Metrics 2023

TOWARDS DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR ASSESSING THE PROGRESS, SUCCESS, AND IMPACTS OF CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE (CI) PROJECTS

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CI Project Metrics: Challenges and Opportunities

Current State

- Billions in CI investment by federal funding agencies
- Several frameworks have evolved - DORA, REF, Snowball, STAR, etc. for measuring research impact of investments but no standard framework for CI project assessment
- For measuring the impact of the projects, it is important to define well-thought, project-specific metrics and monitor how the metrics evolve during the projects' lifecycles

Challenges

- Diverse, interdisciplinary, fast-evolving nature of projects and their project-specific metrics make it challenging to identify patterns and trends for assessing the overall impact of the assessments at the funding program level
- No common semantics or yardstick
- Lack of well-defined processes for metrics capture and trustworthinesss
- Calibrating a metrics model and producing benchmarks can be time-consuming for individual teams becauses

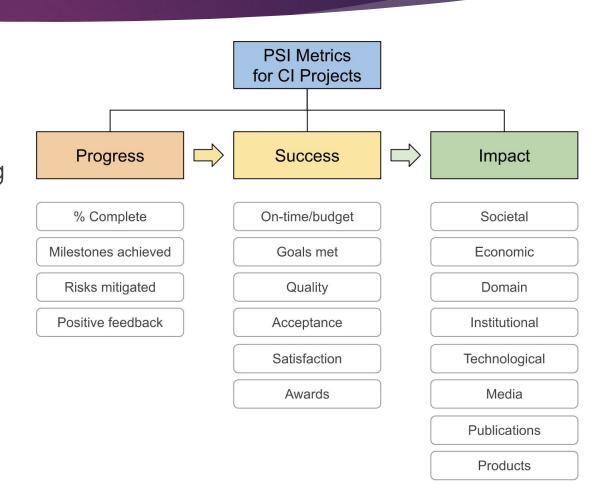
Opportunities

- Defining and adopting a standardized set of metrics and processes in a community-driven manner while being sensitive to institution sizes, project types, and disciplines
- Leveraging advances in CI provisioning, management & instrumentation
- Analyzing large datasets of metrics
- Leveraging automation and intelligence
- Better managing and rewarding performance - of institutions, projects and individuals

CI Project Metrics: Defining a General Set of Metrics

Three top-level metrics, intended to be broadly applicable to CI projects and programs, based on the project *lifecycle*:

- Progress: tasks or activities for achieving the project goals
- Success: The required output for making the projects successful typically completion metrics
- Impact: What difference did the project make in different ways post-completion metrics



CI Project Metrics: Classification of Projects

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1.	Hard	lware	or	Instru	uments

- 1.1. Computing
 - 1.1.1. Cloud Computing
 - 1.1.2. Distributed Computing (Web Servers)
 - 1.1.3. Data-Intensive Computing
 - 1.1.4. High Performance Computing (HPC)
 - 1.1.5. IoT and Edge Computing
 - 1.1.6. Quantum Computing
 - 1.1.7. Volunteer Computing
 - 1.1.8. High-Throughput Computing
 - 1.1.9. Reconfigurable Computing (FPGAs)
- 1.2. Data Storage
- 1.3. Network and Communication Equipment
- 1.4. Remote Sensing
- 2. Software
 - 2.1. Application Software
 - 2.2. CI/CD and Process Automation
 - 2.3. Cloud Computing Tools, Frameworks, and Environments
 - 2.4. Code Optimization and Modernization Tool
 - 2.5. Code Compression Tools
 - 2.6. Cybersecurity
 - 2.7. Content Management Tools
 - 2.8. CRM tools
 - 2.9. Data Management
 - 2.9.1. Data Archival and Preservation
 - 2.9.2. Data Protection and Recovery
 - 2.9.3. Data Privacy
 - 2.9.4. Data Warehousing and Data Lake Platforms
 - 2.9.5. Database and Data Processing
 - 2.9.5.1. Distributed Databases
 - 2.9.6. Semantic Web

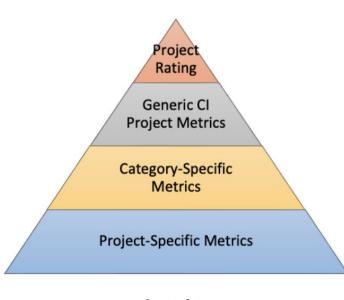
- Decision-Support System, Expert System, Knowledgebase
- 2.11. Embedded Software
- 2.12. Fault-tolerance
- 2.13. Filesystems and Parallel I/O
- 2.14. Generative programming tools and frameworks
- 2.15. High-level interfaces, libraries, compilers, and runtime systems for parallel programming
- 2.16. HPC Science Gateways (HPC in the Cloud)
- Large-scale HPC applications (tuning, optimization, and implementation on HPC resources)
- 2.18. Image and Video Processing
- 2.19. Learning Management Systems
- 2.20. Measurement and Monitoring
- 2.21. Mobile Applications
- 2.22. Networking
- 2.23. Pattern Recognition
- 2.24. Programming Languages, Programming Environments, and Runtime Systems
- 2.25. Quantum Computing toolkits
- 2.26. Simulation Platforms
- 2.27. Software Configuration Management
- 2.28. Software Libraries
- 2.29. Software Verification and Validation
- 2.30. Supporting Software and Middleware for HPC environments
- 2.31. System and Network Management Software
- 2.32. Tools and techniques for Code Modernization
- 2.33. Tools and techniques for Memory and Power Optimization
- 2.34. Tools for Profiling, Debugging, and Parallelizing Applications
- 2.35. Tools for Supporting Collaborative and Virtual Environments, Virtual Assistance

- 2.36. Tools for Supporting Volunteer Computing and High-Throughput Computing
- 2.37. Tools and Environments for Scientific Visualization
- 2.38. Virtualization and Containerization Software
- 2.39. Web Portals, Web Services, Middleware, and Webaccessible Products
- 2.40. Workflow Management
- 3. Data
 - 3.1. Structured Databases
 - 3.2. Unstructured Data Collections
 - 3.3. Semi-Structured Data
- 4. Processes
 - 4.1. Software Engineering
 - 4.2. Cybersecurity
 - 4.3. Project Management
 - 4.4. Automation
- People
 - 5.1. Broadening Participation
 - 5.2. Management of Resources
 - 5.3. Research Facilitation Services
 - 5.4. Workforce Development
 - 5.4.1. Training
 - 5.4.2. Education
- 6. Combination of the above
- 7. Other

CI Project Metrics: Mapping General and Specific Metrics – MICI Model

Level	Metrics Type	Description
1	Project-Specific Metrics	Metrics unique to each CI project
2	Category-Specific Metrics	Metrics common to a category of CI projects
3	Generic CI Project Metrics	Top-level metrics, common to all CI projects
4	Project Rating	A numeric rating derived from Level 3 metrics

Progress
Success





Dimensions

Project Name: <Other Project Info> MICI Category: Software **Project Rating** Project Metric Group Project-Specific Metric Value Weight Category-Specific Metric Weight Generic Cl Metric Weight % Modules developed Software Development | Services created Progress % Documentation Done Software Development Help pages/files created Progress 10% Data Analysis Data points analyzed Reports prepared Progress Trainings Conducted 15% Training & Outreach Trainings Conducted Success Success Publications Number of publications Number of publications 10% Impact Citations Number of citations 5% Impact 100%

Levels Processes

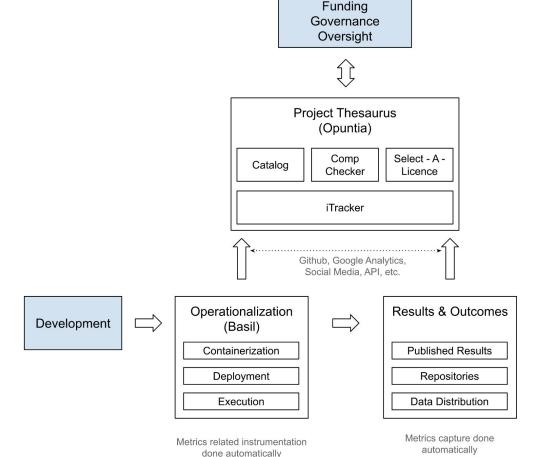
CI Project Metrics: Tools and Enablers

- Opuntia: Provides prototype cyberinfrastructure for facilitating the assessment, discovery, dissemination, and reuse of publicly accessible software and data products; selected subcomponents:
 - a. CI Project Taxonomy: Classification scheme for CI projects
 - b. iTracker: Tracks, gathers, and aggregates user-defined/project-specific metrics
 - c. CompChecker: for checking the compatibility of the products and determining if they could legally and technically interoperate
 - d. Select-A-License tool
 - e. Catalog of NSF funded projects include information of projects depending upon other projects

https://opuntia.online

CI Project Metrics: A Case Study

- A software-centric CI project can benefit from a metrics framework and enabling tools
- Basil is a project for automating many containerization, deployment, and management tasks, and also feeds operational metrics to Opuntia and to other repositories, databases and portals
- Opuntia acts as a Project Thesaurus, maintaining a catalog of projects organized by the CI Taxonomy, with licence and compatibility checks
- Funding, governing and other stakeholders can get detailed, aggregated (and potentially correlated) metrics from Opuntia



Conclusion

- CI project metrics are difficult to capture and represent in a standardized manner
- The MICI Model provides a standardized, but flexible and customizable, metrics framework for CI projects
- The case study presented illustrates real-world use, leveraging a publicly available toolset, developed as part of the Opuntia and Basil projects
- For ease of adoption and sustainability, guidelines, associated process and a governance model are also discussed

Future work:

- Evolving the MICI Model
- Providing a simple, spreadsheet-based tool
- Enhancing and integrating the Opuntia and Basil toolset
- Inviting collaborations and deeper engagement key communities

Towards Developing a Model for Assessing the Progress, Success, and Impacts of CI Projects

Thank You!