

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

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## **Distributed Resource Management Application API Java™ Language Bindings 0.7**

### Status of This Memo

This memo is a Global Grid Forum Grid Working Draft - Recommendation (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. 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 0.37 (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><b>IDL Construct</b></i>	<i><b>Java Mapping</b></i>
long	int
IDL interface	Java interface
string	java.lang.String
JobControlAction enumeration	Session interface constants
StringList type	java.util.List
long long	long
JobProgramState enumeration	Session interface constants
JobSubmissionState enumeration	JobTemplate interface constants
Dictionary type	java.util.Map
(readonly) IDL attribute	Java property with associated getters / setters
IDL value type	Java class

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, some methods from the GFD.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 IDL/Java property names and their corresponding Java language types.

<b>DRMAA IDL/Java Property</b>	<b>Java Language Type</b>
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 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
    public static final int    RESUME
    public static final int    HOLD
    public static final int    RELEASE
    public static final int    TERMINATE
    public static final java.lang.String JOB_IDS_SESSION_ALL
    public static final java.lang.String JOB_IDS_SESSION_ANY
    public static final long   TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER
    public static final long   TIMEOUT_NO_WAIT
    public static final int    UNDETERMINED
    public static final int    QUEUED_ACTIVE
    public static final int    SYSTEM_ON_HOLD
    public static final int    USER_ON_HOLD
    public static final int    USER_SYSTEM_ON_HOLD
    public static final int    RUNNING
    public static final int    SYSTEM_SUSPENDED
    public static final int    USER_SUSPENDED
    public static final int    USER_SYSTEM_SUSPENDED
    public static final int    DONE
    public static final int    FAILED
    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()
    public abstract org.ggf.drmaa.Version getVersion()
    public abstract java.lang.String getDrmsInfo()
    public abstract java.lang.String getDrmaaImplementation()
}

```

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 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 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 **getDrmsInfo()**, **getDrmaImplementation()**, 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 will throw an `AlreadyActiveSessionException`.

#### 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.

#### 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 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 by the **createJobTemplate()** method and have not previously been deleted 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.

*EndIndex* - the terminating value for the loop index.

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

### 5.1.26.2 Returns

The **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 *jobName*. If *jobName* 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 *operation* and their meanings 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

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

*operation* - 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 it can be resumed.
- `SuspendInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which it can be suspended.
- `HoldInconsistentStateException` – the job is not in a state from which it 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 *jobList* have finished execution. If *jobList* 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 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 SHALL dispose of the job's data record at the end of the **`synchronize()`** call. If set to `false`, the data record 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

`jobList` - 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 method 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 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, 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.

In a multi-threaded environment with a `synchronize()` 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, or if another thread has successfully been notified of the finish or failure of the job targeted by the `wait()` call, the operation SHOULD fail with an `InvalidJobException`.

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`.

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` 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 the resource usage and status information as a `JobInfo` instance.

#### 5.1.29.3 Throws

`DrmaaException` - MAY be one of the following:

- `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 waiting to be scheduled,
- **SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD**: has been placed on hold by the system or the administrator,
- **USER\_ON\_HOLD**: job has been placed on hold by a user,
- **USER\_SYSTEM\_ON\_HOLD**: job has been placed on hold by both the system or administrator and a user,
- **RUNNING**: job has been scheduled and is running,
- **SYSTEM\_SUSPENDED**: job has been suspended by the system or administrator,
- **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 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.

#### 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, one element per DRM system available. A contact string represents a specific installation of a specific DRM system, 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 getDrmsInfo

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 getDrmaaImplementation

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.drmaa.SessionFactory {  
    public static com.sun.grid.drmaa.SessionFactory getFactory()  
    public abstract com.sun.grid.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 instance appropriate for the DRM in use. This method MUST use the "com.sun.grid.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/com.sun.grid.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 SessionFactory instance 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 Session instance appropriate for the DRM in use.

#### 5.2.2.1 Returns

This method MUST return a Session instance appropriate for the DRM in use.

## 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 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
    public static final int ACTIVE_STATE
    public static final java.lang.String HOME_DIRECTORY =
        "$drmaa_hd_ph$"
    public static final java.lang.String WORKING_DIRECTORY
        "$drmaa_wd_ph$"
    public static final java.lang.String PARAMETRIC_INDEX
        "$drmaa_incr_ph$"
    public abstract void setRemoteCommand(java.lang.String command)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract java.lang.String getRemoteCommand()
    public abstract void setArgs(java.util.List args)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract java.util.List getArgs()
    public abstract void setJobSubmissionState(int state)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract int getJobSubmissionState()
    public abstract void setJobEnvironment(java.util.Map env)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract java.util.Map getJobEnvironment()
    public abstract void setWorkingDirectory(java.lang.String wd)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract java.lang.String getWorkingDirectory()
    public abstract void setJobCategory(java.lang.String category)
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException
    public abstract java.lang.String getJobCategory()
```

```

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

- java.lang.OutOfMemoryError – as described in the Java Language Specification. This 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 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 MUST override the `toString()` method. The String returned from this method 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.

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, 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 is 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 getAttributeNames

This method SHALL return the list of supported property 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 return 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 Properties and Java Language Types, the `JobTemplate` interface has a corresponding getter. Each getter is of the form “public <propertyType> get<propertyName>().”

#### 5.3.7.1 Returns

The getter methods each return the current value of the corresponding property in the job template. All non-primitive, mutable return values MUST be copies of the originals.

### 5.3.8 Setters

For each property listed in Table 2: DRMAA 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 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 behavior 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 this property is set and no placeholder is used, an absolute directory specification is expected.

If this 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 category and the native specification with the same job submission for policy specification. In this case, the DRMAA library is assumed to be capable of 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 SHALL be blocked regardless of the DRMS setting. If this property is `false`, the sending of email 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. 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 this property is set, it specifies the network path for the job's input stream file in the form:

[hostname]:file\_path

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.

If the `transferFiles` job template attribute is not supported or its value's `FileTransferMode.getTransferInputStream()` method returns `false`, then the input file is always expected at the host where the job is executed, irrespective of whether a 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 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 or directory. 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.

If the path specified by this attribute represents a file, all output sent to the job's standard output stream SHALL be appended to that file. If the file does not exist at the time the job is executed, the file SHALL first be created. If the path specified by this attribute represents a directory, all output sent to the job's standard output stream SHALL be placed in a file in that directory. The name of the file and its location in the specified directory SHALL be determined by the DRMS.

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 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 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 in the form:

[hostname]:file\_path

If the `transferFiles` job template property is supported and its value's `FileTransferMode.getTransferErrorStream()` method returns `true`, the error 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.getTransferErrorStream()` method returns `false`, the error file is always kept at the host where the job is executed irrespective of whether a hostname was specified.

If the path specified by this property represents a file, all output sent to the job's standard error stream SHALL be appended to that file. If the file does not exist at the time the job is executed, the file SHALL first be created. If the path specified by this property represents a directory, all

output sent to the job's standard error stream SHALL be placed in a file in that directory. The name of the file and its location in the specified directory SHALL be determined by the DRMS.

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 whether the error stream should be intermixed with the output stream. If not explicitly set in the job template, this property defaults to `false`. If this property is set to `true`, 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 by the outputPath.

### 5.3.10 Optional Properties

#### 5.3.10.1 transferFiles

Specifies how to transfer files between hosts. 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 property works in conjunction with the inputPath, outputPath and errorPath properties.

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

#### 5.3.10.2 deadlineTime

Specifies a deadline after which the DRMS will terminate the job.

This property is optional. An 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. An implementation SHALL terminate a job that has exceeded its wall clock time limit. Suspended time SHALL also be counted towards this limit. This property's value MUST be given in seconds.

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

### 5.3.11 **softWallClockTimeLimit**

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

This property is optional. An 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. This property's value MUST be given in seconds.

This property is optional. An 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 is insufficient, the implementation MAY impose a scheduling penalty. This property's value MUST be given in seconds.

This property is optional. An 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
protected java.util.List getOptionalAttributeNames()
public JobTemplate()
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()
    public abstract java.util.List getAttributeNames()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException
    protected java.util.List getOptionalAttributeNames()
}

```

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(). The setters and getters for all optional attributes MUST throw an UnsupportedOperationException. 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.

#### 5.4.2 getOptionalAttributeNames

This method SHALL return an empty list.

##### 5.4.2.1 Returns

This method SHALL return an empty list.

### 5.5 The JobInfo Interface

The information regarding a job's execution history is encapsulated by object instances that implement the JobInfo interface. Using 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 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.
- 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 for the completed job.

#### 5.5.1.1 Returns

This method SHALL return the identifier for 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 SHALL 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 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 SHALL 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 SHALL return the exit code of the job.

#### 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 NOT provide signal information.

##### 5.5.5.1 **Returns**

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

#### 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 SHALL return a boolean indicating whether the job ended before entering the running state.

## 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 of 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:

```
public abstract class org.ggf.drmaa.AbstractJobInfo {
    protected java.lang.String jobId
    protected int status
    protected java.util.Map resourceUsage
    protected org.ggf.drmaa. AbstractJobInfo (java.lang.String jobId,
        int status, java.util.Map resourceUsage)
    public java.lang.String getJobId()
        throws org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaException
    public 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
}
```

The AbstractJobInfo MUST provide concrete implementations for all abstract methods defined in the JobInfo interface. The **getJobId()** method MUST return the contents of the **jobId** member variable. The **getResourceUsage()** method MUST return a reference to the **resourceUsage** member variable wrapped in a call to java.util.Collections.**unmodifiableMap()**. The remaining methods SHOULD use the **status** member variable to derive their return values.

### 5.6.1 AbstractJobInfo

The AbstractJobInfo constructor SHALL initialize an AbstractJobInfo instance's member variables with copies of the given data. The *jobId* parameter SHALL be stored in the **jobId** member variable. The *status* parameter SHALL be stored in the **status** member variable. The *resourceUsage* parameter SHALL be stored in the **resourceUsage** member variable.

## 5.7 The PartialTimestamp Class

The PartialTimestamp class is used by JobTemplate interface 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** 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 fields are set, the unset fields **SHALL** be filled in using the current time in such a way that the resulting concrete time is the soonest possible time which agrees with the set fields and is not in the past. A `PartialTimestamp` object **MAY** 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 `DrmaaCalendar` 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 replaces the `java.util.Calendar.ERA` constant. In a DRMAA partial time stamp, the time represented **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 **SHALL** be used to represent all but the last two digits of the year. The last two digits of the year **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 for a field that has not been explicitly assigned a value.

### 5.7.3 getModifier

The **getModifier()** method SHALL return 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 will be added to those fields' values. If a modifier is set for a field which has already been assigned a value, the modifier is simply added to that field's value. If a modifier is set for a field which has not been assigned a value, the modifier is applied to that 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 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 [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 format time string and append the string to the given `java.util.StringBuffer`. Since the `PartialTimestampFormat` class doesn't use fields, the `fieldPosition` parameter SHALL be ignored. 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 **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.

#### 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 format time string and append the string to the given `java.util.StringBuffer`. Since the `PartialTimestampFormat` class doesn't use fields, the `fieldPosition` parameter SHALL be ignored. 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 **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.

#### 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 format 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.

##### 5.8.3.1 Parameters

`obj` - the object to format

##### 5.8.3.2 Returns

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

#### 5.8.4 parse (String)

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

##### 5.8.4.1 Parameters

`str` - a DRMAA format time string

##### 5.8.4.2 Returns

This method **MUST** return an appropriate `PartialTimestamp` instance.

##### 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 **SHALL** parse as far into the string as possible. Upon completion, the parse position object **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 an appropriate `PartialTimestamp` instance.

## 5.8.6 `parseObject`

This method MUST translate a DRMAA specified time string into a `PartialTimestamp` instance. This method SHALL parse as far into the string as possible. Upon completion, the parse position object 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 an appropriate `PartialTimestamp` instance.

## 5.9 The `FileTransferMode` Class

The `FileTransferMode` class is used by a `JobTemplate` instance to indicate the value for the `transferFiles` property. The class has three properties which determine which streams will be staged in or out. 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 whether to transfer input stream files. If this 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 a boolean representing whether to transfer input stream files.

#### 5.9.4.1 Returns

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

### 5.9.5 `setTransferOutputStream`

This method SHALL set whether to transfer output stream files. If this property is set to `true`, the `transferOutputStream` property of the corresponding job template SHALL be treated as the destination to which 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 error stream files. If this property is set to `true`, the `transferErrorStream` property of the corresponding job template SHALL be treated as the destination to which 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 {
    public org.ggf.drmaa.Version(int major, int minor)
    public int getMajor()
    public int getMinor()
}
```

#### 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.

#### 5.10.3 `getMinor`

This method SHALL return the minor version number.

##### 5.10.3.1 Returns

This method SHALL return 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.drmaa.DrmaaException
```

```

    extends java.lang.Exception{
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.DrmaaException()
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.DrmaaException(java.lang.String message)
    }

```

The structure of `DrmaaRuntimeException` SHALL be 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.drmaa.<NAME>Exception
    extends DrmaaException{
    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.

All exceptions under the `DrmaaRuntimeException` class SHALL have the following structure:

```

public class com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>
    extends DrmaaRuntimeException{
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>()
    public com.sun.grid.drmaa.<NAME>(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.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.InvalidJobException
- *org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeException*
  - org.ggf.drmaa.ConflictingAttributeValuesException
  - org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeFormatException
  - org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidAttributeValueException
- org.ggf.drmaa.ExitTimeoutException
- *org.ggf.drmaa.SessionException*
  - org.ggf.drmaa.NoActiveSessionException
  - org.ggf.drmaa.AlreadyActiveSessionException
- org.ggf.drmaa.TryLaterException
- java.lang.RuntimeException
  - *org.ggf.drmaa.DrmaaRuntimeException*
    - org.ggf.drmaa.AuthorizationException
    - org.ggf.drmaa.InternalException
    - org.ggf.drmaa.InvalidJobTemplateException
    - org.ggf.drmaa.UnsupportedAttributeException

Exceptions listed in italics exist only for behavior aggregation and 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 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 defaults 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.

**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 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 Binding 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
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	none
none	InvalidJobTemplateException
none	UnsupportedAttributeException

Table 3: Correlating Error Codes to Exceptions

The DRMAA\_ERRNO\_SUCCESS code does not need to be represented as an exception. The Java language binding introduces two new exceptions which have no error code corollaries. The InvalidJobTemplateException is an unchecked exception and is used to indicate that the job template object currently being used is not valid. This may be, for example, because it has already been deleted via the Session.**deleteJobTemplate()** method. The UnsupportedAttributeException is also an unchecked exception and is used to indicate that for the current DRMAA implementation the given property is unsupported.



## 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. 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 used directly for the job template `JobTemplate.remoteCommand` property. The Java language binding example passes "5" as first argument to the job template `args` property. Assuming the example is run with the "/bin/sleep" UNIX command as an argument, and that a command "/bin/sleep" exists at the machine executing the job which behaves like the UNIX `sleep(1)` command, running this application 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 Session session = null;

    public void main (String[] args) throws Exception {
        String jobPath = args[0];
        session = SessionFactory.getFactory().getSession();
        session.init("");

        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("runJob() failed - retry: " +
                                   e.getMessage ());

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

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

    session.deleteJobTemplate(jt);

    /* synchronize with all jobs */
    session.synchronize(allJobIds,
                       Session.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(name, Session.TIMEOUT_WAIT_FOREVER);

        /* report how job finished */
        if (status.wasAborted()) {
            System.out.println("job \"" + name + "\" never ran");
        } else if (status.hasExited ()) {
            System.out.println("job \"" + name +
                               "\" finished regularly with exit status " +
                               status.getExitStatus());
        } else if (status.hasSignaled ()) {
            System.out.println("job \"" + name +

```

```

        "\"" finished due to signal " +
        status.getTerminatingSignal ());
    } else {
        System.out.println("job \"" + name +
            "\"" finished with unclear conditions");
    }
}
}

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

    jt.setWorkingDirectory(JobTemplate.WORKING_DIRECTORY);
    jt.setRemoteCommand(jobPath);
    jt.setArgs(new String[] { Integer.toString(seconds) });
    jt.setJoinFiles(true);

    if (!isBulkJob) {
        jt.setOutputPath(JobTemplate.HOME_DIRECTORY + "/DRMAA_JOB");
    }
    else {
        jt.setOutputPath(JobTemplate.HOME_DIRECTORY +
            "/DRMAA_JOB" + JobTemplate.PARAMETRIC_INDEX);
    }

    return jt;
}
}

```

## 7. Service Provider Interface

A Java language binding SHALL 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 classes with custom implementations:

### 7.1 Session Interface

All methods of the Session interface must be implemented. For details, see section 5.1.

### 7.2 SessionFactory Class

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

### 7.3 SimpleJobTemplate Class

An implementation MAY extend the SimpleJobTemplate class if needed, but is not required to do so. 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 properties.

#### **7.4 AbstractJobInfo Class**

A service provider implementation MUST either provide a concrete implementation of the AbstractJobInfo class or provide an alternative 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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