#### **Our Services**

#### Training / Support

The Research Data Service can provide you with information and advice on any questions concerning Research Data Management (RDM), such as:

- Data management plans in the context of grant applications
- Research Data Management in practice
- Publication of data
- · Retrieval and reuse of data

#### Technical Infrastructure

The ITS at the University of Kassel offers a number of services to support RDM:

- Data storage service
- Document management system Alfresco: straight forward data storage, shared access, versioning, meta data enrichment
- Collaboration platform SharePoint: Groupware, document and project management functions
- Scientific data processing for scientific applications with high CPU and memory requirements:
   The ITS Linux Cluster
- Server Hosting, housing & backup: Virtual server (hosting), own server hardware (housing), frequent backup of your data from workstation computers via Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM)

Furthermore, the tool "Research Data Management Organiser" (beta version) is available at rdmo.uni-kassel.de. It offers help with structured data management particularly to smaller research projects.

For more information about our service, see: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm/service

#### Contact

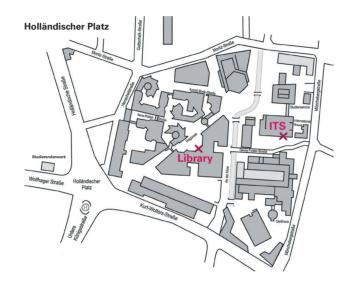
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### **Impressum**

Kassel University Library Diagonale 10 34127 Kassel



#### **Further Information**

- Website: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm
- Research Data Guideline of the University: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm/policy
- FAQs on research data management: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm/faq
- Hessian RDM Project: www.uni-marburg.de/hefdi
- General RDM Information: www.forschungsdaten.info

# Research Data Management at the University of Kassel

















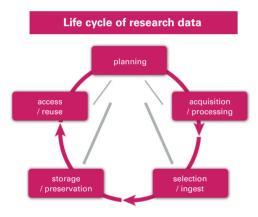
U N I KASSEL V E R S I T 'A' T

#### What are research data?

Research data include all data that are generated, processed or used during a research project, or are its result. Types and formats of research data vary significantly between disciplines.

## What is Research Data Management?

Research Data Management (RDM) is the responsible handling of research data during planning, collection, selection, storage, and dissemination. The objective is to keep the data accessible, reproducible and potentially reusable over the long term and independently of individuals.



## Why Research Data Management?

- Growing amount of data requires systematic management
- Verifiability of scientific results
- Reusability of existing data in new contexts
- Publication of data as an independent scientific publication
- Funders increasingly demand RDM

For more information about RDM, please see: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm

#### What do research funders demand?

**DFG:** A brief description of the data originating from the project and reflection on its reuse potential

**H2020:** A data management plan within 6 months, followed by periodic updates

**BMBF:** Depending on the programme guidelines: from a "utilization plan" for project findings to data management plans

# What are research data management plans?

Research data management plans (DMP) are guidelines for the structured handling of research data over the course of a project and beyond.



Research data management plans fulfil several functions:

- Optimization of data management in the run-up
- Enhancing the quality and efficiency of the scientific work
- Fulfilling requirements (funders / publishers)
- Facilitation of proof- / reporting duties

# What resources are available for drafting your DMP?



Tips and links for the creation of DMPs can be found at: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm/dmp

#### What does FAIR Data mean?

One of the major challenges of storing research data is their optimal processing for both humans and machines. The FAIR Data Principles aim to help with this.

**FAIR** stands for:



Findable: Retrievability of research data

 (standards for) metadata, controlled vocabulary, PID



Accessible: Accessibility of research data

→ Conditions for access and reuse



Interoperable: Technical reusability

⇒ File formats, software used etc.



Re-useable: Analytical reusability

➡ Intelligibility and interpretability



For more details on FAIR data principles, please see: www.uni-kassel.de/go/rdm/fair