

Trilinos Software Engineering Technologies and Integration Capability Area Overview

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- Numerical Algorithm Interoperability and Vertical Integration
 - Abstract Numerical Algorithms (ANAs)
 - Thyra (Interoperability and vertical integration of ANAs)
 - Epetra (Interoperability of element-based numerical algorithms)
- General Software Interoperability and Integration
 - Memory management (Teuchos::RCP, ...)
 - User input and configuration control (Teuchos::ParameterList, ...)
 - User introspection (Teuchos::FancyOStream, ...)
- Skin packages (wrappers for other languages)
 - PyTrilinos, ForTrilinos, Ctrilinos
- General Software Quality and Design
 - Separation of “Stable” vs. “Experimental” code
 - Day-to-day stability of “Stable” code
- Lean/Agile Software Engineering Principles and Practices
 - Internal Trilinos issues
 - External customer issues

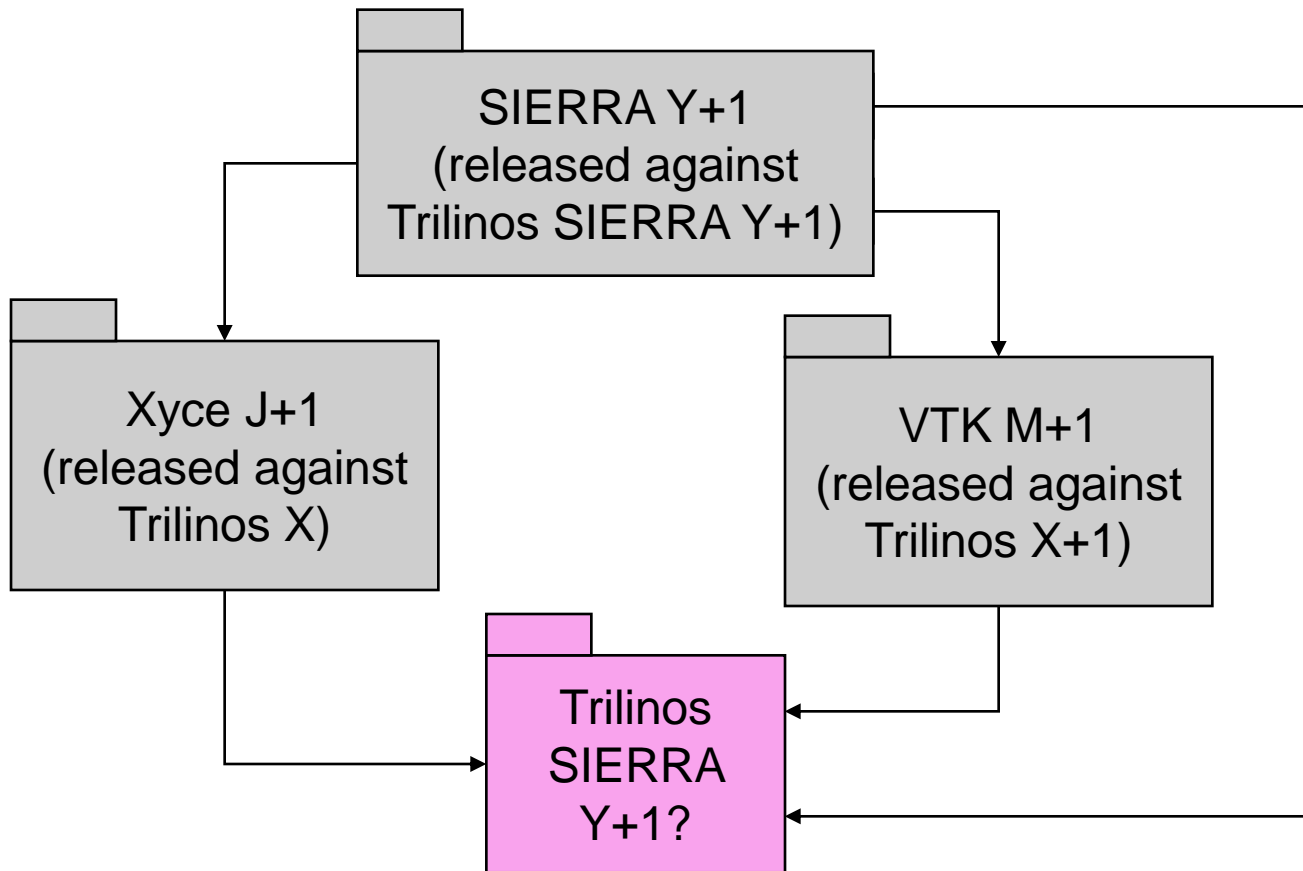
- Internal Trilinos development tools principles and practices
 - Scalability and robustness of build system and test tools
 - Continuous integration development principles and practices
 - Release process principles and practices
- Integration with customer application codes
 - Coordination of co-development with customer application codes (i.e. daily integration and asynchronous continuous integration)
 - Coordination of release schedules with customer application codes
 - Regulated backward compatibility and smooth upgrades



Backward Compatibility Considerations

- Backward compatibility is critical for:
 - Safe upgrades of Trilinos releases
 - Composability and compatibility of different software collections

Example of the Need for Backward Compatibility



Multiple releases of Trilinos presents a possible problem with complex applications

Solution:

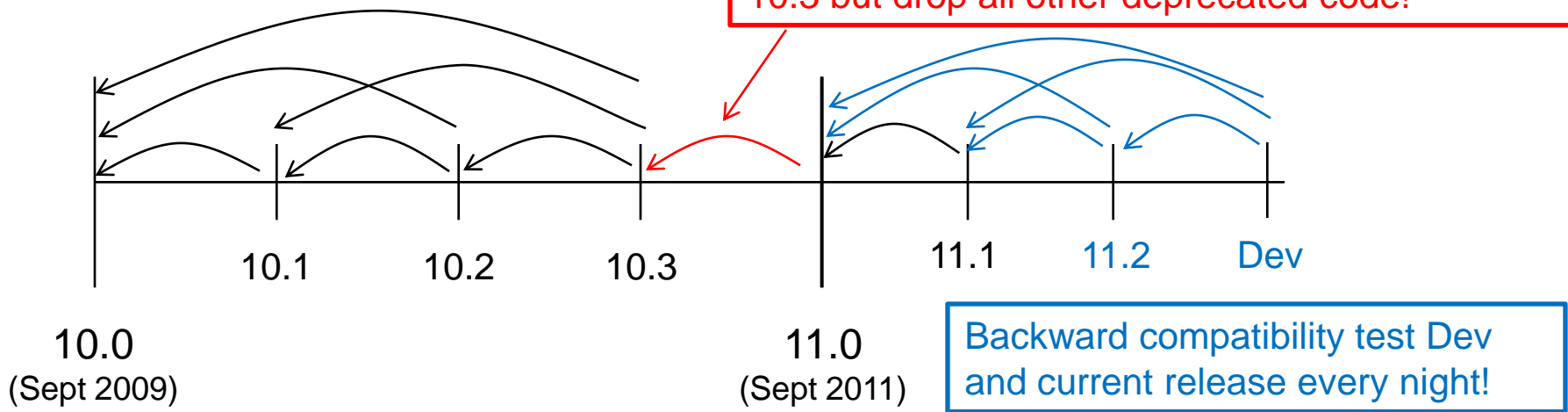
=> Provide perfect backward compatibility of Trilinos X through Trilinos SIERRA Y+1

Backward Compatibility Considerations

- **Backward compatibility is critical for:**
 - Safe upgrades of Trilinos releases
 - Composability and compatibility of different software collections
- **Maintaining backward compatibility for all time has downsides:**
 - Testing/proving backward compatibility is expensive and costly
 - Encourages not changing (refactoring) existing interfaces etc.
 - => Leads to software “entropy” which kills a software product
- **A compromise: Regulated backward compatibility (Tentative)**
 - Maintain a window of perfect backward compatibility over major version numbers (e.g. 1-2 years)
 - Provide “Deprecated” compiler warnings
 - Example: GCC’s `__deprecated__` attribute enabled with
`-DTrilinos_SHOW_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL=ON`
 - Provide strong automated testing of Trilinos backward compatibility
 - Drop backward compatibility between major version numbers

Regulated Backward Compatibility for Trilinos (Tentative)

- Releases of Trilinos X guarantee backward comparability between releases X.Y and X.Z where $Z > Y$
 - Example: Trilinos 10.5 is backward compatible with 10.0 through 10.4
 - Example: Trilinos 11.X is not compatible with Trilinos 10.Y
- Major Trilinos version numbers change every 1-2 years
 - Example: Major Trilinos versions change every 2 years with 2 releases per year



Actual Target (Tentative):

- Keep major Trilinos version number for two years
- Put out releases quarterly (with minor releases X.Y.Z as needed)

http://trilinos.sandia.gov/capability_areas.html