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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Best Practices in Software and Data

Sadie Bartholomew, Nicola Farmer, Laurents Marker,
Weronika Osmólska



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I. Communities and standards

Sadie Bartholomew

Computational Scientist, NCAS-CMS
(CMS = Computational Modelling Services)

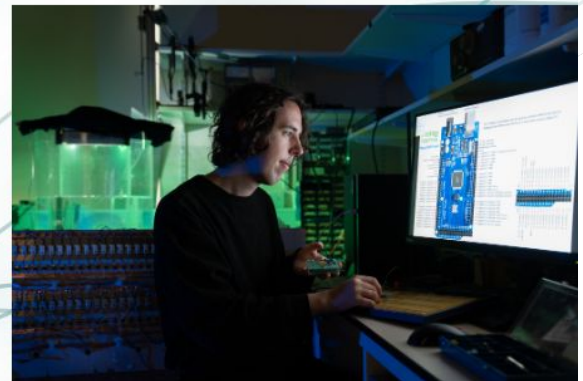
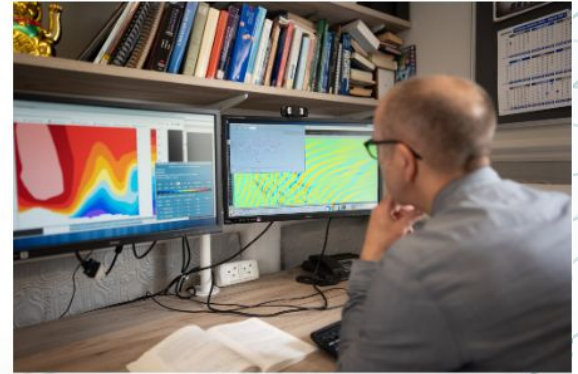
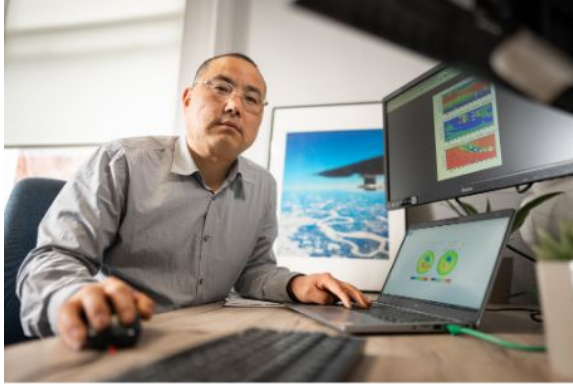
Software & data: vital to atmospheric & aligned science

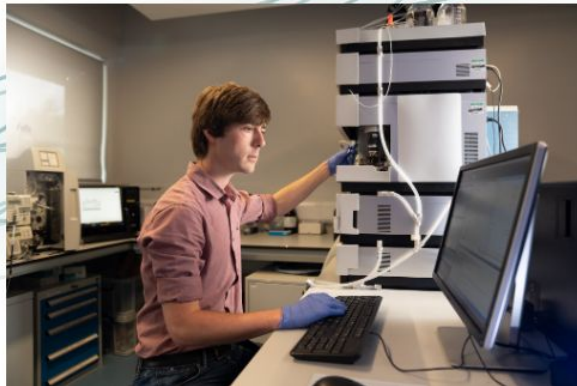
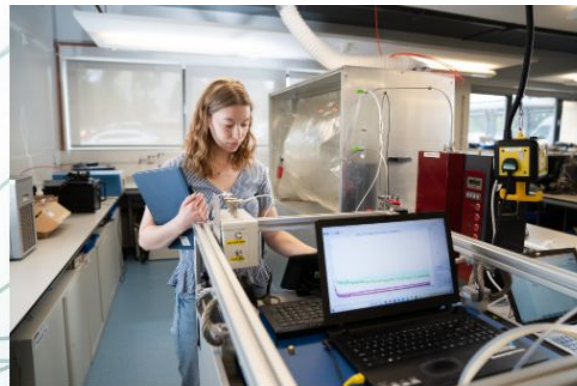


- Direct research (science, maths, etc.)
- Data analysis and visualisation
- Numerical modelling
- Atmospheric observations and measurements, e.g. ground-based lab or mobile instrumentation work, airborne measurements
- Data storage and archiving
- Computing (including high-performance - HPC) and workflows
- Infrastructure, services, user support
- And more...

...so naturally are used widely & variously across NCAS

The photos that follow (and the previous one) are a selection taken from a NCAS Flickr album of various NCAS staff members conducting some of their typical work, where I have picked out photos which show software (data) in use





It helps to work together, not be (& remain) isolated*!

Notably, above all, we want to highly recommend:

1. **Finding relevant communities** to share results and challenges with, to find support from, etc.
2. **Using standards (from the start!)**, so that we can work in a consistent and coherent way and maximise our ability to share code and data

*We are not containers (see Nicola's talk)

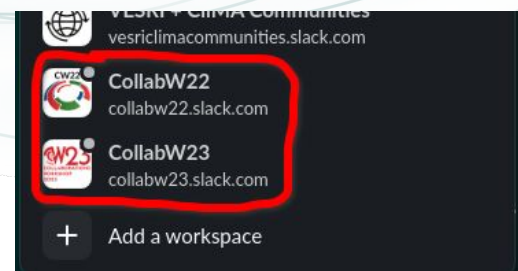
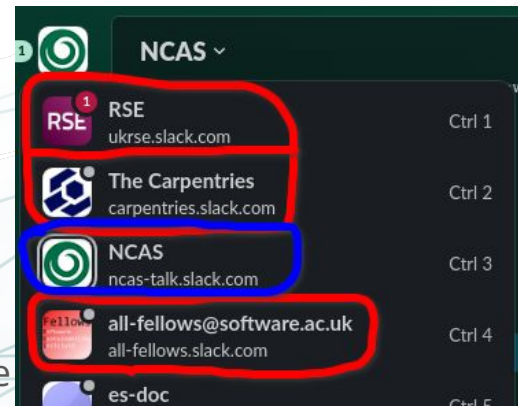
Communities: my recommendations → general

1. For software (and data) in research, overall:

- **Society of Research Software Engineering (society-rse.org):** national society (+ community) with small membership fee per year but you can join the Slack channel, newsletter, events and conferences, etc. without being a member. Annual conference (RSECon) is brilliant!
- **Software Sustainability Institute (www.software.ac.uk):** *"dedicated to improving software in research"*, with a newsletter; site including blog full of advice; workshops and events; fellowship programme.
- **The Turing Way (book.the-turing-way.org):** *"handbook to reproducible, ethical and collaborative data science"*

2. For training relating to software and data:

- **The Carpentries (carpentries.org):** *"teaches foundational coding and data science skills to researchers worldwide"*. open workshops and lessons with online resources; discussions and more. Train to be an official instructor!





Carpentries by the numbers

4,696

instructors

102,650

learners

4,106

workshops

* Learners count is estimated based on average workshop attendance of 25.

Workshop Curriculum



THE CARPENTRIES



SOFTWARE SUSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE



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Communities: my recommendations → domain-specific

For software and/or data within earth and aligned science/research, more specifically:

- **NCAS resources!** (ncas.ac.uk/our-services/computer-modelling-and-data): as per Barbara's talk yesterday, often available to those outside of NCAS as well as NCAS staff
- **Pangeo** (pangeo.io): *"cultivate an ecosystem in which the next generation of open-source analysis tools for ocean, atmosphere and climate science can be developed, distributed, and sustained"*, with a supported 'Big Data' library ecosystem, blog, forums, and more
- **European Geosciences Union (EGU) and American Geophysical Union (AGU) Informatics (and similar) Divisions** (www.egu.eu/essi/home, connect.agu.org/essi/home): both unions hold annual General Assemblies where usually over ~20,000 people gather(!) and have divisions dedicated to (quoting from the AGU site linked) *"issues of data management and analysis, large-scale computational experimentation and modeling, and hardware and software infrastructure needs"*. Membership needed to access most benefits, but could easily be worthwhile.

Standards: some examples that may apply to your work

1. **Code** standards:

Language-specific style (e.g. PEP8 for Python); design patterns (for OO coding etc.); linting, continuous integration, standard packaging, standard documentation sections, etc.

2. **Data** standards:

Data models; formats (e.g. netCDF); for storage/archiving, discovery and access; use of database & schema; API (application programming interface) design; use of metadata; vocabulary & semantics; etc.

3. **Metadata** standards:

Domain-specific, e.g. CF Conventions (& COARDS which it extends) for netCDF data, CIM (Common Information Model) for climate models, etc.



To close this sub-talk: your recommendations!

We'd love to hear further recommendations for communities and standards, if anyone has any to share. You can share with the group now, towards the end of the talk, or during discussion/networking time.



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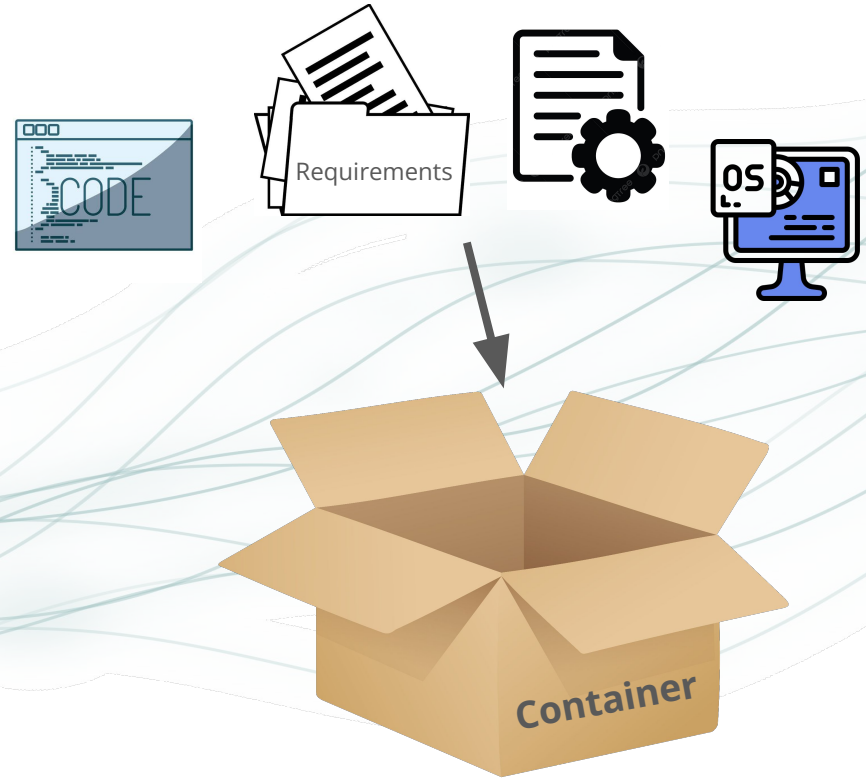
Containerisation

Nicola Farmer, Graduate Software Developer, CEDA



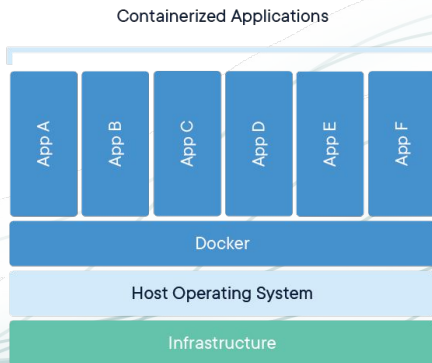
What is containerisation?

- It is essentially like packing up an application and everything it needs to run into a neat, portable box called a **container**.
- The container includes the application's code, dependencies, settings and all the operating system components all bundled together.
- We use software called **Docker** to create containers, and software such as **Docker Compose** or **Kubernetes** to manage the containers.



Containers vs Virtual Machines (VMs)

- Docker containers run on top of a **single host operating system (OS)** but have their own filesystem, network and namespace.



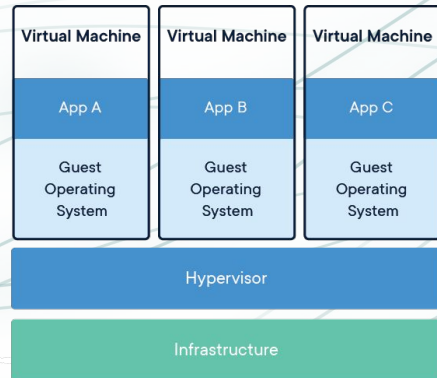
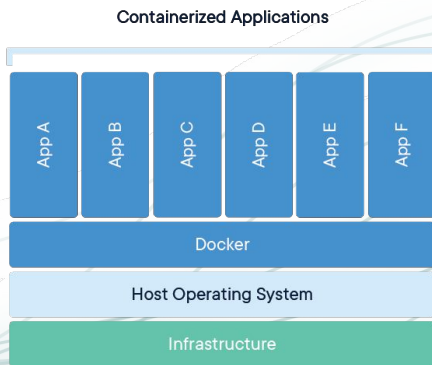
A **virtual machine** simulates a real computer running its own operating system and applications



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Containers vs Virtual Machines (VMs)

- Docker containers run on top of a **single host operating system (OS)** but have their own filesystem, network and namespace.
- VMs run on a **hypervisor layer** that abstracts the physical hardware and provides virtualized hardware to each VM - i.e. each VM has its own **guest OS**.



A **virtual machine** simulates a real computer running its own operating system and applications



A **hypervisor** manages and allocates resources on a physical computer to create and control multiple VMs



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Why use containers?



Isolated

Isolated from the system they run on so no matter where you run the container (on your laptop, in a data-centre, in the cloud) it will run the same way without any conflicts or compatibility issues.



Lightweight

Containers are lightweight and fast to start up and shut down, making them great for deploying and scaling apps quick and efficiently. You can run multiple containers on the same host without sacrificing performance (depending on your architecture).



Portable

Containers are defined by a small text file so are more portable and resource-efficient than alternatives such as VMs. Allows apps to be written once and run anywhere.



How to create and use containers



Write your application

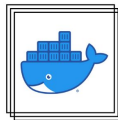
This could be any software project written in any language.



Create a Dockerfile

In your project directory create a file named Dockerfile. This contains the instructions for Docker on how to build your container image.

Use examples to build this!



Build a Docker image

Create a snapshot of your application and everything it needs to run.



Run your container

Tell your container to run the code inside it!



Access your application

Using the web browser or client depending on your app.



Docker is widely-used industry-standard software used to package up apps into containers.



An **Image** is a snapshot of your application and everything it needs to run.

For your first time, you may want to follow the tutorial on the Docker website that will guide you through it!

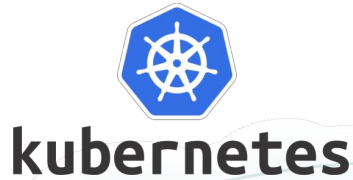


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Ways of using containers



Docker-compose built-in option to simplify the process of managing apps that consist of multiple Docker containers using a single configuration file **docker-compose.yml**. These containers work together to form a complete app with each container serving a different function (e.g. web server, database, cache). Useful for smaller apps, single-host deployments or local testing and development.



Kubernetes helps you manage, deploy and scale your containerised apps. Tell it what you would like to run and it handles the rest - e.g. automatic scaling, rolling updates and load balancing. Useful for larger apps, complex large-scale deployments across multiple servers.

CI-Pipeline: A series of automated steps you can set up to build, test and deploy and application. Can use tools like Github Actions or Gitlab. Can use container images in the pipeline to provide a consistent and reproducible environment.

Example Workflow: JASMIN accounts and projects portal

- J Write the applications - React and Django apps
- J Write a Dockerfile for each app
- J Run each app (independently) using `docker run`
- J Write a `docker-compose.yaml` file
- J Run the apps together using `docker compose`

... and finally

- J Write the files to scale up using Kubernetes

Resources and tips

- Docker: <https://www.docker.com/>
 - Software used to create containers
- Kubernetes: <https://kubernetes.io/>
 - Software used to manage containers and deploy app
- Helm: <https://helm.sh/>
 - Language used to manage Kubernetes applications
- Gitlab: <https://about.gitlab.com/>
 - Web-based platform supporting entire software dev lifecycle
- Github Actions:
<https://docs.github.com/en/actions>
 - Helps automate software dev workflows within GitHub

- You can install Docker locally and play around with it using Docker desktop. Aim to just copy other Dockerfiles and get your app running in a container.
- Chat GPT can be quite useful for asking specific questions – it can help you write the commands you need and tell you what things mean!
- It makes more sense once you've gotten started and used it!
- The best way of learning is by example – find people working on the same thing and chat to them about it!

Questions

- Have any of you used these technologies before or something similar?
- How would you use containers in your work?
- Do you want to be supported with this and do you know where to get support?
- How can these resources be more accessible to you as part of NCAS?
- Any other questions?

Accessible research

1 in 200 females and 2 in 25 males are affected by colour-vision deficiency [1].

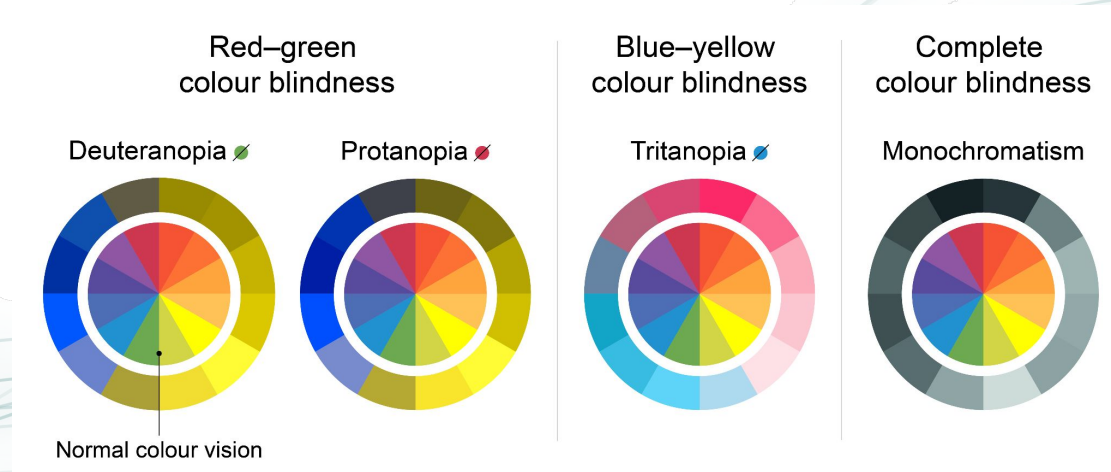
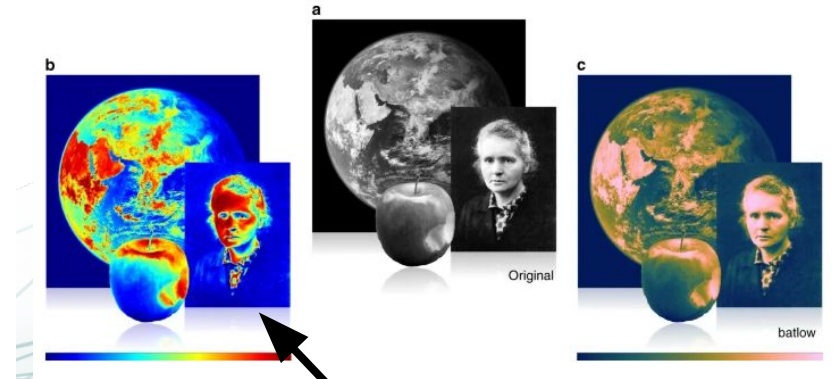
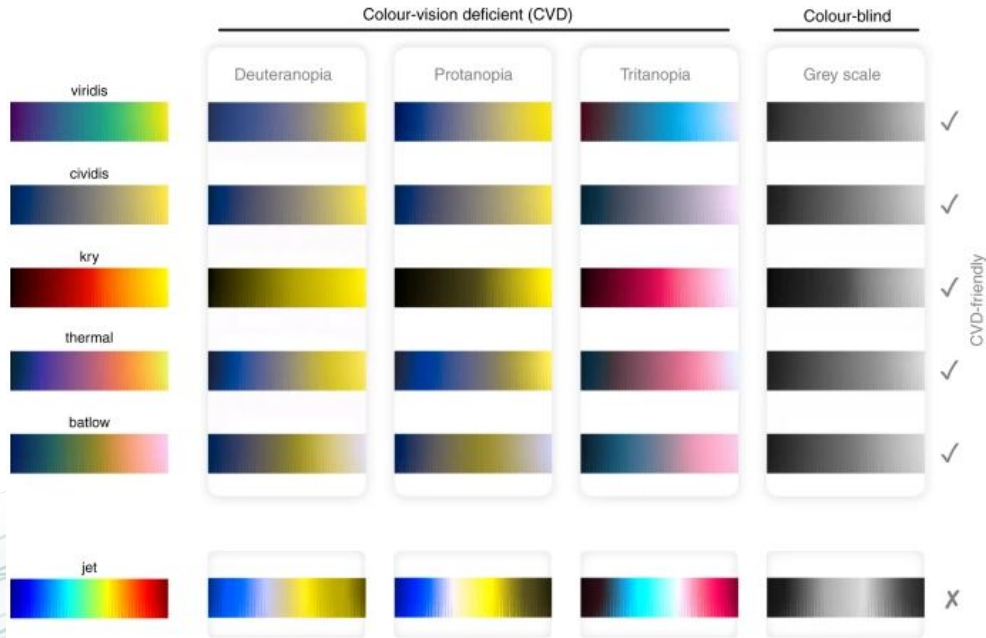


Figure credit health direct (<https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/colour-blindness>)

[1] 'The Misuse of color in science communication'. Nature 2020

Accessible research



Distortion created by unscientific color maps (non uniform gradient color map).

Not color-vision friendly, but was the standard colormap of many softwares

Figures from: 'The Misuse of color in science communication'.
Nature 2020

Accessible research

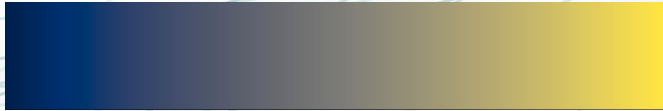
Colorblind friendly colormaps:

(Python) Matplotlib:

-Viridis



-Cividis - looks identical to colorblind and
non-colorblind individuals

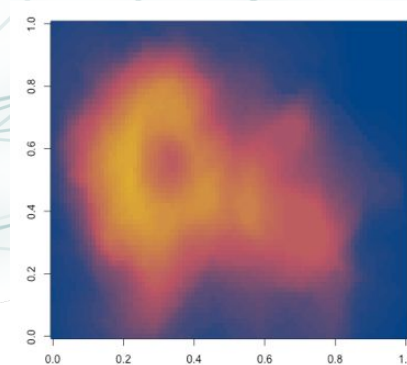
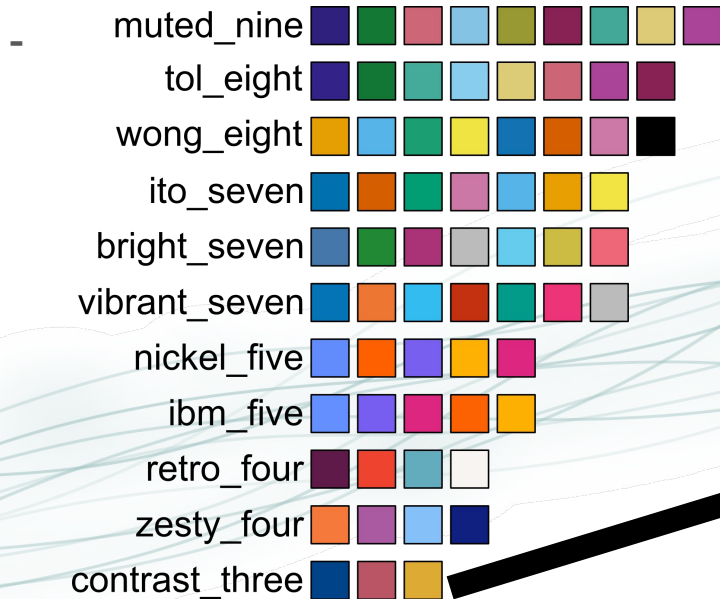


Avoid:

- Rainbow, jet colour palette
- Any green-red palette
- Any uneven color gradients

Accessible research

(R package) ggpubfigs (designed to be colorblind-friendly color palette):

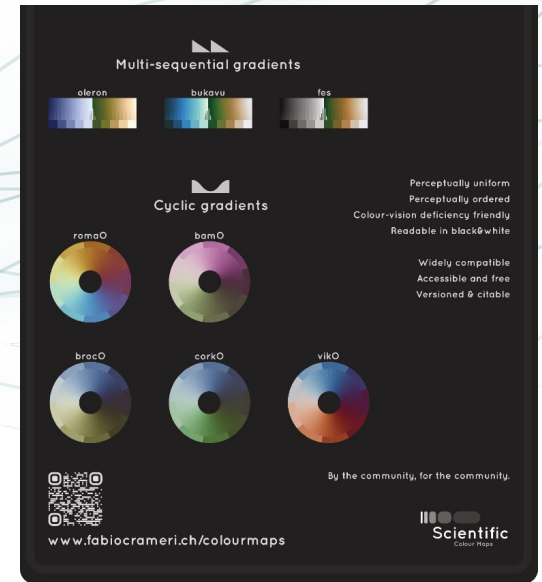
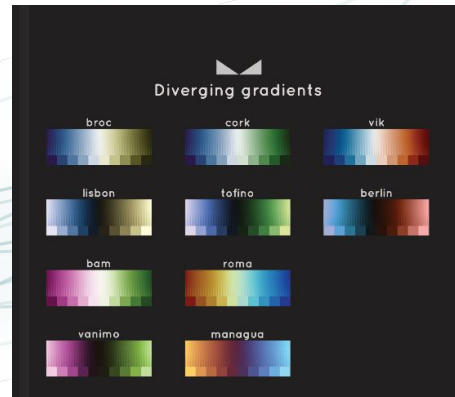
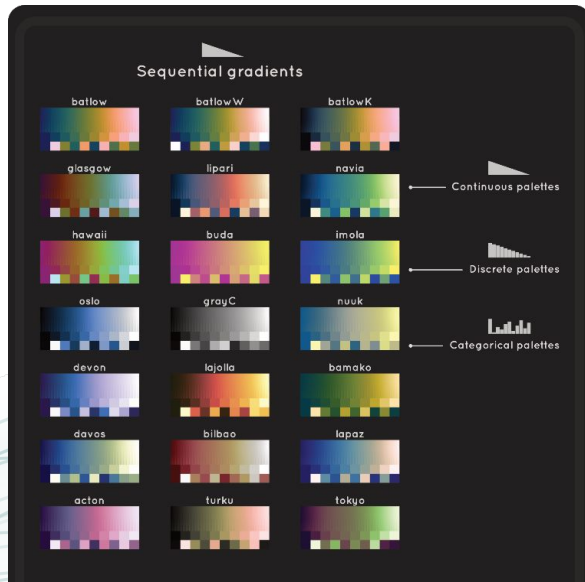


(Python, Matlab, Julia, R, GMT, QGIS, Ncview, Ferret, Plotly, Paraview, Visit, Mathematic, Gnuplot, Surfer, d3, SKUA-GOCAD, Petrel, XMapTools, Inkscape, Adobe photoshop...)

The misuse of colour in science communication

[Fabio Crameri](#) , [Grace E. Shephard](#) & [Philip J. Heron](#)

[Nature Communications](#) **11**, Article number: 5444 (2020) | [Cite this article](#)



<https://www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps/>



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git

and



GitHub

Laurents Marker

Who here has used git before?

Who here uses git more than once a week?

Who here has used github before?

Who here uses github more than once a week?

What is git?

A version control system

“Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.”

Pro Git Book, Scott Chacon and Ben Straub

Created by Linus Torvalds to aid in the development of the linux kernel in 2005



What does it do?



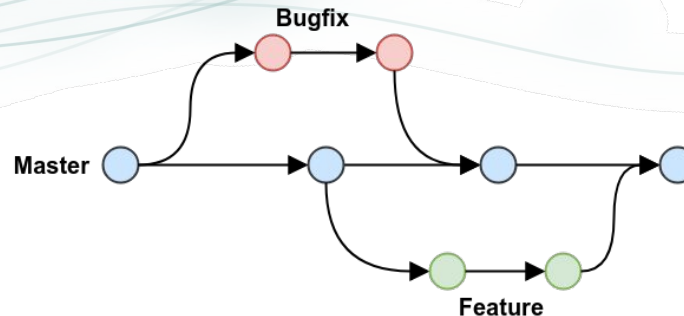
Organise your code for a project into a repository or *repo* (directory)

Commit changes that you make to your repository at some checkpoint

Revert to any of your previous commits

Branch your repository to develop new features or diverge code

Merge branches together to incorporate changes made in each



What is github?

A version control system

“GitHub is a website and cloud-based service that helps developers store and manage their code, as well as track and control changes to their code.”

What Is GitHub? A Beginner's Introduction to GitHub, [kinsta.com](https://www.kinsta.com)

What does it do?

Stores and tracks git repositories on the cloud

Enables multiple users to have access to and edit repositories collaboratively by linking local copies to cloud instance

Pull requests to ensure code managers approve of changes to repositories

Lots of features to help developers!



Some useful stuff...

Submodules

A repo within a repo - repoception!

Link repo A into repo B as a directory within it

Very useful for breaking up and managing a big code base

Can manage inner repo separately and use for other projects

Good workflow for building robust utilities, packaging them with a repo and pulling them into bigger ones as submodules



Projects and issues




Developing radiosonde-nc Add status update 📈 📄 ⋮

📄 View 1 📄 View 2 + New view

🔍 Filter by keyword or by field Discard Save

April 2023 📍 Markers ↕ Sort 📅 Date fields 🕒 Month Today < >

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

1	🟢 Define variables needed for AMOF sonde ... #1	🟢 Define variables needed for AMOF sonde files #1 	
2	🟡 Expanding dataframe read of radiosonde ... #3	🟡 Expanding dataframe read of radiosonde csv #3 	
3	🟢 Finalise WOEST sonde csv format #4	🟢 Finalise WOEST sonde csv format #4 	
Add item			

Define variables needed for AMOF sonde files #1

[Edit](#)[Open](#)[3 tasks](#)[lrrmar/radiosonde-nc](#)[Private](#)

gapintheclouds opened this issue on Apr 14, 2023



- ☐ Look up variables needed
- ☐ Write code to write NetCDF file
- ☐ Define needed inputs



gapintheclouds self-assigned this on Apr 14, 2023



gapintheclouds added this to [Developing radiosonde-nc](#) on Apr 14, 2023



gapintheclouds moved this to Todo in [Developing radiosonde-nc](#) on Apr 14, 2023

Assignees



gapintheclouds

Labels



No labels

Projects



Developing radiosonde-nc

Status [Todo](#)



Start date Apr 14, 2023

End date Apr 21, 2023

Milestones



No milestones

Development



[Create a branch](#) for this issue or link a pull request.

Add a comment

[Write](#)[Preview](#)

H B I | < > |

Use Markdown to format your comment

Operational WRF management

Add status update

View 1

View 2

+ New view

Filter by keyword or by field

Todo 2

This item hasn't been started

Operational-WRF-management #13

Look at model verification

Operational-WRF-management #14

Create a dashboard to monitor the WRF runs on the various machines

blocked 0

In Progress 2

This is actively being worked on

Operational-WRF-management #9

Convert NWR domains for UK and Iceland to Lambert-Conformal projection

Operational-WRF-management #10

Create a new more powerful VM for the force webserver

Done 10

This has been completed

Operational-WRF-management #11
Index Alex's new wrf-python plots to force webserver.

Operational-WRF-management #4
Change the UK NWR back to max dom 2

Operational-WRF-management #12
The new plots are not indexing correctly just needs another level in the directory structure adding.

Operational-WRF-management #8
Copy the woest images to jasmin for indexing

Operational-WRF-management #5
Setup the plotting for the new force-woest user

Operational-WRF-management #7
Add Lynxo to Grafana

Operational-WRF-management #1
Setup workflow to copy WRF files to the webserver

Operational-WRF-management #3
Add users to the FORCE webserver



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