

# Massive Ray Tracing in Fusion Plasmas on EGEE

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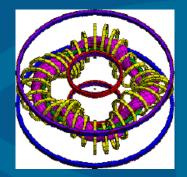
EGEE User Forum

1st - 3rd March, CERN (Geneva)

# What are we going to see?

- MA-RA-TRA/G: a computational view
- Execution using the LCG-2 Resource Broker
- Execution using the GridWay Meta-Scheduler
- Comparison
- Conclusions
- "Our two cents"

# MA-RA-TRA/G: a computational view



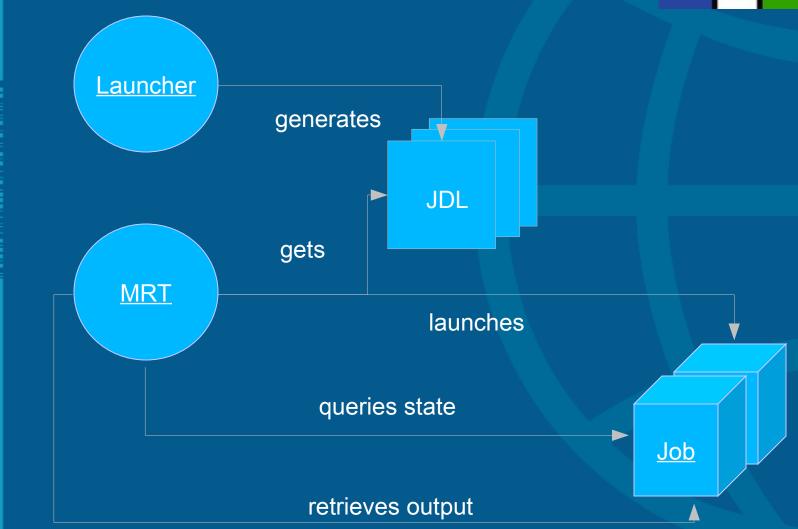
- MA-RA-TRA/G activity: "Massive Ray Tracing in Fusion Plasmas on Grids"
- Application profile:
  - Sizes
    - Executable (Truba) 1.8 MB
    - Input files 70 KB
    - Output files about 459 KB
  - Execution Time about 26 minutes
    - Pentium 4 (3.2 GHz)
  - 1 execution = 1 ray traced





- Icg2.1.9 User Interface C++ API
- 1 job = 1 ray
- Procedure:
  - Launcher script
    - Generates JDL files
  - Framework over LCG-2
    - Launches them simultaneously
    - Queries each job's state periodically
    - Retrieves each job's output (Sandbox)



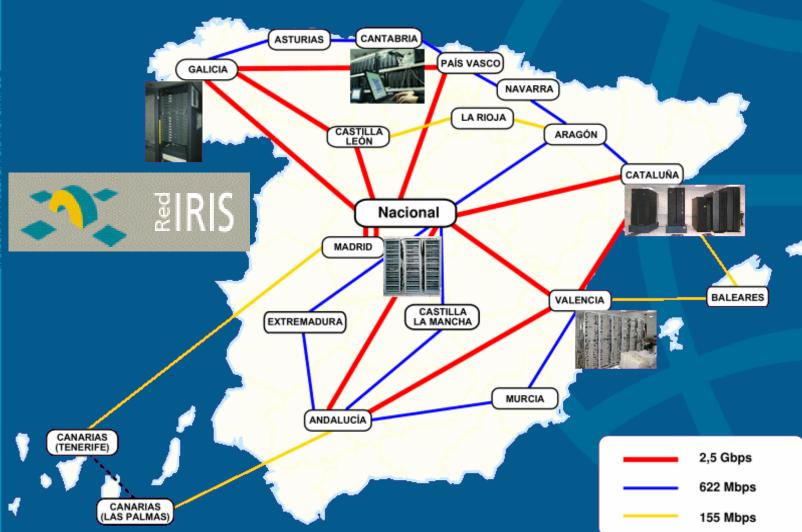




#### **SWETEST VO**





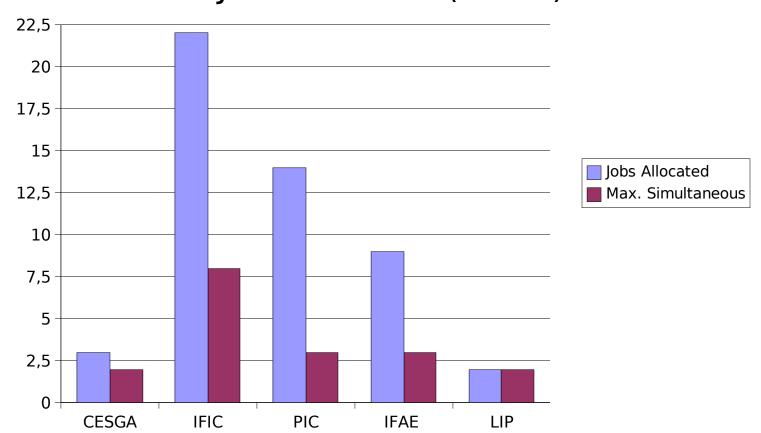




- Total Time: 220 minutes (3.67 hours)
- Execution Time:
  - Average: 30.33 minutes
  - Std. Deviation: 11.38 minutes
- Transfer Time:
  - Average: 0.42 minutes
  - Std. Deviation: 0.06 minutes
- Avg. Productivity: 13.36 Jobs/hour
- Avg. Overhead: 1.82 minutes/job







CPU normalized to reference value of 1000 SepctInt2000 (Pentium 4 2.8 GHz) 42.86



- As in the real world, some jobs failed
  - Jobs affected: 31
  - Max resubmissions/job: 1
- Problems encountered:
  - LCG-2 Infrastructure:
    - Lack of opportunistic migration
    - No slowdown detection
    - Jobs assigned to busy resources
  - The API itself:
    - Submitting more than 80 jobs in a Collection (empirically)
    - Not a standard





- Open-source Meta-Scheduling framework
- Works on top of Globus services
- Performs:
  - Job execution management
  - Resource brokering
- Allows unattended, reliable and efficient execution of:
  - single jobs, array jobs, complex jobs
  - on heterogeneous, dynamic and loosely-coupled grids





- Works transparently to the end user
- Adapts job execution to changing Grid conditions
  - Fault recovery
  - Dynamic scheduling
  - Migration on-request
- Scheduling using Information System (GLUE schema) from LCG-2
- Stands on the client side

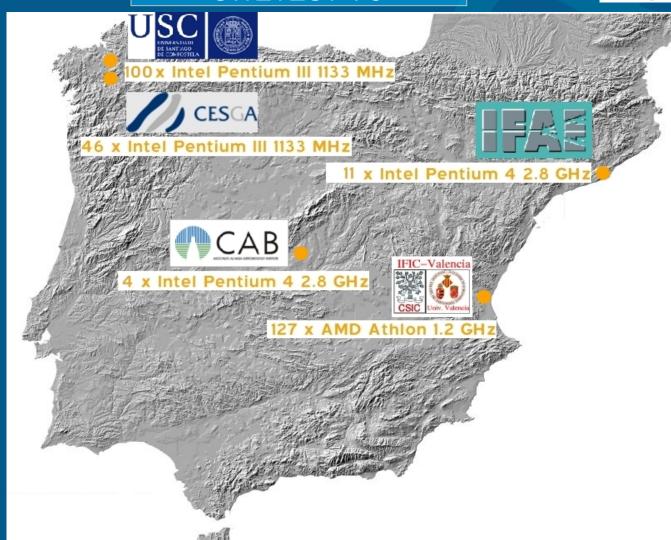


- Execution as seen by GridWay:
  - Prolog: prepares remote system
    - Creates directory
    - Transfers input files and executable
  - Wrapper: executes job and gets exit code
  - Epilog: finalizes remote system
    - Transfers output files
    - Cleans up directory





#### **SWETEST VO**

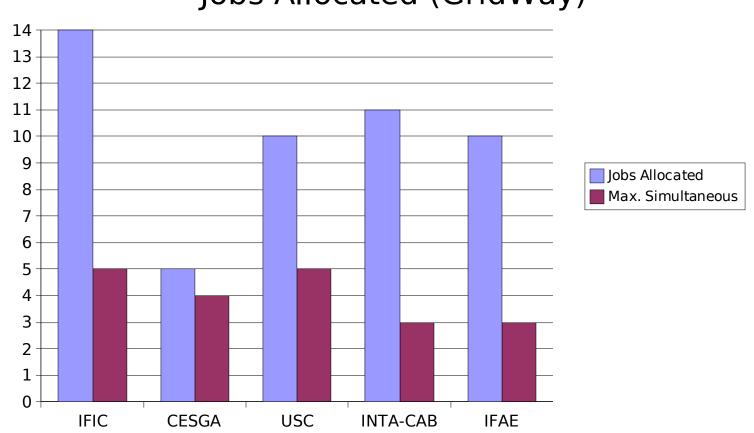




- Total Time: 123.43 minutes (2.06 hours)
- Execution Time:
  - Average: 36.8 minutes
  - Std. Deviation: 16.23 minutes
- Transfer Time:
  - Average: 0.87 minutes
  - Std. Deviation: 0.51 minutes
- Avg. Productivity: 23.82 Jobs/hour
- Avg. Overhead: 0.52 minutes/job



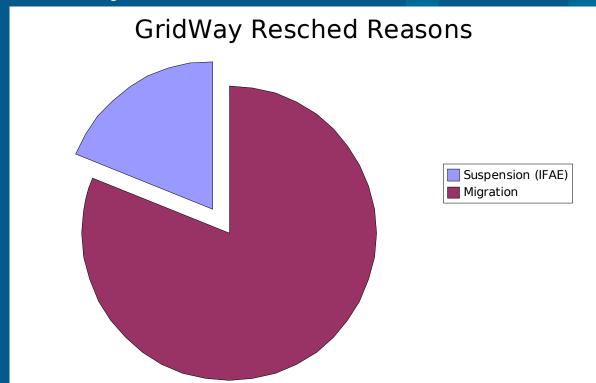




CPU normalized to reference value of 1000 SepctInt2000 (Pentium 4 2.8 GHz) 48.54

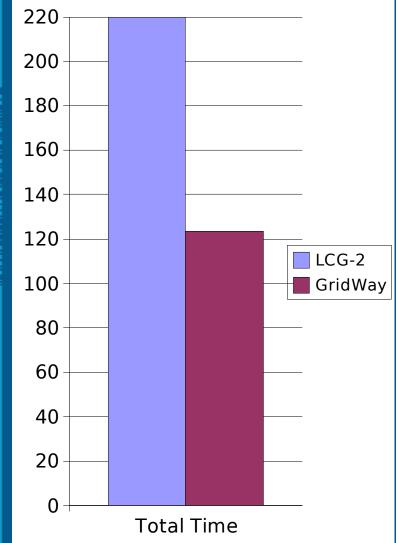


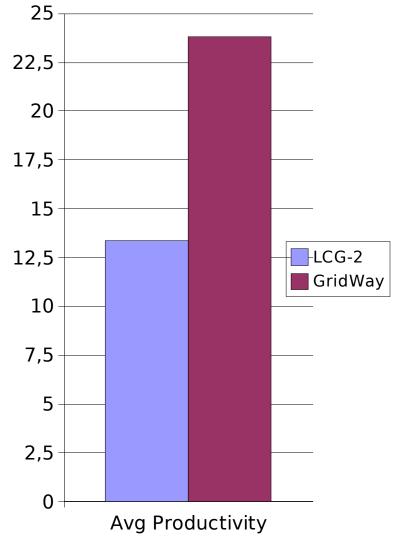
- Also with GridWay, some jobs failed: 1
- Reschedules: 21
  - Max./job: 4



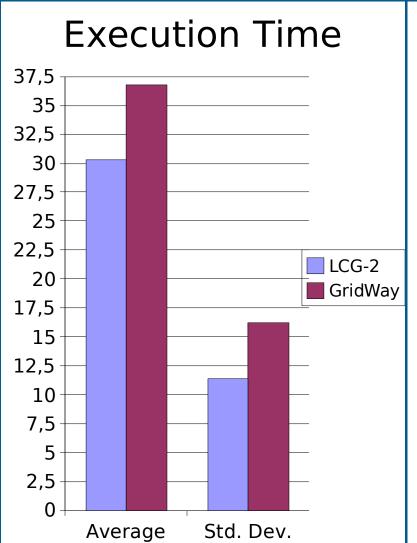


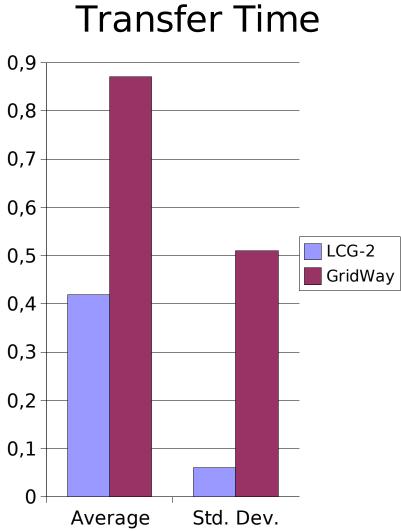




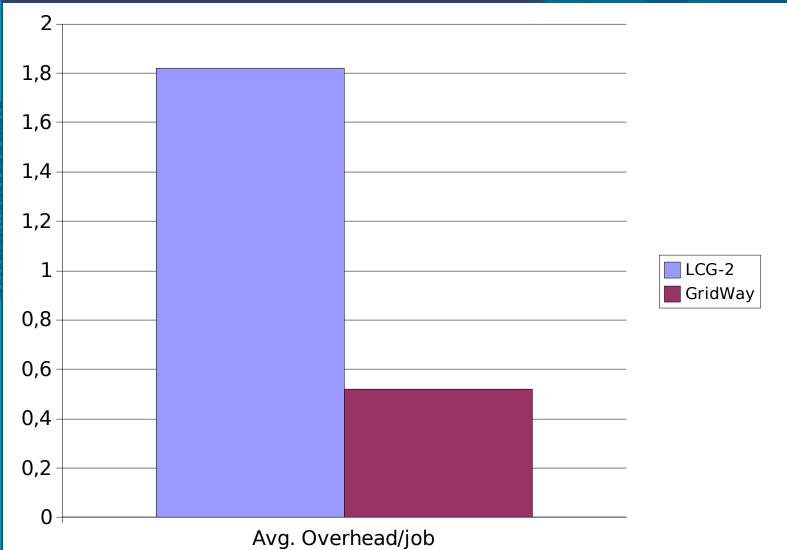








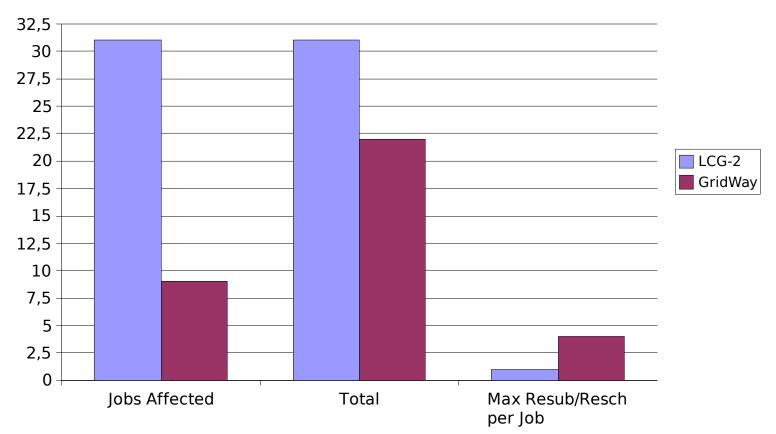








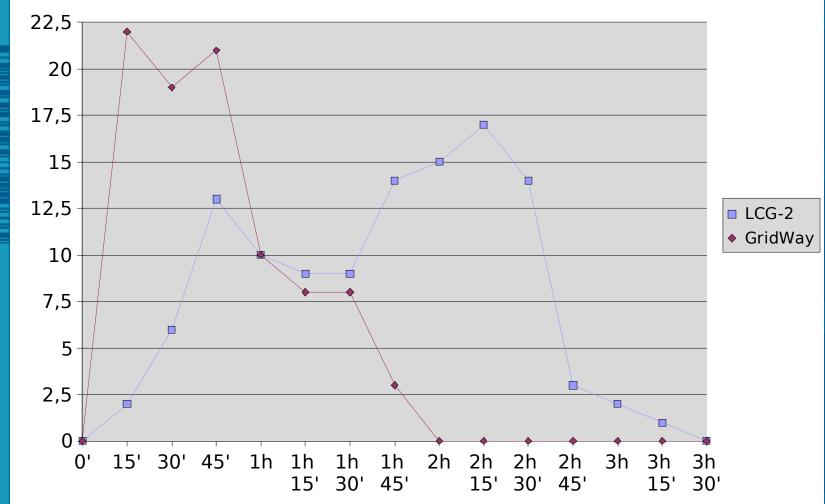




REMEMBER: With GridWay, only 1 job failed (and was resubmitted)

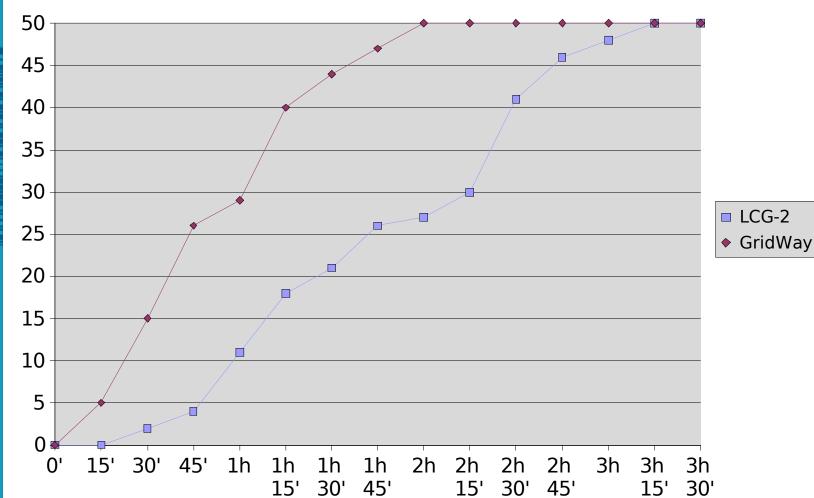


# Jobs Allocated (Every 15')





# Productivity (Every 15')



#### **Conclusions**





- Reduces number of nodes and stages
- Mechanisms not given by LCG-2
  - Opportunistic migration
  - Performance slowdown detection
- API's
  - LCG-2: Relays on specific middleware
  - DRMAA implementation: doesn't
    - GGF standard
    - Job sync, termination and suspension

## "Our two cents"



- Data from Information System should:
  - be updated more frequently
  - represent the "real" situation



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# Thank you for your attention!



Want to give GridWay a try? Download it!