

Data Handling: Documentation, Organization and Storage

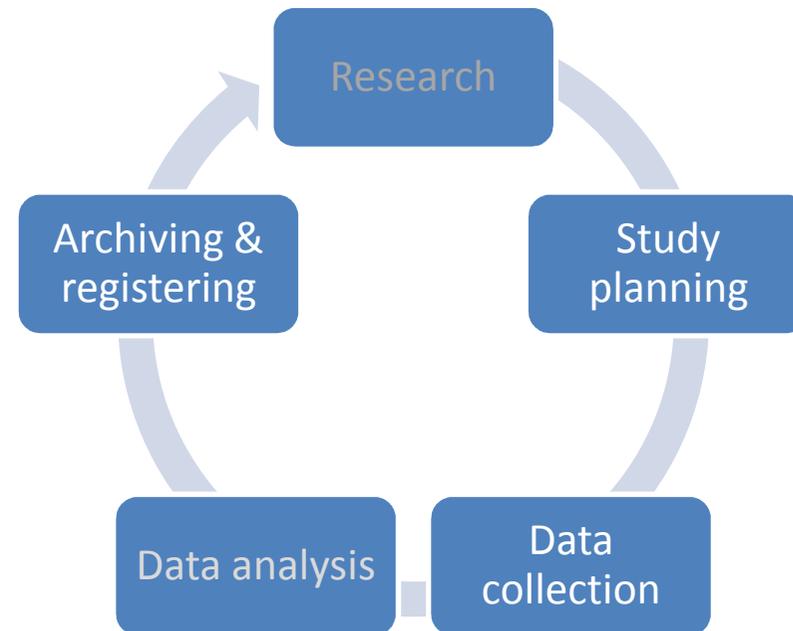
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@CESSDA_Data

Data Documentation



Why Data Documentation?

	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16
1	1.040e+14	4	26	104012	99	1	1973	2	1642	1040	1040	1	6		5	5
2	1.040e+14				99	2	1943	1	99	99	99	1				5
3	1.040e+14				99	1	1990	1	99	99	99					11
4	1.040e+14				99	1	1983	2	1756	1040						11
5	1.040e+14				99	2	1927	1	99							1
6	1.040e+14				99	1	1983	1	99							3
7	1.040e+14				99	2	1970	1	99							6
8	1.040e+14				99	1	1942	1	99						5	88
9	1.040e+14				99	1	1965	2	1040					1	5	5
10	1.040e+14	7	15	104004	99	2	1955	1	99					2	5	5
11	1.040e+14	7	15	104003	99	2	7777	1	99	99	99	1	1	6	77	77
12	1.040e+14	4	18	104005	99	2	1938	1	99	99	99	1	1	6	5	5
13	1.040e+14	7	15	104003	99	2	7777	1	99	99	99	1	1	6	5	4
14	1.040e+14	4	18	104005	99	2	1949	2	1040	1380	1040	1	4	6	5	5
15	1.040e+14	2	15	104003	99	2	7777	1	99	99	99	1	1	2	4	5
16	1.040e+14	4	32	104007	99	1	1974	1	99	99	99	1	6	2	5	5
17	1.040e+14	4	98		99	1	7777	1	99	99	99	1	6	3	99	11
18	1.040e+14	4			99	2	1968	1	99	99	99					1
19	1.040e+14				99	1	1967	1	99	99	99					2
20	1.040e+14				99	1	1932	1	99	99	99					3
21	1.040e+14				99	2	1965	1	99	99	99					5
22	1.040e+14				99	1	1956	1	99	99	99				5	2
23	1.040e+14				99	2	1923	1	99	99	99			6	3	3
24	1.040e+14	1			99	2	1952	1	99	99	99	1	4	2	5	3
25	1.040e+14	3	16	104004	99	2	1947	2	1276	1040	1040	1	1	6	3	3

What's the study about, by whom was it conducted, etc.?

What do the variables mean and what are the underlying questions

keep your data understandable

Who has been observed etc.?

What do the codes mean?

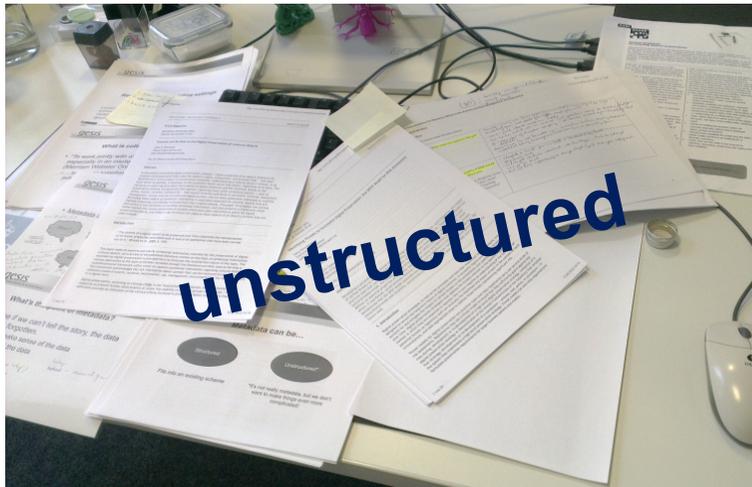
Levels of Data Documentation

- Study level
 - study description
 - study design
 - data processing
- Variable level
 - questionnaire
 - variables and codes



Image by A. Herrema & H. Bouwteam (CC-by)

Structured versus Unstructured Metadata



Unstructured documentation

- technical reports etc.
- questionnaire, show cards, interviewer instructions etc.
- codebook etc.



Standardized forms
for standardized information

- coding schemas, e.g. ISCO, ISCED etc.
- international metadata standards, e.g. DDI

The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI)

- International standard for the description of data
 - DDI-Codebook (DDI2)
 - ⇒ based on the codebook
 - DDI-Lifecycle (DDI3)
 - ⇒ based on the (DDI) data lifecycle



Source: <http://www.ddialliance.org/>

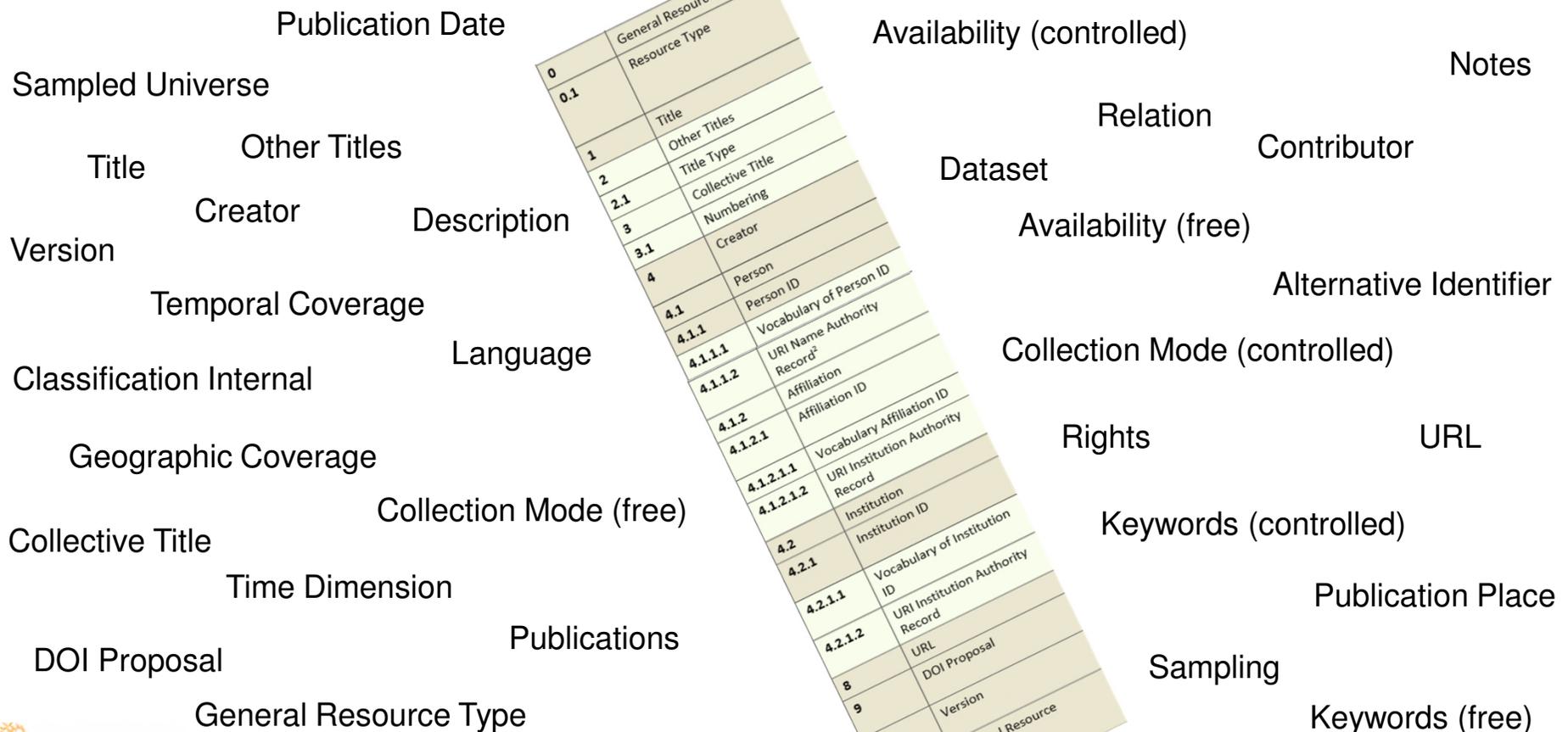
Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)

- Persistent identifiers
 - provide permanency
 - assure unique retrieval of data
 - assign citation for reuse
- The DOI system
 - controlled by IDF
(*International DOI Foundation*)
 - DOI Resolver,
e.g. <http://www.doi.org/index.html>

DOI: 10.ORGANISATION/ID
 Example: 10.4232/1.11159
 prefix/suffix



da|ra Schema: Main Categories



Organizing Folders and Files



Structuring Folders

- Systematically managing folders
 - saves time and effort
 - simplifies the use (collaborative projects)
 - protects your folders and files from accidental clean-up
- Hierarchical structure of folders
 - structure by topic, data type etc.
- Develop standards early in the project
 - ⇒ use these standards consistently within a project

File Names and Versions

- File names
 - can contain various information, e.g. title of project, editor's name, date of creation, version etc.
 - neither include punctuation characters or blanks nor be too long
- File versioning
 - as a part of the file names, e.g. including the date or numbering the files
 - included in the header of the file
 - in a separate log-file

(Recommended) File Formats

Type of data	Recommended formats	Acceptable formats
Tabular data with extensive metadata	SPSS portable format (.por) delimited text and command ('setup') file (SPSS, Stata, SAS, etc.)	SPSS (.sav); Stata (.dta); MS Access (.mdb/.accdb)
Tabular data with minimal metadata	comma-separated (.csv); tab-delimited file (.tab)	MS Excel (.xls/.xlsx); MS Access (.mdb/.accdb), dBase (.dbf); OpenDocument (.ods)
Textual data	Rich Text Format (.rtf); plain text, ASCII (.txt)	HTML(.html); MS Word (.doc/.docx); software-specific formats, e.g. NUD*IST or NVivo
Image data	TIFF 6.0 uncompressed (.tif)	JPEG (.jpeg, .jpg); RAW image format (.raw), Photoshop (.psd); PDF/A or PDF (.pdf)
Audio data	Free Lossless Audio Codec (.flac)	MPEG-1 (.mp3); Waveform (.wav)
Video data	MPEG-4 (.mp4); JPEG 2000 (.mj2)	
Documentation and scripts	Rich Text Format (.rtf); PDF/A or PDF (.pdf); HTML (.htm); OpenDocument (.odt)	plain text (.txt); MS Word (.doc/.docx), MS Excel (.xls/.xlsx); XML (.xml)

Source: UK DATA Service, <http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/manage-data/format/recommended-formats>

Data Storage and Security



Back-Up

- Digital media are fallible
- A back-up is an additional copy that can be used to restore originals
- Backing-up implies having a back-up strategy



Image by A. Herrema & H. Bouwteam (CC-by)

Towards a Back-up Strategy

- A systematic back-up strategy defines
 - a) what ⇒ all, some, just changes ...
 - b) where ⇒ external, local, remote copies ...
 - c) how often ⇒ at least in triplicates
 - d) for how long ⇒ how long are things needed
 - e) responsibility ⇒ automate the back-up process
- Verify and recover your back-ups
 - ⇒ never assume, regularly test a restore
- Treat back-ups the same as the original files

Data Protection

- Protect your data from unauthorized access, use, change, disclosure, destruction etc.
- Take care of personal data
 - data protection legislation (EU Directive 1995/46/EC)
 - separate personal data from other data
- Use passwords and encryption



Image by P. Hochstenbach (CC-by)

cc-by <http://hochstenbach.wordpress.com>

Passwords

- A strong password has
 - eight to fifteen characters or even more
 - a random distribution of characters

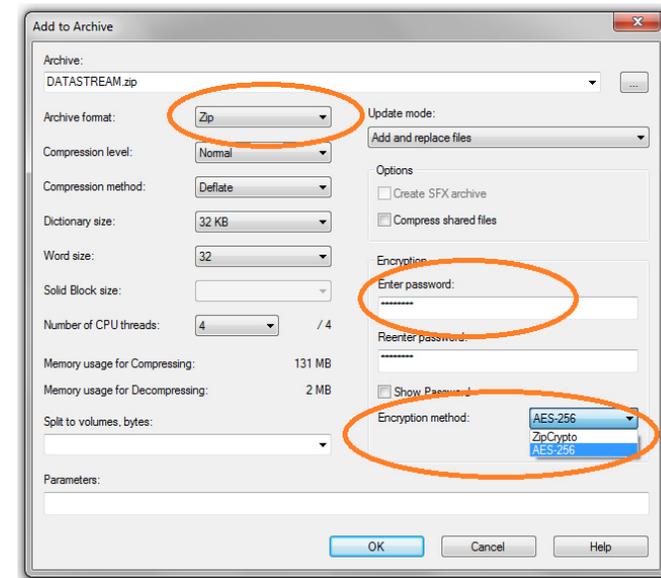
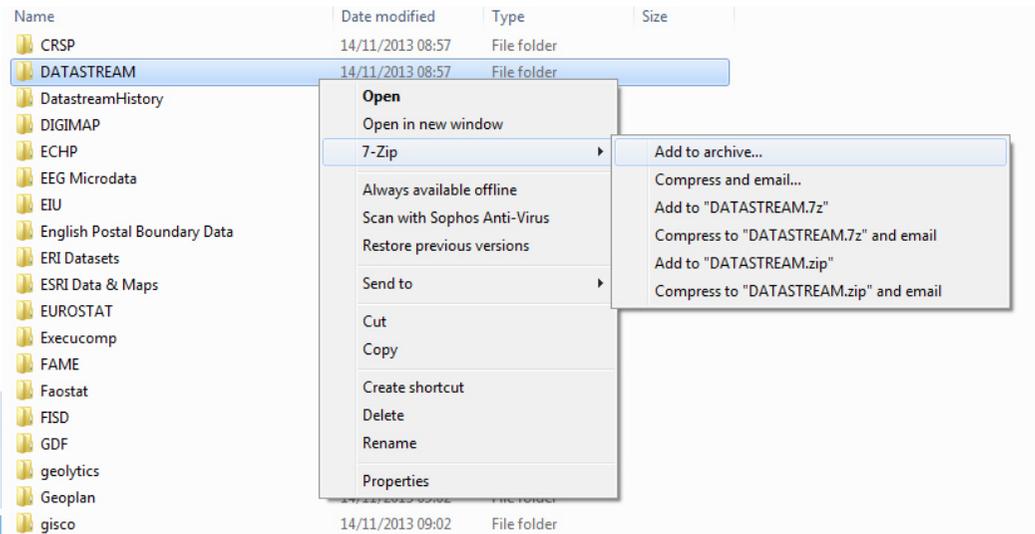


Image: CC-0

- Combine...
 - ... upper case letters: A - Z
 - ... lower case letters: a - z
 - ... numerals: 0 - 9
 - ... special characters: !"#\$%&'()*+,-./: *etc.*

Encryption

- Helps maintain the security of data and documentation
 - uses an algorithm to transform information
 - requires a “key” to decrypt
- For example, encrypt ZIP files securely using 7Zip

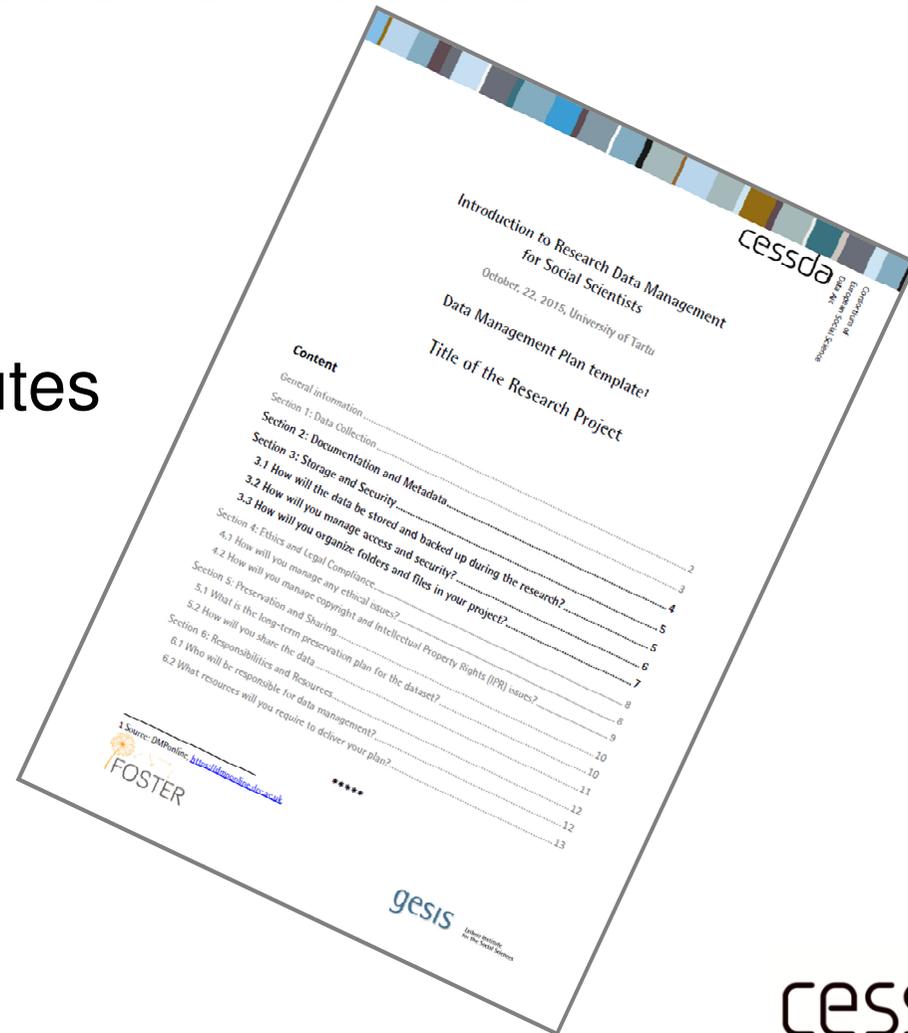


Further Readings

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DMP Sections 2 and 3

-  work in 3 groups,
-  time: about 30 minutes
- choose one of the following topics



DMP Sections 2 & 3

- a) documentation (*Section 2*), considering ...
 - ... what information is needed
 - ... how you (will) capture this information
- b) data storage and back-ups (*Section 3.1*),
developing a back-up strategy, i.e. ...
 - ... what, where and how often / long it is backed-up
 - ... how are back-ups verified
- c) managing folders and files (*Section 3.3*), considering ...
 - ... how you will organize your folders
 - ... how you will name and version your files

DMP Section 2: Documentation

- study description
 - study's aim, primary researcher (and funders), population and sampling procedures, method of data collection, data cleaning and anonymization etc.
 - ⇒ technical and methodological report
- variable description
 - questionnaire: original question wording and provided answer categories, explanations, interviewer instructions;
 - variables: labels and meanings of variables and codes, variable notes, scales etc.
 - ⇒ codebook, questionnaire and labels in the dataset

DMP Section 3.1: Back-up

- developing a back-up strategy
 - ⇒ defining clear and consistent guidelines
 - what: all, something, only changed files
 - where: at least in triplicates and different locations
 - how long are different files (and versions) needed
never destruct or overwrite original data
 - who: name researcher(s) and assign responsibilities
 - ⇒ verify back-ups frequently (e.g. once a week),
e.g. restoring the files (name researcher(s) and
responsibilities)

DMP Sections 3.3: Organizing ...

- developing guidelines to organize ...
 - ... folders
 - define a consistent structure of folders
 - ⇒ e.g. by topic
 - ... and files, i.e. define a consistent strategy
 - to name files
 - ⇒ e.g. [type_name_version]
 - to version files
 - ⇒ e.g. by the date and editor's acronyms
 - *data_RDMDData_20150822sn*

