

Package ‘future.batchtools’

April 14, 2020

Version 0.9.0

Depends R (>= 3.2.0), future (>= 1.14.0)

Imports batchtools (>= 0.9.11), utils

Suggests future.apply, listenv, markdown, R.rsp

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

Title A Future API for Parallel and Distributed Processing using
'batchtools'

Description Implementation of the Future API on top of the 'batchtools' package.
This allows you to process futures, as defined by the 'future' package,
in parallel out of the box, not only on your local machine or ad-hoc
cluster of machines, but also via high-performance compute ('HPC') job
schedulers such as 'LSF', 'OpenLava', 'Slurm', 'SGE', and 'TORQUE' / 'PBS',
e.g. 'y <- future.apply::future_lapply(files, FUN = process)'.

License LGPL (>= 2.1)

LazyLoad TRUE

URL <https://github.com/HenrikBengtsson/future.batchtools>

BugReports <https://github.com/HenrikBengtsson/future.batchtools/issues>

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-04-14 18:40:03 UTC

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batchtools_custom *Batchtools futures for custom batchtools configuration*

Description

Batchtools futures for custom batchtools configuration

Usage

```
batchtools_custom(
  expr,
  envir = parent.frame(),
  substitute = TRUE,
  globals = TRUE,
  label = NULL,
  resources = list(),
  workers = NULL,
  conf.file = findConfFile(),
  cluster.functions = NULL,
  registry = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	The R expression to be evaluated
<code>envir</code>	The environment in which global environment should be located.
<code>substitute</code>	Controls whether <code>expr</code> should be <code>substitute()</code> d or not.
<code>globals</code>	(optional) a logical, a character vector, a named list, or a Globals object. If <code>TRUE</code> , globals are identified by code inspection based on <code>expr</code> and tweak searching from environment <code>envir</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , no globals are used. If a character vector, then <code>globals</code> are identified by lookup based their names <code>globals</code> searching from environment <code>envir</code> . If a named list or a <code>Globals</code> object, the <code>globals</code> are used as is.
<code>label</code>	(optional) Label of the future (where applicable, becomes the job name for most job schedulers).
<code>resources</code>	(optional) A named list passed to the batchtools template (available as variable <code>resources</code>).
<code>workers</code>	(optional) The maximum number of workers the batchtools backend may use at any time. Interactive and "local" backends can only process one future at the time (<code>workers = 1L</code>), whereas HPC backends, where futures are resolved via separate jobs on a scheduler, can have multiple workers. In the latter, the default is <code>workers = NULL</code> , which will resolve to <code>getOption("future.batchtools.workers")</code> . If that is not specified, the value of environment variable <code>R_FUTURE_BATCHTOOLS_WORKERS</code> will be used. If neither are specified, then the default is <code>100</code> .

`conf.file` (character) A batchtools configuration file as for instance returned by `batchtools::findConfFile()`.
`cluster.functions` A `ClusterFunctions` object.
`registry` (optional) A named list of settings to control the setup of the batchtools registry.
`...` Additional arguments passed to `BatchtoolsFuture()`.

Value

An object of class `BatchtoolsFuture`.

Examples

```

options(error = function(...) {
  print(traceback())
})

cf <- batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsInteractive(external = TRUE)
print(cf)
str(cf)
plan(batchtools_custom, cluster.functions = cf)
print(plan())
print(nbrOfWorkers())

## Create explicit future
f <- future({
  cat("PID:", Sys.getpid(), "\n")
  42L
})
print(f)
v <- value(f)
print(v)

options(error = NULL)

## Create explicit future
f <- future({
  cat("PID:", Sys.getpid(), "\n")
  42L
})
print(f)
v <- value(f)
print(v)

## Create explicit future
f <- future({
  cat("PID:", Sys.getpid(), "\n")
  42L
})

```

```
v <- value(f)
print(v)
```

batchtools_local *batchtools local and interactive futures*

Description

A batchtools local future is an synchronous uniprocess future that will be evaluated in a background R session. A batchtools interactive future is an synchronous uniprocess future that will be evaluated in the current R session (and variables will be assigned to the calling environment rather than to a local one). Both types of futures will block until the futures are resolved.

Usage

```
batchtools_local(
  expr,
  envir = parent.frame(),
  substitute = TRUE,
  globals = TRUE,
  label = NULL,
  workers = 1L,
  registry = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

expr	The R expression to be evaluated
envir	The environment in which global environment should be located.
substitute	Controls whether expr should be substitute():d or not.
globals	(optional) a logical, a character vector, a named list, or a Globals object. If TRUE, globals are identified by code inspection based on expr and tweak searching from environment envir. If FALSE, no globals are used. If a character vector, then globals are identified by lookup based their names globals searching from environment envir. If a named list or a Globals object, the globals are used as is.
label	(optional) Label of the future (where applicable, becomes the job name for most job schedulers).
workers	(optional) The maximum number of workers the batchtools backend may use at any time. Interactive and "local" backends can only process one future at the time (workers = 1L), whereas HPC backends, where futures are resolved via separate jobs on a scheduler, can have multiple workers. In the latter, the default is workers = NULL, which will resolve to <code>getOption("future.batchtools.workers")</code> . If that is not specified, the value of environment variable R_FUTURE_BATCHTOOLS_WORKERS will be used. If neither are specified, then the default is 100.

registry (optional) A named list of settings to control the setup of the batchtools registry.
 ... Additional arguments passed to `BatchtoolsFuture()`.

Details

batchtools local futures rely on the batchtools backend set up by `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsInteractive(external = TRUE)` and batchtools interactive futures on the one set up by `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsInteractive()`. These are supported by all operating systems.

An alternative to batchtools local futures is to use `cluster` futures of the **future** package with a single local background session, i.e. `plan(cluster, workers = "localhost")`.

An alternative to batchtools interactive futures is to use `transparent` futures of the **future** package.

Value

An object of class `BatchtoolsFuture`.

Examples

```
## Use local batchtools futures
plan(batchtools_local)
```

```
## A global variable
a <- 1
```

```
## Create explicit future
f <- future({
  b <- 3
  c <- 2
  a * b * c
})
v <- value(f)
print(v)
```

```
## Create implicit future
v %<-% {
  b <- 3
  c <- 2
  a * b * c
}
print(v)
```

batchtools_template *Batchtools futures for LSF, OpenLava, SGE, Slurm, TORQUE etc.*

Description

Batchtools futures for LSF, OpenLava, SGE, Slurm, TORQUE etc. are asynchronous multiprocess futures that will be evaluated on a compute cluster via a job scheduler.

Usage

```
batchtools_lsf(  
  expr,  
  envir = parent.frame(),  
  substitute = TRUE,  
  globals = TRUE,  
  label = NULL,  
  template = NULL,  
  resources = list(),  
  workers = NULL,  
  registry = list(),  
  ...  
)
```

```
batchtools_openlava(  
  expr,  
  envir = parent.frame(),  
  substitute = TRUE,  
  globals = TRUE,  
  label = NULL,  
  template = NULL,  
  resources = list(),  
  workers = NULL,  
  registry = list(),  
  ...  
)
```

```
batchtools_sge(  
  expr,  
  envir = parent.frame(),  
  substitute = TRUE,  
  globals = TRUE,  
  label = NULL,  
  template = NULL,  
  resources = list(),  
  workers = NULL,  
  registry = list(),  
  ...  
)
```

```
batchtools_slurm(  
  expr,  
  envir = parent.frame(),  
  substitute = TRUE,  
  globals = TRUE,  
  label = NULL,  
  template = NULL,  
  resources = list(),
```

```

    workers = NULL,
    registry = list(),
    ...
)

batchtools_torque(
  expr,
  envir = parent.frame(),
  substitute = TRUE,
  globals = TRUE,
  label = NULL,
  template = NULL,
  resources = list(),
  workers = NULL,
  registry = list(),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	The R expression to be evaluated
<code>envir</code>	The environment in which global environment should be located.
<code>substitute</code>	Controls whether <code>expr</code> should be <code>substitute():d</code> or not.
<code>globals</code>	(optional) a logical, a character vector, a named list, or a Globals object. If <code>TRUE</code> , globals are identified by code inspection based on <code>expr</code> and tweak searching from environment <code>envir</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , no globals are used. If a character vector, then <code>globals</code> are identified by lookup based their names <code>globals</code> searching from environment <code>envir</code> . If a named list or a <code>Globals</code> object, the globals are used as is.
<code>label</code>	(optional) Label of the future (where applicable, becomes the job name for most job schedulers).
<code>template</code>	(optional) A batchtools template file or a template string (in brew format). If not specified, it is left to the batchtools package to locate such file using its search rules.
<code>resources</code>	(optional) A named list passed to the batchtools template (available as variable <code>resources</code>).
<code>workers</code>	(optional) The maximum number of workers the batchtools backend may use at any time. Interactive and "local" backends can only process one future at the time (<code>workers = 1L</code>), whereas HPC backends, where futures are resolved via separate jobs on a scheduler, can have multiple workers. In the latter, the default is <code>workers = NULL</code> , which will resolve to <code>getOption("future.batchtools.workers")</code> . If that is not specified, the value of environment variable <code>R_FUTURE_BATCHTOOLS_WORKERS</code> will be used. If neither are specified, then the default is <code>100</code> .
<code>registry</code>	(optional) A named list of settings to control the setup of the batchtools registry.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to BatchtoolsFuture() .

Details

These type of batchtools futures rely on batchtools backends set up using the following **batchtools** functions:

- `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsLSF()` for **Load Sharing Facility (LSF)**
- `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsOpenLava()` for **OpenLava**
- `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsSGE()` for **Sun/Oracle Grid Engine (SGE)**
- `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsSlurm()` for **Slurm**
- `batchtools::makeClusterFunctionsTORQUE()` for **TORQUE / PBS**

Value

An object of class `BatchtoolsFuture`.

`future.batchtools` *future.batchtools: A Future for batchtools*

Description

The **future.batchtools** package implements the Future API on top of **batchtools** such that futures can be resolved on for instance high-performance compute (HPC) clusters via job schedulers. The Future API is defined by the **future** package.

Details

To use batchtools futures, load **future.batchtools**, and select the type of future you wish to use via `future::plan()`.

Examples

```
library(future.batchtools)

## Use local batchtools futures
plan(batchtools_local)

## A global variable
a <- 1

v %<-% {
  b <- 3
  c <- 2
  a * b * c
}

print(v)

plan(batchtools_local)
```



```
demo("mandelbrot", package = "future", ask = FALSE)
```

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