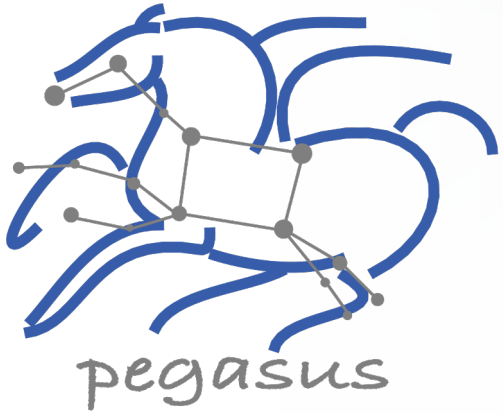
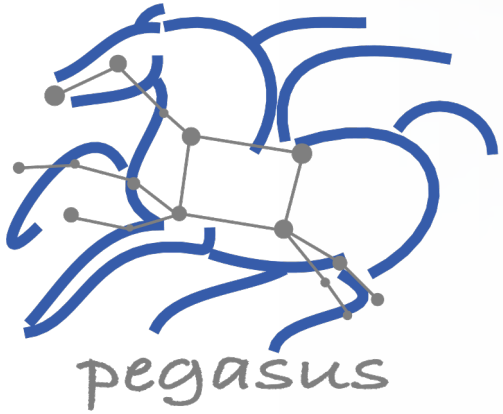


Pegasus 5.0 Workflows
Workflow Management System

Karan Vahi, Ryan Tanaka

University of Southern California, School of Engineering
Information Sciences Institute
vahi@isi.edu, tanaka@isi.edu

USC Viterbi School of Engineering Information Sciences Institute

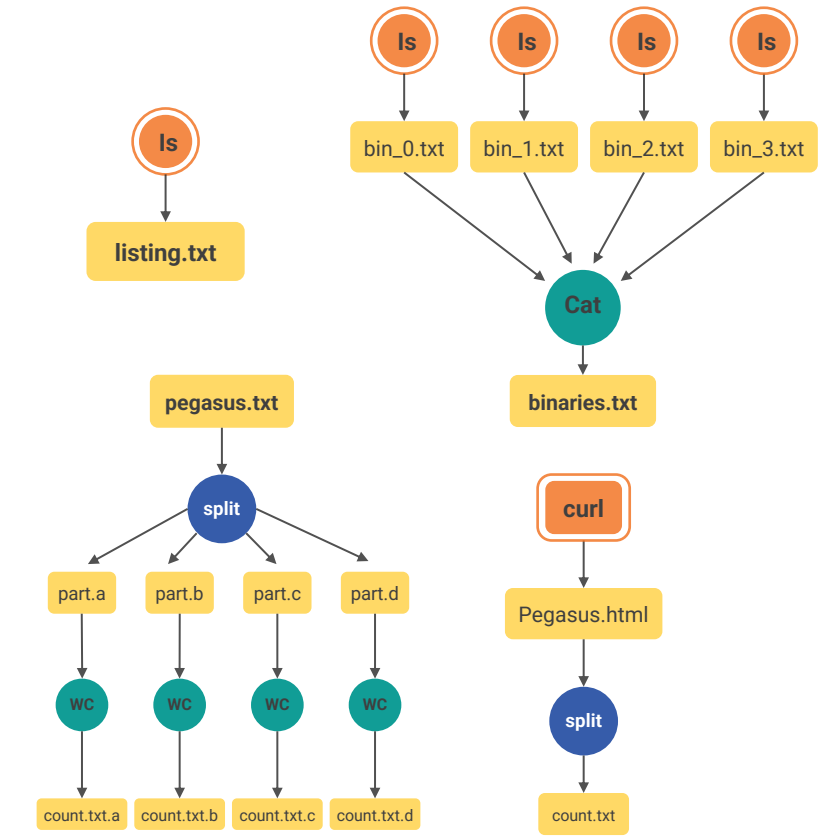


1. Introduction

What are Scientific Workflows

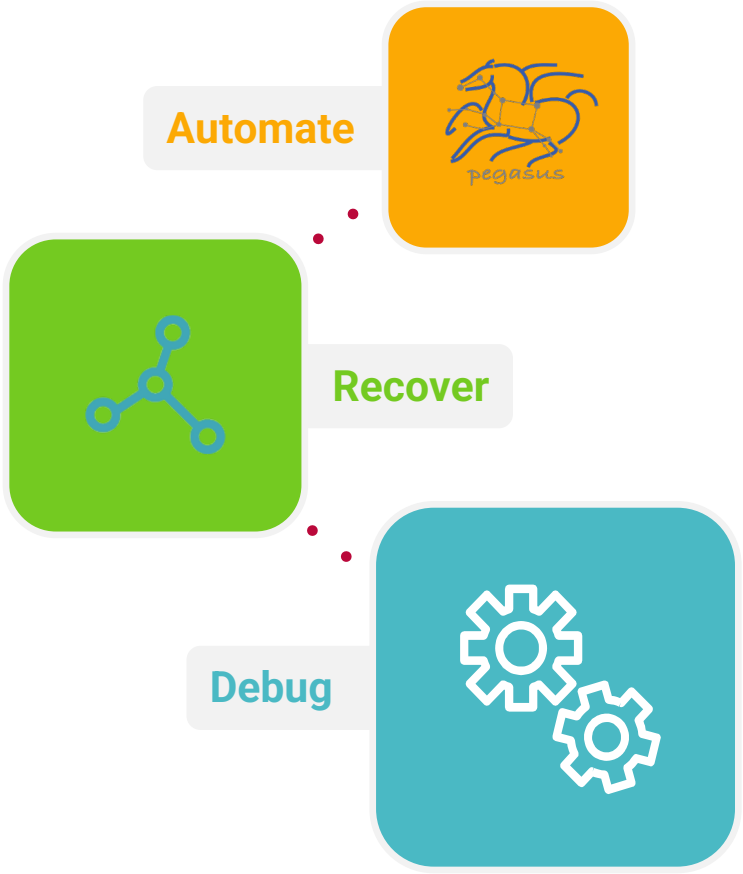
- **Conducts a series of computational tasks.**
  - Resources distributed across Internet.
- **Chaining (outputs become inputs) replaces manual hand-offs.**
  - Accelerated creation of products.
- **Ease of use - gives non-developers access to sophisticated codes.**
  - Resources distributed across Internet.
- **Provides framework to host or assemble community set of applications.**
  - Honors original codes. Allows for heterogeneous coding styles.
- **Framework to define common formats or standards when useful.**
  - Promotes exchange of data, products, codes. Community metadata.
- **Multi-disciplinary workflows can promote even broader collaborations.**
  - E.g., ground motions fed into simulation of building shaking.
- **Certain rules or guidelines make it easier to add a code into a workflow.**

Workflow Building Blocks



Slide Content Courtesy of David Okaya, SCEC, USC

Why Pegasus?



- **Automates Complex**, Multi-stage Processing Pipelines
- Enables Parallel, **Distributed Computations**
- **Automatically Executes** Data Transfers
- Reusable, Aids **Reproducibility**
- Records How Data was Produced **(Provenance)**
- Handles **Failures** with to Provide Reliability
- Keeps Track of Data and **Files**
- Ensures **Data Integrity** during workflow execution

HTCondor High Throughput Computing

NSF funded project since 2001,
with close collaboration with HTCondor team

Workflow Challenges Across Domains

- Describe complex workflows in a simple way
- Access distributed, heterogeneous data and resources (heterogeneous interfaces)
- Deal with resources/software that change over time
- Ease of use. Ability to debug and monitor large workflows

Our Focus

Separation between workflow description and workflow execution

Workflow planning and scheduling (scalability, performance)

Task execution (monitoring, fault tolerance, debugging, web dashboard)

Provide additional assurances that a scientific workflow is not accidentally or maliciously tampered with during its execution.

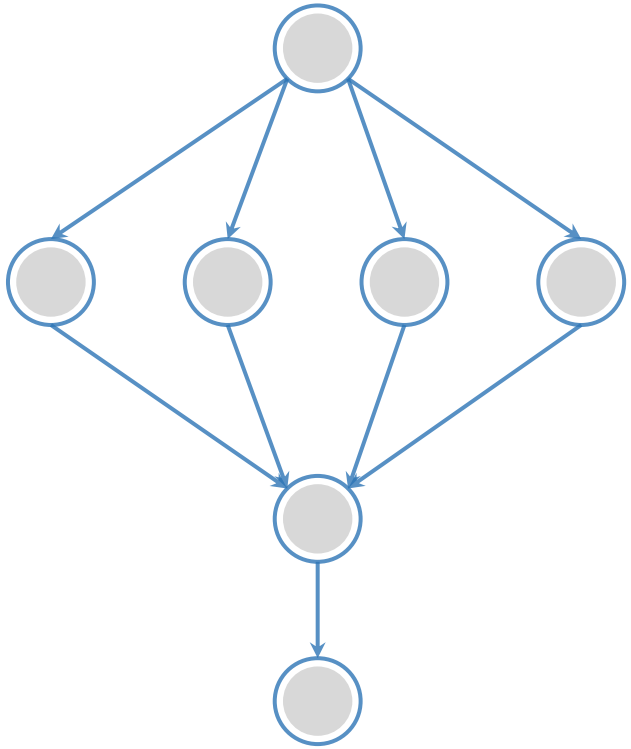
Key Pegasus Concepts

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

- **Workflows are DAGs**
  - Nodes: jobs, edges: dependencies
  - No while loops, no conditional branches
  - Jobs are standalone executables

- **Planning occurs ahead of execution**

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



Input Workflow Specification YAML formatted

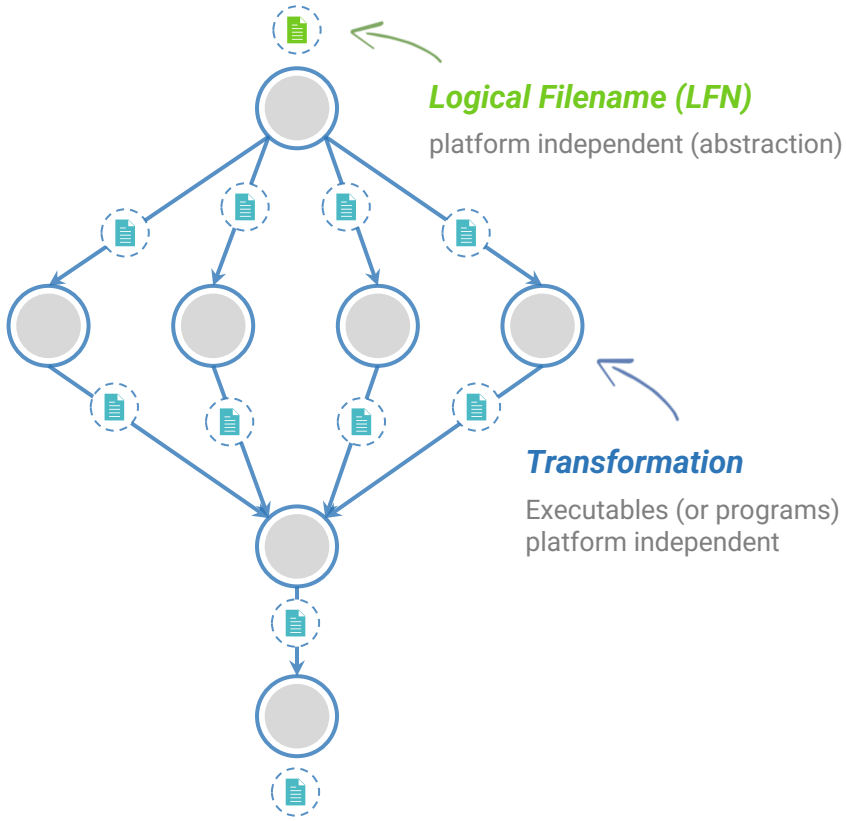
directed-acyclic graphs

Output Workflow

Portable Description

Users do not worry about low level execution details

ABSTRACT WORKFLOW

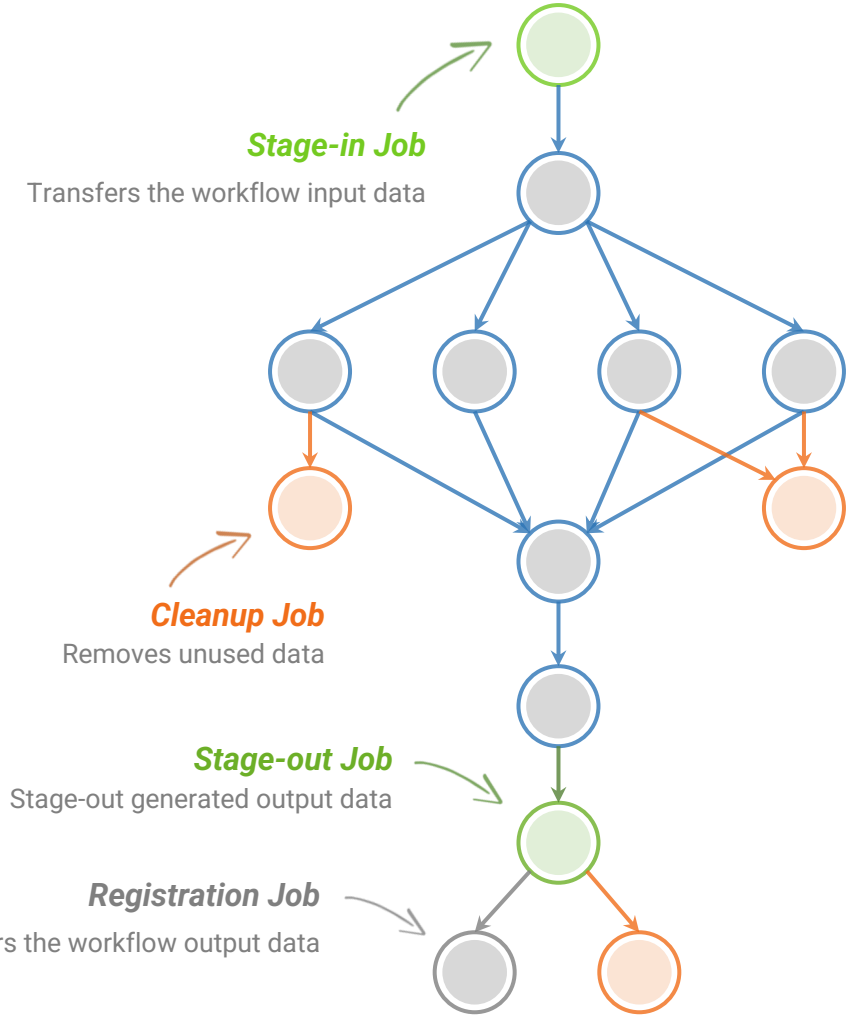


Logical Filename (LFN)

platform independent (abstraction)

Transformation

Executables (or programs)
platform independent



Stage-in Job

Transfers the workflow input data

Cleanup Job

Removes unused data

Stage-out Job

Stage-out generated output data

Registration Job

Registers the workflow output data

EXECUTABLE WORKFLOW

Pegasus Deployment

Workflow Submit Node

- Pegasus WMS
- HTCondor

One or more Compute Sites

- Compute Clusters
- Cloud
- OSG

Input Sites

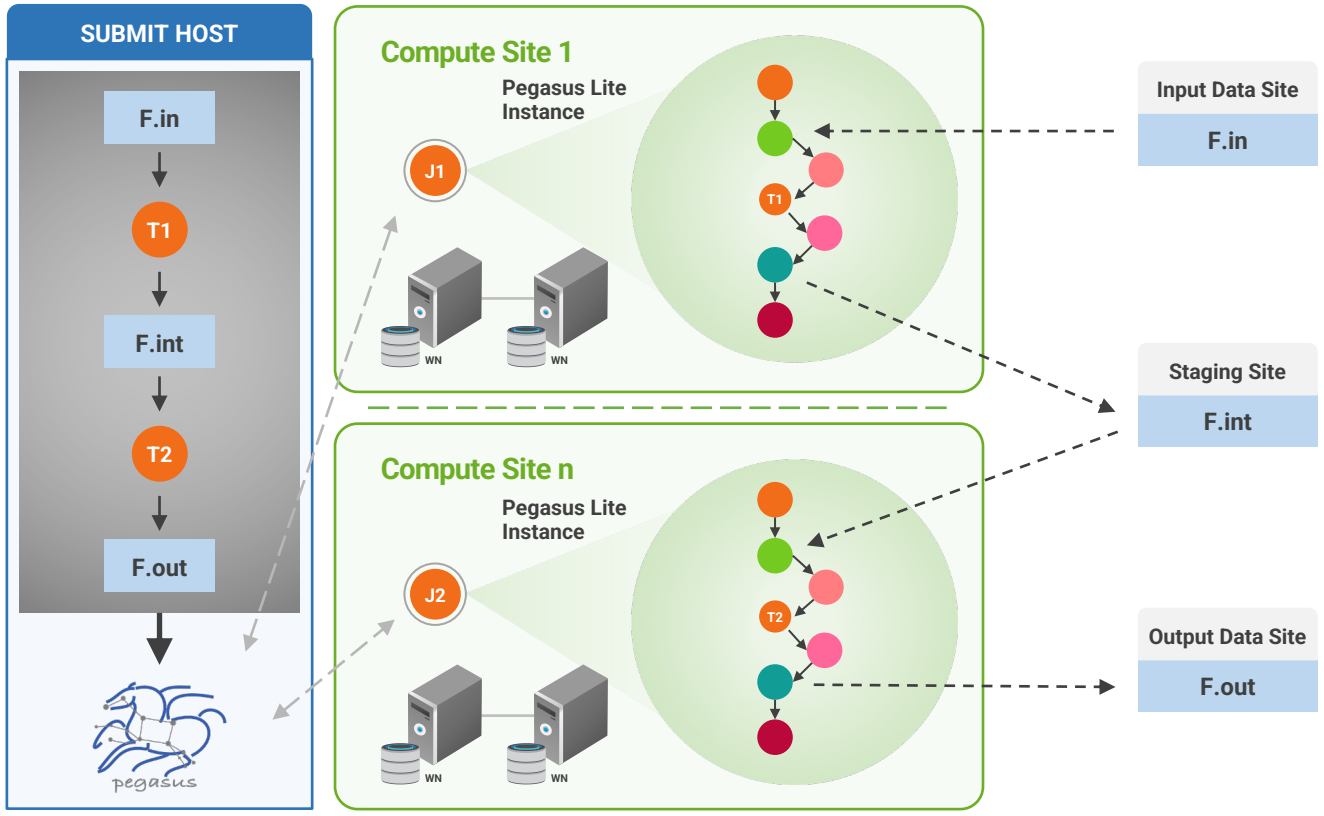
- Host Input Data

Data Staging Site

- Coordinate data movement for workflow

Output Site

- Where output data is placed

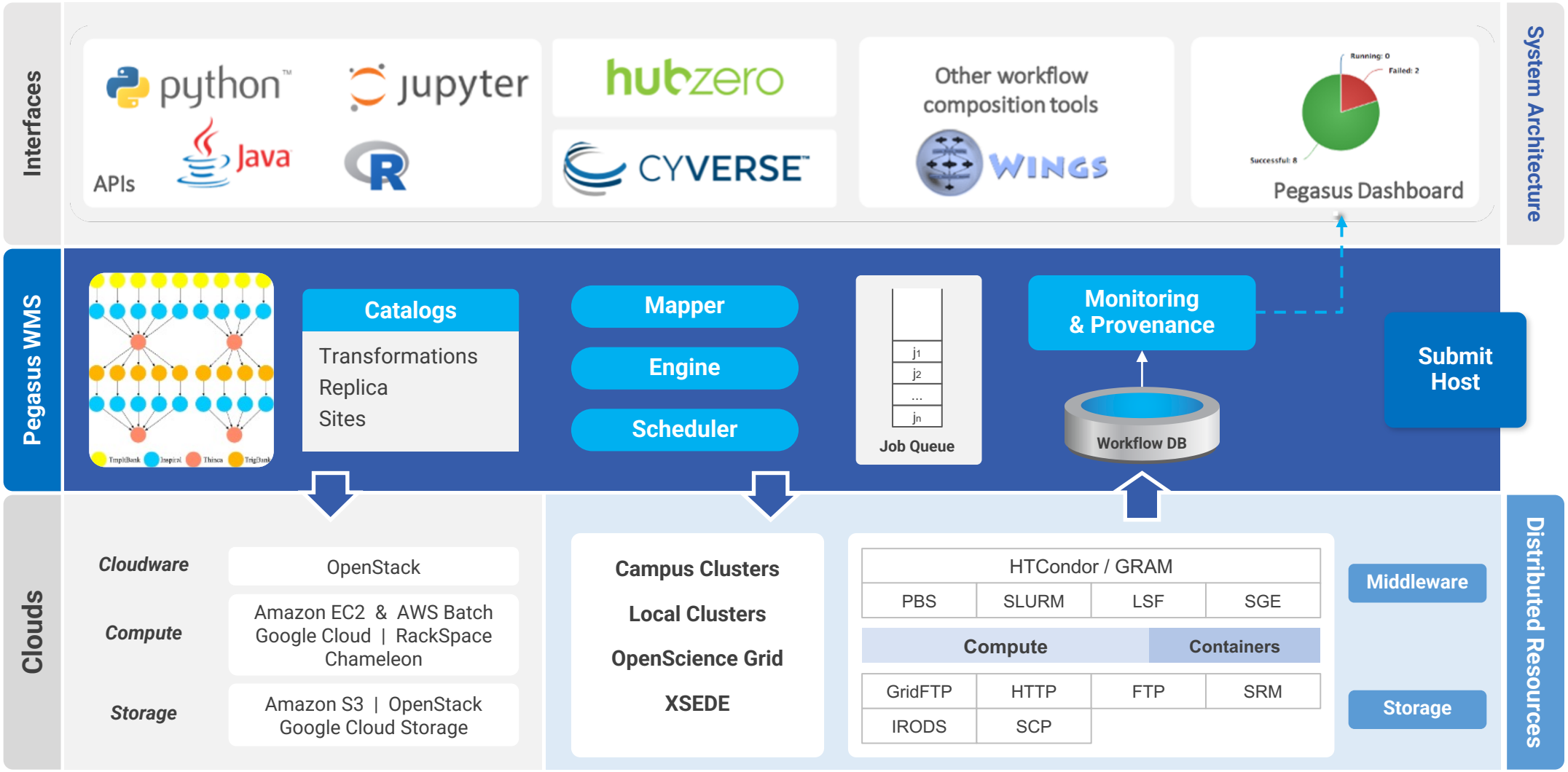


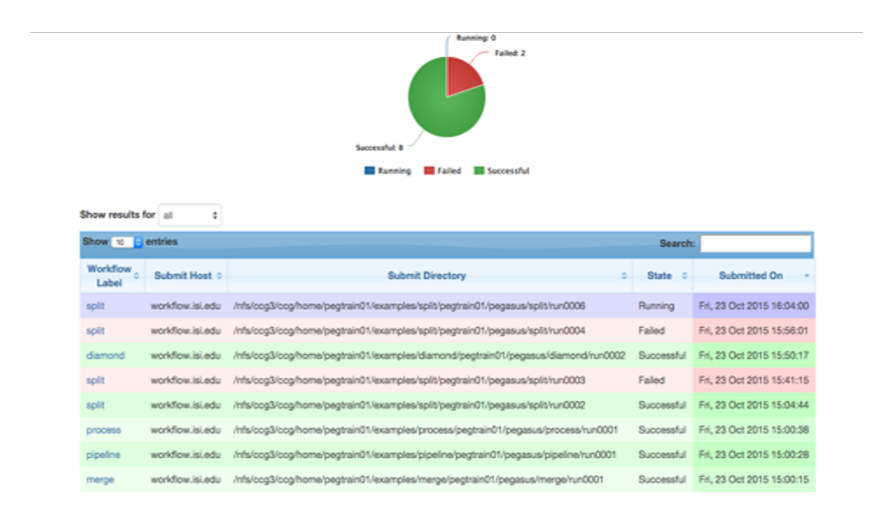
Pegasus-transfer

Pegasus' internal data transfer tool with support for a number of different protocols

- **Directory creation, file removal**
  - If protocol can support it, also used for cleanup
- **Two stage transfers**
  - e.g., GridFTP to S3 = GridFTP to local file, local file to S3
- **Parallel transfers**
- **Automatic retries**
- **Credential management**
  - Uses the appropriate credential for each site and each protocol (even 3rd party transfers)

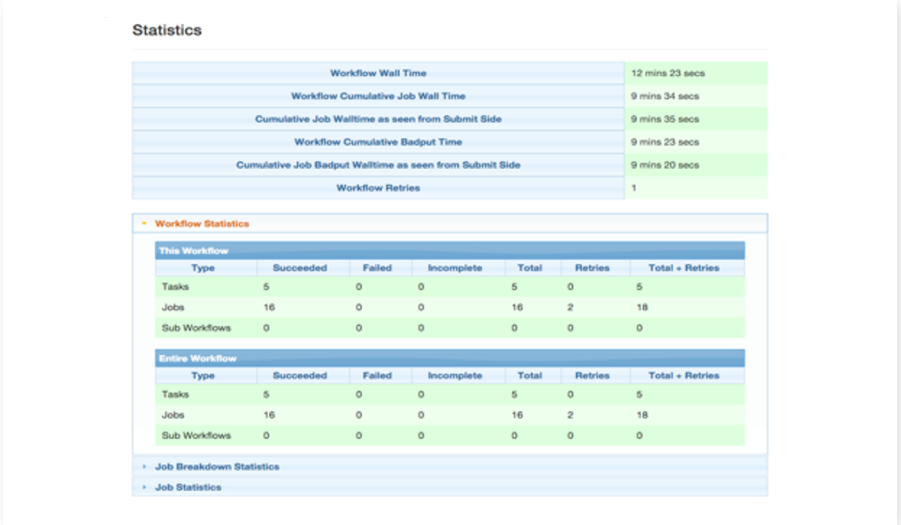
```
HTTP
SCP
GridFTP
Globus
Online
iRods
Amazon S3
Google
Storage
SRM
FDT
Stashcp
Rucio
cp
ln -s
```


Interfaces
python
jupyter
APIs
Java
R
hubzero
CYVERSE
Other workflow composition tools
WINGS
Running: 0
Failed: 2
Successful: 8
Pegasus Dashboard
System Architecture
Pegasus WMS
Catalogs
Transformations
Replica
Sites
Mapper
Engine
Scheduler
j1
j2
...
jn
Job Queue
Monitoring & Provenance
Workflow DB
Submit Host
Clouds
Cloudware
OpenStack
Compute
Amazon EC2 & AWS Batch
Google Cloud | RackSpace
Chameleon
Storage
Amazon S3 | OpenStack
Google Cloud Storage
Campus Clusters
Local Clusters
OpenScience Grid
XSEDE
HTCondor / GRAM
PBS
SLURM
LSF
SGE
Compute
Containers
GridFTP
HTTP
FTP
SRM
IRODS
SCP
Middleware
Storage
Distributed Resources



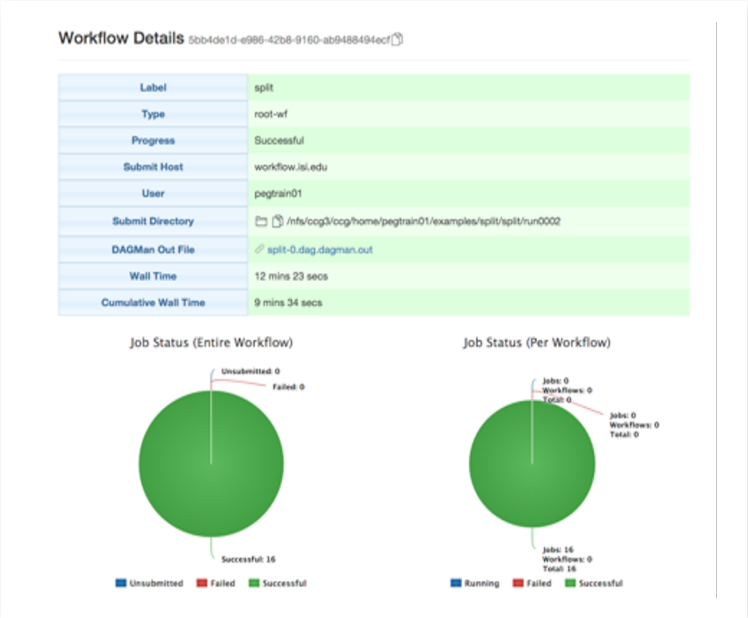
PEGASUS DASHBOARD

web interface for monitoring and debugging workflows



Real-time **monitoring** of workflow executions. It shows the **status** of the workflows and jobs, job **characteristics, statistics** and **performance** metrics.

Provenance data is stored into a relational database.



- Real-time Monitoring
- Reporting
- Debugging
- Troubleshooting
- RESTful API

command-line…

```
$ pegasus-status pegasus/examples/split/run0001
STAT IN_STATE JOB
Run 00:39 split-0 (/home/pegasus/examples/split/run0001)
Idle 00:03  └─split_ID0000001
Summary: 2 Condor jobs total (I:1 R:1)

UNRDY READY  PRE  IN_Q  POST  DONE  FAIL  %DONE  STATE    DAGNAME
 14     0     0     1     0     2     0     11.8  Running  *split-0.dag
```

```
$ pegasus-analyzer pegasus/examples/split/run0001
pegasus-analyzer: initializing...

****************************Summary***************************

Total jobs : 7 (100.00%)
# jobs succeeded : 7 (100.00%)
# jobs failed : 0 (0.00%)
# jobs unsubmitted : 0 (0.00%)
```

```
$ pegasus-statistics -s all pegasus/examples/split/run0001
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type           Succeeded Failed Incomplete Total Retries Total+Retries
Tasks              5       0        0        5     0         5
Jobs              17       0        0       17     0        17
Sub-Workflows      0       0        0        0     0         0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Workflow wall time : 2 mins, 6 secs
Workflow cumulative job wall time : 38 secs
Cumulative job wall time as seen from submit side : 42 secs
Workflow cumulative job badput wall time :
Cumulative job badput wall time as seen from submit side :
```

Provenance Data can be Summarized Pegasus-Statistics or Used for Debugging Pegasus-Analyzer

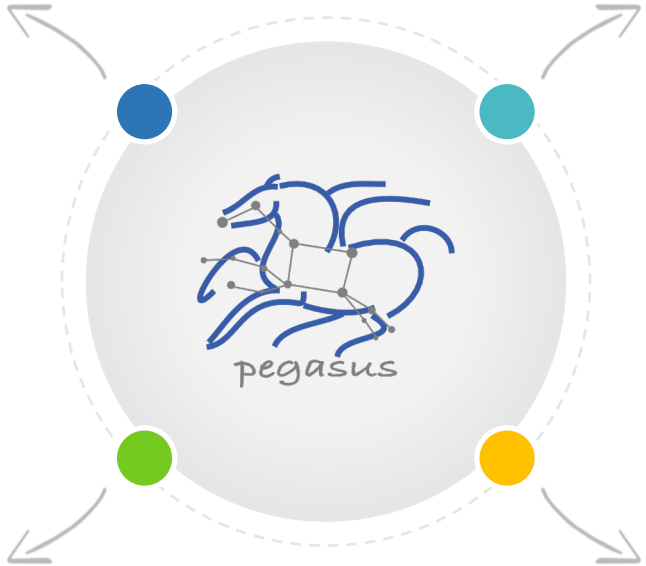
And if a job fails?

Postscript

detects non-zero exit code output parsing for success or failure message exceeded timeout do not produced expected output files

Job Retry

helps with transient failures set number of retries per job and run



Checkpoint Files

job generates checkpoint files staging of checkpoint files is automatic on restarts

Rescue DAGs

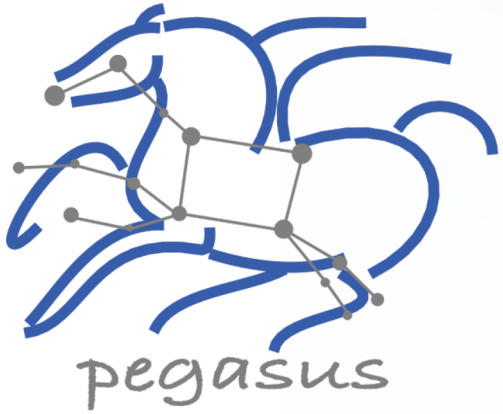
workflow can be restarted from checkpoint file recover from failures with minimal loss

Pegasus 5.0

Released Nov, 2020

- **New and fresh Python3 API to compose, submit and monitor workflows, and configure catalogs**
- **New Catalog Formats**
- **Python 3 Support**
  - All Pegasus tools are Python 3 compliant
  - Python PIP packages for workflow composition and monitoring
- **Zero configuration required to submit to local HTCondor pool.**
- **Data Management Improvements**
  - New output replica catalog that registers outputs including file metadata such as size and checksums
  - Improved support for hierarchical workflows
- **Reworked Documentation and Tutorial**
  - https://pegasus.isi.edu/documentation/

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import logging
import sys

from Pegasus.api import *

# logs to be sent to stdout
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG, stream=sys.stdout)

# --- Transformations ------------------------------------
echo = Transformation(
        "echo",
        pfn="/bin/echo",
        site="condorpool"
    )

tc = TransformationCatalog()\
        .add_transformations(echo)

# --- Workflow -------------------------------------------
Workflow("hello-world", infer_dependencies=True)\
    .add_jobs(
        Job(echo)
            .add_args("Hello World")
            .set_stdout("hello.out")
    ).add_transformation_catalog(tc)\
    .plan(submit=True)\
    .wait()
```



2. Hands on Exercises

Hands on Tutorial Exercises: Setup

It is the same (but hosted) as the self-guided tutorial available in the Pegasus documentation: https://pegasus.isi.edu/documentation/user-guide/tutorial.html

Please claim an instance by putting you name next to an unused instance in: shorturl.at/oxIO6 (see Zoom chat for clickable link!)

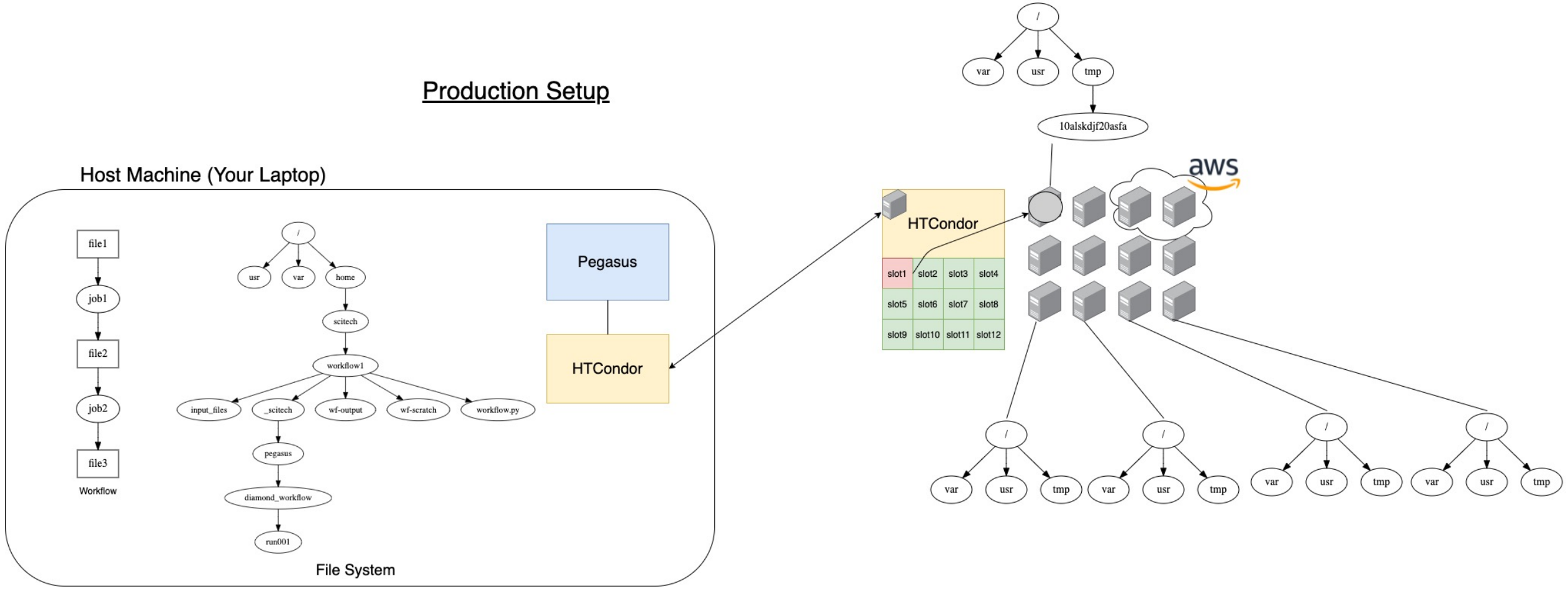
Follow the link next to your name.

Docker Container / Jupyter Notebook

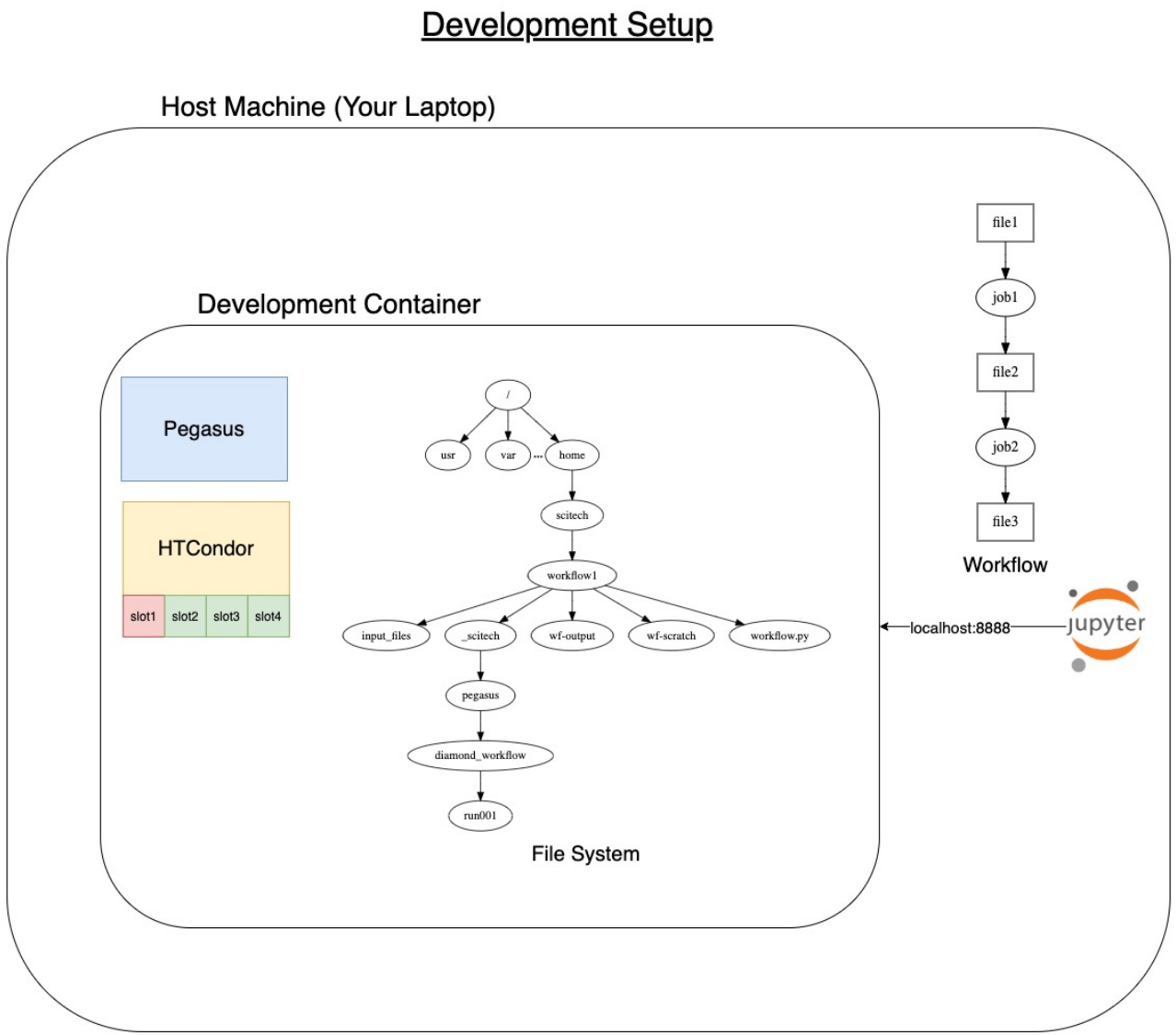
Container is for tutorial purposes - most production workflows have dedicated submit hosts

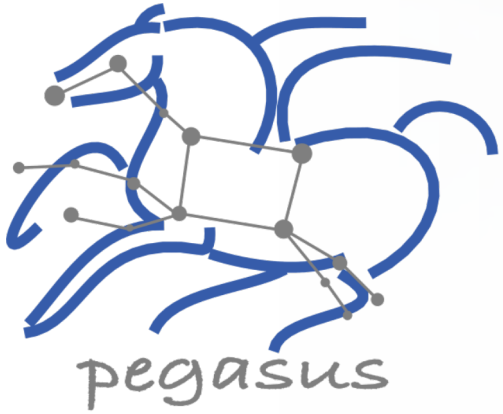
Jupyter is optional. You can choose to use just the workflow abstraction API, the full workflow management API, inside or outside Jupyter.

Docker Container / Jupyter Notebook



Docker Container / Jupyter Notebook





2.1 API

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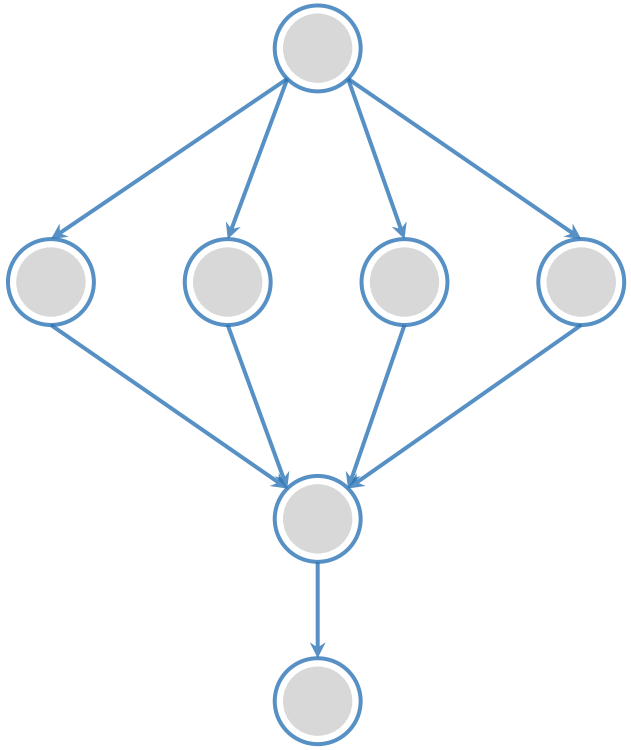
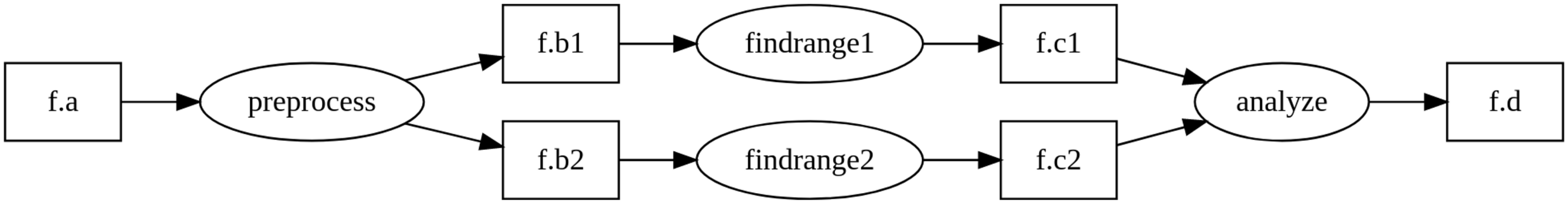
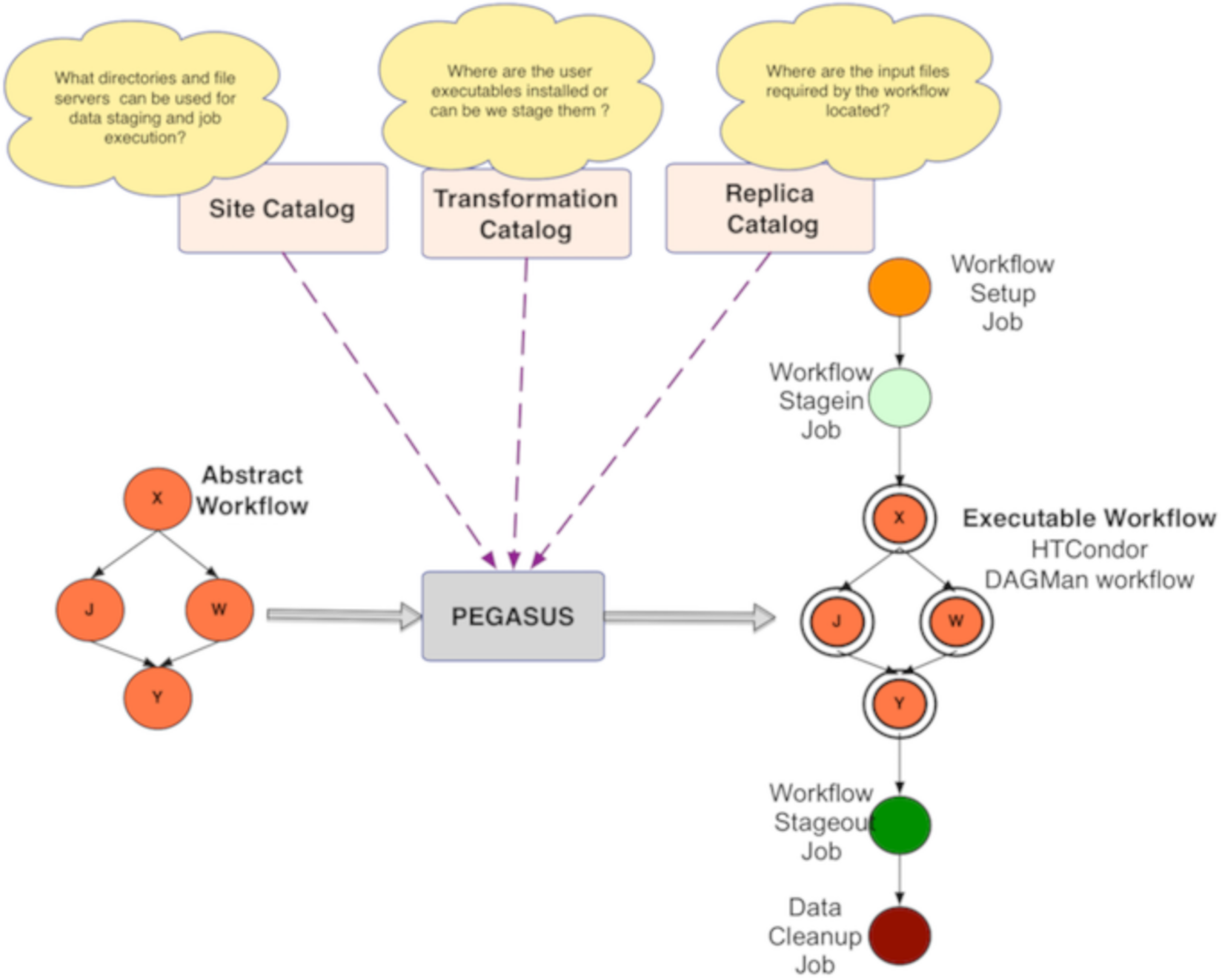
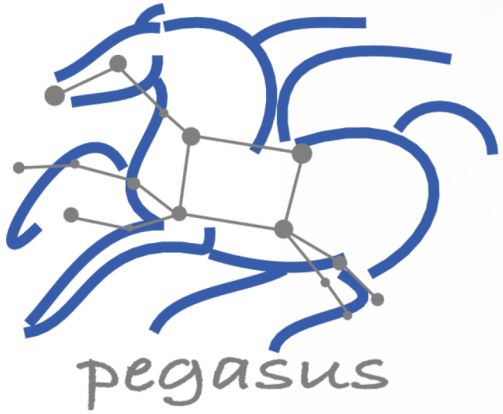
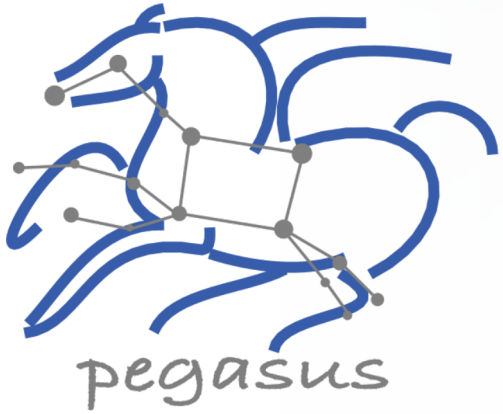



f.a
preprocess
f.b1
f.b2
findrange1
findrange2
f.c1
f.c2
analyze
f.d

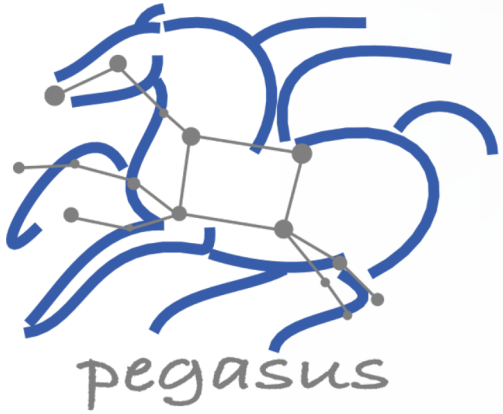

What directories and file servers can be used for data staging and job execution?
Where are the user executables installed or can be we stage them ?
Where are the input files required by the workflow located?
Site Catalog
Transformation Catalog
Replica Catalog
Abstract Workflow
X
J
W
Y
PEGASUS
Workflow Setup Job
Workflow Stagein Job
Executable Workflow
HTCondor DAGMan workflow
Workflow Stageout Job
Data Cleanup Job



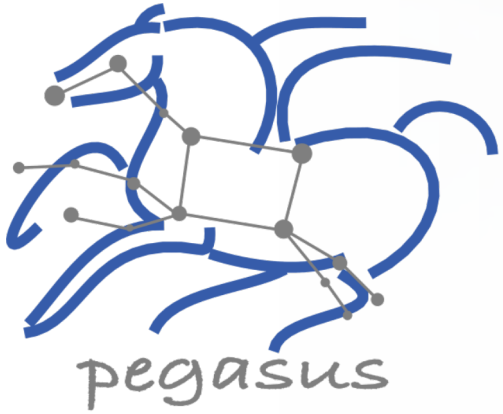
2.2 Debugging



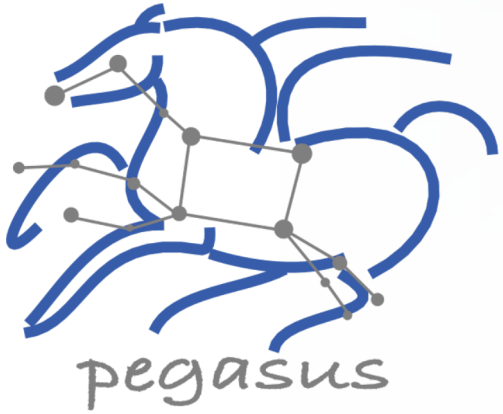
2.3 Command Line Tools



2.4 Summary



15 Minute Break



3. Advanced Topics

Data Staging Configurations

HTCondor I/O (HTCondor pools, OSG, …)

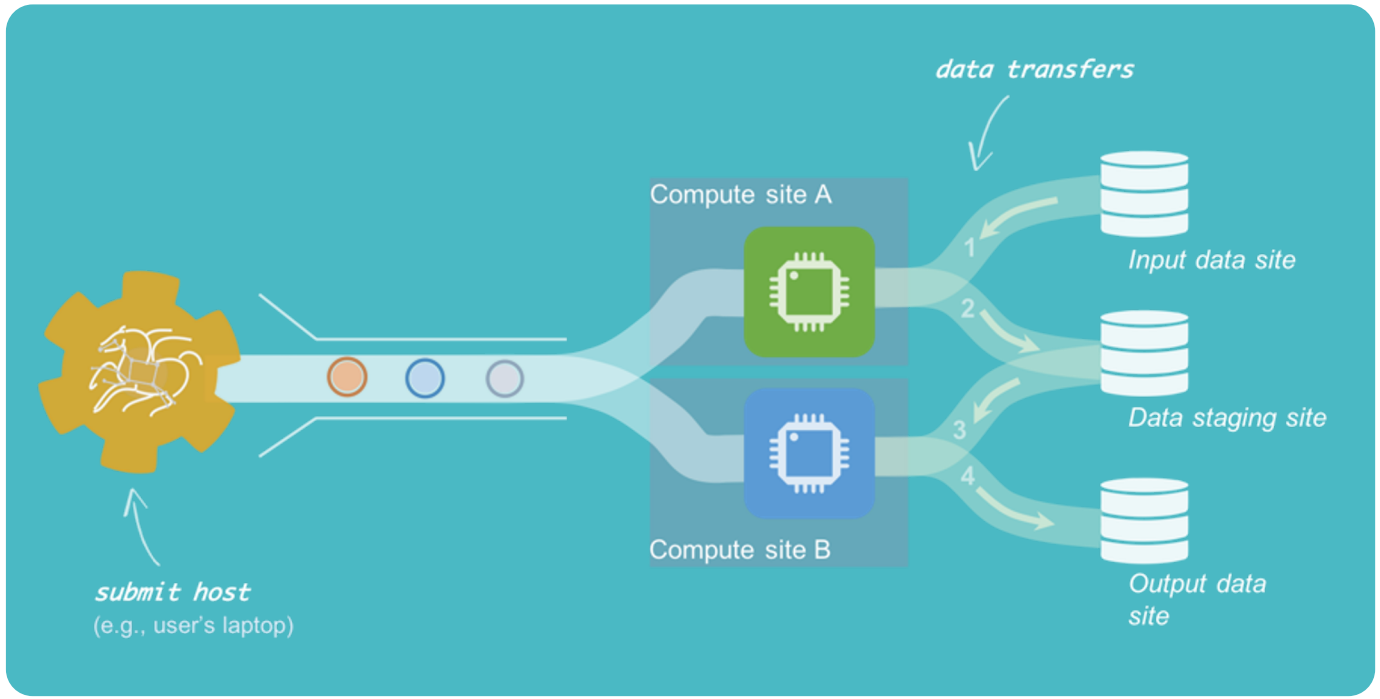
- Worker nodes do not share a file system
- Data is pulled from / pushed to the submit host via HTCondor file transfers
- Staging site is the submit host

Non-shared File System (clouds, OSG, …)

- Worker nodes do not share a file system
- Data is pulled / pushed from a staging site, possibly not co-located with the computation

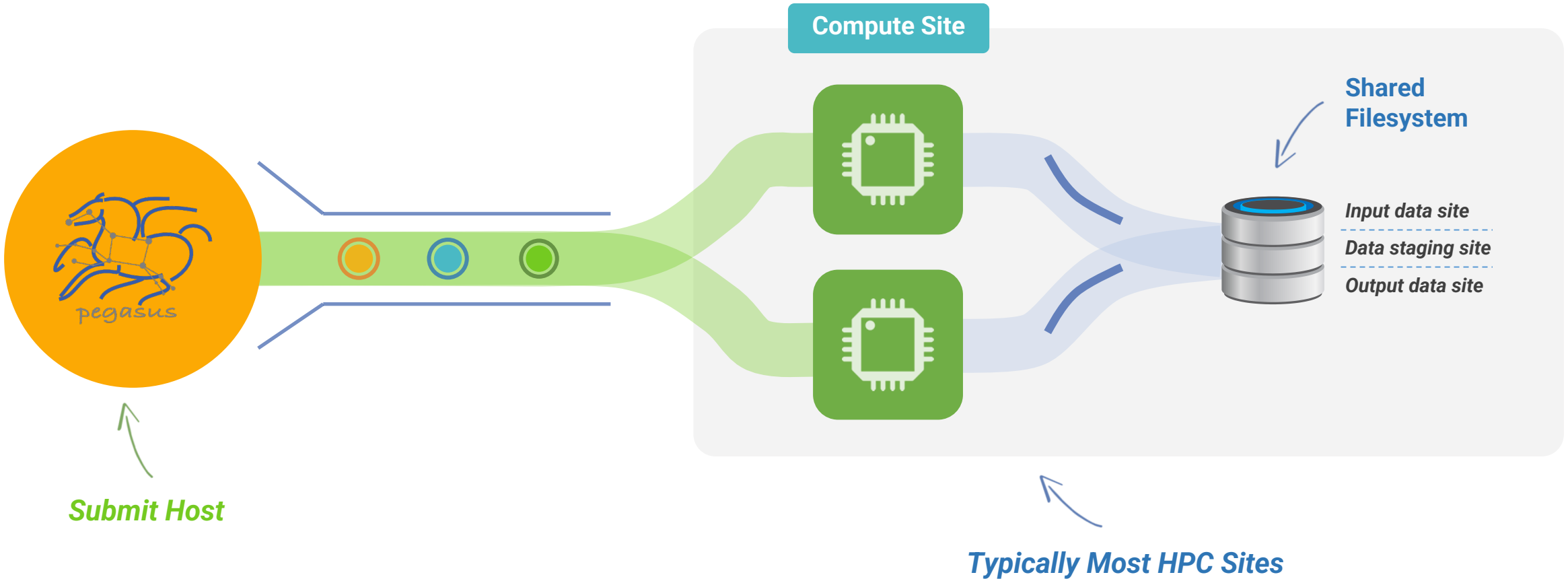
Shared File System (HPC sites, XSEDE, Campus clusters, …)

- I/O is directly against the shared file system



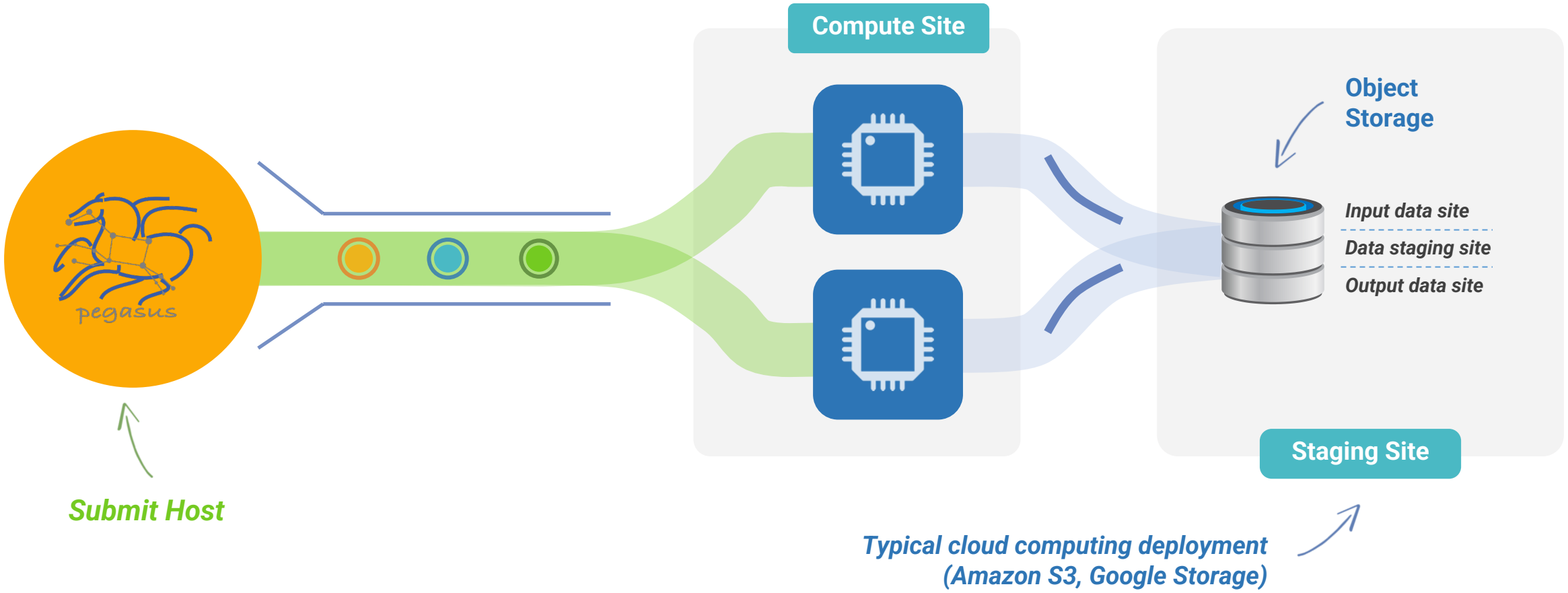
High Performance Computing

There are several possible configurations…



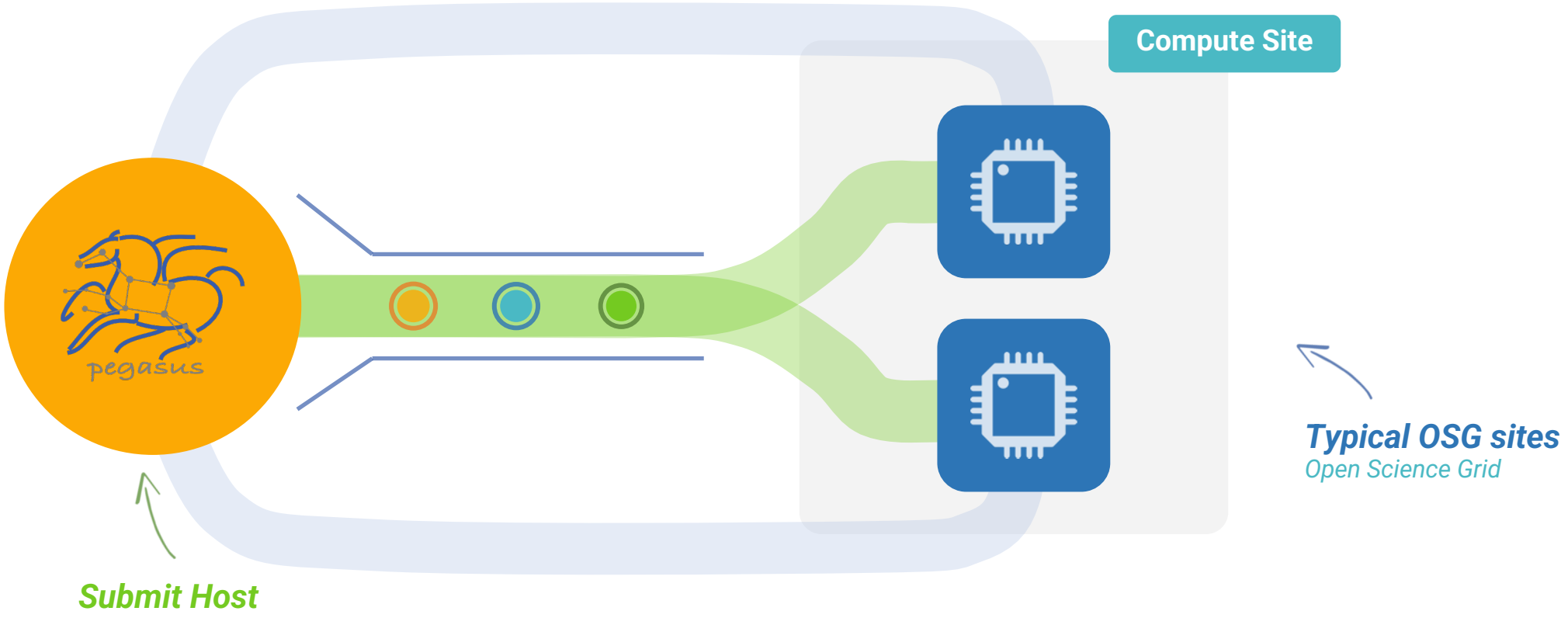
Cloud Computing

High-scalable object storages

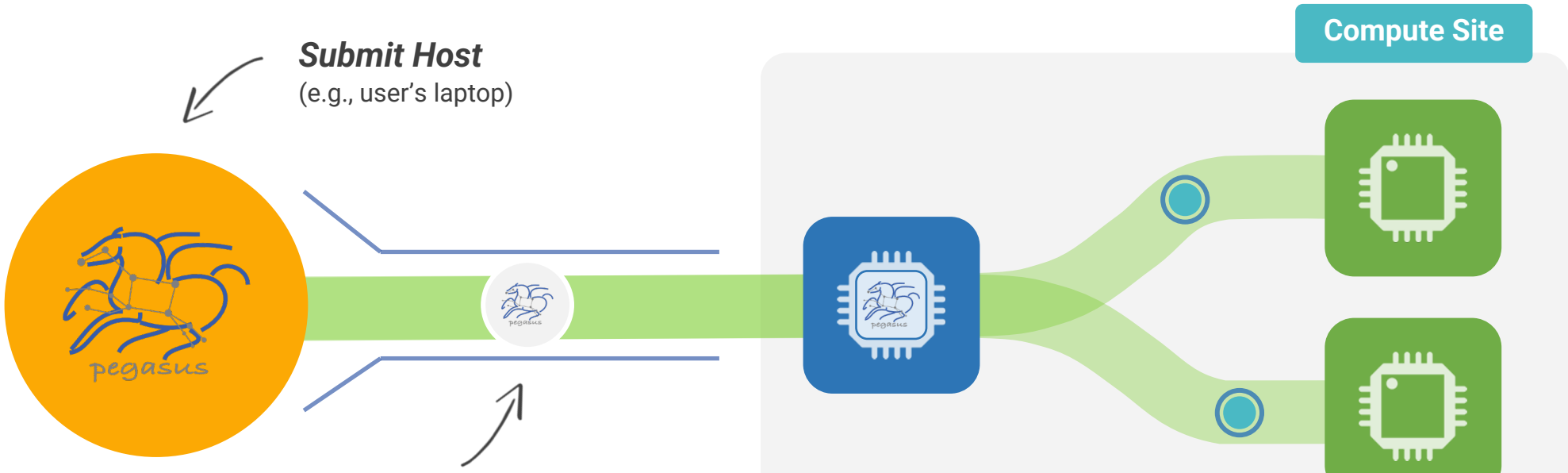


Grid Computing

Local data management

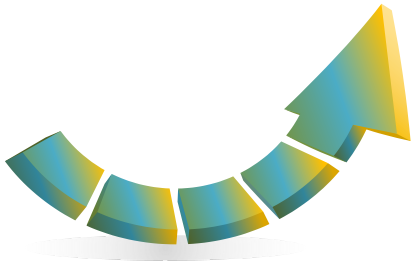


Running fine-grained workflows on HPC systems…



Workflow wrapped as an MPI job

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



Performance.

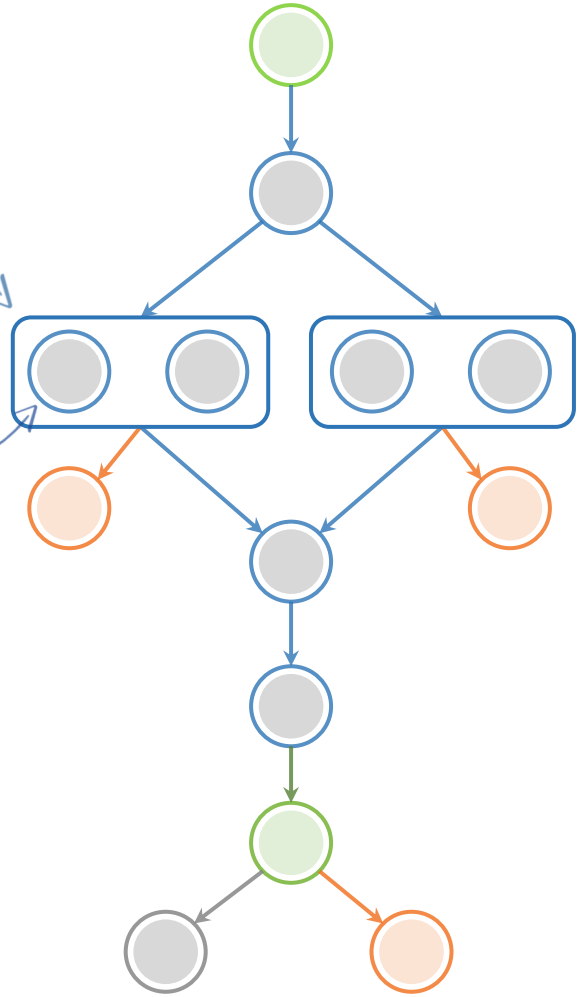
Why not improve it?

Clustered Job

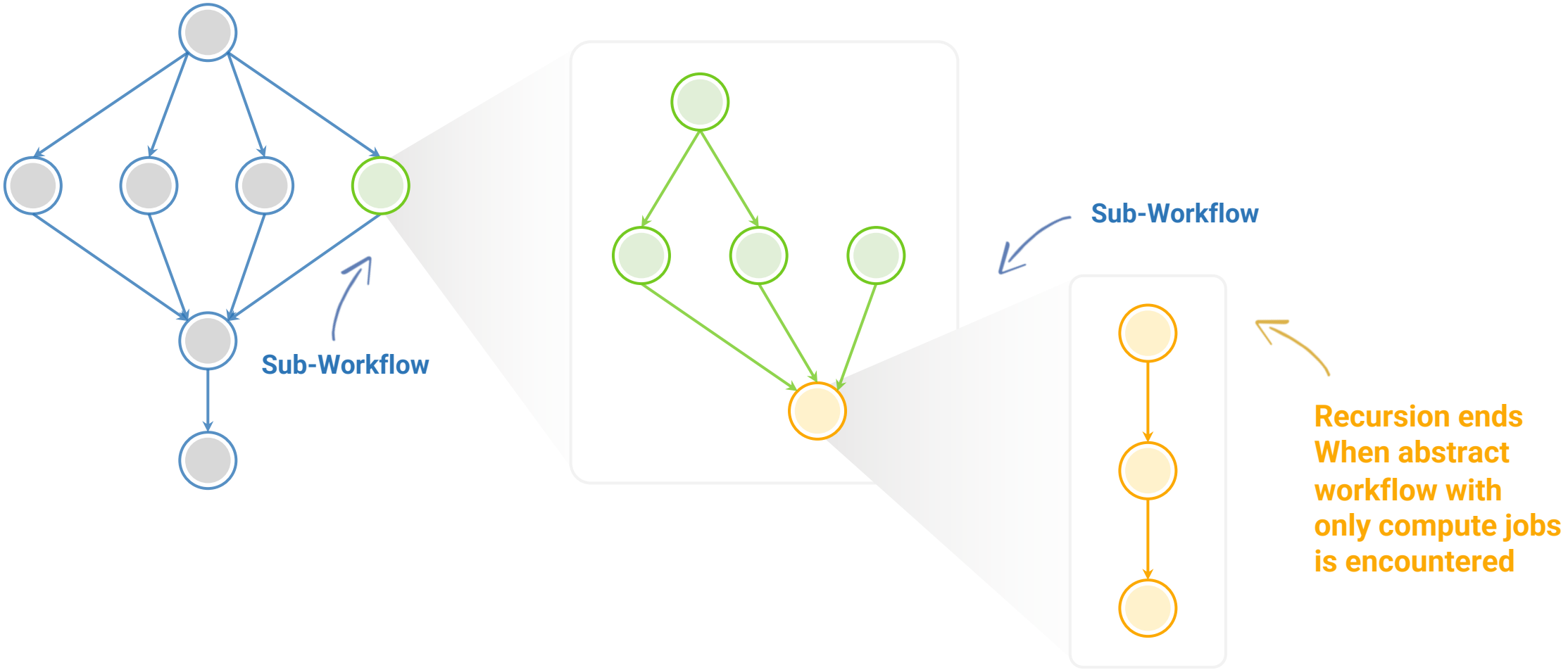
Groups small jobs together to improve performance

Task

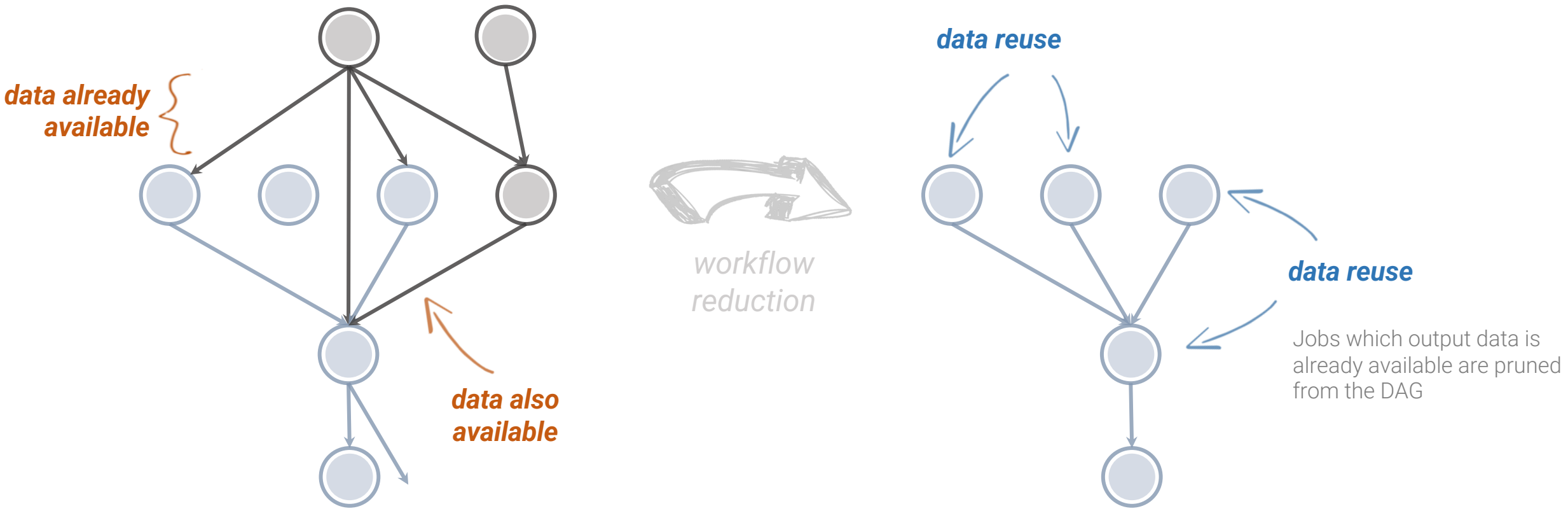
Small granularity



Pegasus also handles large-scale workflows



Data Reuse prune jobs if output data already exists



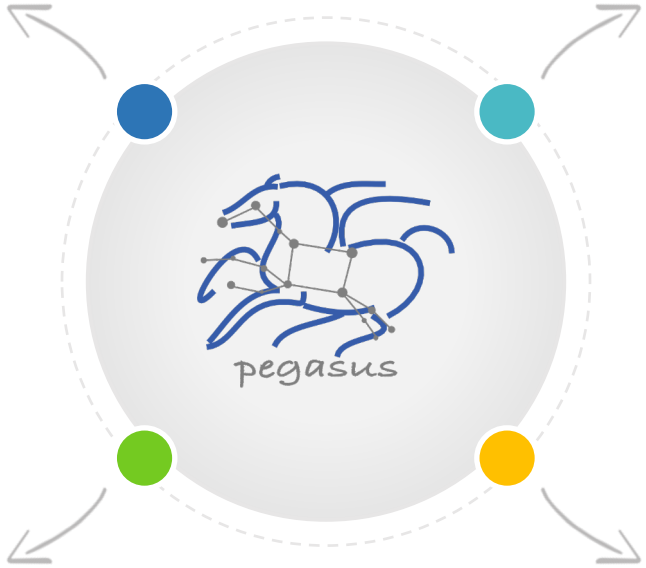
And if a job fails?

Postscript

detects non-zero exit code output parsing for success or failure message exceeded timeout do not produced expected output files

Job Retry

helps with transient failures set number of retries per job and run



Checkpoint Files

job generates checkpoint files staging of checkpoint files is automatic on restarts

Rescue DAGs

workflow can be restarted from checkpoint file recover from failures with minimal loss

Metadata

Can associate arbitrary key-value pairs with workflows, jobs, and files

Data Registration

Output files get tagged with metadata on registration in the workflow database

Static and Runtime Metadata

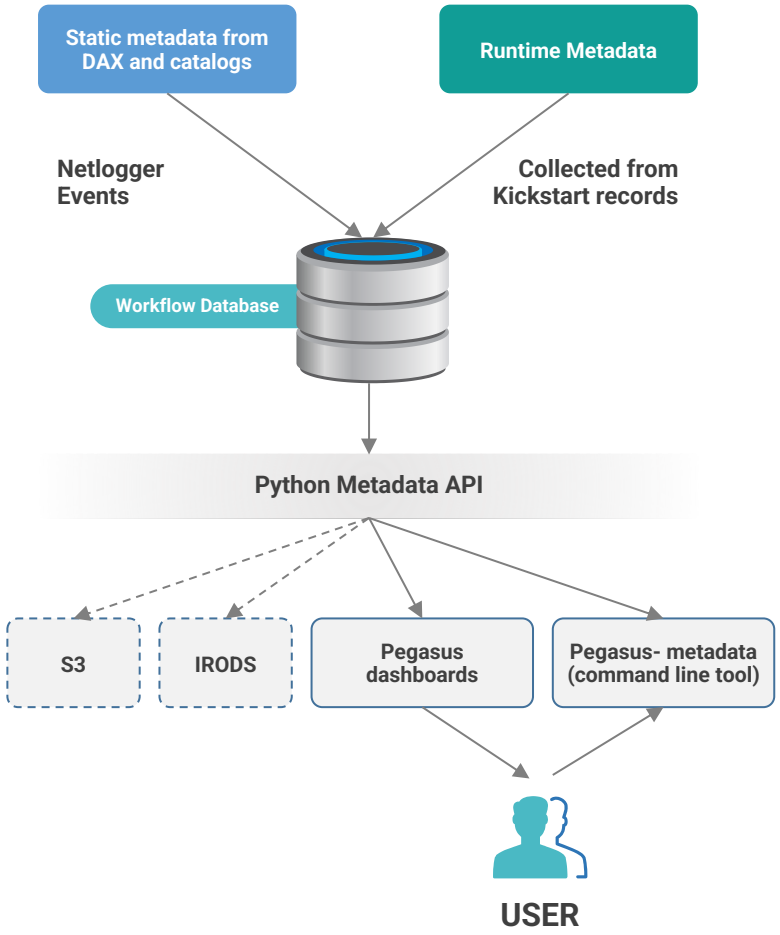
Static: application parameters
Runtime: performance metrics

Workflow, Job, File

```
x-pegasus:
apiLang: python
createdBy: vahi
createdOn: 12-08-20T10:08:48Z
pegasus: "5.0"
name: diamond
metadata:
    experiment:"par_all27_prot_lipid"
jobs:
- type: "job"
  name: "namd"
  id: "ID0000001"
  arguments: ["equilibrate.conf"]
  uses:
    - lfn: "Q42.psf"
      metadata:
        type: "psf"
        charge: "42"
    type: "input"
    - lfn: "eq.restart.coord"
      type: "output"
      metadata:
        type: "coordinates"
      stageOut: true
      registerReplica: true
  metadata:
    timesteps:500000
    temperature:200
    pressure:1.01353
```

Select Data Based on Metadata

Register Data With Metadata



Challenges to Scientific Data Integrity

Modern IT systems are not perfect
- errors creep in.

At modern **"Big Data"** sizes we are starting to see checksums breaking down.

Plus there is the threat of intentional changes:
malicious attackers, insider threats, etc.

User Perception: "Am I not already protected? I have heard about TCP checksums, encrypted transfers, checksum validation, RAID and erasure coding – is that not enough?"

Automatic Integrity Checking in Pegasus

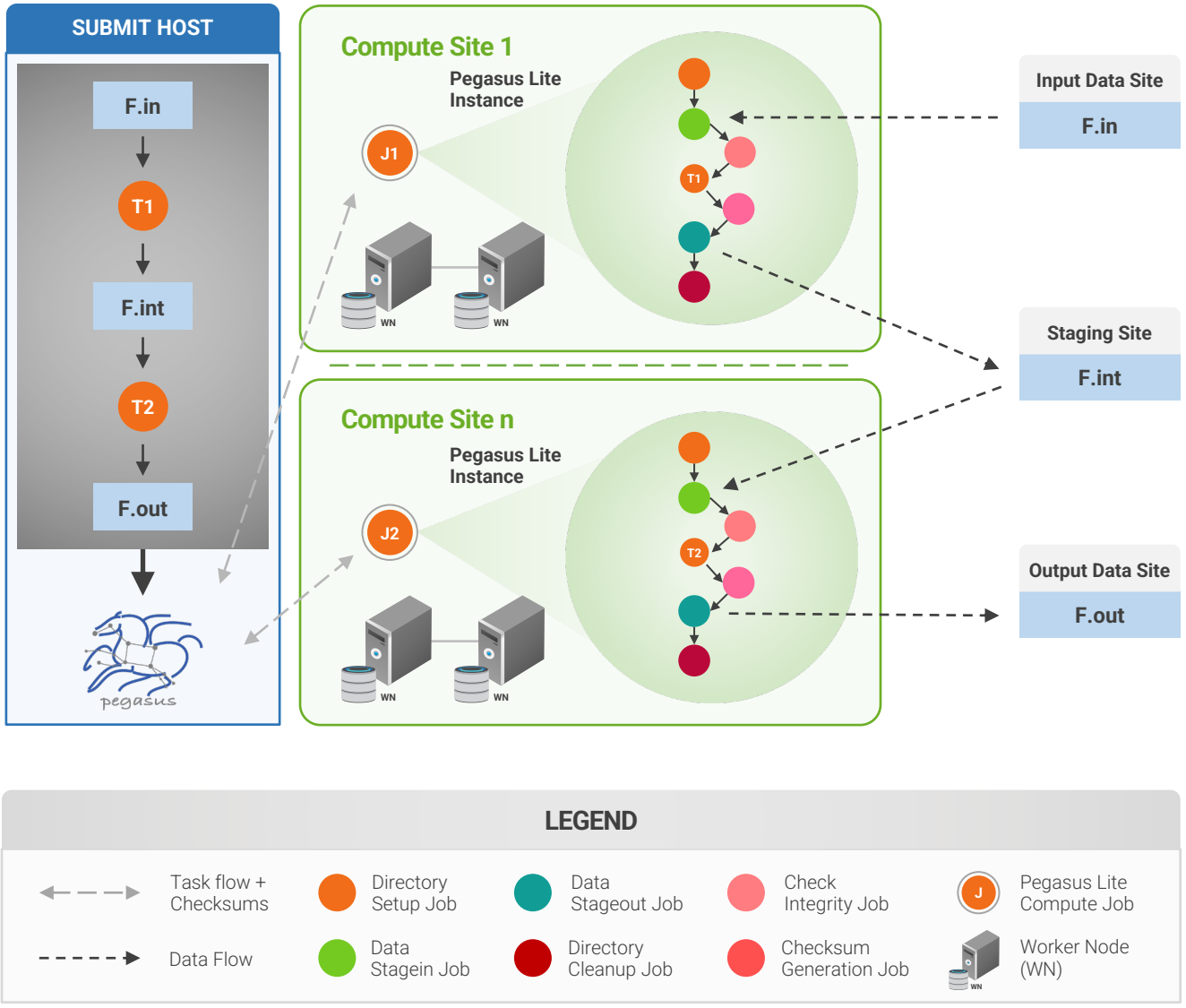
Pegasus performs integrity checksums on input files right before a job starts on the remote node.

For raw inputs, **checksums specified in the input replica catalog** along with file locations

All **intermediate** and **output** files checksums are generated and tracked within the system.

Support for **sha256** checksums

Job failure is triggered if checksums fail



Pegasus Container Support

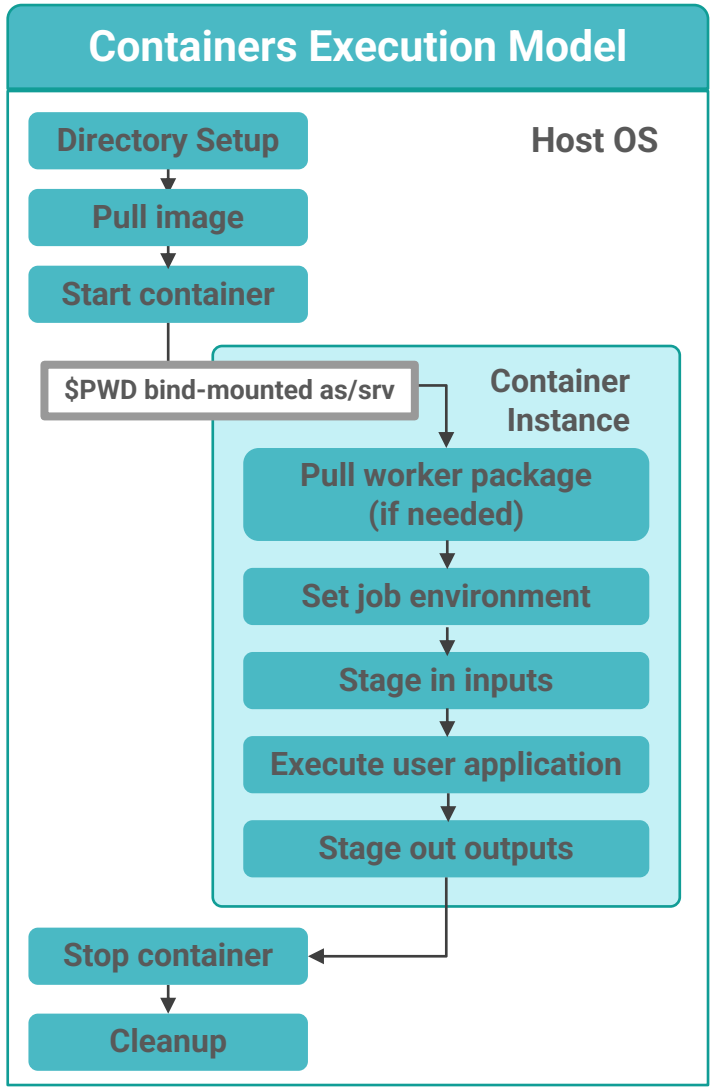
Pegasus

docker SHIFTER

- Users can refer to **containers** in the **Transformation Catalog** with their executable preinstalled
- Users can **refer** to a **container** they want to **use – Pegasus stages** their executables and containers to the node
  - Useful if you want to use a site recommended/standard container image.
  - Users are using generic image with executable staging.

Future Plans

- Users can specify an image buildfile for their jobs.
- *Pegasus will build the Docker image as separate jobs in the executable workflow, export them as a tar file and ship them around*



Data Management for Containers


Containers are data too!

Pegasus treats containers as input data dependency

- Staged to compute node if not present
- Docker or Singularity Hub URL's
- Docker Image exported as a TAR file and available at a server, just like any other input dataset

Scaling up for larger workflows

- The image is pulled down as a tar file as part of data stage-in jobs in the workflow
- The exported tar file is then shipped with the workflow and made available to the jobs
- Pricing considerations. You are now charged if you exceed a certain rate of pulls from Hubs

Other Optimizations

- Symlink against existing images on shared file system such as **CVMFS**
- The exported tar file is then shipped with the workflow and made available to the jobs

Job Submissions

LOCAL

Submit Machine

Personal HTCondor

Local Campus Cluster accessible via Submit Machine **

HTCondor via BLAHP

*** Both Glite and BOSCO build on HTCondor BLAHP***

Currenty supported schedulers:
SLURM SGE PBS MOAB

REMOTE

BOSCO + SSH**

Each node in executable workflow submitted via SSH connection to remote cluster

BOSCO based Glideins**

SSH based submission of glideins

PyGlidein

IceCube glidein service

OSG using glideinWMS

Infrastructure provisioned glideins

CREAMCE

Uses CondorG

Globus GRAM

Uses CondorG

Credentials Management

Credentials required for two purposes

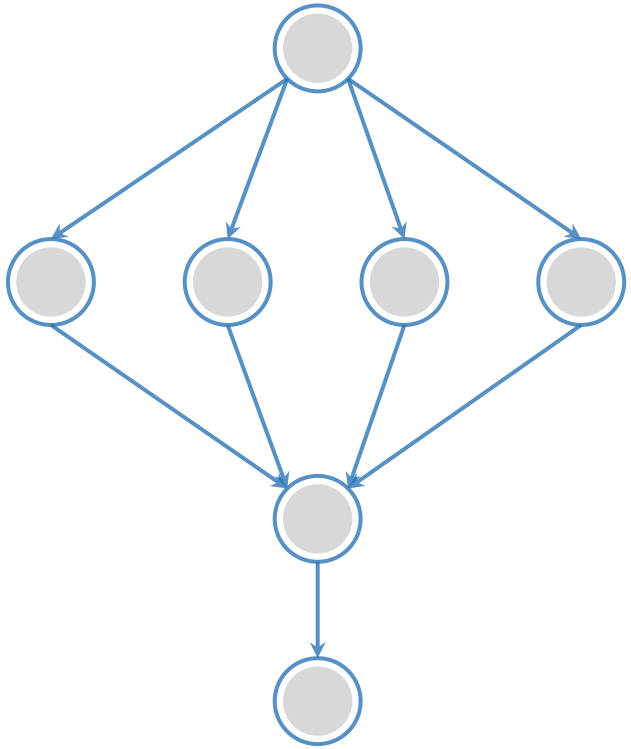
- Job Submission
- Data transfers to **stage-in** input and **stage-out** generated outputs when a job executes

Specifying Credentials

- Users can specify credentials in a **generic credentials file** on submit host
- Associate credentials with sites in site catalog

Approach

- Planner will **automatically** associate the **required credentials** with each job
- The credentials are **transferred** along with the job
- Usually available **only for the duration** of the job **execution**



Supported Credentials

- X.509 grid proxies
- Amazon AWS S3 keys,
- Google Cloud Platform OAuth token (.boto file),
- iRods password
- SSH keys
- Web Dav

Amazon AWS Batch

AWS Batch

Container based, dynamically scaled and efficient batch computing service

Automatically launches compute nodes in Amazon based on demand in the associated job queue

Users can specify compute environment that dictates what type of VM's are launched

Pegasus will **allow clusters of jobs** to be run on **Amazon EC2** using **AWS Batch Service**

New command line tool: **pegasus-aws-batch**

Automates most of the batch setup programmatically

- **Sets up and Deprovisions**
  - Compute Environment
  - Job Queues
- **Follows AWS Batch HTTP specification**

Ensemble Manager

Allow users to submit a collection of workflows (ensembles)

Automatically **spawn** and **manage** collections of workflows

Trigger submission of workflows

Properties

Workflows within an ensemble may have **different priorities**

> *Priorities can also be changed at runtime*

Ensembles may limit the number of **concurrent** planned and running workflows

Additional Actions

Ensembles can be **paused, resumed, removed, re-planned**, and **re-executed**
A **debugging** mechanism is also provided to investigate failures in workflow runs
Actions can be performed both to ensembles and single workflows within ensembles

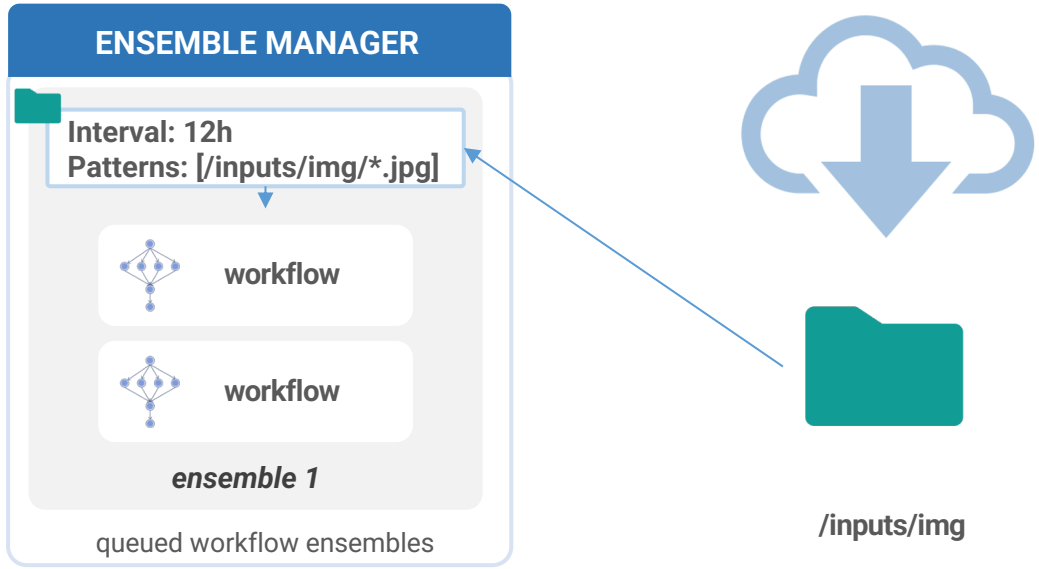
Ensemble Manager Triggers

Cron workflow trigger

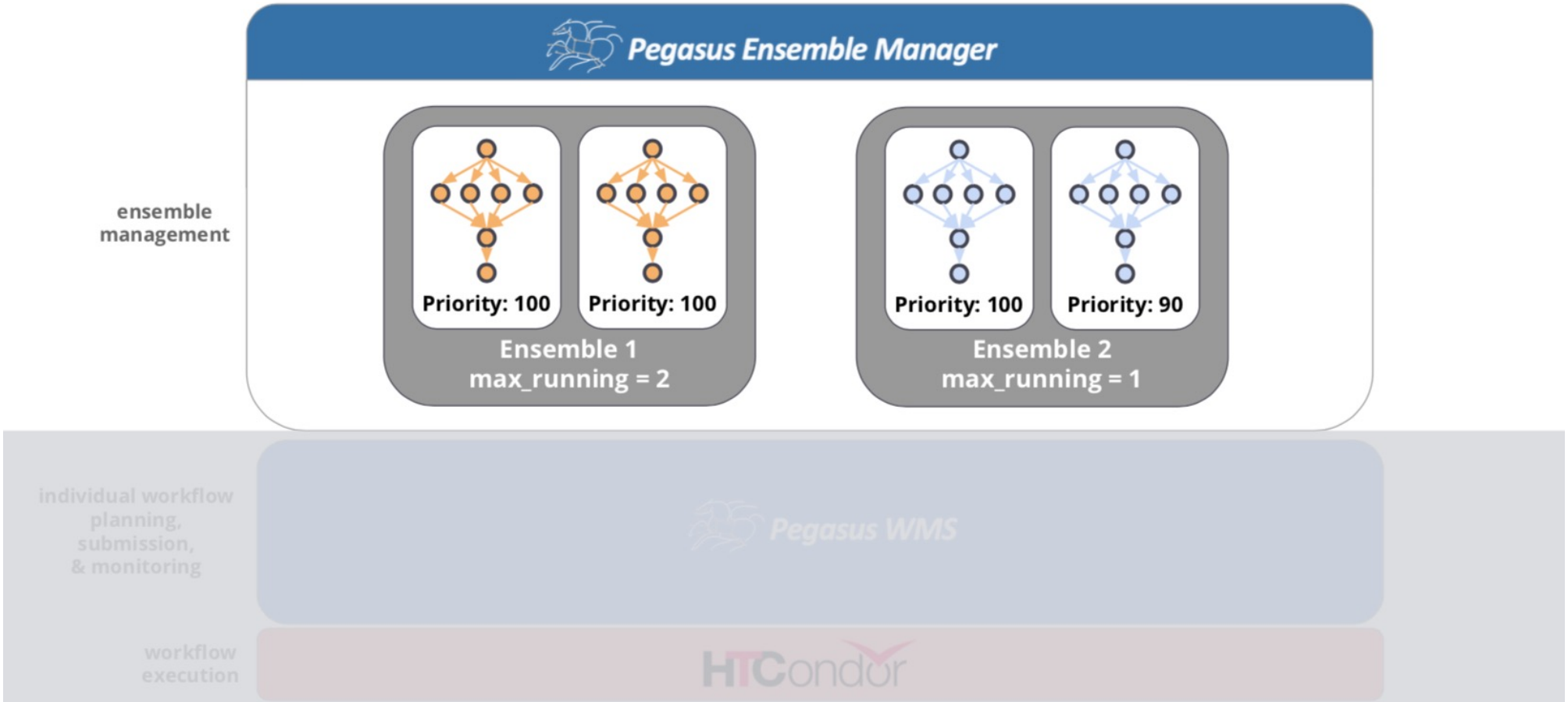
Automatically submit workflows to the ensemble manager at **regularly occurring time intervals**

File pattern workflow trigger

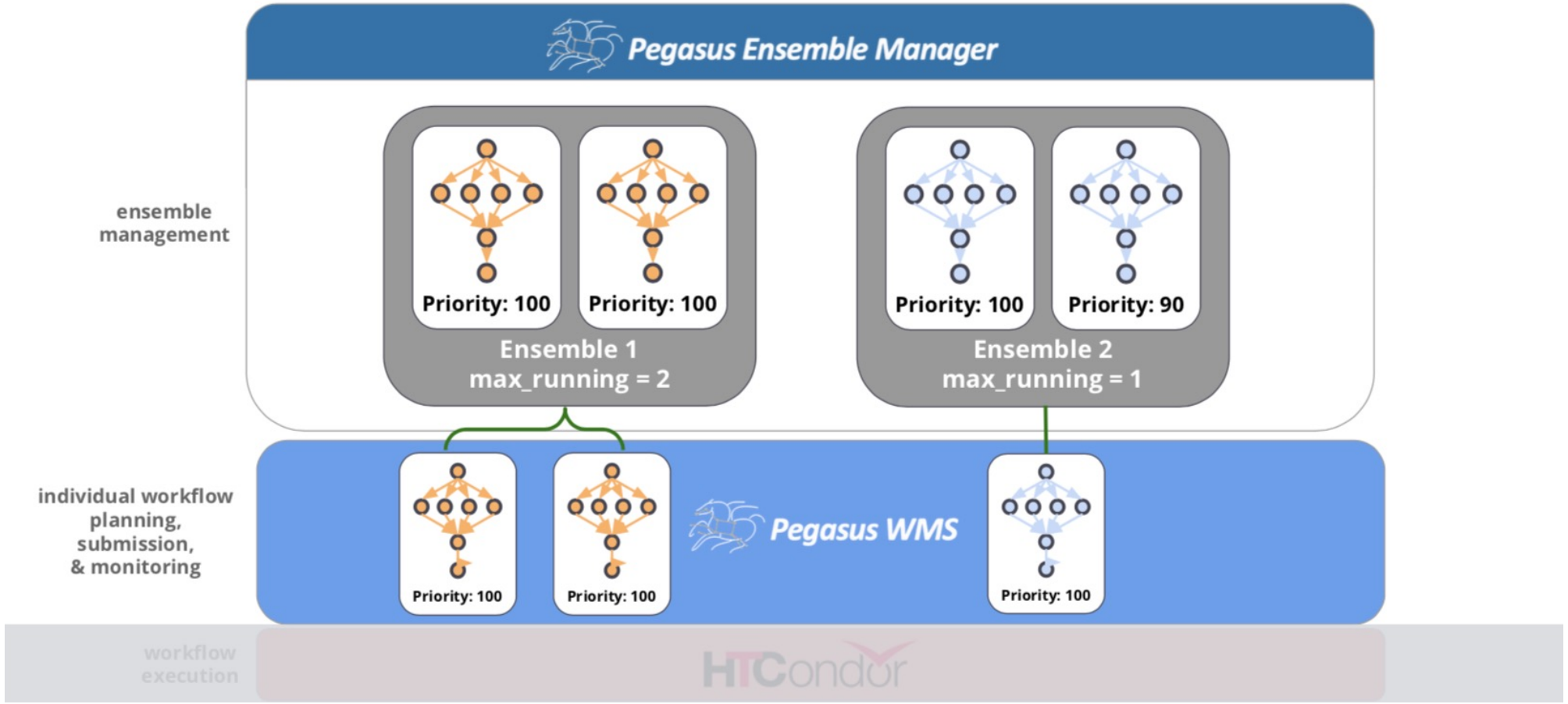
Cron trigger functionality
New **input files matching a given file pattern(s) will be passed** as input
Ideal for **regular batch processing** of data as it arrives in one or more given directories



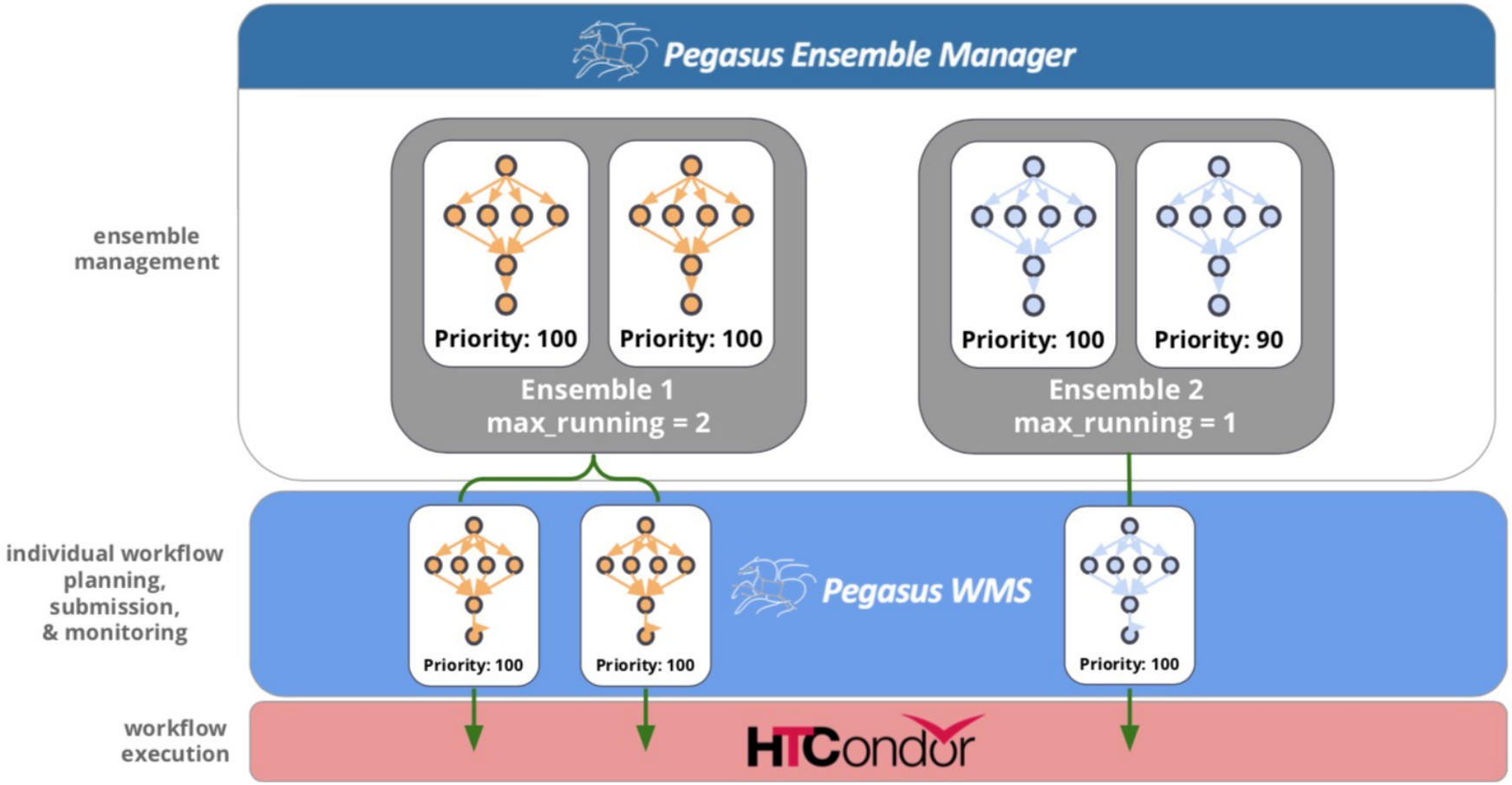
Ensemble Manager Overview



Ensemble Manager Overview



Ensemble Manager Overview



Pegasus

est. 2001

Automate, recover, and debug scientific computations.

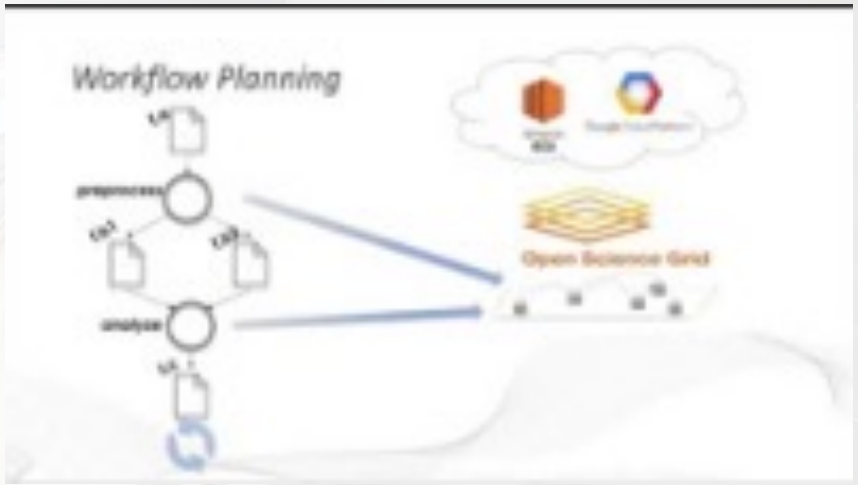
Get Started

- **Pegasus Website**
  https://pegasus.isi.edu
- **Users Mailing List**
  pegasus-users@isi.edu
- **Support**
  pegasus-support@isi.edu
- **Slack**
  Ask for an invite by trying to join pegasus-users.slack.com in the Slack app
- **Pegasus Online Office Hours**
  https://pegasus.isi.edu/blog/online-pegasus-office-hours/

  Bi-monthly basis on second Friday of the month, where we address user questions and also apprise the community of new developments

YouTube Channel

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwJQln1CqBvTJqiNr9X9F1Q/featured



Pegasus in 5 Minutes