Problem Statement-

Build a Two node Disk-less HPC-Cluster using OpenHPC with xCAT,OpenLDAP, Slurm, Ganglia, HPL benchmark and Document the result.

XCAT-

In VMWare Create 1 Machine namely-masterwith HDD 100GB, RAM 15GB, two Network 1.NAT 2. HostOnly.

Commands on master:

systemctl status firewalld

systemctl stop firewalld

systemctl disable firewalld

- Disabling Selinux

vi /etc/selinux/config

getenforce

setenforce 0

getenforce

vi /etc/selinux/config

syslinux=disabled

reboot

getenforce

- Enable use of the public xCAT repository by adding it to the local list of available package repositories. This also requires network access from your master server to the internet, or alternatively, that the repository be mirrored locally

yum install yum-utils

cat /etc/yum.conf

wget -P /etc/yum.repos.d https://xcat.org/files/xcat/repos/yum/latest/xcat-core/xcat-core.repo

yum install xCAT

yum update

ll /etc/profile.d/xcat.sh

```
[root@master ~]# ll /etc/profile.d/xcat.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 174 Dec 23 08:24 /etc/profile.d/xcat.sh
```

. /etc/profile.d/xcat.sh

echo $PATH

lsxcatd -a

lsxcatd -d

lsxcatd –v

```
[root@master ~]# lsxcatd -a
Version 2.16.4 (git commit bb7a4bbbc8bde7e6613558d8d039fe43d49d2079, built Mon Jun 13 08:53:10 EDT 2022)
This is a Management Node
dbengine=SQLite
[root@master ~]# lsxcatd -d
dbengine=SQLite
[root@master ~]# lsxcatd -v
Version 2.16.4 (git commit bb7a4bbbc8bde7e6613558d8d039fe43d49d2079, built Mon Jun 13 08:53:10 EDT 2022)
```

tabdump site

chdef -t site dhcpinterfaces="ens36"

- Assigning host only IP to master

chdef -t site master="192.168.100.10”

tabdump site | grep master

tabdump site | grep dhcpinterfaces

```
[root@master ~]# tabdump site | grep master
"master","192.168.100.10",,
[root@master ~]# tabdump site | grep dhcpinterfaces
"dhcpinterfaces","ens36",,
```

lsblk

lsb_release

cat /etc/os-release

dd if=/dev/sr0 of=/root/Centos7.iso

ll –h

- Building a default image for use with xCAT. To begin, we will first need to have a local copy of the ISO image available for the underlying OS. The relevant ISO image is CentOS-7-x86 64-minimal.iso (available from the CentOS mirrors). We initialize the image creation process using the copycds command assuming that the necessary ISO image is available locally.

copycds /root/Centos7.iso

- Once completed, several OS images should be available for use within xCAT. These can be queried via:

lsdef -t osimage

- we leverage the stateless (netboot) image for compute nodes and proceed by using genimage to initialize a chroot-based install. Note that the previous query highlights the existence of other provisioning images as well.

genimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

mkdir -p /install/custom/netboot/

lsdef -t osimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

chdef -t osimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute synclists="/install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist"

- Syncing users, groups and passwords

echo "/etc/passwd -> /etc/passwd" >> /install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist

echo "/etc/group -> /etc/group" >> /install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist

echo "/etc/hosts -> /etc/hosts" >> /install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist

echo "/etc/shadow -> /etc/shadow" >> /install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist

- To finalize the xCAT provisioning configuration, this section first highlights packing of the stateless image from the chroot environment followed by the registration of desired compute nodes. To assemble the final compute image use packimage as follows:

packimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

- Assigning IP in range of host only IP and mac address of newly created VM machine (compute node)

mkdef -t node cn00 groups=compute,all ip=192.168.100.115 mac=00:0C:29:0F:1F:93 netboot=xnba

- xnba-neworkboot loader

lsdef cn00

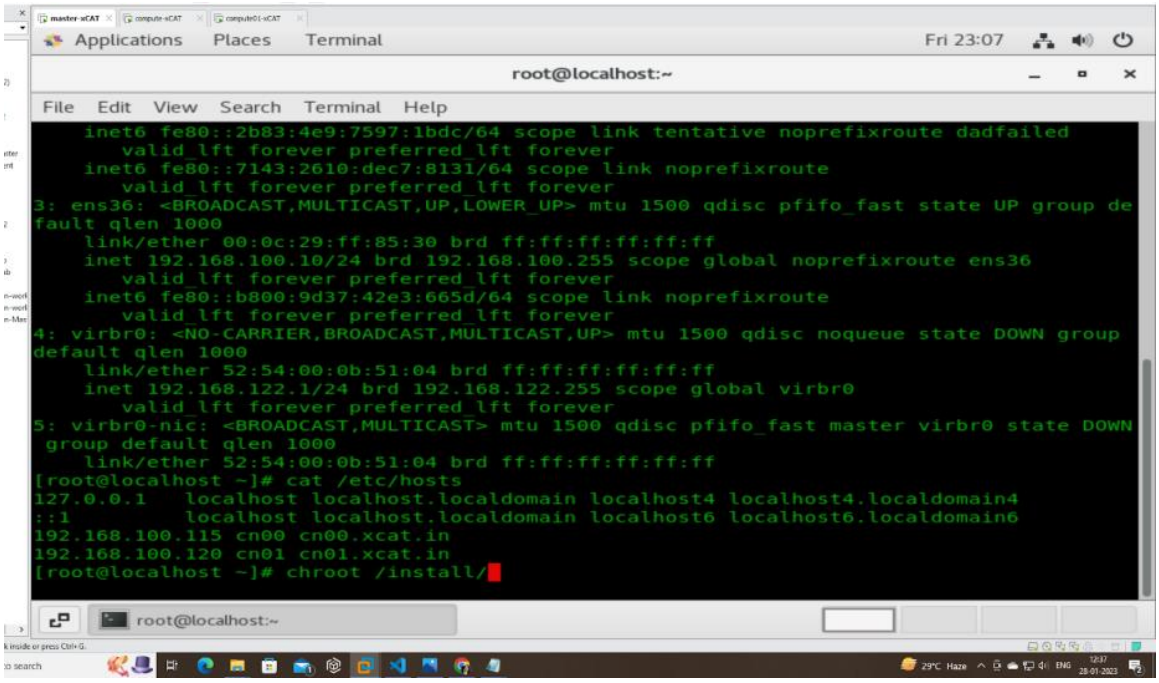
chdef -t node node1 provmethod=centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

chdef -t group compute provmethod=centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

lsdef node1

chdef -t site domain=xcat.in

cat /etc/hosts



makehosts

makenetworks

makedhcp -n

systemctl start dhcpd

makedns -n

yum install dhcp*

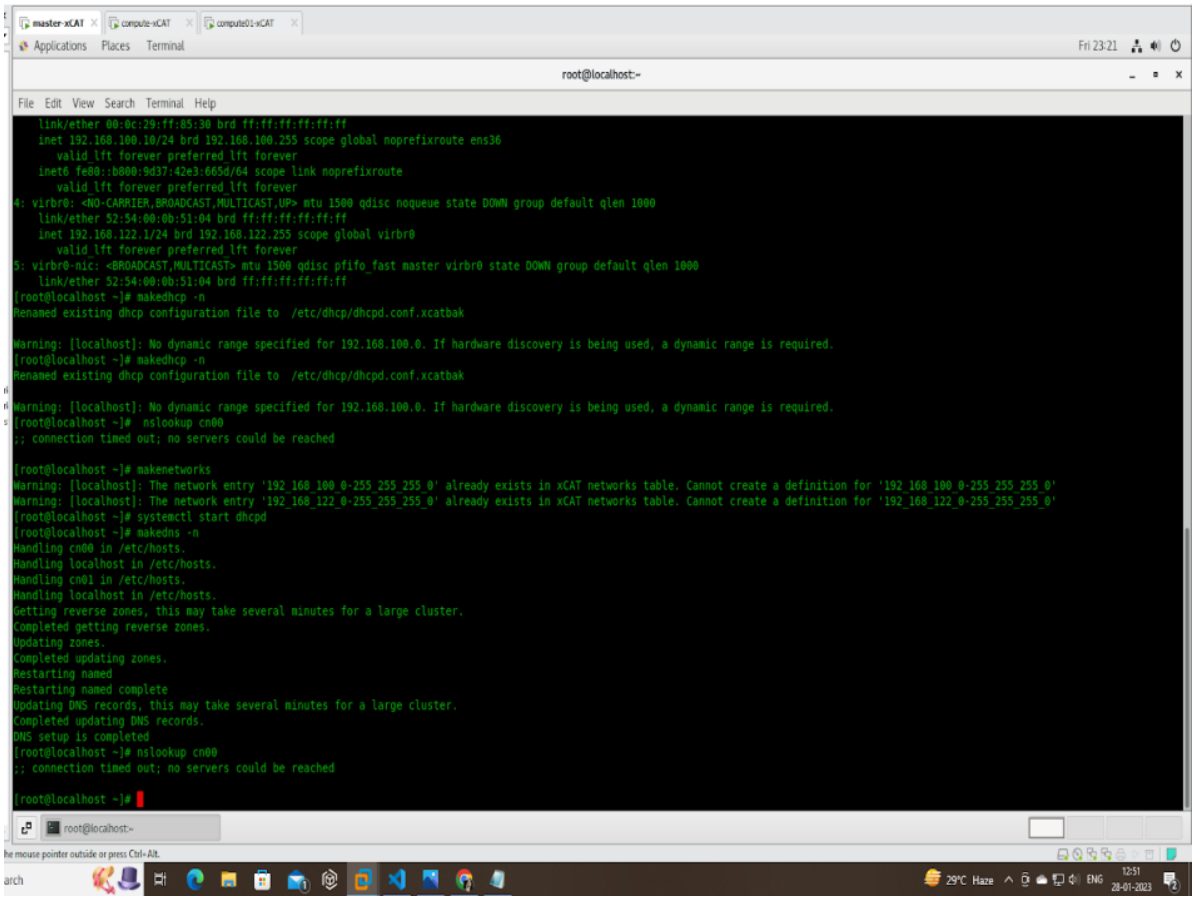
makedhcp -n

makedns

nslookup cn00

vi /etc/resolv.conf

nslookup cn00



vi /etc/resolv.conf

Generated by NetworkManager

search localdomain xcat.in

nameserver 192.168.100.10

nameserver 192.168.207.2

lsdef -t osimagewe

nodeset compute osimage=centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

systemctl restart dhcpd

systemctl start dhcpd

makedhcp -n

nodeset compute osimage=centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

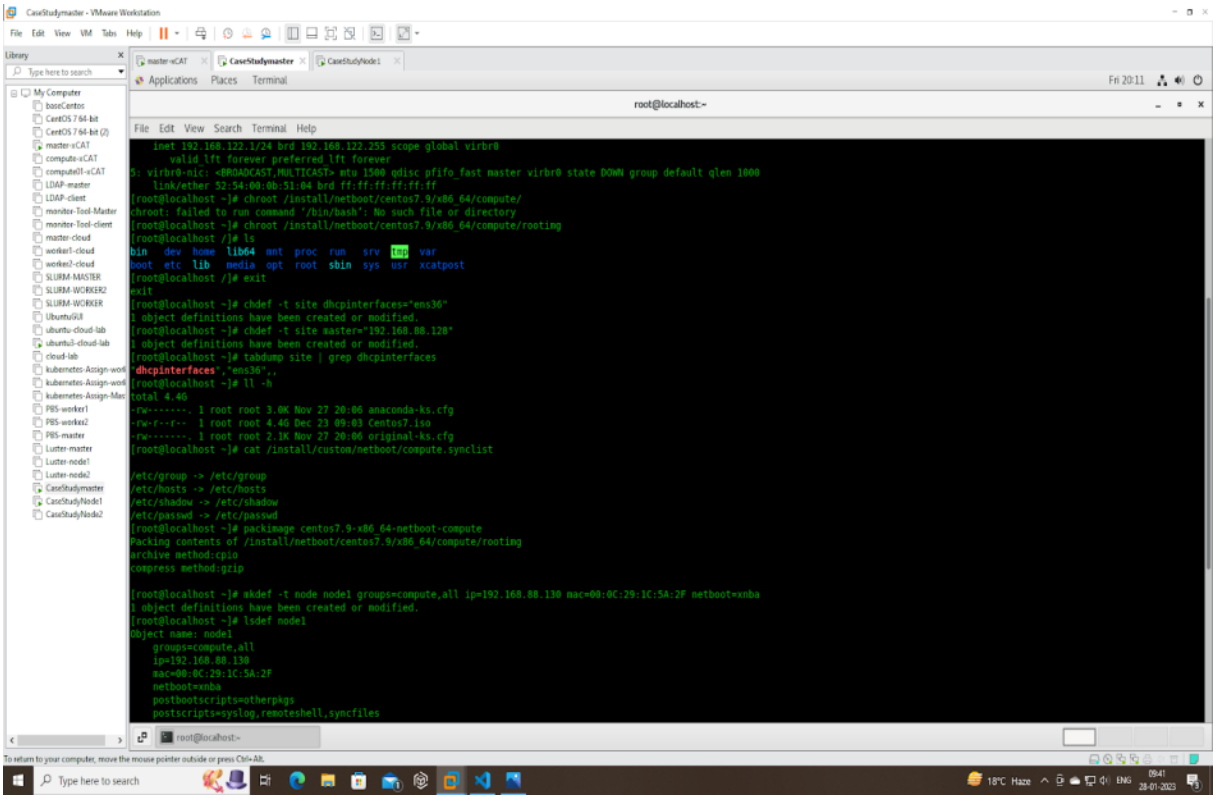
makedhcp cn00

systemctl status dhcpd

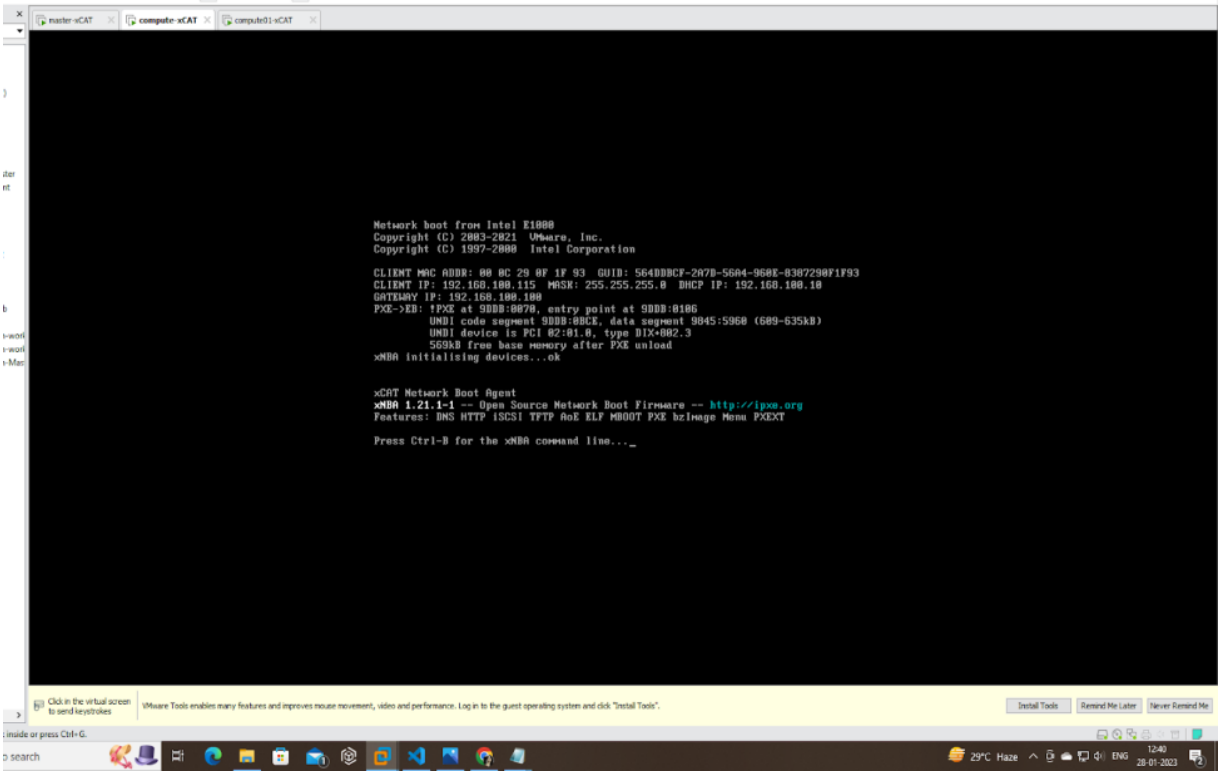
systemctl restart dhcpd

systemctl status dhcpd

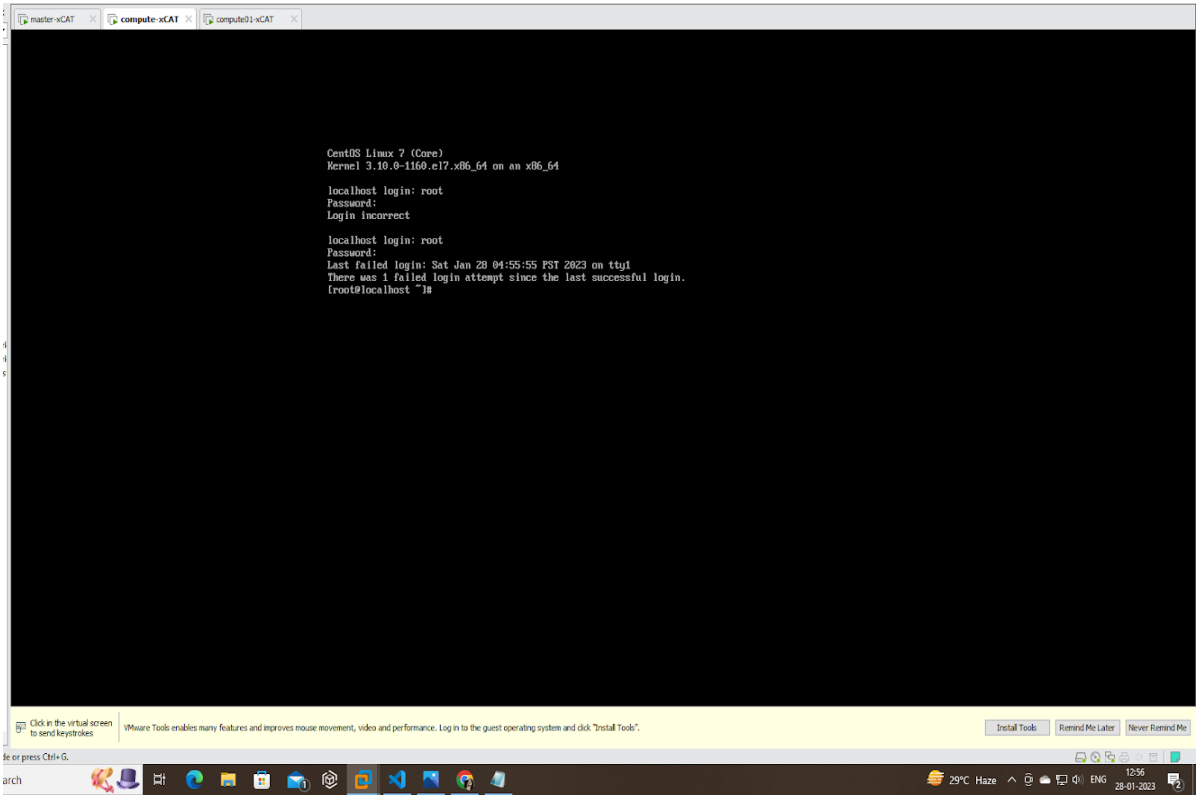
chdef -t osimage -o centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute synclists="/install/custom/netboot/compute.synclist"



- Booting Compute node through XCAT-



- Successfully booted via XCAT on node1



SLURM-

Installing Slurm via XCAT is a process of configuring the Slurm workload manager to run on a cluster managed by XCAT. It involves setting up XCAT as the frontend node and the compute nodes, configuring the Slurm daemons (such as slurmd and slurmctld), and defining the Slurm partition and nodes.

Commands for master

export CHROOT=/install/netboot/centos7.9/x86_64/compute/rootimg/

wgethttps://download.schedmd.com/slurm/slurm-22.05.8.tar.bz2

#yum install mariadb-server mariadb-devel –y

#yum install epel-release

#yum --installroot=$CHROOT install epel-release

yum install munge munge-libs munge-devel –y

yum --installroot=$CHROOT install munge munge-libs munge-devel –y

yum install rpm-build

yum install python3 readline-devel pam-devel

rpmbuild -ta slurm-22.05.8.tar.bz2

yum install gcc

- Creating munge key

/usr/sbin/create-munge-key –r

```
[root@master ~]# /usr/sbin/create-munge-key -r
Please type on the keyboard, echo move your mouse,
utilize the disks. This gives the random number generator
a better chance to gain enough entropy.
Generating a pseudo-random key using /dev/random completed.
[root@master ~]#
```

- Copying munge.key to node

scp /etc/munge/munge.key $CHROOT/etc/munge

#ls -l

```
[root@master munge]# ls -l
total 4
-r-------- 1 munge munge 1024 Jan 28 02:44 munge.key
[root@master munge]#
```

- Changing permission and ownership of the munge.key on both nodes

chown -R munge:munge /etc/munge/

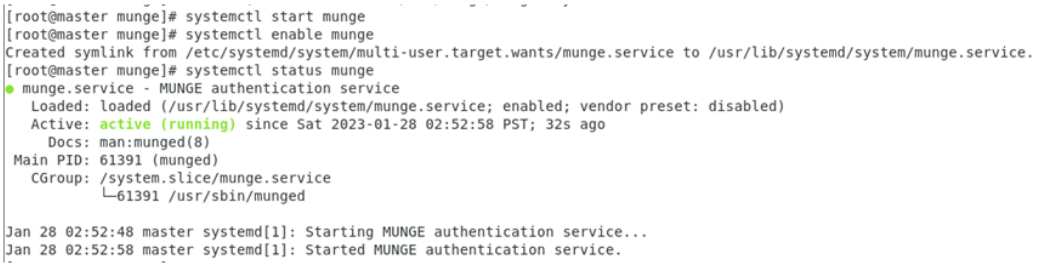
chroot $CHROOT chown -R munge:munge /etc/munge/

chroot $CHROOT chmod 400 /etc/munge/munge.key

systemctl start munge

systemctl enable munge

systemctl status munge



- On master

scp -r /root/rpmbuild/RPMS/x86_64/ $CHROOT/home

chroot $CHROOT

cd /home/x86_64

- Removing Slurmctld service from compute node

rm –rf slurm-slurmctld-22.05.8-1.el7.x86_64.rpm

yum --installroot=$CHROOT install slurm*

- On both nodes-

export SLURMUSER=1500

groupadd -g $SLURMUSER slurm

useradd -m -c "SLURM workload manager" -d /var/lib/slurm -u $SLURMUSER -g slurm -s /bin/bash slurm

cp /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.example /etc/slurm.conf

vi /etc/slurm/slurm.conf

```
# Example slurm.conf file. Please run configurator.html
# (in doc/html) to build a configuration file customized
# for your environment.
#
#
# slurm.conf file generated by configurator.html.
# Put this file on all nodes of your cluster.
# See the slurm.conf man page for more information.
#
ClusterName=Diamond
SlurmctldHost=master
#RebootProgram=
ReturnToService=1
SlurmctldPidFile=/var/run/slurmctld.pid
SlurmctldPort=6817
SlurmdPidFile=/var/run/slurmd.pid
SlurmdPort=6818
SlurmdSpoolDir=/var/share/slurm/d
SlurmUser=slurm
#SlurmdUser=root
#SrunEpilog=
#SrunProlog=
StateSaveLocation=/var/share/slurm/ctld
SwitchType=switch/none
#TaskEpilog=
#
#
# COMPUTE NODES
#NodeName=linux[1-32] CPUs=1 State=UNKNOWN
NodeName=localhost CPUs=12 Boards=1 SocketsPerBoard=4 CoresPerSocket=3 ThreadsPerCore=1 RealMemory=7802

PartitionName=debug Nodes=ALL Default=YES MaxTime=INFINITE State=UP
```

mkdir -p /var/share/slurm/ctld

chown -R slurm:slurm /var/share/slurm

touch /var/log/slurmctld.log

systemctl start slurmd

systemctl enable slurmd

systemctl start slurmctld

systemctl enable slurmctld

chroot $CHROOT mkdir –p /var/share/slurm/d

chroot $CHROOT chown –R slurm:slurm /var/share/slurm

chroot $CHROOT touch /var/log/slurmd.log

cp /etc/slurm/cgroup.conf.example /etc/slurm/cgroup.conf

scp /etc/slurm/cgroup.conf $CHROOT/etc/slurm

systemctl start slurmctld

systemctl enable slurmctld

systemctl start munge

systemctl enable munge

chroot $CHROOT systemctl enable slurmctld

chroot $CHROOT systemctl enable munge

Slurm configuration done successfully-

Packaging the image –

packimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

```
[root@master ~]# packimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute
Packing contents of /install/netboot/centos7.9/x86_64/compute/rootimg
archive method:cpio
compress method:gzip
```

LDAP

- Install OpenLDAP on master

yum -y install openldap-servers openldap-clients

cp /usr/share/openldap-servers/DB_CONFIG.example /var/lib/ldap/DB_CONFIG

chown ldap. /var/lib/ldap/DB_CONFIG

systemctl start slapd

systemctl enable slapd

generate encrypted password

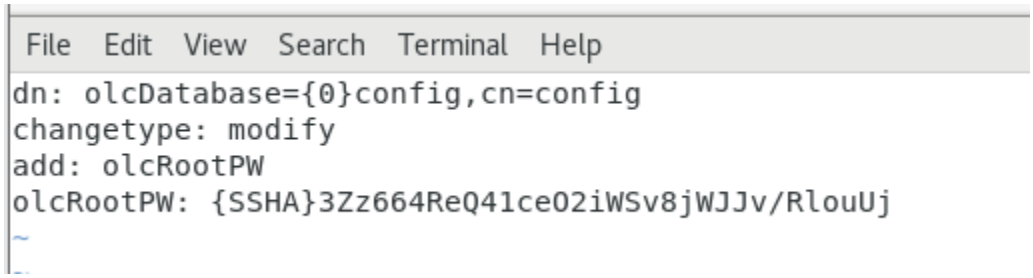
- Saving the password from below command for further authentication

slappasswd

{SSHA}3Zz664ReQ41ceO2iWSv8jWJJv/RlouUj

vi chrootpw.ldif

- Adding the above generated password in below file



ldapadd -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f chrootpw.ldif

ldapadd -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.ldif

ldapadd -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f /etc/openldap/schema/nis.ldif

ldapadd -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.ldif

- Generate directory manager's password

vi chdomain.ldif

- replace to your own domain name for "dc=***,dc=***" section
- specify the password generated above for "olcRootPW" section

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
dn: olcDatabase={1}monitor,cn=config
changetype: modify
replace: olcAccess
olcAccess: {0}to * by dn.base="gidNumber=0+uidNumber=0,cn=peercred,cn=external,cn=auth"
  read by dn.base="cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in" read by * none

dn: olcDatabase={2}hdb,cn=config
changetype: modify
replace: olcSuffix
olcSuffix: dc=cdac,dc=in

dn: olcDatabase={2}hdb,cn=config
changetype: modify
replace: olcRootDN
olcRootDN: cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in

dn: olcDatabase={2}hdb,cn=config
changetype: modify
add: olcRootPW
olcRootPW: {SSHA}3Zz664ReQ41ceO2iWSv8jWJJv/RlouUj

dn: olcDatabase={2}hdb,cn=config
changetype: modify
add: olcAccess
olcAccess: {0}to attrs=userPassword,shadowLastChange by
  dn="cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in" write by anonymous auth by self write by * none
olcAccess: {1}to dn.base="" by * read
olcAccess: {2}to * by dn="cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in" write by * read
~
```

ldapmodify -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f chdomain.ldif

vi basedomain.ldif

- replace to your own domain name for "dc=***,dc=***" section

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
dn: dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: top
objectClass: dcObject
objectclass: organization
o: cdac in
dc: cdac

dn: cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: organizationalRole
cn: Manager
description: Directory Manager

dn: ou=People,dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: People

dn: ou=Group,dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: Group
```

ldapadd -x -D cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in -W -f basedomain.ldif

- Adding user account

vi ldapuser.ldif

- create new
- replace to your own domain name for "dc=***,dc=***" section

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
dn: uid=test1,ou=People,dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: shadowAccount
cn: test1
sn: Linux
userPassword: {SSHA}3Zz664ReQ41ceO2iWSv8jWJJv/RlouUj
loginShell: /bin/bash
uidNumber: 1501
gidNumber: 1501
homeDirectory: /home/test1

dn: cn=test1,ou=Group,dc=cdac,dc=in
objectClass: posixGroup
cn: test1
gidNumber: 1501
memberUid: test1
```

ldapadd -x -D cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in -W -f ldapuser.ldif

- If you'd like to delete LDAP User or Group, Do as below.

ldapdelete -x -W -D 'cn=Manager,dc=cdac,dc=in' "uid=test,ou=People,dc=cdac,dc=in"

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd test
-bash: passwd: command not found
[root@localhost ~]# getent passwd | grep test
test:x:1501:1501::/home/test:/bin/bash
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

- Install OpenLDAP Client.

yum --installroot=/install/netboot/centos7.9/x86_64/compute/rootimg install openldap-clients

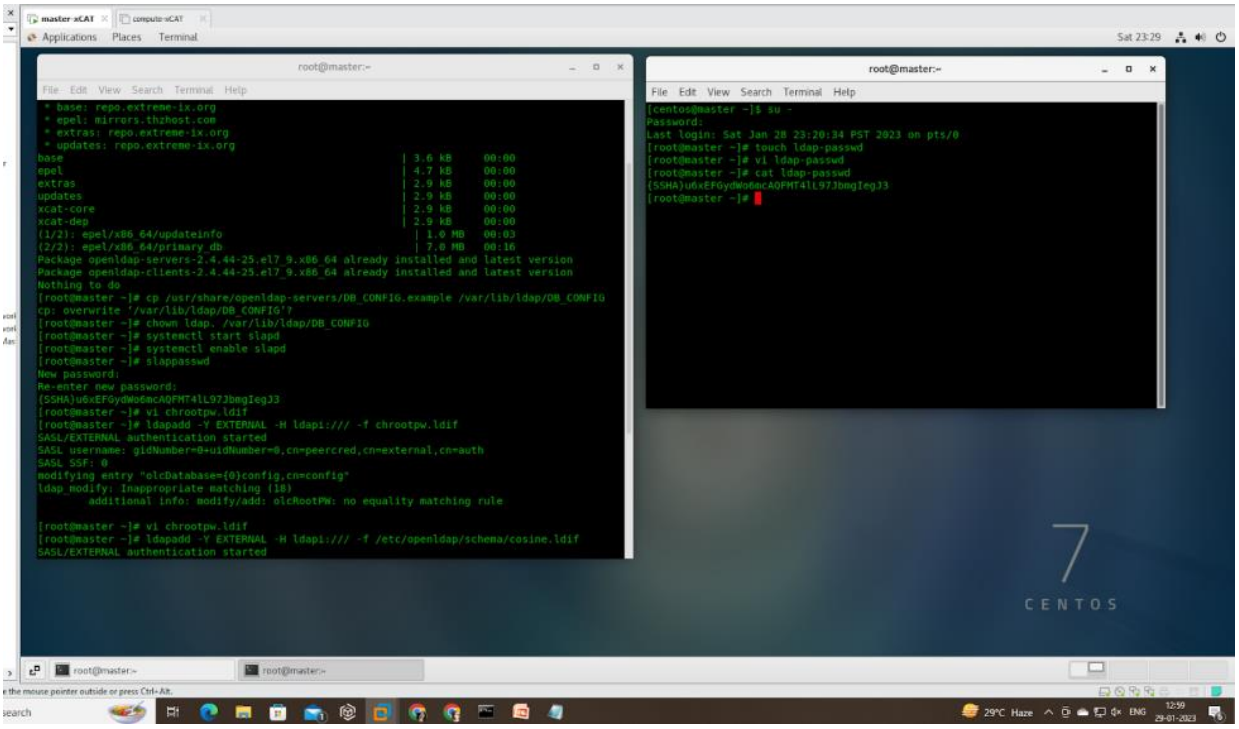
exports CHROOT=/install/netboot/centos7.9/x86_64/compute/rootimg

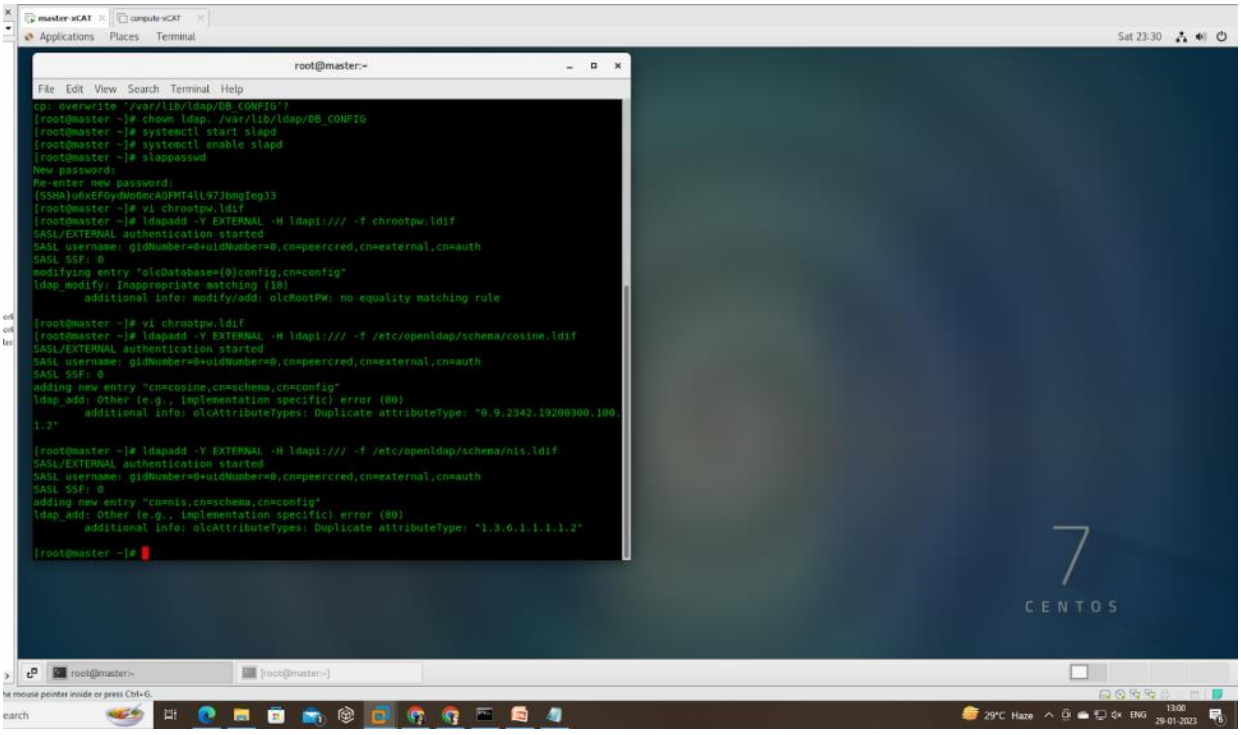
chroot $CHROOT

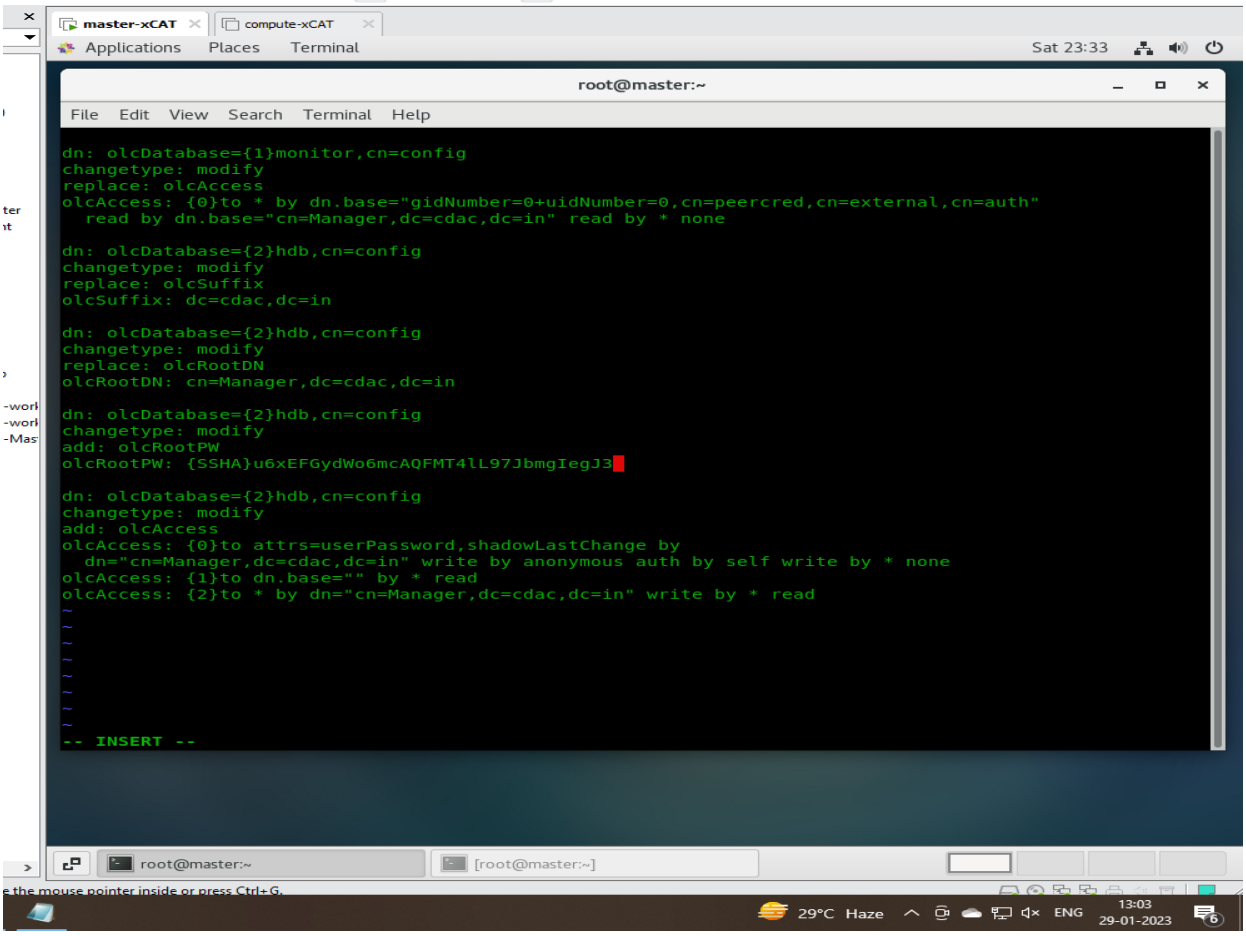
authconfig --enableldap --enableldapauth --ldapserver=master --ldapbasedn="dc=cdac,dc=in" --enablemkhomedir --update

systemctl restart nslcd

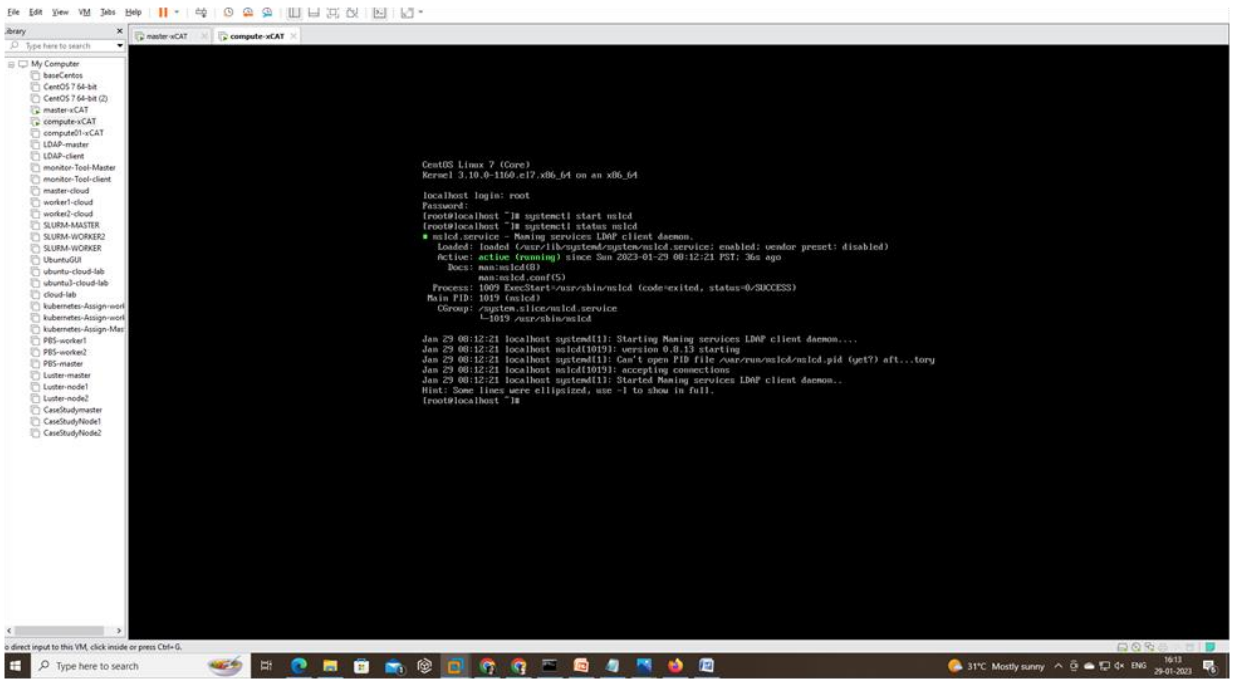
ldapsearch -x







Service started successfully on node —

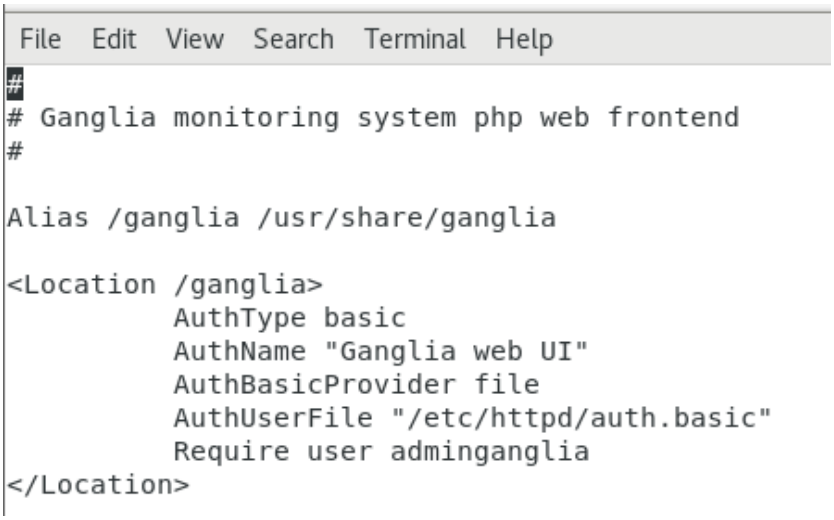


GANGLIA

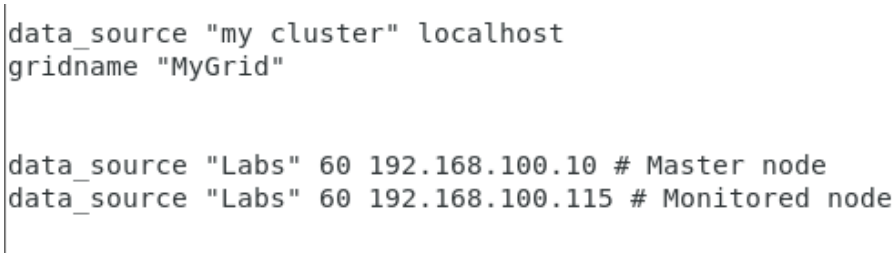
yum install ganglia rrdtool ganglia-gmetad ganglia-gmond ganglia-web

htpasswd -c /etc/httpd/auth.basic adminganglia

vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ganglia.conf



vi /etc/ganglia/gmetad.conf

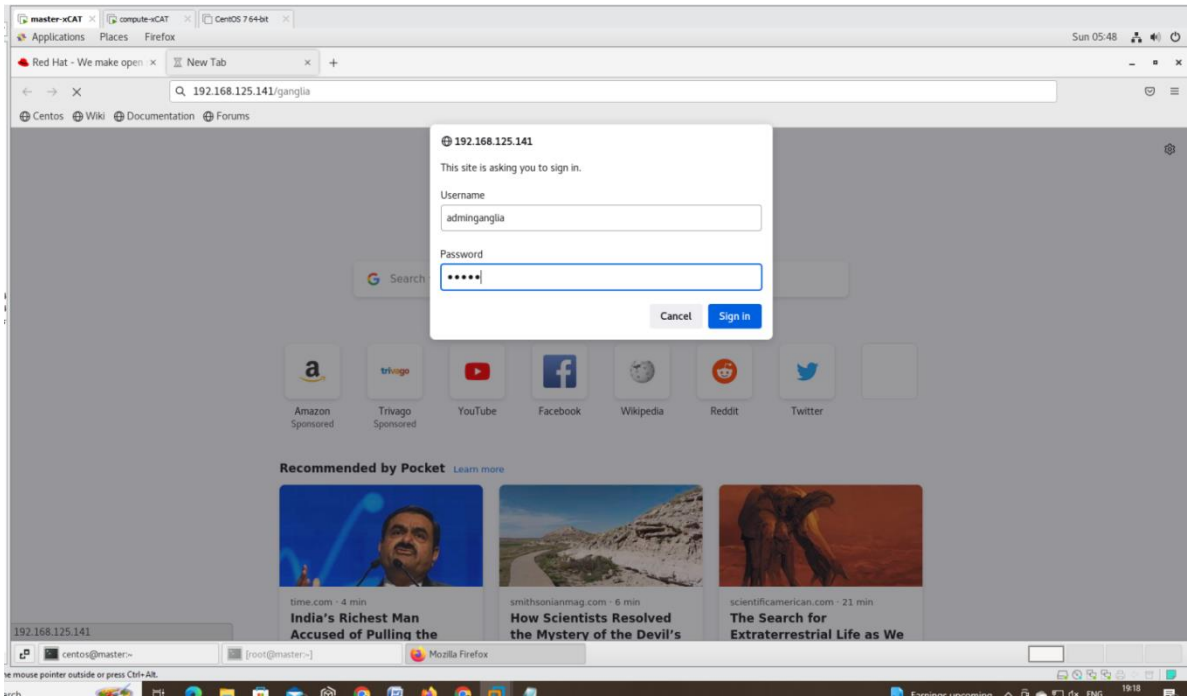


vi /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf

```
/*
 * The cluster attributes specified will be used as part of the <CLUSTER>
 * tag that will wrap all hosts collected by this instance.
 */
cluster {
  name = "Labs"
  owner = "unspecified"
  latlong = "unspecified"
  url = "unspecified"
}

/* The host section describes attributes of the host, like the location */
host {
  location = "unspecified"
}

/* Feel free to specify as many udp_send_channels as you like.  Gmond
   used to only support having a single channel */
udp_send_channel {
  #bind_hostname = yes # Highly recommended, soon to be default.
                       # This option tells gmond to use a source address
                       # that resolves to the machine's hostname.  Without
                       # this, the metrics may appear to come from any
                       # interface and the DNS names associated with
                       # those IPs will be used to create the RRDs.
  #mcast_join = 239.2.11.71
  host = node
  port = 8649
  ttl = 1
}

/* You can specify as many udp_recv_channels as you like as well. */
udp_recv_channel {
#  mcast_join = 239.2.11.71
  port = 8649
  bind = 239.2.11.71
  #retry_bind = true
   #Size of the UDP buffer. If you are handling lots of metrics you really
   #should bump it up to e.g. 10MB or even higher.
   #buffer = 10485760
}
```

setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect 1
systemctl restart httpd gmetad gmond
systemctl enable httpd gmetad httpd
ip a

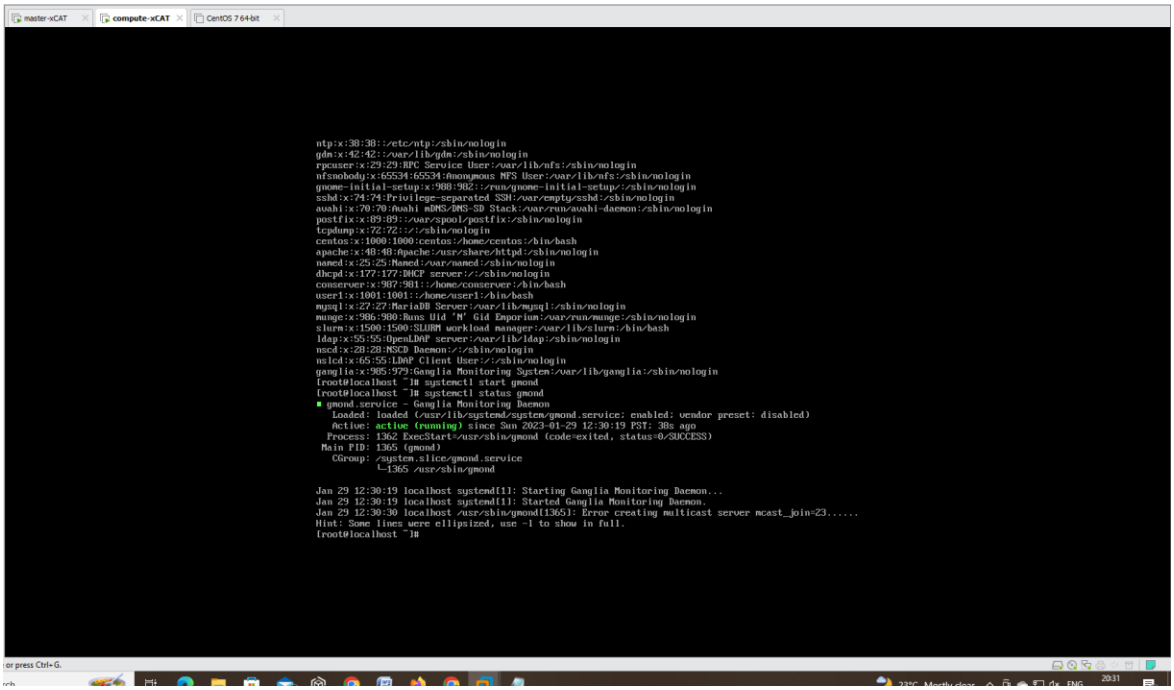
- Browser-----> http://<ganglia_master_ip>/ganglia

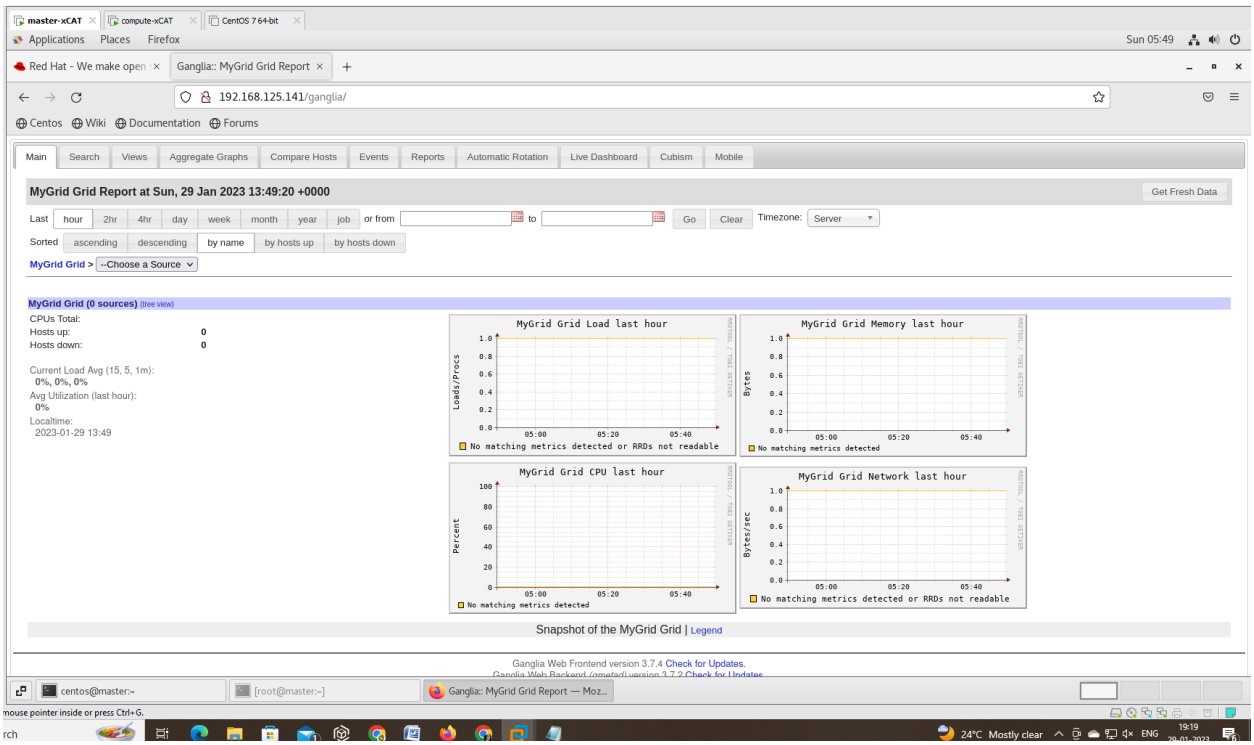


yum --installroot=$CHROOT install ganglia rrdtool ganglia-gmetad ganglia-gmond ganglia-web
vi /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf

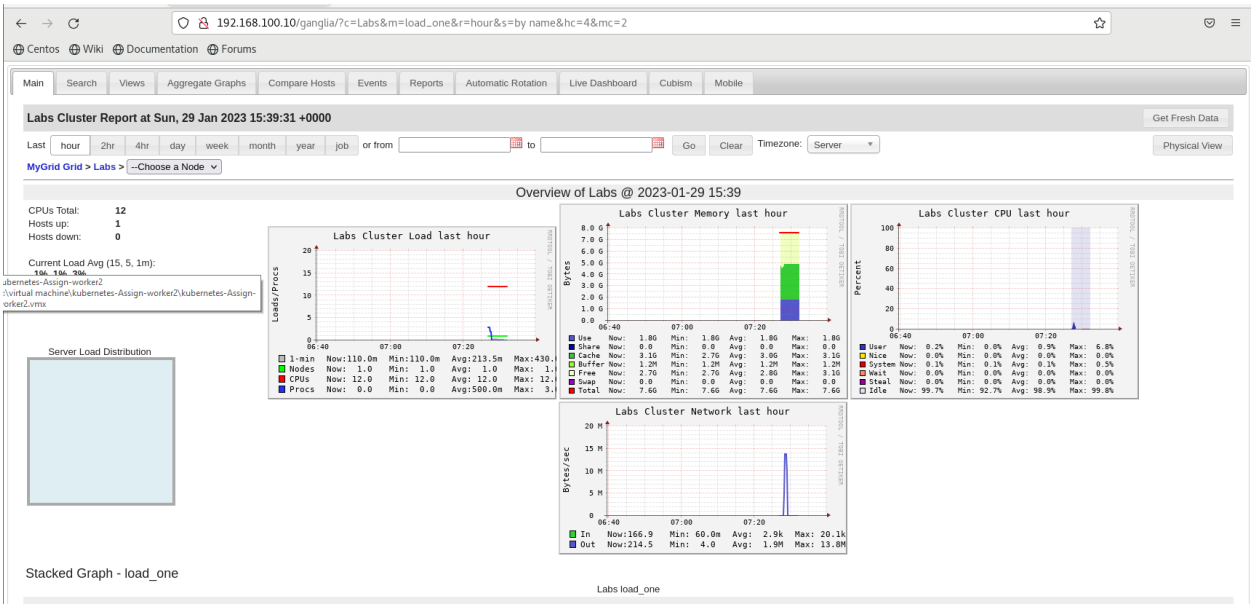
```
 */
cluster {
  name = "Labs"
  owner = "unspecified"
  latlong = "unspecified"
  url = "unspecified"
}

/* The host section describes attributes of the host, like the location */
host {
  location = "unspecified"
}

/* Feel free to specify as many udp_send_channels as you like.  Gmond
   used to only support having a single channel */
udp_send_channel {
  #bind_hostname = yes # Highly recommended, soon to be default.
                       # This option tells gmond to use a source address
                       # that resolves to the machine's hostname.  Without
                       # this, the metrics may appear to come from any
                       # interface and the DNS names associated with
                       # those IPs will be used to create the RRDs.
  mcast_join = 239.2.11.71
  host = localhost
  port = 8649
  ttl = 1
}

/* You can specify as many udp_recv_channels as you like as well. */
udp_recv_channel {
  mcast_join = 239.2.11.71
  port = 8649
  bind = 239.2.11.71
  # retry_bind = true
  # Size of the UDP buffer. If you are handling lots of metrics you really
  # should bump it up to e.g. 10MB or even higher.
  # buffer = 10485760
}
```

chroot $CHROOT
systemctl enable gmond
systemctl restart httpd gmetad gmond
systemctl enable httpd gmetad httpd
packimage centos7.9-x86_64-netboot-compute

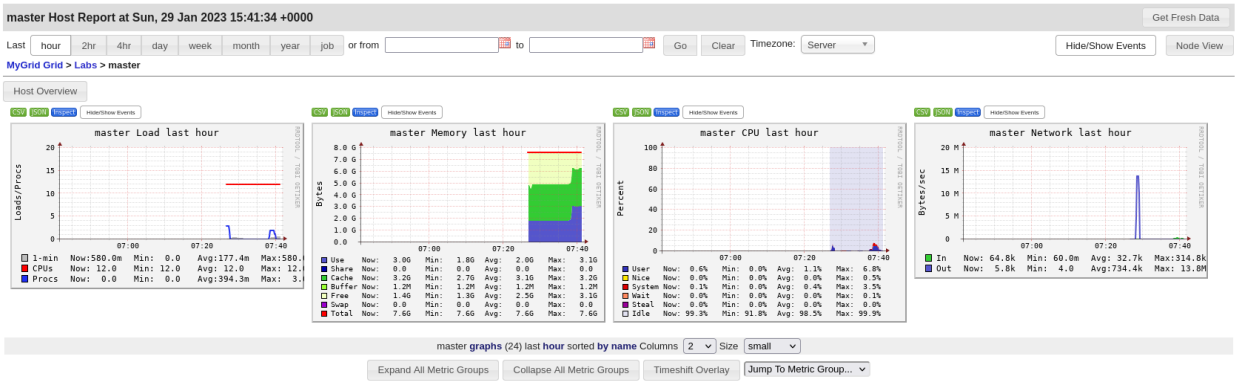




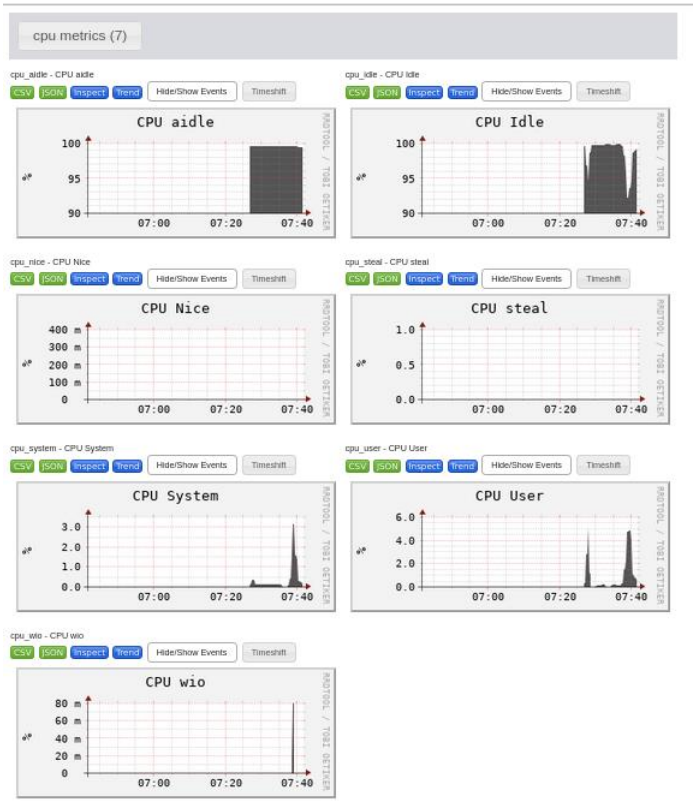
- Cluster labs-



- Master-



- CPU metrics of master-



- Disk and Load metrics of master

- Memory and network metrics of the master-

HPL BENCHMARKING

yum install epel-release

yum install atlas

- Download below file from ->google->hpl netlib->hpl-2.3.tar.gz save in /etc/yum.repos.d

wget https://netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/hpl-2.3.tar.gz

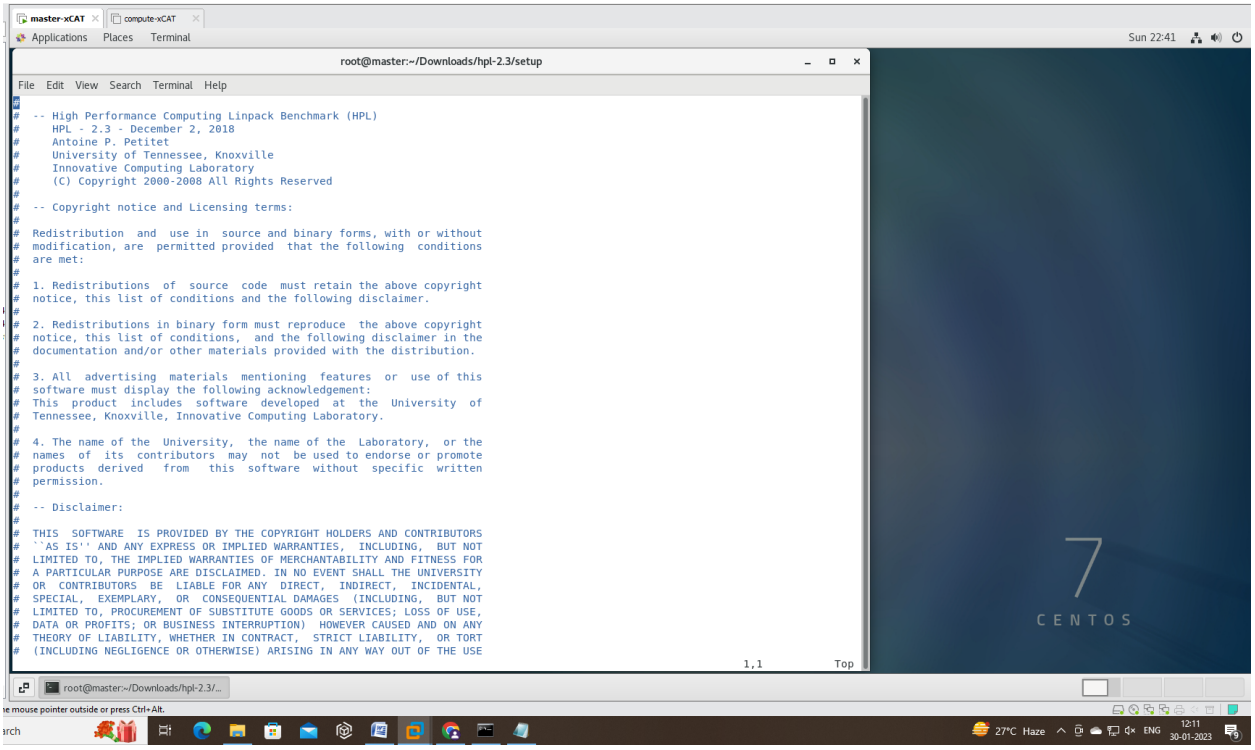
tar -xf /hpl-2.3.tar.gz

ls /hpl-2.3

cd /hpl-2.3/setup/

ls

cat Make.Linux_Intel64



cp /root/Downloads/hpl-2.3/setup/Make.Linux_Intel64 /root/Downloads/hpl-2.3

rpm -ql

rpm -ql atlas

- Download below file from ->google->Open MPI: Version 4.1 -> openmpi-4.1.4.tar.gz save in /etc/yum.repos.d

tar -xf openmpi-4.1.4.tar.gz

ls

- if not execute install gcc yum install gcc

yum install gcc-c++

./configure --prefix=/opt/openmpi4.1.4 --enable-orterun-prefix-by-default

make –43j 8

make install

echo $PATH

export PATH=/opt/openmpi-4.1.4/bin/:$PATH

```
[root@master openmpi-4.1.4]# export PATH=/opt/openmpi-4.1.4/bin/:$PATH
[root@master openmpi-4.1.4]# mp
mpartition    mpic++        mpicxx        mpif90        mpls_dump
mpathconf     mpicc         mpiexec       mpifort       mpris-proxy
mpathpersist  mpiCC         mpif77        mpirun        mpstat
[root@master openmpi-4.1.4]# mp
aclocal.m4           Doxyfile             ompi/
AUTHORS              examples/            opal/
autogen.pl           INSTALL              orte/
config/              libtool              oshmem/
config.log           LICENSE              README
config.lt            Makefile             README.JAVA.txt
config.status        Makefile.am          test/
configure            Makefile.in          VERSION
configure.ac         Makefile.ompi-rules
contrib/             NEWS
```

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/openmpi-4.1.4/bin:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

```
[root@master hpl-2.3]# ls
acinclude.m4  config.guess  depcomp     Makefile.am           missing  THANKS
aclocal.m4    config.sub    HISTORY     Makefile.in           NEWS     TODO
AUTHORS       configure     include     Make.Linux_PII_CBLAS  README   TUNING
BUGS          configure.ac  INSTALL     makes                 setup    www
ChangeLog     COPYING       install-sh  Make.top              src
compile       COPYRIGHT     Makefile    man                   testing
```

```
[root@master hpl-2.3]# rpm -ql atlas
/etc/ld.so.conf.d/atlas-x86_64.conf
/usr/lib64/atlas
/usr/lib64/atlas/libsatlas.so.3
/usr/lib64/atlas/libsatlas.so.3.10
/usr/lib64/atlas/libtatlas.so.3
/usr/lib64/atlas/libtatlas.so.3.10
/usr/share/doc/atlas-3.10.1
/usr/share/doc/atlas-3.10.1/README.dist
```

#vi Make.Linux_PII_CBLAS

--

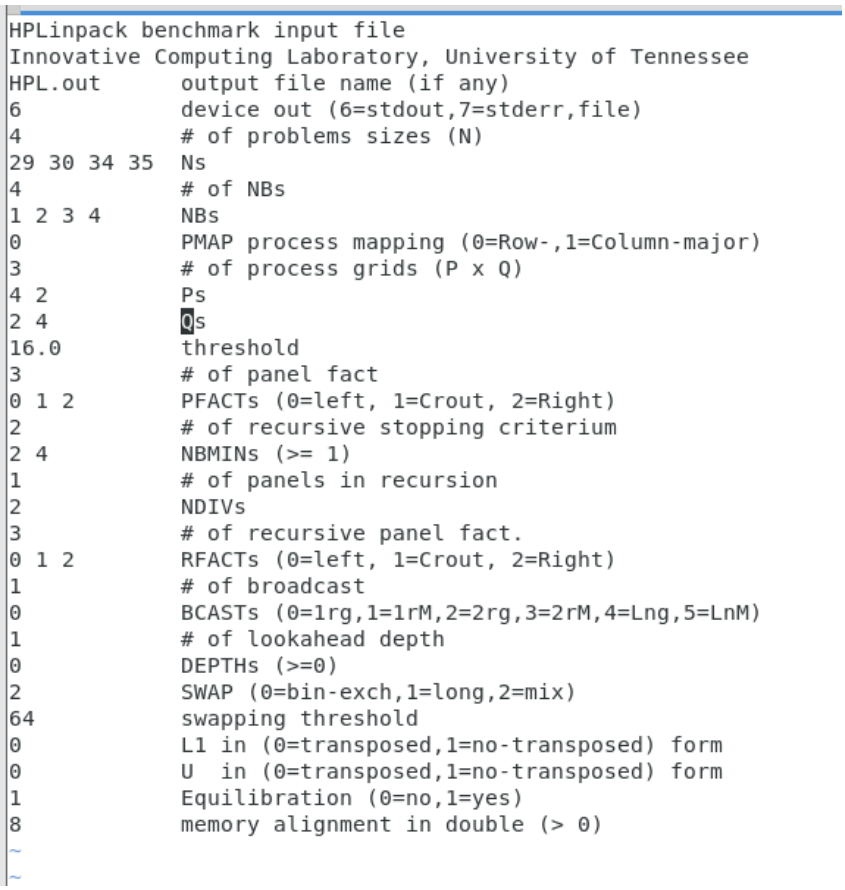
```
# - shell --------------------------------------------------------
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
#
SHELL        = /bin/bash
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# - HPL Directory Structure / HPL library ------------------------
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
#
TOPdir       = /root/Downloads/hpl-2.3
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# - Message Passing library (MPI) --------------------------------
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
#
MPdir        = /opt/openmpi4.1.4
MPlib        = $(MPdir)/lib/libmpi.so.40
#
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# - Compilers / linkers - Optimization flags ---------------------
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
#
CC           = /usr/bin/gcc
#
LINKER       = /usr/bin/gcc
#
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# - Linear Algebra library (BLAS or VSIPL) -----------------------
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
#
LAdir        = /usr/lib64/atlas
LAlib        = $(LAdir)/libsatlas.so.3 $(LAdir)/libtatlas.so.3.10
#
```

make arch=Linux_PII_CBLAS

#cd /root/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS/

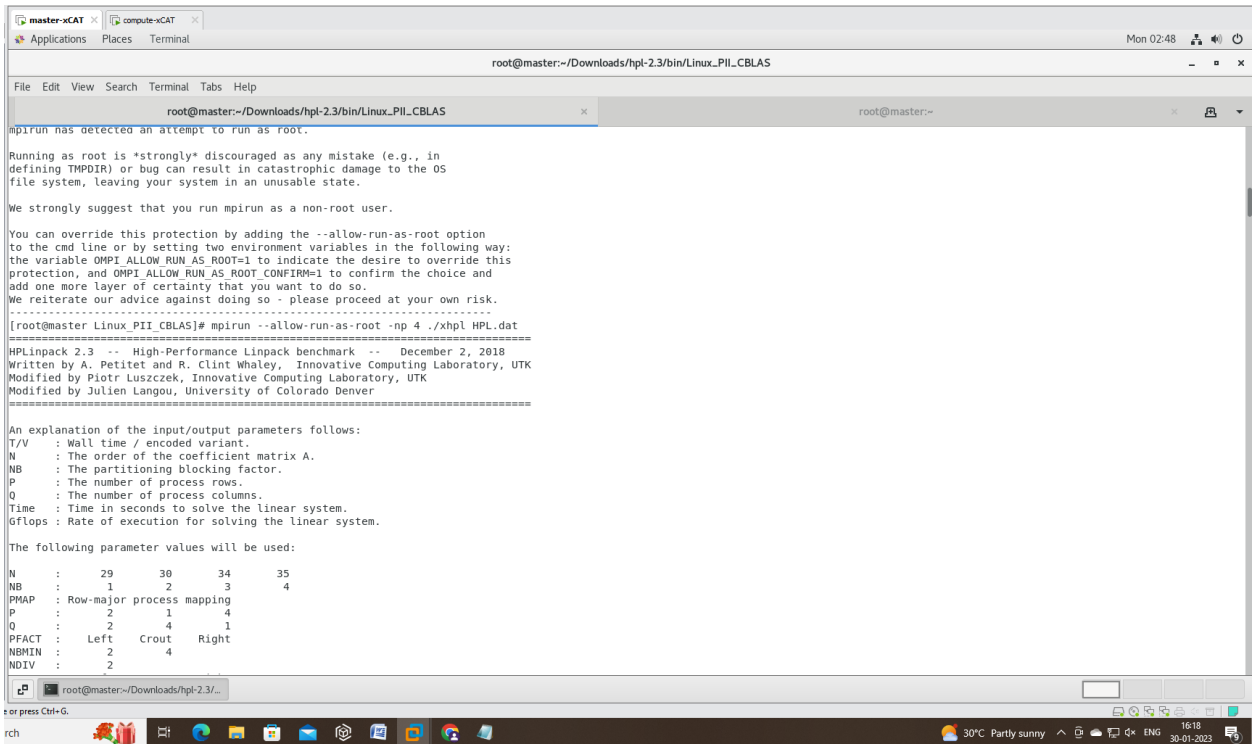
```
[root@master hpl-2.3]# cd /root/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS/
[root@master Linux_PII_CBLAS]# ls
HPL.dat  xhpl
[root@master Linux_PII_CBLAS]#
```

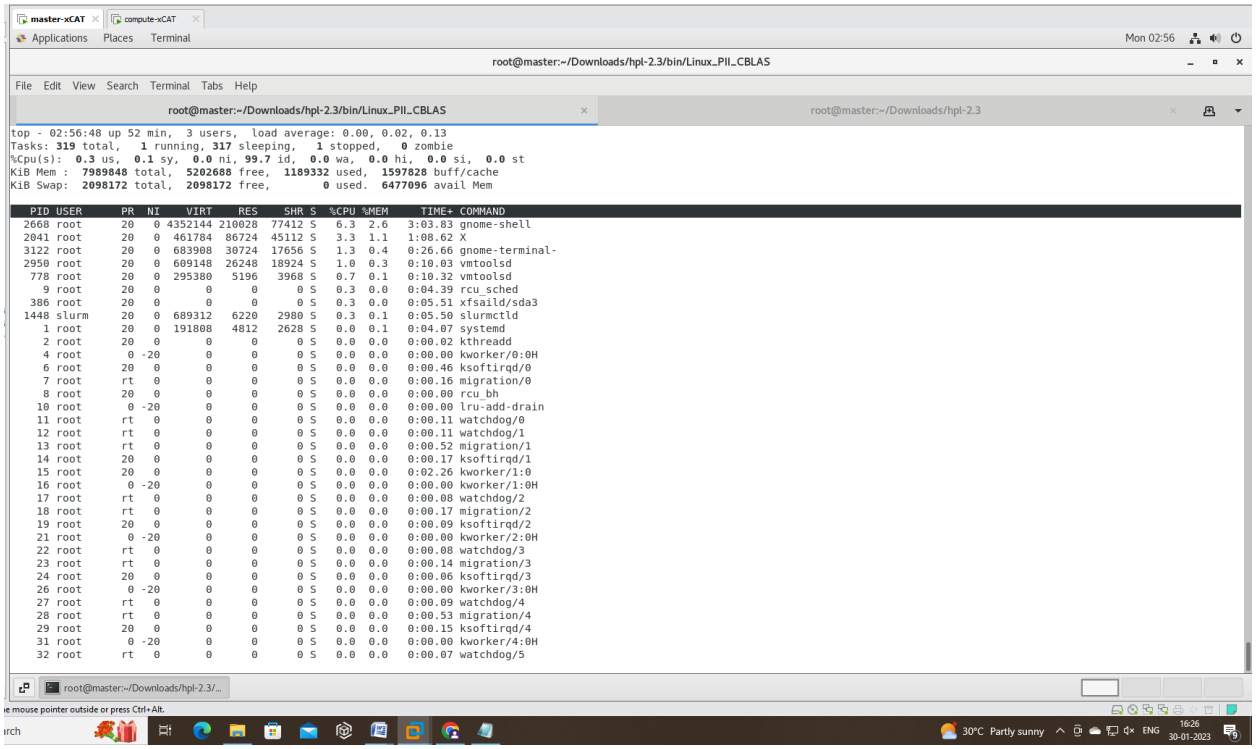
#vi HPL.dat



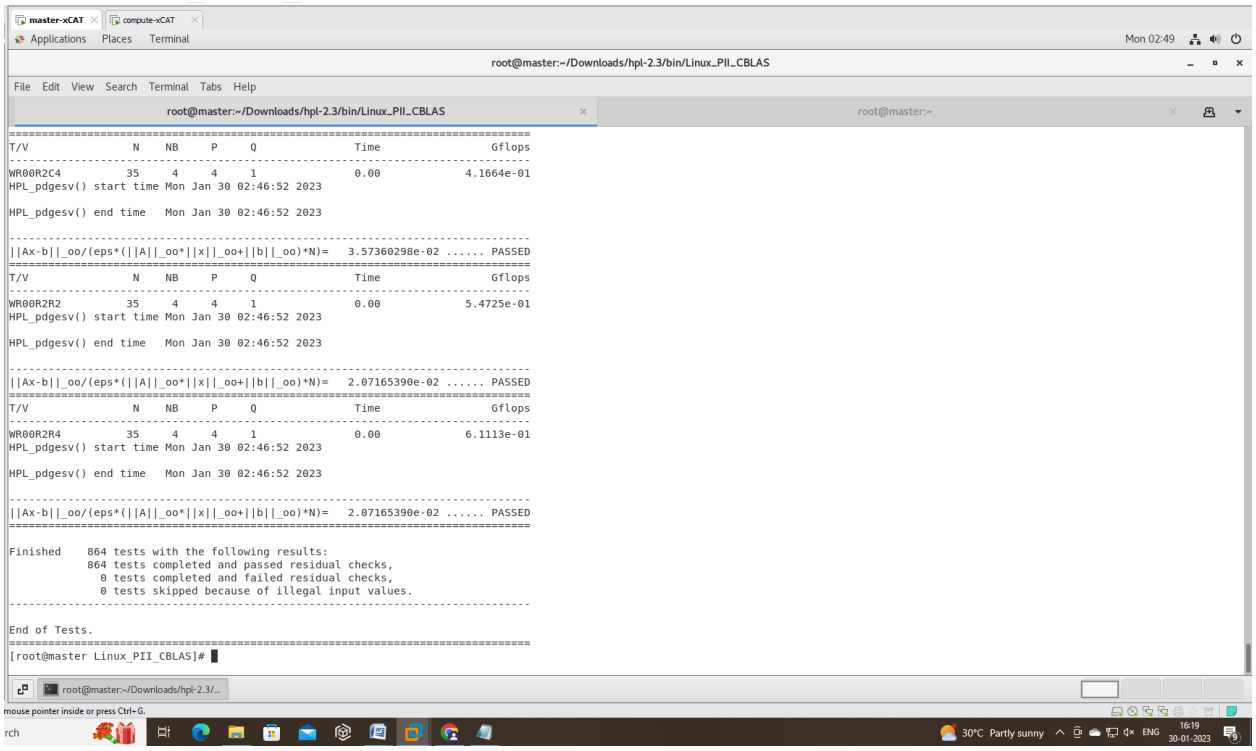
```
HPLinpack benchmark input file
Innovative Computing Laboratory, University of Tennessee
HPL.out      output file name (if any)
6            device out (6=stdout,7=stderr,file)
4            # of problems sizes (N)
29 30 34 35  Ns
4            # of NBs
1 2 3 4      NBs
0            PMAP process mapping (0=Row-,1=Column-major)
3            # of process grids (P x Q)
4 2          Ps
2 4          Qs
16.0         threshold
3            # of panel fact
0 1 2        PFACTs (0=left, 1=Crout, 2=Right)
2            # of recursive stopping criterium
2 4          NBMINs (>= 1)
1            # of panels in recursion
2            NDIVs
3            # of recursive panel fact.
0 1 2        RFACTs (0=left, 1=Crout, 2=Right)
1            # of broadcast
0            BCASTs (0=1rg,1=1rM,2=2rg,3=2rM,4=Lng,5=LnM)
1            # of lookahead depth
0            DEPTHs (>=0)
2            SWAP (0=bin-exch,1=long,2=mix)
64           swapping threshold
0            L1 in (0=transposed,1=no-transposed) form
0            U  in (0=transposed,1=no-transposed) form
1            Equilibration (0=no,1=yes)
8            memory alignment in double (> 0)
~
~
```

mpirun --allow-run-as-root -np 4 ./xhpl HPL.dat


master-xCAT
compute-xCAT
Applications Places Terminal
Mon 02:48
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS
root@master:~
mpirun has detected an attempt to run as root.
Running as root is *strongly* discouraged as any mistake (e.g., in
defining TMPDIR) or bug can result in catastrophic damage to the OS
file system, leaving your system in an unusable state.
We strongly suggest that you run mpirun as a non-root user.
You can override this protection by adding the --allow-run-as-root option
to the cmd line or by setting two environment variables in the following way:
the variable OMPI_ALLOW_RUN_AS_ROOT=1 to indicate the desire to override this
protection, and OMPI_ALLOW_RUN_AS_ROOT_CONFIRM=1 to confirm the choice and
add one more layer of certainty that you want to do so.
We reiterate our advice against doing so - please proceed at your own risk.
[root@master Linux_PII_CBLAS]# mpirun --allow-run-as-root -np 4 ./xhpl HPL.dat
HPLinpack 2.3 -- High-Performance Linpack benchmark -- December 2, 2018
Written by A. Petitet and R. Clint Whaley, Innovative Computing Laboratory, UTK
Modified by Piotr Luszczek, Innovative Computing Laboratory, UTK
Modified by Julien Langou, University of Colorado Denver
An explanation of the input/output parameters follows:
T/V : Wall time / encoded variant.
N : The order of the coefficient matrix A.
NB : The partitioning blocking factor.
P : The number of process rows.
Q : The number of process columns.
Time : Time in seconds to solve the linear system.
Gflops : Rate of execution for solving the linear system.
The following parameter values will be used:
N : 29 30 34 35
NB : 1 2 3 4
PMAP : Row-major process mapping
P : 2 1 4
Q : 2 4 1
PFACT : Left Crout Right
NBMIN : 2 4
NDIV : 2
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/...
30°C Partly sunny
ENG
16:18
30-01-2023


master-xCAT
compute-xCAT
Applications Places Terminal
Mon 02:56
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/bin/Linux_PII_CBLAS
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3
top - 02:56:48 up 52 min, 3 users, load average: 0.00, 0.02, 0.13
Tasks: 319 total, 1 running, 317 sleeping, 1 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.3 us, 0.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.7 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 7989848 total, 5202688 free, 1189332 used, 1597828 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 2098172 total, 2098172 free, 0 used. 6477096 avail Mem
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
2668 root 20 0 4352144 210028 77412 S 6.3 2.6 3:03.83 gnome-shell
2041 root 20 0 461784 86724 45112 S 3.3 1.1 1:08.62 X
3122 root 20 0 683908 30724 17656 S 1.3 0.4 0:26.66 gnome-terminal-
2950 root 20 0 609148 26248 18924 S 1.0 0.3 0:10.03 vmtoolsd
778 root 20 0 295380 5196 3968 S 0.7 0.1 0:10.32 vmtoolsd
9 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.3 0.0 0:04.39 rcu_sched
386 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.3 0.0 0:05.51 xfsaild/sda3
1448 slurm 20 0 689312 6220 2980 S 0.3 0.1 0:05.50 slurmctld
1 root 20 0 191808 4812 2628 S 0.0 0.1 0:04.07 systemd
2 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.02 kthreadd
4 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
6 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.46 ksoftirqd/0
7 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.16 migration/0
8 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_bh
10 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 lru-add-drain
11 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.11 watchdog/0
12 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.11 watchdog/1
13 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.52 migration/1
14 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.17 ksoftirqd/1
15 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:02.26 kworker/1:0
16 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/1:0H
17 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.08 watchdog/2
18 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.17 migration/2
19 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.09 ksoftirqd/2
21 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/2:0H
22 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.08 watchdog/3
23 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.14 migration/3
24 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.06 ksoftirqd/3
26 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/3:0H
27 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.09 watchdog/4
28 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.53 migration/4
29 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.15 ksoftirqd/4
31 root 0 -20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/4:0H
32 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.07 watchdog/5
root@master:~/Downloads/hpl-2.3/...
30°C Partly sunny
ENG
16:26
30-01-2023

- Final Result of Benchmarking



Conclusion-

We have successfully booted our Compute node via network using XCAT. We further, configured LDAP for user authentication supported by creation of a new user. Furthermore, added Slurm in our cluster for performing job scheduling. Added, Ganglia for monitoring of both the nodes. And finally, checked the efficiency of our cluster through HPL Benchmarking.