ROOT Modularization

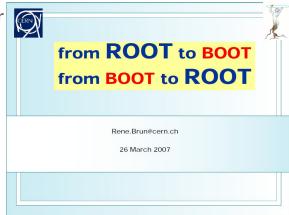
Oksana Shadura, University of Lincoln-Nebraska

Goals of modularization project

The project **goals** are:

- Recheck ROOT subsystems and dependencies: CORE, I/O, Math and etc.
- Select "small heart-like" part of ROOT that could be a fundamental for modularization process;
 - Make ROOT friendly for plugin new developments/products:
 - Adapt the ROOT source code to enable (more) custom-tailor products.
 - Support custom-tailor products in the build system by
 - i. checking out what is needed only,
 - ii. building what is needed only,
 - iii. re-using intermediate or final deliverables.
 - Enable pre-build intermediates and their usage.





Benefits

- Users can get as a final product ROOT as a smaller package containing just the services they need and plugging extra whenever they want;
- Making ROOT more friendly for users;
- Possibility to plug and unplug components;
- Help in efficient managing dependencies (ROOT libraries and external libraries);
- Simplify the adapting process for a new/external contributions in ROOT;

Start At The Beginning

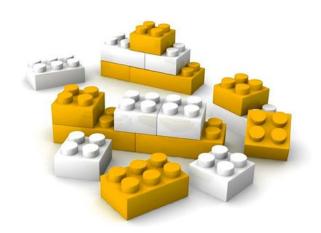
- Talk to 4 developers what "modularization" means and you'll get 5 answers.
- Trying to start at the base layer "how would ROOT define a module?" and trying to a few examples of simple ROOT functionality to see how we could recast them as a module.
- Would like to get a good feeling for how a module or package would work before a thorough treatment of how they are managed.
- Presenting in forums like this one provide a mechanism for feedback from a wide set of viewpoints.

Examples of products modularization

Examples of modularization: LibreOffice & Xorg

https://wiki.openoffice.org/wiki/Modularization_org

https://www.x.org/wiki/ModularizationProposal/



Background studies on modularization

Two directions of ROOT modularization project

- **First:** add external support to plug new contributions that doesn't require changes in a ROOT core;
- **Second:** change or add new interfaces to be able easily plug new developments;

We need to add package manager or alternative classes and work on both directions together!

Package managers as an inspiration for a new tool

- Homebrew
- Portage (It has GIT plug-in module for portage which performs various git actions and checks on repositories.)
- Spack

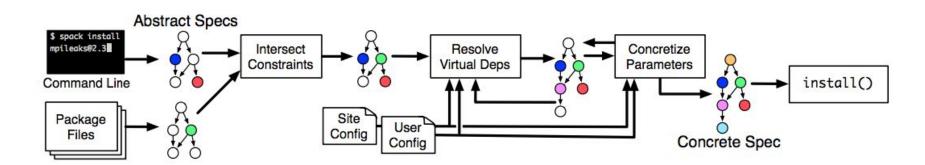


Git Integration ?



Spack

- Spack is a package management tool designed to support multiple versions and configurations of software on a wide variety of platforms and environments.
- It is widely used in EP-SFT for LCGPackages, could be the ideas used in Spack, is useful for project?



Python packaging PEP425 and PEP427

Wheel format https://wheel.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

Wheel Slogans



- Because 'newegg' was taken.
- Python packaging reinvented.
- A container for cheese.
- It makes it easier to roll out software.

To quote PEP 427, wheel is:

A wheel is a ZIP-format archive with a specially formatted file name and the .whl extension. It contains a single distribution nearly as it would be installed according to PEP 376 with a particular installation scheme. Although a specialized installer is recommended, a wheel file may be installed by simply unpacking into site-packages with the standard 'unzip' tool while preserving enough information to spread its contents out onto their final paths at any later time.

To put it simply, wheels are a way to have your own local instant pypi.

PEP 425 and wheel

Pep 425 tags are similar to LCGpackages names

{distribution}-{version}(-{build tag})?-{python tag}-{abi tag}-{platform tag}.whl

Usage:

```
pip wheel [options] <requirement specifier> ...
pip wheel [options] -r <requirements file> ...
pip wheel [options] [-e] <vcs project url> ...
pip wheel [options] [-e] <local project path> ...
pip wheel [options] <archive url/path> ...
```



Description:

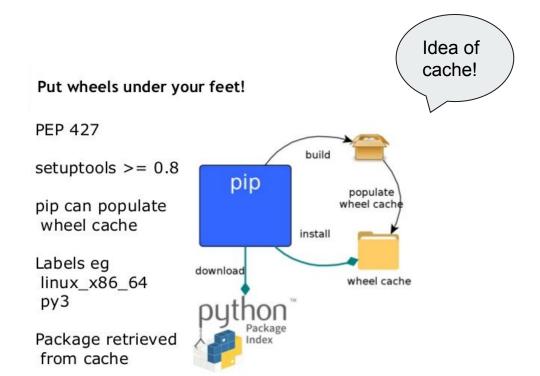
Build Wheel archives for your requirements and dependencies.

Wheel is a built-package format, and offers the advantage of not recompiling your software during every install. For more details, see the wheel docs: https://wheel.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

Requirements: setuptools>=0.8, and wheel.

'pip wheel' uses the bdist_wheel setuptools extension from the wheel package to build individual wheels.

Requirement files?



etadata-Version: 2.0 ame: Keras ersion: 2.0.2 ummary: Deep Learning for Python ome-page: https://github.com/fchollet/keras uthor: Francois Chollet uthor-email: françois.chollet@gmail.com ownload-URL: https://github.com/fchollet/keras/tarball/2.0.2 latform: UNKNOWN Requires-Dist: pyyaml Simple equires-Dist: six equires-Dist: theano rovides-Extra: h5pv configuration equires-Dist: h5py; extra == 'h5py' rovides-Extra: tests equires-Dist: pytest; extra == 'tests' and metadata equires-Dist: pytest-pep8; extra == 'tests' Requires-Dist: pytest-xdist; extra == 'tests' rovides-Extra: visualize files! Requires-Dist: pydot-ng; extra == 'visualize' INKNOWN

cal/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/METADAT

/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/WHEEL

Wheel-Version: 1.0

Generator: bdist wheel (0.29.0)

Root-Is-Purelib: true Tag: cp27-none-any

/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/RECORD

eras-2.0.2.dist-info/DESCRIPTION.rst,sha256=OCTuuN6LcWulhHS3d5rfjdsQtW22n7HENFRh6jC6ego,10 Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/METADATA,sha256=Ho3tru0PVy0YKIhcIqq_PHY9HbqvpacZNmKzcBoQ2PE,644 Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/RECORD,, Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/WHEEL,sha256=BtVfdXUcEYLcFj0kbIrCFRyXU4qszVPt-E9o3RWkSNw,93 Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/metadata.json,sha256=UW-NijlZ8rPeIK3XwU-NcfKd3RHG4EEnyH3pKiz6R0I,748 Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/top_level.txt,sha256=ptcw_-QuGZ4ZDjMdwi_Z0clZm8QAqFdvzzFnDEOTs9o,6 keras/ init .pv.sha256=YuUk-6EFC-ug- eoPehZ3gTsD5XB6ZFu3-i0xmMR1Ig.488 keras/activations.pv.sha256=05q02fLM KDnwwnJT1fcKNHqHvEpd1SVc-Rpsvr7L9E.1875 keras/callbacks.pv.sha256=cju08s0cw04H-7WdjgZLNXaPnFpRLCt40SD8T-X450I.33865 keras/constraints.pv.sha256=KMlXmS0Hfc1x4v6JLAWXZGKc0FzxGwQY--gexvwnpgs.6048 keras/initializers.pv.sha256=7nBUT0mgqKjT9Bja04Y55TFvlpKpkmPlccA6rkv6Vjk.14871 keras/losses.py,sha256=0VEj9WoxKqrfgjlBKqupkIM7IZUcIoTz50cvYDpBiQ8,2784 keras/metrics.py,sha256=Pv7W9nPKFKZ1PcW8aikwoKca0Cst9t4vjfo8pumKvvM,2112 keras/models.py,sha256=A4DuST0DsJImZ79Tq35c- IbHJSTisK1yorDq8VG2qw,49574 keras/objectives.py,sha256=ck4Iw cAo6AbKrOPBLBLFnSiVmICvhAbm9Ax-FTyBPM,138 keras/optimizers.py,sha256=d5U3xGREb-X13qjLqJmjbbNyBM-G f-Ztqvvbi qKoA,24892 keras/regularizers.py,sha256=TJ3qrfNsXBkVhIStDESz2jf4WtkJxHBBs0SqGemrHno.2034 keras/applications/__init__.py,sha256=wu75Dk9-M58K_pnga-QWdxC0v3xvm4k5Z0kgQ4nYVaA,150 keras/applications/imagenet_utils.pv.sha256=vgAP4z0vYm0R0KYC01N8H-mv4b7SIznGh7fAg3mhv8k.5426 keras/applications/inception v3.pv.sha256=bN iJippRu081oT2zd 8MLKgFxbL6koF 0oEC2JL4UM.14499

/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Keras-2.0.2.dist-info/metadata.json

/40//40

100%

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R

- Packages are the fundamental units of reproducible R code. They include reusable R functions, the documentation that describes how to use them, and sample data.
- R does not have responsibility for plugged packages



You can further provide examples (which can also serve as tests) and links to related functions. The examples need to be fast ($\ll 5$ sec), because they're run frequently. (CRAN checks every package every day on multiple systems.)

```
RSkittleBrewer/

DESCRIPTION
NAMESPACE

R/RSkittleBrewer.R
R/plotSkittles.R
R/plotSmarties.R

man/RSkittleBrewer.Rd
man/plotSkittles.Rd
man/plotSkarties.Rd
```

An . Rd file

```
\name{RSkittleBrewer}
\alias{RSkittleBrewer}
\title{Candy-based color palettes}
\description{Vectors of colors corresponding to different
             candies.}
\usage{RSkittleBrewer(flavor = c("original", "tropical",
                      "wildberry", "M&M", "smarties"))
\arguments{
 \item{flavor}{Character string for candy-based color
 palette.}
\value{Vector of character strings representing the chosen
       set of colors.}
\examples{
plotSkittles()
plotSmarties()
\keyword{hplot}
\seealso{ \code{\link{plotSkittles}},
         \code{\link{plotSmarties}} }
```

Ideas about how to help to modularize ROOT

Proposal about Cling integrated tool from Vassil V.

[root]#include "TXXX.h"

"No such package XXX. Installing it for you.."

[root]TXXX a;

[root] //works

Ideas for a tool Tinstaller from Pere Mato

- TInstaller is a class that help ROOT to work with external packages (from cvmfs/lcgexternals) or help build packages from scratch
- Similar to Python package management tool?
- Where to put TInstaller: could be or external or inside Core or inside Cling?

Next steps

- Review ROOT minimal option ("Minimal Installation")
- Review dependencies introduced in Core and etc.
- Test functionality of ROOT minimal
- Make a prototype allowing to upgrade ROOT minimal with extra options/dependencies/services

Thank you! Looking forward to see your ideas and suggestions!