

The art of developing scientific software

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What you will learn...

- How to develop scientific software professionally:
 - No more broken code through version control/rigorous code review/testing/...
 - Track your progress and analyze your code
 - Manage your implementation in a way that facilitates further additions to the code
 - Generate reproducible and reliable scientific results
 - Make your contributions as a "scientific software developer" visible

Overview

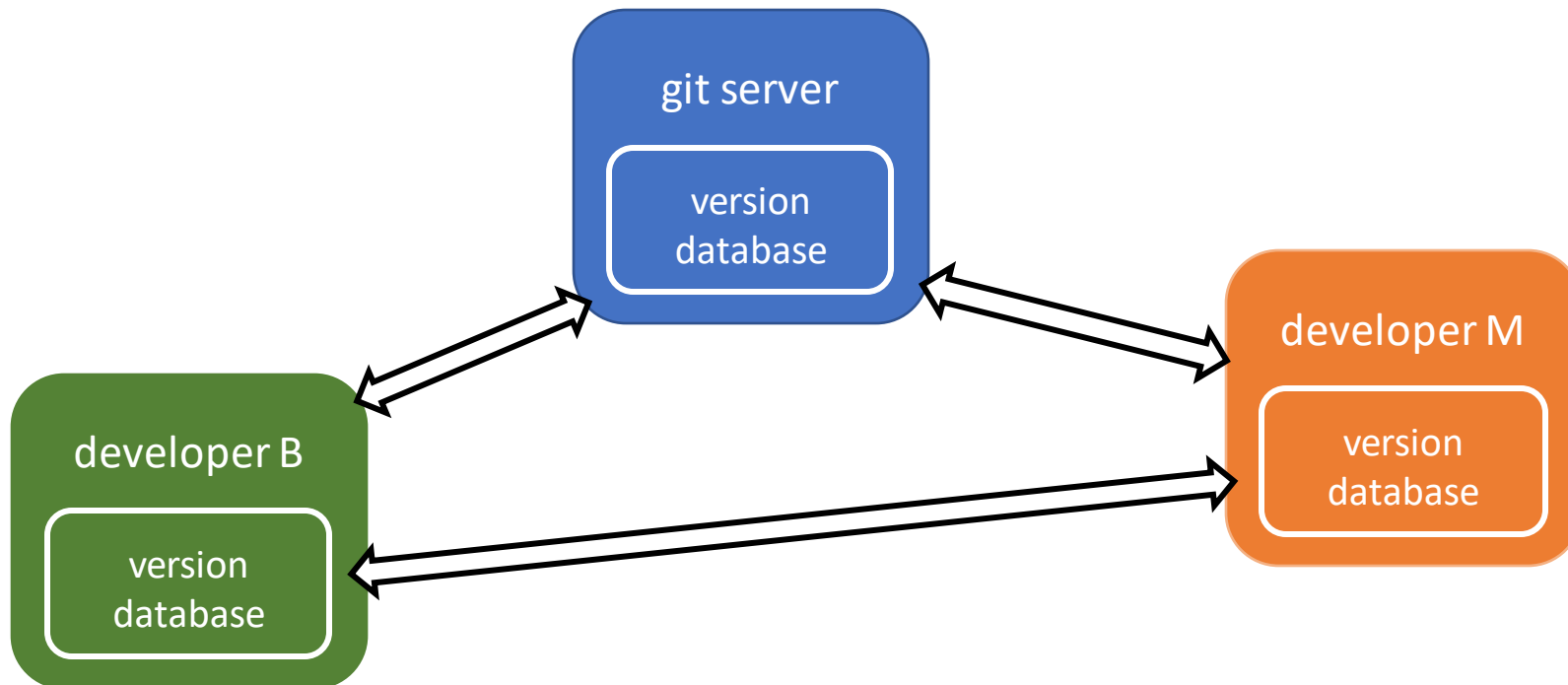
- Unit 1: Introduction to github
- Unit 2: Collaborative software development
- Unit 3: Testing and documenting software
- Unit 4: Continuous integration (CI) and publishing code

Unit 1: Introduction to github

- git basics
- Working with repositories on github
- Branching and pull requests
- Code review and merging

git version control system (VCS)

git is a distributed version control system that keeps track of your changes to the software. Distributed means that every developer has a complete copy of the project, including its history.



git version control system (VCS)

- Revert file to previous state
- Revert entire project to previous state
- Review changes over time
- Review and track issues, ...

Commit:

A snapshot of your file system

A commit saves the state of your project at that time.

Repository:

A directory containing your project and additional files to communicate with git
This is not equivalent your working directory.

Checkout:

A copy of repository content in your working directory

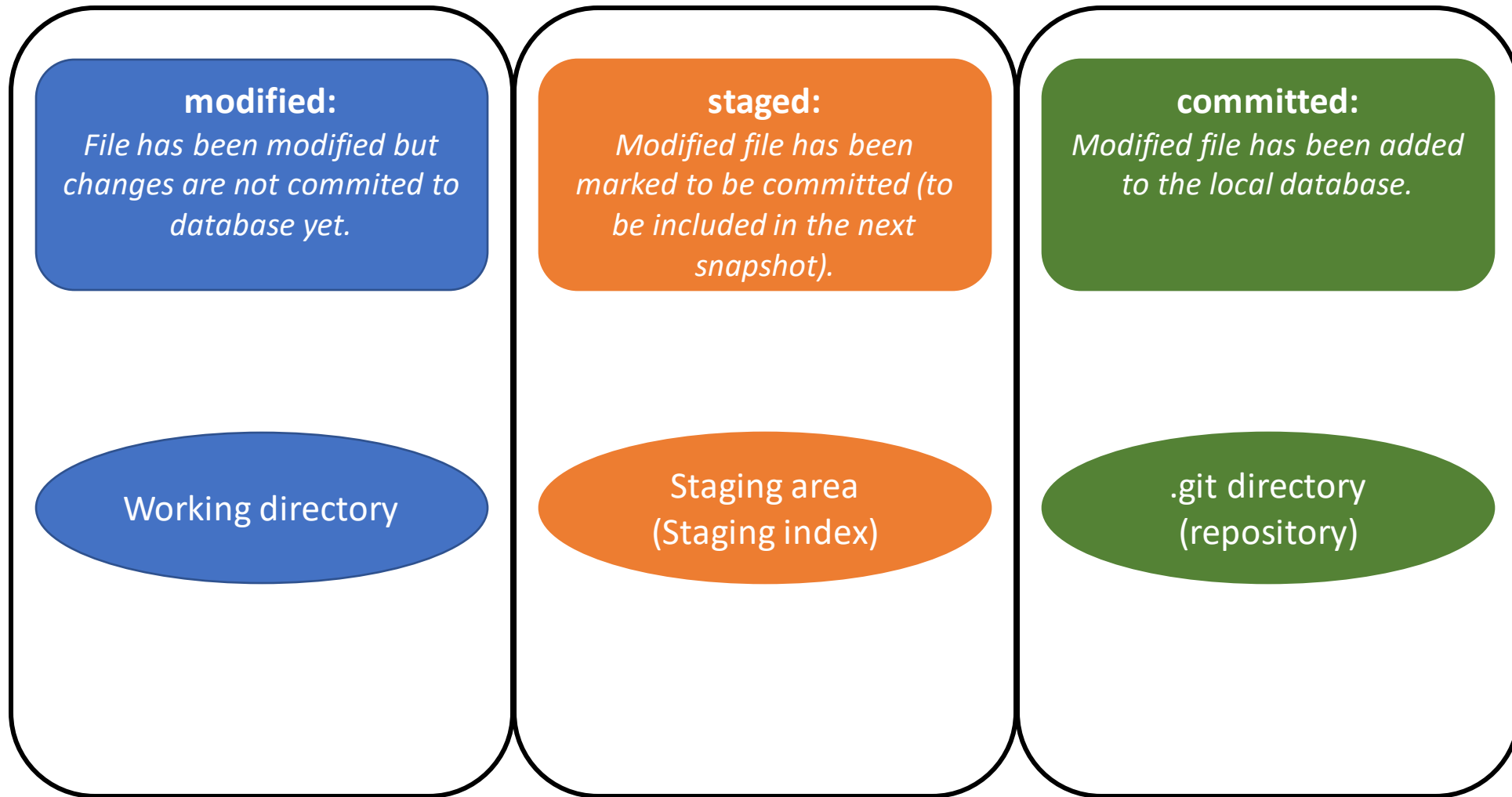
This can be a specific file, commit, branch, ...

Branch:

A new line of development in your project

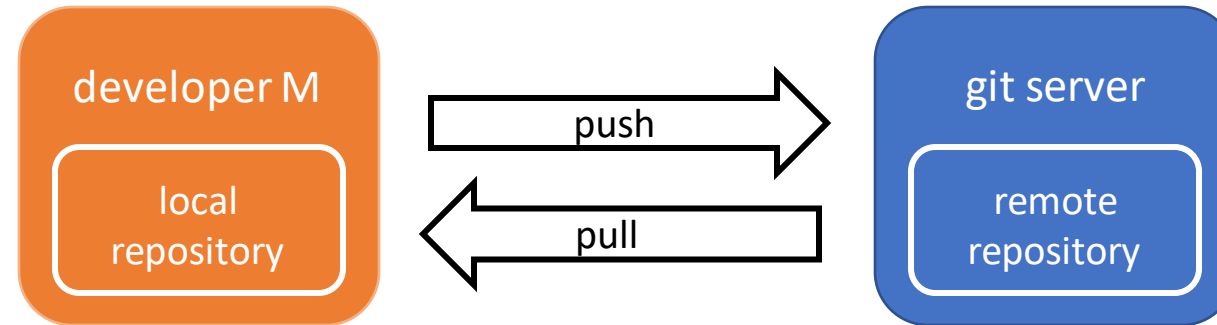
The branch leaves the main status of the project unchanged.

The three stages of git



Remote repositories

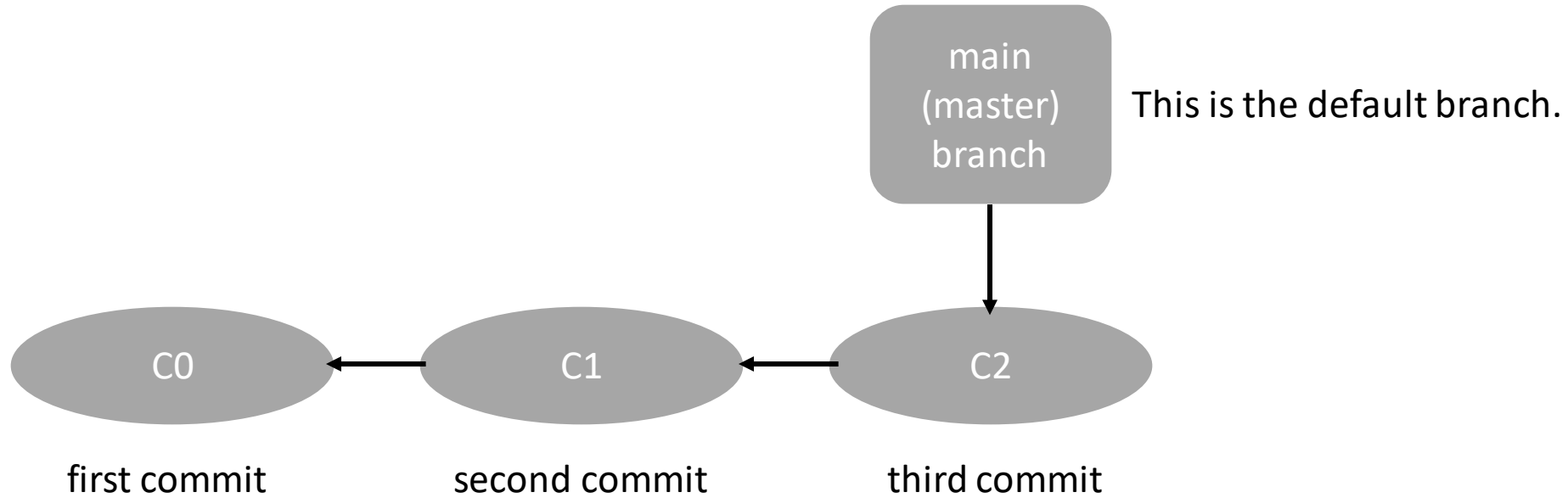
Remote repositories are hosted on the internet or network. You can set up your own git server or use services such as GitHub, GitLab or Bitbucket.



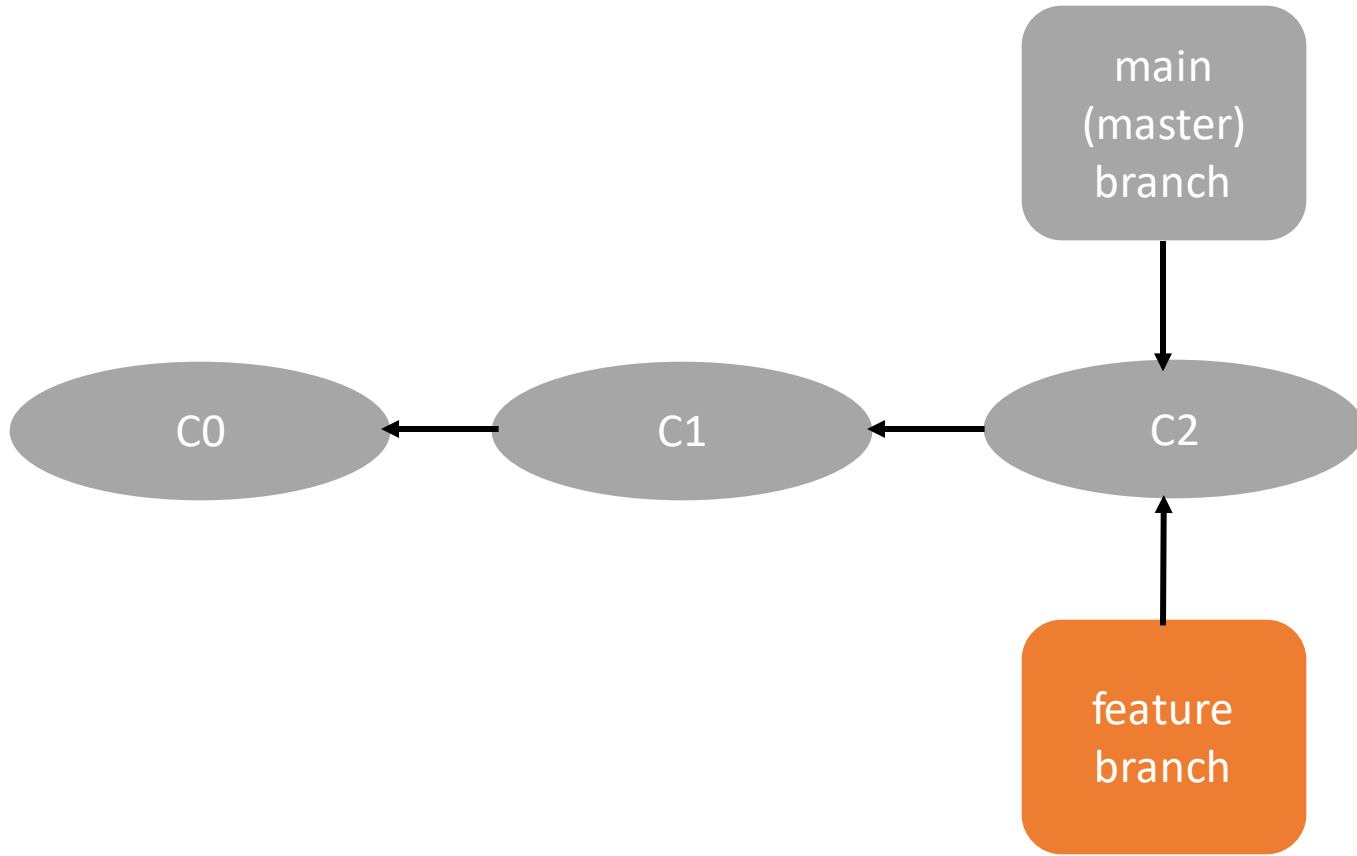
git workflow

1. `git clone the-repository-URL` to clone an existing repository from the remote server or turn a local directory into a git repository through `git init`
2. create a branch in your local repository where you make your changes to the code through `git branch your-branch-name` and then checking out the branch through `git checkout your-branch-name`
3. make your changes in your branch
4. stage your changes through `git add your-changed-files`
5. commit your changes to your local repository through `git commit -m "your-meaningful-commit-message"`
6. push your changes to the remote repository through `git push` or `git push -u origin your-branch-name` if your local branch is not yet initialized on the remote

git commits, branches and merges

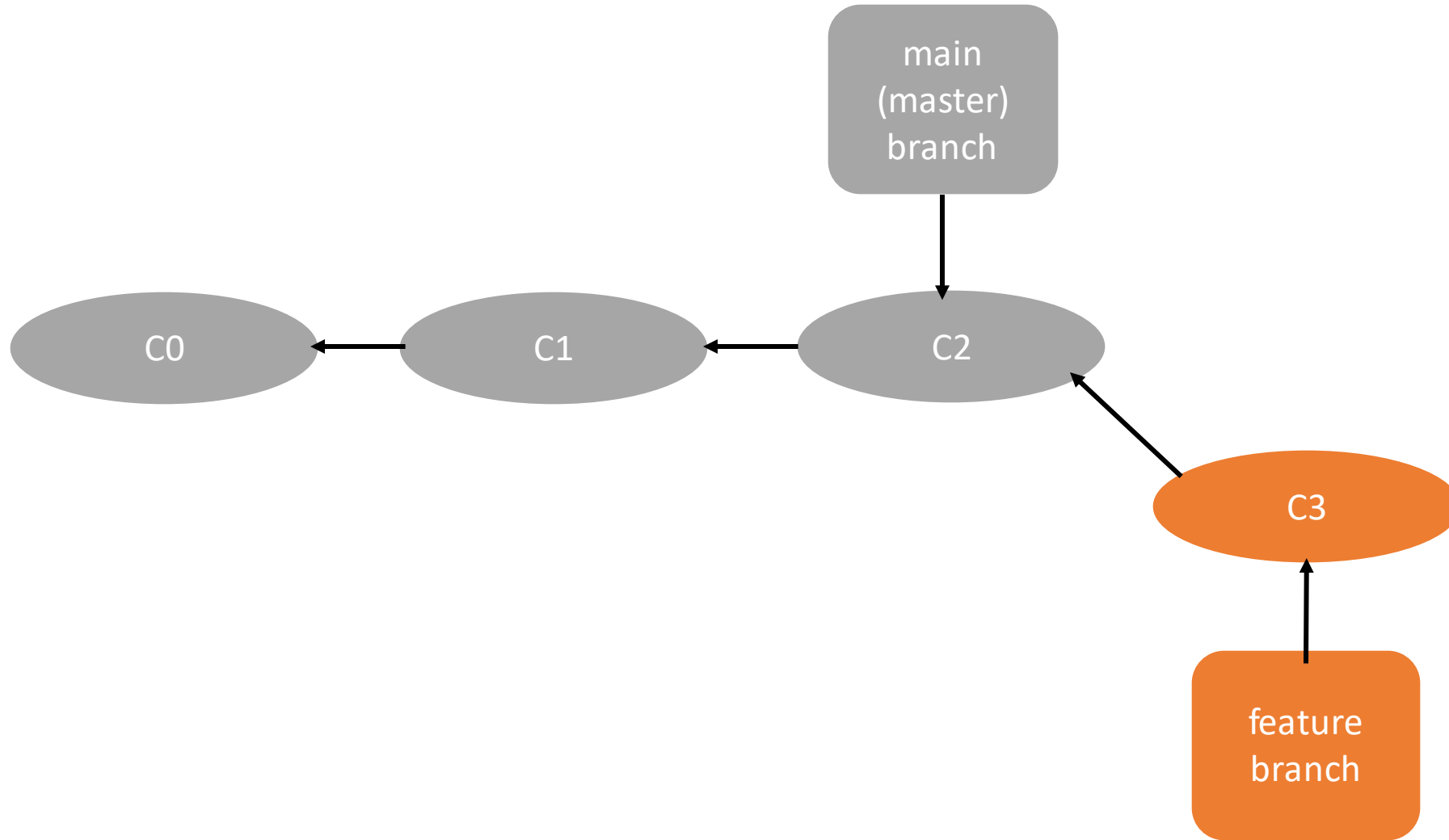


git commits, branches and merges

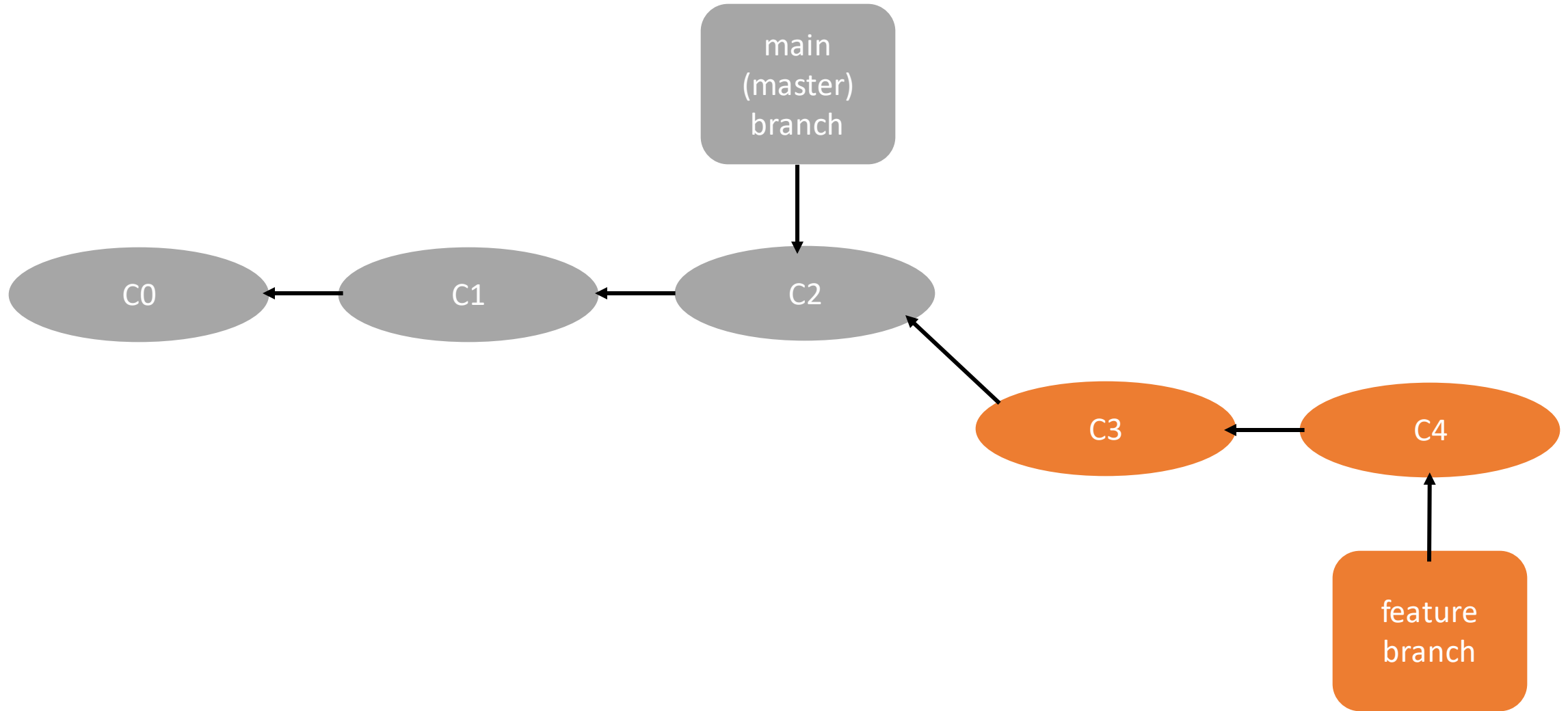


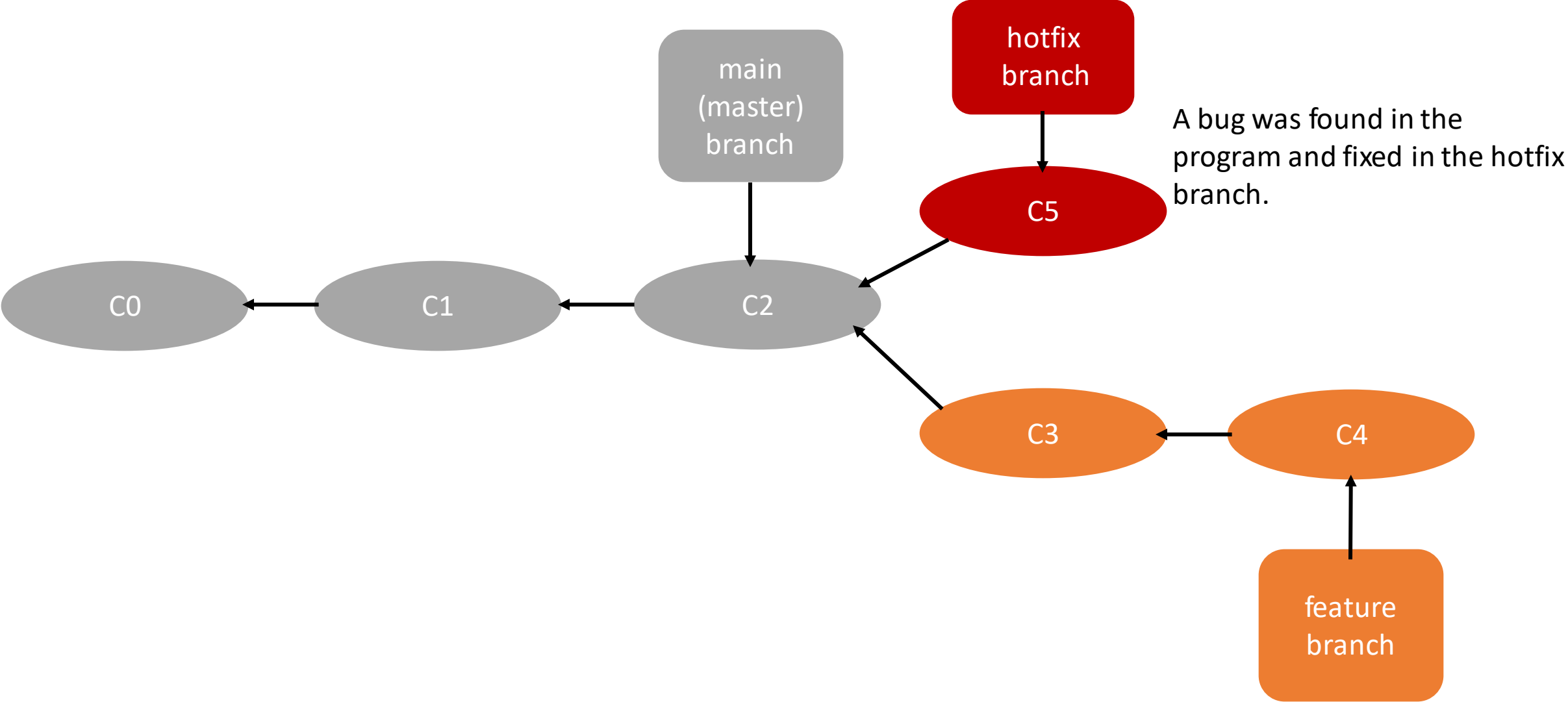
This is the new feature branch.

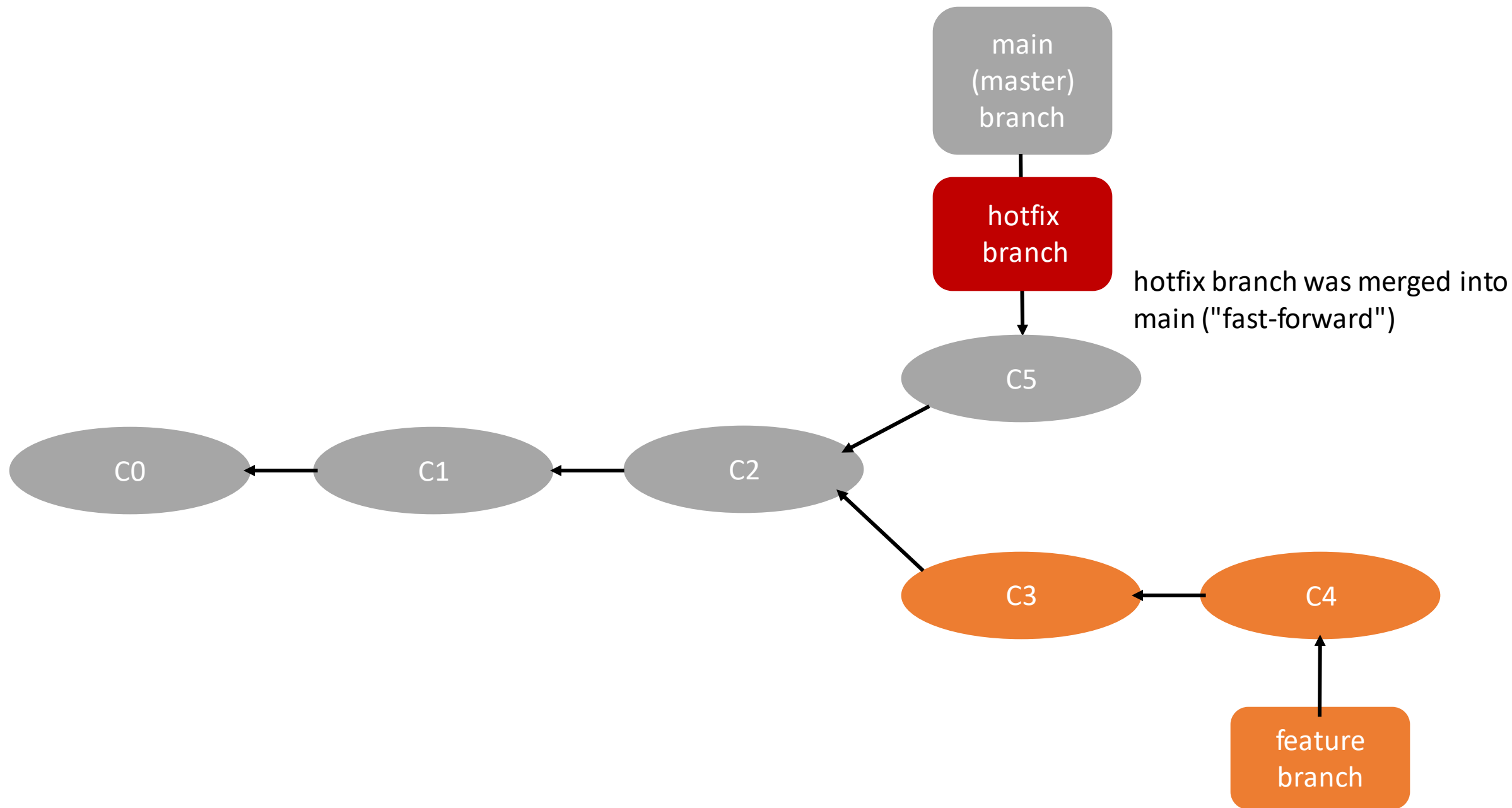
git commits, branches and merges

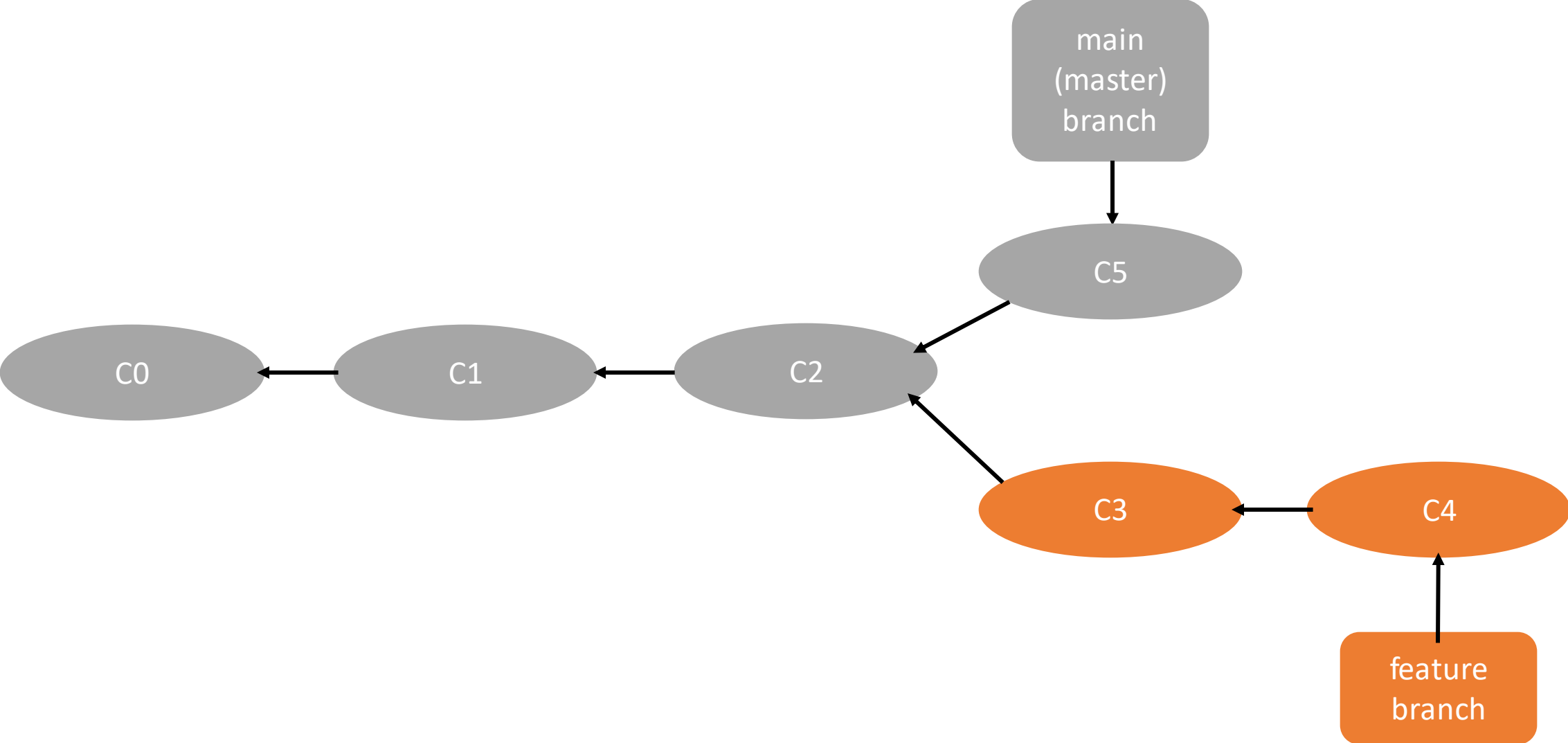


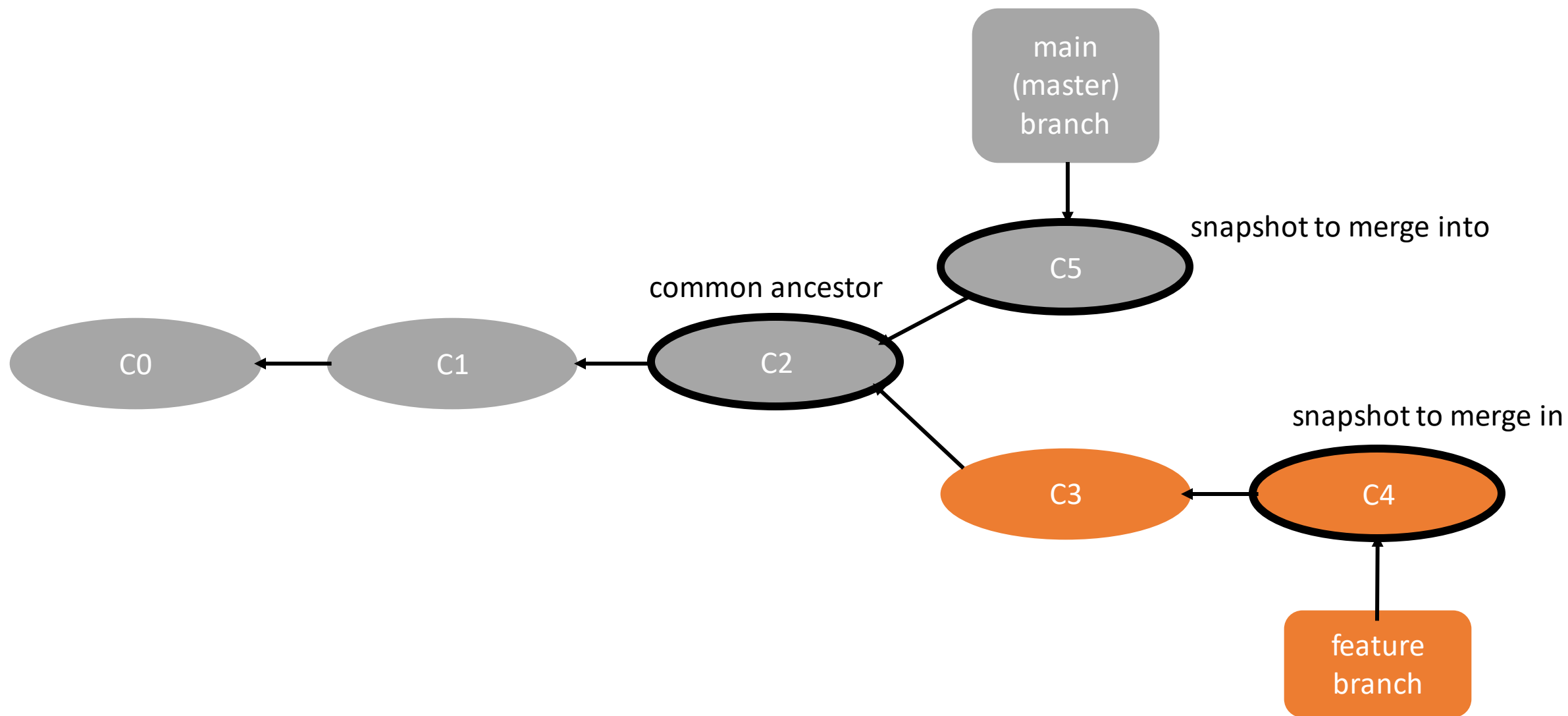
git commits, branches and merges

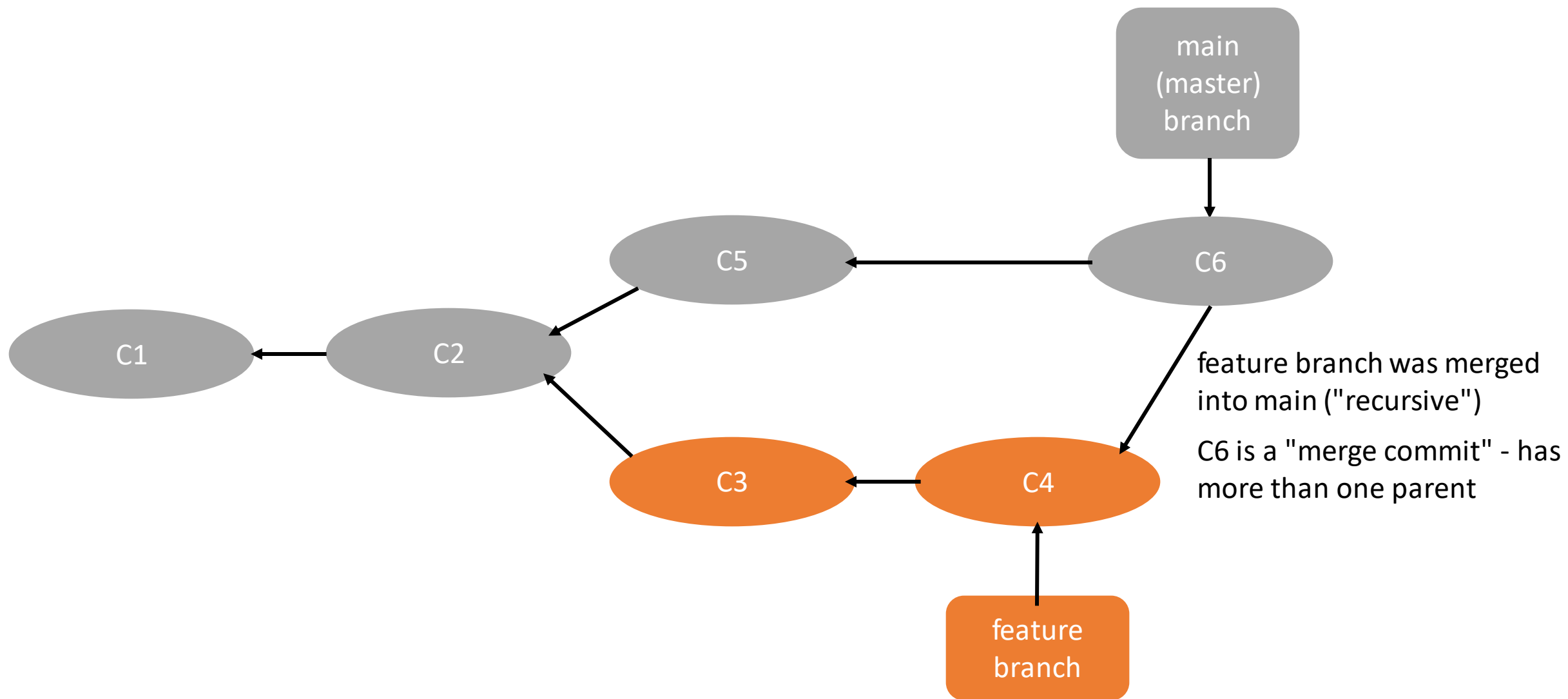












git commits, branches and merges

- Not every automatic merge happens without conflict – sometimes you have to manually resolve the conflicts and commit
- To merge a branch using the command line: switch to main using `git checkout main` and then merge `git merge my-branch-to-merge`
- To delete a branch using the command line: `git branch -d my-branch-to-delete`
- To list your branches: `git branch` (the * marks which branch you have currently checked out)
- Display branches on remote: `git branch -r`
- Delete branch on remote: `git push origin --delete my-branch-to-delete`
- Other useful git commands: `git diff` and `git status`

git platforms on the web

- GitHub
- GitLab
- BitBucket
- ...

Differences: GitHub mostly focused on collaboration while GitLab emphasizes features and offers platform for web developers. Also: more private repos on GitLab (same for BitBucket).

We will use GitHub. Please create a user account on www.github.com

github

Using github in your browser does not require you to know all the git commands. Please complete this github learning lab:

<https://lab.github.com/githubtraining/introduction-to-github>

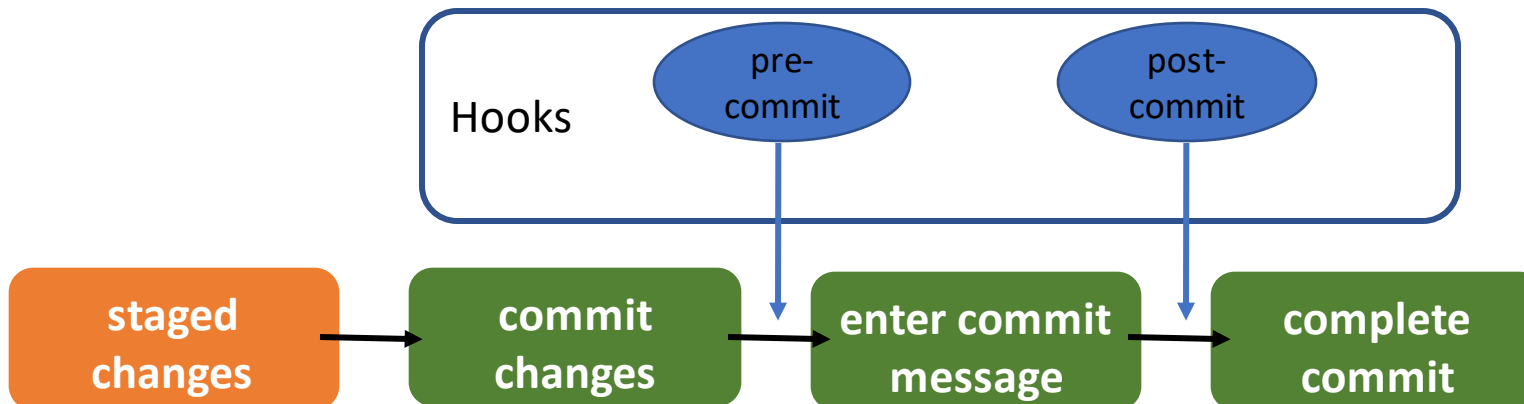
You will learn about commits, branches, merging and pull requests in this learning lab. Pull requests are very useful as they give you a chance to discuss your changes to the code with your collaborators.

Live lesson

- We will work on some code examples in git repositories during the live lessons. You will need git, python and jupyter notebooks installed on your computer. You will need numpy, pandas and seaborn.
- For windows users, it is easiest if you have ubuntu-subsystem installed. Please prepare this before the class starts. Please check the "preparing for the class" document.

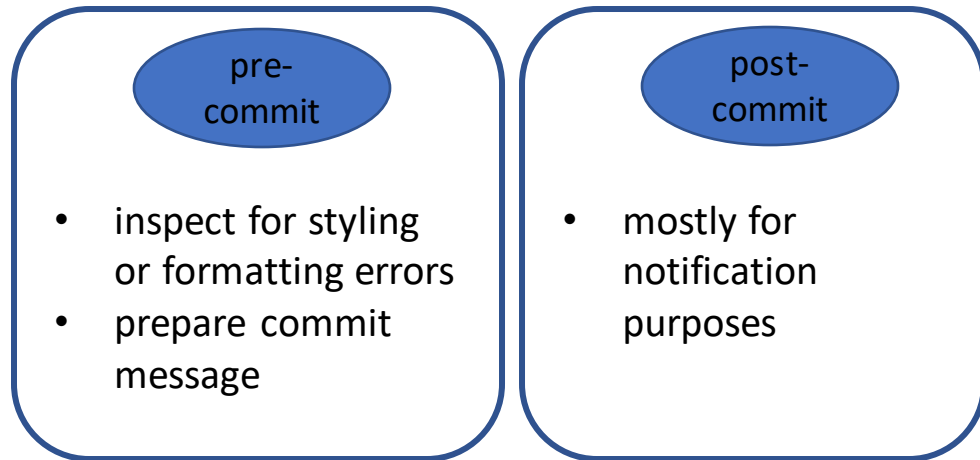
git hooks

- hooks are scripts that run automatically upon a particular event
- hooks live in the `.git/hooks` directory (take a look at your `.git/hooks` directory to see which sample hooks are there. If you want to activate one of them, remove the `".sample"` extension and make the script executable).
- hooks are local: they are not copied upon `git clone`! Maintaining hooks and ensuring everyone is using the same hooks is tricky.
- *Usually hooks are used to ensure clean commits* (i.e. ensure the commit message contains a certain amount of information, check for stylistic errors, etc).



git hooks

- Use to encourage certain commit policies



Jupyter notebooks on github

- We will work with jupyter notebooks today. The diffs that usually show in a pull request, and generally any diffs between commits are rendered as JSON, which is somewhat readable, but the images (binary) lead to problems. There is a variety of tools that address this problem; we will be using pre-commit hooks (nbstripout) to clear the notebooks before committing to the remote repository.

<https://nextjournal.com/schmudde/how-to-version-control-jupyter>

```
984 + "myeis2M, myflxs = read_flux(filedir, fname, ethresh)\n",
985 + "myestep = get_esteps(myeis2M)\n",
986 + "mycrp2M = calc_CRP(myflxs, myestep, myeis2M, 2, True)#2M\n",
987 + "emin = 0.5\n",
988 + "emax = 1.7\n",
989 + "E2, C2 = interpolate_CRP(myeis2M, estep2M, emin, emax, mycrp2M)\n",
990 + "\n",
991 + "plt.plot(myeis2M-eshift2M, mycrp2M)\n",
992 + "plt.show()\n",
993 + "expcrp2, ke = calc_kE(C2, E2, Qreact) \n",
994 + "plt.plot(E2, expcrp2)\n",
995 + "plt.show()\n",
996 + "print('k={:.5e}'.format(ke))"
997 + ]
998 + },
999 + {
1000 + "cell_type": "code",
1001 + "execution_count": 15,
1002 + "metadata": {},
1003 + "outputs": [
1004 + {
1005 + "data": {
1006 + "image/png":
```

Use a package manager for your hooks

<https://github.com/kynan/nbstripout>

- We will use pre-commit for managing our hooks.

```
pip install pre-commit
```

```
pip install --upgrade nbstripout
```

- Add a .pre-commit-config.yaml file to your repository with the contents:

```
repos:  
- repo: https://github.com/kynan/nbstripout  
  rev: master  
  hooks:  
    - id: nbstripout
```

- Run `pre-commit install` to install the hook.
- Feel free to add additional useful hooks.

<https://github.com/pre-commit/pre-commit-hooks>