



Open Science Grid

Workflows with HTCondor's DAGMan

Monday PM, Lecture 1

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Questions so far?

Goals for this Session

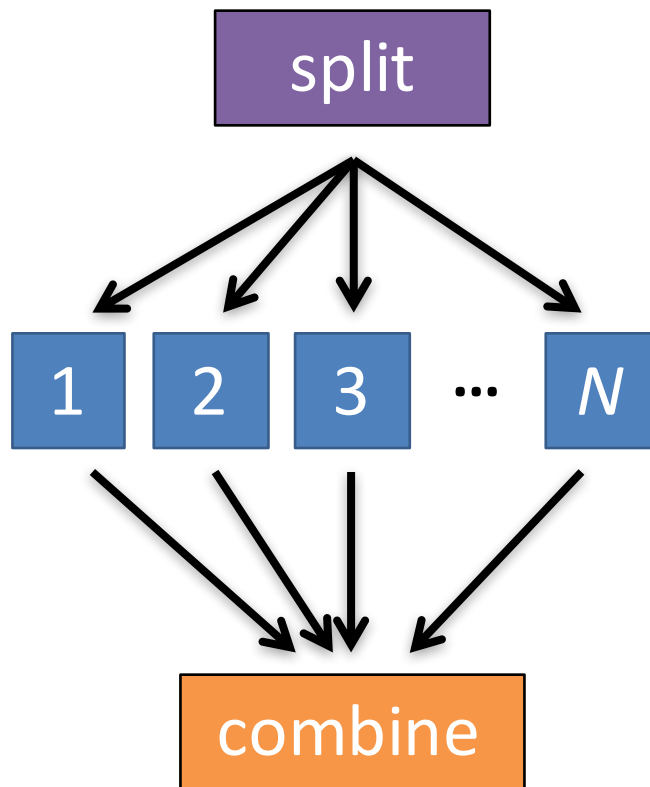
- Why Create a Workflow?
- Describing workflows as *directed acyclic graphs* (DAGs)
- Workflow execution via DAGMan (DAG Manager)



WHY WORKFLOWS? WHY DAGS?

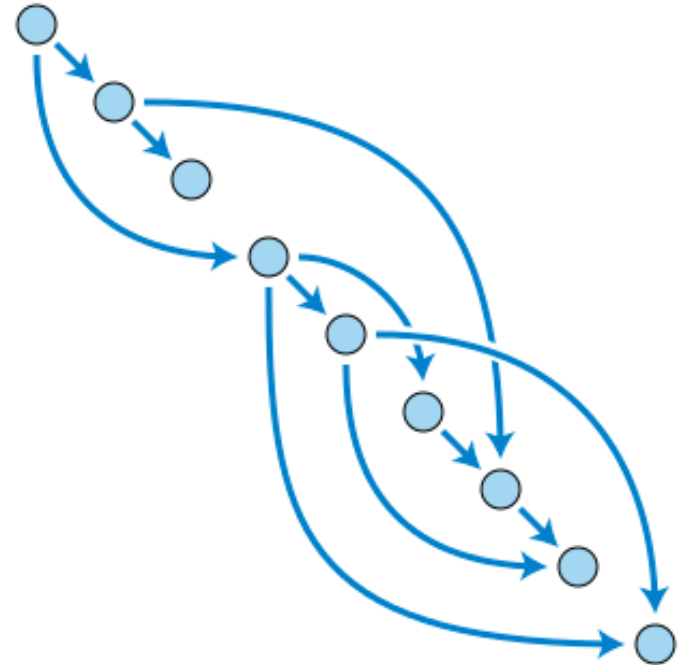
Automation!

- 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

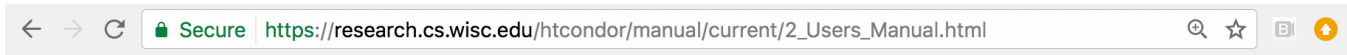


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DESCRIBING WORKFLOWS WITH DAGMAN

DAGMan in the HTCondor Manual

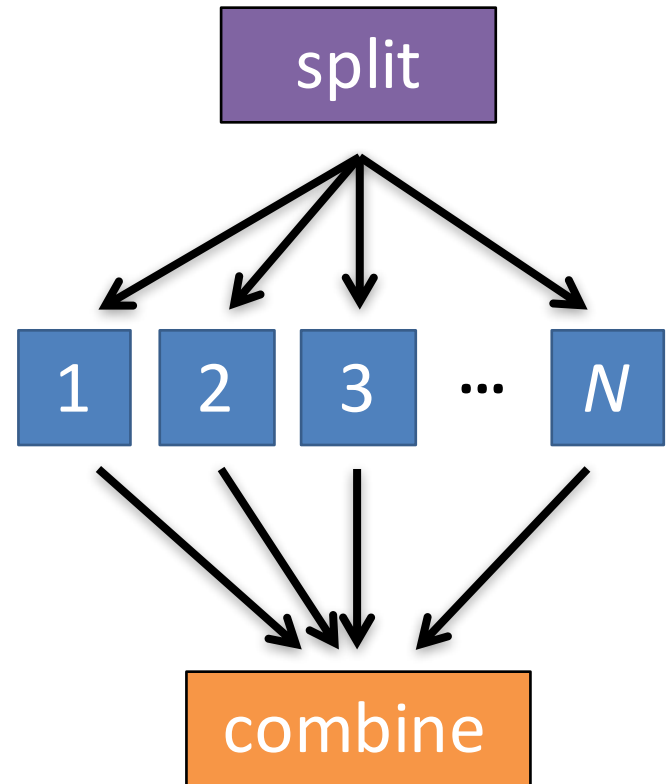


- [2.9.2 Parallel Jobs and the Dedicated Scheduler](#)
- [2.9.3 Submission Examples](#)
- [2.9.4 MPI Applications Within HTCondor's Vanilla Universe](#)

- [2.10 DAGMan Applications](#)
 - [2.10.1 DAGMan Terminology](#)
 - [2.10.2 The DAG Input File: Basic Commands](#)
 - [2.10.3 Command Order](#)
 - [2.10.4 Node Job Submit File Contents](#)
 - [2.10.5 DAG Submission](#)
 - [2.10.6 File Paths in DAGs](#)
 - [2.10.7 DAG Monitoring and DAG Removal](#)
 - [2.10.8 Suspending a Running DAG](#)
 - [2.10.9 Advanced Features of DAGMan](#)
 - [2.10.10 The Rescue DAG](#)
 - [2.10.11 DAG Recovery](#)
 - [2.10.12 Visualizing DAGs with *dot*](#)
 - [2.10.13 Capturing the Status of Nodes in a File](#)
 - [2.10.14 A Machine-Readable Event History, the *jobstate.log* File](#)
 - [2.10.15 Status Information for the DAG in a ClassAd](#)
 - [2.10.16 Utilizing the Power of DAGMan for Large Numbers of Jobs](#)
 - [2.10.17 Workflow Metrics](#)
 - [2.10.18 DAGMan and Accounting Groups](#)

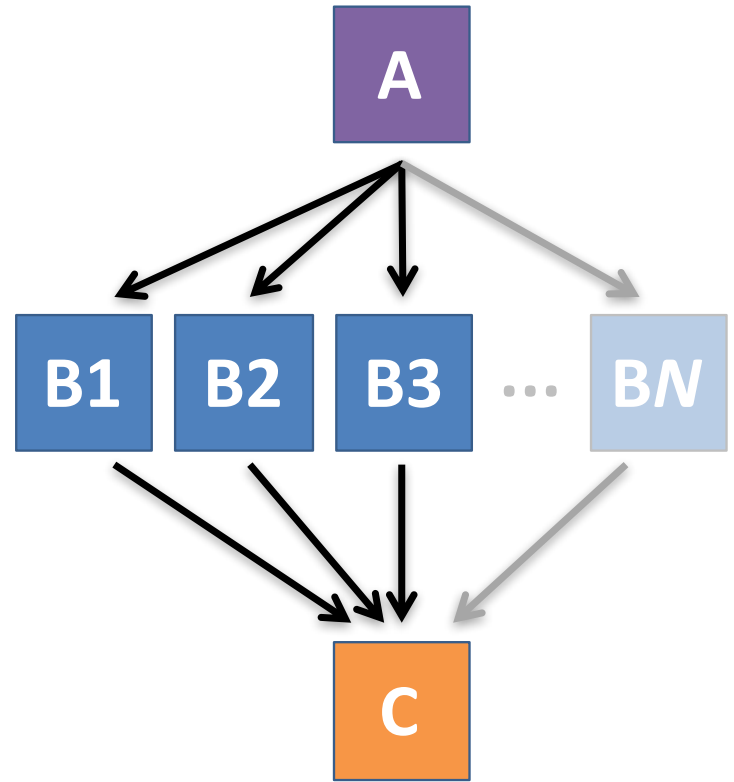
An Example HTC Workflow

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



Simple Example for this Tutorial

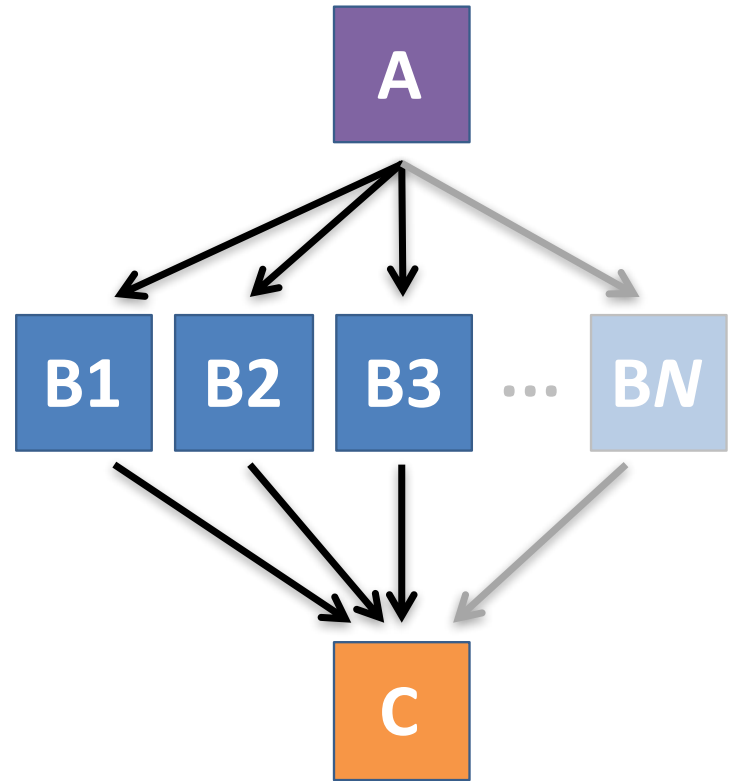
- **The DAG input file will communicate the “nodes” and directional “edges” of the DAG**



Simple Example for this Tutorial

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

Look for links on future slides



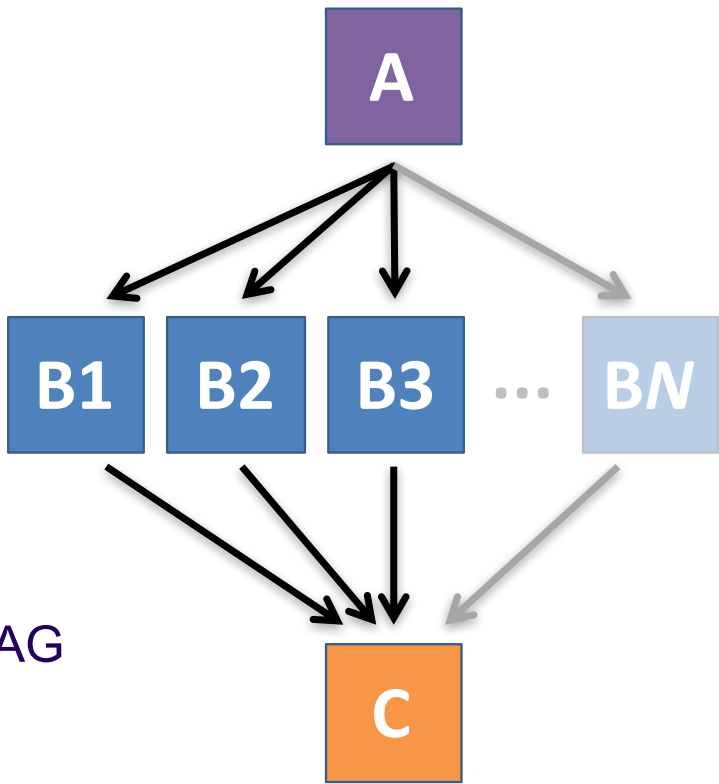


Basic DAG input file: *JOB* nodes, *PARENT-CHILD* edges

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 are used by various DAG features to modify their execution by DAG Manager.



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

my.dag

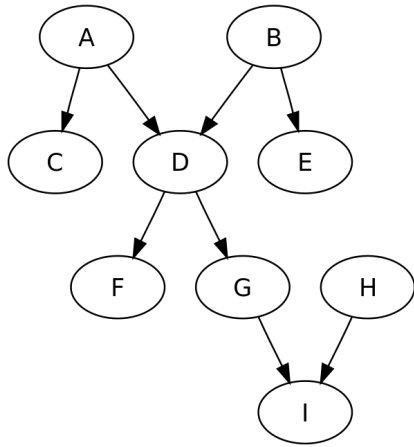
```
JOB A A.sub
JOB B1 B1.sub
JOB B2 B2.sub
JOB B3 B3.sub
JOB C C.sub
PARENT A CHILD B1 B2 B3
PARENT B1 B2 B3 CHILD C
```

(dag_dir)/

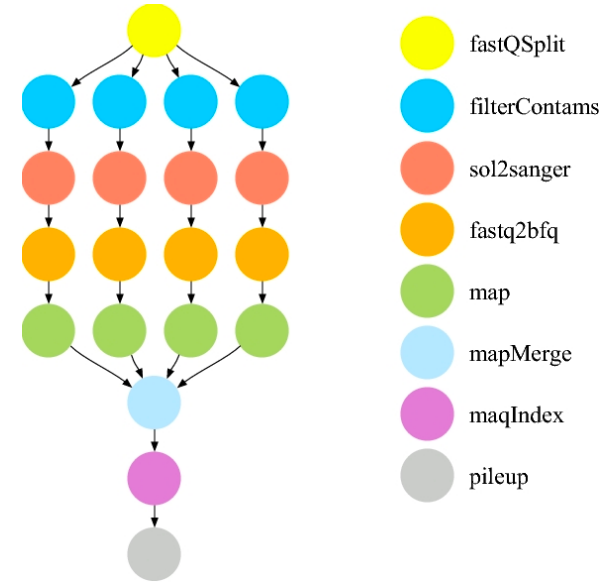
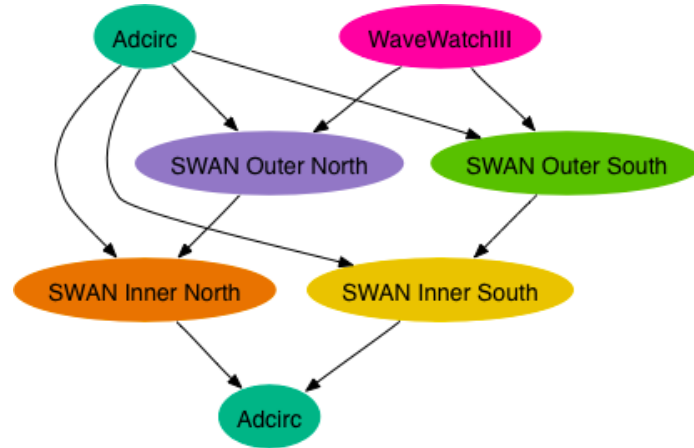
```
A.sub      B1.sub
B2.sub      B3.sub
C.sub      my.dag
(other job files)
```

- Node names and filenames can be anything.
- Node name and submit filename do not have to match.

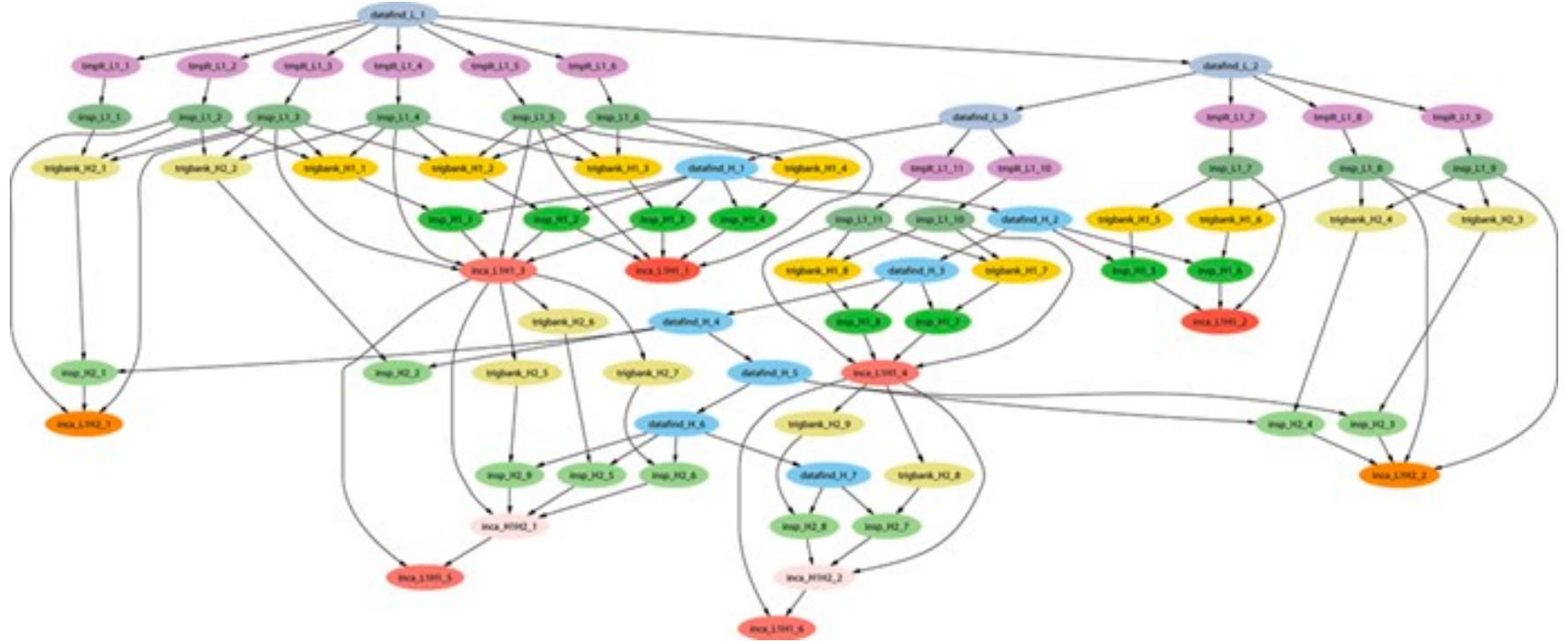
Endless Workflow Possibilities



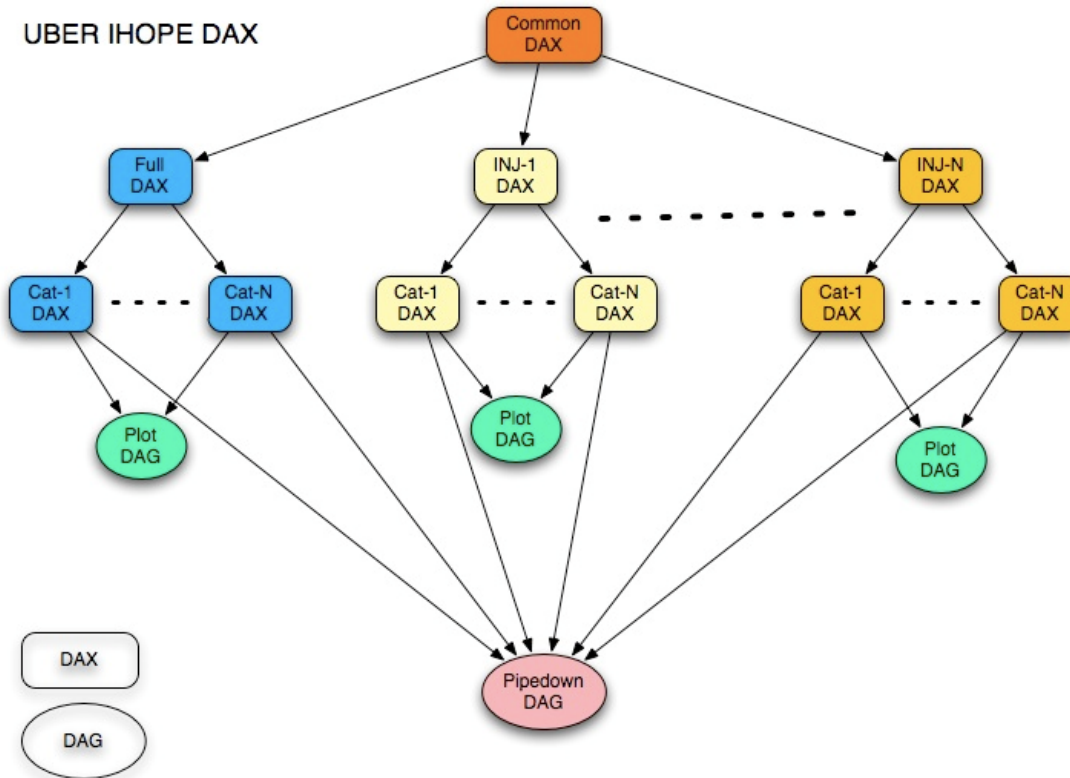
Wikimedia Commons



Endless Workflow Possibilities



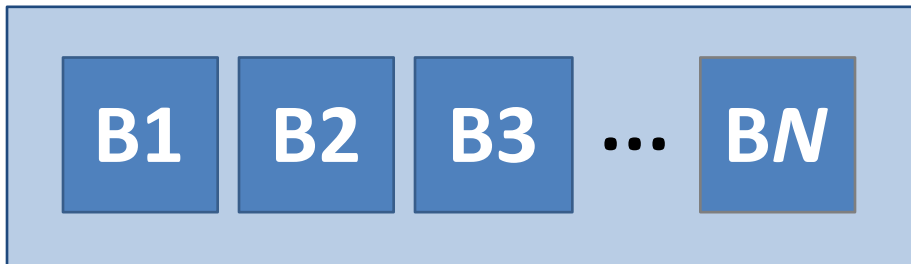
Repeating DAG Components!!



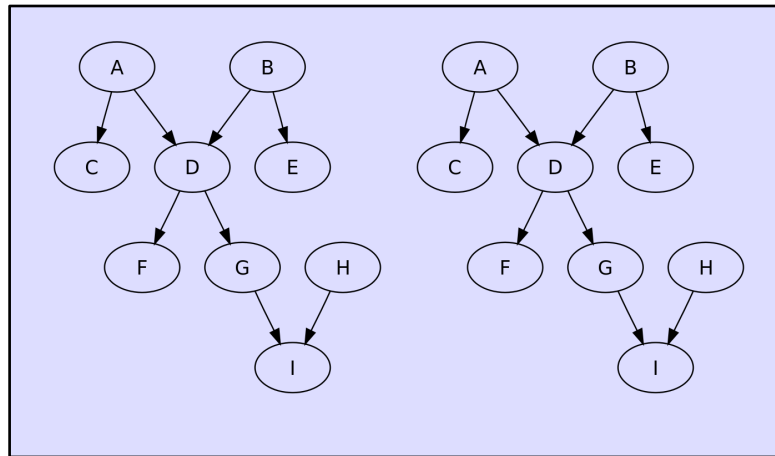


DAGs are also useful for non-sequential work

'bag' of HTC jobs



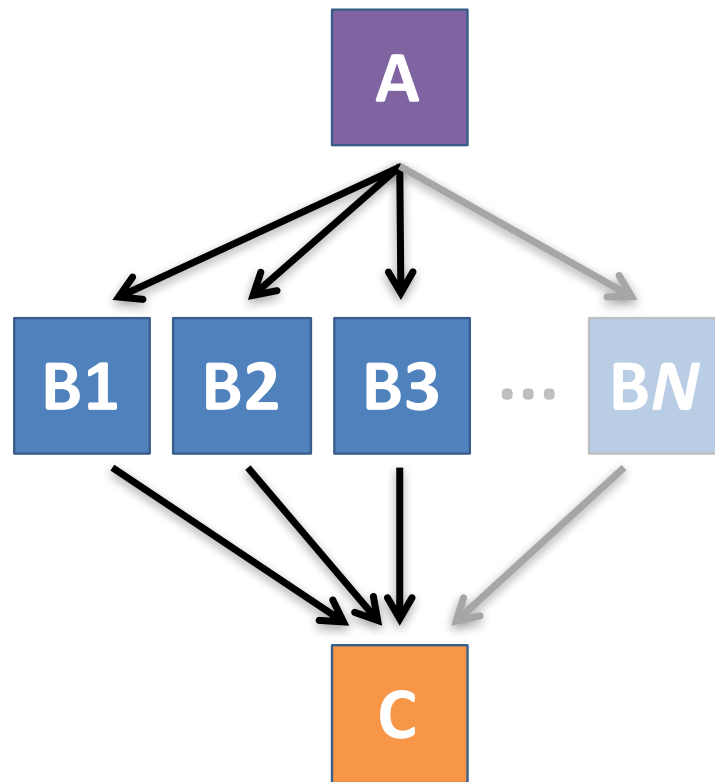
disjoint workflows



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 87274940.
```



A submitted DAG creates and DAGMan job in the queue

- DAGMan runs on the submit server, 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
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 8:08     1     3     5   129.0...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 8:08     4     _     1       5   129.0...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	<i>(other job files)</i>
my.dag	my.dag.condor.sub	my.dag.dagman.log
my.dag.dagman.out	my.dag.lib.err	my.dag.lib.out
my.dag.nodes.log		

- * **.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

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 results in 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  my.dag.rescue001
```

- 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



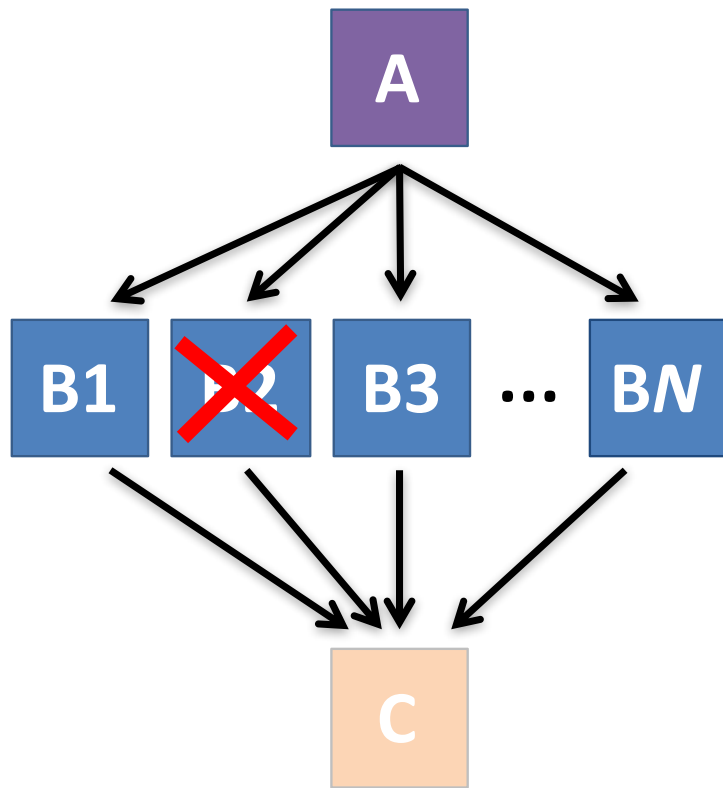
Rescue Files For Resuming a Failed DAG

- 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; covered later)
 - the DAG is halted and not unhalted (covered later)
- 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**



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!)

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	my.dag.dagman.log
my.dag.dagman.out	my.dag.lib.err	my.dag.lib.out
my.dag.nodes.log	my.dag.dagman.metrics	

- * **.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)



YOUR TURN!

Exercises!

- Ask questions!
- Lots of instructors around
- Coming up:
 - Now-3:15 Hands-on Exercises
 - 3:15 – 3:30 Break
 - 3:30 – 5:00 Workflows 2 & Hands-on