

# Test Driving Nix

or first adventures in nixolandia...

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2018-04-04



# Nix

Merriam-Webster: *nix* (v) to veto or reject

- Notwithstanding the curious etymology, as a package manager Nix certainly looked interesting
- From Chris's [interesting presentation](#) on 21 March what I liked most was:
  - Absolute package isolation and reproducibility
  - Fully consistent builds, from libc upwards
  - Full support for any combination of package builds, past and present (a.k.a. views)
    - Looks very interesting for our patching use case
- These are some rough and ready notes from some hours playing around with Nix
  - Probably I'm making lots of mistakes and I don't understand some things very well yet

# Playing on my laptop

- Installing is pretty easy:
  - `curl -o install-nix-2.0 https://nixos.org/nix/install`
  - `bash install-nix-2.0`
- After that all the basic commands worked fine
  - `nix-env -qa foo` - *search for packages*
  - `nix-env -i foo` - *install packages*
  - `nix-env -q` - *list installed packages*
  - `nix-env --list-generations` - *see environment/install history*
  - `nix-env --rollback` - *return to previous generation*
- Got some decent way to duplicating my brew packages + TexLive
  - However, I hit a unit test problem in the python3.6-notebook package
  - So could not get jupyter working out of the box
    - Is the OS X Darwin port very well supported?\*

\*Note I hit a similar snag with building ROOT on OS X with Spack

# Containerised Fun

- Baseline we decided for test driving was a CentOS7 container
- For a system like Nix this is almost irrelevant, due to the fact that the build is deep
- Playground Dockerfile is on GitLab
  - <https://gitlab.cern.ch/graemes/utils/tree/master/docker/c7-nix>

```
# Install nix into a base CentOS7 image
```

```
FROM centos:7
```

```
LABEL maintainer="Graeme Stewart <graeme.andrew.stewart@cern.ch>"
```

```
# First some prerequisites - namely curl to get the nix
```

```
# installer and bzip2 to unpack it
```

```
RUN yum -y install curl bzip2 sudo
```

Very few bootstrap dependencies

```
# Now add an hsf user (passwd hsf), with sudo rights
```

```
RUN useradd -G wheel -p '$6$JmsT1xYM$CdWIKb6aHhqWniaanWDq1Hi9qF4pXJlmsSHrqDDjF8CsYG3w8WyT04/.xBnG71Zx1aROZ.S.ZoR2BARuB4QBN1' hsf
```

```
COPY sudoers /etc/suoders
```

```
# Pre-create the /nix area because here we install as a single user
```

```
RUN mkdir -m 0755 /nix
```

```
RUN chown hsf /nix
```

```
USER hsf
```

```
ENV USER=hsf
```

```
ENV HOME=/home/hsf
```

```
WORKDIR /home/hsf
```

```
RUN curl -O https://nixos.org/nix/install
```

```
RUN bash < install
```

Default install is multi-user with a Nix daemon - requires sudo + questions, so that's hard to do in a Dockerfile. This install so for the hsf user only.

```
# Bootstrap the nix environment
```

```
ENV PATH=/home/hsf/.nix-profile/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/home/hsf/.local/bin:/home/hsf/bin
```

```
ENV NIX_PATH=nixpkgs=/home/hsf/.nix-defexpr/channels/nixpkgs
```

```
ENV NIX_SSL_CERT_FILE=/etc/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt
```

```
# Now install a few basic nix packages, as a development bootstrap
```

```
RUN nix-env -i gcc boost cmake python
```

Not broken :-)

# Running

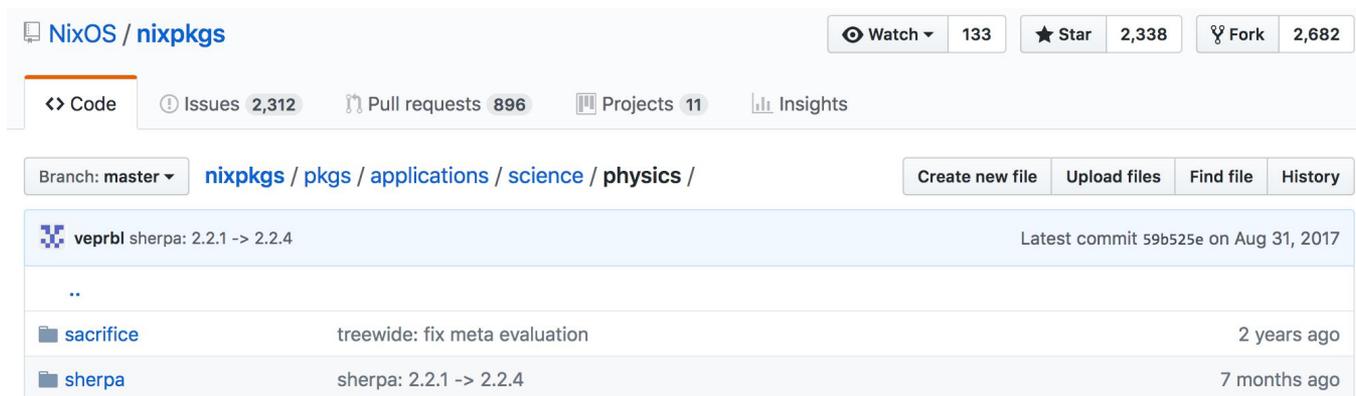
- Docker container uploaded as `graemeastewart/c7-nix`
- Start the docker container with a login shell
  - To make sure the right environment is setup

```
[teal:~]$ docker run -it -v /Users/graemes:/mnt graemeastewart/c7-nix /bin/bash -l
[[hsf@5aa40b8659d6 ~]$ nix-env -q
boost-1.66_0
cmake-3.10.2
gcc-7.3.0
nix-2.0
python-2.7.14
[[hsf@5aa40b8659d6 ~]$
```

- Proves again it's not broken :-)

# Test Stack

- Default [Nix collection of packages](#) seems rather weak for scientific software:



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veprbl sherpa: 2.2.1 -> 2.2.4 Latest commit 59b525e on Aug 31, 2017

..

sacrifice	treewide: fix meta evaluation	2 years ago
sherpa	sherpa: 2.2.1 -> 2.2.4	7 months ago

- Clearly a lot of work needed to import our HEP packages

# Writing a build expression

- Nix packages are called *derivations*
- As Chris said, there are at least a lot of examples out there to work from and the DSL is not that hard for simple things; there is [documentation](#)
- I decided to start with a much simpler case, which is our process monitor application written for the WLCG/HSF Costs and Performance Group
- Standalone C++ application with few dependencies
  - C++11
  - CMake
  - RapidJSON ← Nix has no RapidJSON package, so start here
- What do you need?
  - An expression - DSL describing the inputs to build this package
  - A builder - just a simple script that actually does the build (usually a bash script)
  - An entry in `pkgs/top-level/all-packages.nix` - this concretises the function, it was the least obvious piece

# 1 - RapidJSON Expression

```
{ stdenv, fetchurl, gcc, cmake }:
```

```
stdenv.mkDerivation rec {  
  name = "RapidJSON-1.1.0";  
  builder = ./builder.sh;  
  src = fetchurl {  
    url = https://github.com/Tencent/rapidjson/archive/v1.1.0.tar.gz;  
    sha256 = "bf7ced29704a1e696fbccf2a2b4ea068e7774fa37f6d7dd4039d0787f8bed98e";  
  };  
  
  doCheck = true;  
  
  meta = {  
    description = "A fast header only C++ JSON library";  
    longDescription = ''  
      RapidJSON is a JSON parser and generator for C++.  
    '';  
    homepage = http://rapidjson.org/;  
    license = stdenv.lib.licenses.bsd3;  
  
    platforms = stdenv.lib.platforms.all;  
  };  
  
  inherit gcc cmake;  
}
```



Dependencies

## 2 - RapidJSON Builder

```
source $stdenv/setup

PATH=$gcc/bin:$cmake/bin:$PATH:/bin

echo $PATH
type ps

tar xvfz $src
mkdir build
cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$out ../rapidjson-*
make
make install
```

- Some Nix specific boilerplate (\$stdenv, \$gcc, etc.)
  - Prevent accidental dependencies by being explicit about setup
- Otherwise completely standard build recipe

# 3 - Top level concretisation

- This is definitely the weirdest piece
  - The file to be modified is here:
  - `/nix/store/2ws7sivczjj17yl43q3ygzycb3fz05cb-nixpkgs-18.09pre132003.13e74a838db/nixpkgs/pkgs/top-level/all-packages.nix`
- However, I did find a [workaround](#) given to bootstrap a test build
  - `nix-build --keep-failed --expr 'with import <nixpkgs> {}; callPackage ./default.nix {}'`
- This is piece where I really seem to be missing something - one file for all packages that can be built?

# And then...

- Almost there, but turns out the RapidJSON code is buggy with gcc7.3
  - `-Werror=implicit-fallthrough=` catches lots of `case:` statements with questionable syntax
  - Simple to fix the code, will be an interesting exercise to see the practical steps to patch upstream code

# Summary

- Nix is quite easy to setup and get working
  - Quality of Darwin port is unclear, but Linux x86\_64 seems in good shape
- Not a lot of recipes in the default repository for scientific software
- Adding expressions to build new packages is reasonably straightforward
  - Use of concretisation in `all-packages.nix` is not immediately natural
    - Maybe I am missing something here
  - There will be quite significant work to get our test stack going
- Many interesting open questions re. our use cases
  - How to globally change the compiler?
  - Or the compiler flags? (e.g., debug builds)
  - How to support multiple build flavours?
  - How to develop against software when a read-only path is used for the base, like CVMFS?
  - Hack in reolcatability (change `RUNPATH` to relative?)
- It's early days!

# Useful links

- [Dockerfile](#) for tests
- Docker [container](#) produced (`docker pull graemeastewart/c7-nix`)
- Nix website, <https://nixos.org/>
- Reference manual, <https://nixos.org/nixos/manual/>
- Nix Pills, shorter digestible pieces of information, <https://nixos.org/nixos/nix-pills/index.html>