# Organising your research data

Webinar

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#### **Zoom Webinar**

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University of Oslo Library, Research Data Management Group

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# Zoom for interactive participation

Open the menu "Participants" and click on "Yes" in the bottom of the menu. Then click on "No".



# Designing a data file structure

# Designing a data file structure

- In an early stage of your research, you are faced with the question of what form your data files should take. Your initial decision about the structure of your data files should be considered thoroughly.
- The data file structure has a huge impact on the possible ways your files can be processed and analysed and once your structure has been filled with data, any changes to it are usually laborious and time-consuming.

# Designing a data file structure

- Data files may have different internal structures and a research study may encompass several different data files in different relations to one another. The structure of the data files is also determined by the formatting of its content (e.g. types and organisation of variables). It provides information on the relationship among different elements and parts of its content.
- An important part of the metadata is often embedded into the data file (e.g. in the form of variable names and variable and value labels, different kinds of notes and content of supplementary variables). So, the structure of your data also contributes to the clarity of your data documentation.

Have you designed a data file structure for a new/ongoing research project?





During a research project, have you had to change the data file structure significantly?





- Structuring your data files in folders is important for making it easier to locate and organise files and versions. A proper folder structure is especially needed when collaborating with others.
- The decision on how to organise your data files depends on the plan and organisation of the study. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.

Name	Date Modified	∨ Size	Kind	Date Added
▼ 🔼 Norwegian_Correspondences	Today at 20:56		Folder	Today at 21:00
lcon?	29 Nov 2019 at 18:34	341 KB	TextEdicument	Today at 21:00
▶ 🚉 .ipynb_checkpoints	29 Nov 2019 at 18:34		Folder	Today at 21:00
README_NorKorr_GoogleDriveFolder.gdoc	27 Nov 2019 at 16:19	181 bytes	Googlecument	Today at 21:00
Thesis ProposalED-AR.docx	24 Jun 2019 at 19:00	36 KB	Word 2cument	Today at 21:00
DKNVS brevregistrant.pdf	3 Jun 2019 at 16:21	16,1 MB	PDF Document	Today at 21:00
DKNVS brevregistrant med rettinger_AR-test.xlsx	3 Jun 2019 at 16:20	764 KB	3rd parormats	Today at 21:00
DKNVS brevregistrant med rettinger.xlsx	3 Jun 2019 at 16:20	563 KB	3rd parormats	Today at 21:00
Untitled spreadsheet.gsheet	21 Jan 2019 at 12:00	181 bytes	Google Sheets	Today at 21:00
parse_html_beautifulsoup.ipynb	21 Jan 2019 at 11:44	28 KB	Document	Today at 21:00
submission_NorKorr_DHN2019 (1).pdf	23 Nov 2018 at 13:45	3,1 MB	PDF Document	Today at 21:00
rockenberger_NorKorr-LOD_manuscript.pdf	23 Nov 2018 at 13:44	118 KB	PDF Document	Today at 21:00
AR_talk_norkorr_trondheim_2018-11-02.gdoc	23 Nov 2018 at 11:41	181 bytes	Googlecument	Today at 21:00
Norgesbrev_1840-1960.xls	29 Oct 2018 at 11:32	1,3 MB	3rd parormats	Today at 21:00
HANSKE_NorKorr_collett_network.gsheet	26 Oct 2018 at 11:03	181 bytes	Google Sheets	Today at 21:00
NorKorr_HANSKE_collett (1).csv	26 Oct 2018 at 10:49	12 KB	Commd values	Today at 21:00
✓ collett_letters.gtable	25 Oct 2018 at 14:41	175 bytes	Google table	Today at 21:00
→ NorKorr_HANSKE_collett.gsheet	25 Oct 2018 at 14:40	181 bytes	Google Sheets	Today at 21:00
➡ NorKorr_hanske_signatur_brev.gsheet	25 Oct 2018 at 14:36	181 bytes	Google Sheets	Today at 21:00
Project description.gdoc	3 Sep 2018 at 15:13	181 bytes	Googlecument	Today at 21:00
parse_html_beautifulsoup.html	14 Aug 2018 at 13:59	280 KB	HTML text	Today at 21:00

Example of a research project without a data file structure – Annika Rockenberger ©

Given the example before, do you think it is easy for new collaborators to navigate the project folder?



Name one thing you would want the project lead to improve in regards to the folder structure.

# Use the chat to write your answer

```
project_name/
     README.md
               # overview of the project
     data/
             # data files used in the project
                  # describes where data came from
       — README.md
       — sub-folder/ # may contain subdirectories
     processed_data/ # intermediate files from the analysis
    - manuscript/
                 # manuscript describing the results
     results/
                         # results of the analysis (data, tables, figures)
                         # contains all code in the project
     src/
        - LICENSE # license for your code

    requirements.txt # software requirements and dependencies

shot
   — doc/
                         # documentation for your project
        - index.rst
```

Example of a research project **with** a proper data file structure. Image taken from CodeRefinery, Lesson on Reproducible Research. <a href="https://coderefinery.github.io/reproducible-research/02-organizing-projects/">https://coderefinery.github.io/reproducible-research/02-organizing-projects/</a>. Shared under CC-BY 4.0.

Avoid using the following characters in directories (folders) and filenames

#	p	0	u	n	d
---	---	---	---	---	---

{ left curly bracket

< left angle bracket

\$ dollar sign

: colon

| pipe

% percent

} right curly bracket

> right angle bracket

! exclamation point

@ at sign

= equal sign

& ampersand

\* asterisk

/ forward slash

'single quotes

+ plus sign

\ back slash

? question mark

blank spaces

" double quotes

`backtick

#### Also, keep these rules in mind:

- Don't start or end your filename with a space, period, hyphen, or underline
- Keep your filenames to a reasonable length
- Most operating systems are case sensitive; always use lowercase

#### Improve the following file names:

- Tech & Admin Costs.xls
- Image.3.png
- Article-revised-by-NN-Thursday.docx

# Use the chat to write your answer

- When you are actively working with research data and other project data, it is
  often recommended that you follow the conventions for use of software,
  analytical tools, programs, and data types
- When your project is finished and you plan on archiving your data, it is widely recommended to transfer data and accompanying files into a more sustainable format
- Trusted data archives often have guidelines for this, e.g. the recommendations of Data Archiving a Networked Services (DANS)

https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/services/easy/information-about-depositing-data/before-data/before-data/

# Documentation and Metadata

Do you know what a README-file is?





Have you written a README-file for data files?





### **Documentation and Metadata**

- Systematically documented research data is key to making the data publishable, discoverably, citable, and reusable (and FAIR)
- Clear and detailed documentation improve the overall data quality
- It is vital to document both the study for which the data has been collected and the data itself. These two levels of documentation are called project-level and data-level documentation

### **Documentation and Metadata**

- The project-level documentation explains the aims of the study, what the research questions/hypotheses are, what methodologies were being used, what instruments and measures were being used, etc.
- Data-level or object-level documentation provides information at the level of individual objects such as images or variables in a database/table or transcripts, etc.
- It's become a convention to create various README-files, both for project-level documentation and for data-level documentation

Are you aware of metadata standards in your field of research?



### **Documentation and Metadata**

- Metadata or "data about data" are descriptions that facilitate cataloguing data and data discovery.
- Metadata are intended for machine-reading. When data is submitted to a trusted data repository, the archive generates machine-readable metadata.
- Machine-readable metadata help to explain the purpose, origin, time, location, creator(s), term of use, and access conditions of research data
- Your discipline very likely has standards for metadata!

# Data Organisation - in practice

# Data organisation – in practice



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# Q&A

You can use the chat - or raise a hand!

# Organising your research data

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