

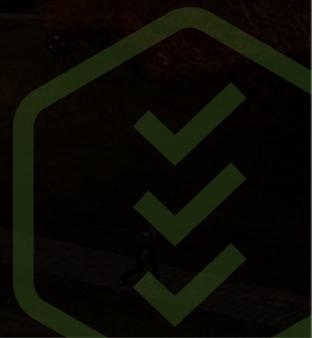


ELISA
Enabling **Linux** in
Safety Applications

WORKSHOP

ELISA Workshop
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Best Practices in Open Source and Standards – Evaluation of Example Projects

Simone Weiß

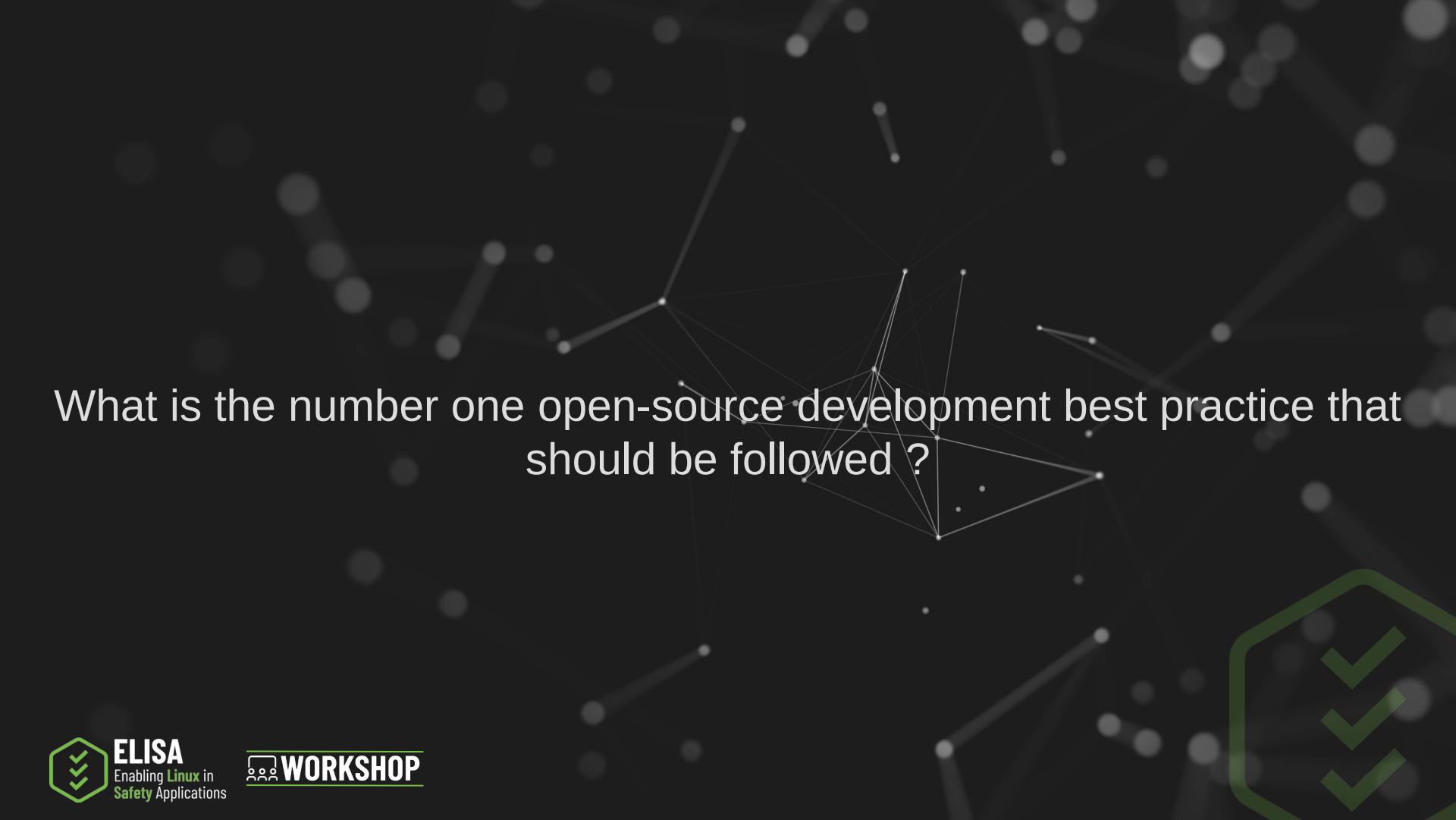
Introduction

Who am I?

- 1. Simone Weiß**
- 2. Since...**
 - ~ 1 year more activ in ELISA
 - ~ the creation +1 with the Lighthouse OSS WG
 - ~ this month with Linutronix

Agenda

1. Recap: Goals WG Lighthouse OSS
2. Approach WG Lighthouse OSS
3. Template or determining the Status quo
4. Evaluation of Projects
5. Challenges and future work



What is the number one open-source development best practice that should be followed ?



Goals WG Lighthouse OSS

Background:

- Traditional software development methods were **built for proprietary software**
- No **existing quality standard** matches established open source development practices
- But Open Source Communities have demonstrated **mature processes and consistent quality**
- OSS is a viable choice for regulated industries **but there is a lack of a matching quality standard**

Recap: Goals WG Lighthouse OSS

Goals:

- Evaluate and document established open-source development best practices
- Provide an assessment guide for users to rate the quality of open-source projects



Discussion Point: should we also provide tools and foster continuous improvement and community-driven quality assurance?

Approach WG Lighthouse OSS

We covered parts from here till now

Determine the Status

- Which OSS development practices exist?
- Which standards exist?
- Do they define practices that increase Quality

Definition of Practices

- Can we re-use practices from standards or OSS development practices?
- Evaluate OSS project pilots to define practices
- Additional OSS projects to validate?

Creation of a framework for evaluation

- Are the defined practices suitable for an automated framework?
- Can we come to a common framework impl. across (some) OSS projects?

Template or determining the Status Quo

WG considered QMS framework:

- Based on the quality aspects of iso 9001
- Areas:
 - Risk
 - Stakeholder
 - Community
 - Resource
 - Compliance
 - People/team
 - Program
 - Quality Engineering
- For all QM areas, defined their aspects and create requirements (→ See it [here](#))

Relevant aspects of the QMS		
QM Area	Aspect	Description
Risk	Risk Management processes	Based on risk analysis and mitigation
Risk	Business Controls and Internal Audit	The goal is to define the scope and frequency of audits
Stakeholder	Stakeholder Satisfaction, Feedback (Measured metrics)	The goal is to identify and engage stakeholders
Stakeholder	Interactions & Progress reporting	The goal is to maintain communication with stakeholders
Stakeholder	Quality control	The goal is to ensure products and services meet requirements
Stakeholder	Communication	The goal is to facilitate communication between stakeholders
Community	Involvement of organizations	The goal is to involve external organizations in the process
Resource	-	The goal is to manage resources effectively
Compliance	Processes & products evaluated against industry & government standards	The goal is to ensure compliance with regulations
Compliance	Contribution to standards, communities, regulations & laws	The goal is to contribute to the development of standards and regulations
People/team	Roles & responsibilities assignment	The goal is to assign roles and responsibilities to team members
People/team	Management of the skills including training, coaching & proven competencies	The goal is to develop and maintain skills and competencies
People/team	Recording platform	The goal is to use a recording platform for tracking progress
People/team	Learning product & service	The goal is to provide learning products and services
Program	Strategy	The goal is to define the overall strategy
Program	Project management: Backlog grooming, development / stabilization sprints	The goal is to manage project backlog and sprints
Program	Problem Resolution & Process improvement	The goal is to resolve problems and improve processes
Quality Engineering	Quality engineering strategy & evidence traceability	The goal is to establish a strategy and traceability for quality engineering
Quality Engineering	Management of artifacts	The goal is to manage artifacts and documentation
Quality Engineering	Testing & gating strategy	The goal is to establish a testing and gating strategy
Quality Engineering	Tooling (including metrics & reporting)	The goal is to use tooling for metrics and reporting
Quality Engineering	Release Readiness Report	The goal is to generate a release readiness report

Template or determining the Status Quo

Additionally literature was checked for Open source practices:

- [2017 - Evaluation of open-source OS for Safety-Critical Applications \(P. B
erntsson\)](#)
- [2020 OSS Development Process Systematic Review \(B. Napoleao, F. Pet
rillo, S. Hallé\)](#)
- [2025 - Towards a more sustainable and secure softwaretooling in free/libr
e open source software environments \(S. Tatschner\)](#)

Then mapped in both directions to create an evaluation template to rate OSS projects practices



Discussion Point: Any large gaps of practices we did not consider?

First example: xen



Evaluation of xen as an example project

Governance & Community Health:

- Meritocratic leadership
- Transparent decision-making
- Clearly defined roles
- Document and keep development process up to date
- Requirements definition from communication and discussion
- Community-driven roadmap
- Active contributor base
- Community support channels
- Use permissive licensing for resilience

Evaluation of xen as an example project

Development Practices:

- Self-assigned tasks
- Code ownership
- Modular design & clean interfaces
- Version control systems

Security & Supply-Chain Management:

- Bug tracking systems
- Public vulnerability handling
- Limit and monitor dependencies
- Maintain SBOMs and licensing traceability

Evaluation of xen as an example project

Quality Assurance & Engineering Discipline:

- Clean commit history
- Structured peer review with automated testing
- Extensive use of unit testing
- Coding conventions
- CI/CD pipelines

Documentation:

- User-facing documentation
- Developer documentation

Sustainability & Long-term Viability:

- Secure sustainable funding models
- Monitor and improve Bus Factor

Second example: yocto



Evaluation of yocto as an example project

Governance & Community Health:

- Meritocratic leadership
- Transparent decision-making
- Clearly defined roles
- Document and keep development process up to date
- Requirements definition from communication and discussion
- Community-driven roadmap
- Active contributor base
- Community support channels
- Use permissive licensing for resilience

Evaluation of yocto as an example project

Development Practices:

- Self-assigned tasks
- Code ownership
- Modular design & clean interfaces
- Version control systems

Security & Supply-Chain Management:

- Bug tracking systems
- Public vulnerability handling
- Limit and monitor dependencies
- Maintain SBOMs and licensing traceability

Evaluation of yocto as an example project

Quality Assurance & Engineering Discipline:

- Clean commit history
- Structured peer review with automated testing
- Extensive use of unit testing
- Coding conventions
- CI/CD pipelines

Documentation:

- User-facing documentation
- Developer documentation

Sustainability & Long-term Viability:

- Secure sustainable funding models
- Monitor and improve Bus Factor



Any patterns?



Repeating patterns between yocto and xen

- **Hard to evaluate:**
 - Requirements
 - Community roadmap
 - Limit and monitor dependencies
- **There might be very different views on:** Modular design & clean interfaces
- **Need to define what extensive is:** Extensive use of unit testing
- **Not easy to access (transparency):** Secure sustainable funding models
- **Always a challenge:** Monitor and improve Bus Factor, Missing public artefacts?

Differences between yocto and xen

- xen
 - contradictions in docs
 - Developer documentation
 - Bug tracking
 - Old information after restructuring not clearly marked
- Yocto:
 - less formal on:
 - Transparent decision-making
 - Clearly defined roles

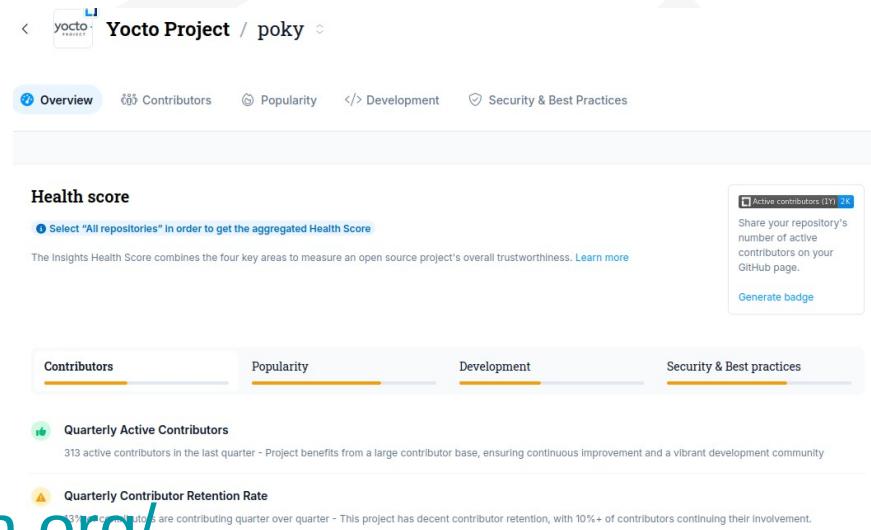
Further notes during evaluation

- General: what to evaluate when. E.g.: xen project vs xen hypervisor, sometimes fuzzy
- High overlap with The Open Source Project Security (OSPS) Baseline from openssf: e.g.:
 - OSPS-LE-02.0* maps to “Use of permissive Licensing”
 - OSPS-DO-01.0* maps to “Document and keep development process up to date”
 - ...
 - Should we perform a mapping to this and other metrics?

Further notes during evaluation

LFX Insights:

- Automatic evaluate:
 - Active contributor base
 - Monitor and improve Bus Factor
 - Code Review Activities



<https://insights.linuxfoundation.org/>



What is now “better” yocto or xen?
Who of you knows?



Future work

There is now additional work for a maturity scale (proposed – Thanks Wendi!)

Process robustness x Evidence confidence

0 no process No evidence

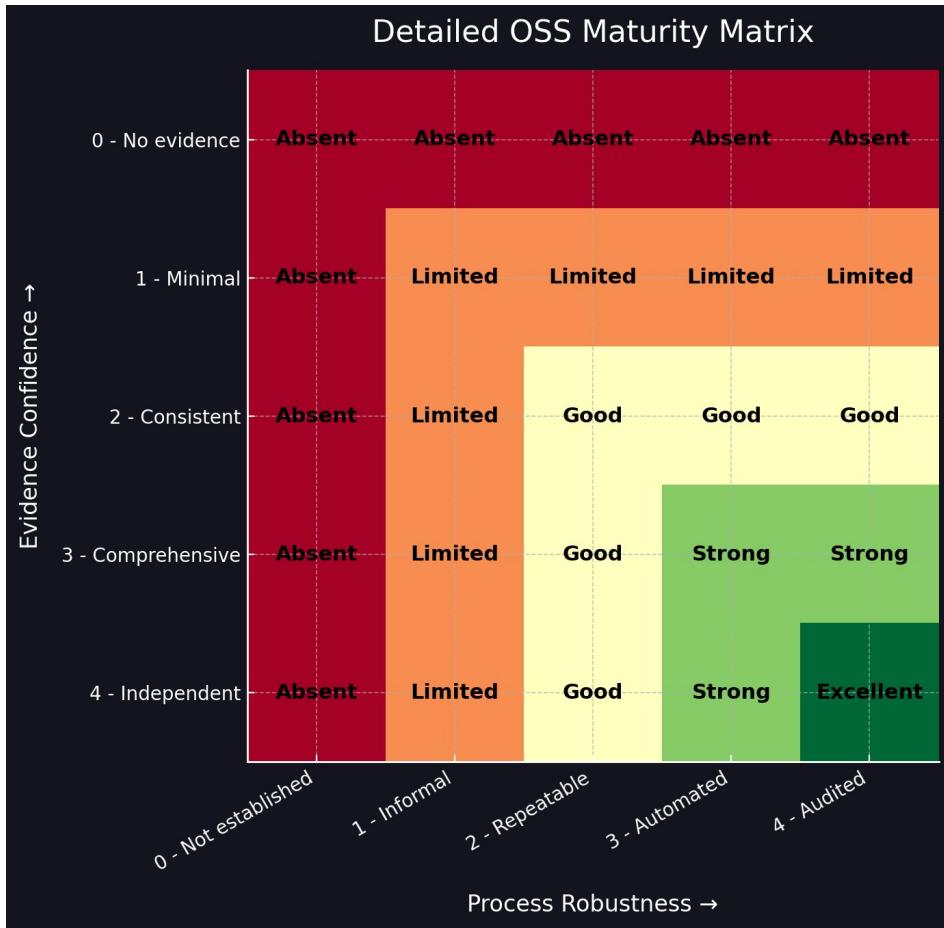
1 - not systematically Minimal evidence

2 - process described Consistent evidence

3 - process enforced Comprehensive evidence

4 - continuously improved and monitored Independent or automated verification

Every level must be verifiable through public artefacts



Discussion Point:

- Is there a further scale needed that weighs the single practices to reach an overall score?
- How important are the practices when compared to each other: e.g. “Active contributor base” vs “Maintain SBOMs and licensing traceability”?

Approach – Future work

We covered parts from here till now

Determine the Status

- Which OSS development practices exist? **More**
- Which standards exist?
- Do they define practices that increase Quality?

Definition of Practices

- Can we re-use practices from standards or OSS development practices?
- Evaluate OSS project pilots to define practices
- Additional OSS projects to validate? **Which**

Creation of a framework for evaluation

- Are the defined practices suitable for an automated framework?
- Can we come to a common framework impl. across (some) OSS projects?



Thoughts?



Discussion Points

Are we on the right track?

Are we missing any existing efforts?

What more practices to consider in the template?

Thoughts on the maturity scale?

Remember the goal to evaluate and provide a guide: Should we not also foster continuous improvement and community-driven quality assurance?



Thank you

