



**OPEN
SCIENCE
AT UIS**

Webinar: Introduction to open science

Elin Stangeland, Stavanger University Library





Webinar: Data security and privacy in research...

Tue. 16.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Introduction to data management...

Tue. 23.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Sharing and archiving data



Tue. 30.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Open access publishing of journal articles >

Tue. 07.05.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams

More library training sessions are available at: <https://www.uis.no/en/library/classes>

After the course you should know more about:

- Background
 - Examples of drivers and challenges
- The terms “open research” / “open science”
- Guidelines and mandates from UiS and funders
- Examples of open research practices
 - Open publishing
 - [FAIR principles](#) - Open research data
 - ...
- Transparency and reproducibility in research

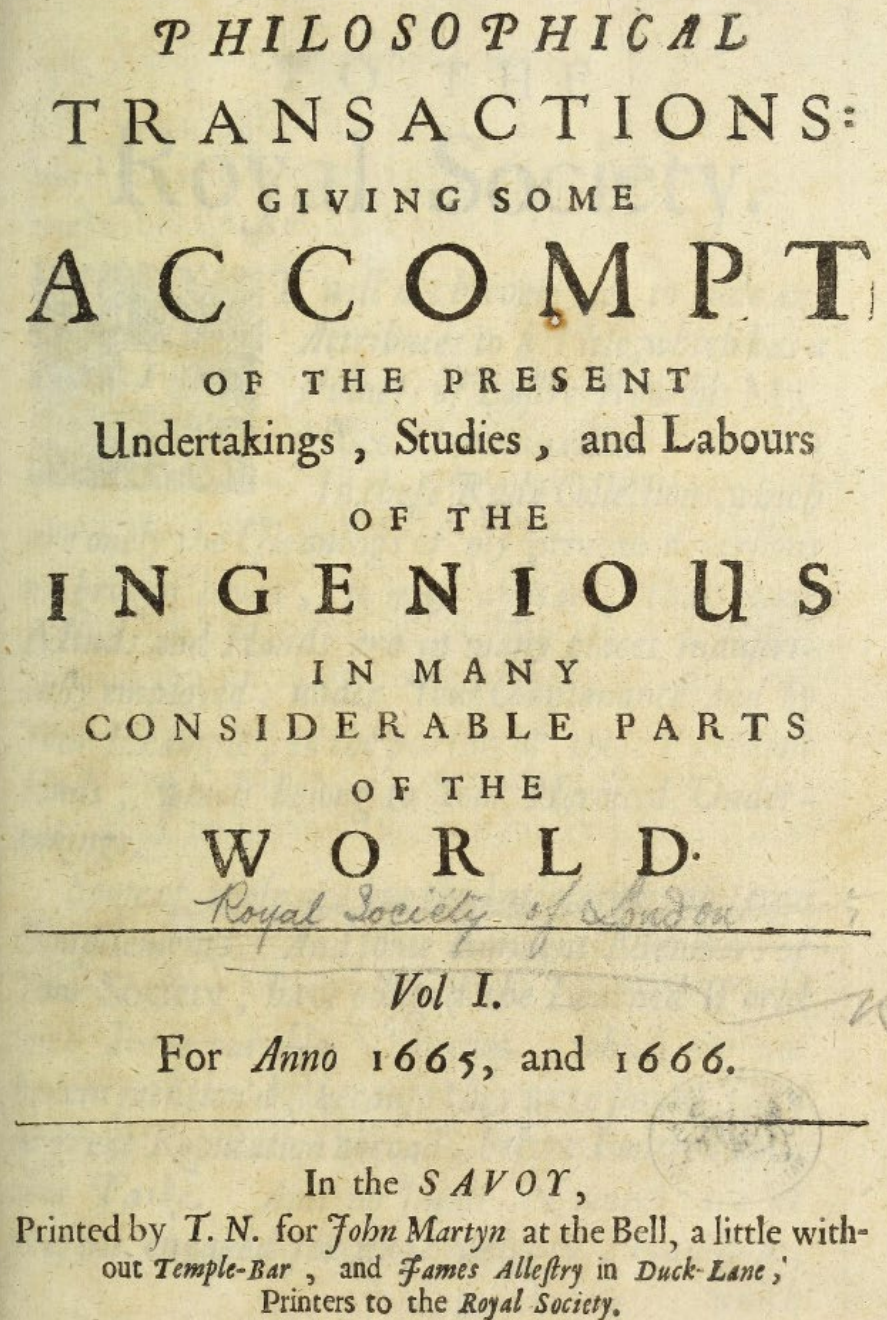
Today's schedule (ish)

- 09.00 – 10.00 Background and introduction
- 10.00 – 10.15 break
- 10.15 - 11.00 Open research practices and discussion

Background

- Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London
 - 1665

Source: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/47594035>





101 Innovative tools and sites in 6 research workflow phases (< 2000 - 2015)



January 2015

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Source: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1>

Emerging Responses to the Science Journal Crisis

Duane Webster

Duane E. Webster is Executive Director of the Association of Research Libraries, an organization of 119 major research libraries whose mission is to identify and influence forces affecting the future of research libraries in the process of scholarly communication. ARL programmes and services are intended to strengthen the capacities of its member libraries to provide equitable access to recorded information, and to promote national collaborative programmes for library development, technology, and information policy. Mr Webster received his MALS from the University of Michigan in 1964 and worked in research, public, and special libraries before joining ARL in 1970 to establish the ARL Office of Management Services. During his tenure as Director of the ARL/OMS he led the design for a variety of programmes to improve library management including: the Management Review and Analysis Program, the Academic Library Development Program, the Collection Analysis Program, the Preservation Planning Program, and the Public Services Study. He also established the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center and a broad-ranging management and leadership programme. He was awarded the University of Michigan, School of Library Science Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1982, the Association of College and Research Libraries Research Librarian of the Year Award in 1987, and the Australian Information Management Association Certificate of Achievement in 1991. A widely published lecturer and consultant, Mr Webster has served on numerous committees of the American Library Association, the Council on Library Resources, IFLA, and other library and education associations. Mr Webster was appointed Executive Director of ARL in 1988, and since then has launched three major initiatives, the Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing, the Office of Education and Research, and the

ARL/EDUCOM/CAUSE Coalition for Networked Information.

[Mr Webster's paper was presented at the 65th IFLA Council and General Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, 20-28 August 1999.]

Context

Librarians are acutely aware of the dynamics in the market for academic journals. ARL (Association of Research Libraries) has



reported that between 1986 and 1997, the cost of scholarly journals increased an extraordinary 169%.¹ Over that same period, the cost of monographs increased by 64%. These dramatic increases do not have parallels elsewhere in the academy or the economy generally. For example, the consumer price index increased 46% during this same period. Even the price of health care increased by only 84%. The increase in the cost of journals is more than three times the rate of inflation and nearly twice the rate of growth in health care costs. These price trends for publications combine with the continuing growth in new knowledge and the creation of new formats for information that require added investments. The Washington Post recently described this as a vast uncharted ocean of information with 50,000 books published every year in America and over 400,000 journals published annually around the world.²

It is apparent that the problems of cost and availability are most acute among the science journals. Here the title costs range in the USD

Webster, D. (2000). Emerging Responses to the Science Journal Crisis. *IFLA Journal*, 26(2), 97-102.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/034003520002600202>



COMMENTARY | Open Access |

Scientific rot: Unsustainable publishing practices threatens trust in medicine

Espen Heen MD , Henrik Vogt MD

First published: 07 April 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jep.13989>

SECTIONS

PDF TOOLS SHARE

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of new scientific publications indexed in the medical research database Medline was more than 1.7 million during 2022, a sixfold increase from 1980.¹ Experienced researchers, once able to keep up with most primary research within their subspecialty, are

nature > news > article

Source: Nature 624, 479-481 (2023) doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-023-03974-8>

NEWS | 12 December 2023

More than 10,000 research papers were retracted in 2023 – a new record

The number of articles being retracted rose sharply this year. Integrity experts say that this is only the tip of the iceberg.

By [Richard Van Noorden](#)



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[Paper-mill detector put to the test in push to stamp out fake science](#)



['Tortured phrases' give away fabricated research papers](#)



[What makes an undercover science sleuth tick? Fake-paper detective speaks out](#)



[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

NEWS | 19 January 2024

Science's fake-paper problem: high-profile effort will tackle paper mills

EXCLUSIVE: Poor-quality studies are polluting the literature – a group will study the businesses that produce them to stem the flow of bogus research.

By [Katharine Sanderson](#)



- [Paper mills](#): businesses that churn out fake or poor-quality journal papers and sell authorships

Source: Nature **626**, 17-18 (2024). doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-00159-9>

Risks of abuse of large language models, like ChatGPT, in scientific publishing: Authorship, predatory publishing, and paper mills

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Key points:

- Academia is already witnessing the abuse of authorship in papers with text generated by large language models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT.
- LLM-generated text is testing the limits of publishing ethics as we traditionally know it.
- We alert the community to imminent risks of LLM technologies, like ChatGPT, for amplifying the predatory publishing ‘industry’.
- The abuse of ChatGPT for the paper mill industry cannot be over-emphasized.
- Detection of LLM-generated text is the responsibility of editors and journals/publishers.

Keywords: authorship abuses, ChatGPT, ghost authorship, large language model, paper mills, predatory publishing

<https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1578>



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Many researchers were not compliant with their published data sharing statement: a mixed-methods study

Mirko Gabelica^a, Ružica Bojčić^b, Livia Puljak^{c,*}

^aDepartment for otorhinolaryngology, with head and neck surgery, University Hospital Centre Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000, Split, Croatia

^bInstitute of Emergency Medicine of Karlovac County, Ul. Dr. Vladka Mačeka 48, 47000, Karlovac, Croatia

^cCenter for Evidence-Based Medicine and Health Care, Catholic University of Croatia, Ilica 242, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia

Accepted 24 May 2022; Published online 30 May 2022

Abstract

Objectives: The objective of the study was to analyze researchers' compliance with their data availability statement (DAS) from manuscripts published in open-access journals with the mandatory DAS.

Study Design and Setting: We analyzed all articles from 333 open-access journals published during January 2019 by BioMed Central. We categorized types of the DAS. We surveyed corresponding authors who wrote in the DAS that they would share the data. Consent to participate in the study was sought for all included manuscripts. After accessing raw data sets, we checked whether data were available in a way that enabled reanalysis.

Results: Of 3556 analyzed articles, 3416 contained the DAS. The most frequent DAS category (42%) indicated that the data sets are available on reasonable request. Among 1792 manuscripts in which the DAS indicated that authors are willing to share their data, 1669 (93%) authors either did not respond or declined to share their data with us. Among 254 (14%) of 1792 authors who responded to our query for data sharing, only 123 (6.8%) provided the requested data.

Conclusion: Even when authors indicate in their manuscript that they will share data upon request, the compliance rate is the same as for authors who do not provide the DAS, suggesting that the DAS may not be sufficient to ensure data sharing. © 2022 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FAST TRACK — ARTICLES | VOLUME 366, ISSUE 9494, P1359–1366, OCTOBER 15, 2005

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PDF [336 KB]



Figures



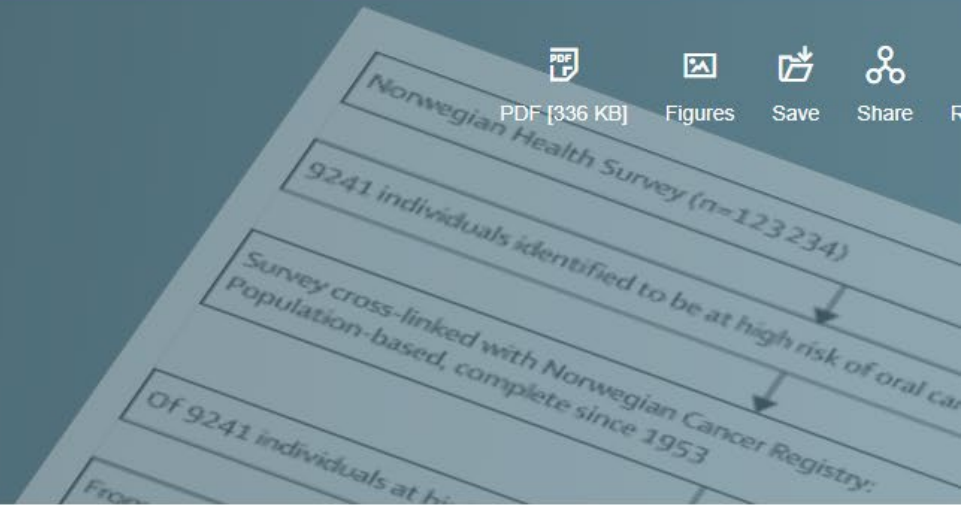
Save



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RETRACTED: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the risk of oral cancer: a nested case-control study

Dr J Sudbø, MD • Prof JJ Lee, PhD • Prof SM Lippman, MD • J Mork, MD • S Sagen, MPH • N Flatner, DDS • et al.

[Show all authors](#)Published: October 07, 2005 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(05\)67488-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(05)67488-0)

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief. Please see <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: We have received confirmation from Professor Anders Ekbom, who chairs the investigating commission appointed by the University of Oslo and Rikshospitalet, that the paper published by Jon Sudbø and colleagues in The Lancet contains fabricated data. This information supersedes our earlier expression of concern (R. Horton, Expression of concern: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the risk of oral cancer, Lancet 367 (2006), p. 196; doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68014-8) and we now retract this article in full.

Introduction

Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity is associated with severe disease-related and treatment-related morbidity and a poor prognosis that has not improved greatly over the past three decades.^{1, 2} Tobacco smoking is the major cause of this disease.³ Patients who have oral leucoplakia with the genetic instability marker aneuploidy have an 80% risk of developing oral cancer⁴ with a high relapse rate and a 70% risk of death in 5 years.^{5, 6} Complete surgical excision does not reduce the high risk of aggressive, lethal oral cancer associated with aneuploid oral leucoplakia.⁶ Smoking cessation could offer some protection in this setting,^{3, 7} but is often difficult to achieve or sustain.^{3, 8, 9, 10} Therefore, there is an unmet medical need for new treatment strategies, such as

Required access

[Introduction](#)[Methods](#)[Results](#)[Discussion](#)[References](#)[Article info](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Linked Articles](#)

[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

NEWS | 09 November 2023

What reproducibility crisis? New research protocol yields ultra-high replication rate

Four groups in the field of experimental psychology successfully replicate each other's work by following best practices.

By [David Adam](#)



Source: Adam, David (2023). Nature **623**, 467-468
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-023-03486-5>

So what is open science?

Open science

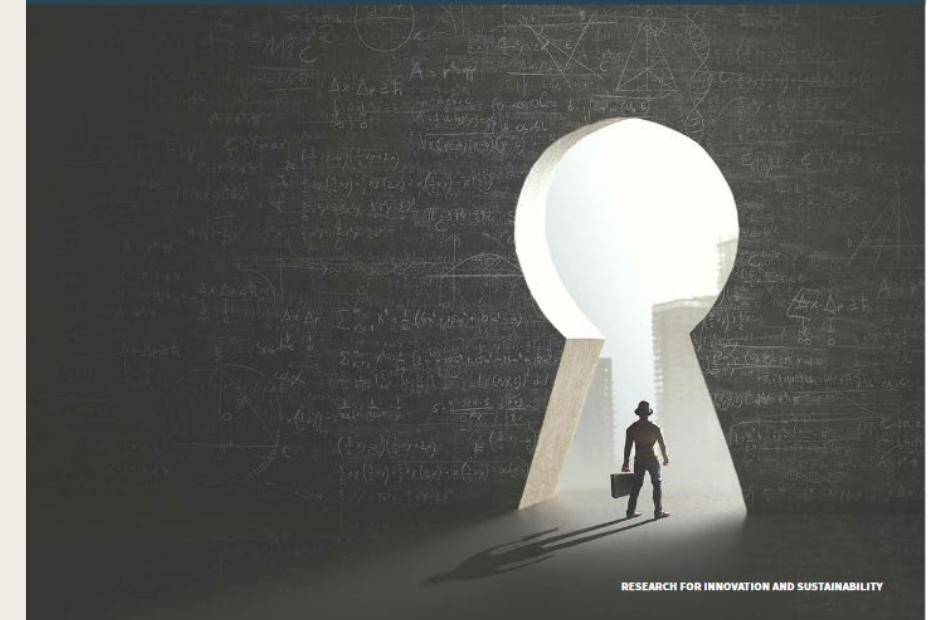
Open science means transparency and knowledge sharing in research processes to make knowledge accessible across academic groups, sectors and national boundaries.

The concept of open science encompasses the entire research process [...]

Source: [RCN. Policy for open science 2020](#)

The Research Council Policy for Open Science

In effect from 2020



“Open Science has the potential of making the scientific process more transparent, inclusive and democratic. It is (...) a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps and fulfilling the human right to science.”

<https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science>



UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

-
- Open science
 - Open research
 - Open scholarship



The Research Council of Norway

These are our key areas of our work for Open Science:

- Participation, involvement and citizen science
- Reforming research assessment
- Making research data FAIR
- Data infrastructure and European Open Science Cloud
- Open access to publications and Plan S

General guidelines for research ethics

Research is of great importance – to individuals, to society and to global development. Research also exercises considerable power at all these levels. For both these reasons, it is essential that research is undertaken in ways that are ethically sound.

PRINCIPLES

- **Respect.** People who participate in research, as informants or otherwise, shall be treated with respect.
- **Good consequences.** Researchers shall seek to ensure that their activities produce good consequences and that any adverse consequences are within the limits of acceptability.
- **Fairness.** All research projects shall be designed and implemented fairly.
- **Integrity.** Researchers shall comply with recognized norms and to behave responsibly, openly and honestly towards their colleagues and the public.

1 Quest for truth. Research activity is a quest for new knowledge, with critical and systematic verification and peer review. Honesty, openness, systematicness and documentation are fundamental preconditions for achieving this goal.

2 Academic freedom. Research institutions shall assist in ensuring the researchers' freedom in their choice of topic and methodology, implementation of research and publication of results. In commissioned research, the commissioning agency has the right to define the topic, research questions and scope of the research assignment in cooperation with the person or institution undertaking the assignment. The commissioning agency should not seek to unduly influence choice of methodology, implementation or publication.

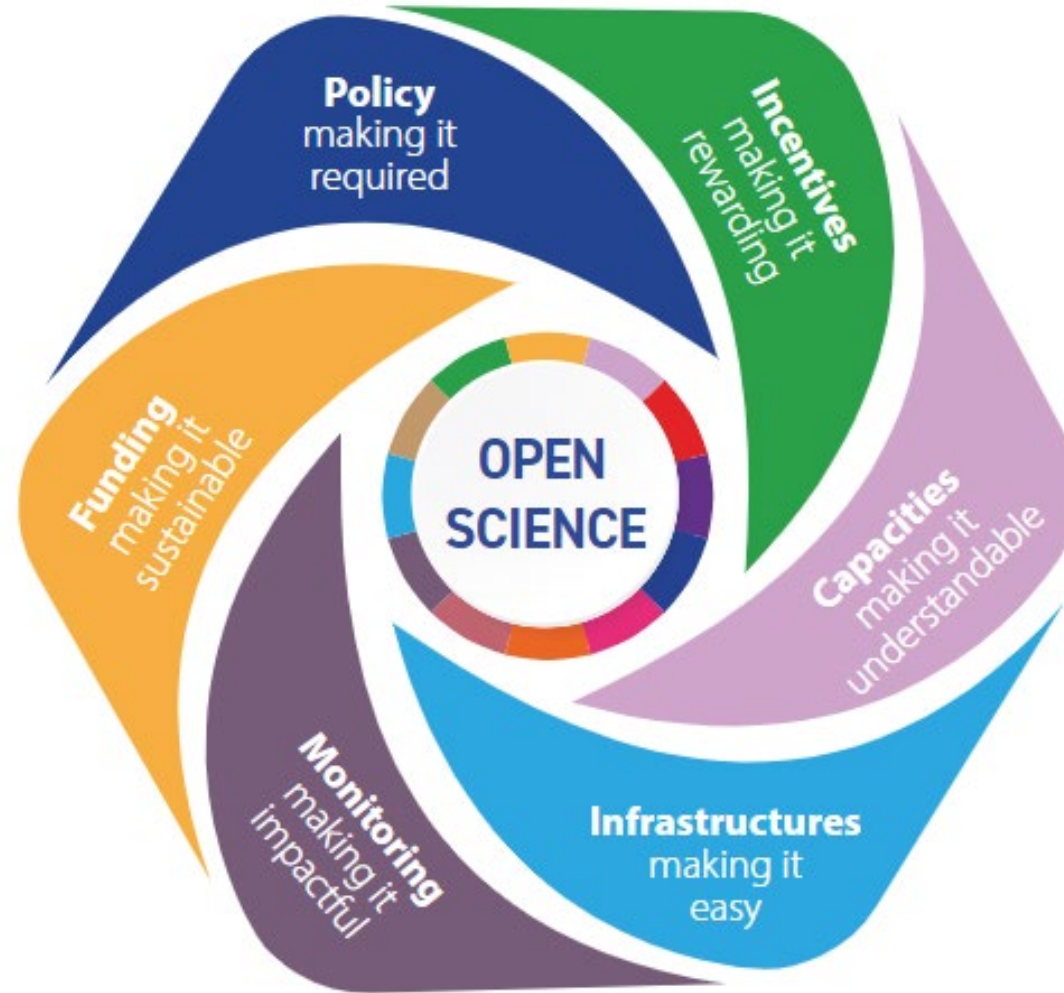
researcher must prevent any use and communication of information that might inflict damage on individuals who are the subjects of research. Irrespective of the duty of confidentiality, researchers have a legal obligation to avoid punishable offences. The researcher must decide when and in what way the participant should be informed about limitations of the duty of confidentiality.

6 Impartiality. Impartiality means avoidance of confusing roles and relationships in a way that may give rise to reasonable doubt concerning conflicts of interest. Openness regarding relevant roles and relationships that the researcher is involved in must be maintained in relation to colleagues, research participants, sources of finance and other relevant parties.

11 Availability of results. As a main rule, research results should be made available. Openness regarding research findings is essential for ensuring verifiability, for returning some benefit to the research participants and society in general, and for ensuring a dialogue with the public. Such communication is also a function of democracy.

12 Social responsibility. Researchers have an independent responsibility to ensure that their research will be of benefit to research participants, relevant groups or society in general, and for preventing it from causing harm. Research decisions must take into account any knowledge that the development of a research area may entail ethically unacceptable consequences for individuals, animals, society or the environment. It is absolutely essential

Source:
<https://www.forskningsetikk.no/en/guidelines/general-guidelines/>



Source: Unesco 2023. Open science outlook 1: status and trends around the world.
<https://doi.org/10.54677/GIIC6829>

Innovation & networking

Efficiency, cost-effectiveness & reproducibility

Transparency & impact

Collaboration, visibility, credit & purpose

**Global
Regional**

Quality & integrity

Human rights & equity

National

Economic benefits & access to resources

Institutional

Individual

Better-informed decision making

Public engagement & trust

Global goals & benefits



A student at the University of Warsaw assembles 3D-printed protective masks.

OPEN SCIENCE TAKES ON COVID-19

Data sharing and hobbyists are being harnessed to combat the pandemic. By Mark Zastrow

When reports emerged in late 2019 of an outbreak of a new coronavirus centred in Wuhan, China, researchers at the virological-analysis website Nextstrain were ready. The open-source project tracks the spread of viruses through genetic variations in the sequences that scientists find. After five years of development and operation, Nextstrain had team members on three continents who could continuously refresh the analysis, 24 hours a day.

What they didn't know was whether researchers would share their data. "You just never know what level of detail is going to be allowed to come out," says Emma Hodcroft, a Nextstrain developer and molecular epidemiologist at the University of Basel in Switzerland.

But since 11 January, when a team led by Zhang Yong-Zhen at the Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center, China, shared the first genome sequence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the volume of data has skyrocketed. By the end of March, Nextstrain was receiving anywhere

from 50 to 200 sequences a day from laboratories around the world, and was running its analysis of virus evolution every few hours. "The volume that we're getting right now, this is totally unprecedented," says Hodcroft.

Nextstrain is just one example of how an open ethos has driven the scientific response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Academics, online data repositories and home hobbyists with 3D printers are adopting new practices of rapid data sharing and collaboration that are appropriate to the urgency of the crisis. Many hope it will change the way science is done even after the pandemic subsides.

Do it yourself

Perhaps nowhere is that open ethos clearer than in the way do-it-yourself (DIY) and 'maker' communities have stepped up. As soon as it became clear that health systems around the world were at risk of running out of crucial equipment to treat people with COVID-19 and protect medical workers, DIY-ers set about trying to close the gap.

Facebook groups such as Open Source

COVID19 Medical Supplies, which has more than 70,000 members, have become dispatch centres, through which hospital workers seek volunteers to print or make supplies, and volunteers trade tips on what materials to use and where to source them, and on sterilization procedures.

The coronavirus crisis plays to 3D printing's strong points – rapid prototyping and the ability to produce parts on demand anywhere in the world. Prusa Research, a manufacturer of 3D printers in Prague, has designed a frame for a face shield that is meant to be worn outside a mask or respirator to protect against infectious droplets. The company says it has the capacity to produce 800 shields per day, and tens of thousands of the devices are already protecting health-care workers in the Czech Republic. But because the company made its designs open-source, they are also being made around the world in maker spaces and homes.

Formlabs, a 3D-printer manufacturer based in Somerville, Massachusetts, leads another project that has reached production: printing nasal swabs for COVID-19 test kits. Unlike common cotton swabs, nasal swabs must have a rod that is long and flexible enough to reach deep into the nose, to the upper throat. The swabs were designed by doctors at the University of South Florida in Tampa and the Northwell Health hospital system in New York, using printers purchased from the company to produce test versions. "They are prototyping it themselves, which is crazy and really awesome," says Formlabs's chief product officer, Dávid Lakatos. And whereas conventional swabs feature a bushy tip coating of

COMMENTARY

Open Access



Open science saves lives: lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic

Lonni Besaçon^{1,2*}, Nathan Peiffer-Smadja^{3,4}, Corentin Segalas⁵, Haiting Jiang⁶, Paola Masuzzo⁷, Cooper Smout⁷, Eric Billy⁸, Maxime Deforet⁹ and Clémence Leyrat^{5,10}

Abstract

In the last decade Open Science principles have been successfully advocated for and are being slowly adopted in different research communities. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic many publishers and researchers have sped up their adoption of Open Science practices, sometimes embracing them fully and sometimes partially or in a sub-optimal manner. In this article, we express concerns about the violation of some of the Open Science principles and its potential impact on the quality of research output. We provide evidence of the misuses of these principles at different stages of the scientific process. We call for a wider adoption of Open Science practices in the hope that this work will encourage a broader endorsement of Open Science principles and serve as a reminder that science should always be a rigorous process, reliable and transparent, especially in the context of a pandemic where research findings are being translated into practice even more rapidly. We provide all data and scripts at <https://osf.io/renxy/>.

Keywords: Open science, Peer review, Methodology, COVID-19

Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak represents an urgent threat to global health. On October 15, 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases had exceeded 38 million and the death toll had exceeded 1,000,000 worldwide. Many important issues remain unresolved, including some crucial questions around both the diagnosis of patients with COVID-19 and optimal therapeutic strategies. Rapid scientific progress on these issues is needed to improve patient management, reduce mortality, and prevent new infections. The scientific community has responded accordingly, with the publication of over 80,000 preprints and peer-reviewed articles on COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2 since announcement of the emergence of a new virus on 31st December 2019 [1]. Many of these publications have contributed to the development of a body of knowledge

that has since informed practice but a considerable number of these studies suffer methodological weaknesses, limiting the interpretability of their findings [2] or leading to false claims with a potentially dramatic impact on public health. While some of these studies have already been retracted [3, 4], others still contribute to the body of evidence and might be used by researchers and policy makers. In addition to the direct threat these publications pose to public health, these low-quality studies also exacerbate the waste of scientific resources [2] that is well-known to plague the scientific system [5]. Furthermore, many news outlets have recently amplified public exposure to low-quality research, sowing confusion among the public. In this paper we argue that many of the sub-optimal and non-transparent scientific practices witnessed during the pandemic, in conjunction with poor coordination across the global research community, have contributed to a dysfunctional scientific process for COVID-19 research. We support this view by providing results from an analysis of COVID-19 publishing data in recent months, including an analysis of reviewing times, conflicts of interests and misuse of non peer-reviewed material. We further

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Open science requirements

Requirements for open science

- University of Stavanger strategy:
 - “We will be an open and innovative university that demonstrates a high quality of education, research and artistic development work”.
- Articles should be made openly available
- Research data
 - Data management plan
 - «As open as possible, as closed as necessary»

Guidelines for managing research data at the University of Stavanger

2020

Requirements for open science cont.



Scholarly publishers



Open science practices



Improving children's second-language learning through reading of digital books at home: A randomized controlled trial

Public registration ▾

Updates ▾


 Overview

 Metadata

 Files

 Resources

 Wiki

 Components 0


 Links 0


 Analytics

 Comments 0

Open practice resources

 Data

 Analytic code

 Materials

 Papers

 Supplements

Study Information

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Shared reading of the same books at home (L1) and in ECEC (L2) will have an direct effect on multilingual children's (3–4-year-olds) receptive L2 language skills (.2) and expressive L2 language skills (.2).

Hypothesis 2: Dosage (duration time of reading at home) will have an indirect effect on children's language skills (L2).

Hypothesis 3: Parents motivation for the intervention will have an indirect effect on children's language skills (L2).

Hypothesis 4: Children's L1 and L2 skills at T1 predicts children's language skills (L2) at T2.

Design Plan

Study type

Experiment - A researcher randomly assigns treatments to study subjects, this includes field or lab experiments. This is also known as an intervention experiment and includes randomized controlled trials.

Blinding

No blinding is involved in this study.

Is there any additional blinding in this study?

The participating children and parents are blind to the study conditions prior to consenting. After randomization the children and parents know if they get the intervention or not.

The ECEC teachers are blind to which of the participating children who are in to two different conditions (intervention group or control group).

Study design

Between subjects design. One group reading picture books on their home language together with their parents at home, (Polish, Arabic or Lithuanian), and one group using a mathematics app at home, together with their parents (Control group).

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Contributors

Joakim Evensen Hansen and Elisabeth Brekke Stangeland

Description

The objective is to conduct an RCT targeting whether shared book reading in homes (L1) and in ECEC (L2) improves second-language development in a multilingual sample. The RCT has a naturalistic design, adding no strict scripting to be performed by the ECEC-teachers or parents.

Registration type

OSF Preregistration

Date registered

January 10, 2023

Date created

January 10, 2023

Associated project

osf.io/e8bw3

Internet Archive link

<https://archive.org/details/osf-registrations-7xqr2-v1>

Category

 Project

Registration DOI

<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7XQR2>

Subjects

Education



○ What can I publish?

Source: <https://riojournal.com/about#WhatCanIPublish>

Grant Proposal	✓	
Research Idea		✓
Research Article		✓
Review Article		✓
Methods		✓
Data Paper		✓
Software description		✓
Single-figure Publication	✓	
Wikipedia Article	✓	
Data Management Plan	✓	
Software Management Plan	✓	
Conference Abstract	✓	
PhD Thesis	✓	
Project Report	✓	
Workshop Report	✓	
Guidelines	✓	
Policy Brief	✓	
Forum Paper		✓
Editorial	✓	
Correspondence	✓	
Commentary	✓	
Corrigendum	✓	
Book Review	✓	
Biography		

Open access (OA) routes

Variations in scholarly journals:

- Hybrid journals: mixed subscription & open access
- Gold journals : open, no subscription
 - Article processing charge (APC)
- Diamond journals – open, no costs for reader or author

Self-archiving

- Green: upload file in Cristin
 - This will be transferred to [UiS Brage](#)



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0-9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Ø Å

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1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (DAB) Analogues Possessing a Hydrazide Imide Moiety as Potent and Selective α -Mannosidase Inhibitors

Haarr, Marianne Bore; Lopez, Oscar; Pejov, Ljupcho; Fernandez-Bolanos, Jose G.; Lindback, Emil; Sydnes, Magne Olav (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2020-07)

The synthesis of two polyhydroxylated pyrrolidines as 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (DAB) analogues bearing a hydrazide moiety is described. The DAB analogues act as selective and potent inhibitors of α -mannosidase ...

20 Years of Nordic event and festival research: a review and future research agenda

Ambrecht, John; Lundberg, Erik; Andersson, Tommy Daniel; Mykletun, Reidar J. (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2020-10)

The research output during the last two decades suggests that events and festivals are of major importance for society both internationally and in a Nordic context. Existing literature, primarily published in a Nordic ...

20 years of Nordic hospitality research: A review and future research agenda

Gjerald, Olga; Dagsland, Åse Helene Bakkevig; Furunes, Trude (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2021)

Communicating hospitality and tourism research has been at the core of the journal aim since the early start in 2001. The aim of the current paper is to provide an overview of the first 20 years of hospitality research in ...

20 Years of Nordic tourism economics research: a review and future research agenda

Falk, Martin; Tveteraas, Sigbjørn Landazuri; Xie, Jinghua (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2020-10)

The number of economics-related articles in the Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (SJHT) has recently increased considerably. Despite this increase, the research efforts of Nordic economists on tourism issues ...

A 2D model for the study of equilibrium glide paths of UiS Subsea Freight-Glider

Ahmad, Usman Nawaz; Xing, Yihan (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2021)

A planar mathematical model for the analysis of equilibrium glide paths of the UiS subsea freight-glider (USFG) is presented. The model is developed using Simscape Multibody in MATLAB/Simulink to study the ever-changing ...

30-day mortality in patients treated for brain metastases: extracranial causes dominate

Nieder, Carsten; Stanisavljevic, Luka; Aanes, Siv Gyda; Mannsåker, Bård; Haukland, Ellinor Christin (Peer reviewed; Journal article, 2022)

Background Established prognostic models, such as the diagnosis-specific graded prognostic assessment, were not designed to specifically address very short survival. Therefore, a brain metastases-specific 30-day mortality ...





BROWSE

MY ACCOUNT

<https://uis.brage.unit.no/>

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Kompetanse for inkluderende praksis. Et innovasjonsprosjekt om samarbeid mellom barnehage/skole og PP-tjenesten

Volume editors: **Marit Mjøs, Siv Hillesøy, Vegard Moen, Stein Erik Ohna**
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Synopsis

Denne antologien utgjør hovedrapporten etter et tre-årig innovasjonsprosjekt som har hatt hovedfokus på samarbeidet mellom barnehage/skole og PP-tjenesten, og etablering av et samarbeid der man i fellesskap utvikler kompetanse for inkluderende praksis.

Forskere ved NLA Høgskolen, Universitetet i Stavanger og Statped har gått inn i et partnerskap der man både har støttet de ulike innovasjonsprosessene og fulgt prosessene gjennom datainnsamling og analyse. Slik samsvarer dette innovasjonsprosjektet på flere måter med profilen i den nasjonale strategien Kompetanseløftet for spesialpedagogikk og

Marit Mjøs, Siv Hillesøy, Vegard Moen og Stein Erik Ohna (red.)

Kompetanse for inkluderende praksis

Et innovasjonsprosjekt om samarbeid mellom barnehage/skole og PP-tjenesten



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Author Name


Campbell, Janine Anne (1)

Hernández-Palacio, Fabio (1)

Kesarovski, Todor (1)

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Supplementary materials for: Urban Density and Accessibility: A methodological approach 

Nov 1, 2023



Hernández-Palacio, Fabio; Kesarovski, Todor, 2023, "Supplementary materials for: Urban Density and Accessibility: A methodological approach", <https://doi.org/10.18710/XO6FG7>, DataverseNO, V1

The built environment's impact on human behaviour is well-documented. Still, quantitative research on the topic usually focuses on a large scale, with few studies at the neighbourhood level. This study presents a method investigating the correlation between the local built enviro...


Covcom test videos 

Mar 3, 2022



Lungu, Daniel Adrian, 2022, "Covcom test videos", <https://doi.org/10.18710/EZQR78>, DataverseNO, V1

12 videos about pandemics (in Norwegian) used in a experimental design study aiming at investigating relevant video factors for pandemic video communication. The experiement adopted a factorial design, with three factors being manipulated. The three factors are: - the source; - t...

Background data for: Recovery is up to you 

Feb 24, 2022



Kvia, Aasa, 2022, "Background data for: Recovery is up to you", <https://doi.org/10.18710/KGXEBH>, DataverseNO, V1

The data set measures participants in a course and their experience of 5 important elements in a recovery process. The elements measured are Hope, Quality of life, Empowerment, Loneliness and Confidence. The scope is to examine the participants experience of the intervention. Art...

Replication Data for: A Comparison of Price Fluctuations Between Brent Crude Oil and Retail Fuel Prices in Stavanger - An Algorithmic Model for Refueling 

Jun 15, 2021



FAIR

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Source: Engelhardt, C. (2022). How to be FAIR with your data.
<https://doi.org/10.17875/gup2022-1915>



To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available



To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards



EOSC

- The ambition of the European Open Science Cloud, known as EOSC, is to develop a **'Web of FAIR Data and Services' for science in Europe**. EOSC will be a multi-disciplinary environment where researchers can publish, find and re-use data, tools and services, enabling them to better conduct their work.

Source: <https://eosc.eu/eosc-about>

point of return

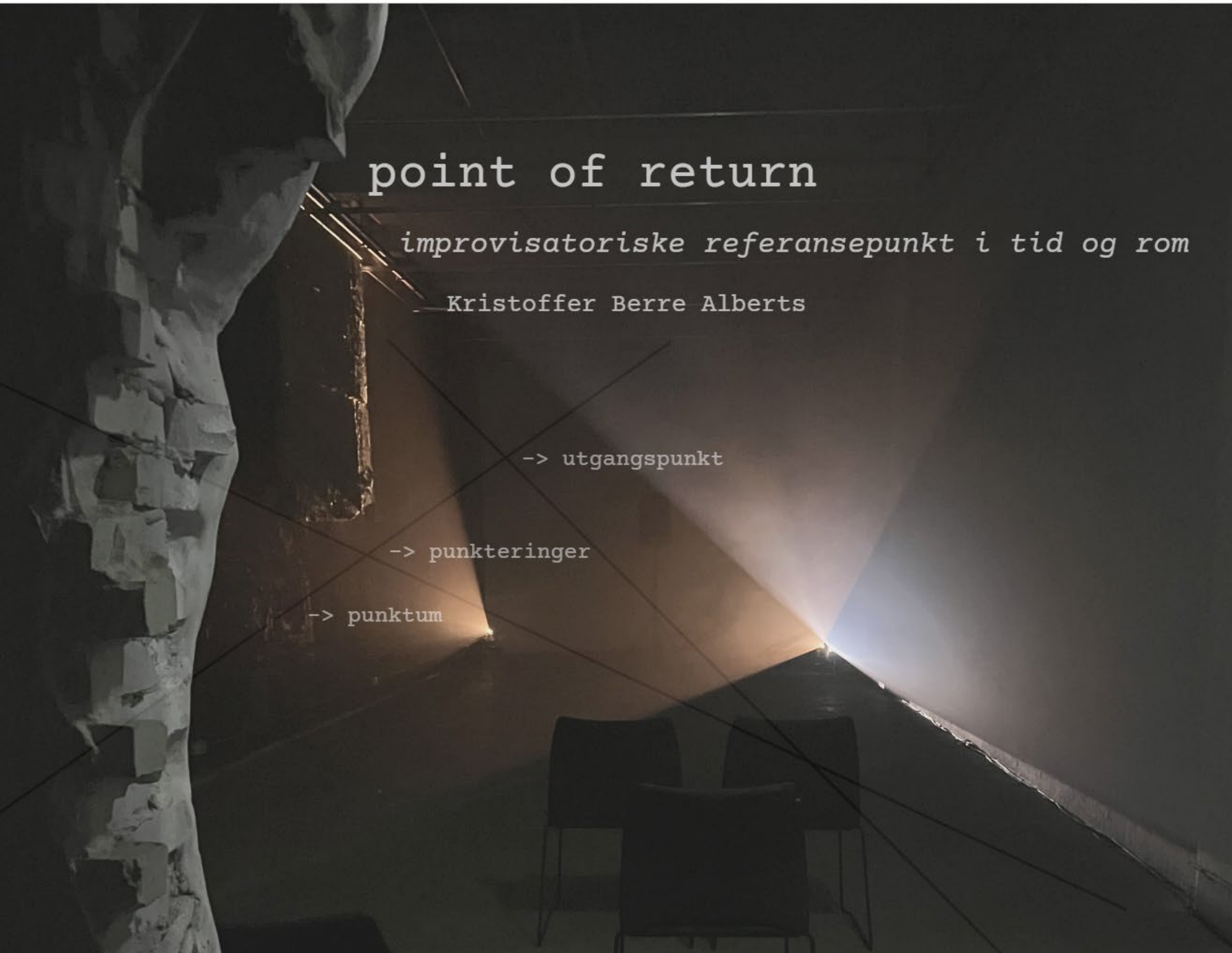
improvisatoriske referansepunkt i tid og rom

Kristoffer Berre Alberts

-> utgangspunkt

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-> punktum



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Repositories / Archive a repository /

Referencing and citing content

You can use third-party tools to cite and reference content on GitHub.

Issuing a persistent identifier for your repository with Zenodo [↗](#)

To make your repositories easier to reference in academic literature, you can create persistent identifiers, also known as Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). You can use the data archiving tool [Zenodo](#) to archive a repository on GitHub.com and issue a DOI for the archive.

Tips:

- Zenodo can only access public repositories, so make sure the repository you want to archive is [public](#).
- If you want to archive a repository that belongs to an organization, the organization owner may need to [approve access](#) for the Zenodo application.
- Make sure to include a [license](#) in your repository so readers know how they can reuse your work.

- 1 Navigate to the [login page](#) for Zenodo.
- 2 Click **Log in with GitHub**.
- 3 Review the information about access permissions, then click **Authorize zenodo**.
- 4 Navigate to the [Zenodo GitHub page](#).
- 5 To the right of the name of the repository you want to archive, toggle the button to **On**.

Zenodo archives your repository and issues a new DOI each time you create a new GitHub [release](#). Follow the steps at "[Managing releases in a repository](#)" to create a new one.

In this article

- Issuing a persistent identifier for your repository with Zenodo
- Publicizing and citing research material with Figshare



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NASA's citizen science projects are collaborations between scientists and interested members of the public.

Citizen Science Projects

NASA's citizen science projects are collaborations between scientists and interested members of the public. Through these collaborations, volunteers (known as citizen scientists) have helped make thousands of important scientific discoveries. More than 410 NASA citizen scientists have been named as co-authors on refereed scientific publications. Want to work on some real NASA science? Click on one of the 40 projects below to get started. NASA citizen science projects are open to everyone around the world, not limited to U.S. citizens or residents.



Cloudspotting on Mars

Anyone with a cellphone or laptop can do this project. [Read Project Summary](#)

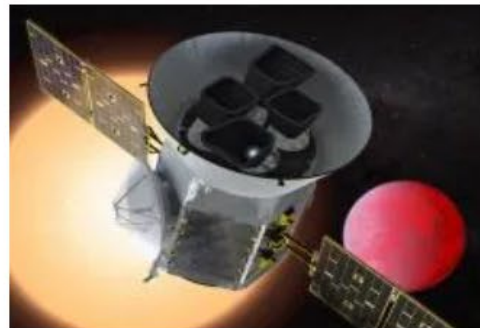
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Exoplanet Watch

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NOR-CAM – A toolbox for recognition and rewards in academic careers



Source: <https://www.uhr.no/en/news-from-uhr/nor-cam-a-toolbox-for-recognition-and-rewards-in-academic-careers.5780.aspx>

Transparency and reproducibility

Transparency

When researchers **employ transparency** in their research - in other words, when they **properly document and share the data and processes associated with their analyses** - the broader research community is able to save valuable time when reproducing or building upon published results.

Source: <https://book.the-turing-way.org/reproducible-research/overview>

Reproducibility and replicability

- Reproducibility - Authors provide all the necessary data and the computer codes to run the analysis again, re-creating the results.
- Replicability - A study that arrives at the same scientific findings as another study, collecting new data (possibly with different methods) and completing new analyses.

Source: <https://book.the-turing-way.org/reproducible-research/overview>

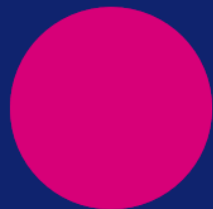
What can be done?

- Be **transparent** about your research plans, methods, procedures, and analyses (e.g. by preregistering your studies)
- Share the exact research **materials** you use (if you can)
- Share **data** (ideally raw data if you can)
- Make sure you have good **documentation** for all stages of your research process: methods, data, analyses/code
- **Verify** your own work: try to repeat and reproduce your own results (or have others do it)

RNI



NOR



Norway
Reproducibility Network



Webinar: Data security and privacy in research...

Tue. 16.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Introduction to data management...

Tue. 23.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Sharing and archiving data



Tue. 30.04.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Open access publishing of journal articles >

Tue. 07.05.2024

09:00-11:00

Teams

More library training sessions are available at: <https://www.uis.no/en/library/classes>

Thank you!

Relevant web pages:

- [UBiS open access pages](#)
- [UBiS research data management pages](#)



Foto: Marie Kulander Knudsen

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