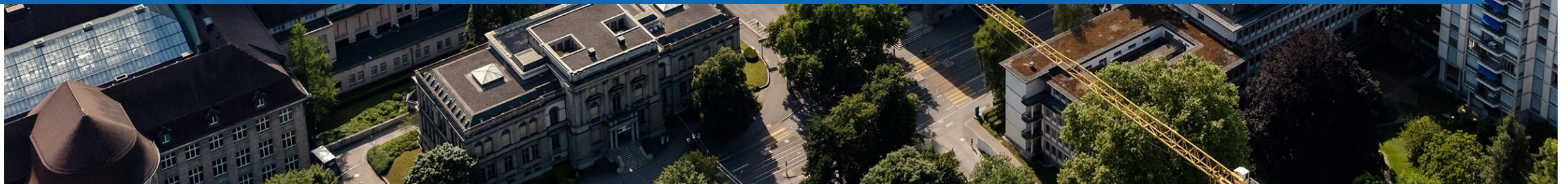


Supporting the reproducible research value chain in bioinformatics: from raw data to final publication

Caterina Barillari, Rostyslav Kuzyakiv, Michal Okoniewski
Scientific IT Services, ETH Zurich

SIB Days, 24.06.2024



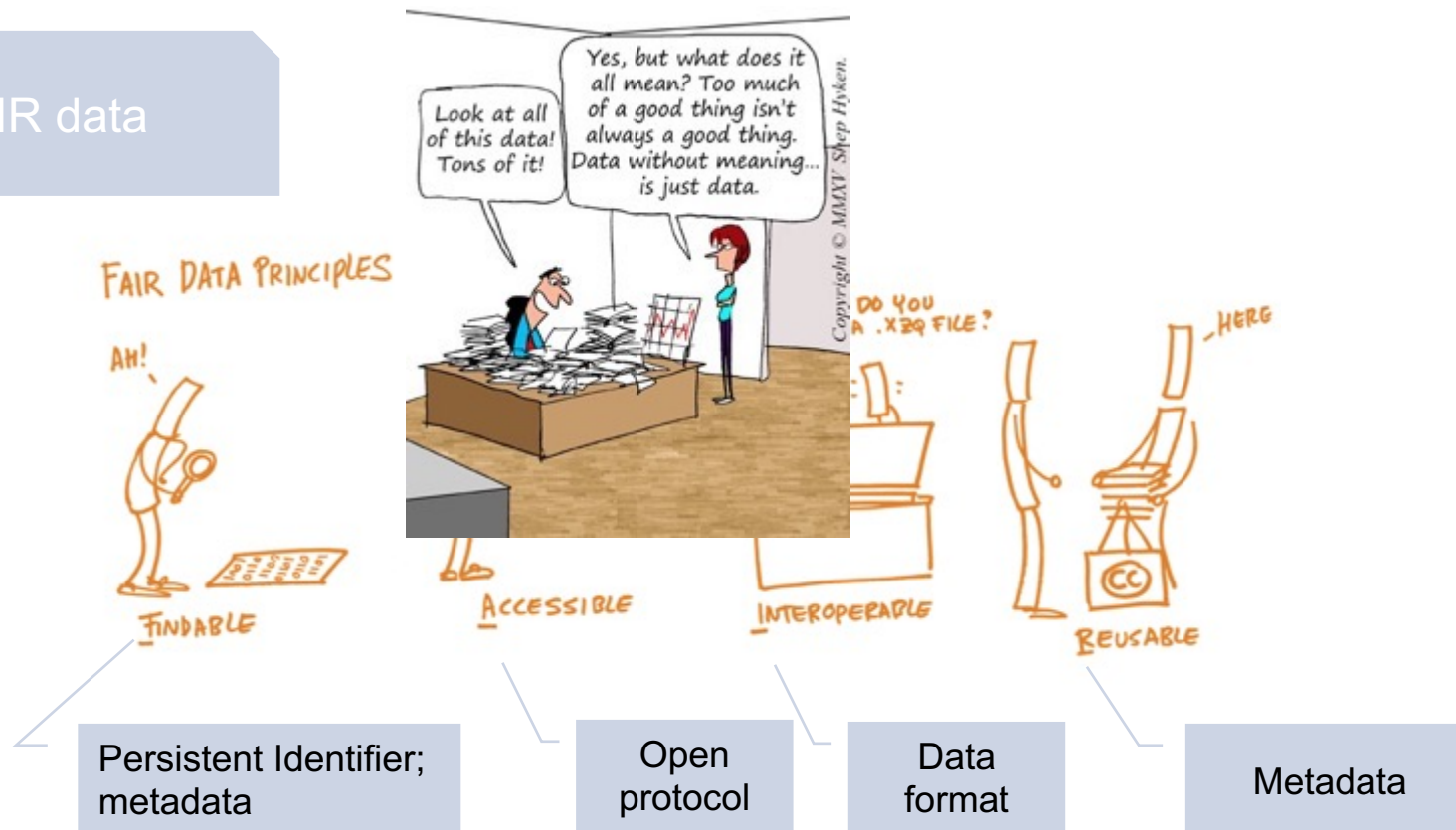
Open Science and Open Research Data

Open Research Data



Requirement from funding agencies, journals, academic institutions

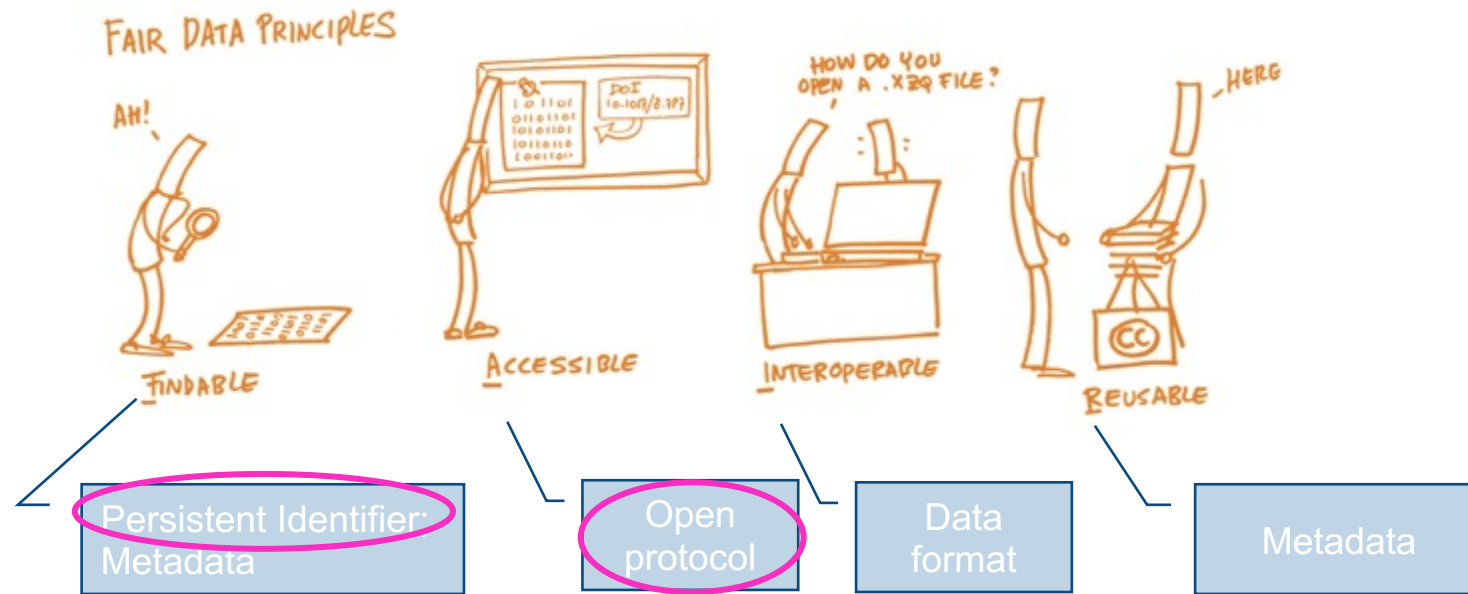
FAIR data



The FAIR Data Principles

F	<p>F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier.</p> <p>F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below).</p> <p>F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe.</p> <p>F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.</p>
A	<p>A1. (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised communications protocol.</p> <p>A1.1 The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.</p> <p>A1.2 The protocol allows for an authentication and authorisation procedure, where necessary.</p> <p>A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available</p>
I	<p>I1. (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.</p> <p>I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.</p> <p>I3. (Meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data</p>
R	<p>R1. (Meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.</p> <p>R1.1. (Meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.</p> <p>R1.2. (Meta)data are associated with detailed provenance.</p> <p>R1.3. (Meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards</p>

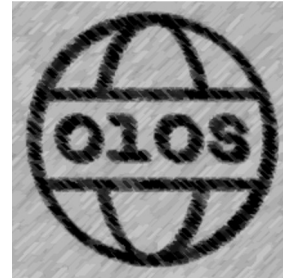
Prepare to meet the FAIR requirements when data are generated



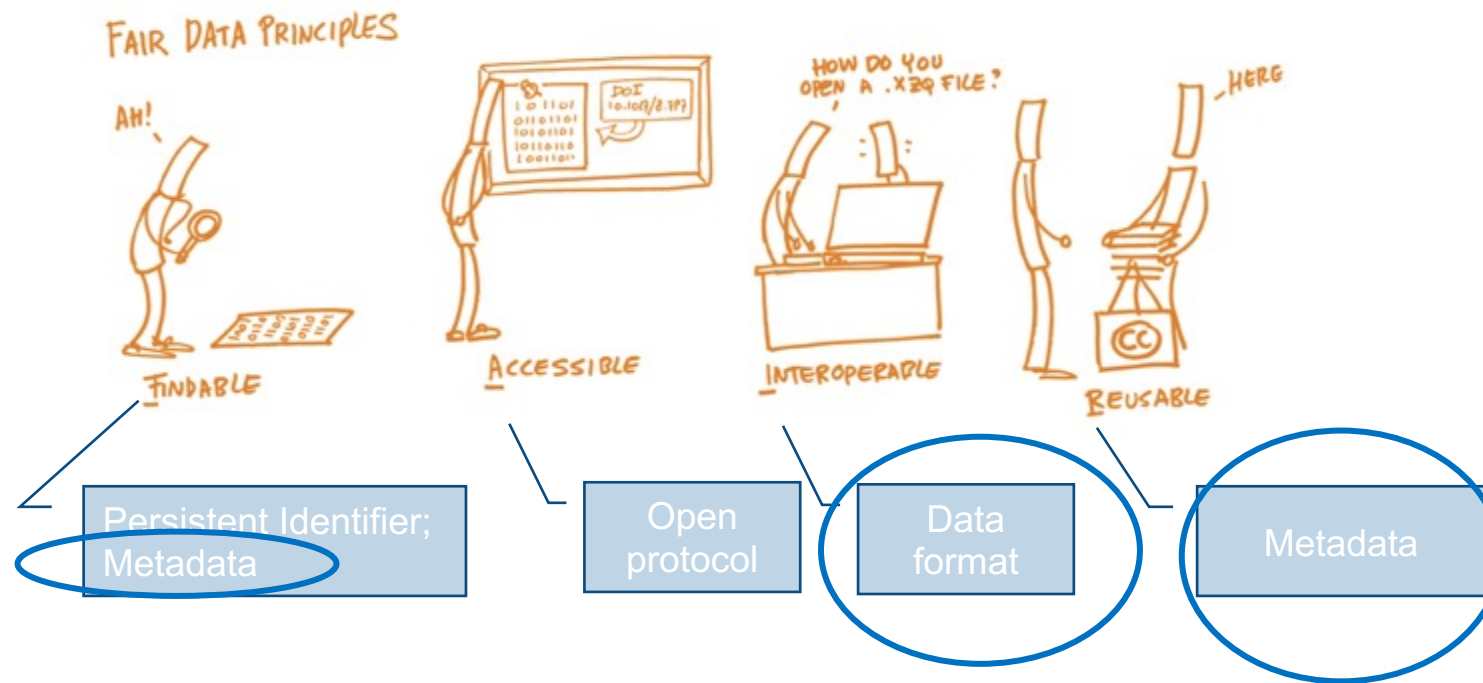
i When data are **published**

How can we share data in a FAIR way?

A few generic [data repositories recommended by SNSF](#)

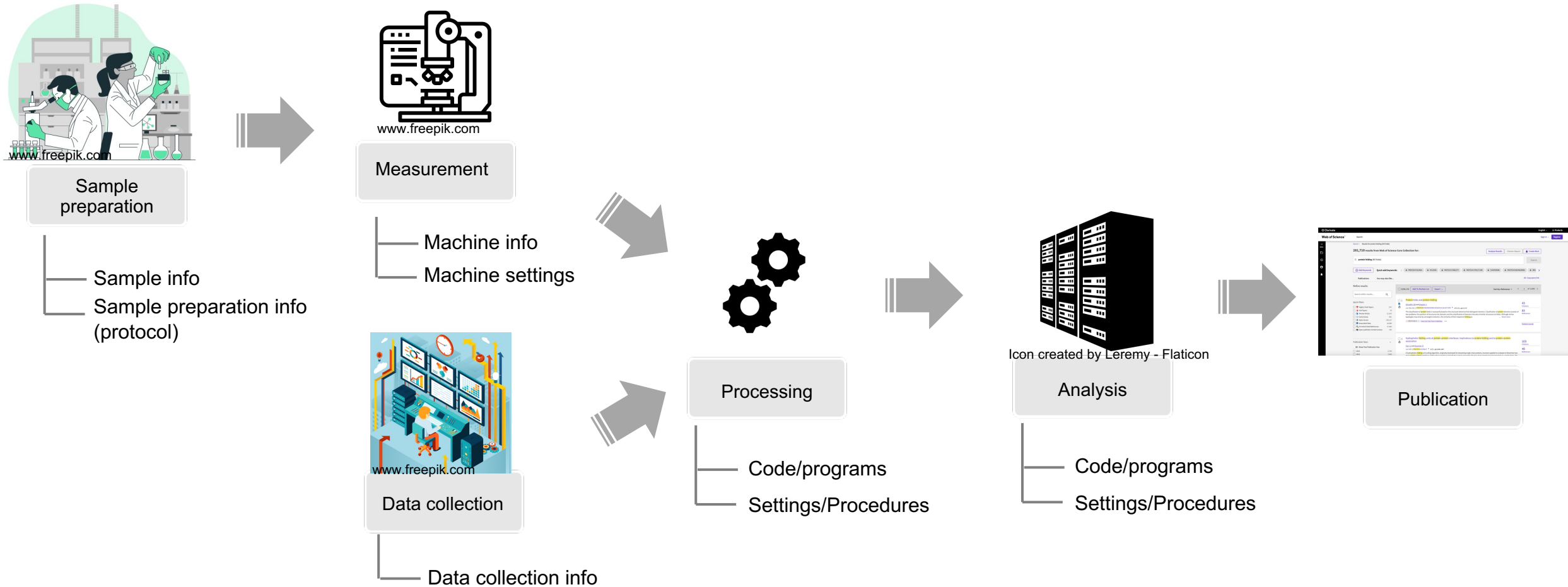


Prepare to meet the FAIR requirements when data are generated

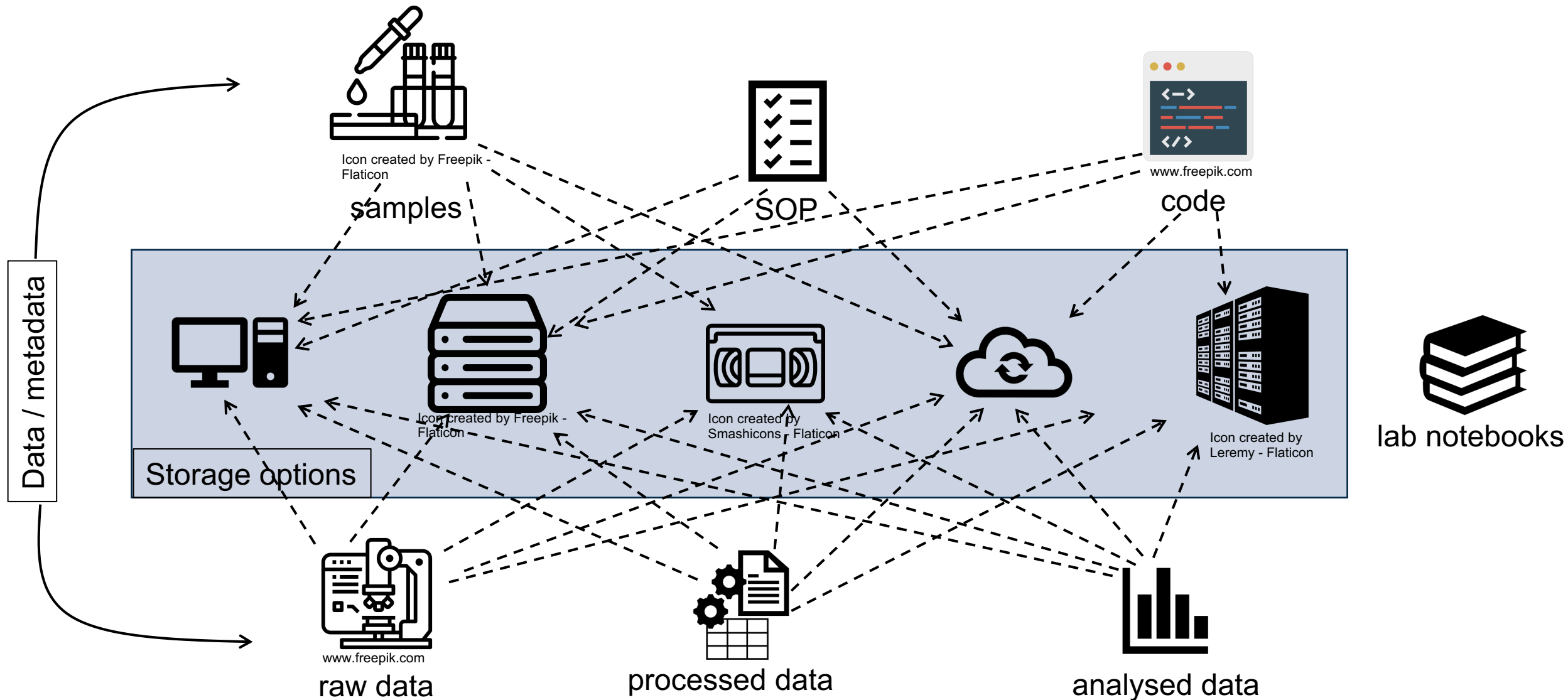


i When data are **generated**

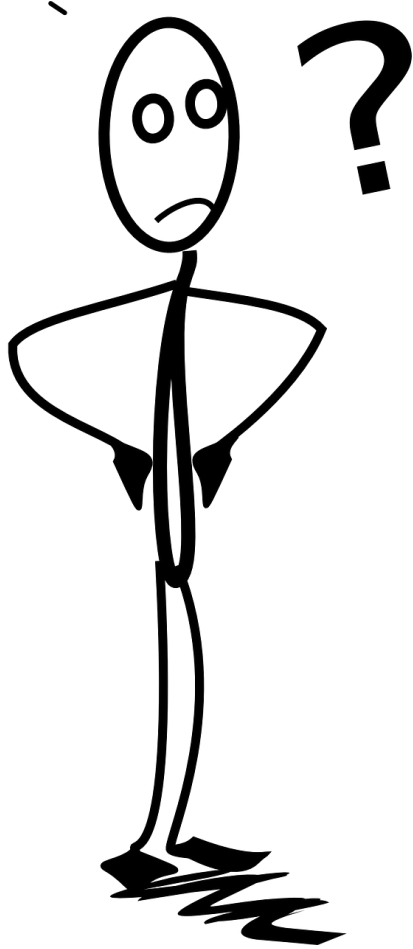
Data and information generation during a research project



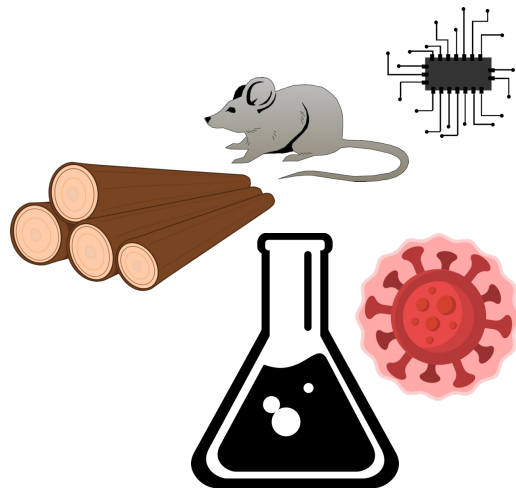
The "Data Spread": a Common Scenario in Academic Research



Which tools can we use to manage all these data and information?



Management of materials and samples



Spreadsheets / tabular files

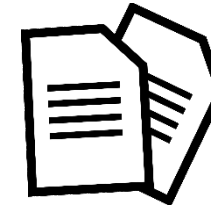
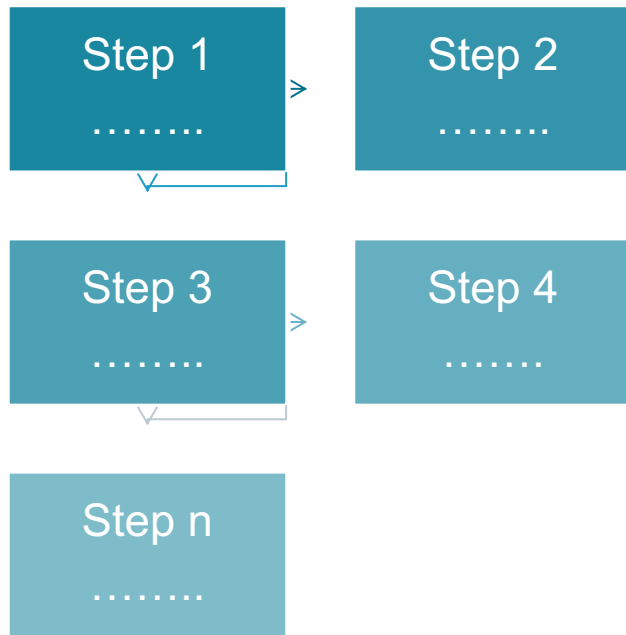
- Not scalable*
- No sharing*
- No efficient search*
- Easy to use*



**Database/
LIMS**

- + Scalable*
- + Sharing*
- + Search functionality*
- Require time for set up and maintenance*

Management of protocols



Text files

*Not scalable
No sharing
No efficient search
Easy to use*



*Scalable
Sharing
Search functionality
Versioning*



**Database/
LIMS**

*Scalable
Sharing
Search functionality
Require time for set up and maintenance*

Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)

illumina®



 LabKey®

 openBIS

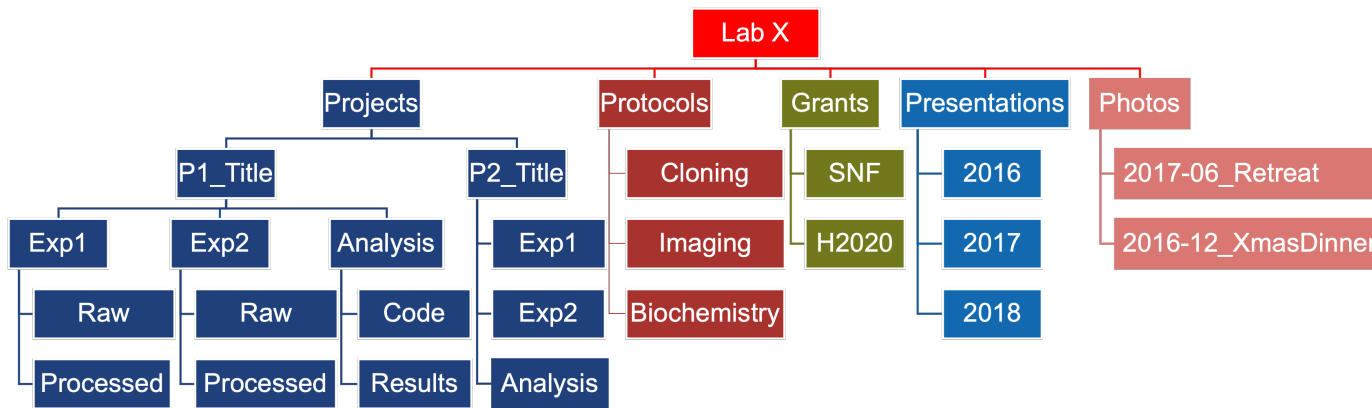
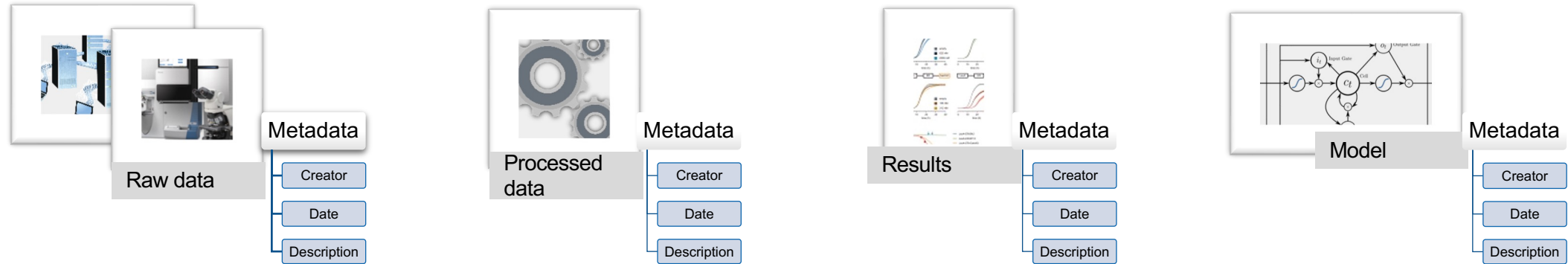


 BIOVIA

- ❑ LIMS are software for managing laboratory operations:
 - **sample tracking**
 - **sample data tracking**
 - **protocol management**

- ❑ Nowadays **LIMS** are often combined with **ELNs** in one platform.

Management of research data files



Files / folders hierarchy



Data management platform

Data management platforms



Generic

PostgreSQL, FileMaker (An Apple Subsidiary), SQLite, Microsoft Access

Scientific

PostGIS (Spatial PostgreSQL), openBIS, SLIMS (Agilent Technologies), rasdaman (raster data manager), OME, RSpace

- System that allows **structured organization** of data
- Data are described by **metadata**
- Usually more FAIR-compliant than Files / Folders
- Searchable, scalable, flexible
- Allows user rights management

Metadata schema

- ❑ Defines the structure for the metadata.
- ❑ Schema defined by a scientific community to enable the best description of a resource type for their needs.
- ❑ **Generic metadata** schema examples:



Table 1: DataCite Mandatory Properties

<i>ID</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Obligation</i>
1	Identifier (with mandatory type sub-property)	M
2	Creator (with optional given name, family name, name identifier and affiliation sub-properties)	M
3	Title (with optional type sub-properties)	M
4	Publisher	M
5	PublicationYear	M
10	ResourceType (with mandatory general type description sub-property)	M

<https://schema.datacite.org/>

Table 2: DataCite Recommended and Optional Properties

<i>ID</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Obligation</i>
6	Subject (with scheme sub-property)	R
7	Contributor (with optional given name, family name, name identifier and affiliation sub-properties)	R
8	Date (with type sub-property)	R
9	Language	O
11	AlternateIdentifier (with type sub-property)	O
12	RelatedIdentifier (with type and relation type sub-properties)	R
13	Size	O
14	Format	O
15	Version	O
16	Rights	O
17	Description (with type sub-property)	R
18	GeoLocation (with point, box and polygon sub-properties)	R
19	FundingReference (with name, identifier, and award related sub-properties)	O

Metadata schema

- ❑ Defines the structure for the metadata.
- ❑ Schema defined by a scientific community to enable the best description of a resource type for their needs.
- ❑ **Discipline-specific** metadata schema examples:



Ecology

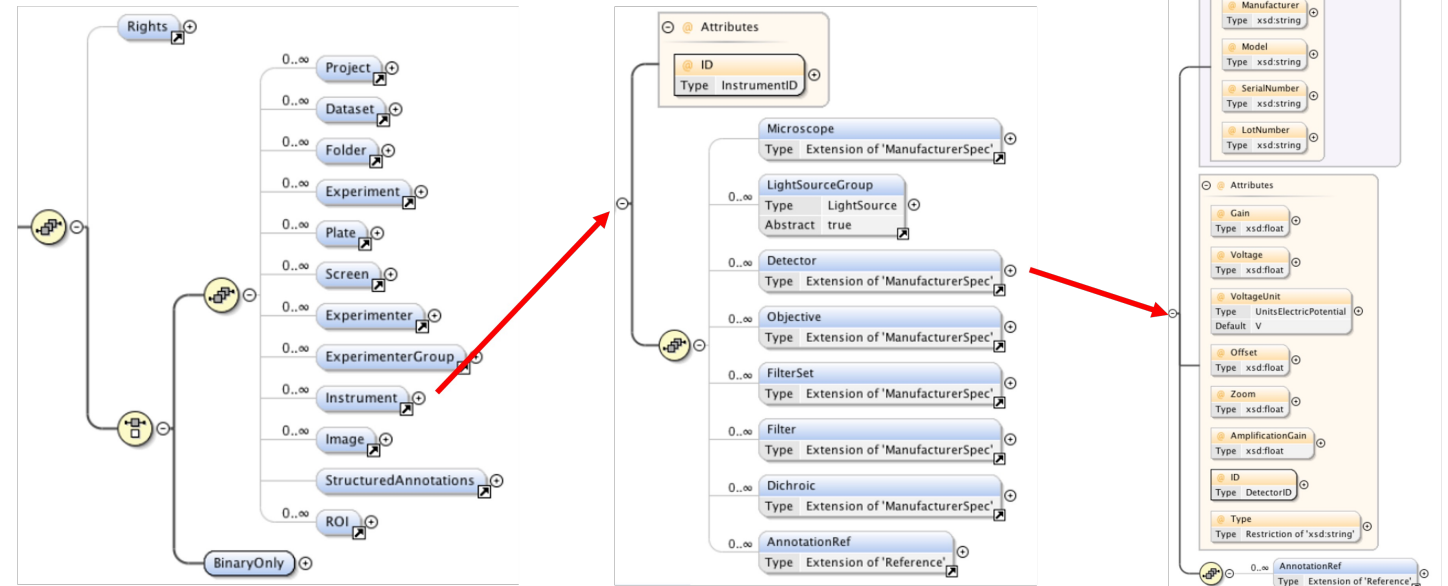


Biology



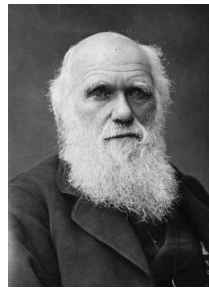
SPHN Meta-Data Catalogue

Health data

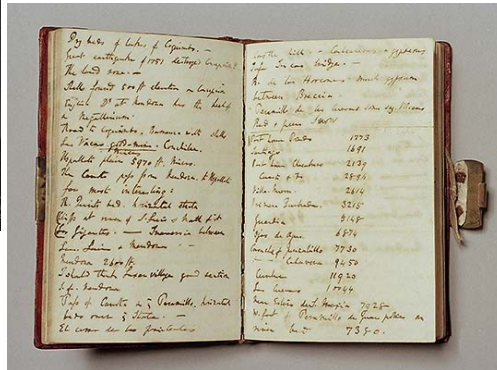


Electronic Laboratory Notebooks

- ❑ Scientists have always documented their findings in paper notebooks.

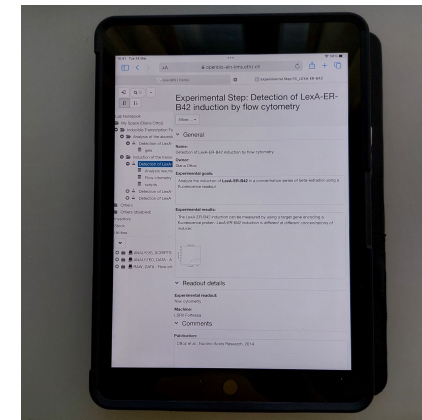


C. Darwin



Beagle voyage notebooks

1831-1836



ELN example

2023

- ❑ An **electronic laboratory notebook** (also known as **electronic lab notebook** or **ELN**) is a software program or package designed to replace more traditional paper laboratory notebook (https://www.limswiki.org/index.php/Electronic_laboratory_notebook).

ELNs vs. paper notebooks



Sharing



Rights management



Search functionality



Easier to link digital data



Can be backed up



No issues with handwriting



Track changes



Learning curve



Change in working mode required



Time needed for introduction in lab



Wiki and note-keeping applications



- Wikis and note-keeping applications often considered ELN solutions.
- Popular in academia for ease of use.
- These are a straight replacement of paper notebooks, with some added functionalities, but do not provide a solution for data management.



Structured ELNs



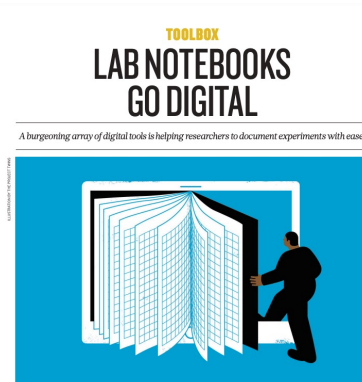
- Additional functionalities compared to note-keeping applications (e.g. workflow management, chemical structures drawing, etc).
- Can be **discipline-specific** or **cross-disciplines**.
- Can have **LIMS** functionalities.
- Some systems offer an all-in-one solution for **RDM**.
- Can be integrated with third party applications.

Where to start when choosing which ELN to use?



- Is it for personal use or group use?
- Can I/we use a cloud-based solution?
- Do I/we need specific features?
- What do I/we want to do with the ELN? (e.g. only write experimental descriptions, manage samples, manage data – how big?, etc.)
- Commercial v. open-source.
- Budget?
- Can I export my data?

Some useful references on how to choose an ELN



<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05895-3>



Electronic Lab Notebooks

Collect & Analyze

Electronic Lab Notebooks

ELNs at LMA

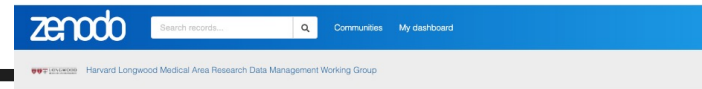
Using an Electronic Lab Notebook

An Electronic Lab Notebook (ELN) is a software tool that in its most basic form replicates an interface in a paper lab notebook. In an ELN you can enter protocols, observations, notes, and other data on a computer or mobile device.

ELNs offer several advantages over traditional paper notebooks, including:

- facilitate good data management practices
- provide data security
- support auditing
- allow collaboration

<https://datamanagement.hms.harvard.edu/electronic-lab-notebooks>



Electronic Lab Notebook Comparison Matrix

Harvard Longwood Medical Area Research Data Management Working Group

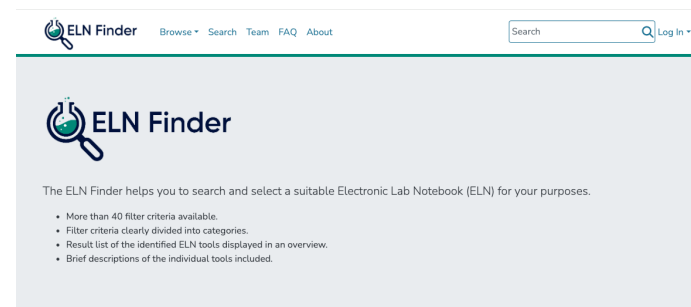
The Electronic Lab Notebook (ELN) Comparison Matrix was created by the Longwood Medical Area Research Data Management Working Group (LMA RDMWG) in 2018 to aid Harvard researchers in the Longwood Medical Area in the process of identifying practical ELN tools to meet their specific research needs. To create a useful resource, a survey was sent to 26 ELN vendors and a matrix was created based on the responses. Since then, additional platforms were added, totaling 33 options.

The tools listed in the ELN Matrix were selected strictly on their relevance to the LMA biomedical research community concerning their intended function to replace and enhance conventional (hard copy) laboratory notebooks. Inclusion of a tool in the ELN Matrix does not imply an endorsement by Harvard, and exclusion of a tool is based solely on relevance; no evaluations of tool quality were made or acted upon in developing the ELN Matrix.

While targeted for Harvard researchers, this Electronic Lab Notebook Comparison Matrix has been recognized around the world on Twitter, Wikipedia, and recently in Nature, making it a go-to educational tool and decision map for librarians and researchers alike.

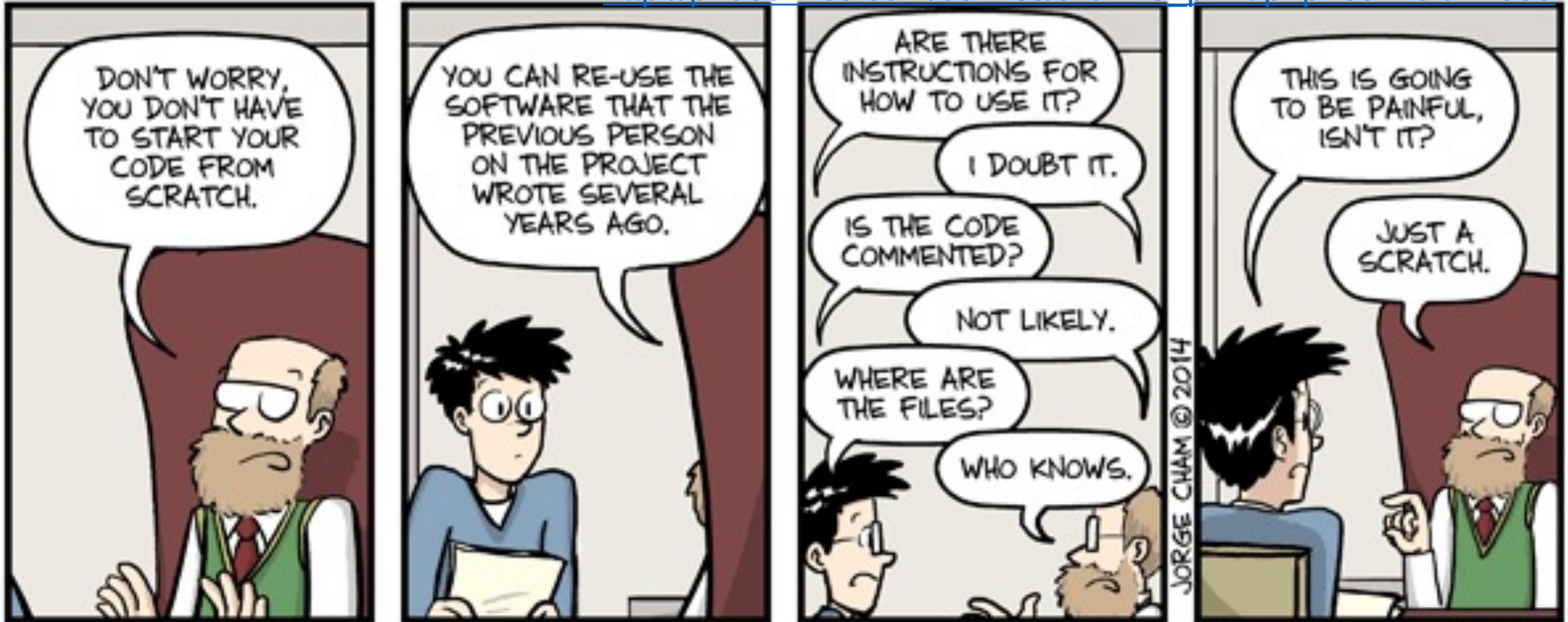
In 2021, the LMA RDMWG made the decision to archive this project. This resource is no longer maintained by the LMA RDMWG and snapshots of the matrix were last captured on April 19, 2021, and the website pages were captured on May 5, 2021. Viewers can still explore the archived information, but it is suggested you visit the ELN product websites for the most up-to-date specifications.

<https://zenodo.org/records/4723753>



[Find ELNs](#)

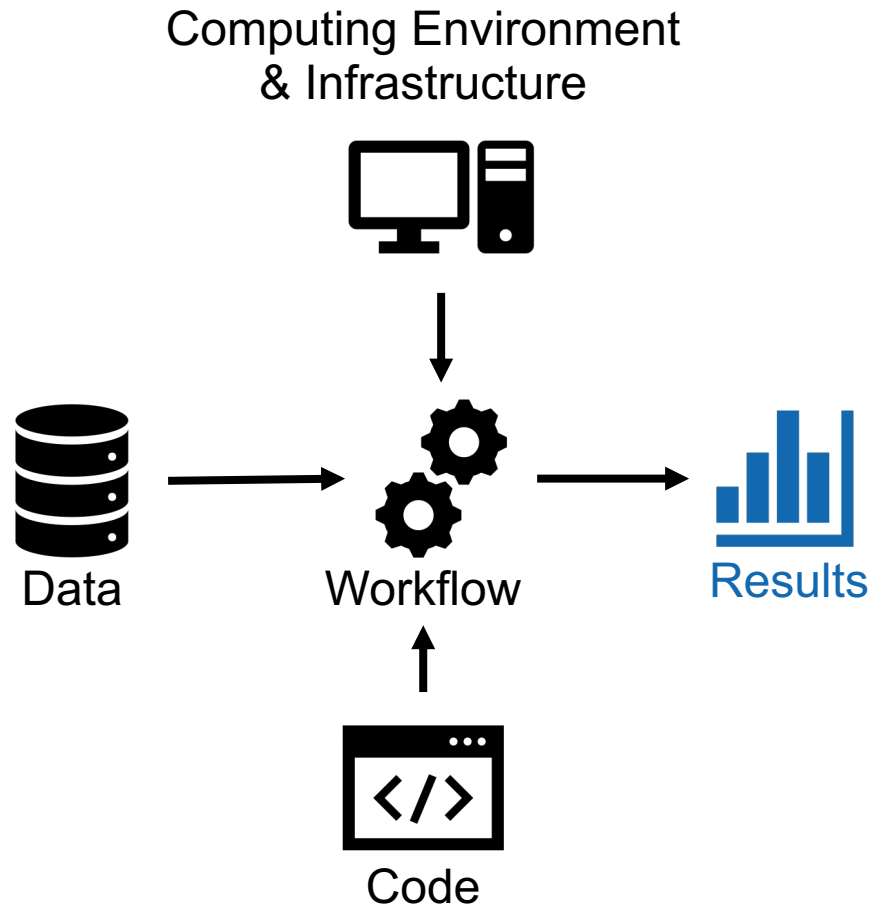
<https://eln-finder.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/home>



WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

Reproducible Data Analysis

What do we mean by *Reproducibility*?



« **Reproducibility** is **obtaining consistent results** using the same input data; computational steps, methods, and code; and conditions of analysis. This definition is synonymous with “**computational reproducibility**”... »

- All components need to be reproducible!

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. Reproducibility and Replicability in Science. <https://doi.org/10.17226/25303>.

Code management



Code



- > Software tools specialized on managing and documenting changes to source code over time
- > Necessary for managing large code bases
- > Standard in professional software development



- > Applications that combine documentation, code, input and output generated by the code, e.g. graphs, plots ([Nature 515, 151–152](#))
- > Useful for exploratory data analysis and reproducibility

Workflow Management



nextflow

Workflow management systems

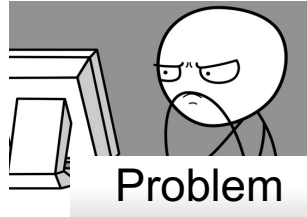
An incomplete list of **286** Computational Data Analysis Workflow Systems

<https://github.com/common-workflow-language/common-workflow-language/wiki/Existing-Workflow-systems>

A curated list of **109** Awesome Pipeline frameworks & libraries + **30** Workflow platforms

<https://github.com/pditommaso/awesome-pipeline>

Reproducible Environment



Full reproducibility requires the possibility to recreate the system that was originally used to generate the results.



Bundle your application and all dependencies =
Environment Isolation + Dependency Management
Environment and Package Management



Platforms for running code reproducibly



Turn a GitHub repo into a collection of interactive notebooks

Have a repository full of Jupyter notebooks? With Binder, open those notebooks in an executable environment, making your code immediately reproducible by anyone, anywhere.

Build and launch a repository

GitHub repository name or URL

GitHub repository name or URL

GitHub

Git branch, tag, or commit

Path to a notebook file (optional)

Git branch, tag, or commit

Path to a notebook file (optional)

File

launch

Copy the URL below and share your Binder with others:

Fill in the fields to see a URL for sharing your Binder.

Copy the text below, then paste into your README to show a binder

The screenshot shows the RRP interface with a sidebar for 'Your projects' and a main 'Details' panel. The 'RRP Test' project is selected, showing its identifier, creation date, source, remote, commit message, hash, and tracking information.



CODE OCEAN

Discover & Run Scientific Code

Code Ocean is a cloud-based computational reproducibility platform

UPLOAD YOUR CODE

The screenshot shows a search results page with a search bar and several result cards. Each card includes a title, author, date, and a small visualization or diagram related to the paper's content.

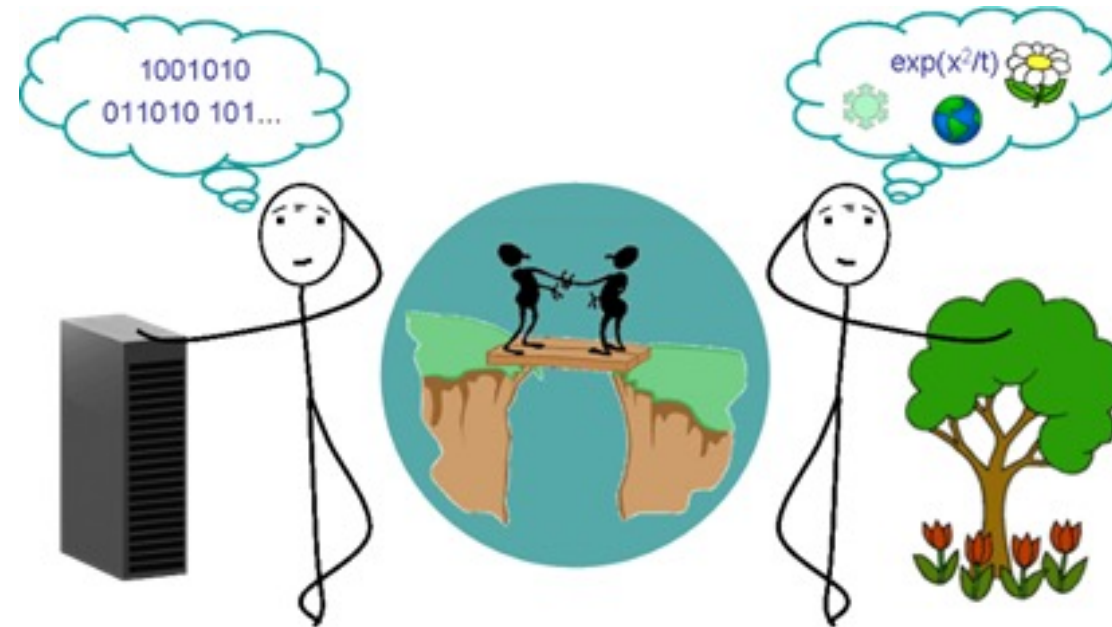
The screenshot shows the Renku Projects interface with a search bar and a list of projects under the user 'virginia'. Each project card includes a title, description, tags, and a thumbnail image.

The screenshot shows the AiiDA Lab interface with a navigation bar and a main workspace. The workspace contains a file manager, terminal, and various application widgets for managing workflows and code.

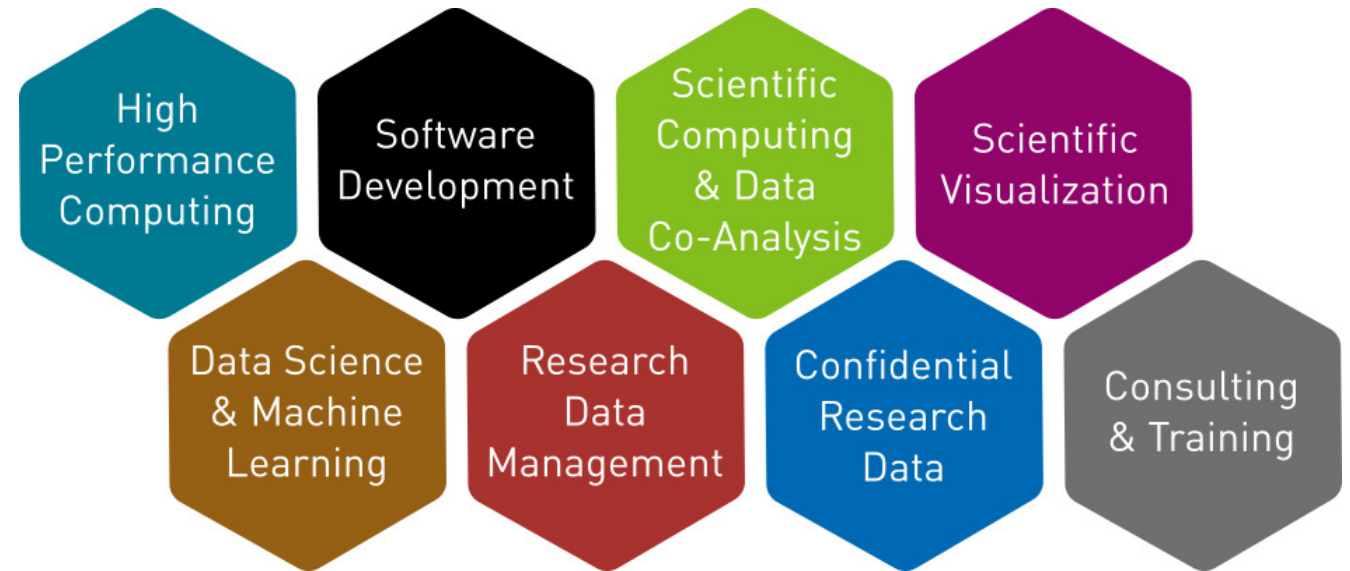
Take home messages

- ❑ Efficient RDM during the lifetime of a project is necessary to meet FAIR data requirements.
- ❑ RDM should be an integral part of every researcher's daily work.
- ❑ Several tools are available for RDM. There is no „*one-fits-all*“ solution, but every use-case should find the most appropriate solution(s) for them.
- ❑ Talk to the RDM experts in your institution!

Scientific IT Services: bridging the gap between research and IT

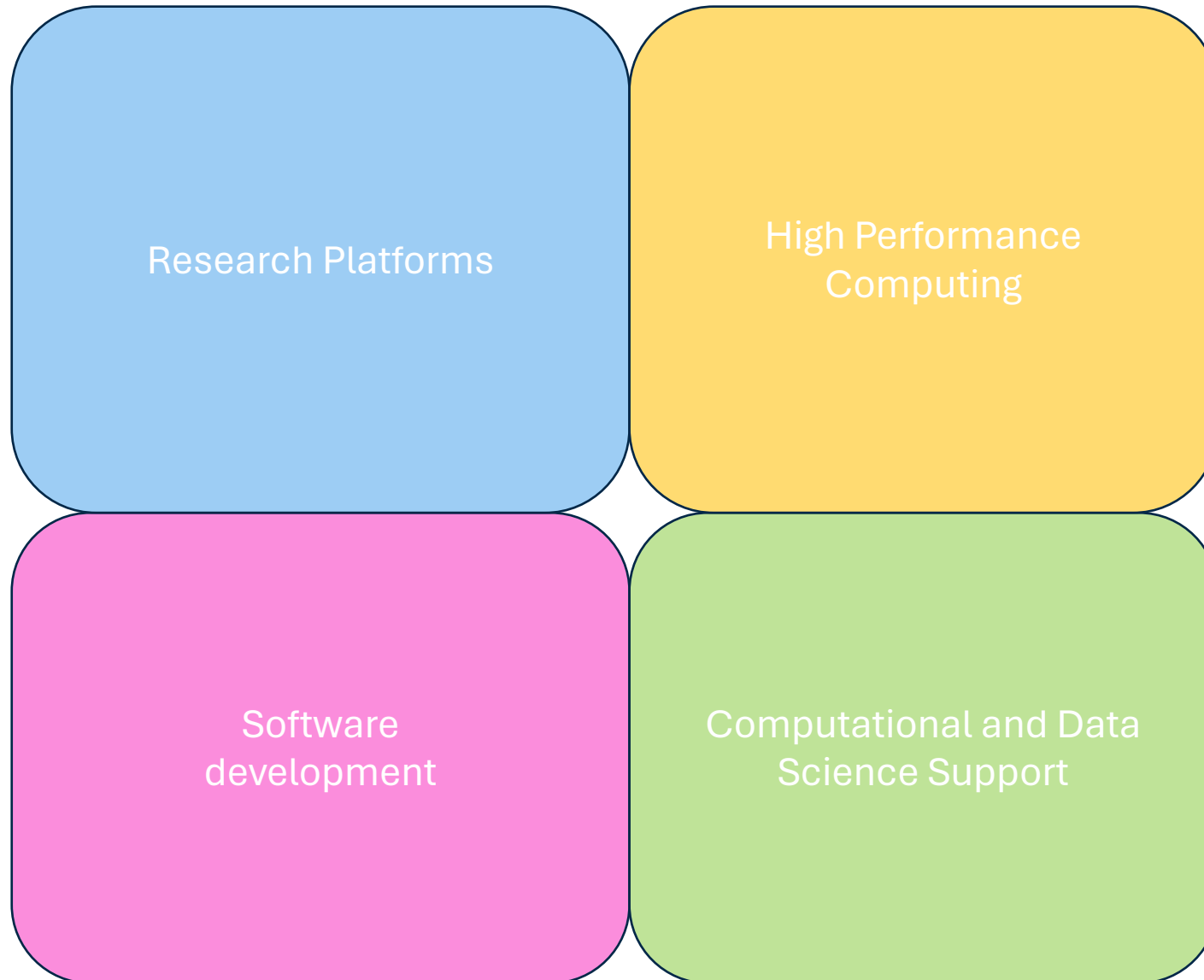


Who is Scientific IT Services of ETH Zurich?



- ❑ A section of ETHZ IT Services
- ❑ Around 50 experts in various areas of scientific computing
- ❑ With a background in different areas of science

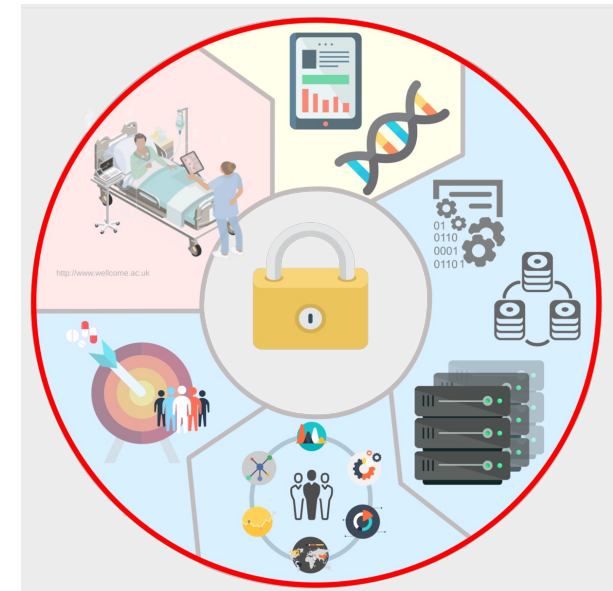
Scientific IT Services: 4 groups



Scientific IT Services



- Research data management services (openBIS)
- Confidential research data
- LeonhardMed
- GFB sequencing core facility data support



Scientific IT Services

- ❑ Scientific computing
- ❑ EULER cluster

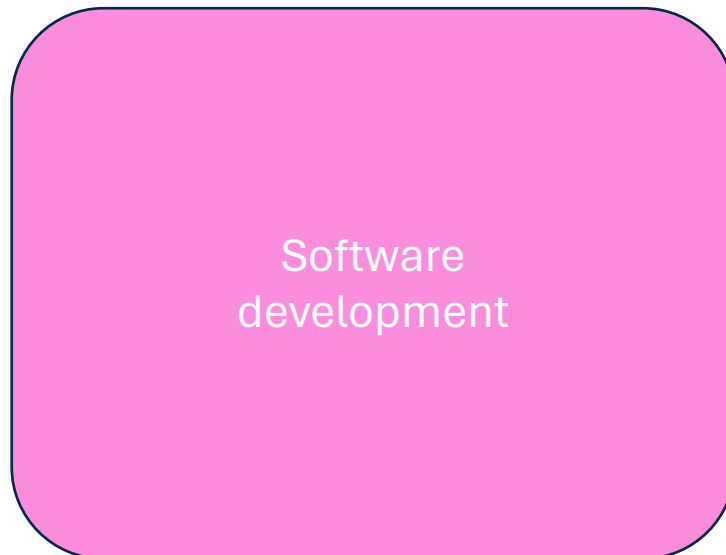
High Performance
Computing



Scientific IT Services

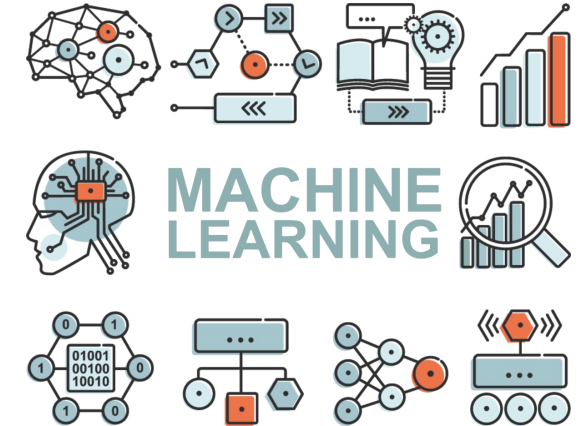
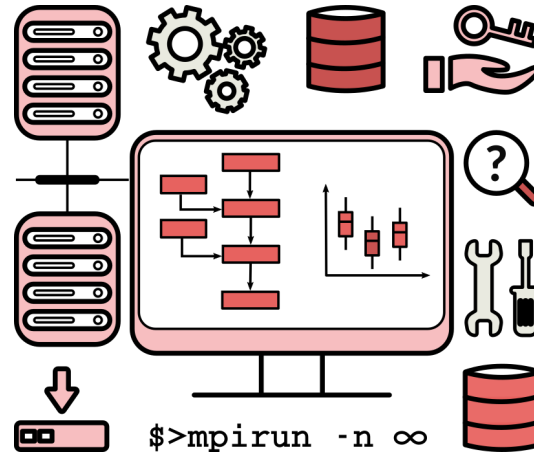
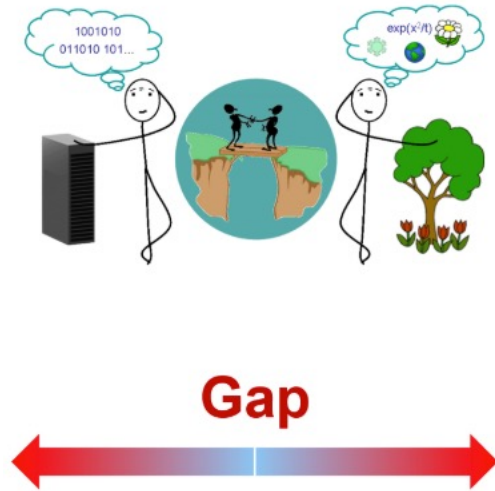


```
45 poly_coefs
46 , 1.27819383e-02 , -6.3
47 , -1.56646018e-03 , 2.1
48 , -3.32780636e-04 , -6.8
49 , -4.58039151e-03 , 6.9
50 , -6.89612286e-03 , -1.1
51 , 8.43028811e-04 , -2.4
52 , 4.11527629e-05 , 6.1
53 , 1.13904392e-03 , 6.1
54
55 def polyval2d(X, ww, order=p
56 from sklearn.preprocessing
57 poly = PolynomialFeature
58 Xt = poly.fit_transform(
59 zz = np.dot(Xt, ww)
60 return zz
61
```



- openBIS development
- Custom software development
- Scientific visualizations
- Scientific code support

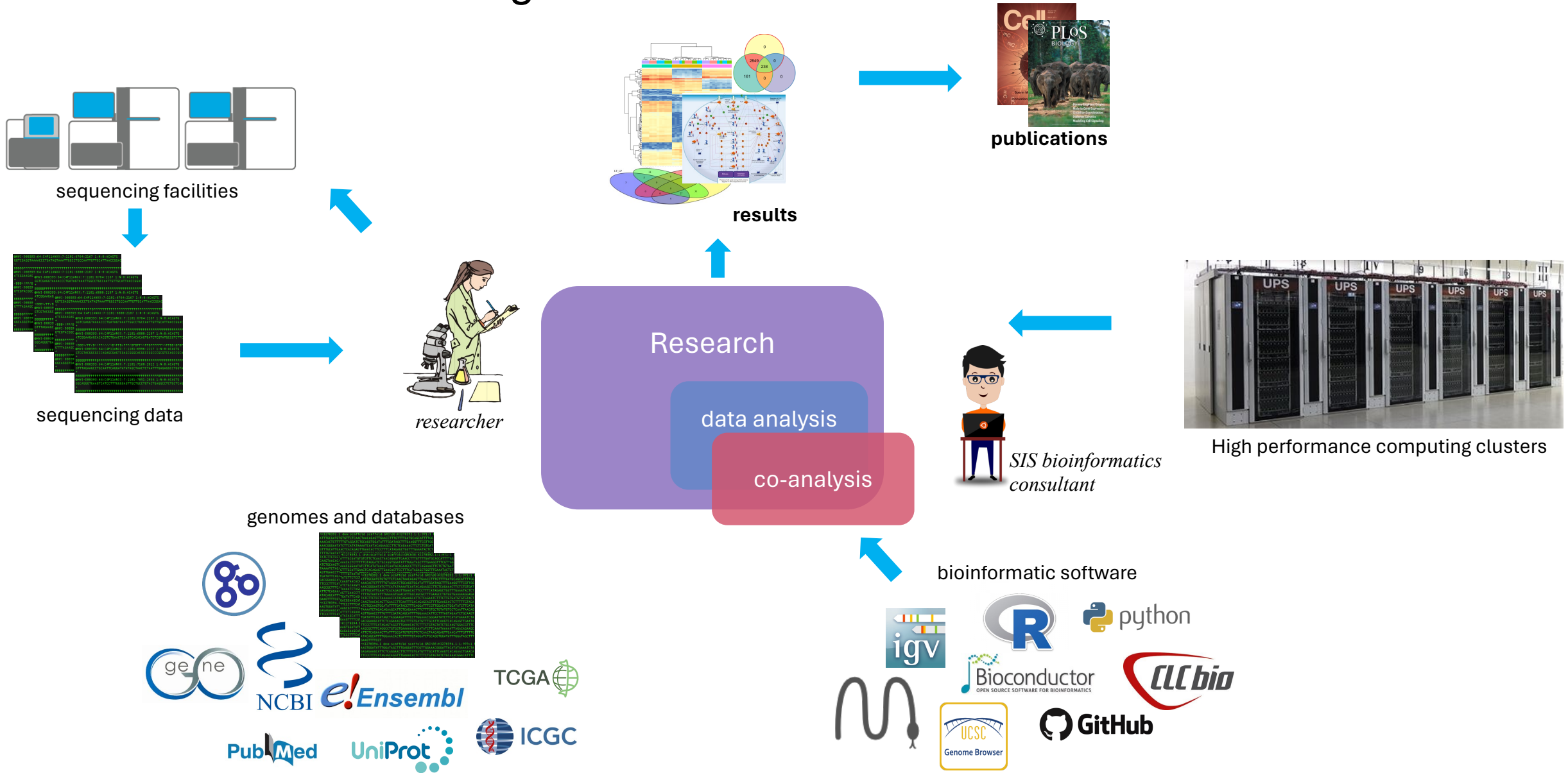
Scientific IT Services



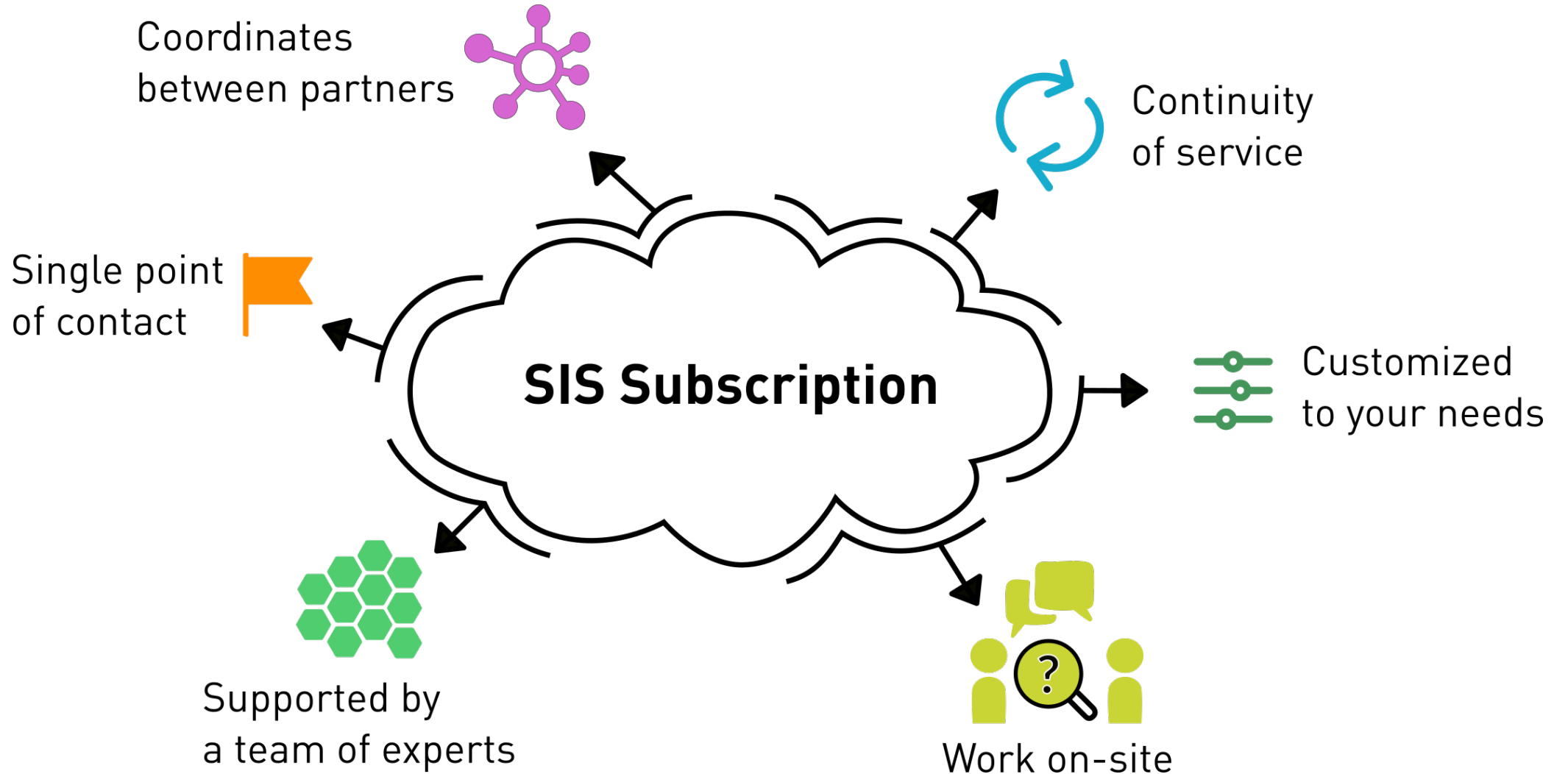
- Scientific IT consulting
- “Glue” between the SIS units
- Data science
- Data co-analysis
- Machine Learning/ AI

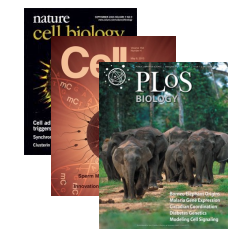
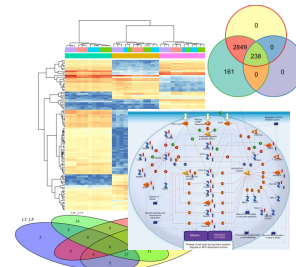
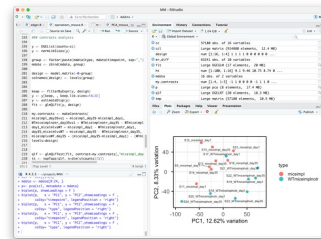
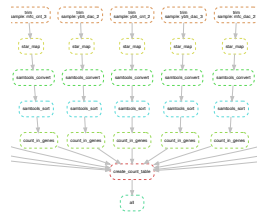
Computational and Data
Science Support

Bioinformatics consulting







Scientific IT Services

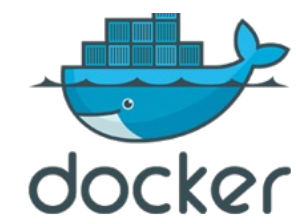
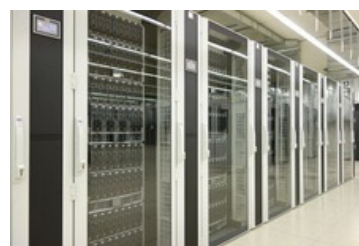


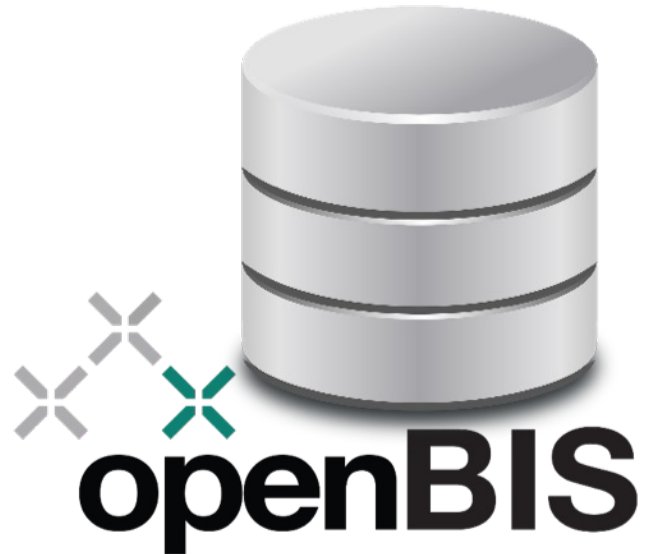


F_{indable} A_{ccessible} I_{nteroperable} R_{eusable}

added value



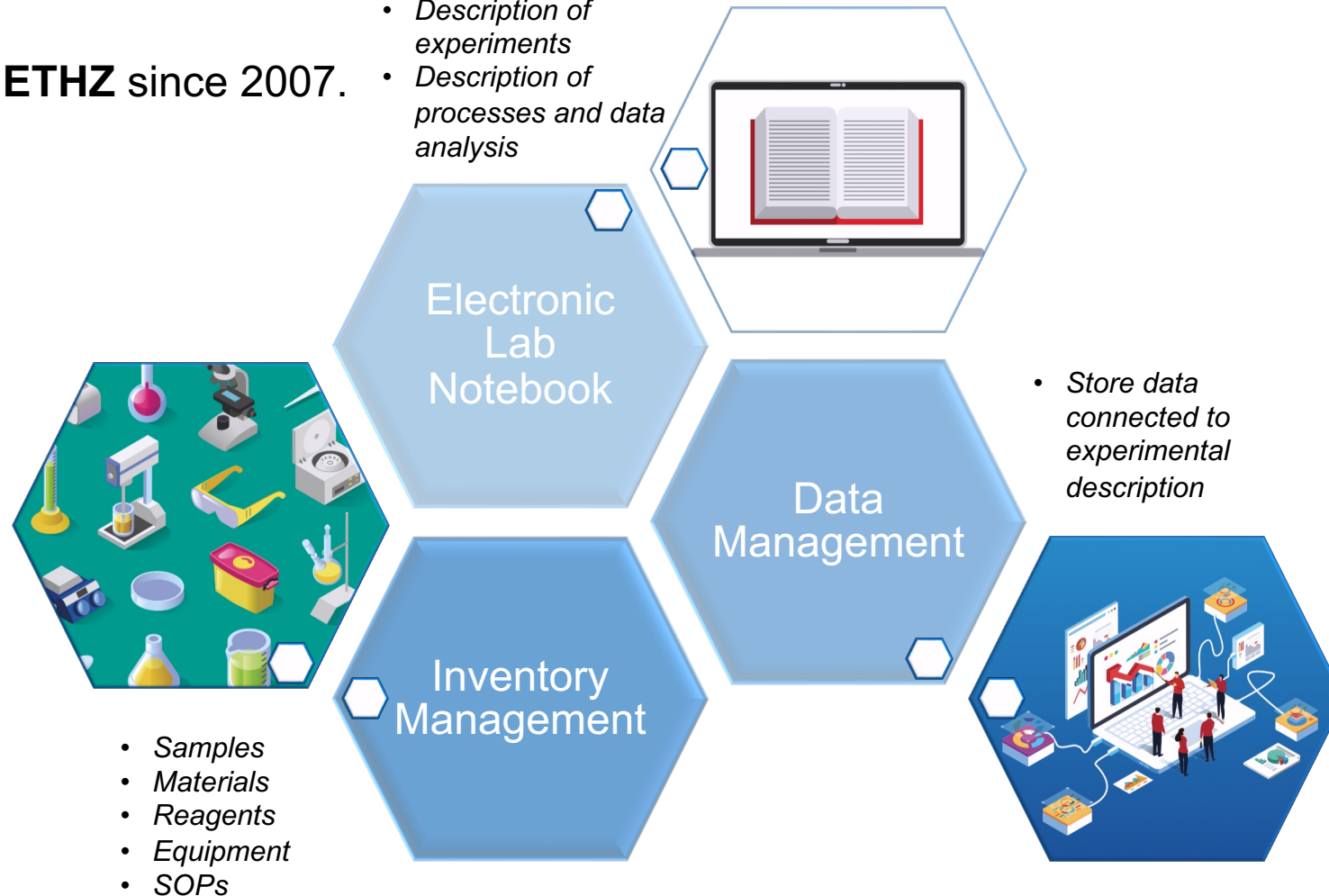


The ETHZ Scientific IT Services data management solution for research groups

openBIS: a complete solution towards FAIR data management

❑ Developed at **ETHZ** since 2007.

- *Description of experiments*
- *Description of processes and data analysis*



Inventory management

Lab equipment

Lab samples & materials

Collection: Mixers

Code	Name	Permid / Default Barcode	Mixing volume	Log Number	Year of registration	Type	Space	Parents	Children
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_6	Eirich EL10 Profi Plus	20211115150104128-131	10 L	LOG 135-21.006	2019	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_7	Hobart N-50	20211115150104128-132	5 L	LOG 135-22.001		Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_1	Twister evolution vacuum mixer	20211115150104128-126		LOG 135-29.006	2008	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_2	Twister evolution vacuum mixer	20211115150104128-127		LOG 308-29.007	2016	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_3	Eirich R 08 W	20211115150104128-128	75 L	LOG 135-21.003	1991	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT	/EQUIPMENT/EQUIPMENT_MAINTENANCE_REPAIR_LOGBK (Change of oil - example)	
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_4	Eirich RV 11	20211115150104128-129	350 L	LOG 135-21.004	1998	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		
EQUIPMENT_MIXERS_5	Eirich R 08 W Spez	20211115150104128-130	75 L	LOG 135-21.005	2012	Equipment Mixers	EQUIPMENT		/MAURICE_BIOT/PROJECT (0814-1), /MAURICE_BIOT/PROJECT (0814-2), More

Collection: Chemical admixtures

Code	Name	Permid / Default Barcode	Identifier	Admixture type	Admixture type other	Date of reception	Manufacturer name	Production date	Mass volumetric density	Solids content
ADM6	Sikagard 705 L	20211115162205710-155	/MATERIALS/RAW_MATERIALS/ADM6		OTHER	2021-06-25 14:20:09 +0000	Sika		900.0	
ADM7	R+D STARVIS S 2100 F SAP	20211115162205710-156	/MATERIALS/RAW_MATERIALS/ADM7		OTHER	0029-04-20 21:00:00 +0000	BASF			
ADM8	Citric acid	20211115162205710-157	/MATERIALS/RAW_MATERIALS/ADM8	Retarder		2017-09-27 07:00:00 +0000				
ADM9	Sika standard superplasticizer	20211115162205710-158	/MATERIALS/RAW_MATERIALS/ADM9	Superplasticizer		2019-12-15 15:48:33 +0000	Sika	2020-01-22 15:48:33 +0000	1080.0	
ADM10	Lithium Carbonate	20211115162205710-159	/MATERIAL						2110.0	
ADM11	No. W. A. 130	20211115162205710-160	/MATERIAL						1070.0	



Samples' storage manager



Barcode reader

Lab procedures

Collection: Shrinkage

Name	Permid / Default Barcode	Shrinkage dimensionality	Type of time scale (of measured values)	SOP ID	Notes	Type	Space	Parents	Children	Registrar	Regist Date	
SIA 262/1, Appendix F	20211109133722526-74	Linear shrinkage	Unstructured grid (varying time step), linear scale	4003	Protocol for measuring linear	Shrinkage Protocol	METHODS			/MAURICE_BIOT/PROJECT_1/SHRINKAGE_MEASUREMENT (Measurement 1), /MAURICE_BIOT/PROJECT_1/SHRINKAGE_MEASUREMENT (Measurement 2), More	grm_admin	2021-11-14:37:2



User rights management

Electronic Lab Notebook

Experimental Step: Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by flow cytometry

Name: Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by flow cytometry
 Owner: Diana Ottoz
 Experimental goals:

Parents

1-5 of 5 | Rows per page: 20 | COLUMNS | FILTERS | EXPORTS

Name	Permlid / Default Barcode	Identifier	Comments	Organism	Storage conditions	Stock concentration	Sterilization	Publication	Protocol type	Materials	Time requirement	Pr
	20150126165503395-135	/MATERIALS/YEASTS/FRY418	LexA-ER-B42 + target					Ottoz et al., Nucleic Acids Research, 2014				
			diluted									

Personal folder



Entities relations

Data management

□ Data are always connected to experimental descriptions

Global Search

Filter

- My Space (Diana Ottoz)
 - Inducible Transcription Factor
 - Analysis of the abundance of the four variants of the transcr
 - Induction of the transcription factor in standard growth condi
 - Objects
 - ▲ Detection of LexA-ER-B112 induction by western
 - ▲ Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by flow cytol
 - ▲ Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by western t
 - Data Sets
 - (empty)
 - Others
 - Others (disabled)
 - Inventory

Experimental Step: Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by flow cytometry

Name: Detection of LexA-ER-B42 induction by flow cytometry

Owner: Diana Ottoz

Experimental goals:
Analyze the induction of **LexA-ER-B42** in a concentration series of beta-estradiol using a fluorescence readout

Experimental results:
The LexA-ER-B42 induction can be measured by using a target gene encoding a fluorescence protein. *LexA-ER-B42 induction is different at different concentrations of inducer.*

Parents

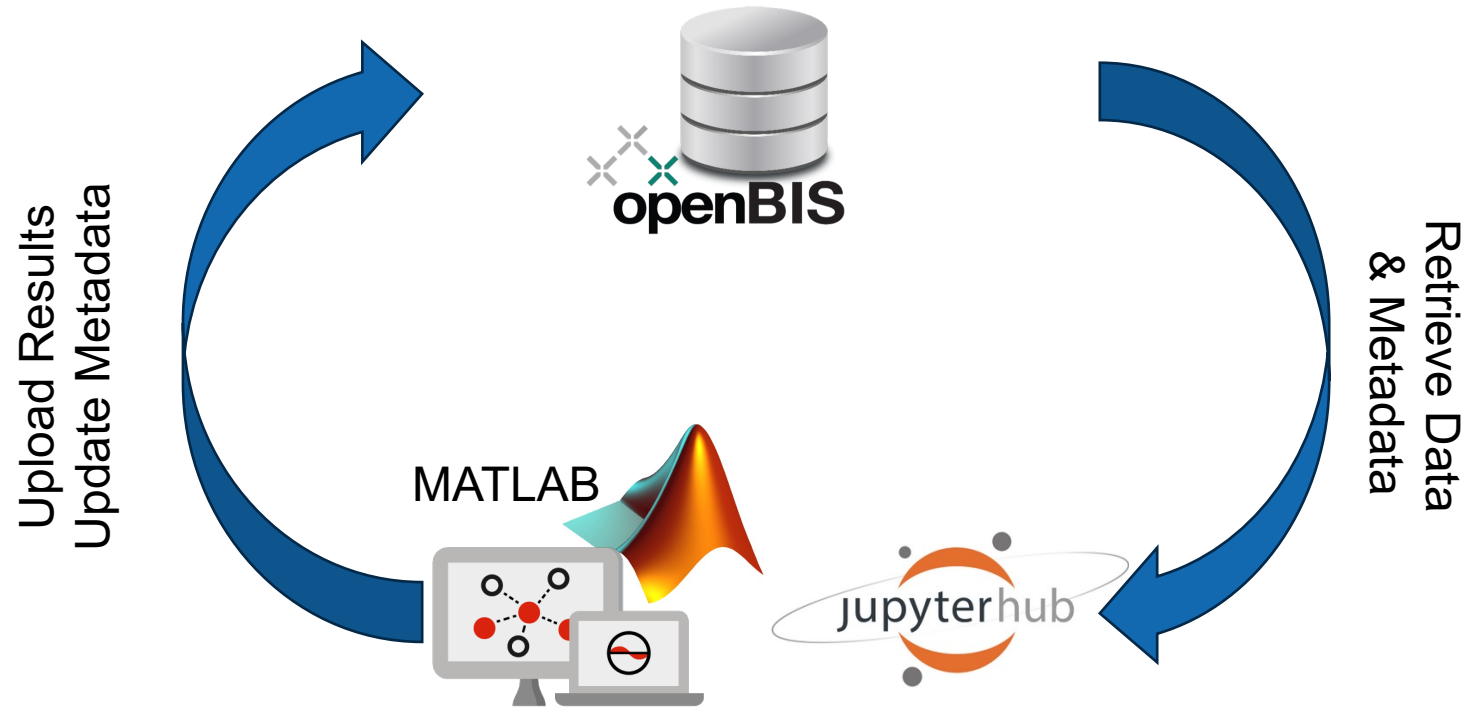
1-5 of 5 | Rows per page: 20 | COLUMNS | FILTERS | EXPORTS

Name	Permid / Default Barcode	Identifier	Comments	Organism	Storage conditions	Stock concentration	Sterilization	Publication	Protocol type	Materials	Time requirement	Pr
	20150126165503395-135	/MATERIALS/YEASTS/FRY418	LexA-ER-B42 + target					Ottoz et al., Nucleic Acids Research, 2014				

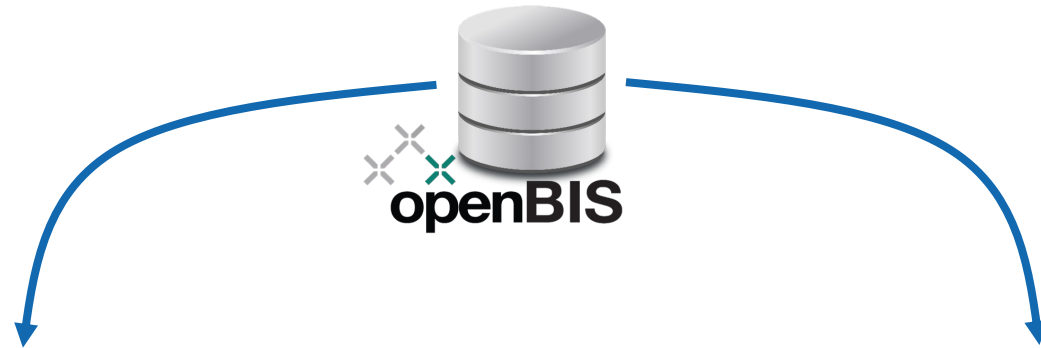
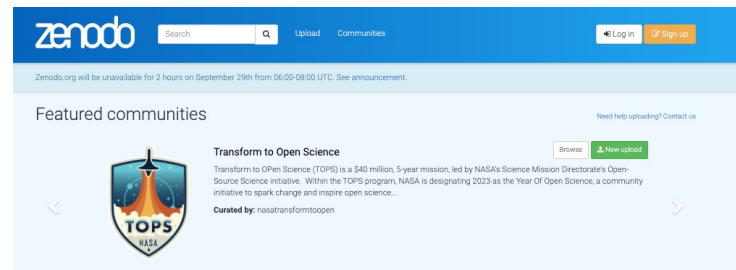
Experimental description

Data

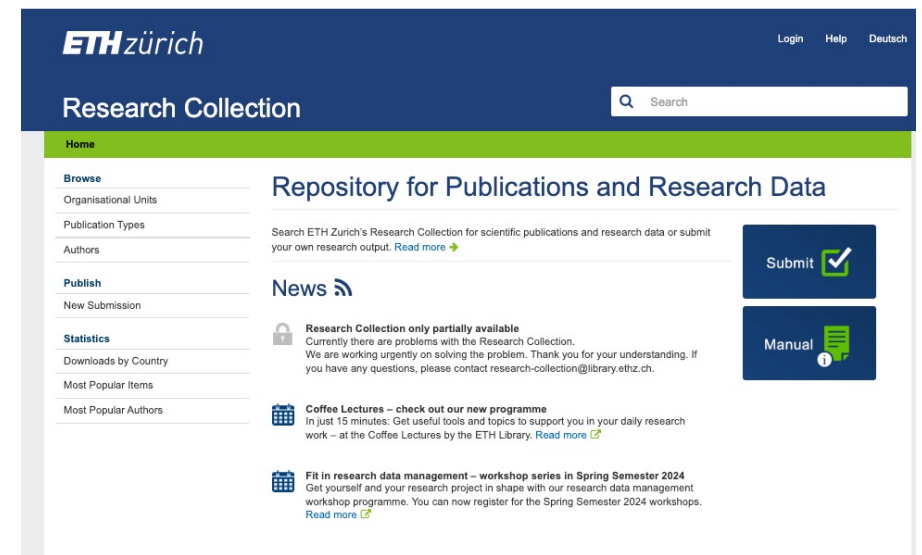
Data analysis: JupyterHub & MATLAB



Data publication: export to ETH Research Collection & Zenodo

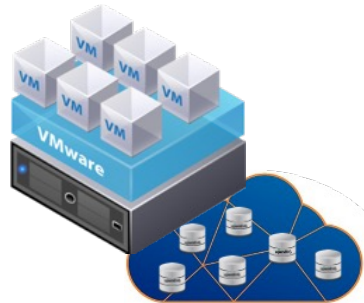
The screenshot shows the Zenodo homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Zenodo logo, a search bar, and links for 'Upload', 'Communities', 'Log in', and 'Sign up'. Below the navigation bar, a message states: 'Zenodo.org will be unavailable for 2 hours on September 29th from 06:00-08:00 UTC. See announcement.' The main content area features 'Featured communities' with a prominent card for 'Transform to Open Science' (TOPS) by NASA, including a 'Browse' button and a 'New upload' button. Below this, there are sections for 'Recent uploads' and 'Why use Zenodo?'.



The screenshot shows the ETH Research Collection homepage. The top navigation bar includes the 'ETH zürich' logo, 'Login', 'Help', and 'Deutsch' links. A search bar is located on the right. The main heading is 'Repository for Publications and Research Data'. On the left, there is a 'Home' sidebar with a 'Browse' menu containing 'Organisational Units', 'Publication Types', 'Authors', 'Publish', 'New Submission', 'Statistics', 'Downloads by Country', 'Most Popular Items', and 'Most Popular Authors'. The main content area includes a search prompt: 'Search ETH Zurich's Research Collection for scientific publications and research data or submit your own research output. Read more'. There are buttons for 'Submit' and 'Manual'. Below the search area, there are news items: 'Research Collection only partially available', 'Coffee Lectures - check out our new programme', and 'Fit in research data management - workshop series in Spring Semester 2024'.

RDM services offered BY ETHZ SIS

- ❑ Services for ETHZ researchers
- ❑ Services for Swiss academic scientists (openrdm.swiss)



SWITCHengines

openBIS installation on ETHZ infrastructure (ETH customers) /cloud (Swiss academic customers).



openBIS + OS maintenance & upgrades



Consulting



Tailored data modelling



Training



User support