

Organising your data

These slides explain how you can organise your data to best effect. You should make sure that your data has:

- Good, informative filenames. Think about making sure that you never have two files with the same name, and that your files are clearly labelled with versions and dates. If you use an autosave feature, consider saving your file with a new version number before you make any significant changes.
- A logical folder structure. Make sure you have a copy of your raw data saved separately from your working copy, to avoid the risk of editing it by accident. Whenever you process data, make a new folder that contains the processed data. Include Readme files that explain the file naming convention for each folder and how the data was obtained or processed.

If you have any questions about file naming, you can visit the <u>Research Data</u>

<u>Management web pages</u> or contact us at <u>research-datamanagement@glasgow.ac.uk</u>.



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File names allow you to identify a precise experiment or dataset from the name. Choose a format for naming your files and use it consistently.

Good file names are relatively short, but rich in information.

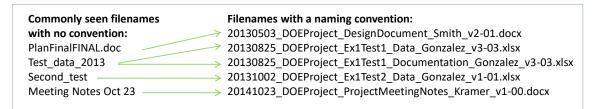
Good file names consist of information elements separated by underscores '_'

Examples of elements:

- Project or experiment name of acronym
- Location / spatial coordinates
- Researcher name / initials
- Date or date range of data acquisition
 Type of data
- Conditions
- · Version number of file
- · File extension

Top tips:

- Avoid special characters
- Do not use spaces
- Use an underscore as an element delimiter
- Use a hyphen or capital to delimit words within an element
- · Think about the order of elements
- Use standard conventions eg YYYYMMDD
- · Abbreviate where possible



Explain your file-naming convention in your documentation!

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