

HPC User Environment, Job Management with PBS/Loadleveler

Alexander B. Pacheco

User Services Consultant
LSU HPC & LONI
sys-help@loni.org

HPC Training Fall 2012
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
September 12, 2012



- 1 Hardware Overview
- 2 User Environment
 - Accessing LONI & LSU HPC clusters
 - File Systems
 - Software Management
- 3 Job Management
 - Queues
 - Job Manager Commands
 - Job Types
 - Job Submission Scripts
 - Job Monitoring & Manipulation
- 4 HPC Help

1 Hardware Overview

2 User Environment

- Accessing LONI & LSU HPC clusters
- File Systems
- Software Management

3 Job Management

- Queues
- Job Manager Commands
- Job Types
- Job Submission Scripts
- Job Monitoring & Manipulation

4 HPC Help

- Two major architectures.

Linux Clusters

- Vendor: Dell
- OS: Red Hat
- CPU: Intel Xeon

AIX Clusters

- Vendor: IBM
- OS: AIX
- CPU: Power 7



Linux Clusters

	Name	Peak TeraFLOPS/s	Location	Status	Login
LONI	QueenBee	50.7	ISB	Production	LONI
	Eric	4.7	LSU	Production	LONI
	Louie	4.7	Tulane	Production	LONI
	Oliver	4.7	ULL	Production	LONI
	Painter	4.7	LaTech	Production	LONI
	Poseidon	4.7	UNO	Production	LONI
	Satellite	4.7	Southern	Unknown	LONI
LSU HPC	Tezpur	15.3	LSU	Production	HPC
	Philip	3.5	LSU	Production	HPC
	SuperMike	146 (CPU) 66 (GPU)	LSU	Coming Soon	HPC

AIX Clusters

	Name	Peak TF/s	Location	Status	Login
LSU HPC	Pandora	6.8	LSU	Production	HPC



- LONI account

`https://allocations.loni.org`

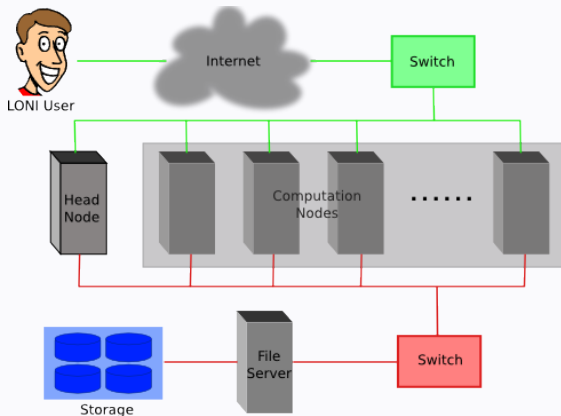
- LSU HPC account

`https://accounts.hpc.lsu.edu`

- Newest cluster in production at LSU HPC is Pandora.
- Newest cluster at LSU HPC is SuperMike, estimated to be online sometime in Fall 2012.

- The default Login shell is bash
- Supported Shells: bash, tcsh, ksh, csh & sh
- Change Login Shell at the profile page

- A cluster is a group of computers (nodes) that works together closely
- Type of nodes
 - ◆ Head node
 - ◆ Compute node



- Queen Bee
 - ◆ 668 nodes: 8 Intel Xeon cores @ 2.33 GHz
 - ◆ 8 GB RAM
 - ◆ 192 TB storage
- Other LONI clusters
 - ◆ 128 nodes: 4 Intel Xeon cores @ 2.33 GHz
 - ◆ 4 GB RAM
 - ◆ 9 TB storage
- Tezpur
 - ◆ 360 nodes, 4 Intel Xeon cores @ 2.33 GHz
 - ◆ 4 GB RAM
 - ◆ 32 TB storage
- Philip
 - ◆ 37 nodes, 8 Intel Xeon cores @ 2.93 GHz
 - ◆ 24/48/96 GB RAM
 - ◆ Shares storage with Tezpur
- Pandora
 - ◆ 8 Power7 nodes, 8 IBM Power7 processors @ 3.33 GHz
 - ◆ 128 GB RAM
 - ◆ 19 TB storage

- 2 Philip nodes with 3 GPU's each.
 - Intel Xeon X5650
 - ◆ 2.66GHz Dual Hexa-core with hyperthreading: 12 cores, 24 threads
 - ◆ Memory : 48GB
 - ◆ L3 Cache: 12MB
 - Tesla M2070
 - ◆ 448 CUDA cores (14 Multiprocessor × 32 CUDA Cores/MP)
 - ◆ GPU Clock Speed: 1.15GHz
 - ◆ Total Memory: 5.25GB
- Compilers: CUDA 4.0, PGI Accelerator
- Infiniband Interconnect between the two nodes.

- 146 CPU TFlops and 66 double-precision GPU TFlops,
- 382 standard nodes, dual Intel Sandy Bridge CPUs with 32GB RAM (16 cores per node),
- 50 GPU nodes, dual Intel Sandy Bridge CPUs with 64GB RAM and dual NVIDIA Tesla M2090 6GB GPUs,
- 8 big memory nodes with 256GB RAM, capable of aggregation into a single virtual symmetric processing (vSMP) node using ScaleMP,
- Mellanox Infiniband QDR network of 2:1 over-subscription.



- There are numerous different architectures in the HPC world.
- Choose the software to install or use depending on cluster architecture.

- 1 Linux: EM64T, AMD64, X86_64
- 2 AIX: Power7

Software Downloads

Download NAMD:

NAMD is a parallel, object-oriented molecular dynamics code designed for high-performance visualization package **VMD**. Visit the **NAMD website** for complete information and document.

Selecting an archive below will lead to a user registration and login page. Your download will c

Version Nightly Build (2011-09-07) Platforms:

- Linux-x86_64 (64-bit Intel/AMD with ethernet)
- Linux-x86_64-CUDA (NVIDIA CUDA acceleration)
- Source Code

Version 2.8 (2011-05-31) Platforms:

- AIX-POWER-lapi (IBM POWER clusters)
- AIX-POWER-multicore (IBM POWER single node)
- Linux-x86 (32-bit Intel/AMD with ethernet)
- Linux-x86-TCP (TCP may be better on gigabit)
- Linux-x86_64-multicore (64-bit Intel/AMD single node)
- Linux-x86_64 (64-bit Intel/AMD with ethernet)
- Linux-x86_64-TCP (TCP may be better on gigabit)
- Linux-x86_64-ibverbs (InfiniBand via OpenFabrics OFED, no MPI needed)
- Linux-x86_64-ibverbs-smp (InfiniBand plus shared memory, no MPI needed)
- Linux-x86_64-CUDA (NVIDIA CUDA acceleration)
- Linux-x86_64-ibverbs-CUDA (NVIDIA CUDA with InfiniBand)
- MacOSX-x86 (Mac OS X for Intel processors, falls on 10.7 "Lion")
- MacOSX-x86_64 (Mac OS X for 64-bit Intel processors)
- MacOSX-PPC (Mac OS X for PowerPC)
- Solaris-x86_64
- Win32 (Windows XP, etc.)
- Win64-MPI (Windows HPC Server)
- Source Code

- The amount of installed memory less the amount that is used by the operating system and other utilities
- Max amount per node
 - ◆ Linux clusters: ~6 GB for Queen Bee, ~3 GB for others
 - ◆ Tezpur: ~3 GB
 - ◆ Philip: ~22 GB for regular nodes, ~ 45 or 92 GB for high memory nodes.
 - ◆ Pandora: ~125 GB
 - ★ Rule of Thumb: Leave about 1-2 GB for the OS to run

1 Hardware Overview

2 User Environment

- Accessing LONI & LSU HPC clusters
- File Systems
- Software Management

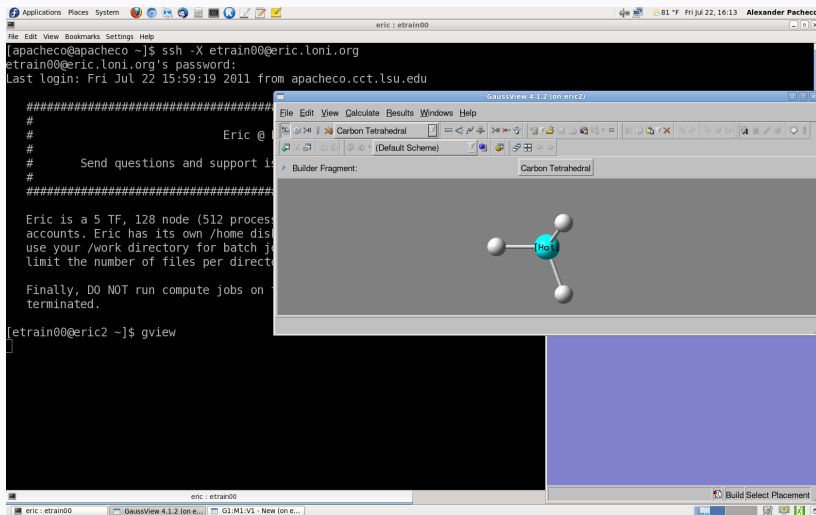
3 Job Management

- Queues
- Job Manager Commands
- Job Types
- Job Submission Scripts
- Job Monitoring & Manipulation

4 HPC Help

- LONI Host name: `<cluster name>.loni.org`
 - ★ Eric: `eric.loni.org`
- LSU HPC Host name: `<cluster name>.hpc.lsu.edu`
 - ★ Tezpur: `tezpur.hpc.lsu.edu`
- Use ssh to connect
 - ★ *nix and Mac: `ssh <host name>`
 - ★ Windows: use Putty, Secure Shell Client or Bitvise Tunnelier
- The default Login shell is bash
- Supported shells: bash, tcsh, ksh, csh & sh
- Change the login shell at the profile page
 - ◆ LONI: `https://allocations.loni.org`
 - ◆ LSU HPC: `https://accounts.hpc.lsu.edu`
- Reset your password
 - ◆ LONI: `https://allocations.loni.org/user_reset.php`
 - ◆ LSU HPC: `https://accounts.hpc.lsu.edu/user_reset.php`





The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. In the background, a terminal window displays the following text:

```
[apacheco@apacheco ~]$ ssh -X etrain00@eric.loni.org
etrain00@eric.loni.org's password:
Last login: Fri Jul 22 15:59:19 2011 from apacheco.cct.lsu.edu

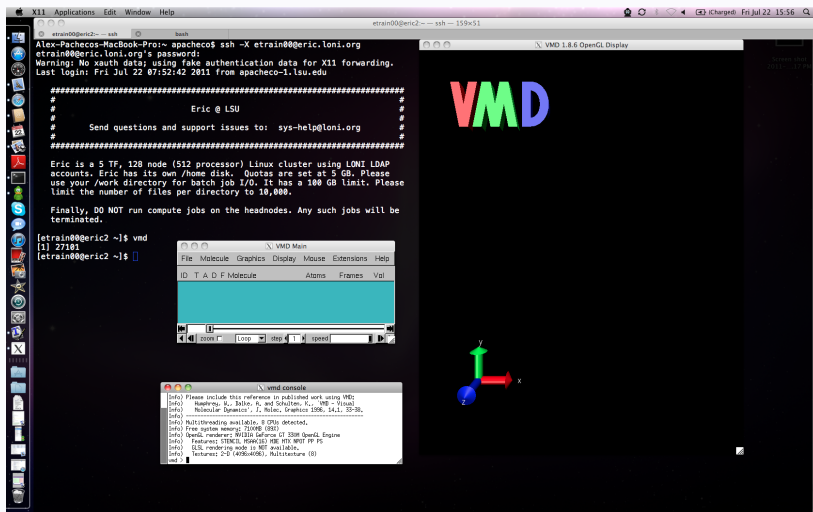
#####
#
#                               Eric @
#
#       Send questions and support is
#
#####

Eric is a 5 TF, 128 node (512 process
accounts. Eric has its own /home dis
use your /work directory for batch j
limit the number of files per direct

Finally, DO NOT run compute jobs on
terminated.

[etrain00@eric2 ~]$ gview
```

In the foreground, the GaussView 4.1.2 application is open. The title bar reads "GaussView 4.1.2 (on eric2)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Calculate, Results, Windows, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and calculations. The "Builder Fragment:" panel shows "Carbon Tetrahedral". The main 3D view displays a molecular model of a carbon atom (cyan sphere) bonded to four hydrogen atoms (white spheres) in a tetrahedral arrangement. The label "H01" is visible on one of the bonds. The bottom status bar shows "Build Select Placement".



- Download and Install

- ① X-Server: X-ming

- <http://www.straightrunning.com/XmingNotes/>

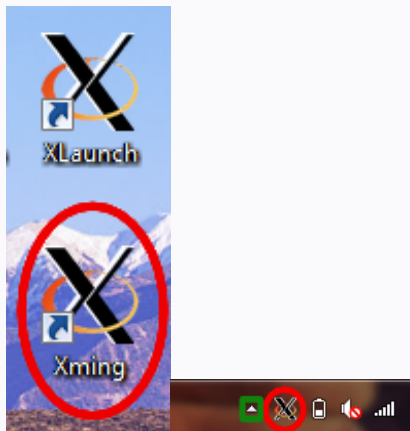
- ② SSH Client: Putty

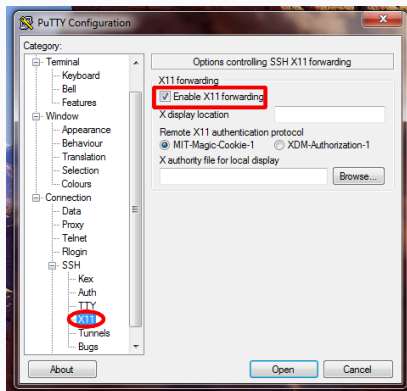
- <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>

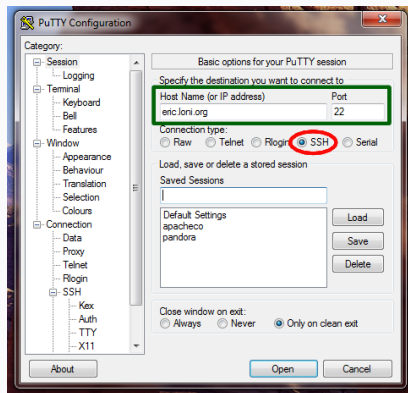
- ③ SSH+SFTP/SCP Client: Bitvise Tunnelier

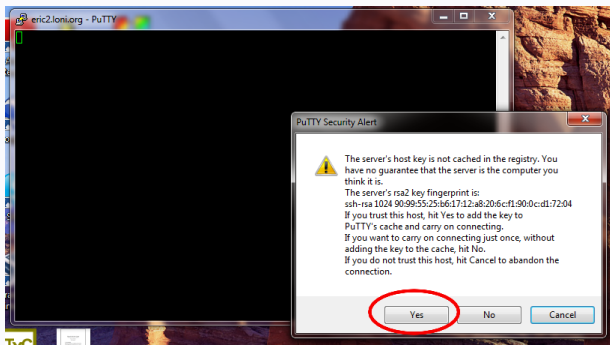
- <http://www.bitvise.com/tunnelier>

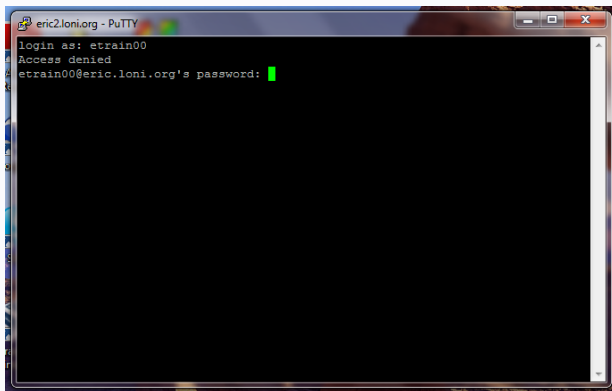


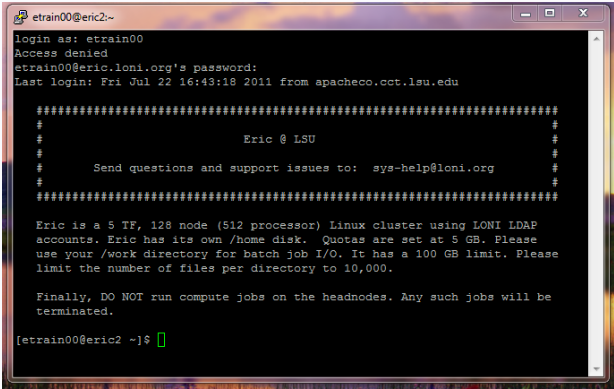




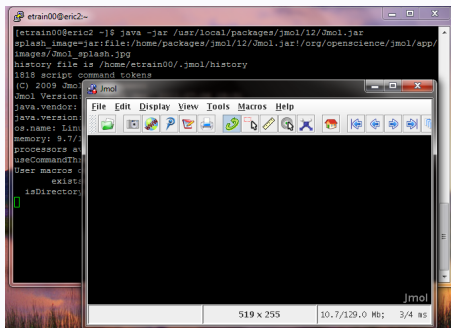


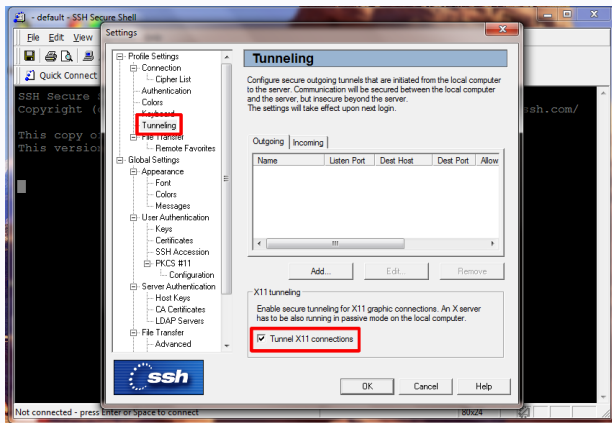


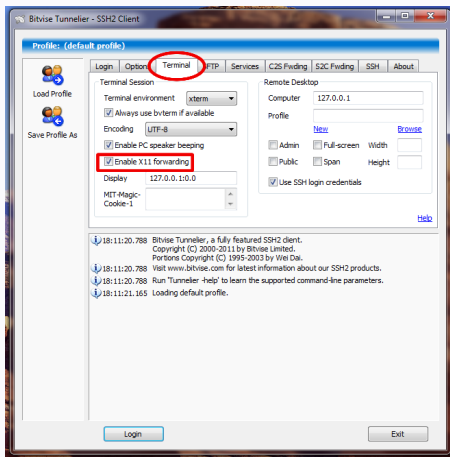




```
etrain00@eric2:~  
login as: etrain00  
Access denied  
etrain00@eric.loni.org's password:  
Last login: Fri Jul 22 16:43:18 2011 from apachecc.cct.lsu.edu  
  
#####  
#  
#               Eric @ LSU               #  
#  
#       Send questions and support issues to:  sys-help@loni.org       #  
#  
#####  
  
Eric is a 5 TF, 128 node (512 processor) Linux cluster using LONI LDAP  
accounts. Eric has its own /home disk. Quotas are set at 5 GB. Please  
use your /work directory for batch job I/O. It has a 100 GB limit. Please  
limit the number of files per directory to 10,000.  
  
Finally, DO NOT run compute jobs on the headnodes. Any such jobs will be  
terminated.  
  
[etrain00@eric2 ~]$
```







	Distributed File System	Throughput	File life time	Best used for
Home	Yes	Low	Unlimited	Code in development, compiled executable
Work	Yes	High	30 days	Job input/output
Local Scratch	No		Job Duration	Temporary files

- Tips

- ◆ Never write job output to your home directory
- ◆ Do not write temporary files to /tmp, use local scratch or work space
- ◆ Work space is not for long term storage. Files are purged periodically
- ◆ Use `rm purge` to delete large amount of files.



Cluster	Home		Work		Scratch
	Access Point	Quota	Access Point	Quota	Access Point
LONI Linux	/home/\$USER	5GB	/scratch/\$USER	100GB	/var/scratch
HPC Linux	/home/\$USER	5GB	/work/\$USER	NA	/var/scratch
HPC AIX	/home/\$USER	5GB	/work/\$USER	50GB	/scratch/local

- No quota is enforced on the work space of QueenBee
- Work directory is created within an hour of first login
- Check current disk usage
- ◆ Linux: `showquota`
- ◆ AIX: `quota`

Exercise 1

- Log in to any cluster
- Check your disk quota
 - 1 Linux: `showquota`
 - 2 AIX: `quota`
- Copy the traininglab directory

```
cp -r /home/apacheco/traininglab .
```

- If you are not familiar with working on a Linux/Unix system
 - 1 HPC Training Next Week (Sep 19, 2012) Introduction to Linux.
 - 2 HPC Training Week after next (Sep 26, 2012) Bash Shell Scripting.
 - 3 Loni Moodle course @ <https://docs.loni.org/moodle>: HPC104 or HPC105.



- Environment variables
 - ◆ PATH: where to look for executables
 - ◆ LD_LIBRARY_PATH: where to look for shared libraries
 - ◆ Other custom environment variables needed by various software
- **SOFTENV** is a software that is used to set up these environment variables on all the clusters
 - ◆ More convenient than setting numerous environment variables in .bashrc or .cshrc

- Command `softenv` lists all packages that are managed by **SOFTENV**

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ softenv
```

```
SoftEnv version 1.6.2
```

```
...
```

```
-----  
These are the macros available:
```

```
*    @default
```

```
These are the keywords explicitly available:
```

```
+ImageMagick-6.4.6.9-intel-11.1
```

```
@types: Applications Visualization @name:
```

```
...
```

```
+NAMD-2.6-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
```

```
@types: Applications @name: NAMD @version:
```

```
...
```

```
+NAMD-2.7b2-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
```

```
@types: Applications @name: NAMD @version:
```

```
...
```

- Use -k option with `softenv`

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ softenv -k gaussian
SoftEnv version 1.6.2
...
Search Regexp: gaussian
-----
```

These are the macros available:

These are the keywords explicitly available:

```
+gaussian-03          @types: Applications Chemistry @name:
                        Gaussian @version: 03 @build: @internal:
                        ...
+gaussian-09          @types: Applications Chemistry @name:
                        Gaussian @version: 09 @build: @internal:
                        ...
+gaussview-4.1.2      @types: Applications Chemistry @name:
                        GaussView @version: 4.1.2 @build: - @about:
                        ...
```

These are the keywords that are part of the software tree,
however, it is not suggested that you use these:

- Setting up environment variables to use a certain package in the current session only.
 - ◆ Remove a package: `soft add <key>`
 - ◆ Add a package: `soft add <key>`

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ which g09
/usr/local/packages/gaussian09/g09/g09
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ soft delete +gaussian-09
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ which g09
/usr/bin/which: no g09 in (/home/apacheco/bin:...
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ soft add +gaussian-03
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ which g03
/usr/local/packages/gaussian03/g03/g03
```



- Setting up the environment variables to use a certain software package(s).
 - ◆ First add the key to `$HOME/.soft`.
 - ◆ Execute `resoft` at the command line.

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ cat .soft
#
# This is the .soft file.
...
+mvapich-1.1-intel-11.1
+intel-fc-11.1
+intel-cc-11.1
+espresso-4.3.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
+gaussian-09
+lmto-intel-11.1
+nciplot-intel-11.1
+gaussview-4.1.2
+jmol-12
+vmd-1.8.6
+xcrysden-1.5.24-gcc-4.3.2
+tccl-8.5.8-intel-11.1
+gamess-12Jan2009R1-intel-11.1
+nwchem-5.1.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
+cpmd-3.11.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
@default
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ resoft
```

- `soft-dbg` shows which variables are set by a SOFTENV key

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ soft-dbg +espresso-4.3.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1
```

This is all the information associated with
the key or macro +espresso-4.3.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1.

```
-----  
Name: +espresso-4.3.1-intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1  
Description: @types: Applications @name: Quantum Espresso @version: 4.3.1 @build: ...  
Flags: none  
Groups: none  
Exists on: Linux  
-----
```

On the Linux architecture,
the following will be done to the environment:

```
The following environment changes will be made:  
ESPRESSO_PSEUDO = /usr/local/packages/espresso/4.3.1/intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1/pseudo  
ESPRESSO_ROOT = /usr/local/packages/espresso/4.3.1/intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1  
ESPRESSO_TMPDIR = /work/${USER}  
PATH = ${PATH}:/usr/local/packages/espresso/4.3.1/intel-11.1-mvapich-1.1/bin  
-----
```

Exercise 2: Use Softenv

- Find the key for VISIT (a visualization package).
- Check what variables are set through the key.
- Set up your environment to use VISIT.
- Check if the variables are correctly set by using `which visit`.



Exercise 2: Use Softenv

- Find the key for VISIT (a visualization package).

```
softenv -k visit
```

- Check what variables are set through the key.

```
soft-dbq +visit
```

- Set up your environment to use VISIT.

```
soft add +visit
```

- Check if the variables are correctly set by using `which visit`.

```
/usr/local/packages/visit/bin/visit
```

Language	Linux Cluster			AIX Clusters
	Intel	PGI	GNU	XL
Fortran	ifort	pgf77,pgf90	gfortran	xlF,xlF90
C	icc	pgcc	gcc	xlC
C++	icpc	pgCC	g++	xlC

- Usage: <compiler> <options> <your_code>
 - ◆ Example: `icc -O3 -o myexec mycode.c`
- Some compilers options are architecture specific
 - ◆ Linux: EM64T, AMD64 or X86_64
 - ◆ AIX: power5,power7 or powerpc



Language	Linux Cluster	AIX Clusters
Fortran	mpif77,mpif90	mpxlf,mpxlf90
C	mpicc	mpcc
C++	mpiCC	mpCC

- Usage: <compiler> <options> <your_code>
 - ◆ Example: mpif90 -O2 -o myexec mycode.f90
- On Linux clusters
 - ◆ Only one compiler for each language
 - ◆ There is no intel_mpicc or pg_mpicc
- There are many different versions of MPI compilers on Linux clusters
 - ◆ Each of them is built around a specific compiler
 - ◆ Intel, PGI or GNU
- It is extremely important to compile and run you code with the same version!!!



- Use the default version if possible
- These MPI compilers are actually wrappers
 - ◆ They still use the compilers we've seen on the previous slide
 - ★ Intel, PGI or GNU
 - ◆ They take care of everything we need to build MPI codes
 - ★ Head files, libraries etc.
 - ◆ What they actually do can be reveal by the `-show` option

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ mpif90 -show
ln -s /usr/local/packages/mvapich/1.1/intel-11.1/include/mpif.h mpif.h
ifort -fPIC -L/usr/local/ofed/lib64 -Wl,-rpath-link -Wl, \
  /usr/local/packages/mvapich/1.1/intel-11.1/lib/shared \
  -L/usr/local/packages/mvapich/1.1/intel-11.1/lib/shared \
  -L/usr/local/packages/mvapich/1.1/intel-11.1/lib \
  -lmpichf90nc -lmpichfarg -lmpich -L/usr/local/ofed/lib64 \
  -Wl,-rpath=/usr/local/ofed/lib64 -libverbs -libumad -lpthread -lpthread -lrt -limf
rm -f mpif.h
```



- Installed under `/usr/local/packages`
- Most of them managed by SOFTENV
 - ◆ Numerical and utility libraries
 - FFTW, HDF5, NetCDF, PetSc, Intel MKL
 - ◆ Computational Chemistry
 - Amber, CPMD, Gaussian, GAMESS, Gromacs, LAMMPS, NAMD, NWCHEM
 - ◆ Visualization
 - GaussView, VisIt, VMD
 - ◆ Profiling/debugging tools
 - DDT, Tau, TotalView
 - ◆ ...
- User Requested Packages
 - ◆ We install user requested packages either in user's home directory or system wide depending on usage

Exercise 3: Compiling a code

1 Serial Code

- On Linux cluster, add the soft keys for either Intel (+intel-fc-11.1) or GCC (+gcc-4.3.2)
- Compile `hello.f90` with a compiler of your choice
- Run the executable from the command line

2 Parallel Code

- On Linux cluster, find the appropriate key for mpi implementation of the above compiler
- Compile `hello_mpi.f90`
- Do Not run the parallel code, we'll use a script to submit to a job manager

Exercise 3: Compiling a code

1 Serial Code

- On Linux cluster, add the soft keys for either Intel (+intel-fc-11.1) or GCC (+gcc-4.3.2)
- Compile `hello.f90` with a compiler of your choice

```
ifort -o hello hello.f90
xlf90 -o hello hello.f90
```
- Run the executable from the command line

```
./hello
```

2 Parallel Code

- On Linux cluster, find the appropriate key for mpi implementation of the above compiler
- Compile `hello_mpi.f90`

```
mpif90 -o hellompi hello_mpi.f90
```
- Do Not run the parallel code, we'll use a script to submit to a job manager

1 Hardware Overview

2 User Environment

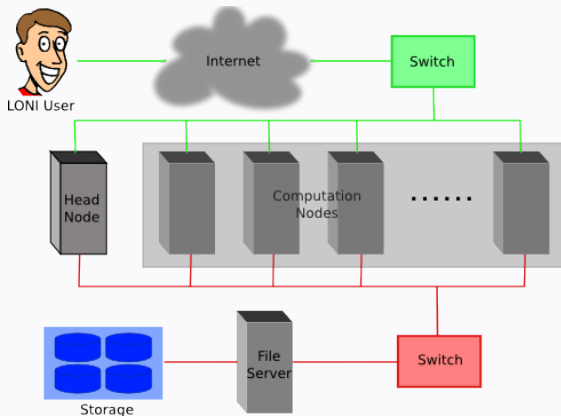
- Accessing LONI & LSU HPC clusters
- File Systems
- Software Management

3 Job Management

- Queues
- Job Manager Commands
- Job Types
- Job Submission Scripts
- Job Monitoring & Manipulation

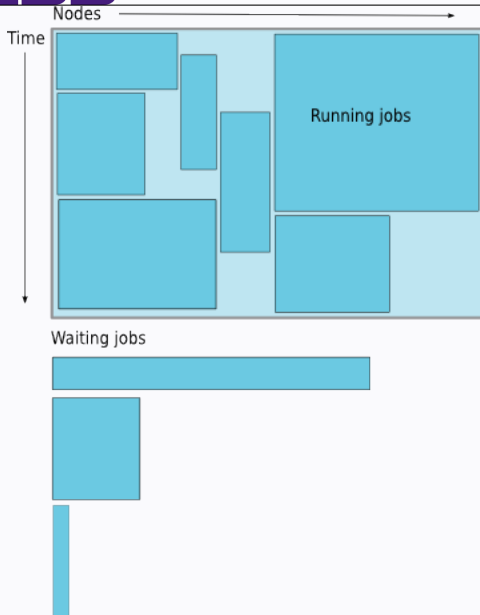
4 HPC Help

- A cluster is a group of computers (nodes) that works together closely
- Type of nodes
 - ◆ Head node
 - ◆ Multiple Compute nodes
- Multi User Environment
- Each user may have multiple jobs running simultaneously.

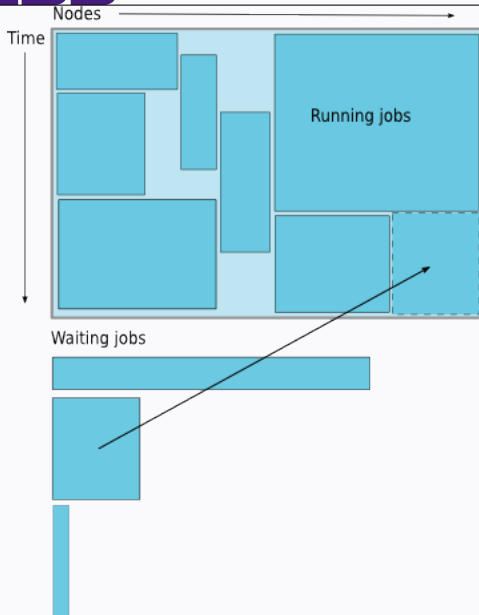


- A software that manages resources (CPU time, memory, etc) and schedules job execution
 - ◆ Linux Clusters: Portable Batch System (PBS)
 - ◆ AIX Clusters: Loadleveler
- A job can be considered as a user's request to use a certain amount of resources for a certain amount of time
- The batch queuing system determines
 - 1 The order jobs are executed
 - 2 On which node(s) jobs are executed

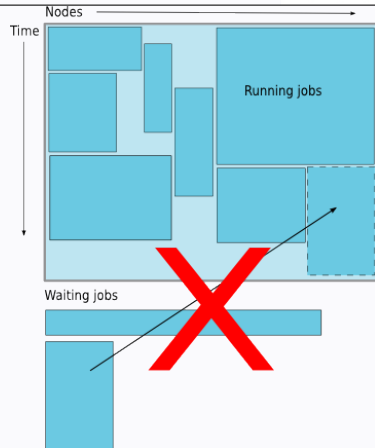
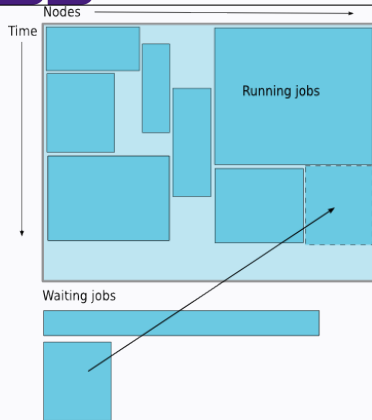




- Map jobs onto the node-time space
 - Assuming CPU time is the only resource
- Need to find a balance between
 - Honoring the order in which jobs are received
 - Maximizing resource utilization



- A strategy to improve utilization
 - Allow a job to jump ahead of others when there are enough idle nodes
 - Must not affect the estimated start time of the job with the highest priority
- Enabled on all LONI and LSU HPC clusters



- Ask for an amount of time that is
 - Long enough for your job to complete
 - As short as possible to increase the chance of backfilling

- There are more than one job queue
- Each job queue differs in
 - Number of available nodes
 - Maximum run time
 - Maximum running jobs per user
- The main purpose is to maximize utilization

QueenBee

Queue	Max Run-time	Total number of nodes	Max running jobs per user	Max nodes per job	Use
workq	3 days	530	8	128	Unpreemptable
checkpt		668		256	preemptable

Other Clusters

Queue	Max Run-time	Total number of nodes	Max running jobs per user	Max nodes per job	Use
single	14 days	16	64	1	Single processor jobs
workq	3 days	96	8	40	Unpreemptable
checkpt		128		64	preemptable



Tezpur

Queue	Max Run-time	Total number of nodes	Max running jobs per user	Max nodes per job	Use
single	3 days	16	64	1	Single processor jobs
workq		180	8	90	Unpreemptable
checkpt		344		180	preemptable

Philip

Queue	Max Run-time	Total number of nodes	Max running jobs per user	Max nodes per job	Use
single	3 days	24	12	1	Single processor jobs
workq		28		5	Unpreemptable
checkpt		28			preemptable
bigmem		5			preemptable
gpu	2 days	2		2	preemptable



Pandora

Queue	Max Run-time	Total number of processors	Max running jobs per user	Max processors per job	Use
interactive	30mins	8	6	8	Interactive Jobs
workq	3 days	224		128	Standard Queue
single	7 days	64		32	Single Node Jobs

- Queue querying
 - Check how busy the cluster is
- Job submission
- Job monitoring
 - Check job status (estimated start time, remaining run time, etc)
- Job manipulation
 - Cancel/Hold jobs

- qfree: show number of free,busy and queued nodes
- qfreeloni: run qfree on all LONI Linux clusters

```
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ qfree
PBS total nodes: 128, free: 49, busy: 79, down: 0, use: 61\%
PBS workq nodes: 96, free: 40, busy: 28, queued: 0
PBS checkpoint nodes: 104, free: 40, busy: 35, queued: 0
PBS single nodes: 32, free: 9 *36, busy: 16, queued: 366
[apacheco@eric2 ~]$ qfreeloni
----- qb -----
PBS total nodes: 668, free: 3, busy: 647, down: 18, use: 96\%
PBS workq nodes: 530, free: 0, busy: 278, queued: 367
PBS checkpoint nodes: 668, free: 1, busy: 369, queued: 770
----- eric -----
PBS total nodes: 128, free: 49, busy: 79, down: 0, use: 61\%
PBS workq nodes: 96, free: 40, busy: 28, queued: 0
PBS checkpoint nodes: 104, free: 40, busy: 35, queued: 0
PBS single nodes: 32, free: 9 *36, busy: 16, queued: 366
----- louie -----
PBS total nodes: 128, free: 44, busy: 83 *2, down: 1, use: 64\%
PBS workq nodes: 104, free: 40, busy: 0, queued: 0
PBS checkpoint nodes: 128, free: 44, busy: 82, queued: 50
PBS single nodes: 32, free: 7 *26, busy: 2, queued: 0
----- oliver -----
PBS total nodes: 128, free: 74, busy: 52, down: 2, use: 40\%
PBS workq nodes: 62, free: 8, busy: 11, queued: 0
...
```

- Command: llclass

```
pandoral:~ apacheco$ llclass
```

Name	MaxJobCPU d+hh:mm:ss	MaxProcCPU d+hh:mm:ss	Free Slots	Max Slots	Description
interactive	unlimited	unlimited	8	8	Queue for interactive jobs; maximum runt
workq	unlimited	unlimited	28	224	Standard queue for job submissions; maxi
cheme	unlimited	unlimited	24	96	Queue for Chemical Engineering; maximum
single	unlimited	unlimited	24	64	Queue for single-node job submissions; m

"Free Slots" values of the classes "workq", "cheme" are constrained by the MAX_STARTERS limit(s).

Interactive Jobs

- Set up an interactive environment on compute nodes for users
 - Advantage: can run programs interactively
 - Disadvantage: must be present when job starts
- Purpose: testing and debugging code. **Do not run jobs on head node!!!**

```
qsub -I -V -l walltime=<hh:mm:ss>,nodes=<# of  
nodes>:ppn=cpu -A <your allocation> -q <queue name>
```

- On QueenBee, cpu=8
- Other LONI Clusters: cpu=4 (parallel jobs)
- To enable X-forwarding: add -x

Batch Jobs

- Executed using a batch script without user intervention
 - Advantage: system takes care of running the job
 - Disadvantage: can change sequence of commands after submission
- Useful for Production runs

```
qsub <job script>
```

```
llsubmit <job script>
```

```
#!/bin/bash
#PBS -l nodes=4:ppn=4
#PBS -l walltime=24:00:00
#PBS -N myjob
#PBS -o <file name>
#PBS -e <file name>
#PBS -q checkpt
#PBS -A <loni_allocation>
#PBS -m e
#PBS -M <email address>

<shell commands>
mpirun -machinefile $PBS_NODEFILE \
  -np 16 <path_to_executable> <options>
<shell commands>
```

Shell being used
of nodes & processors
Maximum walltime
Job name
standard output
standard error
Queue name
Allocation name
Send mail when job ends
to this address

shell commands
run parallel job

shell commands

```
#!/bin/bash
#PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=1
#PBS -l walltime=24:00:00
#PBS -N myjob
#PBS -o <file name>
#PBS -e <file name>
#PBS -q single
#PBS -A <loni_allocation>
#PBS -m e
#PBS -M <email address>

<shell commands>
<path_to_executable> <options>
<shell commands>
```

Shell being used
of nodes & processors
Maximum walltime
Job name
standard output
standard error
Use single queue
Allocation name
Send mail when job ends
to this address

shell commands
run parallel job
shell commands

```
#!/bin/sh
#@ job_type = parallel
#@ output = $(jobid).out
#@ error = $(jobid).err
#@ notification = error
#@ notify_user = youremail@domain
#@ class = checkpt
#@ wall_clock_limit = 24:00:00
#@ node_usage = shared
#@ node = 2
#@ total_tasks = 32
#@ resources = ConsumableMem(512 mb) ConsumableCPUS(1)
#@ network.MPI_LAPI = sn_all,shared,US.HIGH
#@ requirements = (Arch == "POWER7")
#@ environment = COPY_ALL
#@ queue
```

```
<shell commands>
poe <path_to_executable> <options>
<shell commands>
```

Shell being used
Job Type
standard output
standard error
notify on error
to mail address
job queue
max walltime
node usage
of nodes
total processors
resources requested per processor
network directive
job requirements
environment

shell commands
run parallel job
shell commands

```
#!/bin/sh
#@ job_type = serial
#@ output = $(jobid).out
#@ error = $(jobid).err
#@ notification = error
#@ notify_user = youremail@domain
#@ class = checkpt
#@ wall_clock_limit = 24:00:00
#@ node_usage = shared
#@ node = 1
#@ total_tasks = 1
#@ resources = ConsumableMem(512 mb) ConsumableCPUS(1)
#@ requirements = (Arch == "POWER7")
#@ environment = COPY_ALL
#@ queue
```

```
<shell commands>
<path_to_executable> <options>
<shell commands>
```

```
Shell being used
Job Type
standard output
standard error
notify on error
to mail address
job queue
max walltime
node usage
# of nodes
total processors
resources requested per processor
job requirements
environment
```

```
shell commands
run parallel job
shell commands
```



- On Pandora:

- #@ resources = ConsumableMem(512 mb)
ConsumableCPUS(1) **is required**
- #@ requirements = (Arch == "POWER7")
- #@ network.MPI_LAPI = sn_all,shared,US,HIGH



Exercise 4: Job Submission

- Write a job submission script to execute the `hello_mpi` program.
- Submit the script to the job manager.

Linux Clusters

- `showstart <job id>`
 - ◆ Check estimated time when job can start
- When can the estimated time change
 - ◆ Higher priority job gets submitted
 - ◆ Running jobs terminate earlier than time requested
 - ◆ System has trouble starting your job
- `qstat <options> <job id>`
 - ◆ Show information on job status
 - ◆ All jobs displayed if `<job id>` is omitted
 - ◆ `qstat -u <username>`: Show jobs belonging to `<username>`
 - ◆ `qstat -a <job id>`: Display in an alternative format
- `qshow <job id>`
 - ◆ Show information of running job `<job id>`: node running on and CPU load

- `showbf -c <queue>`

```
apacheco@tezpur1 ~ -- ssh -- 80x24
```

	apacheco@tezpur1:~ -- ssh	bash			
for the /work volume, but all files will be purged older than 60 days. Should disk space become critically low, files may be purged sooner. Please do not try to circumvent the removal process. This may lead to restrictions on your access to the /work volume.					
>>>					
[apacheco@tezpur1 ~]\$ showbf					
Partition	Tasks	Nodes	Duration	StartOffset	StartDate
ALL	52	13	2:58:31	00:00:00	17:45:42_09/11
ALL	28	7	INFINITY	00:00:00	17:45:42_09/11
[apacheco@tezpur1 ~]\$ showbf -c single					
Partition	Tasks	Nodes	Duration	StartOffset	StartDate
[apacheco@tezpur1 ~]\$ showbf -c workq					
Partition	Tasks	Nodes	Duration	StartOffset	StartDate
ALL	24	6	2:58:23	00:00:00	17:45:50_09/11
[apacheco@tezpur1 ~]\$ showbf -c checkpoint					
Partition	Tasks	Nodes	Duration	StartOffset	StartDate
ALL	36	9	2:58:20	00:00:00	17:45:53_09/11
ALL	12	3	INFINITY	00:00:00	17:45:53_09/11
[apacheco@tezpur1 ~]\$ █					

AIX Clusters

- `llq <options> <job id>`
 - ◆ All jobs are displayed if `<job id>` is omitted
 - ◆ Display detailed information: `llq -l <job id>`
 - ◆ Check estimated start time: `llq -s <job id>`
 - ◆ Show jobs from a specific user: `llq -u <username>`

```
pandoral:~ apache$ llq
```

Id	Owner	Submitted	ST	PRI	Class	Running On
pandoral.12700.0	ghoshbd	9/9 13:59	R	50	single	pandora002
pandoral.12701.0	ghoshbd	9/9 14:02	R	50	workq	pandora007
pandoral.12702.0	ghoshbd	9/9 14:04	R	50	single	pandora001
pandoral.12713.0	abhi300	9/10 17:12	R	50	single	pandora001
pandoral.12714.0	ghoshbd	9/11 01:24	R	50	workq	pandora004
pandoral.12716.0	hypoxia	9/11 09:14	R	50	workq	pandora008
pandoral.12717.0	abhi300	9/11 09:57	R	50	single	pandora002

```
7 job step(s) in queue, 0 waiting, 0 pending, 7 running, 0 held, 0 preempted
```

AIX Clusters

- `showllstatus.py`: Show job status and node running on

```
pandoral:~ apacheco$ showllstatus.py
```

Node	Status	Load	Arch	Node	Status	Load	Arch
pandora001	Run	20.20	POWER7	pandora006	Busy	32.09	POWER7
pandora002	Run	20.39	POWER7	pandora007	Run	16.01	POWER7
pandora003	Busy	32.04	POWER7	pandora008	Busy	32.10	POWER7
pandora004	Busy	32.07	POWER7	pandora1	Idle	0.00	POWER7
pandora005	Busy	32.02	POWER7				

Step ID	Owner	Status	Class	Hosts	Queue	Date	Disp.	Date
pandoral.12717.0	abhi300	R	single	1	09/11	09:57	09/11	09:57
pandoral.12716.0	hypoxia	R	workq	4	09/11	09:14	09/11	09:14
pandoral.12714.0	ghoshbd	R	workq	1	09/11	01:24	09/11	01:24
pandoral.12713.0	abhi300	R	single	1	09/10	17:12	09/10	17:12
pandoral.12702.0	ghoshbd	R	single	1	09/09	14:04	09/09	14:04
pandoral.12701.0	ghoshbd	R	workq	1	09/09	14:02	09/09	14:02
pandoral.12700.0	ghoshbd	R	single	1	09/09	13:59	09/09	13:59



Linux Clusters

- `qdel <job id>` Cancel a running or queued job
- `qhold <job id>` Put a queued job on hold
- `qrls <job id>` Resume a held job

AIX Clusters

- `llcancel <job id>` Cancel a running or queued job
- `llhold <job id>` Put a queued job on hold
- `llhold -r <job id>` Resume a held job

1 Hardware Overview

2 User Environment

- Accessing LONI & LSU HPC clusters
- File Systems
- Software Management

3 Job Management

- Queues
- Job Manager Commands
- Job Types
- Job Submission Scripts
- Job Monitoring & Manipulation

4 HPC Help

- User's Guide

- ◆ HPC: <http://www.hpc.lsu.edu/help>
- ◆ LONI: https://docs.loni.org/wiki/Main_Page

- Contact us

- ◆ Email ticket system: sys-help@loni.org
- ◆ Telephone Help Desk: 225-578-0900
- ◆ Walk-in consulting session at Middleton Library
 - ★ Tuesdays and Thursdays only
- ◆ Instant Messenger (AIM, Yahoo Messenger, Google Talk)
 - ★ Add "lsuhpchelp"

