HPC Induction

Part II: Software

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Royal Observatory of Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh

June 26, 2023

Outline

SOFTWARE

Environments & Applications

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Resource & Job Management

Runtime System Interprocess Comm

Operating System

VIRTUALISATION

Cloud computing / OpenStack

HARDWARE

Network Interconnects

Operating System

OS: Basics

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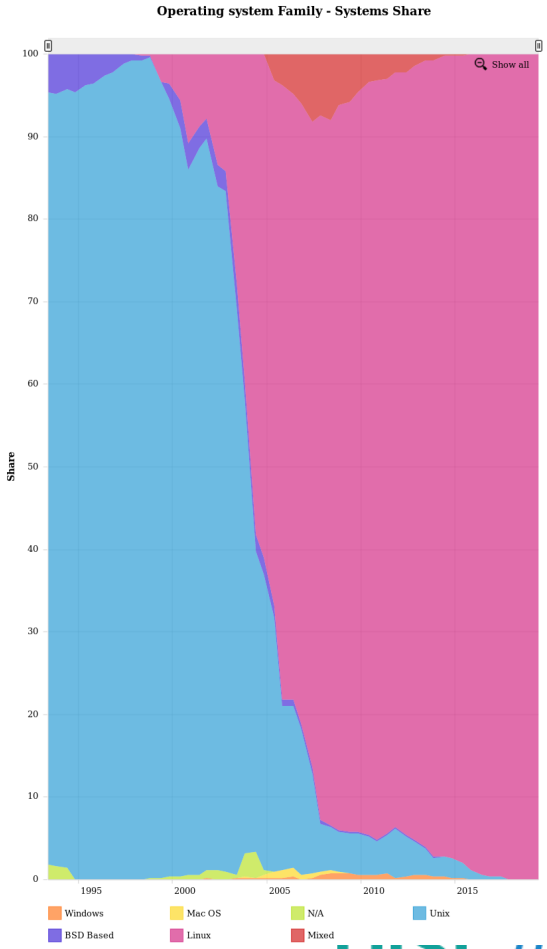

OS: Basics (cont.)

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Top five operating systems (November 2018)

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- For a tutorial on how to use Linux (or Unix), please see:

Linux Induction Lecture [Link]

(it is **ESSENTIAL** that you know these very few basics BEFORE you start working on the system, especially if you are using the command-line interfaces (CLI))

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- nowadays many system use SSH key authentication (e.g. RSA)

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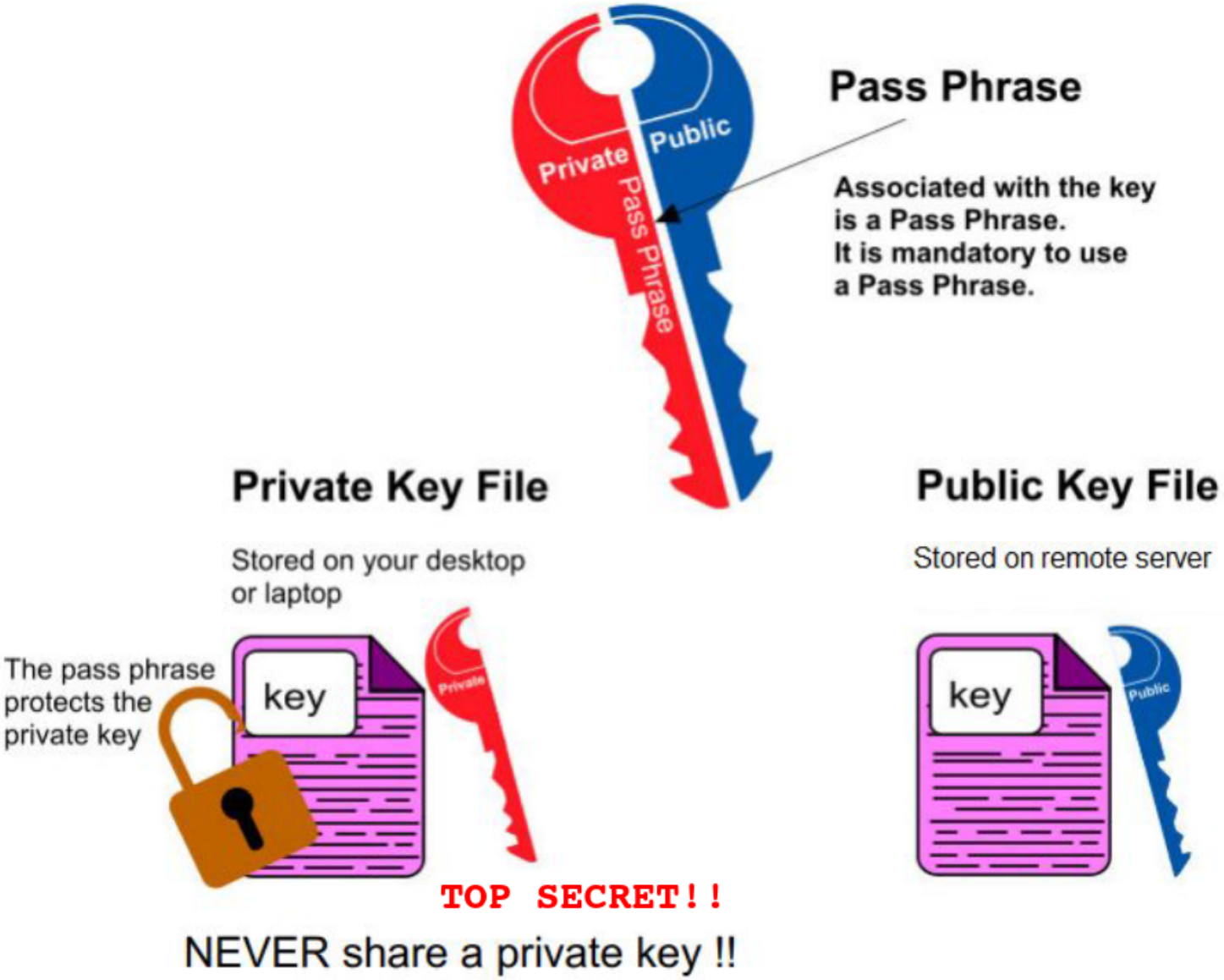

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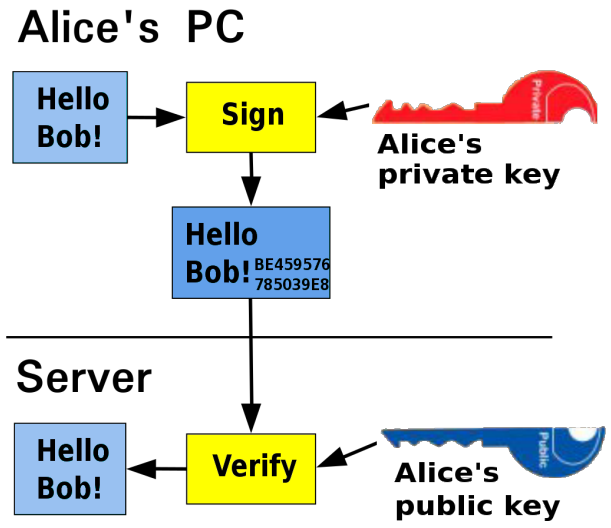

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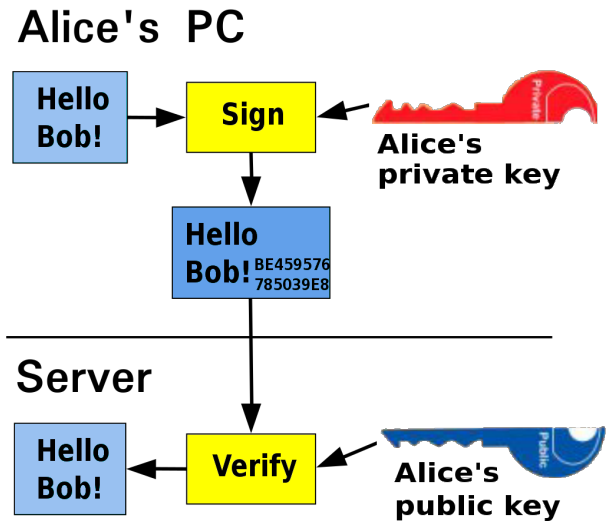

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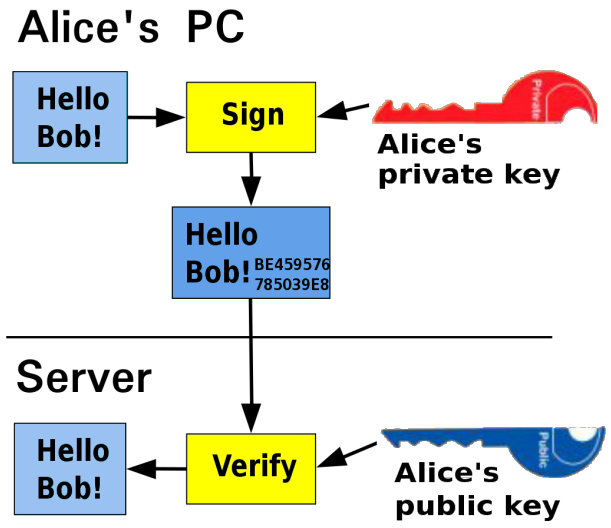
- Yet, to avoid key theft/misuse, you **MUST** protect the private key with a passphrase



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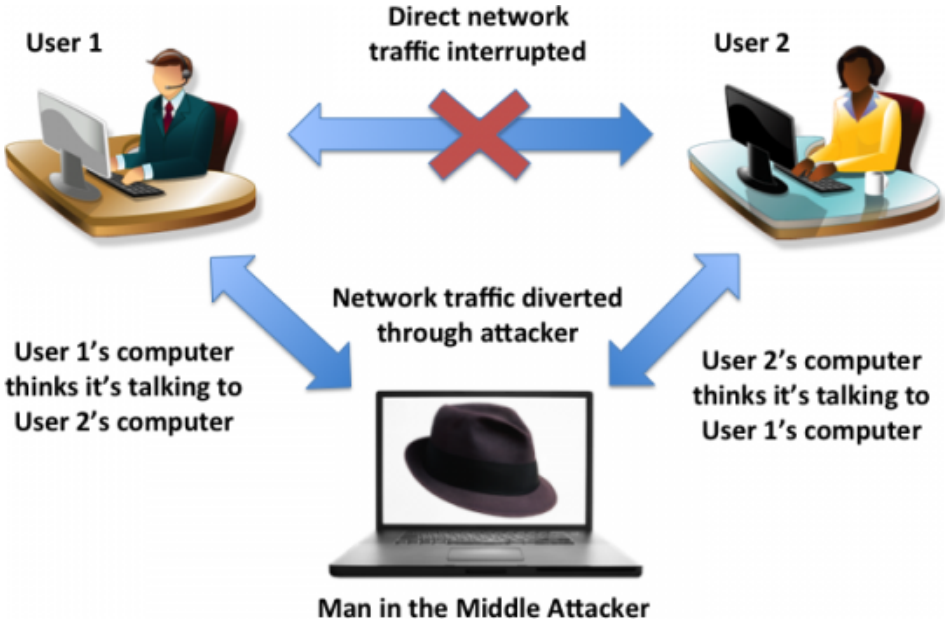

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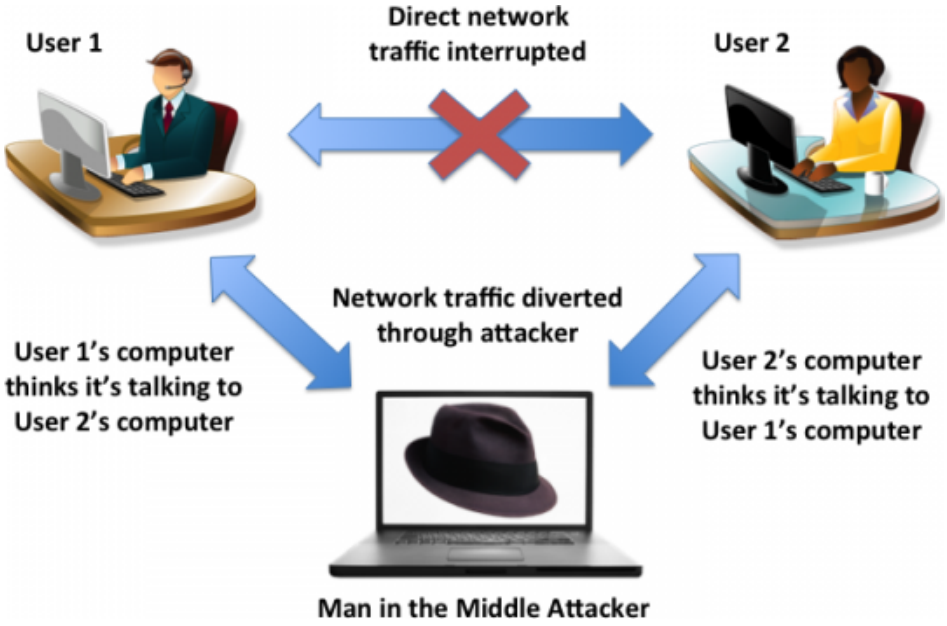

- It is a hash based on the public SSH key of the server.

OS: SSH Fingerprints (cont.)

- When you log in for the first time to a server (e.g. login node), you will be notified that the server is not known yet to your system and this fingerprint will be shown

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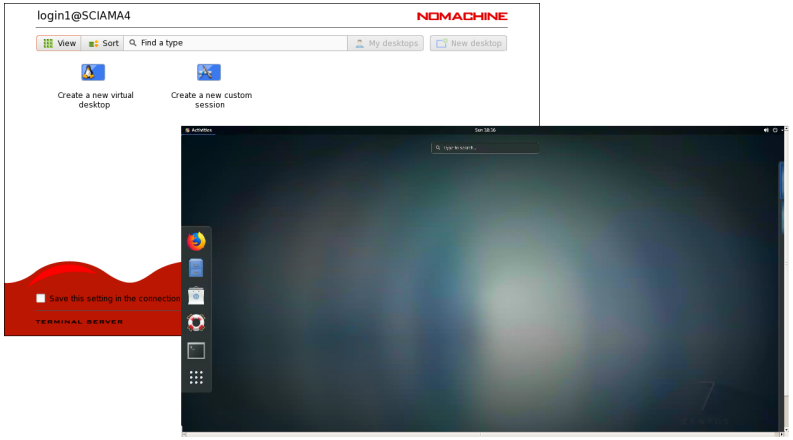


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- Anything else **MUST** be run on the compute nodes (via `slurm`)

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- Additionally, many data centres also provide the possibility to do long-term backups on data tapes

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- Alternatively, you can use the SFTP protocol, either via CLI tools or using GUI-based tools (e.g. many Linux file managers support it natively, FileZilla on Windows)

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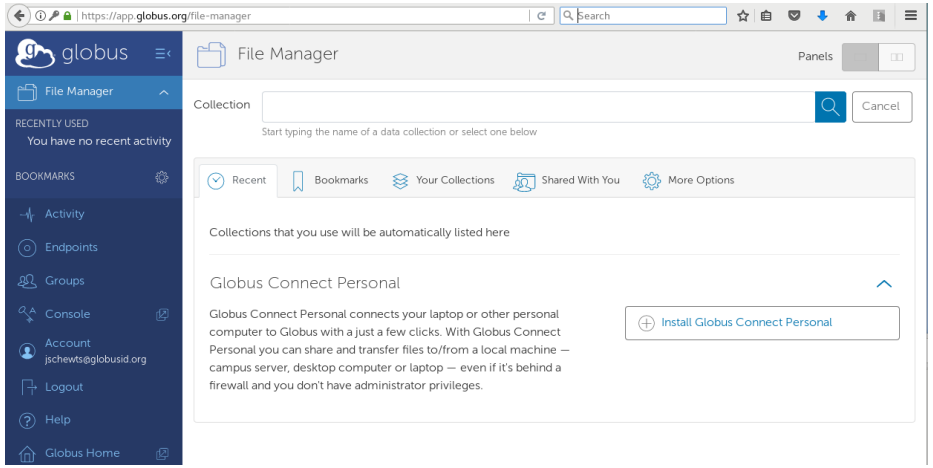
- Uses a web interface to manage transfers (works as a download/upload manager)



Inter-Process Communication

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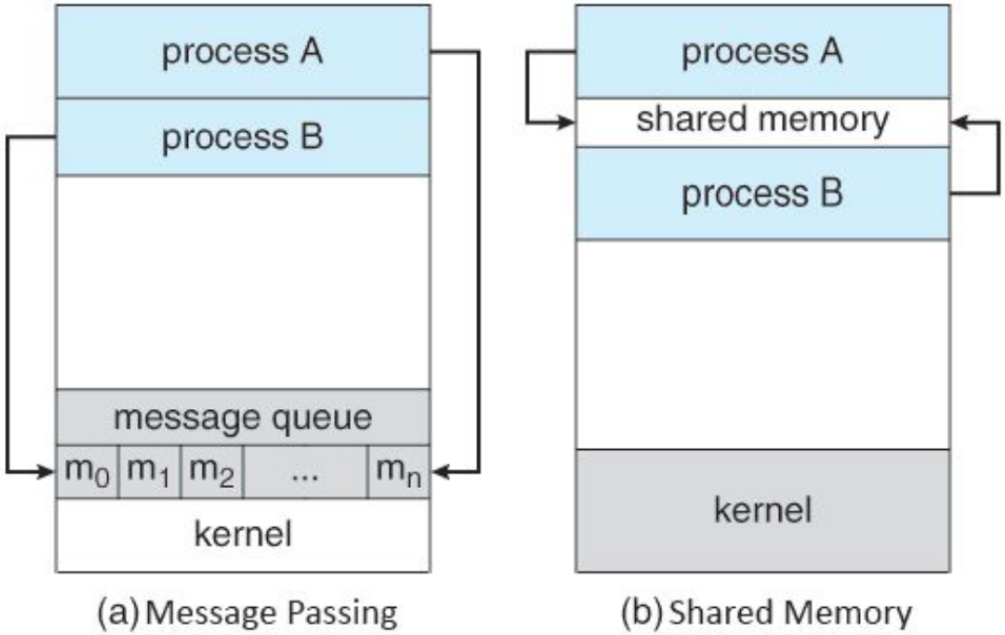
Two models of IPC

Message Passing - communication takes place by means of messages exchanged between the cooperating process.

Shared Memory - a region of memory that is shared by cooperating processes is established then exchange information takes place by reading and writing data to the shared area



MUCH more on this on Day 2 !!

Resource & Job Management

Role of Resource Manager

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- If resources required for jobs exceed available resources at the moment, a scheduling strategy is needed

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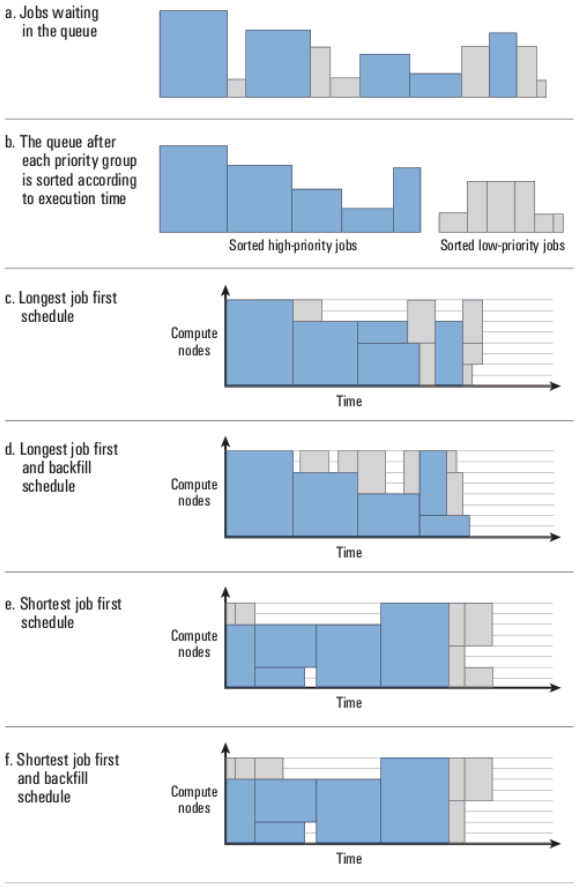

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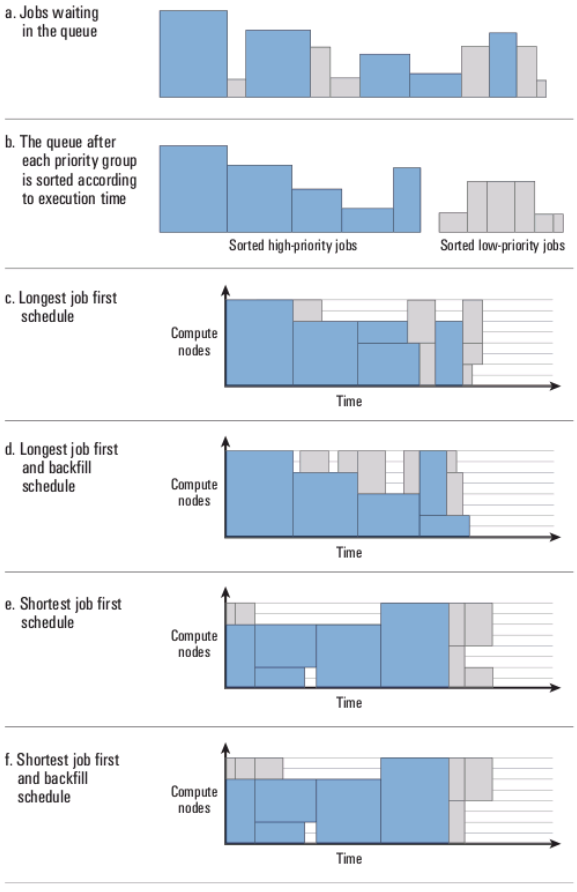

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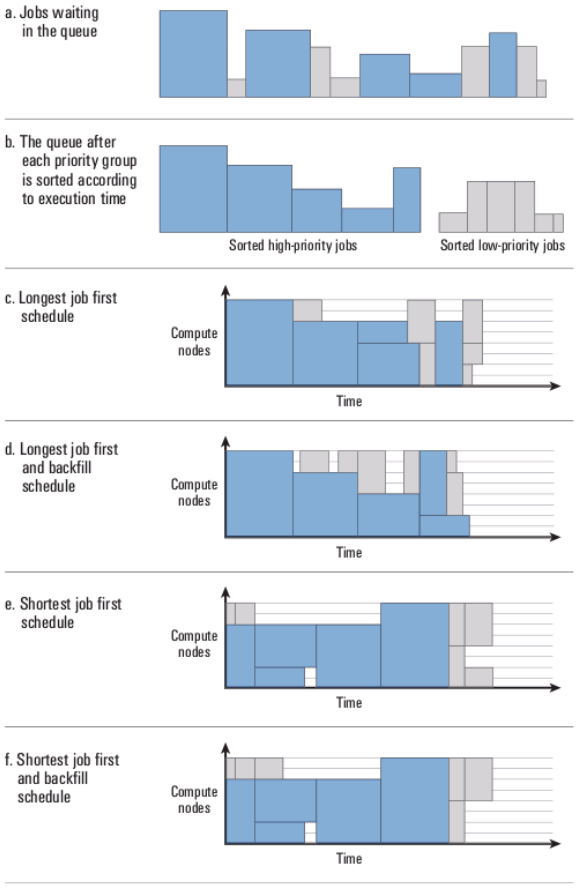
- Supports resource limits (by queue, user, group/project, etc.)



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Resource Management / Scheduling Software

- There is a variety of software packages for HPC resource management and Job scheduling:

Resource Managers	Schedulers
ALPS (Cray)	Maui
Torque	Moab
LoadLeveler (IBM)	
Slurm	
LSF	
PBS Pro	

Many packages cover both roles.

Resource Management / Scheduling Software

- There is a variety of software packages for HPC resource management and Job scheduling:

Resource Managers	Schedulers
ALPS (Cray)	Maui
Torque	Moab
LoadLeveler (IBM)	
Slurm	
LSF	
PBS Pro	

  Many packages cover both roles.
- While you can encounter any of them out there on HPC systems, we focus here on open-source software `slurm` in particular as it is used by Artemis.

slurm: General

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- Sophisticated scheduling plugins added in 2008
- Used on many of the world's largest computers (e.g. managing 3.1 million core Tianhe-2)
- Plugins for various MPI libraries available (i.e. MPI "talks" to `slurm` to determine number of tasks)

slurm: Terminology

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Step A job may or may not consist of one or more steps started with `srun` which run sequentially, but each step may have multiple tasks running in parallel. If started from CLI, there will be one step, in a new job. If included in a batch script, each `srun` will be a new step. Useful to attach different input (cf. `sattach`).

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CPU here used as a synonym for core (e.g. in `--cpus-per-task`)

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slurm: Job Submission / Interactive Jobs

- You can execute programs on the resources interactively by using `srun` e.g.

  ```
  $ srun --pty bash
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  If you run it without `salloc`, this will try to allocate a single slot on the cluster. Otherwise, it will use on of the slots requested by `salloc`. You will then have to wait until the resources are available.

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  If you run it without `salloc`, this will try to allocate a single slot on the cluster. Otherwise, it will use on of the slots requested by `salloc`. You will then have to wait until the resources are available.
- Once the resources are allocated, a new shell on a compute node opens. The resources stay allocated until you close this shell (or when you hit your defined time limit).
- The waiting time can be substantial and any loss of your ssh connection to the login node would results in loss of the allocation (request). You can use e.g. `screen` to prevent that (see exercises).

  ```
  $ screen -S my_useful_name
  [user@artemis-login-0 ~]$ srun --pty bash
  ```

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- example script for a simple single-threaded, single-process program:

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --job-name=test_simple
#SBATCH --output=test_simple.log
#SBATCH --partition=sciama2.q
#SBATCH --nodes=4
#SBATCH --ntasks=4
#SBATCH --time=1:00

module purge
module load system
echo "$SLURM_JOB_NODELIST #:$SLURM_NTASKS"
hostname
echo "== srun"
srun hostname
echo "== srun -n1 -N1"
srun -n1 -N1 hostname
echo "== srun -n$SLURM_NTASKS"
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srun -n$SLURM_NTASKS hostname
```

Content of test_simple.log:

```
node[111,114,172,194] #:4
==
node111.pri.sciama3.alces.network
== srun
node111.pri.sciama3.alces.network
node114.pri.sciama3.alces.network
node172.pri.sciama3.alces.network
node194.pri.sciama3.alces.network
== srun -n1 -N1
node111.pri.sciama3.alces.network
== srun -n4
node111.pri.sciama3.alces.network
node114.pri.sciama3.alces.network
node172.pri.sciama3.alces.network
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```

- there is a login (here running on node111) for bootstraping
- Make sure to wrap your commands into srun if you want them to run on any other than the login node (actually, nothing but VERY light-weight tasks should be run without srun)

slurm: Job Submission / Batch job (multi-threading)

- example script for a multi-threaded, single-process program:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#SBATCH --job-name=test_threading
#SBATCH --output=test_threading.log.%j
#
#SBATCH --partition=sciama2.q
#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=4
#SBATCH --time=1:00

module purge
module load system

echo "#:$SLURM_NTASKS *:$SLURM_CPUS_PER_TASK"
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=$SLURM_CPUS_PER_TASK

echo "=="
./test_threading
echo "== srun"
srun ./test_threading
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export OMP_NUM_THREADS=$SLURM_CPUS_PER_TASK

echo "=="
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echo "== srun"
srun ./test_threading
```

- The %j in the output file pattern will be substituted by the JOB_ID (i.e. make it easier to manage output file from multiple submissions of the same script)

slurm: Job Submission / Batch job (multi-processing)

- example script for a multi-threaded, single-process program:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#SBATCH --job-name=test_mpi
#SBATCH --output=test_mpi.log.%j.%t
#
#SBATCH --partition=sciama2.q
#SBATCH --ntasks=4
#SBATCH --time=1:00

module purge
module load system
module load intel_comp/2019.2
module load openmpi/4.0.1

echo $SLURM_JOB_NODELIST
echo "#:$SLURM_NTASKS *: $SLURM_NTASKS"

echo "=="
mpirun ./test_mpi
echo "== srun"
srun --mpi=pmi2 ./test_mpi
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- both methods work without explicitly passing on the number of tasks (MPI "talks" to slurm)

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- both methods work without explicitly passing on the number of tasks (MPI "talks" to `slurm`)
- it is preferable to use `srun` rather than `mpirun` for bootstrapping (but skip the `--mpi=pmi2` for Intel MPI as it is not supported)

slurm: Job Submission / Batch job (Arrays)

- To submit a lot of similar tasks efficiently, you can use job arrays:

```
# Submit a job array with index values between 0 and 31
$ sbatch --array=0-31  <batch file>

# Submit a job array with index values of 1, 3, 5 and 7
$ sbatch --array=1,3,5,7 <batch file>

# Submit a job array with index values between 1 and 7
# with a step size of 2 (i.e. 1, 3, 5 and 7)
$ sbatch --array=1-7:2  <batch file>

# Submit a job array with index values between 1 and 7
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$ sbatch --array=1-7%4  <batch file>
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- you can then use e.g. the env variable `SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID` to assign the right data to each of the jobs inside the array's batch script or your program
- it also helps to keep the scheduler/queues not being overwhelmed by 100s of single submissions/job requests

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- slurm allows to define dependencies for those cases

```
# Wait for specific job to be started
sbatch --depend=after:123 my.job

# Wait for jobs to complete
sbatch --depend=afterany:123:126 my.job

# Wait for jobs to complete successfully
sbatch --depend=afterok:123 my.job

# Wait for job / entire job array to complete and at least one task fails
sbatch --depend=afternotok:123 my.job
```

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# Wait for jobs to complete successfully
sbatch --depend=afterok:123 my.job

# Wait for job / entire job array to complete and at least one task fails
sbatch --depend=afternotok:123 my.job
```

- You can create complex dependencies by combining conditions e.g.

```
# Wait for specific jobs to be started and another to fail
sbatch --depend=after:123:126,afternotok:125 my.job
```

slurm: Additional arguments

There are many additional arguments that can be passed to the resource manager:

- Scheduling/resource allocation:

  `--nodes=<N>` / `--nodes=<N-M>` Request that a minimum of N (and a maximum of M) nodes be allocated to this job

  `--tasks-per-node=<N>` Requests that (a maximum of) N tasks be invoked on each node

  `--mem=<size>` / `--mem-per-cpu=<size>` Specify the real memory required per node / allocated core

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- Logging:

  `--error=<filename>` Instruct Slurm to connect stderr directly to the file specified (by default same as `--output`)

  `--mail-type=<type>` Requests notifications by email to user (email address stored in system)

slurm: Resources/Accounting (sinfo)

- The command `sinfo` lists the nodes and their states belonging to the various partitions (aka queues) of the computational resources.

```
[jschewts@login1(sciama) ~]$ sinfo
PARTITION    AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
sciama4.q       up   infinite      1    mix node304
sciama4.q       up   infinite      8  alloc node[300-303,308-311]
sciama4.q       up   infinite      3   idle node[305-307]
sciama4-12.q    up   infinite      1  drain node312
sciama4-12.q    up   infinite      1    mix node315
sciama4-12.q    up   infinite      2  alloc node[313-314]
sciama4-12.q    up   infinite     12   idle node[316-327]
sciama2.q*      up   infinite      1 drain* node125
sciama2.q*      up   infinite      2  down* node[100,194]
sciama2.q*      up   infinite      1  drain node137
sciama2.q*      up   infinite     17    mix node[101-105,127-129,158,162,169,172,178-180,190-191]
sciama2.q*      up   infinite     73  alloc node[106-124,126,130-136,138-157,159-161,163-168,170-171,173-177,181-189,192]
sciama2.q*      up   infinite      1   idle node193
sciama3.q       up   infinite      1  drain node200
sciama3.q       up   infinite     16    mix node[201-212,225-228]
sciama3.q       up   infinite     16  alloc node[213-224,229-232]
sciama3.q       up   infinite     15   idle node[233-247]
himem.q         up   infinite      1   idle vhmem01
rsm1.q          up   infinite      2    mix node[190-191]
rsm1.q          up   infinite      5  alloc node[186-189,192]
rsm1.q          up   infinite      1   idle node193
```

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sciama4-12.q    up   infinite      2  alloc node[313-314]
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sciama2.q*      up   infinite     17    mix node[101-105,127-129,158,162,169,172,178-180,190-191]
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sciama2.q*      up   infinite      1   idle node193
sciama3.q       up   infinite      1  drain node200
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rsm1.q          up   infinite      1   idle node193
```

- There are various states, nodes can be in: e.g. `alloc`/`mixed`/`idle`, `drng`/`drain`/`down`; For the latter, reasons are provided

```
[jschewts@login1(sciama) ~]$ sinfo -R
REASON               USER      TIMESTAMP           NODELIST
Investigation        jschewts  2019-10-01T20:39:31 node312
Infiniband fault     root      2019-07-30T14:56:26 node125
Not responding       nobody    2019-08-23T19:36:50 node100
Not responding       nobody    2019-10-11T14:44:56 node194
batch job complete f nobody    2019-08-28T07:20:28 node137
investigation lustre jschewts  2019-10-19T12:44:19 node200
```

slurm: Resources/Accounting (sacct)

- There is a record of each job a user submits/runs

```
[jschewts@login1(sciama) ~]$ sacct --format=User,JobID,Jobname,partition,state,time,start,end,elapsed,MaxRss,MaxVMSize,nnodes,ncpus,nodelist -u [redacted]
     User        JobID    JobName  Partition      State  Timelimit               Start                 End    Elapsed     MaxRSS  MaxVMSize   NNodes      NCPUS        NodeList
--------- ------------ ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ------------------- ------------------- ---------- ---------- ---------- -------- ---------- ---------------
[redacted] 1135959         starccm  sciama4.q    RUNNING 2-00:00:00 2019-10-22T15:17:11             Unknown 1-02:14:01                               1          8         node300
           1135959.0          bash              RUNNING            2019-10-22T15:17:40             Unknown 1-02:13:32                               1          8         node300
[redacted] 1153763         starccm  sciama4.q CANCELLED+ 2-00:00:00 2019-10-23T14:44:31 2019-10-23T14:47:47   00:03:16                               1          8         node308
           1153763.bat+      batch            CANCELLED            2019-10-23T14:44:31 2019-10-23T14:47:48   00:03:17      7492K    414804K        1          8         node308
           1153763.0          bash            CANCELLED            2019-10-23T14:44:54 2019-10-23T14:47:47   00:02:53    375156K   3085040K        1          8         node308
[redacted] 1153770         starccm  sciama4.q CANCELLED+ 2-00:00:00 2019-10-23T14:47:31 2019-10-23T14:49:59   00:02:28                               1          8         node308
           1153770.bat+      batch            CANCELLED            2019-10-23T14:47:31 2019-10-23T14:50:00   00:02:29      7496K    414804K        1          8         node308
           1153770.0          bash            CANCELLED            2019-10-23T14:47:52 2019-10-23T14:50:00   00:02:08    356672K   3075008K        1          8         node308
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           1153778.0          bash             COMPLETED            2019-10-23T14:50:22 2019-10-23T14:50:24   00:00:02      1152K    225628K        1          8         node308
[redacted] 1153805         starccm  sciama4.q  COMPLETED 2-00:00:00 2019-10-23T14:53:02 2019-10-23T14:53:24   00:00:22                               1          8         node308
           1153805.bat+      batch             COMPLETED            2019-10-23T14:53:02 2019-10-23T14:53:24   00:00:22      1360K    157252K        1          8         node308
           1153805.0          bash             COMPLETED            2019-10-23T14:53:22 2019-10-23T14:53:24   00:00:02      1148K    225628K        1          8         node308
[redacted] 1153825         starccm  sciama4.q  COMPLETED 2-00:00:00 2019-10-23T15:08:04 2019-10-23T15:08:30   00:00:26                               1          8         node309
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- on public HPC framework, this accounting is used to keep track/limit resource usage for charging users/project

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```

- on public HPC framework, this accounting is used to keep track/limit resource usage for charging users/project
- on Sciama, it is used for debugging or obtaining useful statistics (e.g. `MaxRSS` size tells you about your actual memory requirements)

Resource Management / Scheduling: Controlling

- Once you submitted a job, you can keep track of its process using the command `squeue` (e.g. use `squeue -u <username>` to list all of the active (i.e. queued or running) jobs of a specific user

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- You can also cancel steps within jobs (or if there is only one step), using `scancel <jobid>`.
- Furthermore, `scontrol` allows you to make changes to your submitted jobs (e.g. holding them in the queue)

`slurm`: Man Pages / Cheat Sheet

- For more details on all the presented commands, please check their man pages (e.g. `man sbatch`)

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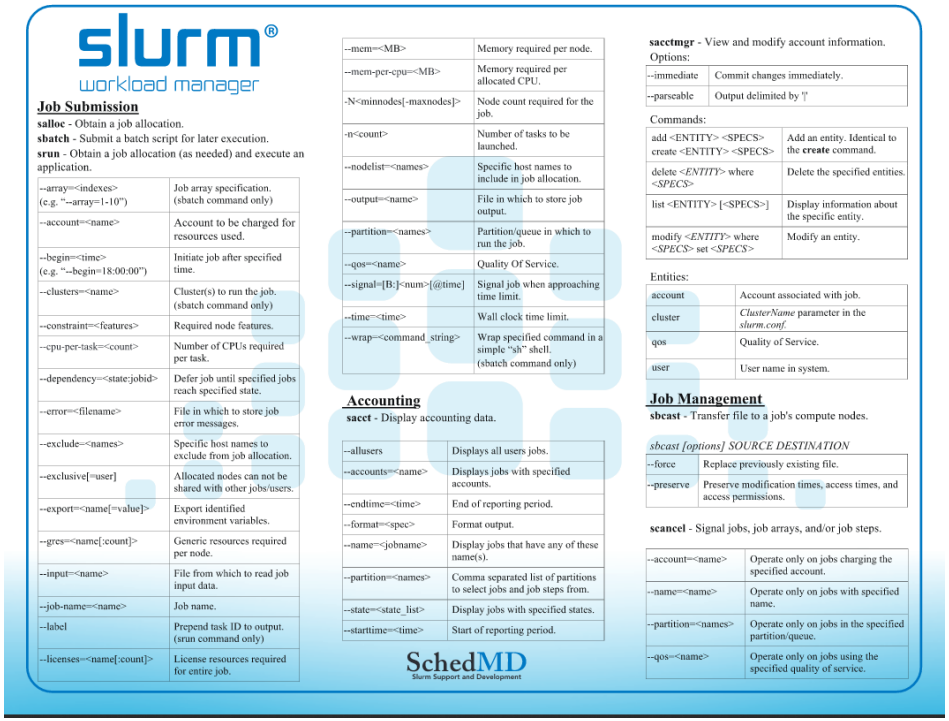
- For more details on all the presented commands, please check their man pages (e.g. `man sbatch`)
- There is a also handy slurm cheat sheet which you can download from e.g.

`https://slurm.schedmd.com/pdfs/summary.pdf`



slurm®
workload manager

Job Submission

salloc - Obtain a job allocation.
sbatch - Submit a batch script for later execution.
srun - Obtain a job allocation (as needed) and execute an application.

--array=<indexes> (e.g. "--array=1-10")	Job array specification. (sbatch command only)
--account=<name>	Account to be charged for resources used.
--begin=<time> (e.g. "--begin=18:00:00")	Initiate job after specified time.
--clusters=<name>	Cluster(s) to run the job. (sbatch command only)
--constraint=<features>	Required node features.
--cpu-per-task=<count>	Number of CPUs required per task.
--dependency=<state:jobid>	Defer job until specified jobs reach specified state.
--error=<filename>	File in which to store job error messages.
--exclude=<names>	Specific host names to exclude from job allocation.
--exclusive[=user]	Allocated nodes can not be shared with other jobs/users.
--export=<name[=value]>	Export identified environment variables.
--gres=<name[:count]>	Generic resources required per node.
--input=<name>	File from which to read job input data.
--job-name=<name>	Job name.
--label	Prepend task ID to output. (srun command only)
--licenses=<name[:count]>	License resources required for entire job.
--mem=<MB>	Memory required per node.
--mem-per-cpu=<MB>	Memory required per allocated CPU.
-N<minnodes[-maxnodes]>	Node count required for the job.
-n<count>	Number of tasks to be launched.
--nodelist=<names>	Specific host names to include in job allocation.
--output=<name>	File in which to store job output.
--partition=<names>	Partition/queue in which to run the job.
--qos=<name>	Quality Of Service.
--signal=[B:]<num>[@time]	Signal job when approaching time limit.
--time=<time>	Wall clock time limit.
--wrap=<command_string>	Wrap specified command in a simple "sh" shell. (sbatch command only)

Accounting

sacct - Display accounting data.

--allusers	Displays all users jobs.
--accounts=<name>	Displays jobs with specified accounts.
--endtime=<time>	End of reporting period.
--format=<spec>	Format output.
--name=<jobname>	Display jobs that have any of these name(s).
--partition=<names>	Comma separated list of partitions to select jobs and job steps from.
--state=<state_list>	Display jobs with specified states.
--starttime=<time>	Start of reporting period.

SchedMD
Slurm Support and Development

sacctmgr - View and modify account information.
Options:

--immediate	Commit changes immediately.
--parseable	Output delimited by '|'

Commands:

add <ENTITY> <SPECS> create <ENTITY> <SPECS>	Add an entity. Identical to the **create** command.
delete <*ENTITY*> where <*SPECS*>	Delete the specified entities.
list <ENTITY> [<SPECS>]	Display information about the specific entity.
modify <*ENTITY*> where <*SPECS*> set <*SPECS*>	Modify an entity.

Entities:

account	Account associated with job.
cluster	*ClusterName* parameter in the *slurm.conf*.
qos	Quality of Service.
user	User name in system.

Job Management

sbcast - Transfer file to a job's compute nodes.

sbcast [options] SOURCE DESTINATION

--force	Replace previously existing file.
--preserve	Preserve modification times, access times, and access permissions.

scancel - Signal jobs, job arrays, and/or job steps.

--account=<name>	Operate only on jobs charging the specified account.
--name=<name>	Operate only on jobs with specified name.
--partition=<names>	Operate only on jobs in the specified partition/queue.
--qos=<name>	Operate only on jobs using the specified quality of service.

SOFTWARE

Environments & Applications

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Resource & Job Management

Runtime System Interprocess Comm

Operating System

VIRTUALISATION

Cloud computing / OpenStack

HARDWARE

Environments & Applications

System Environment & Multi-user systems

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- Often, even the same user faces this problem to need different setups for different software
- Thus, it requires a way to adapt a system environment for each user/purpose: Environment variables / modules

Environment variables: General

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- `env` prints all environmental variables

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- the first occurence found in PATH is used

```
export PATH=<INSTALL PATH>/bin:$PATH
```

Environment variables: `LDFLAGS`,`CFLAGS`,`FFLAGS`,etc.

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Environment variables: LDFLAGS,CFLAGS,FFLAGS,etc.

- For compilers, there are a set of variables containing compiler arguments to point to headers, libraries, etc.
- Similar to PATH, if you want to make custom-installed libraries available to the compiler, the resp. include, lib, etc. folders have to be added to the variables e.g.

```
export CFLAGS="-I<INSTALL PATH>/include $CFLAGS"
```

or

```
export LDFLAGS="-L<LIB PATH> -Wl,-rpath=<LIB PATH> $LDFLAGS"
```

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- This allows to switch out e.g. different versions of the same library
- Additionally, some built-in commands and additional Tcl scripting allows to check for potential conflicts of libraries and missing dependencies
- `MODULESPATH` is a list of folders checked for modules (similar to `PATH` for commands). You can append it to add custom modules

Modules: Usage

- There are a few important commands:

  `module av` lists available modules
  `module load <modulename>` loads a module
  `module unload <modulename>` unloads a module
  `module list` lists all currently loaded modules
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- if you want to have certain modules loaded by default, simply modify the `.modules` in your home directory accordingly (do **NOT** use any of these module commands within your `.bashrc` or `.bash_profile`)

Modules: Sciama

- Use `module -v av` for old multi-column view

```
[modman@login1(sciama) ~]$ module -v av

------------------------ /opt/flight-direct/etc/modules ----------------
null           services/pdsh  services/s3cmd

-------------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/core ------------------
services/pdsh           system/intel64(default) system/sciama-3
services/s3cmd          system/sciama-1
system/ia32             system/sciama-2

----------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/compilers ----------------
gnu_comp/4.9.0             intel_comp/2016.2
gnu_comp/5.4.0(default)    intel_comp/2019.2(default)
gnu_comp/9.1.0

-------------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/mpi -------------------
intel_mpi/2016.2       openmpi/2.0.2          openmpi/4.0.1(default)
intel_mpi/2019.2       openmpi/2.1.6
openmpi/1.10.7         openmpi/3.1.4

----------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/libraries ----------------
amrex/19.10              fftw/3.3.8                libfabric/1.8.0
apr/1.7.0                fftw_mpi/2.1.5            libsvn/1.12.2
apr-util/1.6.1           fftw_mpi/3.3.8            libtool/2.4.6
boost/1.63.0             file/5.37                 libz/1.2.11(default)
boost_mpi/1.63.0         gsl/2.5(default)          microphysics/19.10
cfitsio/3.41             hdf5/1.10.5(default)      openssl/1.1.1(default)
cfitsio/3.47(default)    hdf5/1.8.17               papi/5.7.0
cuba/4.2                 hdf5_mpi/1.10.5(default)  sasl2/2.1.27
curl/7.54.0              hwloc/2.1.0               serf/1.3.9
expat/2.2.9              jpeg-turbo/2.0.3          ssh2/1.9.0
ffi/3.2.1(default)       krb5/1.17                 utf8proc/2.4.0
fftw/2.1.5               lapack/3.8.0

---------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/applications --------------
anaconda/2019.03        ffmpeg/4.1.4            pkg-config/0.29
anaconda3/2019.03       fluidstructures/17.1    plc/3.01
asciidoc/8.6.9          git/2.23.0              R/3.6.1
autoconf/2.69           gnuplot/5.2.7           savu/2.3.1
byacc/20190617          idl/8.7.2               scons/3.1.1
bzip2/1.0.8(default)    lambda/v5               snana/10.74c
camb/1.0.0              lz4/1.9.2               sqlite/3.30.1
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```

Modules: Sciama

- Use `module -v av` for old multi-column view

  core important system modules and software bundles

```
[modman@login1(sciama) ~]$ module -v av

------------------------ /opt/flight-direct/etc/modules ----------------
null           services/pdsh  services/s3cmd

-------------------------- /opt/apps/etc/modules/core ------------------
services/pdsh           system/intel64(default) system/sciama-3
services/s3cmd          system/sciama-1
system/ia32             system/sciama-2

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apr/1.7.0                fftw_mpi/2.1.5            libsvn/1.12.2
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boost/1.63.0             file/5.37                 libz/1.2.11(default)
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cuba/4.2                 hdf5_mpi/1.10.5(default) sasl2/2.1.27
curl/7.54.0              hwloc/2.1.0              serf/1.3.9
expat/2.2.9              jpeg-turbo/2.0.3         ssh2/1.9.0
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boost/1.63.0             file/5.37                libz/1.2.11(default)
boost_mpi/1.63.0         gsl/2.5(default)         microphysics/19.10
cfitsio/3.41             hdf5/1.10.5(default)     openssl/1.1.1(default)
cfitsio/3.47(default)    hdf5/1.8.17              papi/5.7.0
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- Many tools and all libraries depend on the compiler used; additionally, they may depend on specific MPI libraries and/or python implementations

```
[jschewts@login1(sciama) ~]$ module help fftw_mpi/3.3.8

----------- Module Specific Help for 'fftw_mpi/3.3.8' ------------

        This sets search paths for the FFTW library and headers
        and adds the FFTW utilities to your PATH.

        Version 3.3.8

        This package has been built for these combinations of
        compiler/MPI implementation/architecture:

        [intel64]        gnu_comp/5.4.0         with openmpi/2.0.2
        [intel64]        gnu_comp/5.4.0         with openmpi/2.1.6
        [intel64]        gnu_comp/5.4.0         with openmpi/3.1.4
        [intel64]        gnu_comp/5.4.0         with openmpi/4.0.1
        [intel64]        gnu_comp/9.1.0         with openmpi/2.0.2
        [intel64]        gnu_comp/9.1.0         with openmpi/2.1.6
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        [intel64]        intel_comp/2019.2      with openmpi/4.0.1


[jschewts@login1(sciama) ~]$ module load fftw_mpi/3.3.8

A compiler must be chosen before loading the fftw_mpi module.
Please load one of the following matching compiler modules:

        [intel64]       gnu_comp/5.4.0
        [intel64]       gnu_comp/9.1.0
        [intel64]       intel_comp/2016.2
        [intel64]       intel_comp/2019.2
```

Etiquette

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Recap: HPC as a service