

Building scientific communities - Lessons learned with AIRR

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Outline

• What: AIRR data and the AIRR Community

How: Beneficial patterns for community building

• Why: Interaction RSE ↔ domain-specific communities

What is AIRR?

- AIRR = Adaptive Immune Receptor Repertoire[1]
 - Next-generation sequencing data describing the state of the adaptive immune system
 - Neither classical genome nor transcriptome data
 - Meaningful interpretation requires rich metadata

The AIRR Community

- Grass-roots initiative, started 2015
- Community of practice: "To foster and support the generation, sharing and use of FAIR AIRR data"



- Vision of a set of shared resource, the AIRR * Commons
- Current & future products
 - MiAIRR^[1]: Minimal metadata standard for AIRR data
 - AIRR Standardized Representation^[2]: Format for analysis results
 - IARC/OGRDB^[3]: Review and submission system for inferred allele
 - REST API for AIRR repositories (under development)

^[2] Vander Heiden JA et al., Front Immunol 9:2206 (2018) [DOI]

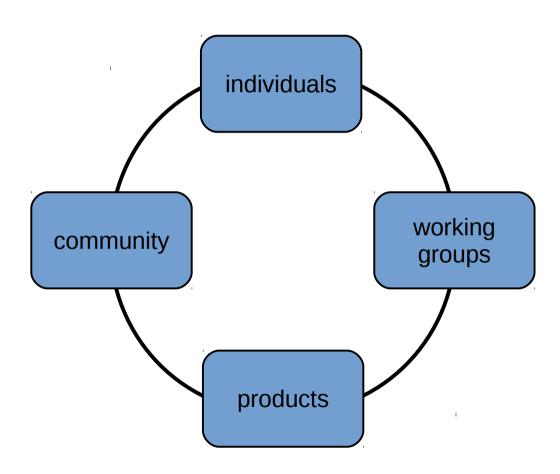
Disclaimer



- This is a retrospective and n=1 assessment
- We were young and naive...
- There are names for some of the presented patterns, they were deliberately omitted

Entities





Beneficial patterns: Individuals

- Do all the work, but mostly volunteers → "What is in it for me?"
- Community should:
 - Provide platforms for professional exchange
 - Provide opportunities for (horizontal) collaboration
 - Foster collaborations beyond the scope of the community

Beneficial patterns: Working groups

- Have high level of autonomy (within mandate)
- Define attainable goals (within ~ 12 months time span)
- Have 5-8 active members
- Work agreement-based
- Communicate frequently with other working groups
- Document decisions and activities

Beneficial patterns: Products

- Are an offer to the scientific domain to reach goals (e.g. FAIR AIRR data)
- Scratch someone's itch (in a generic fashion)
- Need to be good, not perfect
- Evolve over time, need maintenance
- Fit into a bigger picture → "Ecosystem" of tools and resources
- Are accepted (and potential endorsed) by the community

Beneficial patterns: Community

- Be an open community → low threshold of participation
- Define shared values and a common vision
- Identify problems of common interest
- Focus on products first, do organization later
- Approach stakeholders early (but not too early)
- Commit to maintain products → sustainability

Not-so-beneficial patterns

- We are all just volunteers, we can all just walk away
- The community
 - must not interfere with working group autonomy
 - should never require unanimous decisions
- Do not waste your time on a community journal

Why should RSEs care?

- Definition of RSE as software engineer with domain expertise
- Domain-specific communities can support the cause of RSE
- RSE should try to understand domain-specific practices and demands

Acknowledgements



