Open Science

Support systems and services at UCT Libraries

01/11/2018

Niklas Zimmer

Manager: Digital Library Services, UCT Libraries
1. Building a **Scholarly Commons** at UCT
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2. **Research Data Management** (RDM)  
   a brief overview

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   [ZivaHub](#) [Open Data UCT](#)
Building a **Scholarly Commons** at UCT

**RDM at UCT** Slack workspace

Thursday, 1st November 2018
RDM ‘Scholarly Commons’ at UCT

Monash University’s Content Migration: A case study

Paper posted on 31.05.2018, 15:24 by Andrew Harrison Megan Hardeman This is a case study based on Monash University’s experience migrating content, including their theses, into their instance of Figshare.

For more information on Monash University’s content migration, including the coding required to migrate the content and work done in-house versus commissioned by the university, please reach out to Andrew: andrew.harrison@monash.edu.

References

https://monash.figshare.com/theses
Monash University’s Content Migration: A case study
This is a case study based on Monash University’s experience migrating content, including their theses, into their instance of Figshare. For more information on Monash University’s content migration, including the coding required to migrate the content and work done in-house versus commissioned by the university, please reach out to Andrew: andrew.harrison@monash.edu.
Research Data Management (RDM)
a brief overview
Research data management (RDM) in brief

- The organisation and documentation of the data processes (collection, description, de-identification, curation, archiving and publication) within a research project.
- Is already practised by researchers, but often only internally, and to varying degrees of professionalism.
- International drive to professionalise data management practices (more coherent, i.e. shareable)
  - Journals, institutions and funders increasingly stipulate that data be published alongside research outputs (reports, working papers, journal articles)
Information about RDM, from *planning* for data management through to *publishing* research data, is often provided in flow-chart formats:
The research data management lifecycle

Source: Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library. The Research Data Management (RDM) Service Kit. Available: https://library.ust.hk/sc/data-management/rdm-service-kit/
The research **data management** lifecycle

# The Support-Your-Data RDM rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning your project</th>
<th>Ad Hoc</th>
<th>One-Time</th>
<th>Active and Informative</th>
<th>Optimized for Re-Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When it comes to my data, I have a “way of doing things” but no standard or documented plans.</td>
<td>I create some formal plans about how I will manage my data at the start of a project, but I generally don’t refer back to them.</td>
<td>I develop detailed plans about how I will manage my data that I actively revisit and revise over the course of a project.</td>
<td>I have created plans for managing my data that are designed to streamline its future use by myself or others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Organizing your data | I don’t follow a consistent approach for keeping my data organized, so it often takes time to find things. | I have an approach for organizing my data, but I only put it into action after my project is complete. | I have an approach for organizing my data that I implement prospectively, but it not necessarily standardized. | I organize my data so that others can navigate, understand, and use it without me being present. |

| Saving and backing up your data | I decide what data is important while I am working on it and typically save it in a single location. | I know what data needs to be saved and I back it up after I’m done working on it to reduce the risk of loss. | I have a system for regularly saving important data while I am working on it. I have multiple backups. | I save my data in a manner and location designed maximize opportunities for re-use by myself and others. |

| Getting your data ready for analysis | I don’t have a standardized or well documented process for preparing my data for analysis. | I have thought about how I will need to prepare my data, but I handle each case in a different manner. | My process for preparing data is standardized and well documented. | I prepare my data in such a way as to facilitate use by both myself and others in the future. |

| Analyzing your data and handling the outputs | I often have to redo my analyses or examine their products to determine what procedures or parameters were applied. | After I finish my analysis, I document the specific parameters, procedures, and protocols applied. | I regularly document the specifics of both my analysis workflow and decision making process while I am analyzing my data. | I have ensured that the specifics of my analysis workflow and decision making process can be understood and put into action by others. |

| Sharing and publishing your data | I share the results of my research, but generally I do not share the underlying data. | I share my data only when I’m required to do so or in response to direct requests from other researchers. | I regularly share the data that underlies my results and conclusions in a form that enables use by others. | Because of my excellent data management practices, I am able to efficiently share my data whenever I need to with whomever I need to. |

The digital research journey (data focus)

**Plan**
- design research
- plan data management (formats, storage, etc.)
- plan consent for sharing
- locate existing data
- collect data (experiment, observe, measure, simulate)
- capture and create metadata

**Process**
- enter data, digitise, transcribe, translate
- check, validate, clean data
- anonymise data where necessary
- describe data
- manage and store data

**Analyse**
- interpret data
- derive data
- produce research outputs
- author publications
- prepare data for preservation

**Preserve**
- migrate data to best format
- migrate data to suitable medium
- back-up and store data
- create metadata and documentation
- archive data

**Publish**
- distribute data
- share data
- control access
- establish copyright
- promote data
- create metadata and documentation
- archive data

**Reuse**
- follow-up research
- new research
- undertake research
- interviews
- scrutinise findings
- teach and learn
RDM planning: DMPonline

UCT DMPonline
RDM: Plan and design

Source: Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library: The Research Data Management (RDM) Service Kit
Available: https://library.ust.hk/sc/data-management/rdm-service-kit/
Planning for data management

1. Discover & Re-Use Data
2. Collect & Create Data
3. Process Data
4. Analyze Data
5. Give Access to Data
6. Archive & Preserve Data

Source: University of St Thomas Library. Research Data Management: Getting Started. August 15. [https://libguides.stthomas.edu/RDM](https://libguides.stthomas.edu/RDM)
What is a DMP?

- Brief formal document outlining the various stages of the research data lifecycle as pertains to a specific project (including theses/dissertations)
- Aim to plan for, explicate and document RDM practice
- Explains what the data for a particular project is, how it will be collected, managed and curated, what processes have been put in place to secure the data (encryption, backup, archiving) and the identity of research participants (confidentiality), how the data will be shared and which parts will be shared, and who’s responsible
- Living document that can/should be revisited and revised
The digital research journey (data focus) [1]

Plan

Proposal

MoU

DMP (proposal)

“**I will do XYZ to manage my data**”

Process

Analyse

Preserve

Publish

Reuse

DMP (active)

“**I am doing XYZ to manage my data**”

review

DMP (final)

“**I have done XYZ to manage my data**”

resourcing

ZivaHub

Open Data UCT

DMP ONLINE

ZivaHub

Open Data UCT

DMP ONLINE

ZivaHub

Open Data UCT

DMP ONLINE

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Open Data UCT
Why create a DMP?

- Assists with project planning
- Allows you a moment to think ahead and focus specifically on planning and budgeting for data activities
- Provides guidance for curation-specific activities, such as file-naming, archiving, formats suitable for long-term preservation, etc.
- Is already a requirement for many funders (NIH, Wellcome Trust, NRF) and as of 2018 for the whole of UCT
NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance

(Updated: March 5, 2003)

This guidance provides the National Institutes of Health (NIH) policy statement on data sharing and additional information on the implementation of this policy.

- Goals of Data Sharing
- Applicability
- Implementation
  - Timeliness of Data Sharing
  - Human Subjects and Privacy Issues
  - Proprietary Data
  - Methods for Data Sharing
  - Data Documentation

Developing an outputs management plan

We expect the researchers we fund to manage their research outputs in a way that will achieve the greatest health benefit.

These guidelines provide an overview of things to consider as you develop your outputs management plan, in line with our policy on data, software and materials management and sharing and our policy on intellectual property.

Which research outputs are included

Your outputs management plan should set out your approach for maximising the value of the following types of outputs:

- datasets generated by your research

NIH Data Sharing plan -

Wellcome Trust data sharing plan -
https://wellcome.ac.uk/funding/guidance/developing-outputs-management-plan
Creating a DMP

• Format/tool agnostic – can use various software
• But: **UCTs DMPonline platform** provides guidance for major funders (ERC, NSF, NRF, NIH, Wellcome Trust) - and we keep add more on request!
• Takes the form of guiding questions customised to the specific template chosen
• Two FoHS units have already developed their own custom templates
  • Clinical Research Centre
  • Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit
• NB: major software upgrade is ongoing – layout and functionality due to change soon
Create a new plan

Please select from the following drop-downs so we can determine what questions and guidance should be displayed in your plan.

If you aren't responding to specific requirements from a funder or an institution, select here to write a generic DMP based on the most common themes.

If applying for funding, select your research funder.
Otherwise leave blank.

Funder
Not applicable/not listed
My plan (Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit)

This page gives you an overview of your plan. It tells what your plan is based on and gives an overview of the questions that you will be asked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan details</th>
<th>GHJRU DMP</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This page gives you an overview of your plan. It tells what your plan is based on and gives an overview of the questions that you will be asked.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan name</td>
<td>My plan (Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant number</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Investigator/Researcher</td>
<td>Thomas King</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan data contact</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My plan (Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan details</th>
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<th>Share</th>
<th>Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Project name</strong> (1 question, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Introduction/type of study</strong> (1 question, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Description of existing data</strong> (1 question, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Data collection and generation</strong> (3 questions, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Data management, documentation and curation</strong> (5 questions, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6. Data publication, sharing and Open Access</strong> (5 questions, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. Responsibilities</strong> (1 question, 0 answered)</td>
<td>+</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Data management, documentation and curation (5 questions, 0 answered)

MANAGING, STORING AND CURATING DATA - Indicate how you will be storing and curating your electronic and paper/hard copy data. Focus on principles and systems with brief examples, and avoid long lists.

| B | I | | |  |

Guidance

**UCT Guidance**

Qualitative or quantitative data that is de-identified (not containing real names, phone numbers, addresses, IP addresses, email addresses, electronic signatures of participants, or other identifying information) may be stored on cloud (such as Dropbox or Google Drive).

Data containing identifying information of participants must never be stored on Dropbox or Google Drive clouds. Appropriate storage can include: password protected computer hard drives, external hard drives, secure G drive provided on UCT server or secure clouds such as ZivaHub or REDCap. Should a secure cloud be used, this must be explicitly agreed upon by the research study’s principal investigator(s).

Ideally, all data sets should have a backup copy in a secure cloud like ZivaHub. While external hard drives are a useful back-up, they should not solely be relied upon as they may be lost or stolen.

Save

Not answered yet
My plan (Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit)

You can give other people access to your plan here. There are three permission levels:

Users with "read only" access can only read the plan.
Editors can contribute to the plan.
Co-owners can also contribute to the plan, but additionally can edit the plan details and control access to the plan.

Add each collaborator in turn by entering their email address below, choosing a permission level and clicking "Add collaborator".

Those you invite will receive an email notification that they have access to this plan, inviting them to register with DMPonline if they don’t already have an account. A notification is also issued when a user’s permission level is changed.

Collaborators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email address</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

View plans | Create plan | About | Roadmap | Help |
My plan (Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit)

From here you can download your plan in various formats. This may be useful if you need to submit your plan as part of a grant application. Select what format you wish to use and click to 'Export'.

Format

- pdf

Export

Settings (Using default PDF formatting values)
Collaboration (active research phase)
UCT Open Science Framework (OSF)

Thursday, 1st November 2018
RDM: **Collaborate and analyse**

Source: Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library: *The Research Data Management (RDM) Service Kit*
● Research projects today often include a team of researchers scattered geographically who need access to the same data at the same time.

● There are many options for creating shared data stores, dataset transfers, file sharing and other facilities or software required for effective collaboration.

● One of these is the UCT Open Science Framework, an online platform that allows you to register your project, manage stakeholders, and centrally collaborate on data stored at different locations with different collaborators. (further reading)
About the Open Science Framework (OSF)

The OSF is a free and open source software and project management repository that facilitates open collaboration in science research, supporting researchers across the entire project lifecycle. As a collaboration tool, OSF helps researchers work on projects privately with a limited number of collaborators and make parts of their projects public, or make all the project publicly accessible for broader dissemination with citable, discoverable DOIs. As a workflow system, OSF enables connections to the many products researchers already use to streamline their process and increase efficiency.

The latest of 21 community preprint services built on the OSF is AfricArxiv, which supports preprints, postprints, code and data, and welcomes submissions from all African languages, including Akan, Twi, Swahili and Xhosa.
1. Navigate to the OSF home page [https://osf.io/](https://osf.io/)
2. Click on Sign in
3. Under ‘Sign in through institution’, select University of Cape Town
4. Enter your SSO details.
Click on ‘My Profile’ to edit your details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.niklaszimmer.co.za">http://www.niklaszimmer.co.za</a></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>0000-0001-8078-0403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ResearcherID</td>
<td>E-9593-2016</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ResearchGate</td>
<td>Niklas_Zimmer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Academia</td>
<td>uct.academia.edu/NiklasZimmer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
create a project

1. Click on ‘Create Project’
2. Enter a project title
3. Affiliate the project to UCT
4. Choose an OSF storage location (NB: free, unlimited cloud storage)
adding contributors, storage, etc.

Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project

Contributors: Niklas Carl Zimmer, renate
Affiliated Institutions: None
Data created: 2017-07-28 12:47 PM | Last updated: 2018-10-02 11:23 AM
Category: Project
Description:
The Libraries' capabilities for managing primary digital assets of UCT are incomplete, which poses a serious risk to the university. This is caused by significant gaps in software systems, workflows/guidelines and guidelines/policies. [...] The high degree of complexity of the envisaged infrastructure requires this discreet investigation. It serves to make specific recommendations towards the implementation of a Digital Preservation Infrastructure (DPI), i.e. PHASE 2.
License: Add a license

Wiki
Add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.

Files
Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Modified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPI Project-outputs (2018)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perpetua (Arkivum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Readings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Systems</td>
<td>Software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workflows</td>
<td>Sketches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF Storage (United States)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citation

Components
Add component to organize your project.

Tags
Digital Archive | Digital Asset Management | Digital Library | Digital Library Infrastructure
Digital Preservation | Digital Workflow Management | Digitisation | Add a tag

Recent Activity
- Niklas Carl Zimmer removed Jeremiah Pietersen as contributor(s) from Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project 2018-10-02 11:23 AM
- Niklas Carl Zimmer made bibliographic contributor Jeremiah Pietersen a non-bibliographic contributor on Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project 2018-10-02 11:23 AM
- Niklas Carl Zimmer removed Kayleigh Lino as contributor(s) from Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project 2018-05-14 04:09 PM
- Niklas Carl Zimmer removed Erika Mas as contributor(s) from Digital Preservation Infrastructure - investigation project 2018-01-17 01:20 PM
adding contributors

Contributors

Drag and drop contributors to change listing order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niklas Carl Zimmer</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rene</td>
<td>Read + Write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View-only Links

Create a link to share this project so those who have the link can view—but not edit—the project.
## Contributor Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A “Read” contributor can...</th>
<th>A “Read + Write” contributor can...</th>
<th>An “Administrator” can...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>view the contents of the project, component, registration, or preprint</td>
<td>view the contents of the project, component, registration, or preprint</td>
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<tr>
<td>upload, edit, delete, + check out files</td>
<td>upload, edit, delete, + check out files</td>
<td>upload, edit, delete, + check out files</td>
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<tr>
<td>create, edit, + delete wiki pages</td>
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<td>create, edit, + delete wiki pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>configure add-ons</td>
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<tr>
<td>create new components within the project</td>
<td>create new components within the project</td>
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<tr>
<td>add and remove institutional affiliations to the project or registration</td>
<td>add and remove institutional affiliations to the project or registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>add and remove contributors</td>
<td>modify contributor’s permissions</td>
<td>make a project private or public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete the project</td>
<td>end a registration’s embargo</td>
<td>move a project private or public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create a preprint from the project</td>
<td>add and remove institutional affiliations to the project or registration</td>
<td>create view-only links for the project or registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register the project</td>
<td>view and edit draft registrations</td>
<td>make a project private or public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view and edit draft registrations</td>
<td>end a registration’s embargo</td>
<td>add and remove contributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end a registration’s embargo</td>
<td>add and remove institutional affiliations to the project or registration</td>
<td>modify contributor’s permissions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
adding components
OSF in summary

• **Structured projects**: Manage files, data, code, and protocols in one centralized location and easily build custom organization for your project - No more trawling emails to find files or scrambling to recover from lost data

• **Controlled access**: Control which parts of a project are public or private, making it easy to collaborate and share with the community or just your team

• **Enhanced workflow**: Automate version control, get persistent identifiers for projects and materials, pre-register your research, generate preprints, and connect your favorite third-party services directly to OSF

• **Dependable Repository**: OSF's Preservation Fund preserves and maintains read access to any hosted data on OSF. This fund is sufficient for 50+ years of read access hosting at present costs.

from: [https://cos.io/our-products/osf/](https://cos.io/our-products/osf/)
Publishing your data: ZivaHub

ZivaHub | Open Data UCT
RDM: Share and publish
For maximum impact, both research outputs and research data should be publicly available on an open-access platform.

We support open-access publishing of research outputs, including publications and data.
ZivaHub: overview

- UCT’s Institutional Data Repository for publishing or sharing data
- Powered by Figshare for Institutions - online platform for citing, sharing, and discovering research data
- 20 GB free cloud storage per user / project
- Request for increase in storage allowance - contact Digital Library Services
Can upload multiple formats including audio, video, images, spreadsheets, documents, surveys, datasets and posters
  - Can render multiple file formats with in-browser visualiser

Federated system: data is available online from anywhere in the world
ZivaHub: overview

- Get UCT Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) for your research outputs
- The DOI minted via ZivaHub makes your data publication is identifiable as UCT output (contains the letters 'uct')
- Increase citations and boost your research metrics
- Greater visibility of research outputs once published
- Discoverability: allows other researchers to find your work, enabling collaborative research
ZivaHub: overview

• Control how your research outputs are accessed
  ○ Public records or private links

• Validate and authenticate your research outputs

• Comply with NRF and other funder and publisher requirements around making data openly accessible and stored in perpetuity

• Associate your ORCiD number to your ZivaHub profile
• **Private data** - uploaded/deposited into the repository, but nothing is shared or published

• Can create **metadata-only** record to link out to where content is already stored

• **Embargoed** data - uploaded to the repository, but the data is not immediately published
• Apply Creative Commons or other appropriate licenses to define terms of re-use

• Default is CC-BY allows others to reuse your data without seeking direct permission from you, as long as they credit you as the original creator of the work.
  ○ Also available: CC0, MIT, GPL, Apache, CC BY-SA
ZivaHub: getting started

• Step 1: Go to https://uct.figshare.com/
  ○ NB: Use your institutional login credentials

• Step 2: Upload your content in 9 easy steps
  ○ Create record, add title, add authors, select category, choose file-type, add keywords, write description/abstract, select licence, choose publication type

• Support resources:
  ○ UCT ZivaHub start-up guide
  ○ Figshare for institutions end user guide
Collections:
- gather interesting content from other Figshare users according to whatever principle you desire, and share the collection with others.
- Can use to create course readers, examples of existing datasets in your field, etc.

Projects:
- Create a space for private uploads and private sharing with specific individuals (collaborators in other institutions, external reviewers, etc.)
- Default private; can be published later.

ZivaHub: additional features
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDUCATION FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS

by P. Kallaway, J. Kallaway, D. Sheward
Mapungubwe-type glass beads from the glass bead cache (see Figure 7) on the edge of a lower terrace, northern side of Mapela.

Figure posted on 31.10.2014, 05:50 by Shadreck Chirikure, Munyaradzi Manyanga, A. Mark Pollard, Foreman Bandama, Godfrey Mahachi, Innocent Pikirayi

Mapungubwe-type glass beads from the glass bead cache (see Figure 7) on the edge of a lower terrace, northern side of Mapela.
• Storage and management of so-called ‘raw’, e.g. unprocessed data is the responsibility of the researcher, not of the Libraries
  see: DLS: ‘Data Storage’

• Researchers upload (self-publish) their processed data and/or links to it on Figshare, accepting the terms provided
  see: UCT terms | Figshare user guide

• Curators check the content for completeness and if possible offer suggestions
  see: Figshare: ‘Curation and Review’
Reminder: **Scholarly Commons** at UCT

**RDM at UCT** Slack workspace
RDM ‘Scholarly Commons’ at UCT

Monash University’s Content Migration: A case study

Paper posted on 31.05.2018, 15:24 by Andrew Harrison Megan Hardeman
This is a case study based on Monash University’s experience migrating content, including their theses, into their instance of Figshare.

For more information on Monash University’s content migration, including the coding required to migrate the content and work done in-house versus commissioned by the university, please reach out to Andrew: andrew.harrison@monash.edu.

References
https://monash.figshare.com/theses

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RDM ‘Scholarly Commons’ at UCT

UCT DMPOnline

RDM at UCT (Slack)
RDM ‘Scholarly Commons’ at UCT

RDM at UCT (Slack)

UCT DMPonline

OneDrive / Google Drive etc.
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- RDM at UCT (Slack)
- UCT DMOnline
- OneDrive / Google Drive etc.
- UCT Open Science Framework (OSF)
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- UCT DMPonline
- OneDrive / Google Drive etc.
- UCT Open Science Framework (OSF)
- Digital preservation (DLS)
- ZivaHub | Open Data UCT
Thank You

contact us: dls@uct.ac.za