The DataLad Handbook: A user-focused and workflow-based addition to standard software documentation

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Introduction:

Big data has arrived in neuroscience: There is growing awareness of the role of sample size and replicable results (Button et al., 2013; Turner et al., 2018), a rise of platforms, tools, and standards that aim to facilitate data sharing and management (Wiener et al., 2016), and unprecedented sample sizes (e.g., UKBiobank; Bzdok & Yeo, 2017). Together with increasingly complex data analyses, it requires methodological knowledge, but also skills in data and software management, to put open, reproducible, and scalable neuroimaging research into effect. Researchers, planners (Pls or funders), and trainers in neuroscience alike are challenged by these demands (Fothergill et al., 2019, Grisham et al., 2016) and rely on documentation of their tools. Researchers need accessible educational content to understand and use a tool, planners need high-level, non-technical information in order to make informed yet efficient decisions on whether a tool fulfills their needs, and trainers need reliable, open teaching material. But without a computer science background, many neuroscientists receive no formal training in data management. To be broadly accessible, documentation needs to cultivate confidence in users regardless of their background. However, software documentation can be sub-

optimal for novices: It may be incomplete, narrowly focused on individual commands, or assume existing knowledge novices lack (Segal, 2007; Pawlik et al., 2015), and can thereby discourage potential users or inhibit the adoption of valuable tools.

DataLad (Halchenko, Hanke et al., 2019) is an open source data management multi-tool that facilitates digital workflows of data and science. It is used as an infrastructure component or utility in a growing number of services and tools (e.g., OpenNeuro, CBRAIN platform, HeuDiConv, brainlife.io). Despite being accessible (free, open, with support for all major OSs) and comprehensive, adoption among users is impeded by a lack of workflow-based and user-focused educational materials.

Methods:

A user-driven alternative to scientific software documentation by software developers, "Documentation Crowdsourcing", has been successfully employed by the NumPy project (Oliphant, 2006; Pawlik et al., 2015). Extending this concept beyond documentation, we have created the DataLad handbook (handbook.datalad.org) as a free & open-source, user-driven and -focused educational instrument and resource for trainers, users, and planners for (research) data management, independent of their background and skill level. The handbook contains three components: 'The Basics', a course-like, continuous narrative that integrates basic functions and concepts into larger workflows as a 'code-along' crash course serves as a tutorial. Recipe-like step-by-step how-to-guides ('use cases') show high-level overviews for specific applications. Expandable sections contain background information and serve as explanations. The code is tested automatically to ensure correct operation, and the comprehensibility of contents is tested and improved via handbook-based teaching sessions for data management novices (various career stages, MSc students up to PI-level). Slides and automatic code demos can be semi-automatically extracted as readily available, tested resources for teachers.

Results:

The handbook serves several needs: 1) learning-oriented and lesson-like tutorials allow novices to get started, 2) goal-oriented how-to-guides show planners how to solve specific problems, 3) optional explanations provide background and context beyond what is necessary to use a concept or command, and 4) a continuously tested codebase allows trainers to get reliable teaching materials with reproducible examples.

Conclusions:

We present an accessible, free, and open source educational instrument to explain and demonstrate state-of-the-art data management procedures with DataLad. The framework behind the project is generic, and could be reused for similar training materials.



O Star 24

The DataLad handbook will supply you with everything you need to get started and break new grounds with DataLad.



This guide is the result of the collaboration of <u>many people</u>, and your contributions <u>are</u> welcome!

Useful Links

DataLad Website Developer Docs Datalad@GitHub Handbook@GitHub Frequently Asked Questions

Go

Quick search

The DataLad Handbook



Introduction

What DataLad is all about

- A brief overview of DataLad
- How to use the handbook
- Installation and configuration
- General prerequisites

Basics 1 – DataLad datasets

Exploring DataLad's core data structure

- Create a dataset
- Populate a dataset
- Modify content
- Install datasets
- Dataset nesting
- Summary

Basics 2 - Datalad, Run!

How DataLad records provenance of dataset modifications

Keeping track

- DataLad, Re-Run!
- Input and output
- Clean desk
- Summary

Basics 3 – Under the hood: gitannex

A closer look at how and why things work

- Data safety
- Data integrity

Basics 4 – Collaboration

Sharing on shared file systems

Figure 1: Excerpt of the HTML index of the handbook at handbook.datalad.org.



Neuroinformatics and Data Sharing:

Databasing and Data Sharing ¹ Workflows Informatics Other ²

Keywords:

Data Organization Informatics Other - Research Data Management ; Teaching ; Education

 $^{1\mid 2}$ Indicates the priority used for review

My abstract is being submitted as a Software Demonstration.

No

Please indicate below if your study was a "resting state" or "task-activation" study.

Other

Healthy subjects only or patients (note that patient studies may also involve healthy subjects):

Healthy subjects

Was any human subjects research approved by the relevant Institutional Review Board or ethics panel? NOTE: Any human subjects studies without IRB approval will be automatically rejected.

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Not applicable

Please indicate which methods were used in your research:

Other, Please specify - Research data management education

Provide references using author date format

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