



How TCL break, puts & help messages are handled by Lmod

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Outline

- ► Review of how TCL modulefiles are evaluated
- ► How .version and .modulerc file are evaluated
- ► Support for bare TCL break (LmodBreak())
- ► Support for TCL's puts
- ► Capturing help message from TCL modulefiles



How Lmod handles TCL modulefiles

- ► Use tcl2lua.tcl to read the modulefile.
- ► It evaluates all pure TCL code
- ► It outputs Lua strings for all module commands (setenv, etc)
- ► Lmod evalutes Lua output from tcl2lua.tcl
- Means that all TCL if stmts are evaluated by tcl2lua.tcl



How Lmod handles TCL modulefiles

- ► Remember that tcl2lua.tcl is a separate code written in TCL
- ► It doesn't have access to the internal Lmod structures
- ► There is only a command-line interface between the two programs.

When things go awry

► Suppose you have TCL modules **Centos** and **B**

Converting the TCL B into Lua

```
load("Centos")
LmodError("can't read ënv(SYSTEM_NAME); no such variable")
```

- ► Trouble: the TCL **load** command ⇒ load("Centos")
- ► Cannot get the TCL load command to be evaluated before the TCL if block



How .version & .modulerc are eval'ed

- Lmod uses the RC2lua.tcl script to convert to Lua
- ▶ It only knows module-version, module-alias, ...
- ► It doesn't know about setenv
- ► I don't know what seteny means here

How Lmod implements TCL break

```
while {$a < 20 } {
   puts "value of a: $a"
   incr acl2
   if { $a > 15} {
      break
```

- Normal use: exit from loop.
- A bare TCL break is normally an error
- Lmod (and Tmod) stops evaluating current module.
- ► Lmod keeps all previous module evaluations intact
- Lmod continues evaluating after break
- ▶ Not sure what Tmod3 and Tmod do w.r.t. break



Examples

- ▶ module load A B brkModule D
- ► modules A and B are still loaded
- ► brkModule is essentially ignored
- D is loaded.
- ▶ module load A B errModule D
- ► Lmod internally loads A & B
- ► Loading errModule fails
- ► No new modules loaded.

How Lmod supports break

- ► Special code in tcl2lua.tcl to handle a bare break
- ► Lmod has to recover from a rejected modulefile

How tcl2lua.tcl handles bare break

```
set errorVal [interp eval $child {
    set returnVal 0
    set sourceFailed [catch {source $ModulesCurrentModulefile } errorMsg]
    if { $g help ...} {
    if {$sourceFailed} {
     if { $sourceFailed == 3 ||
                                $errorMsg == invoked "break" outside of a loop} {
            set returnVal 1
            myBreak
                                 # output "LmodBreak into Global
            showResults
                                 # Write output
          return $returnVal
                               # return with error status
       reportError $errorMsg
                               # output error message
       set returnVal 1
                               # return with error status
    showResults
                                 # Write output for normal translation
                                 # return with OK status
    return $returnVal
}]
```

- A bare break is an error in TCL
- ► tcl2lua.tcl captures that
- ► generates "LmodBreak()"



How Lmod handles LmodBreak()

- ► Lmod maintains a stack of module "states"
- ► It is called "FrameStk"
- ► It contains:
 - 1. VarT: new env vars values
 - 2. ModuleTable: The currently loaded modules
 - 3. mname: Current module object to be loaded.
- Support for FrameStk was added with Lmod 7 rewrite
- ► Correct support for Break was added in 8.7+

FrameStk action during module loads

- ► Each module load creates a new FrameStk entry
- ► Currently loaded module succeeds ⇒ overwrites previous entry
- ► Break causes the current entry to be thrown away

Another Break example

```
$ cat StdEnv.lua
load("A")
load("B")
load("BRK")
load("D")
$ ml StdEnv: ml
Currently loaded modules:
  1) A 2) B 3) D
```

► The contents of the BRK module are ignored

Handling TCL puts

- ► TCL puts ⇒ calls myPuts thru child interpreter
- puts and myPuts takes upto 3 arguments
- ► It took years to get this correct
- myPuts write to a global array in tcl2lua.tcl
- ▶ the showResults sends it to stdout for lua to evaluate
- Message sent to stderr use LmodMsgRaw() function

myPuts arguments

- puts can only have 1 to 3 arguments
- puts <-nonewline> <channel> msg
- ightharpoonup puts msg \Rightarrow writes to stdout (at end)
- ightharpoonup puts stdout msg \Rightarrow writes to stdout (at end)
- ightharpoonup puts stderr msg \Rightarrow writes to stderr
- ▶ puts prestdout msg ⇒ writes to stdout but at the beginning of output

Handling TCL help messages

```
proc ModulesHelp
    puts stderr "The TACC Amber installation ..."

Lmod wants:
help ([===[The TACC Amber installation ...]===])
```

- ► Converting TCL help message was tricky
- tcl2lua.tcl has to capture the output when executing ModulesHelp
- myPuts has a special mode when running ModulesHelp



```
if { $g_help && [info procs "ModulesHelp"] == "ModulesHelp" } {
   set start "help(\[===\["
   set end
            "\]===\])"
   setPutMode "inHelp"
   myPuts stdout $start
   catch ModulesHelp errMsg
   myPuts stdout $end
   setPutMode "normal"
```

▶ in "inHelp" mode output to stderr is written to stdout

Help Conversion Example

```
help([===[
The TACC Amber installation only includes the parallel Sander/pmemd modules.
The Amber modulefile defines the following environment variables: ...

Version 9
|===|)
```

► This way help message work the same with Lua and TCL modulefiles



Conclusions

- ► TCL to Lua conversion works well
- ► But it is NOT perfect.
- ► TCL Break, puts and help message required special foo



Next Time

► How to use check_module_tree_syntax



Future Topics

- ► I am on vacation (a.k.a holiday) in early February
- ► Next Meeting will be Feb 14th