

Ten Simple Rules for Making Research Software More Robust: The Checklist

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☐ Have a README
☐ Explain what the software does
☐ List required dependencies
☐ Provide compile/installation instructions
☐ List input and output files
☐ State attributions and licensing
☐ Print usage information from the command line
☐ Include:
the syntax for running the program in GNU/POSIX format
a one line description
the most commonly used arguments, a description of each, and the default values
☐ Where to find more information
☐ Print to standard output
Exit with an appropriate exit code
☐ Version your releases
☐ Increment your version number every time you release your software to other
people ☐ Print when supplyingversion or -v on the command line
☐ Include version number in output
☐ Deposit releases in a stable location so they are available in perpetuity
☐ Reuse software (within reason)
☐ Make sure that you really need the auxiliary program
☐ Check for dependent software and version early in execution
☐ Use native functions for starting other processes
☐ Use a build utilty and package manager
☐ Document all dependencies, preferably in a machine-readable form
☐ Avoid depending on scripts and tools which are not available as packages
☐ Do not require root or other special privileges
☐ Allow packages to be installed in an arbitrary location
☐ Ask another person to try and build your software
☐ Eliminate hard-coded paths
☐ Set the names and locations of input and output files as command-line parameters
☐ Do not require users to navigate to a particular directory to do their work
\square Allow configuration of all useful parameters from the command line.
☐ Choose reasonable defaults where they exist
☐ Set no defaults at all when there aren't any reasonable ones
☐ Echo all parameters and software versions to standard out or a log file alongside
the results
☐ Check that all input values are in a reasonable range near startup

PLOS 1/2



\square Include a small test set that can be run to ensure the software is
actually working.
☐ Tests are easy to find and run
☐ Test results are easy to interpret
☐ Produce identical results when given identical inputs
 □ For randomized algorithms: allow the user to optionally provide the seed as an input parameter; or □ Make sure the acceptable tolerance is known and detailed in documentation and in the tests
Bonus points
 □ Conform to command-line conventions □ Write high quality documentation

PLOS 2/2