



Introduction to HPC and Linux

For deep learning practitioner

Topics to be covered

- Access Massive
- Basic Linux
- Slurm
- software module
- Job usage monitoring
- Visualization
- Transfer data
- Typical deep learning project workflow

Connect to cluster

Login

- You need to setup your password at [karaage](#)
- You will be asked for password for the first time

Secure shell (ssh)

replace this with your username, you can find it at
<https://hpc.erc.monash.edu.au/karaage/profile/personal/>



ssh luhanc@m3.massive.org.au



The hostname/IP address, it can be either:

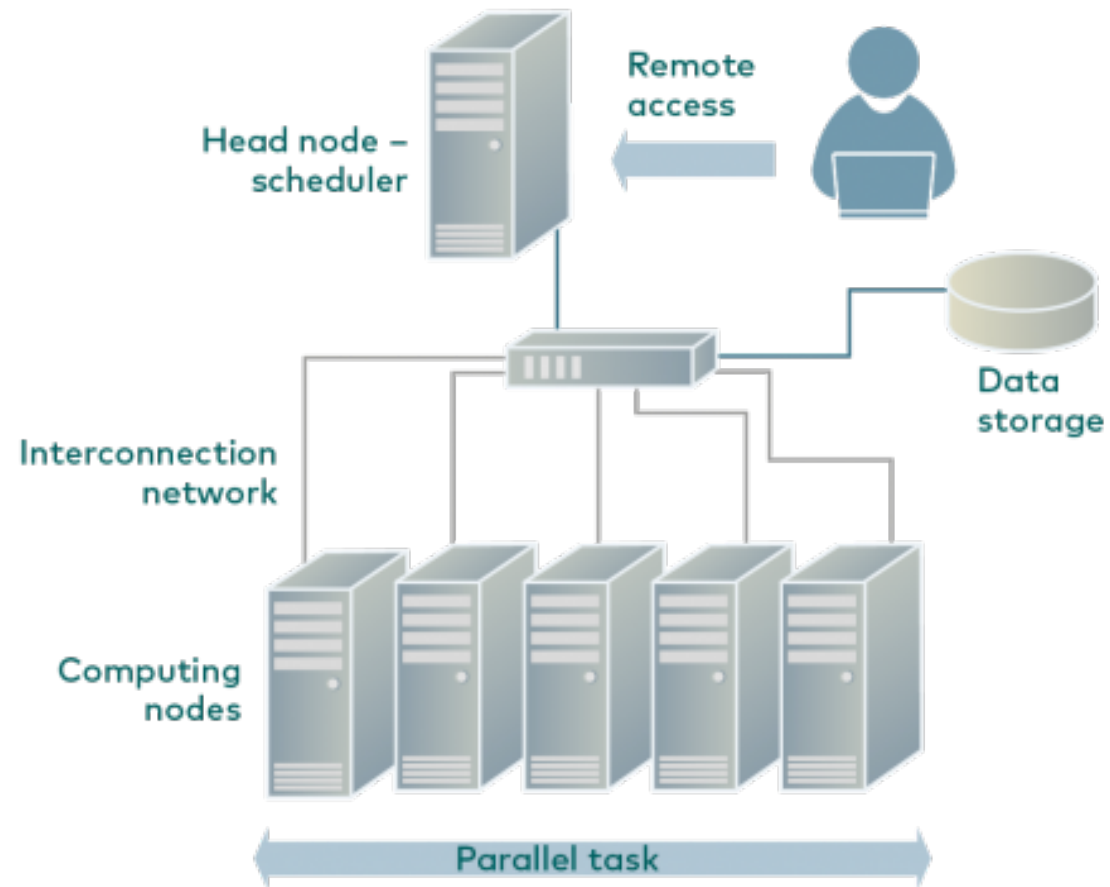
- m3.massive.org.au
- m3-login1.massive.org.au
- m3-login2.massive.org.au
- m3-dtn.massive.org.au

Setup quick access (optional)

- While you are waiting, please have a look at the setup <https://docs.github.com/en/github/authenticating-to-github/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent>
- Successful setup should enable you to login by simply type 'ssh massive'

Overview of cluster

High-performance Cluster



Basic Linux commands

**Please open the Linux cheat sheet and
follow the activity
Feel free to shout out any question**

The following command copy training resource to your home directory

```
/projects/vf38/introHPC/
```

Data transfer

```
scp <files> <username>@<hostname>:<target location>
```

```
scp *.py luhanc@m3.massive.org.au:/home/luhanc/workshop/
```

Script

- Scripting is basically executing a list of commands line by line
- For example

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo current date is `date`  
echo my hostname is `hostname`
```

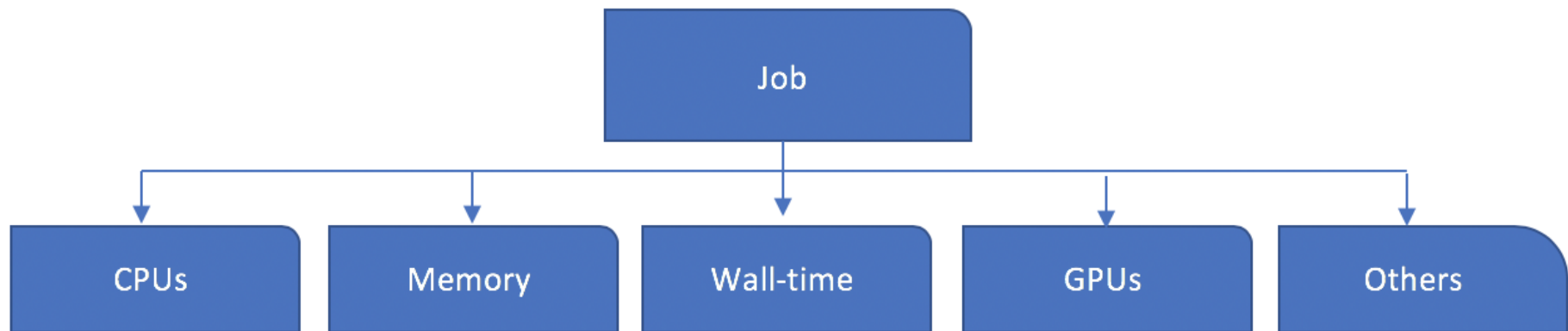
Work remotely (optional)

```
sshfs -o allow_other,defer_permissions,allow_symlinks <username>@<hostname>:<remote  
direcotry> <local directory>
```

```
sshfs -o  
allow_other,defer_permissions,allow_symlinks,auto_cache,reconnect,defer_permissions,noappledo  
uble,nolocalcaches,no_readahead luhanc@m3:/home/luhanc /Users/ChengLuhan/mount-remote/m3/home
```

Job scheduling

Component of Job



Example slurm script

Options available at <https://slurm.schedmd.com/sbatch.html>

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --time=00:00:10
#SBATCH --mem=1MB
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH --ntasks=1
echo 'echoing ...'
echo 'current date is '
date
echo 'my hostname is '
hostname
```

Resource is specified by #SBATCH header

Tips

- Running ``show_cluster`` print the status of machine
- You can check your job through ``show_job``
- If your job takes forever to schedule, check if you misspecified some config (e.g. time is 1 day by default)
- specify mail-user/mail-type can often be quite useful

Software Modules

Module Commands

Command	Description
<code>module avail</code>	Show available modules
<code>module list</code>	List loaded modules
<code>module load <i>modulename</i></code>	Load a module into the current environment
<code>module rm unload <i>modulename</i></code>	Unload a module from the environment
<code>module purge</code>	Unload all loaded modules
<code>module swap <i>module1 module2</i></code>	Swap a loaded module with another
<code>module show <i>modulename</i></code>	Give help for a particular module
<code>module help</code>	Show module specific help

Software Installation

- Existing packages may not meet your requirement
 - Option 1: Email help@massive.org.au
 - Option 2: Install required software by yourself
 - Issue: you cannot run `sudo` on cluster
 - solution: python virtual environment

Python virtual environment

- Two dominate approach
 - conda: You gain lots of speed advantage, but generally harder to manage
 - pip: Simple, widely supported

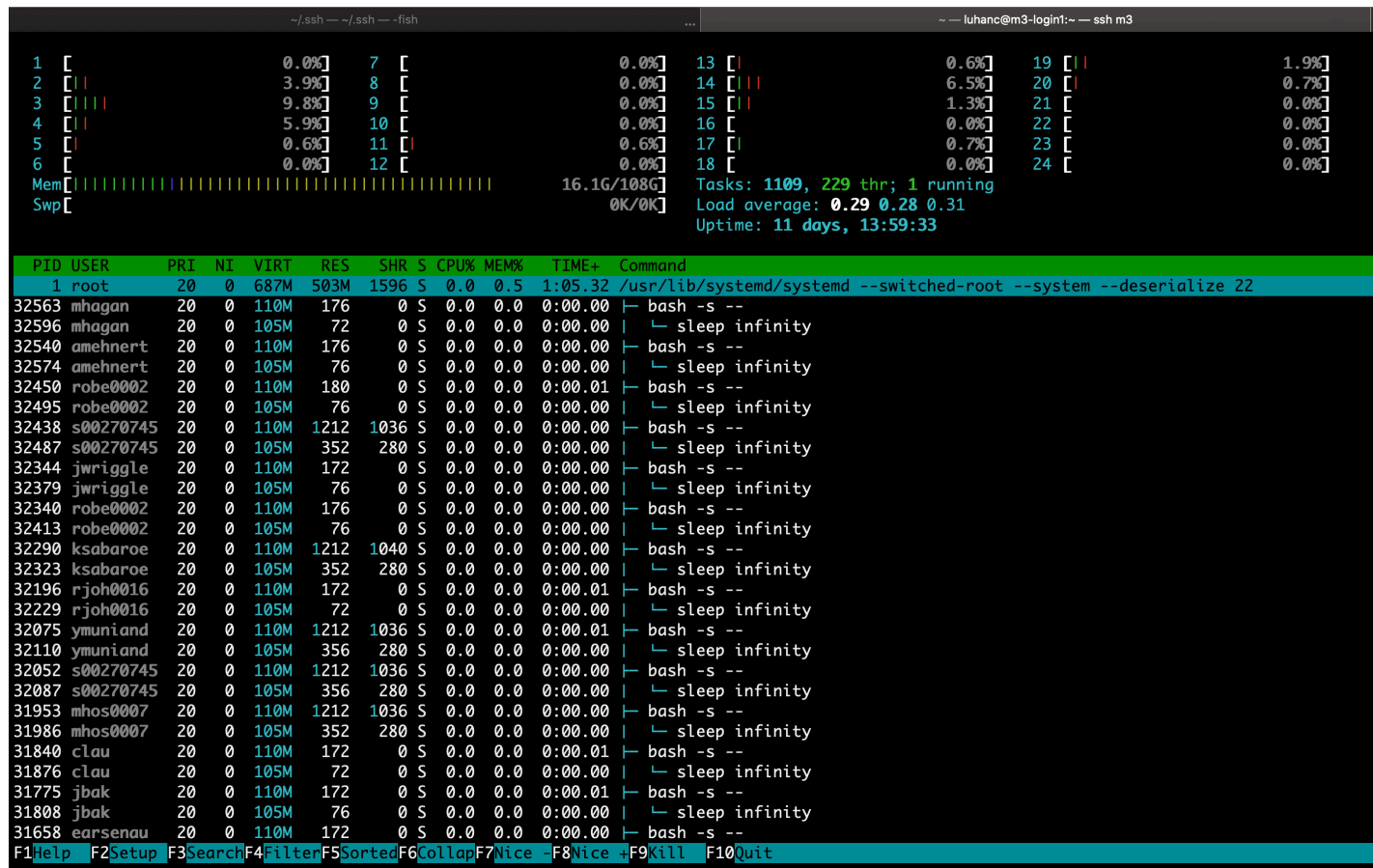
Python virtual environment

- Create venv
 - `python3 -m venv <path to env>`
- Enter environment
 - `source activate <path to env>/bin/activate`
- Install packages
 - `pip install <package name>`
- Exit environment
 - `deactivate`

Monitor Job Usage

htop

For CPU and memory



nvidia-smi

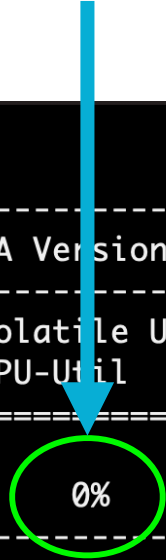
For GPU

Maximizing GPU utility by pushing this value to its max

```
[luhanc@m3h003 ~]$ nvidia-smi
Wed Jul  8 03:29:40 2020

+-----+
| NVIDIA-SMI 418.40.04      Driver Version: 418.40.04      CUDA Version: 10.1      |
+-----+
| GPU   Name                Persistence-M| Bus-Id        Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan  Temp  Perf    Pwr:Usage/Cap|      Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+
|    0   Tesla P100-PCIE...    On      | 00000000:00:08.0 Off |                    |
| N/A   30C    P0      25W / 250W |      0MiB / 16280MiB |      0%   Default |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

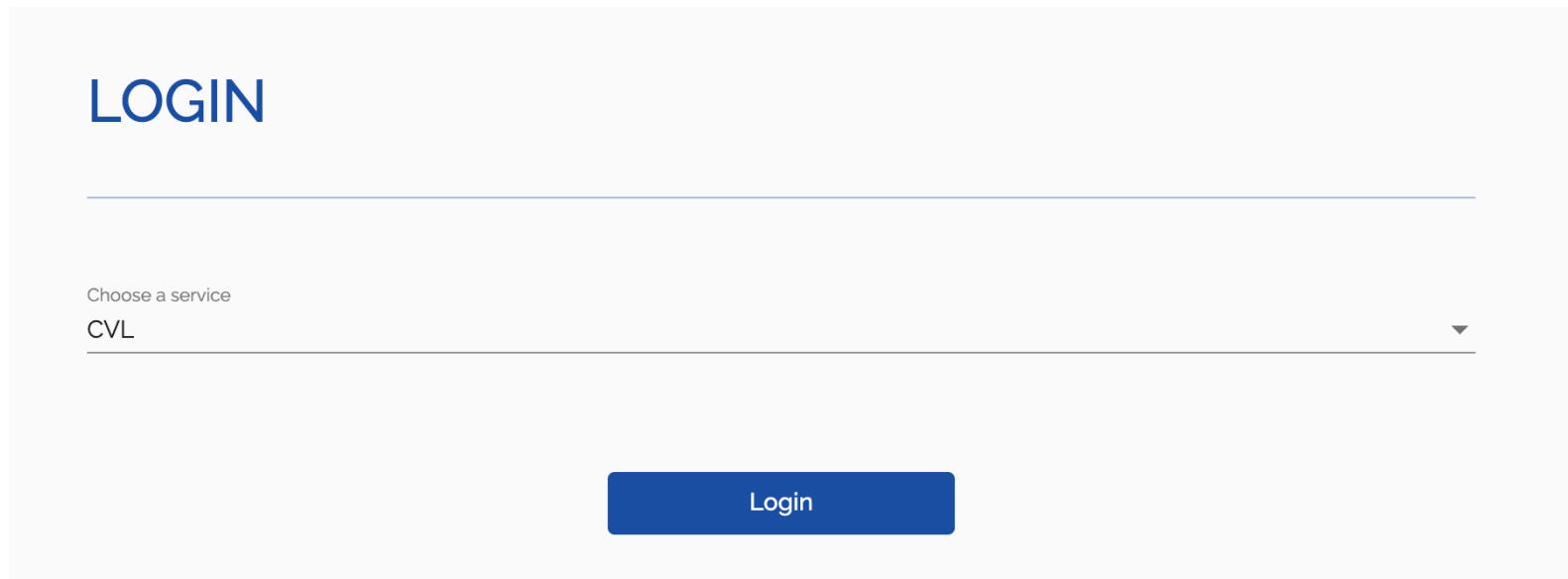
+-----+
| Processes:                                                       GPU Memory |
|  GPU       PID    Type    Process name                     Usage    |
|=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+
| No running processes found                                         |
+-----+
```



Visualization and Strudel2

Remote Desktop for Graphics

- Go to <https://beta.desktop.cvl.org.au/login>
- Select CVL as the service then login using AFF with your monash account



The screenshot shows a login interface with a light gray background. At the top left, the word "LOGIN" is displayed in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. Below it is a horizontal blue line. Further down, the text "Choose a service" is shown in a small, gray font, followed by "CVL" in a slightly larger, gray font. A thin gray line is positioned below "CVL", and a small downward-pointing triangle icon is on the right side of this line. At the bottom center, there is a solid blue rectangular button with the word "Login" in white, sans-serif font.

conda environment

- Creating your conda environment

```
module load conda-install  
conda-install <absolute path of installation directory>  
source <absolute path of installation directory>/bin/activate
```

- Install necessary packages for desktop

```
conda install -c conda-forge -y jupyter jupyterlab
```

A MNIST Example

Deep Learning + GPU + Multi-node

- Existing tools generally take care of multi-processing (OpenMP) and GPU (CUDA) well. But Multi-node (MPI) computing is more convoluted.
- Copy data is expensive, optimisation means reduce $\frac{\textit{communication}}{\textit{computation}}$
- Data parallel vs model parallel

Question