



Scientific
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Interdisciplinary Center
for Scientific Computing



UNIVERSITÄT
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Effective workflows for community engagement of users and developers in open-source software development




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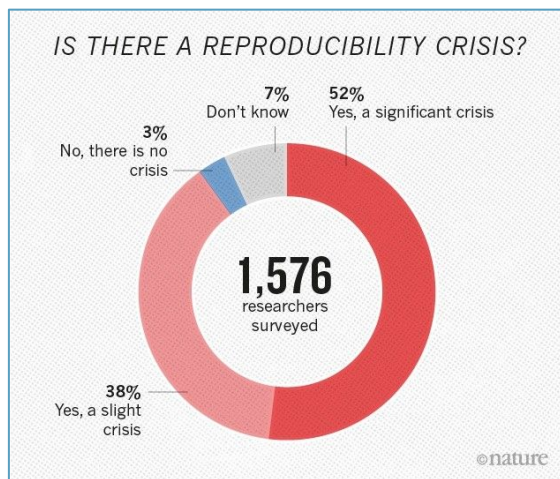
Outline

- Motivation: Research Software as research infrastructure
- An effective workflow (methodology)
 -  Onboarding and knowledge transfer
 -  Structured contribution
 -  Ongoing community engagement
- Summary and key points

Motivation: Research Software as research infrastructure

*“My research software is a **research infrastructure** and needs to be maintained and adapted. There are no resources for this in science.*

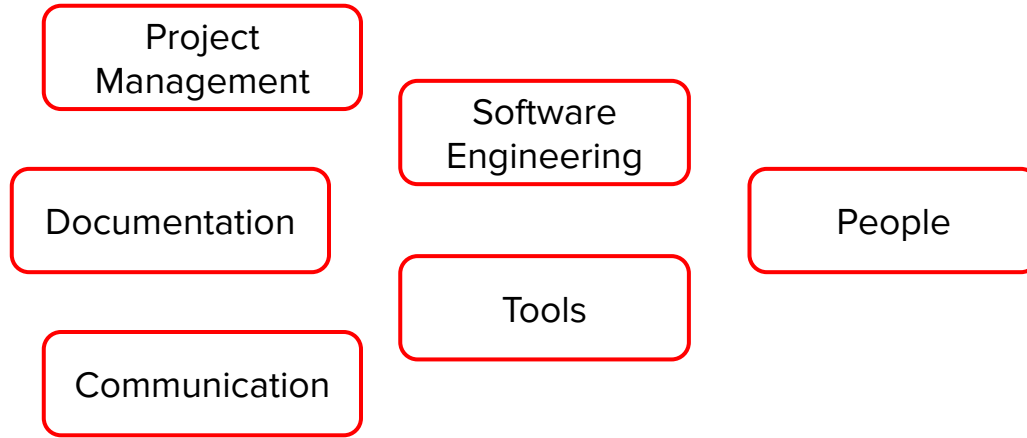
Can I engage the community to support my project?”



It implies:

- Building something functional
- Sharing with others
- Letting others contribute
- Keeping this project alive!

Image from Baker, M. (2016). 1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility. *Nature* 533, 452–454 (2016). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1038/533452a>

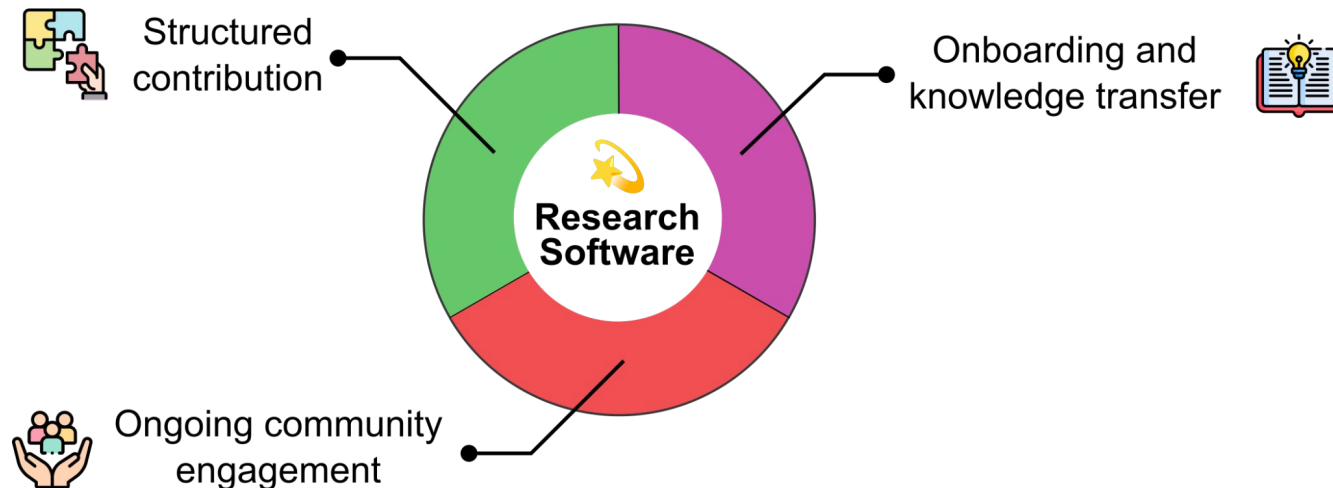


Software maintenance and usability **is not just writing code**; it's a process that involves orchestrating many aspects– including people!

An Effective Workflow

An Effective Workflow

- It not only takes software development into account but also aligns and coordinates the aspects surrounding the project!





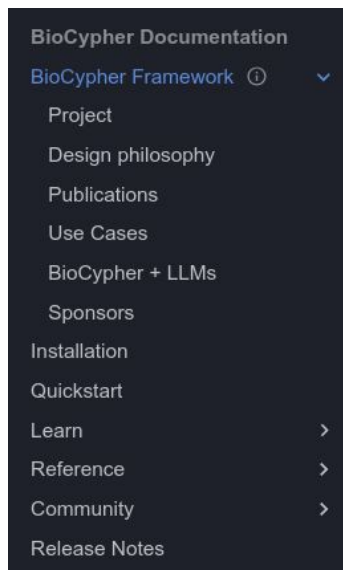
Onboarding and knowledge transfer

Activities:

- Communicating the **project's goal**.
- Familiarization with coding and documentation **standards**.
- Familiarize new contributors with the existing **project ecosystem**.
- **Define templates** for: tutorials, documentation, issues and discussions.
- Providing **good first issues for engagement** and a workflow to translate user requests into specific requirements.

- Create a structured documentation space for your project.
 - **Tools:** Readthedocs, MkDocs, Sphinx, etc.
 - Structure the documentation with harmonized formatting to reduce cognitive load.

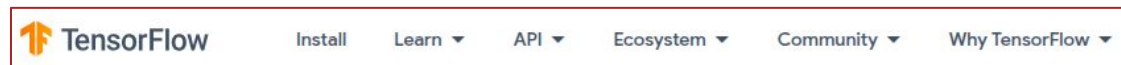
BioCypher docs structure



Pandas documentation structure

Getting started	Documentation	Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install pandas • Getting started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User guide • API reference • Contributing to pandas • Release notes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About pandas • Ask a question • Ecosystem

TensorFlow documentation structure



- Divide the learning process by using the Diataxis documentation framework [1].

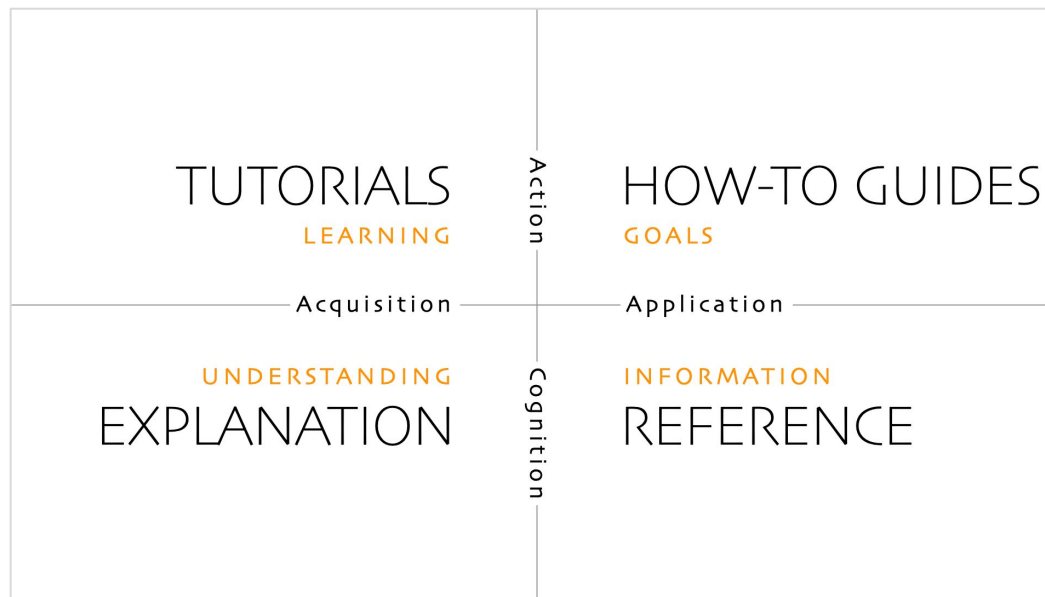
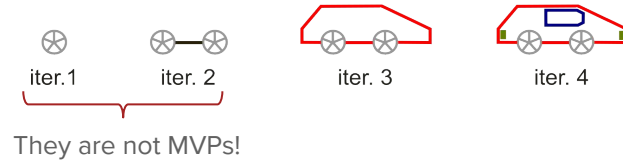


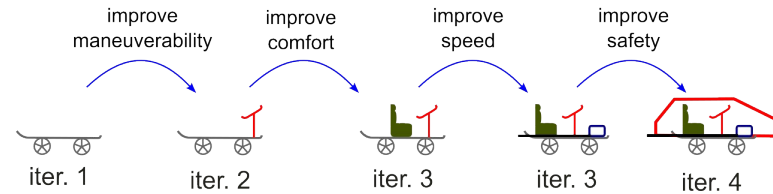
Image from Proclida, D. "Diataxis documentation framework". 2021. Retrieved from: diataxis.fr

- Start by defining steps for realizing user requests, a good strategy is to define a Minimum Viable Product (MVP).
 - *Fail fast, deliver faster* – Lean principle

Bad example of MVP



Good example of MVP



- Define a roadmap with milestones, each milestone should add functionalities to the MVP.
 - **Tools:**
 - GitHub Issues milestones
 - GitHub Projects (Kanban and Roadmaps views)



Structured contribution

Activities:

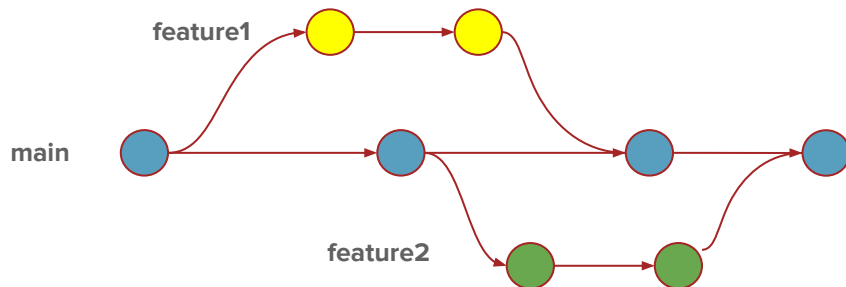
- Managing **the development process** with GitHub-specific workflows: branching strategies, commit messaging conventions, and pull request.
- **Automation** for code quality and documentation using GitHub Actions.

- Create templates for establishing a common language and a protocol.
 - **Tools:** GitHub Issues, GitHub Pull Request
 - [About issue and Pull Request templates](#) [2] offers a good guide

Create new issue
Add New Component Add a new BioCypher component (input, output, ontology, pipeline) to the overview board.
Bug Report File a bug report.
Blank issue Create a new issue from scratch
GitHub Community Support Please ask and answer questions here.
GitHub Security Bug Bounty Please report security vulnerabilities here.
You can now add issue types to your forms and templates! Edit templates

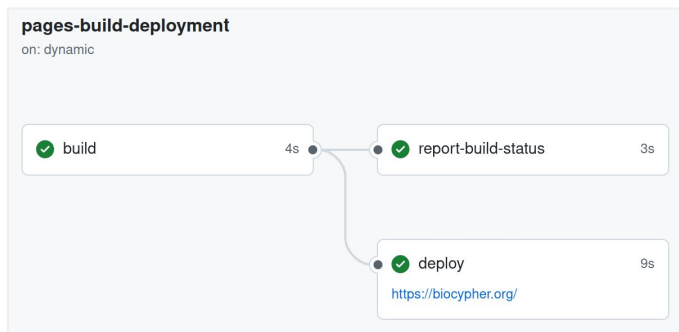
Templates designed for specific purposes

- Consult different branching strategies and choose one.
 - Branching strategies: [GitHub Flow](#) [3] (recommended), GitFlow, GitLab Flow, TBD, etc.
 - Explain this in your documentation too!



- Cultivate a culture of writing good Commit messages.
 - Resources: [Conventional Commits](#) [4], [Write Better Commits, Build Better Projects](#) [5]
 - **Document the strategy** new contributors should follow

- Write descriptive Pull Requests, balance between detail and practicality.
 - **Tools:** GitHub Pull Request templates
 - **Do not Reinvent Yourself**, learn, adapt and apply
 - Needing inspiration? [Making a Pull Request](#) [6]
- Automate **tests**, **deployments**, checks before releasing. This allows early delivery which is crucial in the community engagement.
 - **Tools:** GitHub Actions
 - Resources: [GitHub Actions quickstart](#) [7]






Ongoing Community engagement

Activities:


- Prioritize feedback-driven development
- Create effective communication channels
- Recognize and showcase contributors



Image from Fishel, D. (2023). *What is Sustainability? How sustainabilities work, benefits, and example*. Retrieved from: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/sustainability.asp>

- Establish communication channels to gather ideas, opinions, complaints
 - **Tools:** Zulip, Slack, GitHub Issues, GitHub Discussions, etc.
 - Create categories to discuss, i.e. #development, #newfeatures, #documentation, etc.
- Inclusivity!
 - **Consider different audiences and adjust:** such as users, programmers, sponsors, science communicators, and others
 - Resources: Elevator speech, One concept in 5 levels of complexity!
- Code + Connect + Learn = Hackathons 
 - Show your project, but most importantly, let people try it, use it and **criticize it**
 - **Feedback is the real measure for defining changes**

Summary and Key Points

- Build a community for long-term software maintenance, especially with limited resources
- Use a structured methodology to boost engagement and efficiency 
- Leverage feedback to improve development and community involvement
- Prioritize clear communication with diverse audiences
- Adapt our three-phase methodology to fit your needs
 - That is why we talk about **workflows** and not **The Workflow!**

Thank you!



Q&A

References

- [1] Proclida, D. “*Diataxis documentation framework*”, 2021. [Online]. Available: diataxis.fr
- [2] GitHub, “About issue and pull request templates”, *GitHub*, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.github.com/en/communities/using-templates-to-encourage-useful-issues-and-pull-requests/about-issue-and-pull-request-templates>
- [3] GitHub, “GitHub flow”, *GitHub*, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/using-github/github-flow>
- [4] Conventional Commits, “Conventional Commits Specification v1.0.0,” *Conventional Commits*, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.conventionalcommits.org/en/v1.0.0/>
- [5] Dye, Victoria. “Write better commits, build better projects”, *GitHub Blog*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://github.blog/developer-skills/github/write-better-commits-build-better-projects/>
- [6] Pandas Development Team, “Making a Pull Request,” *Pandas Documentation*, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/development/contributing.html#making-a-pull-request>
- [7] GitHub, “Quickstart for GitHub Actions”, *GitHub*, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.github.com/en/actions/writing-workflows/quickstart>

Credits

Icons retrieved from Flaticon.com

- [Knowledge icons](https://www.flaticon.com/free-icons/knowledge "knowledge icons") created by Freepik - Flaticon
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