

# **CSSI: Elements: Can Empirical SE be Adapted to Computational Science?**

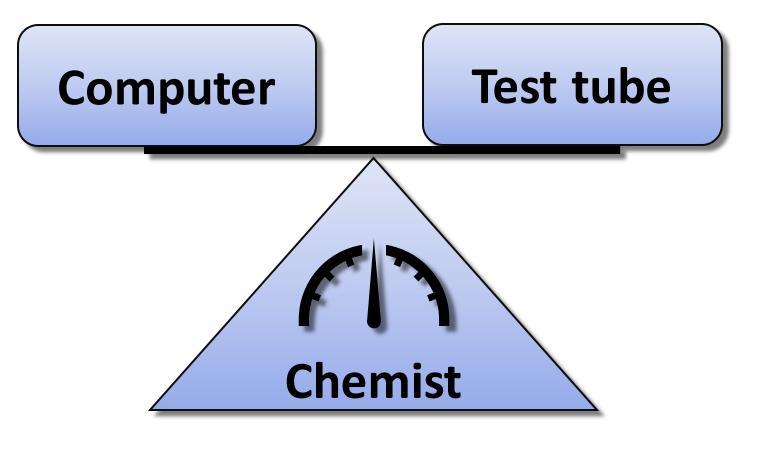
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### **Abstract:**

- This study explores factors influencing successful computational science software projects, focusing on the importance of quality in software-driven fields.
- It aims to collect and test hypotheses about the success of computational science projects.



#### **Data Collection:**

- Collected 591 prominent CSc projects.
- Pruned down to 169 projects via the prudence checks.

## **Prudence Checks:**

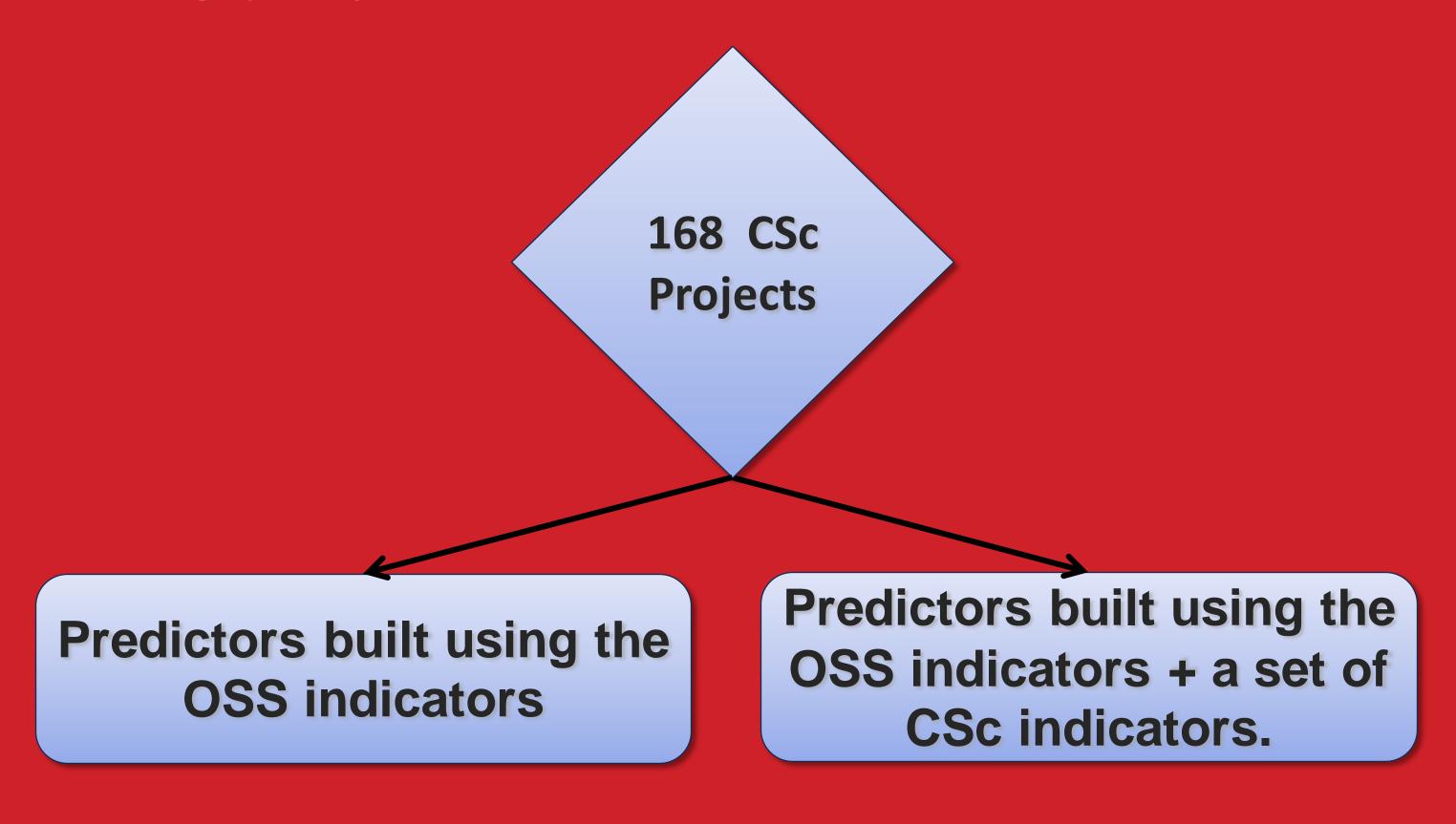
Check	Condition
# Developers	≥ 2
Pull requests	≥ 5
Issues	> 10
Releases	> 1
Commits	> 20
Duration	> 1 year

#### **OSS Indicators:**

- 1. # of contributors
- 2. # of commits
- 3. # of open issues
- 4. #of closed issues
- 5. # of open PR
- 6. # of closed PR
- 7. # of merged PR
- 8. # of forks
- 9. # of watchers
- 10. # of stargazers
- 11. # of issue comments
- 12. # of PR comments

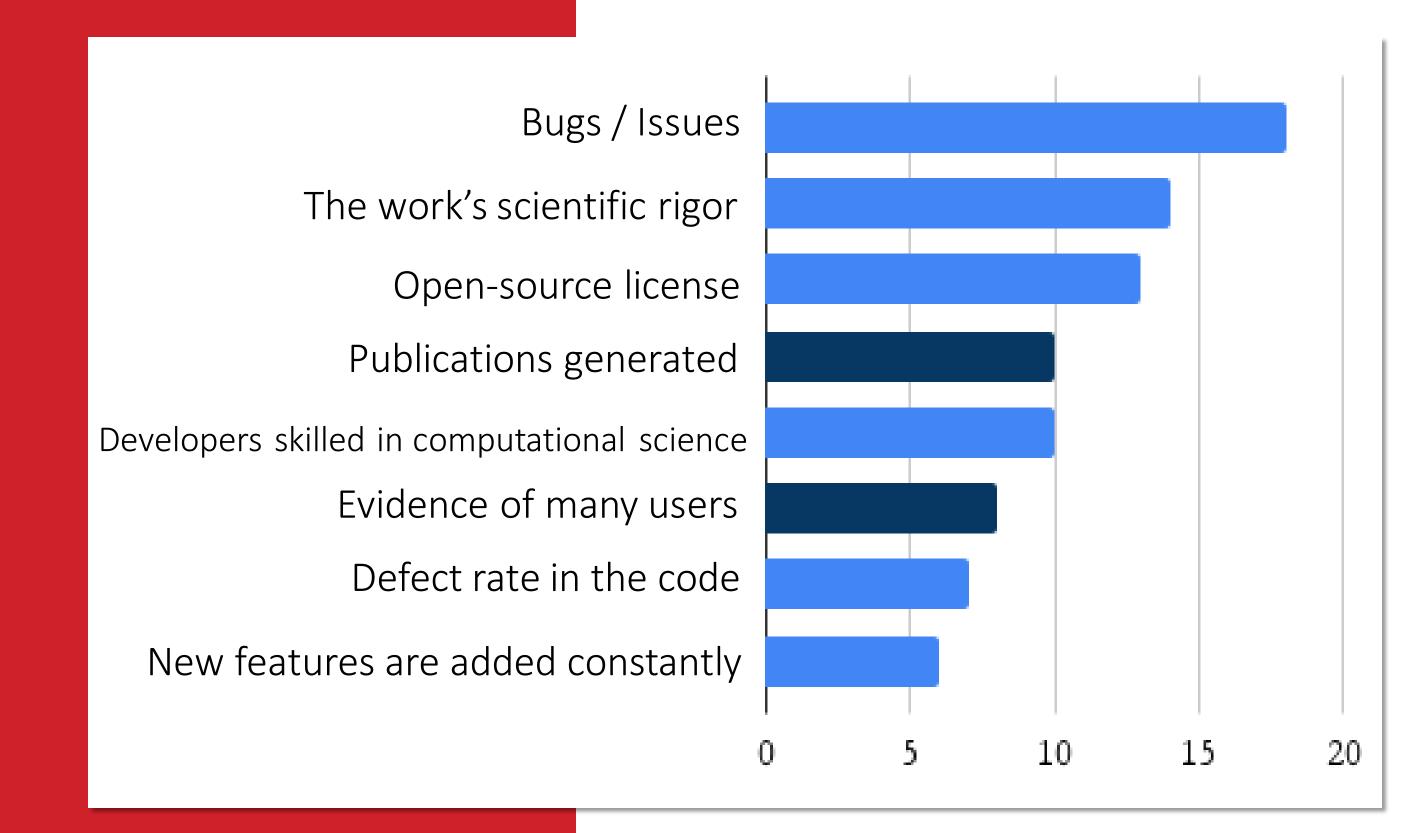
# Research Questions

- 1. Are Science Indicators important for CSc software projects?
- 2. Is "Goodness" of CSc software projects measured using project Health Indicators?



#### **CSc Indicators:**

These indicators are determined based on a survey that was conducted for CSc reserachers associated with successful CSc software projects through a designed questionnaire. https://forms.gle/GBbWkb1QSQ8gHLhu6



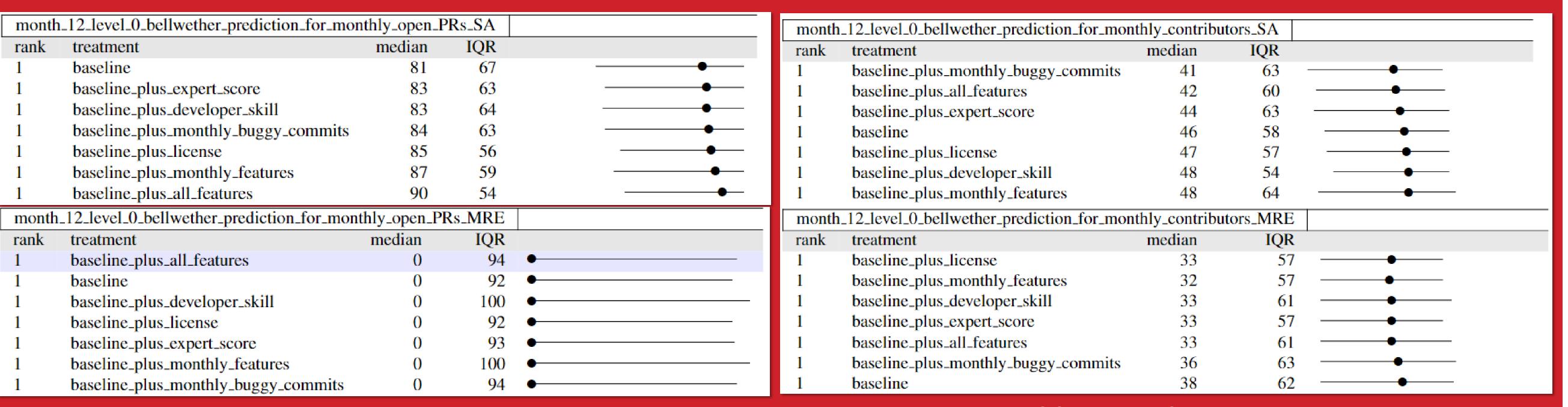
# What are the factors that lead to a successful CSc software project?

What makes CSc software work better?

When asked, we found 13 common assumptions on what is "good software". But when we tested these on 168 GitHub projects, most of these assumptions could not predict for "good project" in 12 months time.

# Findings:

> In CSc projects, control is limited; some metrics (e.g., open pull requests) had weak predictors, while others (e.g., monthly contributions) showed high accuracy (median MREs of 32% in 20 experiments). Focus on manageable issues in management actions, not all.



**Open Pull requests Stats** 

**Monthly Contributors Stats** 

> When segregating model variables into "SE measures" (e.g., developer count) and "CSc measures" (e.g., software-generated publications), no extra insights were gained from CSc-specific metrics. In essence, CSc software is just software, suggesting that CSc professionals could gain from enhancing their software engineering knowledge.

## **Statistics:**

MRE is magnitude of relative error.

MRE = |actual-predicted|/actual

**SA** is Standardized accuracy.  $SA = (1-(MAE/MAE_{guess}))\times 100$ where MAE is Mean Absolute Error

#### We seek to:

- Minimize MRE since they means our predictions are closer to actuals.
- Maximize SA since that means we are doing better that our unsophisticated method.

### Conclusion:

- It's concerning that there's significant effort in CSc without a clear understanding of success predictors.
- More research is urgently needed on CSc software.
- CSc professionals should study standard SE.
- Encouragingly, CSc software follows general software success principles.