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SOFTWARE DESCRIPTOR

Plot Serializer – A Tool for Creating FAIR Data for Scientific Figures

Michaela Leštáková [1], Ning Xia [1], Julius Florstedt [1]

1. Chair of Fluid Systems, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany.

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Corresponding Author:
Michaela Leštáková
michaela.lestakova@tu-darmstadt.de

Abstract. This software descriptor introduces Plot Serializer, a Python package for supporting researchers in creating FAIR datasets corresponding to the figures of their manuscript. Fitting into existing workflows, Plot Serializer enables effortless export of data plotted in scientific figures into interoperable datasets with customizable metadata for improved reusability and thus facilitates research data management practices. Besides a clear description of Plot Serializer's scope and functionality, a minimal example of its usage and output is given. Finally, its limitations and future plans are outlined.

1 Introduction

Research data and research software are ubiquitous in scientific work. To fight the reproducibility crisis in science, more and more researchers are adopting the practice of sharing research data and software associated with their publications or even as standalone research output. This practice is sometimes even required by journals, conferences and funding bodies. Research data and software are of best use for the scientific community if they are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, i.e. FAIR [1], [2]. However, making them FAIR is not only challenging but often also time-consuming. Plot Serializer has been developed as a Python package that assists researchers to create datasets corresponding to the figures of their manuscript with little effort, thus supporting them in FAIRifying their data. This leads to enabling the reader to understand the interconnections between different research objects, such as which data is depicted in a certain figure in the manuscript and with which code it was created, which is an important part of the "R" in FAIR: reusability.

In scientific articles, data visualizations or figures can be seen as "windows" to the data space behind the article: they are an essential result of scientific work and serve as a link between the text and the data that it is based on. However, probably every researcher knows the struggle of getting their hands on the data depicted in a figure. In most cases, it is still necessary to contact the authors of the paper to obtain the data. Fortunately, it is becoming more common that scientific articles contain a data availability statement with a reference to an openly available dataset [3]. However, even then the data may be poorly documented or not follow the FAIR principles: despite being findable and accessible, they may lack interoperability and reusability. Plot Serializer has been developed as a tool to address these issues, aiming to lower the threshold for creating comprehensible, datasets corresponding to the figures in a scientific publication.

2 Scope

Plot Serializer is a Python package that enables effortless export of data plotted in scientific figures into interoperable datasets with customizable metadata for improved reusability. As the name indicates, Plot Serializer utilizes serialization: the process of converting a Python object or data structure into a format that can be easily stored or transmitted [4]. The current version of Plot Serializer provides APIs for figure creation using `matplotlib`, the most popular plotting package among Python users. Other plotting packages such as plotly are currently not supported but the modular architecture of Plot Serializer allows to include them in the future.

Using a `Proxy` class, Plot Serializer wraps the plotting functions of `matplotlib` and captures the data immediately after being passed to the plotting function, hence ensuring consistency between the plotted data and exported data. Important metadata are gathered in the process of plotting. It is possible to differentiate between two kinds of metadata in the context of figures: semantic metadata that carry information about the content and meaning of the data (for example axis labels or plot title) and formatting metadata that describe the plot style (for example axis scaling, line thickness or colors). Plot Serializer prioritizes semantic information to formatting information, as its focus lies on supporting research data management (RDM). Plot Serializer uses its own metadata model that loosely follows the conventions of `matplotlib`. The data models have been implemented using `Pydantic` [5].

Currently, Plot Serializer covers the most widely used types of 2D and 3D figures, namely:

- line plot 2D
- line plot 3D
- scatter 2D
- scatter 3D
- surface 3D
- bar plot
- error bar
- box plot
- pie
- histogram

Each of these figure types has slightly different requirements regarding data formatting and metadata modelling. We are continuously working on expanding the list.

As not all semantic metadata are by default provided through the figure (for example certain parameter values may instead be provided via the figure caption or through a text box), Plot Serializer offers the possibility to add custom metadata in the form of key-value pairs to each element of the plot, as will be shown in Section 6. This enables customizability to a broad range of use-cases across disciplines.

Once the figure has been finalized, Plot Serializer allows the export to a JSON file which is easily human and machine readable.JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, is a widely used format for information exchange in programs or on the web. JSON stores data in a structured way using key-value pairs, making it easy to map the structure to data structure in programming languages, which makes it machine readable. Since JSON is a serialization format, all data is saved as strings, which also makes it human readable. We reuse the terminology of the `matplotlib` library in our specification where possible.

Plot Serializer can include exported figures as a file object in Research Object Crate (RO-crate), a newly established format for storing research objects based on JSON-LD [6]. The idea behind it is to improve reusability of research objects by packaging them along with their metadata, which can capture identifiers, provenance, relations and annotations, in a machine readable manner [6].

Plot Serializer also includes tools for deserializing its output, i.e. the JSON files, to recreate the figures. This is where the the formatting metadata play an important role. As the formatting metadata in Plot Serializer contain only a limited selection of all formatting information that a matplotlib figure would provide, the focus lies on comprehensible rather than identical representation of the original figure.

Plot Serializer is currently limited to the plot types stated above. Further limitations include the inability to automatically capture text from text fields as metadata, which may be important in plots where such text annotations carry a lot of meaning. Moreover, Plot Serializer currently cannot do any language processing, such as extracting quantity and units from the axis descriptions and automatically storing them in the corresponding metadata fields. These features may be added in the future.

To summarize, serializing figures with Plot Serializer offers researchers a simple but efficient tool for creating FAIR datasets that correspond to the figures in their scientific articles. This may ultimately help readers find the dataset corresponding to a certain figure and vice versa while guaranteeing to include essential semantic and formatting metadata.

3 Related Work

Because of the important role data visualization plays in scientific articles, several tools exist for creating figures in most programming languages. In Python, the most well-known and most widely used one is `matplotlib` [7]. Using the `pyplot` module in this package, users can create a broad spectrum of figure types and perform advanced formatting. The Python APIs provided by matplotlib are well documented and easy to use, making them easy to integrate into any workflow. As the name suggests, matplotlib's main focus lies on the visualization of the data, with the final product being the figure. The data depicted in the figure is not comprehensively stored in the corresponding Python object, and matplotlib does not contain any function for serializing the figure objects it creates.

`plotly` [8] is another popular plotting package that provides Python APIs. `plotly` is originally a JavaScript library `plotly.js` with the main purpose of creating interactive plots for websites. `plotly` by default enables to serialize the figure objects into JSON files, similarly to Plot Serializer. However, focusing on visualization rather than RDM, `plotly` prioritizes formatting

metadata to semantic metadata.

Linking plots, publications, code and data is the core idea behind the Python and Matlab library `PlotID`, which was developed within the same project as Plot Serializer and can be considered its precursor [9]. `PlotID` generates a unique ID for items that belong together, prints it on the plot and packages the items together in a folder or a ZIP file. `PlotID` publishes the primary dataset along with the script used to create the plot, as opposed to just the plotted data as is the case with Plot Serializer, which may be a problem for reproducibility if the execution of the script is computationally expensive. However, we encourage using `PlotID` together with Plot Serializer as the former can be used for generating the identifiers for easier linking of data and plots via the latter, see documentation for details.

The most widely used package for serialization of objects in Python is `pickle` [10]. Using `pickle`, however, the object hierarchy is kept upon serialization, which ultimately means its main focus lies on formatting requirements of matplotlib. To find data and add relevant semantic metadata to it would be very challenging for the user. Moreover, the data format pickle uses is Python-specific. While this brings advantages regarding the serialization, it also means reduced interoperability from the perspective of the FAIR criteria.

Recently, some authors have demonstrated RDM workflows that include creating and publishing data for each figure with the aim of improving reusability of their data [11], [12]. In their workflows, a JSON file is created for each figure in the article which contains the data as well as semantic metadata. These files are published in a data repository and linked in the article.

4 Embedding Plot Serializer in Research Workflows

Plot Serializer was developed with the aim of lowering the threshold for RDM to a minimum, without the necessity to change the research workflow other than using Plot Serializer in the data visualization step. Figure 1 illustrates how Plot Serializer can be embedded in the research data management workflow. The researcher usually performs their study in a private, local file system. They may use primary data or generate them within their own research. Plot Serializer is then embedded in the research code, which may consist of complicated code pipelines of simulations, parameter studies, analysis procedures and visualization, potentially resulting in secondary data as output. The visualization step using Plot Serializer will result in plots and corresponding plot data as output.

For findability and accessibility reasons, relevant data can be stored in a data repository that allows the assignment of persistent identifiers (PIDs), such as DOI. Primary data and secondary data may underlie privacy restrictions and cannot always be published. This is especially common in projects with industry partners in engineering sciences. However, data that will be displayed in the plots in the publication is in most cases not critical and can be made publicly available in a data repository. The plotted data, delivered by Plot Serializer, can link the data to the figure via metadata provided by the user manually – for example stating the link to the publication, the figure number, plot ID [9] or even caption. Plot Serializer currently supports exporting the data as JSON and optionally packing the JSON file into an existing or a new RO-Crate [6]. RO-Crates enable the sharing of research outputs (code, data, methods, etc.) with their context,

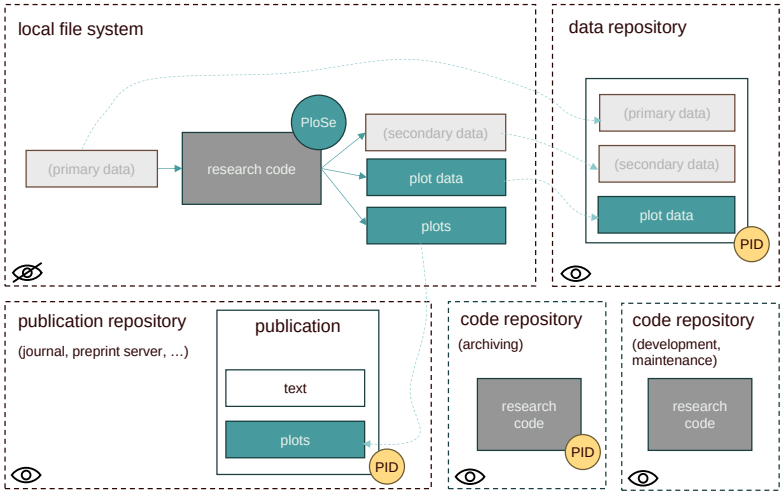

Figure 1: Embedding Plot Serializer in the research process

as a coherent whole. In an RO (“research object”), the plotted data exported by Plot Serializer can be an integral part More details on the implementation are provided in Section 5.

It is good practice to store the research code in a repository that allows version control, such as on GitLab or GitHub. These repositories offer functionalities to assist with continuous development, project management, as well as code maintenance. For archiving purposes and for adherence to FAIR principles for research software, however, storing code in a repository that allows the assignment of PIDs such as DOI and accessibility is important (e.g. Zenodo or an institutional repository) [1].

5 Implementation

Plot Serializer is implemented as a library, mirroring the most common API calls of `matplotlib` while supplementing its functionality with generating the JSON format out of the plotting data. Instead of starting the plotting process via the `matplotlib.pyplot` [7] object, the user instead creates an instance of Plot Serializer’s `MatplotlibSerializer` class which acts as the main API for Plot Serializer.

The API of `MatplotlibSerializer` follows the one of matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(). Upon execution, `MatplotlibSerializer.subplots()` creates a Figure object like its matplotlib counterpart but, crucially, its own `AxesProxy` object rather than `matplotlib`’s `Axes` object. The `AxesProxy` class contains functions that enable serialization and can thus be seen as the core of the Plot Serializer architecture.

The aim of `AxesProxy` is to mimic the functionality of matplotlib’s Axis class but to enable gathering data along with all necessary metadata handed over by the user during the plotting process. The data is captured in the initial step of the execution of the plotting functions such as `plot()` or `scatter()`. Metadata is gathered all throughout the plotting process: a part of it may come from arguments passed to the plotting functions, such as `marker` or `label` in the minimal

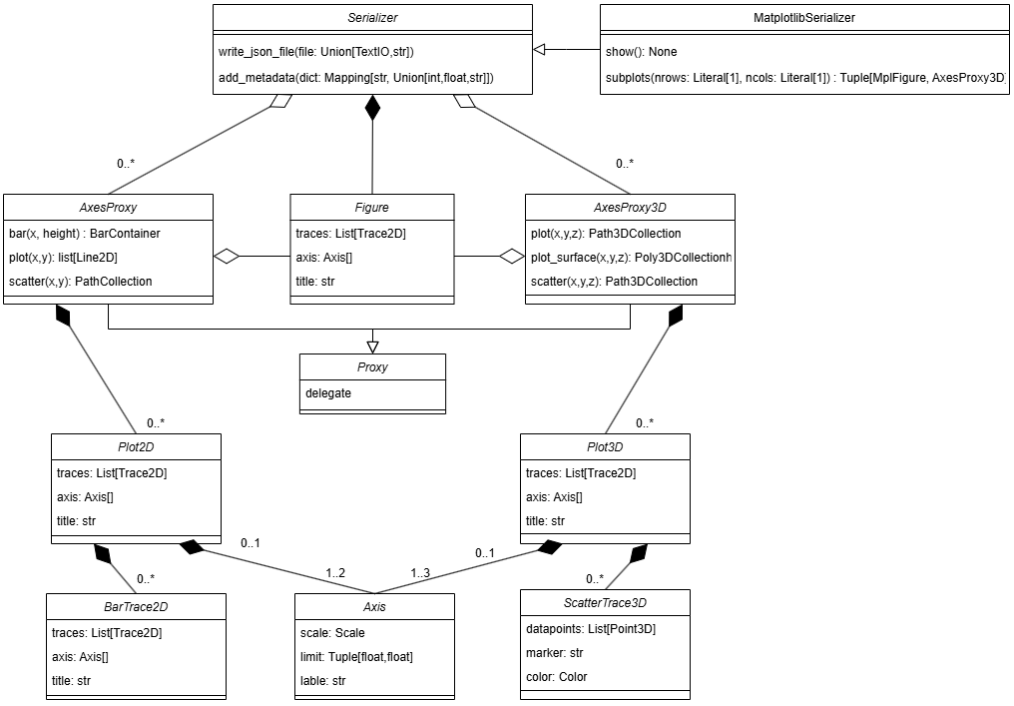

Figure 2: Simplified class diagram for two figure types in Plot Serializer: a 2D bar plot and a 3D scatter plot.

example in Section 6, while others are gathered from other functions executed on the object, such as `xlabel` and `ylabel` ibid. Last but not least, using `AxesProxy` allows Plot Serializer to easily differentiate between errors raised in `matplotlib` from its own.

The class hierarchy of Plot Serializer is strongly tailored to the one of `matplotlib` with some changes for better understandability in the scientific community, see Figure 2. It is modelled using `Pydantic` [5], a state-of-the-art Python package for data validation which supports conversion to JSON. Each scientific figure is thus represented using a `Figure` class. Each `Figure` can contain multiple `Plots`. Depending on their dimensionality, each `Plot` can have two or three `Axes`, corresponding to the coordinate lines of the figure. The `Axes` form the coordinate system of the `Plot`. The `Plot` can contain multiple `Traces`, which are sets of `Datapoints` related in a way that separates them from other datapoints. The minimal example in Section 6 contains two `Traces`: one for children and one for adults. The terminology of the classes and their properties has been selected with a focus on good human readability of the resulting JSON.

Besides writing the figure into a JSON file, Plot Serializer supports packing the figure into an RO-Crate by exporting the JSON file together with the RO-Crate specification metadata document that includes metadata for each item within the collection [6]. The possibility to add the JSON file into an existing RO-Crate is also supported. .

To facilitate better usability of data serialized using Plot Serializer, the package contains a so-called `Deserializer` which enables to convert a JSON file created by Plot Serializer back into the corresponding `Pydantic` class to be ultimately used by `matplotlib` to recreate the original figure. As previously discussed, the focus of Plot Serializer lies on RDM and thus semantic

rather than formatting metadata, which means that `Deserializer` will not be able to perfectly reproduce highly individualized figures. However, it should be able to deliver comprehensible representations of the underlying data in most cases.

To assure code quality, Plot Serializer uses both static and dynamic code analysis.
For static code analysis, Plot Serializer relies on the linter Ruff which allows it to improve code-structure, readability and maintainability. Code and functionality independent from the `matplotlib` API are typed and type-checked via `MyPy`.

The dynamic analysis consists primarily of testing. The plotting functions for each of the covered figure types are first tested manually with multiple input sets to ensure that the output matches the expectation. If correct, the resulting JSON files are used as a benchmark in subsequent unit tests and compared after each commit. Additionally, Plot Serializer uses automatic testing (mostly fuzzing), testing a variety of inputs with hypothesis strategies. The testing is performed with `pytest` and achieves a code coverage of 83% , not counting hypothesis testing.

Plot Serializer is well documented. The documentation has been created using Sphinx and is available under https://plot-serializer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/. Each version comes with a thorough general and API documentation.

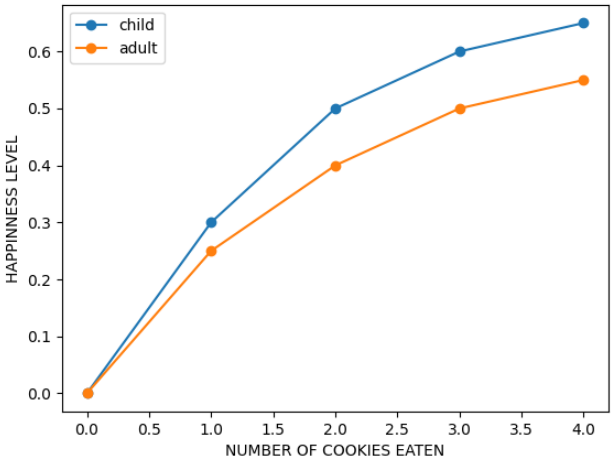

Figure 3: Example figure

6 Minimal Example

The example figure in Figure 3 was created using the following code:

```
from plot_serializer.matplotlib.serializer import MatplotlibSerializer

serializer = MatplotlibSerializer()
fig, ax = serializer.subplots()

x = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
y_child = [0, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.65]
y_adult = [0, 0.25, 0.4, 0.5, 0.55]

ax.plot(x, y_child, marker="o", label="child")
ax.plot(x, y_adult, marker="o", label="adult")

ax.set_xlabel("NUMBER OF COOKIES EATEN")
ax.set_ylabel("HAPPINNESS LEVEL")
ax.legend()

fig.savefig("cookies.png")
serializer.write_json_file("./test_plot.json")
```

The command `write_json_file` from line 18 of the above code will produce a JSON file `test_plot.json` with the following contents:

```
{
  "plots": [
    {
      "type": "2d",
      "title": "",
      "x_axis": {
        "label": "NUMBER OF COOKIES EATEN",
        "scale": "linear"
      },
      "y_axis": {
        "label": "HAPPINNESS LEVEL",
        "scale": "linear"
      },
      "traces": [
        {
          "type": "line",
          "linewidth": 1.5,
          "linestyle": "-",
          "marker": "o",
          "label": "child",
          "datapoints": [
            {
              "x": 0,
              "y": 0.0
            },
            {
              "x": 1,
              "y": 0.3
            },
            {
              "x": 2,
              "y": 0.5
            },
            {
              "x": 3,
              "y": 0.6
            },
            {
              "x": 4,
              "y": 0.65
            }
```

```
          ]
        },
        {
          "type": "line",
          "linewidth": 1.5,
          "linestyle": "-",
          "marker": "o",
          "label": "adult",
          "datapoints": [
            {
              "x": 0,
              "y": 0.0
            },
            {
              "x": 1,
              "y": 0.25
            },
            {
              "x": 2,
              "y": 0.4
            },
            {
              "x": 3,
              "y": 0.5
            },
            {
              "x": 4,
              "y": 0.55
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```


The JSON file provides the essential information about the figure and the data shown in it. The user does not have to provide any additional information that goes beyond good scientific data visualization practices, such as providing axis descriptions – all information stems from what has been passed to the `ax` object via the corresponding functions.

The figure is the first and only element of the `"plots"` list. Under the keyword `"traces"`, the two traces, i.e. sets of data points depicted in the diagram can be found. Hence, there are two traces, each consisting of 4 data points, which depict the relationship between `"NUMBER OF COOKIES EATEN"` and `"HAPPINNESS LEVEL"` for children and adults.

Plot Serializer also allows users to add custom metadata to each figure element – the figure itself, the plot (for figure with multiple plots, referred to in `matplotlib` as subplots), the axes, the traces and the individual datapoints:

```
serializer.add_custom_metadata_figure({"date_created": "10.01.2025", "
    author": "Michaela Lestakova"})
serializer.add_custom_metadata_plot(
    {"description": "the figure describes the relationship between
    number of cookies eaten and happinness level"}
)
serializer.add_custom_metadata_axis({"unit": "percent"}, axis="y")
serializer.add_custom_metadata_trace({"definition": "child is a person
     of age 0-17.99"}, trace_selector=0)
serializer.add_custom_metadata_trace({"definition": "adult is a person
     of age 18+"}, trace_selector=0)
serializer.add_custom_metadata_datapoints(
    {"information": "you may have something important to say about
    this point"}, trace_selector=0, point_selector=1
)
```

7 Plot Serializer and the FAIR Principles for Research Software

As a Python package, Plot Serializer follows the FAIR principles for research software [1] in the following aspects:

Findable & Accessible	• Plot Serializer has a DOI and is versioned (F1, A2) • Plot Serializer is listed on PyPI where all relevant metadata can be found (A1, F2)
Interoperable	• Plot Serializer exports to JSON, a format that performs well in terms of human and machine readability (I1)
Reusable	• Plot Serializer has a detailed and openly available documentation (R1) • Plot Serializer is published under an open source license – MIT (R1) • A list of dependencies of Plot Serializer is provided. Plot Serializer does not depend on proprietary software (R2) • The software quality of Plot Serializer is guaranteed through rigorous testing and continuous integration (R3)

Table 1: Specification of how Plot Serializer aligns with the FAIR principles for research software. The concrete criteria are named in parentheses in the left column.

8 Conclusion and Outlook

This software descriptor introduces Plot Serializer, a Python package for supporting researchers in creating FAIR datasets corresponding to the figures of their manuscript. It enables effortless export of data plotted in scientific figures into interoperable datasets with customizable metadata for improved reusability, facilitating research data management practices. Plot Serializer fits well into established plotting workflows and can be easily adopted by anybody familiar with the popular plotting package `matplotlib`. In this software descriptor, we have briefly introduced the architecture of Plot Serializer as well as the underlying data models and provided a minimal example of its usage. We have also described its scope and limitations and provided information about code quality assurance.

Plot Serializer is under continuous development. In the near future, we aim to extend its scope to more figure types. Moreover, we aim to standardize its JSON specification, building upon existing ontologies. The JSON specification will be published to ensure comprehensiveness of the metadata terminology across domains. In long term, Plot Serializer may be expanded to other popular plotting packages in Python.

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The original idea about storing plot data in human and machine readable form, out of which Plot Serializer was born, stems from our colleagues and friends Kevin T. Logan and Tim M. Buchert. Many thanks for the inspiring discussions.

10 Roles and contributions

Michaela Leštáková: Conceptualization, Software, Writing – original draft, Supervision

Ning Xia: Conceptualization, Software, Writing – original draft, Supervision

Julius Florstedt: Conceptualization, Software, Writing – original draft

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