Conda & Reproducibility

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I Reproducible science using conda

Conda environments can be used to make python software installations reproducible, i.e. to generate python environments which bear identical version numbers for their python packages.

In a first step, we will create an environment using the latest version of miniconda3¹ installed on a machine running the Ubuntu 18.04 OS. Subsequently, the settings of this newly created conda environment will be exported into yaml file. In the final step, we will load the settings in a new conda environment on a CHPC node running the Rocky8 OS.

I.1 Creation of the reproducible environment

We assume that miniconda3 has been installed and has been set up in such a way that it allows to support more than one conda environment (the default conda environment bears the name base).

The most common way to support multiple conda environments is to invoke conda init post the miniconda3 installation. Unfortunately, this procedure modifies a user's existing startup shell .bashrc/.tcshrc on a permanent basis. For people who are using the LMOD modules setup, we recommend CHPC's lua module template which supports multiple conda environments and does not modify the user's shell permanently.

In the following coding block, an environment with the name genscience is created. The command conda activate genscience allows one to enter the genscience environment. Subsequent an array of Python packages (numpy,..., statsmodels) as well as texlive-core will be installed in the genscience environment. The command conda deactivate forces one to leave the genscience environment and return to the base environment.

```
# Create a simple env: genscience
module load py39_4.12.0
# Create a simple env: genscience
conda create -y -n genscience
# Activate the genscience environment
conda activate genscience
# Install an array of packages
conda install -y -c anaconda numpy scipy matplotlib
conda install -y -c anaconda pandas scikit-learn scikit-learn-intelex
conda install -y -c anaconda jupyter
conda install -y -c anaconda xarray
conda install -y -c bokeh bokeh
conda install -y -c conda-forge dask
conda install -y -c conda-forge gdal
conda install -y -c conda-forge jupyterlab voila
conda install -y -c conda-forge jupyterlab-latex
```

 $^{^{1}}$ can be exchanged interchangeably for anaconda 3 for every instance in the document

```
conda install -y -c conda-forge scikit-image
conda install -y -c conda-forge statsmodels
conda install -y -c conda-forge texlive-core
# Deactivate the genscience environment
conda deactivate
```

The command conda list displays the environments that are accessible to the miniconda3 installation. The symbol ('*') prepend the directory where the currently activated environment is stored.

```
# Conda List:
# -----
conda list
# Find all the Conda envs:
base
                      * /home/sleipnir/software/pkg/mini3/py39_4.12.0
                         /home/sleipnir/software/pkg/mini3/py39_4.12.0/envs/
genscience
   genscience
sleipnir@ragnarok:~$ conda activate genscience
(genscience) sleipnir@ragnarok:~$ conda env list
# conda environments:
base
                         /home/sleipnir/software/pkg/mini3/py39_4.12.0
                         /home/sleipnir/software/pkg/mini3/py39_4.12.0/envs/
genscience
   genscience
conda deactivate
```

I.2 Export of a conda environment

The information of the genscience environment can be easily stored in a file. The following command stores the details of the genscience environment in the yaml file genscience.py39.yml.

```
# Export the genscience env into a YAML file:
# -------
conda env export -v -n genscience -f genscience.py39.yml
```

I.3 Reproduce an environement based on a YAML file

In what follows we will recreate our environment on a new machine. After loading an existing anaconda distribution we are able to generate a Python environment based on the previously exported yaml file.

```
(genscience) [u0253283@kingspeak5:~]$ python3
Python 3.10.4 (main, Mar 31 2022, 08:41:55) [GCC 7.5.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import numpy as np
>>> np.__version__
'1.22.3'
>>> import statsmodels
>>> statsmodels.__version__
'0.13.2'
```