

# Introduction to PDC's environment

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PDC

KTH, Sweden



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High Performance Computing

# What to learn?

- How to login



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# What to learn?

- How to login
- Where to store things



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# What to learn?

- How to login
- Where to store things
- How to run a program



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# Don't!

- **NEVER** write your PDC password on a computer which you are not able to touch!



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- Never disclose your PDC password. Keep it secret. Keep it safe.



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- User account details? Log in information? Don't e-mail your password! It's yours, all yours!



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- User account details? Log in information? Don't e-mail your password! It's yours, all yours!
- Never let anyone else use your PDC account. No, not even me!



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# Finding Information

- `man`, `-help`, `-h`, `apropos` ...



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- `man`, `-help`, `-h`, `apropos` ...
- <http://www.pdc.kth.se/>



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- Flash News



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# Finding Information

- `man, -help, -h, apropos ...`
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# Finding Information

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- Course assistants
- `support@pdc.kth.se`



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# Modules

- Modules handles `PATH`, `MANPATH` . . .



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- `module avail`



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Common PDC modules are: `i-compilers`, `mpi`, `afsws`, `heimdal` and `easy`.

# Modules

- Modules handles `PATH`, `MANPATH` ...
- `module avail`
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- `module list`



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Common PDC modules are: `i-compilers`, `mpi`, `afsws`, `heimdal` and `easy`. Use the Summer School module `summer/10`.

# Kerberos



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- Kerberos — system for **authenticating users and services on a network.**



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- **Kerberos server**, trusted by users and services.



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# Kerberos



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- Kerberos — system for **authenticating users and services on a network**.
- **Kerberos server**, trusted by users and services.
- A **Kerberos principal** (*username@NADA.KTH.SE*) is a user's or service's username for a certain **Kerberos realm** (*NADA.KTH.SE*).



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# Getting your Kerberos ticket

- `kinit` — proves your identity



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# Getting your Kerberos ticket

- `kinit` — proves your identity
- `klist` — list your Kerberos tickets



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- `kpasswd` — change your Kerberos password



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```
kinit -f -l 7d username@NADA.KTH.SE
```



# Getting your Kerberos ticket

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```
klist -Tf
```



# Getting your Kerberos ticket

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```
kinit -f -l 7d username@NADA.KTH.SE
```

```
klist -Tf
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```
Credentials cache : FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_500
```

```
Principal: username@NADA.KTH.SE
```

Issued	Expires	Flags	Principal
Mar 25 09:45	Mar 25 19:45	FI	krbtgt/NADA.KTH.SE@NADA.KTH.SE
Mar 25 09:45	Mar 25 19:45		afs/pdc.kth.se@NADA.KTH.SE



# Important!

REMEMBER! You are NOT allowed to write your password on any computer that you are remotely connected to!!!. If you expose your password you endanger not only your own work, you are putting all other cluster users at risk.

- Once you have your **local Kerberos ticket** you **never** need to type your password again!



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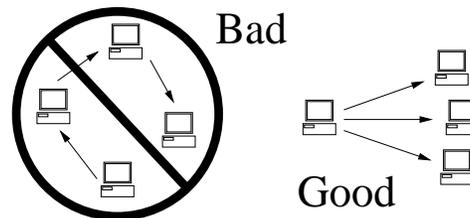
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# Login using Kerberos tickets

- Make sure you have **forwardable** Kerberos tickets



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- **Forward** your forwardable tickets for remote login and secure X-windows redirect:



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# Login using Kerberos tickets

- Make sure you have **forwardable** Kerberos tickets
- **Forward** your forwardable tickets for remote login and secure X-windows redirect:
- `ssh -Y -l username summer-10.pdc.kth.se`



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- Make sure you have **forwardable** Kerberos tickets
- **Forward** your forwardable tickets for remote login and secure X-windows redirect:
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- The `ssh` command has to use **GSSAPI key exchange**.



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# Login using Kerberos tickets

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- **Forward** your forwardable tickets for remote login and secure X-windows redirect:
- `ssh -Y -l username summer-10.pdc.kth.se`
- The `ssh` command has to use **GSSAPI key exchange**.
- Test your ssh using  
`ssh -vv -Y -o GSSAPIKeyExchange=yes -o \`  
`GSSAPIAuthentication=yes -l elimo summer-10.pdc.kth.se`



# Storage in AFS

- **AFS** is a global, distributed file system.



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- AFS data is stored on a number of **AFS server machines**
- **Client machines** request file data from servers when necessary and cache them locally.



# Your home directory

- Your **home directory** is located in **AFS**.



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- Some pre-existing **files and folders to keep:**  
**`.bashrc` `.forward` `Public` `Private` ...**



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**.bashrc .forward Public Private ...**
- **Oldfiles** contain `~`, as it was yesterday, i.e. a **backup**.



# AFS tokens

- When you have a valid **Kerberos ticket** it can be used to give you **AFS tokens** for access to your files in AFS.



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- `module add afs`



# AFS and directories

In AFS access rights are set on **directory level** and not for single files.

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```
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```

```
fs setacl
```

```
fs help commandname
```



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- `pts` manages groups of persons (usernames) in **access control lists (ACLs)**



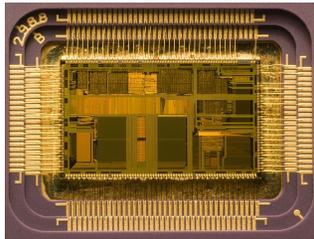
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  - `pts member username`
  - `pts creategroup groupname`
  - `pts adduser username groupname`
  - `pts examine groupname`
  - `pts help adduser`



# What's a computer cluster?

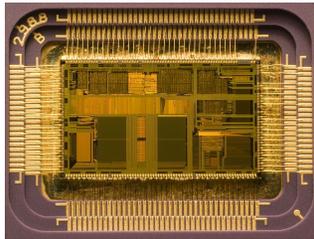


CPU/core



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CPU/core

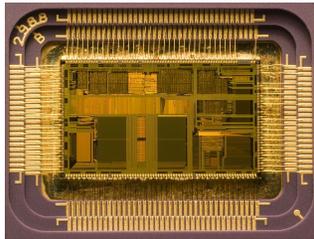


Node



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# What's a computer cluster?



CPU/core



Node

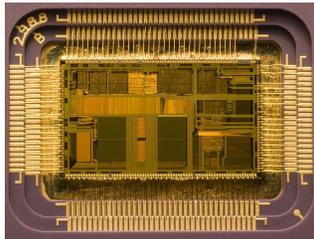


Rack



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# What's a computer cluster?



CPU/core



Node



Rack



Cluster



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# Where to run your programs

- Login nodes — **don't run jobs here!**



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# Where to run your programs

- Login nodes — **don't run jobs here!**
- Interactive nodes — for test runs, shared among users



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# Where to run your programs

- Login nodes — **don't run jobs here!**
- Interactive nodes — for test runs, shared among users
- Dedicated nodes (batch nodes) — for running final programs



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# Run a serial program on an interactive node

- Login on the login node **summer-10.pdc.kth.se**



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# Run a serial program on an interactive node

- Login on the login node **summer-10.pdc.kth.se**
- Find which nodes are interactive ones:  
module add easy  
spusage | grep interactive



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- **Login from your local computer** to an interactive node
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`module add summer/10`



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- Compile your program:  
`ifort -FR -o example1 -O2 example1.f`



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- Run the program:  
`./example1`



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- Compile your program:  
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- Run the program on a dedicated node:  
`esubmit -n1 -t5 ./example1`



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- Setup your environment:  
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- Run the program on a dedicated node:  
`esubmit -n1 -t5 ./example1`
- Watch the progress of your job:  
`spq -u $USER`



# Run a serial program on a dedicated node

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module add summer/10
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- Compile your program:  

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ifort -FR -o example1 -O2 example1.f
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- Run the program on a dedicated node:  

```
esubmit -n1 -t5 ./example1
```
- Watch the progress of your job:  

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spq -u $USER
```
- You will **receive two e-mails** — one when your job starts and later another containing the output of your program.



# When does my job start?

- Many users continuously submit jobs to the cluster



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- Each job needs a certain **time** and a number of **nodes** to run



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- At PDC the **queuing system (scheduler)** EASY keeps track of the submitted jobs and when and where each job can run on the cluster



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# When does my job start?

- Many users continuously submit jobs to the cluster
- Each job needs a certain **time** and a number of **nodes** to run
- At PDC the **queuing system (scheduler)** EASY keeps track of the submitted jobs and when and where each job can run on the cluster
- Every user belongs to at least one **time allocation** on a cluster. You belong to the time allocation (CAC) **summer-2010**



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# When does my job start?

- Many users continuously submit jobs to the cluster
- Each job needs a certain **time** and a number of **nodes** to run
- At PDC the **queuing system (scheduler)** EASY keeps track of the submitted jobs and when and where each job can run on the cluster
- Every user belongs to at least one **time allocation** on a cluster. You belong to the time allocation (CAC) **summer-2010**
- A CAC states **how many node hours per month you have on a specific cluster.**



# Time Allocations

- Check which time allocation, **CAC**, you belong to:  
cac members username  
cac examine summer-2010  
cac help



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cac help
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- Get current status of a time allocation:

```
spjobsummary -h
```

```
spjobsummary -c summer-2010
```

```
spjobsummary -u username -f 201008 -w
```

```
spsummary -h
```

```
spusage -h
```

```
spfrees -h
```



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- If your time allocation has run out of time for the month, your jobs are automatically assigned to a virtual CAC that runs only when no other jobs can run called `free.username`



# Submitting jobs with EASY

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- Submitting a MPI program (in a script) on four nodes for 30 minutes in the time allocation summer-2010:

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esubmit -n 4 -t 30 -c summer-2010 ./myscript.sh
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- Submitting a MPI program (in a script) on four nodes for 30 minutes in the time allocation summer-2010:  

```
esubmit -n 4 -t 30 -c summer-2010 ./myscript.sh
```
- Redirecting STDOUT for your program to the file `job.out`:  

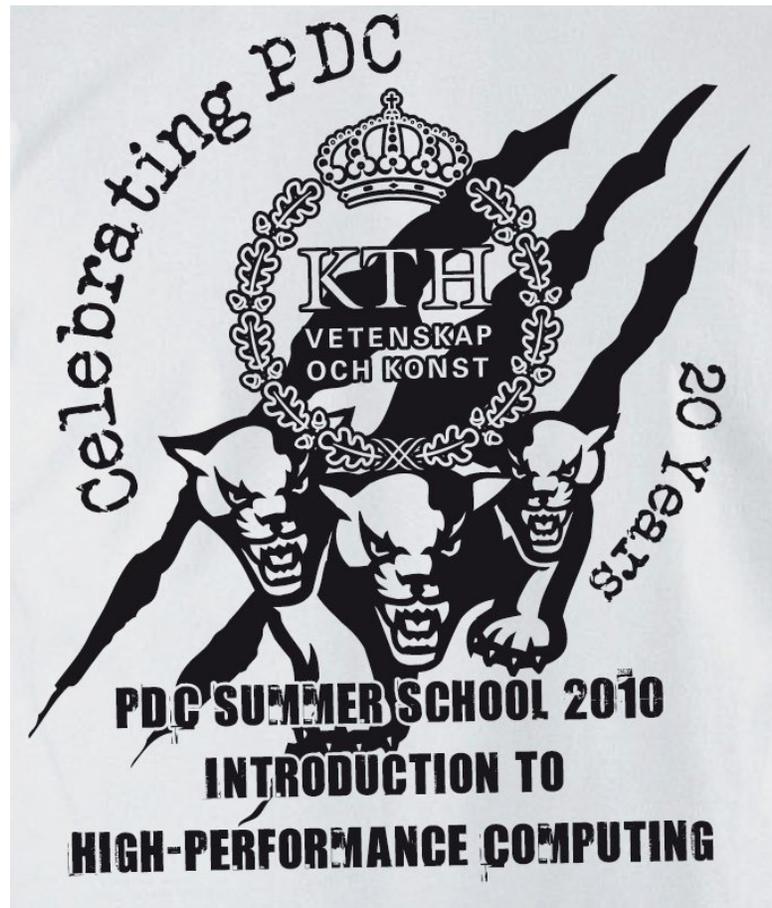
```
esubmit -n 4 -t 30 ./myscript.sh "> job.out"
```



# Thank you for listening!



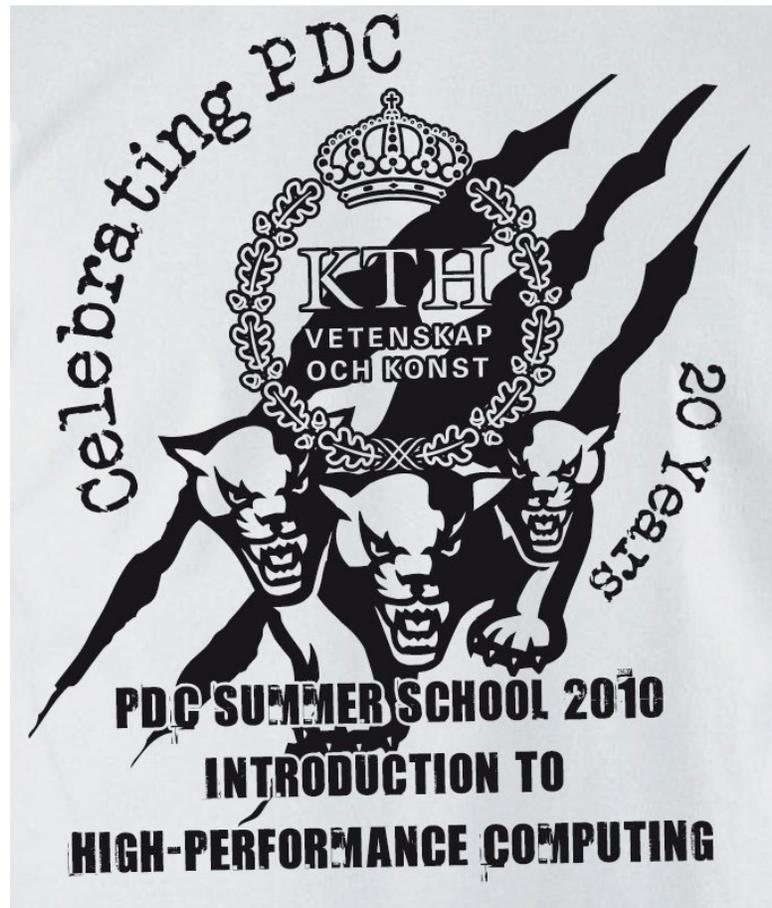
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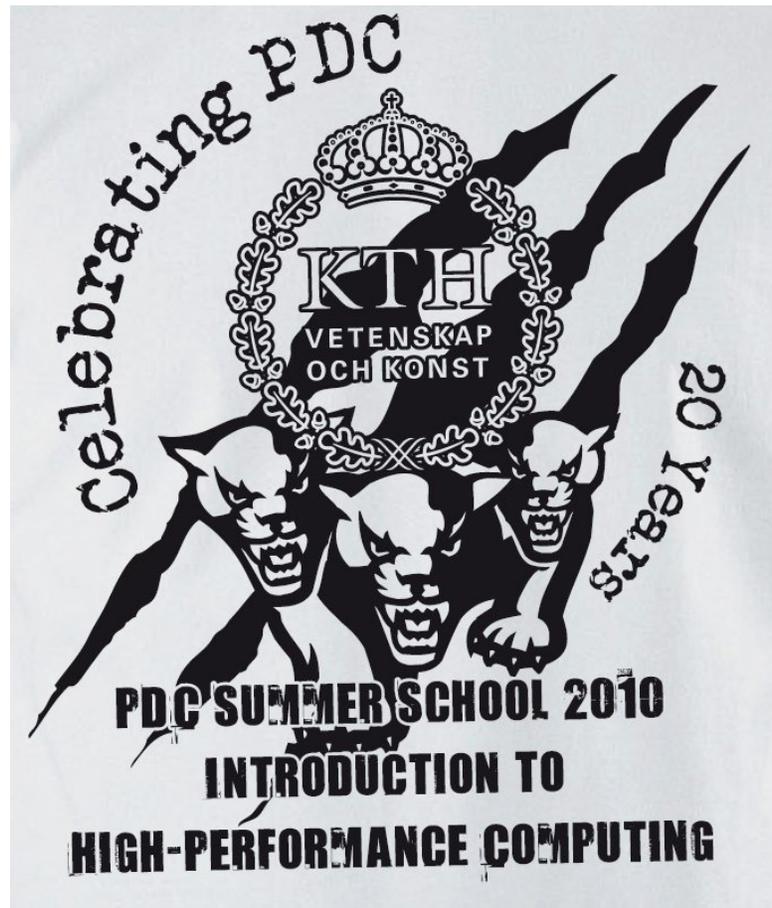
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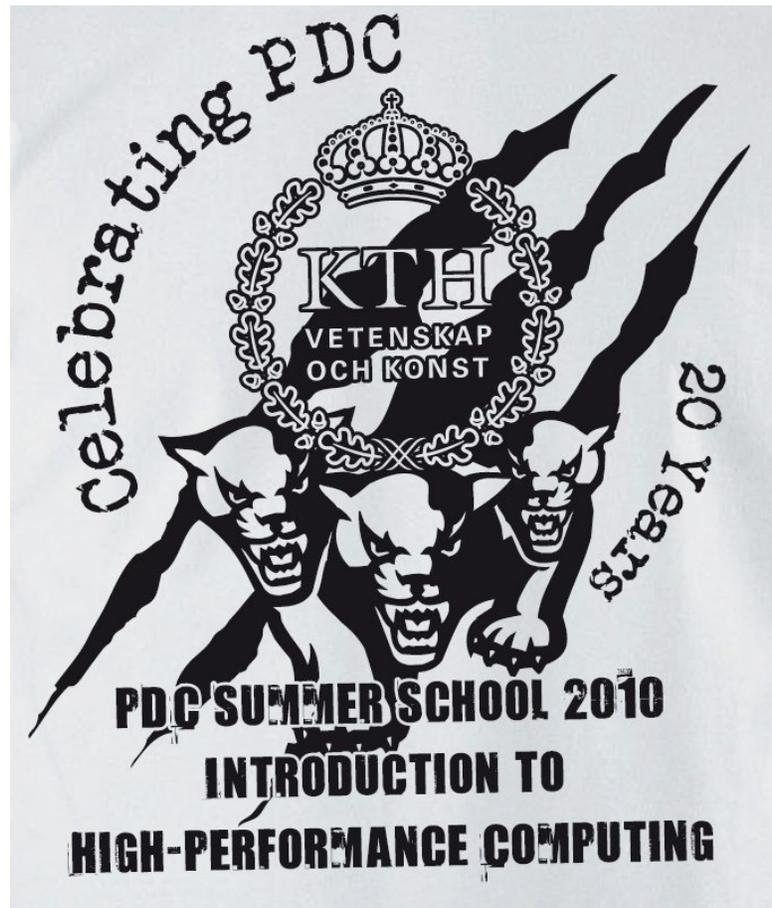
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