TRUST Baltik Project Tutorial V1.9.3

CEA Saclay

Support team: trust@cea.fr

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TRUST initialization

TRUST commands

- Load TRUST environment:
  - On CEA Saclay PCs, TRUST versions are available with:
    source /home/trust_trio-public/env_TRUST-1.9.0.sh
  - On your own computer, download and install the latest version of TRUST in your local folder $MyPathToTRUSTversion (unless this was done), then write on the terminal:
    source $MyPathToTRUSTversion/env_TRUST.sh

  Ensure that the configuration is ok and locate the sources:
  ```
  $ echo $TRUST_ROOT
  ```
- Now, copy a TRUST test case that we will need later:
  ```
  $ mkdir -p Formation_TRUST/yourname
  $ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname
  $ trust -copy upwind
  $ cd upwind
  ```
  Replace "format lml" by "format lata" in the data file

Download Eclipse

Download Eclipse

- Visit the Eclipse Foundation website: http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/eclipse-packages/
- In "More Downloads", select version **Eclipse 2022-09 (4.25)**.
- Select **Eclipse IDE for C/C++ Developers** → **Linux 64-bits**
- Download the **eclipse-cpp-2022-09-R-linux-gtk-x86_64.tar.gz** package in your directory `Formation_TRUST/yourname`

Untar the downloaded archive

```
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname
$ tar xfz eclipse-*.tar.gz
$ cd eclipse
```

Create a TRUST platform project under Eclipse (I)

Launch Eclipse

```
$ mkdir -p Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/eclipse
$ ./eclipse &
```

- Workspace: Browse the directory `Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace`
- Welcome : close x button

Create the project

- Create a preconfigured TRUST project:
  ```
  $ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname
  $ trust -eclipse-trust
  ```
- Then, follow the instructions displayed on the terminal to import TRUST sources.

Create a TRUST platform project under Eclipse (II)

Configure the project and launch a computation

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on your TRUST project → "Debug As" → "Debug Configurations..."

  ⇒ Click on the triangle on the left of "C/C++ Application" → Select the debug configuration already created with trust -eclipse-trust

  - The "Main" tab tells Eclipse which binary will be used:
    ⇒ Project: your project's name
    ⇒ "C/C++ Application": points to the TRUST $exec_debug
  - The "Arguments" tab tells Eclipse which datafile to run:
    ⇒ "Program arguments" → specifies datafile's name (here upwind)
    ⇒ "Working directory" → contains path to datafile

  ⇒ "Debug" : your datafile will be run with the specified executable

Creation of a Baltik project

Create an empty Baltik

- Create a directory for your project:
  ```
  $ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname
  ```
- Create your project from a basic project template using TRUST commands:
  ```
  $ trust -baltik my_project
  $ cd my_project
  $ ls -l
  ```
  You can see that you have now:
  - three directories: share, src and tests, and
  - one "project.cfg" file.
  - one "README.BALTIK" file.
  - one "configure" script.

Add sources to your Baltik

- Copy the following TRUST .cpp file into your baltik project:
  ```
  $ mkdir -p src/Trust_fixes
  $ cp $TRUST_ROOT/src/MAIN/mon_main.cpp src/Trust_fixes/
  ```

Create your git repository

Git commands

You will now create a git repository to manage your developments.

- Initialize an empty git repository:
  `$ git init`
- Display your working tree status:
  `$ git status`
- You can see 3 file and src directory on the "untracked" files section. It means that they are not yet followed by the git repository.
- Add src and project.cfg to your git repository in order to prepare a commit:
  `$ git add src project.cfg`
- Now, you can commit your files to add it to your git repository:
  `$ git commit -m "Initial commit"`
  Remark: If you are not able to commit files, you should first configure your username and email in git with :
  git config --global user.name "Your Name"
  git config --global user.email you@example.com

Create your git repository

Git commands

- Display your working tree status:
  `$ git status`
  Only README.BALTIK and configure script (automatically generated) are not added to your git repository.
- Display the list of commits:
  `$ git log`

Baltik commands

- Edit your project file "project.cfg" to specify name, author and executable.
- Then configure your project:
  `$ baltik_build_configure -execute`
  this command launches both scripts: the "baltik_build_configure" and "configure".

Create your git repository

Git commands

- Check the status of your git repository with the "--ignored" option to see the status of all files:
  `$ git status`
- You can see that
  - "project.cfg" has been modified.
  - there are new untracked files: these files are not on the git repository
- To see only the changes on the git repository files:
  `$ git status -uno`
- Track changes via gitk (GUI interface of Git):
  `$ gitk &`
  You can see information about your first commit and actual untracked changes.

Make a basic build

- To make a basic build:
  `$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/my_project`
- Configure your project:
  `$ ./configure`
- Build your project in different modes:
  - Build an optimized (-03 option) version:
    `$ make optim`
  - Build a debug (-g -O0 option with asserts) version:
    `$ make debug`
- Initialize your baltik project environment:
  `$ source env_my_project.sh`
- Check that executables are available:
  `$ ls $exec`
  `$ ls $exec_opt`
  `$ ls $exec_debug`

Other builds

- List other options available for the make command:
  `$ make help`
- Build an :
  - optimized binary for profiling (option -pg -O3):
    `$ make prof`
    `$ ls $exec_pg`
  - optimized binary for test coverage (option -gcov -O3):
    `$ make gcov`
    `$ ls $exec_gcov`

  Notice that TRUST optimized binary for profiling or a TRUST optimized binary for test coverage must exist in order to be able to compile your baltik's profiling or test coverage executable.

Create a basic BALTIK project without dependency (I)

Initialize baltik environnement

```
$ source env_my_project.sh
$ echo $project_directory/src
```

Launch Eclipse

```
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/eclipse
$ ./eclipse &
```

Create the project

```
$ trust -eclipse-baltik
```

then follow the instructions displayed on the terminal.

Create a basic BALTIK project without dependency (II)

Launch a computation

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click MY_BALTIK → "Debug As" → "Debug Configurations..."
  ⇒ C/C++ Application → Select the configuration containing your baltik's name
  - In the "Main" tab:
    ⇒ Project: MY_BALTIK
    ⇒ C/C++ Application: contains path to `$exec_debug`
    ⇒ "Apply"
  - In the "Arguments" tab:
    ⇒ Program arguments: contains datafile's name (upwind)
    ⇒ Working directory: path to datafile's directory
    ⇒ "Apply"

  ⇒ Debug

Useful shortcuts in sources

Shortcuts

- Open a cpp file from Project Explorer tab:
  Double click on TRUST-1.9.0 → Kernel → Framework → Probleme_base.cpp
- In the cpp file: Right click on method "initialize()"
  ⇒ F3: Opens Declaration
  ⇒ F4: Open Type Hierarchy
  ⇒ Ctrl+Alt+H: Open Call Hierarchy
  ⇒ "Ctrl+PageUp" and "Ctrl+PageDown": Move from a tab to another
- you can also:
  ⇒ search files by name using: "Ctrl+R"
  ⇒ serach attributes/methods/functions/... using: "Ctrl+T"

Create a new cpp class

Baltik commands

- Create a new folder for your own classes:
  ```
  $ mkdir -p $project_directory/src/my_module
  $ cd $project_directory/src/my_module
  ```
- Create your first class "my_first_class" with template:
  ```
  $ baltik_gen_class my_first_class
  ```

Git commands

- Display the status of your repository:
  ```
  $ git status .
  ```
- Add your new class to your git repository to follow your modifications:
  ```
  $ git add my_first_class.*
  $ git commit -m "Add my_first_class src"
  ```

Create a new cpp class

Baltik commands

- Have a look at the 2 files my_first_class.h|cpp.
- Each time a source file is added to the project, you need to configure it:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ ./configure
  ```
- Build your project with Eclipse or in the terminal.
- Edit the 2 files with vim|nedit|gedit|emacs.

Eclipse

- Edit the 2 files with Eclipse.
- For Eclipse use, you have to update your project to see your new files:
  → "Index/Rebuild" from "my_project" of "Project Explorer"
  → Click on "▶" button of "my_project" in the "Project Explorer"

Create a new cpp class

Baltik commands

- We want to change the inheritance of the class in order that it inherits from "Interprete_geometrique_base" class instead of "Objet_U". "Interprete_geometrique_base" class is the base class of all the keywords doing tasks on domains (eg: Mailler, Lire_fichier,...).

  So:

  - add an "#include <Interprete_geometrique_base.h>" in my_first_class.h,
  - replace "Objet_U" to "Interprete_geometrique_base" in the .h and .cpp files,
  - rebuild your application.
  - An error will occur!

  This error indicates that a pure virtual function ("interpreter_") should be implemented.
- Look at the "Interprete_geometrique_base" class:
  - Eclipse: highlight the string "Interprete_geometrique_base" and push the F3 button of your keyboard to open the declaration file of this class
  - Or with the HTLM documentation: open the declaration file of the "Interprete_geometrique_base" class

Create a new cpp class

Baltik commands

- Look at "interpreter()" method, which calls the "interpreter_()" method. This method is called each time a keyword is read in the data file (eg: "Read_file dom dom.geom", "Solve pb",...).
- Define the public method "interpreter_(Entree&)" in the include file and implement it (just print a message with "Cerr" like "- My first keyword!") into the cpp file.
  "Entree" is a TRUST class to read an input stream (from a file for example):
  "virtual Entree& interpreter_(Entree&) override;"
- Rebuild your project and fix your files until the binary of your project is built

Test your new class

- Copy a test case to the build folder of your Baltik project:

```
$ cd $project_directory/build/
$ trust -copy Cx
ERROR...
```

Create a new cpp class

Test your new class

- The error occurs because this test case is not in your baltik but in TRUST project. To be able to copy it, you have to load the full environment (TRUST+your baltik).
  ```
  $ source ../full_env_my_project.sh
  $ trust -copy Cx
  $ cd Cx
  ```
- Edit the data file:
  ```
  $ nedit Cx.data &
  ```
  Add keywords "my_first_class" and "End" after the line where the problem is discretized.
  NB: Instead of "End", you can reduce the number of time steps to only 1.
- Run this datafile with your baltik binary to check that this new keyword is recognized (see next slide).

Create a new cpp class

With Eclipse:

→ In the project explorer, right click on "MY_BALTIK" and select "Debug As/Debug configurations..."
→ In "Main" tab, check "Disable auto build" then click on "Apply"
→ In "Arguments" tab, fill "Program arguments:" with "Cx"
→ "Working directory:" Copy the path to datafile matching $project_directory/build/Cx
→ "Apply" and "Debug"
→ Click on "Yes" to switch to the debug view
→ Click on "Resume" button to run the calculation until the end

On a terminal:

```
$ cd $project_directory/build/Cx/
$ exec=$exec_debug trust Cx
```

Nota bene: "Interprete_geometrique_base::interpreter_()" method is called first, then it calls "my_first_class::interpreter_()" method.

Modify your cpp class (Part 1)

- To be able to read object parameters from the datafile using the following syntaxe for example:

```
my_new_keyword { dimension 3 option fast }
```

  it is recommended to use **Param** objects as shown on the next slide.

Modify your cpp class (Part 1)

Example of Param use

```
#include <Param.h>
Entree& Class::method(Entree& is)
{
Nom opt;
int dim;
Cerr << "Reading parameters of A from a stream (cin or file)" << finl;
Param param(que_suis_je());
// Register parameters to be read:
param.ajouter("option",&opt);
param.ajouter("dimension",&dim,Param::REQUIRED);
// Read now the parameters from the stream is and produces an error
// if unknown keyword is read or if braces are not found at the
// beginning and the end:
param.lire_avec_accolades_depuis(is);
...
return is;
}
```

Modify your cpp class (Part 1)

- In our case, the read of the parameters will be done by the interpreter() method. We want to read this syntax from the data:

```
my_first_class { domaine dom option 0 }
# dom is the domain name #
```

  Have a look at the "Interprete_geometrique_base" sub-class "Extruder" which is very similar to what we want. The data file syntax is:

```
Extruder { domaine DomainName nb_tranches N direction X Y Z }
```

- Add into the "my_first_class::interpreter_(Entree&)" method the read of these parameters into braces using the Param object.
- Do not forget to add "#include <Param.h>" into the my_first_class.cpp file, cause you are using now Param object.

Modify your cpp class (Part 1)

- Now we want to obtain the domain object using its name.
  - You can have a look at the following method:
    Interprete_geometrique_base::associer_domaine (Nom & nom_dom)
  - Look for this method on the HTML documentation or via Eclipse.
    What is the task of this method?
- Once implementation is finished, add a check at the end of the method "interpreter_(Entree&)" and find how to print the domain name:

```
Cerr << "Option number " << option_number << " has been
read on the domain's named " << ??? << finl;
```

Modify your cpp class (Part 1)

- With Eclipse:
  - Build/fix/re-build your project:
    → "Project" and "Build project"
  - Run the test case:
    → "Run" and "Debug"
- Or in a terminal:
  - Build/fix/re-build your project:
    ```
    $ cd $project_directory
    $ make debug
    ```
  - Run the test case:
    ```
    $ cd $project_directory/build/Cx/
    $ export exec=$exec_debug
    $ trust Cx
    ```
    In this case, TRUST runs with exec_debug.

Modify your cpp class (Part 2)

Display information about domain boundaries

- Edit the "my_first_class.cpp" file and add into the "interpreter_()" method a loop on the boundaries.
  Look for help inside the "Domaine", "Bord", "Frontiere" classes in the HTML documentation to access to the:
  - Number of boundaries (**nb_bords()** method)
  - Boundaries (**bord(int)** method)
  - Name of the boundaries (**le_nom()** method)
  - Number of faces of each boundary (**nb_faces()** method)

  Print these information with something like:

```
Cerr << "The boundary named " << ??? << " has " << ??? << "
faces." << finl;
```

Modify your cpp class (Part 2)

Compute the sum of the control volumes of a domain discretized in VEF

- Information about control volumes is in the "Domaine_VF" class (a "Domaine_dis" discretized domain) which can't be accessed from the domain, but only from the problem.
  So, you need to read another parameter in your data file:

```
my_first_class { domaine dom option 0 problem pb }
```

- Add the read of a new parameter problem into "my_first_class.cpp" file (see "Extraire_plan::interpreter_(Entree&)" method for instance).
- Remember the "equation" or "problem" UML diagram of the presentation's slides.
- Look for help inside the "Domaine_VF", "Probleme_base" and "Domaine_dis_base" into the HTML documentation to access to the:
  - discretized domain (**domaine_dis()** method)
  - control volumes (**volumes_entrelaces()** method)

Modify your cpp class (Part 2)

- You will need to cast the discretized domain returned by the **domaine_dis()** method into a "Domaine_VF" object.
- Print the size of the control volumes array with something like:

```
Cerr << control_volumes.size() << finl;
```

  Where control_volumes is a **DoubleVect** returned by the **Domaine_VF::volumes_entrelaces()** method.
- If you look at the "Problem" UML diagram of the presentation's slides, you will notice a better path to access to the discretized domain.
  What is this path ?
- Now, compute and print the sum of the control volumes with a "for" loop.

Create automated documentation

- We want now to add XData tag to create the automated documentation of your new code.
- First we have to create this documentation for the first time.
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ make gui
  ```
- Open the documentation file:
  ```
  $ evince $project_directory/build/xdata/XTriou/doc.pdf &
  ```
- Now we will add comments in our cpp files to add information in the documentation.
- For this open the help of the TRAD_2 syntaxe:
  ```
  $ gedit $project_directory/build/xdata/XTriou/doc_TRAD_2 &
  ```

Create automated documentation

- Add a first tag (in comments) into your cpp file just after the openning brace of the 'interpreter_()' method:

```
// XD english_class_name base_class_name TRUST_class_name
mode description
```

- The "english_class_name" and "TRUST_class_name" can be "my_first_class".
- The "base_class_name" is the name of the section in which will appear the information of your new class in the 'doc.pdf' file.
- The "mode" is to choose with the help of the doc_TRAD_2 file. Here we use "-3".

Create automated documentation

- Then add at the end of the lines of type "param.ajouter...", an XD comment like:

  ```
  param.ajouter(...); // XD_ADD_P type description
  ```

  where "type" can be (cf 'doc_TRAD_2' file): 'int', 'floattant', 'chaine', 'rien'...
- Compile the documentation:
  ```
  $ make gui
  ```
- Check that the documentation of your new class is in the new doc:
  ```
  $ evince $project_directory/build/xdata/XTriou/doc.pdf &
  ```
- To check that the GUI is validated:
  ```
  $ make check_gui
  ```
- Notice that you must have XD commands in all your cpp classes.

Adding prints

- Edit the "$project_directory/src/Trust_fixes/mon_main.cpp" file of your baltik project using text editor or Eclipse.
- Add these lines after "Process::imprimer_ram_totale(1);" :
  std::cout << "Hello World to cout." << std::endl;
  std::cerr << "Hello World to cerr." << std::endl;
  Cout << "Hello World to Cout." << finl;
  Cerr << "Hello World to Cerr." << finl;
  Process::Journal() << "Hello World to Journal." << finl;

in a terminal: Rebuild the code

```
$ cd $project_directory
$ make debug optim
```

Adding prints

- Create an empty data file:
  ```
  $ mkdir -p $project_directory/build/hello
  $ cd $project_directory/build/hello
  $ touch hello.data
  ```
- Run the code
  - sequentially:
    ```
    $ trust hello
    ```
  - in parallel:
    ```
    $ trust hello 4
    ```

  and see the differences.
  - "Cout" is equivalent to "std::cout" on the master process only. Use this output for infos about the physics (convergence, fluxes,...).
  - "Cerr" is equivalent to "std::cerr" on the master process only. Use this output for warning/errors only.
  - "finl" is equivalent to "std::endl" + "flush()" on the master process.
  - "Journal()" prints to "datafile_000n.log" files. Use this output during parallel development to print plumbing infos which would be hidden during production runs.

Adding prints

- During a parallel run, the "Journal()" output can be disabled.
  To verify this, first clean your folder:
  ```
  $ ls *.log
  $ trust -clean
  ```
  and run computation with -journal=0 option
  ```
  $ trust hello 4 -journal=0
  $ ls *.log
  ```
- Other options are available. To get it, run:
  ```
  $ trust hello.data -help_trust
  ```

Adding prints

Printing into a file

- Now, we will print the control volumes sum into a file for test case Cx.
- We want to write in a file with name similar to:
  DataFileName_result.txt
  where "DataFileName" is the name of the data file (eg: Cx).
- For that, you will:
  - create an object of the class **Nom** and fill it by collecting the datafile's name using **Objet_U::nom_du_cas()** method.
  - complete the datafile's name with the string "_result.txt" thanks to the "operator+=" method of the class **Nom**.
  - create the output file with the **SFichier** class and print the sum into it.
- Compile your project and run Cx datafile:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory/build/Cx/
  $ exec=$exec_debug trust Cx
  ```
- Then open the "Cx_result.txt" file.

Parallel exercise

Part 1

- Run your test case Cx in parallel mode:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory/build/Cx/
  $ trust -partition Cx 2 # Partition in 2 subdomains
  $ trust PAR_Cx 2 # 2 processes used
  ```
- Compare the files: Cx_result.txt, PAR_Cx_result.txt.
  Differences come from the fact that the 2 processors write into the file one after the other one. So the final content will be the value calculated on the last processor which will acces to the file.
- You can try to launch one more time the calculation, the result may differ.
- To have the entire sum, you can apply the **mp_sum()** method on the sum obtained and add the print in the .txt file.
- Compare it to the sum obtained in the sequential run.
- It is better but we counted several times faces that belongs to the joint and to the virtual zones.

Parallel exercise

Part 1

- To parallelize the algorithm, rewrite it with the help of the **mp_somme_vect(DoubleVect&)** method.
- Add this print in the .txt file.
- You should find the same value for the sequential and parallel calculation.

Part 2 (Optional)

- Create a "verifie" script to check the resulting value (sequential then parallel).
- Add a call to "compare_sonde" in your "verifie" script...

Part 3

- To validate parallelization in TRUST, you can use the command "compare_lata":

```
$ ls *lata
$ compare_lata Cx.lata PAR_Cx.lata
```

Parallel exercise

Part 3

- You can see that there is no differences and the maximal relative error encountered is about 4.e-12.
- Performances `$ ls *TU`
  `$ meld Cx.TU PAR_Cx.TU &`
  `$ meld Cx_detail.TU PAR_Cx_detail.TU &`

Part 4 Debog

- Copy a debog test case:
  `$ cd $project_directory/build`
  `$ trust -copy Debog_VEF`
  `$ cd Debog_VEF`
- Open the Debog_VEF.data file and search the "Debog" command.
- Sequential run:
  `$ trust Debog_VEF`
- You get "seq" and "faces" files.

Parallel exercise

Part 4 Debog

- Partitionning step and creation of the parallel data file:
  `$ trust -partition Debog_VEF 2`
- Verify the parallel data file, you must have now "Debog pb seq faces 1.e-6 **1**".
- Run in parallel:
  `$ trust PAR_Debog_VEF 2`
- You get debog*.log and DEBOG files.
- If a value of an array differs between the two calculations and the difference is greater than 1.e-6 then "ERROR" message appears in the log files else we will get "OK" (cf debog.log).
- Add a debog instruction in your file mon_main.cpp located in $project_directory/Trust_fixes, after the "Hello world" prints put:
  ```
  double var = 2.5;
  Debog::verifier("- Debog test message",var);
  ```
- Do not forget to add the "#include <Debog.h>"!

Parallel exercise

Part 4 Debog

- Then compile and do the sequential run.
- You can see a first message.
- Then do the parallel run and check the debog.log file.
- Becarefull the debog instruction in the data file must be between the "Discretize" and "Read pb" lines.
- For more information:
  `$ trust -doc &`
  → Open the TRUST Generic Guide
  → Click onto the TRUST Reference Manual
  → Search for "Debog" keyword.

New share/Validation/Rapports_automatiques

Baltik commands

- Create a new Jupyter validation form:
  ```
  $ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind
  $ trust -jupyter
  ```
- Now you have a upwind.ipynb file (i.e. a new Jupyter notebook).
- You have to add this notebook into your baltik:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ cd share/Validation/Rapports_automatiques
  ```
- Create a new directory for your new validation form:
  ```
  $ mkdir -p upwind/src
  ```
- Add the needed files (data file, mesh & .ipynb file):
  ```
  $ cp Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind/upwind.data upwind/src
  $ cp Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind/upwind.geo upwind/src
  $ cp Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind/upwind.ipynb upwind/
  ```

New share/Validation/Rapports_automatiques

Git commands

- Add it to your git repository:
  ```
  $ git add upwind
  $ git commit -m "New validation notebook"
  ```

Baltik commands

- Run this Jupyter notebook:
  ```
  $ cd upwind/
  $ Run_fiche
  ```
- Build directly a PDF report from the notebook:
  ```
  $ Run_fiche -export_pdf
  ```
- Open the pdf report:
  ```
  $ evince build/rapport.pdf &
  ```

New tests/Reference/Validation

Baltik commands

- Create automatically the non-regression test case:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ make check_optim
  ```
  Creation of upwind_jdd1
  Creation of upwind_jdd1/lien_fiche_validation
  Extracting test case (upwind.data) ...End.
  Creation of the file upwind_jdd1.lml.gz
  ...
- → You can see in the report table that PAR_upwind_jdd1 has crashed: "CORE" message.

New tests/Reference/Validation

Git commands

- Lets check the git status before solving this problem:
  `$ git status -uno`
- A new test case based on your validation form has been created in the directory:
  $project_directory/tests/Reference/Validation/upwind_jdd1

Baltik commands

- Now we want to correct the error, so copy the test case:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory/build
  $ trust -copy upwind_jdd1
  ERROR...
  ```
- We have to re-run the configure script to take into account the new test case:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ ./configure
  $ cd build
  $ trust -copy upwind_jdd1
  ```

New tests/Reference/Validation

Baltik commands

- Now we will analyse the error:
  ```
  $ cd upwind_jdd1
  $ trust -partition upwind_jdd1
  $ trust PAR_upwind_jdd1 2
  ```
- Correct the data file PAR_upwind_jdd1.data and re-run it.
- If it's ok, update the data file in $project_directory/share/Validation/Rapports_automatiques/upwind/src ("Scatter ../upwind/DOM.Zones dom" → "Scatter DOM.Zones dom")
- To Relaunch the last test cases which do not run:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ make check_last_pb_optim
  ```
  Changement du jeu de donnees...
  suite a une modification d'un jeu de donnees de la fiche de validation associee.
  ...
  Successful tests cases :1/1

New tests/Reference/Validation

Git commands

- Add this non-regression test in configuration:
  ```
  $ git status -uno
  $ git add
  tests/Reference/Validation/upwind_jdd1/upwind_jdd1.data
  ```
- Commit the modifications on your git repository:
  ```
  $ git commit -m "New reference test"
  $ git log
  ```

New tests/Reference/Validation

Baltik commands

- To run all the non regression tests with a optimized binary:
  `$ make check_all_optim`
- To run all the non regression tests with a debug binary:
  `$ make check_all_debug`
- To create an archive to share your work:
  `$ make distrib`
  `$ ls`
- You have now an archive in tar.gz format of your baltik project.

Code coverage exercise

- We want to run test cases using rational Runge-Kutta scheme of ordre 2.
  - For this go to the Doxygen documentation of RRK2 class to see the methods of this class.
  - Use the "trust -check function|class|class::method" command to find and launch tests cases.
  - For example:
    ```
    $ trust -check RRK2::RRK2
    ```

Debug with GDB

With Eclipse:

Run a test case with GDB:
→ "Debug As" and "Debug configurations..." from "my_project"
→ in "Arguments", "Program arguments:" upwind
→ "Working directory:" Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind/
→ "Apply" and "Debug"
For more information about GDB commands, refer to the help menu.

Or in a terminal:

- Run a test case with GDB:
  ```
  $ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind/
  $ exec=$exec_debug trust -gdb upwind
  ```
- You are now in GDB.
- Add a breakpoint and stop into the SSOR preconditionner:
  ```
  (gdb) break SSOR::ssor
  ```

Debug with GDB

- Run the test case:
  `(gdb) run upwind`
- Have a look at the stack
  `(gdb) where`
- Go to the next instruction:
  `(gdb) n`
- Print an array:
  `(gdb) print tab1`
- Or print matrice.tab1_ if "optimized out" message printed:
  `(gdb) print tab1[10]`
- Print only a value of an array:

```
(gdb) dumpint tab1 # Dump the array
(gdb) print tab1.size_array() # Array size
(gdb) up
(gdb) list 100
```

Debug with GDB

- Print lines after the 100th line:

```
(gdb) print matrice
(gdb) print matrice.que_suis_je() # Kind of matrix ?
(gdb) print matrice.que_suis_je().nom_ # Kind of matrix ?
(gdb) up 5 # Move up 5 levels
(gdb) list 900
```

- Print others variables:

```
(gdb) # Pressure field
(gdb) print la_pression.que_suis_je().nom_
(gdb) # Pressure values (DoubleTab)
(gdb) print la_pression.valeurs()
(gdb) # DoubleTab dimension
(gdb) print la_pression.valeurs().nb_dim()
(gdb) # Dump the field values
(gdb) dumptab la_pression.valeurs()
```

Find memory bugs with valgrind

- Run a test case with Valgrind:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ source env_my_project.sh
  $ cd build/Cx/
  $ VALGRIND=1 trust Cx
  ```
- The Valgrind messages appear on the screen with the beginning of each line the same number. For example:
  ```
  $ ==26645== ...
  ```
- The last line indicates if errors have occurred. An example with 0 error:
  ```
  $ ==26645== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts
  (suppressed:  0 from 0)
  ```
- Now we will modify the sources in your baltik project to generate a Valgrind error on the Cx test case.

Find memory bugs with valgrind

- Edit the "my_first_class.cpp" file and remove the initialization of the sum to calcule the total of control volumes.
  In place of "double sum=0;", put only "double sum;".
- Rebuild your project and run the test case:
  ```
  $ cd $project_directory
  $ make debug optim
  $ cd build/Cx/
  ```
  - in mode optim:
    ```
    $ exec=$exec_opt trust Cx
    ```
    In this case, no error appears.
  - in mode debug:
    ```
    $ exec=$exec_debug trust Cx
    ```
    In this case also, no error appears.
  - in mode valgrind:
    ```
    $ VALGRIND=1 exec=$exec_opt trust Cx
    ```
    On the other hand, in this case, there are errors.
    ```
    $ ==7517== ERROR SUMMARY: 187 errors from 109 contexts
    ```

For more

- You can find the commented solution of the exercise:
  ```
  $ cd $TRUST_ROOT/doc/TRUST/exercices/my_first_class
  ```
- You can practice on a tutorial:
  ```
  $ cd $TRUST_ROOT/doc/TRUST/exercices/
  $ evince equation_convection_diffusion/rapport.pdf &
  ```

Create a TRUST platform project under Eclipse (I)

On a terminal

Load TRUST environment and copy "upwind" test case as described on p.4:

```
$ echo $TRUST_ROOT/src
$ echo $exec_debug
```

Launch Eclipse

```
$ mkdir -p Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/eclipse
$ ./eclipse &
```

- Workspace: Browse the directory `Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace`
- Welcome : close x button

Create a TRUST platform project under Eclipse (II)

Create the project

- File → New → C/C++ Project → C++ Managed Build
  ⇒ Project name: TRUST-X.Y.Z (e.g.: TRUST-1.8.2)
  ⇒ Project type: "Executable" → "Empty Project"
  ⇒ Toolchains: "Linux GCC"
  ⇒ Finish

Import TRUST source files into the project

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on TRUST-X-Y-Z → "Import..."
  ⇒ General → File System → Next
  ⇒ From directory: copy the string matching `$TRUST_ROOT/src/`
  ⇒ Check "Select All"
  ⇒ Into folder: TRUST-X.Y.Z
  ⇒ Finish
  ⇒ Wait to have 100% at the bottom right corner of the window (C/C++ indexer).

Create a TRUST platform project under Eclipse (III)

Configure the project and launch a computation

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on TRUST-X.Y.Z → Properties
  ⇒ Builders: uncheck "CDT Builder" → OK → apply and close
- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on TRUST-X.Y.Z → "Debug As" → "Debug Configurations..."
  ⇒ Right click on "C/C++ Application" → New configuration
  - In the "Main" tab (tell Eclipse which binary will be used):
    ⇒ Project: TRUST-X.Y.Z
    ⇒ "C/C++ Application": copy the string matching $exec_debug
    ⇒ "Apply"
  - In the "Arguments" tab (tell Eclipse which datafile to run):
    ⇒ "Program arguments" → specify datafile's name (here upwind)
    ⇒ "Working directory" → uncheck "Use default" and type path to datafile
    ⇒ "Apply"

  ⇒ "Debug": your datafile will be run with the specified executable

Create a basic BALTIK project without dependency (I)

Initialize baltik environnement

```
$ source env_my_project.sh
$ echo $project_directory/src
```

Launch Eclipse

```
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/eclipse
$ ./eclipse &
```

Create the project

- File → New → Project → C/C++ → "Makefile Project with Existing Code"
  ⇒ Project name: MY_BALTIK
  ⇒ Existing Code Location: copy string matching `$project_directory/src`
  ⇒ Toolchain for Indexer Settings: "Linux GCC"
  ⇒ Finish
  ⇒ Wait to have 100% at the bottom right corner of the window (C/C++ indexer).

Create a basic BALTIK project without dependency (II)

Configure the BALTIK project and link it with TRUST

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on MY_BALTIK → Properties
  ⇒ Builders: check "CDT Builder"
  ⇒ C/C++ Build :
  - Builder Settings: Build directory: `${workspace_loc:/MY_BALTIK}/../` or copy the string matching `$project_directory/`
  - Behavior: check "Build (Incremental build)": debug optim (instead of all)

  ⇒ Project References: check your TRUST project → Apply and Close

Build the BALTIK project

From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click MY_BALTIK → Index → Rebuild
⇒ Wait to have 100% at the bottom right corner of the window (C/C++ indexer).
Right click MY_BALTIK → Build Project

Create a basic BALTIK project without dependency (III)

Launch a computation

- From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click MY_BALTIK → "Debug As" → "Debug Configurations..."
  ⇒ C/C++ Application → New configuration
  - In the "Main" tab:
    ⇒ Project: MY_BALTIK
    ⇒ C/C++ Application: `${workspace_loc:/MY_BALTIK}/../my_project` or copy the string matching `$exec_debug`
    ⇒ "Apply"
  - In the "Arguments" tab:
    ⇒ Program arguments → specify the name of your datafile (upwind)
    ⇒ Working directory → uncheck "Use default" and type path to datafile's directory
    ⇒ "Apply"

  ⇒ Debug

TPP files in Eclipse

tpp format in TRUST is not natively recognized by eclipse and code is not highlighted. If you want to edit tpp files, you can:

- open Eclipse
- click on "Window" then select "Preferences"
- search for "File Associations" and add *.tpp to the list
- search for "File types" and add *.tpp to pattern the select for type "C++ header file"
- save preferences

Launch Eclipse

```
$ mkdir -p Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/eclipse
$ ./eclipse &
```

- Workspace: Browse the directory `Formation_TRUST/yourname/workspace`
- Welcome : close x button