

Vragen zoals gepresenteerd met Presenterswall op de Data Steward dag 1 december 2017 (Tessa Pronk, Artan Jacquet, René Ritzen (allen UU), Madeleine de Smaele en Jasmin Böhmer(TU Delft)

GEBRUIKT:

1 What is the best way to handle raw data?

- a. Put straight after collection in a restricted vault with time stamp
- b. Process the raw data as accurately as possible to the end result
- c. Make several copies on several locations, so access is ensured
- d. Analyze as soon as possible, so the raw data can be disposed of

2. What is a suitable 'master copy' location?

- a. USB stick
- b. University file server
- c. In the cloud, at SurfDrive
- d. Hard drive on your computer

3. What statement is correct? Storing of personal data should be limited as much as possible

Personal data that is publicly available can always be reused

- a. Both are correct
- b. Both are wrong
- c. The first is correct
- d. The last is correct

4. What list of the following items in itself is NOT personal data

- a. Car registration numbers
- b. Last names
- c. Passport photo
- d. IP-adress
- e. GPS-tracking data

5. When should you ask for informed consent?

- a. Always, if you're processing personal information for research
- b. Sometimes, only if you are going to publish results identifiable to persons

c. Seldom, in practice. Informed consent is implicitly given if people agree to participate in your research.

6. What is true? Encryption ...

- a. Is enough to comply to laws to protect (privacy) sensitive data
- b. Protects your data against viruses
- c. Protects against access to your data by hackers
- d. ~~Protects integrity of your data~~
- e. None of the above

7. Who is responsible for a data breach at the University?

- a. The person that caused the data to leak
- b. The Executive Board of the University
- c. If IT was the cause, the IT director
- c. Faculty Dean / Director
- d. Director Human Resources

8. What is a 'persistent identifier'?

- a. A web link that remains valid even if documents are placed elsewhere
- b. A number which comes from a metadata standard
- c. A personal code for researchers to log in
- d. A project code that is fixed by administration in a CRIS

9. What is the most restrictive license for data that is made publicly available?

- a. CC 0
- b. CC BY
- c. CC BY NC SA
- d. CC BY ND
- e. CC BY NC

10. What cannot be done with metadata?

- a. locate a resource
- b. cite a resource

- c. enable access to the data
- d. describe the methodology of the research

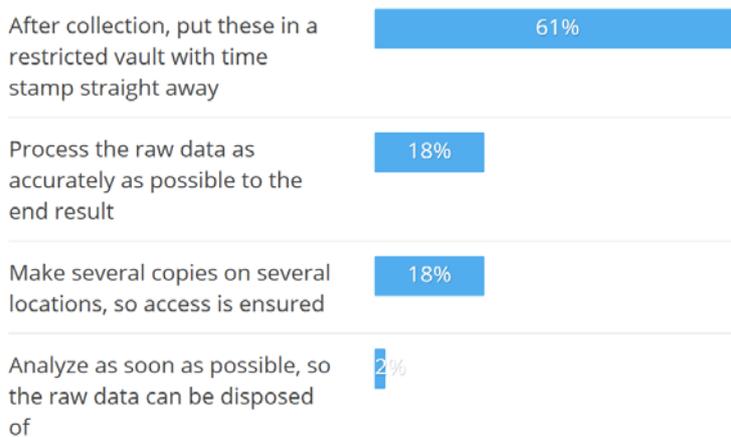
11. What is the most effective way of sharing research data?

- a. by emailing the data on request
- b. by posting it on a website
- c. as supplementary materials attached to a journal
- d. in a repository or data archive

12. What are the benefits of depositing your data in a certified archive?

- a. your data are compliant to the FAIR data principles
- b. your data will be safe and secure for the long-term
- c. anyone can download and potentially use your data without bothering you
- d. citation rates are higher for research publications with data publicly available for reuse
- e. all answers are right

What is the best way to handle raw data?



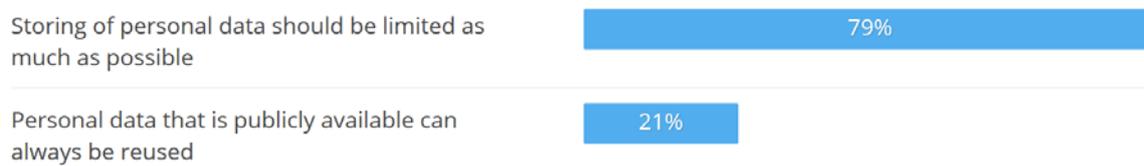
What is a suitable 'master copy' location?

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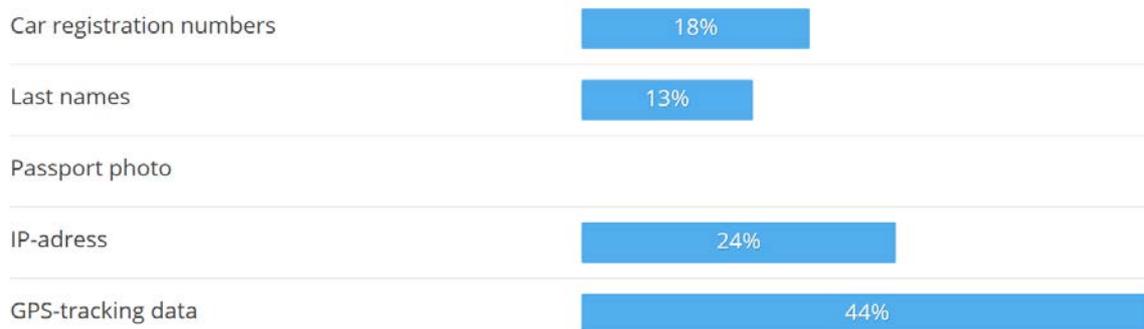
What is true? One, Both, None?

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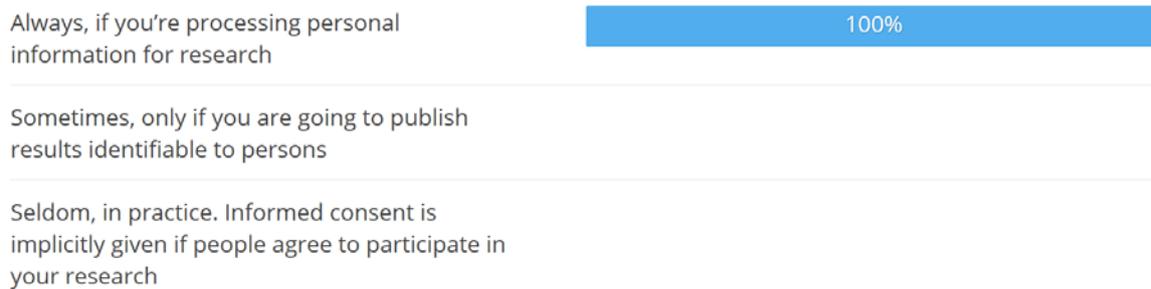
What list of the following items in itself is NOT identifiable personal data

45



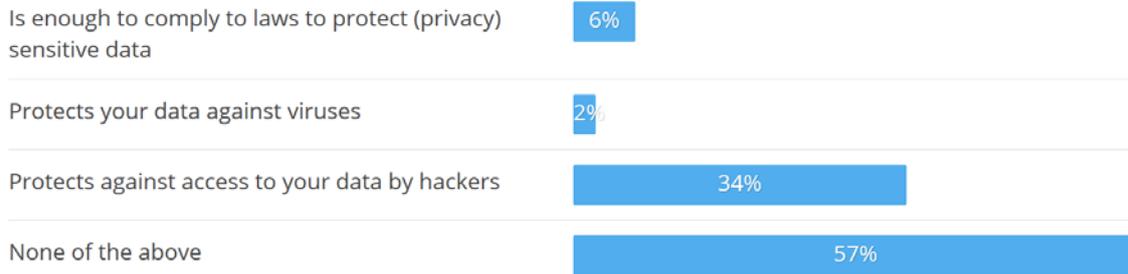
When should you ask for informed consent?

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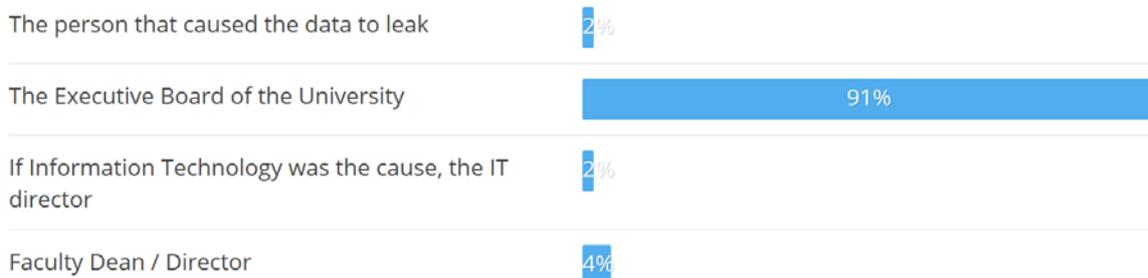
What is true? Encryption ...

47



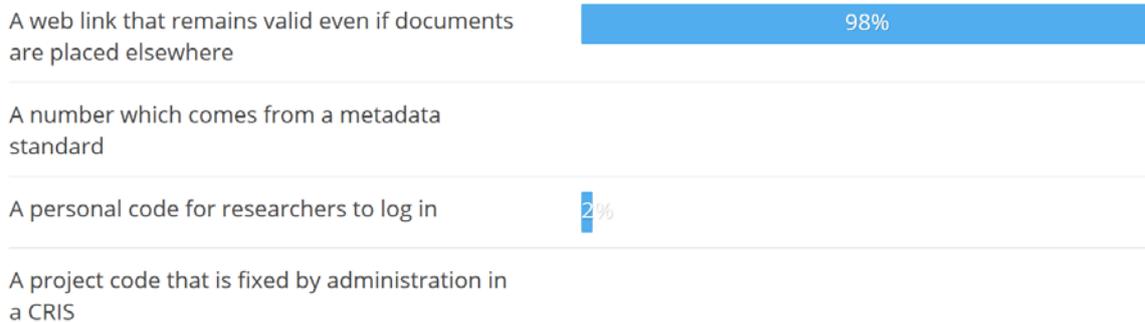
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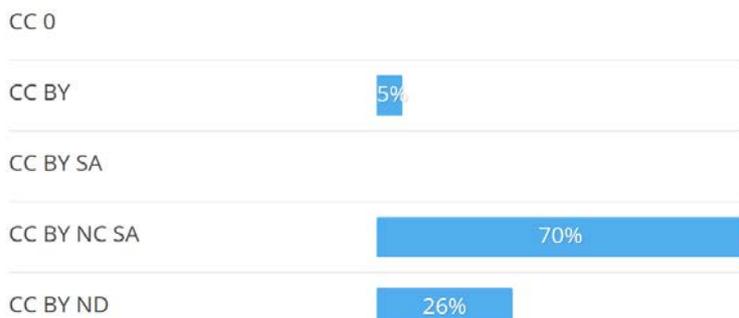


What is a 'persistent identifier'?

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What is the most restrictive license for data that is made publicly available?



	CC 0	CC BY	CC BY SA	CC BY NC SA	CC BY ND	CC BY NC ND	CC BY SA ND	CC BY NC SA ND
CC 0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
CC BY SA ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

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What cannot be done with metadata?

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Locate a resource

Cite a resource

9%

Enable access to the data

79%

Describe the methodology of the research

12%

What is the most effective way of sharing research data?

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By emailing the data on request

By posting it on a website

As supplementary materials attached to a journal

7%

In a repository or data archive

93%

What are the benefits of depositing your data in a certified archive?

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Your data are compliant to the FAIR data principles

11%

Your data will be safe and secure for the long-term

36%

Anyone can download and potentially use your data without bothering you

15%

Citation rates are higher for research publications with data publicly available for reuse

18%

Your data is published and cannot be illegitimately claimed by others

20%