Thanks to Dan Stanzione, Bill Barth, Lars Koesterke, Kent Milfeld, Doug James, and Robert McLay for their materials developed at TACC and XSEDE that were incorporated into this talk.
1. Accessing Stampede
2. Login Environment
3. Stampede Overview
4. Software
5. Compiling
6. Timing
7. Editing Files
8. Batch Job Submission: SLURM
9. Help
1. Accessing Stampede
Before you Start

• Get an XSEDE Portal Account: https://portal.xsede.org/

• Get an Allocation (computing hours)
  – PI must request allocation through appropriate portal
  – PI may use portal to assign active users to an allocation

• Note your allocation’s “project name” (account code)

• Activate your account on TACC resources
  – Involves email handshake(s) with TACC user services
  – May take a few business days
  – Note that your TACC credentials (think ssh) may differ from XSEDE
  – To activate, log into TACC portal, activation is immediate.

• Reset password on TACC portal. Takes 30 minutes to propagate.
Logging into XSEDE Resources:

• Command Line (Unix/Linux, or Mac Terminal window) – ssh

• SSH / telnet client – e.g. Putty or Secure Shell Client

• Single Sign On (SSO) from the XSEDE User Portal

• ... and more
Login with SSH:

- SSH Secure Shell - client for Windows
- You will be connected to login#.stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
- Do not overwrite ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

Using the SSH Secure Shell client, login to stampede.tacc.utexas.edu:

All Programs | ClassFiles | SSH Secure Shell | Secure Shell Client
use Host Name: stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
Login with SSO

- Go to the XSEDE User Portal: portal.xsede.org
- Log in
- Go to ‘My XSEDE’ tab
- Choose ‘Accounts’ on the nav bar
- Click on ‘Login’ in the row for Stampede
- Note: you may not have the same username on all resources
2. Login Environment
Account Info

Note your account number in the splash screen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Avail SUs</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TG-TRA120006</td>
<td>49998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disk quotas for user tg459571

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Usage (GB)</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>%Used</th>
<th>File Usage</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>%Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/home1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/work</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30000000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get the Lab Files

• TAR = Tape ARchive. Just concatenates files.
• `tar <switches> <files>`
  – `z` = compress or decompress
  – `x` = extract
  – `c` = create
  – `v` = verbose
  – `t` = list files
  – `f` = next argument is the file to read or write

• `~username` is the home directory of that user
• For example, to create a tar: `tar cvf myfiles.tar dir1 dir2 README`

Get the lab files:
$ `tar xvf ~tg459572/LABS/envi.tar`

Change directory to the envi directory:
$ `cd envi`
List the lab files:
$ `ls -la`
Experiment with Linux commands on Stampede

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ pwd</td>
<td>(Print the current directory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ ls -la</td>
<td>(List the content of the current directory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ cd $HOME</td>
<td>(Change the working directory to your home directory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ cat .login</td>
<td>(Print the file .login to the screen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ mkdir testdir</td>
<td>(Create the directory, testdir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ touch test.txt</td>
<td>(touch renews a file’s timestamp, but here is used to create an empty file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ mv test.txt testdir</td>
<td>(Move text.txt into the directory testdir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ rm -r testdir</td>
<td>(Delete the folders and all subfolders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ man ls</td>
<td>(Show the manual page for ls, q to quit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ env</td>
<td>(Show all environment/global variables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ export newgreeting=&quot;Hello World&quot;</td>
<td>(Set an environment variable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ echo $newgreeting</td>
<td>(Print the variable newgreeting)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command comparison – DOS to Unix
Shells and Startup Scripts on Stampede

Shells:
• bash is the default shell on Stampede
• TACC supports most major shells, e.g. csh, tcsh, zsh …
• To change your default shell, submit a ticket (chsh won’t work)

Startup Scripts:
• When you log in, system-level startup files execute to allow administrators to enhance and customize the environment
• Enhance your shell environment, not your account
• Don’t use “echo” in startup scripts, will break other tools
• Put your personal customization in .login_user

http://www.tacc.utexas.edu/user-services/user-guides/stampede-user-guide#compenv-startup
3. Stampede Overview
The Generic Environment

- Login Node e.g. login1
- Compute Nodes e.g. c426-601
- ssh
- Queue
- sbatch job
Typical Stampede Node ( = blade )

CPU (Host)  
“Sandy Bridge”

Coprocessor (MIC)  
“Knights Corner”

16 cores  
32G RAM  
Two Xeon E5  
8-core processors

x16 PCIe

61 lightweight cores  
8G RAM  
Xeon Phi Coprocessor  
Each core has 4 hardware threads  
MIC runs lightweight  
Linux-like OS (BusyBox)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Stampede</th>
<th>Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nodes</td>
<td>~6400 (in 160 racks) ➔ 96,000+ total cores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Node</td>
<td>16 cores: 2 cpus/node x 8 cores/cpu</td>
<td>32GB RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61 cores on MIC coprocessor</td>
<td>8G RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Nodes</td>
<td>16 large memory nodes (32 Xeon cores)</td>
<td>1TB/node RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128 GPU nodes (w/ NVIDIA Kepler 2 &amp; MIC)</td>
<td>2GB/core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login nodes (don’t have MIC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUs</td>
<td>Intel Sandy Bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interconnect</td>
<td>56Gb FDR IB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>14PB Lustre (IB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Available File Systems

- **Home**
  - Lustre

- **Ranch**
  - Lustre

- **Scratch**
  - Lustre

- **Work**
  - Lustre

- **All Nodes**

*rcp/scp/ftp only*
# File System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>User Access Limits</th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$HOME</td>
<td>Source code</td>
<td>5 GB</td>
<td>Backups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WORK</td>
<td>Large file storage</td>
<td>400 GB</td>
<td>No backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$SCRATCH</td>
<td>Large files needed by compute jobs</td>
<td>~8.5PB total</td>
<td>Purged after 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tmp</td>
<td>Local disk on batch job node</td>
<td>~80 GB / node</td>
<td>Purged after job ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${ARCHIVER}:${ARCHIVE}</td>
<td>Archival tape</td>
<td>Essentially unlimited</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharing Files with your Research Group

- All accounts have a default group when the account is created
- All usernames sharing an allocation should be in a common group (If they are not, submit a ticket)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>$ groups &lt;username&gt;</code></td>
<td>Display groups that username belongs to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ groups</code></td>
<td>Display groups that you belong to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ id -g -n</code></td>
<td>Display your default group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ id &lt;username&gt;</code></td>
<td>Display username, default group, all groups, for that user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ touch test.txt</code></td>
<td>Create a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ ls -la</code></td>
<td>Display your files, including group information. Note that the file you just created has your default group ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ chgrp -v G-803077 test.txt</code></td>
<td>Change the group ownership of a file to a different group (verbose output)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ chmod 644 test.txt</code></td>
<td>Modify permissions so everyone in that group has access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharing Files with your Research Group

Want to share files with your colleagues, but you have different default groups? You can
a) submit a ticket to get your default group changed, or
b) create a common folder with the proper settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ mkdir /scratch/01871/apb18/test</td>
<td>Create a directory for everybody to share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ chmod g+rw /scratch/01871/apb18/test</td>
<td>Set permissions allow group read/write/execute (also make sure the parent dir's permissions aren't too restrictive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ chgrp G-803077 test</td>
<td>Change its group via 'chgrp' to the common group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ chmod g+s test</td>
<td>Set the setgid bit, so that everything created underneath it will inherit its group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ umask 177</td>
<td>Everyone in the group should use an appropriate umask such as 002 or 117, so that files they create are actually group readable and writable. (Put this into a login script!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
File System

$ lfs quota -u <username> $HOME  
see quota limits & usage
$ lfs quota -u <username> $WORK
$ lfs quota -u <username> $SCRATCH

$ cd        change directory to $HOME
$ pwd
$ cdw       change directory to $WORK
$ pwd
$ cds       change directory to $SCRATCH
$ pwd
$ du -sh    see how much space is used in the  
current user-owned directory
$ df -k .    see the amount of disk space used in a file  
system, “.” meaning in the current directory
4. Software
Software

Use the **module** utility on Stampede to provide a consistent, uniform method to access software

- Loads specific versions of libraries/executables
- Manages dependencies between multiple compilers and software stacks
- Works in your batch file, Makefile, and scripts, but not on MICs
- Affects $PATH, $MANPATH, $LIBPATH
- Order matters! First choose compiler, then application software.

**Software** available on Stampede

**Software** search available on XSEDE

*Lmod* is TACC‘s Module System
Setting your Default Software Environment

Set and save your personal default module environment:

- $ module reset  # return to the default environment
- $ module load ddt
- $ module load fftw3
- $ module save  # will load at login or restore

Create a named collection of modules for reliability and repeatability:

- $ module save chemtools
  ...
- $ module restore chemtools
Module

This utility is used to set up your PATH and other environment variables:

- `$ module help` {lists options}
- `$ module avail` {lists available modules}
- `$ module list` {lists loaded modules}
- `$ module load boost` {add a module}
- `$ module unload boost` {remove a module}
- `$ module help <module_name>` {module-specific help}
- `$ module spider` {lists all modules}
- `$ module spider petsc` {list all versions of petsc}
5. Compiling
Compiling Serial Code

- The default compilers on Stampede are Intel C++ and Fortran
  - These are the only compilers that support the Phi coprocessors
- Compilers are available on login and compute nodes
  - But not on MIC coprocessors; compile from a Sandy Bridge host
- Use `man` or `-help` option, e.g. `man icc`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compiler</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>File Extension</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>icc</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>.c</td>
<td>icc compiler_options prog.c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icpc</td>
<td>C++</td>
<td>.C, .cc, .cpp, .cxx</td>
<td>icpc compiler_options prog.cpp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifort</td>
<td>F77</td>
<td>.f, .for, .ftn</td>
<td>ifort compiler_options prog.f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifort</td>
<td>F90</td>
<td>.f90, .fpp</td>
<td>ifort compiler_options prog.f90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the `module` command to list modules & versions & to change the default compiler.
- Three versions of gcc suite are also available
- Other specialized compilers also supported, e.g. cuda support (nvcc): `module load cuda`
Compiler Options

• Use compiler options to achieve optimal performance.
• To obtain best results:
  – Select the appropriate optimization level
  – Target the architecture of the computer (CPU, cache, memory system)
  – Allow for interprocedural analysis (inlining, etc.)
• No single answer for all cases; test different combinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimization Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-O0</td>
<td>Fast compilation, full debugging support. Automatically enabled if using -g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-O1</td>
<td>Low to moderate optimization, partial debugging support:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-O2</td>
<td>Aggressive optimization - compile time/space intensive and/or marginal effectiveness; may change code semantics and results (sometimes even breaks code!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the User Guide for additional compiler options.
Makefiles

$ cd $HOME/envi/using_makefiles

$ cat Makefile
Read over the Makefile

$ make
Compile the program, generate a.out

$ make
Reports “up to date”, i.e. not recompiled

$ touch suba.f
Simulate changing a file

$ make
suba.f (and only suba.f) is recompiled
6. Timing
Timers

- Time your code to see how long your program runs and estimate if it’s having gross difficulties. Gauge effectiveness of code and software changes.
- Wall-clock time in a dedicated environment is most accurate
- `/usr/bin/time -p` is preferred over the shell’s time command (`-p` specifies traditional precision output in seconds)

```
$ cd $HOME/envi/intro
$ make
$ g++ hello.c -o hello
$ /usr/bin/time -p ./hello
Hello world!
real 0.01
user 0.00
sys 0.01
$ 
```

You can also time specific sections of your code by inserting timer calls before and after important sections.
Profilers: gprof (GNU profiler)

- gprof reports a basic profile of time spent in each subroutine
- Find the most time-consuming routines, the hotspots
- As with all profiling tools, the code must be instrumented to collect the timing data and then executed to create a raw-date report file.
- Read the data file into an ASCII report or a graphic display.
- Instrument the code by recompiling using the -pg option (Intel)
- More detail can be found in the Profiling and Debugging Virtual Workshop module.

$ cd $HOME/envi/precision
$ ifort -pg precision.f90
$ a.out
$ gprof

instrument code with -pg
produce gmon.out trace file
reads gmon.out (default args: a.out gmon.out)
report sent to STDOUT
7. Editing Files
vi (short for “visual”)

- “vi filename” will open it or create it if it doesn’t exist.
- Command mode: keystrokes are commands
- Input mode: keystrokes are text you are adding to the file
- Last line mode: start with : end with <return>
- Examples:
  - i          Insert characters before current position (use ESC to exit)
  - dd         Delete current line
  - R          Overwrite existing text (until ESC)
  - u          Undo last operation
  - :wq        Writes a file to disk and exit editor
  - :q!        Quit without saving

http://www.tuxfiles.org/linuxhelp/vimcheat.html
The commands for all operations are preceded by the Control key:
- ^G Get Help
- ^O WriteOut
- ^X Exit
- ....

If you have modified the file and try to exit (^X) without writing those changes (^O) you will be warned.

Makes text editing simple, but it has less powerful options than vi (search with regular expressions, etc.)
emacs

- emacs is actually a lisp interpreter with extensions to use it as a text editor
- Can perform the same operations as in vi
- Uses Control or ESC followed by keystroke combinations to execute commands
- “Hard to learn, easy to use”

http://emacswiki.org/emacs/ReferenceCards
Use Your Computer’s Editor

Copying the file to your computer might be quicker than learning a new editor. Use a simple file transfer client:

Start menu
All Programs
   Class Files
      SSH Secure Shell
         Secure File Transfer Client ➔ Right click, “Pin to Start Menu”

Start Secure File Transfer Client
Use Quick Connect, specify hostname stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
In the left pane, navigate to the desktop.
Drag files between panes to copy.
** Beware line ending differences!
8. Batch Job Submission: SLURM
Getting to the Compute Nodes

Four ways to get to the back end (compute nodes):

- SLURM batch job: `sbatch <batchfilename>`
- SLURM interactive session: `srun <flags>`
- Run special app that connects to back end: e.g. `ddt`
- `ssh` to node on which you already have a job running
  - once on compute node, `ssh mic0` gets you to its mic

If you don't use sbatch, srun, or equivalent, you're running on the front end (login nodes) – don't do this!

- Don't launch exe (e.g. `.a.out`) on the command line
- One of the easiest ways to get your account suspended
Batch Submission Process

Queue: Job script waits for resources.
Master: Compute node that executes the job script, launches all MPI processes.

ssh

Login Node

sbatch job

Queue

Master Node

C1

C2

C3

mpirun –np # ./a.out

ibrun ./a.out

Internet
## Stampede Batch Environment Queues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue Name</th>
<th>Max Runtime</th>
<th>Max Nodes/Procs</th>
<th>SU Charge Rate</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>48 hrs</td>
<td>256 / 4K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>normal production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td>4 hrs</td>
<td>16 / 256</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>development nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largemem</td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>4 / 128</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>large memory 32 cores/node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serial</td>
<td>12 hrs</td>
<td>1 / 16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>serial/shared_memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>1024 / 16K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>large core counts **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request</td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>special requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal-2mic</td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>128 / 2k</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Production MIC nodes w/ 2 co-processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal-mic</td>
<td>48 hrs</td>
<td>256 / 4k</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>production MIC nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpu</td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>32 / 512</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GPU nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpudev</td>
<td>4 hrs</td>
<td>4 / 64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GPU development nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vis</td>
<td>8 hrs</td>
<td>32 / 512</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GPU nodes + VNC service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visdev</td>
<td>4 hrs</td>
<td>4 / 64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vis development nodes (GPUs + VNC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://www.tacc.utexas.edu/user-services/user-guides/stampede-user-guide#running-slurm-queue](http://www.tacc.utexas.edu/user-services/user-guides/stampede-user-guide#running-slurm-queue)
Batch on Stampede: Select SLURM Commands

- **showq** - view summary of jobs in the batch system (not SLURM)
  
  showq | more
  showq -u <userid>

- **sacct** - report job or job step accounting information.

- **salloc** - allocate resources for a job in real time.

- **sbatch** - submit a job script for later execution.
  
  sbatch <batchfilename>

- **sbcast** - transfer a file from local disk to local disk on the job nodes.

- **scancel** - cancel a pending or running job or job step.
  
  scancel <jobid>

- **sinfo** - reports the state of partitions and nodes managed by SLURM.
  
  sinfo -o “%20P %5a”  *ignore queue limits reported*

- **squeue** - reports the state of jobs or job steps.
  
  squeue | more
  squeue -u <userid>

- **srun** - submit an interactive job (this example: 1-node 16 core)
  
  srun --pty -n 16 -t 00:30:00 -p development -A 20130418HPC /bin/bash -l

- **ibrun** – run an MPI program (put this command in your batch script for MPI jobs)

Man pages exist for all SLURM daemons, commands, and API functions. The command option **--help** also provides a brief summary of options. Note that the command options are all case insensitive.
### squeue Options, Output, and Job State Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-i &lt;interval&gt;</td>
<td>Repeatedly report at intervals (in seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j &lt;job_list&gt;</td>
<td>Displays information for specified job(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p &lt;part_list&gt;</td>
<td>Displays information for specified partitions (queues).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t &lt;state_list&gt;</td>
<td>Shows jobs in the specified state(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOBID</td>
<td>Job id assigned to the job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER</td>
<td>User that owns the job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Current job status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Configuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Completing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Preempted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Node_fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Batch Job Script Example: MPI

#!/bin/bash  # Don't miss this line!

#--------------------------------------------------
# Generic SLURM script -- MPI
#--------------------------------------------------

#SBATCH -J myjob   # Job name
#SBATCH -o myjob.%.j.out  # stdout; %j expands to jobid
#SBATCH -e myjob.%.j.err  # stderr; skip to combine stdout and stderr
#SBATCH -p development  # queue
#SBATCH -N 2   # Number of nodes, not cores (16 cores/node)
#SBATCH -n 32  # Total number of MPI tasks (if omitted, n=N)
#SBATCH -t 00:30:00  # max time

#SBATCH --mail-user=myemail@myuniv.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL

#SBATCH -A TG-TRA120006  # necessary if you have multiple project accounts

module load fftw3
module list

ibrun ./main.exe  # Use ibrun for MPI codes. Don’t use mpirun or srun.
Batch Job Script Example: Serial

#!/bin/bash  
# Don't miss this line!

#----------------------------------------------------
# Generic SLURM script
#----------------------------------------------------

#SBATCH -J myjob  # Job name
#SBATCH -o myjob.%j.out  # stdout; %j expands to jobid
#SBATCH -e myjob.%j.err  # stderr; skip to combine stdout and stderr
#SBATCH -p serial  # queue
#SBATCH -N 1 -n 1  # one node and one task
#SBATCH -t 00:30:00  # max time

#SBATCH --mail-user=myemail@myuniv.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL

#SBATCH -A TG-01234  # necessary if you have multiple project accounts

module load fftw3  # You can also load modules before launching job
module list

./main.exe
1. Use `sinfo -o “%20P %5a”` to list queues, nodes, and system state
2. Issue `showq` to show all queued jobs
3. Issue `srun` to run simple commands (e.g. an interactive shell) (ctrl-D to exit)
   
   ```bash
   $ srun --pty -A TG-TRA120006 -p serial -t 00:10:00 -n 1 -N 1 /bin/bash -l
   ```
4. Issue `cat` to take one last look at the batch script
   
   ```bash
   $ cd $HOME/envi/batch
   $ cat job
   ``
   
   ```bash
   #!/bin/bash
   #SBATCH -J myMPI           # Job name
   #SBATCH -o myjob.%j.out    # stdout file (%j expands to jobId)
   #SBATCH -p development     # Queue name
   #SBATCH -N 2               # Total number of nodes requested (16 cores/node)
   #SBATCH -n 32              # Total number of mpi tasks requested
   #SBATCH -t 01:30:00         # Run time (hh:mm:ss) - 1.5 hours
   ibrun ./a.out
   ```
5. Compile: `mpicc -O3 mpihello.c` OR `mpif90 -O3 mpihello.f90`
6. Issue `sbatch` to submit a batch script
   
   ```bash
   $ sbatch job
   sbatch: Submitted batch job 469
   ```
7. Issue `squeue -u <your username>` to see the job status
8. Run `scancel <jobid>` to cancel the job, or `cat myjob.###.out` to view your output
Resource Allocation on SLURM

- \(-N\) – Number of node requested
- \(-n\) – Number of tasks to run

Serial Job
#SBATCH -N 1
#SBATCH -n 1

2 Tasks
#SBATCH -N 1
#SBATCH -n 2

4 Tasks Parallel
#SBATCH -N 2
#SBATCH -n 4
9. Help
Questions?

• CAC  help@cac.cornell.edu

• portal.xsede.org -> Help (in the navigation bar)
• portal.xsede.org -> My XSEDE -> Tickets
• portal.xsede.org -> Documentation -> Knowledge Base

• User Guide(s), Usage Policies, etc. and associated links: http://www.tacc.utexas.edu/user-services

• Try man *command* or man -k *command* or *command* -h or *command* -help
Appendix
The precision program computes and prints $sin(\pi)$. The $\pi$ constant uses “E” (double precision) format in one case and “D” (single) in the other.

```bash
$ cd $HOME/envi/precision
$ cat precision.f90
$ module load intel
$ ifort precision.f90
$ ./a.out
```