STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Quick Start Guide

Publishing Pipeline

von The Authors

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STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

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Contents

Welcome!

This is a quickstart guide for you to learn how use the rapid publishing pipeline for making reports, papers, manuals, or books, etc.

The quick start guide is for publication managers and contributors.

We'll be working with an online collaborative word processor and using 'one click publishing' to multi-format — all using secure, self-hosted, open-source software. You can distribute your publication as: a website, paginated website, PDF, print-on-demand, eBook, and more.

As a bonus we'll throw in some of the latest 'enhanced publication' features from the world of open science to create greater visibility and resuse of your publication.

Digital sovereignty

Our committed to security and privacy to keeping you personal information and content secure: The system can be self-hosted, is open-source, has full GDPR compliance, uses two factor authentication and OAuth authenication, and secure revision histories using cryptographic IDs and persistent IDs so your readers always know they are on the latest publication version.

Features included

- Collaborative work space: invite designers, editors, proofers, or reviews to work on the book.

- Multi-format publication outputs: website, PDF, paginated web, eBook, and print-on-demand etc.

- Automatic typesetting and layout design, so no time consuming typesetting.
- Single-source publishing: Make an edit and distribute to all formats.
- Citation manager.
- Open-source software and 'pipeline architecture' designed for system integration.

What you will learn here:

1. How to prepare your public Git repository for storing your publication data, with an option to enable a website.
2. To setup your publication's online collaborative word processor.
3. Invite your team to collaborate on writing online.
4. How to Publish.
5. Adding 'enhanced publication' features to transform your work into a living publication.

The steps used to create a publication

1. Create a repository and website

2. Create a book (collation of documents)

3. Invite the team

4. How to publish multi-format

5. About enhanced publications

Step 1: Make a Repository and Website

A repository is the data storage location of your outputted publication.

About

The reposoitories use Git[1] technology which allows for versioning of your publication.

We save to GitHub and GitLab (Perkel 2016). GitLab can be used as GitLab.com or as a self-hosted instance for private publications, or for staging publicatiobs. We use GitLab Community Edition for self-hosting which is open-source software. GitHub is not open-source but is useful for distribution and visibility.
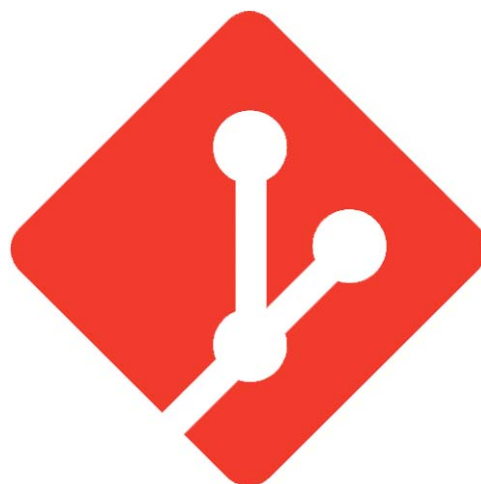
Git logo

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[1]. Git is open-source software that both GitHub and GitLab are built on – think of it as a time machine for code and all that could do.

Octocat: GitHub's mascot

GitLab logo

Step-by-step guide

These instructions are for using GitHub. The principles are the same for GitLab.

These steps will allow you to create a repository to for your publication with the option for a website.
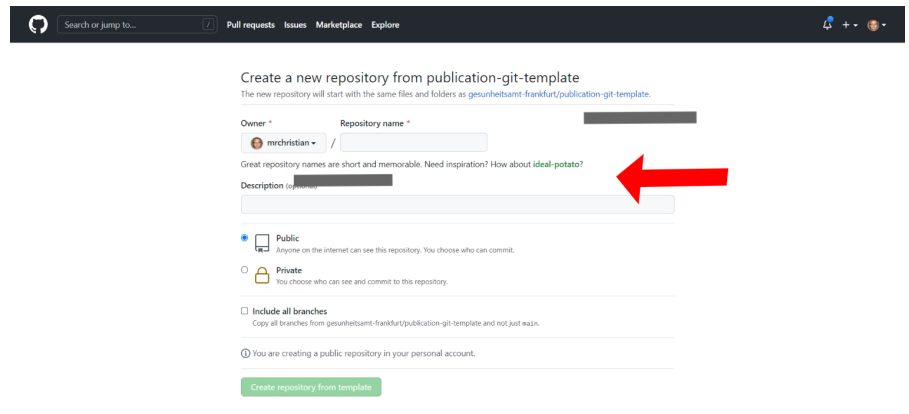
1. Create an account
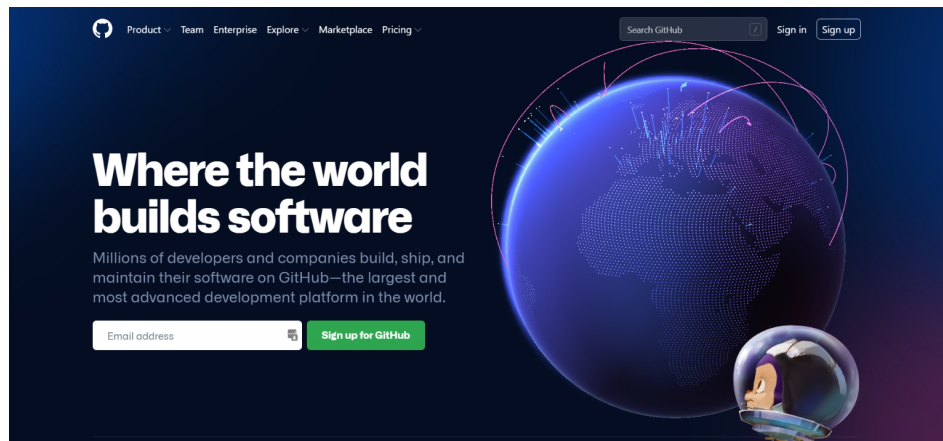
Go to the website GitHub.com and create an account.

2. Use a GitHub Template Repository (Repo) You will create a prepopulated GitHub template repository for you publication. The template repo contains compoents for creating the website and providing links to the other publication formats in the website.

  1. Navigate to the template repo and click the green button 'Use this template'.
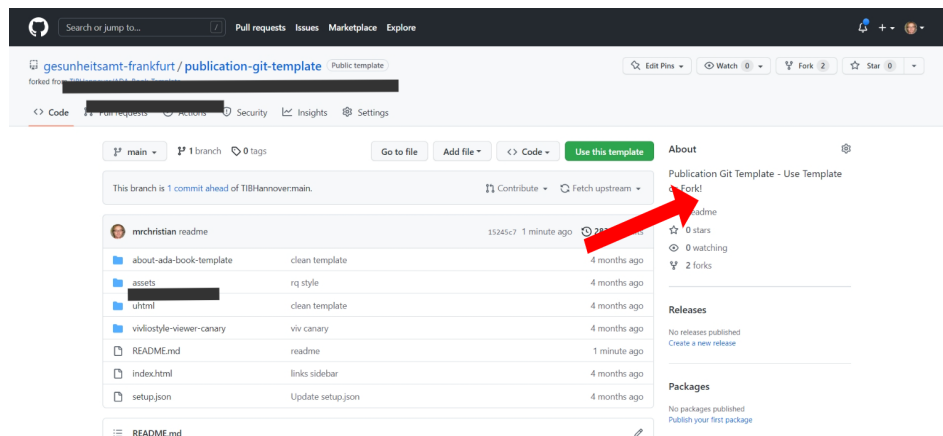
2. Then choose **where you will make the new repo** and **its name**. Once chosen click 'Create repository from this template'.


Where to save your repo? In GitHub you can save repos with organisations or in your personal account, select this under the field labeled 'Owner'. **How to name your repo?** The name of the repo will be its display name and URL address. It is good practice to adopt a naming convention style to be inline with other publications, this might be a short title, or even an acronym. Note it is good practice to use only lowercase in the name as the URL is case sensitive. Names can be changed at any time but it will change any associated URLs. **Other settings:** You can give the repo a description; make the repo public is the default, and the click greed button.

2. Turn on your website GitHub has a service called GitHub Pages. This creates free websites on the domain github.io or you can use your own custom domain. The default URL address pattern is https://organisation-name.github.io/publication-name/. The content

from your repo will be available on the URL. This is a two step process. **First:**
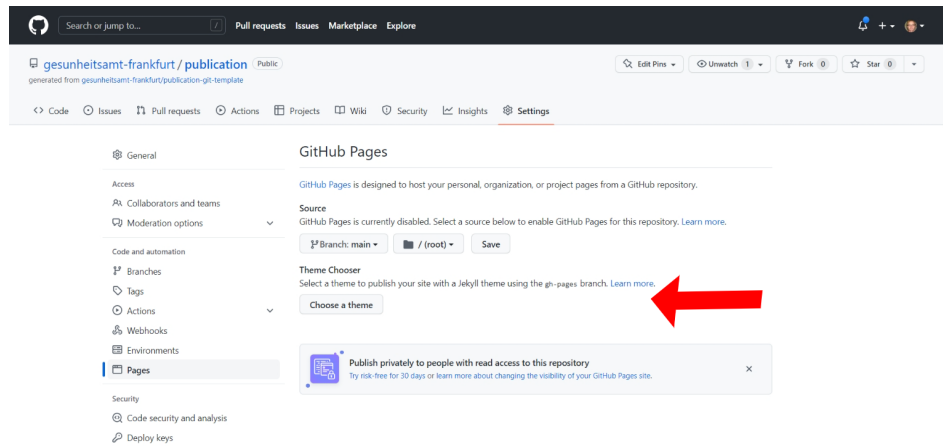

Navigate to 'Settings' in the top horizontal options. In settings on the left menu select 'Pages'. In the dialog in the main page use the following settings: Select branch - main; select folder - root, and; click save. This will complete the site creation and give you a URL for your website. Copy the URL and you can then use it to add address to front end of the repo.
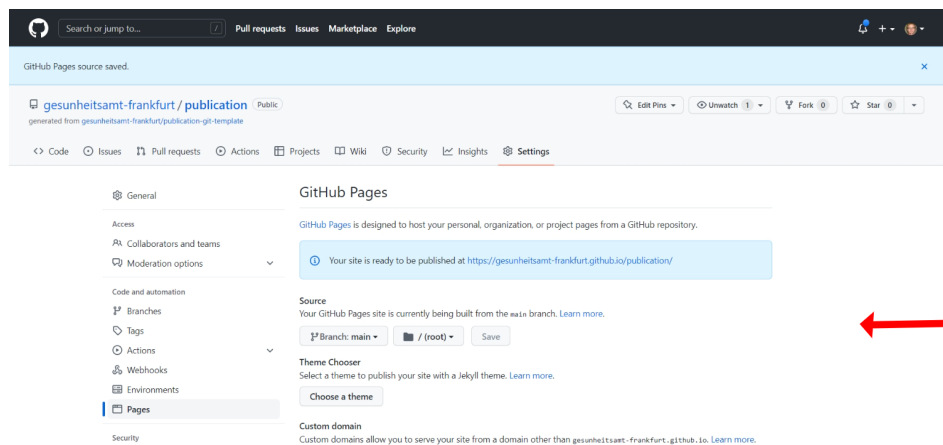
To paste the site name into the front end of your repo first go to the front end of the repo by clicking <code>. To the right click the cog next to About and in here you can paste in the URL and save.
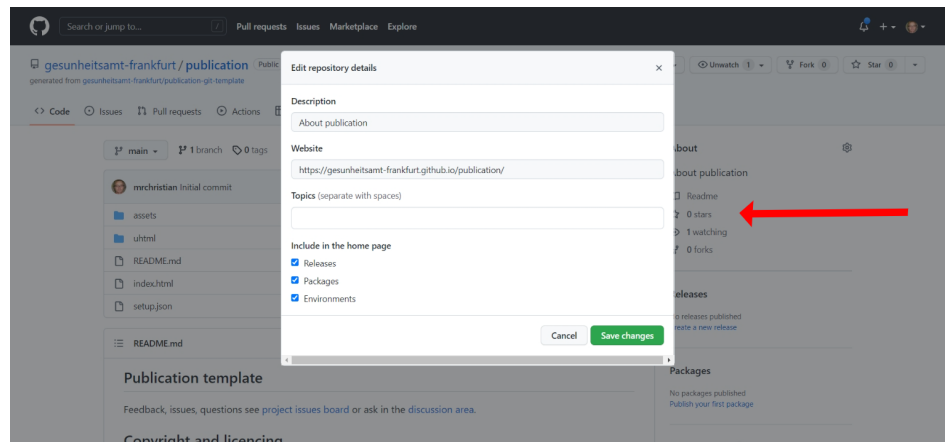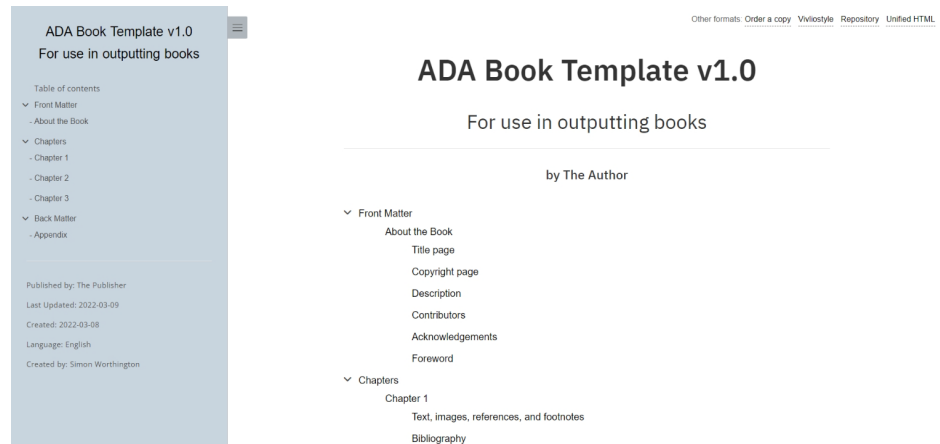

You will now have a website and the address appears top right.
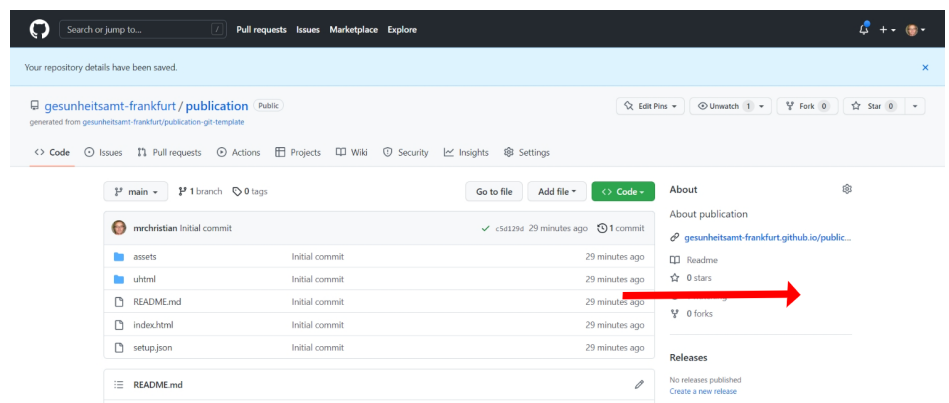
Your website will look like this. Currently the site will contain benchmark content to demonstate that layout features are working

correctly. This content will be removed once you output your publication.

Step 2: To enable the Paginated Web version of your publication the repo address needs to be added to the setup.json file in the top level of your repo.
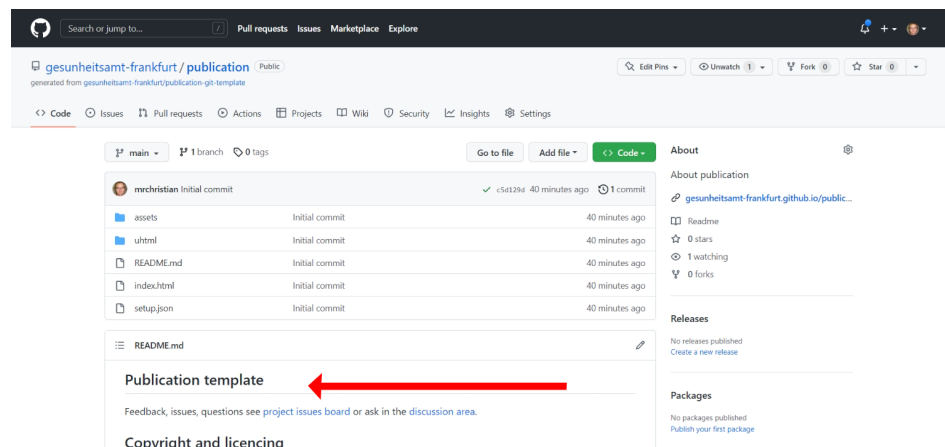
Edit the file setup.json and add in the organisation name and repo name into line 3 and save at the bottom of the page. "repoURL": "https://github.com/organisation-name/publication-name/".
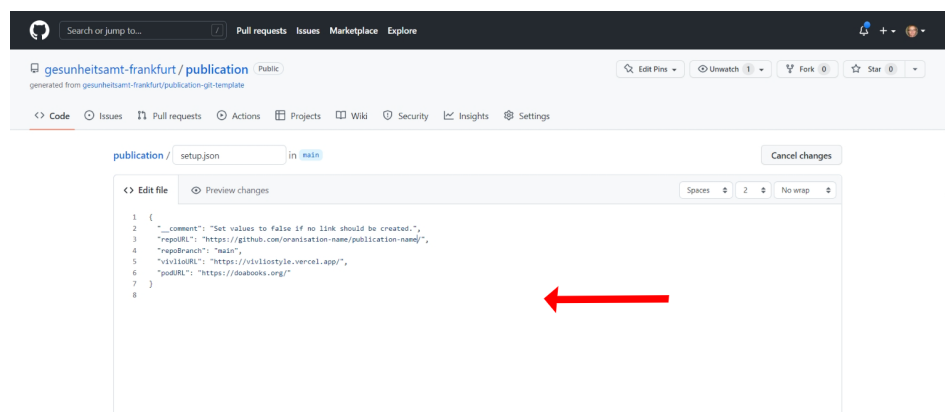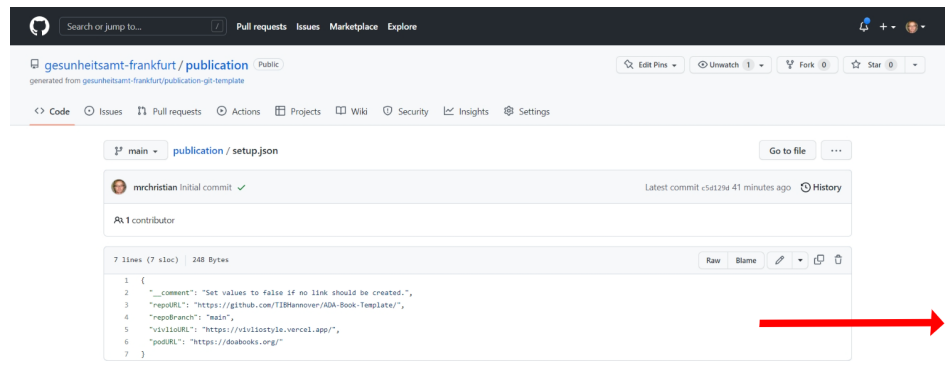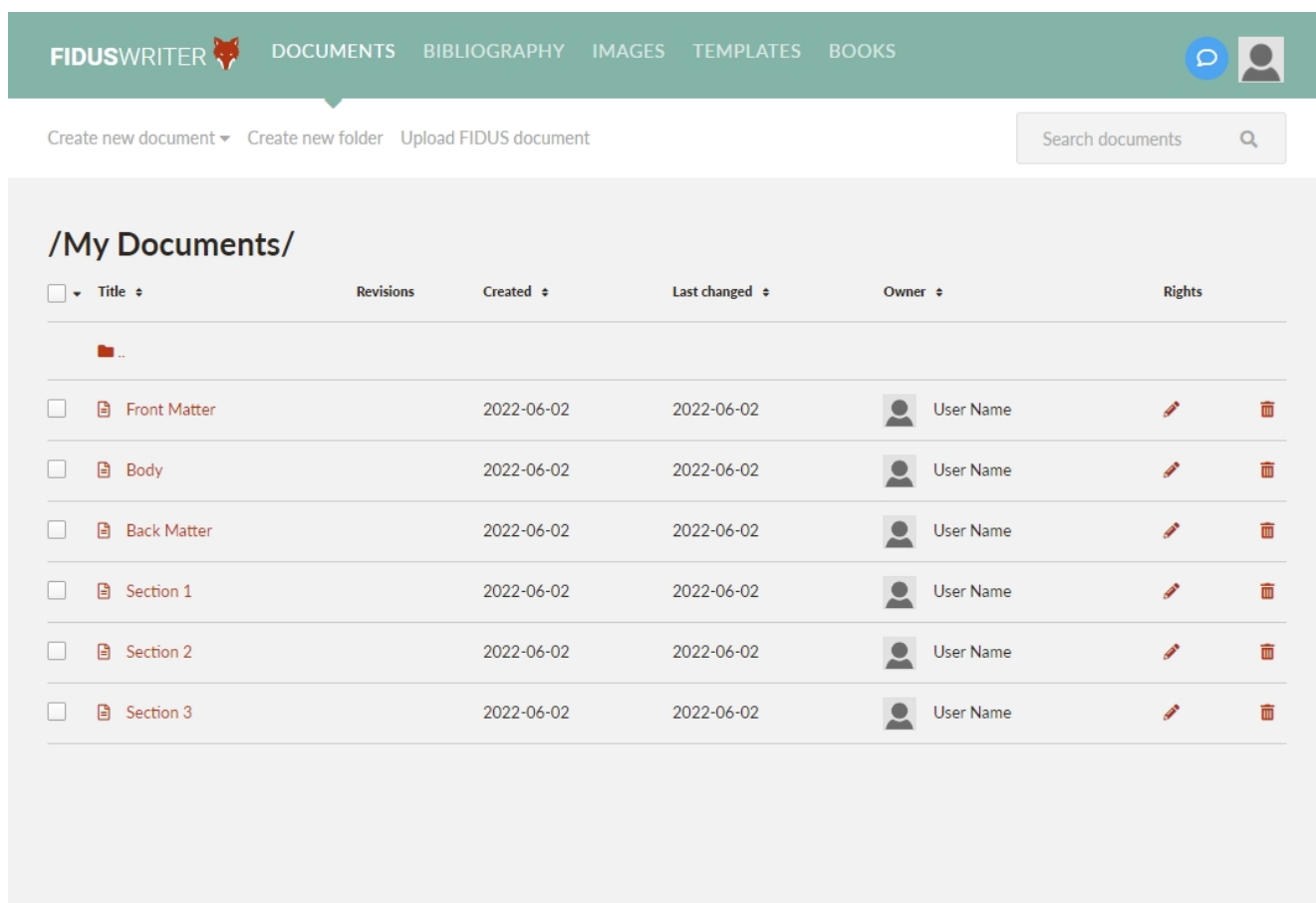

3. Connect Fidus Writer to GitHub

4. Export your publication to GitHub

5. Add a README to your repo

6. You can allow team members to export to GitHub too — this will be covered in the invite team section.

Bibliography

Perkel , Jeffrey . 2016. "Democratic Databases: Science on GitHub." *Nature*, 2016. https://www.nature.com/articles/538127a.

Step 2: Create a Book

Create placeholder documents for your book

Figure 1: Adding documents to be used in your book
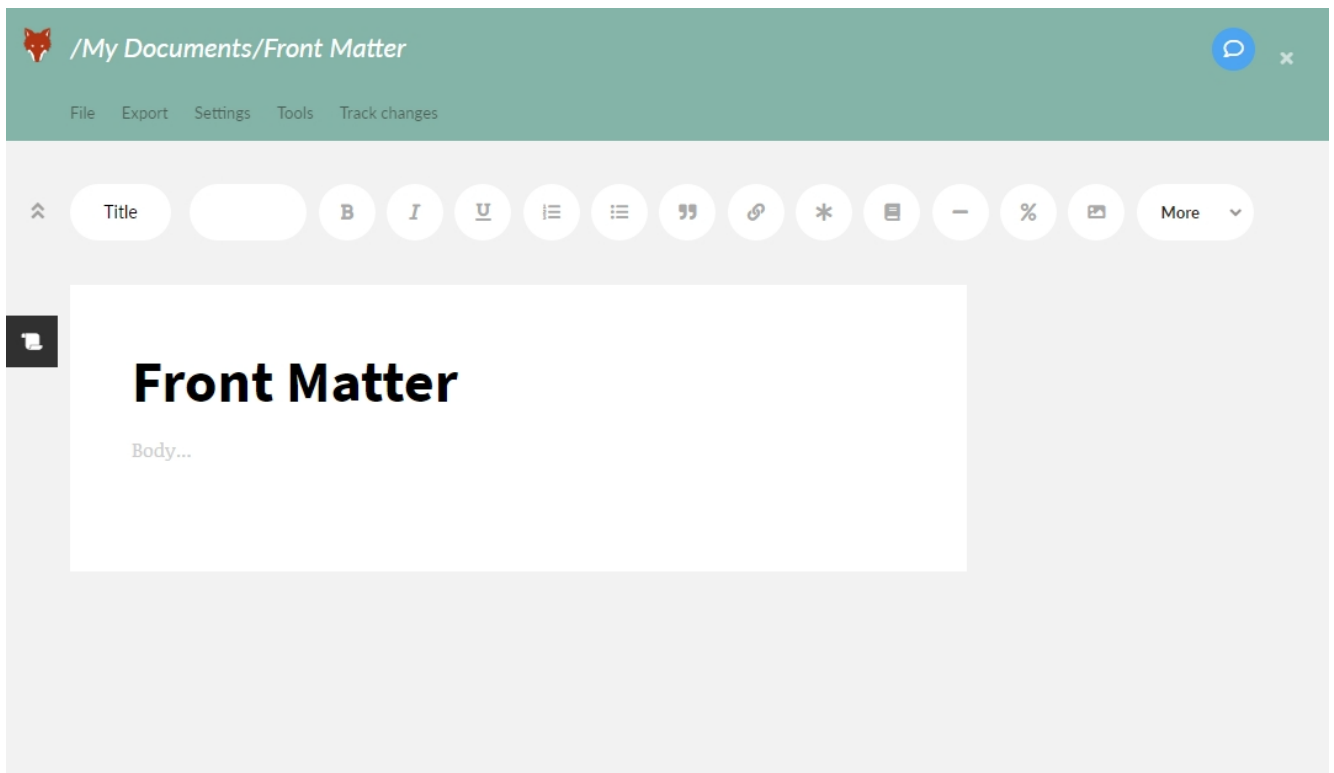
Figure 2: Edit document and add a title
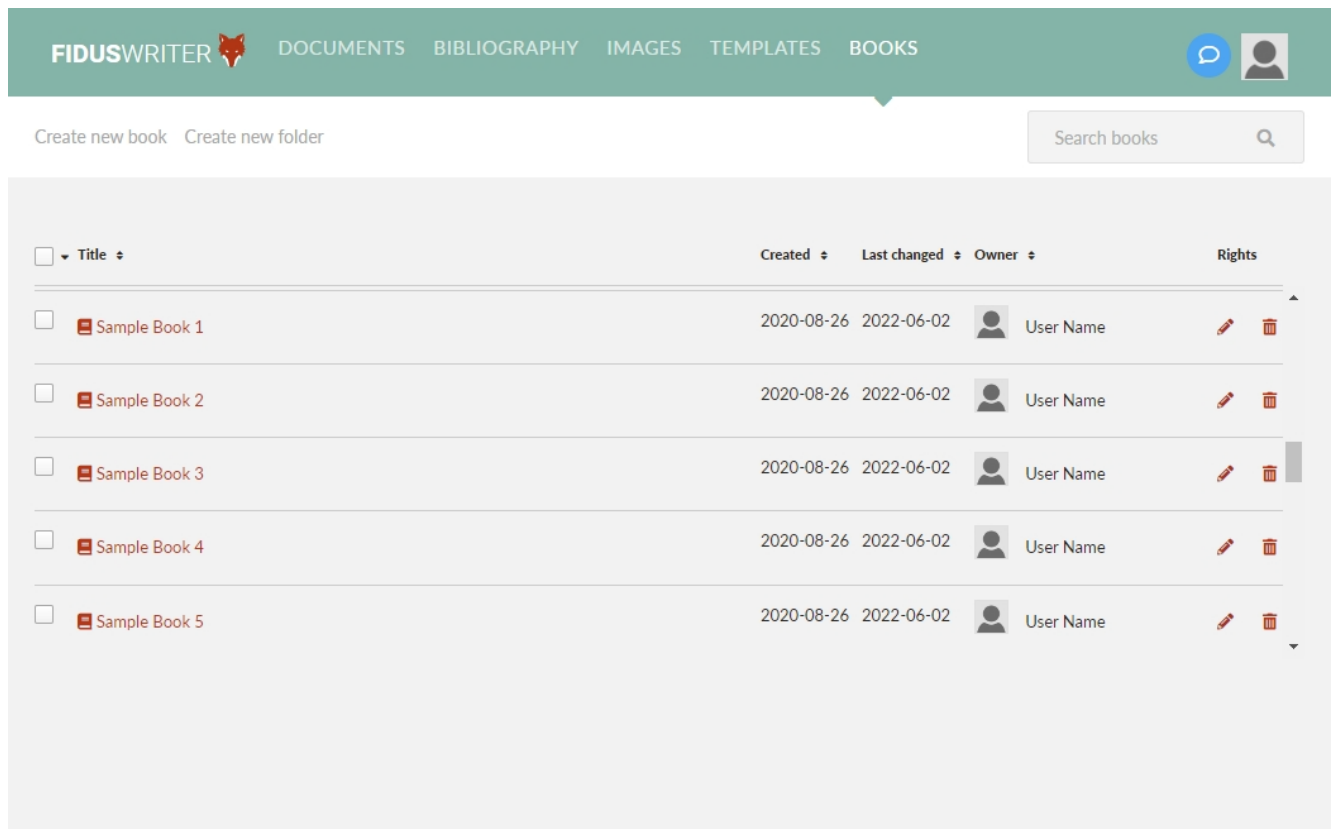
Create a book

Figure 3: Book section, add your book here
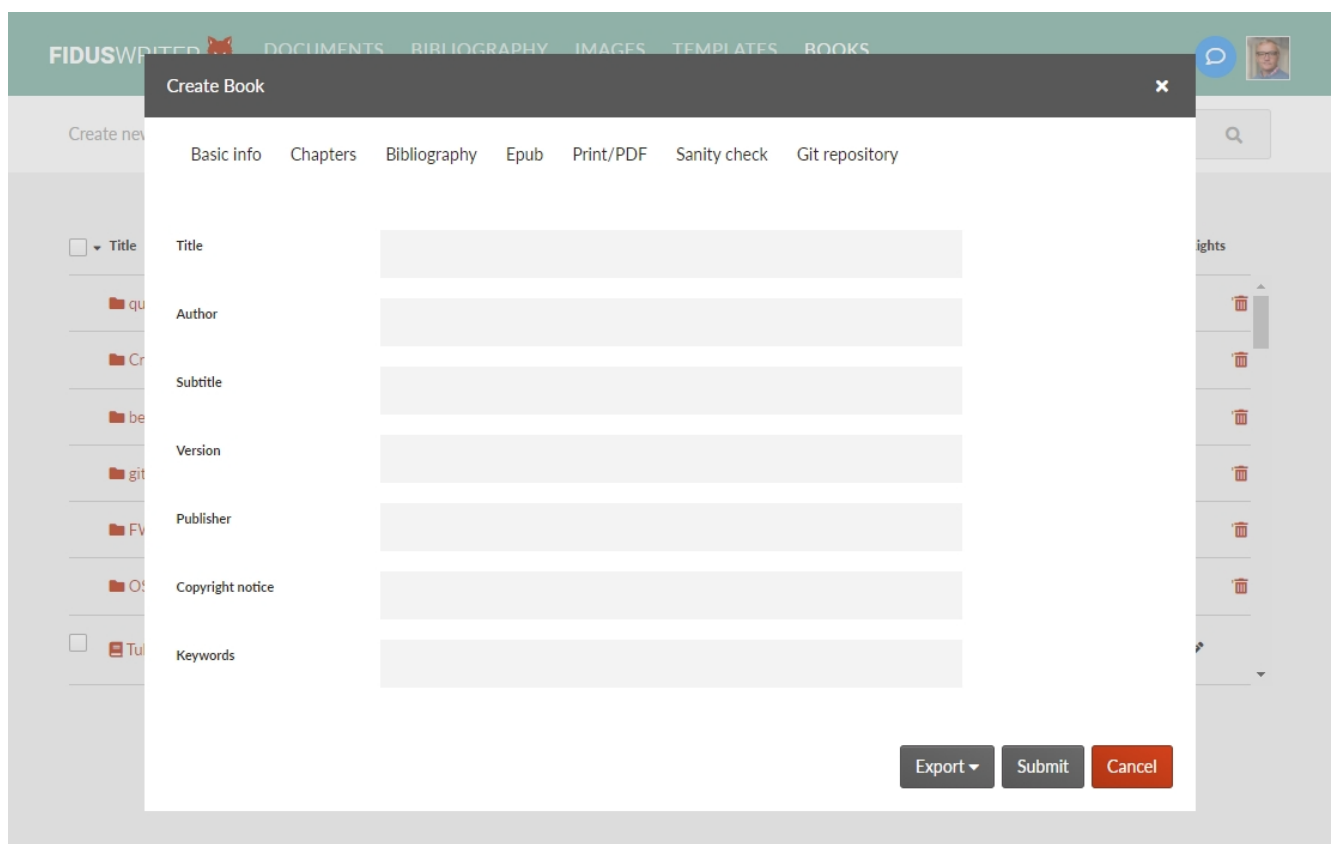
Figure 4: Add book information

Add documents to your book
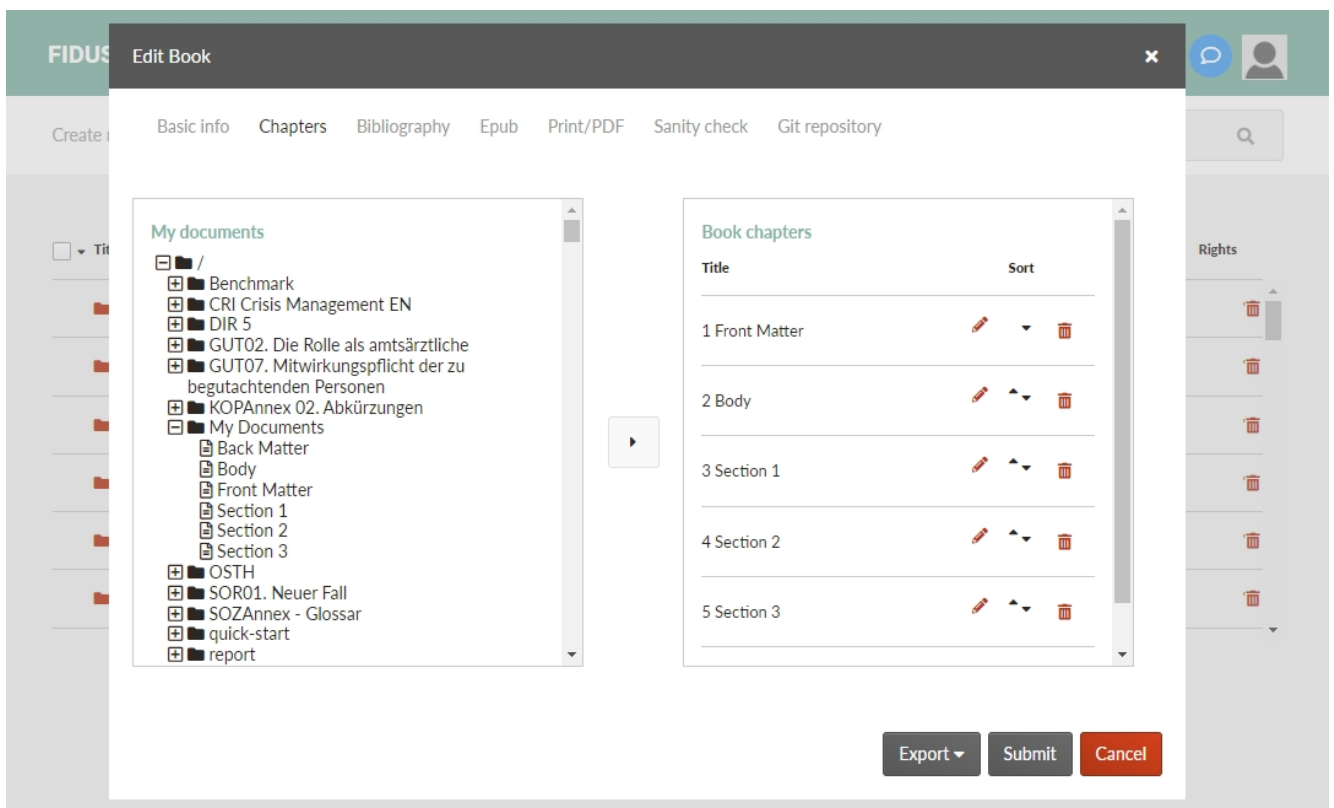
Figure 5: Add your documents to the book

Step 3: Invite Your Team

Step 4: Publish Multi-format!

Table 1: Starter output formats. More formats are available but to start with we'll cover the set below.

Formats	Website	Paginated Web	PDF	Print-on-Demand	eBook
Examples	CS4RL	CS4RL	CS4RL	CS4RL	CS4RL
Features	Mobile first reponsive	Fixed page	Screen	Print from one copy at a time.	Use on e-Readers and distribute through book trade.
Static header / footer	Place in left menu	yes	yes		n /a?
Date (custom formats)	Place in left menu	yes	yes		n /a?
Version (From Fidus book version No.)	Place in left menu	yes	yes		n /a?

Step 5: Enhanced Publications

To enable a publication to findable and have greater impact modern publishing features of 'enhanced publications' developed by in the area of open science need to be used. Open science practice is exemplified by the FAIR Principles (GO FAIR 2016) and fully outlined in the UNESCO Open Science Recommendations (UNESCO 2021).

These are:

- Accessibility [2]

- Plain language summaries [3]

- Multilingual and tranlation ready

- Accessible metadata

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2. Key accessibilty guidelines for the web are: WCAG 2.1 (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 covers a wide range of recommendations for making Web content more accessible.

When websites and web tools are properly designed and coded, people with disabilities can use them. However, currently many sites and tools are developed with accessibility barriers that make them difficult or impossible for some people to use.

Making the web accessible benefits individuals, businesses, and society. International web standards define what is needed for accessibility. (W3C Web Accessibiliy Initiative)

3. Publication-associated plain language summaries are brief, jargon-free summaries of scientific publications. https://doi.org/10.1080/03007995.2022.2058812

- Machine readable

- Open access

- Open data

- Persistent identifiers - for publications, for related entities (persons, organisations, funders, etc.), and for digital objects.

- Linked open data

- Controlled vocabularies and schemas

- Open standards

- Interoperable formats

- Software citation

- Expanded roles and attribution

- Open and accessible metadata

- Using a landing page with all publication parts as human readable and machine readable

- Accessible metadata

- Using inventory packaging

- Open citations

Bibliography

GO FAIR, ed. 2016. "FAIR Principles." 2016. https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/.

UNESCO. 2021. "UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science." https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949?6=null&queryId=N-EXPLORE-6186794e-ad06-46ba-9a10-4913967e2bd1.

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