

DataFest Erasmus 2021

@MarkHahnel

Scholarly Publishing Timeline

- 1323: Compagnie du Gai Sçavoir, the oldest learned society on record, is founded in Toulouse, France.
- 1660: The Royal Society of London is founded.
- **1665**: Journal des Sçavans and Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London are first published. Each journal used some form of peer review, although not exactly like today's version. Philosophical Transactions published famous scientists such as Newton, Hooke, van Leeuwenhoek, Faraday, and Darwin.
- 1731: Medical Essays and Observations, the first fully peer-reviewed journal, is launched by the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- 1743: The American Philosophical Society, the first scholarly society in what is now the US, is created.
- **1848**: The American Association for the Advancement of Science is founded. AAAS publishes the journal *Science* and is the largest general scientific society in the world.
- **1869**: *Nature* publishes its first issue.
- **1880**: *Science* publishes its first issue.
- 1947: Elsevier, the longtime publishing giant, launches its first international journal, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*.
- 1990: Postmodern Culture becomes the first online-only journal with no printed version available.
- **1991**: arXiv, the science pre-print server, is launched.
- 2003: The Public Library of Science (PLOS) is founded.
- 2006: PLOS ONE, the wildly successful open access megajournal, begins publishing. In 2013, PLOS ONE published 31,500 articles!
- 2010: The altmetrics manifesto, describing potential new ways to gauge the impact of research beyond citations and impact factors, is written.
- **2012**: Several innovative and relatively new journals, including *F1000 Research*, *PeerJ*, and *eLife*, are launched. These journals are experimenting with new forms of peer review, new business models, and new funding sources.

What can be achieved in a decade in Academic Publishing?

What can be achieved in a decade in Repository Land?

FOURTH PARADIGM

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLS

The Fourth Paradigm: Data-Intensive Scientific Discovery.

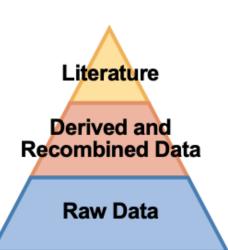
- 1. Empirical Evidence The sky is blue
- 2. Scientific theory The sky is blue every day
- Computational science Using advanced computing capabilities to understand and solve complex problems

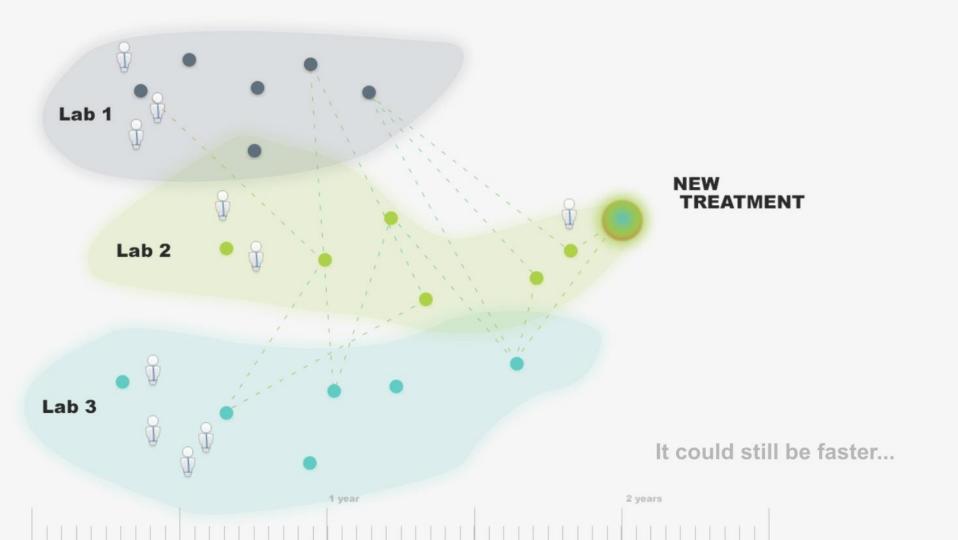
The goal, Dr. Gray insisted, was not to have the biggest, fastest single computer, but rather "to have a world in which all of the science literature is online, all of the science data is online, and they interoperate with each other."

Implicit in the idea of a fourth paradigm is the ability, and the need, to share data.

All Scientific Data Online

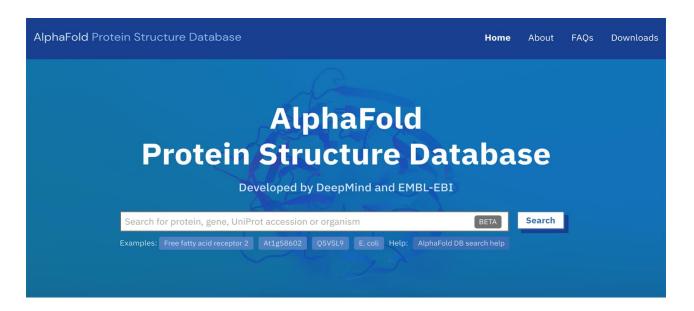
- Many disciplines overlap and use data from other sciences
- Internet can unify all literature and data
- Go from literature to computation to data back to literature
- Information at your fingertips for everyone-everywhere
- · Increase Scientific Information Velocity
- Huge increase in Science Productivity









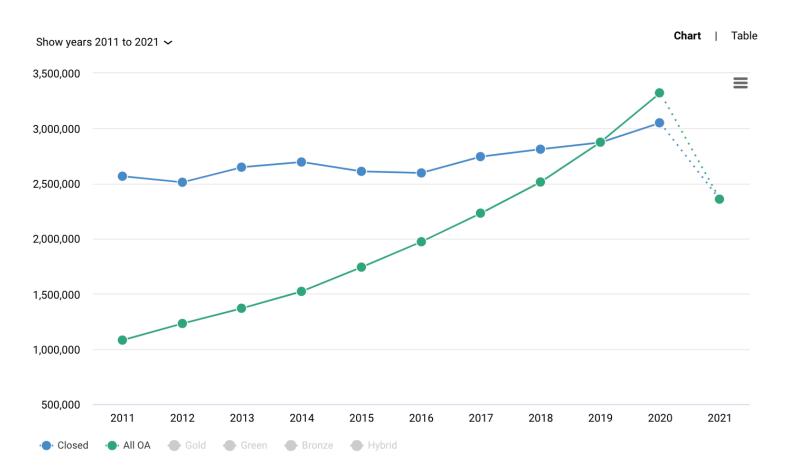


Forbes

Oct 3, 2021, 07:34pm EDT | 29,397 views

AlphaFold Is The Most Important Achievement In AI—Ever

Open Access





HEIDI LARSON

SCIENCE 09.01.2018 08:00 AM

Fake news and distrust of science could lead to global epidemics

Distrust in scientific expertise puts public health at risk



Home | Coronavirus | Climate | UK | World | Business | Politics | Tech | Science | Health

Health

Ivermectin: How false science created a Covid 'miracle' drug

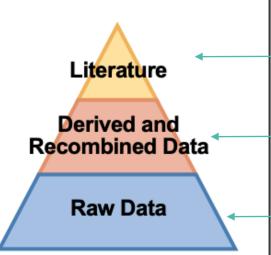
By Rachel Schraer & Jack Goodman BBC Reality Check

Major problems included:

- The same patient data being used multiple times for supposedly different people
- Evidence that selection of patients for test groups was not random
- Numbers unlikely to occur naturally
- Percentages calculated incorrectly
- Local health bodies unaware of the studies

All Scientific Data Online

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Peer Review - Independent assessment by field experts

What can we check for here? Who does said checks?

What can we check for here? Who does said checks?

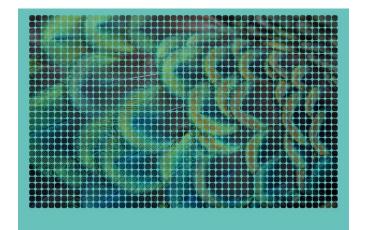


Where do research institutions and libraries fit in all of this?





Data Publishing Culture



Digital Science Report

The State of Open Data 2019

A selection of analyses and articles about open data, curated by Figshare
Foreword by Dr Paul Avris

OCTOBER 2019

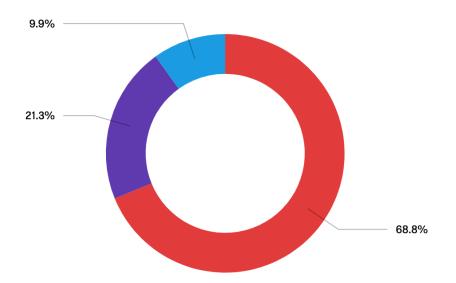
This year's survey received a record number of survey participants with around **8,500 responses** from the research community.

While most trends are encouraging around the adoption and acceptance of open data, the research community is now demanding more enforcement of the mandates that have been adopted by many governments, funders, publishers and institutions around the world.

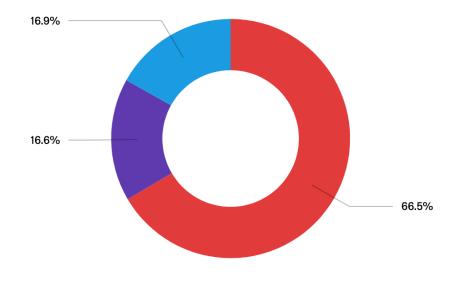




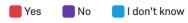
Should funders make the sharing of research data part of their requirements for awarding grants?



Should funders withhold funding from (or penalise in other ways) researchers who do not share their data if the funder has mandated that they do so?



I don't know



"Linking papers to their supporting data in a repository was associated with on average a **25% increase** in citations"

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230416

PLOS ONE

advanced search

⑥ OPEN ACCESS № PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The citation advantage of linking publications to research data

Giovanni Colavizza, Iain Hrynaszkiewicz, Isla Staden, Kirstie Whitaker, Barbara McGillivray

Published: April 22, 2020 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230416

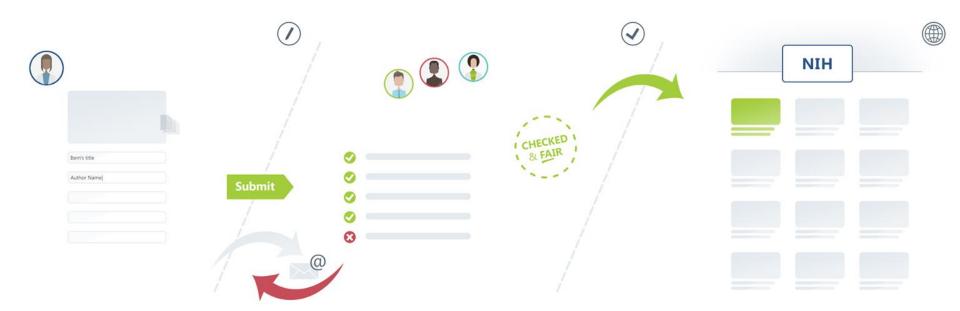
Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage	Peer Review
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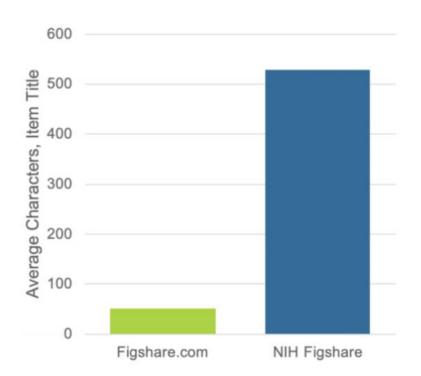
107	40
Save	Citation
11,051	967
View	Share

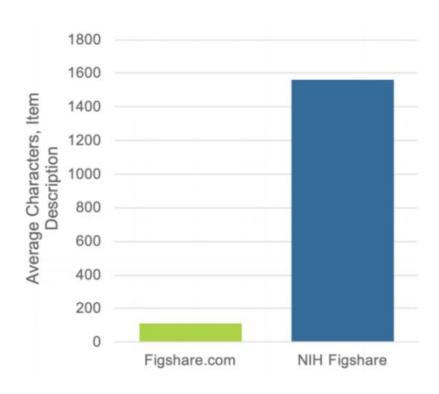




People & Technology







When comparing NIH Figshare to Figshare.com, NIH Figshare has



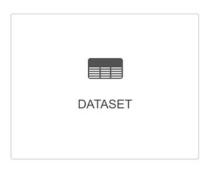
Titles that are 2x in length and descriptions that are 3x in length

Data and Code uploaded to NIH.figshare.com vs Figshare.com users who indicated NIH funding and uploaded datasets or code July 23, 2019 – July 15, 2020





Dataset posted on 09.03.2020





Dataset

Dataset posted on 21.09.2020

Haiying Cui

dataset

Dataset posted on 13.12.2018

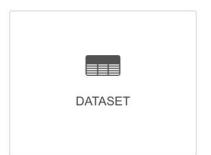
Gildas Lepennetier

Dataset

Dataset posted on 06.10.2021

Marije Goudriaan









Dataset

Dataset posted on 13.11.2020

Izabela Zając-Gawlak

Dataset

Dataset

Chao Feng

Dataset posted on 09.11.2020

Jana Pelclová

Dataset

Dataset posted on 25.12.2018

Jing Chen 🗸

dataset

Dataset posted on 02.10.2021

Hang Zheng











Haiying Cui

Dataset posted on 21.09.2020

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Chao Feng

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Dataset

Dataset posted on 25.12.2018

Jing Chen v

dataset

Dataset posted on 02.10.2021

Hang Zheng

AlphaFold Protein Structure Databa

Developed by DeepMind and EMBL-EBI

Search for protein, gene, UniProt accession or organism

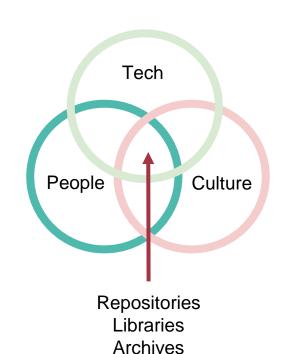
AlphaFold Protein Structure Database

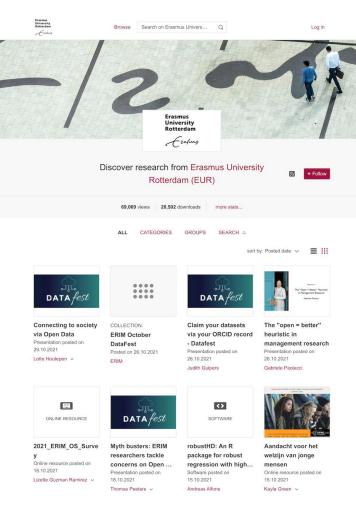
Examples: Free fatty acid receptor 2 At1g58602 Q5VSL9 E. coli Help: AlphaFold DB search help

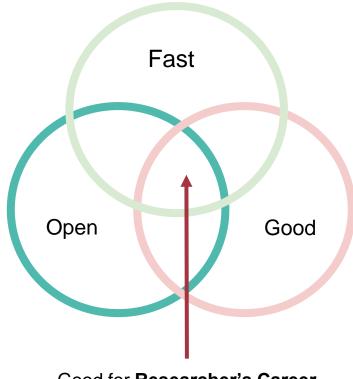
BETA

Hom









Good for **Researcher's Career**Good for **Humanity**

"The speed at which any given scientific discipline advances will depend on how well its researchers collaborate with one another"

Jim Gray

Fast publishing

Immediate release of papers and data

Good Publishing

Peer review of papers, checks for data

Open Publishing

Openly available to everyone on the planet



Mark Hahnel

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@markhahnel

@figshare

Some of Figshare's Core Beliefs:

- Academic research outputs should be as open as possible, as closed as necessary
- Academic research outputs should never be behind a paywall
- Academic research outputs should be human and machine readable/query-able
- Academic infrastructure should be interchangeable
- Academic researchers should never have to put the same information into multiple systems at the same institution
- Identifiers for everything
- The impact of research is independent of where it is published and what type of output it is