

GWD-R  
Distributed Resource Management  
Application API (DRMAA) Working Group

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## **Distributed Resource Management Application API Java™ Language Bindings 0.7.3**

### Status of This Memo

This memo is a Global Grid Forum Grid Working **Draft - Recommendations (GWD-R)** in process, in general accordance with the provisions of Global Grid Forum Document GFD-C.1, the Global Grid Forum Documents and Recommendations: Process and Requirements, revised April 2002.

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### Abstract

[This document describes the Distributed Resource Management Application API \(DRMAA\) Java™ language bindings. The document is based on the implementation work of the DRMAA GWD-R document.](#)

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## 1. ~~Abstract~~

~~This document describes the Distributed Resource Management Application API (DRMAA) Java™ language bindings. The document is based on the implementation work of the DRMAA-GWD-R document.~~

## 1. ~~Overview~~Introduction

This document describes the Java language binding for the DRMAA interface. This Java language binding was developed with the Java 2 Standard Edition™ 1.4.2 in mind, however it should be possible to implement with any Java platform version 1.2 or greater. This requirement stems from the use of the Collections API which was first introduced with Java Development Kit™ 1.2.

## 2. ~~Notational Conventions~~

~~The key words ‘MUST,’ ‘MUST NOT,’ ‘REQUIRED,’ ‘SHALL,’ ‘SHALL NOT,’ ‘SHOULD,’ ‘SHOULD NOT,’ ‘RECOMMENDED,’ ‘MAY,’ and ‘OPTIONAL’ are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [BRADNER1]~~

## 3. Design Decisions

In order to make the Java language binding as familiar to programmers as possible, whenever possible, design elements were borrowed from common Java language APIs. The Java language binding makes use of an API/SPI factory pattern similar to the JAX Pack APIs. The Java language binding also abstracts exception handling to a single, declared, top-level exception as is done in the JDBC API. Properties in the Java language binding follow the standard JavaBean™ property pattern.

### 3.1 Service Provider Interface

The DRMAA Java language binding allows vendors to implement the DRM-specific binding classes required to interface with a given DRM without changing the outward facing API. By extending classes in the Java language binding and providing implementations of the various methods, a vendor can tailor his implementation to his needs. The vendor implementation SHOULD be completely transparent to the DRMAA application, however. The API hides the SPI and prevents the DRMAA application from needing to know anything about the underlying implementation.

## 4. Relationship to Other DRMAA Specifications

The Java language binding specification is related to both the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0 (GFD.022) and the Distributed Resource Management Application API – IDL Binding [91.360 \(DRMAA IDL\)](#). The former is the parent specification of all specifications in the DRMAA family and lays out the behavior and functionality that must be defined in this and all binding specifications. The later lays the ground work for the next

generation of DRMAA specifications and builds on the former, providing specifics of syntax and semantics to be declared in this document. As the later specification evolves, this document will also evolve in order to remain in sync.

The DRMAA IDL specification suggests a mapping of abstract IDL constructs to elements of the particular language. For the Java Language Binding API, the following mappings apply:

| <i><u>IDL Construct</u></i>           | <i><u>Java Mapping</u></i>                               |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>long</u>                           | <u>int</u>   |
| <u>long long</u>                      | <u>long</u>  |
| <u>string</u>                         | <u>java.lang.String</u>                                  |
| <u>boolean</u>                        | <u>boolean</u>   |
| <u>const</u>                          | <u>public static final</u>                               |
| <u>module</u>                         | <u>Java package</u>                                      |
| <u>interface</u>                      | <u>Java interface</u>                                    |
| <u>exception</u>                      | <u>Java class derived from java.lang.Exception</u>       |
| <u>raises</u>                         | <u>throws</u>  |
| <u>valuetype</u>                      | <u>public class</u>                                      |
| <u>factory</u>                        | <u>Java class constructor</u>                            |
| <u>JobControlAction enumeration</u>   | <u>Session interface constants</u>                       |
| <u>JobProgramState enumeration</u>    | <u>Session interface constants</u>                       |
| <u>JobSubmissionState enumeration</u> | <u>JobTemplate interface constants</u>                   |
| <u>StringList type</u>                | <u>java.util.Set</u>                                     |
| <u>OrderedStringList type</u>         | <u>java.util.List</u>                                    |
| <u>TimeAmount type</u>                | <u>long</u>  |
| <u>Dictionary type</u>                | <u>java.util.Map</u>                                     |
| <u>(readonly) IDL attribute</u>       | <u>Java property with associated getter (and setter)</u> |

Table 1: IDL Mapping for the Java Language

## 5. The Java Language Binding API

The GFD.022 DRMAA Interface Specification was written originally with a slant towards a C/C++ binding. As such, several aspects of the DRMAA interface needed to be interpreted with liberty in order to better fit with an object-oriented language like the Java language. Among the aspects

that changed are variable and method naming and the error structure. [Details of this altering are described in the DRMAA IDL specification.](#)

[As suggested in the DRMAA IDL specification](#) Additionally, some methods from the [DRMAAGFD.022](#) specification fail to appear in [object-oriented bindings such as](#) the Java language binding specification. The `drmaa_get_attribute()`, `drmaa_set_attribute()`, `drmaa_get_vector_attribute()`, `drmaa_set_vector_attribute()`, and `drmaa_get_vector_attribute_names()` methods are not needed because the Java language binding specification specifies a property *getter* and *setter* for each DRMAA attribute. A getter is a method for getting a property's value, and a setter is a method for setting a property's value. The advantage of this approach is that the property getters and setters allow for compile-time type checking of DRMAA attributes, and allow special treatment of attributes which are better represented as something other than a String. Below is a table of the DRMAA [attributes](#) [IDL/Java property names; and](#) their corresponding Java [property names; and their-](#) [language](#) types.



| <i><b>DRMAA IDL/Java Property</b></i> | <i><b>Java Language Type</b></i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| remoteCommand                         | java.lang.String                 |
| args                                  | java.lang.String[]               |
| jobSubmissionState                    | int                              |
| jobEnvironment                        | java.util.Map                    |
| workingDirectory                      | java.lang.String                 |
| jobCategory                           | java.lang.String                 |
| nativeSpecification                   | java.lang.String                 |
| email                                 | java.lang.String[]               |
| blockEmail                            | boolean                          |
| startTime                             | org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp   |
| jobName                               | java.lang.String                 |
| inputPath                             | java.lang.String                 |
| outputPath                            | java.lang.String                 |
| errorPath                             | java.lang.String                 |
| joinFiles                             | boolean                          |
| transferFiles                         | org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode   |
| deadlineTime                          | org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp   |
| hardWallclockTimeLimit                | long                             |
| softWallclockTimeLimit                | long                             |
| hardRunDurationLimit                  | long                             |
| softRunDurationLimit                  | long                             |

Table 2: DRMAA *Attributes Properties and Java Language Types*

The setters and getters follow the JavaBean™ pattern for properties. For an attribute named *attribute* of type *Type*, the signature of the getter and setter would be:

```
public void setAttribute (Type value) throws DrmaaException;
public Type getAttribute ()
```

All property getters and setters MUST operate in a pass-by-value mode. For data types which are not natively pass-by-value, such as org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode, the data MUST be copied so that the data structure stored by the Java language binding is decoupled from the data structure in the calling application.

Optional attributes are also represented by getters and setters. [In conformance to the DRMAA IDL binding](#), the Java binding implementation MUST provide implementations in the SimpleJobTemplate class of getters and setters for all DRMAA attributes, both required and optional. The getter and setter implementations for optional attributes in the SimpleJobTemplate class MUST throw org.ggf.drmaa.UnsupportedAttributeException. The service provider implementation SHOULD then override the getters and setters for supported optional attributes with methods that operate normally.

The JobTemplate.**getAttributeNames()** method MUST return the names of all properties supported by the service provider implementation, including required, optional, and implementation specific attributes. In order for an application to get the values for all supported attributes of a JobTemplate instance, such as in a property sheet, the application should use introspection to call the appropriate getter for each attribute.

## 5.1 The Session Interface

The main class in the Java language binding is the Session interface. It represents the majority of the functionality defined by the DRMAA Interface Specification. [Please consult GFD.022 section 3.1.2 for further details about the DRMAA session concept.](#) The Session interface has the following structure:

```
public abstract interface org.ggf.drmaa.Session {
    public static final int SUSPEND = 0;
    public static final int RESUME = 1;
    public static final int HOLD = 2;
    public static final int RELEASE = 3;
    public static final int TERMINATE = 4;
    public static final java.lang.String JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL =
        "DRMAA_JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL";
    public static final java.lang.String JOB_IDS_SESSION_ANY =
        "DRMAA_JOB_IDS_SESSION_ANY";
    public static final long TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER = -1L;
    public static final long TIMEOUT_NO_WAIT = 0L;
    public static final int UNDETERMINED = 0x00;
    public static final int QUEUED_ACTIVE = 0x10;
    public static final int SYSTEM_ON_HOLD = 0x11;
    public static final int USER_ON_HOLD = 0x12;
    public static final int USER_SYSTEM_ON_HOLD = 0x13;
    public static final int RUNNING = 0x20;
    public static final int SYSTEM_SUSPENDED = 0x21;
    public static final int USER_SUSPENDED = 0x22;
    public static final int USER_SYSTEM_SUSPENDED = 0x23;
    public static final int DONE = 0x30;
    public static final int FAILED = 0x40;
    public abstract void init(java.lang.String contactString)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void exit()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.JobTemplate
        createJobTemplate()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
```

```

public abstract void
    deleteJobTemplate(org.ggf.drmaa.JobTemplate jobTemplate)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.lang.String
    runJob(org.ggf.drmaa.JobTemplate jobTemplate)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.util.List
    runBulkJobs(org.ggf.drmaa.JobTemplate jobTemplate,
        int beginIndex, int endIndex, int step)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract void control(java.lang.String jobName,
        int operation)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract void synchronize(java.util.List jobList,
        long timeout, boolean dispose)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.JobInfo
    wait(java.lang.String jobName, long timeout)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract int getJobProgramStatus(java.lang.String jobName)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.lang.String getContact()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.Version getVersion()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.lang.String getDrmsInfo()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.lang.String getDrmaaImplementation()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
}

```

All methods of the Session interface MAY raise the following exceptions in addition to any explicitly listed in the method descriptions below:

- java.lang.OutOfMemoryError – as described in the Java Language Specification. [This exception replaces the OutOfMemoryException from the DRMAA IDL specification.](#)
- DrmCommunicationException – The DRMS could not be contacted.
- AuthorizationException – the session owner does not have permission to perform the chosen operation.
- Java.lang.IllegalArgumentException – as described in the Java Language Specification. [This exception replaces the InvalidArgumentException from the DRMAA IDL specification. It MAY only be raised by methods with input arguments.](#)
- InternalException – due to an error in the DRMAA implementation, the chosen operation could not be performed.

### 5.1.1 SUSPEND

The **SUSPEND** constant is used by the **control()** method to indicate that the given job should be suspended.

#### 5.1.2 RESUME

The **RESUME** constant is used by the **control()** method to indicate that the given job should be resumed.

#### 5.1.3 HOLD

The **HOLD** constant is used by the **control()** method to indicate that the given job should be placed into a hold state.

#### 5.1.4 RELEASE

The **RELEASE** constant is used by the **control()** method to indicate that the given job should be released from its hold state.

#### 5.1.5 TERMINATE

The **TERMINATE** constant is used by the **control()** method to indicate that the given job should be terminated.

#### 5.1.6 JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ALL

The **JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ALL** constant is used by the **control()** and **synchronize()** methods to indicate that a method call should operate on all jobs in the session at submission time, minus any jobs that go out of scope during the run time of the operation. For example: If a job was in the session at the time of calling **synchronize(JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ALL)**, and it gets reaped during the operation, the **synchronize()** call will not fail. The usage of **control()** or **synchronize()** with **JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ALL** on an empty session SHALL result in a successful call result without any further effect. In the case that a call with **JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ALL** fails for a partial set of the jobs in the session, the implementation SHALL throw an *InternalException*. The error text of the exception should explain the problem in detail and may give an idea of the current status of the session.

#### 5.1.7 JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY

The **JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY** constant is used by the **wait()** method to indicate that a method call may operate on any job currently in the **RUNNING** state in the session.

#### 5.1.8 TIMEOUT\_WAIT\_FOREVER

The **TIMEOUT\_WAIT\_FOREVER** constant is used by the **wait()** and **synchronize()** methods to indicate that a method call should not return until the given job or jobs have entered the **DONE** or **FAILED** state.

### 5.1.9 TIMEOUT\_NO\_WAIT

The **TIMEOUT\_NO\_WAIT** constant is used by the **wait()** and **synchronize()** methods to indicate that a method call should return immediately if the given job or jobs have not yet entered the **DONE** or **FAILED** state.

### 5.1.10 UNDETERMINED

The **UNDETERMINED** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job's current state cannot be determined.

### 5.1.11 QUEUED\_ACTIVE

The **QUEUED\_ACTIVE** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job is queued and waiting to be scheduled.

### 5.1.12 SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD

The **SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been placed on hold by the system or administrator.

### 5.1.13 USER\_ON\_HOLD

The **USER\_ON\_HOLD** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been placed on hold by a user.

### 5.1.14 USER\_SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD

The **USER\_SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been placed on hold by both the system or administrator and a user.

### 5.1.15 RUNNING

The **RUNNING** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been scheduled and is running.

### 5.1.16 SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED

The **SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been suspended by the system or administrator.

### 5.1.17 USER\_SUSPENDED

The **USER\_SUSPENDED** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been suspended by a user.

### 5.1.18 USER\_SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED

The **USER\_SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has been suspended by both the system or administrator and a user.

### 5.1.19 DONE

The **DONE** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job has finished normally.

### 5.1.20 FAILED

The **FAILED** constant is used by the **getJobProgramStatus()** method to indicate that the job exited abnormally before finishing.

### 5.1.21 init

The **init()** method MUST do whatever work is required to initialize a DRMAA session for use. The *contactString* parameter is an implementation-dependent string that may be used to specify which DRM system to use. This method must be called before any other DRMAA calls, except for the **getDrmSystemsInfo()**, **getDrmaaImplementation()**, and **getContact()** methods of the Session interface.

If *contact* is `null` or empty, the default DRM system SHOULD be used, provided there is only one DRMS available. If *contact* is `null` or empty, and more than one DRMS is available, **init()** SHALL throw a `NoDefaultContactStringSelectedException`. **init()** SHOULD be called only once, by only one of the threads. The main thread is recommended. A call to **init()** by another thread or additional calls to **init()** by the same thread **withSHOULD** throw an `AlreadyActiveSessionException`.

In the case that a DRMAA library implementation needs to perform non-thread-safe operations, it SHOULD perform them in the implementation of the **init()** operation, in order to ensure thread-safe operations for all other DRMAA methods.

#### 5.1.21.1 Parameters

*contactString* - implementation-dependent string that may be used to specify which DRM system to use. If `null` or empty, the DRMAA implementation will select the default DRM if there is only one DRMS available.

#### 5.1.21.2 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `DrmsInitException` – failed while initializing the session.
- `InvalidContactStringException` – the *contact* parameter is invalid.
- `AlreadyActiveSessionException` – the session has already been initialized.

- `DefaultContactStringException` – the *contact* parameter is `null` or empty and the default contact string could not be used to connect to the DRMS.
- `NoDefaultContactStringSelectedException` – the *contact* parameter is `null` or empty and more than one DRMS is available.

### 5.1.22 `exit`

The **`exit()`** method MUST do whatever work is required to disengage from the DRM system and allow the DRMAA implementation to perform any necessary internal cleanup. This routine ends the current DRMAA session but SHALL NOT affect any jobs (e.g., queued and running jobs remain queued and running). Any `JobTemplate` instances which have not yet been deleted become invalid after **`exit()`** is called, even after a subsequent call to **`init()`**. **`exit()`** SHOULD be called only once, by only one of the threads. Additional calls to **`exit()`** beyond the first SHALL throw a `NoActiveSessionException`, until a subsequent call to **`init()`**.

#### 5.1.22.1 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `DrmsExitException` – failed while exiting the session.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or **`exit()`** has already been called

### 5.1.23 `createJobTemplate`

The **`createJobTemplate()`** method SHALL return a new `JobTemplate` instance. The job template is used to set the defining characteristics for jobs to be submitted. Once the job template has been created, it SHOULD also be deleted (via **`deleteJobTemplate()`**) when no longer needed. Failure to do so MAY result in a memory leak.

#### 5.1.23.1 Returns

The **`createJobTemplate()`** method SHALL return a blank `JobTemplate` object. In service provider DRMAA implementations for Java SE 5.0 or later, the concrete service provider `Session` implementation SHOULD override the return type of this method to be that of the service provider job template implementation if one exists.

#### 5.1.23.2 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized

### 5.1.24 `deleteJobTemplate`

The **deleteJobTemplate()** method is used to deallocate a job template, and SHALL perform all necessary steps required to free all memory associated with the given job template instance. If a DRMAA implementation provides a finalizer method for the JobTemplate implementation, the implementation of this method MAY be empty.

This method SHALL have no effect on running jobs. This method MUST only work on JobTemplate instances that were created with the **createJobTemplate()** method and have not previously been deleted with the **deleteJobTemplate()** method and MUST otherwise throw an InvalidJobTemplateException.

#### 5.1.24.1 Parameters

*jt* - the JobTemplate to delete.

#### 5.1.24.2 Throws

*DrmaaException* - MAY be one of the following:

- *NoActiveSessionException* – the session has not been initialized
- *InvalidJobTemplateException* – the given job template was not created with **createJobTemplate()** or has already been deleted.

#### 5.1.25 runJob

The **runJob()** method SHALL submit a job with attributes defined in the job template given as a parameter. The returned job identifier SHOULD be a String identical to that returned from the underlying DRM system. This method MUST only work on JobTemplate instances that were created with the **createJobTemplate()** method and have not previously been deleted with the **deleteJobTemplate()** method and MUST otherwise throw an InvalidJobTemplateException.

#### 5.1.25.1 Parameters

*jt* - the job template to be used to create the job.

#### 5.1.25.2 Returns

The **runJob()** method SHOULD return a job identifier string identical to that returned from the underlying DRM system.

#### 5.1.25.3 Throws

*DrmaaException* - MAY be one of the following:

- *TryLaterException* – the request could not be processed due to excessive system load.
- *DeniedByDrmException* – the DRMS rejected the job. The job will never be accepted due to job template or DRMS configuration settings.
- *InvalidJobTemplateException* – the given job template was not created with **createJobTemplate()** or has already been deleted.



- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called.

### 5.1.26 `runBulkJobs`

The `runBulkJobs()` method SHALL submit a set of parametric jobs, dependent on the implied loop index, each with attributes defined in the given job template. Each job in the set is identical except for its index. The first parametric job has an index equal to *beginIndex*. The next job has an index equal to *beginIndex* + *step*, and so on. The last job has an index equal to *beginIndex* + *n* \* *step*, where *n* is equal to  $(endIndex - beginIndex) / step$ . Note that the value of the last job's index may not be equal to *endIndex* if the difference between *beginIndex* and *endIndex* is not evenly ~~divisible~~divisible by *step*. The smallest valid value for *beginIndex* is 1. The largest valid value for *endIndex* is language dependent. The *beginIndex* value must be less than or equal to the *endIndex* value, and only positive index numbers are allowed. The index number can be determined by the job in an implementation-specific fashion. The returned job identifiers SHOULD be Strings identical to those returned from the underlying DRM system.

The `JobTemplate` interface defines a **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** placeholder for use in specifying paths. This placeholder is used to represent the individual identifiers of the tasks submitted through this method.

This method MUST only work on `JobTemplate` instances that were created ~~with~~by the `createJobTemplate()` method and have not previously been deleted ~~with~~by the `deleteJobTemplate()` or `exit()` method and MUST otherwise throw an `InvalidJobTemplateException`.

#### 5.1.26.1 Parameters

~~jobTemplate - the job template to be used to create the job.~~

`beginIndex` - the starting value for the loop index.

~~End-Index- -~~ the terminating value for the loop index.

`step` - the value by which to increment the loop index each iteration.

~~jt - the job template to be used to create the job.~~

#### 5.1.26.2 Returns

The ~~runJob~~`runBulkJobs()` method SHOULD return a list of job identifier Strings identical to that returned by the underlying DRM system.

#### 5.1.26.3 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `TryLaterException` – the request could not be processed due to excessive system load.
- `DeniedByDrmException` – the DRMS rejected the job. The job will never be accepted due to job template or DRMS configuration settings.

- `InvalidJobTemplateException` – the given job template was not created with **`createJobTemplate()`** or has already been deleted.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or **`exit()`** has already been called.

### 5.1.27 control

The **`control()`** method SHALL hold, release, suspend, resume, or kill the job identified by *jobNameId*. If *jobNameId* is **`JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL`**, then this method SHALL act on all jobs submitted during this DRMAA session up to the moment **`control()`** is called. [See 5.1.6.](#)

To avoid thread races in multi-threaded applications, the DRMAA implementation user should explicitly synchronize this call with any other job submission calls or control calls that may change the number of remote jobs.

The legal values for *aeoperation* and their meanings **are SHALL be**:

- **SUSPEND**: stop the job,
- **RESUME**: (re)start the job,
- **HOLD**: put the job on-hold,
- **RELEASE**: release the hold on the job, and
- **TERMINATE**: kill the job.

This method SHALL return once the action has been acknowledged by the DRM system, but MAY return before the action has been completed.

Some DRMAA implementations MAY allow this method to be used to control jobs submitted externally to the DRMAA session, such as jobs submitted by other DRMAA session in other DRMAA implementations or jobs submitted via native utilities.

#### 5.1.27.1 Parameters

*jobNameId* - The id of the job to control.

*aeoperation* - the control action to be taken.

#### 5.1.27.2 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `ResumeInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which is can be resumed.
- `SuspendInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which is can be suspended.
- `HoldInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which is can be held.

- `ReleaseInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which it can be released.
- `InvalidJobException` – the job id does not represent a valid job.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called.

### 5.1.28 synchronize

This method SHALL wait until all jobs specified by `jobListIds` have finished execution. If `jobListIds` contains `JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL`, then this method SHALL wait for all jobs submitted during this DRMAA session up to the moment `synchronize()` is called. [See 5.1.6.](#)

In the case where a call with `JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL` fails for a partial set of the jobs in the session, the implementation SHALL throw an `InternalException`. The error text of the exception should explain the problem in detail and may give an idea of the current status of the session.

To avoid thread race conditions in multi-threaded applications, the DRMAA implementation user should explicitly synchronize this call with any other job submission calls or control calls that may change the number of remote jobs.

To prevent blocking indefinitely in this call, the caller may use a timeout specifying *after* how many seconds to block in this call. The value `TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER` may be specified to wait indefinitely for a result. The value `TIMEOUT_NO_WAIT` may be specified to return immediately *if no result is available*. If the call exits before the timeout has elapsed, all the jobs have been waited on or there was an interrupt. If the invocation exits on timeout, an `ExitTimeoutException` SHALL be thrown. The caller should check system time before and after this call in order to be sure of how much time has passed.

If at any time during the call to `synchronize()`, no jobs are active in the session, the call to `synchronize()` will return immediately.

The `dispose` parameter specifies how to treat the reaping of the remote job's internal data record, which includes a record of the job's consumption of system resources during its execution and other statistical information. If set to `true`, the DRM *will SHALL* dispose of the job's data record *at the end of the synchronize() call*. If set to `false`, the data record *will SHALL* be left for future access via the `wait()` method. [Because a DRMAA implementation is not required to retain information about jobs which have been reaped, the routine is not required to, but MAY distinguish between non-existent and reaped jobs. If the routine successfully validates a jobid for an already reaped job, it MAY return successfully.](#)

#### 5.1.28.1 Parameters

`jobListIds` - the ids of the jobs to synchronize.

`timeout` - the maximum number of seconds to wait.

`dispose` - specifies how to treat reaping information.

#### 5.1.28.2 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `ExitTimeoutException` – the call was interrupted before all given jobs finished.
- `InvalidJobException` – the job id does not represent a valid job.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called.

### 5.1.29 wait

This method SHALL wait for a job with *jobName* to finish execution or fail. If **JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY** is provided as the *jobName*, this ~~routine method will~~ SHALL wait for any job submitted during this DRMAA session up to the moment `wait()` is called. ~~At any time during a call to wait() with JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY as the jobName parameter, if no jobs are active in the session, the call to wait() SHALL fail, throwing an InvalidJobException.~~ This ~~routine method~~ is modeled on the `wait3` POSIX routine. Only one invocation of the `wait()` method for a given job id MAY succeed. The others MUST throw an `InvalidJobException`.

The *timeout* value SHALL be used to specify the desired behavior when a result is not immediately available. The value, **TIMEOUT\_WAIT\_FOREVER**, may be specified to wait indefinitely for a result. The value, **TIMEOUT\_NO\_WAIT**, may be specified to return immediately ~~if no result is available~~. Alternatively, a number of seconds may be specified to indicate how long to wait for a result to become available.

If the call exits before ~~timeout seconds~~, either the job has been waited on successfully or there was an interrupt. If the invocation exits on timeout, an `ExitTimeoutException` SHALL be thrown. The caller should check system time before and after this call in order to be sure how much time has passed.

This method SHALL reap job data records on a successful call, so any subsequent calls to `wait()` will fail, throwing an `InvalidJobException`, meaning that the job's data record has already been reaped. This exception is the same as if the job were unknown. (The only case where `wait()` can be successfully called on a single job more than once is when the previous call to `wait()` timed out before the job finished.) ~~At any time during a call to wait() with JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY as the jobName parameter, if no jobs are active in the session, the call to wait() SHALL fail, throwing an InvalidJobException.~~

~~In a multi-threaded environment with a wait() call using JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY, only the active thread gets the status of the finished or failed job, while the other threads continue waiting. If there are no more running or completed jobs left in the session, all remaining waiting threads SHOULD fail with an InvalidJobException. If thread A is waiting for a specific job, and another thread, thread B, waiting for that same job or with JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY, receives notification that the job has finished, thread A SHOULD fail with an InvalidJobException. At any time during a call to wait() with JOB\_IDS\_SESSION\_ANY as the jobName parameter, if no jobs are active in the session, the call to wait() SHALL fail, throwing an InvalidJobException.~~

When successful, the resource usage information for the job SHALL be provided as a `java.util.Map` of usage parameter names and their values in the returned `JobInfo` ~~object~~instance. The values contain the amount of resources consumed by the job and are implementation defined.

#### 5.1.29.1 Parameters

`jobName` - the id of the job for which to wait.

`timeout` - the maximum number of seconds to wait.

#### 5.1.29.2 Returns

This method SHALL ~~return~~s the resource usage and status information as a `JobInfo` ~~object~~instance.

#### 5.1.29.3 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- ~~NoResourceUsageDataException — the resource usage information for the given job is unavailable.~~
- `ExitTimeoutException` – the call was interrupted before the given job finished.
- `InvalidJobException` – the job id does not represent a valid job.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called.

#### 5.1.30 `getJobProgramStatus`

The `getJobProgramStatus()` method SHALL return the program status of the job identified by `jobName`. The possible values returned from this method are:

- **UNDETERMINED**: process status cannot be determined,
- **QUEUED\_ACTIVE**: job is queued and activewaiting to be scheduled,
- **SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD**: job is queued and in system hold, has been placed on hold by the system or the administrator.
- **USER\_ON\_HOLD**: job is queued and in user hold, job has been placed on hold by a user.
- **USER\_SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD**: job is queued and in user and system hold, job has been placed on hold by both the system or administrator and a user.
- **RUNNING**: job is running, job has been scheduled and is running.
- **SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED**: job is system suspended, job has been suspended by the system or administrator.

- **USER\_SUSPENDED:** job is user suspended; job has been suspended by a user.
- **USER\_SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED:** job has been suspended by both the system or administrator and a user.
- **DONE:** job finished normally, and
- **FAILED:** job finished, but failed; job exited abnormally before finishing.

The DRMAA implementation MUST always get the status of the job from the DRM system unless the status has already been determined to be **FAILED** or **DONE** and the status has been successfully cached. Terminated jobs return a **FAILED** status. It is up to the implementation to determine whether this method is capable of operating on jobs submitted outside of the current DRMAA session.

A DRMAA implementation is not required to be able to return all of the job state values in the above list. If a given job state has no representation in the underlying DRMS, the DRMAA implementation MAY ignore that job state value. All DRMAA implementations MUST, however, define all listed job state constants, including those for unused job states. An implementation SHOULD NOT return any job state value other than those listed above.

#### 5.1.30.1 Parameters

`jobName` - the id of the job whose status is to be retrieved.

#### 5.1.30.2 Returns

The `getJobProgramStatus()` SHALL return the program status.

#### 5.1.30.3 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `InvalidJobException` – the job id does not represent a valid job.
- `NoActiveSessionException` – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called.

#### 5.1.31 `getContact`

If called before `init()`, this method SHALL return a comma delimited String containing the default DRMAA implementation contact Strings available from the default DRMAA implementation, one element per DRM system available. A contact string represents a specific installation of a specific DRM system, e.g. a Grid Engine root and cell, e.g. a Condor central manager machine at a given IP address or a Sun Grid Engine 'root' and 'cell'.

If called after `init()`, this method SHALL return the contact String for the DRM system to which the session is attached.

The returned Strings are always implementation dependent and SHOULD NOT be interpreted by the application.

#### 5.1.31.1 Returns

This method **SHALL** return the current contact information for the DRM system or a comma delimited list of possible contact Strings.

#### 5.1.32 getVersion

This method SHALL return a Version instance containing the major and minor version numbers of the DRMAA library. For DRMAA 1.0, major is 1 and minor is 0. This method may not be called before **init()** has been called.

##### 5.1.32.1 Returns

This method SHALL return the version number as a Version object.

#### 5.1.33 getDRMSrmsInfo

If called before **init()**, this method SHALL return a comma delimited list of DRM system identifiers, one element per DRM system implementation provided. A DRM system identifier denotes a specific type of DRM system, e.g. Sun Grid Engine.

If called after **init()**, this method SHALL return the selected DRM system identifier. The returned Strings are implementation dependent and SHOULD NOT be interpreted by the application.

##### 5.1.33.1 Returns

This method SHALL return the DRM system identifier information.

#### 5.1.34 getDRMAArmaaImplementation

If called before **init()**, this method SHALL return a comma delimited list of DRMAA implementations, one element for each DRMAA implementation provided. A DRMAA implementation string denotes a specific version of a DRM system, e.g. Grid Engine 6.0u9.

If called after **init()**, this method SHALL return the selected DRMAA implementation. The returned Strings are implementation dependent. They MAY contain the DRM system identifier as a component and SHOULD NOT be interpreted by the application.

##### 5.1.34.1 Returns

This method **SHALL** return the DRMAA implementation information.

## 5.2 The SessionFactory Class

In order to enable a Java language binding implementation to be supported by multiple different vendors, a factory class is needed to allow a DRMAA application to retrieve a vendor specific implementation of the Session interface. The SessionFactory class serves this purpose and additionally allows the vendor the freedom to return different Session implementations depending on the need. The structure of the SessionFactory class is as follows:

```

public abstract class com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.SessionFactory {
    public static com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.SessionFactory getFactory()
    public abstract com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.Session getSession()
}

```

It is likely that with a future version of this specification, the SessionFactory class will include a method to explicitly request a specific service provider implementation.

### 5.2.1 getFactory

This method MUST return a SessionFactory objectinstance appropriate for the DRM in use. This method MUST use the "org.ggf.drmaa.SessionFactory" property to find the appropriate SessionFactory implementation class. It MUST first look in the system properties. If the property is not present, the method MUST look in \$java.home/lib/drmaa.properties. If the property still isn't found, the method MUST search the classpath for a META-INF/services/org.ggf.drmaa.SessionFactory resource. If the property still has not been found, the method MUST throw an Error.

#### 5.2.1.1 Returns

This method MUST return a SessionSessionFactory objectinstance appropriate for the DRM in use.

#### 5.2.1.2 Throws

Error – No SessionFactory implementation class could be found.

### 5.2.2 getSession

This method MUST return a SessionFactory objectinstance appropriate for the DRM in use.

#### 5.2.2.1 Returns

This method MUST return a SessionFactory objectinstance appropriate for the DRM in use. In service provider DRMAA implementations for Java SE 5.0 or later, the concrete service provider SessionFactory implementation SHOULD override the return type of this method to be that of the concrete service provider Session implementation if one exists.

## 5.3 The JobTemplate Interface

In order to define the attributes associated with a job, a DRMAA application uses the JobTemplate interface. Instances of such templates are created via the active Session implementation. A DRMAA application gets a JobTemplate instance from the active Session instance, specifies in the template any required job parameters, and then passes the template



back to the Session instance when requesting that a job be executed. When finished, the DRMAA application ~~should~~**SHOULD** call the Session.**deleteJobTemplate()** method to allow the underlying implementation to free any resources bound to the JobTemplate instance. Please refer also to GFD.022 section 3.1.4 to 3.1.6 for more information regarding precedence rules, site-specific requirements and job evaluation.

-The structure of the JobTemplate interface is as follows:

```
public abstract interface org.ggf.drmaa.JobTemplate {
    public static final int HOLD_STATE HOLD_STATE = 0;
    public static final int ACTIVE_STATE ACTIVE_STATE = 1;
    public static final intjava.lang.String HOME_DIRECTORY HOME_DIRECTORY =
        "$drmaa_hd_ph$";
    public static final intjava.lang.String WORKING_DIRECTORY WORKING_DIRECTORY =
        "$drmaa_wd_ph$";
    public static final intjava.lang.String PARAMETRIC_INDEX PARAMETRIC_INDEX =
        "$drmaa_incr_ph$";
    public abstract void setRemoteCommand(java.lang.String command)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeDrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getRemoteCommand()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setArgs(java.util.List args)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.util.List getArgs()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setJobSubmissionState(int state)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract int getJobSubmissionState()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setJobEnvironment(java.util.Map env)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.util.Map getJobEnvironment()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setWorkingDirectory(java.lang.String wd)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getWorkingDirectory()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setJobCategory(java.lang.String category)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getJobCategory()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setNativeSpecification(java.lang.String spec)
```

```

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getNativeSpecification()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setEmail(java.util.HisSet_email)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.util.HisSet getEmail()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setBlockEmail(boolean blockEmail)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean getBlockEmail()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setStartTime(
org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp startTime)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getStartTime()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setJobName(java.lang.String name)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getJobName()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setInputPath(java.lang.String inputPath)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getInputPath()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setOutputPath(java.lang.String outputPath)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getOutputPath()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setErrorPath(java.lang.String errorPath)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getErrorPath()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setJoinFiles(boolean joinFiles)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean getJoinFiles()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setTransferFiles(
org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode mode)

```

```

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode getTransferFiles()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setDeadlineTime(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp
    deadline) throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getDeadlineTime()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setHardWallclockTimeLimit(long limit)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract long getHardWallclockTimeLimit()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setSoftWallClockTimeLimit(long limit)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract long getSoftWallClockTimeLimit()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setHardRunDurationLimit(long limit)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract long getHardRunDurationLimit()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract void setSoftRunDurationLimit(long limit)

throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract long getSoftRunDurationLimit()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.util.List getAttributeNames()
    throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
}

```

All methods of the JobTemplate interface MAY raise the following exceptions in addition to any explicitly listed in the method descriptions below:

- NoActiveSessionException – the session has not been initialized or **exit()** has already been called.
- java.lang.OutOfMemoryError – as described in the Java Language Specification. This exception replaces the OutOfMemoryException from the DRMAA IDL specification.
- DrmCommunicationException – The DRMS could not be contacted.
- AuthorizationException – the session owner does not have permission to perform the chosen operation.

- `java.lang.IllegalArgumentException` – as described in the Java Language Specification. This exception replaces the `InvalidArgumentException` from the DRMAA IDL specification. It MAY only be raised by methods with input arguments.
- `InternalException` – due to an error in the DRMAA implementation, the chosen operation could not be performed.

The `JobTemplate` implementation MUST support two types of exceptions for the setter operations:

- `InvalidAttributeValueException` – The value is invalid for the job template property, e.g. a start time that is in the past.
- `ConflictingAttributeValuesException` – the attribute value conflicts with a previously set attribute value.

In most cases, a DRMAA implementation will require that job templates be created through the `Session.createJobTemplate()` method. In those cases, passing a template created other than via this method to the `Session.deleteJobTemplate()`, `Session.runJob()`, or `Session.runBulkJobs()` methods MUST result in an `InvalidJobTemplateException` being thrown.

A `JobTemplate` instance ~~SHOULD~~**MUST** override the `toString()` method. The String returned from this method ~~SHOULD~~**MUST** contain the values of all set properties.

Access to attribute values MUST operate in a pass-by-value mode. Setters for non-primitive, mutable properties SHOULD therefore store a copy of the new value instead of storing the original object.

In the DRMAA job template there is a distinction between mandatory and optional attributes. A Java language binding implementation MUST provide implementations for all DRMAA attributes, both required and optional. The setter and getter implementations for optional attributes MUST throw `UnsupportedAttributeException`. The service provider implementation SHOULD then override the setters and getters for supported optional attributes with methods that operate normally.

A service provider DRMAA implementation is allowed to add implementation-specific attributes. The `getAttributeNames()` method SHALL return the names of all job template attributes supported by the service provider implementation, including required, optional, and implementation-specific attributes. To access implementation-specific job template attributes, one should cast the `JobTemplate` to a more specific `JobTemplate` subtype. In order to get the values for all supported attributes, such as in a property sheet, one should use introspection to call the appropriate setter and getter for each attribute.

### 5.3.1 HOLD\_STATE

The **HOLD\_STATE** constant represents a value for the `jobSubmissionState` property which means the job may be queued, but it is not eligible to run.

### 5.3.2 ACTIVE\_STATE

The **ACTIVE\_STATE** constant represents a value for the jobSubmissionState property which means the job ~~may be queued but it~~ is ~~not~~ eligible to run.

### 5.3.3 HOME\_DIRECTORY

The **HOME\_DIRECTORY** constant is a place holder used to represent the user's home directory when building paths for the workingDirectory, inputPath, outputPath, and errorPath properties.

### 5.3.4 WORKING\_DIRECTORY

The **WORKING\_DIRECTORY** constant is a place holder used to represent the current working directory when building paths for the inputPath, outputPath, and errorPath properties.

### 5.3.5 PARAMETRIC\_INDEX

The **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** constant is a place holder used to represent the id of the current parametric job subtask when building paths for the workingDirectory, inputPath, outputPath, and errorPath properties.

### 5.3.6 ~~JobTemplate~~

~~The **JobTemplate()** constructor creates a new instance of a JobTemplate. In most cases, a DRMAA implementation will require that JobTemplates be created through the Session.createJobTemplate() method, however. In those cases, passing a JobTemplate created through the **JobTemplate()** constructor to the Session.deleteJobTemplate(), Session.runJob(), or Session.runBulkJobs() methods will result in an InvalidJobTemplateException being thrown.~~

## 1.0.1 getAttributeNames

This method SHALL return the list of supported ~~attributeproperty~~ names. This list includes supported DRMAA reserved property names (both required and optional) and implementation-specific property names.

### 5.3.6.1 Returns

This method ~~SHALL~~ ~~returns~~ the list of supported property names.

### 5.3.6.2 ~~Throws~~

~~DrmaaException - MAY be one of the following:~~

- [NoActiveSessionException](#) – the session has not been initialized or `exit()` has already been called

### 5.3.7 Getters

For each property listed in Table 2: DRMAA Attributes Properties and Java Language Types, the JobTemplate [classinterface](#) has a corresponding getter. Each getter is of the form “public <propertyType> get<propertyName>().”

#### 5.3.7.1 Returns

The getter methods [all each](#) return the current value of the corresponding property in the job template. All non-primitive, mutable return values [are MUST be](#) copies of the originals.

### 5.3.8 Setters

For each property listed in Table 2: DRMAA Attributes Properties and Java Language Types, the JobTemplate class has a corresponding setter. Each setter is of the form “public void set<propertyName>(<propertyType> value).” Setters for non-primitive, mutable properties [MUST](#) store a copy of the new value [instead of rather than](#) storing the original object.

#### 5.3.8.1 Parameters

*value* – the value to which the property should be set in the job template.

#### 5.3.8.2 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `InvalidAttributeValueException` – the property value is invalid for the property, e.g. a `startTime` that is in the past.
- `ConflictingAttributeValuesException` – the property value conflicts with a previously set property value.

### 5.3.9 Required Properties

#### 5.3.9.1 remoteCommand

The command that should be executed on the remote host. In case this parameter contains path information, it [MUST](#) be seen as relative to the execution host file system and is therefore evaluated there. The property value [SHOULD NOT](#) relate to binary file management or file staging activities.

#### 5.3.9.2 args

The list of command-line arguments for the job to be executed.

### 5.3.9.3 jobSubmissionState

Defines the state of the job at submission time. The value may either be **HOLD\_STATE** or **ACTIVE\_STATE**.

### 5.3.9.4 jobEnvironment

The environment values that define the remote environment. The values **MUST** override the remote environment values if there is a collision. If this is not possible, the behaviour is implementation dependent.

### 5.3.9.5 workingDirectory

This attribute specifies the directory where the job is executed. If this property is not set, the behavior is implementation dependent. This property value **MUST** be evaluated relative to the execution host's file system. The property value **MAY** contain the **HOME\_DIRECTORY** or **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** constant values as placeholders. A **HOME\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning denotes the remaining portion of the attribute value as a relative directory path resolved relative to the job users home directory at the execution host. The **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** placeholder **MAY** be used at any position within the property value in the case of parametric job templates and **SHALL** be substituted by the underlying DRM system with the parametric jobs' index.

The workingDirectory **MUST** be specified in a syntax that is common at the host where the job is executed.

If the **workingDirectory** property is set and no placeholder is used, an absolute directory specification is expected.

If the **workingDirectory** property is set and the directory does not exist, the job **MUST** enter the state **JobProgramState.FAILED**.

### 5.3.9.6 jobCategory

An implementation-defined string specifying how to resolve site-specific resources and/or policies. Site administrators **MAY** create a job category suitable for an application to be dispatched by the DRMS; the associated category name **SHALL** be specified as a job submission property. The DRMAA implementation **MAY** then use the category name to manage site-specific resource and functional requirements of jobs in the category. Such requirements need to be configurable by the site operating a DRMS and deploying an application on top of it.

More information can be found in section 2.4.1 of the DRMAA 1.0 specification document.

### 5.3.9.7 nativeSpecification

An implementation-defined string that is passed by the end user to DRMAA to specify site-specific resources and/or policies.

As far as the DRMAA interface specification is concerned, the native specification is an implementation-defined string and is interpreted by each DRMAA library. One MAY use [the job categories](#) and [the native specification](#) with the same job submission for policy specification. In this case, the DRMAA library is assumed to be capable of [joining/merging](#) the outcome of the two policy sources in a reasonable way.

[The Native specification](#) MAY be used without the requirement to maintain job categories, and submit options MAY be specified directly.

More information can be found in section 2.4.2 of the DRMAA 1.0 specification document.

### 5.3.9.8 email

A list of email addresses that is used to report the job completion and status.

### 5.3.9.9 blockEmail

This boolean property decides whether the sending of email is blocked by default or not, regardless of the DRMS setting. If this property is `true`, the sending of email [will SHALL](#) be blocked regardless of the DRMS setting. If this property is `false`, the sending of email [will SHALL](#) be determined by the DRMS setting.

### 5.3.9.10 startTime

This property specifies the earliest time when the job MAY be eligible to be run.

### 5.3.9.11 jobName

A job name SHALL [be comprised of](#) alphanumeric and `'_'` characters. The DRMAA implementation MAY truncate any client-provided job name to an implementation-defined length that is at least 31 characters.

### 5.3.9.12 inputPath

Specifies the job's standard input as [a path](#) to a file. [Unless set elsewhere, if this property is not explicitly set in the job template, the job is started with an empty input stream, unless the job category, native specification, or a DRMS setting causes a source for the input stream to be set. If set, specifies the network path of the job's input stream file of the form: If this property is set, it specifies the network path for the job's input stream file in the form:](#)



[hostname]:file\_path

~~When~~If the transferFiles job template property is supported and has a value where the FileTransferMode.**getTransferInputStream()** method returns `true`, the input file SHOULD be fetched by the underlying DRM system from the specified host, or from the submit host if no hostname

was specified.

~~When~~If the transferFiles job template attribute is not supported or it's value's ~~member~~ FileTransferMode.**getTransferInputStream()** method returns `false`, then the input file is always expected at the host where the job is executed, irrespective of ~~whether a possibly~~ hostname ~~was~~ specified.

The **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** placeholder can be used at any position for parametric job templates and SHALL be substituted by the underlying DRM system with the parametric job's index.

A **HOME\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning of the property value denotes the

remaining portion as a relative file specification resolved relative to the job's user's home directory at the host where the file is located.

A **WORKING\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning of the property value denotes the remaining portion as a relative file specification resolved relative to the job's working directory at the host where the file is located.

The inputPath property MUST be specified in a syntax that is common at the host where the file is located.

~~If set,~~If this property is set, and the job was successfully submitted, and the file can't be read, the job enters the state, Session.**FAILED**.

### 5.3.9.13 outputPath

~~Specifies how to direct the job's standard output as a path to a file. If this property is not explicitly set in the job template, the destination of the job's output stream is not defined, unless the job category, native specification, or a DRMS setting causes a destination for the output stream to be set.. If this property is set, it specifies the network path of the job's output stream in the form:~~

~~[hostname]:file\_path~~

~~If the transferFiles job template property is supported and its value's FileTransferMode.**getOutputStream()** method returns `true`, the output file SHALL be transferred by the underlying DRM system to the specified host or to the submit host if no hostname is specified.~~

~~If the transferFiles job template property is not supported or its value's FileTransferMode.**getOutputStream()** method returns `false`, the output file SHALL be kept at the host where the job is executed, irrespective of whether a hostname was specified.~~

All output sent to the job's standard output stream SHALL be appended to the named file. If the file does not exist at the time the job is executed, the file SHALL first be created.

Specifies how to direct the jobs' standard output to a file. If not explicitly set in the job template, the whereabouts of the jobs output stream is not defined. If set, specifies the network path of the jobs output stream file of the form

[hostname]:file\_path

When the transferFiles job template property is supported and its value's member FileTransferMode.getTransferOutputStream() method returns true, the output file SHALL be transferred by the underlying DRM system to the specified host or to the submit host if no hostname is specified.

When the transferFiles job template attribute is not supported or the FileTransferMode.getTransferOutputStream() method returns false, then the output file is always kept at the host where the job is executed irrespective of a possible hostname specified.

The **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** placeholder can be used at any position with parametric job templates and SHALL be substituted by the underlying DRM system with the parametric job's index.

A **HOME\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning denotes the remaining portion as a relative file specification resolved relative to the job users home directory at the host where the file is located.

A **WORKING\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning denotes the remaining portion as a relative file specification resolved relative to the jobs working directory at the host where the file is located.

The outputPath MUST be specified in a syntax that is common at the host where the file is located.

If setIf this property is set, and the job was successfully submitted, and the file can't be written before execution, the job MUST enter the state, Session.FAILED.

#### 5.3.9.14 errorPath

Specifies how to direct the jobs' standard error to a file.

If not explicitly set in the job template, the job template, the destination of the job's error whereabouts of the jobs error

stream is not defined unless the job category, native specification, or a DRMS setting causes a destination for the error stream to be set. If this property is set, it specifies the network path of the job's error stream file ofin the form:

[hostname]:file\_path

WhenIf the transferFiles job template property is supported and in its value's the FileTransferMode.getTransferErrorStream() method returns true, the outputerror file SHALL

be transferred by the underlying DRM system to the specified host or to the submit host if no hostname is specified.

~~When the `transferFiles` job template property is not supported or it's value's `FileTransferMode.getTransferErrorStream()` method returns `false`, the error file is always kept at the host where the job is executed irrespective of a possible hostname specified irrespective of whether a hostname was specified.~~

~~All output sent to the job's standard error stream SHALL be appended to the named file. If the file does not exist at the time the job is executed, the file SHALL first be created.~~

The **PARAMETRIC\_INDEX** placeholder can be used at any position for parametric job templates and SHALL be substituted by the underlying DRM system with the parametric jobs' index.

A **HOME\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning denotes the remaining portion as a relative file specification, resolved relative to the job users home directory at the host where the file is located.

A **WORKING\_DIRECTORY** placeholder at the beginning denotes the remaining portion as a relative file specification resolved relative to the jobs working directory at the host where the file is located.

The `errorPath` MUST be specified in a syntax that is common at the host where the file is located.

~~If this property is set, and the job was successfully submitted, and the file can't be written before execution, the job enters the state, `Session.FAILED`.~~

### 5.3.9.15 joinFiles

~~Specifies if whether the error stream should be intermixed with the output stream. If not explicitly set in the job template, this attributeproperty defaults to `false`. If this property is set to true is specified the underlying DRM system SHALL ignore the value of the `errorPath` property and intermix the standard error stream with the standard output stream as specified withby the `outputPath`.~~

## 5.3.10 Optional Properties

### 5.3.10.1 transferFiles

~~Specifies how to transfer files between hosts. If not explicitly set in the job template, all members of the associated `FileTransferMode` instance are not set. If this property is not explicitly set in the job template, the effect is the same as setting the property to a `FileTransferMode` instance with all properties set to `false`. This attributeproperty works in conjunction with the `inputPath`, `outputPath` and `errorPath` properties.~~

~~This property is optional. An Implementations MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.~~

### 5.3.10.2 deadlineTime

Specifies a deadline after which the DRMS will ~~abort or~~ terminate ~~athe~~ job.

This property is optional. ~~ImplementationsAn Implementation~~ MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.

### 5.3.10.3 hardWallclockTimeLimit

This property specifies when the job's wall clock time limit has been exceeded. ~~TheAn~~ implementation SHALL terminate a job that has exceeded its wall clock time limit. Suspended time SHALL also be ~~accumulated herecounted towards this limit~~. ~~Theis property's~~ value MUST be given in seconds.

This property is optional. ~~ImplementationsAn Implementation~~ MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.

### 5.3.11 softWallClockTimeLimit

This property specifies an estimate as to how ~~longmuch the job will need~~ wall clock time ~~the job will need~~ to complete. Note that the suspended time is also ~~accumulated herecounted towards this estimate~~. This attribute is intended to assist the scheduler. If the time specified ~~isn~~-insufficient, the implementation MAY impose a scheduling penalty. ~~TheThis property's~~ value MUST be given in seconds.

This property is optional. ~~ImplementationsAn Implementation~~ MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.

### 5.3.12 hardRunDurationLimit

This property specifies how long the job MAY be in a running state before its limit has been exceeded, and therefore is terminated by the DRMS. ~~TheThis property's~~ value MUST be given in seconds.

This property is optional. ~~ImplementationsAn Implementation~~ MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.

### 5.3.13 softRunDurationLimit

This property specifies an estimate as to how long the job will need to remain in a running state to complete. This attribute is intended to assist the scheduler. If the time specified ~~isn~~ insufficient, the implementation MAY impose a scheduling penalty. ~~This property's value MUST be given in seconds~~.

This property is optional. ~~ImplementationsAn Implementation~~ MUST throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException` if this attribute is not supported.

## 5.4 The SimpleJobTemplate Class

A Java language binding implementation MUST provide a SimpleJobTemplate class, which implements the JobTemplate interface and provides functional implementations for all methods defined by the JobTemplate interface. The SimpleJobTemplate class MUST also provide certain SPI fields and methods. See section 7.3. The format of the SimpleJobTemplate class is as follows:

```
public class org.ggf.drmaa.SimpleJobTemplate
    implements JobTemplate {
    protected java.lang.String remoteCommand;
    protected java.util.List args;
    protected int jobSubmissionState;
    protected java.util.Map jobEnvironment;
    protected java.lang.String workingDirectory;
    protected java.lang.String jobCategory;
    protected java.lang.String nativeSpecification;
    protected java.util.List email;
    protected boolean blockEmail;
    protected java.util.Date startTime;
    protected java.lang.String jobName;
    protected java.lang.String inputPath;
    protected java.lang.String outputPath;
    protected java.lang.String errorPath;
    protected boolean joinFiles;
    public JobTemplate();
    public void setRemoteCommand(java.lang.String command)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getRemoteCommand()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setArgs(java.util.List args)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.util.List getArgs()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setJobSubmissionState(int state)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public int getJobSubmissionState()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setJobEnvironment(java.util.Map env)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.util.Map getJobEnvironment()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setWorkingDirectory(java.lang.String wd)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getWorkingDirectory()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setJobCategory(java.lang.String category)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getJobCategory()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setNativeSpecification(java.lang.String spec)
```

```

        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getNativeSpecification()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setEmail(java.util.Set email)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.util.Set getEmail()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setBlockEmail(boolean blockEmail)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public boolean getBlockEmail()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setStartTime(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp startTime)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getStartTime()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setJobName(java.lang.String name)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getJobName()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setInputPath(java.lang.String inputPath)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getInputPath()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setOutputPath(java.lang.String outputPath)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getOutputPath()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setErrorPath(java.lang.String errorPath)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public java.lang.String getErrorPath()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setJoinFiles(boolean joinFiles)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public boolean getJoinFiles()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setTransferFiles(org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode mode)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode getTransferFiles()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setDeadlineTime(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp
        deadline) throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getDeadlineTime()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setHardWallclockTimeLimit(long limit)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public long getHardWallclockTimeLimit()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setSoftWallClockTimeLimit(long limit)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public long getSoftWallClockTimeLimit()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public void setHardRunDurationLimit(long limit)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public long getHardRunDurationLimit()

```

```

throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public void setSoftRunDurationLimit(long limit)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public long getSoftRunDurationLimit()

public void setRemoteCommand(java.lang.String command)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getRemoteCommand()
public void setArgs(java.util.List args)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.util.List getArgs()
public void setJobSubmissionState(int state)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public int getJobSubmissionState()
public void setJobEnvironment(java.util.Map env)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.util.Map getJobEnvironment()
public void setWorkingDirectory(java.lang.String wd)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getWorkingDirectory()
public void setJobCategory(java.lang.String category)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getJobCategory()
public void setNativeSpecification(java.lang.String spec)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getNativeSpecification()
public void setEmail(java.util.List)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.util.List getEmail()
public void setBlockEmail(boolean blockEmail)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public boolean getBlockEmail()
public void setStartTime(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp startTime)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getStartTime()
public void setJobName(java.lang.String name)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getJobName()
public void setInputPath(java.lang.String inputPath)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getInputPath()
public void setOutputPath(java.lang.String outputPath)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getOutputPath()
public void setErrorPath(java.lang.String errorPath)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public java.lang.String getErrorPath()
public void setJoinFiles(boolean joinFiles)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public boolean getJoinFiles()
public void setTransferFiles(org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode mode)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode getTransferFiles()
public void setDeadlineTime(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp

```

```

deadline) throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp getDeadlineTime()
public void setHardWallclockTimeLimit(long limit)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public long getHardWallclockTimeLimit()
public void setSoftWallClockTimeLimit(long limit)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public long getSoftWallClockTimeLimit()
public void setHardRunDurationLimit(long limit)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public long getHardRunDurationLimit()
public void setSoftRunDurationLimit(long limit)
throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
public long getSoftRunDurationLimit() throws
org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public abstract java.util.ListSet getAttributeNames()
throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
public java.lang.String toString();
public void modified();
protected java.util.Set getOptionalAttributeNames();
}

```

In the DRMAA job template there is a distinction between mandatory and optional attributes. A Java language binding implementation **MUST** provide implementations for all DRMAA attributes, both required and optional. The setter and getter implementations for optional attributes **MUST** throw `UnsupportedAttributeException`. The service provider implementation **SHOULD** then override the setters and getters for supported optional attributes with methods that operate normally.

The SPI implementation is allowed to add implementation-specific attributes. The **getAttributeNames()** method **SHALL** return the names of all job template attributes supported by the service provider implementation, including required, optional, and implementation-specific attributes. In order to get the values for supported attributes, such as in a property sheet, a user of the API should use introspection to call the appropriate setter and getter for each attribute. The SimpleJobTemplate **MUST** provide concrete implementations for all abstract methods defined in the JobTemplate interface. The setters for all required properties **MUST** store copies of the property values in the appropriate member variables, and the getters for all required properties **MUST** provide copies of the stored property values. In the case of properties of type, `java.util.Map`, the associated getter **MUST** return a reference to the associated member variable wrapped in a call to `java.util.Collections.unmodifiableMap()`. In the case of properties of type, `java.util.List`, the associated getter **MUST** return a reference to the associated member variable wrapped in a call to `java.util.Collections.unmodifiableList()`. In the case of properties of type, `java.util.Set`, the associated getter **MUST** return a reference to the associated member variable wrapped in a call to `java.util.Collections.unmodifiableSet()`. The setters and getters for all optional attributes **MUST** throw an `UnsupportedAttributeException`. The **getAttributeNames()** method **MUST** return a list that consists of the names of all required properties and the names returned by calling the **getOptionalAttributeNames()** method. See section 5.3.



#### 5.4.1 SimpleJobTemplate

The no-args constructor MUST instantiate a new SimpleJobTemplate instance with all property member variables set to default values. Unless otherwise specified, the default value for a property member variable is 0, false, or null, depending on its type.

Every call to a SimpleJobTemplate property setter SHALL mark the job template to indicate that its properties have been modified, causing the next call to the **toString()** method to recalculate its return value.

#### 5.4.2 toString

This method SHALL return a string representation of the job template instance which includes the values for all properties which have been set. Unset property values MAY also be included in the string representation.

As long as no property value has been changed and no property getters throw an exception, this method SHALL buffer the resulting string to be returned by future calls to this method. If the job template has been marked to indicate that its properties have been modified, the return value SHALL be recalculated during the next call to this method.

##### 5.4.2.1 Returns

This method SHALL return a string representation of the job template instance which includes the values for all properties which have been set. Unset property values MAY also be included in the string representation.

#### 5.4.3 modified

This method SHALL mark the job template to indicate that its properties have been modified, causing the next call to the **toString()** method to recalculate its return value.

#### 5.4.4 getOptionalAttributeNames

This method SHALL return an empty list.

##### 5.4.4.1 Returns

This method SHALL return an empty list.

### 5.5 The JobInfo Interface

The information regarding a job's execution history is encapsulated inby object instances that implement the JobInfo interface. ViaUsing the JobInfo interface, a DRMAA application can discover information about the resource usage and exit status of a job. The structure of the JobInfo interface is as follows:

```
public abstract interface org.ggf.drmaa.JobInfo {
```

```

    public abstract java.lang.String getJobId()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.util.Map getResourceUsage()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean hasExited()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract int getExitStatus()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean hasSignaled()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract java.lang.String getTerminatingSignal()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean hasCoreDump()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
    public abstract boolean wasAborted()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException;
}

```

All methods of the JobInfo interface MAY raise the following exceptions in addition to any explicitly listed in the method descriptions below:

- java.lang.OutOfMemoryError – as described in the Java Language Specification. This exception replaces the OutOfMemoryException from the DRMAA IDL specification.
- DrmmCommunicationException – The DRMS could not be contacted.
- AuthorizationException – the session owner does not have permission to perform the chosen operation.
- InternalException – due to an error in the DRMAA implementation, the chosen operation could not be performed.

### 5.5.1 getJobId

This method SHALL return the identifier offor the completed job.

#### 5.5.1.1 Returns

This method returnsSHALL return the identifier offor the completed job.

### 5.5.2 getResourceUsage

This method SHALL return the completed job's resource usage data. If the job did not produce resource usage data, this method SHALL return null. Please refer also to GFD.022 section 3.1.3 for more information about resource usage data semantics.

#### 5.5.2.1 Returns

This method **returnsSHALL return** the completed job's resource usage data or null if there is no resource usage data.

### 5.5.3 hasExited

This method SHALL return `true` if the job terminated normally. **A return value of `False`** MAY **also** indicate that although the job has terminated normally, an exit status is not available, or that it is not known whether the job terminated normally. In both cases the **getExitStatus()** method SHALL NOT provide exit status information. **A return value of `True`** indicates more detailed diagnosis can be retrieved by means of the **getExitStatus()** method.

#### 5.5.3.1 Returns

This method **returnsSHALL return** a boolean indicating whether the job has exited.

### 5.5.4 getExitStatus

If **hasExited()** returns `true`, this function SHALL return the operating system exit code of the job.

#### 5.5.4.1 Returns

This method **returnsSHALL return** the exit code **forof** the job.

#### 5.5.4.2 Throws

**DrmaaException** - MAY be be one of the following:

- **java.lang.IllegalStateException** – no exit state information is available.

### 5.5.5 hasSignaled

This method SHALL return `true` if the job terminated due to the receipt of a signal. **A return value of `False`** MAY also indicate that although the job has terminated due to the receipt of a signal, the signal is not available, or that it is not known whether the job terminated due to the receipt of a signal. In both cases the **getTerminatingSignal()** method SHALL **notNOT** provide signal information.

#### 5.5.5.1 Returns

This method **returnsSHALL return** a boolean indicating whether the job terminated due to a signal.

### 5.5.6 getTerminatingSignal

If the **hasSignaled()** method returns `true`, this method SHALL return a representation of the signal that caused the termination of the job. For signals declared by POSIX, the symbolic names SHALL be returned (e.g., SIGABRT, SIGALRM). For signals not declared by POSIX, a DRM-dependent string SHALL be returned.

#### 5.5.6.1 Returns

This method ~~returns~~SHALL return the name of the terminating signal.

#### 5.5.6.2 Throws

DrmaaException - MAY be be one of the following:

- 
- java.lang.IllegalStateException – the job did not terminate due to the receipt of a signal.

### 5.5.7 hasCoreDump

If the **hasSignaled()** method returns `true`, this method SHALL return `true` if a core image of the terminated job was created.

#### 5.5.7.1 Returns

This method ~~returns~~SHALL return a boolean indicating whether a core image of the terminated job was created.

#### 5.5.7.2 Throws

DrmaaException - MAY be be one of the following:

- 
- java.lang.IllegalStateException – the job did not terminate due to the receipt of a signal.

### 5.5.8 wasAborted

This method SHALL return `true` if the job ended before entering the running state.

#### 5.5.8.1 Returns

This method ~~returns~~SHALL return a boolean indicating whether the job ended before entering the running state.

```
public abstract class org.ggf.drmaa.AbstractJobInfo {
    public java.lang.String getJobId()
    public java.util.Map getResourceUsage()
}
```

the `getJobId()` and `getResourceUsage()` methods, as defined by the `JobInfo` interface. The `AbstractJobInfo` class MUST also provide certain SPI fields and methods. See section 7.4. The structure of the `AbstractJobInfo` class is as follows:for

## 5.6 The AbstractJobInfo Class

A Java language binding implementation MUST provide an abstract `AbstractJobInfo` class, which implements the `JobInfo` interface and provides functional implementations-

## 5.7 The PartialTimestamp Class

The `PartialTimestamp` class is used by the `JobTemplate` classinterface instances to represent partially specified time stamps, as required by **the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0**. The `PartialTimestamp` class SHALL inherit all of its methods from the `java.util.Calendar` class, overriding the abstract methods to implement DRMAA-specific behavior. Except as noted below, the `PartialTimestamp` class SHALL behave like the `java.util.GregorianCalendar` class. For additional information, see the JavaDoc documentation for the `java.util.Calendar` class and the `java.util.GregorianCalendar` class.

Unlike `java.util.Calendar`, the `PartialTimestamp` class MUST does not assume any default values for fields until they have been explicitly set. If the `PartialTimestamp` class is resolved to a concrete time (via the `java.util.Calendar.getTime()` or `java.util.Calendar.getTimeInMillis()` method) before all the fields are set, the unset fields willSHALL be filled in using the current time in such a way that the resulting concrete time is the soonest possible time which adheres-teagrees with the set fields and is not in the past. A `PartialTimestamp` object mayMAY be resolved to a concrete time any number of times. Each resolution will result in a concrete time that meets the above criteria for the point in time at which the resolution took place.

The resolving of partial time information MUST be performed according to the following rules:

- If the optional **ZONE\_OFFSET** is not specified, the offset associated with the local timezone SHALL be used.
- If the **SECOND** field is not specified, then it SHALL be treated as zero.
- If neither the **DAY\_OF\_MONTH** nor the **DAY\_OF\_WEEK** nor the **DAY\_OF\_YEAR** field is specified, the current day SHALL be used unless the specified hour, minute and second has already elapsed, in which case the next day SHALL be used.
- If the **MONTH** field is not specified, the current month SHALL be used unless the specified day, hour, minute and second has already elapsed, in which case the next month SHALL be used.
- If the **YEAR** field is not specified, the current year SHALL be used unless the specified month, day, hour, minute and second has already elapsed, in which case the next year SHALL be used.
- If the **CENTURY** field is not specified, the current century SHALL be used unless the specified year, month, day, hour, minute and second has already elapsed, in which case the next century SHALL be used.

The structure of the `DrmaaCalendarPartialTimestamp` class is as follows:

```
public class org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp
    extends java.util.Calendar {
    public static final int CENTURY;
    public static final int UNSET;
    public void getModifier(int field);
    public void setModifier(int field, int value);
}
```

### 5.7.1 CENTURY

The **CENTURY** constant ~~takes the place of~~ replaces the `java.util.Calendar.ERA` constant. In a DRMAA partial time stamp, the time represented ~~is~~**MUST** always ~~be~~ after the beginning of the epoch, i.e. Jan 1<sup>st</sup>, 1970. Therefore, the **ERA** constant has no meaning. Instead, the **CENTURY** constant ~~is~~**SHALL be** used to represent all but the last two digits of the year. The last two digits of the year ~~are~~**SHALL be** represented by the `java.util.Calendar.YEAR` constant. This separation of the ~~full~~ year is required by **the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0**.

### 5.7.2 UNSET

The **UNSET** constant is the value ~~which~~ **MUST be** returned by the `java.util.Calendar.get()` method ~~before~~ a field ~~that~~ has ~~not~~ been ~~explicitly~~ assigned a value.

### 5.7.3 getModifier

The `getModifier()` method ~~SHALL~~ returns any modifiers which have been set for a field. Modifiers are set either by ~~calling~~ the `setModifier()` method, or as a side effect of the `java.util.Calendar.add()` method. Any time that a field is incremented, causing that field to roll over (for example, incrementing MONTH from 11 to 0), if the next highest order field is unset, a +1 modifier SHALL be added to the unset field. Any time that a field is decremented, causing that field to roll over (for example, decrementing MONTH from 0 to 11), if the next highest order field is unset, a -1 modifier SHALL be added to the unset field. In both cases, if the next highest order field is set, that field is incremented or decremented appropriately, as would normally happen with a `java.util.Calendar` instance.

### 5.7.4 setModifier

The `setModifier()` method allows modifiers to be set for fields. ~~Such modifiers which~~ will be added to those field's values. If a modifier is set for a field which has ~~already~~ been assigned a value, the modifier is simply added to the ~~eat~~ field's value. If a modifier is set for a field which has not been assigned a value, the modifier is applied to the ~~eat~~ field's value **after** the partial time

stamp has been resolved to a concrete time via the `java.util.Calendar.getTime()` or `java.util.Calendar.getTimeInMillis()` method.

## 5.8 The PartialTimestampFormat Class

In order to translate a `PartialTimestamp` object to or from a `String`, the `PartialTimestampFormat` class is used. In order for a `PartialTimestampFormat` object to ~~be able to~~ interpret a `String`, ~~the~~ `String` must be in the format described in **the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0. Namely**, the value of the `String` must be of the form:

`[[[CC]YY/]MM/]DD] hh:mm[:ss] [{-|+}UU:uu]`, where:

- CC is the first two digits of the year ~~(century-1)~~[\[19\]](#)
- YY is the last two digits of the year [\[0,99\]](#)
- MM is the two digits of the month [\[01,12\]](#)
- DD is the two-digit day of the month [\[01,31\]](#)
- hh is the two-digit hour of the day [\[00,23\]](#)
- mm is the two-digit minute of the day [\[00,59\]](#)
- ss is the two-digit second of the minute [\[00,61\]](#)
- UU is the two-digit hours since (before) UTC [\[-11,12\]](#)
- uu is the two-digit minutes since (before) UTC [\[0,59\]](#)

Strings not adhering to this format will cause a `java.text.ParseException` to be thrown.

–The structure of the `PartialTimestampFormat` class is as follows:

```
public class org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestampFormat
    extends java.text.Format {
    public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestampFormat() ;
    public java.lang.StringBuffer format(java.lang.Object obj,
        java.lang.StringBuffer stringBuffer,
        java.text.FieldPosition fieldPosition) ;
    public java.lang.StringBuffer format
        (org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp obj,
        java.lang.StringBuffer stringBuffer,
        java.text.FieldPosition fieldPosition) ;
    public java.lang.String format(org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp obj) ;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp parse
        (java.lang.String string) throws java.text.ParseException ;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.PartialTimestamp parse
        (java.lang.String string,
        java.text.ParsePosition parsePosition) ;
    public java.lang.Object parseObject(java.lang.String string,
        java.text.ParsePosition parsePosition) ;
}
```

For additional information, see the JavaDoc documentation for the `java.text.Format` class.

### 5.8.1 format (Object, StringBuffer, FieldPosition)

This method **MUST** translate the PartialTimestamp **instance** into a DRMAA **specifiedformat** time string and append the string to the given **java.util.StringBuffer**. Since the PartialTimestampFormat class doesn't use fields, the fieldPosition parameter **is SHALL be** ignored. This method is equivalent to **java.lang.StringBuffer.append(PartialTimestampFormat.format(obj))**.

~~In order for this parsing operation to be performed, the PartialTimestamp instance must have no unset field of a lower order than the highest order set field, with the exception of the second and zone offset fields. For example, if the YEAR is set, the MONTH, a day field, the HOUR, and the MINUTE must also be set for this operation to be performed. Failure to meet this criterion MUST result in a java.text.ParseException being thrown. In order to represent a PartialTimestamp object as a string, the PartialTimestamp object cannot have an unset field that is less significant than the most significant set field. That is to say that if CENTURY is set, YEAR, MONTH, and DAY\_OF\_MONTH must also be set. SECONDS and ZONE\_OFFSET are always optional.~~

#### 5.8.1.1 Parameters

obj - the object to format.

stringBuffer - the StringBuffer to which to append the results.

fieldPosition - ignored.

#### 5.8.1.2 Returns

This method **MUST** return **a reference to** the *stringBuffer* parameter.

### 5.8.2 format (PartialTimestamp, StringBuffer, FieldPosition)

This method **MUST** translate the PartialTimestamp **instance** into a DRMAA **specifiedformat** time string and append the string to the given **java.util.StringBuffer**. Since the PartialTimestampFormat class doesn't use fields, the fieldPosition parameter **is SHALL be** ignored. ~~This method is equivalent to stringBuffer.append(format(obj)). This method is equivalent to java.lang.StringBuffer.append(PartialTimestampFormat.format(Object)).~~

~~In order for this parsing operation to be performed, the PartialTimestamp instance must have no unset field of a lower order than the highest order set field, with the exception of the second and zone offset fields. For example, if the YEAR is set, the MONTH, a day field, the HOUR, and the MINUTE must also be set for this operation to be performed. Failure to meet this criterion MUST result in a java.text.ParseException being thrown. SECONDS and ZONE\_OFFSET are always optional. In order to represent a PartialTimestamp object as a string, the PartialTimestamp object cannot have an unset field that is less significant than the most significant set field. That is to say that if CENTURY is set, YEAR, MONTH, and DAY\_OF\_MONTH must also be set. SECONDS and ZONE\_OFFSET are always optional.~~



### 5.8.2.1 Parameters

`obj` - the object to format.

`stringBuffer` - the `StringBuffer` to which to append the results.

`fieldPosition` - ignored.

### 5.8.2.2 Returns

This method **MUST** return a reference to the `stringBuffer` parameter.

### 5.8.3 format (PartialTimestamp)

This method **MUST** translate the `PartialTimestamp` instance into a DRMAA specifiedformat time string. This method is equivalent to `PartialTimestampFormat.format(obj, new java.util.StringBuffer(), new java.text.FieldPosition(0)).toString()`.

In order for this parsing operation to be performed, the `PartialTimestamp` instance must have no unset field of a lower order than the highest order set field, with the exception of the second and zone offset fields. For example, if the **YEAR** is set, the **MONTH**, a day field, the **HOURL**, and the **MINUTE** must also be set for this operation to be performed. Failure to meet this criterion **MUST** result in a `java.text.ParseException` being thrown. **SECONDS** and **ZONE\_OFFSET** are always optional. In order to represent a `PartialTimestamp` object as a string, the `PartialTimestamp` object cannot have an unset field that is less significant than the most significant set field. That is to say that if **CENTURY** is set, **YEAR**, **MONTH**, and **DAY\_OF\_MONTH** must also be set. **SECONDS** and **ZONE\_OFFSET** are always optional.

#### 5.8.3.1 Parameters

`obj` - the object to format

#### 5.8.3.2 Returns

This method **MUST** return the DRMAA specifiedformat time string.

### 5.8.4 parse (String)

This method **MUST** translate a DRMAA specifiedformat time string into a `PartialTimestamp` objectinstance. This method will**SHALL** parse as far into the string as possible, but if this method encounters unparsable text after successfully parsing the **HOURL\_OF\_DAY** and **MINUTE** fields, if it encounters unparsable text, it will stop and will not throw a `java.text.ParseException`.

#### 5.8.4.1 Parameters

`str` - a DRMAA specifiedformat time string

#### 5.8.4.2 Returns

This method MUST return ~~s the corresponding an appropriate~~ PartialTimestamp ~~objectinstance~~.

#### 5.8.4.3 Throws

`java.text.ParseException` - thrown if the string is not parsable.

#### 5.8.5 parse (String, ParsePosition)

This method translates a DRMAA specified time string into a PartialTimestamp object. ~~This method will parse as far as possible. This method SHALL parse as far into the string as possible.~~ Upon completion, the parse position object ~~will~~SHALL contain the index of the last character parsed.

##### 5.8.5.1 Parameters

`str` - a DRMAA specified time string.  
`parsePosition` - the parse position object.

##### 5.8.5.2 Returns

This method MUST return ~~s the corresponding an appropriate~~ PartialTimestamp ~~objectinstance~~.

#### 5.8.6 parseObject

This method MUST translate ~~s a~~ DRMAA specified time string into a PartialTimestamp ~~objectinstance~~. This method ~~will~~SHALL parse as far ~~into the string~~ as possible. Upon completion, the parse position object ~~will~~SHALL contain the index of the last character parsed.

##### 5.8.6.1 Parameters

`str` - a DRMAA specified time string.  
`parsePosition` - the parse position object.

##### 5.8.6.2 Returns

This method MUST return ~~s the corresponding an appropriate~~ PartialTimestamp ~~objectp instance~~.

#### 5.9 The FileTransferMode Class

The FileTransferMode class is used by ~~thea~~ JobTemplate ~~classinstance~~ to indicate the value for the transferFiles property. The class has three properties which determine which streams will be

staged in or out. [See the transferFiles property in the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0 for more information.](#) The structure of the FileTransferMode class is as follows:

```
public class org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode
    implements java.io.Serializable, java.lang.Cloneable {
    public org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode() ;
    public org.ggf.drmaa.FileTransferMode(boolean transferInputStream,
        boolean transferOutputStream, boolean transferErrorStream) ;
    public void setTransferInputStream(boolean transferInputStream) ;
    public boolean getTransferInputStream() ;
    public void setTransferOutputStream(boolean transferOutputStream) ;
    public boolean getTransferOutputStream() ;
    public void setTransferErrorStream(boolean transferErrorStream) ;
    public boolean getTransferErrorStream() ;
}
```

### 5.9.1 [FileTransferMode\(\)](#)

[The no-args constructor SHALL initialize all three properties' values to false.](#)

### 5.9.2 [FileTransferMode\(boolean, boolean, boolean\)](#)

[This constructor SHALL initialize all three properties' values to the values specified in the parameters.](#)

#### 5.9.2.1 [Parameters](#)

[transferInputStream](#) - whether to transfer input stream files  
[transferOutputStream](#) - whether to transfer output stream files  
[transferErrorStream](#) - whether to transfer error stream files

### 5.9.3 **setTransferInputStream**

This method [SHALL](#) [set](#)s whether to transfer input stream files. If this [method property](#) is set to [true](#), the transferInputStream property of the corresponding job template SHALL be treated as the source from which input files should be copied.

#### 5.9.3.1 **Parameters**

[transferInputStream](#) - whether to transfer input stream files

### 5.9.4 **getTransferInputStream**

This method [SHALL](#) [return](#)s a boolean representing whether to transfer [an](#) input stream files.

#### 5.9.4.1 Returns

This method **SHALL** return a boolean representing whether to transfer the input stream files.

#### 5.9.5 setTransferOutputStream

This method **SHALL** set whether to transfer an output stream files. If this **methodproperty** is set to **true**, the transferOutputStream property of the corresponding job template SHALL be treated as the destination to which the output files should be copied.

##### 5.9.5.1 Parameters

transferOutputStream - whether to transfer output stream files

#### 5.9.6 getTransferOutputStream

This method **SHALL** return a boolean representing whether to transfer output stream files.

##### 5.9.6.1 Returns

This method **SHALL** return a boolean representing whether to transfer output stream files.

#### 5.9.7 setTransferErrorStream

This method **SHALL** set whether to transfer an error stream files. If this **methodproperty** is set to true, the transferErrorStream property of the corresponding job template SHALL be treated as the destination to which the error files should be copied.

##### 5.9.7.1 Parameters

transferErrorStream - whether to transfer error stream files

#### 5.9.8 getTransferErrorStream

This method **SHALL** return a boolean representing whether to transfer error stream files.

##### 5.9.8.1 Returns

This method **SHALL** return a boolean representing whether to transfer error stream files.

## 5.10 The Version Class

The Version class is a holding class for the major and minor version numbers of the DRMAA implementation as returned by the `DrmaaSession.getVersion()` method. The `toString()` method of a Version instance MUST return a String of the form, "<major>.<minor>". The class structure follows:

```
public class org.ggf.drmaa.Version
    implements java.io.Serializable, java.lang.Cloneable,
               java.lang.Comparable {
    public org.ggf.drmaa.Version(int major, int minor);
    public int getMajor();
    public int getMinor();
    public int compareTo(Object obj);
}
```

### 5.10.1 Version

This constructor SHALL initialize the major and minor properties to the values specified in the parameters.

#### 5.10.1.1 Parameters

major – The major version number

minor – The minor version number

### 5.10.2 getMajor

This method SHALL return the major version number.

#### 5.10.2.1 Returns

This method SHALL return the major version number.~~This method the major version number.~~

### 5.10.3 getMinor

This method SHALL return the minor version number.~~This method the minor version number.~~

#### 5.10.3.1 Returns

This method SHALL return the minor version number.~~This method the minor version number.~~

## 5.11 Exceptions

All exceptions in the Java language binding MUST inherit from the DrmaaException ~~or DrmaaRuntimeException~~ classes. The structure of DrmaaException ~~is~~ as follows:

```
public class com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException
    extends java.lang.Exception{
    public com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException() ;
    public com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException(java.lang.String
message) ;
}
```

The structure of DrmaaRuntimeException is as follows:

```
public class com.sun.grid.drmaa.DrmaaRuntimeException
    extends java.lang.RuntimeException{
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.DrmaaRuntimeException()
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.DrmaaRuntimeException(java.lang.String
message)
}
```

All exceptions under the DrmaaException class SHALL have the following structure:

```
public class com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.<NAME>Exception
    extends DrmaaException{
    public com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.<NAME>Exception() ;
    public com.sun.grid.org.ggf.drmaa.<NAME>Exception(java.lang.String
message) ;
}
```

where <NAME> is the name of the exception.

~~All exceptions under the DrmaaRuntimeException class have the following structure:~~

```
public class com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>Exception
    extends DrmaaRuntimeException{
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>Exception()
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>Exception(java.lang.String message)
}
```

~~where <NAME> is the name of the exception.~~

### 5.11.1 The Exception Hierarchy

The DRMAA exception hierarchy is as follows:

- java.lang.Object
  - java.lang.Throwable
    - java.lang.Exception

- *org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException*
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.AlreadyActiveSessionException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.AuthorizationException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.DeniedByDrmException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.DrmCommunicationException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.DrmsExitException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.HoldInconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.ReleaseInconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.ResumeInconsistentStateException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.SuspendInconsistentStateException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.DrmsInitException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidContactStringException](#)
      - [org.ggf.drmaa.DefaultContactStringException](#)
      - [org.ggf.drmaa.NoDefaultContactStringSelectedException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.ExitTimeoutException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.HoldInconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.ReleaseInconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.ResumeInconsistentStateException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.SuspendInconsistentStateException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidJobException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeValuesException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.ConflictingAttributeValuesException](#)
    - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeFormatException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidJobException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeValuesException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.ExitTimeoutException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidJobTemplateException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.SessionException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.NoActiveSessionException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.AlreadyActiveSessionException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.TryLaterException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.UnsupportedAttributeException](#)
- [org.ggf.drmaa.RuntimeException](#)
  - [org.ggf.drmaa.InternalException](#)
- [java.lang.RuntimeException](#)
- [org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaRuntimeException](#)
- [org.ggf.drmaa.AuthorizationException](#)
- [org.ggf.drmaa.UnsupportedAttributeException](#)

- `org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidJobTemplateException`
- 

Exceptions listed in italics exist only for behavior aggregation and ~~must~~SHALL be declared as abstract.

#### 5.11.2 `AlreadyActiveSessionException`

Initialization failed due to existing DRMAA session.

#### 5.11.3 `AuthorizationException`

The user is not authorized to perform the given operation.

#### 5.11.4 `ConflictingAttributeValuesException`

The value of this attribute conflicts with one or more previously set properties.

#### 5.11.5 `DefaultContactStringException`

The DRMAA implementation could not use the default contact string to connect to DRM system.

#### 5.11.6 `DeniedByDrmException`

The DRM system rejected the job. The job will never be accepted due to DRM configuration or job template settings.

#### 5.11.7 `DrmCommunicationException`

Could not contact DRM system.

#### 5.11.8 `DrmsExitException`

A problem was encountered while trying to exit the session.

#### 5.11.9 `DrmsInitException`

A problem was encountered while trying to initialize the session.



**5.11.10 ExitTimeoutException**

The `Session.wait()` or `Session.synchronize()` call returned before all selected jobs entered the DONE or FAILED state.

**5.11.11 HoldInconsistentStateException**

The job cannot be moved to a HOLD state.

**5.11.12 InternalException**

Unexpected or internal DRMAA error, like system call failure, etc.

**5.11.13 InvalidAttributeFormatException**

The format of the job template property value is invalid: improperly formatted, such as a badly formatted time stamp.

**5.11.14 InvalidAttributeValueException**

The value for the job template property is invalid.

**5.11.15 InvalidContactStringException**

The given contact string is not valid.

**5.11.16 InvalidJobException**

The job specified by the given job id does not exist.

**5.11.17 InvalidJobTemplateException**

The job template is not valid. It was either created incorrectly, i.e. not via `Session.createJobTemplate()`, or it has been deleted via the `Session.deleteJobTemplate()` method.

**5.11.18 NoActiveSessionException**

Method call failed because there is no active session.

**5.11.19 NoDefaultContactStringSelectedException**

No default contact string was provided or selected. DRMAA requires that the default contact string is selected when there is more than one default contact string due to multiple DRMAA implementations being present and available. (See 5.1.21.)

**5.11.20 ReleaseInconsistentStateException**

The job is not in a HOLD state, and hence cannot be released.

**5.11.21 ResumeInconsistentStateException**

The job is not in a suspended ~~\*\_SUSPENDED~~ state (i.e. ~~\*\_SUSPENDED~~), and hence cannot be resumed.

**5.11.22 SuspendInconsistentStateException**

The job is not in a state from which it can be suspended.

**5.11.23 TryLaterException**

The DRMS rejected the operation, possibly due to excessive load. A retry attempt may succeed, however.

**5.11.24 UnsupportedAttributeException**

The given job template property is not supported by the current DRMAA implementation.

**5.11.25 Correlation to Error Codes**

The following table shows how the error codes defined in the Distributed Resource Management Application API Specification 1.0 correlate to exceptions in the Distributed Resource Management Application API Java™ Language Bindings ~~s-0.5.1~~ and core Java language.

| <b>Error Code Name (DRMAA_ERRNO_...)</b>  | <b>Exception Name (org.ggf.drmaa....)</b>       |
|---|---|
| SUCCESS                                   | none  |
| INTERNAL_ERROR                            | InternalException                               |
| DRM_COMMUNICATION_FAILURE                 | DrmCommunicationException                       |
| AUTH_FAILURE                              | AuthorizationException                          |
| INVALID_ARGUMENT                          | java.lang.IllegalArgumentException              |
| NO_ACTIVE_SESSION                         | NoActiveSessionException                        |
| NO_MEMORY                                 | java.lang.OutOfMemoryError                      |
| INVALID_CONTACT_STRING                    | InvalidContactStringException                   |
| DEFAULT_CONTACT_STRING_ERROR              | DefaultContactStringException                   |
| <b>NO_DEFAULT_CONTACT_STRING_SELECTED</b> | <b>NoDefaultContactStringException</b>          |
| DRMS_INIT_FAILED                          | DrmsInitException                               |
| ALREADY_ACTIVE_SESSION                    | AlreadyActiveSessionException                   |
| DRMS_EXIT_ERROR                           | DrmsExitException                               |
| INVALID_ATTRIBUTE_FORMAT                  | InvalidAttributeFormatException                 |
| INVALID_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE                   | InvalidAttributeValueException                  |
| CONFLICTING_ATTRIBUTE_VALUES              | ConflictingAttributeValues                      |
| TRY_LATER                                 | TryLaterException                               |
| DENIED_BY_DRM                             | DeniedByDrmException                            |
| INVALID_JOB                               | InvalidJobException                             |
| RESUME_INCONSISTENT_STATE                 | ResumeInconsistentStateException                |
| SUSPEND_INCONSISTENT_STATE                | SuspendInconsistentStateException               |
| HOLD_INCONSISTENT_STATE                   | HoldInconsistentStateException                  |
| RELEASE_INCONSISTENT_STATE                | ReleaseInconsistentStateException               |
| EXIT_TIMEOUT                              | ExitTimeoutException                            |
| NO_RUSAGE                                 | <b>NoResourceUsageException</b> <del>none</del> |

Table 3: Correlating Error Codes to Exceptions

The DRMAA\_ERRNO\_SUCCESS code ~~clearly~~ does not need to be represented as an exception. ~~that for the current DRMAA implementation the given property is unsupported. checked exception and is used to indicate the job template object currently being used is not valid. This may be, for example, because it has already been deleted via Session.deleteJobTemplate(). The~~

UnsupportedAttributeException is also an un- The InvalidJobTemplateException is a correlaries.  
The Java language binding introduces two new exceptions which have no error code-

### 5.11.26 Correlation to IDL Exceptions

The following table shows how the error codes defined in the Distributed Resource Management Application API – IDL Binding 1.0 correlate to exceptions in the Distributed Resource Management Application API Java Language Binding

and core Java language.

| <i>IDL Exception</i>                          | <i>Exception Name (org.ggf.drmaa....)</i>       |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">InvalidJobTemplateException</a>   | <a href="#">InvalidJobTemplateException</a>     |
| <a href="#">UnsupportedAttributeException</a> | <a href="#">UnsupportedAttributeException</a>   |
| <a href="#">IllegalStateException</a>         | <a href="#">java.lang.IllegalStateException</a> |
| <a href="#">NoMoreElementsException</a>       | <a href="#">none</a>                            |

*Table 4: Correlating IDL Exceptions to Java Language Binding Exceptions*

## 6. Java Language Binding Example

The Java application below is an example of an application that uses the DRMAA Java language binding interface. It illustrates submission of both single and bulk jobs. After submission [the DrmaaSession.synchronize\(\) method](#) is used to synchronize with all jobs ~~to finish~~. Finally [the DrmaaSession.wait\(\) method](#) is used to retrieve and print out information about the exit status of each job.

The path, which must be passed as argument to the program, is ~~directly~~ used [directly](#) for the job template JobTemplate.REMOTE\_COMMAND [remoteCommand attributeproperty](#). The Java language binding example passes “5” as first argument to the job template [JobTemplate.INPUT\\_PARAMETERSargs attributeproperty](#). Assuming the example is run ~~underwith the~~ “/bin/sleep” ~~unix~~UNIX command [as an argument](#), and that a command “/bin/sleep” exists at the ~~emote-r~~machine [executing the job](#) which behaves like the UNIX sleep(1) command, running this application ~~which~~with the parameter “/bin/sleep” will result in 32 jobs being run that sleep for 5 seconds each before finishing.

The source code follows:

```
import java.util.*;

import org.ggf.drmaa.*;

public class DrmaaExample {
    private static int NBULKS = 3;
    private static int JOB_CHUNK = 8;
    private DrmaaSession session = null;

    public void main (String[] args) throws Exception {
```

```

String jobPath = args[0];
session = DrmaaSessionFactory.getFactory().getSession();
session.init(null "");

JobTemplate jt = createJobTemplate(jobPath, 5, true);

List allJobIds = new LinkedList();
Set jobIds = null;
boolean retry = true;

for (int count = 0; count < NBULKS; count++) {
    do {
        try {
            jobIds = session.runBulkJobs(jt, 1, JOB_CHUNK, 1);
            retry = false;
        }
        catch (DRMCommunicationException e) {
            System.err.println("runBulkJobs() failed - retry: " +
                               e.getMessage());

            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
        }
    }
    while (retry);

    allJobIds.add(jobIds);
    System.out.println("submitted bulk job with jobids:");
    Iterator i = jobIds.iterator();

    while (i.hasNext()) {
        System.out.println("\t \"" + i.next() + "\"");
    }
}

session.deleteJobTemplate(jt);

/* submit some sequential jobs */
jt = createJobTemplate(jobPath, 5, false);

String jobId = null;
retry = true;

for (int count = 0; count < JOB_CHUNK; count++) {
    do {
        try {
            jobId = session.runJob(jt);
            retry = false;
        }
        catch (DRMCommunicationException e) {
            System.err.println("runBulkJobs() failed - retry: " +
                               e.getMessage());

            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
        Thread.sleep(1000);
    }
}

while (retry);

    System.out.println("\t \"" + jobId + "\"");
    jobIds.add(jobId);
}

session.deleteJobTemplate(jt);

/* synchronize with all jobs */
session.synchronize(allJobIds,
    DrmaaSession.TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER,
    false);
System.out.println("synchronized with all jobs");

/* wait all those jobs */
Iterator i = allJobIds.iterator();

while (i.hasNext()) {
    JobInfo status = null;
    String name = (String)i.next();

    status = session.wait((String)i.next() + name,
        DrmaaSession.TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER);

    /* report how job finished */
    if (status.wasAborted()) {
        System.out.println("job \"" + i.next() + name + "\" never ran");
    }
    else if (status.hasExited()) {
        System.out.println("job \"" + i.next() + name +
            "\" finished regularly with exit status " +
            status.getExitStatus());
    }
    else if (status.hasSignaled()) {
        System.out.println("job \"" + i.next() + name +
            "\" finished due to signal " +
            status.getTerminatingSignal());
    }
    else {
        System.out.println("job \"" + i.next() + name +
            "\" finished with unclear conditions");
    }
}

private JobTemplate createJobTemplate(String jobPath,
    int seconds,
    boolean isBulkJob)
    throws DrmaaException {
    JobTemplate jt = session.createJobTemplate();

    jt.setWorkingDirectory(DrmaaSession.JobTemplate.WORKING_DIRECTORY);
}

```

```

        jt.setRemoteCommand(jobPath);
        jt.setInputParametersArgs(new String[] {
            Collections.singletonList(Integer.toString(seconds))
        });
        jt.setJoinFiles(true);

        if (!isBulkJob) {
            jt.setOutputPath(DrmaaSession.getInstance().getHomeDirectory() +
                "/DRMAA_JOB");
        } else {
            jt.setOutputPath(DrmaaSession.getInstance().getHomeDirectory() +
                "/DRMAA_JOB" +
                "$drmaa_incr_ph$JobTemplate.PARAMETRIC_INDEX);
        }

        return jt;
    }
}

```

## 7. Service Provider Interface

The Java language binding `isSHALL` written to be extended by service providers to provide functionality specific to their DRM software. In order to provide a service provider implementation, a service provider must extend the following abstract classes with custom implementations: Concrete service provider implementations of DRMAA classes MAY additionally implement the `java.lang.Cloneable`, `java.io.Serializable`, and/or `java.lang.Comparable` interfaces. Such DRMAA classes SHOULD also override the `equals()`, `hashCode()`, and `toString()` methods where appropriate. The abstract classes that must be overridden are as follows:

### 7.1 Session Interface

All methods of the Session interface must be implemented. For details, see section [45.1](#).

### 7.2 SessionFactory Class

The `getSession()` method of the SessionFactory class must be implemented. The implementation should SHOULD create and return an appropriate Session implementation.

### 7.3 SimpleJobTemplate Class

An implementation may MAY extend the SimpleJobTemplate class if needed, but is not required to do so. If the SimpleJobTemplate class is extended by the implementation, the SimpleJobTemplate implementation MUST have access to the following protected fields and methods:

```

public abstract class org.ggf.drmaa.SimpleJobTemplate {
    protected java.lang.String remoteCommand
    protected java.util.List args
    protected int jobSubmissionState
    protected java.util.Properties jobEnvironment
    protected java.lang.String workingDirectory
    protected java.lang.String jobCategory
    protected java.lang.String nativeSpecification
    protected java.util.List email
    protected boolean blockEmail
    protected java.util.Date startTime
    protected java.lang.String jobName
    protected java.lang.String inputPath
    protected java.lang.String outputPath
    protected java.lang.String errorPath
    protected boolean joinFiles
    protected java.util.List getOptionalAttributeNames()
}

```

### 7.3.1 Fields

The protected fields of the SimpleJobTemplate class each correspond to the JobTemplate property of the same name. The default getter for each of the represented properties stores the property value in the corresponding field.

### 7.3.2 getOptionalAttributeNames

The **getOptionalAttributeNames()** method of the SimpleJobTemplate is used by the **getAttributeNames()** method to determine which optional attributes are supported by the implementation. This abstract method MUST be override in a service provider implementation and SHOULD return a List of Strings representing the names of the supported optional and implementation-specific attributesproperties.

Alternatively, a service provider implementation MAY provide a custom concrete implementation of the JobTemplate interface. In such a case, the Session implementation SHOULD throw an InvalidJobTemplateException when a method which accepts a JobTemplate type parameter is called with an instance of the SimpleJobTemplate class.

## 7.4 AbstractJobInfo ClassInterface

Only the **getJobId()** and **getResourceUsage()** methods of the JobInfo interface MUST be implemented. See section 5.6 for details. Additionally, the AbstractJobInfo implementation MUST provide access to the following protected fields and constructors:

```

public abstract class org.ggf.drmaa.AbstractJobInfo
    implements java.io.Serializable {
    protected java.lang.String jobId
}

```



```

protected int status
protected java.util.Map resourceUsage
protected org.ggf.drmaa.JobInfo (java.lang.String jobName,
                                int statusCode,
                                java.util.Map resourceUsage)
+

```

## 7.5 Fields

The **jobId** and **resourceUsage** fields correspond to the JobInfo properties of the same names. The **status** field is used to store the status code passed to the constructor.

### 1.1 AbstractJobInfo

This constructor stores the job name, status code, and resource usage information in the protected fields.

#### 7.5.1 Parameters

**jobId** — the id of the job.

**status** — the status code of the job.

**resourceUsage** — the resource usage data for the job. A service provider implementation MUST provide a concrete implementation of the JobInfo interface.

## 8. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this document. The scheduling scenario described here assumes that security is handled at the point of job authorization/execution on a particular resource. Also, the Java 2 Standard Edition Runtime Environment applies a fine-grained security model that can be assumed to provide some measure of protection at the point of execution.

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