FAIRSFAIR
Fostering Fair Data Practices in Europe

@FAIRsFAIR_eu

Want to learn how to be more FAIR? Try FAIR-Aware

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FAIRsFAIR "Fostering FAIR Data Practices in Europe" has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 project call H2020-INFRAEOSC-2018-2020 Grant agreement 831558

FAIRsFAIR - Fostering FAIR data practices in Europe

- Goal: Practical solutions for the use of FAIR principles throughout the research data life cycle
- Budget: €10 million
- Duration: 2019-2022
- Partners: 22 partners from 8 EU member states

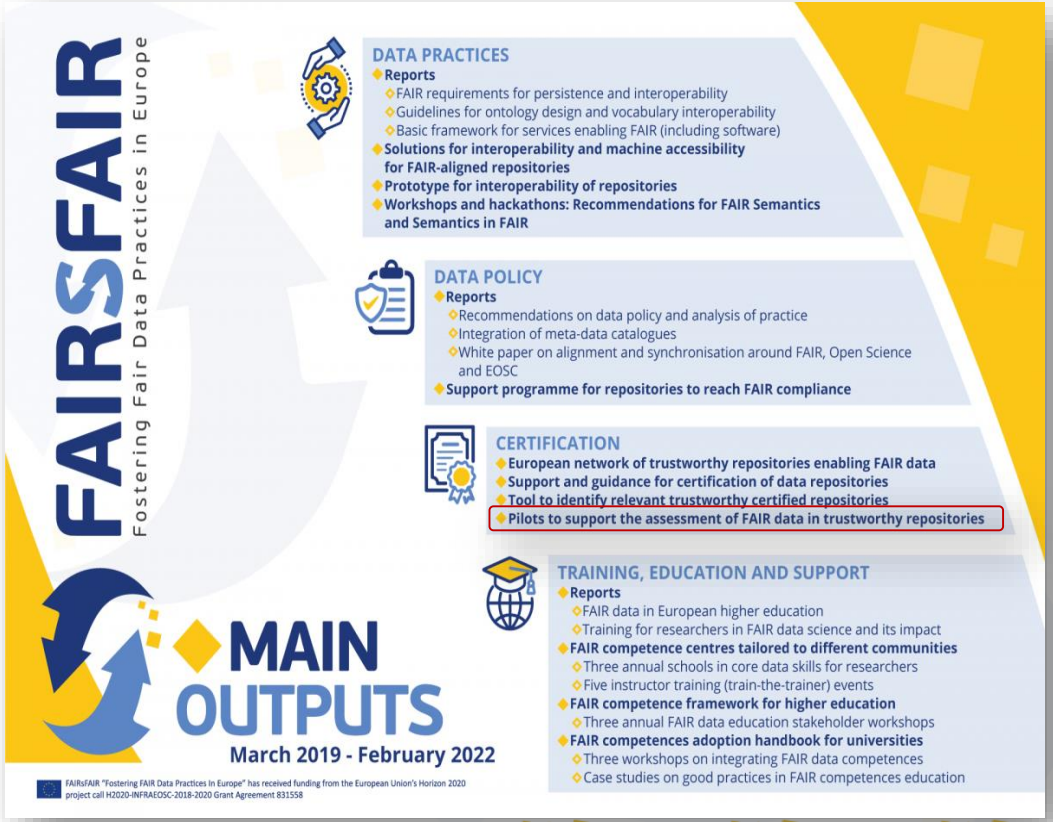
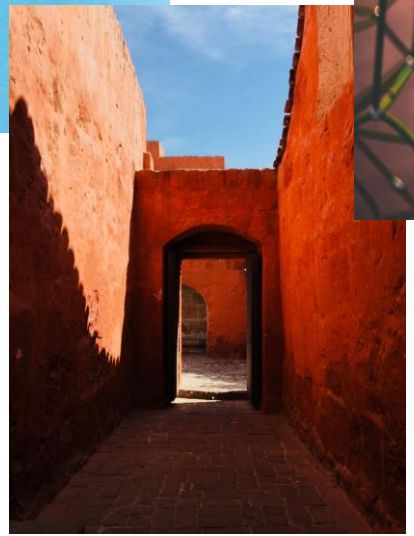


Image source: https://www.fairsfair.eu

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FAIR-Aware

- For researchers and data stewards & also trainers!
- Online tool to raise awareness and educate on the FAIR data principles
- 10 simple questions with practical tips to improve data FAIRness before deposit

Key topics

F

- Globally unique and persistent identifier (PID)
- Discovery medatda
- Format readable by machines and humans

A

- Access control
- Licence information
- Availability of metadata over time

I

- Use of semantic vocabularies

R

- Provenance information
- Open file format
- Community endorsed standard
- Professional data curation and preservation (TDRs)

Helpful tips presented with each question

FAIR Aware

FAIR questions

FINDABLE

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a glo
persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with
repository?

2. Are you aware that when you deposit a dataset with a
you will need to provide some details (known as discove
in order to make the data findable, understandable and
others?

3. Are you aware that the repository providing access to
should make the metadata describing your datasets avai
format readable by machines as well as humans?

ACCESSIBLE

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?

Selected datasets should be assigned a globally unique, persistent and resolvable identifier (PID) so they can be located unambiguously by humans or machines on the web. Persistent identifiers are maintained and governed so that they remain stable and direct the users to the same relevant object consistently over time. Examples of PIDs include Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the Handle System, identifiers.org, w3id.org and Archival Resource Key (ARK).

Identifiers are normally assigned by data repositories (or other service providers) when data and/or metadata are made available through their services. Repositories ensure that the identifier continues to point to the same data or metadata, according to the specified access terms and conditions. For example, you can search for data repositories providing DOIs on registries such as Re3data or FAIRsharing (see related databases).

It is worth noting here that not all data you produce during your research will need a PID. In general, those that underpin published findings or have longer term value are worth assigning a PID. If in doubt about which data should be allocated a PID, speak to your local research data management support team.

Want to know more?

Close

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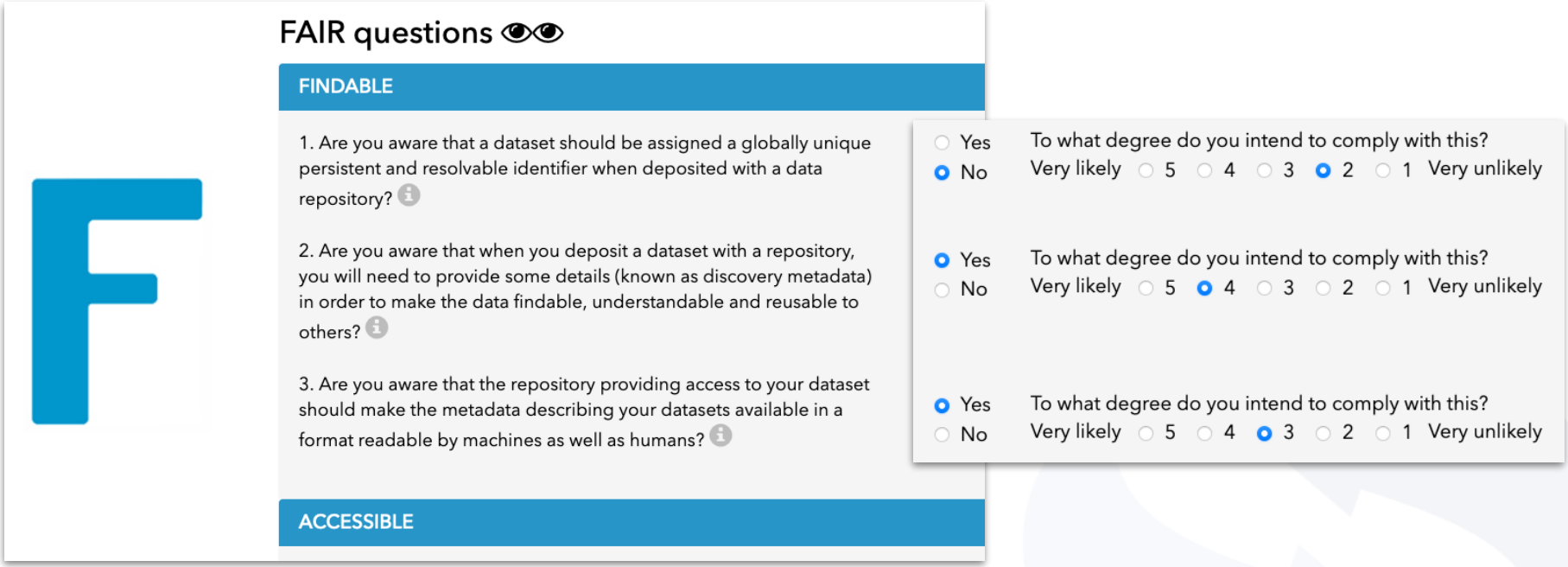
FAIR Aware

Asks researchers to think about their current practices



https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/ | https://youtu.be/TkxSXxkqhfY

Provides an overview of awareness and willingness and suggestions for improvement.

FAIR Aware

Thank you for your participation!

FAIR

Awareness:

High (8/10)

FAIR

Willingness to comply:

Low (27/50)

Guidance:

Based on your answers, you can find the guidance below to improve your awareness on some FAIR issues.

1. Are you aware that a dataset should be assigned a globally unique persistent and resolvable identifier when deposited with a data repository?

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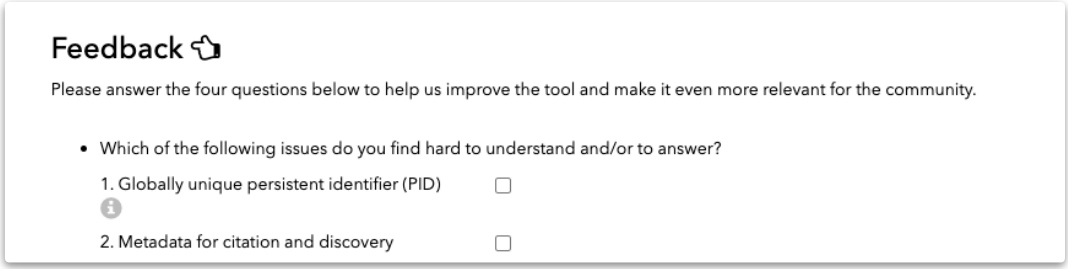
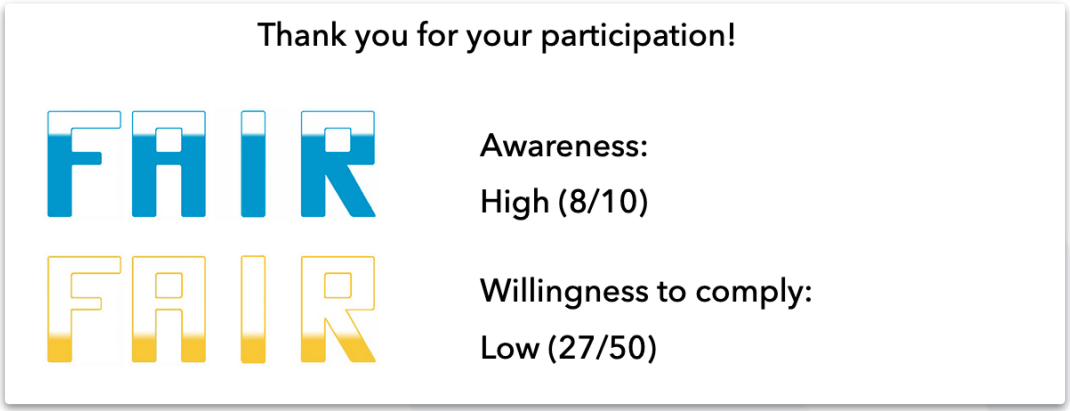
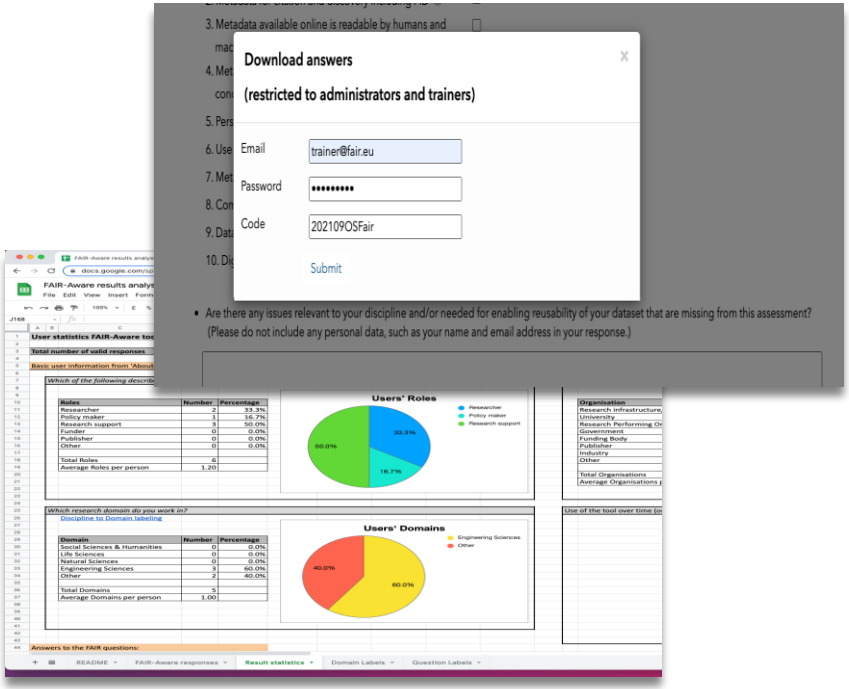
How can you make new data more FAIR?

- Use resources to increase your knowledge and practical understanding (develop FAIR skills!)
- Leave feedback about your experience and how the tool can be improved
- Spread the word!





FAIR-Aware for training & research



Ready-made template to analyse results:

1. Overview of users' roles
2. Overview of users' domains
3. Overview of users' organisation types
4. Timeline
5. Indication of awareness per question
6. Indication of willingness to comply per question
7. Difficult topics indicated
8. Assessment of FAIR-Aware tool
9. Difficulty per FAIR letter
10. Difficult topics split by domain

Current status

- Continuous development throughout FAIRsFAIR
- Focus on improving user-friendliness, guidance information, new functionalities
- Dissemination in different communities

Image source: **DANS** (June 2021)

https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/ | https://youtu.be/TkxSXxkqhfY

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Thank you

Questions?

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