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Creating a simple pipeline in Bash

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In this section, we will cover how to build all the Civ6 postgame components and chain them together in a first rudimentary pipeline written in Bash. Before doing so, we first introduce the concept of a *namespace*.

Namespaces

Once you start to develop a number of viash components, grouping them (hierarchically) allows to improve maintenance of the components as it allows for separation of concern. In addition, multiple developers could group on different sets of components in parallel and later bring them together in a larger project. We call a group of components a *namespace*.

You can assign a namespace to a component by setting the namespace attribute in a viash config:

```
functionality:
  name: some_component
  namespace: my_namespace
```

Building a namespace

Alternatively, the namespace can be automatically inferred by structuring the components hierarchically and using the viash ns (read: viash namespace) command. You may have noticed that the components in the src directory of this repository already are structured in this manner:

```
└─ script.sh
        convert_plot
           - config.vsh.yaml
        __ script.sh
        parse_header
          config.vsh.yaml
         — script.sh
       parse_map
          config.vsh.yaml
          - helper.js
          - script.js
        plot_map
          config.vsh.yaml
          - helper.R
          script.R
   markdown_tools
      - cat_format
          config.vsh.yaml
        L— script.sh
      - render_table
          config.vsh.yaml
        __ script.R
   simple_pipeline.sh
9 directories, 17 files
```

With viash ns build you can build all the components in a namespace. If we only wish to build the Civ6 postgame components, we can specify the name of the namespace using the -n parameter.

```
> viash ns build -n civ6_save_renderer
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/combine_plots/ (civ6_save_renderer) =docker=> target/docker/civ6_s
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/combine_plots/ (civ6_save_renderer) =nextflow=> target/nextflow/c
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/combine_plots/ (civ6_save_renderer) =native=> target/native/civ6_:
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/convert_plot/ (civ6_save_renderer) =docker=> target/docker/civ6_sa
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/convert_plot/ (civ6_save_renderer) =nextflow=> target/nextflow/civ
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/convert_plot/ (civ6_save_renderer) =native=> target/native/civ6_sa
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_header/ (civ6_save_renderer) =docker=> target/docker/civ6_sa
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_header/ (civ6_save_renderer) =nextflow=> target/nextflow/ci
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_header/ (civ6_save_renderer) =native=> target/native/civ6_sa
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =docker=> target/docker/civ6_save_
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =nextflow=> target/nextflow/civ6_save_renderer
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/parse_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =native=> target/native/civ6_save_
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/plot_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =docker=> target/docker/civ6_save_
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/plot_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =native=> target/native/civ6_save_
Exporting src/civ6_save_renderer/plot_map/ (civ6_save_renderer) =nextflow=> target/nextflow/civ6_save_renderer
```

In this case, there are five components in this namespace, but multiple platforms (native, docker, nextflow) for each of them. The viash ns command *builds* a *target* for every platform it detects unless an optional -p

is specified in the command above. By omitting the -n, viash will build *all* namespaces in the src folder. The viash ns build command is a very effective way of keeping a collection of components under src grouped in namespaces. Different namespaces could be split across different directories or even source repositories and then combined on the level of viash by specifying the *target* directory.

Because most people will not have the necessary tools for running the different steps, we will not build the executables for the native platform.

```
> rm -r target
+ viash ns build -n civ6_save_renderer -p docker --setup > /dev/null
```

Since we have to run the *setup* for the containers that are not just available on Docker Hub, we provide an additional --setup flag to let viash take care of this for us.

Manually running executables

This is what the target directory looks like now:

```
> tree target/
target/
  - docker
    L— civ6_save_renderer
         — combine_plots
            __ combine_plots
            convert_plot
            __ convert_plot
            parse_header
            ___ parse_header
            parse_map
               - helper.js
               - parse_map
            plot_map
               helper.R
                plot_map
7 directories, 7 files
```

Please notice a few things:

- Every components has its own directory under target/<platform>/<namespace>/
- The script.R, script.sh, ... files are contained in the respective executables, helper files are passed at runtime.

Using the respective (containerized) tools is now as easy as, for instance,

> target/docker/civ6_save_renderer/parse_header/parse_header -i data/AutoSave_0159.Civ6Save -o data

data/AutoSave_0159.yaml:

```
{
    ACTORS: [
      {
          START_ACTOR: 4159575459,
          ACTOR_NAME: 'CIVILIZATION_FREE_CITIES',
          ACTOR_TYPE: 'CIVILIZATION_LEVEL_FREE_CITIES',
          ACTOR_AI_HUMAN: 1,
          LEADER_NAME: 'LEADER_FREE_CITIES'
      },
      {
          ... (cut) ...
}
```

A first pipeline in Bash

A small dataset with only a few steps from a game are stored under data/. We will use that as a source for the pipeline.

With the following script:

```
src/simple_pipeline.sh:
```

```
#!/bin/bash
input_dir="data"
output_dir="output"
CIV6="target/docker/civ6_save_renderer"
mkdir -p "$output_dir"
# iterate over every Civ6Save file
for save_file in $input_dir/*.Civ6Save; do
 file_basename=$(basename $save_file)
 echo ">>>>>> parse header '$save_file'"
 yaml_file="$output_dir/${file_basename/Civ6Save/yaml}"
  $CIV6/parse_header/parse_header -i "$save_file" -o "$yaml_file" 2>&1 > /dev/null
  echo ">>>>> parse map '$save_file'"
  tsv_file="$output_dir/${file_basename/Civ6Save/tsv}"
  $CIV6/parse_map/parse_map -i "$save_file" -o "$tsv_file" > /dev/null
  echo ">>>>>> plot map '$save_file'"
  pdf_file="$output_dir/${file_basename/Civ6Save/pdf}"
  $CIV6/plot_map/plot_map -y "$yaml_file" -t "$tsv_file" -o "$pdf_file" 2>&1 > /dev/null
  echo ">>>>>> convert plot '$save_file'"
  png_file="$output_dir/${file_basename/Civ6Save/png}"
  $CIV6/convert_plot/convert_plot -i "$pdf_file" -o "$png_file" 2>&1 > /dev/null
done
```

```
echo ">>>>>>combine plots"

png_inputs=`find "$output_dir" -name "*.png" | tr '\n' ':'`

$CIV6/combine_plots/combine_plots -i "$png_inputs" -o "$output_dir/movie.webm" --framerate 1 2>&1:

echo ">>>>>>DONE"

Running it yields the following results.

> src/simple_pipeline.sh

>>>>>> parse header 'data/AutoSave_0158.Civ6Save'

>>>>>>> parse map 'data/AutoSave_0158.Civ6Save'
(node:9) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues
(Use `node --trace-deprecation ...` to show where the warning was created)

>>>>>> plot map 'data/AutoSave_0158.Civ6Save'

>>>>>> convert plot 'data/AutoSave_0158.Civ6Save'

>>>>>> parse header 'data/AutoSave_0159.Civ6Save'

>>>>>> parse map 'data/AutoSave_0159.Civ6Save'

(node:9) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues
```

(node:9) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues

(node:9) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues

(node:9) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues

configuration: --disable-debug --disable-doc --disable-ffplay --enable-shared --enable-avresample

(Use `node --trace-deprecation ...` to show where the warning was created)

(Use `node --trace-deprecation \dots ` to show where the warning was created)

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ffmpeg version 4.1 Copyright (c) 2000-2018 the FFmpeg developers built with gcc 5.4.0 (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.11) 20160609

56. 22.100 / 56. 22.100

58. 35.100 / 58. 35.100

58. 5.100 / 58. 5.100

7. 40.101 / 7. 40.101

>>>>> plot map 'data/AutoSave_0159.Civ6Save'
>>>>> convert plot 'data/AutoSave_0159.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse header 'data/AutoSave_0160.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse map 'data/AutoSave_0160.Civ6Save'

>>>>> plot map 'data/AutoSave_0160.Civ6Save'
>>>>> convert plot 'data/AutoSave_0160.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse header 'data/AutoSave_0161.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse map 'data/AutoSave_0161.Civ6Save'

>>>>> plot map 'data/AutoSave_0161.Civ6Save'
>>>>> convert plot 'data/AutoSave_0161.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse header 'data/AutoSave_0162.Civ6Save'
>>>>> parse map 'data/AutoSave_0162.Civ6Save'

>>>>> plot map 'data/AutoSave_0162.Civ6Save'
>>>>> convert plot 'data/AutoSave_0162.Civ6Save'

libavformat 58. 20.100 / 58. 20.100

libavresample 4. 0. 0 / 4. 0. 0 libswscale 5. 3.100 / 5. 3.100

>>>>>combine plots

libavutil libavcodec

libavdevice

libavfilter

```
libswresample 3. 3.100 / 3. 3.100
  libpostproc
                55. 3.100 / 55. 3.100
Input #0, png_pipe, from 'concat:/viash_automount<...>/workspace/di/viash_workshop_1/output/AutoSa
  Duration: N/A, bitrate: N/A
    Stream #0:0: Video: png, rgba64be(pc), 1728x936 [SAR 72:72 DAR 24:13], 1 fps, 1 tbr, 1 tbn, 1
Stream mapping:
  Stream #0:0 -> #0:0 (png (native) -> vp9 (libvpx-vp9))
Press [q] to stop, [?] for help
[libvpx-vp9 @ 0x1e9eb40] v1.8.0
Output #0, webm, to '/viash_automount<...>/workspace/di/viash_workshop_1/output/movie.webm':
  Metadata:
                   : Lavf58.20.100
   Stream #0:0: Video: vp9 (libvpx-vp9), yuva420p, 1728x936 [SAR 1:1 DAR 24:13], q=-1--1, 200 kb/s
   Metadata:
                     : Lavc58.35.100 libvpx-vp9
     encoder
   Side data:
     cpb: bitrate max/min/avg: 0/0/0 buffer size: 0 vbv_delay: -1
                                   144kB time=00:00:04.00 bitrate= 295.5kbits/s speed=2.45x
         5 fps=3.1 q=0.0 Lsize=
video:143kB audio:0kB subtitle:0kB other streams:0kB global headers:0kB muxing overhead: 0.840692%
```

Conclusions

While this bit of Bash scripting made this pipeline easy to write, there are some clear issues with it.

- All the results are produced sequentially. This strongly limits scalability as the number of samples in the datasets increases.
- A lack of parameterisation. As input_dir and output_dir are fixed, you need to modify this script every time you want to run it on a new dataset.
- No caching of results. Running the script twice will result in computing the results twice, even if they are already available.

These issues can all be fixed with some more Bash scripting (and some even by viash!), we'd be reinventing the wheel as this is all covered by Nextflow.

In the next section, we will review some best practices when writing new components with viash, before moving on to part 2 (hint: Nextflow!).