



Transition to Continuous Integration Practices in ATLAS Software Development

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Scope

- WBS items
 - 5.2.1 Software Validation
 - 5.2.2 Librarian and Infrastructure Services
- People
 - Alex Undrus (1 FTE)
 - Shuwei Ye (0.5 FTE)
- Key Infrastructure Systems
 - ATLAS Nightly Build System
 - ATN Nightly Testing Framework
 - AtlasSetup build and runtime environment tool
 - LXR code browser
 - U.S. ATLAS user support







For traffic throughput . . .





. . . and for software development throughput





Roundabouts advantage

Pritchard, Michael S.; Harris, Charles E.; and Rabins, Michael J., "Engineering Ethics: Concepts and Cases" (2014)

- Vehicles move non-stop
- Efficient, require less lanes
- Low cost (no signals)





Continuous Integration (CI) advantage (powered by git and Jenkins)

- Teams develop autonomously, non-stop
- Efficient: build/integrate when needed
- Lower cost (less tools, bureaucracy)



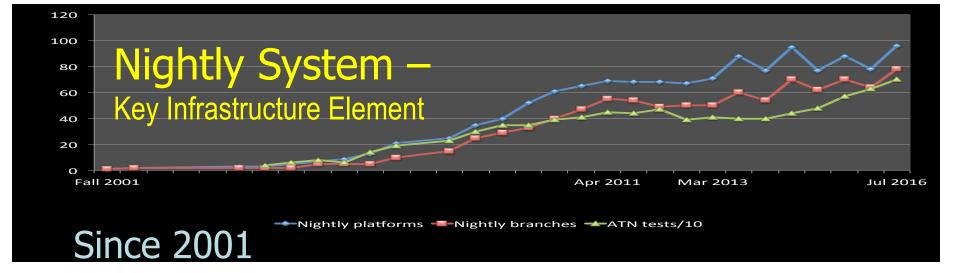


Current Software Infrastructure



- Numerous nightly branches (78 in July 2016)
 - Fixed time builds with manual restart option
- Collaborative "work area" based on SVN and TC
 - Complicated tag approval bureaucracy
 - Development line merge is complicated, semi-automatic
- Heavy use of human and hardware resources
 - Substantial SVN and TC admin effort (0.95 SIT FTE)
 - Manual stable release builds by shifters (1.9 SIT FTE)
 - Arduous management of > 2000 packages
 - Fixed job schedule means substantial idle machines time
 - Home-made tools, often without alternative experts





- Developers do integrate their work frequently
 - 78 branches rebuilt daily and/or on-demand
 - Excellent reliability (build failure probability ~ 0.2%)
 - New on-demand functionality is popular, used daily few times
- Oracle-based Web UI (with hot spare backup)
 - Flexible error analysis and monitoring
- 100% home made
 - ~ 60 RH and virtual machines (incl. distscc farm)
- Frequent updates and modifications: 54 JIRA tickets in 2016 (45 resolved)



AtlasSetup

- Build and runtime environment tool
- Used by all developers and in all tools working with ATLAS releases
- Continuous effort of Shuwei Ye to support new tools (CMake), OS (CC7), and compilers (Clang)
- Integral part of ATLASLocalRootBase (ALRB) package that provides site-specific environment at all ATLAS Tier0 – Tier3 sites

16 JIRA tickets opened in 2016 out of which 13 tickets are resolved

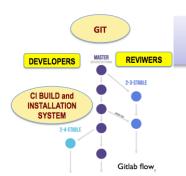


LXR

- ATLAS-wide code browsing service provided by Tier-0 center at BNL
 - 2 servers for stable major releases and AthAnalysisBase releases
- Indispensable tool for software developers:
 - Ability to jump easily to the declaration of any global identifier
 - All references to global identifiers are indexed
- Easy but continuous support of Shuwei Ye (0.05 FTE)
 and Alex Undrus (0.025 FTE)

2 JIRA tickets opened and resolved in 2016



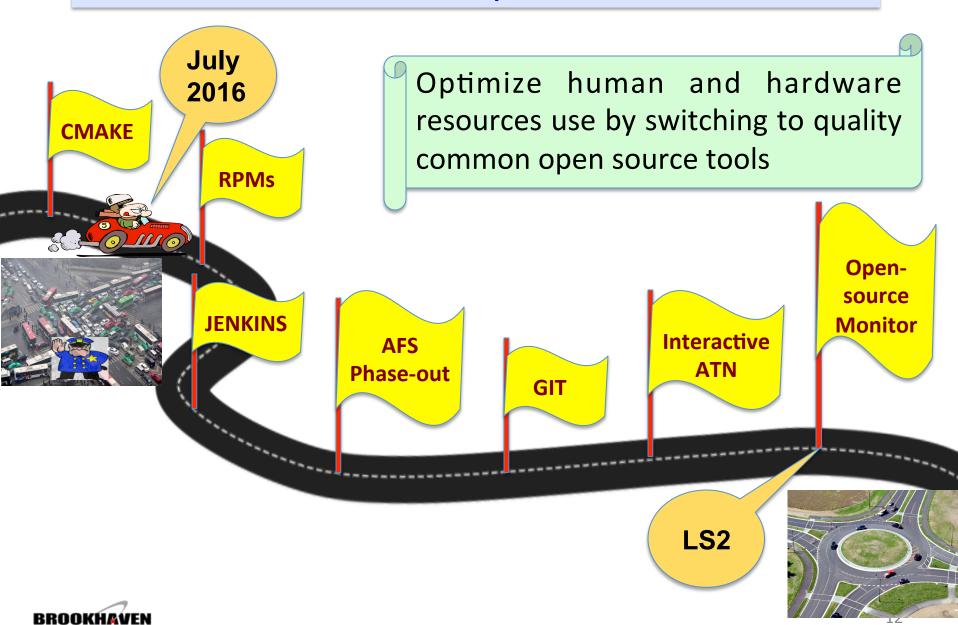


Major Infrastructure Revamp Started

- Inspired by the 2015 Build Review findings:
 - Many current tools are at the End-of-Life (CMT, SVN, AFS, NICOS)
 - Current workflow does not provide modern CI
 - Human and hardware resource use is not optimized
 - Potential of open-source tools is not harnessed
- Among main goals: achieve CI workflow



Roadmap to CI

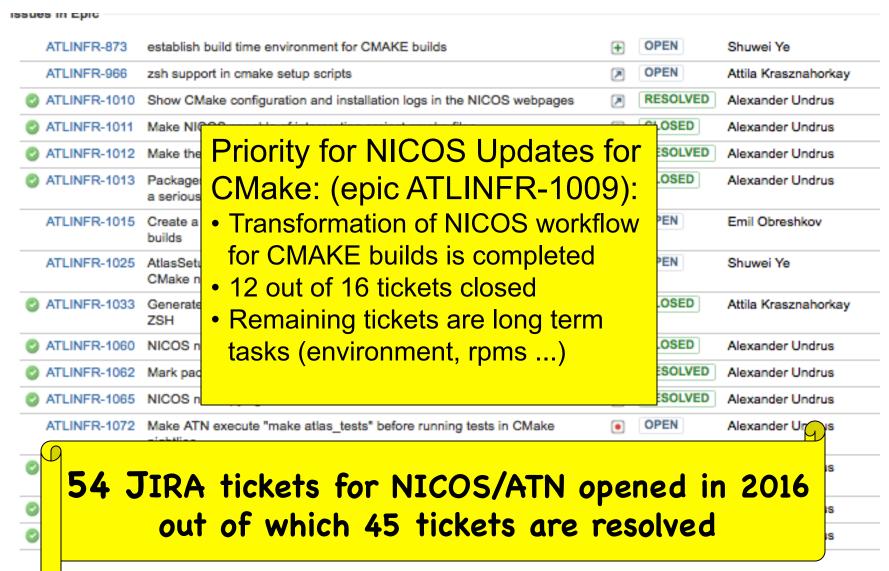


4-phases Plan of the Nightly System CI Upgrade

- Discussed and approved at February 2016 S&C week, https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/AtlasComputing/AtlasNightliesPlans
 - 1 Focus on CMake, Jenkins integration (2016)
 - 2 Put Jenkins on top of the System (2017)
 - 3 Focus on new Build Analytics tool (2018)
 - 4 Finalization (by LS2)
- Small, incremental changes, iterations
- Detailed plan is essential for a success
 - Success metrics
 - Means of implementation
 - Milestones
 - Workshops, review panel

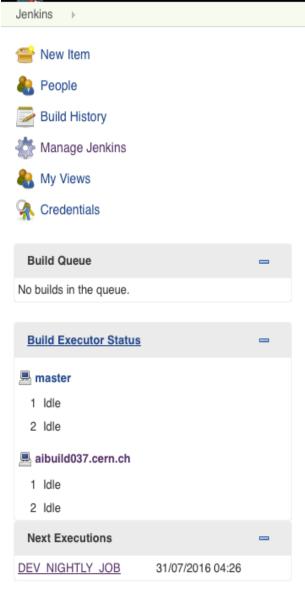


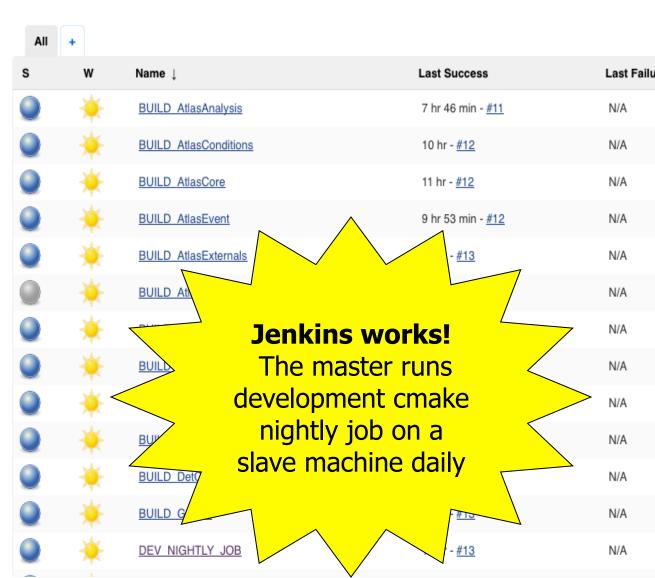
1st Phase Progress (Completion 4Q 2016)













1st Phase Items under Development

- ♦ ATLAS Jenkins master server
 - ♦ Configuration is a BIG TASK
 - ♦ Frequent Jenkins&plugins updates pose a challenge
 - ♦ 3 instances tested at BNL and CERN
 - ♦ Instabilities analyzed and tackled
 - ♦ Disruptive puppet management was a major problem
 - solved with CSOPS help
 - ♦ Works OK now, behind CERN SSO
- ♦ CMake build jobs run on a slave machine daily
 - ♦ Project builds are synchronized by Jenkins
 - ♦ 100% success on the newest server



Jenkins Caveats

- Key functionalities are provided by plugins
 - ~ 50 active plugins on the ATLAS master
 - Essential "multijob" and "multiplatform" plugins
- Stability is not granted automatically
 - Automatic updates kill all slave jobs
 - New Jenkins versions ~ twice a week
 - Plugins backward compatibility is not guaranteed
 - Jenkins slave agent crashed occasionally with Jenkins 1.*
 but is very stable with Jenkins 2.*
 - Build timeout plugin is needed for stopping stalled jobs
- Jenkins puppet module (from CERN IT) is disruptive
 - The latest version is much better



Jenkins: Next Steps

- Security scan, opening ports in the firewall
 - Help of ATLAS CSOPS is essential
- Achieve high stability for the Jenkinsmanaged test nightly jobs
 - Less than 1 Jenkins hiccup per month
- Assure optimum synchronization of different build steps (no idle periods)
- Switch few CMake-based 'regular' nightly branches to Jenkins scheduling by December 2016
 - Optionally: new nightly release names 'YYYY-MM-DDTTTT'



Moving Nightlies Installation from AFS

- CVMFS seems like a natural choice
- Existing ATLAS nightlies CVMFS server:
 - Can not be regarded as the model for AFS replacement
 - Holds few nightly branches used by few users
 - Data size and load on it is incomparable with that on AFS
- CVMFS and AFS use cases are different
 - CVMFS is a distribution file system
 - Better solution is needed to allow several users trigger installations and publications on a CVMFS server
- Solutions for CVMFS nightlies installations are explored in ATLINFR-1050
 - Several servers with a common base path
 - NOT FREE: additional support effort seems inevitable (Brinick Simmons [UK] offered help in testing new CVMFS server) 19

2nd Phase (completion 4Q 2017)

- ♦ Continue to add cmake-based builds to Jenkins
- ♦ Retire RH build machines
- ♦ Use VM SSD machines for builds
 - ♦ . . . Or 32-core RH supercomputers with superfast SSD
 - ♦ Reduce number of CPUs ~ 30% at the build farm
- Automate creation of nightly jobs for new nightly branches (possibly with a special Jenkins plugin)
- ♦ Keep the Nightly System in sync with ATLAS transition from SVN to git
 - ♦ Transition schedule with dated milestones would be very helpful
 - → Evaluate Jenkins plugin for git SCM
- ♦ Evaluate incremental capabilities of CMake builds



3rd Phase (completion 4Q 2018)

- Evaluate and choose an open source tool for nightlies monitoring
- Move cmt and RootCore based builds to Jenkins
- ♦ Support git SCM as needed
- Deliver a beta version of the new ATN framework allowing testing on remote farms and in individual developers sessions



4th Phase (completion by LS2)

- ♦ Remove dependence of the ATLAS Nightly System on AFS
- Replace the NICOS Web UI with open source monitoring tool
- → Finalize the support of the workflow based on git SCM
- ♦ Deliver beta-version of the new ATN framework



Conclusions

- U.S. ATLAS provides crucial services for the ATLAS software infrastructure (nightly build and testing system, code browsing, environment setup) and quality support for U.S.-based physicists
- These critical <u>support and development</u> services are efficiently provided at 1.5 FTE cost (compare with ATLAS SIT effort 8 FTE)
- Good progress achieved in the ongoing 1st phase of the CI Nightly System upgrade



Backup Slides



Continuous Integration (CI) Definitions

- Continuous Integration is a software development practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily - leading to multiple integrations per day. Each integration is verified by an automated build (including test) to detect integration errors as quickly as possible(http://www.martinfowler.com/articles/continuousIntegration.html, 2006)
- Integration is the act of submitting your personal work (modified code) to the common work area ("Learning Continuous Integration with Jenkins", by Nikhil Pathania, 2016)
- CI was first named and proposed by Grady Booch in "Object Oriented Design: With Applications" (1991), although Booch did not advocate integrating several times a day (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuous_integration)

