

# Test Driven Development philosophy, feedback in HPC

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# Disclaimer

- ▶ I see unit testing as a (philosophical) path
- ▶ We **cannot apply** all **in on week...**
- ▶ **You** might also **not agree** with **everything**
- ▶ **Please be critic**

Be patient,  
look the dragon in the eyes



# My source of thinking

- ▶ One book on **TDD, conference video, research papers**
- ▶ But **mostly my own** (home/PhD/post-doc/engineering) **work**
  - ▶ I hardly unit test since **12 years**
  - ▶ 3 years of **scrum** dev in team
- ▶ Sample
  - ▶ **17** projects
  - ▶ **190129** code lines
  - ▶ **C++ / C / rust / python / NodeJS / Java / GO**
  - ▶ From **3700** lines to **33173** lines
- ▶ Coverage starting from **43%** to **93%**

# Plan

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1. A little bit of philosophy & motivation
2. Thinking about testing methods
3. My own experience, feelings
4. Unit test and agile methods
5. Timings on 2 examples



A little bit of philosophy  
& motivation

# How much mistakes costs later .. ?

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- ▶ **Manhattan** project, 1945, Hanford
- ▶ There was a **nuclear reactor**
- ▶ For **plutonium** production
- ▶ **Takes** water in
- ▶ **Cooled** the reactor
- ▶ ....and **dump** the water **out...**



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hanford\\_N\\_Reactor\\_adjusted.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hanford_N_Reactor_adjusted.jpg)

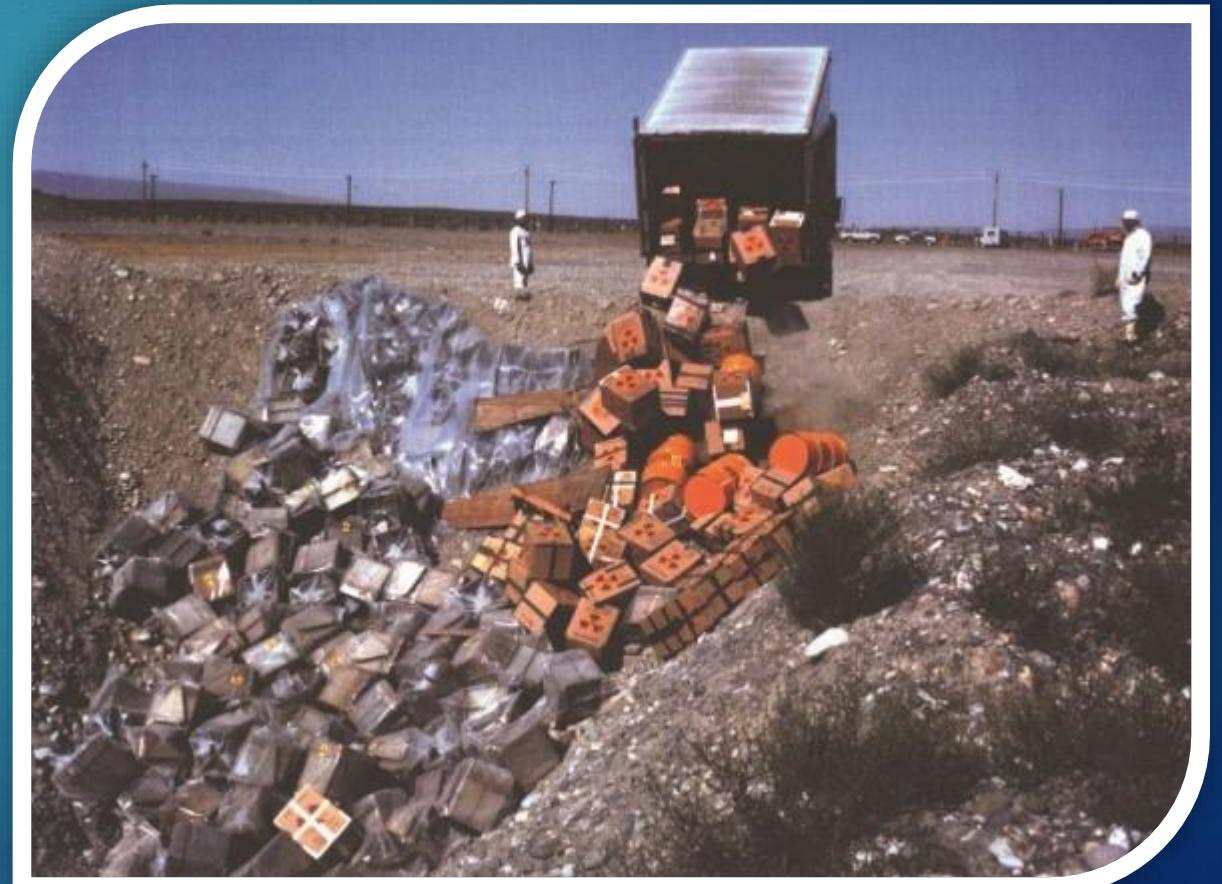
# Then there was wastes to handle...

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- ▶ **Easy** and **quick** and **cheap** solution

- ▶ Make a **hole**,
- ▶ **Dump** everything in
- ▶ **Cover** with sand.

- ▶ **Costs** estimation... ~12 mens,
- ▶ An excavator
- ▶ A truck



# Then there was wastes to handle...

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- ▶ For **liquids / muds....**
- ▶ Solution was to build 177 **tanks**
- ▶ **Store** 710,000 m<sup>3</sup>
  
- ▶ In the **desert**,
- ▶ Dump wastes in
- ▶ And **cover with sand....**
  
- ▶ Now, **55 years** later....
- ▶ They now (2010) **start to leak...**



<https://tlarremore.wordpress.com/2016/02/28/uncontrolled-spread-of-contamination-nuclear-waste-material-hanford-nuclear-reservation-usa/>

# What's inside now

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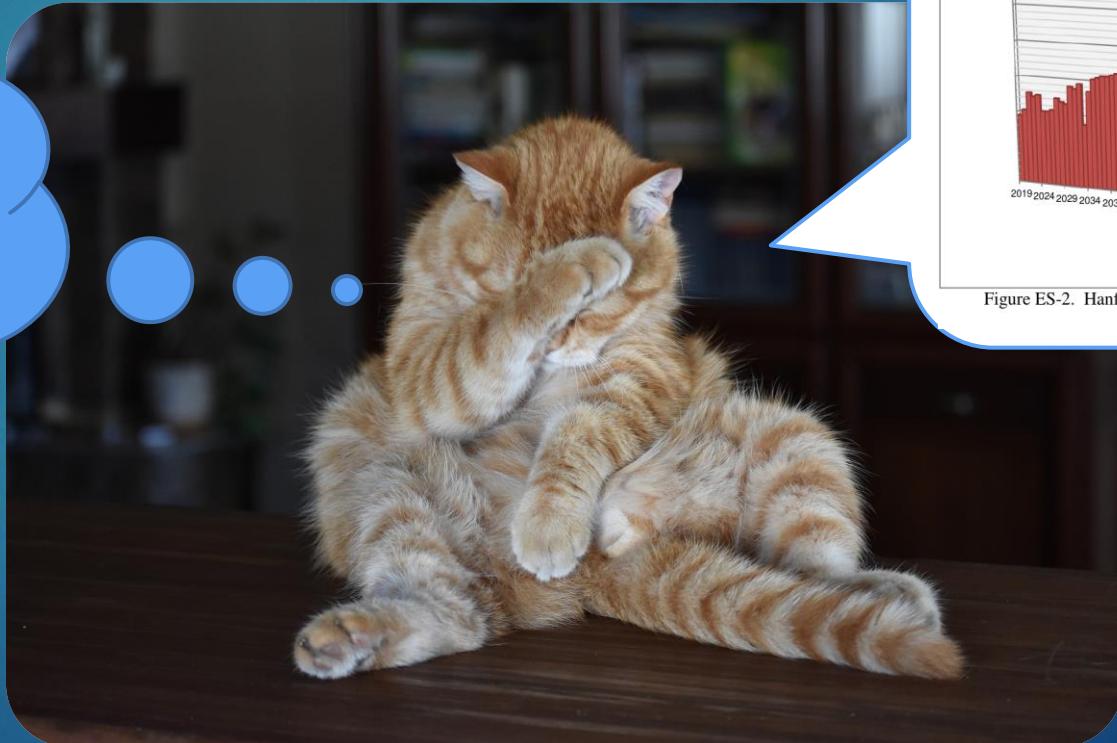
- ▶ **No inventory** of the **mixture**
  - ▶ Acid
  - ▶ Little bit of Actinides
  - ▶ ...



<http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2011/ph241/eason2/>

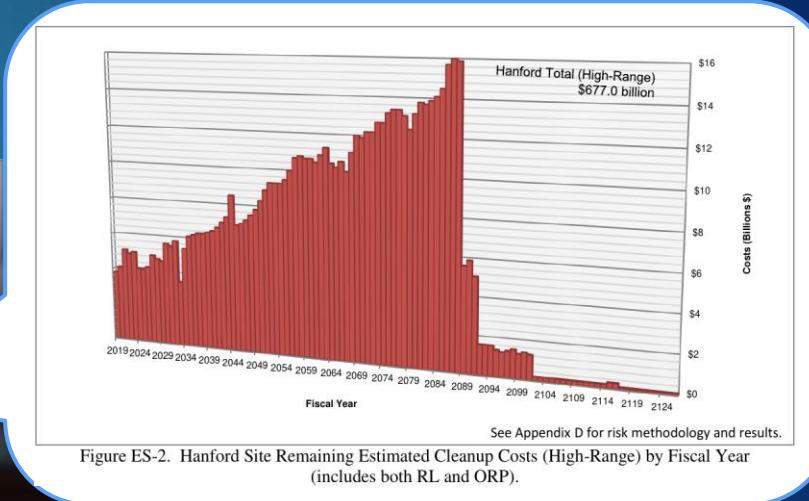
# Today: that's **technical debt**

Cleanup until **2090**  
And estimated  
**~300-600 billions \$.**



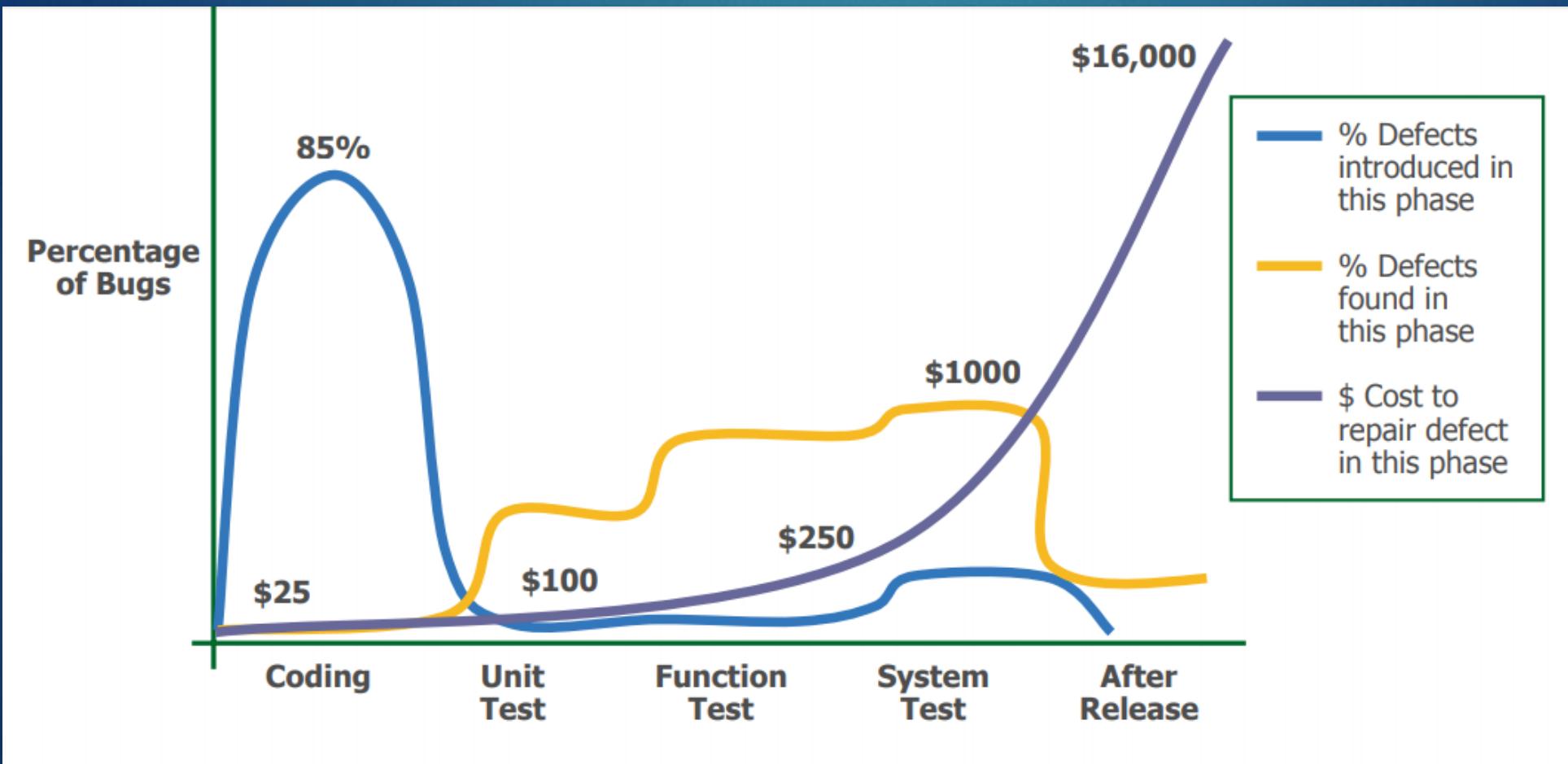
<https://pixabay.com/photos/cat-redhead-striped-funny-posture-3602557/>

[https://www.hanford.gov/files.cfm/2019\\_Hanford\\_Lifecycle\\_Report\\_w-Transmittal\\_Letter.pdf](https://www.hanford.gov/files.cfm/2019_Hanford_Lifecycle_Report_w-Transmittal_Letter.pdf)



# Came back to software....

Capers Jones, 1996



Source: Applied Software Measurement, Capers Jones, 1996

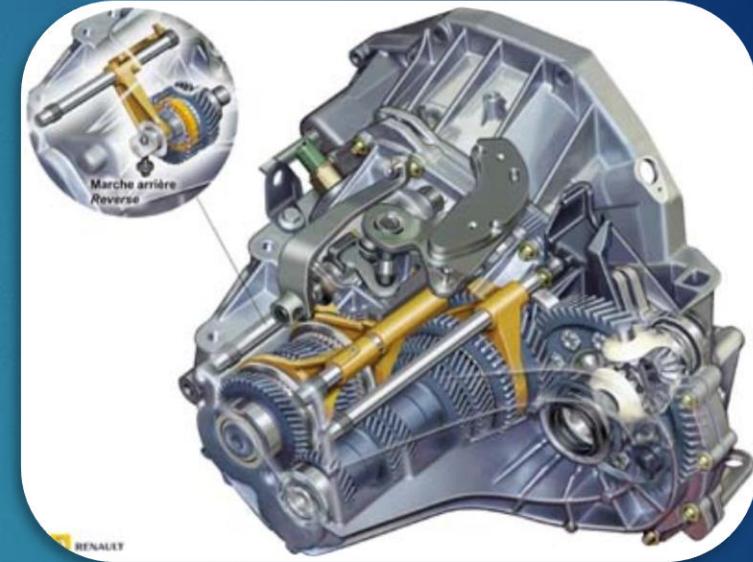
2011 - ref

675 compa.  
35 gov/mili.  
13500 proj.  
24 countr.

Thinking about testing

# Lets think you are a car engineer

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[http://www.auto-innovations.com/site/images8b/Renault\\_scenic\\_TL4.jpg](http://www.auto-innovations.com/site/images8b/Renault_scenic_TL4.jpg)

- ▶ You work for Renault (we are French... :D)
- ▶ You want to **build a car**
- ▶ You work on the **gear box**

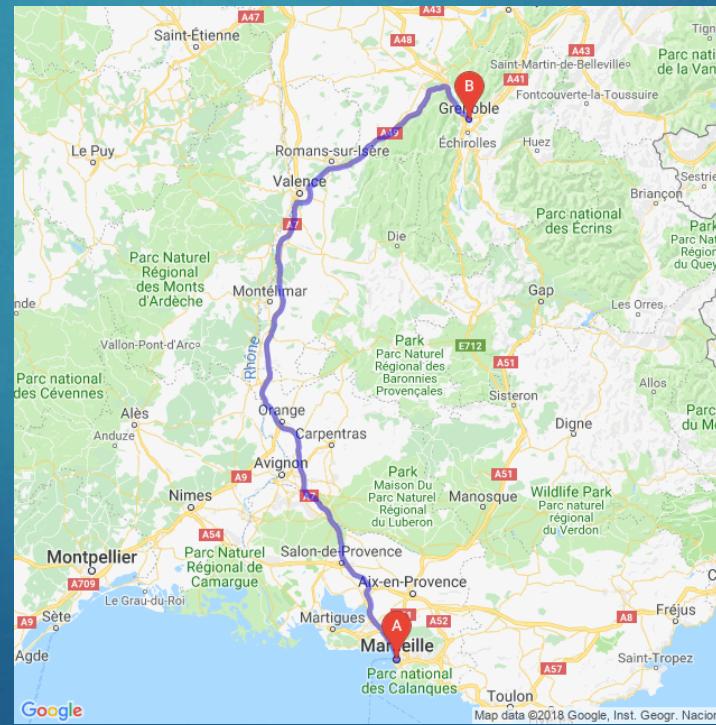
# You make no test...

- ▶ **Sell the car directly to customer and see**
- ▶ **Would you buy ?**



# Method 1 : manual test

- ▶ Way to test a **new gear** we added
- ▶ Make a Grenoble – Marseille

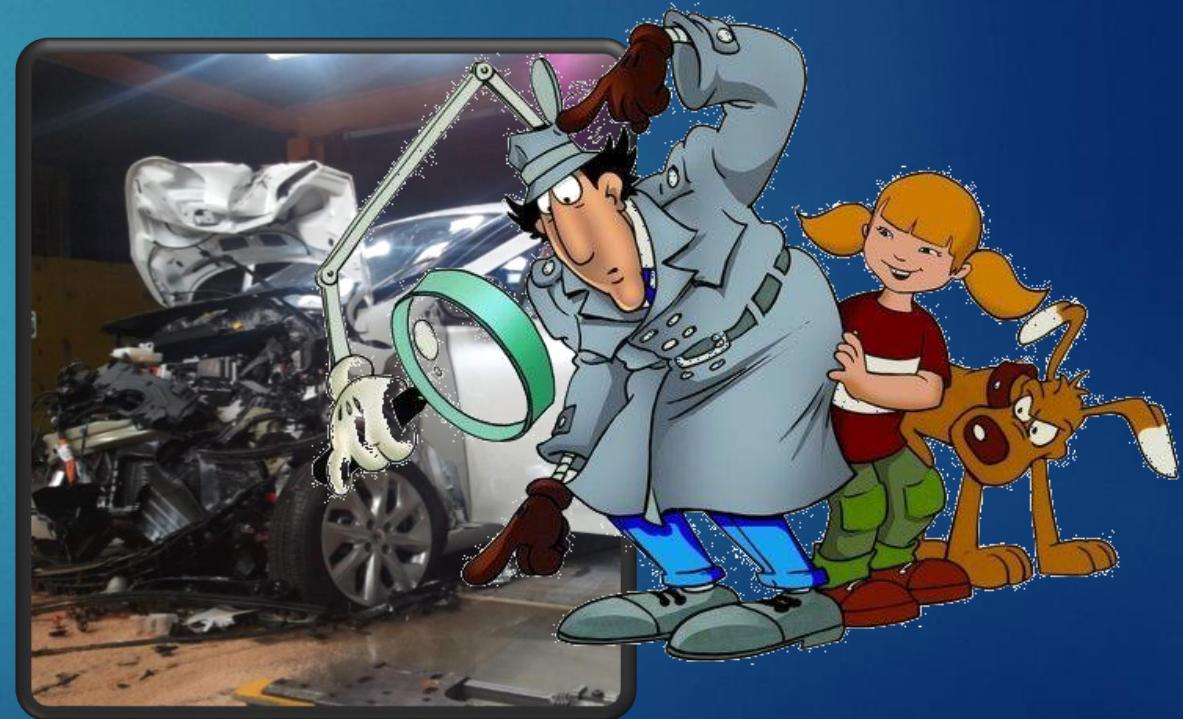


# Method 2 : integration tests

- ▶ You **build** a **prototype car** and make a **crash tests**
- ▶ **Every time** you **change** a **gear shape** in the gear box



<http://www.thedetroitbureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/IIHS-Camaro-Crash-Test.jpg>

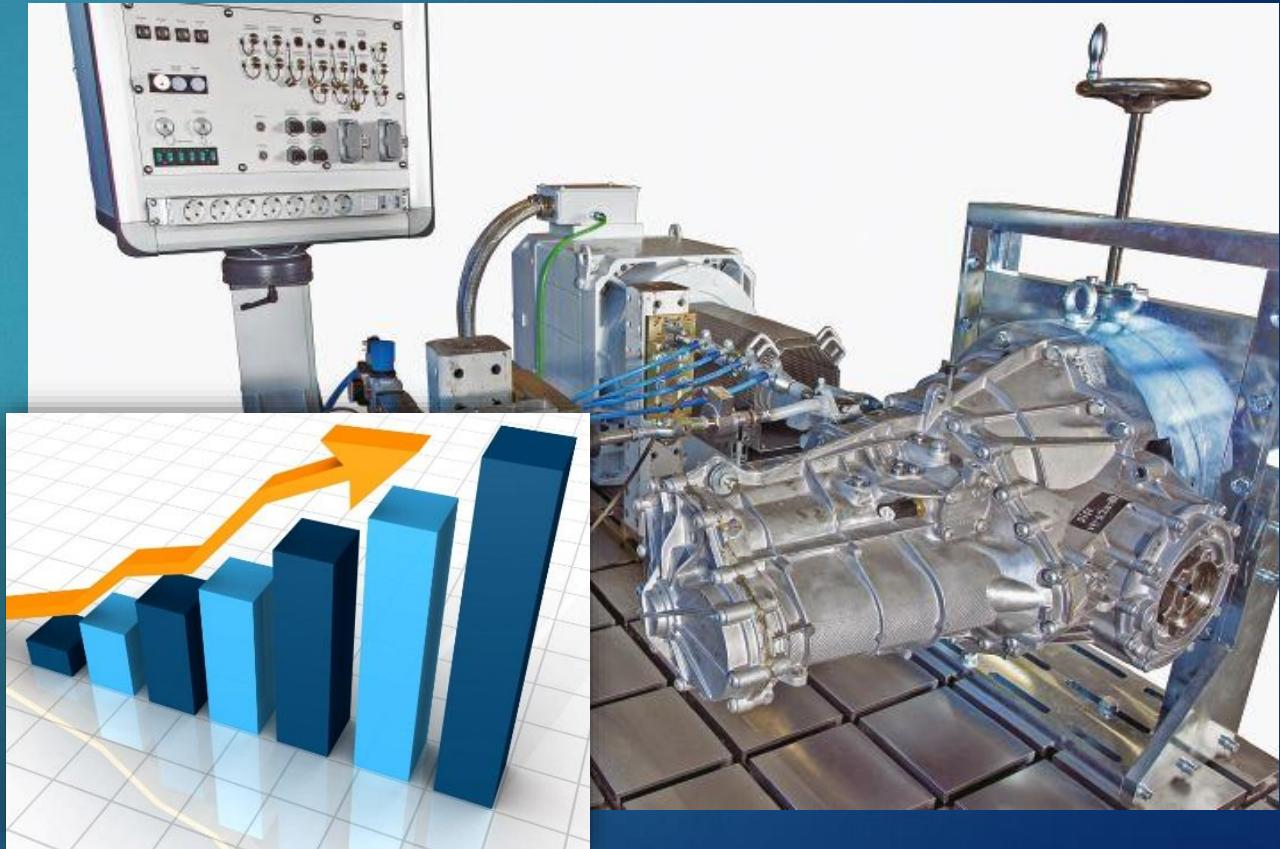


<https://www.automobile-propre.com/crash-test-renault-zoe-securite/>  
<http://maguy69.m.a.pic.centerblog.net/o/969011b4.jpg>

# Method 3 : unit test

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- ▶ You use **a test bench**
- ▶ Test **only** the **gear box**
- ▶ In **controlled situation**
- ▶ Can:
  - ▶ put **infrared camera**
  - ▶ **Probes** to see temperature.
  - ▶ **Vibration measurement**



<https://www.techbriefs.com/component/content/article/tb/features/application-briefs/13978>

# Notice contiguous transition....

- ▶ There is **unit test**
  - ▶ Test **one gear**
- ▶ A little bit more, still unit test
  - ▶ Test **two gears**
- ▶ ...
- ▶ A little bit more, **integration** test
  - ▶ Test the **gear box**
- ▶ **End to end**, now **test in the car**.



<https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/automotive-spur-gear-19598784273.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiral\\_bevel\\_gear#/media/File:Gear-kegelzahnrad.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiral_bevel_gear#/media/File:Gear-kegelzahnrad.svg)

# Run example - OK

```
sebv@sebv6:~/2022-01-unit-test$ pytest Particle.py
===== test session starts =====
platform linux -- Python 3.9.7, pytest-6.2.5, py-1.11.0, pluggy-1.0.0
rootdir: /home/sebv/2022-01-unit-test
collected 2 items

Particle.py .. [100%]

===== 2 passed in 0.02s =====
```

# Run example - failure

```
sebv@sebv6:~/2022-01-unit-test$ pytest Particle.py
=====
 test session starts =====
platform linux -- Python 3.9.7, pytest-6.2.5, py-1.11.0, pluggy-1.0.0
rootdir: /home/sebv/2022-01-unit-test
collected 2 items

Particle.py F. [100%]

=====
 FAILURES =====
 TestParticle.test_collide
-----
self = <Particle.TestParticle testMethod=test_collide>

def test_collide(self):
    particle1 = Particle(-0.5, 1.5)
    particle2 = Particle( 0.5, -1.5)
    collide = Physics.elastic_collide(particle1, particle2, 1)
    self.assertTrue(collide)
>       self.assertEqual(-1.5, particle1.get_vx())
E     AssertionError: -1.5 != -3.0

Particle.py:31: AssertionError
=====
 short test summary info =====
FAILED Particle.py::TestParticle::test_collide - AssertionError: -1.5 != -3.0
===== 1 failed, 1 passed in 0.08s =====
```

# A realistic case

```
Start 28: TestWorker
28/34 Test #28: TestWorker ..... Passed 0.11 sec
Start 29: TestWorkerManager
29/34 Test #29: TestWorkerManager ..... Passed 0.16 sec
Start 30: TestTaskIO
30/34 Test #30: TestTaskIO ..... Passed 0.11 sec
Start 31: TestTaskScheduler
31/34 Test #31: TestTaskScheduler ..... Passed 0.11 sec
Start 32: TestIORanges
32/34 Test #32: TestIORanges ..... Passed 0.11 sec
Start 33: TestTaskRunner
33/34 Test #33: TestTaskRunner ..... Passed 0.18 sec
Start 34: TestClientServer
34/34 Test #34: TestClientServer ..... Passed 1.85 sec
```

100% tests passed, 0 tests failed out of 34

Total Test time (real) = 9.42 sec

sebv@sebv6:~/Projects/iocatcher/build\$  
exit

- ▶ The **strict** approach:
  - ▶ You **write the tests**
  - ▶ **Implement** until it validates the tests
- ▶ More **realistic** approach:
  - ▶ **Implement** a **function / class**
  - ▶ Implement the **tests**
  - ▶ **Iterate** to **improve** the **implementation** and **API**

My my own experience, feelings

# When trying to push in teams.... [integration]

- ▶ **Integration test**
  - ▶ Mostly **everybody agree**
  - ▶ Not exactly on the way to do it....
  - ▶ One dev. already made a **dirty bash script** !
  - ▶ Seems easier at first look
- ▶ **Quickly cost a lot**
  - ▶ Eg. CEA MPC project, **10 000 MPI tests, .... 5000 fails...**
  - ▶ **One week** to run everything
  - ▶ **Depressing**
  - ▶ Harder to debug
  - ▶ **Nobody looked** on results except me and another one

# When trying to push in teams.... [integration]

- ▶ Another integration case (costs):
  - ▶ Eg. in another team (**scrum**)
  - ▶ Only integration test
  - ▶ Test suite time : **40 minutes**
  - ▶ Complex to maintain : **1 dev fully dedicated** to it (over 15)
  
- ▶ If your CI env is not stable:
  - ▶ **Lots of issues** to maintain the env running
  - ▶ Lots of **non code related issues** (**timeout**, ...)
  - ▶ Company **migrate the CI env** : **~5 months consumed to migrate**

versus **9.42 seconds** in unit

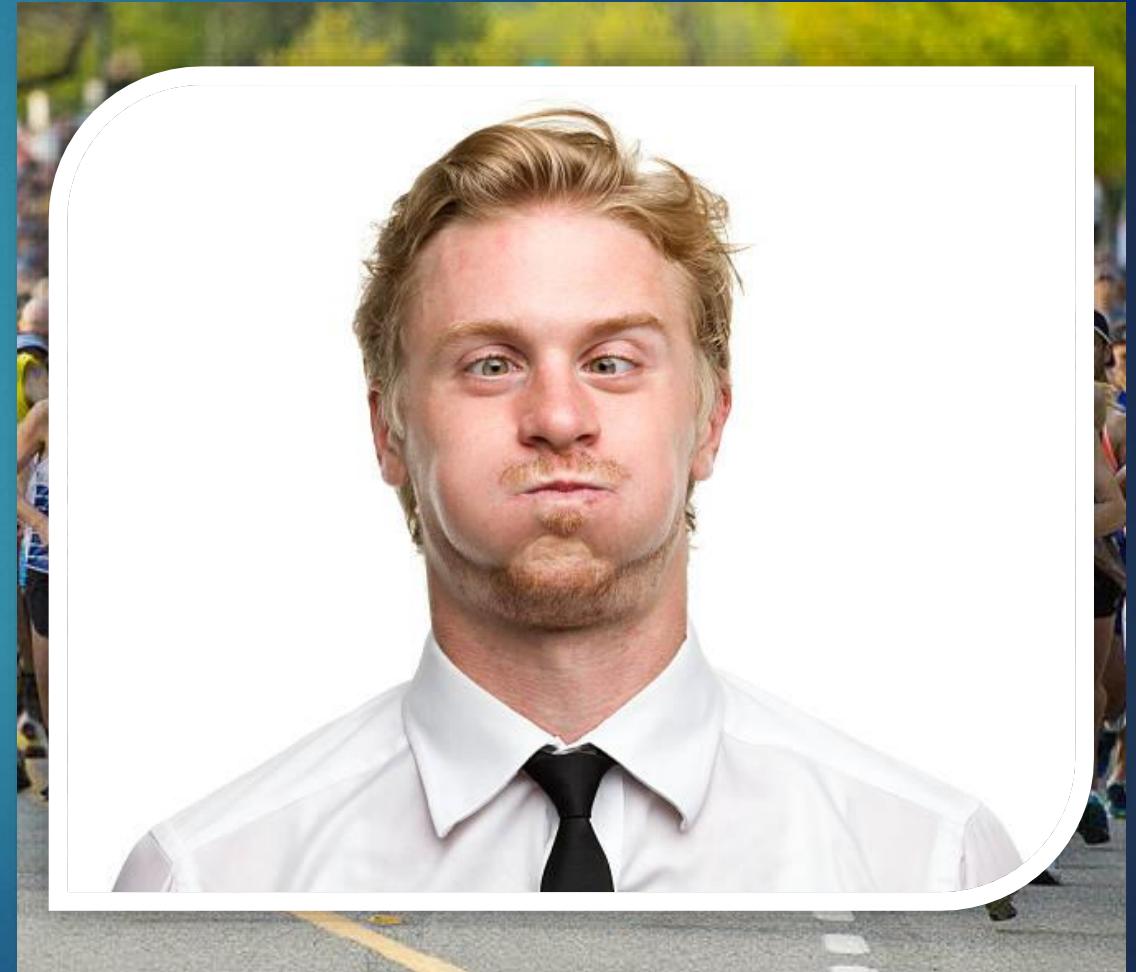
versus **1 week** in unit

# When trying to push in teams.... [unit tests]

- ▶ **Unit tests**
  - ▶ Required an investment
  - ▶ Initial effort
  - ▶ We are slower to start
  - ▶ Hard to convince devs who never made unit tests
  - ▶ **Hard to introduce in pre-existing software**
- ▶ **Common first kill :**
  - ▶ “This one is **too hard** to test” 
  - ▶ “This one **call many others**” 
  - ▶ “I’m sure of this function, it is **so simple**” 
  - ▶ “Hola, **do not touch this part of the code !**” 

# First time I made unit tests

- ▶ I was **not convinced**
  - ▶ But I **tried**
- ▶ Had the impression to **lose my time**
- ▶ It **was hard**
- ▶ I **didn't see the benefits**
- ▶ I **already had most of my codes**
  - ▶ Painfull to unit test for weeks



# Day to day methodology : discipline

- ▶ “This is a POC.... I will make my tests later” X
- ▶ You will never do them later
  - ▶ Because your **design** will **not permit**
  - ▶ Because you will **want to move** to **other stuff**
  - ▶ **Nobody** will be **happy** to write unit **tests for ~4 weeks**
  - ▶ **Your boss/commercial manager already sold it to clients....**
- ▶ You already **loosed half the benefits** of unit tests
  - ▶ **Become** a **more or less useless cost**



# Benefits of unit test

- ▶ That's not only testing
- ▶ It forces you to think your design
- ▶ Forbids global variables
- ▶ Make spec, also for internal APIs
- ▶ Open easy door for refactoring / rewriting
- ▶ New developers are more confident (you in 6 months...)



# A safety for QA guy

- ▶ Quality loss and **rush warnings**.
- ▶ Noticed **via a technical channel** not through **quality exigent guy** !



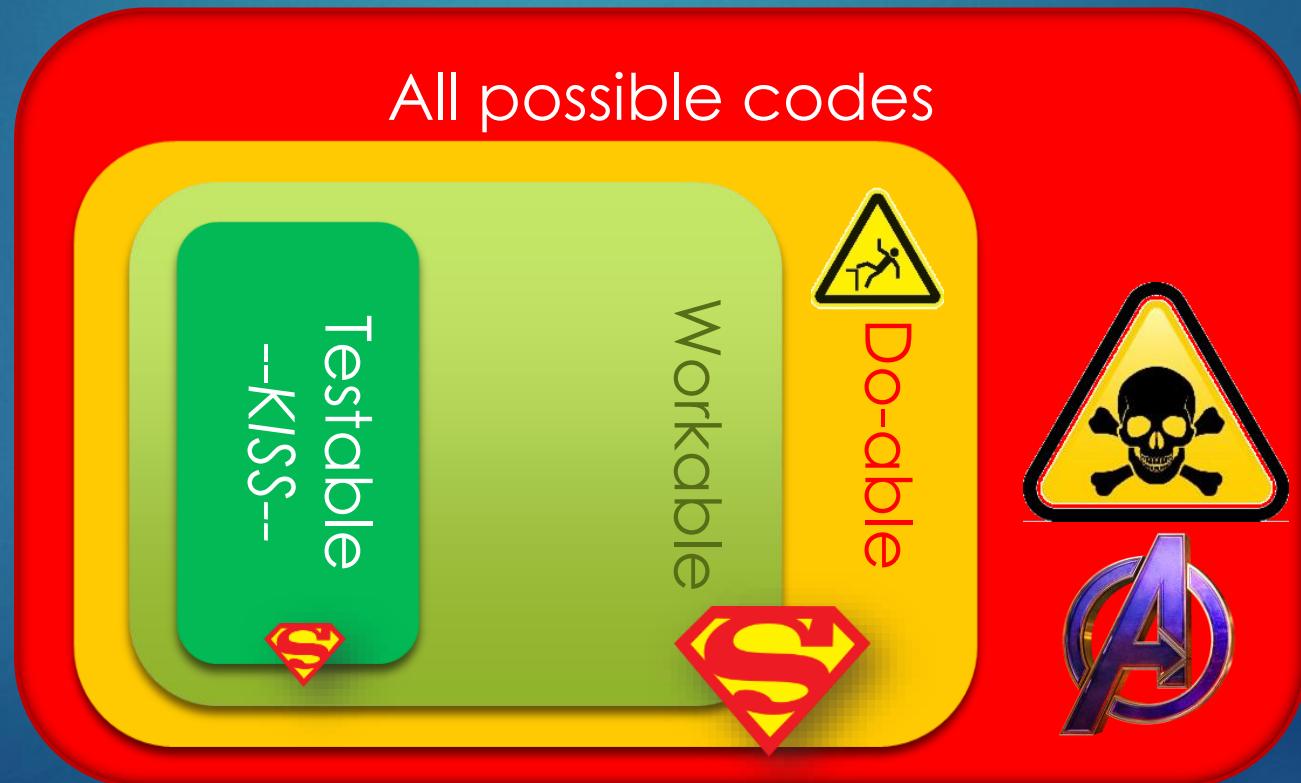
# That's a discreet teacher !

- ▶ You get **feedback by yourself**
- ▶ **No** need to get **critics from someone else**
- ▶ If you **don't know how to write** your test :
  - ▶ **Your internal API is badly designed !**



# That's also constraints

- ▶ Not all codes are **unit test-able**



# Test a gas machine

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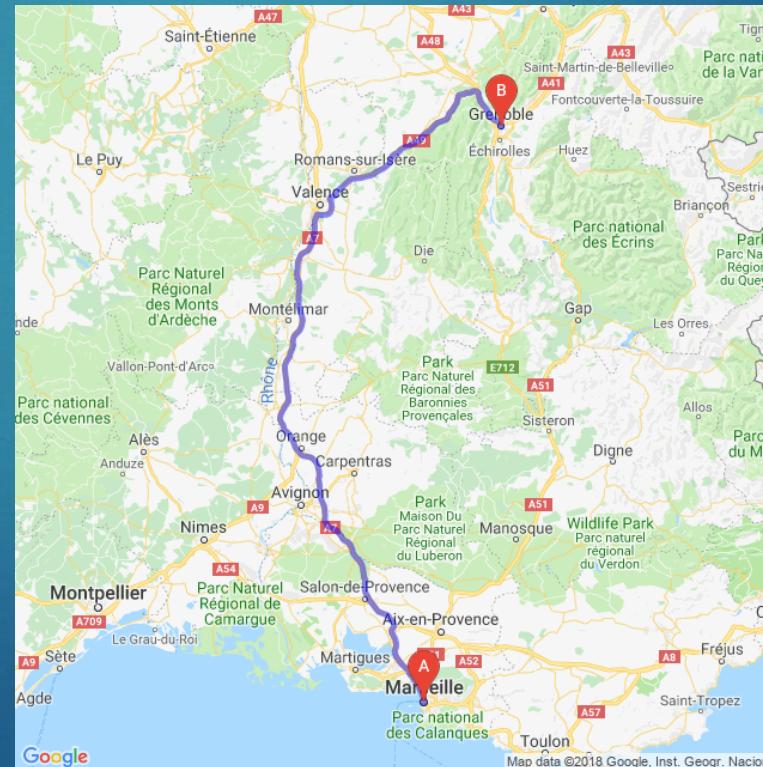
- ▶ If your **test** become **too complex**
- ▶ You are **certainly** on the **wrong way**
- ▶ **Stop, think** and **KISS**

morning\_not\_kiss()

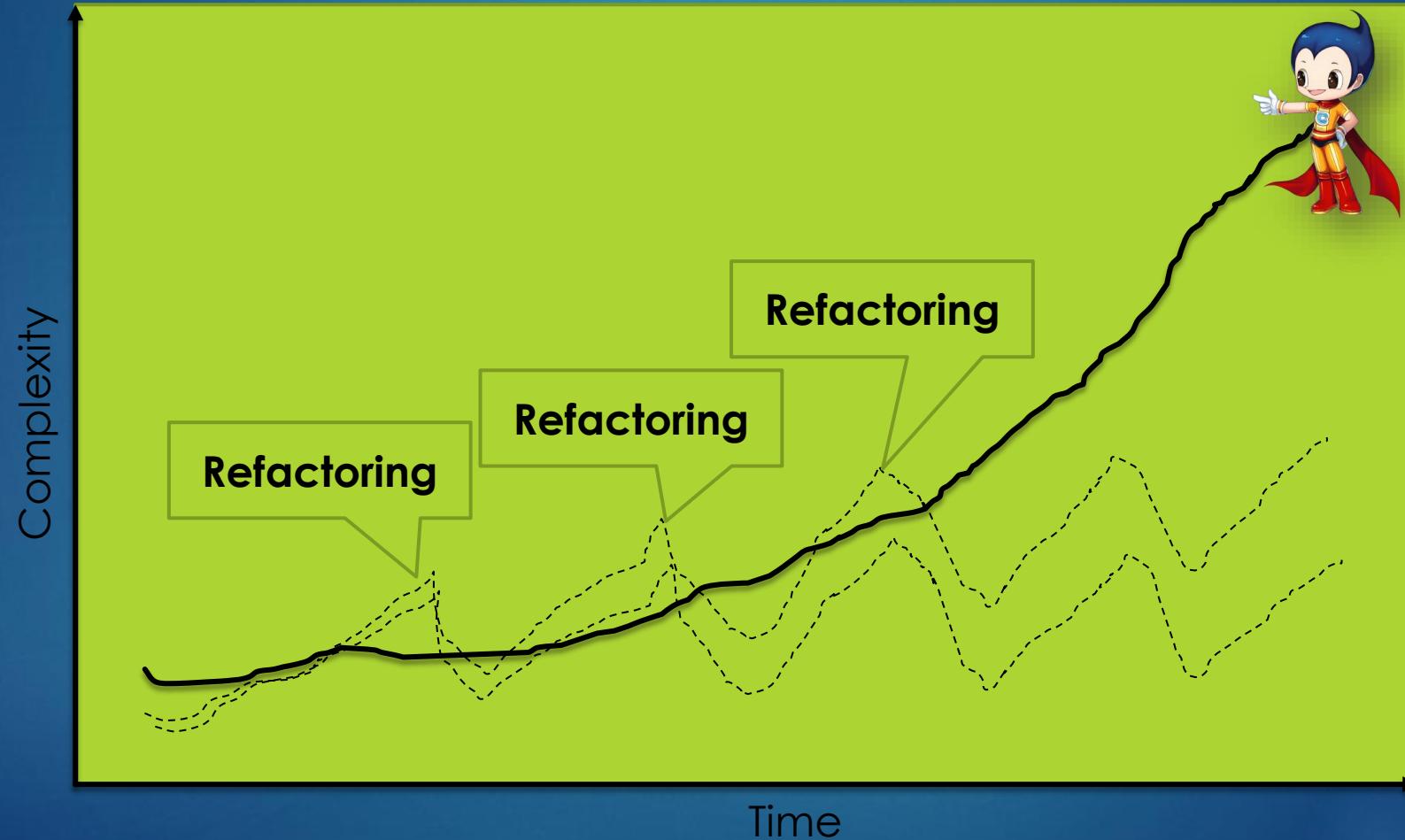


# New comer

- ▶ How long it take to enter in the code ?
- ▶ Make a Grenoble - Marseille



# Facing the entropy !



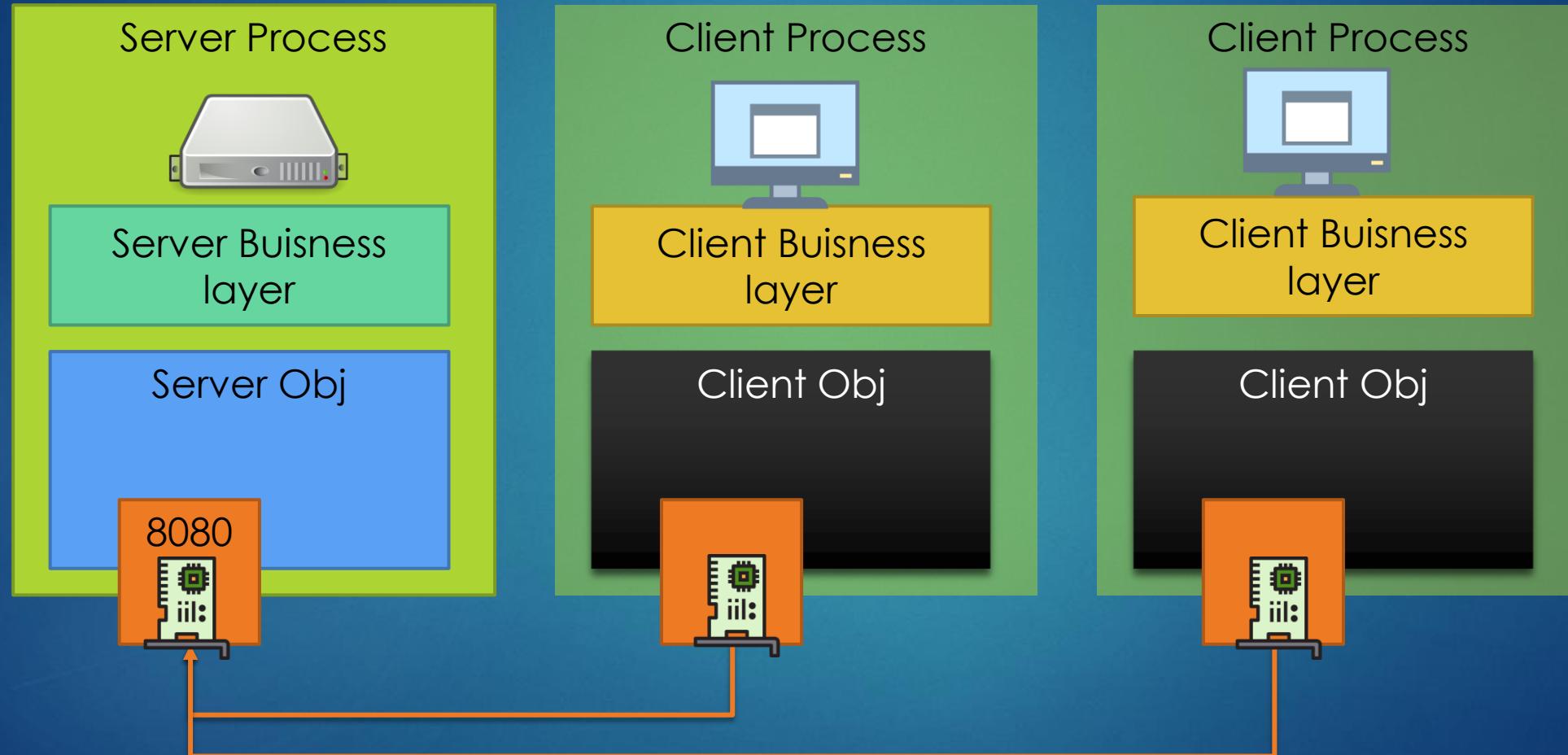
# The turtle problem

- ▶ Most of **UT introduction courses** use:
  - ▶ The **turtle example**
- ▶ A **turtle**
  - ▶ Has a **position**
  - ▶ Can **move forward**
- ▶ That's a **too simple example**
  - ▶ **Absolutly not representativ** of a real test case

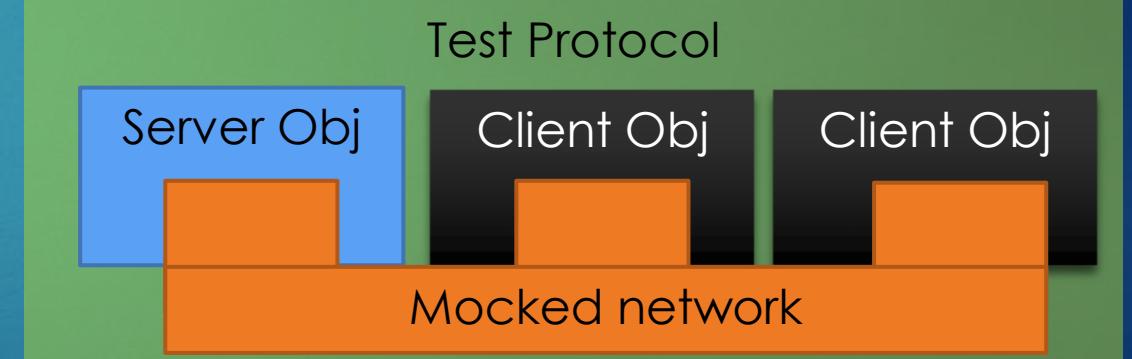
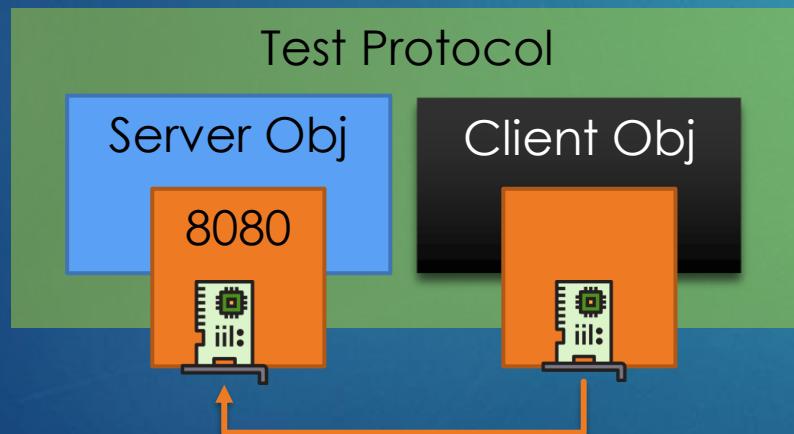
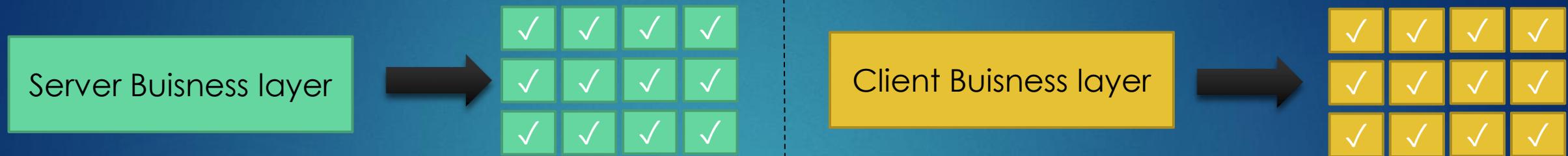


<https://snipstock.com/image/png-images-turtle-24-png-17769>

# Example: client / server



# Example: client / server



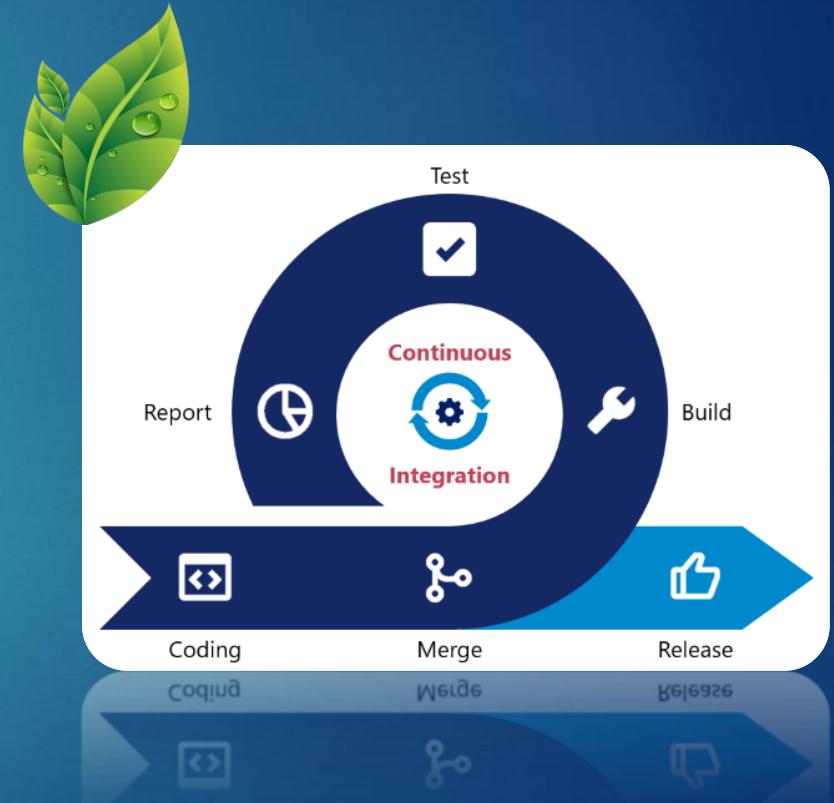
# Ecology argument

- ▶ You can make the **whole dev locally** on your **laptop**
- ▶ **No need** of **a large dev cluster**
- ▶ **Once done** and validated with unit tests:
  - ▶ Make real **test on cluster**
  - ▶ **Once a week** or two weeks
- ▶ Not anymore per team cluster
- ▶ **Less debugging at scale !**



# Ecology argument - 2

- ▶ CI cycle take ~ **a minute**
- ▶ Instead of **45 minutes** with only **integration tests**
- ▶ Require **less CI server** ressources



# Keep the knowledge !

- ▶ The hard **corner cases** are **encoded in the tests**
- ▶ Very **usefull** in case of **rewriting a V2**
- ▶ Also to **translate** in another languages
- ▶ Eg: **porting my memory allocator:**
  - ▶ C **original** implementation : **~1 year**
  - ▶ C++ **translation** + new algo : **1 month**
  - ▶ Rust **translation** : **2.5 weeks** for the biggest part

# Summary of interest

- ▶ **Code design**
- ▶ **Possibility to refactor**
- ▶ **Team dynamic**
- ▶ **Inclusion**
- ▶ **Internal component spec**
- ▶ **Validating the code**

About unit tests and agile methods

# A basement of agile methods

- ▶ Agile methods are **built from extrem programming**
  - ▶ One feature **is testing**
- ▶ That's **a REQUIREMENT** for the method, **not an option**
  - ▶ For the **technical validity** of the method
  - ▶ For the **dynamic of the team**

# Technical aspect

- ▶ **V cycle** : evaluate every details
- ▶ **Agile**: just plan the **next sprint**
- ▶ **Refactoring** will be needed
- ▶ **Without test**
  - ▶ you will **introduce bugs**
  - ▶ So you will **postpone the refactoring**
  - ▶ You will let you **code under pressure.**



# Team dynamic – code review

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- ▶ A **new feature** requires **changing many parts**
- ▶ **Without unit tests**, you need to **patch everything** to **know it is correct**
- ▶ Terminate with **large patches**
  - ▶ ~2 weeks of **dev** (or more)
  - ▶ ~1 week of **review**
  - ▶ You make **1 or 2 story / sprint / dev** !
  - ▶ **Agility is gone !**



# Team dynamic – code review

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- ▶ With unit test
- ▶ Split each steps in small sub patches
  - ▶ Force to discuss the splitting in the team
- ▶ One patch take
  - ▶ ~1 day to dev
  - ▶ ~1 day to review
- ▶ You review the global structure of the patch not line per line
  - ▶ It escalate the discussion at a more design level instead of deep details



# Team dynamic - silos

- ▶ Without test it is hard to go on a part we do not know !
- ▶ Especially in HPC !
- ▶ So each dev will have his part
- ▶ It reduces the discussions in the team
- ▶ Favor heroes



# Timings on 2 examples

COSTS AND EXAMPLES

# A short example in a previous team

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- ▶ **First version (no unit test):**
  - ▶ ~3 - 4 devs + 2 years
  - ▶ 38000 lines of code
  - ▶ Loosened several new developers failing to enter in the code (not beginners)
  - ▶ Adding feature « open » : 2 weeks + 2 weeks for patch review
- ▶ **Second version 85% coverage unit test**
  - ▶ 1 dev + ~1.5 year (~6 months half time)
  - ▶ 12000 lines of code
  - ▶ Perf: small IOs => x10, 1 thread versus ~20
  - ▶ Adding feature « open » => 30 minutes

- ▶ LHCb Acquisition **R&D code for scaling studies**
- ▶ Need to handle **40 Tb/s** on
  - ▶ InfiniBand
  - ▶ Omni-Path
  - ▶ 100G ethernet
- ▶ Over **500** servers (continuous **80 Gb/s all-to-all**) + send to ~**4000**

# Compare costs



**TCP driver :**

V1 => network **expert**  
V2 => **very basic** C/C++ **knowledge**

**IB driver :**

V1 => student made an **IB simu**.  
V2 => **No** MPI or RDMA **knowledge**

# CERN lhcb-daqpipe V2 IB story

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- ▶ Polish **PhD. student** coming **1 month for collaboration**
  - ▶ **CUDA/GPU** algos for **ITER (1 server)**
  - ▶ **No** pre knowledge on **MPI/RDMA** networks
  - ▶ **No** pre knowledge on our requirement of code
- ▶ **I was vacation last week** when he made tests on more than 2 nodes
- ▶ Made **1 month later 2 days of tests** on our 8 nodes
  - ▶ To prepare next test on Dell cluster.
- ▶ I made a try **2 month latter on 256 nodes**
  - ▶ ~perf than MPI after 1 day of parameter tuning + 1 minor fix.
  - ▶ 2 days later => little better than ou MPI driver

# Macroni Adventure

- ▶ Start dev on V2 => **July**
- ▶ Marconi supercomputer test **May**
  - ▶ Date and agreement known **2 weeks before**
  - ▶ Intel negotiated us **2 days full cluster** before prod
  - ▶ That's a **1.7 PFlops** cluster, **1500 server**, **1.3 MWatts**
  - ▶ **First real cluster with OPA**
- ▶ Our **test bed** was **8 servers**, **target** is **500**



# Marconi Adventure

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- ▶ Present at CINECA
  - ▶ **Me + my boss** arrived by plane morning
  - ▶ **4 Cineca admins** (~cannot work due to test)
  - ▶ **2 INFN people** implied
- ▶ Cluster status
  - ▶ Still **instabilities on OPA network**
  - ▶ **Luster not available**
  - ▶ **PBS not working** since 2 days
- ▶ **Plug my laptop on projector**, then I work !
  - ▶ We didn't pay but I would like to know how much it costs !!!!!!
  - ▶ **Demo effect ?**



# Marconi adventure

- ▶ First **2 hours** to **find workarounds** because no **PBS + Lustre**
  - ▶ **Find adequate hosts** to run on based on **network topology**
- ▶ **1 hour** to **debug** issues pointed by the tests and asserts
- ▶ **at 11h**, start to **run up to 32 nodes**
  - ▶ Get first nice results with MPI and first pre-try directory with PSM2
- ▶ **Afternoon** scaling up to **256 nodes**
  - ▶ **One try** asked on **512** but failed

# Marcon adventure

- ▶ Result **up to 64** where **really fine** for a first run
  - ▶ **1-2 hours** or tuning parameters for **every scale**
- ▶ **Harder** on **128 to 512** to get best tuning
  - ▶ At least thanks to unit tests
  - ▶ I was sure it worked at scale because I tested via UT
  - ▶ on ..... **my workstation 4 cores !!!!**
- ▶ End of day 2, **got all results**
  - ▶ Post analysis via simulation showed due to cabling + routing issues we cannot got more (**~10-15 % theoretical margins**)

Portability,  
scalability,  
dev hardware  
reduced costs !

Ecology ?

# Conclusion

# My time rules

- ▶ Of course **depend on** language / objectives / complexity
- ▶ **2 weeks** of coding
  - ▶ Ok without unit test
- ▶ Start **for longer**
  - ▶ Immediate unit test
- ▶ Extend **after 2 weeks**
  - ▶ Take 1-2 weeks to **refactor + unit test**
  - ▶ **Before continuing** progressing
- ▶ For **~1 year project**
  - ▶ **1<sup>st</sup>/2nd month(s)** loosed with “slow” progress

- ▶ Always compare with **real world engineering**
- ▶ We **tend** to **think** because it is **virtual** it **cost nothing**
  - ▶ That's **absolutely wrong** on **long term**
- ▶ I **hope I motivated you** to look on UT
- ▶ **Even more true** to target **performance**
  - ▶ Always **need to change** design to follow architectures
  - ▶ Make tons of **performance mistake** we need to fix
- ▶ That's a **vital component** of **agile methods**

Do not forget **it is a long road !**  
Mine took **~4+5=9 years**

# BACKUP

# Some framework

Language	Test framework	Mocking
Python	unittest	unittest.mock
C++	Google test Catch2 Boost test library cppunit ...	Google mock FakeIT
C	Google test Criterion	
Bash	bats	
Rust	[native]	mockall
Go	[native]	gomock