Module Guide for FBP CT Image Reconstruction

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
March 10	1.0	Initial document

2 Reference Material

This section records information for easy reference.

2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

symbol	description
AC	Anticipated Change
DAG	Directed Acyclic Graph
M	Module
MG	Module Guide
OS	Operating System
R	Requirement
SC	Scientific Computing
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
FBP CT Image Reconstruction	Explanation of program name
UC	Unlikely Change
[etc. —SS]	[... —SS]

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3   Introduction

Decomposing a system into modules is a commonly accepted approach to developing software. A module is a work assignment for a programmer or programming team (Parnas et al., 1984). We advocate a decomposition based on the principle of information hiding (Parnas, 1972). This principle supports design for change, because the "secrets" that each module hides represent likely future changes. Design for change is valuable in SC, where modifications are frequent, especially during initial development as the solution space is explored.

Our design follows the rules laid out by Parnas et al. (1984), as follows:

- System details that are likely to change independently should be the secrets of separate modules.

- Each data structure is implemented in only one module.

- Any other program that requires information stored in a module's data structures must obtain it by calling access programs belonging to that module.

After completing the first stage of the design, the Software Requirements Specification (SRS), the Module Guide (MG) is developed (Parnas et al., 1984). The MG specifies the modular structure of the system and is intended to allow both designers and maintainers to easily identify the parts of the software. The potential readers of this document are as follows:

- New project members: This document can be a guide for a new project member to easily understand the overall structure and quickly find the relevant modules they are searching for.

- Maintainers: The hierarchical structure of the module guide improves the maintainers' understanding when they need to make changes to the system. It is important for a maintainer to update the relevant sections of the document after changes have been made.

- Designers: Once the module guide has been written, it can be used to check for consistency, feasibility, and flexibility. Designers can verify the system in various ways, such as consistency among modules, feasibility of the decomposition, and flexibility of the design.

The rest of the document is organized as follows. Section 4 lists the anticipated and unlikely changes of the software requirements. Section 5 summarizes the module decomposition that was constructed according to the likely changes. Section 6 specifies the connections between the software requirements and the modules. Section 7 gives a detailed description of the modules. Section 8 includes two traceability matrices. One checks the completeness of the design against the requirements provided in the SRS. The other shows the relation between anticipated changes and the modules. Section 9 describes the use relation between modules.

4 Anticipated and Unlikely Changes

This section lists possible changes to the system. According to the likeliness of the change, the possible changes are classified into two categories. Anticipated changes are listed in Section 4.1, and unlikely changes are listed in Section 4.2.

4.1 Anticipated Changes

Anticipated changes are the source of the information that is to be hidden inside the modules. Ideally, changing one of the anticipated changes will only require changing the one module that hides the associated decision. The approach adapted here is called design for change.

AC1: The specific hardware on which the software is running.

AC2: The format of the initial input data.

AC3: The filtering algorithm used for reconstruction.

AC4: The reconstruction algorithm implementation.

AC5: The resolution and size of the output image.

AC6: The format of output data.

AC7: The choice of data structure for sequence.

4.2 Unlikely Changes

The module design should be as general as possible. However, a general system is more complex. Sometimes this complexity is not necessary. Fixing some design decisions at the system architecture stage can simplify the software design. If these decision should later need to be changed, then many parts of the design will potentially need to be modified. Hence, it is not intended that these decisions will be changed.

UC1: Input/Output devices (Input: File and/or Keyboard, Output: File, Memory, and/or Screen).

UC2: The core reconstruction algorithm is based on FBP.

UC3: The mathematical model for Radon transform and back-projection.

UC4: The type of input data being medical CT scans.

UC5: The use of Fourier-based filtering for noise reduction.

UC6: The output data being visulized as a reconstructed CT image.

UC7: The reliance on matrix operations for computations.

5   Module Hierarchy

This section provides an overview of the module design. Modules are summarized in a hierarchy decomposed by secrets in Table 1. The modules listed below, which are leaves in the hierarchy tree, are the modules that will actually be implemented.

M1: Hardware-Hiding Module

M2: IO Handler Module

M3: Filters Module

M4: FBP Module

M5: Services Module

M6: Sinogram Simulation Module

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding Module	Hardware-Hiding Module
	IO Handler Module
	Filters Module
	FBP Module
Behaviour-Hiding Module	Services Module
Software Decision Module	Sinogram Simulation Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6   Connection Between Requirements and Design

The design of the system is intended to satisfy the requirements developed in the SRS. In this stage, the system is decomposed into modules. The connection between requirements and modules is listed in Table 2.

[The intention of this section is to document decisions that are made "between" the requirements and the design. To satisfy some requirements, design decisions need to be made. Rather than make these decisions implicit, they are explicitly recorded here. For instance, if a program has security requirements, a specific design decision may be made to satisfy those requirements with a password. —SS]

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7 Module Decomposition

Modules are decomposed according to the principle of "information hiding" proposed by Parnas et al. (1984). The *Secrets* field in a module decomposition is a brief statement of the design decision hidden by the module. The *Services* field specifies *what* the module will do without documenting *how* to do it. For each module, a suggestion for the implementing software is given under the *Implemented By* title. If the entry is *OS*, this means that the module is provided by the operating system or by standard programming language libraries. *FBP CT Image Reconstruction* means the module will be implemented by the FBP CT Image Reconstruction software.

Only the leaf modules in the hierarchy have to be implemented. If a dash (–) is shown, this means that the module is not a leaf and will not have to be implemented.

7.1 Hardware Hiding Modules (M1)

Secrets: The data structure and algorithm used to implement the virtual hardware.

Services: Serves as a virtual hardware used by the rest of the system. This module provides the interface between the hardware and the software. So, the system can use it to display outputs or to accept inputs.

Implemented By: OS

7.2 Behaviour-Hiding Module

Secrets: The contents of the required behaviours.

Services: Includes programs that provide externally visible behaviour of the system as specified in the software requirements specification (SRS) documents. This module serves as a communication layer between the hardware-hiding module and the software decision module. The programs in this module will need to change if there are changes in the SRS.

Implemented By: –

7.2.1 IO Handler Module (M2)

Secrets: The format and structure of the input and output data.

Services: Converts the input data into the data structure used by the input parameters module.
Handling the reconstruction module and rendering reconstructed image as a 2D array.

Implemented By: FBP CT Image Reconstruction

Type of Module: Abstract Data Type

7.2.2 Filters Module (M3)

Secrets: The filtering algorithms applied to the sinogram, including Ramp, Shepp-Logan.

Services: Applies frequency-domain filtering to enhance image reconstruction and reduce artifacts.

Implemented By: FBP CT Image Reconstruction

Type of Module: Abstract Data Type

7.2.3 FBP Module (M4)

Secrets: The implementation details of FBP and inverse Radon transform.

Services: Reconstructs the CT image from the filtered sinogram using back-projection algorithms.

Implemented By: FBP CT Image Reconstruction

Type of Module: Abstract Data Type

7.3 Software Decision Module

Secrets: The design decision based on mathematical theorems, physical facts, or programming considerations. The secrets of this module are *not* described in the SRS.

Services: Includes data structure and algorithms used in the system that do not provide direct interaction with the user.

Implemented By: –

7.3.1 Sinogram Simulation Module (M6)

Secrets: The process of generating sinograms using the Radon transform, simulating scanner behavior.

Services: Generates sinograms from test images, injects them into the FBP pipeline, and compares the reconstructed image to the original for evaluation.

Implemented By: FBP CT Image Reconstruction

7.3.2 Configuration Module (M5)

Secrets: The storage and structure of configurable parameters for filtering, image resolution, and reconstruction settings.

Services: Manages user-defined reconstruction settings, ensuring flexibility in system behavior.

Implemented By: FBP CT Image Reconstruction

8 Traceability Matrix

This section shows two traceability matrices: between the modules and the requirements and between the modules and the anticipated changes.

Req.	Modules
R1	M2, M5, M6
R2	M3
R3	M4

Table 2: Trace Between Requirements and Modules

AC	Modules
AC1	M1
AC2	M2, M6, M5
AC3	M3
AC4	M4
AC5	M2
AC6	M2
AC7	M2

Table 3: Trace Between Anticipated Changes and Modules

9 Use Hierarchy Between Modules

In this section, the uses hierarchy between modules is provided. Parnas (1978) said of two programs A and B that A *uses* B if correct execution of B may be necessary for A to complete the task described in its specification. That is, A *uses* B if there exist situations in which

the correct functioning of A depends upon the availability of a correct implementation of B. Figure 1 illustrates the use relation between the modules. It can be seen that the graph is a directed acyclic graph (DAG). Each level of the hierarchy offers a testable and usable subset of the system, and modules in the higher level of the hierarchy are essentially simpler because they use modules from the lower levels.

[The uses relation is not a data flow diagram. In the code there will often be an import statement in module A when it directly uses module B. Module B provides the services that module A needs. The code for module A needs to be able to see these services (hence the import statement). Since the uses relation is transitive, there is a use relation without an import, but the arrows in the diagram typically correspond to the presence of import statement. —SS]

[If module A uses module B, the arrow is directed from A to B. —SS]

Figure 1: Use hierarchy among modules

10 User Interfaces

[Design of user interface for software and hardware. Attach an appendix if needed. Drawings, Sketches, Figma —SS]

11 Design of Communication Protocols

[If appropriate —SS]

12 Timeline

[Schedule of tasks and who is responsible —SS]
　　[You can point to GitHub if this information is included there —SS]

References

David L. Parnas. On the criteria to be used in decomposing systems into modules. *Comm. ACM*, 15(2):1053–1058, December 1972.

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D.L. Parnas, P.C. Clement, and D. M. Weiss. The modular structure of complex systems. In *International Conference on Software Engineering*, pages 408–419, 1984.