



# Managing Research Software

LIBER Research Data Management  
Working Group

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*Software Management Plans (SMPs)  
for your Research Software (RS)  
& the PRESOFT model*

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<https://libereurope.eu/event/webinar-managing-research-software/>

# Software Management Plans (SMPs) for your Research Software (RS) & the PRESOFT model

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Including works in collaboration with G. Romier (CC-IN2P3)

Including works in collaboration with Prof. T. Recio (Univ. Nebrija, Madrid)

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**LIBER Research Data Management Working Group, 9 october 2025**



# Plan

## Part I –

- 1 Research Software
  - Definition
  - Software is a legal object
  - RS authors
  - Reference and citation
- 2 Dissemination procedure
- 3 Protocol(s) **CDUR** : research evaluation and RS
  - The CDUR RS protocol(s)
  - FAIR principles and CDUR protocols

# Definition of Research Software

(2019) TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure

**Research software (RS)** *is a well identified set of code that has been written by a well identified research team. It is software that has been built and used to produce a result published or disseminated in some article or scientific contribution.*

*Each RS encloses a set of files containing the source code and the compiled code. It can also include other elements as the documentation, specifications, use cases...*

(2010, 2015) TGD. Article vs. Logiciel : questions juridiques et de politique scientifique dans la production de logiciels

**Un logiciel du laboratoire** *est un programme utile pour faire avancer la recherche qui a été produit avec la participation d'un membre du laboratoire.*

*Il arrive souvent que des publications de recherche soient associées.*

- goal: research
- un member of the lab participates to the code writing (likewise publications)
- the important production are the articles, RS are *associated objects*

The definitions do not take into account the state of the RS:

*“in preparation”, “finished”, disseminated, quality, scope, size, documented, maintained, used only by one team to produce a publication, or used in several laboratories*

# Software is a legal object

(2010, 2015) TGD. Article vs. Logiciel : questions juridiques et de politique scientifique dans la production de logiciels  
(2022) TGD, T. Recio. Research Software vs Research Data I (Definition)

- [FR] Code de la propriété intellectuelle (CPI), Article L. 112-2 :  
un *logiciel* est une œuvre de l'esprit protégée par le droit d'auteur.
- [FR] Arrêté du Ministère de l'Industrie du 22 décembre 1981 (vocabulaire de l'informatique) :  
un *logiciel* est un ensemble des programmes, procédés et règles, et éventuellement de la documentation, relatifs au fonctionnement d'un ensemble de traitement de données.
- [EC] Directive 2009/24/EC, 23/04/2009, on the legal protection of computer programs:  
For the purpose of this Directive, the term *computer program* shall include programs in any form, including those which are incorporated into hardware.  
This term also includes *preparatory design work* leading to the development of a computer program provided that the nature of the preparatory work is such that a computer program can result from it at a later stage.

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(2019) TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure

**Research software (RS)** *is a well identified set of code that has been written by a well identified research team. It is software that has been built and used to produce a result published or disseminated in some article or scientific contribution.*

*Each RS encloses a set of files containing the source code and the compiled code. It can also include other elements as the documentation, specifications, use cases...*

# RS authors

(2019) TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure

## What means to be a RS author ?

- legal concept : the author writes the code
- scientific concept : expert contributions, maybe no writing code  
without the scientific expert, the RS will not exist
- maybe other contributions :  
documentation, bug fixing, test, maintenance, translations...

## Definition of a RS author :

- in the article we select three rôles (limits can be fuzzy) :
  - ▶ (i) RS leader,
  - ▶ (ii) main or important contributor (code writing),
  - ▶ (iii) minor contributor (code writing or other contribution).

Persons with no code writing can be assigned with some participation % by the team.

# Reference and citation

(2013) Pontille D, Torny D : La manufacture de l'évaluation scientifique... <https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02646545v1>

*[...] the difference between reference and citation : the act of reference is the responsibility of a given author while the citation is a new property, possibly calculable, of the source text. According to P. Wouters (1999), this reversal has radically altered the practice of referral and has literally created a new "culture of citation".*

(2019) TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure

A reference **sets** title, author(s), date, and identifies RS as a scientific object.

The article considers three different types of reference :

- the one related to the RS paper (with *software peer review*),
- the one related to a classic research article describing the RS,
- a "reference" : author(s), RS title, short description, version, date, url.

Remarks :

- There can be several references associated to a RS.
- There are more complete identifications : metadata, CITATION files...
- Software Citation Group, Software Citation Implementation Working Group...
- RDA Complex Citation Implementation Interest Group (CCI IG)

# Plan

## Part I –

- 1 Research Software
- 2 Dissemination procedure
- 3 Protocol(s) **CDUR** : research evaluation and RS



# Research Software dissemination procedure

Easy to adapt to many situations, **also valid for (research) data**.

- Choose a name, avoid trademarks and proprietary names, associate date, version...  
(2018) DoRANum or Harvard. File Naming Conventions
- (\*) (research team step) Establish list of authors/contributors (% participation, affiliations). Consider a Software Management Plan (2018, TGD, G. Romier, PGLR V3.2, PRESOFT)
- (\*) Establish the list of main functionalities.
- (\*) Establish the list of included software & data components, their licenses
- **Choose a license**, have an agreement (signed) with rightholders and authors, consider FLOSS licenses. Beware of license compatibility and inheritance issues.
- Choose a website, forge, deposit for dissemination, indicate licenses and how to cite the work. Use PIDs if possible.
- (\*) (research work step) Establish the list of main functionalities, archive a tar.gz to keep track of added functionalities.
- Inform your laboratories and head institutions (if not done in the license step).
- Set and indicate clearly a contact address.
- **Distribute** your (research) software or data component.
- Inform the target scientific community. Consider Software or Data papers...

(\*) To be reviewed with each new version.

(2014) TGD. Free software, Open source software, licenses. A short presentation including a procedure for RS and data...

(2022) TGD, T. Recio. Research Software vs Research Data II (Dissemination, CDUR, FAIR)

# Plan

## Part I –

- 1 Research Software
- 2 Dissemination procedure
- 3 Protocol(s) **CDUR** : research evaluation and RS
  - The CDUR RS protocol(s)
  - FAIR principles and CDUR protocols

# Protocol(s) **CDUR**: research evaluation and RS

(2019) TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure

(2022) TGD, T. Recio. Research Software vs Research Data II (Dissemination, CDUR, FAIR)

Designed to help evaluated researchers, evaluation committees, decision makers...  
also valid for (research) data.

**(C) Citation** measure if RS is well identified as a research output:  
good citation form, but also metadata, best citation practices...  
**legal point:** authors, affiliations, participation %

**(D) Dissemination** best dissemination practices, in agreement with  
the scientific policy of the evaluation context  
**policy point:** Open Science, **legal point:** licenses

**(U) Use** “software aspects” **of RS**: correct results, facilitate reuse, good softw.  
practices: doc, test, install, up to read the code, launch RS...  
**point reproducibility:** validation of scientific results

**(R) Research** “research aspects”: quality of the scientific work, proposed and coded  
algorithms & data structures, related publications, collaborations...  
**point research:** impact

Flexibility of application: each decision maker or evaluation committee **sets its own CDUR protocol** adapted to the evaluation context and goals.

# FAIR principles and CDUR protocols

(2022) TGD, T. Recio. Research Software vs Research Data II (Dissemination, CDUR, FAIR)

(2023) TGD, T. Recio. How to achieve FAIRER research data by studying evaluation assessment protocols, Open Science FAIR

| CDUR [2,7]                                                                                                                                                                                                                | The FAIR Guiding Principles [1]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>(C) Citation:</b><br>The <b>RD</b> is well identified, involving issues concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- citation form or reference</li><li>- metadata (including PIDs)</li></ul>                   | <b>To be Findable:</b><br>F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier<br>F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)<br>F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes<br><b>To be Interoperable:</b><br>I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data<br><b>To be Reusable:</b><br>R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance                                                                                                                              |
| <b>(D) Dissemination:</b><br>The <b>RD</b> is well disseminated, involving issues concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- list of included components</li><li>- RD licence</li><li>- RD deposit</li></ul>     | <b>To be Findable:</b><br>F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource<br><b>To be Accessible:</b><br>A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol<br>A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable<br>A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary<br>A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available<br><b>To be Reusable:</b><br>R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license |
| <b>(U) Use:</b><br>The <b>RD</b> facilitates its reuse, involving issues like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- documentation, tutorials, examples...</li><li>- reproducibility and replicability issues</li></ul> | <b>To be Interoperable:</b><br>I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation<br>I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles<br><b>To be Reusable:</b><br>R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes<br>R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>(R) Research:</b><br>Measures the impact of the <b>RD</b> related scientific work                                                                                                                                      | Not applicable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

Table 1. Relationships between the FAIR principles and the CDUR evaluation protocols.

# Plan

## Part II –

### 4 PRESOFT : Preservation for REsearch SOFTware

- The PRESOFT project
- The Research Software Management Plan PRESOFT
- Research Software life cycle, PRESOFT vision
- Other models of software life cycles

### 5 The PRESOFT template

- Presentation of the PRESOFT template
- The PRESOFT template is available at DMP OPIDoR
- Experience at LIGM, a computer science lab

### 6 Benefits of RS SMPs

### 7 Other works on Software Management Plans

# PRESOFT : Preservation for REsearch SOFTware

PRESOFT : pérennisation des logiciels de la recherche

Project funded by CNRS/IN2P3 (2017-18) :

G. Romier (CC-IN2P3), V. Breton (IdGC), T. Gomez-Diaz (LIGM)



## Goal :

*To study the implementation of software management plans in research units to improve their sustainability.*

*[FR] Étudier l'implémentation de plans de gestion de logiciels dans les unités de recherche afin d'améliorer leur pérennisation.*

- Contact : [presoft\\_@univ-eiffel.fr](mailto:presoft_@univ-eiffel.fr), <https://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~teresa/presoft/>
- PRESOFT Template V3.2 (April 2018) :  
T. Gomez-Diaz, G. Romier, Research Software Management Plan template, V3.2 (471) <https://hal.science/hal-01802565> or (511) <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1405613>
- Available at DMP OPIDoR (CNRS/INIST) : [https://dmp.opidor.fr/public\\_templates](https://dmp.opidor.fr/public_templates)  
(search for presoft) [https://dmp.opidor.fr/public\\_templates?page=1&search=presoft](https://dmp.opidor.fr/public_templates?page=1&search=presoft)

# The Research Software Management Plan PRESOFT

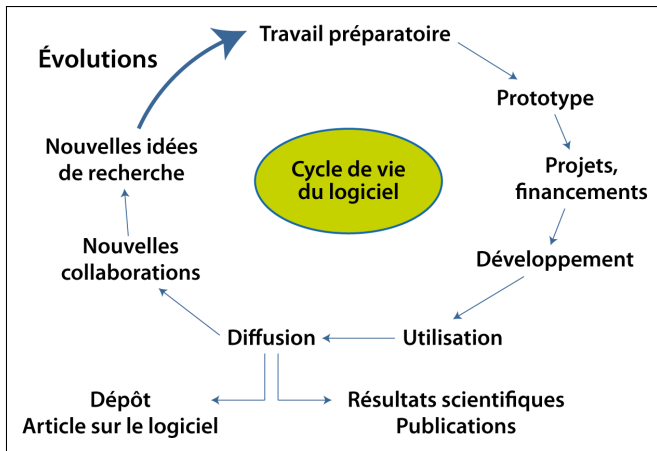
A Research Software Management Plan PRESOFT ...

- is a tool to improve software sustainability
- is a roadmap to manage the software lifecycle
- must be adapted to the software
- must be adapted to the needs of the RS team
- is a tool for reflection and planning : to ask questions that may be answered (or not) later
- allows the RS team to identify stages, stakeholders, responsibilities
- allows the RS team to centralize information
- is a tool to better manage the RS as a scientific production
- **not to be mistaken with a development plan**

There are other models, with different visions.

# Research Software life cycle, PRESOFT vision

To develop procedures and models **adapted to the Research Software life cycle**.





# Other models of software life cycles

## Spiral life cycle

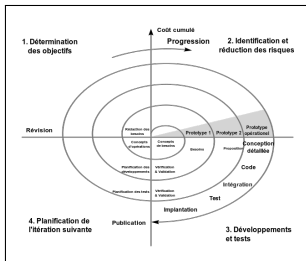


Image : Modèle en Spirale de Boehm, MDAumas.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spirale\\_\(Boehm,\\_1988\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spirale_(Boehm,_1988).svg)

(1986) B. Boehm. A spiral model of software development and enhancement. ACM SIGSOFT Software engineering notes.

<https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/12944.12948>

[https://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Mod%C3%A8le\\_en\\_spirale](https://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Mod%C3%A8le_en_spirale)

(2023) G. Courbebaisse et al. Research Software Lifecycle, EOSC Task Force on Infrastructures for Quality Research Software

<https://zenodo.org/records/8324828>

CI/CD = Continuous Integration and Delivery

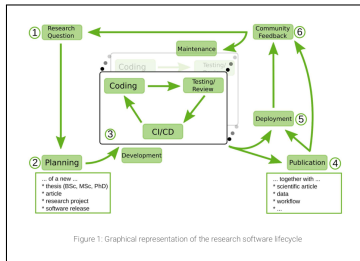
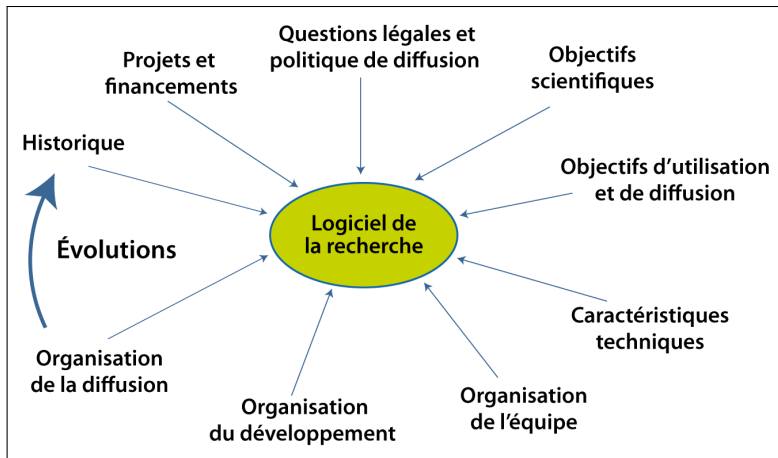


Figure 1: Graphical representation of the research software lifecycle

# Presentation of the PRESOFT template (1/2)



<https://hal.science/hal-01802565> or <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1405613>

# Presentation of the PRESOFT template V3.2 (April 2018)

The model is preceded by a presentation that shows how to use it, and explains its licensing.

0. Title of the Plan with the name of the software + dates, author(s), affiliation(s)
1. Métadonnées / Metadata
2. Contexte du logiciel / Software context
  - 2.1 Historique / History
  - 2.2 Projet (s) lié (s) au logiciel / Project(s) related to the software
  - 2.3 Questions légales et politique de diffusion /  
Legal issues and distribution policy
3. Caractéristiques du logiciel / Software features
  - 3.1 Objectifs scientifiques / Scientific goals
  - 3.2 Objectifs d'utilisation et de diffusion / Usage and distribution objectives
  - 3.3 Caractéristiques techniques / Technical features
4. Organisation de l'équipe / Team organisation
5. Organisation du développement / Development organisation
6. Organisation de la diffusion / Distribution organisation
7. Gestion du plan de gestion / SMP management
- Références / References

# The PRESOFT template is also available at DMP OPIDoR

|                           | <b>Modèle texte</b>                                                       | <b>Modèle dans</b>                                                                |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Forme                     | odt et pdf<br>(plusieurs tableaux,<br>plusieurs questions<br>par tableau) | formulaire en ligne (plusieurs thèmes,<br>plusieurs questions par thème)<br><br>MAJ permanente possible                                                             |
| Langues                   | FR et EN dans le<br>même document                                         | FR ou EN (choix à l'initialisation du<br>plan)                                                                                                                      |
| Gestion des<br>versions   | manuelle                                                                  | manuelle (pour le moment - export<br>puis stockage externe)                                                                                                         |
| Ecriture<br>collaborative | manuelle et<br>séquentielle (un seul<br>document)                         | différents rôles et droits d'accès<br>possibles (dynamique)                                                                                                         |
| Publication du<br>plan    | manuelle                                                                  | export<br>export partiel possible                                                                                                                                   |
| Accès                     | tout public<br>(téléchargement)                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• création de plan : communauté<br/>ESR</li><li>• partage possible d'un plan avec<br/>tout partenaire/collaborateur</li></ul> |

The PRESOFT model was integrated into DMP OPIDoR at the request of its team (April 2018).

# Experience at LIGM, a computer science lab – Case study

The main output of the project is the PRESOFT model. It has been developed and tested with some research software coming from two French labs.

Plans done at LIGM and at LAAS (2017-2019) :

- **BEC3** - Behaviour Crowd Centric Composition, set of tools that enable the creation of Internet of Things applications, is an online service.
- **MIMO-802.11e**, code under the NS-2 simulator for MIMO-802.11e networks (Multiple In Multiple Out). Goal : to improve the bandwidth of an 802.11e wireless network using MIMO technology.
- **OpenMVG** or Open Multiple View Geometry for computer-vision.
- **ProPhyle**, DNA sequence classification.
- **TreeCloud** : generation of tree clouds from a text, i.e., word clouds arranged around a tree that indicates their proximity in the text.
- **RRHP\_fx**, V. Baudin (LAAS) : assistance for the management of human resources in a research project. Real-time progress monitoring.

Plans done in 2024 :

- **Garamon**, a generator of C++ libraries dedicated to Geometric Algebra
- **Hygra**, a C++/Python library for efficient sparse graph analysis
- Review of **SPPAS** - the automatic annotation and analyses of speech, B. Bigi (LPL)

# Benefits of RS SMPs

- For a RS team
  - ▶ To get a general overview of each RS
  - ▶ To better organize the associated work and its monitoring
  - ▶ To improve management methods and save time
  - ▶ To identify what goes well, needs, risks, and avoid bad surprises
  - ▶ To reflect and/or implement a strategy
  - ▶ To improve the RS quality, and thus of the team research quality
  - ▶ To facilitate RS reuse and foster new collaborations
  - ▶ To increase integrity and transparency, visibility and impact
- For a lab or a research institution
  - ▶ To improve knowledge of RS productions
  - ▶ To increase the visibility of important productions
  - ▶ To identify needs, risks. . .
  - ▶ To increase the integrity, transparency, visibility and impact of research
  - ▶ To facilitate policy implementation regarding RS and research in general

## ● New recommendations

2024 Science Europe, Developing and Aligning Policies on Research Software: Recommendations for RFOs and RPOs, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13740998>

2024 UNESCO - Open Hidrology, N. Dogulu, K. Verbist, A. Mertens, <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000390401>

2025 NASA Science Mission Directorate, Open-Source Science Guidance – [PDF](#)

# Other works on SMPs (1/2)

- SSI - Software Sustainability Institute, UK
  - 2016 The Software Sustainability Institute, Checklist for a Software Management Plan, V0.1.  
<https://zenodo.org/records/1422657>
  - 2018 The Software Sustainability Institute, Checklist for a Software Management Plan, V1.0.  
<https://zenodo.org/records/2159713> <https://www.software.ac.uk/software-management-plans>
  - 2021 N. Chue Hong, S. Crouch. Introduction to Software Management Plans Workshop.  
<https://github.com/software saved/introduction-to-software-management-plans/>
- ELIXIR
  - 2021 R. Alves, et al. ELIXIR Software Management Plan. <https://github.com/elixir-europe/smp>
  - 2021 R. Alves, et al. ELIXIR Software Management Plan for Life Sciences. BioHackRxiv Preprint.  
<https://osf.io/preprints/biohackrxiv/k8znb>
- Netherlands e-Science Center
  - 2021 Netherlands e-Science Center. Software Management Plan Template.  
<https://www.esciencecenter.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SMP2021-v1.057.pdf>
  - 2023 C. Martinez-Ortiz et al. Practical guide to Software Management Plans (1.1). Zenodo Preprint.  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7589725>
- ZIB - Zuse Institute Berlin
  - 2023 T. Hasler et al. Software management plan developed in HPO-Navi. <https://doi.org/10.12752/9250>
- MDPL - Max Planck Digital Library, Germany
  - 2024 M. Franke, YV. Grossmann. Software Management Plans as a Path for Sustainable and Reproducible Research Software. Poster, 4th conference for Research Software Engineering in Germany.  
[https://pure.mpg.de/pubman/faces/ViewItemOverviewPage.jsp?itemId=item\\_3562663\\_4](https://pure.mpg.de/pubman/faces/ViewItemOverviewPage.jsp?itemId=item_3562663_4)
- Digital Research Alliance of Canada
  - 2024 Zhang, Qian and Dhane, Fares. Alliance Software Management Plan (SMP) Template. Zenodo Preprint.  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13242503>
- Recherche Data Gouv - Collège Codes sources et logiciels, France
  - 2025 Available at DMP OPIDoR (CNRS/INIST), [https://dmp.opidor.fr/guidance\\_group\\_export/1161.pdf](https://dmp.opidor.fr/guidance_group_export/1161.pdf)

More references available at <http://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~teresa/presoft/>

## Other works on SMPs (2/2)

DINI/nestor WG Research Data, sub-WG Software Management Plans, Germany

- 2024 YV. Grossmann et al. Software Management Plans - Current Concepts, Tools, and Application  
Data Science Journal, 23 : 43, 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2024-043>

| General Cluster              | ELIXIR                                                                                | MPDL                                                                                  | PRESOFT                                                                               | SSI                                                                                    | ZIB                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Administrative information   | 3%   | 14%  | 26%  | 8%    | 9%   |
| Documentation and versioning | 39%  | 10%  | 3%   |                                                                                        | 12%  |
| Legal and ethical aspects    | 2%   | 6%   | 7%   | 5%    | 7%   |
| Performance and security     | 14%  | 10%  | 2%   |                                                                                        | 8%   |
| Preservation and sharing     | 17%  | 24%  | 12%  | 55%  | 29%  |
| Related objects              |                                                                                       | 6%   | 10%  | 11%   | 7%   |
| Software description         | 17%  | 16%  | 32%  | 16%  | 15%  |
| Technical infrastructure     | 8%   | 14%  | 8%   | 5%    | 13%  |
| Number of questions          | 64                                                                                    | 50                                                                                    | 98                                                                                    | 38                                                                                     | 75                                                                                      |

- 2024 Workshop “Les Plans de Gestion des Logiciels de la Recherche”, University Gustave Eiffel,  
<https://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~teresa/presoft/2024FormationPlansGestionLogicielsRecherche/>
- 2024 TGD. Questions et Réponses sur le Modèle PRESOFT et les Plans de Gestion,  
<https://zenodo.org/records/13133081>
- 2024 P. Schmidt. Planning your research software - a workshop in Paris, <https://codeforthought.buzzsprout.com/1326658/episodes/15479406-en-planning-your-research-software-a-workshop-in-paris>

*It's the questions that matter...*



# References (1/2)

- 2007 TGD. Autour de la valorisation de logiciels développés dans un laboratoire de recherche, LIGM.
- 2009-13 Thème PLUME "Patrimoine logiciel d'un laboratoire"  
<https://zenodo.org/communities/plume-patrimoine-logiciel-laboratoire/>
- 2009 JL Archimbaud, TGD. Licence & copyright pour les développements de logiciels libres de laboratoires de recherche, PLUME, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7063145>
- 2009 TGD. Guide laboratoire pour recenser ses développements logiciels, PLUME,  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7063162>
- 2010 TGD. Diffuser un logiciel de laboratoire : recommandations juridiques et administratives, PLUME,  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7096215>
- 2010-15 TGD. Article vs. Logiciel : questions juridiques et de politique scientifique dans la production de logiciels, PLUME, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7063153>
- V2 March 2015, Société Informatique de France, <https://doi.org/10.48556/SIF.1024.5.119>
- 2014 TGD. Articles, software, data: a study of the (French) scientific production, Poster, EUDAT 2014,  
[http://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~teresa/logicielsLIGM/documents/Internacional/2014septeadat\\_70x100.pdf](http://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~teresa/logicielsLIGM/documents/Internacional/2014septeadat_70x100.pdf)
- 2014 TGD. Free software, Open source software, licenses. A short presentation including a procedure for research software and data dissemination, Zenodo preprint, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11709>
- 2018 TGD, G. Romier. Research Software Management Plan template PRESOFT V3.2, Zenodo preprint,  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1405590>
- 2019 TGD. Le Projet PLUME et le paysage actuel des logiciels de la recherche dans la science ouverte, Zenodo preprint,  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2591473>
- 2019 TGD. Les logiciels de la recherche et leurs licences : trois visions sur un objet, Cours CERFACS,  
<https://hal.science/hal-02434287v1>
- 2019 TGD, T. Recio. On the evaluation of research software: the CDUR procedure, F1000Research, Research on Research,  
<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.19994.2>
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## A selection of podcasts by Peter Schmidt :

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And the associated preprint:

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10/09/2024 [FR] L'apprentissage automatique et la reproductibilité - avec Pascal Monasse (LIGM), <https://codeforthought.buzzsprout.com/1326658/episodes/15649531-fr-l-apprentissage-automatique-et-la-reproductibilite-avec-pascal-monasse-ligm>

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