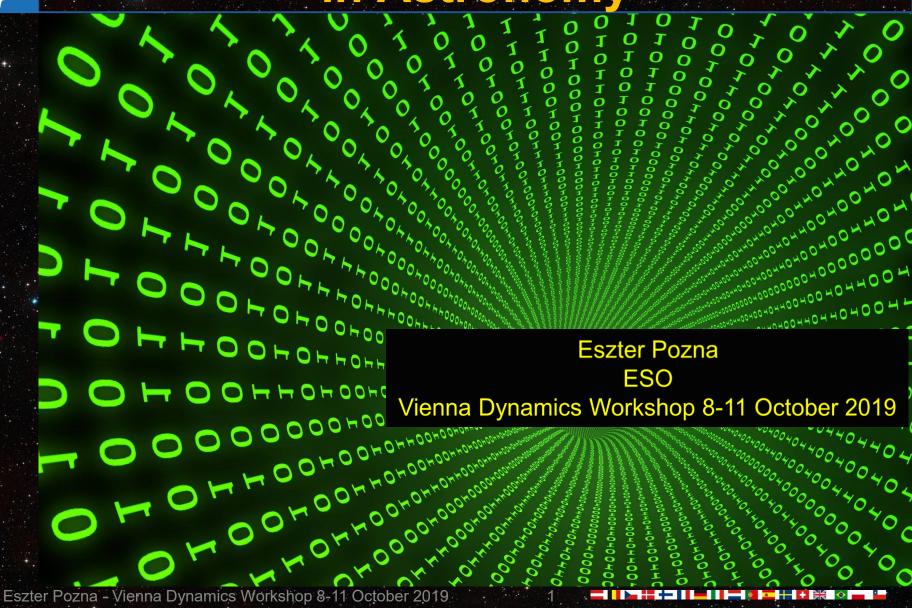


Software Development CYCLE in Astronomy





What is software engineering?

- Convert ideas to software
- Deliver on time
- Keep it running..(reliably, efficiently)

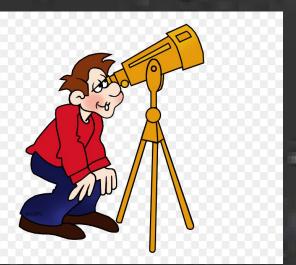




Its about...

$$m_i rac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \sum_{i=1 \atop i \neq i}^{N} rac{Gm_i m_j \left(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j
ight)}{\left\|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j
ight\|^3}$$

101010







Project pitfalls...

How Projects Really Work (version 1.5)

Create your own carloon at www.projectearicon.com



How the customer explaned it



How the project leads understood it



How the analyst destance it



How the programmer works it



What the beta teaters received



Haw the business consultant described to



How the project was decumented



What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



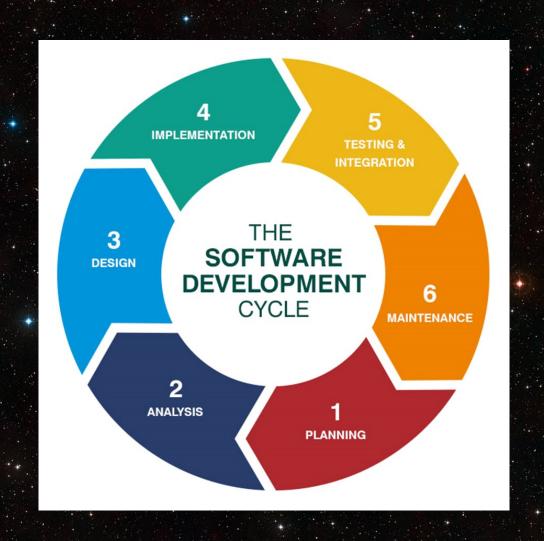
What maketing beatheries



What the evelenter really needed



SDLC





Process for Small project

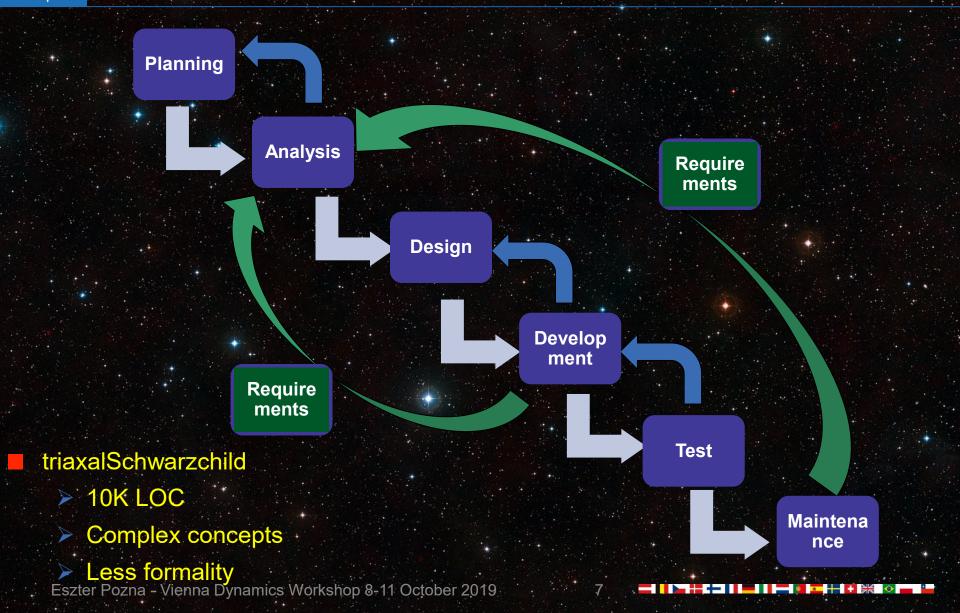


Big Bang Model

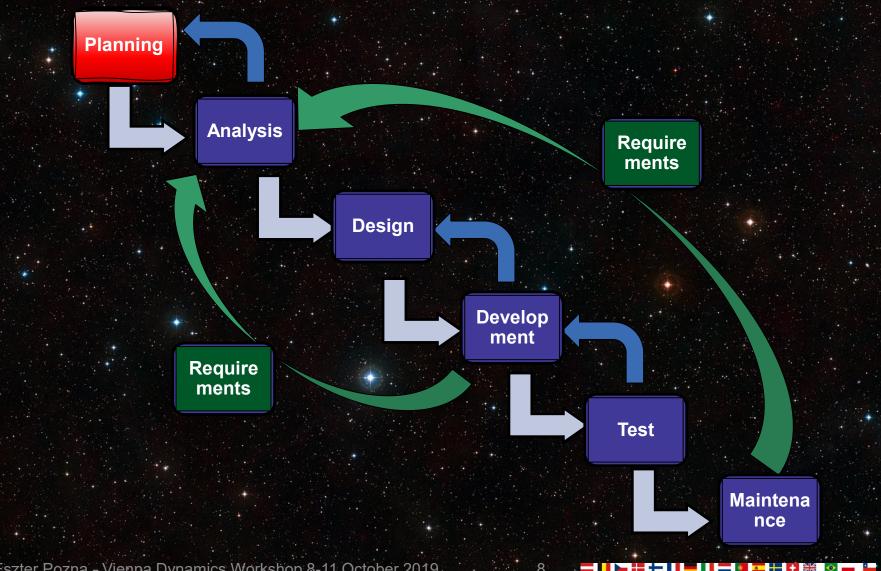
- This model is ideal for small projects like academic projects or practical projects. One or two developers can work together on this model.
- In this model, developers do not follow any specific process. Development begins with the necessary funds and efforts in the form of inputs.
- And the result may or may not be as per the customer's requirement, because in this model, even the customer requirements are not defined.
- https://www.javatpoint.com/softwareengineering-big-bang-model



Prototyping

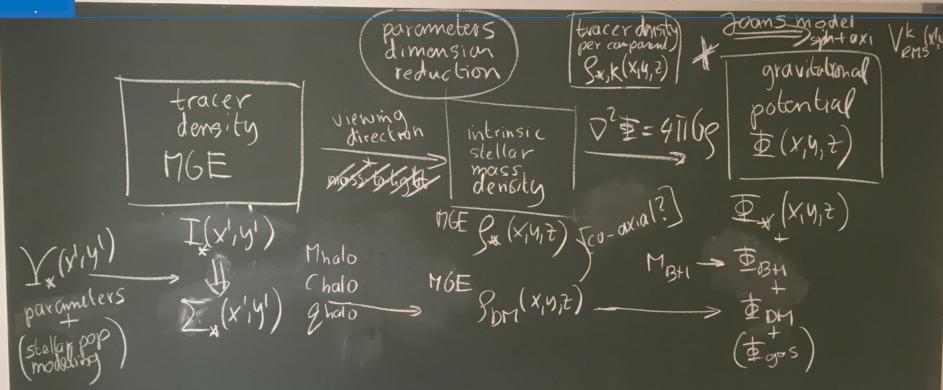








What?



Modelling stellar dynamics

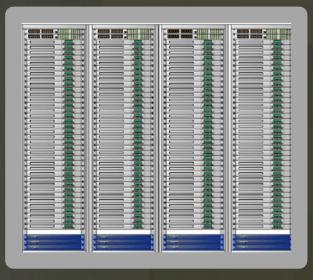
- parameter fitting
- Select the best model



How?



make better use of underlying parallel hardware



Cluster of computer

Parallel computing is perfect for modeling, simulating





When?

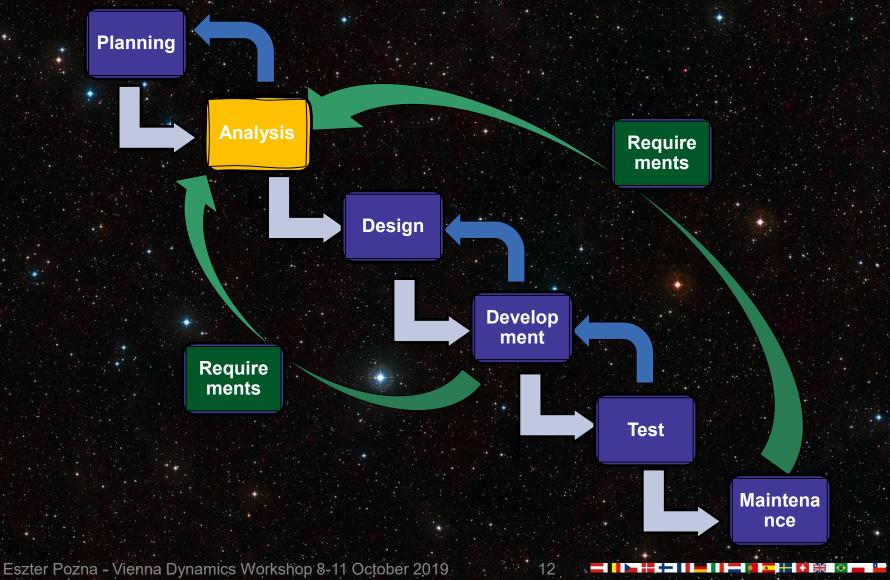














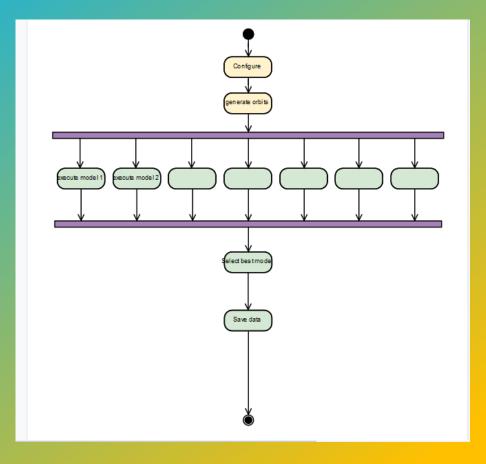
Analysis

- Feasibility study
 - Details
 - Prototyping/Testing
 - Discuss GUI
- Check availability reusability of existing software
- Cost, Time



Analysis

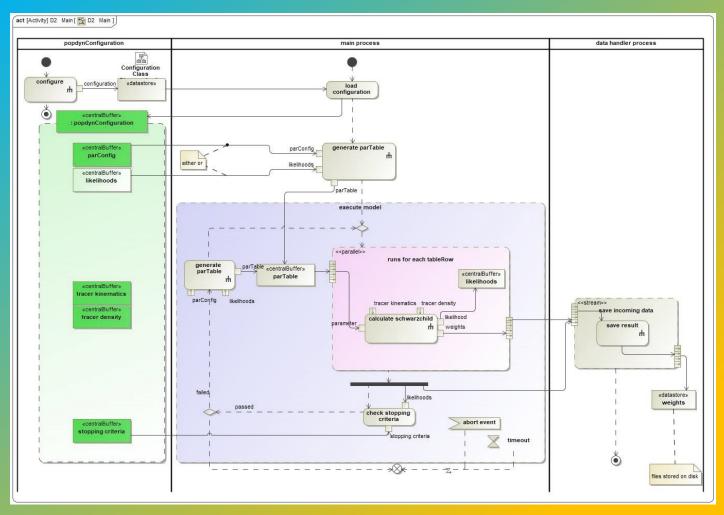
Document your idea in a way that is meaningful for software people (UML, Activity diagram)





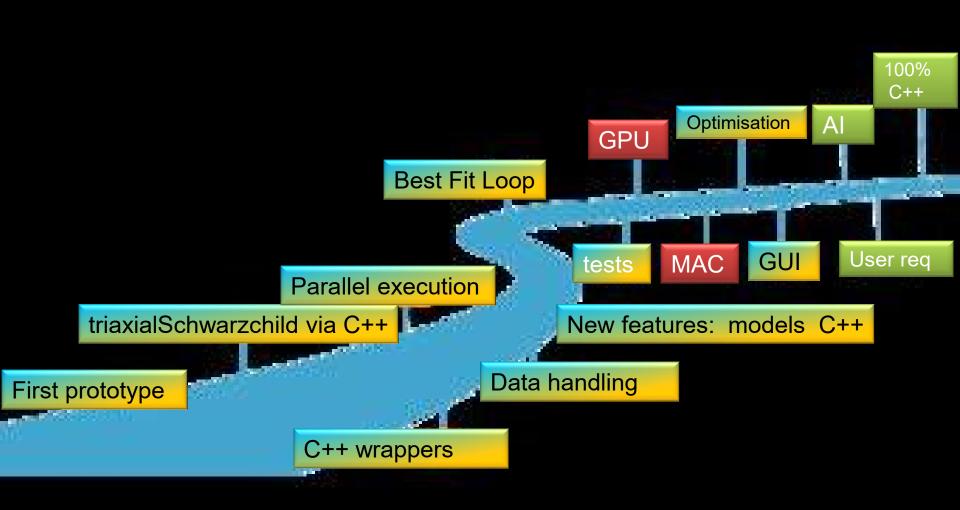
Analysis

Concept via UML activity diagrams

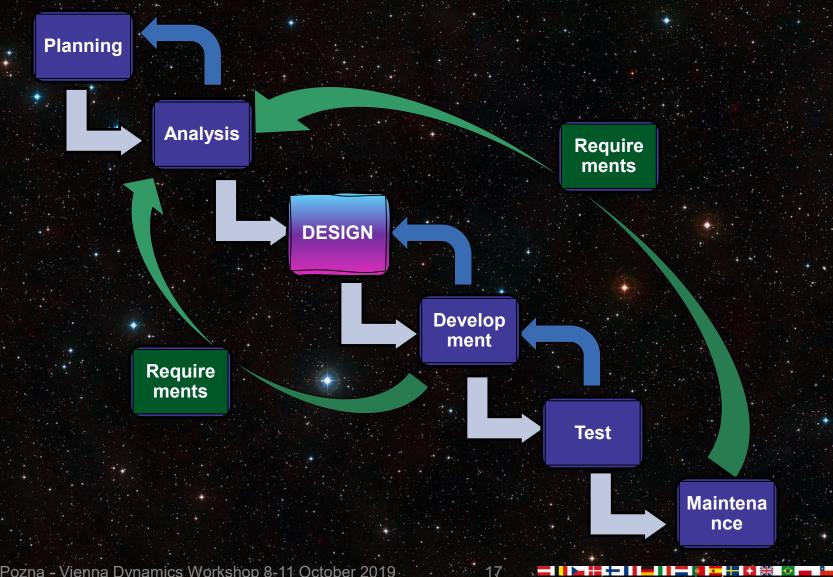




Milestones



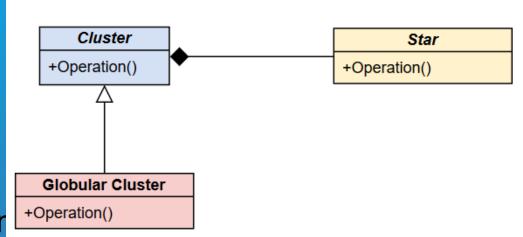






Design

- Architecture
 - Packages
 - classes
 - Connections

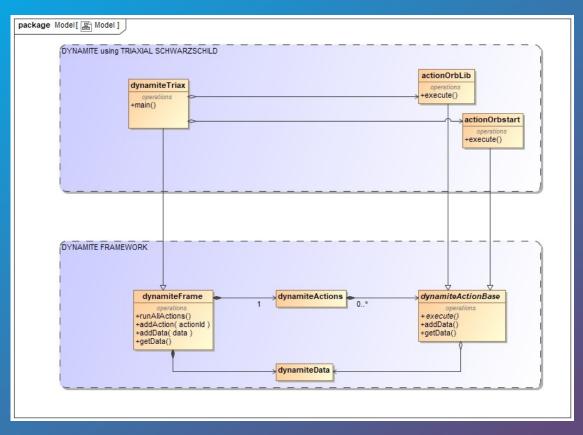


- Data handling (mer
- Flexibility/ Configuration etc.
- Logging and debugging
- > User interface

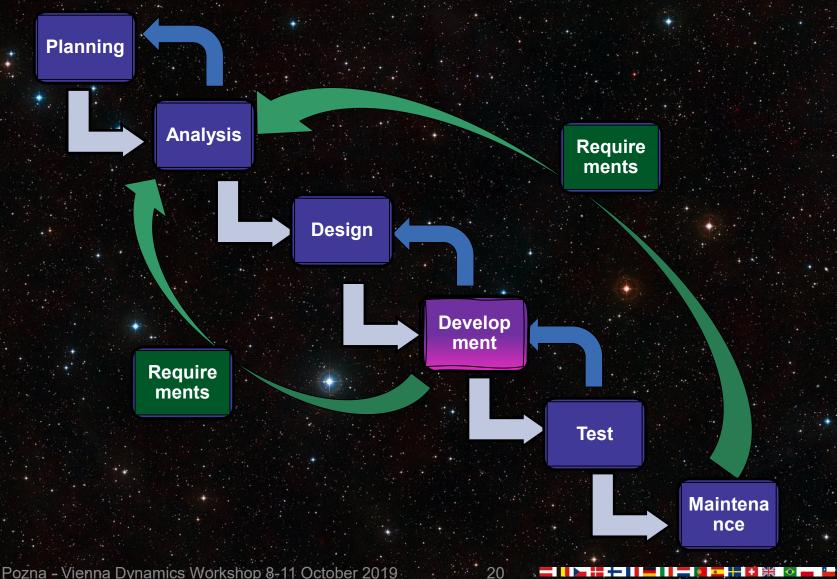


Software Design

- Design patterns
- Design decisions (e.g. process or thread)









Preparation

- Free stuff
 - Platform : Linux by Linus Torvalds
 - GIT version control
 - Language : C++ by Bjarne Stroutstroup
 - > IDE
 - Download support Libraries
 - Installation method (Makefile, Maven, Gradel, Waf...)
 - > Problem reporting system (Jira, Bugzilla)
 - Setup Database





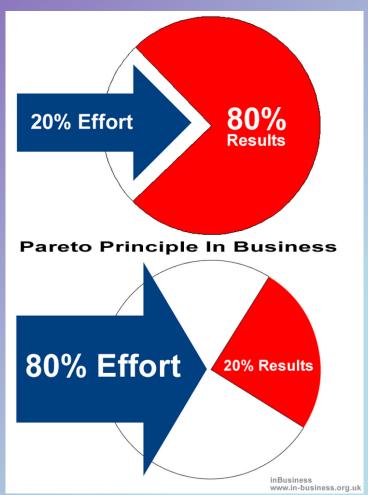
Development...

80 % of the time the software runs in 20% of the

code (Pareto rule)

Stability is given by the rest!!

- Error handling, Special cases,
- preparation, logging,
- startup/shutdown actions
- Unit test
- Documentation





Software development practices

DRY



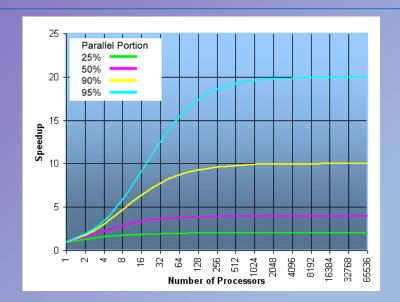
robust

modular

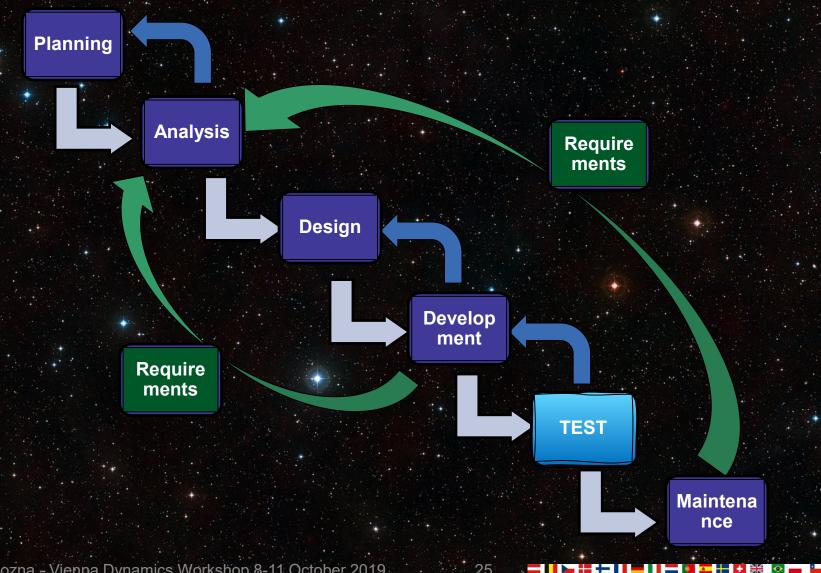


Software Challenges

- Interface Fortran/C++
- Parallelization
 - Race conditions
- Memory handling
- Flexibility via design pattern
- Stability
- Optimization for speed









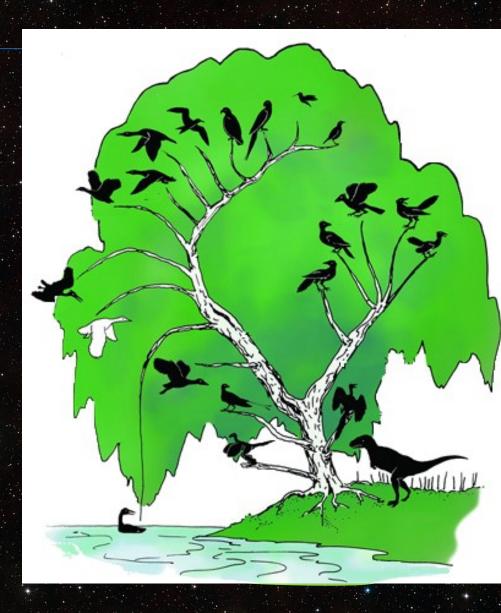
Test and integration



- Test: phaseA (developer) → phaseB (professional testers) → phaseC (requester)
- Integration: Test platform → User platform

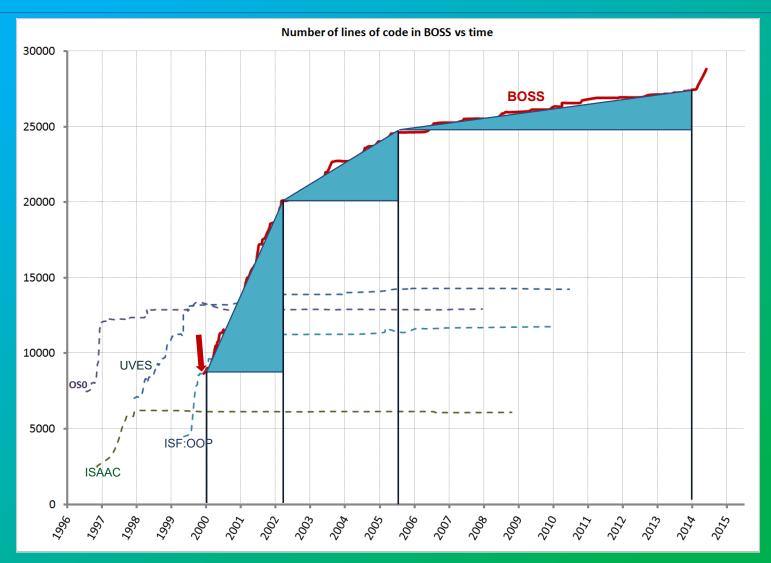


MAINTENANCE





Evolution





Maintenance

repeatedly updating software for various reasons

improvement: Involve changes in functionality

Adaptative: Changes in the environment are adapted to the requirements

Corrective: Activities for error correction

Preventive: Improvements to avoid future problems











MAINTENANCE COST

■ 50% and 70% of all total costs

