

nature > scientific data > comment > article

SCIENTIFIC DATA

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The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier, [...] Barend Mons ≥

Scientific Data 3, Article number: 160018 (2016) | Cite this article

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1 An Addendum to this article was published on 19 March 2019

Abstract

The machine knows what I mean

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measureable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that focus on the human scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis on enhancing the ability of machines to automatically find and use the data, in addition to supporting its reuse by individuals. This Comment is the first formal publication of the FAIR Principles, and includes the rationale behind them, and some exemplar implementations in the community.

Box 2: The FAIR Guiding Principles

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:

- II. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- (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



Virus Outbreak Data Network (VODAN)

Home > Implementation Networks > Current Implementation Networks > Virus Outbreak Data Network (VODAN)

The VODAN Implementation Network is one of the joint activities carried out by **CODATA**, RDA, WDS, and GO FAIR (Link to the Data Together Statement).

Read the full statement on **Data Together COVID-19 Appeal and Actions**.

Active GO FAIR Implementation Network

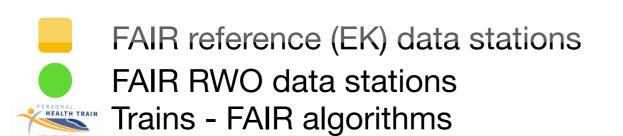
The spread of the virus causing the COVID-19 outbreak is far from over. During this epidemic and in earlier occasions, we have seen severely suboptimal data management and data reuse. Moreover, access to the immensely valuable data of past and current epidemics is not always equally accessible for different affected populations and countries. For instance, the data from the past Ebola epidemics are very difficult to find, to access, and if accessible, they are not interoperable, let alone reusable. Under the urgent need to harness machine-learning and future Al approaches to discover meaningful patterns in epidemic outbreaks, we need to do better and ensure that data are FAIR (in this sense also meaning **F**ederated, **AI**-**R**eady).

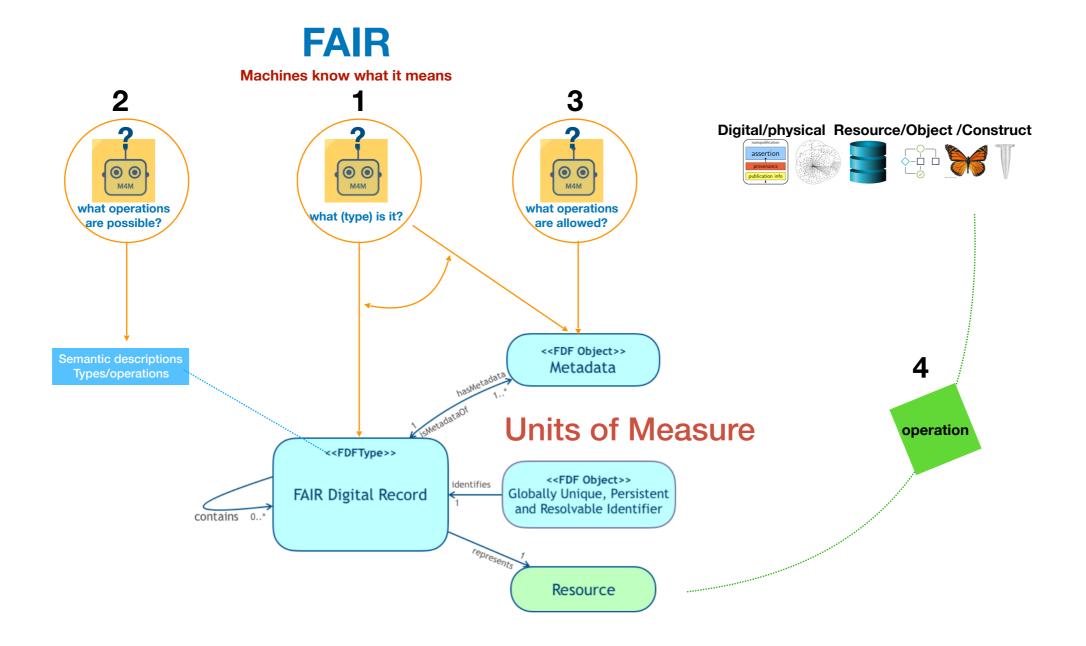




The VODAN-IN approach: distributed analytics over FAIR data https://vimeo.com/143246458







The end of data sharing

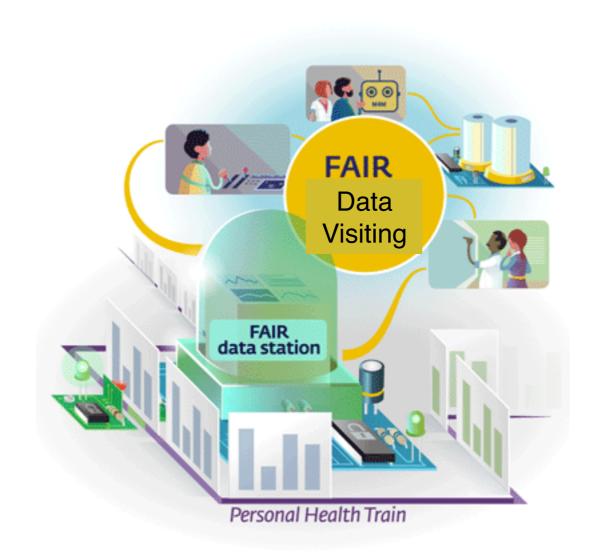
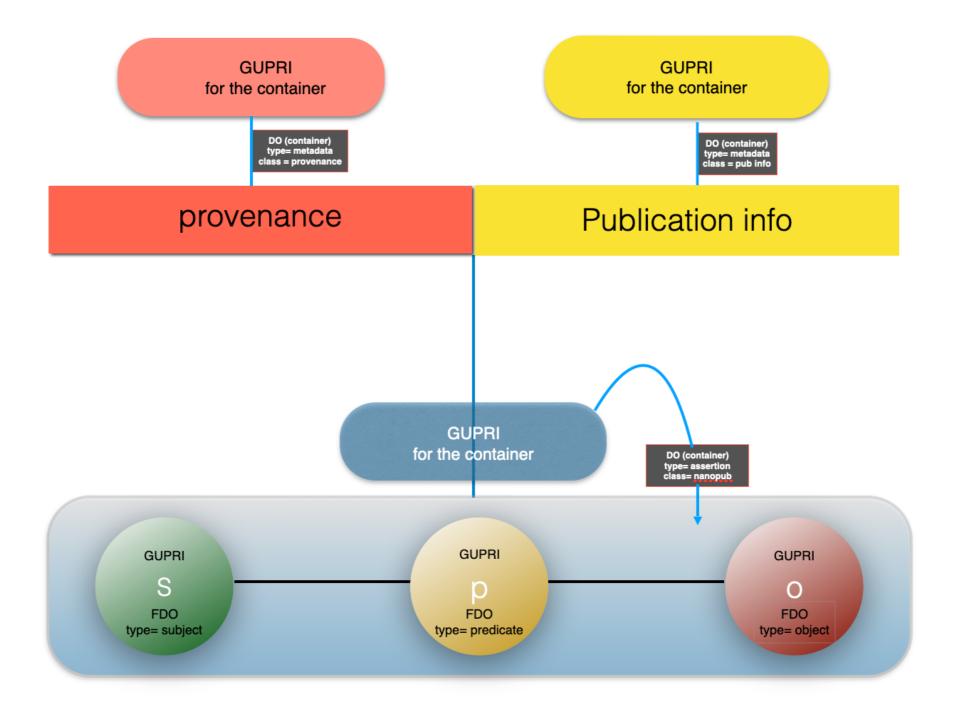
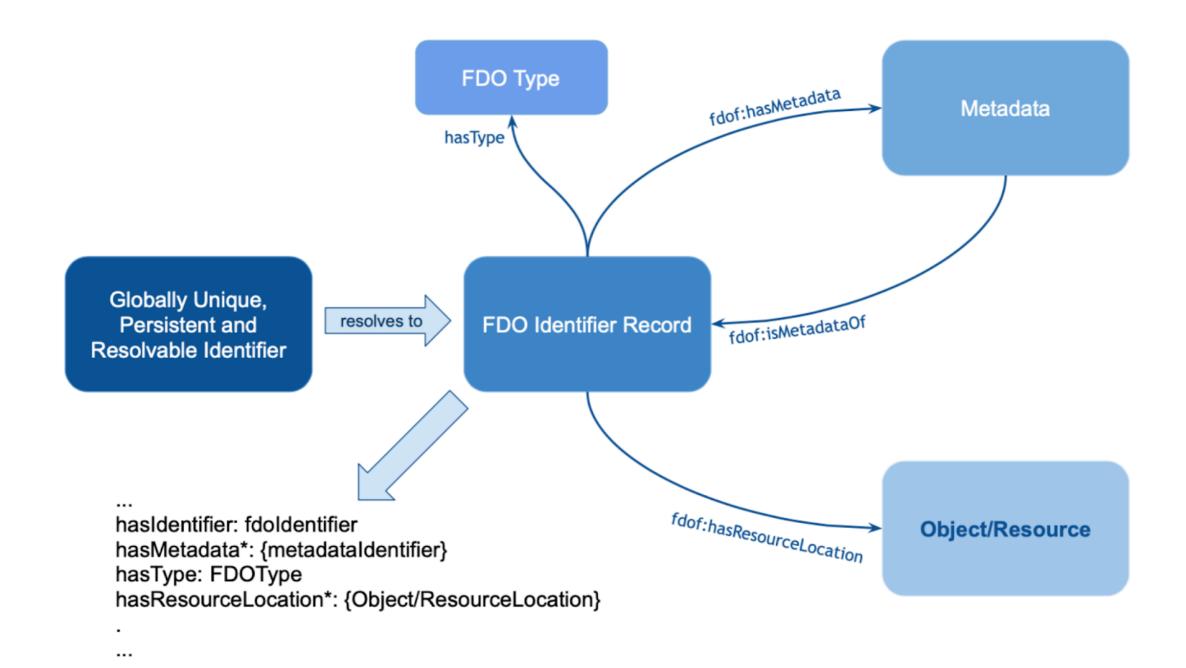


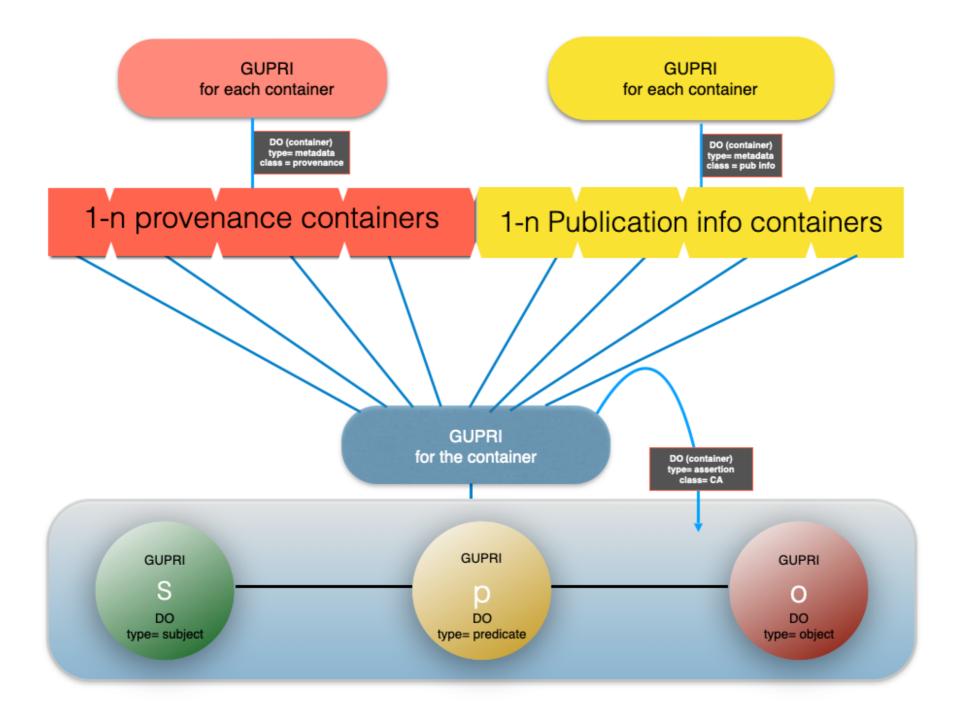
Fig.5

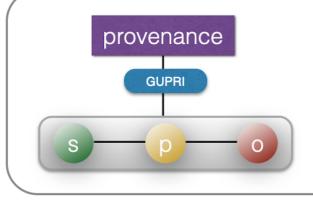




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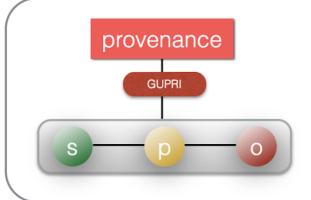
Nanopub schema: A nanopub example





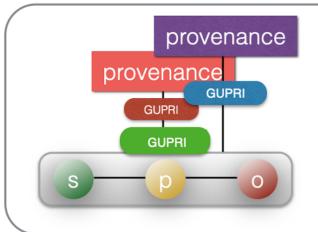
Α

A **nanopublication** is the smallest meaningful assertion, minimally one Subject-Predicate-Object triple S,P, & O are all concepts and thus all have Unique, Persistent and Resolvable Identifiers. Many nanopublications are small graphs with multiple triples forming the assertion



В

Two nanopublications representing the same meaningful assertion, i.e. the Subject-Predicate-Object triples are identical may have **different provenance** (they come from different sources) They each have their Persistent and resolvable Identifier. and different provenance graphs





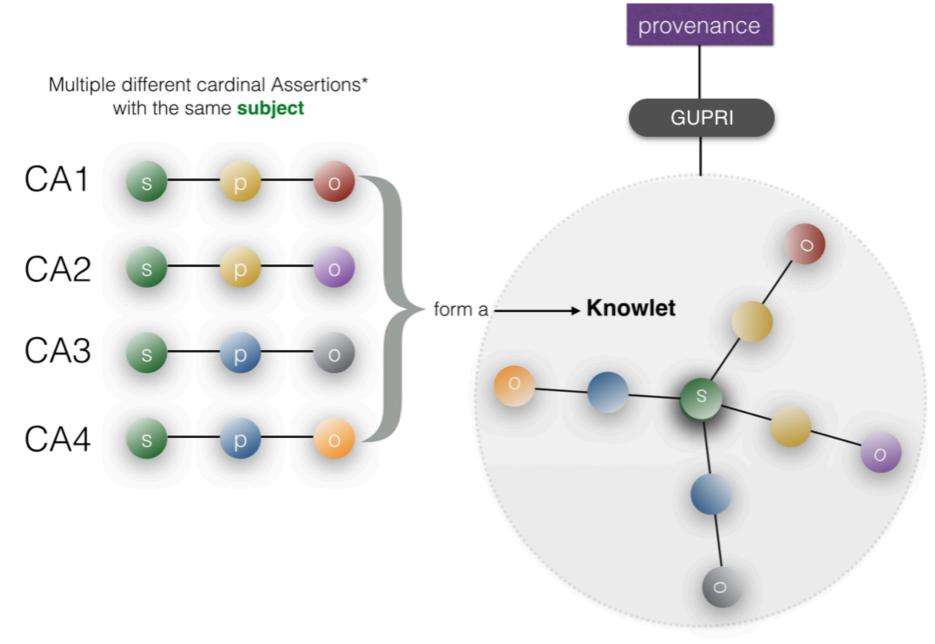
Towards Computational Evaluation of Evidence for Scientific Assertions with Nanopublications and Cardinal Assertions
A Gibson, JCJ Van Dam, EA Schultes, M Roos, B Mons
Proceedings of the 5th International Workshop on Semantic Web Applications ...

The value of data

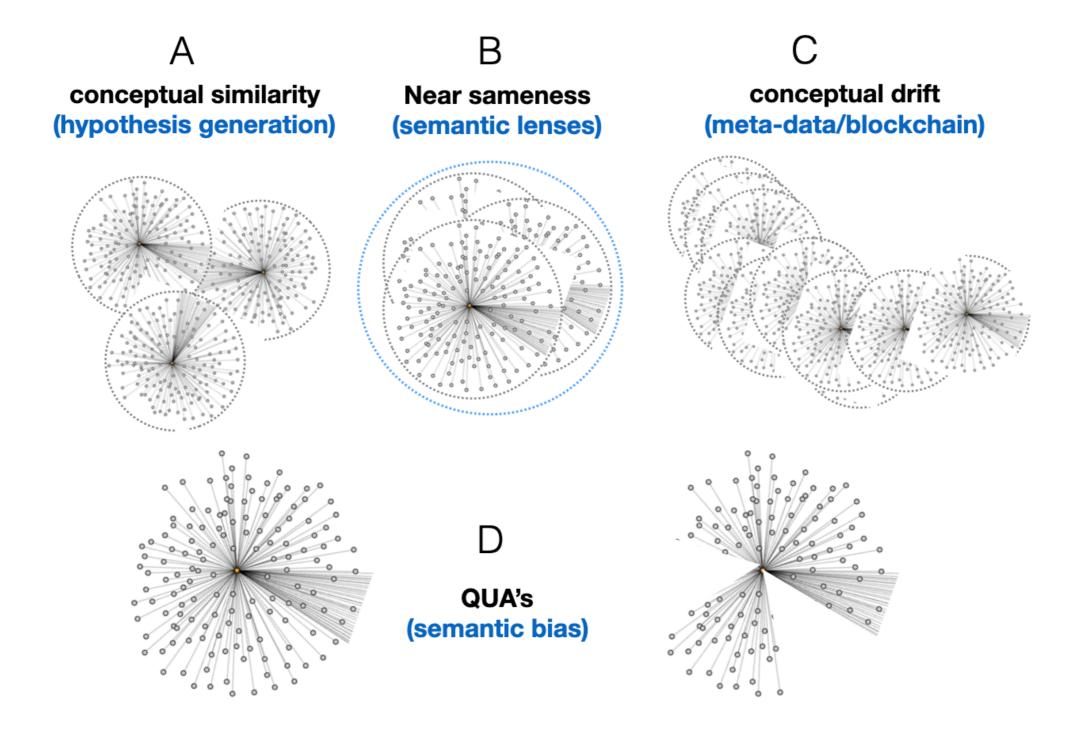
B Mons, H van Haagen, C Chichester, JT den Dunnen, G van Ommen, ... Nature genetics 43 (4), 281-283

A **Cardinal Assertion** is one assertion that is linked to 1-n provenance graphs (up to thousands in some cases)

Fig.10

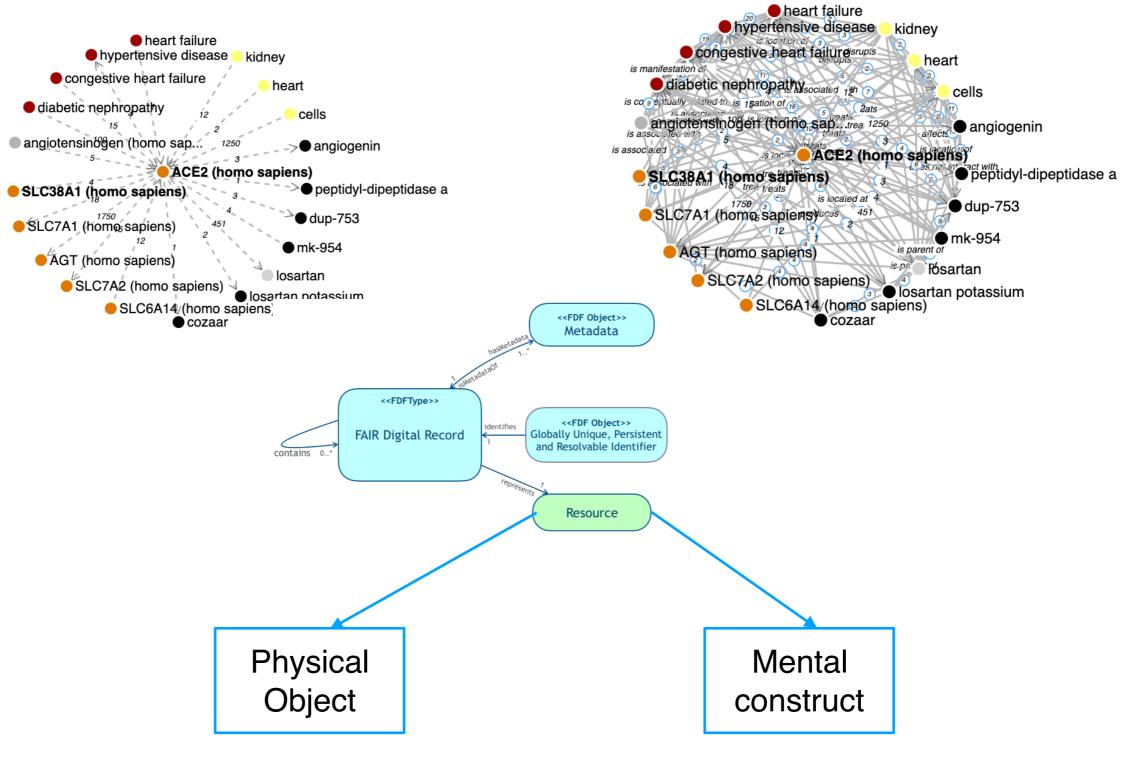


GUPRI's and Provenance not depicted for simplicity reasons



Knowlet (1-many)

Graph (many to many)



A tissue sample of A real tumour

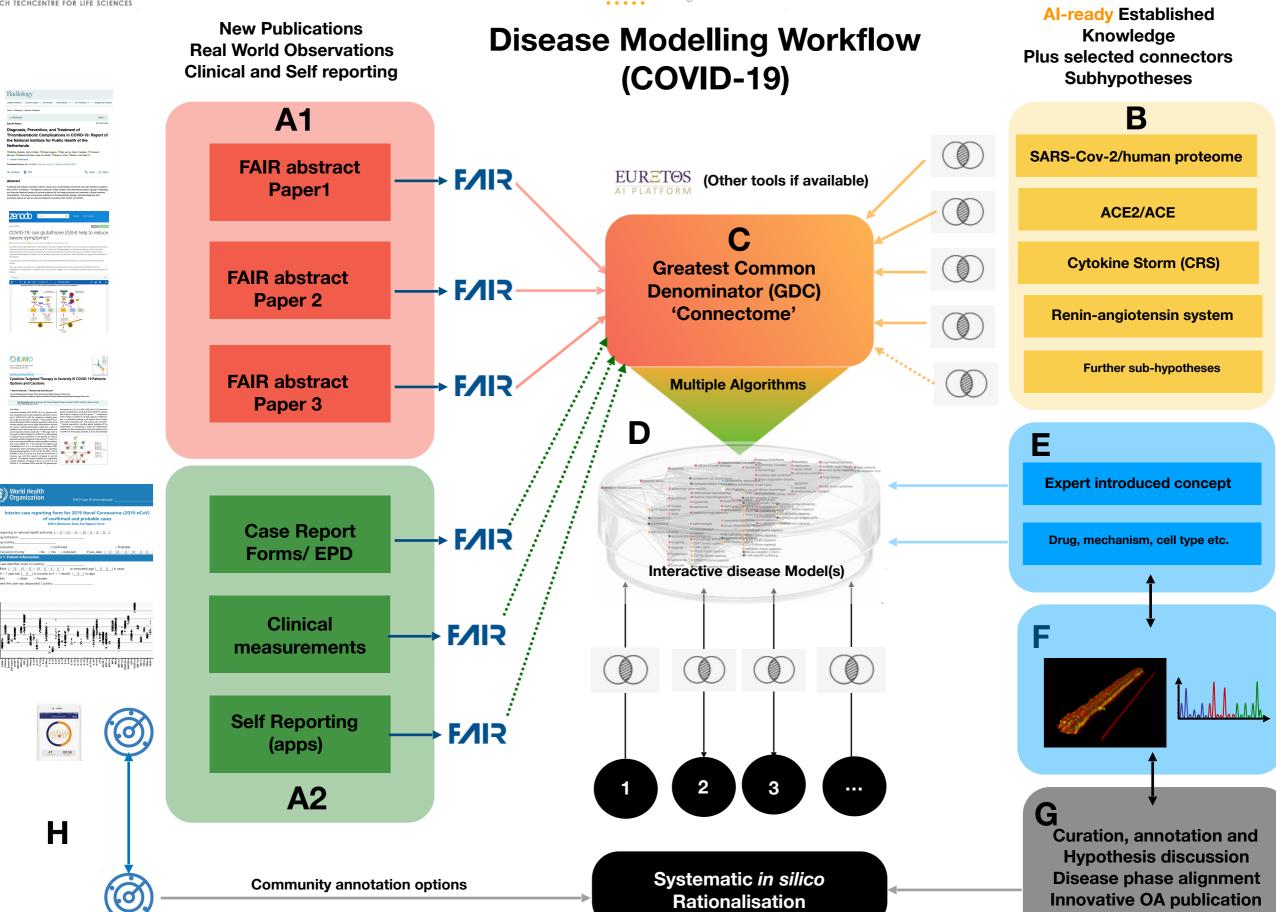
'Pancreatic cancer'

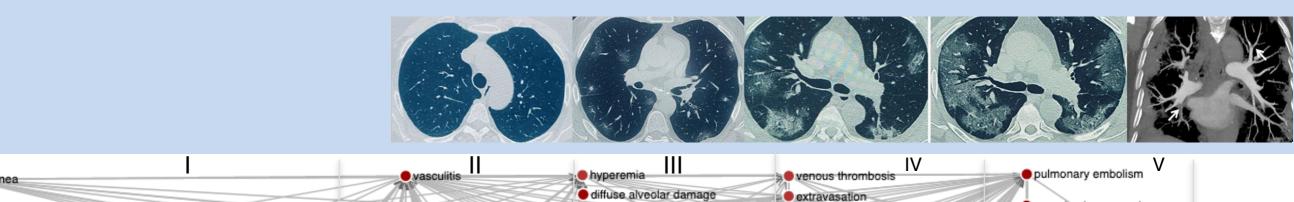






Visualisation

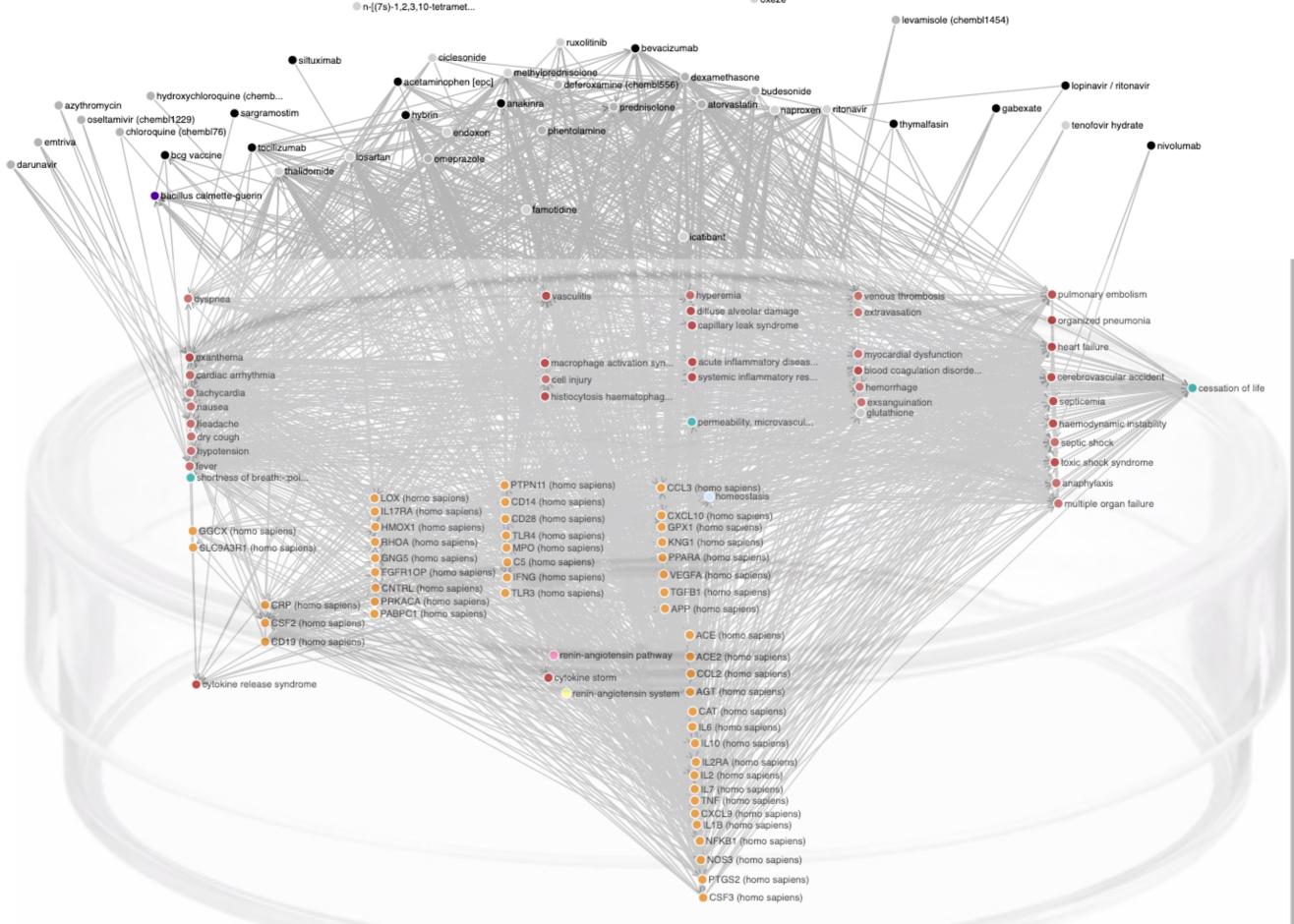


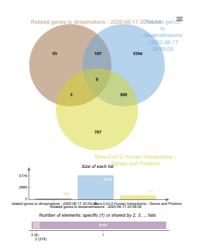




CSF3 (homo sapiens)

OXEZE



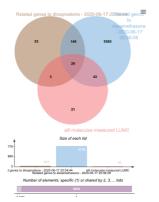


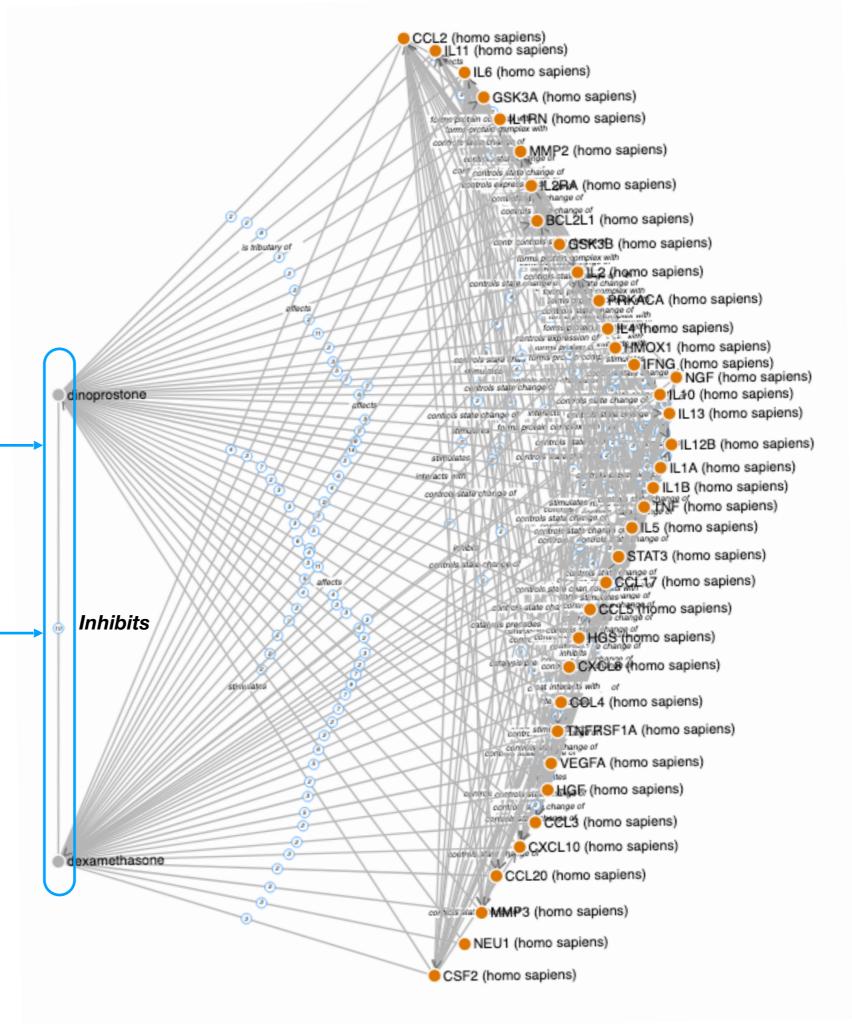
Cardinal assertion

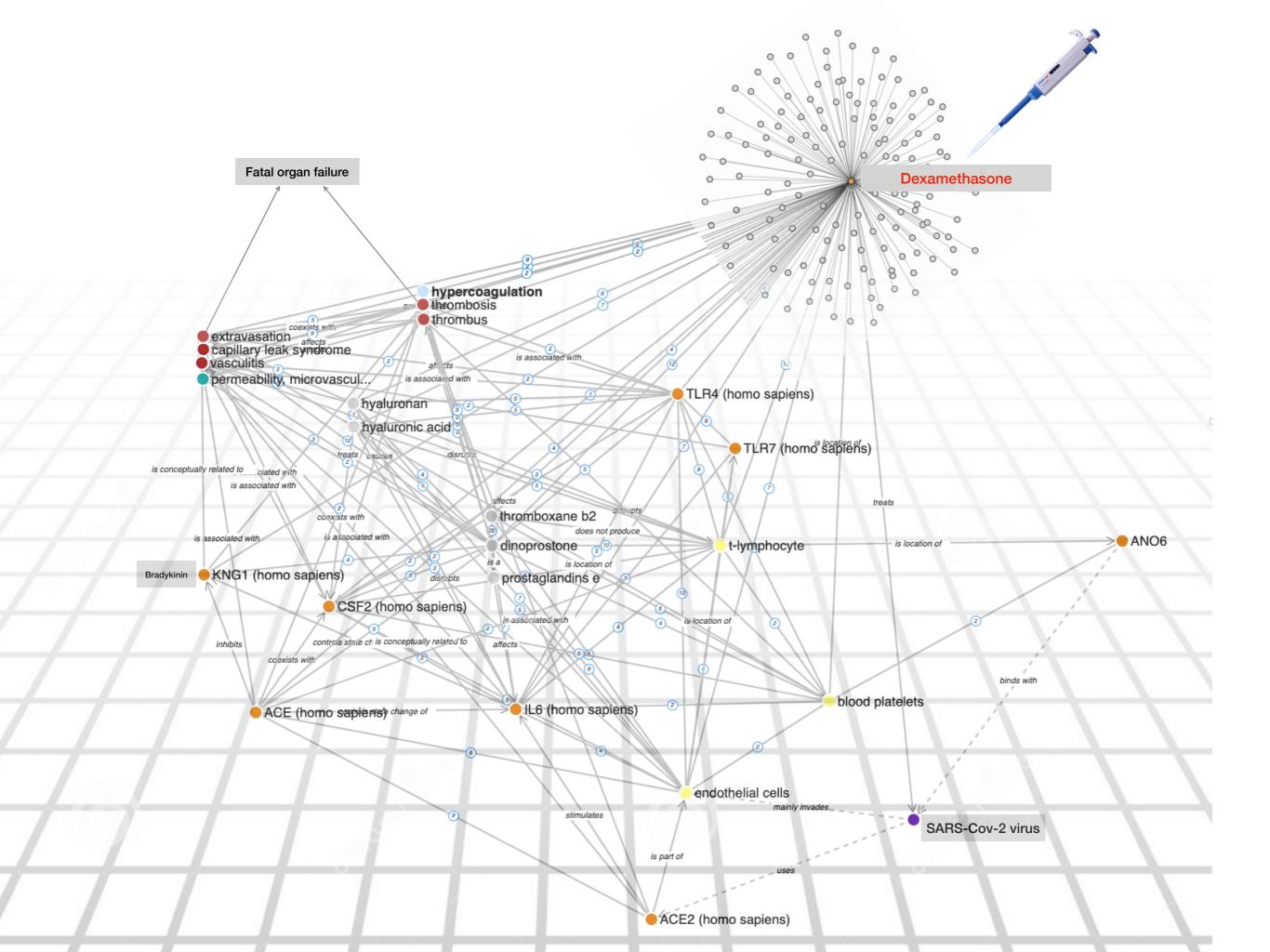


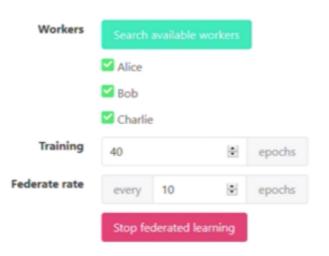
Provenance

Supporting or contesting Evidence









Training statistics



Logs 🗸







Thank you for your attention





GO FAIR Foundation Rijnsburgerweg 10 2333 AA Leiden The Netherlands info@gofairfoundation.org



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