

When is open source chemoinformatics successful?

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Abstract

Open source chemoinformatics has become a common phenomenon, though many projects are small in nature: source code is developed by only few developers, or even in a closed manner and released when considered done. Within open source software there is room for distinguishing a subset of open development chemoinformatics, that is, Bazar-like, instead of Cathedral-like (see ESR's famous writing).

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Open source chemoinformatics has become a common phenomenon, though many projects are small in nature: source code is developed by only few developers, or even in a closed manner and released when considered done. Within open source software there is room for distinguishing a subset of open development chemoinformatics, that is, Bazar-like, instead of Cathedral-like (see [ESR's famous writing](#)).

Measuring the importance of an open source project can be done by many measures, such as the number of people on the user and developers mailing lists, number of downloads, number of source lines of code [[wp:SLOC](#)], number of independent development locations, and rankings on, for example, [SourceForge](#) or [Google](#). Just to name a few.

Scientific importance of an open source project can sometimes be measured by a citation index; that is, only when there is a landmark article for the project. [Rasmol](#) is such a project: a first article was published in 1995 (DOI:[10.1016/S0968-0004\(00\)89080-5](#)), and a follow up in 2000 (DOI:[10.1016/S0968-0004\(00\)01606-6](#)). The first was cited **1190** times, and the second 65 times (as stated on [Web-of-Science](#)). Quite successful indeed.

OK, it is not even 100+, but I am quite happy with the [scientific impact of the CDK](#) so far: the 2003 CDK article (DOI:[10.1021/ci025584y](#)) was cited 24 times now, and the just published 2006 article (DOI:[10.2174/13816120677585274](#)) once:

