# Open Science Poster Series
## 2. FAIRness in Open Data

## What are the FAIR Principles?

In 2016, a consortium of scientists and organizations defined a set of guidelines designed to ensure that research data is shared in a way that allows others to easily find, access, integrate, and reuse it: the **FAIR principles**. A key focus of these FAIR principles is enabling machine-actionability, as humans rely more and more on computational support to process data.

When sharing your research data with the public, please ensure that it is compliant with the FAIR principles.

## How do the FAIR Principles work?

| Principles | Explanation | Approach |
|---|---|---|
| **F**indability | Data should be easy to find for both humans and computers. | • Assigning a globally unique and persistent identifier (e.g. DOI)<br>• Indexing metadata in searchable resources<br>• Providing rich metadata |
| **A**ccessibility | Data should be retrievable using standardized protocols. | • Using open and universally implementable protocols (e.g. HTTP, FTP)<br>• Making the metadata accessible even if the data is no longer available |
| **I**nteroperability | Data should be compatible with other datasets, programs and tools. | • Using standardized vocabularies and formats<br>• Including references to other related (meta)data |
| **R**eusability | Data should be usable by others in the future. | • Providing clear usage licenses<br>• Including detailed provenance (e.g. where the data came from)<br>• Ensuring (meta)data meets community standards |

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