Comprehensive Guide to HPC and SLURM

This guide provides essential commands and workflows for working with High-Performance Computing (HPC) clusters and the SLURM scheduler.

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Connecting to HPC Resources

Connect to HPC systems using SSH:

```
ssh username@hpc.example.edu
```

For systems with non-standard SSH ports:

```
bash
ssh username@hpc.example.edu -p port_number
```

SLURM Basics

SLURM (Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management) is a workload manager commonly used on HPC clusters.

Key commands:

- (sinfo) Shows cluster status and available resources
- (squeue) Displays job queue information
- (sbatch) Submits a batch job script
- (srun) Runs a command on allocated resources
- scancel) Cancels a submitted job

Working with Modules

Many HPC systems use environment modules to manage software:

```
bash
# List available modules
ml
# or
module list
# Load a specific module
module load module_name
# Unload a module
module unload module_name
```

File Transfer

Transfer files between local and remote systems:

```
# From local to remote
scp /path/to/local/file username@hpc.example.edu:/path/to/remote/directory

# From remote to local
scp username@hpc.example.edu:/path/to/remote/file /path/to/local/destination

# Multiple files
scp file1.txt file2.yaml username@hpc.example.edu:/remote/directory/
```

Environment Management

Python Virtual Environments

```
# Create a virtual environment
python -m venv my_project

# Activate a virtual environment
source /path/to/my_project/bin/activate

# Create with Conda
conda create --name env_name python=3.10

# Activate Conda environment
conda activate env_name

# List Conda environments
conda env list

# Remove a Conda environment
conda env remove --name env_name
```

Setting up Jupyter kernels

```
# Install kernel packages
conda install -c conda-forge notebook ipykernel

# Register environment as a Jupyter kernel
python -m ipykernel install --user --name env_name --display-name "Python (env_name)"
```

Environment Variables

```
bash
# Set environment variable
export VARIABLE_NAME="value"
# Unset environment variable
unset VARIABLE_NAME
```

SLURM Job Submission

Basic SLURM Script

```
bash
```

```
#!/bin/bash
                               # Standard output file (%j is job ID)
#SBATCH -o job_output_%j.out
#SBATCH -e job_error_%j.err
                                 # Standard error file
#SBATCH -p partition name
                                 # Partition/queue name
#SBATCH -N 1
                                 # Number of nodes
                                 # Number of tasks per node
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node 4
#SBATCH -t 1-00:00:00
                                 # Time limit (days-hh:mm:ss)
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
                                 # Mail events (BEGIN, END, FAIL, ALL)
#SBATCH --mail-user=your.email@example.com # Email address for notifications
# Load necessary modules
module load required module
# Activate virtual environment if needed
source /path/to/venv/bin/activate
# Run commands
echo "Job started"
your_command --with --parameters
echo "Job ended"
```

Submitting a Job

```
bash
sbatch job_script.sh
```

Job Monitoring and Management

```
bash
```

```
# View all your running jobs
squeue -u $USER

# View all jobs in the system
squeue -a

# Get detailed information about a specific job
scontrol show job job_id

# View job history and statistics
sacct -u $USER --format=JobID,JobName%30,Partition,State,Elapsed,ExitCode -X

# Cancel a job
scancel job_id
```

Interactive Sessions

Start an interactive session on compute nodes:

```
bash

# Basic interactive session
srun --pty /bin/bash

# Detailed request
srun -N 1 -n 1 --time=02:00:00 -p development --pty /bin/bash

# Interactive session with GPUs
idev -p gpu-al00-small -N 1 -n 1 -t 1:00:00
```

Common Workflows

Environment Setup and File Management

Working directory workflow:

```
bash
```

```
# Create and enter project directory
mkdir -p /work/username/my_project
cd /work/username/my_project

# Copy files from local to HPC
scp /local/path/file.txt username@hpc.example.edu:/work/username/my_project/

# Clean up results directory before new run
rm -rf ./results
```

Neural Network Training (NEquip Examples)

These examples use NEquIP, a neural equivariant interatomic potential framework:

```
hash
# Activate the environment
source /path/to/nequip env/bin/activate
# Test model configuration
python -c "import yaml; yaml.safe_load(open('config.yaml'))"
# Run equivariance test
nequip-train /path/to/config.yaml --equivariance-test
# Train model
nequip-train /path/to/config.yaml
# Benchmark performance
nequip-benchmark /path/to/config.yaml
# Evaluate model
nequip-evaluate --train-dir /path/to/results/directory --batch-size 1
# Deploy model
nequip-deploy build --train-dir /path/to/results/directory output_model.pth
# Evaluate deployed model
nequip-evaluate --model model.pth --dataset-config dataset config.yaml
nequip-evaluate --model model.pth --dataset-config config.yaml --metrics-config metrics
```

Working with ASE and atomic data

```
from ase.io import read, write

# Read all configurations
atoms_list = read('data.extxyz', index=':')

# Modify atom properties
for atoms in atoms_list:
    atoms.info['property_name'] = value

# Write back to file
write('modified_data.extxyz', atoms_list)
```

Resource Management

Check user and group permissions:

```
# Check which groups you belong to
groups

# See members of a specific group
getent group group_name

# Check permissions on a directory
ls -ld /path/to/directory
```

Additional Resources

Learning Materials

- Linux Journey Learn Linux fundamentals
- YouTube Tutorials:
 - "Three ways to use SLURM on a high-performance computer (HPC)"
 - "HPC NYU tutorials"
 - "HPC 1-hour guide"
 - "Neural networks on HPC systems"

PyTorch Installation with CUDA

bash

```
# Install PyTorch Scatter with CUDA
pip install torch-scatter -f https://data.pyg.org/whl/torch-2.5.1+cu124.html
pip install torch-scatter -f https://data.pyg.org/whl/torch-2.6.0+cu124.html
```

Note: Always refer to your specific HPC system's documentation for system-specific commands and policies. Commands might vary slightly between different HPC environments.

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