

Getting onto MIDWAY

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Open Source Macroeconomics Laboratory Boot Camp – BFI/UChicago

Outline

- **Make first steps on a Linux Cluster**

Login via ssh, remotely, short overview of basic unix commands like cd, pwd, cp, scp,...

- **How to submit and manage jobs / computations**

<https://rcc.uchicago.edu>

For this course, we use the Uchicago's **Midway compute cluster**.

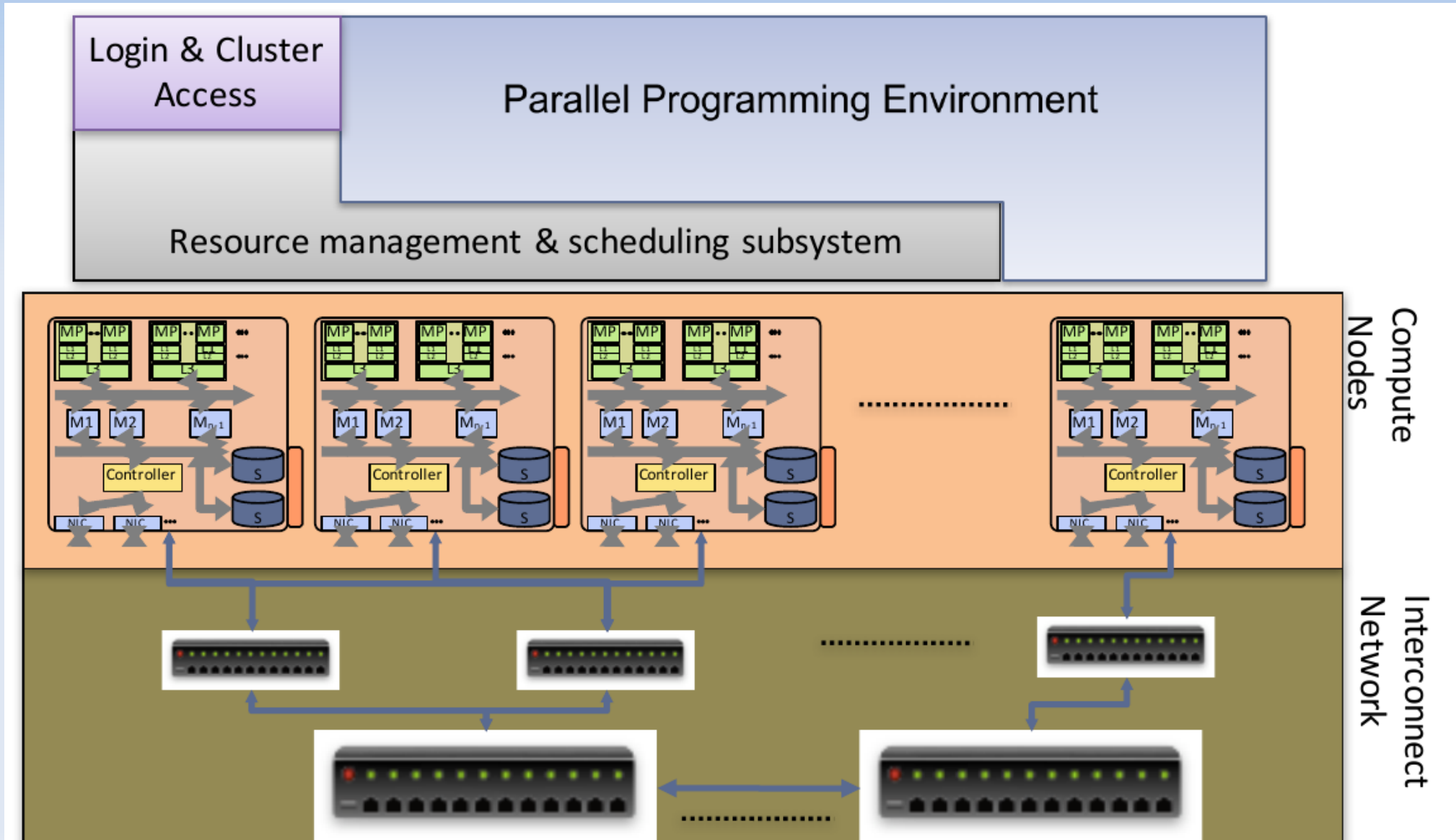
It is managed by the **R**esearch **C**omputing **C**entre

→ Its setup is very similar to any other top system

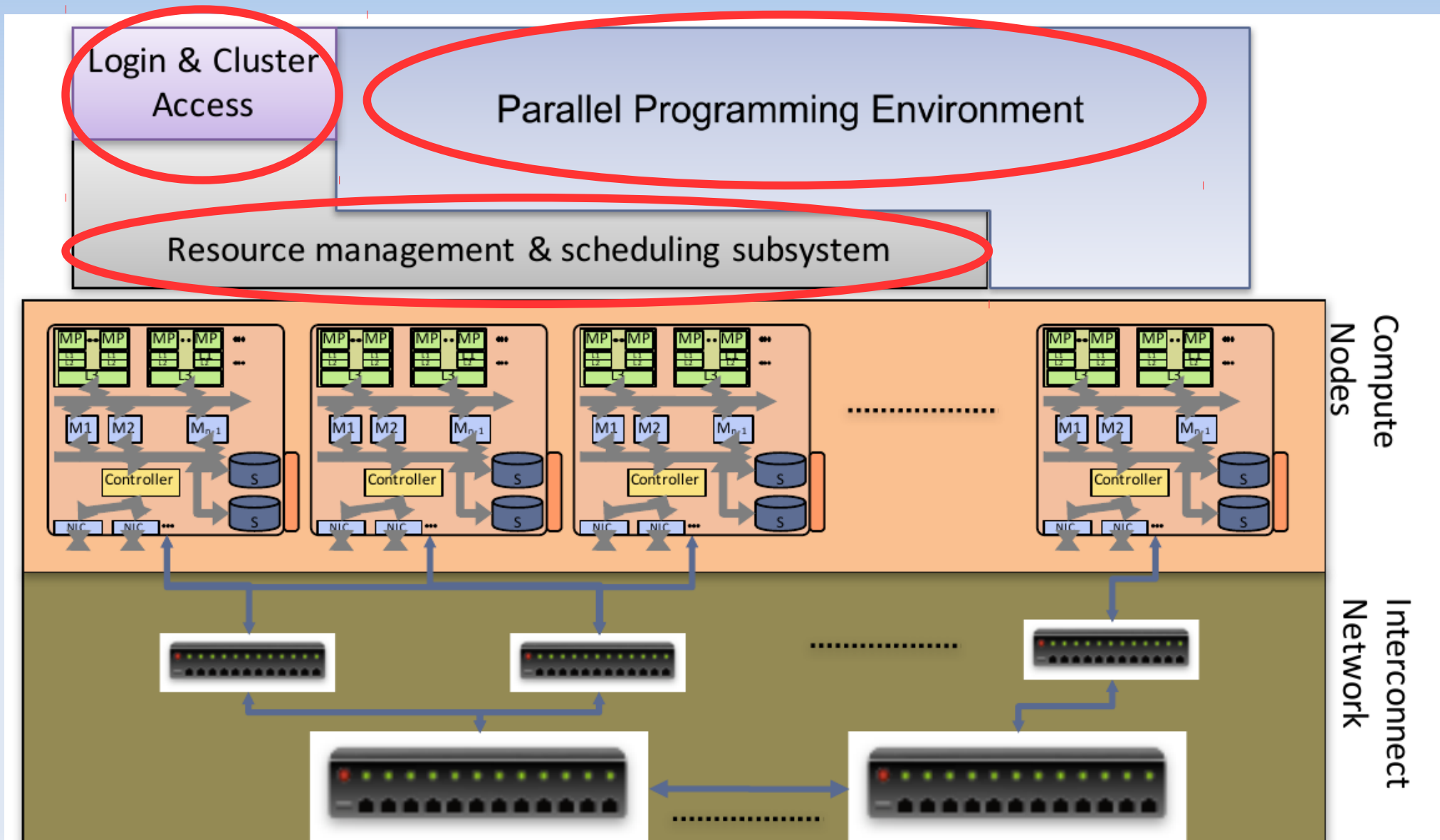
For the RCC Manual see the documentation site at

<http://docs.rcc.uchicago.edu>

An abstract compute cluster



An abstract compute cluster



The size of a HPC cluster



Login for participants

- If you don't have an account on Midway request one (infrastructure for this course)
<https://rcc.uchicago.edu/docs/using-midway/index.html>
- For MS-Windows users: Download and install Putty
→ <http://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/x86/putty.exe>
→ Download and install Winscp
→ <http://winscp.net/download/winscp576setup.exe>
- Mac and Linux users
→ you need an terminal

Basic Linux commands (1)

Command	Description
<code>pwd</code>	Print name of current/working directory
<code>cd [Directory]</code>	Change directory (no directory → change to home)
<code>ls [Directory]</code>	List directory contents (no directory → list current)
<code>cat FILE</code>	Concatenate files and print on the standard output
<code>mkdir DIRECTORY</code>	Make directories
<code>mkdir -p DIRECTORY</code>	Make directories, make parent directories as needed
<code>cp SOURCE... DIRECTORY</code>	Copy files and directories
<code>cp -r SOURCE... DIRECTORY</code>	Copy files and directories, copy directories recursively
<code>mv SOURCE... DIRECTORY</code>	Move (rename) files
<code>man COMMAND</code>	An interface to the on-line reference manuals

Basic Linux commands (2)

Command	Description
<code>ssh -X foo@host.com</code>	OpenSSH SSH client (remote login program), access to host.com with user foo
<code>scp foo@host.com:/home/bar ./</code>	Secure copy (remote file copy program), copy file bar from /home on host.com to directory
<code>scp bar foo@host.com:/home/</code>	Secure copy (remote file copy program), copy file bar from the local host to /home on host.com
<code>git clone git@github.com:whatever folder-name</code>	The stupid content tracker, Clone a repository (whatever) into a new directory (folder-name).
<code>git checkout</code>	Checkout a branch or paths to the working tree.

Getting on Midway – step-by step

- First login, get lecture notes

(MS-Windows: Putty, Linux/MacOS: Terminal)

```
> ssh -X USERNAME@midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu
> git clone ***lecture-folder*** #clone lecture
> cd ***lecture_folder*** #go into folder
> ls # list content of folder
```

Step-by-Step (2)

→ **Perform some basic operations on the cluster**

```
> ssh -X USERNAME@midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu
> pwd
/home/USERNAME
> mkdir -p firstFolder/secondFolder
> ls
FirstFolder
> ls firstFolder
secondFolder
> cd firstFolder
> pwd
/home/USERNAME/firstFolder
> ls
secondFolder
> exit
```

Step-by-Step (3)

- How to copy folders and files to your PC?
- MS-Windows, start WinSCP
 - Host-Name: `midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu`
 - User: `USERNAME`
- Linux/MacOS, replace `/YOUR-LOCAL-PATH/`
 - with `/home/LOCAL-LOGIN-NAME/` for linux
 - with `/Users/LOCAL-LOGIN-NAME/` for MacOS

```
>scp -r USERNAME@midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu:/home/simonsch/YOUR-LOCAL-PATH/ .
```

Step-by-Step (4)

- Copy folders and files from your notebook
create a file named firstFile in firstFolder
 - MS-Windows: use WinSCP to copy the directory back
 - Linux/MacOS

```
>scp -r /YOUR-LOCAL_PATH/firstFolder/FILENAME USERNAME@midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu:
```

- Check that file is there by

```
>ssh -X midway1.rcc.uchicago.edu  
> ls  
FILENAME  
>cat FILENAME #shows content of file
```

Environment setup

Supporting diverse user community requires supporting diverse tool sets (different vendors, versions of compilers, debuggers, libraries, apps, etc)

User environments are customized via modules system (or softenv)

```
> module avail #shows list of available modules  
> module list  #shows list of modules loaded by user  
> module load module_name #load a module e.g. compiler  
> module unload module_name #unload a module
```

Using an editor on a cluster

Compute clusters like Midway's infrastructure have a variety of simple text editors available.

→ vi, vim

```
>vi helloworld.cpp
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

see: [OSM_Lab/training/sample_codes](#)

More low bandwidth editors

Depending on network and preference, you may want to use an editor without a graphical user interface; common options:

- vi/vim
- emacs
- nano

emacs:

Undo: C-_

Find/create file: C-x C-f

Save file: C-x C-s

Exit Emacs: C-x C-c

Quit: C-g

Two modes – insertion and command mode
Insertion mode begins upon an insertion
[ESC] returns to command mode

Command mode options:

:w save

:wq save and exit

:q exit as long as there are no changes

:q! exit without saving

Insertion:

i (insert before cursor)

a (append)

Deletion: x

Motion: h (left) k (up)

j (down) l (right)

Slurm Workload Manager

<http://slurm.schedmd.com/>

Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management (SLURM).

Open-source workload manager designed for Linux clusters of all sizes.

Provides three key functions:

- 1) It **allocates** exclusive and/or non-exclusive access to resources (computer nodes) to users for some duration of time so they can perform work.
- 2) It provides a **framework for starting, executing, and monitoring work** (typically a parallel job) on a set of allocated nodes.
- 3) It arbitrates contention for resources by managing a queue of pending work.

```
> sbatch submit_helloworld.sh (submit job)
> squeue -u NAME (status of job)
> scancel JOBID (cancel job)
```

Run an executable with „slurm“

<https://rcc.uchicago.edu/docs/running-jobs/index.html#running-jobs>

```
#!/bin/bash -l
```

```
#SBATCH --ntasks=1    ## how many cpus used here
```

```
#SBATCH --time=01:00:00 ## walltime requested
```

```
#SBATCH --output=slurm_test.out ## output file
```

```
#SBATCH --error=slurm_test.err  ## error
```

```
### executable
```

```
./helloworld.exe
```

Run an executable on MIDWAY

<https://rcc.uchicago.edu/docs/running-jobs/index.html#running-jobs>

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# a sample job submission script to submit an MPI job to the sandyb partition on Midway1
```

```
# set the job name to hello-world
```

```
#SBATCH --job-name=hello-world
```

```
# send output to hello-world.out
```

```
#SBATCH --output=hello-world.out
```

```
# receive an email when job starts, ends, and fails
```

```
#SBATCH --mail-type=BEGIN,END,DAIL
```

```
# this job requests 1 core. Cores can be selected from various nodes.
```

```
#SBATCH --ntasks=1
```

```
# there are many partitions on Midway1 and it is important to specify which
```

```
# partition you want to run your job on. Not having the following option, the
```

```
# sandyb partition on Midway1 will be selected as the default partition
```

```
#SBATCH --partition=sandyb
```

```
# Run the process with mpirun. Notice -n is not required. mpirun will
```

```
# automatically figure out how many processes to run from the slurm options
```

```
./helloworld.exe
```

Interactive sessions on MIDWAY

- <https://rcc.uchicago.edu/docs/using-midway/index.html#interactive-jobs>

Interactive Jobs

After submitting an "interactive job" on Midway, the Slurm job scheduler will connect you to a compute node, and will load up an interactive shell environment for you to use on that compute node. This interactive session will persist until you disconnect from the compute node, or until you reach the maximum requested time.

sinteractive

The command `sinteractive` is the recommended Slurm command for requesting an interactive session. As soon as the requested resources become available, `sinteractive` will do the following:

1. Log in to the node.
2. Change into the directory you were working in.
3. Set up X11 forwarding for displaying graphics.
4. Transfer your current shell environment, including any modules you have previously loaded.

To get started (with the default interactive settings), simply enter `sinteractive` in the command line:

```
$ sinteractive
```

By default, an interactive session times out after 2 hours. If you would like more than 2 hours, be sure to include a `--time=HH:MM:SS` flag to specify the necessary amount of time. For example, to request an interactive session for 6 hours, run the following command:

```
$ sinteractive --time=06:00:00
```

At the moment,
this is what you
are interested in!