Welcome to this Training Session with Theiagen Genomics



We will soon be getting started



Software Development Practices for Public Health Bioinformatics

Week 03: Bringing Changes into Production

A Mid-Atlantic Workforce Development Offering Provided by the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services in Collaboration with Theiagen Genomics

Course Introduction

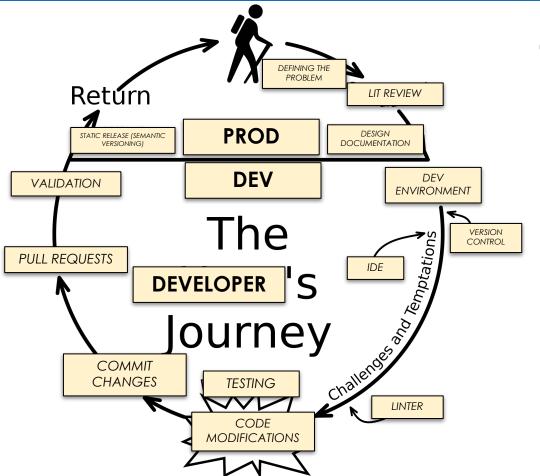
Training Workshop Instructors



Michal Babinski, MSc

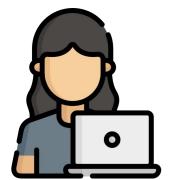
- Senior Bioinformatics Developer at Theiagen Genomics since 2024
- MSc in Bioinformatics
- BSc in Molecular Genetics and Genomics

Week 1-2 Recap



The Developer's Journey

Framework where a protagonist enters into their dev environment, faces challenges, gains new wisdom, and brings changes into production.





Software Development Practices

Developer's Journey

- Design Document
 - a. Clearly defining the problem and the proposed solution
- 2. Development Environment
 - a. Separate from production
 - b. Text editors and IDE's
- 3. Making Source Code Modifications
 - a. Small interactive changes (version control)
- 4. Peer Review
 - a. Collaborative development teams
- 5. Bringing Changes into Production
 - a. Final testing
 - b. Static version releases





Design Document

- The design document is a vital tool that defines the project's problem and solution, informed by literature review and community feedback.
 - It ensures **clear communication** and alignment among stakeholders.





Development Environment

- Separating development and production environments is crucial to **mitigate risks**
 - Strategies such as using separate compute environments, version control systems, and mimicking prod environment configurations help achieve this separation effectively.
- IDEs can enhance development productivity with features like code navigation, active error catching, and version control integration



Git Fundamentals

- Git is **essential for managing code changes** and facilitating collaboration in software development
- Mastering Git fundamentals ensures efficient and effective version control; these include:
 - Git repositories, forks, branches, staging, commits, push, pull, and version releases





Making Source Code Modifications

- When making changes, always refer to your design document
 - Break objectives down into smaller tasks
 - Update as new insights are learned
- **Small iterative changes** help to reduce errors while developing
 - Test early and often!





Peer Review

- Teamwork makes the dream work!
 - Dev teams help to **improve code quality** and promote reproducible, transparent, and interoperable software
- A Pull request (PR) is a standard method to submit contributions to a codebase
 - Standardizes the collaborative dev process





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Week 3 Focus

- 5. Bringing Changes into Production
 - a. Final testing
 - b. Static version releases







Final Testing

- In addition to testing at the PR level, final tests prior to a release provide more comprehensive checks across the repo
 - Especially since final modifications could be made up of multiple PRs
- Modifications being brought into production may need either functional or validation testing





Final Testing

Functional Tests: Verify that the software functions correctly in real-world scenarios

Can automate these tests through **GitHub Actions**





What are GitHub Actions?

- Automation tool integrated into GitHub that allows you to create custom workflows for your software development lifecycle
 - These workflows can **automate a variety of tasks** such as building, testing, and deploying code





Utility for Testing

- GitHub Actions can **automatically run tests** on your code every time you push changes to your repository
 - Ensures that new code does not introduce errors or break existing functionality
 - Facilitates Continuous Integration (CI) by running tests frequently and automatically





Setting Up GitHub Actions

- GitHub uses YAML files to define workflows for tasks like testing, building, and deploying code: orthub/workflows/{test}.yml
 - Developers can configure a GitHub repository to look for these YAML files and automatically launch these workflows





Key components of a workflow YAML:

- **name** name of the workflow
- **on** triggering events, e.g. pull requests
- **jobs** action of the workflow
 - runs-on environment for the job to run, e.g. ubuntu-latest
 - **steps** steps to execute the job itself, e.g. running an executable

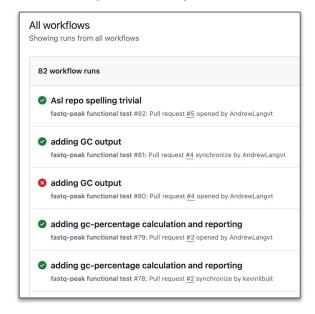
Live walkthrough: fastq-peek functional test





Monitoring and Debugging

 Can assess the status of a workflow from the "Actions" tab of a repository

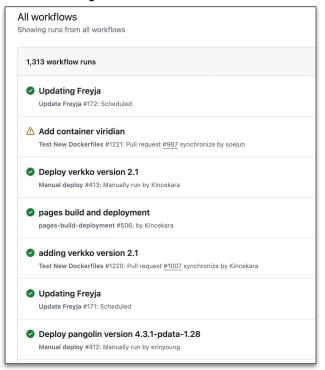


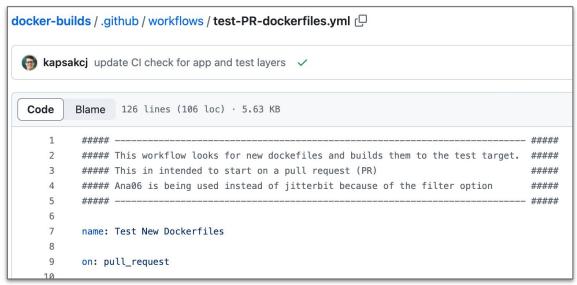


Detailed logs available regarding each workflow launched



Examples in the Field: StaPH-B Docker Builds

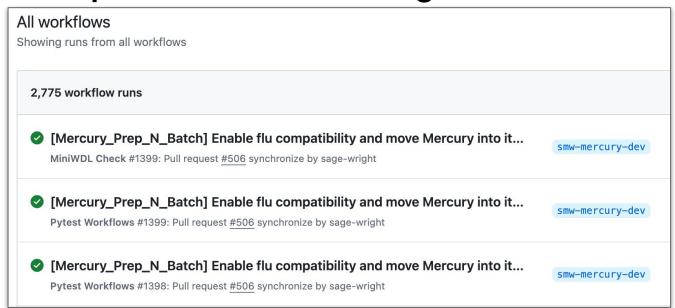




https://github.com/StaPH-B/docker-builds



Examples in the Field: Theiagen's PHB





- GitHub Actions can automate workflows for testing and deployment, enhancing code quality with CI/CD integration directly within GitHub repositories
 - Can be specifically helpful for routine functional and validation tests





Final Testing

Functional Tests: Verify that the software functions correctly in real-world scenarios

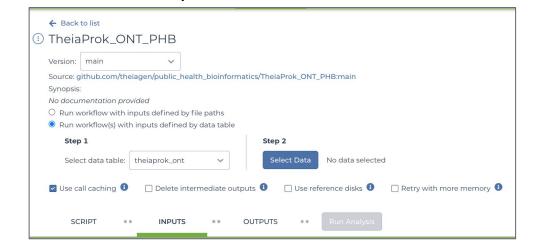
Can automate these tests through **GitHub Actions**

- Validation Tests: Ensure the software meets the specified requirements
 - Performed against a benchmark or
 - predefined criteria



Final Testing

 User Acceptance Testing (UAT): Have end-users test the software to ensure it meets their needs and expectations



For Terra users, you can have end-users test your main branch in a workspace prior to a release



Static Releases

- Deploying a fixed version of the software
 - Provides clear versioning history
 - Facilitates dependency management and updates

Semantic Versioning

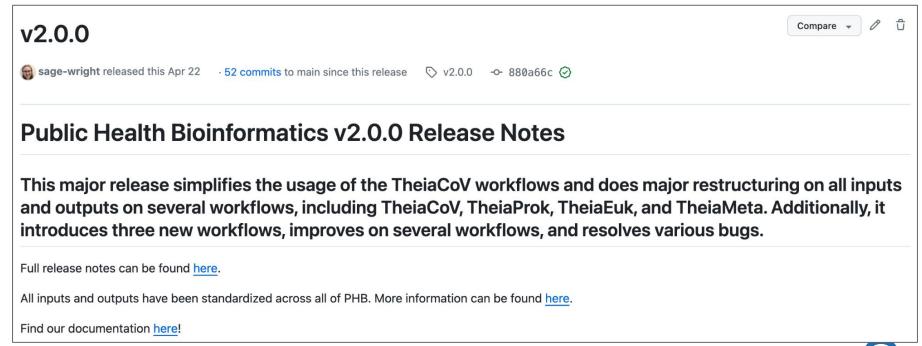
- Versioning scheme that reflects changes







Example Releases: PHB v2.0.0



- **Final testing** should be performed prior to bringing in changes into production
 - Comprehensive tests, especially important when modification is made up of multiple small changes
- Static releases help provide clear versioning
 - **Semantic versioning** helps to reflect changes from version to version





Hands-On Exercise



Exercise 03: GitHub Actions & Static Releases

Exercise Goal

- 1. Use GitHub and your dev environment to:
 - a. Troubleshoot a failed GitHub action
 - b. Modify the codebase to resolve the failed action





Final Thoughts



Allowing time for trainees to complete Exercise 3.



Software Development Practices

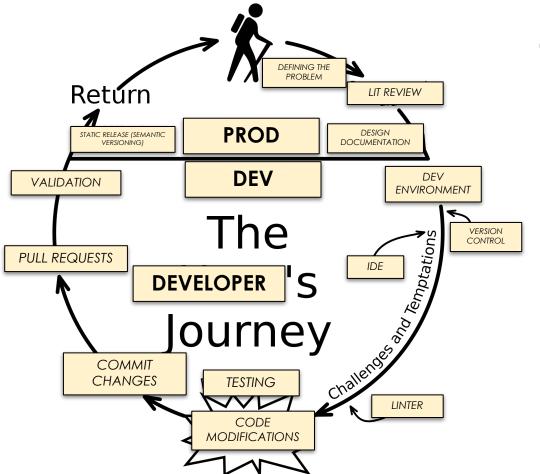
Developer's Journey

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 - a. Clearly defining the problem and the proposed solution
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 - a. Separate from production
 - b. Text editors and IDE's
- 3. Making Source Code Modifications
 - a. Small interactive changes (version control)
- 4. Peer Review
 - a. Standards for review, testing, etc.
- 5. Bringing Changes into Production
 - a. Merging to main
 - b. Static version releases









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