

Workflows: from Development to Automated Production

Friday morning, 10:30 am

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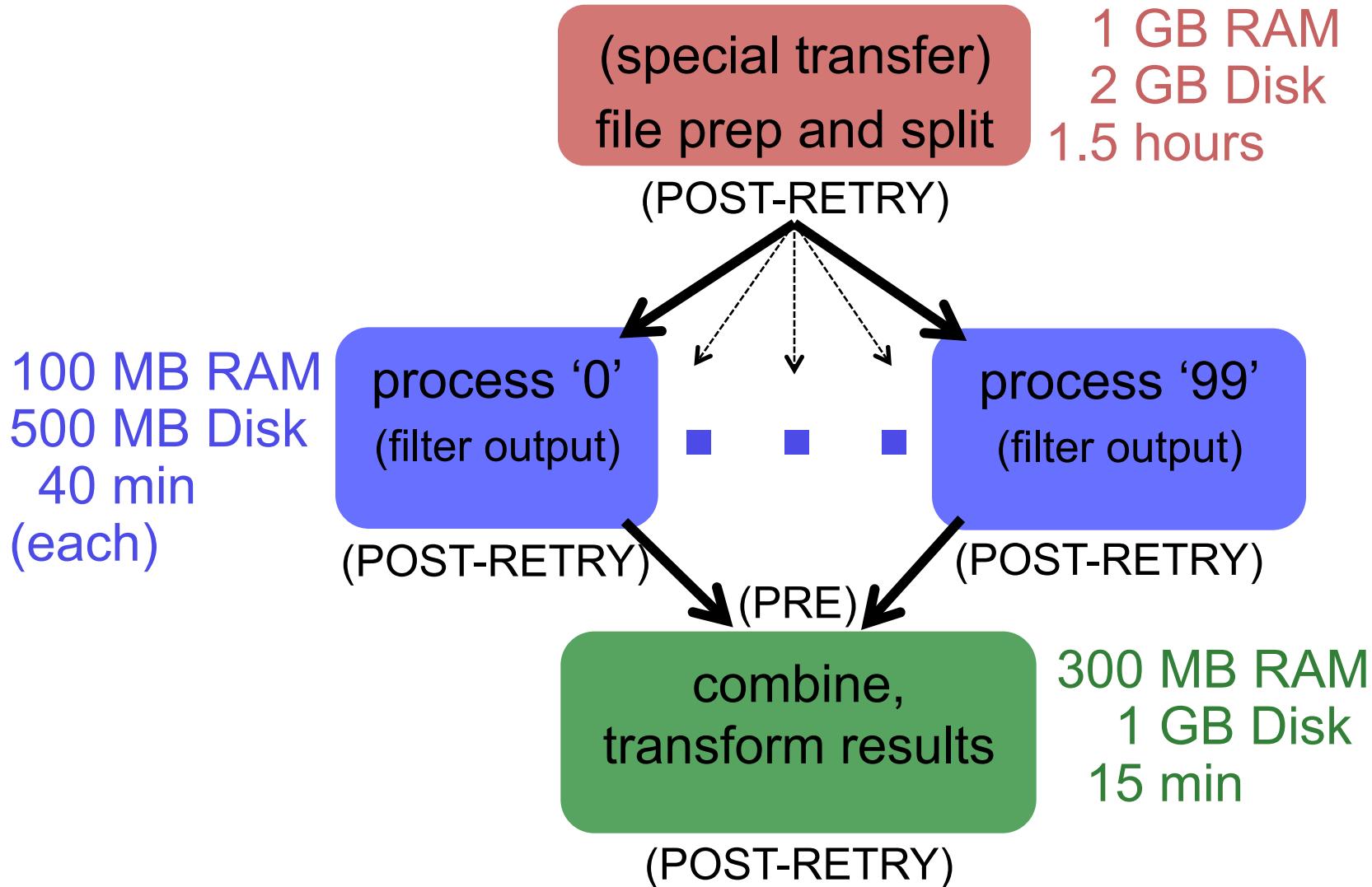
OR, GETTING THE MOST OUT OF WORKFLOWS, PART 2

Building a Good Workflow

1. Draw out the *general* workflow
2. Define details (test ‘pieces’ with HTCondor jobs)
 - divide or consolidate ‘pieces’
 - determine resource requirements
 - identify steps to be automated or checked
3. **Build it modularly; test and optimize**
4. Scale-up gradually
5. Make it work consistently
6. What more can you automate or error-check?

(And remember to document!)

To Get Here ...



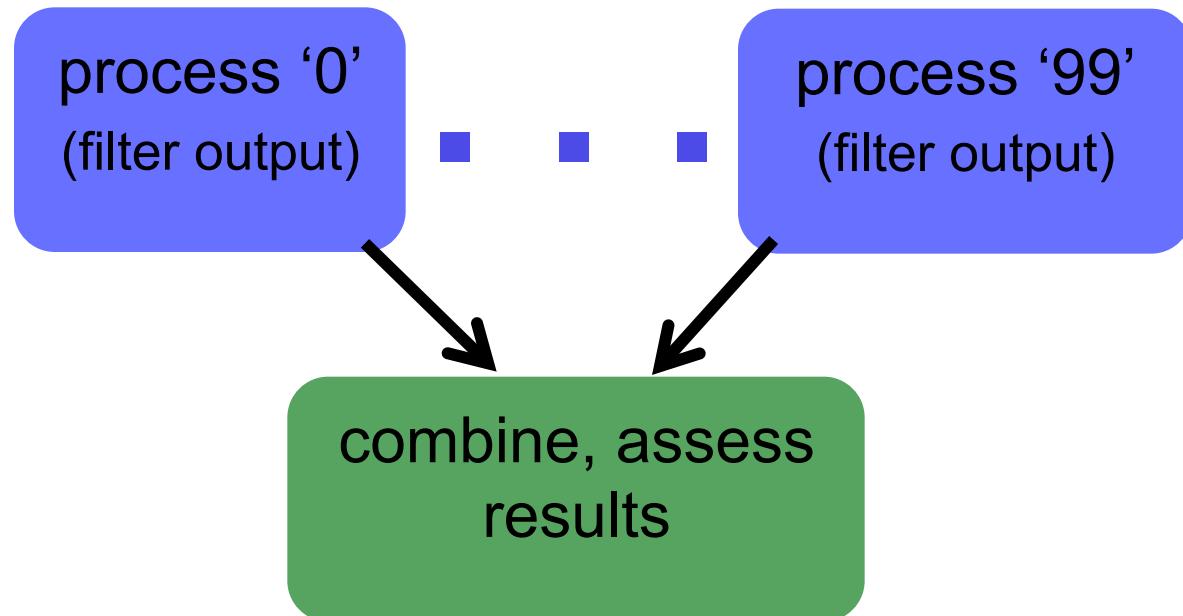
Start Here

process '0'
(filter output)

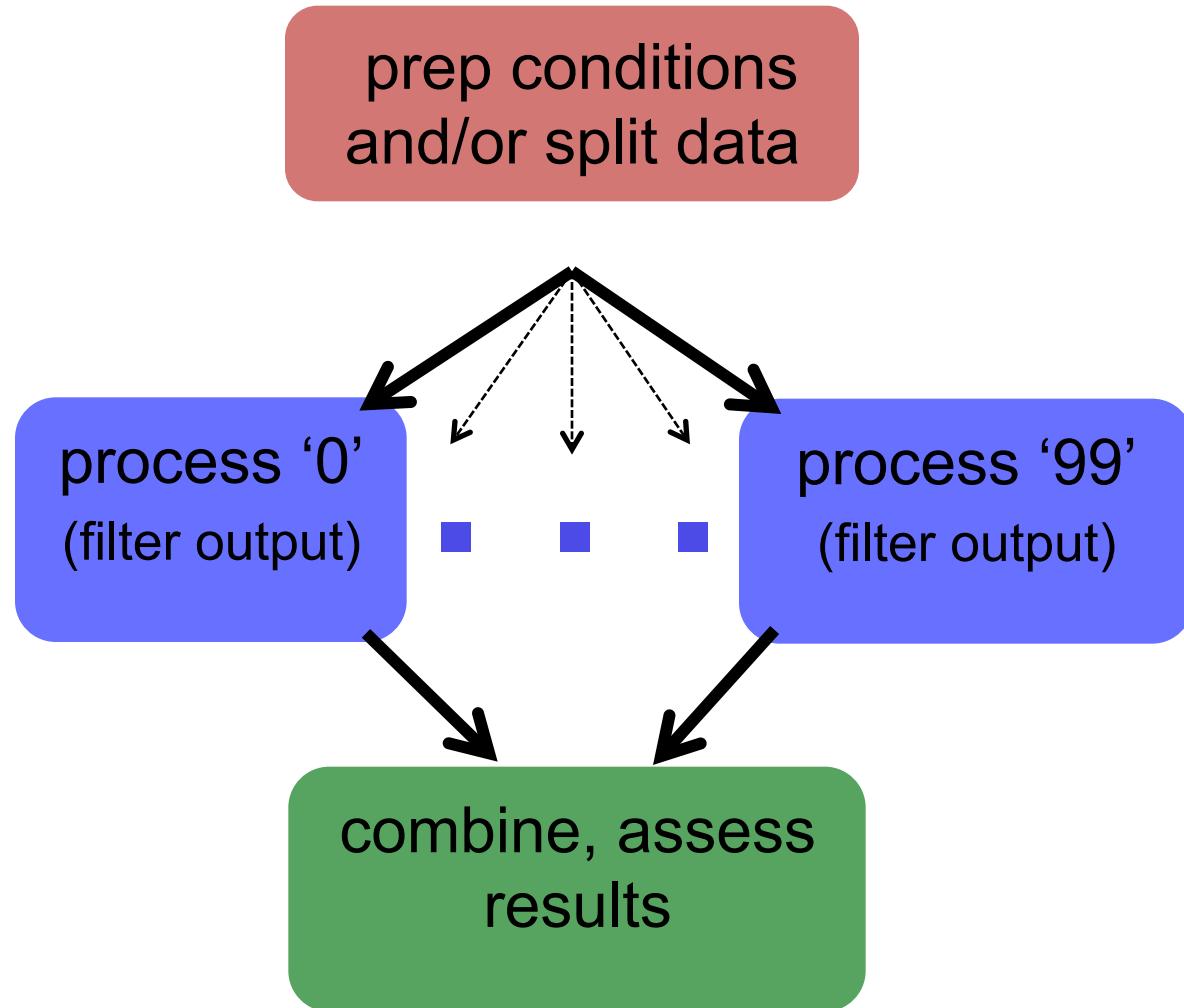


process '99'
(filter output)

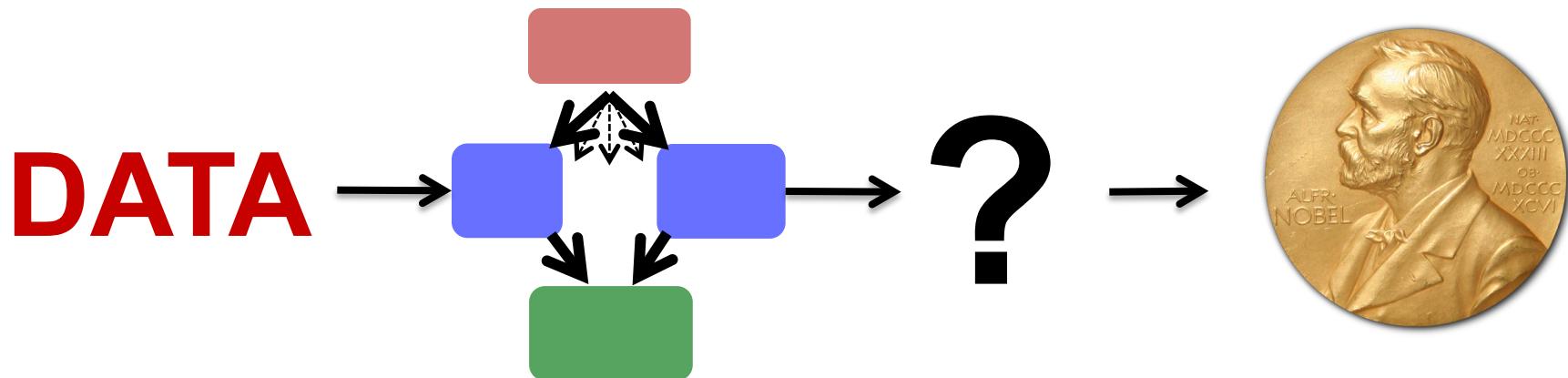
Add a Step



And Another Step



End Up With This?



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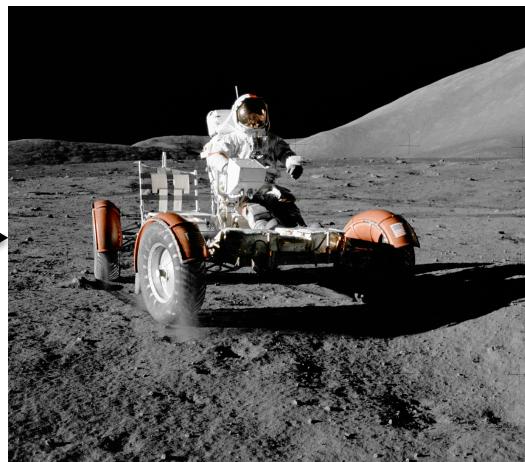
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Scaling Workflows

- Your (“small”) DAG runs! Now what?
 - Need to make it run *full scale*



to the
moon!



Scaling Up: OSG Rules of Thumb

- CPU (single-threaded)
 - Best jobs run between **10 min** and **10 hrs**
(Upper limit somewhat soft)
- Data (disk and network)
 - Keep scratch working space < 20 GB
 - Intermediate needs (/tmp?)
 - Use alternative data transfer appropriately
- Memory
 - Closer to 1 GB than 8 GB

Testing, Testing, 1-2-3 ...

- ALWAYS test a subset after making changes
 - How big of a change needs retesting?
- Scale up gradually
- Avoid making problems for others (and for yourself)

Scaling Up - Things to Think About

- More jobs:
 - 100-MB per input files may be fine for 10 or 100 jobs, but not for 1000 jobs. Why?
 - most submit queues will falter beyond ~10,000 total jobs
- Larger files:
 - more disk space, perhaps more memory
 - potentially more transfer and compute time

**Be kind to your submit and execute nodes
and to fellow users!**

Solutions for More Jobs

- Use a DAG to throttle the number of idle or queued jobs (“max-idle” and/or “DAGMAN CONFIG”)
 - new HTCondor options to do this in a submit file as well
- Add more resiliency measures
 - “RETRY” (works per-submit file)
 - “SCRIPT POST” (use \$RETURN, check output)
- Use SPLICE, VAR, and DIR for modularity/organization

Solutions for Larger Files

- File manipulations
 - split input files to **send minimal data** with each job
 - **filter** input *and* output files to transfer only essential data
 - use compression/decompression
- Follow file delivery methods from yesterday for files that are still “large”

Self-Checkpointing

Solution for long jobs and “shish-kebabs”

1. Changes to your code

- Periodically save information about progress to a new file (every hour?)
- At the beginning of script:
 - If progress file exists, read it and start from where the program (or script) left off
 - Otherwise, start from the beginning

2. Change to submit file:

```
when_to_transfer_output = ON_EXIT_OR_EVICT
```

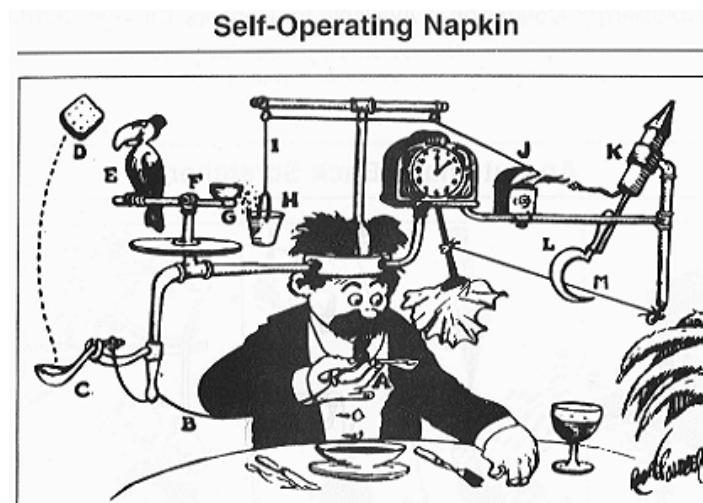
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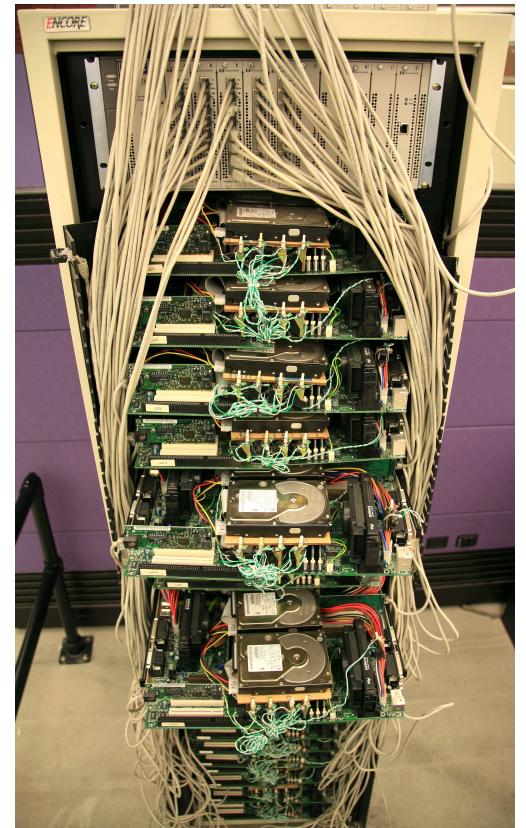
Robust Workflows

- Your DAG runs at scale! Now what?
 - Need to make it run *everywhere, everytime*
 - Need to make it run *unattended*
 - Need to make it run *when someone else tries*



Make It Run Everywhere

- What does an OSG machine have?
 - Prepare for very little
- Bring as much as possible with you, including:
 - executable
 - likely, more of the “environment”



The Spectrum

- Laptop (1 machine)
 - You control everything!
- Local cluster (1000 cores)
 - You can ask an admin nicely
- Campus (5000 cores)
 - It better be important/generalizable
- OSG (50,000 cores)
 - Good luck finding the pool admins_

Make It Work Everytime

- What could possibly go wrong?
 - Eviction
 - Non-existent dependencies
 - File corruption
 - Performance surprises
 - Network
 - Disk
 - ...
 - *Maybe even a bug in your code*



Performance Surprises

One bad node can ruin your whole day

- “**Black Hole**” machines
 - Depending on the error, email OSG!
- ***REALLY* slow machines**
 - use `periodic_hold` / `periodic_release`

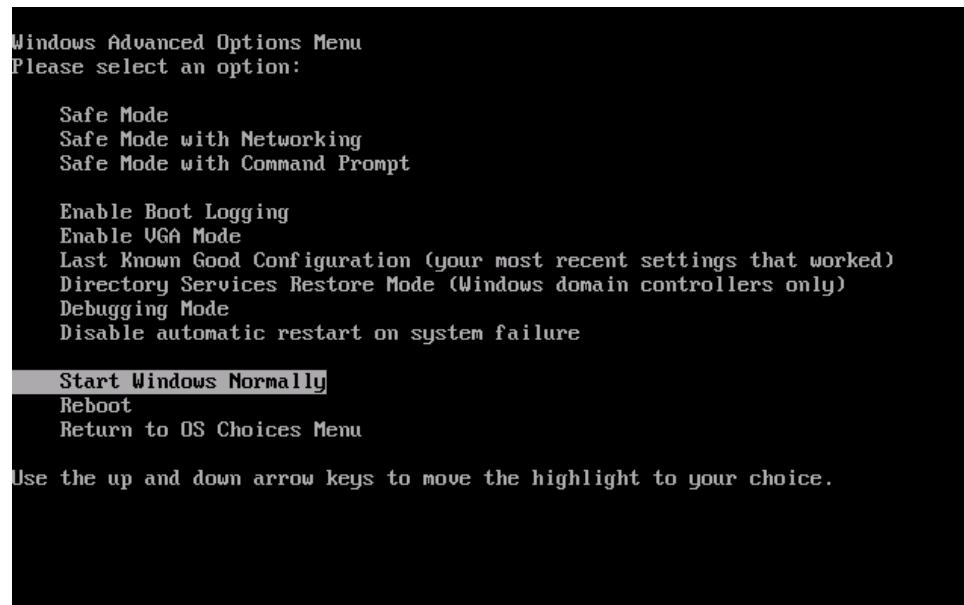
Error Checks Are Essential

If you don't check, it will happen...

- Check expected file existence, and repeat with a finite loop or number of retries
 - better yet, check *rough* file size too
- Advanced:
 - RETRY for *specific* error codes from wrapper
 - “periodic_release” for specific hold reasons

Handling Failures

- Understand something about failure
- Use DAG “RETRY”, when useful
- Let the rescue dag continue...



Make It Run(-able) for Someone Else

- Automation is a step towards making your research reproducible by someone else
 - Work hard to make this happen.
 - It's *their* throughput, too.
- Can benefit those who want to do similar work

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Automate All The Things?

- Well, not really, but kind of ...
- Really: What is the minimal number of manual steps necessary?
even 1 might be too many; zero is perfect!
- Consider what you get out of automation
 - time savings (including less ‘babysitting’ time)
 - reliability and reproducibility

Automation Trade-offs

HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE
EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?
(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

		HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK					
		50/DAY	5/DAY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY
HOW MUCH TIME YOU SHAVE OFF	1 SECOND	1 DAY	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	4 MINUTES	1 MINUTE	5 SECONDS
	5 SECONDS	5 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	21 MINUTES	5 MINUTES	25 SECONDS
	30 SECONDS	4 WEEKS	3 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	2 MINUTES
	1 MINUTE	8 WEEKS	6 DAYS	1 DAY	4 HOURS	1 HOUR	5 MINUTES
	5 MINUTES	9 MONTHS	4 WEEKS	6 DAYS	21 HOURS	5 HOURS	25 MINUTES
	30 MINUTES	6 MONTHS	5 WEEKS	5 DAYS	1 DAY	2 HOURS	
	1 HOUR	10 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	10 DAYS	2 DAYS	5 HOURS	
	6 HOURS			2 MONTHS	2 WEEKS	1 DAY	
	1 DAY				8 WEEKS	5 DAYS	

Make It Work Unattended

- Remember the ultimate goal:
Automation! Time savings!
- Potential things to automate:
 - Data collection
 - Data preparation and staging
 - Submission (condor cron)
 - Analysis and verification
 - LaTeX and paper submission ☺



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Documentation at Multiple Levels

- In job files: comment lines
 - submit files, wrapper scripts, executables
- In README files
 - describe file purposes
 - define overall workflow, justifications
- In a document!
 - draw the workflow, explain the big picture



Open Science Grid

PARTING THOUGHTS

Getting Research Done

- End goal: getting the research done
- Hopefully you now have the tools to get the most out of:
 - **Computing**: which approach and set of resources suit your problem?
 - **High Throughput computing**: optimize throughput, use portable data and software
 - **Workflows**: test, automate and scale

Questions?

- Now: Exercises 2.1 (2.2 Bonus)
- Next:
 - Lunch
 - Discovery Tour + Group Photo
 - HTC Showcase!