

# Follow-up: Towards a

# Common GSI/FAIR Software Development Guideline

• "The Only Unbreakable Law": <a href="https://indico.gsi.de/event/16522/">https://indico.gsi.de/event/16522/</a>

"Where Does Bad Code Come From?": <a href="https://indico.gsi.de/event/16533/">https://indico.gsi.de/event/16533/</a>

• Initial Guideline Proposal: <a href="https://indico.gsi.de/event/18737/">https://indico.gsi.de/event/18737/</a>

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C++ User-Group Meeting
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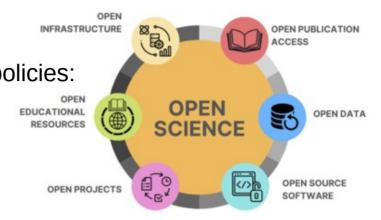




# Why a Software Development Guideline?

not fundamentally 'new' – existing GSI/FAIR Open Science policies:

- since 2021: <u>Open Source Guidelines</u>
  - GPLv3 → LGPLv3 → Apache 2.0 & CERN OHW especially for public-public & public-private collaborations
  - proprietary licenses/development
     require documented evaluation of total-cost-of-ownership & risk for the organisation
- since 2023: Open-Science WG Initiative
   GSI/FAIR supporting 'Public Money? Public Code!' Campaign
  - new directorate policy:
     favour open-source and document risks related to
     developments and procurements of new software systems
- 2023/2024: Open-Science WG charged by directorate to draft RSE guidelines for GSI/FAIR
  - refine definition for Open-Hardware/Software policies
  - update licenses (N.B. new Al-regulations and CE certification)







HowTo (realistically) a) assess and b) mitigate Risks related to RSE Application Classification Proposal for GSI/FAIR **Application Class 3** actual effort (re-)evaluation (≥ 221 kEUR) Decision: directorate (→ committee) **Application Class 2** actual effort (re-)evaluation (≥ 8 devs. ≤ 221 kEUR) Decision: div. lead ↔ directorate Examples: >1 MSLOCs libraries/tools **Application Class 1** actual effort (re-)evaluation  $(<8 \text{ devs } \& \le 30 \text{ kEUR})$ site-specific generic IT infrastructure Decision: group/dep. ↔ div lead. Examples: IDM, DBs, ... >100 kSLOCs libraries/tools **Application Class 0** infrastructure affecting (1 dev & ≤ 5 kEUR) domain-specific infrastructure operation of organisation Decision: dev ↔ group/dep. lead Examples: safety & IT-security related reproducible within few FTEs < 100 kSLOCs libraries/tools non-open-source Examples: < 2 kSLOCs analysis scripts reproducible within few engineering months spread-sheet macros reproducible within days greater scrutiny with greater risks organisation employee

# HowTo (realistically) a) assess and b) mitigate Risks related to RSE

# **Proposed Measures & Metrics**

# **Application Class 1**

(decision-level: research group/department)

#### 1. Documentation:

- RFADMF md
- CORE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINE.md
   quantifiable metrics, lean and clean code management inspired by the
   Tovota Production System

#### 2. Code Quality and Automation:

- recommended: public repository i.e. <a href="https://github.com/">https://git.gsi.de/</a>
- CI pipeline → metric automation
- Source Lines of Code (<u>kSLOC</u>) & COCOMO-II<sup>12</sup> estimates
- functional unit and integration tests with a defined minimum code coverage percentage.
- application-related (micro-) benchmarks
   ( → mitigates premature optimisation risk)
- mandatory code review process (soft QA)

### 3. Coding Standards:

- Language <u>Core Guide-Lines</u>
- team-specific specialisations

#### 4. Code Maintenance and Style:

- Documentation of dependency hierarchy and – where known – downstream dependents.
- Warning & Static-Code-Analysis reporting via e.g. Sonar, Snyk, ... (-Werror)
- CORE NAMING GUIDELINE.md & CORE FORMATTING GUIDELINE.md (e.g. via LLVM tooling)
- Boy-Scout-Rule

### Project Management:

- Bus-Factor ≥ 1-2 ??
- recommended: Kanban methodology & accounting

### **Application Class 2**

(decision-level: collaboration/division)

### 1. Inherits Class 1 requirements

### 2. Project Lifecycle:

 define lifetime and maintenance expectations
 (e.g., 3 years, 5 years, indefinite)

### 3. Open Source and Standards:

- F(L)OSS & F.A.I.R.
- <u>LICENSE</u>: either GPLv3, LGPLv3 (ext. or ind. co-use), or Apache 2.0
- Public repository i.e.<u>https://github.com/,</u> or https://git.gsi.de/
- recommended: regular security and GDPR audits

### 4. Community Engagement:

- CODE OF CONDUCT.md
- CONTRIBUTING.md

### 5. Continuous Delivery: CI & CD pipeline

### 6. Project Management Enhancements:

- Bus-Factor ≥ 3 (global project) (N.B. definition for sub-components!)
- Implement agile Kanban methodology: backlogs, epics, issues, story points (estimation vs. actual), development velocity, and burn-down charts.
- track personnel and resource spending
- recommended: evaluate total-cost-ofownership

# **Application Class 3**

(decision-level: organisation, directorate → committee)

#### 1. Inherits Class 1 & 2 Requirements

#### 2. Enhanced Project Lifecycle and Governance:

- critically define project lifetime and maintenance plans, ensuring alignment with organisational strategies and objectives.
- evaluate total-cost-of-ownership to inform decision-making processes.

#### Risk Management and Compliance:

 regular security audits and privacy impact assessments, especially for sensitive and critical infrastructure

#### 4. Transparency and Collaboration:

- promote a culture of transparency by openly sharing source code, development processes, and project governance, fostering community contributions
- · deploy and utilise open infrastructure that supports open collaboration

#### . Avoiding Vendor Lock-in:

- prioritise use of open standards and open-source software to maintain organizational control over technological infrastructure and ensure adaptability
- integrate vendor lock-in avoidance strategies into project planning and procurement, favouring open-source alternatives.
- mandatory documentation & risk-analysis for proprietary and closed-source solutions

#### 6. Sustainability and Efficiency:

- highlight open-source software's role in fostering sustainable and efficient RSE practices, such as reusing existing solutions and contributing to community projects
- encourage contributions to the sustainability of the open-source ecosystem, including upstream project improvements and community engagement

#### 7. Attracting Talent:

- utilise the commitment to FLOSS as a draw for talented software engineers who prioritise transparency and public contribution
- prominently feature successful open-source projects and contributions in recruitment and outreach initiatives

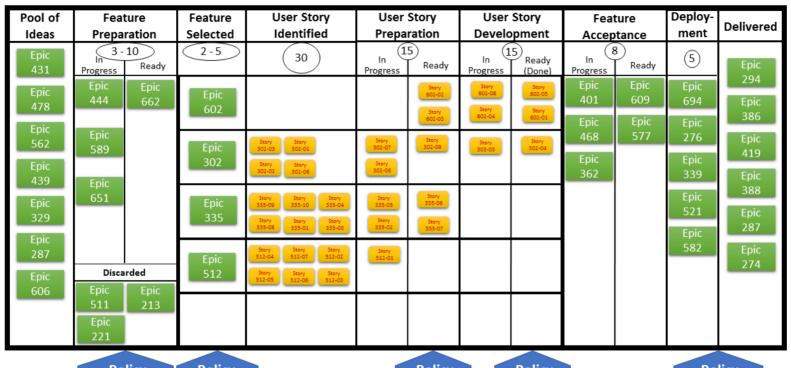
#### 8. Scalability and Performance:

 implement scalability and performance benchmarks to ensure projects can accommodate organisational growth and evolving needs.





# **Example: Kanban Methodology**



**Policy** Business case showing value, cost of delay

size estimate and

design outline.

**Policy** 

Selection at Replenishment meeting chaired by Product Director.

**Policy** 

Small, wellunderstood. testable, agreed with PD & Team

**Policy** 

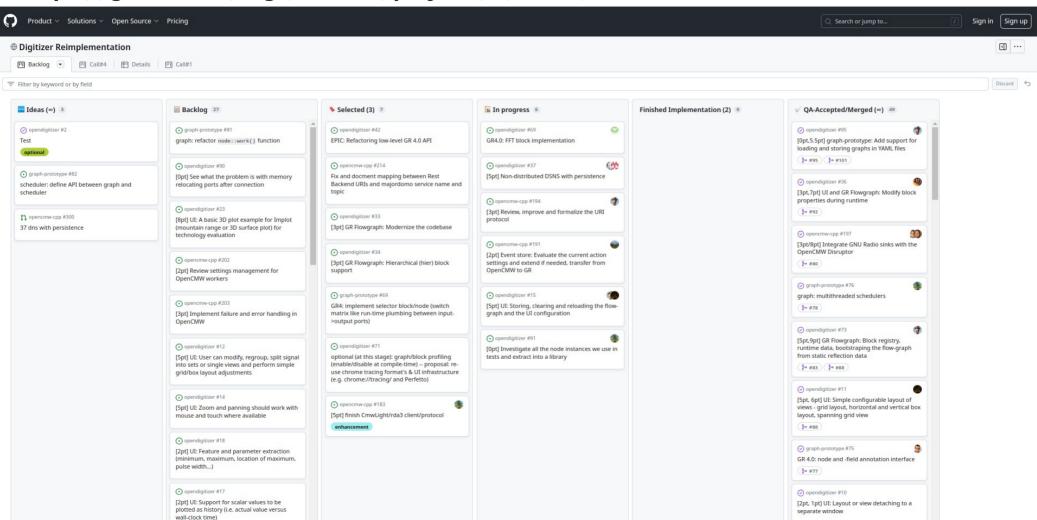
"Definition of Done" (see...) **Policy** 

Risk assessed per Continuous Deploy ment policy (see...



# **Example: PSP 2.14.17 Day-to-Day Project View**

https://github.com/orgs/fair-acc/projects/5/views/1



# Example: PSP 2.14.17 Project Timeline CSG-based Priorisation P1→P4 (status as of 2023-07-01)

