



POSTER 3

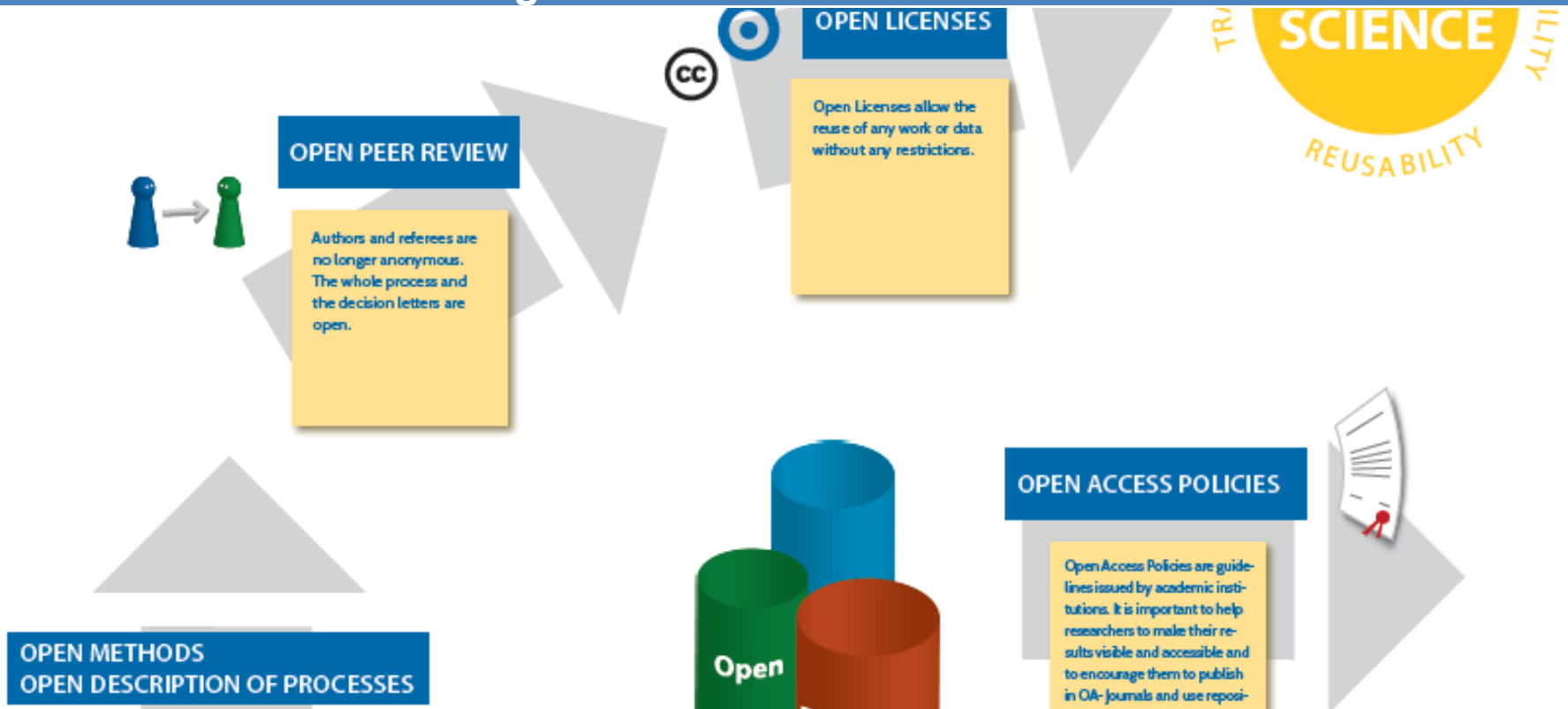
Bausteine für Open Science

Susanne Blumesberger | Universitätsbibliothek Wien

Ways to Open Science

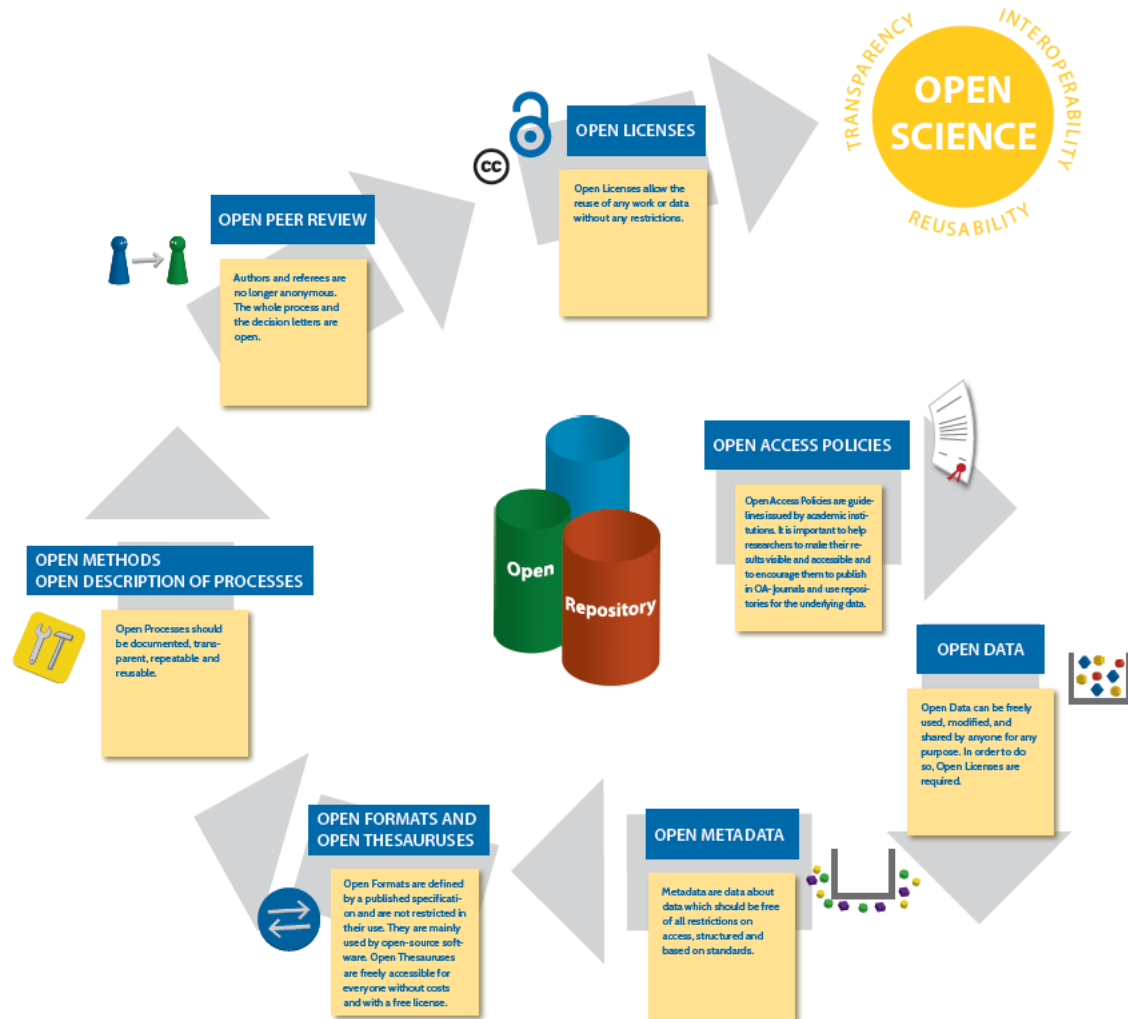
Open Research Infrastructures and the role of Repositories

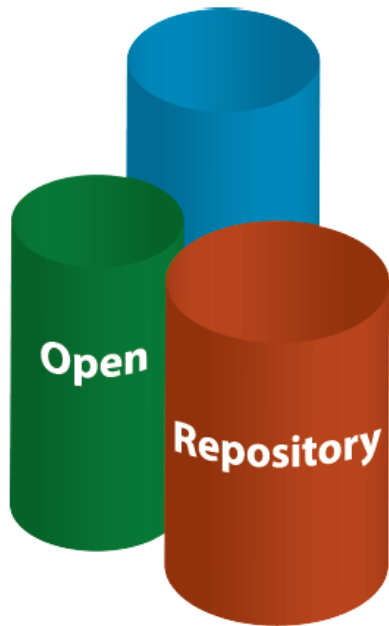
Dr. Susanne Blumesberger



WAYS TO OPEN SCIENCE

OPEN RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES
AND THE ROLE OF REPOSITORIES





OPEN ACCESS POLICIES

Open Access Policies are guidelines issued by academic institutions. It is important to help researchers to make their results visible and accessible and to encourage them to publish in OA-journals and use repositories for the underlying data.




OPEN DATA

Open Data can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose. In order to do so, Open Licenses are required.






OPEN FORMATS AND OPEN THESAURUSES



Open Formats are defined by a published specification and are not restricted in their use. They are mainly used by open-source software. Open Thesauruses are freely accessible for everyone without costs and with a free license.

OPEN METADATA



Metadata are data about data which should be free of all restrictions on access, structured and based on standards.



OPEN PEER REVIEW

Authors and referees are no longer anonymous. The whole process and the decision letters are open.



OPEN METHODS OPEN DESCRIPTION OF PROCESSES



Open Processes should be documented, transparent, repeatable and reusable.



OPEN LICENSES

Open Licenses allow the reuse of any work or data without any restrictions.

Open Science

What is open science?

“science carried out and communicated in a manner which allows others to contribute, collaborate and add to the research effort, with all kinds of data, results and protocols made freely available at different stages of the research process.”

Research Information Network, Open Science case studies
[www.rin.ac.uk/our-work/data-management-and-curation/
open-science-case-studies](http://www.rin.ac.uk/our-work/data-management-and-curation/open-science-case-studies)

