CAS 741, CES 741 (Development of Scientific Computing Software)

Fall 2017

05 Program Families

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Program Families

- Administrative details
- Questions?
- Specification Qualities
- Motivation
- Proposed Family Methods
- Family of Mesh Generators
- Family of Linear Solvers
- Family of Material Behaviour Models

Administrative Details

- Problem statement should be clear on input and output
- Presentations
  - VGA by default, ask if need adapter
  - Can use my laptop
- Do NOT reproduce all of the cas 741 repo in your repo, just the blank project template (moved to the top level)
- Use the same names as the original
- Delete example text from templates
- 80 columns in tex files
- Spell check
- Replace "in order to" by "to"
- Use a `.gitignore` file
- Look at work of class mates

Administrative Details: Deadlines

Problem Statement	Week 02	Sept 15
SRS Present	Week 04	Week of Sept 25
SRS	Week 05	Oct 4
V&V Present	Week 06	Week of Oct 16
V&V Plan	Week 07	Oct 25
MG Present	Week 08	Week of Oct 30
MG	Week 09	Nov 8
MIS Present	Week 10	Week of Nov 13
MIS	Week 11	Nov 22
Impl. Present	Week 12	Week of Nov 27
Final Documentation	Week 13	Dec 6

Administrative Details: Presentation Schedule

- SRS Present
  - Tuesday: Paul, Isobel, Keshav
  - Friday: Devi, Shushen, Xiaoye
- V&V Present
  - Tuesday: Steven, Alexandre P., Alexander S.
  - Friday: Geneva, Jason, Yuzhi
- MG Present
  - Tuesday: Xiaoye, Shushen, Devi, Keshav, Alex P, Paul
  - Friday: Yuzhi, Jason, Geneva, Alex S, Isobel, Steven
- MIS Present
  - Tuesday: Isobel, Keshav, Paul
  - Friday: Shushen, Xiaoye, Devi
- Impl. Present
  - Tuesday: Alexander S., Steven, Alexandre P.
  - Friday: Jason, Geneva, Yuzhi

Questions?

- Questions about problem statements?
- Questions about SRS?

Specification Qualities

- What are the important qualities for a specification?

Specification Qualities

- The qualities we previously discussed (usability, maintainability, reusability, verifiability etc.)
- Clear, unambiguous, understandable
- Consistent
- Complete
  - Internal completeness
  - External completeness
- Incremental
- Validatable
- Abstract
- Traceable

Summarized in [24, p. 406]

Clear, Unambiguous, Understandable

- Specification fragment for a word-processor
  - Selecting is the process of designating areas of the document that you want to work on. Most editing and formatting actions require two steps: first you select what you want to work on, such as text or graphics; then you initiate the appropriate action.
- What are the potential problems with this specification?

Clear, Unambiguous, Understandable

- Specification fragment for a word-processor
  - Selecting is the process of designating areas of the document that you want to work on. Most editing and formatting actions require two steps: first you select what you want to work on, such as text or graphics; then you initiate the appropriate action.
- What are the potential problems with this specification?
  - Can an area be scattered?
  - Can both text and graphics be selected?

Clear, Unambiguous, Understandable

- Specification fragment from a real safety-critical system
  - The message must be triplicated. The three copies must be forwarded through three different physical channels. The receiver accepts the message on the basis of a two-out-of-three voting policy.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?

Clear, Unambiguous, Understandable

- Specification fragment from a real safety-critical system
  - The message must be triplicated. The three copies must be forwarded through three different physical channels. The receiver accepts the message on the basis of a two-out-of-three voting policy.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?
  - Can a message be accepted as soon as we receive 2 out of 3 identical copies, or do we need to wait for receipt of the 3rd

Unambiguous, Validatable

- Specification fragment for an end-user program
  - The program shall be user friendly.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?

Unambiguous, Validatable

- Specification fragment for an end-user program
  - The program shall be user friendly.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?
  - What does it mean to be user friendly?
  - Who is a typical user?
  - How would you measure success or failure in meeting this requirement?

Unambiguous, Validatable

- Specification fragment for a linear solver
  - Given A and b, solve the linear system $Ax = b$ for x, such that the error in any entry of x is less than 5 %.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?

Unambiguous, Validatable

- Specification fragment for a linear solver
  - Given A and b, solve the linear system $Ax = b$ for x, such that the error in any entry of x is less than 5 %.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?
  - Is A constrained to be square?
  - Can A be singular?
  - Even if the problem is made completely unambiguous, the requirement cannot be validated.

Consistent

- Specification fragment for a word-processor
  - The whole text should be kept in lines of equal length. The length is specified by the user. Unless the user gives an explicit hyphenation command, a carriage return should occur only at the end of a word.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?

Consistent

- Specification fragment for a word-processor
  - The whole text should be kept in lines of equal length. The length is specified by the user. Unless the user gives an explicit hyphenation command, a carriage return should occur only at the end of a word.
- What is a potential problems with this specification?
  - What if the length of a word exceeds the length of the line?

Same Symbol/Term Different Meaning

- Can you think of some symbols/terms that have different meanings depending on the context?

Consistent

- Language and terminology must be consistent within the specification
- Potential problem with homonyms, for instance consider the symbol σ
  - Represents standard deviation
  - Represents stress
  - Represents the Stefan-Boltzmann constant (for radiative heat transfer)
- Changing the symbol may be necessary for consistency, but it could adversely effect understandability
- Potential problem with synonyms
  - Externally funded graduate students, versus eligible graduate students, versus non-VISA students
  - Material behaviour model versus constitutive equation

Complete

- Internal completeness
  - The specification must define any new concept or terminology that it uses
    - A glossary is helpful for this purpose
- External completeness
  - The specification must document all the needed requirements
    - Difficulty: when should one stop?

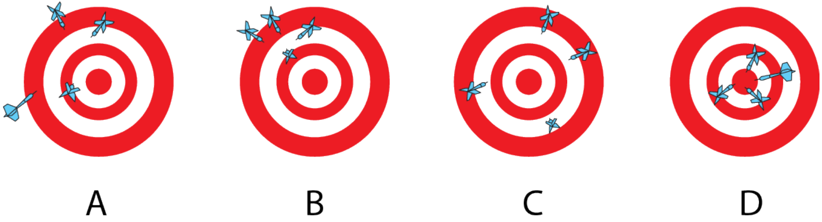
Incremental

- Referring to the specification process
  - Start from a sketchy document and progressively add details
  - A document template can help with this
- Referring to the specification document
  - Document is structured and can be understood in increments
  - Again a document template can help with this

Traceable

- Explicit links
  - Within document
  - Between documents
- Use labels, cross-references, traceability matricies
- Common sense suggests traceability improves maintainability
- Shows consequence of change
- Minimizes cost of recertification
- Additional advantages
  - Program comprehension
  - Impact analysis
  - Reuse

Accuracy Versus Precision



What is the distinction between accuracy and precision?

Program Families

- Can think of general purpose (or multi-purpose) SC software as a program family
- Some examples of physical models are also appropriate for consideration as a family
- A program family is a set of programs where it makes more sense to develop them together as opposed to separately
- Analogous to families in other domains
  - Automobiles
  - Computers
  - ...
- Need to identify the commonalities
- Need to identify the variabilities
- Discussed in general in [12, 18]

Background

- Program family idea since the 1970s (Dijkstra, Parnas, Weiss, Pohl, ...) - variabilities are often from a finite set of simple options [16, 17, 14]
- Families of algorithms and code generation in SC (Carette, ATLAS, Blitz++, ...) - not much emphasis on requirements [8, 34, 30, 6]
- Work on requirements for SC
  - Template for a single physical model [26, 25]
  - Template for a family of multi-purpose tool [21, 23, 22]
  - Template for a family of physical models [29, 28, 15]

Motivation

- Requirements documentation
  - Allows judgement of quality
  - Improves communication
    - Between domain experts
    - Between domain experts and programmers
    - Explicit assumptions
    - Range of applicability
- A family approach, potentially including a DSL to allow generation of specialized programs
  - Improves efficiency of product and process
  - Facilitates reuse of requirements and design, which improves reliability
  - Improves usability and learnability
  - Clarifies the state of the art

Advantages of Program Families to SC?

- Usual benefits
  - Reduced development time
  - Improved quality
  - Reduced maintenance effort
  - Increased ability to cope with complexity
- Reusability
  - Underused potential for reuse in SC
  - Reuse commonalities
  - Systematically handle variabilities
- Usability
  - Documentation often lacking in SC
  - Documentation part of program family methodology
  - Create family members that are only as general purpose as necessary
- Improved performance

Is SC Suited to a Program Family Approach?

Based on criteria from Weiss [1, 32, 33, 13, 31]

- The redevelopment hypothesis
  - A significant portion of requirements, design and code should be common between family members
  - Common model of software development in SC is to rework an existing program
  - Progress is made by removing assumptions
- The oracle hypothesis
  - Likely changes should be predictable
  - Literature on SC, example systems, mathematics
- The organizational hypothesis
  - Design so that predicted changes can be made independently
  - Tight coupling between data structures and algorithms
  - Need a suitable abstraction

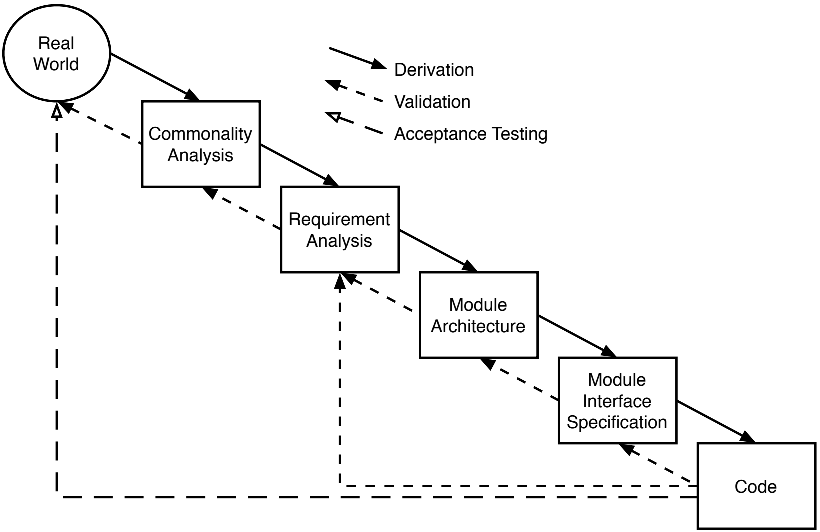
Challenges

1. Validatable
   - Requirements can be complete, consistent, traceable and unambiguous, but still not validatable
   - Input and outputs are continuously valued variables
   - Correct solution is unknown a priori
   - Given $dy/dt = f(t, y)$ and $y(t_0) = y_0$, find $y(t_n)$
2. Abstract
   - If too abstract, then difficult to meet NFRs for accuracy and speed
   - Assumptions can help restrict scope, but possibly as much work as solving the original problem
     - $Ax = b$
     - $x^T Ax > 0, \forall x$
   - Algorithm selection should occur at the design stage

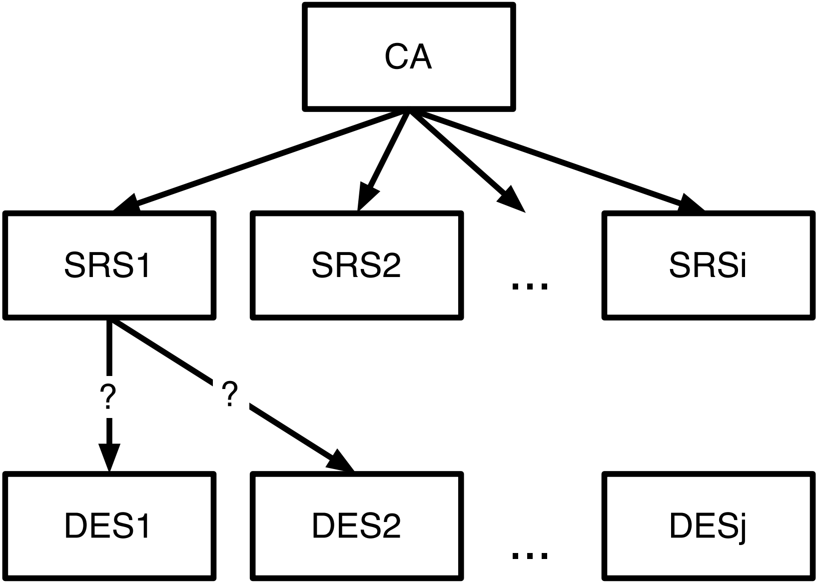
Challenges (Continued)

3. Nonfunctional requirements
   - Proving accuracy requirements with a priori error analysis is a difficult mathematical exercise that generally leads to weak error bounds
   - Context sensitive tradeoffs between NFRs can be difficult to specify
   - Absolute quantitative requirements are often unrealistic
4. Capture and Reuse Existing Knowledge
   - Cannot ignore the enormous wealth of information that currently exists
   - A good design will often involve integrating existing software libraries
   - Reuse software and the requirements documentation

Overview of Process



CA to SRS to Design



Proposed Methodology

1. Identify family of interest
   - Specific physical model?
   - Multipurpose tool?
2. Commonality Analysis (CA)
   - Terminology
   - Commonalities
   - Variabilities
   - Parameters of variation
   - Binding time
3. Domain Specific Language (DSL)
4. Generation of family members

CA Template From [21]

1. Reference Material: a) Table of Contents b) Table of Symbols c) Abbreviations and Acronyms
2. Introduction: a) Purpose of the Document b) Organization of the Document
3. General System Description: a) Potential System Contexts b) Potential User Characteristics c) Potential System Constraints
4. Commonalities: a) Background Overview b) Terminology Definition c) Goal Statements d) Theoretical Models
5. Variabilities: a) Input Assumptions b) Calculation c) Output
6. Traceability Matrix
7. References

Abstract Requirements

- Appropriate level of abstraction by refining from goal to theory to input assumptions
- A goal is a functional objective the software should achieve:
  G1: Find the roots of an equation
- Goals are refined into theoretical models:
  T1: Given a function $f(x)$ and an interval $\{x | x_{lower} \leq x_{upper}\}$, return the points where $f(x) = 0$
- Introduce simplifying assumptions to allow theoretical model to be solved:
  VA1,2: $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval and/or $f(x)$ has at least one sign change on the interval

Abstract Requirements (Continued)

- Each variability has an associated parameter of variation and a binding time
  - Specification time
  - Compile time
  - Run time

Capture Existing Knowledge

- Systematic consideration from general to specific
- Communication between experts
- Standard template allows comparison
- Convenient framework for summarizing existing literature
- Eventually a library of requirements documentation
- CA refined by a family of SRSs

System Requirements Specification (SRS)

- Based on IEEE Standard 830 and Volere requirements specification template
- Sections from CA are refined in SRS
- "Potential" descriptions are made specific
- Variabilities are set
- Binding times are set

SRS Template

1. Reference Material
2. Introduction
3. General System Description
4. Specific System Description: a) Background Overview, b) Terminology Definition, c) Goal Statements d) Theoretical Models, e) Assumptions, f) Data Constraints, g) System Behaviour
5. Non-functional Requirements: a) Accuracy of Input Data, b) Sensitivity of the Model, c) Tolerance of Solution, d) Performance, ... i) Portability,
6. Solution Validation Strategies,
7. Other System Issues:
8. Traceability Matrix

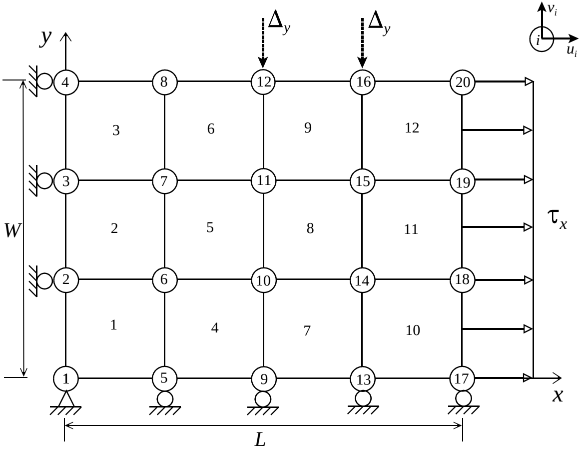
NFRs

- Rather than absolute quantification of NFRs, use relative comparison between other program family members
- Specify requirements in big O notation
- Relative importance between NFRs using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) [20]
  - Addresses challenge of comparing attributes that are measured in different (or hard to quantify) units
  - Series of pair-wise comparisons between attributes
  - 1 for equal importance, 3 for moderately strong importance, ..., 9 for extreme importance

Validatable Requirements

- Relative comparison between programs is a validatable requirement
- Focus on a posteriori description, rather than a priori specification
- Solution validation strategies
  - Solve using different techniques
  - Identify benchmark test problems
  - Test cases built starting from assumed solutions (Method of Manufactured Solutions)
  - Partially validate for a simpler subset where the solution is known

Mesh Generating Software



Commonality Analysis for a Mesh Generator

From Chen's work [11, 23, 22]. Alternate approach in [5, 19, 2, 3, 4]

- Terminology
  - requirement
  - structured mesh, ...
- Commonalities
  - discretization
  - input from user is required, ...
- Variabilities
  - shape of elements
  - coordinate system used, ...
- Parameters of variation
  - line, triangle, quadrilateral, tetrahedral, hexahedral
  - Cartesian, polar, spherical, ...

Definition of a Mesh

Let Ω be a closed bounded domain in $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{R}^2$ or $\mathbb{R}^3$ and let K be a simple shape, such as a line segment in 1D, a triangle or a quadrilateral in 2D, or a tetrahedron or hexahedron in 3D. A mesh of Ω, denoted by τ, has the following properties:

1. $\Omega \approx \cup(K | K \epsilon \tau : K)$, where $\cup$ is first closed and then opened
2. the length of every element K, of dimension 1, in τ is greater than zero
3. the interior of every element K, of dimension 2 or greater, in τ is nonempty
4. the intersection of the interior of two elements is empty

Example Commonality

Item Number	C1
Description	A mesh generator discretizes a given computational domain (closed boundary Ω) into a covering up of a finite number of simpler shapes.
Related Variability	V6, V8, V12, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18
History	Created - May 7, 2004

Mesh Generator (MG) Goals

G1 Input spatial domain Ω output a mesh M that covers this domain.

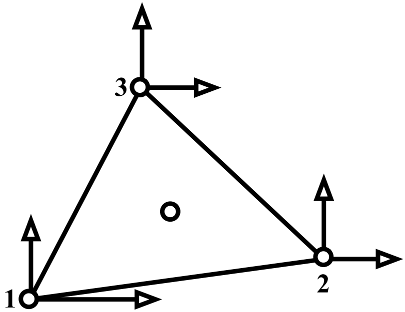
G2 Transform information on the materials, material properties and the locations of the different materials

G3 Transform information on the boundary condition types, values and locations

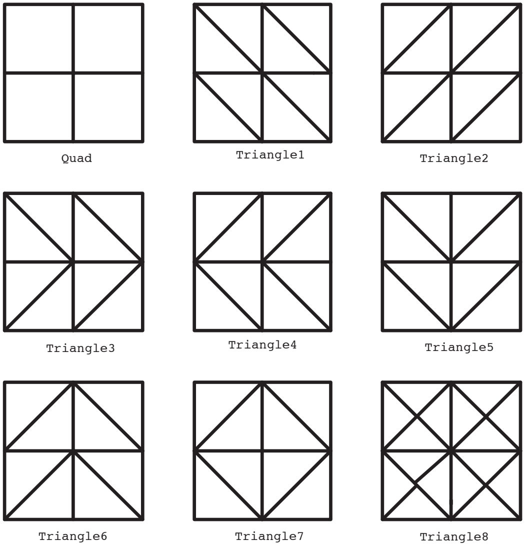
G4 Transform system information, such as numerical algorithm parameters

Element Variability

Location of nodes: sequence of LocationT
Number of dof at nodes: sequence of $\mathbb{N}$
LocationT = tuple of $(L_1 : \text{natT}, L_2 : \text{natT}, L_3 : \text{natT})$
natT = $\{ s : \mathbb{R} | 0 \leq s \leq 1 : s \}$



Local Topology Variability



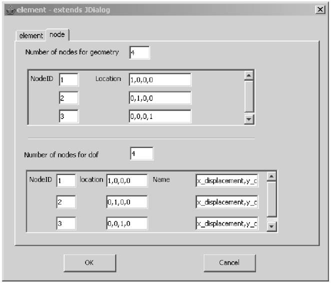
DSL Using XML

```
<elementSet>
    <geometrySpec>
        <shape>triangle1</shape>
        <nodeGeo count="3">
            <node id="1">
                <location>1,0,0</location>
            </node>
            <node id="2">
                <location>0,1,0</location>
            </node>
            ...
        </nodeGeo>
    </geometrySpec>
</elementSet>
```

Proof of Concept Implementation

From Cao's work [7, 27]

- XML document that customizes a Java object
- The Java object customizes the general purpose MG as it is loaded
- General purpose MG
  - All variabilities bound at run-time
  - Corresponds to an empty XML specification



Linear Systems of Equations

$$Ax = b$$

Commonality analysis presented in [21]

Goal and Theoretical Model

G1: Given a system of n linear equations represented by matrix A and column vector b, return x such that $Ax = b$, if possible

T1: Given square matrix A and column vector b, the possible solutions for x are as follows:

1. A unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$, if A is nonsingular
2. An infinite number of solutions if A is singular and $b \in span(A)$
3. No solution if A is singular and $b \notin span(A)$

Variabilities for Input Assumptions

Variability	**Parameter of Variation**
Allowed structure A	Set of { full, sparse, banded, tridiagonal, block triangular, ..., Hessenberg }
Allowed definiteness A	Set of { not definite, positive definite, ..., negative semi-definite }
Allowed class of A	Set of { diagonally dominant, Toeplitz, Vandermonde }
Symmetry assumed?	boolean
Possible values for n	set of $\mathbb{N}$
Possible entries in A	set of $\mathbb{R}$
...	...

Variabilities for Calculation

Variability	Parameter of Variation
Check input?	boolean (false if the input is assumed to satisfy the input assumptions)
Exceptions generated?	boolean (false if the goal is non-stop arithmetic)
Norm used for residual	Set of {1-norm, 2-norm, ∞-norm }

Variabilities for Output

Variability	**Parameter of Variation**
Destination for output x	Set of { to file, to screen, to memory }
Encoding of output x	Set of {binary, text }
Format of output x	Set of {arbitrary, ordered }
Output residual	boolean (true if the program returns the residual)
Possible entries in x	set of $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty, \mathit{undef}\}$

Analytic Hierarchy Process

- Example 1
  - Embedded real-time system for digital signal processing
  - $n = 10$
  - A is assumed to be Toeplitz

	Speed	**Accuracy**	**Portability**	**Priority**
Speed	1	3	5	0.64
Accuracy	$1/3$	1	3	0.26
Portability	$1/5$	$1/3$	1	0.11

Solution Validation Strategies

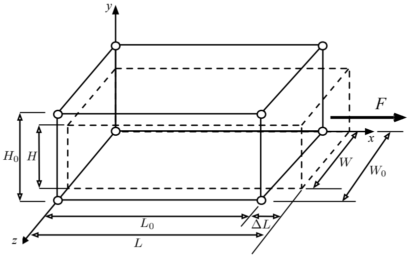
- Create test cases with known solutions
  - Assume A and x, calculate b
  - Given A and b calculate x^* and compare to the assumed x
- Comparison with Matlab
- Comparison with NAG library
- Where possible compare solution to interval arithmetic solution
- Experiments to describe how accuracy changes with increasing condition number

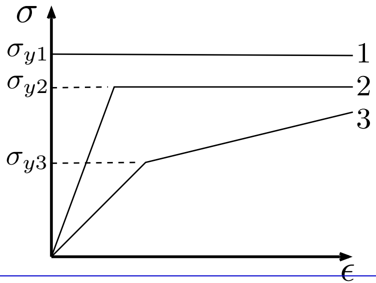
Connection to Design

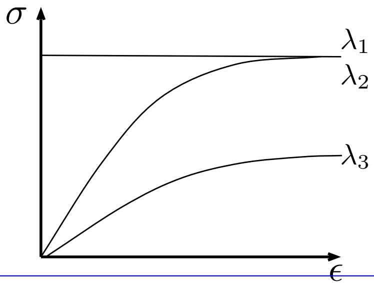
- Abstract requirements to concrete design decisions
- Reuse existing packages within the program family
- Summarize existing software by the parameters of variation and binding time
- If functional requirements match, then use NFRs
  - AHP to compare each design against each of the NFRs
  - Contribution of each NFR for each design alternative is found by multiplying the contribution of each alternative to the given NFR with the corresponding priority of that NFR
  - Sum the contributions
  - The highest overall score is the "winning" alternative

A Family of Material Models

From McCutchan's work [10, 27, 28, 9, 29, 15]

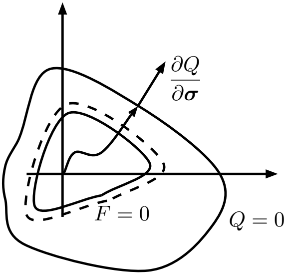






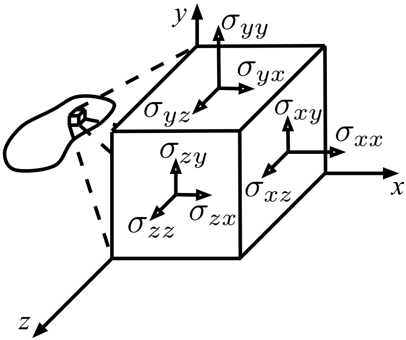
Terminology Definitions

Label:	D_YieldFunction
Symbol:	$F = F(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \kappa)$
Type:	(tensor2DT $\times \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
Related:	D_Stress, D_HardeningParameter
Sources:	...
Descrip:	The yield function defines a surface $F = 0$ in the six dimensional stress space ...



Goal Statement

Label:	G_StressDetermination
Descrip:	Given the initial stress and the deformation history of a material particle, determine the stress within the material particle.
Refine:	T_ConstitEquation



Assumptions

Label:	A_AdditivityPostulate
Related:	D_StrainRate
Equation:	$\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^e + \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{vp}$ with the following types and units $\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}$: tensor2DT (1/t) (1/s) $\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^e$: tensor2DT (1/t) (1/s) $\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{vp}$: tensor2DT (1/t) (1/s)
Descrip:	The total strain rate ($\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}$) is assumed to decompose into elastic ($\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^e$) and viscoplastic ($\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{vp}$) strain rates.
Rationale	This is a standard assumption for elastoplastic and elastoviscoplastic materials. The appropriateness of this assumption is born out by the success of theories built upon it.
Source:	[6, page 339]; [7, page 181]

Theoretical Model

Label:	T_ConstitEquation
Related:	A_CauchyStress, A_DeformationHistory, A_PerzynaConstit, A_AdditivityPostulate, A_ElasticConstit, A_DescriptionOfMotion, V_MaterialProperties
Input:	$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0$: tensor2DT (StressU) (Pa) t_{begin} : $\mathbb{R}$ (t) (s) t_{end} : $\mathbb{R}$ (t) (s) $\dot{\epsilon}(t) : \{t : \mathbb{R} \mid t_{begin} \leq t \leq t_{end} : t\} \rightarrow$ tensor2DT (1/t) (1/s) mat_prop_val : string $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ E : $\mathbb{R}^+$ (StressU) (Pa) ν : poissonT (dimensionless)

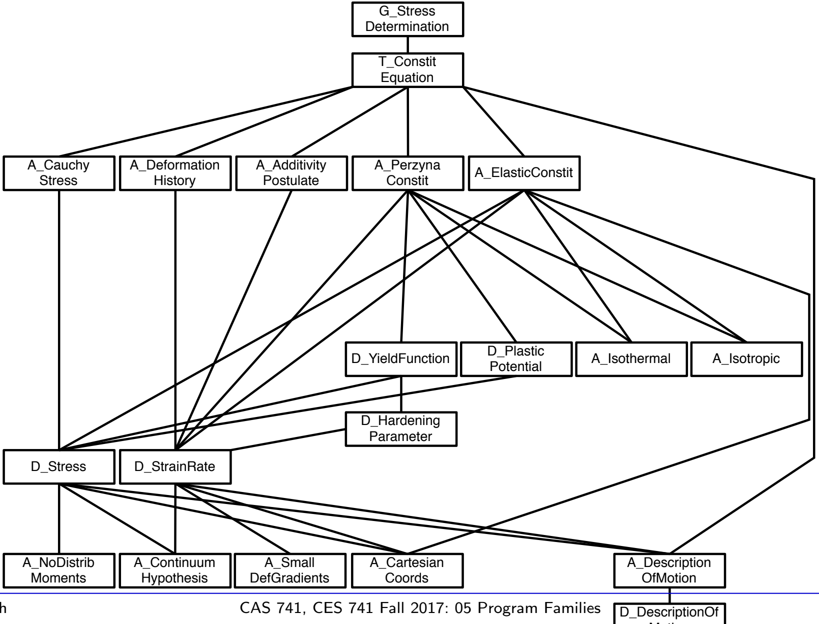
Theoretical Model Continued

Label:	T_ConstitEquation
Output:	$\boldsymbol{\sigma}(t) : \{t : \mathbb{R} \| t_{begin} \leq t \leq t_{end} : t\} \rightarrow$ tensor2DT such that $$\dot{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \mathbf{D}\left(\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} - \gamma < \varphi(F(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \kappa)) > \frac{\partial Q(\boldsymbol{\sigma})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}\right)$$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}(t_{begin}) = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0$, the components of $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ have the units of StressU (Pa)
Derive:	The governing differential equation is found by first solving for $\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^e$ in A_AdditivityPostulate and then ...
Descrip:	The theoretical model is only completely defined once the associated variabilities (V_MaterialProperties) that define the material have been set. ...
History:	Created – June 14, 2007

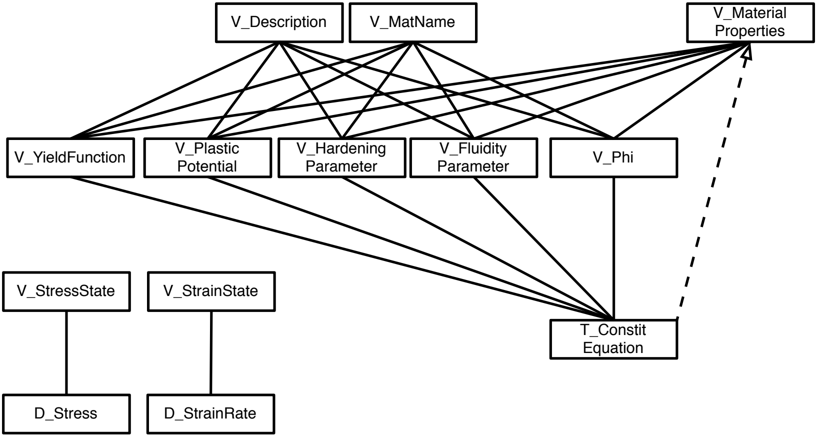
Variabilities

- $F = F(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \kappa) : \mathbb{R}^6 \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$
- $Q = Q(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) : \mathbb{R}^6 \to \mathbb{R}$
- $\kappa = \kappa(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{vp}) : \mathbb{R}^6 \to \mathbb{R}$
- $\varphi = \varphi(F) : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$
- $\gamma : \mathbb{R}$
- *mat_prop_names* : set of string

Dependency Graph



Dependency Graph Between Commonalities and Variabilities



Example

Label:	E_StrainHardening
V_MatName	*name* = "Strain-Hardening Viscoelastic"
V_YieldFunct	$F = q\kappa^{\frac{n-1}{m}}$ (StressU) (Pa)
V_PlasticPot	$Q = q$ (StressU) (Pa)
V_HardParam	$\kappa = \epsilon_q^{vp}$ (L/L) (m/m)
V_Phi	$\varphi = F^{\frac{m}{n}}$ (StressU$^{\frac{m}{n}}$) (Pa$^{\frac{m}{n}}$)
V_FluParam	$\gamma = nA^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (StressU^{-m}t^{-1}) (Pa^{-m}s^{-1})
V_MatProps	*mat_prop_names* = { "*A*", "*m*", "*n*" }, where the type of the material properties are ...
V_Description	*descript* = "This constitutive equation combines a power-law viscoelastic material with a strain hardening (softening) material. ..."

Code Generation

- Specify variabilities
- Symbolically calculate terms needed by numerical algorithm, including $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}$, etc.
- Symbolic processing avoids tedious and error-prone hand calculations
  - Reduces workload
  - Allows non-experts to deal with new problems
  - Increases reliability
- Use Maple Computer Algebra System for model manipulation
- Convert math expressions into C expressions using "CodeGeneration"
- Inline into a C++ class defining the material model
- A finite element program can this interface to realize the numerical algorithm

BNF of DSL for F

$\langle$*expression*$\rangle \rightarrow \langle$*number*$\rangle |$
$(\langle$*expression*$\rangle)|$
$\langle$*expression*$\rangle$ ^$\langle$*expression*$\rangle |$
$\langle$*expression*$\rangle * \langle$*expression*$\rangle |$

...
$\langle$*simulation-variable-F*$\rangle | \langle$*user-defined-constants*$\rangle$
$\langle$*simulation-variable-F*$\rangle \rightarrow$ **Kappa** $| \langle$*simulation-variable-stress*$\rangle | \langle$*simulation-variable-stress-macros*$\rangle$
$\langle$*simulation-variable-stress*$\rangle \rightarrow$ **SigmaXX** | **SigmaYY** | **SigmaZZ** | **SigmaXY** | **SigmaYZ** | **SigmaXZ**
$\langle$*simulation-variable-stress-macros*$\rangle \rightarrow$ **Sxx** | **Syy** | **Szz** | **Sxy** | **Syz** | **Sxz** | **Sm** | **J2** | **J3** | **q**
$\langle$*user-defined-constants*$\rangle \rightarrow \langle$*string*$\rangle$

Concluding Remarks

- Case studies of applying software engineering methodologies to mesh generating systems and linear solvers
- Appropriate and advantageous to apply program family strategy
- Challenges for software engineers
- General purpose scientific software is best studied as a program family
  - Variabilities are assumptions about problems that can be handled
  - Derive requirements from commonality analysis
- Eventually hope for automatic code generation

Concluding Remarks (Continued)

A new methodology for documenting requirements for general purpose scientific computing software

1. Validatable requirements
   - Relative comparison between program family members
   - Focus on description rather than specification
   - Solution validation strategy
2. Abstract
   - Refine goal statement to theoretical model to input assumptions
   - In some cases one may want to turn off input checking
   - Connection to design

Concluding Remarks (Continued)

3. NFRs
    - Relative comparison
    - AHP
4. Capture and reuse
    - Systematic consideration from general to specific
    - CA refined by a family of SRSs
    - CA and SRS summarize existing knowledge and currently available software
    - Standard template allows comparison
    - Convenient framework for summarizing existing literature

Concluding Remarks

- A new template for a family of models of physical phenomena
- Refinement of Goals to Theoretical Models using Data Definitions and Assumptions
- Variabilities are identified in the Theoretical Model
- A constitutive equation can be written using a (declarative) DSL and the code can be generated
- A DSL has been built, using Maple, for a virtual material testing laboratory

Concluding Remarks

- SC software is a great candidate for development as a program family
- Produce programs that are as special or general purpose as needed
- Improve reusability, usability and reliability
- Potential to improve performance
- A commonality analysis facilitates the design of a DSL
- Symbolic processing and code generation are very useful techniques
- We will return to code generation later

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