

Institut Pasteur checklist for best practices in research data management

Fanny Sébire

▶ To cite this version:

Fanny Sébire. Institut Pasteur checklist for best practices in research data management. 2023. pasteur-04174938

HAL Id: pasteur-04174938 https://pasteur.hal.science/pasteur-04174938

Submitted on 1 Aug2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Institut Pasteur checklist for best practices in research data management

You can use this checklist to evaluate your practices and check that you have not forgotten anything in your data management approach.

Possible responses are the following: Y: yes, N: no, DNK: do not know, N/A: not applicable

	Y	Ν	DNK	N/A		
Funder requirements						
Are you aware of your research funder's requirements for data management? Some funders require not only a Data Management Plan, but also to allow free reuse of data						
Data Management Plan (DMP)						
Have you drawn up a DMP?						
Have you updated your DMP after each significant modification to the project (new data, patent application, new partners etc.)?						
Have you appointed a person to be responsible for drawing up and updating the DMP?						
Generated data						
Have you set up a single collaborative space for the storage, back-up, and sharing of datasets within your research team?						
Have you set up a file classification scheme for this storage space to make it easy to find your data?						
Have you implemented procedures to ensure the security of your data (regular backup, transfer via secure tools)?						
Do you use a naming convention to identify your data files?						
To describe your data, have you associated a metadata file with each dataset?						

	Y	Ν	DNK	N/A		
Reuse of existing data						
If you are reusing existing data, do you systematically remember to identify the owner of the data and to check licenses and terms of use ? To help you, a flowchart listing the main legal issues to address before proceeding with the reuse or re-utilization of a dataset is available <u>here</u> .						
Shareable and non-shareable data						
Have you identified which data can be freely disseminated and which data cannot be disseminated ? To help you, a flowchart listing the main legal issues to address before disseminating a dataset is available <u>here</u> .						
For data at risk (personal data, in particular), have you set up secure tools for data storage and exchange?						
Data dissemination						
Have you deposited the datasets resulting from your research in a data repository?						
Have you assigned a reuse license to your datasets (to protect data and tell users what they can do with it)?						
Have you used open formats (non-proprietary and widely used) to facilitate the reuse of your data?						
If software is required to access and reuse your data, have you made the open source code and documentation needed to use the software available?						
Data archiving						
Have you identified the data to be preserved over the long term ?						
Do you have permanent storage for your data?						

Source: OTELo, Inist. *Guide de bonnes pratiques : gestion et valorisation des données de recherche* (V1.1, 01/02/2016). CC-BY-NC-SA License. <u>https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01275841</u>



This document is made available under the terms of the Creative Commons CC-BY-NC-SA License