

IOWA

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# High Performance Computing Systems

PSQF 7375 — Research in Psychometrics

March 29, 2021

# Overview

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- What is a Compute Cluster?
  - High Performance Computing
  - High Throughput Computing
  - The Argon Cluster
  - Mapping Your Problem to a Cluster
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- Note: These slides were adopted from Ben Rogers' HPC Workshop slides

# Introductions & Resources

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## → Resources

- Wiki Documentation -  
<https://wiki.uiowa.edu/display/hpcdocs/Argon+Cluster>
- Cluster help: [research-computing@uiowa.edu](mailto:research-computing@uiowa.edu)

# What is a Compute Cluster?

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- Large number of computers
- Software that allows them to work together
- A tool for solving computational problems that require more memory or CPU than is available on a single system



# High Performance Computing

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- Using multiple computers in a coordinated way to solve a single problem
- Provides the ability to:
  - Use 10s-1000s of cores to solve a single problem
  - Allows access to 10s-1000s of GB of Ram
- Likely to require substantial code modification to use a library such as MPI
- Common Examples:
  - Computational Fluid Dynamics
  - Molecular Dynamics
  - Um...Psychometrics

# High Throughput Computing

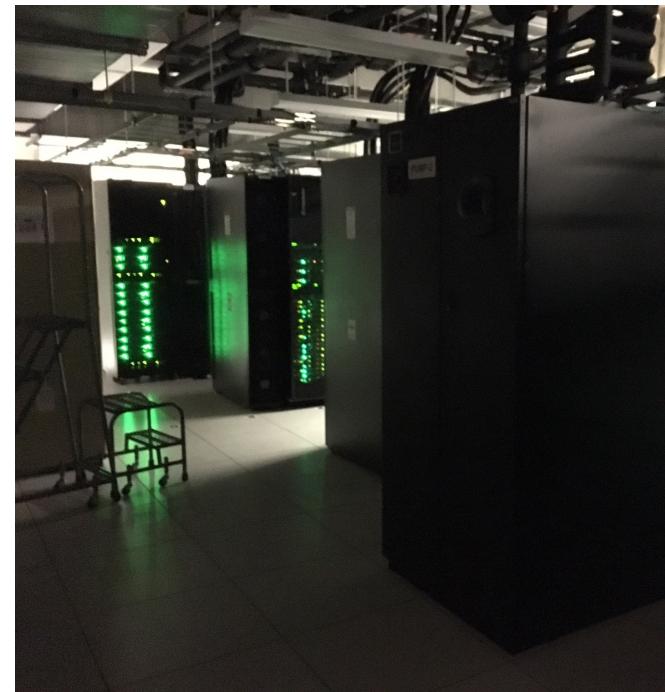
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- Using multiple computers in a coordinated way to solve many individual problems
- Provides the ability to:
  - Analyze many data sets simultaneously
  - Efficiently perform a parameter sweep
- Requires minimal code modifications
- Common Examples:
  - Image Analysis
  - Genomics

# The Argon Cluster

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- Collaborative Cluster
- CentOS 7 (Linux)
- As of 2019:
  - 600+ compute nodes
  - ~14,000 processor cores
  - ~28,000 threads (slots)
  - 64-512GB of Ram/node
  - ~120 GPU Accelerators
  - 100Gb Omnipath and 40Gb Infiniband Network



# Argon Storage

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→ Home Account Storage

- NFS
- 1TB per User
- /home/\$hawkid

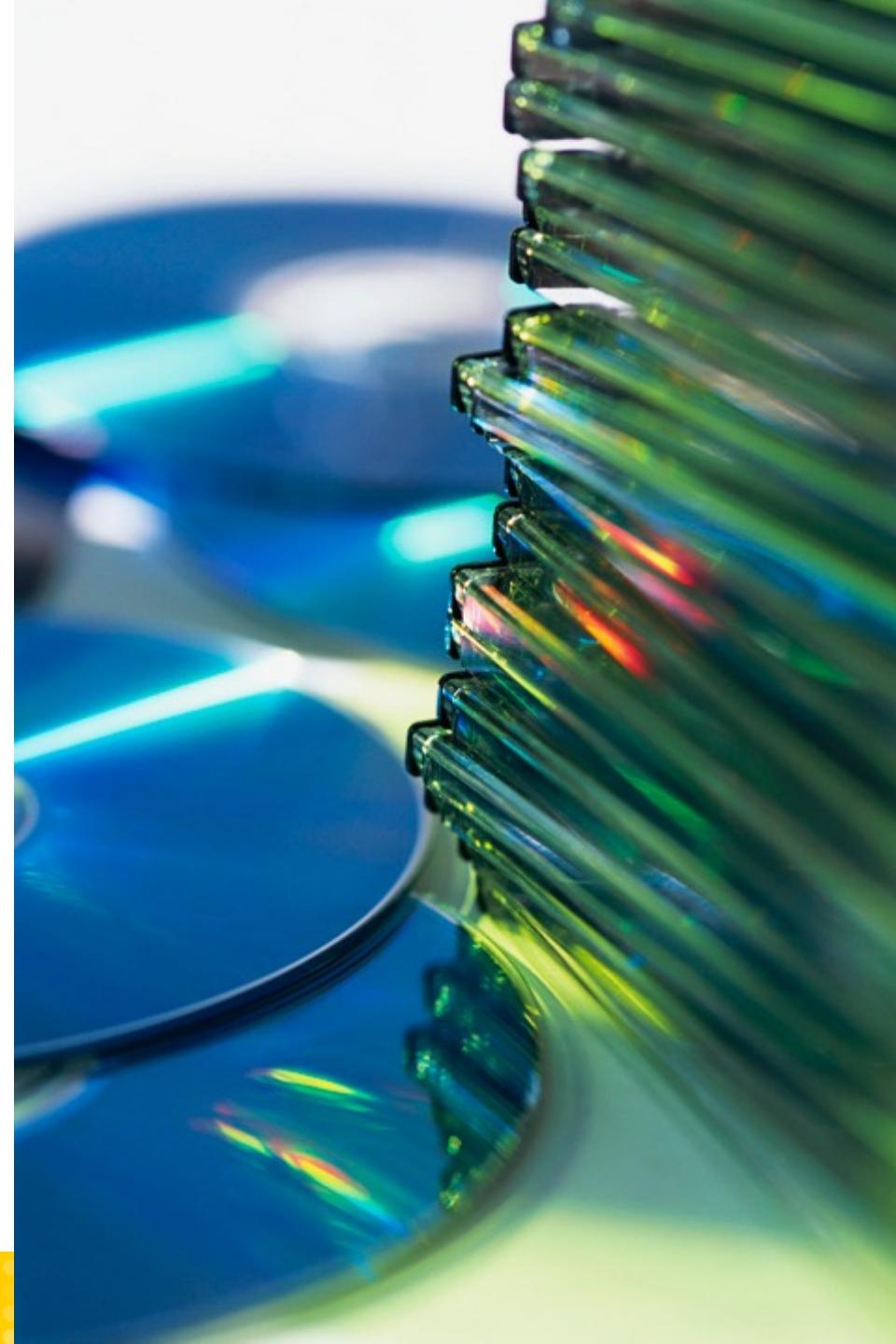
→ Shared Scratch Storage

- NFS: 330TB - /nfsscratch
- Deleted after 60 days

→ Local SSD or HD Scratch

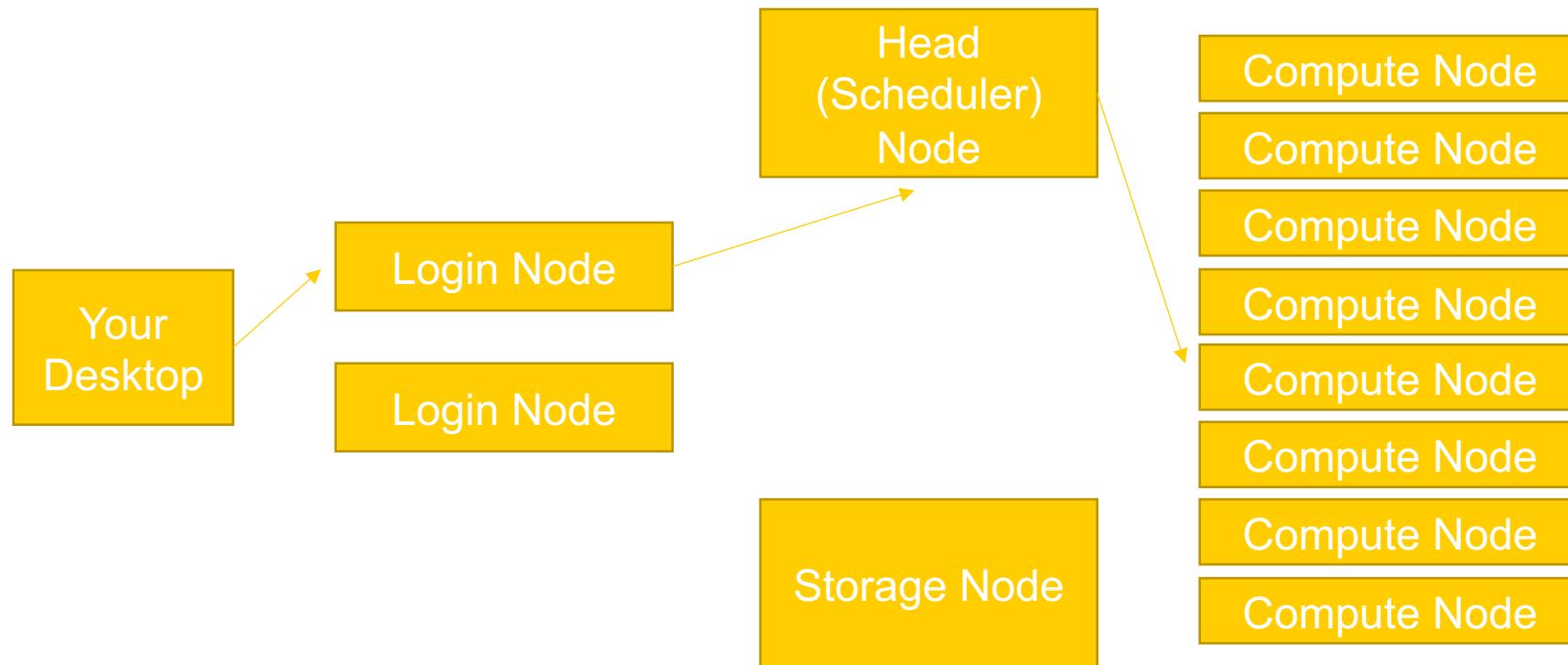
- 900GB+/Compute Node
- /localscratch

→ No Backups!



# Cluster Structure Overview

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# Storage Continued

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→ Paid Storage Service (Large Scale Storage or LSS)

- \$40/TB/Year/Copy of Data
- \$80/TB/Year with Backups
- Available outside cluster
- Found at /Shared/\$LAB & /Dedicated/\$LAB

# Transferring Data to Argon

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- If off campus, must connect via VPN first
- CIFS (Windows) Network File Share
  - Available for home accounts & paid storage
  - <https://wiki.uiowa.edu/display/hpcdocs/Home+Accounts>
  - Argon Home Server Information
    - <\\argon-home.hpc.uiowa.edu\myHawkID>
- sftp (secure file transfer protocol)
  - Available for all file shares
  - <https://wiki.uiowa.edu/display/hpcdocs/Using+SCP+or+SFTP>
- Also, smb://data.hpc.uiowa.edu/argon\_home
  - On Mac, go to Finder...Go...Connect to Server and paste link above
- New to sftp? <https://filezilla-project.org/download.php?type=client#close>
  - Follow along in class

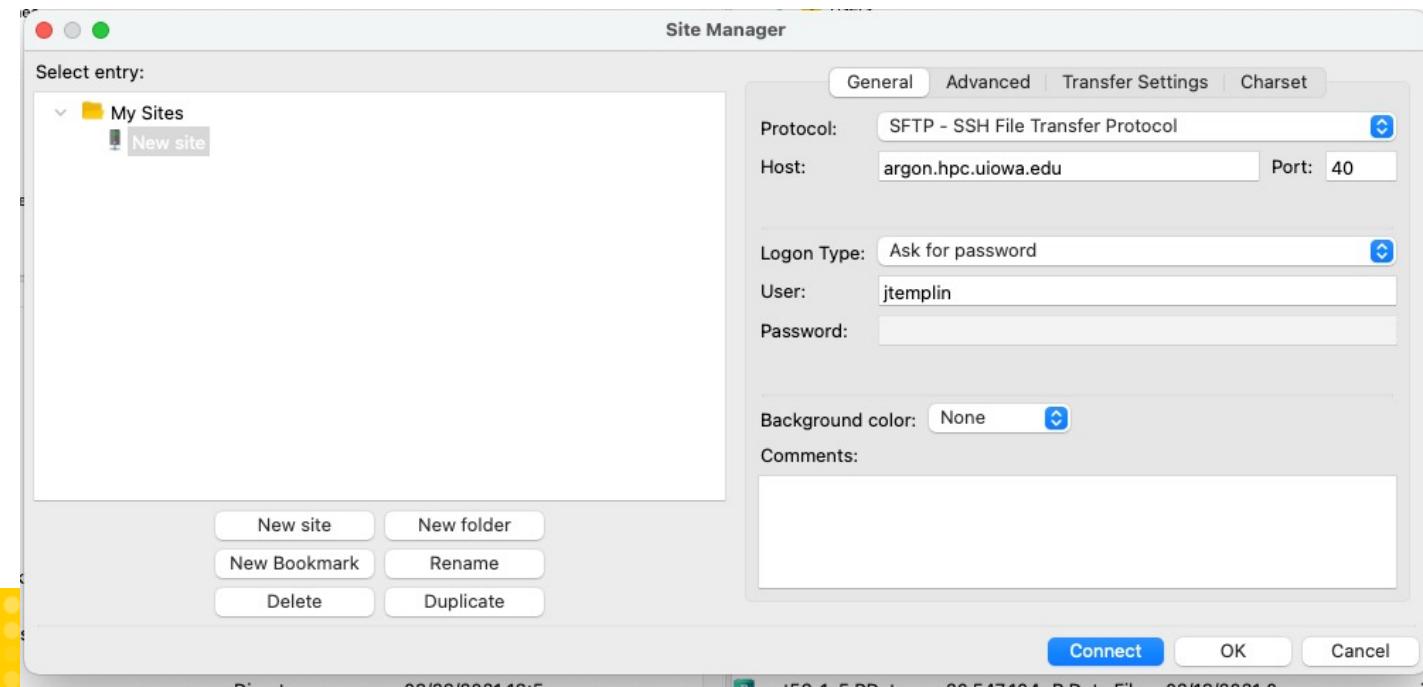
# Transferring Data to Argon: Command Line

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- To demonstrate, we will transfer the example from today from the notebooks site to the argon site
- Go to <https://notebooks.hpc.uiowa.edu>
- Start our course RStudio server
- Go to the terminal window (by console) or open a new terminal in View...Move Focus to Terminal
- Use SCP to move the file over (replace HawkID with yours):
  - `scp -p 40 ~/classdata/HPC/ArgonDemo.tar.gz HawkID@argon.hpc.uiowa.edu:ArgonDemo.tar.gz`
- Enter password
- Use Duo to confirm
- Done!

# Transferring Data to Argon: FileZilla and sftp

- FileZilla is an open source file transfer app: <https://filezilla-project.org>
- Protocol: SFTP
- Host: argon.hpc.uiowa.edu
- Port: 40
- User: HawkID
- Once connected you can manually move files



# So It Just Runs Faster, Right?

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- Not quite!
- Just running on Argon won't necessarily make your program faster



<http://basementgeographer.blogspot.com/2012/03/international-racing-colours.html>

# Mapping Your Problem to a Cluster

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## → Questions

- Does your problem require more resources (CPU, GPU, memory) than available on your desktop system?
- Does your job run on Linux?
- Can your job run in batch mode?
- Is your job HPC or HTC?

## → Next Steps

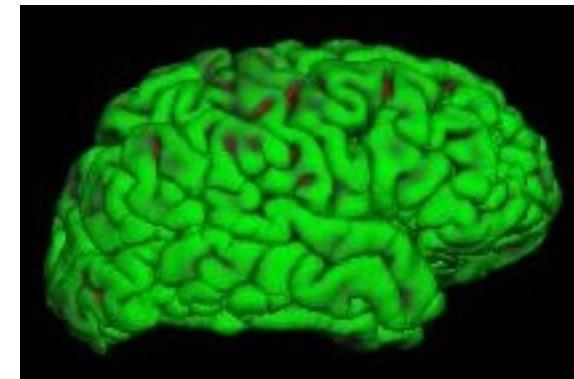
- Develop Strategy for Running Jobs
- Install Software
  - Home Account Install
  - Singularity
  - Central Install (Existing via modules)
- Develop Job Submission Scripts
- Run Your Job

# The Challenge: Analyze 1000 MRIs

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→ Run Freesurfer on 1000 MRIs

- Takes 20 Hours per MRI
- Requires 2GB of Memory/analysis



→ Desktop Analysis Time

- 20 Hours x 1000 MRIs = 20,000 Hours
  - 2.3 Years!
- But I have a Quad Core Desktop with 8GB
  - That's still over six months!

# Analyze 1000 MRIs: Using the Argon Cluster

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- Good fit for cluster? – Yes
- Type of problem – HTC
- Software – Runs on Linux in batch mode
- Time to Analyze
- On Argon – As little as 20 hours
  - Time dependent on cores available, likely complete within a week.
  - Possible to run all analyses simultaneously
    - 1000 processor cores – Total on Argon > 14,000
    - 2TB of memory – Total on Argon > 100TB

# Getting the Resources You Need

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- Argon uses the Son of Grid Engine (SGE) scheduler to allocate resources.
- To request specific compute resources you need to know about:
  - Queues
  - Slots
  - Resources

# Queues

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## → Investor queues

- Investor owned, guaranteed access
- Access restricted to specified users

## → UI queue

- Treated like an investor queue but everyone has access

## → all.q

- No job limits
- Subject to eviction

Centrally funded queues	Node Description	Wall clock limit	Running jobs per user
UI	(20) 56-core 256GB (66) 32-core 64GB	None	5
UI-HM	(5) 56-core 512GB (3) 24-core 512GB	None	1
UI-MPI <b>(56 slot minimum)</b>	(19) 56-core 256GB	48 hours	1
UI-GPU	(10) 32-core 64GB with (1) K20 accelerator (5) 56-core 256GB with P100 accelerator (2) 40-core 192GB with (4) 1080Ti accelerators (4) 40-core 192GB with (4) Titan V accelerators (1) 40-core 192GB with (2) Titan V accelerators	None	1
UI-DEVELOP	(1) 56-core 256GB (1) 56-core 256GB with P100 accelerator	24 hours	1

# Slots

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- Slots are equivalent to a share of a machines resources (1 slot on a 56 core machine = 1/56<sup>th</sup> of the system resources)
  - Processor Cores + Hyperthreads
  - Memory
- The number of slots you specify can determine how soon your job will be able to run
- When using mpi (HPC jobs) we recommend using full machines (eg. Request a number of slots evenly divisible by the number of slots on a machine.)

# Argon is Heterogenous Hardware

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- This is beneficial because you get access to more hardware from a single system
- Downsides
  - More resource requests may be needed for your job
  - Greater performance variance due to different ages of hardware (up to seven years in our system)
  - Some applications do not function on older architectures.
    - In most cases this would be because the applications were compiled on a newer process architecture with hardware optimizations that don't exist on older hardware

# Resources

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- There are many resources that can be requested.
  - <https://wiki.uiowa.edu/display/hpcdocs/Advanced+Job+Submission>
- Most common to be aware of are:
  - Memory – Example: -l mem\_256G=true
  - GPU – Example: -l gpu=true
  - # of GPUs – Example: -l ngpus=2
  - CPU Architecture – -l cpu\_arch=broadwell

# Hands On - Logging In

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- Access via terminal window and ssh
- Getting logged in to Argon
  - Need to use your HawkID (Iowa domain) password
  - Windows will use Putty
  - Mac will use ssh from Terminal
  - Make sure you do *not* check “save password”
  - You will be prompted to accept a key.
    - Say yes to accepting the key
  - ssh –p 40 argon.hpc.uiowa.edu

# Log into Argon: Windows

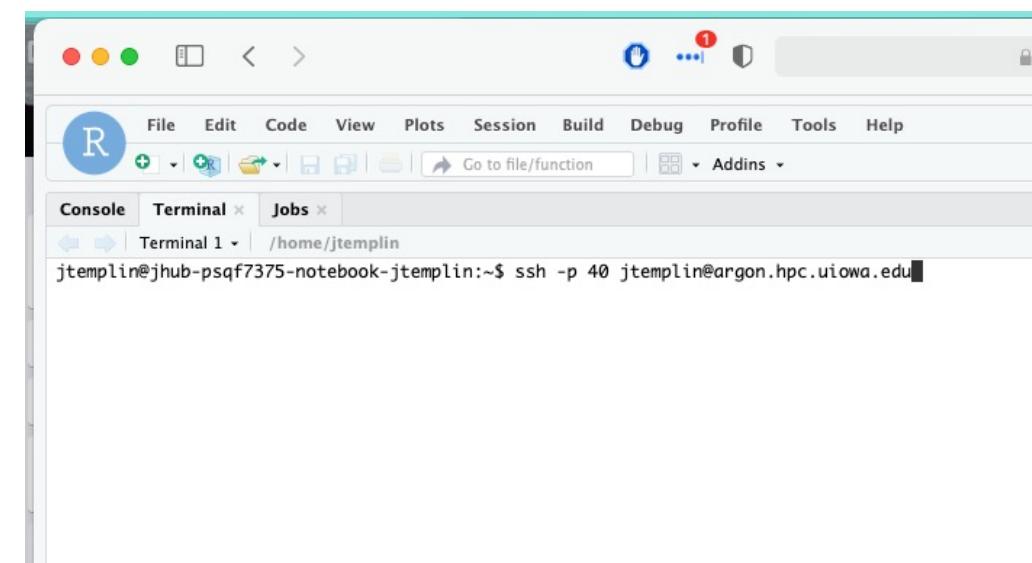
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→ No default ssh client on windows, so two options:

- Download open source/free client putty: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/p/putty-unofficial/9n8pdn6ks0f8?activetab=pivot:overviewtab>
- Use RStudio via Notebooks: <https://notebooks.hpc.uiowa.edu>

→ For RStudio:

- Go to Terminal
- Connect with command:  
`ssh -p 40 HawkID@argon.hpc.uiowa.edu`
- Enter your university password
- Confirm with Duo

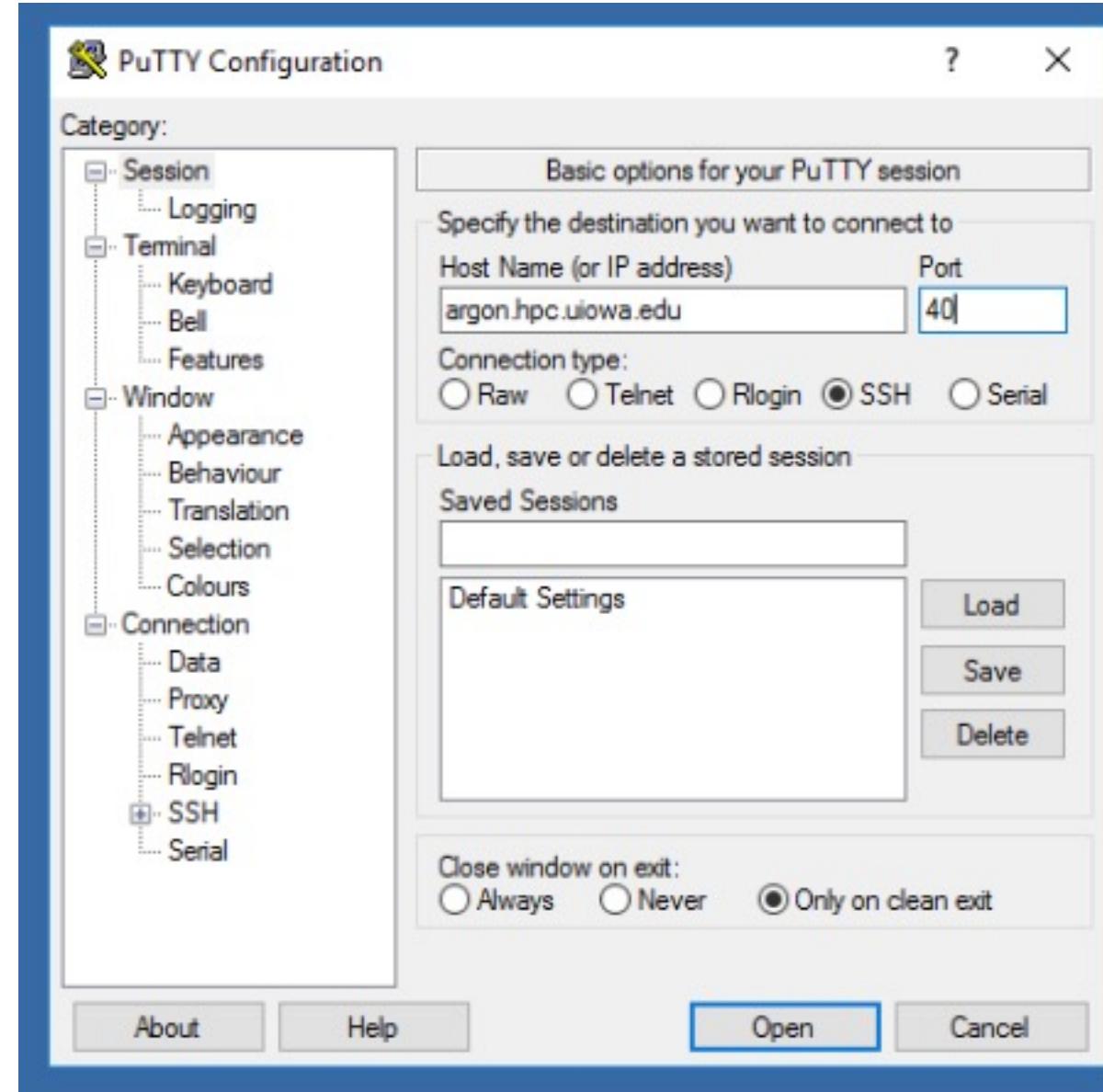


# Log into Argon: Windows with PuTTy

→ For PuTTy:

- Open program
- Host Name: argon.hpc.uiowa.edu
- Port: 40
- Connection type: SSH

→ Press Open



# Log into Argon: Mac

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- Press Command-Space to bring up Spotlight search
- Type Terminal
- Open Terminal program
  - Connect with command:  
`ssh -p 40 HawkID@argon.hpc.uiowa.edu`
  - Enter your university password
  - Confirm with Duo

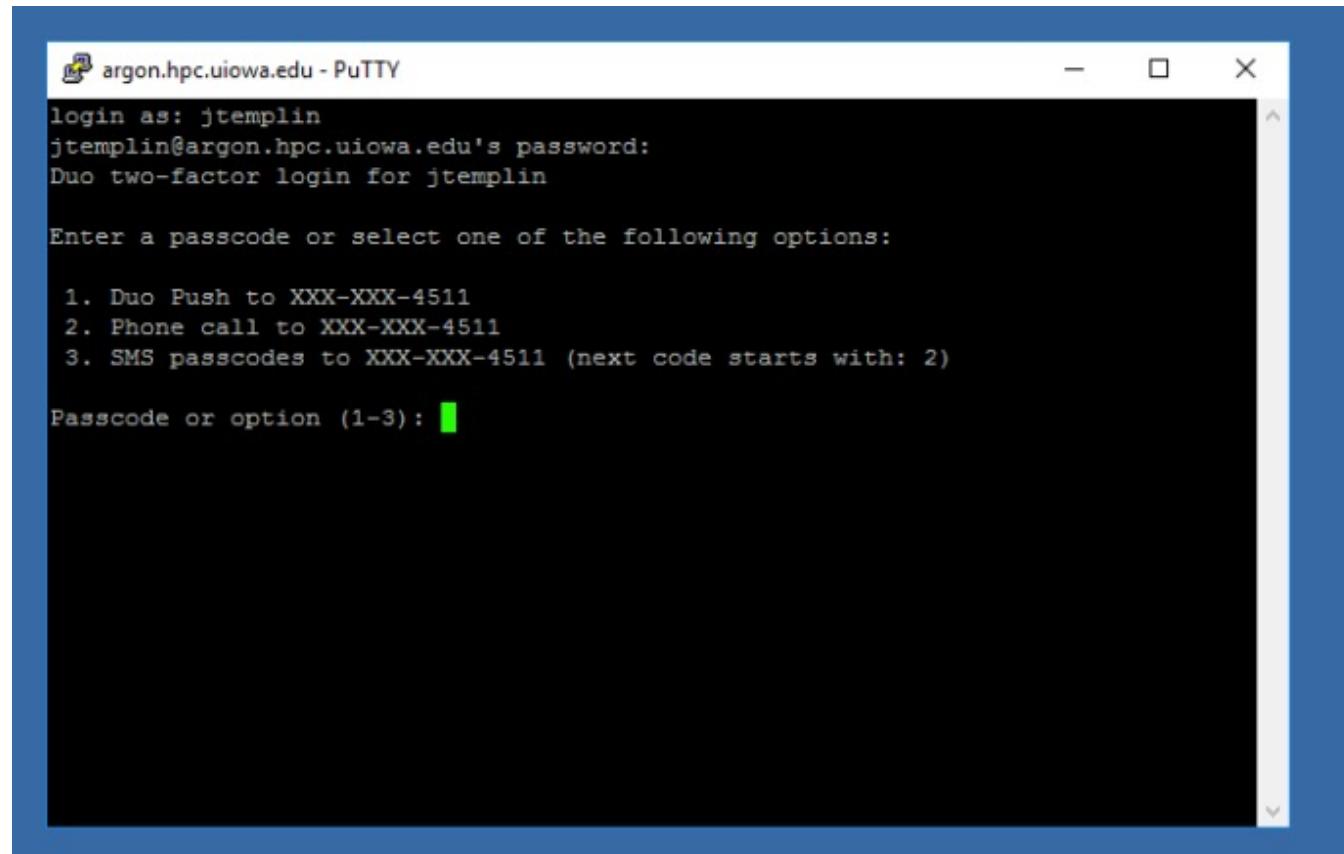
# Windows with PuTTY

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→ Next screen: terminal window

- Login as: HawkID
- Password: UI password
- Confirm with Duo

→ Once in, all commands are  
linux based



# I'm logged in; now what?

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→ I'm connected; how do I start working?

- Argon is a batch, queued system
- Jobs must be submitted to a queue, wait their turn; then they are processed
  - When running in a batch system you do *not* interact with your program in *real time*.
  - Have to specify options in your job script

# Job Scripts

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- Similar to regular shell scripts
- First line must contain path to a valid shell
  - Ex. `#!/bin/bash`
- Comments start `#`
- Directives start `#$`
  - Specify options to Grid Engine
  - These are *not* comments
- Explanation of sleeper script in editor

# Submit a job

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→ Copy job file from

/RS/hpc\_training/sleeper.sh

```
cp /RS/hpc_training/sleeper.sh .
```

→ Edit sleeper.sh

- Vi or emacs if you have a favorite editor
- If new, try nano

→ Change to your email address

→ Launch job

- qsub sleeper.sh
  - Your job 5588776 ("sleeper") has been submitted

# What's my job doing?

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→ Check the status of your job

- qstat –u [username]
- Shows all *your* jobs

→ Check for output files

- [Scriptname].o[jobnumber]
- Example: Sleeper.o3101075

# Modules

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→ What are environment modules?

- System for changing your shell environment
- Can be loaded and unloaded
- Find modules via “module avail”
- Load via “module load”
- Unload via “module unload”

→ Try to run R

→ Load the R module

- “module load R”

→ Now try to running R again

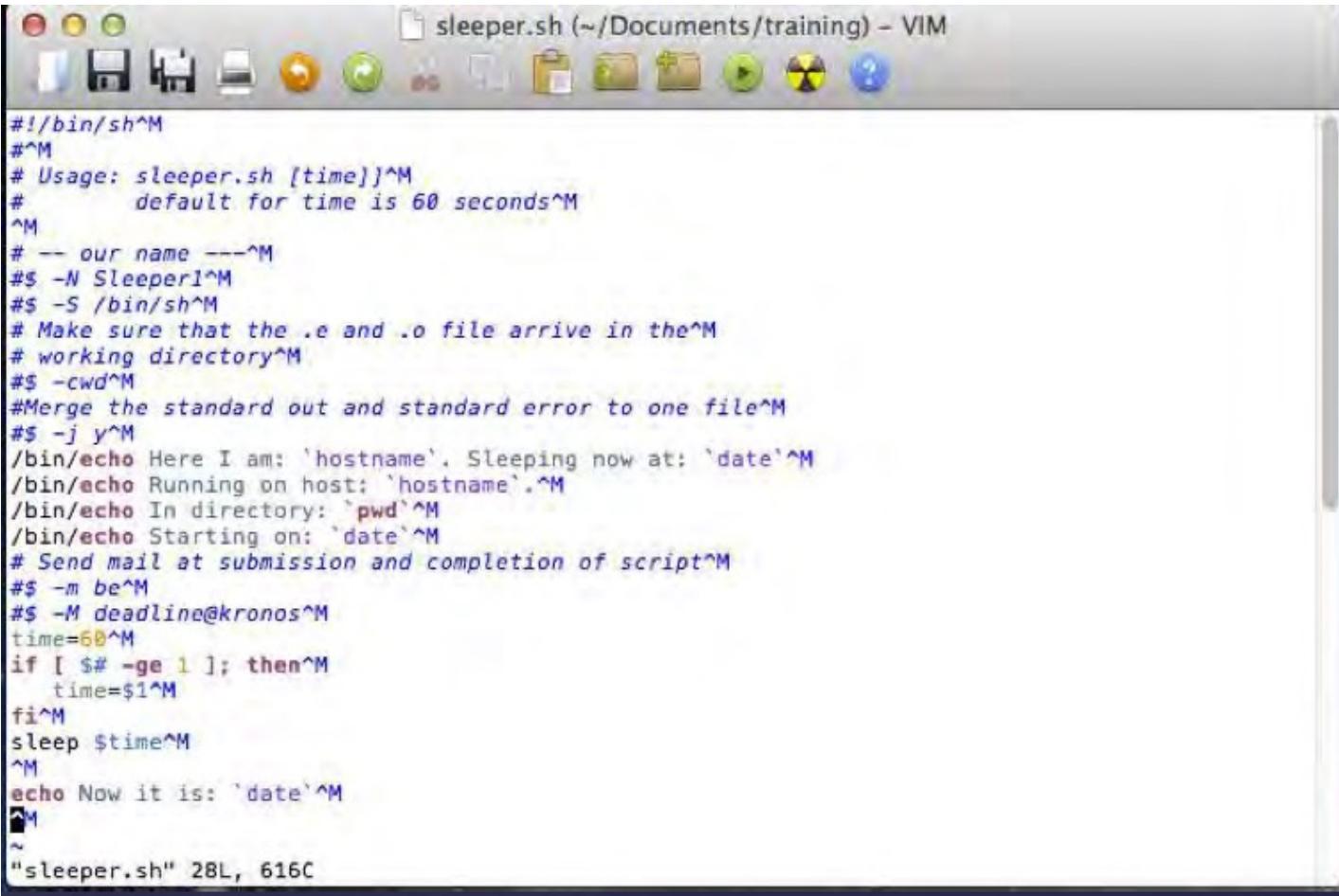
→ If a program is not working, you may need to load a module

# Common issue

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- Newline characters
- “I’m getting weird errors and I don’t see anything wrong with my file.”

# What are those ^M doing there?



The screenshot shows a VIM editor window titled "sleeper.sh (~/Documents/training) - VIM". The script content is as follows:

```
#!/bin/sh^M
#^M
# Usage: sleeper.sh [time]^M
# default for time is 60 seconds^M
^M
# -- our name ---^M
#$ -N Sleeper1^M
#$ -S /bin/sh^M
# Make sure that the .e and .o file arrive in the^M
# working directory^M
#$ -cwd^M
#Merge the standard out and standard error to one file^M
#$ -j y^M
/bin/echo Here I am: `hostname`. Sleeping now at: `date`^M
/bin/echo Running on host: `hostname`.^M
/bin/echo In directory: `pwd`^M
/bin/echo Starting on: `date`^M
# Send mail at submission and completion of script^M
#$ -m be^M
#$ -M deadline@kronos^M
time=60^M
if [ $# -ge 1 ]; then^M
    time=$1^M
fi^M
sleep $time^M
^M
echo Now it is: `date`^M
^M
~"sleeper.sh" 28L, 616C
```

# Options for Windows Users

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- Use a windows editor that has a UNIX line ending setting such as notepad++ (free software)
- Edit your text files exclusively on Argon
- Use dos2unix on Argon to convert the files

# Additional Help

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→ Individual Consulting

- By appointment

→ Contact research computing:

- [research-computing@uiowa.edu](mailto:research-computing@uiowa.edu)

→ For additional details visit

- <http://www.hpc.uiowa.edu>

# Up Next: HPC Demo

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- Next, we will follow the demonstration on my website
- <https://jonathanTemplin.com/introduction-to-the-university-of-iowa-high-performance-computing-system-argon-and-iowa-interactive-data-analytics-service-idas/>