Scientific Workflows with Pegasus WMS

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Common Workflow Challenges

- **Portability**
  - Can you run a pipeline on Amazon EC2 one day, and a PBS cluster the next?

- **Performance and Scalability**
  - How can you manage large workflows with thousands of tasks and TBs of files?

- **Data Management**
  - What about complex data flows across multiple sites?

- **Provenance**
  - Can you go back and find out how and where data was produced?

- **Reliability**
  - How do you handle failures and retries?

- **Monitoring and Troubleshooting**
  - If something fails, can you identify the problem quickly (at all)?

Pegasus Workflow Management System (WMS)

- **Under development since 2001**

- **A collaboration between USC/ISI and the Condor Team at UW Madison**
  - **USC/ISI develops Pegasus planner**
  - **UW Madison develops DAGMan and Condor**

- **Used by many applications in a variety of domains**
  - **Earth science, physics, astronomy, bioinformatics**

Example: SNS Parameter Refinement

- **Spallation Neutron Source at ORNL**

- **Parameter sweeps of MD and neutron scattering simulations**
  - **Fit simulation to experimental data**
  - **e.g. temperature, charge, force**

- **Nanodiamond Workflow**
  - **Feb 2015 on Hopper using GRAM and GridFTP**
  - **19 parameter values for nonbonded interactions between ND and H_2O**
  - **800 core NAMD jobs x 22 hrs**
  - **400 core Sassena jobs x 3 hrs**
  - **~380,000 CPU hours**
  - **~1/2 TB output**

Example: Periodogram Exoplanet Workflow

- Kepler continuously monitors the brightness of over 175,000 stars
  - Search for periodic dips in signals as Earth-like planets transit in front of host star.
- For each star, Kepler data is used to create a "light curve"
- Need to perform a bulk analysis of all the data to search for these periodic signals

2012 Run at SDSC
- 1.1M tasks, 180 jobs
- 1.1M input, 12M output files
- ~101,000 CPU hours
- 16 TB output data

Kepler 6-b transit

Example: Montage Image Mosaics

Montage Galactic Plane Workflow

John Good (Caltech)

- **Montage Galactic Plane Workflow**
  - 18 million input images (~2.5 TB)
  - 900 output images (2.5 GB each, 2.4 TB total)
  - 10.5 million tasks (34,000 CPU hours)
  - Run on Amazon EC2 2013-2014

  × 17

- **Need to support hierarchical workflows and scale**

Example: CyberShake PSHA Workflow

CyberShake Hazard Map, 3sec SA, 2% in 50 yrs

⬧ Builders ask seismologists: "What will the peak ground motion be at my new building in the next 50 years?"

⬧ Seismologists answer this question using Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA)

2014: 286 Sites, 4 models

- **Each site = one workflow**
- **Each workflow has 420,000 tasks in 21 jobs using task clustering w/ PMC**
- **NCSA BlueWaters, TACC Stampede**

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Why use Pegasus?

- **Maps abstract workflows to diverse computing infrastructure**
  - Desktop, Condor Pool, HPC Cluster, Grid, Cloud

- **Supports large-scale, data-intensive workflows**
  - Experience up to O(1M) tasks and O(10TB) of data

- **Automatically plans and executes data transfers**
  - Supports complex data flows

- **Manages failures to provide reliability**
  - Including retries, checkpointing and re-planning

- **Provides tools to allow users to monitor and troubleshoot large workflows**

- **Technical support**
  - Funding to support users, mailing lists, chat room, public bug tracker, open source, regular releases, decent documentation

Key Pegasus Concepts

- **Pegasus WMS == Pegasus planner (mapper) + DAGMan workflow engine + Condor scheduler/broker**
  - **Pegasus maps workflows to infrastructure**
  - **DAGMan manages dependencies and reliability**
  - **Condor is used as a broker to interface with different schedulers**

- **Workflows are DAGs (or hierarchical DAGs)**
  - **Nodes: jobs, edges: dependencies**
  - **No while loops, no conditional branches**

- **Planning occurs ahead of execution**
  - **(Except hierarchical workflows)**

- **Planning converts an abstract workflow into a concrete, executable workflow**
  - **Planner is like a compiler**

Pegasus Workflows are Directed Acyclic Graphs

- **Nodes are tasks**
  - **Typically, executables with arguments**
  - **Nodes can also be other workflows**

- **Edges are dependencies**
  - **Represent data flow**
  - **Can also be control dependencies**
  - **Pegasus can infer edges from data use**

- **No loops, no branches**
  - **Recursion is possible**
  - **Can generate workflows in a workflow**
  - **Can conditionally skip tasks with wrapper**

Pegasus WMS

Abstract to Executable Workflow Mapping

Abstract Workflow

Executable Workflow

LEGEND
- Unmapped Job
- Compute Job mapped to a site
- Stage-in Job
- Stage-Out Job
- Registration Job
- Make Dir Job
- Cleanup Job

- **Abstraction provides**
  - **Ease of Use (do not need to worry about low-level execution details)**
  - **Portability (can use the same workflow description to run on a number of resources and/or across them)**
  - **Gives opportunities for optimization and fault tolerance**
    - **automatically restructure the workflow**
    - **automatically provide fault recovery (retry, choose different resource)**

General Workflow Execution Model

- Most of the tasks in scientific workflow applications require POSIX file semantics
  - Each task in the workflow opens one or more input files
  - Read or write a portion of it and then close the file.

- Input Data Site, Compute Site and Output Data Sites can be co-located
  - Example: Input data is already present on the compute site.

Data Staging Configurations

Shared File System (typical of XSEDE and HPC sites)

- Worker nodes and the head node have a shared filesystem, usually a parallel filesystem with high-performance I/O
- Can leverage symlinking against pre-staged datasets
- Staging site is the compute site

Submit Host
(e.g. your laptop)

WN

WN

Shared FS

Compute Site

Non-shared File System (typical of OSG and EC2)

- Worker nodes don't share a file system
- Uses a staging site separate from the compute site such as Amazon S3
- Data is pulled from / pushed to the staging site

Submit Host

WN

WN

Compute Site

Storage Server

Staging Site

Jobs ⟶
Data ⇢

Data Staging Configurations

Condor I/O (Typical of Condor Pools like OSG sites)

- Worker nodes don't share a file system
- Data is pulled from / pushed to the submit host via Condor file transfers
- Staging site is the submit host

Jobs →
Data ⇢

Submit Host

Local FS

WN   WN

Compute Site

- **Supports many different protocols**

  - HTTP
  - SCP
  - GridFTP
  - IRODS

  - Amazon S3
  - SRM
  - cp
  - ln -s

Using Pegasus allows you to move from one configuration to another without changing the workflow description

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Workflow Reduction (Data Reuse)

Abstract Workflow

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

Delete Job D and Job B

Done automatically when output files are discovered in replica catalog. Useful when you have done a part of computation and then realize the need to change the structure.

Data Cleanup

- **Problem: Running out of disk space during workflow execution**

- **Why does it occur**
  - Workflows could bring in large amounts of data
  - Data is generated during workflow execution
  - Applications don't clean up after they are done

- **Solution**
  1. **Do cleanup after workflows finish**
     - Cleanup is last job in the workflow
  2. **Interleave cleanup automatically during workflow execution**
     - Analyze the workflow to determine when a file is no longer required
  - **Cluster the cleanup jobs by level for large workflows**

Example: Used by a UCLA genomics researcher to delete TB's of intermediate data automatically during long running workflows

Data Cleanup Example

Montage 1 degree workflow run with cleanup

create dir

SI f.a

f.a

hello

f.b

RM f.a

world

RM f.b

f.c

SO f.c

Reg f.c

RM f.c

Executable Workflow

Legend: ——— with cleanup   ■ with cleanup   - - - - without cleanup

(Chart: space used in MB vs time in minutes)

Use the --cleanup option for pegasus-plan
- "none" for no cleanup
- "inplace" to clean up as soon as possible
- "leaf" to clean up at the end of the workflow

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Task Clustering

- **Cluster small running jobs together to achieve better performance**

- **Why?**
  - **Each job has scheduling overhead – need to make this overhead worthwhile**
  - **Ideally users should run a jobs that take at least 10/30/60/? minutes**
  - **Clustered tasks can reuse common input data – less data transfers**

Horizontal clustering

Label-based clustering

Also: time-based clustering

Workflow Monitoring and Reporting

- ## Data collection
  - **Data extracted from log files and stored in a relational database**
  - **DB contains workflow structure, status information, runtimes, host info, task stdout/stderr**

- ## Reporting tools
  - **Status of the workflow**
    - **pegasus-status path/to/submit/directory**
  - **Detailed runtime statistics**
    - **pegasus-statistics -s all path/to/submit/directory**

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------
Type           Succeeded Failed  Incomplete  Total      Retries    Total+Retries
Tasks          135002    0       0           135002     0          135002
Jobs           4529      0       0           4529       0          4529
Sub-Workflows  2         0       0           2          0          2
--------------------------------------------------------------------

Workflow wall time                                 : 13 hrs, 2 mins, (46973 secs)
Workflow cumulative job wall time                  : 384 days, 5 hrs, (33195705 secs)
Cumulative job walltime as seen from submit side   : 384 days, 18 hrs, (33243709 secs)
```

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Pegasus Dashboard

- **Web-based workflow monitoring GUI**
  - **Data comes from monitoring database**
  - **Supports monitoring, troubleshooting, and reporting**

Other Features

- **Hierarchical Workflows**

- **Pegasus-MPI-Cluster**

- **Troubleshooting tools (pegasus-analyzer)**

- **Workflow and Task Notifications**

- **Job and Transfer Throttling**

- **Executable Staging**

- **Task Profiling via Kickstart**

- **Multi-site execution**

- **Shell Planner Mode**

Workflow Infrastructure Requirements

1. **A place to run**
   – We call this the "submit host"
   – Needs to have reasonable uptime while running workflows
   – Policy may prevent us from using the cluster head node
   – Needs to have network access for job and data management
   – e.g. head node at USC, VM at OLCF, workflow.isi.edu

2. **An interface for submitting jobs**
   – Needs to be automatic: no manual RSA tokens for 2 factor auth
   – Needs to be fairly robust

3. **A way to transfer data**
   – Needs to get data into and out of scratch and project storage
   – High performance

- **Nice to have**
   – Good infrastructure monitoring and testing

Summary – What Does Pegasus provide an Application

- **Portability / Reuse**
  - User created workflows can be run in different environments without alteration.

- **Performance**
  - The Pegasus mapper can reorder, group, and prioritize tasks in order to increase the overall workflow performance.

- **Scalability**
  - Pegasus can easily scale both the size of the workflow, and the resources that the workflow is distributed over. Pegasus runs workflows ranging from just a few computational tasks up to 1 million.

Summary – What Does Pegasus provide an Application

- **Provenance**
  - Provenance data is collected in a database, and the data can be summaries with tools such as pegasus-statistics, Pegasus Dashboard, or directly with SQL queries.

- **Data Management**
  - Pegasus handles replica selection, data transfers and output registrations in data catalogs. These tasks are added to a workflow as auxilliary jobs by the Pegasus planner.

- **Reliability**
  - Jobs and data transfers are automatically retried in case of failures. Debugging tools such as pegasus-analyzer help the user to debug the workflow in case of non-recoverable failures.

More Information

- **Website:**
  - http://pegasus.isi.edu

- **Tutorial:**
  - http://pegasus.isi.edu/wms/docs/latest/tutorial.php

- **Documentation:**
  - http://pegasus.isi.edu/documentation

- **Contact:**
  - **Pegasus users list (public): pegasus-users@isi.edu**
  - **Pegasus support (private): pegasus-support@isi.edu**

Pegasus-MPI-Cluster

- **A master/worker task scheduler for running fine-grained workflows on batch systems**

- **Runs as an MPI job**
  - **Uses MPI to implement master/worker protocol**

- **Works on most HPC systems**
  - **Requires: MPI, a shared file system, and fork()**

- **Allows sub-graphs of a Pegasus workflow to be submitted as monolithic jobs to remote resources**