# Open Research/ Demystified

## 10 Things You Need To Know About Open Research

We're jargon busting! Take a look at this poster to understand some of the key terms in use, as research practices become increasingly open. You can be as open as possible, as closed as necessary. Make use of digital identifiers to help your research become more connected, for wider visibility and reuse

### 1 Open Access / OA

Open Access means making your articles openly available, either in a repository or on the publisher's website.

Anyone with an internet connection can find and view your research without charge.

*OA increases the visibility of your work and means that it can be read by people who might not otherwise have access to it, such as doctors, policymakers and members of the public.*

### 2 Open Data / FAIR

FAIR are a set of guiding principles to make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable to both humans and machines. They are important principles for good data management and stewardship.

Funders such as Horizon2020 require grant holders to demonstrate how they will observe FAIR principles in their data management plans.

*Data that are FAIR can be better accessed, understood, exchanged and reused – and are more easily preserved for the long term.*

### 3 Open Researcher and Contributor ID / ORCiD

An ORCiD iD is an identifier you can create for free, and will be unique to you.

Use your ORCiD iD to identify yourself online, and use your ORCiD record to list and link to your scholarly activities such as publications, datasets and peer reviews. You can use your ORCiD iD in grant applications. And if you change organisations, just update your record.

*ORCiD: register once, reuse often.*

### 4 Digital Object Identifier / DOI

A Digital Object Identifier is an identifier that uniquely distinguishes one digital output from another. It is a permanent ID for digital material.

A DOI can be used to identify specific datasets, software, publications or other outputs that you have produced and/or used

*A permanent identifier permits digital materials to be referenced reliably, and permanently, even if their location and metadata undergo change over time.*

### 5 Creative Commons / CC

Creative Commons offers a set of licenses to help you share your work on your own terms.

Using a CC license makes it clear what other people can do with your work: use with attribution (CC BY), use for non-commercial purposes only (CC BY-NC), and so on. The licences also make it easy to understand what you can do with other people's work.

*Creative Commons helps promote good sharing practices by making re-use rights clear.*

### 6 Contributor Roles Taxonomy / CRediT

Contributor Roles Taxonomy is a predefined set of terms describing typical types of activities in the research and publishing process.

Perhaps you have worked on the data curation, created software or reviewed and edited someone else's work? The taxonomy allows you to represent this. It is being increasingly used by publishers, and is starting to be used in indexing databases.

*Allows you to show your contribution, and have your input recognized*

### 7 Declaration on Research Assessment / DORA

Signing up to DORA signals a commitment to move away from looking at a narrow range of measures of how research is assessed.

The goal is to look wider at other types of article metrics and indicators (see 8), and to expand evaluation to cover more than just journal articles. Journal Impact Factors should no longer be used as a proxy for the quality of research.

*SGUL has signed DORA, and we are working to put the principles into practice.*

### 8 Alternative Metrics / Altmetrics

Altmetrics are alternative measures of the attention a piece of research receives, rather than the traditional count of how many times it has been cited.

They score attention in non-scholarly sources, such as news outlets, on social media and in patents. Unique identifiers such as DOIs help in this process.

*Altmetric scores offer a different view of impact, useful for contextualising the reach of research, and for connecting with those who are interested in your research.*

### 9 Text and Data Mining / TDM

This is the analysis of large volumes of text or data using automated methods.

The text and data must be in a format that is machine readable (see 2).

*TDM allows for the querying and analysis of research at scale, in ways not previously possible.*

### 10 Plan S Plan ... Science – Speed – Shock?

A list of 10 principles drawn up by an international coalition of funders to ensure all results from their grants are open access straightaway.

*The first of the principles is that authors or their institutions should retain copyright to their publications, under an open licence.*

*Plan S comes into effect in 2021. Be prepared for more openly accessible research!*

## Researcher Support Services in St George's Library

Library Liaison liaison@sgul.ac.uk
Open Access Publications openaccess@sgul.ac.uk
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## Research / Share / Connect

SGUL Open Research posts on Library blog:
https://stglibrary.wordpress.com/category/sgul-open-research/