

# A Brief Guide: Research Data Management

This brief guide presents a set of good data management practices that researchers can adopt, regardless of their data management skills and levels of expertise.

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## Save your raw data in original format

- 1.1 Don't overwrite your original data with a cleaned version.
- 1.2 Protect your original data by locking them or making them read-only.
- 1.3 Refer to this original data if things go wrong (as they often do).

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## Backup your data

- 2.1 **Use the 3-2-1 rule:** Save three copies of your data, on two different storage mediums, and one copy off site.
- 2.2 Do not backup or store sensitive data on a commercial cloud (Dropbox, Google Drive, etc.).

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## Describe your data

- 3.1 **Machine Friendly:** Describe your dataset with a metadata standard for discovery.
- 3.2 **Human Friendly:** Describe your variables, so your colleagues will understand what you meant. Data without good metadata is useless. Give your variables clear names.
- 3.3 Do not leave cells blank - use numeric values clearly out of range to define missing (e.g. '99999') or not applicable (e.g. '88888') data, and describe these in your data dictionary.
- 3.4 Convert your data to open, non-proprietary formats.
- 3.5 Name your files well with basic metadata in file names.

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## Process your data

- 4.1 Make each column a variable.
- 4.2 Make each row an observation.
- 4.3 Store units (e.g. kg or cm) as metadata (in their own column).
- 4.4 Document each step processing your data in a README file.

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## Archive and preserve your data

- 5.1 Submit final data files to a repository assigning a persistent identifier (e.g. handles or DOIs).
- 5.2 Provide good metadata for your study so others could find it (use your discipline's metadata standard, e.g. Darwin Core, DDI, etc.).