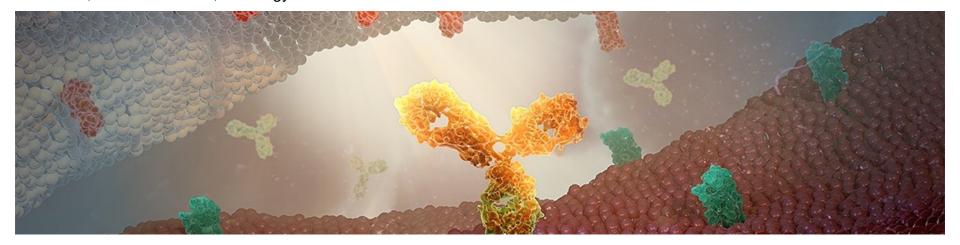


bds Programming Language

Scaling over 100,000 CPUs

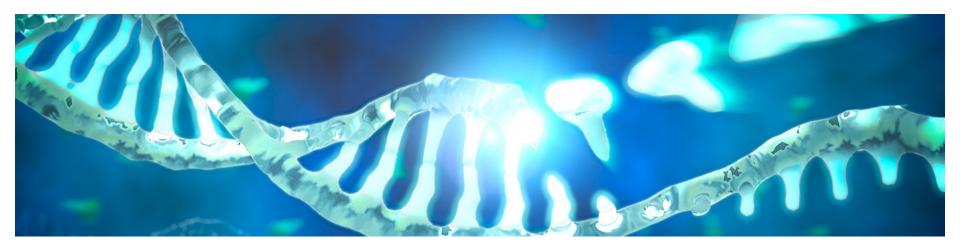
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Motivation

- A³: Algorithms, Analytics & Al
- Genomic & Imaging data processing
- Petabytes of data
- Different computing infrastructures: Cloud, Clusters/HPC, Servers, FPGA-accelerators
- Sequencing analyses involving thousands of CPUs are routine
- Computational Pathology analyses: Deep learning models on hundreds of GPUs



bds

Domain specific language (DSL) for data analysis pipeline orchestration

Design goals

- Simple: Easy to learn, solves task coordination
- Architecture agnostic: Program on a laptop, run on a cluster, or cloud
- Robustness: At large scales, errors manifest
- **Speedup development:** Fast prototyping, cleanup (process & files), reports, logging, command line parsing, strongly typed, testing, etc.



Trivial to learn: You should be able to start writing pipelines within minutes (the language is intended to be "boring")

Task: Scaling and parallelism use simple models



Trivial to learn: You should be able to start writing pipelines within minutes (the language should look boring)

Task: Scaling and parallelism use simple models

```
for(int i=0; i < 3; i++) {
  println "Hello world $i"
}</pre>
```



Trivial to learn: You should be able to start writing pipelines within minutes (the language should look boring)

Task: Scaling and parallelism use simple models

```
for(int i=0 ; i < 3 ; i++) {
   task echo "Process $i"
}
wait  # Wait for all tasks finish
println "Done"

$ bds z.bds
Process 2
Process 0
Process 1
Done
$</pre>
```



Trivial to learn: You should be able to start writing pipelines within minutes (the language should look boring)

Task: Scaling and parallelism use simple models

```
# Align reads for each sample
bams := ""
for(int i=0 ; i < numberSamples ; i++) {</pre>
  fastq := "fastq " + i + ".fq"
  bam := "aligned_" + i + ".bam"
  task(bam <- fastq) {</pre>
    sys bwa mem hg38 $fastq \
            samtools sort > $bam
  bams += "$bam "
# Joint genotyping
vcf := "variants.vcf"
task(vcf <- bams) {</pre>
  sys joint genotype $bams > $vcf
```

A bds program runs on different systems without modification.

bds is abstracts underlying infrastructure

- Single server / laptop
- Cluster: SGE, MOAB, Slurm, Torque, etc.
- Cloud
- Server farm



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```
for(int i=0 ; i < 3 ; i++) {</pre>
  task echo "Process $i"
        # Wait for all tasks finish
println "Done"
# Execute on my local laptop
$ bds z.bds
Process 0
Process 2
Process 1
Done
```



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```
# Execute on an SGE cluster
$ bds -s sge z.bds
Process 0
Process 2
Process 1
Done
# Execute on a SLURM cluster
$ bds -s slurm z.bds
Process 0
Process 1
Process 2
Done
```



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bds abstracts execution environments

Note: bds invokes the appropriate **qsub** or **sbatch** commands, monitors jobs in cluster, collect post-mortem information if the job fails

```
# Execute on an SGE cluster
$ bds -s sge z.bds
Process 0
Process 2
Process 1
Done
  Execute on a SLURM cluster
 bds -s slurm z.bds
rocess 0
Process 1
Process 2
Done
```



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```
# Execute on an SGE cluster
$ bds -s aws z.bds
Process 0
Process 2
Process 1
Done
$
```



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```
# Execute on an SGE cluster
$ bds -s aws z.bds
Process 0
Process 2
Process 1
Done
$
```

Note: bds will...

- Create an instance
 - Create a start-up script that executes the task
 - Create a trap in startup script to shut-down on error
 - Set the instance as "Terminate on shutdown"
 - Retries if AWS run instance fails
- Create an SQS queue
- The instance starts up
 - Executes the task
 - Redirect STDOUT / STDERR to SQS queue
 - Send task's EXIT code to SQS (when task finishes)
- Local bds process
 - Monitors SQS, shows STDOUT / STDERR messages
 - Marks task as finished when EXIT code is received.

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```
# Execute on a cluster
task(out1 <- in1, system := 'slurm') {</pre>
  sys some cmd $in1 > $out1
 Execute on a Cloud
task(out2 <- in2, system := 'aws') {</pre>
  sys another cmd $in2 > $out2
# Execute as a local process
task(out <- [out1, out2]) {</pre>
  sys join outs $out1 $out2 > $out
```



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Note: bds coordinates across multiple systems (Slurm, AWS and local)

```
# Execute on a cluster
task(out1 <- in1, system := 'slurm') {</pre>
  sys some cmd $in1 > $out1
 Execute on a Cloud
task(out2 <- in2, system := 'aws') {</pre>
  sys another cmd $in2 > $out2
# Execute as a local process
task(out <- [out1, out2]) {
 sys join_outs $out1 $out2 > $out
```



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bds abstracts execution environments

```
# Absolute serialization
# Continue execution in AWS
task(out <- in, system := 'aws') {
   println "This is bds code"
   myFunction(in, out)
}</pre>
```

Note: bds will...

- Serialize the current VM state
- Transfer it to the instance
- **Continue** executing bds code where it left (inside the task statement)



Lazy processing: Do not re-run tasks if not needed

Automatic re-runs failed tasks

Absolute serialization ('checkpoint')

Check program exit code
Check output files exists (and non-empty)
Check jobs that disappeared from clusters
Check Cloud instances are alive
Retry creating Cloud instances



Lazy processing: Do not re-run tasks if not needed

Automatic re-runs failed tasks

Absolute serialization ('checkpoint')

Check program exit code
Check output files exists (and non-empty)
Check jobs that disappeared from clusters
Check Cloud instances are alive
Retry creating Cloud instances

```
# Lazy processing example
in := "in.txt"
out := "out.txt"
task(out <-in) {</pre>
 sys echo "Processing $in"
 sys cat $in > $out
wait
println "Done"
# First time we run task is executed
$ bds z.bds
Processing in.txt
Done
```

Run again, task is not executed

\$ bds z.bds

Done

Lazy processing: Do not re-run tasks if not needed

Automatic re-runs failed tasks

Absolute serialization ('checkpoint')

Check program exit code
Check output files exists (and non-empty)
Check jobs that disappeared from clusters
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Retry creating Cloud instances

```
# Checkpoint example
for(int i=0; i < 10; i++) {
    if(i == 5) {
        println "Checkpoint"
        checkpoint "my.chp"
    }
    println "Counting $i"
}</pre>
```

```
# Restart execution from checkpoint file
$ bds -r my.chp
Counting 5
Counting 6
Counting 7
Counting 8
Counting 9
```



Lazy processing: Do not re-run tasks if not needed

Automatic re-runs failed tasks

Absolute serialization ('checkpoint')

Check program exit code
Check output files exists (and non-empty)
Check jobs that disappeared from clusters
Check Cloud instances are alive
Retry creating Cloud instances

```
in := 'in.txt'
out := 'out.txt'
task(out <- in) sys touch $out

$ bds z.bds
. . .
ERROR: Task failed:</pre>
```

Output file checks : 'Error: Output file

'out.txt' has zero length.'



Cleanup: Processes, files, instances

Summary reports

Command line parsing & help

Logging

Remote files

Strongly typed

Multithreading: par

Built-in debugger

Built-in unit testing

Dry run

Declarative style: goal

Task resources

Detached tasks



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Summary reports

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Task resources

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```
in := 'in.txt'
out := 'out.txt'
task(out <- in) sys long_cmd $out</pre>
```

```
$ bds z.bds
. . .
# Press Ctrl-C will
```

Note: When you press Ctr-C bds will:

- Delete output file/s
- Kill any processes running a tasks
- Kill any cluster jobs running tasks
- Terminate any instances running tasks
- Delete cloud queues



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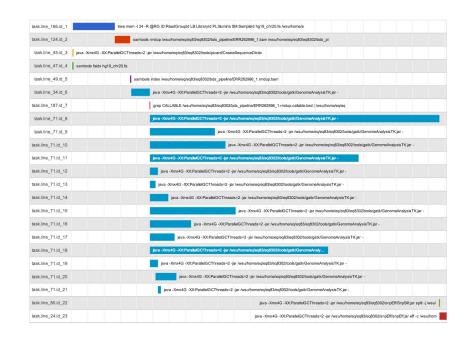
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Task resources

Detached tasks

```
in := 'in.txt' help Input file name
println "Input is: $in"
```

```
$ bds z.bds -h
Command line options 'z.bds' :
    -in <string> : Input file name
```

```
$ bds z.bds -in my_file
Input is: my_file
```



Cleanup: Processes, files, instances Summary reports

Command line parsing & help

Logging

Remote files

Strongly typed

Multithreading: par

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Dry run

Declarative style: goal

Task resources

Detached tasks

```
in := 's3://my_bucket/in.txt'
out := 'out.txt'
task(out <- in) sys cat $in > $out

$ bds z.bds
```

Note: bds will

- Check the remote file in S3
- Compare timestamps against 'out.txt'
- Download the S3 file
- Change 'cat' command (downloaded file)
- Execute the task



Conclusions

- bds is a Domain Specific Language (DSL) for data analysis pipeline **orchestration**
- bds is mature and well tested
- bds allows to scale data analysis pipelines to thousands of CPUs
 & GPUs
- Design goals: Simple, Architecture agnostic, Robustness, Speedup development



bds: Web, Docs, GitHub, Paper







Develop



Run



https://github.com/pcingola/bds

Genome analysis

Advance Access publication September 3, 2014

BigDataScript: a scripting language for data pipelines

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Thank you!



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