Introduction to HPC2N

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Overview

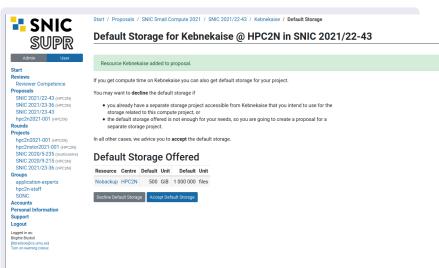
- Projects compute and storage
- Using our systems
- The File System
- The Module System
 - Overview
 - Compiler Tool Chains
 - Examples
- Compiling/linking with libraries
- The Batch System (SLURM)
 - Overview
 - Simple examples

Join a project or apply for one.

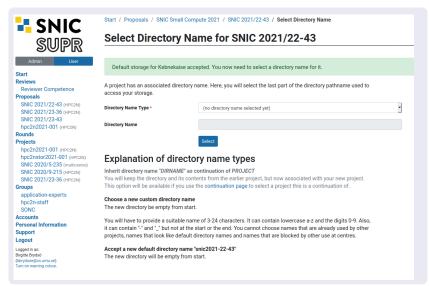
- Apply for a compute project in SUPR https://supr.snic.se/round/compute/
 - Small (\leq 5000 core-h/month, at least PhD student to apply)
 - Medium (monthly rounds, at least assistant professor to apply)
 - Large (bi-annual rounds)
 - When applying for compute projects, you can apply for default storage (small is 500GB)
 - More information: https://snic.se/allocations/compute/
- If the above mentioned default storage is not enough, you will need to apply for a storage project https://supr.snic.se/round/storage/
 - Small (up to 2 TB, at least PhD student to apply)
 - Medium (monthly rounds)
 - Large (bi-annual rounds)
 - More information: https://snic.se/allocations/storage/

- As default, you have 25GB in your home directory.
- If you need more, you can accept the "default storage" you will be offered after applying for compute resources.
- The default storage is 500GB.
- If you need more than that, you will have to apply for a storage project. When you have both, link them together. It is done from the storage project.

After indicating the amount of compute resources you want, you will be asked if you want the default amount of storage:

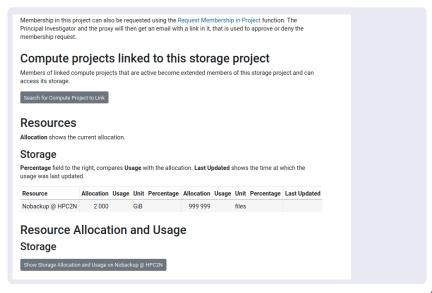


You will also be asked what the default storage directory should be called:

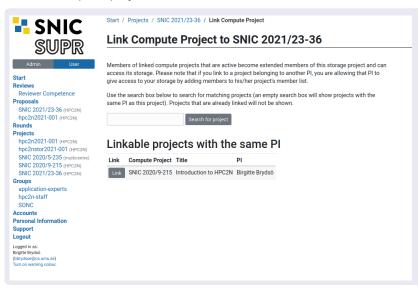


- After applying on SUPR, the project(s) will be reviewed.
- When (if) the projects are approved, the PI needs to link the compute and storage projects together if they applied for both.
- Linking them together is done from the storage project.
- This way all members of the compute project also becomes members of the storage project.

Linking a compute project to a storage project:



Pick a compute project to link:



Showing linked projects:

Compute projects linked to this storage project

Members of linked compute projects that are active become extended members of this storage project and can access its storage.



Resources

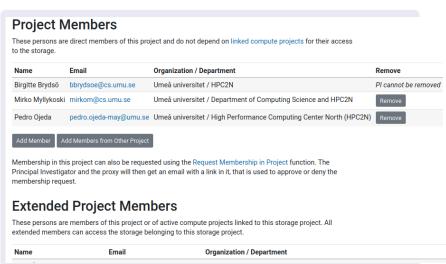
Allocation shows the current allocation.

Storage

Percentage field to the right, compares Usage with the allocation. Last Updated shows the time at which the usage was last updated.

Resource	Allocation	Usage Unit	Percentage	Allocation	Usage	Unit	Percentage	Last Updated
Nobackup @ HPC2N	2 000	GiB		999 999		files		

Members of the storage project after linking:



Using our systems - example process

Connect to (SSH): kebnekaise.hpc2n.umu.se or use ThinLinc and connect to: kebnekaise-tl.hpc2n.umu.se

- Transfer your files and data (optionally, if needed)
- Compile own code, install software, or run pre-installed software
- 6 Create batch script, submit batch job
- Oownload data/results to local/other machine (optionally)

Using our systems

Connecting to HPC2N's systems - ThinLinc

ThinLinc: a cross-platform remote desktop server from Cendio AB. Especially useful when you need software with a graphical interface.

- We **recommend** ThinLinc if you don't have a preferred SSH client.
- Download the client from https://www.cendio.com/thinlinc/download. Install it.
- Start the client. Enter the name of the server:
 kebnekaise-tl.hpc2n.umu.se. Enter your username.
- Go to "Options" -> "Security". Check that authentication method is set to password.
- Go to "Options" -> "Screen". Uncheck "Full screen mode".
- Enter your HPC2N password. Click "Connect"
- Click "Continue" when you are being told that the server's host key is not in the registry. Wait for the ThinLinc desktop to open.

Using our systems

Transfer your files and data

Linux, OS X:

• Use scp for file transfer:

```
local> scp username@kebnekaise.hpc2n.umu.se:file .
local> scp file username@kebnekaise.hpc2n.umu.se:file
```

Windows:

- Download client: WinSCP, FileZilla (sftp), PSCP/PSFTP, ...
- Transfer with sftp or scp
- https://www.hpc2n.umu.se/documentation/filesystems/filetransfer
- Mac/OSX:
 - Transfer with sftp or scp (as for Linux) using Terminal
 - Or download client: Cyberduck, Fetch, ...
- More info in guides (see previous slide) and here: https://www.hpc2n.umu.se/documentation/filesystems/filetransfer

Using our systems

Editors

Editing your files

- Various editors: vi, vim, nano, emacs ...
- Example, nano:
 - nano <filename>
 - Save and exit nano: Ctrl-x
- Example, Emacs:
 - Start with: emacs
 - Open (or create) file: Ctrl-x Ctrl-f
 - Save: Ctrl-x Ctrl-s
 - Exit Emacs: Ctrl-x Ctrl-c
 - (If you want to run in an a separate emacs window, and with full functionality, you need to login with ThinLinc, ssh -Y or similar, for X11 forwarding)

The File System

More info here: http://www.hpc2n.umu.se/filesystems/overview

	Project storage	\$HOME	/scratch
Recommended			
for batch jobs	Yes	No (size)	Yes
Backed up	No	Yes	No
Accessible			
by batch	Yes	Yes	Yes (node only)
system			
Performance	High	High	Medium
Default			
readability	Group only	Owner	Owner
Permissions			
management	chmod, chgrp, ACL	chmod, chgrp, ACL	N/A for batch jobs
Notes	Storage your group get allocated through the storage projects	Your home- directory	Per node

Using project storage

- If you have a storage project, you should use that to run your jobs.
- You (your PI) will either choose a directory name when you/they apply for the storage project or get the SNIC id as default name.
- The location of the storage project in the file system is /proj/nobackup/<name-you-picked>.
- Since the storage project is shared between all users of the project, you should go to that directory and create a subdirectory for your things, which you will then be using.

The Module System (Lmod)

Most programs are accessed by first loading them as a 'module'

Modules are

- used to set up your environment (paths to executables, libraries, etc.) for using a particular (set of) software package(s)
- a tool to help users manage their Unix/Linux shell environment, allowing groups of related environment-variable settings to be made or removed dynamically
- allows having multiple versions of a program or package available by just loading the proper module
- are installed in a hierarchial layout. This means that some modules are only available after loading a specific compiler and/or MPI version.

The Module System (Lmod)

Useful commands (Lmod)

- See which modules exists: module spider or ml spider
- Modules depending only on what is currently loaded: module avail or ml av
- See which modules are currently loaded: module list or ml
- Example: loading a compiler toolchain, here for GCC: module load foss/version or ml foss/version
- Example: Unload the above module: module unload foss or ml -foss
- More information about a module:
 ml show <module> or module show <module>
- Unload all modules except the 'sticky' modules: ml purge

The Module System

Compiler Toolchains

Compiler toolchains load bundles of software making up a complete environment for compiling/using a specific prebuilt software. Includes some/all of: compiler suite, MPI, BLAS, LAPACK, ScaLapack, FFTW, CUDA.

- Some currently available toolchains (check ml av for versions and full, updated list):
 - GCC: GCC only
 - gcccuda: GCC and CUDA
 - foss: GCC, OpenMPI, OpenBLAS/LAPACK, FFTW, ScaLAPACK
 - gompi: GCC, OpenMPI
 - gompic: GCC, OpenMPI, CUDA
 - gomkl: GCC, OpenMPI, MKL
 - o iccifort: icc, ifort
 - iccifortcuda: icc, ifort, CUDA
 - iimpi: icc, ifort, IntelMPI
 - intel: icc, ifort, IntelMPI, IntelMKL
 - intelcuda: intel and CUDA
 - iompi: iccifort and OpenMPI

Compiling and Linking with Libraries Linking

Figuring out how to link

Intel and Intel MKL linking:

```
https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-link-line-advisor
```

- GCC, etc. Use buildenv
 - After loading a compiler toolchain, load 'buildenv' and use 'ml show buildenv' to get useful linking info
 - Example, foss (add relevant version):

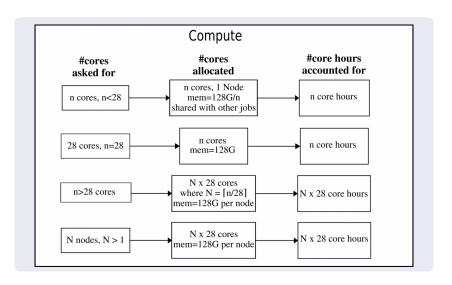
```
ml foss/version
ml buildenv
ml show buildenv
```

- Using the environment variable (prefaced with \$) for linking is highly recommended!
- You have to load the buildenv module in order to use the environment variable for linking!

- Large/long/parallel jobs must be run through the batch system
- SLURM is an Open Source job scheduler, which provides three key functions
 - Keeps track of available system resources
 - Enforces local system resource usage and job scheduling policies
 - Manages a job queue, distributing work across resources according to policies
- In order to run a batch job, you need to create and submit a SLURM submit file (also called a batch submit file, a batch script, or a job script).
- Guides and documentation at: http://www.hpc2n.umu.se/support

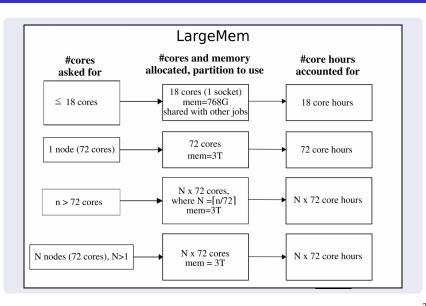
The Batch System

Accounting, Compute nodes, Kebnekaise



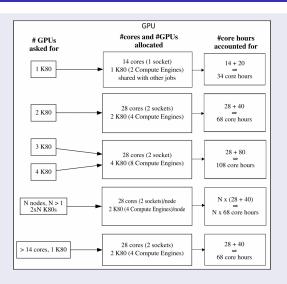
The Batch System

Accounting, largemem nodes, Kebnekaise



The Batch System

Accounting, GPU nodes, Kebnekaise. Same for the V100 as for the K80.



Note: V100s accounts like K80s and have **one** engine per card.

Useful Commands

- Submit job: sbatch <jobscript>
- Get list of your jobs: squeue -u <username>
- srun <commands for your job/program>
- Check on a specific job: scontrol show job <job id>
- Delete a specific job: scancel <job id>
- More detailed info about jobs:
 sacct -1 -j < jobid> -o jobname,NTasks,nodelist,MaxRSS,MaxVMSize...
 - More flags can be found with man sacct
 - The output will be very wide. Use something like sacct -1 -j | less -S to view (makes it sideways scrollable, using the left/right arrow key)

Use man sbatch, man srun, man for more information

Job Output

- Output and errors in: slurm-<job id>.out
- Look at it with vi, nano, emacs, cat, less...
- To get output and error files split up, you can give these flags in the submit script:

```
#SBATCH --error=job.%J.err
#SBATCH --output=job.%J.out
```

Using different parts of Kebnekaise

- To run on the 'fat' nodes, add this flag to your script:
 #SBATCH -p largemem (Kebnekaise largemem does not have general access)
- Specifying Intel Broadwell or Skylake CPUs only on Kebnekaise:

```
#SBATCH --constraint=broadwell
or
#SBATCH --constraint=skylake
```

Using the GPU nodes on Kebnekaise
 #SBATCH --gres=gpu:<type-of-card>:x where
 <type-of-card> is either k80 or v100 and x = 1, 2, or 4 (4 only for the K80 type).

More on

https://www.hpc2n.umu.se/documentation/guides/using_kebnekaise

Simple example, serial

Example: Serial job on Kebnekaise, compiler toolchain 'foss'

```
#!/bin/bash
# Project id - change to your own after the course!
#SBATCH -A SNTC2021-22-1017
# Asking for 1 core
#SBATCH -n 1
# Asking for a walltime of 5 min
\#SRATCH --time=00.05.00
# Purge modules before loading new ones in a script.
ml purge
ml foss/2021b
./my_serial_program
```

Submit with: sbatch <jobscript>

Example, MPI C program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mpi.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
int myrank, size;
MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myrank);
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size);
printf("Processor %d of %d: Hello World!\n", myrank,
size);
MPI_Finalize();
```

Simple example, parallel

Example: MPI job on Kebnekaise, compiler toolchain 'foss'

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH -A SNIC2021-22-1017
#SBATCH -n 14
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
##SBATCH --exclusive
#SBATCH --reservation=intro-cpu
module purge
ml foss/2021b
srun ./my_parallel_program
```

Simple example, output

Example: Output from a MPI job on Kebnekaise, run on 14 cores (one NUMA island)

```
b-an01 [~/slurm]$ cat slurm-15952.out
The following modules were not unloaded:
   (Use "module --force purge" to unload all):
  1) systemdefault 2) snicenvironment
Processor 12 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 5 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 9 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 4 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 11 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 13 of 14: Hello World
Processor O of 14: Hello World!
Processor 1 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 2 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 3 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 6 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 7 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 8 of 14: Hello World!
Processor 10 of 14: Hello World!
```

Starting more than one serial job in the same submit file

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH -A SNIC2021-22-1017
#SBATCH -n 5
#SBATCH --time=00:15:00
module purge
ml foss/2021b
srun -n 1 ./job1.batch &
srun -n 1 ./job2.batch &
srun -n 1 ./job3.batch &
srun -n 1 ./job4.batch &
srun -n 1 ./job5.batch
wait.
```

Multiple Parallel Jobs Sequentially

#!/bin/bash

```
#SBATCH -A SNIC2021-22-1017
#SBATCH -c 28
# Remember to ask for enough time for all jobs to complete
#SBATCH --time=02:00:00
module purge
ml foss/2021b
# Here 14 tasks with 2 cores per task. Output to file.
# Not needed if your job creates output in a file
# I also copy the output somewhere else and then run
# another executable...
srun -n 14 -c 2 ./a.out > myoutput1 2>&1
cp myoutput1 /pfs/nobackup/home/u/username/mydatadir
srun -n 14 -c 2 ./b.out > myoutput2 2>&1
cp myoutput2 /pfs/nobackup/home/u/username/mydatadir
srun -n 14 -c 2 ./c.out > myoutput3 2>&1
cp myoutput3 /pfs/nobackup/home/u/username/mydatadir
```

Multiple Parallel Jobs Simultaneously

Make sure you ask for enough cores that all jobs can run at the same time, and have enough memory. Of course, this will also work for serial jobs - just remove the srun from the command line.

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH -A SNTC2021-22-1017
# Total number of cores the jobs need
#SBATCH -n 56
# Remember to ask for enough time for all of the jobs to
# complete, even the longest
#SBATCH --time=02:00:00
module purge
ml foss/2021b
srun -n 14 --cpu_bind=cores ./a.out &
srun -n 28 --cpu_bind=cores ./b.out &
srun -n 14 --cpu_bind=cores ./c.out &
. . .
wait.
```

The Batch System (SLURM) GPU Job

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH -A SNIC2021-22-1017
# Expected time for job to complete
#SBATCH --time=00:10:00
# Number of GPU cards needed. Here asking for 2 K80 cards
#SBATCH --gres=k80:2
module purge
ml fosscuda/2021b
./my-program
```

Important information

- The course project has the following SNIC ID: SNIC2021-22-1017
- In order to use it in a batch job, add this to the batch script:
 - #SBATCH -A SNIC2021-22-1017
- There are some nodes reserved for the course, in order to let us run small examples without having to wait for too long.
 Three nodes are regular Broadwell CPU nodes, two nodes are K80 GPU node.
- These reservations are ONLY valid during the course:
 - intro-cpu (add with #SBATCH -reservation=intro-cpu)
 - intro-gpu (add with #SBATCH -reservation=intro-gpu)
- We have a storage project linked to the compute project. It is snic2021-22-1017. You find it in /proj/nobackup/snic2021-22-1017

Questions and support

Questions? Now: Ask me or one of the other support or application experts present.

OR

- Documentation: https://www.hpc2n.umu.se/support
- Support questions to: https://supr.snic.se/support/ or support@hpc2n.umu.se