Open Source Science MOSS IG Call **Software Gardening Almanack**



Image credit: <u>H. Zell</u>



Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Challenges
- 3 Solutions

Image credit: Ciara Ní Riain



Introduction

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We have a problem.

"Concerns are growing about the productivity of the developers and users of scientific software, its sustainability, and the trustworthiness of the results that it produces." <u>Heroux et al. (2023)</u>

The cost of poor software quality was estimated to be around

\$2.41 trillion in 2022. CISQ (2022)

"... the national annual costs of an inadequate infrastructure for software testing is estimated to range from \$22.2 to \$59.5 billion" <u>RTI (2002)</u>

Image credit: <u>W.carter</u>

Why scientific software?

"... most scholarly research relies on the same key resource: software." US-RSE Association, IEEE Society (2023)

"Software has become an **essential part** of modern science, impacting discoveries, policy, and technological development." <u>Heroux et al. (2023)</u>

"Biomedical software has become a **critical component** of nearly all biomedical research." <u>Afiaz et al. (2023)</u>



Sochat. V. (2021)

How important is research software to your work?

How much scientific software?

Jupyter Notebook usage on GitHub

BY DISTINCT PUBLIC REPOSITORIES WITH AT LEAST ONE JUPYTER NOTEBOOK BY THE YEAR THAT THE REPOSITORY WAS CREATED.



~1.5 million repositories on GitHub created in 2024 contained at least one Jupyter notebook. <u>GitHub Octoverse 2024</u>

~152,888 results from Zenodo search for software records (Jan 2025). (<u>search query</u>)

~**8,174** unique open source repositories with connections to DOE national laboratories. <u>Schwartz et al. (2024)</u>

Scale Challenges

We'd need ~**367,283** software engineers each year to resolve these existing software challenges. There were ~**10,000** research software engineers (RSE's) globally as of 2023. <u>Cosden et al. (2023)</u>

Median S.Eng. salaries: **\$162 thousand per year**.

(<u>Glassdoor</u>)

How could we resolve **\$59.5 billion per year** in research Software needs (US)?

Cultivating outsized research software impact

There are orders of magnitude differences in productivity between software developers. <u>McConnel, Steve (2004)</u>

Undergraduate and graduate programs may produce a better prepared workforce for Research Software Engineering in the future. <u>Goth et al. (2024)</u>

"Without data, you're just another person with an opinion." - W. Edwards Deming

Image credit: Keith Evans

Existing measures don't show the full picture



GitHub stars are sometimes fake and may be associated with bots or scams. <u>He et al. (2024)</u>

Publication and citation metrics suffer from diminishing returns due to increased numbers, larger author or reference lists, and self-citations. Fire & Guestrin (2019)

Could we measure scientific software for sustainability to mitigate costs from challenges?

Software Linters

Linters perform **static analysis** of code to provide guidance on **bug avoidance** and **best practices** before software is delivered.

Historically, all software linters stem from a C debugger called "lint". <u>Johnson, Steven C. (1978)</u>

Modern iterations include for example pylint (2001) and ruff (2022).



Ruff



Pylint

Star your Python code!

Image credit (top to bottom and left to right): Frank C. Müller, Wikipedia, Astral docs

Linters are an educational technology



Linters provide a scalable opportunity to teach developers how to improve their code as they create their work (before premature decay).

Creating linters often entails a community of practice which builds a curriculum that can be deployed through real-world "classrooms".

Perhaps "24x engineers" aren't born—they're shaped by learning and empowered by a culture of teaching to mentor others.

Software Gardening

Software Gardening is the practice of continual and gradual nourishment of people and code surrounding software projects.

WWWWWW 1876

Time and software



Software undergoes changes over time, similar to a garden (or wilderness).

There are practices which help slow decay or recycle that energy into other growth.

Bunten & Way (2023)

The Almanack

The **Software Gardening Almanack** is an open-source handbook of applied guidance and tools for sustainable software development and maintenance.

The Almanack:

- Educates developers
- Analyzes software metrics
- Provides open measurements
- Empowers a culture of change



Almanack Components



The Almanack is composed of:

- **Book** (<u>docsite</u> and <u>PDF</u>): Used for learning and documented analysis.
 - **Package** (<u>PyPI</u>): Used for applied discovery of patterns within repositories (software gardens).



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Welcome	
Garden Lattice	
Software Forest	
Verdant Sundial	
Seed Bank	
Garden Circle	

Almana

Book

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Welcome

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E Contents

Motivation Who's this for? Acknowledgements

Welcome to the Software Gardening Almanack, an open-source handbook of applied guidance and tools for sustainable software development and maintenance.

Inspiration



Fig. 1 Software is created, grows, and decays over time.

Software experiences development cycles, which accumulate errors over time. However, these cycles are not well understood nor are they explicitly cultivated with the impacts of time in mind. Why does software grow quickly only to decay just as fast? How do software bugs seem to appear in unlikely scenarios?

These with faile we patterns from life: software is created, grows, decays, and so on (sometimes in hingly unpredictable ways). Software is also connected within a complex system of lar to the complex ecology of a garden). The Software Gardening Almanack posits we can software lifecycle patterns and complex relationships in order to build tools which sustain or maintain their development long-term.

"The 'planetary garden' is a means of considering ecology as the integration of humanity – the gardeners – into its smallest spaces. Its guiding philosophy is based on the principle of the 'garden in motion': do the most **for**, the minimum **against**." - Gilles Clément

Almanack Package

Install the package from PyPI: **pip install almanack**

Create a table of metrics: \$ almanack table <repo path>

Lint a repository for best practices: \$ almanack check <repo path>

Example Google Colab notebook for a quick demonstration.



Almanack Roadmap



Collaborations

Put the Almanack in the hands of people who can benefit from or can help develop it! CLI Linter

> Release CLI-based linter tool for applied guidance.



Pre-commit hook

Release pre-commit hook for ease of implementation for CLI linter.

Reusable GitHub Action

Release GitHub Action to for use as part of CI/CD workflows.

Sustainability Score

Research how repository metrics influence sustainability culminating in a single score.



Integrate with bioRxiv

Create bioRxiv integration to evaluate software from pre-prints on-site.

MOSS and the Almanack

The Almanack could benefit from data gathered by MOSS.

MOSS could include data formulated by the Almanack (e.g. sustainability score).





Let's garden to thrive in a better future!



https://github.com/software-gardening/almanack



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Thank you!

Questions / comments?



Image credit (left to right): <u>Joaquim Alves Gaspar,</u> <u>Ivar Leidus,</u> <u>Sam Oth</u>





Find us on GitHub!

Get in touch! GitHub: <u>@d33bs</u>