

Open-Source Software Development with Industry

Alexander Krimm, SIS100/SIS18 1st Workshop on Open Science @ GSI/FAIR 20.10.2023

















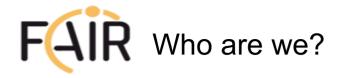










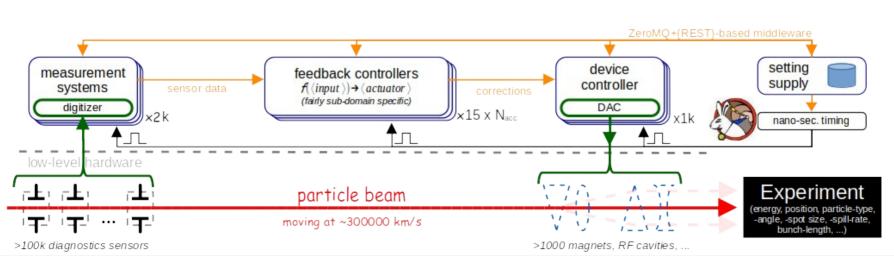


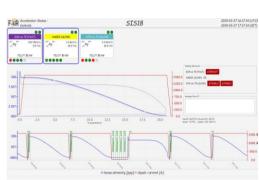




small team in SIS100/SIS18 + help from CIT and ACO working on system integration, beam-based diagnostic and feedback systems for FAIR

- 100k signals from various data-acquisition sources & 100s of systems
- 20+ core services per machine for commissioning, first-line diagnostics and operation
 + co-use by experiments
- 60+ person-years of scheduled work → only possible with external partners
- => huge demand for **sustainable** software development









Why have external Partners at all?

- lack of in-house resources: freeing in-house team to focus on FAIR-accelerator-specific tasks.
- 1) Mitigating Risks → 'agile' and 'lean' Framework Contract
 - general FAIR contract designed for established technologies but unsuitable for SW development
- 2) Software Quality and Efficiency mirrors Communication Structure (→ M. Conway's Law)
 - collaborations must be based on trust + open and transparent communication
- 3) Public Documentation of Technologies & Outreach
 - fostering seamless collaboration & attract a diverse talent pool
 - break free from vendor lock-in, circumvent single service-provider problem

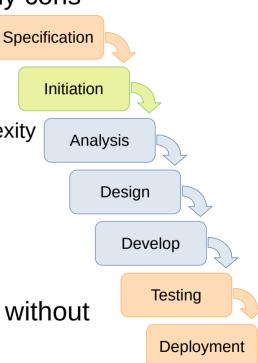
Creating Shared Value through creating public 'clean' and 'lean' Code-Base

- efficient response to 24h/7 operational needs and sustainable long-term maintenance
- FAIR as technology forge: develop technologies critical to FAIR
 & enable industry and general public in new emerging key technologies.





- "old contract": 'waterfall' design process with few pros and mostly cons
 - strong tendency to over- or underspecification for software
 - overspecification time consuming for us and industry partners
 - design effort nearly identical to implementation effort
 - asymmetry between in-house and external understanding of project complexity
 - initial over- or underestimation of the project effort
 - slow feedback loops and expensive ECRs
 - "code-dump": quality control and future maintainability
- closed in-house solutions: complicate onboarding
- hard to assess qualities and prior work of new industry partners without reliable public track record





New 'agile' and 'lean' Framework Contract (dt. "Rahmenvertrag")



- enables fast and lightweight dispatch of projects to a pre-qualified pool of industry partners.
- pool selection process:
 - demonstrated skills and expertise proven by public open-source track record
 - quality of work & sustainability (actively maintained projects vs code-dump)
 - · style of community engagement
- short-form legal contract + agile process description (10 + 5 pages)
 - small, re-usable, and describes the collaborative process
 - live iterations: 'change for free' policy
 - incentive for efficiency: 'early finish' & 'risk share'
- project description (2-10 pages, by FAIR)
 - outlines scope of work that should be performed
 - details provided in referenced public resources







Co-Development and Continuous Iteration & Communication



function over form

- focus on design, function and intended use
- ... rather than overspecified implementation details that are impossible to know at project start

• prefer building upon or extending existing projects rather than creating new ones

- sharing of expertise and ideas
- spread mainteinance on more shoulders

co-development

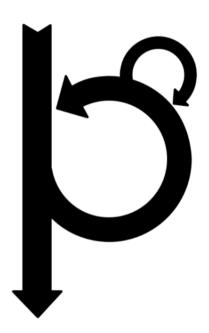
- lightweight specification + iterative process
- allow re-priorisation and agree on a fair sharing of risks

shared code ownership

- early integration of individual functionalities
- review process of small functional units
- code and development process in the open as much as possible
 - for direct communication → document results publicly

collaboration must be based on trust and open communication

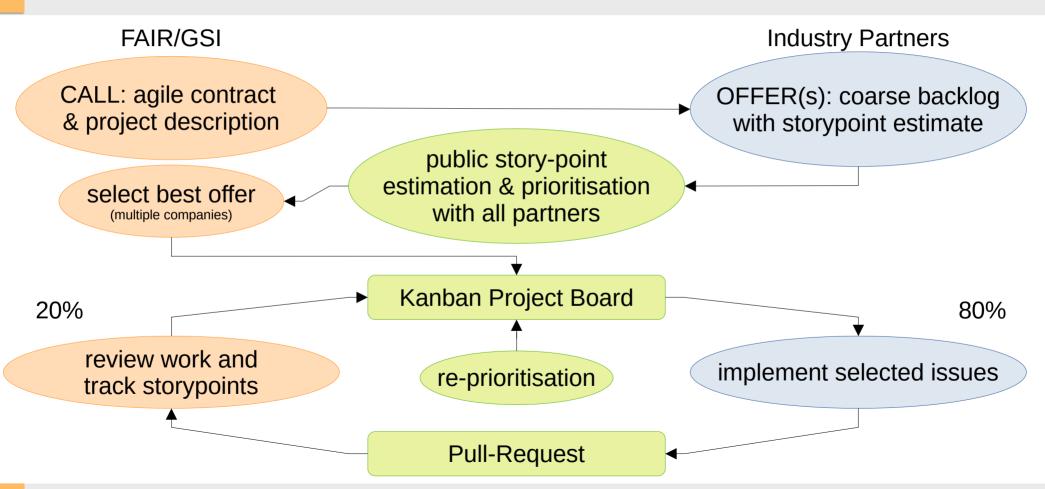
communicate early on wrong estimates





FAIR Joint Open Source Development - Overview



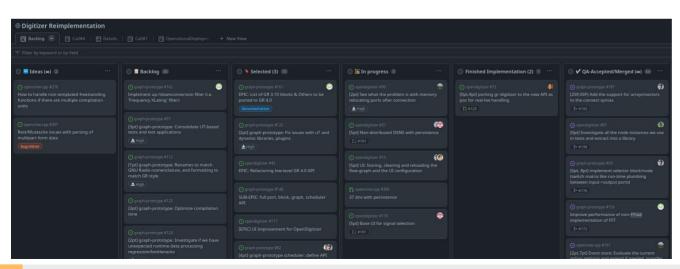


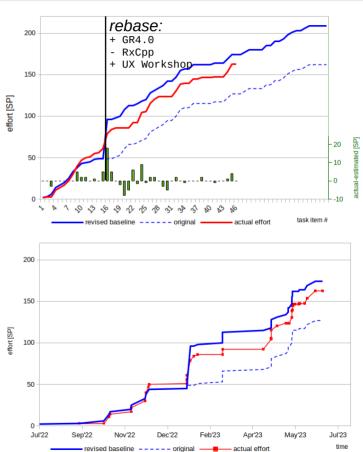


Backlog and Story-Point Estimation



- story-point: one unit of work, approximately one workday
- [estimated, actual] tracking on kanban board issues
 - functional and financial records
 - but more important: continuous feedback and improvement on shared understanding of task and project complexity







Contiuous Pull-Request-based Quality Control for FAT/SAT



- issues on the Kanban board have a predefined deliverable and story-point estimate. Once done,
 - reviewed by GSI/FAIR,
 - deliverable merged, and
 - story points get tracked (triggers payment)
- PR-reviews are assisted by CI:
 - must build without compiler warnings,
 - must pass static code analysis tools (aka. 'linters'),
 - must pass unit tests and code coverage criteria,
 - automated code formatting, ...
- for big differences between estimated and used story points, discuss causes and possible ways to get back on track





digitizer framework + GNURadio + KDAB (3 x 180SP, 2019-ongoing)

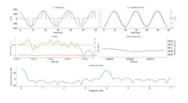








Al-based pulsed-power monitoring + Infoteam AG (2 x 90SP)



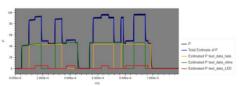
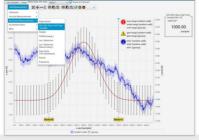




chart-fx (Java charting library) + HEBI Robotics (20SP)











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Thanks for your Attention!

Do you use/develop/manage open-source projects? What are your experiences and approaches?

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