

The ROS build farm

What it can do for me

(And how it does it)

Oct. 9th 2016

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ROSCon 2016, Seoul, Korea

build.ros.org



Create easy-to-install packages



Run tests before / after code changes



Generate API doc and meta information

Central Service vs. Distributed

You could

- create Debian packages yourself
- run the test using e.g. Travis CI
- generate API documentation yourself

But

- setting up all these processes is quite some effort
 - having someone else do it is great for the users
- the artifacts should be hosted in a central place
- if you download "official" binaries you know what you are getting

Central Service But Distributed Repositories

A ROS distribution consists of numerous packages

- various vcs types
- various hosting services

github.com/ros/rosdistro

- for each ROS distribution
 - target platforms
 - e.g. Kinetic: Ubuntu Xenial and Wily, Debian Jessie, (Fedora 23 and 24)
 - packages and versions
 - referencing all repositories
- format of **yaml** files specified in [REP 143](#)

To use any of these services
you need to register your repositories

rosdistro/index.yaml

distributions:

```
...
kinetic:
  distribution: [kinetic/distribution.yaml]
  distribution_cache: <url to kinetic-cache.yaml.gz>
```

rosdistro/kinetic/distribution.yaml

repositories:

```
...
catkin:
  doc:
  ...
  release:
  ...
  source:
  ...
```

release_platforms:

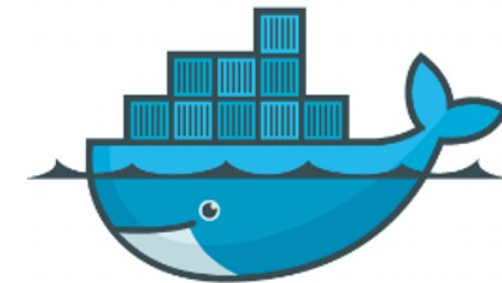
```
...
ubuntu:
- wily
- xenial
```

The High-Level View

- Get the source code:
e.g. `git clone`
- Install the required dependencies:
using `rosdep`
- Build a package:
`cmake, make, make install`
- Run the tests:
`make test`
- Create a Debian package:
`apt-src build`
- Generate documentation
`rostdoc_lite`

Some More Details

- Need to setup the environment for building
 - Install all dependencies (using binary packages)
 - Since each job has different dependencies each job needs to start with a "clean" state
 - Inside a Docker container
- Build the code from one repository
 - Might contain more than one ROS package
 - The repository is cloned into a catkin workspace
 - Invoke `catkin_make_isolated`
- Install the code
 - To check that the install step "works"
- Build and run the tests
 - Each test produces a xUnit-like result file



One container for multiple packages



Build vs. test dependencies

catkin_make vs. catkin_make_isolated

While the Docker container contains the dependencies for all packages
Each package is still built "in isolation":

	catkin_make	catkin_make_isolated
CMake calls	1, for the whole ws	N, each pkg separately
Side effects	⚠️ Need to depend on other pkgs targets <code>catkin_EXPORTED_TARGETS</code>	—
Location of artifacts	Merged in a single folder E.g. one include dir	Each pkg has its own folder
Side effects	⚠️ Package can implicitly access e.g. the headers from other pkgs	—
Pros	Faster due to higher parallelization	Clean separation, better to identify problems

❓ The build farm only builds single threaded



Create easy-to-install packages

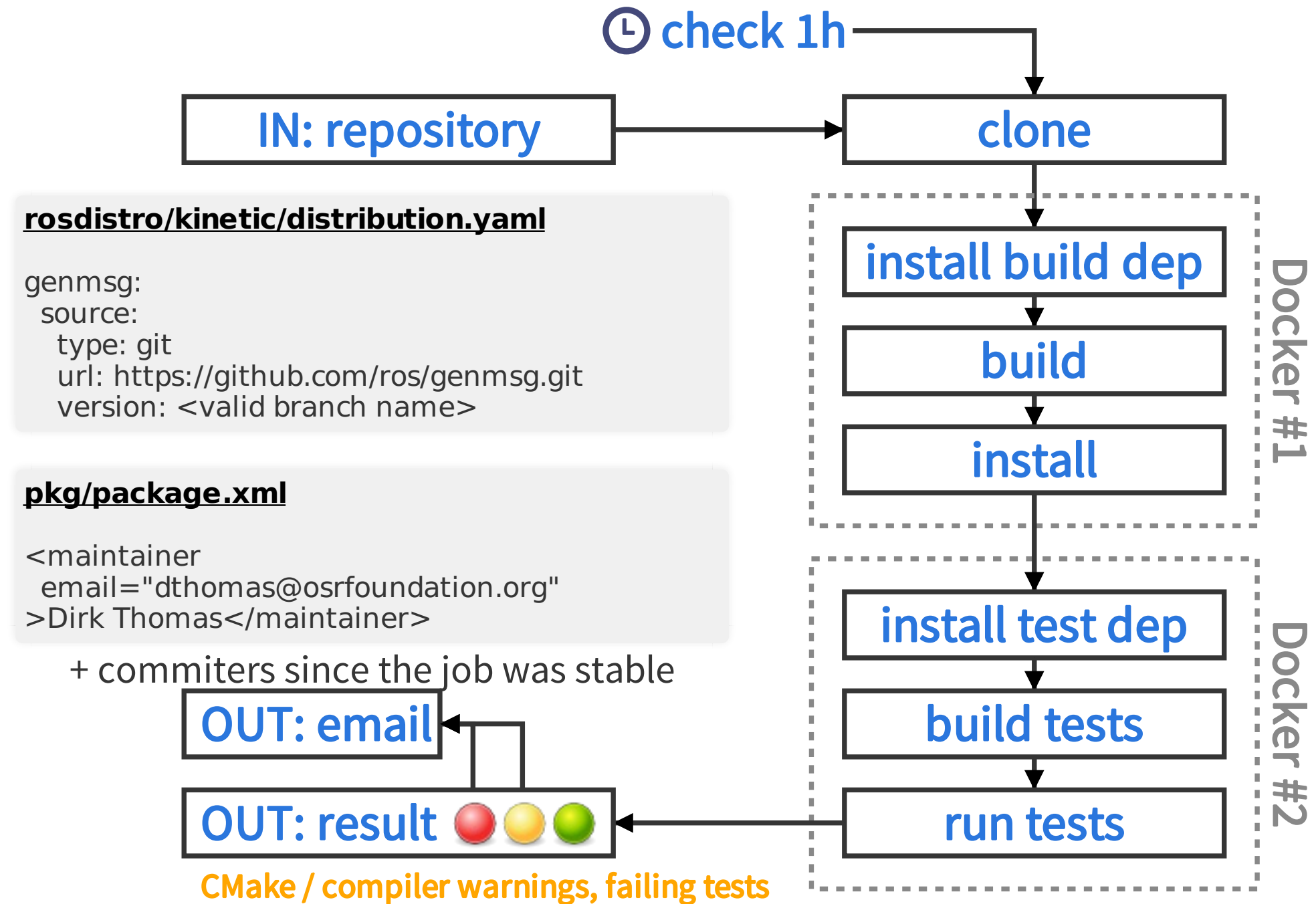


Run tests before / after code changes

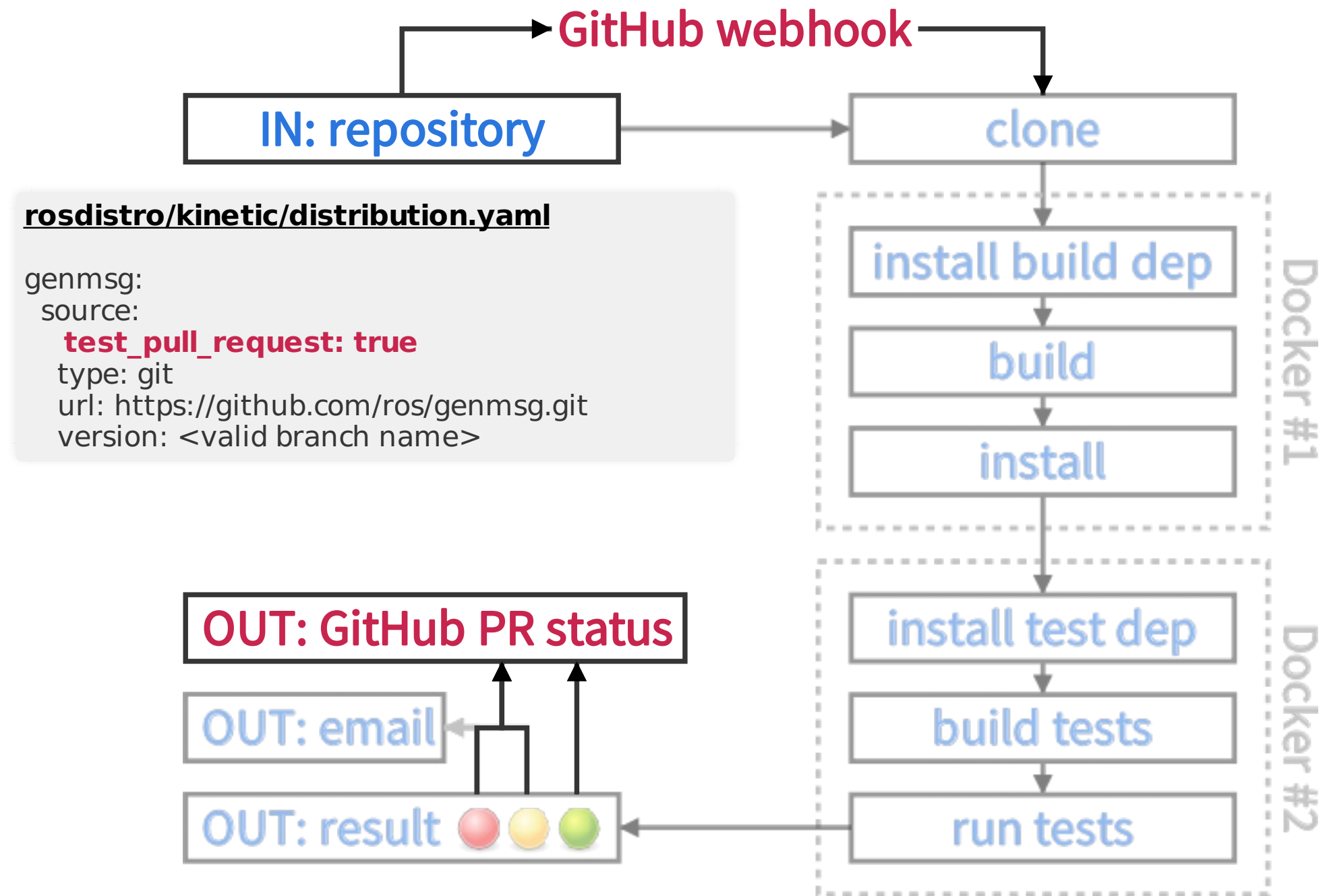


Generate API doc and meta information

Devel Jobs



Pull Request Jobs



Pull Request Jobs

Limitations

- build.ros.org only supports GitHub at the moment
- Jenkins GitHub user [ros-pull-request-builder](#) needs access to the org unit

[wiki.ros.org/buildfarm/Pull request testing](https://wiki.ros.org/buildfarm/Pull%20request%20testing)

Alternatives

- Run the same process using any other CI provider
- E.g. Travis CI, see example [.travis.yml](#) file:
[docs in github.com/ros-infrastructure/ros_buildfarm](https://docs.in.github.com/ros-infrastructure/ros_buildfarm)



Create easy-to-install packages

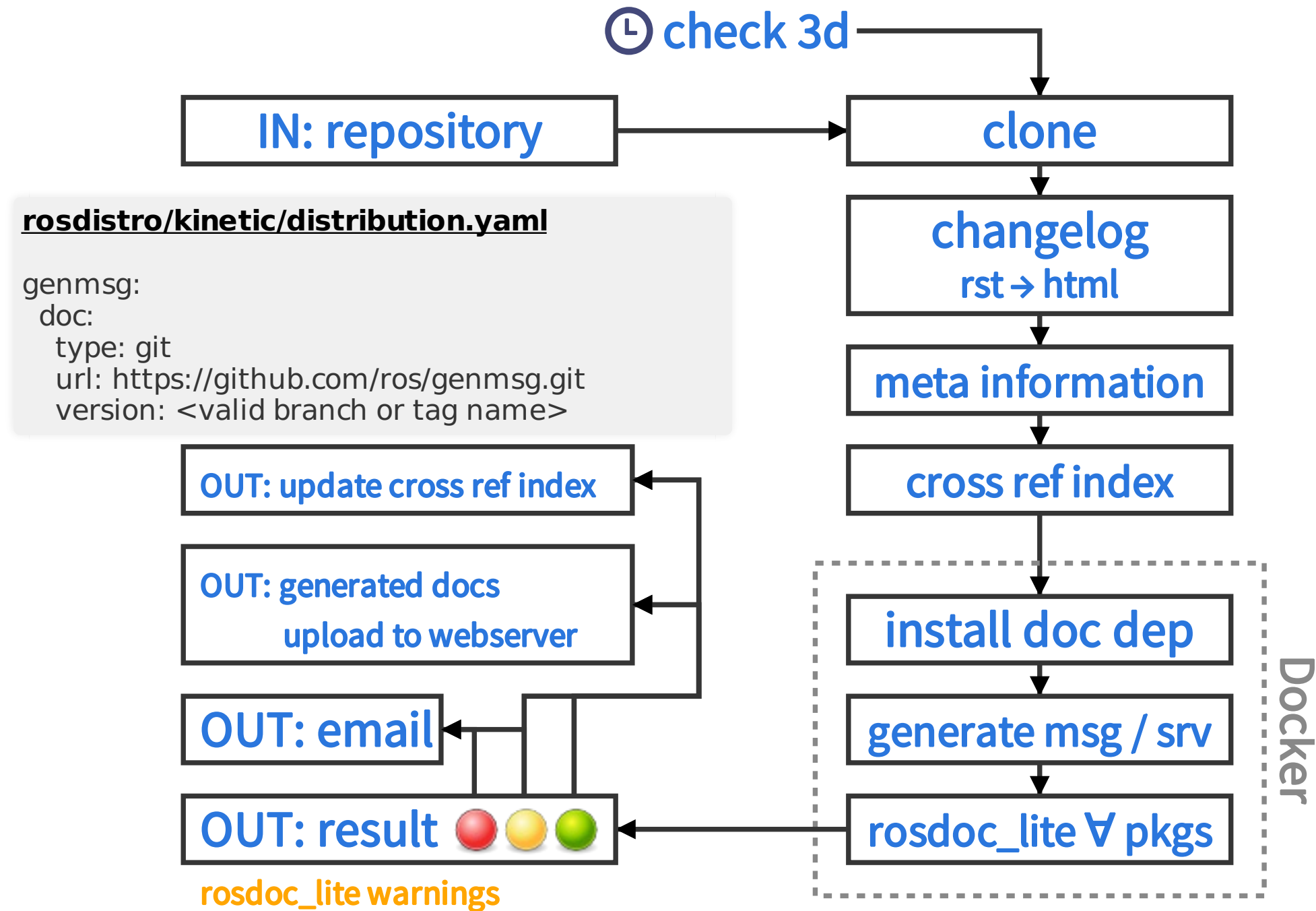


Run tests before / after code changes



Generate API doc and meta information

Doc Jobs





Create easy-to-install packages

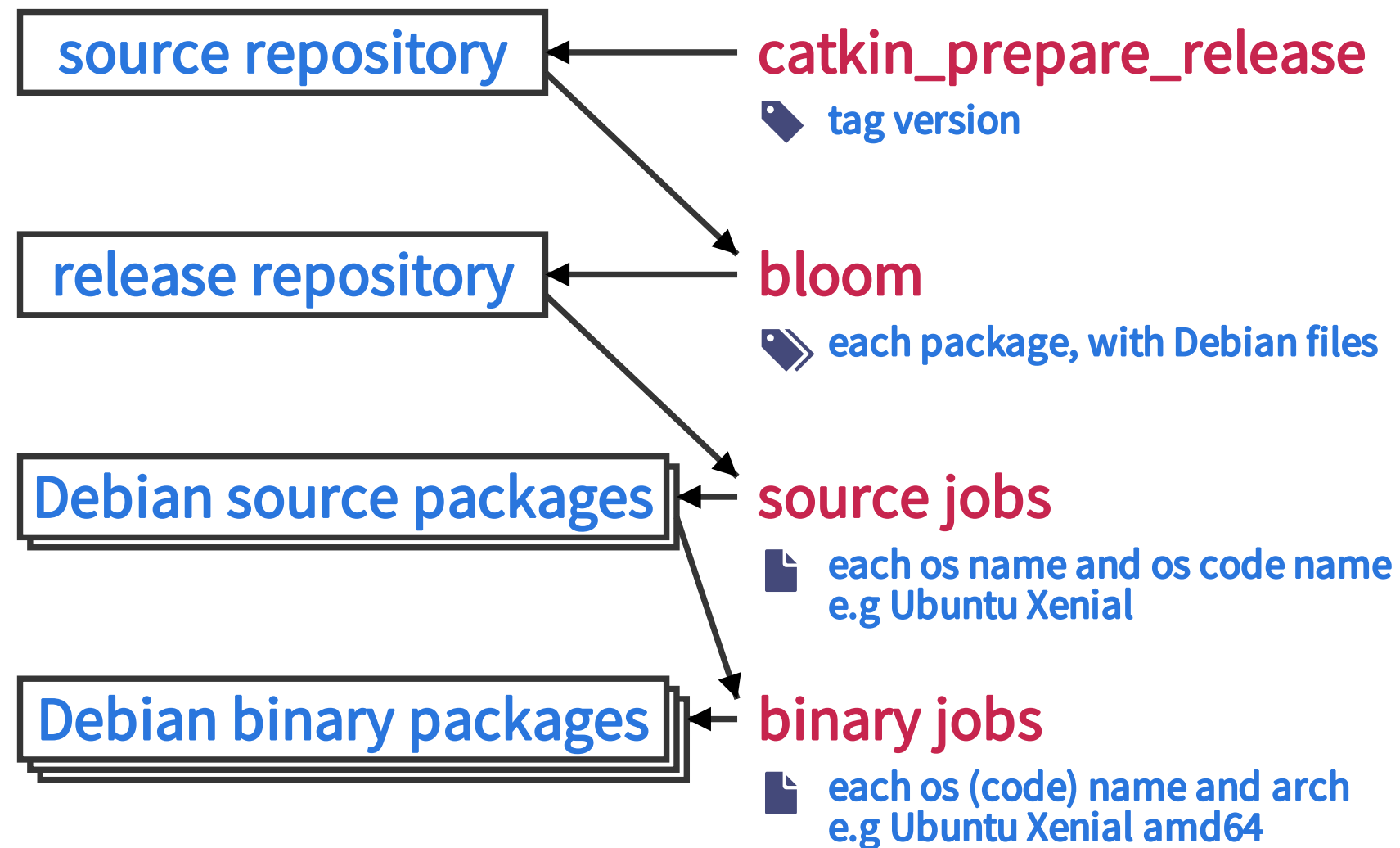


Run tests before / after code changes

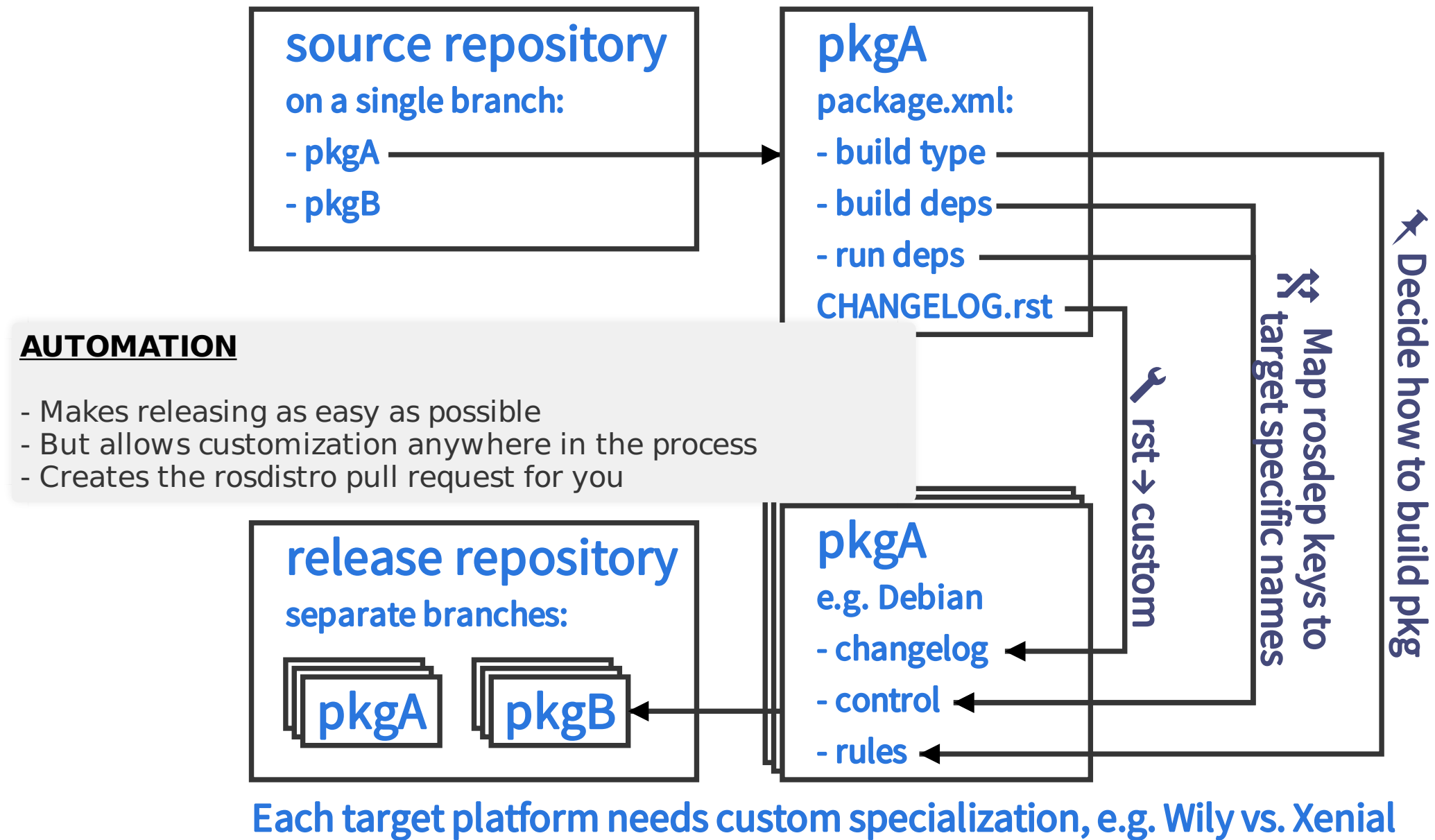


Generate API doc and meta information

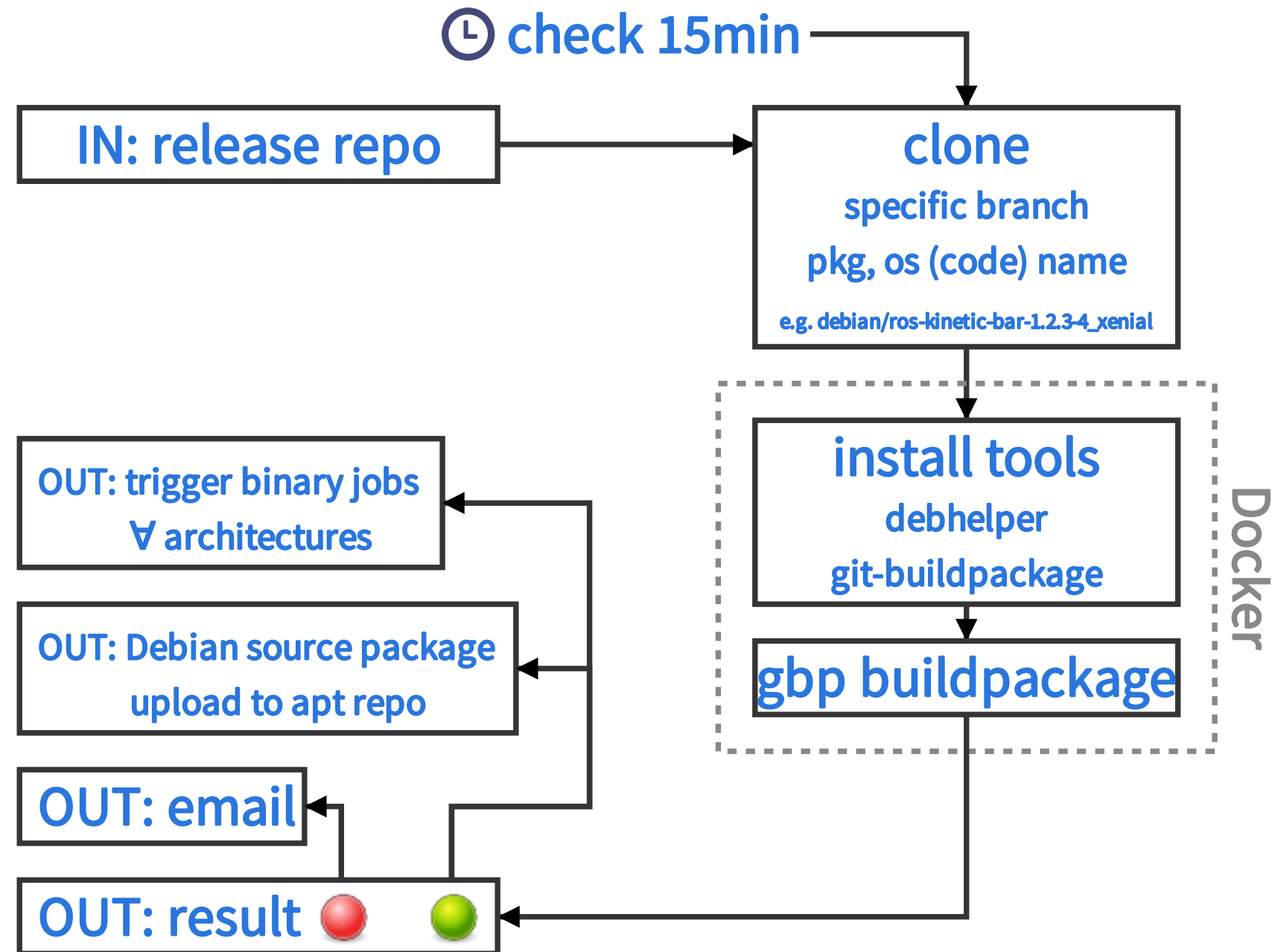
Release Process



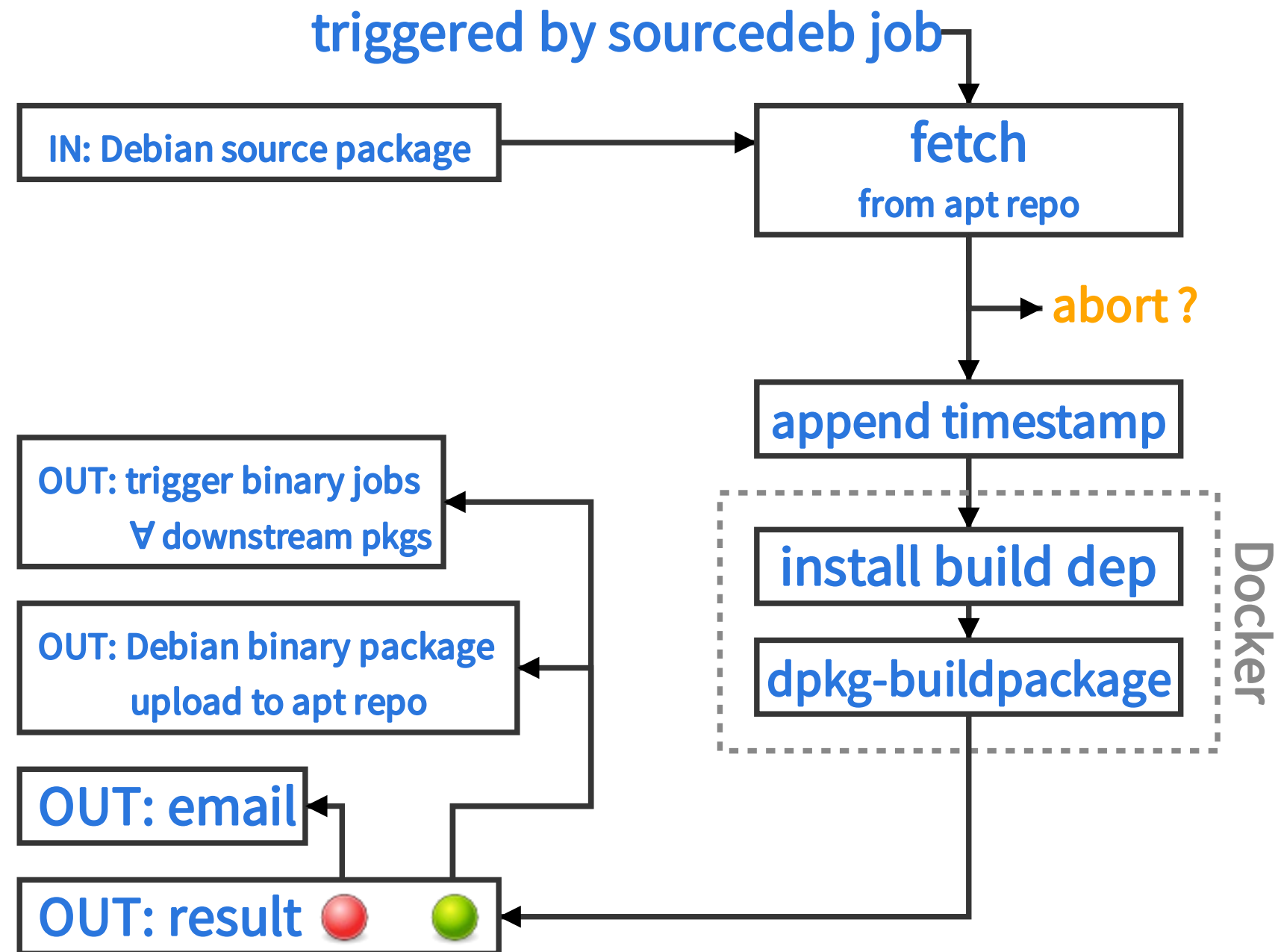
Bloom



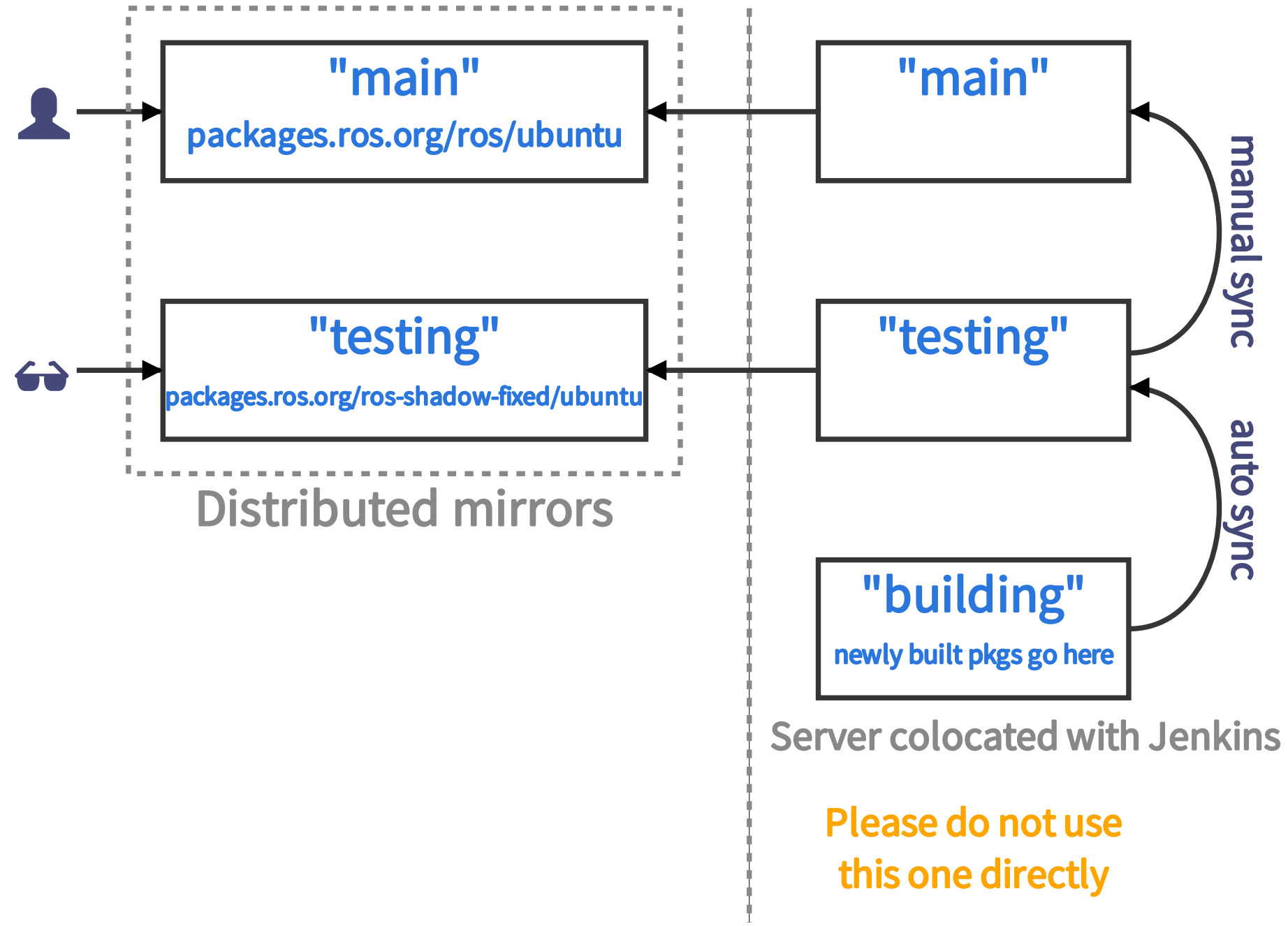
Sourcedeb Jobs



Binarydeb Jobs



Apt Repositories



Status Pages

ROS.org

ROS Kinetic - release status

Quick filter: *, SYNC, REGRESSION, DIFF, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GRAY

showing 941 of 941 total

- □ □ the repositories
- same version
- lower version
- higher version
- missing
- obsolete
- intentionally missing

Page was generated: 8 minutes ago

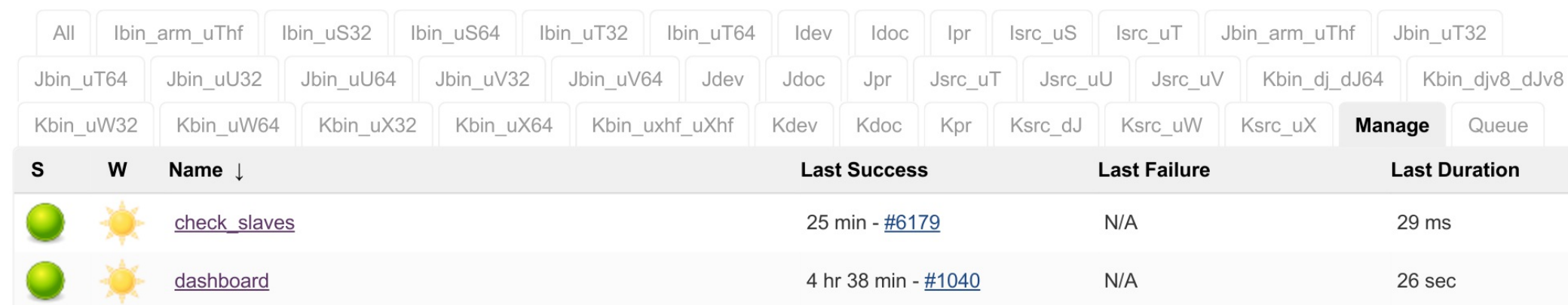
building testing main
building square link to Jenkins binary job

Name	Repo	Version	Status	Maintainer	Wsource 941 941 850	W64 903 903 835	W32 903 903 835	Xsource 941 941 850	X64 910 910 836	X32 910 910 836
ackermann_msgs	ackermann_msgs	1.0.1-0	maintained	Jack O'Quin	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
actionlib	actionlib	1.11.6-0	maintained	Mikael Arguedas	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
actionlib_lisp	roslisp_common	0.2.8-0	developed	Lorenz Moesenlechner Georg Bartels	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
actionlib_msgs	common_msgs	1.12.4-0	maintained	Tully Foote	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
actionlib_tutorials	common_tutorials	0.1.8-0	maintained	Daniel Stonier	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_common	agvs_common	0.1.3-1	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_control	agvs_sim	0.1.3-0	maintained	Román Navarro Roberto Guzmán	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_description	agvs_common	0.1.3-1	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_gazebo	agvs_sim	0.1.3-0	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_pad	agvs_common	0.1.3-1	maintained	Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_robot_control	agvs_sim	0.1.3-0	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_sim	agvs_sim	0.1.3-0	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■
agvs_sim_bringup	agvs_sim	0.1.3-0	maintained	Roberto Guzmán Román Navarro	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■

"Decipher" Jenkins Job Names

Some example job names

- `lsrc_uS__roscpp__ubuntu_saucy__source`
 - `Jdev__ros_comm__ubuntu_trusty_amd64`
 - `Kbin_uX64__rospack__ubuntu_xenial_amd64__binary`
- Until first `__`: prefix for group of jobs



The screenshot shows the Jenkins job list interface. At the top, there are several filter buttons for job groups: All, lbin_arm_uThf, lbin_uS32, lbin_uS64, lbin_uT32, lbin_uT64, ldev, ldoc, lpr, lsrc_uS, lsrc_uT, Jbin_arm_uThf, Jbin_uT32, Jbin_uT64, Jbin_uU32, Jbin_uU64, Jbin_uV32, Jbin_uV64, Jdev, Jdoc, Jpr, Jsrc_uT, Jsrc_uU, Jsrc_uV, Kbin_dj_dJ64, Kbin_djv8_dJv8, Kbin_uW32, Kbin_uW64, Kbin_uX32, Kbin_uX64, Kbin_uXhf_uXhf, Kdev, Kdoc, Kpr, Ksrc_dJ, Ksrc_uW, Ksrc_uX, Manage, and Queue. Below the filters is a table with columns: S (Status), W (Weather icon), Name (with a dropdown arrow), Last Success, Last Failure, and Last Duration. Two jobs are visible: 'check_slaves' with a green status icon and a sun weather icon, last success '25 min - #6179', last failure 'N/A', and last duration '29 ms'; and 'dashboard' with a green status icon and a sun weather icon, last success '4 hr 38 min - #1040', last failure 'N/A', and last duration '26 sec'.

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
●	☀	check_slaves	25 min - #6179	N/A	29 ms
●	☀	dashboard	4 hr 38 min - #1040	N/A	26 sec

- Until next `__`: the package or repository name
- Then *os name*, *os code name*, *arch* (except for source jobs), *source* / *binary* (for release jobs)

Jenkins Statistics

	count	success	unstable	failure	aborted	not_built	disabled
All	39785	38504 (96.78 %)	148 (0.37 %)	361 (0.90 %)	250 (0.62 %)	14 (0.03 %)	508 (1.27 %)
lbin_arm_uThf	2348	1997 (85.05 %)	-	16 (0.68 %)	8 (0.34 %)	0 (0.00 %)	327 (13.92 %)
lbin_uS32	2348	2316 (98.63 %)	-	22 (0.93 %)	9 (0.38 %)	1 (0.04 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lbin_uS64	2348	2314 (98.55 %)	-	22 (0.93 %)	11 (0.46 %)	1 (0.04 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lbin_uT32	2348	2333 (99.36 %)	-	12 (0.51 %)	3 (0.12 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lbin_uT64	2348	2334 (99.40 %)	-	11 (0.46 %)	3 (0.12 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
ldev	769	645 (83.87 %)	26 (3.38 %)	98 (12.74 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
ldoc	807	756 (93.68 %)	31 (3.84 %)	16 (1.98 %)	1 (0.12 %)	3 (0.37 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lpr	29	20 (68.96 %)	3 (10.34 %)	2 (6.89 %)	0 (0.00 %)	4 (13.79 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lsrc_uS	2348	2348 (100.00 %)	-	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
lsrc_uT	2348	2348 (100.00 %)	-	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kbin_dj_dJ64	941	894 (95.00 %)	-	12 (1.27 %)	33 (3.50 %)	0 (0.00 %)	2 (0.21 %)
Kbin_djv8_dJv8	941	875 (92.98 %)	-	14 (1.48 %)	33 (3.50 %)	0 (0.00 %)	19 (2.01 %)
Kbin_uW32	941	903 (95.96 %)	-	12 (1.27 %)	26 (2.76 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kbin_uW64	941	903 (95.96 %)	-	12 (1.27 %)	26 (2.76 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kbin_uX32	941	910 (96.70 %)	-	10 (1.06 %)	21 (2.23 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kbin_uX64	941	910 (96.70 %)	-	10 (1.06 %)	21 (2.23 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kbin_uxhf_uXhf	941	817 (86.82 %)	-	11 (1.16 %)	30 (3.18 %)	0 (0.00 %)	83 (8.82 %)
Kdev	291	215 (73.88 %)	47 (16.15 %)	29 (9.96 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kdoc	304	288 (94.73 %)	11 (3.61 %)	4 (1.31 %)	1 (0.32 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Kpr	30	23 (76.66 %)	3 (10.00 %)	1 (3.33 %)	0 (0.00 %)	3 (10.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Ksrc_dJ	941	933 (99.14 %)	-	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	8 (0.85 %)
Ksrc_uW	941	941 (100.00 %)	-	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Ksrc_uX	941	941 (100.00 %)	-	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Manage	86	86 (100.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)

Run "Jobs" Locally

The build farm is powered by the Python package [ros_buildfarm](#)

After installing it:

- Debian package [python-ros-buildfarm](#)
- PyPI [ros_buildfarm](#)

You can run:

- [generate_devel_script.py](#) <many args>
- [generate_doc_script.py](#) <many args>
- [generate_release_script.py](#) <many args>

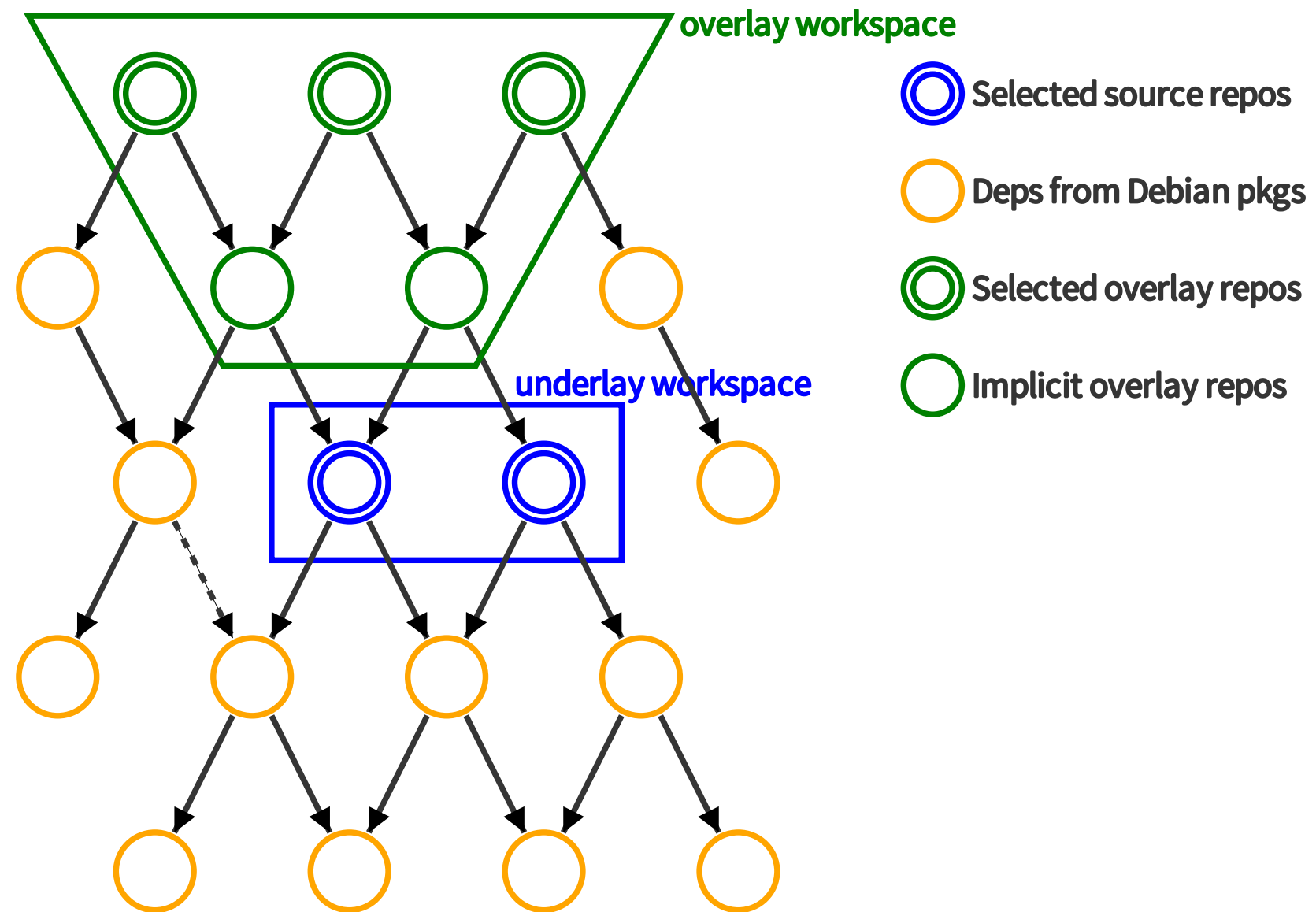
- to easily reproduce results of the build farm
- run "jobs" for any target platform (within Docker) locally

Test Across Multiple Repos

- ① You make related changes in different repos, e.g.
 - repo A: add a new API
 - repo B: use the new API
 - The devel / PR jobs won't work for this case 😞
 - repo A: passes but doesn't really check the new API
 - repo B: **fails** because it's using the **last released version** of A

- ② You want to check if your changes break any downstream packages
 - repo A: make some changes
 - repo B: check that the tests for the last released version still pass
 - The devel / PR jobs don't cover for this case either 😞

Prerelease "Job"



Supported Targets

The build farm **can** produce binary packages for

- Ubuntu, Debian
- amd64, i386, arm64, armhf

We can't cover all combinations (\$), for **Kinetic** we cover

- Ubuntu: Xenial & Wily amd64 & i386, Xenial arm64 & armhf
- Debian: Jessie amd64 & arm64

Bloom also generates meta information for **rpm** (Fedora)

- But we don't build binary packages (yet?)

If you want to create binaries for a not supported target

- Talk to us (<hint> donations can cover the cost for the needed resources 😊)
- Contribute code to automate building binaries for new targets
- or [see next slide]

Your Own Build Farm

Use cases

- Build a different OS name / OS code name / architecture combination
- Process private repositories
 - You will need your own rosdistro database
- Try modified version of the build farm

Two step process [wiki.ros.org/buildfarm]

1. Provision machines:
 - Jenkins master, Apache webserver, Build slaves
2. Generate the Jenkins jobs
 - Many [configuration option](#)

 Expect continuous effort

What Can You Do

Register your repositories

- add **doc** entry to generate documentation
 - create a wiki page for your packages
- add **source** entry for devel jobs and easy cloning for users
 - if the devel job fails, don't remove the entry, only disable the job:

```
test_commits: false
```

- e.g. your repo depends on other packages which are not released
- consider enabling **pull request testing**
- **release** your packages, also into newer ROS distros

Watch out for notification emails from Jenkins

- read it, search for the problem, try to fix it, ask for help
- as a last resort: disable the job, blacklist target, remove the release

Troubleshooting

"It works locally but the job fails" → something must be different

- Have you tried using ``catkin_make_isolated``?
- Most commonly you have a dependency installed but the build farm doesn't. Check the declared dependencies.

```
CMake Error at /opt/ros/kinetic/share/catkin/cmake/catkinConfig.cmake:83 (find_package):  
  Could not find a package configuration file provided by "<pkg_name>"
```

"The devel job passed but the release failed"

- In a devel job all packages share the same container. One package might declare a dependency another package uses without declaring it itself.

Expect (very rarely) all kinds of "hiccups"

- apt update failing since the repository is being modified concurrently
- network problems, GitHub resetting the connection, an http request not being handled, ...
- If your problem persists it's probably not such a hiccup

Questions...



For more information go to:
github.com/ros-infrastructure/ros_buildfarm