Alessandro Corbetta

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 - Department of Applied Physics Fluids and Flows

https://crowdflow.phys.tue.nl

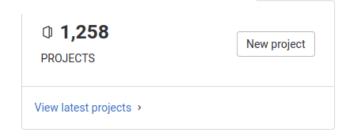
- Pedestrian dynamics & traffic as active fluid
- Machine Learning for fluid mechanics



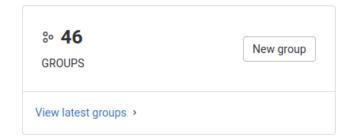


Alessandro Corbetta

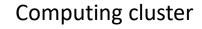














Virtualization cluster, Hyperconverged storage

Coding: collaborative, trustworthy, reproducible

Alessandro Corbetta

Plan of the lectures

Structured collaboration

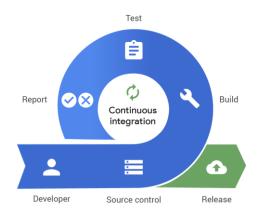
Trusting changes

Immediate reproducibility

Gitlab
Conversational development
DevOps



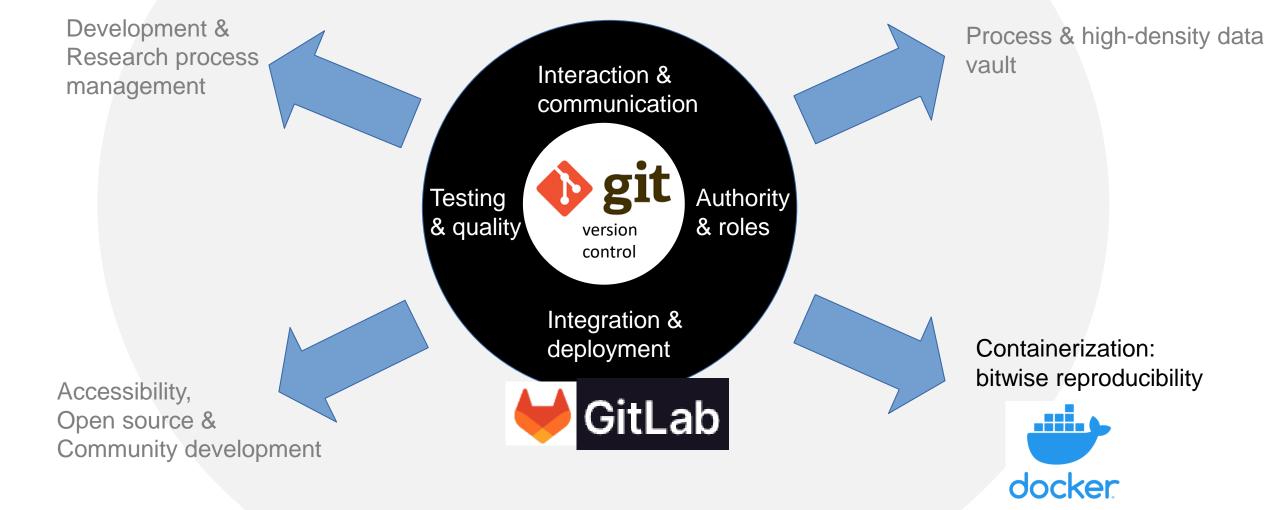
Testing (Ali)
Continuous integration
Continuous deployment



Containers
Docker
Virtualenvs



An infrastructure in shells



Version control with Git

Startup







1 git repository



Linus Torvalds, 2005 (frustrated by bitkeeper)





Repo examples:

- 1 code project
- 1 paper
- 1 student
- 1 project proposal
- 1 presentation











cd project_folder
git init .

Next slides: 8 basic commands

Tracking versions

Make a snapshot of the current version

- \$ git add file1.py file2.py
- \$ git commit -m 'added files'

And so on for the next snapshot

- \$ git add file1.py
- (i) \$ git commit -m 'changed XX YY'

Changes git diff

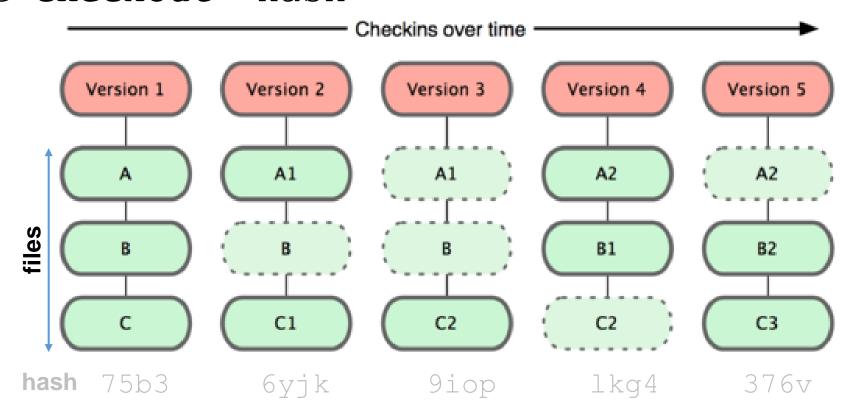
```
my_code_2
                                         [master] $ git diff
[acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2
diff --git a/converter.py b/converter.py
index 4511134..58edb46 100644
--- a/converter.py
+++ b/converter.py
@ -1,13 +1,16 @
+from __future__ import print_function
import numpy as np
+import sys
def binary_number_string_parser(inp
             , datatype = float):
    print (inp)
     return 0
                                                            Removed content
def main():
     return binary_number_string_parser(0)
    return binary_number_string_parser(sys.argv[1])
                                                                  Added content
if __name__ == '__main__':
acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2 [master] $
```

Changes git log

```
my_code_2 --- -
[acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2 [master] $ git add conve
[acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2 [master] $ git commit -r
[master 96bf846] added command line capturing
1 file changed, 6 insertions(+), 3 deletions(-)
[acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2 [master] $ git log
commit 96bf846d46db1177cd04613cbb9dbdd71dd1d6f7 (HEAD -> master)
                                                                       Second snapshot (commit)
Author: Alessandro Corbetta <corbisoft@gmail.com>
       Tue May 1 16:39:02 2018 +0430
Date:
   added command line capturing
commit ac1408245b78a7a8b53f5040b8780c1733fdf6af
Author: Alessandro Corbetta <corbisoft@gmail.com>
                                                                    First snapshot (commit)
Date: Tue May 1 16:27:09 2018 +0430
   initial commit
acorbe@Alessandros-MacBook-Pro my_code_2 [master] $
```

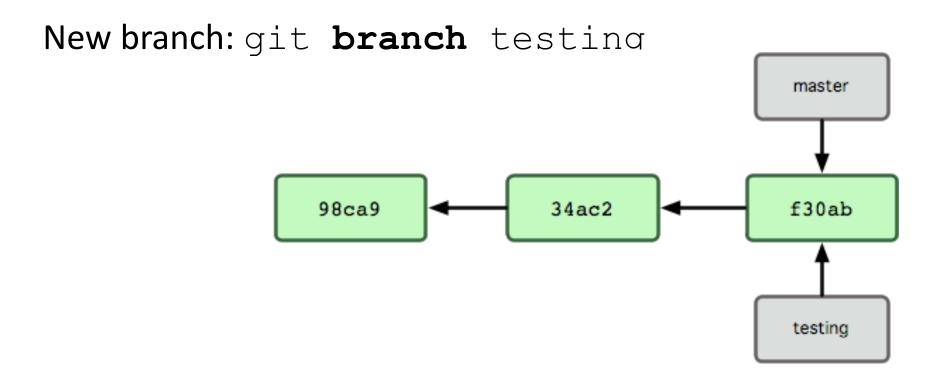
History & rollback

• Each commit holds a complete snapshot of the repository git checkout <hash>

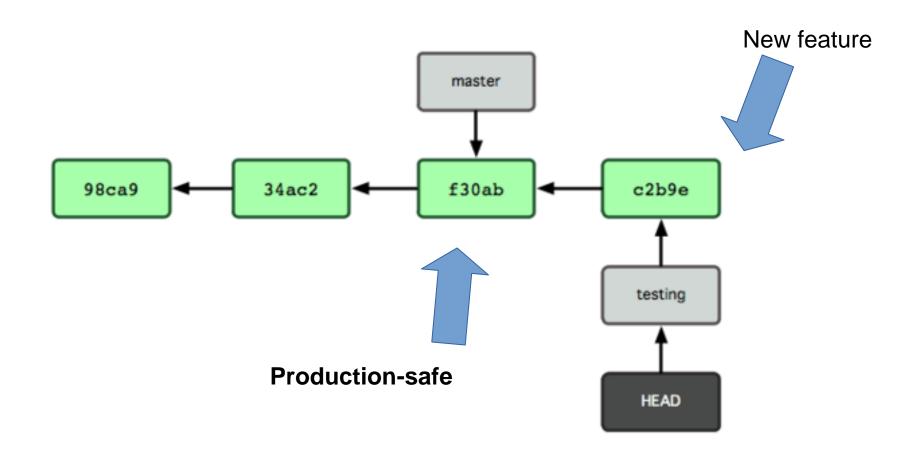


Branches for a safe future

Default branch "master" or "main"

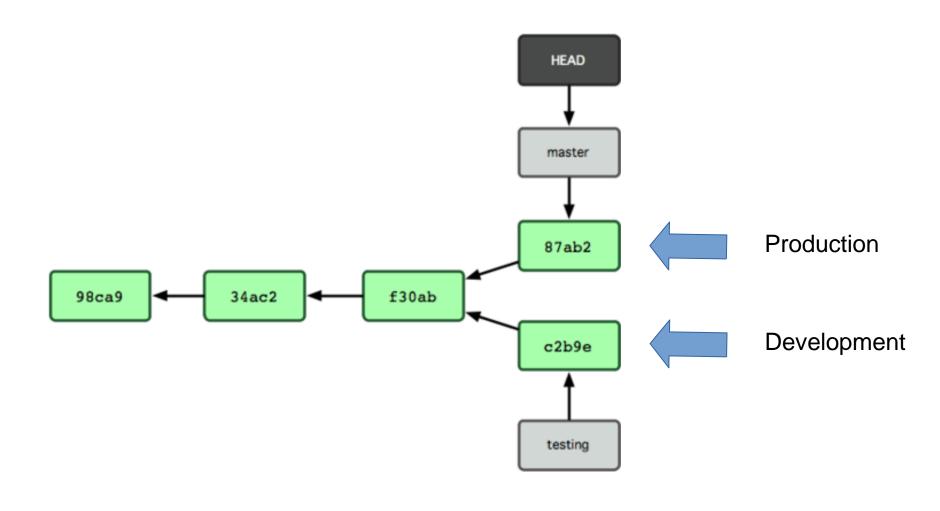


Development in "testing"



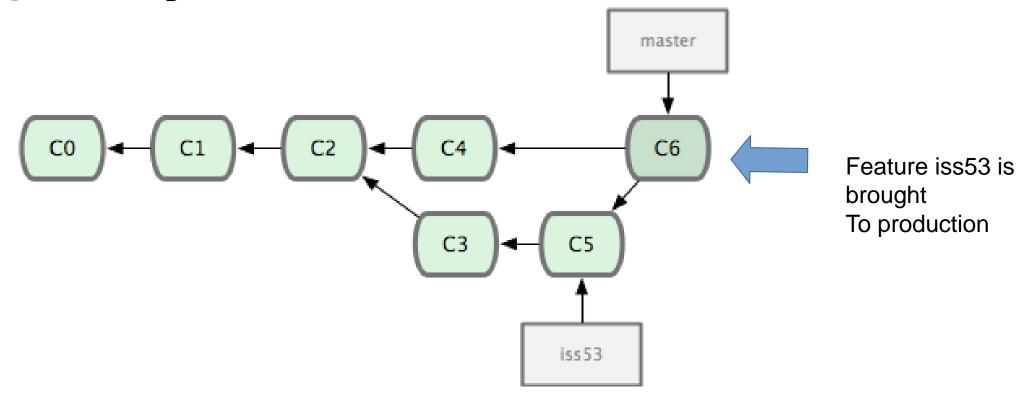
Branches can evolve independently!

(typically is not what you wanna do, master is only one!)



Merging (to the the only master ©)

- git checkout master
- git merge iss53



Merge conflicts

certain decisions are for humans only

master

C6

iss53

- git checkout master
- git merge iss53

```
$ git merge iss53
Auto-merging index.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in index.html
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

Manual merging might be needed (if merging is not obvious)

```
<<<<< HEAD:index.html
<div id="footer">contact : email.support@github.com</div>
======
<div id="footer">
   please contact us at support@github.com
</div>
>>>>> iss53:index.html
```

Git: basic version control

(1 developer)

• git init

• git add stage file for snapshot

• git commit take snapshot

• git diff compare snapshots

• git log snapshot list

• git checkout move to a different snapshot

• git branch branch the future

• git merge join different futures in one

Coding: collaborative, trustworthy, reproducible

Alessandro Corbetta

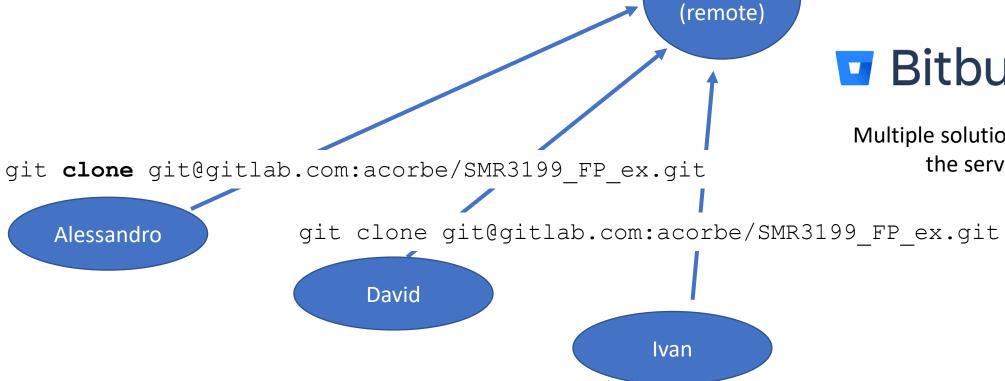
Users have local repositories mirroring a remote origin.







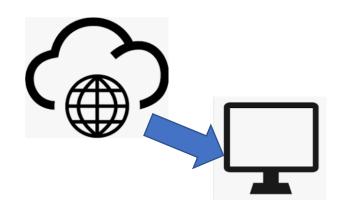
Multiple solutions to host the server yourself

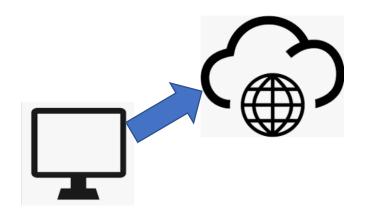


git clone git@gitlab.com:acorbe/SMR3199 FP ex.git

origin

Pulling/Pushing commits to the origin





To update
 locally

- git checkout <branch>
- git **pull** origin
branch>

To push to remote

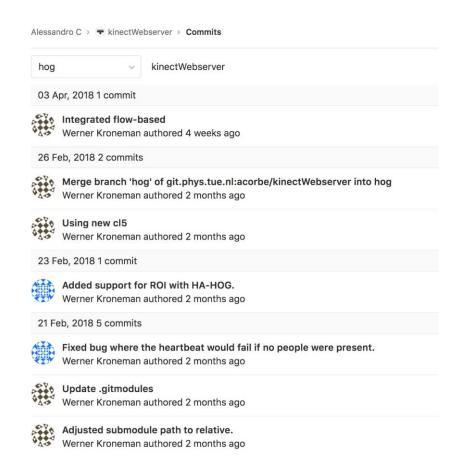
- git checkout <branch>
- git **push** origin

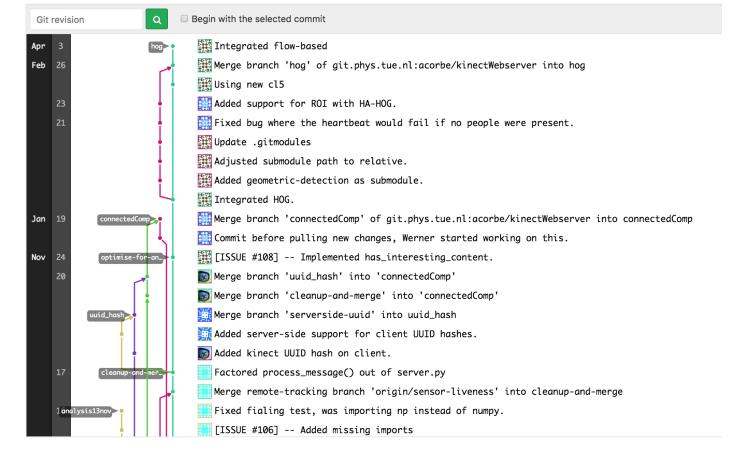
 branch>

Note: remotes can be **public** or **private**

Pulling/Pushing commits to the origin







Interaction between two or more developers

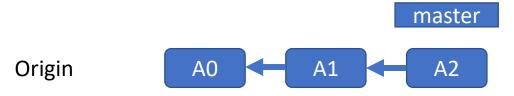
```
git clone / push / pull
```

collaboration building blocks \rightarrow How to operate them?

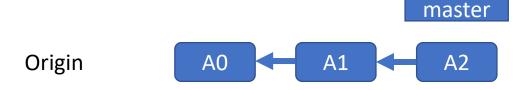
Interaction between two or more developers

Collaborative development

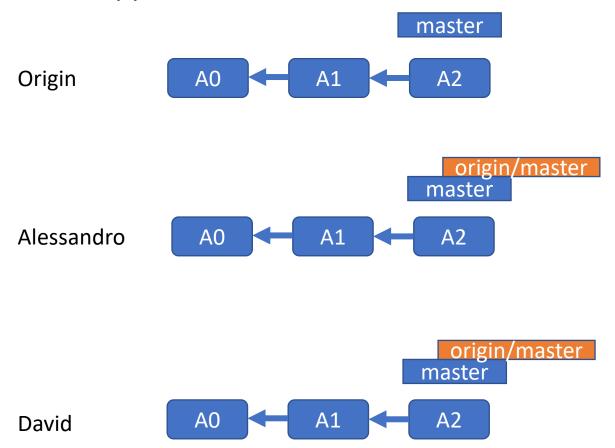




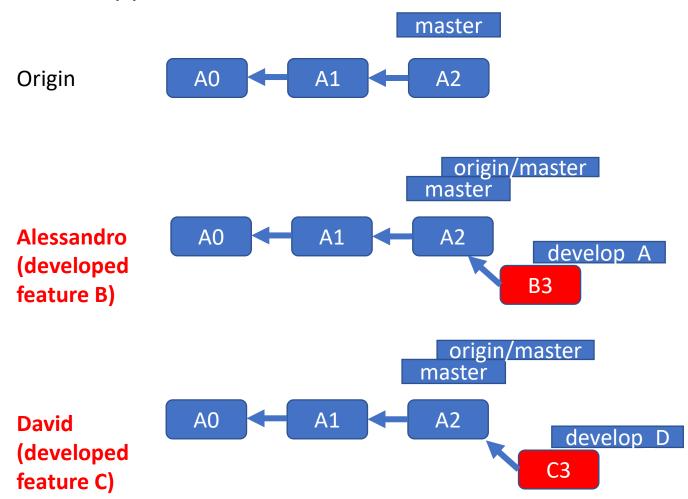
What happens after clone?



Alessandro & David both do git clone

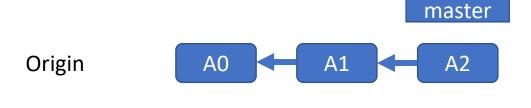


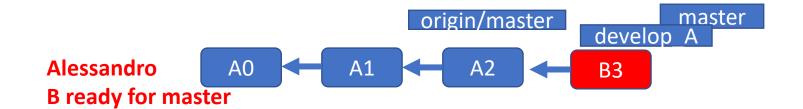
What happens after clone?



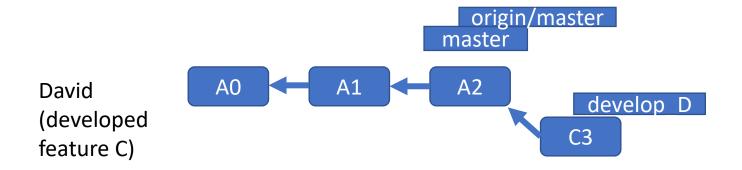
Both David and Alessandro committed

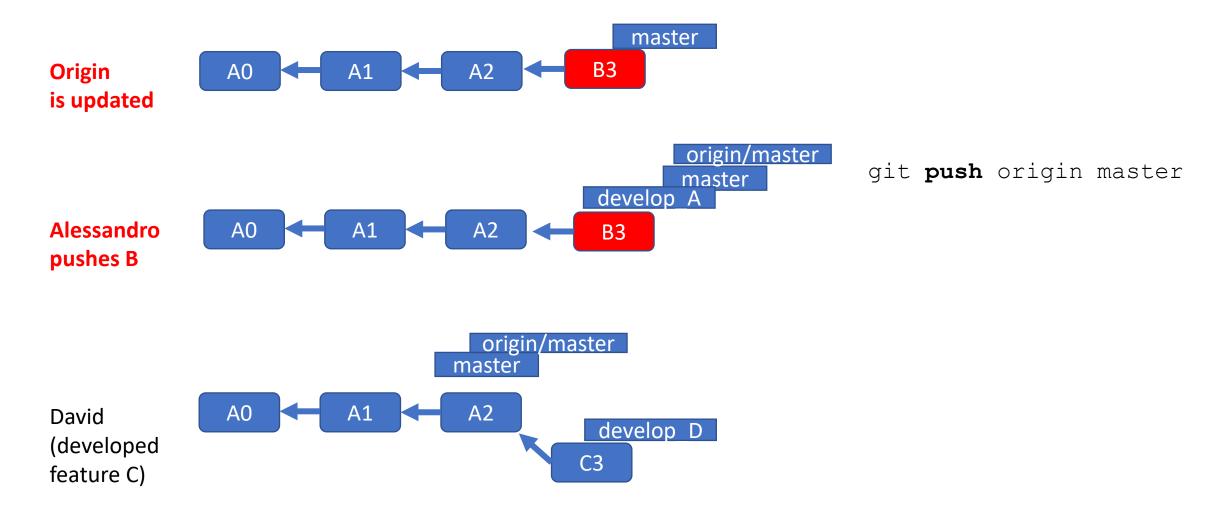
What happens after clone?



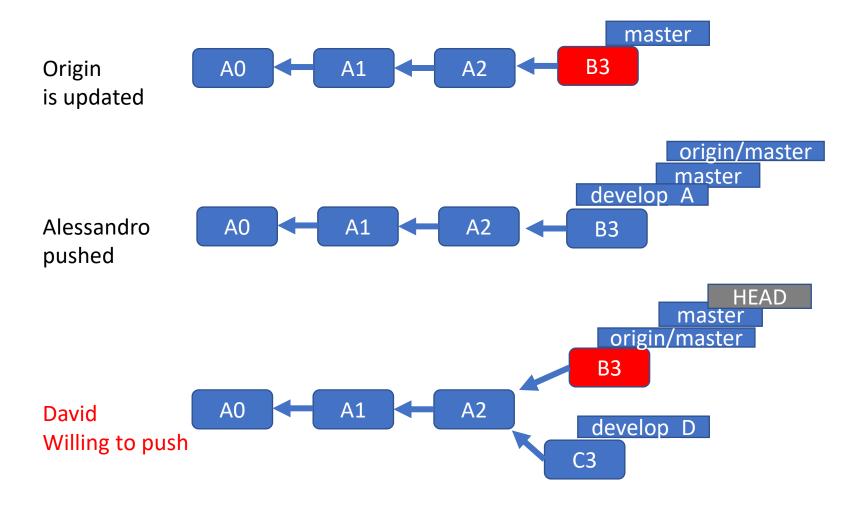


git checkout master
git pull
git merge develop_A

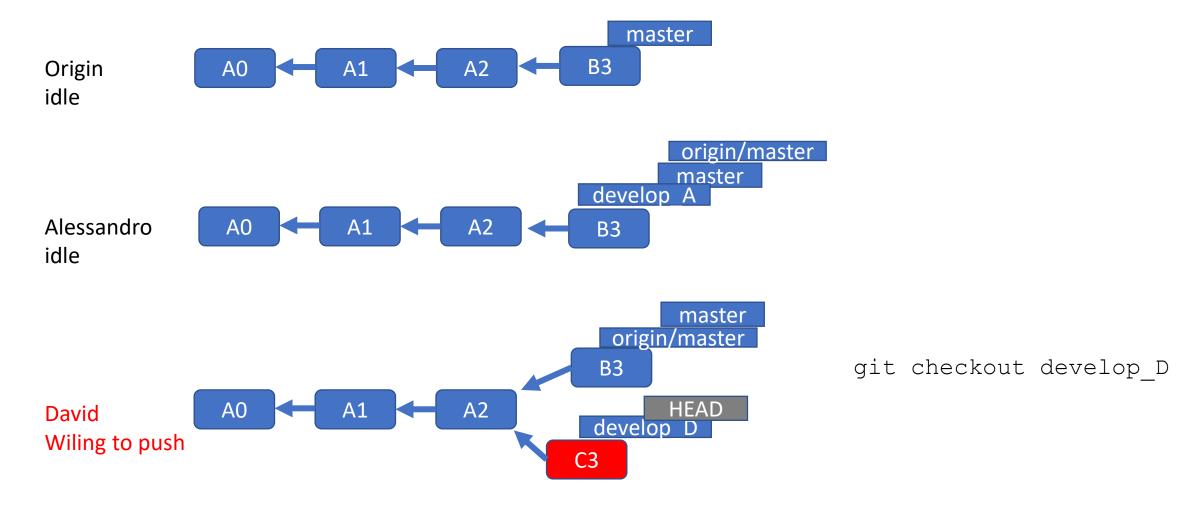


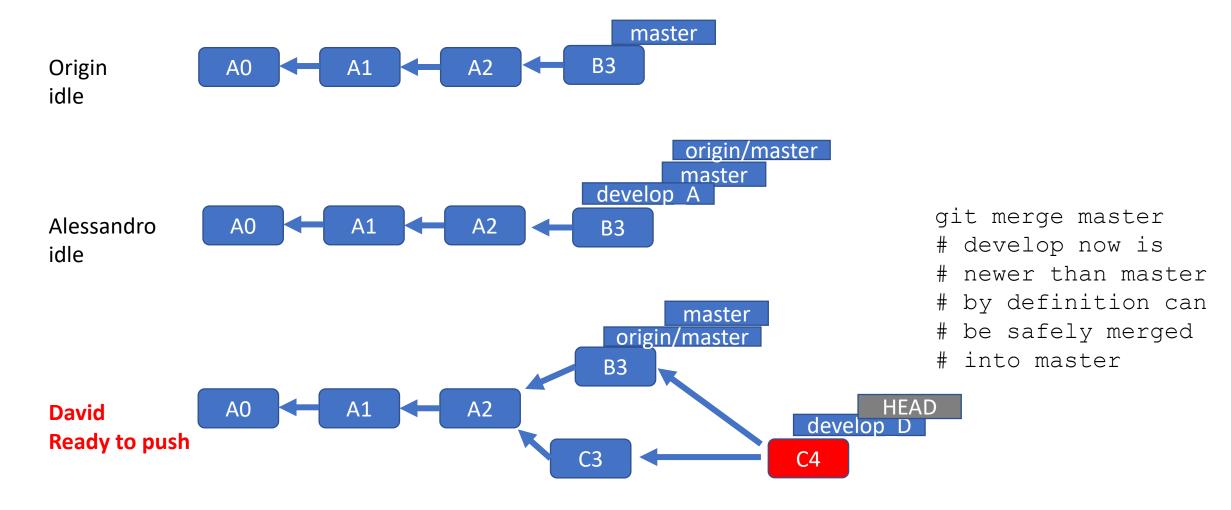


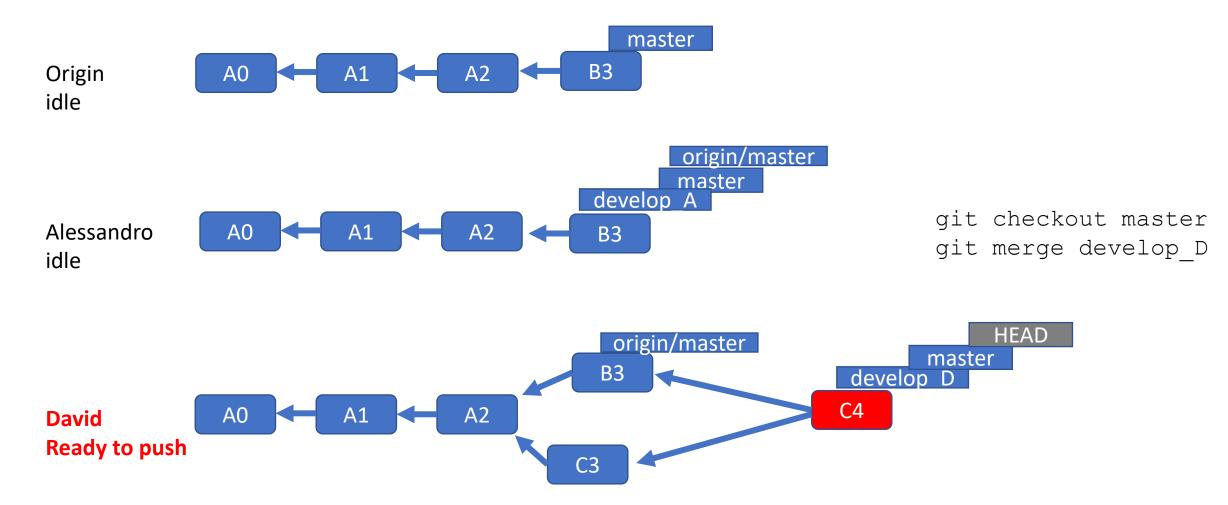
What happens after clone?

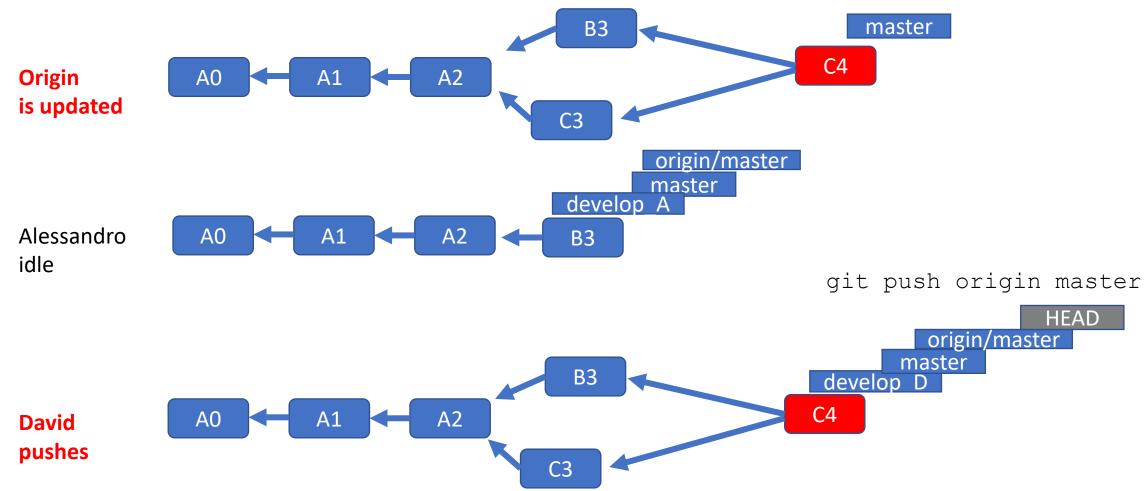


git checkout master
git pull #UPDATES!!



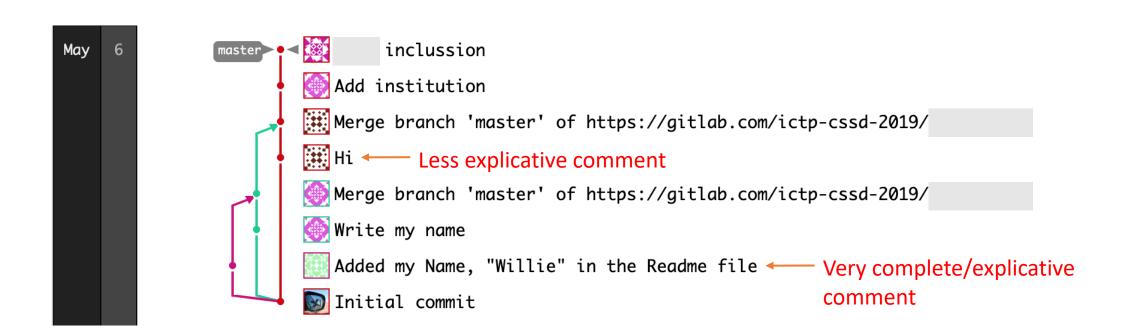






Maximizing scalability and effectiveness

- If all developers push to master, quality can degrade
- How to coordinate?
- How can we trust the changes?

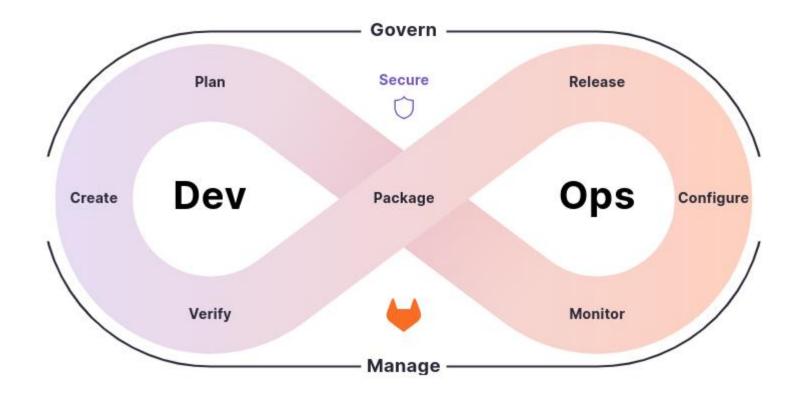


Maximizing scalability and effectiveness?

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DevOps

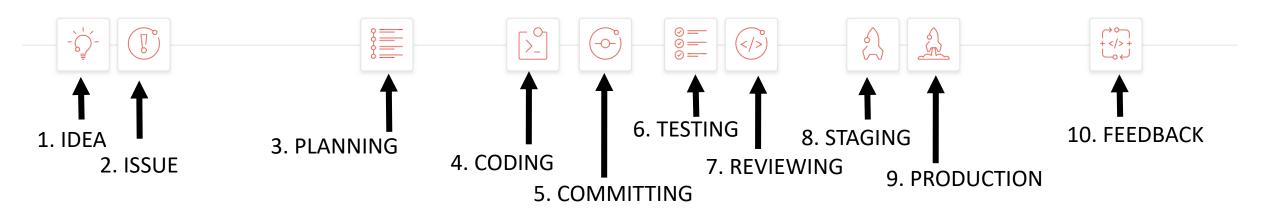


DevOps is a combination of software development (dev) & operations (ops).

Software engineering methodology integrating development operations by facilitating collaboration & shared responsibility.



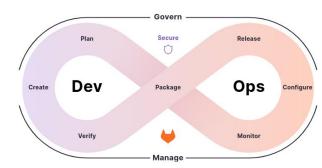
The conversational development paradigm



Gitlab/github: meant to support this approach

Development model => content & conversations between developers Fosters collaborations w/o centralized entities

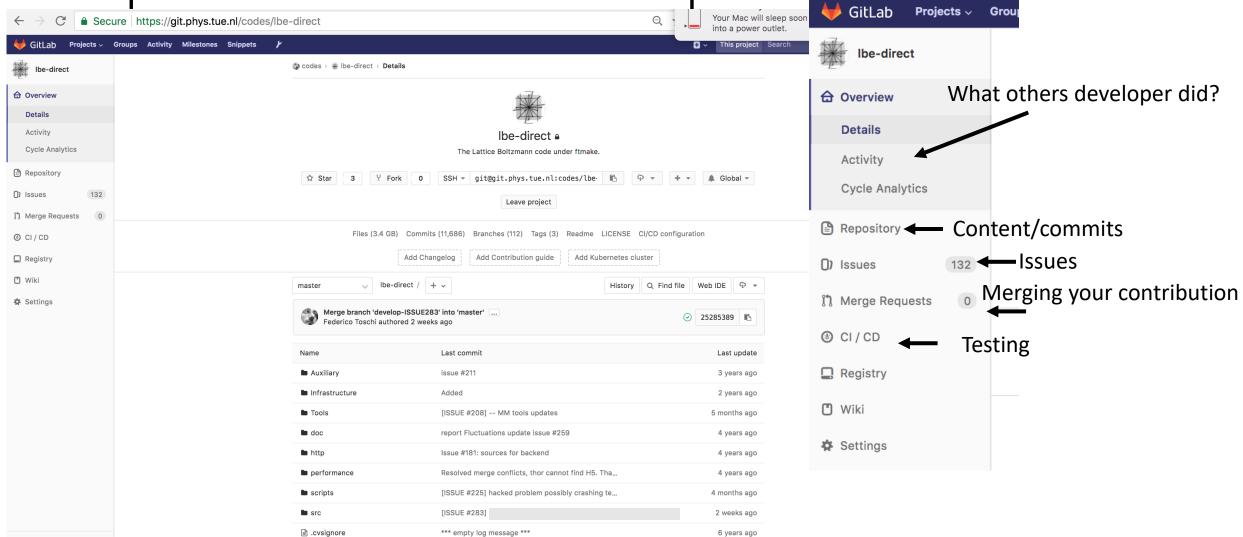
In my experience: very scalable also in research (codes & execution)!



Super-structure to a Git repository

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≪ Collapse sidebar

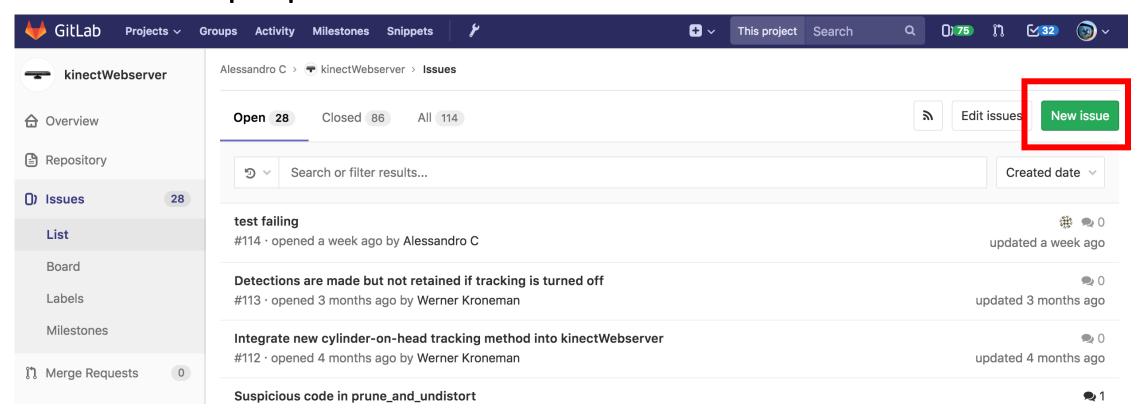


Issue first

- I have an idea
- There is a bug
- I want to propose a new feature

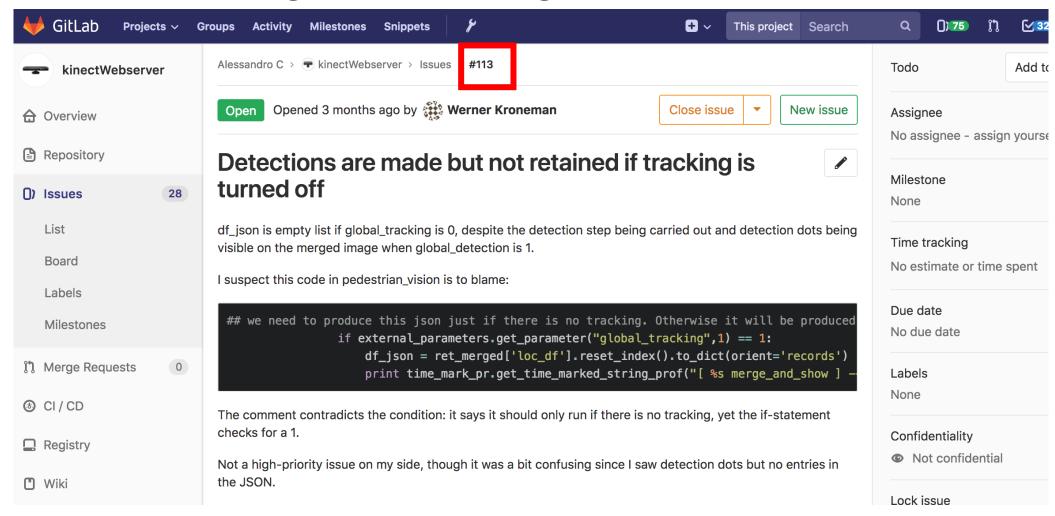
Issue first

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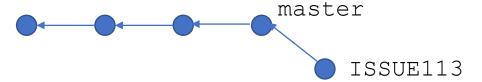


Issue at first

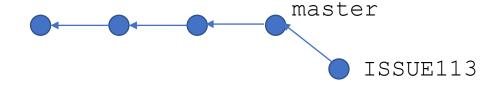
Case of a bug --> the issue got ticket number #113



- If Ivan is in charge of fixing #113:
 - [Clones the code if he does not have already]
 - Branches master -> e.g. into branch ISSUE113 (for trackability)
 - git checkout -b ISSUE113

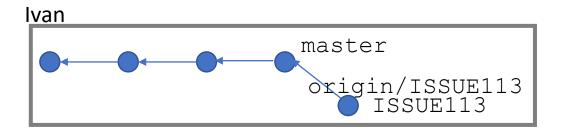


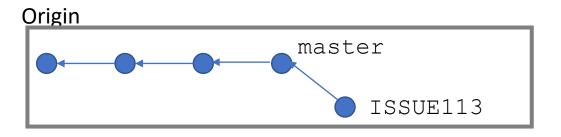
- If Ivan is in charge of fixing #113:
 - [Clones the code if he does not have already]
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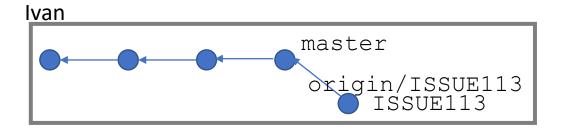
- Corrects bugs (& make regression tests)
- git add code tests
- git commit -m '[ISSUE #113] how code and tests have been changed'
- git push origin ISSUE113

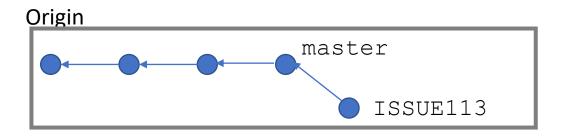
- git commit -m '[ISSUE #113] how code and tests have been changed'
- git push origin ISSUE113

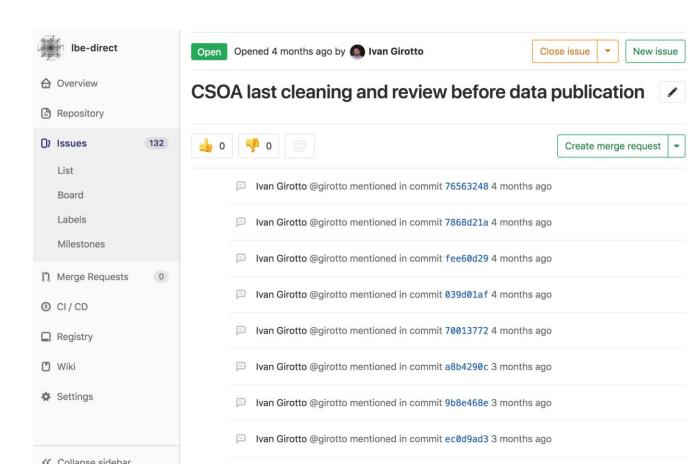




- git commit -m '[ISSUE #113] how code and tests have been changed'
- git push origin ISSUE113



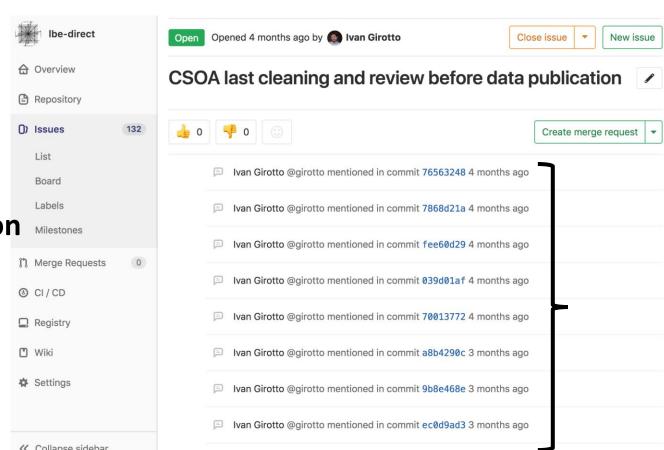




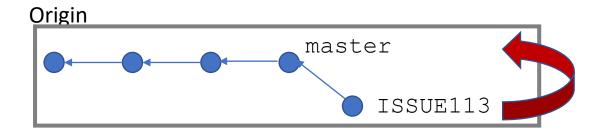
• git commit -m '[ISSUE #113] - how code and tests have been changed'

• git push origin ISSUE113

ALWAYS DO specify the issue number in the commit message. This will link each contribution to the related motivation



How to contribute to master?

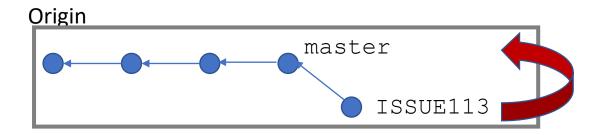


git push origin ISSUE113

master is a privileged branch.

Developers must not push directly! (generally prohibited)

How to contribute to master?



git push origin ISSUE113

master is a privileged branch.

Developers must not push directly! (generally prohibited)

- Required: code review from authoritative parties
- Ask authority to merge contribution through merge request

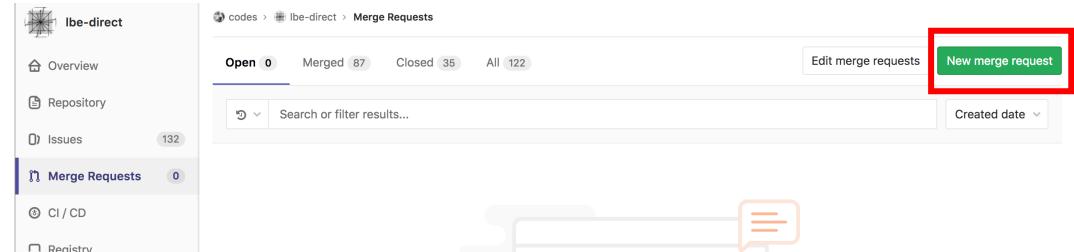
Origin master ISSUE113

git push origin ISSUE113

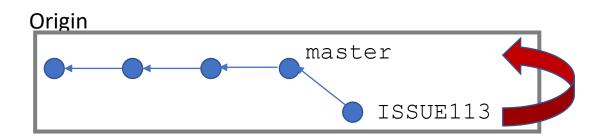
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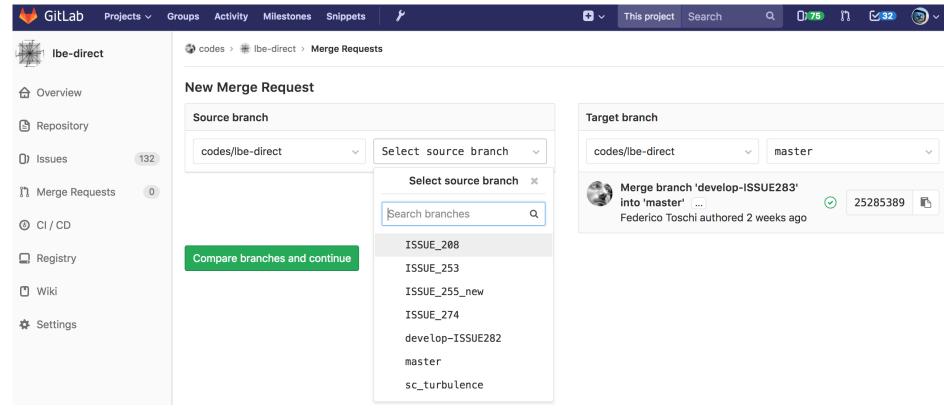


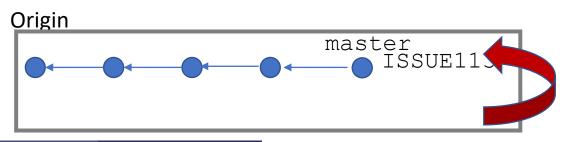
git push origin ISSUE113

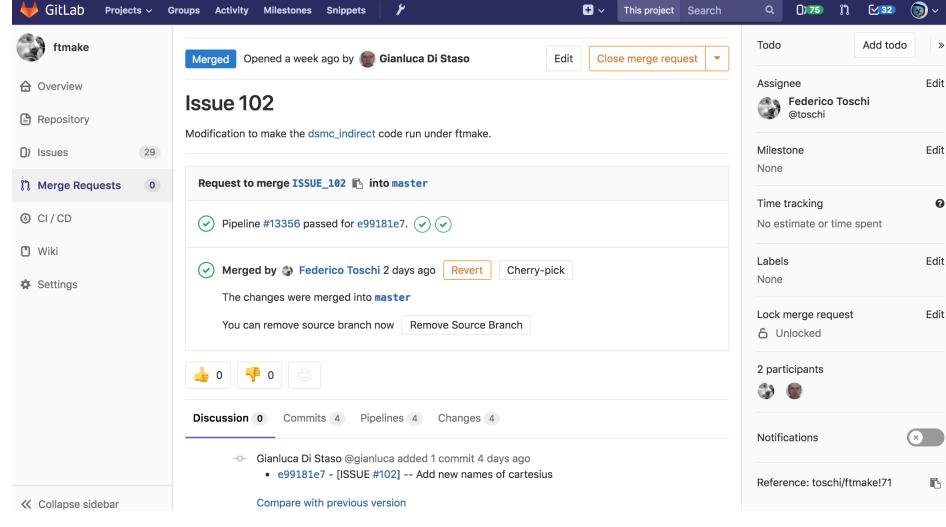


master is a privileged branch.

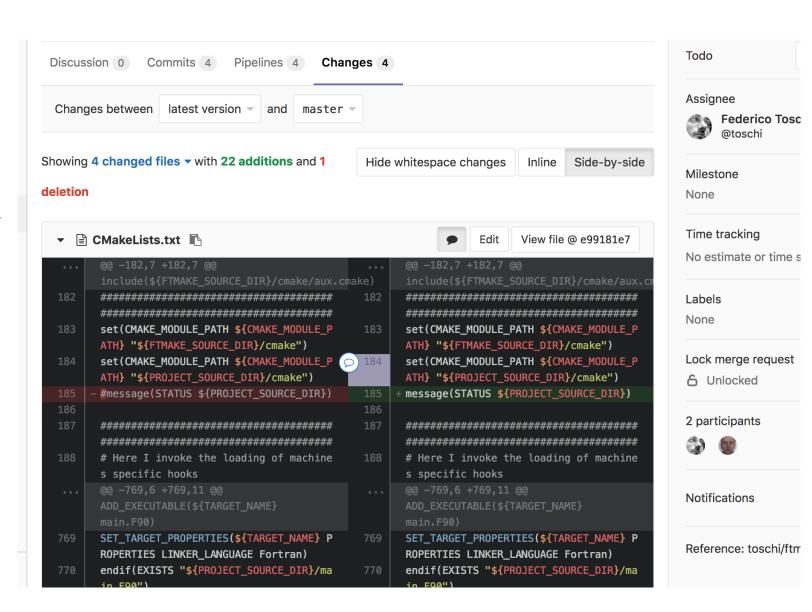
Developers must not push directly! (generally prohibited)







Code must be reviewed before merging by an authority



Structured collaboration

Git for version control



- Developers contribute by (merging) separate branches
- Developers collaborate via ISSUES
- Interaction with «code authority» via merge requests
- Commit messages are expressive and related to ISSUES





• Demonstration: after lunch

Plan of the lectures

Structured collaboration

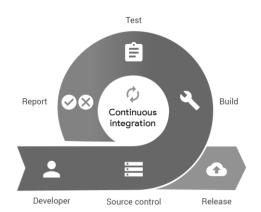
Trusting changes

Immediate reproducibility

Gitlab
Conversational development
DevOps



Testing (Ali)
Continuous integration
Continuous deployment



Containers
Docker
Virtualenvs



Nightly testing

- Did the development of the day worked ok?
 - 11PM start test suit current dev branch
 - 8AM see problems; fix
- Issues?

Aims

- Understand quickly if code (each branch) pass tests
- Merge frequently; avoid drifts
- Test before merging and merge
- Tests run quickly (O(10min))

Also

• Deploy frequently – "agile" dev-user cycle

Coding: collaborative, trustworthy, reproducible

Alessandro Corbetta

Plan of the lectures

Structured Immediate Trusting changes collaboration reproducibility Testing Containers Gitlab Continuous integration Docker Conversational development Continuous deployment Virtualenvs DevOps È Report Continuous

Source control

Release

Developer

Maximizing scalability and effectiveness?

• If all developers push to master, quality can degrade



How to coordinate?



How can we trust the changes?

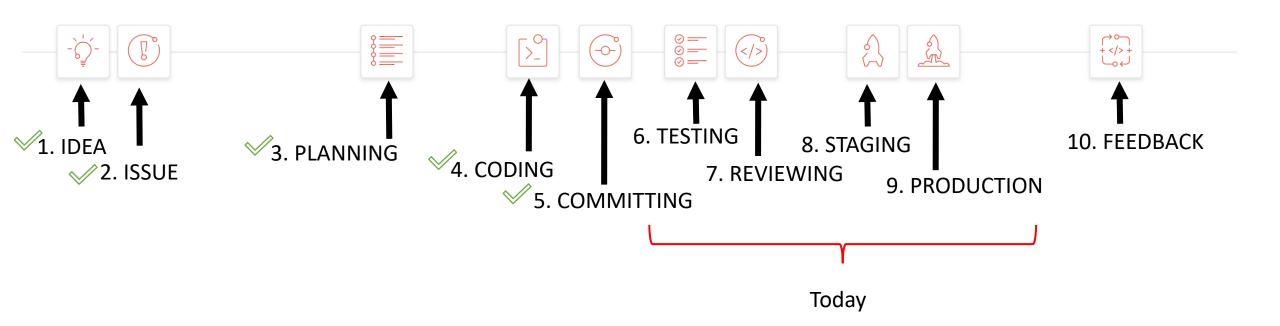
Automated testing

- We want each commit tested ("by trusted party")
- We merge only if pass tests!
- Continuous integration

each commit that we push to the origin is tested

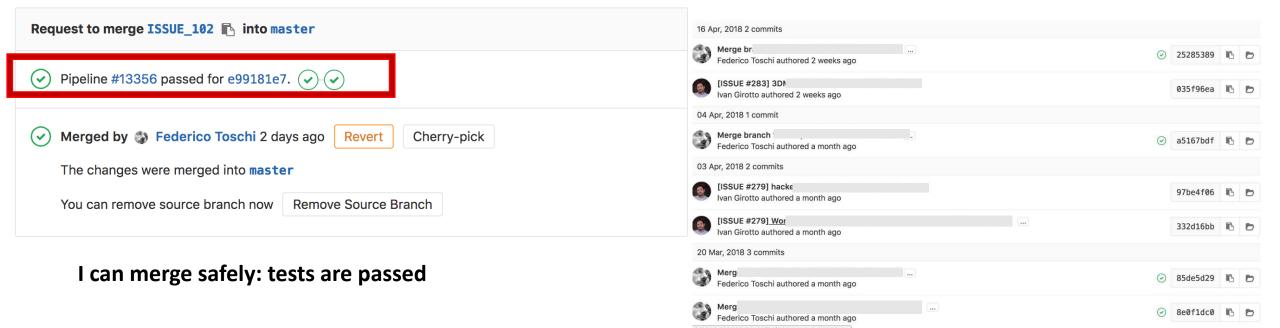


The conversational development paradigm



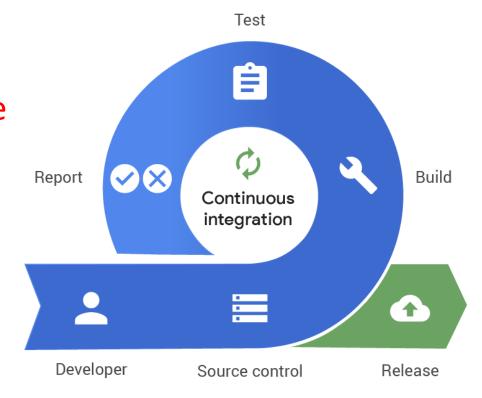
Automated testing

- We want each commit tested ("by trusted party")
- We merge only if pass tests!
- Continuous integration
 each commit pushed to the origin is tested



Continuous integration

- Each push: automated remote testing
- Every user fully aware of the code state



- If testing quick, dev cycle & master merge: very frequent
 - Many github repos: <u>hundreds</u> merge per day after remote testing

Contemporary testing anatomy

We ASSERT that our software satisfies requirement test passed if the assertion satisfied; fails otherwise

In general:

1 Test = piece of software that checks 1 ASSERT

Scientific method analogy

Scientific method:

```
We run experiments to invalidate (or "prove/hinting correctness of") a hypothesis.
```

A test is like an experiment

Functional testing paradigm:

Arrange → preparation of script checking feature

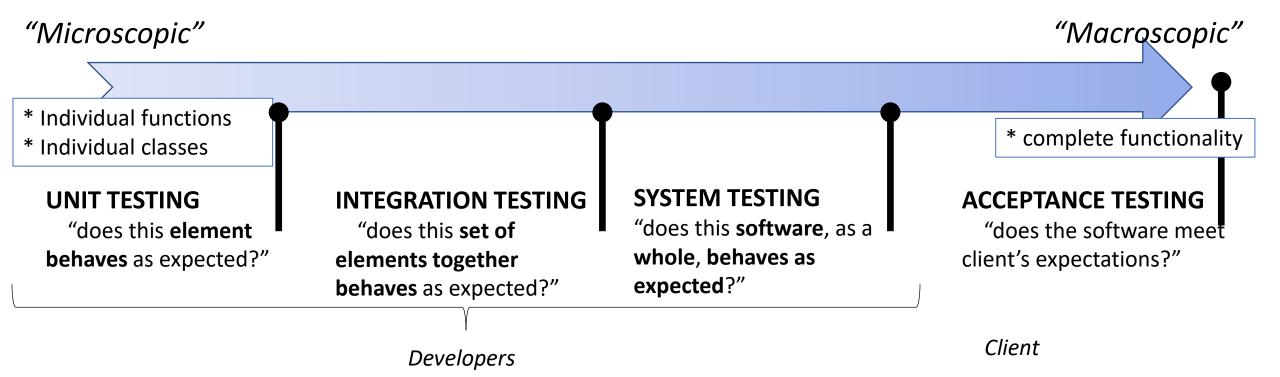
 $Act \rightarrow run test$

ASSERT \rightarrow failure = issue

Scales of testing

Good modern software: collection of weakly coupled modules.

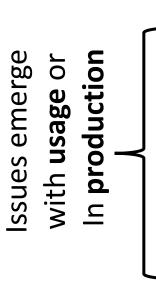
Testing follows these scales



In other words

- Unit test: if fails -> a piece of code needs fixing.
- Integration test: if fails -> components not working together properly.
- System test: if fails -> the application not working as expected
- Acceptance test: if fails -> the application not doing what the customer expects.
- Regression test: if ails, the application no longer behaves the way it used to.

"Contemporary" vs. "traditional" testing



Traditional approach & pitfalls

- System tested as a whole
- High complexity (how do I build a proper test?)
- Hard to test individual components
- Hard to find sources of errors
- Testing done through print statements/debuggers/script

Issues emerge n **development**

Contemporary/Unit testing

- Lower complexity
- Compliance to past requirements easily checked by module
- To the limit: **Test Driven Development** (TDD Exercise this afternoon)
 - As a requirement is identified, tests are written before the implementation

White box testing "quality" metrics: coverage

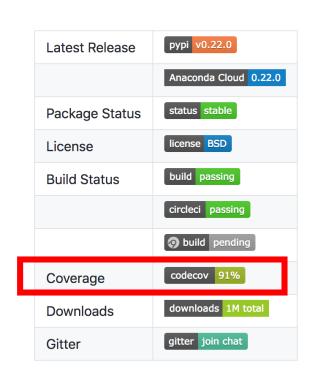
If parts of our code are not tested (i.e. not covered by a test)
 bugs have higher chance to reach production
 pandas: powerful Python

Line coverage

• **Percentage of lines** covered by at least 1 test (an if condition might be unsatisfied in all tests, thus the if-true branch remains always untested).

Branch coverage

• 100% line coverage might still leave many branches (that grow combinatorically) unexplored.



Unit testing heuristics 1

- 1. Create test when object design is complete In TDD write test when interface is defined
- 2. Design components that are testable

 Make life of a tester easy: e.g. allow swappable mocks
- 3. Testing time slows down development make quick tests (at run time) make tests that are no-brainer to run
- 4. Develop tests using effective number of testing cases

 Heads up: generally combinatorial explosion of inputs, cannot be matched by as many ASSERT
 - Selecting relevant & (all) edge cases -> more practice than theory

Unit testing heuristics 2

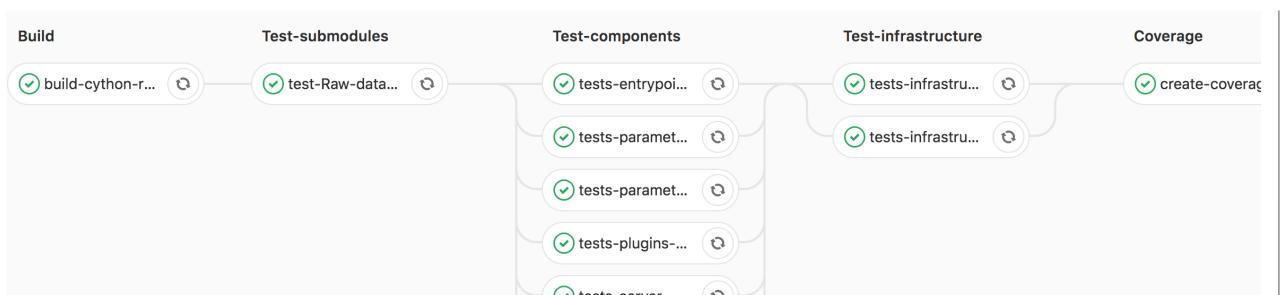
- If possible compare e.g. with analytic solution or even slower-butworking versions of the same algorithms (Model-based testing)
- 6. In computing: knowing about internal computing mechanisms to make relevant tests
 - 1. respect computer arithmetic
 - 2. Avoid non-determinism/fix seed in testing
- 7. REM: a failed test means a bug is introduced, not the other way around!
- 8. Best practice: Every new bug -> new test against future regressions (e.g. from rollbacks)

Continuous integration in gitlab

• a file in the repo root

tells the server how to run tests and in which environment

• Can be one **single test** case or a very complicated testing pipeline with cross-test dependence.



Minimal python example

```
my_code.py 🖺 159 bytes
           def summing f(a,b):
               print(a,b)
               return a+b
           def multipying_f(a,b):
               print(a,b)
               return a*b
      10
           if name == ' main ':
              print(summing f(2,3))
      11
      12
```

```
test_code.py [ 141 bytes

from my_code import summing_f

def test_summing_f1():
    assert summing_f(1,1) == 2

def test_summing_f2():
    assert summing_f(4,1) == 5
```

Minimal python example: CI

.gitlab-ci.yml

```
image: python:latest
test-only:
  script:
    - pip install pytest pytest-cov
    - pytest -vvv
```

Minimal python example: CI

.gitlab-ci.yml

image: python:latest

Running in linux sandbox with up-to-date python (Docker container, more in next lecture)

test-only:

script:

Installing dependencies, here put numpy etc... (better with requirements.txt)

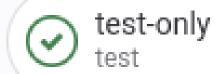
- pip install pytest
- pytest -vvv ♠ Testing

passed

61 Job succeeded

Job test-only triggered 5 minutes ago by 3 Administrato







```
Pytest Example
Project information
  Repository
                       0
  Issues
11 Merge requests
Pipelines
   Editor
  Jobs
   Schedules
  Security & Compliance
Deployments
  Packages and registries
  Infrastructure

☐ Wiki

X Snippets
Settings
```

```
1 Running with gitlab-runner 15.6.1 (133d7e76)
     on Ci runner NS9smqSy
   Preparing the "docker" executor
   Using Docker executor with image python:latest ...
 5 Pulling docker image python:latest ...
 6 Using docker image sha256:ee4e7a0f1c354d9996229a765d0785df2671252c1822ae111015d37dcf5f765b for
   Preparing environment
 9 Running on runner-ns9smqsy-project-2-concurrent-0 via smr3696-1...
11 Getting source from Git repository
12 Fetching changes with git depth set to 20...
13 Reinitialized existing Git repository in /builds/gitlab-instance-59615060/pytest-example/.git/
   Checking out 2733dd46 as main...
48 $ pytest -vvv
   ============== test session starts ==========================
   platform linux -- Python 3.11.0, pytest-7.2.0, pluggy-1.0.0 -- /usr/local/bin/python
   cachedir: .pytest cache
   rootdir: /builds/gitlab-instance-59615060/pytest-example
   plugins: cov-4.0.0
   collecting ... collected 2 items
   test_code.py::test_summing_f1 PASSED
                                                                      [ 50%]
   test_code.py::test_summing_f2 PASSED
                                                                      [100%]
   Cleaning up project directory and file based variables
```

See examples

https://git.smr3696.ictp.it/gitlab-instance-59615060/pytest-example

Continous deployment

One step further: serving the product immediately

• Example: static pages that serve docs, executables...

Minimal python example: testing

```
image: python:latest
variables:
 PIP CACHE DIR: "$CI PROJECT DIR/.cache"
                                                                      .gitlab-ci.yml
cache:
  paths:
   - .cache/pip
   - venv/
before script:
 - python -V
                          # Print out python version for debugging
  - pip install virtualenv
  - virtualenv venv
  - source venv/bin/activate
  - pip install numpy nose
test:
  script:
  - cd binary str 2 float
  - nosetests -v
```

Building continuous integration pipelines Case of our python exercise

.gitlab-ci.yml

```
image: python:latest
variables:
                                           We will run the tests in a "virtual linux machine" which runs
 PIP CACHE DIR: "$CI PROJECT DIR/.cache"
                                           the latest python version. (Docker container)
cache:
  paths:
   - .cache/pip
   - venv/
before script:
  - python -V # Print out python version for debugging
  - pip install virtualenv
  - virtualenv venv
  - source venv/bin/activate
  - pip install numpy pytest pytest-cov
test:
  script:
 - cd binary str 2 float
  - pytest -v
```

Building continuous integration pipelines Case of our python exercise

```
image: python:latest
                                                                   .gitlab-ci.yml
variables:
 PIP CACHE DIR: "$CI PROJECT DIR/.cache"
cache:
 paths:
   - .cache/pip
   - venv/
before script:
 - python -V
                      # Print out python version for debugging
 - pip install virtualenv
                                       The machine is empty. We need to configure it from scratch
 - virtualenv venv
                                       every time. (good for reproducibility)/
 - source venv/bin/activate
 - pip install numpy pytest pytest-cov
test:
 script:
 - cd binary str 2 float
 - pytest -v
```

Building continuous integration pipelines Case of our python exercise

```
image: python:latest
                                                                    .gitlab-ci.yml
variables:
 PIP CACHE DIR: "$CI PROJECT DIR/.cache"
cache:
 paths:
   - .cache/pip
   - venv/
before script:
 - python -V
                        # Print out python version for debugging
 - pip install virtualenv
 - virtualenv venv
 - source venv/bin/activate
 - pip install numpy pytest pytest-cov
test:
                                       Calls the tests and captures the value fail/pass return value
  script:
  - cd binary str 2 float
                                       Result is sent back to the server.
  - pytest -v
```