

# Using Personal Modules and Inherit() w/ the Software Hierarchy

Robert McLay

March 7, 2023

# Outline



- ▶ How to correctly use personal modules so that Lmod will find and use them.
- ▶ How to setup a personal library/application in the software hierarchy
- ▶ Why this is a PITA!

# Creating Personal modules

- ▶ What is the big deal?
- ▶ Easy: Create a directory (say `$HOME/my_modules`)
- ▶ Create a directory (`$HOME/my_modules/acme`)
- ▶ Create a create modulefile: `$HOME/my_modules/acme/3.2.lua`
- ▶ `$ module use $HOME/my_modules`
- ▶ `$ module load acme/3.2`
- ▶ Easy right!?

# Testing a personal copy of a system module

- ▶ Suppose that `acme/3.2` is already on your system
- ▶ And `acme/3.2` is a marked default
- ▶ The command `module load acme/3.2`
- ▶ Will load the system one and not yours
- ▶ Even though `$HOME/my_modules` is listed first in `$MODULEPATH`
- ▶ Why?

# Why?

- ▶ While Lmod does look in \$MODULEPATH order
- ▶ So the first module found is usually picked.
- ▶ *However*, Marked defaults ALWAYS win in N/V module layouts (Best found)
- ▶ Note not in N/V/V layouts. (First found)
- ▶ A marked default is where there is either:
  1. A default symlink
  2. .modulerc.lua
  3. .modulerc
  4. .version
- ▶ I recently updated the documentation [https://lmod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/060\\_locating.html](https://lmod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/060_locating.html) to explain this

# Getting Around a System Marked Defaults

- ▶ Make your own marked default.
- ▶ Easiest way is to make a default symlink

```
$ cd $HOME/my_modules/acme  
$ ln -s 3.2.lua default
```

# Checking with module avail

```
----- /home/user/my_modules -----  
acme/3.2 (D)  
  
----- /opt/apps/modulefiles -----  
StdEnv      acme/3.2
```

- ▶ Make sure that the (D) is next to your acme module
- ▶ And not the system one.

# Bigger issue: Testing a compiler dependent **boost/1.85.0**

- ▶ And you want it part of the software hierarchy
- ▶ How can you do this **without** modifying the system modulefiles?
- ▶ In particular you only want the correct version of boost available when you load the correct compiler.



# The short answer: `inherit()`

- ▶ You can use the `inherit()` function to simplify this a little
- ▶ This is discussed in detail in [https://lmod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/340\\_inherit.html](https://lmod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/340_inherit.html)

# Overview

- ▶ We want to test/use boost install from our own account.
- ▶ And have it load when the “right” compiler is loaded
- ▶ This assumes that your site is using the software hierarchy
- ▶ How can we get the system compiler to load our directory into `$MODULEPATH`?
- ▶ Suppose we want to test a boost version with the intel 19.1 and gcc 12.2 compilers

- ▶ Build boost 1.85.0 with gcc 12.2  $\Rightarrow$  `~/pkg/gcc-12/boost/1.85.0`
- ▶ Build boost 1.85.0 with intel 19.1  $\Rightarrow$  `~/pkg/intel-19/boost/1.85.0`

# Choice 1: Copy compiler modules into your account

- ▶ Easy to do
- ▶ Add your directory into `$MODULEPATH`
- ▶ Problem: you are now responsible to keep your copy up-to-date

## Choice 2: Use inherit()

- ▶ Create your own compiler module and inherit from the system one.
- ▶ The inherit() function take NO arguments
- ▶ Lmod looks for the exact same name in \$MODULEPATH
- ▶ This way it includes the system one with your changes.

# Conclusions

- ▶ Two ways to check for modulefile syntax errors.
- ▶ One for building modulefiles
- ▶ Another for checking site module tree.

# Future Topics

- ▶ Unknown at the moment.
- ▶ Next Meeting will be March 7th at 9:30 Central (15:30 UTC)