

productivity

Git Workflows & Continuous Integration

Better Scientific Software Tutorial Jared O'Neal Argonne National Laboratory ECP Annual Meeting January 14, 2019



exascaleproject.org







License, citation, and acknowledgments



License and Citation

- This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).
- Requested citation: Jared O'Neal, Git Workflows & Continuous Integration, in Better Scientific Software Tutorial, Exascale Computing Project Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas, 2019. DOI: <u>10.6084/m9.figshare.7581746</u>

Acknowledgements

- This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR), and by the Exascale Computing Project (17-SC-20-SC), a collaborative effort of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science and the National Nuclear Security Administration.
- This work was performed in part at the Argonne National Laboratory, which is managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357
- Anshu Dubey, Klaus Weide, Saurabh Chawdhary, and Carlo Graziani
- Iulian Grindeanu
- Alicia Klinvex



Git Workflows



Goals

Development teams would like to use version control to collaborate productively and ensure correct code

- Understand challenges related to parallel code development via distributed version control
- Understand extra dimensions of distributed version control & how to use them
 - Local vs. remote repositories
 - Branches
 - Issues, Pull Requests, & Code Reviews (earlier talk)
- Exposure to workflows of different complexity
- What to think about when evaluating different workflows
- Motivate continuous integration



Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)

Two developers collaborating via Git

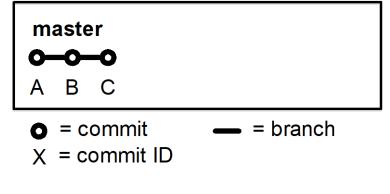
- Local copies of master branch synched to origin
- Each develops on **local** copy of master branch
- All copies of master immediately diverge
- How to integrate work on origin?

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository





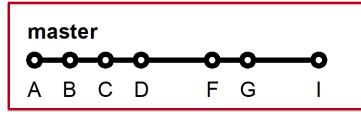


DVCS Race Condition

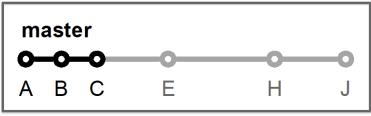
Integration of independent work occurs when local repos interact with remote repo

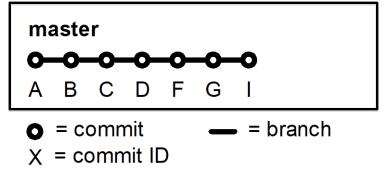
- Alice pushes her local commits to remote repo first
- No integration conflicts
- No risk
- Alice's local repo identical to remote repo

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository







Integration Conflicts Happen

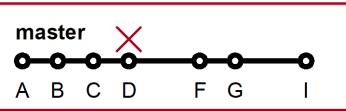
Bob's push to remote repo is rejected

- Alice updated code in commit D
- Bob updated same code in commit E
- Alice and Bob need to study conflict and decide on resolution at pull (time-consuming)
- Possibility of introducing bug on master branch (risky)

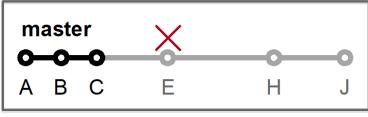
Solution State Sta

loo	loops.cpp (commit D)				
36					
37	// Very important loop				
38	for (int i=0; i <n; ++i)="" td="" {<=""></n;>				
39					
40					
41					
42	// Another very important loop				
43	<pre>for (int i=1; i<=N; ++i) {</pre>				
44	foo[i] = bar[i] * i;				
45					





Bob's Local Repository



loc	loops.cpp (commit E)						
36 37 38 39	<pre>// Very important loop for (int i=0; i<n; i++)="" pre="" {<=""></n;></pre>						
40 41 42	// Another very important loop						
43 44 45	<pre>for (int i=0; i<n; *="" foo[i]="bar[i]" i++)="" i;<="" pre="" {=""></n;></pre>						



Our First Workflow

This process of collaborating via Git is called the Centralized Workflow

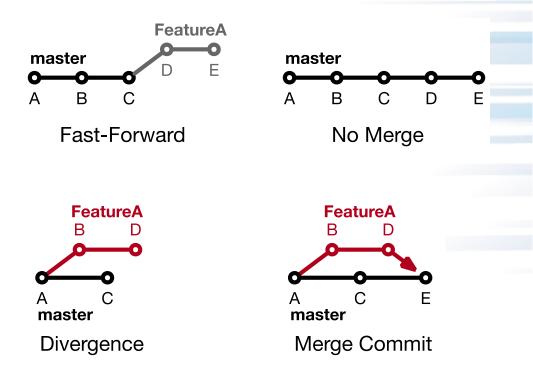
- See <u>Atlassian/BitBucket</u> for more information
- "Simple" to learn and "easy" to use
- Leverages local vs. remote repo dimension
 - Integration in local repo when local repos interact with remote repo
- What if you have many team members?
- What if developers only push once a month?
- What if team members works on different parts of the code?
- Working directly on master



Branches

Branches are independent lines of development

- Use branches to protect master branch
- Feature branches
 - Organize a new feature as a sequence of related commits in a branch
- Branches are usually combined or merged
- Develop on a branch, test on the branch, and merge into master
- Integration occurs at merge commits

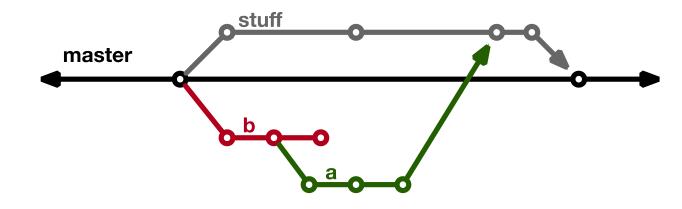




Control Branch Complexity

Workflow policy is needed

- Descriptive names or linked to issue tracking system
- Where do branches start and end?
- Can multiple people work on one branch?





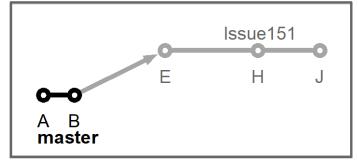
Feature Branches

Extend Centralized Workflow

- Remote repo has commits A & B
- Bob pulls remote to synchronize local repo to remote
- Bob creates local feature branch based on commit B
- Commit C pushed to remote repo
- Alice pulls remote to synchronize local repo to remote
- Alice creates local feature branch based on commit C
- Both develop independently on local feature branches

Alice's Local Repository
add_solver_A
master

Bob's Local Repository



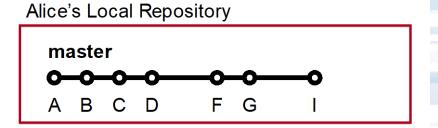




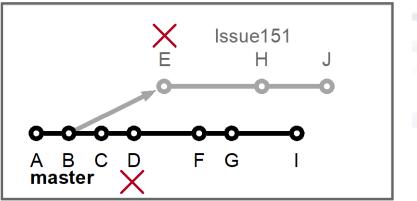
Feature Branch Divergence

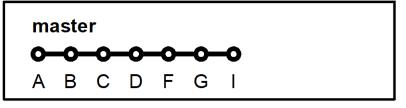
Alice integrates first without issue

- Alice does fast-forward merge to local master
- Alice deletes local feature branch
- Alice pushes master to remote
- Meanwhile, Bob pulls master from remote and finds Alice's changes
- Merge conflict between commits D and E



Bob's Local Repository





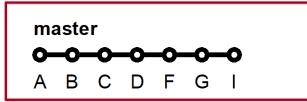


Feature Race Condition

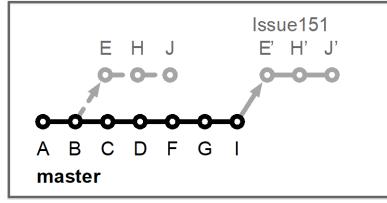
Integration occurs on Bob's local repo

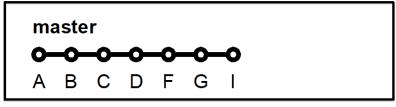
- Bob laments not having fast-forward merge
- Bob rebases local feature branch to latest commit on master
 - E based off of commit B
 - E' based off of Alice's commit I
 - E' is E integrated with commits C, D, F, G, I
- Merge conflict resolved by Bob & Alice on Bob's local branch when converting commit E into E'
- Can test on feature branch and merge easily and cleanly

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository







Feature Branches Summary

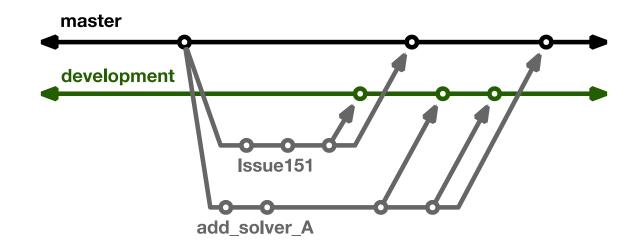
- Multiple, parallel lines of development possible on single local repo
- Easily maintain local master up-to-date and useable
- Integration with rebase on local repo is safe and can be aborted
- Testing before updating local and remote master branches
- Rebase is advanced Git command
 - Rebase can cause complications and should be used carefully.
- Hide actual workflow
 - History in repo is not represent actual development history
 - Less communication
 - Fewer back-ups using remote repo
- Does it scale with team size? What if team integrates frequently?
- Commits on master can be broken
- See Atlassian/BitBucket for a richer Feature Branch Workflow



More Branches

Branches with infinite lifetime

- Base off of master branch
- Exist in all copies of a repository
- Each provides a distinct environment
 - Development vs. pre-production





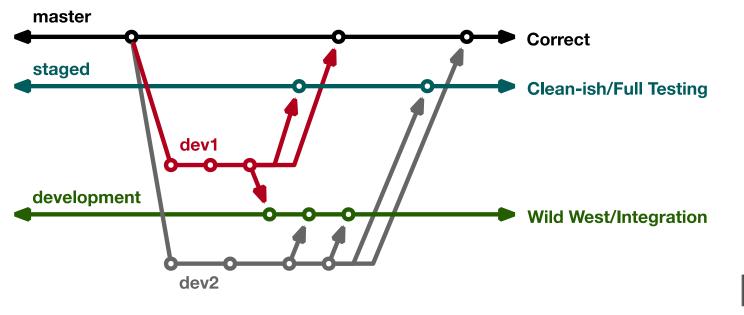
Current FLASH5 Workflow

Test-driven workflow

- · Feature branches start and end with master
- All feature branches are merged into development for integration & manual testing
- All feature branches are then merged into staged for full, automated testing

Workflow designed so that

- All commits in master are in staged & development
- infinite branches don't diverge
- Merge conflicts first exposed on development





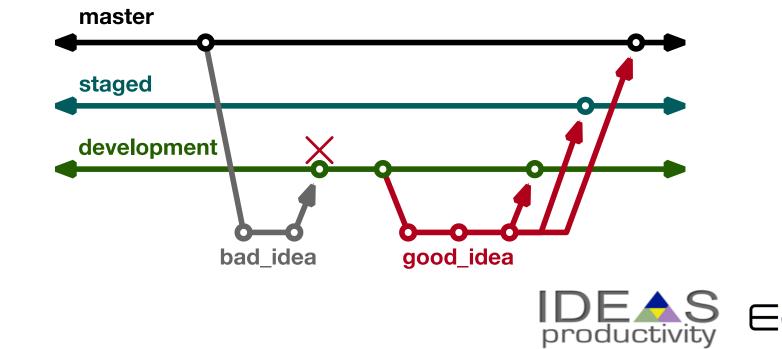
Branch Rules

Why base feature branches off master?

- Start from correct, verified commit
- Clean and simple to learn/enforce
- Isolate master from integration environment

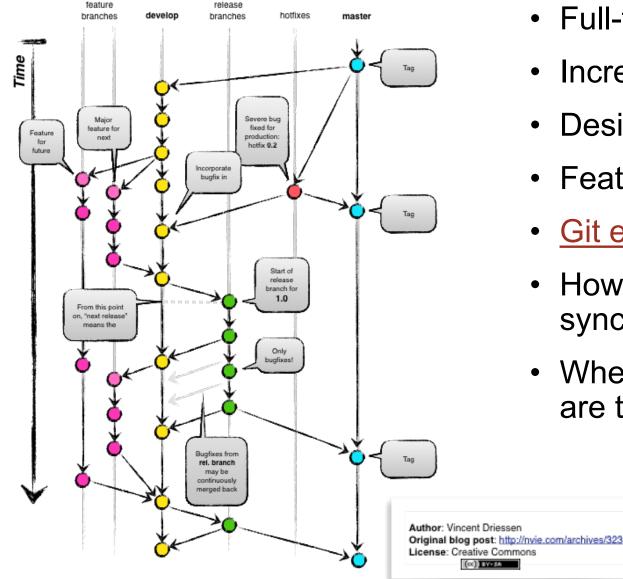
Motivates more rules

- Development never merged into another branch
- Staged never merged into another branch





Git Flow



- Full-featured workflow
- Increased complexity
- Designed for SW with official releases
- Feature branches based off of develop
- Git extensions to enforce policy
- How are develop and master synchronized?
- Where do merge conflicts occur and how are they resolved?



GitHub Flow

http://scottchacon.com/2011/08/31/github-flow.html

- Published as viable alternative to Git Flow
- No structured release schedule
- Continuous deployment & continuous integration allows for simpler workflow

Main Ideas

- 1. All commits in master are **deployable**
- 2. Base feature branches off of master
- 3. Push local repository to remote constantly
- 4. Open Pull Requests early to start dialogue
- 5. Merge into master after Pull Request review



GitLab Flow

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/workflow/gitlab_flow.html

- Published as viable alternative to Git Flow & GitHub Flow
- Semi-structured release schedule
- Workflow that simplifies difficulties and common failures in synchronizing infinite lifetime branches

Main Ideas

- Master branch is staging area
- Mature code in master flows downstream into pre-production & production infinite lifetime branches
- Allow for release branches with downstream flow
 - Fixes made upstream & merged into master.
 - Fixes cherry picked into release branch



Things to Think About When Choosing a Git Workflow

Want to establish a clear set of polices that

- results in correct code on a particular branch (usually master),
- ensures that a team can develop in parallel and communicate well,
- minimizes difficulties associated with parallel and distributed work, and
- minimizes overhead associated with learning, following, and enforcing policies.

Adopt what is good for your team

- Consider team culture and project challenges
- Assess what is and isn't feasible/acceptable
- Start with simplest and add complexity where and when necessary



Continuous Integration



The Short & Sweet of Continuous Integration

A master branch that always works

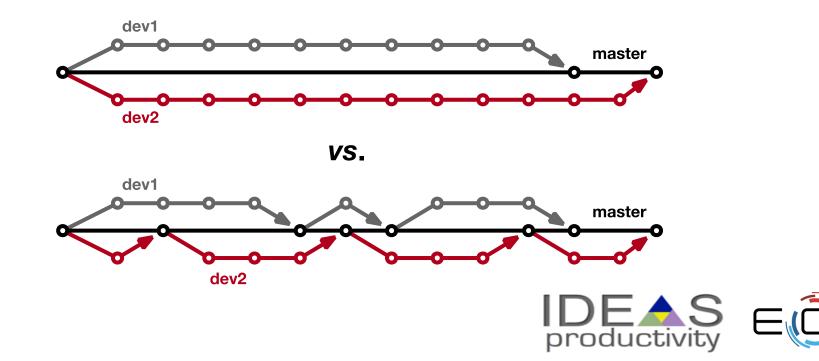
- DVCS workflow isolate master from integration environment
- Extend workflow to address difficulties of integrating
 - Minimize likelihood of merge conflict
 - Detect bugs immediately
 - Make debugging process quick and easy



Work Decomposition

Commit and integrate often

- Limit divergence between feature and master branches
- Decreased probability of conflict
- Conflict resolution is simpler and less risky



Error detection

Test at integration to identify failures immediately

- Control quality of code
- Isolate failure to few commits
- No context switching for programmer

We want a system that

- triggers automated builds/tests on target environments when code changes and
- ideally tests on proposed merge product without finalizing merge.



Test Servers

Servers that

- automate the execution of a test suite or a subset of a test suite,
- allow for running tests on different environments,
- host an interface for viewing results, and
- allows for configuring when the tests are run.

Examples

- CTest/CDash
- Jenkins
- Travis CI and GitLab CI



Cloud-based Test Servers

- Linked to VCS hosts
 - GitHub & Travis CI
 - o GitLab Cl
 - BitBucket Pipelines
- Automated builds/tests triggered via pushes and pull requests
- Builds/tests can be run on cloud systems
- Test results are reported in repository's web interface
- Can trigger code coverage analysis & documentation build



Continuous integration (CI)

- Has existed for some time and interest is growing
- ECP working to adapt CI for HPC machines
 - ECP Continuous Integration Framework: Tue Jan 15 from 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
 - Working Lunch Plenary Continuous Integration: Wed Jan 16 from 12:00 PM to 1:30 PM
- Setup, maintenance, and monitoring required
- Prerequisites
 - A reasonably automated build system
 - An automated test system with significant test coverage & useful feedback
 - Builds/tests must finish in reasonable about of time
 - Ability to bundle subset of tests



CI Hello World

Simplest CI example

https://github.com/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld https://travis-ci.org/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld

CI example w/ multiple platforms and specific compiler versions https://github.com/jrdoneal/CI_Multiplatform

Code coverage, testing and CI tutorial (C++)

https://github.com/amklinv/morpheus

Code coverage, testing, and CI example (Fortran, C++)

https://github.com/jrdoneal/infrastructure



Agenda

Time	Module	Торіс	Speaker	
9:00am-9:30am	01	Overview of Best Practices in HPC Software Development	Anshu Dubey, ANL	
9:30am-10:00am	02	Better (Small) Scientific Software Teams	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL	
10:00am-10:30am	03	Improving Reproducibility through Better Software Practices	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL	
10:30am-11:00am		Break		
11:00am-11:45am	04	Verification & Refactoring	Anshu Dubey, ANL	
11:45am-12:30pm	05	Git Workflow & Continuous Integration	Jared O'Neal, ANL	



CI Hello World – Backup Slides



GitHub Repository Page

https://github.com/jrdoneal/Cl_HelloWorld

⊒ jrdoneal / CI_HelloWorld						1	★ Star	0	% Fork	0
<> Code (!) Issues ()	ן Pull requests ס	Projects 0	🗉 Wiki	Insights	🔅 Settings					
No description, website, or topics provided. Edit Manage topics										
Image: The second s										
	Υ.	branch		<> 0 release	S		11 0 co	ntribu	tors	
	ull request	branch	[○ 0 release Create new find		Fine			tors or downloa	d 🔻
Branch: master - New pu			t for the purpos	Create new fi			d file	Clone		
Branch: master - New pu	ull request	rect build environment		Create new fi			d file	Clone	or downloa	ago
Branch: master - New put Developer D. Develop Thi Ltravis.yml	ull request	rect build environment o a correct build en	vironment for t	Create new fi			d file	Clone	or downloa c4 2 days :	ago ago



Travis CI Configuration File

.travis.yml

env:

- TRAVIS_CI_ENV="Hello, World"

#before_install:

#- Put commands here to prepare for executing builds/installs

#- Examples would be using apt-get to install dependencies not

included in the Travis CI build environment by default.

#install:

#- Put build commands here#- In each phase, you can execute multiple commands#- Travis CI stops if any single command fails in this phase

before_script:

- echo \$TRAVIS_CI_ENV

script:

- \$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh
- #- Travis CI will run each command in this phase even if a previous command
- # terminated in failure

after_success:

- echo "You should see that Hello, World was printed by before_script"

after_failure:

- echo "Hello, World should not have been printed by before_script"



The Script Phase

hello_world.sh

#!/bin/bash

```
if [ -z "${TRAVIS_CI_ENV}" ]; then
  echo "Please set the TRAVIS_CI_ENV environment variable"
  exit 1
elif [ "${TRAVIS_CI_ENV}" != "Hello, World" ]; then
  echo "TRAVIS_CI_ENV value is ill-suited for this tutorial"
  exit 2
fi
```



Connecting GitHub & Travis Cl

MY ACCOUNT



irdoneal

jrdoneal

@jrdoneal

Repositories Settings

ORGANIZATIONS You are not currently a member of any organization.

MISSING AN ORGANIZATION? Review and add your authorized organizations. We're only showing your public repositories. You can find your private projects on travis-ci.com.

Legacy Services Integration

Filter repositories

Image: CI_HelloWorldImage: SettingsImage: CI_MultiplatformImage: SettingsImage: Image: Image:



Repository in Travis Cl

https://travis-ci.org/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld

📮 jrdoneal / CI_HelloWorld 🔘 🔳

Current Branches Build History Pull Requests		More options 📃
 master This change should lead to a correct build environment for the pututorial. Travis CI builds should now be successful. Commit 93a75c4 2 Compare ff5271893a75c4 2 Branch master 2 jrdoneal 	-∽- #3 passed Ů Ran for 18 sec 1 a day ago	C Restart build
Kuby TRAVIS_CI_ENV="Hello, World"		



Commit History

	📮 jrd	loneal / CI_HelloW	orld					
	<> C	Code () Issues 0	1 Pull requests 0	Projects 0	💷 Wiki	Insights		
	Brand	ch: master -						
	-0-	Commits on Nov 3, 20	18					
			lead to a correct build en op committed 2 days ago 🗸	nvironment for the I	purpos			
			nfiguration file so that it op committed 2 days ago 🗙	is a step closer to s	ie			
.travis.yml added			op committed 2 days ago 🗙	sent content, the b	ouild …			
			cests that the build environ op committed 2 days ago	onment is correctly	con			
			explain the intent and ev op committed 2 days ago	entual content of t	his tu 🚥			
				p		tivity	E	EXASCALE COMPUTING PROJECT

Travis CI Build History

Add Travis CI configuration file. With the present content, the build

🔘 Developer D. Develop committed 2 days ago 🗙

▶ 1	Worker information	worker_info	
▶ 6	Build system information	system_info	
413			
414			
415	Setting APT mirror in /etc/apt/sources.list: http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/		
416			
▶ 417	\$ git clonedepth=50branch=master https://github.com/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld.git jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld	git.checkout	0.545
▶ 427	\$ rvm use default	rvm	5.27s
▶ 434	\$ rubyversion	ruby.versions	
442	No Gemfile found, skipping bundle install		
▼ 443	\$ echo \$TRAVIS_CI_ENV	before_script	0.00s
444			
445			
446	<pre>\$ \$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh</pre>		0.00s
447	Please set the TRAVIS_CI_ENV environment variable		
448			
449			
450	The command "\$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh" exited with 1.		
▶ 451	<pre>\$ echo "Hello, World should not have been printed by before_script"</pre>	after_failure	0.00s
454			
455	Done. Your build exited with 1.		
			Тор 🔺



Travis CI Build History

Update Travis CI configuration file so that it is a step closer to se...

🔘 Developer D. Develop committed 2 days ago 🗙

►		Worker information	fo
▶_		Build system information system_init	
	413		
	414		
	415	Setting APT mirror in /etc/apt/sources.list: http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/	
	416		
►		s git clonedepth=50branch=master https://github.com/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld.git jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld git.checkou	ut 0.52s
	427		
	428	Setting environment variables from .travis.yml	
	429	\$ export TRAVIS_CI_ENV="This content will result in failure"	
	430		
		\$ rvm use default	vm 4.53s
		ruby.version	ns
	446	No Gemfile found, skipping bundle install	
		7 \$ echo \$TRAVIS_CI_ENV before_scrip	pt 0.00s
	448	3 This content will result in failure	
	449		
	450) \$ \$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh	0.00s
	451	TRAVIS_CI_ENV value is ill-suited for this tutorial	
	452		
	453		
	454		
			re 0.00s
	458		
	459	Done. Your build exited with 1.	



Travis CI Build History

This change should lead to a correct build environment for the purpos...

💭 Developer D. Develop committed 2 days ago 🗸

	Worker information	worker_info	
	Build system information	system_info	
413			
414			
415	Setting APT mirror in /etc/apt/sources.list: http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/		
416			
	\$ git clonedepth=50branch=master https://github.com/jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld.git jrdoneal/CI_HelloWorld	git.checkout	0.53s
427			
428	Setting environment variables from .travis.yml		
429	<pre>\$ export TRAVIS_CI_ENV="Hello, World"</pre>		
430			
	\$ rvm use default	rvm	4.69s
	\$ rubyversion	ruby.versions	
446	No Gemfile found, skipping bundle install		
	<pre>\$ echo \$TRAVIS_CI_ENV</pre>	before_script	0.00s
448	Hello, World		
449			
450	<pre>\$ \$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh</pre>		0.00s
451			
452			
453	The command "\$TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/hello_world.sh" exited with 0.		
	\$ echo "You should see that Hello, World was printed by before_script"	after_success	0.00s
457			
458	Done. Your build exited with 0.		



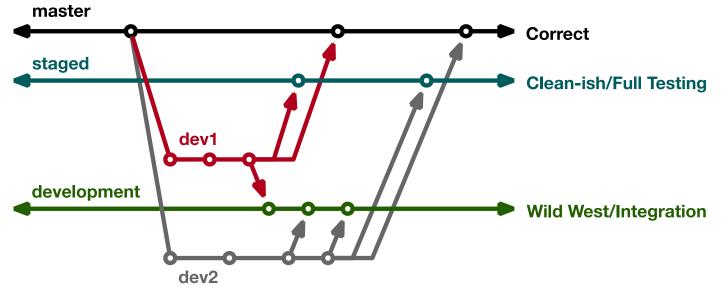
Extra Slides



More Branch Rules

Is staged really necessary?

- Contains only changes intended for master
- No integration means cleaner branch
- Allows for extra stage of testing with more tests
- Extra buffer for protecting master branch

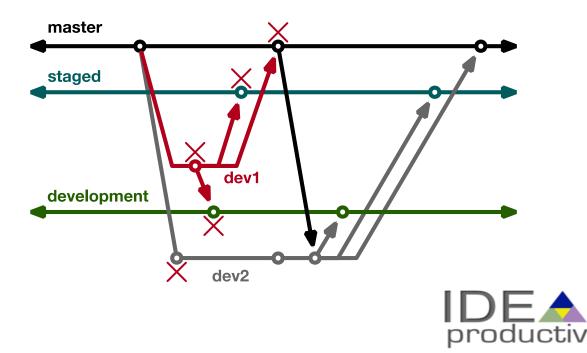




Merge Conflicts

How are merge conflicts resolved in FLASH5 Workflow?

- Merge conflict with master means merge conflict with staged and development
- · We want to avoid conflict resolution when merging into master
- Directly on feature branch if resolution is there
- One idea is to merge master into feature branch



How do we determine what other tests are needed?

Code coverage tools

- Expose parts of the code that aren't being tested
- gcov
 - \circ standard utility with the GNU compiler collection suite
 - Compile/link with –coverage & turn off optimization
 - \circ $\,$ counts the number of times each statement is executed
- Icov
 - o a graphical front-end for gcov
 - available at <u>http://ltp.sourceforge.net/coverage/lcov.php</u>
- Hosted servers (*e.g.* coveralls, codecov)
 - graphical visualization of results
 - push results to server through continuous integration server



Code coverage output

Overall Analysis

DURCE FILES ON BUILD 45							
IST 2 CHANGED 0	SOURCE CHANGED 0 COVERAGE CHANGED 0						
COVERAGE	$\Delta \qquad \Leftrightarrow$ File	🔶 LINES	RELEVANT				
- 74.39	src/functions/linear_fcn_class.f90	301	82	61			
- 100.0	src/general/modulo_mod.f90	52	3	3			

Detailed Analysis

265	! Error distribution same for all x values
266	delta = S*Sxx - Sx*Sx
267	<pre>if (delta == 0.0_wp) then</pre>
268	ERRORMSG("Cannot do linear least-sqrs. Divide by zero.")
269	stop
270	end if
271	delta_inv = 1.0_wp / delta

https://github.com/jrdoneal/infrastructure



Code coverage is popular

- gcov also works for C and Fortran
- Other tools exist for other languages
 - \circ JCov for Java
 - $\circ\,$ Coverage.py for python
 - \circ Devel::Cover for perl
 - $\circ\,$ profile for MATLAB
 - \circ etc.



Special Notes for Morpheus Tutorial

- A code coverage and testing tutorial can be found at the Morpheus repository doxygen pages
 - <u>https://amklinv.github.io/morpheus/index.html</u>
- STEP 1: These exercises must be run on your own local machine or on a remote machine that you have access to.
- If you cannot generate your own gcov output, the associated lcov output is online
 - https://amklinv.github.io/morpheus/lcovFiles/index.html

