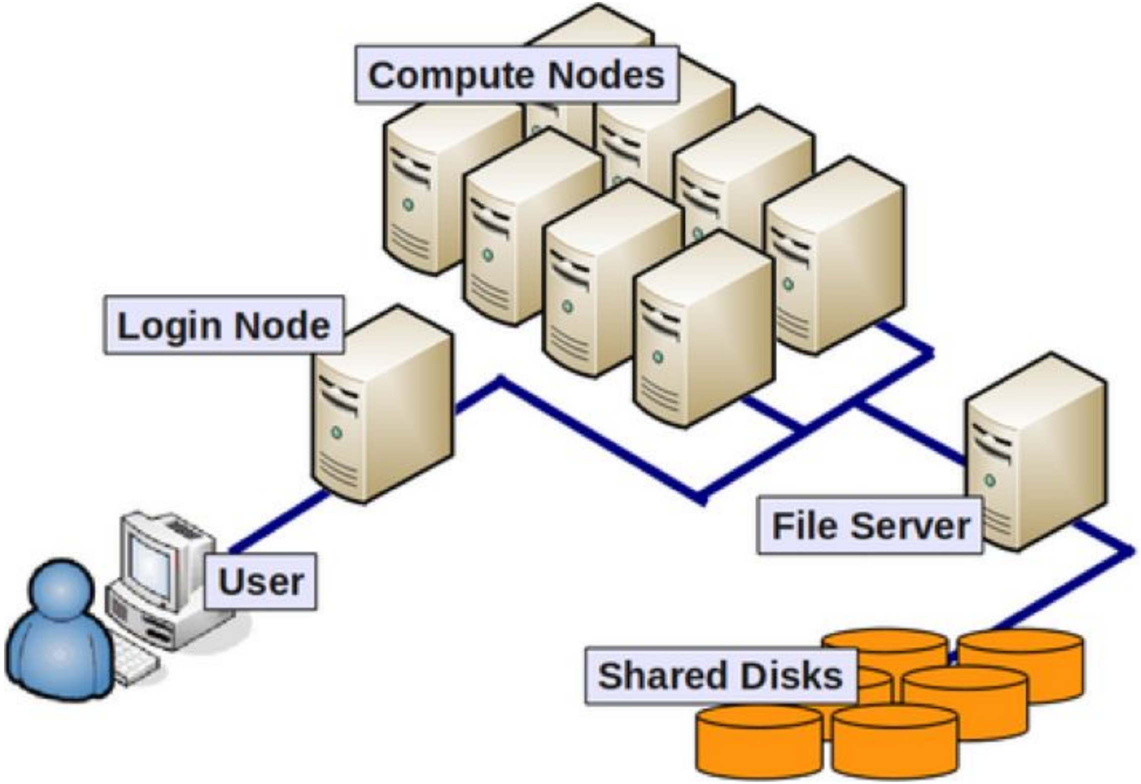
FASRC

Getting started on the FASRC Cannon Cluster

Learning Objectives

- Describe the structure of a compute cluster
- Log in to Cannon
- Demonstrate how to start an interactive session and a batch job with the SLURM job scheduler
- Query job metadata
- Cluster storage
- Cluster software modules
- VDI - Open OnDemand

Cluster Architecture

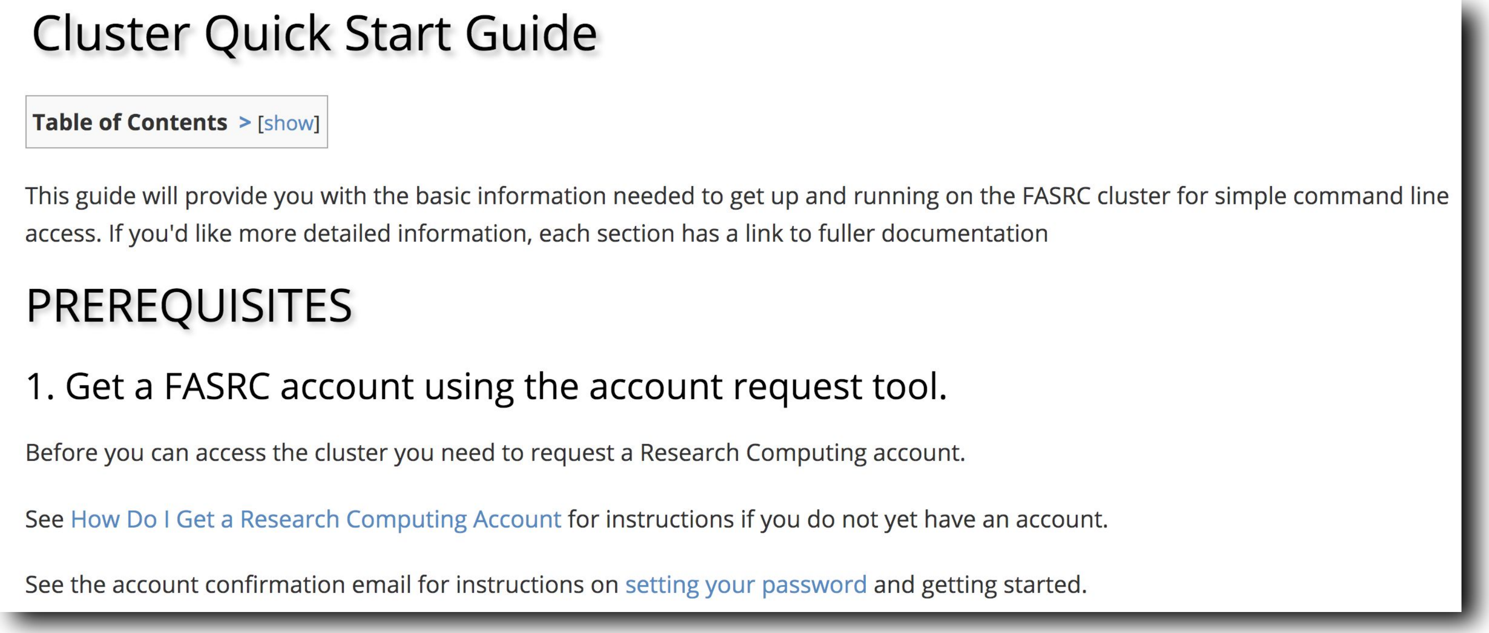


Cluster Terminology

- Supercomputer/High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster: A collection of similar computers connected by a high speed interconnect that can act in concert with each other
- Node : A computer in the cluster, an individual motherboard with CPU, memory, local hard drive
- CPU: Central Processing Unit, it can contain multiple computational cores (processors)
- Core: Basic unit of compute that runs a single instruction of code (a single process)
- GPGPU/GPU: General Purpose Graphics Processing Unit, a GPU designed for supercomputing.

Login & Access

https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/quickstart-guide/



Cluster Quick Start Guide

Table of Contents > [show]

This guide will provide you with the basic information needed to get up and running on the FASRC cluster for simple command line access. If you'd like more detailed information, each section has a link to fuller documentation

PREREQUISITES

1. Get a FASRC account using the account request tool.

Before you can access the cluster you need to request a Research Computing account.

See How Do I Get a Research Computing Account for instructions if you do not yet have an account.

See the account confirmation email for instructions on setting your password and getting started.

Login & Access

Once you have an account you can use the Terminal to connect to Cannon

- Mac: Terminal
- Linux: Xterm or Terminal
- Windows: SSH client - Putty or Bash Emulator - Git Bash

```
$ ssh username@login.rc.fas.harvard.edu
```

- ssh stands for Secure SHell
- ssh is a protocol for data transfer that is secure, i.e the data is encrypted as it travels between your computer and the cluster (remote computer)
- Commonly used commands that use the ssh protocol for data transfer are, scp and sftp

Login & Access

Once you have an account you can use the Terminal to connect to Cannon

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- Windows: SSH client - Putty or Bash Emulator - Git Bash

```
$ ssh username@login.rc.fas.harvard.edu
```

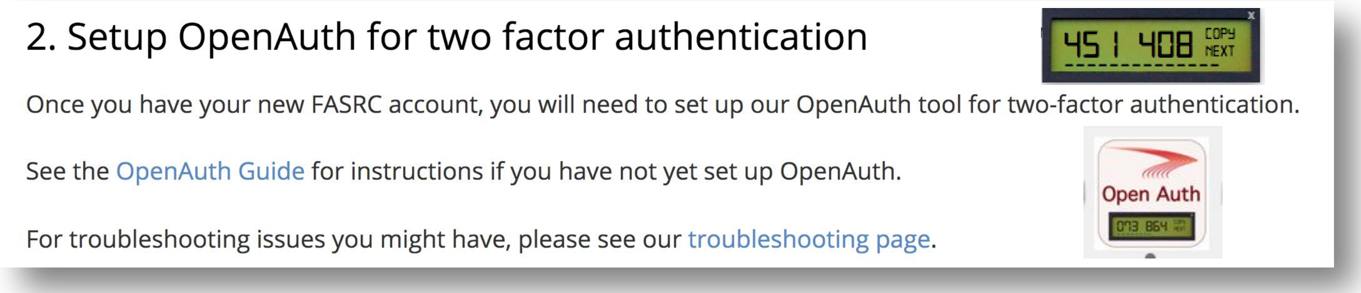
```
Cannon
Login issues? See https://rc.fas.harvard.edu/resources/support/

Password:
Verification code:
```

Login & Access

https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/quickstart-guide/

Once you have run the ssh command:

- Enter your password (*cursor won't move!*)
- Add a verification code (2-Factor Authentication)



2. Setup OpenAuth for two factor authentication

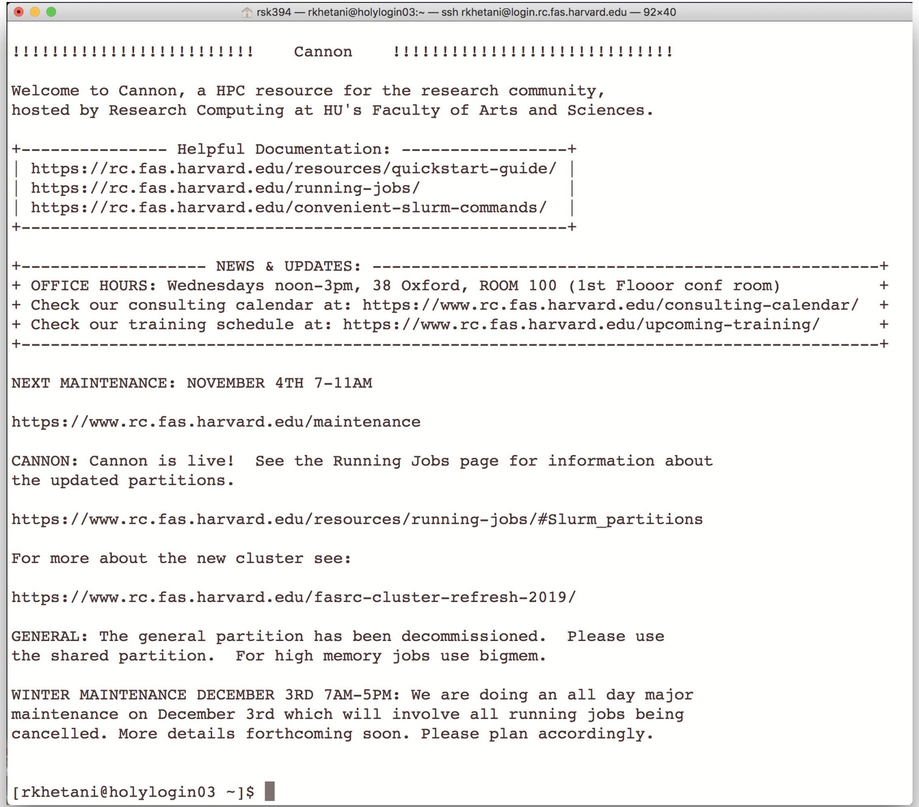
Once you have your new FASRC account, you will need to set up our OpenAuth tool for two-factor authentication.

See the OpenAuth Guide for instructions if you have not yet set up OpenAuth.

For troubleshooting issues you might have, please see our troubleshooting page.

OpenAuth is 2-factor authentication separate from HarvardKey and updates the token every 30 seconds

Login & Access

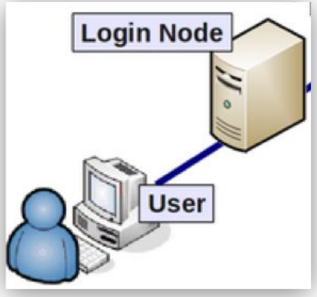

rsk394 — rkhetani@holylogin03:~ — ssh rkhetani@login.rc.fas.harvard.edu — 92×40

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!    Cannon    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Welcome to Cannon, a HPC resource for the research community,
hosted by Research Computing at HU's Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

+--------------- Helpful Documentation: -----------------+
| https://rc.fas.harvard.edu/resources/quickstart-guide/ |
| https://rc.fas.harvard.edu/running-jobs/               |
| https://rc.fas.harvard.edu/convenient-slurm-commands/  |
+--------------------------------------------------------+

+------------------- NEWS & UPDATES: ---------------------------------------------------+
+ OFFICE HOURS: Wednesdays noon-3pm, 38 Oxford, ROOM 100 (1st Flooor conf room)         +
+ Check our consulting calendar at: https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/consulting-calendar/ +
+ Check our training schedule at: https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/upcoming-training/     +
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

NEXT MAINTENANCE: NOVEMBER 4TH 7-11AM

https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/maintenance

CANNON: Cannon is live!  See the Running Jobs page for information about
the updated partitions.

https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/resources/running-jobs/#Slurm_partitions

For more about the new cluster see:

https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/fasrc-cluster-refresh-2019/

GENERAL: The general partition has been decommissioned.  Please use
the shared partition.  For high memory jobs use bigmem.

WINTER MAINTENANCE DECEMBER 3RD 7AM-5PM: We are doing an all day major
maintenance on December 3rd which will involve all running jobs being
cancelled. More details forthcoming soon. Please plan accordingly.


[rkhetani@holylogin03 ~]$
```

You have logged into the login node!

```
[joesmith@holylogin03 ~]$
```

Name of the login node assigned to you



Access to resources on a compute node

- Login node:
  - not designed for analysis
  - not anything compute- or memory-intensive
  - best practice is to request a compute node as soon as you log in
- Interactive session:
  - work on a compute node “interactively”
  - request resources from SLURM using the `salloc` command
  - session will only last as long as the remote connection is active

Access to resources on a compute node

Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management - SLURM job scheduler:

- Fairly allocates access to resources to users on compute nodes
- Manages a queue of pending jobs; ensures that no single user or group monopolizes the cluster
- Ensures users do not exceed their resource requests
- Provides a framework for starting, executing, and monitoring batch jobs

Access to resources on a compute node

Requesting an interactive session:

```
[joesmith@holylogin03 ~]$ salloc -p test --mem 100 -t 0-01:00
```

`salloc` – is how interactive sessions are started with SLURM

`-p test` – requesting a compute node in a specific partition*

`--mem 100` – memory requested in MB

`-t 0-1:00` – time requested (1 hour)

** Partitions are groups of computers that are designated to perform specific types of computing. More on next slide*

```
[joesmith@holy7c26602 ~]$
```

Name of the compute node assigned to you

Slurm Job Script (for sbatch)

Slurm directives

```
#!/bin/bash

#SBATCH -J Rjob1          # Job name
#SBATCH -p shared         # Partition(s) (separate with commas if using multiple)
#SBATCH -n 1              # Number of cores
#SBATCH -t 0-00:30:00     # Time (D-HH:MM:SS)
#SBATCH --mem=500M        # Memory
#SBATCH -o %j.o           # Name of standard output file
#SBATCH -e %j.e           # Name of standard error file

## LOAD SOFTWARE ENV ##
module load R/3.5.1-fasrc01

input=M2.R

## EXECUTE CODE ##
R CMD BATCH $input $input.out
```

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/running-jobs/

Test first

ALWAYS test the job submission script first:

- To ensure the job will complete without any errors
- To ensure you understand the resource needs and have requested them appropriately

Submitting a batch job:

```
[joesmith@boslogin01 ~]$ sbatch runscript.sh
Submitted batch job 20801712
[joesmith@boslogin01 ~]$
```

Partitions on Cannon

Partitions:	shared	gpu	test	gpu_test	serial_requeue	gpu_requeue	bigmem	unrestricted	**pi_lab**
Time Limit	7 days	7 days	8 hrs	1 hrs	7 days	7 days	no limit	no limit	**varies**
# Nodes	530	15	16	1	1930	155	6	8	**varies**
# Cores / Node	48	32 + 4 V100	48	32 + 4 V100	varies	varies	64	64	**varies**
Memory / Node (GB)	196	375	196	375	varies	varies	512	256	**varies**

Learn more about a partition:

```
$ sinfo -p shared

$ scontrol show partition shared
```

sacct overview

- sacct = Slurm accounting database
  - every 30 sec the node collects the amount of cpu and memory usage that all of the process ID are using for the given job. After the job ends this data is set to slurmdb.

- Common flags
  - -j *jobid* or --name=*jobname*
  - -S *YYYY-MM-DD* and -E *YYYY-MM-DD*
  - -o *ouput_options*

```
JobID,JobName,NCPUS,Nnodes,Submit,Start,End,CPUTime,
TotalCPU,ReqMem,MaxRSS,MaxVMSize,State,Exit,Node
```

Memory Usage

Run a test batch job and check memory usage after the job has completed (with the “sacct” Slurm command)

Example:

```
[joesmith@boslogin01 ~]$ sacct -j 3937435 -o ReqMem,MaxRSS

   ReqMem        MaxRSS
   ----------    ----------
   1000Mn
   1000Mn        286712K
```

```
or
```

286712KB = 286.712MB

seff overview

```
[user@boslogin01 home]# seff 1234567
Job ID: 1234567
Cluster: odyssey
User/Group: user/user_lab
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)
Nodes: 8
Cores per node: 64
CPU Utilized: 37-06:17:33
CPU Efficiency: 23.94% of 155-16:02:08 core-walltime
Job Wall-clock time: 07:17:49
Memory Utilized: 1.53 TB (estimated maximum)
Memory Efficiency: 100.03% of 1.53 TB (195.31 GB/node)
```

Fairshare score

A Fairshare score

- determines what priority a user/group has to run their jobs
- is calculated for a group using various factors, including what resources/partition of the cluster groups have access.
- goes from 1 to 0 with a middle point of 0.5

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fairshare/

Fairshare score

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- goes from 1 to 0 with a middle point of 0.5

□ 1.0: Unused. The account has not run any jobs recently.

□ 1.0 > f > 0.5: Under-utilization. The account is underutilizing their granted Share.

□ 0.5: Average utilization. The account on average is using exactly as much as their granted Share.

□ 0.5 > f > 0: Over-utilization. The account has overused their granted Share.

□ 0: No share left. The account has vastly overused their granted Share.

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fairshare/

Fairshare score

A Fairshare score

- determines what priority a user/group has to run their jobs
- is calculated for a group using various factors, including what resources/partition of the cluster groups have access.
- goes from 1 to 0 with a middle point of 0.5
- dynamically updated based on usage
- ensures that no single user or group monopolizes the cluster resources

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fairshare/

Fairshare score

- Accounts on the cluster are assigned to a primary lab “group” based on their affiliation.

```
[user1@holyitc01 ~]$ groups
test_lab cluster_users
```

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fairshare/

Fairshare score

- Accounts on the cluster are assigned to a primary lab "group" based on their affiliation.

```
[user1@holyitc01 ~]$ groups
test_lab cluster_users
```

- sshare can be used to check the current fairshare for a whole group or a single user

```
[user1@holyitc01 ~]$ sshare --account=test_lab -a
Account   User   RawShares NormShares RawUsage  EffectvUsage FairShare
--------------------------------------------------------------------
test_lab            244     0.001363   45566082 0.000572   0.747627
test_lab user1 parent      0.001363   8202875  0.000572   0.747627
test_lab user2 parent      0.001363   248820   0.000572   0.747627
test_lab user3 parent      0.001363   163318   0.000572   0.747627
test_lab user4 parent      0.001363   18901027 0.000572   0.747627
test_lab user5 parent      0.001363   18050039 0.000572   0.747627
```

More information: https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fairshare/

Storage Grid

	Home Directories	Lab Directory (Startup)	Local Scratch	Global Scratch	Tier Storage
Mount Point	/n/home#/ $USER	/n/holylabs/pi_lab	/scratch	/n/$SCRATCH	/n/pi_lab
Size Limit	100GB	1- 4TB	70GB/node	2.4PB total	Based on Tier
Availability	All cluster nodes + Desktop/laptop	All cluster nodes	Local compute node only	All cluster nodes	All cluster nodes/ mountable
Retention Policy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Job duration	90 days	Indefinite
Backup	Hourly snapshot + Daily Offsite	No backup	No backup	No backup	Depending on Tier
Performance	Moderate. Not suitable for high I/O	Moderate. Not suitable for high I/O	Suited for small file I/O intensive jobs	Appropriate for large file I/O intensive jobs	Depending on Tier
Cost	Free	Free max of 4TB	Free	Free	Paid

Tier Storage: https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/services/data-storage/

LMOD Module System

Software is loaded incrementally using modules, to set up your shell environment (e.g., PATH, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, and other environment variables)

```
module load matlab/R2016a-fasrc01       # recommended
module load matlab                      # most recent version
module list                             # show loaded modules
module purge                            # unload all modules
```

Software search capabilities similar to module-query are also available on the RC Portal: https://portal.rc.fas.harvard.edu/apps/modules

Module loads best placed in SLURM batch scripts:

- Keeps your interactive working environment simple
- Is a record of your research workflow (reproducible research!)
- Keep .bashrc module loads sparse, lest you run into software and library conflicts

VDI - Open OnDemand

OPEN OnDemand

For applications that need a GUI: https://vdi.rc.fas.harvard.edu

Supports:

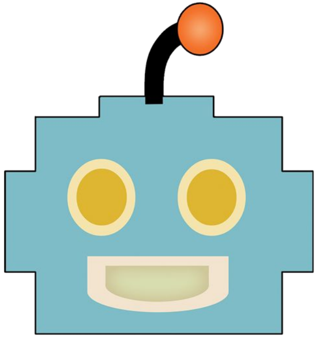
- Remote Desktop
- Jupyter Notebooks
- Rstudio
- Matlab

Notes:

- Need to be on the RC VPN to use
- Sessions are submitted as jobs on the cluster and thus use fairshare but also can run on any partition

Request Help - Resources

- https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/support/
  - Documentation
    - https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/
  - Portal
    - http://portal.rc.fas.harvard.edu/rcrt/submit_ticket
  - Email
    - rchelp@rc.fas.harvard.edu
  - Office Hours
    - Wednesday noon-3pm https://harvard.zoom.us/j/255102481
  - Consulting Calendar
    - https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/consulting-calendar/
  - Training
    - https://www.rc.fas.harvard.edu/upcoming-training/



FASSE Cluster

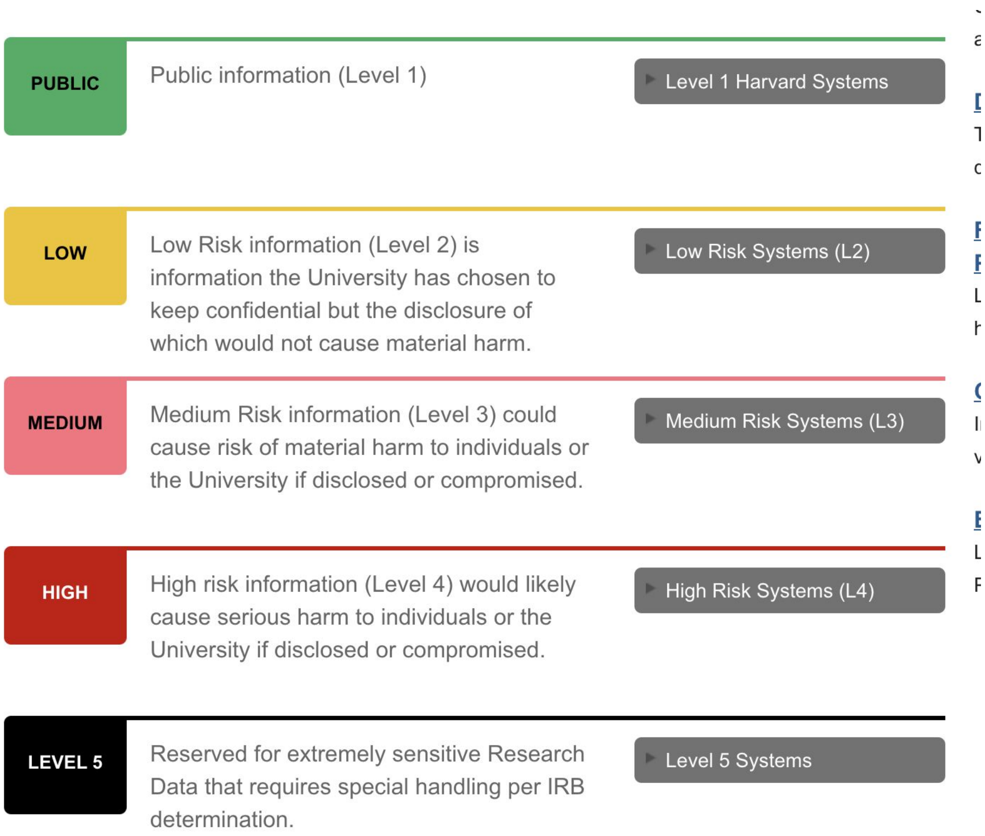
The FAS Secure Environment (FASSE) is a secure multi-tenant cluster environment to provide Harvard researchers access to a secure enclave for analysis of sensitive datasets with DUA's and IRB's classified as Level 3.

https://policy.security.harvard.edu/

https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/data-use-agreements/

https://security.harvard.edu/

https://docs.rc.fas.harvard.edu/kb/fasse/



PUBLIC	Public information (Level 1)	▸ Level 1 Harvard Systems
LOW	Low Risk information (Level 2) is information the University has chosen to keep confidential but the disclosure of which would not cause material harm.	▸ Low Risk Systems (L2)
MEDIUM	Medium Risk information (Level 3) could cause risk of material harm to individuals or the University if disclosed or compromised.	▸ Medium Risk Systems (L3)
HIGH	High risk information (Level 4) would likely cause serious harm to individuals or the University if disclosed or compromised.	▸ High Risk Systems (L4)
LEVEL 5	Reserved for extremely sensitive Research Data that requires special handling per IRB determination.	▸ Level 5 Systems