

# TRUST Baltik Project Tutorial V1.8.2beta

CEA Saclay

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# TRUST initialization

## TRUST commands

- Load TRUST environment:
  - On CEA Saclay PCs, TRUST versions are available with (e.g. X.Y.Z=1.8.1):  
**source /home/triou/env\_TRUST\_X.Y.Z.sh**
  - On your own computer, download and install the latest version of TRUST in your local folder \$MyPathToTRUSTversion (unless this was already performed), 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

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# Download Eclipse

## Download Eclipse

- Visit the Eclipse Foundation website:  
<http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/eclipse-packages/>
- Click on **Eclipse Neon (4.6)** on the menu **More downloads**.
- Select **Eclipse IDE for C/C++ Developers** → **Linux 64-bits**
- Download the **eclipse-cpp-neon-3-linux-gtk-x86\_64.tar.gz** package in your directory `Formation_TRUST/yourname`
- For OS older than CentOS7, Ubuntu16.04 and Fedora22, download **Eclipse Mars** version: **eclipse-cpp-mars-2-linux-gtk-x86\_64.tar.gz**

## Untar the downloaded archive

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

# Configure Eclipse

## For Ubuntu16.04, Fedora22, CentOS 7 and recent OS

Edit the *eclipse.ini* file by deleting the last 2 lines (Xms and Xmx) and adding the following lines:

**Xms512m**

**Xmx2048m**

## For older OS

Edit the *eclipse.ini* file, by deleting the last 3 lines (MaxPermSize, Xms and Xmx) and adding the following ones:

**Xmn256m**

**Xss2m**

**server**

**Xms512m**

**Xmx2048m**

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# 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++ Project
  - ⇒ Project name: TRUST-X.Y.Z (e.g.: TRUST-1.8.1)
  - ⇒ 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 → OK
  - From the "Project Explorer" tab, right click on TRUST-X.Y.Z → "Debug As" → "Debug Configurations..."  
⇒ Right click on "C/C++ Application" → New
    - 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

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# Creation of a Baltik project

## Create an empty Baltik

- Create a directory for your project:
- Create your project from a basic project template using TRUST commands:

```
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname
```

```
$ 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_modif
```

```
$ cp $TRUST_ROOT/src/MAIN/mon_main.cpp src/TRUST_modif/
```

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# 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 --ignored`
- 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.

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## 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 (-O3 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.

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# 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 → "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 TRUST-X.Y.Z → OK

### 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
    - 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



# Useful shortcuts in sources

## Shortcuts

- Open a cpp file from Project Explorer tab:  
Double click on TRUST-X.Y.Z → 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
  - ⇒ "Alt+→" and "Alt+←": Move from a tab to another

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# 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,
- switch "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 HTML 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&);"
- 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+our 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 change the kind of 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.



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# Modify your cpp class

## Part 1

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

```
A a  
Read a { dimension 3 option fast }
```

it is recommended to use **Param** objects as shown on the next slide.  
Here, the reading of parameters is done by the readOn method.

- **Param** use is the recommended choice in this case (even though many current TRUST classes are still using the old fashion to read parameters), because it greatly simplifies the coding.

# Modify your cpp class

## Part 1: Example of Param use

```
#include <Param.h>
Entree& A::readOn(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 so the syntax in the data file will be the following:

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

- Add into the "`interpreter_(Entree&)`" method the read of these parameters into braces using the **Param** object.
  - Do not forget to add "`#include <Param.h>`" into the cpp file.
  - If help needed, have a look at the "`Interprete_geometrique_base`" sub-class "`Extruder`". The data file syntax is :

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

# 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 the HTML documentation.  
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 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", "Zone", "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 domain's VEF control volumes

- Information about control volumes is in the "Zone\_VF" class (a "Zone\_dis" discretized zone) 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 "Zone\_VF", "Probleme\_base" and "Equation\_base" into the HTML documentation to access to the:
  - equation (**equation(int)** method)
  - discretized zone (**zone\_dis()** method)
  - control volumes (**volumes\_entrelaces()** method)



# Modify your cpp class

## Part 2

- You will need to cast the discretized zone returned by the **zone\_dis()** method into a "Zone\_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 **Zone\_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 zone.  
What is this path ?
- Now, compute and print the sum of the control volumes with a "for" loop.

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# 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 opening 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.

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# Adding prints

- Edit the "\$project\_directory/src/TRUST\_modif/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.

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# 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 access 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 Debug

- Copy a debug test case:  
\$ cd \$project\_directory/build  
\$ trust -copy Debug\_VEF  
\$ cd Debug\_VEF
- Open the Debug\_VEF.data file and search the "Debug" command.
- Sequential run:  
\$ trust Debug\_VEF
- You get "seq" and "faces" files.

# Parallel exercise

## Part 4 Debug

- Partitioning step and creation of the parallel data file:  
`$ trust -partition Debug_VEF 2`
- Verify the parallel data file, you must have now "Debug pb seq faces 1.e-6 1".
- Run in parallel:  
`$ trust PAR_Debug_VEF 2`
- You get debug\*.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 debug.log).
- Add a debug instruction in your file mon\_main.cpp located in  
`$project_directory/TRUST_modif`, after the "Hello world" prints put:  
`double var = 2.5;`  
`Debug::verifier("- Debug test message",var);`
- Do not forget to add the `"#include <Debug.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 debug.log file.
- Becarefull the debug 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.



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# New share/Validation/Rapports\_automatiques

## Baltik commands

- Create a new prm file:  

```
$ cd Formation_TRUST/yourname/upwind  
$ trust -prm upwind
```
- Now you have a upwind.prm file.
- You have to add this prm validation file in your baltik:  

```
$ cd $project_directory  
$ cd share/Validation/Rapports_automatiques
```
- Create a new repository for your new prm validation form:  

```
$ mkdir -p upwind/src
```
- Add the needed files (data file, mesh & .prm 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.prm upwind/src
```

# New share/Validation/Rapports\_automatiques

## Git commands

- Add it to your git repository:  
\$ git add upwind  
\$ git commit -m "New prm"

## Baltik commands

- Run this prm:  
\$ cd upwind/  
\$ Run\_fiche
- Open the pdf report:  
\$ evince build/rapport.pdf &

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# 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 PRM file 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.

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# 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
```

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# 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()
```

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# 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
```

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## 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 &`