



**Hanne Vlietinck** 

**UHASSELT** 

KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION



## Subjects

- ✓ Organising and documenting data (basics)
- ✓ **ELN (basics)**(Hanne Vlietinck, Data Steward, Uhasselt)
- ✓ **Demo Benchling**(Jonas Delva, PhD Student Life Sciences, UGent)
- ✓ **Demo ELabFTW**(Ing. Nicolas Carpi, Engineer and Founder ELabFTW, Institute Curie Paris)
- ✓ Experience of a PhD student (ELabFTW)

  (Ing. Robbe Breugelmans, PhD student UHasselt)





## **Learning outcomes**

- Importance and good practices organized, documented data
- Basics of ELNs and how to choose an ELN
- Basics of Benchling, ELabFTW





## Importance of organised/ documented data



Prevent
Data loss!!

**Findable** 

**Understandable** 

Reusable





## A FAVOUR, TO YOUR FUTURE SELF

Do yourself, your future self and society a favour by organising and documenting your data

Your future self will be thankful to you





## Good practices

## **Organising**

- √ Folders
- √ File naming
- ✓ File versioning

## **Findable**

## **Documenting**

- ✓ Readme-files
- ✓ Other data documentation
- ✓ Automated Metadata

**Understandable** 

Reusable



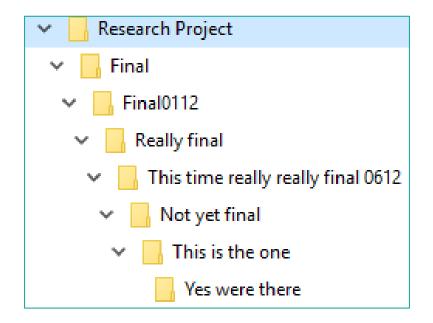


## Organising data: Folder structure



Bad practice...

NOT Findable! NOT Reusable!



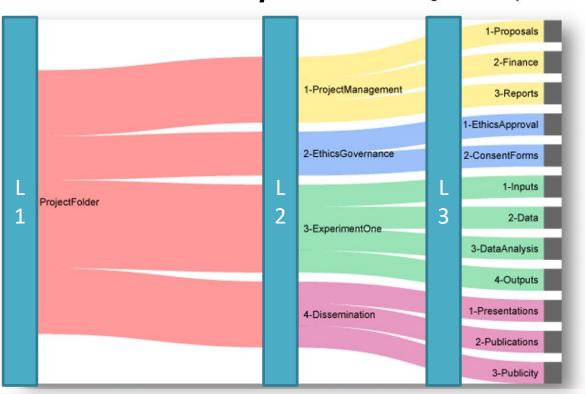




## Organising data: Folder structure



Original slide by Marta Teperek



Max 3 levels

Copyright: http://www.vukovicnikola.info/folder-structure-for-research/





## Organising data: File naming convention



Good practice

Name	Example
Month_year_type	01_1989_landsat
Month_year_type_process	01_1989_landsat_orthor
Field_points_date of actualization	Field_points_11_09_13
Month_year_outcome type	01_1989_wateryield
Year_parameter	2050_wateryield
Parameter_date of actualization	Rainfall_11_09_2013
Model_script_version	Shetran_script_v2.5
Model_script_modification_trial#	Shetran_script_cloudwat er_t1
Parameter_col#_row#_trial#	Rainfall_4_250_t1
Est. parameter_col#_row#_trial#	ET_4_250_t1

**Source:** Wageningen University and Research





## Organising data: File versioning

## Possible applications









## Good practices

## **Organising**

- √ Folders
- √ File naming
- ✓ File versioning

## Easy searchable Findable

## **Documenting**

- ✓ Readme-files
- ✓ Other data documentation
- ✓ Automated Metadata

**Understandable** 

Reusable





## Documenting the 5 W's en 2 H's

- ✓ What
- ✓ When
- ✓ Where
- √ Who
- ✓ Why
- ✓ How
- ✓ How much





## **Documenting data**

#### **Data documentation**

General Readme-files

#### Other data documentation

- ✓ Folder structure
- ✓ File naming convention
- ✓ Methodology
- ✓ Protocols, Variables
- √ Index (Abbreviations)
- ✓ Ontologies

**Automated Metadata** 





## **Documenting data:** Readme files (General)

## **Best practice**

- ✓ At least 1 readme per dataset
- ✓ In the beginning& updatesduring the research life cycle





## **Documenting data:** Readme files (General)

#### Harvard Template

- 1. Dataset title
- 2. Name/institution/contact information (PI)
- 3. File name structure:
  - Provide the template
  - Attributes: Describe the attributes used to name the files.
  - Codes: Provide a complete list of any codes/abbreviations used.
  - Provide examples of above items.
- 4. File formats
- 5. Column headings for Tabular data list & define:
  - Units of measurement
  - Data formats ex. YYYYMMDD
  - Calculations
- 6. Versioning

Source: Harvard https://datamanagement.hms.harvard.edu/readme-files







## **Documenting data:** Readme files (General)

#### Example

- 1. Dataset title: Raw Images for Experiment A, Smith
- 2. Principal Investigator: John Smith, PI, 555-555-5555, jsmith@hms.harvard.edu
- 3. File name structure

**ExperimentName\_InstrumentID\_CaptureDateTime\_ImageID.tif**The base file name is composed of the name of the experiment, the ID number of the instrument used, the date and time that the image

was captured, and the unique identifier of the image.

#### Attributes:

ExperimentName = Name of the experiment.

Instrument ID = Five-digit code assigned to the lab instrument.

See the Codes section for a list of instruments and their ID numbers.

CaptureDateTime = Date and time at which the image was captured, in YYYYMMDDThhmm format.

Image ID = Three-digit unique identifier for image, such as 001, 002,.

#### Codes:

[List of instruments and IDs]

#### Examples:

daf2-age1\_14052\_20150412T0515\_005.tif

4. File formats: .tiff

Source: Harvard https://datamanagement.hms.harvard.edu/readme-files





## Documenting data: Folder structure

```
: Description of this repository

    README.md

                        : Repository license

    LICENSE

    standard

                         : All content considered part of the Darwin Core standard
     term versions.csv : Darwin Core term versions, contains the normative definitions of the terms
  └─ documents
      - simple
                      : Simple Darwin Core guide
      - rdf
                        : RDF guide
                        : Text guide
      └─ xml
                         : XML guide
                         : GENERATED Darwin Core website
  └─ guides
     └─ index.html : GENERATED Darwin Core quick reference guide
                        : GENERATED Distribution files generated by build.py
— dist
                        : GENERATED CSV file with the recommended Darwin Core terms, definitions, etc.
  ─ dwc terms.csv
  ├── simple dwc horizontal.csv : GENERATED CSV file with Simple Darwin Core terms as a row
  └── simple dwc vertical.csv : GENERATED CSV file with Simple Darwin Core terms as a column
build
  - build.py
                        : Build script to generate distribution files from the normative document
 └─ config
                        : Configuration files for build.py
     — index.tmpl
                        : Template for index.html
     └─ terms.csv
                        : Configuration for the recommended terms, incl. order, labels, examples
 .github
  ├─ CONTRIBUTING.md : Guide on how to contribute to Darwin Core

☐ ISSUE TEMPLATE.md : Template for issues

- .gitignore
                         : Files and directories to be ignored by git
```





## **Documenting data:** File naming convention

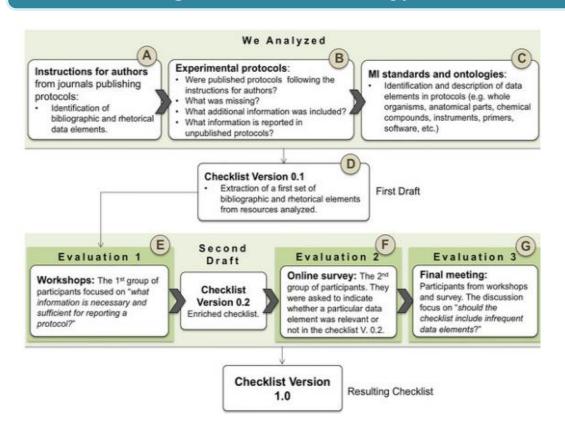
Name	Example
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Est. parameter_col#_row#_trial#	ET_4_250_t1

**Source:** Wageningen University and Research





## **Documenting data:** Methodology



Source: A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com) open access, cc





## **Documenting data:** Protocols

Data element	Property
Title of the protocol	
Author	Name
	Identifier
Version number	
License of the protocol	
Provenance of the protocol	
Overall objective or purpose	
Application of the protocol	
Advantage(s) of the protocol	
Limitation(s) of the protocol	
Organism	Whole organism / Organism part
	Sample/organism identifier
	Strain, genotype or line
	Amount of Bio-Source
	Developmental stage
	Bio-source supplier
	Growth substrates
	Growth environment
	Growth time
	Sample pre-treatment or sample preparation

**Source:** A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com\*) open access, cc





## **Documenting data:** Protocols

Data element	Property
Laboratory equipment	Name
	Manufacturer or vendor (including homepage)
	Identifier (catalog number or model)
	Equipment configuration
Laboratory consumable	Name
	Manufacturer or vendor (including homepage)
	Identifier (catalog number)
Reagent	Name
	Manufacturer or vendor (including homepage)
	Identifier (catalog number)
Kit	Name
All Control of the Co	Manufacturer or vendor (including homepage)
	Identifier (catalog number)
Recipe for solution	Name
	Reagent or chemical compound name
	Initial concentration of a chemical compound
	Final concentration of chemical compound
	Storage conditions
	Cautions
	Hints

**Source:** A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com) open access, cc





## **Documenting data:** Protocols

Data element	Property
Software	Name
	Version number
	Homepage
Procedure	List of steps in numerical order
	Alternative/Optional/Parallel steps
	Critical steps
	Pause point
	Timing
	Hints
	Troubleshooting

**Source:** A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com) open access, cc





## **Documenting data:** Index/ Register

## **Excel file**

В	SoP	Can-f-1	Fel-d-1	So	Ca	Ma
Abessijn	С	null	1	135	100	70
American Curl	С	0	1	135	100	70
Amerikaans draadhaar, ook wel American wirehair	С	0	1	135	100	70
Amerikaans korthaar, ook wel American shorthair	С	0	1	135	100	70
Amerikaanse stompstaartkat, ook wel American bobtail	c	0	1	135	100	70
Asian	С	0	1	135	100	70
Balinees (langharige siamees)	С	null	1	135	100	70
Bengaal	С	0	1	135	100	70
Blauwe Rus	С		1	135	100	70
Bombay	c		1	135	100	70
Brits korthaar	С	0	1	135	100	70
Burmees	С	1	1	120	90	60
Cornish rex	С	0	1	120	90	60
Chartreux, ook wel karthuizer	С	0	1	120	90	60
Devon Rex	С	0	1	120	90	60
Don sphynx	С	I	1	120	90	60
Egyptische mau	С	0	1	120	90	60

#### No index



Not recommended...





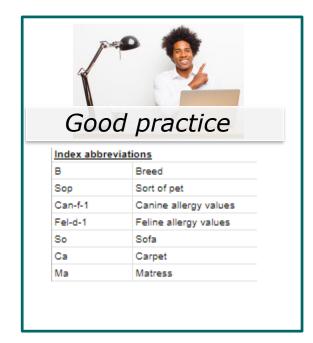
## **Documenting data:** Index/ Register

## **Excel file**

#### No index



#### With index







## **Documenting data: Ontologies**

Ontology	Description
The Ontology for Biomedical Investigations (OBI) (Bandrowski et al., 2016)	An ontology for the description of life-science and clinical investigations.
The Information Artifact Ontology (IAO) (IAO, 2017)	An ontology of information entities.
The ontology of experiments (EXPO) (Soldatova & King, 2006)	An ontology about scientific experiments.
The ontology of experimental actions (EXACT)	An ontology representing experimental actions.
The BioAssay Ontology (BAO) (Abeyruwan et al., 2014)	An ontology describing biological assays.
The Experimental Factor Ontology (EFO) (Malone et al., 2010)	The ontology includes aspects of disease, anatomy, cell type, cell lines, chemical compounds and assay information.
eagle-i resource ontology (ERO)	An ontology of research resources such as instruments, protocols, reagents, animal models and biospecimens.
NCBI taxonomy (NCBITaxon) (Federhen, 2015)	An ontology representation of the NCBI organismal taxonomy.
Chemical Entities of Biological Interest (ChEBI) ( <u>Hastings et al., 2013</u> )	Classification of molecular entities of biological interest focusing on 'small' chemical compounds.
Uberon multi-species anatomy ontology (UBERON) (Mungall et al., 2012)	A cross-species anatomy ontology covering animals and bridging multiple species-specific ontologies.
Cell Line Ontology (CLO) (Sarntivijai et al., 2014; Sarntivijai et al., 2011)	The ontology was developed to standardize and integrate cell line information.

**Source:** A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com) open access, cc





## **Documenting data: Automated Metadata**

#### **DATA DOCUMENTATION**

- ✓ Readme file
- ✓ Folder structure
- ✓ File naming convention
- ✓ Methodology
- ✓ Protocols, Variables
- ✓ Index (Abbreviations)
- ✓ Ontologies

#### **Human readable**

#### **AUTOMATED METADATA**

#### **Standards**

For example Dublin Core

Info like Creator, Keywords, Title, orchid, Grantnr,...

Machine readable .xml, .json





## Good practices

## **Organising**

- √ Folders
- ✓ File naming
- ✓ File versioning

## **Documenting**

- ✓ Readme-files
- Other data documentation
- ✓ Automated Metadata

**ELN Electronic Lab Notebook** 





#### What is an ELN?

### **ELN** stands for Electronic lab notebook

- ✓ = Computer program
- ✓ <u>Replaces</u> paper laboratory notebooks.
- ✓ <u>To document</u> organize research, experiments, procedures professionally





## Why should you use an ELN?

- ✓ Easier to publish
- ✓ Efficient functionalities

It makes researchers life easier





## Why should you use an ELN?



**Structured place** 

(Search function, version control)



**Easy Collaboration** 



**PLATFORM** 





## Why should you use an ELN?



#### **Prevent data loss**



Papers can be lost, damaged Not easily readable by others Not easy searchable



**Prevent unauthorized access** 



#### **SECURITY**





## Why should you use an ELN?



#### **Extra Efficient functions**

Calculations, Connection instruments templates



**Automatic metadata creation** 



## **Timestamps**

**Legal document**: court of law as evidence, patent

#### TIME SAVING





#### **Return of investment**

"Difficult to change old habits BUT when ELN becomes common practice

Long-term benefits **outweigh** initial work investment. **Return of investment**"





## Wide range of products

## Cambridge/Harvard MATRIX

#### Analysed by:

Cambridge

Harvard

Cambridge& Harvard

Benchling

Biovia

**BrightLab** 

**Chemotion** 

**Confluence** 

Docollab

eclabnote

e-Notebook

e-Workbook

**eLabFTW** 

**eLABJournal** 

**ELOG** 

**Evernote** 

**Exemplar** 

**Findings** 

**Hivebench** 

**IDBS** 

**LabArchives** 

**LabCloud** 

**LabCollector** 

Labfolder

LabGuru

Labii

Labstep

LabTrove

Labvantage

Labware

Mbook

**OneNote** 

**Openbis** 

**Open Science Framework** 

**OpenLab** 

**OpenWetWare** 

**OSF** 

**PerkingElmer** 

**Pillar Science** 

**Ouiver** 

**REDCap** 

Riffyn

**RSpace** 

Scilligence

**SciNote** 

**Signals** 

**SLIMS** 

**Studies Notebook** 







Wide range of products

- How to choose??-





### How to choose an ELN?

JISC & GLASGOW model

**MUST HAVES** 

SHOULD HAVES

**COULD HAVES** 

**General functionality** 

IT functionality

Collaboration

Integration

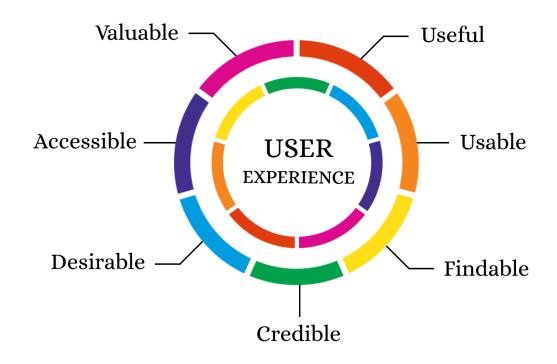




## How to choose an ELN?

**MUST HAVES** 

UX experience USER FRIENDLY



Source: https://uxdesign.cc/

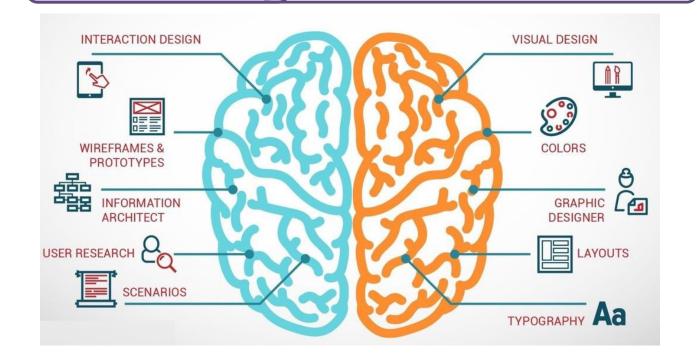




### How to choose an ELN?

**MUST HAVES** 

**UX** experience UI interface







### How to choose an ELN?

#### **MUST HAVES**

#### **General functionalities**

- ✓ Link/ Export standard files 
  ✓ Data backup
- ✓ Search/ Sort
- ✓ Equations

- ✓ Automatic Metadata creation
- ✓ Barcodes reading





#### How to choose an ELN?

#### MUST HAVES

#### IT functionalities

- ✓ Version control
- ✓ Secure storage location
  - ✓ Access
  - ✓ Data protection
  - ✓ Automatic backup
  - ✓ Storage of large data file

- ✓ Platform independent (ex: Webbased)
- ✓ Storage locations compatible local data storage regulations e.g. Europe





## How to choose an ELN?

#### **MUST HAVES**

#### Collaboration

- ✓ Supervisory access/ accounts
- ✓ Possibility to share data





### How to choose an ELN?

#### SHOULD HAVES

#### General/ IT/ Collaboration/ Integration

- ✓ Make annotation
- ✓ Zoom(resize) handwriting/drawings
- ✓ Create project templates (No need to rewrite protocols!)
- ✓ Create project workflows
- ✓ Local & Cloud storage
- ✓ Single sign-on
- ✓ Possible to work offline
- √ Synchronisation between devices

- ✓ Audit trail (Validation)
- √ Time stamping (Valorisation)
- ✓ Creation of Persistent identifiers (Findability)
- ✓ Linking protocols to experiments/data
- ✓ Connectivity with agenda, image tool
- √ Integration between active-archive data
- ✓ Integration of database





### How to choose an ELN?

#### NICE TO HAVE

#### General

- ✓ Write/audio to text function
- ✓ Bibliographic management
- ✓ Integration ORCHID-id
- ✓ What to keep filter (prevent redundant data)
- ✓ Lab inventory

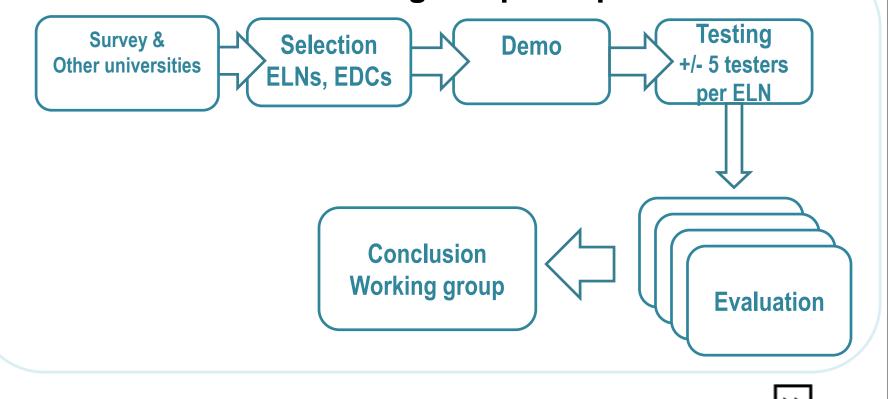
- ✓ Drawing tools
- Live experiment (Data capture real-time)
- ✓ Basic experimental tools:
  - ✓ Timers
  - √ Thermometers
  - ✓ Calculator
- ✓ Free
- ✓ Cloud-based





## Methodology: Testing ELNs @UHasselt

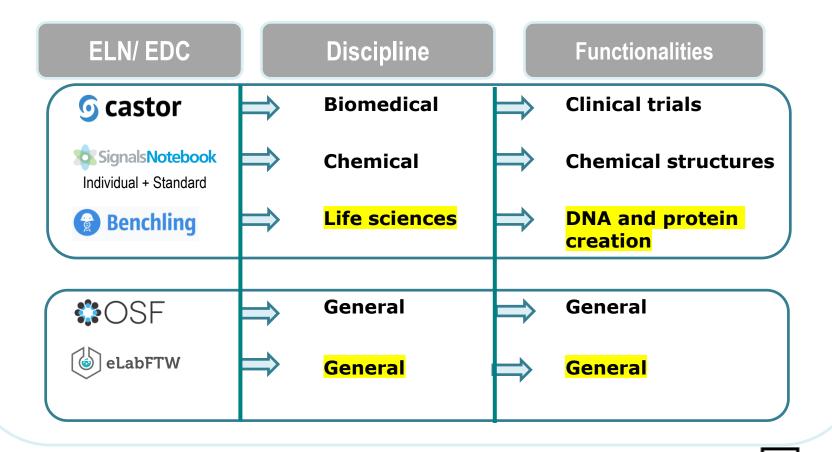
## +/- 1 month testing - 25 participants







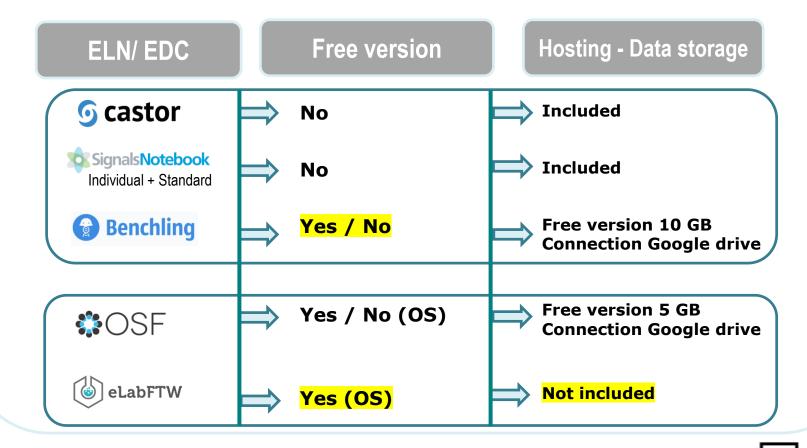
## Functionalities: Discipline specific/ Generic







## Functionalities: Free version / Open source/ Data storage







## Focus points testing

- ✓ Installation/ Registration
- ✓ UI (intuitively)
- **✓** Collaboration
- ✓ Access control
- **✓** Support training

All scored very well on all of these points.

Some with more collaboration, access control possibilities





#### Testing highlighted outcomes



Easy follow-up for Clinical trials

Signals Notebook

Individual + Standard

Chemical structures Standard:

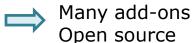
- ✓ Extended access control
- √ Task assignment
- ✓ Multidisciplinary libraries



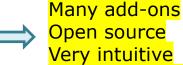


DNA and protein creation/ simulation included









Leave comments for other researchers





### How to choose an ELN?

### **GENERAL**

## Consider main goal

- ✓ Generic
- ✓ Discipline specific

#### Main technical features

#### Price

- ✓ Usage
- ✓ Hosting
- ✓ Data storage included

Open source





### How to choose an ELN?

#### **SPECIFIC**

- ✓ Your institution
  - ✓ Licences
  - ✓ IT Support
- ✓ Other user experciences, usage
   (In your institution, other institutions, european level)

#### On level of

- ✓ Installation/Activation
- ✓ User friendly (Intuitive)
- ✓ Collaboration and Access control
- ✓ Training, Support





## How to choose an ELN?

### Check

✓ Functionalities JISC

Consider what you find important





## **Takeaways**

- ✓ Importance of organising and documenting data
- ✓ Prevent data loss
  - ✓ Make data **findable** by correct file naming, versioning, folder structure
  - ✓ Make data understandable by using readme files, other data documentation(folder structure, file naming convention,methodology, protocols, ontologies...) and automated metadata,...





## Takeaways

- ✓ What is an ELN
- ✓ How to choose the correct ELN?

#### Consider

✓ Your main goal

#### Check

- ✓ Your institutions and other institutions.
- ✓ Technical features
- ✓ Extra Functionalities (JISC)





## Interesting links

#### **ARTICLES**

#### Organizing and documenting

Article: Organizing files and folders (Wageningen University)

Article: Readme-files: a Template and an example (Harvard Medical School)

Article: A guideline for reporting experimental protocols in life sciences (PeerJ.com) ©

#### **ELNs**

Article: Turning the page on paper notebooks creates a digital dilemma (JISC)

Article: How to pick an electronic laboratory notebook (Nature.com)

Article: Keep calm and go paperless (openworking 4TU researchData en TUDelft)

#### LISTS-MATRIXES

List: JISC-Glasgow <u>list of requirements</u> (must haves, should haves, could haves)

Matrix: Harvard comparison grid, Cambridge comparison grid





## Contact

hanne.vlietinck@uhasselt.be

Datasteward









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