

Educating Scientists about the Data Life Cycle

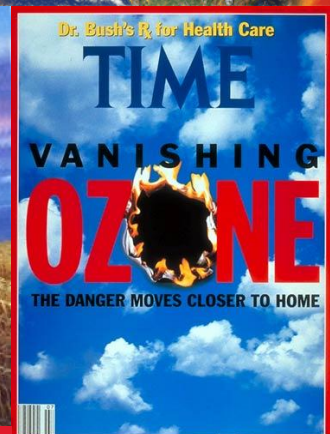
Bill Michener

Professor and DataONE Project Director
University of New Mexico

9 October 2012

2012 eScience Workshop





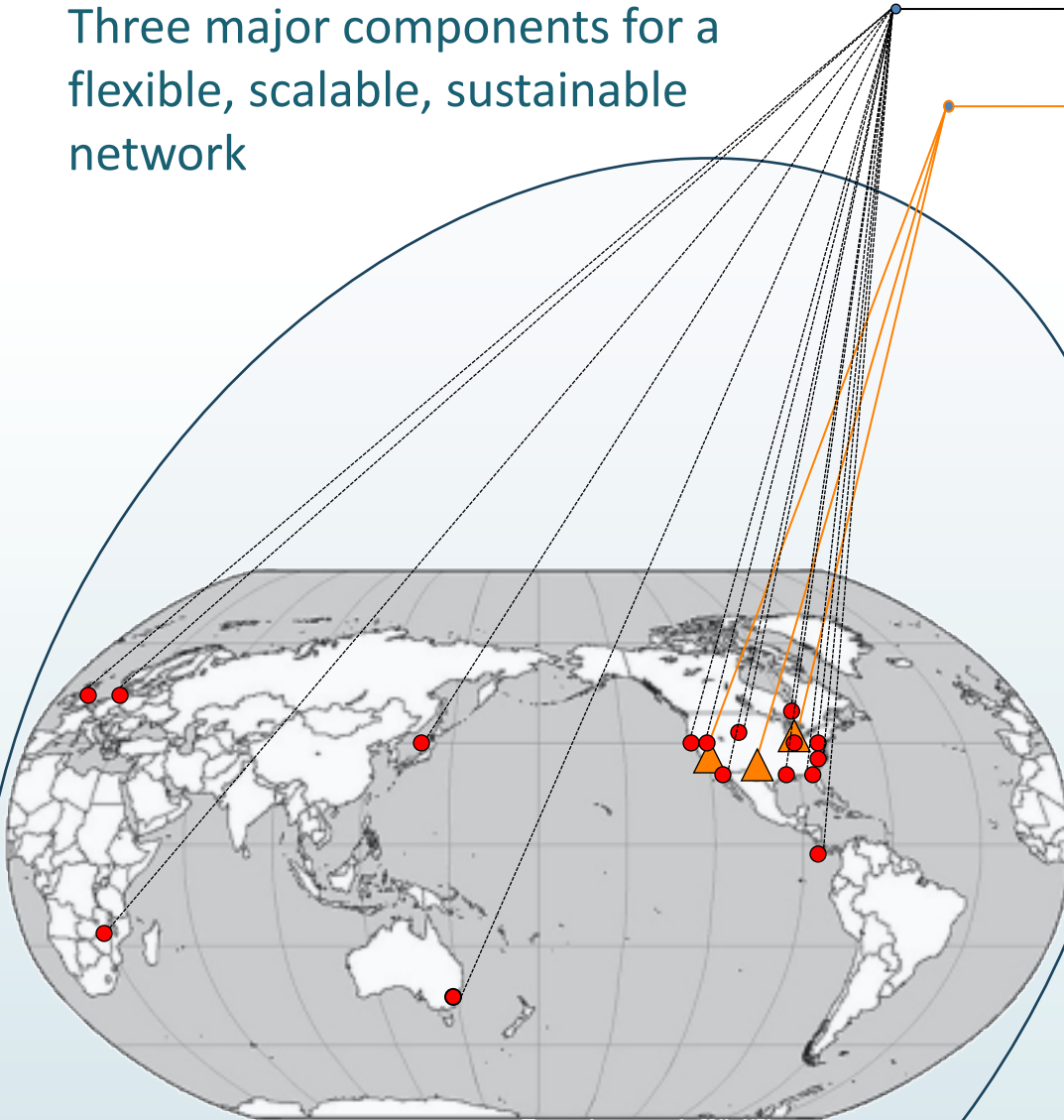
DataONE

Three major components for a flexible, scalable, sustainable network

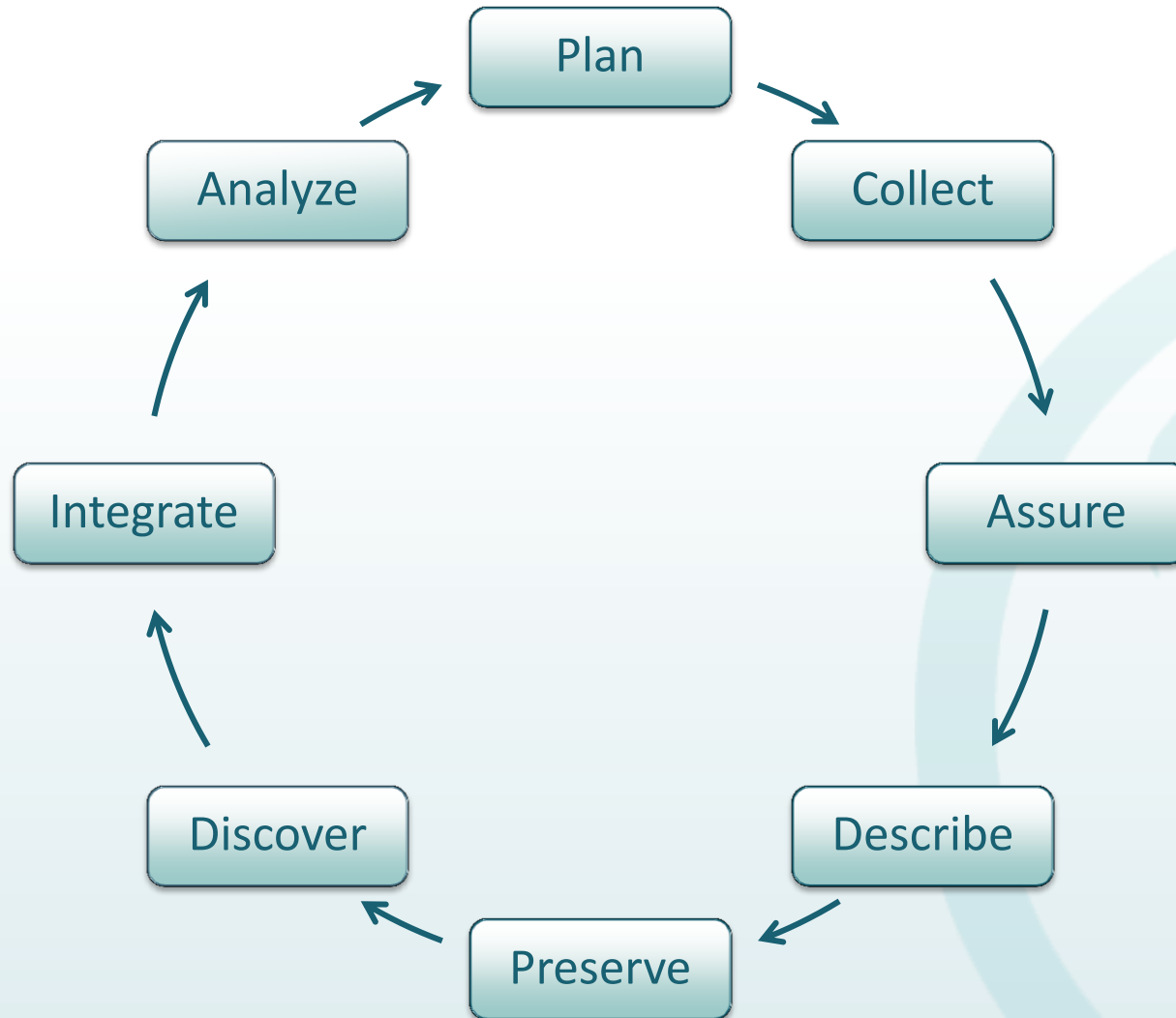
Member Nodes

Coordinating Nodes

Investigator Toolkit



The Data Life Cycle



User Assessments

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online



Data Sharing by Scientists: Practices and Perceptions

Carol Tenopir^{1*}, Suzie Allard¹, Kimberly Douglass¹, Arsev Umur Aydinoglu¹, Lei Wu¹, Eleanor Read², Maribeth Manoff², Mike Frame³

1 School of Information Sciences, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America, **2** University of Tennessee Libraries, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America, **3** Center for Biological Informatics, United States Geological Survey, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States of America

Abstract

Background: Scientific research in the 21st century is more data intensive and collaborative than in the past. It is important to study the data practices of researchers – data accessibility, discovery, re-use, preservation and, particularly, data sharing. Data sharing is a valuable part of the scientific method allowing for verification of results and extending research from prior results.

Methodology/Principal Findings: A total of 1329 scientists participated in this survey exploring current data sharing practices and perceptions of the barriers and enablers of data sharing. Scientists do not make their data electronically available to others for various reasons, including insufficient time and lack of funding. Most respondents are satisfied with their current processes for the initial and short-term parts of the data or research lifecycle (collecting their research data; searching for, describing or cataloging, analyzing, and short-term storage of their data) but are not satisfied with long-term data preservation. Many organizations do not provide support to their researchers for data management both in the short-

Education

- Best Practices
- Software Tools Catalog
- In-depth Training



Best Practices



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance

documentation

metadata access

assure plan

describe format

preserve analyze data

archives quality

More

Featured Practice

Plan for effective
multimedia
management

Multimedia data present

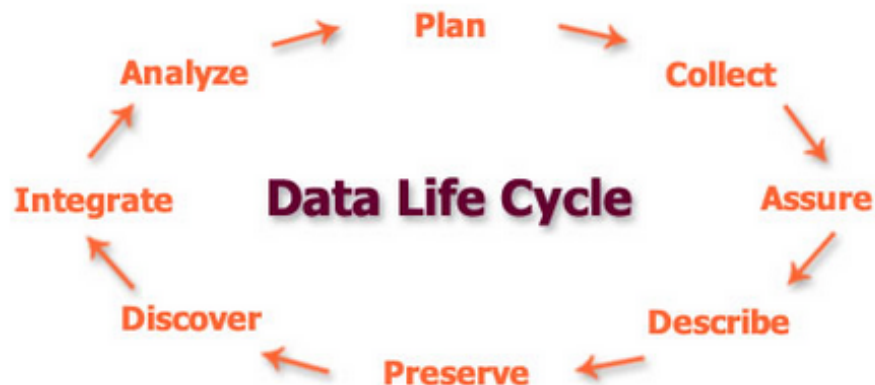
Home » Resources » Best Practices

Best Practices

The DataONE Best Practices database provides individuals with recommendations on how to effectively work with their data through all stages of the data lifecycle (shown below). Users can access best practices within the database by either clicking on a stage of the lifecycle, selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

For students and others new to data management, we provide a **Best Practices Primer** as an introduction to the DataONE Best Practices database and data management in general.

The development of the DataONE Best Practices database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).



[View All Best Practices](#)

Best Practices



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance

documentation

metadata access

assure plan

describe format

preserve analyze data

archives quality

More

Featured Practice

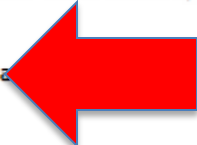
Plan for effective
multimedia
management

Multimedia data present

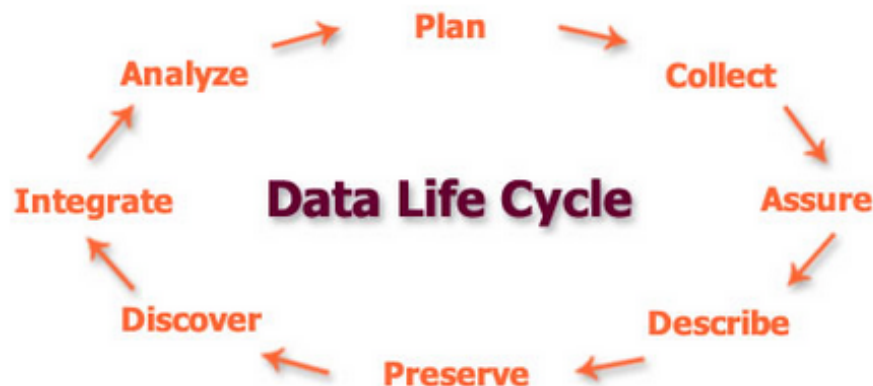
Home » Resources » Best Practices

Best Practices

The DataONE Best Practices database provides individuals with recommendations on how to effectively work with their data through all stages of the data lifecycle (shown below). Users can access best practices within the database by either clicking on a stage of the lifecycle, selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

For students and others new to data management, we provide a **Best Practices Primer** a  to the DataONE Best Practices database and data management in general.

The development of the DataONE Best Practices database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).



[View All Best Practices](#)

Best Practices Primer



www.dataone.org

Primer on Data Management: What you always wanted to know*

* but were afraid to ask

Carly Strasser, Robert Cook, William Michener, Amber Budden

Contents

1.	Objective of This Primer	1
2.	Why Manage Data?	1
2.1.	<i>It will benefit you and your collaborators</i>	1
2.2.	<i>It will benefit the scientific community</i>	2
2.3.	<i>Journals and sponsors want you to share your data</i>	2
3.	How To Use This Primer	2
4.	The Data Life Cycle: An Overview	3
5.	Data Management Throughout the Data Life Cycle	4
5.1	<i>Plan</i>	4
5.2	<i>Collect</i>	4
5.3	<i>Assure</i>	5
5.4	<i>Describe: Data Documentation</i>	5
5.5.	<i>Preserve</i>	6
5.6.	<i>Discover, Integrate, and Analyze</i>	7
6.	Conclusion	7
7.	Acknowledgements	8
8.	References	8
9.	Glossary	9

1. Objective of This Primer

The goal of data management is to produce self-describing data sets. If you give your data to a scientist or colleague who has not been involved with your project, will they be able to make sense of it? Will they be

Best Practices



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance

documentation

metadata access

assure plan

describe format

preserve analyze data

archives quality

More

Featured Practice

Plan for effective
multimedia
management

Multimedia data present

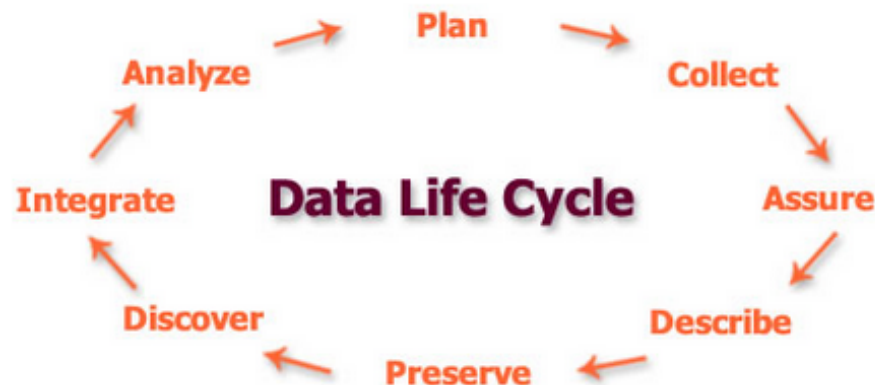
Home » Resources » Best Practices

Best Practices

The DataONE Best Practices database provides individuals with recommendations on how to effectively work with their data through all stages of the data lifecycle (shown below). Users can access best practices within the database by either clicking on a stage of the lifecycle, selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

For students and others new to data management, we provide a **Best Practices Primer** as an introduction to the DataONE Best Practices database and data management in general.

The development of the DataONE Best Practices database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).



[View All Best Practices](#)

Best Practices



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance

documentation

metadata access

assure plan

describe format

preserve analyze data

archives quality

More

Featured Practice

Plan for effective
multimedia
management

Multimedia data present

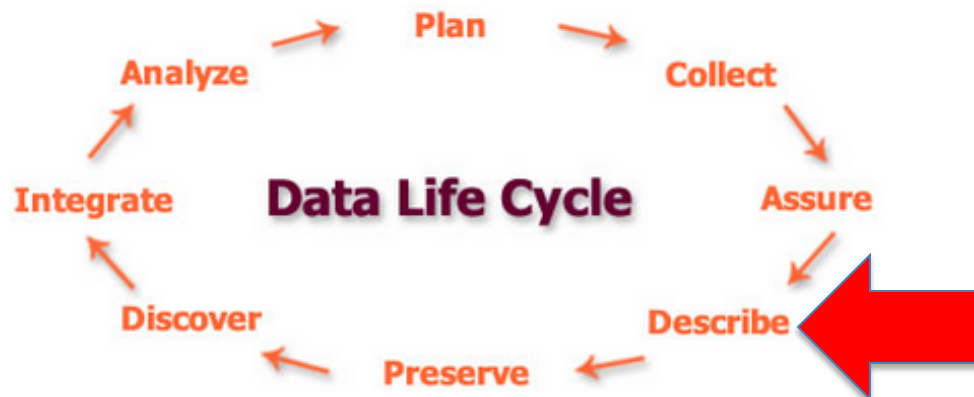
Home » Resources » Best Practices

Best Practices

The DataONE Best Practices database provides individuals with recommendations on how to effectively work with their data through all stages of the data lifecycle (shown below). Users can access best practices within the database by either clicking on a stage of the lifecycle, selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

For students and others new to data management, we provide a **Best Practices Primer** as an introduction to the DataONE Best Practices database and data management in general.

The development of the DataONE Best Practices database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).



[View All Best Practices](#)

Resources

ONEmercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance **metadata**
preserve plan
describe format
quality analyze data archives
access
documentation
assure

More

Find it Fast

Data
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools

Home » Resources » Best Practices » Taxonomy term

describe

Assign descriptive file names

File names should reflect the contents of the file and include enough information to uniquely identify the data file. File names may contain information such as project acronym, study title, location, investigator, year(s) of study, data type, version number, and file type.

Read more

Choose and use standard terminology to enable discovery

Terms and phrases that are used to represent categorical data values or for creating content in metadata records should reflect appropriate and accepted vocabularies in your community or institution. Methods used to identify and select the proper terminology include:

Read more

Confirm a match between data and their description in metadata

To assure that metadata correctly describes what is actually in a data file, visual inspection or analysis should be done by someone not otherwise familiar with the data and its format. This will assure that the metadata is sufficient to describe the data. For example, statistical software can be used to summarize data contents to make sure that data types, ranges and, for categorical data, values found, are as described in the documentation/metadata.

Read more

Create a data dictionary

A data dictionary provides a detailed description for each element or variable in your dataset and data model. Data dictionaries are

Resources

Home » Resources » Best Practices » Taxonomy term

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance **metadata**
preserve plan
describe format
quality analyze data archives
access
documentation
assure

More

Find it Fast

Data
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools

describe

Assign descriptive file names



File names should reflect the contents of the file and include enough information to uniquely identify the data file. File names may contain information such as project acronym, study title, location, investigator, year(s) of study, data type, version number, and file type.

[Read more](#)

Choose and use standard terminology to enable discovery

Terms and phrases that are used to represent categorical data values or for creating content in metadata records should reflect appropriate and accepted vocabularies in your community or institution. Methods used to identify and select the proper terminology include:

[Read more](#)

Confirm a match between data and their description in metadata

To assure that metadata correctly describes what is actually in a data file, visual inspection or analysis should be done by someone not otherwise familiar with the data and its format. This will assure that the metadata is sufficient to describe the data. For example, statistical software can be used to summarize data contents to make sure that data types, ranges and, for categorical data, values found, are as described in the documentation/metadata.

[Read more](#)

Create a data dictionary

A data dictionary provides a detailed description for each element or variable in your dataset and data model. Data dictionaries are

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

provenance plan
describe
documentation
data archives analyze
preserve access
assure **metadata**
format quality

[More](#)

Find it Fast

Data
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools

Assign descriptive file names

Best Practice:

File names should reflect the contents of the file and include enough information to uniquely identify the data file. File names may contain information such as project acronym, study title, location, investigator, year(s) of study, data type, version number, and file type.

When choosing a file name, check for any database management limitations on file name length and use of special characters. Also, in general, lower-case names are less software and platform dependent. Avoid using spaces and special characters in file names, directory paths and field names. Automated processing, URLs and other systems often use spaces and special characters for parsing text string. Instead, consider using underscore (_) or dashes (-) to separate meaningful parts of file names. Avoid \$ % ^ & # | : and similar.

If versioning is desired a date string within the file name is recommended to indicate the version.

Avoid using file names such as mydata.dat or 1998.dat.

Description Rationale:

Clear, descriptive, and unique file names may be important when your data file is combined in a directory or FTP site with your own data files or with the data files of other investigators. File names that reflect the contents of the file and uniquely identify the data file enable precise search and discovery of particular files.

Additional Information:

Hook, Les A., Suresh K. Santhana Vannan, Tammy W. Beaty, Robert B. Cook, and Bruce E. Wilson. 2010. Best Practices for Preparing Environmental Data Sets to Share and Archive. Available online (<http://daac.ornl.gov/PI/BestPractices-2010.pdf>) from Oak Ridge National Laboratory Distributed Active Archive Center, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A. doi:10.3334/ORNLDAAAC/BestPractices-2010

Borer et al. 2009. Some Simple Guidelines for Effective Data Management. Bull. of ESA 90: 209-214.

Examples:

An example of a good data file name:

Sevilleta_LTER_NM_2001_NPP.csv

Sevilleta_LTER is the project name

NM is the state abbreviation

2001 is the calendar year

NPP represents Net Primary Productivity data

csv stands for the file type—ASCII comma separated variable

Instead of "data May2011" use "data_May2011" or "data-May2011"

Tags: access format describe discover

Software Tools Catalog



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

analyze map graphics
metadata editor statistics
web 2.0 metadata
database GIS
visualization
models geospatial
More

Featured Tool

[Home](#) » [Resources](#) » [Software Tools Catalog](#)

Software Tools Catalog

The Software Tools database is the product of two NSF-funded Informatics Education Planning Workshops hosted by DataONE. The database provides a brief description of a wide range of tools that are recommended for use by scientists and students, as well as additional information and links to further resources. Users can access tools within the database by selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

The development of the DataONE Software Tools database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).

View All Software Tools

Search Software Tools

Search

Advanced Search

Software Tools Catalog



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Home » Resources » Software Tools Catalog

Resources

ONEMercury
Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Tags

analyze map graphics
metadata editor statistics
web 2.0 metadata
database GIS
visualization
models geospatial
More

Software Tools Catalog

The Software Tools database is the product of two NSF-funded Informatics Education Planning Workshops hosted by DataONE. The database provides a brief description of a wide range of tools that are recommended for use by scientists and students, as well as additional information and links to further resources. Users can access tools within the database by selecting keywords (under advanced search) or using free search.

The development of the DataONE Software Tools database was a collaborative effort across many individuals ([credits](#)).

View All Software Tools

Search Software Tools

Search

Advanced Search



Featured Tool

Resources

Home » Resources » Software Tools Catalog » Taxonomy term

ONEMercury

Investigator Toolkit

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools Catalog

Publications

Tags

visualization web

2.0 **statistics** map graphics

analyze models

database geospatial

GIS metadata editor

metadata

[More](#)

Find it Fast

Data

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools

visualization

3D World Studio

3D World Studio is a modeling program useful for visualizing real world data utilizing tools developed within computer gaming environments. The program allows you to create buildings and terrain and export your visualization into a variety of formats.

[Read more](#)

Adobe Illustrator

Professional standard software for creating original vector-based graphics. Includes powerful drawing tools and brushes.

The ai file format is a common vector format for exchange and its feature set allows creation of complex vector artwork. Illustrator imports over two dozen formats (including PDF and SVG). Of particular use to data visualization is importation of SVG, or scalar vector graphics, which is an W3C recommendation, and is often exported from other programs.

[Read more](#)

Adobe Photoshop

Photoshop is a comprehensive photo editing tool produced by Adobe Systems. Users can manipulate photos, graphics, and other raster images using a variety of tools and predefined filters. Photoshop also allows users to record specific photo editing steps, which allows for automated batch processing. Photoshop is available as a stand-alone product, but is also part of Adobe's "Creative Suite" family of products. Photoshop Extended is an enhancement to Photoshop, and provides for enhanced 3D creation and editing.

[Read more](#)

Amber

"Amber" refers to two things: a set of molecular mechanical force fields for the simulation of biomolecules (Amber) and a package of molecular simulation programs which includes source code and demos (AmberTools).

[Read more](#)

ArcGIS Desktop

ArcGIS Desktop is a collection of software products for building complete geographic information systems (GIS). produced by Esri. ArcGIS Desktop 9 provides an integrated GIS, combining object-oriented and traditional file-based data models with a set of tools

Resources

Home » Resources » Software Tools Catalog » Taxonomy term

ONEMercury

Investigator Toolkit

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools Catalog

Publications

Tags

visualization web

2.0 **statistics** map graphics

analyze models

database geospatial

GIS metadata editor

metadata

[More](#)

Find it Fast

Data

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools

visualization

3D World Studio

3D World Studio is a modeling program useful for visualizing real world data utilizing tools developed within computer gaming environments. The program allows you to create buildings and terrain and export your visualization into a variety of formats.

[Read more](#)

Adobe Illustrator

Professional standard software for creating original vector-based graphics. Includes powerful drawing tools and brushes.

The ai file format is a common vector format for exchange and its feature set allows creation of complex vector artwork. Illustrator imports over two dozen formats (including PDF and SVG). Of particular use to data visualization is importation of SVG, or scalar vector graphics, which is an W3C recommendation, and is often exported from other programs.

[Read more](#)

Adobe Photoshop

Photoshop is a comprehensive photo editing tool produced by Adobe Systems. Users can manipulate photos, graphics, and other raster images using a variety of tools and predefined filters. Photoshop also allows users to record specific photo editing steps, which allows for automated batch processing. Photoshop is available as a stand-alone product, but is also part of Adobe's "Creative Suite" family of products. Photoshop Extended is an enhancement to Photoshop, and provides for enhanced 3D creation and editing.

[Read more](#)

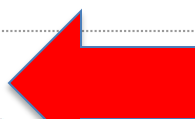
Amber

"Amber" refers to two things: a set of molecular mechanical force fields for the simulation of biomolecules (Amber) and a package of molecular simulation programs which includes source code and demos (AmberTools).

[Read more](#)

ArcGIS Desktop

ArcGIS Desktop is a collection of software products for building complete geographic information systems (GIS). produced by Esri. ArcGIS Desktop 9 provides an integrated GIS, combining object-oriented and traditional file-based data models with a set of tools



Resources

Home » Resources » Software Tools Catalog » ArcGIS Desktop

ONEMercury

Investigator Toolkit

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools Catalog

Publications

Tags

graphics metadata editor

database statistics

geospatial

visualization

analyze map

models web 2.0 GIS

metadata

More

Find it Fast

Data

Data Management Planning

Best Practices

Software Tools

ArcGIS Desktop

ArcGIS Desktop is a collection of software products for building complete geographic information systems (GIS), produced by Esri. ArcGIS Desktop 9 provides an integrated GIS, combining object-oriented and traditional file-based data models with a set of tools to create and work with geographic data. The following three applications comprise the ArcGIS Desktop software suite:

- **ArcMap** (mapping and data manipulation): ArcMap is a map-authoring application
- **ArcCatalog** (data management): shared ArcGIS application that allows you to organize and access all GIS information (e.g., maps, globes, datasets, models, metadata, and services). Includes tools for browsing and finding geographic information; recording, viewing, and managing metadata; viewing datasets; and defining the schema structure of the object-based geographic datasets.
- **ArcToolbox** (data conversion, modeling, and spatial analysis): includes tools to do geographic feature overlay, feature selection and analysis, topology processing, and data conversion resulting in an output dataset. The geoprocessing framework allows you to use each geoprocessing function in a variety of ways. The tools can be used directly from a dialog, executed via command line, combined with other processes in visual models using Model Builder, or used in advanced scripts.

Technical Expertise Required: Basic programming skills

Cost: Cost-basis

Website for more information: [Esri - The GIS Software Leader](#)

Additional Information:

- <http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/index.html>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ArcGIS>

Platform: Windows, UNIX

Tags: GIS map analyze visualization



[< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

In-depth Training



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Education

Training Activities
Education Modules
Graduate Courses

Find it Fast

Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools

Home » Education » Education Modules

Education Modules

Below are links to education modules in powerpoint format that you can download and incorporate into your teaching materials.

The topics covered include:

Lesson 01: Why Data Management
Lesson 02: Data Sharing
Lesson 03: Data Management Planning
Lesson 04: Data Entry and Manipulation
Lesson 05: Data Quality Control and Assurance
Lesson 06: Data Protection and Backups
Lesson 07: Metadata
Lesson 08: How to Write Good Quality Metadata
Lesson 09: Data Citation
Lesson 10: Analysis and Workflows

If you use or consider using these materials, we would be grateful if you would take the opportunity to provide **feedback**.

Credits: Heather Henkel, Viv Hutchison, Carly Strasser, Stacy Rebich Hespanha, Kristin Vanderbilt, Lynda Wayne

In-depth Training



Search

DataONE Website

For

Go



About

Participate

Resources

Education

Data

Education

Training Activities
Education Modules
Graduate Courses

Find it Fast

Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools

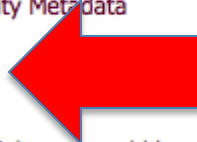
Home » Education » Education Modules

Education Modules

Below are links to education modules in powerpoint format that you can download and incorporate into your teaching materials.

The topics covered include:

Lesson 01: Why Data Management
Lesson 02: Data Sharing
Lesson 03: Data Management Planning
Lesson 04: Data Entry and Manipulation
Lesson 05: Data Quality Control and Assurance
Lesson 06: Data Protection and Backups
Lesson 07: Metadata
Lesson 08: How to Write Good Quality Metadata
Lesson 09: Data Citation
Lesson 10: Analysis and Workflows

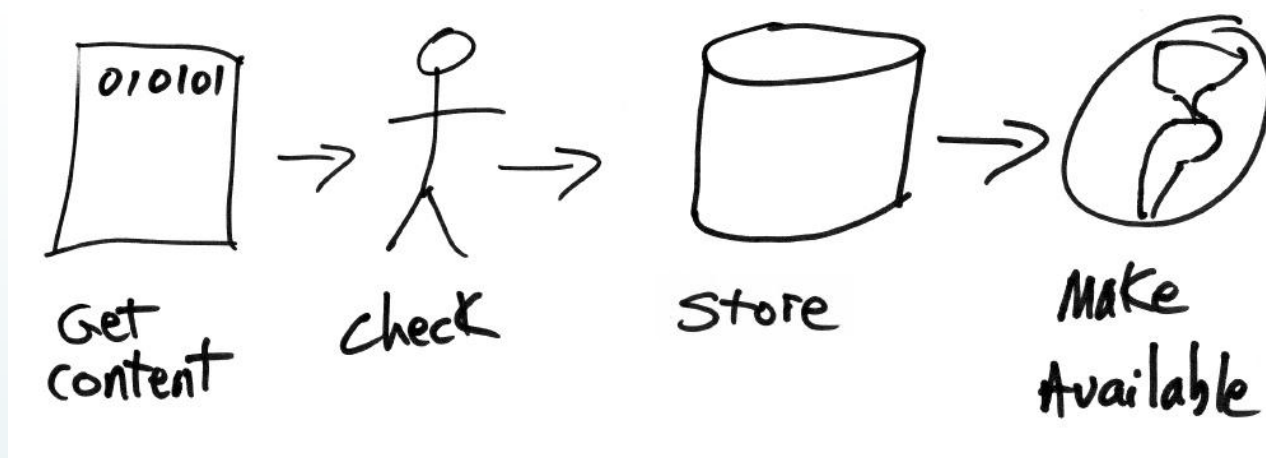


If you use or consider using these materials, we would be grateful if you would take the opportunity to provide **feedback**.

Credits: Heather Henkel, Viv Hutchison, Carly Strasser, Stacy Rebich Hespanha, Kristin Vanderbilt, Lynda Wayne

Tutorials on Data Management

Lesson 10: Analysis and Workflows

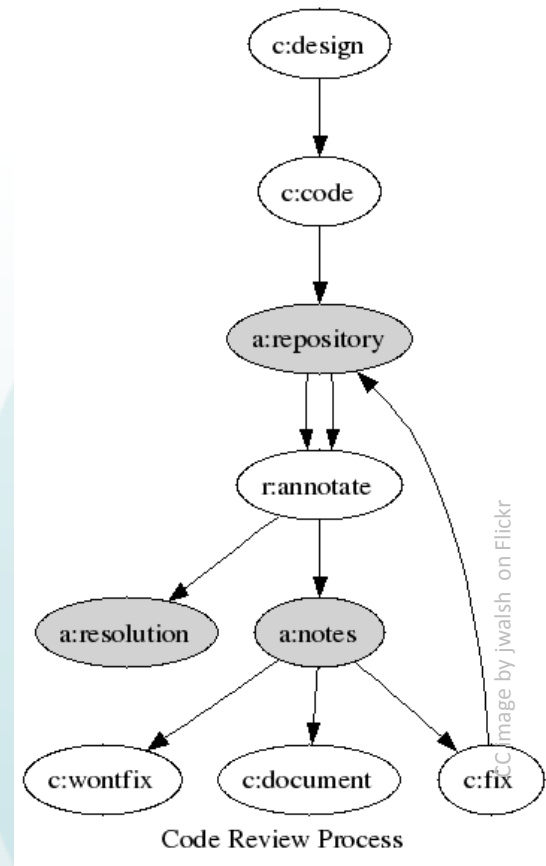


CC image by wlef70 on Flickr

Credits: Heather Henkel, Viv Hutchison, Carly Strasser, Stacy Rebich Hespanha, Kristin Vanderbilt, and Linda Wayne

Lesson Topics

1. Review of typical data analyses
2. Reproducibility & provenance
3. Workflows in general
4. Informal workflows
5. Formal workflows



Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, the participant will be able to:

- Understand a subset of typical analyses used
- Define a workflow
- Understand the concepts informal and formal workflows
- Discuss the benefits of workflows



CC image by cybrarian77 on Flickr

The Analysis Education Module

The image displays a grid of 30 thumbnail slides from a presentation titled 'Data Science and Workflows'. The slides are organized into five rows and six columns. Each thumbnail shows a slide with a title, content, and a small 'DataSE' logo in the bottom right corner. The slides cover a wide range of topics related to data science and workflow management.

- Slide 1:** Tutorial's on Data Management. Topics: Review of typical data analysis, Reproducibility & provenance, Workflow in general, Informal workflows, Formal workflows.
- Slide 2:** Learning Objectives. Topics: After completing this lesson, the participant will be able to, Understand a subset of typical analysis and, Define a workflow, Understand the strengths, limitations and formal workflows, Discuss the benefits of workflows.
- Slide 3:** The Data Life Cycle. A circular diagram showing the flow from Data to Analysis, then to Results, then to Publication, then to Reuse, then back to Data.
- Slide 4:** Data Analysis. Topics: Conducted via personal computers, grid, cloud computing, Statistics, model runs, parameter estimations, graphical outputs etc.
- Slide 5:** Types of Analysis. Topics: Processing, validation, sampling, manipulation, Reduction (used for high-resolution datasets), Transformation and conversion, linear transformation algorithms.
- Slide 6:** Types of Analysis. Topics: Graphical analysis, Visual exploration of data search for patterns, Quality assurance, outlier detection.
- Slide 7:** Types of Analysis. Topics: Statistical analysis, Descriptive analysis, Inferential analysis, Diagnostic analysis, Predictive analysis.
- Slide 8:** Types of Analysis. Topics: Statistical analysis (hardware), Temporal analysis (time series), Spatial analysis (spatial data), Temporal analysis (time series), Spatial analysis (spatial data), Other types: analysis, visualization, presentation, model, model results, etc.
- Slide 9:** After Data Analysis. Topics: The analysis of results, Final visualizations: charts, graphs, simulations etc.
- Slide 10:** Reproducibility. Topics: Reproducibility is a core of scientific method, Complex process - more difficult to reproduce, Good documentation required for reproducibility, Reproducible data flow, Process reproducibility data flow process used to create, manipulate, and analyze data.
- Slide 11:** Ensuring Reproducibility: Documenting the Process. Topics: Process involves information about process, analysis, data organization, graphing and to get to data outputs, Data and concept data provenance, Simple flow diagram, Workflow diagram - a way to follow data flow through entire cycle, Workflow diagram - a way to follow data flow through entire cycle, Workflow diagram - a way to follow data flow through entire cycle.
- Slide 12:** Workflows: The Basics. Topics: Formalization of process, workflow, Process description of scientific procedure, Conceptualization and series of data ingestion, transformation, and analysis steps, Three components: Input, workflow, output, Input: data, workflow: process, output: results, Two types: Informal, Formal.
- Slide 13:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: Some basic building blocks, Inputs or outputs include data, methods, or visualizations, Workflow diagrams: Some basic building blocks, Inputs or outputs include data, methods, or visualizations, Workflow diagrams: Some basic building blocks, Inputs or outputs include data, methods, or visualizations.
- Slide 14:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 15:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Flow charts: simplified form of workflow, Transformation Rules, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 16:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Flow charts: simplified form of workflow, Transformation Rules, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 17:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Flow charts: simplified form of workflow, Transformation Rules, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 18:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: Adding decision points, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 19:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: A simple example, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 20:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: A complex example, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 21:** Informal Workflows. Topics: Workflow diagrams: A complex example, Workflow diagrams: Simple linear flow chart, Conceptualizing analysis as a sequence of steps, Informal workflow flow.
- Slide 22:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 23:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 24:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 25:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 26:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 27:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 28:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 29:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 30:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 31:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.
- Slide 32:** Formal/Iterative Workflows. Topics: Analytical pipeline, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software, Each step can be implemented in different software.

7 Lessons from Evaluation of Modules*

1. Use concrete or 'real-world' examples and stories to illustrate important points
2. Include information about (and links to) tools and resources
3. Use text sparingly on slides
4. Define jargon
5. Take data management experience levels into account
6. Include information about best practices
7. For a workshop format remove redundant information

*May 23-24, 2012 – 2 day training and content evaluation workshop;
Credits: Heather Henkel, Viv Hutchison, Carly Strasser, Stacy Rebich Hespanha,
Kristin Vanderbilt, and Linda Wayne

Walter E. Dean Environmental Information Management Institute



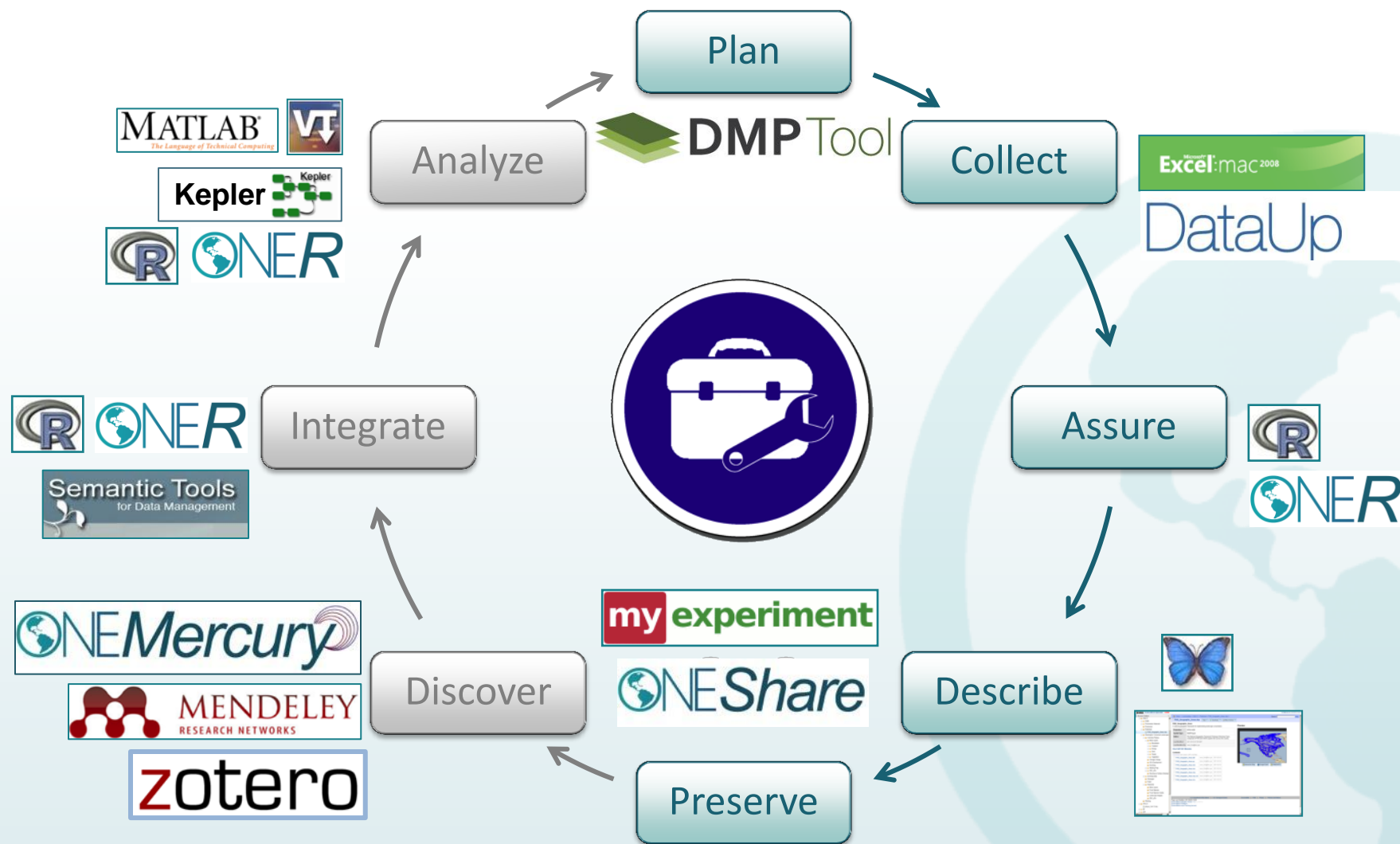
June 3-21, 2013
University of New Mexico

Walter E. Dean Environmental Information Management Institute

- 6 graduate credits
- 3 weeks
- Intensive, hands-on training
 - DMP Tool
 - Excel, Powerpoint
 - R
 - MySQL
 - ArcGIS
 - Kepler
 - Web design and Drupal




In-depth Training



DataONE.org










Search

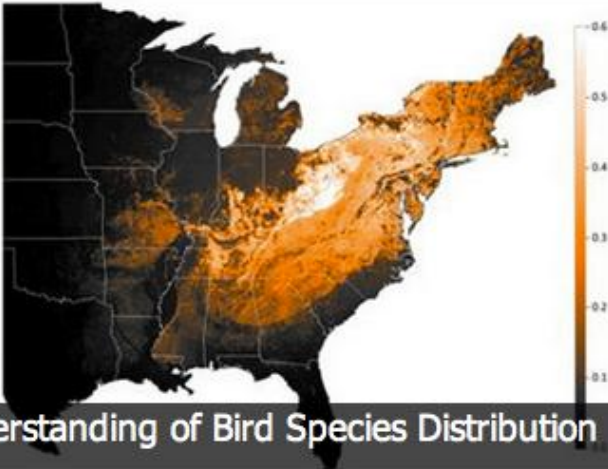
Go

For






Wood Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina



Contributing to Understanding of Bird Species Distribution





A DataONE Search Tool for Scientific Data

Plotted Search

Date Search

Geographic Search





Latest News

About

What is DataONE?
DataONE Organization
Working Groups
Partners
Communication
Videos
Contact Us

Participate

DataONE Users Group
Member Nodes
Internships
Developer Resources
Open Positions
Events Calendar

Resources

Investigator Toolkit
Data Management Planning
Best Practices
Software Tools Catalog
Publications

Education

Training Activities
Education Modules
Graduate Courses

Data

Find
Contribute
Cite
Use

Credits (Best Practices, Software Tools, Education Modules, EIM Summer Institute)

Best Practices and Software Tools:

Bob Cook, William Michener, Rebecca Koskela, Amber Budden, Carly Strasser, Karl Benedict, Corinna Gries, Christine Laney, Ken Masarie, Mary McCloud, Inigo San Gil, Mark Servilla, Wade Sheldon, Will Shuart, Kristin Vanderbilt, Chris Jones, Cindy Parr, Damien Gessler, Emory Boose, Eric Lind, Faerthen Felix, Jeff Brown, Jeff Horsburgh, Jim Regetz, John Porter, Juliana Freire, Kevin Comerford, Margaret O'Brien, Rebecca Lubas, Robert Olendorf, Robert Stevenson, Ruth Duerr, Steve Tessler, Ted Haberman, Theresa Valentine, Thomas Burley, Trisha Cruse, Todd Grappone, Thorny Staples, Sherry Lake, Sharon Farb, Perry Willett, Michael Grady, Martin Donnelly, Gunter Waibel, Beth Sandore, Andrew Sallans, Marissa Strong, Viv Hutchison

(1) Education Modules and (2) EIM Summer Institute:

- ① Heather Henkel, Viv Hutchison, Carly Strasser, Stacy Rebich Hespanha, Kristin Vanderbilt, and Linda Wayne
- ② Laura Arguelles, Karl Benedict, Robert Cook, Rebecca Koskela, William Michener, Bob Olendorf, John Porter, Jim Regetz, Will Shuart, and Kristin Vanderbilt

DataONE Team and Sponsors



• Amber Budden, Roger Dahl, Rebecca Koskela, Bill Michener, Robert Nahf, Skye Roseboom, Mark Servilla



• Ewa Deelman



• Dave Vieglais



• Deborah McGuinness



• Suzie Allard, Nick Dexter, Kimberly Douglass, Carol Tenopir, Robert Waltz, Bruce Wilson



• Jeff Horsburgh



• John Cobb, Bob Cook, Ranjeet Devarakonda, Giri Palanismany, Line Pouchard



• Robert Sandusky



• Patricia Cruse, John Kunze



• Bertram Ludaescher



• Sky Bristol, Mike Frame, Richard Huffine, Viv Hutchison, Jeff Morissette, Jake Weltzin, Lisa Zolly



• Peter Honeyman



• Stephanie Hampton, Chris Jones, Matt Jones, Ben Leinfelder, Andrew Pippin



• Cliff Duke



• Paul Allen, Rick Bonney, Steve Kelling



• Carole Goble



• Ryan Scherle, Todd Vision



• Donald Hobern



• Randy Butler



• David DeRoure

