

FAIRness in Research Software



VLIR-UOS - SoRDS Summer School - 15072025

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Agenda

- What is Research Software
- FAIR Principles for Research Software
- Source Code Version Control
- Software Licenses
- Example FAIR assessment



Background

- Research data
 - Documents, lab notebooks, databases, lab specimens
 - Also, source code of your software/tools/scripts
 - Python, R, Matlab, Java, C/C++
- FAIR principles apply to all kind of research data
- Demands FAIRness in research software
- FAIR software initiatives
 - From open science, open source and FAIR communities



What is Research Software

 "A computer-based application that converts inputs into outputs to support the user in one or more research tasks."

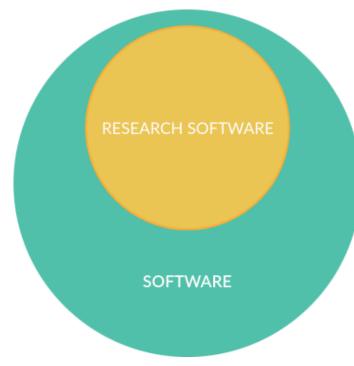
- Tools developed by researchers
- Simulation scripts
- Analysis scripts
- Data processing scripts





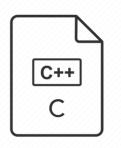








What is Research Software









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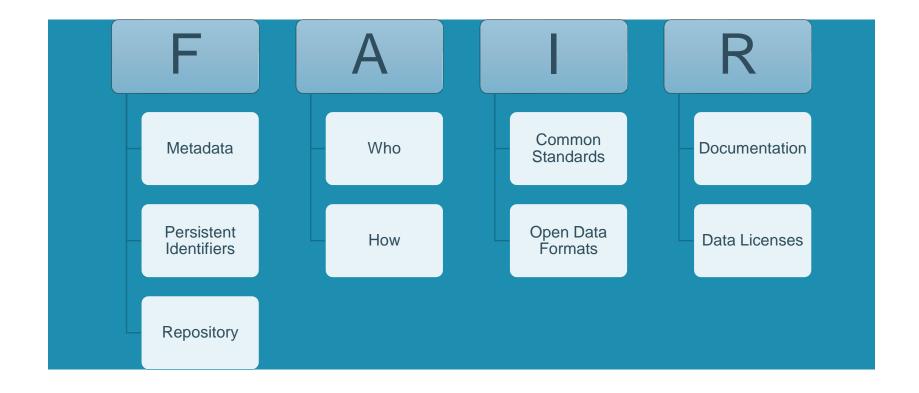








FAIR Principles





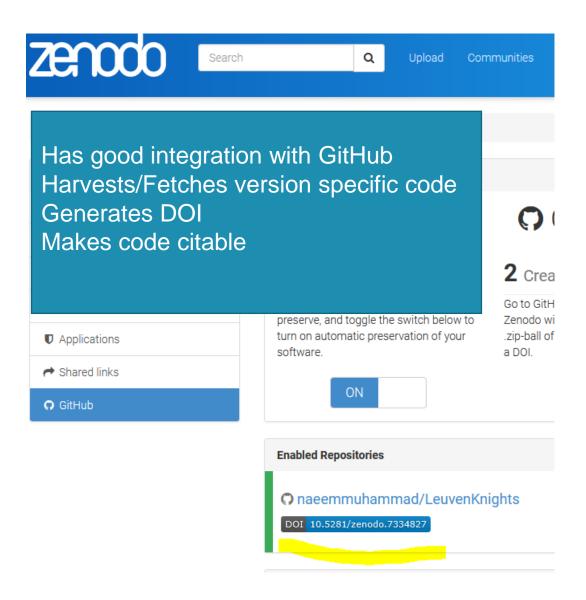
FAIR Principles for Research Software by FAIR4RS

- Software and its associated metadata is findable
- A Software and its metadata is retrievable via standardized protocols
- Software interoperates with other software
- R Software is both usable and reusable



FINDABLE

- Persistent identifiers for
 - Software
 - Software components
 - Different versions
- Metadata for software
 - Searchable
- Use trusted repositories
- Examples
 - bio.tools (catalogue of bioinformatics tools)
 - Zenodo (general purpose repository)





ACCESSIBLE

- Software retrievable/downloadable
 - Using standardized protocols
 - via web e.g.
 - Open, free
- Authorization information

Provide metadata if software cannot be shared

404 error: File not found

The <u>URL</u> you requested was not found. Maybe you would like to look at:

- The main page
- The list of Wikimedia downloads

A project of the <u>Wikimedia foundation</u>.



INTEROPERABLE

- Communication with other systems
- APIs (Application Programming Interfaces)
- Data sharing with other software/tools
- Open data types
- Community specific standards





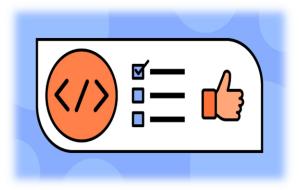






REUSABLE

- Usable
 - Should work, executable
- Reusable
 - Modifiable
 - Build upon
- Appropriate license
 - Clear and Accessible
- Well documented
- Meets domain-specific community standards

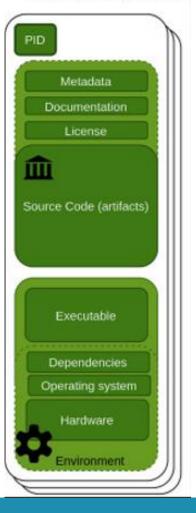




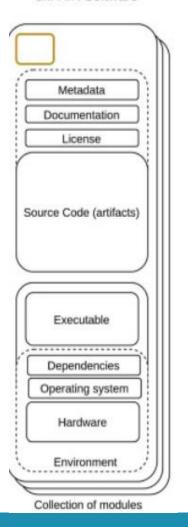


vs unFAIR

FAIR software, Open Source and Reproducible



unFAIR Software



Software Management

- Version Control
 - Keep track of changes
 - Who, what, when, why
 - Latest copy of the code
 - Easy collaboration
 - Disaster recovery
- Version control tools
 - Github, Gitlab, BitBucket
- Ku Leuven Gitlab Server
 - https://gitlab.kuleuven.be/









Software Management

- Central Git space for research group
 - Git repository per project/researcher

Personal git accounts to group Git accounts

Example: https://gitlab.kuleuven.be/rdm/software-fairification

Software Documentation

- Good documentation increases reusability
- Project/tool level
 - User guide
 - Readme file
 - Design document
- Item level
 - Comments
 - Comment/code style guides are helpful
 - e.g. http://docs.twoears.eu/en/1.3/dev/coding-style-guide/#comments

```
* Creates an array of elements split into groups the length of `size`.
 * If `array` can't be split evenly, the final chunk will be the remaining
 * elements.
 * @since 3.0.0
 * @category Array
 * @param {Array} array The array to process.
 * @param {number} [size=1] The length of each chunk
 * @returns {Array} Returns the new array of chunks.
 * @example
 * chunk(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], 2)
 * // => [['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd']]
 * chunk(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], 3)
 * // => [['a', 'b', 'c'], ['d']]
function chunk(array, size = 1) {
  // logic
```

Software Quality Checklist

- General
 - Does the software have a descriptive name?
 - Is copyright and authorship clear?
- Documentation
 - Is the development setup documented
 - Is there a test suite?
- Interoperability
 - Are file formats standard compliant and documented?
- Administration
 - Are software requirements such as operating system, required libraries and dependencies specified including versions?

https://github.com/eurise-network/technical-reference/blob/v0.1/quality/software-checklist.rst



Software Licenses

Public Domain

- Most permissive
- No restriction

LGPL

(Lesser General Public License)

- Link open source libraries to your code
- Redistribute resulting code under any license

Permissive

 Constraints on: Use Modification Redistribution

Copy Left

- Restrictive
- Redistribution under same license

Proprietary

- Most restrictive
- No modifications
- No redistribution
- Illegal to copy, modify and redistribute

Restrictiveness



Software Licenses

- License selection tools
- https://choosealicense.com/
- https://ufal.github.io/public-license-selector/

Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

Which of the following best describes your situation?



I need to work in a community.

Use the license preferred by the community you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to add a



I want it simple and permissive.

The MIT License is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, like making and distributing closed source versions.

Babel, .NET, and Rails use the MIT License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The GNU GPLv3 also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, except distributing closed source versions.

Ansible, Bash, and GIMP use the GNU GPLv3.

What if none of these work for me?

My project isn't software.

There are licenses for that,

I want more choices.

More licenses are available.

I don't want to choose a license.

Here's what happens if you don't.

The content of this site is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License.

Terms of Service Help improve this page Curated with \ by GitHub, Inc. and You!



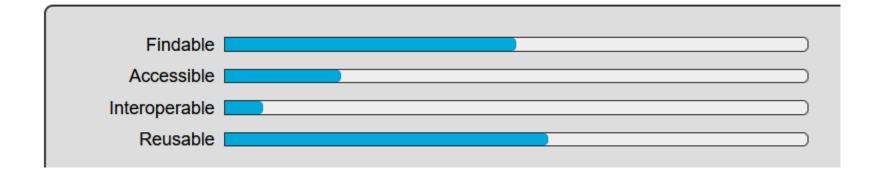
Five Recommendations for Fair Software

Register your code Use a version in a community control repository registry Add a license Use a software Enable software quality checklist citation



Self-assessment for FAIR research software

https://fairsoftwarechecklist.net/v0.2/





FAIR Software Resources

- https://github.com/force11/FAIR4RS
- https://fair-software.nl/
- https://github.com/eurise-network/technicalreference/blob/v0.1/quality/software-checklist.rst
- https://everse.software/RSQKit/licensing_software
- https://everse.software/RSQKit/software_metadata
- https://github.com/NLeSC/awesome-research-software-registries
- https://github.com/FAIR-IMPACT/RSMD-guidelines



Take-Home Message

- Your script/tool/source code is research data
- Use version control tool/repository to track source code changes
- Make your software citable by using persistent identifiers
- Provide documentation to use/extend your software
- Use a quality checklist to assess the quality of your software
- Use suitable license



Questions