Design Patterns

A Pragmatic and Scalable Approach to Data and Software Management Protocols

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Overview

- 1. Our common challenge
- 2. Design Patterns in software engineering
- 3. Proposed Data Design Patterns concept
- 4. Proposed development approach
- 5. Seeking your input

Our common challenge

- "Common": Across scientific disciplines
- Barriers to FAIR-er Scientific Objects
 - Technological / Cultural / Legal / Institutional
 - Practical:
 - With what time & money?
 - What data?
 - What metadata?
 - How: what tool/format/process?
 - How open?
 - Where: archive/journal/lab/other?
 - When?



Image credit: Chris Lenhardt

Design Pattern: A reusable template created to address a common problem

Advantages:

- Facilitate communicating complex problems
- Promoting re-use
- Capturing community practices
- Improving maintainability
- Provide a structure that is known to work for a given problem class when approaching a complex problem

Design Pattern: A reusable template created to address a common problem



Eg: Command Pattern applied to a smart home controller example







- Originally 25 in 3 functional classes, more have been developed since
- Each is applicable to a wide array of different real world software applications
- Actual code instantiation looks different in different software languages

By Purpose									
		Creational	Structural	Behavioral					
By Scope	Class	Factory Method	Adapter (class)	InterpreterTemplate Method					
	Object	 Abstract Factory Builder Prototype Singleton 	 Adapter (object) Bridge Composite Decorator Façade Flyweight Proxy 	 Chain of Responsibility Command Iterator Mediator Memento Observer State Strategy Visitor 					

https://www.gofpatterns.com/sitemap.php

Proposed Data Design Patterns concept

Data Design Pattern: A reusable data management template created to address how to practice FAIR for a common data type:

DRAFT Time Series Data Design Pattern									
Design Pattern Data Type	Time Series (A sensor sampling over time)								
Framework	<u>Static</u> (The series may include a single localisation value)	Mobile (Each value in the series includes a localisation data point)							
Data Product Levels									
Ontologies (or Controlled Vocabularies)		DRAFT							
Minimal Metadata / Minimal Information Frameworks <u>CONCEPT</u>		/ CONCEPT							
Formats EXAMPLE		EXAMPLE							
Anonymization methods									
DRAFT Licenses	DRAFT								
/ Archives	/								
CONCEPT Publication methods		-							
???									

Proposed Data Design Patterns concept

Data Design Pattern would be instantiated for different domains (analogous to different coding languages' different instantiations of a software pattern)



Proposed Data Design Patterns concept

Different Data Design Pattern would exist for different data types/classes (analogous to different coding problems mapping to different software patterns)

Data Design Patterns											
	Time Series (A sensor sampling over time)		Raster data (2&3D) (Tesselation of a plane or 3D matrix of instantaneous data into a 2/3D matrix of		Qualititative	Unstructured	Physical	<u>Complex</u> Digital			
Design Data Type Pattern Framework	<u>Static</u> (The series may include a single localisation value)	<u>Mobile</u> (Each value in the series includes a localisation data point)	<u>Static</u> (Multiple tesselations may be associated with a single localisation value)	<u>Mobile</u> (Each tesselation includes localisation data	<u>data</u> (surveys, interviews)	<u>data</u> (Information about textual data)	<u>Physical</u> <u>samples</u>	(Software, Model, Neural Network)			
Data Product Levels	DR	AFT			DRAF	Т					
Ontologies (or Controlled Vocabularies)						DT					
Minimal Metadata / Minimal Information	EXAMPLE				EXAME	PLE					
Frameworks Formats			DRAFT				DRAF	Т			
Anonymization methods								DT			
Licenses			EXAMPLE				EXAMP	LE			
Archives	DRAFT				DRAF	Т					
Publication methods	CON	/ CEDT				DT					
Other???	EXA	MPLE			EXAMP	LE					

Proposed Advantages

- Reduce the cognitive load on a researcher related to operationalizing FAIROS:
 - Provide practical and specific guidance for practicing FAIR when dealing with a given type of data
- <u>Address common problems</u> encountered by groups pursuing similar goals scopes the solution to a particular problem and allows for a level of modularity
 - Enable common tooling & training stacks to be built that serve multiple disciplines
 - Enable sharing of resources (human/compute/storage/algorithmic)
- <u>Reusable across domains</u>, and inherently cross cutting as they are not encoding specific solutions to transcends disciplinary parochialisms
- <u>Are NOT:</u> Best practices, standards, documentation.
 - Nor necessarily static: As technology and science evolve, design patterns may be updated to maintain their utility

Proposed Development Approach

AGU is planning a *RCN-Like* development and engagement effort

Beginning now with a demonstration collaboration with the Hydrology community represented by CUASHI

Future:

- 1. Full Design Pattern Creation
- 2. Communications, Adoption, Dissemination, Engagement, and Education
- 3. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
- 4. Maintain and Sustain
- 5. Assessment and Testing



https://www.cuahsi.org/



Seeking your input

• Data Design Patterns will need to strike a balance between sufficiently detailed as to be useful, and not so detailed as to be cumbersome / constraining / monolithic.

Initial engagement with Hydrology community - join us?

• Other? What else haven't we thought of?

 Would you be interested in working on this? Either on pattern definition or trialing instantiating them for your domain?