

## *Getting started with the Grid Application Toolkit*

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- What is GAT and why do we need it?
- JavaGAT structure and overview
- Security
- Grid I/O
- Resource Management
- Application Information Management
- Monitoring
- Hands-on session

- EU Project Funded by 5th Framework
- 3 years, 5 million euros
- Partners
  - PSNC, AEI, ZIB, MASARYK, SZTAKI, ISUFI, Cardiff, NTUA, Chicago, ISI, Wisconsin, Sun, Compaq,...
  - Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- 12 Work Packages covering
  - Grid Portals, Mobile Users, Data Management, Applications, Testbed, ...
  - GAT: The Grid Application Toolkit

## **Grid Application**

`File.copy(...)`



## Grid Application

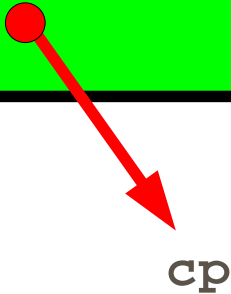
`submitJob(...)`



`File.copy(...)`

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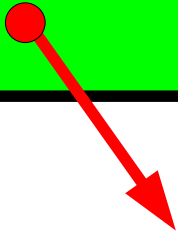
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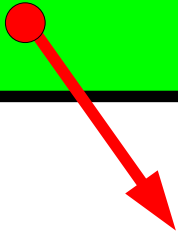


`cp`  
`ftp`

`File.copy(...)`

## Grid Application

`submitJob(...)`



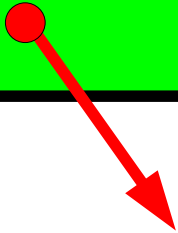
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`ftp`  
`gridftp`



`File.copy(...)`

## Grid Application

`submitJob(...)`



`cp`  
`ftp`  
`gridftp`  
`scp`

`File.copy(...)`

## Grid Application

`submitJob(...)`



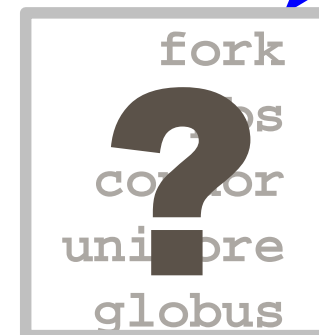
cp  
ftp  
gridftp  
scp  
http



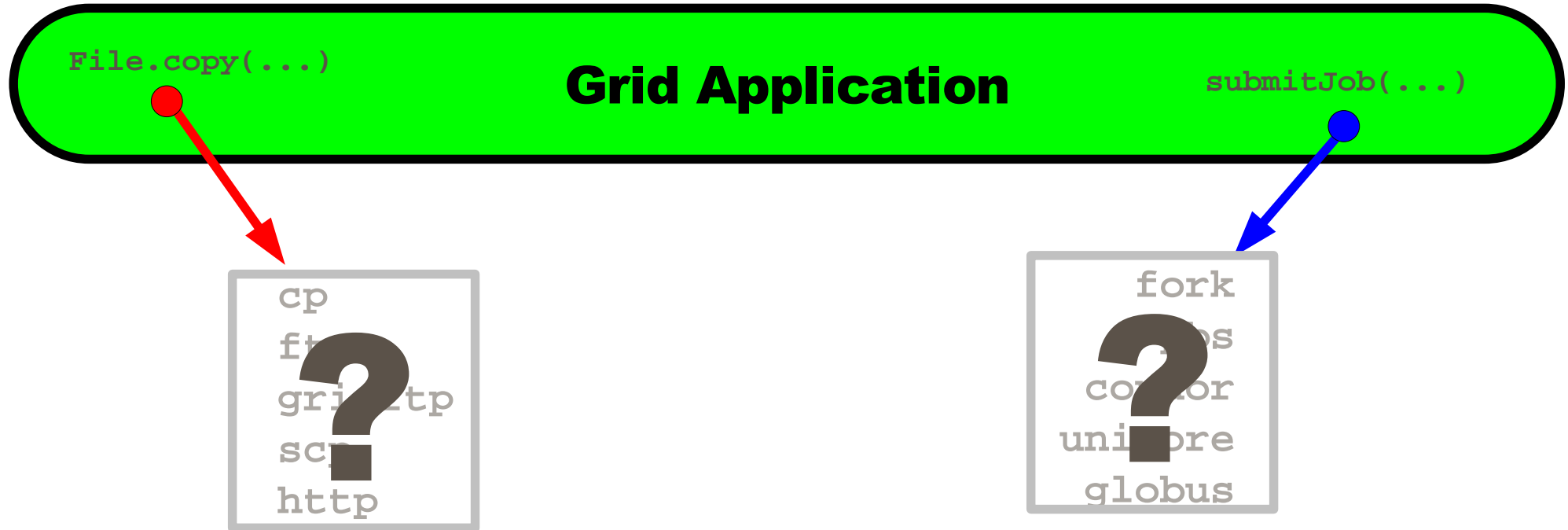
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## Grid Application

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- Which should you use?

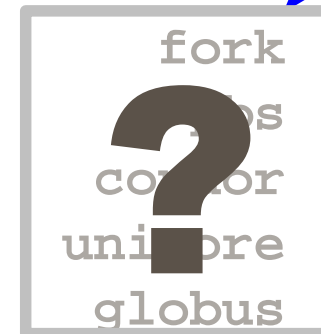


- Which should you use?
- Some might not be available on all sites

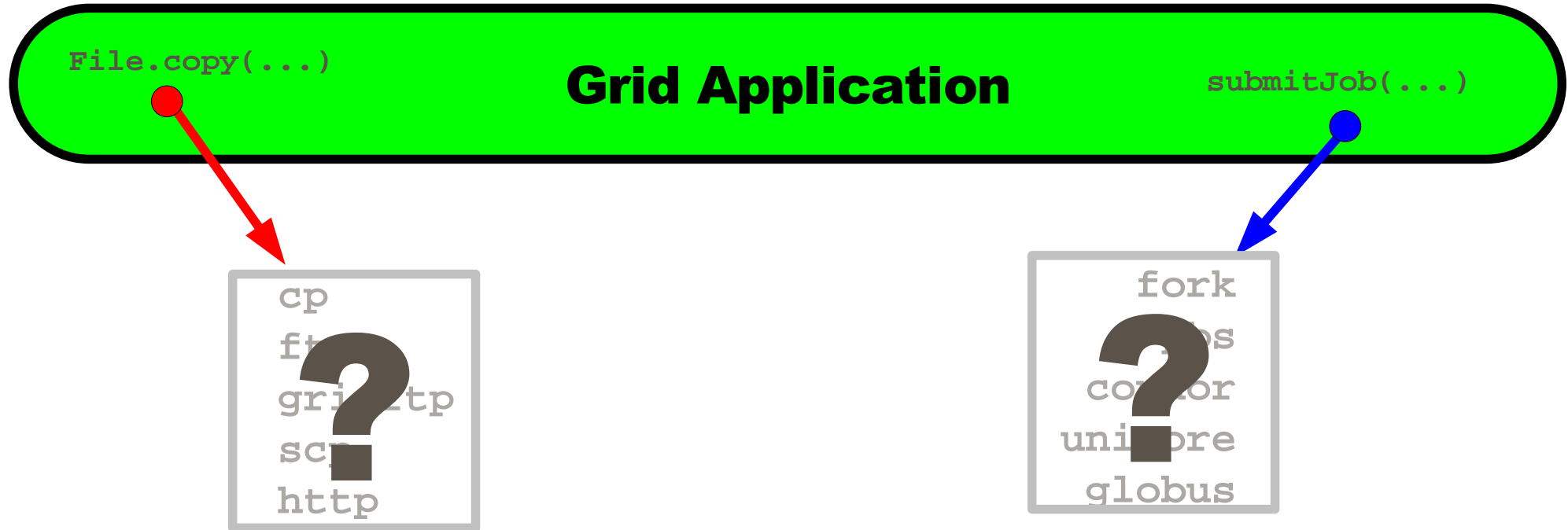
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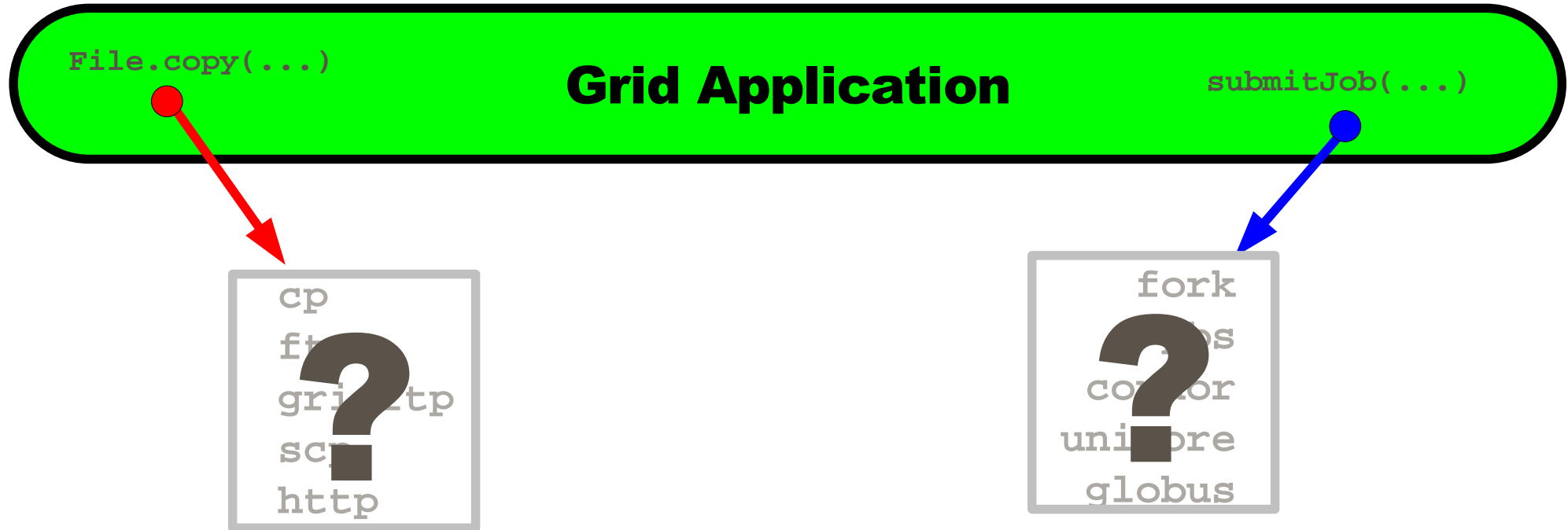
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- Which should you use?
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- Some may not work for all users (certificates)

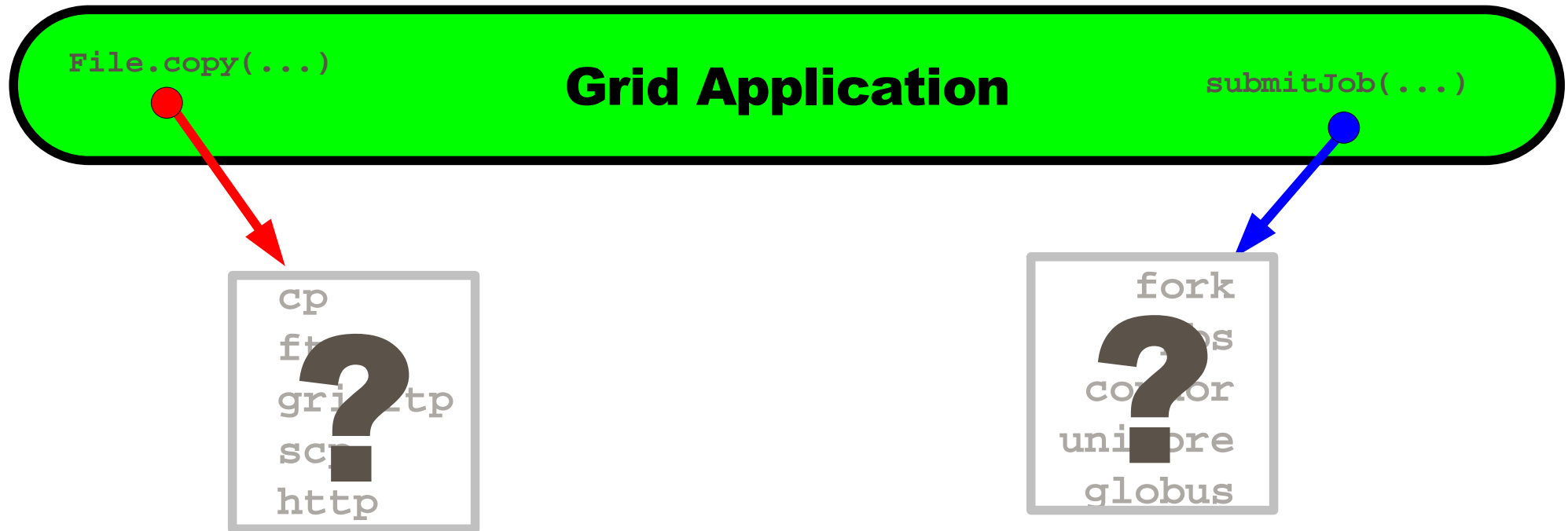


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- Exponential number of combinations!





- Which should you use?
- Some might not be available on all sites
- Some may not work for your users (e.g. test)
- Versions differ a lot (Globus changes every 2 months)
- Exponential number of combinations!

# Not portable!

```
int RemoteFile::GetFile (char const* source,  char const* target) {
    globus_url_t          source_url;
    globus_io_handle_t     dest_io_handle;
    globus_ftp_client_operationattr_t  source_ftp_attr;
    globus_result_t        result;
    globus_gass_transfer_requestattr_t source_gass_attr;
    globus_gass_copy_attr_t source_gass_copy_attr;
    globus_gass_copy_handle_t gass_copy_handle;
    globus_gass_copy_handleattr_t gass_copy_handleattr;
    globus_ftp_client_handleattr_t ftp_handleattr;
    globus_io_attr_t         io_attr;
    int                      output_file = -1;

    if ( globus_url_parse (source_URL, &source_url) != GLOBUS_SUCCESS ) {
        printf ("can not parse source_URL \"%s\"\n", source_URL);
        return (-1);
    }

    if ( source_url.scheme_type != GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_GSIFTP &&
        source_url.scheme_type != GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FTP &&
        source_url.scheme_type != GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTP &&
        source_url.scheme_type != GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTPS ) {
        printf ("can not copy from %s - wrong prot\n", source_URL);
        return (-1);
    }

    globus_gass_copy_handleattr_init (&gass_copy_handleattr);
    globus_gass_copy_attr_init (&source_gass_copy_attr);

    globus_ftp_client_handleattr_init (&ftp_handleattr);
    globus_io_fileattr_init (&io_attr);

    globus_gass_copy_attr_set_io (&source_gass_copy_attr, &io_attr);
    globus_gass_copy_handleattr_set_ftp_attr (&gass_copy_handleattr,
        &ftp_handleattr);

    globus_gass_copy_handle_init (&gass_copy_handle,
        &gass_copy_handleattr);
}
```

```
if (source_url.scheme_type == GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_GSIFTP ||
    source_url.scheme_type == GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FTP ) {
    globus_ftp_client_operationattr_init (&source_ftp_attr);
    globus_gass_copy_attr_set_ftp (&source_gass_copy_attr,
        &source_ftp_attr);
}
else {
    globus_gass_transfer_requestattr_init (&source_gass_attr,
        source_url.scheme);
    globus_gass_copy_attr_set_gass (&source_gass_copy_attr,
        &source_gass_attr);
}

output_file = globus_libc_open ((char*) target,
    O_WRONLY | O_TRUNC | O_CREAT,
    S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP |
    S_IWGRP);

if ( output_file == -1 ) {
    printf ("could not open the file \"%s\"\n", target);
    return (-1);
}

/* convert stdout to be a globus_io_handle */
if ( globus_io_file_posix_convert (output_file, 0,
        &dest_io_handle)
    != GLOBUS_SUCCESS) {
    printf ("Error converting the file handle\n");
    return (-1);
}

result = globus_gass_copy_register_url_to_handle (
    &gass_copy_handle, (char*)source_URL,
    &source_gass_copy_attr, &dest_io_handle,
    my_callback, NULL);

if ( result != GLOBUS_SUCCESS ) {
    printf ("error: %s\n", globus_object_printable_to_string
        (globus_error_get (result)));
    return (-1);
}

globus_url_destroy (&source_url);
return (0);
}
```

```
package org.globus.ogsa.gui;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.Vector;
import javax.xml.rpc.Stub;
import org.apache.axis.message.MessageElement;
import org.apache.axis.utils.XMLUtils;
import org.globus.*
import org.gridforum.ogsi.*
import org.gridforum.ogsi.holders.TerminationTimeTypeHolder;
import org.w3c.dom.Document;
import org.w3c.dom.Element;

public class RFTClient {
    public static void copy (String source_url, String target_url) {
        try {
            File requestFile = new File (source_url);
            BufferedReader reader = null;
            try {
                reader = new BufferedReader (new FileReader (requestFile));
            } catch (java.io.FileNotFoundException fnfe) { }
            Vector requestData = new Vector ();
            requestData.add (target_url);
            TransferType[] transfers1 = new TransferType[transferCount];
            RFTOptionsType multirftOptions = new RFTOptionsType ();

            multirftOptions.setBinary (Boolean.valueOf (
                (String)requestData.elementAt (0)).booleanValue ());
            multirftOptions.setBlockSize (Integer.valueOf (
                (String)requestData.elementAt (1)).intValue ());
            multirftOptions.setTcpBufferSize (Integer.valueOf (
                (String)requestData.elementAt (2)).intValue ());
            multirftOptions.setNotpt (Boolean.valueOf (
                (String)requestData.elementAt (3)).booleanValue ());
            multirftOptions.setParallelStreams (Integer.valueOf (
                (String)requestData.elementAt (4)).intValue ());
            multirftOptions.setDcau(Boolean.valueOf(
                (String)requestData.elementAt (5)).booleanValue ());

            int i = 7;
            for (int j = 0; j < transfers1.length; j++)
            {
                transfers1[j] = new TransferType ();

                transfers1[j].setTransferId (j);
                transfers1[j].setSourceUrl ((String)requestData.elementAt (i++));
                transfers1[j].setDestinationUrl ((String)requestData.elementAt (i++));
                transfers1[j].setRftOptions (multirftOptions);

                TransferRequestType transferRequest = new TransferRequestType ();
                transferRequest.setTransferArray (transfers1);

                int concurrency = Integer.valueOf
                    ((String)requestData.elementAt(6)).intValue();

                if (concurrency > transfers1.length)
                {
                    System.out.println ("Concurrency should be less than the number"
                        "of transfers in the request");
                    System.exit (0);
                }
                transferRequest.setConcurrency (concurrency);

                TransferRequestElement requestElement = new TransferRequestElement ();
                requestElement.setTransferRequest (transferRequest);

                ExtensibilityType extension = new ExtensibilityType ();
                extension = AnyHelper.getExtensibility (requestElement);

                OGSIServiceGridLocator factoryService = new OGSIServiceGridLocator ();
                Factory factory = factoryService.getFactoryPort (new URL (source_url));
                GridServiceFactory gridFactory = new GridServiceFactory (factory);

                LocatorType locator = gridFactory.createService (extension);
                System.out.println ("Created an instance of Multi-RFT");

                MultiFileRFTDefinitionServiceGridLocator loc
                    = new MultiFileRFTDefinitionServiceGridLocator();
                RFTPortType rftPort = loc.getMultiFileRFTDefinitionPort (locator);
                ((Stub)rftPort)._setProperty (Constants.AUTHORIZATION,
                    NoAuthorization.getInstance());
                ((Stub)rftPort)._setProperty (GSIConstants.GSI_MODE,
                    GSIConstants.GSI_MODE_FULL_DELEG);
                ((Stub)rftPort)._setProperty (Constants.GSI_SEC_CONV,
                    Constants.SIGNATURE);
                ((Stub)rftPort)._setProperty (Constants.GRIM_POLICY_HANDLER,
                    new IgnoreProxyPolicyHandler ());

                int requestid = rftPort.start ();
                System.out.println ("Request id: " + requestid);

            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                System.err.println (MessageUtils.toString (e));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- The situation today:
  - Grids: everywhere
  - Grid applications: nowhere
- Why is this?
  - Application programmers accept the Grid as a computing paradigm only very slowly.
- Problems:
  - Interfaces are NOT simple
  - Portability / interoperability
    - Different and evolving interfaces to the 'Grid'
    - Environment changes in many ways
    - WSDL and web services do not solve all these problems

- GAT: Grid Application Toolkit
  - API and Toolkit for developing and running portable grid applications independently of the underlying grid infrastructure and available services
- GAT is used by applications to access grid services
- Simple API
- GAT Adaptors (“plugins”)
  - Connect GAT to grid services
  - Allow for multiple providers (Globus, Unicore, ProActive, ...)
- GAT Engine
  - Provides runtime delegation of GAT-API calls to adaptors

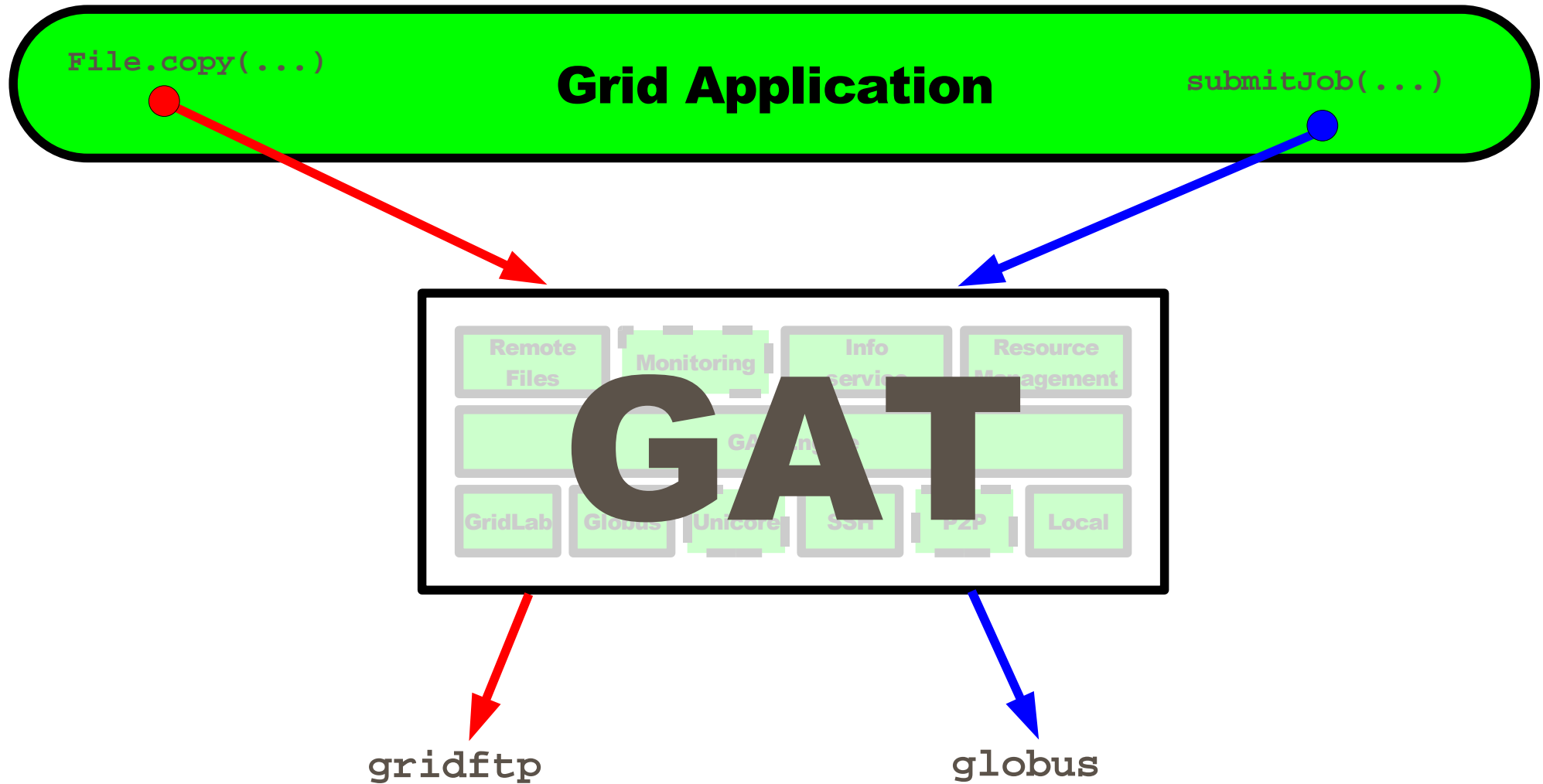
- GAT does not aim to replace existing “grid infrastructure.”
- GAT aims to provide a simple, clear interface to many different infrastructures
  - GRAM
  - Condor
  - Unicore
  - GridFTP
  - ...
- Open source, BSD-like licence

- Applications make GAT-API calls for grid operations
  - Applications link against GAT
- Applications run irrespective of available infrastructure
  - GAT Engine loads all available adaptors **at runtime**
  - Upon a call to the GAT-API the GAT Engine determines which adaptor(s) provide the “grid operation”
  - Upon “grid operation” failure another adaptor may be called
- There exist a set of default adaptors which provide default local capabilities
  - Grid applications can thus be compiled, linked, and tested without any available grid services
  - The same application executable can run in a “full grid environment.” **No recompilation / linking**

- A language independent, object oriented specification
- Language bindings
  - C, C++, Java, python, ...
- Work in progress
  - Perl, .net, fortran
- Adopt the “look-and-feel” of the target language
- focus on well-known programming paradigms
  - Provide a File API for file access
  - Not (web)services to services to files. . .
  - Programmers expect open, close, read, write, seek. Do not introduce fancy things like the need to ask a service discovery service to tell me the location of an service which is able to tell me the location of my file...



- Security (deal with passwords, credentials, etc)
- Grid I/O
  - File operations, remote file access, file replication
  - Inter-process communication
- Resource Management
  - Resource brokering
  - Forking grid applications, job management
- Application Information Management
  - Global repository for application specific information
  - Query this information repository
- Monitoring
  - Grid monitoring
  - Application monitoring and steering



# ***File Copy with GAT (C++)***

---

```
#include <GAT++.hpp>

void RemoteFile::GetFile (
    GAT::Context context, std::string source_url,
    std::string target_url) throws GAT::Exception {
    GAT::File file (context, source_url);
    file.Copy      (target_url);
}
```

# ***File Copy with GAT (C++)***

---

```
#include <GAT++.hpp>

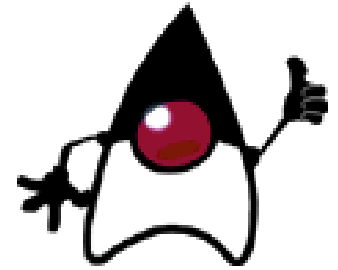
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```

- What is GAT and why do we need it?
- **JavaGAT overview and structure**
- Security
- Grid I/O
- Resource Management
- Application Information Management
- Monitoring
  
- Hands-on session

# Why Java?

- Java is widely used, object oriented.
- Secure (language, sandbox)
- Java is “write once, run everywhere”.
  - Compile application on your desktop machine.
  - This creates machine independent bytecode.
  - Copy application files and the GAT to any grid site (portal typically does this for you).
  - Just run it. No recompilation / configuration.
- Performance of current JITs is good.
  - Compiled (just-in-time)
  - Runtime, profile-driven optimizations
  - Applications are typically 10% slower than C.
- Ideal for grid computing?



- GAT API is an object oriented specification, but language independent.
- Tension between existing language features and the GAT specification.
  - Programmers do not want to learn new APIs for features already in the language.
  - GAT should “feel” the same across platforms.
- Find the tight trade-off

## **Grid Application**

**Files**

**Monitoring**

**Info  
service**

**Resource  
Management**

## **GAT Engine**

**GridLab**

**Globus**

**Unicore**

**SSH**

**P2P**

**Local**

**Legend:**

**Java**

**Done**

**W.I.P**



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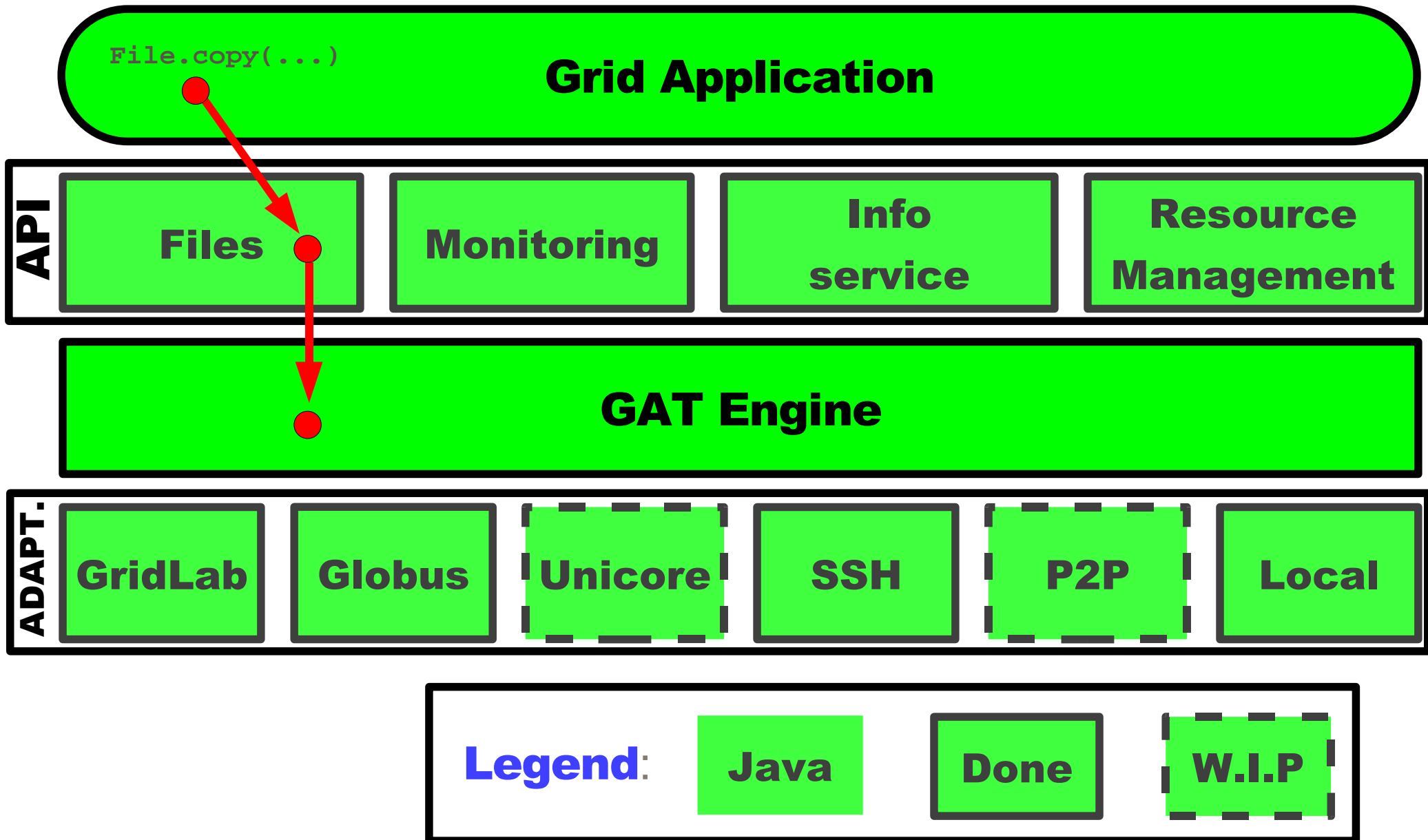
Local

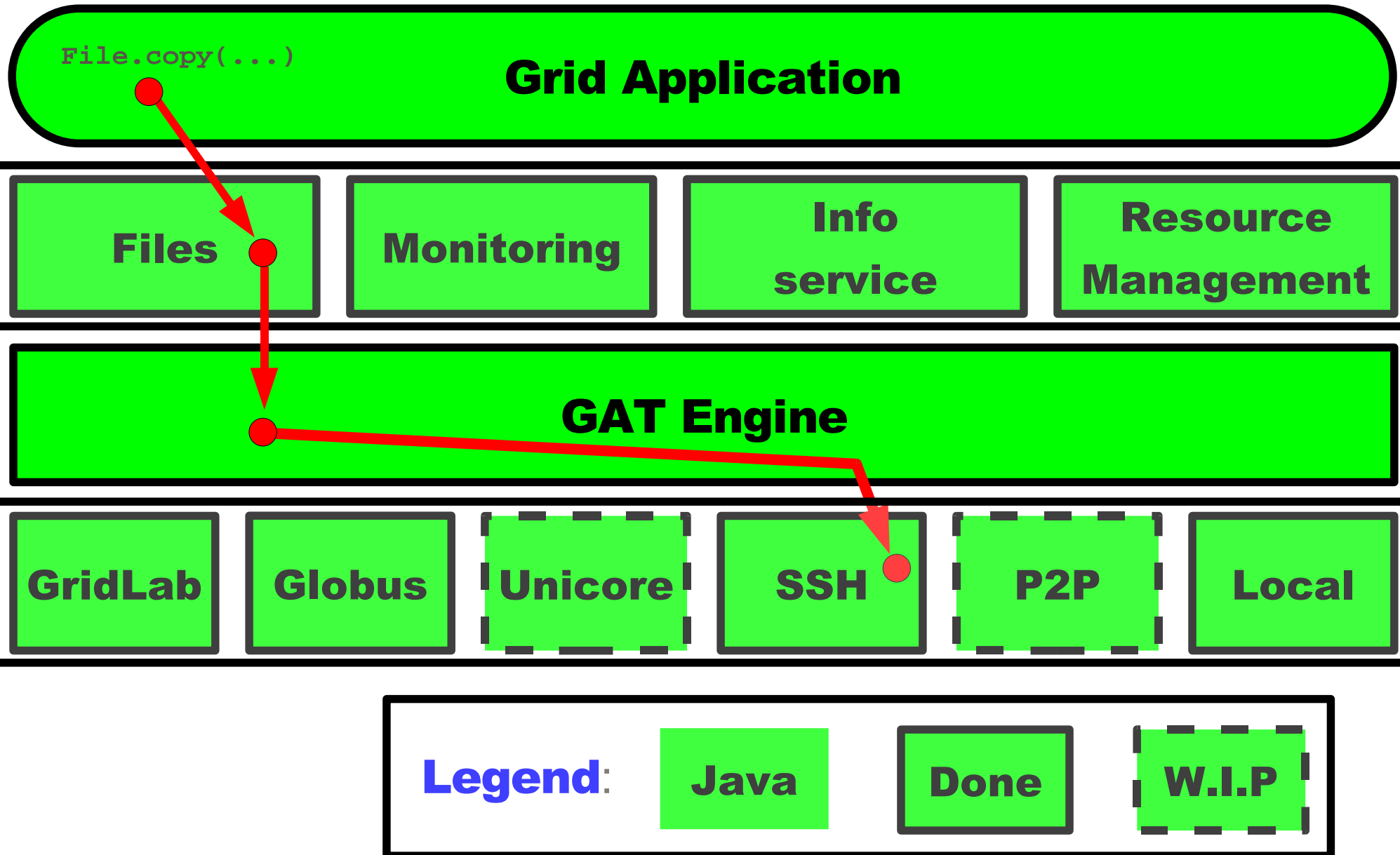
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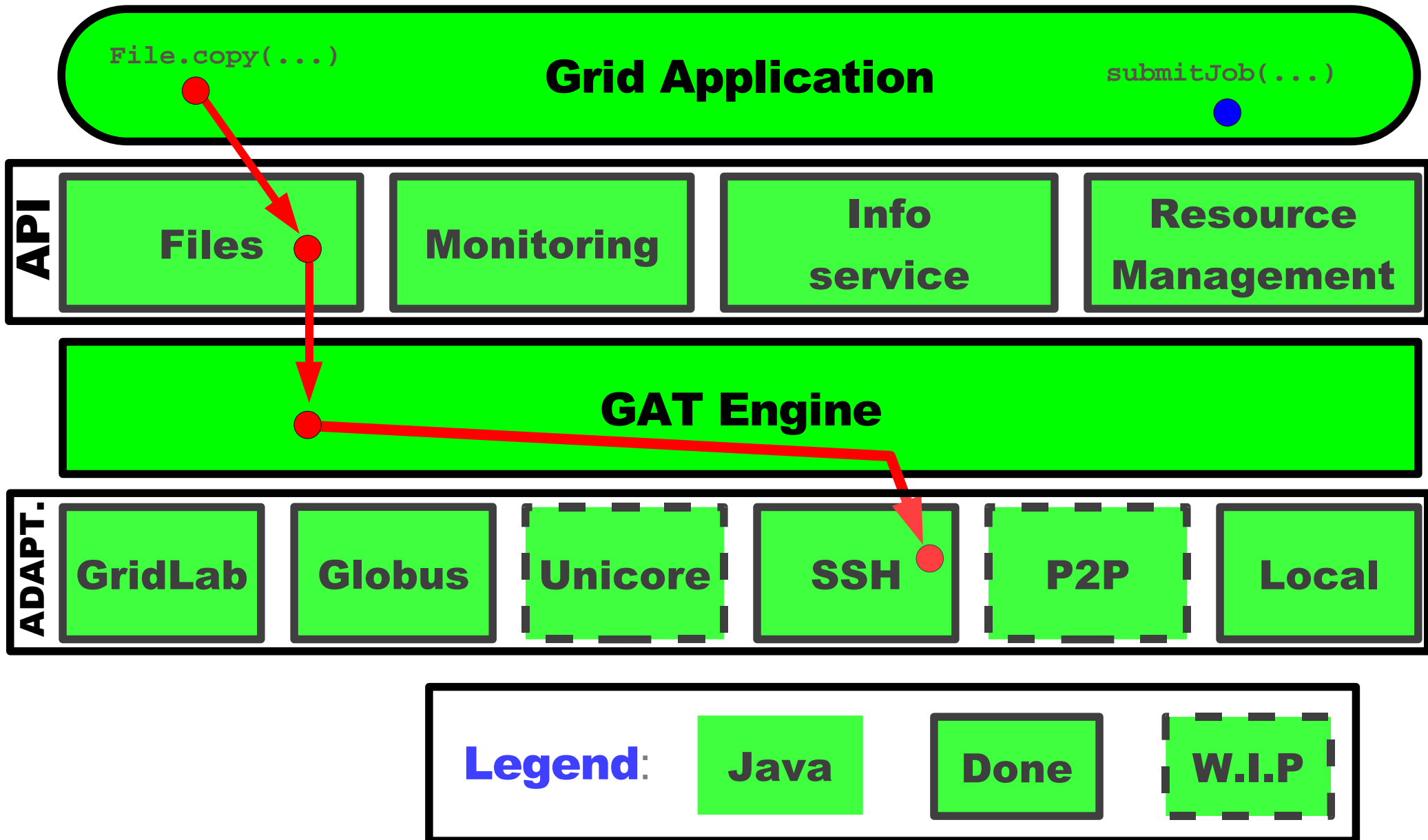
Java

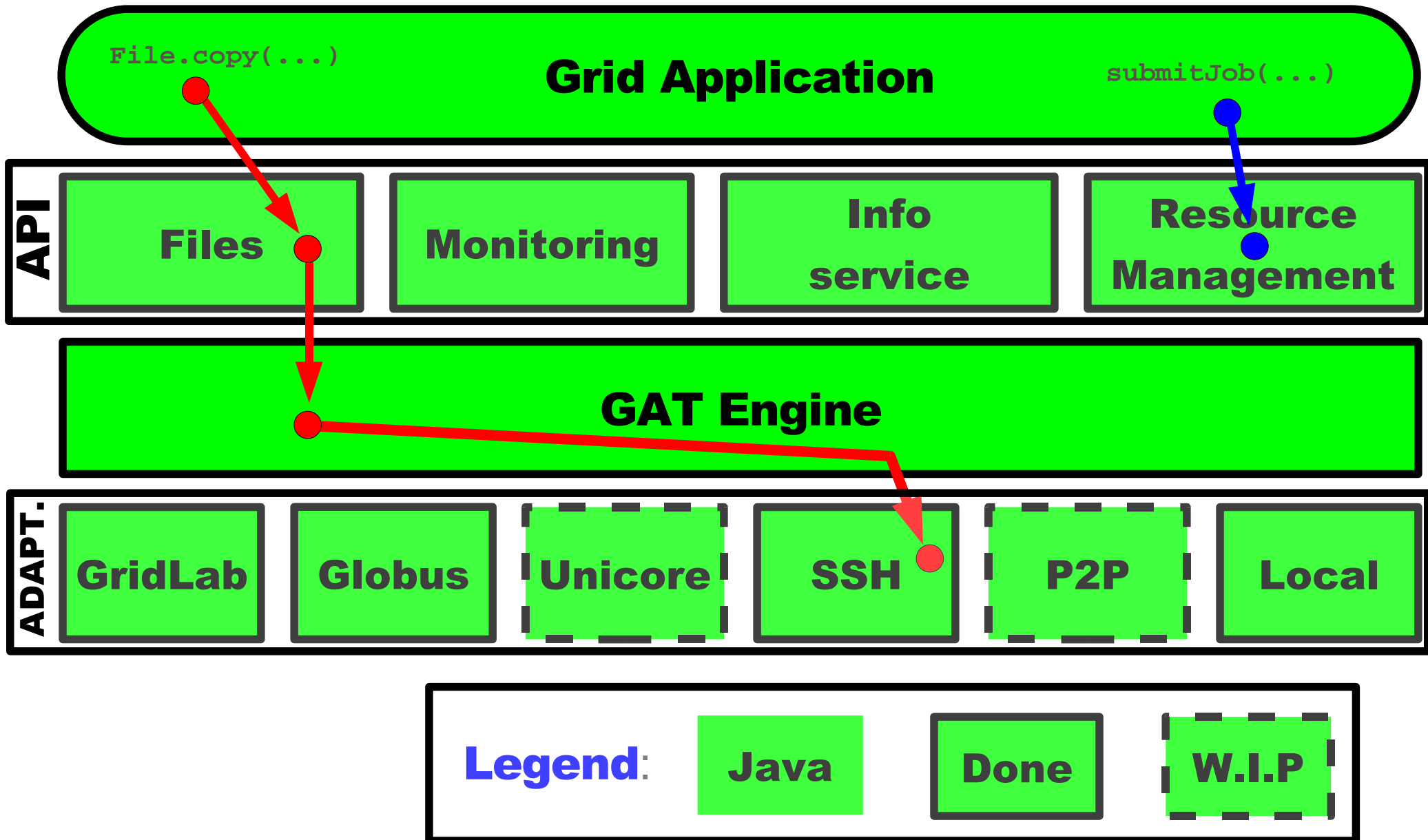
Done

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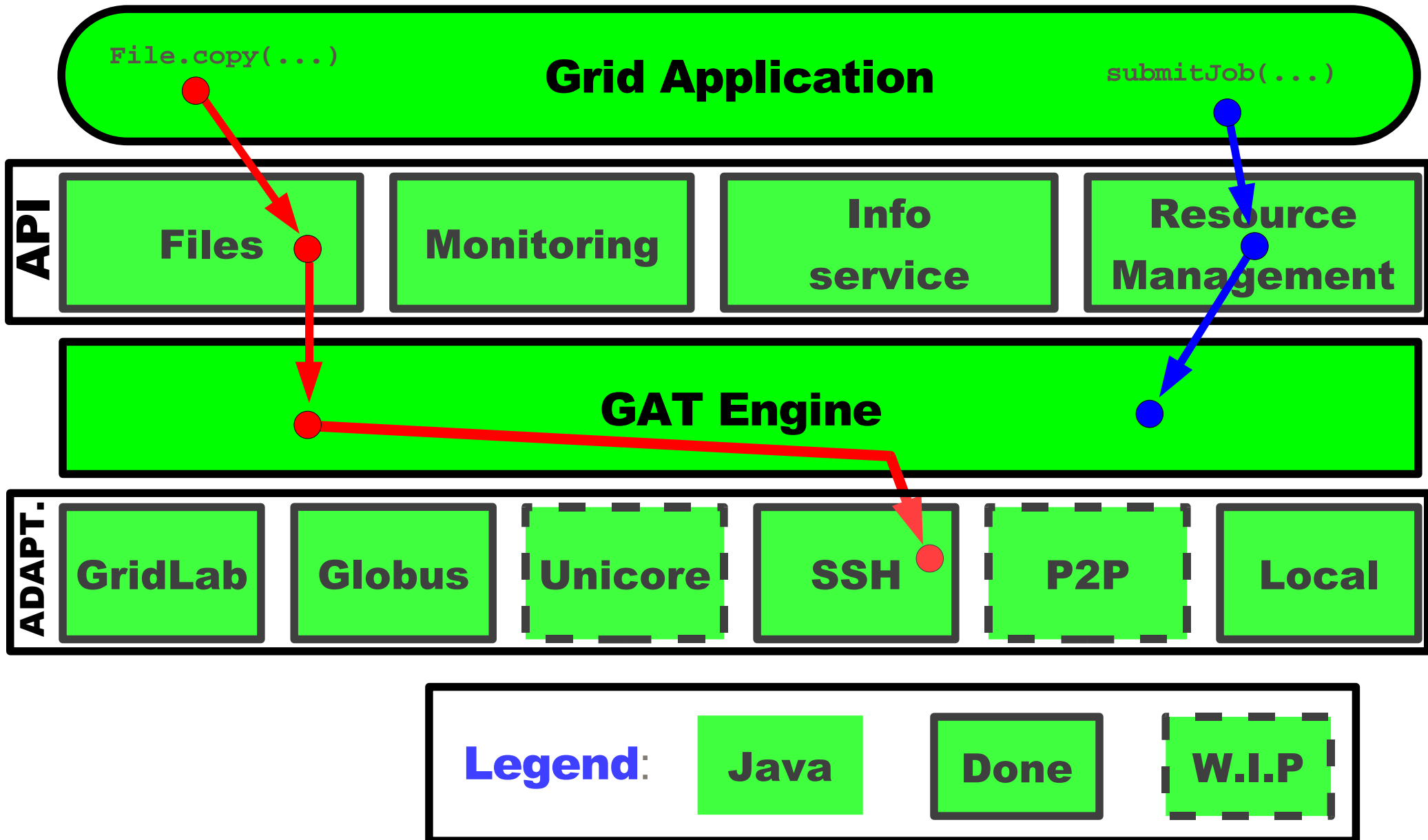


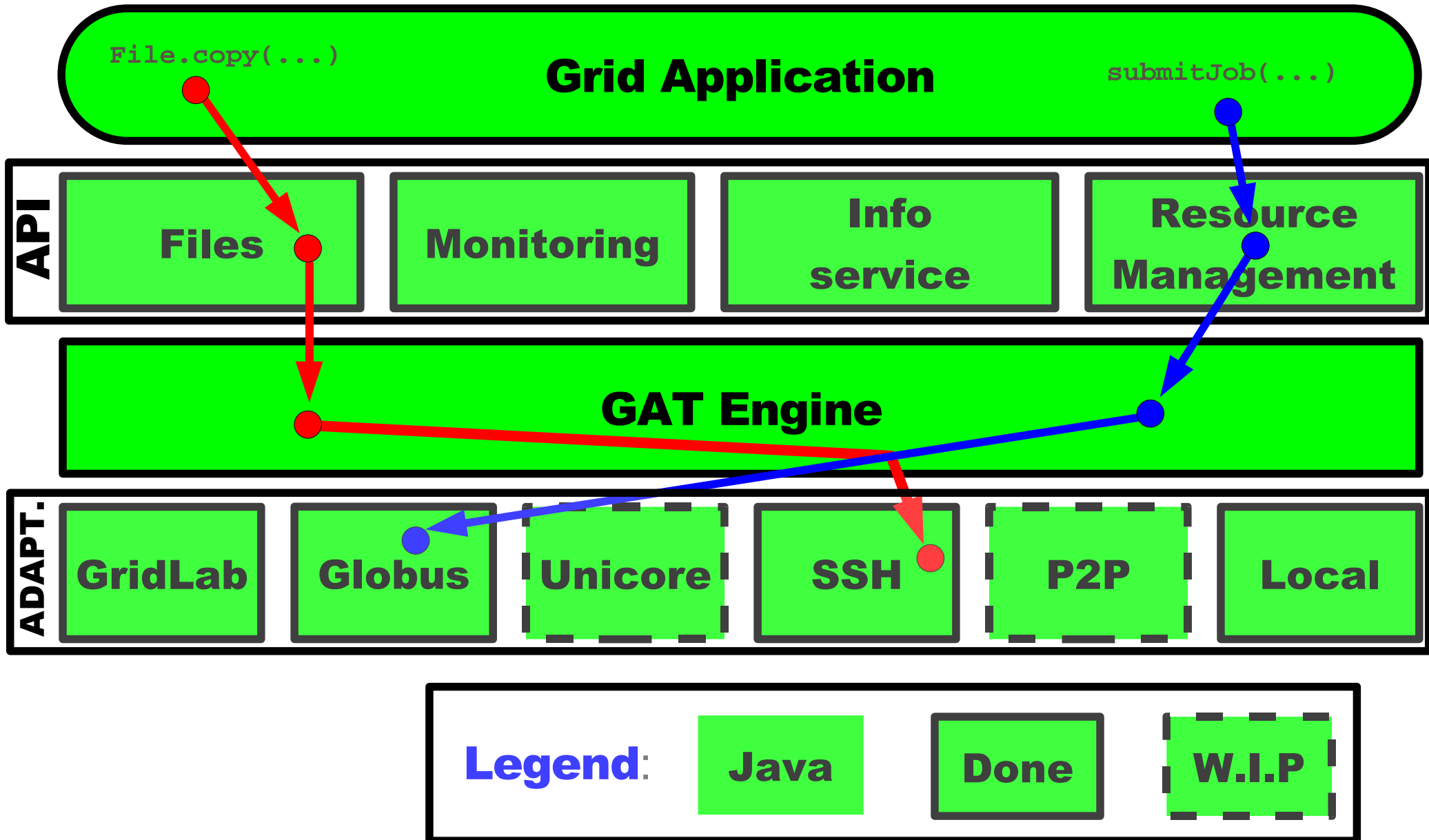


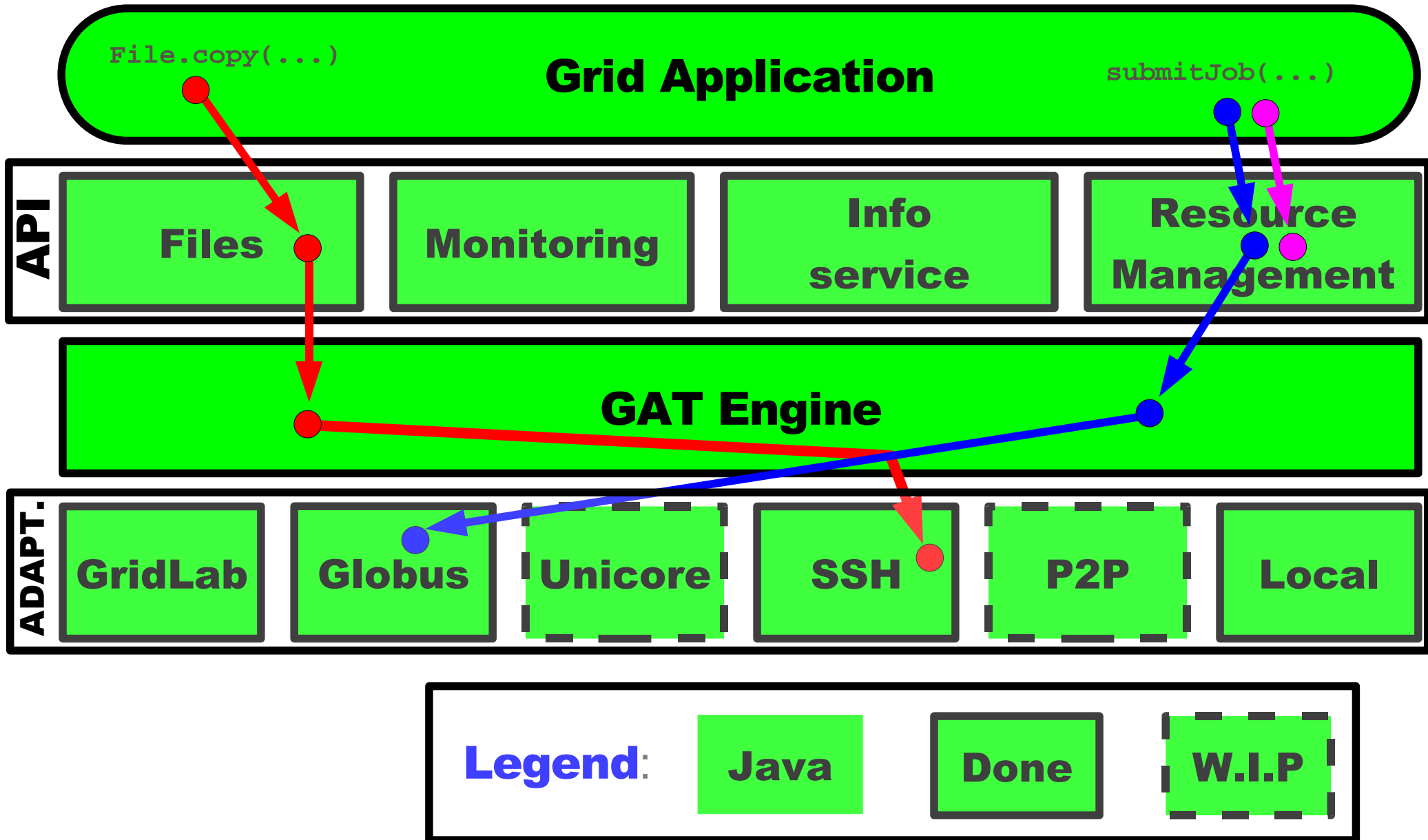


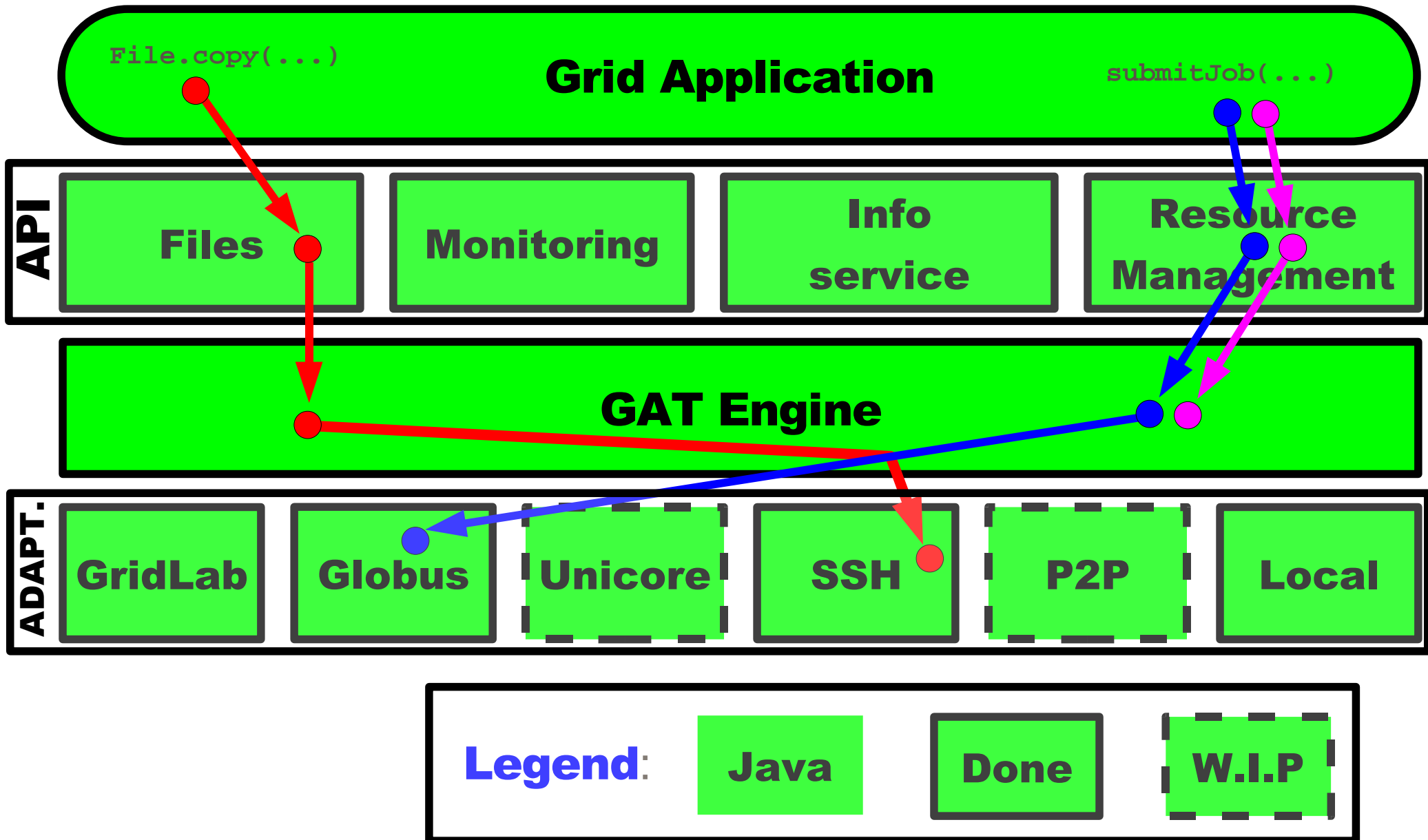


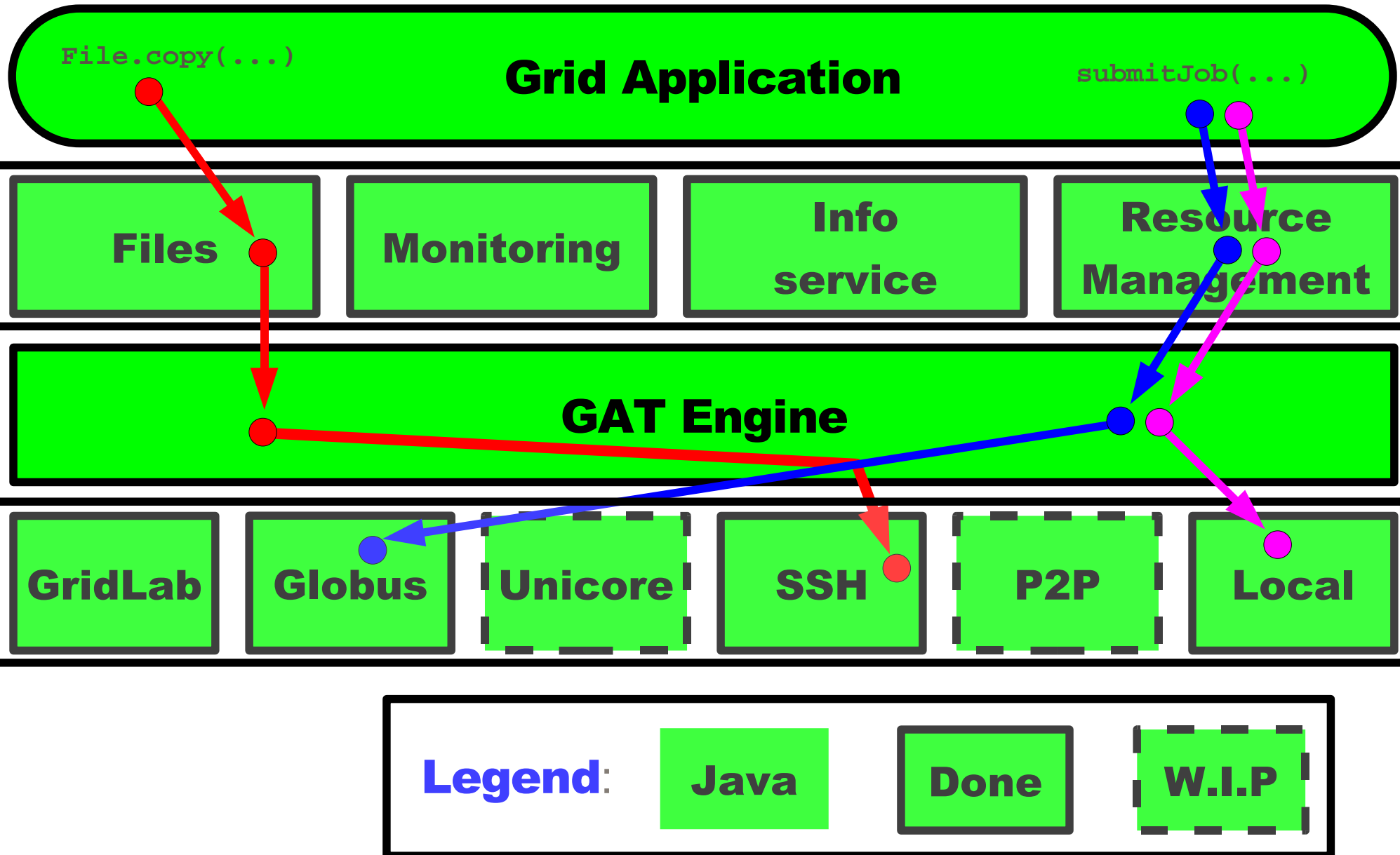












- Adaptors are Java JAR files, dynamically loaded into the application.
- Late binding (specification allows this):
  - The GAT engine selects the best adaptor for each method.
  - Example: Create file object.
  - Engine selects and instantiates all adaptors than can implement this file object.
  - File.copy from site A to site B and C.
  - A -> B copy with GridFTP.
  - A -> C copy with GridLab Data movement.
  - Provides flexibility and fault tolerance.
- Other implementations (C, C++, ...) use static binding

# *Spec vs JavaGAT (1)*

---

- Memory management is done for you (GC).
- GAT utility objects are not needed (list, table).
- No status objects, but exceptions
  - Can be nested.

- File and Streaming API:
  - JavaGAT subclasses existing “java.io” classes.
  - Streams and random access are separate
    - The GAT specification defines seeks on streams.
  - Directories are “first class citizens” and can be moved, copied, etc.
  - Directories can be used with any adopter
    - Stage in and out with resource broker.
  - Any Java code that uses files can now transparently use remote files.
    - File operations (getSize, isReadable).
    - Random File access.
    - Streaming.



- Complete set of local adaptors.
- Generic:
  - Service locator (Igrid); used by GridLab adaptors
  - Stage in / out on top of GAT file; used by broker adaptors
  - Support for dealing with security contexts
  - Make writing new adaptors as easy as possible
- Many adaptors for grid middleware
  - Will be mentioned later

- What is GAT and why do we need it?
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- Preferences
  - Key value pairs
  - Adaptor-specific instructions
  - Global or local, local overrides global
  - Example: ( "File.adaptor.name", "globus" )
- GATContext
  - Contains security information
  - Contains global preferences
  - There can be more than one context
  - Needed to create GAT objects
- GAT
  - Factory for all GAT objects
- GAT Exceptions
  - Nested, helps debugging (Needed because of late binding)

- URI
  - Slightly different semantics compared to java.net.URI
  - Use the right number of /'s in the URI's
  - Full URI is easy....
    - `protocol://machine/<path>file`
  - ....but some fields may be blank
    - `file:///output` (local file in current directory)
    - `file:///output` (local file in root (/) directory)
    - `file:///tmp/output` (local file in /tmp directory)
    - `ftp://10.0.0.1/output` (remote file in default ftp dir)
- Use the right scheme (protocol) in the URI:
  - JavaGAT can choose (late binding):
    - `any://`
  - Force a specific adaptor (early binding):
    - `ftp://`, `gsiftp://`, `http://`, `file://`, ....

```
GATContext context = new GATContext();  
Preferences prefs = new Preferences();  
prefs.put("File.adaptor.name", "globus");  
context.addPreferences(prefs);
```

```
src = new URI("hello");  
file = GAT.createFile(context, src);
```

OR use local preferences to override globals:

```
file = GAT.createFile(context, morePrefs, src);
```

- SecurityContext
  - A container for security Information.
- Abstract, use subclasses
  - PasswordSecurityContext
  - CertificateSecurityContext
  - MyProxyServerCredentialSecurityContext
- Notes restrict the access to the context
  - Avoid broadcasting of passwords / credentials
  - Restrict access to a set of hosts or adaptors
  - One or more notes -> restricted to those adaptors/hosts
  - No notes -> any adaptor can use context for any host
- Typically not needed if default credentials / private keys are used

```
GATContext context = new GATContext();
SecurityContext pwd =
    new PasswordSecurityContext(username, password);

// restrict access
pwd.addNote("hosts", "hostname1:port1,hostname2:port2");
pwd.addNote("adaptors", "ftp,ssh");

SecurityContext cert =
    new CertificateSecurityContext(keyfile, username, passphrase);

// add them to the GAT context
context.addSecurityContext(pwd);
context.addSecurityContext(cert);
```

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# ***Grid I/O Use Cases***

---

- Copy, move, read, write files on the grid
- Random access to remote files
- Replicate files between different grid sites
- Inter-process communication

- File, streams and random file access:
  - Local files
  - GridLab data service
  - FTP, HTTP, HTTPS
  - GridFTP (Globus)
  - SSH, SFTP
- Logical file (replication):
  - Generic adaptor on top of GAT File
  - Logical file adaptor for GridLab replica service
- Pipe
  - Sockets

- File
  - FileInputStream / FileOutputStream
  - RandomAccessFile
- } Extend java.io classes
- ↓
- Grid-enable your code, just by replacing one "new" statement
- LogicalFile
    - Replicated file support
  - Basic Inter-process communication
    - Endpoint
    - Pipe
    - PileListener

- Represents both files and directories (like java.io)
  - canRead, canWrite
  - delete
  - mkdir
  - list
  - **copy**
  - **move**
  - ...

```
package tutorial;

import org.gridlab.gat.*;
import org.gridlab.gat.io.File;

public class RemoteCopy {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        GATContext context = new GATContext();

        URI src = new URI(args[0]);
        URI dest = new URI(args[1]);
        File file = GAT.createFile(context, src);           // create file object

        file.copy(dest);                                   // and copy it
        GAT.end();
    }
}
```

# GAT File Streaming Example

```
package tutorial;  
  
class RemoteCat {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
        URI loc = new URI(args[0]);  
  
        FileInputStream in = GAT.createFileInputStream(context, loc);  
        InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(in);  
        BufferedReader buf = new BufferedReader(reader);  
  
        while(true) {  
            String result = buf.readLine();  
            if(result == null) break;  
            System.out.println(result);  
        }  
        in.close();  
        GAT.end();  
    }  
}
```

} → Standard  
java.io  
classes

# ***GAT Remote Random Access Files***

---

- Random access to remote files
  - read
  - write
  - seek
  - length
  - ...

# ***GAT Logical File (replica management)***

- LogicalFile class
  - An abstract representation of a set of identical physical files
  - addFile / addURI
  - removeFile / removeURI
  - **replicate(URI destination)**
- Replicate a logical file to a new location.
  - Copy one of the files in the set to the new location
  - Choose the “best” one
    - Closest in terms of bandwidth
    - Cheapest
    - ...
    - Depends on adaptor
- Typically used for staging in files for jobs
  - Resource broker (or GAT) chooses one of the files in the set



- Basic IPC primitives
  - Not intended for parallel programming
  - API looks like socket
  - Point to point only
  - Protocol independent
- Endpoint
  - Create them
  - **listen** (bind/accept in “socket speak”)
  - **connect** (setup connection to another Endpoint)
  - **listen** and **connect** both return a Pipe
- Pipe
  - A connection between to Endpoints (like a socket)
  - Provides InputStream and OutputStream

# ***GAT Inter-Process Communication (2)***

---

- Endpoints are shared using the GAT application information service
- Asynchronous connection setup
- PipeListener
  - `processPipe(Pipe pipe);`
- `Endpoint.listen(PipeListener p)`
  - Asynchronous (returns immediately)
  - When a remote site connects, GAT calls `processPipe` on listener

- What is GAT and why do we need it?
- JavaGAT structure and overview
- Security
- Grid I/O
- **Resource Management**
- Application Information Management
- Monitoring
- Hands-on session

- Schedule, run jobs on the grid
- Stage in / stage out files that belong with jobs
- Cancel, checkpoint, migrate jobs
- Reserve resources

# ***Available Adaptors for Resource Management***

---

- Local machine
- GridLab GRMS
- Globus
- ProActive
- Zorilla
- SSH
- Sun Grid Engine (SGE)
- PBS

- ResourceDescription
  - SoftwareResourceDescription
    - Describes a software component: library or Operating System, etc
    - Key/value pairs
    - “os.name”, “linux”
    - “os.release”, “2.6”
  - HardwareResourceDescription
    - Describes a hardware component: machine to run a job on
    - Key/value pairs
    - “memory.size”, “1GB”
    - “machine.type”, “i686”
  - Some keys and values defined in the spec, others may be adaptor specific
  - Both have a list of additional ResourceDescriptions
  - Build trees of ResourceDescriptions to express complex requirements

# *Two requirements*

SoftwareResourceDescription  
os.name=linux



HardwareResourceDescription  
machine.type=i686

```
SoftwareResourceDescription srd =  
    new SoftwareResourceDescription();  
srd.addResourceAttribute("os.name", "linux");
```

```
HardwareResourceDescription hrd =  
    new HardwareResourceDescription();  
hrd.addResourceAttribute("machine.type", "i686");
```

```
srd.addResourceDescription(hrd); // require srd and hrd
```

SoftwareResourceDescription  
os.name=linux

HardwareResourceDescription  
machine.type=i686

HardwareResourceDescription  
machine.type=power4

```
SoftwareResourceDescription srd =  
    new SoftwareResourceDescription();  
srd.addResourceAttribute("os.name", "linux");
```

```
HardwareResourceDescription hrd1 = new HardwareResourceDescription();  
hrd1.addResourceAttribute("machine.type", "i686");
```

```
HardwareResourceDescription hrd2 = new HardwareResourceDescription();  
hrd2.addResourceAttribute("machine.type", "power4");
```

```
srd.addResourceDescription(hrd1); // We must have Linux  
srd.addResourceDescription(hrd2); // on either i686 or power4
```



- Resource
  - SoftwareResource
  - HardwareResource
- Reservation
- SoftwareDescription
  - Executable
  - Arguments
  - stdin, stdout, stderr
  - Pre-staged, post-staged files
- JobDescription
  - Must have SoftwareDescription
  - Has ResourceDescription or Resource

Describes the software you want to run on the grid

Describes your job:  
Software and Requirements (for brokering)  
or  
Software and a specific resource to run on

# ***GAT Resource Management Classes (3)***

---

- ResourceBroker
  - Submit job description
  - Find resources
  - Make reservations
- Job
  - Result of job submission
  - Query state
  - Cancel
  - Checkpoint
  - Migrate

# Resource Management Example (1)

```
public class SubmitLocalJob {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
  
        SoftwareDescription sd = new SoftwareDescription();  
        sd.setLocation("file:///bin/hostname");  
        File stdout = GAT.createFile(context, "hostname.txt");  
        sd.setStdout(stdout);  
  
        JobDescription jd = new JobDescription(sd);  
        ResourceBroker broker = GAT.createResourceBroker(context);  
        Job job = broker.submitJob(jd);  
        while (job.getState() != Job.STOPPED &&  
            job.getState() != Job.SUBMISSION_ERROR) Thread.sleep(1000);  
    }  
}
```

# Resource Management Example (2)

```
public class SubmitRemoteJob {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        // ... above code is the same as before
        ResourceDescription rd = new HardwareResourceDescription();
        rd.addAttribute("machine.node", args[0]);

        JobDescription jd = new JobDescription(sd, rd);
        ResourceBroker broker = GAT.createResourceBroker(context);
        Job job = broker.submitJob(jd);

        while (job.getState() != Job.STOPPED &&
            job.getState() != Job.SUBMISSION_ERROR) {
            System.err.println("job state = " + job.getInfo());
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        }
    }
}
```

- What is GAT and why do we need it?
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- Security
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- **Application Information Management**
- **Monitoring**
- **Hands-on session**

- Advert service is a directory with an hierarchical name space
- The advert service can publish GAT objects
  - File
  - LogicalFile
  - Endpoint
  - Resource (software, hardware)
  - Job
- User attaches meta data to GAT objects
- Application can query, based on meta data
- Advert service is persistent
- Advert service is language independent

- Publish your (replicated) files, so other applications can open them
- Publish Endpoints to establish inter process communication
- Publish the (hardware) resources you found
- Spawn jobs, publish their Job object, let other applications (like a portal) monitor them

# ***Available Adaptors for the Advert Service***

---

- Local system (file)
- GridLab Storagebox



- Advertisable
  - Marker interface (like java.io.Serializable)
  - GAT objects that implement this interface can be advertised
- MetaData
  - Table of (key,value) pairs (Strings)
  - Attached to Advertisable
- AdvertService
  - Publish adverts at some path in the hierarchical name space
  - Path uniquely identifies advert (one advert at any given path)
  - Supports current working directory (relative paths)
  - `add(advert, metaData, path)`
  - `getAdvertisable(path)`
  - `find(metaData)` metaData can contain regular expressions
  - ...

# Example: Publishing GAT Objects

```
public class AdvertServicePublish {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
        AdvertService advert = GAT.createAdvertService(context);  
  
        File file = GAT.createFile(context, "foo");  
        Metadata meta = new Metadata();  
        meta.put("name", "myTestFile");  
        meta.put("purpose", "tutorial");  
        advert.add(file, meta, "/home/rob/tutorialFile");  
  
        Endpoint e = GAT.createEndpoint(context);  
        meta = new Metadata();  
        meta.put("name", "myTestEndpoint");  
        meta.put("purpose", "tutorial");  
        advert.add(e, meta, "/home/rob/tutorialEndpoint");  
    }  
}
```

# Example: retrieving GAT Objects

```
public class AdvertServicePrinter {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
  
        AdvertService advert = GAT.createAdvertService(context);  
  
        Advertisable result = advert.getAdvertisable(args[0]);  
        if(result == null) {  
            System.err.println("object not found");  
            return;  
        }  
  
        System.err.println("got object back: " + result);  
    }  
}
```

- Create MetaData query description
  - All fields in query must be matched
  - Results may have additional fields
  - MetaData value fields can be regular expressions

```
/home/rob/tutorialFile  
"name", "myTestFile"  
"purpose", "tutorial"
```

```
/home/rob/tutorialEndpoint  
"name", "myTestEndpoint"  
"purpose", "tutorial"
```

- {("purpose", "tutorial")} matches both
- {("purpose", "tutorial"), ("location", "any")} matches none
- {("name", ".\*File")} matches blue
- {("name", "my.\*")} matches both

# Example: Query the Advert Service

```
public class AdvertServiceQuery {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
        AdvertService advert = GAT.createAdvertService(context);  
  
        Metadata meta = new Metadata();  
        meta.put(args[0], args[1]);  
  
        String[] paths = advert.find(meta);  
        if (paths == null) { System.err.println("no objects found");return; }  
  
        System.err.println(paths.length + " adverts found");  
        for (int i = 0; i < paths.length; i++) {  
            Advertisable result = advert.getAdvertisable(paths[i]);  
            System.err.println("advert " + i + " is " + result);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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# ***GAT Monitoring and Steering System use cases***

---

- Monitor and steer applications
  - Get application info (current iteration number)
  - Tell application to checkpoint
  - Change application variable to steer simulation
  - ...
- Monitor grid resources
  - Host load
  - Free disc space
  - Current available network bandwidth
  - ...
- Monitor and steer GAT objects
  - Monitor progress of GAT file copy
  - Monitor job status (is it in the queue or already scheduled)
  - ...

- External monitoring systems
  - Mercury
    - Monitors grid resources: hosts, queues, etc.
    - Monitors / steers applications
    - the GridLab project
    - the Datagrid project
    - the Hungarian Supergrid project
    - the P-GRADE Parallel Grid Runtime and Application Development Environment
  - Delphoi (work in progress)
    - Monitors network
    - The GridLab project
- Adaptor-specific (job management)



- Monitorable
  - A marker interface indicating which objects can be monitored
  - Interface to external monitoring system
- Monitorable GAT objects
  - File
  - LogicalFile
  - RandomAccessFile
  - FileInputStream
  - FileOutputStream
  - Endpoint
  - Pipe
  - AdvertService
  - Resource
  - Job

- MetricDefinition
  - A description of a measurable quantity within a monitoring system (free disk space)
  - Defines:
    - Measurement type: continuous / discrete
    - Data type and unit for parameters and return value
  - Create metrics by supplying parameters
    - Host name
    - Device name: /dev/hda
  - Monitoring system says:
    - I can measure free disk space.
      - I need two String parameters (device name, host name)
      - I will return a long value which is the free disk space in megabytes.
- Get list of MetricDefinitions from Monitorable

- Metric
  - Use a metric definition to define the metric you are interested in
  - MetricDefinition is: I can measure disk space
  - Metric is an **instance** of this: disk space on localhost, /dev/hda
  - Create by MetricDefinition.createMetric("localhost", "/dev/hda");
- MetricValue
  - A value measured by the monitoring system
  - Poll monitoring system with Monitorable.getMeasurement(Metric)
  - Contains time stamp, value
- MetricListener
  - Asynchronous monitoring handler, produces new MetricValues
    - Can be called whenever something changes
    - Can be called with a specific frequency (for continuous metrics)

# Monitoring Example (1)

```
public class ListMetricDefinitions {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext c = new GATContext();  
        c.addPreference("monitoring.adaptor.name", "mercury");  
  
        Monitorable m = GAT.createMonitorable(c);  
  
        List definitions = m.getMetricDefinitions();  
  
        System.err.println("found " + definitions.size() + " definitions");  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < definitions.size(); i++) {  
            System.err.println(definitions.get(i));  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Monitoring Example (2)


```
public class GetMetric {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext c = new GATContext();  
        c.addPreference("monitoring.adaptor.name", "mercury");  
  
        Monitorable m = GAT.createMonitorable(c);  
        MetricDefinition def = m.getMetricDefinitionByName("host.mem.free");  
  
        HashMap params = new HashMap();  
        params.put("host", args[0]);  
  
        Metric metric = def.createMetric(params);  
        MetricValue result = m.getMeasurement(metric);  
  
        System.err.println("Free memory at " +  
            new Date(result.getEventTime()) + " was: " + result.getValue());  
    }  
}
```

# ***The Power of GAT (1)***

---

- Submit job to remote resource
  - Stage in a directory
  - Get output back
  - Monitor the Job
- 
- Resource broker independent
  - Transfer protocol independent
- 
- In 70 lines of code!

```
public class SubmitJobCallback implements MetricListener {  
    boolean exit = false;  
  
    public void start(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        GATContext context = new GATContext();  
        Job job = submitJob(context, args[0]);  
  
        MetricDefinition md = job.getMetricDefinitionByName("job.status");  
        Metric m = md.createMetric(); // no parameters needed for metric  
        job.addMetricListener(this, m); // register callback for job.status  
  
        // wait until job is done  
        synchronized (this) {  
            while (!exit) wait();  
        }  
    }  
}  
// .... continued on next slide ....
```



My `processMetricEvent` method will be called when `job.status` changes

```
public synchronized void processMetricEvent(MetricValue val) {  
    String state = (String) val.getValue();  
  
    System.err.println("SubmitJobCallback: Processing metric: "  
        + val.getMetric() + ", state is " + state);  
  
    if (state.equals("STOPPED") || state.equals("SUBMISSION_ERROR")) {  
        exit = true;  
        notifyAll();  
    }  
}  
  
// .... continued on next slide ....
```



```
Job submitJob(GATContext context, String hostname) throws Exception {  
    File outFile = GAT.createFile(context, "any:///hostname.txt");  
    File stageInDir = GAT.createFile(context, "any:///home/rob/testDir");  
  
    SoftwareDescription sd = new SoftwareDescription();  
    sd.setLocation("file:///bin/hostname");  
    sd.setStdout(outFile);  
    sd.setPreStaged(stageInDir);  
  
    Hashtable attributes = new Hashtable();  
    attributes.put("machine.node", hostname);  
    ResourceDescription rd = new HardwareResourceDescription(attributes);  
  
    JobDescription jd = new JobDescription(sd, rd);  
    ResourceBroker broker = GAT.createResourceBroker(context);  
    return broker.submitJob(jd);  
}
```

- GAT will be supported for at least the next two years
- GAT is being standardized within GGF
  - This will take time
  - GAT 2.0 will be called SAGA (Simple API for Grid Applications)
  - SAGA is very close to GAT
    - Adds task model to GAT for asynchronous grid operations
- We will offer a migration path from GAT to SAGA

- The GAT provides a simple and stable API to various Grid environments
- But powerful!
- Independent of grid middleware
- Portable
- Downloads:
  - [www.gridlab.org](http://www.gridlab.org) and [www.cs.vu.nl/ibis](http://www.cs.vu.nl/ibis)
  - Distributions
  - Anonymous SVN access at [gforge.cs.vu.nl](http://gforge.cs.vu.nl)
  - C Platforms: Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, SGI Irix, True64 UNIX
  - Java Platforms: any (Java 1.4 or higher)
  - Support via mailing list [gat@gridlab.org](mailto:gat@gridlab.org)

- Download is anonymous, so we don't know
- Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics in Garching
- D-Grid
- Astrogrid
- Louisiane State University
- University of Texas
- AMOLF, Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics
- The Dutch Virtual Labs for E-science project (VI-e)
- The workflow system Triana (University of Cardiff)
- Georgia State University
- Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Ibis, teaching)
- The Multimedial project
- Zuse Institute Berlin, Germany

- Requirements:
  - Java 1.4 or newer
    - Download at [java.sun.com](http://java.sun.com)
  - Ant 1.6 or newer
    - Java's equivalent of “make”
    - Download at [ant.apache.org](http://ant.apache.org)
- The Java GAT
  - [www.gridlab.org](http://www.gridlab.org)
  - Click on Grid Application Toolkit
  - Click on GAT releases (on the left)
  - Download latest Java GAT version
  - Untar / unzip it in any place you like

- Go to the **JavaGAT** directory
- Type **ant**
  - This takes about 10 seconds
  - The engine, adaptors and all examples are now compiled
  - Test it:

`bin/run_gat_app tutorial.RemoteCat http://www.cs.vu.nl/~rob/hello.txt`

Or (on windows)

`bin\run_gat_app.bat tutorial.RemoteCat http://www.cs.vu.nl/~rob/hello.txt`

# Capability Provider Interface (CPI)

---

- GAT objects are Java interfaces
- Below the API level, the GAT Engine provides CPI classes (Capability Provider Interface)
  - CPI classes implement the GAT object interfaces
  - All methods in the CPI classes throw exceptions
  - CPI classes provide additional generic code
- Adaptors extend a CPI class
  - Fill in some or all methods
  - Late binding: if a method is not implemented GAT selects another adaptor

