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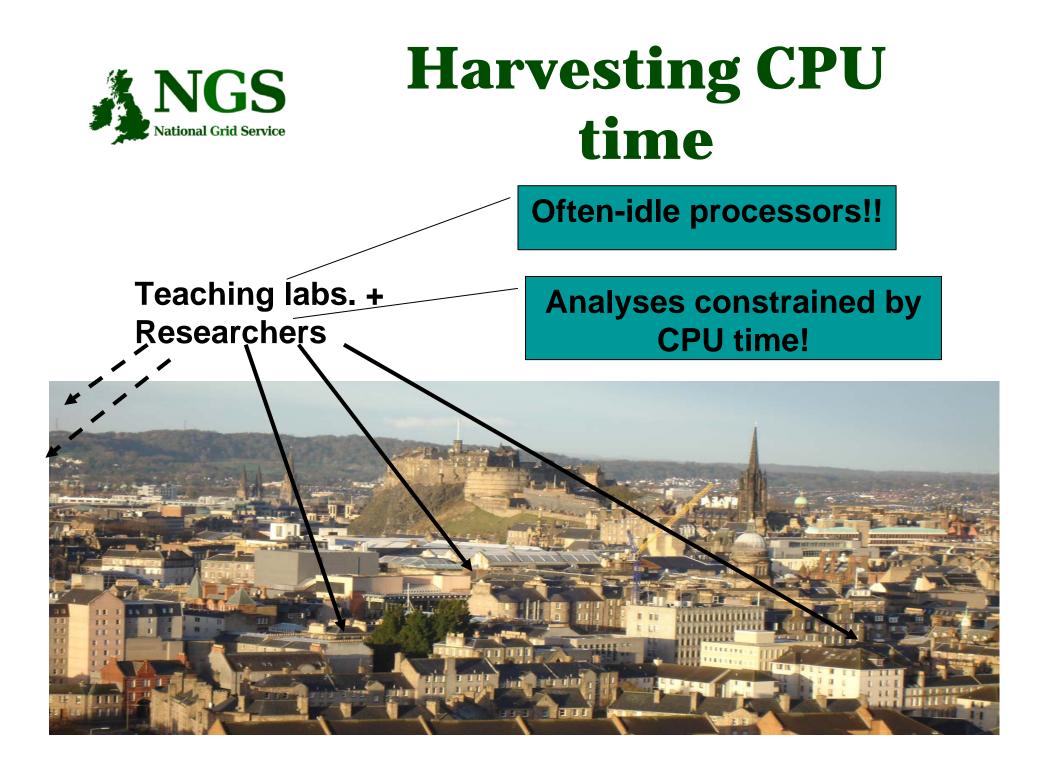
http://www.ngs.ac.uk

Concepts of Condor and Condor-G

Guy Warner







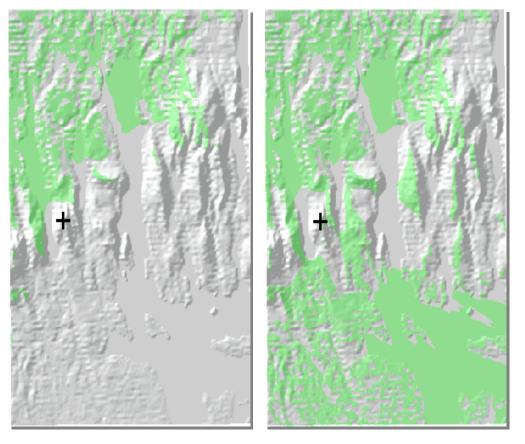


Harvesting CPU time

- Teaching lab machines lie idle for most of the time
- Harvest spare compute cycles to create a low-cost "high throughput computing" (HTC) platform
 - Goal: run many tasks in a week, month, ...
 - Typically: many similar tasks invoked from workflow or a script
 - Monte-Carlo
 - Simulation parameter sweeps
- Pool processors as a batch processing resource
- Submit jobs that run when a machine is free
- Condor most common approach
 - <u>http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/</u>

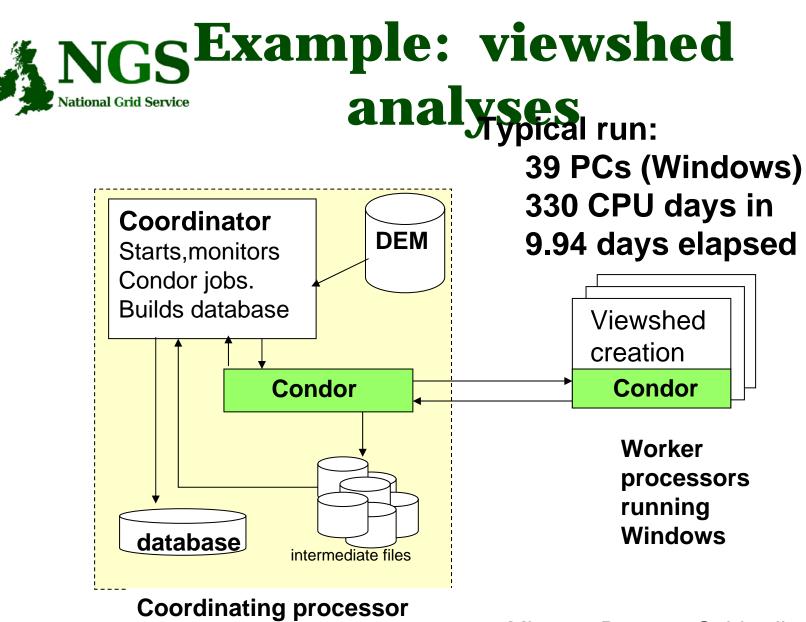
ANGSample: viewshed National Grid Service **analyses** Viewsheds: what can be seen

from point at "+"



- Derive viewsheds for all points in "digital elevation model" (DEM)
- Build a database to allow
 - Derivation of indices to characterise viewsheds
 - Applications to access precalculated viewsheds

Mineter, Dowers, Caldwell



Mineter, Dowers, Caldwell





- Converts collections of distributed workstations and dedicated clusters into a high-throughput computing (HTC) facility
 - Condor Pool
- Manages both resources (machines) and resource requests (jobs)
- Cycle scavenging
 - Using a non-dedicated resource when it would otherwise be idle.





- Cluster a dedicated set of computers not for interactive use (definition by Alain Roy)
- Pool a collection of computers used by Condor
 - May or may not be dedicated
 - Single administrative domain
- Central Manager one per pool
 - Matches resource requests to resources (Matchmaking)
 - Pool Management
- (Flocking running jobs submitted from pool A on pool B
 - Sharing resources with administrative domains possibly with user prioritization)



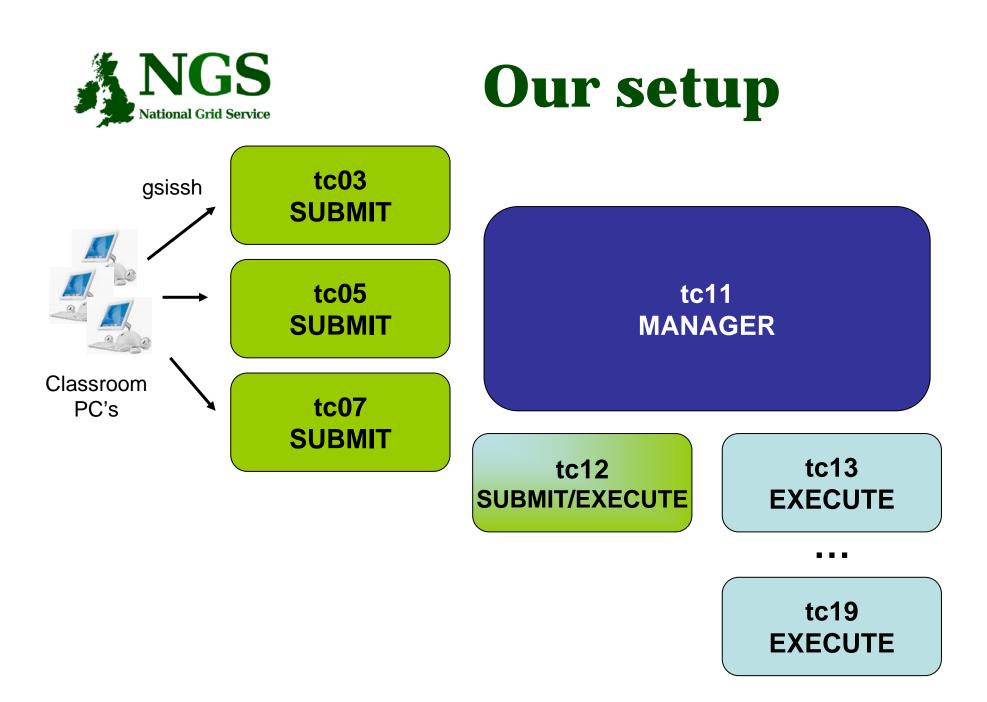
Architecture

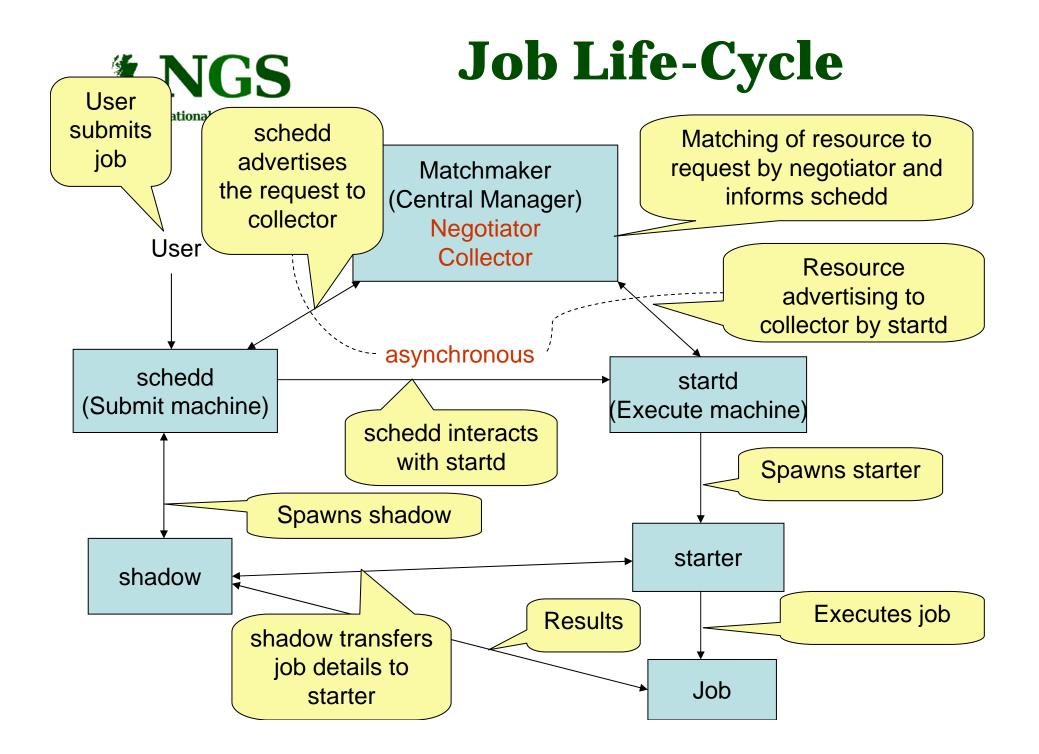
- All nodes run condor_master
 - Responsible for control of a node.
- The Central Manager additionally runs condor_collector and condor_negotiator
 - Responsible for matchmaking
- An Execute Node additionally runs condor_startd
 - Responsible for starting a job
- A Submit Node additionally runs condor_schedd
 - Responsible for submitting jobs (and allowing user to monitor jobs)
- A Node must be at least one of Manager/Execute/Submit but may be more



Example Configurations

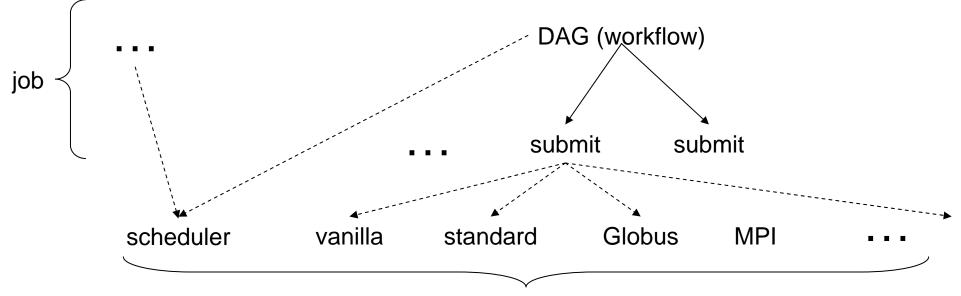
- Personal Condor all services on one node
 - Gain benefits of Condors job management
 - E.g. only run jobs on your desktop PC when you are not using it.
- Dedicated Cluster Manager/Submit on head-node all other nodes are Execute.
 - Users ssh to head-node.
- Shared workstations one workstation dedicated as Manager, all others as Submit/Execute
 - Submission from any workstation (except Manager)
 - Nodes join the pool as Execute Nodes when idle and leave the pool when Keyboard/Mouse activity detected.







Job types – "Universes"



job runs within a particular Universe which provides a particular kind of environment / functionality



Some Universes

- Vanilla
 - Any job that does not require the features of the other universes
- Standard
 - goal to reproduce home Unix environment
 - emulates standard system calls
 - file I/O
 - » remote access to home files
 - signal routing
 - resource management
 - + checkpointing
 - save the entire state into checkpoint file
 - can then restart from there possibly on a different machine
 - for
 - migration
 - backwards error recovery
 - important for very long running jobs



Some More Universes

- Java
 - to provide a standard Java environment
- MPI
 - to allow use of message passing interface between component processes
- Scheduler
 - For running a job that schedules other jobs
 - Standard is DAGMAN
- Globus "Condor-G"
 - access to Globus Job Manager

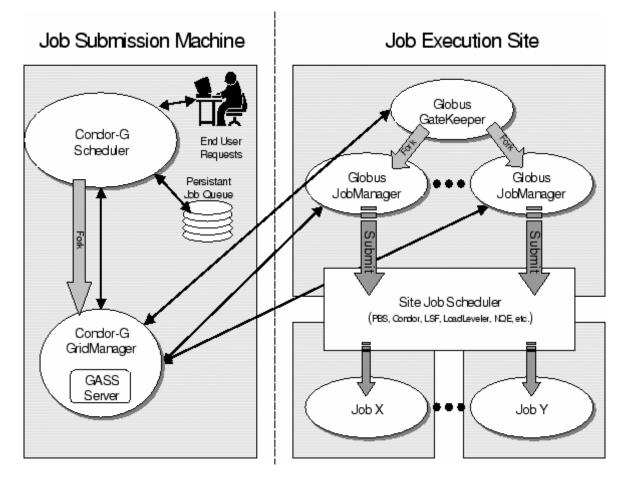




- Tool that provides globus universe Condor-G
- The same Condor tools that access local resources are now able to use the Globus protocols to access resources at multiple sites.
 - One additional line in submit file
- Condor-G
 - manages both a queue of jobs and the resources from one or more sites where those jobs can execute.
 - communicates with these resources and transfers files to and from these resources using Globus mechanisms.
 - more than just a replacement for globusrun



Condor & Globus



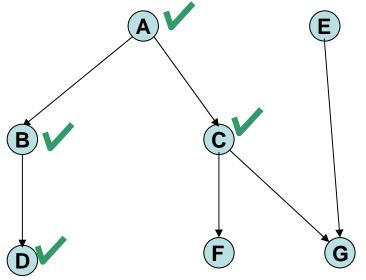
Condor uses the following Globus protocols

- **GSI** for authentication and authorization
- **GRAM** protocol that Condor-G uses to talk to remote Globus jobmanagers.
- GASS to transfer the executable, stdin, stdout, and stderr between the machine where a job is submitted and the remote resource.
- **RSL** to specify job information.





- <u>Directed Acyclic Graph Manager</u>
 - specify dependencies as a DAG
 - re-start a partially completed DAG
 - records what has been done



Each vertex (DAG node) is a normal submit command For any universe (most appropriate for a scheduler universe)

Each arc is a sequencing constraint -Parent must finish before child starts



Match Making

- Matchmaking is fundamental to Condor
- Matchmaking is two-way
 - Job describes what it requires: I need Linux && 2 GB of RAM
 - Machine describes what it provides: I am a Mac
- Matchmaking allows preferences
 - I need Linux, and I prefer machines with more memory but will run on any machine you provide me
- Condor conceptually divides people into three groups:
 - Job submitters
 - Machine owners
 - Pool (cluster) administrator
- All three of these groups have preferences
- May or may not be the same

people





- ClassAds state Facts
 - Submit-side e.g. My job's executable is analysis.exe
 - Execute-side
 - Dynamic e.g. My machine's load average is 5.6
 - Static e.g. My machine's operating system is Linux
- ClassAds state preferences:
 - Job submitter preferences e.g. I require a computer with Linux
 - Machine owner preferences e.g. I prefer jobs from the physics group
 - System Administrator preferences e.g. When can jobs pre-empt other jobs?



The Tutorial

- The tutorial covers:
 - Basic Condor Usage
 - Vanilla universe
 - Standard Universe
 - Condor-G
 - DAGMan
 - Matchmaking

http://homepages.nesc.ac.uk/~gcw/NGS/AppDev/Condor.html