Project



TeamSTARS "tsWxGTUI PyVx" Toolkit

with Python 2x & Python 3x based

Command Line Interface (CLI)

and "Curses"-based "wxPython"-style

Graphical-Text User Interface (GUI)

Get that cross-platform, pixel-mode "wxPython" feeling on platforms with:

- 64-bit processors, nCurses 6.x, 64-bit Python 3.6.x or later GUI applications and character-mode 256-/16-/8- color (xterm-family) and non-color (vt100-family) terminals and terminal emulators.
- 32-bit processors, nCurses 6.x/5.x, 32-bit Python 3.5.2 or earlier GUI applications and character-mode 16-/8-color (xterm-family) and non-color (vt100-family) terminals and terminal emulators.



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- Objectives
 - Goals (Capabilities)
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Plans

- Technologies (Cross-Platform)
- Design Decisions (System Architecture, Source Code & Documentation)
- Release & Publication (Stages, Phases and Issues)



Goals (Capabilities)

- Mission Critical Capabilities
- Cross-Platform Capabilities
- Architecture Capabilities
- Documentation Audience
- Documentation Capabilities
- Engineering Notebook Capabilities
- User "How-to-Guide" Capabilities

Non-Goals (Limitations)

- Host Virtual Machine Limitations
- GUI Virtual Machine Limitations
- Retrofit Limitations

Goals (Mission Critical Capabilities) (Table of Contents)

- Provide a foundation of building block libraries, tools and utilities that:
 - Lets you work more quickly and integrate your systems more effectively
 - Facilitates the rapid prototyping of application software used to monitor, control and coordinate
 Mission Critical Equipment
- The foundation components must be general purpose and re-usable in order to support the following markets:
 - Commercial (as in building energy management)
 - Industrial (as in power generation)
 - Medical (as in Computerized Axial Tomography scan)
 - Military (as in weapon control)

- Foundation components must facilitate the rapid prototyping of application software on diverse assortment of:
 - General Purpose Desktop & Laptop Computer Systems
 - Application-Specific Embedded Computer Systems:
 - **Automation** (as in robotics)
 - Communication (as in network traffic)
 - Control (as in supervisory and feedback of equipment and processes)
 - Diagnostic (as in hardware and software failure modes and effects)
 - Instrumentation (as in sensor data acquisition and analysis)
 - Simulation (as in flight control)



Foundation components must be compatible with and portable to a diverse assortment of popular and readily available hardware (HW) and software (SW) platforms:

Open

- HW as in Arm & Intel microprocessor components
- SW as in GNU's Unix-like tool components & Linus Torvalds' Linux operating system kernel components

Proprietary

- HW as in Dell, HP, IBM & Lenovo systems
- SW as in Microsoft's Windows & Oracle's Solaris operating system components

Goals (Architecture Capabilities) (Table of Contents)

- Foundation architecture must be modular to support product life-cycle.
 - Segregation of Python language generations (such as 1x, 2x and 3x) to facilitate:
 - Future Back-Porting to Python 1x from Python 2x.
 - Future Back-Porting to Python 2.0.x-2.6.x from Python 2.7.x using "Six", a Python 2.x and 3.x compatibility library
 - Porting to Python 3.x from Python 2x using Python syntactical converter "<u>2to3</u>"
 - Future Porting to Python 4x from Python 3x using Python syntactical converter "3to4"
 - Non-Installable Developer Sandbox to facilitate foundation component experimentation, development, maintenance and troubleshooting.
 - Installable Site-Package to facilitate foundation user's application software development and deployment.

- Foundation components must be customizable in order to support a diverse assortment of developers, operators, organizations & products:
 - Customizable "txCxGlobals" file of organization-/product-specific usage terms & conditions and operator-specific CLI themebased feature settings
 - Customizable "tsWxGlobals" file of organization-/product-specific GUI themebased feature settings

Goals (Documentation Audience) (Table of Contents)

- Prospective & New Users may only seek reason to dig deeper or look elsewhere
- Student Users seek rationale for unfamiliar computer hardware and software technology usage
- Intermediate Users may only seek rationale for architecture, design and implementation of unfamiliar "Python", "Curses" and "wxPython" programming techniques
- Advance Users may only seek rationale for unfamiliar project planning and engineering techniques
- Expert Users may only seek rationale for unfamiliar troubleshooting, maintenance, porting and enhancement techniques



- Documentation for system administrators & installers, developers & maintainers, operators, troubleshooters and students.
 - Establish a reference library (for Objectives, Plans, Requirements, Architecture, Design, Implementation, Debug, Test & Release)
 - Orients & Trains new contributors & users
 - Focuses or reminds contributors of goals, non-goals, plans and unresolved issues
 - Establish a convenient reference library of third-party material, found on internet,
 which was relevant but might eventually be subject to change or removal
 - Computer & System Engineering (Definitions, Theory, Technology & Practices)
 - External Resources for Goods & Services



- Typical engineering project information with commentaries describing rationale and evolutionary changes (for System, Hardware, Software & Interfaces):
 - Concept, Dictionary, Use Cases & Development Plan
 - Requirement, Design, Test & Qualification Specifications
 - Release Notes & User's Manuals
- Typical engineering project contributor information:
 - Document Authoring & Publishing Tools
 - Software Development Tools
 - Introduction and Training
- In various formats with text, tables and complex graphical images requiring office suite application programs (such as from "Adobe", "Microsoft", "LibreOffice" etc.) typically found on a general purpose desktop computer system.



Goals (User "How-to-Guide" Capabilities) (Table of Contents)

Documents

- Typical install, configure, operate and troubleshoot how-to guides with applicable terms and conditions for usage and redistribution.
- In a plain text format suitable for embedded systems with only character-mode terminals.

Manual Pages

- Typical on-line information about Command Line Interface & Graphical User Interface use and application programming for each building block and tool.
- In a plain text format suitable for embedded systems with only character-mode terminals.



Non-Goals (Host Virtual Machine Limitation) (Table of Contents)

- Project will NOT provide "Magical" Host Virtual Machines which:
 - Run incompatible Processor & Operating System Specific Applications:
 - You should NOT expect to be able to run application programs designed specifically for one make & model processor and operating system on a different make & model processor and operating system.
 - You should ONLY expect to be able to run applications designed to run on a Python "virtual machine" that itself has been designed (by the Python Software Foundation) for the specific processor & operating system, tested and certified to correctly interpret and execute source code appropriate for the Python language generation (such as obsolete 1x, mature 2x or evolving 3x).



Non-Goals (GUI Virtual Machine Limitation) (Table of Contents)

- Project will NOT provide "Magical" GUI Virtual Machines which:
 - Run incompatible GUI Applications:
 - You should NOT expect to be able to run pixel-mode "wxPython", "wxWidgets", "Qt" or "Tcl/Tk" applications that can copy graphic images from a file to the display and dynamically construct and output an array of pixels to the display which depicts the desired icons, graphic objects and text images.
 - You should ONLY expect to be able to run character-mode "wxPython"-style GUI
 applications designed to dynamically construct and output to the display an array or
 sequence Curses-standard alpha-numeric, punctuation and line-drawing characters (with
 escape sequences to control output to a desired display screen column and row
 position).



- Project will **NOT** provide "Magical" Python Virtual Machine crossplatforms for use with a diverse assortment of obsolete Hardware and Software platforms.
 - **Open** (HW such as 8-/16-bit Intel & Motorola microprocessors, 32-/64-bit Intel iAPX 432, i860; SW source code such as implemented in assembler, Ada, C/C++, FORTRAN and Python 1.x languages)
 - Proprietary (HW as in Digital Equipment Corp. & SGI systems; SW such as VAX/VMS & IRIX operating systems)
- Even if others have or could obtain such long discontinued platforms, Project author will **NOT** endeavor to obtain, reconstruct or simulate such platforms.

Plans (<u>Table of Contents</u>)

- Adopt Cross-Platform Technology Plan
- Adopt Modular Software Architecture Plan
- Adopt Python 2x Source Code Plan
- Adopt Python 3x Source Code Plan
- Adopt Development, Debug and Test Environment Plan
- Adopt Python Virtual Machine (VM) Environment Plan
- Adopt Python Virtual Machine (VM) Plan
- Adopt Engineering Notebook Plan
- Adopt Operator, System Administrator & Field Service Plan
- Adopt Document Focus Plan
- Adopt Release & Publication Plan

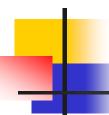


Adopt Cross-Platform Technology Plan (Table of Contents)

- Apply Hardware & Software Technology that lets you work more quickly and integrate your systems more effectively:
 - Popular, readily available and/or within the project budget
 - Suitable for rapid prototyping
 - Field proven with a long term track record of support
 - Software & Documentation must be free to study, modify, use and redistribute



- Provide source code for cross-platform software development:
 - Libraries of Application and Troubleshooting Building Block components.
 - Tools for Facilitating and Tracking developer productivity.
 - Utilities for Monitoring and Changing hardware and software configuration.
 - **Tests** (Unit, Integration, System, Regression and Acceptance) for design verification and quality assurance.
 - Examples for Algorithms, Coding Style, Programmer Productivity Metrics and System Performance.
- Provide source code and associated install tools for:
 - **Site-Packages** (tailored for each Python 2x and Python 3x generation language) that installs and thereby connects third-party packages with one or more System Administrator designated previously installed Python 2.x.y or 3.x.y distribution.
 - Developer-Sandboxes (tailored for each Python 2x and Python 3x generation language) that will isolate untested code changes and outright experimentation from the production ("Site-Package") environment or repository.



Adopt Cross-Platform Software Environment Plan (Table of Contents)

- POSIX, a Unix-like operating system complying with the Portable Operating System Interface:
 - Apple Mac OS X (Darwin-/BSD-based Unix)
 - GNU/Linux (combination of Unix-like GNU tools with Linux kernel)
 - Microsoft Windows (requires Cygwin, the GNU/Linux-like toolkit and command-line interface plug-in from Red Hat)
 - Unix (derived directly or indirectly from the original AT&T UNIX)
- Python, an interpreted, object-oriented programming language and cross-platform virtual machine:
 - Python 3x (actively evolving & maintained 3rd generation language)
 - Python 2x (mature & actively maintained 2nd generation language)
 - Python 1x (obsolete & unmaintained 1st generation language)
- wxPython, a cross-platform GUI Application Programming Interface

Adopt Python 2x Source Code Plan (Table of Contents)

- Develop software in mature & actively maintained Python 2x (2nd generation language)
 - Create non-installable Python 2x **Developer Sandbox** to facilitate troubleshooting
 - "__init__.py" defines nested package structure and dependency relationships
 - Modules import from other modules & packages within "try-except" logic to report import errors
 - Create installable Python 2x Site-Package to facilitate to use of Toolkit building blocks in same manner as library components registered in Python Global Module Index.
 - Copy Python 2x **Developer Sandbox**
 - Replace "__init__.py" modules with empty ones
 - Replace "try-except" import logic with explicit references to site-package identifier

Adopt Python 3x Source Code Plan (Table of Contents)

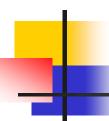
- Develop software in actively evolving & maintained Python 3x (3rd generation language)
 - Create non-installable Python 3x Developer Sandbox to facilitate troubleshooting
 - Copy non-installable Python 2x **Developer Sandbox**
 - Convert syntax of Python 2x to Python 3x (3rd generation language) using Python "2to3" utility
 - Debug to identify and resolve remaining issues
 - Create installable Python 3x Site-Package to facilitate to use of Toolkit building blocks in same manner as library components registered in Python Global Module Index.
 - Copy Python 3x **Developer Sandbox**
 - Replace "__init__.py" modules with empty ones
 - Replace "try-except" import logic with explicit references to site-package identifier



Adopt Development, Debug and Test Environment Plan (Table of Contents)

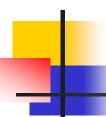
Representative & Readily Available

- Processors (32-/64-bit data register width)
 - Single Core --- A component containing a single processor performing all of the work.
 - Multi-Core or Multi-Processor --- One or more components containing multiple processors each performing their delegated portion of the work.
- Processor-specific "Host" and optional "Guest" operating systems
 - Host OS --- Primary operating system connected to other computers or terminals to which it provides data or computing services via a hard-wired connection or switched telecommunication network.
 - Guest OS --- Secondary operating system that is either part of a partitioned system or part of a virtual machine (VM) setup.
- Develop, Debug and Test on available Sample Platforms



Adopt Python Virtual Machine (VM) Environment Plan (<u>Table of Contents</u>)

- A Cross-Platform Environment is created by VMs which are typically:
 - Implemented in a platform-independent programming language such as "C/C++"
 - Compiled into executable platform-specific VM building block library functions
 - Executed upon an operator's shell command (such as "python DEMO.py -help")
- VMs typically execute the Python application, upon its launch, via the following process:
 - Compile any un-compiled Python application & imported source code into a processor-independent byte-code containing tokens for each standard Python statement or subprogram operation
 - Interpret the VM tokens
 - Execute VM token-associated platform-specific VM building block library functions



Adopt Python Virtual Machine (VM) Plan (Table of Contents)

- Project Author and Release Adopters
 - Default use of popular Python (2.x.y and 3.x.y) Virtual Machines developed:
 - by the Python Software Foundation (PSF)
 - for popular and readily available Intel processors (x86 & x64) and processorspecific operating systems.
 - Optional use of equivalent Python (2.x.y and 3.x.y) Virtual Machines (or the source code to build them) developed:
 - by the Python Software Foundation
 - for other, less popular, processor types and processor-specific operating systems.

Adopt Engineering Notebook Plan (Table of Contents)

- Engineering Notebooks (master kept in repository on development system)
 - Collection of commentaries that express opinions or offerings of explanations about events or situations that might be useful to installers, developers, operators, troubleshooters and distributors of the toolkit framework.
 - Formats include text, tables and complex graphical images requiring an office suite application programs (such as from "Adobe", "Microsoft", "LibreOffice" etc.) typically found on a general purpose workstation, desktop or laptop computer systems.
- Project (master kept in repository on development system; copy kept in sitepackage on embedded system)
 - Excerpts from the Engineering Project Notebook that is in plain text format and suitable for embedded systems with only character-mode terminals.



Adopt Operator, System Administrator & Field Service Plan (Table of Contents)

- Documents (master kept in repository on development systems with copies kept in developer sandboxes; copies also kept in site-packages on embedded systems)
 - Typical install, configure, operate and troubleshoot how-to guides with applicable terms and conditions for usage and redistribution. In a plain text format suitable for embedded systems with only character-mode terminals.
- Manual Pages (master kept in repository on development systems with copies kept in developer sandboxes; copies also kept in site-packages on embedded systems)
 - Typical on-line information about command line use and application programming for each building block and tool. Each is generated, by a Python source code processing tool, in a plain text format suitable for embedded systems with only character-mode terminals.

Adopt Document Focus Plan (Table of Contents)

- System Administrators and Field Service will need to know or learn:
 - Hardware and Software Requirements for System and Applications
 - Available Hardware and Software Product & Support Resources
 - How to Install, Configure, Operate and Troubleshoot the Hardware and Software for System and Applications
- Operators will need to know or learn:
 - Available System and Application
 Hardware and Software features and how to use them

- Developers will need to know or learn:
 - Hardware and Software Architecture
 - Hardware and Software Interfaces
 - Software Design and Qualification Requirements
 - How to Install, Configure, Operate and Troubleshoot the Hardware and Software for local and remote Systems and Applications

Adopt Release & Publication Plan (Table of Contents)

Pre-Testing Stage Pre-Alpha Phase

- Phase begins during the software and documentation development.
- Milestone versions include specific sets of functions and are released as soon as the functionality is complete.

Testing Stage Alpha Phase

- Phase begins when the software and documentation still may not contain all of the features that are planned for the final version.
- The software can be unstable and could cause crashes or data loss.

Testing Stage Beta Phase

- Phase begins when the software and documentation is feature complete but likely to contain a number of known or unknown bugs.
- It will generally have many more bugs in it than completed software, as well as speed/performance issues and may still cause crashes or data loss.

Pre-Publication Stage Release Candidate Phase

- Phase begins when the software and documentation has potential to be a final product, which is ready to release unless significant bugs emerge.
- In this stage of product stabilization, all product features have been designed, coded and tested through one or more beta cycles with no known showstopper-class bug.
- A release is called code complete when the development team agrees that no entirely new source code and documentation will be added to this release.
- There could still be source code changes to fix defects, changes to documentation and data files, and peripheral code for test cases or utilities.

Publication Stage Release to World Wide Web Phase

- The means of software and documentation delivery, at the final release or at any previous testing stage, that utilizes the Internet for distribution.
- No physical media are produced in this type of release mechanism by the manufacturer.