

Tips and tricks to open a bigger window on arts and humanities research

Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra
Open Science Officer at DARIAH
@etothczifra

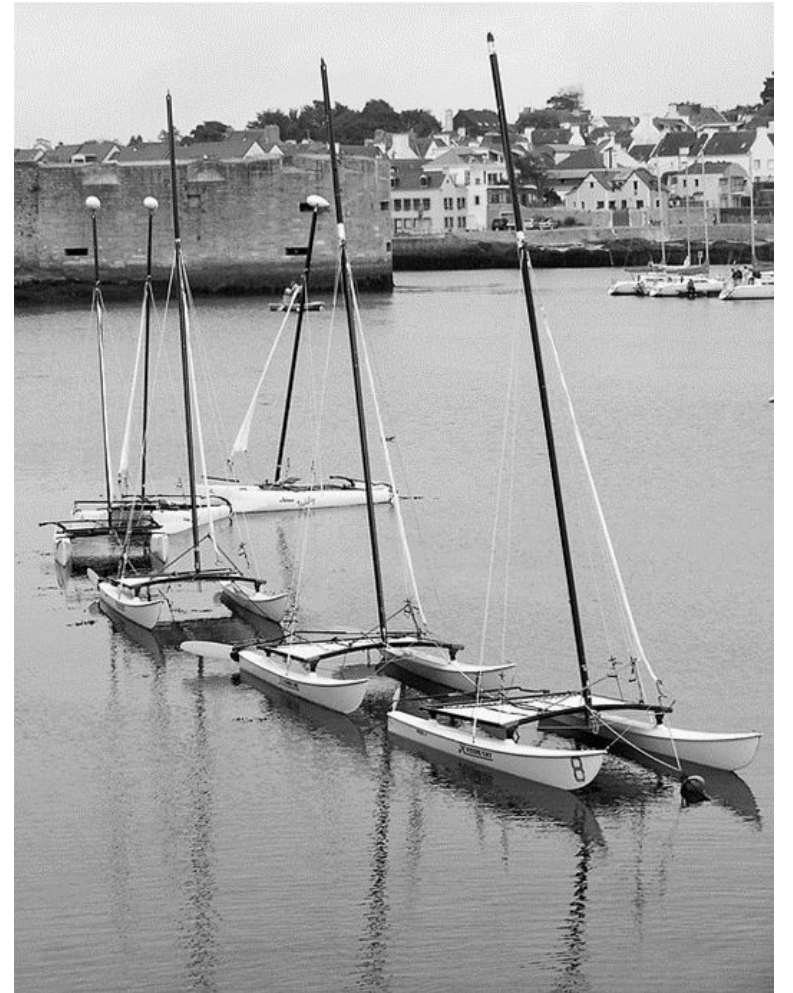
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Why Open Science really matters to me...

Opening up access to scholarly knowledge is a **key value** of the academy in the 21st century.

Still, sometimes **we still need to cross actual, physical borders to cross virtual ones** (such as paywall or proprietary licenses).

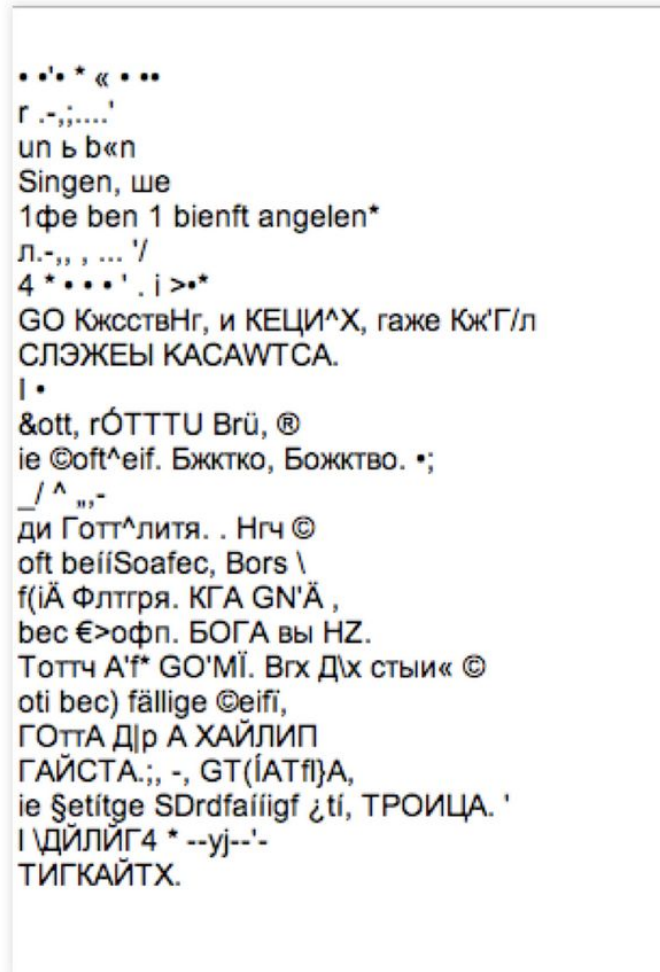
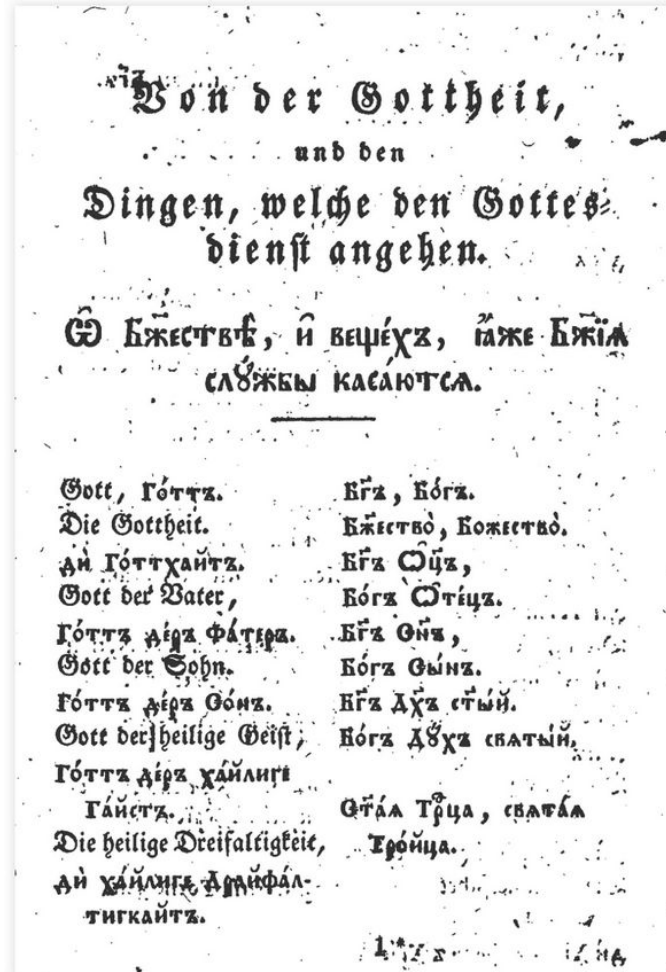
Luckily, things are changing...



What do you see?

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ТИГКАЙТХ.

What do you see?



A major challenge in Arts and Humanities data sharing workflows: the cross-sector continuum of data curation



Cultural Heritage Institutions

- Selecting, hosting, curating, preserving cultural artefacts
- Digitizing them and making them available online
- Rights management: opening or closing away collections

Digital Humanities Labs

- Cleaning, standardizing and enriching these materials
- Opening up existing shared resources for large-scale, computational analysis in ways that align with researcher requirements

Researcher Communities

- Analyzing, enriching, reusing, interpreting collections
- Both large-scale and small-scale analyses
- New computational methods change the ways in which we interact with our heritage, enable us to ask new questions
- New insights
- Digital storytelling to a broader audience

Research Infrastructures, Publishers

- Hosting, preserving, publishing, sustaining content generated by scholars
- Interlinking different content types
- Discovery environments

What is in the term...

Openness at different stages of the research process

Hypothesis

- Consider financiers' requirements



Processing

- Make use of open- source software and open interfaces



Long term preservation

- Use services that safeguard the preservation and integrity of materials
- Produce standard metadata



Reuse

- Clear citations
- Ensure the accumulation of credits



Data Collection

- Clarify usage rights
- Ensure that you give credit through citations



Storing data and results

- Make use of service infrastructure
- Attach a persistent identifier to your results
- Attach descriptive metadata to your results
- Publish metadata with an open license



Publication and distribution

- Publish metadata with an open license
- Use open evaluation
- Ensure links between publications, data and methods
- Make use of institutional repositories



+ rich provenance, capturing research steps

Designed by PoweredTemplate

**Once building on
each others' work
is truly possible...**

Real life examples



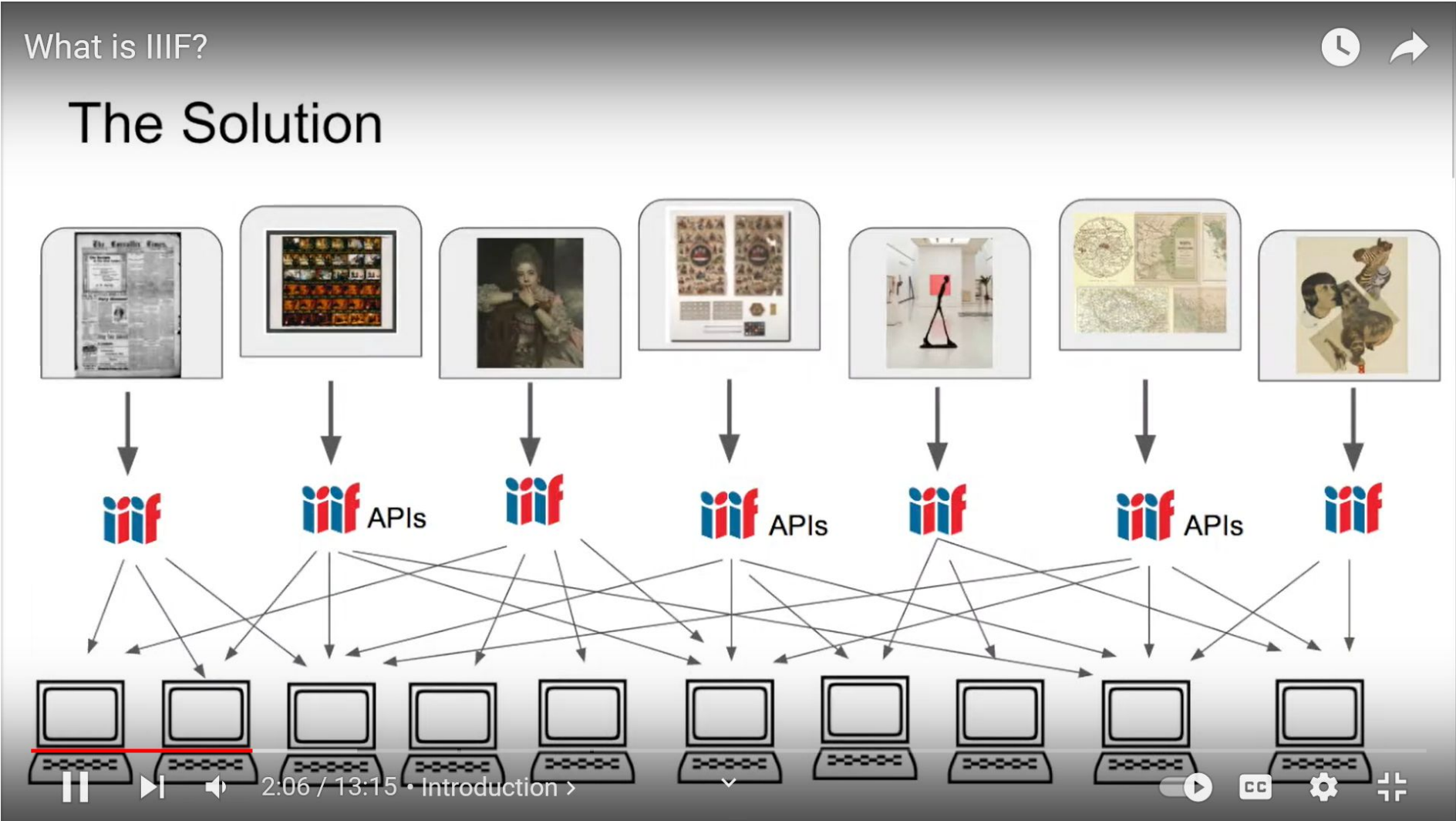
Polifonia: playing the soundtrack of our history

The screenshot displays the 'MUSIC IN MOVEMENT' website. The top navigation bar includes 'Quick Tour', 'Media Room', and 'Composers'. The main content area features a profile for Louis Andriessen, a Dutch composer and pianist. The profile includes a circular portrait, his name 'Louis Andriessen', the title 'COMPOSER', and a brief biography: 'Louis Andriessen is a Dutch composer and pianist based in Amsterdam. He is a lecturer at the Royal Conservatory of The Hague. He was recipient of the Gaudeamus International Composers Award in 1959.' Below this, it lists 'Serialism' as a genre, the date 'June 6, 1939', and a link to his Wikipedia page. A Creative Commons license 'CC BY-SA 3.0' is also visible. To the right of the profile is a large, interactive network diagram. The central node is a large pink circle with a white person icon and the name 'Louis Andriessen'. Numerous other nodes, including names like 'Jaap Drupsteen', 'Hendrik Andriessen', 'Orkest de Volharding', 'Rosa, a horse drama', 'Zilver', 'Writing to Vermeer', 'M is for Man, Music, Mozart', 'Michelle', 'Peter Greenaway', 'Politics', 'Yesterday', 'De Volharding', 'Melodie', 'Utrecht', 'The Hague', 'La Passione', 'Melodie', 'De Tijd', 'Brahmeyer Award', 'Ende', and 'Populi', are connected to the central node and to each other by thin lines, representing a complex web of relationships and influences.

<https://polifonia-project.eu/>

Watch a demo here:
<https://aimusicfestival.eu/en/programs/2021/areas/concerts-amp-demo-research/demo-research-2-polifonia>

IIF – sustainably linking, embedding, sharing digital resources



From manuscripts to innovative and unexpected ways to access history

[UCL Home](#) » / [Transcribe Bentham](#) » /

Welcome to Transcribe Bentham!

By Louise Seaward, on 6 December 2017



Jeremy Bentham

'*Many hands make light work. Many hands together make merry work*', wrote the philosopher and reformer, Jeremy Bentham (1748 – 1832) in 1793.

In this spirit, we cordially welcome you to *Transcribe Bentham*, a double award-winning collaborative initiative which is crowdsourcing the transcription of Bentham's previously unpublished manuscripts.

Anyone can start transcribing at our [Transcription Desk](#). Your transcripts will contribute to the production of Bentham's *Collected Works* and preserve Bentham's writings into the future.

Recent Posts

- [Transcription Update – 22 November 2019](#)
- [Transcription Update – 31 October 2019](#)
- [Transcription Update – 30 September 2019](#)
- [Preliminary download of Jeremy Bentham, Writings on Political Economy, Volume IV: Circulating Annuities and other writings on National Debt](#)
- [Transcription Update – 30 August 2019](#)
- [Transcription Update – 31 July 2019](#)

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- [About Us](#)
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- Wikimedia instance to deliver images to volunteers to transcribe the texts in a machine-readable format (TEI-XML)
- Huge success: more than 22.000 manuscripts transcribed, 96% quality checked.

- Philosopher, social and legal reformer
- Digitizing his 40.000 untranscribed folios (in 8 years!)
- <https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/transcribe-bentham/>

The screenshot shows the 'Transcribe Bentham' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'UCL Home', 'Transcribe Bentham', and 'Transcription Desk'. Below this is a 'Navigation' menu with links for Home, About, Getting started, Transcription Guidelines, Select a Manuscript, Benthamometer, Leaderboard, Blog, Recent changes, Random page, Credits, Citation guidelines, Contact Us, and Help. A search bar is located below the navigation menu. The main content area displays a transcription desk for manuscript 'JB/035/064/002'. It includes a 'Click Here To Edit' link and a snippet of handwritten text from the manuscript. The text is: 'be given? If the Judge has been for it, if the cause happens to attract his attention, if it be early in the day before he is broken with fatigue — if he is that sort of character, by no means equally abundant with incorruption in English judicature in whom zeal for justice preponderates over personal prudence. Observe that responsibility between these two stools responsibility falls to the ground. The Judge is not responsible for the verdict, for it is not his verdict. the Jury are not responsible for it, for it is of their opinion to be altogether irresponsible. When the Judge has summed up the evidence, that is led say read to the Jury what has been said to them already which yet is no he has done every thing that he is obliged to do.'

From manuscripts to new ways to access history



Transkribus [Register](#) [Login](#)

Transcribe. Collaborate. Share...

...and benefit from cutting edge research in Handwritten Text Recognition!

[Download version 1.9](#) [Download version 1.9 for Mac](#) [Wiki » How-to guide \(pdf\) »](#)

Scholars

Are you transcribing historical documents? Handwritten or printed, from the middle ages or from the 20th century? Would you like to do this in a highly standardized, flexible and reliable way? And do you appreciate to get support from automated tools such as Handwritten Text Recognition?

Archives

Are you responsible for large collections of handwritten and printed documents? Do you believe that digitisation paves the way to realise new opportunities to access, enrich and explore archival material? And are you open to involve humanities scholars and volunteers so that they can work with these documents?

Volunteers

Are historical letters, postcards, manuscripts or medieval documents fascinating for you? Do you enjoy deciphering handwriting – this wonderful feeling when you can read something which may be hidden to most other people? And do you believe that everyone can make a valuable contribution to

Scientists

Are you a computer scientist and working in the fields of computer vision, document analysis, pattern recognition, natural language processing or a related field? You are seeking interesting documents from 1000 years of handwriting, printing and publishing? And you would really enjoy to get some reference data in a

- Automatic handwritten text recognition and transcription
- The more people using it the more useful it gets
- Starting out from a digitization project creating a mechanisms by which others can auto transcribe their texts on the large changing how people do history, how people can access history, the questions we might ask from these resources etc.

<https://transkribus.eu/Transkribus/>

...but sometimes it is the small steps that makes the biggest difference. Everyone can be an open scholar!

Data Basics With Databases – The Wonders of Data Material

BY STEFAN KARCHER · PUBLISHED 2018-10-05 · UPDATED 2018-12-06

Vacation time is over and – which is a bit surprising for PhD students – I had much time to think about my dissertation and my academic future. I did some researches and picked up many new interesting fields someone should deal with. However, from time to time, I got angry about an issue which came across a lot. Have you ever noticed how stupid some subject-related databases are? I mean, having them helped us find sources and texts, which enriched our own work, was a wonderful opportunity 10 years ago; but today, 10 years later the relation between the whole bunch of data sets became the focus of some researchers' attention.

The need (or wish) to work with the full material of a database leads to the wide discussion about Open Access in science. I don't want to deepen the aspect here in this post, but to make my opinion clear: Open Access is a great convenience for an open and free science. I support this position and I think my contribution to the scientific society is to share research results and raw data in an easy, accessible way. Yet, I understand the need of legal restrictions, payment, and license policies. Publishers, universities, and scholars invest so much time and money to develop their systems; and, of course, charges and copyright restrictions are necessary for financial profitability. I'm happy to pay for access if that's the price to support scientific progress. One can't be so naive to think open science is for free. Someone must pay for it and even my time/work as a PhD costs resources and money. To make a long story short: If a database is hidden behind payment or license restrictions, there should be good reasons for it. And I hope the reason is not profit, but the necessity to keep the system running.

In this context, it is very important to differ between two types of access. The

InFoDiTex was nominated for a DH Award 2018 in the category "Best Use of DH For Public Engagement." We are very happy about our placement as "2nd Runner Up" and we would like to thank all those who voted for us!

Congratulations to **the winners and all the other great DH projects!**

UPCOMING EVENTS

InFoDiTex
INTERDISZIPLINÄRES FORUM
DIGITALER TEXTWISSENSCHAFTEN
JUNIOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

21. November 2019	Open Educational Resources: From Theory to Practice
2. Dezember 2019	New Platform: Digital Humanities and the Transformation of Book Research
10. Dezember 2019	Open Access: From Theory to Practice
21. Januar 2020	Open Access: From Theory to Practice

ABOUT & CONTACT

The *Interdisciplinary Forum of Digital Textual Sciences* at the University of Heidelberg is an open meeting for (junior) researchers in all fields of Digital Humanities. It was founded by doctoral students who meet every month during the semester turn for

Blogging

Licensing

Open Access
sharing
resources
beyond the
research paper

Public
engagement



Article

Grades of Openness: Open and Closed Articles in Norway

Susanne Mikki *^{ORCID}, Øyvind L. Gjesdal and Tormod E. Strømme

University of Bergen Library, University of Bergen, 5007 Bergen, Norway; oyvind.gjesdal@uib.no (Ø.L.G.); tormod.stromme@uib.no (T.E.S.)

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10 of 12

Supplementary Materials: Data are openly available on BORA (<https://bora.uib.no/handle/1956/18308>). The code used to scrape data from Google Scholar is available on GitHub [17].

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: S.M., T.E.S., and Ø.L.G.; methodology: S.M. and Ø.L.G.; validation: S.M., T.E.S., and Ø.L.G.; formal analysis: S.M.; writing—original draft preparation: S.M.; writing—review and editing: T.E.S.; visualization: S.M.

Funding: This work is a result of our project Frie, vitenskapelige publikasjoner (Free, scholarly publications), funded by the National Library of Norway (Ref a68f29d9).

Acknowledgments: We thank Hemed Ali Al Ruwehy for some of the data preparation and Ingrid Cutler and Irene Eikefjord for reading and discussing the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of the data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to publish the results.

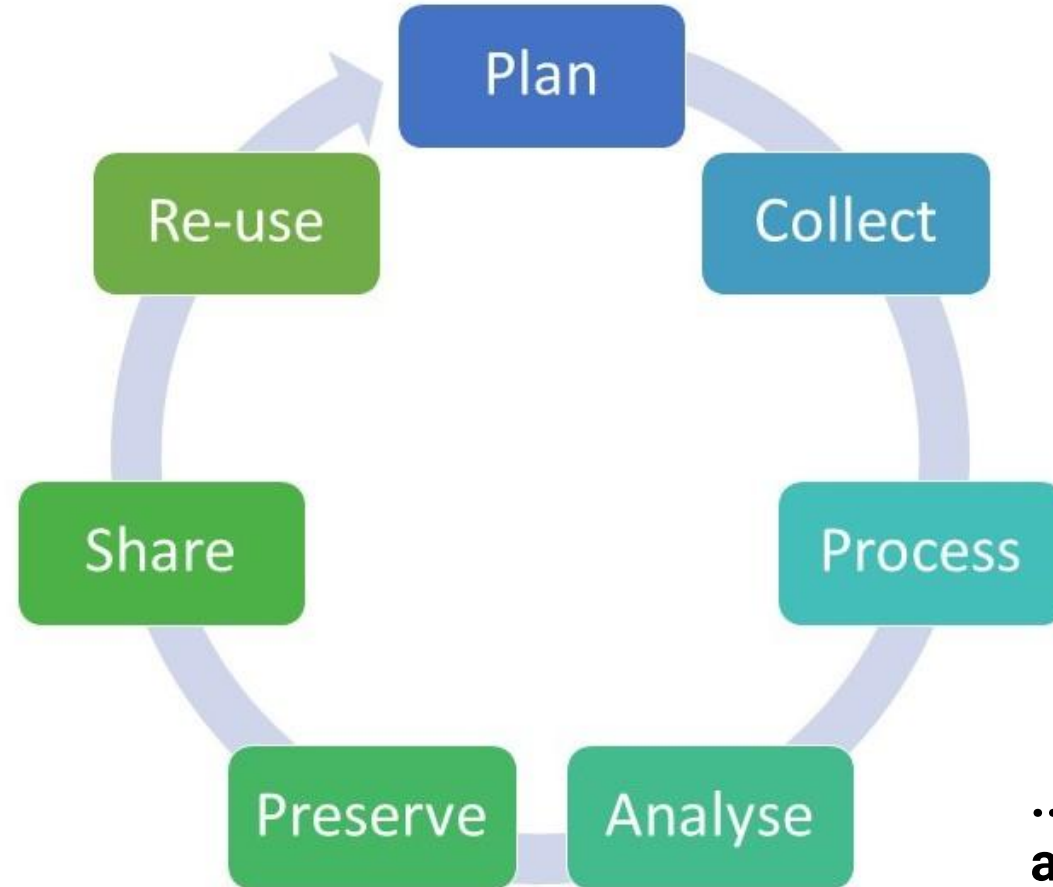


How to open a bigger window on your research?

Step-by-step practices



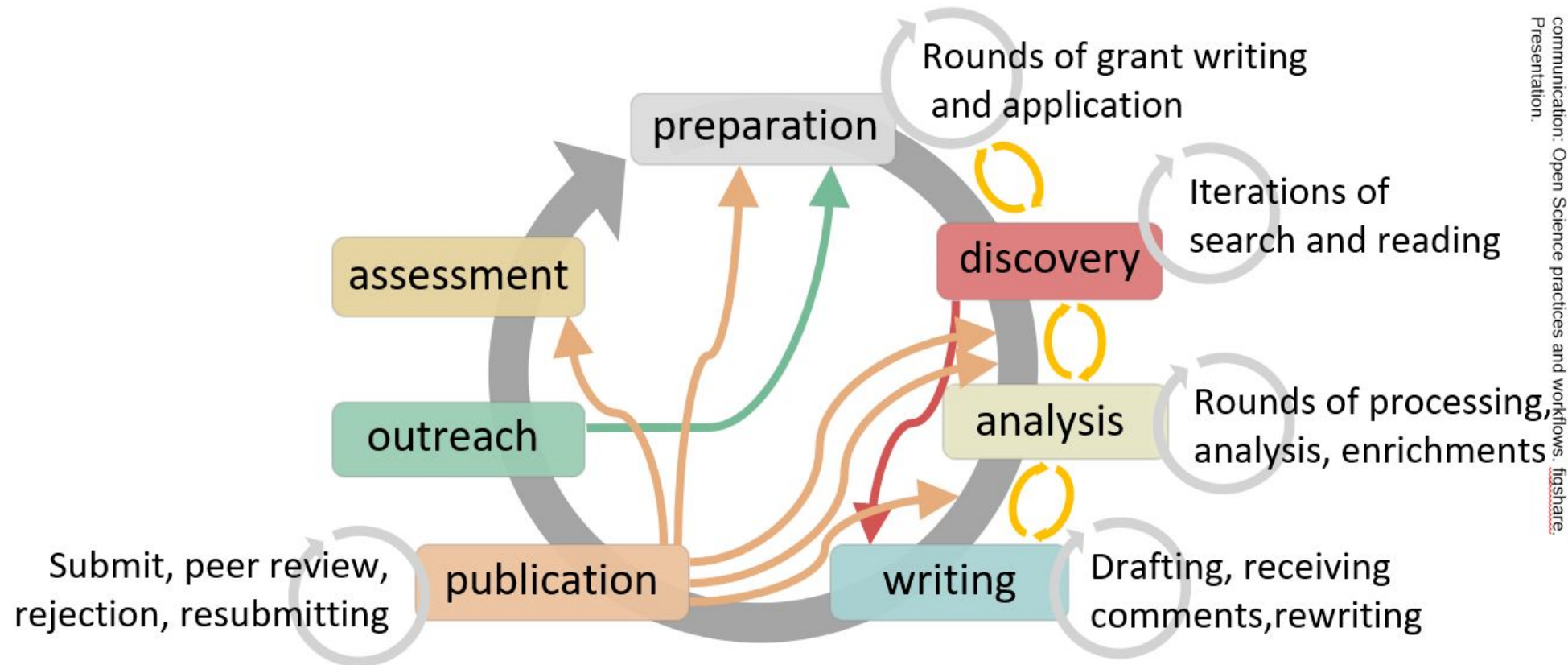
Traveling through the research data life cycle



...which is never as linear as put forward here ;-)

A model of research workflow

- Never as linear as one would expect
- Data sharing should be kept in mind from the beginning
- "Your primary collaborator is yourself from 6 months now and your past self doesn't answer emails" (Rachel Ainsworth)





1. Collection and reuse

Checklist to keep in your pocket during your first visit to the (digital) archive

December 10, 2018

Other Open Access

Open Data for Humanists, A Pragmatic Guide

Edmond, Jennifer; Tóth-Czifra, Erzsébet

In the arts and humanities, digital data production is still expensive, challenging and time-consuming. We all know this, and yet the results of these processes often in the end can't be reused by other researchers, meaning that we reinvent (or redigitise) the wheel far too often. This resource is aimed at giving practical advice for arts and humanities scholars who are willing to take their first steps in research data management but don't know where to begin. Our approach to data management views it as a reflective process that exposes and tweaks existing behaviours, rather than one that introduces specific tools. It is intended to encourage awareness of one's own processes and mindfulness about how they could be more open and how and how small changes across three points in your research workflow can make big differences.

Preview

Page: 3 of 4 Automatic Zoom+

With Source Data: because the more you can share of your data, the more likely is that someone can use or will reuse it.

1. Establish your sharing rights while you are at the archive, or otherwise accessing sources. Remember that librarians and archivists are your best allies in this, and will generally be very willing to help you understand reuse conditions for their material (or, in the case of your local, institutional research librarians, your own)
 - a. Have the documents I need been digitised??
 - i. If so, how can I obtain digital copies? Can I access the documents remotely? (E.g. through your institutional search interface? an open API? via a downloadable or emailed file?)
 - ii. If so, do digital copies or their description exist in multiple versions, how should I keep track of them?
 - iii. If not, may I photograph documents myself or order photographs? Is there a charge for this?
 - iv. May I share any photographs I take away? Under what conditions? Under what license(s) (such as the [Creative Commons CC-BY](#))?
 - b. Who is in charge of the documentation and curation of the material I am planning to work on? How can I learn about the documented ownership and history of curation of the document?
 - c. Are there any sensitivities (eg. personal data) in the data I should be aware of,

Files (106.7 kB)

Communities

Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH) [Remove](#)

113 views

95 downloads

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Indexed in

OpenAIRE

Publication date:
December 10, 2018

DOI:
[DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.2657248](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2657248)

Keyword(s):
[Open data](#) [Research data management](#) [Open Access](#)
[Arts and Humanities](#) [Cultural Heritage](#)

Communities:
[Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities \(DARIAH\)](#)

License (for files):
[Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](#)

Open Data for Humanists, A Pragmatic Guide

Edmond, Jennifer, & Tóth-Czifra, Erzsébet.
(2018, December 10)
<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2657248>

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 - b. Who is in charge of the documentation and curation of the material I am planning to work on? How can I learn about the documented ownership and history of curation of the document?
 - c. Are there any sensitivities (eg. personal data) in the data I should be aware of, and what are the best practices for using this data for research purposes?
 - d. Are there any specific references or identifiers you recommend I capture in my personal metadata to facilitate reuse?
 - e. Can I deposit any data surrogates I create with you or link mine with somehow with your collection? Would you like me to make you aware if I deposit them elsewhere (e.g. in my institutional repository or other data repositories)? Whom should I contact with this information?
 - f. How would you like your institution to be cited/acknowledged in any publications in which I use them?

How do we find data for reuse?

Discussion:



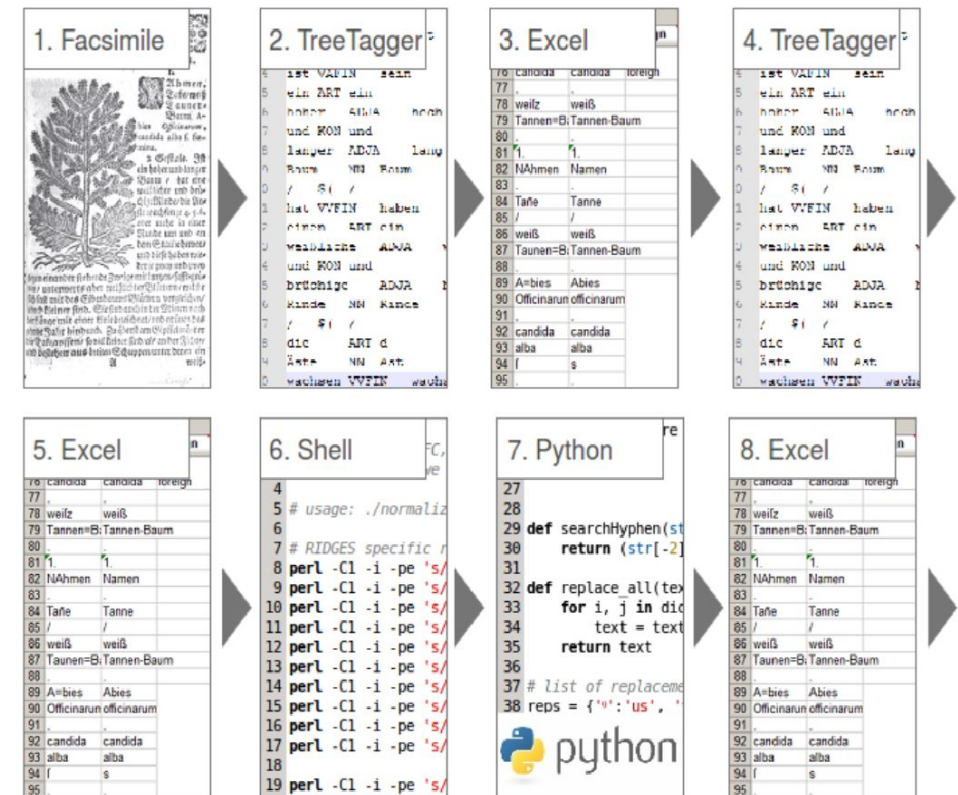
- When was the last time you used data collected, curated or generated by someone else?
- Where/how did you find it and **which factors helped its discoverability?**
- How could you **access** the material in question?
- How did you trust in the creators?
- **How the limitations of the data set (incompleteness, uncertainties) were indicated?**
- How your research methods affected the collection of your data?
- How the collection of your data affected your research methods?



2. Processing and analyzing

How will I know how the dataset I'm interested in had been 'cooked'?

- A major twist in FAIR research culture: the separation of data from its context of creation.
- Explaining how the data had been 'cooked': rich provenance metadata (incl. the description of the software environment) is of crucial importance for both cultural heritage professionals.
- Standards: bridges between repositories, enable to bring together isolated data and to give them a richer context, improving their readability.



Data documentation and metadata

- **How can you minimize the hassle for other people to find the materials you used and created?**
- Your documentation should indicate finding aids and other resources used
- **Not everything has to be kept!**
- Once you have developed a suitable data model, you are also advised to develop a data dictionary which documents the model.
- This document may contain the following information:
 - a list of all the column names used in the data spreadsheet
 - description of the purpose and the contents of these different columns, explaining abbreviations etc.



Image source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.



How others can make sense of your data?

An example: interview data

- The audio file of the interview
- The interview transcript in the form of a digital text file
- The discussion guide or questionnaire which explains the methodological approach and is necessary for the comprehensibility of the results of the study.
- The project explanation as well as the declaration of consent of the interviewee, which documents compliance with the legal provisions of the GDPR.
- The codebook which e.g. documents the development categories and variables used
- The documentation of the procedure for anonymization and pseudonymization
- The indexing information (metadata), which guarantees the citability of the interview and its findability.

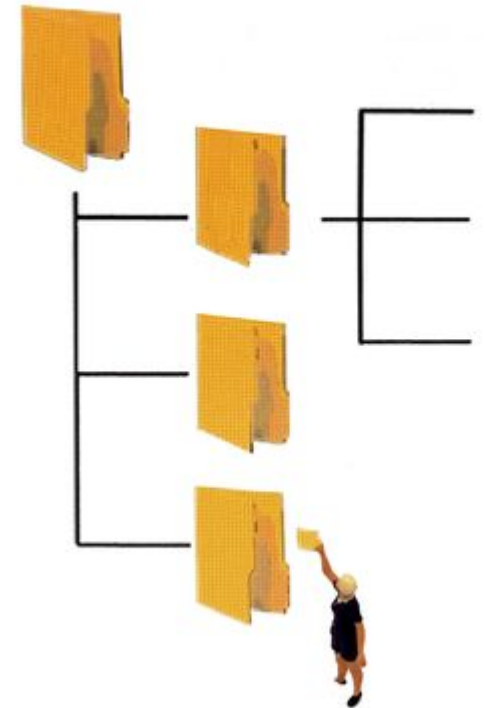


Image source: [CESSDA, CC-BY 4.0](#)

Leveraging on the open, on the digital

...and making it work for her career advancement!

- Background in German studies
- Building, encoding, and annotating a corpus of parliamentary debates in XML-TEI – a guided process, reaching out for mentorship
- Data sharing gaining recognition, new collaborations and post-doc position(s)
- Inernmediate thougs blog
- Opportunities to openly share papers even if publishing in closed access

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CCSD HAL - Episciences.org - Scienceseof.org - Rapport

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Fulbright Alumna from the State University of New York (USA)
DAAD Fellow - Research Grant for "Cultivelle de l'essai"

Personal Page: <http://omb.hu-berlin.de/freigeige/profil/naomi-truan/>
Academic Blog: <https://icietla.hypotheses.org/>
Twitter: @NaomiTruan

17

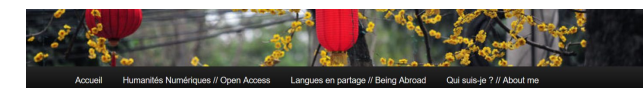
ARTICLE DANS UNE REVUE

- Naomi Truan, Zwischenfuge zwischen parlamentarischer Routine und Kreativität: Die Bundestagsdebatten aus dem Blickwinkel von unkoordinierten Unterbrechungen. *Chairs of Studies germaniques, Université de Provence-Aix-Marseille*, 2017, pp. 125-136. <https://journals.openedition.org/ceag/370/> - <https://doi.org/10.4000/mots.22794> - <https://doi.org/10.5934/01570622>
- Naomi Truan, Léa Renard, Die Intégration : Les rapports français et allemands sur l'intégration entre inspection à la neutralité et volonté d'influence (1991-2014). *Mots: les langages du politique, ENS Éditions (Lyon)*, 2017, pp. 77-93. <https://doi.org/10.4000/mots.22794> - <https://doi.org/10.5934/01570622>
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- Naomi Truan, Convoquer autrui dans le discours politique : Ethos et adresse indirecte dans les débats parlementaires allemands et britanniques contemporains sur l'Europe (1998-2015). *Trajectoires, travail des jeunes*

All publications available online in

HAL and ORTOLANG :

<https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/naomi-truan>



Je te donne, tu me donnes, nous nous donnons... nos données

J'ai eu l'occasion, le 1^{er} juin 2017, de présenter en une minute mes réflexions au cours de la table ronde « Publier à l'ère numérique » co-organisée par le Centre Marc Bloch, DARIAH-EU, le bureau de la coopération universitaire de l'Institut français d'Allemagne à Berlin et l'Université franco-allemande (UFA) – merci à Anne Baillet et à Laurent Romary pour l'invitation ! Bien que nos interventions aient été filmées [1], je voudrais ici approfondir les trois grands points que j'ai développés à cette occasion afin de souligner, une fois encore, à quel point le mouvement de l'accès ouvert (open access) représente une avancée certaine pour l'état de nos connaissances.

Blogging & tweeting research experience:

<https://icietla.hypotheses.org>

Research Data Management Workflows

Volume 1: Creating and analyzing multilingual parliamentary corpora

Document initiated by Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra, Open Science Officer, DARLAH Coordination Office Berlin, Germany, and conceived and prepared in collaboration with Naomi Truan, University of Leipzig, Germany

Creating and analyzing multilingual parliamentary corpora



Tóth-Czifra & Truan 2021 | CC BY 4.0

Overview of the data workflow 'Creating and analyzing multilingual parliamentary corpora'

[Download the schema as a PDF on HAL-SHS to make it machine-readable]

In this resource, you can follow a step-by-step description of a research data workflow involving the annotation of multilingual parliamentary corpora (French, German, British) according to the guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). Read further if you are interested in working with the TEI, analyzing parliamentary corpora, or simply would like to see a validated example of how FAIR and open data is implemented in the context of a PhD dissertation in Corpus Linguistics.



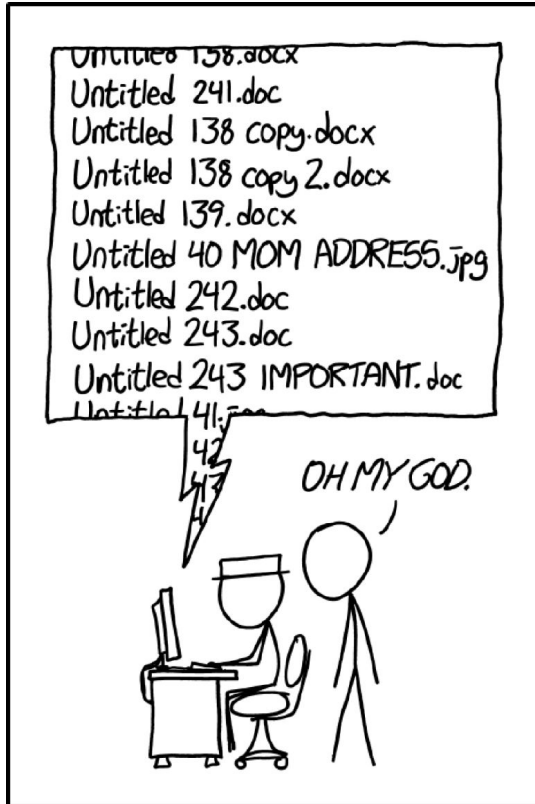
FAIR data
workflows
made
concrete:
from
researchers
to
researchers

Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra, Naomi Truan. Creating and analyzing multilingual parliamentary corpora: Research Data Management Workflows Volume 1. 2021. <halshs-03366486>

Openness barometer

What	Ideal case	If open sharing is not possible, you can still:
Publications (papers, books, book chapters)	Immediate Open Access with pre-prints shared in public repositories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Legally share pre-prints or post-prints (also known as green Open Access)✓ Specify and communicate its embargo period and openly share your work once it's over✓ If the publication cannot be Open Access due to copyrighted third-party material, you can still open share a version without that material, only referring to them.
Data or other underlying material (multimedia, visualizations, code, project documentation etc.)	Immediate Open Access, CC-BY, shared and archived in a data repository and if preferred, also linked back to institutional or project websites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Publish your resources in repositories with restricted access conditions, closed access or embargo – this way, it can still be FAIR✓ If the data itself sensitive or cannot be legally, ethically shared, you can still share its anonymized version or its documentation (how the methodology had been set up, sharing the empty questionnaire, standards used etc.)✓ Share contact information to data creators, curators or controllers
Source material (coming from memory institutions or other third parties)	Public domain or free to reuse under Creative Commons licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Clarify reuse conditions, location and contact info✓ Share everything else (e.g. The enrichments you made, the resulting publications without including copyrighted 3rd party materials)✓ Arrive at compromises with the rights holder like making these resources available in institutional environments, websites, this way setting up virtual reading rooms, or publish them in environments (websites or repositories) with institutional authentication control.

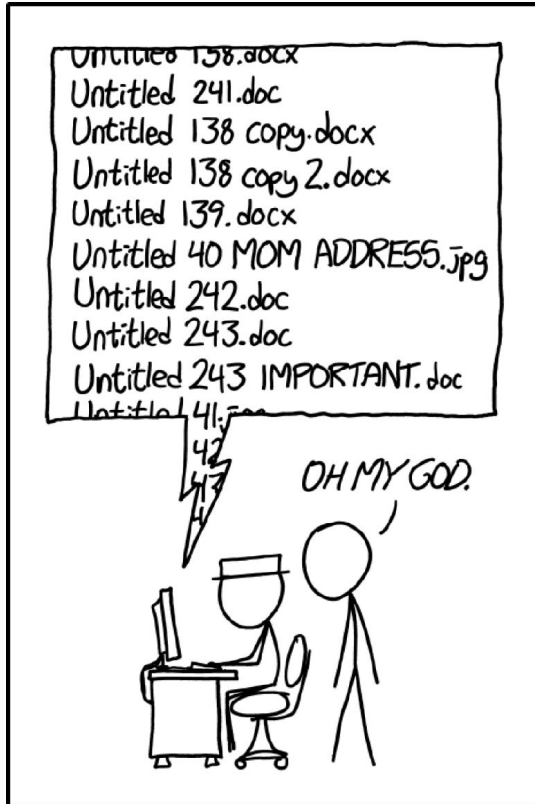
File naming conventions



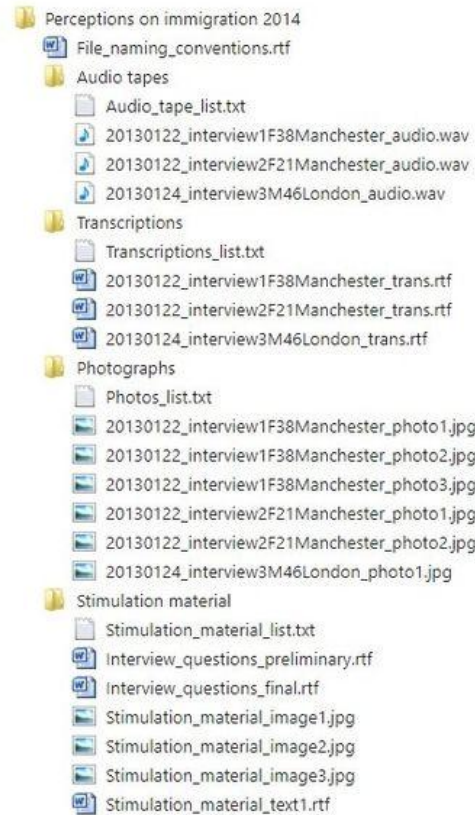
PRO TIP: NEVER LOOK IN SOMEONE ELSE'S DOCUMENTS FOLDER.

Looks familiar?

File naming conventions



VS.

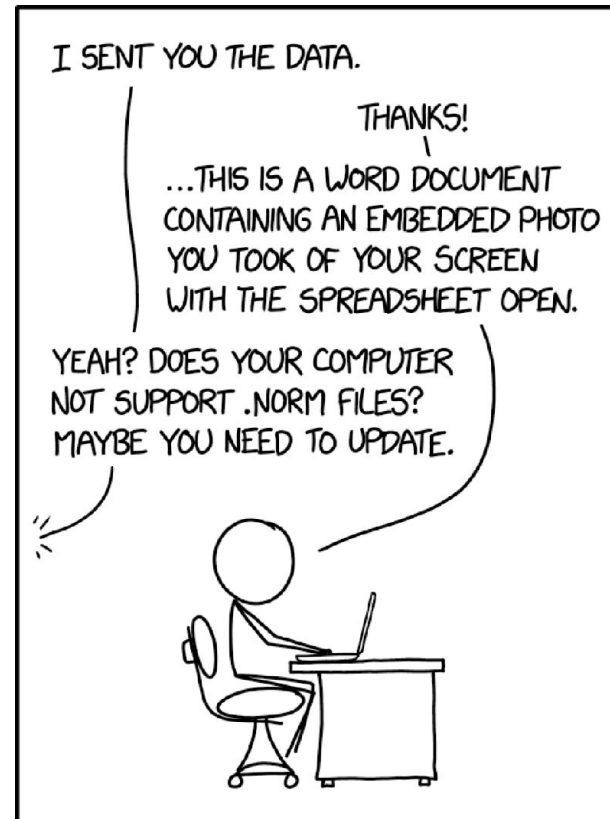


The specifics usually matter less than just having some.

Common elements (UK Data Service):

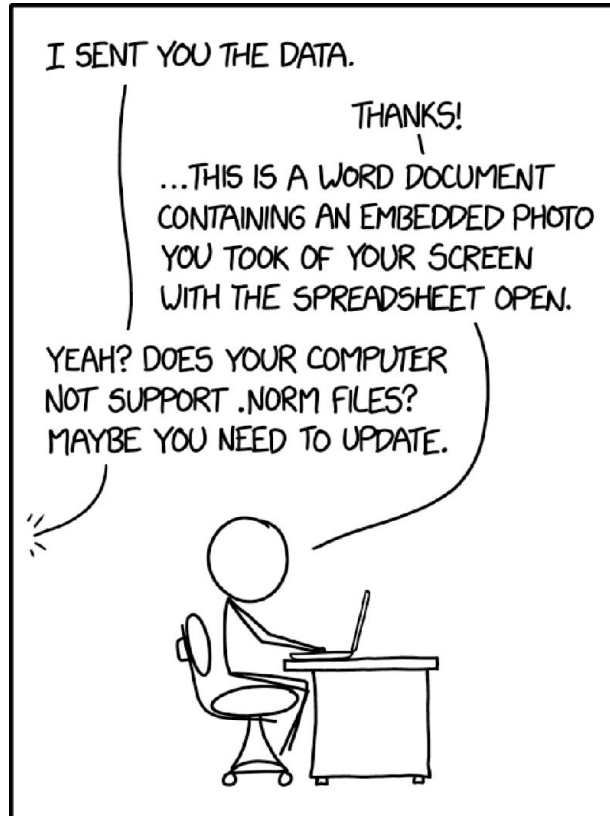
- Version number
- Date of creation (date format should be YYYY-MM-DD);
- Name of creator;
- Description of content;
- Name of research team/department associated with the data;
- Publication date;
- Project number.

Can I run your data on my tools?



SINCE EVERYONE SENDS STUFF THIS
WAY ANYWAY, WE SHOULD JUST
FORMALIZE IT AS A STANDARD.

Open formats



SINCE EVERYONE SENDS STUFF THIS WAY ANYWAY, WE SHOULD JUST FORMALIZE IT AS A STANDARD.

Image source: [Stanford Library](#)

	Type	Preferred format(s)	Non-preferred format(s)
Statistical data		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDF/A (.pdf) • ODT (.odt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Word (.doc) • Office Open XML (.docx) • Rich Text File (.rtf) • PDF other than PDF/A (.pdf)
Programming languages	Text documents		
Images (raster)			
Images (vector)			
Audio	Plain text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unicode text (.txt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Video	Markup language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML (.xml) • HTML (.html) • Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGML (.sgml) • Markdown (.md)
Computer Aided Design (CAD)			
Geographical information (GIS)	Programming languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MATLAB • NetCDF • TextFabric 	
Images (georeference)			
Raster grid	Spreadsheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODS (.ods) • CSV (.csv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Excel (.xls) • Office Open XML Workbook (.xlsx) • PDF/A (.pdf)
3D			
RDF			
Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS)	Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQL (.sql) • SIARD (.siard) • CSV (.csv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Access (.mdb, .accdb) • dBase (.dbf) • HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Abbreviations and acronyms	Statistical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPSS Portable (.por) • STATA (.dta) • DDI (.xml) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPSS (.sav) • SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt)

Formats preferred by the DANS repository. See the full list here: <https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/services/easy/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats>

5 star development scheme for Open Data



- ★ make your stuff available on the Web (whatever format) under an open license¹ example ...
- ★★ make it available as structured data (e.g., Excel instead of image scan of a table)² example ...
- ★★★ make it available in a non-proprietary open format (e.g., CSV instead of Excel)³ example ...
- ★★★★ use URIs to denote things, so that people can point at your stuff⁴ example ...
- ★★★★★ link your data to other data to provide context⁵ example ...

Source: <https://5stardata.info/en/>

Ontologies, vocabularies

- Put structure on your messy data so that it opens up to others (people, machine, applications, related databases).
- Check whether some of the general topics and terms (persons, locations, concepts) that you focus on have already been assigned persistent identifiers or URIs in one of the ontologies that are relevant for your field.
- Ontologies are one of the ways in which we can make datasets interoperable,

The screenshot shows the BARTOC.org website. The logo is at the top left. Below it is a search bar with a search button. To the right of the search bar is a navigation menu with links for 'ILC', 'Title Finder', 'KDS Registries', and 'Download'. Below the search bar is a 'Browse' section with dropdown menus for 'DDC' and 'EuroVoc'. To the right of the search bar is a sidebar with a 'Follow @BARTOC-UIRbase' button, a 'Currently indexed vocabularies' section with '2,986' items, and a 'Currently indexed registries' section with '89' items. Below these is a 'Content by discipline' table.

Content by discipline	
Social sciences	1,031
General works, Computer science and Information	598
Technology	484
History and Geography	472

The screenshot shows the CLARIN Concept Registry website. The header includes the CLARIN logo and navigation links: 'About', 'Participants', 'Services', 'Knowledge Base', 'Events', 'News', and 'Contact'. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > About > Intro to technology > Component Metadata'. The main heading is 'CLARIN Concept Registry'. Below this is a paragraph explaining the registry's purpose and a blue button that says 'Go to the CLARIN Concept Registry'. Below the main heading is a section titled 'About the CLARIN Concept Registry' and another titled 'Access', which explains how to use the registry. At the bottom is a 'History' section.

The screenshot shows the Vocabs website. The header includes the Vocabs logo and navigation links: 'About', 'Editor', 'SPARQL', 'API', and 'Help'. Below the header is a search bar with a search button. To the right of the search bar is a navigation menu with links for 'About', 'Editor', 'SPARQL', 'API', and 'Help'. Below the search bar is a section titled 'Vocabs services' with a paragraph explaining the services and a blue button that says 'Read more'. Below this is a search bar with a search button. To the right of the search bar is a navigation menu with links for 'Skosmos Vocabulary Categories', 'GENERAL CONCEPTS', and 'CULTURAL HISTORY'. Below the search bar is a table listing various vocabularies.

Skosmos Vocabulary Categories	
GENERAL CONCEPTS	Backbone Thesaurus DHA Taxonomy ISO 639-1 Language Codes ISO 639-3 Language Codes OFOS 2012, Austrian Fields of Science and Technology Classification 2012 VICAV Taxonomy of Arabic Dialects
CULTURAL HISTORY	Iconclass

The Basel Register of Thesauri, Ontologies & Classifications (*BARTOC*)
The CLARIN Concept Registry and the DARIAH/ACDH collection of vocabularies.

PARTHENOS YouTube Videos

‘An Ontologist and a
Data Scientist walk
into a bar: Data in
Research Projects’



Search



An Ontologist and a Data Scientist walk into a bar: Data in Research Projects

Unlisted

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNG1iLB4KtA&index=1&list=PLKq1g7snsFGc7f1_Aidypmz62d7i6Uh4x

Metadata standards in the Arts and Humanities (teaser)

- **TEI** (Text Encoding Initiative): www.tei-c.org
- **CEI** (Charter Encoding Initiative): <http://www.cei.lmu.de/index.php>
- **MEI** (Music Encoding Initiative): <https://music-encoding.org/>
- **CMDI** (Language Resources, CLARIN):
- **IIIF** (International Image Interoperability Framework):
<https://iiif.io/>
- **EAD** (Encoded Archival Description, for finding aids):
<https://www.loc.gov/ead/>
- **Dublin Core** (description of digital documents):
<http://dublincore.org/>

The choice of appropriate standards is more of a community issue than a technical one.

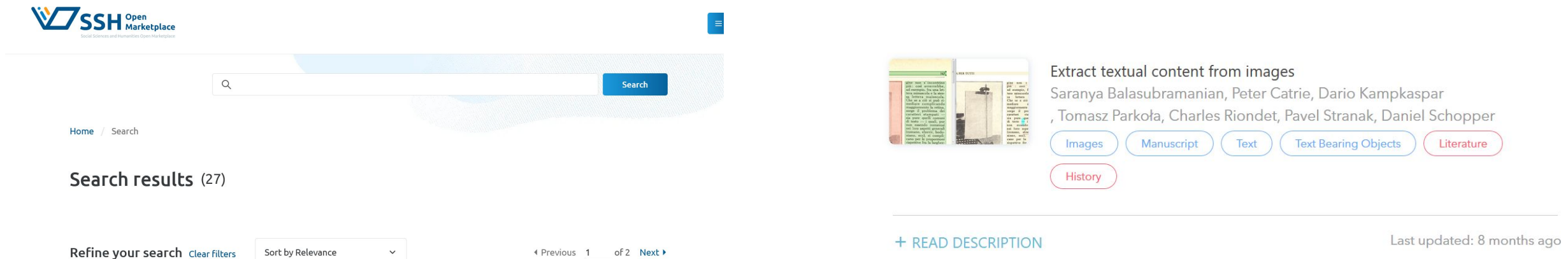
Adapted from: 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

The Standardization Survival Kit

An overlay platform dedicated to **promoting a wider use of standards** within the Arts and Humanities:

- Documenting existing standards by providing reference materials.
- Fostering the adoption of standards.
- 18 scenarios: Heritage science scenarios + “traditional” DH ones → Living memory of best practices
- Developed within the framework of the EU project PARTHENOS:

<http://ssk.huma-num.fr/#/>



The screenshot displays the SSH Open Marketplace interface. At the top left is the SSH logo with the text 'SSH Open Marketplace' and 'Social Science and Humanities Open Marketplace'. A search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a blue 'Search' button is positioned below the logo. Below the search bar, the text 'Home / Search' is visible. The main content area shows 'Search results (27)'. Underneath, there are options to 'Refine your search' and 'Clear filters', followed by a dropdown menu set to 'Sort by Relevance'. Navigation arrows for 'Previous' and 'Next' are shown, with '1' of 2 items displayed. On the right side, a search result is highlighted, featuring a thumbnail image of a document and the title 'Extract textual content from images'. Below the title, the authors 'Saranya Balasubramanian, Peter Catrie, Dario Kampkaspar, Tomasz Parkoła, Charles Riondet, Pavel Stranak, Daniel Schopper' are listed. A row of filter buttons includes 'Images', 'Manuscript', 'Text', 'Text Bearing Objects', and 'Literature'. A 'History' button is located below these filters. At the bottom right of the result card, there is a '+ READ DESCRIPTION' link and the text 'Last updated: 8 months ago'.

Give a passport with your data – prepare a readme file

- A readme file provides information about a data file and is intended to help ensure that the data can be correctly interpreted, by yourself at a later date or by others when sharing or publishing data.
- Standards-based metadata is generally preferable, but where no appropriate standard exists, for internal use, writing “readme” style metadata is an appropriate strategy.

Exercise:

1. Go to <https://cornell.app.box.com/v/ReadmeTemplate> where you will find a readme template
2. What are the main components of the document?
3. Are these well-aligned with your research processes and data? How would you adapt it for your own research?

Source: Cornell University, Research Data Management Service Group.
<https://data.research.cornell.edu/content/readme>



Image source:
<https://www.feeldesain.com/travel-tag-texts.html>

Linking datasets with publications

Exercise:

Work in groups.

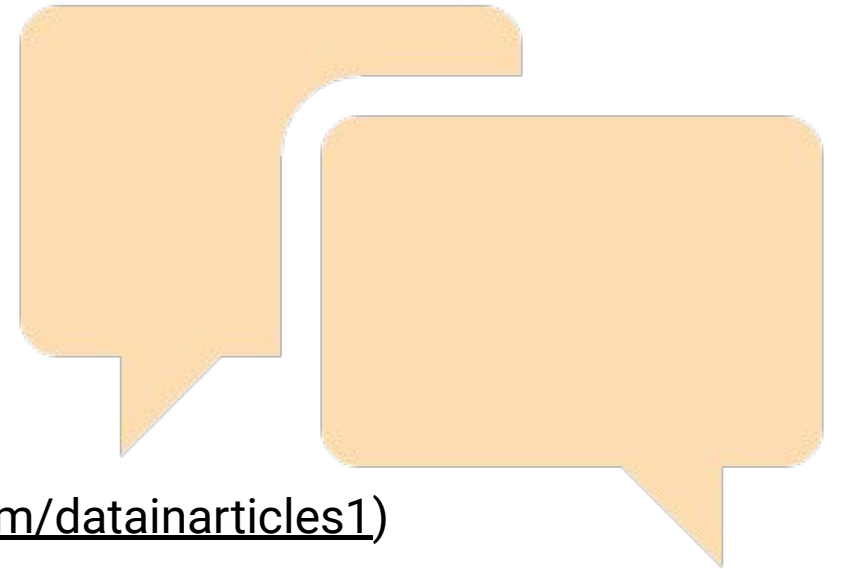
Consider the following three articles.

- To what extent can the data sets that are mentioned in the articles be accessed?
- Are the data sets also in preferred formats?
- Which kinds of additional documentation would further increase their accessibility and reusability for other disciplinary communities?

<https://doi.org/10.1080/0969594X.2016.1194257> (<https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles1>)

<http://doi.org/10.1111/lang.12172> (<https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles3>)

<https://doi.org/10.1515/JDH-2021-1004?locatt=label:JDHFULL> (<https://tinyurl.com/datainarticles5>)





3. Discovery and sharing

Data repositories for Arts and Humanities



Data & Service
Center for
the Humanities
DaSCH

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[News](#)

[Services](#)

[Mission](#)

[Projects](#)

[DARIAH](#)

[Team](#)

[Contact](#)

[About](#)

Welcome to the
Data and Service Center for the Humanities
(DaSCH)

About DaSCH

The Data and Service Center for the Humanities DaSCH is responsible for the long-term preservation of research data in the Humanities. We provide repository and other services and tools for researchers to assist them with the data life cycle management. Our services are best suited for research projects with



Data & Service
Center for
the Humanities
DaSCH

We FAIR^{ly} preserve Your research data



TextGrid

Virtuelle Forschungsumgebung
für die Geisteswissenschaften



How about this?

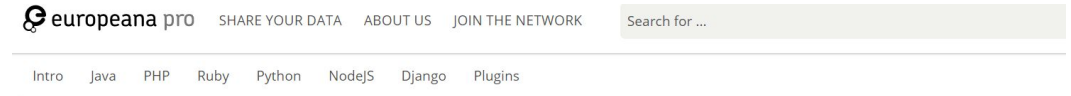


This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<response>
  <header>
    <query>(oaf:exact result) and (resulttypeid exact publication) and (communityId exact "dariah")</query>
    <locale>en_US</locale>
    <size>10</size>
    <page>1</page>
    <total>504</total>
    <fields> </fields>
  </header>
  <results>
    <result xmlns:dri="http://www.driver-repository.eu/namespace/dri">
      <header xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
        <dri:objIdentifier>dedup_wf_001::6c88747fb4e419ed9d518d4347707cc1</dri:objIdentifier>
        <dri:dateOfCollection>2020-12-23T13:40:54.095Z</dri:dateOfCollection>
        <dri:dateOfTransformation>2020-12-02T05:05:50.669Z</dri:dateOfTransformation>
      </header>
      <metadata>
        <oaf:entity xmlns:oaf="http://namespace.openaire.eu/oaf" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://namespace.openaire.eu/oaf
https://www.openaire.eu/schema/1.0/oaf-1.0.xsd">
          <oaf:result>
            <collectedfrom name="Hyper Article en Ligne - Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société" id="opendoar____:96da2f590cd7246bbde0051047b0d6f7"/>
            <collectedfrom name="INRIA a CCSD electronic archive server" id="opendoar____:9766527f2b5d3e95d4a733fcb77bd7e"/>
            <collectedfrom name="Mémoires en Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication" id="opendoar____:1534b76d325a8f591b52d302e7181331"/>
            <collectedfrom name="HAL AMU" id="opendoar____:2d2c8394e31101a261abf1784302bf75"/>
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            <collectedfrom name="Hal-Diderot" id="opendoar____:18bb68e2b38e4a8ce7cf4f6b2625768c"/>
            <originalId/>
            <originalId>oai:HAL:hal-01332072v1</originalId>
            <title classid="main title" classname="main title" schemeid="dnet:dataCite_title" schemaname="dnet:dataCite_title" inferred="false" provenanceaction="sysimport:cr
Scholarly Publishing models for SSH</title>
            <bestaccessright classid="OPEN" classname="Open Access" schemeid="dnet:access_modes" schemaname="dnet:access_modes"/>
            <creator rank="1" name="Jean-Christophe" surname="Peysard">Peysard, Jean-Christophe</creator>
            <contributor>Centre pour l'édition électronique ouverte (CLEO) ; école des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS)-Aix Marseille Univer
Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)</contributor>
            <contributor>Centre pour l'édition électronique ouverte ( CLEO ) ; École des hautes études en sciences sociales ( EHESS ) -Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vau
Université ( AMU ) -Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique ( CNRS )</contributor>
            <country classid="FR" classname="France" schemeid="dnet:countries" schemaname="dnet:countries"/>
            <dateofacceptance>2015-06-09</dateofacceptance>
            <description>International audience The Open Access Scholarly communication in Social Sciences and Humanities is at a tipping point. Stakeholders are experimentin
for the economics of publishing. This presentation try to expose these new models giving insights and perspectives on the Open Access publishing ecosystem in SSH.
            <subject classid="keyword" classname="keyword" schemeid="dnet:subject_classification_typologies" schemaname="dnet:subject_classification_typologies" inferred="fal
provenanceaction="sysimport:crosswalk" trust="0.9">publishing</subject>
            <subject classid="keyword" classname="keyword" schemeid="dnet:subject_classification_typologies" schemaname="dnet:subject_classification_typologies" inferred="fal
provenanceaction="svsimport:crosswalk" trust="0.9">Open Access</subject>
          </oaf:result>
        </oaf:entity>
      </metadata>
    </result>
  </results>
</response>
```


What is an API?

- It stands for “Application Programming Interface.”
- Some projects provide interfaces that allow for multiple ways of access to data
- Machines to machines; including all kinds of environments; machine-readable formats; data can be accessed directly from common programming languages (R, Python etc.)
- API queries can be executed live and directly and that the output can be controlled more precisely
- APIs are customizable to specific research questions and needs: researchers can develop their own analysis tools and connect them with data via APIs.



EUROPEANA API LIBRARIES AND PLUGINS

Interacting with the [Europeana REST API](#) is possible in a multitude of ways, the easiest of which is probably a [console](#). If you want to use your coding language of choice to interact with an API, there are a few different code libraries that can help you access and use the API in exactly the way you want. Below is a list of libraries and plugins for the Europeana API, sorted by coding language/software suite.



A screenshot of a blog post from "The Programming Historian". The header includes the site name and navigation links: "ABOUT", "CONTRIBUTE", "LESSONS", "SUPPORT US", and language options "EN", "ES", "FR", "PT". The main content area features a small image of a mechanical device on the left and the article title "Introduction to Populating a Website with API Data" in blue. Below the title is the author's name "Go Sugimoto". The article text begins with "This lesson introduces a way to populate a website with data obtained from another website via an Application Programming Interface (API). Using some simple programming, it provides strategies for customizing the presentation of that data, providing flexible and generalizable skills." At the bottom of the article are three icons: a person icon for "Peer-reviewed", a CC-BY 4.0 license icon, and a speech bubble icon for "Support PH".


Using APIs for more flexible data discovery and reuse

```
1 <div id="content"></div>
```

```
1 .thumbnail {  
2   display:block;  
3   float:left;  
4   width:160px;  
5   height:160px;  
6 }
```

```
1 var apiCall =  
2   'http://www.europeana.eu/api/v2/search.json?  
3   wskey=api2demo&query=europeana_collectionName%3A9200  
4   434*&start=1&rows=24&profile=rich';  
5   $.getJSON(apiCall, function (json) {  
6     // here we will do something with the response  
7     var totalCount = json.totalResults;  
8     var counthtml = '<h2>Total results: ' +  
9     totalCount + '</h2>';  
10    $('#content').append(counthtml);  
11    $.each(json.items, function (i, item) {  
12      var title = item.title;  
13      var link = item.guid;  
14      var thumbnail = item.edmPreview;  
15      var objecthtml = '';  
16      objecthtml += '<a href="' + link + '"  
17      class="thumbnail" title="' + title + '"  
18      target="_blank"></a>';  
20      $('#content').append(objecthtml);  
21    });  
22  });
```

Total results: 21



VS.

← Search millions of items

[You're searching in our new and faster website. View these search results in the original Europeana.](#)

Search

Collection ▾

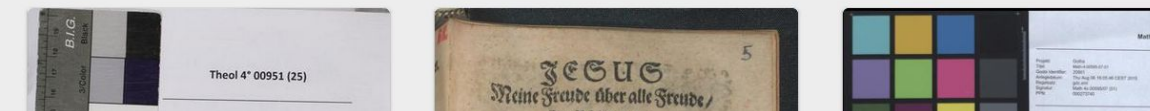
Type of media ▾

Can I use this? ▾

Providing country ▾

More filters

Results: 53,035,690



<https://pro.europeana.eu/post/using-jquery-with-the-europeana-api>

Data discovery via discovery portals

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage discovery portal. At the top, there is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "Research outcomes" and a "SEARCH" button. Below the search bar, there is a table with four columns: PUBLICATIONS (3,696,053), RESEARCH DATA (262,743), SOFTWARE (752), and OTHER RESEARCH (141,846). Below the table, there is a description of the community and its focus, followed by information about the curator (Achille Felicetti) and the portal's creation date (01-Mar-2018) and membership (76 members). On the right side, there is a "Subjects" section with a list of topics including modern art, monuments, europe, field walking, frescoes, LIDO met, history, excavation, Arts and Hurr, coins, temples, numismatics, lithi, and archaeology.

Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage

Research outcomes ▾ Search by title, author, abstract, DOI, orcid... **SEARCH**
Advanced Search

SUMMARY	PUBLICATIONS	RESEARCH DATA	SOFTWARE	OTHER RESEARCH
	3,696,053	262,743	752	141,846

This community gathers research results, data, scientific publications and projects related to the domain of Digital Humanities. This broad definition includes Humanities, Cultural Heritage, History, Archaeology and related fields.

Curated by: [Achille Felicetti](#)

Created: 01-Mar-2018 Members: 76

Subjects

modern art, monuments, europe
field walking, frescoes, LIDO met:
history, excavation, Arts and Hurr
coins, temples, numismatics, lithi
archaeology, digital cultural herit

Exercise 2:

- Go to: <https://dh-ch.openaire.eu/>
- Add a search term
- What are the search variables?
- Are you happy with the results?

How to select a repository that best fits your research?



LEARNING HOW TO ARCHIVE DATA

1. Use an external data archive or **repository** already established for your research domain to preserve the data according to recognised standards in your discipline.

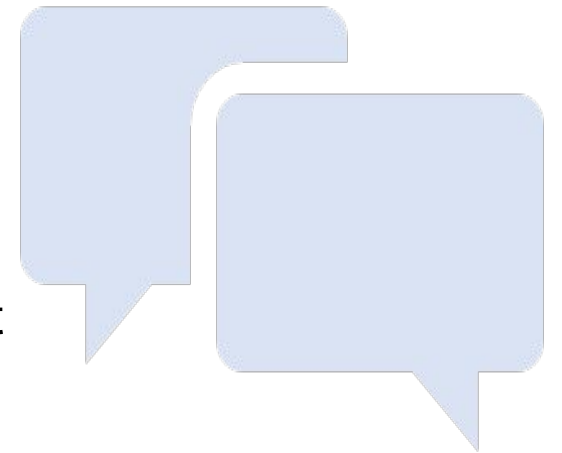
2. If available, use an **institutional research data repository**, or your research group's established data management facilities.

3. Use a cost-free data repository such as **Zenodo**.

4. Search for other data repositories here: **re3data.org**.

Pick a position and discuss !

- The subsequent use of data requires more knowledge than the collection of new data.
- I often feel unsure about the reuse conditions of Cultural heritage data that are relevant for me.
- It is not easy to apply standards to my work.
- The publication of research data does not contribute to building a reputation.
- The management and publication of research data causes costs, which I can't carry.
- If I publish my research data, somebody might scoop me and publish findings based on my data.
- When I publish my research data, my research becomes completely transparent and even the smallest errors become apparent.
- My research belongs to me!



Adapted from: 'Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps', Ulrike Wuttke: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2603>

Special flavours of Open Access in the Arts and Humanities?

"I have the impression that openly sharing my publication is not that easy in my discipline"

Line up!



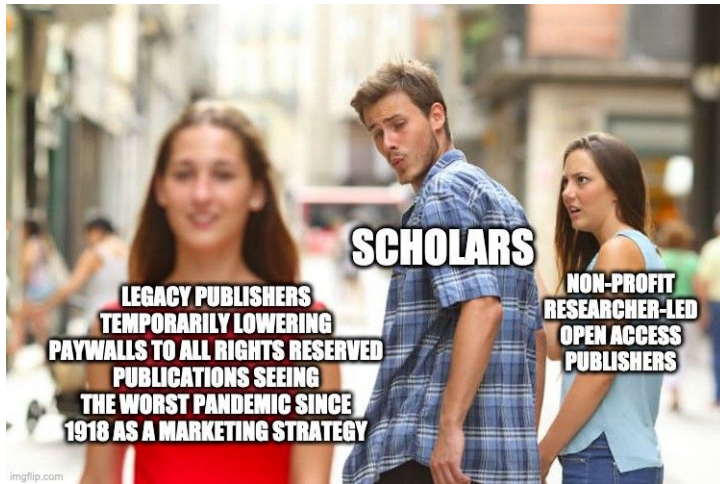
Disagree

1

Agree

10

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic provides yet more evidence of the importance of unrestricted access to scientific and scholarly outcomes



Thread

Lucy Barnes @alittleroad

Firstly: lifting paywalls is a good thing to do. But it does strike me that they're only being lifted now researchers & students from well-resourced unis are struggling to access physical content, & only until the pandemic ends & those people can return to their usual sources 2/

9:42 PM · Apr 9, 2020 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

2 Retweets 8 Likes

Lucy Barnes @alittleroad · Apr 9
 Replying to @alittleroad
 As @ontakragoueke has pointed out, "only now that students in the Global North are confronted with a limited access to physical learning materials – a daily problem for millions of students around the globe – it appears possible to open up those precious digital files." 3/

Not secure | publicbooks.org/public-books-database/?fbclid=IwAR15NngxLrdHBEd8Xd2vwYVauEX4jstleLpnqhmBnnoKQNfMr-O_qfKuPal

PUBLIC BOOKS DATABASE

4.3.2020

BY SALVADOR I. AYALA CAMARILLO & JESS ENGBRETSON

With university classrooms and libraries shuttered because of the COVID-19 crisis, scholars are facing disruptions not only in their teaching lives but also in their ability to access research materials. In response, many academic presses have made hundreds of their titles freely accessible online. The Public Books Database aims to catalog such resources in a single location and to highlight titles of particular interest. We'll be updating the list regularly as additional materials are made available.

GET OUR WEEKLY NEWSLETTER
 Your Email...
 SIGN UP

PUBLIC BOOKS DATABASE
 a catalog of open-access resources for scholars

https://shareyourpaper.org

Most Visited Nominate This Getting Started

We're in Beta. Please let us know your feedback. [Learn more in our announcement](#)

Shareyourpaper.org by Open Access Button [For Libraries](#)

Make your research visible and see 30% more citations

We can help you make your paper Open Access, for free, wherever you publish. It's legal and takes just minutes. Join millions of researchers sharing their papers freely with colleagues and the public.

Start by entering the DOI of your paper

We'll gather information about your paper and find the easiest way to share it.

e.g. 10.1234/567890

Next

https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactsocialsciences/2020/04/17/without-stronger-academic-governance/

Most Visited Nominate This Getting Started

LSE Home About Recent Posts Series Resources LSE comment Popular Search

Without stronger academic governance, Covid-19 will concentrate the corporate control of academic publishing

Samuel Moore
 April 17th, 2020

1 comment | 49 shares Estimated reading time: 10 minutes

**How to put all
this to
practice?**



Source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.

Early-career researchers

What do we want?

Get published

...and build academic profile



Finish that dissertation



Find a permanent job
(within or outside academia)



Publish where you want,
Open Access is still
possible.
YAY!



Open Access



GOLD OPEN ACCESS

Publishing your scholarly work in an OA journal or as an OA monograph.

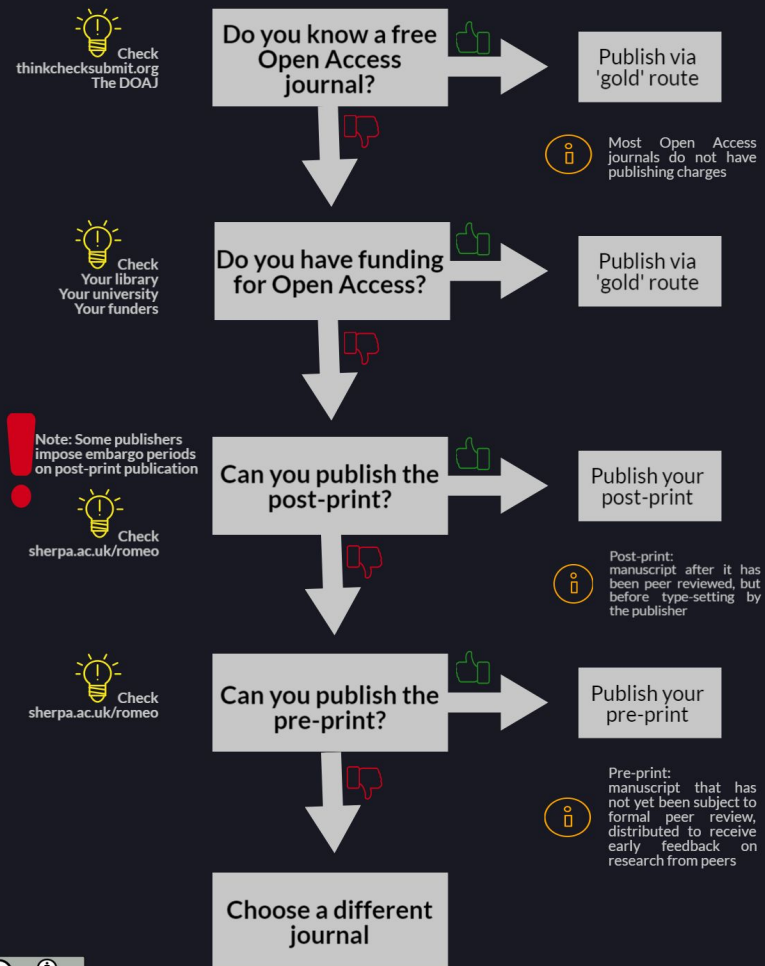


GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Providing OA to a version of a work published in a closed-access journal or with a closed-access publisher.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH OPEN ACCESS

FOR FREE AND LEGALLY



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias

Why self-archiving?



Scott B. Weingart

@scott_bot



A colleague and I have a chapter on literary network analysis forthcoming that, on account of a long delay in publication, has a footnote with the most controversy I've ever stuffed into a single sentence. Meep. Wish we had another few months and few thousand words to unpack it.

² Between this chapter's completion in early 2016 and its push to press in 2019, much has changed in the Literary Network Analysis landscape. Although a full treatment is beyond the scope of this chapter, "Distributed Character: Quantitative Models of the English Stage, 1550–1900" (Algee-Hewitt 2017), "Fictional Systems: Mass-Digitization, Network Analysis, and Nineteenth-Century Australian Newspapers" (Bode 2017), and "The Computational Case against Computational Literary Studies" (Da 2019) are worth special mention, as is the recent decentering of Moretti from the long narrative of Literary Network Analysis.

1:38 PM · Aug 5, 2019 · [Twitter Web App](#)

10 Retweets 46 Likes

Self archiving? Easy to say so...

Will I be plagiarized?

What exactly can/should I put online?

Will anybody find my preprints anyway?

All my mistakes and uncertainties will be visible?

How to find a safe home to my data?

Is it good for my career or am I just giving away my resources?

Why self-archiving?

- Early visibility, putting a time-stamp on your work and ideas (vs. the fear of being plagiarized)
- Opening up the scholarly dialogue
- Ensuring proper citability
- Defining the conditions of re-use, versioning
- Taking (back) control ;-): if you put your publication into a publicly maintained platform
- Enabling text and data mining on your corpus of publications

NOT PEER-REVIEWED

"PeerJ Preprints" is a venue for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be preliminary.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

Literature review

Science and Medical Education

Science Policy

Jonathan P Tennant¹, Harry Crane², Tom Crick³, Jacinto Davila⁴, Asura Enkhbayar⁵, Johanna Havemann⁶, Bianca Kramer⁷, Ryan Martin⁸, Paola Masuzzo⁹, Andy Nobes¹⁰, Curt Rice¹¹, Bárbara S Rivera-López¹², Tony Ross-Hellauer¹³, Susanne Sattler¹⁴, Paul Thacker¹⁵, Marc Vanholsbeeck¹⁶

March 11, 2019

<https://peerj.com/preprints/27580/>

How do I know which version should I put online?

- From an early draft to the final publishers' versions
- Do I have a right to put the publisher's version?



Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

Sherpa Romeo PUBLIC TEST RELEASE

Browse Search Statistics Help Support Us Contact Admin

Publisher Copyright Policies & Self-Archiving

This version of Sherpa Romeo is in its public testing period. Use our survey or email help@jisc.ac.uk to give feedback or report a bug.

SHERPA RoMEO gives a summary of publishers' open access archiving conditions for individual journals.

Search for a journal

SHERPA RoMEO is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal by journal basis.

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

Sherpa Fact PUBLIC TEST RELEASE

About Search Help Contact

Funders & Authors Compliance Tool

This version of Sherpa Fact is in its public testing period. Use our survey or email help@jisc.ac.uk to give feedback or report a bug.

Sherpa Fact provides clear guidance to researchers on whether a journal complies with a funder's open access policies.

Funder: Journal:
[Select a Funder]

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/fact/>

The life cycle of a publication

- **Author version:** corresponds to any text with content that is directly produced by its authors. This includes the initial manuscript and its subsequent versions, the manuscript submitted for review to a conference or a journal.
- **Initial manuscript:** first form of the author version disseminated in open access.
- **Submitted manuscript:** first form of the author version sent to a conference or a journal for peer review.
 - **Revised manuscript after review:** last author version as transmitted to the conference or journal after peer review.
- **Publisher's version:** document possibly formatted by the conference or journal publisher and distributed by the latter. If the copyright is owned by the publisher, authors are not allowed to share this version.

Source: [DARIAHOpen](#)









Source: [University of Cambridge Open Access Service](#)

Which license should I attach the paper?

- Which what?
- Indicating the conditions of re-use
- Anyone has not heard of Creative Commons?
- **The baseline: being attributed: CC-BY**
- With CC-0 as an option if you just want your content be available (e.g. meta-data)
 - How to deal with 3rd party material?
- Am I afraid of commercial re-use?
 - The –NC (non commercial) extension
 - Fear of being translated and cited without an authorisation?
 - Example of possible difficulties: Online advertisement, private universities,
- Do I want to impose open access?
 - The –SA (share alike) extension
 - Example of possible difficulties: reuse in text and data mining contexts

How the Creative Commons licenses are different from each other?

	CC Symbol	Description
1		[BY] By Attribution Permits all uses of the original work, as long as it is attributed to the original author (Note: Attribution is in all six licences)
2		[BY-SA] By Attribution – Share Alike As above, but any derivative work must also use a similar license, hence "Share Alike"
3		[BY-ND] By Attribution – No Derivatives Licensed works are free to use / share with attribution, but does not permit derivative works from the original
4		[BY-NC] By Attribution – Non-Commercial Licensed works are free to use / share / remix with attribution, but does not permit commercial use of the original work
5		[BY-NC-SA] By Attribution – Non-commercial – Share Alike Does not permit commercial use of the original work, and any derivatives from it must use a similar licence
6		[BY-NC-ND] By Attribution – Non-Commercial – No Derivatives Does not permit any commercial use or derivatives of the original work. <i>Note: this is the most restrictive of CC licenses, and is often regarded as a "free advertising" license</i>

“A license is a formalized promise not to sue!” (Pawel Kamoczki)



Green Open Access: Common Practices



WHERE

Institutional or disciplinary repositories, sometimes author's personal website.

WHEN & WHAT

Check the publisher's self-archiving policies to know when & which version you are allowed to deposit.

Some examples from the SSH

HumanitiesCommons (all humanities disciplines): <https://hcommons.org/>
BodoArXiv (medieval studies): <https://bodoarxiv.org>
Cogprints (cognitive sciences): <http://cogprints.org/>
LingBuzz (linguistics): <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz>
MediArXiv (media, film and communication studies): <https://mediarxiv.com>
PhilArchive (philosophy): <https://philarchive.org>
PsyArXiv (psychological sciences): <https://psyarxiv.com/>
PhilSci-Archive (philosophy of science): <http://philsci-archive.pitt.edu>
SocArXiv (social sciences): <https://socopen.org>
SSH communities in Zenodo www.zenodo.org

What about these?



RESEARCHGATE

Sued by Elsevier.



ACADEMIA.EDU

Received several takedown notices
from Elsevier.



SSRN

Bought by Elsevier.

What about these?



**SUPPORTS EXPORT &
HARVESTING**

No

No

Yes

LONG-TERM PRESERVATION

No

No

Yes

BUSINESS MODEL

Commercial

Commercial

Non-profit

**FULFILLS FUNDER OA
POLICIES**

No

No

Yes

What about these?



**SUPPORTS EXPORT &
HARVESTING**

LONG-TERM PRESERVATION

BUSINESS MODEL

**FULFILLS FUNDER OA
POLICIES**

NEXT STORY

Open Scholar Stars interview series:
Interview with Kathleen Gregory

PREVIOUS STORY

In memoriam of Jon Tennant (1988-2020)

The aim of this scholarly blog is to provide a single space where information around the emerging landscape of Open Humanities can be disseminated, discussed and evaluated.

Come and join us to share your views on or experience with open research practices or suggest new topics to cover.

ARCHIVES

BILLETS

One more word about ResearchGate/Academia.edu and why using these platforms will never be equal to proper self-archiving

BY [ERZSÉBET TÓTH-CZIFRA](#) · PUBLISHED 31/05/2020 · UPDATED 05/06/2020

In the past couple of years, we saw a massive advancement of platforms, tools and networks that enable us to share our research legally and freely. Even so, the use of ResearchGate and Academia.edu, two of the most popular but also heavily criticized social networks that compete

Search ...

Search

TAGS

Arts and humanities Cultural heritage DARIAH DARIAH communities Data discovery Data management Data reuse Data skills Didactics Digital critical editions Digital cultural Heritage Digital Humanities Digitization EOSC Gold Open Access Green open Access Humanities Licensing Open Access Open Access Books Open Access Week 2019 OpenAIRE Open data Open humanities Open peer review Open scholarly infrastructure Open

What are the important criteria for you when choosing a publication venue for your work?



Source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.

**What comes to your mind
about the term 'Open
Access publication?'**



Source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.

Gold Open Access: common concerns



PAYING TO PUBLISH

Majority of OA journals does not charge APCs.



AUTHOR RIGHTS

Author rights still protected, granting greater reuse right to readers.



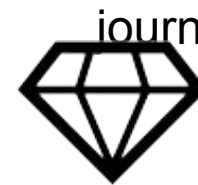
AVAILABILITY

Considerable differences regarding the availability of OA journals.



QUALITY

OA articles and monographs subject to the same editorial & peer review standards as closed-access counterparts.



ROYALTIES

OA does not influence print sales. Consult publisher.

Should I pay or should I go?

"Article Processing Charge" (APC) „Book Processing Charge” (BPC)

- When the journal/publisher asks you to pay to be “open access”
- Native OA journals, hybrid journals, APC-free journals
- In many cases, there is a possibility to reduce/waive the charges
-
- Hout for special issues!
- Very good read:
<http://fossilsandshit.com/the-term-article-processing-charge-is-misleading/>

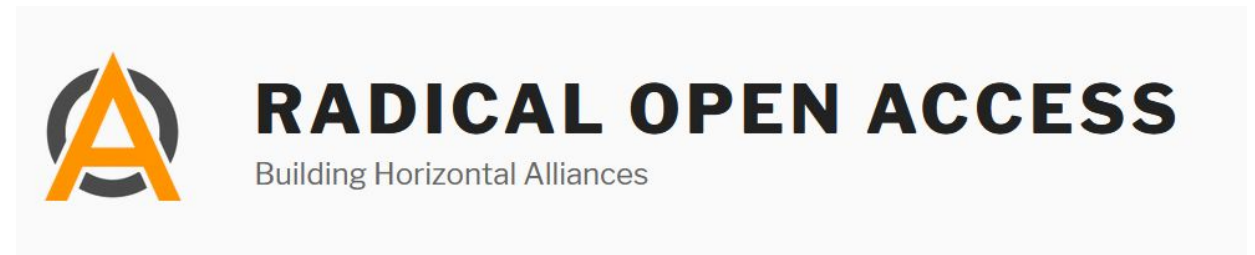
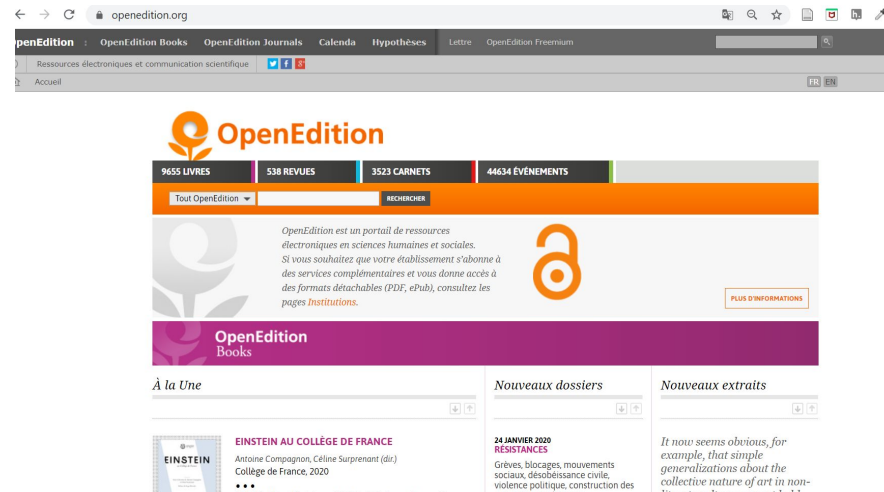
6 innovations from the humanities that make Open Access publishing a reality to everyone

BY ERZSÉBET TÓTH-CZIFRA · PUBLISHED 28/03/2019 · UPDATED 28/10/2019



<https://dariahopen.hypotheses.org/529>

Free to read, free to publish publication venues (sample)



<https://dariahopen.hypotheses.org/630>

Emerging community publishing models



Price

PubPub's goal is to provide a high-quality, open-source, institution-offer a Free tier with no user or publishing limits, as well as an Orga want to support our mission).

Free

For publishing communities of all kinds.

Free, Forever

- All of PubPub's core drafting, review, publishing, and discussion features
- Your own pubpub.org subdomain
- Unlimited publications
- Unlimited users

Quote from Open a GLAM Lab



The book's front cover

Cultural heritage organisations have historically provided access to and preserve cultural heritage. The shift towards the digital has presented new opportunities for experimentation and innovation. The fast pace of technological developments impacts society and culture worldwide. Some institutions may not be ready for this. This is the world of GLAM Labs. Labs and Lab-style work challenge the traditional approach and use new, existing and emerging technologies to make their collections available in innovative, engaging and unexpected ways. Labs experiment, collaborate, take risks, sometimes fail, and always push boundaries.

Open a GLAM Lab, p. 32

[Read the Book](#)

How to find an Open Access publication venue for my work?

1. Word of mouth. What are the venues preferred (read) in your community?

2. Check what is available locally. Does your institution have publication funds, agreements with publishers/publishing platforms, own university press?

3. Browse DOAJ, DOAB, OAPEN or OpenEdition.



Source: memegenerator.com

Once you made your choices...

What should I ask a publisher about Open Access?

Academic Publishing • Oct 22, 2018

<https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0173.0087>

Lucy Barnes  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1425-6985>

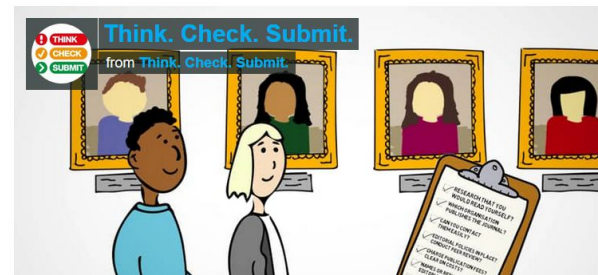
- Will I have to pay a fee? How much is it? What does it pay for?
- Is the publisher for-profit or not-for-profit?
- What peer-review systems do they have in place?
- Do they create Open Access editions?
- Do they insist on an embargo period?
- Is their Open Access edition just a downloadable PDF?
- Are the Open Access editions easily discoverable? How is the work distributed?
- Do they let you keep your copyright?



Choose the right journal for your research



Think. Check. Submit. helps researchers identify trusted journals for their research. Through a range of tools and practical resources, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to educate researchers, promote integrity, and build trust in credible research and publications.



Latest news

Think. Check. Submit. looks forward to collaboration on new research programme

17th October 2019

A new research programme at Texas Tech University in the US, funded by the US National Science Foundation, aims...[Read more...](#)

OAPEN joins Think. Check. Submit.

7th October 2019

3rd October 2019 OAPEN (Open Access Publishing in European Networks) has joined the group of organisations endorsing...

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

<https://blogs.openbookpublishers.com/what-should-i-ask-a-publisher-about-open-access/>

How to recognize predatory journals/publishers?

6 ways to spot a Predatory Journal:

1. Always check the website thoroughly
2. Check if the journal is a member of DOAJ, COPE, OASPA or STM
3. Check the journal's contact information
4. Research the editorial board
5. Take a look at their peer review process and publication timelines
6. Read through past issues of the journal

Source: rxcommons.org

<https://predatoryjournals.com/journals/>

Érdeklődés a ELTE oldalán található Tóth-Czifra Erzsébet munkájával kapcsolat



Aniko Varga <a.varga@globeedit.com>

címzett: én ▾

Tisztelt Tóth-Czifra Erzsébet,

Szeretnék érdeklődni, hogy érdekelné-e ajánlatom, miszerint publikálnánk munkáját nyomtatott könyv formájában.

Esetleg elküldhetem önnek brosúráinkat Pdf formátumban, kiadónk szolgáltatásainak bemutatásával.

Örömmre szolgálna, ha hallanék önről kedves Tóth-Czifra Erzsébet.

Sincere regards,

Aniko Varga

Acquisition Editor

e: a.varga@globeedit.com

w: www.globeedit.com



 Redeem the code xmas_17
and get 10€ off on each purchased book at:

www.morebooks.de

GlobeEdit
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Brivibas gatve 197, LV-1039, Riga
Latvia, European Union

Management:
Dr. Wolfgang Philipp Müller

Visibility, discoverability, usage ...through technology!

Adding permanent identifiers to books improves crosslinking: DOIs



The image shows a screenshot of the journal website 'l'espacepolitique'. The page features a search bar, navigation menus for 'INDEX', 'ALL ISSUES', and 'LATEST ISSUES'. The main content area displays an article titled 'Dix ans de L'Espace politique. Géographie politique et géopolitique en question' by Stéphane Rosière. Below the article, there is a 'BIBLIOGRAPHY' section listing several references with their DOIs. The references include works by Amilhat Szary (2015), Arbaret-Schulz (2008), Arpagian (2009), Baylis et al. (2014), and Ballif et Rosière (2009). A note explains that DOIs are automatically added to references by Bilbo, OpenEdition's Bibliographic Annotation Tool.

Revue en ligne de géographie politique et de géopolitique
Online journal of political geography and geopolitics

l'espacepolitique

32 | 2017-2 Dix ans de L'Espace politique. Géographie politique et géopolitique : état des lieux

Dix ans de L'Espace politique. Géographie politique et géopolitique en question

Ten Years of L'Espace politique. Questioning political geography and geopolitics.

STÉPHANE ROSIÈRE

Abstract | Index | Outline | Text | Bibliography | Notes | Illustrations | References | About the author

ABSTRACTS

Français English

This editorial on the anniversary of the ten-year anniversary of *L'Espace politique* first returns to the journal: the circumstances of its creation, its objectives and its dissemination. The author then sketches an epistemological account of the past decade in political geography and geopolitics. He underlines the domination of the "critical" school. Finally, he tries to highlight some of the main trends in the evolution of the world over the last ten years, notably the rehabilitation of the use of force in international relations, the cracking of regional agreements, the reconstruction of political systems in the Democratic (or pseudo-democratic) framework. He concludes by emphasizing the domination of the anthropological scale (large scale) and themes related to individuals rather than the analysis of the state of the world (small scale). This posture, if too systematic, can be problematic.

58 Au-delà cette réserve quant au « tout » anthropocentrique, le rôle d'un journal académique comme *L'espace politique* reste bien d'accueillir les réflexions sur l'évolution du monde, à toutes les échelles et suivant toutes les approches.

L'auteur remercie Cristina d'Alessandro, Amaël Cattaruzza, Pierre Grosser, Estienne Rodary, René-Éric Dagorn et Christian Grataloup pour leur aide et réflexions critiques à cette réflexion générale.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DOI are automatically added to references by Bilbo, OpenEdition's Bibliographic Annotation Tool. Users of institutions which have subscribed to one of OpenEdition freemium programs can download references for which Bilbo found a DOI in standard formats using the buttons available on the right.

AMILHAT SZARY, A.-L., 2015, *Qu'est-ce qu'une frontière aujourd'hui ?*, Paris, PUF, 160 p.

ARBARET-SCHULZ, C., 2008, *La question du continu et du discontinu à l'épreuve de la dimension technique des sociétés*, in *Continu et discontinu de l'espace géographique*, Tours, Presses universitaires François-Rabelais [ligne] <http://books.openedition.org/pufr/2405>, DOI : 10.4000/books.pufr.2405

ARPAGIAN, N., 2009, *La cyberguerre : La guerre numérique a commencé*, Paris, Vuibert, 251 p.
DOI : 10.3917/rindu.104.0023

BAYLIS, J.; SMITH, S.; OWENS, P. (Eds.), 2014, *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 554 p.

BALLIF, F. ; ROSIÈRE, S., 2009, « Le défi des teichopolitiques. Analyser la

Visibility, discoverability, usage ...through technology!

Permanent identifiers improve attribution to scholars: ORCID

The image displays two screenshots side-by-side. The left screenshot shows the OpenEdition Books website interface. At the top, it says 'OpenEdition Books' with navigation links for '6013 LIVRES', '85 ÉDITEURS', and 'AUTEURS'. Below this is a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area features the book 'READ/WRITE BOOK 2' by Pierre Mounier (dir.), with a cover image and a description: 'Une introduction aux humanités numériques'. The book is part of the 'Read/Write Book' collection. The right screenshot shows an ORCID profile for Pierre Mounier. The profile includes his name, ORCID ID, and a list of works. The works listed are: 'Une « utopie politique » pour les humanités numériques?', 'Snapshots of three open access business models', and 'Qu'appportent les digital humanities? Quelques exemples'. Each work entry includes a title, year, journal name, URL, DOI, and ISSN.

<https://orcid.org/blog/2015/07/23/six-things-do-now-you%E2%80%99ve-got-orcid-id>

Open Access made concrete: lessons learned from the NeDiMAH project

The screenshot shows the OpenBook Publishers website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OpenBook Publishers logo, an Open Access icon, and links for 'Login/ Register', 'My Basket (0)', and a search bar for 'Search OBP'. Below this is a currency selector set to 'British Pounds' and social media icons for Facebook and Twitter, along with a 'BLOG' link. A banner image of books is visible below the navigation bar.

Browse by Categories

- Anthropology, Archaeology and Religion
- Art and Music
- Cinema and Photography
- Classics Textbooks
- Digital Humanities**
- Economics, Politics and Sociology
- Education
- Environmental Studies
- Health
- History and Biography
- History of the Book

Homepage - Digital Humanities - Digital Technology and the Practices of Humanities Research

Digital Technology and the Practices of Humanities Research

Jennifer Edmond
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9991-1637>

Paperback	ISBN: 978-1-78374-839-6	£17.95	Add to Cart
Hardback	ISBN: 978-1-78374-840-2	£27.95	Add to Cart
PDF	ISBN: 978-1-78374-841-9	£0.00	Download
epub	ISBN: 978-1-78374-842-6	£5.99	Add to Cart
mobi	ISBN: 978-1-78374-843-3	£5.99	Add to Cart
XML	ISBN: 978-1-78374-844-0	£0.00	Download

At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: 'READ THE PDF' and 'READ THE HTML', each with a book icon.

Start thinking about OA publishing at the beginning of the project!

Agree your plans with the team members!

Easier than one might think!



- News Feed
- Members
- Groups
- Sites
- CORE Repository
- Help & Support
- HC Organizations
- About
- Roadmap
- Team Blog



James L. Smith

Dr

University College Cork

@scrivenersmith

scrivenersmith

0000-0002-1370-3923

scrivenersmith.com



Following 28 members

Academic Interests

[Cultural geography](#)

[Digital humanites](#)

[Ecocriticism](#)

[Ecomaterialism](#)

About

Dr James L. Smith is Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the [School of English and Digital Humanities](#) at University College Cork, working on the 2019-23 [Ports, Past and Present](#) project. His work is at the intersection of the blue, environmental, spatial and digital humanities. His first monograph is *Water in Medieval Intellectual Culture: Case-Studies from Twelfth-Century Monasticism* (Brepols, 2018). James is the editor of *The Passenger: Medieval Texts and Transits* (punctum books, 2017), and co-editor of the Open Library of the

<https://scrivenersmith.com/open-scholarship/>

BILLETS 02/09/2019

<https://dariahopen.hypotheses.org/608>

Open Scholar Stars interview series: Interview with Dr. James L. Smith

In the first episode of the DARIAH Open Scholar Stars interview series, we talk to Dr. James L. Smith, Irish Research Council postdoctoral fellow in geography at Trinity College Dublin, editor and Open Access advocate about the many ways in which creativity and openness fuels his scholarship.

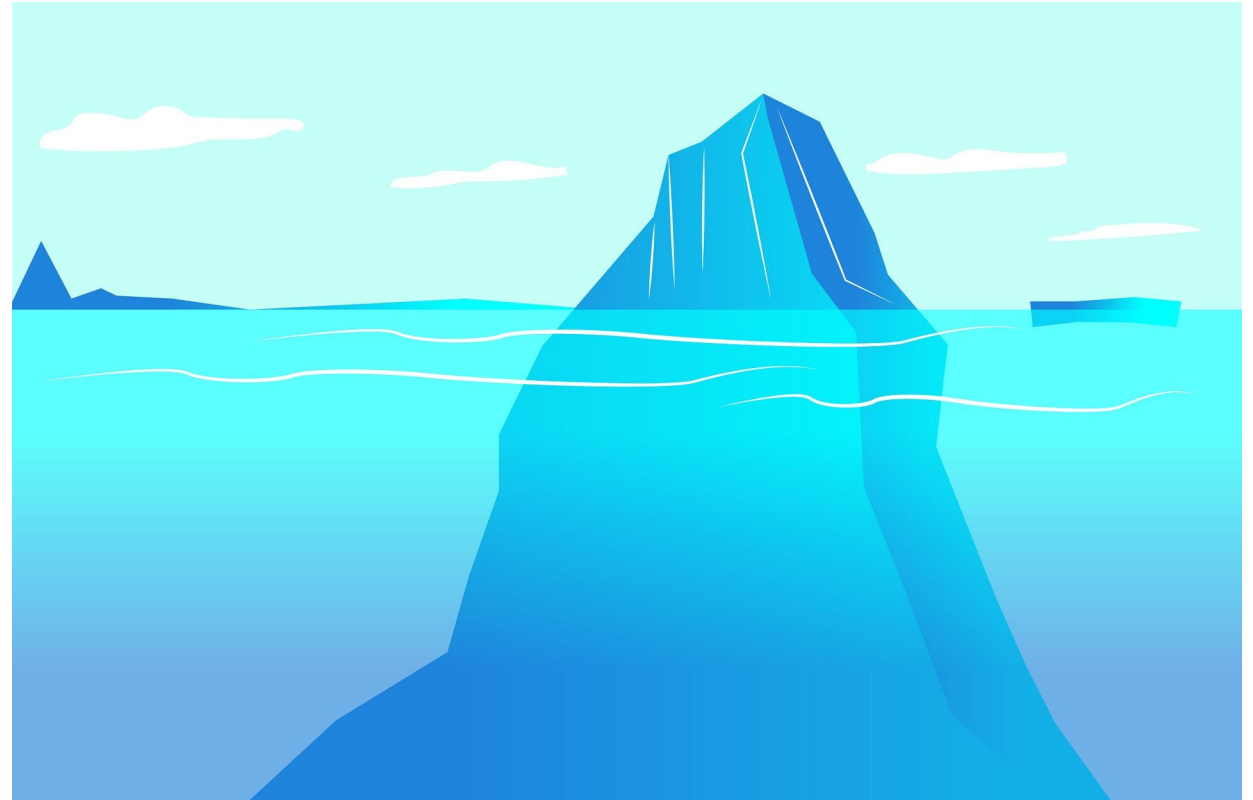


“

One thing I have said [in the past](#) that I will say again here is that early career researchers should not be afraid to publish openly, but should also not be ashamed if they encounter obstacles. This is especially apparent in group projects. It is always possible and desirable to push for open access and open scholarship from within any team, organisation or committee that you are a part of, but sometimes you do not get to make the decision. This is fine, and not something to be ashamed of. That said, it is very important for older scholars to listen when their junior colleagues are advocating for ambitious open solutions, and to do their best to assist them. Everyone will win.

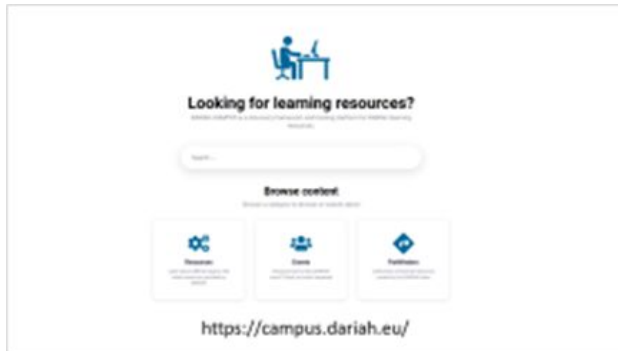
Sharing publications in a broad sense

Do you have publications/digital scholarly objects that cannot be placed on a bookshelf?

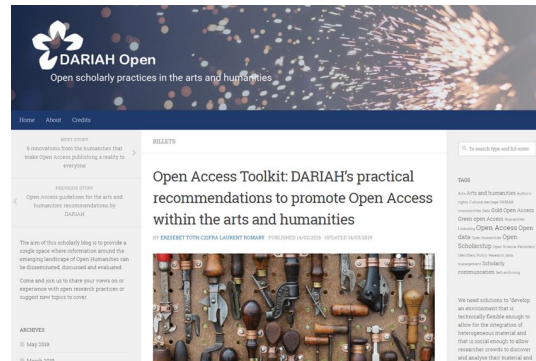


Source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.

Ready, set, explore, reuse!



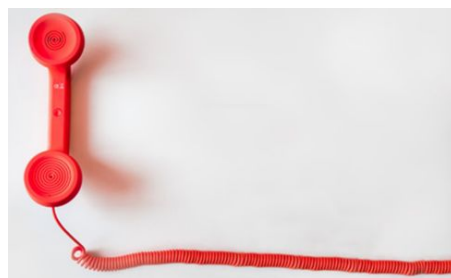
Training materials on [DARIAH Campus](https://campus.dariah.eu/) (contains Open Science!)



[DARIAH Open blog](#)



[OpenMethods](#) platform



Open Science [Helpdesk](#)



Annual [bursary](#) for first Open Access monographs in Digital Humanities



DARIAH Research Data Management [Working Group](#)

Further useful resources

Epistemic cultures matter!



Source: [Whitaker and Guest 2020](#)

See also: the FOSTER Open Science taxonomy:

Running order

1. Special flavours of Open Science in the Arts and Humanities disciplines

2. What are we talking about when talking about humanities data?

Exercise 1: What are your research data?

Exercise 2: What are others' research data?

3. Traveling through the research data life cycle

Exercise 1: What makes a data set well documented?

Exercise 2: Where can I find relevant data sets?
(test drive with OpenAIRE)



Image source: [Pixabay](#), CC0.

You are more than welcome to raise your hand or use the chat throughout the presentation.

Epistemic cultures matter!

Open Access
books?

Small
disciplines

Qualitative
research



Access to
cultural
heritage data?

Multilingu-
alism?

What all this tells us about the nature of research data in the humanities?

- Multilingualism.
- Humanities research lives from enrichment of data (**layers of interpretation**) □ data curation happens in a continuum: the way cultural heritage resources are made available form a continuum with layers of analysis based on them.
- Problematic to **distinguish between primary data** (raw data) **and secondary data**.
- **Access to machine readable artifacts and digital collections** is crucial
- **Shared ownership** between data creators, data curators and the human subjects, researchers, Cultural Heritage Institutions and publishers.
- Layers of analysis are separated by institutional and infrastructural silos and only in the rarest cases can they stay connected with each other.
- Humanities are a **very broad research discipline**, many specific research contexts, but also increasingly interdisciplinary research.

Gaining access to Cultural Heritage resources can get pretty complex though...

„At noon, we arrived in Speyer, where the chapter had already allowed us access to the archives to compare our copies of documents with the originals. We had also been promised that we would receive further material. However, it took us eight days to find out what we wanted to know. Because here it is like everywhere else, nothing happens without a multitude of difficulties. [...] The chairman forced us to dine with him every evening. Only once did we have our peace. We also had to spend every evening with the archivist, who was awarded with a gold medal worth 25 ducats.”

Andreas Lamey, 1769, quoted after Voss 2002: Schöpflin, p. 604.

Source: Henrike Hoffmann, Moritz Mähr and Daniela Zetti: How the search engine came to the historians? Presentation slide from the sharing the experience: Workflows for the Digital Humanities workshop, Neuchatel, 06.12.2019.

A data (re)use case study that highlights many of the challenges DH research is facing:

Data Basics With Databases – The Wonders of Data Material

BY STEFAN KARCHER · PUBLISHED 2018-10-05 · UPDATED 2018-12-06

Vacation time is over and – which is a bit surprising for PhD students – I had much time to think about my dissertation and my academic future. I did some researches and picked up many new interesting fields someone should deal with. However, from time to time, I got angry about an issue which came across a lot. Have you ever noticed how stupid some subject-related databases are? I mean, having them helped us find sources and texts, which enriched our own work, was a wonderful opportunity 10 years ago; but today, 10 years later the relation between the whole bunch of data sets became the focus of some researchers' attention.

The need (or wish) to work with the full material of a database leads to the wide discussion about Open Access in science. I don't want to deepen the aspect here in this post, but to make my opinion clear: Open Access is a great convenience for an open and free science. I support this position and I think my contribution to the scientific society is to share research results and raw data in an easy, accessible way. Yet, I understand the need of legal restrictions, payment, and license policies. Publishers, universities, and scholars invest so much time and money to develop their systems; and, of course, charges and copyright restrictions are necessary for financial profitability. I'm happy to pay for access if that's the price to support scientific progress. One can't be so naive to think open science is for free. Someone must pay for it and even my time/work as a PhD costs resources and money. To make a long story short: If a database is hidden behind payment or license restrictions, there should be good reasons for it. And I hope the reason is not profit, but the necessity to keep the system running.

In this context, it is very important to differ between two types of access. The

InFoDiTex was nominated for a DH Award 2018 in the category "Best Use of DH For Public Engagement." We are very happy about our placement as "2nd Runner Up" and we would like to thank all those who voted for us!

Congratulations to **the winners and all the other great DH projects!**

UPCOMING EVENTS



The image shows the InFoDiTex logo at the top, which includes the text "InFoDiTex INTERDISZIPLINÄRES FORUM DIGITALER TEXTWISSENSCHAFTEN JUNIOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE" and the University of Heidelberg logo. Below the logo is a calendar of upcoming events:

21. November 2019	Open Access Research
14. Dezember 2019	New Publics - Digital Humanities and the Construction of Self
16. Dezember 2019	Workshops and Texts
21. Januar 2020	Information Literacy - Integration and Evaluation

ABOUT & CONTACT

The *Interdisciplinary Forum of Digital Textual Sciences* at the University of Heidelberg is an open meeting for (junior) researchers in all fields of Digital Humanities. It was founded by doctoral students who meet every month during the semester turn for

Stefan Karcher, "Data Basics With Databases – The Wonders of Data Material," in *INFODITEX -BLOG*, 2018-10-05, <https://infoditex.hypotheses.org/245>.

*” During vacation, I had an idea for a future project for which data from a database is needed. Some key features and search functions in the text sources of the database are available online for free, but it’s not possible (and maybe illegal, too) to parse it with a script. That is why I made something silly: I told my idea to a responsible person and asked for raw data, plain texts, and license policies. (I will describe the project idea in another post if everything works as expected). **Within some days, I received an answer: they will not confer about IF they grant me access, but about HOW they can do it! Let’s dig up the treasure.**”*