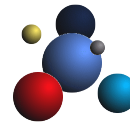


**Marzo, 2007**

# **GridWay@CNB**



**José Luis Vázquez-Poletti**  
**Equipo GridWay**  
**[www.GridWay.org](http://www.GridWay.org)**



**Distributed Systems Architecture Group**  
**Departamento de Arquitectura de Computadores y Automática**  
**Universidad Complutense de Madrid**

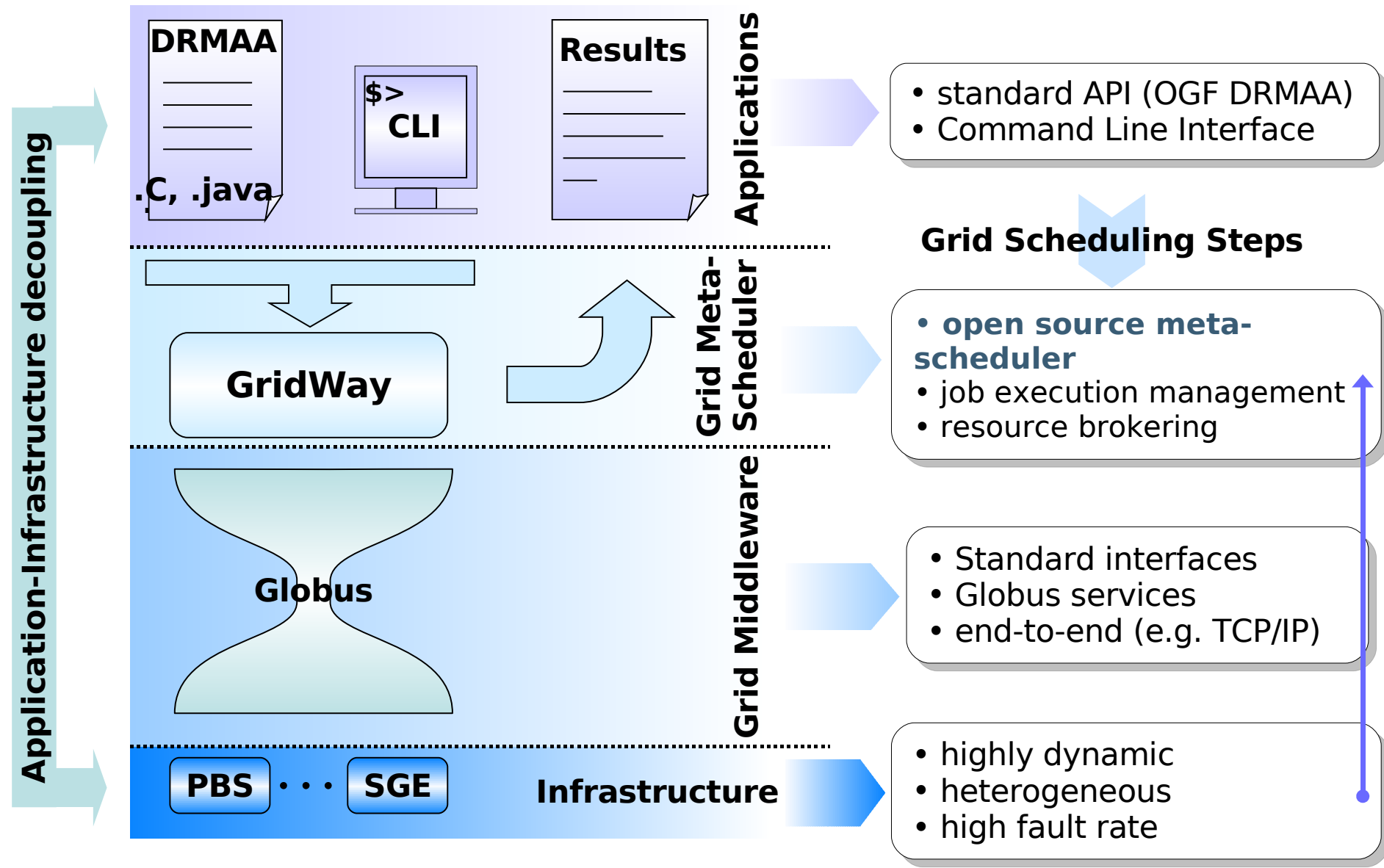


## Contenidos

1. Una Visión Global
2. GridWay Ahí Fuera
3. Interactuar con GridWay (1ª Parte)
4. Interactuar con GridWay (2ª Parte)
5. Una Pequeña Demo

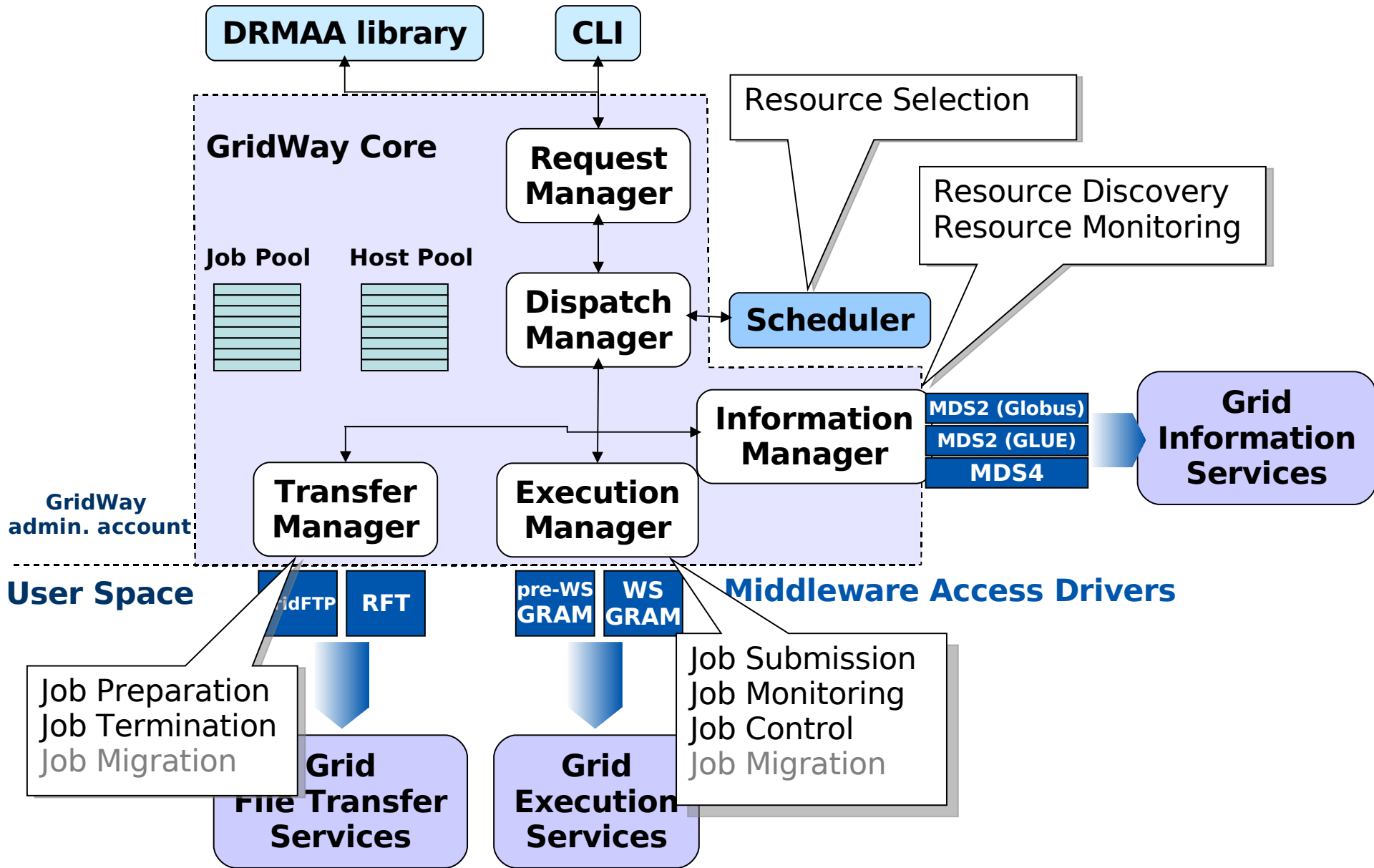


# 1. Una Visión Global





# 1. Una Visión Global





## Workload Management

- Funciones de planificación avanzadas y soporte de nuevas políticas de planificación
- Detección y recuperación de fallos
- Servicio de Accounting
- Trabajos sencillos, matrices de trabajos y DAGs

## Interfaz de Usuario

- Soporte completo para el estándar OGF DRMAA (C y JAVA)
- Interfaz de comandos similar al encontrado en los sistemas DRM

## Integración

- No es necesario desplegar nuevos servicios
- Interfaz con nuevos servicios grid
- Interoperatibilidad con otras infraestructuras

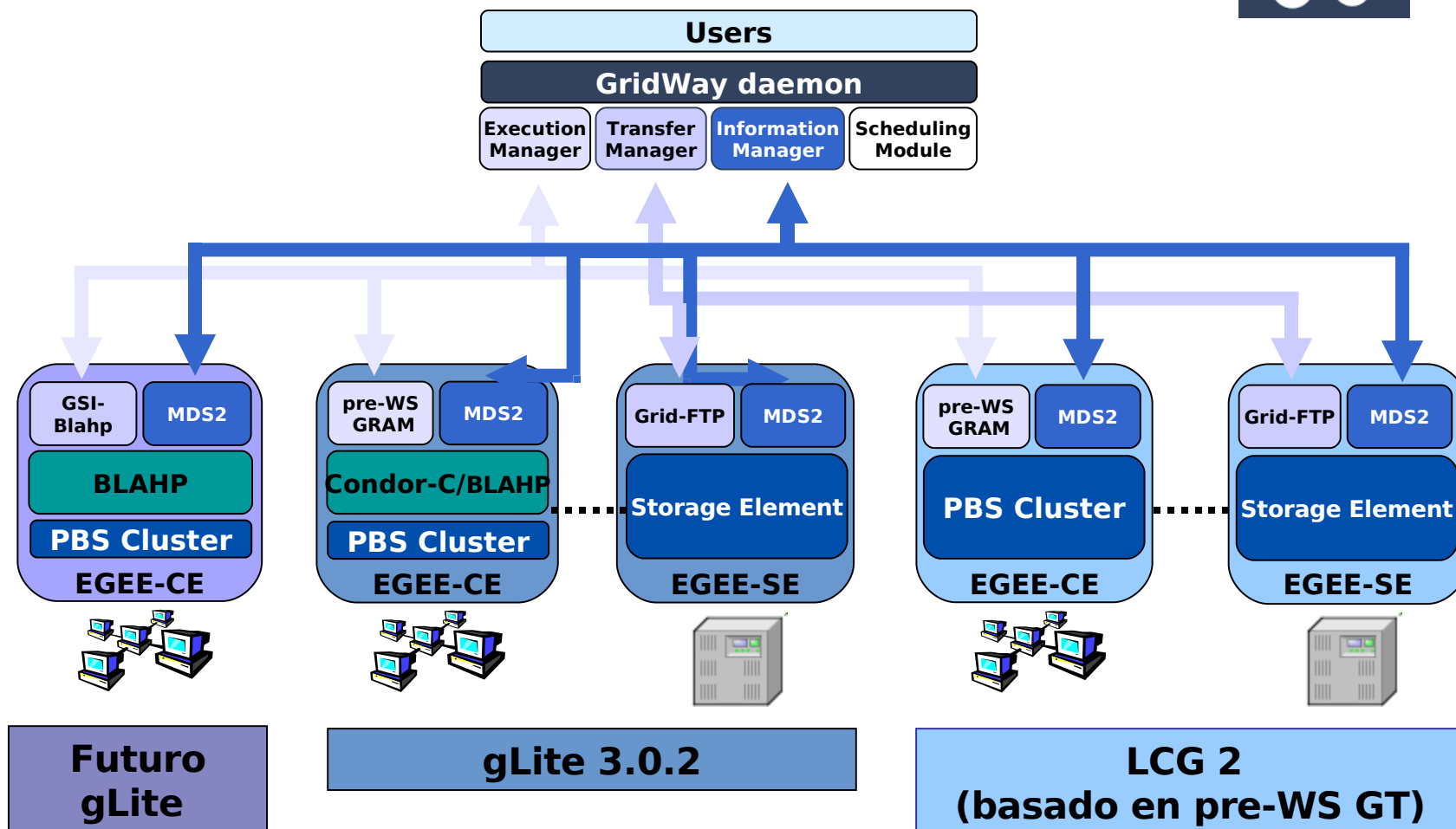


## GridWay complementa a gLite

CARACTERÍSTICAS	BENEFICIOS
Soporte para el estándar DRMAA (C y JAVA)	Compatibilidad de aplicaciones sistemas DRM que implementa el estándar como SGE, Torque,...
Interfaz de comandos DRM (permite a los usuarios enviar, matar, migrar, monitorizar y sincronizar trabajos)	Interfaz de comandos similar al encontrado en los gestores de recursos locales
Middleware ligero	Mayor eficiencia para ciertos perfiles de aplicación
Accounting a nivel de site y políticas de planificación	Análisis del uso, determinando costumbres de uso y monitorizando el comportamiento del usuario
Mínimos requisitos de instalación	Despliegue y mantenimiento sencillo
Interoperabilidad	Acceso simultaneo a diferentes infraestructuras

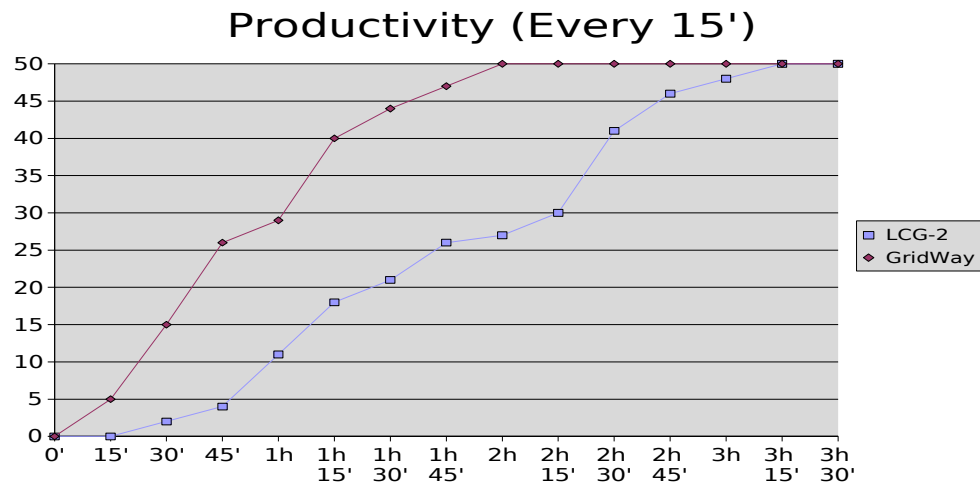
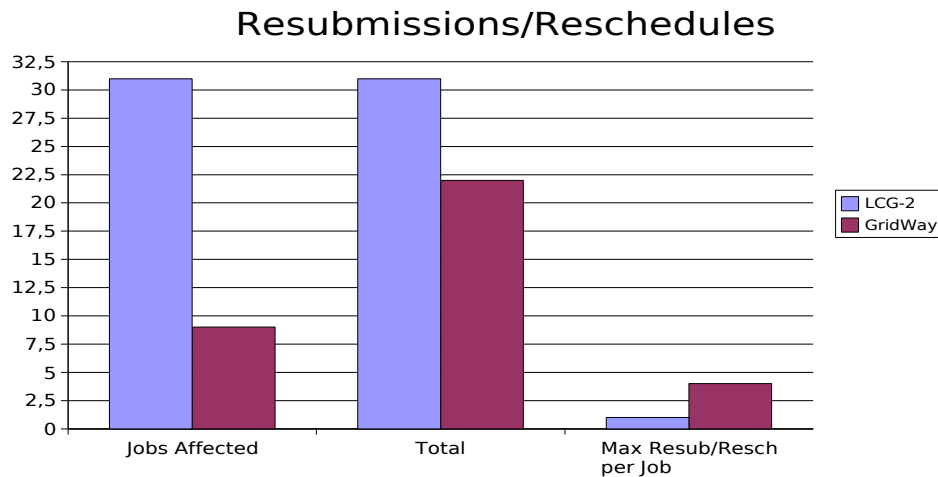
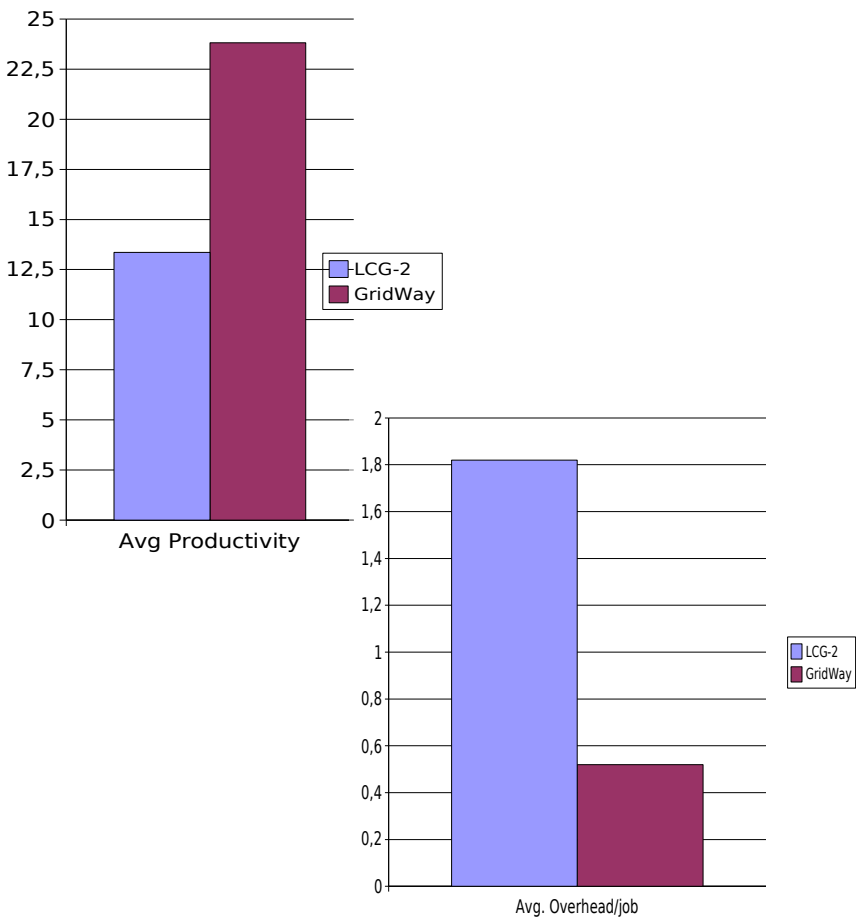


## Infraestructura Grid





## Comparativa GridWay / LCG-2 RB EGEE User Forum (CERN, 1-3 Marzo 2006)







### Algunos Proyectos e Infraestructuras

- IRISGrid
- Politecnico di Torino
- CABGrid (Centro de Astrobiología)
- C2VO (Universidad de Castilla La Mancha)
- Grid en ESAC (Agencia Espacial Europea)
- CRO-GRID (Croacia)
- Sun Microsystems Solution Center World Grid
- Infraestructura EGEE
- Proyecto BeinGRID
- GridX1 (Grid canadiense para aplicaciones HEP)
- Universidade do Porto
- Madras Institute of Technology
- National Center for High-Performance Computing

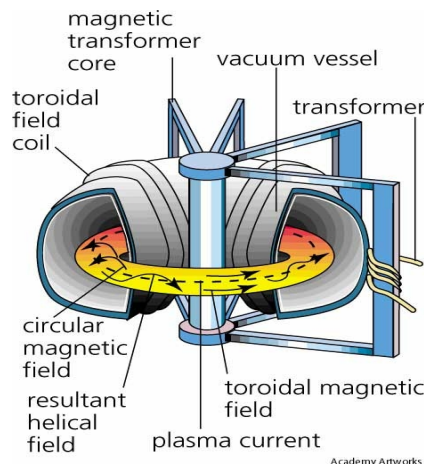


### Algunos Ámbitos de Portado de Aplicaciones

- Ciencias de la Vida
- Aeroespacio
- Física de Fusión
- Química Computacional

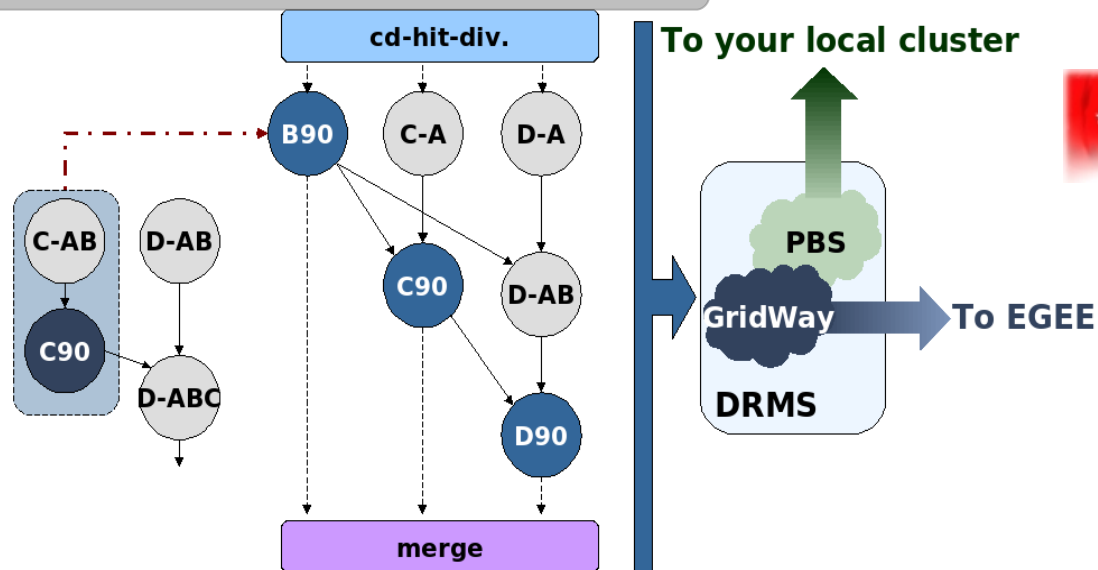


## MAssive RAY TRAcing in Fusion Plasmas



- Executable: *Truba*
  - 1,8 MB - 9' - 50 Executions
- Input files = ~ 70 KB
- Output files = ~ 549 KB

## CD-HIT

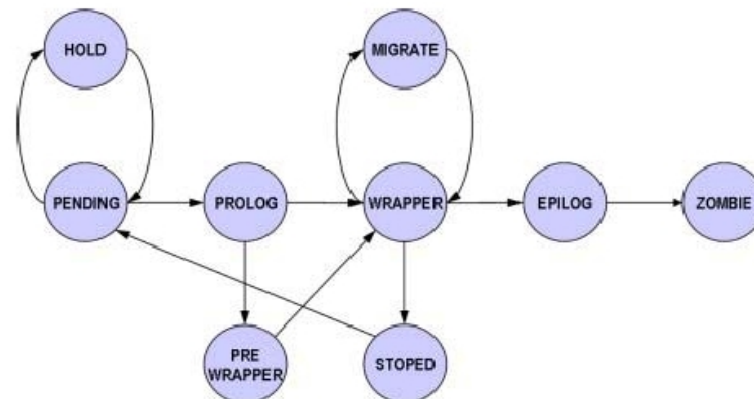
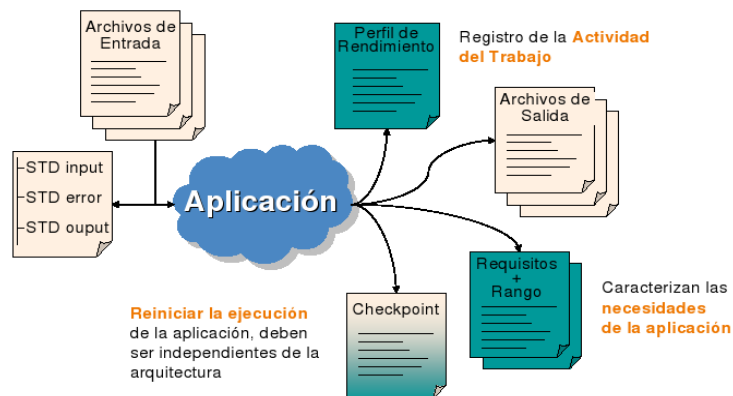




## Comandos Principales

- **gwps:** Muestra información y estado de cada trabajo
- **gwhistory:** Muestra la historia de ejecución
- **gckill:** Envío de señales a un trabajo (kill, stop, resume, reschedule)
- **gwsbmit:** Envío de un trabajo o array
- **gwwait:** Espera finalización de trabajo (any, all, set)
- **gwuser:** Monitorización de usuarios
- **gwhost:** Monitorización de hosts
- **gwacct:** Contabilidad

## Modelo de Aplicación y Ciclo de Vida





## Job Template (Ejemplo)

### # Execution variables

```
EXECUTABLE = job
ARGUMENTS  = ${TASK_ID} ${TOTAL_TASKS} 100000
ENVIRONMENT = LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
```

### # Resource selection parameters

```
REQUIREMENTS = HOSTNAME= "*.dacya.ucm.es"
RANK           = CPU_MHZ
```

### # I/O files

```
INPUT_FILES  = my_inputfile
OUTPUT_FILES = my_outputfile
```

### # Standard streams

```
STDOUT_FILE = stdout_file.${TASK_ID}
STDERR_FILE = stderr_file.${TASK_ID}
... otras variables relacionadas con checkpointing,
tolerancia de fallos, rendimiento,...
```



## DRMAA API

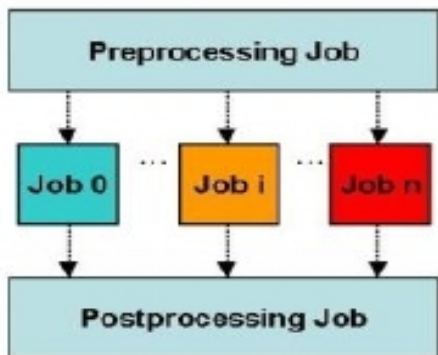
- **Distributed Resource Management Application API**
  - <http://www.drmaa.org/>
  - Estándar del Open Grid Forum
  - Interfaz homogénea a diferentes sistemas de gestión de recursos distribuidos (DRMS):
    - SGE
    - Condor
    - PBS (en camino)
  - **GridWay**
    - C
    - JAVA





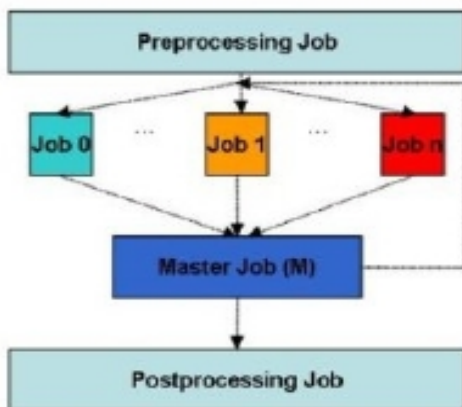
## Perfiles de Aplicación con DRMAA

- Embarrassingly Distributed



```
rc = drmaa_init(contact, err);  
// Execute initial job and wait for it  
rc = drmaa_run_job(job_id, jt, err);  
rc = drmaa_wait(job_id, &stat, timeout, rusage, err);  
// Execute n jobs simultaneously and wait  
rc = drmaa_run_bulk_jobs(job_ids, jt, 1,  
JOB_NUM, 1, err);  
rc = drmaa_synchronize(job_ids, timeout, 1, err);  
// Execute final job and wait for it  
rc = drmaa_run_job(job_id, jt, err);  
rc = drmaa_wait(job_id, &stat, timeout, rusage, err);  
rc = drmaa_exit(err_diag);
```

- Master-Worker



```
rc = drmaa_init(contact, err_diag);  
// Execute initial job and wait for it  
rc = drmaa_run_job(job_id, jt, err_diag);  
rc = drmaa_wait(job_id, &stat, timeout, rusage, err_diag);  
while (exitstatus != 0)  
{  
// Execute n Workers concurrently and wait  
rc = drmaa_run_bulk_jobs(job_ids, jt, 1, JOB_NUM, 1,  
err_diag);  
rc = drmaa_synchronize(job_ids, timeout, 1, err_diag);  
// Execute the Master, wait and get exit code  
rc = drmaa_run_job(job_id, jt, err_diag);  
rc = drmaa_wait(job_id, &stat, timeout, rusage,  
err_diag);  
rc = drmaa_wexitstatus(&exitstatus, stat, err_diag);  
}  
rc = drmaa_exit(err_diag);
```



## Estructura de Programa y Compilación

Incluir la librería de DRMAA

```
#include "drmaa.h"
```

Verificar la siguiente variable de entorno (.bashrc)

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$GW_LOCATION/lib/
```

Incluir opciones de compilación para DRMAA

```
-L $GW_LOCATION/lib  
-I $GW_LOCATION/include  
-ldrmaa
```

```
gcc ejemplo.c -L $GW_LOCATION/lib  
-I $GW_LOCATION/include -ldrmaa -o ejemplo
```



### Sesiones DRMAA

#### Iniciar Sesión

```
int drmaa_init (const char *contact, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Finalizar Sesión

```
int drmaa_exit (char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

### Creación del Job Template

#### Asignación del Job Template

```
int drmaa_allocate_job_template (drmaa_job_template_t **jt, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Introducción de un Atributo Escalar

```
int drmaa_set_attribute (drmaa_job_template_t *jt, const char *name,  
                        const char *value, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

Introducción de un Atributo Vector (ej: cadena con argumentos del ejecutable)

```
int drmaa_set_vector_attribute (drmaa_job_template_t *jt, const char *name,  
                               const char *value[], char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```





### Envío del Trabajo

#### Envío del Trabajo

```
int drmaa_run_job (char *job_id, size_t job_id_len,  
                  drmaa_job_template_t *jt, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Esperar el Trabajo

```
int drmaa_wait (const char *job_id, char *job_id_out, size_t job_id_out_len, int *stat, signed long timeout,  
               drmaa_attr_values_t **rusage, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Obtención del Código de Salida

```
int drmaa_wexitstatus (int *exit_status, int stat, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Obtención de estadísticas de uso remoto

```
int drmaa_get_next_attr_name (drmaa_attr_names_t *values, char *value, size_t value_len)
```

#### Borrar Job Template

```
int drmaa_delete_job_template (drmaa_job_template_t *jt, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```



### Estado y Control del Trabajo

#### Obtención del Estado de un Trabajo

```
int drmaa_job_ps (const char *job_id, int *remote_ps, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Esperar finalización de un Trabajo

```
int drmaa_synchronize (const char *job_ids[], signed long timeout,  
int dispose, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Emitir Órdenes de Control al Trabajo

```
int drmaa_control (const char *jobid, int action, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

### Matriz (Array) de Trabajos

#### Lanzar Matriz de Trabajos

```
int drmaa_run_bulk_jobs (drmaa_job_ids_t **jobids, drmaa_job_template_t *jt, int start,  
int end, int incr, char *error_diagnosis, size_t error_diag_len)
```

#### Obtener el siguiente Identificador de Trabajo

```
int drmaa_get_next_job_id (drmaa_job_ids_t *values, char *value, size_t value_len)
```




## http://www.GridWay.org/

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://www.gridway.org/`. The page title is "GridWay Metascheduler: Metascheduling Technologies for the Grid". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "History", "Bookmarks", "Tools", and "Help". The page content is as follows:

### GridWay Metascheduler

#### Metascheduling Technologies for the Grid

GridWay 5.2 Flier    FAQ    Sitemap    Contact us



**WELCOME TO GRIDWAY**


The GridWay Metascheduler enables large-scale, reliable and efficient sharing of computing resources (clusters, computing farms, servers, supercomputers...), managed by different LRM (Local Resource Management) systems, such as PBS, SGE, LSF, Condor..., within a single organization (enterprise grid) or scattered across several administrative domains (partner or supply-chain grid). GridWay is a Globus project, adhering to Globus philosophy and guidelines for collaborative development and so welcoming code and support contributions from individuals and corporations around the world.

#### WHY GRIDWAY?

There exist a number of commercial and open source workload management and scheduling systems available today, each one suitable for different underlying computer infrastructures and execution profiles. GridWay stands out from other metascheduling systems because it has been specifically designed to work on top of Globus services, offering the highest functionality, quality of service and reliability on this kind of infrastructures, namely:

- **For project and infrastructure directors.** GridWay is an open-source community project, adhering to Globus philosophy and guidelines for collaborative development.
- **For system integrators.** GridWay is highly modular, allowing adaptation to different grid infrastructures, and supports several OGF standards.
- **For system managers.** GridWay gives a scheduling framework similar to that found on local LRM systems, supporting resource accounting and the definition of state-of-the-art scheduling policies.
- **For application developers.** GridWay implements the OGF standard DRMAA API (C and JAVA bindings), assuring compatibility of applications with LRM systems that implement the standard, such as SGE, Condor, Torque,...
- **For end users.** GridWay provides a LRM-like CLI for submitting, monitoring, synchronizing and controlling jobs, that could be described using the OGF standard JSDL.

With GridWay, a Grid infrastructure can be exploited and managed in the same way as a local computing cluster. We invite you to check its Metascheduling Functionality Checklist and its benefits for end users and system administrators.



Done



# ¡Muchas Gracias!

