

#### Reproducibility in Parallel and Distributed Computing: Challenges, State of the Practice, Limitations, and Opportunities

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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Quentin Guilloteau, Florina M. Ciorba. Reproducibility in Parallel and Distributed Computing: Challenges, State of the Practice, Limitations, and Opportunities. Swiss Reproducibility Conference 2024, Jun 2024, Zurich, Switzerland. . hal-04601351v2

#### HAL Id: hal-04601351 https://hal.science/hal-04601351v2

Submitted on 7 Jun2024

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# Reproducibility in Parallel and Distributed Computing: Challenges, State of the Practice, Limitations, and Opportunities

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#### The Question of Reproducibility

Researchers perform computations on parallel & distributed computing systems.

High performance Distributed Shared



Difficult to control ☺ ↓ Is Reproducibility Achievable? Typical container recipe:

Can you find all **reproducibility issues** with this Dockerfile?

```
FROM ubuntu
```

```
RUN apt-get update -y && apt-get install -y packageA ...
```

```
RUN git clone https://github.com/me/my-repo.git
```

```
WORKDIR my-repo
```

```
RUN curl -L https://tinyurl.com/patchrepo -o fix.patch
```



 $\hookrightarrow$  What can researchers control? The software environments.

#### **Community's Answer: Artifact Evaluation**

Upon article's acceptance, authors submit **code** and other **artifacts** to be **evaluated and reproduced** by reviewers. Reproducible artifacts are then rewarded with **badges** [1].  $\sim$ 

### **Current State of the Practice**

We surveyed 296 papers of top conferences in parallel and distributed computing from 2023 and recorded how their software environments were described [2]:



RUN git apply fix.patch RUN make

ENTRYPOINT ["./my\_bin"]



 $\hookrightarrow$  Container recipes are based on **non-reproducible** tools and practices.

 $\rightsquigarrow$  Most containers are not reproducible  $\circledast$ 

### Limitations in the State of the Practice

Limited reproducibility and nearly impossible to extend existing work, to introduce a specific variation (*e.g.*, different compiler version)  $\sim \odot$ 

### A Solution: Functional Package Managers (FPMs)

- Nix [3] 🗱, Guix [4] 🏹
- Capture the **entire** software stack
- packages ► functions
- − inputs ► dependencies
- body ► commands to execute
- Base packages available on Git
- Precise introduction of variations



 $\hookrightarrow$  Finding: 17% of the artifacts did not describe their software environments!

 $\hookrightarrow$  Finding: <u>Most</u> research artifacts are not shared in reproducible software environments.

## Common Tools: Environment Modules 💗

- $\bullet$  Managed by system administrators  $\leadsto$  can disappear at any time  $\circledast$
- System-specific  $\sim$  **not portable** across computing platforms  $\odot$
- $\bullet$  Side effects  $\leadsto$  unloading may not reset environment to previous state  $\odot$

# Common Tools: Containers



Finding: The software environments of 12% of artifacts use containers.

#### Storing packages: the FPMs way

#### /nix/store yaz7pyf0ah88g2v505l38n0f3wg2vzdj-glibc-2.37 lib y9zg6ryffgc5c9y67fcmfdkyyiivjzpj-glibc-2.27 lib libc.so nc5qbagm3wqfg2lv1gw3r3bn88dpqr8-mypkg-0.1.0 bin impyrogram lib libmylib.so

Immutable, read-only directory

- Packages stored as hash(inputs)-pkgname
- Can store several versions of the same package
- **Precise** definition of the software environment

 $\hookrightarrow$  FPMs solve most reproducibility issues but require a **change of practice** and incur a **steep learning curve** due to their new concepts in package management.

### A Proposal: the Artifacts Longevity Badge

Proposed in [2], takes into account:

- How is the artifact shared (source code, data)
- How is the software environment captured & described
- Where & how have the experiments been executed





2023 Conferences CCGRID EUROSYS OSDI PPOPP SC

 $\hookrightarrow$  Half of these artifacts **do not share the container recipe**.

~ How can then the *same* container image be rebuilt?

 $\hookrightarrow$  **Aim:** <u>Reward</u> work that can be reused in the **future** (by authors or others).

#### Next Steps

- Longitudinal study of the state of the practice
- Awarding longevity badges to artifacts that meet the requirements
- Future testing of artifacts receiving the longevity badge
- Survey how parallel and distributed computing systems

are used in different research fields  $\rightarrow$ 





#### Bibliography

[1] https://www.acm.org/publications/policies/artifact-review-and-badging-current [2] Guilloteau Quentin, Ciorba Florina M., Poquet Millian, Goepp Dorian, and Richard Ol

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[3] Dolstra Eelco, Merijn De Jonge, and Eelco Visser. "Nix: A Safe and Policy-Free System for Software Deployment." LISA. Vol. 4., 2004.
[4] Courtès Ludovic and Ricardo Wurmus. "Reproducible and user-controlled software environments in HPC with Guix." Euro-Par 2015: Parallel Processing Workshops: Euro-Par 2015 International Workshops, Vienna, Austria, August 24-25, 2015.

