







The problem – different science platforms use different technologies We end up having to understand all of them.















Which becomes more complex as the questions get more detailed.







## Simple interface that we can all implement

```
POST
task = { .... }

Response
YES
details = { .... }
```

NO details = { .... }







## Learn from TAP/ADQL and separate the API from the content

CanIDoThis?

**POST** 

lang = IVOA-TDL-1.0

task = { .... }

If the service doesn't understand the task description language It can just say NO.

This allows early prototypes without having to agree the full language

- (\*) It may never be needed, but flexibility is good
- (\*) I don't know of any TAP services that use alternative languages







Part of the task description can include the resources needed.

```
"data-resources": [
"compute-resources": [
"storage-resources": [
```







Everything has a minimum and maximum value

The client specifies the minimum needed to get the task done

"compute-resources": [

• • • •

mincores: 4

minmemory: 80G

]







The client specifies the minimum needed to get the task done The service responds with the maximum it can offer

"compute-resources": [

• • • •

mincores: 4

maxcores: 8

minmemory: 80G

maxmemory: 120G

]







Part of the task description can include date/time ranges.

```
minduration: 2hr

daterange: {
    minstartdate: 09 May 2023
    maxenddate: 11 May 2023
    }

timerange: {
    minstarttime: 9:00
    maxendtime: 17:00
    }
```





Service responds with one or more offers.

Each offer includes a specific time within the requested ranges.

```
offer: {
```

expires: 9 May 15:30

startdate: 11 May 2023

starttime: 10:00

minduration: 2hr maxduration: 4hr

}







A service may return several offers in the same response. It is up to the client to select the best one.

10 May 10:00 => 4 hours, 4 cores, 80G memory

10 May 16:00 => 1 hours, 12 cores, 128G memory

If you extend the ranges you may be offered a larger allocation.

13 May 02:00 => 24 hours, 56 cores, 512G memory







Add a new API to run the task- ExecRunner

The ExecRunner can be a simple extension of UWS.

The ExecPlanner offer includes the ExecRunner endpoint.

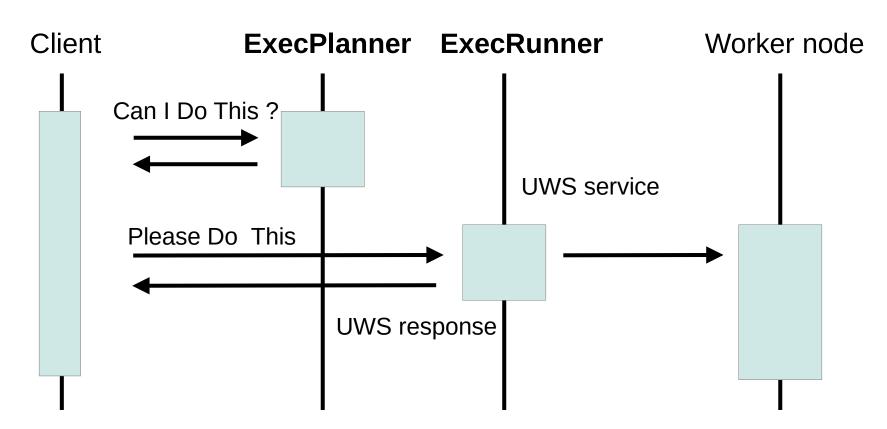
Pass an offer from ExecPlanner to ExecRunner and ask it to run it.

PleaseRunThis <task>





The ExecRunner API hides the implementation details of the worker.









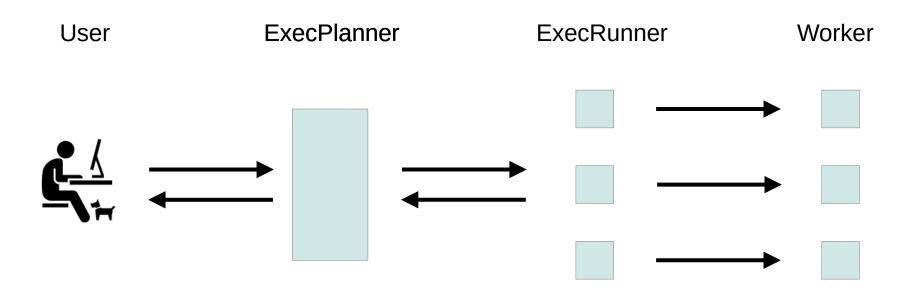
Some projects may choose to have a single ExecPlanner and a single ExecRunner service.

User ExecPlanner ExecRunner Worker





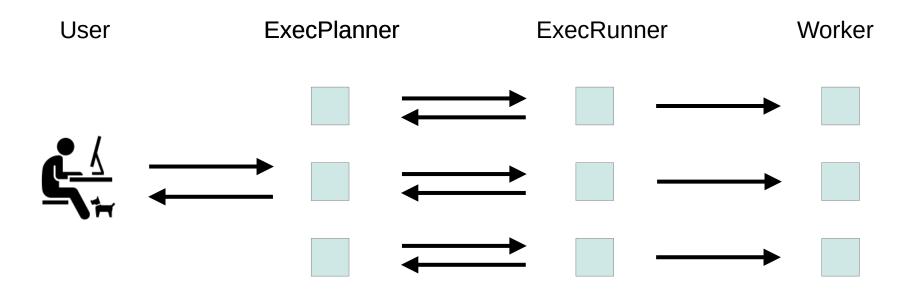
Some projects may choose to have a single ExecPlanner and multiple ExecRunner services.







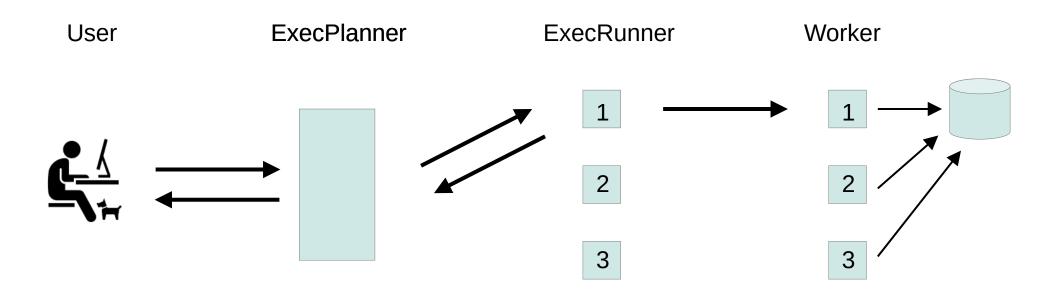
Some projects may choose to have multiple ExecPlanner and multiple ExecRunner services.







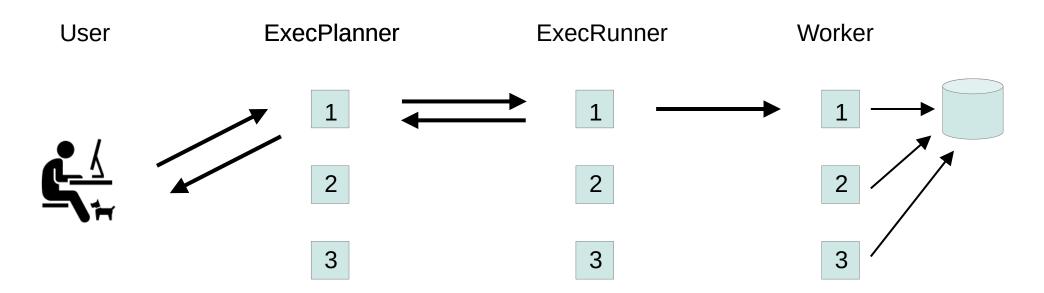
If you have a metric for data proximity, the ExecPlanner can use it to choose which ExecRunner to use.







If you have a metric for data proximity, the ExecPlanner can pass it back to the client, allowing the client to choose.







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