



# Workflows with HTCondor's DAGMan

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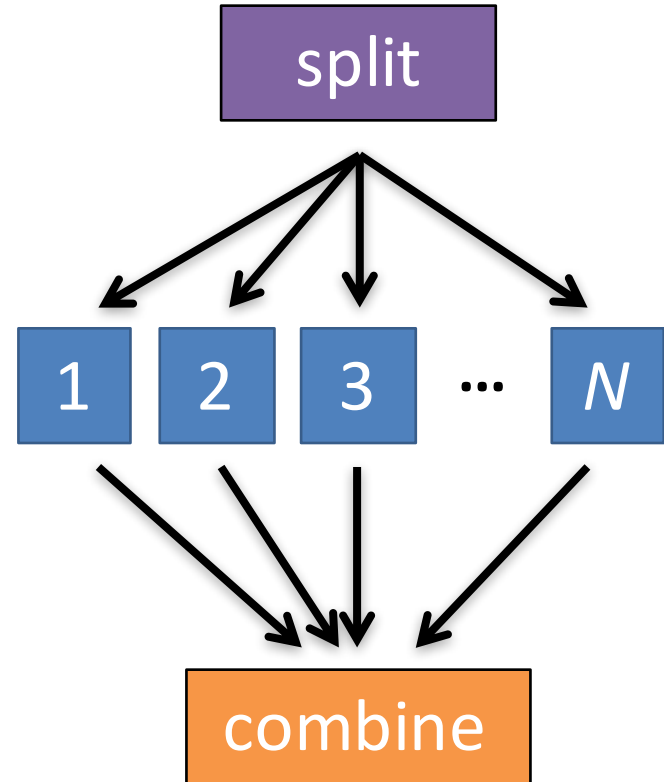
# Goals for this Session

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- Why create a workflow?
- Describe workflows as *directed acyclic graphs* (DAGs)
- Workflow execution via DAGMan (DAG Manager)
- Node-level options in a DAG
- Modular organization of DAG components
- Additional DAGMan Features

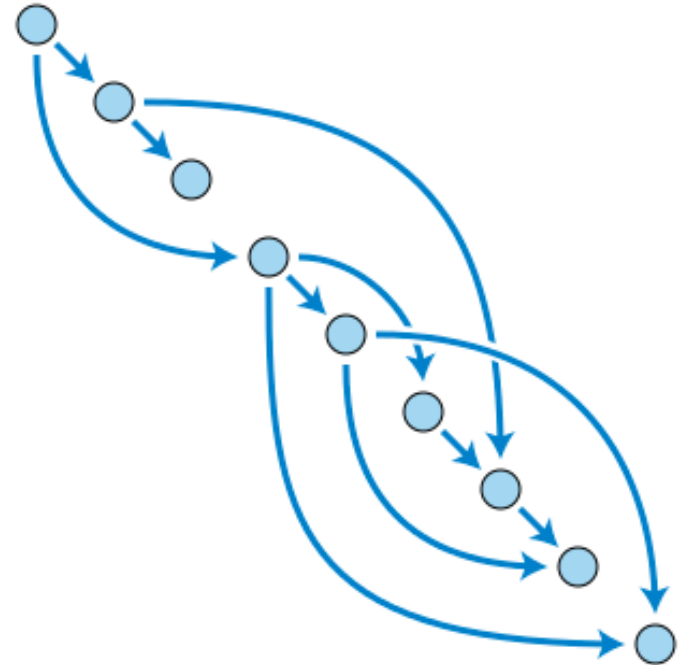
# Automation!

- Objective: Submit jobs **in a particular order**, *automatically*.
- Especially if: Need to replicate the same workflow multiple times in the future.



# DAG = "directed acyclic graph"

- topological ordering of vertices ("**nodes**") is established by directional connections ("**edges**")
- "acyclic" aspect requires a start and end, with no looped repetition
  - can contain cyclic subcomponents, covered in later slides for DAG workflows



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# DESCRIBING WORKFLOWS WITH DAGMAN



# DAGMan in the HTCondor Manual

HTCondor Manual  
latest

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## DAGMan Workflows

DAGMan is a HTCondor tool that allows multiple jobs to be organized in **workflows**, represented as a directed acyclic graph (DAG). A DAGMan workflow automatically submits jobs in a particular order, such that certain jobs need to complete before others start running. This allows the outputs of some jobs to be used as inputs for others, and makes it easy to replicate a workflow multiple times in the future.

## Describing Workflows with DAGMan

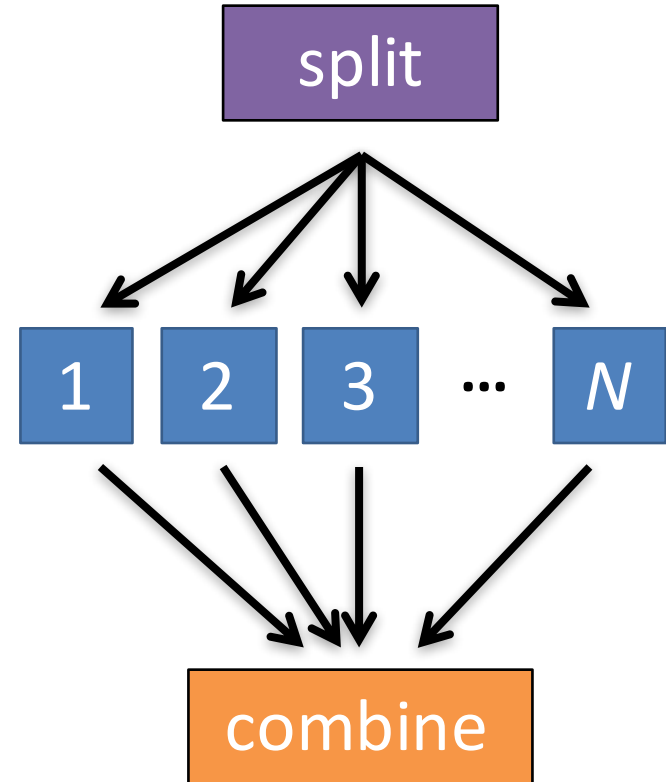
A DAGMan workflow is described in a **DAG input file**. The input file specifies the nodes of the DAG as well as the dependencies that order the DAG.

A **node** within a DAG represents a unit of work. It contains the following:

- **Job**: An HTCondor job, defined in a submit file.
- **PRE script** (optional): A script that runs before the job starts. Typically used to verify that all inputs are valid.
- **POST script** (optional): A script that runs after the job finishes. Typically used to verify outputs and clean up temporary files.

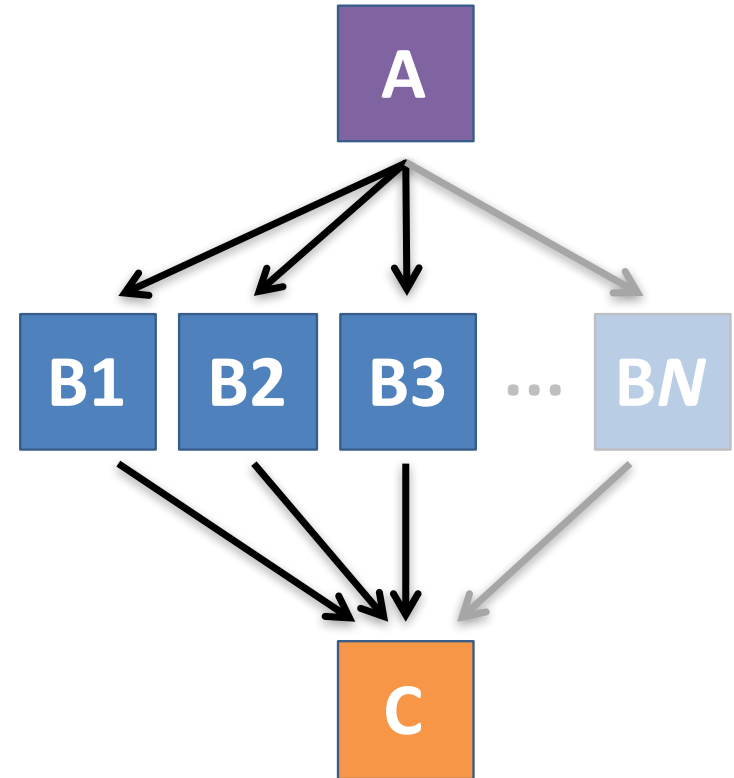
# An Example HTC Workflow

- User must communicate the “nodes” and directional “edges” of the DAG



# Simple Example for this Tutorial

- **The DAG input file will** communicate the “nodes” and directional “edges” of the DAG





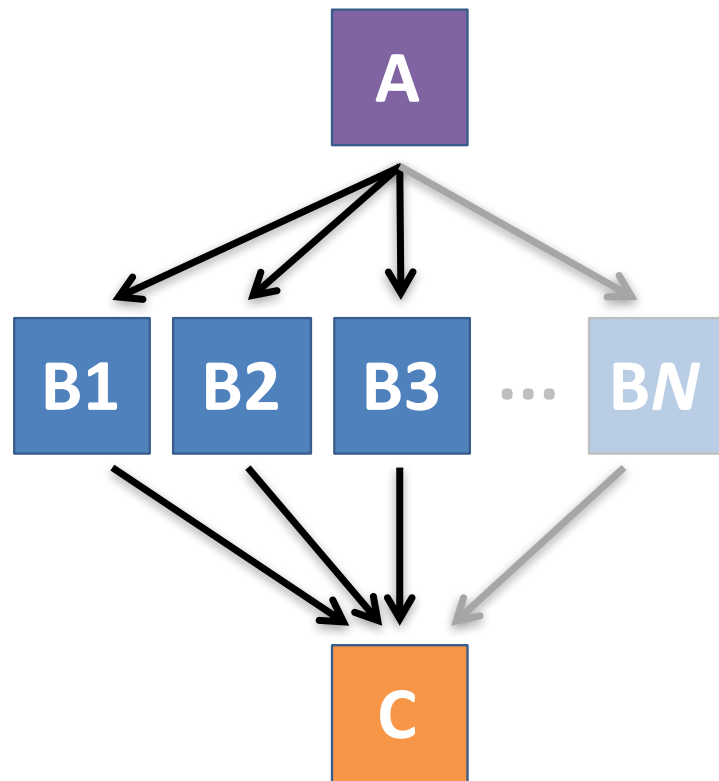
# Basic DAG input file:

## *JOB* nodes, *PARENT-CHILD* edges

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

- Node names will be used by various DAG features to modify their execution by DAGMan.





# Basic DAG input file:

## *JOB* nodes, *PARENT-CHILD* edges

my.dag

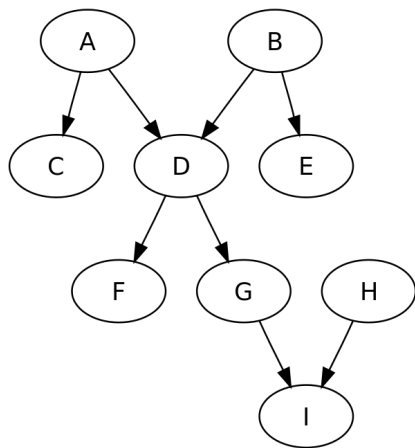
```
JOB A A.sub
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

(dag\_dir)/

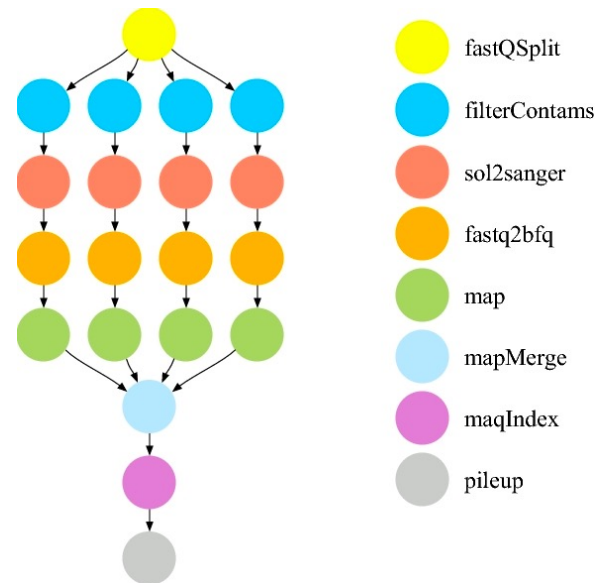
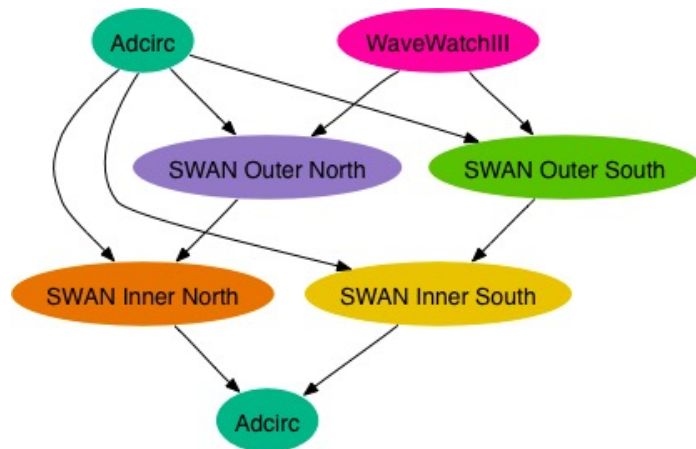
```
A.sub      B1.sub
B2.sub      B3.sub
C.sub      my.dag
(other job files)
```

- Node names and filenames are your choice.
- Node name and submit filename do not have to match.

# Endless Workflow Possibilities



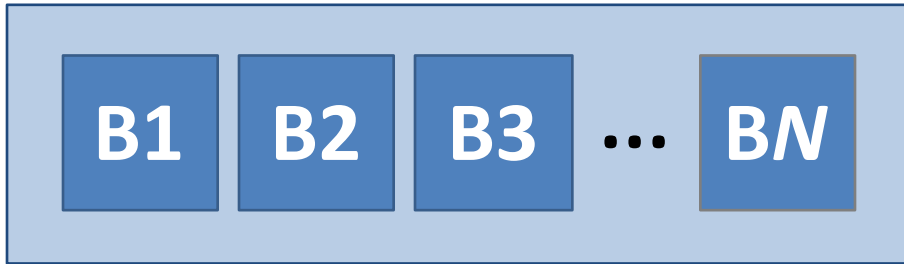
Wikimedia Commons



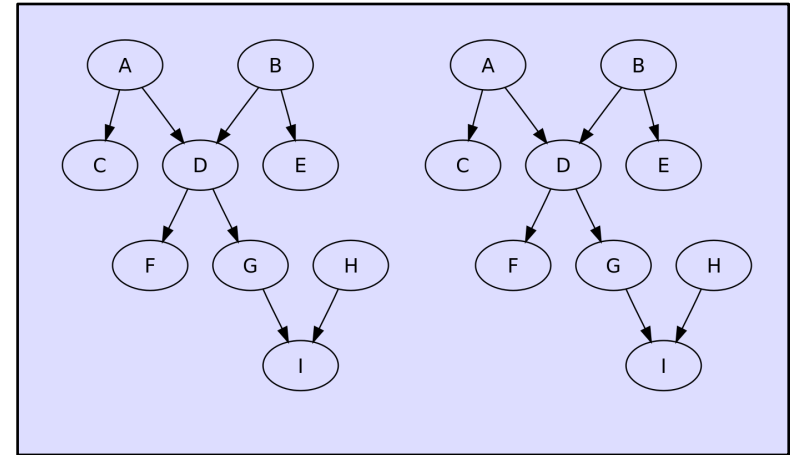
- fastQSplit
- filterContams
- sol2sanger
- fastq2bfq
- map
- mapMerge
- maqIndex
- pileup

# DAGs are also useful for non-sequential work

'bag' of HTC jobs



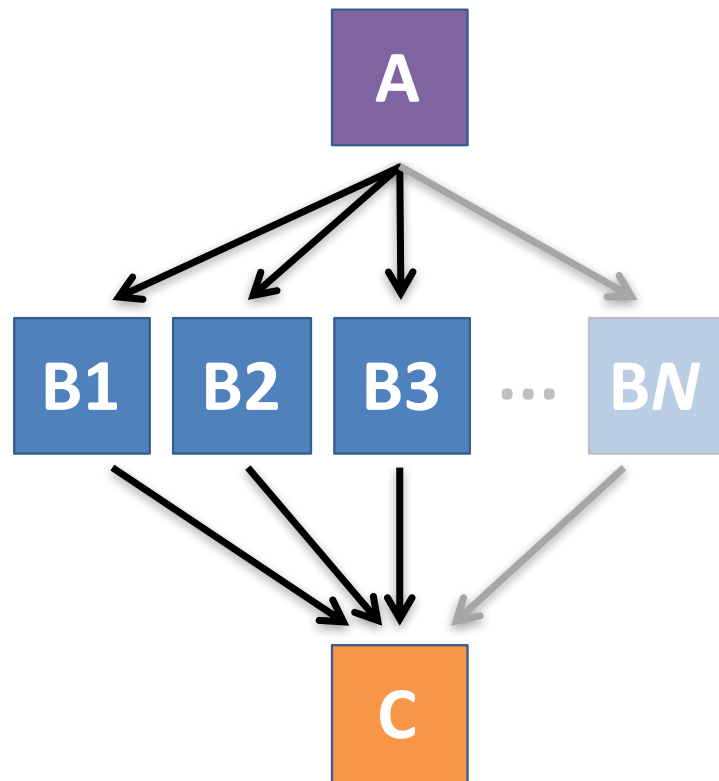
disjoint workflows



# Basic DAG input file: *JOB* nodes, *PARENT-CHILD* edges

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```



# **SUBMITTING AND MONITORING A DAGMAN WORKFLOW**



# Submitting a DAG to the queue

- Submission command:

**`condor_submit_dag dag_file`**

```
$ condor_submit_dag my.dag
```

```
-----  
File for submitting this DAG to HTCondor           : mydag.dag.condor.sub  
Log of DAGMan debugging messages                   : mydag.dag.dagman.out  
Log of HTCondor library output                     : mydag.dag.lib.out  
Log of HTCondor library error messages              : mydag.dag.lib.err  
Log of the life of condor_dagman itself             : mydag.dag.dagman.log
```

```
Submitting job(s).
```

```
1 job(s) submitted to cluster 128.
```

```
-----
```



# A submitted DAG creates a *DAGMan* job in the queue

- DAGMan runs on the access point, as a job in the queue
- At first:

```
$ condor_q
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
OWNER    BATCH_NAME      SUBMITTED   DONE    RUN    IDLE  TOTAL  JOB_IDS
alice    my.dag+128           4/30 18:08      _      _      _      0.0
1 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 0 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended

$ condor_q -nobatch
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
ID       OWNER    SUBMITTED   RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
128.0    alice    4/30 18:08   0+00:00:06 R  0    0.3 condor_dagman
1 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 0 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
```





# Jobs are automatically submitted by the DAGMan job

- Seconds later, node **A** is submitted:

```
$ condor_q
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
OWNER   BATCH_NAME   SUBMITTED   DONE   RUN    IDLE   TOTAL   JOB_IDS
alice   my.dag+128    4/30 18:08   _     _      1       5    129.0
2 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 1 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended

$ condor_q -nobatch
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
ID      OWNER    SUBMITTED   RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
128.0   alice    4/30 18:08   0+00:00:36 R  0    0.3 condor_dagman
129.0   alice    4/30 18:08   0+00:00:00 I  0    0.3 A_split.sh
2 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 1 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
```



# Jobs are automatically submitted by the DAGMan job

- After **A** completes, **B1-3** are submitted

```
$ condor_q
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
OWNER   BATCH_NAME   SUBMITTED   DONE   RUN    IDLE   TOTAL   JOB_IDS
alice   my.dag+128     4/30 18:08    1      _      3        5   130.0...132.0
4 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 3 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
```

```
$ condor_q -nobatch
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
ID       OWNER    SUBMITTED    RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
128.0    alice    4/30 18:08    0+00:20:36 R  0   0.3 condor_dagman
130.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 I  0   0.3 B_run.sh
131.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 I  0   0.3 B_run.sh
132.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 I  0   0.3 B_run.sh
4 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 3 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
```



# Jobs are automatically submitted by the DAGMan job

- After **B1-3** complete, node **C** is submitted

```
$ condor_q
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
OWNER   BATCH_NAME   SUBMITTED   DONE   RUN    IDLE   TOTAL   JOB_IDS
alice   my.dag+128     4/30 18:08    4      _      1        5   133.0
2 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 1 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended

$ condor_q -nobatch
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
ID      OWNER      SUBMITTED   RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
128.0   alice     4/30 18:08   0+00:46:36 R  0    0.3 condor_dagman
133.0   alice     4/30 18:54   0+00:00:00 I  0    0.3 C_combine.sh
2 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 1 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
```



# Status files are created at the time of DAG submission

(dag\_dir)/

A.sub	B1.sub	B2.sub
B3.sub	C.sub	(other job files)
my.dag	<b>my.dag.condor.sub</b>	<b>my.dag.dagman.log</b>
<b>my.dag.dagman.out</b>	<b>my.dag.lib.err</b>	<b>my.dag.lib.out</b>
<b>my.dag.nodes.log</b>		

- \* **.condor.sub** and \* **.dagman.log** describe the queued DAGMan job process, as for any other jobs
- \* **.dagman.out** has DAGMan-specific logging (look to first for errors)
- \* **.lib.err/out** contain std err/out for the DAGMan job process
- \* **.nodes.log** is a combined log of all jobs within the DAG



# DAG Completion

(dag\_dir)/

A.sub	B1.sub	B2.sub
B3.sub	C.sub	<i>(other job files)</i>
my.dag	my.dag.condor.sub	<b>my.dag.dagman.log</b>
<b>my.dag.dagman.out</b>	my.dag.lib.err	my.dag.lib.out
my.dag.nodes.log	<b>my.dag.dagman.metrics</b>	

- \* **.dagman.metrics** is a summary of events and outcomes
- \* **.dagman.log** will note the completion of the DAGMan job
- \* **.dagman.out** has detailed logging (look to first for errors)

# STOPPING, RESTARTING, AND TROUBLESHOOTING



# Removing a DAG from the queue

- Remove the DAGMan job in order to stop and remove the entire DAG:

***condor\_rm dagman\_jobID***

- Creates a **rescue file** so that only incomplete or unsuccessful NODES are repeated upon resubmission

```
$ condor_q
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
OWNER   BATCH_NAME   SUBMITTED   DONE   RUN    IDLE   TOTAL   JOB_IDS
alice   my.dag+128    4/30 8:08      4      _       1        6  129.0...133.0
2 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 1 idle, 1 running, 0 held, 0 suspended
$ condor_rm 128
All jobs in cluster 128 have been marked for removal
```



# Removal of a DAG creates a *rescue file*

(dag\_dir)/

A.sub	B1.sub	B2.sub	B3.sub	C.sub	(other job files)
my.dag			my.dag.condor.sub		my.dag.dagman.log
my.dag.dagman.out		my.dag.lib.err			my.dag.lib.out
my.dag.metrics		my.dag.nodes.log			<b>my.dag.rescue001</b>

- Named ***dag\_file.rescue001***
  - increments if more rescue DAG files are created
- Records which NODES have completed successfully
  - does not contain the actual DAG structure





# Rescue Files

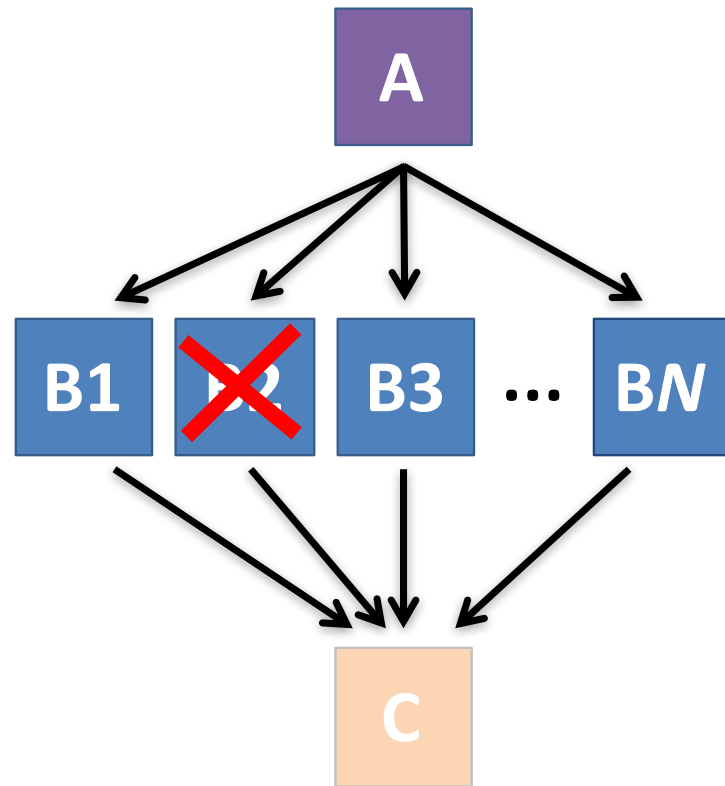
## For Resuming a Failed DAG

---

- A rescue file is created when:
  - a node fails, and after DAGMan advances through any other possible nodes
  - the DAG is removed from the queue (or **aborted**, see manual)
  - the DAG is **halted** and not unhalted (see manual)
- Resubmission uses the rescue file (if it exists) when the original DAG file is resubmitted
  - override: `condor_submit_dag dag_file -f`

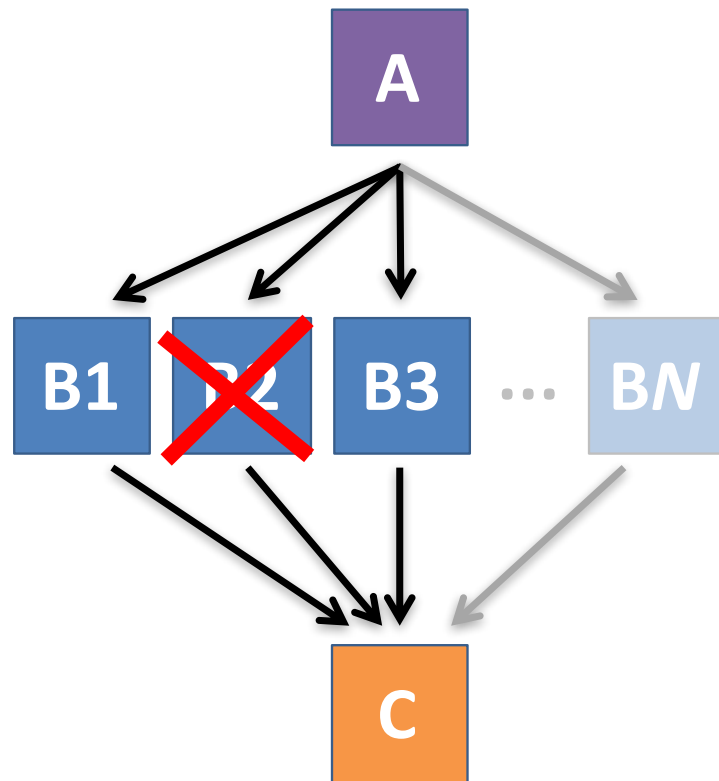
# Node Failures Result in DAG Failure

- If a node JOB fails (non-zero exit code)
  - DAGMan continues to run other JOB nodes until it can no longer make progress
- Example at right:
  - **B2** fails
  - Other **B\*** jobs continue
  - DAG fails and exits after **B\*** and before node **C**



# Best Workflow Control Achieved with One Process per JOB Node

- While submit files can 'queue' many processes, a **single job process per submit file** is usually best for DAG JOBS
  - Failure of any queued *process* in a JOB node results in failure of the entire node and immediate removal of all other processes in the node.
  - RETRY of a JOB node retries the entire submit file.



# Resolving held node jobs

```
$ condor_q -nobatch
-- Schedd: submit-3.chtc.wisc.edu : <128.104.100.44:9618?...
  ID      OWNER    SUBMITTED    RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
128.0    alice    4/30 18:08    0+00:20:36 R  0   0.3 condor_dagman
130.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 H  0   0.3 B_run.sh
131.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 H  0   0.3 B_run.sh
132.0    alice    4/30 18:18    0+00:00:00 H  0   0.3 B_run.sh
4 jobs; 0 completed, 0 removed, 0 idle, 1 running, 3 held, 0 suspended
```

- Look at the hold reason (in the job log, or with 'condor\_q -hold')
- Fix the issue and release the jobs (condor\_release)  
-OR- remove the entire DAG, resolve, then resubmit the DAG (remember the automatic rescue DAG file!)

# BEYOND THE BASIC DAG: NODE-LEVEL MODIFIERS



# Default File Organization

`my.dag`

```
JOB A A.sub
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

`(dag_dir)/`

```
A.sub      B1.sub
B2.sub      B3.sub
C.sub      my.dag
(other job files)
```

- What if you want to organize files into other directories?



# Node-specific File Organization with *DIR*

- **DIR** sets the submission directory of the node

`my.dag`

```
JOB A A.sub DIR A
JOB B1 B1.sub DIR B
JOB B2 B2.sub DIR B
JOB B3 B3.sub DIR B
JOB C C.sub DIR C
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

`(dag_dir)/`

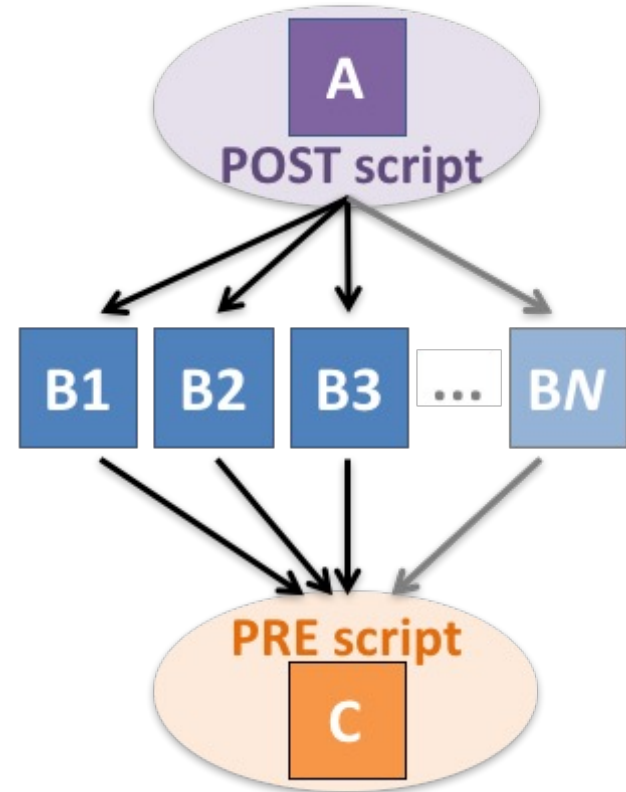
```
my.dag
A/      A.sub      (A job files)
B/      B1.sub     B2.sub
          B3.sub     (B job files)
C/      C.sub      (C job files)
```

# *PRE* and *POST* scripts run on the access point, as part of the node

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub
SCRIPT POST A sort.sh
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
SCRIPT PRE C tar_it.sh
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

- Use sparingly for lightweight work; otherwise include work in node jobs







# ***RETRY*** failed nodes to overcome transient errors

- Retry a node up to  $N$  times if the exit code is non-zero:

***RETRY node\_name N***

Example:

```
JOB A A.sub
RETRY A 5
JOB B B.sub
PARENT A CHILD B
```

- **Note:** Unnecessary for nodes (jobs) that can use `max_retries` in the submit file
- See also: retry except for a particular exit code (`UNLESS-EXIT`), or retry scripts (`DEFER`)



# ***RETRY* applies to whole node, including *PRE/POST* scripts**

---

- PRE and POST scripts are included in retries
- **RETRY of a node with a POST script uses the exit code from the POST script (not from the job)**
  - POST script can do more to determine node success, perhaps by examining JOB output
- Achieve repetitive iterations!

Example:

```
JOB A A.sub  
SCRIPT POST A checkA.sh  
RETRY A 5
```

# MODULAR ORGANIZATION OF DAG COMPONENTS



# Submit File Templates via *VARs*

- **VARs** line defines node-specific values that are passed into submit file variables

***VARs node\_name var1="value" [var2="value"]***

- Allows a single submit file shared by all B jobs, rather than one submit file for each JOB.

my.dag

```
JOB B1 B.sub
VARs B1 data="B1" opt="10"
JOB B2 B.sub
VARs B2 data="B2" opt="12"
JOB B3 B.sub
VARs B3 data="B3" opt="14"
```

B.sub

```
...
InitialDir = $(data)
arguments = $(data).csv $(opt)
...
queue
```

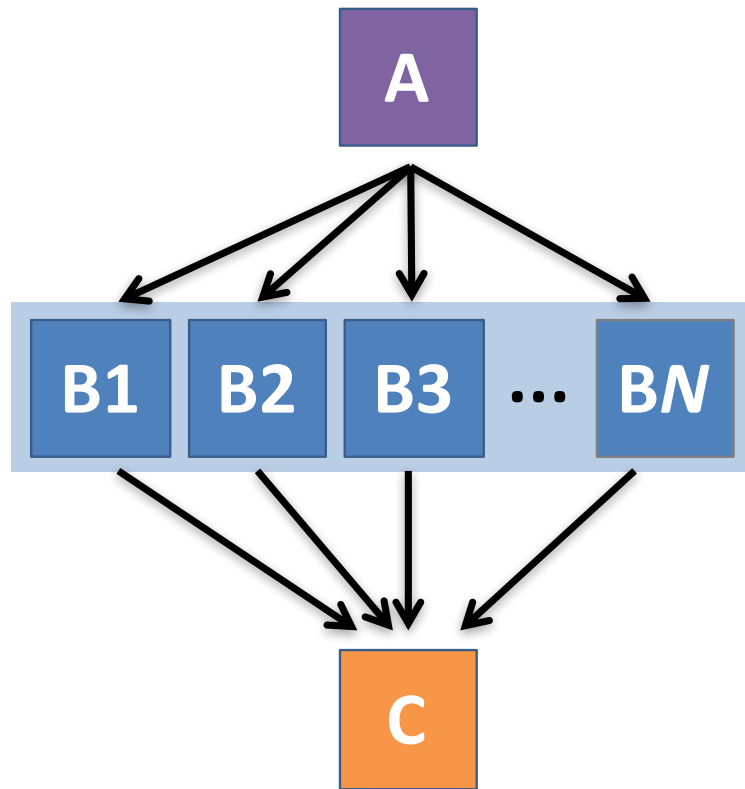
# *SPLICE* subsets of a DAG to simplify lengthy DAG files

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub  
SPLICE B B.spl  
JOB C C.sub  
PARENT A CHILD B  
PARENT B CHILD C
```

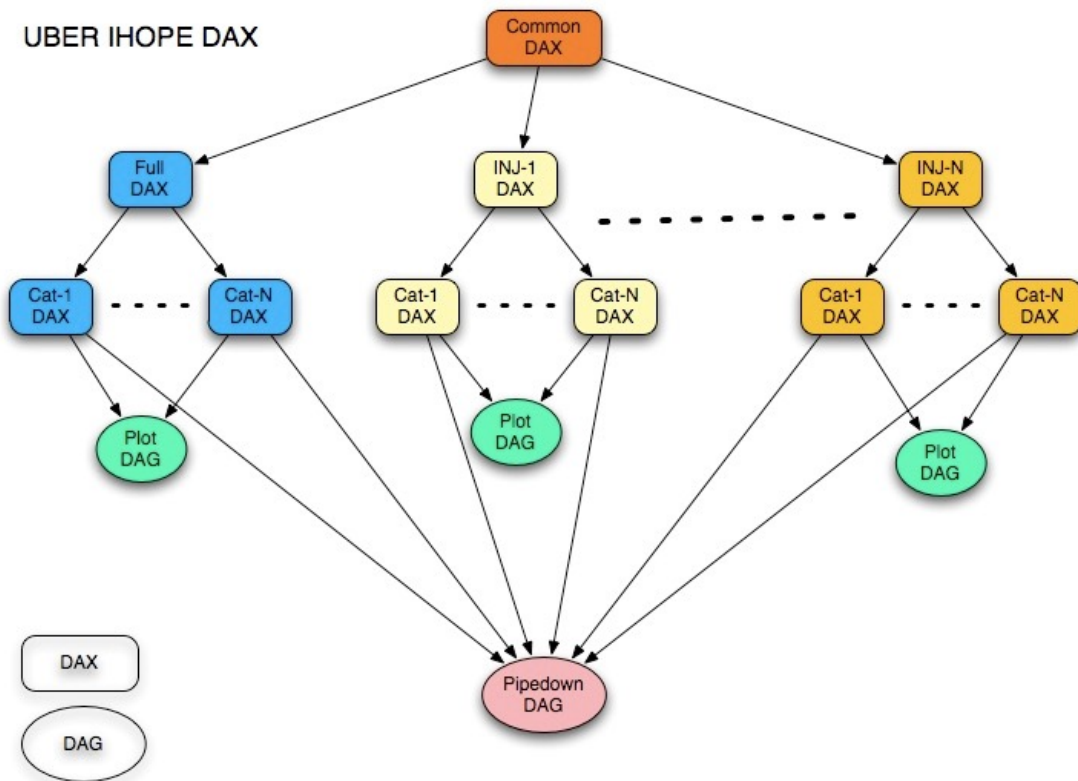
**B.spl**

```
JOB B1 B1.sub  
JOB B2 B2.sub  
...  
JOB BN BN.sub
```

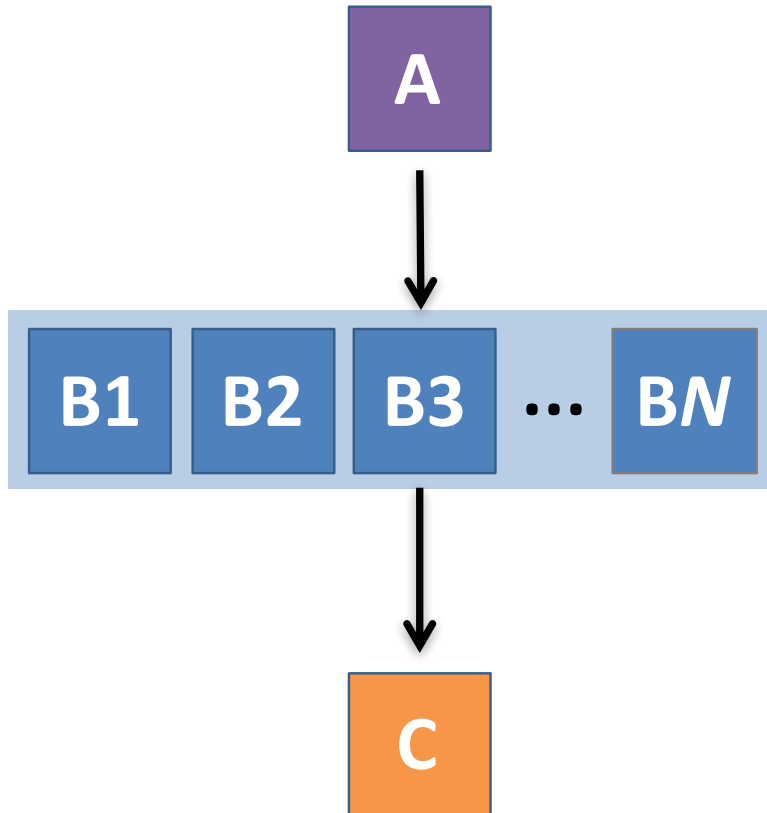


# Repeating DAG Components!!

UBER IHOPE DAX



# What if some DAG components can't be known at submit time?



If  $N$  can only be determined as part of the work of **A** ...

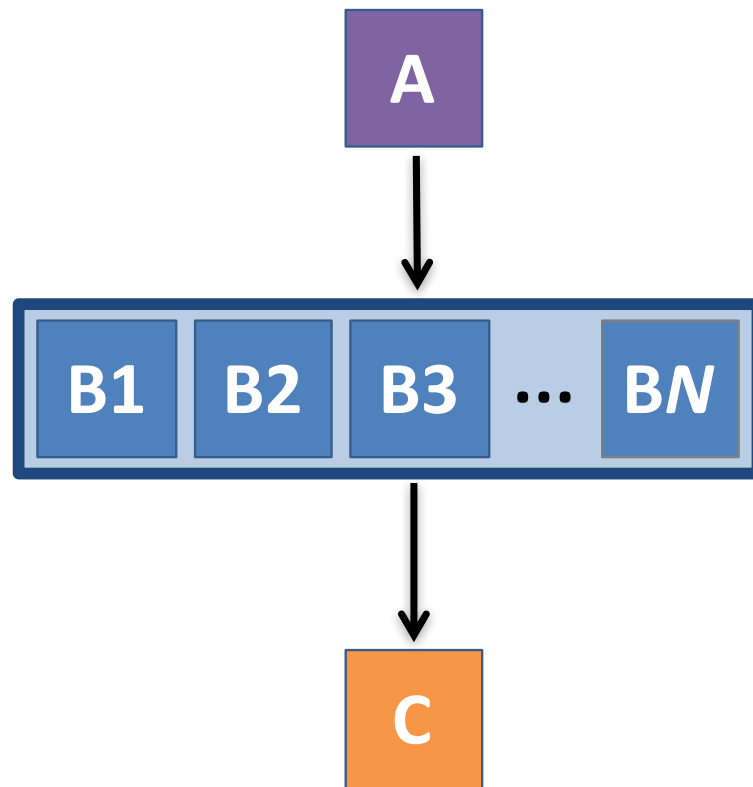
# A *SUBDAG* within a DAG

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub
SUBDAG EXTERNAL B B.dag
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B
PARENT B CHILD C
```

**B.dag** (written by **A**)

```
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
...
JOB BN BN.sub
```



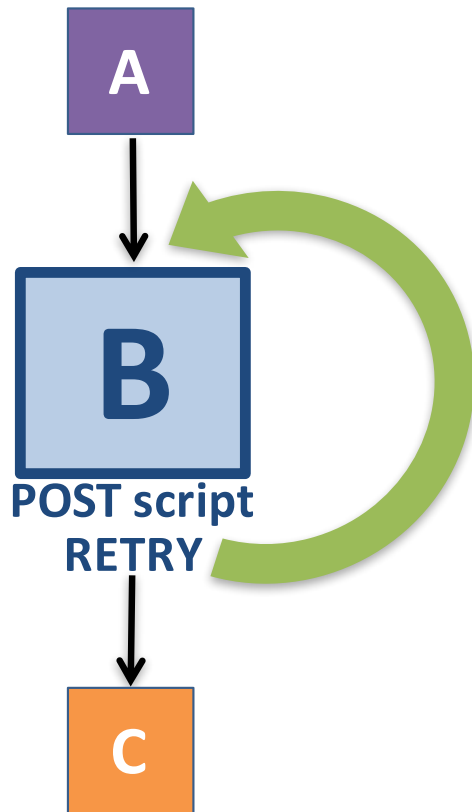


# Use a *SUBDAG* to achieve a Cyclic Component within a DAG

- POST script determines whether another iteration is necessary; if so, exits non-zero
- RETRY applies to entire SUBDAG, which may include multiple, sequential nodes

my.dag

```
JOB A A.sub
SUBDAG EXTERNAL B B.dag
SCRIPT POST B iterateB.sh
RETRY B 1000
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B
PARENT B CHILD C
```





**More in the HTCondor Manual!!!**



# DAGMan Exercises!

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- Essential: Exercises 1-4
- Ask questions! 'See you in Slack!