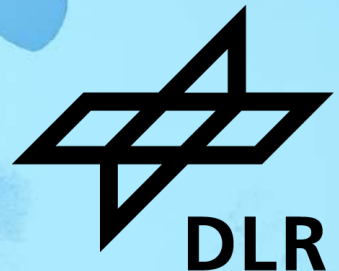


INNOVATING AT THE INTERSECTION SOFTWARE ENGINEERING RESEARCH FOR SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Prof. Dr. Michael Felderer



UNIVERSITY
OF COLOGNE



DLR Research Areas

11,000
Employees

54
Institutes and
Facilities

35
Locations and
Offices



Space



Aeronautics



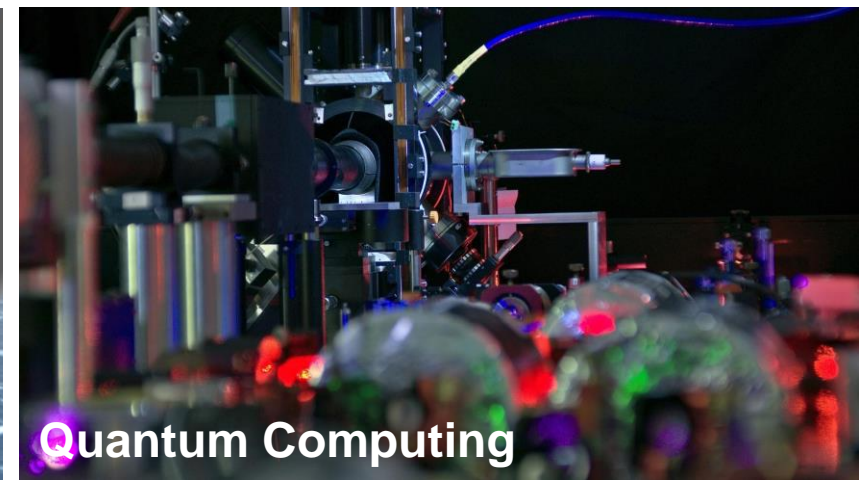
Energy



Transportation



Security



Quantum Computing



NATO Software Engineering Conference (1968)

A black and white photograph of a conference room. Several people are seated at long tables, looking at papers or engaged in conversation. The room has a high ceiling with a large chandelier and framed pictures on the walls.

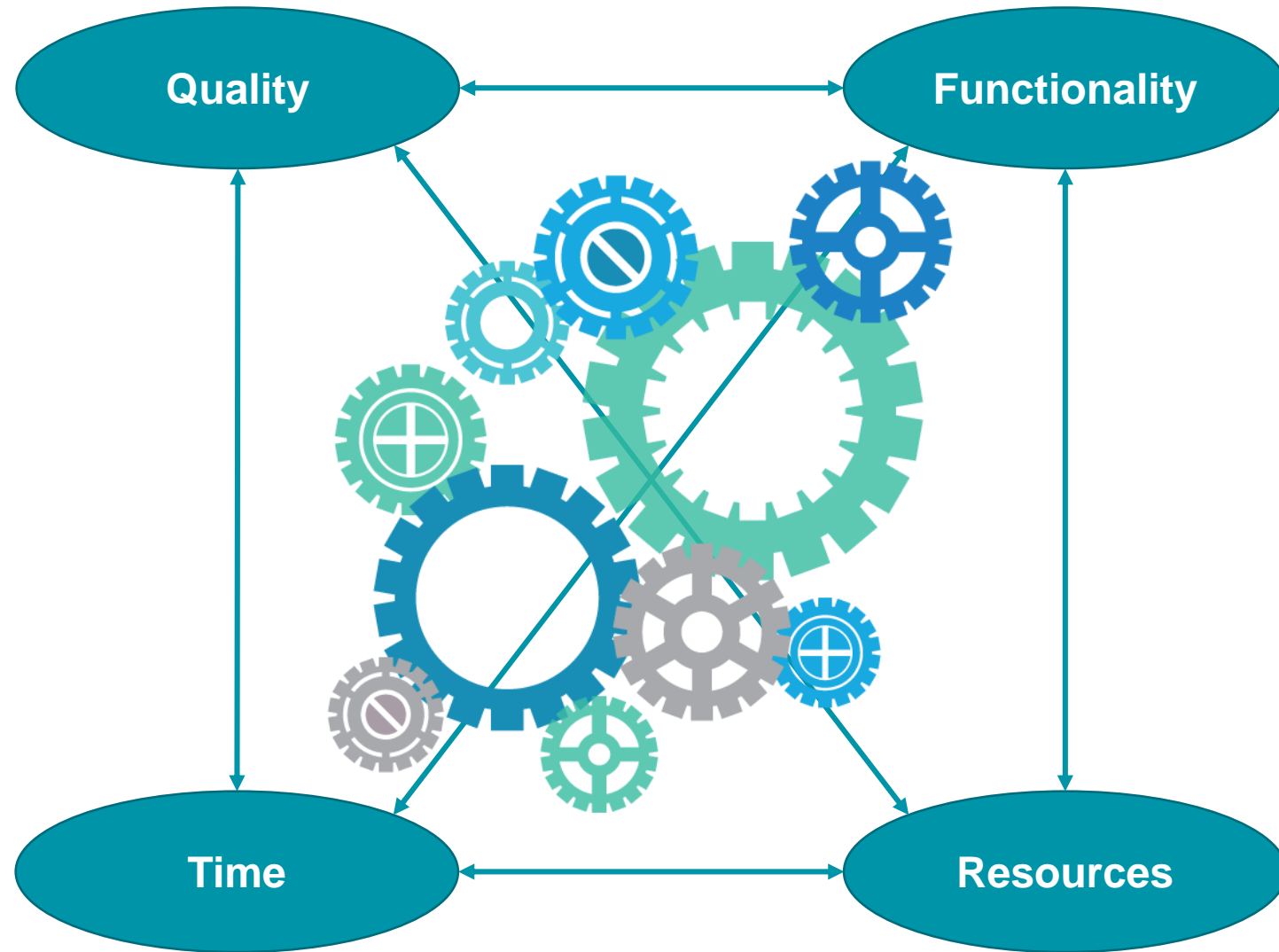
Software Engineering

Mission-critical
business and embedded
software

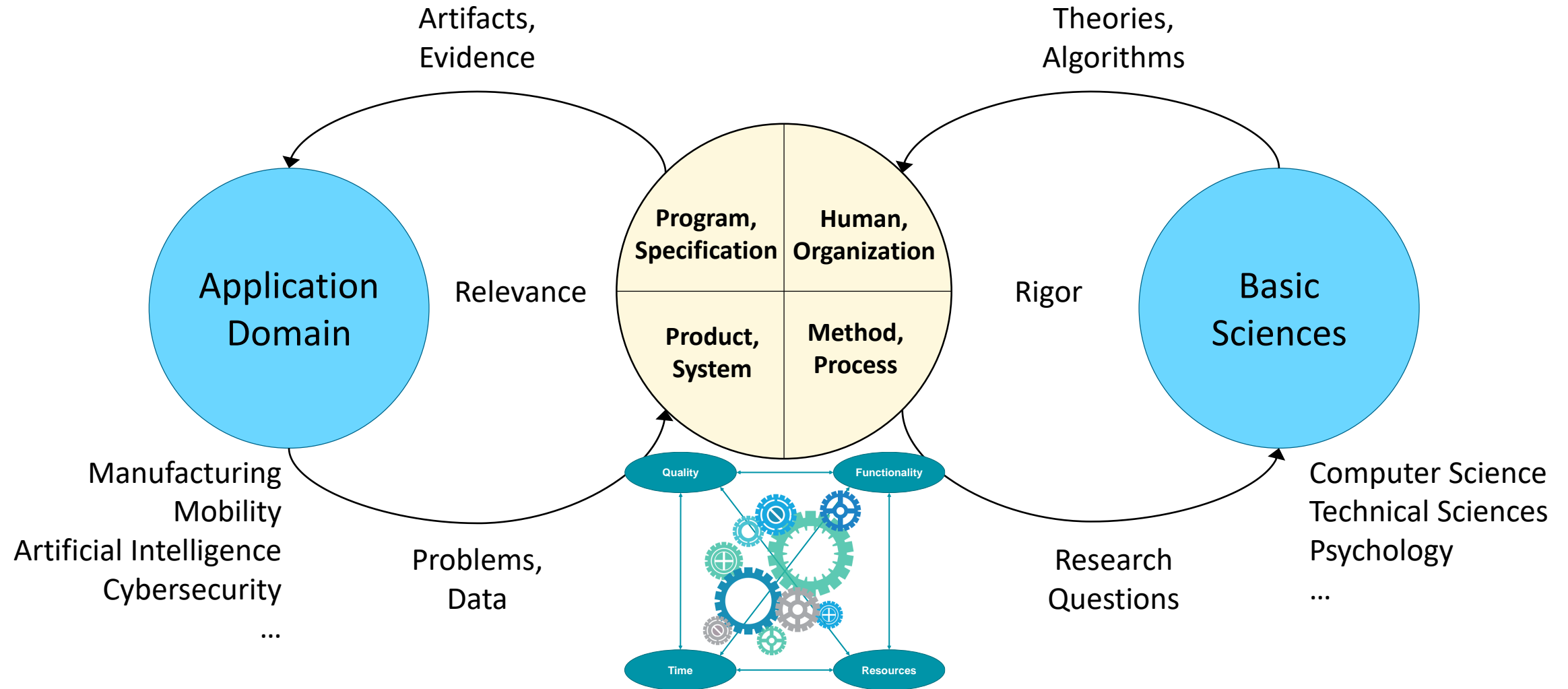
Computational Science

Scientific data processing
applications

Trade Off in Software Engineering

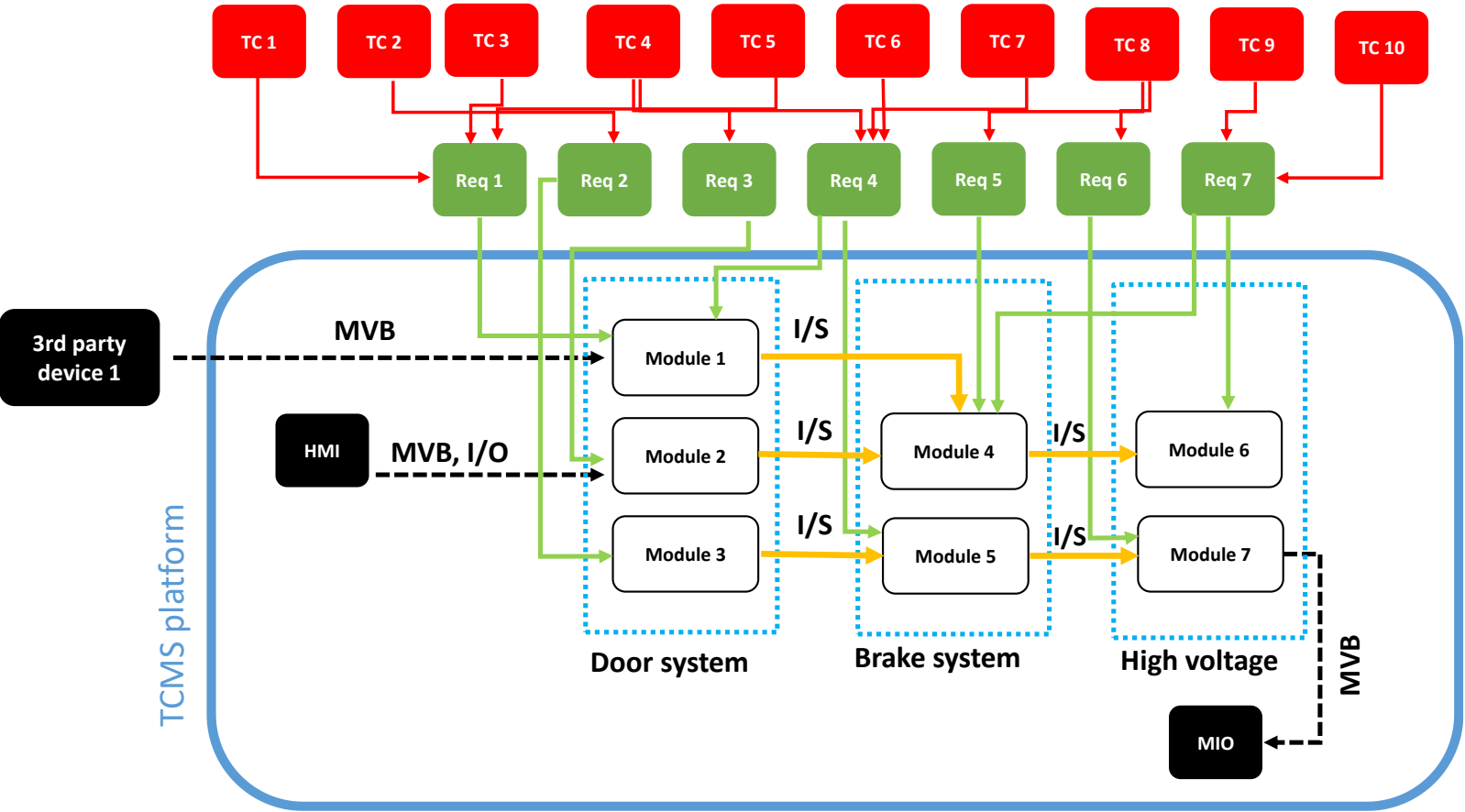


Software Engineering Research



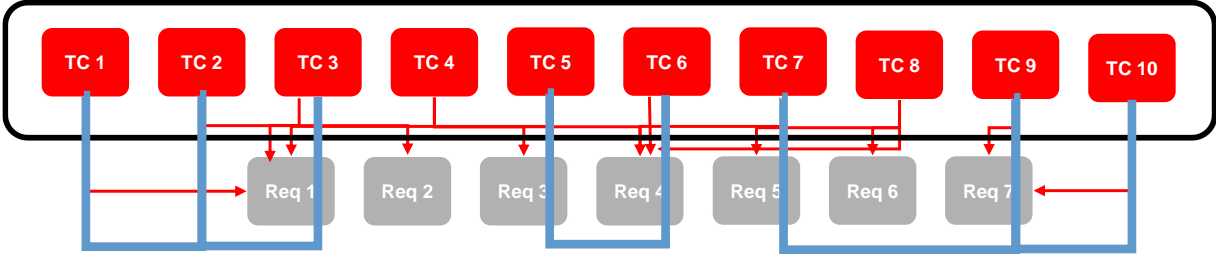
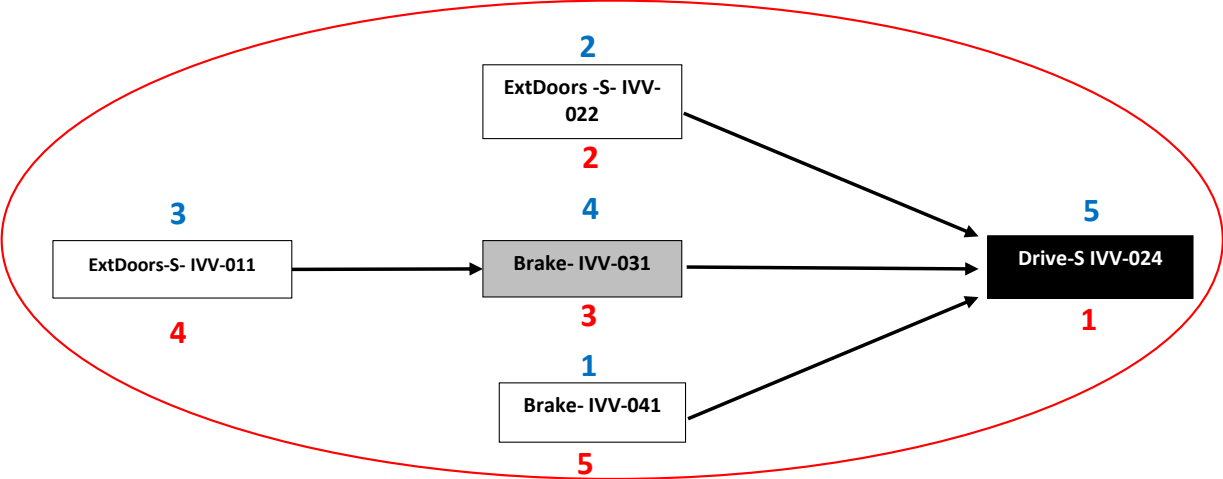


Bombardier BR 490 S-Bahn Hamburg



Established System and Software Development Processes and Artifacts

Problem: Automated Test Case Dependency Detection



Exec. order	Test case ID	Exec. 1	Exec. 2	Exec. 3	Exec. 4
1	Drive-S IVV-024	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
2	Brake- IVV-031	Fail	Fail	Pass	-
3	ExtDoors-S- IVV-011	Fail	Pass	-	-
4	ExtDoors-S- IVV-022	Not run	Fail	Pass	-
5	Brake- IVV-041	Fail	Pass	-	-

Estimated time with our dependency aware approach= 5 h
Total actual time at BOMBARDIER= 45 h

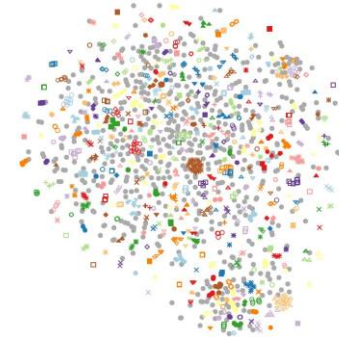
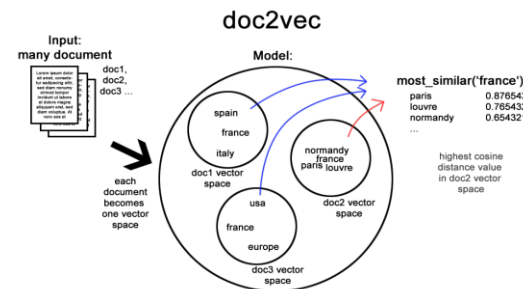
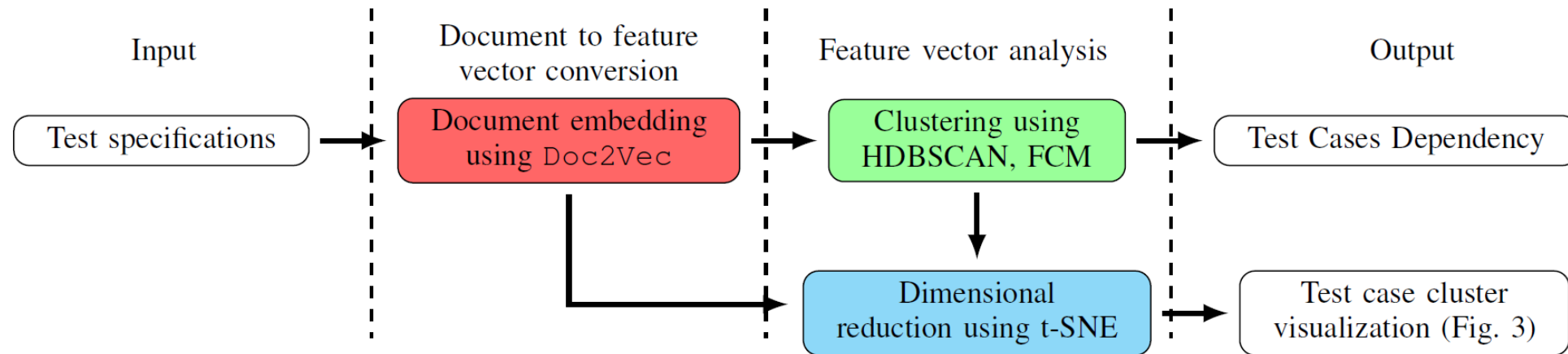
40 h saving

Initial State

Initial state: Ready to drive DM1 cab active Ready to drive				
Step	Action	Reaction	Pass/Fail	Comments
1	Set the train at speed 36 km/h	Check that on IDU no event regarding "undue fourth stage" is shown	Pass	
2	Lock and set from VCS Brake IO panel the signal "relay Brake 4th stage" from DM1	Check that on IDU an event regarding "undue fourth stage" is shown	Pass	As maintainer
3	Repeat for all cars	Check that: -the speed above are fulfilled	Pass	
Clean-up				

Improving Efficiency (Time) taking Quality and Resources into account

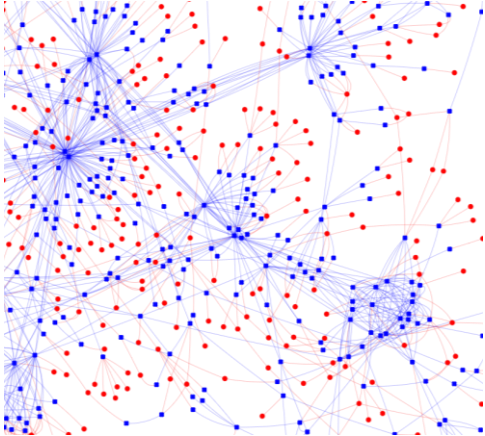
Approach: ML-Based Test Case Dependency Detection



Tahvili, S., Hatvani, L., Felderer, M., Afzal, W., Bohlin, M. (2019) Automated Functional Dependency Detection Between Test Cases Using Doc2Vec and Clustering. AITest 2019.

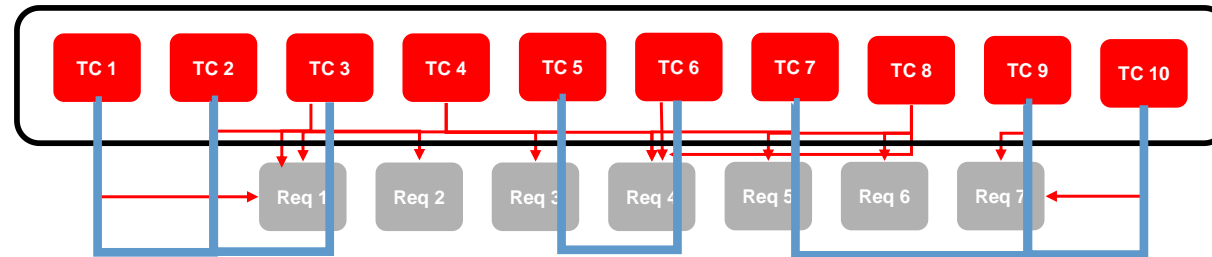
Application of timely ML approaches to develop an automated test case dependency detection method

Evaluation and Implementation



Functional dependencies between approx. 4000 reqs (blue) and approx. 2000 tests (red) via artifact analysis and survey

D	HDBSCAN				FCM			
	Precision	Recall	Accuracy	F1 Score	Precision	Recall	Accuracy	F1 Score
2	0.9981	0.6113	0.8050	0.7582	0.8789	0.3871	0.6668	0.5375
3	0.9959	0.2781	0.6385	0.4348	0.8275	0.2534	0.6002	0.3879
4	0.9891	0.0958	0.5474	0.1747	0.8021	0.2127	0.5801	0.3363
5	0.9804	0.0535	0.5262	0.1015	0.7845	0.1913	0.5694	0.3076
6	0.9628	0.0286	0.5137	0.0555	0.7727	0.1772	0.5625	0.2883
7	0.9476	0.0203	0.5096	0.0397	0.7653	0.1672	0.5580	0.2745
8	0.9287	0.0139	0.5064	0.0273	0.7583	0.1589	0.5541	0.2627
9	0.9104	0.0111	0.5050	0.0220	0.7477	0.1490	0.5494	0.2485
10	0.8913	0.0089	0.5039	0.0176	0.7340	0.1373	0.5438	0.2313



Empirically Evaluated Method is implemented in Industrial System Development Process

and
fancy

Research software is a
critical artifact that requires
software engineering

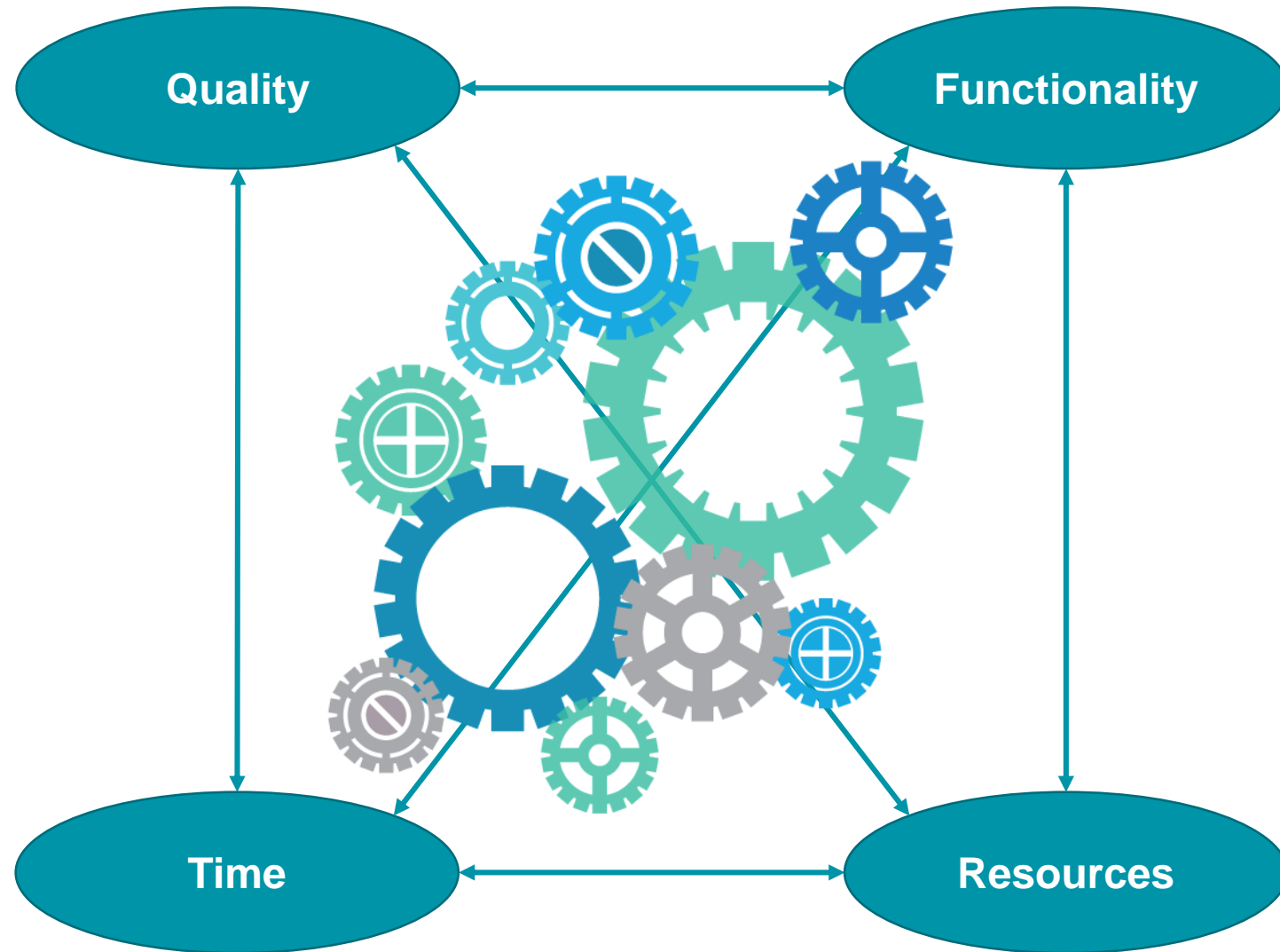


Well, just apply
software engineering techniques ...



*Guide to the Software
Engineering Body of Knowledge*

Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE

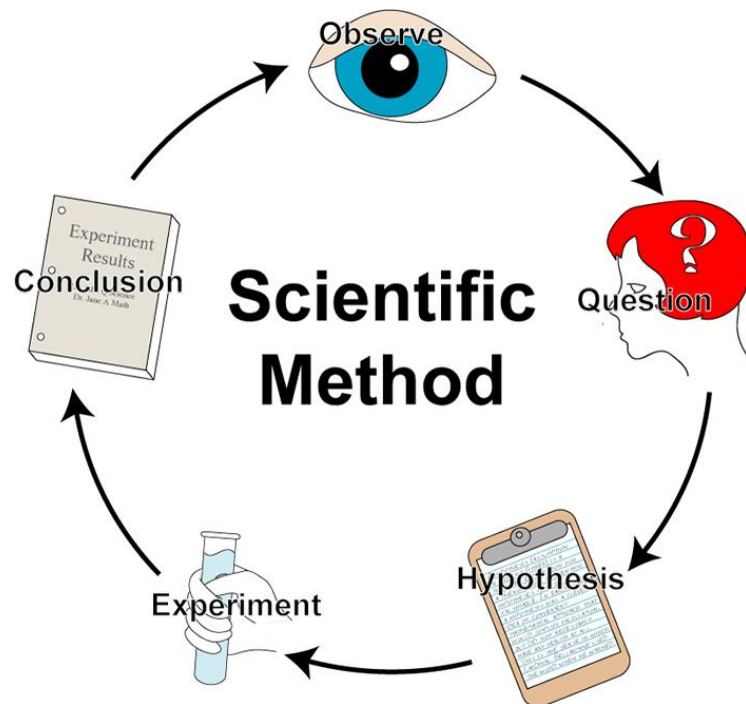


Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE

Functionality

Requirements Unknown

Research Related



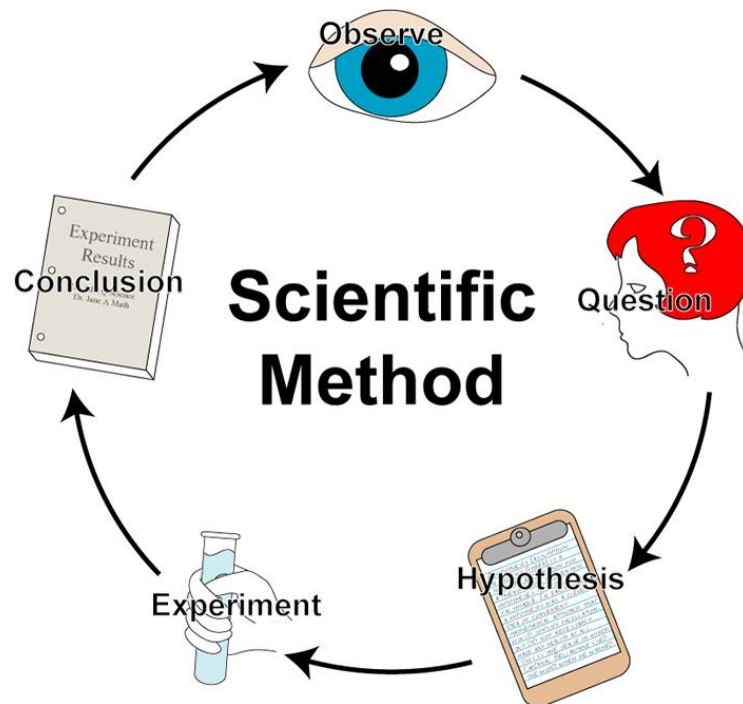
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi\rangle$$

Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE

Verification is Difficult

FAIR Principles

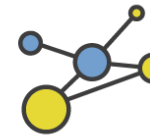
Quality



Findable



Accessible



Interoperable



Reusable

Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE

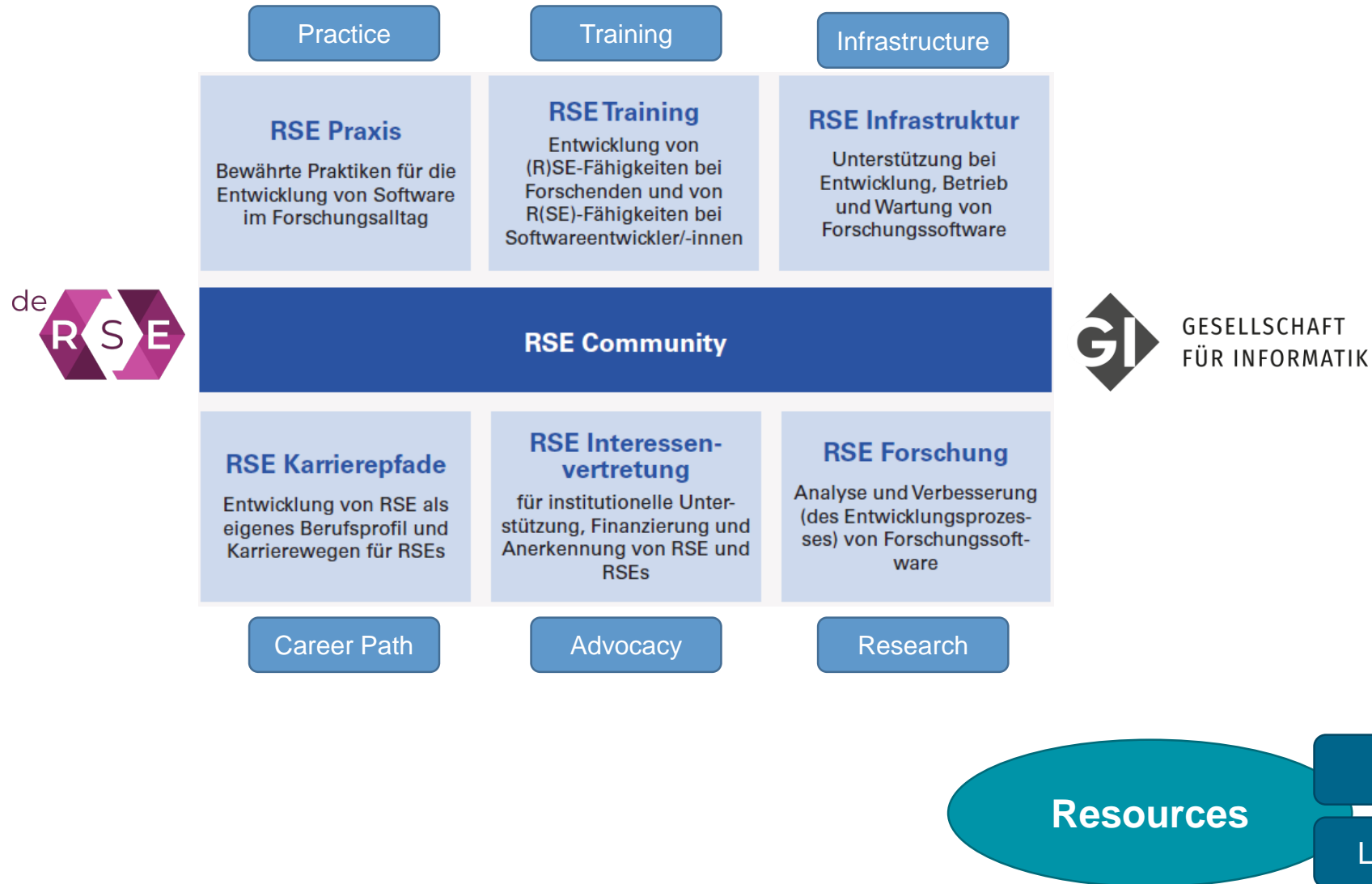


Time-Limited Contracts

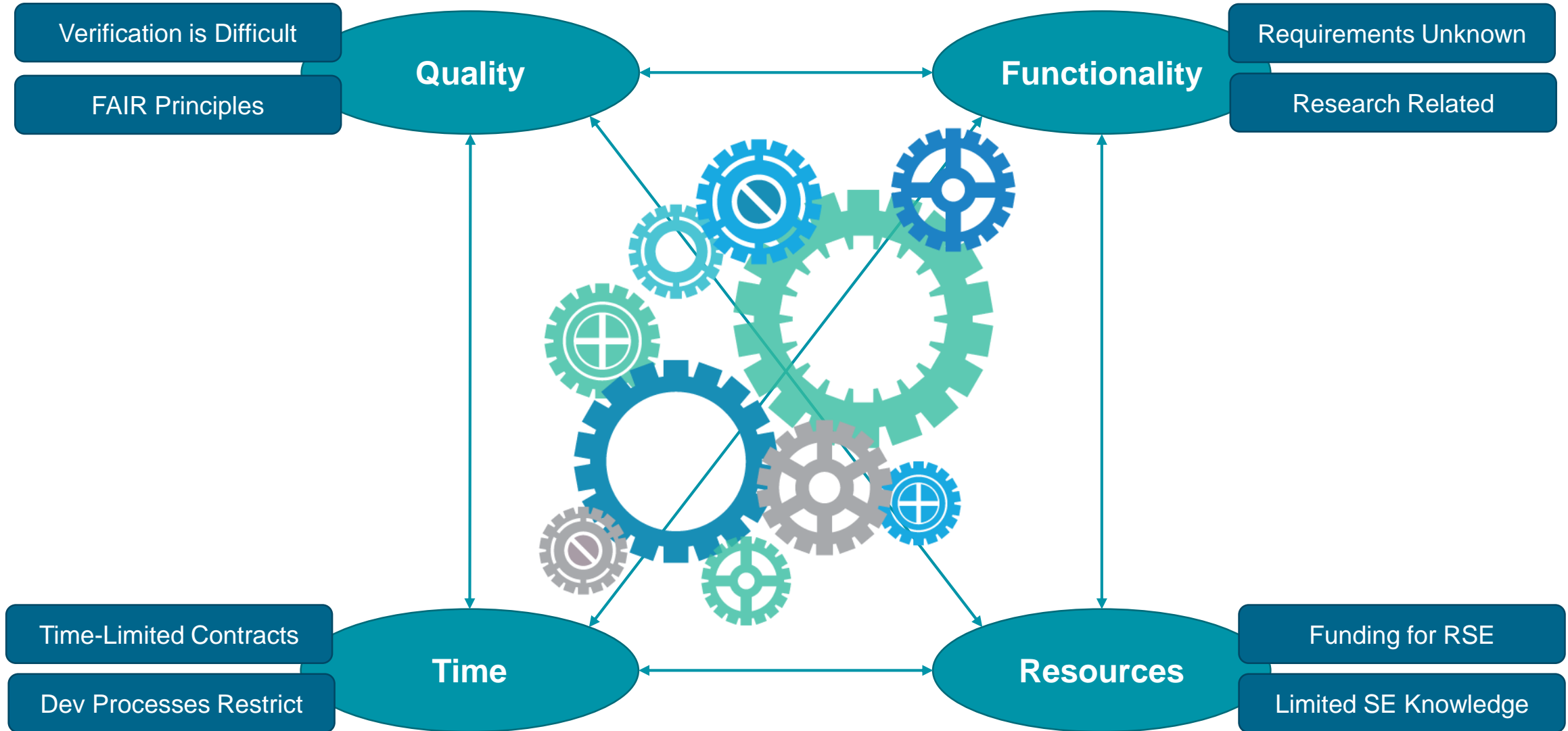
Dev Processes Restrict

Time

Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE



Trade Off in Software Engineering: Specifics of RSE



Always a Problem:

Joint Goals, Knowledge Gaps, Mutual Understanding

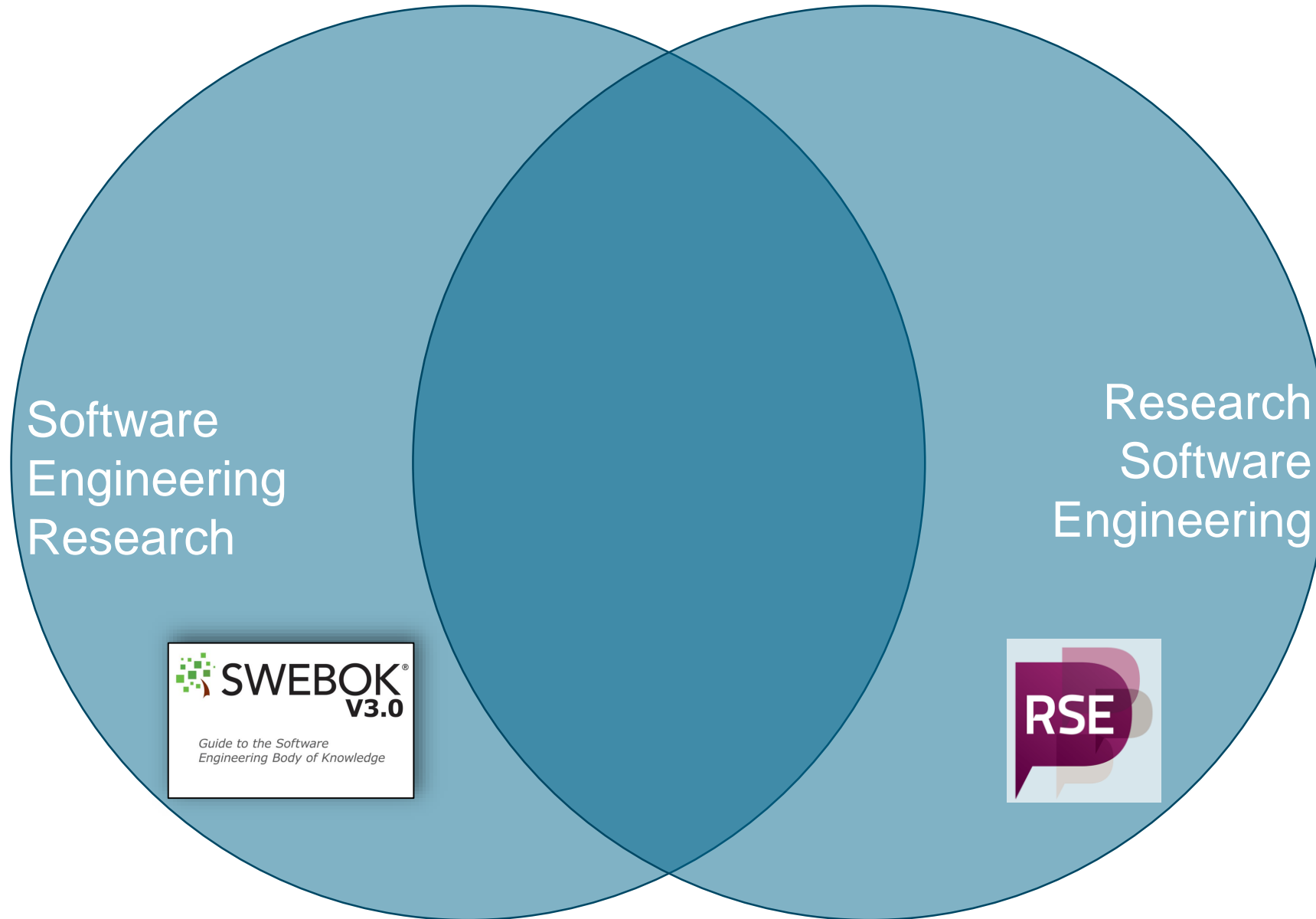


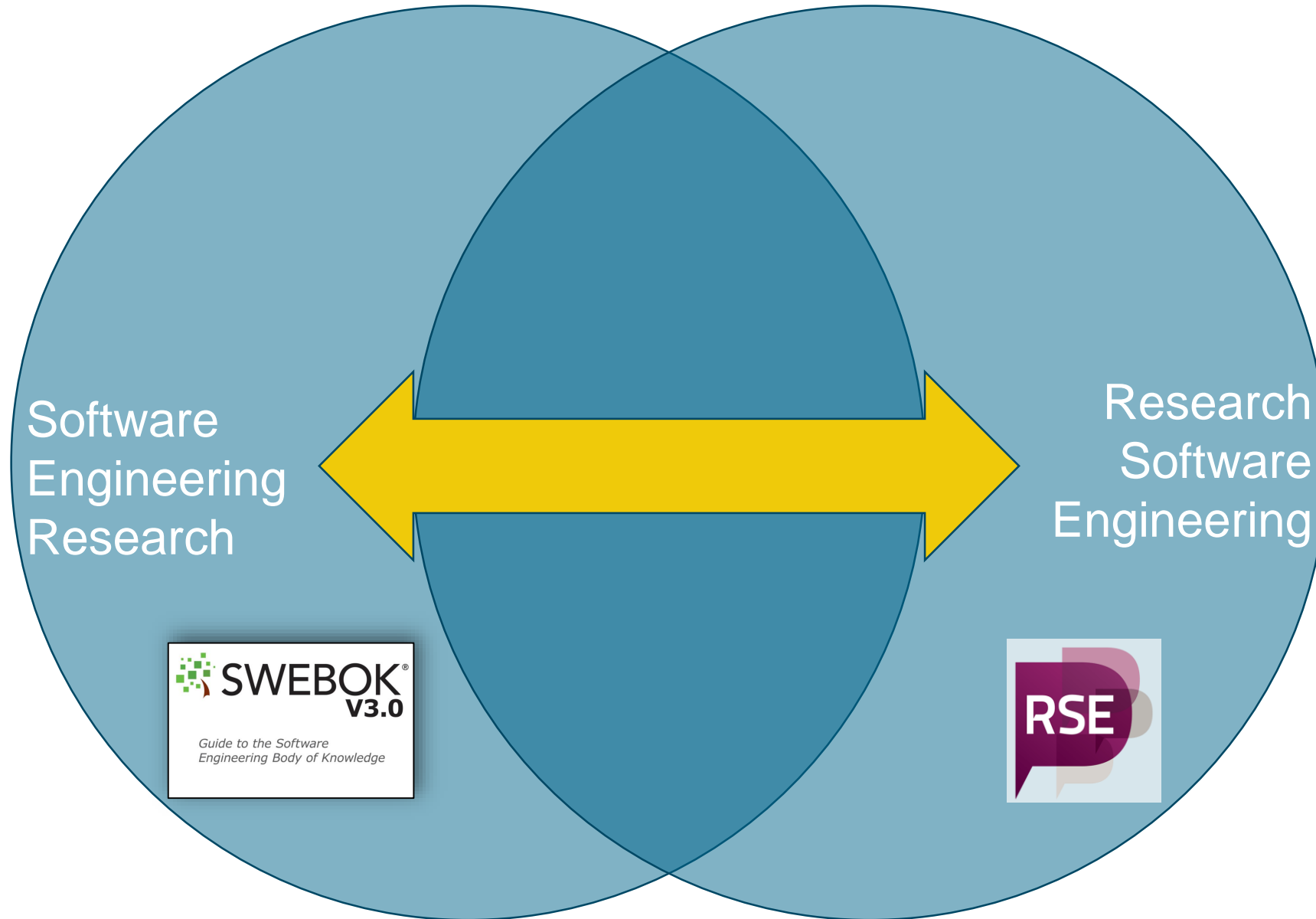
Patterns:

- Proper and active knowledge management (PAKM)
- Ensuring engagement and managing commitment (ENMC)
- Considering and understanding industry's needs, and giving explicit industry benefits (CUIN)
- Having mutual respect, understanding and appreciation (HMRU)
- Being Agile (BA)
- Working in (as) a team and involving the "right" practitioners (WTI)
- Considering and manage risks and limitations (CMRL)
- Researcher's on-site presence and access (ROSP)
- Following a proper research/ data collection method (FPRM)
- Managing funding/recruiting/ partnerships and contracting privacy (MFRP)
- Understanding the context, constraints and language (UCCL)
- Efficient research project management (ERPM)
- Conducting measurement/ assessment (CMA)
- Testing pilot solutions before using them in industry (TPS)
- Providing tool support for solutions (PTS)

Anti-patterns:

- (Anti-pattern): Following self-centric approach (FSCA)
- Unstructured decision structures (UDS)
- Poor change management (PCM)
- Ignoring project, organizational, or product characteristics (IPOP)





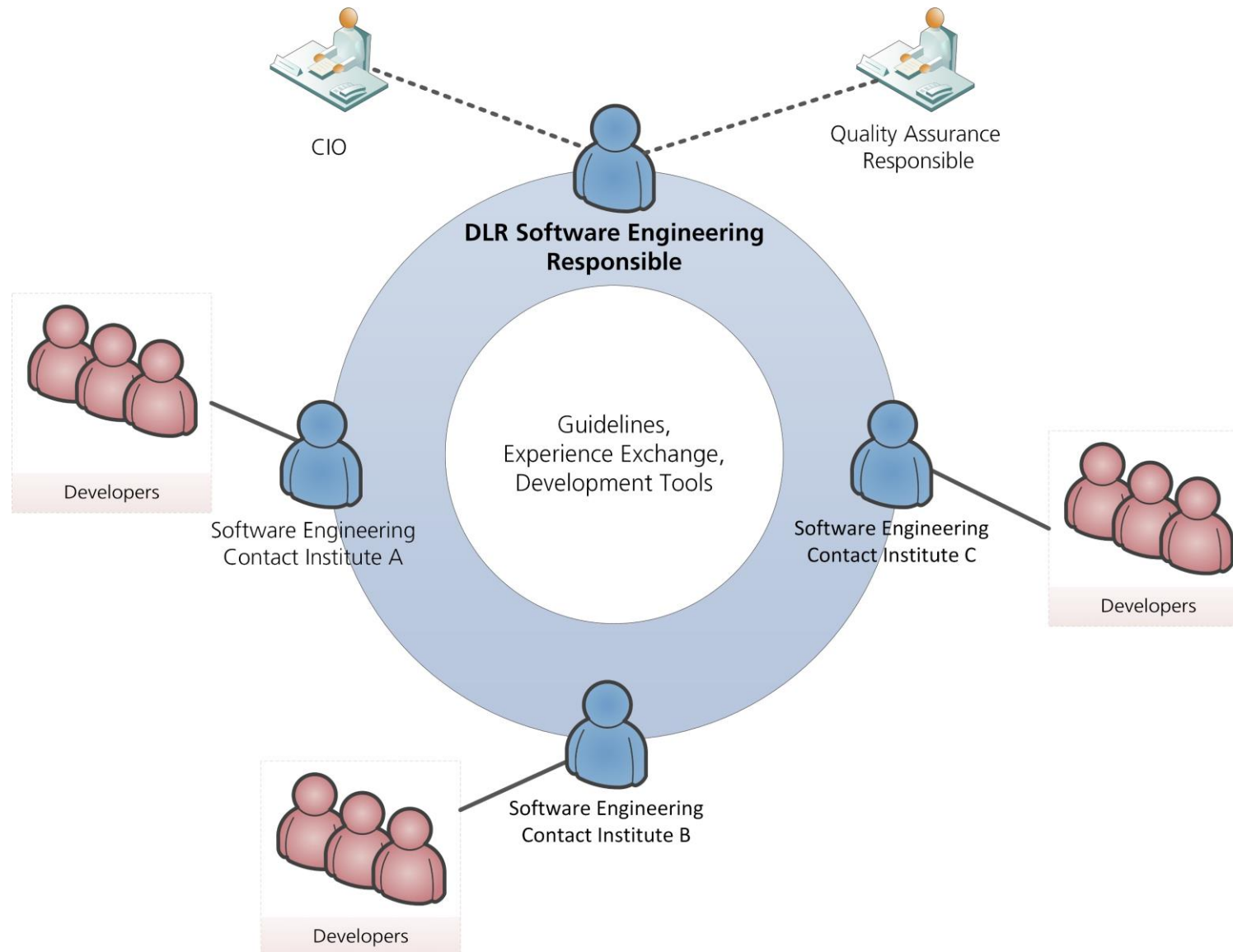
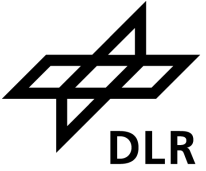
The Most Important Thing: Talking To Each Other

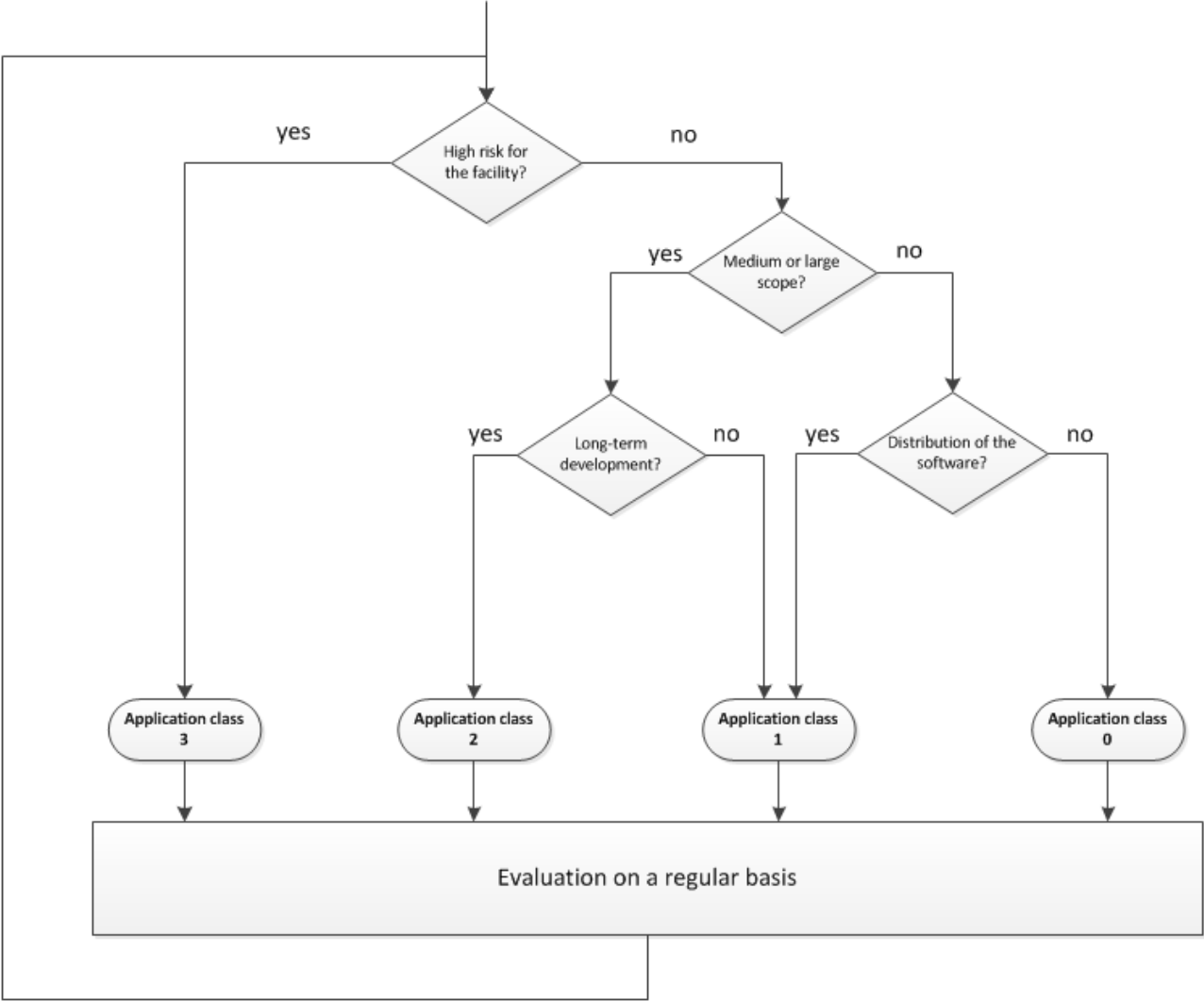


deRSE25 and SE25 Timetables

11:00	A short introduction to Nextflow: Bring your data science pipelines to the next level <i>Marie Latar... et al.</i>	Large Language Models(LLMs) in RSE <i>Felipe Donoso Aguirre</i>	Workflows for data pipelines <i>Joerg Schaarschmidt</i>	Research Software working on Medical Data <i>Frank Loeffler</i>	BoFs: SE and Research	SE: Architectures <i>Sven Peldszus</i>	SE: Reproducibil... <i>Matthias Tichy</i>
12:00		<i>Audimax-1, Building 30.95</i> 11:00 - 12:30	<i>SR A+B, Building 30.95</i> 11:00 - 12:30	<i>Talk Room TBD, Building 30.70</i> 11:00 - 12:30	<i>Upper Seminarroom, Building 30.96</i> 11:00 - 12:30	<i>Audimax-2, Building 30.95</i> 11:00 - 12:30	<i>Vortragsraum 3. OG, Building 30.51 (Bibliothek)</i> 11:00 - 12:30
14:00	Aspects of Usability in RSE <i>Jan Bernoth et al.</i>	ML-assisted and more general data workflows <i>Joerg Schaarschmidt</i>	Research Software Engineering in HPC <i>Michele Martone</i>	Communities around Research Software <i>Inga Ulusoy</i>	BoF: Bringing together software engineering researchers and research software engineers (SE4Science @ deRSE25)	SE: Testing <i>Timo Kehler</i>	SE: Quality Assurance
15:00	<i>Lower Seminarroom, Building 30.96</i> 14:00 - 15:30	<i>Audimax-1, Building 30.95</i> 14:00 - 15:30	<i>SR A+B, Building 30.95</i> 14:00 - 15:30	<i>Talk Room TBD, Building 30.70</i> 14:00 - 15:30		<i>Audimax-2, Building 30.95</i> 14:00 - 15:30	<i>Vortragsraum Bibliothek, Building 30.51</i> 14:00 - 15:30
16:00	How to co... <i>Joa...</i>	Community in NFDI <i>Stephan Janosch</i>	Open Source Community Building <i>Inga Ulusoy</i>	Reproduci... and Discovery of Research Software <i>Bernadette Fritzs</i>	BoFs: Challenges for RSEs	SE: Software Evolution <i>Wilhelm Hasselbring</i>	SE: Requireme... <i>Andreas Vogelsang</i>
	<i>Lower Sem...</i> 16:00 - 16...				<i>Upper Seminarroo...</i> 16:00 - 17:30	<i>Audimax-2, Building 30.95</i> 16:00 - 17:30	<i>Vortragsraum Bibliothek, Building 30.51</i> 16:00 - 17:30
17:00	How to ac... <i>Nitai...</i>	<i>Audimax-1, Building 30.95</i> 16:00 - 17:30	<i>SR A+B, Building 30.95</i> 16:00 - 17:30	<i>Talk Room ...</i> 16:00 - 17...			<i>Seminar ro...</i> 16:00 - 17...
	<i>Lower Sem...</i> 16:45 - 17...						

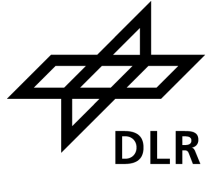
DLR Software Engineering Network





Recommendation	from AC	Explanation
EAM.1: The problem definition is coordinated with all parties involved and documented. It describes the objectives, the purpose of the software, the essential requirements and the desired application class in a concise, understandable way.	1	It is important that the problem definition is early coordinated between the parties involved to prevent misunderstandings and incorrect developments. The problem definition also provides important hints for later use and further development.
EAM.2: Functional requirements are documented at least including a unique identifier, a description, the priority, the origin and the contact person.	2	Requirements must be clearly identifiable to refer to them during development and to trace them back to software changes (see the Change Management section). In addition, prioritisation helps to determine the order of implementation. Finally, information about the contact person and the origin is essential in case of questions.
EAM.3: The constraints are documented.	1	The relevant constraints (e.g., mandatory programming languages and frameworks, the opera-

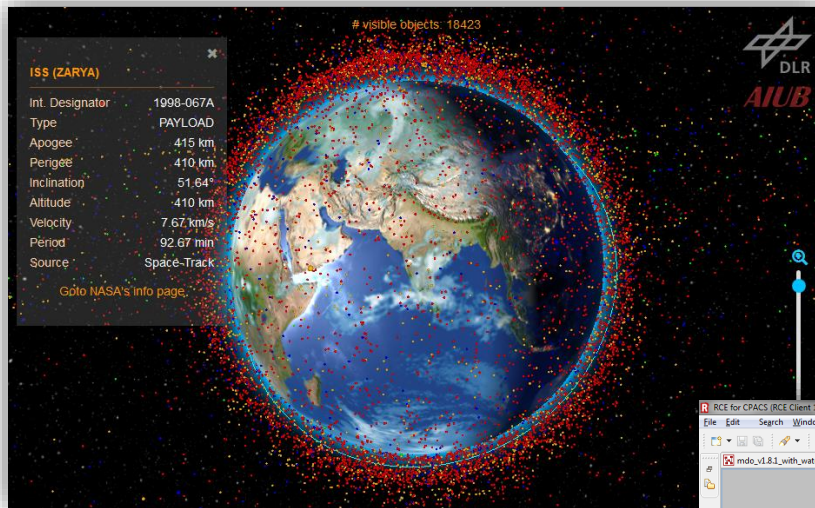
Guidelines „Efficient Development of Research Software“



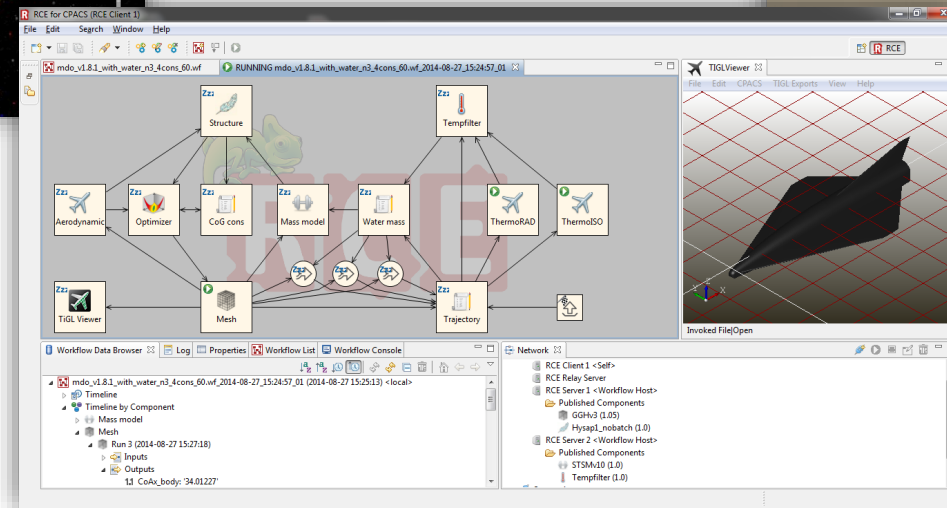
1. Executive Summary (for Decision Makers)
2. Introduction
3. Guidelines for Software Development
 - Categories of research software
 - Minimum requirements for core competencies
 - Development processes
 - Projekt planning
 - Methodical Foundations
4. Licensing and usage (Legal safeguarding)
5. Support Services
 - Technical (Git, Overleaf, FDM-Tools)
 - Personel through trained RSEs

Research software is created during the research process or for a research purpose

Modeling, Simulation, Data Analytics



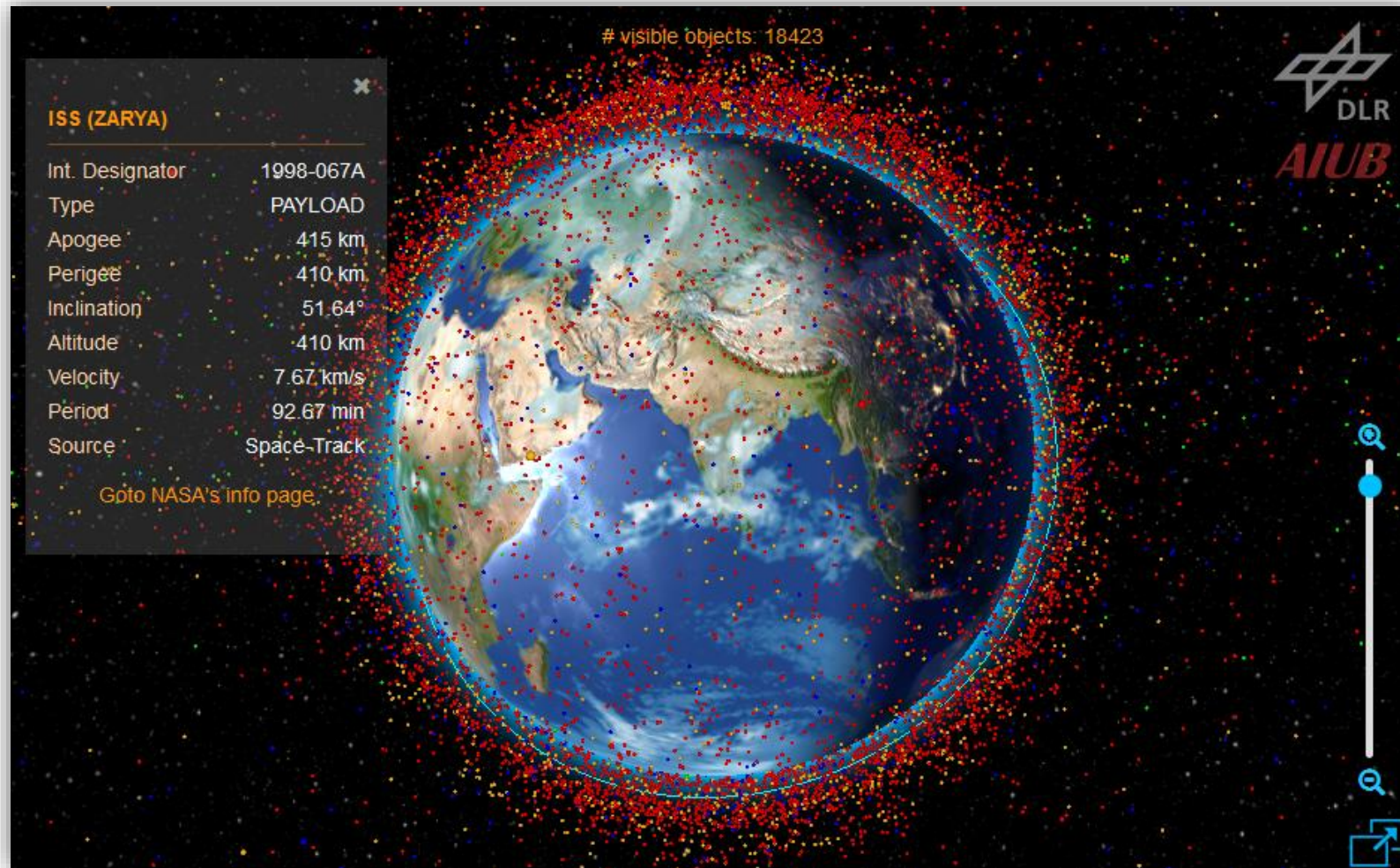
Research Infrastructure Software



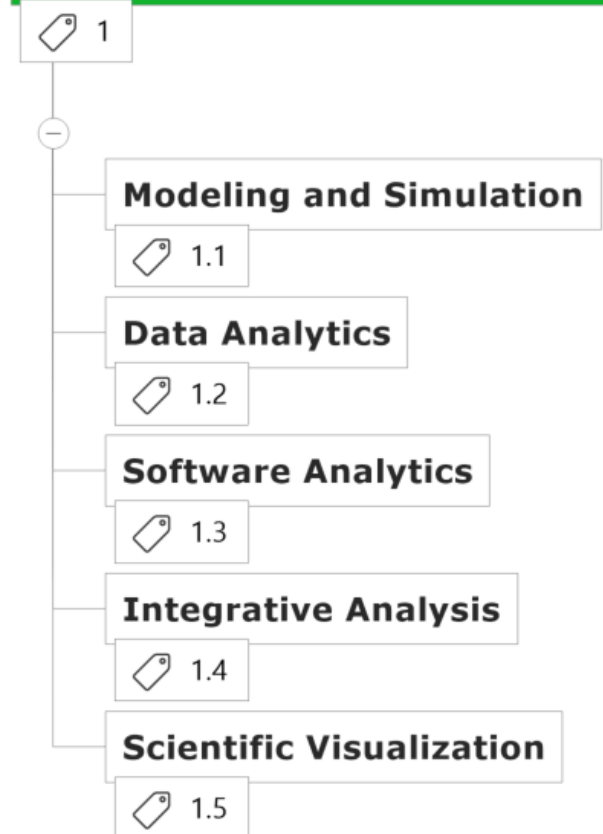
Technology Research Software

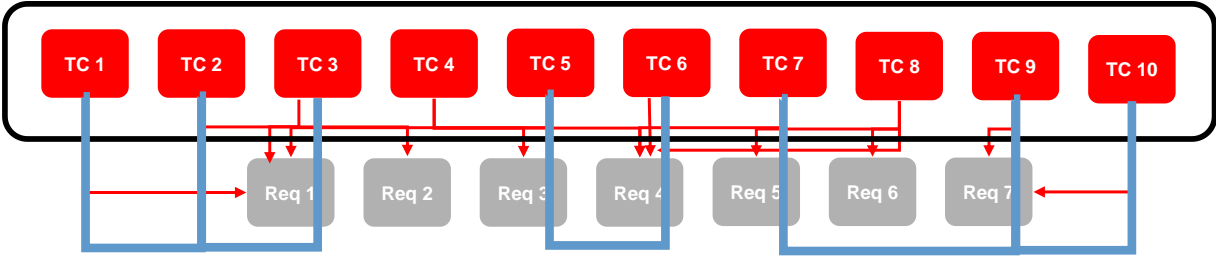
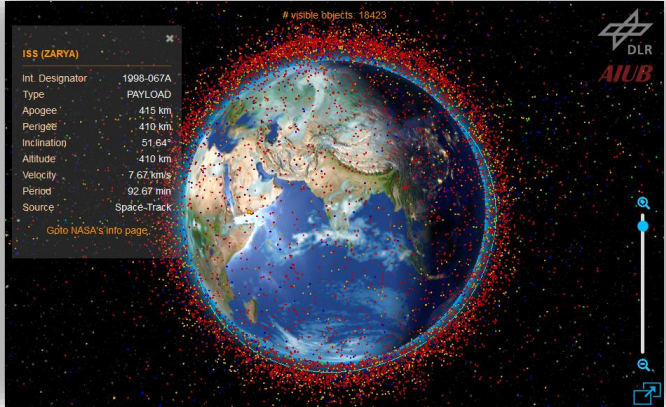
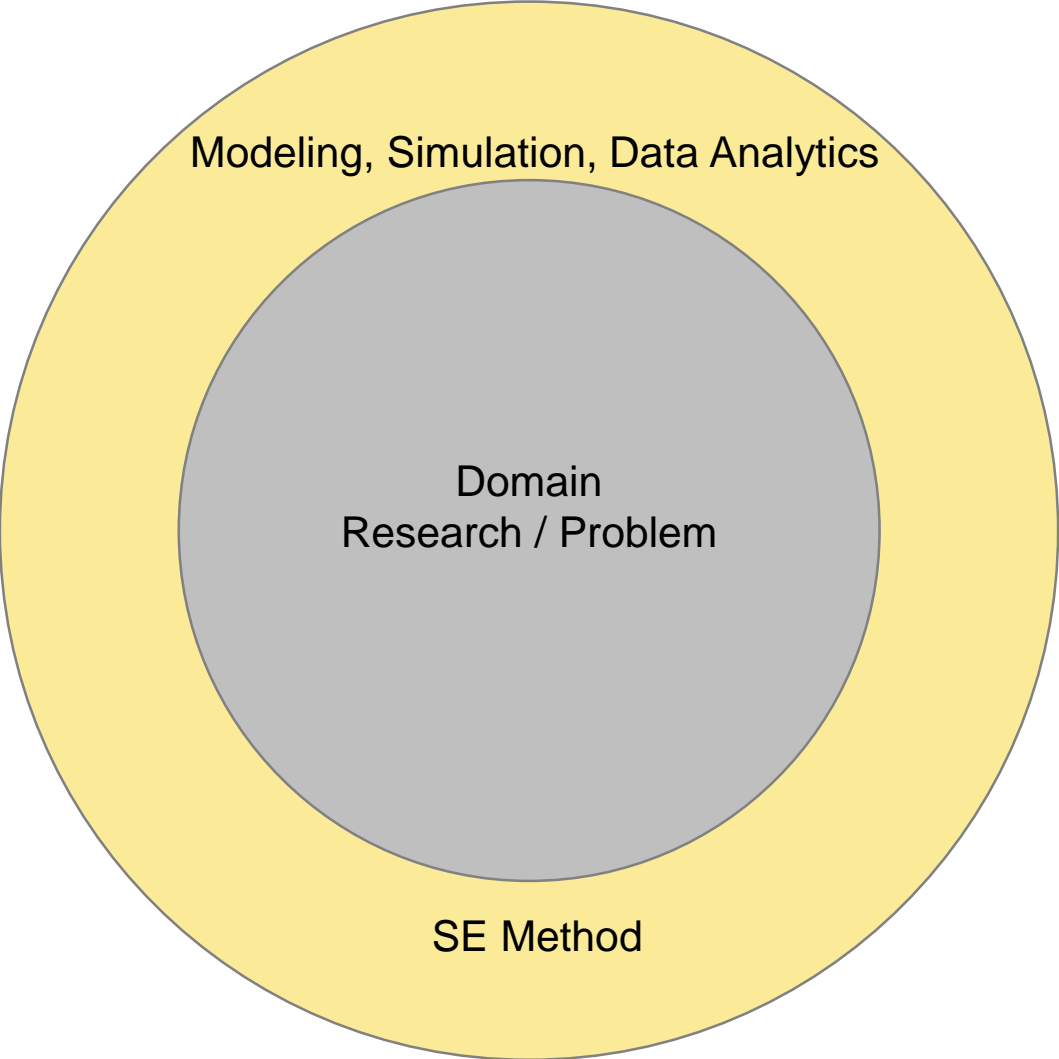


Modeling, Simulation and Data Analytics



Modeling, Simulation and Data Analytics

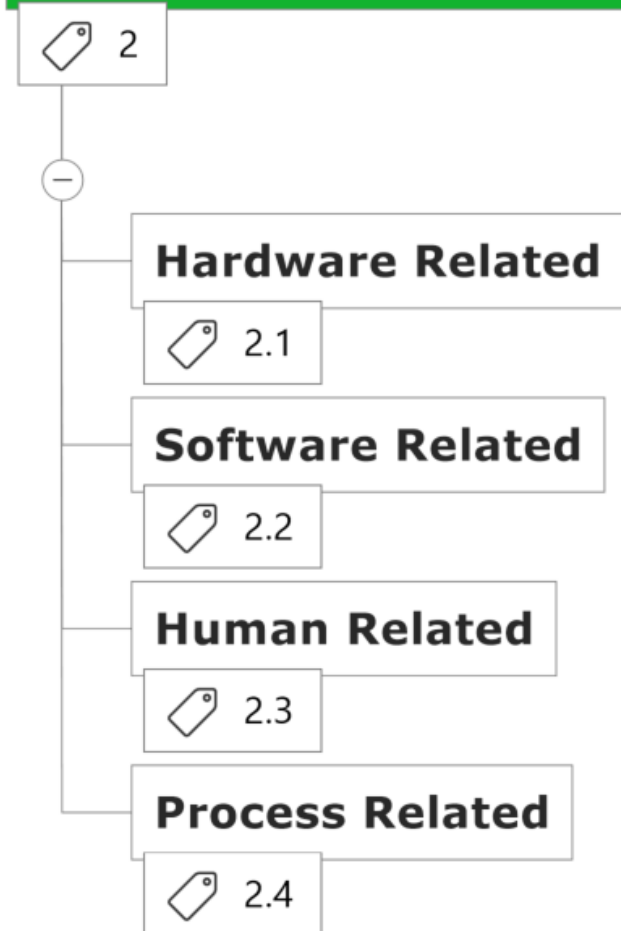




Technology Research Software (1/2)



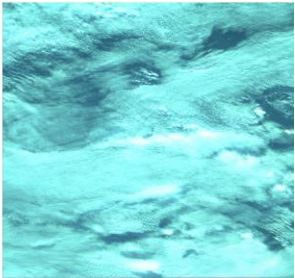
Technology Research Software



Technology Research Software (2/2)



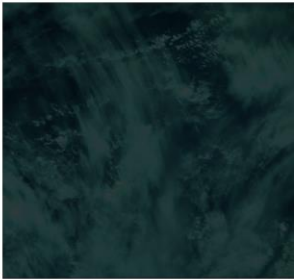
(a) Good image



(b) Good image



(c) Bad image (high exposure)



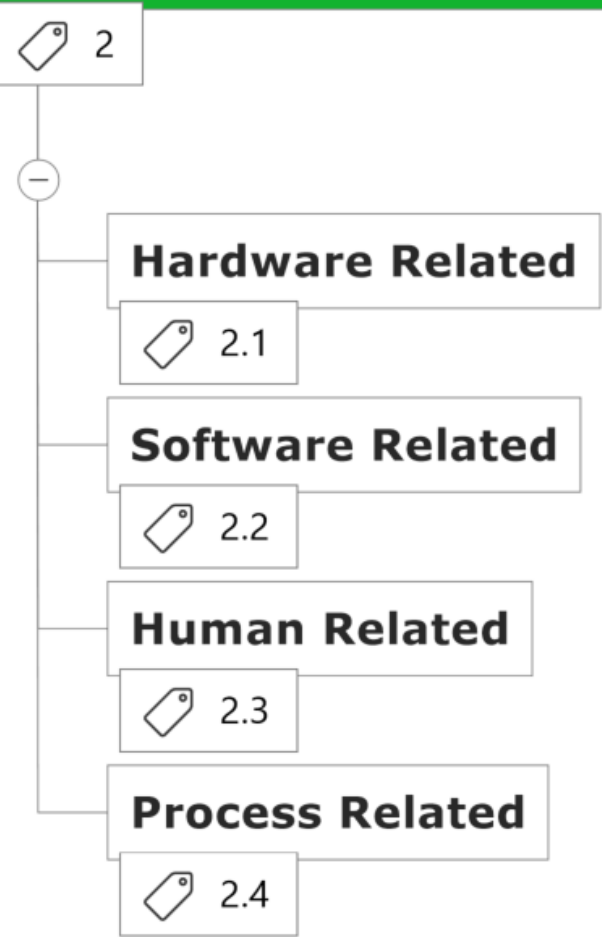
(d) Bad image (too dark)

```
LaserCurrentDri  laserStack.stac  laserStackWithC  testSequence.se  "4
device LaserCurrentDriver1_0
parameter currentA float 0.0 to 0.999984741 default = 0.0
parameter currentB float 0.0 to 0.999984741 default = 0.0
parameter globalLaserEnable boolean default = false
parameter laserADisable boolean default = true
parameter laserBDisable boolean default = true
parameter powerDownModeA integer 0 to 3 default=0
parameter powerDownModeB integer 0 to 3 default=0
parameter signalSourceA integer 0 to 15 default=13
parameter signalSourceB integer 0 to 15 default=13
parameter tempSens boolean default=false
parameter readA float read only default=0.0
parameter readB float read only default=0.0
parameter readTemp float read only default=0.0

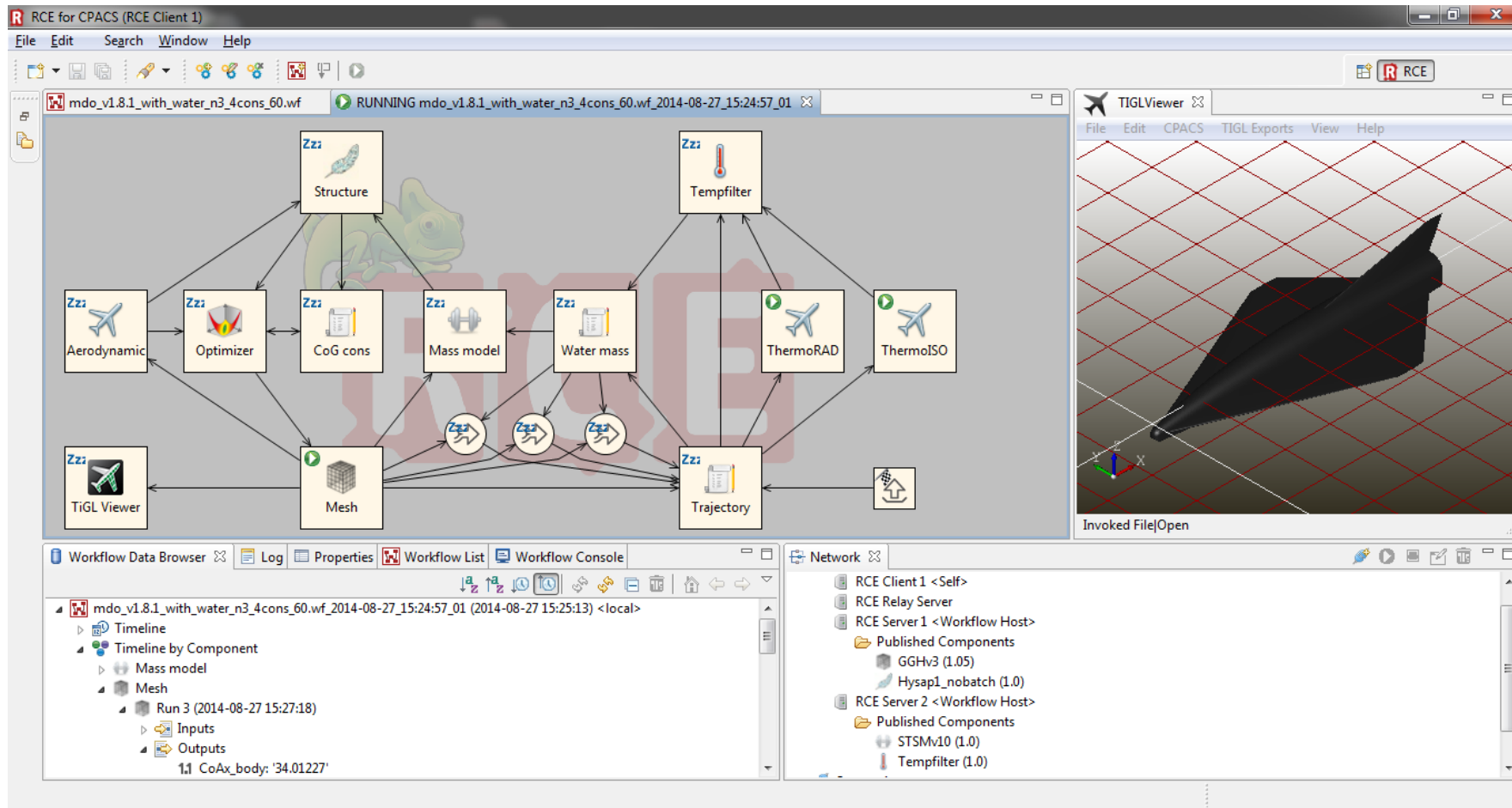
process getLaserCurrent
out readTemp
out tempSens
out readA
out readB
pattern w 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1
pattern w 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
pattern w 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
pattern w 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
repeat from -1 to -3
pattern r 1 0 0 1 readTemp[repetition] 0 0 0
```

ScOSA (Scalable On-board Computing for Space Avionics)
<https://www.dlr.de/en/sc/research-transfer/projects/scosa-flight-experiment>

Technology Research Software



Research Infrastructure Software (1/2)



Research Infrastructure Software

3

Control and Monitoring Software

3.1

Data Collection and Generation

3.2

Pipelines and Tools

3.3

Libraries

3.4

Laboratory Notebooks

3.5

Data Management

3.6

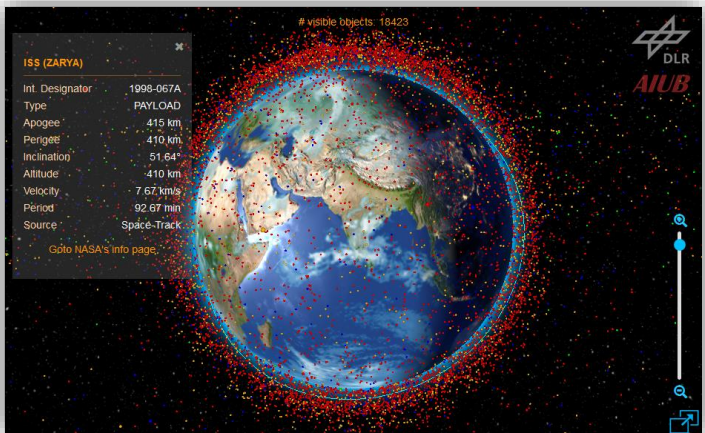
Software Management

3.7

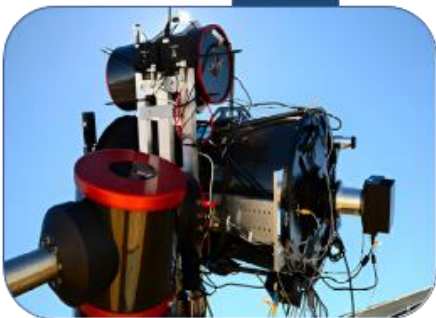
Collaboration and Publication

3.8

Research Infrastructure Software (2/2)

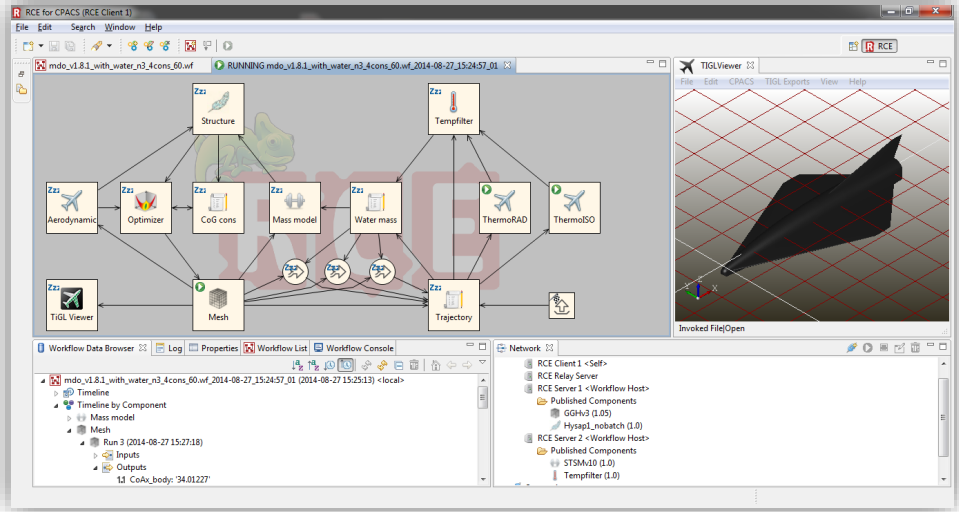
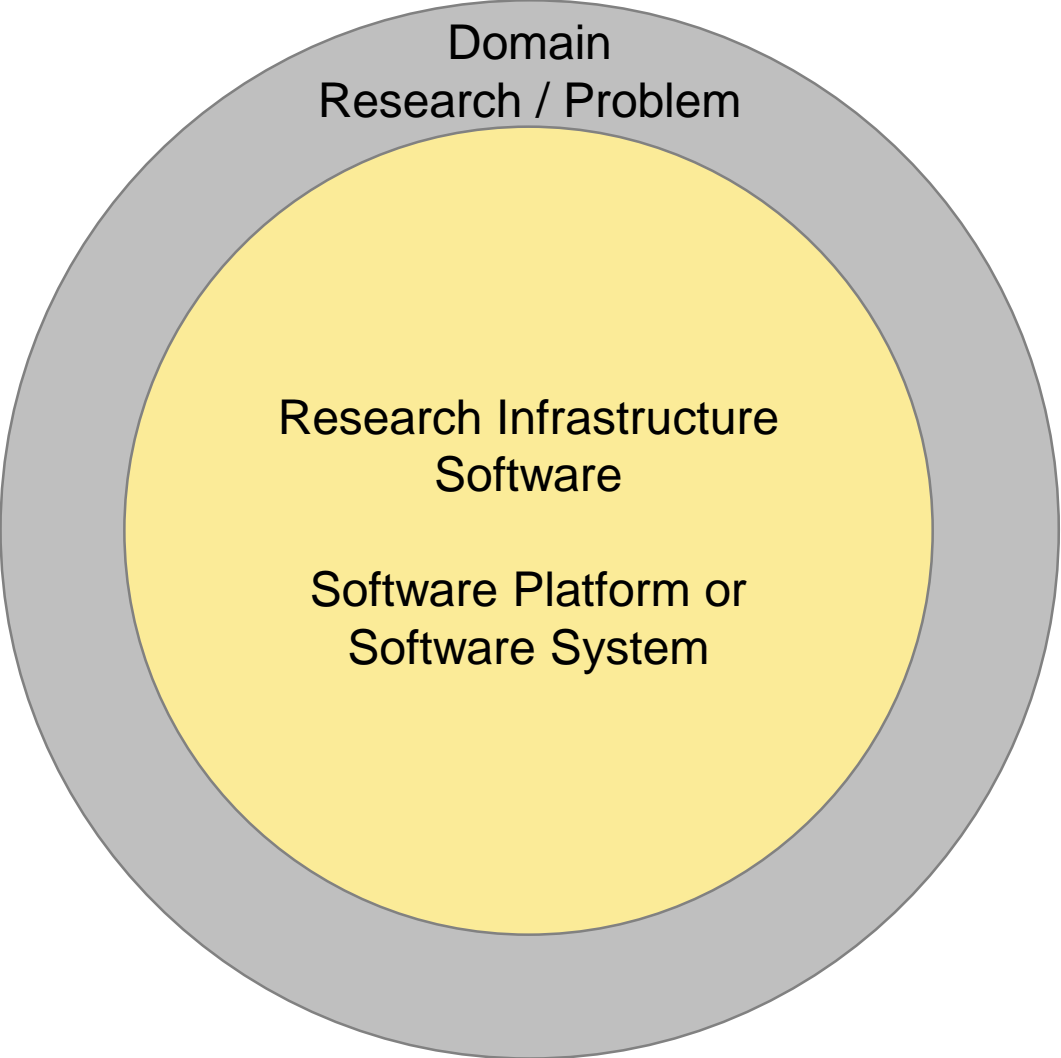


SPACE-TRACK.ORG



Research Infrastructure Software

- 3
 - Control and Monitoring Software
 - 3.1
 - Data Collection and Generation
 - 3.2
 - Pipelines and Tools
 - 3.3
 - Libraries
 - 3.4
 - Laboratory Notebooks
 - 3.5
 - Data Management
 - 3.6
 - Software Management
 - 3.7
 - Collaboration and Publication
 - 3.8

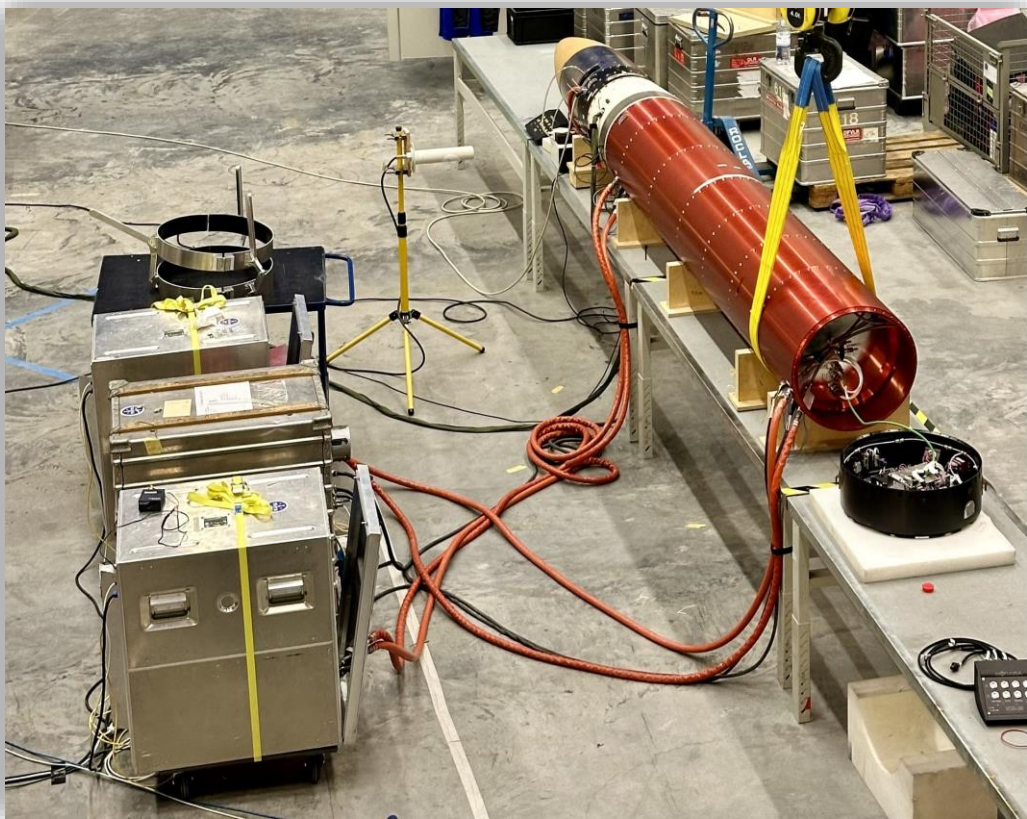


Research Software in Space (TRL 9)



```
laserStack.atc testSequence.se
device LaserCurrentDriver1_0
parameter currentA float 0.0 to 0.999984741 default = 0.0
parameter currentB float 0.0 to 0.999984741 default = 0.0
parameter globalLaserEnable boolean default = false
parameter laserADisable boolean default = true
parameter powerDownModeA integer 0 to 3 default=0
parameter powerDownModeB integer 0 to 3 default=0
parameter signalSourceA integer 0 to 15 default=13
parameter signalSourceB integer 0 to 15 default=13
parameter tempSens boolean default=false
parameter readA float read only default=0.0
parameter readB float read only default=0.0
parameter readTemp float read only default=0.0

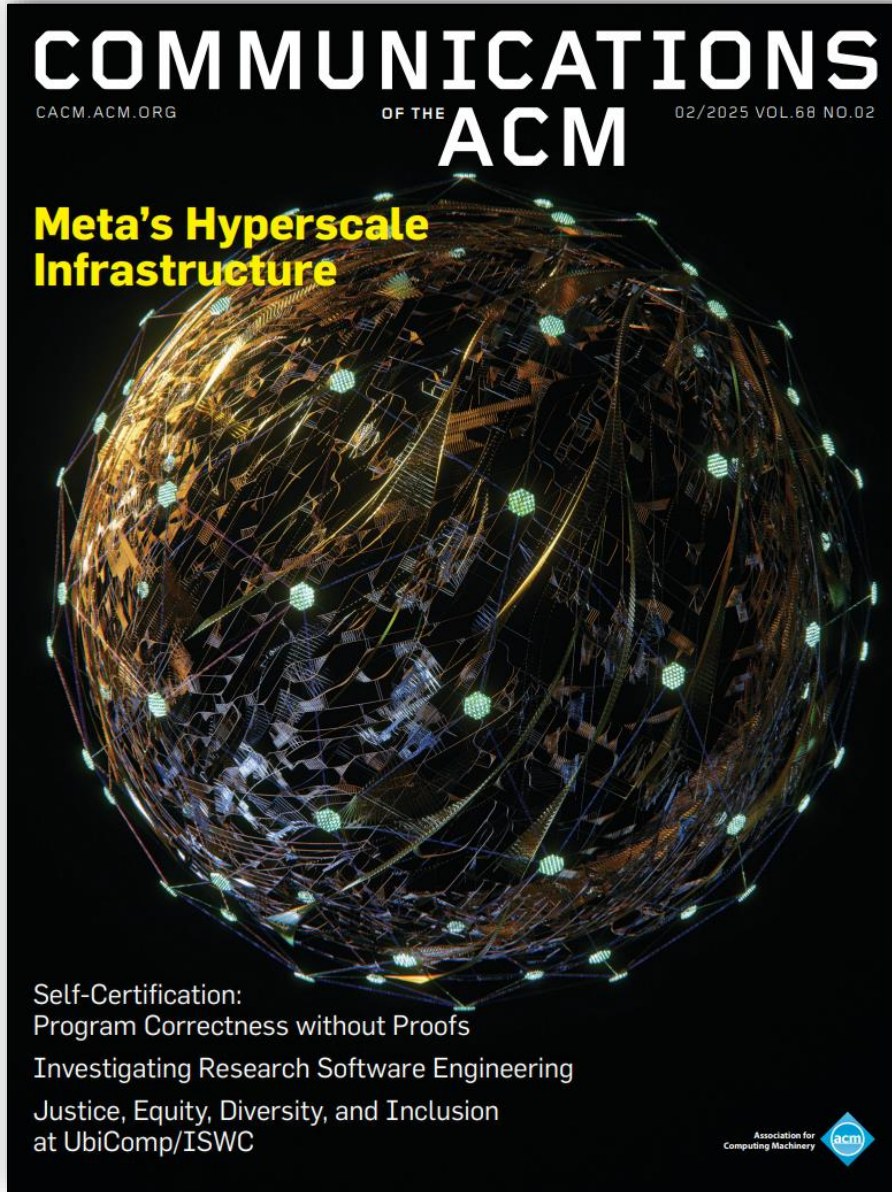
process getLaserCurrent
out readTemp
out tempSens
out readA
out readB
pattern w 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
pattern w 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
pattern w 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
pattern w 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
repeat from -1 to 1
pattern r 1 0 0 1 readTemp[repetition] 0 0 0
```



Research Software can also be successful **outside research** ...



Momentum of the Area Research Software Engineering



DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

About Us ▾ Funding ▾ Basics and Topics ▾ Funded Projects ▾ News ▾

[DFG](#) > [Funding](#) > [Funding Opportunities](#) > [All Funding Programmes](#) > [LIS](#) > [Research Software Infrastructures](#)

© Adobe Stock / Cronislaw

"Research Software Infrastructures" funding programme

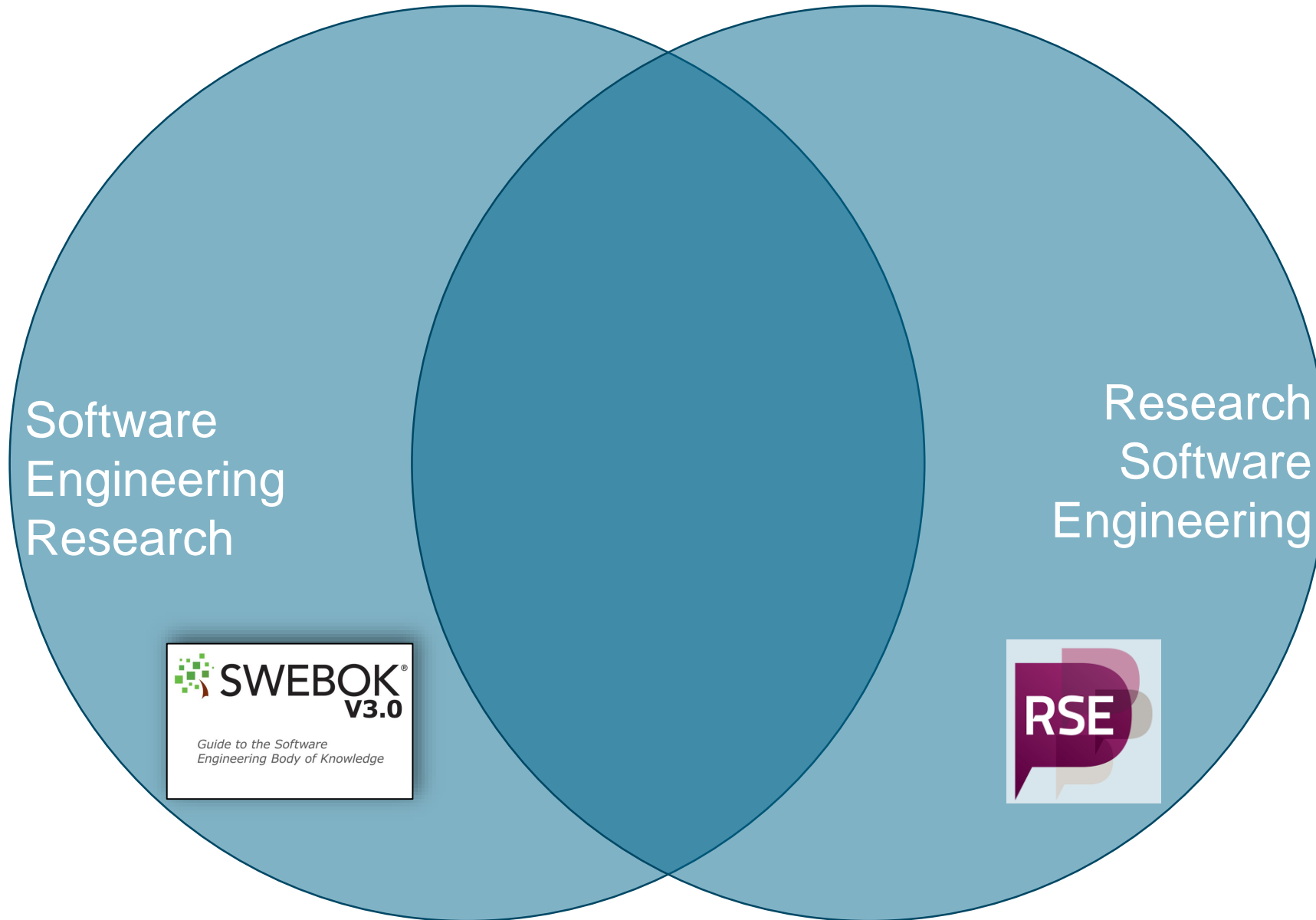
Under the Research Software Infrastructure funding programme, proposals can be submitted for the development, establishment or organisation of infrastructures for research software. Research software infrastructures comprise technically and organisationally networked services and products, e.g. for creating, processing and using as well as accessing and maintaining research software.

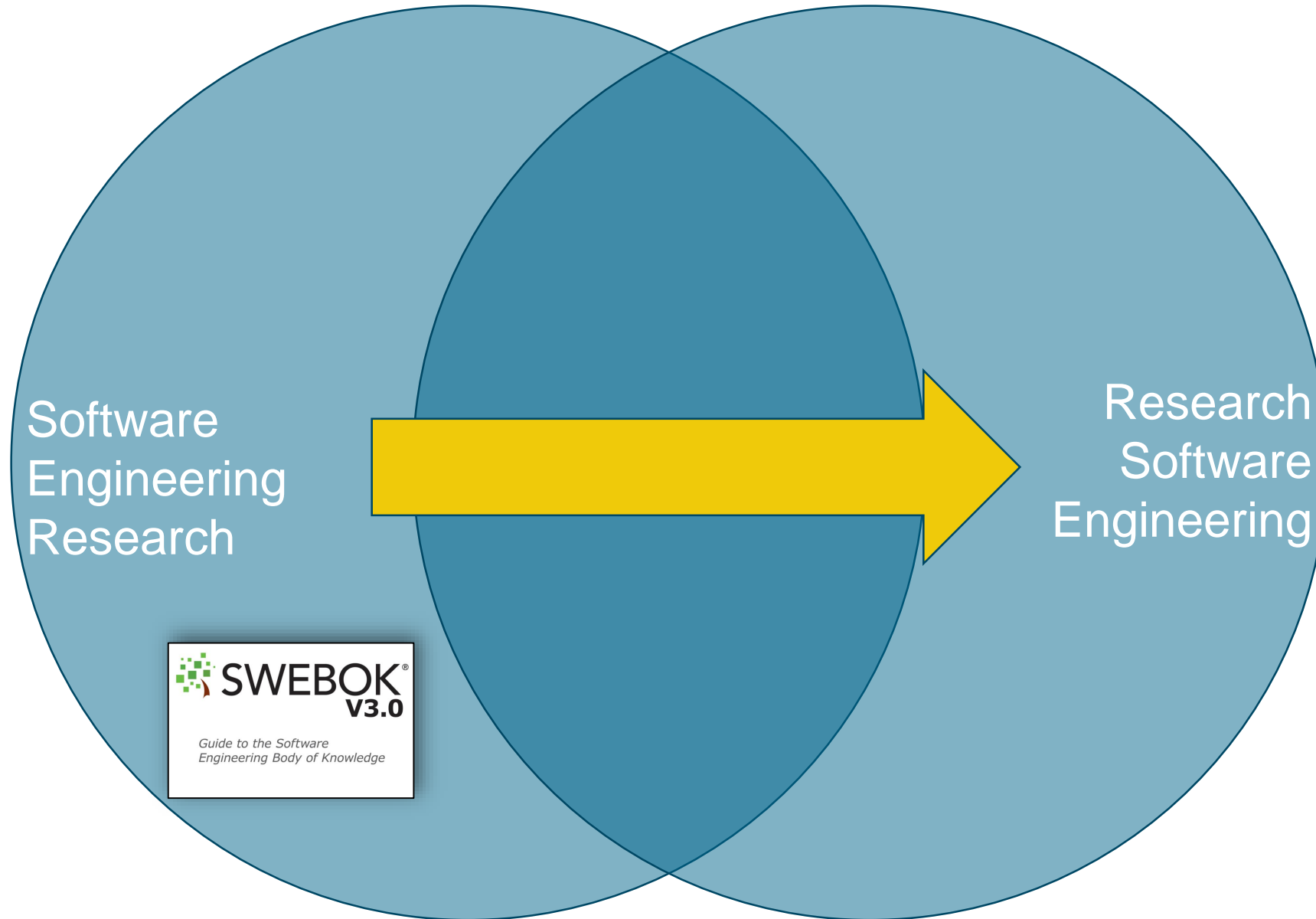
In order to ensure a structured development of research software infrastructures, projects can be applied for in different development phases of the infrastructure setup and on one or more of the following three levels:

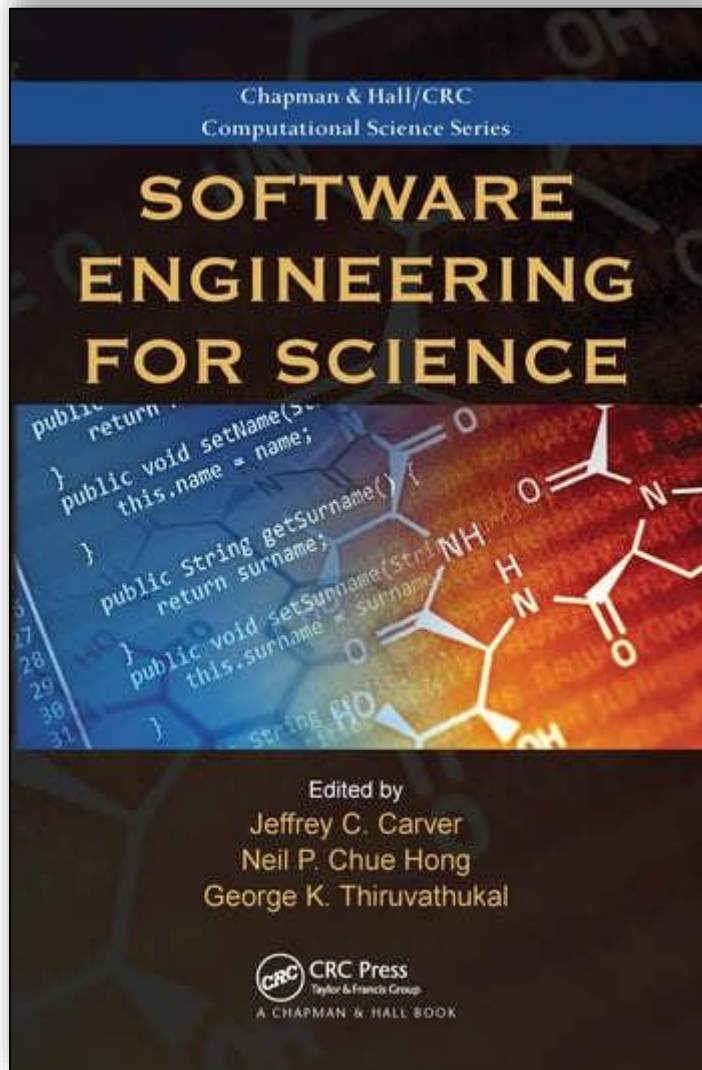
- Technical tier: comprises infrastructure software and the services and products, solutions, environments or processes to be developed.
- Organisational tier: refers to social aspects with regard to development, expansion and operation of research software infrastructures
- Individual tier: includes skills development when dealing with research software for researchers or research software engineers as well as for members of infrastructure facilities

Funding Opportunities

- Bridge Projects →
- Digitisation and Indexing →
- e-Research Technologies →
- Infrastructures for Scholarly Publishing →
- Open Access Publication Funding →
- Information Infrastructures for Research Data →
- Research Software Infrastructures →
- The "Specialised Information Services" Programme →
- VIGO →







Automated **Metamorphic Testing**
of Scientific Software
(Kanewala et al.)

Evaluating Hierarchical **Domain-Specific Languages**
for Computational Science
(Johanson et al.)

```
public static double findGyrationRadius(double[] atomsXCoords,
                                         double[] atomsYCoords, double[] atomsZCoords){
    double fSum=0;
    for(int i=0;i<atomsXCoords.length;i++){
        for(int j=0;j<atomsXCoords.length;j++){
            double dx=atomsXCoords[j]-atomsXCoords[i];
            double dy=atomsYCoords[j]-atomsYCoords[i];
            double dz=atomsZCoords[j]-atomsZCoords[i];
            fSum+=(dx*dx)+(dy*dy)+(dz*dz);
        }
    }
    double fRadius=1.0/(2*atomsXCoords.length*atomsXCoords.length)*fSum;
    return Math.sqrt(fRadius);
}
```

Figure 7.1: Function from the SAXS project described in Section 7.5.1 used for calculating the radius of gyration of a molecule.

$$R_g^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2N^2} \sum_{i \neq j} |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|^2$$

Describes the distribution of atoms of a molecule around its axis

Metamorphic Testing



```
@Test
public void findGyrationRadiusRandTest() {
    Random rand=new Random();
    int arrLen=rand.nextInt(MAXSIZE)+1;

    //initial test cases
    double[] iX=new double[arrLen];
    double[] iY=new double[arrLen];
    double[] iZ=new double[arrLen];

    for(int k=0;k<arrLen;k++){
        iX[k]=rand.nextDouble();
        iX[k]=rand.nextDouble();
        iX[k]=rand.nextDouble();
    }

    //Executing the initial test case on the function under test
    double intialOutput=SAXSFunctions.findGyrationRadius(iX, iY, iZ);

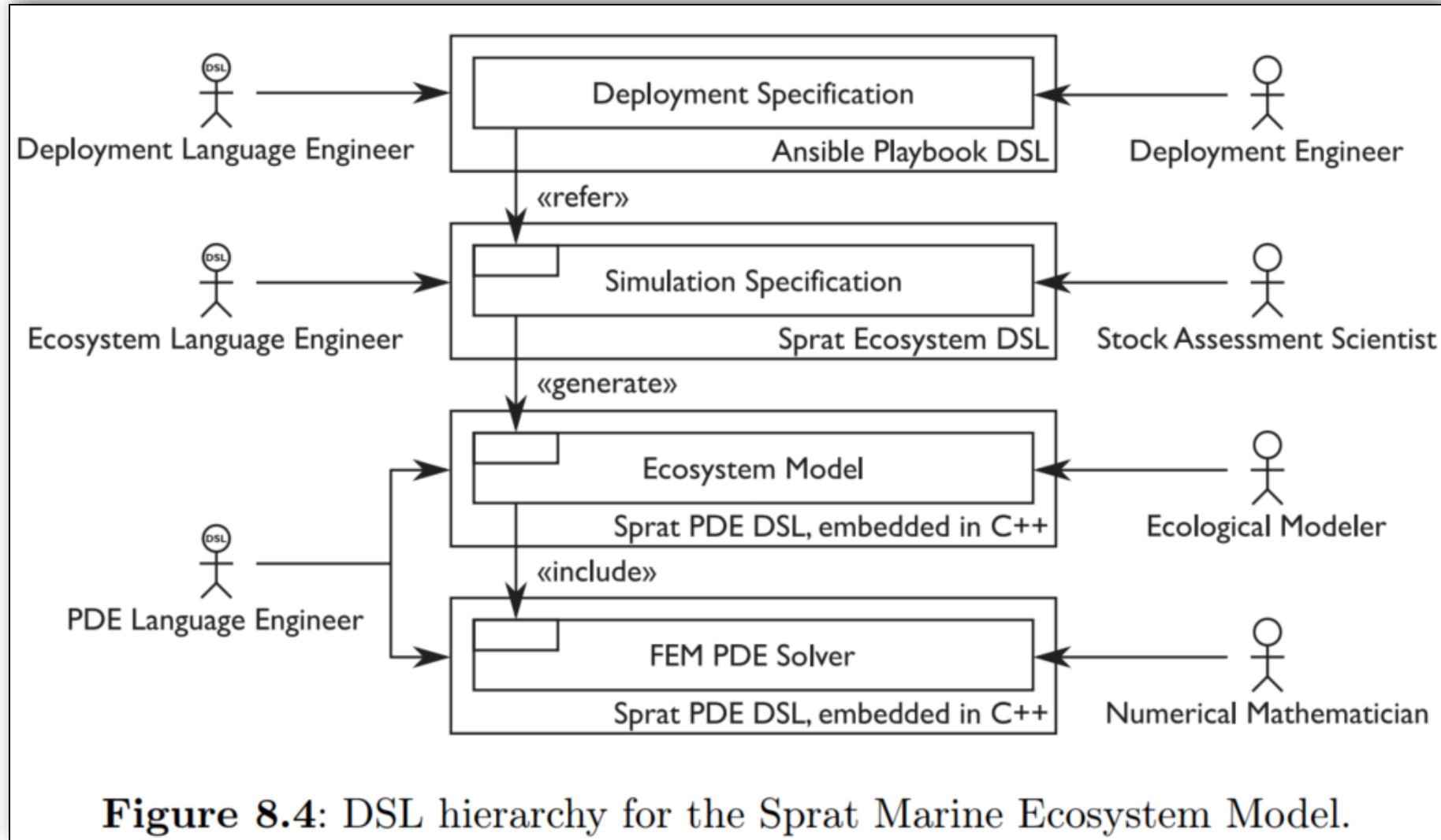
    //create follow-up test cases by randomly permuting the array
    elements
    double[] fX=permuteElements(iX);
    double[] fY=permuteElements(iY);
    double[] fZ=permuteElements(iZ);

    //Executing the follow-up test case on the function under test
    double followUpOutput=SAXSFunctions.findGyrationRadius(fX, fY, fZ);

    assertEquals(intialOutput, followUpOutput, eps);}
}
```

Figure 7.2: JUnit test case that uses the permutative MR to test the function in Figure 7.1.

Domain-Specific Languages in Computational Sciences



Domain-Specific Languages in Computational Sciences

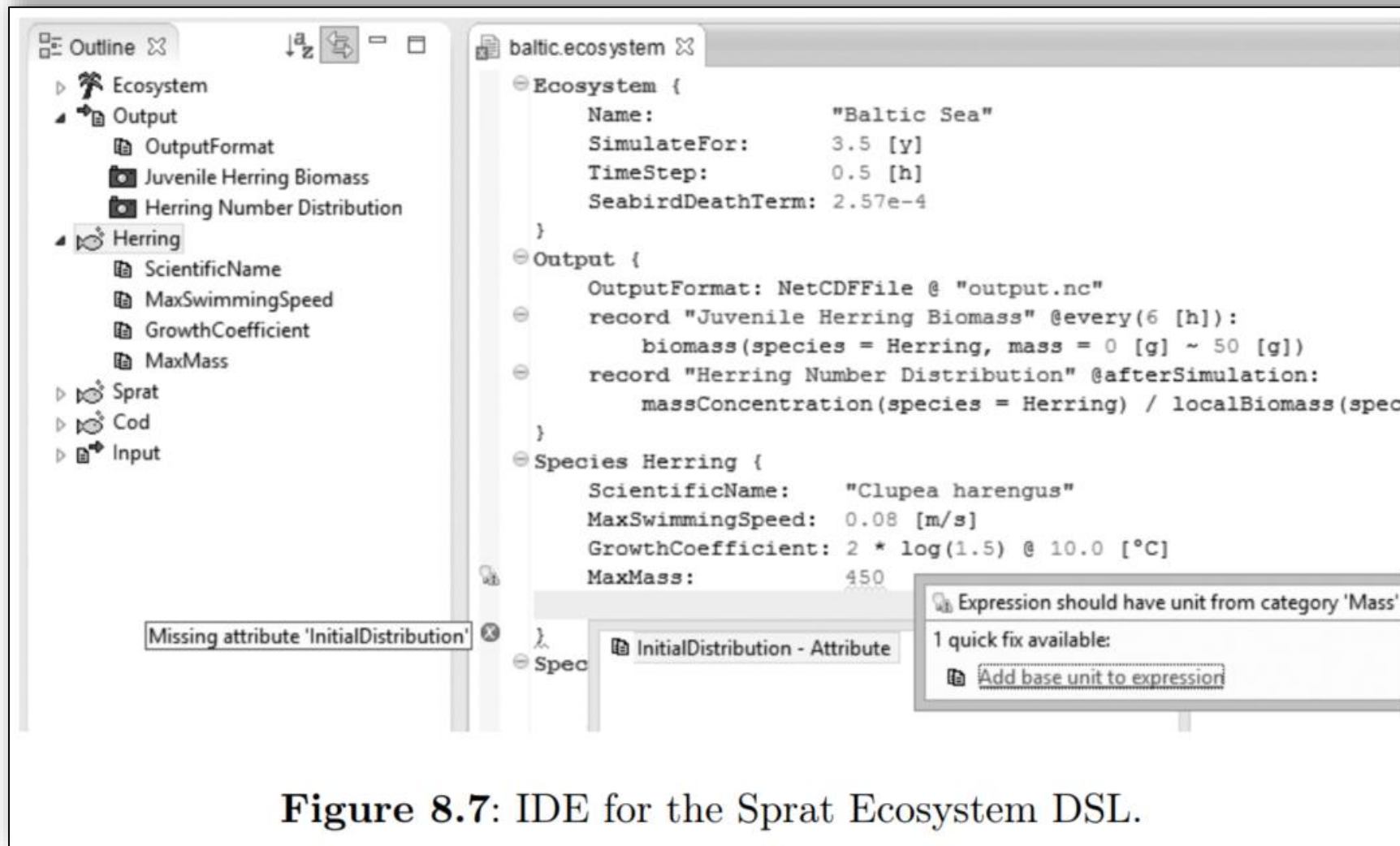


Figure 8.7: IDE for the Sprat Ecosystem DSL.

Many other relevant topics ...



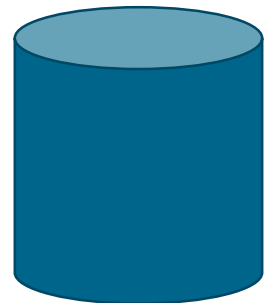
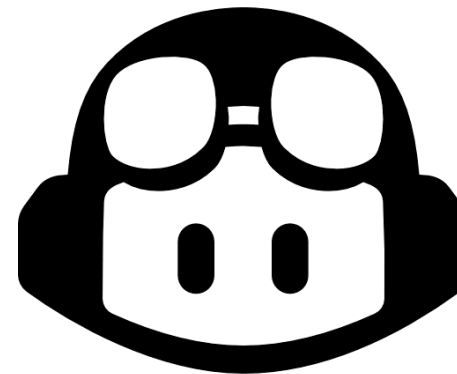
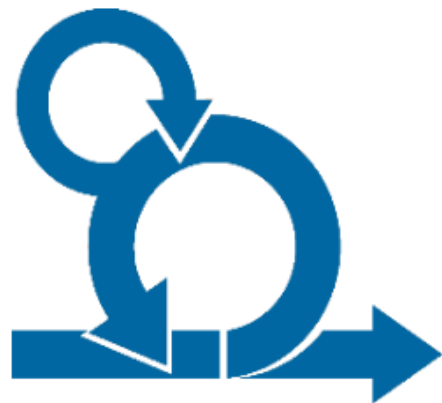
Agile Software Development

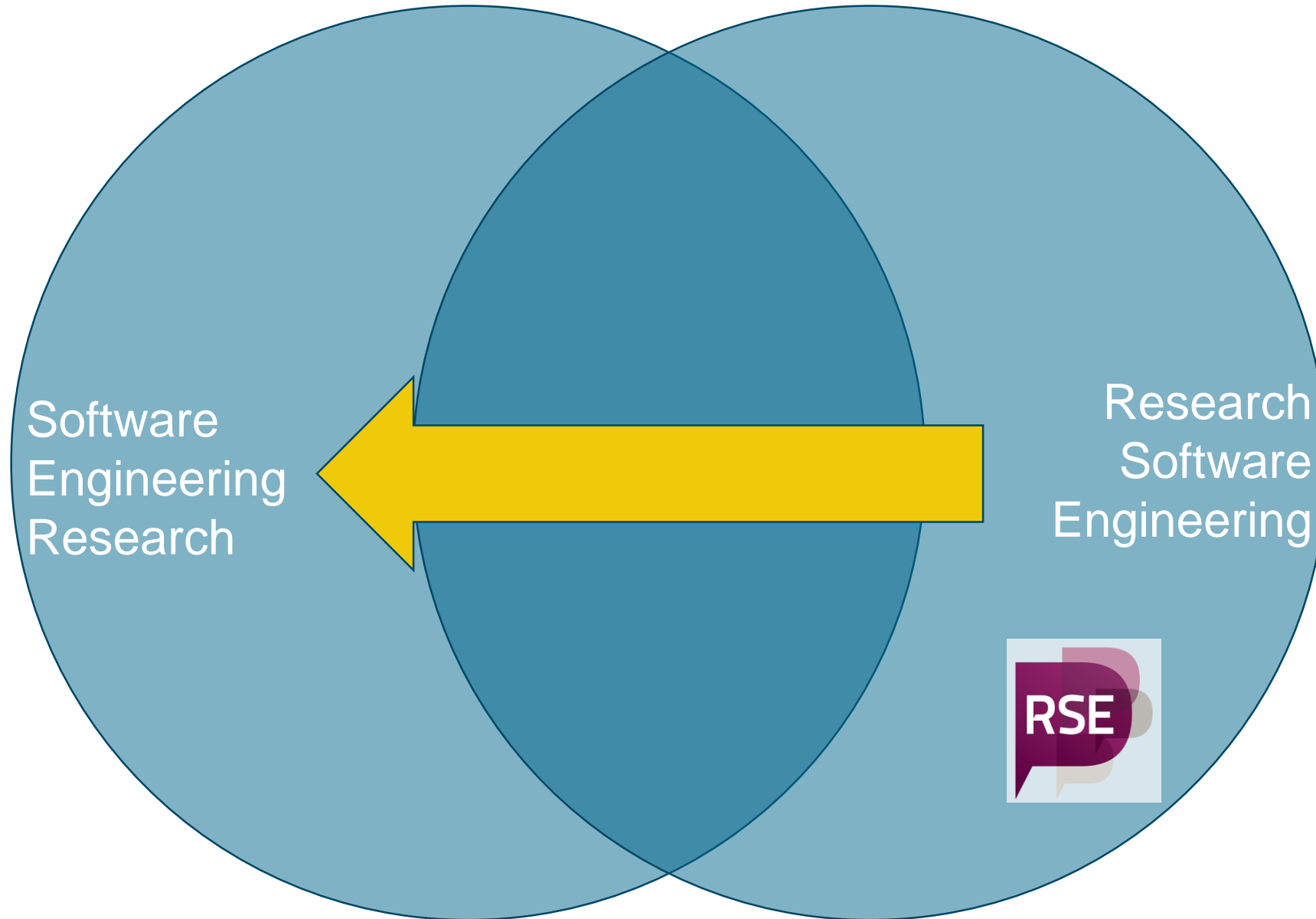
DevOps Practices

Software Security

GenAI for Software Development

Repository Mining





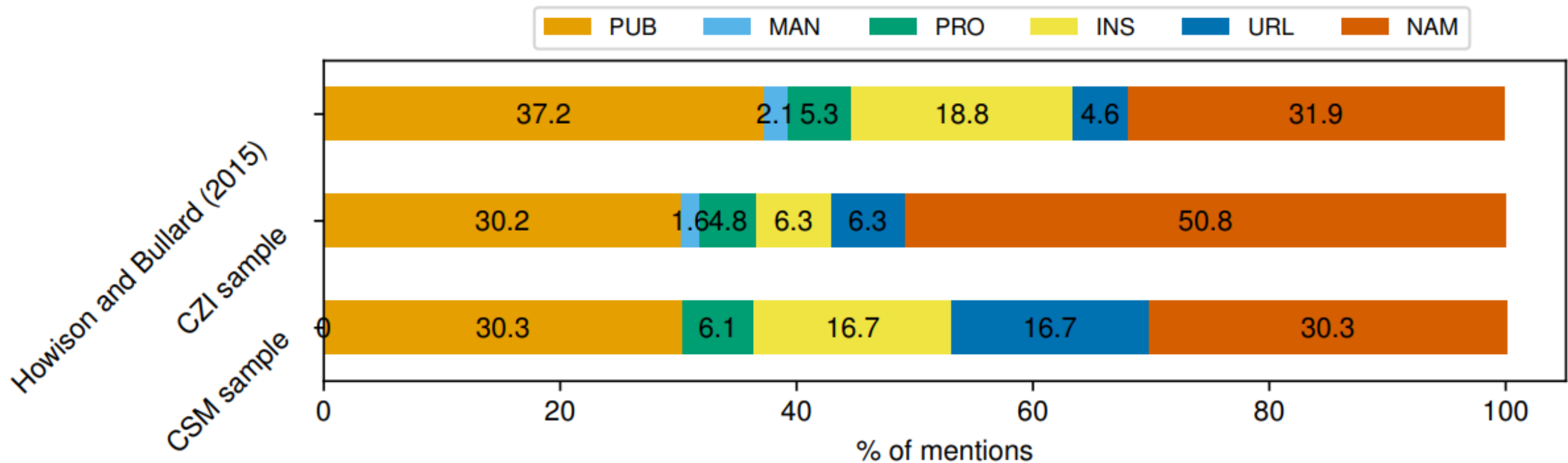
Open Science in Software Engineering



Daniel Mendez , Daniel Graziotin , Stefan Wagner, and Heidi Seibold

Abstract Open science describes the movement of making any research artifact available to the public and includes, but is not limited to, open access, open data, and open source. While open science is becoming generally accepted as a norm in other scientific disciplines, in software engineering, we are still struggling in adapting open science to the particularities of our discipline, rendering progress in our scientific community cumbersome. In this chapter, we reflect upon the essentials in open science for software engineering including what open science is, why we should engage in it, and how we should do it. We particularly draw from our

Software is currently mentioned, not cited ...



PUB: cites publication
PRO: cites project name/website
INS: instrument-like
URL: URL in text
NAM: in-text name only

Citation File Format (CFF)

March 16, 2022 Software Open Access

sdruskat/campussource: v0.1.0

Stephan Druskat

A release without a CFF file.

Preview

campussource-0.1.0.zip

sdruskat-campussource-a46ecd3

- README.md

49 Bytes

```
1  cff-version: 1.2.0
2  message: "If you use this software, please cite it as below."
3  authors:
4    - family-names: "Druskat"
5      given-names: "Stephan"
6      orcid: "https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4925-7248"
7  title: "CampusSource Example Deposit"
8  version: 0.2.0
9  doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1035710
10 date-released: 2022-03-16
11 url: "https://www.campussource.de/events/e2203hagen/#Programm"
```

March 16, 2022 Software Open Access

CampusSource Example Deposit

Druskat, Stephan

This is a release WITH a CITATION.cff file :tada:

If you use this software, please cite it as below.

Preview

campussource-0.2.0.zip

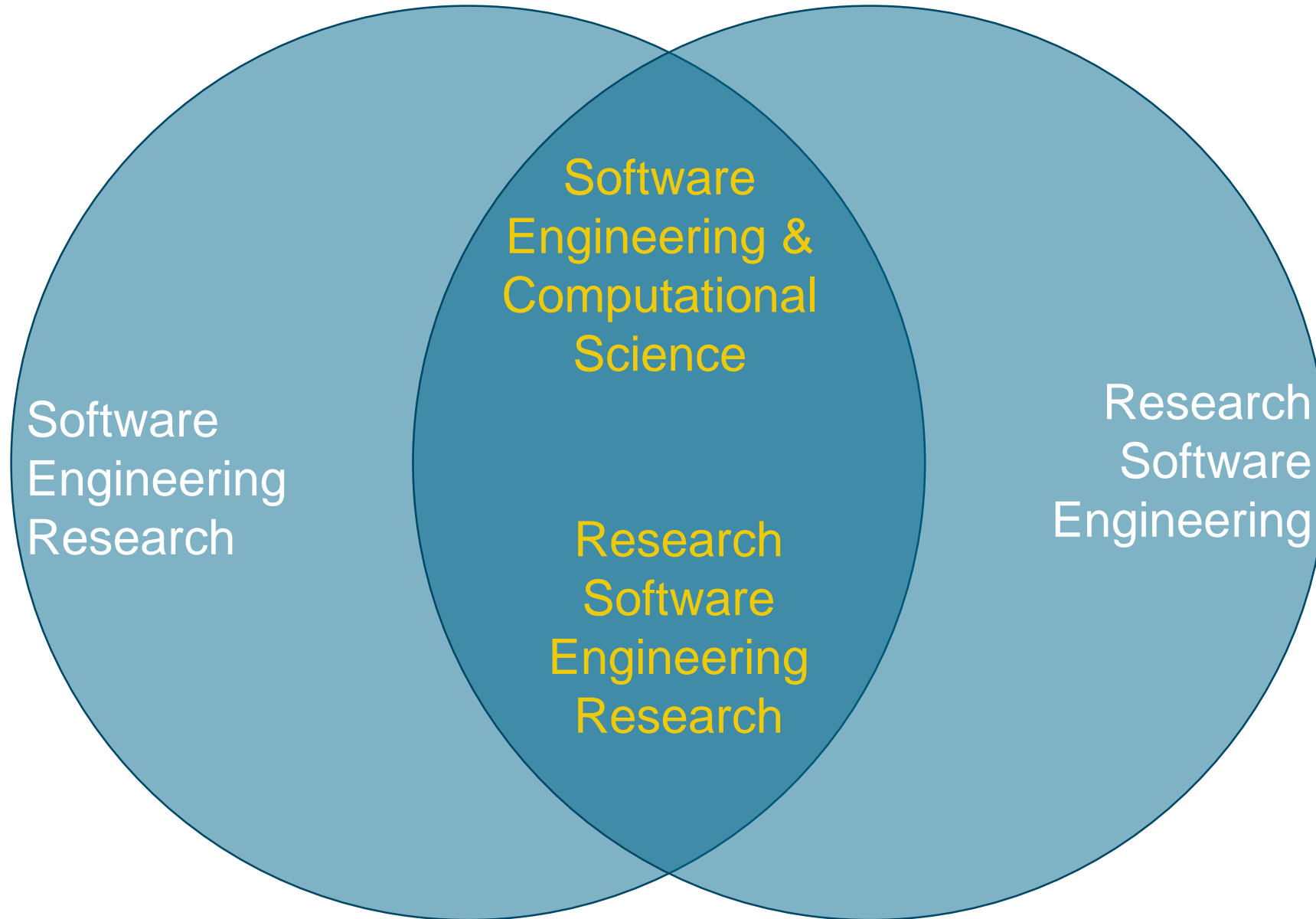
sdruskat-campussource-1

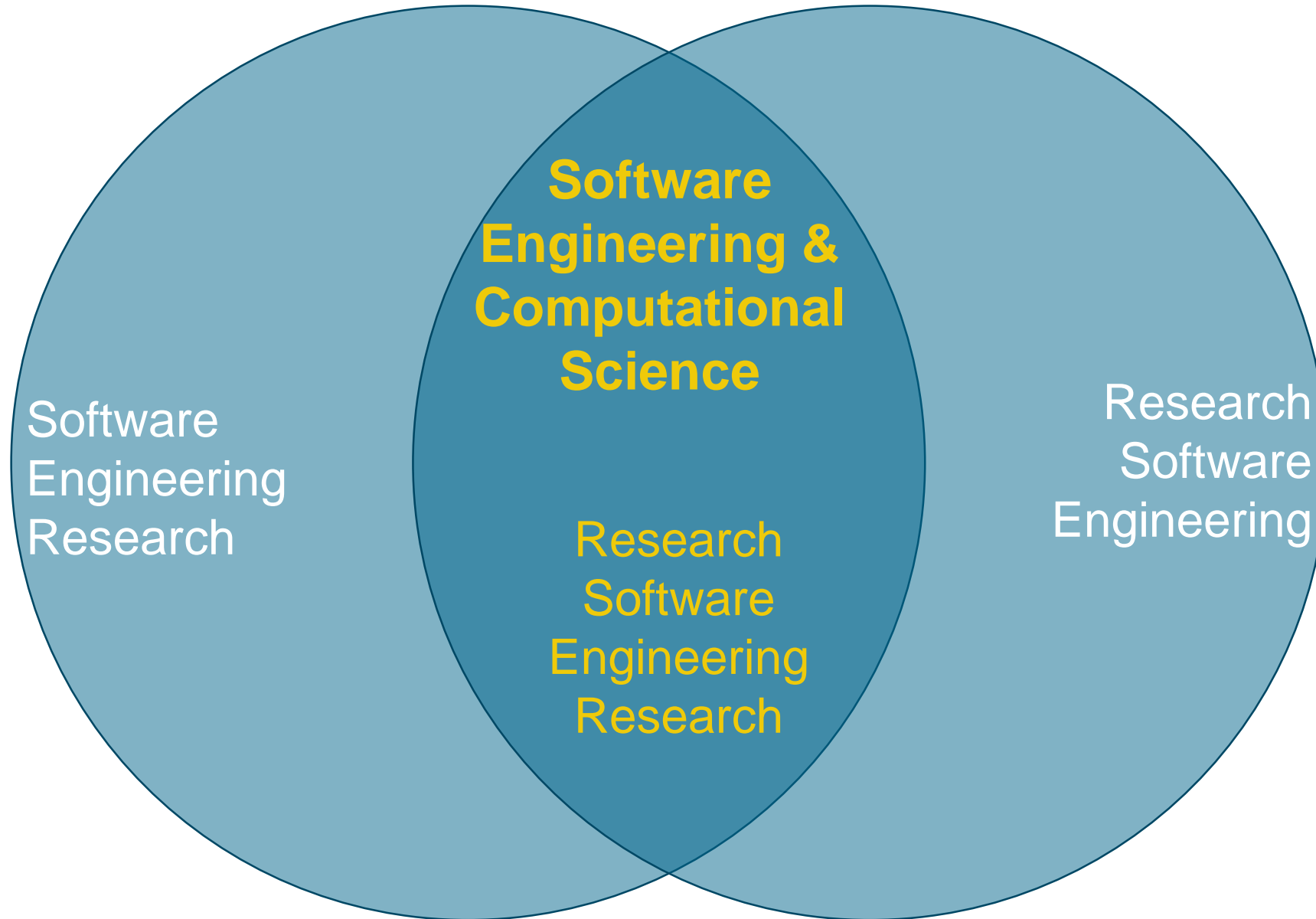
- CITATION.cff
- README.md

Versions

Version 0.2.0	Mar 16, 2022
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Version 0.1.0	Mar 16, 2022
10.5072/zenodo.1035711	

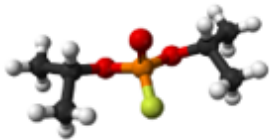
Cite all versions? You can cite all versions by using the DOI [10.5072/zenodo.1035710](https://doi.org/10.5072/zenodo.1035710). This DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one. [Read more.](#)



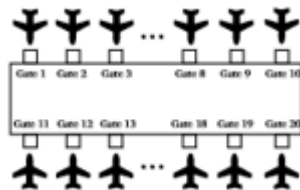


Quantum computing is a **multidisciplinary field** comprising aspects of **computer science** and **physics** that **utilizes quantum mechanics** to solve complex problems faster than on classical computers

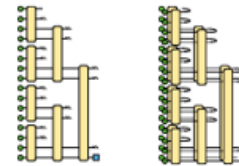
Quantum
Simulation



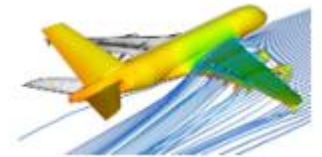
Combinatorial
Optimisation



Quantum Enhanced
Machine Learning



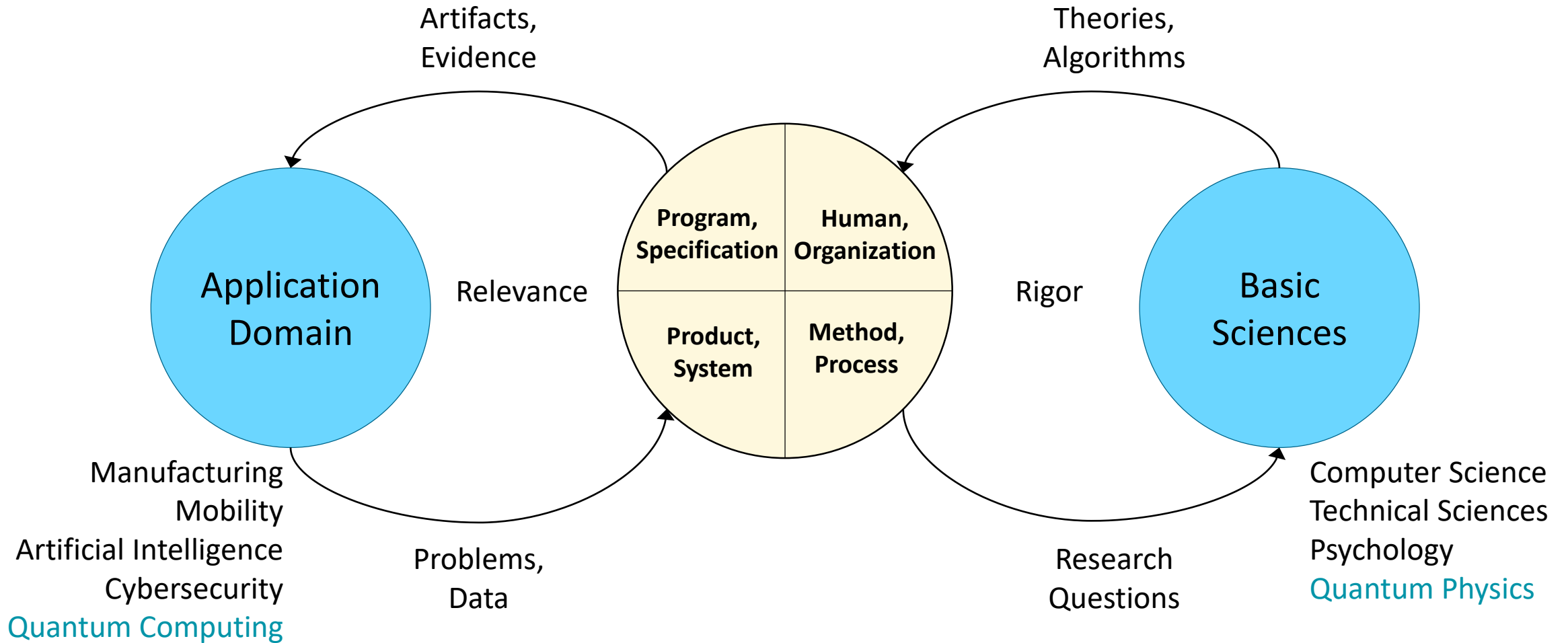
Classical
Simulation



Required Error Correction

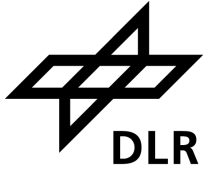


SE Research Process for Quantum Computing



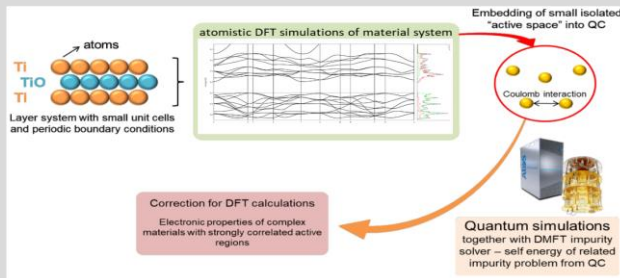
Project ELEVATE: Use Case Discovery @DLR

ENHANCED PROBLEM SOLVING WITH QUANTUM COMPUTERS



ELEVATE: Investigation of DLR use cases in 42 voucher studies

Atomistic simulation of engineering alloys



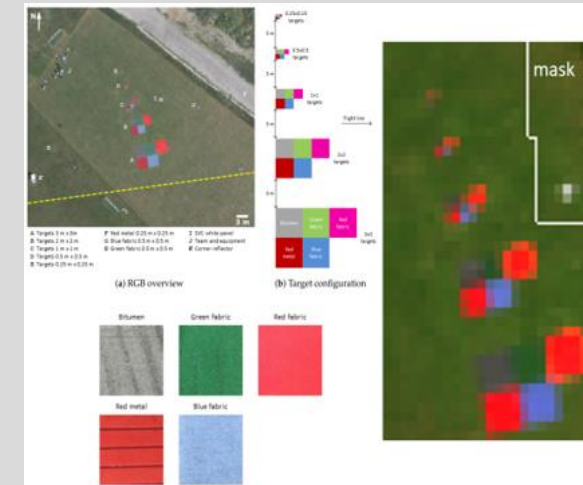
Topic: Improving the prediction of material properties with quantum computing.
(Material Design)

Transmission Expansion Problem



Topic: Development of a hybrid quantum algorithm for transmission network expansion planning.
(Optimization)

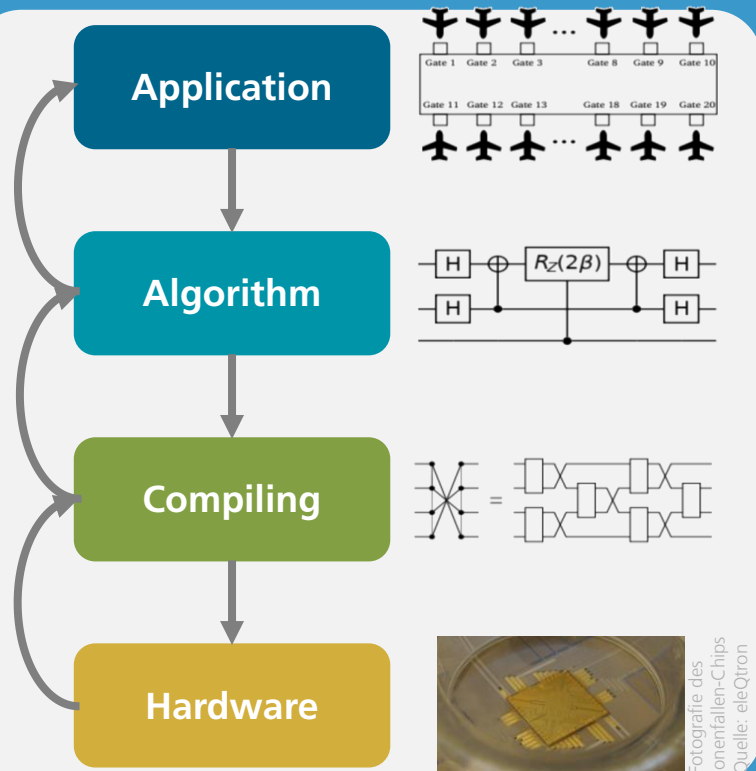
Hyperspectral Data Unmixing



Topic: QML for analysing multimodal spectral data from satellite observations.
(Quantum Machine Learning)

Key Challenges

Development



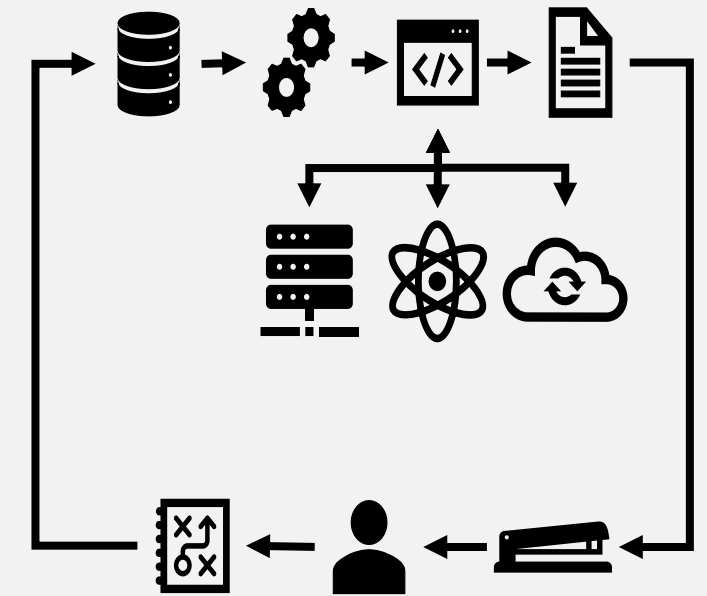
How can QC advantages be realised?

Use Case Discovery



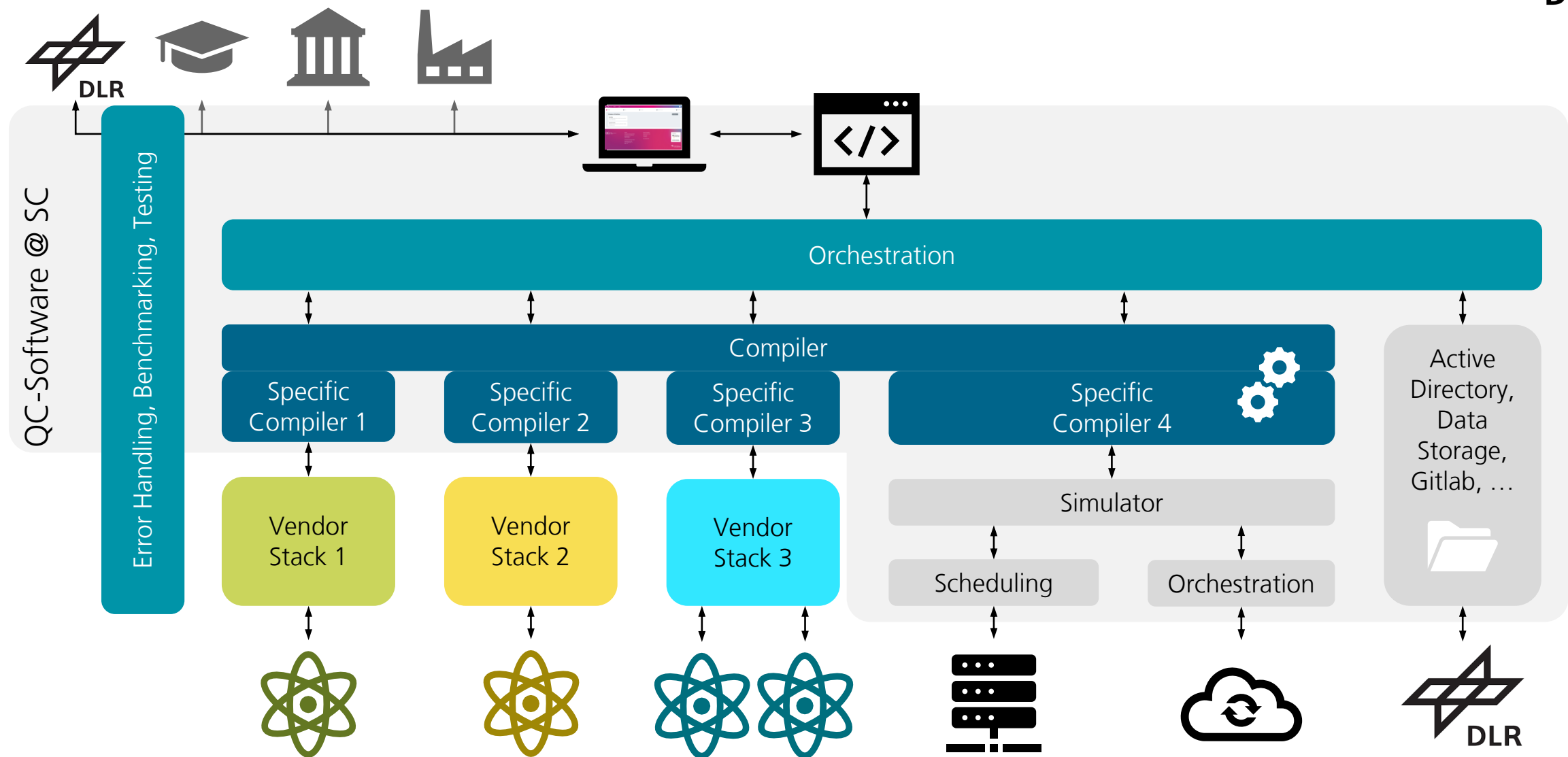
Where does QC offer a realistic benefit?

Integration



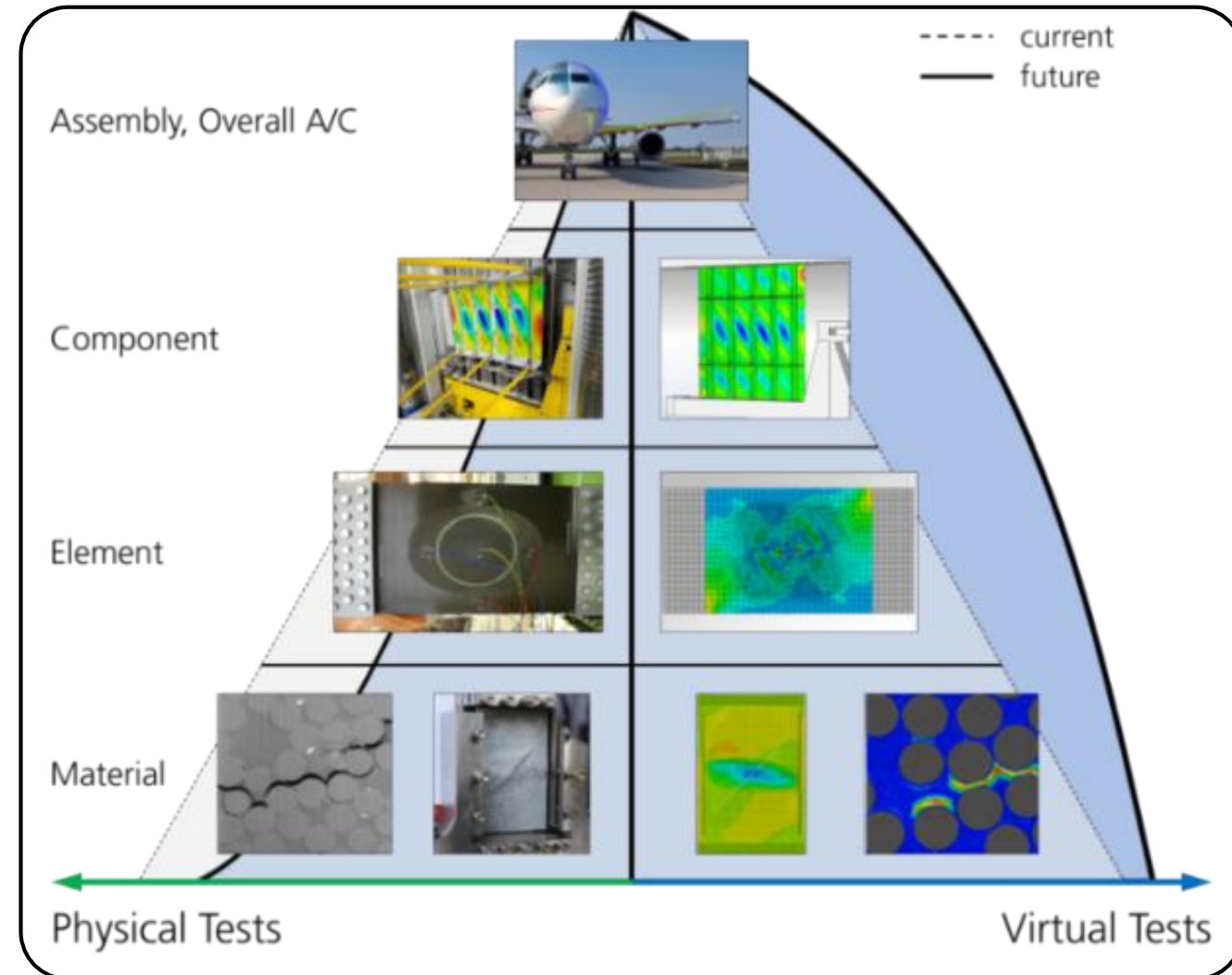
How does interaction with quantum computers work?

Quantum software as a bridge-builder and research area



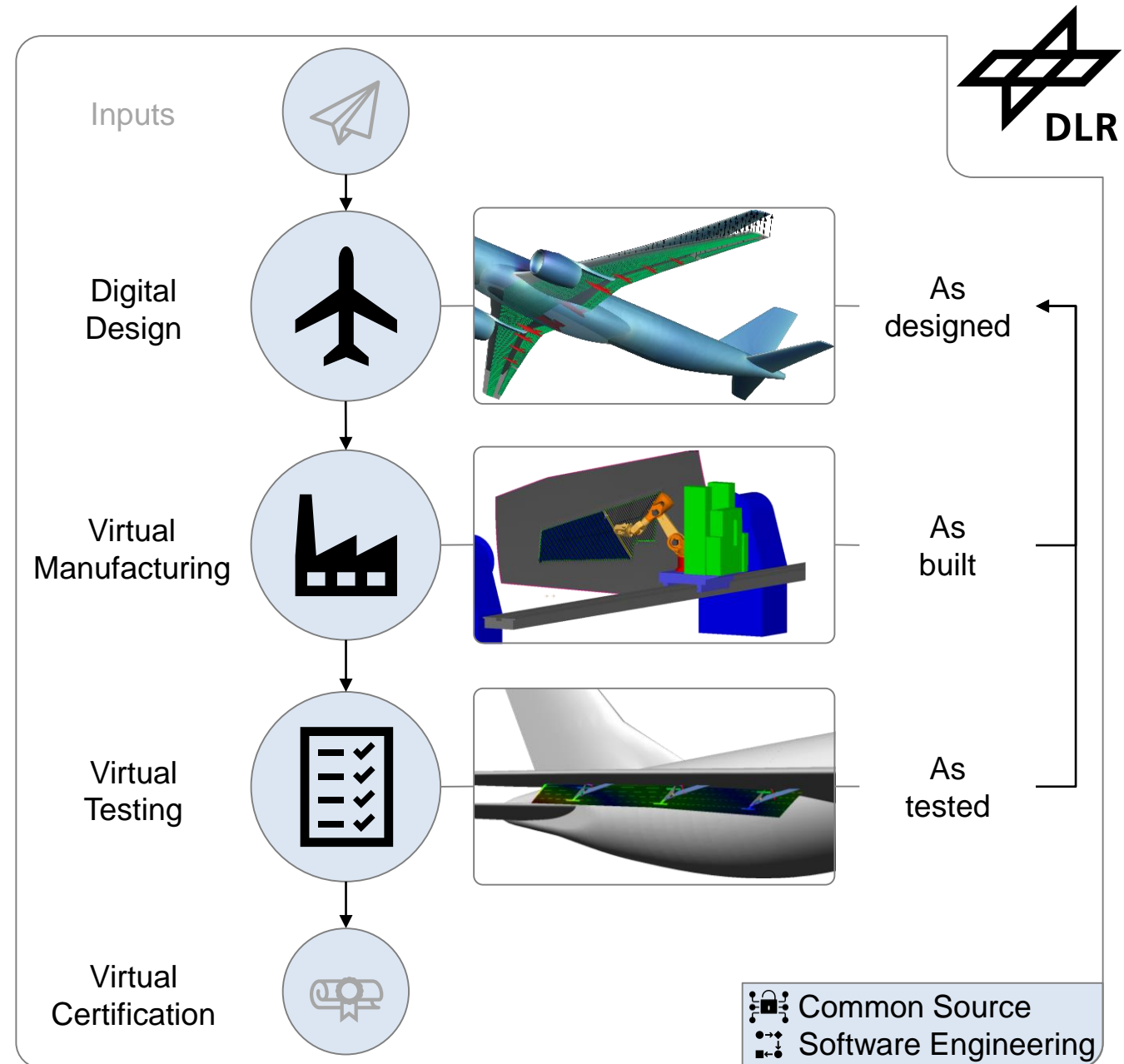
Virtual Product House (VPH): Overview

- Objectives
 - Virtual Aircraft Development & Evaluation
 - Reduce physical tests
 - Improvements in aircraft emissions
 - Virtual Certification
- **Digital Twins** are key



VPH: Phases Considered

- Key phases are
 - Digital Design
 - Virtual Manufacturing
 - Virtual Testing
- Virtual Certification as vision
- Software platform key enabler and research topic

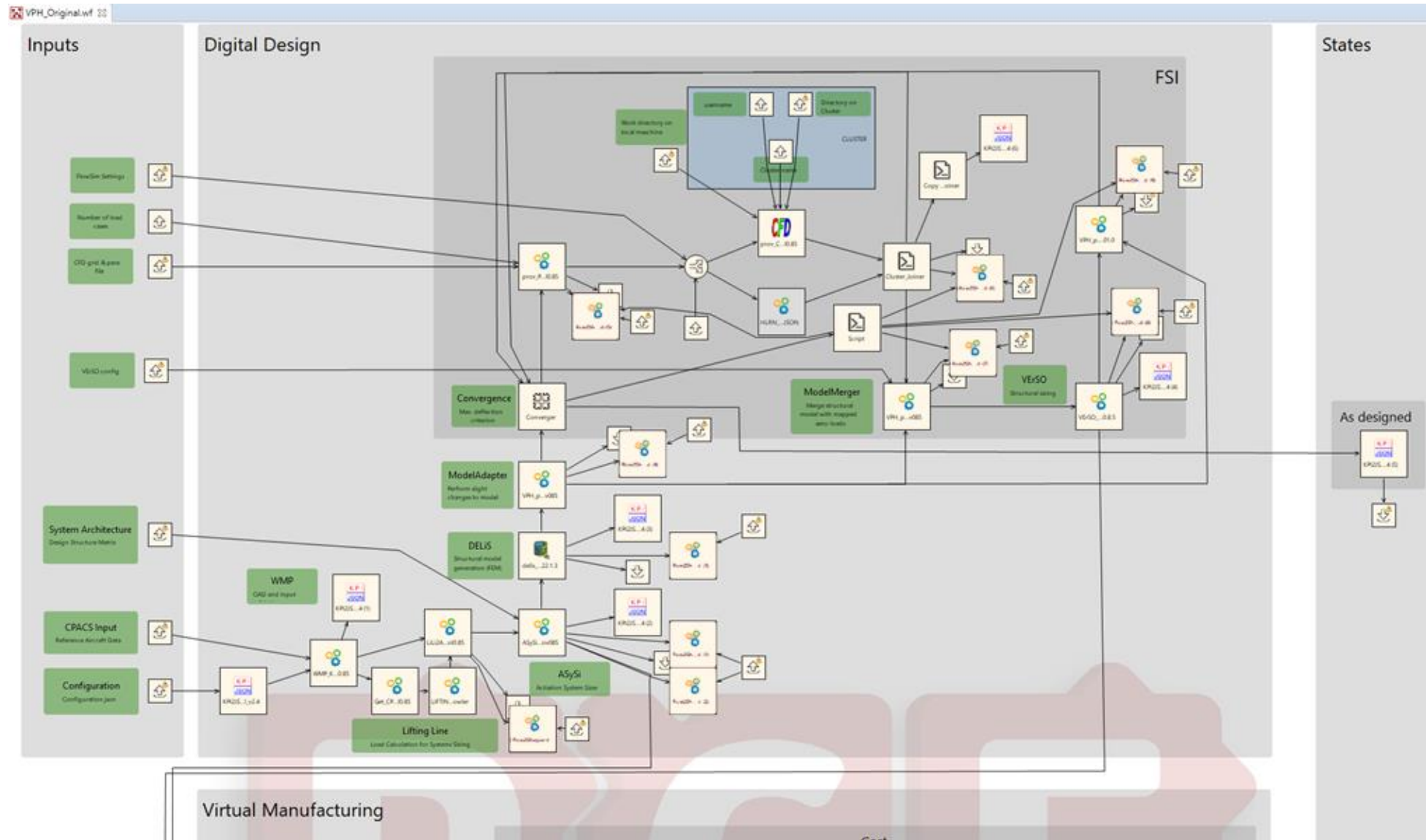


Virtual Product House

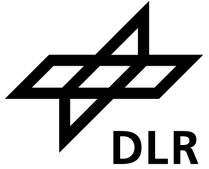
Virtual Design



- Digital aircraft (component) design process
- Input: Initial design of aircraft component
- Output: sized component structure (“As designed”)



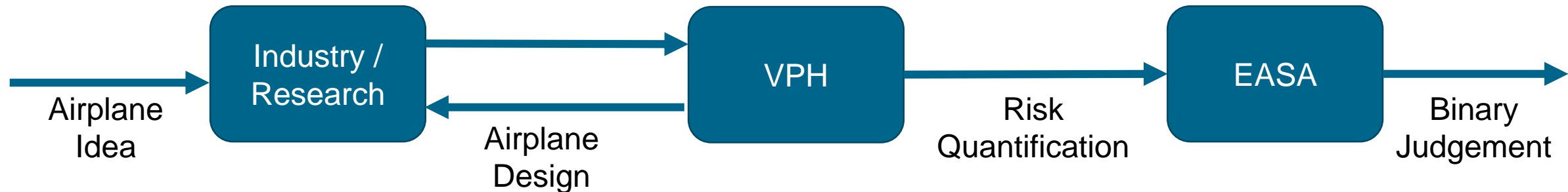
Current and Future Certification Process



Current

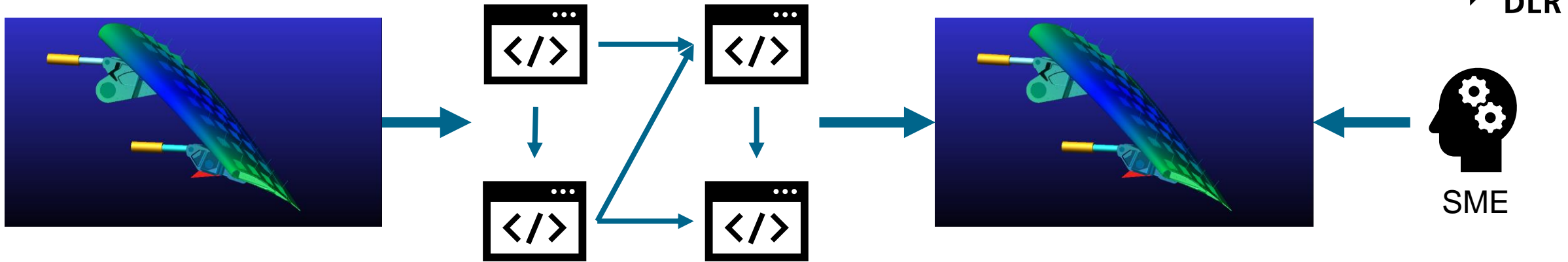


Future

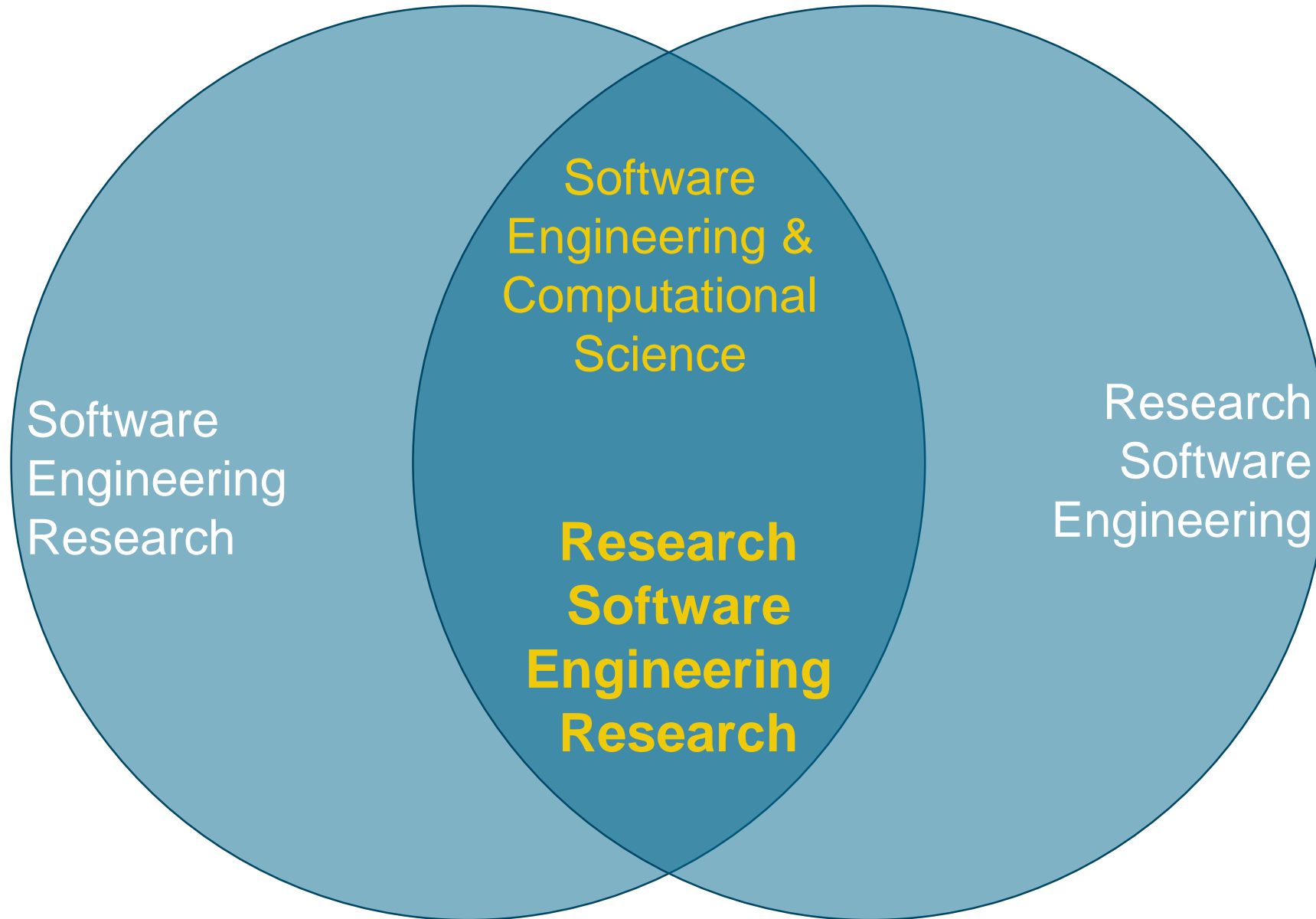


Now: Conservative Airplane Design driven by Top-Down Waterfall Process
Future: Risk-Driven Agile Airplane Design

Advanced Automated Testing for VPH



- Judgement currently based solely on experience of Subject Matter Expert (SME)
- Automated testing support required that takes
 - Provides fast feedback
 - Takes parameter space (length, width, shape, no. of flaps, ...) into account
 - Takes massive amounts of data into account
 - Provides suitable oracles
 - Considers human-in-the-loop



Research software engineering provides an interesting application context for empirical software engineering



Dealing with vast configuration spaces

Dealing with highly dynamic requirements and complex domains

Dealing with simulations, digital twins and big data

Dealing with long-lived software artifacts and reuse

Dealing with development under resource constraints

Dealing with software development by domain experts

Research Questions for RSE



There is **little knowledge** about the relation between
Software Engineering and Research Software Engineering

What are suitable
lifecycle models for
research software?

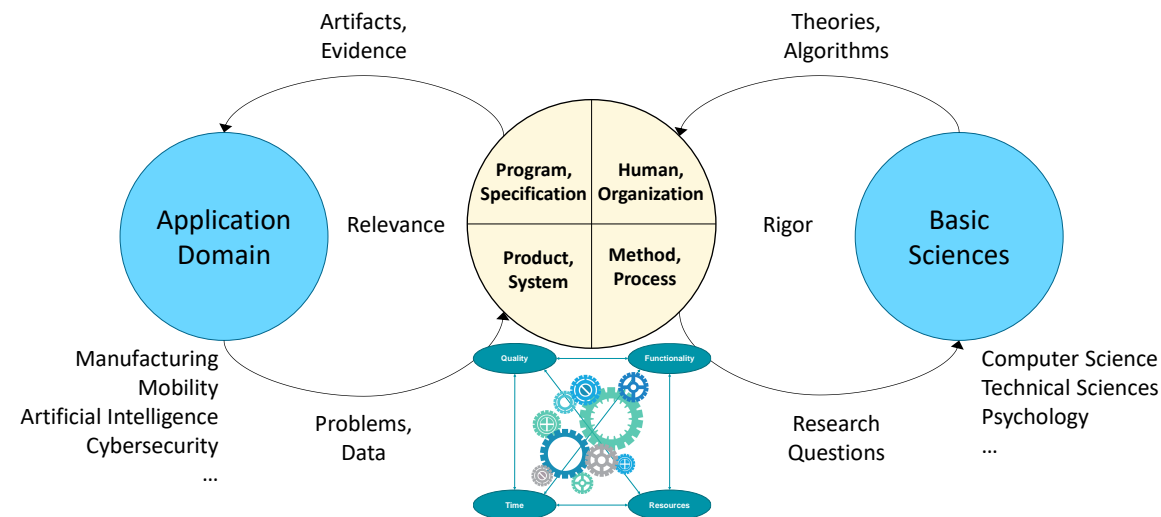
How to organize
software-centric
scientific processes?

What is specific
about RSE compared
to other SE
specializations?

Which skills and
educational formats
are required for RSE
practitioners?

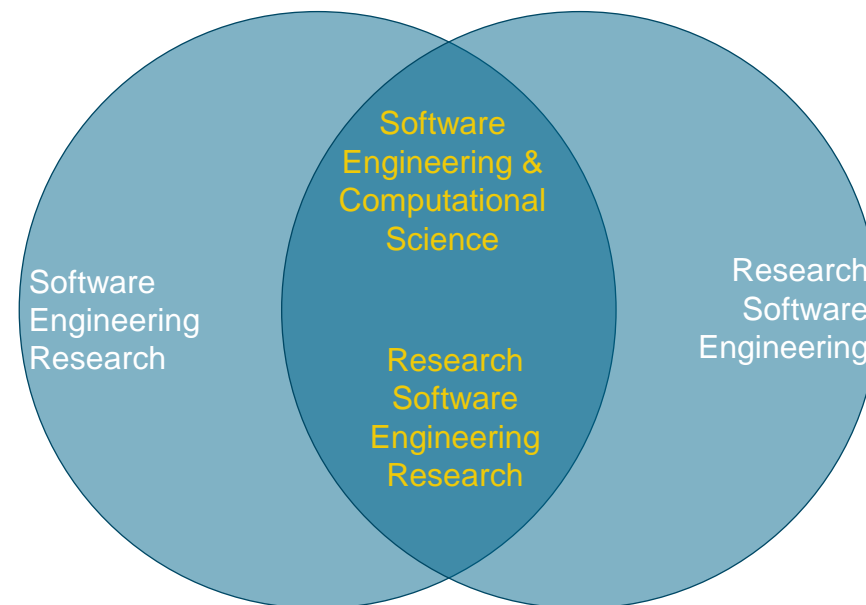
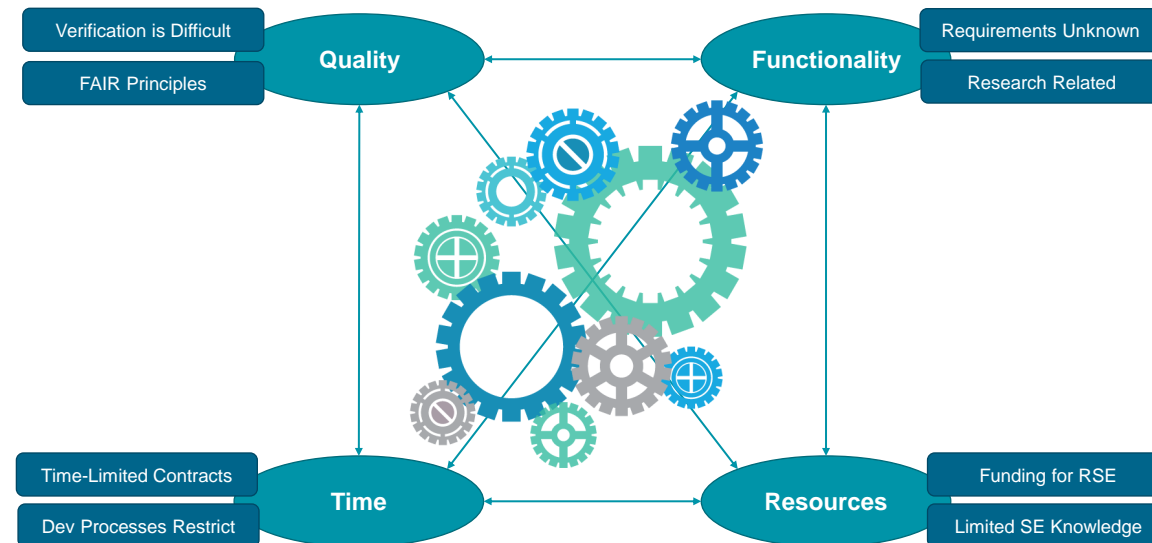
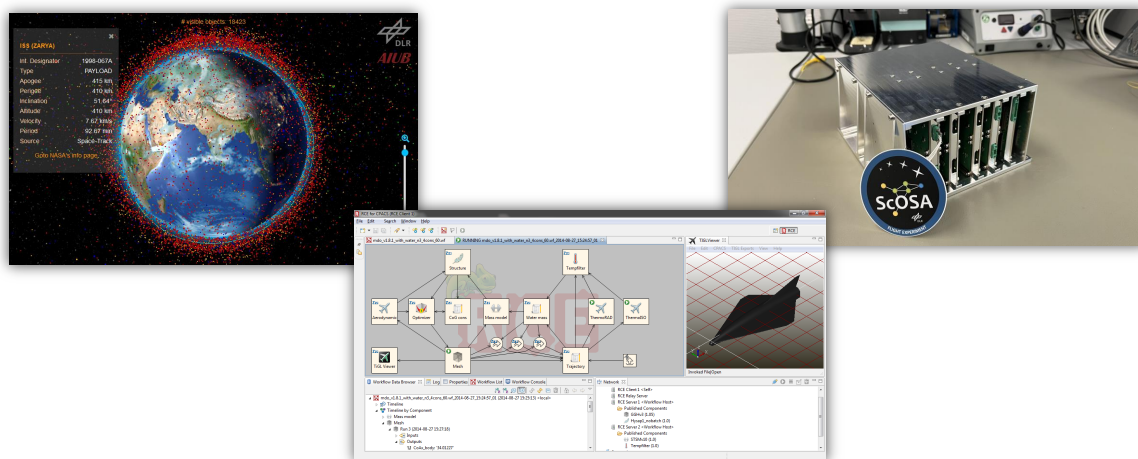
How to integrate SE
techniques into
research software
development?

Is research software
of poorer quality than
industry software?



Felderer, M., Reussner, R., Rumpel, B. (2021) Software Engineering und Software Engineering Forschung im Zeitalter der Digitalisierung. Informatik Spektrum.

Research software is created during the **research process** or for a **research purpose**



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