

Dang Aah Grrr Managing Workflows is Difficult

An Intermediate HTCondor DAGMan Tutorial

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Throughput Computing 2023

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DAGMan Introductory Material

- Previous Tutorials/Presentations
 - [HTCondor Week 2022 DAGMan Introduction Tutorial](#)
 - [HTCondor Week 2014 Advance DAGMan Tutorial](#)
 - [HTCondor Week 2014 Introductory DAGMan Tutorial](#)
- DAGMan Documentation
 - [HTCondor DAGMan Documentation](#)
 - [HTCondor DAGMan Documentation \(OLD\)](#)

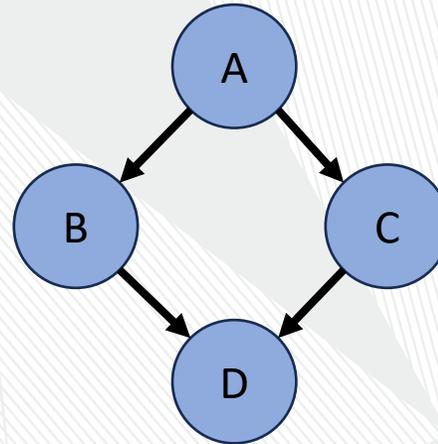
Quick Refresher

- DAGMan is a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) Manager that is used to help automate a workflow of jobs.
- A DAG is comprised of Nodes and Edges.
- A Job is the core of a DAG Node

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub  
JOB B job2.sub  
JOB C job3.sub  
JOB D job4.sub  
  
PARENT A CHILD B C  
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

Diamond DAG visualized



Important Knowledge

- Submitting a DAG to HTCondor produces an HTCondor scheduler universe job for the DAGMan process (DAGMan job proper).

Lots of files produced:

- Informational DAG files
 - *.dagman.out = DAG progress/error output
 - *.nodes.log = Collective job event log (Heart of DAGMan)
 - *.metrics = JSON formatted DAG information
- DAGMan job proper files
 - *.condor.sub = Submit File
 - *.dagman.log = Job Log
 - *.lib.err = Job Error
 - *.lib.out = Job Output

DAGMan Job Proper Classad Attributes

The DAGMan job proper's classad also holds a lot of useful information:

Information About DAG Nodes	Information About Submitted Job Processes	Information about general DAG status
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DAG_NodesDone• DAG_NodesFailed• DAG_NodesPostrun• DAG_NodesPrerun• DAG_NodesQueued• DAG_NodesReady• DAG_NodesUnready• DAG_NodesFutile• DAG_NodesTotal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DAG_JobsSubmitted• DAG_JobsIdle• DAG_JobsHeld• DAG_JobsRunning• DAG_JobsCompleted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DAG_InRecovery• DAG_Status<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 = Normal• 3 = Aborted by ABORT_DAG_ON
<p>To view attributes run: <code>condor_q -l <JobId> grep DAG_</code></p> <p>Full descriptions of these attributes can be found in the HTCondor Job Classad Attributes Documentation</p>		

Rerunning a DAG

Dataflow Jobs

- Use the job submit command `skip_if_dataflow` to skip running the job again if one of the following is true:
 - Output files exist and are newer than input files
 - Execute file is newer than input files
 - Standard input file is newer than input files
- Reduces the time executing jobs in large workflows

job.sub

```
executable = my_script.sh
arguments = foo
log        = $(cluster).log
error     = $(cluster).err
output    = $(cluster).out

skip_if_dataflow = True

queue
```

Link to [Dataflow Job Documentation](#)

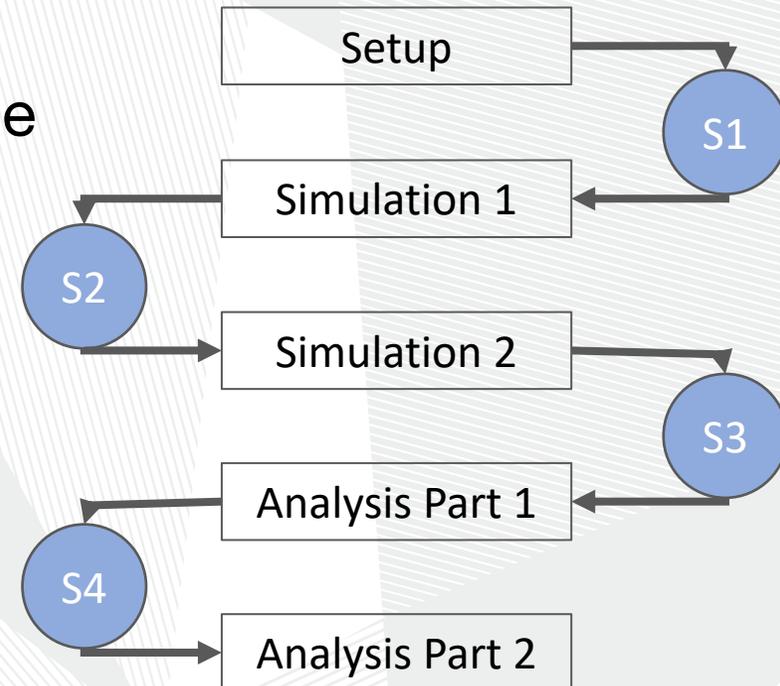
Saved DAG Progress

- Added new saved progress file for a DAG in V10.5.0 that is kind of like a video game save
 - File is similar too a rescue file
 - Written at the first start of a specified node

sample.dag

```
...  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S1  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S2 post_simulation1.save  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S3 ./post_simulation2.save  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S4 .././foo/mid_analysis.save  
...
```

Example Workflow Visualized



Link to [DAGMan Save Point File Documentation](#)

Saved DAG Progress cont.

- Where are the save files written?
 - Nodes S1 & S2 write their save files to a new subdirectory called **save_files**. This directory exists in the DAG directory where all DAG files are written.
 - Nodes S3 & S4 write their save files to the specified path relative to the DAG directory.
- S1 save will be written to a file named S1-sample.dag.save

sample.dag

```
...  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S1  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S2 post_simulation1.save  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S3 ./post_simulation2.save  
SAVE_POINT_FILE S4 ../../foo/mid_analysis.save  
...
```

```
condor_submit_dag -load_save [save_file] sample.dag
```

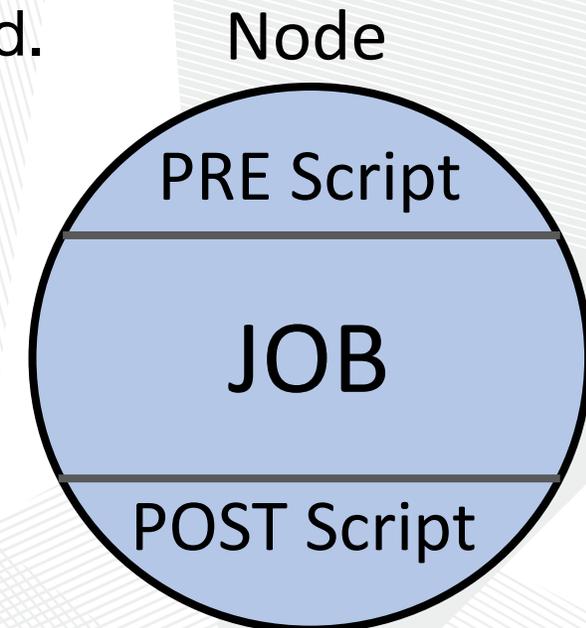
If given a path then **condor_submit_dag** will use that path to look for the save file. Otherwise DAGMan looks in the **save_files** sub-directory for the save files

Oh Node!

complicating nodes with scripts

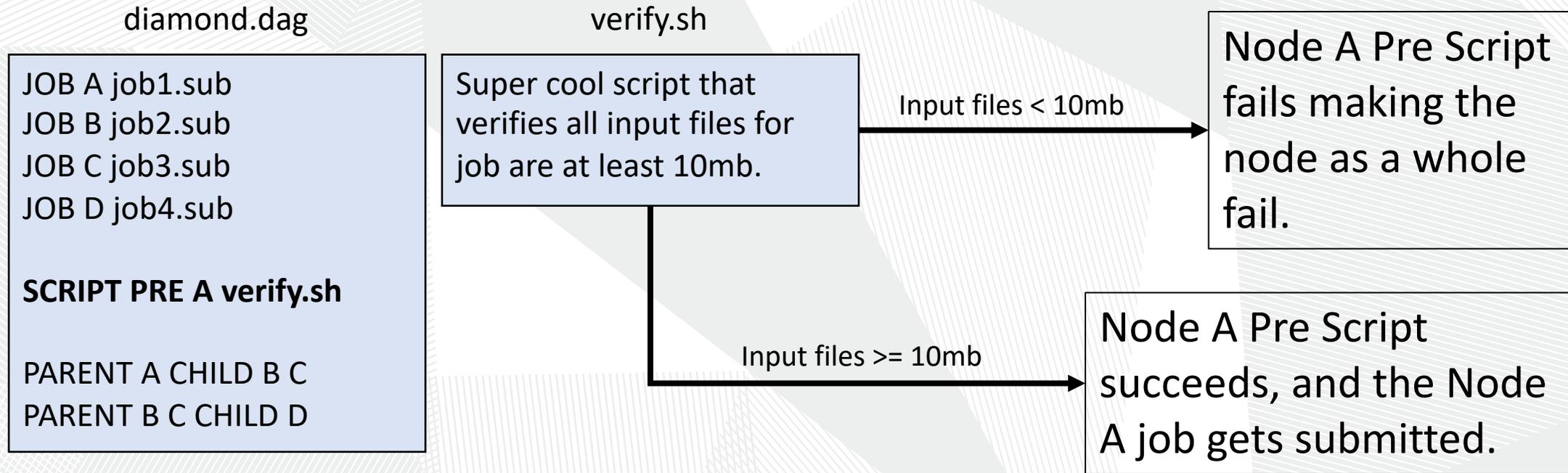
DAGMan Node Scripts

- Scripts provide a way to preform tasks at key points in a node's lifetime. Each script type has different execution time.
 - Pre Scripts run before a Node Job is submitted to the Schedd.
 - Post Scripts run after a Node Job has finished as a whole cluster successfully or not.
 - Hold Scripts run when a Nodes job goes on hold.
- All DAGMan scripts run on the Access Point (AP) and not the Execution Point (EP).



Link to [DAGMan Scripts Documentation](#)

Pre Script Example



Another possibility would be to have the script manipulate Input Files (Rename, Move, Condense)

Post Script Example

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub
JOB B job2.sub
JOB C job3.sub
JOB D job4.sub

SCRIPT POST C loop.sh $RETURN $RETRY
RETRY C 5 UNLESS-EXIT 2

PARENT A CHILD B C
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

loop.sh

```
#Takes job exit code &
#node retry attempt

if (job exit == 0)
  if (retry >= 4) { exit 0 }
  else { exit 1 }
else
  exit 2
```

- Causes Node C loop and run 5 times.
- Looping behavior can be added to SUBDAG workflows too.

Other possibilities for Post Scripts:

- Verify output
- Fake a node success even though node job failed
- Produce a file that is to be used later by the DAG (job submit file, script, a subdag)

Hold Script Example

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub  
JOB B job2.sub  
JOB C job3.sub  
JOB D job4.sub
```

```
SCRIPT HOLD ALL_NODES notify.sh ...
```

```
PARENT A CHILD B C  
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

notify.sh

```
Script that texts user when  
a job various information.
```

- Not considered part of the workflow's node structure.
- Is best effort.
- Runs the risk of sending lots of messages if the DAG nodes are multi-proc.

Special Node Types

Link to [DAGMan Node Types Documentation](#)

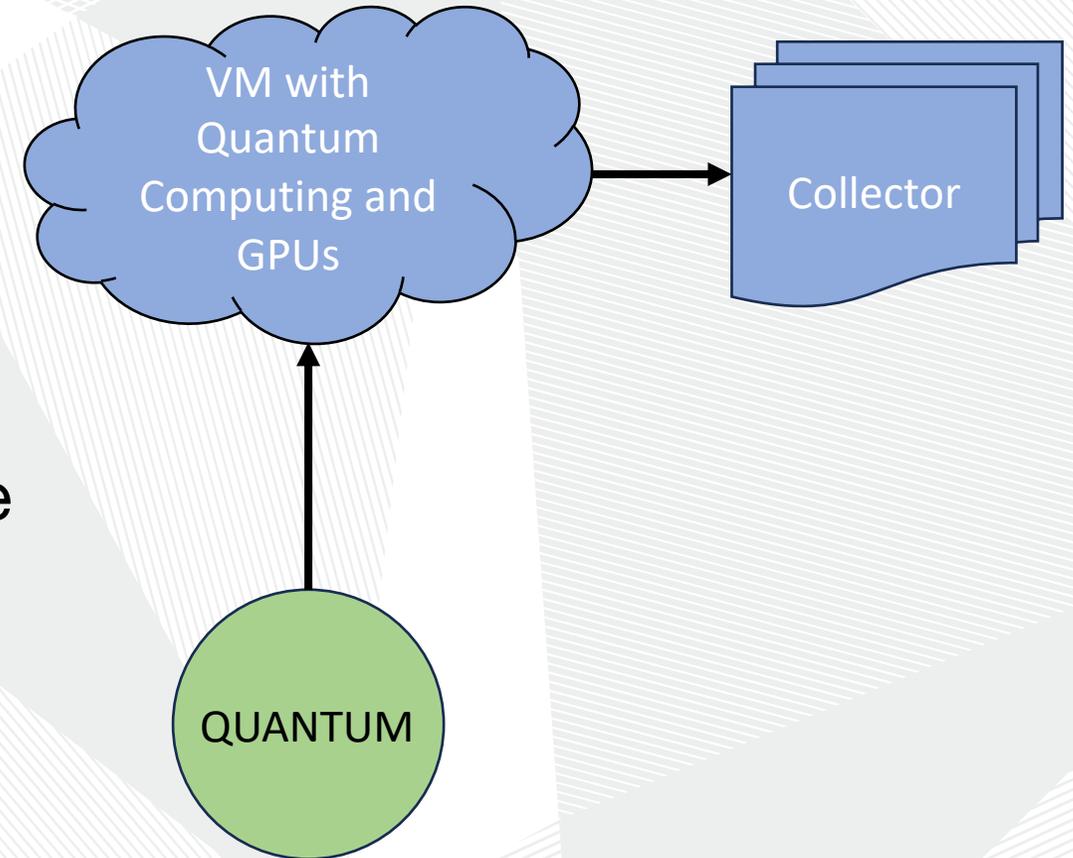
Provisioner Node

- Good for setting up unique resources to be used by nodes in a DAG
- Always starts prior to other nodes
- Runs for a set amount of time defined in the job itself
- Can only have one provisioner node

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub
JOB B job2.sub
JOB C job3.sub
JOB D job4.sub

PROVISIONER QUANTUM cloud.sub
...
```



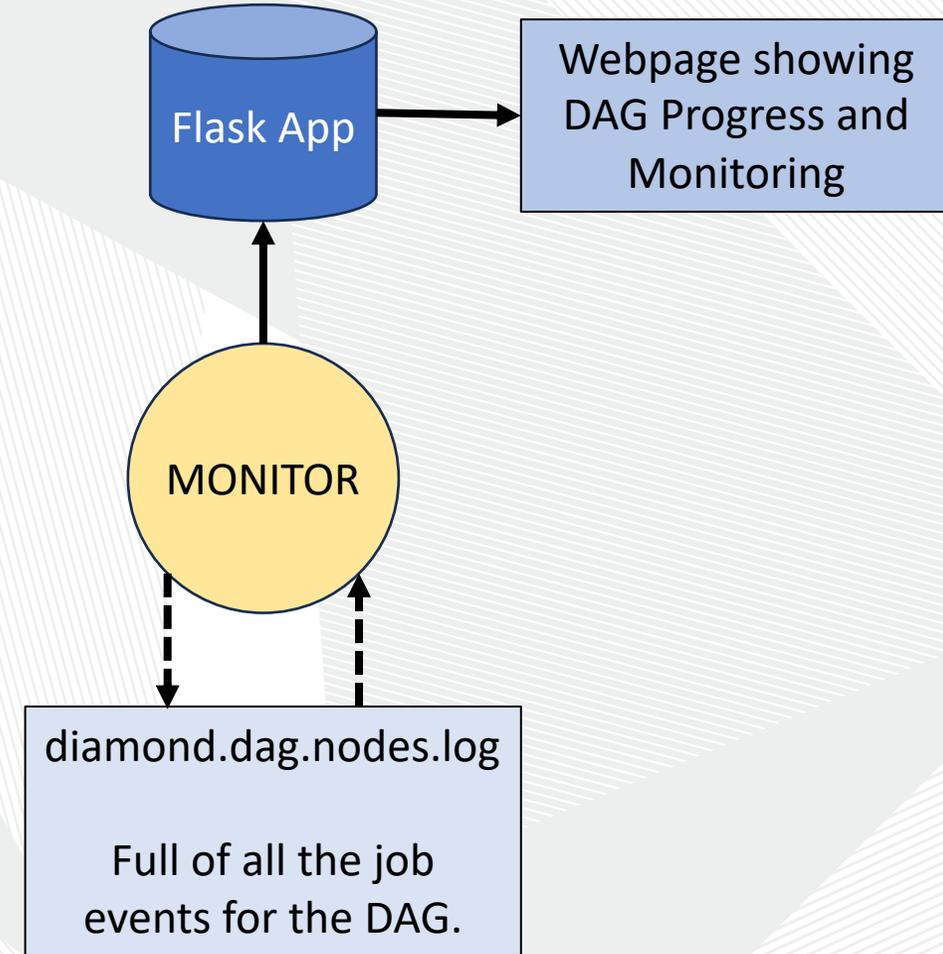
Service Node

- The 'sidecar node' that runs along side the DAG and perform tasks
- Begin running at the beginning of the DAG but isn't guaranteed to run before other nodes.
- Best effort. If the submit fails, the DAG will carry on.
- Is part of the DAGMan workflow to be managed and removed

An example is from James Clarks Grid-Exorciser talk using service nodes to wait for DAG node jobs to run and testing `condor_ssh_to_job` those jobs.

```
diamond.dag
JOB A job1.sub
JOB B job2.sub
JOB C job3.sub
JOB D job4.sub

SERVICE MONITOR flask.sub
...
```



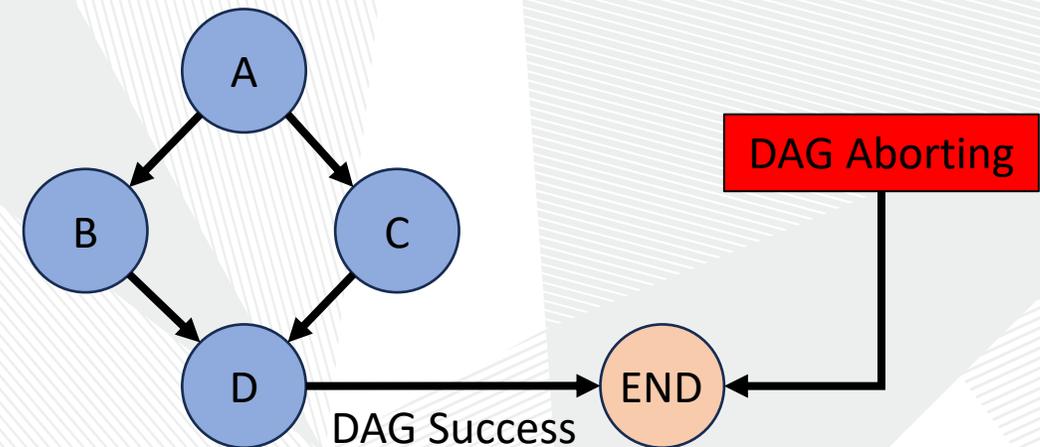
Final Node

- Always the last node to run whether the DAG has aborted or completed successfully
- Good for cleanup and verifying output of previous node
- Can only be one final node in a DAG

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub  
JOB B job2.sub  
JOB C job3.sub  
JOB D job4.sub  
  
FINAL END cleanup.sub  
...
```

Diamond DAG visualized



Comprising a Workflow Using Workflows

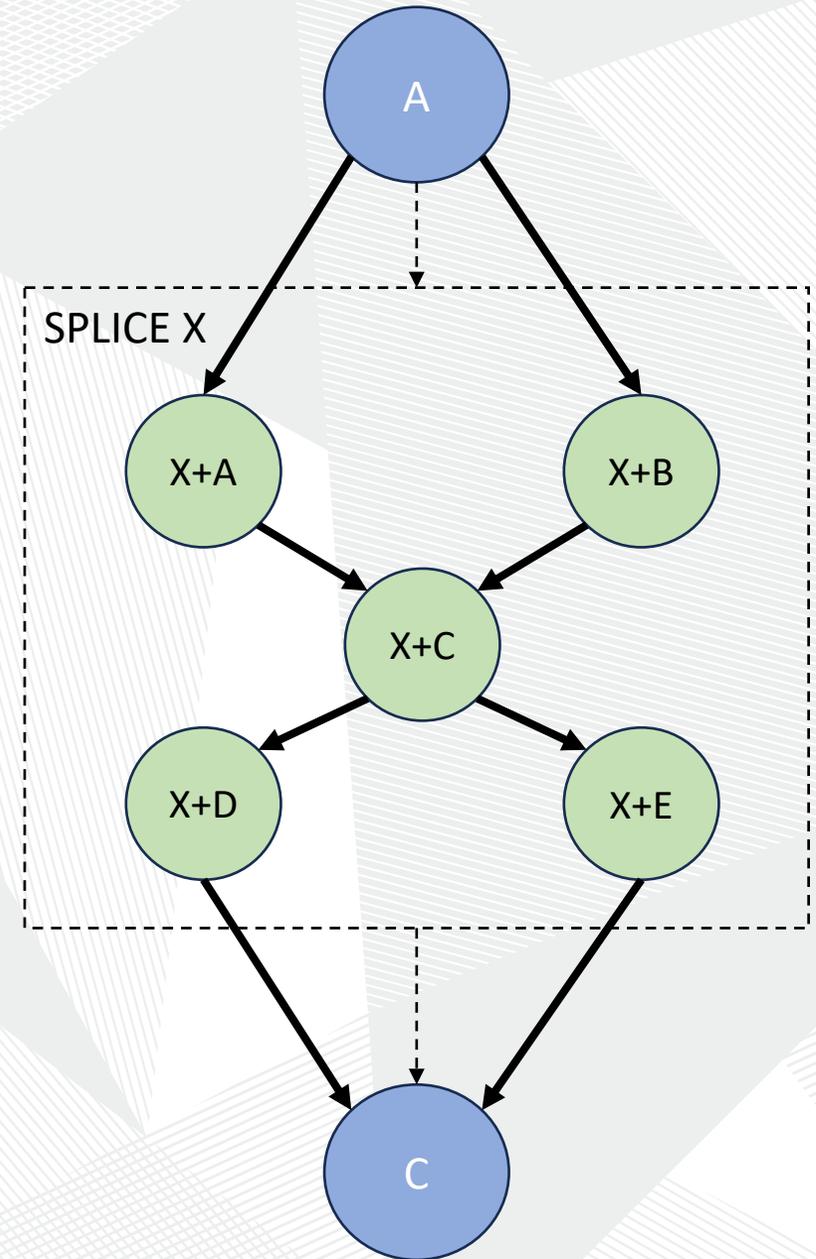
Link to [DAGMan Comprising Workflows with Workflows Documentation](#)

SPLICE

- Splices have their nodes merged into the parent DAG
- Allows easy reusability
- Low strain on the Access Point (AP)
- All splice files must exist at submit time
- Pre and Post scripts cannot run on splices as a whole
- Splices can not use the RETRY capability

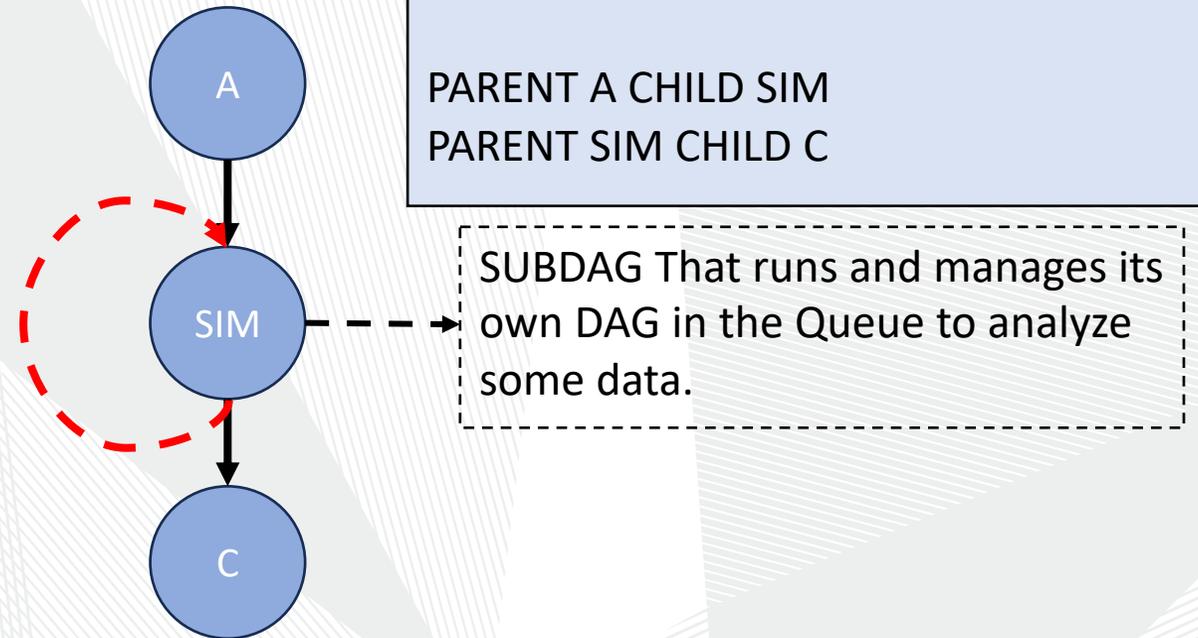
sample.dag

```
JOB A job.sub  
SPLICE X cross.dag  
JOB C job.sub  
  
PARENT A CHILD X  
PARENT X CHILD C
```



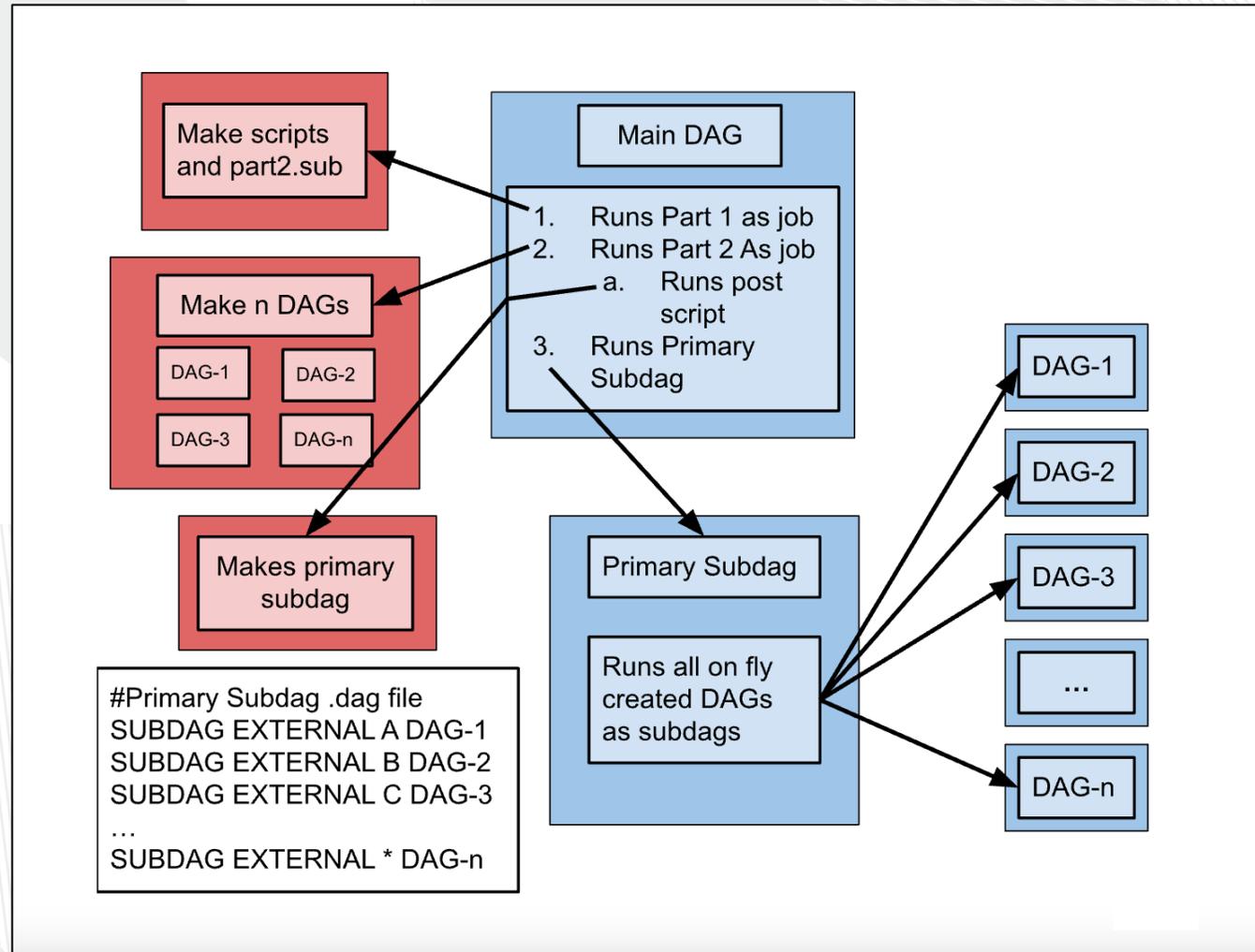
SUBDAG EXTERNAL

- To the parent DAG it is just a single node
 - Can use RETRY
 - Can have Pre and POST Script
- Submits as another DAG to the Schedd that has its own DAGMan job process and output files.
- DAG file and nodes don't need to exist at submission time of parent DAG
- Good for running sub-workflows where the number of jobs is not predefined



SUBDAG Example (DAG make DAG)

This is an example diagram to show a user how to set up a DAG that creates and unknown number of DAGs and subsequently runs them.



Miscellaneous Useful Features

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Reuse One Submit Description with VARS

- Using the VARS command in the DAG description file creates macros to be used by the job submit description.
- Allows one job submit description to be used for many DAG nodes.
- Can pass custom Job Ad attributes to Node jobs using My. syntax.
- Also has special macros
 - \$(JOB) becomes node name
 - \$(RETRY) becomes current retry attempt
- Use PREPEND/APPEND keyword to use VARS macros in submit description if/else conditionals

diamond.dag

```
JOB A job1.sub
JOB B same.sub
JOB C same.sub
JOB D job4.sub

VARS B country="USA"
VARS C country="Canada"

PARENT A CHILD B C
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

same.sub

```
executable = my_script.sh
arguments = $(country)
log         = $(country)-$(cluster).log
error       = $(country)-$(cluster).err
output      = $(country)-$(cluster).out

queue
```

Link to [DAGMan VARS Documentation](#)

DOT File

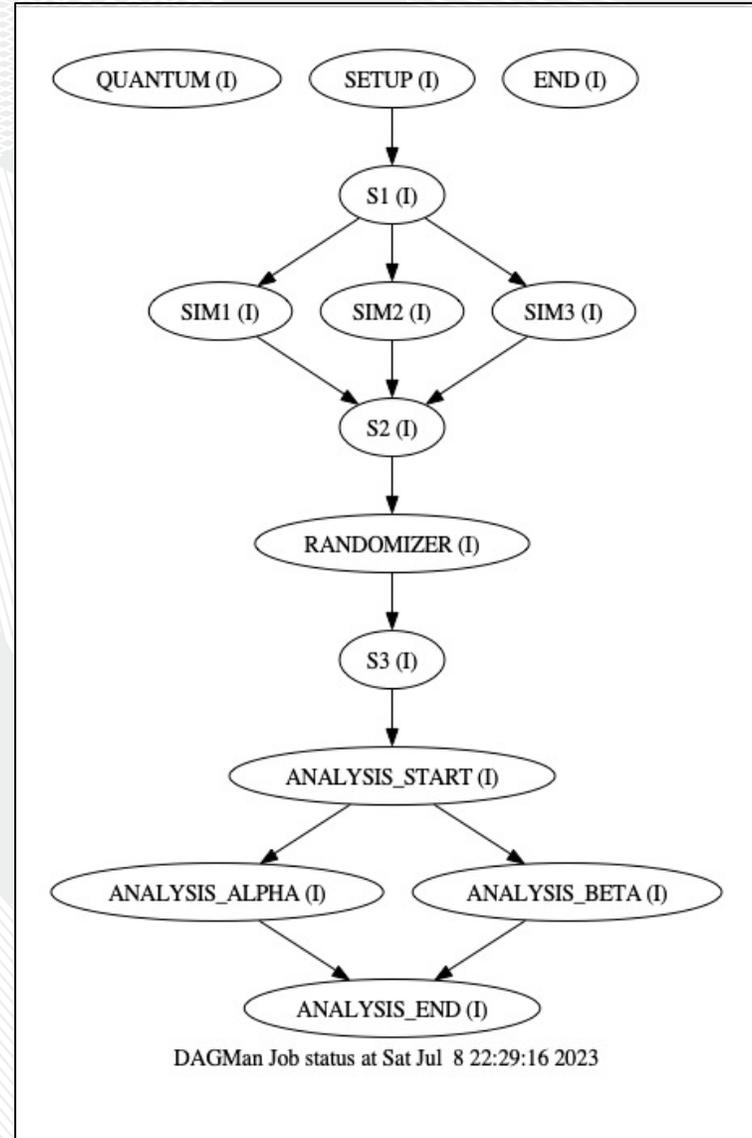
- DAGMan can produce a DOT file to easily help visualize a DAG utilizing the AT&T Research Labs *graphviz* package

sample.dag

```
...  
DOT dag.dot  
...
```

```
dot -Tps dag.dot -o dag.ps
```

Link to [DAGMan Dot Files Documentation](#)



Custom Config & Node Priorities

DAGMan has lots of configuration options that can be applied on a per DAG basis.

- Only one config file can be added for a DAGMan process
- Can help throttle various aspects of the DAG to reduce strain on the Schedd
- Notable Config Options for Users:
 - DAGMAN_SUBMIT_DEPTH_FIRST
 - Has DAG prioritize submitting nodes depth first rather than default breadth first.
 - DAGMAN_NODE_RECORD_INFO=Retry
 - Automatically add the nodes retry attempt to the job ad.
 - DAGMAN_PUT_FAILED_JOBS_ON_HOLD
 - Resubmit a job in the hold state if all retries are used and job failed.

Link to [DAGMan Custom Configuration Documentation](#)

Link to [DAGMan Configuration Options](#)

One can specify the priority of a node in a DAG to prioritize that nodes start/submission. This way if multiple nodes become ready at the same time, then the nodes are run based on the node priorities set in the DAG.

Link to [DAGMan Node Priorities Documentation](#)

```
diamond.dag
JOB A job.sub
JOB B job.sub
JOB C job.sub
JOB D job.sub

PRIORITY B 100
CONFIG custom.conf

PARENT A CHILD B C
PARENT B C CHILD D
```

View Running DAG Information

- Standard way to view a running DAG is with **condor_q**. Normally this will show a condense batch view of job process running under for this DAG.
- The use of **-nobatch -dag** breaks out each individual job cluster into their own lines with the associated Node names.

```
$ condor_q 6
-- Schedd: COLES_AP@ : <127.0.0.1:49473?... @ 07/06/23 10:14:23
OWNER      BATCH_NAME      SUBMITTED  DONE  RUN  IDLE  TOTAL  JOB_IDS
colebollig diamond.dag+6   7/6  10:14  _    _    1      4 7.0

$ condor_q -nobatch -dag 6
-- Schedd: COLES_AP@ : <127.0.0.1:49473?... @ 07/06/23 10:14:25
ID         OWNER          SUBMITTED  RUN_TIME ST PRI SIZE CMD
6.0       colebollig     7/6  09:18  0+00:00:11 R  0   0.5 condor_dagman ...
7.0       |-A           7/6  09:18  0+00:00:00 I  0   0.1 /bin/sleep 15
```

```
$ htcondor dag status 6
DAG is running since 0h1m14s
Of 4 total jobs:
2 are currently running
0 are idle
0 are held
1 completed successfully
```

Currently displays the following but may expand in the future. (Stay tuned for Todd's talk of New Features Thursday Afternoon)

Questions?

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