Using Pegasus 3.0 for data-based workflows on the OSG

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Pegasus: Planning for Execution in Grids

- **Abstract Workflows** - Pegasus input workflow description
  - Workflow “high-level language”
  - Only identifies the computation, devoid of resource descriptions, devoid of data locations

- **Pegasus**
  - Workflow “compiler” (plan/map)
  - Target is DAGMan DAGs and Condor submit files
  - Transforms the workflow for performance and reliability
  - Automatically locates physical locations for both workflow components and data
  - Provides runtime provenance
How to generate a DAX

• Use the Pegasus Java, Perl, Python APIs

• Use Wings for semantically rich workflow composition ([http://www.isi.edu/ikcap/wings/](http://www.isi.edu/ikcap/wings/))

• Write the XML directly

```xml
<!-- part 1: list of all files used (may be empty) -->
<filename file="f.input" link="input"/>
<filename file="f.intermediate" link="input"/>
<filename file="f.output" link="output"/>

<!-- part 2: definition of all jobs (at least one) -->
<job id="ID000001" namespace="pegasus" name="preprocess" version="1.0">
  <argument>-a top -T 6 -i <filename file="f.input"/> -o <filename file="f.intermediate"/></argument>
  <uses file="f.input" link="input" dontRegister="false" dontTransfer="false"/>
  <uses file="f.intermediate" link="output" dontRegister="true" dontTransfer="true"/>
</job>
```
Basic Workflow Mapping

- Select where to run the computations
  - Change task nodes into nodes with executable descriptions
    - Execution location
    - Environment variables initializes
- Select which data to access
  - Add stage-in nodes to move data to computations
  - Add stage-out nodes to transfer data out of remote sites to storage
  - Add data transfer nodes between computation nodes that execute on different resources
Additional Mapping Elements

- Add data cleanup nodes to remove data from remote sites when no longer needed
  - reduces workflow data footprint
- Cluster compute nodes in small computational granularity applications
- Add nodes that register the newly-created data products
- Provide provenance capture steps
  - Information about source of data, executables invoked, environment variables, parameters, machines used, performance
- Scale matters - today we can handle:
  - 1 million tasks in the workflow instance (SCEC)
  - 10TB input data (LIGO)
Original workflow: 15 compute nodes devoid of resource assignment
Original workflow: 15 compute nodes devoid of resource assignment

Assume the results of these computations are already available
Original workflow: 15 compute nodes devoid of resource assignment

Resulting workflow mapped onto 3 Grid sites:

- 13 data stage-in nodes
- 11 compute nodes (4 reduced based on available intermediate data)
- 8 inter-site data transfers
- 14 data stage-out nodes to long-term storage
- 14 data registration nodes (data cataloging)
Catalogs used for discovery

• To execute in a distributed environment Pegasus needs to discover
  • **Data** (the input data that is required by the workflows)
    • Replica catalog, data registry, db, dax
  • **Executables** (application executables already installed or can that be dynamically staged)
    • Transformation catalog, dax
  • **Site Layout** (site services and environment)
    • Site catalog
Discovery of Data

• Replica Catalog stores mappings between logical files and their target locations.

• Interfaces with a variety of replica catalogs
  • File based Replica Catalog
    • useful for small datasets
    • cannot be shared across users
  • Database based Replica Catalog
    • useful for medium sized datasets.
    • can be used across users
Discovery of Site Layout

- Pegasus queries a site catalog to discover site layout
  - Job submission points for different types of schedulers
  - Data transfer servers
  - Local Replica Catalogs where data residing in that site has to be catalogued
  - Site Wide Profiles like environment variables
  - Work and storage directories

The pegasus-sc-client can pull the site information from ReSS or OSGMM
DATA FLOW TO COMPUTE JOBS ON THE WORKER NODES RELYING ON A SHARED FILESYSTEM

COMPUTE AND STAGING SITE ARE SAME
Optimizations during Mapping

- Node clustering for fine-grained computations
  - Can obtain significant performance benefits for some applications (in Montage ~80%, SCEC ~50%)
- Data reuse in case intermediate data products are available
  - Performance and reliability advantages—workflow-level checkpointing
- Data cleanup nodes can reduce workflow data footprint
  - by ~50% for Montage, applications such as LIGO need restructuring
Job clustering

- Vertical clustering
  - Useful for small granularity jobs

- Level-based clustering
  - Arbitrary clustering

cluster_1

cluster_2
Abstract Workflow

File f.d exists somewhere.
Reuse it.
Mark Jobs D and B to delete

Delete Job D and Job B
Data Cleanup

Adding cleanup nodes to the workflow

1.25GB versus 4.5 GB
LIGO Workflows

26% improvement

56% improvement

166 nodes

Full workflow:
185,000 nodes
466,000 edges
10 TB of input data
1 TB of output data.
Job Priorities – Overlapping Data Staging and Computations

- Pegasus assigns default priorities to jobs (new feature in 3.0)
- Compute jobs
  - Based on what level the job is in the workflow (10, 20, …)
  - Useful when running multiple workflows
- Auxiliary jobs
  - Create dir – 800
  - Stage in – 700
  - Stage out – 900
  - Cleanup – 1000

Jobs belonging to the same workflow can run in different universes. For example: compute jobs in “grid” and staging jobs in “local”
Pegasus 3.1 Upcoming Features

• Advanced transfer features with Storage Servers
  • Allows to share intermediate advanced storage infrastructure with several remote sites
  • No need for shared file system on local site
  • Can be enabled or disabled based on compute site as well as file level.
• Define metadata in DAX and populate automatically to a given metadata server
• Notification hooks on tasks, DAX, DAGs events (maybe!)
DATA FLOW TO COMPUTE JOBS ON THE WORKER NODES RELYING ON A SHARED FILESYSTEM

COMPUTE AND STAGING SITE ARE SAME
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QUESTIONS?