

Management of module repositories for Integrated Modeling and Analysis Workflow System

Full life-cycle provenance and cross-site migration of physics modules

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Outline

- Why do we need a management system for the provenance and migration of physics modules?
- Infrastructure of module repository management system .
- Full life-cycle provenance of physics module.
- Cross-site migration of module repository.
- Summary

The **provenance** of the code-building process should not be ignored.

- In a complex, large-scale scientific project, “**provenance**” is important for **reproducible** results.



- Detailed requirements for the ITER Integrated Modelling Infrastructure

- tracking and recording the simulations (data, components ...)
 - data description and **provenance** shall be recorded, together with information about its validity.



- Final Report on Open Science Use Cases for Fusion Information¹

- **provenance metadata**, including data processing code parameters and version (svn version or git hash).



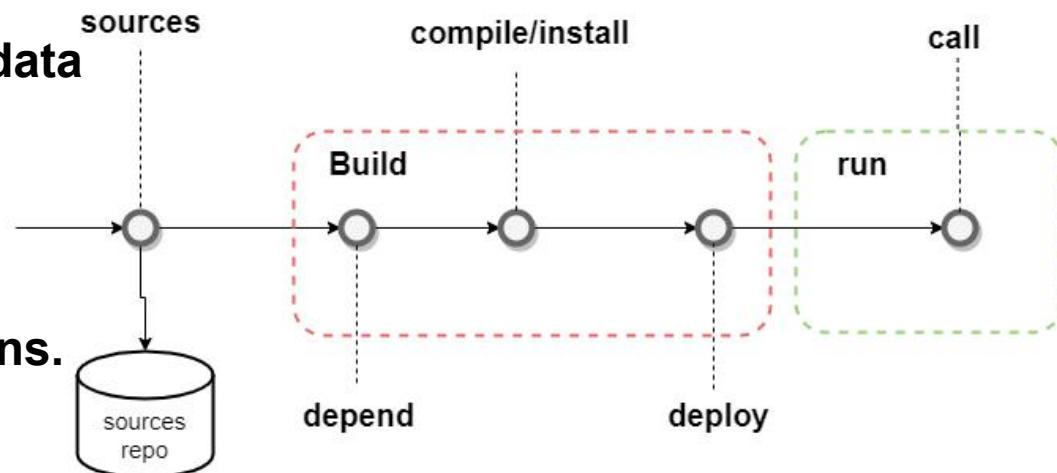
- 2021 Workflows Community Summit²

- Theme #1: FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) computational workflows.

- The workflow description **only records the provenance of the data flow**, emphasizing the application steps, parameter settings, etc.

- **Provenance of code should not be ignored.**

- **Incomplete provenance will lead to irreproducible calculations.**



1.<https://www.fair4fusion.eu/>

2.da Silva, Rafael Ferreira, et al. "Workflows Community Summit: Bringing the Scientific Workflows Community Together." arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.09181 (2021).

How to manage a large and complex **module repository** for integrated modeling?

Framework	transport-based		workflow-based			
Name	ASTRA	CRONOS	OMFIT		IMAS	
Physical Modules	NCLASS, GLF23M, SPIDER, ESC, NUBEAM, TORBEAM, TORIC, FRTC,.....	NCLASS, GLF23, SPOT, SELPHIHE, /C3PO/LUKE, PION, NEMO/SPOT, REMA, KINEZERO, MISHKA, CASTOR, HPI2, HELENA,.....	ONETWO, GLF23, NUBEAM, GENRAY, NEO, GYRO, TGLF, TEQ, DCON, NCLASS, TSC-EQ, CQL3D, TORIC,.....	EFIT, GATO, GKS, PEST3, SOLPS, SURFMN, TORBEAM, BOUT++, M3Dc1, NIMROD, AORSA,.....	IMAS Installer, FC2K, IDStools, IMASPy, PyAL, UDA, XMLlib, Viz, Kepler, HCD, ASCOT,.....	CASPER, CHESASE, FoPla, GENRAY, GRAYSCALE, HCD2CORE PROFILES, HCD2CORE SOURCES, NBISIM, NEMO, PION, RISK, SMITER, SPOT,.....

System administrator's troubles:

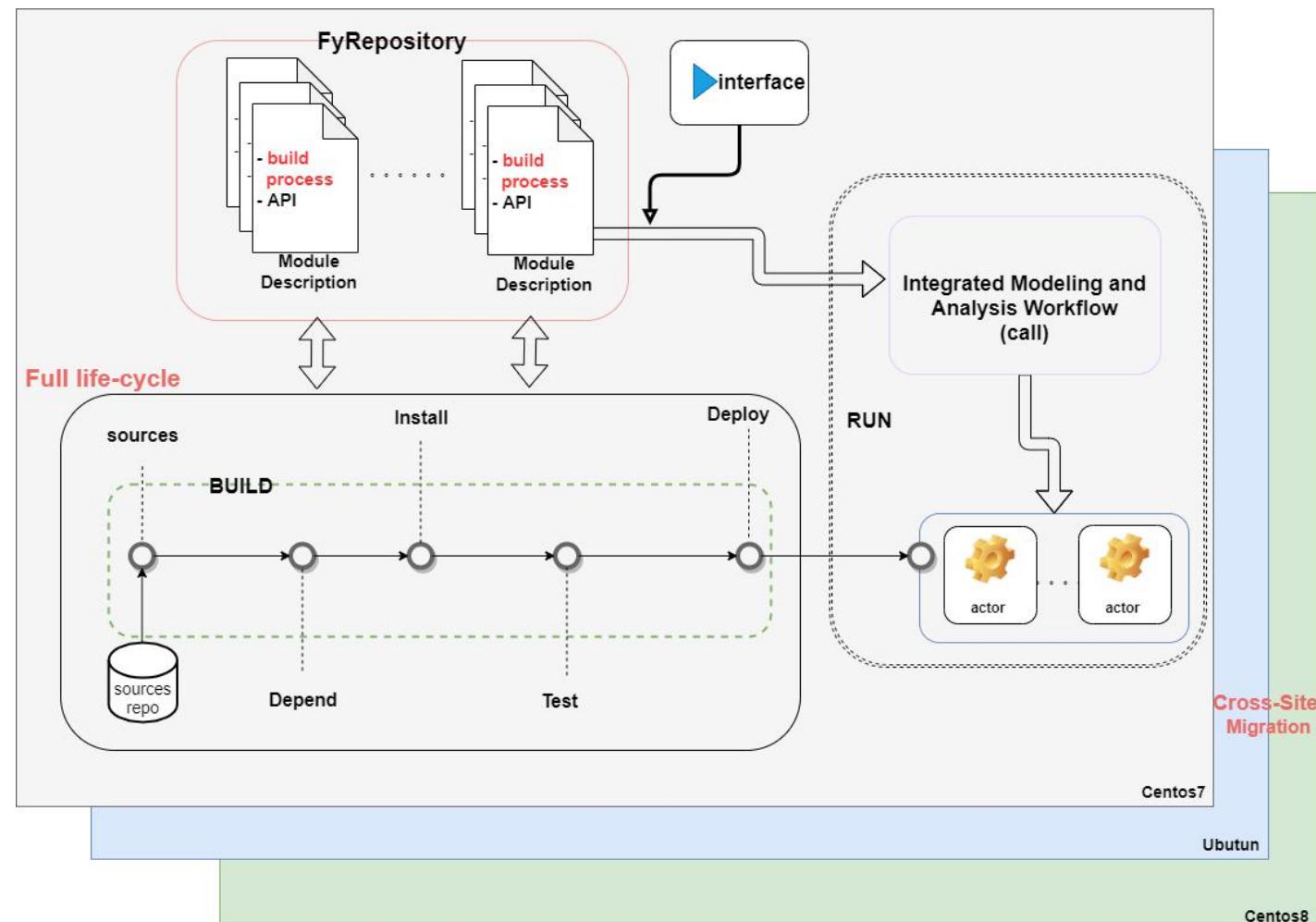
- **Complex** library and toolchain dependencies;
- **Multiple** development languages;
- **Multiple** versions of the toolchain coexist;
- Needs to be deployed on **multiple** HPC sites and kept in sync.

Requirements for module repository management system:

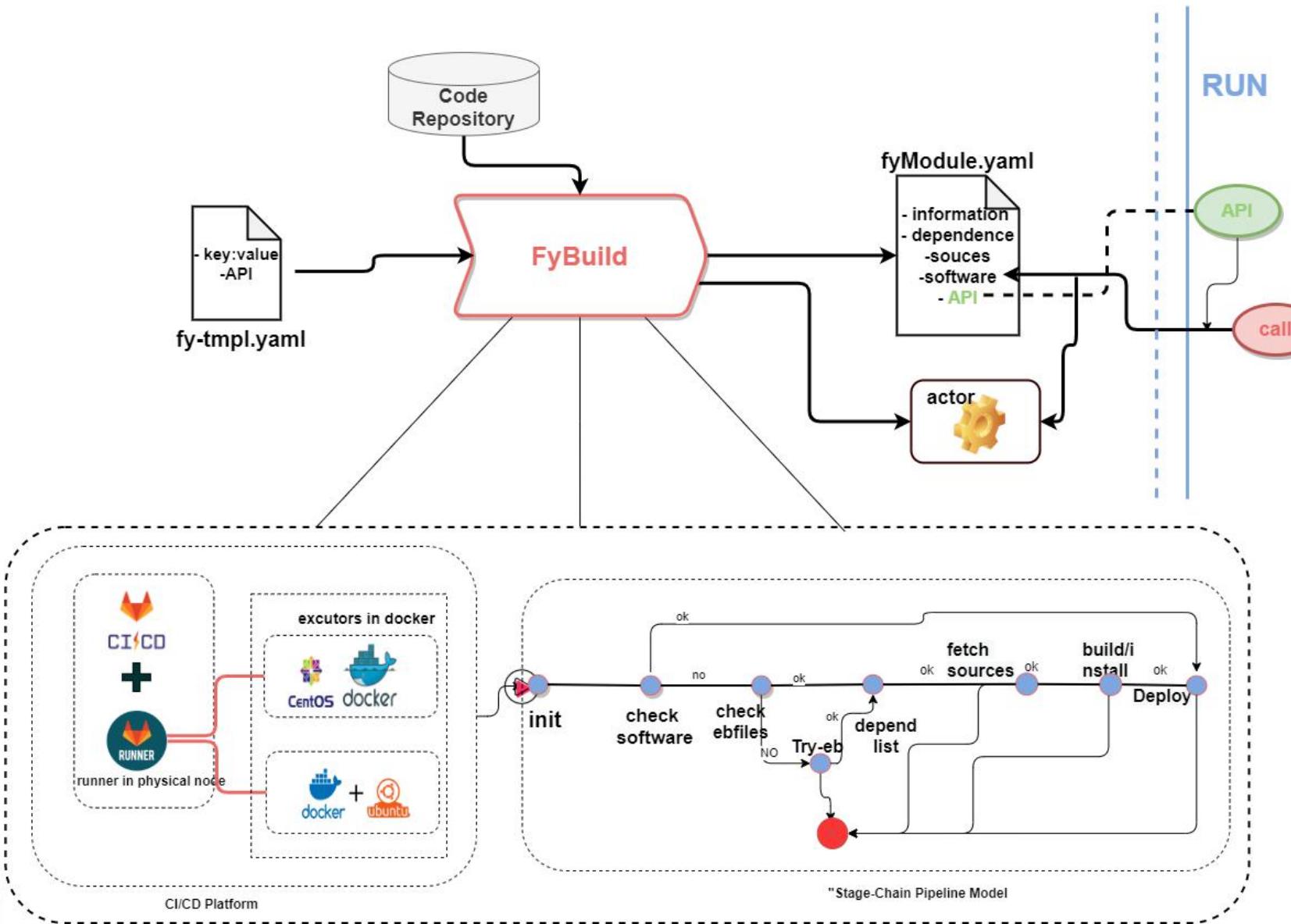
- Support **full life-cycle provenance of each module**;
- Support for provenance management of the **entire module repository**.
- Support for centralized management of **cross-site deployments**.

Infrastructure of the module repository management system

- Standardize each stage of the life-cycle of module:
 - Explicit executable command is presented to the user
 - Discover the hidden messages:
 - sources ,dependence, install, test, deploy
- Dynamic tracking of the life-cycle of the module:
 - Record the results of each stage to the **module description** file
 - One-to-one correspond to the physical module
- Mapping the site environment to a collection of module description files
 - **FyRepository** is a collection of description files.
 - Represents an ecosystem of module repository
 - Support for **cross-site** redeployment.

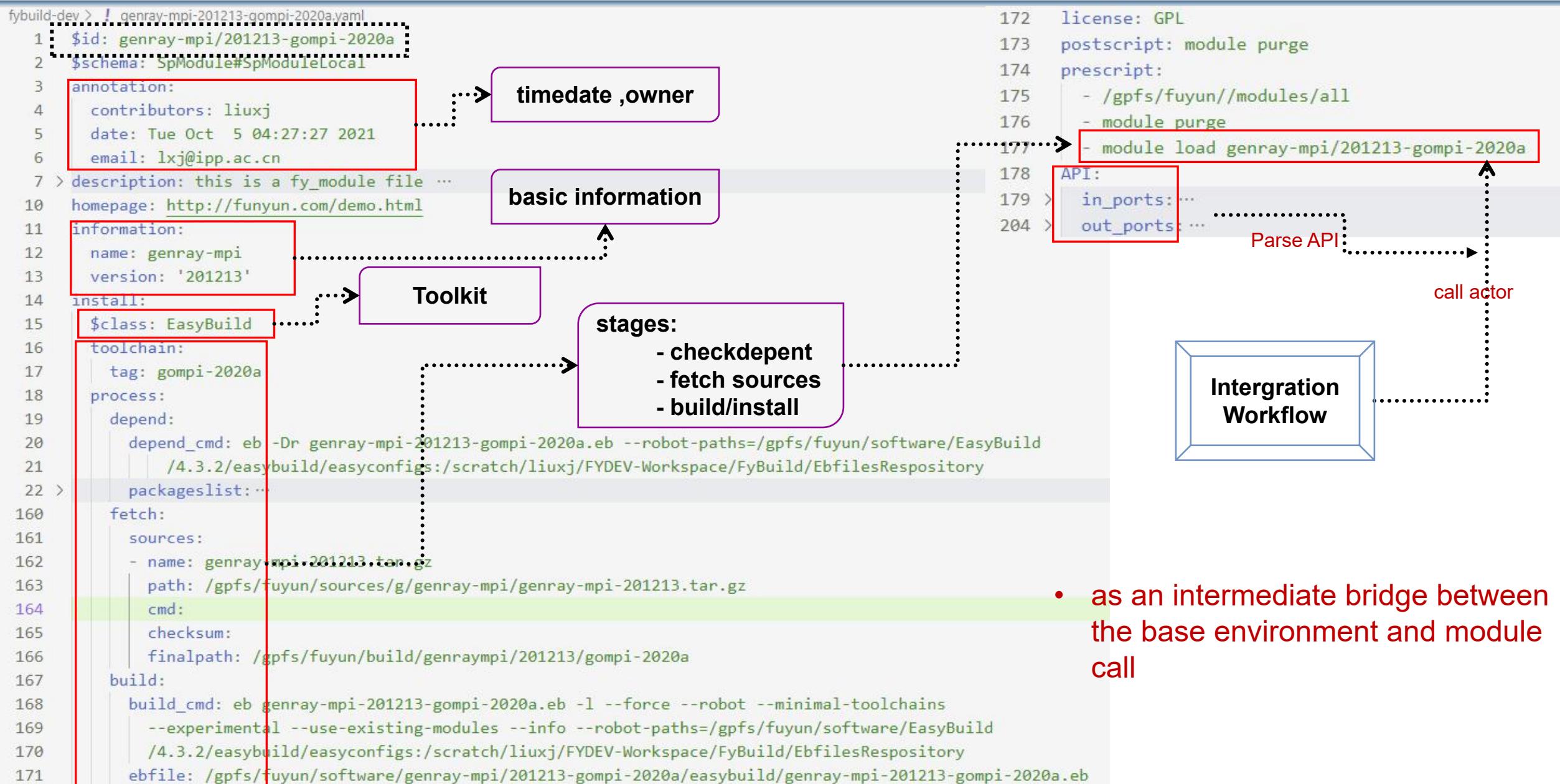


Full life-cycle provenance of the single module



- **Module template file :**
 - Some basic information
 - Fixed API description
- **FyBuild Tookits:**
 - “Stage-Chain” Pipeline Model:
 - Define the stages of the module life cycle
 - CI/CD Platform:
 - Trigger build
 - Assign the appropriate execution environment
 - Function codes
- **Products:**
 - `FyModule.yaml`:
 - Populate information in key-value format for each stage of the life-cycle
 - Generate an executable actor

FyModule.yaml — an example of a module description file



- as an intermediate bridge between the base environment and module call

FyModule.yaml: as the generic interface of physics codes

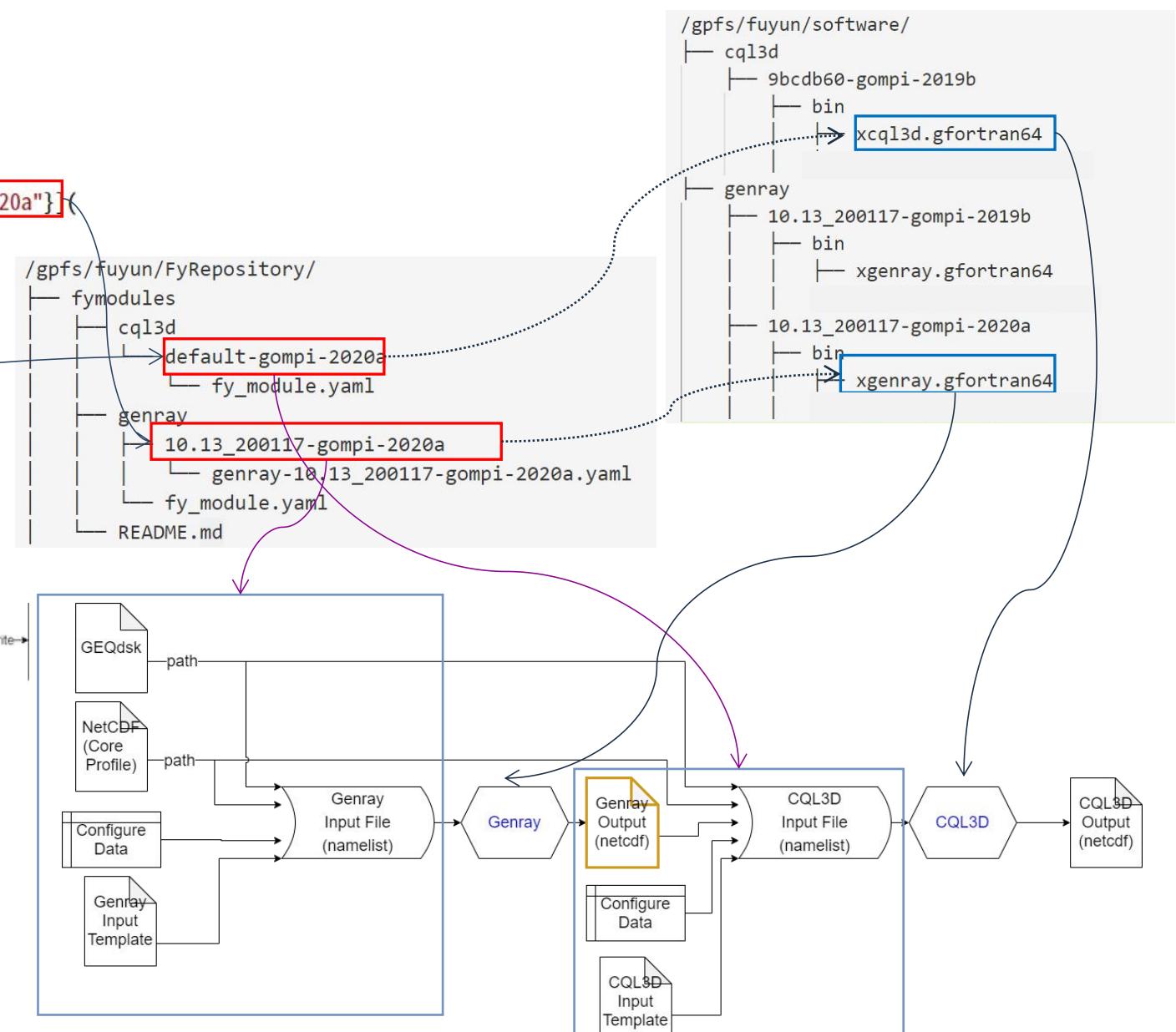
```

# open connection to EAST experiment database
doc = Collection(f"EAST+mdsplus://{{DATA_DIR}}/db/mdsplus/~t/?tree_name={{tree_name}}",
                  mapping_data_path=DATA_DIR/"mapping") \
    .open(shot=55555, run=0, time_slice=100, mode="r") # open document

# load genray (Fortran version)
genray = spdm.module.physics.genray[{"version": "10.13_200117", "tag": "-gmpi-2020a"}]
profile_in=FILE_DIR/"genray/genray_profs_in.nc",
equilibrium=FILE_DIR/"genray/g0.04800",
config={"$class": "file/namelist", "template": FILE_DIR/"genray/genray.in"}
)

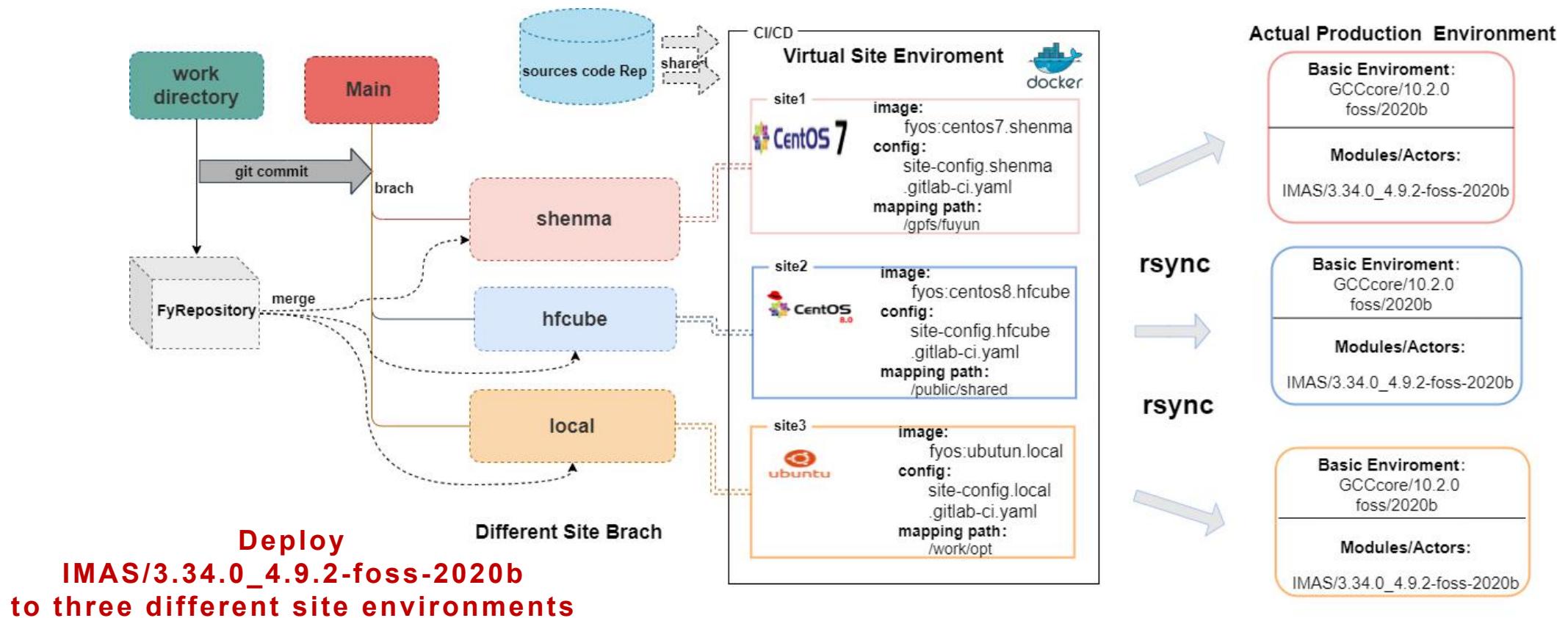
# load cql3d (Fortran version)
cql3d = spdm.module.physics.cql3d(
    equilibrium=genray.outputs.equilibrium,
    genray_result=genray.outputs.result, # using the output of genray as input
    config={"$class": "file/namelist",
            "default": {
                "setup": {
                    "nstop": 1,
                    "nplot": 1,
                    "nplt3d": 0
                }
            },
            "template": FILE_DIR/"cql3d/cqlinput"})

```



Cross-site migration of module repository

- FyRepository acts as a repository for git.
- Different sites correspond to different git branches.
- The building process takes place in the docker container.
- The build results are synchronized to the corresponding production environment respectively.



Summary

- A management system for **provenance and migration** of module repository was created.
 - record metadata to fill the gap about the **provenance for full life-cycle of the module**;
 - enable the migration of sites
 - makes it possible to reproduce results
- The core design concept in the implementation of architecture :
 - **Standardize each stage of** the life-cycle of module
 - **Dynamically track** the full life-cycle
 - **Mapping the site environment** to the collection of module description files
- Implementation :
 - FyModule.yaml(**description file of the single module**) :
 - as a metadata branch ,corresponding to the physical module
 - At the same time, as a bridge between the underlying environment and the module call
 - FyRepository(**a collection of module description files**):
 - determines the environment ecology of the physical module
 - as a repository source to enables cross-site migration

Thank you for attention



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