



# Software: *Open* Questions

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UNIVERSITÉ  
CAEN  
NORMANDIE



Normandie Université


# Delivering software: my personal experience

## Who am I?

- Science : nuclear structure and direct reaction since 2008
-  developer since 2008
- CR at LPC Caen since 2016

# Delivering software: my personal experience

## Who am I?

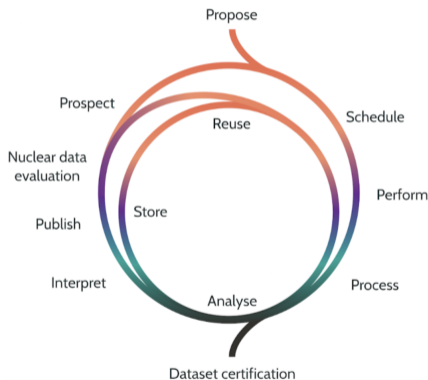
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## Reflexion on software practices

- GANIL ICC (2015)
- GDR RESANET R&D (2018)
- EUROLABS
- DOP2I
- NuPECC LRP 2024
- JENAA WG2 Software

# Software development: a central piece of the Data ecosystem

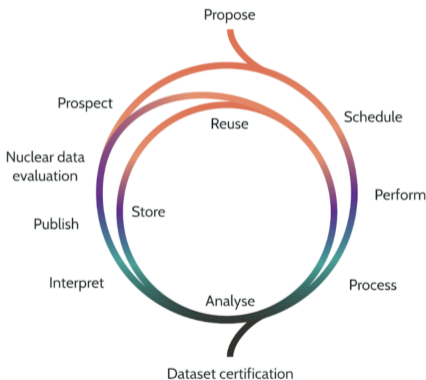
## Data Life Cycle



DLC from NuPECC LRP 2024

# Software development: a central piece of the Data ecosystem

## Data Life Cycle



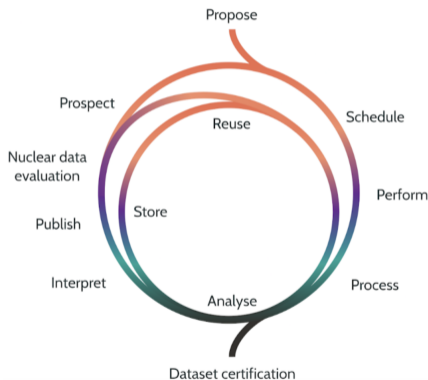
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## 1st class citizen

- Software produce data
  - Sim, DAQ, log, ...

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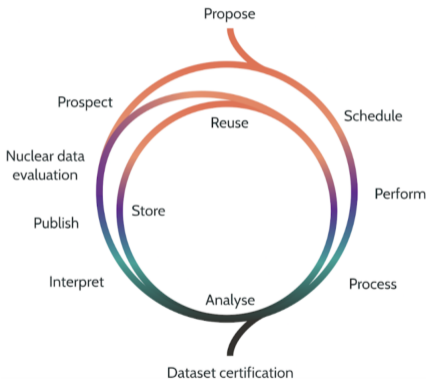
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- Software transform data
  - Conversion, Analysis,...

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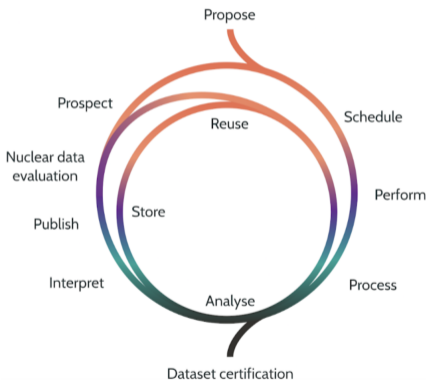
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- Software produce metadata
  - at least it should

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- Software produce metadata
  - at least it should
- Software *is* data
  - and therefore part of the dataset

## Which Strategies?

- Better Software
- Long term vision
- Attract and retain talent



## Software FAIRness

FAIR4RS article

# scientific **data**

 Check for updates

OPEN

ARTICLE

## Introducing the FAIR Principles for research software

Michelle Barker <sup>1</sup>✉, Neil P. Chue Hong <sup>2</sup>, Daniel S. Katz <sup>3</sup>, Anna-Lena Lamprecht <sup>4</sup>,  
Carlos Martinez-Ortiz <sup>5</sup>, Fotis Psomopoulos <sup>6</sup>, Jennifer Harrow<sup>7</sup>, Leyla Jael Castro <sup>8</sup>,  
Morane Gruenpeter<sup>9</sup>, Paula Andrea Martinez <sup>10</sup> & Tom Honeyman <sup>11</sup>

# Software FAIRness

## FAIR4RS article

<b>F: Software, and its associated metadata, is easy for both humans and machines to find.</b>
F1. Software is assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier.
F1.1. Components of the software representing levels of granularity are assigned distinct identifiers.
F1.2. Different versions of the software are assigned distinct identifiers.
F2. Software is described with rich metadata.
F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the software they describe.
F4. Metadata are FAIR, searchable and indexable.
<b>A: Software, and its metadata, is retrievable via standardised protocols.</b>
A1. Software is retrievable by its identifier using a standardised communications protocol.
A1.1. The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
A1.2. The protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the software is no longer available.
<b>I: Software interoperates with other software by exchanging data and/or metadata, and/or through interaction via application programming interfaces (APIs), described through standards.</b>
I1. Software reads, writes and exchanges data in a way that meets domain-relevant community standards.
I2. Software includes qualified references to other objects.
<b>R: Software is both usable (can be executed) and reusable (can be understood, modified, built upon, or incorporated into other software).</b>
R1. Software is described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
R1.1. Software is given a clear and accessible license.
R1.2. Software is associated with detailed provenance.
R2. Software includes qualified references to other software.
R3. Software meets domain-relevant community standards.

# Software Quality

## Science driven

- Correctness → does what it is suppose to do
- Reliability → does it consistently
- Efficiency → does not waste resources

## Operationally driven

- Maintainability → access to source code and necessary skill
- Portability → could run somewhere else
- Usability → *allowed* easy to run
- Reusability → *allowed* and easy to reuse in other context

# How to publish your software

## Self archiving

### Where:

- Zenodo
- Software Heritage

### Gain:

- Unique identifier
- Sub id for each version
- Distribution via archive

### Drawback:

- Not included in metrics

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## Physics Journal

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## Software Journal

Where:

- JOSS

Gain:

- Specific review process
- easier to write

Drawback:

- Lacking Domain specialist

# Career profile

## RSE

- Research Software Engineer
- Development powerhouse
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## DSSE

- Domain Specific Software Expert
- Software focused physicist
- Relay to the community
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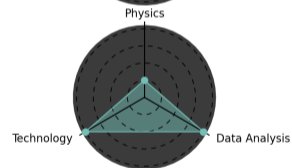
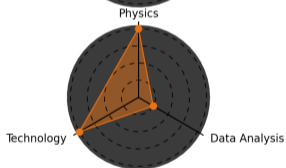
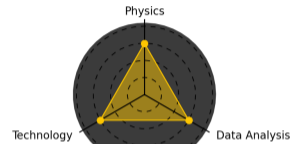
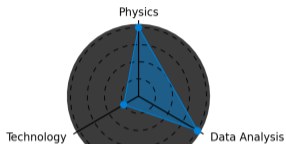
## DSSE

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How to make both path attractive?

# Career profile

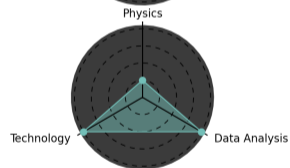
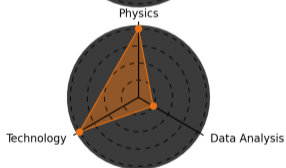
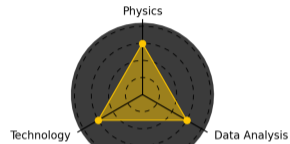
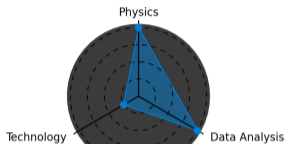
## Profiles



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## Profiles



How to make both path attractive?

To a variety of profile!

# Conclusion

## Open questions

- How to increase the community skill level?
- How to manage our technology debt?
- How to increase software quality?
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## Strategies

- Guidelines (License, distribution, quality, ...) & Training
- Formal software collaboration
- Clear software strategy
- Well identified role in collaboration
- Metric to evaluate software related activities