The CTA Operator tools public repository

In which we discuss packaging and tagging

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Outline

- Goals
- Repository structure
- Packaging with pip
- Tagging and releasing
- Using the packages



Goals

- · Provide operator tools "as is" to the CTA community
 - · Needs: Mechanism of installing and upgrading
 - · Needs: Config management
- · Use the same tools ourselves
- Host example monitoring configs



Repository structure

• https://gitlab.cern.ch/cta/cta-operations

Project:

```
ci_helpers
                                   <-- Misc. CI utilities
cta-ops-config.vaml
                                   <-- Reference config file
monitoring
   grafana
       dashboards
                                  <-- Dashboard ison and previews
   td-agent
                                   <-- Fluentd config files
LICENSE
README.md
requirements.txt
                                   <-- Full install requirements list
                                   <-- RPM package(s) for general setup
rpm
tools
                                   <-- Individual tools, written in Python
    pip
        ctantile
                                   <-- Misc utilities
        tapeadmin
                                   <-- Tape interaction utilities
        cta-ops-repack-automation
                                   <-- Repack automation tools
```

Pip package:

```
LICENSE
Makefile
pyproject.toml
README.md
src
atresys
email_templates
cta_ops_repack_0_scan.py
...
__init__.py
```



Building with pip

Specifications

- PEP 517 A build-system independent format for source trees
 - https://peps.python.org/pep-0517/
- PEP 518 Specifying Minimum Build System Requirements for Python Projects
 - https://peps.python.org/pep-0518/
- PEP 503 Simple Repository API
 - https://peps.python.org/pep-0503/
- Python Packaging Authority (PyPA) tutorials and specs
 - https://packaging.python.org/en/latest/#



Build tools

Build frontend

A build frontend is a tool that users might run that takes arbitrary source trees or source distributions and builds wheels from them.

- · We use 'build'
 - wrapped by make

Build backend

The actual building is done by each source tree's build backend.

We use 'setuptools'



Package metadata

All in the toml file

- · setup.cfg,
- setup.py
- pyproject.toml
- https://setuptools.pypa.io/en/latest/userguide/
 pyproject_config.html

```
[build-system]
requires = ["setuptools>=61.2", "setuptools_scm>=6.2"]
huild-backend = "setuntools.huild meta"
[project]
name = "atresvs"
authors = [
   {name = "CERN", email = "tape-operations@cern.ch"},
description = "Tools for automating tape repack workflows"
readme = "README.md"
requires-python = ">=3.6"
license = {file = "LICENSE"}
classifiers = [
    "Programming Language :: Python :: 3",
    "License :: OSI Approved :: GNU General Public License V3 (GPLV3)".
    "Operating System :: POSIX :: Linux"
keywords = ["CTA", "tape", "CERN"]
dvnamic = ["version"]
dependencies = |
  "ctautils"
  "taneadmin".
  "tabulate"
[project.urls]
repository = "https://gitlab.cern.ch/cta/cta-operations/"
documentation = "https://gitlab.cern.ch/cta/cta-operations/-/wikis/tools/ATRESYS---Automated-Tape-REpa
[project.scripts]
cta-ops-repack-manager = "atresvs:cta ops repack manager.main"
```



Tagging convention

Present internal repo

- 0.4-123
 - · '0.4' unused
 - · '-123' incremented when new release is created

Proposal (but we could use anything else really)

- 5.8.6.1
 - · '5.8.6' min CTA version needed to run
 - Update if backwards incompatible cta-admin changes
 - '.1'- Incremented when new ops release is made, set to 0 when CTA min version changes



Versioning with the build system

Setuptools-scm

- Allows us to build with dynamic version from CI tags
 - https://pypi.org/project/setuptools-scm/
- Does intermediate versions based on tag

In the standard configuration setuptools-scm takes a look at three things:

- latest tag (with a version number)
- the distance to this tag (e.g. number of revisions since latest tag)
- workdir state (e.g. uncommitted changes since latest tag)

- 1. Last tag: 5.8.6.1
- 2. Code then git commit
- 3. New intermediate version: 5.8.6.2.dev1
- 4. Publish intermediate on public repo for testing, *don't tag*
- 5. When happy, tag and publish 5.8.6.2



Using a tag

Q: Which version should I use?

Assuming the proposed scheme:

- **CERN**: Most recent tagged release or specific dev release
- **Elsewhere**: Closest non-dev release with version <= CTA version



Gitlab CI

- Uses EOSWeb space to publish
- Job for publishing to Gitlab repo available, publishing to PyPI possible

Pipeline

- Build (simply runs make)
- 2. Publish (manual)
 - Publish dev commits for testing at CERN
 - · Publish tags as 'public release'

Index of /

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
cta-4/	2022-10-04 17:13	-	
cta-5/	2022-10-04 17:10	-	
cta-operations/	2023-03-17 14:22	-	





Using the packages

Pip as first-class citizen:

Available using index url:

https://cta-public-repo.web.cern.ch/cta-operations/pip/simple/

For easy install we provide:

requirements.txt with external dependency versionlock

```
python3 -m pip install --extra-index-url https://cta-public-repo.web.cern.ch/cta-operations/pip/simple/
--requirement requirements.txt
```

• Users can also define it as a repo in their pip.conf file



Rpm wrapper

Single 'just install everything' rpm. Created when we tag.

- Install 'tape-local' user
- 2. Set up venv in \$PATH
 - · Avoid system-level pip pkg interference
 - · Avoid custom/hacky opt... path
- 3. pip install --r requirements.txt
- 4. TODO: keytab setup?



In practice

CERN - make a tool public

- Move tool source code of tool to new Gitlab repo (new pip pkg)
- 2. Add tool to 'ctaops-lib' requirements.txt
 - Treat like external dependency
 - Versionlock
 - Separate ops and dev release timings

Packages are copied to our internal mirror, fetched by hosts from there. Can use public repo directly if we want to.

Elsewhere

- Simple requirements.txt for 'pip install everything'
 - · Or install by hand with pip
- Use RPM
- Use container (creation for summer student)





Bonus slide: Why not 0.1.2-style tags?

- Implies semantic versioning
- Indicates that we differentiate between major/minor/patch releases, which we don't

