

# The Drasil Framework for Literate Scientific Software

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# Abstract

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- **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
  - Traceability
- **Showing great promise**
  - Significant work yet to do
  - Looking for examples/partners

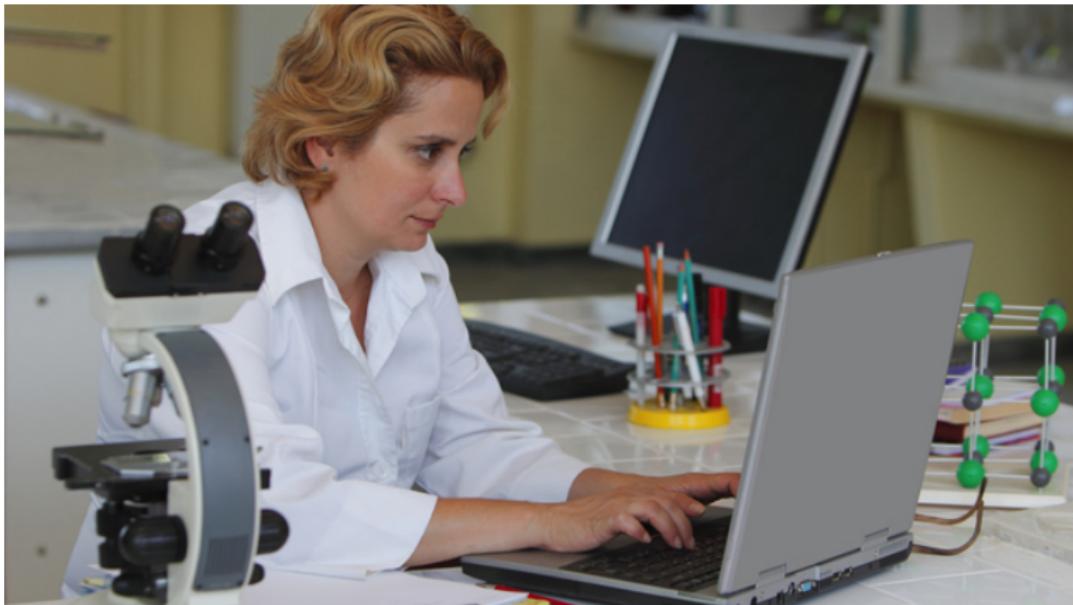
# Scope: Large/Multiyear



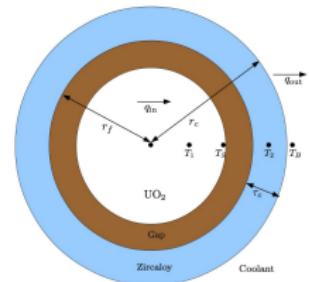
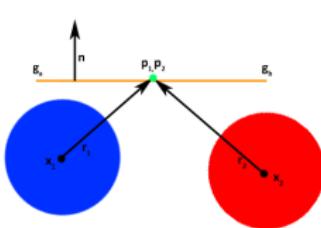
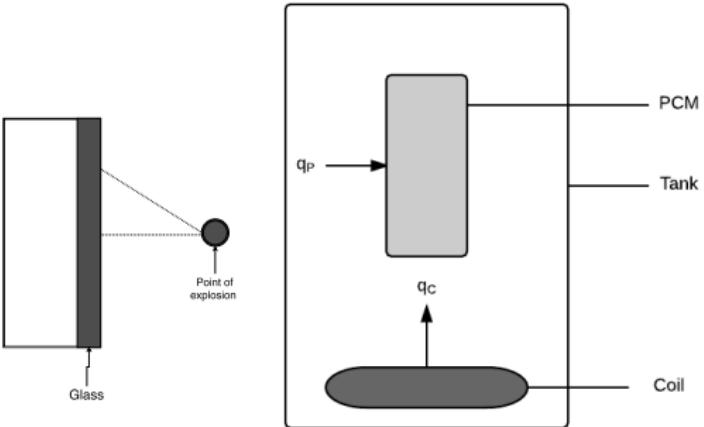
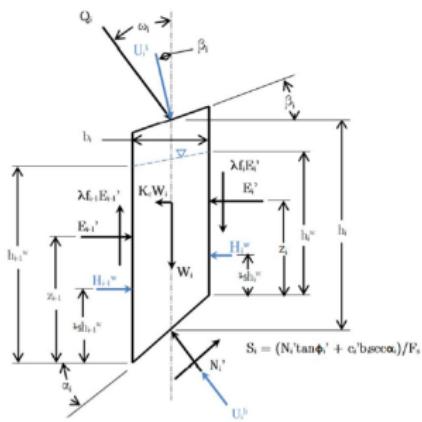
# Scope: Program Families



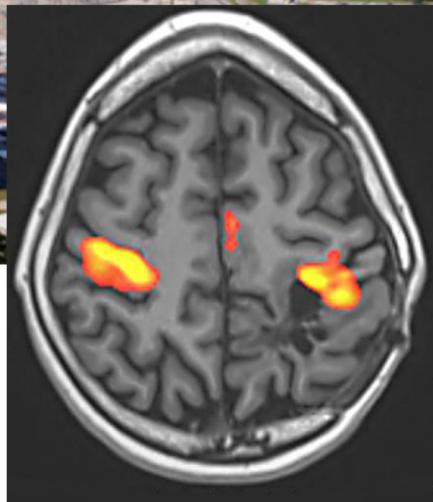
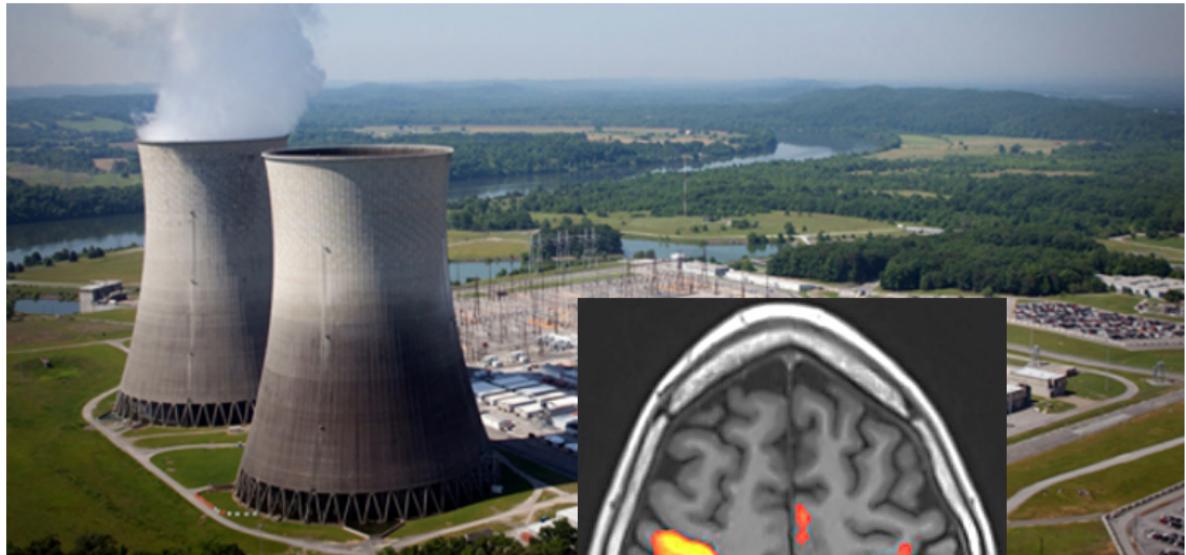
# Scope: End User Developers



# Scope: Physical Science



# Motivation: Safety



## Motivation: (Re)certification



# Motivation: Improve Quality

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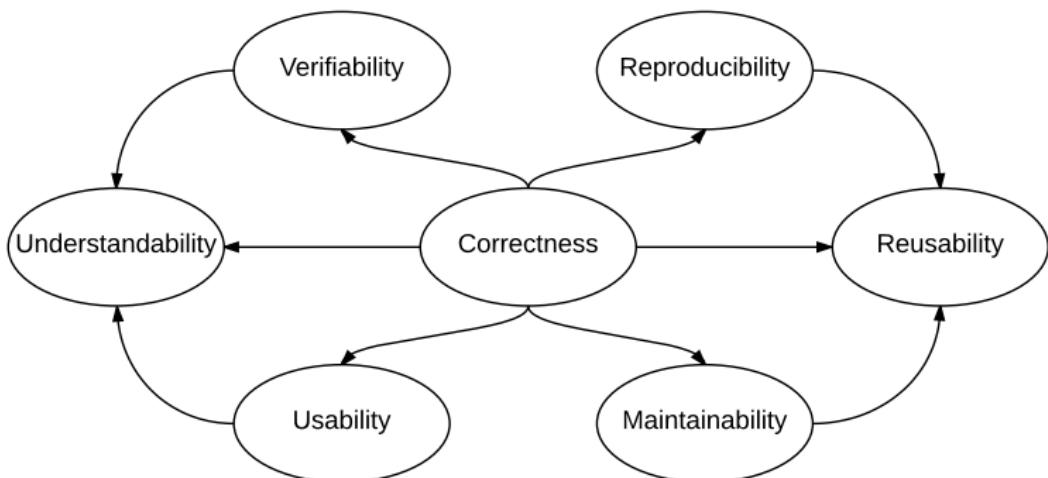
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# Current Approach

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- Agile like (Carver et al., 2007)
- Amethododical (Kelly, 2013)
- Knowledge acquisition driven (Kelly, 2015)
- Each stage reports counterproductive (Roache, 1998)
- Limited tool use (Wilson, 2006)
- Limited testing of code (Kelly and Sanders, 2008)
- Lack of understanding of testing (Merali, 2010)
- Missed opportunities for reuse (Owen, 1998)
- Emphasis on:
  - 1 Science (Kelly, 2007)
  - 2 Code

# "Faked" Rational Design Process

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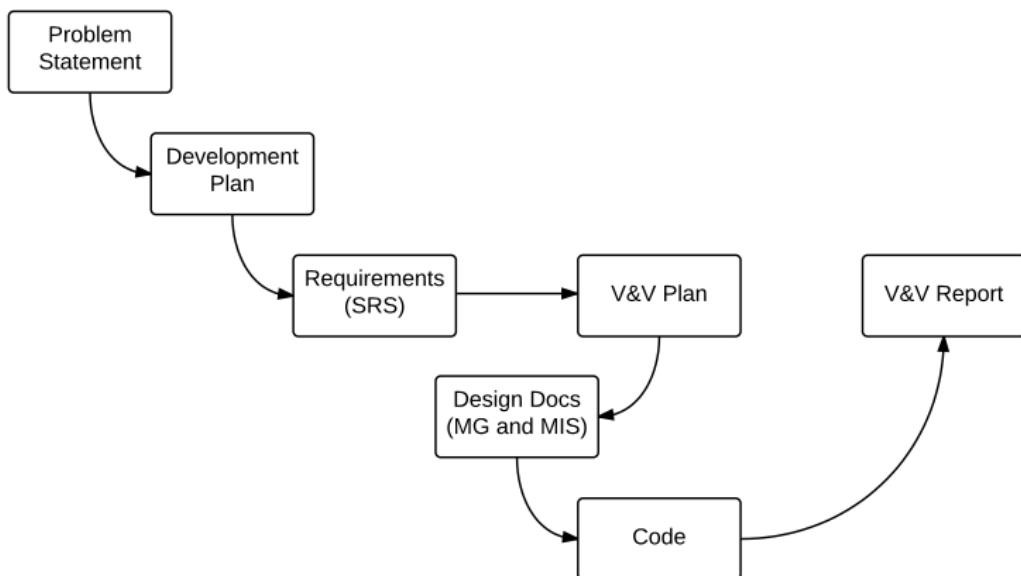
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SWHS example at <https://github.com/smiths/swhs>

|          |  |           |
|----------|--|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Reference Material</b>                        | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1      | Table of Units . . . . .                         | 1         |
| 1.2      | Table of Symbols . . . . .                       | 2         |
| 1.3      | Abbreviations and Acronyms . . . . .             | 4         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Introduction</b>                              | <b>4</b>  |
| 2.1      | Purpose of Document . . . . .                    | 5         |
| 2.2      | Scope of Requirements . . . . .                  | 5         |
| 2.3      | Organization of Document . . . . .               | 5         |
| <b>3</b> | <b>General System Description</b>                | <b>5</b>  |
| 3.1      | User Characteristics . . . . .                   | 6         |
| 3.2      | System Constraints . . . . .                     | 6         |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Specific System Description</b>               | <b>6</b>  |
| 4.1      | Problem Description . . . . .                    | 6         |
| 4.1.1    | Terminology and Definitions . . . . .            | 6         |
| 4.1.2    | Physical System Description . . . . .            | 7         |
| 4.1.3    | Goal Statements . . . . .                        | 7         |
| 4.2      | Solution Characteristics Specification . . . . . | 8         |
| 4.2.1    | Assumptions . . . . .                            | 8         |
| 4.2.2    | Theoretical Models . . . . .                     | 9         |
| 4.2.3    | General Definitions . . . . .                    | 11        |
| 4.2.4    | Data Definitions . . . . .                       | 13        |
| 4.2.5    | Instance Models . . . . .                        | 15        |
| 4.2.6    | Data Constraints . . . . .                       | 21        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Requirements</b>                              | <b>23</b> |
| 5.1      | Functional Requirements . . . . .                | 23        |
| 5.2      | Nonfunctional Requirements . . . . .             | 24        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Likely Changes</b>                            | <b>25</b> |



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**Num. T1**

---

**Label Conservation of energy**

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Eq  $-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} + q''' = \rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$

---

**Descrip** The above equation gives the conservation of energy for time varying heat transfer in a material of specific heat capacity  $C$  and density  $\rho$ , where  $\mathbf{q}$  is the thermal flux vector,  $q'''$  is the volumetric heat generation,  $T$  is the temperature,  $\nabla$  is the del operator and  $t$  is the time.

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# Maintainability

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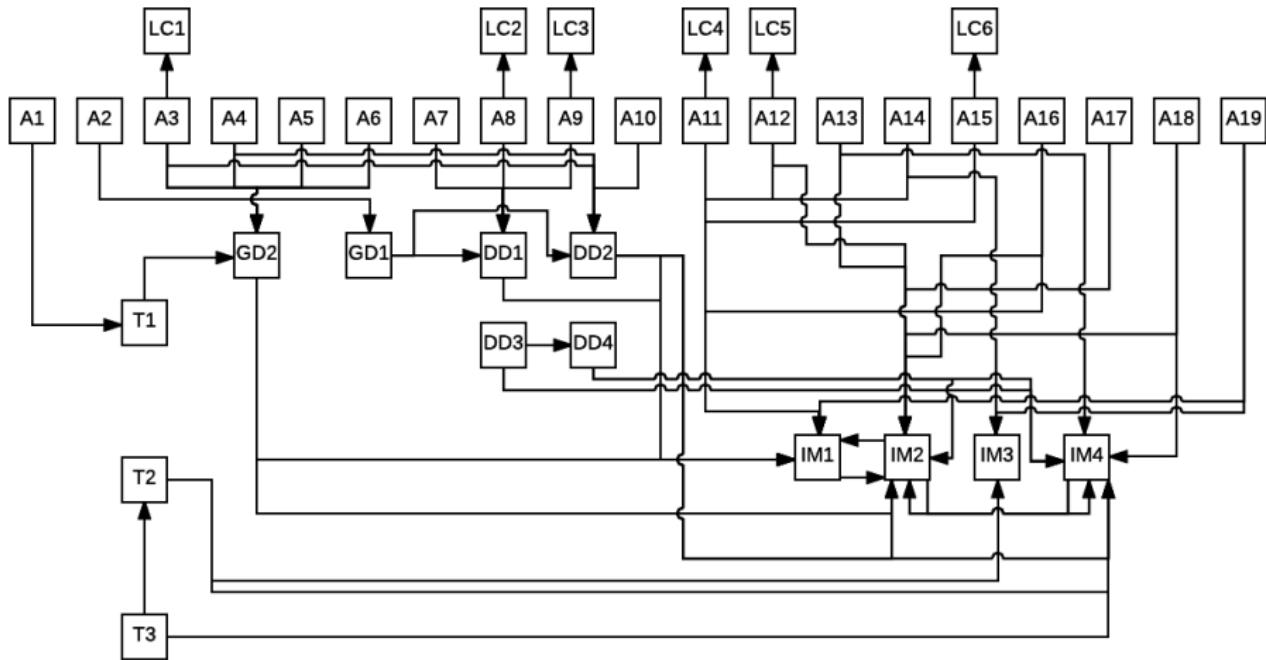
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- A1: The only form of energy that is relevant for this problem is thermal energy. All other forms of energy, such as mechanical energy, are assumed to be negligible [T1].
- A2: All heat transfer coefficients are constant over time [GD1].
- A3: The water in the tank is fully mixed, so the temperature is the same throughout the entire tank [GD2, DD2].
- A4: The PCM has the same temperature throughout [GD2, DD2, LC1].
- A5: etc.

# SWHS Traceability Graph



# Verifiability

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| Var      | Constraints  | Typical Value          | Uncertainty |
|----------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|
| $L$      | $L > 0$      | 1.5 m                  | 10%         |
| $D$      | $D > 0$      | 0.412 m                | 10%         |
| $V_P$    | $V_P > 0$    | 0.05 m <sup>3</sup>    | 10%         |
| $A_P$    | $A_P > 0$    | 1.2 m <sup>2</sup>     | 10%         |
| $\rho_P$ | $\rho_P > 0$ | 1007 kg/m <sup>3</sup> | 10%         |

$$E_W = \int_0^t h_C A_C (T_C - T_W(t)) dt - \int_0^t h_P A_P (T_W(t) - T_P(t)) dt$$

# Reproducibility

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Ionescu and Jansson (2012) show reproducibility challenges due to undocumented:

- Assumptions
- Modifications
- Hacks

# Complete Documentation

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**Input**  $m_P, C_P^S, C_P^L, h_P, A_P, t_{\text{final}}, T_{\text{init}}, T_{\text{melt}}^P, T_W(t)$  from IM1

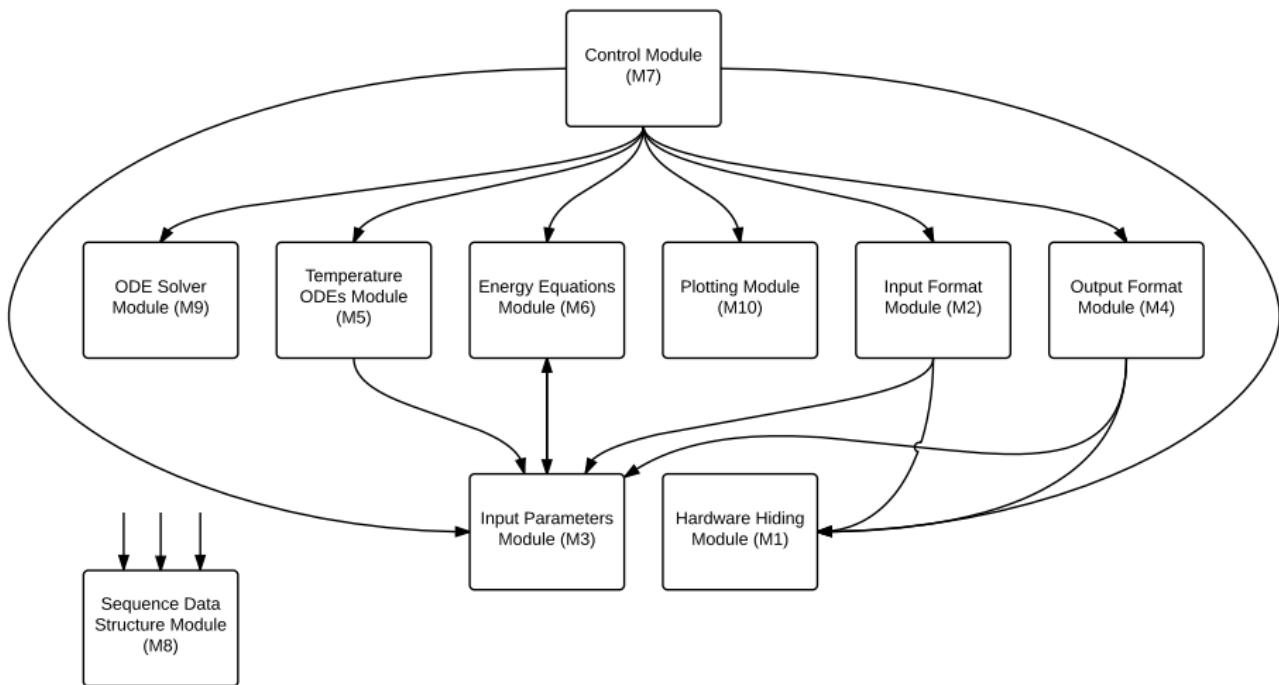
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**Output**  $T_P(t), 0 \leq t \leq t_{\text{final}}$ , with initial conditions,  $T_W(0) = T_P(0) = T_{\text{init}}$  (A12), and  $T_W(t)$  from IM1, such that the following governing ODE is satisfied. The specific ODE depends on  $T_P$  as follows:

$$\frac{dT_P}{dt} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau_P^S}(T_W(t) - T_P(t)) & \text{if } T_P < T_{\text{melt}}^P \\ \frac{1}{\tau_P^L}(T_W(t) - T_P(t)) & \text{if } T_P > T_{\text{melt}}^P \\ 0 & \text{if } T_P = T_{\text{melt}}^P \text{ and } 0 < \phi < 1 \end{cases}$$


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# SWHS Uses Hierarchy



# Verification and Validation

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- Compare to closed-form solutions
- Method of manufactured solutions
- Interval arithmetic
- Convergence studies
- Compare to another program
- Mutation testing
- Metamorphic testing
- Code inspections

# Tools and Development Practices

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- Unit Testing
- Version control
- Issue tracking
- Performance measurement
- Virtual machines
- Follow best practices (Wilson et al., 2014)

## Literate Programming

### B.6.1 Computing $q'_N$ , $T_2$ and $k_c$

The input relative fuel power ( $q'_{\text{NFRAC}}$ ) is changed to linear element power ( $q'_N$ ) by multiplying it with the initial linear element rating ( $q'_{N_{\max}}$ ) as given by DD25 of the SRS.

$$q'_N = q'_{\text{NFRAC}} q'_{N_{\max}}; \quad (\text{B.8})$$

This  $q'_N$  is used to determine the relevant temperatures for the fuelpin. We evaluate linear element power as

17     $\langle \text{Calculation of } q'_N \text{ 17} \rangle \equiv$   
       $*q\_N = *q\_NFRAC * (*q\_Nmax);$

This code is used in chunks 15 and 57

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$$R_1^{\text{code}} = \frac{f}{8\pi k_{AV}} + \frac{1}{2\pi r_f h_g} \quad (1)$$

$$R_1^{\text{manual}} = \frac{f}{8\pi k_{AV}} + \frac{1}{2\pi r_f h_g} + \frac{\tau_c}{4\pi r_f k_c} \quad (2)$$

- Uncovered 27 issues with the previous documentation
  - Incompleteness ( $R_{\text{gap}}$ )
  - Inconsistency( $r, r_0, h_g$ )
  - Verifiability problems ( $R_1$ )
  - Lack of traceability (circuit analogy)
- Advantages of proposed approach
  - Abstract to concrete
  - Separation of concerns
  - Every equation, assumption, definition, model, derivation, source and traceability between them



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- ① Select 5 small to medium size SCS
- ② Interview code owners
- ③ Redevelop using DDD
- ④ Interview code owners
- ⑤ Analyze responses

## Summary of Case Studies

|               | LOC  | Lng | ND | Age | SE | Prg | Tst | VC | Bug |
|---------------|------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| <b>SWHS</b>   | 1000 | F77 | 1  | 5   | X  | ✓   | X   | X  | X   |
| <b>Astro</b>  | 5000 | C   | 2  | 10  | X  | ✓   | X   | X  | X   |
| <b>Glass</b>  | 1300 | F90 | 1  | <1  | X  | ✓   | X   | X  | X   |
| <b>Soil</b>   | 800  | M   | 1  | 5   | ✓  | ✓   | ✓   | ✓  | X   |
| <b>Neuro</b>  | 1000 | M   | 1  | 5   | ✓  | ✓   | X   | ✓  | X   |
| <b>Acoust</b> | 200  | M   | 4  | 2.5 | X  | ✓   | X   | X  | X   |

# Advantages

- Documentation of assumptions
- All variables have explicit units
- SRS helpful with new graduate students
- Modules result in more user friendly code
- Traceability between modules and requirements useful
- Better organized code
- Information sharing on design choices
- Detailed record of knowledge capital
- Code is produced to make testing easier

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# Disadvantages (Perceived and Real)

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- SRS is too long
- SRS is not necessary
- DDD will not work in reality, since needs upfront requirements
- Too much SE jargon
- Difficult without a team of people

# Information Duplication

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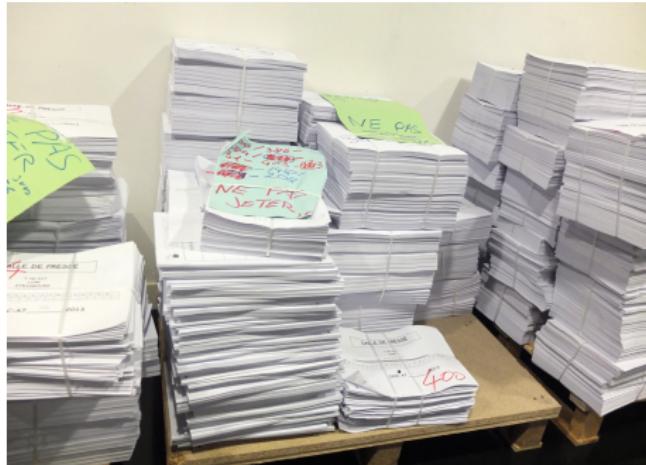
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- Challenging to maintain
- Wastes resources



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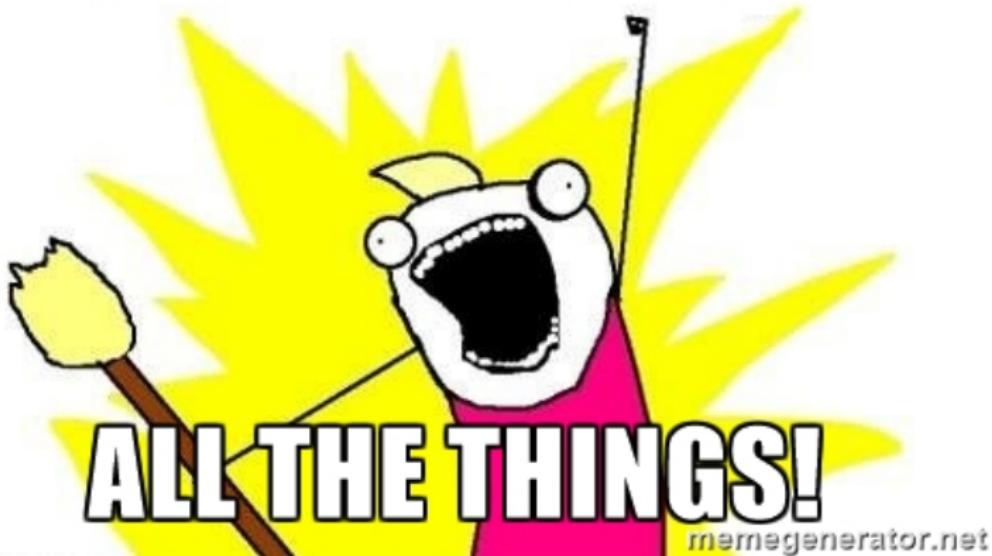
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# GENERATE





# Knowledge Capture

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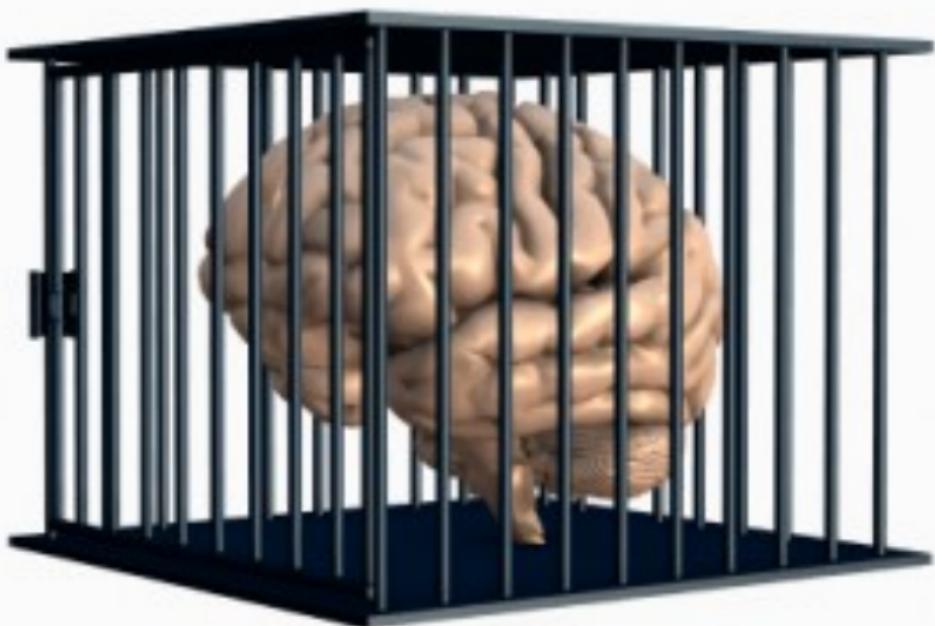
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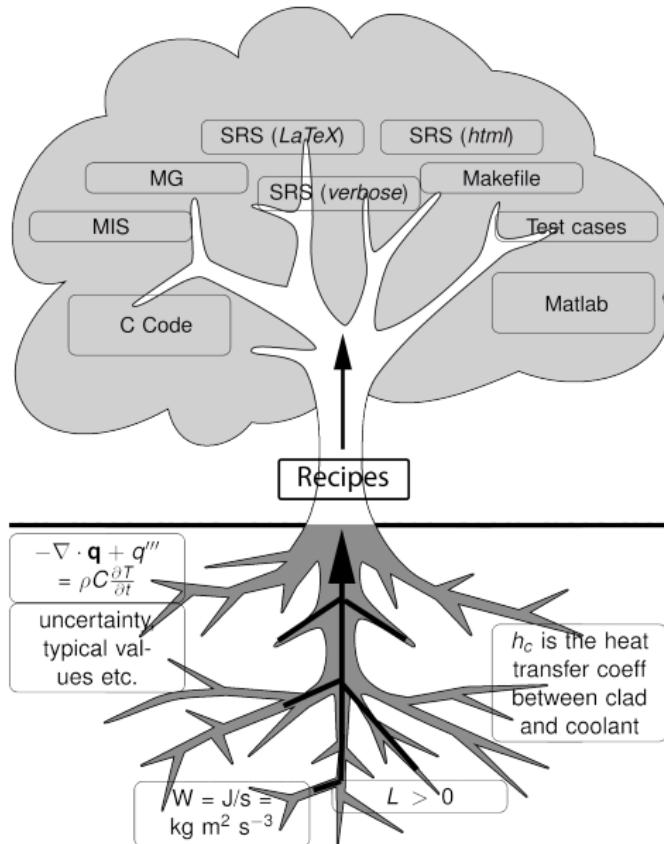
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# NO



# Advantages of Drasil

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- Supports changing requirements and design
  - Generation
  - Automated traceability
- Supports duplication
  - Knowledge is entered once, generated/transformed
  - Eases maintenance
  - If incorrect, incorrect everywhere
- Non-executable artifacts are generated

# Design

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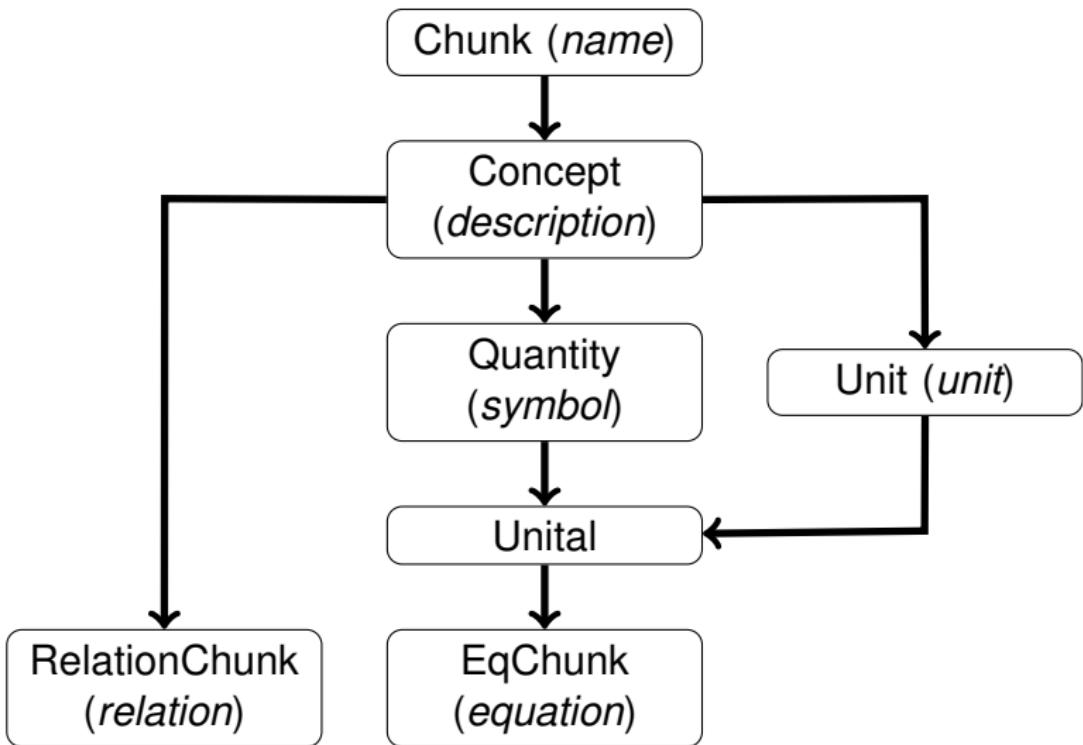
References

Drasil is currently being implemented as a combination of six eDSLs:

- Expression
- Expression Layout
- Document Layout
- C Representation
- $\text{\LaTeX}$  Representation
- HTML Representation

# Chunks

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# Simple SRS from LaTeX

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## SRS from LaTeX SRS in HTML

```
vars :: [EqChunk]
vars = [h_g, h_c]

s1, s2, s3, s4 :: LayoutObj
s1=table_of_units si_units
s2=table_of_symbols vars
s3=Section 0 (S "Data Definitions") $ map (Definition.Data) vars
s4=Section 0 (S "Code") $ map (CodeBlock.toCode CLang Calc) [h_c]

srs :: Quantity s => [s] -> String -> [LayoutObj] -> Document
srs ls author body =
  Document ((S "SRS for ") :+:
    (foldr1 (:+:) (intersperse (S " and ")
      (map (\x -> U $ x ^. symbol) ls))))
    (S author) body

srsBody :: Document
srsBody = srs vars "Spencer Smith" [s1, s2, s3, s4]
```

```
table_of_symbols :: (Unit s, Quantity s) => [s] -> LayoutObj
table_of_symbols ls=Section 0 (S "Table of Sym") [intro,table ls]

intro :: LayoutObj
intro = Paragraph $
  S "The table that follows ..."

table :: (Unit s, Quantity s) => [s] -> LayoutObj
table ls=Table [S "Symbol",S "Description",S "Units"] (mkTable
  [(\ch -> U (ch ^. symbol)),
   (\ch -> ch ^. descr),
   (\ch -> Sy $ ch ^. unit)] ls)
(S "Table of Symbols") False
```

```
fundamentals :: [FundUnit]
fundamentals = [metre, kilogram, second, ...]

derived :: [DerUChunk]
derived = [centigrade, joule, watt, calorie, kilowatt]

si_units :: [UnitDefn]
si_units = map UU fundamentals ++ map UU derived
```

---

*Fundamental SI Units*

---

```
fund :: String -> String -> String -> FundUnit
fund nam desc sym = UD (CC nam (S desc)) (UName $ Atomic sym)
```

```
metre, kilogram, second, ... :: FundUnit
metre      = fund "Metre"      "length"                  "m"
kilogram   = fund "Kilogram"   "mass"                   "kg"
second     = fund "Second"     "time"                   "s"
kelvin     = fund "Kelvin"     "temperature"            "K"
mole       = fund "Mole"       "amount of substance" "mol"
ampere     = fund "Ampere"    "electric current"      "A"
candela    = fund "Candela"   "luminous intensity"   "cd"
```

$$h_c = \frac{2k_c h_b}{2k_c + \tau_c h_b}$$

```
heat_transfer :: DerUChunk
heat_transfer = DUC (UD ht_con ht_symb) heat_transfer_eqn

ht_con :: ConceptChunk
ht_con = makeCC "Heat transfer" "Heat transfer"

ht_symb :: USymb
ht_symb = from_udefn heat_transfer_eqn

heat_transfer_eqn = USynonym (UProd
  [kilogram ^. unit, UPow (second ^. unit) (-3),
   UPow (centigrade ^. unit) (-1)])
```

```
h_c_eq :: Expr
h_c_eq = 2*(C k_c)*(C h_b)/(2*(C k_c)+(C tau_c)*(C h_b))
```

```
h_c :: EqChunk
h_c = fromEqn "h_c" (S "convective heat transfer ...")
  (lH `sub` lC) heat_transfer h_c_eq
```

# Approach to Developing Drasil

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- Case studies
  - Solar water heating tank
  - Slope stability analysis
  - Glass safety analysis
  - Game physics engine
- Practical
- Not trying to automate everything
- Small chunks of knowledge
- Look for patterns
- Tool support
  - Version control
  - Issue tracking
  - Regression testing

# Refactor

```
boiling = makeCC "Boiling"
  "Phase change from liquid to vapour"
phsChgMtrl = makeCC "PCM" "Phase Change Material"
liquid = makeCC "Liquid" "liquid state"
solid = makeCC "Solid" "solid state"

...
Paragraph (S "This derivation does not consider the " :+:
(sMap (map toLower) (S (boiling ^. name))) :+ S " of the " :+:
S (phsChgMtrl ^. name) :+ S ", as the " :+ S (phsChgMtrl ^.
name) :+ S " is assumed to either be in" :+ S " a " :+:
(solid ^. descr) :+ S " or a " :+ (liquid ^. descr) :+:
S " (A18).")]
```

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- Cleaner separation between knowledge and recipes
- Generate additional software artifacts
- Capture design decisions
- Develop alternative recipes
- Assurance case for FMRI statistical correlation
- Predict solid fraction for metal alloy cooling
- Testing
  - Guards on input
  - Sanity checks
  - Metamorphic testing
  - Computational variability testing

# Drasil Framework for LSS

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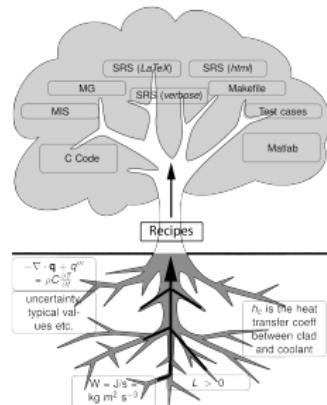
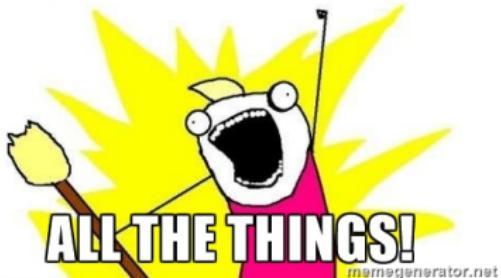
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- SCS has the opportunity to lead other software fields
- Document driven design is feasible
- Requires an investment of time
- Documentation does not have to be painful
- Develop/refactor via practical case studies
- Ontology may naturally emerge

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## References I

Jeffrey C. Carver, Richard P. Kendall, Susan E. Squires, and Douglass E. Post. Software development environments for scientific and engineering software: A series of case studies. In *ICSE '07: Proceedings of the 29th International Conference on Software Engineering*, pages 550–559, Washington, DC, USA, 2007. IEEE Computer Society. ISBN 0-7695-2828-7. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/ICSE.2007.77>.

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## References II

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