FAIR for research software

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Once upon a time lived Snow-ware, who wanted to grow up to be the FAIRest software of them all ...

1. The concept of FAIR research software

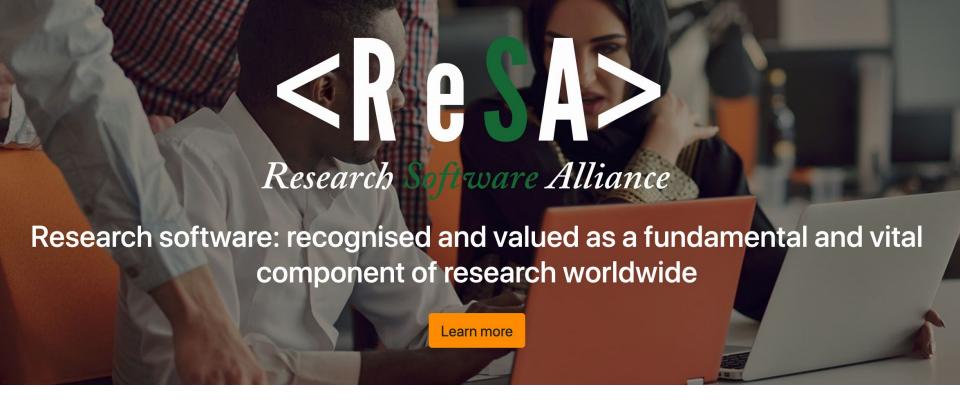
2. Work being done to define it

3. Is FAIR enough?









Mission: To bring research software communities together to collaborate on the advancement of research software.



Challenges to recognition of software

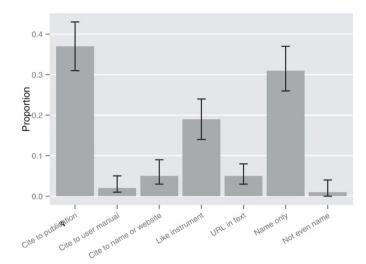
2021 OECD broadened the 2006 Recommendation on Access to Research Data to include "bespoke algorithms, workflows, models and software (incl. code) that are essential for their interpretation". (Paic, 2021, Making data for science as open as possible to address global challenges)

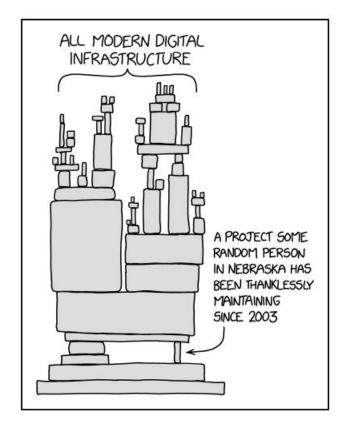
Proportion of software cited is low (Howison &

Bullard, 2015, Software in the scientific literature: Problems with seeing, finding, and using software mentioned in the biology literature)

For <50% of papers can obtain code and build it with some effort (Collberg &

Proebsting, 2015, Repeatability in computer systems research

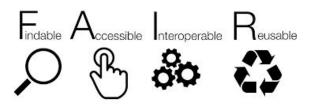




xkcd: Dependency



The concept of FAIR



- <u>FAIR Guiding Principles</u> (Wilkinson et al., 2016) are intended to apply to all research objects
- Have been extensively applied to data
- We need to be able to discover, access, integrate, and reuse data AND associated research objects, e.g., algorithms, software, and workflows
- BUT software is not (just) data



Work on FAIR software 2017-

"Applying FAIR Principles to Software" at the 2017 Workshop on Sustainable Software Sustainability (WOSSS17)

"Sharing Your Software – What is FAIR?" at the 2018 American Geophysical Union (AGU) Fall Meeting

"FAIR Software" Birds of a Feather meeting at deRSE 2019

Towards FAIR principles for research software 2019 DOI: 10.3233/DS-190026

From FAIR research data toward FAIR and open research software

"Making Software FAIR" at the DTL Communities@Work 2018 Conference

Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Global Sprint, including "10 easy things to make your software FAIR" 2019

"Five recommendations for FAIR software" at NL-RSE 2019

FAIR Computational Workflows 2020 DOI: 10.1162/dint a 00033

Lorentz Workshop 9-13 March 2020 (<u>Automated Workflow Composition in</u> <u>the Life Sciences</u>) "FAIRness assessment for software" at the 2018 DBCLS/NBDC BioHackathon

"FAIR principles for Software" at 2019 Workshop on Sustainable Software Sustainability (WOSSS19)

TIB Training workshops on FAIR Data and Software 2018 - 2019

FAIRsFAIR T2.4: FAIR assessment for research software

BRDI NAS Washington 16-17 March 2020

https://www.rd-alliance.org/fair-principles-research-software https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/software-source-code-ig/wiki/fair4software-reading-materials



FAIR for Research Software (FAIR4RS)



Defining FAIR principles for research software

- Late March 2021 Complete first draft of principles
- April June 2021 Engage community around drafts
- July 2021 Finalise principles and disseminate
- August 2021 onwards Create adoption guidelines

Thanks to our supporters:

- Wellcome Trust
- Alfred P. Sloan Foundation



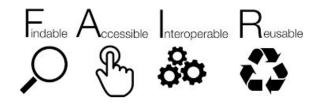




FAIR data principles (Wilkinson et al. 2016) via GO FAIR	FAIR software principles (Katz et al. 2021), changes in bold	Changes
F. Findable The first step in (re)using data is to find them. Metadata and data should be easy to find for both humans and computers. Machine-readable metadata are essential for automatic discovery of datasets and services, so this is an essential component of the FAIRification process.	F. Findable The first step in (re)using software is to find it . Metadata and software should be easy to find for both humans and computers. Machine-readable metadata are essential for automatic discovery of software , so this is an essential component of the FAIRification process.	"Data" replaced by " <i>software</i> "
F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier	F1. Software is assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier	"Data" replaced by "software"
F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)	F2. Software is described with rich metadata (defined first by R1 below, and then by the original FAIR principles for metadata)	"Data" replaced by "software"; no need to redefine principles for metadata
F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe	F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the software they describe	"Data" replaced by " <i>software</i> "
F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource	F4. Software is registered or indexed in a searchable resource	"Data" replaced by " <i>software</i> "

Wilkinson et al., 2016. The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18
Katz et al., 2021. A Fresh Look at FAIR for Research Software. https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.10883





How do we balance between principles that are very general and specific, actionable instructions?

Is a digital research object only "fully FAIR" if the objects it builds on are also FAIR?

Join the FAIR4RS Working Group



The FAIR4RS Roadmap outlines how to make FAIR research software a reality.

Define	Implement			Embed and sustain		
Concepts for FAIR implementation	FAIR culture	FAIR ecosystem	Skills for FAIR	Incentives and metrics for FAIR data and services	Investment in FAIR	
Rec. 1: Define FAIR for implementation	Rec. 4: Develop Interoperability frameworks	Rec. 7: Support semantic technologies	Rec. 10: Professionalise data science & stewardship roles	Rec. 12: Develop metrics for FAIR Digital Objects	Rec. 14: Provide strategic and coordinated funding	
Rec. 2: Implement a Model for FAIR Digital Objects	Rec. 5: Ensure data management via DMPs	Rec. 8: Facilitate automated processing	Rec. 11: Implement curriculum frameworks and training	Rec. 13: Develop metrics to certify FAIR services	Rec. 15: Provide sustainable funding	
Rec. 3: Develop components of a FAIR ecosystem	Rec. 6: Recognise & reward FAIR data & stewardship	Rec. 9: Certify FAIR services	Above line = priority recommendations			
Rec. 16: Apply FAIR broadly	Rec. 18: Cost data management	Rec. 22: Use information held in DMPs	Below line = supporting recommendations	Rec. 25: Implement and monitor metrics	Rec. 27: Open EOSC to all providers but ensure services are FAIR	
Rec. 17: Align and harmonise FAIR and Open data policy	Rec. 19: Select and prioritise FAIR digital objects	Rec. 23: Develop components to meet research needs		Rec. 26: Support data citation and next generation metrics		
	Rec. 20: Deposit in Trusted Digital Repositories	Rec. 24: Incentivise research infrastructures to support FAIR data				
	Rec. 21: Incentivise reuse of FAIR outputs					
			European Commission	European Commission (2018) Turning FAIR into Reality		

Indicators *metrics* maturity models certification

curriculums career profiles reward structures policy change

certification of FAIR services interoperability frameworks metadata



The FAIR4RS Roadmap outlines how to make FAIR research software a reality.

- Map FAIR4RS projects into framework to guide investment
- Identify potential collaborators/leads and resourcing needed
- Identify opportunities for FAIR data initiatives

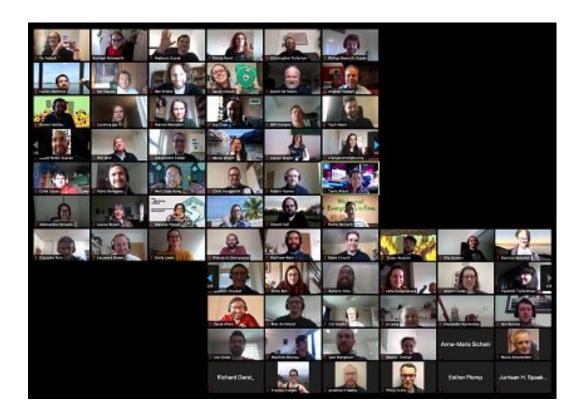
FAIR4RS Metrics Working Group formed Feb 2021

Thanks to Wellcome Trust for their support.



What would success look like?

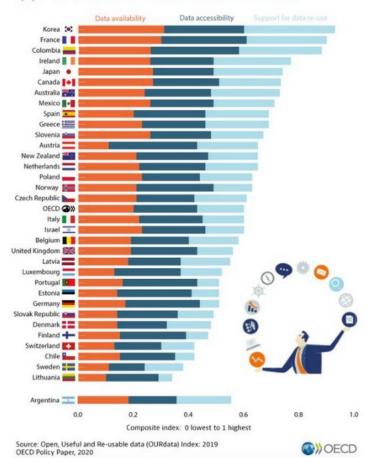




<u>Highlights from CW20</u>



OECD OURdata index (Open, Useful & Reusable data index)





Is FAIR enough?

https://github.com/fair-software/howfairis-github-action



Research Software Engineers acknowledged in publications:

42-53% (Philipe, 2018, <u>What do we know about RSEs? Results from our international surveys</u>)



International Council of RSE Associations





Wikipedia



How to achieve a cultural change towards open science

Resisting adherents to @BrianNosek 5: Policy Require openness Pragmatists 4: Incentives Reward openness Substantial middle looking for Buidonce 3: Norms Communities define and communicate what is "good" scientific practice 2: Interfaces Who is targeted? Workflows that make it easy to do the behaviors 1: Implementation Reliable infrastructure that makes is possible to do the behaviors



Based on a tweetstorm by

People

 Aim: improved individual's behaviour and skills; social infrastructure of communities

 Who: Researchers, Research Software Engineers, trainers, community leaders, decision-makers, policy makers

Policy

- Aim: policy advances to improve funding, careers and reward structures
- Where: international, national, disciplinary, organisational levels, etc

3 focus areas



- Aim: identify and support needed infrastructure
- What:

People

Infrastructure

Policy

- Physical: software repositories and registries
- Frameworks: standards, guidelines
- Structural: tools that enable rewards and recognition



What do we (not) know about Research Software Engineering?

Infrastructure What software should be preserved and/or maintained?

How much research software is already open source?

People What skills will a new RSE need in 5 years need?

Why do people become RSEs?

Policy What are suitable merit evaluation schemes / metrics for RSEs?

How can support for RSE groups be improved?

How can you help?

- Subscribe to the <u>ReSA email list</u>
- Join the <u>FAIR4RS Working Group</u>
- Run your own FAIR events eg <u>New Zealand eScience Infrastructure</u>
- Engage in FAIR events

