Git good: FAIR enough practices for research software









What we will cover today

- 1 FAIR principles for research software
- 2 Examples from the field
- 3 Break
- 4 Git to work / code along
- 5 Recap

FAIR principles for Research Software

License your code

https://choosealicense.com/

Document your code

narrative documentation and descriptive metadata explicit, versioned, software, system, and data dependencies community / domain specific standards

Deposit your code

TRUSTed digital repository or software registry

Use version control ← the hard part: what we'll cover today

Software Collapse



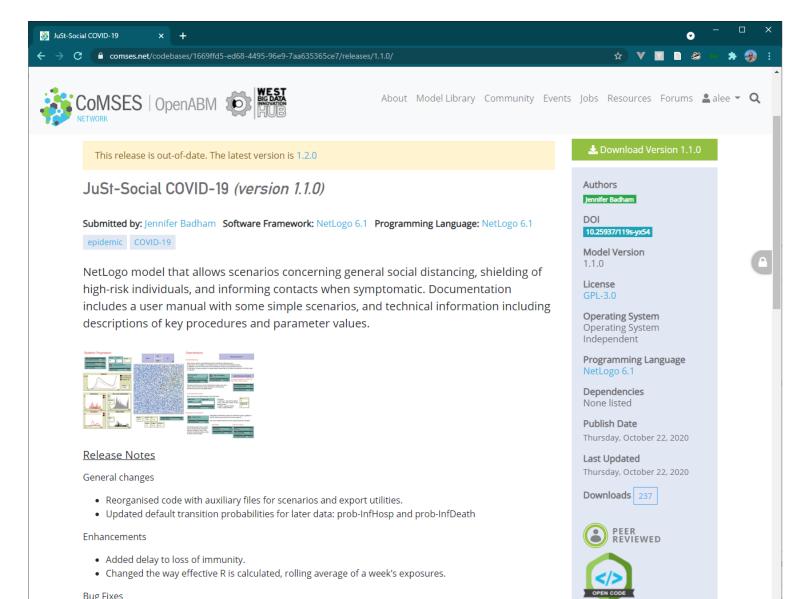
From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Crooked house dudley.jpg

Mitigate Software Collapse

K. Hinsen, "Dealing With Software Collapse," in *Computing in Science & Engineering*, https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2019.2900945

4	Project-specific code	Scripts, notebooks, workflows,
3	Domain-specific tools	GROMACS, MMTK,
2	Scientific infrastructure	BLAS, HDF5, SciPy,
1	Non-scientific infrastructure	gcc, Python,
	Operating system	GNU/Linux,
	Hardware	x86 processor

Examples



Git work

- Fork the https://github.com/comses/git-fair-clinic repository
- Create a new branch with a proposed change that adds your name to the new CONTRIBUTORS.md file
- Create a pull request that adds your name and 1 other interesting fact to the CONTRIBUTORS.md file

Good Enough Practices for Git

Always pull (synchronize) your repository before you *commit* and *push* your changes

Commit early, commit often and strive for small, isolated changesets

Write descriptive commit logs that document the intent of your change

Resolve conflicts in the file marked by <<<<, ====, >>>>

Use branches for work in progress and keep your main branch stable

Use *tags* and *releases* to keep track of milestones (and connect Zenodo for automagic archival)

Maintain clarity and context in your repository's commit history with meaningful commit messages and linkages between commits, issues, and pull requests

Code Management Practices

Work towards future-you-friendly code:

- Clearly commented with assumptions laid bare
- 2. Self-documenting names for variables that capture semantics and purpose
- **3.** Relative paths for all input and output
- 4. Test suite with sample inputs and expected outputs and cover edge cases

Strive for **simplicity** and **modularity**

Encapsulate complexity with clean interfaces/APIs

Make **dependencies** explicit

Explain parameters

Have accompanying narrative documentation at multiple levels of abstraction

Adopt a **standardized directory structure**

Dockerfile

README

LICENSE

CITATION

data/

docs/

results/

src/

Testing

- Defines *contracts* on parts of your code.
- Given a set of inputs, what are the expected outputs within some ε
- For certain classes of scientific software, including simulation modeling, this is quite a bit harder.
- Consider which parts of your code can be extracted into smaller procedures and what assertions can be made about those procedures.

What's the difference between *Verification* and *Validation*?

https://software-carpentry.org/blog/2010/09/testing-scientific-software.html

https://software-carpentry.org/blog/2014/10/why-we-dont-teach-testing.html

Data Management Practices

Save raw and intermediate forms

Describe your computational pipeline:

In durable, open and non-proprietary machine-readable formats

Use meaningful names for files, directories, and columns/variables

Record all steps used to process data, ideally automated in a script

Model -> Model output -> data processing and analysis -> results & visualizations

Analysis friendly data

site	1999	2000
Whitehorse	745	2666
Yellowknife	37737	80488
Inuvik	212258	213766

site	year	cases
Whitehorse	1999	745
Whitehorse	2000	2666
Yellowknife	1999	37737
Yellowknife	2000	80488
Inuvik	1999	212258
Inuvik	2000	213766

Wilson et al., 2016

TLDL Recap

Disciplined version control: small self-contained commits, descriptive log messages

Develop Future-You-Friendly codebases: make the time to refactor, coding ~ gardening ~ cleaning. Periodic maintenance can save time in the long run.

Adopt or develop community standards for documenting and structuring your code

Document your computational artifacts and pipelines: 50km and 5km

Archive your code and data in TRUSTed repositories and cite code and data

Use continuous integration: test your code in fresh environments regularly to detect impending **software collapse**