A Literate Approach for Improving the Verifiability, Reusability and Reproducibility of Scientific Computing Software

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Motivatio

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Overvier Example SRS

Qualitie

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Conclusion

References

Abstract

- Goal Improve quality of SCS
- Idea Adapt ideas from SE
- Document Driven Design
 - Good improves quality
 - Bad "manual" approach is too much work
- Solution
 - Capture knowledge
 - Generate all things
 - Avoid duplication
 - Traceability
- Showing great promise
 - · Significant work yet to do
 - Looking for examples/partners

Scope: Large/Multiyear

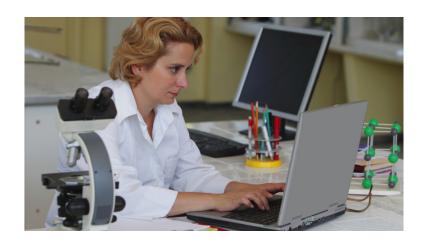


Scope: Program Families

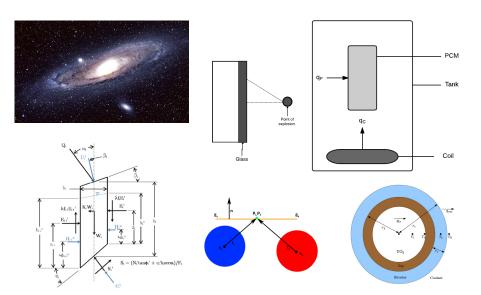




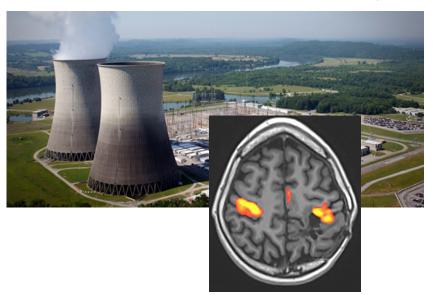
Scope: End User Developers



Scope: Physical Science



Motivation: Safety



Motivation: (Re)certification





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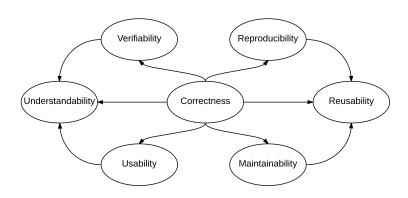
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Motivation: Improve Quality





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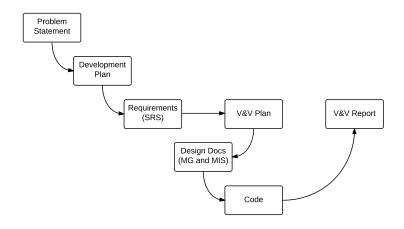
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"Faked" Rational Design Process



SWHS example at https://github.com/smiths/swhs



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The Challenge

- Documentation provides advantages
 - Improves verifiability, reusability, reproducibility, etc.
 - From Parnas (2010)
 - easier reuse of old designs
 - better communication about requirements
 - more useful design reviews
 - etc.
 - New doc found 27 errors (Smith and Koothoor, 2016)
 - Developers see advantage (Smith et al., 2016)
- But documentation is felt to be ...
 - Too long
 - Too difficult to maintain
 - Not amenable to change
 - · Too tied to waterfall process
 - Reports counterproductive (Roache, 1998)
- The Solution?



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Overview

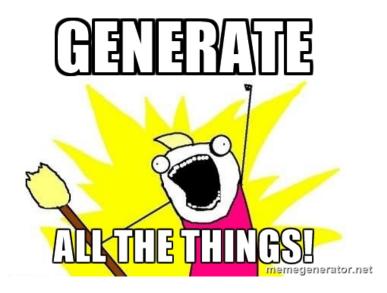
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Overview

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Knowledge Capture





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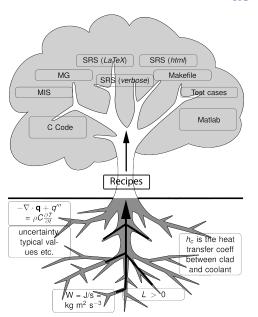
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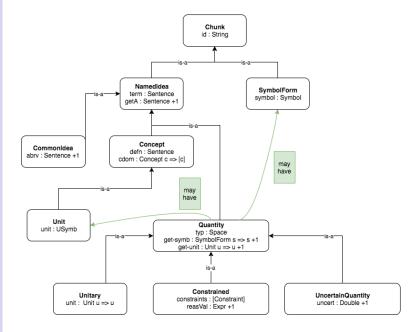
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$J_{\mbox{tol}}$ in SRS.pdf

Refname	DD:sdf.tol
Label	J_{tol}
Units	
Omes	
Equation	$J_{tol} = \log \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{1 - P_{btol}} \right) \frac{\left(\frac{a}{1000} \frac{b}{1000} \right)^{m-1}}{k \left((E*1000) \left(\frac{b}{1000} \right)^2 \right)^m * LDF} \right)$
Description	J_{tol} is the stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol P_{btol} is the tolerable probability of breakage a is the plate length (long dimension) b is the plate width (short dimension) m is the surface flaw parameter k is the surface flaw parameter E is the modulus of elasticity of glass E is the actual thickness E is the load duration factor

J_{tol} in SRS.tex

```
\noindent \begin{minipage}{\textwidth}
\begin{tabular}{p{0.2\textwidth} p{0.73\textwidth}}
\toprule \textbf{Refname} & \textbf{DD:sdf.tol}
\phantomsection
\label{DD:sdf.tol}
\\ \midrule \\
Label & $J_{tol}$
\\ \midrule \\
Units &
\\ \midrule \\
Equation & $J_{tol}$ = $\log\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{1-P_
    {btol}}\right)\frac{\left(\frac{a}{1000}\frac{b}
    {1000}\right)^{m-1}}{k\left(\left(E*1000\right)\right)}
    (\frac{h}{1000}\right)^{2}\right)^{m}*LDF}\right)$
\\ \midrule \\
Description & $J_{tol}$ is the stress distribution factor
     (Function) based on
              Pbtol\newline$P_{btol}$ is the tolerable
                  probability of breakage ...
\end{minipage}\\
```

J_{tol} in SRS.html

```
<a id="">
<div class="equation">
<em>J<sub>tol</sub></em> = log(log(<div class="fraction">
<span class="fup">
1
</span>
<span class="fdn">
1 − <em>P<sub>btol</sub></em>
</span>
</div>)<div class="fraction">
<span class="fup">
(<div class="fraction">
<span class="fup">
<em>a</em>
</span>
<span class="fdn">
1000
</span>
</div><div class="fraction">
. . .
```

J_{tol} in Python

J_{tol} in Java

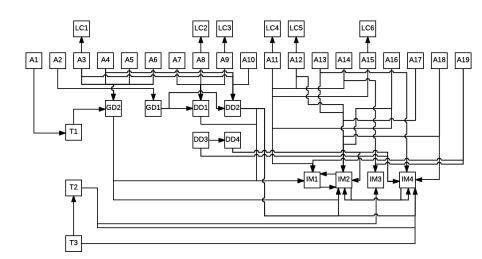
J_{tol} in Drasil (Haskell)

```
stressDistFac = makeVC "stressDistFac" (nounPhraseSP
  $ "stress distribution" ++ " factor (Function)") cJ
sdf tol = makeVC "sdf tol" (nounPhraseSP $
  "stress distribution" ++
  " factor (Function) based on Pbtol")
  (sub (stressDistFac ^. symbol) (Atomic "tol"))
tolStrDisFac_eq :: Expr
tolStrDisFac_eq = log (log ((1) / ((1) - (C pb_tol)))
  * ((Grouping (((C plate_len) / (1000)) * ((C
     plate width) / (1000)))) : ^
  ((C sflawParamM) - (1)) / ((C sflawParamK) *
  (Grouping (Grouping ((C mod elas) * (1000)) *
  (square (Grouping ((C act_thick) / (1000))))
  )) : (C sflawParamM) * (C loadDF))))
tolStrDisFac :: ODefinition
tolStrDisFac = mkDataDef sdf tol tolStrDisFac eq
```

J_{tol} without Unit Conversion

1	Reference Material 3 1.1 Table of Units
	1.1 Table of Units 3 1.2 Table of Symbols 3 1.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms 4
2	Introduction 5 2.1 Purpose of Document 5 2.2 Scope of Requirements 5 2.3 Characteristics of Intended Reader 6 2.4 Organization of Document 6
3	Stakeholders 6 3.1 The Client 6 3.2 The Customer 6
4	General System Description 6 4.1 User Characteristics 7 4.2 System Constraints 7
5	Scope of the Project 7 5.1 Product Use Case Table 7 5.2 Individual Product Use Cases 7
6	Specific System Description 8 6.1 Problem Description 8 6.1.1 Terminology and Definitions 8 6.1.2 Physical System Description 10 6.1.3 Goal Statements 10 6.2 Solution Characteristics Specification 10 6.2.1 Assumptions 10 6.2.2 Theoretical Models 12 6.2.3 General Definitions 13 6.2.4 Data Definitions 13 6.2.5 Instance Models 17 6.2.6 Data Constraints 18
7	Requirements 19 7.1 Functional Requirements 19 7.2 Non-Functional Requirements 21
8	Likely Changes 21

Traceability Graph





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Verifiability

Var	Constraints	Typical Value	Uncertainty
L	<i>L</i> > 0	1.5 m	10%
ρ_P	$ ho_P > 0$	1007 kg/m ³	10%

$$E_{W} = \int_{0}^{t} h_{C} A_{C} (T_{C} - T_{W}(t)) dt - \int_{0}^{t} h_{P} A_{P} (T_{W}(t) - T_{P}(t)) dt$$

- If wrong, wrong everywhere
- Sanity checks captured and reused
- Generate guards against invalid input
- Generate test cases
- Generate view suitable for inspection
- Traceability



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Conclusions

Reusability

- De-embed knowledge
- Reuse throughout document
 - Units
 - Symbols
 - Descriptions
 - Traceability information
- Reuse between documents
 - SRS
 - MIS
 - Code
 - Test cases
- Reuse between projects
 - Knowledge reuse
 - For a family of related models or reuses of portions of knowledge
 - Conservation of thermal energy
 - Interpolation
 - Etc.



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Reproducibility

- Usual emphasis is on reproducing code execution
- However, Ionescu and Jansson (2012) show reproducibility challenges due to undocumented:
 - Assumptions
 - Modifications
 - Hacks
- Shouldn't it be easier to independently replicate the work of others?
- Require theory, assumptions, equations, etc.
- Drasil can potentially check for completeness and consistency



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Future Work

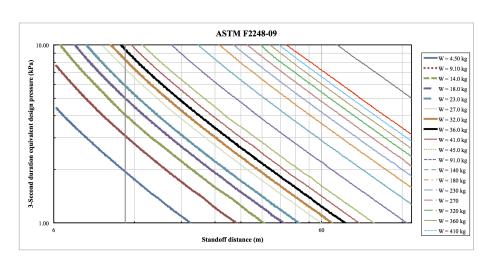
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Future Work





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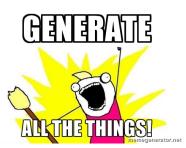
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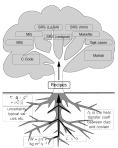
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References

Drasil Framework for LSS

- SCS has the opportunity to lead other software fields
- Document driven design is feasible
- Requires an investment of time
- Documentation does not have to be painful
- Develop/refactor via practical case studies
- Ontology may naturally emerge







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Cezar Ionescu and Patrik Jansson. Dependently-Typed Programming in Scientific Computing — Examples from Economic Modelling. In *Revised Selected Papers of the 24th International Symposium on Implementation and Application of Functional Languages*, volume 8241 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 140–156. Springer International Publishing, 2012. doi: 10.1007/978-3-642-41582-1_9.

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W. Spencer Smith, Thulasi Jegatheesan, and Diane F. Kelly. Advantages, disadvantages and misunderstandings about document driven design for scientific software. In *Proceedings of the Fourth International Workshop on Software Engineering for High Performance Computing in Computational Science and Engineering (SE-HPCCE)*, November 2016. 8 pp.