

# The Draco Build System

K.G. Thompson<sup>a</sup>

T.M. Evans<sup>b</sup>

R.M. Roberts<sup>c</sup>

Author address:

<sup>a</sup>CCS-2, MS D409, LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC, LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

*E-mail address:* `kgt@lanl.gov`

<sup>b</sup>CURRENTLY AT ORNL

<sup>c</sup>D-6, MS F609, LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC, LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

*E-mail address:* `rsqrd@lanl.gov`

ABSTRACT. The Draco build system is designed to facilitate both development and usage on multiple platforms and using multiple build tools. Originally, the build system adopted much of the GNU Coding Standards [1] for software packages. However, as of 2011, the build system no longer relies on the GNU **autotools** and it supports non-Linux build platforms. While the design of the Draco build system is moving away from strict conformance to the GNU Coding Standards, it has been designed according to the following list of requirements:

1. support for simultaneous, multiple configurations (Release, Debug, etc);
2. support for C++ on all current ASC platforms;
3. support for multiple build project types (**Makefiles**, **XCode**, **Eclipse**, etc.)
4. on-demand and automated unit and regression testing;
5. the ability to support multiple code projects;
6. support for external vendors;
7. support for explicit template instantiation;
8. support for multiple languages, but the recommended languages are C and C++.
9. support for C++ on all current ASC platforms;
10. C and C++ coding must conform strictly to issued ISO standards.
11. extensibility;
12. low-cost on developers to add new packages, code, and tests;
13. adoption of selected sections of the GNU coding standard [1].
14. support for on-demand and automated regression testing with web-based dashboard presentation.
15. preconfigured development environment for ASC platforms (**bashrc/cshrc**, **elisp**, vendors, extensions to the **module** command, etc.)

These requirements plus additional features such as threaded/parallel building, heterogeneous architectures and vendor support have been included in the Draco build system.

The build system primarily uses three CMake tools [2], **CMake**, **CTest** and **CDash**. Version control of the Draco source is performed by **SVN** [3]. These tools are freely available from Kitware and Tigris.org.

# Contents

List of Figures	v
List of Tables	vii
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1. Purpose	1
1.2. Definitions and Conventions	2
1.3. Draco Build System Support and Procurement	2
1.4. Manual Organization	2
1.5. Administration	4
1.6. Quick Start	4
Chapter 2. The Draco Model	5
2.1. Overview of Draco	5
2.2. Overview of the Draco Build Model	5
2.3. The Draco Source Code Tree	9
2.4. Coding Conventions	12
2.5. Summary	13
Chapter 3. Configuring and Compiling Draco	15
3.1. Draco Dependencies	15
3.2. Draco Package Products	18
3.3. Configuring Draco	19
3.4. Building Draco	29
3.5. Recommended Practices	30
3.6. Examples	30
3.7. Summary	32
Chapter 4. Using the Draco Build Model in External Codes	33
4.1. Using Draco in External Codes	33
4.2. Emulating the Draco Build System	33
4.3. Summary	34
Chapter 5. Adding a Component to Draco	35
5.1. Overview	35
5.2. Package Files	37
5.3. Customized Packages	38
Chapter 6. Extending the Draco Build System	41
Chapter 7. Quick Start	43
7.1. Local Tools	43
7.2. Setting up the User's Environment	45
7.3. Directory Structure and Obtaining the Source Files	46
7.4. Configuring	47

7.5.	Compiling the Sources	47
7.6.	Regression Tests	48
7.7.	Generating the Documentation	48
7.8.	SVN Update	49
7.9.	Adding a New Package to Draco	50
7.10.	Troubleshooting	50
7.11.	Sample <code>.bash_profile</code> File	50
7.12.	Sample <code>.bashrc</code> File	51
Appendix A.	Vendor Libraries	53
A.1.	MPI	53
A.2.	LAPACK	53
A.3.	GSL, GNU Scientific Library	53
A.4.	CUDA	54
A.5.	DaCS	54
A.6.	XMGRACE	54
Bibliography		55
Index		57

## List of Figures

2.1	The Draco source tree. Directories are in boxes and files are in ellipses. The subdirectories are shown in Fig. 2.2.	9
2.2	Subdirectories under <code>draco/</code> . Directories are in boxes and files are in ellipses.	10
2.3	The Draco build tree after running <b>CMake</b> for a Makefile-based project. The <b>source directories</b> are shown in Fig. 2.2a. The <b>doc directories</b> are shown in Fig. 2.2b.	12
2.4	The Draco build tree after running <b>make install</b> for a Makefile-based project. The <i>install</i> target creates the <code>lib/</code> , <code>bin/</code> , <code>include/</code> and <code>config</code> directories under the <i>target</i> directory. The target directory is specified at <i>configure</i> time by setting the <b>CMake</b> variable <code>CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX</code> .	13
3.1	Component-level diagram for Draco.	16
3.2	CMake GUI after populating cache with default values.	24
5.1	Standard package directory configuration in Draco.	35



## List of Tables

1.1	Typefaces used throughout the text.	2
1.2	Roster of the <b>Draco</b> package developer group.	3
1.3	Roster of the <b>Draco</b> systems developer group.	3
1.4	Chapters targeted for each group of <b>Draco</b> developers.	3
1.5	File and Internet locations used by <b>Draco</b>	4
1.6	Suggested email lists for <b>Draco</b> developers	4
2.1	Required and optional tools for configuring and building <b>Draco</b> .	6
2.2	<b>Draco</b> Coding Conventions: Standard File Extensions	14
3.1	Listing of <b>Draco</b> component dependencies. The <b>Draco</b> component dependencies are the sum of the explicit and implicit dependencies. For general package use, only components listed under <b>Draco</b> Component Dependencies (Explicit and Implicit) are required. The components listed under <b>Draco</b> Component Test Dependencies are only required for testing.	17
3.2	Vendors required by packages in <b>Draco</b> . Implicit are the C++ Standard Template Library (STL), the C Standard Library, and compiler libraries ( <b>libF77</b> ). Systems libraries ( <b>sys/time.h</b> ) are also not included.	18
3.3	Products for <b>Draco</b> packages.	19
3.4	List of <b>BOOL</b> options that are unique to <b>Draco</b> .	25
3.5	List of value based options that are unique to <b>Draco</b> .	26
3.6	Environment and build system variables used to specify vendors in <b>Draco</b> . See Tables 3.4 and 3.5 for variable defaults.	27
3.7	DBC support in <b>Draco</b> .	28
3.8	Diagnostics support in <b>Draco</b> .	28
3.9	Timing diagnostic support in <b>Draco</b> .	28
5.1	<b>Draco</b> build system package files.	36
5.2	<b>Draco</b> configuration macro files.	36
5.3	Macros used by the <b>CMakeLists.txt</b> files. Macros that require arguments are indicated by ( ) following the macro name.	40
7.1	Environment variables for comilation of <b>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</b> sources	44
7.2	Recommended reading for <b>Draco</b> developers	45
7.3	Listing of <b>Draco</b> <b>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</b> documents available from the <b>Draco</b> <b>SVN</b> repository. Some of documents describe the build system in detail while others offer assistance in configuring the developer's environment.	49





## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction

In this chapter we will examine the design constraints of the **Draco** build system (DBS). We will introduce some definitions of terms and typographical conventions that will be employed throughout the text. Additionally, the organization of the manual will be described. For those who wish to get started right away, § 1.6 tells how to get up and moving without working through the manual. A detailed developer manual is processed with **Doxygen** [4] and is maintained with the **Draco** source code.

### 1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the **Draco** build system. Specifically, we will show both **Draco** users and **Draco** developers how to:

- configure **Draco** for different platforms, build types and options;
- compile **Draco** components;
- compile and link programs that use **Draco**;
- add components to **Draco**;
- add new support options to **Draco**;
- generate developer documentation via **Doxygen**.

Thus, this manual is an invaluable reference to those who work in, or with, **Draco**.

As a review, we restate the **Draco** mission statement [5]:

***Draco** is a comprehensive, radiation transport framework that provides key, reusable components for serial and parallel computational physics codes.*

To meet these requirements **Draco** uses modern software engineering concepts including object-oriented, generic design [6], multi-environment build systems, and service libraries based on leveled component designs [7]. The build system described in this manual allows **Draco** to satisfy its mission statement and enforces the concept of leveled component design.

The **Draco** build system has been carefully designed. In particular, we had several requirements that the build system should satisfy. These requirements are:

- support for simultaneous, multiple configurations (Release, Debug, etc);
- support for multiple languages, but the recommended languages are C and C++.
- support for C++ on all current ASC platforms;
- C and C++ coding must conform strictly to issued ISO standards.
  1. C++03, also known as the ISO/IEC 14882:1998 standard amended by the 2003 technical corrigendum, ISO/IEC 14882:2003.
  2. C99, also known as the ANSI C ISO/IEC 9899:1999 standard
- support for multiple build project types (**Makefiles**, **XCode**, **Eclipse**, etc.)
- on-demand and automated unit and regression testing;
- the ability to support multiple code projects;
- support for external vendors;
- support for explicit template instantiation;
- extensibility;
- low-cost on developers to add new packages, code, and tests;
- adoption of selected sections of the GNU coding standard [1] .

This last requirement has evolved a somewhat as the supported platforms and build systems scope has grown to include **XCode** and **Eclipse** on non-Linux platforms. The use of the **CMake** suite of tools precludes the

TABLE 1.1. Typefaces used throughout the text.

code systems (Draco)
PACKAGES (DS++)
files (Makefile)
variables (draco/src/pkg/)
software programs (gmake)
languages (C++)

use of GNU autotools, **autoconf** and **automake** [8]. It also precludes the use of **make** [9] for non-Makefile based build projects (e.g.: **XCode**, **Eclipse CDT**). More detail will be given in Chap. 2.

### 1.2. Definitions and Conventions

Before continuing we shall clarify the terminology and typeface conventions that will be employed throughout the remainder of this manual. The definitions that we use here are for convenience. They are not to be interpreted as an “universal standard.” They are simply used to make sure that the concepts elucidated within this manual have a common point of reference.

A *product* is anything that is produced from a source code tree [10]. A *system* is a code, or a group of codes, that persist over time [11]. A *project* is an undertaking that has a definite beginning and ending date, and it produces a product. A *package* is one component of a system (package and components are used interchangeably). Packages normally reside in a single directory in the source code tree; although, that directory may have subdirectories. However, packages are sometimes used to refer to larger units. For example, a code package may be a system that contains many components. In this case, package has macro (system level) and micro (system-component level) connotations.

Table 1.1 show the typefaces that we will employ throughout the text to better distinguish certain elements. In general, anything that exists on a computer screen (directory trees, files, etc) is typefaced using **typewriter** font. Files are distinguished in the standard UNIX way by appending the following symbols after the name, \* for executables, / for directories, and @ for links. Computer screen prompts are represented by the \$ symbol.

### 1.3. Draco Build System Support and Procurement

Questions about procuring a copy of the DBS or its use can be directed to:

Name	Email	Group	Team
Kelly Thompson	kgt@lanl.gov	CCS-2	Jayenne
Jae Chang	jhchang@lanl.gov	CCS-2	Capsaicin

Additional information is available on the **Draco TeamForge** site, <https://tf.lanl.gov/draco>. Also note that the **Draco** team maintains a a UNIX file sharing group, **draco**. Developers wishing to access **Draco** source code or development environment files must be members of this file sharing group. Membership is controlled by the current super-users of the group as listed on <https://register.lanl.gov> which should correspond to the individuals listed in the table above.

### 1.4. Manual Organization

This manual is written for three basic groups: (a) **Draco** users, (b) **Draco** component developers, and (c) **Draco** system developers. The manual is organized around these three groups. There is an additional group consisting of developers who plan to use **Draco** as a model for their own code systems. For this group the entire **Draco** Build System Manual is of interest.

The **Draco** users group consists of clients who use **Draco** components in some form. The primary interest of this group is configuring and compiling **Draco** so that it meets their product’s needs. The relationship between this group and **Draco** can be very close (CCS-2 code teams) or very distant (XCP-1 code teams).

TABLE 1.2. Roster of the *Draco* package developer group.

Name	Email	Group
Kelly Thompson*	kgt@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Jae Chang	jhchang@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Allan Wollaber	wollaber@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Gabe Rockefeller	gaber@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Jeff Densmore	jdd@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Kent Budge	kgbudge@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Jim Warsa	warsa@lanl.gov,	CCS-2
Rob Lowrie	lowrie@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Todd Urbatsch	tmonster@lanl.gov	CCS-2

\**Draco* project leader.

TABLE 1.3. Roster of the *Draco* systems developer group.

Name	Email	Group
Kelly Thompson	kgt@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Allan Wollaber	wollaber@lanl.gov	CCS-2
Jae Chang	jhchang@lanl.gov	CCS-2

TABLE 1.4. Chapters targeted for each group of *Draco* developers.

Group	Recommended	Optional
Users	Chap. 2, 3, 4 and 7	
Component Developers	Chap. 2, 3, 5 and 7	Chap. 4 and 6
System Developers	Chap. 2, 5, 6 and 7	Chap. 3

The *Draco* components developers group contains people who write packages in *Draco*. The primary interest of this group is configuring, compiling, and adding new packages to *Draco*. The final group, the *Draco* system developers group, are those who maintain the *Draco* infrastructure, including the build system. This group is concerned with maintaining the integrity and stability of *Draco* as a whole unit. Tables 1.2 and 1.3 gives a current list of the *Draco* package and system developers.

Table 1.4 lists the recommended chapters for review by each *Draco* developer group. Chapter 2 gives an overview of the *Draco* source tree and build system. A complete listing of the *Draco* source tree is included in this chapter. This chapter is useful for all three groups that are associated with *Draco*.

Chapter 3 describes how to configure and compile the *Draco* system. Included in this chapter are detailed descriptions of all the *Draco* configure options. Chapter 4 shows how to emulate the *Draco* build model and functionality in external code systems that use *Draco*. This chapter is geared to code teams that heavily use *Draco*, and, thus, they may gain advantages by using the *Draco* build model. These chapters target the *Draco* users and *Draco* package developers groups.

Chapter 5 shows how to add new component packages to *Draco*. In this chapter detailed instructions are given that show how to add a new package directory, test directory, and, to a lesser extent, build options. The intended audience for this chapter is the *Draco* package developers, and, to a lesser extent, *Draco* system developers will use this material.

Finally, Chap. 6 shows how to extend the *Draco* build system. This chapter focuses on adding new configure options and new language support. In general, this chapter shows how the **CMake** files are used and work. This chapter is primarily intended for *Draco* system developers; however, some content in this chapter is necessary for *Draco* package developers.

TABLE 1.5. File and Internet locations used by Draco

Item	Location
Repository	<code>svn+ssh://ccscs8.lanl.gov/ccs/codes/radtran/svn/</code>
Archival storage	<code>HPSS://hpss/jayenne/</code>
Wiki <sup>a</sup>	<code>http://tf.lanl.gov</code>
Bug Tracker <sup>a</sup>	<code>http://tf.lanl.gov</code>
Regression files	<code>ccscs8://home/regress/cmake_draco</code> and <code>hpc://usr/projects/jayenne/regress</code>
Regression Dashboard	<code>http://coder.lanl.gov/cdash</code>

<sup>a</sup>The Draco team is considering adoption of Redmine for Wiki and Tracker support. The location of this tool is `http://hydra.lanl.gov/redmine`

TABLE 1.6. Suggested email lists for Draco developers

List Name	Purpose
<b>draco</b>	General Draco related discussion, including <b>SVN</b> commit messages.
<b>jayenne</b>	General Jayenne related discussion, including <b>SVN</b> commit messages for ClubIMC, Wedgehog and Milagro.
<b>capsaicin</b>	General Capsaicin related discussion, including <b>SVN</b> commit messages.

## 1.5. Administration

**1.5.1. Important locations.** Draco makes use of NFS-based and web-based tools. Locations of Draco related files and services are provided in Table 1.5.

**1.5.2. Mailing list and commit notifications.** The Draco team maintains a mailing list used for announcements and general Draco discussion. To subscribe to this list, send an email to `listmanager@listserv.lanl.gov` with the body 'subscribe draco'. For more information about mailing lists at LANL you can send an email to the same address with the message 'help'. Some list management functions can also be completed by visiting `https://register.lanl.gov`. If you are not sure if you are subscribed or not you can send the command 'which' to `listmanager@listserv.lanl.gov` to see what LANL lists you are subscribed to. Table 1.6 lists a few other mailing lists that may be useful for Draco developers to subscribe to.

**1.5.3. Regression Dashboard.** Draco maintains a regression dashboard at `http://coder.lanl.gov/cdash`. Draco developers are encouraged to visit the dashboard regularly to view the nightly reports. You may need to contact one of the Draco group super-users (see Sec. 1.3) to gain access to the the dashboard. You can configure the dashboard to send email for various situations like failing unit tests.

**1.5.4. Issue Tracking.** Draco uses the LANL **Team Forge** bug tracking system to manage issue, bug and feature tracking. **Team Forge** can be accessed by opening a web browser from the Yellow network (i.e.: inside the LANL firewall) to `https://tf.lanl.gov`. You are encouraged to browse the list of known bugs/issues of the project you are working on.

## 1.6. Quick Start

Many Draco users will undoubtedly be familiar with **CMake** and **make**. These users can progress directly to Chapter 7 and § 3.6 for examples on configuring and building Draco.

## CHAPTER 2

# The Draco Model

This chapter presents an overview of the **Draco** build model, architecture and source. We present, in detail, the requirements for the **Draco** build system in § 2.2.2. Because the **Draco** build model was originally designed to conform to the GNU coding standard, a brief summary of GNU requirements is given in § ?? . Finally, this chapter concludes with a description of the **Draco** source tree and files that are created during configuring and building.

### 2.1. Overview of Draco

Documentation describing the purpose and capabilities of packages within **Draco** is beyond the scope of this text. However, a brief summary of **Draco** is pertinent to this discussion. **Draco** is a component library for computational radiation transport. **Draco** is primarily a C++ library; however, other language support is not precluded in **Draco**. In particular, **Draco** has plans to support ISO.C.BINDING interfacing between C++ and F90. A more general type of automatic type-interfacing between C++ and F90 [12] was implemented to support **Dante** code, but was abandoned in favor of a simpler interface paradigm.

The products of **Draco** are individual component libraries that provide reusable services geared towards radiation transport applications. For example, **Draco** provides random number generators that may be used by a Monte Carlo radiation transport solver. **Draco** also provides access to opacity models and an angular quadrature component that can be used by deterministic radiation transport solvers. In addition to components designed for radiation transport, **Draco** provides several service packages including **DS++**, a data structures library that contains numeric containers, smart pointers, and assertions, and **C4**, a communications library, among others.

**Draco** is designed using object-oriented [13] and generic programming [14] philosophies. Foremost among these notions are leveled design , Design-by-Contract<sup>TM</sup>, and the generic concept-model idea. Other software engineering methods are employed for quality control including regression testing, automatic documentation, code profiling, and design and code reviews.

### 2.2. Overview of the Draco Build Model

**2.2.1. Software Requirements.** Originally, the **Draco** build system was designed according to the GNU coding standard and made use of **autoconf** [8], **gmake** [9] , and **gm4** [15] for configuring and building components. In 2011, this requirement was altered as the development team chose to replace the aging build system with a **CMake**-based system [2]. In addition, **Draco** version control is performed by **SVN** [3].

Additional software is used for performing quality control. Regression testing is handled by **CMake**'s **CTest** and **CDash** tools. Bugs are tracked using **TeamForge** [16,17]. In addition, an archived email list is available to submit design plans and discussion between team members. Also, **Valgrind** [18], **BullseyeCoverage** [19] and **CLOC** [20] play important roles in the quality control process. The build system supports processing code and tests through **Valgrind** on all platforms for performing dynamic memory and cache analysis. It supports the use of **BullseyeCoverage** for analyzing C++ code coverage metrics (function and condition/decision branch coverage) and it uses **CLOC** for tracking total lines of source code. All of this information is collected nightly by the regression system and published on the **Draco** regression dashboard at <http://coder.lanl.gov/cdash>.

The **Draco** build system contains support for multiple language environments. However, the primary language in use at present is the 1998 ANSI Standard C++ [21] . **Draco** does not currently support the 2011 ANSI C++ Standard [22] because LANL standard compilers do not support the new standard yet. As

TABLE 2.1. Required and optional tools for configuring and building Draco.

Tool	Required	Recommended	Optional
Configuration	<b>CMake</b> -2.8.6+	<b>CTest</b>	<b>CDash</b>
C++ compiler	Any standards compliant C++ compiler	g++ 4.5+	Intel 10-12, PGI 11
F90 compiler	optional	gfortran 4.5+	Intel 10-12, PGI-11
Build tool	any of ...	<b>gmake</b>	Eclipse CDT, XCode, Visual Studio
Scripting language	<b>CMake</b>	PYTHON	PERL
Version control	<b>SVN</b>		<b>Git</b>
Dynamic Analysis	optional	<b>Valgrind</b>	
Code Coverage	optional	<b>BullseyeCoverage</b>	
Lines-of-Code	optional	<b>CLOC</b>	
Bug Tracking <sup>a</sup>	optional	<b>TeamForge</b>	ChangeLog, text files, email
Documentation	optional	$\text{\LaTeX}$ typesetting tool, <b>DOxygen</b> , text files	

<sup>a</sup> The project management software Redmine is currently under evaluation by the Draco board.

soon as the required compilers support the new standard, Draco will allow code to be written that conforms to the 2011 standard. Currently, any C++ compiler that conforms to the 1998 C++ standard will compile Draco. Portland Group, Intel and GNU C++ are regularly used for building on ASC hardware. Currently, there is no F90 code in Draco; although, we expect that to change in the future. (The build system does look for a F90 compiler during the configuration step so that a compatible version of LAPACK can be located and tested with the selected linker.) Additional languages required by Draco are PYTHON and PERL. Draco expects these scripting languages to be located in a directory that is included in the developer's PATH, and the build system checks for this. A suite of tools that can typeset  $\text{\LaTeX}$  sources is also necessary for compiling much of the documentation that comes with Draco.

With the exception of **BullseyeCoverage** and the listed commercial compilers, all of the aforementioned software products are freely available. Note that **BullseyeCoverage** is an analysis tool and is not required to configure, build, or use Draco. Also note that the GNU set of compilers are freely available and using them allows Draco to be built without the use of any commercial software.

The build system checks for the presence of each of aforementioned software products; thus, as long as the software is in the user's path, the configuration will succeed. Finally, Draco utilizes a number of vendor libraries, depending upon configuration, that must be installed on the system in which Draco resides. Detail on these packages and their configuration options is given in Chap. 3.

**2.2.2. Build System Requirements.** In § 1.1 the requirements that guided the development of the Draco build system were summarized. In this section, we shall take an expanded look at the complete list of requirements. The list of requirements for the Draco build system is:

1. support for simultaneous, multiple configurations (Release, Debug, Scalar, Parallel, etc);
2. support for multiple programming languages, while preferring C and C++;
3. support for C++ on all current ASC platforms;
4. C and C++ coding must conform strictly to issued ISO standards [21] :
  - (a) C++03, also known as the ISO/IEC 14882:1998 standard amended by the 2003 technical corrigendum, ISO/IEC 14882:2003;
  - (b) C99, also known as the ANSI C ISO/IEC 9899:1999 standard;
  - (c) support for explicit template instantiation;
5. support for multiple build project types (**Makefiles** [9], **XCode**, **Eclipse**, etc.)
6. on-demand and automated unit and regression testing;
7. support for **CDash** [2, 23] presentation of regression results;

8. support for **Valgrind** [18] dynamic analysis integrated into **CDash** presentation;
9. the ability to support multiple code projects;
10. extensible support for external vendors;
11. extensibility;
12. low-cost on developers to add new packages, code, and tests;
13. adoption of selected sections of the GNU coding standard [1] .

We will analyze each of these requirements in turn. First, from a development standpoint, having multiple configurations at the same time is a must. This feature is required because certain tools work better on certain platforms. Additionally, certain tools work better in certain environments. For example, we often require both scalar and parallel versions of the code for profiling and testing. The **Draco** build systems allow each configuration, and the products it produces, to exist in a unique directory. Thus, builds are not performed in the source code tree; they are done in a user-specified directory. More detail is given on multiple configurations and builds in § 2.3 and Chap. 3.

**Draco** is not a single language system. Although **Draco** is presently composed of C++ code, we expect multiple languages (in particular Fortran ) to be supported for interfacing and numerical optimization. The **Draco** build system is general and is not restricted to single language support. Supporting multiple languages is an essential requirement because **Draco** customers utilize many frameworks and languages. Note that difficulty in modifying the build system to use of other compiled languages depends heavily on whether **CMake** supports the extra programming language. As of this writing, **CMake** only supports C, C++ and Fortran as primary languages.

C++ source code in **Draco** must conform to the the ISO/IEC 14882:1998 standard amended by the 2003 technical corrigendum, ISO/IEC 14882:2003. This ensures that C++ sources will compile by any standards compliant C++ compiler. The DBS activates many compiler warning flags for Debug builds so that developers are notified if their code deviates from the standard. In particular, code that does not compile cleanly using ASC standard compilers on target ASC platforms must be brought into compliance or be removed from the **Draco** system.

In recent years the need to support non-command line integrated development environments, IDE, has become increasingly important. With the conversion of the build system from **autotools** to **CMake** in 2011, this has become a build system requirement. The primary build tool continues to be **Makefiles** but support for the **Eclipse CDT** IDE on Linux and for the **XCode** IDE on OS/X are also supported.

The next three requirements are aimed at **Draco** system and package developers and are essential for developing high quality software. Regression and unit testing are an important part of the **Draco** quality assurance program. **Draco** developers must have the ability to run a test suite to determine if local changes adversely impact other parts of the **Draco** system. The daily testing of **Draco** components also ensure that commits to one part of the library do not adversely affect other components. These daily tests are run on multiple platforms and may catch coding issues that only appear on specific hardware/software combinations. The results from nightly testing must be published to the **Draco** Dashboard [23] and email sent to developer who request nightly updates. Additionally, code coverage metrics by **BullseyeCoverage**, dynamic analysis (via **Valgrind**) and lines-of-code metrics must also be collected nightly so that the time evolution of issues can be tracked and to allow the **Draco** development team the data needed to target specific improvements. Such improvements might be the addition of unit tests so that more baseline code is checked in the nightly tests or the elimination of memory errors.

In addition to being self supportive, the **Draco** build system will be designed to be exported to other code projects. This requirement includes the ability of other code projects to use build system scripts found in **Draco** and the ability to find and link against **Draco** code and vendor code known by **Draco**. The **Capsaicin** and **Jayenne** code projects both employ the **Draco** build system and also link to **Draco** component libraries.

As a suite of scientific simulation tools, **Draco** components often need to link against vendor software to provide specialized capabilities. For example, most of **Draco** is designed to be run in parallel under MPI. MPI is a vendor tool supported by **Draco**. The build system can detect the local availability of MPI and will adjust build parameters based on the flavor and version of MPI. For example, if MPI is not found on the local system, the build system automatically switches to **SCALAR** mode and does not attempt to link libraries and

executables against the MPI libraries. While **Draco** can be built without MPI, it is assumed to be a required vendor in most cases. The GNU Scientific Library is also considered to be a required vendor for **Draco** as it provides random number generation features and many linear algebra functions. Optional vendors for **Draco** include BLAS, LAPACK, ScaLAPACK, BLACS, Trilinos and xmgrace among others. Extending the **Draco** build system to support additional vendors is straight forward and transparent.

A guiding principle of the **Draco** build system is explicit template instantiation. We have found that this provides a more robust and efficient build system compared to the environment where the compiler is allowed to instantiate template classes and functions *automatically*. The essence of explicit instantiation is that the package developer determines what templated classes are instantiated (and when they are instantiated) [24]. **Draco** does not implicitly instantiate template classes and functions. **Draco** has rules on how template classes and functions are explicitly instantiated. These are listed in Chap. 5. Additional information for clients that use **Draco** class and function templates is listed in § 4.1.

Another guiding principle of the **Draco** suite of components is the concept that active features are constantly changing. New features are regularly added to **Draco** and deprecated features are removed periodically. It is imperative that the DBS flexibly support these changes so that the developer cost of adding or removing components remains low. This is accomplished through the encapsulation paradigm and the leveled component design of **Draco**. The DBS itself must remain extensible as new requirements for the build system come into play.

The final requirement is that the **Draco** build system should continue to adhere to the GNU Coding Standard [1] as much as is reasonable. Obviously, the adoption of **CMake** and non-Makefile based build systems is not supported by this standard and we have made a deliberate decision to make the build system more flexible at the cost of standardization. By formalizing our build model on an accepted standard, we reduce the overhead associated with maintaining the system. In the case of the **CMake**-based build system, we make heavy use of the features provided by **CMake** and avoid the use of custom build scripts except for cases that are absolutely necessary (i.e.: python scripts for running application codes and checking the results against gold standards).

**2.2.3. The CMake Build Model.** The GNU standard specifies many constraints on build and make systems including a mandate to use `configure*` scripts and standardized configure options and **Makefile** targets. The **CMake**-based **Draco** build system no longer makes any attempt to support these requirements. Instead, the following build system features must be supported:

1. **CMake** will be used to configure code products;
2. Each directory in the build system will have a `CMakeLists.txt` file that describes local build targets, platform checks, and local testing instructions.
3. **CMake** guarantees certain names (e.g.: `PROJECT_NAME`, `PROJECT_BINARY_DIR`, `CMAKE_<LANG>_FLAGS`, `MPI_FOUND`, etc.) to exist in the build. A more complete list can be obtained by running `'cmake --help-variable-list.'`
4. **CMake** guarantees certain build project targets will be defined:
  - all - generate all normal targets
  - clean - remove generated files (libraries, object files, binaries, etc.)
  - Experimental - run the build and tests and submit the results to the dashboard.
  - install - copy built files to the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` directory
  - test - run the unit tests
  - uninstall - remove files copied as a result of the install target
5. The DBS standardizes additional Makefile targets:
  - `Lib_<component>`
  - `Lib_<component>_test`
  - `Ut_<component>_<testname>_exe`

Because **CMake** does not restrict the build project to **Makefiles**, we don't speak explicitly about *Makefile targets* and instead use the term *build targets*. In general, the **Draco** build system attempts to use the same variable naming conventions as **CMake**.



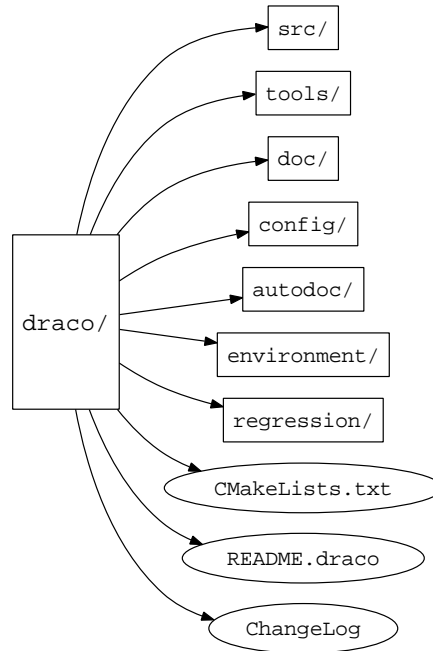


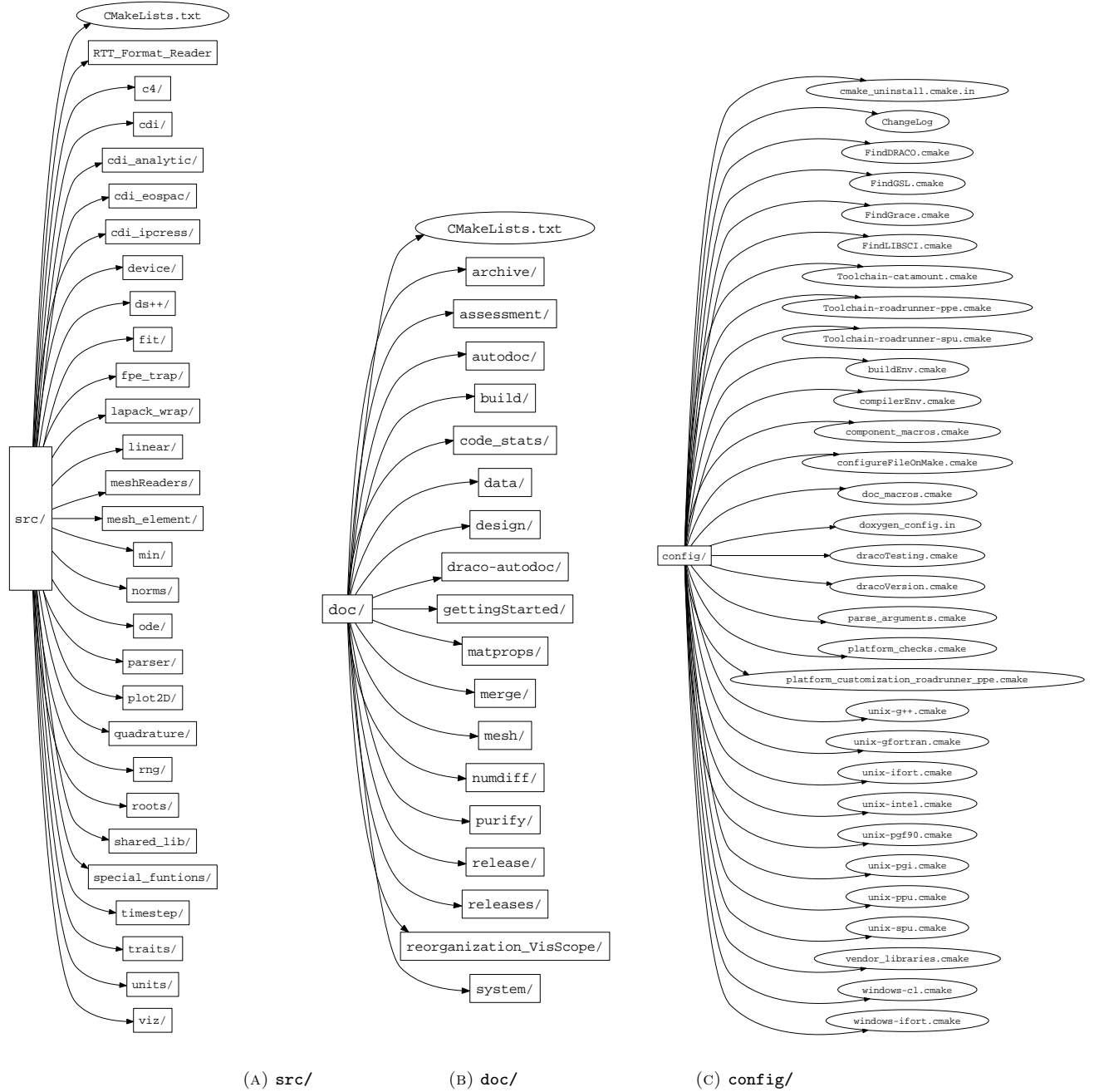
FIGURE 2.1. The Draco source tree. Directories are in boxes and files are in ellipses. The subdirectories are shown in Fig. 2.2.

### 2.3. The Draco Source Code Tree

**2.3.1. Draco Source Tree.** In this section we give an overview of the Draco source tree. The Draco source tree is illustrated in Fig. 2.1. The subdirectories are in Figs. 2.2a through c. Note that these figures show the complete source tree. Under Draco there exists several files generated or needed by **CMake** and **CTest**. The files **CTestConfig.cmake** and **CTestCustom.cmake** are read by **CTest** and specify the location of the Draco dashboard and configuration setup for testing. These settings include a list of source to omit from code coverage, tests to omit from dynamic analysis, warnings that should be ignored, etc. The **CMakeLists.txt** file is the primary build system configuration file parsed by **CMake** in order to generate the build project (i.e.: Makefiles, project files, etc.). The **CMakeCache.txt** file is a template that developers can copy to their build sandbox and update initial build configuration settings before the first invocation of **CMake**. This file is not required by the Draco build system and is provided only as an aid for developers. The **\*.cmake** files from the **config** directory contains macro tests for configuring Draco. Descriptions of these files are given in Chap. 6. Finally, the files **Copyright**, **ChangeLog**, and **README.draco** are descriptive ASCII files.

In the **src/** directory there is a **CMakeLists.txt** file that instructs **CMake** to setup the selected project generator, configure compiler options, run platform checks, locate and check vendor libraries, and tells **CMake** to descend into each of the component directories for individual configuration. This file instructs **CMake** to establish most of the build parameters and the master structure and inter-component dependencies. The encapsulation and levelization of packages is controlled at this level.

In addition to the source code (**.cc**, **.hh**, and **.h** files), each component directory contains two build system files: A **CMakeLists.txt** file controls the specific build instructions for the individual component including a list of sources to be compiled into a library. The **config.h.in** may not be provided with every component, but when it is provided it encapsulates preprocessor macro settings that are needed by the component. Ref [8] provides some background information on how the **config.h.in** should be used. Detailed discussions about how these files are used in Draco are given in Chaps. 3 and 5.

FIGURE 2.2. Subdirectories under **draco/**. Directories are in boxes and files are in ellipses.

Finally, each directory under `src/` may contain source subdirectories, `doc/` subdirectories and `autodoc/` directories and should contain a `test/` directory. The `test/` directory holds component tests for the package. Details on how to compile the test directory using **CTest** are given in Chap. 3. Directions showing how to format different test directories are given in Chap. 5.

**2.3.2. Binary Directory Trees.** The Draco source is normally compiled in a separate, user-generated directory tree called the *target* or *binary* directory tree<sup>1</sup>. In this standard build mode, no files are actually generated in the Draco source tree. The Draco build system also supports building from within the source tree, but this mode of development is not recommended except in special circumstances (e.g: **Eclipse** based projects work better when the source and binary tree are collocated).

To configure Draco, the user checks out a version of the source from **SVN**. The checkout location is known as the *source* directory. In the *binary* directory tree, the user runs **CMake** with appropriate configure options. These options can be provided (1) on the command line, (2) through the **CMake** graphical interface via `ccmake` or `cmake-gui` or (3) by providing options in a `CMakeCache.txt` file located in the *binary* directory. **CMake** will generate a directory tree that is parallel to the Draco source tree with the appropriate project and configuration files (e.g.: `Makefile`, `config.h`, `draco.sln`, `.project`, etc.). Once the project files have been generated by **CMake**, the compilation step can be initiated. For a *Unix Makefiles* based project this is accomplished by running `gmake` from within the *binary* directory. The product of the compilation step is the generation of component libraries and executables by the selected compilers. For non-*Makefile* based projects, the `all` or `ALL_BUILD` project target should be selected to begin compilation.

For example, consider a parallel (MPI), debug configuration of Draco on a x86\_64 Linux platform using the `gcc` compiler suite. The user might create a *target* directory called `gcc_mpid` and a *build* directory under the target directory called `draco`. After running **CMake** with the appropriate options<sup>2</sup>, the directory structure illustrated in Fig. 2.3 is generated. Inside of each component directory are Makefiles and configuration files generated by **CMake**. Object (`.o`) files are stored in the `CMakeFiles/` directory along with specialized build and dependency instructions (`depend.make`, `flags.make`, `link.txt`, etc.)

After building the project (possibly by running `make`), the generated libraries and binary files will show up in the component directories. The Draco build system is able to execute the compile step in parallel, utilizing all of the available local cores. For *Unix Makefile* based project, the option `-j N` should be given to `make` where the value of `N` is set to be the number of available cores on the local machine<sup>3</sup>.

The generated files can be installed to the *target* directory by building the `install` target. For development, it is a common practice to set the *install* location to be the platform *target* directory. This allows the generated libraries, headers and executable files to be stored under an appropriately named directory like `gcc_mpid` or `intel10_openmpi145_rwdi` (Version 10 Intel compilers, OpenMPI version 1.4.5 and Release-WithDebInfo build model). Running the `install` target will add the `lib/`, `bin/`, `include/` and `config` directories under the *target* directory as shown in Figure 2.4.

In many cases, Draco based software projects will be configured and compiled alongside Draco. In this case, a binary directory for the client (e.g.: `ClubIMC` or `Capsaicin`) might be found parallel to the `draco` binary directory (see Fig. 2.4) and the the client products (headers, libraries, etc.) are installed into the same target directory used by Draco. Details on how to configure and compile Draco are found in Chap. 3, § 3.3 and § 3.4.

<sup>1</sup>The GNU model normally uses the term *target* directory while the **CMake** community uses the term *binary* directory, e.g.: `PROJECT_BINARY_DIR`.

<sup>2</sup>By default, the build system will configure for a debug build. If MPI can be found on the local system, the build system will automatically enable parallel (MPI) features. The compiler set is chosen based on the value of environment variables `CC`, `CXX` and `FC`. If these variables are not set the build system will use whatever compiler it can find. For this example, the configuration command is `'cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=.. $draco_src_dir'`

<sup>3</sup>Some developers have reported good results when requesting 50% more jobs than cores. For example, for a machine that has 8 cores, the command `make -j 12` has worked well.



FIGURE 2.3. The Draco build tree after running **CMake** for a Makefile-based project. The source directories are shown in Fig. 2.2a. The doc directories are shown in Fig. 2.2b. The binary tree for Eclipse CDT4 - Unix Makefile based projects will match this layout but will also include two additional dot files: `.cproject` and `.project`.

## 2.4. Coding Conventions

Draco does not adhere strictly to any code convention for formatting, but it is recommended that developers attempt to follow the styles already used in existing source code. The following subsections list specific code conventions that are required by Draco.

**2.4.1. File Extensions.** Table 2.2 lists file extension standards used by Draco along with a description of the expected content type.

**2.4.2. Tabs and editor width.** Draco developers have found that code is most cleanly viewed on various editors if spaces are used in place of tabs and the maximum column width is restricted to 80 columns. The Draco-mode for **Emacs** captures the C++ indentation style informally adopted by Draco. The

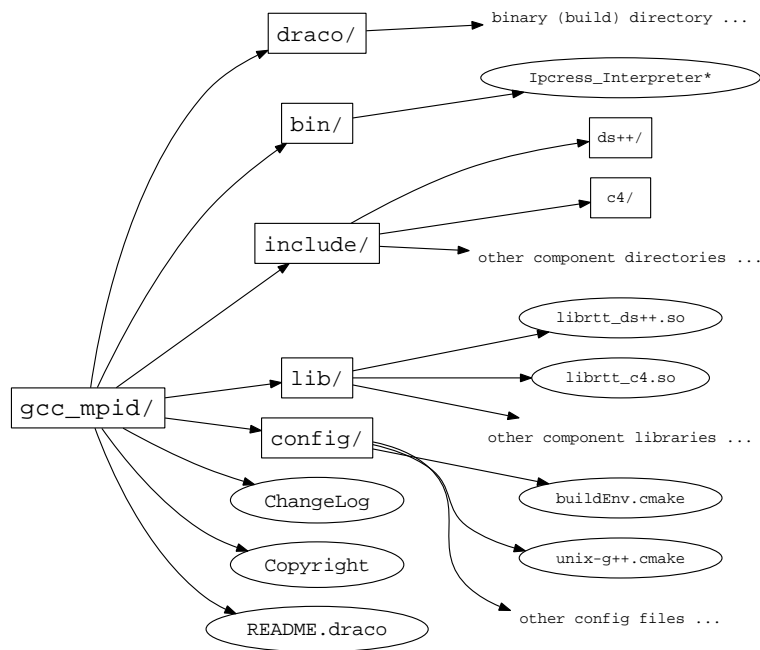


FIGURE 2.4. The Draco build tree after running `make install` for a Makefile-based project. The *install* target creates the `lib/`, `bin/`, `include/` and `config` directories under the *target* directory. The target directory is specified at *configure* time by setting the CMake variable `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`.

basic indentation is 4 spaces except for namespace blocks where no indentation is used. Additional indentation may be used for case labels and multi-line math statements are normally aligned to improve readability.

## 2.5. Summary

In this chapter we have summarized the basic structure of the Draco build system. We have illustrated the requirements for the Draco build system. In the following chapters we will elaborate on the details of how to configure, build, and test Draco installations.

TABLE 2.2. Draco Coding Conventions: Standard File Extensions

File Ex- tension	Description	Details
<code>.h</code>	ANSI C header file	Rarely used in <b>Draco</b> except for wrapping calls to vendor functions.
<code>.c</code>	ANSI C implementation file	Rarely used in <b>Draco</b> except for wrapping calls to vendor functions.
<code>.hh</code>	C++ declarations file	Common file that provide class and function declarations, including templated functions and classes.
<code>.i.hh</code>	C++ inline implementation file	C++ implementation instructions that could be placed directly in the <code>.hh</code> file. These implementations are for in-lined functions or implicitly instantiated template functions. This file is always included directly by the <code>.hh</code> file after all declarations have been made.
<code>.t.hh</code>	C++ template implementation file	C++ implementation instructions for explicitly instantiated functions. This file always includes the associated <code>.hh</code> file and is only included by an explicit instantiation file( <code>_pt.cc</code> ).
<code>.cc</code>	C++ implementation file	C++ implementation instructions for functions declared in the <code>.hh</code> file that are not to be inlined and are not template functions.
<code>_pt.cc</code>	C++ explicit instantiation file	C++ explicit instantiations of templated classes and functions found in the associated declarations file.
<code>.in</code>	Files that must be processed	Usually found as <code>config.h.in</code> that is processed into <code>config.h</code> and provides preprocessor definitions used by the local component.
<code>.cmake</code>	<b>CMake</b> build system file	Additional build system commands that have been extracted form <code>CMakeLists.txt</code> files to improve reuse via <code>cmake-macros</code> .

## CHAPTER 3

# Configuring and Compiling Draco

This chapter describes how to configure and build **Draco**. All configure options will be illuminated in detail. After reading this chapter the user and/or developer will know how to build **Draco** on multiple platforms, for various build project systems (**Makefiles**, **Eclipse**, **XCode**, etc.) and for different options. In addition, the user will know how to build multiple versions of **Draco** simultaneously. To illustrate the concepts about **Draco** dependencies, configuration options, and build targets, § 3.6 provides several examples that show how to build **Draco** for various configurations.

### 3.1. Draco Dependencies

As mentioned in § 2.1, **Draco** is based on the concept of leveled design [7]. A component-level diagram is shown in Fig. 3.1. By following the dependency lines of this diagram, one can determine the exact dependencies required by each component in **Draco**. Thus, to compile a component static library, all of the dependencies, both explicit and implicit, must be included when linking.

In addition to the direct component dependencies illustrated in Fig. 3.1, the *pkg/test/* directory may require additional components for its compartmentalized unit tests. For example, **device** does not explicitly require **c4**, but **c4** and **MPI** are required for compiling the unit tests for **device**. Unit test dependencies are included in this component-level diagram and dependencies unique to the tests are represented by dotted lines. The policy in **Draco** is that test directories are responsible for their own template instantiations in *\*.pt.cc* files. Directions showing how to include test directory dependencies are given in Chap 5.

When using **Draco** on an external product, all component dependent libraries must be included. The list of necessary libraries for linking a package is given in Table 3.1. In summary, when a **Draco** component is used in an external code, all libraries listed under **Draco** Package Dependencies (Explicit and Implicit) in Table 3.1 must be included on the link line. The packages listed under **Draco** Package Test Dependencies do not have to be linked. We note that **Draco** packages know both their package dependencies and their package test dependencies (Fig. 3.1). The external **Draco** client must be aware that when using a **Draco** package all of the packages dependencies (not package test dependencies) must be included.

Some components in **Draco** require external vendor support. Additionally, some configuration options in **Draco** require external vendor support. Table 3.2 lists all of the present components in **Draco** and the vendors that are required to build those components. Also, because **Draco** is based on the concepts of leveled design as stated above, each component in **Draco** may have dependencies on lower level **Draco** components. In these cases only the dependencies of the specified package are of interest. For example, the **PARSER** component itself requires no external vendors; however, **PARSER** requires **C4** that does require an external vendors (**MPI**). The build system knows the **Draco** dependencies of each component; however, the external user (client) must be aware of vendor requirements in the component dependencies. If a required vendor library is not found by the **Draco** build system, that component will be omitted from the configuration. For example, if **LAPACK** is not found on the current machine, the **Draco** build system will not attempt to configure or compile **LAPACK\_WRAP**. Some dependencies, like **PAPI** are only used for profiling and if activated anywhere, must be activated everywhere. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 can be used to determine what **Draco** components and what vendor libraries must be included when linking to a specific **Draco** components. Details on how to configure components with certain vendor options are given in § 3.3.5. Information on linking to specific libraries is given in Appendix A.

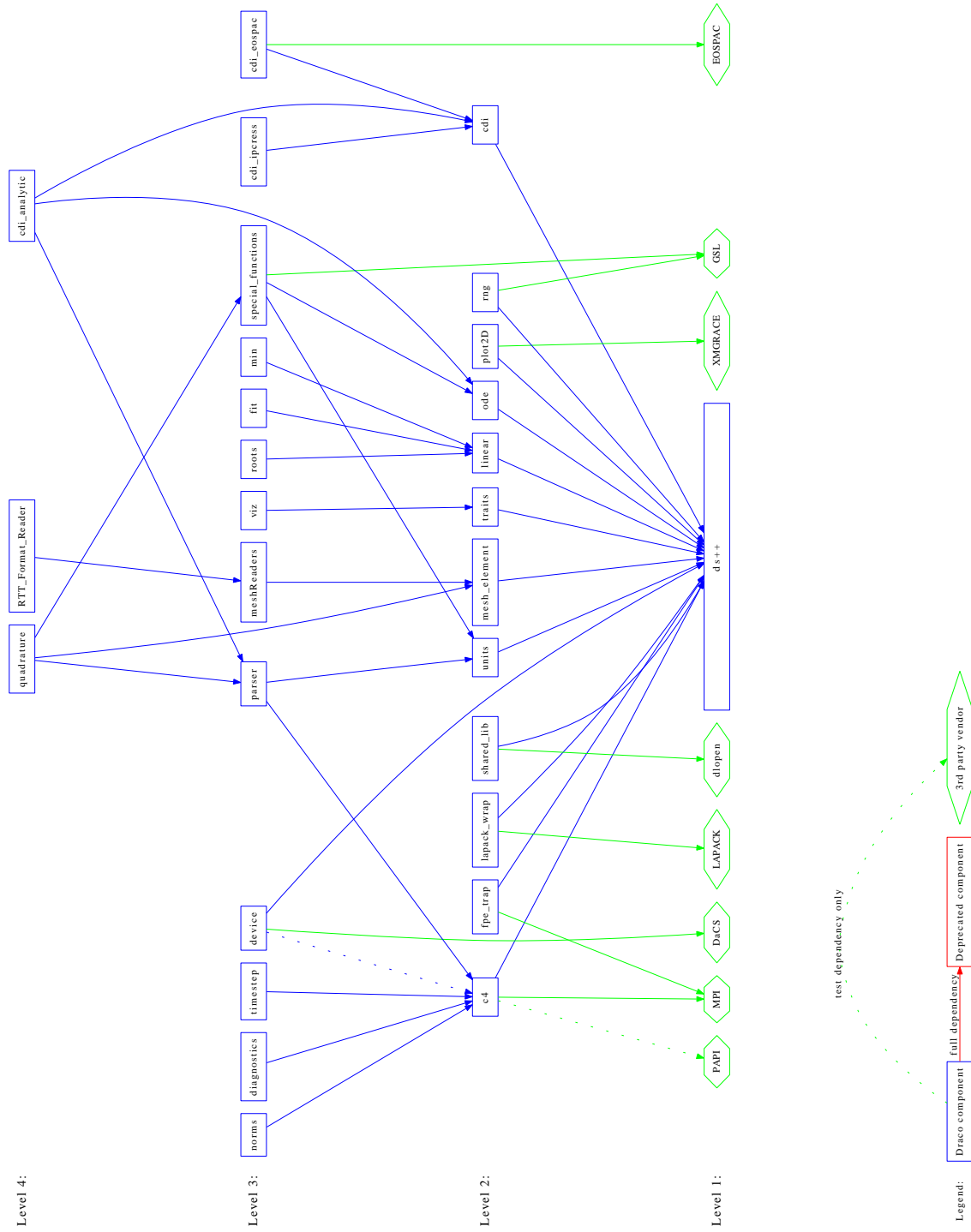


FIGURE 3.1. Component-level diagram for Draco.



TABLE 3.1. Listing of Draco component dependencies. The Draco component dependencies are the sum of the explicit and implicit dependencies. For general package use, only components listed under Draco Component Dependencies (Explicit and Implicit) are required. The components listed under Draco Component Test Dependencies are only required for testing.

Draco Package	Level	Draco Explicit Package Dependencies	Draco Implicit Package Dependencies	Draco Package Test Dependencies
DS++	1	-	-	-
C4	2	DS++	-	-
CDI	2	DS++	-	-
FPE_TRAP	2	DS++	-	-
LAPACK_WRAP	2	DS++	-	-
LINEAR	2	DS++	-	-
MESH_ELEMENT	2	DS++	-	-
ODE	2	DS++	-	-
PLOT2D	2	DS++	-	-
RNG	2	DS++	-	-
SHARED_LIB	2	DS++	-	-
TRAITS	2	DS++	-	-
UNITS	2	DS++	-	-
CDI_IPCRESS	3	CDI	DS++	-
CDI_EOSPAC	3	CDI	DS++	-
DEVICE	3	DS++	-	C4
DIAGNOSTICS	3	C4	DS++	-
FIT	3	LINEAR	DS++	-
MESH_READERS	3	MESH_ELEMENT	DS++	-
MIN	3	LINEAR	DS++	-
NORMS	3	C4	DS++	-
PARSER	3	C4, UNITS	DS++	-
ROOTS	3	LINEAR	DS++	-
SPECIAL_FUNCTIONS	3	ODE, UNITS	DS++	-
TIMESTEP	3	C4	DS++	-
VIZ	3	TRAITS	DS++	-
CDI_ANALYTIC	4	PARSER, ODE, CDI	C4, DS++, UNITS	-
QUADRATURE	4	PARSER, MESH_ELEMENT, SPECIAL_FUNCTIONS	C4, DS++, UNITS, ODE	-

To summarize the preceding we will employ a simple example. Let us assume that a user wishes to use the QUADRATURE package. Additionally, this configuration will be a parallel configuration using MPI<sup>1</sup>. From Table 3.1 we see that QUADRATURE is dependent on the Draco packages SPECIAL\_FUNCTIONS, PARSER, MESH\_ELEMENT, ODE, DS++, UNITS, and C4. From Table 3.2 we see that ODE requires the GSL library and C4 requires the MPI library. Accordingly, for a UNIX Makefile-based build, the following libraries must be included on the link line:

```
-lrtt_quadrature -lrtt_parser -lrtt_special_functions -lrtt_c4 -lrtt_units \
-lrtt_mesh_element -lrtt_ode -lrtt_ds++ \
-lgsl -lgslcblas \
-lmpi_cxx -lmpi -lopen-rte -lopen-pal
```

<sup>1</sup>C4 is Draco's communication package and determines if the resulting code will be scalar or parallel.

TABLE 3.2. Vendors required by packages in Draco. Implicit are the C++ Standard Template Library (STL), the C Standard Library, and compiler libraries (`libF77`). Systems libraries (`sys/time.h`) are also not included.

Package	Level	Vendor Options	Required
DS++	1	-	-
C4	2	MPI, OpenMP	no
		PAPI	no
CDI	2	-	-
FPE_TRAP	2	MPI	no
LAPACK_WRAP	2	LAPACK, BLAS	yes
LINEAR	2	-	-
MESH_ELEMENT	2	-	-
ODE	2	-	-
PLOT2D	2	XM Grace	yes
RNG	2	GSL	yes
SHARED_LIB	2	dlopen	yes
TRAITS	2	-	-
UNITS	2	-	-
CDLEOSPAC	3	EOSPAC	yes
CDLIPCRESS	3	-	-
DEVICE	3	DaCS or CUDA	yes
		MPI	no
DIAGNOSTICS	3	MPI	no
FIT	3	-	-
MESHREADERS	3	-	-
MIN	3	-	-
NORMS	3	MPI	no
PARSER	3	MPI	no
ROOTS	3	-	-
SPECIAL_FUNCTIONS	3	GSL	yes
TIMESTEP	3	MPI	no
VIZ	3	-	-
CDLANALYTIC	4	MPI	no
QUADRATURE	4	GSL	yes
		MPI	no
RTT_FORMAT_READER	4	-	-

where `-lgsl -lgslcblas` are the GSL libraries (see § A.3) and `-lmpi_cxx -lmpi -lopen-rte -lopen-pal` are the MPI libraries (see § A.1). Additional system libraries may also be required (e.g.: `-ldl -lnsl -lutil -lm`). This example assumes that all of the following library locations are defined in `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. Thus, even though QUADRATURE does not explicitly depend on MPI or GSL, it uses Draco packages (C4 and SPECIAL\_FUNCTIONS) that do require these libraries. In practice, the Draco build system attempts to find and use full paths to vendor and Draco component libraries so that `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH` does not need to be manipulated by the developer or software user. The build system also locates and sets all of the libraries required or each vendor so that a Draco component or client only needs to specify that it should link to a set of libraries provided by the CMake variable `_${VENDOR}_LIBRARIES`.

### 3.2. Draco Package Products

In Chap. 2 we insinuated that each Draco component provides a library. For example, QUADRATURE provides `librtt_quadrature.a(.so)` on UNIX systems. This is not entirely accurate. Some Draco packages,

TABLE 3.3. Products for *Draco* packages.

Package	include/	lib/	bin/
DS++	yes	yes	no
C4	yes	yes	no
CDI	yes	yes	no
FPE_TRAP	yes	yes	no
LAPACK_WRAP	yes	no	no
LINEAR	yes	yes	no
MESH_ELEMENT	yes	yes	no
ODE	yes	yes	no
PLOT2D	yes	yes	no
RNG	yes	yes	no
SHARED_LIB	yes	yes	no
TRAITS	yes	no	no
UNITS	yes	yes	no
CDLEOSPAC	yes	yes	no
CDLPCRESS	yes	yes	yes
DEVICE	yes	yes	no
DIAGNOSTICS	yes	yes	no
FIT	yes	yes	no
MESHREADERS	yes	yes	no
MIN	yes	yes	no
NORMS	yes	yes	no
PARSER	yes	yes	no
ROOTS	yes	yes	no
SPECIAL_FUNCTIONS	yes	yes	no
TIMESTEP	yes	yes	no
VIZ	yes	yes	no
CDL_ANALYTIC	yes	yes	no
QUADRATURE	yes	yes	no
RTT_FORMAT_READER	yes	yes	no

TRAITS is an example, consist only of header files and do not provide a compiled library. Users need to be aware of this fact when linking *Draco* components. If a *Draco* client uses the VIZ package, which requires TRAITS, linking `-lrtt_traits` is incorrect because TRAITS does not produce a library. Table 3.3 lists the *Draco* packages and their products. Users must only link against those products that make a library. Note also that package executables produced under the `pkg/test/` directories are not considered executable products.

### 3.3. Configuring *Draco*

We have previously mentioned that building *Draco* is a two-step process. First, *Draco* must be configured for a particular build configuration and build tool. Second, *Draco* is built using particular build targets. In this section we shall concentrate on configuring *Draco*. Note that many details about **CMake** and the *Draco CMake* macros are glossed over in this treatment. Interested readers are referred to Ref. [2] for more information. Examples that illustrate the concepts described in this section are given in § 3.6.

**3.3.1. Preparing the target and binary directories.** Running **CMake** is straightforward; however, setting up the target directories where various builds will take place require some consideration. In § 2.3 we described how the source tree is not necessarily where the build takes place. In fact, we advise that builds

be performed in a location separate from the source tree<sup>2</sup>. Through this method multiple builds can be performed simultaneously using the same source files. Additionally, the source tree will not be cluttered by build-file remnants such as object dependency files.

Before running **CMake** to configure your build directory, we set up target and binary directory trees. Note that this directory can be the same as the source directory; although, we do not recommend this strategy. The target directory name should be descriptive of the particular build that is being performed. For example to build a debug version on a Linux platform with MPI support, one might make a directory entitled `linux_mpid/`. Thus, for Unix systems the user enters

```
$ mkdir linux_mpid
$ cd linux_mpid
$ mkdir draco
```

Similar directory creation processes should be used on other platforms. Note that we do not require a `draco/` binary directory under the target directory. However, this strategy does alleviate the complexity when using **Draco** with other code systems. If the user is planning on using a product that emulates the **Draco** build system, such as **Capsaicin**, **ClubIMC** or **Milagro**, then additional directories should be added for each product

```
$ cd linux_mpid
$ mkdir capsaicin
$ mkdir clubimc
$ mkdir milagro
```

Details on using the **Draco** build model in external products are reserved until Chap. 4.

**3.3.2. Running CMake from the command line.** The next step is to run the **CMake** command line tool inside the **Draco** binary directory. If you prefer, you can run the interactive **CMake** tools described in § 3.3.3 and § 3.3.4. We assume that the **Draco** source tree lives at `$draco_home`. We need to run **CMake** from the **Draco** binary directory, `linux_mpid/draco/` and provide the location of the **Draco** source tree as a **CMake** argument. Most importantly, we need to set the install directory, denoted by `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` on the **CMake** command line<sup>3</sup>. To set a build parameter on the **CMake** command line we use the **CMake** option `-D`. An example **CMake** configuration command for a UNIX Makefile configuration is illustrated here:

```
$ cd linux_mpid/draco
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=.. $draco_home
```

The first option sets the install location to the target directory, `linux_mpid/`. The second option provides the source location of **Draco** and the controlling `CMakeLists.txt` file. Note that additional options for **CMake** are simply appended to the command-line ahead of the source location. Thus, to force the creation of static libraries for the **Draco** build, we would enter

```
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=.. -DDRACO_LIBRARY_TYPE=STATIC $draco_home
```

More details on the configuration options are given in § 3.3.5.

Running **CMake** in the `draco/` binary directory within the target directory (`linux_mpid/draco/`) produces a directory tree under the `draco/` subdirectory that is parallel to the **Draco** source directory tree. This directory structure is illustrated in Fig. 2.3. Note that we could have run **CMake** under the target top-level directory (`linux_mpid/`). If we had proceeded with this strategy the contents of the `draco/` target subdirectory would be moved up one level.

One final point should be mentioned about `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`. **CMake**'s default location for the installation directory is `/usr/local/` on UNIX and `%ProgramFiles%` on Windows, but the build system will modify this value to point to a `install` subdirectory located beneath the **Draco** binary directory (e.g.: `linux_mpid/draco/install`) if the developer does not provide another location. Thus, the user must enter a value for `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` either on the command line or via the **CMake** GUI explicitly to override the default. The suggested method is to set `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` to the target directory (`linux_mpid/` in this example). This will allow multiple targets to be built simultaneously without risk of name collisions.

<sup>2</sup>The exception to this advice is when the target build tool is Eclipse CDT where there are advantages to using a *within-source-tree build*, namely, better support for **SVN** through the Eclipse IDE.

<sup>3</sup>This can also be set in the file `linux_mpid/draco/CMakeCache.txt`, or in the GUI interface provided by `ccmake` or `cmake-gui`.

LISTING 3.1. A sample CMakeCache.txt file.

```

# CMakeCache.txt template for Draco
# $Id: compile.tex 6537 2012-04-17 15:39:15Z kellyt $

# Instructions.
# 1. Copy this file to your build directory as CMakeCache.txt.
# 2. Review and update all values in this file.
# 3. From the build directory run 'cmake /full/path/to/source'
# 4. make
# 5. ctest
# 6. make install

# -----
# You must set these values for your build:
# -----

# Location where 'make install' will copy files to.
# CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX:PATH=c:/Release-x64/draco
CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX:PATH=/var/tmp/kgf/cmake/gcc/mpid/t

# VENDOR_DIR:PATH=$ENV{VENDOR_DIR}
# Windows: k:/vendors/x64-Windows
VENDOR_DIR:PATH=/ccs/codes/radtran/vendors/Linux64

# CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE == { Release, Debug, RelWithDebInfo, MinSizeRel }
CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE:STRING=Debug

# CMAKE_GENERATOR == { NMake Makefiles, Unix Makefiles,
#                      Visual Studio 9 2008, Visual Studio 9 2008 Win64 }
CMAKE_GENERATOR:STRING=Unix Makefiles

# -----
# Review these additional settings
# -----

# Should we compile the tests?
BUILD_TESTING:BOOL=ON

# C4 communication mode (SCALAR or MPI)
DRACO_C4:STRING=MPI

# Design-by-Contract (0-7)?
DRACO_DBC_LEVEL:STRING=7

# Keyword for creating new libraries (STATIC or SHARED).
DRACO_LIBRARY_TYPE:STRING=SHARED

```

If the build configuration requires many options, the developer may choose to create a `CMakeCache.txt` file in the `Draco` binary directory before running `CMake` for the first time. All build options can be set in the `CMakeCache.txt` file so that the configuration command only requires the location of the sources:

```

$ cd linux_mpid/draco
$ ls
CMakeCache.txt
$ cmake $draco_home

```

A sample `CMakeCache.txt` file is provided in the root `Draco` source directory. The contents of this file are also provided in Listing 3.1. Developers can copy this file to the `Draco` binary directory and modify, comment out or add options as needed before running `CMake` for the first time.

One final note about running **CMake** from the command line is the option to choose a project *Generator*. On UNIX systems, the default generator is Unix Makefiles, but Eclipse CDT4 - Unix Makefiles is also supported. To select an alternative generator, use the `-G` command line argument for **CMake**. The full list of available generators can be obtained by running `'cmake --help'`.

**3.3.3. Running CMake interactively from the command line.** **CMake** can be run in an interactive environment by running `ccmake` from command line. This configuration mode is similar to the the method described above in § 3.3.2. To start the interactive configure session, navigate to the binary directory and run `ccmake`

```
$ cd linux_mpid/draco
$ ccmake $draco_home
```

This will start an interactive configure session that will look similar the screenshot shown in Listing 3.2. Selecting interactive command `[c]` (followed by `[e]` to exit the output review screen) will populate the

LISTING 3.2. The `ccmake` screen prior to running configure.

```

Page 0 of 1

EMPTY CACHE

EMPTY CACHE:
Press [enter] to edit option
Press [c] to configure
Press [h] for help
Press [t] to toggle advanced mode (Currently Off)

CMake Version 2.8.8-rc1
Press [q] to quit without generating
```

configure environment with default values (be sure to turn caps lock off) resulting in something similar to what is shown in Listing 3.3 To modify the target location navigate to the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` line and press enter to edit the path location. `ccmake` navigation and editing commands can be found by selecting the `[h]` option. Similarly, the build can be configured to generate static libraries by editing the `DRACO_LIBRARY_TYPE` value and setting it to `STATIC`. Once the build settings are complete, select the `[c]` (configure) option two more times to complete the configuration process and review the new values. To generate the controlling build project files (e.g.: Makefiles), select the `[g]` (generate) option. The most common build features are shown in the default `ccmake` environment. In some cases, the developer may need to edit an *advanced* build variable. The list of all variables can be viewed by the `[t]` (toggle) advanced values option.

**3.3.4. Running CMake interactively through the GUI.** **CMake** can be run in an interactive graphical user interface (GUI) by running `cmake-gui` either from the command line for by selecting the tool from the operating system's toolbar (this tool may not be available for all systems). This configuration mode is similar to the the methods described above in § 3.3.2-3.3.3. This tool can be started from any directory because the source and binary locations must always be provided manually, when using the GUI tool. As in the previous section, after providing the source and binary directory locations, select the *Configure* button to populate the Cache with default values. Before the configuration begins, the GUI will request that you select a *Generator*. This discussions assumes that you have selected Unix Makefiles as the generator. After the initial configure, the GUI should appear similar to Fig. 3.2. As in § 3.3.3, edit the values as needed and rerun the *configure* and *generate* options to generate the desired build project.

**3.3.5. Configuration Options.** Because Draco has many packages it must support many configurations. Additionally, some of these options can be matrixed. For example, Draco can be configured for 64-bit or 32-bit machines, scalar or parallel, with shared libraries or archived libraries, and so forth. The options that one gives during the **CMake** configure step specify most of these options. Also, the build system has built-in intelligence that will try to make the right choice if incomplete listings for various options are given.

For the standard set of **CMake** options, see Ref. [2]. The full set of configure options may be examined by running the **CMake** interactive sessions (`ccmake` or `cmake-gui`). Some options may only appear on

LISTING 3.3. The `ccmake` screen after the initial configure command.

```

Page 1 of 1

BUILD_AUTODOC          *OFF
BUILD_DOC              *OFF
BUILD_TESTING          *ON
BUILD_USE_SOLUTION_FOLDERS *ON
CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE       *Debug
CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX   */var/tmp/gcc-mpid/d/install
DRACO_C4               *MPI
DRACO_DBC_LEVEL        *7
DRACO_DIAGNOSTICS      *0
DRACO_LIBRARY_TYPE     *SHARED
DRACO_TIMING           *0
DRACO_VERSION          *6.3
DRACO_VERSION_FULL     *6.3.20120412
ENABLE_RNG_NR          *OFF
GCC_ENABLE_ALL_WARNINGS *OFF
GCC_ENABLE_GLIBCXX_DEBUG *OFF
GSL_FOUND              *ON
NUMDIFF                */ccs/codes/radtran/vendors/numdiff-5.2.1/bin/numdiff
USE_OPENMP             *ON
VENDOR_DIR             *

BUILD_AUTODOC: OFF
Press [enter] to edit option
Press [c] to configure
Press [h] for help      Press [q] to quit without generating
Press [t] to toggle advanced mode (Currently Off)
CMake Version 2.8.8-rc1

```

specific systems, after specific vendor installations are discovered, or for specific *generators*. This is the reason that you may need to run *configure* more than once when using the interactive versions of **CMake**. As mentioned in the previous section, the built-in configure variable, `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`, should be set explicitly (usually to the target directory) by the user to avoid installation of Draco components in `/usr/local/`.

Configuration options come in four forms: `FILEPATH`, `PATH`, `STRING` and `BOOL`<sup>4</sup>. Draco policy is to name `BOOL` options prefixed with `ENABLE_` or `USE_`, although there are some exceptions to this policy and this policy is not adopted by **CMake** built-in variables. Other variable names should be prefixed with a name to provide context. This provides a sorted in list the `CMakeCache.txt` file and in the `ccmake` interface and it allows groupings to be collapsed in the GUI. This policy of using prefix context strings is a **CMake** and a Draco policy standard. Table 3.4 lists the complete set of `BOOL` switches that are unique to Draco. To turn off a switch the user has two options, `-DENABLE_SWITCH=OFF` or run an interactive **CMake** session and toggle the value. See Ref. [2] for more details concerning **CMake** variables.

The `PATH`, `FILEPATH` and `STRING` **CMake** configure options take actual string arguments. Table 3.5 lists commonly used argument based configure options for Draco. Some of these are restricted to values provided by a drop down list in the GUI. Notice that the build system will automatically populate all fields with default values so that Draco can be configured without supplying values for every possible feature. For example, the following two configurations are equivalent because the default value for `DRACO_C4` is `MPI` if `MPI` can be found on the local system.

```

$ cmake -DDRACO_C4=MPI $draco_home
$ cmake $draco_home

```

In each case, the C4 package is configured for parallel operation with `MPI`. In the first case an explicit argument is given. In the second case the default value for `DRACO_C4` is used. Not all cases have the same defaults for options and arguments. An example is the `MPI_LIBRARY` option. The default is the value

<sup>4</sup>There are actually variable types in **CMake**. The 5th type is `INTERNAL`, but this type is not available for user manipulation.

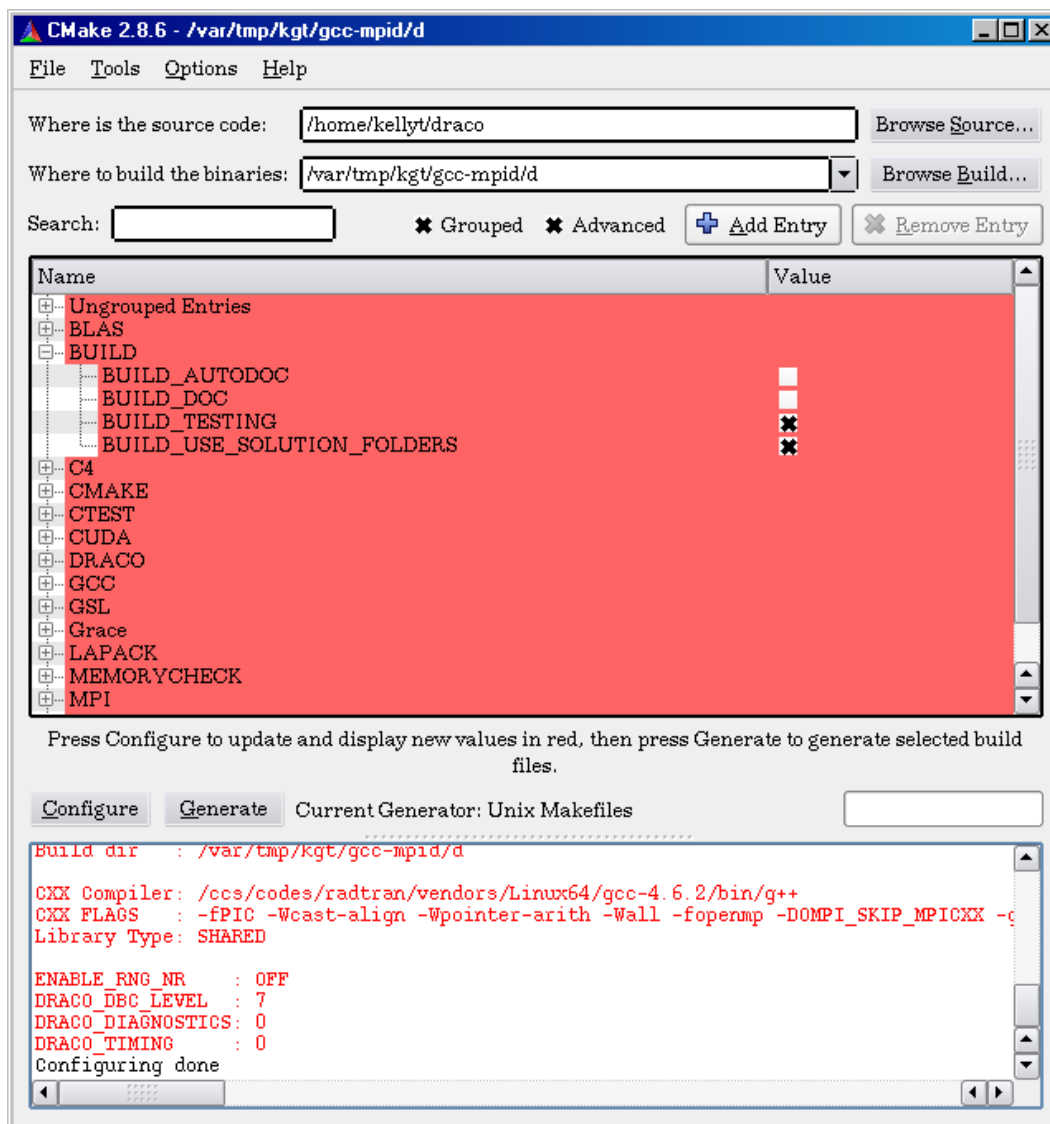


FIGURE 3.2. CMake GUI after populating cache with default values.

returned from the **CMake** built-in function `find_package(MPI)`. For more information about configuring and auto-discovery of vendor software see § 3.3.5.1 below.

3.3.5.1. *Vendor Libraries.* Draco uses external vendors whenever possible to reduce the ammount of code development required by Draco package developers. The following vendors are used by Draco:

- MPI communication library, see § A.1;
- GSL, GNU Scientific Library, provides a wide range of mathematical routines such as random number generators, special functions and least-squares fitting, see § A.3;
- LAPACK and BLAS provide optimized linear algebra algorithms, see § A.2;
- CUDA provides support for running threads on Graphic Processing Units, GPUs, see § A.4;
- DACS provides support for running threads on IBM cell processing units, see § A.5;
- XMGRACE provides a 2D plotting capability, see § A.6;

Vendors are accessed through the Draco build system via automatic discovery. Table 3.6 lists the environment and build system variables that can be manipulated by the developer to alter the discovery process. Tables 3.4



TABLE 3.4. List of **BOOL** options that are unique to **Draco**.

Option	Default Value	Description
<code>ENABLE_RNG_NR</code>	OFF	Selects the non-reproducible random number generator feature
<code>USE_OPENMP</code>	ON	Disables OpenMP pragmas when compiling <b>Draco</b> sources
<code>BUILD_AUTODOC</code>	OFF	Enables discovery of Doxygen and the <code>autodoc</code> build target
<code>BUILD_TESTING</code>	ON	Allows developers to omit configuring for and building code found in test directories (disables <b>CTest</b> features)
<code>BUILD_USE_SOLUTION_FOLDERS</code>	ON	Only available for Visual Studio and X-Code generators; makes each <b>Draco</b> component a solution folder
<code>CMAKE_VERBOSE_MAKEFILE</code> <sup>a</sup>	OFF	Forces the make process to echo all commands to the screen during the build process
<code>GCC_ENABLE_ALL_WARNINGS</code>	OFF	When using gcc, enable more compiler warning features
<code>GCC_ENABLE_GLIBCXX_DEBUG</code>	OFF	When using gcc, use alternate glibc library that provides bounds checking and more safety features

<sup>a</sup>this option is provided by **CMake** and is not unique to **Draco**. It is provided here because it is a commonly used feature.

and 3.5 list additional controls that can manipulate how each vendor is used in **Draco**. Details on how to use these variables are given below.

**Draco** vendor libraries are of two types; *required* and *optional*. The type classification for each vendor is found in Table 3.2. **Draco** treats vendors according to the following rules:

1. Required vendor libraries are on by default but the configuration will **fail** if the libraries cannot be located;
2. Optional vendor libraries are on by default but the configuration will **pass** if the libraries cannot be located.

For example, **GSL** is a required vendor. If **GSL** cannot be found, the project will not be configured and it cannot be built. If the optional vendor **XMGRACE** cannot be found, the configuration will be successful, but the **Draco** component **PLOT2D** will be omitted because it requires **XMGRACE**. Finally, if the optional vendor **MPI** cannot be found the configuration will be successful, but the **C4** component will be built with the **SCALAR** option instead of **MPI**. Review Table 3.1 to determine what components may be omitted when vendor libraries are not found. This concept applies to all vendor libraries.

We note that if an optional vendor is not found by the build system then the packages that depend on these vendors will not build. **Draco** knows what packages require what vendors, so optional vendor libraries that are missing in a particular distribution will have no effect on the rest of the packages.

**3.3.5.2. C4 Package Options.** **C4** is **Draco**'s parallel communication package. It uses **MPI** to perform message passing operations. Therefore, **C4** is intimately connected to the **MPI** vendor. The **CMake** variable `DRACO_C4` determines how **C4** should be configured. The default option and implied argument is `DRACO_C4=MPI` when an **MPI** installation is located by the build system. However, if **C4** is set to **SCALAR** then that vendor will be turned off with their implied argument settings. Of course, the implied arguments can be overridden by using the **MPI** build system variables from Table 3.6. In summary, if **C4** is set to `mpi`, those libraries will be turned on with all default settings. However, any of the defaults can be changed by using the **MPI** vendor tags that are listed in Table 3.6.

Some **MPI** installations for **ASC** hardware are not fully supported by **CMake**'s built in `FindMPI.cmake` routines. This is the case for *Cielito* and *Cielo*. For these systems the **Draco** build system employs a *toolchain*

TABLE 3.5. List of value based options that are unique to *Draco*.

Option	Valid Arguments		Default Value	Description
NUMDIFF	FILEPATH	to	automatic discovery	tool used by testing system for comparing output to gold standard output.
VENDOR_DIR	PATH		empty	location used by build system for auto discovery of vendor software.
DRACO_C4	MPI	or	MPI <sup>a</sup>	see § 3.3.5.1
	SCALAR			
DRACO_DBC_LEVEL	0-7		7 <sup>b</sup>	see § 3.3.5.3
DRACO_DIAGNOSTICS	0-7		0	see § 3.3.5.4
DRACO_LIBRARY_TYPE	STATIC	or	SHARED	toggle compilation of archive or shared object (DLL) libraries
	SHARED			
DRACO_TIMING	0-2		0	see § 3.3.5.4
DRACO_VERSION	STRING		hard coded <sup>c</sup>	string that represents the current version of <i>Draco</i> . This is embedded into the installed <i>Draco</i> products.
DRACO_VERSION_FULL	STRING		hard coded <sup>c</sup>	string that represents the current version of <i>Draco</i> . This is embedded into the installed <i>Draco</i> products.
CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE	Debug	or	Debug	choose type build type; default compiler flags are triggered based on this selection.
	Release	or		
	RelWith-			
	DebInfo	or		
	MinSizeRel			
CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER	FILEPATH	to	\$ENVCXX	C++ compiler chosen for build.
	compiler			
CMAKE_C_COMPILER	FILEPATH	to	\$ENVCC	C compiler chosen for build.
	compiler			
CMAKE_Fortran_COMPILER	FILEPATH	to	\$ENVFC	Fortran compiler chosen for build.
	compiler			
CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX	PATH		\$BINARY_DIR /target	location for installing <i>Draco</i> (libraries, headers, executables, etc).
VENDOR_VARIABLE	varies		automatic discovery	configuration of vendors is done automatically by the <i>Draco</i> build system. See § 3.3.5.1.

<sup>a</sup>MPI if MPI can be found, otherwise SCALAR.

<sup>b</sup>The default is 7 for DEBUG builds and 0 for RELEASE (optimized) builds.

<sup>c</sup>The version string is built from hard coded values `DRACO_VERSION_MAJOR` and `DRACO_VERSION_MINOR` hard coded in the top level `CMakeLists.txt`. The patch revision number is set to the configure date for development builds. Scripts used for releases set the patch version manually.

file to aid in the selection of appropriate compilers and MPI environment variables. To configure *Draco* on these systems use a command similar to

```
$ cmake -DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=$draco_home/config/Toolchain-catamount.cmake \
    $draco_home
```

The `CMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE` command line argument should appear first in the list of arguments provided to **CMake**. It is recommended that developers review the `Toolchain-catamount.cmake` file to observe how the compilers and MPI libraries are set before compiling on either of these systems.

3.3.5.3. *Design-by-Contract*. The `DRACO_DBC_LEVEL` variable controls *Draco*'s Design-by-Contract (DBC) machinery. DBC support ranges from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest). The value is a bit mask similar to that used

TABLE 3.6. Environment and build system variables used to specify vendors in Draco. See Tables 3.4 and 3.5 for variable defaults.

Vendor	Variable	Details
MPI <sup>a</sup>	ENV{PATH}	The build system looks for <code>mpirun</code> in the current <code>PATH</code> .
	MPIEXEC	The full path to the <code>mpirun</code> program. This may need to be set manually if the program has a non standard name like <code>aprun</code> .
	MPIEXEC_NUMPROC_FLAG	The string used to specify then number of processors to use. Defaults to <code>'-np'</code> .
	MPI_C_LIBRARIES	Manually specify the full paths to MPI libraries.
	MPI_CXX_LIBRARIES	
	MPI_Fortran_LIBRARIES	
	MPI_C_INCLUDE_PATH	
	MPI_CXX_INCLUDE_PATH	
	MPI_Fortran_INCLUDE_PATH	
LAPACK	BLA_STATIC	Look for archive (static) LAPACK and BLAS libraries. Default is ON.
	BLA_VENDOR	Use a particular type of LAPACK installation like ATLAS or Intel10.64lp_gf_sequential <sup>b</sup> .
	ENV{LD_LIBRARY_PATH}	To help the build system find LAPACK, ensure that the library location is appended to this environment variable.
	ENV{LAPACK_LIB_DIR}	To load a specific LAPACK, ensure this variable is set to the desired location.
GSL	ENV{GSL_INC_DIR}	Help the build system find the desired installation by setting this environment variable.
	ENV{GSL_LIB_DIR}	Help the build system find the desired installation by setting this environment variable.
XMGRACE	ENV{GRACE_INC_DIR}	Help the build system find the desired installation by setting this environment variable.
	ENV{GRACE_LIB_DIR}	Help the build system find the desired installation by setting this environment variable.
CUDA <sup>c</sup>	ENV{PATH}	The build system looks for <code>nvcc</code> in the current <code>PATH</code> .
	CUDA_NVCC_FLAGS	Modify the <code>nvcc</code> compiler flags. Default is <code>'-arch=sm_21'</code> .
	CUDA_TOOLKIT_ROOT_DIR	If the build system cannot find <code>nvcc</code> , the developer must set this location to enable CUDA.
	CUDA_BIN_PATH	To use a non-standard location, set this before running <b>CMake</b> .

<sup>a</sup>Run `'cmake --help-module FindMPI'` for more details on the discovery process for MPI.

<sup>b</sup>To obtain a list of support installations of LAPACK, see the documentation for **CMake's** `FindLAPACK.cmake` module (try `'cmake --help-module FindLAPACK'`).

<sup>c</sup>Run `'cmake --help-module FindCUDA'` for more details on the discovery process for CUDA.

by the UNIX command `chmod`, `+1` turns on `Require`, `+2` turns on `Check` and `+4` turns on `compEnsure`. If all options are activated, the Design-by-Contract is 7. Table 3.7 shows the DBC level for various settings of `DRACO_DBC_LEVEL`. If this option is not explicitly set by the developer (`DRACO_DBC_LEVEL` is not defined) then the DS++ package automatically sets DBC to 7, its highest setting, for `Debug` configurations. For `Release` configurations, the DBC will be defaulted to 0, no DBC checking. For more information on the DS++ package DBC and assertion components, see the DS++ source documentation.

3.3.5.4. *Diagnostics*. The `DRACO_DIAGNOSTICS` and `DRACO_TIMING` build variables control Draco's `DIAGNOSTIC` machinery. The purpose of this component is allow other Draco components to collect and report

TABLE 3.7. DBC support in Draco.

DBC Setting	DBC Functions
0	None
1	Require, Remember
2	Check, Remember
3	Check, Require, Remember
4	Ensure, Remember
5	Ensure, Require, Remember
6	Ensure, Check, Remember
7	Ensure, Check, Require, Remember

TABLE 3.8. Diagnostics support in Draco.

Diagnostic Setting	Diagnostic level description
0	all off
1	low cost diagnostics enabled
2	moderate cost diagnostics enabled
3	moderate and low cost diagnostics enabled
4	high cost diagnostics enabled
5	high and low cost diagnostics enabled
6	high and moderate cost diagnostics enabled
7	all diagnostics enabled

TABLE 3.9. Timing diagnostic support in Draco.

Timing Diagnostic Setting	Timing diagnostic functions
0	all off
1	TIMER, TIMER_START, TIMER_STOP and TIMER_RECORD available
2	all functions available, including TIMER_REPORT

diagnostic data during runtime. When `DRACO_DIAGNOSTICS` feature is turned off, the inserted diagnostic code does not cause any performance penalty because it is a compile time feature. The same is true for `DRACO_TIMING` which focuses on profiling and reporting performance timing statistics. The allowed values for each of these build variables are bit masks as explained in § 3.3.5.3. Tables 3.8 and 3.9 provide a description for various settings.

**3.3.5.5. Optimization.** The optimization flags for the `CXX`, `CC` and `FC` compilers have default values established based on the compiler vendor and the selected build type (`Release`, `Debug`, etc.). These flags are established in Draco build system's configuration files `config/arch_compiler_vendor.cmake` (e.g.: `config/unix-g++.cmake` or `config/windows-cl.cmake`). In general, `Release` configurations will use optimization flags like `-O3 -funroll-loops` and `Debug` configurations will include debug symbols and no optimization, `-g -O0`. The `RelWithDebInfo` configuration uses a mixture of flags trying to produce an optimized configuration that still has the debug symbols. Draco policy to keep the source code as close to the language standard as possible. To aid the developer, the `Debug` configurations impose compiler flags that will increase the warning level and verbosity during the compilation. For example, when using the `g++` compiler the flags `'-ansi -pedantic -Wcast-align -Wpointer-arith -Wall'` are used for `Debug` configurations. In general, `Release` builds use the most aggressive optimizations that provide reliable and consistent results.

### 3.4. Building Draco

After configuration, building Draco is mostly straightforward. For UNIX Makefile build configurations, one simply enters the binary directory, or a component's binary subdirectory, and runs **gmake**. The Draco Makefiles include all of the standard targets provided by **CMake**. For more detail, see ref. [2]. The most commonly used targets are **all** and **install**. The Draco build system takes full advantage of multi-core architectures allowing multithreaded compilation of Draco. To take advantage of this features use the `'-j N'` option of **gmake**. The recommended value for the number of concurrent threads, **N**, is 50% oversubscription of the number of available cores (i.e.: 24 for a 16-core machine). Examples of various builds are reserved until § refsec:examples.

For other build environments like Eclipse or XCode, **CMake** provides a solution configuration that can be loaded into the IDE. Use the build environment's normal methods for compiling the **ALL\_BUILD** target.

**3.4.1. Building and Installing.** Building and installing Draco is specific to each generated project type. The following subsections provide details for the most commonly used development environments.

3.4.1.1. *Unix Makefiles.* To build and install Draco simply enter the *target/draco/* binary directory and run `'gmake -j'`. At this level, **gmake** will enter each subdirectory under *target/draco/* and do a full build. The default targets in subdirectories under *target/draco/* are the same as at the top level. It should be noted that the default target, **all**, does not run unit tests or install Draco libraries or headers. You must run `'make -j install'` to tell the build system to copy the installable artifacts to the prefix directory.

3.4.1.2. *Eclipse.* To be completed later.

3.4.1.3. *XCode.* To be completed later.

3.4.1.4. *Visual Studio.* To be completed later.

3.4.1.5. *Running the Tests.* Each Draco component provides a full suite of unit tests that demonstrate and check the component algorithm's capabilities. To run the tests, run **CTest** from any location in the binary directory. If **CTest** is run from the top level, all unit tests will be run. If run from a component subdirectory, only the tests for that component will be executed. The Draco build system knows how to run the unit tests in parallel taking advantage of all available hardware resources. It is recommended that the **CTest** command be issued with the `'-j N'` option, where **N** is the number of concurrent threads that should be used. For testing purposes, it is better to avoid over-subscription of the machine's hardware.

**CTest** provides many options for running tests: selecting a subset of tests to run; running with different output verbosity, etc. The developer should review the **CTest** documentation found at Ref. [2] and by using the `'ctest --help'` command. In particular, the `-VV` options selects full verbosity for tests and the `-R` option selects all tests whose names match a provided regular expression. It is Draco policy that tests names will provide both the component name and the number of MPI ranks used (if any) in the test name. This policy allows the developer to run all C4 tests by using the command

```
$ ctest -R c4
```

or all 4 processor MPI tests could be selected by the command:

```
$ ctest -R _4
```

A list of available test can be obtained using the `-N` option to **CTest**.

3.4.1.6. *Additional Observations and Features.* At each target directory level the Draco build system knows all of the component dependencies so the developer can start the build at any place in the binary tree. For example, when compiling from the C4 component directory, the build system will check to see if the DS++ library has been compiled. If not, then the DS++ library will be built before compilation of C4 sources begins. Even in this situation the build system remains fully aware of threading and it is recommended that a parallel build process be performed unless the developer is trying to debug a build system error. This aspect of the build system is a feature for Draco developers. It allows the developer to only compile or recompile sources that are required for building the desired target. One drawback is that other components in parallel directories may be modified during a targeted compile and the developer should remain aware of these dependencies as illustrated in Fig. 3.1 and are listed in Table 3.1.

An additional feature of the Draco build system is that Draco will automatically rerun the **CMake** configuration step if any of the configuration system files have been modified. Thus, if **CMakeLists.txt** or

any of the files from the `config` source directory are changed then the build process will first reconfigure the entire project.

**3.4.2. Build Targets.** A detailed discussion of all the build targets provided by **CMake** [2] is beyond the scope of this text. What follows is a brief description of the build targets in **Draco** and what operations they perform.

- all:** (default) build all products at the current level and in all subdirectories. If configuration files have been modified, rerun **CMake** to reconfigure the project before compilation begins.
- install:** build all products at the current level and in all subdirectories; then install the products in the locations specified by `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`. All build products are compiled before any are installed.
- check:** build all products at the current level and in all subdirectories; then run **CTest** to execute all unit tests. This target does not install any products (this behavior is different than older versions of **Draco**).
- clean:** clean the compiled files (`*.o`, libraries and executables) from the target sub-directories.
- rebuild\_cache:** rerun the **CMake** configure process and regenerate all project files (e.g.: `Makefiles`, `config.h`, etc.).
- edit\_cache:** run the **CMake** editor to allow the developer to edit the configuration variables.
- test:** run **CTest** to execute all unit tests.
- Experimental:** configure, compile, run the tests and submit the results to the **Draco CDash** dashboard.
- Lib\_pkg:** Compile the library for **Draco** component *pkg*.
- Ut\_pkg\_test\_exe:** Compile the unit test executable for test *test* for the **Draco** component *pkg*.

These targets have been designed to satisfy the needs of users, who perform one-time global builds, and developers, who perform multiple local builds.

### 3.5. Recommended Practices

Although **Draco** can be configured and built in any number of ways, we have a set of “standard” recommended practices that are followed by **Draco** team members. This methodology for configuring and building **Draco** is summarized in the following steps:

1. Checkout a version of **Draco** from **SVN**; the location of which is `$draco_home`.
2. Make a target directory that appropriately describes the configuration options; we call this directory *target/*.
3. Make a `draco/` binary subdirectory under the target directory, ie. *target/draco/*.
4. Run **CMake** in *target/draco/* with the appropriate options for this configuration. Set `-DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=target/`. Thus, the configure line is:

```
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='pwd'/.. options $draco_home
```

5. Run **gmake** in *target/draco/*;

```
$ gmake -j install
```

This step will build and install all of the **Draco** products from each subdirectory under *target/draco/*. The headers will be installed in *target/include/*. The libraries will be installed in *target/lib/*. And the executables will be installed in *target/bin/*.

This procedure simplifies adding an external code system that uses, and is based on, **Draco**. For example, **ClubIMC** uses **Draco** as a build-model template. Thus, we can add a *target/clubimc* directory and configure, build, and install **ClubIMC** in the same location as **Draco** products. Details on this process are given in § 4.2.

### 3.6. Examples

To illucidate some of the concepts that we have described in this chapter, we proceed to show some configuration and build examples. The following examples give a cross section of the processes that **Draco** users and developers will use.

EXAMPLE 3.1. Build a scalar version of Draco on a Linux platform using the Makefile generator. GSL libraries are found in `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. The Draco source directory is `/usr/tmp/joe/draco`. We want Draco installed in `/usr/local/draco`.

SOLUTION TO 3.1. First, we need to make a target directory. In § 3.3.1 we advised not to use the source directory as the build directory. We will follow this policy and make our target directory `draco_target`:

```
$ cd /usr/local/draco
$ mkdir draco_target
```

Note that we could have created a directory named `draco/` instead of `draco_target/`. We used a different name to illustrate the independence of the target-build directory. Now, we configure Draco according to the specification in Ex. 3.1. This configuration is scalar so we must specify alternate settings for C4. Additionally, all of the required vendors are located in default locations.

```
$ cd draco_target
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='pwd'/. -DDRACO_C4=SCALAR \
    /usr/tmp/joe/draco/draco_config
```

All other defaults are used except the explicit setting for `DRACO_C4`. Finally, we want to do a build and install of all Draco products; thus, according to § 3.4, we must enter

```
$ gmake -j install
```

Generally, it is better run the build (`all` target and then run the unit tests via `CTest` before running the `install` target. This gives the developer a chance to ensure that all tests pass before the build is installed.

```
$ make -j
$ ctest -j
$ make -j install
```

□

Example 3.1 is straightforward. We will now give a series of examples and solutions that involve more detailed configurations and builds. At this point, we will only show the steps in the solution procedure. The details about each step can be inferred from § 3.3 and 3.4.

EXAMPLE 3.2. Build a version of Draco with MPI. Additionally, this build takes place on a Linux platform with OpenMPI and GSL loaded as a modules.

SOLUTION TO 3.2. Before proceeding to the solution, we note that the Draco build system knows about the OpenMPI module. Thus, setting the include and library paths for MPI is not required.

```
$ cd /usr/local/draco
$ mkdir draco
$ cd draco
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='pwd'/. /usr/tmp/joe/draco ..
$ make -j
$ ctest -j
$ make -j install
```

□

EXAMPLE 3.3. Build a version of Draco with MPI and optimization set to level 3. Turn off all DBC support. Use the mpich version of MPI that is installed in `/usr/local/`. GSL is in `/usr/local/gsl`. This could be considered a production version of Draco.

SOLUTION TO 3.3. We will proceed in a slightly different manner than the previous examples. Here we will use environment variables to determine the location of GSL. We assume the **BASH** shell is in use.

```
$ export GSL_INC_DIR=/usr/local/gsl/include
$ export GSL_LIB_DIR=/usr/local/gsl/lib
$ cd /usr/local/draco
$ mkdir draco
$ cd draco
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='pwd'/. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RELEASE /usr/tmp/joe/draco
$ make -j
$ ctest -j
$ make -j install
```

The MPI setup is automatic assuming that `mpirun` for `mpich` is available from the environment variable `PATH`. Setting the `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RELEASE` sets the optimization level to 3 and turns off DBC. If we had wanted to keep the DBC turned on for the optimized build, we would need to provide an additional argument to `CMake` `'-DDRACO_DBC_LEVEL=7'`. □

### 3.7. Summary

We have given a tutorial on how to configure and build `Draco`. The component and vendor dependencies in `Draco` have been listed in § 3.1. Details on configuring and building `Draco` have been given in § 3.3 and 3.4. We have tied these concepts together with several examples in § 3.6.



## Using the Draco Build Model in External Codes

This chapter illustrates how to use the **Draco** and the **Draco** build model in external code systems. One of the advantages of **Draco** is that it is independent from its clients. Thus, one may use **Draco** without having any direct connections to its build system. All that is required is linking to the **Draco** libraries that one wishes to use. Details on how to use **Draco** as a client are given in § 4.1.

Code systems that use **Draco** heavily may find benefits in emulating the **Draco** build model. This prevents these systems from having to define all of **Draco**'s dependencies. By using the **Draco** build system they get the correct compile and link-line options automatically. We discuss how to use the **Draco** build system in external codes in § 4.2.

### 4.1. Using Draco in External Codes

As mentioned in the previous section, **Draco** and external clients are separate entities. Thus, any build system that the external client desires is acceptable. This can range from a simple “compile-script” to a detailed **autoconf-gmake** or **CMake**-based build system. Describing all possible build systems that use **Draco** is beyond the scope of this, or any, text. However, we will point out some useful items that should be considered when using **Draco** as an external client.

First, clients of **Draco** should follow the **Draco** practice of setting include paths to the **Draco** include directory specified by **CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX**. Thus, headers should be included in source code using

```
#include "pkg/header.hh"
```

For example, if a client wishes to use the **DS++** smart pointer class then the client source code should contain the following:

```
#include "ds++/SP.hh"
```

The **Draco** headers are included on the compile and link-lines with the following statement

```
-I /usr/local/draco/include
```

where **/usr/local/draco** is the **Draco** installation location. By following this convention the client will avoid name clashes among **Draco** packages.

**Draco** clients must remember to include all dependencies for a particular **Draco** package. These dependencies are both implicit and explicit for **Draco** packages and vendors. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 can be used to determine the full list of dependencies for a particular **Draco** package. Additionally, clients must remember to include the same vendor installations as the ones supplied to **Draco**. For example, if **Draco** used an **OpenMPI** version of **MPI** then the client should use the same vendor and version when linking.

As stated in § 2.1, **Draco** uses the generic programming archetype. Thus, many classes and functions in **Draco** are templates and are not compiled into libraries. **Draco** does not support implicit instantiation [21] of template classes and functions. Thus, the user must provide explicit instantiation source code for **Draco** template components. **Draco** template code is stored in **.t.hh** and **i.hh** files. These files are installed in the **include/** directory along with the rest of the **Draco** package headers. Specific information on the generic programming approach used in **Draco** is given in ref. [25].

### 4.2. Emulating the Draco Build System

The **Draco** build system can be emulated at varying levels ranging from full to minor. We will describe a method for using the **Draco** build system directly. If this method is used the **Draco** build system requires

little or no modification in the external system. External code systems that utilize the **Draco** build system in this manner are CAPSAICIN, CLUBIMC, Milagro, and WEDGEHOG.

The most direct method of incorporating the **Draco** build system into an external product is to mimic the structure of the **Draco** source tree. This process has three steps:

1. Setup the external code source tree in the same manner as **Draco**; setup a top-level directory, a **src/** directory, a **doc/** directory, and a **pkg\_config** directory. Components of the code should be placed in **src/pkg/** directories.
2. build system macros that are specific to the external code or replace **Draco** specific versions should be placed in the **pkg\_config** directory.
3. When configuring, set the **CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX** tag to the same location as the installed **Draco** components.

If these steps are followed, then the external code system should properly attach **Draco** libraries and find **Draco** headers. However, the external code developer should be aware that external code components will be installed in the same location as **Draco** components.

The **Draco** design allows both the **Draco** build system and its installed components to be used in an external code system. In this model, **Draco** must be installed in an accessible location. The external code system can load the **Draco** build system by adding the **\$draco\_install/config** directory to the **CMAKE\_MODULE\_PATH** allowing the external code system to use any or all of the **Draco** build system.

Each package subdirectory in the external code system must have a **CMakeLists.txt** file as described in § 5.1. The contents of these files are described in § 5.2. These files will be very similar to the **CMakeLists.txt** files found in **Draco**. The fundamental difference is that the external code will add its own package dependencies to the existing **Draco** dependencies. Chapters 5 and 6 go into greater detail on package design in the **Draco** build system.

Additionally, the external code may require vendors that are not supported by **Draco**. Thus, vendor discover and setup in addition to those shown in Table 3.6 may need to be defined. Defining vendors using **Draco**-like methodology is described in Chap. 6.

On a final note, any deviations from the **Draco** build model in an external code system are perfectly acceptable. The external code client and **Draco** are independent entities. In many cases, exactly emulating **Draco** is the most straightforward way of incorporating **Draco** into an external code package.

### 4.3. Summary

We have given directions on how to use **Draco** in an external code system. In § 4.2 we have shown how to directly use **Draco** in a code system that makes heavy use of the **Draco** component library. In § 4.1 we have given some pointers to codes that are **Draco** clients but simply want to link to **Draco** components without using the **Draco** build system.

## Adding a Component to Draco

### 5.1. Overview

New **Draco** components should be added in subdirectories under **draco/src/**. Each **Draco** package may have its own additional subdirectories under **draco/src/pkg**. Figure 5.1 illustrates a representative package directory. A component directory should conform to following guidelines:

- each component directory should have a **test/** subdirectory that holds component test code, these tests are also used to verify package builds as described in § 3.4. Most unit tests should use the features provided by the **ds++/ScalarUnitTest** or **c4/ParallelUnitTest** helper classes,
- each component should have **autodoc/** and **doc/** subdirectories. The **autodoc/** directory should provide at least one file, *pkg/.dcc.in*, that provides basic information about the component that can be included in the compiled HTML autodoc for **Draco**,
- all subdirectories in the package should have the same configuration and build options,
- the component should use as many of the **CMake** macros defined by the **Draco** build system as possible to avoid duplicate code,
- special configuration requirements for a package may be added to that package's **CMakeLists.txt** file.

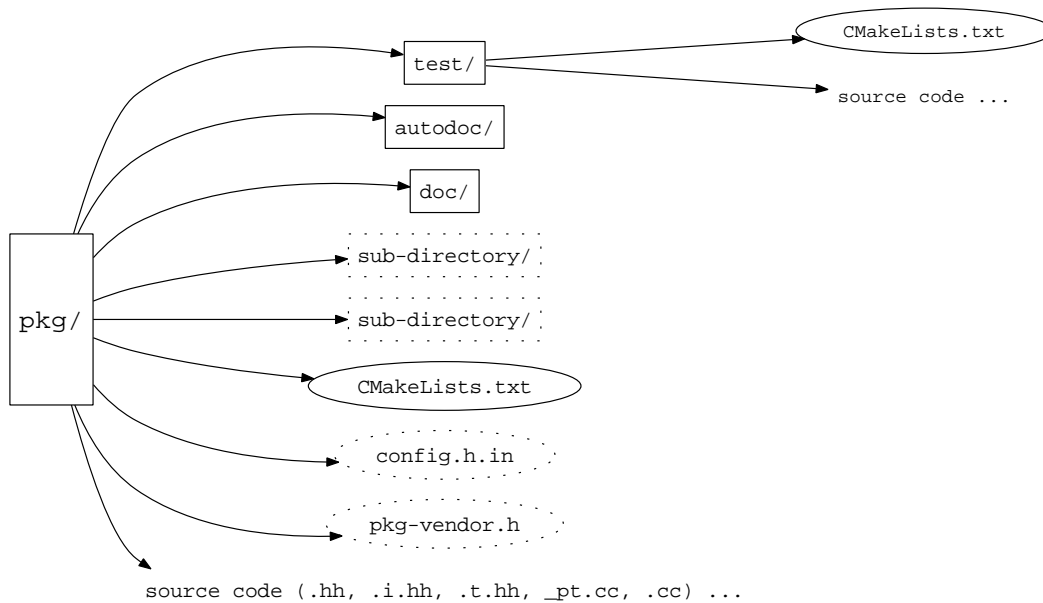


FIGURE 5.1. Standard package directory configuration in **Draco**.

In general, most packages will be able to use another component's **CMakeLists.txt** and **autodoc/pkg.dcc.in** as a templates. Customization of component **CMakeLists.txt** files is treated in § 5.3.

TABLE 5.1. Draco build system package files.

Package Configuration Files	Description
<code>CMakeLists.txt</code>	file contains cmake instructions for generating directly local project files (e.g.: Makefiles).
<code>config.h.in</code>	package specific environment configuration file that will be processed into <code>\${PROJECT_BINARY_DIR}/pkg/config.h</code>
<code>pkg-vendor.h</code>	package-specific vendor include headers

At a minimum, each package requires a `CMakeLists.txt`. To set configuration options on a package-by-package basis, the files `config.h.in` and `pkg-vendor.h`, may also be required. Table 5.1 lists all of the possible configuration files that can be found in a Draco package. All of these files are explained in § 5.2.

Draco does not provide templates for package-level `CMakeLists.txt` and `config.h.in` files, but the contents of these files are straight forward for most cases and the developer can use an existing component's `CMakeLists.txt` and `config.h.in` files as templates.

Draco macros are defined in **CMake** configuration files located at `draco/config/`. These macros are used by **CMake** to generate the build logic and platform checks that go into the generated project files for the selected build type (e.g: Makefiles). The macros are divided into separate files to provide appropriate groupings as presented in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.2. Draco configuration macro files.

Type	Configuration File	Description
Vendor support	<code>FindGSL</code>	use <b>CMake's</b> <code>find_package_handle_standard_args</code> to locate and register settings for GSL.
	<code>FindGrace</code>	use <b>CMake's</b> <code>find_package_handle_standard_args</code> to locate and register settings for XM Grace.
	<code>FindLIBSCI</code>	use <b>CMake's</b> <code>find_package_handle_standard_args</code> to locate and register settings for Cray's LibSCI (an optimized LAPACK replacement.
	<code>vendor_libraries</code>	controlling macro that looks for requested vendor libraries by calling <code>find_package()</code> .
Toolchain files	<code>Toolchain-catamount</code>	allow use of <b>CMake's</b> cross-compile feature to aid the build system configuration for Catamount-like systems.
	<code>Toolchain-roadrunner-ppe</code>	allow use of <b>CMake's</b> cross-compile feature to aid the build system configuration for Roadrunner cell front end.
	<code>Toolchain-roadrunner-spu</code>	allow use of <b>CMake's</b> cross-compile feature to aid the build system configuration for Roadrunner cell back end.
Primary configuration	<code>buildEnv</code>	establish top-level defaults like <code>DRACO_DBC_LEVEL</code>
	<code>compilerEnv</code>	controls compiler discovery and calls appropriate compiler flag setup routines
	<code>dracoVersion</code>	establishes the Draco version tag that is embedded in the code
	<code>dracoTesting</code>	establishes the <code>check</code> build target. Test registration macros are provided in <code>component_macros.cmake</code> .

*Continued on next page*

Type	Configuration File	Description
	<code>platform_checks</code>	macros that probe the local system for available features, headers, etc.
	<code>unix-g++</code>	sets compiler flags for GNU C and C++
	<code>unix-gfortran</code>	sets compiler flags for GNU Fortran
	<code>unix-ifort</code>	sets compiler flags for Intel Fortran
	<code>unix-intel</code>	sets compiler flags for Intel C and C++
	<code>unix-pgf90</code>	sets compiler flags for PGI Fortran
	<code>unix-pgi</code>	sets compiler flags for PGI C and C++
	<code>unix-ppu</code>	sets compiler flags for GNU C and C++ on PPC PPU architectures
	<code>unix-spu</code>	sets compiler flags for GNU C and C++ on PPC SPU architectures
	<code>windows-cl</code>	sets compiler flags for Microsoft C and C++
	<code>windows-ifort</code>	sets compiler flags for Intel Fortran on Windows
Component configuration	<code>component_macros</code>	provides build system macros ( <code>add_component_library</code> , <code>add_scalar_test</code> , etc. ) for use in component level <code>CMakeLists.txt</code> files.
Documentation configuration	<code>doc_macros</code>	these macros simply the generation of a <code>CMakeLists.txt</code> file needed for generating documentation from L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X sources.
	<code>doxygen_config.in</code>	this file will be processed if <code>BUILD_AUTODOC=ON</code> and contains the configuration settings for <b>DOxygen</b> processing of source code to generate HTML developer documentation.
General helper macros	<code>parse_arguments</code>	a helper program that simplifies argument processing for <b>CMake</b> macro definition.
	<code>cmake_uninstall.cmake.in</code>	this template is processed by the build system to keep track of generated files that can be uninstalled.
	<code>configureFileOnMake</code>	this script can be used by an <code>add_custom_command</code> to generate files/scripts/etc. on the fly.

In general, *Draco* package developers need only be concerned with *Component configuration* set of macros. The remaining macros are the the domain of *Draco* system developers and are described in Chap. 6.

Most component directories use the standardized `CMakeLists.txt`. Simple modifications to the standard component and test `CMakeLists.txt` is achieved inserting **CMake** scripting, including specialized *Draco* build system configuration macros, directly into the local `CMakeLists.txt`. The use of these files and macros is summarized in § 5.2.

In summary, each package has a `test/` directory for component tests and an `autodoc/` directory for documentation that can be generated by **DOxygen**. Additional subdirectories that contain package components may be included. All package subdirectories are configured using the same options. Also, components may use a unique scripting commands from within `CMakeLists.txt` if they require special functionality that does not exist in the standard `CMakeLists.txt` file. We will now turn our attention to a more detailed description of the configure files.

## 5.2. Package Files

In this section we give expanded descriptions of the default package-dependent files listed in Table 5.1. We will not go into great detail about the **CMake** macros that are defined in the *Draco* system. That discussion is reserved until Chap. 6. We will concentrate primarily on the three file-types that are found

in each package directory: `CMakeLists.txt`, `config.h.in`, and `pkg-vendor.h`. We reserve a discussion of makefile customization until § 5.3.

**pkg/CMakeLists.txt:** The `CMakeLists.txt` provides all of the build instructions needed to generate a set of build instructions for the local file scope. In the case of a Unix Makefiles build project, the generated Makefiles are created based on the instructions provided in `CMakeLists.txt`. We will step through a standard package `CMakeLists.txt` script to learn how to properly instruct **CMake** to generate a component level build project. An example is the `QUADRATURE CMakeLists.txt` script illustrated in Listing 5.1.

Notice that the `CMakeLists.txt` file has seven basic sections. Within these sections there are both required and optional macros. Table 5.3 lists all of the usable macros in a Draco `CMakeLists.txt` file. Customizing a `CMakeLists.txt` script is explained in § 5.3.

**pkg/test/CMakeLists:** This `CMakeLists.txt` provides all of the build and execution instructions needed to generate and execute unit tests.

**src/CMakeLists:** This `CMakeLists.txt` provides all of the build instructions concerning compiler setup, vendor setup and specifies what components to include in the current build.

**config.h.in:** The `config.h.in` file contains `#define` and other cpp macros needed to build the package. By isolating macros to the `config.h.in` file, compile line bloat is drastically reduced. Additionally, each package's macro requirements are isolated from other packages. A symptom of placing `-Doption` on the compile line is that these definitions tend to get propagated throughout the build cycle.

### 5.3. Customized Packages

This is an advanced topic and requires detailed knowledge of both **CMake** and the Draco build system. If needed, this section can be provided in a future revision of this document.

In the future these common issues may need to be addressed with detail:

**5.3.1. Platform Checks.** See **CMake** documentation and existing build files.

**5.3.2. Generator executables.** To generating a tool that is used to generate a source file see **CMake** documentation (FAQ).

**5.3.3. Complicated dependencies.** To generating a tool that is used to generate a source file see **CMake** documentation (FAQ).

```

1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.6)
2 project( quadrature CXX )
3
4 # ----- #
5 # Source files
6 # ----- #
7
8 #file( GLOB template_implementations *.t.hh *.i.hh )
9 file( GLOB sources *.cc )
10 #file( GLOB explicit_instantiations *_pt.cc )
11 file( GLOB headers *.hh )
12 #list( REMOVE_ITEM headers ${template_implementations} )
13
14 # Make the header files available in the IDE.
15 if( MSVC_IDE OR ${CMAKE_GENERATOR} MATCHES Xcode )
16     list( APPEND sources ${headers} )
17 endif()
18
19 # ----- #
20 # Directories to search for include directives
21 # ----- #
22
23 include_directories( ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}          # sources
24                     ${draco_src_dir_SOURCE_DIR}    # ds++ header files
25                     ${dsxx_BINARY_DIR}              # ds++/config.h
26                     ${GSL_INCLUDE_DIRS}
27                     ${MPIINCLUDE_PATH}
28 )
29
30 # ----- #
31 # Build package library
32 # ----- #
33
34 add_component_library( Lib-quadrature ${PROJECT_NAME} "${sources}" )
35 add_dependencies( Lib-quadrature
36     Lib_units
37     Lib_special_functions
38     Lib_ode )
39
40 # ----- #
41 # Installation instructions
42 # ----- #
43
44 install( TARGETS Lib-quadrature DESTINATION lib )
45 install( FILES ${headers} DESTINATION include/quadrature )
46
47 # ----- #
48 # Unit tests
49 # ----- #
50
51 if( BUILD_TESTING )
52     add_subdirectory( test )
53 endif()
54
55
56 # ----- #
57 # Autodoc
58 # ----- #
59
60 process_autodoc_pages()

```

LISTING 5.1. CMakeLists.txt file for the QUADRATURE package.

TABLE 5.3. Macros used by the `CMakeLists.txt` files. Macros that require arguments are indicated by `()` following the macro name.

Macro	Required	Description
Section 1: Project declaration		
<code>cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.6 )</code>	yes	states that this file uses features of <b>CMake</b> that were not introduced until version 2.6. If an older version of <b>CMake</b> is used, a fatal error will be thrown.
<code>project( quadrature CXX )</code>	yes	This command registers the component name (must be unique within the <b>Draco</b> project) as the <b>CMake</b> project name and sets the source code language.
Section 2: Source code registration		
<code>file( GLOB sources *.cc )</code>	no	This regular expression command selects all <code>*.cc</code> files and assigns them to the list <code>\$sources</code> .
<code>file( GLOB headers *.hh )</code>	no	This regular expression command selects all <code>*.hh</code> files and assigns them to the list <code>\$headers</code> .
<code>if( MSVC_IDE ... )</code>	no	This if-block appends all of the header files to the list of C++ sources if the project generator is an IDE where we want easy navigation to both sources and headers.
Section 3: Include directives		
<code>include_directories( \${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR} ... )</code>	no	This command instructs the build system to look in the provided list of directories to satisfy include directives found in the source code. For Unix Makefiles, this command results in <code>-I dir/</code> on each compile line. The command uses <b>CMake</b> variables that contain the appropriate paths. In this context, the quotes are important.
Section 4: Compile directives		
<code>add_component_library( Lib_quadrature \${PROJECT_NAME} "\${sources}" )</code>	yes	Generate a library from sources, <code>\${sources}</code> , whose name is based on <code>\${PROJECT_NAME}</code> and has the build target key <code>Lib_quadrature</code>
<code>add_dependencies( Lib_quadrature Lib_special_functions Lib_ode )</code>	yes	The build target <code>Lib_quadrature</code> must be linked against build targets (libraries) <code>Lib_quadrature</code> , <code>Lib_special_functions</code> and <code>Lib_ode</code> .
Section 5: Install commands		
<code>install( TARGETS Lib_quadrature DESTINATION lib )</code>	no	The file represented by the build target <code>Lib_quadrature</code> (the component library) is to be installed into the <code>\${CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX}/lib</code> directory.
<code>install( FILES \${headers} DESTINATION include/quadrature )</code>	no	The files represented by the <b>CMake</b> variable <code>\${headers}</code> are to be installed into the <code>\${CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX}/include/quadrature</code> directory.
Section 6: Unit Tests		
<code>if( BUILD_TESTING ) ...</code>	yes	This logic block instructs <b>CMake</b> to include the test directory when generating build project unless the developer has explicitly set <code>BUILD_TESTING=OFF</code> .
Section 7: Autodoc		
<code>process_autodoc_pages()</code>	no	If this package provides <b>DOxygen</b> documentation, process the source files when instructed to build the <code>autodoc</code> build target.



## CHAPTER 6

# Extending the Draco Build System

This chapter should cover the advanced topic of documenting, maintaining and writing new build system (**CMake**) macros. However, covering these items in detail appears to have a limited return-on-investment and will be omitted from the build document in this iteration.



## CHAPTER 7

# Quick Start

This chapter presents the new **Draco** user with a *quick start guide* to developing applications and libraries in the **Draco** environment. This guide consists of a simplified description and specific examples that demonstrate how to check out, configure and build the **Draco** code library. We will also cover building some of **Draco**'s clients including **ClubIMC**, **Wedgehog**, **Milagro**, and **Capsaicin**. In addition to building these libraries and clients, we will also cover setting up the shell environment, accessing recommended scripts and tools, and using third party vendors (e.g.: **GSL** [26] or **OpenMPI** [27]). We will also point the reader to other **Draco** related documents where more detailed information can be located.

This chapter is designed to give the new user an introduction to working in the **Draco** environment. For a more in depth description of the **Draco** code development philosophy, framework, and build system please read the remainder of this document and Refs. [4, 5, 28–32]

This chapter originally appeared as a stand-alone memo [33].

### 7.1. Local Tools

**7.1.1. Draco File Sharing Group.** The **Draco** team maintains a Unix file sharing group named **draco**. You must be a member of this group to access **Draco** source code or development environment files. Membership is controlled by the current super-users as listed on **register.lanl.gov**.

**7.1.2. Important Locations.** Important file and web locations for **Draco** are listed in Table 1.5.

**7.1.3. Mailing List.** The **Draco** team maintains a mailing list used for announcements and general **Draco** discussion. To subscribe to this list, send an email to **listmanager@listserv.lanl.gov** with the body “subscribe draco”. For more information about mailing lists at LANL you can send an email to the same address with the message “help”. Some list management functions can also be completed by visiting **register.lanl.gov**.

If you are not sure if you are subscribed or not you can send the command “which” to **listmanager@listserv.lanl.gov** to see what LANL lists you are subscribed to. Table 1.6 below lists a few other mailing lists that may be useful for CCS-2 developers to subscribe to.

**7.1.4. SVN commit notifications.** The **Draco** effort uses **SVN** for revision control. When changes are committed to the repository email is sent to team member who have requested the notification. These notifications are managed by the LANL listserver. Table 1.6 summarizes the active lists. Developers are encouraged to subscribe to lists corresponding to projects that they are involved in.

**7.1.5. Nightly regression reports.** The **Draco** effort uses **CDash** for reporting nightly regression results. **Draco** developers are encouraged to visit the dashboard (**coder.lanl.gov/cdash**) regularly to view the nightly reports. Developers are also encouraged to register their email address with the dashboard to receive email reports of regression failures or warnings.

**7.1.6. Issue Tracking.** **Draco** uses the LANS Team Forge issue tracking system to manage issue, bug and feature tracking. Team Forge can be accessed by opening a web browser from the Yellow network (i.e.: inside the LANL firewall) to **tf.lanl.gov**. You are encouraged to browse the list of known bugs/issues of the project you are working on.

**7.1.7. C++.** The **Draco** code library is primary written in C++. The team recommends that the GNU g++ compiler (v. 4.0+) be used for development of the **Draco** code library. Recent versions of g++ have shown excellent adherence to the C++ standard and very good cross-platform support. Traditionally, KCC was recommended as the primary C++ compiler because of its adherence to the C++ standard and its cross platform support. However, Intel has decided to discontinue this product.

Code added to the **Draco** repository must also compile without warnings using Intel 10, Intel 12 and PGI 9. This requirement is checked by the nightly regressions. **Draco** will also compile under Mac XCode, but this is not a requirement.

**7.1.8. Build tools.** For **Draco** to be correctly configured you must use **CMake** and **CTest** [2] version 2.8.6 or later. Many machines at LANL provide **CMake**, but not 2.8.6+. Thus, **CMake** is provided as a part of the **Draco** development environment for supported LANL machines.

Additionally, **svn**, **python** and **numdiff** are also required for successful execution of the unit test suite. The **Draco** development environment (i.e.: **modules**) provides access to these tools on platforms that do not provide them natively.

### 7.1.9. Documentation.

7.1.9.1. *Doxygen*. If you want to use the automatic documentation features of **Draco** [4] then you will need to have both **DOxygen** and **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** configured for your system. On the CCS-2 LAN, **DOxygen** has been fully configured and can be used without any additional user setup.

7.1.9.2. *LaTeX*. Many **Draco** documents found in the **doc** directory are generated using **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X**. Typically, the developer can run 'make pdf' from the document source directory to generate a PDF for viewing. If you want to build **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** documentation from a Windows PC, we recommend the use of TeXworks' MikTeX. For proper compilation of **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** sources into PDF you may need to set the environment variables shown in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1. Environment variables for comilation of **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** sources

Variable	Location	Description
BIBINPUTS	<code>\${draco}/environment/bibfiles</code>	Location of bibliographic entry files.
BSTINPUTS	<code>\${draco}/environment/bibtex</code>	Location of biliographic style files.
TEXINPUTS	<code>\${draco}/environment/latex</code>	Location of document style files.

### 7.1.10. Instrumentation and Memory Profiling.

7.1.10.1. *CTest*. When a test is failing, one of the first things to do is to run it by hand outside of the **CTest** framework. The execution command and full output of a test can be retrieved by running **CTest** with the *verbose* option. For example, `ctest -VV -R regex_for_test_name`. Once the default execution command is known, it is easy to run the test manually or modify the command so as to run it by under totalview, valgrind or some other tool.

7.1.10.2. *Valgrind*. If **valgrind** is available on the local system, it may be used to check debug **Draco** executables (including unit tests) for memory issues. There are no special build system settings required for **valgrind** instrumentation. An example of typical use is shown here:

```
valgrind -q --tool=memcheck --leak-check=full --show-reachable=yes --num-callers=50 \
/ccs/codes/mpi/openmpi/Linux64/1.3.3/bin/mpiexec -np 1 <my_executable> <arg1> \
--suppressions="$HOME/draco/regression/valgrind_suppress.txt"
```

Dynamic Analysis (i.e.: **valgrind**) results are provided by the nightly regression scripts and can be viewed from the **Draco** dashboard at `coder.lanl.gov/cdash/index.php?project=Draco`. Developers can generate and post a valgrind results to the Experimental section of the dashboard by issuing the commands 'make ExperimentalMemCheck; make ExperimentalSubmit' from a **Draco** build directory.

7.1.10.3. *Bullseye Code Coverage*. Code coverage statistics for **Draco** and client codes are provided by using the Bullseye Code Coverage tool [19] on the regression dashboard at `coder.lanl.gov/cdash/index.php?project=Draco`.

Developers can generate their own coverage data (section to be completed later)

7.1.10.4. *Lines of Code.* Lines-of-code statistics **Draco** and client codes are provided on the nightly regression scripts and can be viewed from the **Draco** dashboard at `coder.lanl.gov/cdash/index.php?project=Draco` by clicking on the document icon next to the `Linux64_gcc_Debug_Cov` build name. These metrics can be generated manually by running the **cloc** script found in the `regression` subdirectory.

7.1.10.5. *Purify.* **Purify** is not currently supported by the build system.

7.1.10.6. *Assure.* **Assure** is not currently supported by the build system.

7.1.10.7. *Totalview.* Newer versions of **Totalview** provide memory checking and memory profiling tools. **Totalview** instrumentation occurs at run time and the **Draco** build system does not need to provide any special support.

### 7.1.11. Debuggers.

7.1.11.1. *Totalview.* The **Totalview** debugger is available on the CCS-2 LAN and on the ICN LANs. It is the recommended debugger. You may need to use the **module** command to load the newest version into your current working environment. **Totalview** can be used to attach to a running process or a new process can be started and directed to run under the **Totalview** environment. To start an MPI job under **total view**, use a command similar to:

```
mpirun -tv -np 4 <path/to/exe> -a <arguments>
```

or

```
totalview mpirun -a -np 4 <path/to/exe> -a <arguments>
```

7.1.11.2. *gdb.* The **gdb** debugger is the only option on some specialized platforms such as the PPC node of Roadrunner.

7.1.11.3. *Debugging with print statements.* This old standby is always supported.

7.1.11.4. *XCode/Eclipse.* Some developers have reported success with debugging from within these Integrated Development Environments. Details of this style of debugging is beyond the scope of this document.

7.1.12. **Emacs.** **Draco** does not require anyone to use **Emacs**. However, many of the **Draco** developers use **Emacs** as their primary editor. Custom templates and functions for **Emacs** that should help programmers write code that conforms to the **Draco** standard format have been developed and are provided as part of the **Draco** developer environment.

This additional functionality can be incorporated into your **Emacs** customization by adding a few short *elisp* code snippets to your `~/.emacs` file. Review the `README.elisp` script found in the `draco/environment/elisp` directory for details.

7.1.13. **Recommended Reading.** A list of recommended texts is shown below in Table 7.2. These texts are also listed in the bibliography.

TABLE 7.2. Recommended reading for **Draco** developers

Area	Suggested Sections	Reference
New C++ programmers	Chapters 1-15 provide an excellent introduction to programming with C++ and the STL	[34]
	Whole book	[35]
	Whole book	[36]
Experienced C++ programmers	Chapters 1-10	[24]

## 7.2. Setting up the User's Environment

The **Draco** build system assumes that the user has configured his or her environment so that particular tools may be used. This document assumes that we are setting up a Linux PC that is on the CCS-2 LAN. In some parts of this document specific information is provided about other platforms, but in general these instructions will only work for a CCS-2 Linux PC. This section discusses these tools and how to configure your environment to make them work properly with the **Draco** build system [28].

**7.2.1. Bash.** The recommended shell for Draco development is **bash**. All of the following examples assume that the user is running **bash** as his or her primary shell. If you are not using **bash** the syntax shown in all of this documents examples may be slightly different. On CCS-2 Linux machines, **bash** is the default shell. It is not the default shell for the ICN machines. If you are running on one of these machines and would like to make **bash** start automatically, you can make the request to the consultants by calling 5-4444 or emailing [consult@lanl.gov](mailto:consult@lanl.gov).

**7.2.2. SVN.** **SVN** is used exclusively for version control in Draco and its clients (Capsaicin, Milagro, etc.). In order to work with these code-packages you must have access to the CCS-2 **SVN** repository. To simplify **SVN** usage syntax we recommend that you have the **SVN\_EDITOR** environment variable set in your shell. If you are running **bash**, these can be set in your **.bash\_profile**. If you are running **csh** or **tcsh** then you should have the equivalent coding using **csh** syntax in your **.cshrc**.

The **SVN\_EDITOR** environment variable should be set to your preferred editor (e.g. **setenv SVN\_EDITOR emacs**). Most Draco developers use **Emacs** and it is the recommended editor for new users because Draco specific functionality has been added to this editor [29]. If you do not set this environment variable, Linux systems will assume **vi**. You can also choose another editor such as **NEdit**.

**7.2.3. .bash\_profile and .bashrc.** Section 7.12 includes a sample listing of a **.bash\_profile** and **.bashrc** files that includes all of the recommended Draco developer environment setup. These changes should be implemented in your work environment before you attempt to checkout, configure or build Draco or any of its clients.

### 7.3. Directory Structure and Obtaining the Source Files

The Draco directory structure is discussed with some detail in Ref. 2. We will not repeat that discussion here. Draco and its clients will check out of the **SVN** repository into a *source* directory (usually in your personal workspace). You will also create one or more *build* directories where configuration and compiling will take place and unit tests will be run. Finally, you will create a directory where header files and compiled binaries and libraries will be installed.

We suggest creating a working directory in scratch space (**mkdir -p /var/tmp/work**) but you can name the directory anything you wish. The examples in this document assume that the work directory is named **/var/tmp/work**. Please substitute your own directory name if you have chosen to use a different path for your work space.

**7.3.1. Draco.** To obtain a copy of the Draco sources execute the following *checkout* command from within your work directory. The italicized text is representative of the shell's response to your command.

```
[/var/tmp/work/source] % svn co svn+ssh://ccscs8/ccs/codes/radtran/svn/draco/trunk draco
U draco/environment/bashrc/.bashrc
U draco/environment/bashrc/.bashrc.linux64
U draco/environment/bashrc/.bashrc.linux
...
```

This will create the directory **draco** under **/var/tmp/work**. All of the Draco source files will be placed in this directory.

**7.3.2. Build Directory.** Under each build directory you need to create directories for each architecture and set of configuration options you want to work with. For example, if we are building a parallel version of Draco on a Linux machine we need to create a target directory (**linux\_mpid**) and then create a directory for each code under this build location.

```
[/var/tmp/work] % ls -F
source/  linux_mpid/  linux_scalar/

[/var/tmp/work] % ls -F linux_mpid
draco/ capsaicin/

[/var/tmp/work] % ls -F source
draco/ capsaicin/
```

We will configure the sources in these directories. **cmake** will be used to generate the required directory structure in the build tree and fill the tree with appropriate Makefile and header files. This document will show you how to configure, build and install build both parallel and scalar versions of **Draco** under Linux.

**7.3.3. Target Directory.** You will also need a *target* directory (aka: install or prefix directory) where object and executable files can be installed. This directory will be created automatically by the **Draco** make system.

You should use separate target directories for each set of configure options (i.e.: scalar vs MPI) and for each architecture you are working on. These install directories should and a one-to-one correspondence with the build directories created in section §7.3.2.

## 7.4. Configuring

**7.4.1. Draco.** **Draco** and its clients use **cmake** to generate a customized build project for the current architecture. The most common build project type is the *Makefile* system. Other project types include *XCode* and *Eclipse CDT*. We must generate a **Draco** (or one of its clients) build project to allow compilation of the package libraries and binaries. Generation of the project is accomplished by running **CMake** from the build directory. This will populate the build tree with the subdirectories, Makefiles and header files that define up the make system. Variables in your environment or provided on the **CMake** command line modify the properties of the generated build project.

The following example will generate a Makefile-based build project that uses MPI and generates debug code:

```
[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco] % cmake
-DMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid /var/tmp/work/draco
```

In this example, we have assumed that several environment variables have been set correctly in the local environment. In order for this build to use **OpenMPI** the command **mpirun** must be found in the **PATH** and the environment variables **GSL\_INC\_DIR** and **GSL\_LIB\_DIR** must point to a valid install of the GNU Scientific Library. In our case, these are set automatically through the **Draco** development environment's use of vendor modules loaded automatically by the **.bashrc** provided in **Draco's environment** directory.

Different builds will need to include different vendor libraries. See Ref. [28] for details about what libraries may need to be included. Additionally, some packages may have their own documentation concerning required configure options. For example, to include **plot2D** in the build project, the build system must find **xmgrace** in the local environment or variables must be set to point to the correct locations.

```
-DGRACE_INC_DIR=/ccs/opt/x86_64/grace/grace/include
-DGRACE_LIB_DIR=/ccs/opt/x86_64/grace/grace/lib
```

Alternatively, you can load the **Draco** module for **XMGrace** that will set these values for you automatically.

To configure a scalar version of **Draco** we would execute a similar command.

```
[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco] % cmake
-DMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid
-DDRACO_C4=SCALAR
/var/tmp/work/source/draco
```

Once the configuration is complete the files required for building the **Draco** libraries will exist in the binary directory. The Makefiles (or project files) will know where the required system tools live, where the vendor libraries are installed and where the final **Draco** library files should be installed.

It should be noted that the build configuration can be modified after the initial **CMake** setup by issuing the command '**ccmake .**' from the build directory. **CMake** also provides a GUI, aptly named **cmake-gui**, that can also be used to modify the options for an existing build directory.

## 7.5. Compiling the Sources

**7.5.1. Draco.** We are now ready to compile **Draco**. From the **Draco** target directory simply run **gmake** to create the **Draco** libraries. You may want to run **gmake** in parallel to speed up the compilation process. Using the optional **gmake** argument "**-j N**" will tell **gmake** to use **N** processors for the compilation process. We recommend that **N** be set to value that is about 50% larger than the number of available cores (i.e.: 24 on a 16 core machine).

```
[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco] % gmake -j 24
```

Once the build process has finished several new directories will exist in the binary directory. If the `install` target is requested (e.g.: `make -j24 install`), the Draco library files will have been installed in the *prefix* directory (e.g.: `/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/lib`). The C++ header files from Draco will be stored under `/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/include`.

Before the build started each Draco package stored its configuration information and `Makefile` in its own directory under `/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco/src`. After the build completes these directories will also contain dependency and object files for each package.

All of the test files will have been compiled after a standard build. See section §7.6 for details about unit tests. To avoid building the unit tests set `-DBUILD_TESTING=OFF` during the **CMake** configuration step.

## 7.6. Regression Tests

Draco has a complete set of regression tests included with source. If you wish to test any particular component you can run the command `ctest` from that component's build directory. For example, if you wanted to run the regression tests on the Draco *Quadrature* package you would execute the following command.

```
[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco/src/quadrature] % ctest -j 16
```

This will run the test routines and give a short report on the success or failure of the test suite. A typical test report will look something like the following output.

```
Test project /var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco/src/quadrature/test
  Start 1: quadrature_tstgauglag
  Start 2: quadrature_tQuadCreator
  Start 3: quadrature_tstgauleg
  Start 4: quadrature_tAxialQuadrature
  Start 5: quadrature_tstOrdinate
  Start 6: quadrature_tQuadrature
  Start 7: quadrature_tQuadServices
  Start 8: quadrature_tAngle_Operator
1/8 Test #3: quadrature_tstgauleg ..... Passed    0.06 sec
2/8 Test #2: quadrature_tQuadCreator ..... Passed    0.07 sec
3/8 Test #7: quadrature_tQuadServices ..... Passed    0.09 sec
4/8 Test #6: quadrature_tQuadrature ..... Passed    0.09 sec
5/8 Test #4: quadrature_tAxialQuadrature ..... Passed    0.09 sec
6/8 Test #8: quadrature_tAngle_Operator ..... Passed    0.09 sec
7/8 Test #5: quadrature_tstOrdinate ..... Passed    0.09 sec
8/8 Test #1: quadrature_tstgauglag ..... Passed    0.10 sec

100% tests passed, 0 tests failed out of 8

Total Test time (real) = 0.18 sec
```

If you want to test all of the Draco packages simply run `ctest` from the Draco binary directory (`/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco`). Similarly you can run the same command from the **Capsaicin** binary directory (or any other client's binary directory) to run all of the **Capsaicin** (client's) regression tests.

## 7.7. Generating the Documentation

**7.7.1. Automatic Documentation.** In order to generate the HTML *automatic documentation* for Draco you must have **DOxygen** configured for the system you are working on (see section §7.1.9.1 [4]). Once you are setup to use **DOxygen** and the configuration step (§7.4) has been completed you can generate the automatic documentation by executing the following command from the Draco target directory.

```
[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco] % cmake .
# set BUILD_AUTODOC=ON, configure, generate

[/var/tmp/work/linux_mpid/draco] % cd autodoc
[...rk/linux_mpid/draco/autodoc] % make autodoc
[...rk/linux_mpid/draco/autodoc] % make install
```



TABLE 7.3. Listing of Draco L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents available from the Draco SVN repository. Some of documents describe the build system in detail while others offer assistance in configuring the developer's environment.

Document	Ref.
The Draco Build System	[28]
Emacs Development Environment for Draco	[29]
Doxygen C++ Automatic Documentation Utility	[4]
Draco Release Policy and Procedures	[37]
Generic Programming in the Solon Interface	[25]
The Draco web site	[38]

This will create two new directories under `/var/tmp/work/binarydir/autodoc` named `html`. Hypertext versions of all of the automatically created documents are created in the `html` directory. The head file is named `index.html`.

**7.7.2. Package Documentation.** Some Draco packages have L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documentation in the source tree. The build model for these directories has not been standardized but you will likely need to run `make pdf` to generate these documents.

**7.7.3. General Draco Related Documentation.** Additional documentation (other than the *automatic code documentation*) is available for Draco. This documentation includes research notes, technical memorandum and other potentially useful documentation. An abbreviated list of these documents is shown in Table 7.3. In addition to this list of references you may want to peruse the Draco team forge web site ([tf.lanl.gov](http://tf.lanl.gov)).

These documents are automatically checked out when you check out Draco from the SVN repository and are stored in the Draco source directory, `/var/tmp/work/draco/doc`.

To generate the actual postscript documentation may take some work. Some of the document directories contain Makefiles and the documents may be generated by using `gmake`. In other directories you may have to run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, `bibtex` and `dvi2ps` to obtain postscript versions of the documents.

## 7.8. SVN Update

Most of the Draco packages are currently under active development and they change on a regular basis. If you are developing or modifying Draco packages you should be receiving SVN update notifications so that you will know when other packages have been updated. (If you would like to be on the Draco mailing list send an email message to [listmanager@listman.lanl.gov](mailto:listmanager@listman.lanl.gov) with *subscribe draco* in the body of the message.) If your package depends on another Draco component that has been modified you will need to update your version of Draco and recompile (and possibly reconfigure). To update each package to the latest revision requires that you execute the following commands. (If whole packages have been added then you may need to reconfigure as well.)

```
[/var/tmp/work/draco] % svn status -u
[/var/tmp/work/draco] % svn update
[/var/tmp/work/linux.mpid/draco] % make rebuild.cache
[/var/tmp/work/linux.mpid/draco] % make -j 20 install
[/var/tmp/work/linux.mpid/draco] % ctest -j 16
```

The `-u` flag requests SVN to check against the HEAD revision instead of looking only at local changes. A similar procedure may need to be completed for Draco client files (i.e.: execute the `svn update` command from within a client's package directory).

It may be useful to execute the command `'svn status -u'` from within a package's source directory to see what files SVN thinks have been updated.

## 7.9. Adding a New Package to Draco

Adding a package to the Draco build system is straight forward. However, the following guidelines should be followed when a package is added.

First you should verify that all of the other Draco components are up to date. You can use the “`svn update -u`” command as described in the preceding section to do this.

Now you can create a package directory beneath `/var/tmp/work/draco/src` and put your new files in this location. At a minimum, you must provide `CMakeLists.txt` and at least one source file in the component directory. You should copy the `CMakeLists.txt` from a nearby component directory as a template. Please follow the formatting style use by other Draco source code.

Once the component directory has been established, you must tell the `src/CMakeLists.txt` file to include your new component in the build by adding an appropriate `add_dir_if_exists( pkg )` instruction. Once this is done, you must run ‘`make rebuild_cache`’ from the build directory to reconfigure the build project and then ‘`make`’ to build your files.

When you are satisfied that your code is working as intended you need to add it to the **SVN** repository. From the Draco `src` directory execute the command “`svn add <package>`”. This command will add your directory and all files recursively.

### 7.9.1. Package Documentation.

7.9.1.1. *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*. If you want to include L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documentation for your new package create a new subdirectory called `doc` in the source tree under your package subdirectory.

7.9.1.2. *Doxygen*. If you want to include Doxygen documentation for your new package create a new subdirectory called `autodoc` in the source tree under your package subdirectory. Your documentation files in this subdirectory must use the file extension `.dcc`.

## 7.10. Troubleshooting

According to Murphy’s Law things never go as smoothly as they should. The following sections outline some of the problems that Draco developers and users have encountered and their respective resolution.

**7.10.1. C++ Error Messages.** If you encounter a C++ error message that you don’t understand, you should contact other Draco developers and search the web for help. The following web sites may be of some use:

- [cplusplus.com](http://cplusplus.com) - Documentation, tutorials, discussion boards for C++.
- C++ FAQ ([www.parashift.com/c++-faq-lite](http://www.parashift.com/c++-faq-lite)) - Answers to common C++ questions.
- OpenOffice Wiki ([http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Writing\\_warning-free\\_code](http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Writing_warning-free_code)) - Writing warning-free code.

**7.10.2. DYLD\_LIBRARY\_PATH.** On Mac OSX, it may be necessary to modify your `DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable to point to the location of some vendor libraries like CUDA or Thrust.

## 7.11. Sample .bash\_profile File

This is a sample `.bash_profile` file. This file leaves room for user-defined options that you may want to modify for your own specific needs. Note that it sources `.bashrc` and that file is discussed in the next section.

```
#####
## .bash_profile
#####

# If this is an interactive shell then the environment variable $-
# should contain an "i":
case ${-} in
*i*)
    export INTERACTIVE=true
    ;;
*) # Not an interactive shell
    export INTERACTIVE=false
```

```

;;
esac

##-----##
## Establish environment for login shell
##-----##
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    source ~/.bashrc
fi

#####
## end of .bash_profile
#####

```

## 7.12. Sample .bashrc File

This is a sample .bashrc file that sets all of the environment variables required by Draco. Additionally, this file leaves room for user-defined options that you may want to modify for your own specific needs.

```

## .bashrc - my bash configuration file upon bash login

#-----#
# CCS-2 standard setup
#-----#

export DRACO_SRC_DIR=~/.draco

# If this is an interactive shell then the environment variable $-
# should contain an "i":
case ${-} in
*i*) export INTERACTIVE=true ;;
*) # Not an interactive shell
    export INTERACTIVE=false ;;
esac

#-----#
# Load default Draco Environment
#-----#
if test -f ${DRACO_SRC_DIR}/environment/bashrc/.bashrc; then
    source ${DRACO_SRC_DIR}/environment/bashrc/.bashrc
fi

#-----#
# User Customizations
#-----#
if test "$INTERACTIVE" = true; then

    export SVN_EDITOR=emacs
    export LPDEST=gumibears_d

fi

##-----##
## end of .bashrc
##-----##

```



## APPENDIX A

# Vendor Libraries

As described in § 3.1, **Draco** uses and requires several external vendor libraries. The packages that require these vendors are listed in Table 3.2. This appendix gives additional details on the vendor libraries. Specifically included are common headers used by **Draco** and link-line dependencies.

### A.1. MPI

**MPI** is the message passing interface used for most parallel codes including **Draco**. While **Draco** can be built without **MPI**, we find that most production capabilities require **MPI** and the scalar build mode becomes useful only for debugging. At the current time, **Draco** can use either the OpenMPI or MPICH2 flavor of **MPI**. The **Draco** build system should automatically detect the available **MPI** system and link against it (enabling `DRACO_C4=MPI`).

The **Draco** development environment does not normally provide the **MPI** vendor installation since it must be compiled to take advantage of specialized hardware on each machine (interconnects, etc). The one exception is on CCS development machines where a version is provided for testing purposes only.

**MPI** is discovered by the build system via a call to `vendor_libraries.cmake` which, in turn, calls the **CMake** provided `FindMPI.cmake` (use `cmake --help-module FindMPI` for detailed information). If the build system cannot find the flavor of **MPI** that you are targeting, you can try manually set the **CMake** variables `MPIEXEC` and `MPIEXEC_NUMPROC_FLAG`. This must be done on platforms like Cielo.

#### A.1.1. Additional Notes.

- On LANL HPC machines, you must link against a **MPI** built with compatible compilers. That is you may need to load a gcc version or an Intel version of openmpi using the module command.
- Some vendors (e.g.: **Trilinos**, **ScaLAPACK**) also use **MPI** and you should be careful to configure your code to use the same version of **MPI** as the vendor libraries.
- To link your component against MPI, modify the `target_link_libraries` command to include `MPI_LIBRARIES`.
- The MPI header directory is provided by `MPI_INCLUDE_PATH`.

### A.2. LAPACK

The LAPACK libraries provide efficient implementation of linear algebra operations on shared-memory vector and parallel processors. The **Draco** development environment provides it's own installation of **LAPACK** that can be loaded into the developer environment through the use of the **Draco** modules feature.

The **Draco** build system uses the **CMake** provided `FindLAPACK.cmake` module (use `cmake --help-module FindLAPACK` for more details) to discover LAPACK. If the build system is finding the wrong installation of LAPACK, you can manually set `BLAS blas_LIBRARY` and `LAPACK lapack_LIBRARY` to the full path of these 2 libraries before running **CMake** for the first time.

Make your component depend on LAPACK by adding `LAPACK_LIBRARIES` to your `target_link_libraries` command.

### A.3. GSL, GNU Scientific Library

The GSL libraries provide efficient implementation of common numerical operations like root-finding, splines, and statistics. The **Draco** development environment provides it's own installation of **GSL** that can be loaded into the developer environment through the use of the **Draco** modules feature.

The **Draco** build system uses its homegrown `FindGSL.cmake` module to discover **GSL**. If the build system is finding the wrong installation of **GSL**, you can manually set `GSL_INC_DIR` and `GSL_LIB_DIR` to the full paths of these two items before running **CMake** for the first time.

Make your component depend on **GSL** by adding `GSL_LIBRARIES` to your `target_link_libraries` command. You may also need to add `GSL_INCLUDE_DIRS` to your list of `include_directories`.

#### A.4. CUDA

**CUDA<sup>TM</sup>** is a parallel computing platform and programming model invented by **NVIDIA**. It enables dramatic increases in computing performance by harnessing the power of the graphics processing unit (GPU). Support for **CUDA** is still experimental and you will need to review the code found in the **DEVICE** component, the discovery routines in `vendor_libraries.cmake` and the **CMake** module `FindCUDA` for details on using this vendor.

#### A.5. DaCS

**DaCS** is the communication library used to run code on the IBM Cell architecture (Roadrunner). Support for **DaCS** is mature, but no further development is planned since this architecture has been discontinued. You can glean some of the implementation features by review **Draco**'s **DEVICE** component.

#### A.6. XMGRACE

**Grace** is a WYSIWYG 2D plotting tool for the X Window System. The **Draco** development environment provides it's own installation of **Grace** that can be loaded into the developer environment through the use of the **Draco** modules feature.

The **Draco** build system uses its homegrown `FindGrace.cmake` module to discover **Grace**. If the build system is finding the wrong installation of **Graco**, you can manually set `GRACE_INC_DIR` and `GRACE_LIB_DIR` to the full paths of these two items before running **CMake** for the first time.

Make your component depend on **Grace** by adding `Grace_LIBRARIES` to your `target_link_libraries` command. You may also need to add `Grace_INCLUDE_DIRS` to your list of `include_directories`.

## Bibliography

- [1] R. STALLMAN, *GNU Coding Standards*. Free Software Foundation, Sept. 1996.
- [2] “CMake.” <http://www.cmake.org>, 2011.
- [3] C. M. P. BEN COLLINS-SUSSMAN, BRIAN W. FITZPATRICK, “Version Control with Subversion.” <http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.7/index.html>, 2012.
- [4] J. MCGHEE and T. EVANS, “Doxygen C++ automatic documentation utility,” Tech. Memo XTM:JMM-99-57(U), Los Alamos National Lab., 1999.
- [5] T. EVANS, “The Draco system for XTM transport code development,” Research Note XTM-RN(U)-98-046, Los Alamos National Lab., 1998. LA-UR-98-5562.
- [6] C. LARMAN, *Applying UML and Patterns: An Introduction to Object-Oriented Analysis and Design and Iterative Development*. Prentice Hall, third ed., 2005.
- [7] J. LAKOS, *Large-Scale C++ Software Design*. Addison Wesley, 1996.
- [8] D. MACKENZIE, *Autoconf*. Free Software Foundation, 2.12 ed., Nov. 1996.
- [9] R. STALLMAN and R. MCGRATH, *GNU Make*. Free Software Foundation, Boston, MA, May 1997. v3.77.
- [10] K. JAMESON, *Multi-Platform Code Management*. O’Reilly Associates, Inc., 1994.
- [11] True North pks, Inc., Portland, OR, *Mastering Projects Workshop*, revision 4 ed., Jan. 1998.
- [12] M. GRAY, R. ROBERTS, and T. EVANS, “Shadow object interface between F 95 and C++,” *Computers in Physics*, 1999. Accepted for publication.
- [13] B. MEYER, *Object-Oriented Software Construction*. ISE Inc., second ed., 1997.
- [14] M. AUSTERN, *Generic Programming and the STL*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1999.
- [15] R. SEINDAL, *GNU m4*. Free Software Foundation, 1.4 ed., Nov. 1994.
- [16] “CollabNet TeamForge.” <http://www.collab.net/products/ctf/>, 2012.
- [17] “TeamForge at Los Alamos National Laboratory.” <https://tf.lanl.gov/>, 2012.
- [18] “Valgrind.” <http://valgrind.org>, 2012.
- [19] “BullseyeCoverage.” <http://www.bullseye.com>, 2011.
- [20] “CLOC - Count Lines Of Code.” <http://http://cloc.sourceforge.net/>, 2012.
- [21] ISO/IEC, INTERNATIONAL STANDARD, “Programming languages-C++,” Tech. Rep. 14882, American National Standard Institute, New York, Sept. 1998.
- [22] ISO/IEC, INTERNATIONAL STANDARD, “Programming languages-C++,” Tech. Rep. 14882:2011, American National Standard Institute, New York, Sept. 2011.
- [23] “Cdash dashboard for ccs-2.” <http://coder.lanl.gov/cdash>, 2011.
- [24] D. VANDEVOORDE and N. M. JOSUTTIS, *C++ Templates: The Complete Guide*. Addison-Wesley, 2002.
- [25] R. ROBERTS, G. FURNISH, M. GRAY, and S. PAUTZ, “Generic programming in the SOLON interface,” in *Proceedings of the Nuclear Explosives Code Development Conference* (G. OLSON, ed.), U.S. Dept. of Energy, Oct. 1998. available through Draco under draco/doc/GenericProgInSolon/.
- [26] B. GOUGH, *GNU Scientific Library Reference Manual*. Network Theory Ltd., 2009.
- [27] “OpenMPI.” In Development, <http://www.openmpi.org/>, 2011.
- [28] T. E. K.G. THOMPSON and R. ROBERTS, “The Draco Build System,” Technical Memorandum CCS-2:12-43(U), Los Alamos National Laboratory, 2012.
- [29] T. EVANS, “XEmacs development environment for Draco,” Tech. Memo XTM:99-09(U), Los Alamos National Lab., 1998.
- [30] T. EVANS, “Using Purify in Draco with MPI,” Tech. Memo XTM:98-099(U), Los Alamos National Lab., 1998.
- [31] M. BUKSAS, “Using the draco autodoc system,” Research Note CCS-4:04-35(U), April 2004.
- [32] K. THOMPSON, “Draco release policy and procedures,” Tech. Memo CCS-2:12-04(U), Los Alamos National Security, LLC, 2012.
- [33] K. G. THOMPSON, “Getting Started with Draco - Help for new users and developers,” Technical Memorandum CCS-2:12-16(U), Los Alamos National Laboratory, 2012.
- [34] A. KOENG and B. MOO, *Accelerated C++ Practical Programming by Example*. Addison-Wesley, 2000.
- [35] S. MEYERS, *Effective C++: 55 Specific Ways to Improve Your Programs and Designs*. Addison-Wesley, 2005.
- [36] S. MEYERS, *More Effective C++: 35 New Ways to Improve Your Programs and Designs*. Addison-Wesley, 1996.
- [37] T. EVANS, “Draco release policy and procedures,” Tech. Memo XTM:99-36(U), Los Alamos National Lab., 1999.
- [38] J. MCGHEE, “Draco computation physics system home page.” In Development, <http://www.ccs.lanl.gov/rad/htdocs/XTM/radtran/draco.www/draco/>, 2001.





# Index

- Design-by-Contract, 5
- archival storage, 4
- Assure, 45
- autoconf, 5
- autotools, ii
- bash, 46
- binary directory, 11
- bug tracker, 4
- build
  - examples, 30
  - out-of-source-tree, 20
  - within-source-tree, 20
- build directory, 46
- build project, 47
- Build System
  - Procurement, 2
  - Support, 2
- build:targets, 30
- Bullseye Code Coverage, 44
- Bullseye Coverage, 5, 7
- C++, 44
  - 1998 ANSI Standard, 5
  - 2011 ANSI Standard, 5
  - Intel, 44
  - KCC, 44
  - Portland Group, 44
- Capsaicin, 2
- cmake, 11, 22
- CLOC, 5, 45
- CMake, 1
- cmake, 5, 44
  - generator, 22
  - variable types, 23
- cmake-gui, 11, 22
- CMakeCache.txt, 9, 11, 21
- CMakeLists.txt, 9, **38**, 38
- coding coventions, 12
- commit notification, 4
- compile, 1, 2
  - parallel, 29
- compiling, 47
- component, 2
- computational physics, 1
- config.h.in, **38**, 36–38
- configure, 1, 2, 15
- configuring, 19
- conventions, 2
- ctest, 48
- CTestConfig.cmake, 9
- CTestCustom.cmake, 9
- dashboard, 7, 43
- DBC, 26
- definitions, 2
- dependencies
  - component, 15
  - vendor, 15
- deprecated features, 8
- Design-by-Contract, 26
- directory
  - binary, 20
  - install, 20
  - target, 20
- directory structure, 46
- documentation
  - automatic, 44, 48
  - LaTeX, 44
- Doxygen, 44
- Draco
  - adding components, 35
- dynamic analysis, 7
- Eclipse, 1
- Eclipse CDT, 47
- Emacs, 45
- encapsulation paradigm, 8
- explicit template instantiation, 6, 8
- Fortran, 7
  - F90, 5
  - ISO\_C\_BINDING, 5
- gdb, 45
- generator, 22
- generic concept-model, 5
- generic programming, 5
- gmake
  - target
    - all, 30
    - check, **30**
    - clean, **30**
    - edit\_cache, 30
    - install, **30**
    - rebuild\_cache, 30
    - test, 30
  - targets
    - Experimental, 30
    - Lib\_pkg, 30
    - Ut\_pkg\_test\_exe, 30
- GNU Coding Standard, 1, 7
- GNU autotools, 2

- GNU Coding Standard, 8
- install directory, 11
- instrumentation, 44
  - code coverage analysis, 44
  - dynamic analysis, 44
  - lines-of-code analysis, 45
  - memory leaks, 44
  - valgrind, 44
- integrated development environment, 7
- ISO standard, 6, 7
- ISO standards, 1
  - v14882:1998, 1
  - v14882:2003, 1
  - v9899:1999, 1
- issue tracking, 43
- Jayenne, 2
- LANL HPC consultants, 46
- levelized, 1, 5
- levelized design, 8, 15
- lines-of-code, 7
- m4, 5
- mailing list, 4, 43
- make, 5
- Makefile, 47
- MPI, 7
- numdiff, 44
- object-oriented, 1, 5
- optimization, 28
- package, 2
- parallel, 1
- parallel make, 11
- pkg-vendor.h, 36–38
- policy
  - templates, 15
- prefix directory, 47
- product, 2
- profiling, 44
- project, 2
- Purify, 45
- Python, 44
- radiation transport, 1
- Redmine, 4
- regression dashboard, 4
- regression files, 4
- regression reports
  - Nightly, 43
- regression testing, 6
- regression tests, 48
- Repository, 4
- reuse, 1
- serial, 1
- source tree, 9
- SVN, 44, 46
  - commit notifications, 43
- SVN:checkout, 46
- system, 2
- target directory, 11, 47
- Team Forge, 43
- TeamForge, 2, 5
- template
  - instantiation, 33
- tests
  - executing, 29
  - options, 29
- TeX Works, 44
- Totalview, 45
- Unix file sharing group, 2, 43
- valgrind, 5, 7, 44
- vendor
  - CUDA, 24
  - Grace, 24
  - GSL, 24
  - LAPACK, 24
  - MPI, 24
- wiki, 4
- XCode, 1, 47