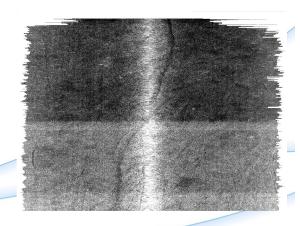


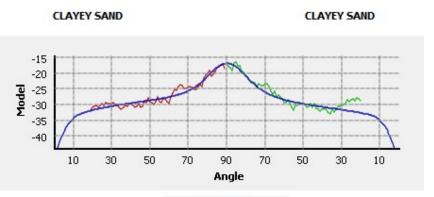


Geocoder

- Geocoder processes and analyses
 MBES reflectivity measurement
- Typical tasks:
 - Correct MBES signals for geometric and radiometric effects
 - Despeckling, feathering, mosaicing data to provide visually pleasing backscatter mosaics
 - Analysis of backscatter to estimate seafloor physical properties and "classify" the seabed
 - Geographic clustering of acoustic
 themes in support of benthic habitat
 mapping











Research Code & Production Code

 Geocoder is the result of many years of research software development attempting to solve the problems associated with these tasks









Research vs Production



Research code

- Goal: prove an idea works
- Built in pieces over long periods often with little regard for the overall software architecture framework
- Researchers are usually not Software Engineers
- Serves the needs of a few users, programmers are often the users

Production code

- Goal: implement ideas behind research code
- Implemented in a stable, dependable, extendable way and integrated into existing software by professional programmers
- Extensively tested prior to release
- Serves many users, programmers are not the users









Geocoder at UNH



- Geocoder algorithms are good and sound but implementation can be improved (e.g. efficiency, memory management, etc)
- Loss of lead developer (Luciano Fonseca) makes it difficult to augment code base for new mapping systems, data formats, algorithms, etc
- CCOM Lesson Learned: succession
 management is important in research projects
 involving a lot of software development



CCOM Geocoder Team



- Geocoder must be a TEAM effort within CCOM
- Experienced Geocoder warriors:
 - Yuri Rzhanov
 - Brian Calder
- Fresh troops:
 - Jonathan Beaudoin
 - Tom Weber
 - Val Schmidt



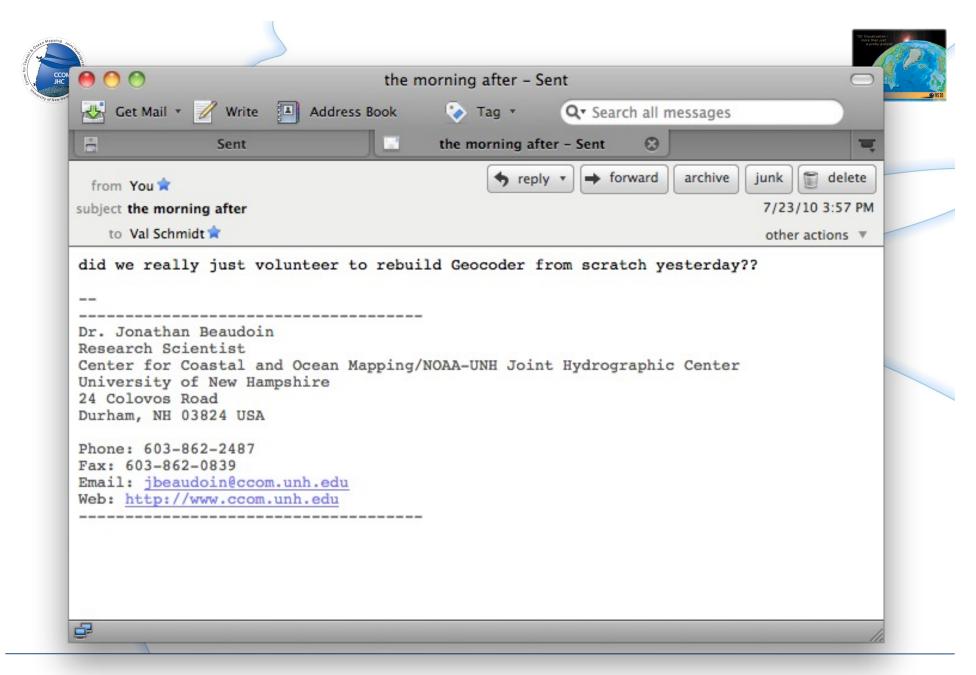


First order of business: what is the way forward?

The Way Forward: Refactorization

- Need to refactor the code base to give us a stable base to further our research goals
- Refactoring code (according to Wikipedia):
 - Process of changing a computer program's source code without modifying its external functional behavior in order to improve some of the nonfunctional attributes of the software
 - Advantages include improved code readability and reduced complexity to improve the maintainability of the source code, as well as a more expressive internal architecture or object model to improve extensibility.













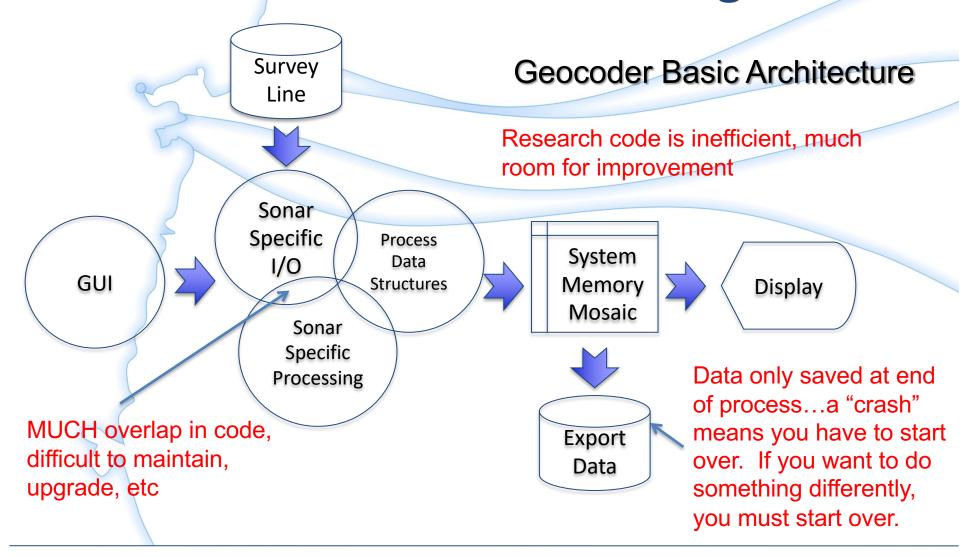


- IVS3D independently decided to refactorize their implementation (FM Geocoder becomes FMGT)
- IVS3D proposed partnership with CCOM/JHC:
 - IVS3D refactorizes & designs modularized plug-in architecture, IVS3D benefits from CCOM acoustics/multibeam expertise
 - CCOM uses FMGT for research purposes, plug-in architecture facilitates research into new algorithms within a stable code base



Refactorization Challenges



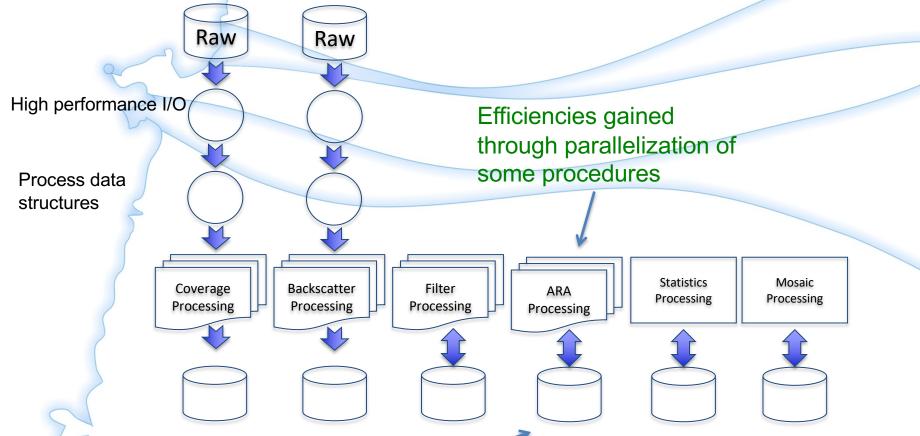






Refactoring Geocoder

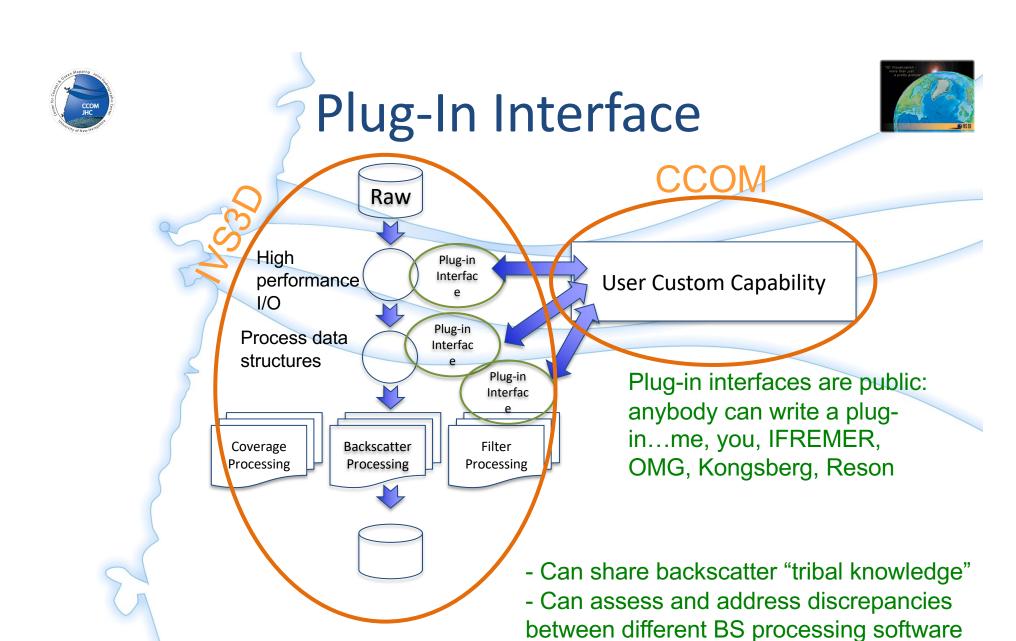




Intermediate data is "persisted" at each stage with metadata to ensure completed stages are not repeated in later sessions









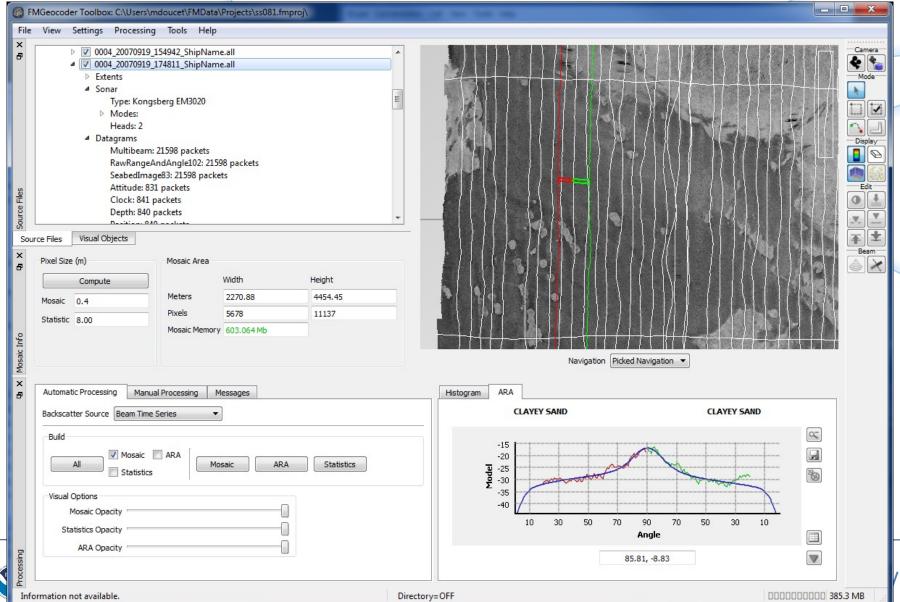






FMGT



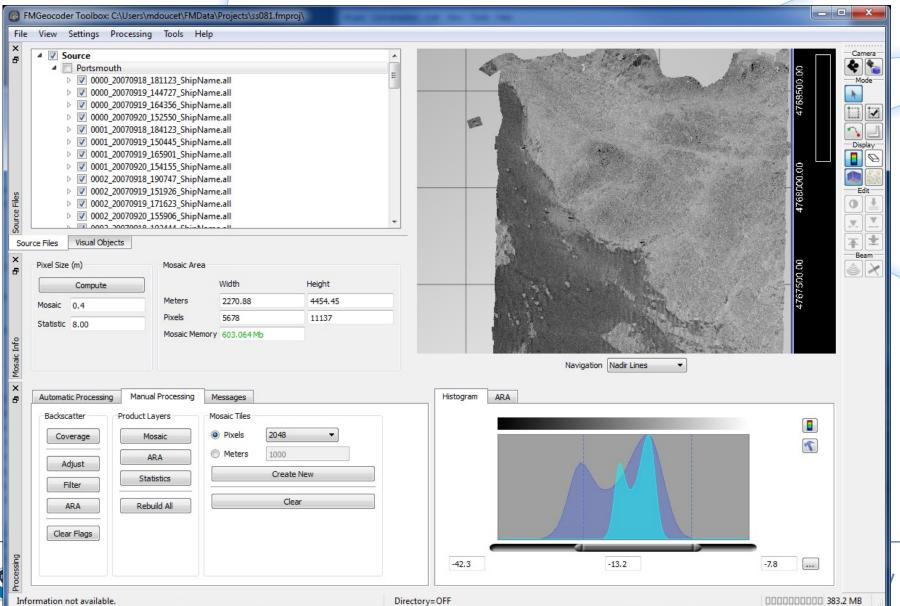






FMGT







A Kinder and Gentler Geocoder



- Modular design allows us to construct flow path using a stable code base
- Can verify
 - module inputs and outputs
 - correctness of vendor implementations
- Innovation can get to market more robustly and more traceably
- Provides stable software for users
- Empowers researchers and users
 - add functionality
 - compare and evaluate algorithms
- Facilitate interchange of ideas
- Accelerates research











- NOAA grants supporting CCOM/JHC
 - NA05NOS4001153
 - NA10NOS4000073



