



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR DYNAMICS OF COMPLEX
TECHNICAL SYSTEMS
MAGDEBURG



COMPUTATIONAL METHODS IN
SYSTEMS AND CONTROL THEORY

Scientific Computer-Based Experiments

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Max Planck Institute Magdeburg

ICERM Semester Program
Model and Dimension Reduction in Uncertain and Dynamic Systems
2020-03-03

Supported by:





Why This Tutorial?

We often present computational results, so:

- Assure ourselves of correctness.
- Justify against scrutiny.
- Facilitate efficient research process.
- Ensure long-term validity.
- It's science!

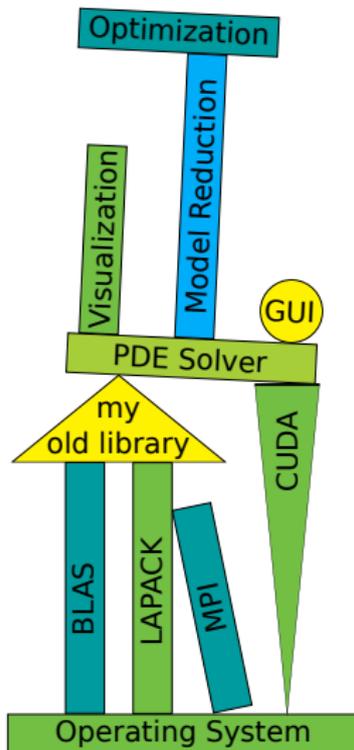
- The following is not a strict set of rules.
- View it as a collection of best-practices.
- Adapt these ideas to your use-case.

Mathematical Software ...

- ... has special responsibility,
- because it is the base layer,
- for most other computational sciences.

Numerical Software ...

- ... has its own additional challenges,
- foremostly finite-precision computations,
- and all this entails.



“Tower of Doom” (by: S. Rave)



Research Codes II

“The Void” (by: C. Himpe)



Enter Christian:

- Why are numerical experiments not available?
- Why can unproven properties be claimed?
- Why are methods not compared?
- Am I alone in pondering these questions?



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→ Together about one century of programming experience

What is a CBEx?

- Any result obtained by a computer.
- No matter if it is:
 - supporting or illustrative results,
 - pointwise confirmation,
 - or computational proof.

What is a scientific CBEx?

- Any CBEx that *verifiably* does what its authors claim.

Different types of codes:

- Single purpose code
 - Recyclable code
-
- Small projects
 - Large projects

Sorted by increasing commonality:

- Hardware not available
- Software stack not available
- Reporting not sufficient
- Archiving not stable
- Provisioning not sufficient
- **Lack of education**

A Selection:

- 1971 J.R. Rice, editor. **Mathematical Software**. ACM Monograph Series, Academic Press, 1971. doi:10.1016/C2013-0-11363-3
- 1979 H. Crowder, R.S. Dembo, J.M. Mulvey. **On Reporting Computational Experiments with Mathematical Software**. ACM Trans. Math. Software, 5(2): 193-203, 1979. doi:10.1145/355826.355833
- 1982 W.J. Cody. **Basic Concepts for Computational Software**. In: Problems and Methodologies in Mathematical Software Production, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 142: 1-23, 1982. doi:10.1007/3-540-11603-6_1
- 1985 A.J. Laub. **Numerical Linear Algebra Aspects of Control Design Computations**. IEEE Trans. Automat. Control, 30(2): 97–108, 1985. doi:10.1109/TAC.1985.1103900
- 1997 R.F. Boisvert, editor. **Quality of Numerical Software**. IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology, Springer, 1997. doi:10.1007/978-1-5041-2940-4
- 2004 S. Van Huffel, V. Sima, A. Varga, S. Hammarling, F. Delebecque. **High-performance numerical software for control**. IEEE Control Systems Magazine 24(1): 60–76, 2004. doi:10.1109/MCS.2004.1272746

- **Part I:** Replicability, Reproducibility, Reusability
Based on [Fehr,Heiland,H.,Saak'16]
- **Part II:** Low-Hanging Files
- **Part III:** Sustainable Scientific Software

1. **R**eplicability
2. **R**eproducibility
3. **R**eusability

Each **R** has:

- Minimal requirements
- Optional recommendations

Replicability (aka Repeatability):

- **You** are able
- to **repeat**
- **your experiment**
- on **your computer**.

Basic Documentation:

- Recipe to obtain (numerical) results
- Recipe for post-processing of data
- Recipe for creating visualizations

Automation and Testing:

- Machine-readable recipes
- For example (shell) scripts
- Sanity tests

Reproducibility:

- **Somebody** (not you) is able
- to **repeat**
- **your experiment**
- on **their computer.**

Detailed Documentation:

- Environment description
- Versions of system and dependencies
- Building instructions (if applicable)

Availability:

- From a location with (long-term) storage purpose
- Storage is not bound to author
- Some identifier is provided

Reusability:

- **Somebody** is able
- to **use your experiment**
- on **their computer**
- for **something else.**

Accessibility:

- Availability
- Remote service required
- Binaries available (if applicable)

Modularity, Software Management and Licensing:

- Modular design
- Project management tools and resources
- License considerations

- **Part I:** Replicability, Reproducibility, Reusability
- **Part II:** Low-Hanging Files
 - a. Practical ideas for the paper
 - b. Practical ideas for the code
- **Part III:** Sustainable Scientific Software

Useful Minimal Information (MATLAB, Octave, Python, R, Julia):

- Runtime interpreter name and version
- Operating system name, version and architecture / word-width
- *Processor name and exact identifier*
- Required amount of random access memory
- BLAS / LAPACK library implementation name and version

Pitfalls:

- CPU time vs wall time
- Parallelization (implicit / explicit)
- Efficient memory access (NUMA)
- Overhead (actual compute-time)
- Statistics (i.e. means of repeated runs)

Red Flags:

- Not comparing to standard methods
 - Instead of POD using some obscure method
- Not justifying selected reduced orders
 - Competing methods may be as good at just one order higher
- Not using benchmarks
 - Testing solely on a system only you have access to
- Not describing free parameter choices
 - For example regularization weights
- Selective error quantification
 - Disregarding i.e. discretization error

Deep Red Flags:

- Not explaining or justifying measure of comparison
→ “Thus our method is the most efficient ...”
- Not using state-of-the art implementations
→ Your own implementation of a forty year old pseudo-code
- Committing inverse crime / model reduction crime
→ Testing on the parameters you trained on
- Pessimizing competing methods
→ Wall-times of your parallel method versus a serial competitor
- Unfair comparisons

Numerical Results

...

Code Availability Section

The source code of the implementations used to compute the presented results can be obtained from:

`https://my.stable.url`

and is authored by: X. Y., A. B.

(if available use supplemental material!)

- **Part I:** Replicability, Reproducibility, Reusability
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 - a. Practical ideas for the paper
 - b. Practical ideas for the code
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Where to start:

- Certain text files
- with quasi standard names
- and contents
- are established.

Plain Text Files:

- ASCII letters only (if possible)
- UTF-8 encoding
- Suitable for version control
- Can be decorated with markdown / commonmark.

Read this first:

- Executive summary, functionality, basic information
- How to build / install / run / use
- Authors and contributors
- Breadcrumbs (website, papers, etc.)
- Table of contents (where to find documentation, etc.)



Run this first:

- This is an executable file.
- Typically a shell script.
- It computes the results,
- for example, plots used in a manuscript.
- It may need to be specialized (`.linux`, `.win`).

How to Cite:

- Sample citation
- BibTeX entry
- Citation guidelines
- Introduced by R
- Readable by Octave

Code Meta-Data:

- Machine-readable and human-readable Key-Value Pairs
- Core information
- Format: `.ini` or `.json`
- Useful for discoverability

Typical Keys:

- name, shortname
- version, release-date
- id, id-type
- authors, ORCIDs
- topic, type
- license, license-type
- repository, repository-type
- languages, versions
- dependencies, versions
- systems, versions
- website
- keywords

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| AUTHORS | Who wrote it |
| LICENSE | The license text |
| INSTALL | How to install |
| CHANGELOG | What changed |
| DEPENDENCIES | What are the dependencies |
| VERSION | The version number |
| TODO | Open problems |
| FAQ | Frequently Asked Questions |
| | ... |

Source Code Header Info:

- Software project or associated paper
- Authors (and contributors)
- Version of the code / project
- License of the file contents
- Summary of content (in one sentence)

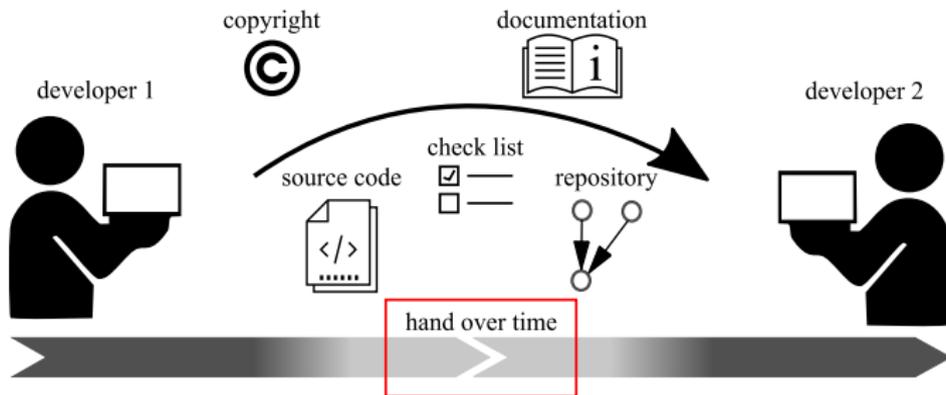
- **Part I:** Replicability, Reproducibility, Reusability
- **Part II:** Low-Hanging Files
- **Part III:** Sustainable Scientific Software
 - Based on [Fehr,H.,Rave,Saak'19]

Instead of:

- Standing on the shoulders of giants,
- we are reinventing the wheel.

Critical Situations:

- Graduation (of a PhD or Master student)
- Changes (in the development team)
- Change (in the project lead)



1. Small Projects (“single developer”)
2. Large Projects (“multiple developers”)

Both have:

- Minimal requirements
- Optional recommendations
- Large projects imply small project requirements

■ Code Availability

- Hardware, source code, configuration, data

■ Code Ownership

- Owner, contributor, copyright-holder, third-party rights

■ Execution Environment

- Operating system, compiler, interpreter, dependencies

■ Working Example

- Sanity test, basic demo, RUNME

■ Minimal Documentation

- Functionality, state, algorithms, publications, limitations

■ **Public Release**

- If not possible, note in README

■ **Version Control**

- Backup, history, collaboration, tagging

■ **Basic Code Clean Up**

- Magic numbers, dead code, hard-coded path

■ **Reproducible Execution Environment**

- Virtual machine with software stack, step-by-step guide

■ **Integration into Larger Project**

- Modularity, interfaces, contribution guidelines

- **Software License**
 - Formal agreement, open-source, implications,
- **Code Ownership of Contributions**
 - Copyright transfer
- **Access to Project Resources**
 - “Bus factor”
- **Management of Development Branches**
 - Feature / developer branches
- **Stable Main Branch**
 - Reliability

- **Code Maintainability**

- Continuous integration, continuous benchmarking

- **Changelog**

- Project history

- **Code of Conduct**

- Rules for project hand-over

- **Contribution Policy**

- Legal status of contributions

Being Reviewer #3:

- Require documentation of experiments.
- Require to see and run the source code.
- Suggest to make source code public.

- J. Fehr, J. Heiland, C. H., J. Saak. **Best Practices for Replicability, Reproducibility and Reusability of Computer-Based Experiments Exemplified by Model Reduction Software.** AIMS Mathematics 1(3): 261–281, 2016. doi:bsb2
- J. Fehr, C. H., S. Rave, J. Saak. **Sustainable Research Software Hand-Over.** arXiv, cs.GL: 1909.09469, 2019. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.09469>
- and references therein.



- R.J. LeVeque. **Top ten reasons to not share your code (and why you should anyway)**. SIAM News, 46, 2013.
<https://staff.washington.edu/rjl/pubs/topten/topten.pdf>
- V. Stodden. **Implementing reproducibility in computational science**. SIAM Annual Meeting, 2016.
<https://www.pathlms.com/siam/courses/3028/sections/4128>
- D. Procida. **What nobody tells you about documentation**. PyCon Australia, 2017. <https://youtu.be/t4vKPhjcMZg>

About the Model Order Reduction Wiki:

- Accessible Algorithms
- Benchmark Problems
- Community Software

<http://modelreduction.org>

Also on the MORwiki:

- Community Calendar
- BibTeX Database (`mor.bib`)
- List of Introductory Works

Make your ...

- ... CBE_x replicable, reproducible, reusable.
- ... code repository contain standard files.
- ... scientific software sustainable.

<https://himpe.science>

Acknowledgements:

Supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, in the joint project: “**MathEnergy** – Mathematical Key Technologies for Evolving Energy Grids”, sub-project: Model Order Reduction (Grant number: 0324019B).

And by the National Science Foundation under Grant number DMS-1439786 while the author was in residence at the Institute for Computational and Experimental Research in Mathematics in Providence, RI, during the “**Model and dimension reduction in uncertain and dynamic systems**” semester program.