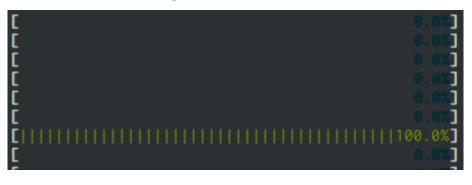
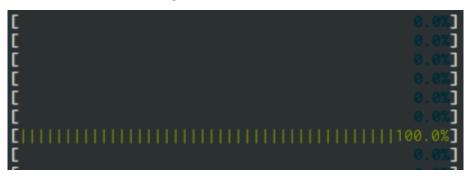
or how to get from this:

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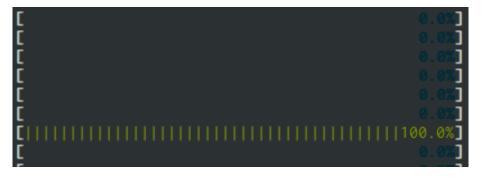


or how to get from this:

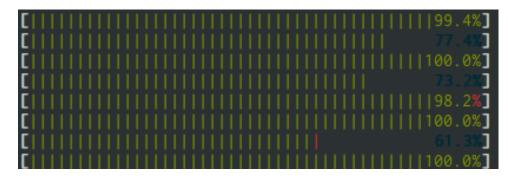


to this:

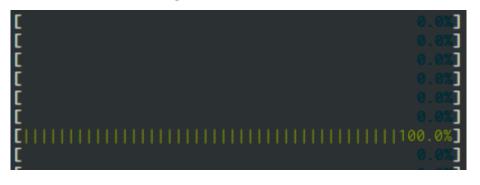
or how to get from this:



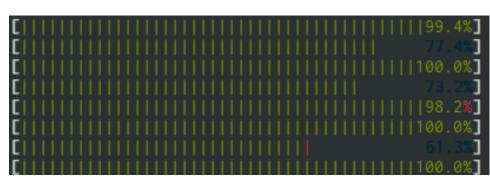
to this:



or how to get from this:



to this:





### Joint work with:

And many others (in alphabetical order):



Achilles Benetopoulos



Lazar Cvetkovic



Thurston Dang



Nikos Vasilakis



Michael Greenberg





Shivam Handa Konstantinos Mamouras



Martin Rinard

### Used by everyone!

- Orchestration
  - Kubernetes deployment
  - Docket containers ...
- Data processing:
  - Downloading
  - Extracting
  - Preprocessing
  - Querying
- Automation Tasks
  - Configuration
  - Installation

```
# Check all possible clusters, as your .KUBECONFIG may have multiple contexts:
kubectl config view -
o jsonpath='{"Cluster name\tServer\n"}{range .clusters[*]}{.name}{"\t"}{.cluster.server}{"\n"}{end}'

# Select name of cluster you want to interact with from above output:
export CLUSTER_NAME="some_server_name"

# Point to the API server referring the cluster name
APISERVER=$(kubectl config view -o jsonpath="{.clusters[?(@.name==\"$CLUSTER_NAME\")].cluster.server}")

# Gets the token value
TOKEN=$(kubectl get secrets -o jsonpath="{.items[?(@.metadata.annotations['kubernetes\.io/service-account\.name']=='default')].data.token}"|base64 --decode)

# Explore the API with TOKEN
curl -X GET $APISERVER/api --header "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" --insecure
```

```
base="ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/noaa";
for y in {2015..2019}; do
  curl $base/$y | grep gz | tr -s" " | cut -d" " -f9 |
  sed "s;^;$base/$y/;" | xargs -n 1 curl -s | gunzip |
  cut -c 89-92 | grep -iv 999 | sort -rn | head -n 1 |
  sed "s/^/Maximum temperature for $y is: /"
done
```

```
echo "Building parser..."
eval $(opam config env)
cd compiler/parser
echo "|-- installing opam dependencies..."
make opam-dependencies
echo "|-- making libdash..."
make libdash
echo "|-- making parser..."
make
cd ../../
echo "Building runtime..."
cd runtime/; make; cd ../
```

But it requires manual effort:

• Using specific command flags (e.g., sort -p, make -jN)

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- Using semi-automatic restricted parallelization tools (e.g., GNU parallel)
- Manually parallelizing using the background (&) operator
- Manually parallelizing by rewriting parts of a script in parallel frameworks (e.g., MR)

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#### 3. Arbitrary black-box commands:

- Shell commands are written in arbitrary languages and are constantly updated or modified
- This makes an automated command analysis infeasible and a one-time manual analysis useless



A tool that:



A tool that:

• exposes latent data parallelism in shell scripts



#### A tool that:

- exposes latent data parallelism in shell scripts
- is a lightweight layer on top of bash





```
Input Script

cat $files | sort

...

pash_runtime
...
```



```
Input Script

cat $files | sort

...

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PaSh Preprocessor

. pash_runtime

...
```

```
pash_runtime
```



```
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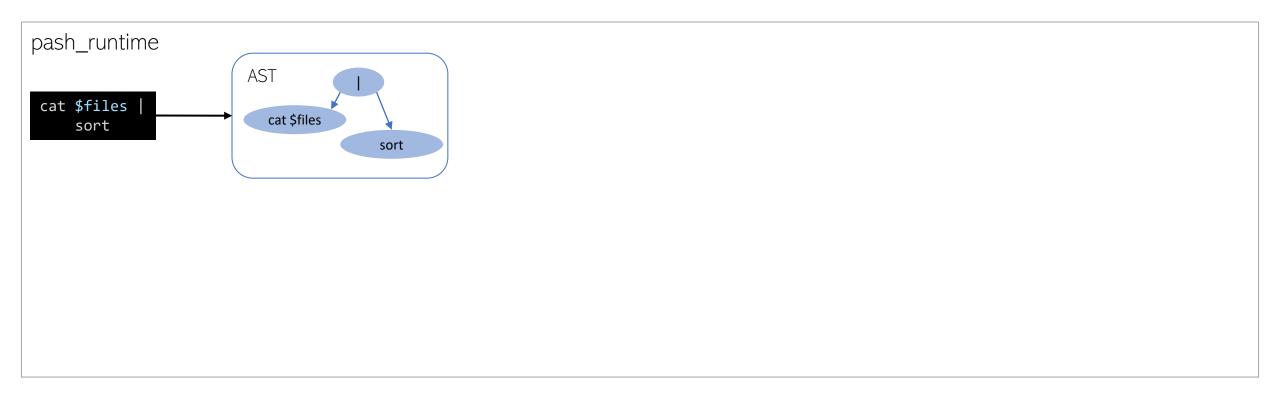
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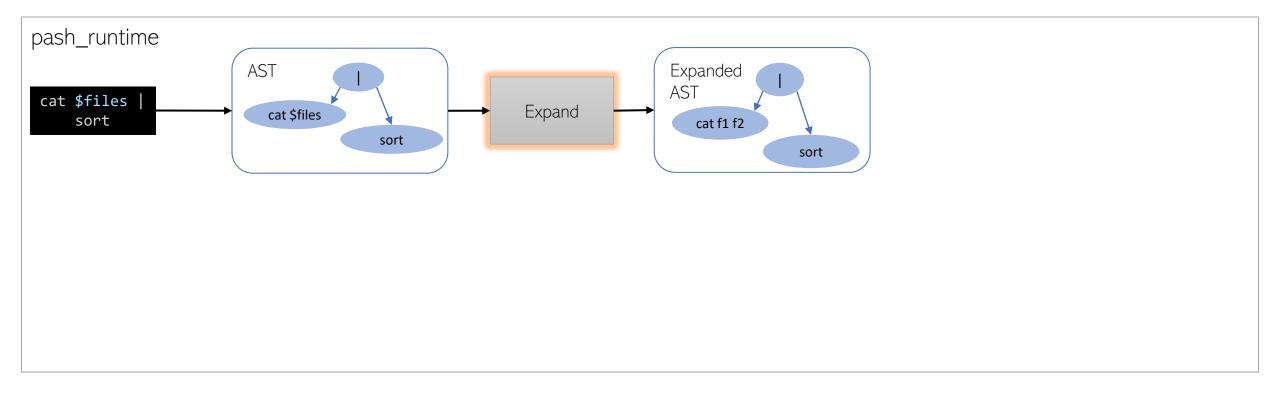






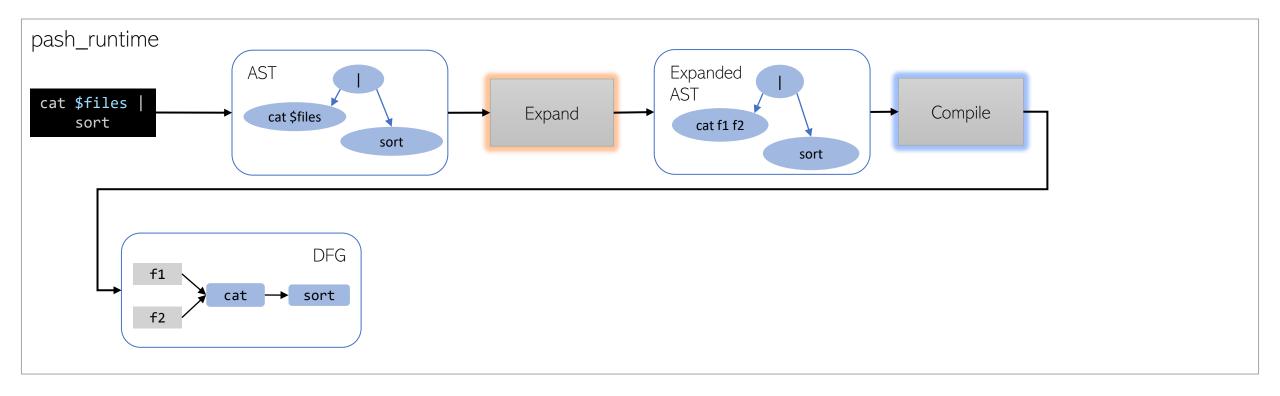






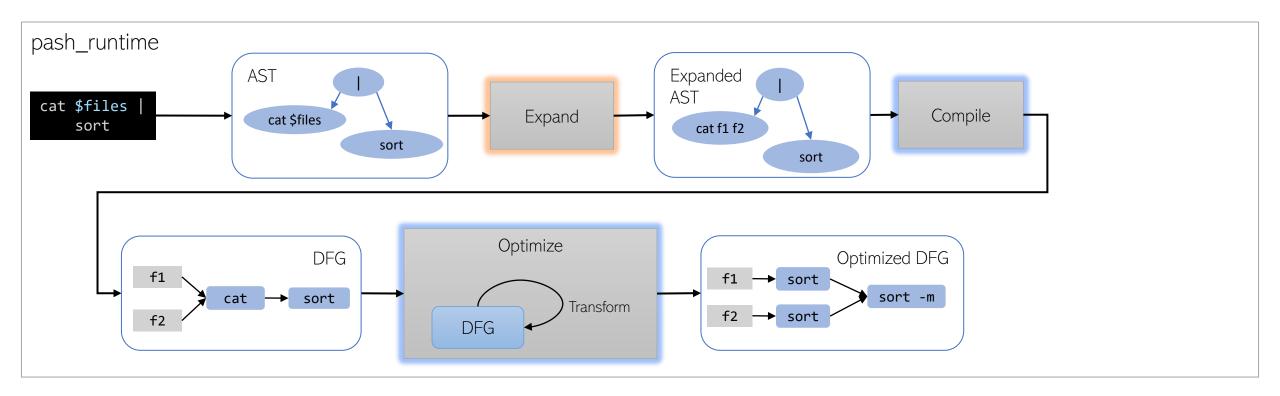






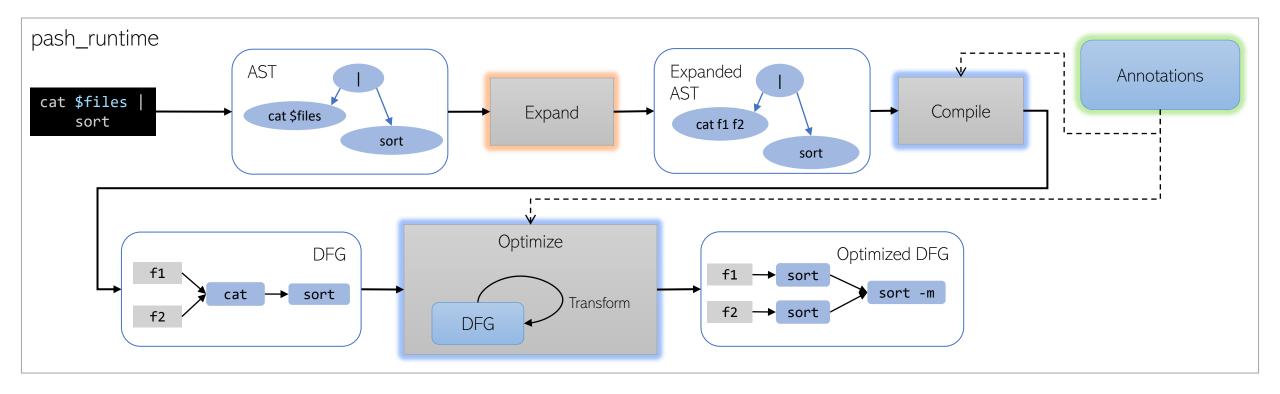






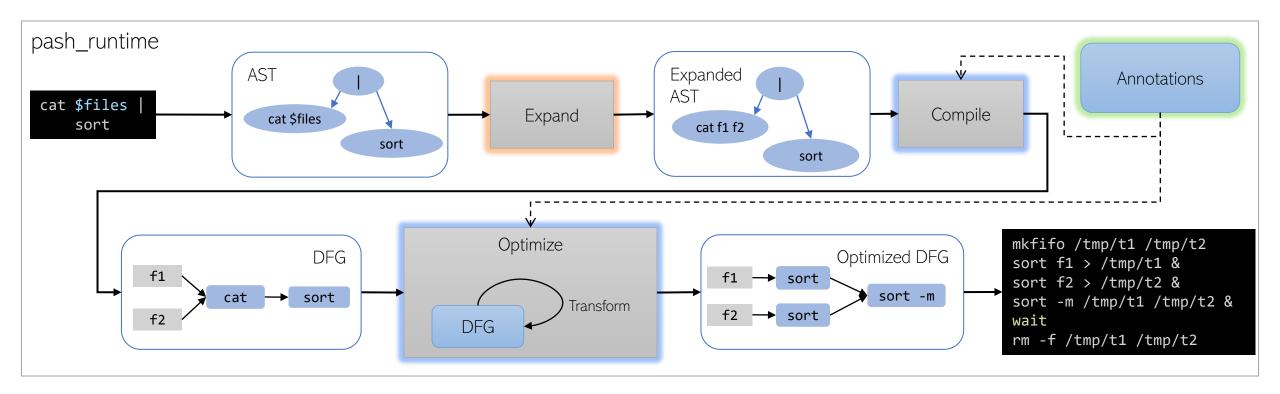






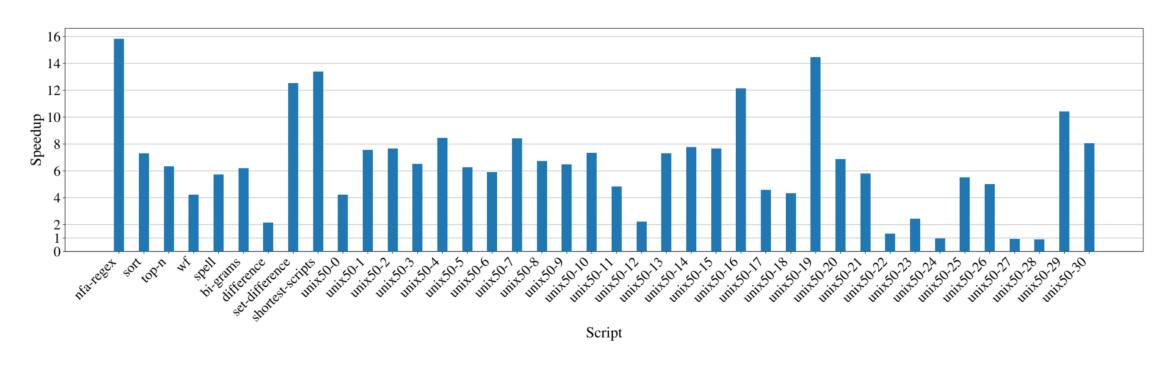








## High speedups!!!



Average: 6.56x, Maximum: 15.81x, Minimum: 0.89x



### Come chat ©

- If you want to learn more
- If you are interested in trying out PaSh
- If you have long running scripts that might benefit from parallelism
- If you would like to collaborate

Come and chat in the poster session ©