

# Il Globus Toolkit 4: Architettura e WS\_GRAM

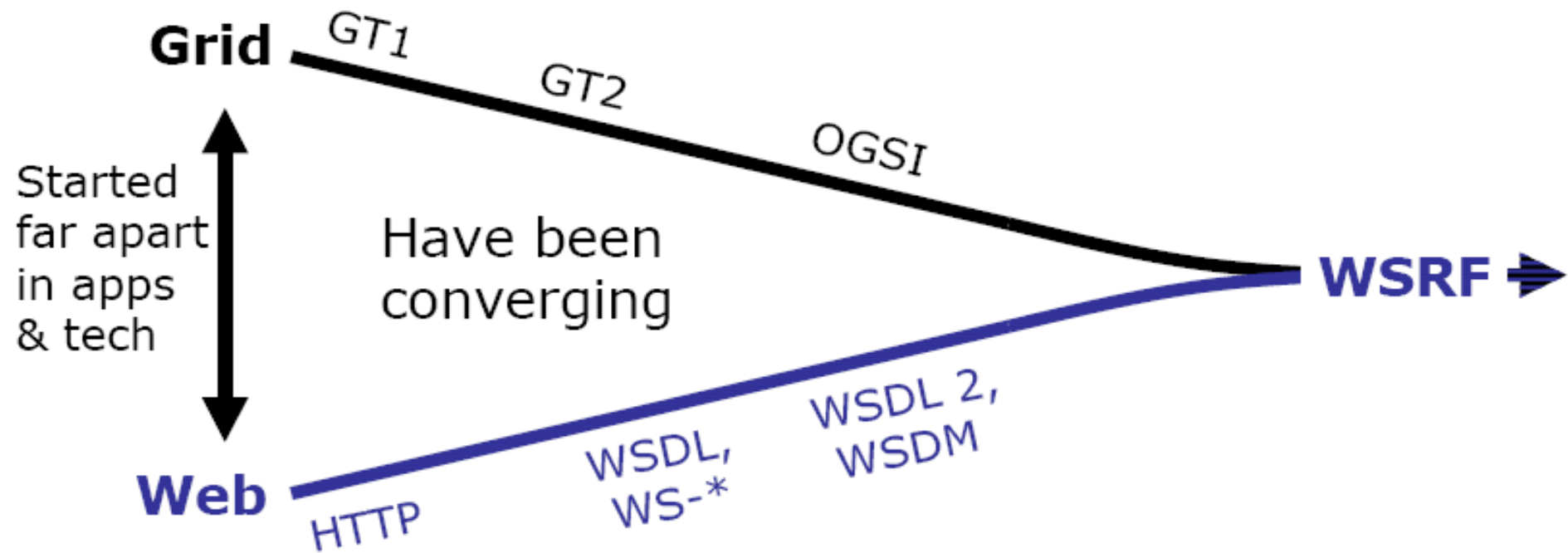
# Sommario

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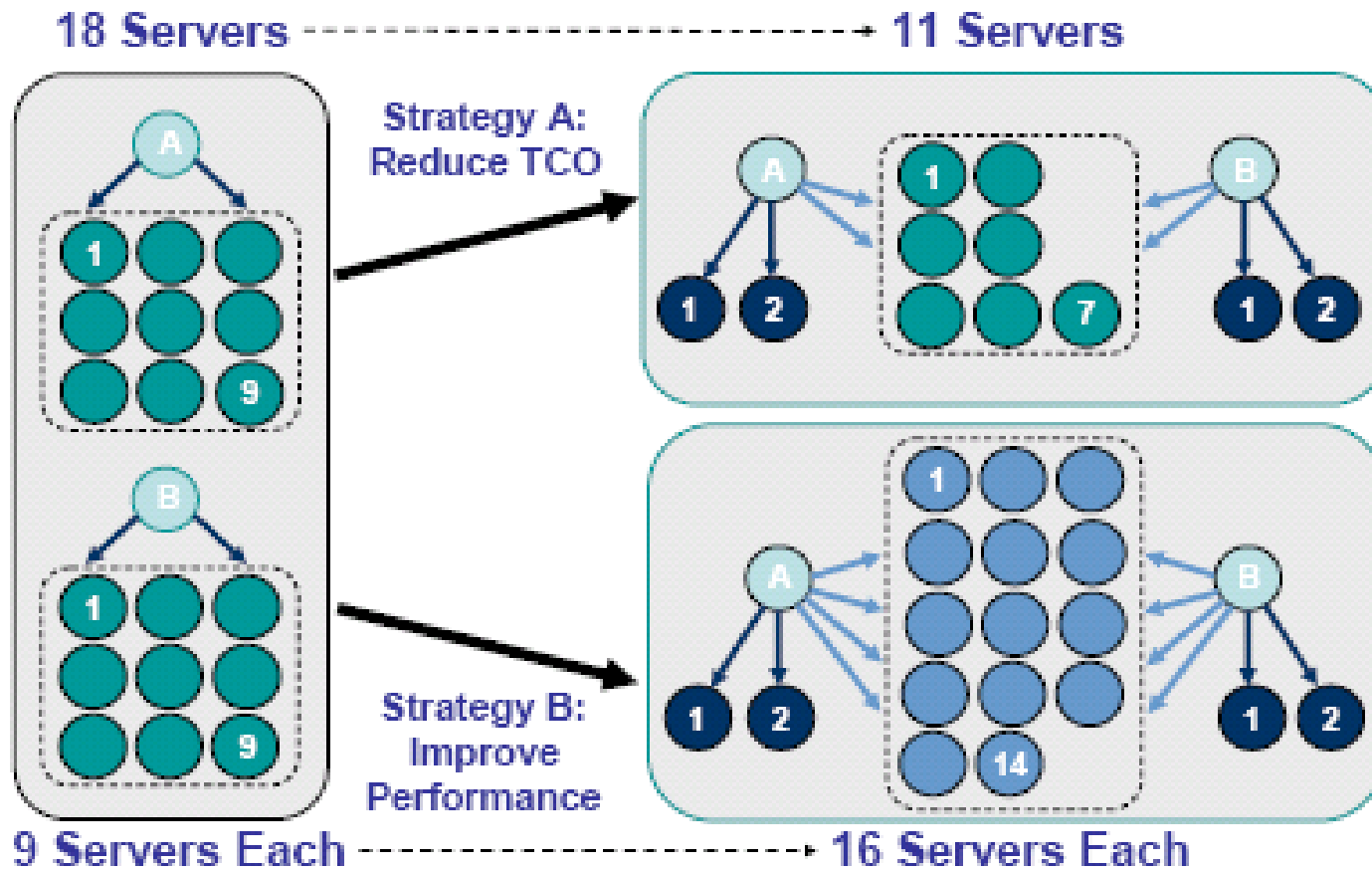
- Architettura di GT4
- Componenti e servizi principali
- GRAM e Servizi di Gestione di processi e job
  - Implementazione
  - API del client GRAM

# Convergenza tra Grid e Web

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# Uso della Grid per Obiettivi Diversi



Strategia A: ridurre il TCO (total cost of ownership)

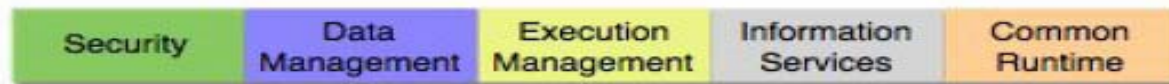
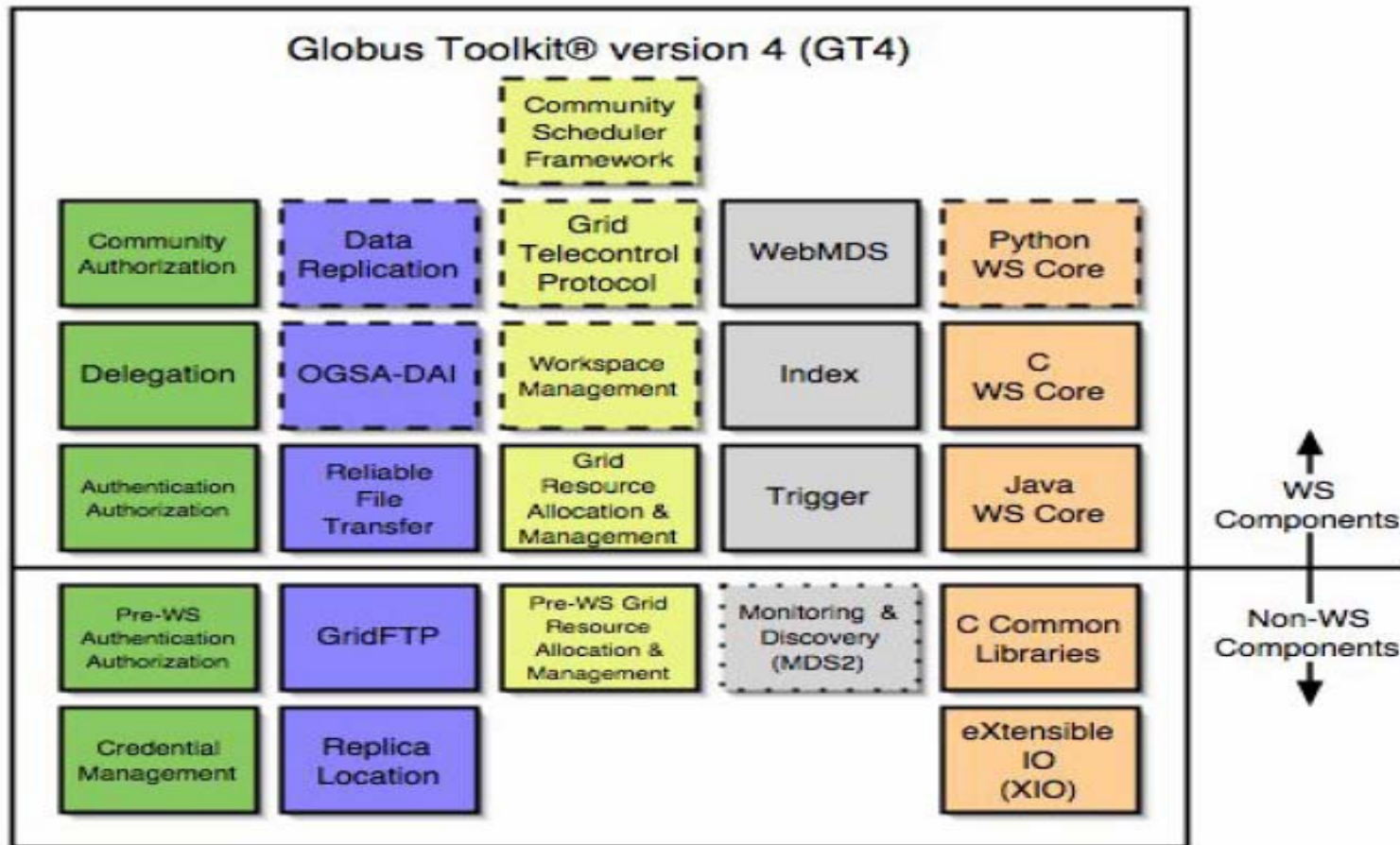
Strategia B: aumentare le prestazioni di elaborazione

# Grid Services, WSRF e GT4

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- I Grid Services estendono i Web Service per gestire servizi con stato e transienti.
- WSRF definisce una infrastruttura che specifica e fornisce i Grid service (detti WS-resources) definiti da OGSA.
- Una WS-resource include un Web service e una o più risorse. Il servizio e la risorsa sono separate.
- Globus Toolkit 4 implementa WSRF e le sue WS-resource e tramite il WS\_GRAM esegue programmi distribuiti su Griglie.

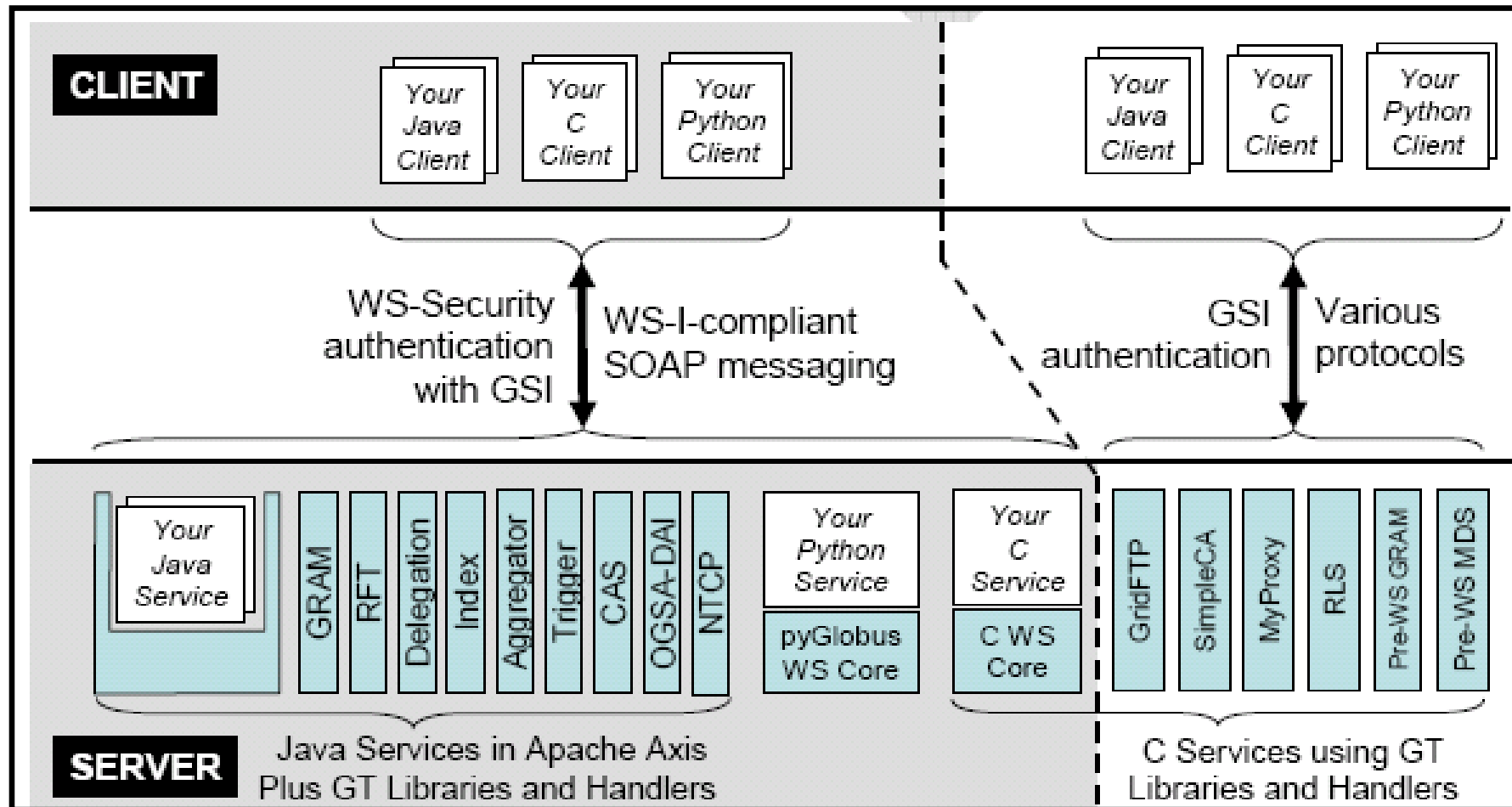
# Architettura Globus Toolkit 4



- Core GT Component: public interfaces frozen between incremental releases; best effort support
- Contribution/Tech Preview: public interfaces may change between incremental releases
- Deprecated Component: not supported; will be dropped in a future release

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# Architettura Globus Toolkit 4



## Componenti principali di GT4

# Gestione della Esecuzione di Job

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- GT4 fornisce una serie di web service per eseguire, monitorare e terminare l'esecuzione di job su una Griglia.
- Essi compongono il WS\_GRAM che estende le funzionalità del componente GRAM (Grid Resource Allocation and Management) prima dell'uso dei web services.
- Interfacce a linee di comandi e API in Java, C e Python.



# Strumenti per la Gestione di Job su Grid

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|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Grid Resource Allocation &amp; Management service</i> | <i>GRAM service supports submission, monitoring, and control of jobs on computers. Interfaces to Unix shell (“fork”), Platform LSF, PBS, and Condor schedulers; others may be developed. Includes support for MPICH-G2 jobs: multi-job submission, process coordination in a job, sub-job coordination in a multi-job.</i> |
| <i>Java CoG Kit Workflow</i>                             | <i>Uses the Karajan workflow engine that supports DAGs, conditions, &amp; loops; directs tasks to GRAM servers for execution.</i>  |
| <i>Community Scheduler Framework</i>                     | <i>CSF is an open source meta-scheduler based on the WS-Agreement specification.</i>   |

# Strumenti per la Gestione di Job su Grid

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Condor-G                                  | Manage the execution of jobs on remote GRAM-enabled computers, addressing job monitoring, logging, notification, policy enforcement, fault tolerance, and credential management.  |
| DAGman                                    | Manage the execution of directed acyclic graphs (DAGs) of tasks that communicate by writing/reading files; works with Condor-G.   |
| MPICH-G2                                  | Execute parallel Message Passing Interface (MPI) programs over one or more distributed computers.   |
| Nimrod-G                                  | Declarative specification of parameter studies, and management of their execution on distributed computers. Scheduler based on computational economy provides soft real-time deadlines. User interaction via command line or web portal.  |
| Ninf-G                                    | An implementation of the GridRPC remote procedure call specification, for accessing remote services.  |
| GriPhyN Virtual Data System               | Tools for defining, scheduling, and managing complex data-intensive workflows. Workflows can be defined via a high-level virtual data language; a virtual data catalog is used to track current and past executions. Includes heuristics for job and data placement. Uses DAGman/Condor-G for execution management. |
| Condor, OpenPBS, Torque, PBSPro, Sun Grid | Schedulers to which GSI-authenticated access is provided via a GRAM interface. The open source Condor is specialized for managing pools of desktop systems. OpenPBS and Torque are open source versions of the Portable Batch System (PBS) cluster  |

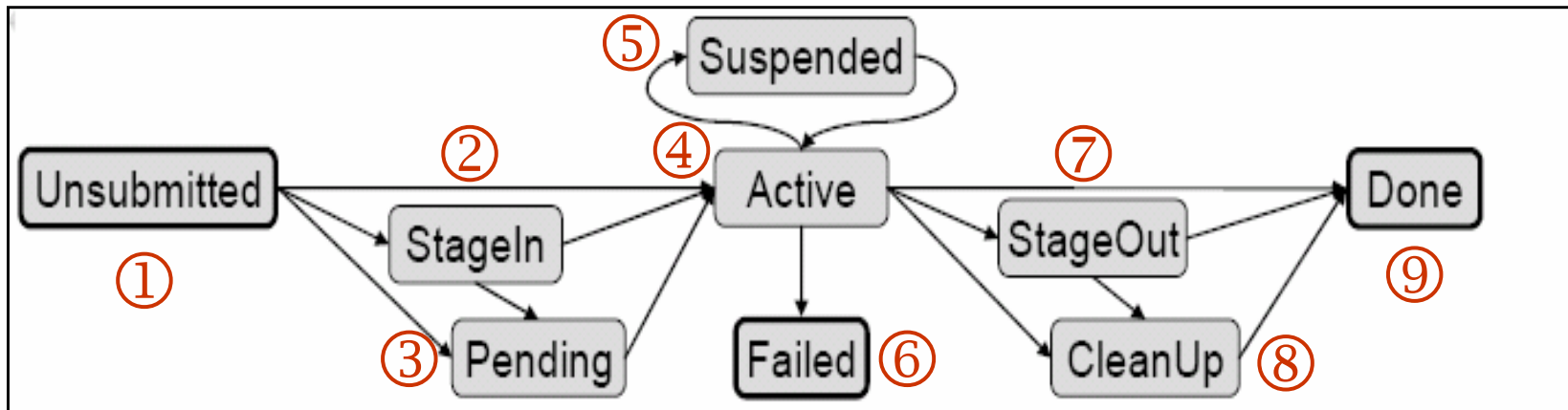
# Esecuzione Remota di Programmi

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- Il WS\_GRAM permette la gestione dell'esecuzione remota di programmi in maniera affidabile, con meccanismi di monitoring, gestione delle credenziali, staging dei file da usare, e interazione con gli scheduler locali.
- Gestisce:
  - Gli eseguibili
  - Lo stato del processo
  - L'I/O
  - Il controllo remoto
  - Gli scheduler locali
  - Il monitoraggio dei processi

# Stato dei Job

- Il GRAM gestisce i job e le loro transizioni di stato



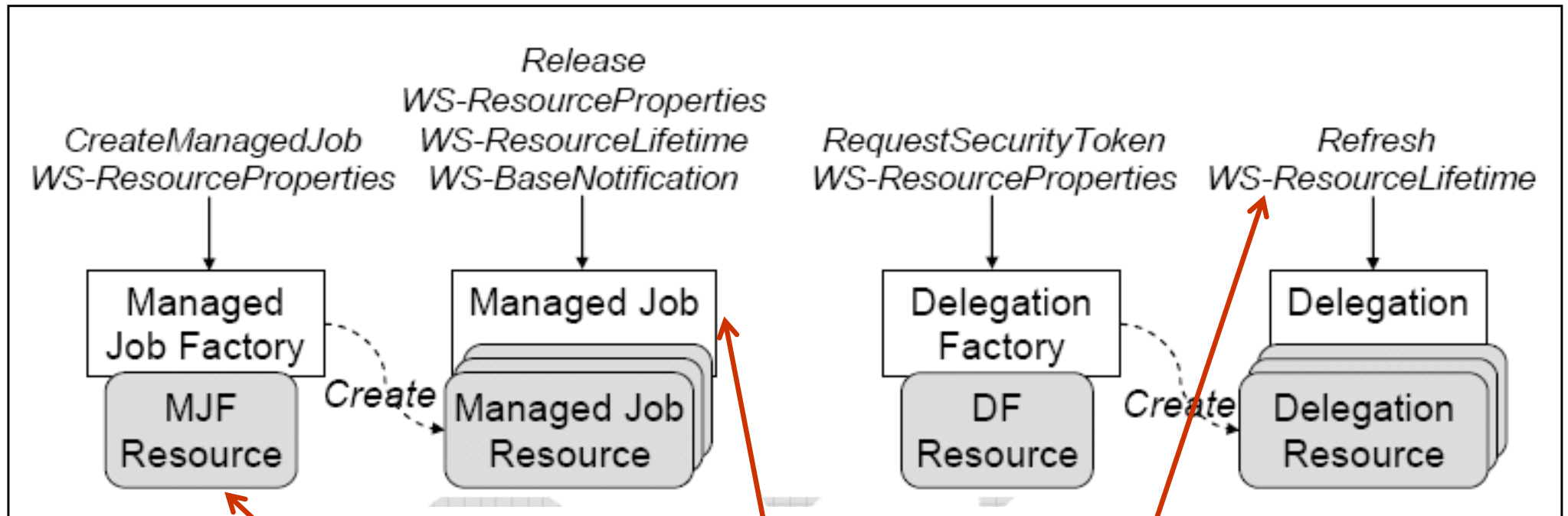
| Stato              | Descrizione  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Unsubmitted</b> | Di prossima esecuzione   |
| <b>StagelN</b>     | In attesa che i file vengano resi disponibili per l'esecuzione |
| <b>Pending</b>     | In attesa che lo scheduler locale ne decida l'esecuzione       |
| <b>Active</b>      | In esecuzione  |
| <b>Suspended</b>   | Job sospeso  |
| <b>StageOut</b>    | Esecuzione completata e file di output resi disponibili        |
| <b>CleanUp</b>     | Rimozione delle risorse usate                                  |
| <b>Done</b>        | Job completato con successo                                    |
| <b>Failed</b>      | Job fallito  |

# Le API del Client GRAM

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- L'interfaccia client del GRAM è basata su 4 portTypes che definiscono operazioni su 4 WS-Resources che rappresentano:
  1. Lo stato del GRAM server,
  2. Lo stato di un singolo job,
  3. La catena dei certificati di una delegation factory,
  4. Una credenziale.

# Le API del Client GRAM



Risorsa

Interfaccia

Operazioni

# Le API del Client GRAM

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- La Managed Job Factory (MJF) portType gestisce lo stato del GRAM server (WS-ResourceProperties) e gestisce la creazione di job.
- La Managed Job (MJ) portType definisce operazioni sulla ManagedJob WS-Resource.
- La Delegation factory portType definisce operazioni sulla catena dei certificati associati alla delegation factory.
- La Delegation portType definisce operazioni sul lifetime di una WS-resource e l'acquisizione di nuove credenziali.

# Le API del Client GRAM

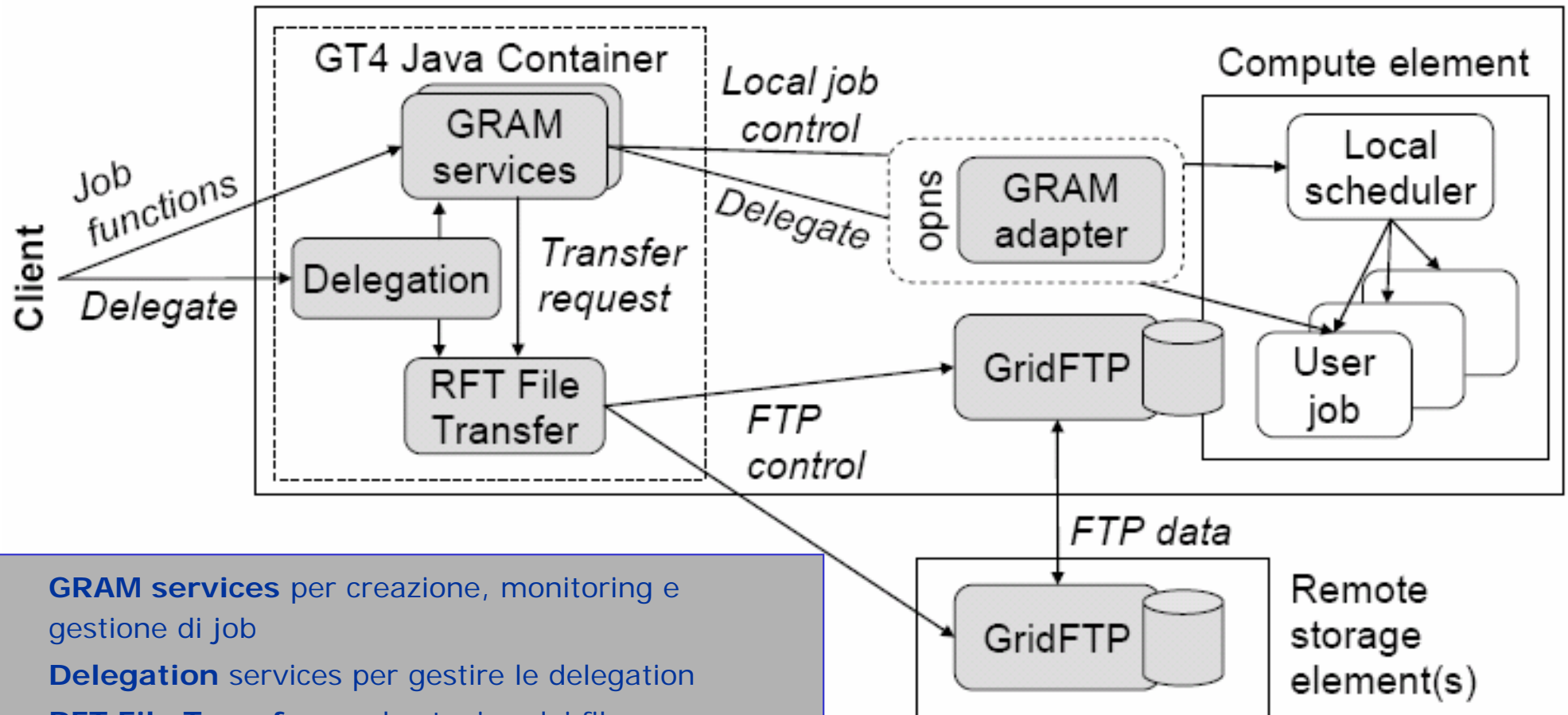
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Managed Job Factory Resource Properties

| Resource Property                | Description   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| localResourceManager             | Local resource manager type: e.g., Condor, Fork, LSF, Multi, PBS.   |
| globusLocation                   | The location of the Globus Toolkit installation that these services are running under.                      |
| hostCPUType                      | The job host CPU architecture (i686, x86_64, etc...)  |
| hostManufacturer                 | The host manufacturer name. May be "unknown."   |
| hostOSName                       | The host OS name (Linux, Solaris, etc...)   |
| hostOSVersion                    | The host OS version.  |
| scratchBaseDirectory             | The directory recommended by the system administrator to be used for temporary job data.                    |
| delegationFactoryEndpoint        | The endpoint reference to the delegation factory used to delegate credentials to the job.                   |
| stagingDelegationFactoryEndpoint | The endpoint reference to the delegation factory used to delegate credentials to the staging service (RFT). |
| condorArchitecture               | Condor architecture label (for Condor schedulers).  |
| condorOS                         | Condor OS label (for Condor schedulers).  |
| GLUECE                           | GLUE data (data in GLUE schema format [18]).  |
| GLUECESummary                    | GLUE data summary.  |



# Implementazione del GRAM



- **GRAM services** per creazione, monitoring e gestione di job
- **Delegation** services per gestire le delegation
- **RFT File Transfer** per lo staging dei file
- **GRAM adapter** per l'interazione con lo scheduler locale
- **GridFTP** per eseguire lo staging dei dati