

Share, archive and reuse research data

Agata Bochynska and Ivana Malovic
Research Data Management Week
10.03.2026



DSC
Digital Scholarship Centre
at the University of Oslo Library

Questions?
Contact us at research-data@uio.no

The logo features a stylized orange folder icon with a bracket on its left side. The text "Data Management Week 2026" is positioned to the right of the folder icon. "Data" and "Management" are in orange, while "Week 2026" is in white.

Data Management Week 2026

March 9th – 13th

Digital Scholarship Center

Monday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Plan Your Research Data Management (Module 1)</u> <i>Afternoon:</i> <u>Introduction to Large Language Models (ChatGPT and NotebookLM)</u>
Tuesday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Share, Archive, and Reuse Research Data (Module 2)</u>
Wednesday	<i>All day:</i> <u>Carpentry@UiO Workshop: Databases and SQL</u>
Thursday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>UiO Data Managers Network</u> meeting placeholder <i>Afternoon:</i> <u>ReproducibiliTea@UiO - Hands-on ReproHack: Learn how to reproduce research studies</u>
Friday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Create a Data Management Plan with FAIR Wizard Norway</u>

Agenda for today

- Data sharing requirements and experiences
- FAIR sharing and reuse
- Levels of openness

Break

- Where is data: findability and accessibility
- Metadata and documentation: interoperability

Break

- Licenses for reuse
- Data curation and citation
- Wrap up and final Q&A

Exercise 1: Data sharing

Think – Pair – Share

**Have you ever been asked to share data,
e.g., by a journal, a funder, your department?**

Share and discuss with your neighbor!

05:00

“**Open Science** has the potential of making the scientific process more **transparent, inclusive** and **democratic**. It is (...) a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps and fulfilling the **human right to science**.”

https://youtu.be/l3Wkvx_ZaFo
<https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science>



**UNESCO Recommendation
on Open Science**

Open Science

Open Research

Open Scholarship

COMMENTARY

Open Access

Open science saves lives: lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic



Lonni Besaçon^{1,2*} , Nathan Peiffer-Smadja^{3,4}, Corentin Segalas⁵, Haiting Jiang⁶, Paola Masuzzo⁷, Cooper Smout⁷, Eric Billy⁸, Maxime Deforet⁹ and Clémence Leyrat^{5,10}

Abstract

In the last decade Open Science principles have been successfully advocated for and are being slowly adopted in different research communities. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic many publishers and researchers have sped up their adoption of Open Science practices, sometimes embracing them fully and sometimes partially or in a sub-optimal manner. In this article, we express concerns about the violation of some of the Open Science principles and its potential impact on the quality of research output. We provide evidence of the misuses of these principles at different stages of the scientific process. We call for a wider adoption of Open Science practices in the hope that this work will encourage a broader endorsement of Open Science principles and serve as a reminder that science should always be a rigorous process, reliable and transparent, especially in the context of a pandemic where research findings are being translated into practice even more rapidly. We provide all data and scripts at <https://osf.io/renxy/>.

Keywords: Open science, Peer review, Methodology, COVID-19

TECHNOLOGY FEATURE | 24 April 2020

Open science takes on the coronavirus pandemic

Data sharing, open-source designs for medical equipment, and hobbyists are all being harnessed to combat COVID-19.

[Mark Zastrow](#)



A student in Warsaw assembles 3D-printed protective masks. Credit: Jaap Arriens/NurPhoto/Getty



Kaitlyn M. Werner, PhD

@kaitlynmwerner



Open science truly is beautiful. Someone recommended a paper w. open data relevant to this question. Within minutes I was able to analyze my question because the data/code was so beautifully and efficiently organized -- the best I've seen! Major props to [@russpoldrack](#) and team.

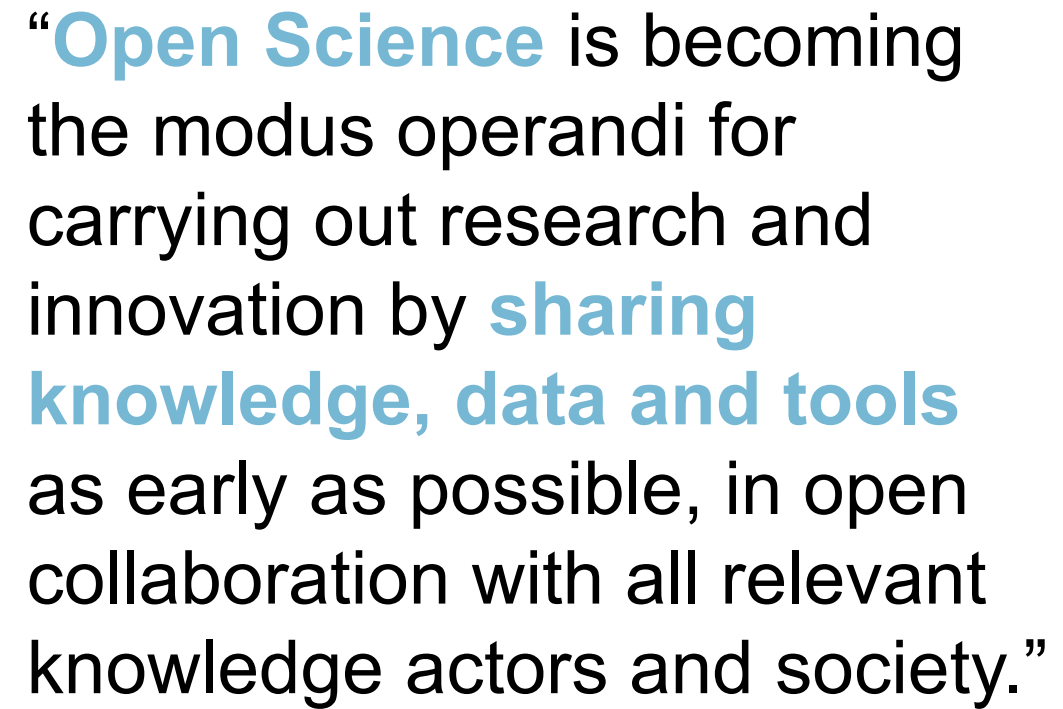


Kaitlyn M. Werner, PhD @kaitlynmwerner · May 1

I have been thinking a lot about socioeconomic status and self-control/self-regulation. I'm starting to plan an esm+diary study where I can start digging into this topic in more detail, but in the meantime I'm curious: what are the interesting papers you've read in this space?

[Show this thread](#)

11:52 PM · May 9, 2022 · Twitter Web App



Open science means transparency and **knowledge-sharing** in research processes to make knowledge **accessible** across academic groups, sectors and national boundaries. The concept of open science encompasses the entire research process [...].

- The Research Council of Norway. Policy for open science 2020

The Research Council Policy for Open Science

In effect from 2020



Research Data Policy

Research data at the University of Oslo shall:

- be made **openly available** for further usage
- be made available at an **early stage**
- have a **data management plan**
- have **metadata** and be **documented**
- must be securely **archived**
- have **licenses** for access, reuse and redistribution
- made **freely available**



Source: <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/policies-guidelines.html>

“**Open Science** has the potential of making the scientific process more **transparent, inclusive** and **democratic**. It is (...) a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps and fulfilling the **human right to science**.”

https://youtu.be/l3Wkvx_ZaFo

<https://www.unesco.org/en/natural-sciences/open-science>



**UNESCO Recommendation
on Open Science**

*It's one thing to upload an **anonymized table** of survey responses to a repository; it's quite another to make the **life stories, everyday impressions, and personal experiences** public.*

*While [Open Science] is an **essential component of responsible research practice**, it should be **balanced with other values**, and additional safeguards should be created to prevent misuse and abuse.*

As **open** as possible,
as **closed** as necessary

F_{indable}



A_{ccessible}



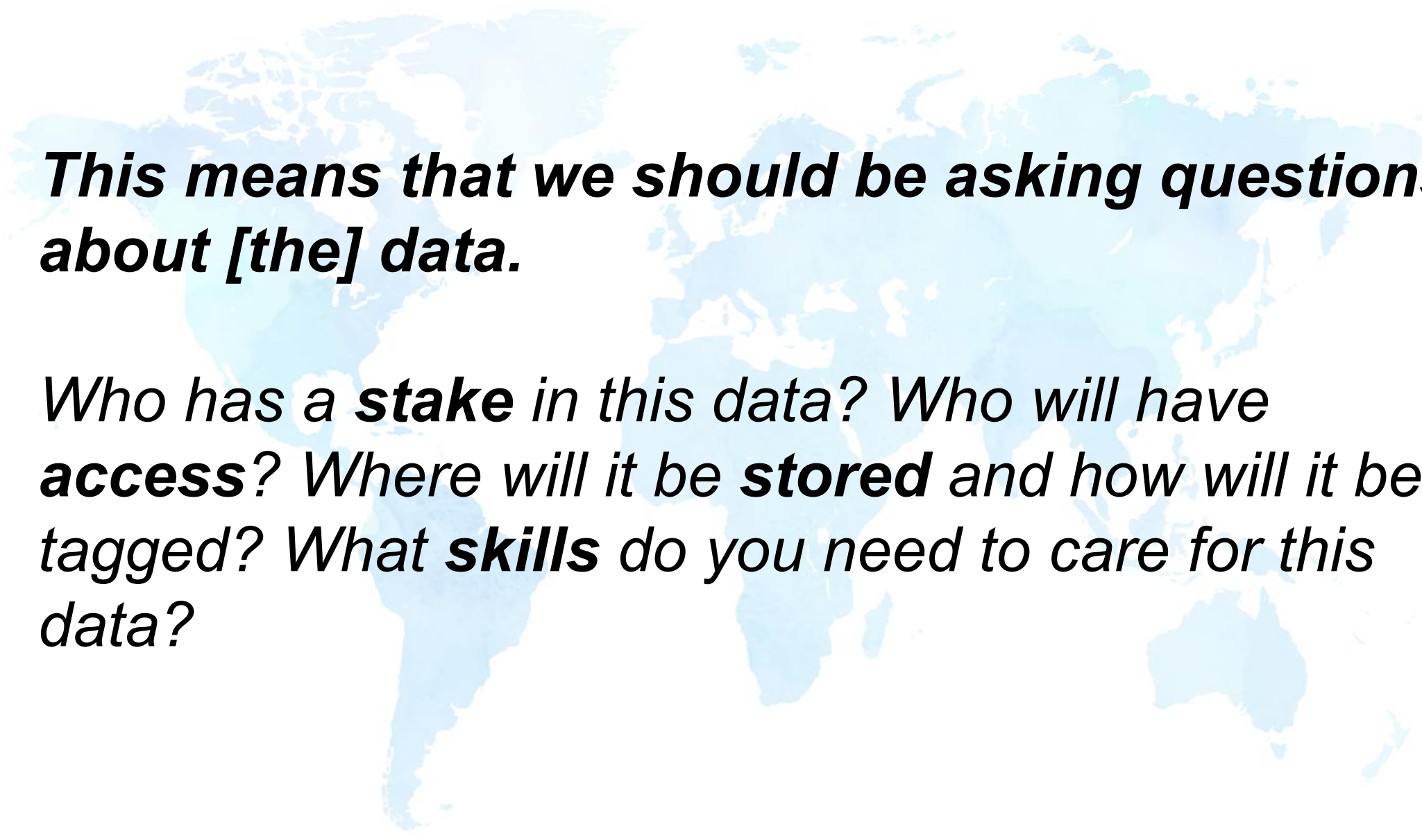
I_{nteroperable}



R_{eusable}



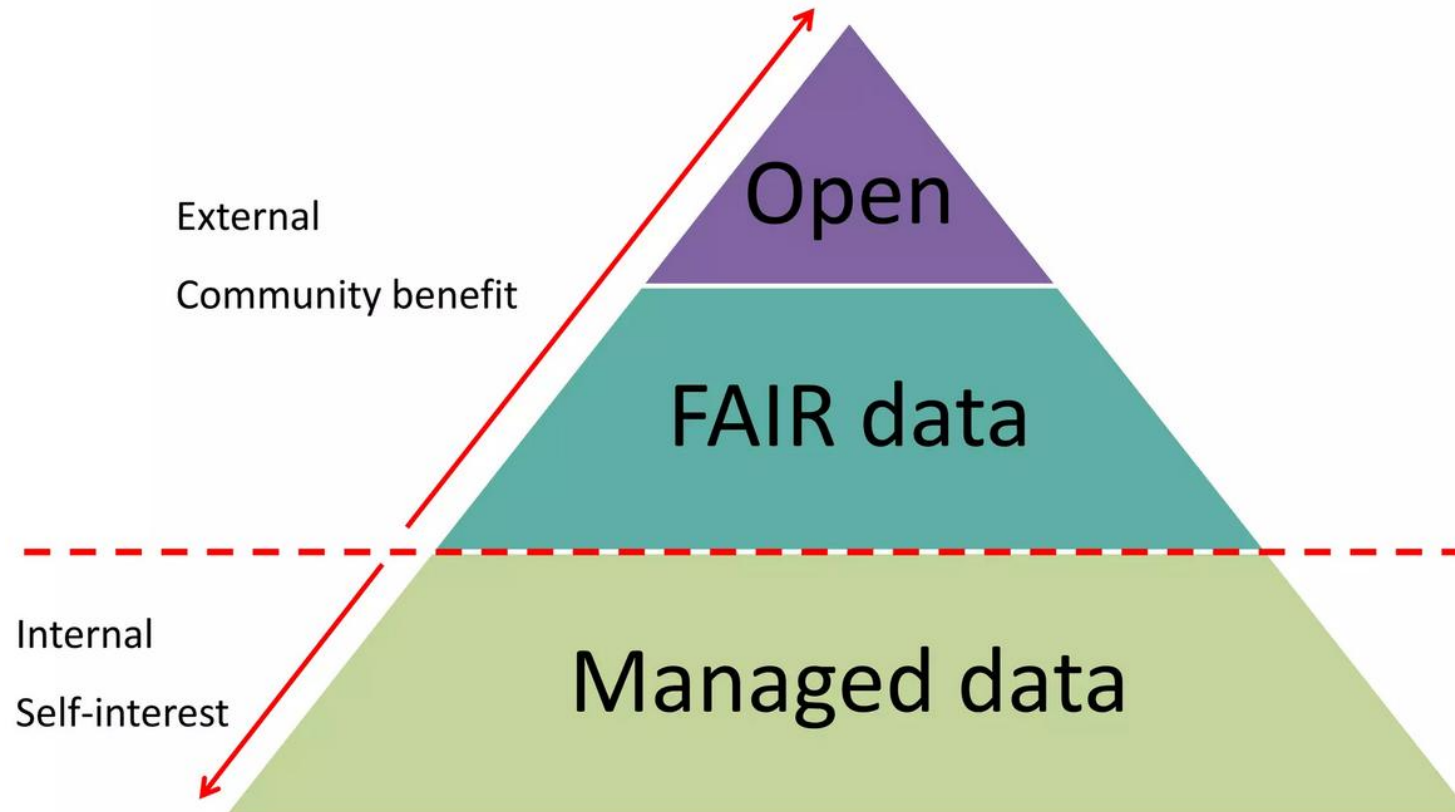


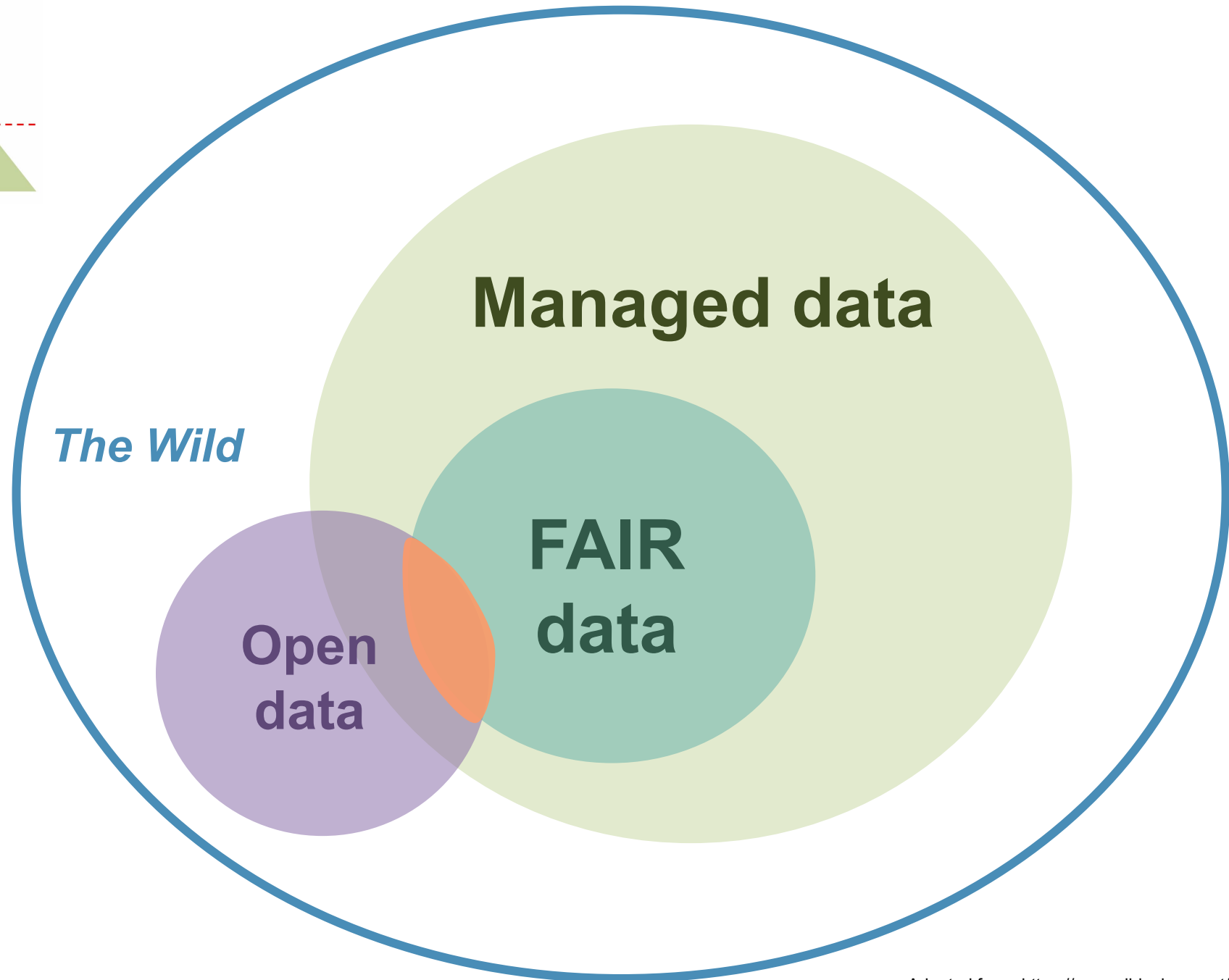
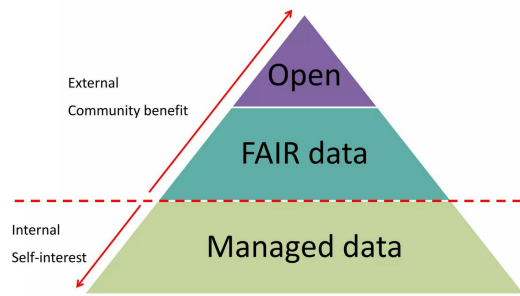


This means that we should be asking questions about [the] data.

*Who has a **stake** in this data? Who will have **access**? Where will it be **stored** and how will it be tagged? What **skills** do you need to care for this data?*

As **open** as possible,
as **closed** as necessary





Levels of FAIR

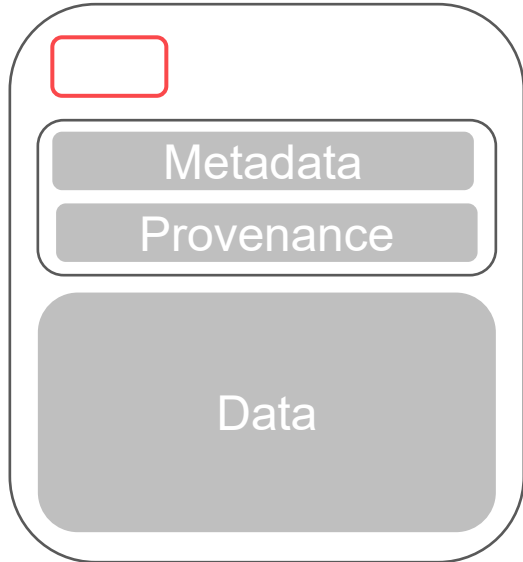
PID: Permanent identifier, e.g. doi

Metadata: data about data

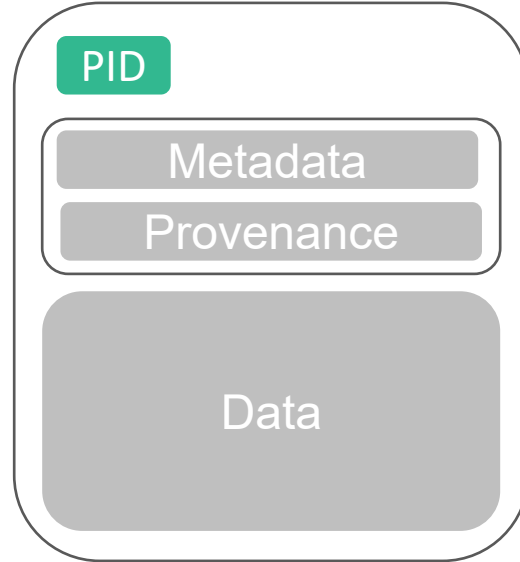
Provenance: The origin and history of data, e.g. where was dataset produced

Adapted from:
<https://www.force11.org>

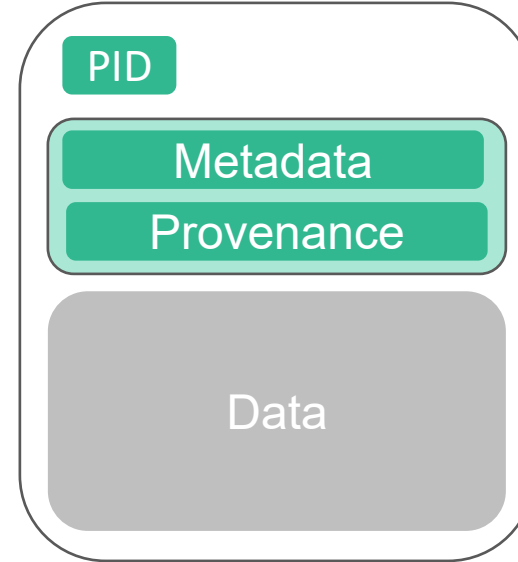
UNFAIR



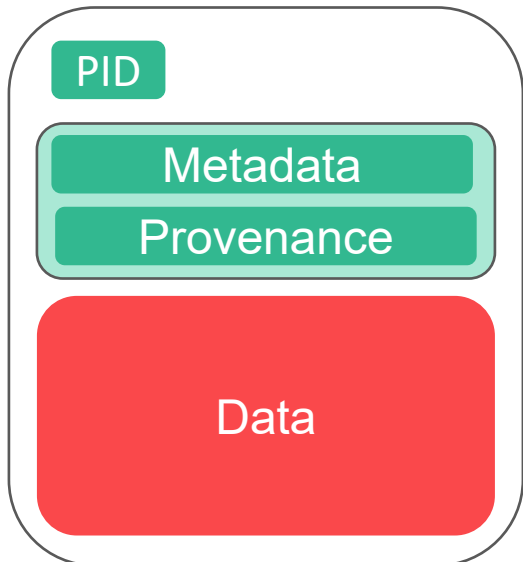
Findable
Usable for humans



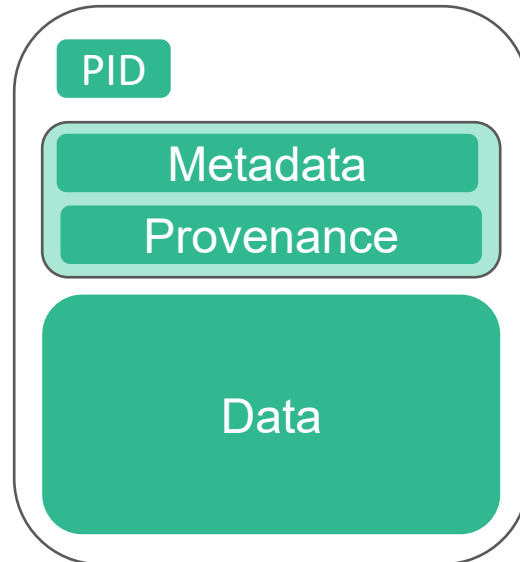
FAIR metadata



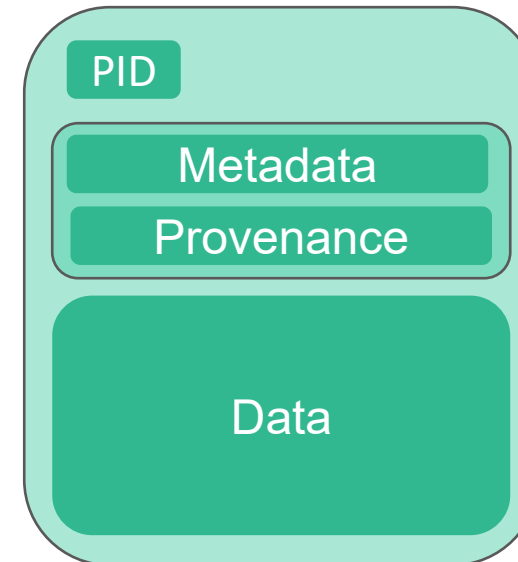
FAIR data
Restricted access



FAIR data
Open access



FAIR data
Open access and functionally linked



What are my options?

Option 1: **Open** archiving if no restrictions
(e.g. fully anonymous data, no copyright)

Option 2: **Access-controlled** archive for
research data that need protection

Option 3: **Open** archiving of **metadata** and
internal long-term storage of **data**

Option 1:

Open archiving if no restrictions
(e.g., fully anonymous, no copyright)

Institutional data archive



Option 2:

Access-controlled archive for
research data that need protection

Deposit your research data

Sikt accepts and archives research data on people and society and makes the data accessible for reuse. We will assist you with documenting your research data and choosing the right access conditions.

How to deposit and share your research data

- Sikt's archive is responsible at a national level for archiving and sharing data from the **social sciences, humanities, and parts of medical and health research**.
- We can archive all types of digital research data, including data that requires special handling or permissions, such as personal data.
- Data should be shared as openly as possible, and as closed as necessary. That means data can't have more restrictive usage and access conditions than necessary.

Option 3:

Open archiving of metadata and
internal long-term storage of data

Published March 24, 2022 | Version 1

Other

 Open

Quality in Nordic Teaching (NCoE) Common QUINT Dataset 2022

Kirsti Klette¹

Show affiliations

Contact person: Maria Dikova¹

Data manager: Bjørn Gulheim¹

Hosting institutions: Kirsti Klette¹; Torgeir Christiansen¹

Researcher: Michael Tengberg²

Show affiliations

This file describes the Quality in Nordic Teaching (NCoE) Common QUINT Dataset 2022 and related prerequisites and procedures for gaining access to this dataset.

<https://zenodo.org/records/6381818>

Published March 24, 2022 | Version 1

Other

 Open

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<https://zenodo.org/records/6381818>

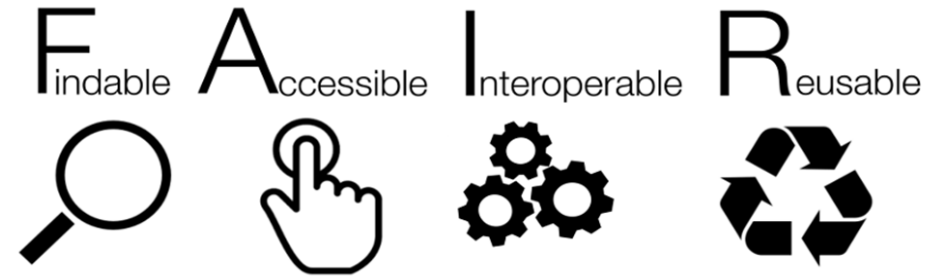
Exercise 2: Levels of openness

Think – Pair – Share

What are the possible levels of openness for different data in your project(s)?

05:00

**Where to find
(and archive) data?**



Findability and Accessibility

**Data repositories, Search engines,
Government data, Data papers**

Data repositories

(Data archives)

- Domain-specific
- National or institutional
- General-purpose

Domain-specific data repositories



HEPData



DRYAD

National or institutional data archive



NIRD RESEARCH DATA ARCHIVE

General-purpose data repositories*

The Zenodo logo consists of the word "zenodo" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, centered within a blue rectangular background.

Open Science Framework



*no data curation

Archiving of Code



Finding data repositories – re3data.org

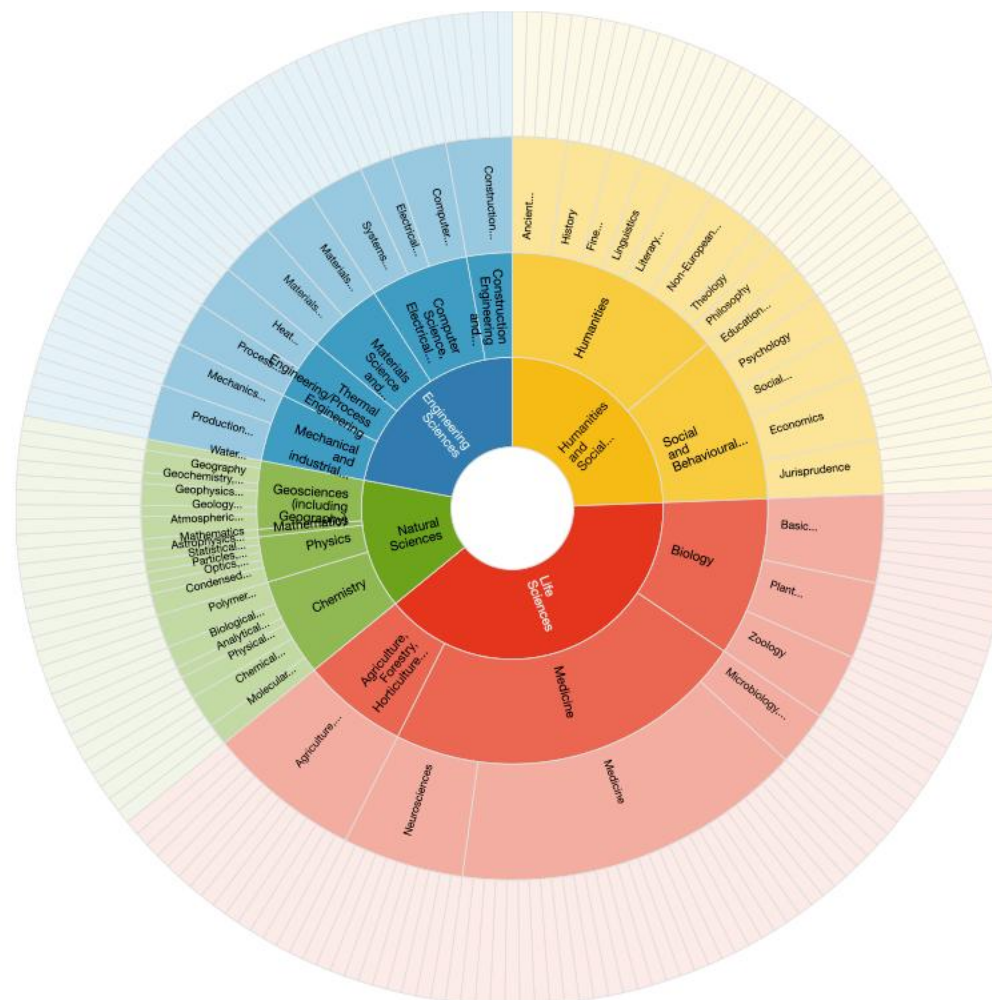


Browse by subject

Graphical

Text

click to zoom into subjects or to select a bottommost subject in the hierarchy as filter for the re3data search page
shift + click on a top subject to select it as filter



Finding data repositories – fairsharing.org



standards, databases, policies

[SEARCH](#)
[ADVANCED SEARCH](#)
[LOGIN ↗](#)

STANDARDS
DATABASES
POLICIES
COLLECTIONS
ORGANISATIONS
ADD CONTENT
STATS

Databases

A registry of knowledgebases and repositories of data and other digital assets.

[SEARCH](#)
[ADVANCED SEARCH](#)

MATCH ALL TERMS
MATCH ANY TERM

	MAINTAINED	NOT MAINTAINED
	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED
	READY	DEPRECATED
	UNCERTAIN	IN DEV.

Registry ⌵

[APPLY](#)

Record Type ⌵

[APPLY](#)

Subjects ⌵

[APPLY](#)

Clear All
Registry: Database ✕

⌵

<
1
2
3
...
86
87
88
>

⌵

Displaying 1 to 30 of 2625.

GMM



GoMapMan

GoMapMan is an open web-accessible resource for gene functional annotations in the plant sciences. It was developed to facilitate improvement, consolidation and visualization of gene annotatio...

Dataset
Plant Gene...
Gene Funct...
Plantae

+6 more tags

- ▶ Linked Collections 2
- ▶ Linked Databases 6
- ▶ Linked Policies 0
- ▶ Linked Standards 2

GlycoNAVI



GlycoNAVI

GlycoNAVI is a repository of data relevant to carbohydrate research. It contains a free suite of carbohydrate research tools organized by domain, including glycans, proteins, lipids, genes, diseases a...

Dataset
Life Science
Protecting ...
All

+5 more tags

- ▶ Linked Collections 1
- ▶ Linked Databases 1
- ▶ Linked Policies 0
- ▶ Linked Standards 4

ADHDgene



ADHDgene

A genetic database for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. ADHDgene aims to provide research community with a central genetic resource and analysis platform for ADHD, to help unveil the genet...

Object Typ...
Biomedical...
Chromoso...
Homo sapi...

+3 more tags

- ▶ Linked Collections 0
- ▶ Linked Databases 0
- ▶ Linked Policies 0
- ▶ Linked Standards 2

<https://fairsharing.org/search?fairsharingRegistry=Database>

Exercise 3: Assessing data repositories

Search – Assess

**Use re3data or FAIRsharing
to find a repository in your field.
Is this repository reliable?**

<https://www.re3data.org/>

<https://fairsharing.org/>

07:00

Desirable Characteristics for Data Repositories

- Unique Persistent Identifiers for data (such as a digital object identifier (DOI))
- Long-Term Sustainability
- Metadata
- Curation
- Free and Easy Access (unless Access Control needed due to data sensitivity)
- Measured Reuse
- Clear User Guidance
- Common Format
- Provenance and Versioning
- Licenses
- Retention Policy

Search engines



Dataset Search

Search for Datasets



Try [coronavirus covid-19](#) or [water quality site:canada.ca](#).

[Learn more](#) about Dataset Search.

Search engines



LoginEnglish

Basic searchAdvanced searchBrowsingSearch history

Advanced Search

Entire Document

Title

Author

ORCID iD

Subject Headings

DOI

(Part of) URL

10 Hits per page

☐ Boost open access documents

Document Type

All

Text

Book

Book part

Journal/Newspaper

Article contribution

Other non-article

Conference object

Report

Review

Course material

Lecture

Manuscript

Patent

Thesis

Bachelor thesis

Master thesis

Doctoral and postdoctoral thesis

Musical notation

Map

Audio

Image/Video

Still image

Moving image/Video

Software

Dataset

Unknown

How to set up search queries?

Choose **keywords**

- Use the terms from your discipline
- Focus on main concepts
- Think of possible synonyms

Use **boolean operators** (if allowed)

- Terms such as AND, OR

In general search engines (e.g. Web of Science) add «data» or «dataset» to the search query, or choose the type of document in the filters.

Government data

- Norwegian data portal <https://data.norge.no/>
- European Union data portal <https://data.europa.eu/>
- The United Nations data <https://data.un.org/>

Data papers

scientific **data**

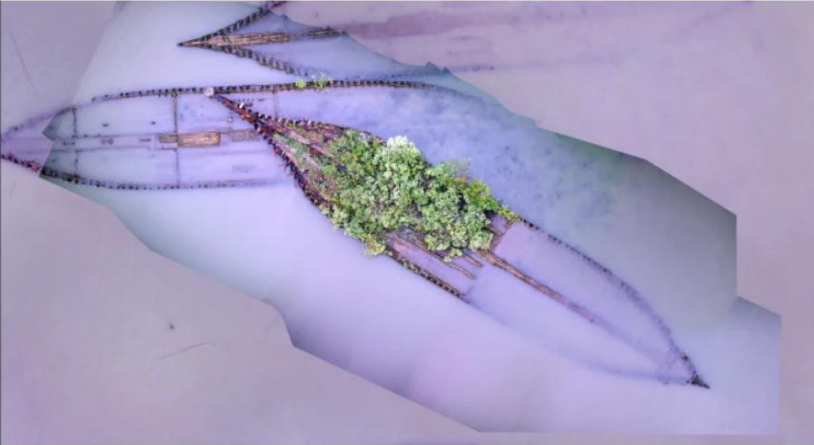
[View all journals](#) [Search](#) [Log in](#)

[Explore content](#) [About the journal](#) [Publish with us](#) [Sign up for alerts](#) [RSS feed](#)

[nature](#) > scientific data

Mapping the “Ghost Fleet of Mallows Bay”, Maryland with drone-based remote sensing

Elizabeth C. White, Alexander C. Seymour ... David W. Johnston
Data Descriptor | 25 September 2025



Search Scientific Data

All Subjects [Q](#)

Data in Brief

Open access

A peer-reviewed open-access journal

Biodiversity Data Journal

Making your data count! ISSN 1314-2828 (online)

Research Data Journal

FOR THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

<https://www.nature.com/sdata/>
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/data-in-brief>
<https://bdj.pensoft.net/>
<https://researchdatajournal.org/>

Dataset assessment

Documentation and quality:

- **What** information was collected? (content)
- **Who** collected the data and when? (provenience)
- **Why** were the data created? (purpose)
- **How** were the data **collected**? (methodology)
- **How** were the data **processed** and **“cleaned”**, are there any **missing data**?
- What **quality assurance procedures** were used?

Access the data:

- Is it free? Do I need to register? Is the access restricted?
- Do I need to apply to get access?

Data format:

- Is the format of the files correct for your analyses?
- Do you need to transform the files or the dataset?

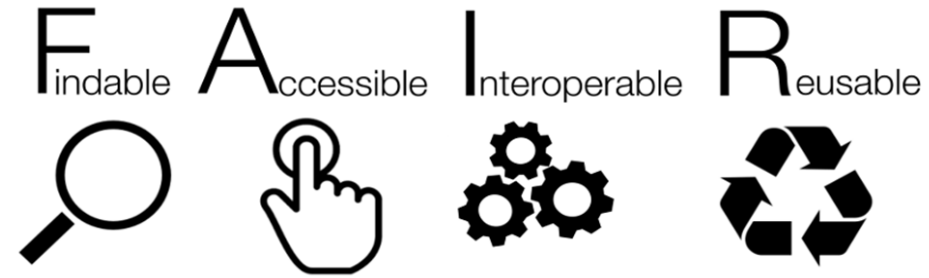
Exercise 4: Finding data

Search

**Use Google Dataset Search with 2-3 keywords
from your research field.
Choose one dataset.**

<https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>

05:00



Interoperability

Metadata and Documentation

What is Metadata?



Data

Filename: Tadzik.jpg
Author: Piotr Kononow
Date: August 15, 2016 6:40:10PM
File: 5,312 × 2,988 JPEG
15.9 megapixels
3,393,448 bytes
(3.2 megabytes)
Camera: Samsung SM-G920F
4.3 mm
Lens: Max aperture f/1.9
(shot wide open)
Auto exposure
Program AE
Exposure: 1/402 sec
f/1.9
ISO 40
Flash: none



Metadata

What is Metadata?

- **“Data about data”**
 - Descriptive metadata
 - Administrative metadata
 - Structural metadata
- Descriptions that facilitate **cataloguing data and data discovery**
- Intended **for human and machine-reading**
- **Help to explain** the purpose, origin, time, location, creator(s), term of use, and access conditions of **research data**
- **Metadata standards** are commonly **defined by data repositories.**
- Your **discipline** might have **standards for metadata**, if not **use a general metadata** standard for optimized **interoperability.**

UNIVERSITY
OF OSLO

Open "<https://dataverse.no/api/datasets/export?exporter=Datacite&persistentId=doi%3A10.18710/0RBMKM>" in a new tab

PIDs and metadata harvesting

```
dataverse.no/api/datasets/export?exporter=Datacite&persistentId=doi%3A10.18710/0RBMKM

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<resource xmlns="http://datacite.org/schema/kernel-4" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://datacite.org/schema/kernel-4 http://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-4/metadata.xsd">
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  </titles>
  <publisher>DataverseNO</publisher>
  <publicationYear>2023</publicationYear>
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  </relatedIdentifiers>
  <descriptions>
    <description descriptionType="Abstract">The data set consists of data on birth and mortality rates, as well as health personnel in Norway between 1887 and 1921. The data is drawn from comprehensive annual medical reports published by Direktøren for det civile Medicinalvæsen. They reports are based on submissions from local physicians and were published in the 19th and 20th century. The data are described in more detail in the attached Documentation.pdf and the supporting publication Kotsadam, A., Lind, J.T. & Modalsli, J. "Call the midwife. Health personnel and mortality in Norway 1887–1920." Cliometrica 16, 243–276 (2022).
    https://doi.org/10.1007/s11698-021-00230-9</description>
  </descriptions>
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      <contributorName>Lind, Jo Thori</contributorName>
      <affiliation>(University of Oslo)</affiliation>
    </contributor>
    <contributor contributorType="Producer">
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    </contributor>
  </contributors>
</resource>
```

Exercise 4: Finding metadata

Think – Pair – Share

Look for metadata in the dataset that you have found.

Discuss in pairs. Where is the metadata?

Are there different types of metadata?

05:00

Standardised (open) file formats

- Recognized as having best guarantees in terms of usability, accessibility and sustainability in the future

- Examples:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Text: | .txt; .pdf (PDF/A) | not .docx |
| • Spreadsheet: | .tsv, .csv | not .xlsx |
| • Audio: | .wav, .aiff, .flac .mp3 | not .m4a, .ape, .ogg, .wma |
| • Image: | .tiff, .png, .jpg | not .psd, .gif, .bmp |
| • Video: | .mp4 | not .avi, .mov |
| • Statistical analysis: | .R, .Rdata, .dat, .sps, .do | not .por, .sav, .dta |

- Trusted data archives often have guidelines and recommendations for this:

- DataverseNO: <https://site.uit.no/dataverseno/deposit/prepare/#preferred-file-formats>
- Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS): <https://dans.knaw.nl/en/file-formats/>

Documentation vs. metadata?

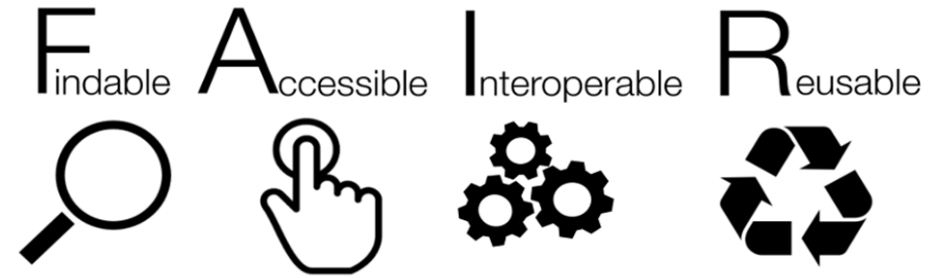
"While data **documentation** is meant to be read and understood by **humans**, **metadata** (which are sometimes a part of the documentation) are primarily meant to be processed by **machines**."

Documentation

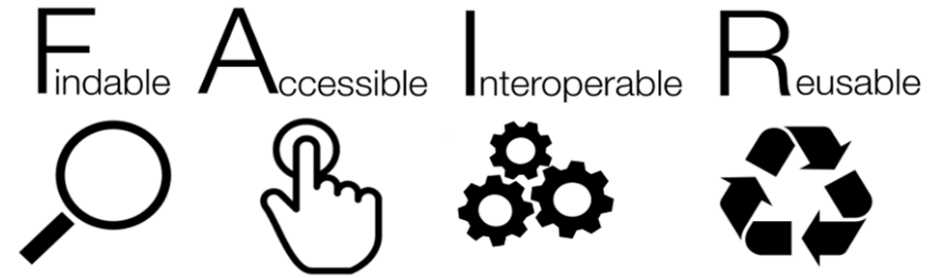
- Systematically documented research data is **key** to making the data publishable, discoverable, citable, and reusable (and FAIR)
- Clear and detailed documentation **improve the overall data quality**
- **Helps** others (and «future you») **to understand** your project and reuse your data
- You **must have** documentation **when you archive** your data

Documentation

- Project-level documentation
- Data-level documentation
- README files - **Simple text files** that provide information about any elements (or any workflows or processes these elements have been used for)
 - Guide «[Writing READMEs for Research Data](#)»



Questions?



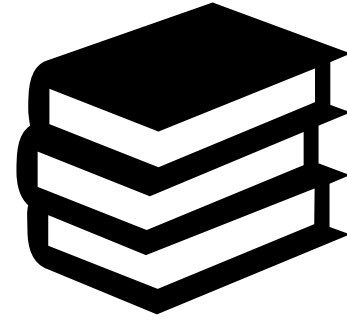
Reusability

Licenses

License makes data reusable



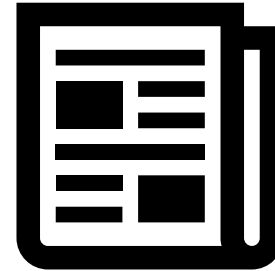
Music



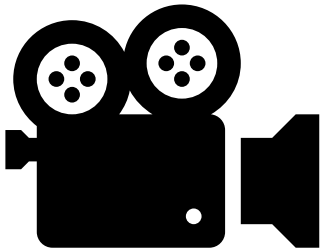
Literature



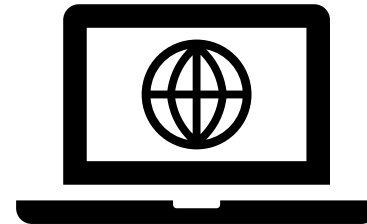
**Audio
recordings**



Newspapers



**Video
recordings**



**Online
media**



Who has **rights** to the dataset?

Do I have **(full) rights** to this material?

Can I assign a **license** to this material for reuse?

What is a license?

A license agreement is a **legal arrangement** between the creator/depositor of the dataset/material and the repository, **signifying what a user is allowed to do with the data**



Research Data Policy

Research data at the University of Oslo shall:

- be made **openly available** for further usage
- be made available at an **early stage**
- have a **data management plan**
- have **metadata** and be **documented**
- must be securely **archived**
- have **licenses** for access, reuse and redistribution
- made **freely available**



Source: <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/policies-guidelines.html>

Research Data Policy

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Source: <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/policies-guidelines.html>

Research data should be assigned a standard international license which:

- Has as few access and use restrictions as possible
- To the largest extent promotes principles of juridical interoperability for research data
- Is human and machine readable





- Credit must be given to the creator
- Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted



- Credit must be given to the creator
- Adaptations must be shared under the same terms



- Credit must be given to the creator



- A public dedication tool, allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain.



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Replication Data for: Devonian–Carboniferous extension and Eurekan inversion along an inherited WNW–ESE-striking fault system in Billefjorden, Svalbard

Version 1.0



Koehl, Jean-Baptiste; Allaart, Lis; Noormets, Riko, 2023, "Replication Data for: Devonian–Carboniferous extension and Eurekan inversion along an inherited WNW–ESE-striking fault system in Billefjorden, Svalbard", <https://doi.org/10.18710/UCRW4L>, DataVerseNO, V1

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Dataset Metrics ⓘ

0 Downloads ⓘ

Description ⓘ

High-resolution version of the figures in the following manuscript: "Devonian–Carboniferous extension and Eurekan inversion along an inherited WNW–ESE-striking fault system in Billefjorden, Svalbard". High-resolution versions of the figures are necessary to identify individual structures presented and discussed in the text. (2022-10-21)

Subject ⓘ

Earth and Environmental Sciences

Keyword ⓘ

Fault, Devonian, Carboniferous, Svalbard, Billefjorden, Eurekan, Late- to post-Caledonian extension, Fold, Timanian Orogeny

Related Publication ⓘ

Norwegian Journal of Geology, submitted for review.

License/Data Use Agreement



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Dataset Terms ^

License/Data Use Agreement

Our [Community Norms](#) as well as good scientific practices expect that proper credit is given via citation. Please use the data citation shown on the dataset page.



CC0 1.0

Reusable code

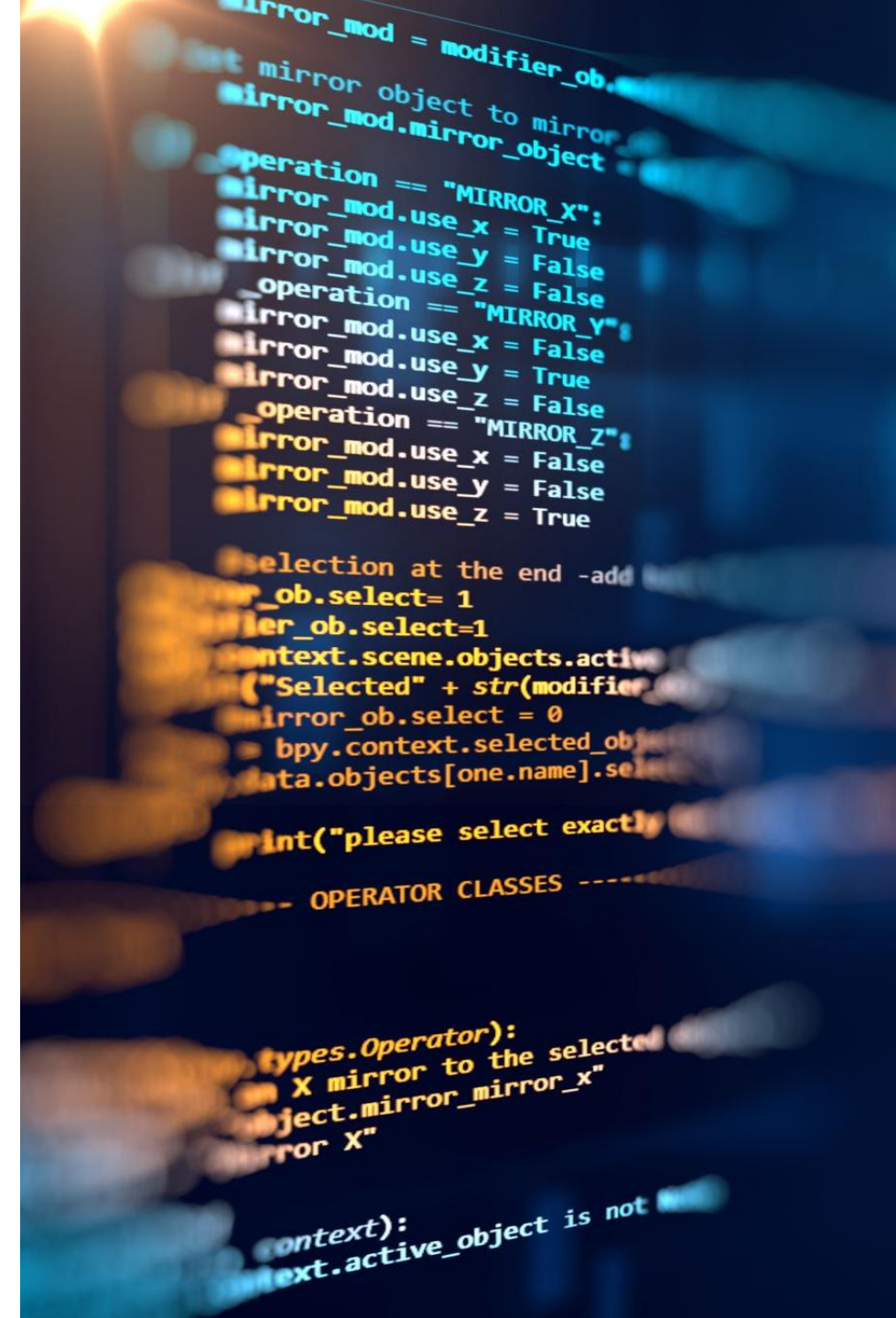
Licenses for code:

MIT (Expat), Apache 2.0, GNU (L)GPL 3.0+

In a project:

- Continue to use existing license.
- Look for the license in the readme-file.
- If you don't find a license, ask the maintainer.
- Follow community practices.

More information at The Turing Way:
<https://book.the-turing-way.org/reproducible-research/licensing>



- Use **Creative Commons Generator**:
<https://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>
- Choose an **open source license**:
<https://choosealicense.com/>

Exercise 5: Licenses

Assess

**Identify the license in the dataset that
you found.**

Are you allowed to use the data?

02:00

Exercise 5: Licenses

Think – Pair – Share

Which licenses would be applicable in your project?

05:00

Course on Rights and Licenses in Research Data Management

(in Norwegian)

<https://uio.instructure.com/courses/54711>

Kurs om rettigheter og lisenser i forskningsdatahåndtering [↕]

Kurset består av 5 moduler:



Modul 1: Introduksjon

Introduksjon og begrepsavklaringer som er viktige for å sette i gang.



Modul 2: Innledende om dine rettigheter

Her får du en innføring om dine rettigheter til åndsverk og databaser som ansatt ved UiO.



Modul 3: Krav til originalitet, databaser og nærstående rettigheter

rettigheter.

I denne modulen lærer du hvordan du kan tenke for å vurdere om noe er opphavsrettslig beskyttet, samt hva er en database, og hva er nærstående



Modul 4: Andres rettigheter til materiale og hvordan ivareta dem ved bruk og deling

Denne modulen handler om du hvordan bruke andres forskning og forskningsdata. Og tar for seg særlige typer materiale.



Modul 5: Hvordan dele med riktige tillatelser

I denne modulen kan du lære om hvordan du tenker når du skal dele forskningsdata og annet materiale, samt hvordan velge lisenser.

Why does this all matter?

Archiving data

Select a repository which...

- is **domain specific** if this exist in your field
- is **certified as a trusted** repository.
- supports **persistent identifiers**.
- offers **curation**.
- offers an **informative landing page with metadata**.
- attaches a **licence**.
- provide **usage statistics**.
- **matches your** specific data **needs** (formats, size, openness)
- **provides guidance** on how to cite deposited data.

What should the documentation contain?

GENERAL INFORMATION

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DATA & FILE OVERVIEW

DATA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

SHARING/ACCESS INFORMATION



README.txt-file

DataverseNO

- **National** archive for general research data from **all disciplines**
- **Only for green data**
- UiO has its own collection → **UiO's institutional archive**
- Data are **curated** by the UiO Library
- **Deposit guide:** <https://site.uit.no/dataverseno/deposit/prepare/>



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Publication Year

2026 (6)

2025 (17)

2024 (28)

2023 (21)

2022 (7)

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[Custom Terms \(1\)](#)

Subject

Earth and Environmental Sciences (49)

Medicine, Health and Life Sciences (25)

Arts and Humanities (13)

Physics (10)

Social Sciences (10)

[More...](#)

1 to 10 of 93 Results

[↕ Sort](#)

Replication Data for: "Above- and belowground communities in boreal forests are tightly linked along common ecological gradients" 



Mar 9, 2026

Ronold, Eivind Kverme, 2026, "Replication Data for: "Above- and belowground communities in boreal forests are tightly linked along common ecological gradients"", <https://doi.org/10.18710/PRS9VR>, DataverseNO, V1

This is a collection of files used in a soil fungal diversity study in the Solhomfjell natural reserve with focus on the relationship between fungal and plant diversity The dataset is made up of a main set of predictor variables and a table of ITS2 OTUs curated and standardised for metabarcoding community analysis. In addition, there is supplied su...

Supporting Data for: Dual functionality in whole blood microsampling: Combining plasma separation and immunoaffinity clean-up for LC-MS based protein analysis 



Mar 6, 2026

Mrsa, Ago; Strøm Larsen, Bjarke; Halvorsen, Trine G.; Reubsaet, Léon, 2026, "Supporting Data for: Dual functionality in whole blood microsampling: Combining plasma separation and immunoaffinity clean-up for LC-MS based protein analysis", <https://doi.org/10.18710/9UAOMJ>, DataverseNO, V1

This dataset contains supplementary data related to the following journal article: "Dual functionality in whole blood microsampling: Combining plasma separation and immunoaffinity clean-up for LC-MS based protein analysis" by Ago Mrsa, Bjarke Strøm Larsen, Trine Grønhaug Halvorsen and Léon Reubsaet. The supplementary data consists of mass spectrome...

Supporting Data for: Laponite® RD and Hydroxy-ethyl Cellulose as host and magma analogue to simulate a wide range of rheological combinations in the volcanic plumbing system 



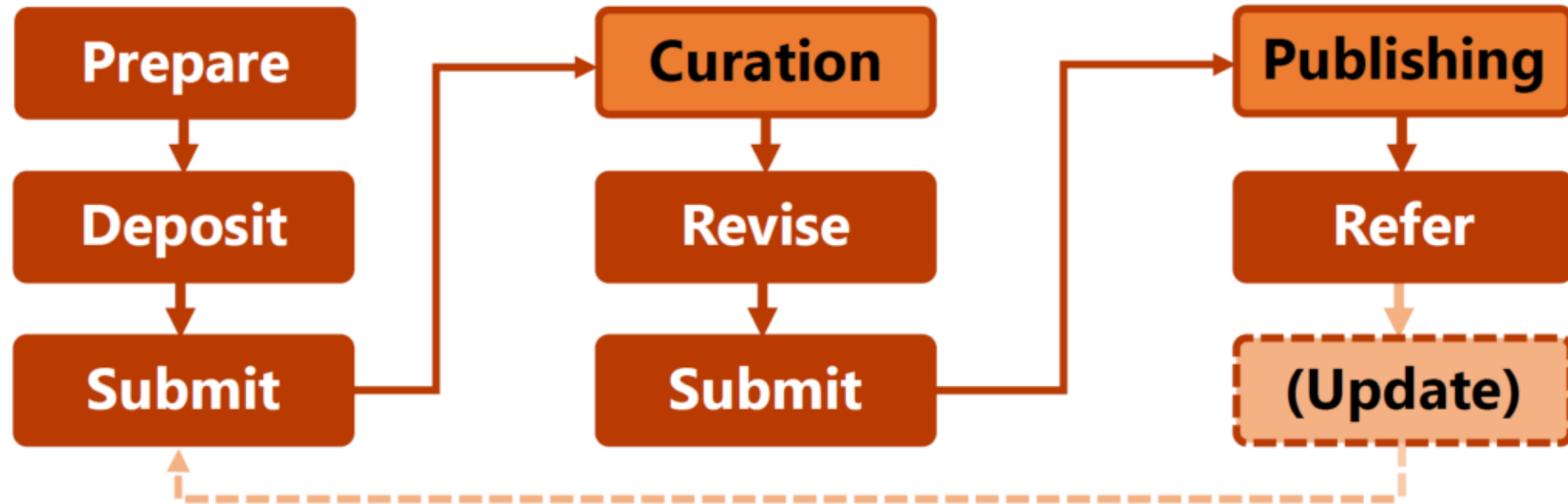
Mar 5, 2026

Biswas, Uddalak; Galland, Olivier; Carlson, Andreas, 2026, "Supporting Data for: Laponite® RD and Hydroxy-ethyl Cellulose as host and magma analogue to simulate a wide range of rheological combinations in the volcanic plumbing system", <https://doi.org/10.18710/WXIYJQ>, DataverseNO, V1

What is curation in DataverseNO?

- = **Checking** if your dataset meets **requirements** of DataverseNO.
- You will be sent a **curation report** with recommendations for improvements.
- The curator assists in **quality checking** descriptions, documentation, metadata and formats so that the data can be available in the long-term and thereby also fulfills the FAIR principles.
- Curation **does not involve peer review** of the dataset's content.

What is curation in DataverseNO?



Data citation

As the Supplementary files and materials:

Data Availability Statement

Data can be found in the **supplementary files**.

tion on important cellular features. Such features include expression, signaling pathways, metabolic activity, and lling of the specific cellular responses and underlying on can be attained. Through our research, we aspired to stimulation but also to catalyze further explorations that y between mechanical forces and cellular behavior. This ormative discoveries in understanding cellular responses

to mechanical stimulation.

Supplementary Materials

The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/bioengineering10070811/s1>, Code S1: Audio signal generation and manipulation Max/MSP patch—the standalone application can be downloaded at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7747414> 4 June 2023; Code S2: Actin Analyzer, an image processing and feature extraction algorithm developed in Python, can be downloaded at <https://github.com/donghodd/actin-analyzer> 4 June 2023; Figure S1: Cell proliferation analysis using EdU proliferation kit; Figure S2: Algorithm test using Gaussian blur filter of filament lengths and thicknesses; Figure S3: Algorithm test using Gaussian blur filter of filament angle; Figure S4: Algorithm test comparing several algorithm parameters with extracted features overlaid on the original microscopic image; Raw Data S1: Pseudonumber sequences can be found at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7923984> 4 June 2023; Raw Data S2: Raw microscopic images can be found at <https://doi.org/10.18710/ALOBQK> 4 June 2023; Table S1: A summary of the feature extraction data sets.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, D.K. and A.R.J.; methodology, D.K., T.C. and P.A.O.; software, D.K. and T.C.; validation, D.K. and P.A.O.; formal analysis, D.K., T.C. and P.A.O.; investigation, D.K. and P.A.O.; resources, A.R.J. and P.A.O.; data curation, D.K.; writing—original draft preparation, D.K.; writing—review and editing, D.K., T.C., A.R.J. and P.A.O.; visualization, D.K. and T.C.; supervision, A.R.J. and P.A.O.; project administration, D.K. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

In the data availability statement:

Data availability statement

The tweet IDs for the data used in this study are openly available in DataverseNO at <https://doi.org/10.18710/G1CIXA>.

References

- Anderson, Ben. 2009. "Affective Atmospheres." *Emotion, Space and Society* 2 (2): 77–81. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emospa.2009.08.005>.
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- Beck, Ulrich. 2000. "Risk Society Revisited: Theory, Politics and Research Programmes." In *The Risk Society and Beyond: Critical Issues for Social Theory*, edited by Barbara Adam, Ulrich Beck, and

In the methods section

- and then in the reference list:

Most participants granted permission to share the whole or parts of the data with directly identifiable information such as names removed. They all had the opportunity to review data they contributed ahead of publication and to indicate if there were parts they did not want published. The data, including the XML codebook, Python script, interview guides, transcripts, survey, and consent forms can be accessed through Zenodo.⁴⁶

43. Live Kvale and Nils Pharo, "Understanding the Data Management Plan as a Boundary Object through a Multi-Stakeholder Perspective" (forthcoming), *International Journal of Digital Curation* 15, no. 1 (2021).

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49. Chris Anderson, "The End of Theory: The Data Deluge Makes the Scientific Method Obsolete," *Wired* (June 2008), <https://www.wired.com/2008/06/pb-theory/>.

50. Bryan P. Heidorn, "Shedding Light on the Dark Data in the Long Tail of Science," *Library Trends* 57, no. 2 (2008): 280–99, <https://doi.org/10.1353/lib.0.0036>.

⁴⁶ Live Håndlykken Kvale is a PhD candidate at Oslo Metropolitan University; email: live.kvale@oslomet.no. ©2021 Live Håndlykken Kvale, Attribution-NonCommercial (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) CC BY-NC.

Citation styles

Vancouver:

#. Author names. Title of resource [data set]. Host institution name: Physical location; Year of publication. [Date accessed]. Available from: Identifier

Harvard:

Author names. Year. Title of resource [Data set]. Host institution name, Physical location. Date of access. Identifier

APA:

Author/Rightsholder, A. A. (Year). *Title of publication or data set* (Version number if available) [Data File]. Retrieved from (or available from) <http://xxxx>

Citing unpublished data

Identifiable

- Anonymous: NN, 2018, "Cognitive representation of spontaneous motion in a second language", <https://doi.org/10.18710/N8KO4O>, DataverseNO, DRAFT VERSION.
- Not-published: Ji, Yinglin, 2018, "Cognitive representation of spontaneous motion in a second language", <https://doi.org/10.18710/N8KO4O>, DataverseNO, DRAFT VERSION.
- Published: Ji, Yinglin, 2018, "Cognitive representation of spontaneous motion in a second language", <https://doi.org/10.18710/N8KO4O>, DataverseNO, V1

<https://site.uit.no/dataverseno/deposit/refer-to-your-data/>



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Supporting Data for: Towards Sound Innovation Engines Using Pattern-Producing Networks and Audio Graphs

Version 1.1



Jónsson, Björn Þór; Glette, Kyrre; Erdem, Çağrı; Fasciani, Stefano, 2024, "Supporting Data for: Towards Sound Innovation Engines Using Pattern-Producing Networks and Audio Graphs", <https://doi.org/10.18710/BAX9N5>, DataverseNO, V1

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Description

Data accompanying the article Towards Sound Innovation Engines Using Pattern-Producing Networks and Audio Graphs. The Innovation Engine algorithm is used to evolve sounds, where Quality Diversity search is guided by the YAMNet classifier to discover sounds. (2023-11-07)

This study proposes the application of a system for generative sound synthesis that automates the discovery of inspiring sounds using Quality Diversity algorithms and a discriminative model inspired by the Innovation Engine algorithm. The approach addresses the challenges composers face in creating and refining new tools to achieve their musical goals. By promoting diversity and fostering serendipitous discoveries, the proposed approach expands the composer's palette and makes the entirety of the sonic domain more accessible. The study presents generated sound objects through an online explorer and as rendered sound files, as well as an experimental application showcasing the creative potential of the discovered sounds. Our proposed approach offers a promising direction for sonic design that embraces automation, serendipity, and creativity. (2023-11-08)

Subject

Arts and Humanities; Computer and Information Science

Keyword

Sound Synthesis, Quality Diversity Search, Innovation Engines

Related Publication

Towards Sound Innovation Engines Using Pattern-Producing Networks and Audio Graphs.

Replication Data for the Dataset of the Histories of Reception of Photography in the Ottoman Empire project

Version 1.1



Cetin, Idil, 2024, "Replication Data for the Dataset of the Histories of Reception of Photography in the Ottoman Empire project", <https://doi.org/10.18710/QS8XHJ>, DataverseNO, V1

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Description ?

contains the data collected for the Histories of Reception of Photography in the Ottoman Empire project, undertaken as a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action project at the Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas (IFIKK) at the University of Oslo (UiO) from 01.09.2022 until 31.08.2024. The dataset consists of the books and articles on photography written in Western Armenian and in Ottoman Turkish in the late 19th and early 20th century. (2024-08-23)

Subject ?

Arts and Humanities

Keyword ?

Ottoman Empire, Photographic History, Publications on Photography, Western Armenian, Ottoman Turkish

Related Publication ?

Submitted for review.

License/Data Use Agreement



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Dataset Metrics ?

52 Downloads ?

Summary

- Make data **FAIR** and balance openness with risks
- Share with **CARE**: consider ethical issues
- **Repository** is the best place to archive data
- You can find data via search engines
- Use standard international **licenses** for data
- Remember to **cite your data!**

Need help with research data?

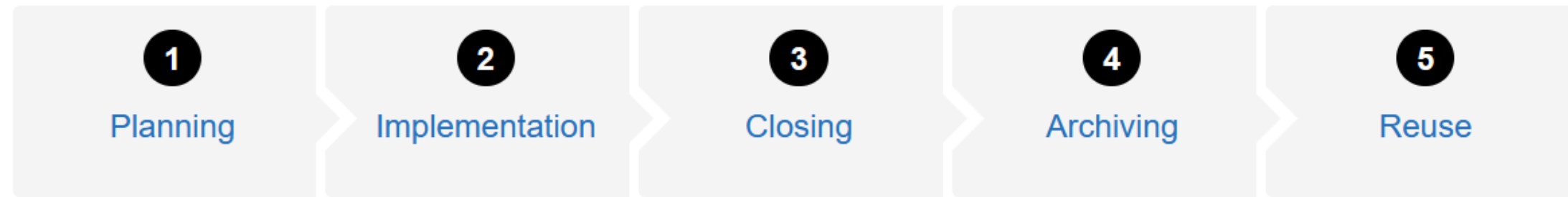
**Send an email to
research-data@uio.no**

More resources?

Research data

Research data management includes documentation, organising, licensing, sharing, archiving and reuse.

Data throughout the research project



Topics

- Citations of research data
- Data management plan
- Documentation of research data
- Metadata
- Open sharing
- Organisation of research data
- Research data (definition)
- Storing research data

Principles

- FAIR principles
- CARE principles

Digital Scholarship Centre (DSC)

The Digital Scholarship Centre (DSC) gathers and highlights digital resources from the University Library and UiO that can enhance your research activities. On this page, you will find an overview of methods and tools. We also offer specialized courses and workshops for PhD candidates, instructors, researchers, and other employees at UiO and OUS.

Find resources and courses about:

Open research and research data	+
Science visualization	+
Digital tools and methods	+
Literature search for systematic reviews	+

Open and reproducible research

Learn about how to make your research more open and reproducible and get involved in initiatives and communities that are interested in sharing and improving research at UiO.

More and more researchers and students across disciplines are implementing open research practices, preregistering their hypotheses, methods, and analysis plans and sharing research materials, data and analysis scripts. Digital Scholarship Center can help you learn about and implement these practices in your own research as well as advise on the policies and requirements from funders.

Open Science Lunch



Every last Thursday of the month we meet at noon to discuss topics related to open research.

ReproducibiliTea@UiO



Join us for a Journal Club where we read and discuss papers on open research and meta-science.

Norwegian Reproducibility Network



Join a broader community that aims to promote and enable rigorous, robust and transparent research practices in Norway

Courses and workshops



Click here for the list of upcoming and previous courses and workshops on open and reproducible research at UiO.



Open Science Lunch

Each last Thursday of the month at 12:00 we invite you to join us for a lunch seminar to hear about how to make your research more open. We will discuss research transparency and visibility, open publishing, data sharing, and more!

Upcoming

Time and place: Mar. 26, 2026 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM, [Zoom](#)

Going beyond publications: Using online profiles and social media to improve the visibility of researchers and their research

While publications are often visible in databases, other activities and open science outputs can remain difficult to discover. In this session, we will discuss opportunities for researchers to improve their visibility online through researcher profile services and social media.

ReproducibiliTea

Journal Club

**JOIN IN AND DISCUSS WITH FELLOW
STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS**

**OPEN RESEARCH, REPRODUCIBILITY
and RESEARCH IMPROVEMENT**



Join us

Everyone is welcome to join us - whether you are an enthusiast of open and reproducible research, a skeptic, or a cautious explorer. Currently, all meetings are hybrid with the possibility of joining on-site at Blindern or via Zoom. Grab a cup of tea (coffee?) and join us!

Subscribe to our mailing list



The logo features a stylized orange folder icon with a bracket on its left side, containing three horizontal lines representing a list or index. To the right of the folder icon, the text "Data Management Week 2026" is displayed in a bold, sans-serif font. "Data" and "Management" are in orange, while "Week 2026" is in white.

Data Management Week 2026

March 9th – 13th

Digital Scholarship Center

Monday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Plan Your Research Data Management (Module 1)</u> <i>Afternoon:</i> <u>Introduction to Large Language Models (ChatGPT and NotebookLM)</u>
Tuesday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Share, Archive, and Reuse Research Data (Module 2)</u>
Wednesday	<i>All day:</i> <u>Carpentry@UiO Workshop: Databases and SQL</u>
Thursday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>UiO Data Managers Network</u> meeting placeholder <i>Afternoon:</i> <u>ReproducibiliTea@UiO - Hands-on ReproHack: Learn how to reproduce research studies</u>
Friday	<i>Morning:</i> <u>Create a Data Management Plan with FAIR Wizard Norway</u>



Carpentry@UiO

Carpentry@UiO is a community of people who are passionate about learning, teaching, and sharing best practices and digital skills for making the research process more reproducible and effective. If you want to get involved, or join one of our workshops, check us out!



The Unix Shell

Shell speeds up repetitive and tedious processes. It is also essential skills needed to use high-performance computing (HPC) resources.



Version Control with Git

Git helps you to keep track of what you've done, for a better collaboration and for yourself in future. In the workshop we use GitHub as well.



Programming in Python

Python is now widely used in scientific computing with various powerful packages. Carpentry@UiO runs workshops for participants with no programming experience ("Plotting and Programming in Python" lesson) and for participants at intermediate level ("Programming with Python" lesson, episodes 10-12).



R for Reproducible Scientific Analysis

R is commonly used for statistical analysis, but it is also a powerful programming language. Workshops on R focuses on teaching best practices for scientific computing: breaking down analyses into modular units, task automation, and encapsulation. Workshops on R may use lessons from Data Carpentry instead.



Using Databases and SQL

Databases include powerful tools for search and analysis, and can handle large, complex data sets. The lesson will show how to use a database to explore research data by using SQL.



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Give us your feedback!



<https://nettskjema.no/a/605679>

Thank you!

Agata Bochynska and Ivana Malovic

Digital Scholarship Center, University of Oslo Library

10.03.2026

Questions?

Contact us at research-data@uio.no