



# WfBench: Automated Generation of Scientific Workflow Benchmarks

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WfCommons



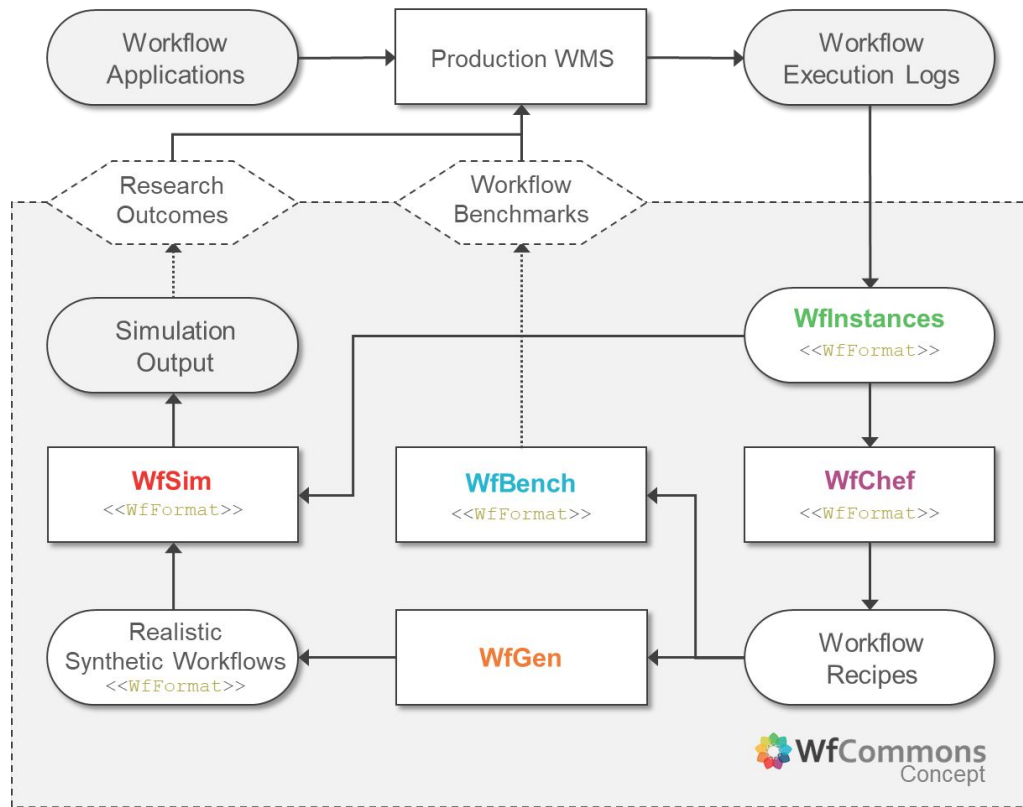
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# WfCommons

<https://wfcommons.org>



**WfCommons** is a framework that provides a collection of tools for analyzing **workflow execution traces**, producing realistic **synthetic workflow traces**, and **benchmarking / simulating workflow executions**.

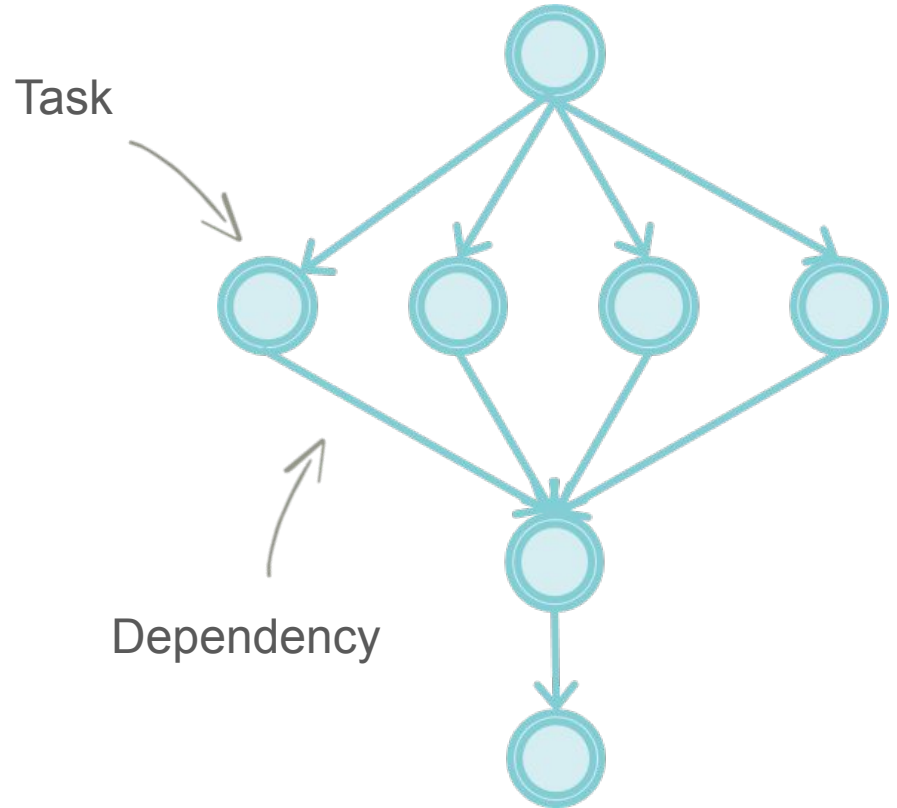


# Scientific Workflows

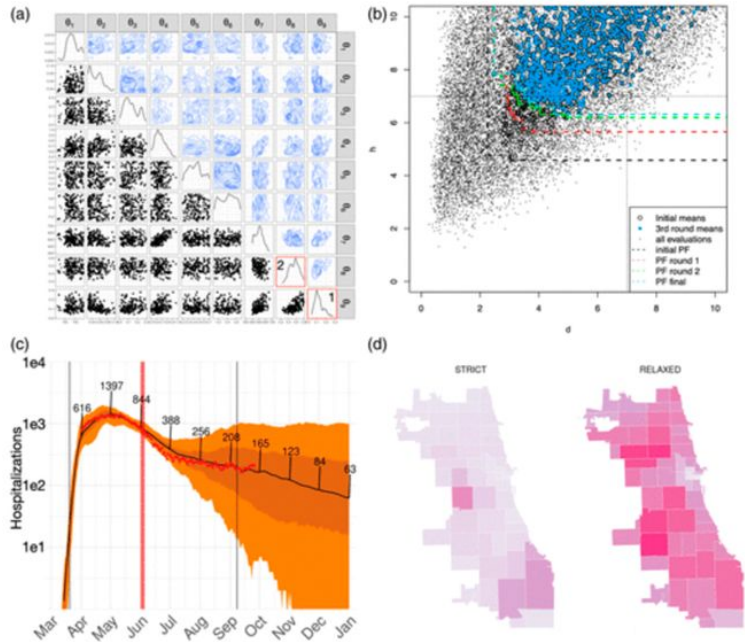
A task represents a computation with inputs and outputs (often a **program** or script)

Dependencies typically represent **data flow** but also **conditions, exceptions, user triggered action**, etc.

directed acyclic graph  
DAG



# Example of Workflows-Enabled Research



## A population data-driven workflow for COVID-19 modeling and learning

Jonathan Ozik , Justin M Wozniak, Nicholson Collier, Charles M Macal, Mickaël Binois

First Published September 10, 2021 | Research Article |



<https://doi.org/10.1177/10943420211035164>

**Figure 2.** (a) Joint posterior distributions of CityCOVID input parameters (Table 1) from sequential ABC, (b) successive Pareto fronts of errors in deaths (x-axis) and hospitalizations (y-axis) from HVR workflow, (c) COVID-19 attributed hospitalization outputs from CityCOVID (red dots: empirical Chicago data, dark line: median simulation output, dark band: 50% simulation intervals, and light band: 95% simulation intervals), (d) CityCOVID zip code level snapshot of weekly infection outputs at 47 days after June 3, 2020, initial easing of restrictions in Chicago for two scenarios (strict: population wide adherence to protective behaviors, that is,  $\theta_9$  is maintained as reopening occurs, relaxed: gradual increase of  $\theta_9$  to a value corresponding to 80% viral transmission reduction).

# Example of Workflows-Enabled Research

[Front Big Data](#). 2021; 4: 661501.

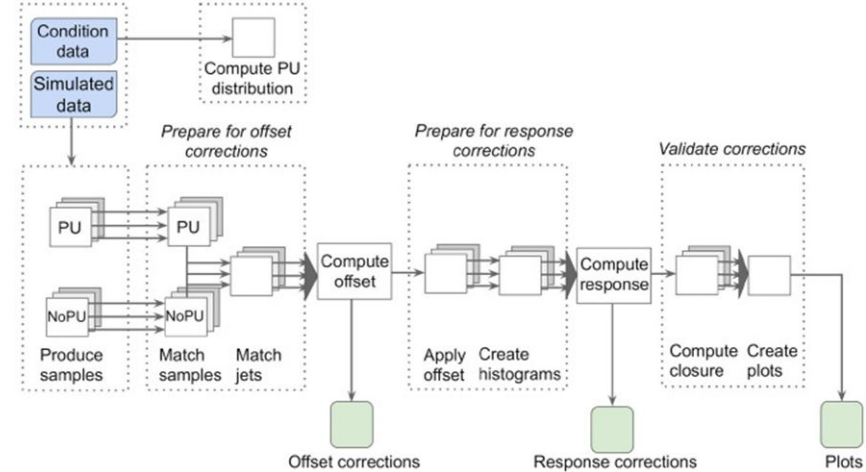
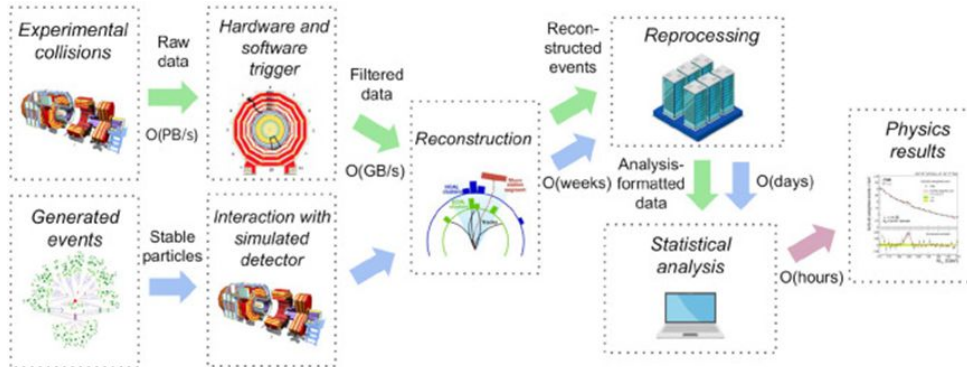
Published online 2021 May 7. doi: [10.3389/fdata.2021.661501](https://doi.org/10.3389/fdata.2021.661501)

PMCID: PMC8138321

PMID: [34027400](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34027400/)

## Scalable Declarative HEP Analysis Workflows for Containerised Compute Clouds

[Tibor Šimko](#),<sup>1,\*</sup> [Lukas Alexander Heinrich](#),<sup>1</sup> [Clemens Lange](#),<sup>1,\*</sup> [Adelina Eleonora Lintuluoto](#),<sup>1,2</sup>  
[Danika Marina MacDonell](#),<sup>3,\*</sup> [Audrius Mečionis](#),<sup>1</sup> [Diego Rodríguez Rodríguez](#),<sup>1</sup> [Parth Shandilya](#),<sup>1,4</sup> and  
[Marco Vidal García](#)<sup>1</sup>



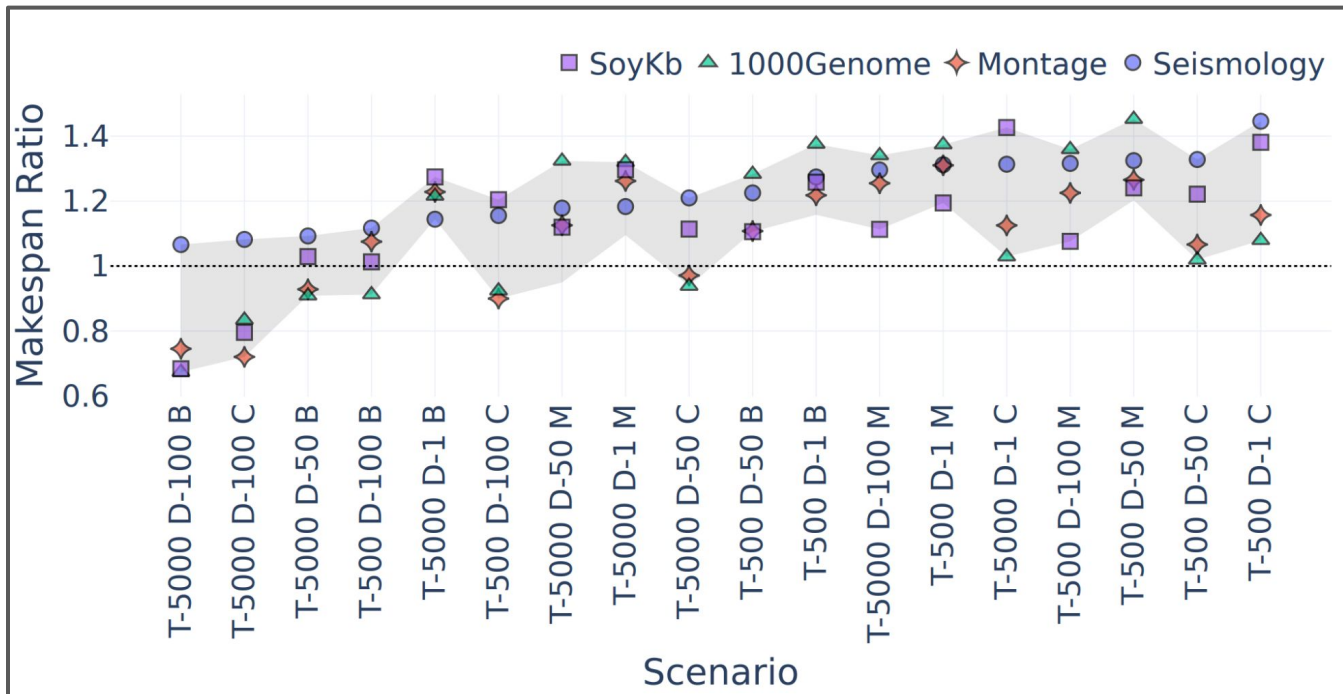
# Motivation

Workflows are becoming **more complex** and require more sophisticated management capabilities

Workflows can now have **millions of tasks** and analyze **terabyte-scale datasets** that can take milliseconds to hours on distributed heterogeneous systems.

**Large** variety of **WMS** were created to accommodate these feature demands and to meet the specific needs of a domain

The **few** existing benchmarks for workflows detect **some but not all** of the important features of production workflows



Results differ significantly across configurations

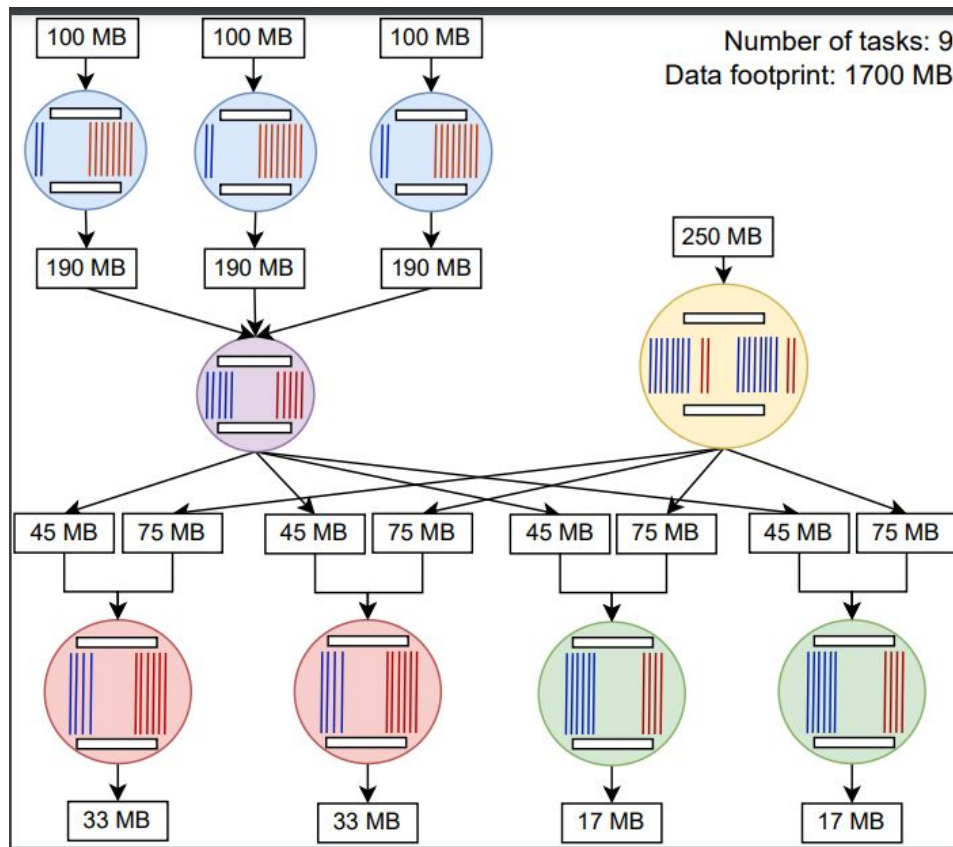
Very difficult to explain or predict, workflow (relative) makespans based on platform and configuration

- Same amount of compute work
- #tasks: 500, 5000
- Data: 1, 50, 100GB
- CPU-bound, memory-bound, balanced
- Ratio: Skylake/Cascadelake

# WfBench

Representative **task** benchmarks

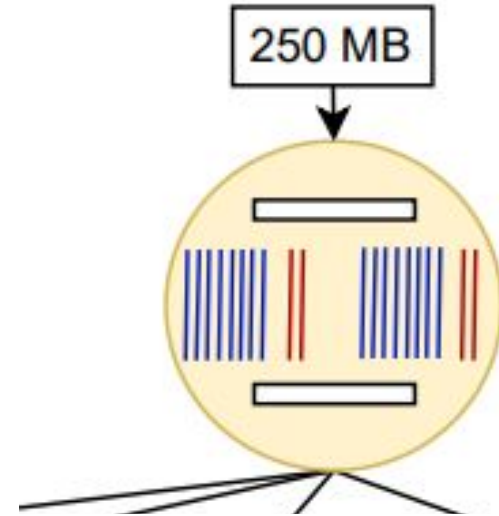
Representative **workflow** benchmarks with multiple tasks



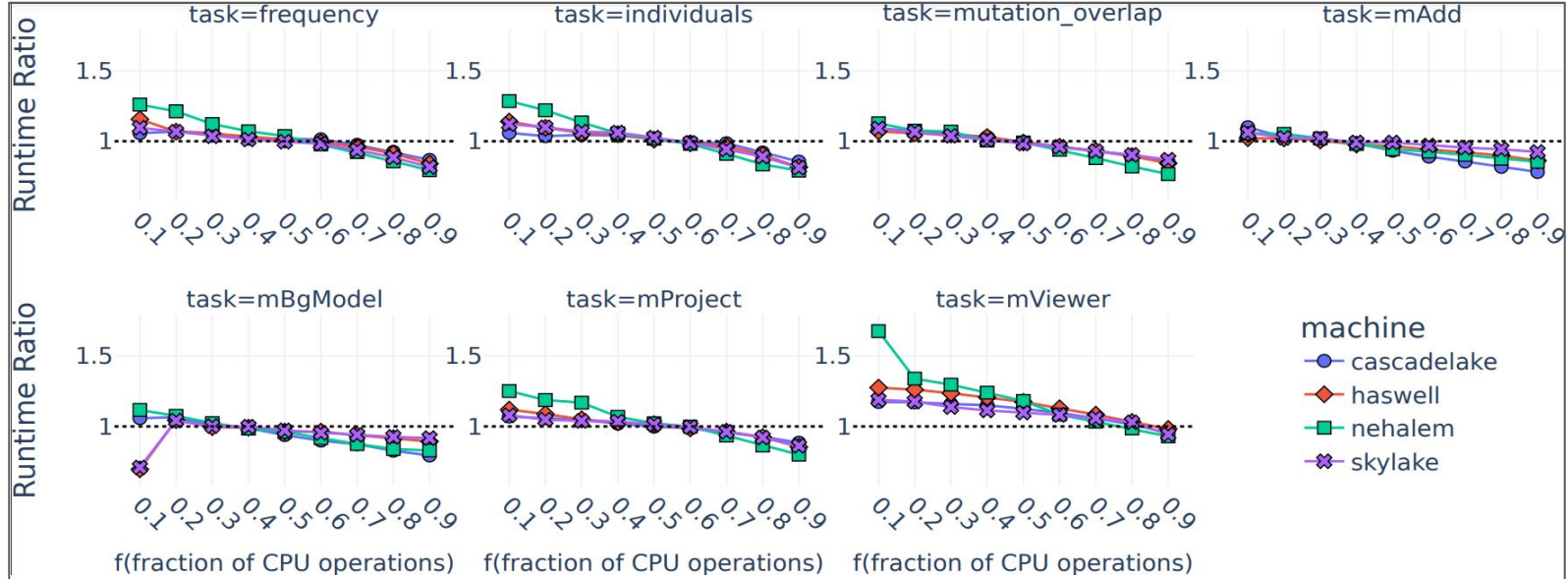


# Representative workflow task benchmark

- Read input
- Compute
  - Inputs:
    - cpuwork
    - memwork
    - n cores
    - non-mem computation (f)
  - CPU-intensive: Calculates  $\pi$  up to cpuwork
  - Mem-intensive: Access random positions in array adding one unit to it up until memwork
- Write output



# Validation

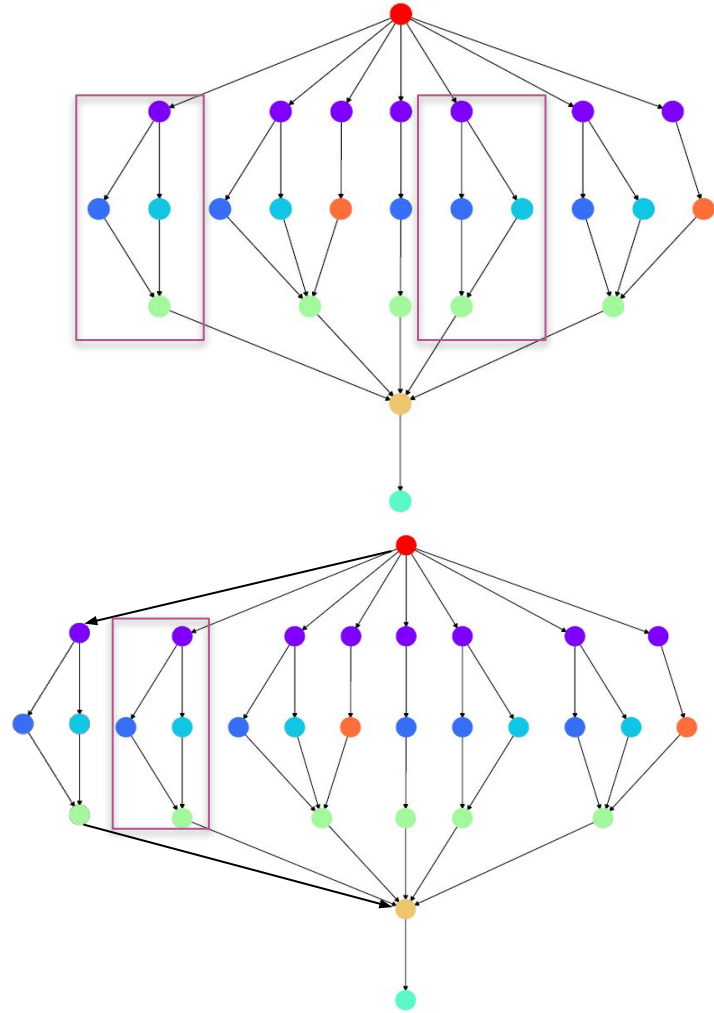


Is it possible to configure our workflow task benchmark so that its performance behavior is similar to that of each of these real workflow tasks?

# Representative Workflow Benchmark

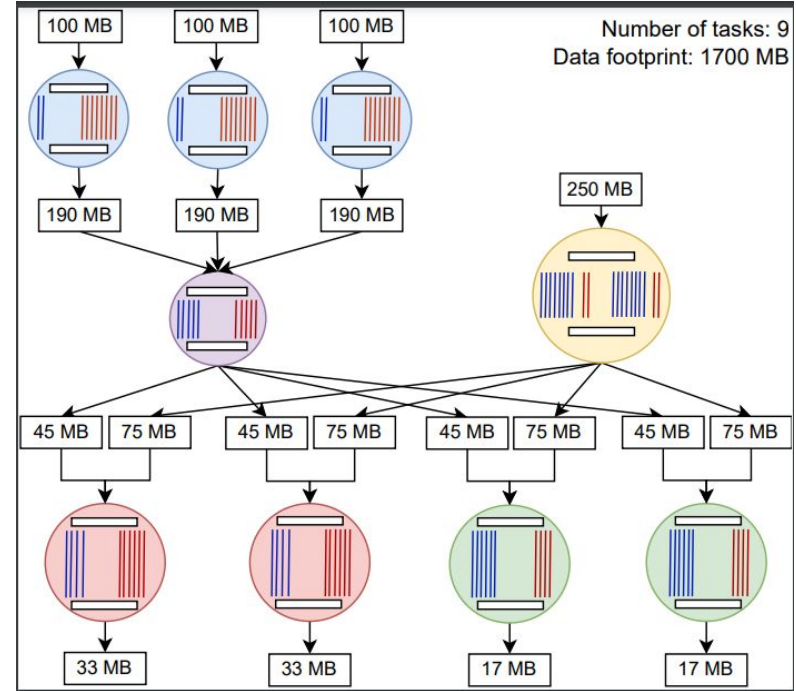
## WfChef

- Automatic generator of realistic synthetic workflow instances
- Inputs
  - Set of real world workflow instances
  - Desired instance size (number of tasks)
- Analyzes the instances
- Records common patterns
- Creates a recipe
- Replicate patterns



# Representative Workflow Benchmark

- Input:
  - Desired # tasks
  - WfChef workflow recipe
- Generation:
  - Uses the recipe to generate task graph
  - For each task user can specify:
    - (n, cpuwork, memwork, f)
    - Data volume/task or total data footprint
- Output:
  - JSON object that fully describes workflow
- JSON + Tasks benchmarks = Workflow Benchmark



# Experimental Evaluation - Set up

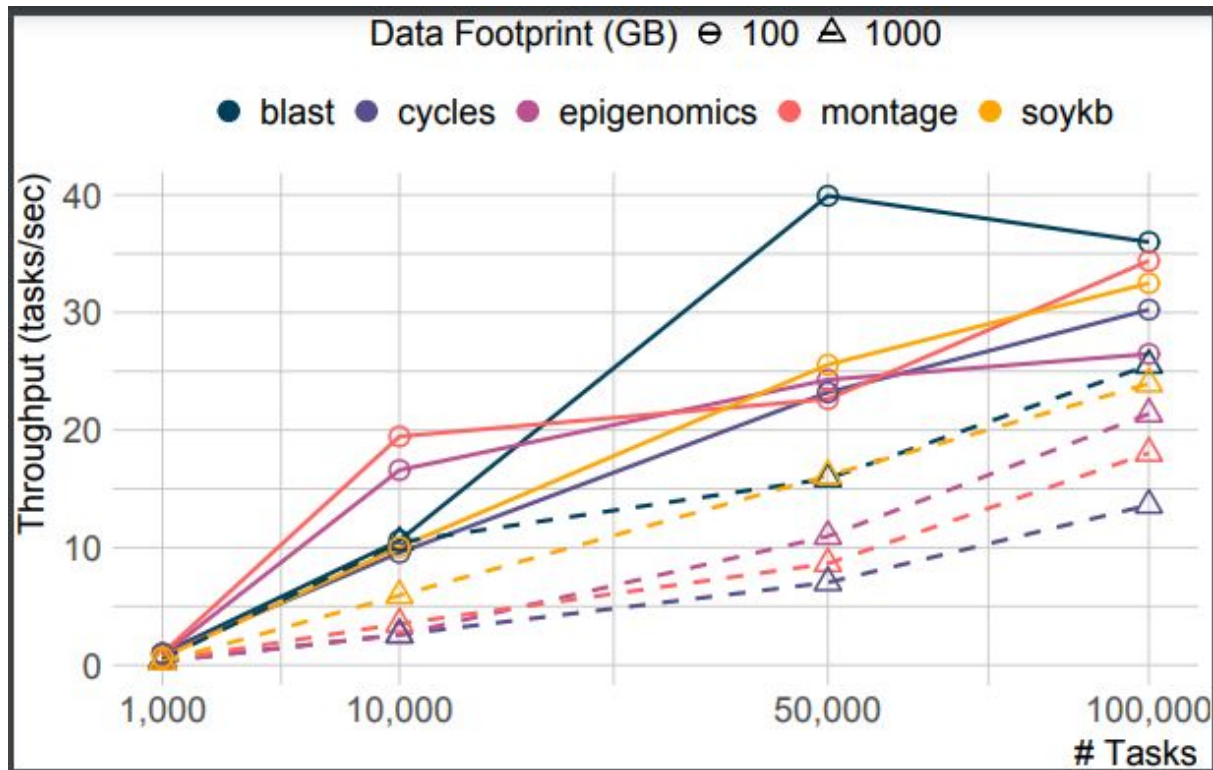
- 40 instances:
  - 1k, 10k, 50k and 100k tasks
  - Total data footprint: 100GB, 1TB
- Run on ORNL's Summit
  - Swift/T workflow system
  - 40 CPU cores per compute node
  - Total # nodes =  $(0.1 \times \text{\#tasks})/40$
  - All tasks:
    - `cpuwork = 500`
    - `memwork = 0`

# Experimental Evaluation

Workflow throughput  
(#tasks/sec)

↑ data footprint ↓ throughput

↑ #tasks ↑ throughput



# Experimental Evaluation

## Blast vs Epigenomics

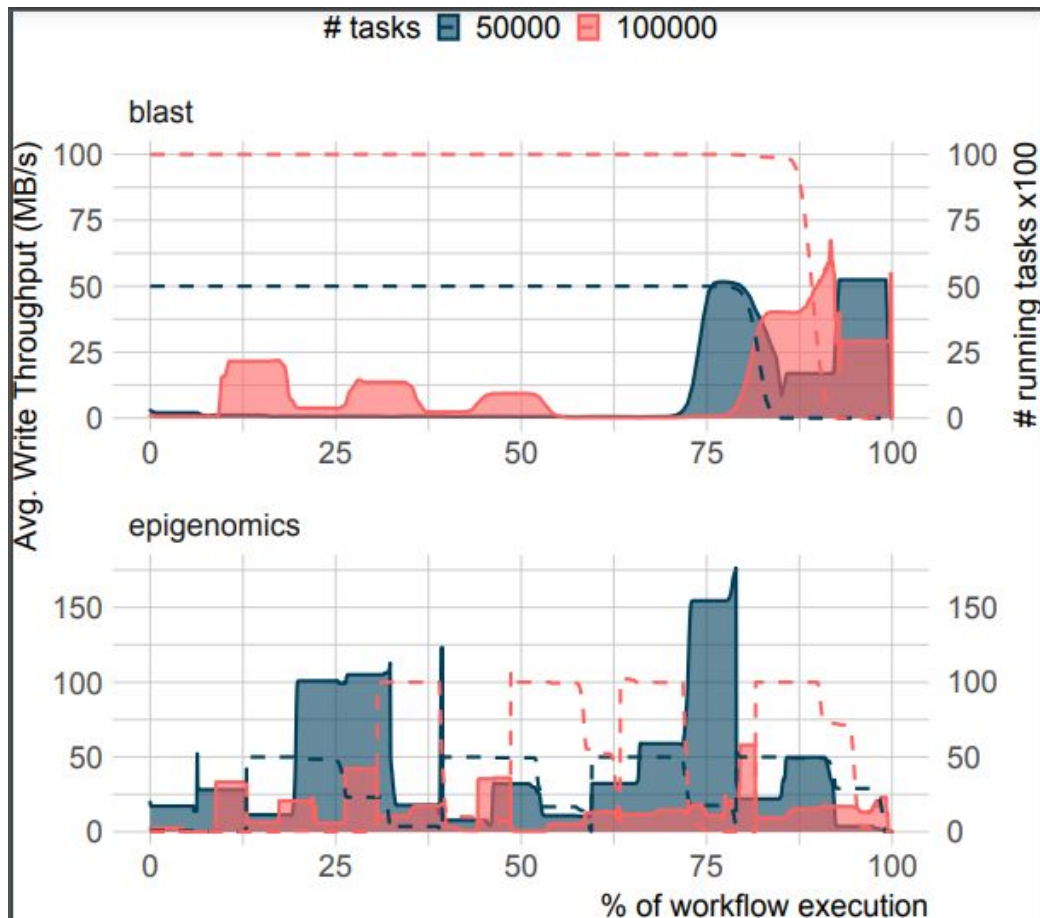
Average write throughput (MB/s) - overlapping area chart

Dashed lines are the #concurrent running tasks

↑ #tasks ↓ throughput

Causes:

- Small files
- 2x number of files



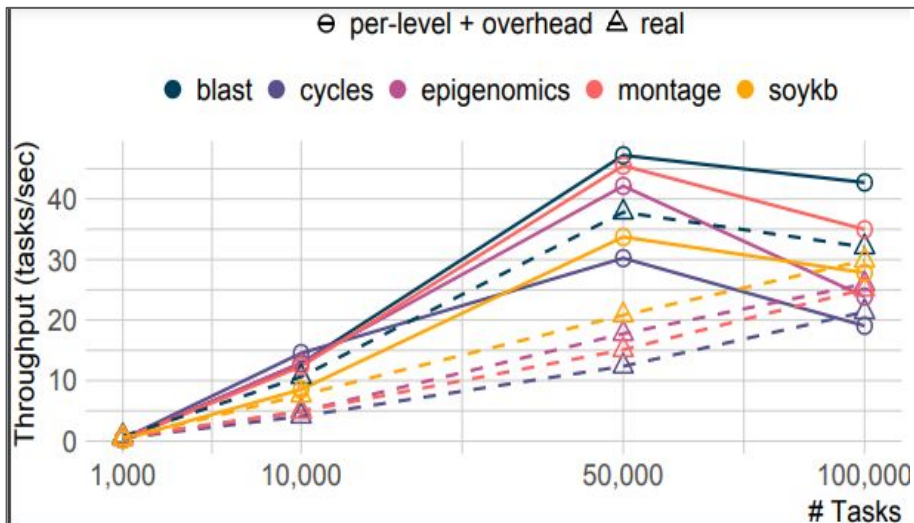
# Benchmark Usefulness

## Models

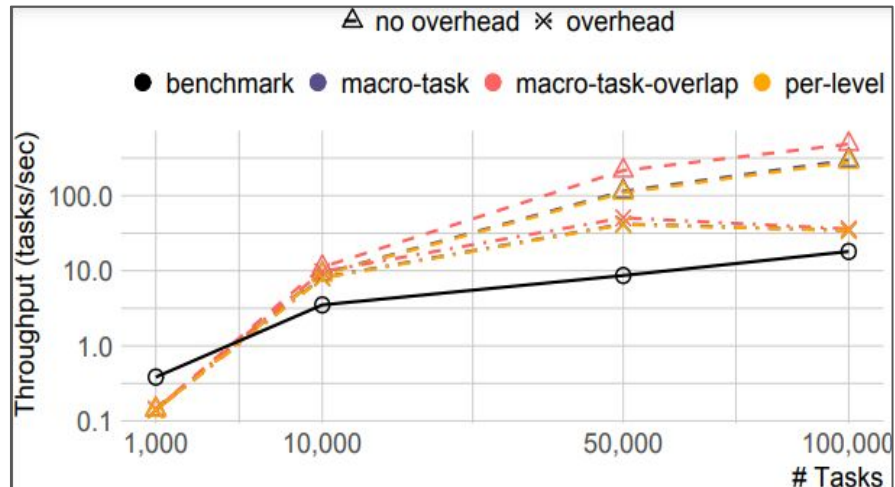
Single macro-task-no-overlap

Single macro-task-overlap

Per-level



## Montage 1TB data footprint





## Next Steps

Support workflows that tasks are MPI-based parallel program

Support GPU workflow task benchmark

Extend WfBench to benchmarks that perform in-situ executions



# THANK YOU



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