

CINECA High-Performance Computing System: Leonardo

Muhammad Mohsin - DIBRIS, University of Genoa, Italy

Vega Research Laboratories s.r.l.



Introduction to CINECA

- CINECA is Italy's largest supercomputing center and a **key player in European HPC**.
- **Center of excellence in the Italian and European ecosystem** for supercomputing technologies development for frontier applications
- Established in 1967, it provides **computational resources for academia and industry**.



Overview of HPC

- High-Performance Computing (HPC) utilizes powerful computers to solve complex problems.
- It enables simulations and data analysis at scales beyond traditional computing.
- It provides parallel computing capabilities for data-driven technological solutions.



What is Leonardo?

- Leonardo is one of Europe's most advanced supercomputers, designed to support a wide range of scientific research.
- European Computational Excellence and Collaborative Ecosystem
- It is designed to support large-scale simulations and data-intensive applications.
- The system aims to enhance computational capabilities for researchers across various disciplines.



Technical Specifications

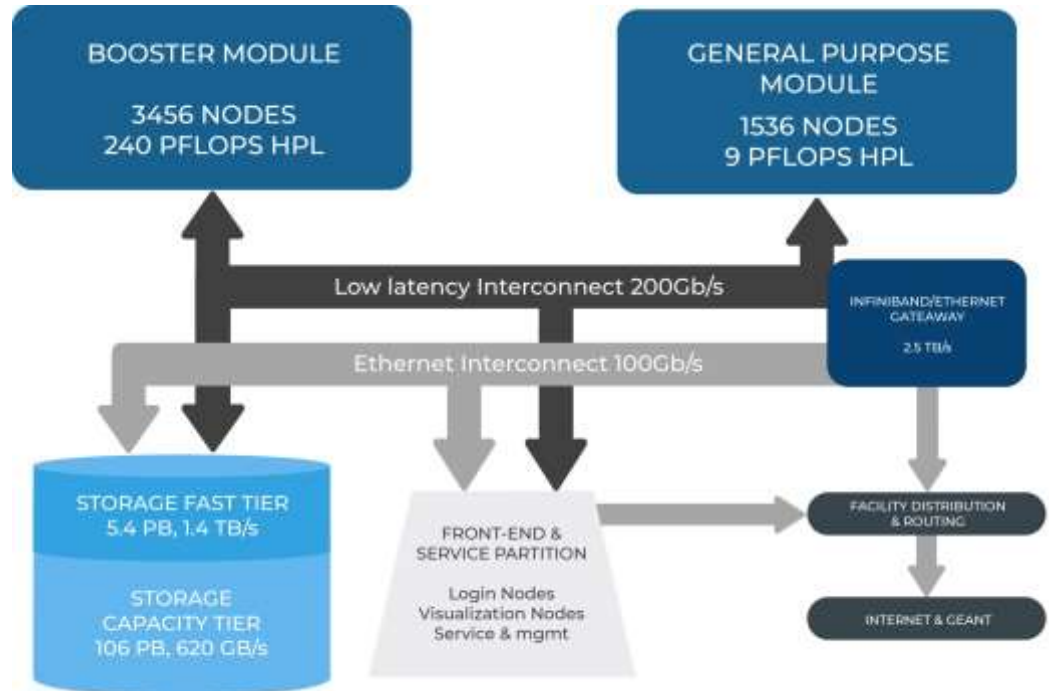
- The architecture of Leonardo is based on a hybrid model combining CPU and GPU computing.
- Leonardo boasts a peak performance of over 250 petaflops, making it a formidable computing resource.
- It utilizes cutting-edge technologies, including NVIDIA GPUs and AMD EPYC processors.



Architecture of Leonardo

- The architecture of Leonardo is based on a hybrid model combining CPU and GPU computing.
- It features a massive memory bandwidth to handle complex computations and large datasets.
- The system is organized in a modular fashion, allowing for easy upgrades and maintenance.

Architecture of Leonardo



Booster Module (Atos BullSequana X2135)

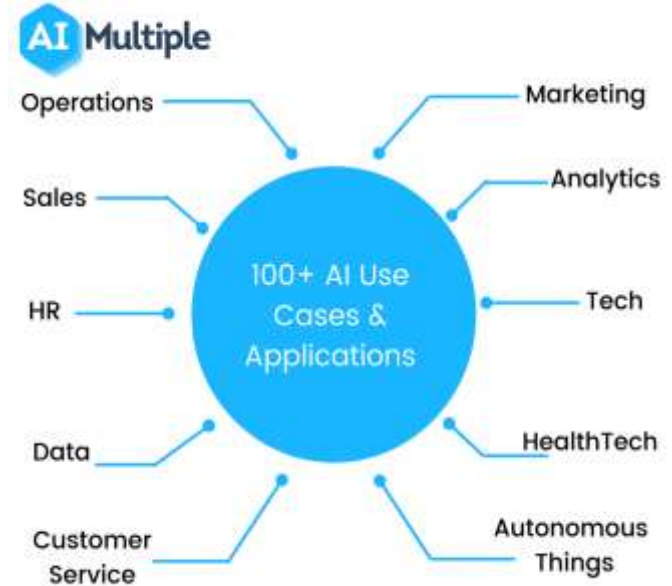
- **Model:** BullSequana X2135 “Da Vinci” single node GPU Blade
- **Nodes:** 3456 (each like a powerful computer)
- **Processors:** single socket 32-core Intel Xeon Platinum 8358 CPU, 2.60GHz (Ice Lake)
- **Cores:** 110592
- **RAM:** 8x 64 GB DDR4 3200 MHz (512 GB)
- **Accelerators:** 4x NVIDIA custom Ampere A100 GPU 64GB HBM2e, NVLink 3.0 (200GB/s)
- **Network:** 2 x dual port HDR100 per node (400Gbps/node)

Data-Centric General Purpose (DCGP) Module

- **Model:** BullSequana X2140 three-node CPU Blade
- **Nodes:** 1536
- **Processors:** Intel Sapphire Rapids 2×56 cores, 2.0 GHz
- **Cores:** 172032 (112 cores/node)
- **RAM:** (48×32) GB DDR5 4800 MHz
- **Network:** 3xNvidia HDR cards 1x100Gb/s

Applications in Research

- Leonardo supports a wide range of research applications across disciplines.
- It enables researchers to conduct simulations that require significant computational power and data processing.
- Different software including libraries, tools, and compilers are compatible for instance CUDA.



Collaboration Opportunities

- CINECA encourages collaborations with universities and research institutions.
- Leonardo provides access to computational resources for joint projects.

CALL ISCRA B – STANDARD PROJECTS

- medium-sized projects (from 50,000 to 250,000 GPU hours)

CALL ISCRA C – SMALL RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- up to 8000 GPU hours on Marconi100 and up to 100000 core hours on Galileo100

CALL ISCRA D – DATA STORAGE

- From a few dozen to a few hundred TB for 2-3 years



Creating an Account and Accessing HPC Shared Resources

Leonardo Cluster

Step 1: Account Creation

- Go to the Cineca portal: <https://userdb.hpc.cineca.it/>
- Register using your institutional credentials or request access through your PI or project manager.
- Once your account is verified, you will receive login credentials to access the HPC resources.

Example

The screenshot shows the 'userdb.hpc.cineca.it' web portal. The header includes the CINECA logo and 'UserDB High Performance Computing'. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to HPC@CINECA User Portal' and states that users need to be registered. It lists several services available through the portal, such as requesting HPC usernames, checking active projects, and accessing proposal submission sites. A 'Please note' section mentions that existing HPC users can login via OpenID or LDAP. The left sidebar contains a 'User login' section with input fields for 'E-mail or username' (containing 'muhammad.mohsen') and 'Password' (masked with dots), followed by links to 'Create new user' and 'Request new password', and a 'Log in' button. An OpenID login button is also present.

userdb.hpc.cineca.it

CINECA UserDB
High Performance Computing

User login

E-mail or username
muhammad.mohsen

Password

- Create new user
- Request new password

Log in

OpenID

Welcome to HPC@CINECA User Portal

You need to be a registered member to access the UserDB portal.

Using this portal a user can

- ask for an HPC username;
- check the active projects;
- access the ISCRA site for submitting HPC project proposals;
- access the LISA site for submitting HPC project proposals (reserved to researchers in Regione Lombardia);
- view statistics on the use of HPC systems (not available yet);
- Get an OIDC token bearer in order to authenticate to our services (e.g. UNICORE);
- and MUCH MORE.....

Please note:

If you already are a "HPC user" you can login using the OpenID button on the left, using your LDAP username and password.

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Step 2: Accessing the Server

- Use SSH to log into the HPC environment:
[ssh yourusername@login.leonardo.cineca.it](#)
- Ensure you have valid credentials and are added to the correct project with appropriate resource allocations.
- You can manage file transfers via SCP or SFTP tools.

Example

- Data Storage architecture
 - \$HOME: permanent/backed up, user specific, local ←
 - \$WORK: permanent, project specific, local ←
 - \$FAST: permanent, project specific, local (LEONARDO ONLY) ←
 - \$CINECA_SCRATCH: temporary , user specific, local
 - \$TMPDIR: temporary, user specific, local
 - \$DRES: permanent, shared (among platforms and projects)
 - Backup policies
 - Environment variables
 - No valid Data Center license found
 - Summary
 - What to use when...
- Monitoring the occupancy
 - No valid Data Center license found
 - No valid Data Center license found
 - No valid Data Center license found
 - No valid Data Center license found
- File permissions
- Pointing \$WORK to a different project: the chprj command
- Endianness
- Managing your data

Example

Data Storage architecture

All HPC systems share the same logical disk structure and file systems definition.

The available storage areas can be

- **temporary** (data are cancelled after a given period);
- **permanent** (data are never cancelled or cancelled only a few months after the "end" of the project);

they can also be

- **user specific** (each username has a different data area);
- **project specific** (accessible by all users within the same project).

Finally, the storage areas can be:

- **Local** (specific for each system);
- **Shared** (the same area can be accessed by all HPC systems)

The available data areas are defined through predefined "environment variables": \$HOME, \$CINECA_SCRATCH, \$WORK.

Important: It is the user's responsibility to backup your important data. We only guarantee a daily backup of data in the \$HOME area.

Step 3: Managing Resources

- Once logged in, check your current project and resource allocation by running the command:
- **module load cineca-tools**
- **saldo -b**
- This will show your project balance, CPU hours used, and other resource information.
- Make sure to manage your usage to avoid overconsumption of allocated resources.

SLURM Scheduler on HPC Systems

- **Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management**
- Ensures fair resource access in shared HPC environments by managing job scheduling.
- **Interactive Mode:** Used for data movement, code development, compilations, and brief test runs.
- Limits: **Max 10 minutes of CPU time; free of charge** under the current billing policy.

SLURM Scheduler on HPC Systems

Batch Mode:

- For long production runs.
- It requires a shell script specifying operations, executed once resources are allocated.
- Store all data in **\$WORK** or **\$CINECA_SCRATCH** for compute node access.

Step 4: Submitting Jobs

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#SBATCH --job-name= example_job      # Job name
```

```
#SBATCH --output=output.log # Output log file
```

```
#SBATCH --error=error.log  # Error log file
```

```
#SBATCH --time=24:00:00      # Time limit (24 hours)
```

```
#SBATCH --partition=boost_usr_prod    # Use one of the available partitions
```

```
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:2          # Request two GPU
```

```
#SBATCH --ntasks=1           # Number of tasks
```

```
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=16     # CPU cores per task
```

Step 4: Submitting Jobs

Jobs are submitted to the HPC queue using SLURM. A sample job script is shown below:

```
#SBATCH --mem=100GB      # Memory per node
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --account=iscrc_weee-ai  # Request 2 nodes
#module load python/3.11.10
#module load cuda/12.4
# Activate your virtual environment
source /leonardo/home/userexternal/mmohsin0/virtualenvironment/bin/activate
srun ./your_application #python3 test.py
```

Submit the job using: **sbatch job_script.sh**

Check the status of current jobs using: **squeue -u yourusername**

Step 5: Monitoring and Managing Jobs

- Use the following commands to manage your jobs:
- **squeue**: to check running and queued jobs
- **scancel**: to cancel a job
- **sacct**: to view job accounting information
- You can also monitor CPU and memory usage to optimize job performance and resource utilization.

Thank you
Any Question?