# Innovation Lab (ILAB) Container Primer & Best Practices

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## 1.1 Overview

This document describes the current practices and policies for containers as instituted by the Innovation Lab (ILAB). The goal is to enable the ILAB development staff to identify, design, and reuse them. As containers proliferate, it has become clear that we need a clear set of heuristics for managing and extending the ILAB functionality suite. Note that the “as is” state is represented here, and there are acknowledged differences from the proposed NCCS Container Primer. The resolution of such differences is TBD.

The containers that are described herein are hosted on the ADAPT platform. They are accessed via a suite of virtual machines (VMs) on ADAPT and are typically referred to by names such as dsg101 and dsg103. This specific collection of VMs is part of the ILAB container workflow, but this suite will continue to evolve moving forward. These 64-bit VMs consist of ten CPUs with Intel Core Processors (Skylake) and 118G RAM. Singularity is also installed and required to run these containers on the ADAPT VMs. This VM configuration is typical for ADAPT, but not required to execute the ILAB containers. Any platform capable of hosting Singularity can host ILAB containers.

## 2.1 Container Lifecycle

ILAB containers are built according to the strategy defined in this document. In short, Singularity[[1]](#footnote-1) is used to build a container from a ***definition file[[2]](#footnote-2)*** at discrete points in time. Builds do not occur automatically, they are event-driven and performed manually by a human. The event that triggers a container build is the Software Task Template (STT) submission. Once built, containers are read-only and never modified. If any change is required to the container, another definition file is created along with a subsequent image. Only definition files are placed under configuration management (CM), not the images themselves since these large objects are reliably reproducible from the definition file. Containers are named the same as the definition file, except for the suffix[[3]](#footnote-3), which is .***sif***.

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ ls -alt ilab-core-3.0.0\*

lrwxrwxrwx 1 iluser ilab 116 May 5 2020 ilab-core-3.0.0.def

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 994127872 May 5 2020 ilab-core-3.0.0.sif

After being built, all containers are placed in a single directory for access by development staff and end users:

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ cd **/att/nobackup/iluser/containers**

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ ls -alt \*.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1375834112 Feb 23 11:34 ilab-nepac-2.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1366532096 Feb 22 17:24 ilab-nepac-1.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1364156416 Feb 22 10:55 ilab-core-7.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 2278514688 Feb 1 09:36 ilab-stereo-pipeline-ubuntu-1.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1957322752 Jan 26 18:45 ilab-core-centos-2.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1395322880 Jan 21 16:54 cisto-centos-singularity-gdal-3.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 1395318784 Jan 21 15:47 cisto-centos-singularity-gdal-2.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 361639936 Jan 6 16:22 ilab-stereo-pipeline-3.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 361492480 Jan 6 14:11 ilab-stereo-pipeline-2.0.0.sif

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 358543360 Jan 6 12:53 ilab-stereo-pipeline-1.0.0.sif

. . . . . .

When a new version of an existing container is created, the previous image is deprecated. However, it does not disappear. Instead, it is moved to the deprecated directory (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated) to encourage users to begin accessing updated containers.

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ cd /att/nobackup/iluser/containers

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ ls -alt ilab-cb\*.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12020183040 Jun 8 2020 ilab-cb-6.0.0.simg

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ ls -alt deprecated/ilab-cb\*.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12011393024 Jun 5 2020 bak/ilab-cb-5.0.0.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12009635840 Jun 4 2020 bak/ilab-cb-4.0.3.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12007878656 Jun 4 2020 bak/ilab-cb-4.0.2.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12006072320 Jun 3 2020 bak/ilab-cb-4.0.1.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12006068224 Jun 3 2020 bak/ilab-cb-4.0.0.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12006068224 Jun 2 2020 bak/ilab-cb-3.0.1.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12004745216 Jun 2 2020 bak/ilab-cb-2.0.0.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12004745216 May 28 2020 bak/ilab-cb-1.0.0.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 iluser ilab 12004749312 May 28 2020 bak/ilab-cb-1.1.0.simg

### 2.1.1 Container Architecture

An explicit ILAB goal is to create reusable containers that guarantee identical environments for R&D, development, testing, and deployment. Specifically, this approach involves designing a layered set of containers that extend one another to support targeted applications. ILAB applications are defined by three tiers as shown in Figure 1. Logical Container Hierarchy: 1). General purpose Python scientific stack, 2) ILAB shared resources, and 3). Application-specific resources. The functionality of each tier, which is inherited moving from left to right, ends with narrow resources that are typically only needed for the application being built.

Figure . Logical Container Hierarchy

**ILAB**

**Shared**

**Resources**

**Application**

**Specific Resources**

**General Purpose Python Scientific Stack**

### 

### 

**cisto-data-science**

**ilab-cb**

**ilab-core**

### 

GDAL, Celery, Redis...

Numpy, SciPy, Pandas,

Scikit-learn, matplotlib...

### 

SeaDas

OCSSW

### 

Figure 2. Physical Container Hierarchy

### 2.1.2 Container Naming Conventions

Containers are named according to these prefixes as illustrated in Figure 2:

* cisto-data-science – contains general-purpose Python scientific stack (e.g., scikit, dask, numpy, etc.)
* ilab-core – extends (a) with ilab-specific tools (e.g., GDAL, Celery, Redis)
* ilab-<*application name*> - extends (a+b) with application-specific artifacts

For example, ilab-cb-1.0.0.simg is created specifically for use by the Chesapeake Bay Water Quality (CBWQ) application users. It contains CBWQ dependencies such as Seadas and OCSSW. However, since it extends the ilab-core-4.1.0.simg container, it also inherits Celery and GDAL. Similarly, since ilab-core-4.1.0.simg inherits from cisto-data-science-3.0.0.simg, the entire Python ecosystem is also accessible. Each container definition file[[4]](#footnote-4) begins by specifying its parent, which can be a 3rd party image or an existing ILAB container. In the example below, the container is inheriting from a local image:

Bootstrap: localimage

FROM: ./cisto-data-science-3.0.0.simg

Note that this inheritance hierarchy repeats with all of ILAB application-specific containers.

### 2.1.3 Container Inventory

When one parent container definition is updated (i.e., python -m pip install --upgrade scikit-learn==0.24.0) the remaining children must also be rebuilt in order to inherit the parent updates. As mentioned above, this is not an automatic[[5]](#footnote-5) build cycle, but is triggered via STT. This does not mean that the existing containers with older dependencies are broken, they are simply deprecated.

Regarding version numbers, application-specific containers are suffixed with the Git tag that was generated by the developer during the corresponding software release. General-purpose containers are suffixed according to this convention: <container-name>-<**X**>-<**Y**>-<**Z**>.sif. Initial versions start at <container-name>-1.0.0.sif. Subsequent containers are incremented as follows:

* **X** – major new feature
* **Y** – dependency change
* **Z** – bug fix

For convenience, a snapshot of the current ILAB container inventory is shown in Appendix A. Snapshot of Current ILAB Shared RepositoryAppendix. All container definition files are co-located in this single repository along with build details: <https://github.com/nasa-nccs-hpda/containers>.

*Based on feedback from the review of this primer, the ILAB is now applying changes to this CM process*. In summary, general-purpose container definition files will remain in the shared repository. However, new application-specific container definition files will now reside in the respective application-specific repositories. Existing container definition files will be migrated to the application-specific repositories when they are next touched in the ILAB software development process. Figure 4, which illustrates the new layout of the ILAB repositories and contents, summarizes the new rules for container management. Note that the concept of *development* containers now formalized (e.g., “-dev”). Previously, development containers were identified by sequential version numbers. Moving forward, they will contain the corresponding branch name in order to maintain specific mapping to the software repository.



Figure 4. Containers and Repositories

# 3. Container Design & Testing Strategy [CB & Developer]

1. Design, build, and test a defined science application (developer)
2. Identify application dependencies (developer)
3. Define API and application use (developer)
4. Create a benchmark that includes a run-time script, nominal parameters, and specific results (developer)
5. Determine if a container already exists for this new application (developer). See 6.3 Container Developer FAQs for dependency identification strategies.
6. Document items #1-4 in a Software Task Template (STT)
7. Place the above under CM in a git project (developer). See Appendix B. Example Container CM Workflows for Developers
8. Retrieve the STT from git (container-builder [CB])
9. Create a Singularity container definition file (CB) that extends the IL stack (data-science, core, apps, jupyter) on dsg101[[6]](#footnote-6)
10. Build the container from the definition file as sudo (CB) on dsg101
11. Test the container against the benchmark (CB)
12. Independently verify the application via container (developer) on dsg103
13. Independently verify the application via container (tester)
14. Revisit IL stack with lessons learned (i.e., import new dependencies into IL core containers) (CB) after each new container is verified.

# 4. Container Build & Deployment Strategy [CB]

1. Container builds are initiated via STT.
2. Singularity builds require sudo. As such, we’ve designated a shared user called iluser for this role to eliminate dependencies on any single user account. This access is granted on VM dsg101 only to specific users. Note that migration to ilab101-104 has begun. Right now, the CB logs into this VM and runs the build like below[[7]](#footnote-7):

gtamkin@GSSLA18081061:~$ ssh -XY adaptlogin.nccs.nasa.gov

gtamkin@adaptlogin102:~$ ssh -XY dsg101

gtamkin@dsg101:~$ sudo /bin/su – iluser

gtamkin@dsg101:~$ cd /att/nobackup/iluser/containers

[iluser@dsg101 containers]$ time /usr/bin/sudo -E SINGULARITY\_NOHTTPS=1 /bin/singularity build /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/ilab/ilab-cisto-data-science-3.0.0.sif /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/cisto-data-science-3.0.0.def

1. Containers are suffixed with .sif. **Note that some legacy containers are suffixed with .simg, but the .sif convention is now being used for alignment with Singularity best practices.**
2. All active containers are deployed here: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/
3. Deprecated containers are stored here: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated
   1. **Once built, a container is never changed or deleted.**  When an updated version is created, the older one becomes deprecated and is moved to the backup directory (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated). Note that it can still be accessed and used as it always was; however, it is moved to encourage acceptance of the latest container version.

# 5. Container Configuration Management Strategy [CB]

1. Place the Singularity specification files in the existing git/innovation-lab repository:
   1. <https://github.com/nasa-nccs-hpda/containers>
2. When a dependency is required in more than one application, add it to the core when triggered via STT.
3. Create new versions of definition files as necessary (i.e., cisto-data-science-**1.2.0**)
4. Rebuild versioned container hierarchy when triggered via STT
5. Notionally, the ILAB hosts containers in two spots, 1) the ***active*** directory (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers), and 2) the ***deprecated*** (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated) directory. The active directory contains the latest versions of the containers while the deprecated directory contains outdated container versions. The deprecated containers remain available for benchmark testing by users migrating across container versions.
6. ***EVERY*** container is generated from one and only one associated .def file. Once published (i.e., a container is built and deployed to the ***active*** directory), the related .def files are placed under configuration management (CM) in the repository noted in #1. These definition files are ***NEVER*** changed or removed. Instead, new versions with updated version numbers are created if necessary. It follows then that deprecated specification files always remain in the repository.
7. The union of the ***active*** and ***deprecated*** directory containers should always match the superset of .def files under CM.
8. ***NEW****:* Add a ‘%test’ section to each .def file moving forward. Recently, we did this for particular container for a quick reference to certain dependencies and should now adopt it for all future containers. This section should have contents that are helpful for the application itself, but must also contain basic information like versions for OS, Python, GDAL, Singularity, etc. An example looks like this (.def code followed by command line invocation):

%test

echo 'General System Information:'

uname -a

echo 'Linux Version:'

cat /etc/os-release

echo 'gdalinfo --formats | grep -i jpeg'

gdalinfo --formats | grep -i jpeg

echo 'gdalinfo --formats | grep -i hdf'

gdalinfo --formats | grep -i hdf

echo 'ogrinfo --formats | grep GDB'

ogrinfo --formats | grep GDB

echo 'Python version:'

python -V

echo 'GDAL version:'

python -c 'from osgeo import gdal; print(gdal.\_\_version\_\_)'

echo 'Java version:'

java --version

echo 'Singularity version:'

singularity --version

echo ‘Application-specific Information’

echo 'Verify ASP install'

dg\_mosaic -h

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp/containers$ singularity test /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/ilab-stereo-pipeline-ubuntu-1.0.0.sif

System Information:

Linux dsg103 4.9.155 #1 SMP Thu Feb 7 09:58:05 EST 2019 x86\_64 x86\_64 x86\_64 GNU/Linux

Linux Version:

NAME="Ubuntu"

VERSION="20.04.1 LTS (Focal Fossa)"

ID=ubuntu

ID\_LIKE=debian

PRETTY\_NAME="Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS"

VERSION\_ID="20.04"

HOME\_URL="https://www.ubuntu.com/"

SUPPORT\_URL="https://help.ubuntu.com/"

BUG\_REPORT\_URL="https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"

PRIVACY\_POLICY\_URL="https://www.ubuntu.com/legal/terms-and-policies/privacy-policy"

VERSION\_CODENAME=focal

UBUNTU\_CODENAME=focal

gdalinfo --formats | grep -i jpeg

JPEG -raster- (rwv): JPEG JFIF

JP2OpenJPEG -raster,vector- (rwv): JPEG-2000 driver based on OpenJPEG library

JPEGLS -raster- (rwv): JPEGLS

gdalinfo --formats | grep -i hdf

HDF4 -raster,multidimensional raster- (ros): Hierarchical Data Format Release 4

HDF4Image -raster- (rw+): HDF4 Dataset

HDF5 -raster,multidimensional raster- (rovs): Hierarchical Data Format Release 5

HDF5Image -raster- (rov): HDF5 Dataset

ogrinfo --formats | grep GDB

OpenFileGDB -vector- (rov): ESRI FileGDB

Python version:

Python 3.8.5

GDAL version:

3.3.0dev-28306791ede238f0076ae83c919d245a92907d6f

Java version:

openjdk 11.0.9.1 2020-11-04

OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.9.1+1-Ubuntu-0ubuntu1.20.04)

OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.9.1+1-Ubuntu-0ubuntu1.20.04, mixed mode, sharing)

Singularity version:

singularity version 3.7.0

Verify ASP install

[ASP 2.7.0]

# 6. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

## 6.1 Container Builder FAQs

1. Who builds the containers?
   1. The container builder [CB]. Right now, Glenn is primary with Savannah being trained as replacement.
2. Where do the containers live?
   1. Active containers are hosted on ADAPT in this directory: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers.
   2. Deprecated containers are located here: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated.
3. How are containers built?
   1. See Container Build & Deployment Strategy [CB]
4. When are containers updated?
   1. Never. New container versions are created only when triggered via STT. Motivations for newer container versions are described here 2.1.2 Container Versions
5. What is the general container lifecycle?
   1. Containers never go away, they just migrate. See 4. Container Build & Deployment Strategy [CB] for details.

## 6.2 Container User FAQs

1. Where are the ILAB containers?
   1. Active containers are hosted on ADAPT in this directory: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers.
   2. Deprecated containers are located here: /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated.
2. How do I use them?
   1. After logging into dsg103, containers are typically used in two ways: I) run from the command line, or II) shelled into for manual interaction. Examples of both are provided here:
      1. Check GDAL version by running Python from the command line:

gtamkin@dsg103:/att/nobackup/iluser/containers$ singularity **run** ilab-nepac-2.0.0.sif python -c 'from osgeo import gdal; print(gdal.\_\_version\_\_)'

2.1.2

* + 1. Check GDAL version by running Python in the container shell:

gtamkin@dsg103:/att/nobackup/iluser/containers$ singularity **shell** ilab-nepac-2.0.0.sif

Singularity> python -V

Python 3.7.4

Singularity> python

Python 3.7.4 (default, May 12 2020, 15:01:34)

[GCC 6.3.0 20170516] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>> from osgeo import gdal

>>> print(gdal.\_\_version\_\_)

2.1.2

* 1. See <https://sylabs.io/guides/3.0/user-guide/quick_start.html#interact-with-images> for full usage options.

1. How long do ILAB containers last?
   1. Essentially forever unless they are explicitly *removed* via STT. If they are simply upgraded, the new one is added and the old one is migrated to the deprecation directory (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated).
2. Are containers patched for security reasons?
   1. No. Builds are triggered via STT.
3. What if my container disappeared?
   1. First check the deprecation directory (/att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated), since a newer version may have been created. If it cannot be located, contact the CB.

## 6.3 Container Developer FAQs

1. Where do I start when I have a new task/application?
   1. Create a new repository to house the application-specific definition file and other optional artifacts.
   2. Shell into the latest ilab-core-x.x.x.sif[[8]](#footnote-8)container.
   3. Run your application and identify what, if anything, is missing.
   4. Apply any additional dependencies to the new application-specific definition file
   5. In the example below, the dependency package called netCDF4 is desired but not found in core. Prepare and submit STT to CB.

gtamkin@dsg101:/att/nobackup/iluser/containers$ singularity shell ilab-core-7.0.0.sif

Singularity> python

Python 3.7.4 (default, May 12 2020, 15:01:34)

[GCC 6.3.0 20170516] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>> from netCDF4 import Dataset

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'netCDF4'

1. Which container, if any, has my dependency?
   1. Clone the ILAB repositories locally.
   2. Search the existing definition files for your dependency: $ grep <dependency> \*.def.
   3. If none have the dependency, prepare and submit a STT to CB.
2. What if another application-specific container has my dependency?
   1. Prepare and submit a STT to CB noting which container(s) have the dependency. **Best practices suggest that each application maintain its own lifecycle rather than sharing application-specific containers**. While the new container is scheduled, proceed testing the latest container that has this dependency until the new one is ready. Report additional discrepancies to the CB as soon as possible to avoid unnecessary build iterations. When the new one is ready, repeat the tests on it. In the example below, the netCDF4 dependency is located in the CBWQ application-specific container (ilab-cb-6.0.0.def).

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp$ git clone https://github.com/nasa-nccs-hpda/containers.git

Cloning into 'containers'...

remote: Enumerating objects: 206, done.

remote: Counting objects: 100% (206/206), done.

remote: Compressing objects: 100% (154/154), done.

remote: Total 206 (delta 92), reused 160 (delta 50), pack-reused 0

Receiving objects: 100% (206/206), 1.32 MiB | 0 bytes/s, done.

Resolving deltas: 100% (92/92), done.

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp$ cd containers/

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp/containers$ ls -alt \*.def

-rw-r--r-- 1 gtamkin k3000 491 Feb 24 12:35 ilab-nepac-2.0.0.def

-rw-r--r-- 1 gtamkin k3000 6155 Feb 24 12:35 ilab-otb-gpu-1.0.0.def

. . . . . . . .

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp/containers$ grep netCDF4 \*.def

ilab-cb-6.0.0.def: python -m pip install --upgrade netCDF4==1.5.3

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp/containers$

1. What if no container has my dependency?
   1. Prepare and submit the STT to CB. The initial version of the application-specific container will be built.
2. What if a new dependency is discovered after the initial container is built during testing?
   1. Update and submit the STT to CB. A new version of the container will be created.
3. When multiple containers have my dependency, which one do I use?
   1. If ilab-core-x.x.x.sif has your dependency, use the latest version for testing.
   2. If multiple application-specific containers have your dependency, prepare and submit the STT to CB noting the other containers. In the meantime, we encourage testing with one of these containers. Compare the related .def files. Select the one with the latest version of the dependency. If all else is equal, select the container with the dependencies that are most likely aligned with your application moving forward.
4. What happens when it is discovered that multiple applications need the same new dependency?
   1. CB schedules creation of an updated ilab-core-x.x.x.sif version. Dependent *children* (i.e., application-specific containers) of *core* will only be rebuilt if a STT triggers it. This happens, for example, when it is known that a child container needs an updated version of a shared dependency in *core*.
5. What’s in any specific container?
   1. The most accurate way of determining the contents and configuration of a container is by simply reading the corresponding .def file. Specifically, the FROM command states which base container this one is derived from. The python pip install declarations list the package dependencies and versions.
   2. Moving forward we will begin implementing a Singularity test command that interrogates each container. See 5.8
6. Can I add a package for development testing without iterating with the CB?
   1. Yes, and this is highly encouraged. One way to do this is to modify your $PATH or $PYTHONPATH to point to something that exists outside of the container. You could also specify runtime parameters to expose the file system to the container. In the example below, the ‘-B’ parameter tells Singularity that it has access to the path that follows it on the file system. Of course, this path could point to an executable, configuration file, directory, etc. to temporarily expand your containers default capabilities.

gtamkin@dsg103:/tmp/containers$ singularity **run** ***-B /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated*** /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/ilab-stereo-pipeline-ubuntu-1.0.0.sif ls -alt /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated/\*core\*.si\*

-rwxrwxr-x 1 60021 ilab 1004311483 Apr 23 2020 /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated/remote-ilab-core-2.0.0.simg

-rwxr-xr-x 1 60021 ilab 1003909120 Apr 17 2020 /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated/ilab-core-2.0.0.simg

-rwxrwxr-x 1 60021 ilab 1003683840 Mar 28 2020 /att/nobackup/iluser/containers/deprecated/ilab-core-1.0.0.simg

* 1. This approach is very helpful for development, but there is no magic ☹. When the dust settles, we cannot deploy this ‘situation’ to a remote user. So, you will still have to document the specific environment modifications in the STT and go through the process. The ILAB ultimately needs to create a deployable Singularity container as per ILAB policy.

# Appendix A. Snapshot of Current ILAB Shared Repository

Application, table

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceTable

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

# Appendix B. Example Container CM Workflows for Developers





1. See the following for Singularity and container motivations along with use cases: https://sylabs.io/guides/3.7/user-guide/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. A definition file is simply a text file ending in .def that specifies help info, installation dependencies, paths, labels, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Some legacy containers are suffixed with .simg, but the .sif convention is now being used for alignment with Singularity best practices [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See <https://sylabs.io/guides/3.0/user-guide/definition_files.html> for a full description of the Singularity definition file [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. As a practical matter, container builds are performed manually by a human in the Container Builder [CB] role. Glenn is currently the primary CB grooming Savannah. This process is subject to change when the new NCCS Container policies are enacted. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Containers are built on dsg101 by the CB (where sudo is required) and tested on dsg103 to replicate remote testing. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. See the following for detailed build instructions: https://sylabs.io/guides/3.7/user-guide/ [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The ilab-core-x.x.x.sif container is the parent for all ILAB application-specific containers because it houses shared ILAB resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)