

High Performance Computing in a Nutshell

HPC Services, NHR@FAU

hpc-support@fau.de

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de>

Which application area do you come from?

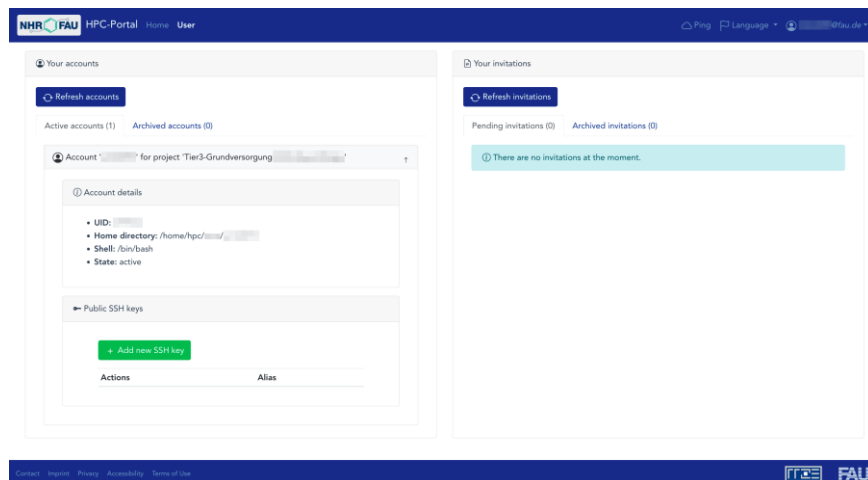


Getting an HPC account

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/account/>

HPC account – HPC-portal

- Account via portal.hpc.fau.de
- Login to HPC portal with credentials of home institution via SSO
- Invitation has to be send by project PI/technical contact/contact person at chair
- If you change your affiliation or project, you need a new HPC account. Data migration may be required



The screenshot displays the HPC-portal user interface. The top navigation bar includes the NHR@FAU logo, the text 'HPC-Portal Home User', and utility links for 'Ping', 'Language', and a user profile icon. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Your accounts', features a 'Refresh accounts' button and shows one active account for project 'Tier3-Grundversorgung'. Below this, the 'Account details' section lists: UID, Home directory, Shell (/bin/bash), and State (active). A 'Public SSH keys' section contains an 'Add new SSH key' button and fields for 'Actions' and 'Alias'. The right panel, titled 'Your invitations', has a 'Refresh invitations' button and shows no pending or archived invitations, with a message: 'There are no invitations at the moment.' The footer contains links for 'Contact', 'Help', 'Privacy', 'Accessibility', and 'Terms of Use', along with the NHR@FAU logo.

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/hpc-portal/>

HPC account – HPC-portal

- No account passwords, cluster login only via SSH keys!
- SSH keys can be managed over HPC portal

The screenshot shows the HPC-Portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NHR@FAU logo, 'HPC-Portal', 'Home', and a 'User' dropdown menu. Below this, the 'Your accounts' section is visible, featuring a 'Refresh accounts' button and tabs for 'Active accounts (1)' and 'Archived accounts (0)'. A single account is listed, with its name and the project name 'Tier3-Grundversorgung' highlighted with red boxes. Below the account list, the 'Account details' section shows fields for UID, Home directory, Shell, and State. At the bottom of the account list, a '+ Add new SSH key' button is highlighted with a red box.

project is either:

- "Tier3-Grundversorgung"
- name of an NHR project

The screenshot shows the 'Public SSH keys' form. It includes a 'Back' button, a 'Submit' button, and a 'Reset' button. Below these buttons is a section titled 'Add new SSH key' with an 'Alias' input field and a 'Key Content' text area. A 'Hide advanced options' button is located at the bottom of the form.

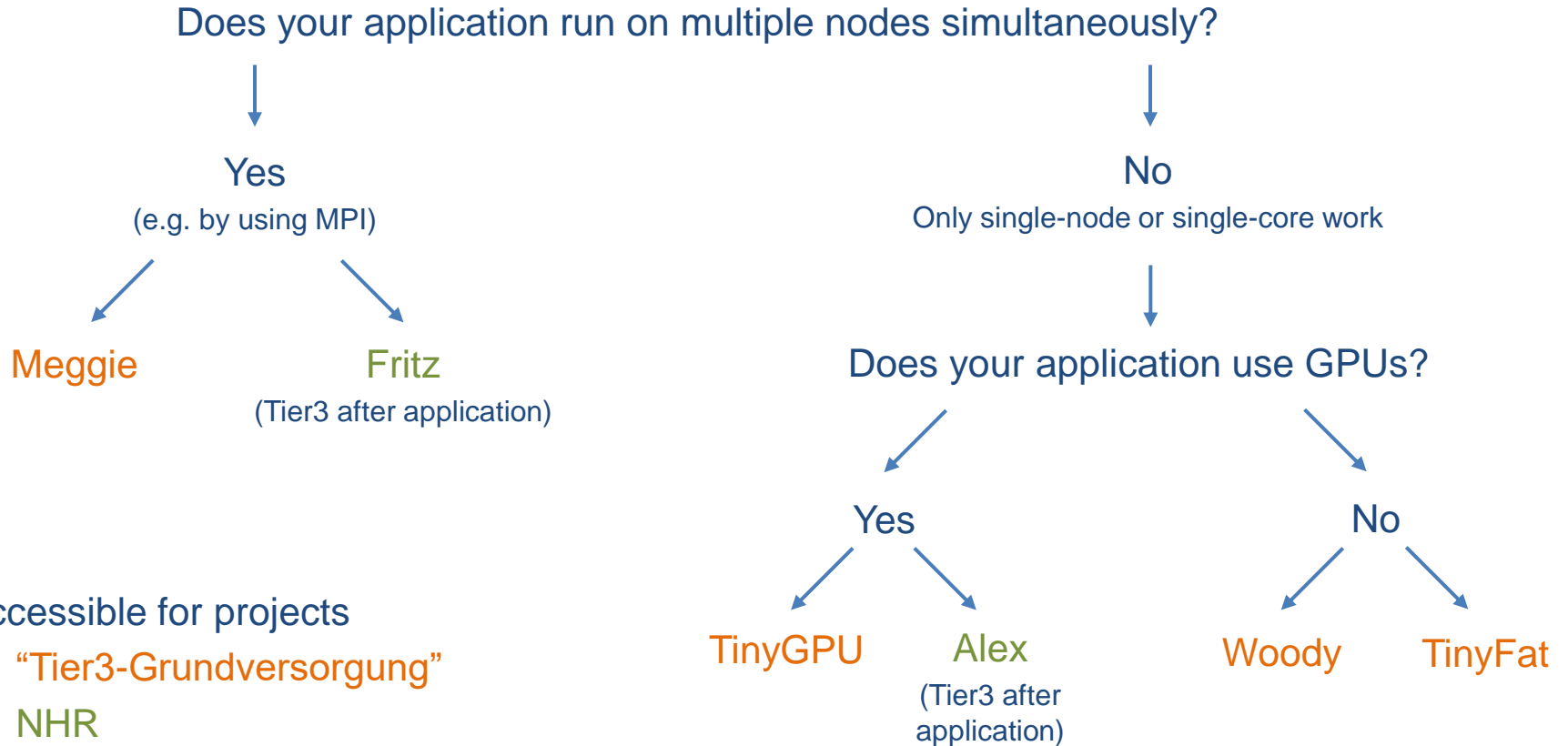
How to create SSH keys:

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/access/ssh-command-line/>

HPC systems at NHR@FAU

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/clusters/overview/>

Which cluster should I use?



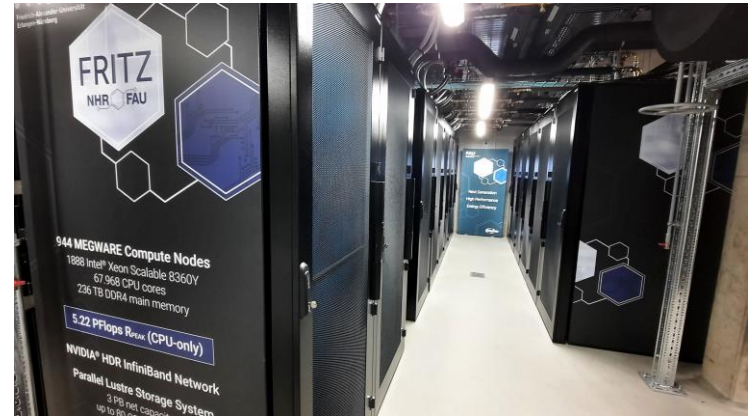
Accessible for projects

- “Tier3-Grundversorgung”
- NHR

“Fritz” cluster

NHR parallel cluster, open for Tier3 users after application

- 992 compute nodes (71.424 cores)
 - 2 Intel Xeon Platinum 8360Y “Ice Lake” 2.4 GHz (36 cores)
 - 256 GB main memory per node
- 64 huge-memory nodes
 - 2 Intel Xeon Platinum 8470 “Sapphire Rapids” 2.0 GHz (52 cores)
 - 1 or 2 TB of main memory per node
- Blocking (1:4) HDR100 Infiniband network, up to 100 GBit/s
- Parallel file system with 3,5 PB capacity



“Meggie” cluster

cluster for parallel jobs, intended for highly parallel jobs (Tier3)

- 728 Compute nodes (14.560 cores)
 - 2 Intel Xeon E5-2630 v4 (Broadwell) 2.2 GHz (10 cores)
 - 20 cores/node
 - 64 GB main memory
- No local disks
- Intel OmniPath network: Up to 100 Gbit/s
- To be decommissioned “soon”



“Alex” cluster

NHR GPGPU cluster, open for Tier3 users after application

- 44 nodes with
 - 8x NVIDIA A100 (each 40 GB / 80GB HBM2)
 - 2x AMD EPYC 7713 “Milan” 2.0 GHz, 1024 GB / 2048 GB of main memory
 - 14TB local NVMe SSD
 - HDR200 Infiniband network
- 38 nodes with
 - 8x NVIDIA A40 (each with 48 GB DDR6)
 - 2x AMD EPYC 7713 “Milan” 2.0 GHz, 512 GB of main memory
 - 7 TB local NVMe SSD



“TinyGPU” cluster

for GPU workloads – not all nodes always generally available (Tier3)

- 12 nodes with 2x “Skylake” @ 3.2 GHz, 96 GB RAM, 1.8 TB SSD, 4x RTX 2080Ti
- 4 nodes with 2x “Skylake” @3.2 GHz, 96 GB RAM, 2.9 TB SSD, 4x Tesla V100
- 7 nodes with 2x “Cascade Lake” @2.9 GHz, 384 GB RAM, 3.8 TB SSD, 8x RTX3080
- 8 nodes with 2x AMD Rome 7662 @2.0 GHz, 512 GB RAM, 5.8 TB SSD, 4x Volta A100



“Woody” cluster

Main workhorse for throughput and single-node jobs (Tier3)

- 176 nodes with 4 cores and high clock frequency (3.5/3.7 GHz) Intel Xeon E3-1240 v? processors
 - 64x Intel Skylake, 32 GB RAM
 - 112x Intel Kaby Lake, 32 GB RAM
- 70 nodes with 2x Intel Xeon Gold 6326 (32 cores total @2.9 GHz, 256 GB RAM)
- at least 960 GB local HDD/SSD
- Gbit network only



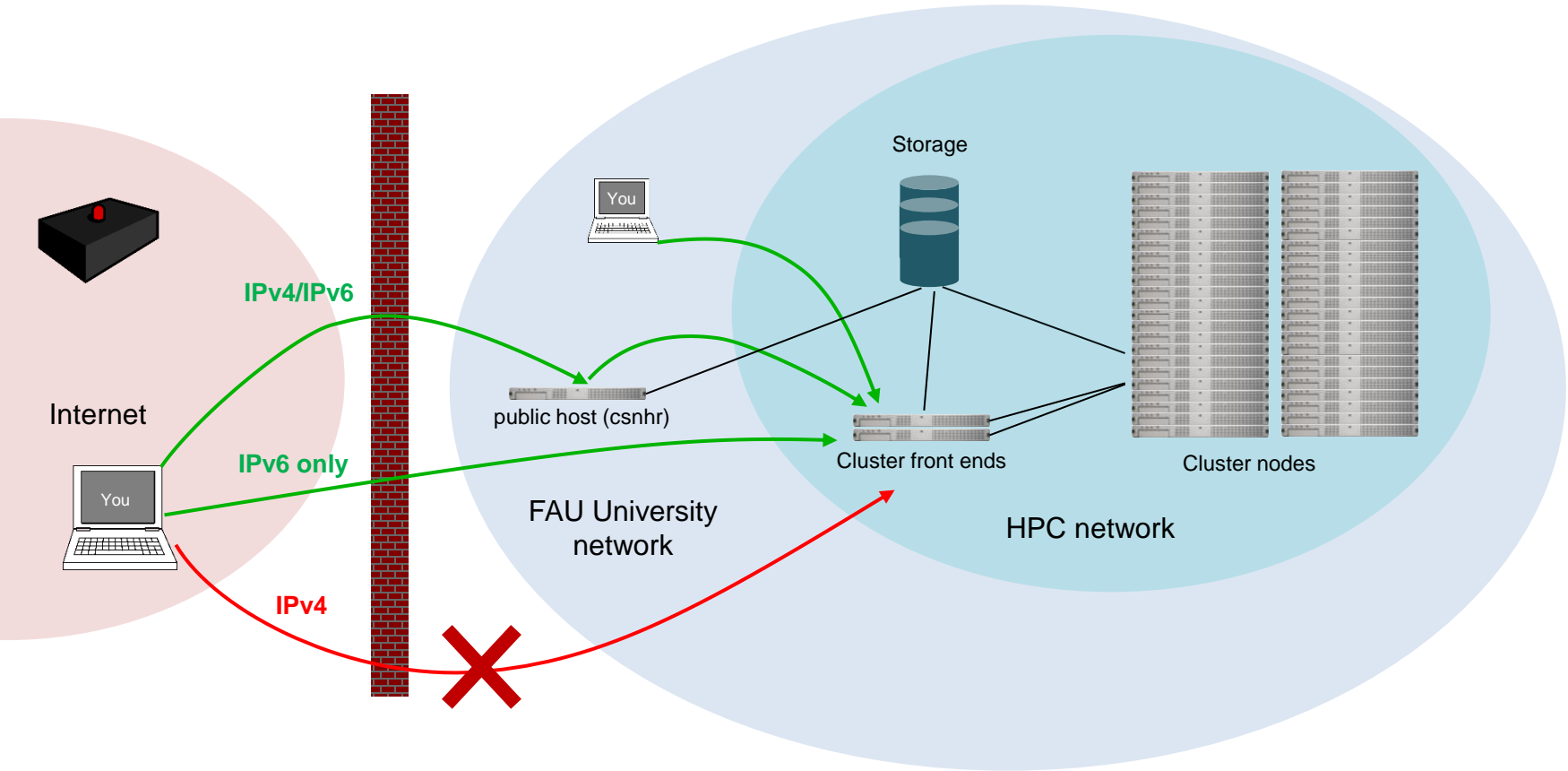
Which cluster(s) are you planning to use?



Accessing HPC systems

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/access/overview/>

Cluster access



Cluster access

- Cluster frontends: only directly available from within FAU network or via IPv6
 - `meggie.rrze.fau.de`
 - `tinyx.nhr.fau.de` (for TinyGPU/TinyFat)
 - `woody.nhr.fau.de`
 - `alex.nhr.fau.de`
 - `fritz.nhr.fau.de`
- Access from outside FAU network via ProxyJump over dialog server
 - `csnhr.nhr.fau.de`

SSH – Secure Shell

- No GUI is available on the HPC systems. Basic knowledge of file handling, scripting, editing, etc. under Linux is required.

- SSH usage:

```
ssh hpcaccount@csnhr.nhr.fau.de
```

- Authentication only with SSH keys uploaded to HPC Portal, no passwords!
- General documentation on SSH, how to generate an SSH key and example ssh-config including ProxyJump: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/access/ssh-command-line>

Secure Shell client programs

- Linux: OpenSSH available
- Mac: OpenSSH available
- Windows
 - MobaXterm (<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/access/ssh-mobaxterm/>)
 - OpenSSH via Command/PowerShell (since Windows 10 v1803)
 - Linux Subsystem for Windows

SSH – Troubleshooting

- Troubleshooting guide: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/access/ssh-command-line/#troubleshooting>
- FAQs for most frequent SSH problems: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/faq/#ssh>
- In case of problems with login, send output of the following command to hpc-support@fau.de: `ssh -vv hpcaccount@csnhr.nhr.fau.de`

Working with data

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/data/filesystems/>

File systems overview

Available file systems differ in size, redundancy and how they should be used

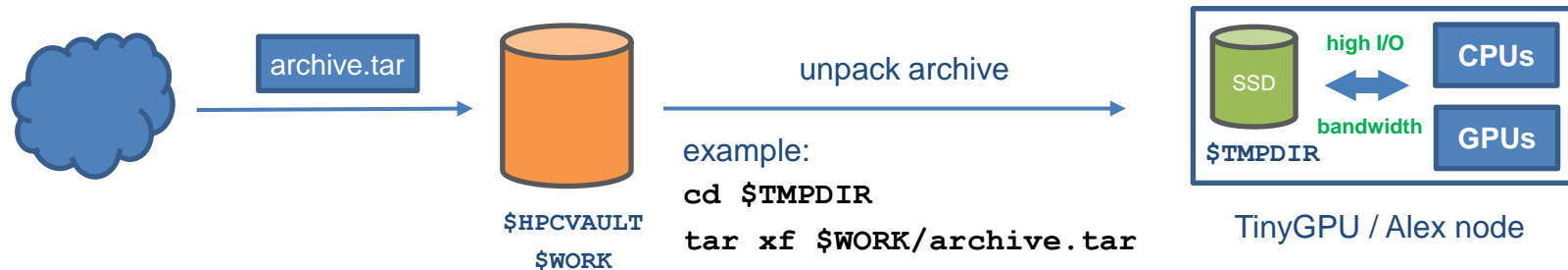
Mount point	Access	Purpose	Technology	Backup	Snapshots	Data lifetime	Quota
/home/hpc	\$HOME	Source, input, important results	NFS	YES	YES	Account lifetime	50 GB
/home/vault	\$HPCVAULT	Mid-/long-term storage	NFS	YES	YES	Account lifetime	500 GB
/home/{woody, saturn, titan, janus, atuin}	\$WORK	General-purpose, log files	NFS	NO	NO	Account lifetime	500 GB NHR project
/lxf /lustre	\$FASTTMP (fritz)	High performance parallel I/O	Lustre via InfiniBand	NO	NO	High watermark	Only inodes
/???	\$TMPDIR	Node-local job-specific dir	SSD/ ramdisk	NO	NO	Job runtime	NO

Working with large datasets containing small files

Best case: use a container file format (HDF5, Parquet, ...)

Alternative: pack small files into archive. Do not unpack archive to
`$HOME/$HPCVAULT/$WORK`

Unpack files to node-local SSDs only and use them from there



More details: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/data/staging/>

File system quotas

- File system may impose quotas on data volume and/or number of files
- Quotas may be set per user or per group (or both)
- Soft quota
 - Can be exceeded temporarily (7 days)
 - Turns into hard quota at end of grace period
- Hard quota:
 - absolute upper limit, cannot be exceeded

```
$ quota -s                # generic command

$ shownicerquota.pl      # only on RRZE systems
  Path                    Used      SoftQ    HardQ    Gracetime  Filec    FileQ    FiHaQ    FileGrace
/home/hpc                 5.7G    52.5G   104.9G    N/A        72K     500K    1,000K    N/A
/home/woody               112G   333.0G   499.5G    N/A        188K
```

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/data/filesystems/#quotas>

Data transfer

- `$HOME`, `$HPCVAULT`, `$WORK` are mounted on all HPC systems
- `scp` / `rsync` is used to transfer files from and to the outside
<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/data/copying/>

```
scp [options] source destination
source/destination: local-path | username@host:remote-path
```

```
# local file to remote
# -r recurse into directories
scp -r code unrz55@csnhr.nhr.fau.de:/home/woody/unrz/unrz55
# remote file to local
scp unrz55@csnhr.nhr.fau.de:results/output.dat .
```

- Additionally on Windows: WinSCP, MobaXTerm
- Mount filesystems locally via `sshfs` or your Linux desktop
<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/data/mounting/>

Software

Environment modules: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/environment/modules/>

Development and Tools: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/sdt/overview/>

Applications: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/apps/overview/>

What type of software are you using?



Environment modules

- Linux standard distro packages are available on frontends and to some extent on compute nodes, but they might be outdated.
- Additional software is provided via environment modules
 - Compilers, libraries, commercial and open software
 - Installed on central server and available on all cluster nodes
- Environment modules are managed through the **module** command
- All **module** commands affect the current shell only!

The module command

Show all available modules: `module avail`

```
$ module avail
----- /apps/modules/data/applications -----
amber/20p12-at21p11-mpi-gnu                gromacs/2021.5-gcc11.2.0-mpi-mkl
amber/20p12-at21p11-mpi-intel             gromacs/2022.1-gcc11.2.0-mpi-mkl
amber/20p12-at21p11-openmpi-gpu-cuda11.5  gromacs/2022.1-gcc11.2.0-mkl-cuda
----- /apps/modules/data/compiler -----
gcc/10.3.0  gcc/11.2.0  gcc/12.1.0  intel/2021.4.0  intel/2022.1.0  nvhpc/22.1  nvhpc/22.2
----- /apps/modules/data/development -----
cuda/11.3.1                intelmpi/2021.4.0                openmpi/4.1.2-gcc11.2.0-cuda
cuda/11.4.2                intelmpi/2021.6.0                openmpi/4.1.2-intel2021.4.0-cuda
cuda/11.5.0                openmpi/4.1.2-gcc10.3.0-cuda      openmpi/4.1.2-oneapi2021.4.0-cuda
```

The module command

Load a module: `module load <modulename>`

```
$ module load intel/2021.4.0
$ icc -V
Intel(R) C Intel(R) 64 Compiler Classic for applications running on Intel(R) 64, Version 2021.4.0 Build
20210910_000000
Copyright (C) 1985-2021 Intel Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

Display loaded modules: `module list`

```
$ module load openmpi/4.1.2-intel2021.4.0
$ module list
Currently Loaded Modulefiles:
1) intel/2021.4.0 <aL> 2) openmpi/4.1.2-intel2021.4.0
```

Module command summary

Command	What it does
module avail	List available modules
module whatis	Shows verbose listing of all modules
module list	Shows which modules are currently loaded
module load <pkg>/<version>	Loads specific version of module package, i.e. adjusts environment
module unload <pkg>	Undoes what the load command did
module help <pkg>	Shows a detailed description of package
module show <pkg>	Shows which environment variables are modified and how

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/environment/modules/>

Using Python

- Use anaconda modules instead of system installation

```
$ module avail python
----- /apps/modules/modulefiles/tools -----
python/3.6-anaconda  python/3.7-anaconda(default)  python/3.8-anaconda
```

- Install packages via conda/pip with `--user` option
- Change default package installation path from `$HOME` to `$WORK`
- It might be necessary to configure a proxy to access external repositories
- Build packages in an interactive job on the target cluster (especially for GPUs)

- More details:
 - <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/sdt/python/>
 - <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/environment/python-env/>

Running jobs

https://doc.nhr.fau.de/batch-processing/batch_system_slurm/

Interactive work on the front-ends

- The cluster frontends are for interactive work
 - Editing, compiling, preparing input,...
 - Front-ends are shared among all users, so be considerate!
 - Amount of compute time per binary is limited by system limits
 - E.g., after 1 hour of CPU time your process will be killed
 - MPI jobs are not allowed on front ends
- Submit computational intensive work to the batch system to be run on the compute nodes!
- Use interactive batch jobs for debugging and testing.

Batch System

- Users can interact with the resources of the cluster via the “Batch system”
- “Batch jobs” encapsulate:
 - Resource requirements (number of nodes, number of GPUs, ...)
 - Job runtime (usually max. 24 hours)
 - Setup of runtime environment
 - Commands for application run
- Batch system will handle queuing of jobs, resource distribution and allocation
- Job will run when resources become available



Example: Batch script for Fritz

```
#!/bin/bash -l
```

```
#SBATCH --nodes=4
```

Resource requirements

```
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=72
```

Max. runtime

```
#SBATCH --time=06:00:00
```

```
#SBATCH --job-name=testjob_cpu
```

Other job options (name, notifications,...)

```
#SBATCH --export=NONE
```

Prevent export of environment to job

```
unset SLURM_EXPORT_ENV
```

```
module load openmpi
```

Set up job environment

```
srunch ${HOME}/bin/a.out -i inputfile -o outputfile
```

Actual run of your binary

Example: Batch script for Alex

```
#!/bin/bash -l
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:a40:1
#SBATCH --time=06:00:00
#SBATCH --job-name=testjob_gpu
#SBATCH --export=NONE

unset SLURM_EXPORT_ENV

module load python
conda activate test-environment

python train.py
```

Resource requirements

Max. runtime

Other job options (name, notifications,...)

Prevent export of environment to job

Set up job environment

Actual run of your binary

Example: Batch script for Alex

```
#!/bin/bash -l
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:a40:1
#SBATCH --time=06:00:00
#SBATCH --job-name=testjob_gpu
#SBATCH --export=NONE

unset SLURM_EXPORT_ENV

module load python
conda activate test-environment

cd $TMPDIR
tar xzf $WORK/large-archive-with-small-files.tar.gz

python train.py
```

Resource requirements

Max. runtime

Other job options (name, notifications,...)

Prevent export of environment to job

Set up job environment

Actual run of your binary

Slurm batch job submission

```
hpcuser@fritz1$ sbatch script.sh
```

```
Submitted batch job 675329
```

```
hpcuser@fritz1:~ $ squeue -l
```

JOBID	PARTITION	NAME	USER	STATE	TIME	TIME_LIMI	NODES	NODELIST (REASON)
675329	multinode	testjob_cpu	hpcuser	RUNNING	0:06	06:00:00	4	f[0116,0120,0159,0264]

Specific for TinyFat/TinyGPU:

- All jobs are submitted from the frontend `tinyx.nhr.fau.de`
- Wrapper scripts have to be used for all Slurm commands (e.g. `sbatch.tinygpu`, `sbatch.tinyfat`, `squeue.tinygpu`, ...)

GPU Jobs on TinyGPU / Alex

- Nodes are shared, GPUs are always exclusive
- Granularity is one GPU with a corresponding portion of CPU and main memory
- Request GPUs with **sbatch** option e.g.
 - `--gres=gpu:rtx3080:1` (to request a specific type)
 - `--gres=gpu:a100:1 --partition=a100` (necessary for V100 and A100 GPUs on TinyGPU)
- More details and examples:
<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/clusters/alex/>
<https://doc.nhr.fau.de/clusters/tinygpu/>

Interactive batch job with Slurm

- TinyGPU / Alex

```
iww042@tinysx$ salloc.tinygpu --gres=gpu:1 --time=01:00:00
```

```
iww042@alex1$ salloc --gres=gpu:a40:1 --time=01:00:00
```

- Meggie / Fritz:

```
iww042@meggie1$ salloc --nodes=1 --time=01:00:00
```

- Woody / TinyFat

```
iww042@woody$ salloc --ntasks=1 --time=01:00:00
```

```
iww042@tinysx$ salloc.tinyfat --cpus-per-task=10 --time=01:00:00
```


Slurm documentation

- NHR@FAU
 - General: https://doc.nhr.fau.de/batch-processing/batch_system_slurm/
 - Cluster-specific: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/clusters/overview/>
 - HPC Café on “Slurm - basics, best practices and advanced usage”:
<https://hpc.fau.de/files/2022/04/2022-04-12-hpc-cafe-slurm.pdf>,
<https://www.fau.tv/clip/id/41306>
- Official Slurm documentation
 - Separate documentation for every command and the available options:
https://slurm.schedmd.com/man_index.html
 - Slurm commands and their counterparts in different batch systems:
<https://slurm.schedmd.com/rosetta.pdf>
 - Slurm tutorials: <https://slurm.schedmd.com/tutorials.html>

Some Dos and don'ts

Good practices

- Be considerate. Clusters are valuable shared resources that have been paid by the taxpayer.
- Use the appropriate amount of parallelism
 - Most workloads are not highly scalable
 - Best to run scaling experiments to figure out “sweet spot”
- Use the appropriate file system(s)
 - #1 mistake: Overload file servers by doing tiny-size, high-frequency I/O to FS
 - Delete obsolete data

Good practices

- Check your jobs regularly
 - Are the results OK?
 - Does the job actually use the allocated nodes in the intended way? Does it run with the expected performance?
 - Check if your job makes use of the GPUs
 - **Attach to a running job** (https://doc.nhr.fau.de/batch-processing/batch_system_slurm/#attach-to-a-running-job)
 - Use e.g. nvidia-smi to check GPU utilization
- Job Monitoring
 - How to use it and what to look out for: <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/job-monitoring-with-clustercockpit/>

Good practices

- Talk to co-workers who are more experienced cluster users; let them educate you
- Do not re-use other people's job scripts if you don't understand them completely
- Look at tips and tricks for various applications (e.g. example batch scripts): <https://doc.nhr.fau.de/apps/overview/>
- Have a look at HPC Café talks from past events: <https://hpc.fau.de/systems-services/support/hpc-cafe/>

Good practices

When reporting a problem to NHR@FAU:

- Mail to hpc-support@fau.de – this will immediately open a helpdesk ticket
- Provide as much detail as possible so we know where to look
 - “My jobs always crash” will not do
 - Cluster, JobID, file system, time of event, ...
 - Batch script, output files, ...
 - SSH problems: `ssh -vv`



THANK YOU.

NHR@FAU

<https://doc.nhr.fau.de>

hpc-support@fau.de