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BiocParallel-package  Bioconductor facilities for parallel evaluation

Description

This package provides modified versions and novel implementation of functions for parallel evaluation, tailored to use with Bioconductor objects.

Details

This package uses code from the parallel package,
**Description**

This class is used to parameterize scheduler options on managed high-performance computing clusters.

**Usage**

```r
BatchJobsParam(workers, cleanup = TRUE,
                work.dir = getwd(), stop.on.error = TRUE, seed = NULL,
                resources = NULL, conffile = NULL, cluster.functions = NULL,
                progressbar = TRUE, jobname = "BPJOB",
                reg.pars=list(seed=seed, work.dir=work.dir),
                conf.pars=list(conffile=conffile, cluster.functions=cluster.functions),
                submit.pars=list(resources=resources),
                ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `workers` integer(1) Number of workers to divide tasks (e.g., elements in the first argument of `bplapply`) between. On Multicore and SSH backends, this defaults to all available nodes. On managed (e.g., slurm, SGE) clusters `workers` defaults to NA, meaning that the number of workers equals the number of tasks. See argument `n.chunks` in `chunk` and `submitJobs` for more information.

- `cleanup` logical(1) BatchJobs creates temporary directories in the `work.dir`. If `cleanup` is set to `TRUE` (default), the directories are removed from the file systems automatically. Set this to `FALSE` whenever it might become necessary to utilize any special functionality provided by BatchJobs. To retrieve the registry, call `loadRegistry` on the temporary directory.

- `work.dir` character(1) Directory to store temporary files. Note that this must be shared across computational nodes if you use a distributed computing backend. Default ist the current working directory of R, see `getwd`. Ignored when `reg.pars` is provided.

- `stop.on.error` logical(1) Stop all jobs as soon as one jobs fails (`stop.on.error == TRUE`) or wait for all jobs to terminate. Default is `TRUE`.

- `seed` integer(1L) Set an initial seed for the RNG. See `makeRegistry` for more information. Default is `NULL` where a random seed is chosen upon initialization. Ignored when `reg.pars` is provided.

- `resources` list() List of job specific resources passed to `submitJobs`. Default is `NULL` where the resources defined in the configuration are used. Ignored when `submit.pars` is provided.
BatchJobsParam-class

BatchJobsParam constructor

Return an object with specified values. The object may be saved to disk or reused within a session.

Methods

The following generics are implemented and perform as documented on the corresponding help page: bpworkers, bpnworkers, bpstart, bpstop, bpisup, bpbackend, bpbackend<-

Author(s)

Michel Lang, mailto:michellang@gmail.com

See Also

getclass("BiocParallelParam") for additional parameter classes.
register for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.

Examples

```
p <- BatchJobsParam(progressbar=FALSE)
bplapply(1:10, sqrt, BPPARAM=p)
```

## Not run:
```r
## see vignette for additional explanation
funs <- makeClusterFunctionsSLURM("~/slurm.tmpl")
param <- BatchJobsParam(4, cluster.functions=funs)
register(param)
bplapply(1:10, function(i) sqrt)
```
BatchtoolsParam-class

Enable parallelization on batch systems

Description

This class is used to parameterize scheduler options on managed high-performance computing clusters using batchtools.

BatchtoolsParam(): Construct a BatchtoolsParam-class object.

batchtoolsWorkers(): Return the default number of workers for each backend.

batchtoolsTemplate(): Return the default template for each backend.

batchtoolsCluster(): Return the default cluster.

batchtoolsRegistryargs(): Create a list of arguments to be used in batchtools’ makeRegistry; see registryargs argument.

Usage

BatchtoolsParam(
  workers = batchtoolsWorkers(cluster),
  cluster = batchtoolsCluster(),
  registryargs = batchtoolsRegistryargs(),
  saveregistry = FALSE,
  resources = list(),
  template = batchtoolsTemplate(cluster),
  stop.on.error = TRUE, progressbar = FALSE, RNGseed = NA_integer_,
  timeout = 30L * 24L * 60L * 60L, exportglobals=TRUE,
  log = FALSE, logdir = NA_character_, resultdir=NA_character_,
  jobname = "BPJOB"
)

batchtoolsWorkers(cluster = batchtoolsCluster())

batchtoolsCluster(cluster)

batchtoolsTemplate(cluster)

batchtoolsRegistryargs(...)

Arguments

workers integer(1) Number of workers to divide tasks (e.g., elements in the first argument of bp1apply) between. On ‘multicore’ and ‘socket’ backends, this defaults to multicoreWorkers() and snowWorkers(). On managed (e.g., slurm, SGE) clusters workers has no default, meaning that the number of workers needs to be provided by the user.

cluster character(1) Cluster type being used as the backend by BatchtoolsParam. The available options are "socket", "multicore", "interactive", "sge", "slurm", "lsf", "torque" and "openlava". The cluster type if available on the machine registers as the backend. Cluster types which need a template are "sge", "slurm", "lsf", "openlava", and "torque". If the template is not given then a default is selected from the batchtools package.
BatchtoolsParam-class

registryargs  list() Arguments given to the registry created by BatchtoolsParam to configure the registry and where it's being stored. The registryargs can be specified by the function batchtoolsRegistryargs() which takes the arguments file.dir, work.dir, packages, namespaces, source, load, make.default. It's useful to configure these option, especially the file.dir to a location which is accessible to all the nodes on your job scheduler i.e master and workers. file.dir uses a default setting to make a registry in your working directory.

saveregistry  logical(1) Option given to store the entire registry for the job(s). This functionality should only be used when debugging. The storage of the entire registry can be time and space expensive on disk. The registry will be saved in the directory specified by file.dir in registryargs; the default location is the current working directory. The saved registry directories will have suffix "-1", "-2" and so on, for each time the BatchtoolsParam is used.

resources  named list() Arguments passed to the resources argument of batchtools:::submitJobs during evaluation of bplapply and similar functions. These name-value pairs are used for substitution into the template file.

template  character(1) Path to a template for the backend in BatchtoolsParam. It is possible to check which template is being used by the object using the getter bpbackend(BatchtoolsParam()). The template needs to be written specific to each backend. Please check the list of available templates in the batchtools package.

stop.on.error  logical(1) Stop all jobs as soon as one jobs fails (stop.on.error == TRUE) or wait for all jobs to terminate. Default is TRUE.

progressbar  logical(1) Suppress the progress bar used in BatchtoolsParam and be less verbose. Default is FALSE.

RNGseed  integer(1) Set an initial seed for the RNG. Default is NULL where a random seed is chosen upon initialization.

timeout  list() Time (in seconds) allowed for worker to complete a task. If the computation exceeds timeout an error is thrown with message 'reached elapsed time limit'.

exportglobals  logical(1) Export base::options() from manager to workers? Default TRUE.

log  logical(1) Option given to save the logs which are produced by the jobs. If log=TRUE then the logdir option must be specified.

logdir  character(1) Path to location where logs are stored. The argument log=TRUE is required before using the logdir option.

resultdir  logical(1) Path where results are stored.

jobname  character(1) Job name that is prepended to the output log and result files. Default is "BPJOB".

...  name-value pairs Names and values correspond to arguments from batchtools makeRegistry.

BatchtoolsParam constructor

Return an object with specified values. The object may be saved to disk or reused within a session.

Methods

The following generics are implemented and perform as documented on the corresponding help page: bpworkers, bpnworkers, bpstart, bpstop, bpisup, bpbackend. bplapply handles arguments X of classes derived from S4Vectors::List specially, coercing to list.
BatchtoolsParam-class

Author(s)

Nitesh Turaga, mailto:nitesh.turaga@roswellpark.org

See Also

getclass("BiocParallelParam") for additional parameter classes.
register for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.
The batchtools package.

Examples

## Pi approximation
piApprox = function(n) {
  nums = matrix(runif(2 * n), ncol = 2)
  d = sqrt(nums[, 1]^2 + nums[, 2]^2)
  4 * mean(d <= 1)
}
piApprox(1000)

## Calculate piApprox 10 times
param <- BatchtoolsParam()
result <- bplapply(rep(10e5, 10), piApprox, BPPARAM=param)

## Not run:
## see vignette for additional explanation
library(BiocParallel)
param = BatchtoolsParam(workers=5,
  cluster="sge",
  template="script/test-sge-template.tmpl")
## Run parallel job
result = bplapply(rep(10e5, 100), piApprox, BPPARAM=param)

## bpmapply
param = BatchtoolsParam()
result = bpmapply(fun, x = 1:3, y = 1:3, MoreArgs = list(z = 1),
  SIMPLIFY = TRUE, BPPARAM = param)

## bpvec
param = BatchtoolsParam(workers=2)
result = bpvec(1:10, seq_along, BPPARAM=param)

## bpvectorize
param = BatchtoolsParam(workers=2)
## this returns a function
bpseq_along = bpvectorize(seq_along, BPPARAM=param)
result = bpseq_along(1:10)

## bpiterate
ITER <- function(n=5) {
  i <- 0L
  function() {
    i <<- i + 1L
    if (i < n)
      return(NULL)
  }
}
BiocParallelParam-class

BiocParallelParam objects

Description

The BiocParallelParam virtual class stores configuration parameters for parallel execution. Concrete subclasses include SnowParam, MulticoreParam, BatchtoolsParam, and DoparParam and SerialParam.

Details

BiocParallelParam is the virtual base class on which other parameter objects build. There are 5 concrete subclasses:

- **SnowParam**: distributed memory computing
- **MulticoreParam**: shared memory computing
- **BatchtoolsParam**: scheduled cluster computing
- **DoparParam**: foreach computing
- **SerialParam**: non-parallel execution

The parameter objects hold configuration parameters related to the method of parallel execution such as shared memory, independent memory or computing with a cluster scheduler.

Construction

The BiocParallelParam class is virtual and has no constructor. Instances of the subclasses can be created with the following:

- `SnowParam()`
BiocParallelParam-class

- MulticoreParam()
- BatchtoolsParam()
- DoparParam()
- SerialParam()

Accessors

**Back-end control:** In the code below BPPARAM is a BiocParallelParam object.

- `bpworkers(x)`, `bpworkers(x,...)` : integer(1) or character(). Gets the number or names of the back-end workers. The setter is supported for SnowParam and MulticoreParam only.
- `bpworkers(x)` : integer(1). Gets the number of the back-end workers.
- `bptasks(x)`, `bptasks(x) <-value` : integer(1). Get or set the number of tasks for a job. value must be a scalar integer >= 0L. This argument applies to SnowParam and MulticoreParam only; DoparParam and BatchtoolsParam have their own approach to dividing a job among workers.
  - We define a job as a single call to a function such as `bplapply`, `bpmaply` etc. A task is the division of the X argument into chunks. When `tasks == 0` (default), X is divided by the number of workers. This approach distributes X in (approximately) equal chunks.
  - A `tasks` value of > 0 dictates the total number of tasks. Values can range from 1 (all of X to a single worker) to the length of X (each element of X to a different worker).
  - When the length of X is less than the number of workers each element of X is sent to a worker and tasks is ignored. Another case where the `tasks` value is ignored is when using the `bpiterate` function; the number of tasks are defined by the number of data chunks returned by the `ITER` function.
- `bpstart(x)` : logical(1). Starts the back-end, if necessary.
- `bpstop(x)` : logical(1). Stops the back-end, if necessary and possible.
- `bpisup(x)` : logical(1). Tests whether the back-end is available for processing, returning a scalar logical value. bp* functions such as `bplapply` automatically start the back-end if necessary.
- `bpbackend(x)`, `bpbackend(x) <-value` : Gets or sets the parallel bpbackend. Not all back-ends can be retrieved; see `methods("bpbackend")`.
- `bplog(x)`, `bplog(x) <-value` : Get or enable logging, if available. value must be a logical(1).
- `bpthreshold(x)`, `bpthreshold(x) <-value` : Get or set the logging threshold. value must be a character(1) string of one of the levels defined in the futile.logger package: “TRACE”, “DEBUG”, “INFO”, “WARN”, “ERROR”, or “FATAL”.
- `bplogdir(x)`, `bplogdir(x) <-value` : Get or set an optional directory for saving log files. The directory must already exist with read / write ability.
- `bpresultdir(x)`, `bpresultdir(x) <-value` : Get or set an optional directory for saving results as 'rda' files. The directory must already exist with read / write ability.
- `bptimeout(x)`, `bptimeout(x) <-value` : numeric(1) Time (in seconds) allowed for worker to complete a task. This value is passed to base::setTimeLimit() as both the cpu and elapsed arguments. If the computation exceeds timeout an error is thrown with message 'reached elapsed time limit'.
- `bpximportglobals(x)`, `bpximportglobals(x) <-value` : logical(1) Export base::options() from manager to workers? Default TRUE.
- `bpprogressbar(x)`, `bpprogressbar(x) <-value` : Get or set the value to enable text progress bar. value must be a logical(1).
- `bpRNGseed(x)`, `bpRNGseed(x) <-value` : Get or set the seed for random number generation. value must be a numeric(1) or NULL.
BiocParallelParam-class

bpjobname(x), bpjobname(x) <-value: Get or set the job name.

**Error Handling:** In the code below BPPARAM is a BiocParallelParam object.

bpstopOnError(x), bpstopOnError(x) <-value: logical(). Controls if the job stops when an error is hit.

stop.on.error controls whether the job stops after an error is thrown. When TRUE, the output contains all successfully completed results up to and including the error. When stop.on.error == TRUE all computations stop once the error is hit. When FALSE, the job runs to completion and successful results are returned along with any error messages.

**Methods**

**Evaluation:** In the code below BPPARAM is a BiocParallelParam object. Full documentation for these functions are on separate man pages: see ?bpmapply, ?bplapply, ?bpvec, ?bpiterate and ?bpaggregate.

bpmapply(FUN,...,MoreArgs=NULL,SIMPLIFY=TRUE,USE.NAMES=TRUE,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bplapply(X,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpvec(X,FUN,...,AGGREGATE=c,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpiterate(ITER,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpaggregate(x,data,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())

**Other:** In the code below BPPARAM is a BiocParallelParam object.

show(x)

**Author(s)**

Martin Morgan and Valerie Obenchain.

**See Also**

- *SnowParam* for computing in distributed memory
- *MulticoreParam* for computing in shared memory
- *BatchtoolsParam* for computing with cluster schedulers
- *DoparParam* for computing with foreach
- *SerialParam* for non-parallel execution

**Examples**

getClass("BiocParallelParam")

## For examples see ?SnowParam, ?MulticoreParam, ?BatchtoolsParam
## and ?SerialParam.
bpaggregate

Apply a function on subsets of data frames

Description

This is a parallel version of aggregate.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula,BiocParallelParam'
bpaggregate(x, data, FUN, ..., BPREDOM=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,BiocParallelParam'
baggregate(x, by, FUN, ..., simplify=TRUE, BPREDOM=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,BiocParallelParam'
baggregate(x, by, FUN, ..., simplify=TRUE, BPREDOM=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,missing'
baggregate(x, ..., BPREDOM=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

Arguments

- `x` A data.frame, matrix or a formula.
- `by` A list of factors by which `x` is split; applicable when `x` is data.frame or matrix.
- `data` A data.frame; applicable when `x` is a formula.
- `FUN` Function to apply.
- `...` Additional arguments for `FUN`.
- `simplify` If set to TRUE, the return values of `FUN` will be simplified using `simplify2array`.
- `BPPARAM` An optional `BiocParallelParam` instance determining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation.
- `BPREDOM` A list of output from baggregate with one or more failed elements. When a list is given in BPREDOM, bpok is used to identify errors, tasks are rerun and inserted into the original results.

Details

bpaggregate is a generic with methods for data.frame matrix and formula objects. x is divided into subsets according to factors in by. Data chunks are sent to the workers, FUN is applied and results are returned as a data.frame.

The function is similar in spirit to aggregate from the stats package but aggregate is not explicitly called. The bpaggregate formula method reformulates the call and dispatches to the data.frame method which in turn distributes data chunks to workers with bplapply.
Value

See aggregate.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan mailto:mtmorgan@fhcrc.org.

Examples

```r
if (interactive() && require(Rsamtools) && require(GenomicAlignments)) {
  fl <- system.file("extdata", "ex1.bam", package="Rsamtools")
  param <- ScanBamParam(what = c("flag", "mapq"))
  gal <- readGAlignments(fl, param=param)

  ## Report the mean map quality by range cutoff:
  cutoff <- rep(0, length(gal))
  cutoff[start(gal) > 1000 & start(gal) < 1500] <- 1
  cutoff[start(gal) > 1500] <- 2
  bpaggregate(as.data.frame(mcols(gal)$mapq), list(cutoff = cutoff), mean)
}
```

bpiterate

Parallel iteration over an indeterminate number of data chunks

Description

bpiterate iterates over an indeterminate number of data chunks (e.g., records in a file). Each chunk is processed by parallel workers in an asynchronous fashion; as each worker finishes it receives a new chunk. Data are traversed a single time.

Usage

```r
bpiterate(ITER, FUN, ..., BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

Arguments

ITER A function with no arguments that returns an object to process, generally a chunk of data from a file. When no objects are left (i.e., end of file) it should return NULL and continue to return NULL regardless of the number of times it is invoked after reaching the end of file. This function is run on the master.
bpiterate

FUN
A function to process the object returned by ITER; run on parallel workers separate from the master. When BPPARAM is a MulticoreParam, FUN is ‘decorated’ with additional arguments and therefore must have ... in the signature.

BPPARAM
An optional BiocParallelParam instance determining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation, or a list of BiocParallelParam instances, to be applied in sequence for nested calls to bpiterate.

REDUCE
Optional function that combines (reduces) output from FUN. As each worker returns, the data are combined with the REDUCE function. REDUCE takes 2 arguments; one is the current result and the other is the output of FUN from a worker that just finished.

init
Optional initial value for REDUCE; must be of the same type as the object returned from FUN. When supplied, reduce.in.order is set to TRUE.

reduce.in.order
Logical. When TRUE, REDUCE is applied to the results from the workers in the same order the tasks were sent out.

... Arguments to other methods, and named arguments for FUN.

Details
Supported for SnowParam, MulticoreParam and BatchtoolsParam.
bpiterate iterates through an unknown number of data chunks, dispatching chunks to parallel workers as they become available. In contrast, other bp*apply functions such as bplapply or bpmapply require the number of data chunks to be specified ahead of time. This quality makes bpiterate useful for iterating through files of unknown length.
ITER serves up chunks of data until the end of the file is reached at which point it returns NULL. Note that ITER should continue to return NULL reguardless of the number of times it is invoked after reaching the end of the file. FUN is applied to each object (data chunk) returned by ITER.

Value
By default, a list the same length as the number of chunks in ITER(). When REDUCE is used, the return is consistent with application of the reduction.

Author(s)
Valerie Obenchain mailto:vobencha@fhcrc.org.

See Also
• bpvec for parallel, vectorized calculations.
• bplapply for parallel, lapply-like calculations.
• BiocParallelParam for details of BPPARAM.
• BatchtoolsParam for details of BatchtoolsParam.

Examples
## Not run:
if (require(Rsamtools) && require(RNAseqData.HNRNPC.bam.chr14) && require(GenomicAlignments) && require(ShortRead)) {

## -----------------------------------------------
## Iterate through a BAM file

### Iterate through a BAM file

```r
## Select a single file and set 'yieldSize' in the BamFile object.
f1 <- RNAseqData.HNRNPC.bam.chr14_BAMFILES[[1]]
bf <- BamFile(f1, yieldSize = 300000)

## bamIterator() is initialized with a BAM file and returns a function.
## The return function requires no arguments and iterates through the
## file returning data chunks the size of yieldSize.
bamIterator <- function(bf) {
    done <- FALSE
    if (!isOpen( bf))
        open(bf)
    function() {
        if (done)
            return(NULL)
        yld <- readGAlignments(bf)
        if (length(yld) == 0L) {
            close(bf)
            done <<- TRUE
            NULL
        } else yld
    }
}

## FUN counts reads in a region of interest.
roi <- GRanges("chr14", IRanges(seq(19e6, 107e6, by = 10e6), width = 10e6))
counter <- function(reads, roi, ...) {
    countOverlaps(query = roi, subject = reads)
}

## Initialize the iterator.
ITER <- bamIterator(bf)

## The number of chunks returned by ITER() determines the result length.
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(workers = 3)

## Re-initialize the iterator and combine on the fly with REDUCE:
ITER <- bamIterator(bf)
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(workers = 3)
bpiterate(ITER, counter, REDUCE = sum, roi = roi, BPPARAM = bpparam)
```

## Iterate through a FASTA file

```r
## Set data chunk size with 'n' in the FastqStreamer object.
sp <- SolexaPath(system.file("extdata", package = 'ShortRead'))
fl <- file.path(analysisPath(sp), "s_1_sequence.txt")

## Create an iterator that returns data chunks the size of 'n'.
fastqIterator <- function(fqs) {
    done <- FALSE
```
bplapply

if (!isOpen(fqs))
  open(fqs)

  function()
  if (done)
    return(NULL)
  yld <- yield(fqs)
  if (length(yld) == 0L) {
    close(fqs)
    done <<- TRUE
    NULL
  } else yld

  }

## The process function summarizes the number of times each sequence occurs.
summary <- function(reads, ...) {
  ShortRead::tables(reads, n = 0)$distribution
}

## Create a param.
bpparam <- SnowParam(workers = 2)

## Initialize the streamer and iterator.
fqs <- FastqStreamer(fl, n = 100)
ITER <- fastqIterator(fqs)
bpiterate(ITER, summary, BPPARAM = bpparam)

## Results from the workers are combined on the fly when REDUCE is used.
## Collapsing the data in this way can substantially reduce memory
## requirements.
fqs <- FastqStreamer(fl, n = 100)
ITER <- fastqIterator(fqs)
bpiterate(ITER, summary, REDUCE = merge, all = TRUE, BPPARAM = bpparam)

## End(Not run)

---

bplapply

Parallel lapply-like functionality

Description

bplapply applies FUN to each element of X. Any type of object X is allowed, provided length, [, and [[] methods are available. The return value is a list of length equal to X, as with lapply.

Usage

bplapply(X, FUN, ..., BPREDO = list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

Arguments

X Any object for which methods length, [, and [[] are implemented.
FUN  The function to be applied to each element of X.
...
BPPARAM  An optional BiocParallelParam instance determining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation, or a list of BiocParallelParam instances, to be applied in sequence for nested calls to BiocParallel functions.
BPRED0  A list of output from bplapply with one or more failed elements. When a list is given in BPRED0, bpok is used to identify errors, tasks are rerun and inserted into the original results.

Details

See methods(bplapply) for additional methods, e.g., method?bplapply("MulticoreParam").

Value

See lapply.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan mailto:mtmorgan@fhcrc.org. Original code as attributed in mclapply.

See Also

• bpvec for parallel, vectorized calculations.
• BiocParallelParam for possible values of BPPARAM.

Examples

methods("bplapply")

## ten tasks (1:10) so ten calls to FUN default registered parallel
## back-end. Compare with bpvec.
fun <- function(v) {
  message("working") ## 10 tasks
  sqrt(v)
}
bplapply(1:10, fun)

bploop  Internal Functions for SNOW-style Parallel Evaluation

Description

The functions documented on this page are primarily for use within BiocParallel to enable SNOW-style parallel evaluation, using communication between manager and worker nodes through sockets.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'lapply'
bploop(manager, X, FUN, ARGFUN, BPPARAM, ...)

## S3 method for class 'iterate'
bploop(manager, ITER, FUN, ARGFUN, BPPARAM,
       REDUCE, init, reduce.in.order, ...)
Arguments

manager    An object representing the manager node. For workers, this is the node to which the worker will communicate. For managers, this is the form of iteration – `lapply` or `iterate`.

X         A vector of jobs to be performed.

FUN       A function to apply to each job.

ARGFUN    A function accepting an integer value indicating the job number, and returning the job-specific arguments to `FUN`.

BPPARAM   An instance of a `BiocParallelParam` class.

ITER      A function used to generate jobs. No more jobs are available when `ITER()` returns `NULL`.

REDUCE    (Optional) A function combining two values returned by `FUN` into a single value.

init       (Optional) Initial value for reduction.

reduce.in.order (Optional) logical(1) indicating that reduction must occur in the order jobs are dispatched (TRUE) or that reduction can occur in the order jobs are completed (FALSE).

...       Additional arguments, ignored in all cases.

Details

Workers enter a loop. They wait to receive a message (R list) from the manager. The message contains a type element, with evaluation as follows:

“EXEC”   Execute the R code in the message, returning the result to the manager.

“DONE”   Signal termination to the manager, terminate the worker.

Managers under `lapply` dispatch pre-determined jobs, X, to workers, collecting the results from and dispatching new jobs to the first available worker. The manager returns a list of results, in a one-to-one correspondence with the order of jobs supplied, when all jobs have been evaluated.

Managers under `iterate` dispatch an undetermined number of jobs to workers, collecting previous jobs from and dispatching new jobs to the first available worker. Dispatch continues until available jobs are exhausted. The return value is by default a list of results in a one-to-one correspondence with the order of jobs supplied. The return value is influenced by `REDUCE`, `init`, and `reduce.in.order`.

Author(s)

Valerie Obenchain, Martin Morgan. Derived from similar functionality in the `snow` and `parallel` packages.

Examples

```r
## These functions are not meant to be called by the end user.
```
bpmapply

**Parallel mapply-like functionality**

**Description**

bpmapply applies FUN to first elements of ..., the second elements and so on. Any type of object in ... is allowed, provided length, [, and [[ methods are available. The return value is a list of length equal to the length of all objects provided, as with mapply.

**Usage**

```r
bpmapply(FUN, ..., MoreArgs=NULL, SIMPLIFY=TRUE, USE.NAMES=TRUE, BPREDO=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ANY,missing'
bpmapply(FUN, ..., MoreArgs=NULL, SIMPLIFY=TRUE, USE.NAMES=TRUE, BPREDO=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ANY,BiocParallelParam'
bpmapply(FUN, ..., MoreArgs=NULL, SIMPLIFY=TRUE, USE.NAMES=TRUE, BPREDO=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

**Arguments**

- **FUN**
  The function to be applied to each element passed via ....

- **...**
  Objects for which methods length, [, and [[ are implemented. All objects must have the same length or shorter objects will be replicated to have length equal to the longest.

- **MoreArgs**
  List of additional arguments to FUN.

- **SIMPLIFY**
  If TRUE the result will be simplified using `simplify2array`.

- **USE.NAMES**
  If TRUE the result will be named.

- **BPPARAM**
  An optional `BiocParallelParam` instance defining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation.

- **BPREDO**
  A list of output from bpmapply with one or more failed elements. When a list is given in BPREDO, bpok is used to identify errors, tasks are rerun and inserted into the original results.

**Details**

See `methods(bpmapply)` for additional methods, e.g., `method?bpmapply("MulticoreParam")`.

**Value**

See `mapply`.

**Author(s)**

Michel Lang . Original code as attributed in `mclapply`.
See Also

- `bpvec` for parallel, vectorized calculations.
- `BiocParallelParam` for possible values of BPPARAM.

Examples

```r
methods("bpmapply")

fun <- function(greet, who) {
  paste(Sys.getpid(), greet, who)
}
greet <- c("morning", "night")
who <- c("sun", "moon")

param <- bpparam()
original <- bpworkers(param)
bpworkers(param) <- 2
result <- bpmapply(fun, greet, who, BPPARAM = param)
cat(paste(result, collapse="\n"), "\n")
bpworkers(param) <- original
```

---

**bpok**  
Resume computation with partial results

Description

Identifies unsuccessful results returned from `bplapply`, `bpmapply`, `bpvec`, `bpaggregate` or `bpvectorize`.

Usage

```r
bpok(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  Results returned from a call to `bp*apply`.

Details

- `bpok` Returns a `logical()` vector: FALSE for any jobs that resulted in an error. `x` is the result list output by `bplapply`, `bpmapply`, `bpvec`, `bpaggregate` or `bpvectorize`.

Author(s)

Michel Lang, Martin Morgan and Valerie Obenchain
Examples

## Example 1: Catching Errors

By default, `stop.on.error` is `TRUE` in `BiocParallelParam` objects. If `stop.on.error` is `TRUE`, an ill-fated `bplapply()` simply stops, displaying the error message.

```r
param <- SnowParam(workers = 2, stop.on.error = TRUE)
tryCatch({
  bplapply(list(1, "two", 3), sqrt, BPPARAM = param)
}, error=identity)
```

If `stop.on.error` is `FALSE`, the computation continues. Errors are signalled but the full evaluation can be retrieved.

```r
param <- SnowParam(workers = 2, stop.on.error = FALSE)
X <- list(1, "two", 3)
result <- bptry(bplapply(X, sqrt, BPPARAM = param))
result
```

## Example 2: Checking Errors

Check for errors:

```r
fail <- !bpok(result)
fail
```

Access the traceback with `attr()`:

```r
tail(attr(result[[2]], "traceback"), 5)
```

## Example 3: Resume Calculations

The `resume` mechanism is triggered by supplying a list of partial results as `BPREDO`. Data elements that failed are rerun and merged with previous results.

```r
X_mod <- list(1, 2, 3)
bplapply(X_mod, sqrt, BPPARAM = param, BPREDO = result)
```

---

**bpschedule**

**Schedule back-end Params**

**Description**

Use functions on this page to influence scheduling of parallel processing.

**Usage**

```r
bpschedule(x)
```
Arguments

- **x**: An instance of a `BiocParallelParam` class, e.g., `MulticoreParam`, `SnowParam`, `DoparParam`.
  - x can be missing, in which case the default back-end (see `register`) is used.

Details

- `bpschedule` returns a logical(1) indicating whether the parallel evaluation should occur at this point.

Value

- `bpschedule` returns a scalar logical.

Author(s)

- Martin Morgan <mailto:mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

See Also

- `BiocParallelParam` for possible values of x.

Examples

```r
bpschedule(SnowParam()) # TRUE
bpschedule(MulticoreParam(2)) # FALSE on windows

p <- MulticoreParam()
bpschedule(p)
bplapply(1:2, function(i, p) {
  bpschedule(p)
}, p = p, BPPARAM=p)
```

---

**bptry**

*Try expression evaluation, recovering from bperror signals*

Description

This function is meant to be used as a wrapper around `bplapply()` and friends, returning the evaluated expression rather than signalling an error.

Usage

```r
bptry(expr, ..., bplist_error, bperror)
```
bpvalidate

Arguments

expr       An R expression; see tryCatch.
bplist_error A 'handler' function of a single argument, used to catch bplist_error conditions signalled by expr. A bplist_error condition is signalled when an element of bplapply and other iterations contain a evaluation that failed. When missing, the default retrieves the “result” attribute from the error, containing the partially evaluated results. Setting bplist_error=identity returns the evaluated condition. Setting bplist_error=stop passes the condition to other handlers, notably the handler provided by bperror.
berror     A 'handler' function of a single argument, use to catch berror conditions signalled by expr. A berror is a base class to all errors signaled by BiocParallel code. When missing, the default returns the condition without signalling an error.

Value

The partially evaluated list of results.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <martin.morgan@roswellpark.org>

See Also

tryCatch, bplapply.

Examples

param = registered()[[!]]
param
X = list(1, "2", 3)
bptry(bplapply(X, sqrt))             # bplist_error handler
bptry(bplapply(X, sqrt), bplist_error=identity)  # bperror handler

bpvalidate Tools for developing functions for parallel execution in distributed memory

Description

bpvalidate interrogates the function environment and search path to locate undefined symbols.

Usage

bpvalidate(fun)
bpvalidate

Arguments

fun The function to be checked.

Details

bpvalidate tests if a function can be run in a distributed memory environment (e.g., SOCK clusters, Windows machines). bpvalidate looks in the environment of fun, in the NAMESPACE exports of libraries loaded in fun, and along the search path to identify any symbols outside the scope of fun. bpvalidate can be used to check functions passed to the bp* family of functions in BiocParallel or other packages that support parallel evaluation on clusters such as snow, BatchJobs, Rmpi, etc.

testing package functions The environment of a function defined inside a package is the NAMESPACE of the package. It is important to test these functions as they will be called from within the package, with the appropriate environment. Specifically, do not copy/paste the function into the workspace; once this is done the GlobalEnv becomes the function environment. To test a package function, load the package then call the function by name (myfun) or explicitly (mypkg:::myfun) if not exported.

testing workspace functions The environment of a function defined in the workspace is the GlobalEnv. Because these functions do not have an associated package NAMESPACE, the functions and variables used in the body must be explicitly passed or defined. See examples.

Defining functions in the workspace is often done during development or testing. If the function is later moved inside a package, it can be rewritten in a more lightweight form by taking advantage of imported symbols in the package NAMESPACE.

NOTE: bpvalidate does not currently work on Generics.

Value

A list of length 2 with named elements ‘inPath’ and ‘unknown’.

• inPath A named list of symbols and where they were found. These symbols were found on the search path instead of the function environment and should probably be imported in the NAMESPACE or otherwise defined in the package.

• unknown A vector of symbols not found in the function environment or the search path.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan mailto:mtmorgan@fhcrc.org and Valerie Obenchain mailto:vobencha@fhcrc.org.

Examples

```r
## Testing package functions
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
## Not run:
library(myPkg)

## Test exported functions by name or the double colon:
bpvalidate(myExportedFun)
bpvalidate(myPkg:::myExportedFun)
```
Non-exported functions are called with the triple colon:
bpvalidate(myPkg:::myInternalFun)

End(Not run)

Testing workspace functions

Functions defined in the workspace have the .GlobalEnv as their environment. Often the symbols used inside the function body are not defined in .GlobalEnv and must be passed explicitly.

Loading libraries:
In 'fun1' countBam() is flagged as unknown:
fun1 <- function(f1, ...)
    countBam(f1)
bpvalidate(fun1)

countBam() is not defined in .GlobalEnv and must be passed as an argument or made available by loading the library.
fun2 <- function(f1, ...) {
    library(Rsamtools)
    countBam(f1)
}
bpvalidate(fun2)

Passing arguments:
'param' is defined in the workspace but not passed to 'fun3'.
bpvalidate() flags 'param' as being found 'inPath' which means it is not defined in the function environment or inside the function.
library(Rsamtools)
param <- ScanBamParam(flag=scanBamFlag(isMinusStrand=FALSE))
fun3 <- function(f1, ...) {
    library(Rsamtools)
    countBam(f1, param=param)
}
bpvalidate(fun3)

'param' is explicitly passed by adding it as a formal argument.
fun4 <- function(f1, ..., param) {
    library(Rsamtools)
    countBam(f1, param=param)
}
bpvalidate(fun4)

The corresponding call to a bp* function includes 'param':
Not run: bplapply(files, fun4, param=param, BPPARAM=SnowParam(2))
**Description**

bpvec applies FUN to subsets of X. Any type of object X is allowed, provided length and [ are defined on X. FUN is a function such that length(FUN(X)) == length(X). The objects returned by FUN are concatenated by AGGREGATE (c() by default). The return value is FUN(X).

**Usage**

```r
bpvec(X, FUN, ..., AGGREGATE=c, BPREDO=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

**Arguments**

- **X**: Any object for which methods length and [ are implemented.
- **FUN**: A function to be applied to subsets of X. The relationship between X and FUN(X) is 1:1, so that length(FUN(X, ...)) == length(X). The return value of separate calls to FUN are concatenated with AGGREGATE.
- **...**: Additional arguments for FUN.
- **AGGREGATE**: A function taking any number of arguments ... called to reduce results (elements of the ... argument of AGGREGATE from parallel jobs. The default, c, concatenates objects and is appropriate for vectors; rbind might be appropriate for data frames.
- **BPPARAM**: An optional `BiocParallelParam` instance determining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation, or a list of `BiocParallelParam` instances, to be applied in sequence for nested calls to `BiocParallel` functions.
- **BPREDO**: A list of output from bpvec with one or more failed elements. When a list is given in BPREDO, bpok is used to identify errors, tasks are rerun and inserted into the original results.

**Details**

This method creates a vector of indices for X that divide the elements as evenly as possible given the number of `bpworkers()` and `bptasks()` of `BPPARAM`. Indices and data are passed to `bplapply` for parallel evaluation.

The distinction between bpvec and bplapply is that bplapply applies FUN to each element of X separately whereas bpvec assumes the function is vectorized, e.g., c(FUN(x[1]), FUN(x[2])) is equivalent to FUN(x[1:2]). This approach can be more efficient than bplapply but requires the assumption that FUN takes a vector input and creates a vector output of the same length as the input which does not depend on partitioning of the vector. This behavior is consistent with parallel::pvec and the ?pvec man page should be consulted for further details.

**Value**

The result should be identical to FUN(X, ...) (assuming that AGGREGATE is set appropriately).

When evaluation of individual elements of X results in an error, the result is a list with the same geometry (i.e., lengths()) as the split applied to X to create chunks for parallel evaluation; one or more elements of the list contain a `bperror` element, indicating that the vectorized calculation failed for at least one of the index values in that chunk.

An error is also signaled when FUN(X) does not return an object of the same length as X; this condition is only detected when the number of elements in X is greater than the number of workers.
bpvectorize

Transform vectorized functions into parallelized, vectorized function

Description

This transforms a vectorized function into a parallel, vectorized function. Any function FUN can be used, provided its parallelized argument (by default, the first argument) has a length and method defined, and the return value of FUN can be concatenated with `c`.

Usage

bpvectorize(FUN, ..., BPRED0=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,ANY'
bpvectorize(FUN, ..., BPRED0=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,missing'
bpvectorize(FUN, ..., BPRED0=list(), BPPARAM=bpparam())

Arguments

FUN

A function whose first argument has a length and can be subset [], and whose evaluation would benefit by splitting the argument into subsets, each one of which is independently transformed by FUN. The return value of FUN must support concatenation with `c`.  

Examples

methods("bpvec")

## ten tasks (1:10), called with as many back-end elements are specified
## by BPPARAM. Compare with bplapply
fun <- function(v) {
  message("working")
  sqrt(v)
}
system.time(result <- bpvec(1:10, fun))
result

## invalid FUN -- length(class(X)) is not equal to length(X)
bptry(bpvec(1:2, class, BPPARAM=SerialParam()))
BPPARAM

An optional `BiocParallelParam` instance determining the parallel back-end to be used during evaluation.

BPRED0

A list of output from bpvectorize with one or more failed elements. When a list is given in BPRED0, bpok is used to identify errors, tasks are rerun and inserted into the original results.

Details

The result of bpvectorize is a function with signature `...`: arguments to the returned function are the original arguments `FUN`. BPPARAM is used for parallel evaluation.

When BPPARAM is a class for which no method is defined (e.g., SerialParam), FUN(X) is used.

See methods(bpvectorize) for additional methods, if any.

Value

A function taking the same arguments as FUN, but evaluated using bpvec for parallel evaluation across available cores.

Author(s)

Ryan Thompson mailto:rct@thompsonclan.org

See Also

bpvec

Examples

```r
p.sqrt <- bpvectorize(sqrt) ## default parallelization
psqrt(1:10)
```
DeveloperInterface

.recv_all(backend)

## worker interface
.send(worker, value)
.recv(worker)
.close(worker)

## supporting implementations
.bpstart_impl(x)
.bworker_impl(worker)
.bplapply_impl(X, FUN, ..., BPREDO = list(), BPPARAM = bpparam())
.bpiterate_impl(ITER, FUN, ..., REDUCE, init, reduce.in.order = FALSE, BPPARAM = bpparam())
.bpstop_impl(x)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prototype</th>
<th>A named list of default values for reference class fields.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>A BPPARAM instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend</td>
<td>An object containing information about the cluster, returned by bpbackend(&lt;BPPARAM&gt;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker</td>
<td>The object to which the worker communicates via .send and .recv. close terminates the worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node</td>
<td>An integer value indicating the node in the backend to which values are to be sent or received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Any R object, to be sent to or from workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X, ITER, FUN, REDUCE, init, reduce.in.order, BPREDO, BPPARAM</td>
<td>See bplapply and bpiterate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>For .prototype_update(), name-value pairs to initialize derived and base class fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For .bplapply_impl(), .bpiterate_impl(), additional arguments to FUN(); see bplapply and bpiterate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Start a BPPARM implementation by creating a reference class, e.g., extending the virtual class BiocParallelParam. Because of idiosyncrasies in reference class field initialization, an instance of the class should be created by calling the generator returned by setRefClass() with a list of key-value pairs providing default parameter arguments. The default values for the BiocParallelParam base class is provided in a list .BiocParallelParam_prototype, and the function .prototype_update() updates a prototype with new values, typically provided by the user. See the example below.

BPPARM implementations need to implement bpstart() and bpstop() methods; they may also need to implement, bplapply() and bpiterate() methods. Each method usually performs implementation-specific functionality before calling the next (BiocParallelParam) method. To avoid the intricacies of multiple dispatch, the bodies of BiocParallelParam methods are available for direct use as exported symbols.

- bpstart.BiocParallelParam-method (.bpstart_impl()) initiates logging, random number generation, and registration of finalizers to ensure that started clusters are stopped.
• `bpstop`, `BiocParallelParam-method`(`.bpstop_impl()`) ensures appropriate clean-up of stopped clusters, including sending the DONE semaphore. `bpstart()` will usually arrange for workers to enter `.bworker_impl()` to listen for and evaluate tasks.

• `bplapply`, `ANY`, `BiocParallelParam-method` and `bpiterate`, `ANY`, `BiocParallelParam-method` (`.bplapply_impl()`, `.bpiterate_impl()`) implement: serial evaluation when there is a single core or task available; BPREDO functionality, and parallel lapply-like or iterative calculation.

Invoke `.bpstart_impl()`, `.bpstop_impl()`, `.bplapply_impl()`, and `.bpiterate_impl()` after any BPPARAM-specific implementation details.

New implementations will also implement `bpisup()` and `bpbackend()` / `bpbackend<-()`; there are no default methods.

The `backends` (object returned by `bpbackend()` of new BPPARAM implementations must support `length()` (number of nodes). In addition, the backends must support `.send_to()` and `.recv_any()` manager and `.send()`, `.recv()`, and `.close()` worker methods. Default `.send_all()` and `.recv_all()` methods are implemented as simple iterations along the `length(cluster)`, invoking `.send_to()` or `.recv_any()` on each iteration.

**Value**

The return value of `.prototype_update()` is a list with elements in prototype substituted with key-value pairs provided in ....

All `send*` and `recv*` functions are endomorphic, returning a cluster object.

**Examples**

```r
## Extend BiocParallelParam; `.A()` is not meant for the end user
##
.A <- setRefClass(
  "A",
  contains = "BiocParallelParam",
  fields = list(id = "character")
)

## Use a prototype for default values, including the prototype for ## inherited fields
.A_prototype <- c(  
  list(id = "default_id"),  
  .BiocParallelParam_prototype
)

## Provide a constructor for the user
A <- function(...) {
  prototype <- .prototype_update(.A_prototype, ...)
  do.call(.A, prototype)
}

## Provide an R function for field access
bpid <- function(x)
```

DoparParam-class

Enable parallel evaluation using registered dopar backend

Description

This class is used to dispatch parallel operations to the dopar backend registered with the foreach package.

Usage

DoparParam(stop.on.error=TRUE)

Arguments

stop.on.error logical(1) Stop all jobs as soon as one jobs fails (stop.on.error == TRUE) or wait for all jobs to terminate. Default is TRUE.

Details

DoparParam can be used for shared or non-shared memory computing depending on what backend is loaded. The doSNOW package supports non-shared memory, doParallel supports both shared and non-shared. When not specified, the default number of workers in DoparParam is determined by getDoParWorkers(). See the foreach package vignette for details using the different backends: http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/foreach/vignettes/foreach.pdf

DoparParam constructor

Return a proxy object that dispatches parallel evaluation to the registered foreach parallel backend.

There are no options to the constructor. All configuration should be done through the normal interface to the foreach parallel backends.

Methods

The following generics are implemented and perform as documented on the corresponding help page (e.g., ?bpisup): bpworkers, bpnworkers, bpstart, bstop, bpiosup, bpbbackend, bpbbackend<-, bpvec.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan mailto:mtmorgan@fhcrc.org
ipcmutex

See Also

getClass("BiocParallelParam") for additional parameter classes.
register for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.
foreach-package for the parallel backend infrastructure used by this param class.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# First register a parallel backend with foreach
library(doParallel)
registerDoParallel(2)

p <- DoparParam()
bplapply(1:10, sqrt, BPPARAM=p)
bpvec(1:10, sqrt, BPPARAM=p)

register(DoparParam(), default=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**ipcmutex**  
*Inter-process locks and counters*

**Description**

Functions documented on this page enable locks and counters between processes on the same computer.

Use ipcid() to generate a unique mutex or counter identifier. A mutex or counter with the same id, including those in different processes, share the same state. ipcremove() removes external state associated with mutex or counters created with id. ipclock() blocks until the lock is obtained. ipctrylock() tries to obtain the lock, returning immediately if it is not available. ipcunlock() releases the lock. ipclocked() queries the lock to determine whether it is currently held. ipcyield() returns the current counter, and increments the value for subsequent calls. ipcvalue() returns the current counter without incrementing. ipcreset() sets the counter to n, such that the next call to ipcyield() or ipcvalue() returns n.

**Usage**

```r
## Utilities
ipcid(id)
ipcremove(id)

## Locks
ipclock(id)
```
### ipcmutex

```r
ipctrylock(id)
ipcunlock(id)
ipclocked(id)

## Counters
ipcyield(id)
ipcvalue(id)
ipcreset(id, n = 1)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>id</code></td>
<td>character(1) identifier string for mutex or counter. <code>ipcid()</code> ensures that the identifier is universally unique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>n</code></td>
<td>integer(1) value from which <code>ipcyield()</code> will increment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

**Locks:**
- `ipclock()` creates a named lock, returning TRUE on success.
- `trylock()` returns TRUE if the lock is obtained, FALSE otherwise.
- `ipcunlock()` returns TRUE on success, FALSE (e.g., because there is nothing to unlock) otherwise.
- `ipclocked()` returns TRUE when `id` is locked, and FALSE otherwise.

**Counters:**
- `ipcyield()` returns an integer(1) value representing the next number in sequence. The first value returned is 1.
- `ipcvalue()` returns the value to be returned by the next call to `ipcyield()`, without incrementing the counter. If the counter is no longer available, `ipcyield()` returns NA.
- `ipcreset()` returns `n`, invisibly.

**Utilities:**
- `ipcid()` returns a character(1) unique identifier, with `id` (if not missing) prepended.
- `ipcremove()` returns (invisibly) TRUE if external resources were released or FALSE if not (e.g., because the resources has already been released).

**Examples**

```r
ipcid()

## Locks
id <- ipcid()
ipclock(id)
ipctrylock(id)
ipcunlock(id)
```

MulticoreParam-class

```
ipctrylock(id)
ipclock(id)
ipcremove(id)

id <- ipcid()

system.time({
  ## about 1s, .2s for each process instead of .2s if no lock
  result <- bplapply(1:2, function(i, id) {
    BiocParallel::ipclock(id)
    Sys.sleep(.2)
    time <- Sys.time()
    BiocParallel::ipcunlock(id)
    time
  }, id)
})
ipcremove(id)
diff(sort(unlist(result, use.names=FALSE)))

## Counters
id <- ipcid()
ipcyield(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcreset(id, 10)
ipcvalue(id)
ipcyield(id)
ipcremove(id)
id <- ipcid()
result <- bplapply(1:2, function(i, id) {
  BiocParallel::ipcyield(id)
}, id)
ipcremove(id)
sort(unlist(result, use.names=FALSE))
```

### Description

This class is used to parameterize single computer multicore parallel evaluation on non-Windows computers. `multicoreWorkers()` chooses the number of workers.

### Usage

```
## constructor
```
MulticoreParam-class

MulticoreParam(workers = multicoreWorkers(), tasks = 0L,
stop.on.error = TRUE,
progressbar = FALSE, RNGseed = NULL,
timeout = 30L * 24L * 60L * 60L, exportglobals=TRUE,
log = FALSE, threshold = "INFO", logdir = NA_character_,
resultdir = NA_character_, jobname = "BPJOB",
manager.hostname = NA_character_, manager.port = NA_integer_,
...)

## detect workers

multicoreWorkers()

Arguments

- **workers**: integer(1) Number of workers. Defaults to all cores available as determined by `detectCores`.
- **tasks**: integer(1). The number of tasks per job. Value must be a scalar integer >= 0L. In this documentation a job is defined as a single call to a function, such as `bplapply`, `bpmapply` etc. A task is the division of the X argument into chunks. When tasks == 0 (default), X is divided as evenly as possible over the number of workers. A tasks value of > 0 specifies the exact number of tasks. Values can range from 1 (all of X to a single worker) to the length of X (each element of X to a different worker). When the length of X is less than the number of workers each element of X is sent to a worker and tasks is ignored.
- **stop.on.error**: logical(1) Enable stop on error.
- **progressbar**: logical(1) Enable progress bar (based on plyr::progress_text).
- **RNGseed**: integer(1) Seed for random number generation. When not NULL, this value is passed to parallel::clusterSetRNGStream to generate random number streams on each worker.
- **timeout**: numeric(1) Time (in seconds) allowed for worker to complete a task. This value is passed to base::setTimeLimit() as both the cpu and elapsed arguments. If the computation exceeds timeout an error is thrown with message 'reached elapsed time limit'.
- **exportglobals**: logical(1) Export base::options() from manager to workers? Default TRUE.
- **log**: logical(1) Enable logging.
- **threshold**: character(1) Logging threshold as defined in futile.logger.
- **logdir**: character(1) Log files directory. When not provided, log messages are returned to stdout.
- **resultdir**: character(1) Job results directory. When not provided, results are returned as an R object (list) to the workspace.
MulticoreParam-class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jobname</td>
<td>character(1) Job name that is prepended to log and result files. Default is &quot;BPJOB&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manager.hostname</td>
<td>character(1) Host name of manager node. See 'Global Options', in SnowParam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manager.port</td>
<td>integer(1) Port on manager with which workers communicate. See 'Global Options' in SnowParam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional arguments passed to `makeCluster`

Details

MulticoreParam is used for shared memory computing. Under the hood the cluster is created with `makeCluster(...,type ="FORK")` from the parallel package.

The default number of workers is determined by `multicoreWorkers()`). On windows, the number of multicore workers is always 1. Otherwise, the default is normally the maximum of 1 and `parallel::detectCores() -2`. Machines with 3 or fewer cores, or machines where number of cores cannot be determined, are assigned a single worker. Machines with more than 127 cores are limited to the number of R connections available when the workers start; this is 128 (a hard-coded limit in R) minus the number of open connections as returned by `nrow(showConnections(all=TRUE))`. The option `mc.cores` can be used to specify an arbitrary number of workers, e.g., `options(mc.cores=4L)`; the Bioconductor build system enforces a maximum of 4 workers.

A FORK transport starts workers with the `mcfork` function and communicates between master and workers using socket connections. `mcfork` builds on fork() and thus a Linux cluster is not supported. Because FORK clusters are Posix based they are not supported on Windows. When MulticoreParam is created/used in Windows it defaults to SerialParam which is the equivalent of using a single worker.

error handling: By default all computations are attempted and partial results are returned with any error messages.

- `stop.on.error` A logical. Stops all jobs as soon as one job fails or wait for all jobs to terminate. When FALSE, the return value is a list of successful results along with error messages as 'conditions'.
- The `bpok(x)` function returns a logical() vector that is FALSE for any jobs that threw an error. The input x is a list output from a bp*apply function such as bplapply or bpmapply.

logging: When log = TRUE the futile.logger package is loaded on the workers. All log messages written in the futile.logger format are captured by the logging mechanism and returned in real-time (i.e., as each task completes) instead of after all jobs have finished. Messages sent to `stdout` and `stderr` are returned to the workspace by default. When log = TRUE these are diverted to the log output. Those familiar with the outfile argument to `makeCluster` can think of log = FALSE as equivalent to outfile = NULL; providing a logdir is the same as providing a name for outfile except that BiocParallel writes a log file for each task.

The log output includes additional statistics such as memory use and task runtime. Memory use is computed by calling `gc(reset=TRUE)` before code evaluation and `gc()` (no reset) after. The output of the second `gc()` call is sent to the log file. There are many ways to track memory use - this particular approach was taken because it is consistent with how the BatchJobs package reports memory on the workers.

log and result files: Results and logs can be written to a file instead of returned to the workspace. Writing to files is done from the master as each task completes. Options can be set with the logdir and resultdir fields in the constructor or with the accessors, `bplogdir` and `bpresultdir`. 
random number generation: MulticoreParam and SnowParam use the random number generation support from the parallel package. These params are snow-derived clusters so the arguments for multicore-derived functions such as mc.set.seed and mc.reset.stream do not apply.

Random number generation is controlled through the param argument, RNGseed which is passed to parallel::clusterSetRNGStream. clusterSetRNGStream uses the L’Ecuyer-CMRG random number generator and distributes streams to the members of a cluster. If RNGseed is not NULL it serves as the seed to the streams, otherwise the streams are set from the current seed of the master process after selecting the L’Ecuyer generator. See ?clusterSetRNGStream for more details.

Constructor

MulticoreParam(workers = multicoreWorkers(), tasks = 0L, stop.on.error = FALSE, tasks = 0L, progressbar = FALSE, RNGseed = NULL, timeout = Inf, exportglobals = TRUE, log = FALSE, threshold = “INFO”, logdir = NA_character_, resultdir = NA_character_, manager.hostname = NA_character_, manager.port = NA_integer_, ...):

Return an object representing a FORK cluster. The cluster is not created until bpstart is called. Named arguments in ... are passed to makeCluster.

Accessors: Logging and results

In the following code, x is a MulticoreParam object.

bpprogressbar(x), bpprogressbar(x) <- value: Get or set the value to enable text progress bar. value must be a logical(1).
bpjobname(x), bpjobname(x) <- value: Get or set the job name.
bpRNGseed(x), bpRNGseed(x) <- value: Get or set the seed for random number generation. value must be a numeric(1) or NULL.
bplog(x), bplog(x) <- value: Get or set the value to enable logging. value must be a logical(1).
bpthreshold(x), bpthreshold(x) <- value: Get or set the logging threshold. value must be a character(1) string of one of the levels defined in the futile.logger package: “TRACE”, “DEBUG”, “INFO”, “WARN”, “ERROR”, or “FATAL”.
bplogdir(x), bplogdir(x) <- value: Get or set the directory for the log file. value must be a character(1) path, not a file name. The file is written out as LOGFILE.out. If no logdir is provided and bplog=TRUE log messages are sent to stdout.
bpresultdir(x), bpresultdir(x) <- value: Get or set the directory for the result files. value must be a character(1) path, not a file name. Separate files are written for each job with the prefix JOB (e.g., JOB1, JOB2, etc.). When no resultdir is provided the results are returned to the session as list.

Accessors: Back-end control

In the code below x is a MulticoreParam object. See the ?BiocParallelParam man page for details on these accessors.

bpworkers(x)
bpnworkers(x)
bptasks(x), bptasks(x) <- value
bpstart(x)
bpstop(x)
MulticoreParam-class

bpisup(x)
bpbackend(x), bpbackend(x) <- value

Accessors: Error Handling

In the code below x is a MulticoreParam object. See the ?BiocParallelParam man page for details on these accessors.
bpstopOnError(x), bpstopOnError(x) <- value

Methods: Evaluation

In the code below BPPARAM is a MulticoreParam object. Full documentation for these functions are on separate man pages: see ?bpmapply, ?bplapply, ?bpvec, ?bpiterate and ?bpaggregate.
bpmapply(FUN,...,MoreArgs=NULL,SIMPLIFY=TRUE,USE.NAMES=TRUE,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bplapply(X,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpvec(X,FUN,...,AGGREGATE=c,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpiterate(ITER,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpaggregate(x,data,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())

Methods: Other

In the code below x is a MulticoreParam object.
show(x): Displays the MulticoreParam object.

Global Options

See the 'Global Options' section of SnowParam for manager host name and port defaults.

Author(s)

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See Also

- register for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.
- SnowParam for computing in distributed memory
- BatchJobsParam for computing with cluster schedulers
- DoparParam for computing with foreach
- SerialParam for non-parallel evaluation

Examples

## Job configuration:

bpparam <- MulticoreParam()
MulticoreParam-class

## By default the param is created with the maximum available workers
## determined by multicoreWorkers().
m multicoreWorkers()

## Fields are modified with accessors of the same name:
b plog(bpparam) <- TRUE
dir.create(resultdir <- tempfile())
b presresultdir(bpparam) <- resultdir
bpparam

## Logging:

## When ‘log == TRUE’ the workers use a custom script (in BiocParallel)
## that enables logging and access to other job statistics. Log messages
## are returned as each job completes rather than waiting for all to finish.

## In ‘fun’, a value of ‘x = 1’ will throw a warning, ‘x = 2’ is ok
## and ‘x = 3’ throws an error. Because ‘x = 1’ sleeps, the warning
## should return after the error.
X <- 1:3
fun <- function(x) {
  if (x == 1) {
    Sys.sleep(2)
    if (TRUE & c(TRUE, TRUE)) ## warning
      x
  } else if (x == 2) {
    x ## ok
  } else if (x == 3) {
    sqrt("FOO") ## error
  }
}

## By default logging is off. Turn it on with the bplog()<- setter
## or by specifying ‘log = TRUE’ in the constructor.
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(3, log = TRUE, stop.on.error = FALSE)
res <- tryCatch({
  bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM=bpparam)
}, error=identity)
res

## When a 'logdir' location is given the messages are redirected to a file:
## Not run:
bplogdir(bpparam) <- tempdir()
bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
list.files(bplogdir(bpparam))

## End(Not run)

## Managing results:

### MulticoreParam-class

bpparam

## By default the param is created with the maximum available workers
## determined by multicoreWorkers().
m multicoreWorkers()

## Fields are modified with accessors of the same name:
b plog(bpparam) <- TRUE
dir.create(resultdir <- tempfile())
b presresultdir(bpparam) <- resultdir
bpparam

## Logging:

## When ‘log == TRUE’ the workers use a custom script (in BiocParallel)
## that enables logging and access to other job statistics. Log messages
## are returned as each job completes rather than waiting for all to finish.

## In ‘fun’, a value of ‘x = 1’ will throw a warning, ‘x = 2’ is ok
## and ‘x = 3’ throws an error. Because ‘x = 1’ sleeps, the warning
## should return after the error.
X <- 1:3
fun <- function(x) {
  if (x == 1) {
    Sys.sleep(2)
    if (TRUE & c(TRUE, TRUE)) ## warning
      x
  } else if (x == 2) {
    x ## ok
  } else if (x == 3) {
    sqrt("FOO") ## error
  }
}

## By default logging is off. Turn it on with the bplog()<- setter
## or by specifying ‘log = TRUE’ in the constructor.
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(3, log = TRUE, stop.on.error = FALSE)
res <- tryCatch({
  bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM=bpparam)
}, error=identity)
res

## When a 'logdir' location is given the messages are redirected to a file:
## Not run:
bplogdir(bpparam) <- tempdir()
bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
list.files(bplogdir(bpparam))

## End(Not run)

## Managing results:
## By default results are returned as a list. When 'resultdir' is given
## files are saved in the directory specified by job, e.g., 'TASK1.Rda',
## 'TASK2.Rda', etc.
## Not run:
dir.create(resultdir <- tempfile())
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(2, resultdir = resultdir, stop.on.error = FALSE)
bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
list.files(bpresultdir(bpparam))

## End(Not run)

## Error handling:

## When 'stop.on.error' is TRUE the job is terminated as soon as an
## error is hit. When FALSE, all computations are attempted and partial
## results are returned along with errors. In this example the number of
## 'tasks' is set to equal the length of 'X' so each element is run
## separately. (Default behavior is to divide 'X' evenly over workers.)

## All results along with error:
bpparam <- MulticoreParam(2, tasks = 4, stop.on.error = FALSE)
res <- bptry(bplapply(list(1, "two", 3, 4), sqrt, BPPARAM = bpparam))
res

## Calling bpok() on the result list returns TRUE for elements with no error.
bpok(res)

## Random number generation:

## Random number generation is controlled with the 'RNGseed' field.
## This seed is passed to parallel::clusterSetRNGStream
## which uses the L'Ecuyer-CMRG random number generator and distributes
## streams to members of the cluster.

bpparam <- MulticoreParam(3, RNGseed = 7739465)
bplapply(seq_len(bpnworkers(bpparam)), function(i) rnorm(1), BPPARAM = bpparam)

---

### register

Maintain a global registry of available back-end Params

**Description**

Use functions on this page to add to or query a registry of back-ends, including the default for use when no BPPARAM object is provided to functions.

**Usage**

```r
register(BPPARAM, default=TRUE)
registered(bpparamClass)
bpparam(bpparamClass)
```
Arguments

**BPPARAM**  An instance of a BiocParallelParam class, e.g., `MulticoreParam`, `SnowParam`, `DoparParam`.

**default**  Make this the default BiocParallelParam for subsequent evaluations? If `FALSE`, the argument is placed at the lowest priority position.

**bpparamClass**  When present, the text name of the BiocParallelParam class (e.g., "MulticoreParam") to be retrieved from the registry. When absent, a list of all registered instances is returned.

Details

The registry is a list of back-ends with configuration parameters for parallel evaluation. The first list entry is the default and is used by BiocParallel functions when no BPPARAM argument is supplied.

At load time the registry is populated with default backends. On Windows these are SnowParam and SerialParam and on non-Windows MulticoreParam, SnowParam and SerialParam. When `snowWorkers()` or `multicoreWorkers()` returns a single core, only SerialParm is registered.

The `BiocParallelParam` objects are constructed from global options of the corresponding name, or from the default constructor (e.g., `SnowParam()`) if no option is specified. The user can set customizations during start-up (e.g., in an `.Rprofile` file) with, for instance, `options(MulticoreParam=quote(MulticoreParam(workers=8)))`.

The act of “registering” a back-end modifies the existing `BiocParallelParam` in the list; only one param of each type can be present in the registry. When `default=TRUE`, the newly registered param is moved to the top of the list thereby making it the default. When `default=FALSE`, the param is modified ‘in place’ vs being moved to the top.

`bpparam()`, invoked with no arguments, returns the default `BiocParallelParam` instance from the registry. When called with the text name of a `bpparamClass`, the global options are consulted first, e.g., `options(MulticoreParam=MulticoreParam())` and then the value of `registered(bpparamClass)`.

Value

- `register` returns, invisibly, a list of registered back-ends.
- `registered` returns the back-end of type `bpparamClass` or, if `bpparamClass` is missing, a list of all registered back-ends.
- `bpparam` returns the back-end of type `bpparamClass` or,

Author(s)

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See Also

- `BiocParallelParam` for possible values of BPPARAM.

Examples

```r
## The registry
## -------------------------------------------------------------
## The default registry.
default <- registered()
```
## When default = TRUE the last param registered becomes the new default.

```r
corrected_param <- SnowParam(workers = 3, type = "SOCK")
register(corrected_param, default = TRUE)
registered()
```

## Retrieve the default back-end,

```r
bparam()
```

## or a specific BiocParallelParam.

```r
bparam("SnowParam")
```

## restore original registry -- push the defaults in reverse order

```r
for (param in rev(default))
register(param)
```

## Specifying a back-end for evaluation

## The back-end of choice is given as the BPPARAM argument to
## the BiocParallel functions. None, one, or multiple back-ends can be
## used.

```r
bplapply(1:6, sqrt, BPPARAM = MulticoreParam(3))
```

## When not specified, the default from the registry is used.

```r
bplapply(1:6, sqrt)
```

---

### SerialParam-class  

**Enable serial evaluation**

#### Description

This class is used to parameterize serial evaluation, primarily to facilitate easy transition from parallel to serial code.

#### Usage

```
SerialParam(stop.on.error = TRUE, log = FALSE,
    threshold = "INFO", logdir = NA_character_, progressbar = FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- **stop.on.error**  
  A logical determining behavior on error; see `SnowParam`.
- **log**  
  logical(1) Enable logging; see `SnowParam`.
- **threshold**  
  character(1) Logging threshold; see `SnowParam`.
- **logdir**  
  character(1) Log files directory. When not provided, log messages are returned to stdout.
- **progressbar**  
  logical(1) Enable progress bar (based on `plyr::progress_text`).
SnowParam-class

Constructor

SerialParam():
Return an object to be used for serial evaluation of otherwise parallel functions such as bplapply, bpvec.

Methods

The following generics are implemented and perform as documented on the corresponding help page (e.g., ?bpworkers): bpworkers, bpisup, bpstart, bpstop, are implemented, but do not have any side-effects.

Author(s)

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See Also

getClass("BiocParallelParam") for additional parameter classes.
register for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.

Examples

p <- SerialParam()
simplify2array(bplapply(1:10, sqrt, BPPARAM=p))
bpvec(1:10, sqrt, BPPARAM=p)

## Not run:
register(SerialParam(), default=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

snowWorkers()

Usage

## constructor
## ------------------------------------
SnowParam(workers = snowWorkers(type), type=c("SOCK", "MPI", "FORK"),
tasks = 0L, stop.on.error = TRUE,
progressbar = FALSE, RNGseed = NULL,
timeout = 30L * 24L * 60L * 60L, exportglobals = TRUE,
log = FALSE, threshold = "INFO", logdir = NA_character_,
resultdir = NA_character_, jobname = "BPJOB",

SnowParam-class

Enable simple network of workstations (SNOW)-style parallel evaluation

Description

This class is used to parameterize simple network of workstations (SNOW) parallel evaluation on one or several physical computers. snowWorkers() chooses the number of workers.

Usage

## constructor
## ------------------------------------
SnowParam(workers = snowWorkers(type), type=c("SOCK", "MPI", "FORK"),
tasks = 0L, stop.on.error = TRUE,
progressbar = FALSE, RNGseed = NULL,
timeout = 30L * 24L * 60L * 60L, exportglobals = TRUE,
log = FALSE, threshold = "INFO", logdir = NA_character_,
resultdir = NA_character_, jobname = "BPJOB",


### SnowParam-class

```r
manager.hostname = NA_character_, manager.port = NA_integer_, ...
```

#### ## coercion
#### ------------------------------------
#### as(SOCKcluster, SnowParam)
#### as(spawnedMPIcluster, SnowParam)

#### ## detect workers
#### ------------------------------------

```r
snowWorkers(type = c("SOCK", "MPI", "FORK"))
```

### Arguments

- **workers**: integer(1) Number of workers. Defaults to all cores available as determined by `detectCores`. For a SOCK cluster workers can be a character() vector of host names.
- **type**: character(1) Type of cluster to use. Possible values are SOCK (default) and MPI. Instead of `type=FORK` use `MulticoreParam`.
- **tasks**: integer(1). The number of tasks per job. value must be a scalar integer \( \geq 0 \).
  
  In this documentation a job is defined as a single call to a function, such as `bplapply`, `bpmapply` etc. A task is the division of the \( X \) argument into chunks. When `tasks == 0` (default), \( X \) is divided as evenly as possible over the number of workers.
  
  A `tasks` value of \( > 0 \) specifies the exact number of tasks. Values can range from 1 (all of \( X \) to a single worker) to the length of \( X \) (each element of \( X \) to a different worker).
  
  When the length of \( X \) is less than the number of workers each element of \( X \) is sent to a worker and `tasks` is ignored.
- **stop.on.error**: logical(1) Enable stop on error.
- **progressbar**: logical(1) Enable progress bar (based on `plyr::progress_text`).
- **RNGseed**: integer(1) Seed for random number generation. When not NULL, this value is passed to `parallel::clusterSetRNGStream` to generate random number streams on each worker.
- **timeout**: numeric(1) Time (in seconds) allowed for worker to complete a task. This value is passed to `base::setTimeLimit()` as both the `cpu` and `elapsed` arguments. If the computation exceeds `timeout` an error is thrown with message 'reached elapsed time limit'.
- **exportglobals**: logical(1) Export `base::options()` from manager to workers? Default TRUE.
- **log**: logical(1) Enable logging.
- **threshold**: character(1) Logging threshold as defined in `futile.logger`.
- **logdir**: character(1) Log files directory. When not provided, log messages are returned to stdout.
- **resultdir**: character(1) Job results directory. When not provided, results are returned as an R object (list) to the workspace.
**SnowParam-class**

- **jobname**: character(1) Job name that is prepended to log and result files. Default is "BPJOB".
- **manager.hostname**: character(1) Host name of manager node. See 'Global Options', below.
- **manager.port**: integer(1) Port on manager with which workers communicate. See 'Global Options', below.
- Additional arguments passed to **makeCluster**

**Details**

`SnowParam` is used for distributed memory computing and supports 2 cluster types: 'SOCK' (default) and 'MPI'. The `SnowParam` builds on infrastructure in the `snow` and `parallel` packages and provides the additional features of error handling, logging and writing out results.

The default number of workers is determined by `snowWorkers()` which is usually the maximum of 1L and `parallel::detectCores()` - 2. Machines with 3 or fewer cores, or machines where number of cores cannot be determined, are assigned a single worker. Machines with more than 127 cores are limited to the number of R connections available when the workers start; this is 128 (a hardcoded limit in R) minus the number of open connections as returned by `nrow(showConnections(all=TRUE))`. The option `mc.cores` can be used to specify an arbitrary number of workers, e.g., `options(mc.cores=4L)`; the `Bioconductor` build system enforces a maximum of 4 workers.

**error handling**: By default all computations are attempted and partial results are returned with any error messages.

- `stop.on.error` A logical. Stops all jobs as soon as one job fails or wait for all jobs to terminate. When FALSE, the return value is a list of successful results along with error messages as 'conditions'.
- The `bpok(x)` function returns a logical() vector that is FALSE for any jobs that threw an error. The input x is a list output from a bp*apply function such as `bplapply` or `bpmapply`.

**logging**: When log = TRUE the `futile.logger` package is loaded on the workers. All log messages written in the `futile.logger` format are captured by the logging mechanism and returned real-time (i.e., as each task completes) instead of after all jobs have finished. Messages sent to `stdout` and `stderr` are returned to the workspace by default. When log = TRUE these are diverted to the log output. Those familiar with the `outfile` argument to `makeCluster` can think of log = FALSE as equivalent to `outfile = NULL`; providing a `logdir` is the same as providing a name for `outfile` except that BiocParallel writes a log file for each task.

The log output includes additional statistics such as memory use and task runtime. Memory use is computed by calling `gc(reset=TRUE)` before code evaluation and `gc()` (no reset) after. The output of the second `gc()` call is sent to the log file. There are many ways to track memory use - this particular approach was taken because it is consistent with how the BatchJobs package reports memory on the workers.

**log and result files**: Results and logs can be written to a file instead of returned to the workspace. Writing to files is done from the master as each task completes. Options can be set with the `logdir` and `resultdir` fields in the constructor or with the accessors, `bplogdir` and `bpreesultdir`.

**random number generation**: MulticoreParam and SnowParam use the random number generation support from the parallel package. These params are snow-derived clusters so the arguments for multicore-derived functions such as `mc.set.seed` and `mc.reset.stream` do not apply.
Random number generation is controlled through the param argument, RNGseed which is passed to parallel::clusterSetRNGStream. clusterSetRNGStream uses the L’Ecuyer-CMRG random number generator and distributes streams to the members of a cluster. If RNGseed is not NULL it serves as the seed to the streams, otherwise the streams are set from the current seed of the master process after selecting the L’Ecuyer generator. See ?clusterSetRNGStream for more details.

NOTE: The PSOCK cluster from the parallel package does not support cluster options scriptdir and useRscript. PSOCK is not supported because these options are needed to re-direct to an alternate worker script located in BiocParallel.

**Constructor**

SnowParam(workers = snowWorkers(),type=c("SOCK","MPI"),tasks = 0L,stop.on.error = FALSE,progressbar = FALSE,RNGseed = NULL,timeout = Inf,exportglobals = TRUE,log = FALSE,threshold = "INFO",logdir = NA_character_,resultdir = NA_character_,jobname = "BPJOB",manager.hostname = NA_character_,manager.port = NA_integer_,...):

Return an object representing a SNOW cluster. The cluster is not created until bpstart is called. Named arguments in ... are passed to makeCluster.

**Accessors: Logging and results**

In the following code, x is a SnowParam object.

bpprogressbar(x), bpprogressbar(x) <-value: Get or set the value to enable text progress bar. value must be a logical(1).

bpjobname(x), bpjobname(x) <-value: Get or set the job name.

bpRNGseed(x), bpRNGseed(x) <-value: Get or set the seed for random number generation. value must be a numeric(1) or NULL.

bplg(x), bplg(x) <-value: Get or set the value to enable logging. value must be a logical(1).

bpthreshold(x), bpthreshold(x) <-value: Get or set the logging threshold. value must be a character(1) string of one of the levels defined in the futile.logger package: “TRACE”, “DEBUG”, “INFO”, “WARN”, “ERROR”, or “FATAL”.

bplgdir(x), bplgdir(x) <-value: Get or set the directory for the log file. value must be a character(1) path, not a file name. The file is written out as BPLOG.out. If no logdir is provided and bplg=TRUE log messages are sent to stdout.

bpresultdir(x), bpresultdir(x) <-value: Get or set the directory for the result files. value must be a character(1) path, not a file name. Separate files are written for each job with the prefix TASK (e.g., TASK1, TASK2, etc.). When no resultdir is provided the results are returned to the session as list.

**Accessors: Back-end control**

In the code below x is a SnowParam object. See the ?BiocParallelParam man page for details on these accessors.

bpworkers(x), bpworkers(x) <-value, bpmworkers(x)

bptasks(x), bptasks(x) <-value

bpstart(x)

bpstop(x)

bpisup(x)

bpbackend(x), bpbackend(x) <-value
Accessors: Error Handling

In the code below x is a SnowParam object. See the ?BiocParallelParam man page for details on these accessors.

```r
bpstopOnError(x), bpstopOnError(x) <- value
```

Methods: Evaluation

In the code below BPPARAM is a SnowParam object. Full documentation for these functions are on separate man pages: see ?bpmapply, ?bplapply, ?bpvec, ?bpiterate and ?bpaggregate.

```r
bpmapply(FUN,...,MoreArgs=NULL,SIMPLIFY=TRUE,USE.NAMES=TRUE,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bplapply(X,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpvec(X,FUN,...,AGGREGATE=c,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpiterate(ITER,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
bpaggregate(x,data,FUN,...,BPPARAM=bpparam())
```

Methods: Other

In the code below x is a SnowParam object.

```r
show(x): Displays the SnowParam object.
bpok(x): Returns a logical() vector: FALSE for any jobs that resulted in an error. x is the result list output by a BiocParallel function such as bplapply or bpmapply.
```

Coercion

```r
as(from,"SnowParam"): Creates a SnowParam object from a SOCKcluster or spawnedMPIcluster object. Instances created in this way cannot be started or stopped.
```

Global Options

The global option mc.cores influences the number of workers determined by snowWorkers() (described above) or multicoreWorkers() (see multicoreWorkers).

Workers communicate to the master through socket connections. Socket connections require a hostname and port. These are determined by arguments manager.hostname and manager.port; default values are influenced by global options.

The default manager hostname is "localhost" when the number of workers are specified as a numeric(1), and Sys.info()[["nodename"]]] otherwise. The hostname can be over-ridden by the environment variable MASTER or the global option bphost (e.g., options(bphost=Sys.info()[["nodename"]]]).

The default port is chosen as a random value between 11000 and 11999. The port may be over-ridden by the environment variable R_PARALLEL_PORT or PORT, and by the option ports, e.g., options(ports=12345L).

Author(s)

Martin Morgan and Valerie Obenchain.
See Also

- `register` for registering parameter classes for use in parallel evaluation.
- `MulticoreParam` for computing in shared memory
- `BatchJobsParam` for computing with cluster schedulers
- `DoparParam` for computing with foreach
- `SerialParam` for non-parallel evaluation

Examples

```r
## Job configuration:

## SnowParam supports distributed memory computing. The object fields
## control the division of tasks, error handling, logging and result
## format.
bpparam <- SnowParam()
bpparam

## Fields are modified with accessors of the same name:
bplog(bpparam) <- TRUE
dir.create(resultdir <- tempfile())
bpresultdir(bpparam) <- resultdir
bpparam

## Logging:

## When `log == TRUE` the workers use a custom script (in BiocParallel)
## that enables logging and access to other job statistics. Log messages
## are returned as each job completes rather than waiting for all to
## finish.

## In `fun`, a value of `x = 1` will throw a warning, `x = 2` is ok
## and `x = 3` throws an error. Because `x = 1` sleeps, the warning
## should return after the error.
X <- 1:3
fun <- function(x) {
  if (x == 1) {
    Sys.sleep(2)
    if (TRUE & c(TRUE, TRUE)) ## warning
      x
  } else if (x == 2) {
    x ## ok
  } else if (x == 3) {
    sqrt("FOO") ## error
  }
}

## By default logging is off. Turn it on with the bplog()<- setter
## or by specifying `log = TRUE` in the constructor.
bpparam <- SnowParam(3, log = TRUE, stop.on.error = FALSE)
```
tryCatch(
    bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
), error=identity)

## When a 'logdir' location is given the messages are redirected to a
## file:
## Not run:
dir.create(logdir <- tempfile())
bplogdir(bpparam) <- logdir
bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
list.files(bplogdir(bpparam))

## End(Not run)

## Managing results:
## By default results are returned as a list. When 'resultdir' is given
## files are saved in the directory specified by job, e.g., 'TASK1.Rda',
## 'TASK2.Rda', etc.
## Not run:
dir.create(resultdir <- tempfile())
bpparam <- SnowParam(2, resultdir = resultdir)
bplapply(X, fun, BPPARAM = bpparam)
list.files(bpresultdir(bpparam))

## End(Not run)

## Error handling:
## When 'stop.on.error' is TRUE the process returns as soon as an error
## is thrown.
## When 'stop.on.error' is FALSE all computations are attempted. Partial
## results are returned along with errors. Use bptry() to see the
## partial results
bpparam <- SnowParam(2, stop.on.error = FALSE)
res <- bptry(bplapply(list(1, "two", 3, 4), sqrt, BPPARAM = bpparam))
res

## Calling bpok() on the result list returns TRUE for elements with no
## error.
bpok(res)

## Random number generation:
## Random number generation is controlled with the 'RNGseed' field.
## This seed is passed to parallel::clusterSetRNGStream
## which uses the L'Ecuyer-CMRG random number generator and distributes
## streams to members of the cluster.
bpparam <- SnowParam(3, RNGseed = 7739465)
bplapply(seq_len(bpnworkers(bpparam)), function(i) rnorm(1),
BPPARAM = bpparam)
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