

Sustainable FAIR Data management is challenging for RIs and it is challenging to solid Earth scientists

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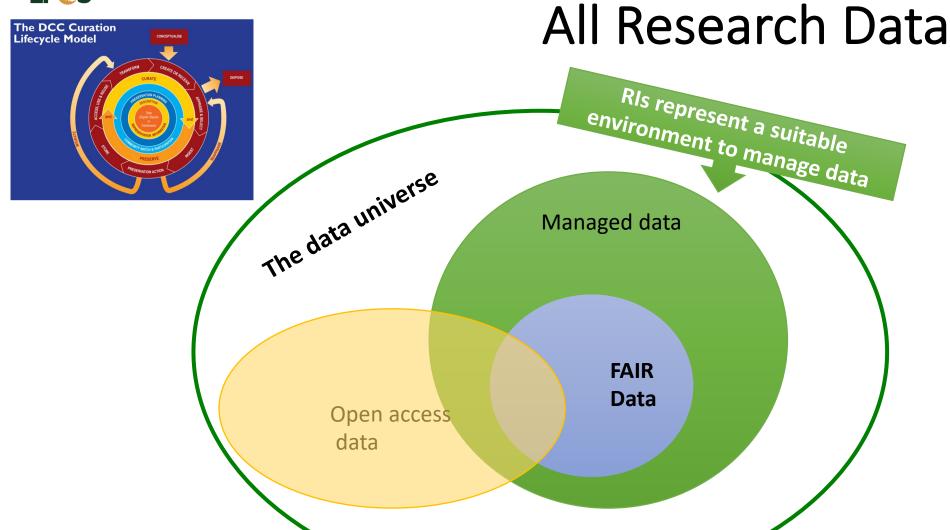




Research Infrastructures (RIs) sample a limited portion of the Data Generation Universe, while ensuring:

- Quality Controlled data
- Standardized Data & Metadata
- Metadata Curation & Integration
- Data Curation and Integration
- Services curation and integration
- Access to data and products
- Visualization of integrated data
- Access to multidisciplinary datá
- Generation of new scientific products
- Data qualification
- Service qualification





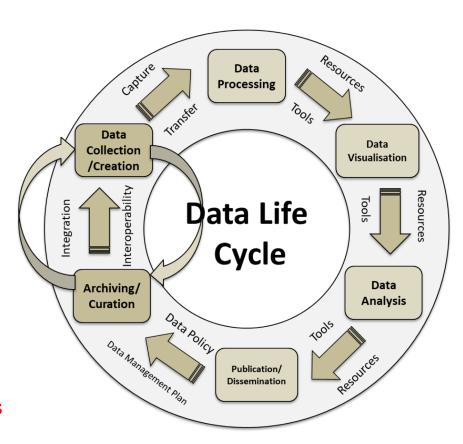






RIs experiences corroborate that good data requires good management of the research data lifecycle

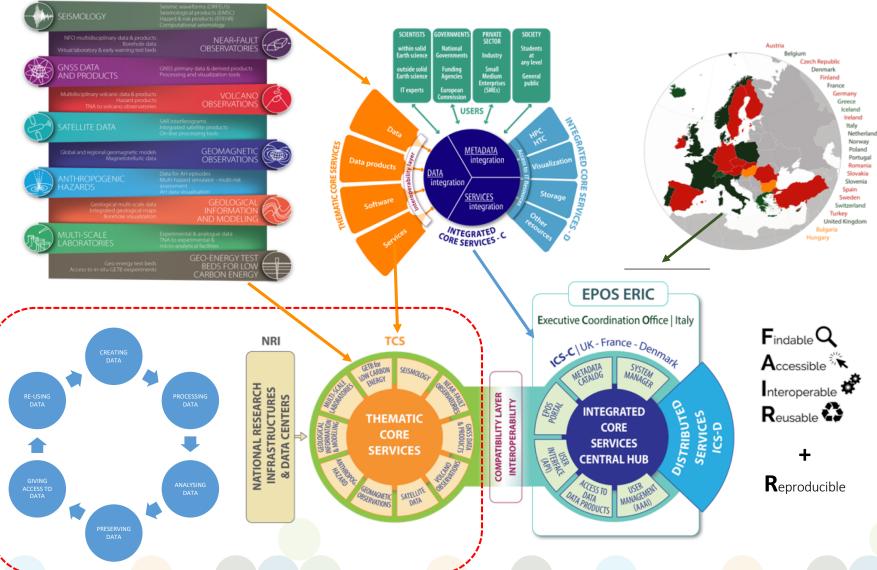
- Data Management (plan) requires the full control over the entire Data Life Cycle
- Data Management involves Technical and Legal aspects and it implies Governance
- This requires resources, thus involving a Financial dimension
- DLC starts with data creation/collection
- It is followed by processing, visualization and analysis
- Final stage is **publication/dissemination** of data and open access
- It is then necessary to have the archiving and curation in place, following the FAIR principles
- This requires integration and interoperability





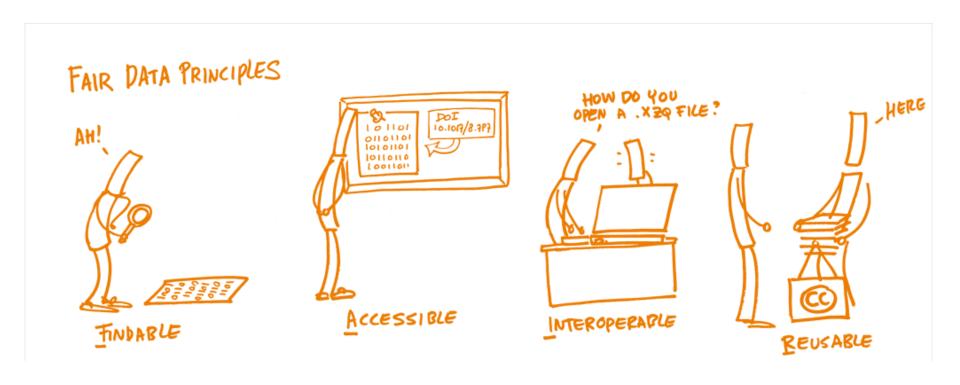
RIs work on <u>data interoperability</u> since decades according to their architecture

TCS currently involved in EPOS





FAIR guiding principles for research data have further and better defined the FAIRness horizon



FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

Findable:

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier;

F2. data are described with rich metadata;

F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes;

F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource:

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;



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;

Reusable:

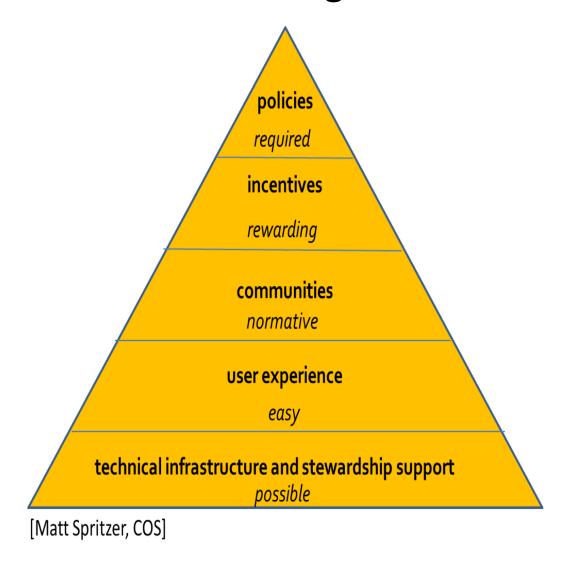
R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes;

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;

Data Management and FAIR principles demands for FAIR Data Management Plans

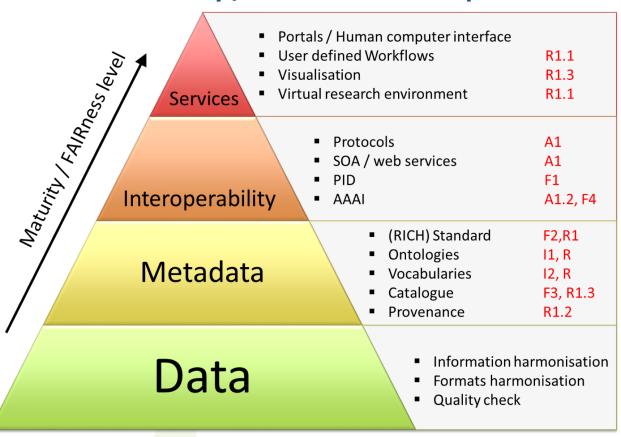






FAIR principles requires practices and solutions

Maturity / FAIRness "roadmap"



Findable Accessible

Interoperable

Reusable

+

Reproducible

Bailo et al. (2020) [Front. Earth Sci., 31 January 2020 | https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2020.00003]





FAIR Data Management through <u>sustainable</u> practices

- The adoption of PRACTICES following FAIR data principles involves:
 - ➤ Suitable **Technical** solutions for data integration and interoperability (Integrated metadata, shared metadata standards 15 metadata formats to be standardized in DCAT-, SOA Interoperability services , data provenance ...)
 - ➤ Effective Legal solutions (shared Data Policies, access rules, licensing of data CC:BY and metadata CC:0)
 - ➤ Effective Governance of integrated Data engaging data and service providers and IT experts (community building, awareness, trust)
 - ➤ A Financial dimension to ensure sustainable management ensuring resources for data archiving, storage and long-term preservation, data qualification, access and management of persistent identifiers,
- Turning FAIR principles into practice requires:
 - ✓ adequate human resources and skills
 - ✓ Shared and adopted Data Management Plans
 - ✓ ICT solutions and resources
 - ✓ Adopting a suitable timeline, being aware that it does not necessarily correspond to the expectations of the authorities promoting FAIRness.



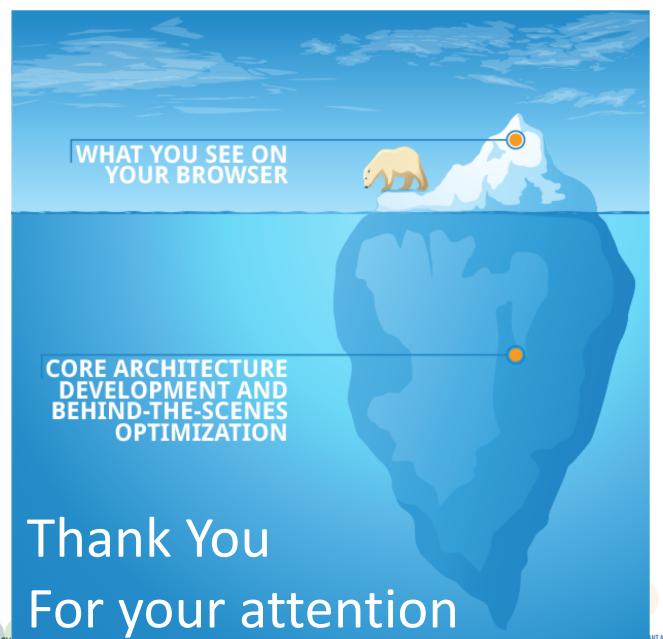


Conclusive Remarks

- FAIRness requires clear methodologies and technical activities in order to move from principles to reality
- FAIR Data Management needs active participation of data producers and practitioners
- FAIR Data Management needs a suitable timeline involving all interested stakeholders
- The sustainability of FAIR DATA Management is still a challenge for Research Infrastructures (RIs)
- FAIR DATA Management is even more challenging to Earth scientists



Open Science & FAIR Data require Resources





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