

Software engineering and integration issues

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Questions:

Software Engineering

- How many projects benefit from engineering requirements flowing down from a larger organization (such as eclipse.org, apache.org)?
- What are some best practices in build, test, verification, validation of our software?
- What tooling is effective in promoting good software engineering practices?

Integration

- What are the integration models used in our SI2 projects? What are their pros and cons?
- What are attractive/effective integration/docking/affiliation points amongst the SI2 projects?
- How do we foster integration and affiliation with other software efforts
- What are good mechanisms to provide integration points for proprietary software?
- What can we learn on how to push our integration to better levels? Are there high-level interfaces we should be considering? Service interfaces?

Notes:

- Benefits from engineering requirements of larger organizations:
 - Established large open source foundations provide key benefits:
 - Provide tools for aiding in the development, maintenance, build, and test process.
 - Benefit from their distribution channels.
 - Get exposed to developers and a larger community.
 - For new projects, these organizations provide some mentoring.
 - Incubator type of projects.
 - Having access to the resources of the large group (hardware, testing, experimental data for validation, etc.).
 - Benefit from the process for resolving conflicts (social engineering).
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 - However the benefits in term of getting access to software developers are somewhat limited when advanced technical domain knowledge is required in order to do the software development.
 - There is a need to have foster and organize open source communities that are vertical within each discipline area.
- Build:
 - Build as often as you can. Don't leave the build broken for a long period of time.
 - Provide incentives to developers for correct builds after commits.
 - Should build everything and not partial. It should go all the way to the end (packaging).
 - For packaging you should use tools to make makefiles to ensure that system dependent info.
 - Use a clean machine as possible.
 - Do not make assumptions about all the external packages that you may need.
 - Clean room build.
 - Cannot depend on third party repositories and have self-contained installation.
 - XSeed should provide more build and test facilities.
- Test
 - Static and dynamic test analysis. Static analysis for covering cases in which regression tests are not covered.
 - It should be easy to add new tests. Nice user interface.
 - Testing and V&V in the case of unreliable hardware.
- Verification & Validation
 - Model-checkers. Temporal state analysis.
 - Some of those tools do not even apply in scientific codes, no floats.
 - Different code bases are often used for verification?
 - Perform static analysis using tools that does find bugs. Static analysis is more testing than verification.
 - Validation is often compared against experimental results.

- Hard to validate simulation type codes for which you do not have experimental results.
 - Validate against analytical solutions.
 - Compare the results against other tools.
- Integration
 - Standardization and defining interfaces.
 - Understanding the conceptual interfaces.
 - The hard work is the design of the abstract interface.
 - Need to educate and police people to adhere to a given standard.
 - Trial and error.

Best practice: security firedrill. How do you deal when a security whole is found. This applies to software that need to have root access. How do you disclose? There are many issues?