

# GT 4.2.0 GridWay: User's Guide

DRAFT

## GT 4.2.0 GridWay: User's Guide

Published May, 2008

Copyright © 2002-2008 GridWay Team, Distributed Systems Architecture Group, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (dsa-research.org).

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0><sup>1</sup>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Any academic report, publication, or other academic disclosure of results obtained with the GridWay Metascheduler will acknowledge GridWay's use by an appropriate citation to relevant papers by GridWay team members.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

# Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	1
1. Benefits for the end user .....	1
2. How GridWay operates .....	1
3. Job life-cycle in GridWay .....	2
4. A grid-aware application model .....	3
2. User environment configuration .....	4
1. Environment variables for GridWay .....	4
3. Functionality .....	6
1. Job description overview .....	6
2. Job Template options .....	7
3. File definition in Job Templates .....	9
4. Variable substitution .....	12
5. Resource selection expressions .....	12
6. Job Submission Description Language (JSDL) .....	16
4. Usage Scenarios .....	24
1. Single jobs: Submitting and monitoring the simplest job .....	24
2. Array jobs: Calculating the $\pi$ number .....	26
3. MPI jobs: Calculating the $\pi$ number again .....	29
4. Workflows .....	30
I. GridWay Commands .....	34
Job and Array Job submission Command .....	35
DAG Job submission Command .....	36
Job Monitoring Command .....	37
Job History Command .....	39
Host Monitoring Command .....	40
Job Control Command .....	42
Job Synchronization Command .....	43
User Monitoring Command .....	44
Accounting Command .....	45
JSDL To GridWay Job Template Parser Command .....	46
5. Troubleshooting .....	47
1. Debugging job execution .....	47
2. Frequent problems .....	47

## List of Figures

1.1. Simplified state machine of the GridWay Metascheduler. ....	2
4.1. Workflow example. ....	31
4.2. Dag graph generated by the gwdag tool. ....	33

DRAFT

## List of Tables

3.1. Job Template options. ....	8
3.2. Substitution variables. ....	12
3.3. Variables that can be used to define the job <i>REQUIREMENTS</i> and <i>RANK</i> . ....	14
3.4. JSDL vs GWJT ....	19
5. Field options ....	38
6. Field information ....	39
7. Field information ....	40
8. Queue field information ....	41
9. Field information ....	44
10. Field information ....	45

DRAFT

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1. Benefits for the end user

GridWay, on top of Globus services, enables large-scale, secure and reliable sharing of computing resources (clusters, computing farms, servers, supercomputers...), managed by different resource management systems (PBS, SGE, LSF, Condor...), within a single organization (enterprise grid) or scattered across several administrative domains (partner or supply-chain grid). GridWay provides the end-user with a working environment and functionality similar to those found on local DRM systems, such as SGE, LSF or PBS. The end-user is able to submit, monitor and control his jobs by means of DRM-like commands (**gwsu**submit****, **gw**wait****, **gw**kill****, **gw**hosts****...) or the DRMAA API.

The benefits for the end user are:

- **Reliable and unattended execution of jobs:** Transparently to the end user, the scheduler is able to manage the different failure situations.
- **Efficient execution of jobs:** Jobs are executed on the faster available resources.
- **Broad application scope:** GridWay is not bounded to a specific class of application generated by a given programming environment and does not require application deployment on remote hosts, which extends its application range and allows reusing of existing software. GridWay allows submission of single, array or complex jobs consisting of task dependencies, which may require file transferring and/or database access.
- **DRM Command Line Interface:** The GridWay command line interface is similar to that found on Unix and resource management systems such as PBS or SGE. It allows users to submit, kill, migrate, monitor and synchronize jobs. Moreover, jobs can be specified in GridWay Job Template format or using the JSDL (Job Submission Description Language) OGF standard.
- **DRMAA Application Programming Interface:** GridWay provides full support for DRMAA (OGF standard) to develop distributed applications (C, Java, Perl, Ruby and Python bindings).

## 2. How GridWay operates

GridWay enables you to treat your jobs as if they were Unix processes. Each job is given a numerical identifier, analogous to the PID of a process. This value is called the Job identifier, JID for short. If the job belongs to an array job, it will also have an array identifier, AID for short. A job index within an array is called the task identifier, TID for short.

Jobs are submitted using the **gwsu**submit**** command. A job is described by its template file. Here you can specify the job's executable file, its command line arguments, input/output files, standard stream redirection as well as other aspects.

Jobs can be monitored using the **gwps** command. You can control your jobs at runtime using the **gwkill** command. You can synchronize your jobs using the **gwwait** command. You can find out what resources your job has used with the **gwhistory** command.

System monitoring commands allow you to gather information of the GridWay system and the Grids you are using. These commands are: **gwuser** to show information about the users using GridWay; **gw**host**** to monitor the available hosts in the testbed; and **gw**acct**** to print usage (accounting) information per user or host.



### Note

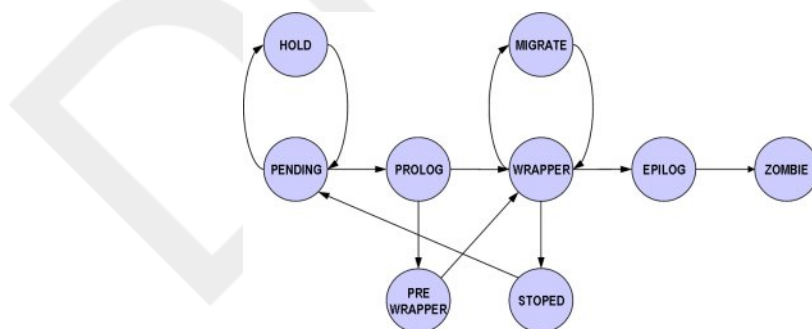
Every command has a **-h** option which shows its usage and available options.

### 3. Job life-cycle in GridWay

A job can be in one of the following dispatch states (DM state):

- Pending (`pend`): The job is waiting for a resource to run on. The job reaches this state when it is initially submitted by the user or when it is restarted after a failure, stop or self-migration.
- Hold (`hold`): The owner (or GridWay administrator) has held the job. It will not be scheduled until it receives a release signal.
- Prolog (`prolog`): The job is preparing the remote system, by creating the execution directory in the remote host and transferring the input and restart (in case of migration) files to it.
- Pre-wrapper (`prew`): The job is making some advanced preparation tasks in the remote resource, like getting some data from a service, obtaining software licenses, etc.
- Wrapper (`wrap`): The job is executing the Wrapper, which in turns executes the actual application. It also starts a self-monitoring program if specified. This monitor, watches the raw performance (CPU usage) obtained by the application.
- Epilog (`epilog`): The job is finalizing. In this phase it transfers the output and restart (in case of failure, stop or self-migration) files and cleaning up the remote system directory.
- Migrate (`migr`): The job is migrating from one resource to another, by canceling the execution of Wrapper and performing finalization tasks in the old resource (like in Epilog state) and preparation tasks in the new resource (like in Prolog state).
- Stopped (`stop`): The job is stopped. If restart files have been defined in the Job Template, they are transferred back to the client, and will be used when the job is resumed.
- Failed (`fail`): The job failed.
- Done (`done`): The job is done and the user can check the exit status.

**Figure 1.1. Simplified state machine of the GridWay Metascheduler.**



When a job is in Wrapper dispatch state, it can be in one of the following execution states (EM state), which are a subset of the available Globus GRAM states:

- Pending (`pend`): The job has been successfully submitted to the local DRM system and it is waiting for the local DRM system to execute it.
- Suspended (`susp`): The job has been suspended by the local DRM system.

- Active (`actv`): The job is being executed by the local DRM system
- Failed (`fail`): The job failed.
- Done (`done`): The job is done.

Finally, The following flags are associated with a job (RWS flags):

- Restarted (`R`): Number of times the job was restarted or migrated.
- Waiting (`w`): Number of clients waiting for this job to end.
- Rescheduled (`S`): 1 if this job is waiting to be rescheduled, 0 otherwise.

## 4. A grid-aware application model

In order to obtain a reasonable degree of both application performance and fault tolerance, a job must be able to adapt itself according to the availability of the resources and the current performance provided by them. Therefore, the classical application model must be extended to achieve such functionality.

The GridWay system assumes the following application model:

- *Executable*: The executable must be compiled for the remote host architecture. GridWay provides a straightforward method to select the appropriate executable for each host. The variable `GW_ARCH`, as provided by the Information MAD, can be used to define the executable in the Job Template (for example, `EXECUTABLE=sim_code.${GW_ARCH}`)
- *Input files*: These files are staged to the remote host. GridWay provides a flexible way to specify input files and supports Parameter Sweep like definitions. Please note that these files may be also architecture dependent.
- *Output files*: These files are generated on the remote host and transferred back to the client once the job has finished.
- *Standard streams*: The standard input (`STDIN`) file is transferred to the remote system previous to job execution. Standard output (`STDOUT`) and standard error (`STDERR`) streams are also available at the client once the job has finished. These files could be extremely useful for debugging.
- *Restart files*: Restart files are highly advisable if dynamic scheduling is performed. User-level checkpointing managed by the programmer must be implemented because system-level checkpointing is not possible among heterogeneous resources.

Migration is commonly implemented by restarting the job on the new candidate host. Therefore, the job should generate restart files at regular intervals in order to restart execution from a given point. However, for some application domains the cost of generating and transferring restart files could be greater than the saving in compute time due to checkpointing. Hence, if the checkpointing files are not provided the job is restarted from the beginning. In order not to reduce the number of candidate hosts where a job can migrate, the restart files should be architecture independent.

# Chapter 2. User environment configuration

## 1. Environment variables for GridWay

### ! Important

You should include the following environment variables in your shell configuration file. (example `$HOME/.bashrc`)

In order to set the user environment, follow these steps:

1. Set up Globus user environment:

```
$ source $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/globus-user-env.sh
```

or

```
$ . $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/globus-user-env.csh
```

depending on the shell you are using.

2. Set up the GridWay user environment:

```
$ export GW_LOCATION=<path_to_GridWay_installation>
$ export PATH=$PATH:$GW_LOCATION/bin
```

or

```
$ setenv GW_LOCATION <path_to_GW_location>
$ setenv PATH $PATH:$GW_LOCATION/bin
```

depending on the shell you are using.

3. Optionally, you can set up your environment to use the GridWay DRMAA library:

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

or:

```
$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH $LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$GW_LOCATION/lib
```

4. If GridWay has been compiled with accounting support, you may need to set up the DB library. For example, if DB library has been installed in `/usr/local/BerkeleyDB.4.4`:

```
$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/BerkeleyDB.4.4/lib
```



## Note

This step is only needed if your environment has not been configured, ask your administrator.

5. DRMAA extensions for all the languages use the dynamic drmaa libraries provided by GridWay. To use this libraries it is needed to tell the operating system where to look for them. Here are described the steps needed to do this in Linux and MacOS X.

- 1. In linux we have two ways to do this, one is using environment variables and the other one is modifying systemwide library path configuration. You only need to use one of this methods. If you do not have root access to the machine you are using or you do not want to setup it for every user in your system you have to use the environment variable method.
- 1.1 The environment variable you have to set so the extensions find the required DRMAA library is `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` with a line similar to:

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

If you want to setup this systemwide you can put this line alongside `GW_LOCATION` setup into `/etc/profile`. If you do not have root access or you want to do it per user the best place to do it is in the user's `.bashrc`.

You can also do this steps in the console before launching your scripts as it will have the same effect.

- Systems that use GNU/libc (GNU/Linux is one of them) do have a systemwide configuration file with the paths where to look for dynamic libraries. You have to add this line to `/etc/ld.so.conf`:

```
<path_to_gridway_installation>/lib
```

After doing this you have to rebuild the library cache issuing this command:

```
# ldconfig
```

- In MacOS X you have to use the environment variable method described for Linux but this time the name of the variable is `DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH`.

# Chapter 3. Functionality

## 1. Job description overview

Job Templates allow you to configure your job requirements, in terms of needed files, generated files, requirements and ranks of execution hosts, as well as other options.

Syntax:

```
<VARIABLE> = [ " ]<VALUE>[ " ]  
# <Comments>
```

### **Important**

Default values for EVERY Job Template are read from `$GW_LOCATION/etc/job_template.default`.

## 2. Job Template options

DRAFT

**Table 3.1. Job Template options.**

General	
NAME	Name of the job (filename of the Job Template by default).
Execution	
EXECUTABLE	The executable file. Example: EXECUTABLE = bin.\${ARCH}
ARGUMENTS	Arguments to the above executable. Example: ARGUMENTS = "\${TASK_ID}"
ENVIRONMENT	User defined, comma-separated, environment variables. Example: ENVIRONMENT = SCRATCH_DIR /tmp, LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
TYPE	Type of job. Possible values are "single" (default), "multiple" and "mpi", with similar behaviour to that of GRAM jobs.
NP	Number of processors in MPI jobs. For "multiple" and "single" jobs it defines the "count" parameter in the RSL.
I/O files	
INPUT_FILES	A comma-separated pair of "local remote" filenames. If the remote filename is missing, the local filename will be preserved in the execution host. Example: INPUT_FILES = param.\${TASK_ID} param, inputfile
OUTPUT_FILES	A comma-separated pair of remote filename local filename. If the local filename is missing, the remote filename will be preserved in the client host. Example: OUTPUT_FILES = outputfile, binary binary.\${ARCH}.\${TASK_ID}
Standard streams	
STDIN_FILE	Standard input file. Example: STDIN_FILE = /dev/null
STDOUT_FILE	Standard output file. Example: STDOUT_FILE = stdout_file.\${JOB_ID}
STDERR_FILE	Standard error file. Example: STDERR_FILE = stderr_file.\${JOB_ID}
Checkpointing	
RESTART_FILES	Checkpoint Files. These files are managed by the programmer and should be architecture independent (NO URLS HERE, you can use a checkpoint server using CHECKPOINT_URL). Example: RESTART_FILES = checkpoint
CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL	How often (seconds) restart files are transferred from the execution host to the checkpointing server.
CHECKPOINT_URL	GridFTP URL to store/access checkpoint files (Default is log directory in localhost). Example: CHECKPOINT_URL = gsiftp://hydrus.ucm.es/var/checkpoints/
Resource selection (See <a href="#">Section 5</a> , "Resource selection expressions" for more information)	
REQUIREMENTS	A Boolean expression evaluated for each available host, if the evaluation returns true the host will be considered to submit the job. Example: REQUIREMENTS = ARCH = "i686" & CPU_MHZ > 1000;
RANK	A numerical expression evaluated for each candidate host (those for which the requirement expression is true). Those candidates with higher ranks are used first to execute your jobs. Example: RANK = (CPU_MHZ * 2) + FREE_MEM_MB;

Scheduling	
RESCHEDULING_INTERVAL	How often GridWay searches the Grid for better resources to run this job. (0 = never)
RESCHEDULING_THRESHOLD	If a better resource is found and the job has been running less than this threshold (in (seconds), it will migrate to the new host.
DEADLINE	Deadline (format [[D:]H:]M) to start the job (0 = none).
Performance	
SUSPENSION_TIMEOUT	Maximum suspension time (seconds) in the local job management system. If exceeded the job is migrated to another host. (0 = never)
CPULOAD_THRESHOLD	If the CPU assigned to your job is less than this given percentage, the job will be migrated
MONITOR	Optional program to monitor job performance
Fault tolerance	
RESCHEDULE_ON_FAILURE	Behavior in case of failure. Possible values are 'yes' or 'no'
NUMBER_OF_RETRIES	Number of retries in case of failure. GridWay follows a linear backoff strategy for re-trying file transfers and job submissions.
Advanced job execution	
WRAPPER	Script for wrapper. stdout and stderr streams of this program can be found in directory \$GW_LOCATION/var/\$GW_JOB_ID as files <code>stdout.wrapper.\$GW_RESTARTED</code> and <code>stderr.wrapper.\$GW_RESTARTED</code>
PRE_WRAPPER	Optional program that is executed before the execution of the job, to perform an additional remote setup (e.g. access a web service). This job is ALWAYS submitted to the FORK job-manager. stdout and stderr streams of this program can be found in directory \$GW_LOCATION/var/\$GW_JOB_ID as files <code>stdout.pre_wrapper.\$GW_RESTARTED</code> and <code>stderr.pre_wrapper.\$GW_RESTARTED</code>
PRE_WRAPPER_ARGUMENTS	Arguments to the pre-wrapper program.

## 3. File definition in Job Templates

Input and output files are in general specified in a comma-separated, source/destination pair.

```
SRC1 DST1, SRC2 DST2, . . .
```

We next describe the available alternatives and protocols that you can use to choose the best staging strategy for your applications.

### 3.1. Defining input files

Input files (if staged to the remote host) are always placed in the remote experiment directory. However you can specify the name used for the file in the remote directory with the destination name (DST above). This feature is very useful when your executable always expect a fixed input filename, and you want to process different input files (as is common in parametric computations).

## Important

The destination names for input files **MUST** be a single name, do not use absolute paths or URLs.

You can specify the input files using:

- *Absolute path*: In this case no staging is performed. File is assumed to be in that location in the remote host.

Example:

```
EXECUTABLE = /bin/ls      #Will use remote ls!
```

- *GridFTP URL*: The file will be downloaded from the given GridFTP url. If no destination is given the filename in the URL will be used in the remote host.

Example, will copy file `input_exp1` from `/tmp` in machine to the remote host with name `input`.

```
INPUT_FILES = gsiftp://machine/tmp/input_exp1 input
```

- *File URL*: The file will copied from an absolute path in the local host. If no destination is given the filename in the URL will be used in the remote host.

Example:

```
INPUT_FILES = file:///etc/passwd #Will copy local /etc/passwd file to remote dir, with
```

- *Name*: Use simple names to stage files in your local experiment directory (directory where the Job Template file is placed). If no destination is given the filename will be preserved.

Example:

```
INPUT_FILES = test_case.bin
```

## Note

The executable is treated as an input file, so the same remarks are applicable for the `EXECUTABLE` Job Template parameter.

## 3.2. Defining output files

Output files are always copied FROM the remote experiment directory. However you can specify the destination of the output files of your applications.

## Important

The source names for output files **MUST** be a single name, do not use absolute paths or URLs.

You can specify the destination of output files using:

- *Absolute path*: The remote file name will be copied to the absolute path in the local host. Note that you can also use `file:///` protocol.

Example, to copy the output file `output.bin` in the `/tmp` directory of the local host with name `outfile`:

```
OUTPUT_FILES = output.bin /tmp/outfile
```

- *GridFTP URL*: The file will be copied to the given GridFTP url.

Example, you can also use variable substitution in URLs, see next section.

```
OUTPUT_FILES = out gsiftp://storage_server/~/output.${TASK_ID}
```

- *Name*: Use simple names to stage files to your local experiment directory (directory where the Job Template file is placed). If no destination is given the filename will be preserved.

Example:

```
OUTPUT_FILES = test_case.bin
```

Tip: You can organize your output files in directories in the experiment directory (They MUST exist!), using a relative path

```
OUTPUT_FILES = outfile Out/file.${JOB_ID} #Directory Out must exist in the experiment di
```

### 3.3. Defining standard streams

Standard streams includes the standard input for your executable (*STDIN\_FILE*) and its standard output and error (*STDOUT\_FILE* and *STDERR\_FILE*).

The *STDIN\_FILE* can be defined using any of the methods described above for the input files. However you *can not* specified a destination name for the standard input stream, as is internally handled by the system. Note also that *only one* standard input file can be specified.

Example:

```
STDIN_FILE = In/input.${JOB_ID} #Will use input from directory In
```

The *STDOUT\_FILE* and *STDERR\_FILE* parameters can be defined using any of the methods described above for the output files. However you *can not* specified a source name (only destination). Note also that *only one* standard output and error files can be specified.

Example:

```
STDOUT_FILE = Out/ofile #Will place stdout in Out directory with name ofile
```

## 3.4. Defining restart files

Restart files are periodically copied to the job directory (`$GW_LOCATION/var/$JOB_ID/`). Restart files are only specified with its name. Note also that you can define a checkpointing server with the `CHECKPOINT_URL` Job Template parameter.

Example:

```
RESTART_FILES = tmp_file
```

## 4. Variable substitution

You can use variables in the value string of each option, with the format:

```
${GW_VARIABLE}
```

These variables are substituted at run time with its corresponding value. For example:

```
STDOUT_FILE = stdout.${JOB_ID}
```

will store the standard output of job 23 in the file `stdout.23`

The following table lists the variables available to define job options, along with their description.

**Table 3.2. Substitution variables.**

<code>\${JOB_ID}</code>	The job identifier
<code>\${ARRAY_ID}</code>	The job array identifier (-1 if the job does not belong to any)
<code>\${TASK_ID}</code>	The task identifier within the job array (-1 if the job does not belong to any)
<code>\${TOTAL_TASKS}</code>	The total number of tasks in the job array (-1 if the job does not belong to any)
<code>\${ARCH}</code>	The architecture of the selected execution host
<code>\${PARAM}</code>	Allows the assignment of arbitrary start and increment values for array jobs ( <code>start + increment*GW_TASK_ID</code> ). Useful to generate file naming patterns or task processing. The values for start and increment will be specified with options <code>-s</code> (for start, with 0 by default) and <code>-i</code> (for increment, with 1 by default) of the <code>gws submit</code> command.
<code>\${MAX_PARAM}</code>	Upper bound of the <code>\${PARAM}</code> variable.

### Important

The above variables can be used in any job option.

## 5. Resource selection expressions

### 5.1. Requirement expression syntax

The syntax of the requirement expressions is defined as:

```

stmt ::= expr ';'
expr ::= VARIABLE '=' INTEGER
      | VARIABLE '>' INTEGER
      | VARIABLE '<' INTEGER
      | VARIABLE '=' STRING
      | expr '&' expr
      | expr '|' expr
      | '!' expr
      | '(' expr ')'

```

Each expression is evaluated to 1 (TRUE) or 0 (FALSE). Only those hosts for which the requirement expression is evaluated to TRUE will be considered to execute the job.

Logical operators are as expected ( less '<', greater '>', '&' AND, '|' OR, '!' NOT), '=' means equals with integers. When you use '=' operator with strings, it performs a shell wildcard pattern matching.

Examples:

```

REQUIREMENTS = LRMS_NAME = "*pbs*"; # Only use pbs like jobmanagers
REQUIREMENTS = HOSTNAME = "*.es"; #Only hosts in Spain
REQUIREMENTS = HOSTNAME = "hydrus.dacya.ucm.es"; #Only use hydrus.dacya.ucm.es

```

## 5.2. Rank expression syntax

The syntax of the rank expressions is defined as:

```

stmt ::= expr ';'
expr ::= VARIABLE
      | INTEGER
      | expr '+' expr
      | expr '-' expr
      | expr '*' expr
      | expr '/' expr
      | '-' expr
      | '(' expr ')'

```

Rank expressions are evaluated using each host information. '+', '-', '\*', '/' and '-' are arithmetic operators, so only integer values should be used in rank expressions.

### Note

Remember that the *nice* parameter for the information manager is added to the computed rank value.

## 5.3. Requirement and rank variables

To set the *REQUIREMENTS* and *RANK* parameter values the following extended set of variables, provided by the Information Manager, can be used:

**Table 3.3. Variables that can be used to define the job *REQUIREMENTS* and *RANK*.**

HOSTNAME	FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) of the execution host (e.g. "hydrus.dacya.ucm.es")
ARCH	Architecture of the execution host (e.g. "i686", "alpha")
OS_NAME	Operating System name of the execution host (e.g. "Linux", "SL")
OS_VERSION	Operating System version of the execution host (e.g. "2.6.9-1.66", "3")
CPU_MODEL	CPU model of the execution host (e.g. "Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 CPU 2", "PIV")
CPU_MHZ	CPU speed in MHz of the execution host
CPU_FREE	Percentage of free CPU of the execution host
CPU_SMP	CPU SMP size of the execution host
NODECOUNT	Total number of nodes of the execution host
SIZE_MEM_MB	Total memory size in MB of the execution host
FREE_MEM_MB	Free memory in MB of the execution hosts
SIZE_DISK_MB	Total disk space in MB of the execution hosts
FREE_DISK_MB	Free disk space in MB of the execution hosts
LRMS_NAME	Name of local DRM system (job manager) for execution, usually not fork (e.g. "jobmanager-pbs", "PBS", "jobmanager-sge", "SGE")
LRMS_TYPE	Type of local DRM system for execution (e.g. "pbs", "sge")
QUEUE_NAME	Name of the queue (e.g. "default", "short", "dteam")
QUEUE_NODECOUNT	Total node count of the queue
QUEUE_FREENODECOUNT	Free node count of the queue
QUEUE_MAXTIME	Maximum wall time of jobs in the queue
QUEUE_MAXCPU TIME	Maximum CPU time of jobs in the queue
QUEUE_MAXCOUNT	Maximum count of jobs that can be submitted in one request to the queue
QUEUE_MAXRUNNINGJOBS	Maximum number of running jobs in the queue
QUEUE_MAXJOBSINQUEUE	Maximum number of queued jobs in the queue
QUEUE_DISPATCHTYPE	Dispatch type of the queue (e.g. "batch", "inmediate")
QUEUE_PRIORITY	Priority of the queue
QUEUE_STATUS	Status of the queue (e.g. "active", "production")

## 5.4. Job environment

Job environment variables can be easily set with the *ENVIRONMENT* parameter of the Job Template. These environment variables are parsed, so you can use the GridWay variables defined in [Section 4, "Variable substitution"](#), to set the job environment.

### Note

The variables defined in the *ENVIRONMENT* are "sourced" in a bash shell. In this way you can take advantage of the bash substitution capabilities and built-in functions. For example:

```
ENVIRONMENT = VAR = "`expr ${JOB_ID} + 3`" # will set VAR to JOB_ID + 3
```

In addition to those variables set in the *ENVIRONMENT* parameter, GridWay set the following variables, that can be used by your applications:

- GW\_RESTARTED
- GW\_EXECUTABLE
- GW\_HOSTNAME
- GW\_ARCH
- GW\_CPU\_MHZ
- GW\_MEM\_MB
- GW\_RESTART\_FILES
- GW\_CPULOAD\_THRESHOLD
- GW\_ARGUMENTS
- GW\_TASK\_ID
- GW\_CPU\_MODEL
- GW\_ARRAY\_ID
- GW\_TOTAL\_TASKS
- GW\_JOB\_ID
- GW\_OUTPUT\_FILES
- GW\_INPUT\_FILES
- GW\_OS\_NAME
- GW\_USER
- GW\_DISK\_MB
- GW\_OS\_VERSION

## 5.5. Monitor and Wrapper Scripts

If you want to specify your own monitor or wrapper script you can do it using *WRAPPER* or *MONITOR* variables in your job template (or modifying the default one located in the *etc* directory of your GW installation). The file you specify must be a full path name of the script or a relative path if it is located inside *\$GW\_LOCATION*. Here you can not use *gsiftp* or file url protocol prefixes.

## 6. Job Submission Description Language (JSDL)

### 6.1. JSDL overview

GridWay supports Job Submission Description Language (JSDL). This specification is a language for describing the job requirements for submission to resources. The JSDL language specification is based on XML Schema that facilitate the expression of those requirements as a set of XML elements. More info at <https://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg><sup>1</sup>

### 6.2. JSDL document structure

The JSDL document structure is as follows:

```

<JobDefinition>
|-----<JobDescription>
|-----<JobIdentification>
|-----<JobName>?
|-----<Description>?
|-----<JobAnnotation>*
|-----<JobProject>*
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</JobIdentification>?
|-----<Application>
|-----<ApplicationName>?
|-----<ApplicationVersion>?
|-----<Description>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</Application>?
|-----<Resources>?
|-----<CandidateHosts>
|-----<HostName>+
|-----</CandidateHosts>?
|-----<FileSystem>
|-----<Description>?
|-----<MountPoint>?
|-----<MountSource>?
|-----<DiskSpace>?
|-----<FileSystemType>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</FileSystem>*
|-----<ExclusiveExecution>?
|-----<OperatingSystem>?
|-----<OperatingSystemType>
|-----<OperatingSystemName>
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</OperatingSystemType>?
|-----<OperatingSystemVersion>?
|-----<Description>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</OperatingSystem>?

```

<sup>1</sup> <http://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg>

```

|-----<CPUArchitecture>
|-----<CPUArchitectureName>
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</CPUArchitecture>?
|-----<IndividualCPUSpeed>?
|-----<IndividualCPUTime>?
|-----<IndividualCPUCount>?
|-----<IndividualNetworkBandwidth>?
|-----<IndividualPhysicalMemory>?
|-----<IndividualVirtualMemory>?
|-----<IndividualDiskSpace>?
|-----<TOTALCPUTime>?
|-----<TOTALCPUCount>?
|-----<TOTALPhysicalMemory>?
|-----<TOTALVirtualMemory>?
|-----<TOTALDiskSpace>?
|-----<TOTALResourceCount>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</Resources>?
|-----<DataStaging>
|-----<FileName>
|-----<FileSystemName>?
|-----<CreationFlag>
|-----<DeleteOnTermination>?
|-----<Source>
|-----<URI>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</Source>?
|-----<Target>
|-----<URI>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</Target>?
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
|-----</DataStaging>*
|-----<xsd:any##other>*
</JobDefinition>

```



### Note

The symbol "?" denotes zero or one occurrences, "\*" denotes zero or more occurrences and "+" denotes one or more occurrences.

## 6.3. JSDL POSIX application

This schema defines the JSDL specification for describing an application executed on a POSIX compliance system. Due to GridWay Job Template specification, this schema MUST be included in the JSDL file. The JSDL POSIX Application Schema is as follow:

```

<POSIXApplication name="xsd:NCName" ?>
|-----<Executable>?
|-----<Argument>*
|-----<Input>?

```

```

|-----<Output>?
|-----<Error>?
|-----<WorkingDirectory>?
|-----<Environment>*
|-----<WallTimeLimit>?
|-----<FileSizeLimit>?
|-----<CoreDumpLimit>?
|-----<DataSegmentLimit>?
|-----<LockedMemoryLimit>?
|-----<MemoryLimit>?
|-----<OpenDescriptorsLimit>?
|-----<PipeSizeLimit>?
|-----<StackSizeLimit>?
|-----<CPULimit>?
|-----<ProcessCountLimit>?
|-----<VirtualMemoryLimit>?
|-----<ThreadCountLimit>?
|-----<UserName>?
|-----<GroupName>?
</POSIXApplication name="xsd:NCName" ?>

```

More details at <https://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg><sup>2</sup>

## 6.4. JSDL HPC Profile Application Extension

This schema defines the JSDL specification for describing a simple HPC application that is made up of an executable file running within an operating system process. It shares much in common with the JSDL POSIXApplication. The JSDL HPC Application Schema is as follow:

```

<HPCProfileApplication name="xsd:NCName" ?>
|-----<Executable>?
|-----<Argument>*
|-----<Input>?
|-----<Output>?
|-----<Error>?
|-----<WorkingDirectory>?
|-----<Environment>*
|-----<UserNamet>?
</HPCProfileApplication name="xsd:NCName" ?>

```

More details at <https://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg><sup>3</sup>

## 6.5. Job Submission Description Language versus GridWay Job Template

Next table compares JSDL and GridWay Job Template schema, and the JSDL elements support by the current GridWay version.

<sup>2</sup> <http://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg>

<sup>3</sup> <http://forge.gridforum.org/sf/projects/jsdl-wg>

**Table 3.4. JSDL vs GWJT**

<b>JSDL Element</b>	<b>GWJT Attribute</b>	<b>Adoption</b>
JobDefinition	-	Supported
JobDescription	-	Supported
JobIdentification	-	Supported
JobName	NAME	Supported
JobAnnotation	-	Not supported
JobProject	-	Not supported
Application	-	Supported
ApplicationName	-	Supported
ApplicationVersion	-	Supported
Description	-	Supported
Resources	-	Supported
CandidateHosts	-	Supported
HostName	HOSTNAME	Supported
FileSystem	-	Not supported
MountPoint	-	Not supported
MountSource	-	Not supported
DiskSpace	-	Not supported
FileSystemType	-	Not supported
ExclusiveExecution	-	Not supported
OperatingSystem	-	Supported
OperatingSystemType	-	Supported
OperatingSystemName	OS_NAME	Supported
OperatingSystemVersion	OS_VERSION	Supported
CPUArchitecture	-	Supported
CPUArchitectureName	ARCH	Supported
IndividualCPUSpeed	CPU_MHZ	Supported
IndividualCPUTime	-	Not supported
IndividualCPUCount	NODECOUNT	Supported
IndividualNetworkBandwidth	-	Not supported
IndividualPhysicalMemory	MEM_MB	Supported
IndividualVirtualMemory	-	Not supported
IndividualDiskSpace	SIZE_DISK_MB	Supported
TOTALCPUTime	-	Not supported
TOTALCPUCount	-	Not supported
TOTALPhysicalMemory	-	Not supported
TOTALVirtualMemory	-	Not supported
TOTALDiskSpace	-	Not supported

TOTALResourceCount	-	Not supported
DataStaging	-	Supported
FileName	-	Supported
FileSystemName	-	Not supported
CreationFlag	-	Supported
DeleteOnTermination	-	Supported
Source	INPUT_FILES	Supported
Target	OUTPUT_FILES	Supported
URI	-	Supported
POSIXApplication	-	Supported
Executable	EXECUTABLE	Supported
Argument	ARGUMENTS	Supported
Input	STDIN_FILE	Supported
Output	STDOUT_FILE	Supported
Error	STDERR_FILE	Supported
WorkingDirectory	-	Not supported
Environment	ENVIRONMENT	Supported
WallTimeLimit	-	Not supported
FileSizeLimit	-	Not supported
CoreDumpLimit	-	Not supported
DataSegmentLimit	-	Not supported
LockedMemoryLimit	-	Not supported
MemoryLimit	-	Not supported
OpenDescriptorsLimit	-	Not supported
PipeSizeLimit	-	Not supported
StackSizeLimit	-	Not supported
CPUTimeLimit	-	Not supported
ProcessCountLimit	-	Not supported
VirtualMemoryLimit	-	Not supported
ThreadCountLimit	-	Not supported
UserName	-	Not supported
GroupName	-	Not supported

## 6.6. Examples

### 6.6.1. A simple example

This example shows the representation of a simple job in JSDL format and the translator of this example in Gridway Job Template format.

### 6.6.1.1. JSDL file

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<jsdsl:JobDefinition xmlns="http://www.example.org/"
  xmlns:jsdl="http://schemas.ggf.org/jsdl/2005/11/jsdl"
  xmlns:jsdl-posix="http://schemas.ggf.org/jsdl/2005/11/jsdl-posix"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <jsdsl:JobDescription>
    <jsdsl:JobIdentification>
      <jsdsl:JobName>Simple Application GW Template vs JSDL</jsdl:JobName>
      <jsdsl:Description> This is a simple example to describe the main
        differences between GW Template and the JSDL schema.
      </jsdl:Description>
    </jsdl:JobIdentification>
    <jsdsl:Application>
      <jsdsl:ApplicationName>ls</jsdl:ApplicationName>
      <jsdsl-posix:POSIXApplication>
        <jsdsl-posix:Executable>/bin/ls</jsdl-posix:Executable>
        <jsdsl-posix:Argument>-la file.txt</jsdl-posix:Argument>
        <jsdsl-posix:Environment name="LD_LIBRARY_PATH">/usr/local/lib</jsdl-posix:Environment>
        <jsdsl-posix:Input>/dev/null</jsdl-posix:Input>
        <jsdsl-posix:Output>stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdl-posix:Output>
        <jsdsl-posix:Error>stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdl-posix:Error>
      </jsdl-posix:POSIXApplication>
    </jsdl:Application>
    <jsdsl:Resources>
      <jsdsl:CandidateHost>
        <jsdsl:HostName>*.dacya.ucm.es</jsdl:HostName>
      </jsdl:CandidateHost>
      <jsdsl:CPUArchitecture>
        <jsdsl:CPUArchitectureName>x86_32</jsdl:CPUArchitectureName>
      </jsdl:CPUArchitecture>
    </jsdl:Resources>
    <jsdsl>DataStaging>
      <jsdsl:FileName>file.txt</jsdl:FileName>
      <jsdsl:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdl:CreationFlag>
      <jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>>true</jsdl>DeleteOnTermination>
      <jsdsl:Source>
        <jsdsl:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/file1.txt</jsdl:URI>
      </jsdl:Source>
    </jsdl>DataStaging>
    <jsdsl>DataStaging>
      <jsdsl:FileName>stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdl:FileName>
      <jsdsl:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdl:CreationFlag>
      <jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>>true</jsdl>DeleteOnTermination>
      <jsdsl:Target>
        <jsdsl:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdl:URI>
      </jsdl:Target>
    </jsdl>DataStaging>
    <jsdsl>DataStaging>
      <jsdsl:FileName>stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdl:FileName>

```

```

    <jsd1:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdl:CreationFlag>
    <jsd1>DeleteOnTermination>>true</jsdl>DeleteOnTermination>
    <jsd1:Target>
      <jsd1:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdl:URI>
    </jsdl:Target>
  </jsdl:DataStaging>
</jsdl:JobDescription>
</jsdl:JobDefinition>

```

### 6.6.1.2. GridWay Job Template file

```

#This file was automatically generated by the JSDL2GWJT parser
EXECUTABLE=/bin/ls
ARGUMENTS=-la file.txt
STDIN_FILE=/dev/null
STDOUT_FILE=stdout.${JOB_ID}
STDERR_FILE=stderr.${JOB_ID}
ENVIRONMENT=LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
REQUIREMENTS=HOSTNAME="*.dacya.ucm.es" & ARCH="x86_32"
INPUT_FILES=file.txt

```

## 6.6.2. A HPC profile example

This example shows the representation of a HPC profile job in JSDL format and the translator of this example in Gridway Job Template format.

### 6.6.2.1. JSDL file

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<jsd1:JobDefinition xmlns="http://www.example.org/"
  xmlns:jsdl="http://schemas.ggf.org/jsdl/2005/11/jsdl"
  xmlns:jsdl-posix="http://schemas.ggf.org/jsdl/2005/11/jsdl-posix"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <jsd1:JobDescription>
    <jsd1:JobIdentification>
      <jsd1:JobName>Simple Application GW Template vs JSDL</jsdl:JobName>
      <jsd1:Description> This is a simple example to describe the main
        differences between GW Template and the JSDL schema.
      </jsdl:Description>
    </jsdl:JobIdentification>
  <jsd1:Application>
    <jsd1:ApplicationName>ls</jsdl:ApplicationName>
    <jsd1-hpcpa:HPCProfileApplication>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Executable>/bin/ls</jsdl-hpcpa:Executable>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Argument>-la file.txt</jsdl-hpcpa:Argument>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Environment name="LD_LIBRARY_PATH">/usr/local/lib</jsdl-hpcpa:Environment>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Input>/dev/null</jsdl-hpcpa:Input>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Output>stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdl-hpcpa:Output>
      <jsd1-hpcpa:Error>stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdl-hpcpa:Error>
    </jsdl-hpcpa:HPCProfileApplication>
  </jsdl:Application>

```

```

<jsdsl:Resources>
  <jsdsl:CandidateHost>
    <jsdsl:HostName>*.dacya.ucm.es</jsdsl:HostName>
  </jsdsl:CandidateHost>
  <jsdsl:CPUArchitecture>
    <jsdsl:CPUArchitectureName>x86_32</jsdsl:CPUArchitectureName>
  </jsdsl:CPUArchitecture>
</jsdsl:Resources>
<jsdsl:DataStaging>
  <jsdsl:FileName>file.txt</jsdsl:FileName>
  <jsdsl:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdsl:CreationFlag>
  <jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>true</jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>
  <jsdsl:Source>
    <jsdsl:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/file1.txt</jsdsl:URI>
  </jsdsl:Source>
</jsdsl:DataStaging>
<jsdsl:DataStaging>
  <jsdsl:FileName>stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdsl:FileName>
  <jsdsl:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdsl:CreationFlag>
  <jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>true</jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>
  <jsdsl:Target>
    <jsdsl:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/stdout.${JOB_ID}</jsdsl:URI>
  </jsdsl:Target>
</jsdsl:DataStaging>
<jsdsl:DataStaging>
  <jsdsl:FileName>stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdsl:FileName>
  <jsdsl:CreationFlag>overwrite</jsdsl:CreationFlag>
  <jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>true</jsdsl>DeleteOnTermination>
  <jsdsl:Target>
    <jsdsl:URI>gsiftp://hydrus.dacya.ucm.es/home/jose/stderr.${JOB_ID}</jsdsl:URI>
  </jsdsl:Target>
</jsdsl:DataStaging>
</jsdsl:JobDescription>
</jsdsl:JobDefinition>

```

### 6.6.2.2. GridWay Job Template file

```

#This file was automatically generated by the JSDL2GWJT parser
EXECUTABLE=/bin/ls
ARGUMENTS=-la file.txt
STDIN_FILE=/dev/null
STDOUT_FILE=stdout.${JOB_ID}
STDERR_FILE=stderr.${JOB_ID}
ENVIRONMENT=LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
REQUIREMENTS=HOSTNAME="*.dacya.ucm.es" & ARCH="x86_32"
INPUT_FILES=file.txt

```

# Chapter 4. Usage Scenarios

## 1. Single jobs: Submitting and monitoring the simplest job

GWD should be configured and running. Check the [Installation and Configuration Guide](#) and [Chapter 2, User environment configuration](#) to do that. Do not forget to create a proxy with **grid-proxy-init**

To submit a job, you will need a Job Template. The most simple Job Template in GridWay could be:

```
EXECUTABLE=/bin/ls
```

Save it as file `jt` in directory `example`.

Use the **gws submit** command to submit the job:

```
$ gws submit -t example/jt
```

Let see how many resources are available in our Grid, with **gwhost**:

HID	PRIO	OS	ARCH	MHZ	%CPU	MEM(F/T)	DISK(F/T)	N(U/F/T)	LRMS	HOSTNAME
0	1	Linux2.6.17-2-6	x86	3215	100	923/2027	105003/118812	0/1/2	Fork	cygnus.dacya
1	1	Linux2.6.17-2-6	x86	3216	189	384/2027	105129/118812	0/2/2	Fork	draco.dacya
2	1	Linux2.6.18-3-a	x86_6	2211	100	749/1003	76616/77844	0/2/2	SGE	aquila.dacya
3	1			0	0	0/0	0/0	0/0/0		hydrus.dacya
4	1	Linux2.6.18-3-a	x86_6	2009	74	319/878	120173/160796	0/1/1	Fork	orion.dacya
5	1	Linux2.6.16.13-	x86	3200	100	224/256	114/312	0/6/6	SGE	ursa.dacya

Note that hydrus is down in this example, so no information is received at all and of course, this host won't be considered in future scheduling decisions. If you want to retrieve more information about a single resource, issue the **gwhost** command followed by the host identification (HID):

```
$ gwhost 0
```

HID	PRIO	OS	ARCH	MHZ	%CPU	MEM(F/T)	DISK(F/T)	N(U/F/T)	LRMS	HOSTNAME
5	1	Linux2.6.16.13-	x86	3200	100	224/256	114/312	0/6/6	SGE	ursa.dacya

QUEUE	SL(F/T)	WALLT	CPUT	COUNT	MAXR	MAXQ	STATUS	DISPATCH	PRIORITY
all.q	6/6	0	0	0	6	0	enabled	NULL	0

You can also check the resources that match your requirements with **gwhost -m 0**.

HID	QNAME	RANK	PRIO	SLOTS	HOSTNAME
0	default	0	1	2	cygnus.dacya.ucm.es
1	default	0	1	0	draco.dacya.ucm.es
2	all.q	0	1	2	aquila.dacya.ucm.es
4	default	0	1	1	orion.dacya.ucm.es
5	all.q	0	1	6	ursa.dacya.ucm.es

Now, you can check the evolution of the job with the **gwps** command.

```

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  pend  ---- 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:00 0:00:00  --  jt  --

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  prol  ---- 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:00 0:00:01  --  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  wrap  ---- 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:27 0:00:04  --  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  wrap  pend 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:27 0:00:04  --  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  wrap  actv 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:27 0:00:04  --  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  epil  ---- 000 10:42:09  ---:---: 0:00:31 0:00:05  --  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

USER      JID DM   EM   RWS START      END      EXEC      XFER      EXIT NAME  HOST
jlvazquez 0  done  ---- 000 10:42:09 10:43:01 0:00:31 0:00:08  0  jt  cygnus.dacya.u

```

At the beginning, the job is in *pending* state and not allocated to any resource. Then, the job is allocated to `cygnus.dacya.ucm.es/Fork` and begins the *prolog* stage.

### Note

You can use option `-c <delay>` to see a continuous output of the **gwps** command.

You can see the job history with the **gwhistory** command:

```

$ gwhistory 0
HID START      END      PROLOG WRAPPER EPILOG  MIGR      REASON QUEUE      HOST
0  10:42:22 10:43:01 0:00:04 0:00:31 0:00:04 0:00:00 ---- default cygnus.dacya.ucm.es/

```

Now it's time to retrieve the results. As you specified by default, the results of the execution of this job will be in the same folder, in a text file called `sdtout_file.$JOB_ID`.

```

$ ls -lt example/
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 jlvazquez staff 0 2007-02-20 10:42 stderr.0
-rw-r--r-- 1 jlvazquez staff 72 2007-02-20 10:42 stdout.0
-rw-r--r-- 1 jlvazquez staff 19 2007-02-20 10:33 jt
$ cat example/stdout.0
job.env
stderr.execution
stderr.wrapper
stdout.execution
stdout.wrapper

```

Done! You have done your first execution with GridWay!

## 2. Array jobs: Calculating the number

### 2.1. Defining the problem

This is a well known exercise. For our purposes, we will calculate the integral of the following function:



Being  $f(x) = 4/(1+x^2)$ . So,  $\pi$  will be the integral of  $f(x)$  in the interval  $[0,1]$ .

In order to calculate the whole integral, it's interesting to divide the function in several sections and compute them separately:



As you can see, the more sections you make, the more exact  $\pi$  will be:



So, you have a Grid with some nodes, you have GridWay... Why don't use them to calculate the  $\pi$  number by giving all the nodes a section to compute with only one command?

#### Note

You will find all the files needed to perform this example in the `$GW_LOCATION/examples/pi` directory.

### 2.2. The coding part

For this example, we have chosen the C Programming Language. Create a text file called `pi.c` and copy inside the following lines:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main (int argc, char** args)
{
    int task_id;
    int total_tasks;
    long long int n;
    long long int i;

    double l_sum, x, h;

    task_id = atoi(args[1]);
    total_tasks = atoi(args[2]);
    n = atoll(args[3]);

    fprintf(stderr, "task_id=%d total_tasks=%d n=%lld\n", task_id, total_tasks, n);
```

```
h = 1.0/n;

l_sum = 0.0;

for (i = task_id; i < n; i += total_tasks)
{
    x = (i + 0.5)*h;
    l_sum += 4.0/(1.0 + x*x);
}

l_sum *= h;

printf("%0.12g\n", l_sum);

return 0;
}
```

Now it's time to compile it:

```
$ gcc -O3 pi.c -o pi
```

after this, you should have an executable called **pi**. This command receives three parameters:

- Task identifier: The identifier of the current task.
- Total tasks: The number of tasks the computation should be divided into.
- Number of intervals: The number of intervals over which the integral is being evaluated.

## 2.3. Defining the job

For making GridWay work with your program, you must create a Job Template. In this case, we will call it `pi.jt`. Copy the following lines inside:

```
EXECUTABLE = pi
ARGUMENTS = ${TASK_ID} ${TOTAL_TASKS} 100000
STDOUT_FILE = stdout_file.${TASK_ID}
STDERR_FILE = stderr_file.${TASK_ID}
RANK = CPU_MHZ
```

## 2.4. Submitting the jobs

This time, we will submit an array of jobs. This is done by issuing the following command:

```
$ gws submit -v -t pi.jt -n 4
ARRAY ID: 0
```

```
TASK JOB
0 0
1 1
```

```
2 2
3 3
```

In order to wait for the jobs to complete, you can use the **gwwait** command.

The argument passed to **gwwait** is the array identifier given by **gwsuubmit** when executed with the `-v` option. It could be also obtained through **gwps**

This command will block and return when all jobs have been executed:

```
$ gwwait -v -A 0
0 : 0
1 : 0
2 : 0
3 : 0
```

This command, when issued with option `-v` shows the exit codes for each job in the array (usually, 0 means success).

## 2.5. Result post-processing

The execution of these jobs has returned some output files with the result of each execution:

```
stdout_file.0
stdout_file.1
stdout_file.2
stdout_file.3
```

Now, we will need something to sum the results inside each file. For this, you can use an **awk** script like the following:

```
$ awk 'BEGIN {sum=0} {sum+=$1} END {printf "Pi is %0.12g\n", sum}' stdout_file.*
Pi is 3.1415926536
```

Well, not much precision, right? You could try it again, but this time with a much higher number of intervals (e.g. 10,000,000,000). Would you increment also the number of tasks? Which would be the best compromise?

Do you imagine how easy would be to implement these steps in a shell script in order to perform them unattendedly? Here you are the prove:

```
#!/bin/sh

AID=`gwsuubmit -v -t pi.jt -n 4 | head -1 | awk '{print $3}'`

if [ $? -ne 0 ]
then
    echo "Submission failed!"
    exit 1
fi

gwwait -v -A $AID

if [ $? -eq 0 ]
```

```
then
    awk 'BEGIN {sum=0} {sum+=$1} END {printf "Pi is %0.12g\n", sum}' stdout_file.*
else
    echo "Some tasks failed!"
fi
```

### 3. MPI jobs: Calculating the number again

When applications show fine-grain parallelism, with small computation to communication ratio, and thus need lower latencies, MPI (Message Passing Interface) jobs give a better choice.

Following the  $\pi$  example, we will now perform its computation using MPI in a single job. Notice that MPI jobs can also be part of an array or complex job.

#### Note

You will find all the files needed to perform this example in the `$GW_LOCATION/examples/mpi` directory.

Create a text file called `mpi.c` and copy inside the following lines:

```
#include "mpi.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main( int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int done = 0, n, myid, numprocs, i;
    double PI25DT = 3.141592653589793238462643;
    double mypi, pi, h, sum, x;
    double startwtime = 0.0, endwtime;
    int namelen;
    char processor_name[MPI_MAX_PROCESSOR_NAME];

    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &numprocs);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myid);
    MPI_Get_processor_name(processor_name, &namelen);

    printf("Process %d on %s\n", myid, processor_name);

    n = 100000000;

    startwtime = MPI_Wtime();

    h = 1.0 / (double) n;
    sum = 0.0;
    for (i = myid + 1; i <= n; i += numprocs)
    {
        x = h * ((double)i - 0.5);
        sum += 4.0 / (1.0 + x*x);
    }
}
```

```

mypi = h * sum;

MPI_Reduce(&mypi, &pi, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_SUM, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

if (myid == 0)
{
    printf("pi is approximately %.16f, Error is %.16f\n",
        pi, fabs(pi - PI25DT));
    endwtime = MPI_Wtime();
    printf("wall clock time = %f\n", endwtime-startwtime);
}

MPI_Finalize();

return 0;
}

```



## Note

For more information about MPI, see <http://www.mcs.anl.gov/mpi>.

Notice that the above program already performs postprocessing in a single operand reduction operation `MPI_Reduce` which sums the partial results obtained by each processor.

Now it's time to compile it. Notice that you will need a compiler with MPI support like **mpicc**:

```
$ mpicc -O3 mpi.c -o mpi
```

Now you must create a Job Template. In this case, we will call it `mpi.jt`:

```

EXECUTABLE = mpi

STDOUT_FILE = stdout.${JOB_ID}
STDERR_FILE = stderr.${JOB_ID}

RANK = CPU_MHZ

TYPE = "mpi"
NP = 2

```

## 4. Workflows

The powerful commands provided by GridWay to submit, control and synchronize jobs allow us to programmatically define complex jobs or workflows, where some jobs need data generated by other jobs. GridWay allows job submission to be dependent on the completion of other jobs. This new functionality provides support for the execution of workflows.

GridWay allows scientists and engineers to express their computational problems by using workflows. The capture of the job exit code allows users to define workflows, where each task depends on the output and exit code from the previous task. They may even involve branching, looping and spawning of subtasks, allowing the exploitation of the parallelism on the workflow of certain type of applications. The bash script flow control structures and the GridWay commands allow the development of workflows with the following functionality:

- Sequence, parallelism, branching and looping structures
- The workflow can be described in an abstract form without referring to specific resources for task execution
- Quality of service constraints and fault tolerance are defined at task level

Job dependencies can be specified at submission by using the **-d** option of the **gws submit** command. A Job with dependencies will be submitted in the hold state, and once all the jobs on which it depends have successfully finished, it will be released. You can also release this job by hand with the **gkill**.

## 4.1. A sample of DAG workflow

A DAG-based workflow consists of a temporal relationship between tasks, where the input, output or execution of one or more tasks depends on one or more other tasks. For this example we have chosen a simple workflow.

**Figure 4.1. Workflow example.**



In this example, job A generates a random number, jobs B and C add 1 to that number and, finally job D adds the result of these jobs. This is the final result is two times the number generated by A, plus two. In our case, the numbers are passed between jobs using the standard output files.

Job Template for job A (A.jt):

```
EXECUTABLE=/bin/echo
ARGUMENTS="$RANDOM"
STDOUT_FILE=out.A
```

Job Template for jobs B and C (B.jt and C.jt):

```
EXECUTABLE=/usr/bin/expr
ARGUMENTS="`cat out.A`" + 1
INPUT_FILES=out.A
STDOUT_FILE=out.B #out.C for job C
```

Job Template for job D (D.jt):

```
EXECUTABLE=/usr/bin/expr
ARGUMENTS="`cat out.B`" + "`cat out.C`"
INPUT_FILES=out.B, out.C
STDOUT_FILE=out.workflow
```

Once you have set up the previous Job Templates, the workflow can be easily submitted with the following commands:

```
$ gws submit -v -t A.jt
JOB ID: 5
```

```
$ gws submit -v -t B.jt -d "5"
JOB ID: 6
```

```
$ gws submit -v -t C.jt -d "5"
JOB ID: 7
```

```
$ gws submit -t C.jt -d "6 7"
```



## Note

In the previous example, jobs B and C can be submitted as an array job using just one template with output, `OUTPUT_FILES = out.${TASK_ID}`. Therefore, input of job D will be `INPUT_FILES = out.0, out.1`.

The above steps can be easily implemented in a shell script.

```
#!/bin/sh

A_ID=`gws submit -v -t A.jt | cut -f2 -d':' | cut -f2 -d' '`
B_ID=`gws submit -v -t B.jt -d "$A_ID" | cut -f2 -d':' | cut -f2 -d' '`
C_ID=`gws submit -v -t C.jt -d "$A_ID" | cut -f2 -d':' | cut -f2 -d' '`
D_ID=`gws submit -v -t D.jt -d "$B_ID $C_ID" | cut -f2 -d':' | cut -f2 -d' '`

#Sync with last job of the workflow
gwwait $D_ID

echo "Random number `cat out.A`"
echo "Workflow computation `cat out.workflow`"
```

Note that when input and output files vary depending on the iteration or job id number, you should generate Job Templates dynamically before submitting each job. This can be done programmatically by using the DRMAA API, or via shell scripting.

### 4.1.1. Using gwdag tool

Alternatively you can describe DAG workflows using a file similar to the one used by Condor DAGMAN. In this case the dependencies are not managed by GW but by the gwdag tool. You only have to substitute Condor job descriptions with GridWay job templates. Here is a file describing the same DAG as the previous example:

```
JOB A A.jt
JOB B B.jt
JOB C C.jt
JOB D D.jt
PARENT A CHILD B C
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

To submit this job you only have to specify the file describing this DAG to gwdag tool:

```
$ gwdag <name of the file>
```

You can also get a DOT file for a DAG description that you can use later to generate a graph showing the flow using `-d` flag:

```
$ gwdag -d <name of the file> > <name of the dot file>
```

**Figure 4.2. Dag graph generated by the gwdag tool.**



DRAFT

# GridWay Commands

DRAFT

# Name

Job and Array Job submission Command -- job submission utility for the GridWay system

```
gws submit <-t template> [-n tasks] [-h] [-v] [-o] [-s start] [-i increment] [-d  
"id1 id2 ..."]
```

# Description

Submit a job or an array job (if the number of tasks is defined) to gwd

# Command options

-h	Prints help.
-t <template>	The template file describing the job.
-n <tasks>	Submit an array job with the given number of tasks. All the jobs in the array will use the same template.
-s <start>	Start value for custom param in array jobs. Default 0.
-i <increment>	Increment value for custom param in array jobs. Each task has associated the value $PARAM=start + increment * TASK\_ID$ , and $MAX\_PARAM = start+increment*(tasks-1)$ . Default 1.
-d <"id1 id2...">	Job dependencies. Submit the job on hold state, and release it once jobs with id1,id2,.. have successfully finished.
-v	Print to stdout the job ids returned by gwd.
-o	Hold job on submission.
-p <priority>	Initial priority for the job.

## Name

DAG Job submission Command -- dag job submission utility for the GridWay system

```
gwdag [-h] [-d] <DAG description file>
```

## Description

Submit a dag job to gwd

## Command options

- h Prints help.
- d Writes to STDOUT a DOT description for the specified DAG job.

DRAFT

# Name

Job Monitoring Command -- report a snapshot of the current jobs

```
gwps [-h] [-u user] [-r host] [-A AID] [-s job_state] [-o output_format] [-c  
delay] [-n] [job_id]
```

# Description

Prints information about all the jobs in the GridWay system (default)

# Command options

- h Prints help.
- u user Monitor only jobs owned by user.
- r host Monitor only jobs executed in host.
- A AID Monitor only jobs part of the array AID.
- s job\_state Monitor only jobs in states matching that of job\_state.
- o output\_format Formats output information, allowing the selection of which fields to display.
- c <delay> This will cause gwps to print job information every <delay> seconds continuously (similar to top command).
- n Do not print the header.
- job\_id Only monitor this job\_id.

## Output field description

**Table 5. Field options**

FIELD NAME	FIELD OPTION	DESCRIPTION	
USER	u	owner of this job	
JID	J	job unique identification assigned by the Gridway system	
AID	i	array unique identification, only relevant for array jobs	
TID	i	task identification, ranges from 0 to TOTAL_TASKS -1, only relevant for array jobs	
FP	p	fixed priority of the job	
TYPE	y	type of job (simple, multiple or mpi)	
NP	n	number of processors	
DM	s	dispatch Manager state, one of: pend, hold, prol, prew, wrap, epil, canl, stop, migr, done, fail	
EM	e	execution Manager state (Globus state): pend, susp, actv, fail, done	
RWS	f	flags:	
		R	times this job has been restarted
		W	number of processes waiting for this job
		S	re-schedule flag
START	t T	the time the job entered the system	
END	t T	the time the job reached a final state (fail or done)	
EXEC	t T	total execution time, includes suspension time in the remote queue system	
XFER	t T	total file transfer time, includes stage-in and stage-out phases	
EXIT	x	job exit code	
TEMPLATE	j	filename of the job template used for this job	
HOST	h	hostname where the job is being executed	

## Name

Job History Command -- shows history of a job

```
gwhistory [-h] [-n] <job_id>
```

## Description

Prints information about the execution history of a job

## Command options

-h Prints help.

-n Do not print the header lines

job\_id Job identification as provided by gwps.

## Output field description

**Table 6. Field information**

NAME	DESCRIPTION
HID	host unique identification assigned by the Gridway system.
START	the time the job start its execution on this host.
END	the time the job left this host, because it finished or it was migrated.
PROLOG	total prolog (file stage-in phase) time.
WRAPPER	total wrapper (execution phase) time.
EPILOG	total epilog (file stage-out phase) time.
MIGR	total migration time.
REASON	the reason why the job left this host.
QUEUE	name of the queue.
HOST	FQDN of the host.

# Name

Host Monitoring Command -- shows hosts information

```
gwhost [-h] [-c delay] [-nf] [-m job_id] [host_id]
```

## Description

Prints information about all the hosts in the GridWay system (default)

## Command options

-h Prints help.

-c <delay> This will cause gwhost to print job information every <delay> seconds continuously (similar to top command)

-n Do not print the header.

-f Full format.

-m <job\_id> Prints hosts matching the requirements of a given job.

host\_id Only monitor this host\_id, also prints queue information.

## Output field description

**Table 7. Field information**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
HID	host unique identification assigned by the Gridway system
PRIO	priority assigned to the host
OS	operating system
ARCH	architecture
MHZ	CPU speed in MHZ
%CPU	free CPU ratio
MEM(F/T)	system memory: F = Free, T = Total
DISK(F/T)	secondary storage: F = Free, T = Total
N(U/F/T)	number of slots: U = used by GridWay, F = free, T = total
LRMS	local resource management system, the jobmanager name
HOSTNAME	FQDN of this host

**Table 8. Queue field information**

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
QUEUENAME	name of this queue
SL(F/T)	slots: F = Free, T = Total
WALLT	queue wall time
CPUT	queue cpu time
COUNT	queue count number
MAXR	max. running jobs
MAXQ	max. queued jobs
STATUS	queue status
DISPATCH	queue dispatch type
PRIORITY	queue priority

# Name

Job Control Command -- controls job execution

```
gwkills [-h] [-a] [-k | -t | -o | -s | -r | -l | -9] <job_id [job_id2 ...] | -A  
array_id>
```

# Description

Sends a signal to a job or array job

# Command options

- h Prints help.
  - a Asynchronous signal, only relevant for KILL and STOP.
  - k Kill (default, if no signal specified).
  - t Stop job.
  - r Resume job.
  - o Hold job.
  - l Release job.
  - s Re-schedule job.
  - 9 Hard kill, removes the job from the system without synchronizing remote job execution or cleaning remote host.
- job\_id [job\_id2 ...]      Job identification as provided by gwps. You can specify a blank space separated list of job ids.
- A <array\_id>      Array identification as provided by gwps.

# Name

Job Synchronization Command -- synchronize a job

```
gwwait [-h] [-a] [-v] [-k] <job_id ...| -A array_id>
```

# Description

Waits for a job or array job

# Command options

- h Prints help.
- a Any, returns when the first job of the list or array finishes.
- v Prints job exit code.
- k Keep jobs, they remain in fail or done states in the GridWay system. By default, jobs are killed and their resources freed.
- A <array\_id> Array identification as provided by gwps.
- job\_id ... Job ids list (blank space separated).

# Name

User Monitoring Command -- monitors users in GridWay

```
gwuser [-h] [-n]
```

# Description

Prints information about users in the GridWay system

# Command options

-h Prints help.

-n Do not print the header.

# Output field description

**Table 9. Field information**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
UID	user unique identification assigned by the Gridway system
NAME	name of this user
JOBS	number of Jobs in the GridWay system
RUN	number of running jobs
IDLE	idle time, (time with JOBS = 0)
EM	execution manager drivers loaded for this user
TM	transfer manager drivers loaded for this user
PID	process identification of driver processes

## Name

Accounting Command -- prints accounting information

```
gwacct [-h] [-n] [<-d n | -w n | -m n | -t s>] <-u user|-r host>
```

## Description

Prints usage statistics per user or resource. Note: accounting statistics are updated once a job is killed.

## Command options

-h Prints help.

-n Do not print the header.

<-d n | -w n | -m n | -t s> Take into account jobs submitted after certain date, specified in number of days (-d), weeks (-w), months (-m) or an epoch (-t).

-u user Print usage statistics for user.

-r hostname Print usage statistics for host.

## Output field description

**Table 10. Field information**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
HOST/USER	host/user usage summary for this user/host
XFR	total transfer time on this host (for this user)
EXE	total execution time on this host (for this user), without suspension time
SUSP	total suspension (queue) time on this host (for this user)
TOTS	total executions on this host (for this user). Termination reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUCC success</li> <li>• ERR error</li> <li>• KILL kill</li> <li>• USER user requested</li> <li>• SUSP suspension timeout</li> <li>• DISC discovery timeout</li> <li>• SELF self migration</li> <li>• PERF performance degradation</li> <li>• S/R stop/resume</li> </ul>

## Name

JSDL To GridWay Job Template Parser Command -- parser to translate JSDL file into GridWay Job Template file

```
jsdl2gw [-h] input_jsdl [output_gwjt]
```

## Description

Converts a jsdl document into a gridway job template. If no output file is defined, it defaults to the standard output. This enables the use of pipes with gsubmit in the following fashion:

```
jsdl2gw jsdl-job.xml | gsubmit
```

## Command options

-h Prints help.

input\_jsdl Reads the jsdl document from the input\_jsdl

output\_gwjt Stores the GridWay Job Template specification in the output\_gwjt.jt file

DRAFT

# Chapter 5. Troubleshooting

## 1. Debugging job execution

GridWay reporting and accounting facilities provide information about overall performance and help debug job execution. GWD generates the following files under the `$GW_LOCATION/var` directory:

- `gwd.log`: System level log. You can find log information of the activity of the middleware access drivers; and a coarse-grain log information about jobs.
- `$JOB_ID/job.log`: Detailed log information for each job, it includes details of job state transitions, resource usage and performance.
- `$JOB_ID/stdout.wrapper`: Standard output of the wrapper executable.
- `$JOB_ID/stderr.wrapper`: Standard error output of the wrapper executable. By default, wrapper is executed with shell debugging options (`-xv`) active, so this is usually the best source of information in case of failure.

## 2. Frequent problems

Currently, many errors are handled silently and are only shown in the `job.log` file.

Also, there is a number of failures related to the underlying middleware (Globus in this case) that could make some jobs fail. It is a good idea to perform some basic testing of Globus when some jobs unexpectedly fail (see the *Installation and Configuration Guide* to learn how to verify a Globus installation)

Use the GridWay lists (see [www.gridway.org/support.php](http://www.gridway.org/support.php)), to submit your problems and they will be eventually appear in this guide.