

Slovenian open science infrastructure



ONLINE WORKSHOP

Slovenia

28th September 2023



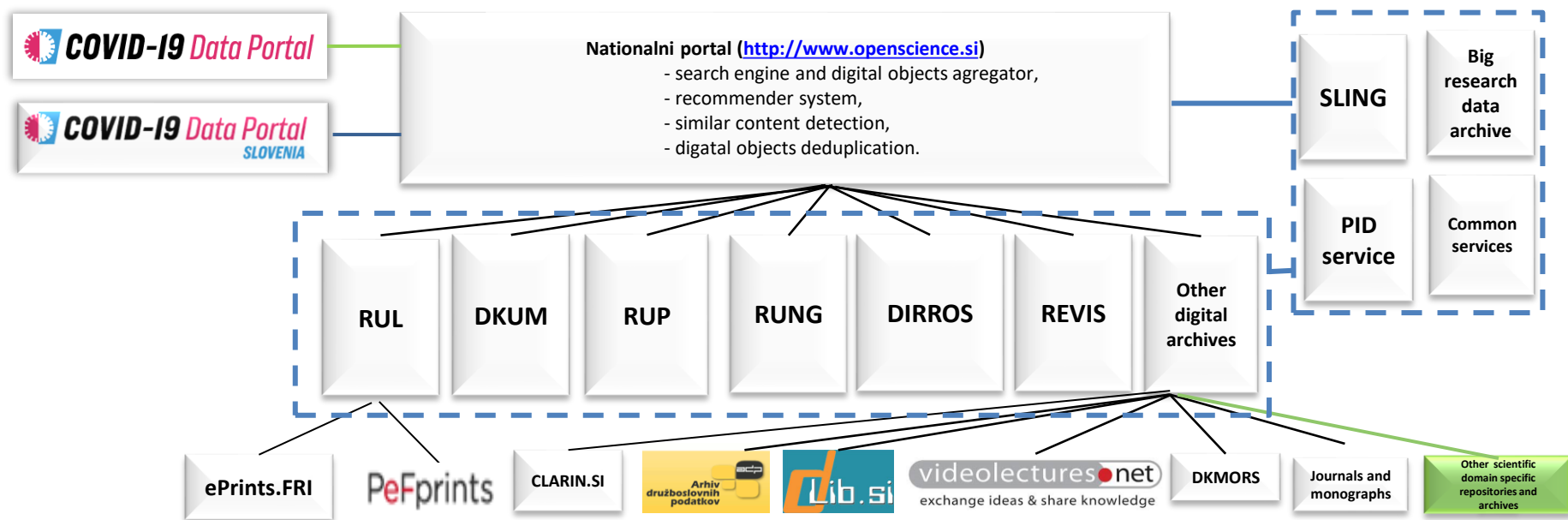
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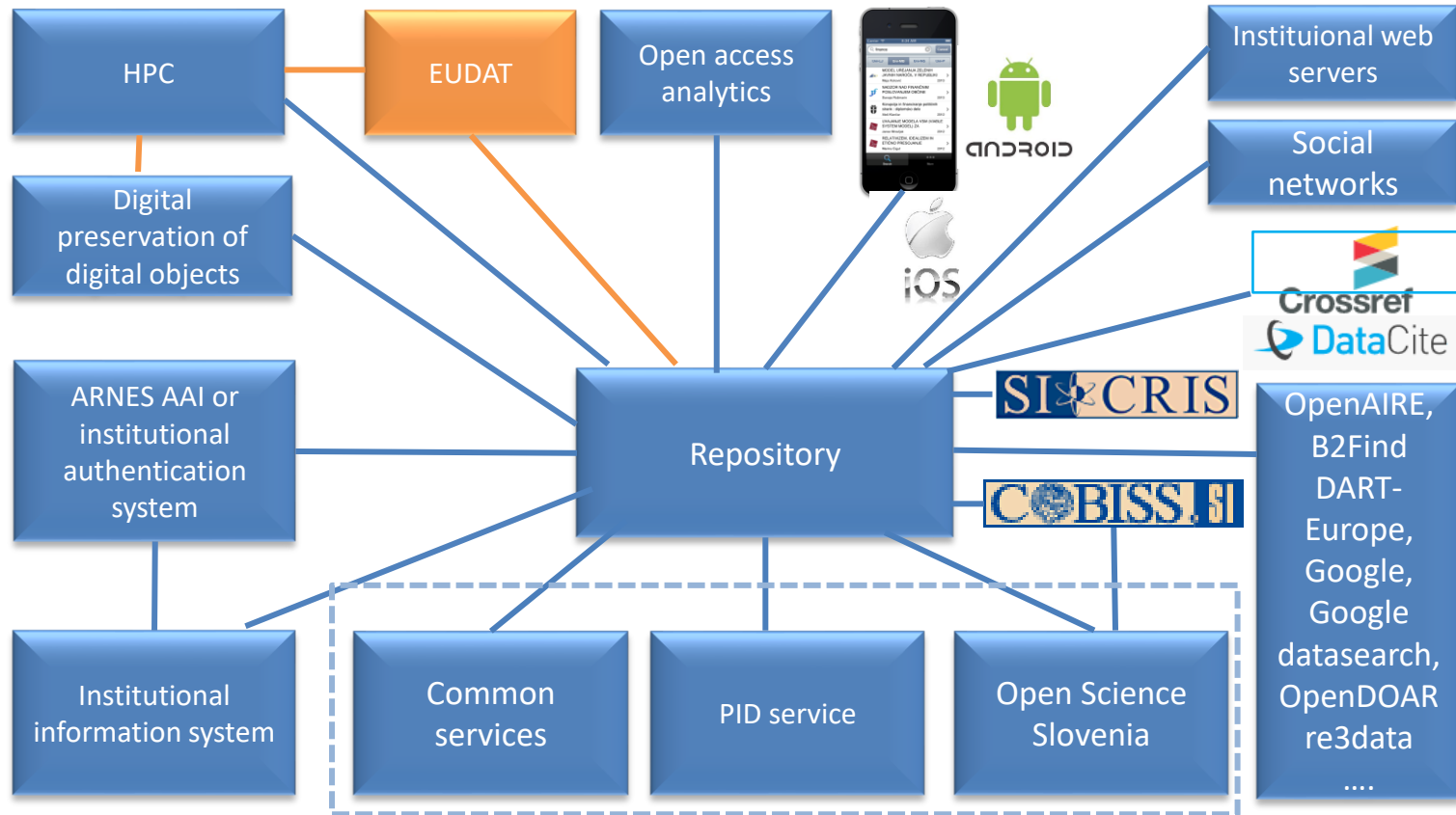


Structure diagram of Slovenian open science infrastructure

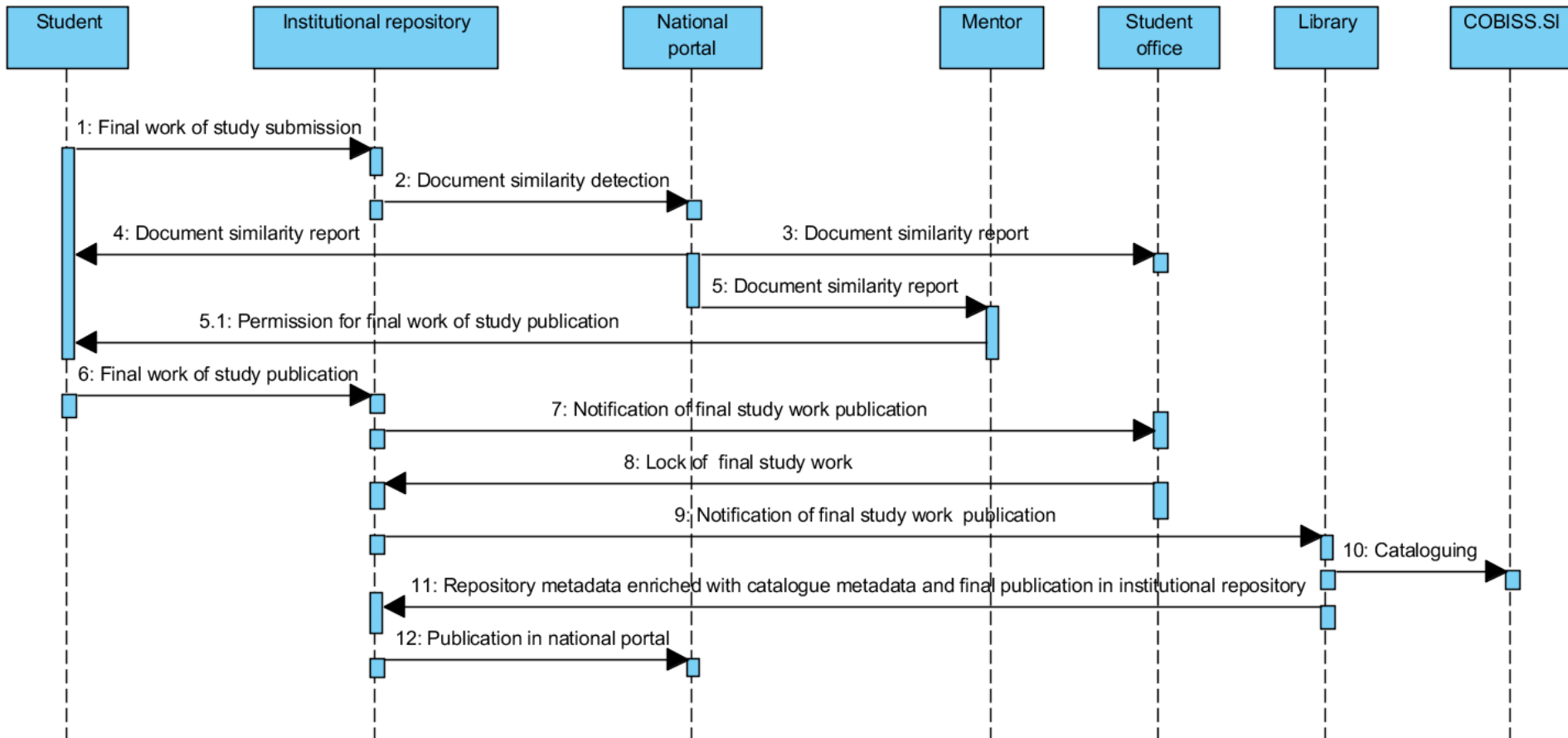


Slovenian COVID 19 national portal is available on <http://covid19dataportal.si/>

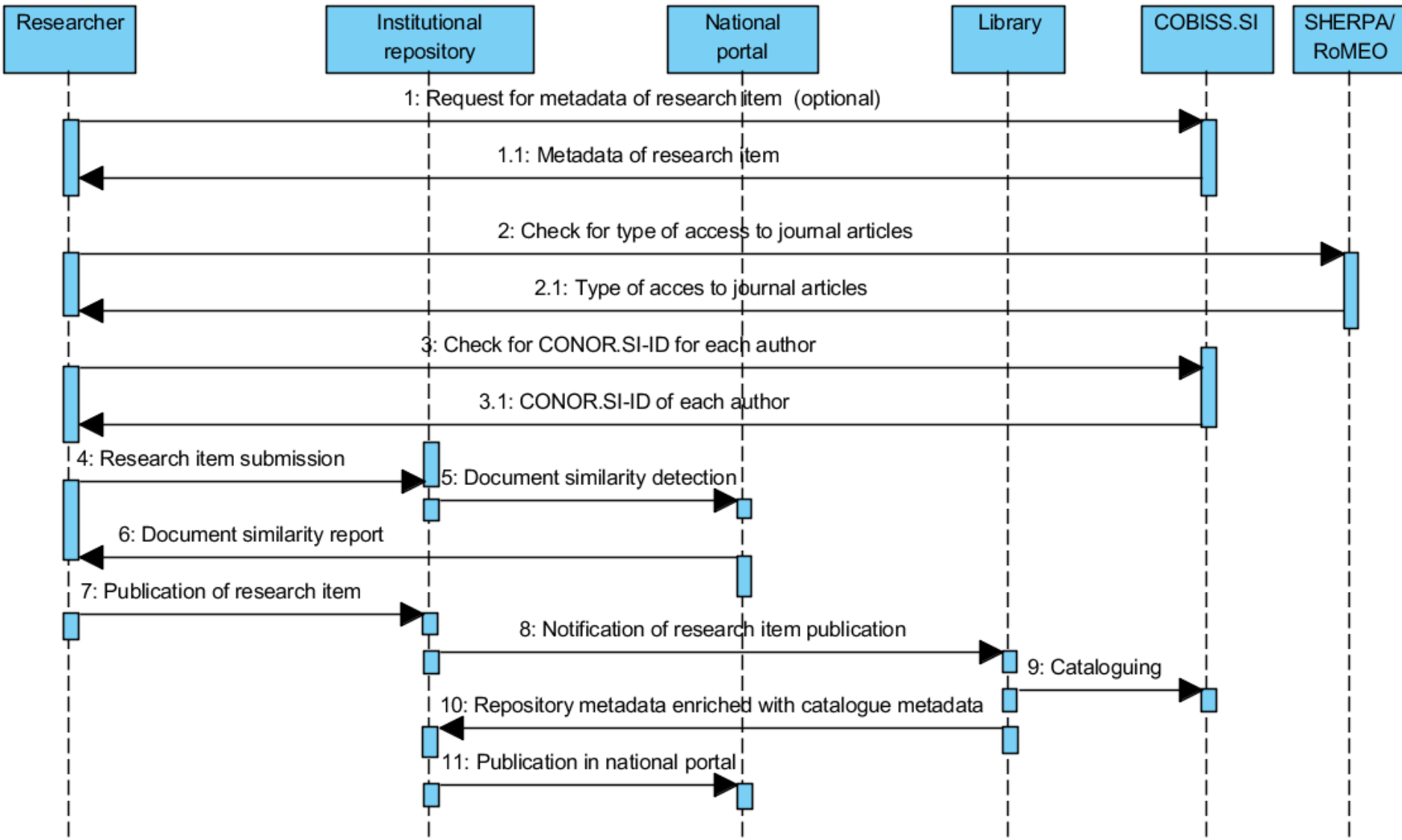
Structure diagram of repository infrastructure



A sequence diagram of final study work submission and publication at the universities of Maribor and of Nova Gorica



A sequence diagram of research item submission and publication



Establishing processes to support the handling of research data in the national open access infrastructure

- Pre-publication activities.
- Publication in the repository or data archive.
- Digital preservation.

Phase before publication of research data and required documentation

- Phase before publication of research data:
 - Planning and finding data sources.
 - Preparation of a research data management plan, applications for the ethics commission and proposals for informed consent, proposals for declarations by data providers.
 - Obtaining relevant statements and opinions.
 - Data collection and creation.
 - Data Processing and analysis.
 - Preparation of files in appropriate formats.
 - Preparation of documentation.

Before a researcher applies for the publication of a research dataset in the national open access infrastructure, he must have:

- a data management plan (if requested by the funder or the organization in which he is employed),
- metadata about the research dataset,
- documentation that is necessary for understanding and using the data,
- data files in appropriate formats,
- ethical approval if the research study involves humans, animals or environmental data,
- statements of data providers and signed informed consents of research participants,
- defined licenses for the use of research data,
- the software, containers, workflows that was used to generate or process the data, if he created it himself,
- research notes and other research results, if any.

Publication phase





- The researcher inserts the research data set and other research results into the repository or data archive himself or his librarian inserts them .
- The librarian checks the adequacy of the metadata and whether the appropriate documentation is available.
- The librarian informs the appropriate authority within the institution, which is in charge of checking the appropriateness of data publication and other research results, that the data set and other research results have been uploaded. They are accessible in closed access and are only available via a link that requires a password provided by the librarian.
- The appropriate body within the institution, which is in charge of checking the adequacy of the data publication, checks the adequacy of the content of the data set and other research results. If the content is appropriate, inform the librarian that the data set and other research results can be published.
- The librarian, after a positive response from the body within the institution, which is in charge of checking the appropriateness of data publication, publishes the data set and other research results in the repository and performs cataloging in COBISS.
- Central specialised information centre of the scientific field, established by Slovenian research and innovation agency checks the adequacy of the typology, metadata and documentation of the research data set and other research results.


Digital preservation phase

- Data can be stored in different formats and in several versions. For digital preservation of research data, we must ensure the independence of the data from the technology. We work on establishment of processes for digital preservation according to the OAIS reference model ([ISO 14721](#)).

Recommendation system

Title: **Analiza povezav med arterijsko togostjo, ekspresijskim profilom mikroRNK iz periferne krvi in stopnja aterosklerotične prizadetosti koronarnih arterij pri bolnikih z normalnim ali zmanjšanim ledvičnim delovanjem**

Authors:  [Piko_Nejc](#) (Author)
 [Ekart_Robert](#) (Mentor) [More about this mentor...](#) 
 [Najj_Husam_Franjo](#) (Co-mentor)

Files:  [DOK_Piko_Nejc_2023.pdf](#) (3,48 MB)
MD5: B73C4FBD3AFA03B05BEEC0E32139C6A3

Language: Slovenian
Work type: Doctoral dissertation
Typology: 2.08 - Doctoral Dissertation
Organization: MF - Faculty of Medicine

Abstract: Ateroskleroza je kronična vnetna bolezen arterij, ki vodi v zoženje svetline žil ter v ishemično okvaro tkiv in organov v povirju prizadetih arterij. Med srčnožilne bolezni uvrščamo ishemično bolezen srca, periferno arterijsko bolezen, bolezni možganskih žil ter anevrizme prsne in trebušne aorte. Predstavljajo enega izmed najpogostejših vzrokov umrljivosti v razvitem svetu in so neposredna posledica napredovale ateroskleroze. Kronična ledvična bolezen je pomemben dejavnik tveganja za srčnožilne bolezni. Arterijska togost označuje zmanjšano podajnost arterij in je povezana s strukturnimi in funkcionalnimi spremembami v žilni steni in pretoku krvi. MikroRNK so ključni epigenetski regulatorji številnih procesov v telesu in imajo velik potencial pri prepoznavanju in zdravljenju srčnožilnih bolezni.

V naši študiji smo analizirali povezave med koronarno arterijsko boleznijo, periferno arterijsko boleznijo in arterijsko togostjo pri bolnikih z in brez kronične ledvične bolezni. Prav tako smo analizirali ekspresijski profil mikroRNK molekul pri bolnikih z najvišjimi in najnižjimi vrednostmi hitrosti karotidno-femoralnega pulznega vala.

Rezultati naše študije dokazujejo, da imajo bolniki s kronično ledvično boleznijo višjo arterijsko togost ter nižji gleženjski indeks. Pri bolnikih s kronično ledvično boleznijo je bilo nekoliko več trožilne koronarne arterijske bolezni, vendar razlika v primerjavi z bolniki brez kronične ledvične bolezni ni bila statistično pomembna.


V ekspresiji mikroRNK razlik ni bilo.

Keywords: [ateroskleroza](#), [arterijska togost](#), [kronična ledvična bolezen](#), [srčnožilna bolezen](#), [mikro RNK](#)

Place of publishing: Maribor

Year of publishing: 2022

PID: [20_500_12556/DKUM-82314](#) 

COBISS.SI-ID: [141963779](#) 

Publication date in DKUM: 16.02.2023

Views: 146

Downloads: 34

Metadata:      

Categories: MF

Average score: ★★★★★ (0 votes)

Your score: Voting is allowed only for [logged in](#) users.

Share:    

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3. [Hiperurikemija pri bolnikih s kronično ledvično boleznijo](#)
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5. [Medical education nurse work with patients with chronic kidney insufficiency preparatory for hemodialysis](#)

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User interface of Slovenian similar content detection system

Detektor podobnih vsebin

[odjava]

Predstavitve UPR 11.11.2016 (5) [Testni dokument.doc](#) [Testni dokument.doc](#)

Preverjanje podobnosti se opravlja po naslednjem postopku: ...
e v poglavju, ki vsebuje opredelitve pojmov MSOV, je zaslediti naslednjo definicijo tržne vrednosti:
Tržna vrednost - ocenjeni znesek, za katerega naj bi voljan kupec in voljan prodajalec zamenjala sredstvo ali obveznost na datum ocenjevanja vrednosti v poslu med nepovezanima in neodvisnima strankama po ustreznem trženju in pri čemer sta stranki seznanjeni, preudarno in brez prisile.
... naslednjem poglavju, ki določa t.i.m. okvir MSOV (le-ta vključuje splošno sprejete zasnove, načela in opredelitve pojmov ocenjevanja vrednosti na katerih temeljijo mednarodni standardi ocenjevanja vrednosti), se definicija v točki 30 ponovi, v točki 31 pa so izrazi iz osnovne definicije odrobneje obrazloženi.
... ako se izraz »ocenjeni znesek« nanaša na ceno, izraženo v denarju plačljivo za sredstvo v poslu med nepovezanima in neodvisnima strankama. Tržna vrednost je najverjetnejša cena, ki jo lahko razumno dosežemo na trgu na datum ocenjevanja vrednosti v skladu z opredelitvijo pojma tržna vrednost. O je najboljša cena, ki jo prodajalec lahko razumno doseže, in najugodnejša cena, ki jo kupec lahko razumno doseže. Ta ocena izrecne izključuje cenjeno ceno, ki je povišana ali znižana zaradi posebnih pogojev ali okoliščin, kot so neobičajno financiranje, dogovori o prodaji in povratnem odkupu, posebne obravnave ali ugodnosti, ki jih podeli nekdo, ki je povezan s prodajo, ali katere koli prvina posebne vrednosti.
... zraz »zamenjala sredstvo« se nanaša na dejstvo, da je vrednost sredstva ocenjeni znesek in ne vnaprej določeni znesek ali dejanska prodajna cena. O je cena v poslu, ki izpolnjuje vse sestavine opredelitve pojma tržna vrednost na datum ocenjevanja vrednosti.
... osnovna opredelitev. Na datum ocenjevanja vrednosti zahteva, da je vrednost časovno vezana na določen dan, ker se trgi in tržne razmere lahko spreminjajo. Je ocenjena vrednost ob drugem času lahko napačna ali neprimerna. Znesek vrednosti bo izražal dejansko stanje na trgu in okoliščine na določen datum ocenjevanja vrednosti, ne pa na neki pretekli ali prihodnji dan. Opredelitev tudi predvideva hkratno zamenjavo in izpolnitev prodajne pogodbe brez vsake spremembe cene, do katere bi sicer utegnili priti.
... Voljan kupec« se nanaša na tistega, ki je motiviran. Vendar ni prisiljen k nakupu. Ta kupec ni niti pretirano navdušen niti odločen, da kupi po katerikoli ceni. Kupuje v skladu s stvarnostjo sedanjega trga in s pričakovani sedanjega trga, ne pa namišljenega ali hipotetičnega trga, ki ga ne oremo prikazati ali pričakovati, da obstaja. Domnevni kupec ne bi plačal višje cene, kot jo zahteva trg.
... Voljan prodajalec« ni niti pretirano navdušen niti prisiljen prodajalec, pripravljen prodati po kateri koli ceni, niti ni pripravljen ponujati po eni, ki na trenutnem trgu ne velja za primerno. Voljan prodajalec je motiviran, da proda sredstvo po tržnih pogojih za najvišjo ceno, ki jo lahko doseže na prostem trgu po ustreznem glede na višino te cene. Dejanske okoliščine sedanjega lastnika niso del te ocenitve, ker je voljan prodajalec hipotetični lastnik.
... Posel med nepovezanima in neodvisnima strankama« je posel med strankama, ki nista v določenem ali posebnem razmerju, kot je npr. med obvladujočim podjetjem in odvisno družbo ali najemodajalcem in najemnikom, zaradi katerega cena ne bi bila taka, kot je značilna za trg, ali bi bila zvišana zaradi sestavine posebne vrednosti. Domneva se, da se posel po tržni vrednosti opravi med nepovezanima strankama, ki delujeta neodvisno. Po ustreznem trženju pomeni, da bi bilo sredstvo izpostavljeno trgu na najprimernejši način, ki vpliva na njegovo odprodajo po najboljši ceni, ki o je razumno mogoče doseči v skladu z opredelitvijo pojma tržna vrednost. Šteje se, da je način prodaje najprimernejši, da prodajalec lahko doseže najboljšo ceno na trgu, do katerega ima dostop. Čas izpostavljenosti ni nujno določeno obdobje in se lahko spreminja v skladu z vrsto sredstva in tržnimi razmerami. Edino sodilo je, da mora trajati dovolj dolgo, da sredstvo lahko spozna primerno število tržnih udeležencev obdobje izpostavljenosti se začne pred datum ocenjevanja vrednosti.
... Pri katerem sta stranki seznanjeni, preudarno« predpostavlja, da sta voljni kupec in voljni prodajalec primerno seznanjena z naravo in načinostmi sredstva, z njegovo dejansko in morebitno uporabo in z razmerami na trgu na datum ocenjevanja vrednosti. Potem domnevno vsaka od strank redurno uporabi svoje vedenje, da najde ceno, ki je najugodnejša za njen položaj v poslu. Preudarnost se ocenjuje s sklicevanjem na stanje trga a datum ocenjevanja vrednosti, brez upoštevanja koristi kasnejših spoznanj. Za prodajalca na primer ni nujno nepreudarno, če na trgu s padajočimi cenami proda sredstvo po ceni, ki je nižja od predhodnih tržnih ravnj. V takih primerih, kakor velja tudi za druge situacije nakupov in prodaj na drugih spreminjajočini se cenah, bo preudarni kupec ali prodajalec ravnal v skladu z najboljšimi informacijami o trgu, ki so takrat na voljo. zraz »brez prisile« določa, da je vsaka izmed strank motivirana, da opravi posel, ni pa niti prisiljena niti neprimerno siljena v to, da ga zvede.

LITERATURA IN VIRI

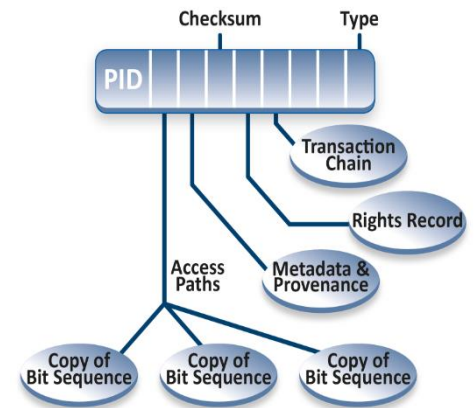
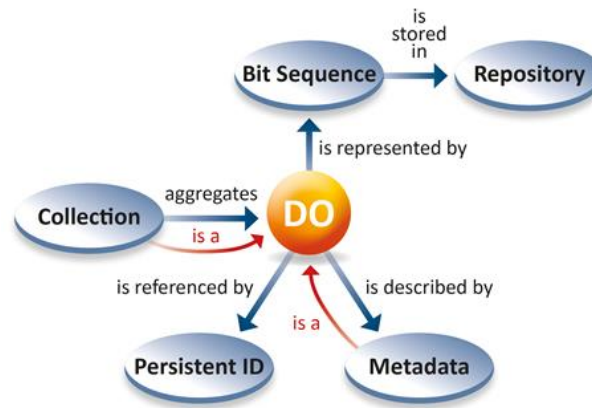
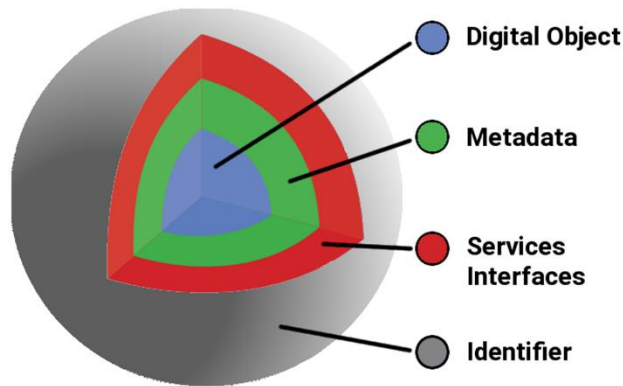
Adam, F., Makarovič, M., Rončević, B., Tomšič, M. 2001. Socio-kulturni dejavniki

Podobni dokumenti | Podobni nizi | Izseki | PDF poročilo | Prenos | Pomoč

Podobni dokumenti

| | |
|--|---------|
| dokumenta: | |
| Testni dokument.doc | |
| Predstavitve UPR 11.11.2016 (vir) | |
| Pokritost dokumenta: 54.38 % | |
| Najdeno v 60 dokumentih. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Izberi vse | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. UPRAVLJANJE DAVKA NA NEPREMIČNINE S Poudarkom NA VREDNOTENJU NEPREMIČNIN | 15,78 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Boris Muntič, Bojan Skof (mentor), 2016, Pravna fakulteta | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Bojan Tomc_brez_oznak.docx | 15,53 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Finance (vir) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Ocenjevanje vrednosti nepremičnin in primer ocenitve vrednosti | 11,27 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Rok Korošec, Žan Oplotnik (mentor), 2007, Ekonomsko-poslovna fakulteta | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Ocenjevanje vrednosti poslovnih bank z uporabo metode diskontiranega denarnega toka | 10,01 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Bojan Praznik, Jože Glogovšek (mentor), 2006, Ekonomsko-poslovna fakulteta | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Vpliv socialnega kapitala na pripadnost zaposlenih v organizaciji | 9,80 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Andreja Črnigoj, Hajdeja Igljič (mentor), 2007, Fakulteta za družbene vede | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. OCENJEVANJE VREDNOSTI PODJETIJ V KRIZNIH RAZMERAH | 7,64 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Milena Mikola, Franc Koletnik (mentor), 2013, Ekonomsko-poslovna fakulteta | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Socialni kapital v slovenskih organizacijah | 6,21 % |
| [Primerjava povedi] [Znakovna primerjava] Anja Šega, Hajdeja Igljič (mentor), 2006, Fakulteta za družbene vede | |

FAIR digital object



Digital Object Interface Protocol

Source: RDA's Data Foundation & Terminology Group (DFT) 2014:
Core Model

Source: Schwardmann, U., 2020. Digital Objects – FAIR Digital Objects: Which Services Are Required?. *Data Science Journal*, 19(1), p.15. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-015>

Problems with local and global unique identifiers in Slovenian open science infrastructure

- Metadata records of digital objects use one or more global or local unique identifiers: COBISS ID, URN, URL, DOI, Handle, PURL, PMID, PMCID, ArXivID, ISBN, ISSN, e-ISBN, e-ISSN, ID inside repository, NRID.
- Persons or organizations have one or more global or local unique identifiers: CONOR-ID, ARRS-ID, Institutional digital identity, Institutional ID, ORCID, VIAFID, ResearcherID, GoogleScholarID, Researchgate ID....
- The same problems with unique identifiers are in identification of research groups, funders, instruments, projects, research infrastructures, vocabularies, software, services, containers, workflows lab notebooks, APIs...

Linking of global and local identifiers

For Person:

COBISSID: <http://splet02.izum.si/cobiss/bibliography?langbib=eng&code=A2688355>
ARRS-ID: <http://sicris.izum.si/search/rsr2.aspx?lang=eng&id=06823>
ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1743-8300>
ResearcherID: <http://www.researcherid.com/rid/K-2942-2014>
Google Scholar: <http://scholar.google.si/citations?user=kyQveUYAAAAJ>
ResearchGate: http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Milan_Ojstersek

For scientific paper:

COBISS_ID: 18052630
DOI: 10.1108/PROG-02-2014-0005
NUK URN: URN:SI:UM:DK:2GL96NSW
PID: 20.500.12556/DKUM-46893

Example of part of metadata of a scientific paper with different PIDs

Title: **Establishing of a Slovenian open access infrastructure: a technical point of view**

Authors:  [Ojsteršek, Milan](#) (Author)
 [Brezovnik, Janez](#) (Author)
 [Kolar, Mojca](#) (Author)
 [Ferme, Marko](#) (Author)
 [Hrovat, Goran](#) (Author)
 [Bregant, Albin](#) (Author)
 [Borovič, Mladen](#) (Author)

Files:  [Establishment of a Slovenian Open Access Infrastructure Emerald -final-Minor revision.pdf](#) (981,64 KB)
MD5: 126945B5EDB6729277BA56D22FE682B
 <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/PROG-02-2014-0005>

Language: English
Work type: Scientific work
Typology: 1.01 - Original Scientific Article
Organization: FERI - Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Abstract: Purpose – This paper presents a technical perspective when implementing the Slovenian open access infrastructure that consists of four institutional repositories and a national portal that aggregates content from the repositories in order to provide a common search engine, recommendations of similar documents, and similar text detection.

Design/methodology/approach – During the project, the necessary legal background and processes for mandatory submissions of final study works, research publications and research data were established, as well as processes for data exchange between the institutional repositories and the national portal, and processes for similar text detection.

Findings – The consortium consisted of four Slovenian universities that significantly differ in size, organisation, and workflows. It was anticipated that exactly the same legal background and software would be used for the four repositories. It turned out that complete unification was impossible due to the differences.

Practical implication – The national open access infrastructure will improve the visibility of Slovenian research organisations. It supports the compliance with the funders' open access mandates. The established infrastructure enables the depositing and archiving of approximately eighty percent of the peer-reviewed scientific publications that are annually published by Slovenian researchers. At the same time, the majority of final study works from Slovenian higher education institutions are available in full-text format.

Originality/value – This paper describes a technical perspective for setting up a national open access infrastructure, which has not been described in the literature previously.

Keywords: [institutional repositories](#), [open access](#), [national open access infrastructure](#), [plagiarism detection](#), [recommendation system](#)

Publication status in journal: Published
Article version: Postprint, final article version, accepted into publication
Year of publishing: 2014
Number of pages: str. 394-412

Numbering: Vol. 18, no. 1

PID: [20_500_12556/DKUM-46893](#) 
UDC: 659.2:004
ISSN on article: 0033-0337
COBISS.SI-ID: [18052630](#) 
DOI: [10.1108/PROG-02-2014-0005](#) 
NUK URN: URN:SI:UM:DK:2GL96NSW

Average score: ★★★★★ (2 votes)

Your score: Voting is allowed only for [logged in](#) users.

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4. [Collection of materials related to the national open access infrastructure](#)
5. [Establishment of the Slovenian Universities' repositories and of the National Open Science Portal](#)

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Example of part of metadata of a dataset with PID

Details

Multi-decade permanent plot data from a network of old-growth forest remnants across Slovenia

 [Nagel, Thomas Andrew](#) (author)



DOCX - Presentation file, [Download](#) (12,62 KB)
MD5: 650783A14F71974797B1412CE336F896
Description: Abstract-Nagel_dataset.docx



DOCX - Data description, [Download](#) (13,69 KB)
MD5: D099F9C78BFD6B71978B2AA4B8B8FB45
Description: Meta_data_Slovenia.docx




XLSX - Research data, [Download](#) (51,64 KB)
MD5: 75971B756A7625F5680AAD4C023A54A1
Description: Donacka_gora_tree_data.xlsx

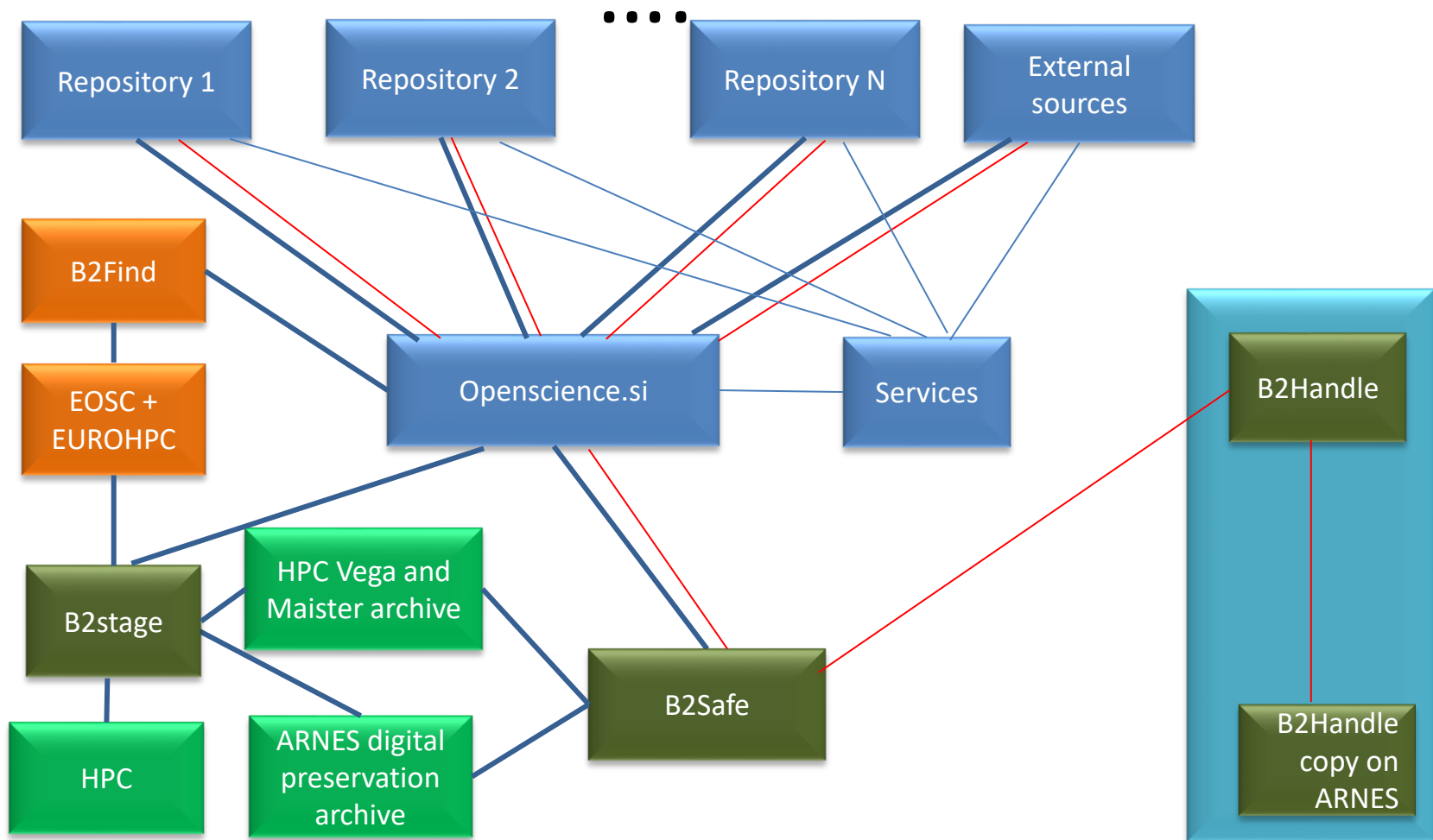
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Abstract

The datasets stored here span nearly four decades of permanent plot data with multiple inventories across a network of old-growth forest remnants in Slovenia. Most of these permanent plots were initially established by Prof. Dušan Mlinšek and colleagues in the early 1980s in an effort to better understand the long-term dynamics of natural forests, while several other plots were established more recently. These old-growth remnants are mainly characterized by mixed mesic temperate mountain forests, dominated by *Fagus sylvatica* and sometimes *Abies alba*. A variety of other less shade tolerant species coexist in these forests, but occur at sporadically. The forest reserves have typical old-growth characteristics (canopy trees > 300 years old), with little to no signs of past anthropogenic disturbance, although they are all under the influence of heavy browsing pressure, and air pollution may have

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Language: | English |
| Keywords: | research plot , old-growth forests , Slovenia |
| Typology: | 2.20 - Complete scientific database of research data |
| Organization: | BF - Biotechnical Faculty |
| Place of publishing: | Ljubljana |
| Publisher: | Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za gozdarstvo in obnovljive gozdne vire |
| Year: | 2020 |
| Number of pages: | 1 spletni vir (2 datoteki DOC, 16 datotek XLS) |
| PID: | 20.500.12556/RUL-114849  |

Structure diagram of research big data archive and PID service infrastructure




Physical Object



Source: Alex Hardisty FAIR Digital Objects as Basic Design Choice and the Need for PIDs

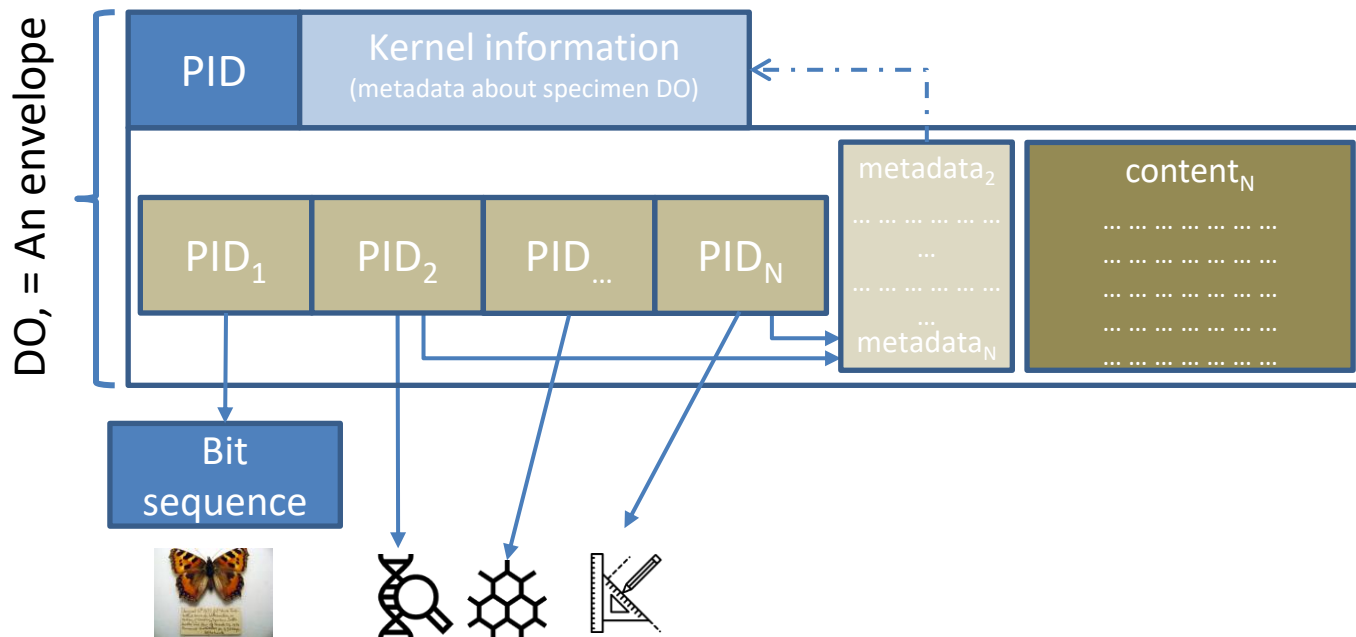
Digital Surrogate FAIR Digital Object

-  Genomic data
-  Biochemical data
-  Morphological data
-  Geographical data
-  Taxonomic Information
-  Species Interactions data
-  Ecological data



An machine actionable
knowledge unit

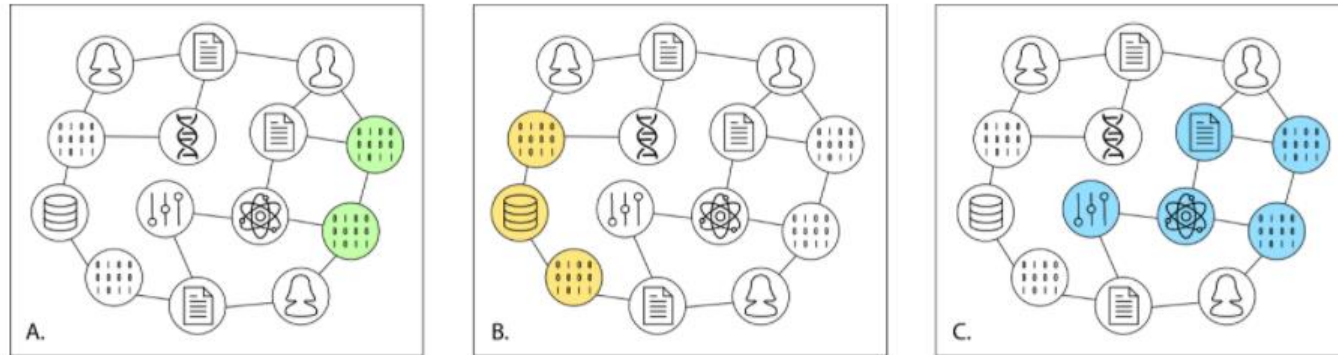
Structure of a Digital Specimen Digital Object (DSDO)



PIDs are pointers that resolve to location of the item e.g., DO itself, physical specimen, hi-res images, label information, tissue sample, DNA sequence, etc.

Source: Alex Hardisty, FAIR Digital Objects as Basic Design Choice and the Need for PIDs

PID graph

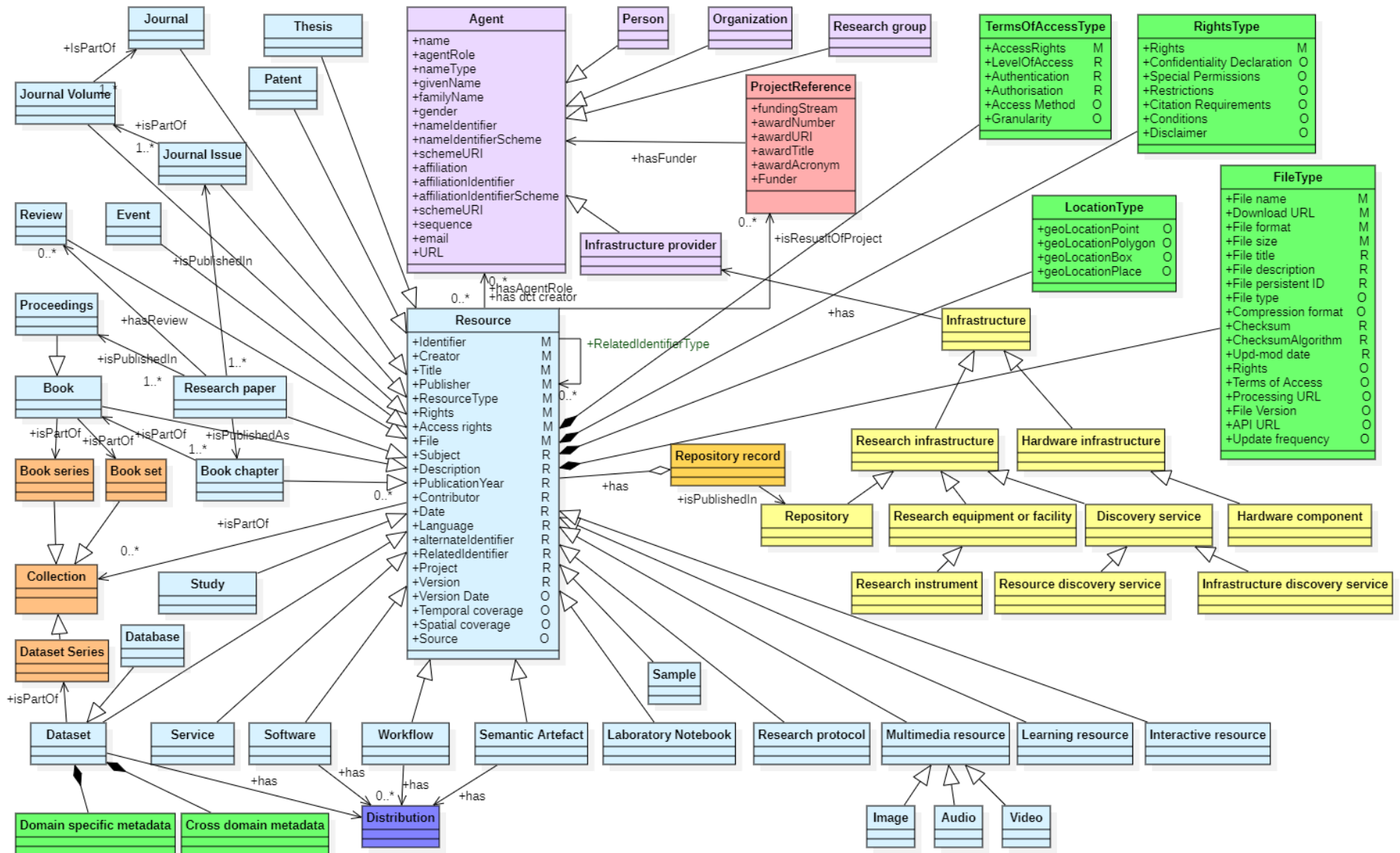


- A – linkage of different version of software
- B – datasets stored in the repository
- C – linkage of different digital objects of the research project

Source: Martin Fenner and Amir Aryani. Introducing the PID Graph, Datacite blog - <https://doi.org/10.5438/jwvf-8a66>

Manghi, P., et al.: Openaire research graph dump (2019). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3516918> and <https://graph.openaire.eu/>

Recommendation of Minimum Metadata Set for FAIR Digital Objects



Where you find more information

- National portal of open science:
<http://www.openscience.si/Default.aspx>
- DKUM: <https://dk.um.si/info/index.php/eng/>
- RUL: <http://repozitorij.uni-lj.si/info/index.php/eng/>
- RUP: <http://repozitorij.upr.si/info/index.php/eng/>
- RUNG: <http://repozitorij.ung.si/info/index.php/eng>
- DIRROS: <http://dirros.openscience.si/info/index.php/eng>
- REVIS: <http://revis.openscience.si/info/index.php/eng>

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