

S&C Software Engineering

Overview



- Basic approach
 - Use SKA System Engineering Management
 Plan (SEMP) as the basis
 - Add as needed for software engineering



LOFAR

 The LOFAR Software Engineering Practices are for the large part derived from the LOFAR System Engineering Practice similarly to the recommendation here for SKA.

MeerKAT

 Software and computing specialisations have been added to the MeerKAT SEMP so the SDP obeys the SEMP.



ALMA

 ALMA documented software engineering practices are quite standard and contain no significant aspects not covered by the SEMP

LSST

- Well-defined Software Development Management Plan.
- Draws on ESA Guide to Software Project Management with some variations.



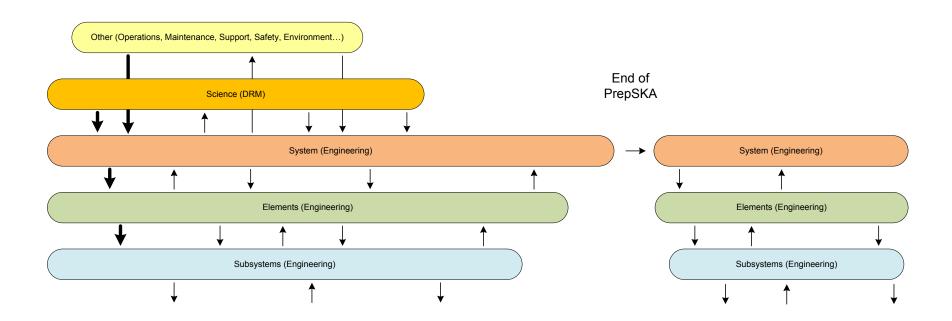
ASKAP

- Science case, science requirements, analysis, architecture, subsystem CoDR's, PDR's, CDR's, and PRR
- Consensus was to keep mode space limited
- Project Scientist understood the computing and the Computing lead understood the science

SEMP Iterative Process



 Use of an iterative or spiral process is very common in software engineering.



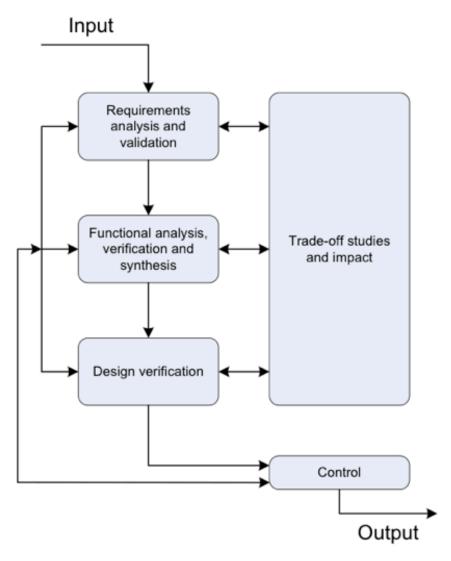
Required documentation



- D1. A completed and agreed to design reference mission
- D2. A completed and agreed to science operations plan
- D3. A completed and agreed to maintenance and support plan
- D4. Requirements specifications for each of the systems
- D5. Designs for the systems
- D6. Requirement specifications for all elements of the system
- D7. Designs for all elements of the system
- D8. Requirements specifications for all subsystems of the elements
- D9. Designs for all subsystems of the elements
- D10. Interface control definitions and interface designs at all levels
- D11. Results of the tests performed on the verification models
- D12. Scaling analysis (where applicable)
- D13. Deployment plan
- D14. Upgrade Plan
- D15. Fully costed user system breakdown

Basic unit of SE

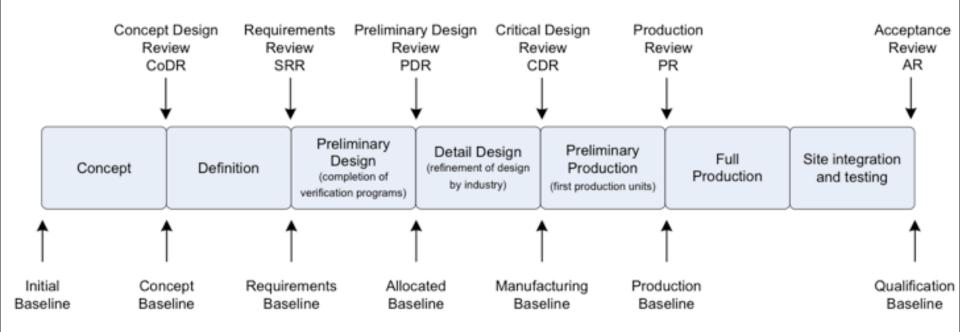




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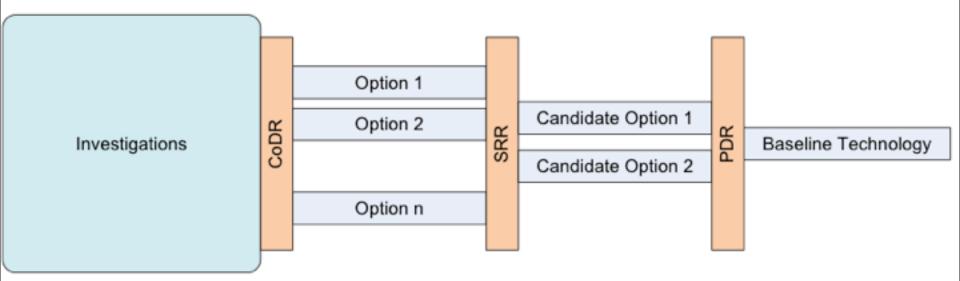
Phasing





Technology options







- Novel scale of challenge
 - Telescope parameters e.g. data, geographical spread
 - Number of stakeholders

Extra rigour in SEMP will aid all of these



- Distribution of development across geography, time zones, and institutional cultures
 - Prescriptive approach aids communication across barriers i.e. documentation must exist



- Immature requirements
 - Very common flaw in projects
 - Software particularly susceptible
- SEMP addresses this



- Novel late-arriving instrumental concepts e.g. WBPSFs, AA-Mid, and PAFs
 - Can stretch or break designs
 - Extensibility definitions must be accurate



• ESA

- Emphasis on estimation at the beginning and throughout the project
- Accurate record keeping to determine time spent on various activities and tasks.
- Use of metrics, such as product and process metrics, to monitor and control the project

Recommended additions to SEMP



- Estimation of software effort at the beginning and throughout the project.
- Accurate record keeping to determine time spent on various activities and tasks. other activities is required for accurate estimation of timelines.
- Use of metrics, such as product and process metrics, to monitor and control the project.

Development tools



- Central code repository (e.g. SVN or Redmine)
- Coding standards
- Compile-link-debug toolchain (e.g. gcc)
- Standard platforms (some variant of Linux and perhaps OS X)
- Documentation systems (e.g. doxygen, sphinx, wiki, UML diagrammer)
- Automated testing frameworks (e.g. Jenkins, Bitten)
- Release workflow and management systems
- Issue or defect tracking system (e.g. JIRA, Redmine)

Issues



- Acceptance of tool chain
- Testing facilities
- Central or distributed code repository?

Summary



- Adopt and (slightly) extend SEMP
- Software appropriate interpretation

- Development tool chain straightforward
- Acceptance and other cultural issues

Central or distributed code repositories