

Introduction to Discovery

The Discovery Cluster



04/29/19

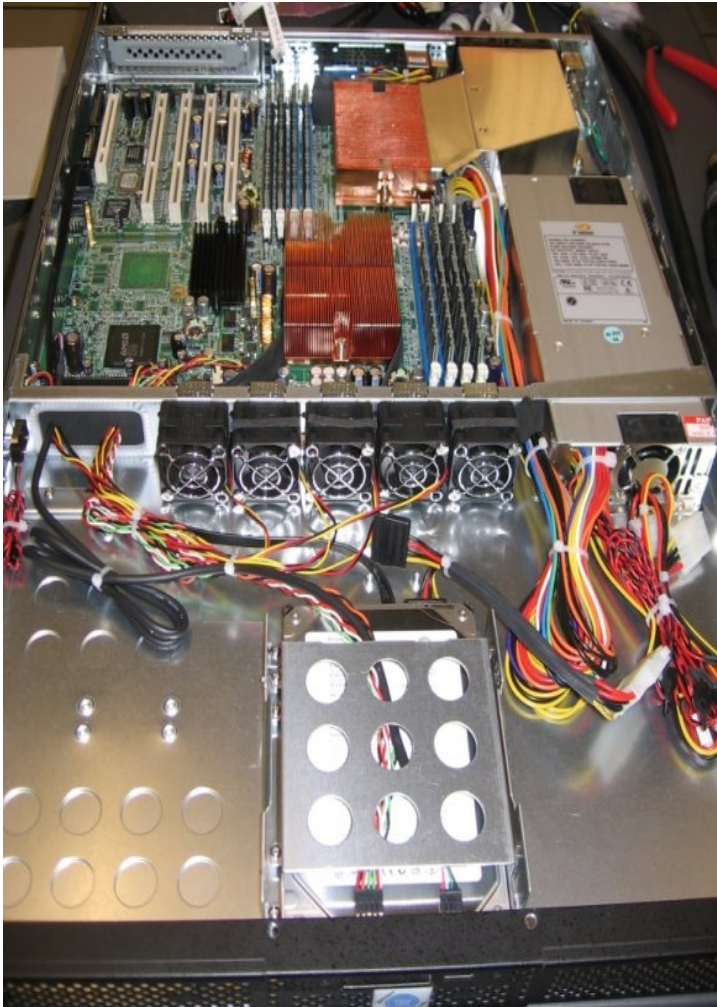
Agenda

- What is a cluster and why use it
- Overview of computer hardware in cluster
- Help Available to Discovery Users
- Logging on to the cluster with “ssh”
- Transferring files to and from the cluster
- The Environment
- Scheduler basics
- Requesting resources - PBS scripts
- Checking on submitted jobs
- Cluster Etiquette - running jobs & disk space
- Publishing
- Labs

Why Would You Need to Use Discovery ?

- Your program runs for a LONG time
- Your program needs a lot of memory
- You need to run your program many times
- Your data files use up a lot of disk space
- You need to run your program in parallel

Cluster Nodes



Cell G: 2 NVidia K80 GPUs, Intel E5-2640 (16-cores)

Cell H: Intel Xeon E5-2470 2.3GHz Dual 8-Core (16-cores)

Cell J: Intel Xeon E5-2690 2.6GHz Dual 12-core (24 cores)

Cell K: Intel Xeon E5-2640V3 2.6GHz Dual 8-Core (16-cores)

Cell M: Intel Xeon E5-2667V4 3.2 GHz Dual 8-core (16-cores)

Cell N: Intel Xeon Gold 6148 2.4 GHz Dual 20-core (40 cores)

Help Available for Discovery Users

- Build and install requested applications
- Help getting your applications running
- Specialized help from RC application specialists:
 - Bioinformatics
 - Debugging, optimizing and parallelizing code
 - GIS
 - Statistics
 - Python, R, Java, C/C++, Fortran, Matlab
- Help setting up shared data repositories for research groups

Logging On

- SSH (Secure Shell)

- Linux: `ssh -X username@discovery7.dartmouth.edu`
- Mac: `ssh -Y username@discovery7.dartmouth.edu`
- Install Xquartz for graphical interface
- Windows
 - MobaXterm built in Xserver and sftp (free and recommended)
 - Ssh secure shell or putty

Discovery Converting to A New File System - DartFS

Two types of homes during transition period:

- New File System - DartFS: /dartfs-hpc/rc/home/e/d12345e (50GB)
- Old File System – Isilon: /ihome/username (20 GB)

New DartFS Lab Shared Directory:

- DartFS: /dartfs-hpc/rc/lab/X/XavierC [PI's name] (1TB)
- Shared space for members of your research group

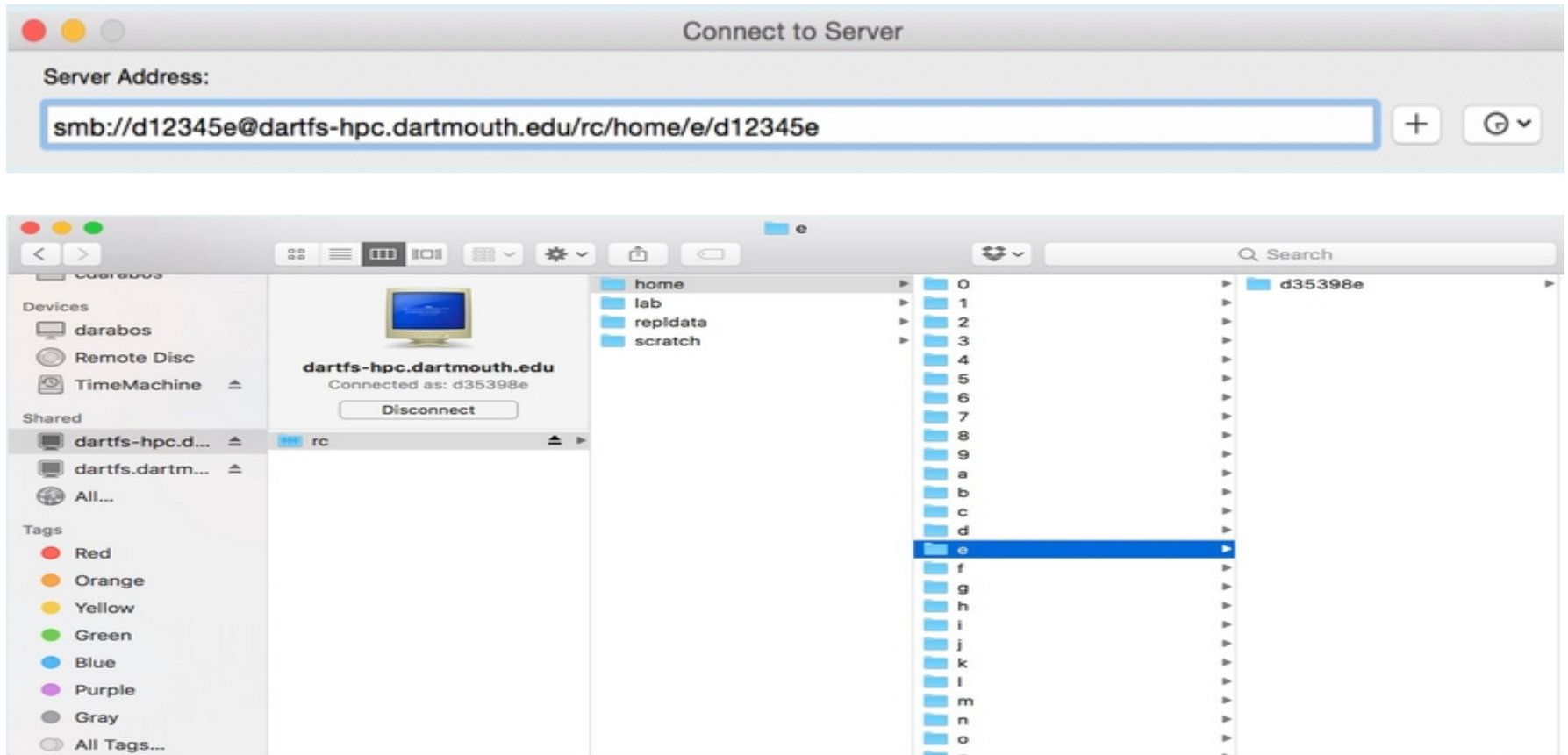
Advantages of New DartFS File System:

- Mount via SMB on Your Mac or Windows Laptop (easy to access files)
- More space available
- Login with netid (don't need to remember another login/password)
- Snapshots

How To SMB Mount DartFS Files on Mac OS X

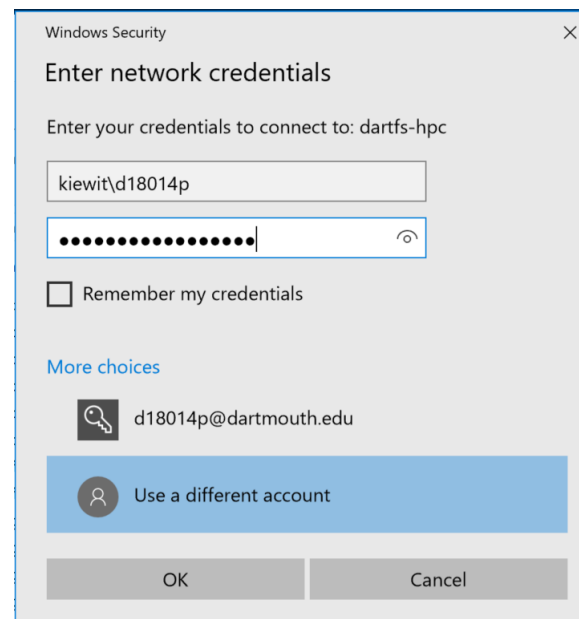
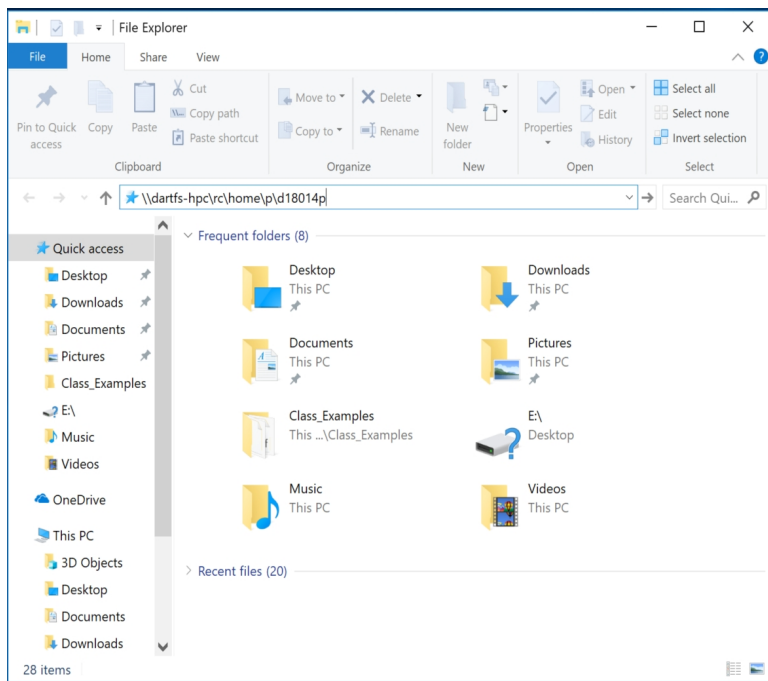
SMB Mount on Mac OS X:

Finder-> Go-> Connect to Server



How To SMB Mount DartFS Files on Windows

- Open File Explorer and enter `\\dartfs-hpc\rc\home\p\d18014p`
- Enter your netid as **kiewit\d18014p** and your netid password
- You can also map a network drive



Transferring Files To/From Discovery (CLI)

- Linux or Mac (CLI): sftp & scp
 - CLI secure file transfer program – “sftp”
 - `sftp username@discovery.dartmouth.edu`
 - Use put, get, mput & mget
 - `put filename (mput filenames*)`
 - `get filename (mget filenames*)`
 - To copy from outside machine to discovery
 - `scp file(s) username@discovery.dartmouth.edu:`
 - `scp -r dir username@discovery.dartmouth.edu:`
 - **dir** will be created in your HOME directory on the cluster.

Transferring Files To/From Discovery (GUI)

GUI SFTP clients

- Windows
 - MobaXterm
 - WinSCP
- Macintosh
 - Fetch
- Both
 - Filezilla
 - Cyberduck

Your Environment

BASH

- The bash shell is the default shell you will be using on Discovery. The environment is tailored to use this shell.
- If you change to some other shell when queuing jobs, compiling parallel code is not guaranteed to work.
- **Warning:** Do not replace your `.bashrc` or `.bash_profile` files. Only add to them.

Environment Modules I

- Using Modules to Manage Software
 - The Discovery cluster uses modules to manage the user environment for different third-party software versions.
 - The advantage of the modules approach is that the user is no longer required to specify paths for different versions, and to try to keep the PATH, MANPATH and related variables coordinated.
 - With the modules approach, users simply "load" and "unload" modules to control their environment.

Environment Modules II

- Module commands
 - To get a usage list of module options type the following (the listing has been abbreviated to only those commands discussed in this webpage) :
- `$ module help`

Available Commands and Usage:

```
add|load      modulefile [modulefile ...]
rm|unload     modulefile [modulefile ...]
switch        modulefile1 modulefile2
display       modulefile [modulefile ...]
avail         path [path]
list
initadd       modulefile [modulefile ...]
help          modulefile [modulefile ...]
```

Disk Space

- You have write access to
 - \$HOME – your home directory (shortcut: ~)
 - /scratch (local to nodes)
 - /scratch should be used for intermediate storage of the job data, if possible.
 - /dartfs-hpc/scratch (central scratch)
 - Data in /scratch and /dartfs-hpc/scratch cleaned by the system after 45 days.
- Home directories backed up daily offsite
 - Snapshots taken daily, weekly & monthly and are available in your
 - \$HOME/.snapshot

Disk Space II

Disk quotas

- \$HOME (50GB)
 - Email sent if quota usage reaches 95%
 - Use **quota** command to view your usage
- /scratch (no quota enforced)
 - Please have job cleanup
- /dartfs-hpc/scratch (no quota enforced)
 - Please have job cleanup

Disk Space III

- If you need to store large quantities of data, we will work with you to arrange alternatives most suited to your needs.
- When over quota you can't write any files and sometimes can't login
- **Don't go over your quota**

Publishing your work

- Discovery provides you a website to publish your work.
- The contents of your website is kept in a subdirectory below your HOME directory called **public_html**
 - Email Research Computing to have **public_html** created.
- URL: **<http://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/homes/netid>**

How to Get Started Running on Discovery

- Install your program(s) and copy any data to Discovery
- Run your program interactively on test nodes
- Debug your program if necessary
- Monitor and time your application
- Write a submit script and submit a sample job
- Look at job output and debug submit script
- Submit and monitor your job(s)

Scheduler Basics

- Scheduling jobs
- PBS scripts
- Resources available
- Using the scheduler

How The Scheduler Works

- Submit jobs to the scheduler - PBS scripts
- Torque – resource manager
 - Controls when and where jobs will run.
 - Does the work of putting the jobs on the nodes.
- Moab – job scheduler
 - Controls who can run on what resources for up to some period of time.
 - Determines Policies and Limits
- Priority, core count and walltime is based on your status
 - Part of a Membership Account (Buy-in)
 - Part of a Grant Account(3-months)
 - Part of a Free Access Account

Example PBS Script

```
#!/bin/bash -l
# declare a name for this job to be sample_job
#PBS -N my_serial_job
# request the queue (enter the possible names, if omitted, default is the default)
# if more than 600 jobs use the largeq
#PBS -q default
# request 1 core on 1 node
# ensure you reserve enough cores for the projected memory usage
# figuring 4G/core
#PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=1
# request 4 hours and 30 minutes of wall time
#PBS -l walltime=04:30:00
# mail is sent to you when the job begins and when it exits or aborts
# you can use all or some or none. If you don't want email leave this
# and the following (#PBS -M) out of the script.
#PBS -m bea
# specify your email address
#PBS -M John.Smith@dartmouth.edu
# By default, PBS scripts execute in your home directory, not the
# directory from which they were submitted. The following line
# places you in the directory from which the job was submitted.
cd $PBS_0_WORKDIR
# run the program
./program_name arg1 arg2 ...
```

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Using The Scheduler

- *mksub pbs_script_filename*
- *myjobs [-rn]*
- *qshow [-r]*
- *pbsmon*
- *checkjob [-v] jobID*
- *qr*
- *qdel jobID*
- *qnotify*

submit job

view job(s) status

view queue status

view nodes & status

view job(s) status

view your resources

remove job

notify near run end

Things to Check Before Job Submission

- Have I saved all results (data and graphics)?
- Have I requested enough time?
 - #PBS -l walltime=2:00:00 (hr:min:sec)
- Have I requested enough cores?
 - Specify 1 core per 4GB of memory usage
- Have I specified any other needed features?
 - #PBS -l feature='cellk'

Diagnosing Problems

Blocked jobs

- Use **checkjob -v** see the reason
- Try changing parameters and resubmitting

Jobs that do not return results

- Contact research.computing@dartmouth.edu

Out of disk space (quota)

- The **quota** command will show your usage
- /scratch can also fill up (have job clean up)
- This condition can cause errors that are very hard to diagnose

Scheduler Etiquette

Our goal is to provide fair use of the resources

Stage large quantity job submissions

- If more than 600 jobs, use the **largeq** (routing queue)

To maximize your use of the available resources

- Start modestly - test new or unfamiliar code
- Use test node x01 for testing and timing
- Use **top** or **htop** to check performance

Scheduler Etiquette II

- To maximize your use of the available resources (cont'd)
 - Know your code and what your cluster resources are
 - The **qr** (queue resources) command can help
 - Know cluster policies on runtime and resource limitations
 - available on the Discovery website
 - <http://discovery.dartmouth.edu>
 - Plan ahead for long jobs
 - Are the resources available?
 - If possible, compile code on the cluster
 - Ask us (research.computing@dartmouth.edu)
 - if you must run in an unusual way

Discovery: Helpful Commands

- `myjobs [-rbi]`
- `quota`
- `pbsmon`
- `features [-h] [-a] <feature>`
- `qr [-h]`
- `qshow [-r]`
- `qnotify job-id hour(s)`

myjobs

- myjobs [-rn]

\$ myjobs

active jobs-----

JOBID	USERNAME	STATE	PROCS	REMAINING	STARTTIME
3810851	ryanu	Running	1	14:09:05	Mon Mar 22 02:55:08
3810867	ryanu	Running	1	14:38:28	Mon Mar 22 03:24:31
3810873	ryanu	Running	1	14:52:15	Mon Mar 22 03:38:18

3 active jobs 3 of 1548 processors in use by local jobs (0.33%)
 88 of 114 nodes active (77.19%)

eligible jobs-----

JOBID	USERNAME	STATE	PROCS	WCLIMIT	QUEUETIME
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0 eligible jobs

blocked jobs-----

JOBID	USERNAME	STATE	PROCS	WCLIMIT	QUEUETIME
3811629	ryanu	Idle	1	1:00:00:00	Mon Mar 22 09:59:23
3811630	ryanu	Idle	1	1:00:00:00	Mon Mar 22 10:00:23
3811633	ryanu	Idle	1	1:00:00:00	Mon Mar 22 10:07:53

3 blocked jobs

Total jobs: 6

quota

\$ quota

```
User:  pete
-----
Quota: 20G
Used:  12G
Available: 8.7G
Use:  57%
```

pbsmon

```
g01 g02 g03 g04 g05 g06 g07 g08 g09 g10 g11 g12
h01 h02 h03 h04 h05 h06 h07 h08
j01 j02 j03 j04 j05 j06 j07 j08 j09 j10 j11 j12 j13 j14 j15 j16
j17 j18
k01 k02 k03 k04 k05 k06 k07 k08 k09 k10 k11 k12 k13 k14 k15 k16
k17 k18 k19 k20 k21 k22 k23 k24 k25 k26 k27 k28 k29 k30 k31 k32
k33 k34 k35 k36 k37 k38 k39 k40 k41 k42 k43 k44 k45 k46 k47 k48
k49 k50 k51 k52 k53 k54 k55 k56 k57 k58 k59
m01 m02 m03 m04 m05 m06 m07 m08 m09 m10 m11 m12 m13 m14 m15 m16
m17 m18 m19 m20
```

```
nodes free           : 14           nodes down          : 16
<= 50% cores in use : 3           100% cores in use  : 76
> 50% cores in use  : 8           Total cores in use : 1757
```


features

```
[SchwarzS@discovery7 ~]$ features -a
```

	Total	Avail	Free
Feature	Cores	Cores	Nodes
bigmem	1720	962	41
cellh	128	128	8
cellj	432	10	0
cellk	944	190	10
cellm	640	394	22
celln	520	408	9
intel	1928	810	29
test	16	40	1
gpu	112	104	1

Totals	2576	1362	<u>40</u>

qr (queue resources)

```
pete@discovery:~ — ssh — 68x23
[pete@discovery ~]$ qr

Queue Resources for pete on Fri Mar 14 18:06:01 EDT 2014

Account/User Resources
  Account      Owned      MAX      UserMAX      MAX      UserMAX
           CPUs      CPUs      CPUs      Wall      Wall
  Moore         796      1811       400      204480     102240

Account Usage
  Account      Wall      Jobs      CPUs      FS %
  Moore         44109      895      1270      35.0

pete's Usage/Availability
  Rem  Running  Used
  Wall  Jobs    CPUs
    0     0     0

pete's Blocked Jobs
  Wall  Jobs  CPUs
    0     0     0
```

qshow

```
[SchwarzS@discovery7 ~]$ qshow
```

User	Running		Blocked		Eligible	
	Jobs	CPUs	Jobs	CPUs	Jobs	CPUs
f001693	1	592	0	0	0	0
f002bcz	2	2	0	0	0	0
f002bg6	4	4	0	0	0	0
f002c16	1	1	0	0	0	0
f002s78	0	0	1	1	0	0
f002v06	5	48	0	0	0	0
f003k2b	1	16	0	0	0	0
f003k8w	0	0	2	40	0	0
f003k8y	0	0	2	48	0	0
lyafang	31	496	13	208	0	0
mraksha	5	80	2	32	0	0
sghaanif	0	0	1	20	0	0
sspera	0	0	0	0	4	66
vtozzi	6	384	0	0	0	0
ywang	4	20	0	0	0	0
Total	60	1643	21	349	4	66

qnotify

```
$ qnotify
```

```
Syntax: qnotify job-id hours  
        qnotify -l (list notifications)
```

```
$ qnotify 3872942 1
```

QNotify will notify you when there are about 1 hours of walltime remaining on job 3872942.

```
$ qnotify -l
```

JobID	Remaining	Notify
3872942	1:59:20	1

qshow -r

```
pete@discovery:~ — ssh — 69x22
[pete@discovery ~]$ qshow -r
```

User	Running		Blocked		Eligible		Routing
	Jobs	CPUs	Jobs	CPUs	Jobs	CPUs	Jobs
aglaser	5	80	0	0	0	0	0
bzhu	3	48	1	16	0	0	0
ccheng	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
chandana	2	48	0	0	0	0	0
denton	1	48	0	0	0	0	0
dfisher	1	64	0	0	0	0	0
ebrahimi	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
pandrews	75	75	0	0	0	0	0
piotr	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
qpan	400	400	199	199	0	0	11351
rhughes	6	24	0	0	0	0	0
robertd	18	72	0	0	0	0	0
ryanu	400	400	200	200	0	0	633
rzhang	11	110	2	20	0	0	0
tingh	25	400	68	1088	0	0	0
Total	952	1789	470	1523	0	0	11984

Summary

- Cluster introduction
- Connecting/Transferring data
- Environment settings
- Submitting jobs (PBS script, qsub)
- Checking jobs
- Usage policies and etiquette overview
 - submitting jobs etiquette
 - monitoring disk usage