

Research software preservation: a publisher's perspective

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Summary and slides available at elifesci.org/software-preservation





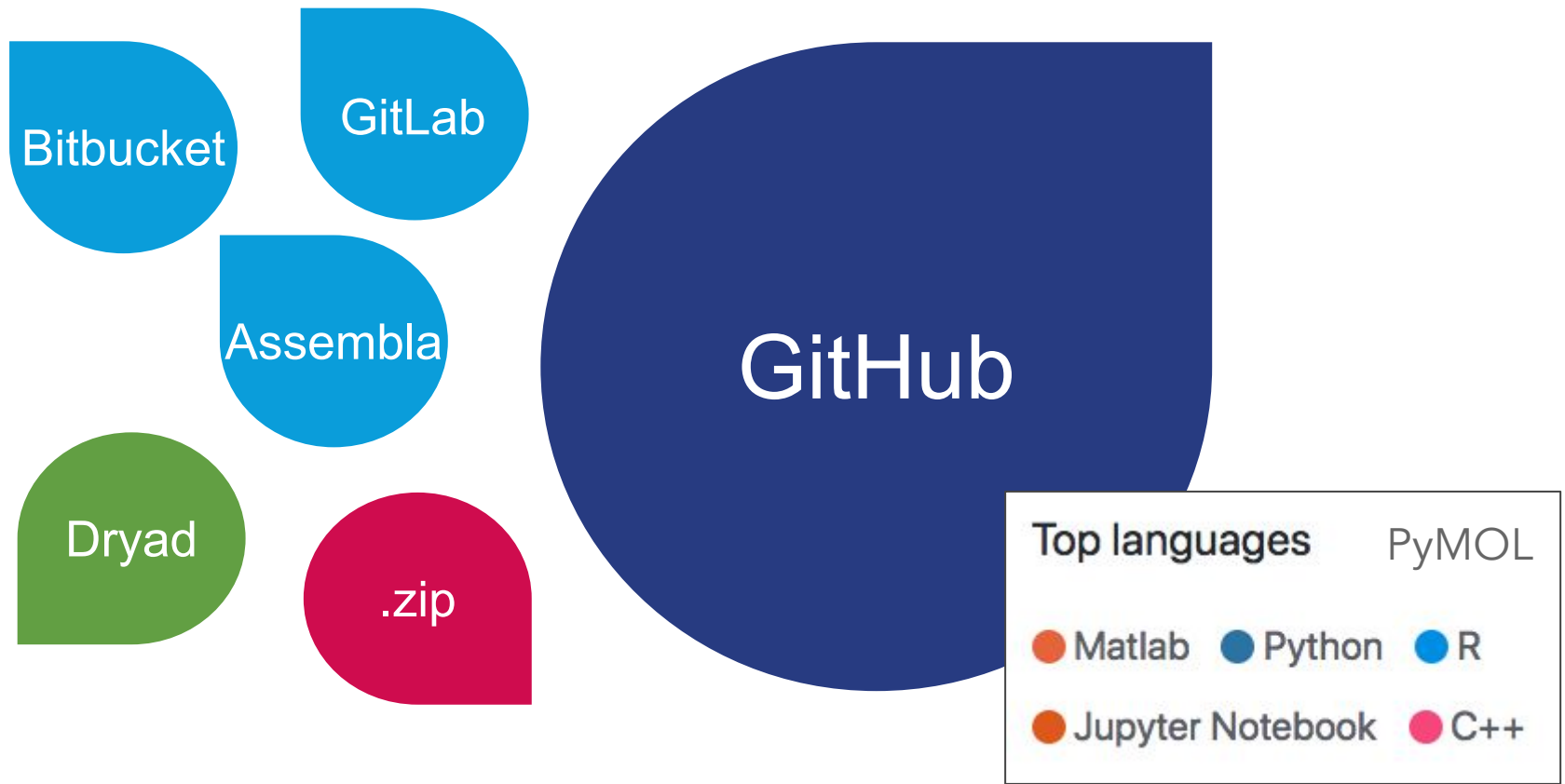
eLIFE

Helping scientists accelerate discovery by
operating a platform for research communication
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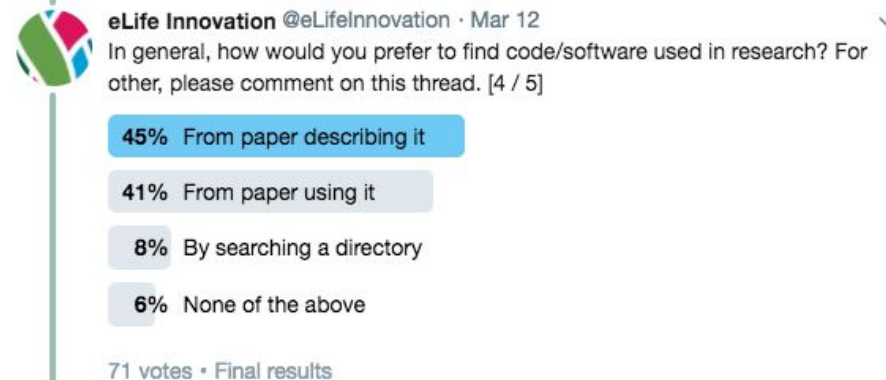
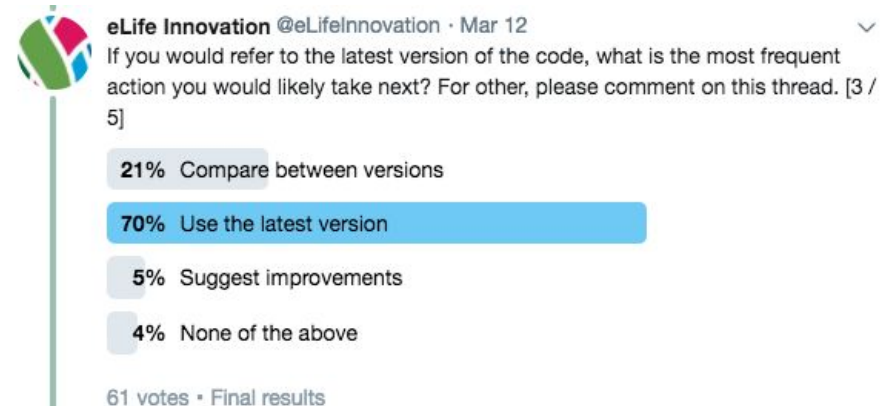
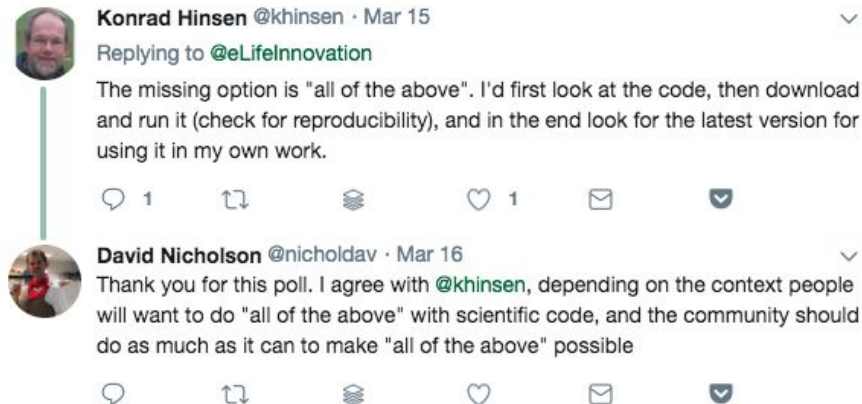
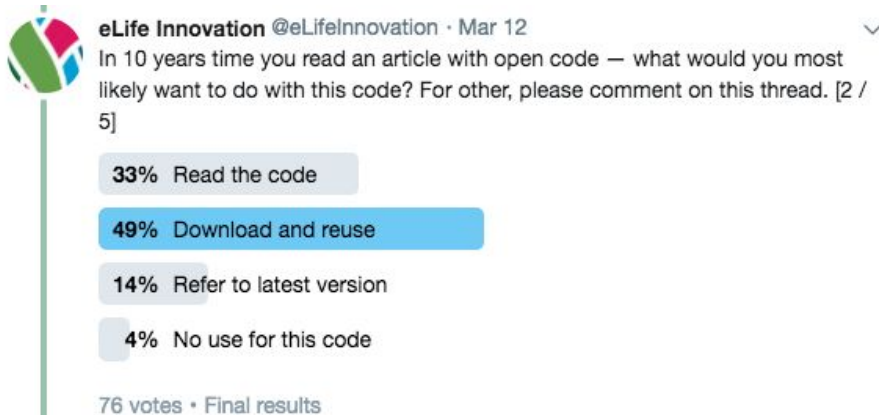
Today...

- Software shared with eLife
- How we cite and preserve software
- Cost-benefit of developing?
- Key requirements
- Opportunity to encourage best practice?

Research software shared with eLife



Researchers want to keep options open for reuse





Dr. Rachael Tatman

@rctatman

Follow



Reproducibility tip of the day: If you're sharing research code for a paper, make sure to double-check that you've 1) included a link in the paper 2) the link works and 3) your code is actually at the link. (Too many papers have links to "coming soon" empty repos 😭😭)

10:18 AM - 6 Jul 2018

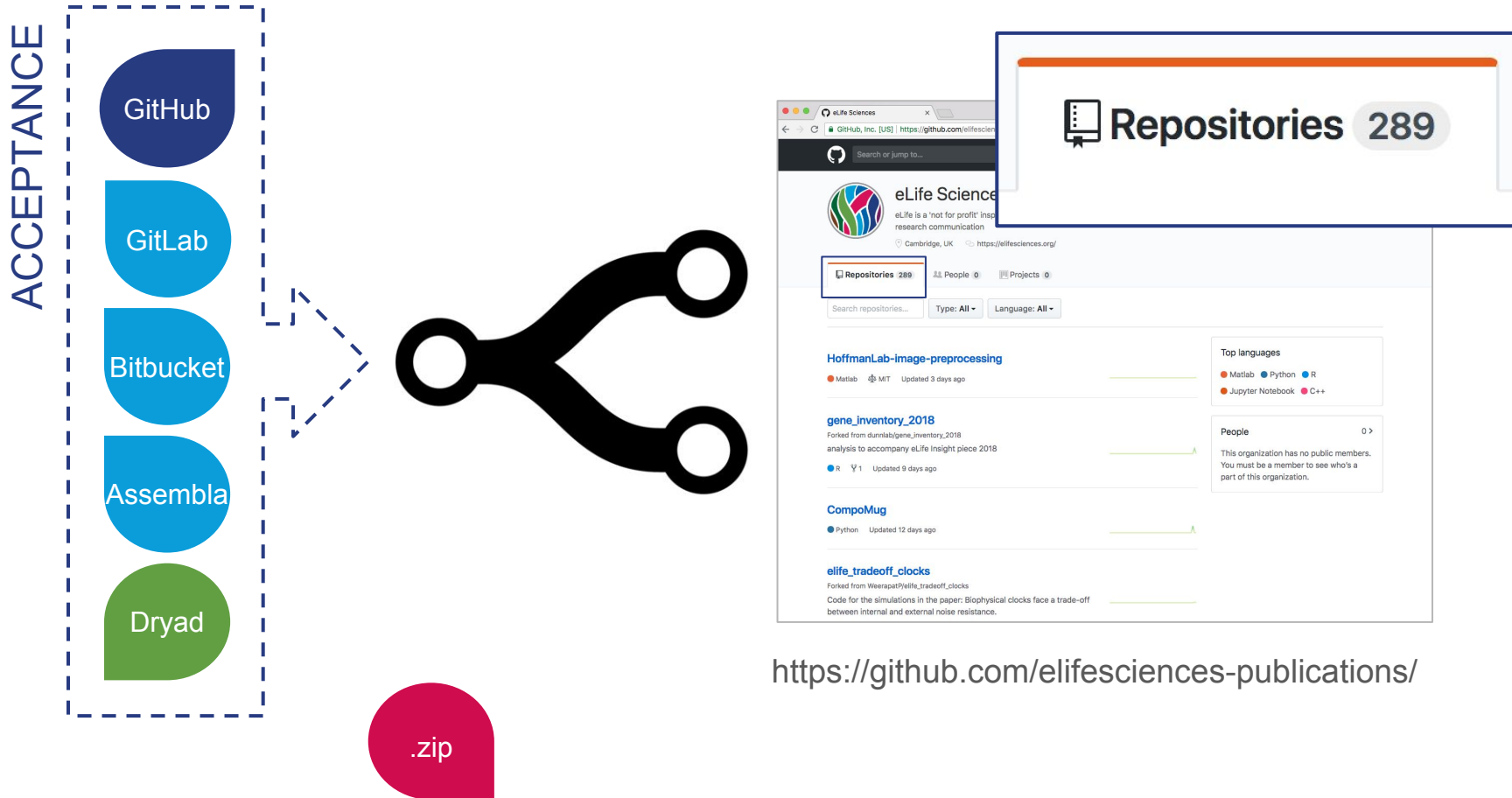
13 Retweets 86 Likes



<https://twitter.com/rctatman/status/1015283853131304960>



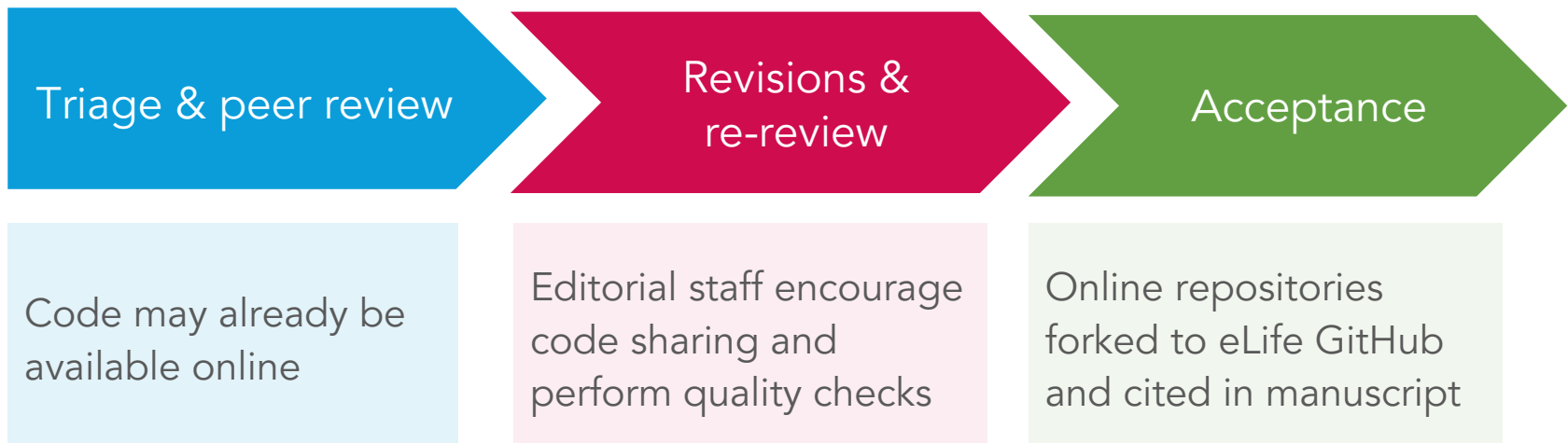
We fork to our own GitHub repository



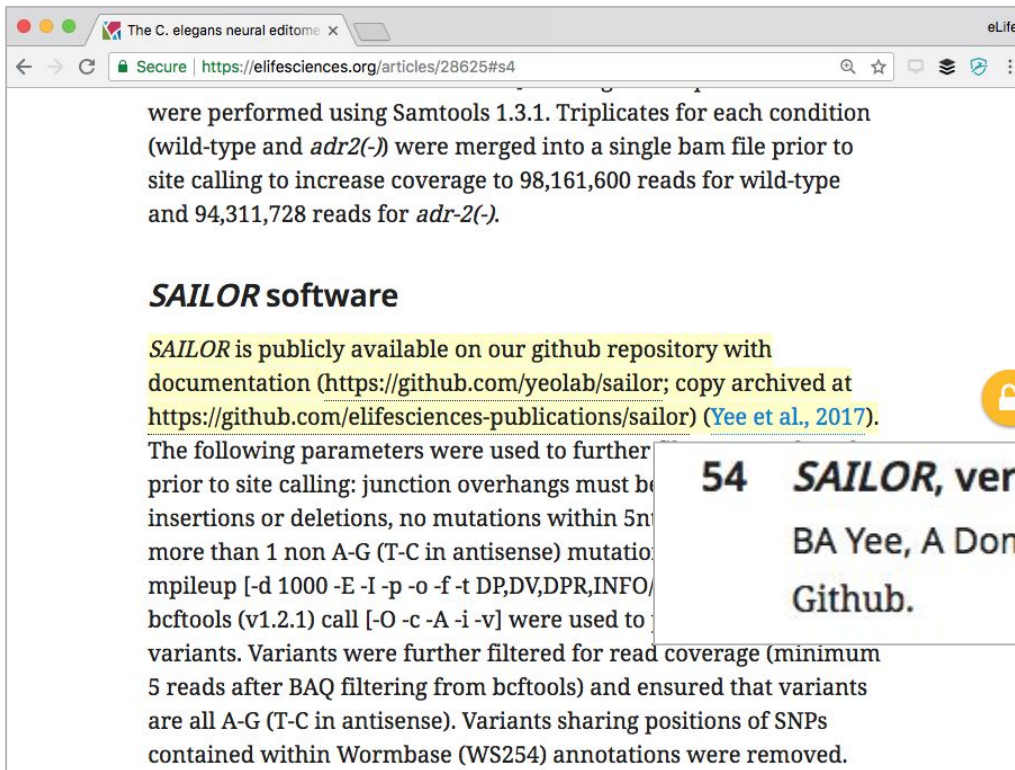
<https://github.com/elifesciences-publications/>



The workflow in detail



Citation in the text and references



were performed using Samtools 1.3.1. Triplicates for each condition (wild-type and *adr2(-)*) were merged into a single bam file prior to site calling to increase coverage to 98,161,600 reads for wild-type and 94,311,728 reads for *adr2(-)*.

SAILOR software

SAILOR is publicly available on our github repository with documentation (<https://github.com/yeolab/sailor>; copy archived at <https://github.com/elifesciences-publications/sailor>) (Yee et al., 2017).

The following parameters were used to further prior to site calling: junction overhangs must be no more than 1 non A-G (T-C in antisense) mutation. mpileup [-d 1000 -E -I -p -o -f -t DP,DV,DPR,INFO/ bcftools (v1.2.1) call [-O -c -A -i -v] were used to call variants. Variants were further filtered for read coverage (minimum 5 reads after BAQ filtering from bcftools) and ensured that variants are all A-G (T-C in antisense). Variants sharing positions of SNPs contained within Wormbase (WS254) annotations were removed.

54 SAILOR, version 9a57b4b
BA Yee, A Domissy, EC Wheeler, GW Yeo (2017)
Github.

eLife 2017;6:e28625 DOI: [10.7554/eLife.28625](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.28625)



Research software continues to develop

The image shows two overlapping web browser windows. The background window is the eLife website, displaying the publication 'elifesciences-publications / TeamHJ-tissue'. It shows 808 commits and 1 branch. A highlighted text box on the eLife page reads: 'The model was simulated using the in- (available at the gitlab repository https://gitlab.com/slcu/teamHJ/tissue please see README.txt file in Supplementary file 2. The model is defined by parameter values and configuration of (static) cell geometries are provided in Supplementary file 2. The Kutta solver with adaptive step size (Pr and X concentrations are set to zero in'. The foreground window is the GitLab repository page for 'slcu/teamHJ/tissue'. It shows the 'master' branch with 2 commits from May 30, 2018. The commit history includes: 'added new division rule to divide perpendicular to shortest edge for generating...' (0174150a), 'added files generated by sublime text to gitignore' (b7346803), 'Merge branch 'master' of gitlab.com:slcu/teamHJ/tissue' (9040c37f), 'removed time constraints in update rule for some reactions' (fc135ac7), and 'added reaction VertexNoUpdateFromIndexHoldZ to hold selected vertices in the z direction' (5ab0bac9). All commits are by Ross Carter, authored 1 month ago.

eLife 2017;6:e27421 DOI: [10.7554/eLife.27421](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.27421)



Preserving research software at eLife

Benefits

- Scientist-driven
- Less work for authors
- Reuse is facilitated
- **Encourages best practice: powerful when combined with data and other resources**

Limitations

- No DOI
- Reliant on Github
- Requires staff time
- Not for source code files shared directly with the journal; **what are the advantages/disadvantages of hosting code on the journal website?**



Going further: is it worth it?

- How much are we prepared to invest as a community in process innovation or development? Or to support an archive?
- For how much added value? To whom?

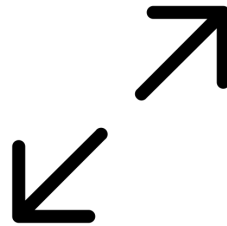
How do we evaluate cost-benefit for software preservation?



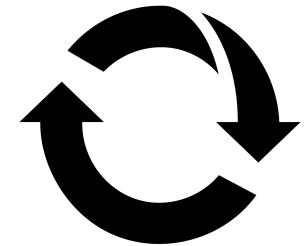
Requirements as a publisher



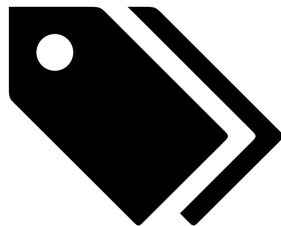
Minimise work for authors, make it sustainable for publishers



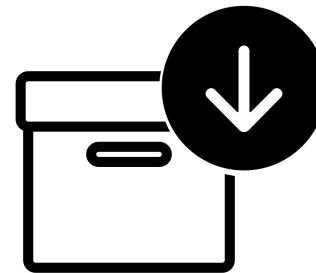
Scalable and agnostic to platform, format or tool



For reusability wherever possible



Metadata collected at source, compliant with citation guidelines



Persistent and retrievable for as long as is reasonable

Can we encourage best practice?



LICENSE.md



CITATION.cff or codemeta.json



Include event-driven process in
open source publishing platform

Together with:

- Text
- Data
- Key Resources Table

→ open and reproducible
research package

What if the software is **not** open?
How do we do the best for all cases?



Further investigations

- Software citations, interactions, and activity at eLife
- Other publisher workflows

Collaboration welcome



In summary...

- Software shared with eLife is mainly on Github but we need to cater for any source
- We fork online repositories to our Github upon acceptance but have no process to preserve source code files
- We would like to minimise burden and cost, encourage best practice, and support researchers to reuse where reasonable

Today we ask:

- What do other publishers do?
- Can we encourage best practice?
- Can we help you test new process(es)?
- **Is it worth it?**



Questions?

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