# Improving Scientific Software Quality

Christopher Harrop & Mark Govett





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Why do we need to talk about software quality?

What is software quality?

How can test driven development improve software quality?

# Why do we need to talk about it?

"Existing models are known to have high levels of software quality"

(B. N. Lawrence et al, Crossing the Chasm: how to develop weather and climate models for next generation computers?, 2018)

# Why do we need to talk about it?

"The [nuclear engineering code], in spite of the aspirations of its designers, amounted to no more than a very expensive random number generator"

(L. Hatton, The T Experiments: Errors in scientific software, 1997)

# Why do we need to talk about it?

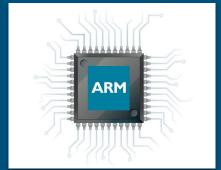
- Poor quality has far reaching consequences
- Wide range of scientific software development practices
- Software quality throttles scientific progress
- Time to develop a new model is longer than the lifespan of the new hardware



Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor

with integrated FPGA







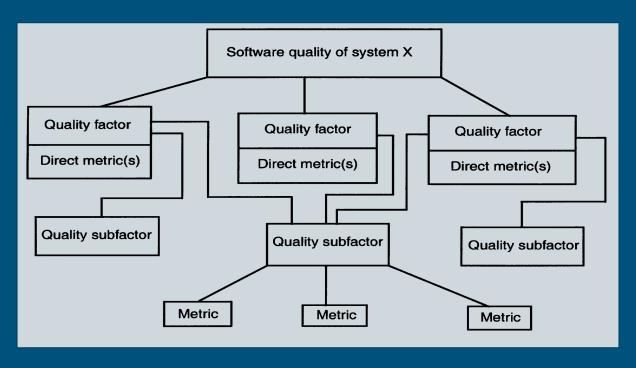
- The bad news
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  - Can't be measured accurately/easily
  - Hard to prove that software engineering practices determine quality

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#### The good news

- There are some good ideas and standards
- Some things are quantifiable
- Studies show rigorous testing decreases defect density



IEEE Std 1061™-1998 (R2009) - A Software Quality Metrics Methodology

Functional Suitability

Usability

Reliability

Maintainability

Performance Efficiency

Compatibility

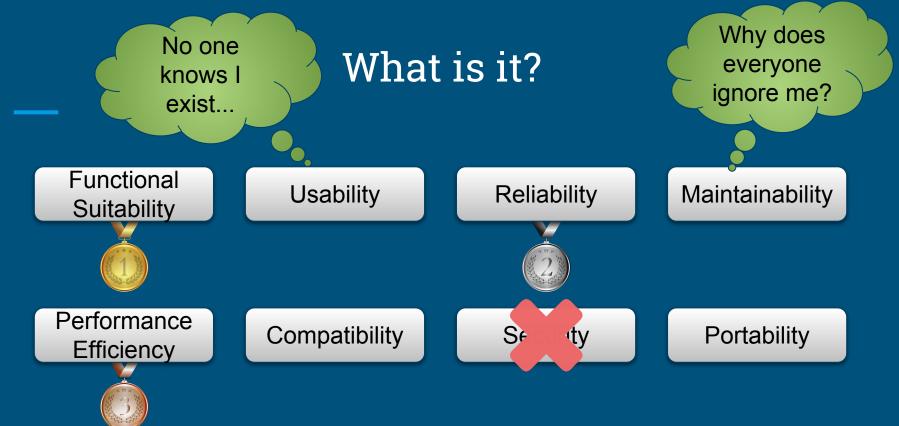
Security

Portability

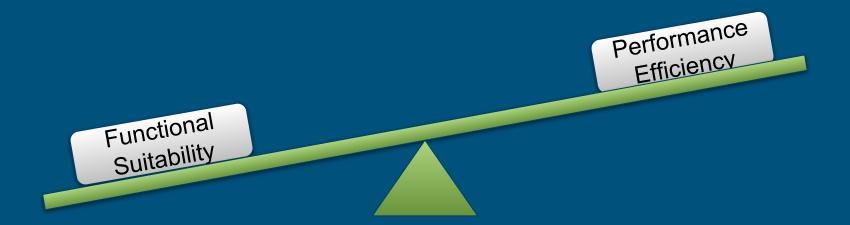
**ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Software Quality Model Standard Attributes** 



11



Scientific Software Quality Attribute Priorities

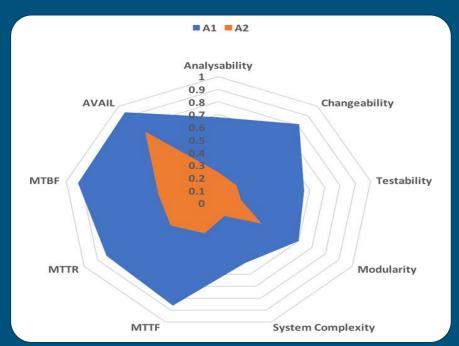


Perceived Scientific Software Quality Tradeoffs



Perceived Scientific Software Quality Tradeoffs

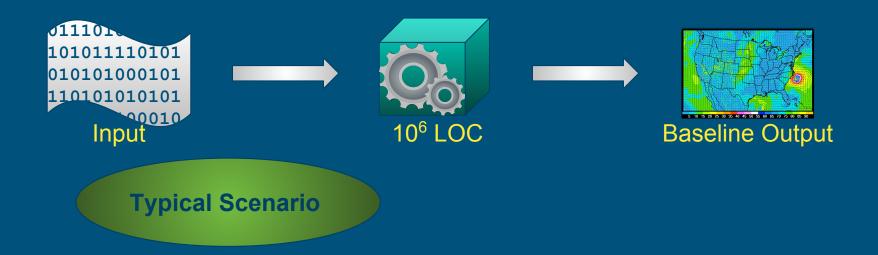
- Scientific software quality models do exist
- Does/should anyone use them?
- Metrics for quality components
  - Complexity → Maintainability
  - Defect density → Reliability
- Some scientific quality models lack important attributes

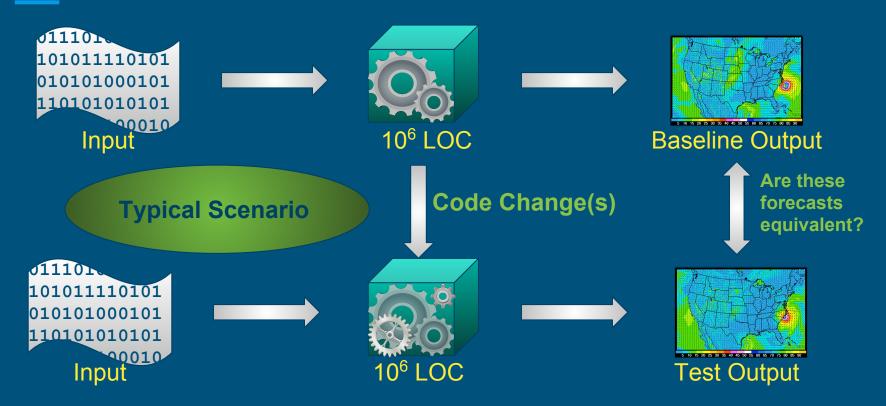


(B. Koteska, A. Mishev, L. Pejov, Quantitative Measurement of Scientific Software Quality: Definition of a Novel Quality Model, March 2018)

## Challenges Specific to Scientific Software

- Capacity for scientific insight is an important quality attribute
- "Scientific software quality" conflates science and software
  - Theoretical system, computational system, software implementation
- Requirements are often poorly defined up front
- Requirements driven by scientific discovery process
- Evolving requirements make extensibility and reproducibility difficult
- Oracle & tolerance problems make correctness difficult to measure





#### Several problems with reliance on system level tests

- Focus is on testing the "model" instead of the "software"
- Does not provide error localization when failures are detected
- Trillions of operations performed exacerbate comparison of results
- High levels of test coverage are difficult to achieve
- Often masks serious errors
- Undetected bugs are allowed into the "stable" repository branches

#### A better way....

- Test the science AND the software
  - Theoretical system, computational system, software implementation
- Test multiple quality factors
  - Performance, reliability, correctness, portability
- Test at all granularities
  - Unit tests, integration tests, system tests
- Write new code → Write new tests

#### Rules of engagement

- Automate tests / continuous integration
- Require pull requests for all merges
- Require reviews for all pull requests
- No pull requests are merged unless all tests pass
- Pull requests must supply tests for all new code

```
Test project /scratch4/BMC/gsd-hpcs/Christopher.W.Harrop/Exascale-DA/build_theia_intel
     Start 1: shallow water confia aralist
1/16 Test #1: shallow_water_config_arglist .....
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 2: shallow_water_config_nlfile
 2/16 Test #2: shallow_water_config_nlfile .....
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 3: shallow_water_confia_nlunit
 3/16 Test #3: shallow_water_config_nlunit .....
                                                         Passed
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 4: shallow_water_model_matlab_regression
 4/16 Test #4: shallow_water_model_matlab_regression ...
                                                                 22.94 sec
     Start 5: shallow_water_model_init_default
 5/16 Test #5: shallow water model init default ......
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 6: shallow_water_model_init_optional
 6/16 Test #6: shallow_water_model_init_optional ......
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 7: shallow_water_model_adv_nsteps
7/16 Test #7: shallow_water_model_adv_nsteps .....
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 8: shallow water model rearession
 8/16 Test #8: shallow_water_model_regression .....
                                                                  0.02 sec
     Start 9: shallow_water_reader
 9/16 Test #9: shallow_water_reader .....
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 10: shallow_water_writer
10/16 Test #10: shallow_water_writer ......
                                                                  0.02 sec
     Start 11: shallow_water_tl_init_default
11/16 Test #11: shallow_water_tl_init_default ......
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 12: shallow water tl init optional
12/16 Test #12: shallow_water_tl_init_optional .....
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 13: shallow_water_tl_adv_nsteps
13/16 Test #13: shallow_water_tl_adv_nsteps .....
                                                                  0.19 sec
     Start 14: shallow water adi init default
14/16 Test #14: shallow_water_adj_init_default ......
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 15: shallow_water_adj_init_optional
15/16 Test #15: shallow_water_adj_init_optional .......
                                                                  0.01 sec
     Start 16: shallow water adi adv nsteps
16/16 Test #16: shallow_water_adj_adv_nsteps ......
                                                                  0.20 sec
100% tests passed, 0 tests failed out of 16
Total Test time (real) = 23.55 sec
[Christopher.W.Harrop@Theia:tfe03 build_theia_intel]$
```

## Conclusions

- We can learn from commercial software engineering industry
- Maintainability should be prioritized
- Test-driven development should be adopted to reduce defect density
- Test automation should be maximized to minimize human error

# Backup Slides

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### **Functional Suitability**

- Functional Completeness
- Functional Correctness
- Functional Appropriateness

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Performance Efficiency

- Time Behavior
- Resource Utilization
- Capacity

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Compatibility

- Co-existence
- Interoperability

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Usability

- Appropriateness Recognizability
- Learnability
- Operability

- User Error Protection
- User Interface Aesthetics
- Accessibility

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Reliability

- Maturity
- Availability
- Fault Tolerance
- Recoverability

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Security

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Non-repudiation

- Authenticity
- Accountability

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Maintainability

- Modularity
- Reusability
- Analysability

- Modifiability
- Testability

ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Quality Model

#### Portability

- Adaptability
- Installability
- Replaceability

#### IEEE Std 1061<sup>™</sup>-1998 (R2009) - A Software Quality Metrics Methodology

#### Goals

- Assess achievement of quality goals;
- Establish quality requirements for a system at its outset;
- Establish acceptance criteria and standards;
- Evaluate the level of quality achieved against the established requirements;
- Detect anomalies or point to potential problems in the system;
- Predict the level of quality that will be achieved in the future;
- Monitor changes in quality when software is modified;
- Assess the ease of change to the system during product evolution;
- Validate a metrics set