

# GENERATING A CONTROLLED SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT WITH DEBIAN SNAPSHOT ARCHIVE

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Software Environment Reproducibility, May 2021





## CONTEXT

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**The early days** (1997) tried Redhat, Slackware, Debian

- Regularly compiled my kernel to have the right modules 
- Feared everytime I had to reconfigure X 
- Updates through a 56kbps modem or a Zip drive 

**Happy Debian User since  $\approx$  1998**

- Switched to Ubuntu for a few months but I quickly got back to Debian! 
- Debian stable versions are often outdated. **I live on the edge** with Debian unstable most of the time 
- I install stuff whenever I need and upgrade every 2-3 months

**Open source by default** (except for Nvidia drivers and video codecs)

*Source is provided to this software because we believe users **have a right to know exactly what a program is going to do before they run it.***

– Nmap Reference Guide

**Install everything through apt** (since  $\approx$  1999)

- Several friends were Debian developers

*To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to **trust the people who wrote the software.***

– Ken Thompson, 1984


- The only code I compile is mostly my own (in OCAML, C, perl)
- For a while, when using R, I had to install recent libraries with `install.packages`
  - Works well but this is **bad practice**
  - I generally "hate" python and the pip ecosystem

**In my perspective** software environment was **never a real problem**

- Just run `apt update; apt install`
- Enjoy all the most up-to-date software with bugfixes

# 10 YEARS REPRODUCIBILITY CHALLENGE

**TEN YEARS REPRODUCIBILITY CHALLENGE**  
RESCIENCE SPECIAL ISSUE  
FREE TO READ - FREE TO PUBLISH



**Would you dare to run the  
code from your past self ?**  
(the one that does not answer mail)

SUBMISSION DEADLINE 01/04/2020  
<http://rescience.github.io/ten-years>  
In association with Inria, CNRS, Software Heritage, ReScience, Comité pour la Science Ouverte,  
LIRIST Bordeaux à Mission de la pédagogie et du numérique pour l'enseignement supérieur

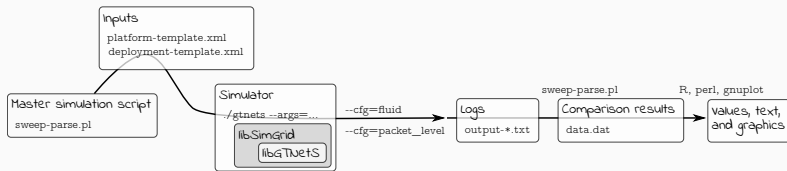
<http://rescience.github.io/ten-years/>

*"Accuracy Study and Improvement of Network Simulation in the SimGrid Framework"*, Velho and Legrand, SimuTools 2009

**Simulation comparison** coarse-grain (SimGrid) vs. fine-grain (GTNetS)

- Compare a fluid bandwidth sharing model (**SimGrid**) with a packet-level model (**GTNetS**) of TCP
- Mostly simulations: 3 kind of network topologies, parameterized and randomized workload

**Simulation workflow**



**Already a reproduction effort** *"Speed and Accuracy of Network Simulation in the SimGrid Framework"*, Fujiwara and Casanova, ValueTools 2007

- We could not obtain the exact same results so we took notes and tried to make stuff available

## GETTING MY HANDS DIRTY

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# STEP 1: GETTING THE PIECES TOGETHER

## Finding out data and instructions

- Do not trust your memory, ask the PhD student and his webpage!
- Provides **GTNetS**, the **patches to apply** and **detailed instructions** for SimGrid integration
- Experiments run in late 2008; previous SimGrid release  $\approx$  2007

## Figuring out software versions

- GTNets: discontinued development since October 2008
- SimGrid dates from 2000 and Martin Quinson cares a lot:
  - Was hosted on **gforge.inria.fr**, then **github.com** (2010) and **gitlab.inria.fr**, and now **framagit**
  - **SimGrid v3.3?** Stable releases (**autotools**) are only on **gforge.inria.fr**



## STEP 2: BUILDING AN ENVIRONMENT AND COMPILING CODE

### Shallow (but useful) description (README)

Author : Pedro Velho  
last modified : 03/11/2008

1. Disclaimer [...]
  2. Short History [...]
  3. Directory Structure [...]
  4. Global System Requirements
    - GTNets patched simgrid version, we kindly provide GTNets with patches in the simgrid contrib svn repository [FIXME]
    - SimGrid, configured and compiled with GTNets support [FIXME]
- For plotting graphs and explore the data:
- R - the gnu version of S [FIXME]
  - Gnuplot [FIXME]

### Dependencies

- perl, R, gnuplot: easy!!
- simgrid: easy (autotools, C, a bit of C++ for GTNets)
- gtnets: Qt3!!!



I really need a 2009 software environment!!!

Let's grab a docker image from a 10 years old distro and consider Pedro used Debian stable (codename **Lenny** back then)

```
docker search debian-lenny
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION
pblaszczyk/debian-lenny	5.0.10 amd64
lpenz/debian-lenny-amd64	Debian 5.0.10 Released 10 March 2012 for amd...
lpenz/debian-lenny-i386	Debian 5.0.10 Released 10 March 2012 for i386
...	

Then write the Dockerfile

# DOCKER FILE (1/2)

```
FROM lpenz/debian-lenny-i386
```

```
# Software dependencies
```

```
RUN apt-get update \  
    && apt-get install -y --force-yes gcc g++ make wget \  
        unzip subversion patch less libqt3-mt \  
        libqt3-headers libqt3-mt-dev qt3-dev-tools
```

```
# Downloading GTNetS
```

```
RUN cd /root; svn checkout \  
    svn://scm.gforge.inria.fr/svn/simgrid/contrib/trunk/GTNetS/
```

```
# Downloading SimGrid
```

```
RUN cd /root; wget \  
    https://gforge.inria.fr/frs/download.php/file/21430/simgrid-3.3.tar.gz
```

## DOCKER FILE (2/2)

### *# Building GTNetS*

```
RUN cd /root/GTNetS/; unzip gtnets-current.zip ; tar zxvf gtnets-current-patch.tgz
RUN cd /root/GTNetS/gtnets-current; cat ../00*.patch | patch -p1
RUN cd /root/GTNetS/gtnets-current; ln -sf Makefile.linux Makefile && \
    make depend && make opt
```

### *# Installing GTNetS*

```
RUN cd /root/GTNetS/gtnets-current/ && \
    mkdir -p /root/usr/lib/ && \
    ln -sf `pwd`/libgtsim-opt.so /root/usr/lib/libgtnets.so && \
    ln -sf `pwd`/libgtsim-opt.so /usr/lib/libgtnets.so && \
    mkdir -p /root/usr/include/ && \
    cp -fr SRC/*.h /root/usr/include/
```

### *# Building SimGrid*

```
RUN cd /root/ && tar xzf simgrid-3.3.tar.gz
RUN cd /root/simgrid-3.3/ && \
    ./configure --with-gtnets=/root/usr/ && \
    export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/root/usr/lib/libgtnets.so && \
    ldconfig && \
    make

RUN apt-get clean
```

It all went super smooth thanks to the instructions in the README 😊

## What's broken in this Dockerfile?

- `gforge.inria.fr` will die in a few months
  - Use `Software Heritage` instead (zip files in an svn... shame 😞)
  - **TODO**: Save all simgrid stable archives (zenodo ?)
- **FROM** `lpenz/debian-lenny-i386`
  - `/etc/apt/sources.list` indicates:

```
deb http://archive.debian.org/debian lenny main
```

Last version (5.0.10) dates from March 2012
  - `Debian Snapshot`

```
deb https://snapshot.debian.org/archive/debian/20091004T111800Z/lenny main
```

## Discover the `debuerreotype`

```
debuerreotype-init rootfs testing 2009-05-01-T03:27:08Z
```

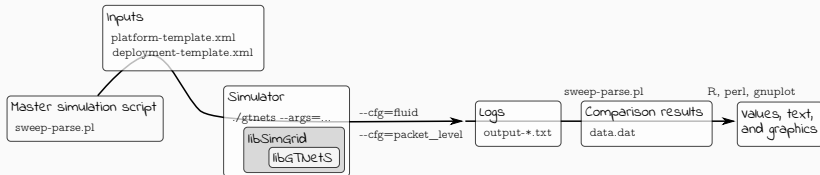
A few important things to know:

- Requires `root` privileges (see `issue 66`)
- `--keyring=/usr/share/keyrings/debian-archive-removed-keys.gpg`
- `vsyscall=emulate` (see `issue 80`)

This is the right way to proceed

*but I was in the plane and fought against this `vsyscall=emulate` thing when I tried*

## STEP 3: RUN STUFF



- A home-made perl script with hard-coded paths (painful but worked)
- Obtained the **same intermediate results** (thanks to the `bin/ log/ dat/` organization)
- Long computation  $\rightsquigarrow$  stopped it before the end
  - But I could run the analysis and **obtained similar output** (linear regression, 3D plot)
- Only ran the simulation and the analysis
  - no workload generation (no information was given, but it would have required **Java** and no information on the seed was kept)

## CONCLUSION

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I **greatly** underestimated:

1. Link rot (simgrid, gforge closure, webpage)
2. Lack of automation (org-mode or snakemake would have made everything much simpler)
3. Environment reconstruction (limited information)
  - Yet, I could easily rebuild a working environment (Debian)
  - Was it the exact same code ?
    - `~\_(\_o)\_/` gave the same results for the parts I ran



## CONCLUSION ON DOCKER

Docker is **easy to use** but **does not** provide with any help/warranty!

Docker can be quite helpful for the average scientist to build reproducible environments **provided a few precautions are taken**:

1. **Regularly** work in a container with **minimal dependencies**
  - Also separate the code from the data (, which can be painful)
2. Use **high quality** and **trusted** software **packages** (Debian)

*To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to **trust the people who wrote the software**.*

– Ken Thompson, 1984
3. **Freeze** the sources (debian snapshot-archive)
4. **Document the creation** (the DockerHub is not an archive!)

What if I had to redo this today (e.g., with snakemake)

- ship snakemake in my docker image ? Nope!
- snakemake in docker running my code in singularity ?