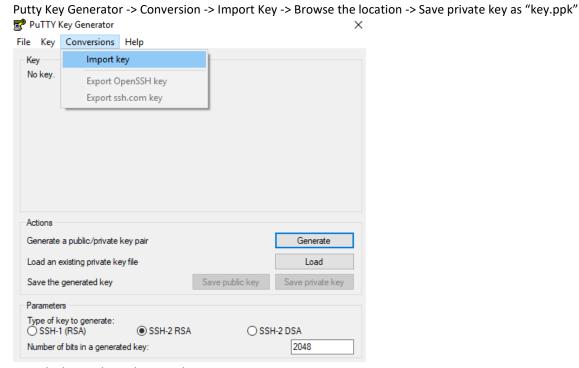
- By Saumya Bhatnagar

#### **INSTALLATION STEPS:**

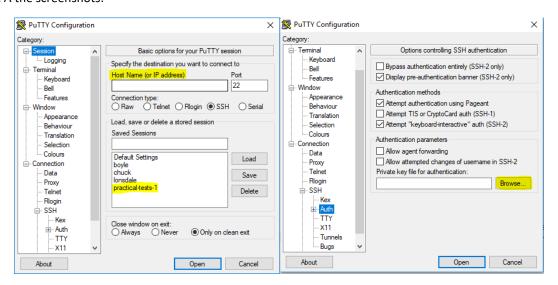
I. Used puttygen to generate the ppk file



Save the key without the paraphrase

# II. Use Putty to login to practical-tests-1 (management server)

Open putty -> Create new session named "practical-tests-1" -> save IP address -> Under connection/SSH/Auth -> browse Private key -> Save session -> open session -> Login id : centos PFA the screenshots:



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```
centos@practical-tests-1:~

login as: centos
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"

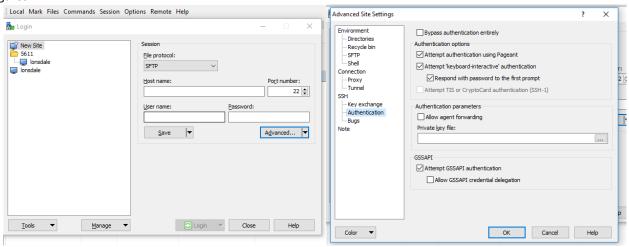
Last login: Wed Sep 19 09:30:48 2018 from 77.89.144.29
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$
```

III. After SSH-ing into practical-tests-1, get details of the OS/server

```
NAME="CentOS Linux"
VERSION="7 (Core)"
ID="centos"
ID LIKE="rhel fedora"
VERSION ID="7"
PRETTY NAME="CentOS Linux 7 (Core)"
ANSI COLOR="0;31"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:centos:centos:7"
HOME URL="https://www.centos.org/"
BUG REPORT URL="https://bugs.centos.org/"
CENTOS MANTISBT PROJECT="CentOS-7"
CENTOS_MANTISBT_PROJECT_VERSION="7"
REDHAT SUPPORT PRODUCT="centos"
REDHAT SUPPORT PRODUCT VERSION="7"
CentOS Linux release 7.4.1708 (Core)
CentOS Linux release 7.4.1708 (Core)
```

### IV. Open WinSCP

Give Hostname details (IP address). Then click on advanced -> Authentication -> give ppk location as shown in below figures:



Copy saumya-key from windows location to practical-tests-1 by drag and drop on WinSCP

# V. Login to practical-tests-2 (1st client server)

- a. On practical-tests-1, copy key to .ssh directory cp saumya-key ~/.ssh
- b. Set permissions on the .ssh directory (to 700) and the saumya-key file in that directory (to 600) on the target hosts. chmod 700 ~/.ssh chmod 600 ~/.ssh/saumya-key
- c. Now SSH into practical-tests-2

ssh -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key practical-tests-2

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d. Repeat Step (c) for other nodes to login

### ssh -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key practical-tests-3

# ssh -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key practical-tests-4

### VI. Setup a user for running tests

To add user sudo useradd bhatnags

To change password of user (This asks for setting password for the user bhatnags) sudo passwd bhatnags

Username and password both set to bhatnags

Repeat the same for all nodes

#### VII. Setup password-less access between all 4 servers

a. On practical-tests-1

#### ssh-keygen

```
centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/centos/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/centos/.ssh/id rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/centos/.ssh/id rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:dN/49cfS1+bU37wHJQ+QjkOje9nbwFh87lH4JBWzew4 centos@practical-tests-1.nova
The key's randomart image is:
   -[RSA 20481---+
          0 0 +
        S. BooE@ol
             +.+*B
              =00%|
                .BI
    [SHA256]---
```

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```
cd ~/.ssh/
cat id rsa.pub >> authorized keys
```

b. Copy on the node practical-tests-2

```
scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id_rsa.pub practical-tests-2:~/.ssh/
scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key authorized_keys practical-tests-2:~/.ssh/
scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id rsa practical-tests-2:~/.ssh
```

c. Repeat Step (b) on all nodes

```
scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id_rsa.pub practical-tests-3:~/.ssh/scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key authorized_keys practical-tests-3:~/.ssh/scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id_rsa practical-tests-3:~/.ssh
scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id_rsa.pub practical-tests-4:~/.ssh/scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key authorized_keys practical-tests-4:~/.ssh/scp -i ~/.ssh/saumya-key id_rsa practical-tests-4:~/.ssh
```

d. Commands to access passwordlessly

```
ssh -i ^/.ssh/id_rsa practical-tests-2 <commands you want to run> scp -i ^/.ssh/id_rsa <file_to_transfer> practical-tests-2:/tmp/<file_to_transfer> ssh -i ^/.ssh/id_rsa practical-tests-2 ls .. ssh -i ^/.ssh/id_rsa practical-tests-3 ls .. ssh -i ^/.ssh/id_rsa practical-tests-4 ls ..
```

VIII. NFS export the /home directory from the management server and then mount it on the rest of the servers

(I have shaded the address of the servers)

Save changes sudo exportfs -ra

b. Mount the directory

c. Make the changes permanent - add an entry to the /etc/fstab file ssh -i ~/.ssh/id\_rsa practical-tests-2 sudo vi /etc/fstab

## IX. Setup and install MPI library across the nodes

Download MPICH inside the nfs folder and extract file

```
cd /home
sudo yum install wget
cd /centos
sudo wget http://www.mpich.org/static/downloads/3.1.4/mpich-3.1.4.tar.gz
```

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tar -xvf mpich-3.1.4.tar.gz

b. Install the C compilers, Fortran compiler, and kernel build tools on all nodes.

sudo yum install gcc gcc-c++ gcc-fortran kernel-devel -y

```
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ cd mpich-3.1.4
[centos@practical-tests-1 mpich-3.1.4]$ ls
aclocal.m4 configure.ac maint mpich-doxygen.in src
autogen.sh contrib Makefile.am mpi.def subsys_include.m4
CHANGES COPYRIGHT Makefile.in README test
confdb doc man README.envvar www
configure examples
[centos@practical-tests-1 mpich-3.1.4]$ which gcc
/usr/bin/gcc
[centos@practical-tests-1 mpich-3.1.4]$
```

c. Make directory for compilation

mkdir /home/centos/mpich-install

d. Configure

```
cd /mpich-3.1.4
vi README
```

./configure --prefix=/home/centos/mpich-install/ 2>&1 | tee c.txt

Error: No fortran found

Assumption made: fortran codes will not be run, disable fortran and configure ./configure --disable-fortran --prefix=/home/centos/mpich-install/ 2>&1 | tee c.txt

e. Install

```
sudo make 2>&1 | tee m.txt
sudo make install 2>&1 | tee mi.txt
```

f. On all nodes:

```
sudo vi ~/.bashrc
```

```
export PATH=/ home/centos /mpich-install/bin:$PATH
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="/home/centos/mpich-install /lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH"
sudo source ~/.bashrc
```

- X. Report the memory bandwidth on the systems, by downloading and compiling the STREAM benchmark. (https://www.cs.virginia.edu/stream/)
  - a. Download from the link (https://github.com/jeffhammond/STREAM) onto the local
  - b. Transfer using WinSCP from local to practical-tests-1
  - c. Make

Throws error due to fortran compilation

In Makefile

Commented FC commands

Changed CC=gcc-4.9 to CC=gcc

d. Make

Make install

```
./stream_c.exe
```

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```
[centos@practical-tests-1 STREAM-master]$ ./stream c.exe
STREAM version $Revision: 5.10 $
This system uses 8 bytes per array element.
Array size = 10000000 (elements), Offset = 0 (elements)
Memory per array = 76.3 MiB (= 0.1 GiB).
Total memory required = 228.9 MiB (= 0.2 GiB).
Each kernel will be executed 10 times.
 The *best* time for each kernel (excluding the first iteration)
 will be used to compute the reported bandwidth.
Number of Threads requested = 2
Number of Threads counted = 2
Your clock granularity/precision appears to be 1 microseconds.
Each test below will take on the order of 8121 microseconds.
   (= 8121 clock ticks)
you are not getting at least 20 clock ticks per test.
WARNING -- The above is only a rough guideline.
For best results, please be sure you know the
precision of your system timer.
            Best Rate MB/s Avg time
                                            Min time
         19692.1 0.008750
19333.0 0.008881
Copy:
                                                           0.009263
                                                          0.009412
                            0.012262
                                            0.011896
                                                           0.013294
                 20562.0
Triad:
Solution Validates: avg error less than 1.000000e-13 on all three arrays
[centos@practical-tests-1 STREAM-master]$
```

Function	Best Rate (GBps)	Avg Time	Min Time	Max Time
Сору:	19.692	0.00875	0.008125	0.009263
Scale:	19.333	0.008881	0.008276	0.009412
Add:	20.175	0.012502	0.011896	0.013294
Triad:	20.562	0.012262	0.011672	0.013267

#### XI. Report the CPU floating point performance on the systems, using the HPL (Linpack) benchmark.

- a. Download from the link (https://netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/) onto the local
- b. Transfer using WinSCP from local to practical-tests-1
- c. Steps to be taken in command line:

Untar the file

tar -xzvf hpl-2.2.tar.gz

Change directory

cd hpl-2.2

Copy the makefile in which changes are to be made for compilation cp /setup/Make.Linux\_Intel64 ./

- d. In the copied makefile, change the below:
  - a. TOPdir (Give HPL folder location),
  - b. MPdir (give MPI library location),
  - c. MPlib(specify MPI \*.a files or \*.so files),
  - d. LAdir(give BLAS location),
  - e. LAlib(specify BLAS \*.a files or \*.so files),
  - f. CC(=gcc),
  - g. CCFLAGS(flags to be used for make compilation)
- e. Try make

make arch=Linux\_Intel64

- By Saumya Bhatnagar
  - f. MPI library couldn't be linked properly and was throwing below error:

```
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/centos/hpl-2.2'
make -f Make.top build_src arch=Linux_Intel64
make[1]: Entering directory `/home/centos/hp1-2.2'
( cd src/auxil/Linux_Intel64;
                                         make )
make[2]: Entering directory `/home/centos/hpl-2.2/src/auxil/Linux Intel64'
gcc -o HPL_dlacpy.o -c -DAdd_ -DF77 INTEGER=int -DStringSunStyle -DHPL_DETAILED_TIMING -DHPL_PROGRESS REPORT -I/home/centos/hpl-2.2/include -I/home/centos/hpl-2.2/include/Linux_Intel64 -I -I/home/centos/
mpich-install/include -03 -W -Wall ../HPL_dlacpy.c
In file included from /home/centos/hpl-2.2/include/hpl.h:80:0,
                   from ../HPL_dlacpy.c:50:
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/include/hpl pmisc.h:54:17: fatal error: mpi.h: No such file or directory
 #include "mpi.h"
compilation terminated.
make[2]: *** [HPL_dlacpy.o] Error 1
make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/centos/hpl-2.2/src/auxil/Linux Intel64'
make[1]: *** [build_src] Error 2
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/centos/hp1-2.2'
```

So, the following changes were made:

```
sudo vi /home/centos/hpl-2.2/include/hpl_pmisc.h
#include "mpi.h" to
#include "/home/centos/mpich-install/include/mpi.h"
```

- g. Repeat step (e)
- h. Next, it could not link BLAS properly as concluded from below error:

I installed the blas from source: sudo yum install blas-devel and linked using "-lblas" in LAlib

```
usr/lib64//libblas.so.3.4 -L/usr/lib64//libblas.so.3.4.2 /home/centos/mpich-install/lib/libmpi.a
 home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_idamax.o): In function `HPL_idamax':
HPL_idamax.c:(.text+0xla): undefined reference to `idamax_'
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dgemv.o): In function `HPL_dgemv':
HPL dgemv.c:(.text+0xba): undefined reference to `dgemv |
HPL dgemv.c:(.text+0x136): undefined reference to `dgemv
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dcopy.o): In function `HPL_dcopy':
HPL_dcopy.c:(.text+0xle): undefined reference to `dcopy_
 home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_daxpy.o): In function `HPL_daxpy':
HPL_daxpy.c:(.text+0x2f): undefined reference to `daxpy_'
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dscal.o): In function `HPL_dscal':
HPL_dscal.c:(.text+0x22): undefined reference to `dscal '
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dtrsv.o): In function `HPL_dtrsv':
HPL_dtrsv.c:(.text+0xb8): undefined reference to `dtrsv_'
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dger.o): In function `HPL_dger':
HPL_dger.c:(.text+0x73): undefined reference to `dger'
HPL_dger.c:(.text+0x9e): undefined reference to `dger_'
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dgemm.o): In function `HPL_dgemm':
HPL_dgemm.c:(.text+0x12c): undefined reference to `dgemm_'
HPL_dgemm.c:(.text+0x1bb): undefined reference to `dgemm_'
/home/centos/hpl-2.2/lib/Linux_Intel64/libhpl.a(HPL_dtrsm.o): In function `HPL_dtrsm':
HPL dtrsm.c:(.text+0x130): undefined reference to `dtrsm
collect2: error: 1d returned 1 exit status
 ake[2]: Leaving directory `/home/centos/hpl-2.2/testing/ptest/Linux_Intel64'
make[l]: *** [build_tst] Error 2
 make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/centos/hpl-2.2'
make: *** [build] Error 2
```

i. Since, blas files were \*.so files, library path is added to the environment

sudo vi ~/.bashrc export \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=/path to blas/lib:\$LD\_LIBR

export \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=/path to blas/lib:\$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH In my case:

**export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=/usr/lib64:\$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH** sudo source ~/.bashrc

- i. Repeat Step (e)
- k. Check ./bin/Linux\_Intel64 for HPL.dat file and .xhpl file

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```
[centos@practical-tests-1 hpl-2.2]$ ls ./bin/
Linux_Intel64
[centos@practical-tests-1 hpl-2.2]$ ls ./bin/Linux_Intel64/
HPL.dat xhpl
[centos@practical-tests-1 hpl-2.2]$ vi ./bin/Linux_Intel64/HPL.dat
```

The required files have been created (HPL.dat & xhpl)

- I. Make changes in HPL.dat file, major configuration variables are: N(the problem size), NB(the block size), P and Q (the process grids, i.e. PxQ = Num of Processes)
- m. For testing I have used N=10000, NB=16, P=Q=1, ran ./xhpl and got a 2.7Gflops, although better configuration variables can be tried for better results using the formula:

$$N = \sqrt[2]{\frac{\text{Memory Size (Gbytes)} \times 1024^3 \times num \ nodes}{\text{Double Precision(8)}}}$$

n. Command ran, saving the data in res1.txt ./xhpl >> res1.txt

#### XII. Setup a SLURM scheduler.

- a. Requirements:
  - i. EPEL repo:

sudo rpm -Uvh http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm

ii. Munge DB requirements, Maria DB requirements, etc,

sudo yum install -y munge-devel munge-libs readline-devel perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker openssl-devel pam-devel rpm-build perl-DBI perl-Switch munge mariadb-devel

#### iii. SLURM:

Downloaded (slurm-18.08.0.tar.bz2) from the link (<a href="https://www.schedmd.com/downloads.php">https://www.schedmd.com/downloads.php</a>) into local and transferred to the remote using WinSCP

## b. Build and Install RMP packages:

sudo rpmbuild -ta slurm-15.08.7.tar.bz2 ls -l ~/rpmbuild/RPMS/x86\_64/\*.rpm

```
centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ ls -1 ~/rpmbuild/RPMS/x86_64/*.rpm
-rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 12729732 Sep 20 13:27
-rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 16564 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 78496 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos
                           5056 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 140396 Sep 20 13:27
                           8536 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos
                           147400 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos
                           798416 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 1140108 Sep 20 13:27
                          622516 Sep 20 13:27
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos
rw-rw-r--. 1 centos centos 664020 Sep 20 13:27
        -. 1 centos centos 116244 Sep 20 13:27
```

sudo rpm -Uvh ~/rpmbuild/RPMS/x86\_64/\*.rpm

c. Created another user "slurm":

sudo useradd slurm sudo mkdir /var/log/slurm sudo chown slurm. /var/log/slurm

- By Saumya Bhatnagar
  - d. Install Maria DB

sudo yum install mariadb-server -y sudo systemctl start mariadb sudo systemctl enable mariadb

```
Installed:
   mariadb-server.x86_64 1:5.5.60-1.e17_5

Complete!
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable mariadb
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
```

sudo mysql secure installation

```
Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password: [Y/n] Y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Re-enter new password:
Reloading privilege tables......
Success:

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
[Centos@practical-tests-1 ~10]
```

save mysql root password in root home dir sudo vi ~/.my.cnf password = some pass

e. Start mysql shell

```
mysql>
grant all on slurm_acct_db.* TO 'slurm'@'
identified by 'some_pass' with grant option;
create database slurm_acct_db;
```

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f. Configure and enable SLURM db backend sudo /etc/slurm/slurmdbd.conf

AuthType=auth/munge
DbdAddr=localhost
DbdHost=localhost
SlurmUser=slurm
DebugLevel=4
LogFile=/var/log/slurm/slurmdbd.log
PidFile=/var/run/slurmdbd.pid
StorageType=accounting\_storage/mysql
StorageHost=localhost
StoragePass=some\_pass
StorageUser=slurm

StorageLoc=slurm acct db

sudo systemctl start slurmdbd sudo systemctl enable slurmdbd sudo systemctl status slurmdbd -l

```
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ sudo systemctl status slurmdbd -1

• slurmdbd.service - Slurm DBD accounting daemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/slurmdbd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-09-20 13:42:57 UTC; 3lmin ago
Main PID: 14319 (slurmdbd)
CGroup: /system.slice/slurmdbd.service
L14319 /usr/sbin/slurmdbd

Sep 20 13:42:57 practical-tests-1.novalocal systemd[1]: Starting Slurm DBD accounting daemon...
Sep 20 13:42:57 practical-tests-1.novalocal systemd[1]: Started Slurm DBD accounting daemon.
```

g. Configure and enable Munge

sudo create-munge-key sudo systemctl start munge sudo systemctl status munge sudo systemctl enable munge

h. Configure and enable Slurm

sudo vi /etc/slurm/slurm.conf

ClusterName=efg

ControlMachine=efg01

SlurmUser=slurm

SlurmctldPort=6817

SlurmdPort=6818

AuthType=auth/munge

StateSaveLocation=/home/slurm/tmp

SlurmdSpoolDir=/tmp/slurmd

SwitchType=switch/none

MpiDefault=none

SlurmctldPidFile=/var/run/slurmctld.pid

SlurmdPidFile=/var/run/slurmd.pid

Proctracktype=proctrack/linuxproc

CacheGroups=0

ReturnToService=0

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SlurmctldTimeout=300 SlurmdTimeout=300 InactiveLimit=0 MinJobAge=300 KillWait=30 Waittime=0 SchedulerType=sched/backfill SelectType=select/linear FastSchedule=1 SlurmctldDebug=3 SlurmdDebug=3 JobCompType=jobcomp/none JobAcctGatherType=jobacct gather/linux JobAcctGatherFrequency=30 AccountingStorageType=accounting storage/slurmdbd NodeName=efg01 CPUs=16 State=UNKNOWN PartitionName=debug Nodes=efg01 Default=YES MaxTime=INFINITE State=UP

Created some more files which were called in the ".conf" files sudo touch /home/slurm/tmp sudo touch /tmp/slurmd sudo touch /var/run/slurmd.pid sudo touch /home/slurm/slurmctld.pid sudo systemctl start slurm sudo systemctl status slurm #Throws error sudo systemctl status slurmd.service

Throws unclear error as in below screenshot: //TODO

```
[centos@practical-tests-1 ~]$ sudo systemctl status slurmd.service

slurmd.service - Slurm node daemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/slurmd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Thu 2018-09-20 17:29:37 UTC; 2min 39s ago
Process: 18359 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/slurmd $SLURMD_OPTIONS (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)

Sep 20 17:29:37 practical-tests-l.novalocal systemd[1]: Starting Slurm node daemon...

Sep 20 17:29:37 practical-tests-l.novalocal systemd[1]: slurmd.service: control process exited, code=exited status=1
Sep 20 17:29:37 practical-tests-l.novalocal systemd[1]: Failed to start Slurm node daemon.

Sep 20 17:29:37 practical-tests-l.novalocal systemd[1]: Unit slurmd.service entered failed state.

Sep 20 17:29:37 practical-tests-l.novalocal systemd[1]: slurmd.service failed.

[centos@practical-tests-l ~]$
```

XIII. Run HPL across all nodes, using SLURM, and report total system performance

//TODO