



---

NORDUGRID-TECH-20

13/2/2009

## LIBARCCLIENT

*A Client Library for ARC*

Mattias Ellert<sup>\*</sup>

Iván Márton<sup>†</sup>

Bjarte Mohn<sup>‡</sup>

Gábor Róczy<sup>§</sup>

---

<sup>\*</sup>mattias.ellert@fysast.uu.se

<sup>†</sup>martoni@niif.hu

<sup>‡</sup>bjarte.mohn@fysast.uu.se

<sup>§</sup>roczy@niif.hu



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Preface</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Functionality Overview</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Resource Discovery and Information Retrieval . . . . .	7
2.2	Job Submission . . . . .	8
2.3	Job Management . . . . .	9
<b>3</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Generic Classes . . . . .	11
3.1.1	ACC . . . . .	11
3.1.2	TargetGenerator . . . . .	11
3.1.3	TargetRetriever . . . . .	12
3.1.4	ExecutionTarget . . . . .	12
3.1.5	Broker . . . . .	13
3.1.6	JobDescription . . . . .	13
3.1.7	Submitter . . . . .	14
3.1.8	JobSupervisor . . . . .	14
3.1.9	JobController . . . . .	15
3.1.10	Job . . . . .	16
3.1.11	UserConfig . . . . .	16
3.1.12	ACCCConfig . . . . .	17
3.1.13	ClientInterface . . . . .	18
3.2	Specialized Classes (Grid Flavour and Broker plugins) . . . . .	18
3.2.1	ARC0 Plugins . . . . .	18
3.2.2	ARC1 Plugins . . . . .	18
3.2.3	gLite Plugins . . . . .	18
3.2.4	Broker plugins . . . . .	19
<b>4</b>	<b>Building Command Line Interfaces</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>ExecutionTarget</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Broker mapping</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Job Inner Representation</b>	<b>31</b>



# Chapter 1

## Preface

This document describes from a technical viewpoint a plugin based client library for the new Web Service (WS) based Advanced Resource Connector [1] (ARC) middleware. The library consists of a set of C++ classes for

- handling proxy, user and host certificates,
- performing resource discovery and information retrieval,
- filtering and brokering of found resources,
- job submission and management and
- data handling.

All capabilities are enabled for three different grid flavours (Production ARC, ARC1 and gLite [2]) through a modular design using plugins specialized for each supported middleware. Future extensions to support additional middlewares involve plugin compilation only i.e. no recompilation of main libraries or clients is necessary.

Using the library, a set of command line tools have been built which puts the library's functionality at the fingertips of users. While this documentation will illustrate how such command line tools can be built, the main documentation of the command line tools is given in the client user manual [3].

In the following we will give a functionality overview in Section 2 while all technical details will be given in Section 3. Section 4 will through examples show how command line interfaces can be built upon the library.



## Chapter 2

# Functionality Overview

The new libarcclient makes extensive use of plugins for command handling. These plugins are handled by a set of higher level classes which thus are the ones to offer the plugin functionality to external calls. In this section an overview of the library's main functionality is given which also introduces the most important higher level classes.

### 2.1 Resource Discovery and Information Retrieval

With the increasing number of grid clusters around the world, a reliable and fast resource discovery and information retrieval capability is of crucial importance for a user interface. The new libarcclient resource discovery and information retrieval component consists of three classes; the **TargetGenerator**, the **TargetRetriever** and the **ExecutionTarget**. Of these the **TargetRetriever** is a base class for further grid middleware specific specialization (plugin).

Figure 2.1 depicts how the classes work together in a command chain to discover all resources registered with a certain information server. Below a description of each step is given:

1. The **TargetGenerator** takes three arguments as input. The first argument is a reference to a **UserConfig** object containing a representation of the contents of the user's configuration file. The second and third arguments contain lists of strings. The first list contains individually selected and rejected computing services, while the second list contains individually selected and rejected index servers. Rejected servers and services are identified by that its name is prefixed by a minus sign in the lists. The name of the servers and services should be given either in the form of an alias defined in the **UserConfig** object or as the name of its grid flavour followed by a colon and the URL of its information contact endpoint.
2. These lists are parsed through alias resolution before being used to initialize the complete list of selected and rejected URLs pointing to computing services and index servers.
3. For each selected index server and computing service a **TargetRetriever** plugin for the server's or service's grid flavour is loaded using the ARC loader. The **TargetRetriever** is initialized with its URL and the information about whether it represents a computing service or an index server.
4. An external call is received calling for targets to be prepared. The call for targets is processed by each **TargetRetriever** in parallel.
5. A **TargetRetriever** representing an index server first tries to register at the index server store kept by the **TargetGenerator**. If allowed to register, the index server is queried and the query result processed. The **TargetGenerator** will not allow registrations from index servers present in its list of rejected index servers or from servers that have already registered once. Index servers often register at more than one index server, thus different **TargetRetrievers** may discover the same server.
6. If while processing the query result the **TargetRetriever** finds an other registered index server or a registered computing service it creates a new **TargetRetriever** for the found server or service and forwards the call for targets to the new **TargetRetriever**.







Figure 2.2: Diagram depicting the submission of a job to a computing service.

2. In order to rank the found services (**ExecutionTargets**) the **Broker** needs detailed knowledge about the job requirements, thus the **JobDescription** is passed as input to the brokering process.
3. The **Broker** filters and ranks the **ExecutionTargets** according to the ranking method chosen by the user.
4. Each **ExecutionTarget** has a method to return a specialized **Submitter** which is capable of submitting jobs to the service it represents. The best suitable **ExecutionTarget** for the job is asked to return a **Submitter** for job submission.
5. The **Submitter** takes the **JobDescription** as input and uploads it to the computing service.
6. The **Submitter** identifies local input files from the **JobDescription** and uploads them to the computing service.

## 2.3 Job Management

Once a job is submitted job related information (job identification string, cluster etc) is stored in a local XML file which stores this information for all active jobs. This file may contain jobs running on completely different grid flavours, and thus job management should be handled using plugins similar to resource discovery and job submission. The job managing plugin is called the **JobController** and it is supported by the **JobSupervisor** and **Job** classes.

Figure 2.3 shows how the three different classes work together and below a step by step description is given:

1. The **JobSupervisor** takes four arguments as input. The first argument is a reference to a **UserConfig** object containing a representation of the contents of the user's configuration file. The second is a list of strings containing job identifiers and job names, the third is a list of strings of clusters to select or



Figure 2.3: Diagram depicting how job controlling plugins, `JobControllers`, are loaded and initialized.

reject (in the same format as described for the `TargetGenerator` above). The last argument is the name of the file containing the local information about active jobs, hereafter called the joblist file.

2. A job identifier does not uniquely define which grid flavour runs a certain job. Thus this information is stored in the joblist file upon submission by the `Submitter` and the joblist file is extensively used by the `JobSupervisor` to identify the `JobController` flavours which are to be loaded. The information in the joblist file is also used to look up the job identifier for jobs specified using job names. Alias resolving for the selected and rejected clusters are performed using the information in the `UserConfig` object.
3. Suitable `JobControllers` are loaded
4. The list of job identifiers and selected and rejected clusters are passed to each `JobController` which uses the information to fill its internal `JobStore`.
5. Residing within the `JobSupervisor` the `JobControllers` are now accessible for external calls (i.e. job handling).

## Chapter 3

# Implementation

In this section an overview of all important classes in the new libarcclient is given. The overview is subdivided in two parts where first all the generic classes are presented, Section 3.1, before the grid flavour specializations are presented in Section 3.2. Classes are described both in words and by code.

### 3.1 Generic Classes

#### 3.1.1 ACC

The Arc Client Component (**ACC**) class is a base class needed for the **Loader** in order to create loadable classes. It stores information about which flavour it supports and security related information needed by all ACC specializations.

```
class ACC {
protected:
    ACC(Config *cfg, const std::string& flavour);
public:
    virtual ~ACC();
    const std::string& Flavour();
protected:
    std::string flavour;
    std::string proxyPath;
    std::string certificatePath;
    std::string keyPath;
    std::string caCertificatesDir;
};
```

#### 3.1.2 TargetGenerator

The **TargetGenerator** class is the main class for resource discovery and information retrieval. It loads **TargetRetriever** plugins in accordance with the input URLs using the **ARC Loader** [4] (e.g. if an URL pointing to an ARC1 resource is given the **TargetRetrieverARC1** is loaded).

To perform a resource discovery, first construct a **TargetGenerator** object using the **TargetGenerator** constructor,

```
TargetGenerator(const UserConfig& usercfg,
                const std::list<std::string>& clusters,
                const std::list<std::string>& indexurls);
```

where `clusters` and `indexurls` are lists of strings where each string is either the name of a grid flavour followed by a colon and the URL of an information contact endpoint for a computing service or index server, respectively, of that grid flavour or an alias defined in the `UserConfig` object passed as the first argument, e.g.:

```
ARC0:ldap://grid.tsl.uu.se:2135/Mds-Vo-name=Sweden,o=grid
ARC0:ldap://grid.tsl.uu.se:2135/nordugrid-cluster-name=grid.tsl.uu.se,Mds-Vo-name=local,o=grid
```

where the former is the URL to an index server while the latter is an URL to a computing service. If a string in `clusters` or `indexurls` is prefixed by a minus sign, the corresponding computing service or index server is rejected and excluded during resource discovery.

To prepare a list of `ExecutionTargets` use the `TargetGenerator` object and invoke its method

```
GetTargets(int targetType, int detailLevel);
```

The `TargetGenerator` will pass this request to the loaded `TargetRetrievers` running them as individual threads for improved performance. The `TargetGenerator` keeps records of index servers and computing services found by the `TargetRetrievers` in order to avoid multiple identical queries. Accepted `ExecutionTargets` are stored in the `FoundTargets` array kept by the `TargetGenerator`. See also Section 2.1 for a schematic drawing of the resource discovery process.

Information about the found `ExecutionTargets` can be printed by

```
PrintTargetInfo(bool longlist) const;
```

### 3.1.3 TargetRetriever

The `TargetRetriever` is base class for `TargetRetriever` grid middleware specializations and inherits from the `ACC` base class in order to be loadable by the ARC Loader. It is designed to work in conjunction with the `TargetGenerator` and contains the pure virtual method

```
virtual void GetTargets(TargetGenerator& mom, int targetType,
                      int detailLevel) = 0;
```

which is to be implemented by the specialized class. While it is not mandatory it is recommended that the specialized class divides this method into two components: `QueryIndex` and `InterrogateTarget`. The former handles index server queries, and the latter the computing service queries and `ExecutionTarget` preparation.

If an index server query yields a URL to a different index server than the one queried, then the `TargetRetriever` should call itself recursively creating a new `TargetRetriever` for the discovered index server.

### 3.1.4 ExecutionTarget

The `ExecutionTarget` is the class representation of a computing resource (queue) capable of executing a grid job. It serves as input to the `Broker` which is able to filter and rank different `ExecutionTargets` from different grid flavours without a priori knowing their difference. The `ExecutionTarget` class mimics the Glue2 information model (with a flattened structure), and thus a mapping between attributes from other information systems into the Glue2 format is needed. Appendix A shows the current mapping for the production ARC, ARC1 and gLite middlewares.

All attributes of the `ExecutionTarget` can be printed by the method

```
void Print(bool longlist) const;
```

Following a broker ranking jobs are to be submitted. Since all information about the selected computing service resides within the selected **ExecutionTarget**, the **ExecutionTarget** is capable of returning a **Submitter** capable of submitting a job to the service it represents.

```
Submitter *GetSubmitter(const UserConfig& ucfg) const;
```

The **UserConfig** object is used to configure the security related information needed by the **Submitter**.

### 3.1.5 Broker

The **Broker** inherits from the **ACC** base class in order to be loadable by the **ARC Loader**. It is the base class of the specialized **Broker** and it implements the method for reducing a list of resources found by resource discovery (the list of **ExecutionTargets** residing within the **TargetGenerator**) to a list of resources capable of running a certain job:

```
void PreFilterTargets(Arc::TargetGenerator& targeten, Arc::JobDescription jd);
```

The **PreFilterTargets** method compares every hardware and software requirement given in the job description against the computing resource (cluster) specifications stored in the **ExecutionTarget**. If the **ExecutionTarget** doesn't fulfill the requirements imposed by the job description, or it is impossible to carry out the match-making due to incomplete information published by the computing resource, the **ExecutionTarget** will be removed from the list of possible targets. A detailed overview of the matchmaking between **JobDescription** and **ExecutionTarget** attributes is given in Appendix ??.

Once prefiltered the remaining **ExecutionTargets** should be ranked in order to return the “best” **ExecutionTarget** for job submission. Different ranking methods are implemented by the specialized brokers, but for usability and consistency reasons these methods are encapsulated by the **Broker** base class method

```
ExecutionTarget& GetBestTarget(bool &EndOfList);
```

which invokes the **SortTargets** method implemented by the specialized broker (see Section 3.2.4) and returns the best target. The **GetBestTarget** method is “incremented” at each call, thus upon a second call the second best **ExecutionTarget** will be returned.

### 3.1.6 JobDescription

When addressing interoperability it is of paramount importance to transparently address grid job descriptions written in different job description languages by translating them automatically. In the **libarcclient** library this functionality is implemented in the **JobDescription** class which parses job descriptions given in the **XRSL** [5], **JDL** [6] or **JSDL** [7] formats into an internal representation based upon the upcoming **PGI-JSDL** proposal.

```
bool setSource(const std::string source);
```

The identification of the source description format is internally handled by a `JobDescriptionOrderer` class which identifies the format by pattern matching. Once the format is determined from the elements are mapped from the original format (XRSL, JDL or JSDL) into the internal representation (the `JobInnerRepresentation` class). Mapping details are given in Section ??.

The `JobDescription` class has three back-end classes, sometimes referred to as back-end or translator modules, corresponding to the three supported job description languages. The `JobDescription` class chooses the appropriate back-end module according to the pattern matching performed by the `JobDescriptionOrderer`, and uses the back-end module for parsing and translation (if needed) of the job descriptions.

Once the job description language required by the `ExecutionTarget` chosen for job submission is known the parsed and (if needed) translated job description can be retrieved through the `GetProduct` function as shown below:

```
bool getProduct(std::string& product, std::string format = "POSIXJSDL")
```

If the inner representation is empty or the source job description is not valid, then the `GetProduct` output is empty too and the method returns with false. When the product format is the same as the source format and not XRSL, then the product string is set to the source string. The XRSL output is always generated from the inner representation, as it includes automatic job description modifications similar to those of the production ARC client. If the product format differs from the source format the `GetProduct` method calls upon the `JobDescriptionOrderer` class to carry out the translation.

The translation of a job description basically means a syntactical transformation of the job description from one language to another. Thus the `JobDescription` class can do nothing in those cases where there is not enough data is available to assemble a given attribute or when information can be lost because the received attribute has no equivalent in the output language. In these events the `GetProduct` method returns with a false and an empty product string. For limitations in the translation see Section ??.

For the JSDL output generation the `JobDescription` class uses the core JSDL's capabilities amended with the JSDL-POSIX and JSDL-ARC extensions. The loss of information is minimal in case of generating such an output.

For the JDL generation the latest version of JDL specification was used (v0.9) [6]. Deprecated and backward compatibility attributes are not implemented.

### 3.1.7 Submitter

`Submitter` is base class for grid specific specializations (plugin). It submits job(s) to the service it represents and uploads (by the job needed) local input files.

```
virtual bool Submit(JobDescription& jobdesc, XMLNode& info) = 0;
```

The `Submit` method fills the `XMLNode info` with all needed information about the job for later job management. The `Submitter` is returned by the `ExecutionTarget` selected for job execution and thus the `ExecutionTarget` populates (through its `XMLNode` config element) the `Submitter` with information about submission endpoint (URL) and job description languages understood by the target.

### 3.1.8 JobSupervisor

The `JobSupervisor` is responsible for loading the appropriate `JobControllers` for managing jobs running on a certain grid flavour. Job manipulation can be performed either on individual jobs or on groups of jobs (e.g. all jobs running on certain cluster or all jobs with job state "FINISHED"), and in order to translate the information given by the user into a set of loadable `JobControllers` the `JobSupervisor` makes extensive use of the local joblist file housing information about all active jobs. Thus the `JobSupervisor` constructor becomes

```
JobSupervisor(const UserConfig& usercfg,
              const std::list<std::string>& jobs,
              const std::list<std::string>& clusters,
              const std::string& joblist);
```

where `jobs` is a list of job identifiers and job names, `clusters` is a list of selected and rejected computing services in the same format as described above for the `TargetGenerator`, `joblist` is a string containing the name of the joblist file.

Although being loaded by the `JobSupervisor` the `JobController` objects truly resides within the `ARC Loader` which is a member of the `JobSupervisor` class. In order to get handles on the `JobControllers` the inline method

```
const std::list<Arc::JobController*>& GetJobControllers();
```

returns a list of pointers to the loaded `JobControllers`.

### 3.1.9 JobController

The `JobController` is a base class for grid specific specializations, but also the implementer of all public functionality offered by the `JobControllers`. In other words all virtual functions of the `JobController` are private. The initialization of a (specialized) `JobController` object takes two steps. First the `JobController` specialization for the required grid flavour must be loaded by the `ARC Loader`, which sees to that the `JobController` receives information about its flavour (grid) and the local joblist file containing information about all active jobs (flavour independent). Next step is the filling of the `JobController`'s job pool `JobStore` which is the pool of jobs that the `JobController` can manage.

```
void FillJobStore(const std::list<URL>& jobids,
                  const std::list<URL>& clusterselect,
                  const std::list<URL>& cluterreject);
```

Here `jobids`, `clusterselect` and `cluterreject` have been resolved for job names and aliases by the `JobSupervisor`, and no further resolution is needed. The following rules are observed when filling the `JobStore`:

1. If the `jobids` list has entries, fill `JobStore` with the by user requested jobs.
2. If the `clusterselect` list has entries, fill `JobStore` with the jobs running on the selected clusters.
3. If clusters are rejected and `JobStore` has entries, remove from `JobStore` all jobs running on rejected clusters.
4. If `jobs` and `clusterselect` are both empty lists, fill `JobStore` with all jobs except those running on possible rejected clusters.

The steps above completes the initialization of the `JobController` which is now ready for handling jobs. The public functions of the `JobController` offer to get (download), clean, cancel, etc one or more jobs and uses the private specializations for issuing the command. Here exemplified by the `Stat` command:



```

bool JobController::Stat(const std::list<std::string>& status,
                        const bool longlist,
                        const int timeout) {

    GetJobInformation();

    for (std::list<Job>::iterator it = jobstore.begin();
         it != jobstore.end(); it++) {
        if (it->State.empty()) {
            logger.msg(WARNING, "Job state information not found: %s",
                       it->JobID.str());

            Time now;
            if (now - it->LocalSubmissionTime < 90)
                logger.msg(WARNING, "This job was very recently "
                           "submitted and might not yet "
                           "have reached the information-system");

            continue;
        }
        it->Print(longlist);
    }
    return true;
}

```

The `Stat` command prints the job information to screen and in order to do so the `JobController` has to query local information server for the latest status. Due to different protocols used for different grid flavours (e.g. ldap for production ARC), the `GetJobInformation` has to be grid flavour specific and is only declared as a private virtual method within the `JobController` base class. For details about the flavour specific implementations see Section 3.2.

### 3.1.10 Job

The `Job` is a generic job class for storing all job related information. Attributes are derived from the Glue2 information model and thus a mapping is needed for non Glue2 compliant grid middlewares. Appendix ?? shows the present mapping schema.

All attributes of the `Job` can be printed by the method

```
void Print(bool longlist) const;
```

### 3.1.11 UserConfig

The `UserConfig` class handles the client setup i.e. proxy, certificate and key location, user and system configuration and local joblist location. Upon initialization (constructor) the `UserConfig` locates the user files

```

$HOME/.arc/client.xml
$HOME/.arc/jobs.xml

```

and if either of them is non-existing a default (empty) one is created.

The `UserConfig` has three main public methods





```
const std::string& JobListFile() const;
const XMLNode& ConfTree() const;
bool ApplySecurity(XMLNode& ccfg) const;
```

where `JobListFile()` returns the string pointing to the `jobs.xml` file while `ConfTree()` returns a configuration `XMLNode` object which is the merge between the user and system configurations. In order to do this the method has to locate the system configuration and resolve possible conflicts with the user configuration. This proceeds through the following chain of actions:

1. Try reading system configuration from `<ARC Install Location>/etc/arcclient.xml`
2. If the previous step failed try reading system configuration from `/etc/arcclient.xml`
3. Merge system and user configuration by adding all system configuration not already listed in the user configuration to the latter.

The `ApplySecurity(XMLNode& ccfg)` adds security tags to the `ccfg XMLNode` as follows:

- If the `$X509_USER_PROXY` environment variable is set, use its value to define a `ProxyPath` tag in `cfg`. If the file does not exist or can't be read exit with an error.
- Otherwise, if the `$X509_USER_CERT` environment variable is set, use its value and the value of the `$X509_USER_KEY` environment variable to define `CertificatePath` and `KeyPath` tags in `cfg`. If `$X509_USER_KEY` is not set or either file does not exist or can't be read exit with an error.
- Otherwise, if the merged user configuration tree (see `ConfTree` contains a `ProxyPath` tag, copy it to `cfg`. If the file does not exist or can't be read exit with an error.
- Otherwise, if the merged user configuration tree contains a `CertificatePath` tag, copy it to `cfg` along with the accompanying `KeyPath` tag. If the `KeyPath` tag is undefined or either file does not exist or can't be read exit with an error.
- Otherwise, if the file `/tmp/x509up_u + userid` exists add a `ProxyPath` tag in `cfg` pointing to it.
- Otherwise, add `CertificatePath` and `KeyPath` tags to `cfg` pointing to `$HOME/.globus/usercert.pem` and `$HOME/.globus/userkey.pem`, respectively. If either file does not exist exit with error.
- If the `$X509_CERT_DIR` environment variable is set, use its value to define a `CACertificatesDir` tag in `cfg`. If the directory does not exist, exit with an error.
- Otherwise, if the user ID is not zero and the directory `$HOME/.globus/certificates` exists add a `CACertificatesDir` tag in `cfg` pointing to it.
- Otherwise, add a `CACertificatesDir` tag in `cfg` pointing to `/etc/grid-security/certificates`. If the directory does not exist, exit with an error.

### 3.1.12 ACCConfig

Locating Arc Client Components (plugins) is handled by the `ACCConfig` class. It inherits from `BaseConfig` and implements only one method

```
virtual XMLNode MakeConfig(XMLNode cfg) const;
```

The `MakeConfig` method searches plugin paths for all libraries named `libacc*`. Matching libraries are added as plugins to the configuration object `cfg`.

### 3.1.13 ClientInterface

The **ClientInterface** class is a utility base class used for configuring a client side Message Chain Component (MCC) chain and loading it into memory. It has several specializations of increasing complexity of the MCC chains.

#### ClientTCP

The **ClientTCP** class is a specialization of the **ClientInterface** which sets up a client MCC chain for TCP communication, and optionally with a TLS layer on top.

#### ClientHTTP

The **ClientHTTP** class inherits from the **ClientTCP** class and adds an HTTP MCC to the chain.

#### ClientSOAP

The **ClientSOAP** class inherits from the **ClientHTTP** class and adds a SOAP MCC to the chain. Specializations of the **TargetRetriever**, **Submitter** and **JobController** classes that communicate with SOAP based services make use of this class.

## 3.2 Specialized Classes (Grid Flavour and Broker plugins)

### 3.2.1 ARC0 Plugins

The ARC0 plugins enables support for the interfaces used by computing elements running ARC version 0.x. The ARC 0.x local information system uses the Globus Toolkit® [8] GRIS with a purpose made ARC schema. The information index server used is the Globus Toolkit® GIIS. Both these servers are using the LDAP [9] protocol. The specialization of the **TargetRetriever** class for ARC0 is implemented using the ARC LDAP Data Management Component (DMC) (see [4] for technical details).

Jobs running on an ARC 0.x computing element are handled by the ARC grid-manager [10]. Job submission and job control are done using the gridftp [11] protocol. The specializations of the **Submitter** and **JobController** classes use the globus ftp control library.

Stage-in and stage-out of input and output files are also done using the gridftp [11] protocol. This means that proper functionality of the ARC0 plugins requires the gridftp DMC.

### 3.2.2 ARC1 Plugins

The computing element in ARC version 1.x is the A-Rex [12] service running in a HED [4] container.

A-Rex implements the BES [13] standard interface. Since this is a SOAP [14] based interface the specializations of the **TargetRetriever**, **Submitter** and **JobController** classes make use of a chain of ARC Message Chain Components (MCC [4]) ending with the SOAP client MCC.

The A-Rex service uses the https protocol put and get methods for stage-in and stage-out of input and output files. Therefore, the ARC1 plugins requires the http DMC.

### 3.2.3 gLite Plugins

The gLite computing element offers several interfaces, one of them being the Web Service based computing element interface known as the CREAM CE [15]. The current revision of this interface (CREAM version 2) has been chosen for implementation within libarcclient for the following reasons:

- CREAM2 has a Web Service interface that fits the Web Service based ARC.

- CREAM2 enables direct access to the gLite computing element without having to go via the gLite workload management system.
- CREAM2 contains numerous improvements when compared to the earlier CREAM versions.
- CREAM2 supports direct job status queries.
- CREAM2 offers a convenient way of handling input and output files through accessing the input and output sandbox via GridFTP.

gLite resources are registered in top level and site BDIs. The CREAM specialization of the `TargetRetriever` therefore makes use of the LDAP DMC similarly to the ARC0 plugins.

CREAM has its own SOAP based interface. The CREAM specializations of the `Submitter` and `JobController` classes therefore use an MCC chain ending with the SOAP client MCC the same way the ARC1 plugin does.

Stage-in and stage-out of input and output files are done using the gridftp protocol. The gridftp DMC is therefore required.

### 3.2.4 Broker plugins

#### RandomBroker

The `RandomBroker` ranks the `ExecutionTargets` randomly.

#### FastestCPUBroker

The `FastestCPUBroker` ranks the `ExecutionTargets` according to their CPU performance. The most reliable comparison is achieved through the usage of a benchmark scenario, and the `FastestCPUBroker` uses the CINT2000 (Integer Component of SPEC CPU2000)\* benchmark for this purpose.

The `SortTargets` method has two steps:

1. `ExecutionTargets` not publishing the specint2000 benchmark information are removed from the list of possible targets as their performance is unknown.
2. The `ExecutionTargets` are ranked such that the `ExecutionTarget` with highest specint2000 value receives top ranking

#### FastestQueueBroker

The `FastestQueueBroker` ranks the `ExecutionTargets` according to their queue length measured in percentage of the `ExecutionTarget`'s size (i.e. the queue length divided by the number of total slots/CPU's). If more than one `ExecutionTarget` has zero queue, the `FastestQueueBroker` makes use of a basic load balancing method to rearrange the zero queue `ExecutionTargets` depending on their number of free slots/CPU's.

The `SortTargets` method has three steps:

1. `ExecutionTargets` not publishing `WaitingJobs`, `TotalSlots` and `FreeSlots` are removed from the list of possible targets as it is impossible to determine their queue length and perform load balancing.
2. The `ExecutionTargets` are ranked according to their queue length relative to the number of slots/CPU's. Zero queue `ExecutionTargets` is ranked top.
3. If more than one `ExecutionTarget` has zero queue the targets are randomly reshuffled based upon how many free slots they have. E.g. if two `ExecutionTargets` have zero queue and they have 90 and 10 free slots respectively, then the first `ExecutionTarget` has a 90% probability of becoming the top ranked cluster.

---

\*<http://www.spec.org/cpu2000/CINT2000/>

## DataBroker

The **DataBroker** ranks the **ExecutionTargets** according to how many megabytes of the requested input files that already stored in the cache of the computing resource the **ExecutionTarget** represents. The broker is motivated by that jobs should be submitted to **ExecutionTargets** where the data already is, thus reducing the network load on both the computing resource and client side. The ranking method is based upon the A-REX<sup>†</sup> interface **CacheCheck** for querying for the presence of the file in the cache directory. This interface has a limitation in the current implementation as it can only use cache directory of format

```
cachedir="/tmp/cache"
```

If the **cachedir** parameter involves %U or other substitute element then the **CacheCheck** will not work.

The **SortTargets** method has four steps:

1. Only the A-REX service has **CacheCheck** method, thus **ExecutionTargets** not running A-REX are removed. therefore the other clusters will be ignored.
2. Information about input files is collected from the **JobInnerRepresentation**.
3. Each **ExecutionTarget** is queried (through the **CacheCheck** method) for the existence of input files. A single query is used for achieving all the necessary information and file sizes are summarized. If there is problems determining file sizes, then the summarized size will be zero.
4. The possible **ExecutionTargets** are ranked in a descending order according to the amount of input data they have in cache.

Example of a **CacheCheck** request that can be sent to an A-REX service:

```
<CacheCheck>
  <TheseFilesNeedToCheck>
    <FileURL>http://knowarc1.grid.niif.hu/storage/Makefile</FileURL>
    <FileURL>ftp://download.nordugrid.org/test/README</FileURL>
  </TheseFilesNeedToCheck>
</CacheCheck>
```

Example **CacheCheck** response from the A-REX service:

```
<CacheCheckResponse>
  <CacheCheckResult>
    <Result>
      <FileURL>http://knowarc1.grid.niif.hu/storage/Makefile</FileURL>
      <ExistInTheCache>true</ExistInTheCache>
      <FileSize>30</FileSize>
    </Result>
    <Result>
      <FileURL>http://knowarc1.grid.niif.hu/storage/Makefile</FileURL>
      <ExistInTheCache>true</ExistInTheCache>
      <FileSize>30</FileSize>
    </Result>
  </CacheCheckResult>
</CacheCheckResponse>
```

<sup>†</sup>[http://www.knowarc.eu/download/D1.2-3\\_documentation.pdf](http://www.knowarc.eu/download/D1.2-3_documentation.pdf)

### PythonBroker

This `PythonBroker` allows users to write their customized broker in python. To use this broker the user should write a python class which should contain:

- an `__init__` method that takes a `Config` object as input, and
- a `SortTargets` method that takes a python list of `ExecutionTarget` objects and a `JobInnerRepresentation` object as input.

The `Config`, `ExecutionTarget` and `JobInnerRepresentation` classes are available in the swig generated arc python module.

To invoke the `PythonBroker`, the name of the python module defining the broker class and the name of the broker class must be given. If e.g. the broker class `MyBroker` is defined in the python module `SampleBroker` the command line option to `arcsb` to use this broker is:

```
-b PythonBroker:SampleBroker.MyBroker
```

Additional arguments to the python broker can be added by appending them after an additional colon after the python class name:

```
-b PythonBroker:SampleBroker.MyBroker:args
```

Extracting these additional arguments should be done in the python broker class's `__init__` method.

For a complete example of a simple python broker see the `SampleBroker.py` file that comes with your arc python installation.



## Chapter 4

# Building Command Line Interfaces

Given all components listed above it is possible to write versatile command line interfaces (cli) for grid job submission and management. libarcclient offers the following native commands:

1. **arcstat** - for computing resource or grid job status queries.
2. **arcsb** - for grid job submission
3. **arcget** - for downloading output of finished, cancelled or failed grid jobs.
4. **arckill** - for terminating grid jobs.
5. **arcclean** - for removing a grid job's session directory including all contents
6. **arccat** - for performing the **cat** command to a running grid job's std out or std error file.

Each of the commands above are encoded within one C++ file with the following structure, here exemplified with the **arcget** command:

```
#ifdef HAVE_CONFIG_H
#include <config.h>
#endif

#include <iostream>
#include <list>
#include <string>

#include <arc/ArcLocation.h>
#include <arc/IString.h>
#include <arc/Logger.h>
#include <arc/OptionParser.h>
#include <arc/client/JobController.h>
#include <arc/client/JobSupervisor.h>
#include <arc/client/UserConfig.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {

    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");

    Arc::Logger logger(Arc::Logger::getRootLogger(), "arcget");
    Arc::LogStream logcerr(std::cerr);
    Arc::Logger::getRootLogger().addDestination(logcerr);
    Arc::Logger::getRootLogger().setThreshold(Arc::WARNING);
```

```

Arc::ArcLocation::Init(argv[0]);

Arc::OptionParser options(istring("[job ...]"),
                          istring("The arcget command is used for "
                                "retrieving the results from a job."),
                          istring("Argument to -c has the format "
                                "Flavour:URL e.g.\n"
                                "ARCO:ldap://grid.tsl.uu.se:2135/"
                                "nordugrid-cluster-name=grid.tsl.uu.se,"
                                "Mds-Vo-name=local,o=grid"));

bool all = false;
options.AddOption('a', "all",
                 istring("all jobs"),
                 all);

// Removed most of the option definition from this write-up to
// save space. See the real source file for the complete list.
// ...

bool version = false;
options.AddOption('v', "version", istring("print version information"),
                 version);

std::list<std::string> jobs = options.Parse(argc, argv);

if (!debug.empty())
    Arc::Logger::getRootLogger().setThreshold(Arc::string_to_level(debug));

Arc::UserConfig usercfg(conffile);
if (!usercfg) {
    logger.msg(Arc::ERROR, "Failed configuration initialization");
    return 1;
}

if (debug.empty() && usercfg.ConfTree()["Debug"]) {
    debug = (std::string)usercfg.ConfTree()["Debug"];
    Arc::Logger::getRootLogger().setThreshold(Arc::string_to_level(debug));
}

if (version) {
    std::cout << Arc::IString("%s version %s", "arcget", VERSION)
              << std::endl;
    return 0;
}

if (jobs.empty() && joblist.empty() && !all) {
    logger.msg(Arc::ERROR, "No jobs given");
    return 1;
}

if (joblist.empty())
    joblist = usercfg.JobListFile();

Arc::JobSupervisor jobmaster(usercfg, jobs, clusters, joblist);

std::list<Arc::JobController*> jobcont = jobmaster.GetJobControllers();

```



```
if (jobcont.empty()) {
    logger.msg(Arc::ERROR, "No job controllers loaded");
    return 1;
}

int retval = 0;
for (std::list<Arc::JobController*>::iterator it = jobcont.begin();
     it != jobcont.end(); it++)
    if (!(*it)->Get(status, downloadaddr, keep, timeout))
        retval = 1;

return retval;
}
```



## Appendix A

### ExecutionTarget

<http://svn.nordugrid.org/trac/nordugrid/browser/arc1/trunk/doc/client/ExecutionTargetMapping.html>



## Appendix B

# Broker mapping

<http://svn.nordugrid.org/trac/nordugrid/browser/arc1/trunk/doc/client/broker-mapping.ods>



## Appendix C

# Job Inner Representation

<http://svn.nordugrid.org/trac/nordugrid/browser/arc1/trunk/doc/client/JobInnerRepresentation.ods>





# Bibliography

- [1] M. Ellert *et al.*, “Advanced Resource Connector middleware for lightweight computational Grids,” *Future Gener. Comput. Syst.*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 219–240, 2007.
- [2] “gLite, Lightweight Middleware for Grid Computing,” Web site. [Online]. Available: <http://glite.web.cern.ch/glite/>
- [3] M. Ellert, *The NorduGrid toolkit user interface*, The NorduGrid Collaboration, NORDUGRID-MANUAL-1. [Online]. Available: <http://www.nordugrid.org/documents/ui.pdf>
- [4] J. J. et al, *The Hosting Environment of the Advanced Resource Connector Middleware*, The NorduGrid Collaboration, NORDUGRID-TECH-19, document in preparation.
- [5] O. Smirnova, *Extended Resource Specification Language*, The NorduGrid Collaboration, NORDUGRID-MANUAL-4. [Online]. Available: <http://www.nordugrid.org/documents/xrsl.pdf>
- [6] Fabrizio Pacini, Alessandro Maraschini, “Job Description Language Attributes Specification for the gLite Middleware (submission through MWProxy Service,” November 2007, issue 0.9. [Online]. Available: <https://edms.cern.ch/file/590869/1/EGEE-JRA1-TEC-590869-JDL-Attributes-v0-9.pdf>
- [7] A. Anjomshoa *et al.*, “Job Submission Description Language (JSDL) Specification, Version 1.0 (first errata update),” July 2008, GFD-R.136. [Online]. Available: <http://www.gridforum.org/documents/GFD.136.pdf>
- [8] I. Foster and C. Kesselman, “Globus: A Metacomputing Infrastructure Toolkit,” *International Journal of Supercomputer Applications*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 115–128, 1997, available at: <http://www.globus.org>.
- [9] M. Smith and T. A. Howes, *LDAP : Programming Directory-Enabled Applications with Lightweight Directory Access Protocol*. Macmillan, 1997.
- [10] A. Konstantinov, *The NorduGrid Grid Manager And GridFTP Server: Description And Administrator’s Manual*, The NorduGrid Collaboration, NORDUGRID-TECH-2. [Online]. Available: <http://www.nordugrid.org/documents/GM.pdf>
- [11] W. Allcock *et al.*, “Data management and transfer in high-performance computational grid environments,” *Parallel Comput.*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 749–771, 2002.
- [12] A. Konstantinov, *The ARC Computational Job Management Module - A-REX*, NORDUGRID-TECH-14. [Online]. Available: <http://www.nordugrid.org/documents/a-rex.pdf>
- [13] I. Foster *et al.*, “OGSA™ Basic Execution Service Version 1.0,” August 2007, GFD-R-P.108. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ogf.org/documents/GFD.108.pdf>
- [14] D. Box *et al.* [Online]. Available: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508>
- [15] C. Aftimiei *et al.*, “Job Submission and Management Through Web Services: the Experience with the CREAM Service,” in *Proc. of CHEP 2007, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 119 062004*, R. Sobie, R. Tafirout and J. Thomson, Ed. IOP, 2008. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/119/6/062004>