An introduction to LIVVkit 2.0

Joseph H Kennedy

*Andrew R Bennett *Patrick H Worley Katherine J Evans

Stephen Price Matthew Hoffman

CESM Workshop June 22, 2016

ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle for the US Department of Energy





Credibility the quality of being trusted and believed in





• For: model developers and users (scientists)

Credibility the quality of being trusted and believed in





• For: model developers and users (scientists)

Credibility the quality of being trusted and believed in

• For: everyone else





• For: model developers and users (scientists)

Credibility the quality of being trusted and believed in

For: everyone else

V&V is a set of confidence building techniques





• For: model developers and users (scientists)

 $\ensuremath{\textbf{Credibility}}$ the quality of being trusted and believed in

• For: everyone else

V&V is a set of confidence building techniques

- Software verification Did we build what we intended?
- Numerical verification Are we solving the equations correctly?

- Performance validation Did we build what the users needed?
- Physical validation Are we using the right physics?





• For: model developers and users (scientists)

Credibility the quality of being trusted and believed in

• For: everyone else

V&V is not enough! Credibility relies on

Reproducibility
 Transparency





LIVVkit 1.0

- Publicly released July 9, 2015.
- Used to verify 16 pull requests
 - $\bullet \ \approx 180 \ commits$
- Included:
 - Numerical verification
 - Software verification
 - Performance verification
 - Basic validation structure



LIVVkit 1.0

- Publicly released July 9, 2015.
- Used to verify 16 pull requests
 - $\bullet \ \approx 180 \ commits$
- Included:
 - Numerical verification
 - Software verification
 - Performance verification
 - Basic validation structure
 - Worked with Jeremy Fyke, Lauren Vargo, Marcus Lofverstrom
 - Too complicated
 - Large dev. burden to learn LIVVkit and generate output
 - LIVVkit requirements unclear...

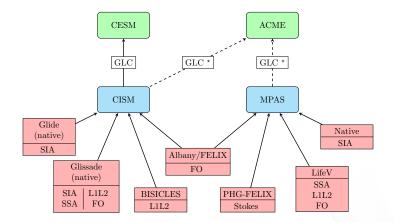


LIVVkit 1.0

- Publicly released July 9, 2015.
- Used to verify 16 pull requests
 - $\bullet \ \approx 180 \ commits$
- Included:
 - Numerical verification
 - Software verification
 - Performance verification
 - Basic validation structure
 - Worked with Jeremy Fyke, Lauren Vargo, Marcus Lofverstrom
 - Too complicated
 - Large dev. burden to learn LIVVkit and generate output
 - LIVVkit requirements unclear...
- Move beyond CISM-Glissade...



Models and dycores, and solvers, oh my!





LIVVkit 2.0

Release planned for: July 8, 2016

Paper submission to JAMES in July

- glossary
- defined purpose, philosophy, and requirements
- example analyses

Improvements:

- reduced command line options (5, 3 primary)
- modern python practices
 - packaged and installable (pip)
 - is a <u>library</u>
 - python 3 (or cross compatibility between 2,3)
 - documentation via Sphinx
 - anaconda



LIVVkit 2.0

- "Full" coverage of V&V
 - verification
 - numerical
- software

• performance

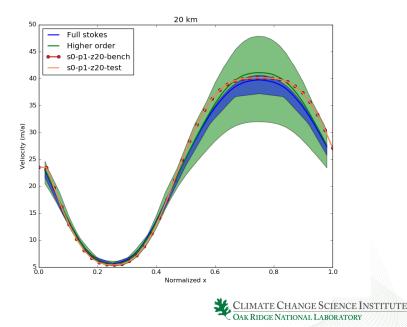
- validation
 - performance physical
- Validation structure has been improved
 - Clarity and ease of use
 - LIVVkit automatically renders output
 - 'element helper'

Models and dycores have now been encapsulated

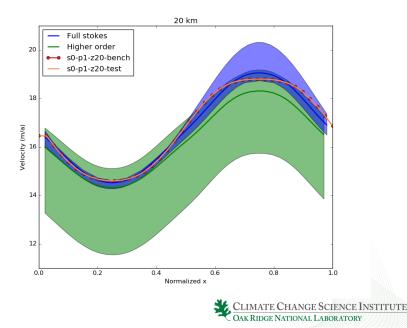
- 'Bundles'
- LIVVkit and model-specific functionality separated



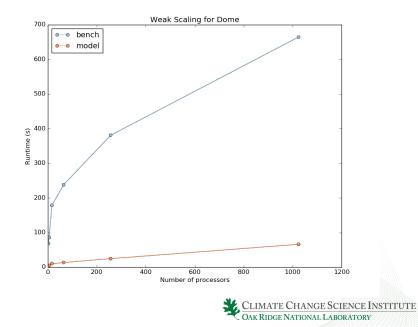
Numerics: ISMIP-HOM A



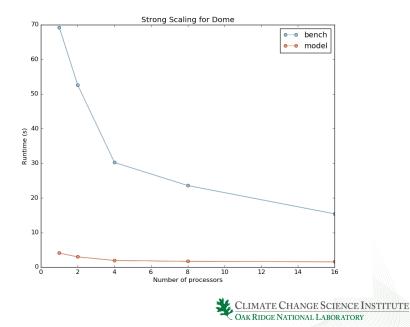
Numerics: ISMIP-HOM C



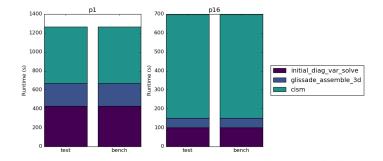
Performance: dome, weak scaling



Performance: dome, strong scaling



Performance: dome, timing





Validation: element helper

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from livvkit.util.datastructures import ElementHelper
```

```
plt.savefig(plot_file)
plt.close()
```

return el

. . .



Next...



WE NEED YOU!

Validation: we need a list of variables of interest and data sources...

Workshop summer 2017, AGU session and/or town hall 2017...



Acknowledgements

SciDAC: Support for this work was provided through the Scientific Discovery through Advanced Computing (SciDAC) program funded by U.S. Department of Energy Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research and Office of Biological and Environmental Research.

OLCF: This research used resources of the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility (OLCF), which is a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science user facility.

NERSC: This research used resources of the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC), which is a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science user facility.

