Categorizing Research Software for RSE Research

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IRSER Community Meetup, 16th January 2024



Kiel University Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel



Context, so far: German Special Interest Group "Research Software Engineering"

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Interdisciplinary forum for:

- Software Engineering Researchers
- Research Software Engineers

https://fg-rse.gi.de/ (German)

Task Forces:

- Categories of Research Software
- RSE Advocacy Strategy
- RSE Community Events
- RSE Online Community
- RSE Research
- RSE Software Development Guidelines
- RSE State of Nation Report

Research Software

RDA FAIR for Research Software (FAIR4RS) WG [Chue Hong et al. 2022] :

- Research software includes source code files, algorithms, scripts, computational workflows, and executables that are created **during** the research process or **for** a research purpose.
- Software components (e.g., operating systems, programming languages, libraries, etc.) that are used for research but were not created during or with a clear research intent should be considered `software in research' and not `research software'.

Research software should be **FAIR** [Hasselbring et al. 2020b, Lamprecht et al. 2020] and **open** [Hasselbring et al. 2020a].



Software Segmentation



Category Dimensions



Roles of Research Software

Research software mainly falls into one of the following role categories (and sometimes combinations):

- **1.** Modeling, Simulation and Data Analytics of, e.g., physical, chemical, social, or biological processes in spatio-temporal contexts.
 - Numerical and agent-based modeling and simulation (in silico experiments)
 - Data science and data engineering
 - Data-driven modeling
 - Integrative analysis (data assimilation and decision analysis)
 - Scientific vizualization
- 2. Control and Monitoring Software for complex physical or chemical experiments and instruments, including many forms of sensor-based data collection.
- 3. Proof-of-Concept Software in science and engineering research.
- 4. Research Infrastructure Software, such as research data and software management systems.

These categories have varying quality requirements!

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Example for Category 1 (Modeling and simulation): Modularization of Earth-system simulation software as basis for domain-specific languages



Software Modularization



How to

- improve maintainability, stability, reusability, reproducibility, ... ?
- enable scalable execution in the Cloud?
- parallelize for high performance computing?
- test for higher quality?
- achieve higher flexibility?





Example for Category 1 (Data analytics): OceanTEA: Analyzing Ocean Observation Data

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Paper on the analysis results: [Johanson et al. 2017] Paper on the software architecture: [Johanson et al. 2016] Code: https://github.com/cau-se/oceantea

future ocean

Example for Category 2 (Control & Monitoring): Software for Ocean Observation Robotics



Examples for Category 3 (Proof-of-Concept Software for Software Engineering Research)



https://github.com/kieker-monitoring

ExplorViz

https://github.com/ExplorViz



Kieker: A monitoring framework for software engineering research [Hasselbring and van Hoorn 2020]

ExplorViz: Research on software visualization, comprehension and collaboration [Hasselbring et al. 2020c]

The Titan Control Center for Industrial DevOps analytics research [Henning and Hasselbring 2021]

Examples for Category 4 (Infrastructure): EPrints Software for Open Access Repositories



¹¹ https://oceanrep.geomar.de/id/eprint/59801/



What could we / others do with a Research Software Categorization?

- Assign specific quality requirements to the individual categories
- Recommend appropriate software engineering methods for the individual categories
 - This is, for instance, relevant for institutional software engineering guidelines and checklists.
 - For instance, requirements engineering may be relevant for Category 4, but not for Category 1.
 - For instance, a safety analysis may be relevant for Category 2, but not for Category 1 and 3.
 - Related: Good Practices for High-Quality Scientific Computing [Dubey 2022]
- Design appropriate teaching / education programs for the individual categories
- Rationale:
 - We need to understand what kinds of software we have to deal with, and their specific quality requirements

Open Issue: How to classify Control and Monitoring Software?



Comments welcome!

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