



Outline (Feb 20th 2014)

- « Session 1 / 9am – 11am: Introduction to COMPSs
- « Roundtable: presentation and background of participants
- « Programming model
 - Overview
 - Steps
 - Properties
- « COMPSs runtime system
 - Overview
 - Features
- « Coffee break – 11:00 – 11:30
- « Session 2 / 11:30am – 1pm: Application examples
 - Sample codes & Demos
 - Matmul
 - Graphical interface (IDE)
 - Gene Detection

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2

Outline (Feb 20th 2014)

⌚ Lunch Break 1pm to 2pm

⌚ Session 3 / 2 pm- 3:30 pm: Hands-on I

- Virtual Machine Setup
- BLAST overview
- Code modification
 - All-to-one and tree-reduction
- Compilation and Execution

⌚ Coffee break: 3:30 – 4:00

⌚ Session 4 / 4 pm- 6 pm: Hands-on II

- HMMER overview & code modification
- Configuration, monitoring, debugging
- Overview of tracing, trace analysis
- IDE Hands-on
- Final notes



3

COMPSS Programming Model

Overview: Objectives

- « Reduce the development complexity of Grid/Cluster/Cloud applications to the minimum
 - Writing an application for a computational distributed infrastructure may be as easy as writing a sequential application

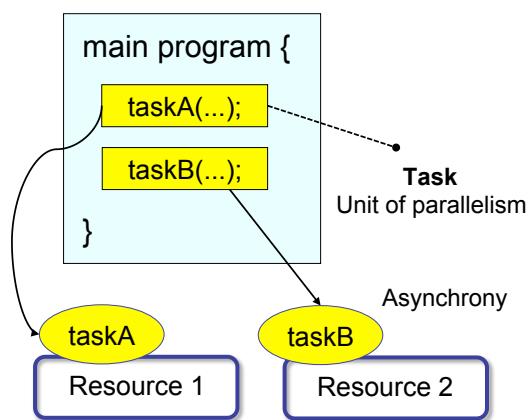
- « Target applications: composed of tasks, most of them repetitive
 - Granularity of the tasks or programs
 - Data: files, objects, arrays and primitive types



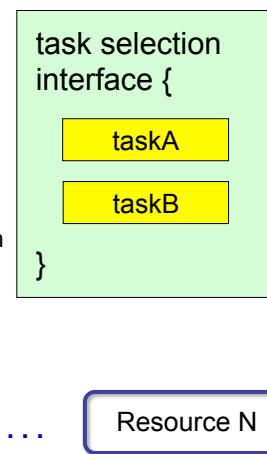
5

Programming Model: Steps

1. Identify tasks



2. Select tasks

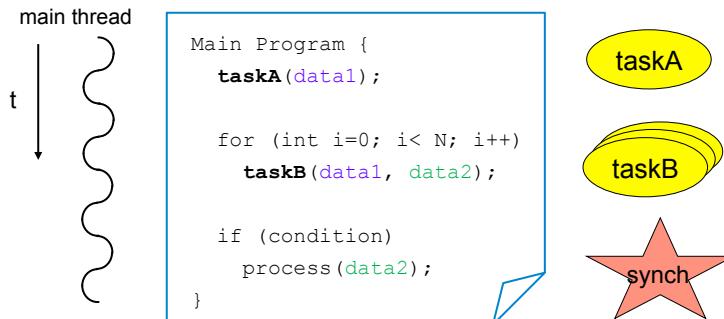


6

Programming Model: Properties (I)

« Based on pure-Java fully-sequential programming

- No APIs, no threading, no messaging
- No parallel constructs, no pragmas
- Sequential consistency



Programming Model: Dependency detection

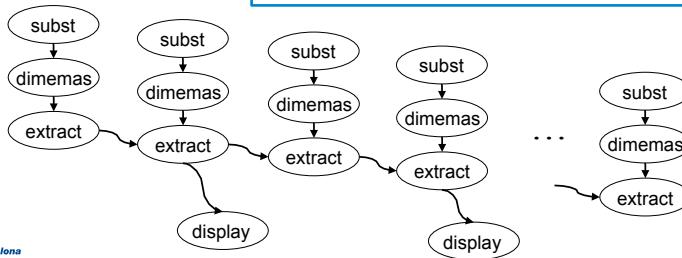
« Automatic on-the-fly creation of a task dependency graph

Main Program

```

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    newBWD = random();
    subst(refCFG, newBWD, newCFG);
    dimemas(newCFG, trace, dimOUT);
    extract(newBWD, dimOUT, finalOUT);
    if (i % 2 == 0) display(finalOUT);
}

```

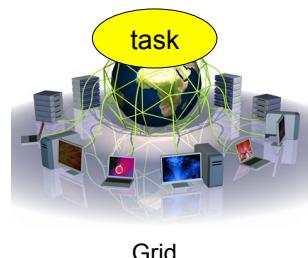


Programming Model: Properties (II)

« Infrastructure unaware

Application

Task Selection Interface



Grid



Cluster



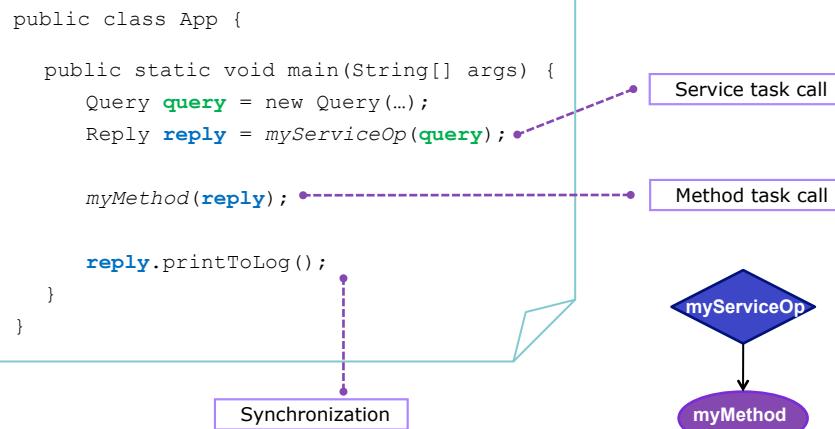
Cloud

Programming Model: Task selection interface

```
public interface SampleItf {
    @Constraints(processorCPUCount = 1, memoryPhysicalSize = 0.5f)
    @Method(declaringClass = "servicess.Example")
    void myMethod(
        @Parameter(direction = INOUT) Reply r
    );

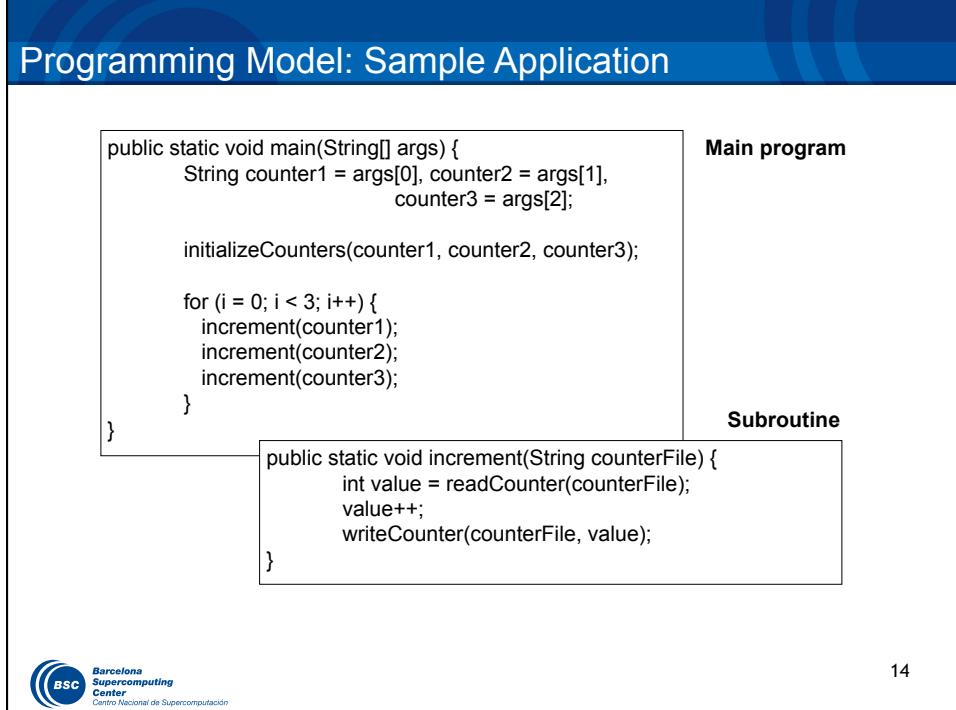
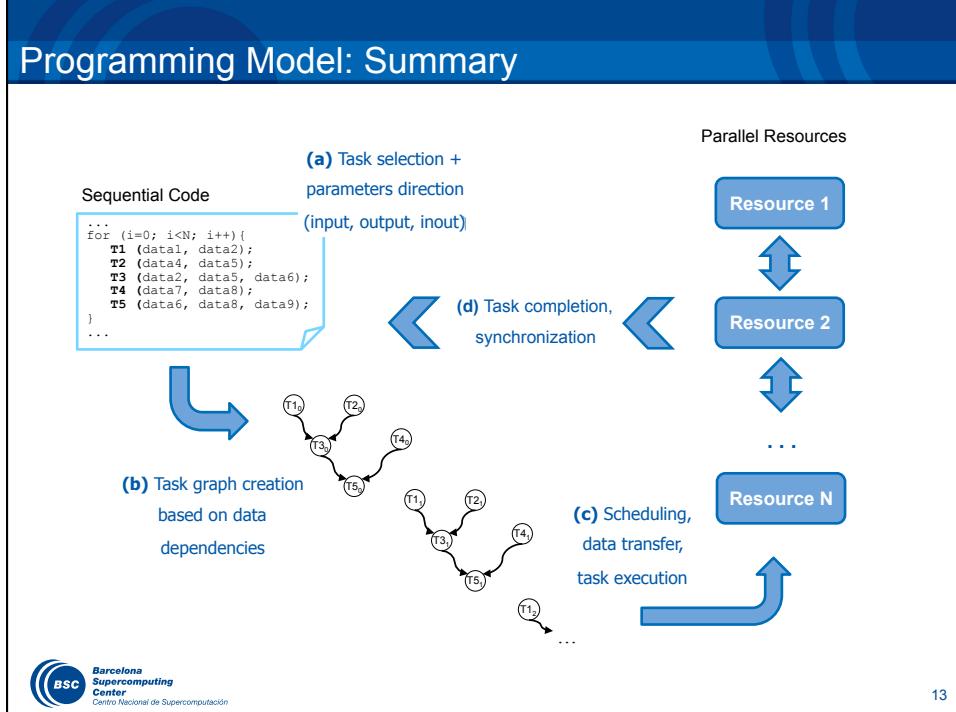
    @Service(namespace = "http://servicess.es/example",
             name = "SampleService",
             port = "SamplePort")
    Reply myServiceOp(
        @Parameter(direction = IN)
        Query q
    );
}
```

Programming Model: Regular Main program



Programming Model: Service Operation





Programming Model: Sample App (Interface)

Task selection interface

```
public interface SimpleIf {
    @Method(declaringClass = "SimpleImpl")
    void increment(
        @Parameter(type = FILE, direction = INOUT)
        String counterFile
    );
}
```



15

Programming Model: Final App Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String counter1 = args[0], counter2 = args[1],
           counter3 = args[2];
    initializeCounters(counter1, counter2, counter3);

    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        increment(counter1);
        increment(counter2);
        increment(counter3);
    }
}
```

Main program
of the application
NO CHANGES!



16

Programming Model: Task Graph

Main loop

```
for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    increment(counter1);
    increment(counter2);
    increment(counter3);
}
```

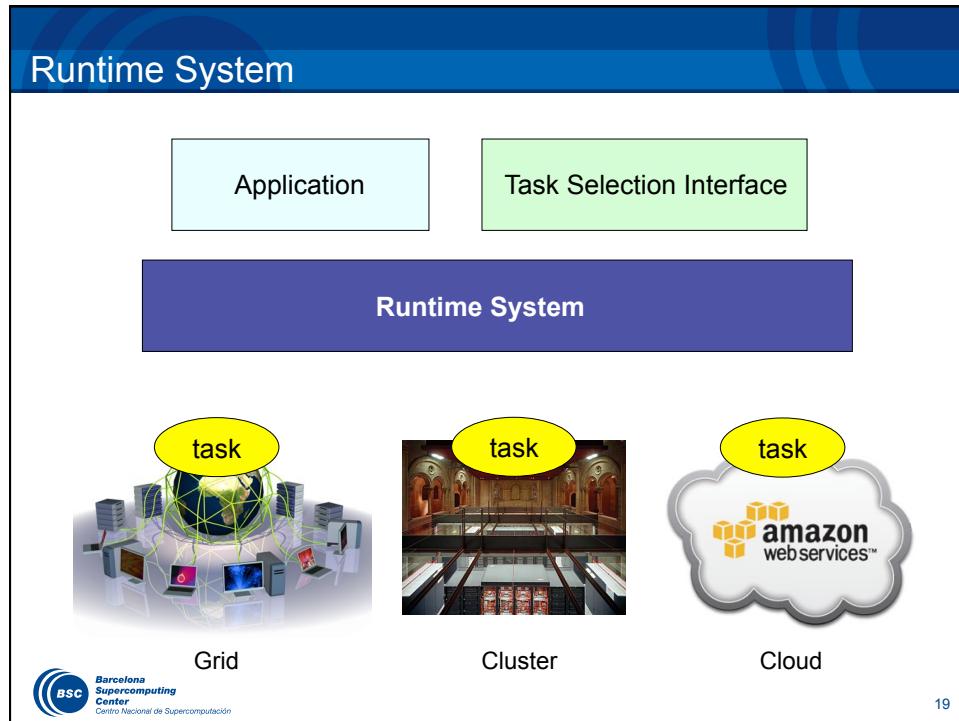
Task graph

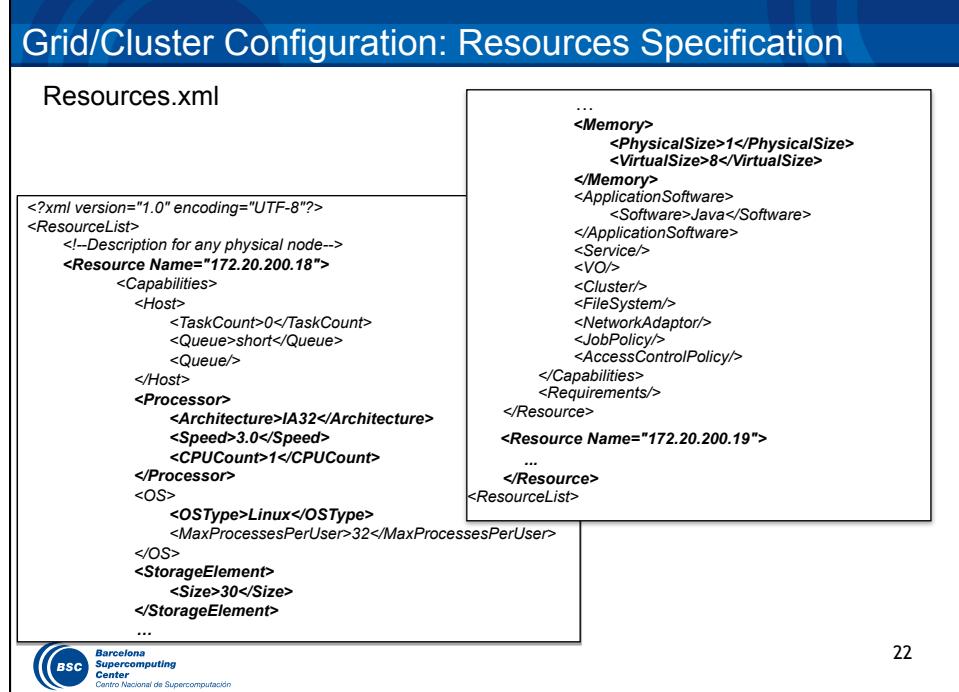
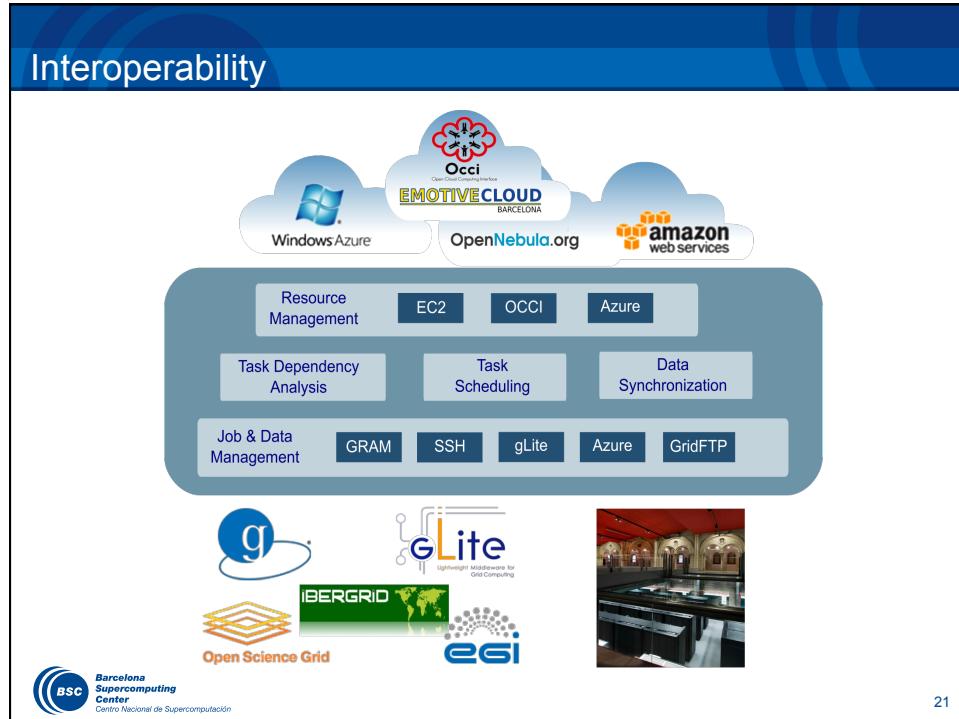
```
graph TD
    C1_1((counter1)) --> C1_2((counter1))
    C1_2 --> C1_3((counter1))
    C2_1((counter2)) --> C2_2((counter2))
    C2_2 --> C2_3((counter2))
    C3_1((counter3)) --> C3_2((counter3))
    C3_2 --> C3_3((counter3))
```

The task graph illustrates a main loop with three parallel tasks: counter1, counter2, and counter3. Each task has three iterations: 1st iteration, 2nd iteration, and 3rd iteration. The tasks are represented by circles, and the iterations are shown as stacked circles with arrows indicating the flow from one iteration to the next.

17







Grid/Cluster Configuration: Project Specification

Project.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Project>
    <!--Description for any physical node-->
    <Worker Name="172.20.200.18">
        <InstallDir>/opt/COMPSs/Runtime/scripts/</InstallDir>
        <WorkingDir>/tmp/</WorkingDir>
        <User>user</User>
        <LimitOfTasks>1</LimitOfTasks>
    </Worker>

    <Worker Name="172.20.200.19">
        ...
    </Worker>
    ...
</Project>
```



23

Cloud Configuration: Resources Specification

Resources.xml

```
<ResourceList>
    <CloudProvider name="BSCCloud">
        <Server>https://bscgrid20.bsc.es:8443/DRP</Server>
        <Connector>
            integratedtoolkit.connectors.emotivecloud.DRPSecureClientConnector
        </Connector>
        <ImageList>
            <Image name="debianbase"/>
        </ImageList>
        <InstanceTypes>
            <Resource Name="bsc.small">
                <Capabilities>
                    <Processor>
                        <CPUCount>1</CPUCount>
                    <Processor>
                    <StorageElement>
                        <Size>0.5</Size>
                    <StorageElement>
                    <Memory>
                        <PhysicalSize>1</PhysicalSize>
                    <Memory>
                </Capabilities>
            </Resource>
            <Resource Name="bsc.medium">
                ...
            </Resource>
        </InstanceTypes>
    </CloudProvider>
</ResourceList>
```



24

Cloud Configuration: Project Specification

Project.xml

```
<Project>
<Cloud>
<InitialVMs>0</InitialVMs>
<minVMCount>2</minVMCount>
<maxVMCount>5</maxVMCount>

<Provider name="BSCCloud">
<LimitOfVMs>5</LimitOfVMs>
<Property>
<Name>Cert</Name>
<Value>/home/.../cert.p12</Value>
</Property>
<Property>
<Name>Owner</Name>
<Value>userbsc</Value>
</Property>
<Property>
<Name>JobNameTag</Name>
<Value>Job</Value>
</Property>
...
</Provider>
</Cloud>
</Project>
```

```
...
<ImageList>
<Image name="debianbase">
<InstallDir>/opt/COMPSS/Runtime/scripts</InstallDir>
<WorkingDir>/tmp</WorkingDir>
<User>user</User>
<Package>
<Source>/home/.../AppName.tar.gz</Source>
<Target>/home/user</Target>
</Package>
<Image>
</ImageList>
<InstanceTypes>
<Resource name="bsc.small"/>
</InstanceTypes>
</Provider>
</Cloud>
</Project>
```



25

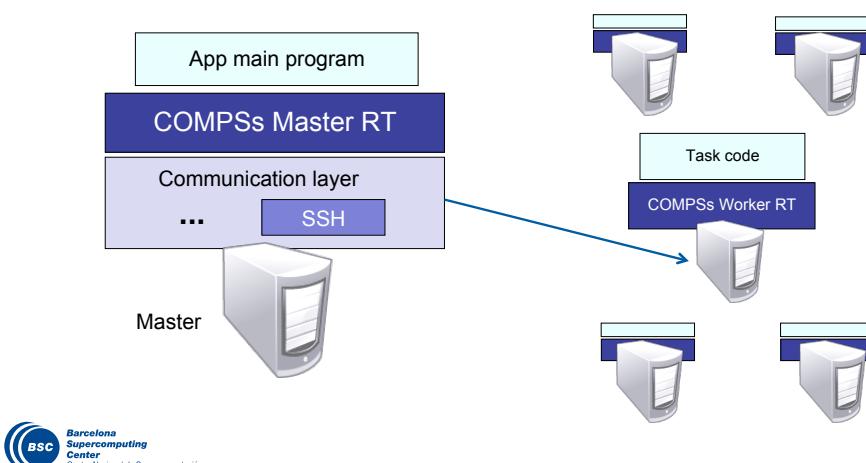
COMPSS in a Cluster (interactive)

Typical setup:

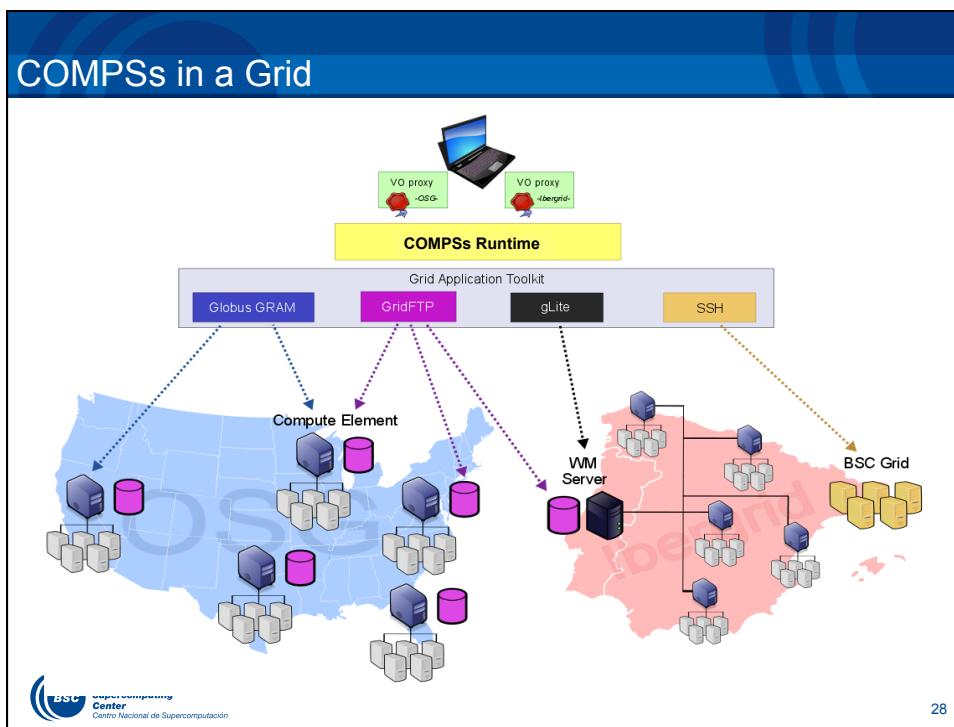
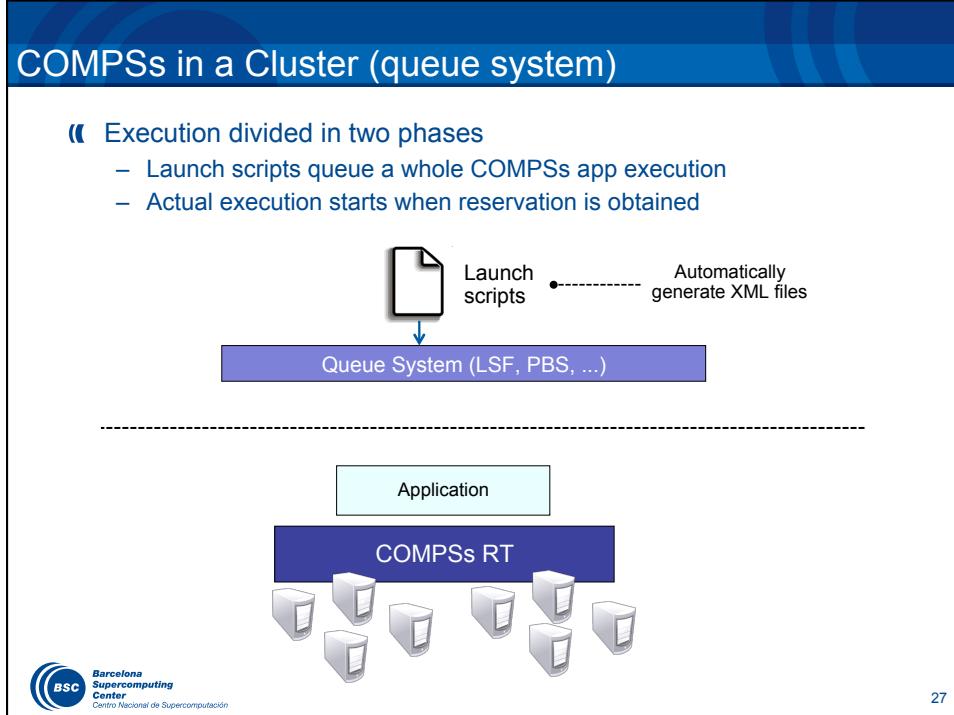
- Master node: main program (+ master runtime)
- Worker nodes: tasks (+ worker runtime)

Described by XML files

Workers



26



COMPSs in the Cloud

- « Runtime integrated in a platform with:
 - Service orientation
 - Virtualization

The diagram illustrates the integration of COMPSs into a cloud environment. It shows a central 'Service Container' containing 'Service Class' components, specifically 'Composite' units. These composites map to 'Java StarSS RT' components, which are visualized as network graphs. The container interacts with external entities through 'Method' and 'Service' interfaces, represented by clouds containing server icons. A 'Client' interface is shown interacting with the service container.

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29

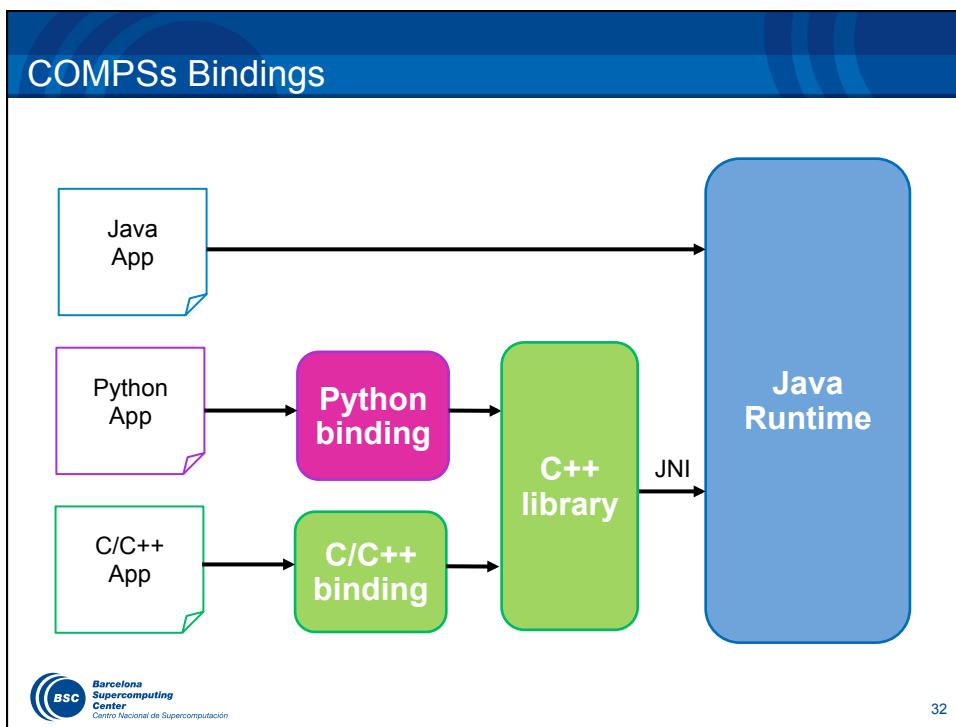
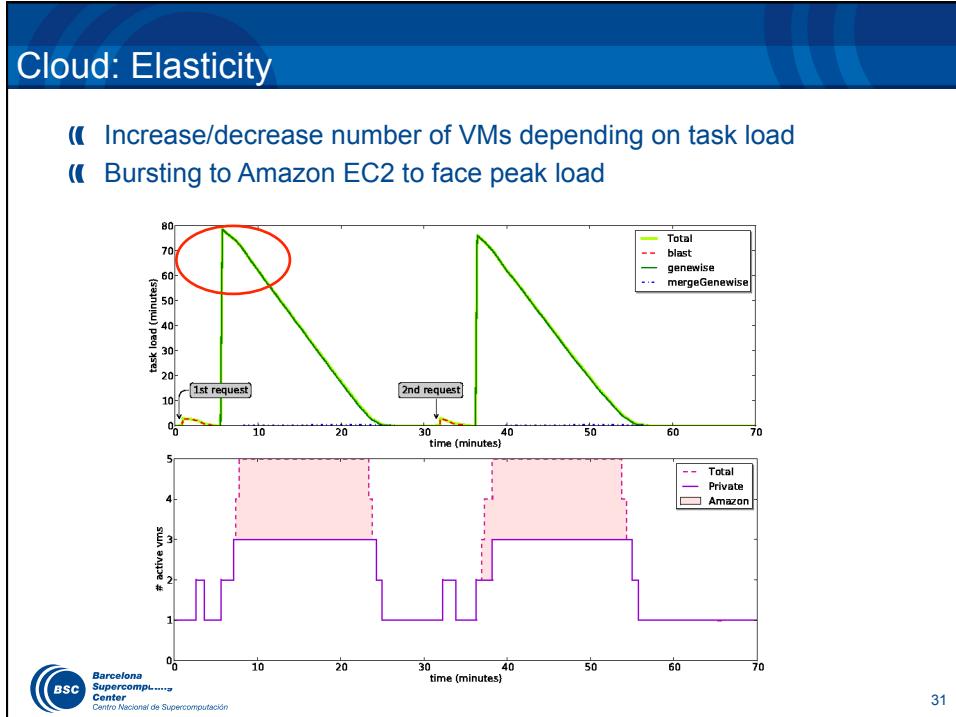
Cloud: Connector design

- « Interaction with:
 - Cloud providers: connectors, SSH
 - Service providers: WS client

The diagram shows the 'COMPSs Runtime' interacting with 'IaaS providers'. The runtime contains 'Connectors' for 'EMOTIVE Cloud' and 'Amazon EC2'. It also includes 'Apache CXF' and 'GAT' components. External 'Method' entities are shown interacting with the runtime via 'createVM' and 'deleteVM' operations. Additionally, 'SSH' support is indicated for executing and copying files.

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30





Matmul example

```

for (int i = 0; i < MSIZE; i++){
    for (int j = 0; j < MSIZE; j++)
        for (int k = 0; k < MSIZE; k++)
    {
        long ini, fi;
        ini = System.currentTimeMillis();
        MatmulImpl.multiplyAccumulative(_C[i][j], _A[i][k], _B[k][j] );
        fi = System.currentTimeMillis();
        System.out.println("TASK: " + ((fi - ini) / 1000) + " seconds\n");
    }
}

public static void multiplyAccumulative( String f3, String f1, String f2 )
{
    Block a = new Block( f1 );
    Block b = new Block( f2 );
    Block c = new Block( f3 );

    c.multiplyAccum( a, b );
    try
    ...
}

public void multiplyAccum ( Block a, Block b )
{
    for( int i = 0; i < this.bRows; i++ )           // rows
        for( int j = 0; j < this.bCols; j++ )       // cols
            for ( int k = 0; k < this.bCols; k++ )   // cols
                this.data[i][j] += a.data[i][k] * b.data[k][j];
}

```

DEMOS

Matmul example

The code snippet shows a Java implementation of a matrix multiplication algorithm. It uses nested loops to iterate through three matrices (A, B, C) of size MSIZE x MSIZE. For each element in matrix C, it calculates the sum of products of corresponding elements from matrices A and B. The time taken for each task is measured using System.currentTimeMillis() and printed to the console.

The code also includes a static method `multiplyAccumulative` and a public method `multiplyAccum`. The `multiplyAccumulative` method takes three string parameters (f3, f1, f2) and creates three `Block` objects (a, b, c) from them. It then calls the `multiplyAccum` method on block c with blocks a and b as arguments. The `multiplyAccum` method iterates over the rows of matrix A and columns of matrix B, performing the dot product calculation for each element in matrix C.

Matmul interface

```
package matmul;

import integratedtoolkit.types.annotations.Constraints;
import integratedtoolkit.types.annotations.Method;
import integratedtoolkit.types.annotations.Parameter;
import integratedtoolkit.types.annotations.Parameter.*;

public interface Matmullif {
    @Constraints(processorCPUCount = 4, memoryPhysicalSize = 1.5f)
    @Method(declaringClass = "matmul.MatmulImpl")
    void multiplyAccumulative(
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.INOUT)
        String file1,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String file2,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String file3
    );
}
```



44

Matmul: Compiling

Compiling with command line:

- cd workspace
- javac matmul/src/matmul/*.java
- cd matmul/src/
- jar cf matmul.jar matmul

From eclipse:

- Package Explorer -> Project (matmul) -> Export...



45

Matmul: Deploying

¶ In this case, in the same machine

- Copy to home directory
- cd
- cp ./matmul/src/matmul.jar .

¶ In remote machines

- Code needs to be transfer to machine that will host main code



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46

Matmul: Executing

¶ Set CLASSPATH

- export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/home/user/matmul.jar
- runcompss matmul.Matmul 4



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47

Matmul: Monitoring execution

● Browse

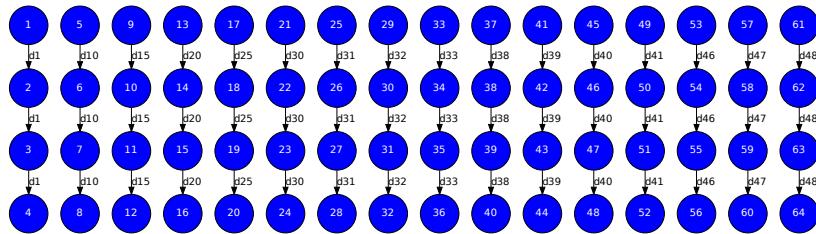
– <http://localhost:8080/compss-monitor>



48

Demos: Matmul

- Blocks matrixes multiplication



49

IDE COMPSs applications as a Service

IDE for implementing and deploying applications

Tasks Definition:

- Service Operations (Orchestration)
- Tasks (Core Element)

Building & Deployment:

- Generate Packages
- Define hosts & Deploy

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Demos: Gene Detection Application

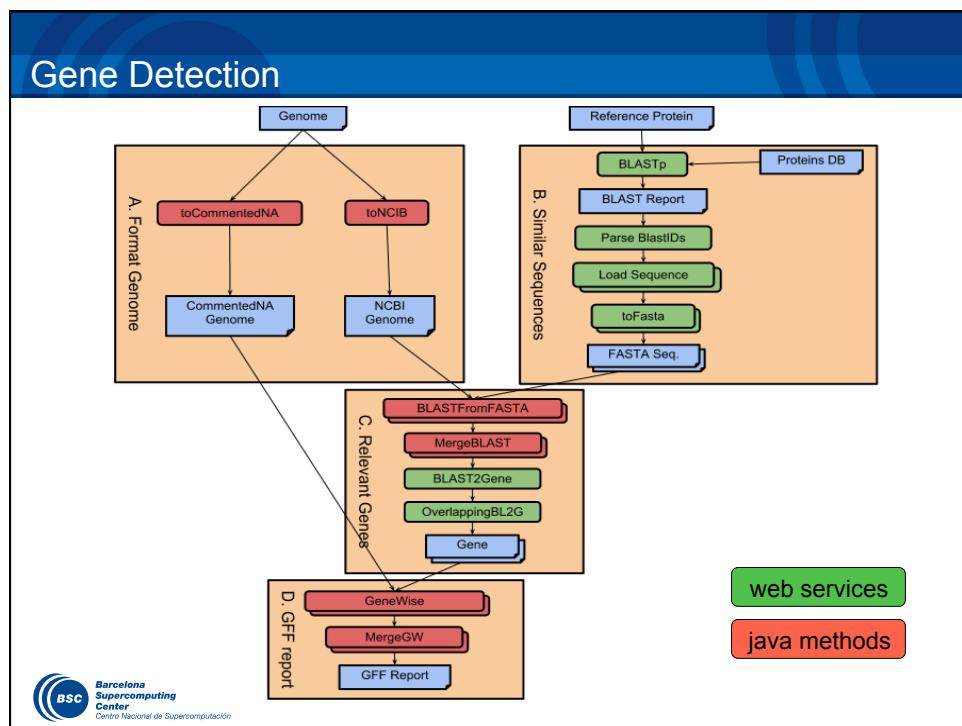
Gene Detection algorithm designed by the BSC Life Sciences department

- Automatic Homology-based gene detection and analysis

Combine services with computations

- Example that shows different capabilities of COMPSs
- Implicit Synchronization points
- Different method and service call types
- Objects and files as parameters

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Hands-On: Overview

- COMPSs Virtual Machine setup
- Applications Overview (BLAST, HMMER, ...)
- Code modification
- Configuration, compilation & execution
- Monitoring, debugging
- Overview of tracing and trace performance analysis
- IDE



55

COMPSs development VM Installation

- **COMPSs Development & Test VM (64-bit) OVA**
 - Available from [USB](#)
 - Import the virtual appliance in [VirtualBox](#)



56

BLAST: Hands-on



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BLAST: Hands-on

Bioinformatics Scenario

BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) Suite:

- BLAST: An algorithm for comparing primary biological sequence information, such as the amino-acid sequences of different proteins or nucleotides of DNA sequences.

BLAST enables a researcher to compare a query sequence with a library or database of sequences, and identify sequences that resemble the query sequence above a certain threshold.



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59

BLAST: Hands-on

- BLAST

The diagram illustrates the BLAST workflow. It starts with a 'Sequences' input, which is processed by a 'Split' step. The resulting fragments are then processed by multiple parallel 'Blast' engines. The outputs from these engines are then assembled into a final 'Output'. A large blue arrow at the top right indicates the flow of the process.

All-to-One Reduction:

This diagram shows the 'All-to-One Reduction' process. It consists of a sequence of 14 red circles labeled 1 through 14. Each circle has arrows pointing to a single central yellow circle labeled 14, representing the reduction of multiple inputs into a single output.

OR

Tree-based Reduction:

This diagram shows the 'Tree-based Reduction' process. It consists of a hierarchical tree where many blue circles at the top level branch down to a single yellow circle at the bottom level, representing a more complex reduction process involving multiple intermediate stages.

60

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BLAST: All-to-One reduction

- Main Application (All-to-One):

```

public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
    sequences[] = splitSequences(inputFile, nFrags);

    for (partition: sequences)
    {
        BlastImpl.align(database, partition, partitionOutput, blastBinary, commandArgs);
        partitionOutputs.add(partitionOutput);
    }

    assemblyPartitions(partialOutputs, outputFileName, tempDir, nFrags);
}

```

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61

BLAST: All-to-One reduction

- Remote task implementation:

```
public class BlastImpl{
    public void align(String databasePath, String partitionFile,
                      String partitionOutput, String blastBinary, String commandArgs)
    {
        String cmd = blastBinary+ " " +"-p blastx -d " + databasePath + " -i " +partitionFile+ " -o " +
                    partitionOutput+ " " +commandArgs;
        Process simProc = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(cmd);
        .....
    }
}
```



62

BLAST: All-to-One reduction

Creation of the annotated interface for the selection of remote tasks

```
public interface BlastItf {
    @Method(declaringClass = "blast.BlastImpl")
    @Constraints(processorCPUCount = 4, memoryPhysicalSize = 4.0f)
    void align(
        @Parameter(type = Type.STRING, direction = Direction.IN)
        String databasePath,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String partitionFile,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.OUT)
        String partitionOutput,
        @Parameter(type = Type.STRING, direction = Direction.IN)
        String blastBinary,
        @Parameter(type = Type.STRING, direction = Direction.IN)
        String commandArgs);
}
```



63

BLAST: Compilation and execution

- Compilation (Eclipse IDE)
 - *Package Explorer -> Project (blastallone) -> Export...*
- Usage
 - *runcomppss blast.Blast <debug> <binary> <database> <sequences> <#fragments> <tmpdir> <output>*
- Execution
 - *cp ~/workspace/blastallone/jar/blast.jar ~*
 - *export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/home/user/blast.jar*
 - *runcomppss blast.Blast true /home/user/workspace/blast/binary/blastall / sharedDisk/Blast/databases/swissprot/swissprot /sharedDisk/Blast/ sequences/sargasso_test.fasta 4 /tmp/ /home/user/out.txt_*



64

BLAST: Compilation and execution

```
----- Executing blast.Blast in IT mode total-----
...
BLAST Sequence Alignment Tool:
Parameters:
- Debug Enabled
- Blast binary: /home/user/workspace/blastAllOne/binary/blastall
- Number of expected fragments: 8
- Database Name with Path: /sharedDisk/Blast/databases/swissprot/swissprot
- Database Name: swissprot
- Input Sequences File: /sharedDisk/Blast/sequences/sargasso_test.fasta
- Input Sequences File: /sharedDisk/Blast/sequences/sargasso_test.fasta
- Temporary Directory: /tmp/
- Output File: /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt
- Command Line Arguments:
- The total number of sequences is: 20
- The total number of sequences of a fragment is: 3
- Splitting sequences among fragment files...
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/seqFile1b495168-e913-430a-a347-9894015911e1.sqf in mode APPEND
...
Aligning Sequences:
- Number of fragments to assemble -> 8
[ API] - Opening file /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt in mode WRITE
- Assembling partial output -> /tmp/resFile1b495168-e913-430a-a347-9894015911e1.result.txt to final output file -> /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt
- Assembling partial output -> /tmp/resFile270855af-307b-4a1e-bc42-0e0cf22256ae.result.txt to final output file -> /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt
-Sequences assembled in 184 seconds
...
```



65

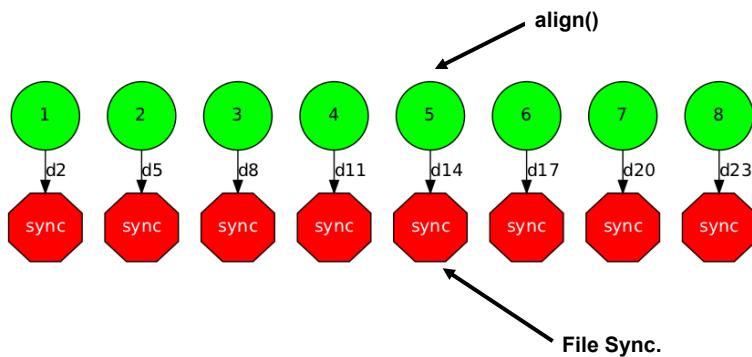
BLAST: All-to-One (work)

- Generate the final graph
- Launch BLAST (All-to-One)

66



BLAST: All-to-One (Graph)



67



BLAST: Tree-based reduction (work)

- Code the final reduction and its interface.



68

BLAST: Tree-based reduction

- Main Application (Tree-based):

```
public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
    sequences[] = splitSequences(inputFile, nFrags);

    for (partition: sequences)
    {
        BlastImpl.align(database, partition, partitionOutput, blastBinary, commandArgs);
        partitionOutputs.add(partitionOutput);
    }

    //Final Assembly process -> Merge 2 by 2
    int neighbour=1;
    while (neighbour<partialOutputs.size()){
        for (int result=0; result<partialOutputs.size(); result+=2*neighbour){
            if (result+neighbour < partialOutputs.size()){
                BlastImpl.assemblyPartitions(partialOutputs.get(result),partialOutputs.get(result+neighbor));
                lastMerge = partialOutputs.get(result);
            }
        }
        neighbour*=2;
    }
}
```



69

BLAST: Tree-based reduction

Creation the annotated interface for the selection of the remote tasks

```
public interface BlastIf {
    @Method(declaringClass = "blast.BlastImpl")
    @Constraints(processorCPUCount = 4, memoryPhysicalSize = 4.0f)
    void align(
        @Parameter(type = Type.STRING, direction = Direction.IN)
        String databasePath,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String partitionFile,
        ...
        @Parameter(type = Type.STRING, direction = Direction.IN)
        String commandArgs);

    @Method(declaringClass = "blast.BlastImpl")
    @Constraints(processorCPUCount = 2, memoryPhysicalSize = 2.0f)
    void assemblyPartitions(
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.INOUT)
        String partialFileA,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String partialFileB);
}
```



70

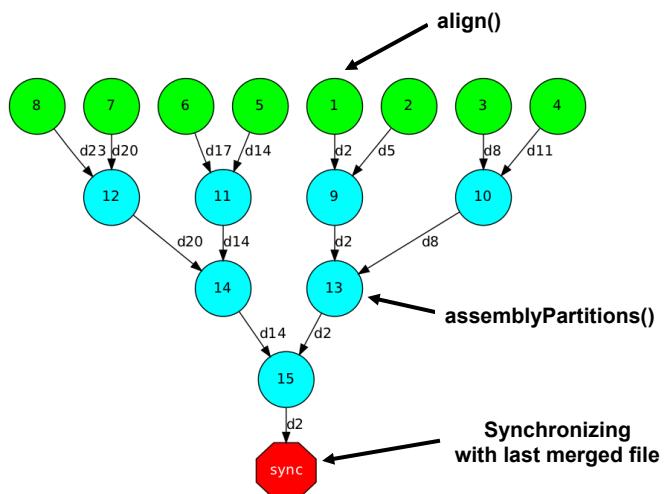
BLAST: Tree-based execution

```
----- Executing blast.Blast in IT mode total-----
...
BLAST Sequence Alignment Tool:
Parameters:
- Debug Enabled
- Blast binary: /home/user/workspace/blastAllOne/binaries/blastall
- Number of expected fragments: 8
- Database Name with Path: /sharedDisk/Blast/databases/swissprot
- Database Name: swissprot
- Input Sequences File: /sharedDisk/Blast/sequences/sargasso_test.fasta
- Temporary Directory: /tmp/
- Output File: /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt
- Command Line Arguments:
- The total number of sequences is: 20
- The total number of sequences of a fragment is: 3
- Splitting sequences among fragment files...
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/seqFile0fa2b12-d0f6-42c1-b499-1e207e30ad84.sqf in mode APPEND
...
Aligning Sequences:
- Number of fragments to assemble -> 8
- Merging files -> /tmp/resFile0fa2b12-d0f6-42c1-b499-1e207e30ad84.result.txt and /tmp/resFile815b4ff6-a077-422b-bc9b-9c6e10d8a417.result.txt
...
- Merging files -> /tmp/resFile0fa2b12-d0f6-42c1-b499-1e207e30ad84.result.txt and /tmp/resFile81605bf8-b0f4-46bc-a521-9f289d219ef3.result.txt
Moving last merged file: /tmp/resFile0fa2b12-d0f6-42c1-b499-1e207e30ad84.result.txt to /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt
[ API] - Opening file /home/user/IT/blast.Blast/out.txt in mode WRITE
- /sharedDisk/Blast/sequences/sargasso_test.fasta sequences aligned successfully in 193 seconds
...
-----
```



71

BLAST: Tree-based (Graph)



72

HMMER: Hands-on



HMMER Hands On

Application: HMMER suite (hmmpfam)

- hmmpfam is part of the HMMER suite: set of tools for protein sequence analysis
 - Reads a sequences file and compares each sequence in it against a database of HMMs
 - HMM (Hidden Markov Model): statistical figure that represents a protein family
- Goal: create an hmmpfam efficient service
 - Starting point: sequential version of the hmmpfam tool
- With the COMPSSs: hmmpfam becomes parallel
 - Phase 1: Split both input sequences and database
 - Phase 2: Process them in parallel (speed up execution)
 - Phase 3: Reduction of results

The diagram shows two 'DB fragment' boxes. Each fragment contains four 'hmmpfam' nodes, each connected to a 'mergeSameDB' node. The outputs of these merge nodes are then connected to a final 'mergeSameSeq' node at the bottom. This represents the parallel processing of database fragments.

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HMMER example

HMMER

Protein Database

Aminoacid Sequence

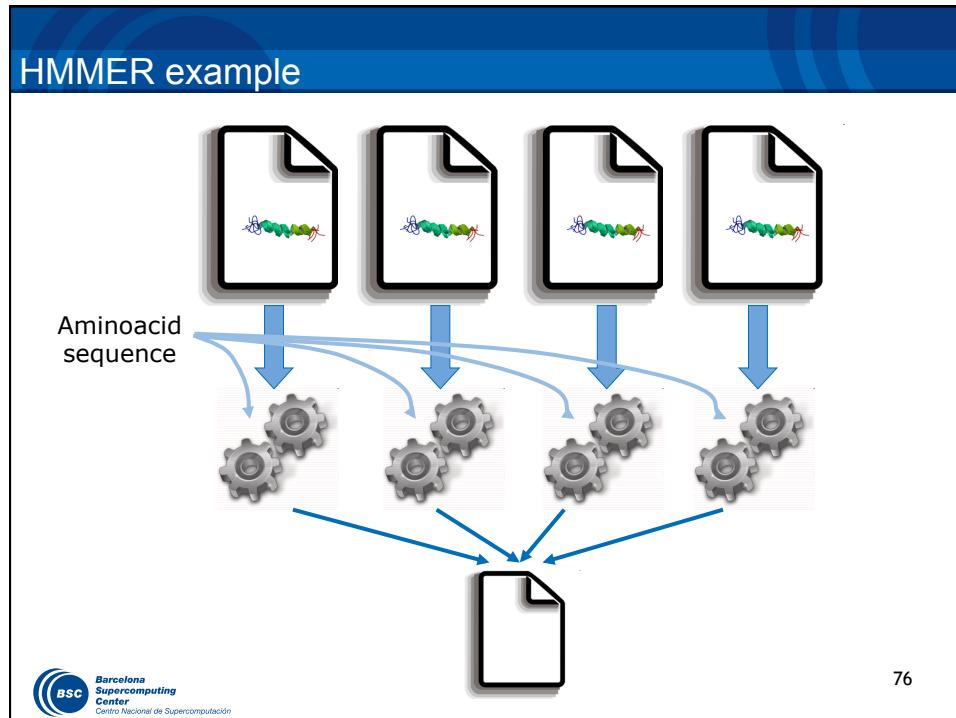
IQKKSGKWHTLTLR
VNAVIQPMGPLQPGLP
SPAMIPKDWPPLIIDLK
DCFFTIPLAEQDCEKFA
FTIPAINNKEPATRF

Model

	Score	E-value	N
IL6_2	-78.5	0.13	1
COLFI_2	-164.5	0.35	1
pgtp_13	-36.3	0.48	1
clf2	-15.6	3.6	1
PKD_9	-24.0	5	1

75

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HMMER example (code)

```

String[] outputs = new String[numDBFrags];

//Process
for (String dbFrag : dbFrags) {
    outputs[dbNum]= HMMpfaImpl.hmmpfam(sequence, dbFrag);
}

//Merge all DB outputs of the same DB fragment
int neighbour = 1;
while (neighbour < numDBFrags) {
    for (int db = 0; db < numDBFrags; db += 2 * neighbour) {
        if (db + neighbour < numDBFrags) {
            HMMpfaImpl.mergeSameDB(outputs[db], outputs[db + neighbour]);
        }
    }
    neighbour *= 2;
}

```

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77

HMMER example (code)

```

public interface HMMPfamIfc {
    @Method(declaringClass = "worker.hmmerobj.HMMPfamImpl")
    @Constraints(storageElemSize = 1.5f)
    String hmmpfam(
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String seqFile,
        @Parameter(type = Type.FILE, direction = Direction.IN)
        String dbFile,
        ...
    );

    @Method(declaringClass = "worker.hmmerobj.HMMPfamImpl")
    void mergeSameDB(
        @Parameter(type = Type.OBJECT, direction = Direction.IN)
        String resultFile1,
        @Parameter(type = Type.OBJECT, direction = Direction.IN)
        String resultFile2
    );
    ...
}

```

Implementation

Task constraints

Parameter metadata

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78

HMMER example (workflow)

The workflow diagram illustrates the execution of HMMER tasks across two DB fragments. Each fragment contains multiple 'hmmpfam()' tasks, which then feed into a 'mergeSameDB()' task. These merged results are then aggregated by a 'mergeSameSeq()' task at the bottom level.

A separate graph on the right plots Speedup against the Number of worker processors (8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256). The graph compares two methods: HMMPfam-COMPSs (blue line with circles) and MPI-HMMER (green line with stars). Both show increasing speedup, with HMMPfam-COMPSs reaching approximately 100x speedup at 256 processors, while MPI-HMMER reaches about 40x speedup at the same point.

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79

HMMER: Task Selection (work)

- Complete the hmmpfam & mergeSameSeq method interfaces.



80

HMMER: Configuration, compilation and execution

- Project.xml: /opt/COMPSS/Runtime/xml/projects/project.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Project>
    <!--Description for any physical node-->
    <Worker Name="localhost">
        <InstallDir>/opt/COMPSS/Runtime/scripts/</InstallDir>
        <WorkingDir>/tmp/</WorkingDir>
        <User>user</User>
        <LimitOfTasks>2</LimitOfTasks>
    </Worker>
</Project>
```



81

HMMER: Configuration, compilation and execution

- Configuration: /opt/COMPSSs/Runtime/xml/resources/resources.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ResourceList>
  <!--Description for any physical node-->
  <Resource Name="localhost">
    <Capabilities>
      <Host>
        <TaskCount>0</TaskCount>
        <Queue>short</Queue>
        <Queue/>
      </Host>
      <Processor>
        <Architecture>AMD64</Architecture>
        <Speed>3.0</Speed>
        <CPUCount>2</CPUCount>
      </Processor>
      <OS>
        <OSType>Linux</OSType>
        <MaxProcessesPerUser>32</MaxProcess
      </OS>
      <StorageElement>
        <Size>30</Size>
      </StorageElement>
    ...
  ...
  <Memory>
    <PhysicalSize>2</PhysicalSize>
    <VirtualSize>8</VirtualSize>
  </Memory>
  <ApplicationSoftware>
    <Software>Java</Software>
  </ApplicationSoftware>
  <Service/>
  <VO/>
  <Cluster/>
  <FileSystem/>
  <NetworkAdaptor/>
  <JobPolicy/>
  <AccessControlPolicy/>
</Capabilities>
<Requirements/>
</Resource>
<ResourceList>
```



82

HMMER: Configuration, compilation and execution

- Compilation (Eclipse IDE)
 - *Package Explorer -> Project (hmmerobjblanks) -> Export... (Hands-on)*
 - *Package Explorer -> Project (hmmerobj) -> Export... (Solution)*
- Usage
 - *runcompss hmmerobj.HMMPlam <database> <sequences> <output> <params>*
- Execution
 - *cp ~/workspace/hmmerobj/jar/hmmerobj.jar ~*
 - *export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/home/user/hmmerobj.jar*
 - *runcompss hmmerobj.HMMPlam /sharedDisk/Hmmr/shared.HMMs.bin / sharedDisk/Hmmr/256seq /home/user/out.txt 2 8 -A 222*



83

HMMER: Configuration, compilation and execution

```
user@bsccompss:~$ runcompss hmmerobj.HMMPfam /sharedDisk/Hmmer/smart.HMMs.bin /sharedDisk/Hmmer/
256seq /home/user/out.txt 2 8 -A 222
-e
----- Executing hmmerobj.HMMPfam in IT mode total-----
[ API] - Deploying the Integrated Toolkit
[ API] - Starting the Integrated Toolkit
[ API] - Initializing components
[ API] - Ready to process tasks
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF0_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF1_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF2_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF3_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF4_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF5_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF6_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/seqF7_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/dbF0_1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /tmp/hmmer_frgs/dbF1 in mode WRITE
[ API] - Opening file /home/user/out.txt in mode WRITE
[ API] - No more tasks for app
[ API] - Stopping IT
[ API] - Cleaning
[ API] - Integrated Toolkit stopped
-----
```

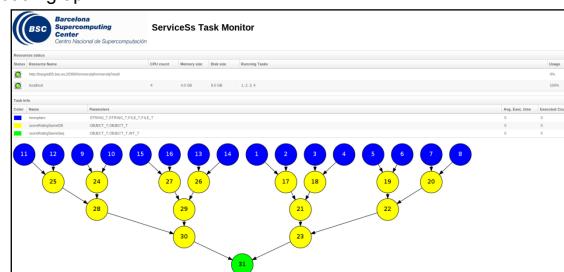


84

HMMER: Monitoring

- The runtime of COMPSs provides some information at execution time so the user can follow the progress of the application:

- Real-time monitoring information (<http://localhost:8080/compss-monitor/>)
 - # tasks
 - Resources usage information
 - Execution time per task
 - Real-time execution graph
 - Etc.



85

HMMER: Debugging

- COMPSs can be run in debug mode showing more information about the execution allowing to detect possible problems
 - Log level configurable at: `/opt/COMPSs/Runtime/log/it-log4j`
- The user can check the execution of its application by reading:
 - The output/errors of the main application (console stdout)
 - The output/error of a task # N
 - `~/IT/[APP_NAME]/jobs/jobN.[out|err]`
 - Messages from the runtime COMPSs
 - `~/it.log`
 - Task to resources allocation:
 - `~/resources.log`
- The user can verify the correct structure of the parallel application generating a complete post-mortem application graph
 - `gengraph $HOME/APP_NAME.dot`



86

Tracing: Overview

- « COMPSs can generate post-execution traces of the distributed execution of the application**
 - Useful for performance analysis and diagnosis
- « How it works?**
 - Task execution and file transfers are application events
 - An XML file is created at workers to keep track of these events
 - At the end of the execution all the XML files are merged to get the final trace file
 - Instrumentation and Visualization tools from BSC are needed.



87

Tracing: Instrumentation

COMPSs uses Extrae tool to dynamically instrument the application

– In a worker:

- Extrae keeps track of the events in an intermediate file

– In the master:

- Extrae merges the intermediate files to get the final trace file

– For more information about Extrae visit:

- <http://www.bsc.es/computer-sciences/extrاء>



88

Tracing: Instrumentation

----- Executing hmmerobj.HMMPfam -----

[API] - Deploying the Integrated Toolkit
 [API] - Starting the Integrated Toolkit
 [API] - Initializing components

← COMPSs runtime starts

Welcome to Extrae 2.4.3rc4 (revision 311 based on framework/trunk/file)
 extrae)
 Extrae: Generating intermediate files for Paraver traces.
 Extrae: Intermediate files will be stored in /home/user/IT/
 hmmerobj.HMMPfam
 Extrae: Tracing buffer can hold 500000 events
 Extrae: Tracing mode is set to: Detail.
 Extrae: Successfully initiated with 1 tasks

File starts before
 the user application execution

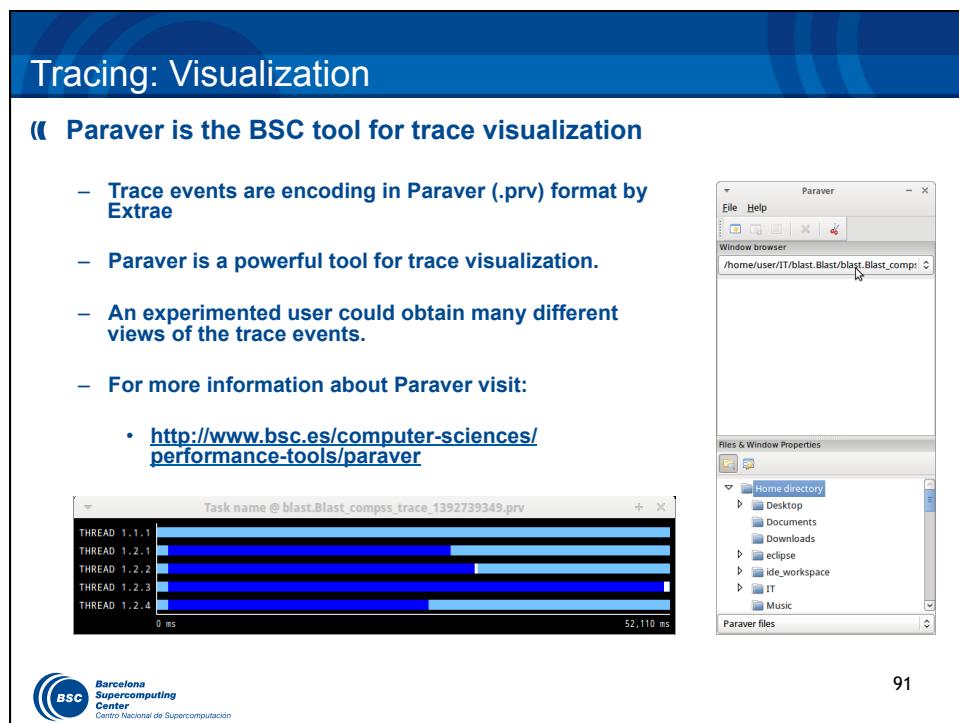
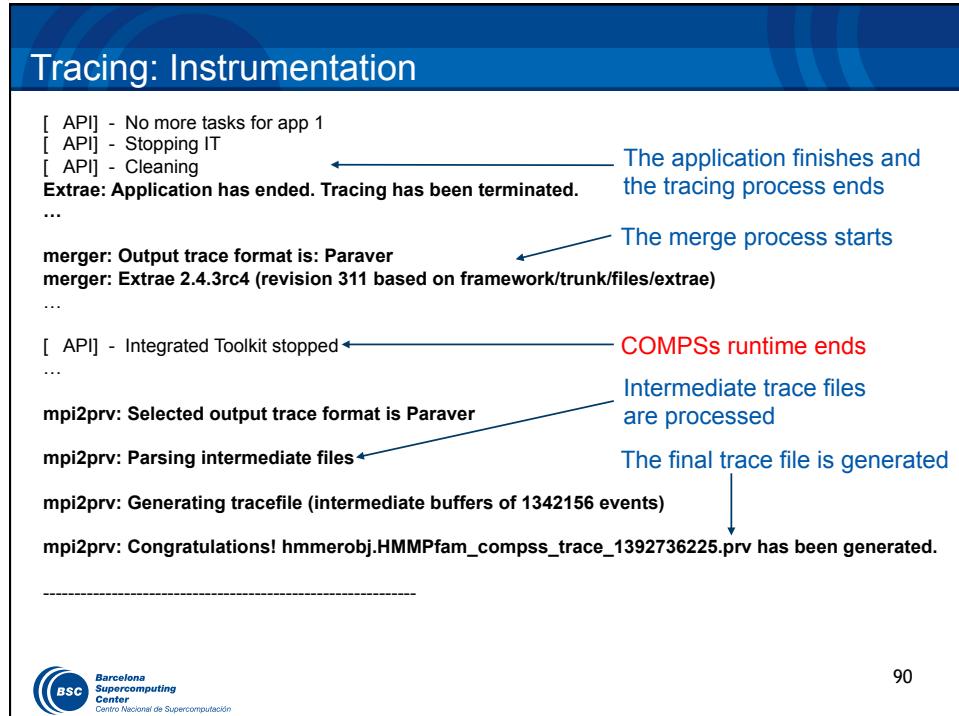
[API] - Ready to process tasks

...
 ...
 ...

Extrae keeps tracing events
 in background



89



Tracing: Hands-on

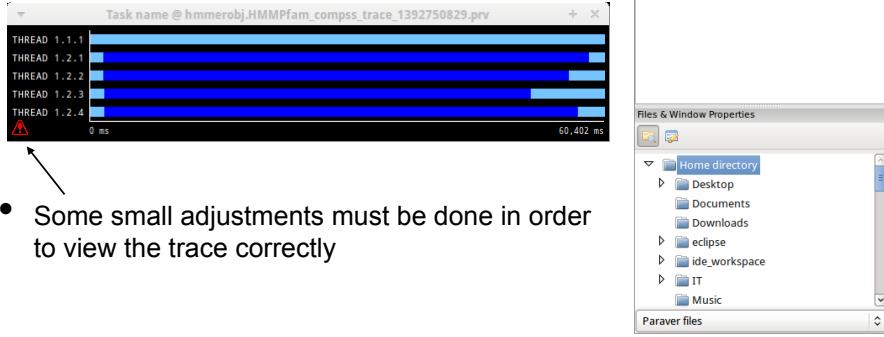
- Compilation (Eclipse IDE)
 - *Package Explorer -> Project (hmmerobj) -> Export...*
- Execution
 - *cp ~/workspace/hmmerobj/jar/hmmerobj.jar ~*
 - *export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/home/user/hmmerobj.jar*
 - *runcompssext --app=hmmerobj.HMMPfam --tracing=true --cline_args="/sharedDisk/Hmmer/smart.HMMs.bin /sharedDisk/Hmmer/256seq /home/user/out.txt 2 8 -A 222"*
 - *wxparaver /home/user/IT/hmmerobj.HMMPfam/*.prv*

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92

Tracing: Hands-on

- COMPSs provides a configuration file to automatically obtain the view of the trace
 - *File / Load Configuration...*
 - */opt/COMPSs/paraver/cfgs/tasks.cfg*
- Some small adjustments must be done in order to view the trace correctly



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93

Tracing: Hands-on

- Fit window
 - *Right click on the trace window*
 - *Fit Semantic Scale / Fit Both*

- View Event Flags
 - *Right click on the trace window*
 - *View / Event Flags*

94

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Tracing: Hands-on

- Show Info Panel
 - *Right click on the trace window*
 - *Check Info Panel option*
 - *Select Colors tab of the panel*

95

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Tracing: Hands-on

- Zoom to see details
 - Select a region in the trace window to see in detail
 - And repeat the process til the needed zoom level
 - The undo zoom option is in the right click panel

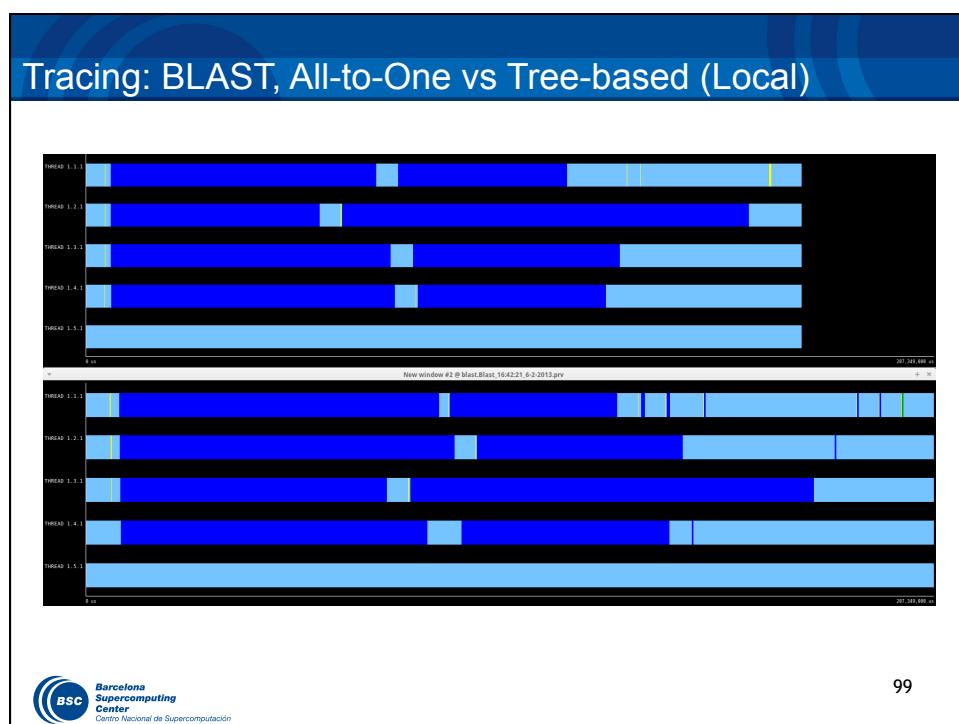
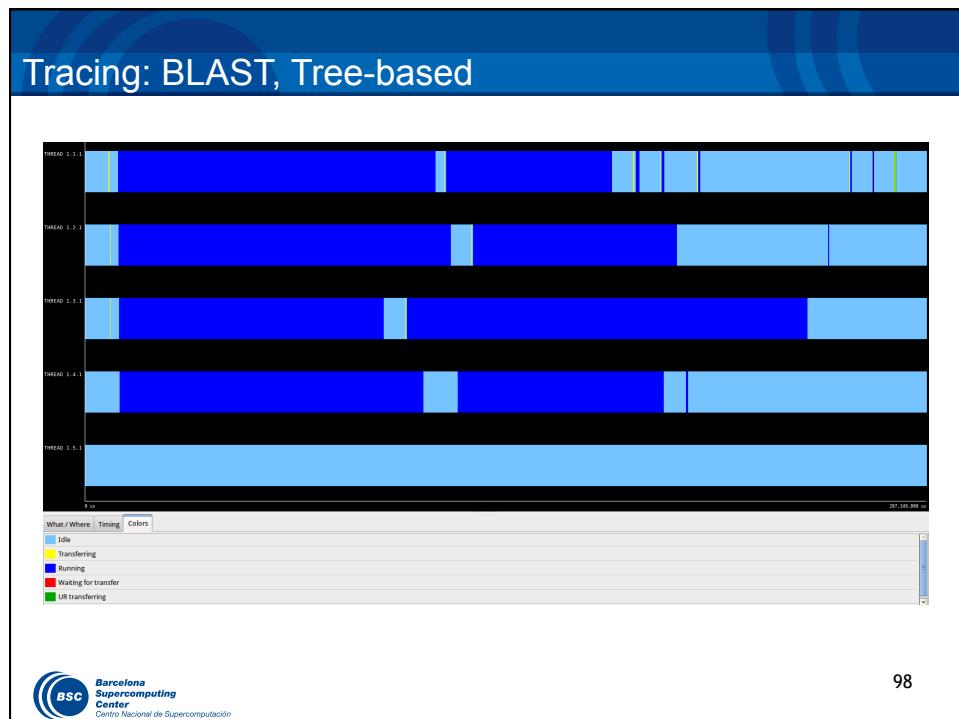
96

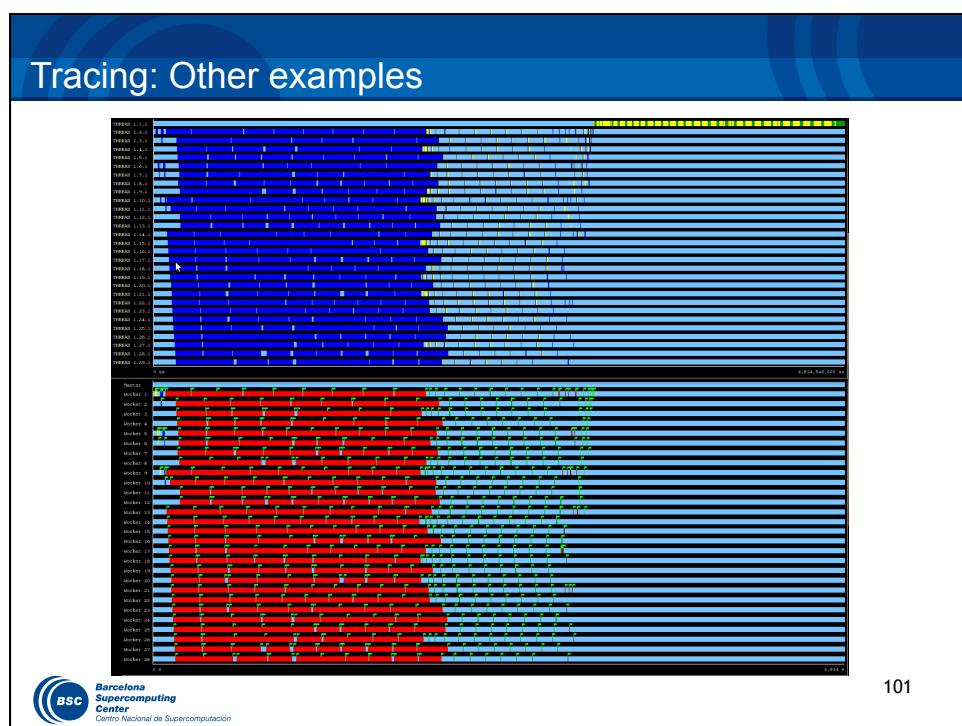
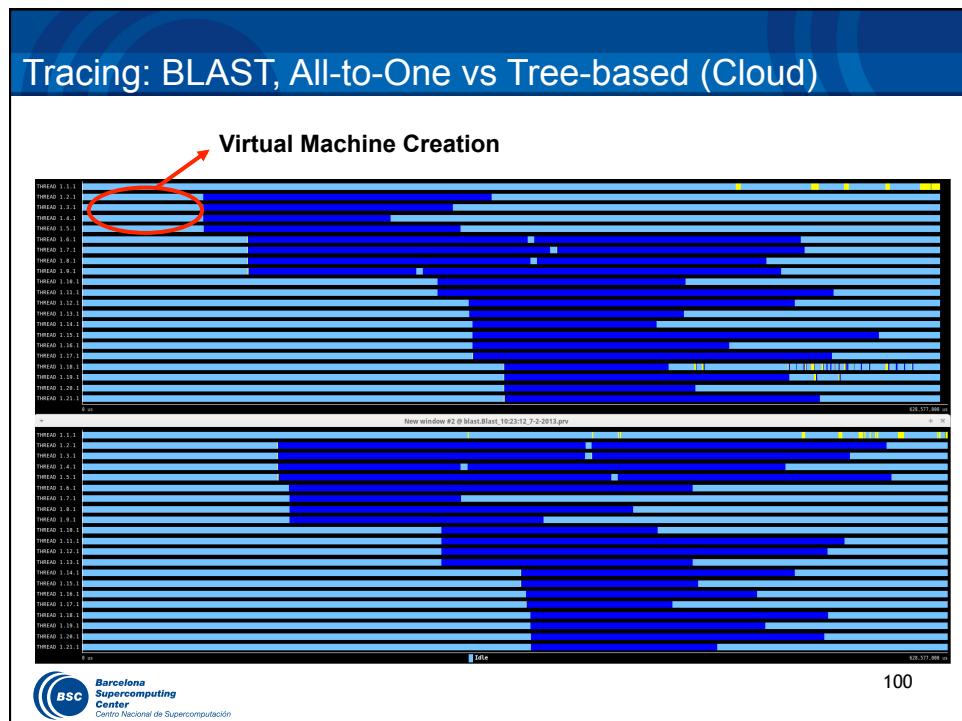
Tracing: Hands-on

Summarizing:

- Lines in the trace:
 - One line for the master
 - N lines for the workers
- Meaning of the colours:
 - Light blue: idle
 - Other colors: task running, see the color legend
- Flags (events):
 - Start / end of task

97







IDE Hands On – Create a COMPSs Project

- 1. Menu File->New -> Project...**
- 2. Select New Application Project**
- 3. Introduce Project Details**

(Also available CompSS ->Implementation->Create Application Project)

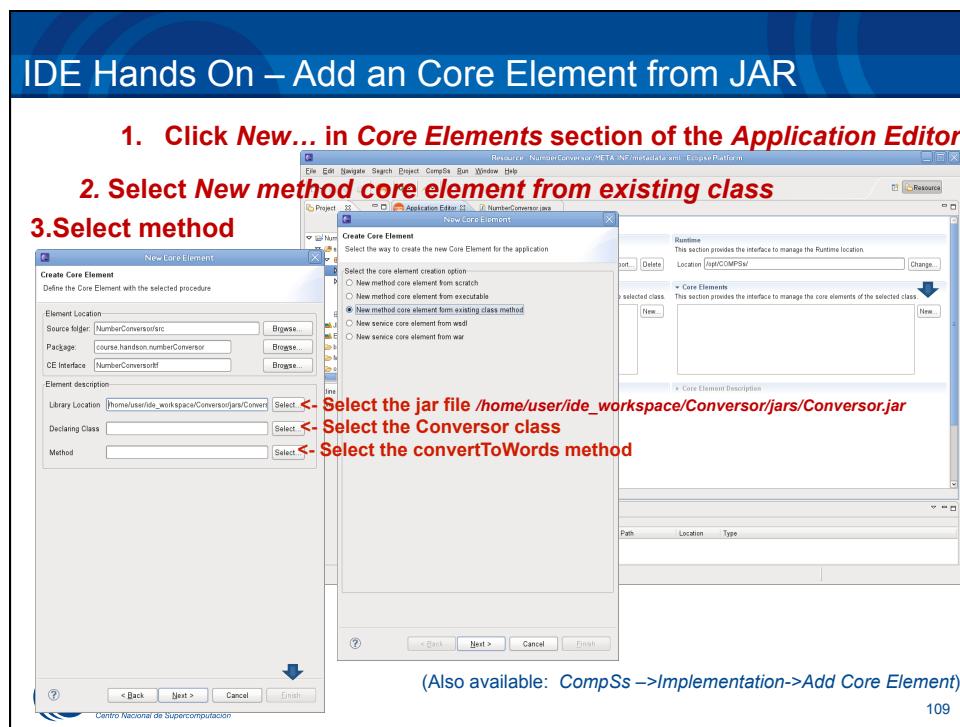
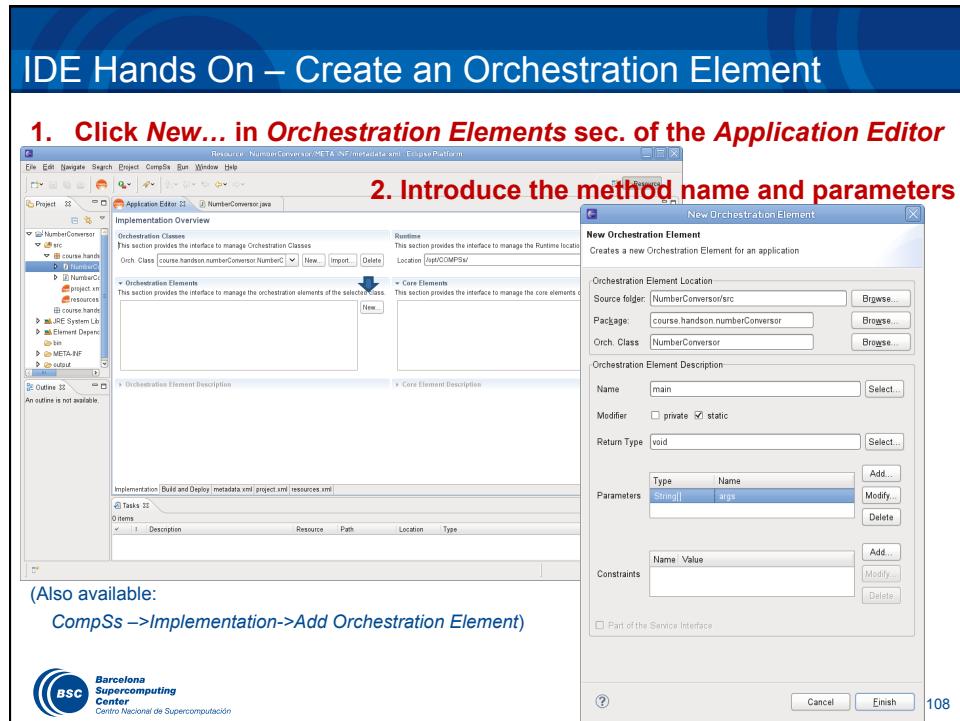
106

IDE Hands On – Create an Orchestration Class

- 1. Click New... in Orchestration Classes section of Application Editor**
- 2. Introduce the class name and type (Standard)**

(Also available CompSS ->Implementation->Create Orchestration Class)

107



IDE Hands On – Add an Core Element from scratch

1. Click **New...** in **Core Elements** section of the **Application Editor**
2. Select **New method core element from scratch**
3. Add class and method names
4. Add return type and params
5. Add method code

Resource: NumberConverter/META-INF/mimicable.xml - Eclipse Platform

New Core Element

Create New Core Element

Select the way to create the new Core Element for the application

Source folder: NumberConverter/src

Package: course.handon.numberConverter

CE Interface: NumberConverterIf!

Declaring Class: Merge

Method: concatenate

Element description:

Name: concatenate

Return Type: String

Parameters:

Type: String	Name: origin	Direction: IN
Type: String	Name: toAdd	Direction: IN

Constraints:

Name: Value	Add...
-------------	--------

Specific Core Element Description:

Declaring Class: Merge

Options:

- isInt:
- isModifier:

Method Modifiers:

- static:
- final:

5. Add method code

Resource: NumberConverter/src/course/handon/numberConverter/coreelements/Merge.java - Eclipse Platform

```
package course.handon.numberConverter.coreelements;
public class Merge{
    public static String concatenate(String origin, String toAdd){
        return origin.concat(toAdd+"");
    }
}
```

110

IDE Hands On – Introduce the OE code

Include the OE Code to call the CE methods

```
package course.handon.numberConverter;
import course.handon.conversor.Conversor;
import course.handon.numberConverter.coreelements.Merge;
import integratedtoolkit.types.annotations.Orchestration;

public class NumberConverter{
    @Orchestration
    public void main(String[] args){
        String concat = new String();
        for (String s:args){
            String word = Conversor.convertToWords(s);
            concat = Merge.concatenate(concat, word);
        }
        System.out.println("Introduced numbers are: " + concat);
    }
}
```

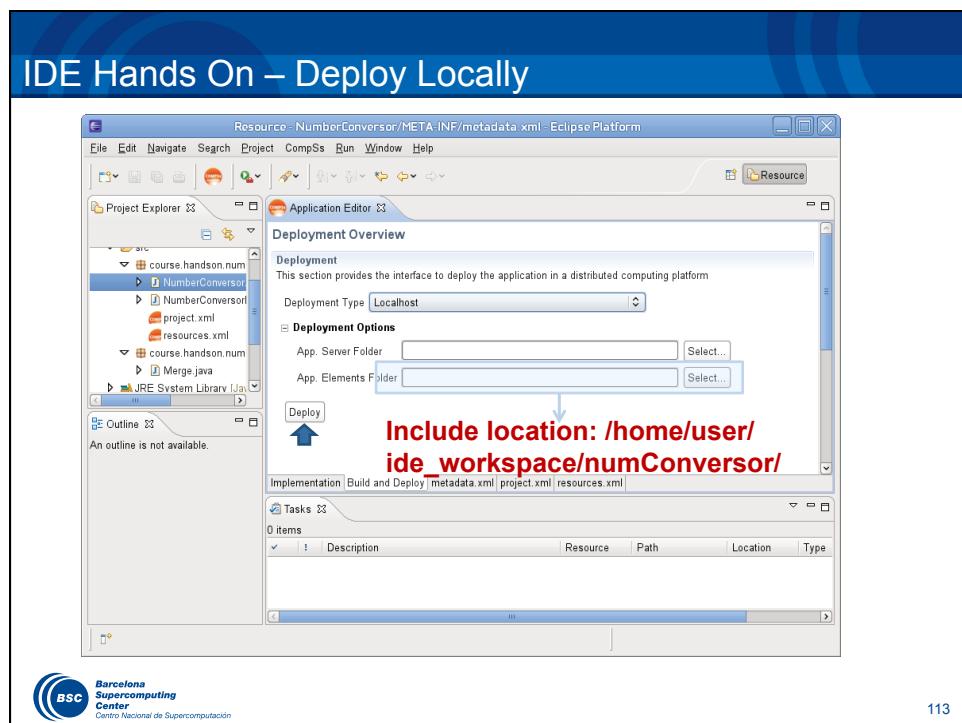
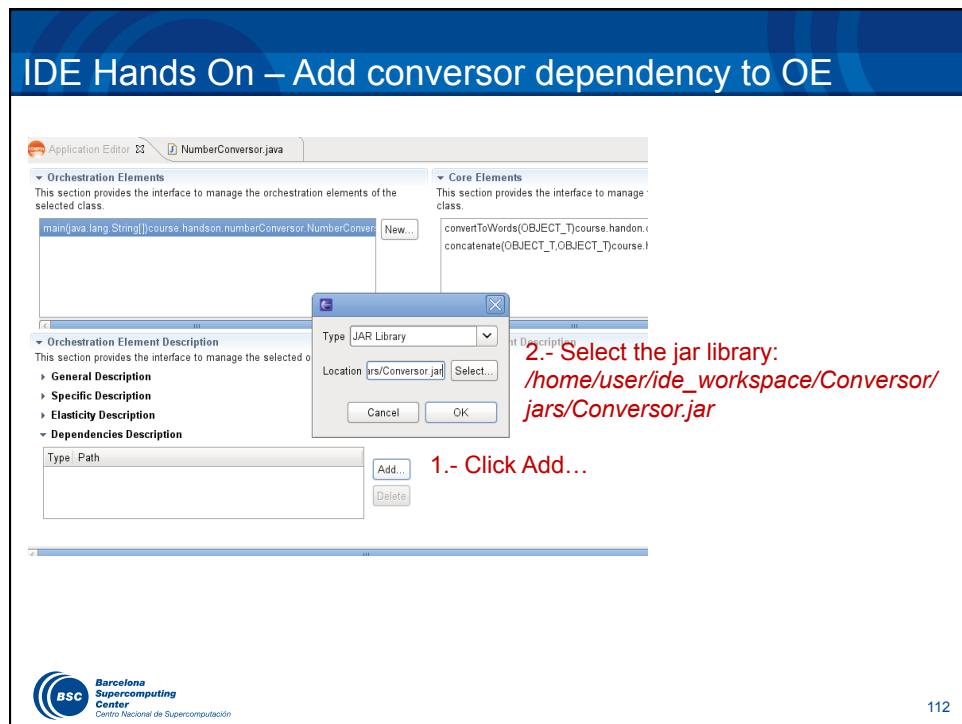
Resource: NumberConverter/src/course/handon/numberConverter/NumberConverter.java - Eclipse Platform

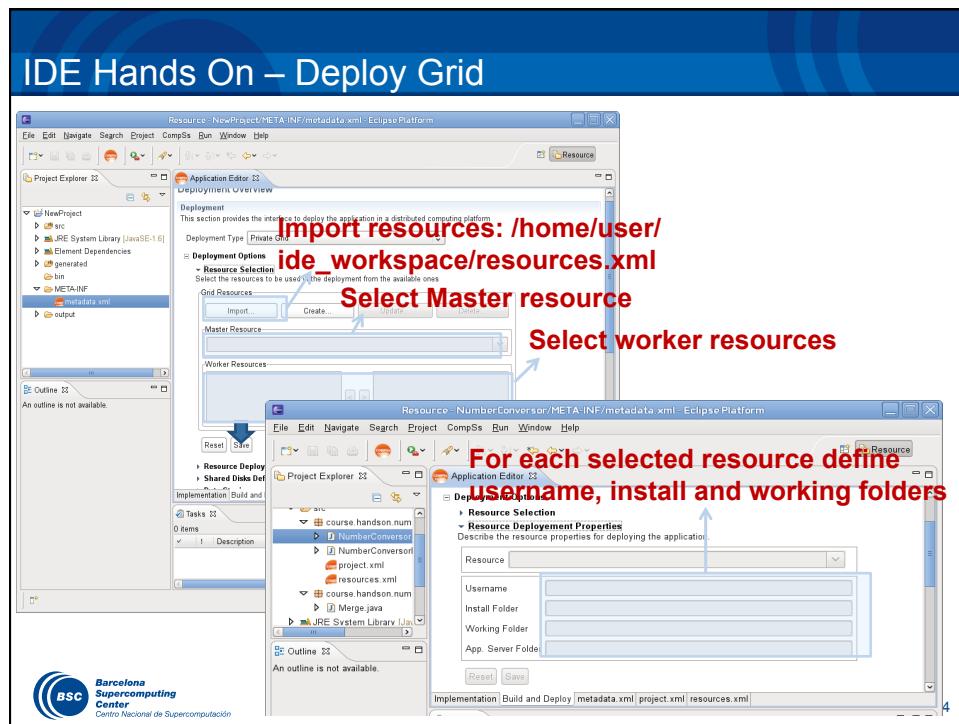
Project Explorer

Outline

Tasks

111





Final Notes

- Sequential programming approach
- Parallelization at task level
- Transparent data management and remote execution
- Can operate on different infrastructures:
 - Cluster
 - Grid
 - Cloud (Public/Private)
 - PaaS
 - IaaS
 - Web services

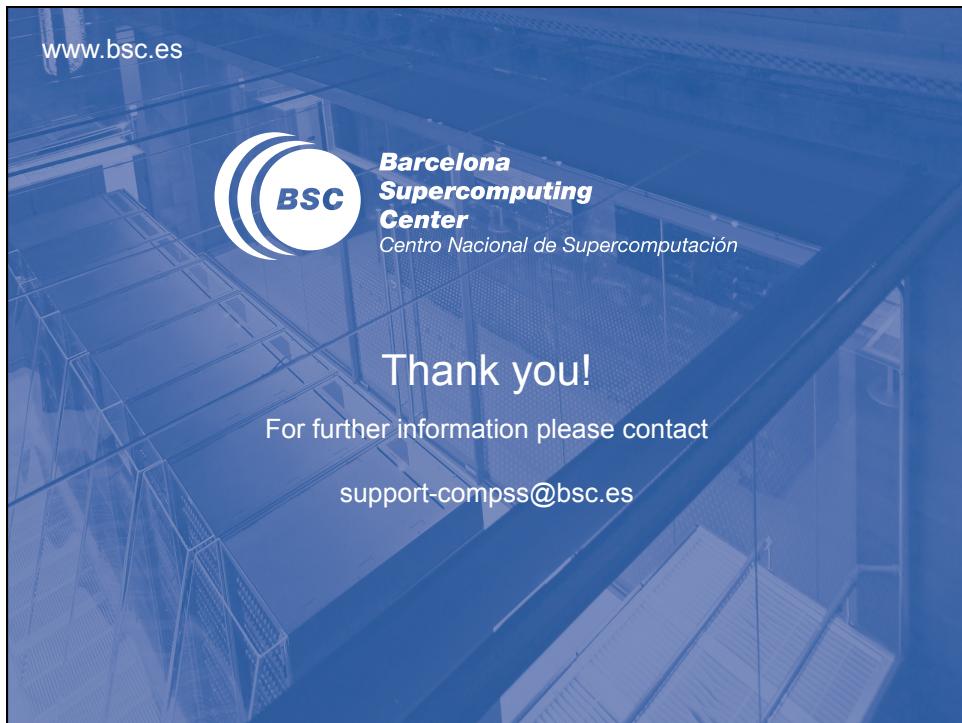
Final notes

- Project page: <http://www.bsc.es/compss>
- Direct downloads page:
<http://www.bsc.es/computer-sciences/grid-computing/comp-superscalar/download>
 - Sample applications & development virtual appliances
 - Tutorials
 - Red-Hat & Debian based installation packages
 - ...



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116



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Thank you!
For further information please contact
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