STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Quick Start Guide

Publishing Pipeline

von The Authors

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Contents

Welcome!

This is a quickstart guide for you to learn about how to publishing a book.

We'll be using a real-time collaborative word processor, publishing as multi-format, and all using secure self-hosted open-source software.

You can distribute your book as: A website, paged 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 book.

Our commitment to security and privacy to keeping you personal information and content secure: The system can be self-hosted, is open-source, full GDPR / CCPA compliance, uses 2 factor authentication and OAuth, and secure revision histories using cryptographic IDs and persistent IDs so your readers always know they are on the latest book version.

Features include

- Collaborative work space, invite designers, editors, proofers, reviews to work on the book.
- Multi-format outputs.
- Automatic layouts, so no time consuming typesetting.
- Single-source publishing: Make an edit and distribute to all formats.
- Citation manager.
- Open-source software.

What you will learn here:

1. How to prepare your public Git repository for storing your book data.
2. To setup your book's online collaborative word processor.

3. Invite your team to collaborate on writing online.
4. Publishing your book.
5. Adding 'enhanced publication' features to transform your publication into a living book.

The steps used to create a book

1. Create a repository
2. Create a book
3. Ivite team
4. Multi-format publishing
5. Enhanced publications

Step 1: Make a Repository

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

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

We save to GitHub and GitLab (Perkel 2016) – including GitLab.com or another self-hosted instance of the GitLab Community Edition which is open-source software.

Octocat: GitHub's mascot

Bibliography

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

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.

Step 2: Create a Book

Create placeholder documents for your book

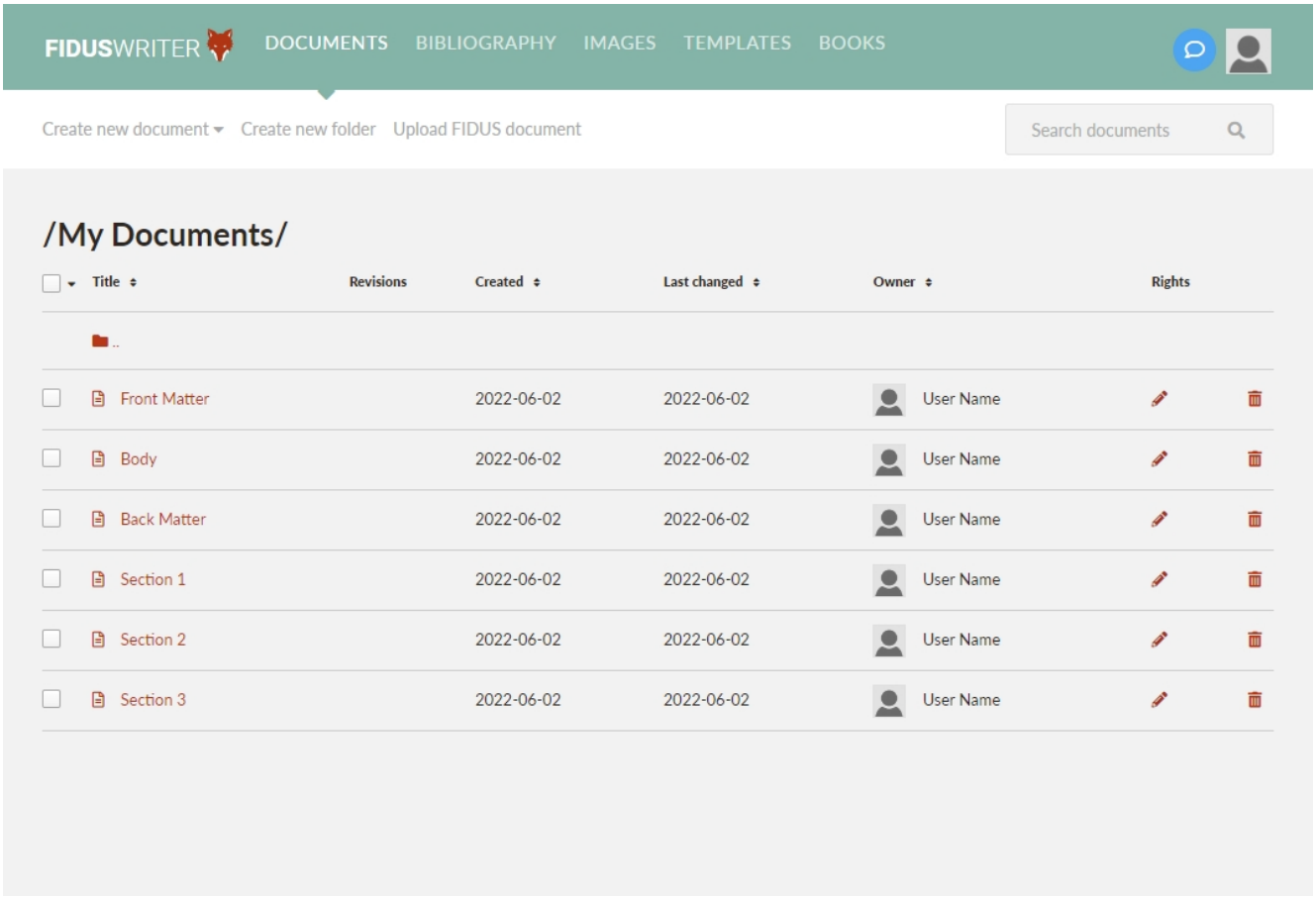

Figure 1: Adding documents to be used in your book

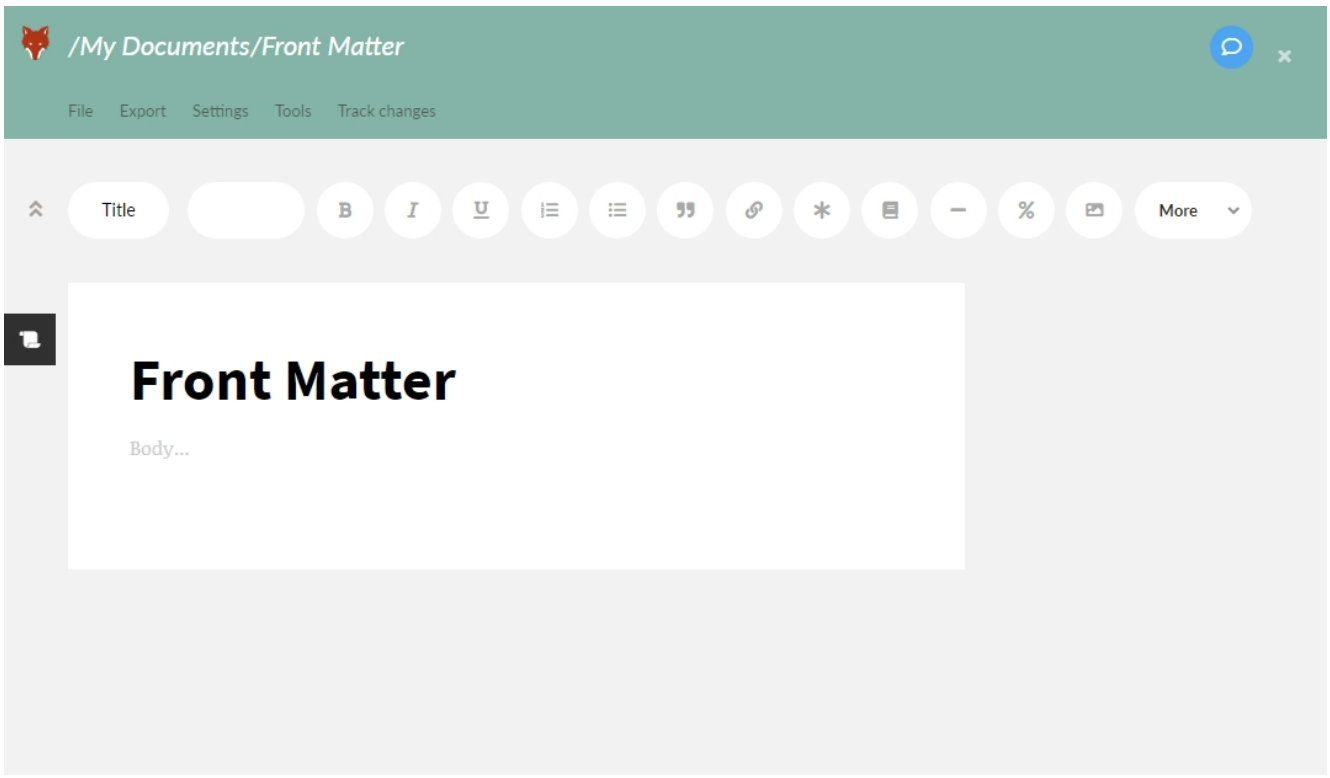

Figure 2: Edit document and add a title

Create a book

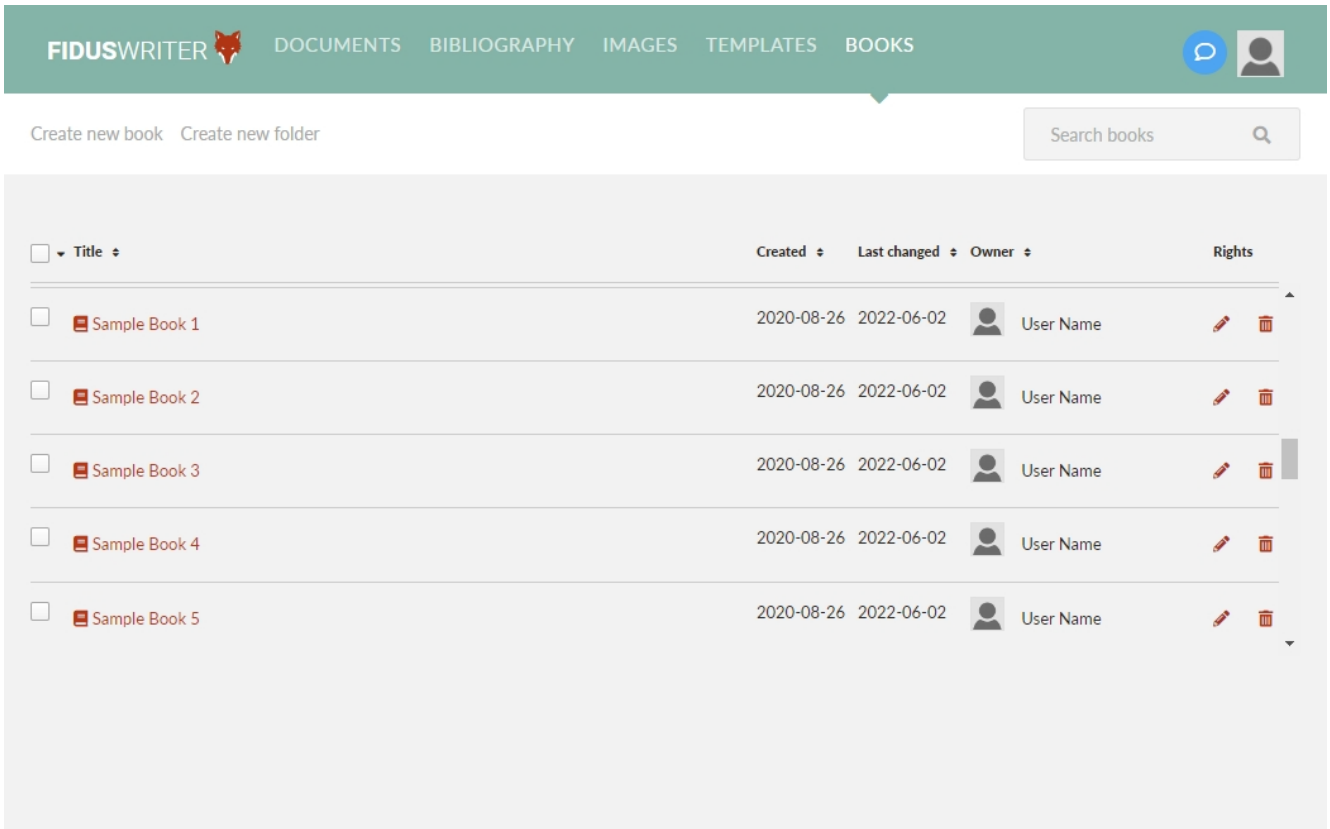

Figure 3: Book section, add your book here

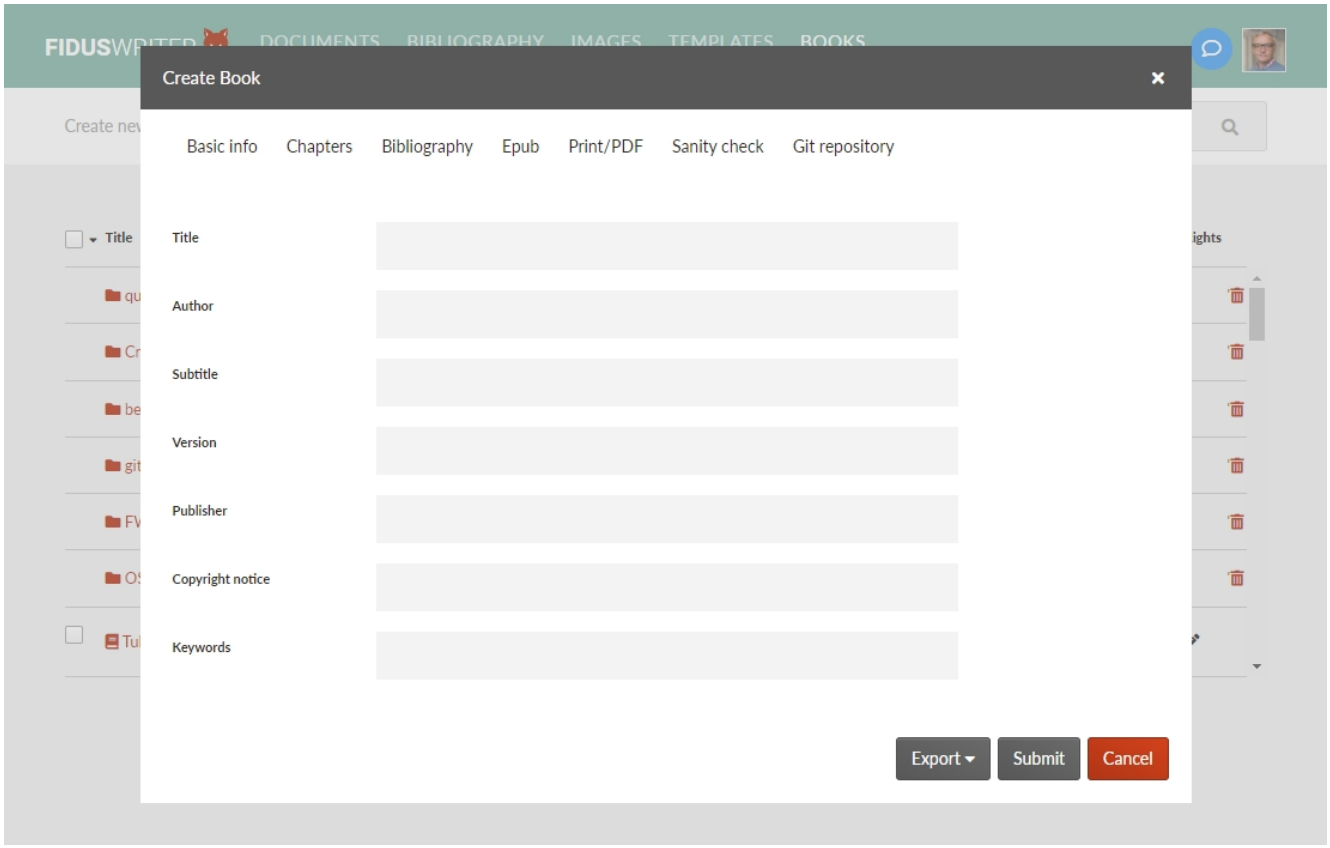

Figure 4: Add book information

Add documents to your book

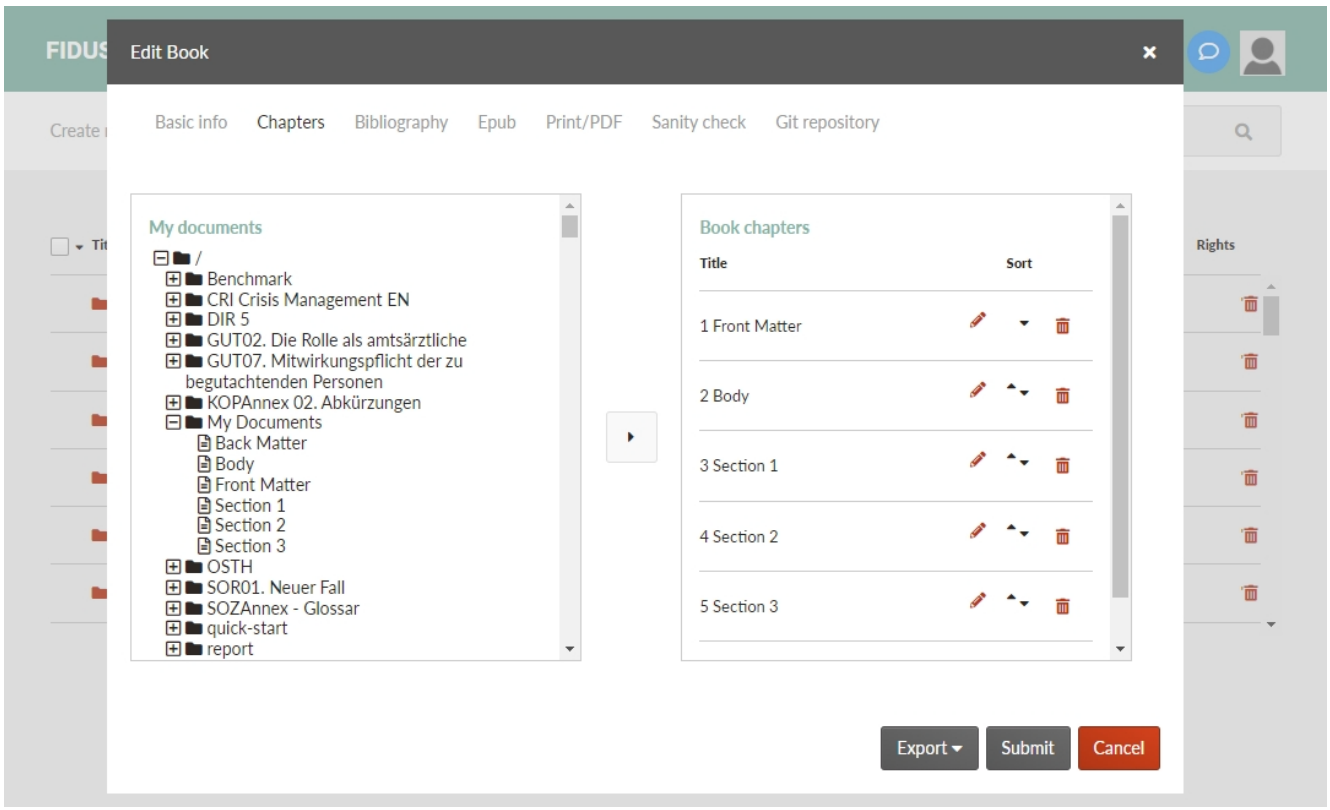

Figure 5: Add your documents to the book

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

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.