Continuous Integration



Towards more reproducible science the Gysela5D case





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Motivations



- Improve confidence in simulation results
 - Is observed behavior due to a bug or is it a new physics discovery?
- Improve reproducibility of simulation results
 - What configuration was used to get some results?
 - What code changes impact the results?
- Improve code "cost"
 - Reduce crash during production
 - Reduce loss of computation hours
 - Reduce time lost in tracking bugs
 - Reduce loss of developer hours

The Gysela5D case



- Magnetic confined plasma simulation code
 - For study of transport & turbulences in tokamak
- Developed in Fortran95 (\simeq 47kloc) & C (\simeq 2,3kloc)
 - Alternative implementations for lots of modules
- About 10 years of history
 - CVS, then SVN
- \simeq 5 developers
 - applied mathematicians, computer scientists
- \simeq 5-10 users
 - Mostly physicists, some applied mathematicians
 - Run & read the code, propose code change

Outline



- Context
- The platform
- Ensuring the code compiles & runs
- Validating the results
 - Bit exact comparison
 - What to do when it goes south?
 - Smarter comparison
- Conclusion & future work

The Gysela dev. work-flow



- Left SVN linear history (all changes at same level)
- A git based work-flow
 - A release branch (The production code, what users see => SVN)
 - An integration branch ("master", a.k.a. next release)
 - Multiple features branches (concurrent developments)



- Achievement:
 - 1 change = well identified feature branch
 - Master should always be stable
 - Especially before release
 - Tools:
 - Dedicated git commands
 - Gitlab for merge requests & bug/fix assoc.

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CI integration in work-flow



- Automatic application on master
 - Triggered by a git hook on each change
 - i.e. a feature integration
 - On breakage: mail to the culprit + the dev mailing list
 - Also triggers other automated processes
 - Doxygen doc generation
 - Some static analysis (case consistency, dead code, ...)
- Manual application on feature branches
 - Dedicated bash command
 - Sends mail to the requester only
 - Expected before merge in master

Ensure the code compiles

- Inria continuous integration platform
 - Jenkins
 - CloudStack based testbed (VMs)
 - For us: Linux amd64 + gcc + mpich
- On code change
 - Compile w. large combination of compile flags / code path
 - Compiler warning analysis & reporting
- Last 100 results & logs kept

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Ensure the code runs



- Keep one version of the executable
 - default compilation options
- Reworked launching strategy
 - Synchronous mode (vs. batch)
 - Self-contained (vs. launch script + binary)
- Execute mini-runs on the VMs
 - In 9 different configurations
 - With 2 MPI process x 1 OMP thread
 - About 2 minute runs each

Results validation



- ③ Gysela is a fully deterministic code
 - Message handling order fixed
 - Pseudo-random number generation is deterministic (fixed seed)
- 🙁 Foundations not fully deterministic
 - Compilers FP optimizations can alter results
 - Unrelated code changes can impact optimizations applied
 - MPI reductions have no fixed operations order
 - FP rounding approximations can vary

Achieving deterministic execution



- A dedicated compilation mode
 - Compiler option disabling FP optimizations
 - Keep user specified operation order
 - Ensure result reproducibility
 - Dedicated implementation of MPI_Reduce
 - Not as efficient (memory or time) as the original but
 - Always apply reduction operations in the same order
- Achievement: bit perfect results reproducibility
 - Currently only on same machine/compiler
 - Can this be portable?

Bit exact comparison



- When the "code version" didn't change
- Comparison of the main 5D data in checkpoint files
 - All other quantities based on it
 - Removed the ghost zones from the checkpoint
 - HDF5 files \Rightarrow Comparison w. h5diff
 - Small runs \Rightarrow small files (2 x 4MB)
- With previous code revision
 - Reference checkpoint files stored on the Inria forge
- Between different input data
 - e.g. 4 iter, 1 restart, 4 iter vs. 8 iter

When results don't match



- Find out where things went south
 - Deterministic mode generates traces (dedicated fortan module)
 - Based on instrumentation in code: DBG_CKSUM_PRINT(var)
 - Generated trace file:



- On code modification
 - Filename, line might change

But

- Execution order should remain stable \Rightarrow (var, value) order conserved
- Intrusive instrumentation to cover large code
 - A dedicated branch, automatically merged w. master by jenkins when possible

When results can't match



- Some changes modify the results
 - New physics

_ ...

- Change in mathematical scheme
- Change in algorithms/parallelization
- Some changes remain very small
 - Change in the "code version" minor (Major.minor)
 - Changes ignored at 10⁻¹⁴ threshold
- Even small changes can lead to large bit by bit change
 - e.g. a shift of the 5D function in one dimension

Smarter comparison



- Identify comparison metrics
 - Macroscopic values that remain stable
 - Input from physicists needed
- Make the code less sensitive to perturbations
 - e.g. Added a HF filter applied periodically
- Create data with well known expected results but ...
- Will requires a parallel machine to run in a reasonable time

Conclusion & future work



- Gysela is a deterministic code, with reproducible results in deterministic mode
- Automated: doc generation, branch merge, static analysis, compilation, run, bit exact comparison
- Not everything can be automated: also a merge request system
- Built tools to trace execution & identify divergences
- Still a lot to do
 - Unit tests: more developments & execution
 - Physics-based macroscopic comparisons
 - Comparison of timing
 - Validation on a large range of architecture / compilers
 - ⇒Port to actual super-computers (WIP w. IDRIS)
 - Apply to more codes (work stated on Hydro & Jorek)