Example for module files

The module system makes setting up different versions of software much easier to maintain. Module files can be very simple, or very complicated. All they have to do though is to set the appropriate paths and variables for the execution. I have used modified versions from CLAIX18 (the RWTH Aachen cluster), which I have cleaned for this repository.

Root module

The root module is the one doing all the work, defining the module and setting the environment.

The variable PROJECTHOME needs to be adjusted to the home of where the software is. If it is your own home directory, you can also use \$::env(HOME) as an argument.

The installation variable XTBHOME also has to be adjusted accordingly. It currently assumes that the software is stored in a directory \${PROJECTHOME}/local/\$modulename/\$modulename-\$version, which could resolve to /home/polyluxus/local/xtb/xtb-6.2.0 for the most recent version of xtb. The variable version will be set from the version module, see below.

```
## xtb modulefile
## https://www.chemie.uni-bonn.de/pctc/mulliken-center/software/xtb
# Naming the module
set modulename "xtb"
# Home directory of the installation
set PROJECTHOME "/home/rwth0425"
# Define local variable with path to installation software
# version will be set by referring module file
set XTBHOME "${PROJECTHOME}/local/$modulename-$modulename-$version"
# This is the help output, printed by "module help"
proc ModulesHelp { } {
  # define the global variables version and modulename in this function
  global version
  global modulename
  puts stderr "*** This module initialises the $modulename $version environment ***"
  puts stderr "
                  An extended tight-binding semi-empirical program package
  puts stderr "
                  Please contact xtb@thch.uni-bonn.de for details.
# Short description (preferably 1 line) what the loaded software does,
# or what the module is good for.
# Printed by "module whatis":
module-whatis "$modulename - extended tight-binding semi-empirical program package"
# If module should be loaded, check for conflicts and print info
switch [module-info mode] {
  load {
   # Is this module already loaded?
   set conflict "$modulename/$version"
   if { [is-loaded $conflict]} {
     puts stderr "$conflict already loaded, doing nothing."
   # Is a different version already loaded? (This would check xtb6)
   set conflict $modulename
   if { [is-loaded $conflict]} {
```

```
puts stderr "$conflict already loaded; conflicts with $modulename/$version."
      puts stderr "Try unloading $conflict first."
      exit
    }
    # Check if the software is really installed, if not error and abort.
    if { ![file isdirectory $XTBHOME] } {
      puts stderr "$modulename is not installed on this machine."
      exit
    }
    # Nothing failed, print a success message:
    puts stderr "Loading $modulename $version"
  unload {
    puts stderr "Unloading $modulename $version"
}
# XTBPATH replaces the old XTBHOME from version >= 6.0
prepend-path XTBPATH $XTBHOME
# The following paths need to be set/adjusted for the 6.0 distributions
prepend-path PATH
                       $XTBHOME/bin
prepend-path MANPATH $XTBHOME/man
# Include libraries
if { [file isdirectory $XTBHOME/lib] } {
  prepend-path LD_LIBRARY_PATH
                                    $XTBHOME/lib
# Include the scripts directory, if it exists
if { [file isdirectory $XTBHOME/scripts] } {
  prepend-path PATH
                         $XTBHOME/scripts
# Include the python directory, if it exists
if { [file isdirectory $XTBHOME/python] } {
  prepend-path PATH
                            $XTBHOME/python
 prepend-path PYTHONPATH $XTBHOME/python
}
```

Version module

The version module is only necessary to set the version variable, so that the root module will find the correct software path.

The variable module_base_path needs to be adjusted to point to the directory of the root module.

source "\$module_base_path/xtb6/xtb6"

If no version control is wanted, one module with hard-coded paths should also do the trick.