

Software Citation Introduction

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The Software Citation journey (via FORCE11)



Goals:

- Credit for software developers and maintainers
- Better & more sustainable software
- Support for reproducibility

FORCE11 Software Citation Working Group (2015-16)

- Documented differences between software and data; defined software citation challenges
 - Katz DS, Niemeyer KE, et al. (2016) Software vs. data in the context of citation. PeerJ Preprints 4:e2630v1. DOI: [10.7287/peerj.preprints.2630v1](https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.2630v1)
 - Niemeyer KE, Smith AM, Katz DS. (2016) The challenge and promise of software citation for credit, identification, discovery, and reuse. ACM Journal of Data and Information Quality, 7(4):16. DOI: [10.1145/2968452](https://doi.org/10.1145/2968452)
- Created software citation principles
 - Smith AM, Katz DS, Niemeyer KE, FORCE11 Software Citation Working Group. (2016) Software Citation Principles. PeerJ Computer Science 2:e86. DOI: [10.7717/peerj-cs.86](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.86) and <https://www.force11.org/software-citation-principles>



<https://www.force11.org/group/software-citation-working-group>
Co-Chairs: Arfon M. Smith, Daniel S. Katz, Kyle E. Niemeyer

1. Importance
2. Credit and Attribution
3. Unique Identification
4. Persistence
5. Accessibility
6. Specificity

SOFTWARE CITATION PRINCIPLES

IMPORTANCE

Software should be considered a legitimate and citable product of research. Software citations should be accorded the same importance in the scholarly record as citations of other research products; they should be included in the metadata of the citing work, such as a reference list. Software should be cited on the same basis as any other research product such as a paper or a book.

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION

A software citation should include a method for identification that is machine actionable, globally unique, interoperable, and recognized by at least a community of the corresponding domain experts, and preferably by general public researchers.

PERSISTENCE

Unique identifiers and metadata describing the software and its disposition should persist—even beyond the lifespan of the software they describe.

SPECIFICITY

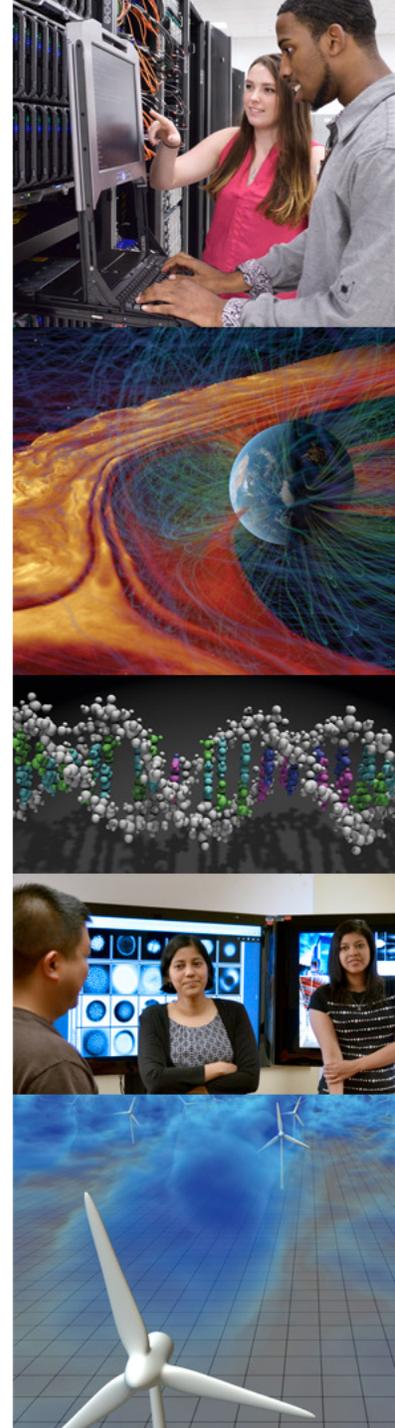
Software citations should facilitate identification of, and access to, the specific version of software that was used. Software identification should be as specific as necessary, such as using version numbers, revision numbers, or variants such as platforms.

CREDIT AND ATTRIBUTION

Software citations should facilitate giving scholarly credit and normative, legal attribution to all contributors to the software, recognizing that a single style or mechanism of attribution may not be applicable to all software.

ACCESSIBILITY

Software citations should facilitate access to the software itself and to its associated metadata, documentation, data, and other materials necessary for both humans and machines to make informed use of the referenced software.



Smith AM, Katz DS, Niemeyer KE, FORCE11 Software Citation Working Group.(2016) Software Citation Principles. PeerJ Computer Science 2:e86.
DOI: [10.7717/peerj-cs.86](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.86) and <https://www.force11.org/software-citation-principles>

FORCE11 Software Citation Implementation Working Group (2017-present)

- Initial goals:
 - Write out the “small amount” of detail needed to implement the principles
 - Coordinate research & other work going on in many areas
 - Work with communities to actually implement the principles
- Quickly realized “small amount” of detail wasn’t small, scattered progress wasn't sufficient, underlying challenges not being addressed
 - D. S. Katz, et al., "Software Citation Implementation Challenges", [arXiv 1905.08674](https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.08674) [cs.CY], 2019.
 - Technical challenges include complexity of software types and identifiers, where to store metadata, ...
 - Social challenges need groups that work on implementation in context (disciplinary communities, publishers, repositories & registries, indexers, funders, institutions) to come together and run pilots to establish norms



<https://www.force11.org/group/software-citation-implementation-working-group>

Co-Chairs: Neil Chue Hong, Martin Fenner, Daniel S. Katz

Responses to challenges (1)

- Guidance task force
 - For paper authors who want to cite software
 - N. P. Chue Hong, et al., “[Software Citation Checklist for Authors](https://zenodo.org/record/3479198),” Zenodo, 15-Oct-2019. [10.5281/zenodo.3479198](https://zenodo.org/record/3479198)
 - For software developers who want to make their software citable
 - N. P. Chue Hong, et al., “[Software Citation Checklist for Developers](https://zenodo.org/record/3482768),” Zenodo, 15-Oct-2019. [10.5281/zenodo.3482768](https://zenodo.org/record/3482768)
- CodeMeta task force
 - Following CodeMeta project
 - In parallel with Software Citation Principles & Implementation Working Groups
 - Some common membership
 - Aiming to understand metadata for software, not just for use in citation
 - Built a crosswalk of existing metadata standards for software
 - Then developed a CodeMeta standard to describe software based on these crosswalks
 - Updating the CodeMeta standard
 - Describing everything in CodeMeta using schema.org properties
 - Moving CodeMeta into a community group, with governance
- CFF standard (citation metadata), now integrated into GitHub, Zenodo, Zotero

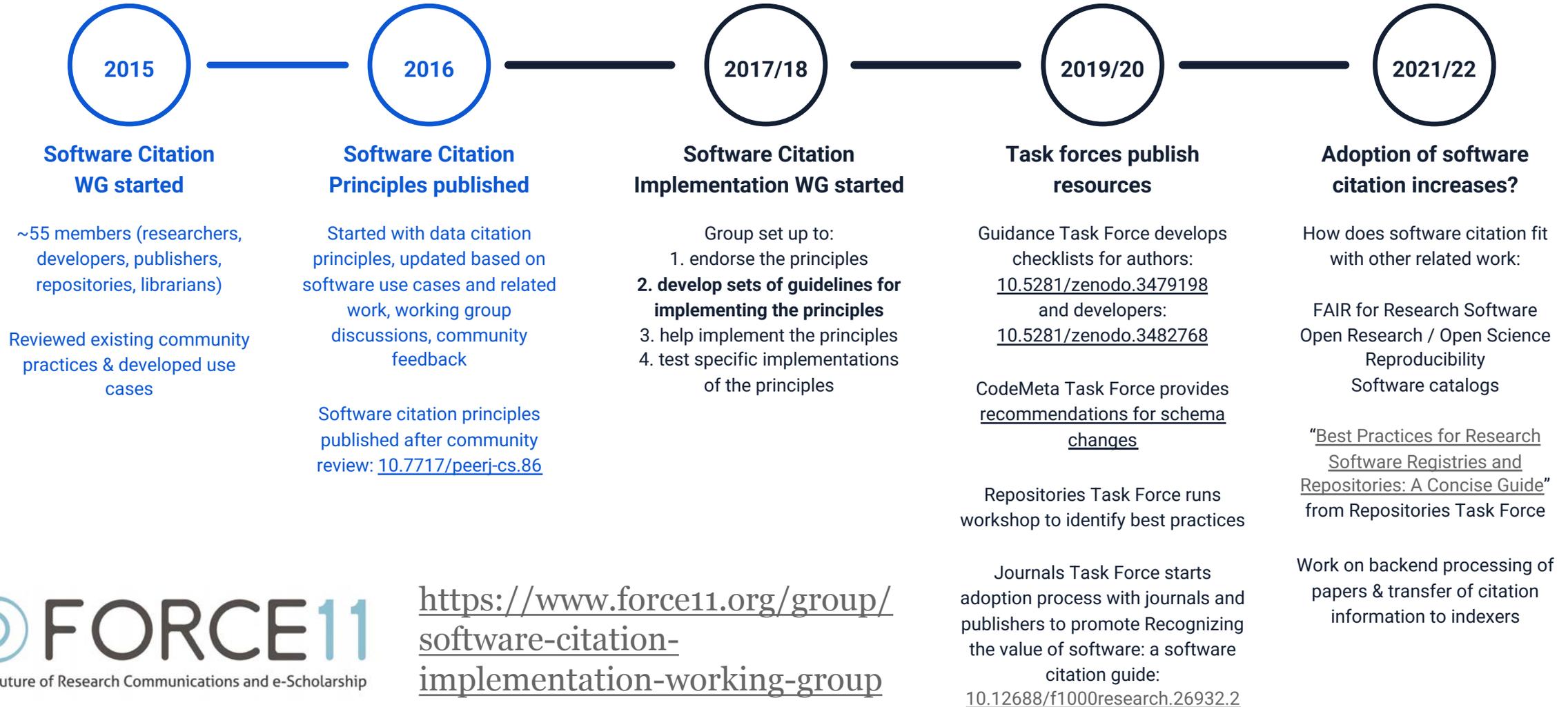
Responses to challenges (2)

- Software Registries Task Force
 - Developed best practices document
 - Task Force on Best Practices for Software Registries, "Nine Best Practices for Research Software Registries and Repositories: A Concise Guide," 2020. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.1023> & [arXiv 2012.13117](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.13117)
 - Community continuing in SciCodes: Consortium of scientific software registries and repositories, <https://scicodes.net/>
- Journals Task Force
 - Working with publishers to provide generic guidelines for journals and conferences to provide to authors
 - They then provide specific guidelines, with community-accepted language and examples
 - D. S. Katz, et al., "Recognizing the value of software: a software citation guide [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]," *F1000Research* 9:1257, 2021. [10.12688/f1000research.26932.2](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.26932.2)
 - Tracked by CHORUS in [Software Citation Policy Index](#)
 - Also working on publication processing
 - How citation information moves from author provides to internal publisher/contractor systems and then to indices
 - S. Stall, et al., "Journal Production Guidance for Data and Software Citations", drafted, will be submitted shortly

Responses to challenges (3)

- Considered an Institutions task force, but didn't get sufficient interest
 - Institutions: places where people work
 - Universities, laboratories, industry, government, etc.
 - Want to affect policies and practices
 - How do they encourage software citation
 - How do they use software citation information in hiring & promotion
 - Collect and share examples
 - Help form communities
- Overall planning
 - Open question: Given progress to date, what else makes sense to do, and who can do it?
 - IMLS-funded software citation workshop this summer addressed this, report coming soon

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We are here

- We now have
 - Software citation principles
 - Policies from publishers with examples
 - Tools to support processing/indexing
 - Some uptake among software developers, paper authors, editors & reviewers
- What we need
 - More uptake (including from HEP community)
 - Policies from stakeholders (including HEP experiments)
 - Discussion of any blockers/friction that we can work on