

Understanding the Power of Supercomputers

Environmental Modules, SLURM Job Submission, and Lustre FS Commands

An Introduction for Beginners

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Environmental Modules

What are Environmental Modules?

- Purpose: Manage and configure the user environment dynamically.
- Functionality: Load, unload, and switch between different software packages and their dependencies.



Module Command Overview

Basic Commands

• Load a Module

```
module load <module_name>
```

• Unload a Module

```
module unload <module_name>
```



Module Command Overview

Basic Commands

• List Loaded Modules

module list

Search for Available Modules

module avail

• Show Module Information

module show <module_name>



Example Usage

Loading and Unloading

1. Load Python Module

module load gcc

2. Verify Loaded Modules

module list

3. Unload Python Module

module unload gcc



Try it yourself

ssh username@141.33.4.143

- check what modules are loaded in your terminal on the Newton21
- load Intel compiler
- What error do you see?
- Follow instructions



SLURM Job Submission

Introduction to SLURM

- What is SLURM?
 - Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management.
 - Manages job scheduling and resource allocation on HPC clusters.



Submitting Jobs with SLURM

sbatch Command

Basic Submission

```
sbatch <script.sh>
```

• Example Script (script.sh)

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --job-name=my_job
#SBATCH --output=output.txt
#SBATCH --time=01:00:00
#SBATCH --partition=debug

module load gcc
./my.exec
```



SLURM Script Directives

Common Directives

- #SBATCH --job-name=<name>
- #SBATCH --output=<file>
- #SBATCH --error=<file>
- #SBATCH --time=<HH:MM:SS>
- #SBATCH --partition=<partition>



SLURM Script Directives

Common Directives

- #SBATCH --nodes=<number>
- #SBATCH --ntasks=<number>
- #SBATCH --mem=<memory>
- #SBATCH --mail-type=<type>
- #SBATCH --mail-user=<email>



Detailed Explanation of SBATCH Directives

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

- Purpose: Specifies the maximum run time for the job.
- Format: HH:MM:SS
- Example:

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

Meaning: The job is allowed to run for 1 minute.



#SBATCH --job-name=<name>

- Purpose: Assigns a name to the job for easy identification.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --job-name=my_analysis
```



#SBATCH --output=<file>

- Purpose: Redirects the standard output (stdout) of the job to a specified file.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --output=results.out
```



#SBATCH --error=<file>

- Purpose: Redirects the standard error (stderr) of the job to a specified file.
- Example:

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



#SBATCH --partition=<partition>

- Purpose: Specifies the partition (queue) to submit the job to.
- Example:

#SBATCH --partition=compute



#SBATCH --nodes=<number>

- Purpose: Requests a specific number of nodes for the job.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --nodes=2
```



#SBATCH --ntasks=<number>

- Purpose: Specifies the number of tasks/processes to run.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --ntasks=16
```



#SBATCH --mem=<memory>

- Purpose: Requests a certain amount of memory per node.
- Format: Can specify in MB (e.g., 500M), GB (e.g., 2G), etc.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --mem=8G
```



#SBATCH --mail-type=<type>

- Purpose: Specifies when to send email notifications.
- Common Types:
 - BEGIN: When the job starts.
 - END: When the job finishes.
 - FAIL: If the job fails.
 - ALL : All of the above.

• Example:

```
#SBATCH --mail-type=END,FAIL
```



#SBATCH --mail-user=<email>

- Purpose: Specifies the email address to send notifications to.
- Example:

```
#SBATCH --mail-user=user@example.com
```



AIP Example for hybrid jobs

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --partition=tiny
#SBATCH --nodes=2
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=96
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH --time=00:01:00
module load intel
module swap hdf5 phdf5
module load gsl
module load mkl
module load hypre
module load fftw
module list
sleep 1
prun test-hybrid.x > a.log
```



Managing Jobs

Checking Job Status

squeue Command

```
squeue -u <username>
```

Canceling a Job

scancel Command

```
scancel <job_id>
```



Filesystems

- Home for source and important small data:
 - spacial with snapshotting every hour
- Lustre massively parallel filesystem
 - o for large data
 - o backup only on demand



Lustre Filesystem Commands

Introduction to Lustre FS

- What is Lustre?
 - High-performance parallel file system commonly used in HPC environments.
- Key Features
 - Scalability, reliability, and high throughput.



Ifs Command Overview

General Usage

```
lfs <subcommand> [options]
```

Common Subcommands

- 1fs find: Search for files in Lustre filesystem.
- 1fs setstripe: Configure stripe settings on directories/files.
- 1fs getstripe: Retrieve current stripe configuration.



Using 1fs find

Syntax

```
lfs find <path> [options]
```

Example

• Find All .dat Files

```
lfs find /lustre/project -name "*.dat"
```



Managing Stripes with 1fs

Setting Stripe Parameters

Set Stripe Count and Size

```
lfs setstripe -c <count> -S <size> <path>
```

Example

```
lfs setstripe -c 4 -S 1M /lustre/project/data
```

Getting Stripe Information

Retrieve Stripe Settings

```
lfs getstripe <path>
```



AIP Filesystem

Quota

• myquota command

```
(dask2) [arm2arm@nnew13 ~]$ myquota
::: HOME STORAGE :::
Disk quotas for user arm2arm (uid 1266):
    Filesystem space
                         quota
                                 limit
                                                 files
                                                                 limit
                                         grace
                                                         quota
                                                                         grace
192.168.111.201:/xhome
                33158M 51200M 56320M
                                                  377k
                                                             0
                                                                     0
::: DATA STORAGE :::
Disk quotas for usr arm2arm (uid 1266):
    Filesystem
                  used
                       quota limit
                                                 files
                                                         quota limit
                                         grace
                                                                         grace
       /lustre 58.77T* 46.57T 51.22T
                                             - 8223656
                                                        10000000 10010000
(dask2) [arm2arm@nnewl3 ~]$
```



Try yourself

ssh username@141.33.4.143

- mkdir /lustre/yourusername/excosm25
- cd /lustre/yourusername/excosm25
- create a "run.bat" file with basic jobscript
- qsub run.bat
- **Is** and explore folder
- run myquota



Summary

- Environmental Modules: Efficiently manage software environments.
- SLURM: Submit and manage computational jobs effectively.
- Lustre FS: Utilize high-performance filesystem commands for optimal storage management.



Questions?