

ISTA ASTRO SOFTWARE

Aayush Desai

September 2024

Contents

1	Sharing Repositories via GIT	2
2	MESA on Cluster	2
3	Tips for working on the Cluster	3
3.1	Making your setup more efficient to get time on the cluster faster	3
4	Working on GIT	3

Introduction

Last edited by: Aayush Desai

Hello world. This is the ISTA Software Page, which will hopefully have all the neat tools and tricks the department would have developed over the years. The repository is maintained by Aayush Desai for the time being, and is open to contributions from anyone who would like to add to it.

Here you can find access to example scripts that are group agnostic (mostly). Should you have any ideas for further developments, just add another section and start writing.

For those working on Overleaf, once you are done with the edits, please make sure to push the changes to the repository. You can do this by going to menu on the top left corner, and selecting Github. From there, you can commit the changes and push them to the repository.

For those working on the local machine, please make sure to push the changes to the repository.

1 Sharing Repositories via GIT

Last edited by: Aayush Desai

2 MESA on Cluster

Last edited by: Lukas Einramhof

IT has installed MESA on the cluster. In order to get MESA running on the cluster, a few steps have to be done to ensure MESA is running correctly.

A full template for a `slurm` script is available in this repository under `Templates/run.sh`.

First the (current version of the) MESA module has to be loaded via

```
module load mesastar/23.05.1
```

where '23.05.1' is the current (and only) version of MESA installed on the cluster. If other versions are needed you need to write an email to IT with the specific version that they should install.

To get a template directory for your MESA run (if you don't have one yourself) you can copy the `$MESA_DIR/star/work/` directory into your cluster directory. Note that the `$MESA_DIR` command is only available after loading the MESA module.

One big caveat with MESA installed on the cluster is, that the default cache folders in the `$MESA_DIR` can't be written to. Thus, for every run you have to define a custom cache folder in your personal cluster folder. Furthermore, each MESA run has to have its own cache folder. This is especially important if you run array jobs. To set up a custom cache you will have to run

```
mkdir path_to_custom_cache_dir
export MESA_CACHES_DIR=path_to_custom_cache_dir
```

The first command creates a custom cache directory at some specified path, and the second command then sets the `MESA_CACHES_DIR` flag to the corresponding directory which tells MESA where to put the cache files. Since each MESA run needs its own cache directory, I would suggest putting the caches folder directly into the directory where the specific MESA run is setup. For example create a folder structure like

```
work/
|
+-- make/
+-- src/
+-- caches/
+-- clean
+-- mk
```

```
+++ rn
+++ ...
```

and then add the command

```
export MESA_CACHES_DIR=work_dir/caches
```

into your `slurm` script.

With all this setup, there should be no issues in running MESA on the cluster.

3 Tips for working on the Cluster

Last edited by: Lukas Einramhof

3.1 Making your setup more efficient to get time on the cluster faster

After you have run a job for the first time you can check how much CPU and memory it used to then tailor your next run to use just enough resources. This will let your next job run earlier since it uses less resources. To do that run

```
module load seff
seff JOB_ID
```

This will give you output similar to

```
...
Job ID: 23693144
Array Job ID: 23693144_9
Cluster: istscicomp
User/Group: leinramh/bugnegrp
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)
Nodes: 1
Cores per node: 4
CPU Utilized: 12:13:44
--> CPU Efficiency: 95.75% of 12:46:16 core-walltime
    Job Wall-clock time: 03:11:34
    Memory Utilized: 15.75 GB
--> Memory Efficiency: 49.21% of 32.00 GB
```

With the `CPU Efficiency` and the `Memory Efficiency` you can adjust how much memory and cpus you ask for in the next run, to get faster priority (unless you need more resources of course). In the example above I could have asked for half the amount of memory.

4 Working on GIT