

# Programming distributed medical applications with XWCH2

Paper presentation for HealthGrid 2010.

June 30<sup>th</sup> 2010

Mohamed Ben Belgacem,  
University of Geneva



**UNIVERSITÉ  
DE GENÈVE**

L'avenir est à créer

**h e p i a**

Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie  
et d'architecture de Genève

# Outline

- Introduction to XtremWeb-CH (XWCH)
- Architecture of XWCH2
- How to interface and Gridify?
- Applications
- Measurements

# XtremWeb-CH

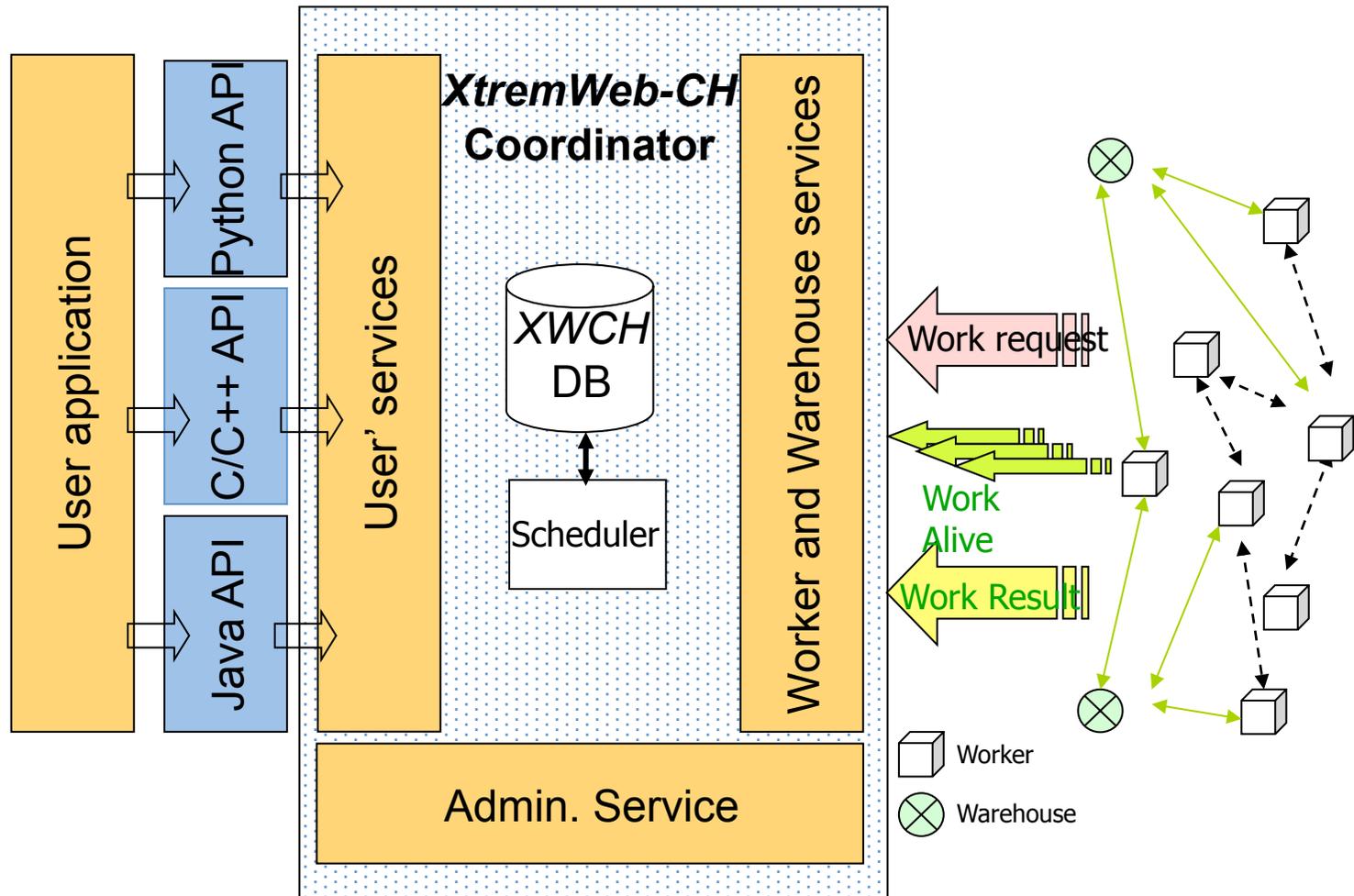
<http://www.xtremwebch.net>

## History

- A volunteer computing and P2P computing inspired platform.
- 2003: Developed at “hepia”, originally based on ideas of the *XtremWeb* project ( [www.xtremweb.net](http://www.xtremweb.net)).
- 2008: development of XWCH2 from scratch
- The software architecture was completely redesigned
- Major improvements have been brought to XWCH2 in order to obtain a reliable and efficient system:
  - Dynamic task generation
  - Flexible data sharing (data replication)
  - Easy to install, maintain and use.



# XWCH architecture



# Interfacing XWCH



A  
P  
I's  
&  
b  
r  
i  
d  
g  
e  
s

Warehouses

Coordinator

Workers

XWCH has

- API's for Java, C/C++
- a CLI
- a bridge for NorduGrid ARC

# Interfacing XWCH: a simple job

## Modify MinimalDemo.java

```
// Initialisation of the connection
c = new XWCHClient(ServerAddress, ".", IdClient);
c.init();
String appid = c.AddApplication("Hello World application");
String ModuleId1 = c.AddModule("Module1");
String refWind = c.AddModuleApplication (ModuleId1,
                                         BinaryPath_Module1_win,
                                         PlatformEnumType.WINDOWS);
Fireref frefin=c.AddData("Input.zip");

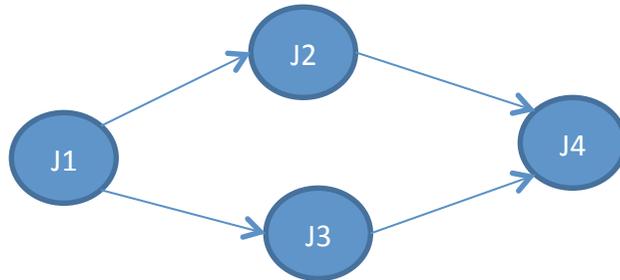
String job0 = c.AddJob("First Job", //Job description
                      appid, //Application ID
                      ModuleId1, // Module identifier
                      CmdLine_for_job0, //Command line
                      frefin.toJobReference(),
                      list_files_out_job0, // file to
                      file_out_id_job0, // output file name
                      "SAME_JOB:job_id, REPLICATION:2"
                      );
c.getJobResult(job0,...);
...
```

# Interfacing XWCH: a simple job

## Compile and run

```
$ javac -classpath .:XWCHClientAPI_V2.0.jar MinimalDemo.java
$ java -classpath .:XWCHClientAPI_V2.0.jar MinimalDemo
application added
module added
local files written
local files added 71a6a05b-b560-429a-95e3-
e90b9e919875:93a9be3644101e793ef285295fdfa297
Submitting job
waiting for job
9e6172db-d778-429a-ba39-0cb385b75bc7 WAITING
9e6172db-d778-429a-ba39-0cb385b75bc7 READY
9e6172db-d778-429a-ba39-0cb385b75bc7 COMPLETE
done, getting results fb703148-b9ef-4ccb-917c-eb34525699e7
EndApplication(): 68772b7c-f719-427c-b4be-7f850c09acaa --> [OK]
```

# Interfacing XWCH: a simple DAG



NB: XWCH supports many sophisticated options, like DAG jobs, configurable replication, different executables for different platforms. All these are just default values here.

```
XWCHClient c =new XWCHClient (server, clientId);
String J1,J2,J3,J4;
String appid=c.AddApplication("MyApp");
[...]
J1=c.AddJob (appid,inputfile1,moduleid,command1, "out",...);
While ( c.getJobStatus (J1) ≠ COMPLETED ) { ; }

While (int i=2;i<=3;i++){
    Ji= c.AddJob(appid,...);
}
While ( c.getJobStatus(J2) ≠ COMPLETED && c.getJobStatus(J 3) ≠ COMPLETED ) { ; }
J4=c.AddJob (appid,inputfile4,moduleid,command4, "fout",...);
c.GetJobResult(J4,...);
c.EndApplication(appid);
```

# Interfacing XWCH: other ways

CLI:

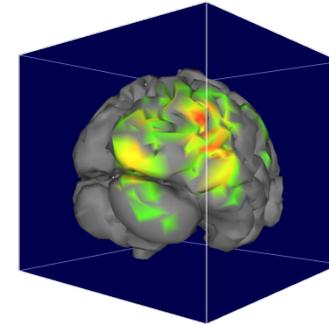
```
$> /opt/xwch/xwch -f myjob.xwjd
```

myjob.xwjd:

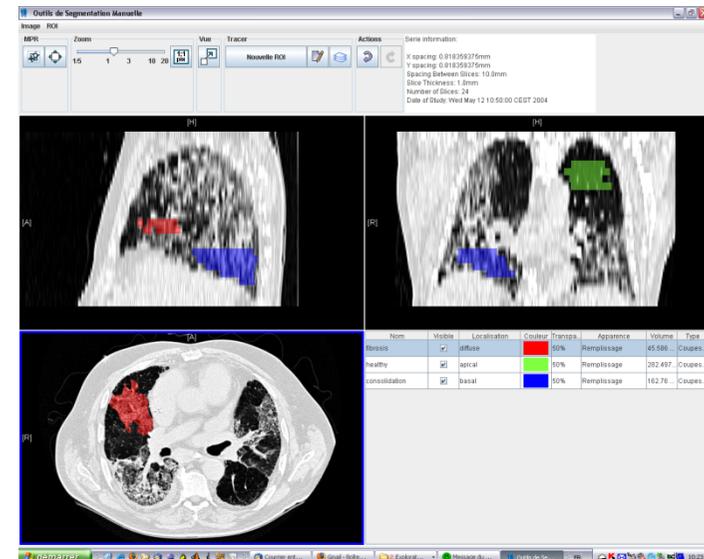
```
type=XWCHJob  
xwserver=http://xtremwebch.hesge.ch:8080  
client_ID =yourid  
applicationname =APP_CLI_TEST  
modulename =MODULE_CLI_TEST  
datainputfilename =data.zip  
binaryinputfilename =binary.zip  
downloadresult=1  
requirements=(os=LINUX || os=WINDOWS) && (freememory=512)
```

# Applications

- *NeuroWeb* : build neuronal maps extracted from brain measurements



- *MedGift* : medical image analysis and retrieval application

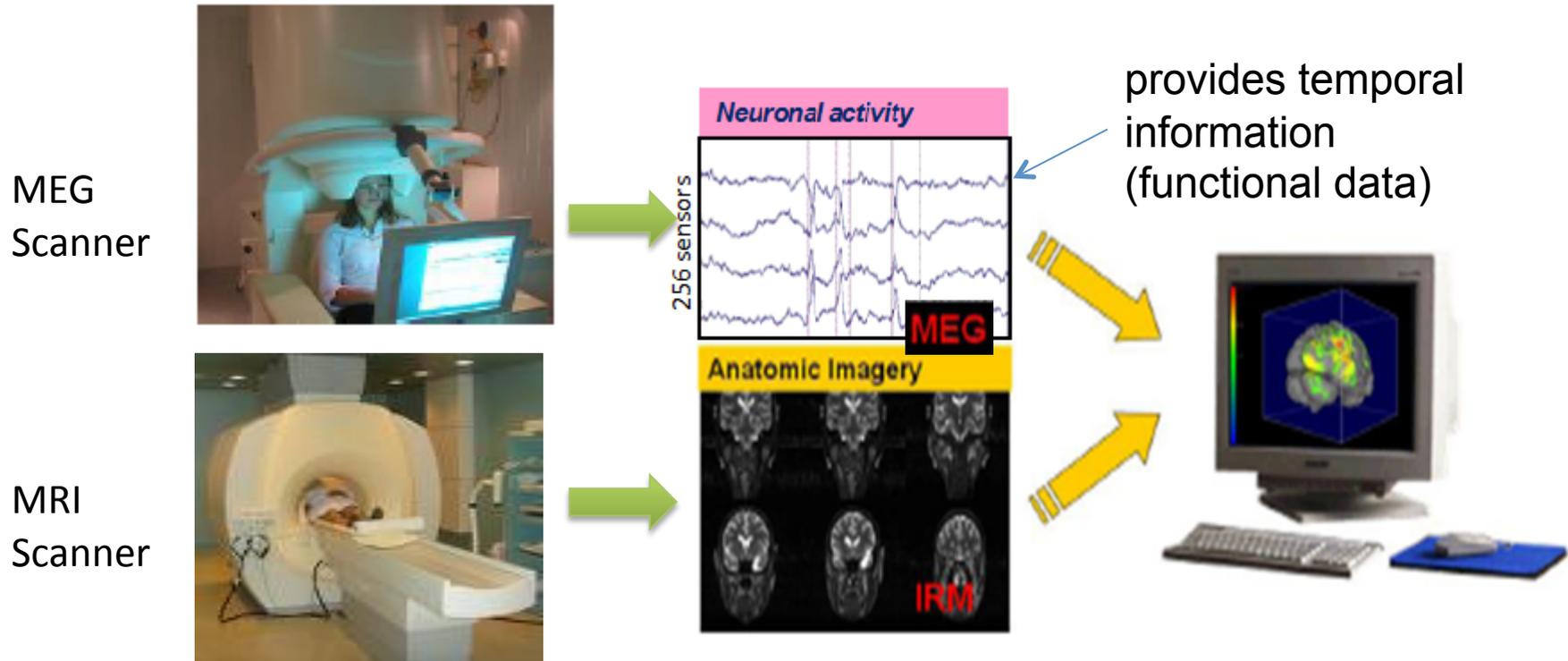


# NeuroWeb

- Objective: Reconstruction of the electromagnetic brain map
- A large scale optimization problem

# of sensors: 256 (dt = 1 ms)

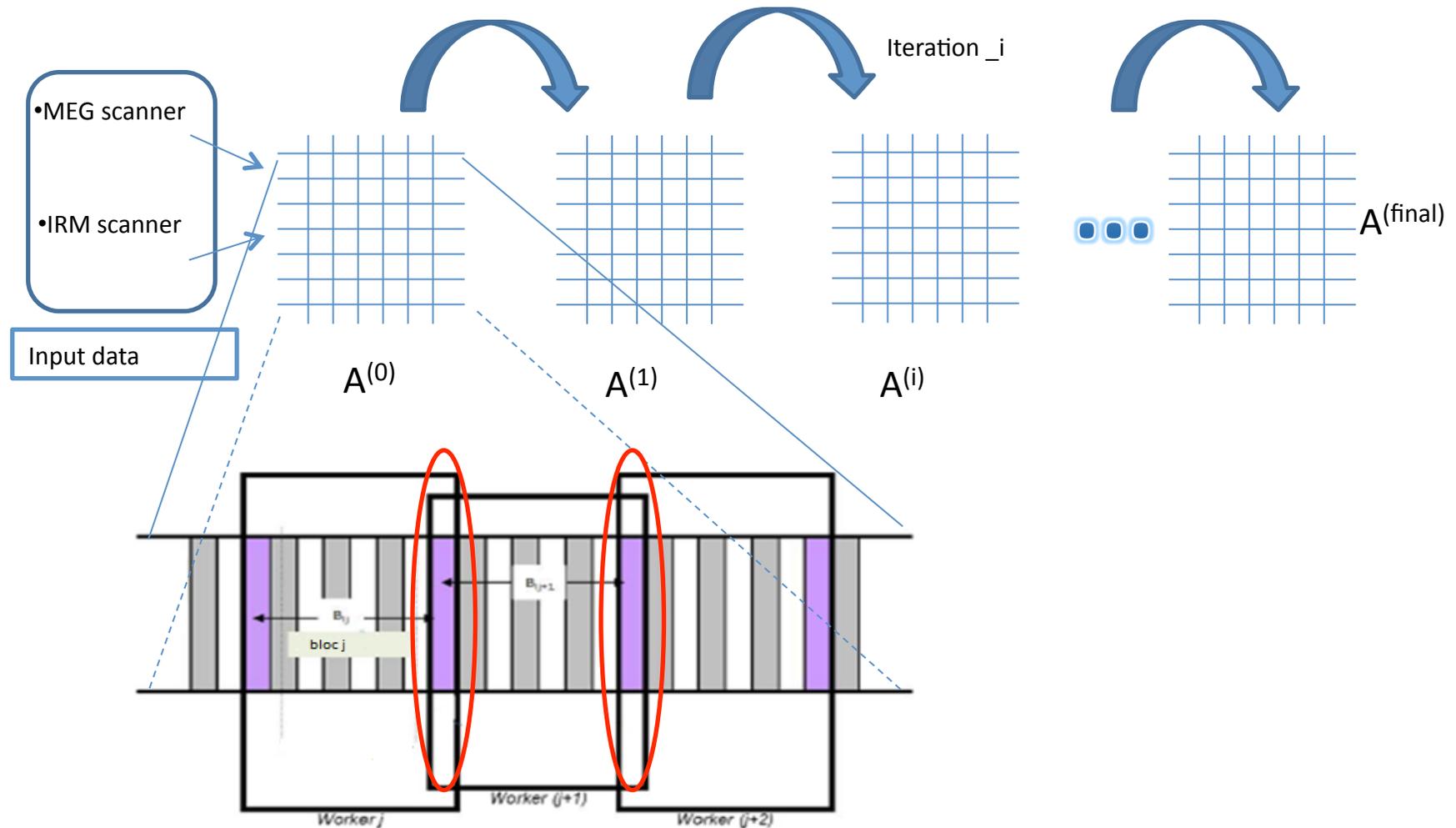
# of neurons: 60'000



# NeuroWeb

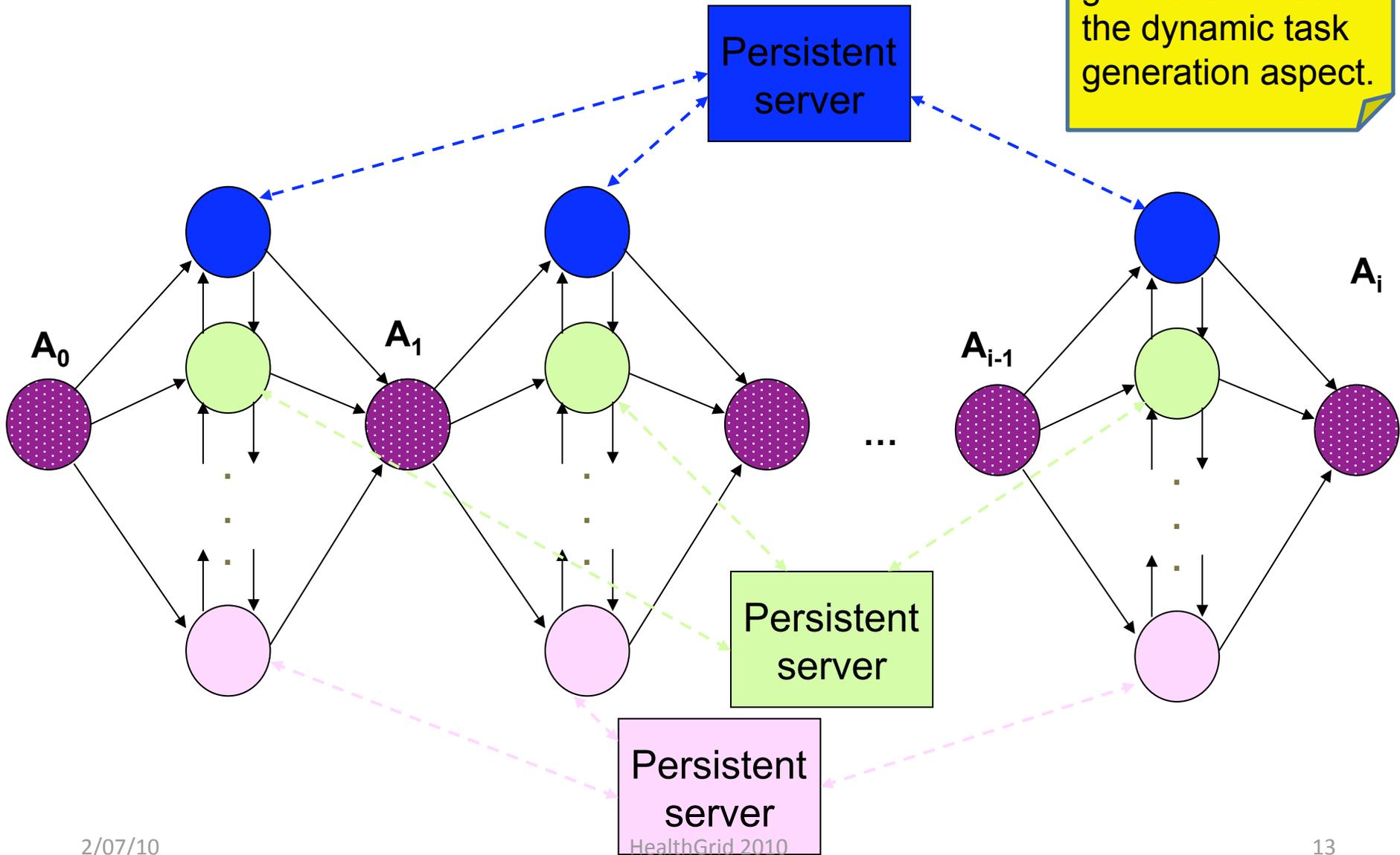
Brain activity is modeled by a matrix:

- Row: the “activity” of 1 neuronal region
- Column: the activity of all regions at a given time



# NeuroWeb gridification

NeuroWeb gridification uses the dynamic task generation aspect.



# Applications

## *MedGift* (Gnu Image Finding Tool)

- Content-based image retrieval is used as a diagnostic aid in hospitals
- *Gift* is a content-based image indexing and retrieval software developed by UniGe in the late 1990's
- *Gift* utilizes techniques from collection of colour and texture features
- *Gift* extracts these features and stores them in an inverted file

# MedGift gridification

MedGift gridification uses the XWCH Command Line Interface (XWCH\_CLI).

- Embarrassingly parallel jobs
- No communication between jobs
- Used data : 50 000 images, originally from radiological journals
- Gridified using the XWCH\_CLI.
- Results (4 hours 53 minutes) are comparable to those achieved by the ARC Grid middleware (4 hours 25 minutes)

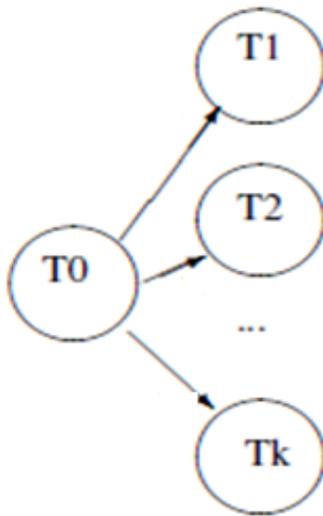


# Measurements

## Replication impact

A fork-join like application is used to show the impact of the data replication on the platform:

- 150 parallel tasks with different size for T0 output result.
- For each output size:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> execution with 1 replication
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> execution with 9 replications



# Summary and future work

- XWCH2 benefits: easy to setup, firewall friendly, easy to program.
- Improve the scheduler response time
- Provide more simple programming modal
- "Decent" performance (upcoming paper, we compare with Condor).
- "Grid friendly": ARC bridge exists, but does not support Runtime Environments (will require lots of time to implement).