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Development Tools

WP2 T3



Learning Objectives



Recognize and use open file formats for producing FAIR learning objects



Use a version management system for versioning file contents



Select freely accessible software tools for working with various file formats



Operate an already created automated publishing workflow for processing any changes made to the learning materials



Explain the process of making changes to the learning objects and publishing them as a Git book













Agenda

File Formats and Markdown

Version
Management
with Git

Markdown Editing Environment

Working with Git Books













Introduction

- Importance of careful selection of file formats
 - Both intermediary and final ones
- Intermediary file format targeted at content contributors
- Final file format ready for consumption by a wider audience
 - Interactive, visually appealing, accessible across various platforms
- Importance of choosing the right set of tools



Image by Alexa from Pixabay











The Problem with Traditional Intermediary Formats



- Traditional intermediary formats: .docx, .odt, Google Docs
- Binary in nature
- Difficult version control
 - -v1, -v2, -LATEST, -LATESTLATEST, -FINAL, -FINAL2, -FINALFINAL
- No granular version control
- Usually (but not always) requires using proprietary software tools or third-party cloud services
 - Accessibility, privacy issues
- Solution?

Image by Christian Dorn from Pixabay











Hello, my name is... Markdown!

- Plain-text based intermediary file format
- Wide compatibility with version management systems
 - More on this in a bit...
- Easy collaboration and change conflict resolution
- Large ecosystem of accessible software tools
 - Editors, convertors, validators
- Simple syntax for common formatting tasks
 - WYSIWYG editors available









Why Do I Have to Learn Yet Another Format?

Makes content reuse easier

- Interoperability with many publishing platforms
- Various final output formats: HTML, PDF

Widely used by other projects and initiatives; easy reusability

NASA's Transform to Open Science, OpenSciency, FOSTER

Easy sharing and collaboration with third-parties

- Public access to source files (if so desired)
- Easy findability via search engines (plain text...)
- Effortless version management

Extensive set of software tools

Accessible, no vendor lock-in

Automatic publishing as Git book









Final Words on Markdown

- Focus on Markdown throughout the rest of the training
- Alternatives are possible, but they are not the first choice for FAIR-by-Design learning objects
 - Drawbacks in terms of findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability
- Slide decks are still made with traditional tools such as PowerPoint, Google Slides, LibreOffice Impress
 - Possible to use Markdown, but the ecosystem is not as mature yet







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Version Management and Collaboration with Git



Git in a Nutshell

Most popular version management system today

Tracks file changes and versions over time

- Possible to go back in time to previous versions
- Record of who did what and when

Most powerful if used with plain-text files (e.g., Markdown)

 Binary files are supported as well, but without granular change tracking (.docx, PowerPoint, PDF, images)

Cross platform, client applications available for all operating systems









Git Terminology (1)

- Repository a collaborative space where files can be versioned
- Commit granular record of change related to a single or multiple files placed in a single repository. Information about the author, time, and changes made
- Clone downloading an existing Git repository from an external source for local changes which can then be "committed"





Git Terminology (2)

- Fork 1:1 copy of an existing repository, resulting in the creation of a new repository. Both repositories have shared histories (all recorded commits up to the point of forking) but divergent futures.
- Pull request/Merge request way of reconciling changes made in a forked repository with the original one.
 - Each PR/MR consists of one or more commits
 - The owner of the fork submits a PR/MR to the original repository
 - The owner of the original repository reviews the changes and decides to accept or reject them





First Steps with Git

- Before we start...
 - GitHub as a free Git repository hosting service
 - GitHub Desktop Client as a Git client for interacting with Git repositories
 - FAIR-by-Design Templates repository https://github.com/FAIR-by-Design-Methodology/templates



Image by superintelligencek from Pixabay











Using GitHub – Organizations (1)

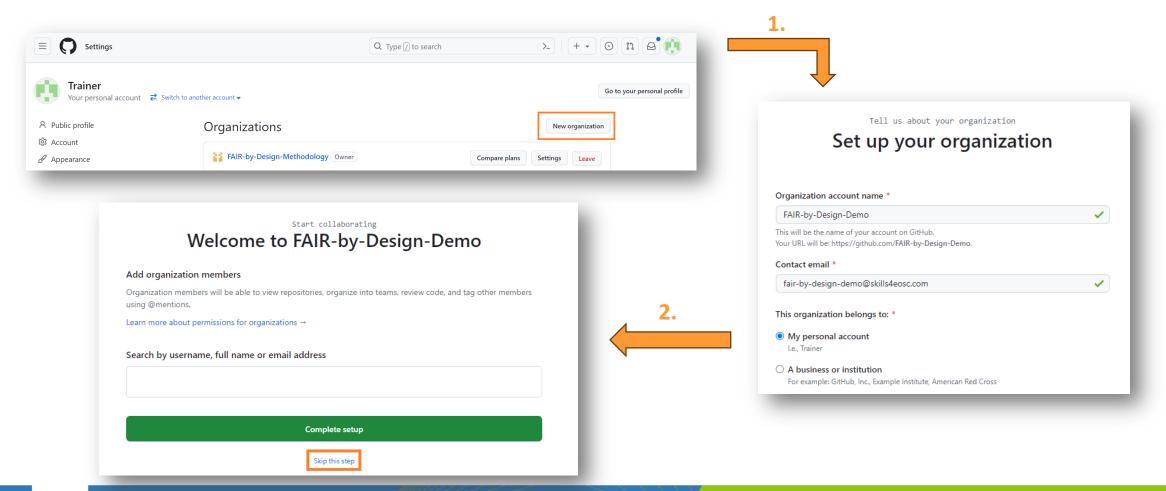
- Difference between user owned repositories and organization owned repositories
- Creating a new organization on GitHub
 - 1. Navigating to the profile page
 - 2. Selecting "New Organization"
 - 3. Choosing the free plan
 - 4. Filling out organization information (name, contact email)
 - 5. Adding collaborators







Using GitHub – Organizations (2)













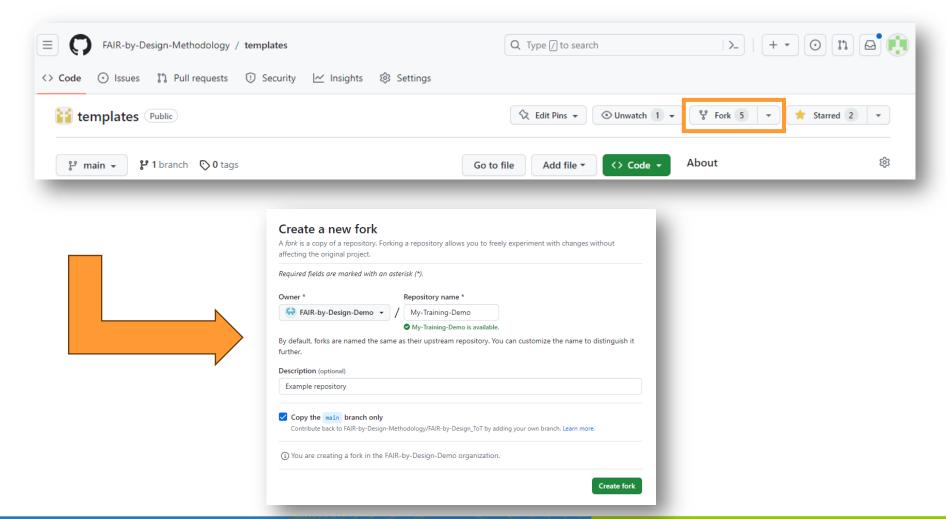
Using GitHub – Forks (1)

- Forking the <u>FAIR-by-Design Learning Object Templates</u>
 - https://github.com/FAIR-by-Design-Methodology/templates
 - Fork button
- Fork owner: the newly created organization
- Name: can be arbitrarily set, no limitations, no relation with the original name
- Redirection to the homepage of the forked repository





Using GitHub – Forks (2)











Using GitHub – Local Cloning (1)

- Authentication with GitHub credentials in the GitHub Desktop Client
- Setting profile information for commit metadata (name & email)
- Selecting the new repository fork from the list of repositories
- · Choosing "For my own purposes" as a contribution method
- Previewing the downloaded files

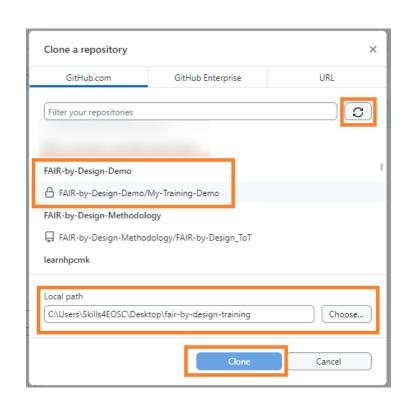




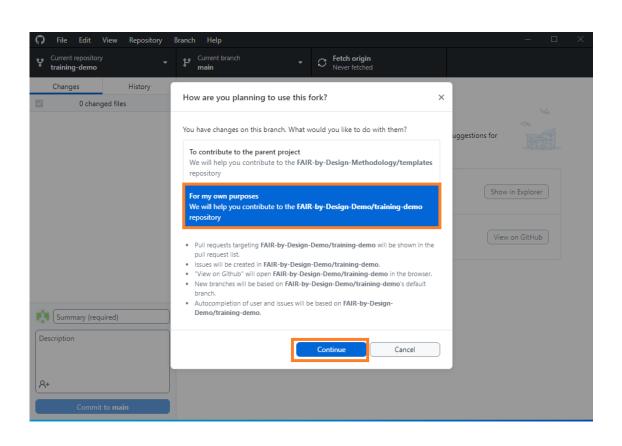




Using GitHub – Local Cloning (2)















Exercise: Using Git in Practice

To simulate the preparation of FAIR-by-Design learning objects, create a fork of the <u>FAIR-by-Design Learning Object Templates</u> repository, and then clone it locally as to continue working on the materials.

<u>Tip:</u> Use a GitHub organization as the owner of the fork and use the GitHub Desktop Client for cloning it locally















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Setting Up a Markdown Environment



General Information on Markdown Editors

- Any text editor can be seen as a Markdown editor
 - Yes, even Notepad
- More advanced editors bring quality of life improvements
 - Better graphical user interface
 - Integration with external tools
 - Extensibility via addons
- Markdown editor examples: Obsidian, VSCode, Zettlr, Joplin...
- Focus on Obsidian in this training









Obsidian as a Markdown Editor

- Free to use, cross-platform software
- First-party and third-party plugins for added functionality
- Vault a folder opened in Obsidian
 - In our case vault is equivalent to a Git repository, 1:1 mapping
- All settings are valid only for the currently open vault
 - Flexible approach, allows different configuration when working on different projects





Using Obsidian – First Steps (1)

The first launch wizard offers to open an existing folder as vault

Selecting the previously cloned repository

Two main areas within Obsidian

- Navigation tree (to the left)
- Editor (to the right)

Changing preview modes in Obsidian

- Render Markdown on the fly
- Show only Markdown source
- Preview only rendered content (no edits)





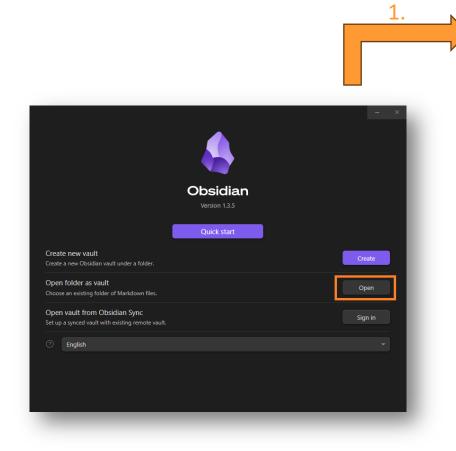


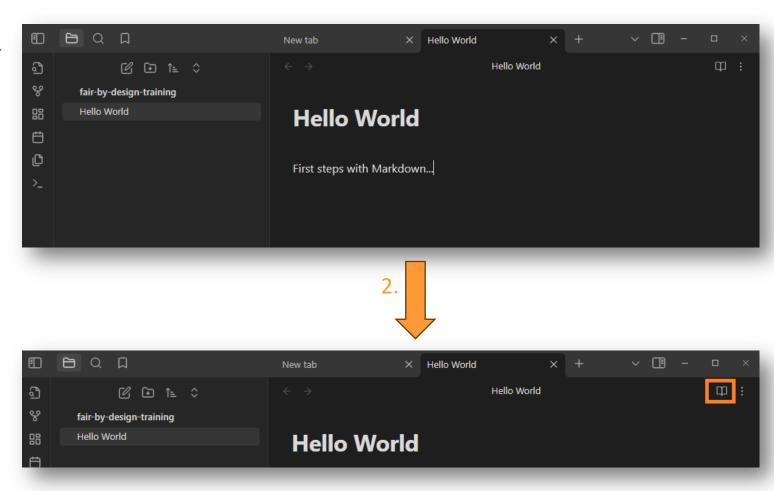






Using Obsidian – First Steps (2)















Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (1)

- No editing toolbar by default with common operations
 - Bold, italic, headings, bullets, lists
- Using the vast ecosystem of plugins to overcome shortcoming
- Plugin: Editing Toolbar
- Plugin: Table Editor
- Settings to be changed (Files & Links section)
 - Default location for new attachments -> In subfolder under current folder
 - Subfolder name -> attachments







Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (2)

- Settings to be changed (cont.)
 - New link format -> Relative path to file
 - Use [[Wikilinks]] -> Disable
 - Detect all file extensions -> Enable
- Testing the changes
 - Copy/Paste an image in an arbitrary file
 - The image should appear automatically
 - The file will be placed in an "attachments" subfolder

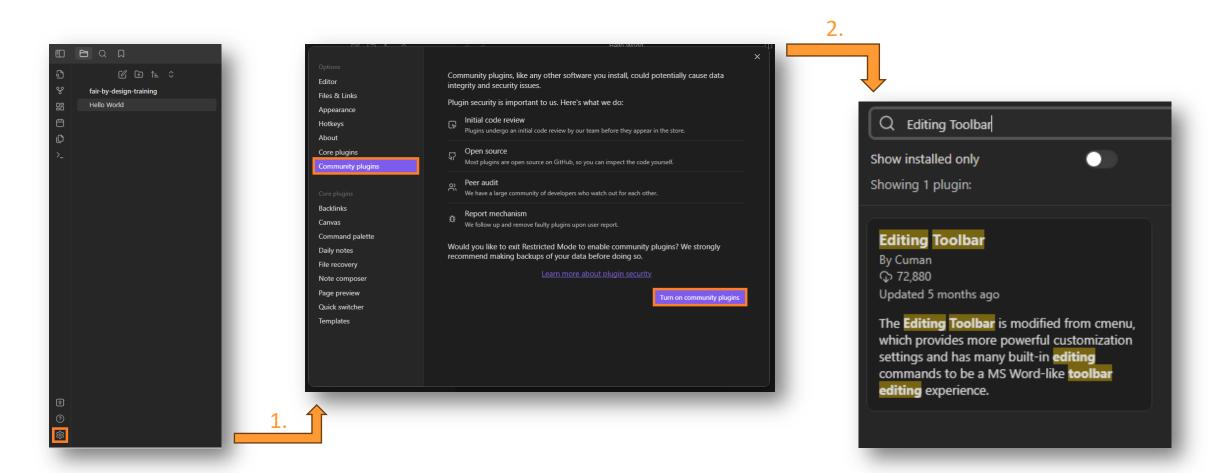








Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (3)





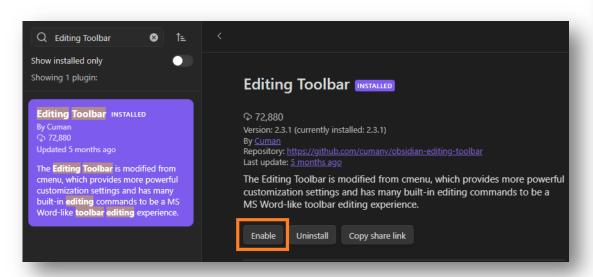


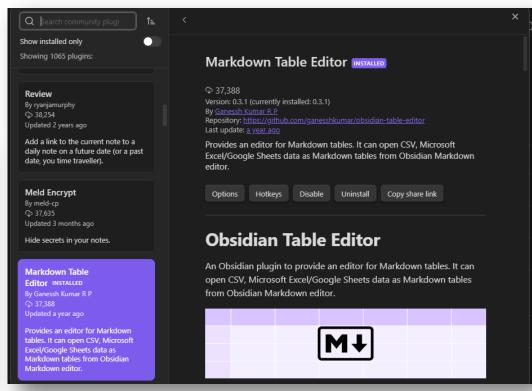






Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (4)







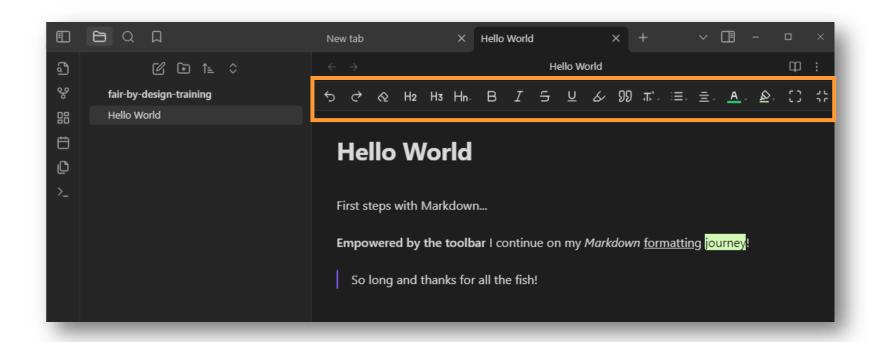








Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (5)





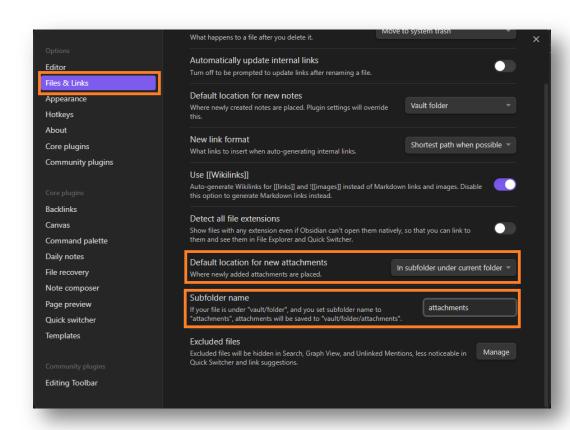


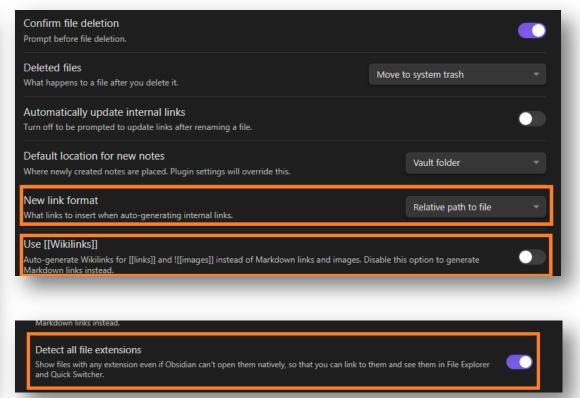






Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (6)





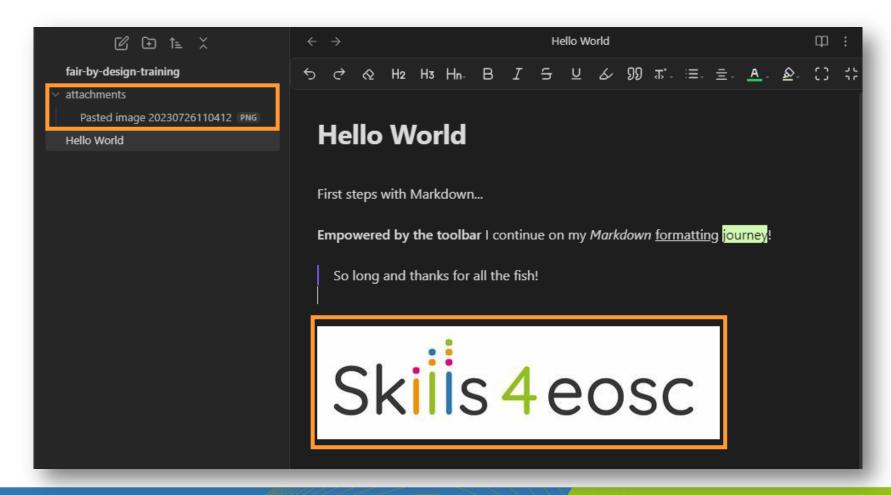








Using Obsidian – Changing Defaults (7)















Exercise: Configuring Obsidian

Go over the Obsidian setup process for the cloned repository, downloading the necessary plugins, and making the appropriate changes to Obsidian's default behavior.















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Working with Git books



Introduction to Git Books

- Goal #1: Automatic conversion of Markdown documents to logically connected HTML files which would be publicly available
- Goal #2: set-it-and-forget-it configuration
- Many Git book frameworks
- The training focuses on MkDocs
- The templates repository already includes automatic workflows for publishing learning materials as a Git book





Configuring the Repository for Git Book Publishing

- To do (only once per repository):
 - Enabling the "inherited" automatic workflows from the parent repository
 - Allowing the automatic workflows to make changes to the files in the repository
 - Enabling free hosting of the Git book on GitHub

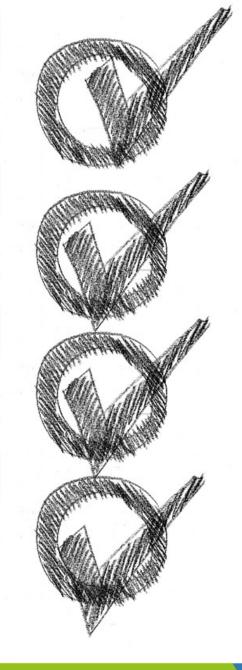


Image by Gerd Altmann from Pixabay

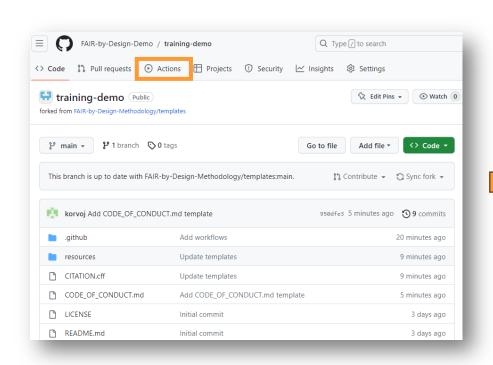


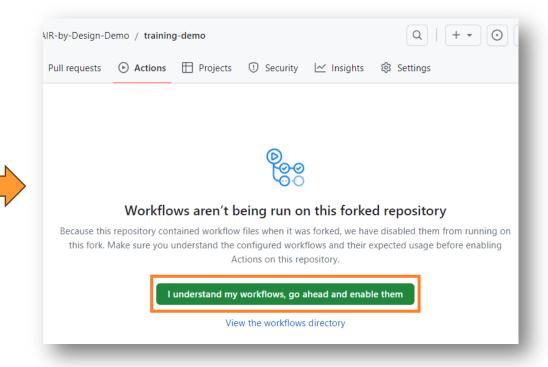






Enabling the GitHub Automatic Workflows



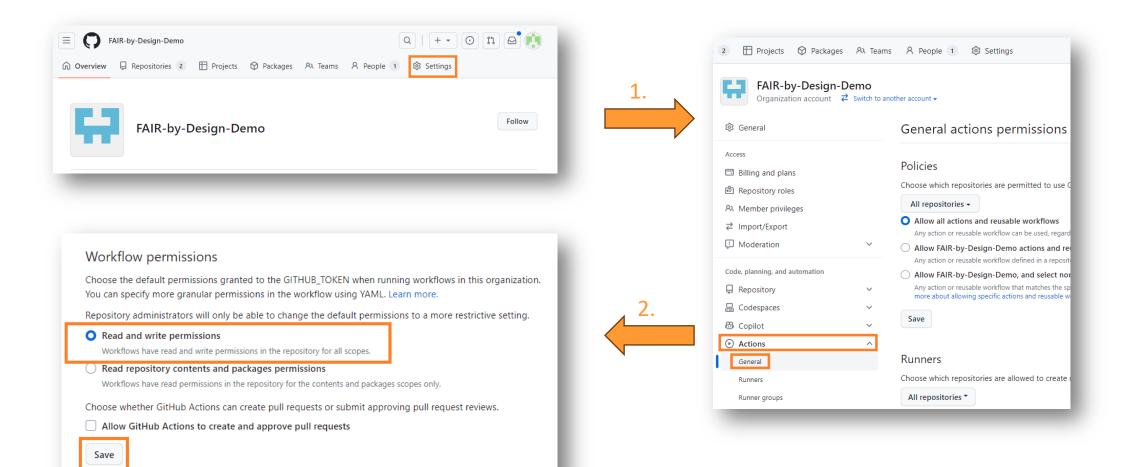








Allowing Changes by the Workflows













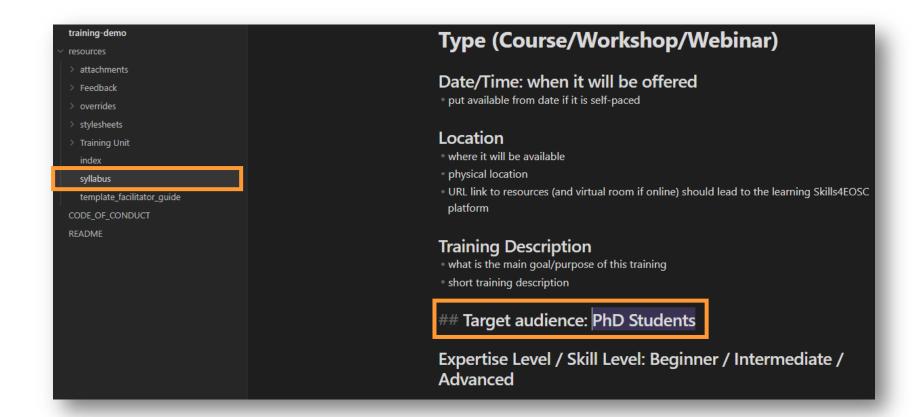
Previewing the Changes

- The Git book publishing workflows are automatically launched upon every commit that changes an .md file in the resources folder
- To try things out, we will make an arbitrary change to the syllabus, commit it, and push the changes using GitHub Desktop
- We will track the workflow's progress using the GitHub web interface





Making an Arbitrary Change





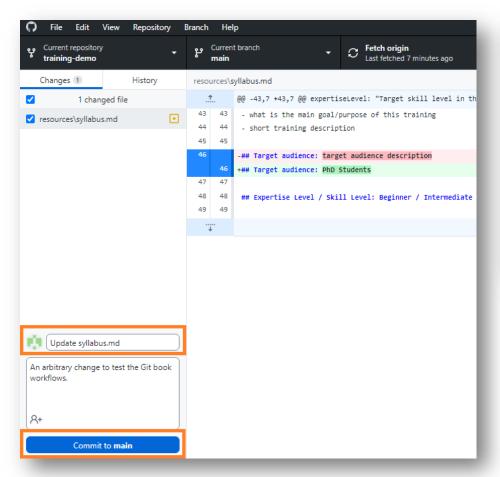


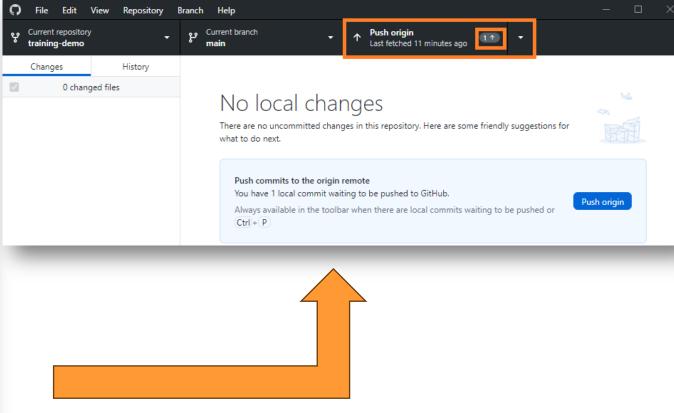






Committing the Changes







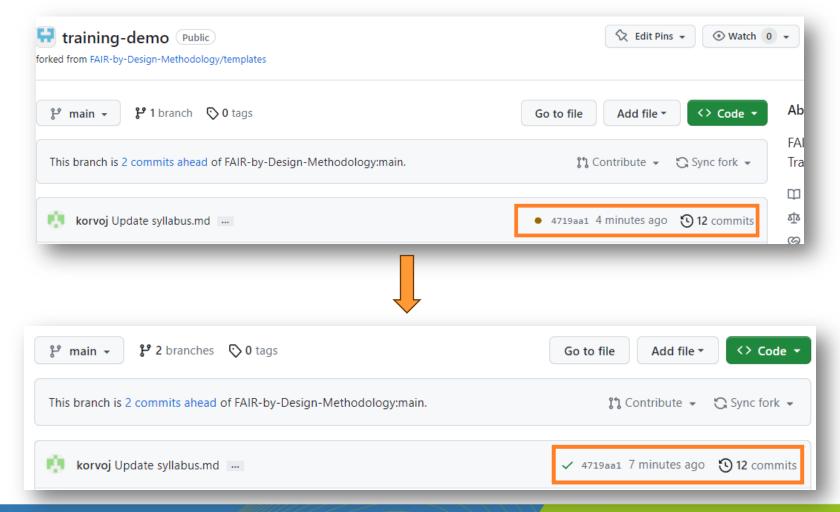








Tracking the Workflow's Progress









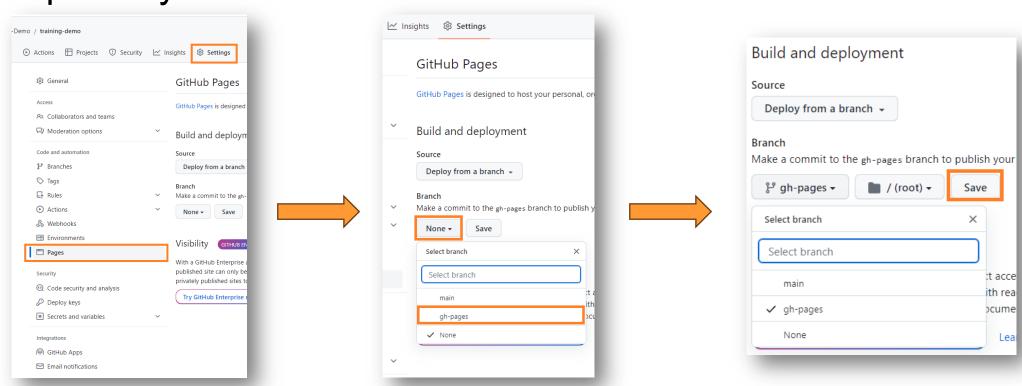






Enabling Free Hosting of the Git Book

These actions need to be performed only once per Git repository



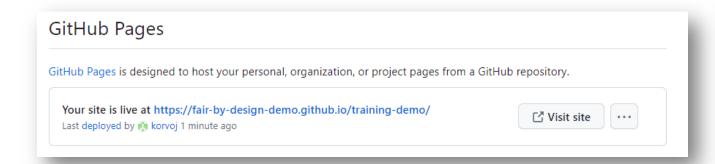


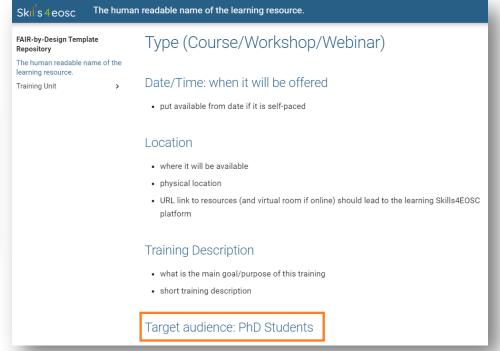






Previewing the Git Book













Exercise: Publishing Your Very Own Git Book

Prepare the forked repository for Git book publishing by following the previously outlined steps.

Make an arbitrary change to an .md file in the forked templates repository.

Push the changes and verify that the Git book has been successfully published.















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Conclusion & Key Takeaways



Summary

- Markdown as an intermediary file format for FAIR-by-Design learning resources
- Git as a robust version management system facilitating collaboration and change tracking
- Obsidian as an extensible Markdown editor allowing easy modification of template documents
- Git book as one of the final file formats for the Markdown files

Image by Andy H from Pixabay









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Thank you! Any questions before we continue?

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