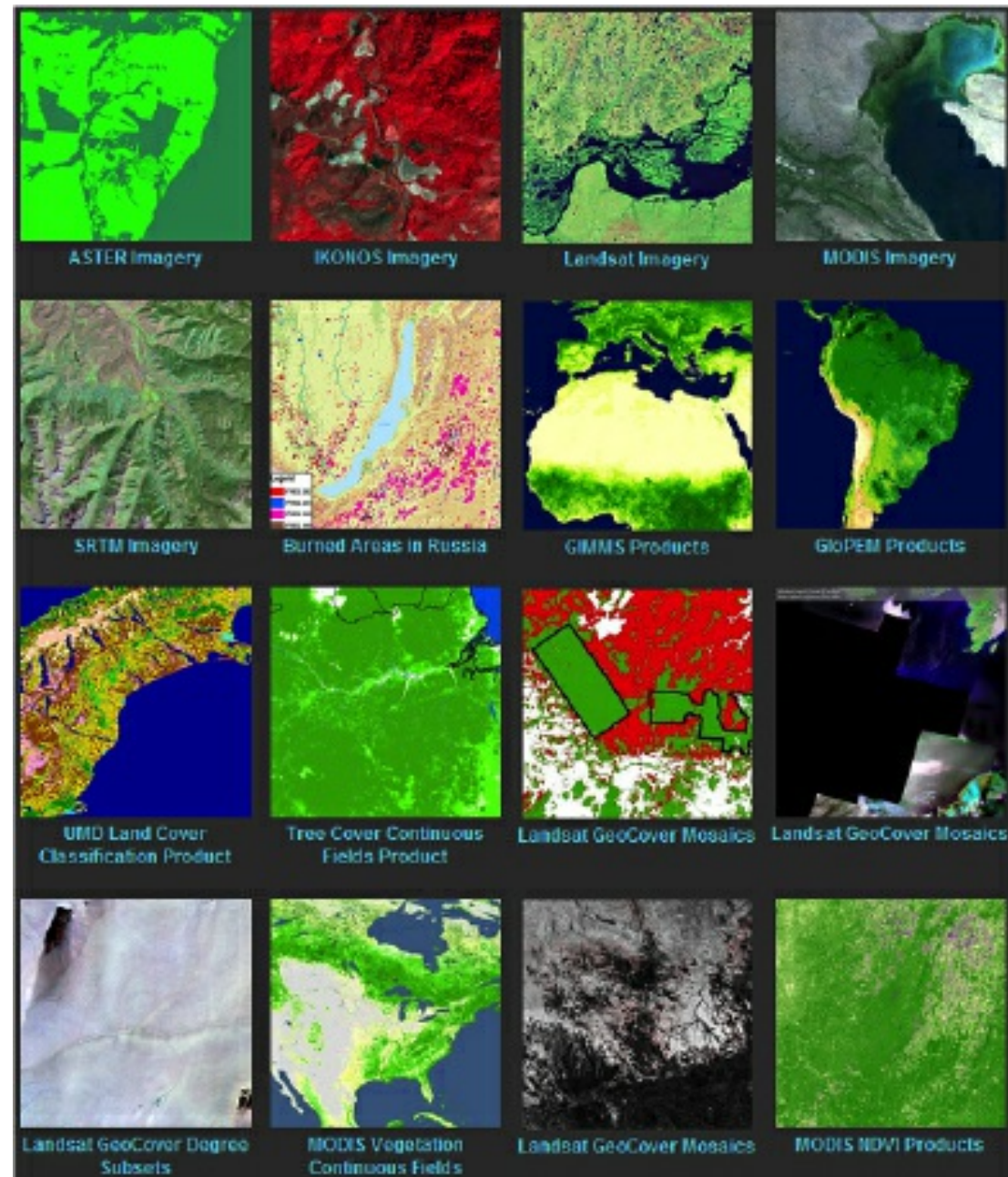


Introduction to Data Management

DataONE Community Engagement & Outreach Working Group

Why Data Management?



University of Maryland Press Releases on Flickr

Lesson Topics

- The data world around us
- Importance of data management
- The data lifecycle
- The case for data management

Learning Objectives

- Give two general examples of why increasing amounts of data is a concern
- Explain, using two examples, how lack of data management makes an impact
- Define the research data lifecycle
- Give one example of how well-managed data can result in new scientific conclusions

Data Realities...



The world today is filled with science news, from climate change to hurricanes – and it all affects the people inhabiting the earth.

Data Deluge

Data are collected from sensors, sensor networks, remote sensing, observations, and more. This calls for increased attention to data management and stewardship.



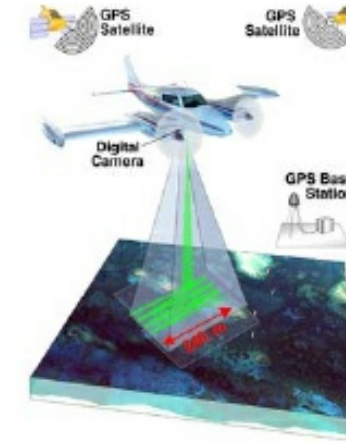
Credit: <http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/>



Credit: Viv Hutchinson



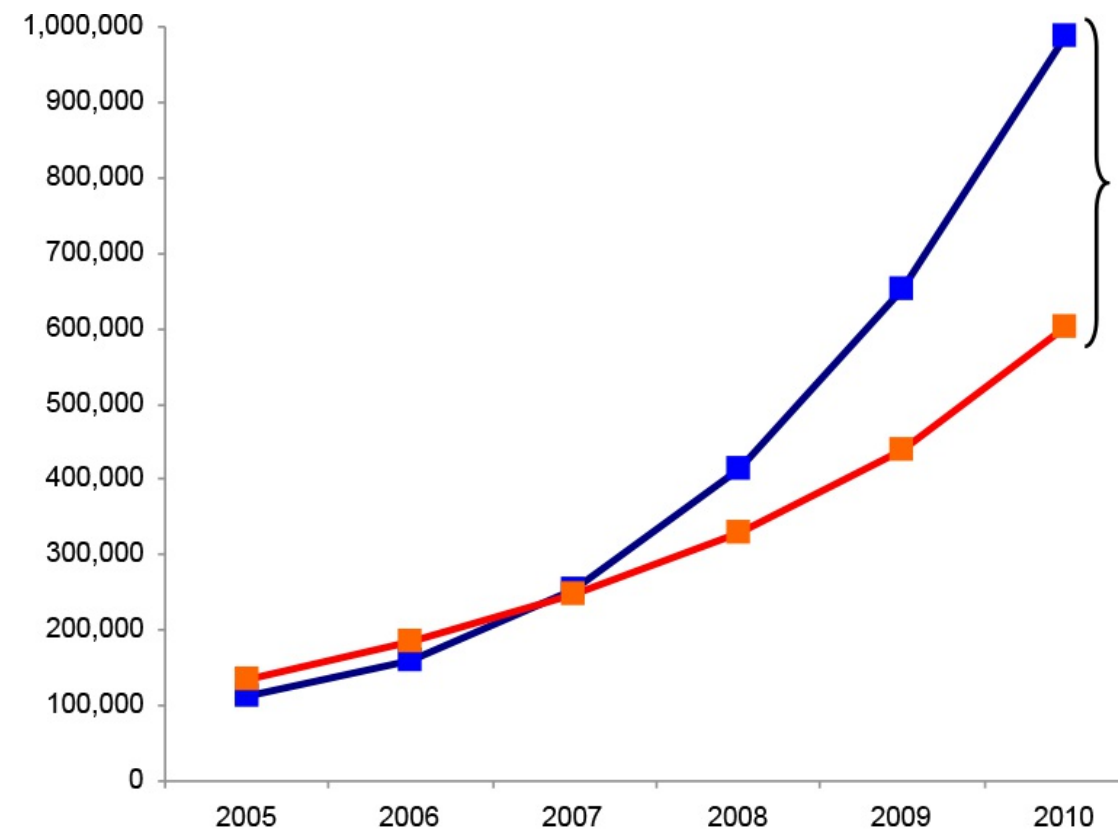
Credit: www.carboafrika.net



Credit: tajai on Flickr

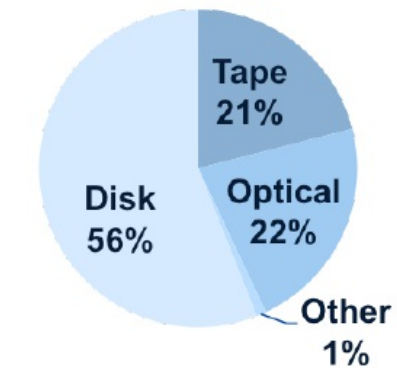
A World of Data Around Us

The amount of available storage is not keeping up with the amount of data flooding in daily. How do we decide what data we keep?



John Gantz, IDC Corporation: The Expanding Digital Universe

Available Storage, 2007
264EB



Data Loss Can Be Caused by

- Natural disaster
- Facilities infrastructure failure
- Server hardware/software failure
- Application software failure
- External dependencies (e.g. PKI failure)
- Format obsolescence



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Data Loss Can Be Caused by

- Legal encumbrance
- Human error
- Malicious attack by human or automated agents
- Loss of staffing competencies
- Loss of institutional commitment
- Loss of financial stability
- Changes in user expectations and requirements



CC Image by Shawyn Morrow on Flickr



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Poor Data Management Affects Everyone

Poor Data Management Affects Everyone

MEDICARE PAYMENT ERRORS NEAR \$20B (CNN) December 2004

Miscoding and Billing Errors from Doctors and Hospitals totaled \$20,000,000,000 in FY 2003 (9.3% error rate) . The error rate measured claims that were paid despite being medically unnecessary, inadequately documented or improperly coded. In some instances, Medicare asked health care providers for medical records to back up their claims and got no response. The survey did not document instances of alleged fraud. This error rate actually was an improvement over the previous fiscal year (9.8% error rate).

AUDIT: JUSTICE STATS ON ANTI-TERROR CASES FLAWED” (AP) February 2007

The Justice Department Inspector General found only two sets of data out of 26 concerning terrorism attacks were accurate. The Justice Department uses these statistics to argue for their budget. The Inspector General said the data “appear to be the result of decentralized and haphazard methods of collections ... and do not appear to be intentional.”

OOPS! TECH ERROR WIPE OUT Alaska Info” (AP) March 2007

A technician managed to delete the data and backup for the \$38 billion Alaska oil revenue fund – money received by residents of the State. Correcting the errors cost the State an additional \$220,700 (which of course was taken off the receipts to Alaska residents.)

Poor Data Management

Science Example

A wildlife biologist for a small field office provided support for staff GIS needs. The data were stored on her workstation. When the biologist relocated to another office, no one understood how the data was stored or managed.

Solution: A state office GIS specialist retrieved the workstation and sifted through files trying to salvage relevant data.

Cost: 1 work month (\$4,000) plus the value of data that was not recovered

The situation could have been worse, because the data were not being backed up as it would have been if stored on a server.

Poor Data Management

Federal Agency Example



CC Image by ruffin_Ready on Flickr

In preparation for a Resource Management Plan, an office discovered 14 duplicate GPS inventories of roads. However, because none of the inventories had enough metadata, it was impossible to know which inventory was best or if any of the inventories actually met their requirements. **Solution:** Re-Inventory roads **Cost:** Estimated 9 work months/inventory @\$4,000/wm (14 inventories = \$504,000)

Importance of Data Management

"Please forgive my paranoia about protocols, standards, and data review. I'm in the latter stages of a long career with USGS (30 years, and counting), and have experienced much. Experience is the knowledge you get just after you needed it. Several times, I've seen colleagues called to court in order to testify about conditions they have observed. Without a strong tradition of constant review and approval of basic data, they would've been in deep trouble under cross-examination. Instead, they were able to produce field notes, data approval records, and the like, to back up their testimony. It's one thing to be questioned by a college student who is working on a project for school. It's another entirely to be grilled by an attorney under oath with the media present."

Nelson Williams, Scientist US Geological Survey

Importance of Data Management

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Environment Hacked climate science emails

Climategate scientists cleared of manipulating data on global warming

Muir Russell report says scientists did not fudge data, but they should have been more open about their work

- Read the full text of the review here
- 'Climategate' report - main findings

David Adam, environment correspondent
The Guardian, Thursday 8 July 2010
Article history



Muir Russell during the release of his report into the scandal of the hacked emails sent by climate scientists from University of East Anglia. Photograph: Sang Tan/AP

The climate scientists at the centre of a media storm over leaked emails were yesterday cleared of accusations that they fudged their results and silenced critics, but a review found they had failed to be open enough about their work.

Sir Muir Russell, the senior civil servant who led a six-month inquiry into the affair, said the "rigour and honesty" of the scientists at the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) at the University of East Anglia (UEA) were not in doubt. His investigation concluded they did not subvert the peer review process to censor criticism and that key data was freely available and could be used by any "competent" researcher.

Environment
Hacked climate science emails - Climate change - Climate change scepticism

Science
Climate change

Education
University of East Anglia - Higher education

UK news

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UEA's delayed response to climate emails caused by shock, says professor
Former head of research unit responds to criticism by arguing for necessity of assessing excerpts by

The Economist

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1. BP oil spill mostly cleaned up, says US

2. Battle to halt BP oil spill is nearing its end, says Barack Obama

The climate scientists at the centre of a media storm over leaked emails were yesterday cleared of accusations that they fudged their results and silenced critics, but a review found they had **failed to be open enough about their work.**

Source: guardian.uk

Why Manage Data: Researcher Perspective

Manage your data for yourself:

- Organize your files (data inputs, analytic scripts, outputs) at various stages of the analytic process
- Track your science processes for reproducibility – match your outputs with exact inputs and transformations that produced them
- Better control versions of data – identify easily versions that can be periodically purged
- Quality control your data more efficiently

Why Data Management: Researcher Perspective

- Make backups to avoid data loss
- Format your data for re-use (by yourself or others)
- Be prepared: Document your data for your own recollection, accountability, and re-use (by yourself or others)
- Prepare it to share it – gain credibility and recognition for your science efforts!



CC Image by UWW ResNet on Flickr

Why Data Management: Foundation to Advance Science

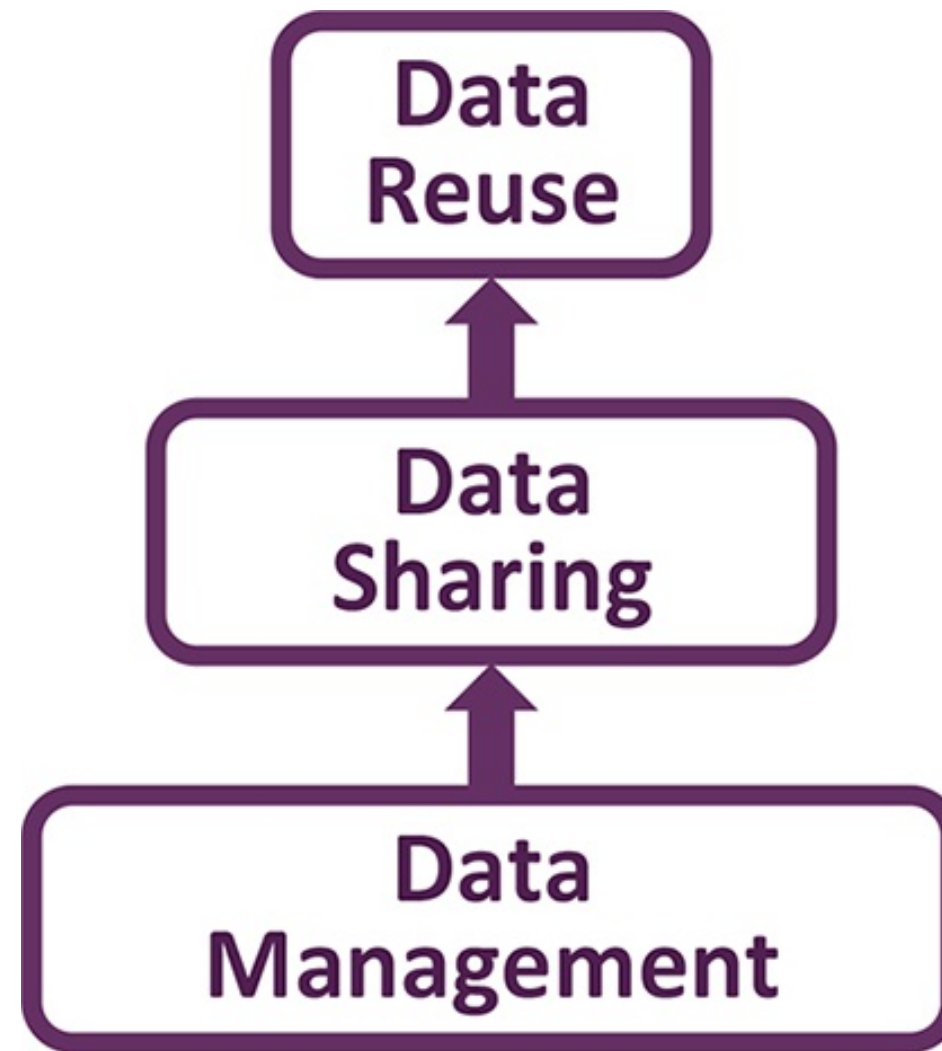
- Data are a valuable asset – expensive and time consuming to collect

Why Data Management: Foundation to Advance Science

Data should be managed to:

- Maximize the effective use and value of data & information assets
- Continually improve quality including: accuracy, integrity, integration, timeliness of capture, presentation, relevance & usefulness
- Ensure appropriate use of data and information
- Facilitate data sharing
- Ensure sustainability and accessibility in long term for re-use in science

Data Management Facilitates Sharing and Re-use



Well-Managed Data Can Result in Re-use, Integration and New Science

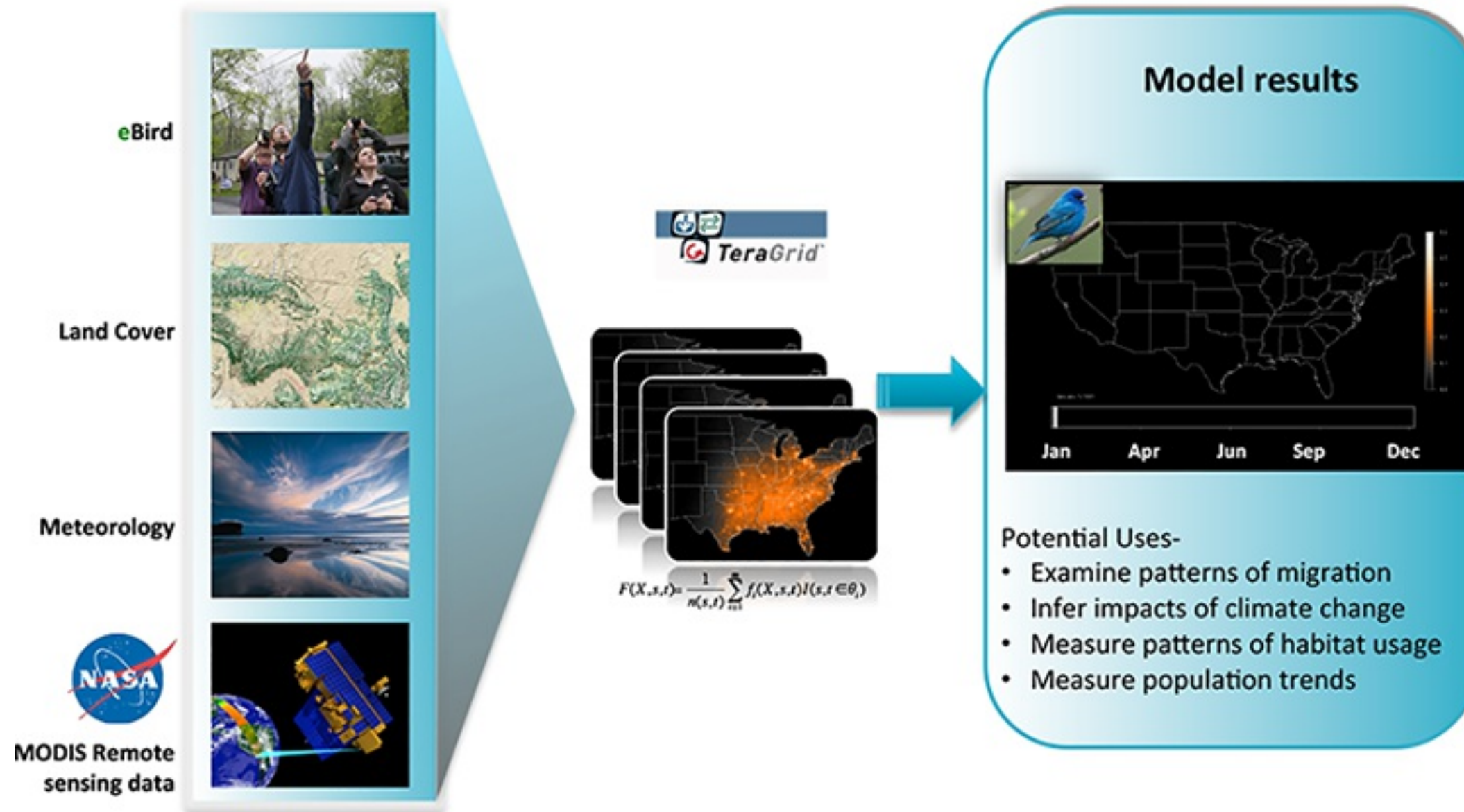


Image from DataONE

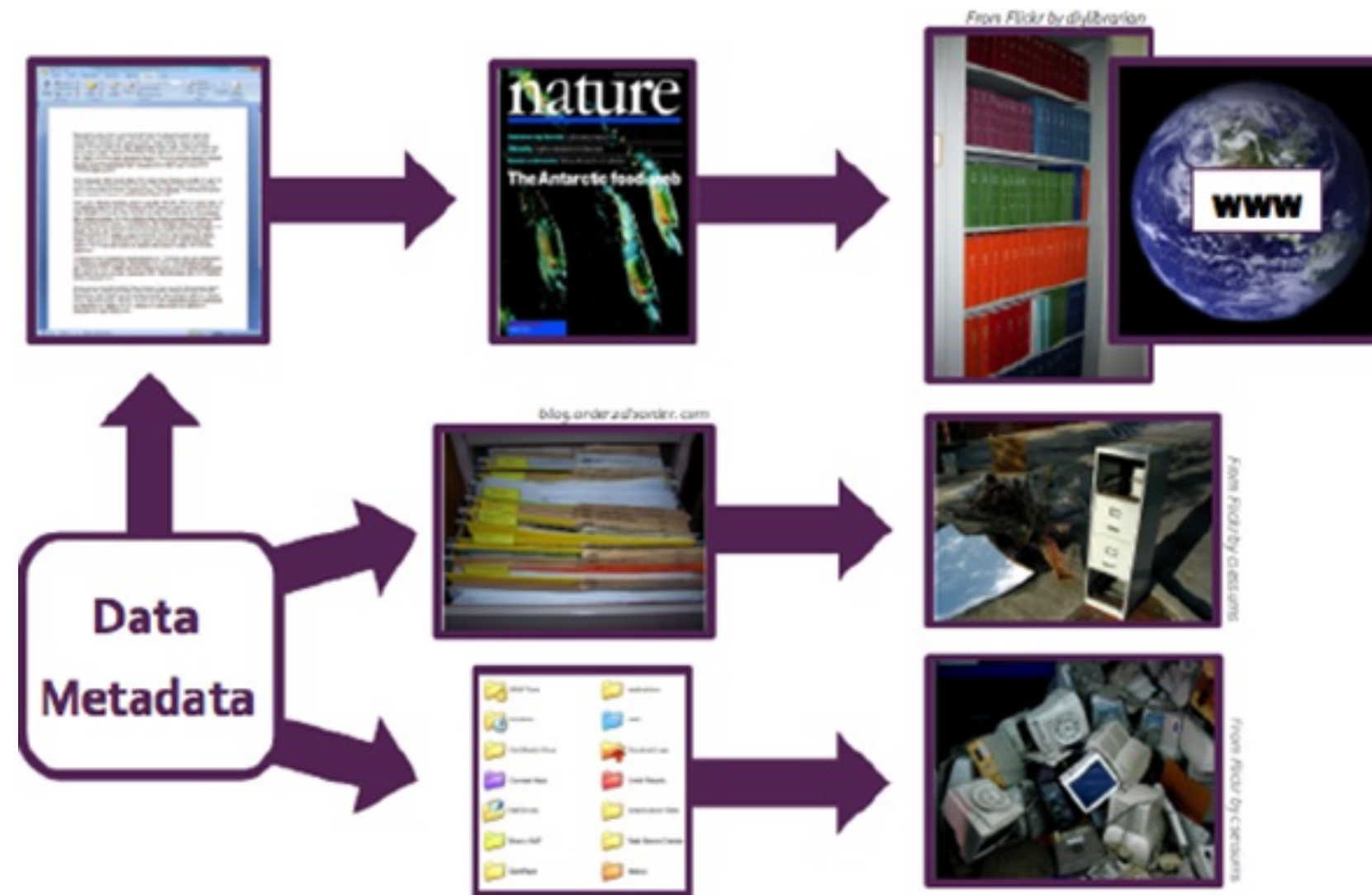
Data Integration



Images courtesy of Cornell Ornithology Lab

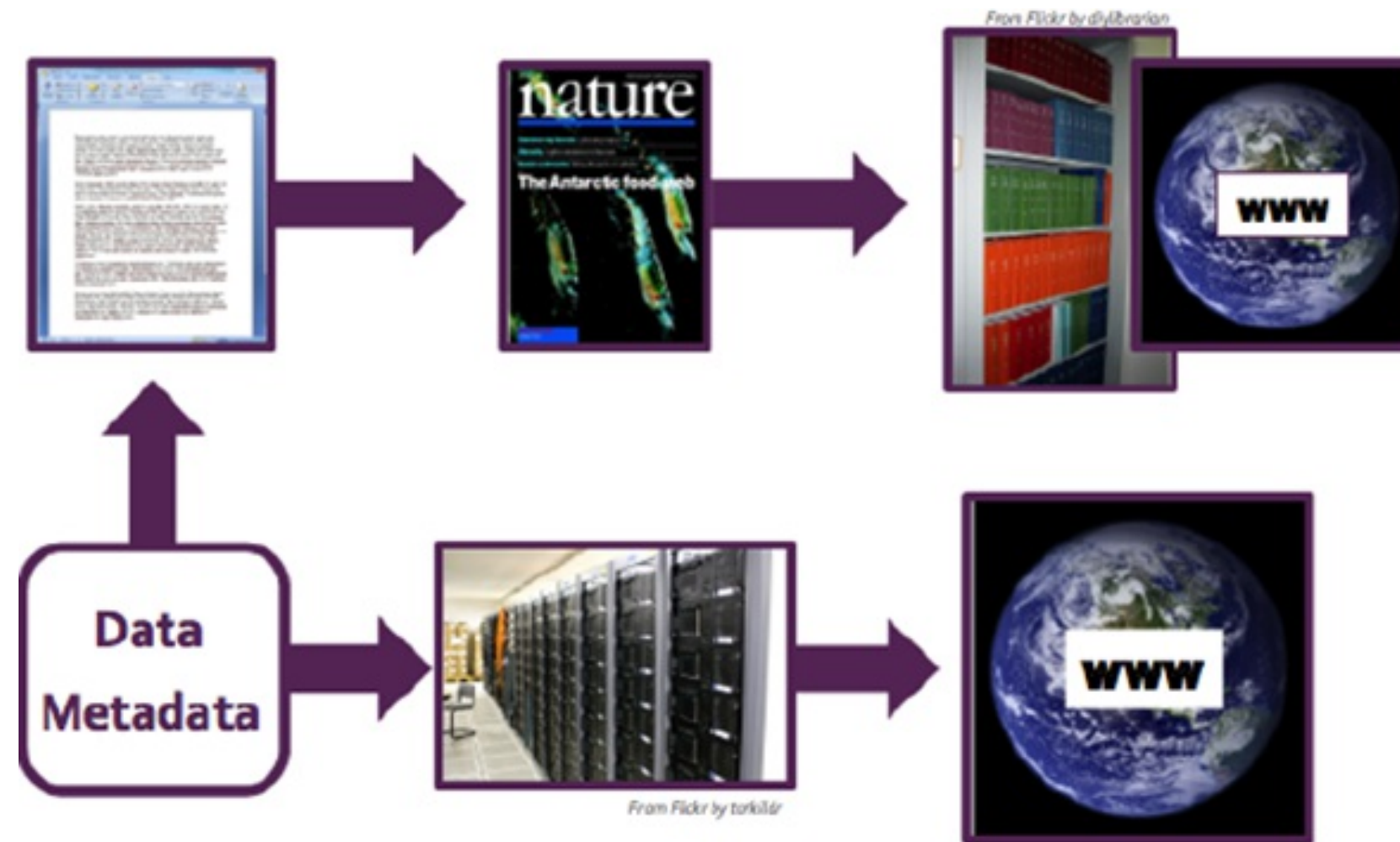


Where a Majority of Data End Up Now...



Recreated from Klump et al 2006

Imagine if Data Were More Accessible....



Recreated from Klump et al 2006

Well Managed, Publically Accessible Data is Important: Why?

Here are a few reasons (from the UK Data Archive):

- Increases the impact and visibility of research
- Promotes innovation and potential new data uses
- Leads to new collaborations between data users and creators
- Maximizes transparency and accountability

Well Managed, Publically Accessible Data is Important: Why?

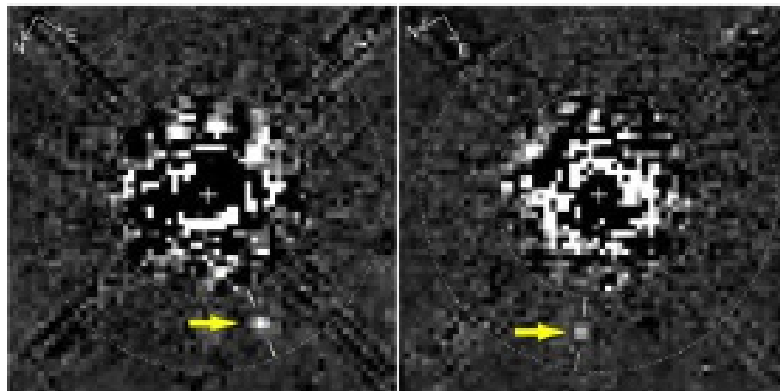
- Enables scrutiny of research findings
- Encourages improvement and validation of research methods
- Reduces cost of duplicating data collection
- Provides important resources for education and training

Source: UK Data Archive

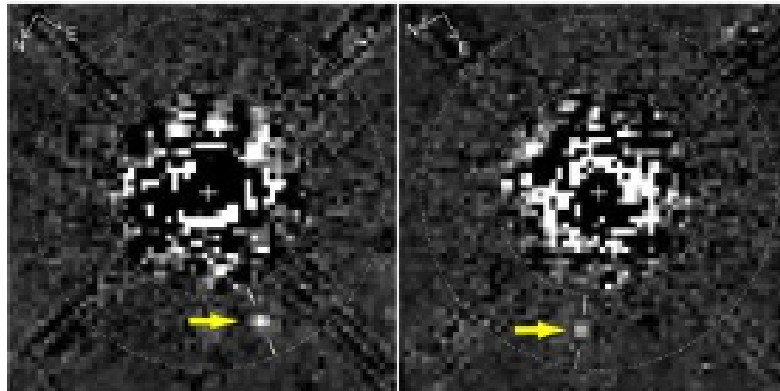
New Discoveries

A new image processing technique reveals something not before seen in this Hubble Space Telescope image taken 11 years ago: A faint planet (arrows), the outermost of three discovered with ground-based telescopes last year around the young star HR 8799.

D. Lafrenière et al., Astrophysical Journal Letters



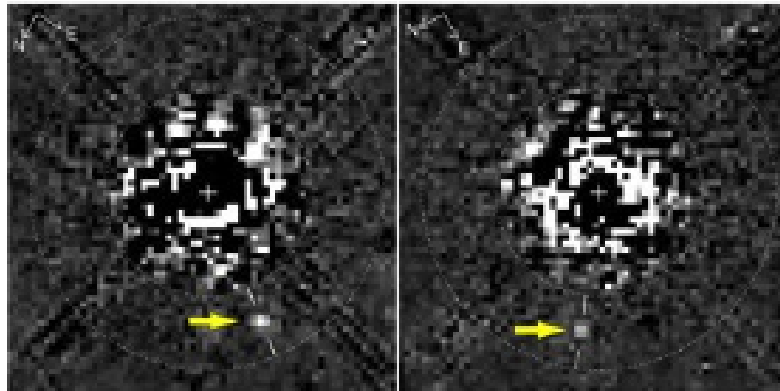
New Discoveries



D. Lafrenière et al., ApJ Letters

“The first thing it tells you is how valuable maintaining long-term archives can be. Here is a major discovery that’s been lurking in the data for about 10 years!”
comments Matt Mountain, director of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, which operates Hubble.

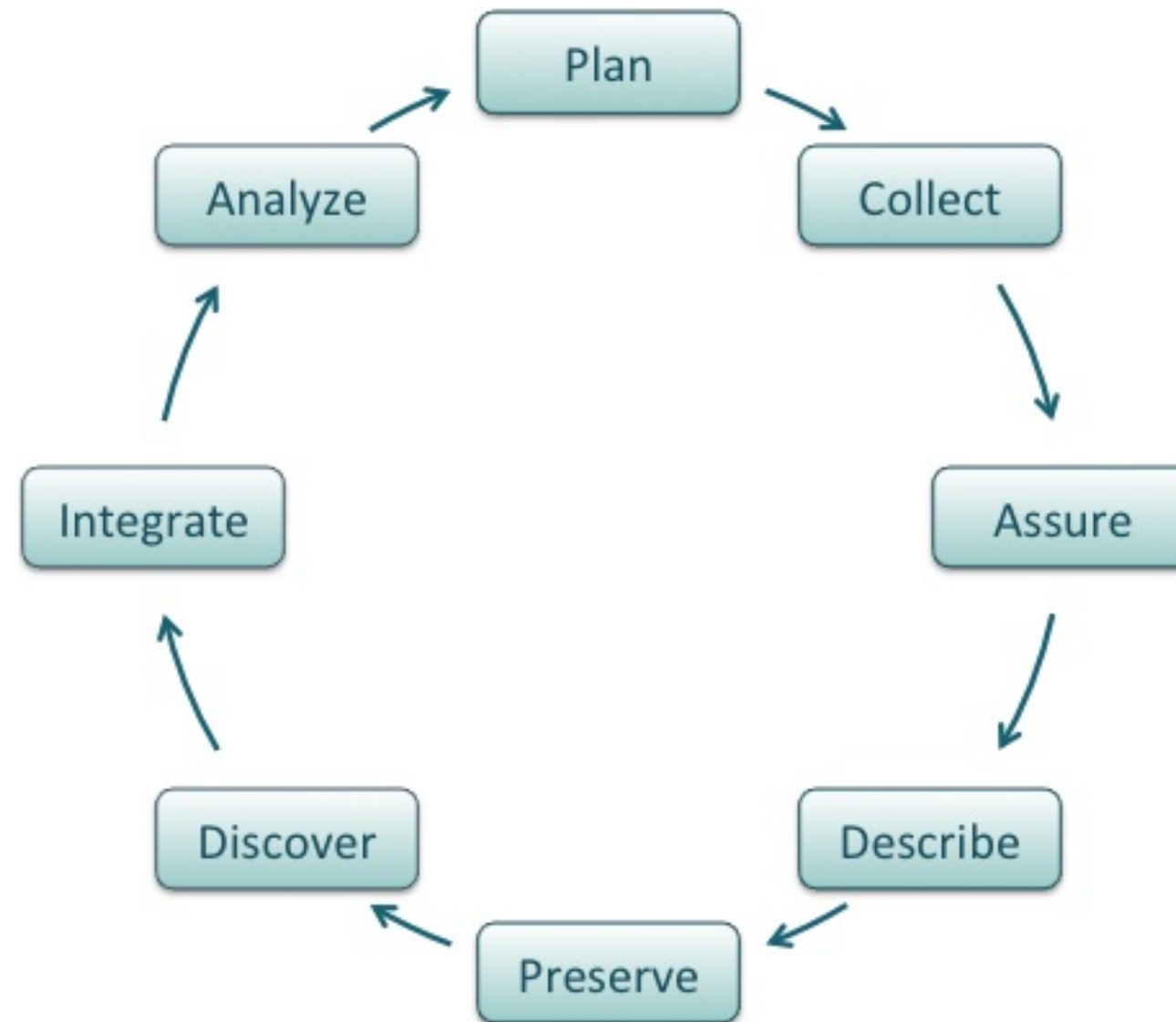
New Discoveries



D. Lafrenière et al., ApJ Letters

“The second thing it tells you is having a well calibrated archive is necessary but not sufficient to make breakthroughs — it also takes a very innovative group of people to develop very smart extraction routines that can get rid of all the artifacts to reveal the planet hidden under all that telescope and detector structure.”

What is the Data Life Cycle?



DLC from DataONE

For Each Stage of the Data Lifecycle

- There are best practices.....and....tools to help!
- The following data management lessons will illustrate in detail each stage of the data lifecycle
- Your well-managed and accessible data can contribute to science in ways you may not even imagine today!

Summary

- The data deluge has created a surge of information that needs to be well-managed and made accessible.
- The cost of not doing data management can be very high.
- Be cognizant of best practices and tools associated with the data lifecycle to manage your data well.
- Many benefits are associated with the act of managing data, including the ability to find, access, understand, integrate and re-use data.

Summary

If data are:

- Well-organized
- Documented
- Preserved
- Accessible
- Verified as to accuracy and validity

Result is:

- High quality data
- Easy to share and re-use in science
- Citation and credibility to the researcher
- Cost-savings to science

Resources

- Chatfield, T., Selbach, R. February 2011. Data Management Training Workshop. Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- Strasser, Carly. February 2012. Data Management for Scientists.
- UK Data Archive. May 2011. Managing and Sharing Data: Best Practices for Researchers.
- DAMA International, The DAMA Guide to the Data Management Body of Knowledge.

About

Participate in our GitHub repo: https://dataoneorg.github.io/dataone_lessons/

Suggested citation: DataONE Education Module: Data Management. DataONE.
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