

Openscapes Champions Lesson Series

Open educational resources for Openscapes Champions

Openscapes team

2025-01-13

Table of contents

1	Welcome	1
	Welcome	1
	About	2
2	Program Summary	3
	Overview	3
	Program Details	4
3	What to Expect	5
	Purpose, Outcomes, Process (POP)	5
	Cohort Calls	6
	Seaside Chats & Coworking	7
	How We Work	7
	Supercharge Your Research	10
	Teams: FAQs	11
4	Pathways & Outcomes	14
	Pathways stories	15
	Pathways concept	19
	What is the impact of this?	21
5	Core Lessons	21
	Better science for future us	21
	Why we're here	21
	What to expect	22
	What we'll learn	24
	Mindset	25
	Better Science	33

Team Culture	38
Data Strategies	42
Coding Strategies	49
Open Communities	56
GitHub Strategies	61
GitHub for publishing	65
GitHub for project management	70
6 Additional Lessons	83
Code of Conduct	83
Reporting & SciComm	84
Documentation	85
7 Forked Lessons	85
NASA Openscapes Cloud Tutorials	86
NOAA Fisheries Openscapes	86
Fay Lab Manual	87
Getting to Know Open Science	87
California Water Board Data Center	87
R for Excel Users	87
Allison Horst - open educational resources	88
Tidy Tuesday with lab groups	88
8 How Do I...	88
Setup RStudio & GitHub	89
Do & fix git things	89
Refactor code	91
Start with Quarto	92
Ask questions	92
Discuss community	93
Reuse Openscapes Approach	94
9 Inspiration	95
Resources that influence us	95

1 Welcome

Welcome

Hello! This is the lesson series for the [Openscapes Champions program](#), an open data science mentorship program for science teams. This is a professional development and leadership opportunity for teams to reimagine data analysis and stewardship as a collaborative

effort, develop modern skills that are of immediate value to them, and cultivate collaborative and inclusive research communities. Champions is not a typical training workshop. **Through Openscapes cohorts, people focus on their own work and their own personal or team goals as they learn open science concepts, tooling, and practices with examples from their peers.** It is a remote-by-design program, launched in 2019.



Figure 1: We think about open science like a landscape, with many paths forward. The Champions Program mentors researchers, meeting them at the trailhead to help them move from lonely science to team science as they identify their common needs and start navigating the landscape together with a cohort of their peers. Artwork by Allison Horst.

All Champions Program resources are designed to also be a self-paced learning resource, and we know many people use the Champions Lesson Series for their own learning and for mentoring others, which is awesome. This Champions Lesson Series is improved openly and iteratively, and the most recent version always available online for reuse and remix. Each chapter in our Core Lessons focus on building a mindset and skillset for collaborative, reproducible workflows and culture within teams, while developing sustained learning practices connected with broader communities.

About

Openscapes

Openscapes is an open source approach and movement that helps researchers and those supporting research find each other and feel empowered to conduct data-intensive science.

Through a creative approach drawing inspiration and skills from many places, we provide structures for technical skill-building, collaborative teamwork, and inclusive community development. Our work builds from many others in the open movement.

Learn more about Openscapes [initiatives](#) through our many other [open resources](#), [media](#), and [events](#), and [connect](#) with us.

This Series Book

The Series is written (and always improving) to be used as a reference, to teach, as self-paced learning, and for reuse and remix (“forking”, to borrow a term from open source software). And also, awesomely, it’s created with the same tools and practices we will be talking about: R/RStudio - originally [bookdown](#) and now [quarto](#) - and GitHub.

Citation

All material in the Openscapes Lesson Series is available under a [CC-BY 4.0 licence](#).

Please cite the Openscapes Champions Lesson Series through the project’s Zenodo archive using DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.7407246](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7407246). This DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one.

The citation will look something like:

The Openscapes Core Team, Julia Stewart Lowndes & Erin Robinson. (2022).
Openscapes Champions Lesson Series (2022.12). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7407247>

Please visit the Lesson Series [DOI link](#) to get the most recent version - the one above is not automatically generated and may be out of date if we release an updated version.

Openscapes is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

2 Program Summary

Overview

Openscapes Champions helps people reimagine data analysis & stewardship as a collaborative effort, develop modern skills that are of immediate value to them, and cultivate collaborative and inclusive research communities. The Champions program was built from experience and has supported professionals in academia, government, and

non-profit groups — and we have improved the program from their needs and from current practices in the open science community. This transformational 10-week program consists of biweekly, 1.5-hour remote group sessions, with additional optional coworking times.

Program Details

Openscapes Champions is a multi-month program that is led remotely and designed to ignite incremental and sustainable change within research groups — and beyond. The program remotely convenes a cohort of science teams (7-10 teams of up to 5 people; 40 people max) twice per month over two months for 1.5-hour video calls that we call Cohort Calls. This is not a workshop. It is cohort-based facilitated sessions to help people collaboratively evolve their work (work they're already doing) with input from peers. It helps people reflect on and modernize how they work!

The Champions program is designed so that small time requirements over longer time frames fosters incremental change, accountability, and community building within the realities of people's busy schedules, varying expertise and needs. Each Cohort Call uses the [Champions Lesson Series](#) you are reading; it is an open curriculum that is openly iterated with new lessons and peer examples, and with the most recent version always available online. The core lessons were originally based on what was instrumental in the Ocean Health Index team's [path to better science in less time](#), and each chapter includes slides for core and newly developed lessons taught and iterated for Cohort Calls. We start off each call with a reminder of our Code of Conduct and provide multiple channels for participation, including through silent contributions to the Agenda with live note-taking, breakout groups, and full-group discussions. Each call closes with an efficiency tip and an inclusion tip to incorporate into daily practice.

Participants attend as teams — or sometimes individuals or subsets from teams — and come prepared for engaged participation as a whole cohort and within smaller breakout groups. Discussions focus around collaborative mindsets, norms, and software to enable open, reproducible, inclusive research, introducing tooling like R, Python, tidyverse, GitHub, RMarkdown/Quarto, Google Drive, JupyterHubs, metadata and practices from open source communities, inclusive design, psychological safety, facilitation techniques, with examples from relevant research domains including the Ocean Health Index and previous Champions. Teams intentionally have a mix of data/coding/documentation experience and responsibilities. All skills and interests welcome - there are no coding prerequisites to participate.

The Openscapes Champions program is designed so that everyone can learn new approaches and make progress, no matter where they are starting from. People sometimes participate repeatedly over years and focus on new things each time. Each team creates a Pathway document to start thinking about where they are now in terms of the tools and practices for reproducibility, collaboration, communication, and culture. Throughout the

Cohort, teams develop their Pathway to help identify, prioritize and articulate their needs and next steps. Pathway progress from each team is presented in the final session, which helps participants practice articulating their data workflow plans and needs, and see similarities and allies across the cohort to continue on these paths together.

With Cohort Calls occurring twice monthly on alternating weeks, the time in between each session enables participants to reflect and practice new concepts while the Openscapes team incorporates feedback and iterates to better support cohort needs. One way we suggest reinforcing this is through a regular practice of self-organized team data-workflow meetings (“[Seaside Chats](#)”) in the alternating weeks between cohort calls. This gives people an opportunity to share their learning with their broader team or collaborators and to establish norms around data and code management and inclusive onboarding practices, and identify things they want to learn together and things they can teach each other. The Openscapes team also facilitates [Coworking sessions](#), where people can do their own work at the same time together, with opportunities to check in, ask questions, and screenshare to get feedback or solve a problem.

The remote- and cohort-nature of the program is designed to reinforce each other’s learnings and networks across participating teams. This has been especially important for remote and hybrid work, onboarding new colleagues, and establishing the positive culture we want in science. It also has helped people develop leadership skills as they advance in their careers. We have led over 20 Champions Cohorts with over 700 participants from academia, federal and state agencies (US and Canada), and non profits. The value of the Champions program is that it has helped participants make progress on making their own workflows more efficient and reproducible, and it has helped them connect more with their peers. Further, it has also connected them across cohorts and other parts of open science and beyond, as we all contribute to changing the culture of science.

3 What to Expect

Openscapes Champions is not a typical workshop. It is cohort-based facilitated sessions to help people collaboratively evolve their work (work they’re already doing) with input from peers. It helps people reflect on and modernize how they work! The sessions introduce concepts and workflows and facilitate teams to talk about problems, so they can go and solve them with accountability and support. Note that whether people participate as teams or as individuals, we focus on teamwork and provide opportunities for people to find common parts of their workflows and “find their teams” beyond any traditional definition, so that we can all help make science less lonely and more networked.

Purpose, Outcomes, Process (POP)

This is the Champions Program [POP](#), a planning tool that we learned from the open science team at Mozilla.

Purpose The purpose is to strengthen habits for immediate benefit that will help create long-lasting resilience in teams and workflows. We'll help you reimagine data analysis and stewardship through exploring open tools and practices; develop modern skills and habits that are of immediate value to you, including confidence and agency as leaders; cultivate collaborative and inclusive research communities with a Future Us mindset, starting with your team.

Outcomes. Outcomes are different for everybody - this is about getting your own work done. Together we'll work on changing habits to improve your work and teamwork so you shape where you invest based on what you need. We'll develop a practice of reflecting, talking, and collaborating about data workflows with your team and community. You'll leave with a tangible Pathway (a planning document) that your team will use to help identify current practices and prioritize next steps. Your team will share your Pathway as work-in-progress during our last Cohort Call. Champions have found the Pathway valuable to communicate their needs and plans and to share with supervisors as a concrete outcome.

Process. The Champions Program operates via facilitated Cohort Calls, team-driven Seaside Chats, and Coworking, and role modeling open science via How We Work — all of which are described more below. Additionally, every Champions Cohort includes at least one Mentor from the partner organization or community. Often a Mentor has participated in a Champions Cohort and expressed their interest in helping empower their colleagues while addressing needs specific to their organization.

Cohort Calls

The main synchronous time during Champions Cohorts are twice-monthly 1.5-hour sessions we call Cohort Calls. Each Cohort Call has two topics that introduce concepts, tooling, and examples from their peers, with time to reflect and discuss how the topics apply directly to their work.

Cohort Calls are highly-structured and designed to be engaging, requiring discussion and active participation through scaffolded Agendas with shared live notetaking and breakout-group discussions. We begin each Cohort Call with a reminder of our [Code of Conduct](#) and end each lesson with bite-sized Efficiency Tips and Inclusion Tips.

Cohort Call Topics	Series Chapters	Seaside Chat Topics
1. Mindset, Better Science for Future Us	mindset, better science in less time	Pathways trailhead - where are you now

Cohort Call Topics	Series Chapters	Seaside Chat Topics
2. GitHub Clinic: Publishing, Project Management	publishing, project management	Shared organizing and onboarding
3. Team Culture, Data Strategies for Future Us	team culture, data strategies	Pathways next steps and documentation
4. Open Communities, Coding Strategies for Future Us	open communities, coding strategies	Pathways share preparation
5. Pathways Share, Next Steps	pathways	

Template agendas, as well as slides, tips, and other resources we use are openly available in this [Champions Cohorts Resources public folder](#), ready for reuse and remix.

Seaside Chats & Coworking

Between Cohort Calls, teams have synchronous spaces via Seaside Chats and Coworking to meet, ask questions, and exchange knowledge.

Seaside Chats ([Lowndes et al. 2019](#)) are when a team meets together independently for dedicated time for data/workflow discussions. Seaside Chats are where teams talk and screenshare to begin identifying and addressing shared needs. Everyone has something to learn, ask, teach; people do not need to be an expert to share what they know. Seaside Chats are encouraged to include others that are not participating in the Champions Cohort. The main purpose is to focus on the work at hand and build the habit of talking about and strengthening shared workflows with a broader group. We will provide suggestions about what you could focus on to get started.

Coworking ([Lowndes et al. 2024](#)) comes in different flavors. For Champions Cohorts, coworking involves people doing their own work at the same time together with opportunities to check in, and sometimes screenshare to get feedback or solve a problem. Seeing how other people work is a big part of this transition to working more openly and collaboratively. Some teams join Coworking together, meeting for their Seaside Chat in a breakout room with the option of talking to others in the Cohort. We will share optional Coworking times where you are welcome to come do your own work in a social setting.

Seaside Chats and Coworking have been described by participants as one of the most valuable parts of the Champions Program because it helps strengthen habits and a culture of shared workflows and learning. See also: [\[Sea\]side Chats for data workflows](#), a 2019 blog.

How We Work

“How We Work” refers to the technical and cultural norms we will establish during the Champions Cohort, which we developed through our [Openscapes Flywheel \(Robinson and Lowndes 2022\)](#). These approaches have become some of the most valuable things teams take with them through the Champions Program, and we love hearing how folks are taking these practices to new places as they grow as leaders.

Common Workflows

We reuse what works from other places in our work (we sometimes talk about this as “forking”, borrowing a term from GitHub where you make a copy in your own workspace so you don’t have to start from scratch). This often shows up in Champions Cohorts with teams reusing the Agendas structure and the concepts of Seaside Chats and Coworking with their broader research groups.

We discuss practices from different open communities, and teams contribute so that others can build from their work as well.

Inspire

Storytelling and sharing what works is so valuable for others to learn from and be inspired by. Many concepts and possibilities are new, so there is value in the idea of “show me” in a way that resonates.

Inspiring others happens in small moments, that can look like someone leaning forward in their chair saying “I want to do that” when someone else is screensharing during Coworking. It can mean asking for 5 minutes at the start of a meeting to share something new you learned. These moments also build up to real culture change as folks give talks to their organizational leadership and broader open communities, and the Flywheel turns again.

Welcome

We are intentional to create a welcoming environment, through art, design, and clear norms. “You are all welcome here.” We aim to create a positive learning space where everyone is welcome to ask questions and participate. We start off each call with a reminder of our [Code of Conduct](#).

Space & Place

Together we will create space and place to learn, collaborate, and create shared workflows so that we aren't all responsible for this alone.

Each Cohort will have a single **shared folder** (via Google Drive/ Microsoft Teams) that we will share ahead of time and will be linked from a calendar invite so there are multiple ways to find it again. This will have all resources specific to each Cohort. Each Cohort Call will have a highly-structured **Agenda document** so people know what is planned — and so they can more easily catch up if/when the internet drops out. We use headers so that it is possible to navigate via the Table of Contents view. (In Google Docs, you can enable Outline view by selecting View > Show outline.) These agendas are for live-note taking throughout the Cohort Call. It is a shared responsibility to contribute & help document for Future Us; this is the main place for nonverbal contribution, side conversations, and to reinforce ideas.

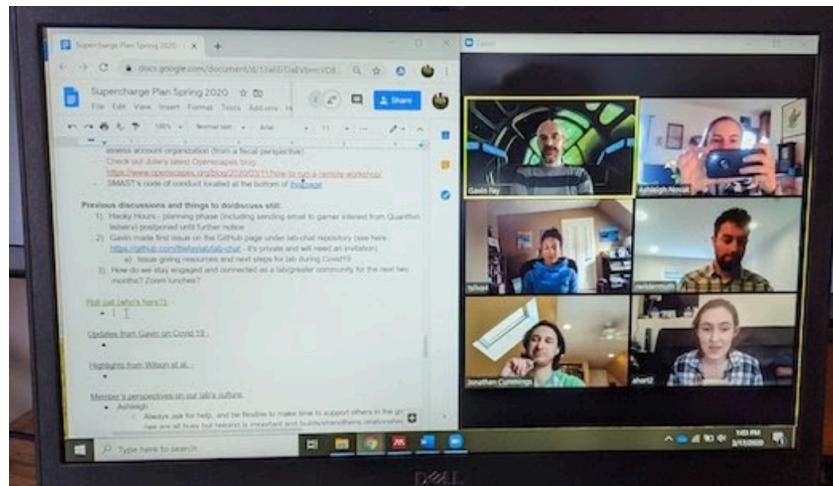


Figure 2: Example computer setup with Zoom & Google Docs side-by-side with windows narrowed to enable seeing faces and writing in the shared document. Credit: The Fay Lab

During Cohort Calls, we **encourage videos on** (“faces on”) – but it is okay if this is not possible for any reason. In Zoom, the Gallery View is enabled by clicking Settings > Video > Display up to 49 participants. We ask people to **mute liberally/quickly** to reduce background noise – but unmute to speak up at any point. Participants will interact in small groups via breakout groups, which will help them reflect on how examples apply to their work and to get to know each other.

We have a **flipped approach to screensharing**. This shows up in two ways. First, we do not screenshare slides while presenting. Instead we provide links to slides and presenters indicate when everyone should advance to the next slide. This minimizes bandwidth issues and enables everyone to zoom in, click on links, linger, and go back, as they prefer. Second, we

do screenshare to demonstrate keyboard shortcuts, live examples of how we work, and troubleshoot. Screensharing to show current practices and ask for help is a big part of Coworking sessions and Seaside Chats.

At the start of each Cohort, we send **Calendar invites** to everyone for all Cohort Calls and optional Coworking sessions. These include the Zoom / Teams / Google Meet to join, and a link to the Cohort's shared Folder so we don't all have to hunt for those each time.

We start and end on time.

Learning & Trust

Learning new things is uncomfortable and it can feel vulnerable to ask questions. Through creating a welcoming space we can invest in learning and trust together. We know there is a range of technical experience and comfort in every cohort – by design! Participants are all opting in to the cohort to learn and improve work around data-intensive science. Everyone is imperfect and learning together – Openscapes team included. We build accountability to each other.

Discussions focus around collaborative mindsets, norms, and software to enable open, reproducible, inclusive research, introducing tools like R, Python, tidyverse, GitHub, RMarkdown/Quarto, Google Drive, JupyterHubs and practices from open source communities, inclusive design, psychological safety, facilitation techniques, with examples from relevant research domains including the Ocean Health Index and previous Champions.

Examples of how teams strengthen learning and trust within their groups are captured in our Pathways share in the final Cohort Call. Common themes are, meeting regularly, knowing who and where to ask for help, and building shared documentation and resources to reduce emails asking where things are.

Work Openly

We role model working openly throughout the Cohort by sharing ideas, resources, and screen-sharing. All our resources are created with the same tools we teach research teams (R, GitHub, Quarto, Google Drive, JupyterHub) and shared openly. During Cohort Calls, the Agenda and open facilitation style is part of working openly — we iterate openly as facilitators and mentors, for example through adjusting the timing live in the Agenda document.

We send **Digests** the week following each Cohort Call (early, on Monday or Tuesday). Each digest includes the Call's goals, links to the Call's agenda, slides, and recording, and some excerpts from the shared notes. These provide a touch point in the week between Calls. See examples: [2022-nasa-champions](#), [2022-noaa-afsc](#), [2021-fdd](#).

Many teams begin working more openly via shared documentation, project management, metadata, file organization and naming, and code organization and interoperability, using tools like Google Drive/Microsoft Teams, GitHub, R, and Python.

Supercharge Your Research

We're often asked what people can do to further prepare in advance. Additional suggested reading include:

Our path to better science in less time using open data science tools (Lowndes et al. 2017). This describes a marine science team's transition to open collaborative teamwork. It was the original inspiration for creating the Champions Program and heavily influences the Core Lessons.

Supercharge your research: a ten-week plan for open data science (Lowndes et al. 2019). This was co-authored with the inaugural Champions Cohort, capturing the most valuable take-aways for marine and environmental science early career faculty.

Shifting institutional culture to develop climate solutions with Open Science (Lowndes et al 2024, Ecology & Evolution). This was co-authored by Openscapes mentors across organizations – including NASA Earthdata, NOAA Fisheries, EPA, California Water Boards, Pathways to Open Science, Fred Hutch Cancer Center.

Learn more about How We Work

- [Openscapes Approach Guide](#)
- [The Openscapes Flywheel: A framework for managers to facilitate and scale inclusive Open science practices](#) (Robinson & Lowndes 2022)
- [3 lessons from remote meetings we're taking back to the office](#) (Lowndes, Cabunoc Mayes & Sansing 2020)
- [How to run a remote workshop, Openscapes/Open Leaders-style](#) (complementing blog post)

See also other publications and presentations at openscapes.org/media.

Teams: FAQs

One thing that makes Openscapes Champions Cohorts impactful is a focus on **teamwork**. People most often sign up as teams, with varying skillsets and responsibilities, perhaps with a shared project and perhaps not. People can also sign up as individuals. Some Champions have said that “finding their teams” during the cohort – finding what’s common and feeling less alone while learning skills with their peers – has been the most valuable part of Openscapes.

Openscapes Champions was originally designed with academic research groups in mind, to provide resilience where there is high turnover and folks might be struggling with similar challenges around data analysis — while working on different projects. But over half of cohorts have been groups with different structures and needs, some producing big annual government reports or indicators! We expect — and design for — a range of technical ability and comfort with technology and open science concepts. The most important thing is that people opt-in who have interest in improving their work somehow and want to strengthen their collaboration and leadership skills.

Here are answers to some Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

How many people participate?

The Champions Program operates as cohorts of 7-10 teams of up to 5 people; 40 people max in the cohort.

Why do people join a Champions cohort?

People join because they (as an individual or team):

- Want to learn about or work with open Science
- Want to meet peers working on similar workflow or data issues
- Have a ‘big goal’ that involves changing how you work; you want to make progress on making your data and science workflows more efficient and reproducible

What is a team?

There is a lot of flexibility in choosing your team.

Teams do not need to be a formal research group; they can be collaborating in other ways. Team members do not all need to have technical or data interests, but share a curiosity and interest in improving something about how they work. Participants are expected to have ‘Seaside Chats’ together with their broader research groups in the weeks between Cohort Calls, so it is OK, and expected, that only a subset of a team participate.

What skills are required? Coding? GitHub?

No. This is not a coding workshop.

The purpose is strengthen relationships and shared systems with folks with different responsibilities and skills, so there is less reinventing and less knowledge lost.

During the cohort, people focus on what is important to them, often something hard to do, something they want to change. Throughout the cohort, as Openscapes introduces modern

concepts, tooling, and peer examples, people learn together and get unstuck through identifying and making progress on barriers. Each cohort call (90 minutes) has 30-40 minute of lessons and the rest of the time is you reflecting and discussing how this could help you with your own work.

How do I choose my team?

Choosing your team can be based on interests around data analysis and around leadership. There are no prerequisite skills to participate, just an interest to learn and contribute. The “homework” between Champions sessions and beyond is to meet with your full research group (beyond workshop participants, and optional for the lead) to establish shared workflows and habits within the research group.

How you define “team” is completely up to you and having one person be in the cohort and using in-between session “seaside chats” to bring back the information to another group is 100% fine. That is common in the cohorts. In my first Openscapes cohort, I was the only person from my project. My personal goal was to use the Openscapes structure to help a team that I am on figure out how to tackle some off-boarding tasks due to a retirement. During my second cohort, there were 2 team members in the cohort and 2 not in the cohort. We focused on standardizing our data to get ready for our GitHub served data package. For the 3rd cohort I am doing, $\frac{2}{3}$ of our team is in the cohort as we start to get organized for a major revamp of our report into a reproducible workflow. - Eli Holmes (NOAA NWFSC, NMFS-Openscapes)

We invite research group leads (faculty, lecturers, program managers, etc.) and members (students, analysts, lab managers, etc.) participate together as teams so that 1) everyone sees and values what is possible; 2) leads enable members to invest time to learn skills and develop shared workflows; 3) members have guidance, agency, and support to incorporate concepts into their work; and 4) everyone can make progress on what is important to them, while strengthening the community of practice within the research group, cohort and beyond.

What if I don't have a team?

That's ok, please sign up! We'll help you connect with participants who share some of your goals or needs.

Does a team need a shared research project?

No, teams do not need to have a specific shared research project to participate.

The idea is that by developing shared open data science habits within the research group, it will be easier to onboard new folks and offboard knowledge/data/code/etc when folks leave.

And, as more and more research groups work this way, it can ease transitions between research groups (i.e. when people leave projects or students graduate).

When there are formal research groups, we invite research group leads (faculty, lecturers, program managers, etc.) and members (students, analysts, lab managers, etc.) to participate together as teams so that 1) everyone sees and values what is possible; 2) leads enable members to invest time to learn skills and develop shared workflows; 3) members have guidance, agency, and support to incorporate concepts into their work; and 4) everyone can make progress on what is important to them, while strengthening the community of practice within the research group, cohort and beyond.

Is attendance required for all Cohort Calls?

Yes; we do try to have everyone on the team attend all Cohort Calls – but know that sometimes that's not possible. All the lessons, slides, and also recordings are available if people have to miss, but everyone should sign up expecting to be at the Cohort Calls.

Do I as the PI need to attend the Cohort Calls, or just my team?

It's important that team leads attend with their team. The Champions program is designed to reduce the burden for PIs in the long term and develop leadership within and across their teams. With this investment now, team leads and members will build resilient and enduring practices for their research group, even as that research group changes into the future. The idea is that together, the whole team sees what's possible with open data science and builds confidence, ownership, and a shared pathway forward. Then it's the entire team, not just the PI, who puts it to practice in between sessions.

Does a cohort need a shared research project or to be closely related?

No, the cohort does not need a shared project; each team will work on what they need to for their own work. Teams within a cohort do not need to be closely related, but having teams somewhat related can be good for community building (i.e. environmental science as a domain or a specific agency within government).

Can we have smaller teams so more teams can participate in a cohort?

From our experiences so far think that ~8 teams with 4-5 participants per team (maximum of ~40 participants) is a good size so there is time for everyone to be engaged and contributing (and not feeling like a passive webinar). Also, having a good amount of members per team is really key to the whole model of Openscapes: we want to reduce the amount of burden for PIs to have to relay info to their research groups. Having more members participate as a team in the Openscapes program helps more team members feel agency to build resilient systems with less transmission time.

4 Pathways & Outcomes

2-month Champions Cohorts go by quickly. In our final session, each team shares what they've learned through their work-in-progress. Outcomes are different for each team or individual, depending on what they decided to focus on.

Teams share their progress through our **Pathways concept** that frames how they work now and where they would like to go in terms of reproducibility, collaboration, communication, and culture. Practically speaking, this is the Pathways spreadsheet document, a template that builds off of [Table 1 from Lowndes et al. 2017](#), but we've added this fourth important "culture" category so teams can be explicit about their plans for diversity, equity, inclusion as well as reproducibility, collaboration, and communication. Read on for example stories and guidance.

Pathways stories

"Show-not-tell" is an important concept in Openscapes, particularly since "what does open science look like?" is a question often asked.

Below are a few one-slide pictures of Pathways presented by Champions teams in their final sessions. For deeper details, [scroll the blogs](#) on what Champions teams and individuals have accomplished in the 24+ Champions Cohorts over the past 5 years. People often describe what they will do next, and then we see how they've implemented those plans in the optional 3-month check-in we host after the cohort conclusion.

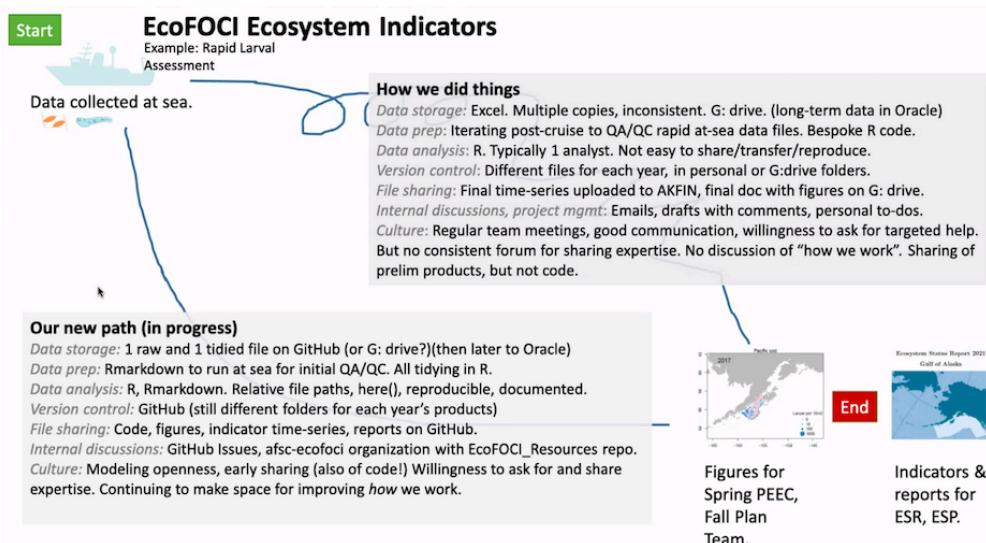


Figure 3: An example of an Openscapes pathway written by the NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center EcoFOCI team. The diagram summarizes how they used to share code, data, and files, and what their ongoing plans are for streamlining these processes and creating a team culture of openness and psychological safety. Source: [A supportive forum for continued learning and collaboration at NOAA Fisheries Alaska](#)

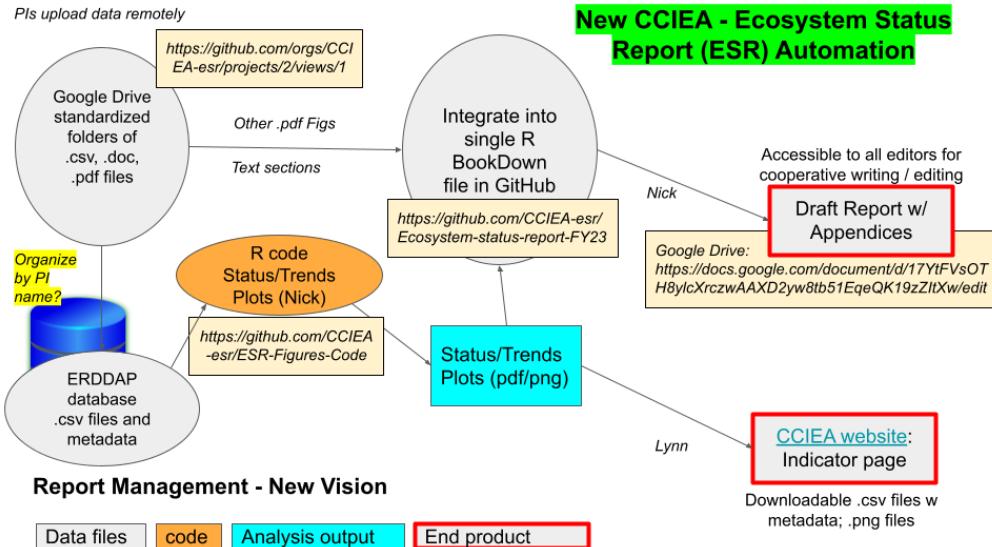


Figure 4: NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center Ecosystem Status Report Automation team was united by working on reports with many contributors of maps, time series data that must be compiled into 20-page reports. Source: [Nationwide Openscapes Training at NOAA Fisheries Science Centers: Facilitating Collaboration, Skill-sharing, and Open Science](#)

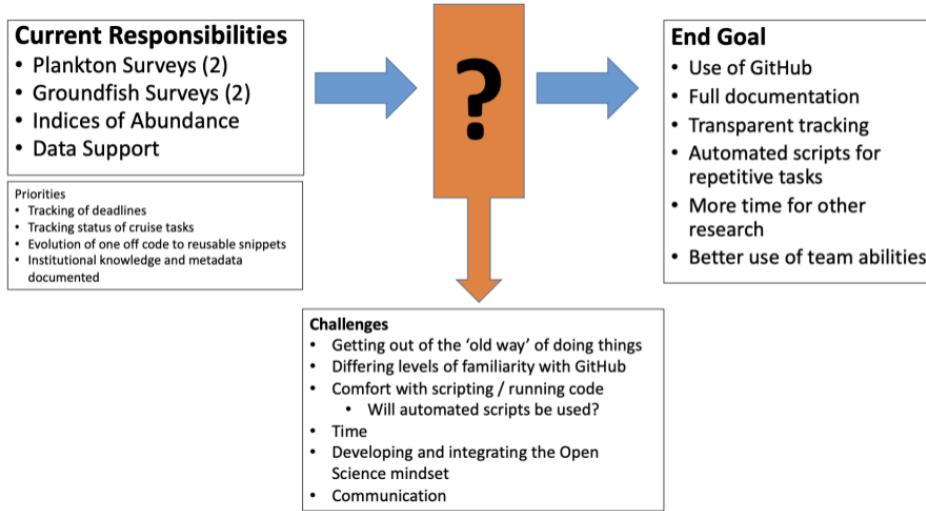


Figure 5: The NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center Trawl and Plankton Branch team focused on “Where are we going and how do we get there”, and plans to do better documentation, use GitHub, which in the near-term involves setting up discussions to include more team members and set up collaborative processes. Source: [Nationwide Openscapes Training at NOAA Fisheries Science Centers: Facilitating Collaboration, Skill-sharing, and Open Science](#)



Summary

The ADRIFT project uses drifting acoustic buoys that are composed of a deep hydrophone array (cable with two hydrophones, recorder, depth sensor, and weight at bottom), a weighted High Flyer pole buoy (containing 2 satellite geo-locators and a radar reflector), and a floating line/surface float to facilitate retrieval (see Figure 1). The hydrophone array and High Flyer are connected by ~ 100m 1/4" line with two hard trawl floats (one at the surface, and a subsurface float at depth), a dampener plate with bungees and a drogue (at depth).

On this page

[Summary](#)

Edit this page

[View source](#)

[Report an issue](#)

Home >

Hardware >

Summary

Pole Buoy

GPS Solar

Tote Contents

Array

ST4300 Recorder

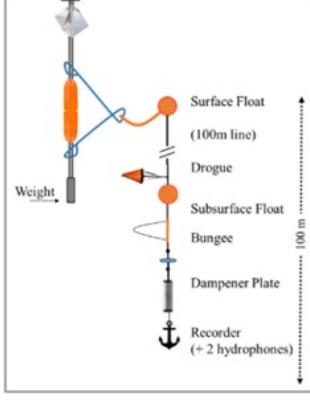
ST640 Recorder

Sensus Depth Sensor

Field Methods >

Data Download

Additional Information



The diagram illustrates the ADRIFT buoy system. At the top is a **Surface Float** connected to a **Drogue** via a line. Below them is a **Subsurface Float**, which is attached to a **Bungee**. The bungee connects to a **Dampener Plate**, which holds a **Recorder (+2 hydrophones)**. A **Weight** is also attached to the damper plate. A vertical dashed line indicates a **100 m** depth scale.

Figure 6: Screenshot from the ADRIFT Field Methods website created through the Openscapes Program. This is a living document where we can outline our methodology and update/archive specific components of our methods and hardware as changes are made. Credit: NOAA Fisheries / Kourtney Burger. Source: [Sound Bytes: Championing Open Science](#)

“I didn’t think to find solutions, because I didn’t realize that there was a problem; I thought that this was just the nature of doing [ecological] research – an endless pile of confusingly named csv files and R scripts....Now that I can see all the ways that our lab has profited from this initial investment, I cannot imagine how I managed without Openscapes’ principles. Our lab is producing substantially more science of higher quality and we are making more of our underlying data and code publicly available as a direct result of Openscapes’ intervention.” - Dr. Chelsea Wood, University of Washington

See also [A TL;DR Collection of Stories from Openscapes Champions and Mentors](#); these stories are largely from 3 months+ following Pathways presentations.

First steps

The [MML SAR story](#) didn’t just ‘happen’. We heard where they’re at now, 2.5 years later. It started with small steps:

- Creating an R Script to make a figure. Each team member had been making that alone. Small task but freed up time for other ideas.
- “Join our GoogleSpace”. Rod learned about Google Chat and that transformed the team.
- Eli Holmes (NOAA Fisheries) in 2021: too many email addresses used for our data! We agreed as a group to make sure it went to a single email address.

Pathways concept

The Pathways concept is put to practice by an actual document that provides a structured way for your team to think how you work and find common approaches and needs ([template](#)).

This spreadsheet format has helped many groups think through their trailhead and identifying where they are now. Some groups have found it more useful to draw things out as a workflow on a whiteboard or google slide. The spreadsheet format might not work for your group, and that is okay; teams can use whatever format makes sense for them.

Slides

The Pathway Intro slides in the latter part of this deck were presented in a Champions Cohort.

[Documentation & the Pathway](#)

Openscapes Pathway	Topic	Now	Next steps
Reproducibility	Data storage	icloud and google docs, dropbox	Github and Rmarkdown
	Metadata	A sheet in each excel doc	A metadata sheet for Github?
	Data prep	Excel files, Rstudio	Data cleaned up on Github, protocol
	Data analysis	Rstudio, minitab, JMP	Uniform coding practices in R
	Version control	Some people work in google docs, microsoft suite	Github and Rmarkdown
	Organization	Solo	Github
Collaboration	Lab notebooks and protocols	Some of them in our google folder, computer	Github, read me file!
	Coding	Email, evernote	Github, use projects!
	Storing data	Google drive, one drive, icloud, computers, harddrives, cluster	Github, large files -> google drive/dropbox, github?
	Internal discussions	Lab meeting	Lab Slack channel
	File sharing	Email and Google Drive	Github
	Project management / to-do lists / milestone tracking	Google calendar, sticky notes, blank pieces of paper	Lab notebook function on Github
Communication	Onboarding	Google documents, EH&S trainings	Github for specific projects, lab notebooks
	Sharing data	Google spreadsheets	Github
	Sharing methods	Lab Google Drive folder	Github, slack
	Talks	icloud, google drives	None right now
Culture	Teaching	Canvas, zoom, google docs, kahoot	Github, slack
	Team agency (ability to make deci	Lab meeting	Data science meetings, slack chat
	Supervisor sponsorship	Lab meeting every week to check in mentor and students	Data science meetings!
	Promoting DEI	DEI discussions + folder with resources	New discussion leads
	Seaside Chats	Zoom	In person!

Figure 7: Example Pathway Spreadsheet documenting how the team is working now and ideas for next steps

Planning guidance

The following is written as guidance for people using the Pathways concept.

You'll develop your Pathway by talking with others on your team, screensharing ("show me"), and asking questions.

You'll use the document by creating a copy of the template and then discussing with your team. Start with the "Now" column. How do you work now? Add rows as best reflects your work, but take a moment before deleting them in case it's something you haven't thought about in this way before rather than if it's not relevant to you. Then, move on to the "Next Steps" column as you think through priorities and learn from/with/for your cohort. This will be a work in progress throughout the cohort that you'll present a snapshot of in the final Cohort Call (see next) and that you can revisit following the cohort as well.

Presenting guidance

On the final Cohort Call, each team presents their Pathways. Each team has 3 minutes to share followed by 2 minutes for questions. We encourage leads not to present, and it's great when we hear multiple voices from the teams. In the spirit of teamwork, many people co-present their Pathways, and provide plans for how they are moving from solo practices toward shared practices.

This is informal sharing of unpolished work-in-progress. Everyone makes progress throughout the Cohort: in mindsets, planning and actions. This is an opportunity to reflect and talk about it, building on the reflection breakout rooms that began most Cohort Calls. We've been reflective each week and we've all made progress.

Presentations do not need be line-by-line of the Pathways Spreadsheet and there's no wrong way to talk about your progress. Whatever your group wants to create and share is great - could be a photo of a whiteboard, a slide, the Pathways spreadsheet, or a "screenshare and tell" live walk-through of your files/code/ideas.

A few reflection prompts that can help frame the presentations:

- What are the practices we've covered during the Cohort that most compel you?
- What are the practices we've covered during the Cohort that most confuse you?
- Are there practices that are new to you that you didn't originally think would work with your own research interests? If so, which?
- What are your two biggest take-aways from the Cohort?
- What future revisions will you propose making for your pathway?
- Any final questions you want to workshop with the Cohort?

What is the impact of this?

What do impacts look like after the Champions Program has completed? [NOAA Fisheries](#) has participated in 10 Champions Cohorts (400 staff) since 2020, which helped scaffold plans for the [Biden-Harris Administration announces support for NOAA Fisheries' data, infrastructure, and workforce modernization in part via Openscapes](#). They may be the best example to answer the question “What does shifting to open science look like across a federal agency like NOAA, and what are the impacts to the efficiency and quality of their scientific products?”:

- [**A Year of Open Science Community Building at NOAA Fisheries \(video\)**](#). Eli Holmes (NOAA Fisheries Open Science), Evan Howell (Director of the Office of Science and Technology), Megsie Siple (Alaska Fisheries Science Center), Amanda Bradford (Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center), Brian Fadely (Alaska Fisheries Science Center Marine Mammal Stock Assessments), Vivian Matter (Branch Chief of Southeast Fisheries Science Center), Kathryn Doering (Office of Science and Technology), Christine Stawitz (Office of Science and Technology), Carissa Geravsi (Gulf of Mexico Integrated Ecosystem Assessment), Lynn Dewitt (California Current Ecosystem Assessment Team). Year of Open Science Culminating Conference, March 21, 2024.

5 Core Lessons

Better science for future us

A guiding principle for Openscapes is “better science for future us”.

Better science is science that is more open, reproducible, efficient, interoperable, and also more diverse, equitable, inclusive, and kind.

Future us is the idea of considering ourselves, our teams, and communities - those who will be joining and continuing our work - whether that is in the next hour, week, or decades – and with a focus on onboarding ourselves and others to ongoing work.

Together better science for future us is an important mindset for science and society at large, and particularly important as we face global challenges in Earth & environmental science and society that are intensified with climate change. Better science for future us is a real time investment, particularly for data-intensive research. And it is something we can do together.

Why we're here

We are passionate environmental scientists and researchers studying important, time-sensitive topics using data of all kinds. And we were never taught to work efficiently with data.

We are here because I know these files are on your computer — we all have them.

```
data_final_final.xls  
data_final_usethis.xls  
...  
thesis_v16_new_ch1.docx  
thesis_v16.docx  
...
```

And we also send and receive emails with subject lines like:

```
Re:FWD:Fwd:Data question  
Re:Sending again with the correct version
```

We are going to talk about how to make the data experience better, for you, your team, your center, and beyond.

Data analysis can be inefficient and demoralizing when you're without the right tools/skills and you feel alone.

But! Open tools, practices, and communities exist that are powerful and empowering, and game-changing for science. And we can learn and use open practices for science.

They are like the Force from Star Wars:

- More powerful than you ever imagined
- Helps you solve your current question powerfully – but also broadens the scope of the questions you can ask
- Learn from jedis, pass on what you have learned, have a ton of awesome allies (and not all allies are jedis)

What to expect

This is going to be fun and empowering!

We are going to be discussing a wide range of topics and working to seed habits for you to engage and learn with our research team and others in your environment.

Exposure to relevant tools & practices, confidence & agency to engage, community to learn with

The plan is to expose you to a lot of great tools and practices that you can have confidence using in your research. We will also spend time helping you plan how to actually incrementally weave them into your existing workflows.

The point is not to overwhelm you or make you feel like it's too late for you or that you would need to throw out and redo everything you've ever done in order to take the first step. No. By seeing what's possible and how shared practices can make your own life easier, and life easier and more streamlined and fun with your team and beyond, you'll start experimenting with these practices and in a few years you will be working in a completely different way.

Create a shared culture – in your team, your center, and beyond

We're going to go through a lot and it's less important that you remember it all. More importantly, you'll know what is possible, have confidence that you can do it, and have allies so you're not alone. The main thing to take away is that there are good ways to approach your analyses; we will teach you to expect that so you can find what you need and use it! A theme throughout is that tools exist and are being developed by real, and extraordinarily nice, people to meet you where you are and help you do what you need to do. If you expect and appreciate that, you will be more efficient in doing your awesome science.

No skills required. We will strategize about general approaches, specific examples using R/RStudio and GitHub

There are no skills required to participate, and we will not be teaching hands-on how to code or set up databases. But we will be talking about how these are important and fit together in the big picture, and how to get started learning the skills you need. This is an opportunity to discuss existing tools and how to engage, meet other research teams, discuss next steps, and stay accountable.

We'll talk about tools and practices broadly, but also with specific examples using R and GitHub. "Won't that software eventually become outdated?" you say — is it worth learning them over something else? The answer is yes, software will change and become outdated; it always has. But seeing what is possible and becoming versed in embracing existing architecture and practices will set you up to make whatever transition comes, and you will make this transition with the community, not alone. Your skills will be transferrable skills as the actual software changes. Analogy: if you learn one musical instrument, you will be able to learn another one more fluidly than if you have never learned one to begin with because maybe you can read music, understand something about timing and rhythm, etc.

Everyone is coming with different experiences & expectations

Everyone in this workshop is coming from a different place with different experiences and expectations. But everyone will learn something new here, because there is so much innovation in the data science world. You are encouraged to ask questions and answer those of others.

We are all learning together

These tools are new to all of us, and the best ideas come from questions from anyone. If you are already familiar with some of this material, think about how your experience was learning it, and how you might teach it to others. Use these workshop materials not only as a reference in the future but also for talking points so you can communicate the importance of these tools to your communities. A big part of this Series is not only for you to learn these skills, but for you to also teach others and increase the value and practice of open data science in science as a whole.

Vulnerability: yes! Shame: no.

We work on releasing any shame we feel around these topics. We avoid sentiments like “I already have well-established coding practices that don’t involve GitHub...is it too late for me to change?”. We have never had the opportunity to learn these things, there should be no shame on your part for that. It takes a lot of time and dedicated effort to learn and employ these practices, and they should be valued and taught. That’s why you’re here now, you should be proud that you are taking the initiative and your time to do this. No shame.

Vulnerability, however, will be involved in this Series. Vulnerability is a big part of learning and trying new things — this is a safe place for everyone to learn. Vulnerability is taking stock of where you are now and help you map out where you want to be. Being vulnerable is scary. But it shouldn’t be lonely: we all have data confessions that we would love to talk about and get help with, if only our scientific culture said that was OK; if only we knew how to articulate our questions and have someone to ask. This is a place to share our vulnerabilities to ignite real change. Ask questions. Whether it’s a keyboard shortcut or philosophy of data workflows, ask and let’s talk about it.

Everyone is welcome here

You are all welcome here, please be respectful of one another. We are setting a tone of mutual respect and a space place for learning where we assume good intentions and interact with kindness and empathy. Pass it on.

What we'll learn

Expect that there is a better way

Seeing what’s possible opens up what you expect. There is a bit of a chicken and egg issue here: you need to be exposed to things so you know what’s possible and what skills to develop, but you need to kind of know what to look for so you can absorb what you are exposed to.

Have agency to find it

Break down that “I teach you learn” model. We are all here to learn and improve. Learning horizontally.

This series is not about micro-managing your work but about providing guidance & structure so that everyone on your team is not silently struggling to reinvent the wheel and coming up with weird homegrown data approaches.

What skills you should have and what you should be thinking of, along with some of the tools you can use. Will be building out the Resources page on the website for this purpose. And search the blogs.

Have community to learn with

No more silently struggling & reinventing the wheel & creating weird, homegrown workarounds.

Embrace emerging and established community best practices. And find/grow community within your organization, which especially helps with remote/hybrid work and onboarding new hires.

Identify what skills and tools you need, map next steps & learn

We will introduce concepts, tools, and workflows and start creating a shared culture around them. That can mean knowing what skills or tools to learn or how to help someone else.

Mindset

The Openscapes mindset is about better science for future us. It is about moving away from lonely and demoralizing individual science, and towards science that is more empowering, efficient, open, collaborative, inclusive and kind. It is about many reinforcing ideas that open data science tooling & communities exist that are powerful and empowering, and that we can harness this power broadly to create the culture we want to be a part of.

Slides

[Openscapes mindset](#)

[Openscapes Mindset - NASA Champions](#)

Reframe data analysis & stewardship

Reframe data analysis & stewardship as a collaborative effort rather than an individual burden or personal craft

This is the mindset where you're not alone, and it's not too late. It's not that everyone else learned this and you somehow missed out. You don't need to feel shame; you were likely not supported to learn. This is about releasing those feelings and becoming a confident learner and contributor, no matter where you are starting from.

Redefine collaborators & community

Redefine collaborators & community – beyond your own discipline/institution

Redefine collaborators to include folks that don't work on the same projects or deliverables than you - this starts with other folks in your research group. And it extends to strangers on the internet doing wildly different things than you are but united by the need to manage, analyze, and communicate around data.

Redefining collaborators and community opens opportunities for new perspectives, tools, methods, ideas, colleagues, allies, friends, jobs.

“Future Us” builds from the idea of “Future You/Future Self” being your most important collaborator (see [Wilson et al 2017](#)) but with a team science mindset promoting diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging. How can you work today so that someone other than yourself could reproduce/contribute tomorrow? We describe this more in [Lowndes et al. 2019](#). This mindset is really critical for progress: how you can work now so that you can succeed later (whether that's this afternoon or 4 years from now, whether it's for you or someone you don't know who will pick up where you left off).

Reimagine challenges

Reimagine challenges – expect there is a better way

Reimagining challenges is based on the idea that there is a better way that already exists — and that you can find and make use of it. It is the idea of reusing rather than reinventing. It is a release from lonely struggles and that release also reduces the cognitive load associated with starting from scratch. This means no more silently struggling, reducing the times you reinvent the wheel, and reducing the times you create weird, homegrown workarounds.

Expecting there's a better way will help you focus on asking for help sooner, to find what you need faster, iterate with confidence & agency.

Open as a daily practice

Open as a daily practice - efficient, collaborative, inclusive, and kind

Open science is not only about products (papers, data) - it is about how you show up and work every day.

This means sharing imperfect work, having empathy, learning & teaching together. It requires trust and time: it means slowing down now to speed up together.

Open data science

We define open data science as **the tooling and people enabling reproducible, transparent, and inclusive practices for data-intensive science**.

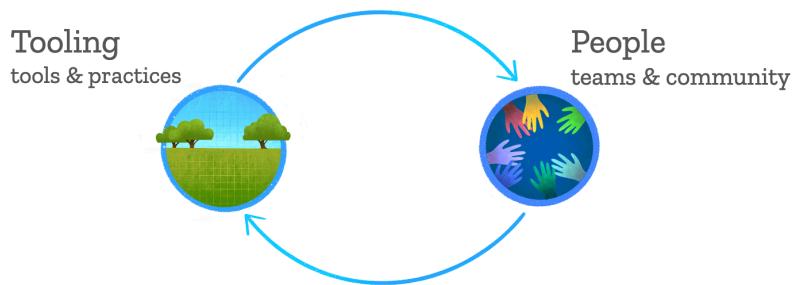


Figure 8: Open data science as a beautiful feedback loop.

This works as a beautiful feedback loop: Using similar tooling promotes and streamlines teamwork. And teamwork better equips you to learn new tooling. With this shared mindset, the idea of team becomes ever-broadening, along with your abilities to adapt to an evolving software escape.

Open data science feedback loop in action

There are innumerable examples of this feedback loop in action.

One great example is GitHub.

Tooling: As a tool, GitHub can be used for collaborative version control that handles archiving, bookkeeping, and searching. It also has tools for project management, as well as publishing with Markdown.

People: Community norms with GitHub include the way files are organized, how documentation looks, and the idea that READMEs displayed on the homepage are used to help onboard new folks to using or contributing to the project. Additionally, folks use the GitHub Issues

and Projects feature to discuss and coordinate. Used these ways, GitHub is enabling a new era of #SciComm (Science Communication).

GitHub enables collaboration by reducing both `analysis_final_final.R` and `re:fwd: FWD: analysis_final_final.R`

Open data science key concepts

Data science as a discipline

Data science is “the discipline of turning raw data into understanding” - [R for Data Science](#) (Wickham, Çetinkaya-Rundel & Grolemund 2023).

There are concepts, theory, and tools for thinking about and working with data. Just like a field chemistry has concepts for things, theory for how they work, and tools for studying them, so does data science — for data.

No matter what your study system or your question, there are discernible steps involved that when you embrace will make you more efficient. These steps are illustrated in this figure from Wickham & Grolemund: you will need to import/get your data into analytical software, wrangle it (tidy and transform), and THEN you can start understanding your data and asking your science questions by making sense of it visually and with models.

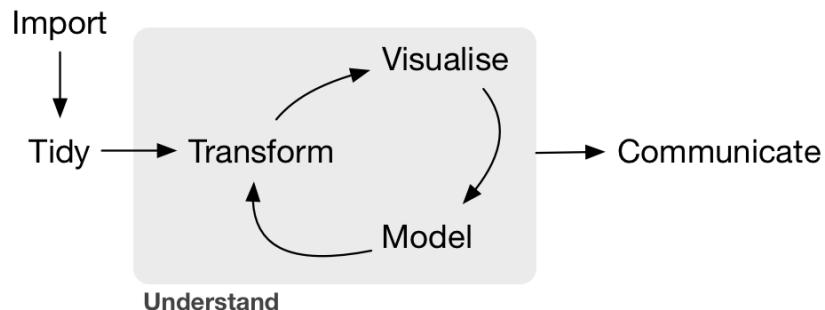


Figure 9: Image from R for Data Science by Wickham & Grolemund

Tidying your data before asking your science questions is a critical point here. Don’t build your whole analysis around whatever weird format your data may have come in. That will make it very difficult to later decide you want to examine only a small subset of years, locations, etc. Remember that Data tidying (“data wrangling”, “data prep”) can take up to 50–80% of a data scientist’s time ([Lohr 2014](#), New York Times).

Mindset: Decouple your research questions from data questions, get help sooner

Data science also has an emphasis on communication. It is incredible what is possible on the communication front. This one-minute video called [What is RMarkdown?](#) shows some of the possibilities.

Data science is not just for “big data” or AI or machine learning. You can use data science theory and tools no matter the size or context of your data.

Another important reason to think about data science as a discipline is that it helps dispell the idea that your study system is somehow unique - this is not the case when it comes to data. Distinguish data questions from research questions, learn how to ask for help. Don’t confound them or it will be really hard to iterate (for example, when you want to explore a subset like a specific year or place).

Expect there is a way to do what you want to do. This will help you find commonalities and unite you with other members of your research group, and beyond.

“When I was doing my PhD, I confounded my science questions with my data questions. I was studying squid, asking questions that no one had ever asked before. But I needed to reformat some dates in MATLAB. I treated this date-formatting task also as something that no one had ever asked before. I was looking in the cephalopod peer-reviewed literature for guidance; I couldn’t step back and decouple this data question from my squid question, and I struggled for much, much longer because of it.” - Julie Lowndes

Open data science tools exist

Open data science tools exist - tools to match data science theory.

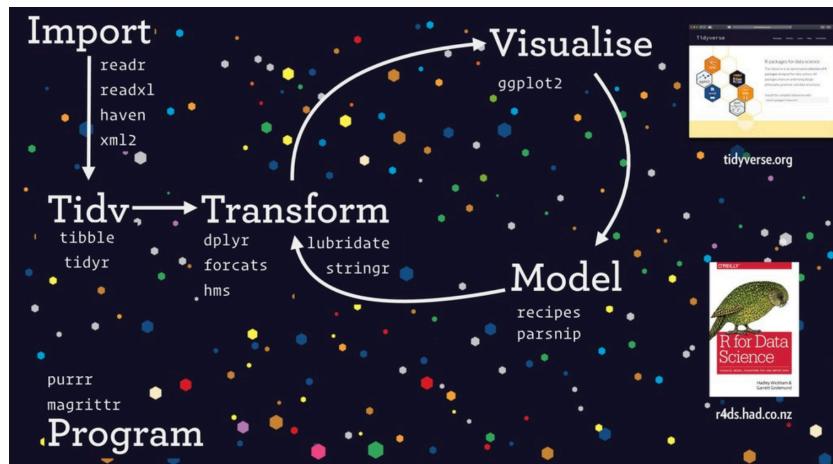


Figure 10: From Wickham 2017, Welcome to the tidyverse

As Hadley Wickham described in his slides [Welcome to the tidyverse](#), tooling exists for every step of this conceptual diagram. They exist to streamline working with data.

These tools are developed by actual people – nice people! We'll explore them more in the Open Communities lesson.

Open as a way to work

Open science is a daily benefit: it is a way to be efficient & streamlined. It is not just an added ask to share data at publication. It's not only about sharing data. It's about how you work, who you include, and the tools that you use. It starts with reuse: when you leverage existing resources, you learn far more than you came for about good practices and approaches, and spend less time reinventing. It starts off with yourself: be open with yourself and your team first.

Open means easier onboarding – personal and collective. A focus on inclusive documentation and operations means that it is easier to return to a project, whether it's picking up where you left off last month or when you're handing it off to another person. It's like an external memory (personal and collective).

Open requires trust and safety – starting with your team. Psychological safety is a big part of open.

Open is a spectrum – what you share, who you share it with, or how you share it. It's not all-or-nothing.

- What: slides, tweets, blogs, forums, wikis... then also code, data, protocols
- Who: your self, research group, project team, institution...then also public
- How: internal servers, DropBox...then also Google Drive, GitHub, data repos

Mindset: Increasingly weave open into your work so it's easier to share as you need

Open helps you find solutions faster as you learn to talk about your data, express your needs, and recognize solutions.

Open helps you build confidence – skills are transferable beyond your science. Working openly requires being empathetic and inclusive – this will grow a network of allies.

Research group as a team

Focus on common parts that unite you, not what sets you apart.

Build horizontal leadership & resilience so that there is less reinventing, less knowledge lost, less loneliness. Think of the lab horizontally as skillsets & needs instead of vertically as science bins.

It's about diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging: Instead of the skills you have when you come to the group determining how you will be able to Do Science, co-create shared practices and deliberate paths to onboard new people, and skill-share to continue learning together.

Mindset: What do our workflows have in common and how can we learn from each other

Science is collaborative. Let's make it more head up, heart open and less heads down, elbows out.

Collaborators & community (redefined) as a way to learn

Learn from, with, and for others ([Lowndes 2019](#)). This helps overcome isolation, self-taught bad practices, apprehension ([Stevens et al. 2018](#)). It helps you transform from “self-taught” to “community-taught”.

“Everyone in the community, no matter how accomplished they are in their own specialty, comes with a **mind open to learning from, with, and for each other**.

We learn from others by using their code and documentation, their blogs and tutorials, their talks and webinars. We learn with others online through Twitter, discussion forums and Slack channels, and in person through coding clubs, hacky hours, meetups, workshops and conferences. And we learn for others by writing tutorials and blogs about our own learning processes, or adding or fulfilling feature requests, which we can then contribute back to the community.” - [Lowndes 2019, Open Software Means Kinder Science](#)

Use the Internet more for science (it is such an underleveraged tool!). Learn and connect through social media, blogs, forums, new communications outlets...(It is such a cool time to be a scientist).

Mindset: Engage as feels right but know you're not alone

Open science as part of the climate movement

” ‘We’ speaks to the collective, to collaboration, to community, to the relational work at hand. Addressing the climate crisis...will take everyone.

‘We’ speaks to justice, to how we do the work that needs doing and whose contributions are valued. We cannot, we must not, go it alone”

- Ayana Elizabeth Johnson & Katharine Wilkinson, [All We Can Save](#)

Working towards solutions to some of our world's greatest challenges means teamwork and progress at unprecedented levels in ways that have never been seen before. We are part of shaping this. We can use this motivation to ask difficult questions, have difficult conversations, and be leaders, no matter our job titles.

Recap

Open data science tools, practices, & communities exist and are powerful and empowering, and game-changing for science. They enable us to do better science in less time. They are like the Force from Star Wars:

- More powerful than you ever imagined
- Enable you to broaden the scope of the questions you can ask
- You can be a Jedi to others: pass forward what you've learned
- You can join & build diverse communities of allies

We can harness this power for science more broadly. We can create the culture that we want to be a part of – towards [kinder science](#). We can do this with the Openscapes mindset:

- Be efficient, open, collaborative, inclusive, and kind
- Reframe data analysis as a collaborative effort rather than an individual burden or personal craft
- Redefine collaborators & community: Future You, Future Us
 - Think like a team: share imperfect work and learn together
 - Beyond your own discipline, and online
- Reimagine challenges: Expect there is a better way
 - Iterate with confidence, agency, & community
 - You're not alone, it's not too late

Our approach to help develop this mindset is by focusing on the following:

- Data science as a discipline
- Open as a way to work
- Group members as a team
- Collaborators and community (redefined) as a way to learn
- The Internet as an underleveraged tool for science

Notes and resources

- [Biased by default: exploring discrimination in research code](#) - Abby Cabunoc Mayes Bioinformatics Community Conference Keynote 2020
- [Carpe Talk](#) — Bryan & Averick. Consider for your next talk!

Better Science

“Better science for future us” is science that is more efficient, reproducible, open, inclusive, and kind. There are growing examples of better science in environmental and Earth science, and beyond, including from the Ocean Health Index team: [Our path to better science in less time using open data science tools](#) (Lowndes et al. 2017).

Slides

[Better science for future us](#)

Video stories

[Our Openscapes journey towards improving the Alaska Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Report process](#) (19 min; [slides](#)). A SAR story from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) Marine Mammal Laboratory (MML) Stock Assessment Report team - Brian Fadely, Josh London, Nancy Young, Tony Orr, Erin Richmond, Rod Towell, Millie Brower. Presentation to Fall 2024 NMFS Openscapes Champions Cohorts.

[Better science for future us](#) (22 min). Julie Lowndes shares part of her path to open science with the Ocean Health Index and Openscapes Champions success stories from 3 NOAA Fisheries teams 1) at the end of their cohort; 2) 2 months after their cohort; 3) several years after their cohort.

[First Forays into the Cloud](#) (19 min), by Aronne Merrelli to the 2024 Cohort of NASA Openscapes Champions. Aronne is Assistant Research Scientist at the University of Michigan College of Engineering (Climate and Space Sciences and Engineering) and a 2023 NASA Openscapes Champion.

[My path to open science](#) (7 min), by Stefanie Butland, Openscapes Team Member

Additional slides

These slides were contributed by guest instructors.

[Empowering transformational science](#) - Dr. Chelle Gentemann

Here we also introduce the **Pathways concept** that teams will develop throughout the Champions program. The Pathway is based on Table 1 in Lowndes et al. 2017, and helps teams deliberately identify data workflow practices and next steps to facilitate efficiency and open practices in terms of reproduciblity, collaboration, communication, and culture.

Pathways to better science in less time

[Figure 1](#) of Lowndes et al. 2017 shows that open data science tools increased the ease of reproducibility and the ease of collaboration for the Ocean Health Index (OHI) team. But it was not the tools alone - it was the process the team co-created and prioritized.

Create space

Creating space means committing to synchronous collaboration convenings to learn and teach each other together.

A critical first part of this was prioritizing time (which included getting buy-in, showcasing). Then, this meant that the team could focus time on:

- Getting comfortable talking about data/workflows
- Building trust (to share imperfect work)
- Recognizing that what we invest incrementally will have large dividends in the future

How we did it: OHI Team

The OHI team started having regular Seaside Chats 1x/week where they discussed file-naming, code review, standard operating procedures and documentation, and much more. We prioritized regular social hours, that we scheduled during work hours so that everyone could participate no matter their other outside-of-work responsibilities.

Create place

Creating place is critical for asynchronous collaboration. It is a place for code, shared practices, resources, conversations. Critically, this involves making sure that everyone on the team is comfortable contributing through these channels. This means both with the technology, and the culture of the team.

Asynchronous collaboration often requires some form of version control so the team can understand what documentation, data, code, graph, etc., is current. Specific places depend on the tools and platforms used in a given organization or research group. These can include GitHub Organizations, Repositories, Issues, Projects; Google Drive Folders, Docs, Spreadsheets, Slides, Calendars; Slack Organizations and Channels; Teams, Sharepoint; JupyterHubs; etc.

Find the common

Through creating space and place, teams will find the common workflows, tools, skills that they already have and need to do their work.

Documentation was a key part of this. And, writing documentation “for nobody” is very hard, and it’s a huge task. We prioritized documentation based on Onboarding and Offboarding: for our future selves first, and then future us.

How we did it: OHI Team

The OHI team asked, “how can we make sure everyone can participate as they need to?” Not everyone on the team needed to learn to code, or to use GitHub in the same way. We introduced new software sparingly, and helped each other learn. This included initial setup as well as follow up and practice. We leveraged existing habits & resources - within and beyond our team. [Open communities](#) were a big part of this learning. Through this we were able to distinguish data preparation (tidying) as distinct from our science, and make this actionable by shifting to smaller modular code to combine for different reports/audiences.

Shifting incrementally

Shifting workflows takes time, particularly because it is most often done while also meeting existing deliverables and deadlines. It requires changing behaviors and habits, which takes time, and is messy, and really depends on the trust built with the team.

How we did it: OHI Team

The OHI shift to using shared Google Docs, R and GitHub was motivated by necessity, reimagined by possibility and community, and done incrementally. It was an investment over years, but the enduring payoff has been huge.

Some key points to discuss from [Our path to better science in less time using open data science tools](#) (Lowndes et al. 2017): reproducibility & communication enabled by open tooling; and shared practices are useful beyond shared projects.

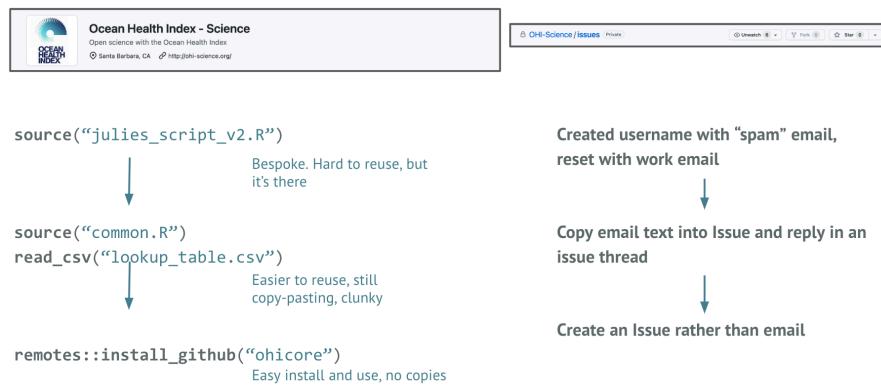


Figure 11: Ocean Health Index (OHI) team’s transition of code and shifting communication to GitHub

If you’re interested in more overview of the OHI setup, see this 2017 talk (25 mins): [OHI](#)

Better science in less time or this 2021 Plenary at [Better Science for Future Us](#) at the inaugural Society for Open, Reliable, and Transparent Ecology and Evolutionary Biology [SORTEE conference](#) (30 minutes) ([video](#)).

Reproducibility & communication enabled by open tooling

RMarkdown/Quarto to reimagine data analysis and communication. RMarkdown/Quarto combines analyses & figures together, rendered to your reporting output of choice.

How we did it: OHI Team

An example: <http://ohi-science.org/betterscienceinlesstime>

- Website built with R/RMarkdown & Github
- You can get started too: [1-hour RMarkdown tutorial](#); [Quarto website tutorial](#)

Shared workflows not only useful for shared projects

It's about increasing efficiency and reproducibility and open science. But it is also about increasing participation and inclusion. Consider how inclusion and equity show up in your daily practices. How you work and onboard others to your projects is a DEIA issue.

How we did it: OHI Team

- OHI team: we identified as a team & prioritized helping each other
 - We work on many different projects
 - Use same workflows, share feedback, can think together across projects
- Shared conventions reduce friction & cognitive load
 - Common ground, easier to talk about, easier to ask for help
 - You don't need to design everything from scratch

Impact of shifting to open science

Here are a few examples to showcase what is possible and being done in environmental science.

- [Regime Shifts in R & Data Science within the BC Public Service Observations from the field](#) - Stephanie Hazlitt, Government of British Columbia, slides from CascadiaRconf keynote

- NMFSReports: Easily write NOAA reports and tech memos in R Markdown! - Emily Markowitz, NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center, slides from CascadiaRconf talk
- Tampa Bay Estuary Program
 - Automated reporting in Tampa Bay with open science (blog) - Marcus Beck, Tampa Bay Estuary Program, Openscapes blog
 - TBEP’s Data Management Workflow and open science cake
 - Coordinated monitoring of the Piney Point wastewater discharge into Tampa Bay: Data synthesis and reporting, 2023. Florida Scientist, 86(2), pp.288-300 - Beck, M.W., Burke, M.C., Raulerson, G.E., Scolaro, S., Sherwood, E.T. and Whalen, J.

How we did it: OHI Team

Ocean Health Index has produced annual reports for 12 years (2012-2024) and counting! There are many impacts of this, but at a glance:

- In 2012, it took 30 people 4 years and several \$M to complete the 1st annual OHI report. It would not continued if it costed so much time and \$ each time.
- In 2024, it takes 3 masters students in 3 months and \$200K.

This is possible because of the incremental investment to make it reproducible, efficient, documented - focus on onboarding. Impacts mean that students and team can focus on new questions, making sense of results, and applications from this, not the assessment itself. And, it accelerates the rate at which other teams can get to this cost savings, since OHI is an example that it's possible, a working open example.

Further resources

Not so standard deviation podcast

Parker & Peng, <http://nssdeviations.com>. Great discussions about data concepts and “in the wild”. Start with Episode 9: Spreadsheet drama

Practical computing for biologists

Haddock & Dunn, <http://practicalcomputing.org>. Software & computing concepts already on your computer. Start with Chapter 2: Regular expressions

Team Culture

We discuss team culture because while we know that [diverse teams are more innovative](#), creating spaces where everyone can do their best work and feel safe to contribute takes intention. It does not happen by default. There is a lot of work to do to improve research culture, and we can lead by example in our own research groups and communities.

Slides

[Psychological safety](#), contributed by [Tara Robertson](#)

Additional slides and recordings

Team culture. These slides were developed in 2019, before we updated to the above Psychological safety slides in 2021.

Psychological safety ([slides](#) | [recording](#)). This presentation was contributed by Matt Fisher, National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) for the 2024 NASA Openscapes Champions Cohort.

See also the chapter on [Codes of Conduct](#).

Why talk about team culture?

Role modeling sets a lot of team culture, and there is a lot we can learn and do to deliberately create a scientific culture that we want to be a part of.

Psychological safety

Psychological Safety is defined as “a shared belief that team members will not be rejected or embarrassed for speaking up with their ideas, questions, or concerns”. This is work by Dr. Amy Edmondson, the Novartis Professor of Leadership and Management at Harvard Business School.

In the article [Research: To Excel, Diverse Teams Need Psychological Safety](#), Edmonson & Bresman recommend three ways to build psychologically safe environments: framing, inquiry, and bridging boundaries.

- Frame meetings as opportunities for information-sharing. Frame differences as a source of value.
- Open questions. Questions that build shared ownership and causality.
- Listening - by asking questions around

- Hopes and goals. What do you want to accomplish?
- Resources and skills. What do you bring to the table?
- Concerns and obstacles. What are you up against? What are you worried about?

Science benefits from diversity

We need to be deliberate about welcoming and including people from diverse backgrounds.

A few articles from Nature with many more links within:

- [Science benefits from diversity](#)
- [What does it take to make an institution more diverse?](#)

Sexual harassment is rife in the sciences

[Sexual harassment is rife in the sciences, finds landmark US study](#). *Existing policies to address the issue are ineffective, concludes a long-awaited report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.*

Most common form is gender harassment: it's the “put-downs as opposed to come-ons”.

We need to unlearn racism and build antiracist culture in science

- [Ten simple rules for building an antiracist lab](#) - Chaudhary & Berhe, 2020. PLOS
- [Unlearning Racism in Geoscience — URGE](#)

Put your values forward

Model the behavior you want to see in your research group & beyond (lab, center, department, campus, organization, online).

Building trust

Have to build trust and be intentional, don't hope for organic.

- [How to build \(and rebuild\) trust](#) - Frances Frei

Sustain the culture

Overtly showing kindness & a Code of Conduct can filter out people who don't want to be subject to its enforcement – [rOpenSci](#).

Research teams have people coming and going all the time; how do you set the tone and have it be sustainable?

Deliberately setting the tone

Opening remarks at RStudio::conf 2019, in front of an audience of 1700 at a global software conference, Chief Scientist Hadley Wickham announces the Code of Conduct, how to identify RStudio staff if you need help, and how to mingle with welcoming body posture to invite others to join. This set the tone of the whole conference to be the most positive many people have ever attended.

Collegiality

We must deliberately set the tone for collegiality to create a positive, inclusive research group environment. Safety and accessibility are parts of inclusion and empowerment. Does everyone feel safe to speak up? Does everyone have channels to contribute? This is especially true as the tech we use evolves. Who can participate?

“This builds resilience to your research group. If someone needs to leave for a family emergency, maternity/paternity leave, vacation, set yourselves up so your team continue smoothly” — Angela Bassa in her rstudio::conf 2019 talk “[Data Science as a Team Sport](#)”

The opportunity cost of not doing this is low morale, burnout, staff turnover, and people leaving science.

Team efficiency

We must deliberately set the tone to create a positive, inclusive research group environment that fuels team efficiency.

This means create a team mindset, and focusing on similarities rather differences. We all work on different projects and have different research questions, but we all have to wrangle data, organize version files, have things we don’t know or are stuck on...let’s create a space where we can talk about all this and find common ground to tackle together so we don’t reinvent.

There can be an advantage to having team conventions. This can both reduce friction and reinventing the wheel. But there also needs to be room for different skills people come in with. For example, if they’re more efficient in Python, don’t want to force R. But want to create space where folks can interoperate and work together. The tech/software side helps with this, but it’s our mindsets too. We need to be open to it.

Open software can facilitate open/shared culture

A lot to say here, for now, see:

- <https://openscapes.github.io/slides/betterscience/environment-canada>
- <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/open-software-means-kinder-science/>

Enabling & participating

Here are some ideas that you can support and participate in to learn and create a kinder team culture.

- **Seaside chats** to share and discuss data workflows

- See [Seaside Chats & Coworking](#)

“This open communication has leaked into the general discussion going on in our open work space. Lab members seem more comfortable with asking teammates for help, and it is exciting to see all of us getting on the same page with our data science.” - Michelle Stuart on the [Pinsky Lab’s first Fishbowl chat](#)

- **Hackathons** or documentation parties

- Co-create documentation, workflows, or tools
 - Example: NASA’s [earthaccess](#) Python package development community meets bi-weekly for 2-hour hackdays, and report each hackday’s work in [GitHub Discussions](#).

- **Social events**

- Get to know each other outside of work. Doing some during work hours can include more people who can’t participate after work.

- **Onboarding and offboarding**

- Welcome new people to your team and plan for succession of people in roles. Documenting “how we work” in an easily findable and accessible place goes a long way to supporting this.

- **Asking for help**

- Create a welcoming environment where people know where and how to ask for help. They might not know what questions to ask. Provide structure.

- **Code of Conduct**

- See [Additional Lessons > Code of Conduct](#)

Further Resources

- [A Practical Guide to Mentoring Across Intersections](#) - Harriot 2020 *VanguardSTEM Blog*
- [Get it wrong for me: What I need from allies](#) - Carpenter 2020.
 - “Now, when someone asks, ‘what do you need from me’, I say, ‘I need you to learn, I need you to care’. Somehow, we’ve all evolved to underestimate the power of learning and the power of seeking to understand. Knowing what things harm me is a sign that you value me. ...Then I want an ally who works to change their individual behavior and change the system around us for the better. Not just one or the other. I want a bunch of people who are interested in becoming allies to me to get it wrong. Because I promise, you will get it wrong, likely more than once. But please get it wrong, for me. Be wrong on my behalf. Try stuff, learn stuff, make attempts, and fail. Embrace the discomfort of not knowing, of not being certain, of not understanding and then be motivated enough to learn and get better. I will give you grace if you give me effort. We are risking our lives; you can risk getting things wrong.”
- [Inclusivity in STEM: Interview with Dr Mica Estrada](#) (video, 17 mins). “Dr. Mica Estrada is a social psychologist and faculty member at University of San Francisco. Her research explores the role of identity and values in influencing the persistence of historically underserved students in STEM.”
 - PEERS
 - micro affirmations
- [Recreating Wakanda by promoting Black excellence in ecology and evolution](#) — Schell et al (2020)
- [For Our White Friends Desiring to Be Allies](#) — Ariel (2017)
- [Dr. Dori Tunstall on Respectful Design: Models for Diversity, Inclusion, & Decolonization](#) — Tunstall (2020)
- [Sexual harassment is rife in the sciences, finds landmark US study](#) — Witze (2018)
- [All We Can Save](#) — Johnson & Wilkerson (2020)
- [Braiding Sweetgrass](#) — Kimmerer (2013)

Data Strategies

Data strategies are part of a shared workflow strategy: How do we structure data, where do we store and back up data, how do we create metadata, and the mantra of “keep the raw data raw” and distinct from your analysis. Here we will discuss personal and team habits for data management and sharing: data strategies for future us.

Slides

[Data strategies for Future Us](#)

[Data Strategies in the Cloud](#). Tips for managing your data and adjusting for the cloud, by Alexis Hunzinger, NASA GES DISC (2024)

[Data strategies for Future Us for Cloud](#), by Andy Barrett, NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) (2023)

[Data strategies for Future Us for Metadata](#), contributed by Jessica Couture (2021), includes example from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill data projects

Video recordings

[Data Strategies for Future Us for California Current Ecosystem Status Report Automation](#) by Greg Williams: NWFSC - ESR Coordinator / Project Manager, Lynn deWitt: SWFSC - Data Manager, Nick Tolimieri: NWFSC - Ecosystem Scientist. Presentation to Fall 2024 NMFS Openscapes Champions Cohorts, Openscapes Perspective - Community of Practice, Open Data Science, Repeatable Reporting. ([video](#); 23 min)

[Data strategies for Future Us](#), contributed by Ileana Fenwick, Openscapes Pathways to Open Science.

Additional slides

These slides were contributed by researchers from previous Champions cohorts who shared examples and stories from their work.

[Data strategies; examples from NOAA Fisheries Alaska \(Marine Mammal Lab Stock Assessment Report\)](#), contributed by Rod Towell, Nancy Young, Tony Orr, Brian Fadely, Erin Richmond

[Data to Product Workflows](#), contributed by Emily Markowitz ([video](#))

Data organization in spreadsheets

We'll start off discussing the [Data organization in spreadsheets](#) publication by Broman & Woo, 2018, which appears in the "Practical Data Science for Stats" collection in [PeerJ](#) & [American Statistician](#).

It is a delightful read, from the first opening sentences:

"Spreadsheets, for all of their mundane rectangularness, have been the subject of angst and controversy for decades.... Amid this debate, spreadsheets have continued to play a significant role in researchers' workflows. The dangers of spreadsheets are

real, however – so much so that the European Spreadsheet Risks Interest Group keeps a public archive of spreadsheet ‘horror stories’ ...”

Broman & Woo share practical tips to make spreadsheets less error-prone, easier for computers to process, and easier to share. And something incredibly cool, it’s the 3rd most downloaded stats paper in the American Statistician, behind 2 papers about p-values ([twitter thread](#)).

Read their paper for strategies behind their basic principles:

1. Be consistent
2. Write dates like YYYY-MM-DD
3. Don’t leave any cells empty
4. Put just one thing in a cell
5. Organize data as a rectangle (“Tidy data”)
6. Create a data dictionary
7. Don’t include calculations in the raw data files
8. Don’t use font color or highlighting as data
9. Choose good names for things
10. Make backups
11. Use data validation to avoid data entry errors
12. Save the data in plain text files

Good enough practices in scientific computing

Next we’ll explore this [Good enough practices in scientific computing](#) publication by Wilson et al. 2017 in PLoS Computational Biology. It follows a previous publication by [Wilson et al. 2014: Best practices for scientific computing](#).

In terms of data management recommendation, they have 2 main themes:

1. work towards ready-to-analyze data incrementally, documenting both the intermediate data and the process
2. embrace the idea of “tidy data”, which can be a powerful accelerator for analysis

Read their paper for strategies behind their basic principles (Box 1):

1. Save the raw data.
2. Ensure that raw data are backed up in more than one location.
3. Create the data you wish to see in the world.
4. Create analysis-friendly data.
5. Record all the steps used to process data.
6. Anticipate the need to use multiple tables, & use a unique identifier for every record.
7. Submit data to a reputable DOI-issuing repository so that others can access & cite.

The publication also covers:

- Software: write, organize, and share scripts and programs used in an analysis.
- Collaboration: make it easy for existing and new collaborators to understand & contribute to a project.
- Project organization: organize the digital artifacts of a project to ease discovery & understanding.
- Tracking changes: record how various components of your project change over time.
- Manuscripts: write manuscripts in a way that leaves an audit trail & minimizes manual merging of conflicts.

Tidy data for efficiency, reproducibility, & collaboration

We'll explore the concept of **tidy data** through the illustrated series [Tidy data for efficiency, reproducibility, & collaboration](#) by Lowndes & Horst 2020, posted on the Openscapes blog.

When we talk about organizing data to help us work in an efficient, reproducible, and collaborative way, we are talking about TIDY DATA. We mean deliberately thinking about the shape and structure of data – something that might not seem super exciting but is truly game-changing.

Tidy data has been mentioned in each of the above, as a way to organize data in spreadsheets, to prepare ready-to-analyze data, and for sharing with the FAIR principles. And remember that “tidying data (“data wrangling”) – up to 50–80% of a data scientist’s time” [Lohr 2014, New York Times](#), so it’s important to leverage these existing philosophies and tools.

So let's talk about what tidy data is and why it is so empowering for your analytical life.

What is tidy data?

Tidy data is a way to describe data that's organized with a particular structure – a rectangular structure, where each variable has its own column, and each observation has its own row (Wickham 2014).

TIDY DATA is a standard way of mapping the meaning of a dataset to its structure.

—HADLEY WICKHAM

In tidy data:

- each variable forms a column
- each observation forms a row
- each cell is a single measurement

each column a variable

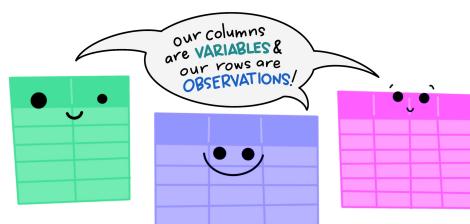
id	name	color
1	floof	gray
2	max	black
3	cat	orange
4	donut	gray
5	merlin	black
6	panda	calico

each row an observation

Wickham, H. (2014). Tidy Data. *Journal of Statistical Software* 59 (10). DOI: 10.18637/jss.v059.i10

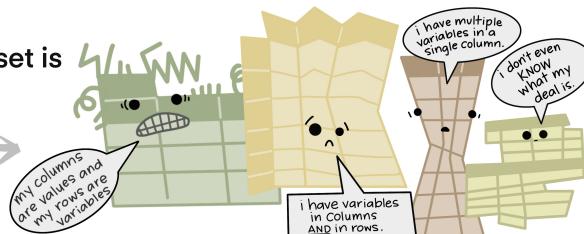
This standard structure of tidy data led Hadley Wickham to describe it the way Leo Tolstoy describes families. Leo says “Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way”. Similarly, Hadley says “tidy datasets are all alike, but every messy dataset is messy in its own way”.

The standard structure of tidy data means that
“tidy datasets are all alike...”



“...but every messy dataset is messy in its own way.”

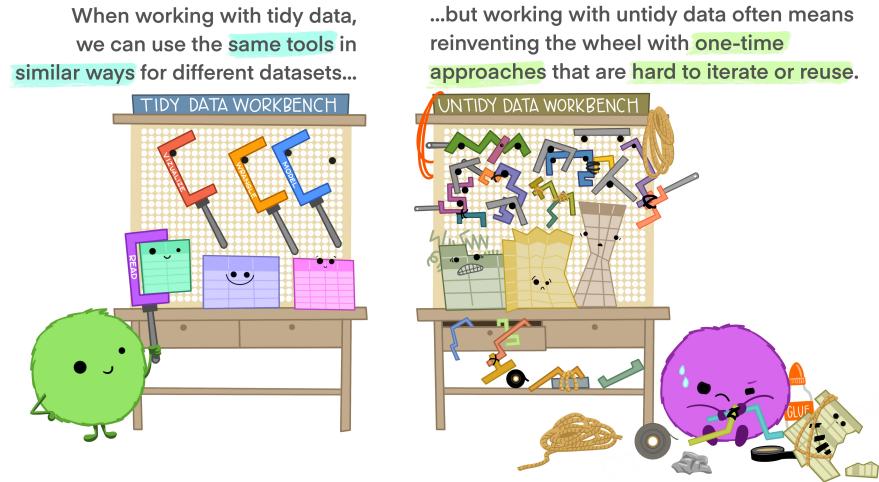
—HADLEY WICKHAM



Tidy data for more efficient data science

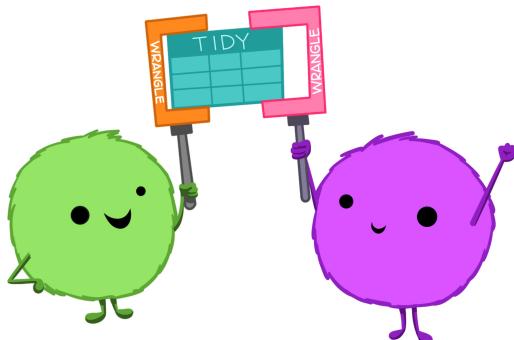
Tidy data allows you to be more efficient by using existing tools deliberately built to do the things you need to do, from subsetting portions of your data to plotting maps of your study area. Using existing tools saves you from building from scratch each time you work with a new

dataset (which can be time-consuming and demoralizing). And luckily, there are a lot of tools specifically built to wrangle untidy data into tidy data (for example, in the `tidyverse` package). By being more equipped to wrangle your data into a tidy format, you can get to your analyses faster to start answering the questions you're asking.



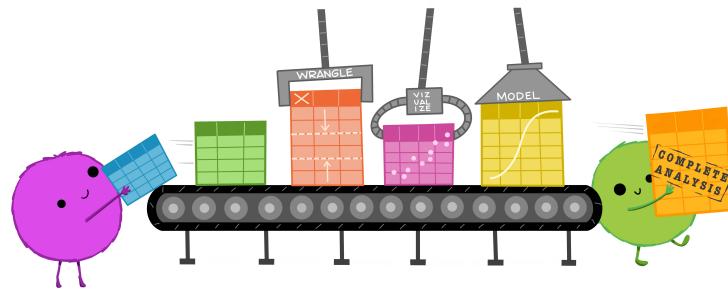
Tidy data for easier collaboration

Tidy data makes it easier to collaborate because our friends can use the same tools in a familiar way. Whether thinking about collaborators as current teammates, your future self, or future teammates, organizing and sharing data in a consistent and predictable way means less adjustment, time, and effort for all.



Tidy data for reproducibility and reuse

Tidy data also makes it easier to reproduce analyses because they are easier to understand, update, and reuse. By using tools together that all expect tidy data as inputs, you can build and iterate really powerful workflows. And, when you have additional data entries, it's no problem to re-run your code!

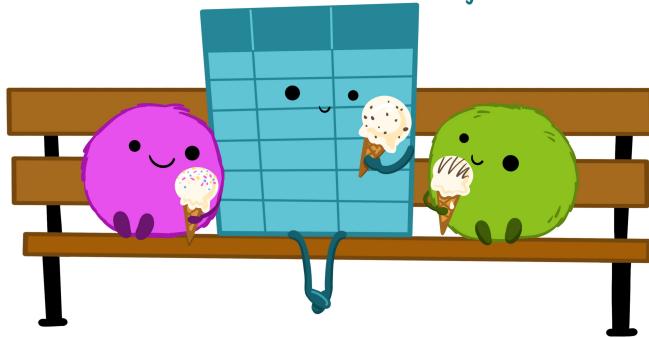


Tidy data for the win!

Once you are empowered with tools to work with tidy data generally, it opens up a whole new world of datasets that feel more approachable because you can work using familiar tools. This transferrable confidence and ability to collaborate might be the best thing about tidy data.

So for more efficient, reproducible, and collaborative analyses, make friends with tidy data!

make friends with tidy data.



Learning Resources

- Wickham, Çetinkaya-Rundel, & Grolemund (2023). R for Data Science: <https://r4ds.hadley.nz/>
 - See Ch 12: Tidy Data
- Wickham, H (2014). *Tidy Data*. Journal of Statistical Software 58 (10). jstatsoft.org/v59/i10/
- Broman, KW and KH Woo (2018). *Data Organization in Spreadsheets*. *The American Statistician* 72 (1). Available open access as a [PeerJ preprint](#).
- Leek, J (2016). [How to share data with a statistician](#)

Coding Strategies

Coding strategies can blend with workflow strategies, and the idea is working in a way that is not just for you in this moment. Here we will discuss good coding practices for beginning and seasoned coders alike that make it easier to work with other people, times, and computers.

Slides

[Coding strategies for future us](#)

[Data strategies for parallelizing code](#). Diving into parallel processing from a scientist perspective, by Mahsa Jami, NASA LP DAAC

Additional slides

Previous iterations of Coding strategies for future us: [Filepaths](#) and [Project-oriented workflows](#)

[Expanding ouR community!](#), contributed by Dr. Chanté Davis

[State of the Ecosystem Product Development Workflow](#), contributed by Kim Bastille

WTF: What they forgot to teach you about R

Most of this advice comes directly from Jenny Bryan & Jim Hester's awesome course [What they Forgot to Teach You About R](#). We highly recommend reading Chapters 1-4 that go into much better detail than we cover here. The advice here is solid coding practices for any language, with examples from R.

Workflow versus product

Distinction between things you do because of personal taste & habits (“workflow”) versus the logic and output that is the essence of your project (“product”).

Workflow:

- Editor you use to write code.
- Name of your home directory.
- R code you ran before lunch.

Clearly product:

- Raw data.
- R code someone needs to run on your raw data to get your results, including the explicit library() calls to load necessary packages. (script, notebook).

Ideally, you don't hardwire anything about your workflow into your product.

Source files

What are they and why?

Code that creates objects is “source code”. Source code is essentially text files you edit in a text editor that is then executed in the console.

Examples:

- .R, .Rmd
- .py
- .m

Save the source, not the workspace

Save the source code; do not save the R object itself.

Save your commands as “scripts” (.R, .py) or “notebooks” (.Rmd, ipynb). It doesn’t have to be polished. Just save it!

Everything that really matters should be achieved through code that you save – including objects and figures. The contrast is storing them implicitly or explicitly, as part of an entire workspace, or clicking via the mouse.

Load libraries/packages at the top. Just like a recipe: tell us the ingredients need before we get going!

Always start R with a blank slate

Saving code is an absolute requirement for reproducibility.

When you quit, do not save the workspace to an .Rdata file. When you launch, do not reload the workspace from an .Rdata file.

In RStudio, set this via *Tools > Global Options*.

Restart R often during development

“Have you tried turning it off and then on again?” – timeless troubleshooting wisdom, applies to everything

If you use RStudio, use the menu item Session > Restart R

Additional ways to restart development where you left off, i.e. “re-run all the code up to HERE”

Avoid `rm(list = ls())`

It's common to see scripts begin with this object-nuking command: `rm(list = ls())`

This is highly suggestive of a non-reproducible workflow.

The problem with `rm(list = ls())` is that, given the intent, it does not go far enough.

It only deletes user-created objects from the global workspace.

Instead, Restart R with a clean slate OFTEN (e.g. many times/day), and write every script assuming it will be run in a fresh R process

Filepaths

Every saved thing gets a unique path.

Your code needs to run from somewhere specific. And when it interacts with other things (data or other code), you need to tell your code where things are.

The more deliberate you are about where things live,

- The easier it will be for you and future you
- The easier it will be for other people
- The easier it will be on another computer

`setwd("path/that/only/works/on/my/machine")`

The chance of `setwd()` having the desired effect – making the file paths work – for anyone besides its author is 0%.

It's also unlikely to work for the author one or two years or computers from now.

Hard-wired, absolute paths, especially when sprinkled throughout the code, make a project brittle. Such code does not travel well across time or space.

`setwd()`

BUT, if you still decide to use `setwd()` in your scripts, you should at least be very disciplined about it:

Only use `setwd()` at the very start of a file, i.e. in an obvious and predictable place.

Always set working directory to the same thing, namely to the top-level of the project. Always build subsequent paths relative to that.

R users: use the here package

`here()` identifies your project's files, based on the current working directory at the time when the package is loaded. <https://here.r-lib.org/>.

```
library(here)  
here()
```

Project oriented workflows

Dilemma and Solution

Problem statement:

We want to work on project A with the working directory set to path/to/projectA (my data analysis) and on project B with the working directory set to path/to/projectB (my teaching material).

But we also want to keep code like `setwd("path/to/projectA")` out of our scripts.

Solution:

Solution: use an IDE that supports a project-based workflow.

An [integrated development environment](#) (IDE) offers:

- a powerful, R-aware code editor
- many ways to send your code to a running R process
- other modern conveniences

And it eliminates:

- temptation to develop code directly in the Console. (instead:`:R!`)
- tension between development convenience and portability of the code.

Organize your work into projects

Here's what I mean by "work in a project":

- File system discipline: put all files related to a project in a designated folder.
 - This applies to data, code, figures, notes, etc.
 - Depending on project complexity, you might enforce further organization into sub-folders.
- Working directory intentionality: when working on project A, make sure working directory is set to project A's folder.

- Ideally, this is achieved via the development workflow and tooling, not by baking absolute paths into the code.
- File path discipline: all paths are relative — relative to the project’s folder.

Synergistic habits: you’ll get the biggest payoff if you practice all of them together.

Portability: the project can be moved around on your computer or onto other computers and will still “just work”. is the only practical convention that creates reliable, polite behavior across different computers/users/time. This convention is neither new, nor unique to R.

It’s like agreeing that we will all drive on the left or the right. A hallmark of civilization is following conventions that constrain your behavior a little, in the name of public safety.

RStudio Projects

The RStudio IDE has a notion of a (capital “P”) Project, which is a very effective implementation of (small “p”) projects.

Project have an.Rproj file in the folder, which is used to store settings specific to that project. Use File > New Project ... to get started.

Allows for multiple projects

no danger of crosstalk: each has own R process, global workspace & working directory

Same “unit” as a GitHub repo!

Tips for RStudio Projects

One suggestion for organizing:

Have a dedicated folder for your Projects. - If you have One Main Place for Projects, then go there in Finder/File Explorer to launch any specific project with .Rproj. - Mine is called “~/github/”.

Switching Projects: RStudio knows about recent Projects.

Name files deliberately

Jenny Bryan’s 3 rules for Naming Things:

- machine readable
- human readable
- plays well with default ordering

Slides available from [Speakerdeck](#). See also Jenny Bryan’s “Naming things” [video](#) (5 mins) from NormConf · Dec 4, 2022

Software considerations for coding

The following advice is from Tiffany Timbers, UBC Data Science, [Intro to Reticulate](#):

You will need these software tools:

- Programming language (R, python)
- Code editor (RStudio IDE, Jupyter)
- Version control software (git, GitHub/bitbucket)

How to choose the “best” tool for the job:

- Reproducible and auditable
- Accurate
- Collaborative (and portable)

If you’re choosing between R, Python, and other modern languages, they will already be reproducible, auditable, and accurate. That leaves collaboration – what do your collaborators use? What do folks in your lab, research team, or field of study use? What is mentioned in the papers you read? There is increasing interoperability between languages (e.g. see [reticulate](#) to run python code from R) so when you have some idea it’s best to get started!

See also: [Opinionated analysis development \(Parker 2017\)](#). Tools like RStudio are already doing this to help you. Reserve your mental energy for the fun part of the analysis!

Further reading

- [Tidyverse Skills for Data Science](#) - Wright, Ellis, Hicks, & Peng
- [Principles for data analysis workflows](#) - Stoudt, Vasquez, and Martinez 2021, PLOS Computational Biology
- [R Cookbook](#) — JD Long
- [Big Book of R](#) - Oscar Baruffa
- [R for Excel Users](#) - Lowndes & Horst
 - R/RStudio workflows with tidyverse, RMarkdown, and GitHub, using ecological data from LTER (update from [OHI's intro to data science](#))
- [An introduction to Earth and Environmental Data Science](#) - Abernathy
 - Intro to Python, JupyterLab, Unix, Git, some packages & workflows
- [Data analysis and visualization in Python for ecologists](#) - Carpentries
 - Setup recommends using Anaconda and Jupyter Notebooks
- [Python for Data Analysis](#) - Thompson
 - Assumes no previous experience. Also intro to the command line.

Open Communities

Open communities play a big role in advancing research, helping research feel less lonely and reducing the amount of time we all spend being stuck reinventing the wheel. This is a brief (incomplete) introduction to the idea of open communities. We will explore: What are open communities? Why engage with them? How to engage with them? And also how social media is a legit tool for coding and science. Originally focusing on R communities, we are adding more examples beyond including python and Earth science data communities.

Slides

[Open Communities](#)

Additional slides

[Discovering Community Tools](#)

In your work, you're not limited to the people & resources in your physical environment! Open communities are waiting for people like you to come participate in whatever way feels comfortable right now. Awesome people are developing and sharing code and learning resources. They connect through open communities and software (GitHub, forums, Mastodon, Bluesky, Slack)

We can all learn, reuse, remix, share, and contribute and this means less reinventing, more doing, more fun!

What are open communities?



Figure 12: Dr. Bri Lind, Land Processing Data Center (LP DAAC) Presenting at NASA's Hyperwall @ Ecological Society of America Conference, August 2023.

Open communities are groups of **people** openly creating, sharing, teaching, collaborating.

They are united around a **shared interest**: coding language, topic, discipline, etc.

They have a **culture** of shared & continued learning, prioritize diversity, equity, inclusion.

They **connect** online and / or in-person.

Examples:

Open communities have a purpose

Logos link to websites. Details in speaker notes!



Figure 13: Some open communities with in-person and online engagement opportunities. The slides linked above have links and full details.

Read more in [Collaborating & getting help](#), in [R for Excel Users](#) (Lowndes & Horst, 2021).

Open communities have a vibe

They signal whether a community is for you. Check out their Contributing guides, READMEs & CONTRIBUTING.md.

- [rOpenSci Community Contributing Guide](#)
- [CONTRIBUTING.md template](#) for R packages (Desmet)
- [FIMS Developer Guide](#), NOAA Fisheries Integrated Modeling System has a whole chapter on Contributor Guidelines.

Are they inclusive? Some are more welcoming of newer users e.g. [community.rstudio.com](#) vs [Stackoverflow #rstats](#)

Why engage with open communities?

- Skillshare (teach & learn)
 - Coding, software, workflows

- Collaboration, leadership, DEIJ
- Meet allies, grow friendships, career opportunities
- Help improve science & scientific culture
 - Increase visibility & value of coding, data, collaboration skills
 - Drive change: modern ways to contribute to science. Formally incentivize and teach! Include in promotion/tenure (we shouldn't really have to teach ourselves on our own time and not be credited), create jobs
- Carry on & forward your experience from Openscapes

How to get started?

Anywhere you're starting from is great. Know what you need. You don't have to be an expert to learn together & teach what you know.

Talk to your colleagues: where do they learn? [Seaside Chats](#) are a great way to start - tell others you're meeting!

Google what you need, see who is working on those topics

- Look for tweets, toots, blogs posts, tutorials, slides, websites, forums
- When you Google, include what you want to do PLUS r, rstats; python.
- Ideas: [Big Book of R](#) (compiles 250+ R tutorials), [Pangeo Showcase](#)

Engage within your limits: 5 min reading Mastodon toots; 30 min sharing your use case in a public forum; 1 hr attending a webinar then 15 min to share with your team what you learned.

In the past, Twitter has been a legit tool for science, a good way to learn what you need to learn and broadening your horizons while building community. We've learned from [#rstats](#), [#rstatsES](#), [#rspatial](#), [#pydata](#), [#BlackAndSTEM](#), [#MeTooSTEM](#). Many of us are still seeking a new thriving place for this kind of discourse. When you find that place, start by listening and learning. Be deliberate; curate who you follow. Like and share when you're comfortable. Then, contribute – your ideas, your blogs, your papers, your code...

Impacts of open communities

ggplot & knitr were created by students (Wickham & Xie) ([McBain 2019](#))

- Increase visibility & value of coding, data, collaboration skills
- Drive change: modern ways to contribute to science, and not based on hierarchy

R-Ladies changed the landscape of the R project ([de Queiroz 2019](#), opens a pdf)

- Mission: to promote gender diversity in the R community.

- Influenced who is a contributor
- Role-modeling collaboration, leadership, diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, justice

Culture and belonging

“Open science saved me. I found community in RStudio and its users. Openscapes changed my workflow. I discovered my passion for data science education and engagement” ([Fenwick 2022](#))

Open community examples

Each open community has a purpose. Many have missions focused on diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice, within a specific domain. These are just a few examples, roughly categorized.

- Data Science Learning Community ([DSLC](#))
- [The Carpentries](#)
- [The Turing Way](#)
- NASA’s Transform to Open Science ([TOPS](#))

Language & Tools

- [rOpenSci](#)
- [R-Ladies](#)
- [Posit](#)
- [pyOpenSci](#)
- [PyLadies](#)

Domain

- [Pangeo](#)
- Black in Marine Science ([BIMS](#))
- Black women in Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Science ([BWEEMS](#))
- [Ladies of Landsat](#)

Geographical / regional

- Local [R User Groups](#)
- Interagency Ecological Program [Data Science Project Work Team](#)

Government

- [NMFS Open Science](#) (National Marine Fisheries Service / NOAA Fisheries)
- [NMFS Openscapes](#)
- [R Govys](#)
- [USGS-R](#)
- U.S. EPA CEMM Data Science Technical Exchange, R & Python user groups, Data Science Community of Practice

Campus coding clubs

- [BioData Club](#) at OHSU
- [The Bio-Data Club](#) at Moffitt

GitHub Strategies

What is GitHub¹, and what are GitHub strategies for Future Us?

GitHub is a powerful tool for collaborative coding with version control, but we are going to focus on some of its lesser-celebrated awesomeness. We'll talk about GitHub for publication and project management. We will focus on how to use GitHub for collaboration and communication for science, and spend time with hands-on practice.

We begin with a friendly general introduction to GitHub and share examples and strategies used by some research groups. Following this are the two parts of the GitHub Clinic as we teach them in Champions Cohorts: 1) GitHub for publishing and 2) GitHub for project management.

GitHub Clinic

The Openscapes GitHub Clinic introduces GitHub with the motivation of collaboration and open science. It is designed for both new and seasoned learners, focused on how to develop workflows with diverse teams.

Prerequisite: To follow along with the Clinic, you will need to create GitHub account at <http://github.com>, if you don't already have one. Optional advice from Jenny Bryan about [choosing a username](#).

¹From [Bryan 2017](#): “we’re targeting GitHub - not Bitbucket or GitLab - for the sake of specificity. However, all the big-picture principles and even some mechanics will carry over to these alternative hosting platforms. We are advocating for the use of hosted version control as a general concept, with GitHub being the best and most common provider today.”

Slides

[GitHub Clinic](#)

Video recordings

[Part 1: Publishing](#), recorded as 19 minutes of lesson, cut for participants hands-on in breakout rooms, and 5 minutes of followup lesson.

[Part 2: Project Management](#), recorded as 9 minutes of lesson, cut for participants hands-on in breakout rooms, and 5 minutes of followup lesson.

[Part 3: 2i2c JupyterHub](#), introduces a beginning GitHub workflow from our 2i2c JupyterHub (part of [NASA-Openscapes](#)). It is recorded as 9 minutes of lesson.

GitHub for supporting, reusing, contributing, and failing safely

When we talk about managing projects to help us contribute, reuse, collaborate, and fail safely, we are talking about **GitHub**. We mean using modern collaborative software designed to organize otherwise unwieldy interrelated files and to track changes by potentially different people through time – something that is for everyone, whether or not we identify as “coders”. People do use GitHub for code- and data-intensive projects, but we are not limited to that use. GitHub is a powerful approach for any project that we want to organize and communicate about; it’s a way we can be open with ourselves and our teams, and also work more publicly as we feel comfortable.



See the **GitHub Illustrated Series** ([Horst & Lowndes 2022](#)) for the full story!

Growth Mindset

When we teach GitHub, we find it's useful to say explicitly that we should go in with a Growth Mindset - the idea that we don't know something *yet* but we are able to learn. Growth Mindset is work by Dr. Carol Dweck - see her [book](#), [TED Talk](#) (10 min); [illustrated video](#) (2 min).

As part of this, we like how Jenny Bryan ([Code Smells and Feels](#)) thinks about this - that your taste develops faster than your abilities.

FAQs: GitHub for research groups

As you get a better hands-on sense of GitHub's capabilities, you'll be thinking about how to get organized and use this for your own research group.

This section was created based on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) that Champions teams had during the GitHub Clinic. Read on to the next section for an introduction to GitHub via the GitHub Clinic.

What are example Organizations?

Here are examples of GitHub Organizations created as part of Openscapes Champions Cohorts where the content is now developed and maintained to support a broader range of researchers.

- NASA Openscapes <https://github.com/NASA-Openscapes>
- NMFS Openscapes for NOAA Fisheries <https://github.com/nmfs-openscapes>
- California Water Board <https://github.com/CAWaterBoardDataCenter>

Many Champions teams create GitHub Organizations for their research group. This is a way for all the work that happens in the research group to be organized in one place, but also clearly attributed and credited by each user who contributes.

You can explore other Champions teams' GitHub organizations they've created. They're listed under the Cohorts in which they participated:

NOAA NEFSC

- Gavin Fay Lab <https://github.com/thefaylab>

2021 NOAA NMFS Cohort

- NWFSC Fisheries Engineering and Acoustic Technologies (FEAT) team <https://github.com/NOAA-FEAT>
- NWFSC Protected Salmonids Team <https://github.com/nwfsc-math-bio>
- AFSC GAP Survey Data Products <https://github.com/afsc-gap-products>

CS&S Cohort [blog post](#); [Cohort repo](#)

- Kenai Watershed Forum <https://github.com/Kenai-Watershed-Forum>
- WildCo Lab <https://github.com/WildCoLab>

CSU-COAST Cohort [blog post](#); [Cohort repo](#)

- Logan Lab <https://github.com/loganlabcsumb>
- Ecological Oceanography Lab at CSUN <https://github.com/ecoocelab-csun>
- Claisse Lab @ Cal Poly Pomona <https://github.com/ClaisseLab>
- Coastal Ecosystems Lab <https://github.com/coastal-ecosystems-lab>

Size of repositories?

Restated: How do we decide when we need a new repository? Should this be one repo per project or an organization-level repo?

Repositories live inside an Organization. “Repos” are essentially folders, and you’ll put files and folders in them. While there are many different approaches that could make sense for your group, our starting recommendation would be that any project happening in the research group gets its own repository, and that repository is in the research group’s Organization. This is then clearly part of the research group’s work and more findable by past/current/future members. And it can be forked/moved to other accounts at any time.

How much should I write in a single Issue?

Issues and Projects are a great way to keep organized. See a few examples in the [NOAA Fisheries Resource Book](#) and Openscapes [How We Work](#) issues and [Planning](#) project.

The “size” of each Issue is something you’ll get a feel for as you use them more, so don’t worry too much about it as you get started. The most common “size” of Issue is something you can complete, and close. This might include smaller checklists and conversations, but it is more along the lines of “change axes labels in my plot” rather than “write thesis chapter”.

Some Issues are also used more as reference and shared resources, and might not be closed so they’re easier to discover. Depending on your workflow and norms you establish with your group, it might be best to keep those reference issues in a different repository so you don’t have lingering open issues in a repo that you like to close issues and move on.

When you’re logged into GitHub, go to <https://github.com/issues> to see all of the Issues assigned/created/etc for your account!

How I use Branches & Forks?

Branches are a really powerful feature for software development, but aren't necessarily the right place for new GitHub users to get started. If there are a small number of people in a single repository and you're all first learning, we'd suggest that you start using GitHub without branches, and focus on checking in with each other as you contribute (see [R for Excel Users](#) example collaborating with GitHub from RStudio).

For the first 8 years as a GitHub user, I only worked in the Main branch with my small group of Ocean Health Index colleagues. It was only when working with the NASA Openscapes Mentors community that I learned how to use branches as software developers do. - Julie Lowndes

Branches are powerful as your teams grow and/or as you become savvier with GitHub and code, so it is good to discuss strategies with them.

One common approach is to treat each branch as very temporary: you make a branch from main, add your contribution, make a pull request, merge and delete the branch. This is the approach with the NASA Mentors and it's more continuous little updates rather than larger big updates, so we can make progress together more quickly. This also works better when working with Jupyter Notebooks, which can cause merge conflicts.

Should we do everything in a dev branch?

Full question: "Right now any collaborative code in my group has a main branch and a dev branch. All collaborators clone the dev branch and push back to the dev branch on GitHub before anything ever goes to main. Is this best practice?"

Advice: This system with the dev branch works so long as the dev doesn't diverge too far from the main branch - the Ocean Health Index project does it that way but it's someone's job for a few weeks at the end of each year making sure the dev branch can merge into main.

One of the lessons here is to make these tools work for you, and add new layers as you and your team build up your skills.

GitHub for publishing

GitHub is known as a place to store code, but it's also a powerful publishing system. It is a way to help you share about your project on the open web, which lets you share about your science earlier.

Preamble

This narrative follows Part 1 of the GitHub Clinic as we teach it in Champions Cohorts.

For this GitHub Clinic, we are going to work with GitHub from the browser only, because it makes the best use of our short time together. It is also a powerful way for folks to contribute and collaborate even if they are not involved in day-to-day hands-on analysis. So this might be good way for new team members to contribute as soon as possible.

GitHub can reduce friction for open science: it gives us avenues for communicating and publishing methods, blogs, interactive graphics and more, without a lot of heavy lifting!

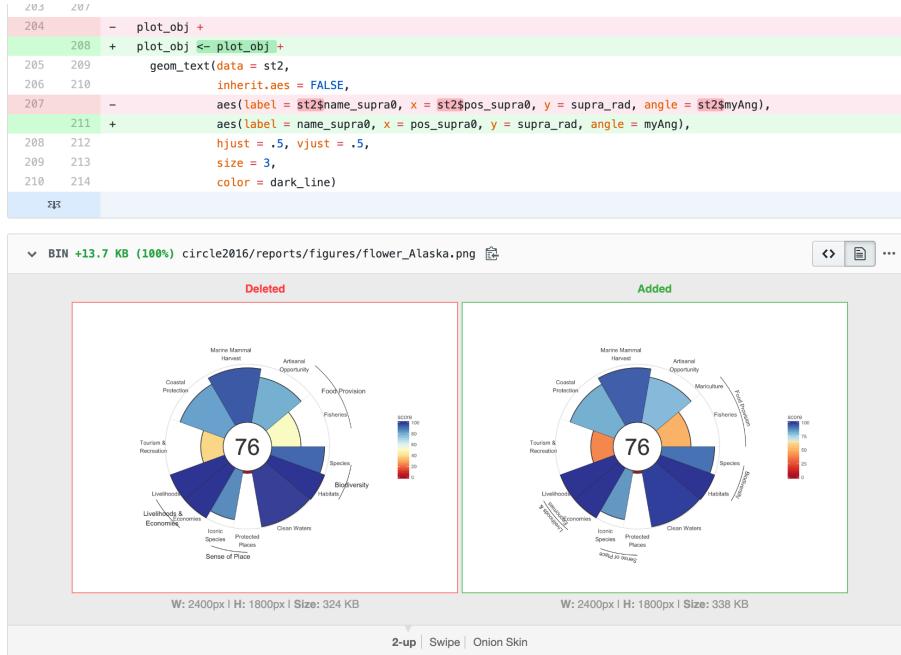
What is GitHub? — Traditional answer

GitHub means GitHub.com; it's a company that is an online collaborative platform, with some features familiar to social media users.

GitHub centers around git, which is powerful version control software for your local computer. This has been around for years, taking care of bookkeeping for you locally on your computer.

GitHub makes git's local bookkeeping collaborative through its powerful online platform. It will weave together all the version control from your local computer with other collaborators you work with.

It is used for code and files: organize, archive, bookkeeping, searchable, changes visualized, etc. In the figure below, notice the familiar red and green to denote deletions and additions line-by-line, with darker shading to identify specific text within a line. Also notice the differencing in the image's color bar!



Disclaimer

We aren't going to teach traditional git/GitHub today, but here are some recommendations if you'd like to learn. First, read Jenny Bryan's "Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?" (open-access pre-print from [PeerJ](#), published in [The American Statistician](#)). This provides an excellent overview. One quote in particular:

Collaboration is the most compelling reason to manage a project with Git and GitHub. My definition of collaboration includes hands-on participation by multiple people, including your past and future self, as well as an asymmetric model, in which some people are active makers and others only read or review. - *Jenny Bryan, "Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?"*

When you're ready to learn GitHub with R, the absolute best resource is Jenny Bryan's [Happy Git With R](#). This is a comprehensive, friendly step-by-step process of how to do so, and is an awesome reference for seasoned git/GitHub users as well. If you want a shorter-form resource, see the two GitHub tutorials in [R for Excel Users: GitHub](#) and [Collaborating with GitHub](#). This resource also teaches you how to set up GitHub to sync directly through RStudio, without any other software (without the command line) required to do so.

On my local computer, I interact with GitHub through RStudio 99.9% of the time (use command line .1% of time). - Julie Lowndes

What is GitHub? — Non-traditional answer

Publishing platform

We can use GitHub to create a URL to share individual or groups of files, or for books like this one (openscapes.github.io/series), websites like openscapes.org, which was built with Quarto (previously RMarkdown), and interactive dashboards.

Project management system

GitHub is also a project management system for short and long-term tasks. It is really powerful to have collaborative “todo”’s in the same software (and user accounts) as all the analysis and all the people that you’re already working with.

We will talk about “Issues” & “Projects” in the next chapter.

The overall effect is that a directory that is a GitHub-synced Git repo can simultaneously be the code-heavy back end of a project and an outward-facing front end. - *Jenny Bryan, “Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?”*

GitHub framework in a nutshell

Users vs. organizations

Example: [jules32](#) is a user account, [openscapes](#) is an organization group.

You can think of them like other social media accounts: you can be an individual or part of a group, and there are permissions associated with both.

Repositories (“repos”)

Repos are GitHub’s main unit. They are essentially a folder, and you’ll put files and folders in them. They are contained, with permissions specific to each one.

It makes it easier to navigate through and find stuff — so you are “not sifting through a zoo of files” as one Openscapes Champion has said.

“Commits” & “commit messages”

Unlike Dropbox or Google Drive that constantly and automatically sync to the cloud, you have to deliberately tell git/GitHub when you have an amount of work that you want to be versioned and synced. You have to commit to telling them. GitHub takes care of the backend bookkeeping involved, but you have to write a human-readable message to your future self and others. That is the commit message.

How often to commit depends on what you are doing: How much work and on what things/in what combination would you like to be able to reverse? What kind of information will make it easier for Future You to work with?

I think of GitHub commits as leaving breadcrumbs for yourself. - Julie Lowndes

Public vs private

You can have both public (the free default) and private repositories, and change these permissions later on.

I mostly work in public repos, but if I work in private ones, I often have the expectation that they will be made public some day. So I practice good habits with commits and documentation, and keep conversations on-topic. - Julie Lowndes

The search feature is awesome

You are able to search within a GitHub repository, across repositories in an organization, or across all GitHub public repositories. It will also search Issues within the repositories, so you can look for specific words in conversations as well.

I find this helps me find things quickly if I'm looking for how I've used a function in the past, or if I remember a word that would stand out that I included in a commit message as a breadcrumb to myself. - Julie Lowndes

GitHub Orientation

For a demo of the following, see the GitHub Clinic recordings listed on the [GitHub Strategies page](#).

URL (changes as you navigate)

[user or org] / repo (doesn't change)

website

Recent activity?

Scroll down for README

Files and folders

File/Folder	Description	Last Commit
github	Move CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md to the main directory (#2973)	4 months ago
R	Fix Travis failures on r-devel (#3163)	2 days ago
data-raw	Add new txhousing dataset	4 years ago
data	Add new txhousing dataset	4 years ago
icons	Tweak icons	10 months ago
inst	Correct url link in citation (#3077)	a month ago
man	Complete list of built-in transformations derived from scales::name_t...	7 days ago
pkgdown/favicon	Use retina logo and generate favicons	4 months ago

Editing files from GitHub

First a Disclaimer: you don't want to edit from the browser for most things – you would want to “clone” the repo to your local computer and leverage more goodies & power. However, you will sometimes edit in the browser, and it's a good entry point for us today, and maybe for onboarding folks in your research group in the future.

Why not edit in the browser? You don't want to overwrite each other or forget yourself. Good for quick md editing, not script editing.

In the demo, the example .md was a deliberate example of sharing slides from a talk :)

What to do: (you all have permissions)

- Go to your cohort's repository and find yourname.md (an example repository: <https://github.com/openscapes/demo>)
- Click on the pencil to edit your file
- Make many edits & commits with commit messages
 - github.com has a default message, but get into the habit of writing an actual message to yourself/others (breadcrumbs)
- This is different from saving (cancel if you save!)

Further resources

- [Git for Humans](#) - Alice Bartlett, 2016

GitHub for project management

GitHub is best known as a collaborative coding platform. But of course productive collaboration requires communication, and GitHub has powerful features to support communication and project management through GitHub Issues.

Preamble

This narrative follows Part 2 of the GitHub Clinic as we teach it in Champions Cohorts.

We are focusing on GitHub Issues here because they are a powerful way for team members to have active discussions about data and code, and therefore ways to participate in analyses even for those that are not involved in the day-to-day coding.

I find Issues not only useful to discuss topics as a team, but I also treat it as my external memory: I write notes to myself, link to files and websites; I leave breadcrumbs for myself so that I am more easily able to remember my past thought processes and pick up projects where I left off. - Julie Lowndes

In this way, GitHub Issues help actualize the mindset of **Future You** and **Future Us**. This means being deliberate now about communicating decisions and progress so that you or others can work in the future a little more smoothly.

Using project management software is a strategy used by every software developer or people working on projects with many moving parts. It streamlines technical discussions with people who are coming/joining a group. It also helps organize and track projects that single or multiple & overlapping users can be a part of. - Jenny Bryan

While there are many options for project management software out there, we use and teach GitHub because it's already managing our code and our work, and linked to our collaborators so it offers a streamlined way to communicate. (It's also one less account to manage, which is a huge bonus!).

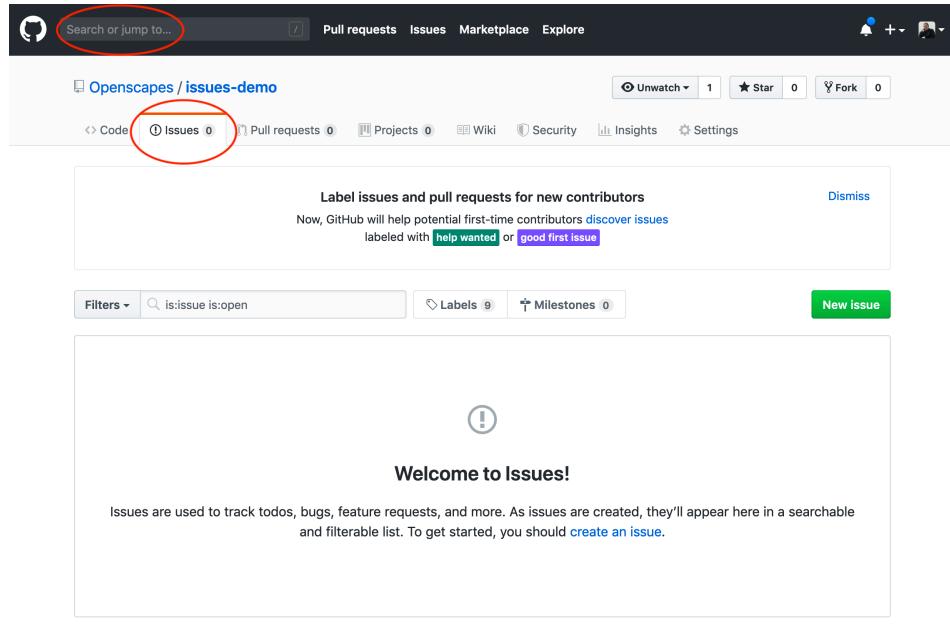
One of the reason we talk about Issues in Openscapes is because they are an excellent way to develop habits for using GitHub for your analytical project more broadly.

What are Issues?

For a demo of the following, see the GitHub Clinic recordings listed on the [GitHub Strategies page](#).

Every GitHub repository (shortened to “repo”) has a feature called Issues. Issues is GitHub’s project management and task-tracking feature.

Issues “track ideas, enhancements, tasks, or bugs for work on GitHub.” - [GitHub](#)



Jenny Bryan has an excellent summary of Issues in her article “Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?” (open-access pre-print from [PeerJ](#), published in [The American Statistician](#)):

GitHub issues are another powerful feature of the platform. Recall that we are repurposing Git, a tool that facilitates software development. Think of the issues for a project as its bug tracker. For projects that are not pure software development, we co-opt this machinery to organize our to-do list more generally. The basic unit is an issue and you can interact with one in two ways.

First, issues are integrated into the project’s web interface on GitHub, with a rich set of options for linking to project files and incremental changes. Second, issues and their associated comment threads appear in your email, just like regular messages (this can, of course, be configured). The result is that all correspondence about a project comes through your normal channels, but is also tracked inside the project itself, with excellent navigability and search capabilities. For software, issues are used to track bugs and feature requests. In a data analysis project, you might open an issue to flesh out a specific sub-analysis or to develop a complicated figure. In a course, we use them to manage homework submission, marking, and peer review.

Issues can be assigned to specific people and they can be labelled, e.g. “bug”, “simulation- study”, or “final-exam”. Coupled with the ability to cross-link issues and the project files or file changes, you have extraordinary power to document

why things have happened in the past and to organize what needs to happen in the future.

You create an Issue for a topic, and use it track progress or ask questions. You can provide links, describe updates, link to other Issues, and you can close the Issue when it is completed. You can also re-open previously-closed Issues.

Every GitHub repository has this Issues feature. This means that sometimes Issues are public and sometimes they are private.

- In a public repo, anyone with a GitHub username can create and comment on issues.
- In a private repo, only users with permission can create and comment on issues, or see them at all

Remember GitHub's search is awesome – it will search all of your files and also Issues!

Issues in the Wild

Here are some examples of “traditional” and “non-traditional” use of issues.

[ggplot2’s Issues](#) is an example of the “traditional” use of Issues, which is in a pretty pure software development context. This is a public repository, and all topics are directly related to ggplot2. Issues are largely used to report bugs, troubleshoot and sometimes to request features. Note the “Filters” feature on the top-left: this by default will search through the Issues that are still open, but you can also change this if you wanted to search also for closed Issues (just below “Filters” you can see that there are over 2000 closed Issues, documenting the innovation that’s been ongoing in ggplot2).

Want to contribute to tidyverse/ggplot2?

If you have a bug or an idea, read the [contributing guidelines](#) before opening an issue.
If you're ready to tackle some open issues, [we've collected some good first issues for you](#).

Filters **Labels** 19 **Milestones** 1 **New issue**

Author	Labels	Projects	Milestones	Assignee	Sort
133 Open ✓ 2,328 Closed					
① Jitter doesn't match for geom_point() and geom_line() unless data sorted #3535 opened yesterday by wfulp					
① Suggestion: improve error message on wrong use of scale_x_datetime #3533 opened 2 days ago by adisarid					
① na.rm have no effect in geom_col with position_stack #3532 opened 3 days ago by dracodoc					
① Wrong x range when using coord_cartesian() with zero range xlim and expand=FALSE #3531 opened 4 days ago by wch					
① Don't catch errors in Stat computations #3528 opened 10 days ago by thomas85	4				

[MozillaFestival's Issues](#) are an example of a less “traditional”, but increasingly common use of Issues: for project submissions, coordination, and community engagement. It is also an example of the use of labels: those colorful tags that help group and categorize the Issues. To the right of “Filters”, you’ll see a “Labels” button: clicking on this will give you a list of all the labels and how many Issues are tagged with each label. There are also options to create new labels.

MozillaFestival / mozfest-program-2018

Code Issues Pull requests Projects Wiki Security Insights

Want to contribute to MozillaFestival/mozfest-program-2018? Dismiss

If you have a bug or an idea, browse the open issues before opening a new one. You can also take a look at the [Open Source Guide](#).

Filters is:issue is:open Labels 84 Milestones 8 New issue

Author	Labels	Projects	Milestones	Assignee	Sort
saalen	[Production] Manual Entry	Decentralisation			
marcwalsh	[Format] Gallery [Production] Edited [Production] Manual Entry	Privacy and Sec...			21
mozfest-bot	[Format] Learning Forum	Decentralisation	OL6 OL6 Applicant		5
mozfest-bot	[Format] Learning Forum [Secondary Space] Digital Inclusion	Privacy and Sec...			3
	GIGABIT [Format] Shed [Secondary Space] Decentralisation	Digital Inclusion	[WL Theme] Digital		

OHI-Science's Issues below, are also an example of less “traditional” use of Issues but perhaps also somewhat common. Here, the OHI team created a private repository where Issues are used for private conversations and archiving ideas and discussions: the OHI-Science team uses issues instead of email to have private, archived, searchable conversations about scientific methods as described in [Lowndes et al. 2017](#). The team is diligent about having important science conversations in these Issues, rather than those conversations being lost in emails or Slack. This is more organized and also makes onboarding team members much smoother since the team does not need to forward emails to new team members and tease through attachments.

OHI-Science / issues Private

Code Issues Pull requests Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Filters is:issue is:open Labels 9 Milestones 19 New issue

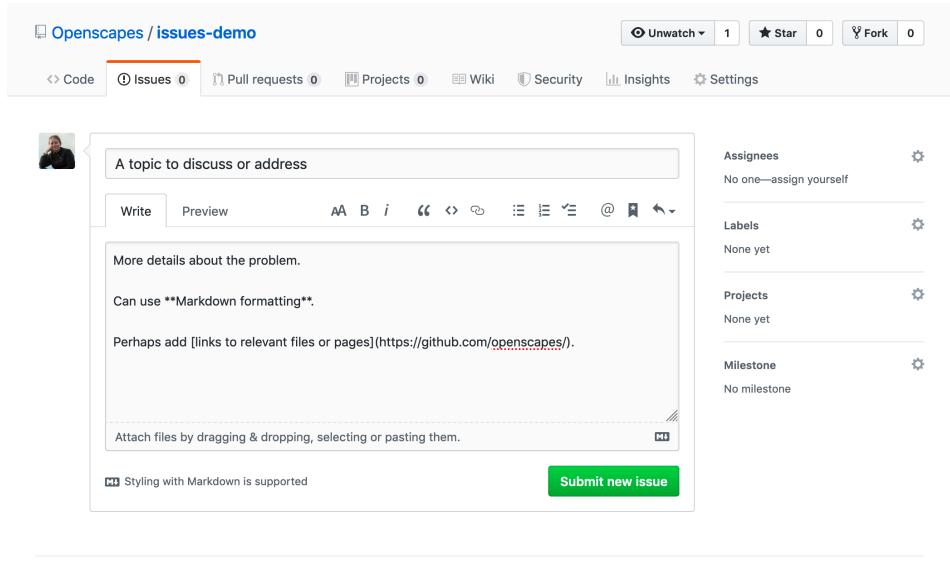
Author	Labels	Projects	Milestones	Assignee	Sort
jules32	2 of 3				1
Melsteroni					3
Melsteroni					15
Melsteroni					9
Melsteroni					

How to use Issues

Creating a new Issue

When you click on the green “New Issue” button”, you’re asked to give a Title and Leave a Comment. You can also attach files or images by dragging them into the Issue.

Then you’ll be able to Submit the Issue. On the right side, you’ll see options to Assign someone to the Issue, add a Label, add it to a Project, or add it to a Milestone. We’ll explore these features a bit more in a moment.



When you click Submit, your Issue gets a number, which is now written next to the title. This number is also part of the URL as well.

On the right of the Title, note that there is an “Edit” button if you ever need to change the title of the Issue as the conversation evolves. The Issue number will stay the same.

What happens if you want to edit the text of your Comment after you’ve Submitted it? No problem. See that once you’ve submitted an Issue, there is a blue bar at the top of the Comment, attributing your username to this comment along with the date. At the very right of this blue bar, there are 3 dots. Clicking here will give you the option to edit.

Commenting

The great thing about Issues is that they are for conversations with yourself and others. So once you’ve submitted an Issue, you can string together additional Comments within this comment. Maybe you asked a question, and someone else will respond with a solution or idea. They might link to an Issue with a related topic, or an external link that might be helpful.

You can also tag people in Issue Comments with the “@” symbol. As noted above, anyone who is part of the repository will automatically get email notifications when comments are submitted. But tagging specific users will also send them an email, and is a good way to bring folks into the conversation who might not already be “watching” the whole repository. In a public repository you can tag any GitHub user, and in a private repository they have to have permission.

Each time there is a comment in the Issue thread, there will be a new date marked in the blue bar at the top of the Issue. This is a nice way to see how current conversations are.

And something really great is that you can click on the date — and watch the URL change. This allows you to anchor to a specific comment within the Issue thread. This is really useful if, for example, you wanted to share a specific comment with someone else instead of having them scroll down themselves. (Note: you can also click on the three dots at the right of the blue Comment header to copy the anchored link).

The screenshot shows a GitHub issue page for issue #1. The title is "A topic to discuss or address #1". The first comment, by user "jules32", was opened 1 minute ago and has 1 comment. The second comment, also by "jules32", was opened 40 seconds ago. Both comments are highlighted with blue borders. The interface includes standard GitHub features like "Edit" and "New issue" buttons, and sections for "Assignees", "Labels", "Projects", and "Milestone". On the right, there's a "Notifications" section with an "Unsubscribe" button and a message about receiving notifications because the user is watching the repository. At the bottom, there's a "Leave a comment" input field with a rich text editor toolbar above it, and buttons for "Close issue" and "Comment".

Markdown

Issues support Markdown. This means that you can add simple formatting to your text, such as headers, bold and italics, lists, images, links, and formatted code. To help you use Markdown formatting as you learn, GitHub Issues have built-in help: there are icons between the Title and the Comment of the Issue that will do the Markdown formatting for you, and help you learn along the way.

There is also a “Preview” tab between the Title and Comment (next to the “Write” tab, where you are by default) where you can preview what your Markdown formatting looks like before you Submit the Issue. Submitting the Issue will also render the Markdown formatting.

GitHub enables you to also create Markdown check-lists by typing - []. Once this is rendered, you can click it to check this box. Alternatively, in Markdown you check a box by typing - [x]. The number of checked and unchecked items will be visible in the Issue as well.

The screenshot shows a GitHub issue page with the following details:

- Comments:**
 - jules32 commented 4 minutes ago: More details about the problem. Can use Markdown formatting. Perhaps add links to relevant files or pages.
 - jules32 commented 3 minutes ago: One more important thought here.
- Pinned:** A star icon indicates the issue is pinned.
- Check-list:** A check-list titled "A check-list" is shown, containing two items: "important item" (checked) and "another thing" (unchecked).
- Buttons:** Close and comment, Comment.
- Right sidebar:** Assignees (No one—assign yourself), Labels (None yet), Projects (None yet), Milestone (No milestone), Notifications (Customize, Unsubscribe), 1 participant (jules32), Lock conversation, Unpin issue, Transfer issue.

Linking to files

Linking to specific files or versions of files is good practice when you are discussing it in an Issue: reduce the work for the person reading the Issue (which might be Future You!). You can link to the file by opening it in the browser and copying its URL and placing it in Markdown formatting for hyperlinks: [text to hyperlink] (URL).

You can also navigate to a specific version of that file, or a specific commit message, if you want to capture that file at a specific point in time.

You can also anchor to specific lines within a file, which is useful if you are requesting feedback on a specific part of an analysis or asking for help troubleshooting. I can send someone to a specific place within a file with the appropriate lines highlighted. For example [important code] (<https://github.com/OpenScapes/issues-demo/blob/master/code-example.R#L12-L13>) will render as **important code**.

```

1 # An example with dplyr, from https://dplyr.tidyverse.org
2
3 ## Install the tidyverse
4 install.packages("tidyverse")
5
6 ## Alternatively, install just dplyr:
7 install.packages("dplyr")
8
9
10 library(dplyr)
11
12 starwars %>%
13   filter(species == "Droid")
14
15 starwars %>%
16   select(name, ends_with("color"))

```

Assigning Labels

On the right side of the Issue thread, there is the “metadata” for the Issue. You can assign the Issue to a specific user, or label it with a suite of labels that you can customize (when you click on labels, see all the way at the bottom the option to edit labels. And there are other ways to navigate there as well).

If you navigate back to the full list of Issue topics (which will have the URL `github.com/username-or-organization/repo-name/issues`), you’ll see these metadata categories listed at the top as well, which lets you filter or view based on these categories.

19 labels			Sort ▾
API change 🎨	API change likely to affect existing code	1 open issue or pull request	
breaking change 💀			
bug	an unexpected problem or unintended behavior	26 open issues and pull requests	
coord 📈		5 open issues and pull requests	
documentation		20 open issues and pull requests	
facets 💎		6 open issues and pull requests	
feature	a feature request or enhancement	42 open issues and pull requests	
good first issue ❤️	good issue for first-time contributors	4 open issues and pull requests	
guides 🔧		6 open issues and pull requests	
help wanted ❤️	we'd love your help!	2 open issues and pull requests	

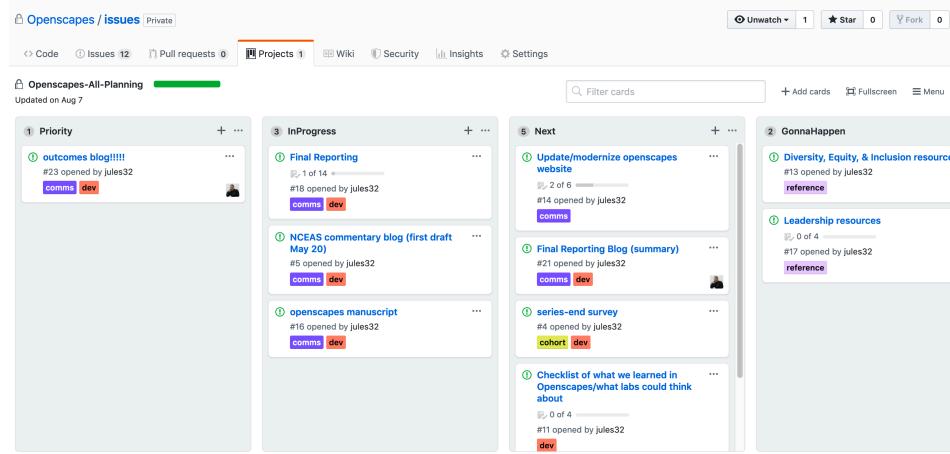
Projects, Milestones

Projects and Milestones are further ways to organize and track progress with your Issues.

Projects are a way to organize and prioritize your issues. It uses the idea of a Kanban board, which [Wikipedia](#) says “visually depict work at various stages of a process using cards to represent work items and columns to represent each stage of the process. Cards are moved from left to right to show progress and to help coordinate teams performing the work.” The simplest have 3 columns labeled “to do”, “doing” and “done”.

You can use Projects for both Organization or personal projects. In fact, you can have multiple projects within the same repository, so different people can have different Projects organized within their shared repository, for example.

You have a lot of control over how you will manage your Projects. Here is one view:



For examples of Projects, see https://nmfs-opensci.github.io/ResourceBook/content/project_management/github_project_boards.html as well as a 2024 Openscapes Community Call: [GitHub for NASA Openscapes community calendaring & project management](#).

Milestones are a way to attach deadlines to your Project (although you do not need to identify a date if you don't want to). Once you create a Milestone, you can add Issues to that Milestone to help track progress. For example, maybe you have a presentation coming up and there are several Issues that need to be addressed before then.

Strategies for Issues

Every repo has Issues, but do you want to use Issues in every repo? It helps to consider the purpose for the Issues.

Using Issues for “traditional” bug/features for code, it makes sense to keep the repository public and have all Issues pertaining to that repo there within that repo.

If you’re using Issues for “non-traditional” research group and science conversations, there are other considerations. Maybe you do want a private repository, but even so you’ll want to think ahead. Will you eventually make that repo public when you publish your study? Changing a repo from private to public (or vice versa, both are possible in the repository’s Settings) will make not only the code and files of that repo public, but also all the Issues. Which is fine, but it might add considerations in terms of what is discussed in those Issues.

How we did it: OHI Team

Here is an example of the Ocean Health Index team’s thought process & strategy.

Our team works within a GitHub Organization called “OHI-Science”. Within that Organization, we work in many repositories, with different combinations of people working primarily within different repositories. For coherence, we didn’t want to have conver-

sations in Issues within each of those repositories because it would make finding those conversations more difficult (although now GitHub can search all Issues/code across an Organization!).

We also wanted our repos to be public, but to have private conversations using the Issues feature.

These two needs led us to create a single private repository named “issues”, and we only use it for Issues. This works really well for us, especially since our team-lead can engage in these discussions by receiving emails about the Issues in their inbox, and can respond without having to go to GitHub.com.

Your Turn: Create & comment on issues

We will break into groups and you can explore some of these features in Issues. Here is what to do:

- Go to github.com/openscapes/demo/issues
- Create an issue, tag colleagues (ask for their username)
- Browse issues, comment in other issues
- Try:
 - Linking to the .md document you created in the previous chapter
 - Creating a label and applying it, assigning people
 - Adding Issues to a Project (create one if need be)
 - Closing an Issue

Have fun! And throughout the process, talk to your colleagues, and share what you learn.

Here’s what your inbox will look like afterwards:

[Openscapes/demo] Breakout group 3 is best -- which isn't an issue, really (#18) - @i...	11:55 AM
[Openscapes/demo] how to specify a certain script (#9) - @nt246 @joyceongjl — Y...	11:50 AM
[Openscapes/demo] testing out the labels (#16) - — You are receiving this because ...	11:49 AM
[Openscapes/demo] what does this do? edits (#20) - now its something we need to...	11:48 AM
[Openscapes/demo] i'm thinking i might eat my arm instead (#19) - it'll be fine i hav...	11:47 AM
[Openscapes/demo] Practicing issues! (#14) - Making a new issue in Openscapes. ...	11:47 AM
[Openscapes/demo] breakout room 3's issue (#15) - @agdedrick @hefroehl Uh oh, ...	11:46 AM
[Openscapes/demo] How to create issues without drama! (#17) - These issues are ...	11:46 AM
[Openscapes/demo] My first issue! (#11) - @chelsealwood @scrislee testing an iss...	11:45 AM
[Openscapes/demo] What is a Kaban board (#5) - @chelsealwood , @allisonhorst — ...	11:45 AM
[Openscapes/demo] we're never going to get out of here alive! (#13) - this is a test ...	11:45 AM
[Openscapes/demo] playing around with issues (#12) - how do i do this help @nt24...	11:44 AM
[Openscapes/demo] another issue (#6) - here is another issue — You are receiving t...	11:44 AM
[Openscapes/demo] list on readme (#10) - Can you add a list to my readme? @mst...	11:43 AM
[Openscapes/demo] we have issues (#8) - I could really use some help from @jaho...	11:42 AM
[Openscapes/demo] Important issue! (#7) - This is an important issue please help! ...	11:42 AM
[Openscapes/demo] Need more people (#4) - have a look, @nicolas931010 and @j...	11:41 AM
[Openscapes/demo] i have no lunch today (#3) - @lilyzhao tell my family i love the...	11:41 AM
[Openscapes/demo] all the things need to be done (#2) - do all the things! @scrisle...	11:40 AM

This is pretty rare to receive so many emails all at once. But you can always switch your setting to “Not Watch” this repository so that you only receive emails about Issues that you are tagged in.

6 Additional Lessons

Code of Conduct

Please see [Openscapes’ Code of Conduct](#) and [slides](#) (June 2021) that accompany this lesson.

Codes of Conduct are important for:

- Online communities
- Conferences & workshops
- Laboratories & research departments
- Research teams & collaborators

A Code of Conduct can also be known as Community Participation Guidelines or a Code of Practice. Related valuable concepts include documenting a research group or team philosophy, mission statement, or participation agreements.

Requirements

- Clear explicit statements
- Seen and heard – that all participants know about
 - Accessible and discoverable online
 - Mentioned aloud in meetings/interviews/onboarding
- Avenues for action, identified committees, recusals

Case study: rOpenSci

CoC itself

[Blog post about the CoC](#)

[Blog post about creating the CoC](#) — following a community call on the topic.

Interesting points:

- Drafting – make it good and revisit; but not a living doc
- Adopting and sharing – so people know it exists & where to find it
- Reporting and enforcing – a standardized form can help

Examples to build from

- [rOpenSci CoC](#)
- [Buffer's CoC & Why It's Important For Diversity And Inclusion](#)
- [Mozilla Community Participation Guidelines](#)
- [Template CoC for labs](#)

Further Reading

- [How Codes of Conduct Are Combatting Open Source's Diversity Problem](#) — Margaret Rhodes, AIGA Eye on Design

Reporting & SciComm

We can use Quarto and RMarkdown as powerful tools for reporting and science communication. So much potential for public communication, methods protocols and documents, etc. with R and Python workflows.

We've talked and taught about this in different places:

- Documenting things: [openly for future us](#) - September 19, 2023, at posit::conf(2023) shared practical tips and repeatable strategies (from impact of NASA Openscapes & beyond)
- Data science as an entryway to open publishing - May 27, 2020: Fireside Chat co-presented with Dr. Nick Tierney at Open Publishing Fest.
- These 2019 Champions [slides](#) show some early descriptions for teaching

Further resources

Strategies with RMarkdown also apply to Quarto

- [RMarkdown](#) - RStudio (2021)
- [How I teach RMarkdown](#) - Hill (2020)
- [R Markdown for scientists](#) - Tierney (2020)
- [R for Excel Users](#) - Lowndes & Horst (2020)
- [RMarkdown website tutorial](#) - Lowndes (2016)
- [Academic Publications with R Markdown](#)- Ovando 2020

Documentation

Work culture exists whether or not you talk about it or write it down. We're sharing stories to help people document things for future us.

Slides

[Documenting things: openly for future us](#), by Julie Lowndes, in collaboration with Erin Robinson, NASA Openscapes Mentors, and the Openscapes Community, for posit::conf(2023) ([recording](#)). This talk shares practical tips and tangible stories for how intentional approaches to documenting things is helping big distributed teams tackle hard challenges and change organizational culture via NASA Openscapes, NOAA Fisheries Openscapes, and beyond.

[Documentation & the Pathway](#), by Corey Clatterbuck and Anna Holder for [Openscapes at the Water Boards](#), the home for the California Water Boards “fork” of the Openscapes Champions Program. Corey brought a new perspective to documentation starting with “why document and what to document” and Anna introduced thinking about your Pathway.

7 Forked Lessons

“**Forking**” is a concept from GitHub where you make a copy of someone’s files (traditionally code and documentation) into your own workspace so you can reuse, tailor, and extend to

your needs. Importantly, your forked work is still networked back to the original with credit, and it is visible to others so they can learn from you, and find the original source.

Open science ideas and Openscapes approaches can be forked - this is a contributing way we can see culture change in action. There are growing resources developed by the Openscapes community as they make real change within their research groups, across their organizations, and beyond.

This is the beginning of a growing list; please share others to add as you see them You can suggest via GitHub on the right of this page - click “Edit this page” or “Report an Issue”, or email hello @ openscapes.org.

NASA Openscapes Cloud Tutorials

The NASA Earthdata-Openscapes Mentors team and other contributors are creating open educational resources to help researchers migrate workflows to the Cloud - all available for reuse and remix.

[NASA Earthdata Cloud Cookbook](#)

NOAA Fisheries Openscapes

The overarching vision of the NOAA Fisheries Openscapes is to support scientific researchers within the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by providing training in reproducible scientific workflows and platforms, facilitating collaboration across divisions in common scientific data science tasks, and providing shared “best practices” resources. Check out the NMFS R UG (R Users Group) for upcoming events and Wiki for links to resources and examples of open science at NOAA Fisheries.

[NMFS-OpenSci \(github\)](#)

[NMFS-OpenSci Resource Book](#)

[NMFS-Openscapes \(github\)](#)

Highlighting a few lessons by Eli Holmes and Em Markowitz:

- [Advanced GitHub Clinic](#)
- [googledrive R package](#)
- [RVerse Tutorials](#), particularly [Practical R+Git Workflow for Scientists May-July 2022](#) by Eli Holmes
 - RVerse Tutorials is a collection of teaching materials on R and R Workflow by the Mathematical Biology Program and the Northwest Fisheries Science Center.

Fay Lab Manual

This is the lab manual for the Fay Lab at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology.

<https://thefaylab.github.io/lab-manual/>

Check out how they've organized this onboarding document that prospective students and postdocs have said stood out to them. Consider reusing/remixing for your own group!

[Slides from Gavin Fay's 2022 talk at NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#)

Getting to Know Open Science

[Getting to Know Open Science: How to Engage and Flourish in the Growing Open Science Community](#)

This is a slide deck presented on August 9, 2023 by Bri Lind at the NASA Hyperwall at the Ecological Society of America 2023 Annual Meeting, Portland, Oregon.

It is a super introduction to why open science.

California Water Board Data Center

<https://github.com/CAWaterBoardDataCenter>

R for Excel Users

This course is for Excel users who want to add or integrate R and RStudio into their existing data analysis toolkit. It is a friendly intro to becoming a modern R user, full of tidyverse, RMarkdown, GitHub, collaboration & reproducibility.

<https://rstudio-conf-2020.github.io/r-for-excel/>

Check out the resources throughout as well - it's not only for Excel users, it's for everyone.

Allison Horst - open educational resources

Allison Horst shares many open educational resources, including workshops and slides, at <https://www.allisonhorst.com/>:

“I actively work to contribute to open educational resources, including software for data science education (e.g. the [palmerpenguins](#) R dataset package), and artwork for data science & stats teachers and learners. From 2019 - 2020 I was RStudio’s first Artist-in-Residence. You can read more about my motivation in that role in [this blog post](#), and you can find some of my R- and stats-related artwork [in this repo](#).”

Allison developed the environmental data science program at UCSB <https://ucsb-meds.github.io/>.

Tidy Tuesday with lab groups

Reusing open approaches and ideas learned in Openscapes is awesome! Tidy Tuesday is a great example of this.

Allison Horst, 2019 Champion describes how she hosted in-person events with students and broader community:

<https://openscapes.org/blog/2019/05/02/tidy-tuesday-coding-club/>

Nyssa Silbiger, 2021 Champion describes how she hosted sessions with her research group:

For our group we had 2 hour sessions (1 hour is a bit too short for more novices and 2 hours gives the more advanced students time to try really new cool things). And we have a facilitator (usually me) that just checks in with the crew every few minutes and helps when students get stuck. But, it is very informal in that everyone just shows up and codes and chats. I have done this both in a conference room and at a bar. I also usually have people put some of their works in progress or final plots on the screen to show everyone else and share their “coding wins” or ask for help from the audience. And, yes, we use the Tidy Tuesday data because then they can also share their plots and code on twitter with the community and see the awesome creativity of the broader R community as well.

8 How Do I...

This is a collection of resources that complement what we cover in the Champions Lesson Series - things that often come up as questions and that folks can screenshare and do together during Seaside Chats and Coworking sessions. We point to existing resources as much as possible.

Setup RStudio & GitHub

Installation

To setup RStudio and GitHub, you will need four things:

1. R
2. RStudio
3. Git
4. GitHub

Follow the [UCSB MEDS Installation Guide](#) for detailed instructions on how to create accounts, download, install, and configure on Mac and Windows. (For an even more detailed walk-through, see [Allison Horst's ESM 206 Google Doc](#)). Thanks for sharing Allison!

Practice

Learn R interactively

[swirl](#) lets you learn R, in R.

swirl teaches you R programming and data science interactively, at your own pace, and right in the R console!

It's developed by [Sean Kross](#), who also co-created the [Tidy Data Tutor](#)

R and GitHub together

Now you'll want to practice how to use RStudio and GitHub. Follow [R for Excel Users' GitHub Chapter](#) to create a GitHub repository, clone it to RStudio, make edits, and practice syncing.

Do & fix git things

These are our go-to resources about GitHub; they include philosophy, step-by-step guidance, and troubleshooting. Most examples are with R and RStudio, and are applicable more broadly.

Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?

"Excuse Me, Do You Have a Moment to Talk About Version Control?" Bryan J, 2017, PeerJ

Happy Git With R

“Happy Git provides opinionated instructions on how to Install Git and get it working smoothly with GitHub, in the shell and in the RStudio IDE; Develop a few key workflows that cover your most common tasks; Integrate Git and GitHub into your daily work with R and R Markdown.”

<https://happygitwithr.com/>

R for Excel Users

[R for Excel Users](#). Lowndes J and Horst A, 2020. Chapter 4 and 8 focus on starting setup and collaboration with GitHub and RStudio

GitHub artwork by Allison Horst

Includes where things happen (remote vs local) and how to interact between them:

<https://allisonhorst.com/git-github>

usethis

[usethis](#). Wickham H and Bryan J.

usethis is a workflow R package: it automates repetitive tasks that arise during project setup and development, both for R packages and non-package projects.

Git Flight Rules

“A guide for astronauts (now, programmers using Git) about what to do when things go wrong.”

<https://github.com/k88hudson/git-flight-rules>

This is quite a comprehensive and maintained list of git commands, using the command line.

GitHub: A beginner’s guide to going back in time (aka fixing mistakes)

<https://ohi-science.org/news/github-going-back-in-time>

This has screenshots and a workflow with RStudio and the command line.

Practical R Workflow for Scientists

By Dr. Eli Holmes

<https://rverse-tutorials.github.io/RWorkflow-NWFSC-2022/week1.html>

Oh Sh*t, Git!?!?

Oh Sh*t, Git!?!?. Swear-free version: Dangit, Git!?!?

Git is hard: screwing up is easy, and figuring out how to fix your mistakes is [nearly] impossible. Git documentation has this chicken and egg problem where you can't search for how to get yourself out of a mess, unless you already know the name of the thing you need to know about in order to fix your problem.

So here are some bad situations I've gotten myself into, and how I eventually got myself out of them in plain english.

Not just for programmers

[Not just for programmers: How GitHub can accelerate collaborative and reproducible research in ecology and evolution](#) Braga et al 2023 provides 12 ways researchers in ecology and evolution use GitHub, as well as resources and examples of researchers using and learning GitHub.

Refactor code

Shifting to collaborative and portable code often means rewriting code, not to change what it does, but how it does it. This is often called “refactoring”, “modularizing” or “mapping”.

Refactoring can include better commenting and documentation and removing hard-coded filepaths. It can also mean moving away from long for-loops and towards smaller functions that are called to repeat operations. Refactoring makes your code more portable between people and computers. It can also make it faster, if you refactor so that pipelines can be run in parallel rather than sequentially.

Code Smells & Feels

Jenny Bryan's 2018 UseR! Keynote “Code Smells & Feels”

[slides](#) and [video](#).

Abstract:

“Code smell” is an evocative term for that vague feeling of unease we get when reading certain bits of code. It’s not necessarily wrong, but neither is it obviously correct. We may be reluctant to work on such code, because past experience suggests it’s going to be fiddly and bug-prone. In contrast, there’s another type of code that just feels good to read and work on. What’s the difference? If we can be more precise about code smells and feels, we can be intentional about writing code that is easier and more pleasant to work on. I’ve been fortunate to spend the last couple years embedded in a group of developers working on the tidyverse and r-lib packages. Based on this experience, I’ll talk about specific code smells and deodorizing strategies for R.

Joy of Functional Programming

Hadley Wickham’s 2019 ACM talk “Joy of Functional Programming for Data Science”
[slides](#) and [video](#)

Abstract:

Functional programming (FP) provides a rich set of tools for reducing duplication in your code. The goal of FP is to make it easy to express repeated actions using high-level verbs. I think that learning a little about FP is really important for data scientists, because it’s a really good fit for many problems that you’ll encounter in practice. In this talk, I’ll introduce you to the basics of functional programming in R, using the purrr package. I’ll begin by briefly dissecting the for loop that you’re already familiar with, then continue to show why functional programming provides elegant alternatives. I’ll next dive into two examples showing where FP is particularly useful in data science: when ingesting unruly datasets spread across multiple files, and producing multiple reports for different stakeholders. You’ll get the most out of this talk if you’re familiar with R, or you’ve done data science in other languages like Python.

Start with Quarto

We’ve created a tutorial on how to copy (fork or download) an existing Quarto website like this one and adapt it for your own uses. Please see: <https://openscapes.github.io/quarto-website-tutorial/>.

Ask questions

Where do I go when I need to get unblocked? Where do I go when I want to learn how to unblock myself? Here are some resources. Most examples are with R, but the principles of how and where to ask questions apply broadly.

How to get help in R

[How to get help in R](#), a presentation for R-Ladies Coventry, by Ella Kaye, 2021.

In the session, Ella will talk us through different ways to get help when you get stuck on a problem in R. We'll cover how and where to look for answers and how to ask and post good questions that make it easy for others to help you, including a demo of the excellent `reprex` and `datapasta` packages. So whether you're an R novice or more experienced R user, hopefully there'll be some useful tips for you!

How to ask questions so they get answered! Possibly by yourself!

[How to ask questions so they get answered! Possibly by yourself!](#) 2017, an rOpenSci Community Call with Jenny Bryan, JD Long, Scott Chamberlain.

Where to get help with your R question?

[Where to get help with your R question?](#), Maëlle Salmon blog post 2018 (good general approach)

The `reprex` R package

The `reprex` R package. What is a reprex? It's a **reproducible example**. This package helps you prepare reproxes for posting to GitHub issues, StackOverflow, in Slack messages or snippets, or even to paste into PowerPoint or Keynote slides.

Teach me how to Google

[Teach me how to Google](#) by Sam Csik of the National Center for Ecological Analysis & Synthesis and RLadies Santa Barbara.

- Original talk developed for the Master of Environmental Data Science Program (MEDS) at UC Santa Barbara's Bren School of Environmental Science and Management.

Discuss community

Conversations about community building and open science are really important for getting support and supporting others with this work.

How do you talk to others (managers, supervisors) about the importance of community building and building social infrastructure? Here are some starting resources for reading about community building with Openscapes.

They are in order of article length and increasing specificity:

- Shifting institutional culture to develop climate solutions with Open Science (Lowndes et al 2024) - An Open Access Editorial written collaboratively by Mentors across the Openscapes community
- Supercharge your research: a ten-week plan for open data science (Lowndes et al 2019) - community building within teams, based on our flagship program Openscapes Champions
 - These slides - [Documenting things: openly for future us](#) share what's possible from focusing on documentation and community
- The Openscapes Flywheel: A framework for managers to facilitate and scale inclusive Open science practices (Robinson & Lowndes 2022) - community building within NASA with a framework we developed and refine.
 - These [slides from an internal NASA meeting in March 2023](#) (linked from [openscapes.org/media](#)) tell some of this story

Reuse Openscapes Approach

We designed, facilitate, and teach building from what has worked in many other programs and resources. In the open science world, this is often called “reuse and remix” - reusing parts and tailoring and building them out for your needs. We reuse/remix heavily from Mozilla Open Leaders, RStudio, RLadies, rOpenSci, and many others. It’s exciting to see these ideas spread! See the [Forked Lessons](#) chapter for inspiring examples of the Openscapes community making real change in their teams and organizations.

The [Openscapes Approach Guide](#) is where we’re starting to document our approach so that others can lead their own Champions Cohorts. Even if you’re not leading your own Cohort, there are many things we do that you can reuse. For example:

- Have Google Doc agenda with live notetaking during your meetings (if this is a recurring meeting, organize it in a shared folder, either with one doc per meeting like our Cohort Call Agendas or many meetings in the same doc with the most recent at the top, like our Co-Working notes)
- Begin a meeting with a Roll Call/Check in and Code of Conduct
- Share slides before giving your talk so that folks can see them in high resolution and click on links
- Teach using other people’s slides

9 Inspiration

Resources that influence us

Some resources that influence our thinking.

Talking about data science: Hilary Parker & Roger Peng

[RStudio::conf\(2020\) keynote](#) & [NSSD podcast episode 100](#)

If you want to write, you read a lot, music, you listen a lot. It's hard to do this with data analysis.

Opinionated analysis development

[Parker 2017, PeerJ](#)

Principles for data analysis workflows

[Stoudt, Vásquez, & Martinez, 2021](#)

workflow describes what a researcher does to make advances on scientific questions: developing hypotheses, wrangling data, writing code, and interpreting results. Workflow: The process that moves a scientific investigation from raw data to coherent research question to insightful contribution. This often involves a complex series of processes and includes a mixture of machine automation and human intervention. It is a nonlinear and iterative exercise.

Importantly, the difficulties we encounter in this [Explore] phase help us build empathy for an eventual audience beyond ourselves. It is here that we experience firsthand the challenges of processing our data set, framing domain research questions appropriate to it, and structuring the beginnings of a workflow. Documenting our trial and error helps our own work stay on track in addition to assisting future researchers facing similar challenges.

Vulnerability: Brené Brown

[Power of Vulnerability: TED Talk](#)

[Dare To Lead Podcast](#)

Flywheel & Hedgehog concepts: Jim Collins

[Flywheel concept](#)

[Hedgehog concept](#)

All We Can Save: Ayana Johnson & Katharine Wilkinson

[All We Can Save Project](#)

There is a renaissance blooming in the climate movement: leadership that is more characteristically feminine and more faithfully feminist, rooted in compassion, connection, creativity, and collaboration. ...To change everything, we need everyone — All We Can Save

Johnson's frustration with the climate movement isn't about the current leaders doing a bad job—it's just that we need more leaders. Her vision of the world includes people from every community in climate leadership roles. — [The Marine Biologist Building an Inclusive Climate Movement](#), Vice

All We Can Save is basically a community bound between two covers, and a gift to any who wishes to join in. - [Eric Roston, Bloomberg](#)

The Power of Welcome

[The Value of Welcome](#) — Stef Butland, rOpenSci

The moment of lift: Melinda Gates

Architecture of Participation: Tim O'Reilly

[It's Not About You: The Truth About Social Media Marketing](#) (2012). Strategy on community building through modern channels

“We tell big stories that matter to a community of users, and together we use those stories to amplify a message that we all care about...And once they start telling their story as part of the bigger story, it suddenly looks like a parade.”

[Open source paradigm shift](#)

I've come to use the term “the architecture of participation” to describe the nature of systems that are designed for user contribution.

Systems Change: Donella Meadows

Leverage points: places to intervene in a system: (in increasing order of effectiveness, 12 -> 1)

12. Constants, parameters, numbers (such as subsidies, taxes, standards).
13. The sizes of buffers and other stabilizing stocks, relative to their flows.
14. The structure of material stocks and flows (such as transport networks, population age structures).
15. The lengths of delays, relative to the rate of system change.
16. The strength of negative feedback loops, relative to the impacts they are trying to correct against.
17. The gain around driving positive feedback loops.
18. The structure of information flows (who does and does not have access to information).
19. The rules of the system (such as incentives, punishments, constraints).
20. The power to add, change, evolve, or self-organize system structure.
21. The goals of the system.
22. The mindset or paradigm out of which the system — its goals, structure, rules, delays, parameters — arises.
23. The power to transcend paradigms.

So how do you change paradigms? Thomas Kuhn, who wrote the seminal book about the great paradigm shifts of science,⁷ has a lot to say about that. In a nutshell, you keep pointing at the anomalies and failures in the old paradigm, you keep coming yourself, and loudly and with assurance from the new one, you insert people with the new paradigm in places of public visibility and power. You don't waste time with reactionaries; rather you work with active change agents and with the vast middle ground of people who are open-minded.

Organizational architecture

[Cautionary Tales Podcast Ep 6 – How Britain Invented, Then Ignored, Blitzkrieg.](#)

This tale is about how the organizational architecture of existing entities - whether the British army, Sony, Kodak, or Xerox - cannot always support their own innovation because of the social structures they were built upon. Fascinating to think about in terms of how open science has not been embraced by scientific communities within the existing academic structure.

Disruption can feed creativity

[Cautionary Tales Podcast Ep 7 – Bowie, jazz, and the unplayable piano.](#)

This tale is about music: how Keith Jarrett reluctantly played on a broken piano and how David Bowie and Brian Eno's take on collaboration led to brand new sounds and ideas. I

think about this for science and openness - working out of your comfort zones and mixing up how you do it and who you do it with.

Kaitlyn Thaney

[Funding research infrastructure](#)

there's also the fact that the current funding model has led to a perceived sense of scarcity, pushing open projects to compete rather than collaborate, to build new features instead of maintaining their work and deepening their level of service for their communities. An additional dimension to our work involves looking at the staffing and human infrastructure powering open technology development, maintenance, governance and stewardship. That volunteer labor and community engagement is often an invisible cost we gloss over in our estimations and recommendations, while also being a core pillar in this work.

Mentorship vs Sponsorship

<https://larahogan.me/sponsors/>

Practical Computing for Biologists

[Practical Computing for Biologists](#)

Introduction to the Terminal/command line, introduction to regular expressions. Chapter 2 alone is incredibly powerful for building immediate cross-software skills and thinking differently (Disclosure: Lowndes was an alpha reviewer in grad school).

Virtual meetings

- <https://opensource.com/article/20/6/remote-meetings>
- <https://aspirationtech.org/blog/virtualmeetingpowerdynamics>