibles. Todas permiten amplios usos de los objetos digitales a las que van sujetas, pero presentan matices de acuerdo con los tipos de actividades permitidas:
- **Atribución.** Está permitida la reutilización del conjunto de datos, sin necesidad de pedir permiso expreso a los autores, para estos usos: reproducción, distribución, difusión, y transformación (obras derivadas) siempre y cuando se reconozca la autoría y se cite el conjunto de datos tal y como se indica en la licencia.
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- [Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication waiver](#): **el creador de la obra renuncia a sus derechos de autor y derechos afines y la pone en el dominio público. >>> en algunas jurisdicciones el autor de una obra no puede renunciar a todos sus derechos (por ejemplo, los derechos morales)** >>> por ello, no es equiparable a la situación de obras en el dominio público porque el periodo de protección ha expirado
- **Para datasets, las licencias más ampliamente usadas son CC-BY y CC0** ya que las demás restringen en su reutilización (no obras derivadas, no usos comerciales). Un compromiso es la CC BY SA que permite amplia reutilización pero obliga a licenciar bajo las mismas condiciones las obras derivadas.
- **Para los datos el problema de la atribución múltiple**: la buena práctica es mencionar al grupo creador de los datos en vez de a personas

Licencias OpenData Commons

1.- Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)

- Esta licencia permite a cualquier usuario de Internet reproducir, distribuir y usar el conjunto de datos, y adaptar y transformar el conjunto de datos siempre y cuando:
- Se haga reconocimiento explícito a la autoría del conjunto de datos originales y a sus términos de uso expresados en la licencia;
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3.- Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL)

- Se dedica la base de datos y sus contenidos al dominio público

Otras herramientas de interés

- <https://ufal.github.io/public-license-selector/>
- <http://datatags.org/>
- <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data>
- [LEGAL INTEROPERABILITY OF RESEARCH DATA: PRINCIPLES AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES](#)

Buscadores de datos

- [B2Find de EUDAT](#)
- [Datacite Metadata Search](#) busca datasets de los instituciones miembro de [DataCite](#)
- [OpenAire](#) indexa datasets de repositorios y algunas revistas de acceso abierto
- [ONEMercury](#) es un buscador de datasets generados por instituciones miembro de [DataONE](#)
- <https://search.dataone.org/#data/page/0>
- <https://databecksearch.elsevier.com/#/>

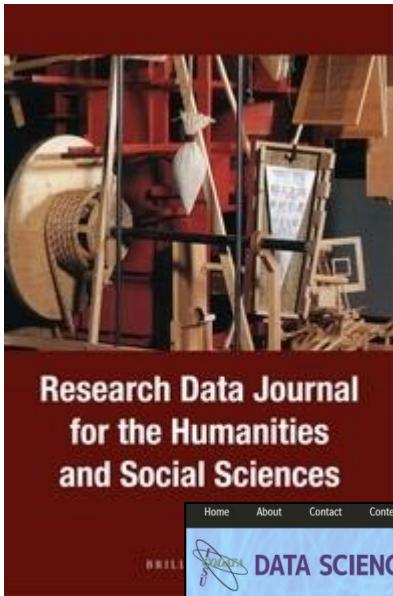
The screenshot shows the DataONE search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, News, Participate, Resources, Education, and Data. Below that is a search bar with fields for 'DATAONE SEARCH', 'Search', and 'Summary'. A 'Jump to: DOI or ID' button and a 'Go' button are also present. The main area displays a grid of dataset results. Each result includes a thumbnail, the title, the author, and a link. The grid is organized by page (1 to 25 of 237,369) and sorted by 'Most recent'. To the right of the grid, there's a map of North America with various data points marked. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Satellite' and 'Relieve'.

Page	1	2	3	...	9,495	Next
Sort by	Most recent					
Datasets 1 to 25 of 237,369						
knb	Oscar Madrigal. 2016. <i>Datos prueba OSCar</i> . KNB Data Repository. o_madrigal.3.1. /dryad.2g3s4?ver=2016-09-27T10:19:38.578-04:00.					
dryad	Koeller, Robert, Langmüller, Anna Maria, Nouhaud, Pierre, Otté, Kathrin Anna, and Schiötzterer, Christian. 2016. <i>Data from: Suitability of different mapping algorithms for genome-wide polymorphism scans with Pool-Seq data</i> . Dryad Digital Repository. http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.2g3s4?ver=2016-09-27T10:19:38.578-04:00.					
dryad	Lighten, Jackie, Incamato, Danny, Ward, Ben, van Oosterhout, Cock, Bradbury, Ian, Hanson, Mark, and Bentzen, Paul. 2016. <i>Data from: Adaptive phenotypic response to climate enabled by epigenetics in a K-strategy species, the fish Leucoraja ocellata (Rajidae)</i> . Dryad Digital Repository. http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6m0n7?ver=2016-09-27T10:49:45-04:00.					
dryad	Maan, Martine E., Seehausen, Ole, and Groothuis, Ton G.G.. 2016. <i>Data from: Differential survival between visual environments supports a role of divergent sensory drive in cichlid fish speciation</i> . Dryad Digital Repository. http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6m0n7?ver=2016-09-27T10:02:00.509-04:00.					
dryad	Tiusanen, Mikko, Hebert, Paul D.N., Schmidt, Niels-Martin, and Roslin, Tomas. 2016. <i>Data from: One fly to rule them all – Malaria flies as the keystone insect of the Arctic</i> . Dryad Digital Repository.					

Directarios de repositorios

- Re3data <http://www.re3data.org/>
- [http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Data repositories](http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Data_repositories)
- Biosharing <https://biosharing.org/databases/>
- Research Discovery Service
<http://ckan.data.alpha.jisc.ac.uk/dataset>
- Research Data Australia
<https://researchdata.ands.org.au/>

Data Journals, data papers



DATA SCIENCE JOURNAL

The Science Data Used in the HaiDi Earthquake (2010-1-12) Research

Hongyue Zhang, Xiuling Qing, Mingrui Huang and Guoqing Li

A Correlation Analysis Model for Multidisciplinary Data in Disaster Research

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About this Journal

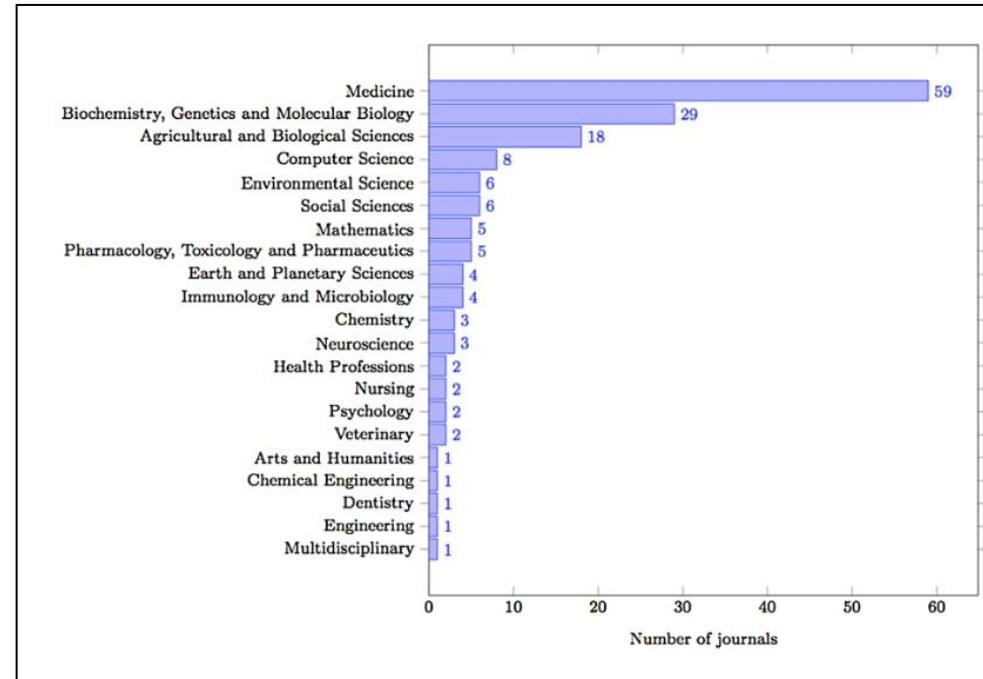
The CODATA Data Science Journal is a peer-reviewed, open access, electronic journal, publishing papers on the management, dissemination, use and reuse of research data and databases across all research domains, including science, technology, the humanities and the arts. The scope of the journal includes descriptions of data systems, their implementations and their publication, applications, infrastructures, software, legal, reproducibility and transparency issues, the availability and usability of complex datasets, and with a particular focus on the principles, policies and practices for open data.

Directorios de data journals:

<http://proj.badc.rl.ac.uk/preparde/blog/DataJournalsList>

<https://www.wiki.ed.ac.uk/display/datashare/Sources+of+dataset+peer+review>

<http://guides.library.uq.edu.au/how-to-find/research-data/datajournals>



SCIENTIFIC DATA

X-ray computed tomography library of shark anatomy and lower jaw surface models

Search | E-alert | Submit | Login

Data Descriptor | 11 April 2017 | OPEN

Hacia una ciencia reproducible

Table 1 | A manifesto for reproducible science.

Theme	Proposal	Examples of initiatives/potential solutions (extent of current adoption)	Stakeholder(s)
Methods	Protecting against cognitive biases	All of the initiatives listed below (*) to ****) Blinding (**)	J, F
	Improving methodological training	Rigorous training in statistics and research methods for future researchers (*) Rigorous continuing education in statistics and methods for researchers (*)	I, F
	Independent methodological support	Involvement of methodologists in research (**) Independent oversight (*)	F
Reporting and dissemination	Collaboration and team science	Multi-site studies/distributed data collection (*) Team-science consortia (*)	I, F
	Promoting study pre-registration	Registered Reports (*) Open Science Framework (*)	J, F
	Improving the quality of reporting	Use of reporting checklists (**) Protocol checklists (*)	J
Reproducibility	Protecting against conflicts of interest	Disclosure of conflicts of interest (***) Exclusion/containment of financial and non-financial conflicts of interest (*)	J
	Encouraging transparency and open science	Open data, materials, software and so on (* to **) Pre-registration (**** for clinical trials, * for other studies)	J, F, R
	Diversifying peer review	Preprints (* in biomedical/behavioural sciences, **** in physical sciences) Pre- and post-publication peer review, for example, Publons, PubMed Commons (*)	J
Incentives	Rewarding open and reproducible practices	Badges (*) Registered Reports (*) Transparency and Openness Promotion guidelines (*) Funding replication studies (*) Open science practices in hiring and promotion (*)	J, I, F

Recomendaciones para ciencia reproducible

- Organiza los datos y su código (separar datos puros de derivados, elegir bien los nombres de ficheros de datos y script, separar los datos de su script, preparar Readme files..)
- Cualquier acción con los datos (convertirlos a otro formato, limpiarlos, analizarlos) debe ser posible a través de scripts
- Usa versionado para facilitar el rastreo del historial de datos, incorporar cambios por colaboradores..
- Agrupa las funciones para promover su uso
- Pon una licencia a tu software: por ejemplo, [licencia MIT](#), [licencia GPL](#)
- Ejemplo de Perfil de investigador
<http://arokem.org/reproducibility/index.html>
- GitHub para proyectos de ciencia abierta,
http://mozillascience.github.io/working-open-workshop/github_for_collaboration/
- Paquetes preparados para reutilización <https://ropensci.org/packages/>

Promoción y estándares para informes de ensayos (clínicos y de otras disciplinas)

- Tradicionalmente, ha habido pocas oportunidades para hacer accesible la información sobre el proceso de investigación (uso de protocolos, workflows de análisis, peer review...)
- Empuje actual para el registro de diseños básicos de estudio, especificaciones detalladas sobre los procedimientos utilizados, primeros resultados, plan de análisis..
- Promoción de la publicación de estos resultados previos y de aplicación de estándares:

<https://aspredicted.org/>

<https://cos.io/rr/>

<http://www.equator-network.org/library/spanish-resources-recursos en-espanol/>

<http://www.consort-statement.org/>

<http://www.tesseperiments.org/introduction.html>

<https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines>

- Buscador de registros <https://osf.io/registries/>
- Buscador de ensayos clínicos publicados y no publicados, con o sin discrepancias: <https://explorer.opentrials.net/>

Modelo de registro

Open Science Framework

Browse · Support · · Sign Up

Preregistration of Preregistration evalu...

Files · Wiki · Analytics · Forks

This registration is a frozen, non-editable version of [this project](#)

Register

Study Information

Study Information

Title

Provide the working title of your study. It is helpful if this is the same title that you submit for publication of your final manuscript, but it is not a requirement.

Do current study pre-registrations on the Open Science Framework limit opportunistic use of researcher degrees of freedom in the design, data collection, analyses and reporting of studies?

Authors

The author who submits the preregistration is the recipient of the award money and must also be an author of the published manuscript. Additional authors may be added or removed at any time.

Coojsje Lisabet Sterre Veldkamp, David Mellor, Marjan Bakker, Marcel A.L.M. van Assen, Jelte Wicherts, Brian A. Nosek, How Hwee Ong, Elise Anne Victoire Crompvoets, Courtney Soderberg

Research Questions

Please list each research question included in this study.

Attempts to replicate original research findings seem uncommon in psychology (Asendorpf et al., 2013; Mahoney, 1985; Makel, Plucker, & Hegarty, 2012; Sterling, 1959), although some argue that the number of replication studies are underestimated (Neuliep & Crandall, 1993a, 1993b). When replications do occur, they often produce weaker or no evidence for the original findings (Asendorpf et al., 2013; Open Science Collaboration, 2015). In recent years, many psychologists have

Sampling Plan

Existing Data

Explanation

Data collection procedures

Sample size

Sample size rationale

Stopping rule

Variables

Manipulated

Measured

Indirect

Recursos de aprendizaje

- Data Carpentry
<http://www.datacarpentry.org/workshops-past/>
- Software Carpentry <https://software-carpentry.org/>

OPEN SCIENCE Y NUEVOS ENFOQUES PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LA CIENCIA

Algunos antecedentes

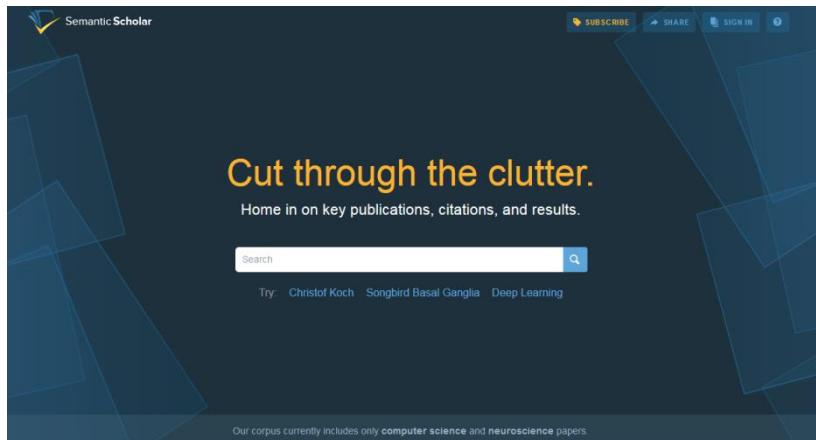
San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), 2012: la evaluación de la investigación debe basarse en sus propios méritos y el Journal Impact Factor debe dejar de ser utilizado como criterio para financiar proyectos, contratar a investigadores y evaluarlos. Más de 800 representantes institucionales y 12.500 investigadores a título individual han firmado. <http://www.ascb.org/dora/>

Leiden Manifesto, 2015: Preparado por “cienciómetras” propone 10 principios para usar con los indicadores cuantitativos de la ciencia. Pide usar el JIF con responsabilidad. <http://www.leidenmanifesto.org/> <https://vimeo.com/133683418>

Science in Transition, 2013: Movimiento de investigadores en Holanda que critica los problemas de sistema en la cultural de evaluación de universidades y centros de investigación, caraterizado por ser autorreferencial, dominado por la bibliometría y donde la relevancia social es marginal. <http://www.scienceintransition.nl/english>

The Metric Tide, 2015: informe de expertos independientes sobre el papel de las métricas en el sistema británico de evaluación y gestión de la ciencia, con recomendaciones para indicadores responsables libres de gamificación (JIF, rankings de universidades y contabilización de citas). <https://responsiblemetrics.org/the-metric-tide/>

Agregadores y servicios de bibliometría basados en citaciones abiertas



<https://www.semanticscholar.org/>



Most Cited Computer Science Citations

This list is generated from documents in the CiteSeer^x database as of March 19, 2015. This list is automatically generated and may contain errors. The list is generated in batch mode and citation counts may differ from those currently in the CiteSeer^x database, since the database is continuously updated.

All Years | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013

1. M.R. Garey, D.S. Johnson
Computers and Intractability: A Guide to the Theory of NP-Completeness. W.H. Freeman and 1979
1986

2. J. Sambrook, E.F. Fritsch, T. Maniatis
Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Vol. 1, 2nd edn. Nucleic Acid Research, 1989
1989

3. Vapnik
Statistical Learning Theory, 1998
1998

4. T.M. Cover, J.A. Thomas
Elements of Information Theory Series in Telecommunications, 1991
1991

5. U.K. Laemmli
Change of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. Nature 227:680-685; 1970

6. T.H. Cormen, C.E. Leiserson, R.L. Rivest, C. Stein
Introduction to Algorithms, 1990
1990

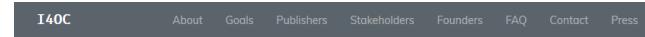
7. A.P. Dempster, N.M. Laird, D.B. Rubin
Maximum likelihood from incomplete data via the EM algorithm, 1977
1977

8. D.E. Goldberg
Genetic Algorithms in Search, Optimization and Machine Learning, 1989
1989

9. J. Pearl
Probabilistic Reasoning in Intelligent Systems, 1988
1988

0. C.E. Shannon, W. Weaver
The Mathematical Theory of Communication, 1949
1949

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/stats/citations>



Initiative for Open Citations

The Initiative for Open Citations I4OC is a collaboration between scholarly publishers, researchers, and other interested parties to promote the unrestricted availability of scholarly citation data.

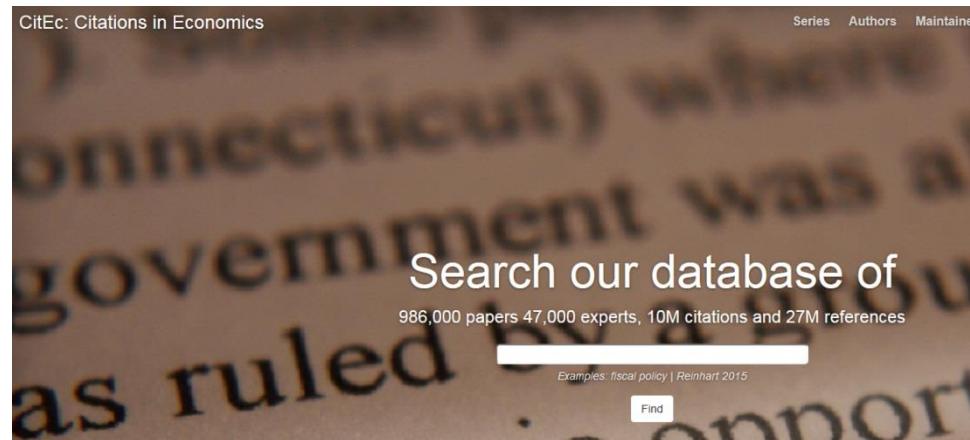
.....

About

Citations are the links that knit together our scientific and cultural knowledge. They are primary data that provide both provenance and an explanation for how we know facts. They allow us to attribute and credit scientific contributions, and they enable the evaluation of research and its impacts. In sum, citations are the most important vehicle for the discovery, dissemination, and evaluation of all scholarly knowledge.

As the number of scholarly publications is estimated to double every nine years, citations – and the computational systems that track them – enable researchers and the public to keep abreast of significant developments in a given field. For this to be possible, it is essential to have unrestricted access to bibliographic and citation data in machine-readable form.

<https://i4oc.org/#goals>



<http://citec.repec.org/index.html>

Artículos preprint en procesos de evaluación

The screenshot shows the Wellcome Trust website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Funding', 'What we do', 'About us', and 'News'. The 'News' link is highlighted in orange. Below the navigation, a large banner headline reads 'We now accept preprints in grant applications'. Underneath this, there's a news item summary: 'News / Published: 10 January 2017' and a link to 'Open access'. A detailed paragraph explains the policy change: 'As of January 2017, we will permit researchers to cite preprints, or pre-peer reviewed manuscripts, in their grant applications and end-of-grant review reports.' It goes on to explain what a preprint is, why this change helps, the history of preprints in physics and computer science, and the slow adoption in life sciences. It also mentions specific journals like Nature Precedings and NetPrints.

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/news/we-now-accept-preprints-grant-applications>

The screenshot shows a NIH notice titled 'Reporting Preprints and Other Interim Research Products'. The notice number is NOT-OD-17-050. It includes sections for 'Key Dates' (Release Date: March 24, 2017; Effective date for application: May 25, 2017; Effective date Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR): May 25, 2017), 'Related Announcements' (NOT-OD-17-006), 'Issued by' (National Institutes of Health (NIH)), 'Purpose' (encouraging interim research products to speed dissemination), 'Definitions' (Interim Research Products are complete, public research products that are not final), and 'Notes' (awardees are not required to create interim research products through their NIH award; applicants are not required to cite interim research products as part of their grant applications).

<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-17-050.html>

Correlación entre citas de open data y altmetrics

Table 8 Citation and altmetrics overview of Sample 2 ($n = 301$ items) according to their subject area

With DOI				With URL only			
Subject areas	# Items	# Citations	# Scores	Subject areas	# Items	# Citations	# Scores
Sociology	35	1226	213	Genetics and Heredity	26	492	654
Government and Law	28	793	53	Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences	15	166	28
Criminology and Penology	22	317	42	Astronomy and Astrophysics	9	933	427
Health Care Sciences and Services	14	1498	70	Biochemistry and Molecular Biology; Genetics and Heredity	5	22	557
Environmental Sciences and Ecology; Geology	14	171	33	Cell Biology	4	13	383
Demography	12	433	28	Health Care Sciences and Services; Business and Economics	3	335	68
Family Studies	10	166	26	Genetics and Heredity; Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	2	27	36
Archaeology	10	47	139	Business and Economics	2	35	10
Education and Educational Research	9	661	40	Health Care Sciences and Services	2	423	2
International Relations	9	384	46	Communication; Sociology; Telecommunications	2	51	10

El potencial de Altmetrics

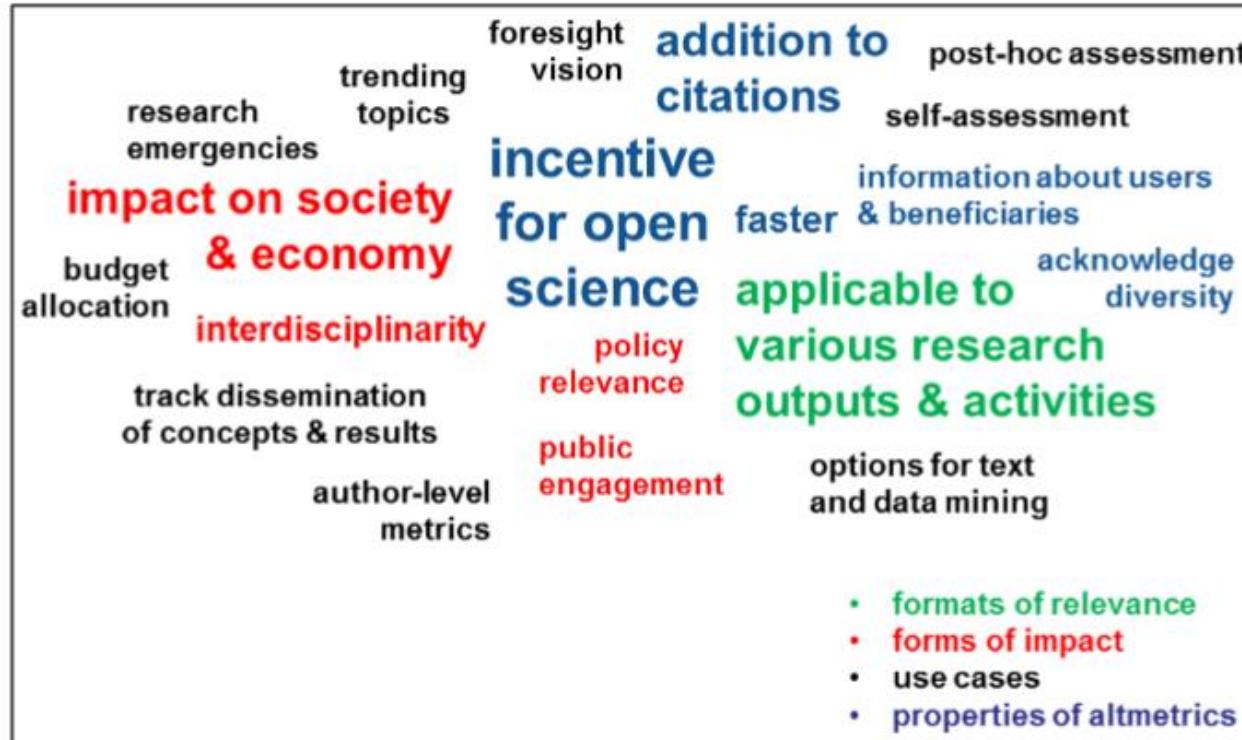


Figure 3. Word cloud compiled from the call for evidence (N=19). The terms reflect the *potential of altmetrics* as described by the respondents and which have been categorized: formats of relevance (green), forms of impact (red), targets and uses (black), and properties of altmetrics (blue).

Altmetrics en DIGITAL.CSIC para todo tipo de resultado de investigación (no solo artículos y datasets con DOI)

Y llamada para seguir estudiando sus implicaciones

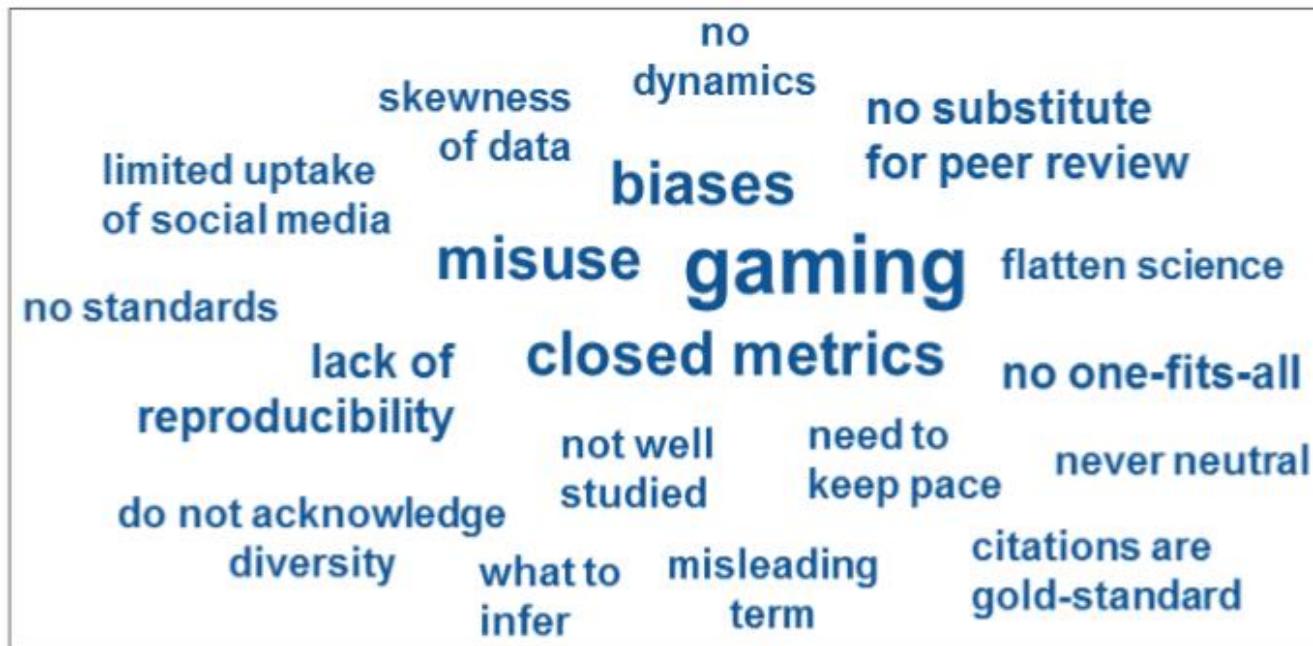


Figure 4. Word cloud compiled from the call for evidence (N=19). The terms reflect the *reason for not using metrics and altmetrics* as described by the respondents.

Open Peer Review

- Los revisores conocen el nombre del autor del artículo
- La identidad de los revisores se hace pública tras el proceso de evaluación
- La evaluación/comentarios de los revisores se publican con el artículo
- El artículo se publica inmediatamente tras su recepción
- El proceso de revisión es visible a los lectores
- El autor puede responder a los revisores y los lectores, también

Módulo Open Peer Review en DIGITAL.CSIC

- Proyecto de ciencia abierta
- Se basa en un modelo abierto (las revisiones están públicamente disponibles junto con el trabajo evaluado) y transparente (se revela la identidad y afiliación de los revisores)
- Permite la evaluación pública de cualquier tipología de trabajo depositado en DIGITAL.CSIC
- Cualquier trabajo en el repositorio puede recibir un número ilimitado de revisiones de expertos
- El módulo contiene un filtro para identificar falsas revisiones y spam
- Las revisiones son cualitativas y cuantitativas y generan puntuaciones y métricas de reputación basadas en la calidad de los trabajos
- Incluye un subsistema de comentario de revisiones, fomentando un diálogo abierto entre autores y revisores y entre revisores
- Crea un sistema innovador de reputaciones para autores y revisores según un modelo de algoritmos diseñado por el Instituto

The screenshot shows a detailed view of a publication record in the DIGITAL.CSIC repository. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Producción CSIC, Pasarela, Estadísticas, and Contacto. A search bar and a 'Servicios' dropdown are also present. Below the header, the URL indicates the item is part of the 'OPRM: Open Peer Reviews' collection. The main content area displays the following information:

Título:	向着统一的基于序列的真菌鉴定 paradigm [Review]
Autor:	Spouge, John L.
Fecha de publicación:	27-abr-2016
URI:	http://hdl.handle.net/10261/131502
Aparece en las colecciones:	OPRM: Open Peer Reviews
Trabajos relacionados:	90 http://hdl.handle.net/10261/130958
Comentarios relacionados:	10 Ver revisión de Martín, María P.

Below this, a section titled 'Ficheros en este ítem:' lists the file 'paradigm_sequence-based_identification_fungi_Koljalg.pdf' as a Main article, 307,08 kB, Adobe PDF.

<http://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/131502>

Reputación de autores

<http://digital.csic.es/cris/rp/rp02001>

FAQs <http://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/135982>

Iniciativas a favor de nuevos métodos de revisión por pares y reconocimiento académico

- Publons <https://publons.com/home/>
- Peer Community in..
<https://peercommunityin.org/>
- Self-Journals of Science,
<http://www.sjscience.org/article?id=585>

HERRAMIENTAS Y BUENAS PRÁCTICAS DE OPEN SCIENCE

Open Science Framework

The screenshot shows the Open Science Framework homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the OSF logo, "Open Science Framework", "Browse", "Support", a search icon, "Sign Up", and "Sign In". Below the header, a large banner features a photograph of a person writing in a notebook. The text "Everything your research needs to be a success" is overlaid. The main content area is organized into two columns of three items each, connected by horizontal lines:

Manage your project View all of your projects from one dashboard .	Archive your data Computer or collaborator explode? With the OSF you will never lose your project data .
Quickly share files Share key project information and allow others to use and cite it.	Control access and collaboration Add others to your projects to collaborate, or provide private access to view.
See project changes See the latest project changes, who is contributing and historical file versions .	Supercharge your workflow The OSF helps individuals, teams and labs make their research processes more efficient .
View project analytics Access project data ranging from visits over time to top referring websites.	Registration Preserve the state of a project at important parts of its lifecycle such as the onset of data collection.

Iniciativa non profit, free & open source para la creación y el control de espacios virtuales para la gestión de proyectos a lo largo de todo su ciclo de vida

- Gestión de proyectos
- Almacenamiento de datos
- Control de accesos y colaboraciones
- Gestión de versiones
- Compartir ficheros
- Otros servicios de OSF: archivo de preprints, de registros..

Sostenibilidad del software generado en proyectos de investigación

 Software
Sustainability
Institute

About Blog Community Policy Software Training Resources

Online sustainability evaluation

The following evaluation is a short, free, online version of the full sustainability evaluation that the Institute can perform for your project.

It takes about 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire, which gives you the opportunity to review the main issues that affect the sustainability of your software. At the end of the evaluation, a report will be generated and emailed to you with sustainability advice that is tailored to your project.

All questions are mandatory and need to be completed before you can progress through the evaluation.

What's covered by the online evaluation?

The online evaluation investigates the following areas of your software:

- What does your software do?
- Support
- Documentation
- Plans for the future
- Availability of your software
- Source code structure
- Open standards
- Building from source
- Installing the binary
- Testing
- Portability
- Community
- Contributor policy
- Identity
- Copyright
- Licences



 Software
Sustainability
Institute

RSS Twitter LinkedIn YouTube Search

About Blog Community Policy Software Training Resources CW17

Software Management Plans

Why write a Software Management Plan?

It is easy to concentrate on short-term issues when developing research software. Getting publications, collaboration with others and the demands of a daily research routine can all conspire to prevent proper planning for the development of research software. A Software Management Plan can help us to define a set of structures and goals to help us to understand what we are going to write, who it is for, how we will get it to them, how will it help them, and how we will assess whether it has helped them. They also help us to understand what processes, resources and infrastructure we need and how we can use these to meet our own goals, in the short, medium and long term. They also encourage us to think about the future of our software once our project or funding period ends, and what our plans for its long-term sustainability are.

As a Software Management Plan is principally for our project's own use, it is important that we develop our plan in conjunction with our project team and partners, as we are all responsible for following the plan.

What software can they be used for?

The Institute take a very broad view as to what research software is. It can include both scripts and programs and can be written in languages as diverse as bash shell, R, MATLAB, Python, Java, C, C++, or Fortran, and vary in scale from 100 lines to 10,000 lines of code. Software Management Plans can be used regardless of the scale of our software or the number of researchers developing it. A Software Management Plan can be used by a solo researcher writing a collection of R scripts to help with their research; a group of researchers deploying a RESTful web service implemented in Python for their project; or a multi-partner collaboration developing a 10,000 line computational fluid dynamics code in Fortran on a super-computing service for their research community.

Software Management Plans and funding

Until recently, including a Software Management Plan in a research software proposal was relatively uncommon. However, many of their elements are expected in quality standard research proposals. A Software Management Plan was a requirement for the EPSRC Software for the Future call of March 2014.



Software and Research Blog

14-April-2017 - TexGen: An open source software for realistic geometric representation of textiles - By Louise Brown, Senior Research Fellow at the University of Nottingham...

13-April-2017 - Teaching programming outside computer science departments - By Cyril Pernet, University of Edinburgh, Krishna Kumar, University of...

12-April-2017 - Building a better data trap, or why data structures matter - By Melodee Beals, Digital Historian at Loughborough University and...

10-April-2017 - State of the Nation report on Research Software Engineers released - By Simon Hettrick, Deputy Director. The first State of the Nation Report...

07-April-2017 - The impact of software on decision-making in oncology - By Jakob Nikolas Kather, MD, MSc, National Center for Tumor Diseases (NCT)...

Latest News

17-April-2017 - Women in HPC at ISC 2017: Call for Posters now open - Deadline for submissions 30 April 2017. To submit your work, please...

17-April-2017 - Newcastle University seeking parallel programmer to model microbial cells - Newcastle University are seeking to recruit a researcher with experience...

06-April-2017 - 5th Workshop on Sustainable Software for Scientific Practice and...

<https://www.software.ac.uk/online-sustainability-evaluation>

<https://www.software.ac.uk/software-management-plans>

https://www.software.ac.uk/sites/default/files/images/content/SMP_Checklist_2016_v0.1.pdf

Ejemplos de Open Notebooks

- **Open Notebook Science:** es la práctica de publicar la investigación directamente en la web. Algunos investigadores optan por compartir todos los resultados de su investigación a medida que realizan experimentos y otros reservan el acceso a una fase posterior o hacen una selección de los recursos para acceso público
- Hay distintos tipos de herramientas para crear estos modernos “cuadernos de laboratorio”.
- <http://onsnetwork.org/>
- Ejemplos:
<http://onsnetwork.org/what-is-open-notebook-science/open-notebook-platforms/#>
- Mantenimiento de un buen open notebook es costoso en términos de tiempo

Open Notebook Science Network

HOME NETWORK ACTIVITY WHAT IS OPEN NOTEBOOK SCIENCE? #SCIFUND UNIVERSITY ABOUT ONS NETWORK

Welcome! to a network of open science notebooks. Questions? tweet us at [@ONSscience](#).

THE LATEST OPEN SCIENCE

■ [Data Summary - Black Abalone Phage qPCRs](#) 14 April, 2017

A quick summary table of the various black abalone qPCRs I ran yesterday: SAM-
PLE RLO_MCP RLO_ph_protease XC_prophage_portal RLOv_DNA_helicase WSN
06:0 [...]
kubu4

■ [qPCR - WSN on Black Abalone](#) 14 April, 2017

Ran qPCRs on a set of black abalone digestive gland DNA (sample list provided by
Carolyn): 07:12-01 (Black Ab exp 1) 07:12-02 (Black Ab exp 1) 08:13-0 [...]
kubu4

■ [qPCR - RLOv DNA Helicase on Black Abalone](#) 14 April, 2017

Ran qPCRs on a set of black abalone digestive gland DNA (sample list provided by
Carolyn): 07:12-01 (Black Ab exp 1) 07:12-02 (Black Ab exp 1) 08:13-0 [...]
kubu4

■ [qPCR - RLO Prophage Genes](#) 14 April, 2017

Ran qPCRs on a set of black abalone digestive gland DNA (sample list provided by
Carolyn): 07:12-01 (Black Ab exp 1) 07:12-02 (Black Ab exp 1) 08:13-0 [...]
kubu4

■ [Ring Closing at 35 °C \(HASIK-2-11\)](#) 11 April, 2017

3/28/2017 Reference: http://malaria.oureperiment.org/triazolopyrazine_se/14086/Synthesis_of_5chloro34difluoromethoxyphenyl12triazolo4,3apypyrazine_AEW_... [...]

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Start A New Notebook

BROWSE ALL NOTEBOOKS, BY SUBJECT

#Oly reciprocal final sampling 16s 18s
abalone bacterial culture BB BGI bioana-
lyzer black abalone BS-seq cDNA CFX96
comet COX COX1 COX2 Crassostrea gigas
Crassostrea virginica CT ctenuida Cycloclasti-
cus pugetii cyclooxygenase Dg DH digestive
gland DNA DNA Isolation DNA Quantifica-
tion DNase DNased RNA DNazol DNA ex-

Escritura y publicación colaborativas

- OVERLEAF

The Overleaf website features a green header with the Overleaf logo and navigation links for FEATURES & BENEFITS, TEMPLATES, PRICING, COMPANY, and HELP. Below the header is a large section titled "Collaborative Writing and Publishing" with the subtext "Join 600,000+ authors enjoying the easiest way to create, collaborate and publish online". A "Start writing now!" button and a "CREATE A NEW PAPER" button are present. The main content area shows a screenshot of the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface with various document sections like Introduction, Main Part, and Format. Below this is a statistic: "Over 8 million projects, authors from 3600 institutions and more than 2400 templates". A descriptive paragraph at the bottom explains Overleaf's purpose: "Overleaf is an online LaTeX and Rich Text collaborative writing and publishing tool that makes the whole process of writing, editing and publishing scientific documents much quicker and easier."

<https://www.overleaf.com/>

<https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates>

<https://www.overleaf.com/plans>

- AUTHOREA

The Authorea website has a dark blue background with a large, glowing orange arc graphic resembling a comet's tail. The Authorea logo is in the top left corner, and a navigation bar with links for ABOUT, EXPLORE, HELP, LOG IN, and SIGN UP is in the top right. The central text "Accelerating Discovery" is displayed prominently. Below it, a subtext states "Authorea is used by over 65,000 researchers. Write, cite, collaborate, host data, and publish all in one place." At the bottom, there are input fields for NAME, E-MAIL ADDRESS, and PASSWORD, along with a "SIGN UP" button.

<https://www.authorea.com/featured-templates>

<https://www.authorea.com/product>

https://www.authorea.com/user_plans

Otras herramientas de interés

- https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KUMSeq_Pzp4KveZ7pb5rddcssk1XBTiLHniD0d3nDqo/edit#gid=1519702055
- <https://www.dataone.org/investigator-toolkit>
- <http://www.taverna.org.uk/>
- <http://contentmine.org/#software>
- <http://tabula.technology/>
- <http://openscience.org/software/>
- <https://www.openscienceprize.org/>
- <http://commons.pelagios.org/>
- <http://www.viseyes.org/shiva/>

CIENCIA CIUDADANA

Acciones de la Comisión Europea

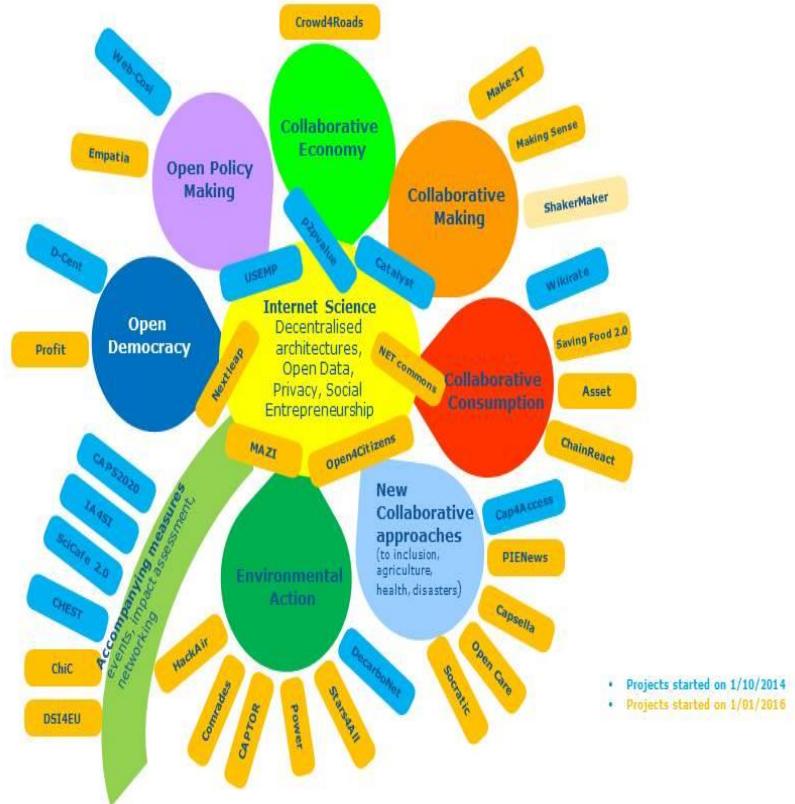
- Citizen science is “*scientific work undertaken by members of the general public, often in collaboration with or under the direction of professional scientists and scientific institutions.*”

“Oxford English Dictionary List of New Words”.

- Parte de la agenda de Open Science de la Comisión Europea, relación con Open Data Pilot, y financiación de proyectos

<http://www.socientize.eu/?q=eu/content/white-paper-citizen-science>

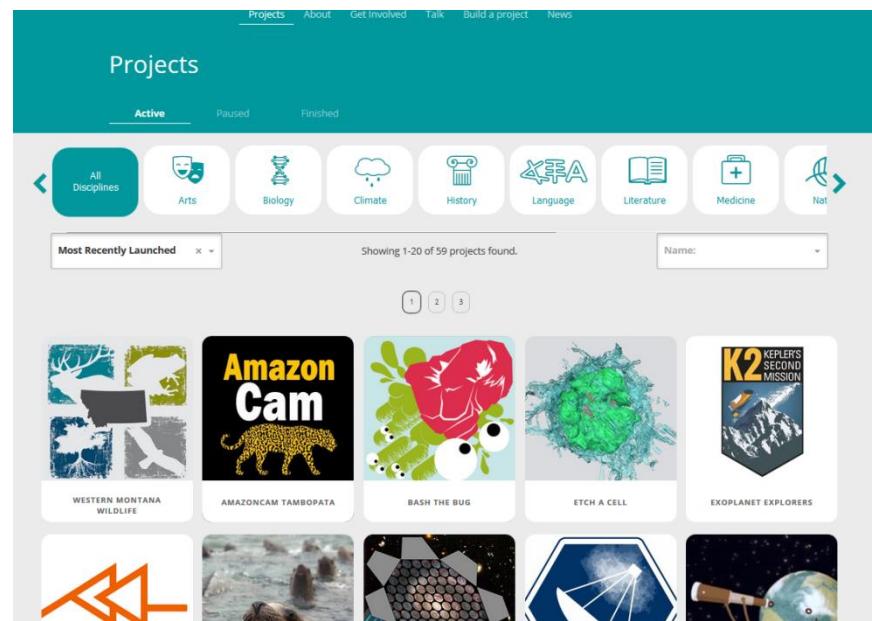
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/collective-awareness>



Recursos de interés

- Socientize
<http://www.socientize.eu/>
- Proyectos Ciencia Ciudadana en España <http://ciencia-ciudadana.es/>
- Proyectos Ciencia Ciudadana en CSIC <http://www.csic.es/apps>
- Especial Ciencia Ciudadana en CSIC Abierto
<http://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/141377>
- Center for Citizen Science
<https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/helpful-tools>

- Zooniverse: Project Builder



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GRACIAS

