Saving the Software Heritage - the process -

Laura Bussi^{1,2} Roberto Di Cosmo² Carlo Montangero¹ Guido Scatena¹ ¹Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa

²Software Heritage

- Prologue
- SWH: The Software Heritage initiative
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
- SWHAPPE: The SWHAP Pisa Enactor
- Epilogue

- Prologue
 - where we frame our work in the larger picture of software history
- SWH: Software Heritage
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
- SWHAPPE: Concrete support to the acquisition
- Epilogue

Which are the sources?

- Ideally [Mahoney, 2008]: running software
- "historians of technology must tinker with the things to discover the ideas which [...] informed them" and
- historians of technology must "experience the software as users experienced it and hence analyze that experience critically".
- Actually, for *legacy* software: source code
- Hence, our work

Why is software history hard?

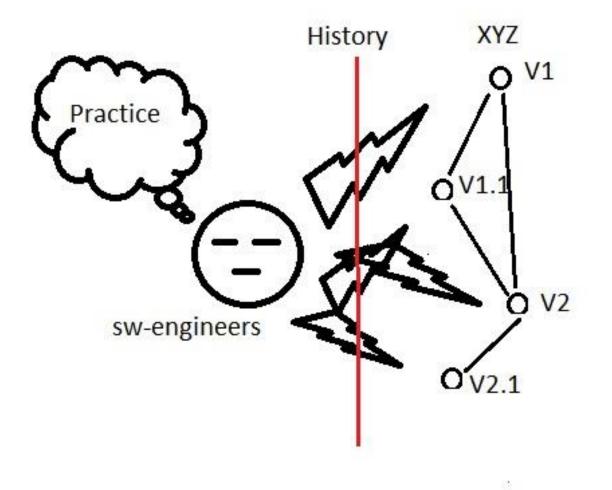
"Just as the design of software begins with an analysis of

the activity to be automated...

...the history of software begins with the *history* of what was done to understand how the practice (of that activity) was translated into a computational model."

[Mahoney, 2008]

Recover first the version history

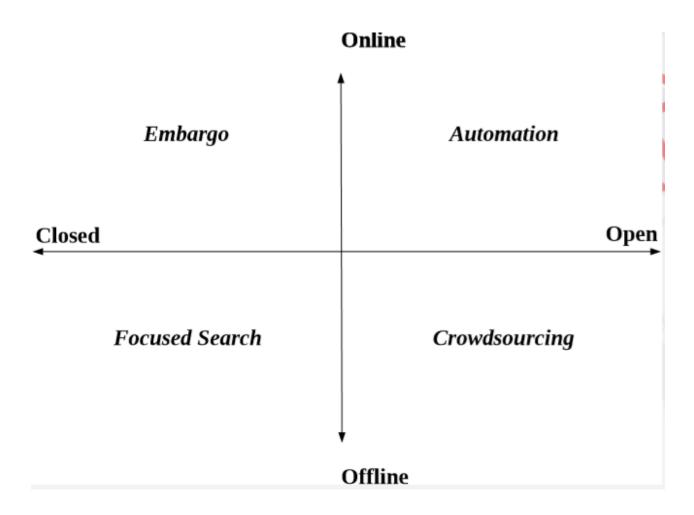


- Prologue
- The Software Heritage initiative
 - Where we frame our work in its own context
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
- SWHAPPE: Concrete support to the acquisition
- Epilogue

Software Heritage

- Mission: build an infrastructure to collect, preserve and share the source code of all *available* software on the long term
- Requirements: ensure
 - Availability
 - Open architecture, software, and collaboration
 - Traceability
 - Unique intrinsic identifiers, directly computed from the source code
 - Uniformity
 - access through the same uniform API/web interface

Dimensions of source recovery



Software Heritage, as of Oct. 2019

- Harvested code
 - 90,860,137 projects
 - 6,317,723,261 source files
 - 1,394,141,708 commits
- Infrastructure
 - Main code repository at INRIA in Paris
 - Mirror in ENEA in Bologna announced on Oct. 24
- Partnership with UNESCO
- Sponsored by Intel, Microsoft, Google, GitHub, ...

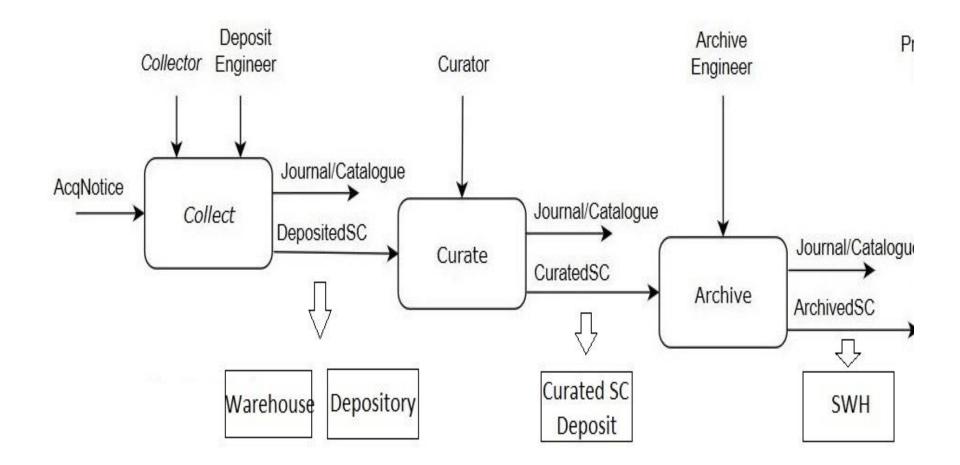
- Prologue
- The context: Software Heritage
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
 - Where we sketch our proposal for software archaeology
- SWHAPPE: Concrete support to the acquisition
- Epilogue

A naïf view of archeologists' work

- First, on site, they collect and identify the finds.
- Then, in the museum, they safely store, curate, and exhibit them.
- Often, they come back on site for a new campaign.

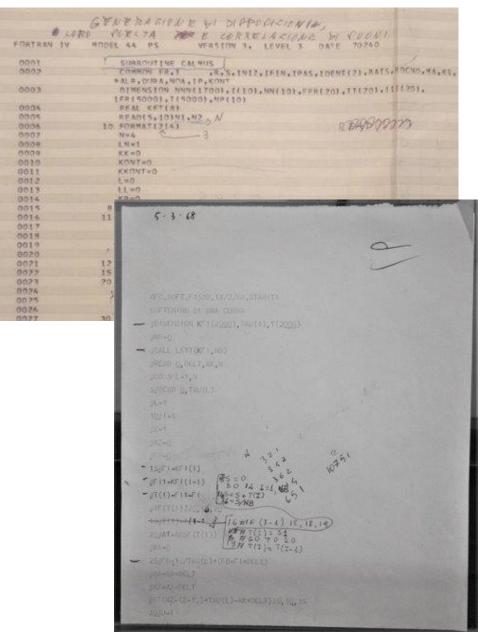


SWHAP: an overview



The deposited harvest, so far

- Softi, a small numerical exercise, CEP Fortran (1968)
- TAUmus, TAU2 controller, IBM Fortran (70's)
- CCM, customizable memory manager, C++ (1994)
- OrbFit, astronomy library, FORTRAN (current)



- Prologue
- The context: Software Heritage
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
- SWHAPPE: Concrete support to the acquisition
 - Where we talk about the SWHAP Pisa Enactor
- Epilogue

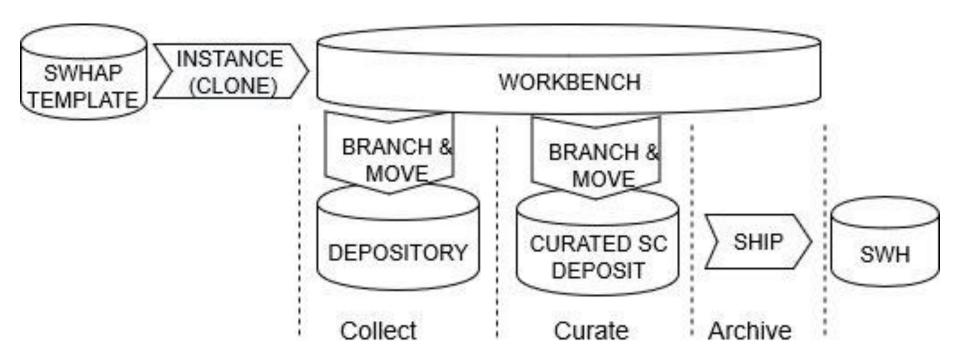
SWHAPPE: requirements

- Long term availability
- Historical accuracy
- Traceability
- Openness
- Interoperability

SWHAPPE: design choices

- The same tool all over the process
 - to reduce the learning effort and to streamline the process
- Git as the *revision control system*, to manage the source code history
 - Git supports *traceability* and *historical accuracy*, distinguishing between *author* and *committer*
- GitHub as the collaborative platform,
 - to host the virtual stores and working areas
 - to offer a web interface to access the saved information
- GitHub is archived in SWH, hence *long term availability* is guaranteed
- Both Git and GitHub are open
- Not the only choice, but very popular and active, and supported by Unipi

SWHAPPE in practice



Infrastructure at https://github.com/Unipisa/SWHAP-TEMPLATE
guide at https://github.com/SoftwareHeritage/swhapguide

SWHAP-SWHAPPE correspondence

o Warehouse: in the MSC in Pisa

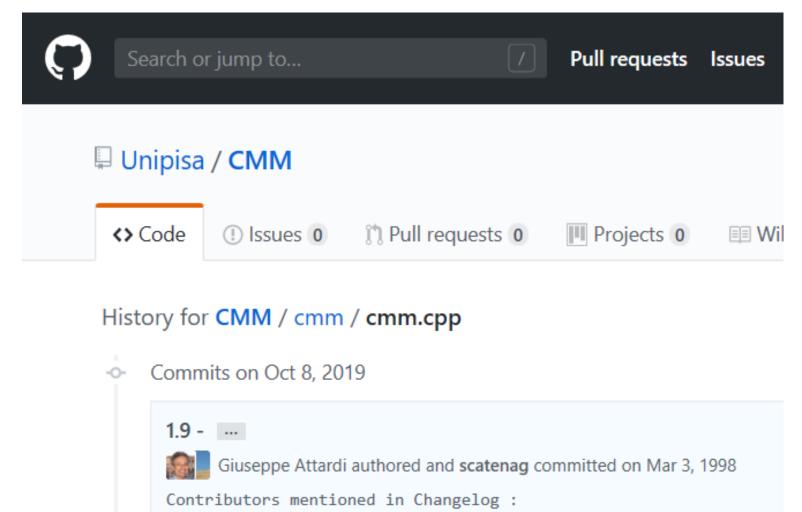
- o most similar to archeology, we need to learn
- o Virtual areas: repositories
 - o In the 'Unipisa organization' space on GitHub.com
 - o For the acquisition of code XXX:
 - o XXX-Depository, to save the original finds
 - o XXX, to save the curated source for SWH
 - o XXX-Workbench, to support the process activities

Some details: recovering the story

- For *each* version of the software ascertain
 - the *main contributing author*,
 - the *exact date* of the release of this particular version
- store these data in a dedicated metadata file
 - version_history.csv

Some details: recording the story

- Either manually
 - Committing the versions in the right order,
 - Using the info in the .cvs file
- Or automatically
 - Feeding the code and the .csv to
 - DT2SG: Directory Tree to Synthetic Git a SWHAPPE tool developed by Guido S.
- In either case you get historical accuracy



- Giuseppe Attardi @attardi
- Tito Flagella @tflagella
- Pietro Iglio

1.8 - ...



October 28

- Prologue
- The context: Software Heritage
- SWHAP: The SWH Acquisition Process
- SWHAPPE: Concrete support to the acquisition
- Epilogue
 - Where we draw some conclusions, and look at some open issues for future work

Conclusions

- SWH: a cooperative venture to
 - recover the past to preserve our heritage
 - share the knowledge to prepare the future
 - to guarantee scientific reproducibility
 - to make research software more valuable
 - to support research on software
- SWHAP: guidelines to this end
- SWHAPPE: a supporting infrastructure

A new *library of Alexandria* of source code

Open issues

- In the short term:
 - Increase the level of automation of the SWHAPPE support
- In the long term:
 - Acquire and internalize the procedures to store the physical finds, like listings, etc.
 - Acquire the means to streamline the transformation into digital form of the same
 - Critical review of the process
 - Porting of the process on other platforms
 - => we are looking for cooperation and strategies to create a community

References

- M.S. Mahoney. *What Makes the History of Software Hard and Why It Matters*. Annals of the History of Computing 30,3 (2008).
- D. Spinellis. Unix History Repository. <u>https://github.com/dspinellis/unix-history-repo</u> (2017).
- UNESCO. Paris call Software Source Code as Heritage for Sustainable Development. <u>https://en.unesco.org/foss/paris</u> <u>-call-software-source-code</u> (2018).
- Software Heritage. Home page. <u>https://www.softwareheritage.org/</u> (2019).
- J.-F. Abramatic, R. Di Cosmo, S. Zacchiroli. *Building the Universal Archive of Source Code.* Comm. ACM (Oct. 2018).

Useful pointers

- The Software Heritage home page is at https://www.softwareheritage.org/
- The SWHAP guide, call to contribution, and mailing list can be found at

https://www.softwareheritage.org/swhap/

- The SWHAPPE home page is at https://github.com/Unipisa/SWHAPPE
- The SWHAP acquisition catalogue is being updated at <u>https://github.com/Unipisa/SWHAPPE</u>