UTSouthwestern Medical Center

Lyda Hill Department of Bioinformatics

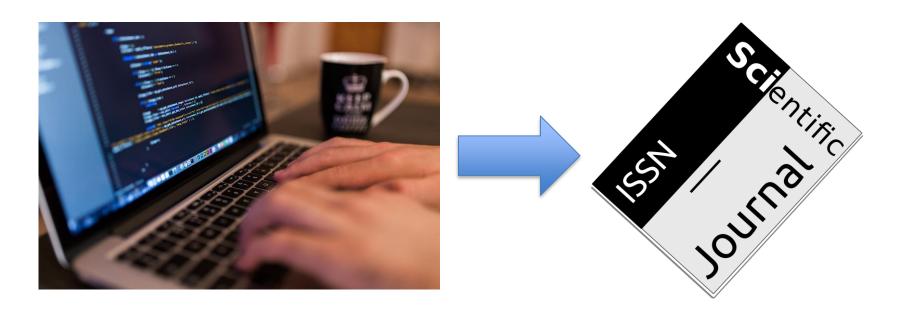
BioHPC

Managing Software Projects in a Team

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Why think about how to manage software projects?

- Most scientific software starts out written by 1 or 2 people
- Usually written for a specific project
- Emphasis is on getting things done and published

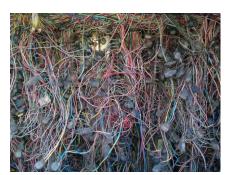


Why think about how to manage software projects?

- Maybe the area of research becomes the focus of the lab
- The software becomes a critical tool that everyone needs



- More features please! Fix this bug! Complexity increases
- New lab members start to contribute



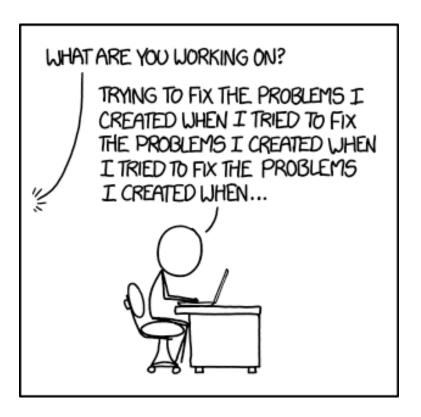
The original author moves on to a new institution





Why think about managing software projects?

■ Without management of the project, problems happen... and get worse over time





Key Aspects of Managing Team Software Projects Successfully

Planning

Know (roughly) what needs to be done, who will do it.

Version Control

Track *all* changes, allow multiple developers to work together easily.

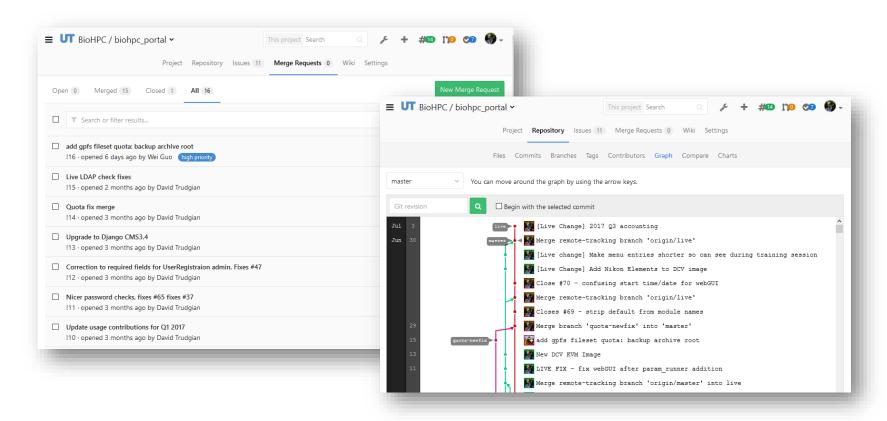
Testing

Ensure bugs are fixed, and developers don't break each others code.



BioHPC GitLab

BioHPC's Git service (using GitLab) is a powerful platform to manage team software projects. *Not just version control!*





Key Aspects of Managing Team Software Projects Successfully

■ Planning - Know (roughly) what needs to be done, who will do it.

GitLab Issues, Milestones, Boards

 Version Control – Track changes, allow multiple developers to work together easily.

GitLab Repositories, Merge Requests

■ Testing – Ensure bugs are fixed, and developers don't break each others code.

GitLab CI



Planning – GitLab Issues, Milestones, Boards

Without some planning & tracking of projects, everyone tends to drift in their own area of expertise or enjoyment.

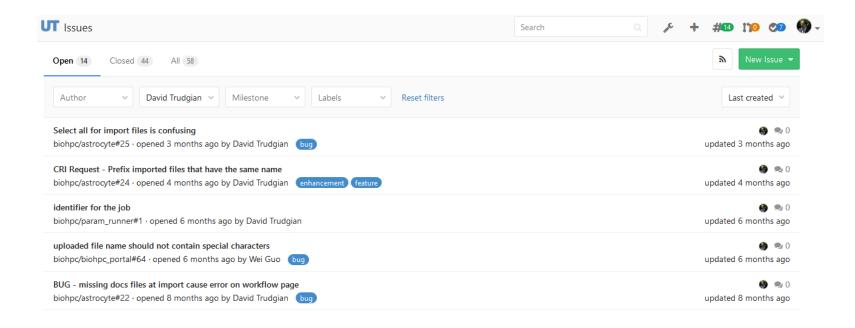
Often a good thing in research, we want to explore new ideas – so heavyweight project management not so applicable as in industry.

.. but ...

Too much mission creep can be bad – nothing gets finished.



Issues - Record, assign, track bugs and new features



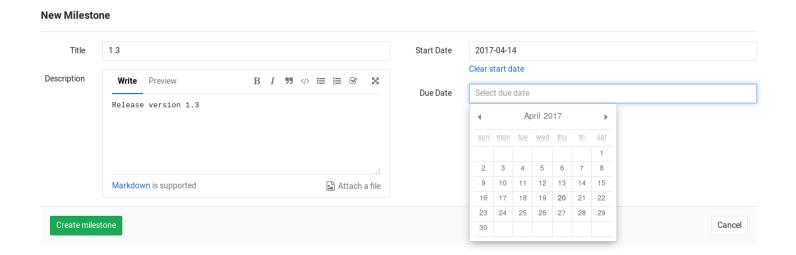
Each project has an issue tracker – users can see issues across all their projects

Record things to do as issues – bugs to fix, new features to add, ideas to explore

Can be assigned to users, labels, milestones and discussed by members of project



Milestones – Group issues into larger goals

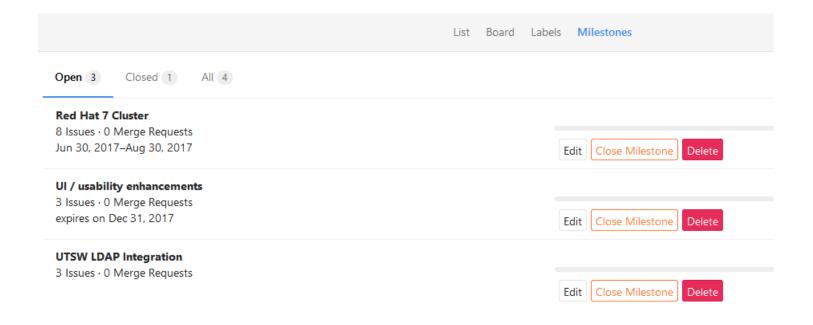


Can be very useful to focus efforts on most important tasks.

People really like to shoot for a good score (% completion of milestone).



Milestones - By topic

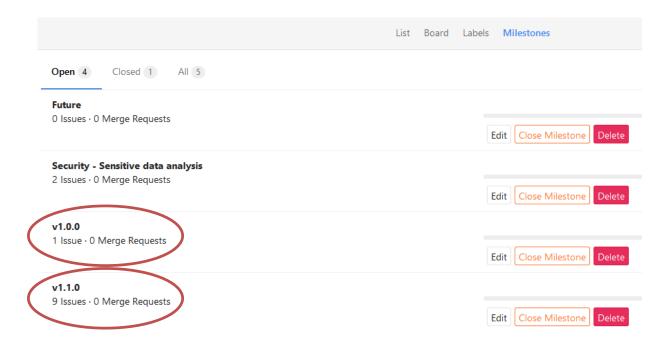


Issues grouped by a common theme of work

Good for projects that don't have a highly structured release cycle



Milestones - By version

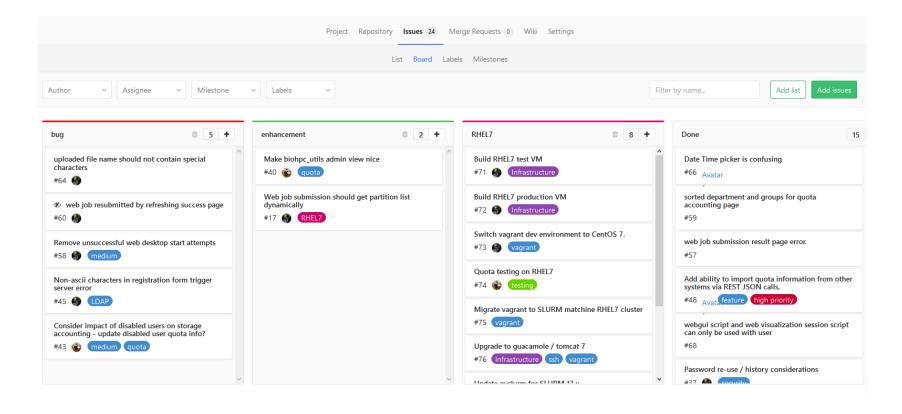


Issues grouped by a target release version Good for projects that have a structured release cycle

More speculative work can be kept in non-versioned milestones



Boards - An overview of work ongoing / pending



Snapshot of work going on, or waiting to be done.

Can be used to visually arrange and prioritize work via labels.



Version Control – Workflows for teams

In the Git on BioHPC training we talked about how to use git

Push, pull, branch merge

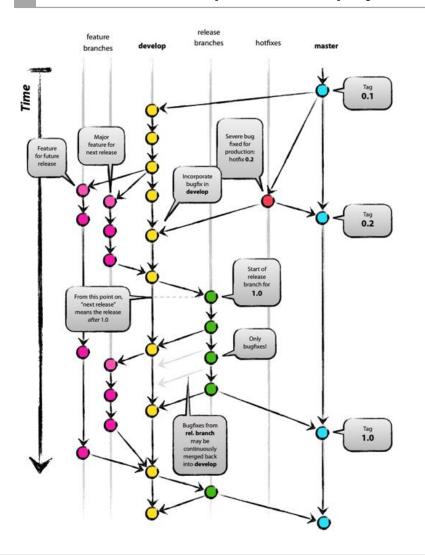
Git is very flexible – too flexible!

Everyone using git in different ways on the same project = big mess!

We need some guidance to establish a git workflow for a project



Git Flow - Too complex for most projects



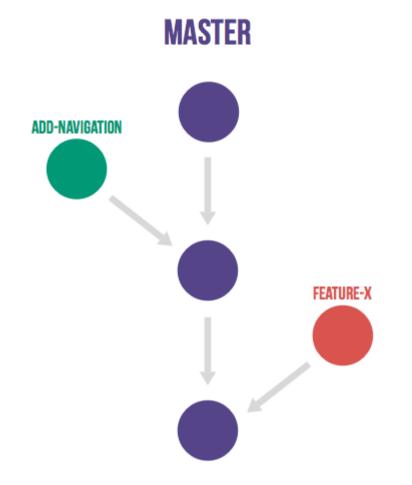
Often seen in web documentation

Designed around needs of industry developing and maintaining versions of software

Overkill for most scientific projects



GitLab Flow – A nice compromise



Simple to explain

Any new piece of work (bug-fix, feature) is a new feature branch

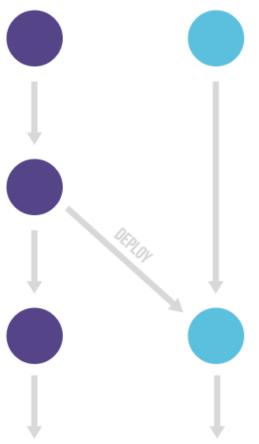
Feature branches are merged into master branch

Master branch is the current state of the project



Keeping a Production/Live Branch





Variant – master + production

Lots of scientific work needs a stable place for analysis projects, and an exploratory place for new developments.

Work merged into master branch

Add a production branch for stability

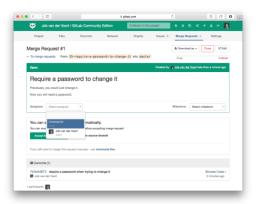


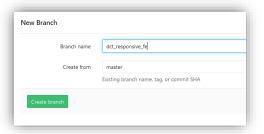
Feature branches are where work gets done

Create or pick issue(s) to work on

Create a new branch from master

Code and test









Managing feature branches effectively

1. Use feature branches, no direct commits on master.

4. Perform testing, code reviews before merges into master, not afterwards.

9. Everyone starts from master, and targets master.



https://about.gitlab.com/2016/07/27/the-11-rules-of-gitlab-flow/



Managing Merges

In small projects, everyone can merge directly into master, without much trouble.

In large projects things need to be reviewed first...

Not everyone is aware of how their changes could affect others

May be some coding rules to enforce

Merge requests propose merging changes, allowing them to be reviewed and accepted/rejected/modified

Informal – anyone can accept a request

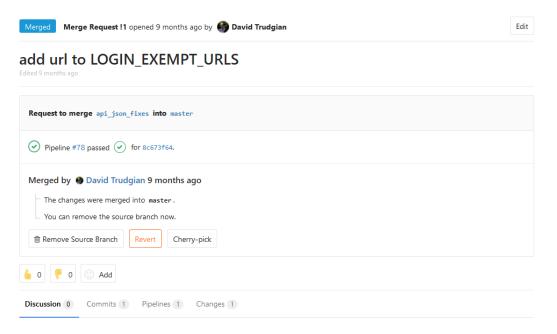
Formal – project gatekeeper has to OK



Merge Requests

Merge changes into the master branch using merge requests

Merge requests allow easy review and comment before changes that might affect others become part of the main code branch

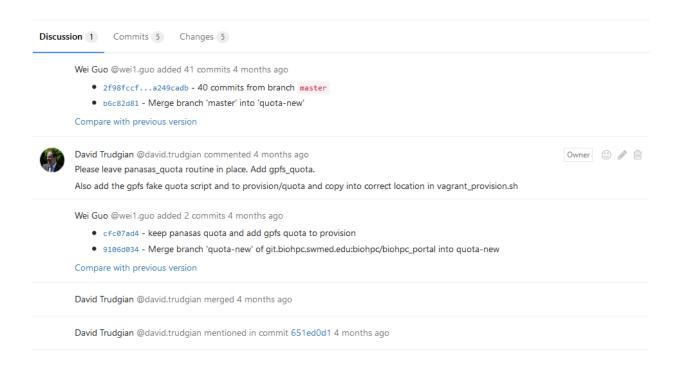


Make programming social – use mentions, ask advice, learn by reviewing



Code Review

You can look at changes in a merge request and comment on the request.

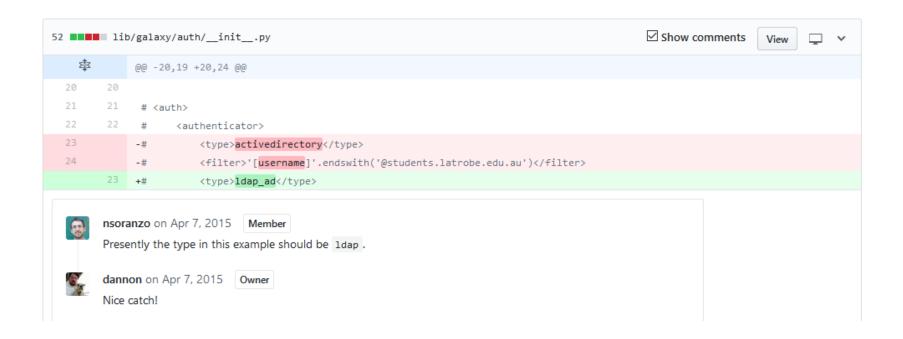


The team works on the request together, to ensure it's successful.



Code Review

View all the code changes – comment on individual lines, files, sections of code



More eyes = more chances to catch bugs before they are merged



Automated Testing / CI Pipelines

Testing is tedious – *unless you automate it*Testing is required to keep projects working as they become more complex

There are tools to write tests in every popular language GitLab CI (Pipelines) can run tests on every code change for you

★ failed	#385 by 🌑	γ live -o- 717c2b1f SLURM limits for executor by default	(*)	₫ 00:06:32 4 months ago
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⊚ passed	#71 by 🌑	y live → 5d6424b0 Merge remote branch 'origin/mast	\odot	∰ 9 months ago



.gitlab-ci.yml

```
defore_script:
    - sh provision/setup_venv.sh

test:
    script:
    - source .venv/bin/activate
    module add nextflow/0.20.1
    py.test
```

A simple YAML file that defines steps in a testing/CI pipeline Each step can take defined actions
GitLab runs for all new commits, and tracks results



GitLab Runner

The CI tasks are run by a program called 'gitlab-runner'

This is available as a module. You can run it on a workstation / thin-client, or in an interactive session or batch job.

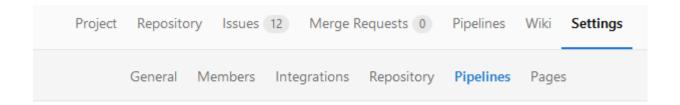
```
module add gitlab runner

# Register your project to the runner using the CI token in
# the project settings
gitlab-runner register

# Start the runner, so it can retrieve and run builds
gitlab-runner run
```



CI Settings



Specific Runners

How to setup a specific Runner for a new project

- Install a Runner compatible with GitLab CI (checkout the GitLab Runner section for information on how to install it).
- 2. Specify the following URL during the Runner setup: https://git.biohpc.swmed.edu/
- 3. Use the following registration token during setup: oAzYySyUjHjhLcHG7hWQ
- 4. Start the Runner!

Runners activated for this project



Disable for this project

biohpcws064.biohpc.swmed.edu

#1



Discussion

We've covered some modern practices for managing software projects.

How can BioHPC help your group with your software development challenges?

- Do you have large projects, that are becoming difficult to control?
- Do you have difficulty managing git version control in your group?
- Do you want to use automated testing / CI?
- Is there anything else that BioHPC could provide that would be useful?

Chat with us, or contact biohpc-help@utsouthwestern.edu for an appointment.

