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Welcome the Smithsonian Institution High Performance Computing Wiki.

This Wiki holds information for the use of HPC resources at the Smithsonian.

Central to the SI HPC resources is the Smithsonian Institution High Performance Cluster (SI/HPC), named Hydra.

- High performance computing is administered by the Office of Research Computing within OCIO.
- The OCIO Herndon Data Center in Herndon, VA houses the high performance computing cluster, Hydra.

- The documentation is organized as follows:
  - Overview;
  - Citing/Acknowledging Hydra;
  - What's New;
  - Policies;
  - Moodle Training;
  - Quick Start guide;
  - Reference pages;
  - FAQs;
  - Cluster Upgrades

What's New

- **November 22 2021**
  - The documentation has been updated and reorganized to reflect the most recent changes.
  - New versions of the compilers and several tools have been installed,
    - default versions will get shortly updated, [details are here](#).
  - All public disks (/pool and /scratch only) are scrubbed once a week, on Sunday.
  - Reasonable requests to restore scrubbed files must be sent no later than the following Friday, by 5pm.

- If you have any questions or encounter any problems, email:

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- Past news with more details can be found at the What's New page.

Quick Links

- Cluster Status Page at SAO
- Cluster Status Page at OCIO
- QSub Generator : these pages are only accessible from trusted machines: within SI or SAO networks, or using VPN.

Reminder

- References to Hydra (publications, proposals, etc.) should mention the cluster as:

  Smithsonian Institution High Performance Computing Cluster. Smithsonian Institution. [https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC](https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC)

- or as an acknowledgment:

  "(Some of) [T]he computations in this paper were conducted on the Smithsonian High Performance Cluster (SI/HPC), Smithsonian Institution. [https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC](https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC)".

Last updated 09 Oct 2021  SGK/MPK.

Search this documentation

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about 4 hours ago • created by Kor zennik, Sylvain

Cluster Upgrades
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2021 Cluster Upgrade to Hydra-6
about 4 hours ago • created by Kor zennik, Sylvain

2019 Cluster Upgrade to Hydra-5
about 4 hours ago • created by Kor zennik, Sylvain
Overview

The Smithsonian Institution High Performance Cluster (SI/HPC), informally known as "Hydra" is the primary high performance computing resource at the Smithsonian Institution.

- It is housed at the Herndon Data Center, in Herndon VA and is supported by OCIO and SAO.
- Hydra is a Linux distributed cluster consisting of
  - some 4,900 CPU cores,
  - distributed over 90+ compute nodes,
  - totaling over 38TB of total RAM,
  - all interconnected using 10Gbps Ethernet and 100Gbps InfiniBand fabrics
- Some 3.5PB of storage is available using a 3-tier architecture:
  - high availability disk space (NetApp, via NFS),
  - high performance disk space (GPFS, via IB), and
  - near-line low cost disk space (NAS/ZFS, via NFS), only on a subset of nodes.

Citing Hydra and its DOI

If you have used Hydra for work that will be a part of a scholarly or professional publication, please cite it.

Here is a citation example:

"Smithsonian Institution High Performance Computing Cluster. Smithsonian Institution. https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC"

or as an acknowledgment:

"(Some of) [T]he computations in this paper were conducted on the Smithsonian High Performance Cluster (SI/HPC), Smithsonian Institution. https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC".

We also would very much appreciate being notified of such citations, so please email us (hpc@cfa.harvard.edu for SAO users, SI-HPC@si.edu for others) the reference to the citation, and if you can think of one, add a nice illustration with a short caption in layperson's terms.

Last updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK.
Citing/Acknowledging Hydra and Its DOI

If you have used Hydra for work that will be a part of a scholarly or professional publication, please cite it.

- We have a DOI for Hydra: https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC. This means that you are now able (and encouraged) to cite Hydra in papers, presentations, or posters whenever research has benefited from its use and add a DOI link to that citation or acknowledgment.
- If you have used Hydra for work that will be a part of a scholarly or professional publication, we ask you to mention it in the acknowledgments section of papers, adding the DOI will allow us to track citations and thus have better statistics for HPC scientific output, which in turn will help us lobby for resources for the cluster.

Here is a citation example:

"Smithsonian Institution High Performance Computing Cluster. Smithsonian Institution. https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC"

Or as an acknowledgment:

"(Some of) [Their] computations in this paper were conducted on the Smithsonian High Performance Cluster (SI/HPC), Smithsonian Institution. https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC".

We also would very much appreciate being notified of such citations, so please email us (hpc@cfa.harvard.edu for SAO users, SI-HPC@si.edu for others) the reference to the citation, and if you can think of one, add a nice illustration with a short caption in layperson's terms.

Last updated 03 Apr 2020 SGK.
What's New

• Nov 22 2021
  • The documentation has been updated and reorganized to reflect the most recent changes.
  • New versions of the compilers and several tools have been installed,
    • default versions will get shortly updated, details are here.

• Sep 25 2021
  • IDL 8.8.1 is available, use module load idl/8.8.1
  • Loading idl/8.8 will still load 8.8.0 for a little while. Also the IDL licensing method has changed, you will now see the message:
    License: 100554-5516875-BUF
    License expires 30-Nov-2021.

• Sep 14 2021
  • The next major upgrade of the St/HPC cluster is completed.
  • We have made every effort to set up the new configuration as backward compatible as possible, although a few things have changed.
  • Please look at the 2021 Cluster Upgrade page for details.

• Jun 24 2021
  • The next major upgrade of the St/HPC cluster, Hydra, will take place from August 30th through September 14th, 2021.
    • During the upgrade, Hydra will be inaccessible to users, and
    • as of 9am EDT on Monday August 30th any running jobs will be killed and any queued jobs will be deleted.
    While we are making every effort to set up the new configuration as backward compatible as possible, there will be changes. We hope to have Hydra back up before September 8th, but that decision won’t be made until the upgrade work is completed. During the downtime, access to files stored on Hydra will be limited, and at times unavailable, although none of your files will be deleted.
    • Please look at the 2021 Cluster Upgrade page for additional details.

• Sep 15 2020
  • Scrubbing on /scratch has resumed: files older than 180 days are scrubbed
  • The GPFS s/w is in the process of being upgraded from v4 to v5, on a rolling basis and transparent to the users
  • IDL v 8.8[.0] is available

• Apr 3 2020 - Hydra DOI
  • We have setup a DOI for Hydra (https://doi.org/10.25572/SIHPC)
  You are now able and encouraged to cite Hydra whenever research has benefited from its use and add a DOI link to that citation or acknowledgment.

• Mar 24 2020 - Hydra status while teleworking
  • Hydra remains up and running.
  • We will address problems that require on-site staff as fast as possible.
  • We will answer people's questions and requests as promptly as possible.
  • Access to Hydra via VPN:
    • users are asked to limit the strain on the institutional VPN resources when ever appropriate.
    • Hydra can be accessed without VPN:
      • use the "Hydra" link under "IT Tools" (or use RDP) at telework.si.edu.
      • SAO users can use login.cfa.harvard.edu to ssh to Hydra.
      • Access to the self serve password page is now working.
      • How to use Dropbox or Firefox Send (ffsend) to copy files to/from Hydra is documented on the Wiki.
  • The scrubbing policy has been modified as follows:
    • the scrubber will run on /pool/sao and /pool/genomics as usual, but
    • the scrubbed content will not be deleted for at least 21 days, and
    • we will accept requests to preserve what was scrubbed (beyond 21 days) as long as needed. To get your files restored, follow the usual instructions.
  • Users are asked to remain in contact via their SI email.

• February 27, 2020 - cpu_arch resource and IDL 8.7.3
  • We have added a new resource, called cpu_arch, to allow users to direct jobs on nodes with CPUs of a specific (list of) architecture(s).
    If you run jobs/codes that can only run on (a) specific type(s) of processors, look at the new section CPU Architecture under the Available Queues page.
  • IDL version 8.7.3 has been installed on Hydra, and is accessible via the idl/8.7.3 module. The idl/8.7 module is now pointing to idl/8.7.3

• January 14, 2020 - Increased total slot limit
  • The total number of slots (CPUs) a user can grab has been increased from 512 to 640.

Last updated 20 Nov 2021 SGK
Hydra Policies

Existing Smithsonian General Policies and SI Computer and Network Usage Policies

The Smithsonian Institution High Performance Computing resources (i.e., SI/HPC: the Hydra cluster and its associated resources) is an official SI asset and, as such, is subject to all of the regulations and policies outlined in SI's official directives, such as SD-931.

Since all SI/HPC users must have a Smithsonian network account before being granted an account, they have already agreed to the policies described in SD-931.

⚠️ New SI/HPC account holders should consider reacquainting themselves with SD-931. In addition, it is expected that SI/HPC users’ computer security awareness training (CSAT) is up to date.

User accounts

Individuals who have been granted a Smithsonian network account are eligible for a Hydra account.

In addition, it is expected that each SI/HPC user will provide and keep up to date the following, which will be gathered through an online form:

- Name
- Unit/Department
- Supervisor name
- Supervisor approval via online interface
- 1-2 sentence description of the work they plan to conduct on Hydra.

Existing SAO users will continue to use their current system administered by Sylvain Korzennik.

Users are required to complete an online training module in order to receive a Hydra account unless they can demonstrate a reasonable level of proficiency with Linux and HPC.

Introduction to Hydra workshops are held quarterly; contact SI-HPC@si.edu for more information.

Note:

- The sharing of credentials on SI/HPC assets (like Hydra) is strictly prohibited.
- Borrowing disk space from other users to bypass quota is also prohibited. While it is, of course, OK to share data with collaborators, users should not try to bypass quota limit by having their data stored by others.
  - Either policy violation may/will result in suspension/cancellation of the user's account. Users should contact us if they need more resources to complete some specific task.
- Users who have temporary appointments (students, postdocs, fellows, contractors, etc.) will need to renew their accounts annually (including SAO's postdocs/fellows).
- Users and their supervisors will be contacted upon account expiration (via the email in their ~/.forward file). If there is no response for the user or their supervisor within 30 days, the data will be subject to deletion.
  - If someone else should be contacted regarding a user's account/data, or the user's supervisor has changed or left, it is the user's responsibility to notify their SI/HPC contact person.

Hydra Use

As with all assets on the Smithsonian network, Hydra users should have no expectation of privacy concerning their use of Hydra. Users should adhere to “Rule 5” of SD-931 regarding appropriate computer and network use.

Hydra's administrators reserve the right to suspend, cancel, or modify user accounts, quotas on the public disks, queue configuration, and other configuration settings, without warning and as needed to maintain the cluster integrity and optimal use as a shared resource.

Users should keep in mind that Hydra is a shared resource. As such, users should avoid conducting analyses on the login nodes or the head node, be mindful that others are using the cluster, and understand that others’ work is no less important than yours.

⚠️ If you are wondering whether your behavior is in violation of "the spirit" of shared-use, consider whether dozens of people doing the same thing as you would adversely affect the functioning of the cluster.

☑️ Users are responsible for monitoring the status and the progress of their jobs. Users who plan to conduct many similar operations should start with a small (set of) test job(s) before scaling up their use. Users who have jobs running on Hydra should be able to access the cluster while their jobs are running, so they can adjust their use if need be.

☑️ Since the SI/HPC resources are a shared resource, users are expected to do a best effort to estimate their needs (CPU time, memory, disk space) and have a handle on how it scales with the size of their analysis.

⚠️ Users are subject to suspension or cancellation of their accounts if they systematically abuse a scarce or depleted resource (memory -aka RAM- disk space, especially high throughput disks like SSDs, etc.) or bypass the resource limits in place.

Disk Use on Hydra
Disk storage on Hydra is not to be used for archival storage. Users should have no expectation of the long-term viability of their files stored on Hydra. While the disk system on Hydra is highly reliable, the Smithsonian is not responsible for any data that are lost on Hydra.

Data on disks on Hydra are not backed up and old data on the public disks will be regularly removed (scrubbed) according to the following model:

- Files and directories on `/scratch/biology/genomics|nasm|sao` will be scrubbed after 180 days.
- Files and directories on `/pool/biology/genomics|nasm|sao` will be scrubbed after 180 days.

Remember:

- All public disks have quotas and are scrubbed.
- Analyses on large files and data-sets should be conducted using the `/pool` or `/scratch` disks.
- The `/home` and `/data` disks should not be used for large files, their low quota will prevent users from storing large files.
- All data associated with an expired account is subject to deletion 30 days after the account expires, unless agreed otherwise.
- It is the responsibility of the user leaving SI to either save her/his data or pass on the responsibility of her/his data to her/his supervisor.

**Oversubscribed and Inefficient Jobs**

We monitor the cluster usage for the following conditions:

- Oversubscribed jobs: scaled CPU usage > 133%.
- Very inefficient or “hosed” jobs: efficiency (CPU/age) < 10% and age > 36hr.
- Inefficient jobs: scaled CPU usage < 33%.
- Jobs that over-reserved memory: >2.5x actual RAM use.

Users with such jobs receive warning emails (sent to the email listed in their `~/.forward` file).

**User responsibility to respond to warnings:**

✔️ For “hosed” and oversubscribed jobs, users should respond to warnings by emailing `si-hpc-admin@si.edu` within 24 hours of receiving the warnings, whenever possible, to help determine whether jobs should be killed. Oversubscribed jobs that are expected to run for over 24 hours after receiving the first warning should be killed and resubmitted with the correct parameters.

⚠️ When Hydra’s usage is high, or when the over-subscription is excessive, jobs may get killed promptly by the system administrator team at their discretion. When the cluster load is very high, users with a lot of inefficient jobs will have some of their jobs automatically killed and will receive a warning. Currently the load threshold for this is 70% and users will have their inefficient jobs trimmed down to have on only 100 ‘unused’ slots per user.

✔️ For inefficient and memory over-reserved jobs, users should monitor their jobs, not ignore the warnings and contact the support staff if they do not know or understand why the warnings are occurring and/or how to fix the problem for future jobs.

Our overarching goal is to support all users: to get all jobs through the queue and help users learn how to best make use of a shared resource. Remember that oversubscribed jobs are likely to slow down someone else’s job(s) running on the same compute node(s), while inefficient or memory over-reserved jobs are clobbering the system and preventing the scheduler from starting the jobs waiting in the queue.

💡 As a reminder, all users are expected to read messages sent to the email address listed in their `~/.forward` file.

**Communication**

All users are expected to check and read their email regularly, including those from the SI HPCC-L listserv. Users will be added to the HPCC-L listserv when they are granted an account.

The SI/HPC admins use email to:

1. announce new features (e.g. on Hydra),
2. warn users when their jobs are improperly using resources,
3. warn users when their files will be scrubbed,
4. warn users whose accounts are expiring,
5. announce configuration changes, and
6. announce new policies or changes to existing policies.

Users should be sure that the file `~/.forward` (in their home directory on Hydra) contains a working email address that is regularly checked. A `~/.forward` file is created for each new account, using the user canonical email. See [here](#) about creating a `~/.forward` file.

**Whom to Contact**

- SAO users: Sylvain Korzennik at `hpc@cfa.harvard.edu`
- Non-SAO users: Rebecca Dikow, Matthew Kveskin, Vanessa Gonzalez, and Mike Trizna at `si-hpc@si.edu`
Moodle Training

All new (non-SA0) Hydra users are required to complete a Moodle Training course. It is available at this link. The purpose of this training is to:

1. Provide an overview of Hydra, the Smithsonian High Performance Computing Cluster
2. Give Hydra users the basic information to get started using Hydra
3. Inform users about the Hydra usage policies (posted here) and ensure that they agree to abide by those policies

For questions concerns about the training, please contact Rebecca Dikow (DikowR@si.edu).

⚠ Note that you must be on the SI staff network or SI-STAFF VPN to access SI's Moodle server.

Last updated 18 Aug 2017 RBD/SGK.
Quick Start Guide

The quick start guide tells you how to:

- Log into Hydra;
- Change your password;
- Transfer files to and from the cluster;
- Use the QSub Generator Utility to help you write a job script;
- Submit a job on the cluster.

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Logging into Hydra

Note:
The material on this page is part of the Quick Start Guide and is not exhaustive. For more details, please see the Reference Pages.

- Access to the Hydra cluster is through a remote terminal connection:
  - If you are using a Mac you will use the built-in Terminal App.
  - for Windows, you can use the ssh client integrated into new versions of the Windows command prompt, the program PuTTY, or another ssh client
  - for Linux use ssh.
- When you received your email from the Hydra admin team with your user account information it contained your username and a link to reset your initial password.
  - You will need your username to reset your initial password,
  - and enable VPN, log into telework.si.edu, or use a “trusted” computer to connect to the self-serve password change/reset page.
- There are two computers (known as login nodes) that you can log into for Hydra access:
  - hydra-login01.si.edu
  - hydra-login02.si.edu
  - You can use either one.

Note:
To connect to Hydra you must either:
- use a “trusted” computer: one connected to the Smithsonian network - SI or SAO/CfA, or
- use SI’s or SAO/CfA’s VPN, or
- for SAO/CfA users only, log on one of these hosts first:
  - login.cfa.harvard.edu (for CF users) or
  - pogoN.cfa.harvard.edu (for HEA users), where N is 1, 2, ..., 6

Requesting Access

- SAO users should follow the instruction posted on the CF: Services: High Performance Computing web page,
- Non-SAO users should fill out this online form for a new Hydra account and this online form for a VPN account.

Logging in From a Computer Running MacOS

1. Open the Terminal application by going to /Applications/Utilities and finding Terminal.
   a. You can get to the Utilities folder by going to the Go menu in the Finder and choosing Utilities
2. At the command prompt (that ends with % by default on newer versions of macOS) type in this command, replacing username with your hydra username (all lower case) from you welcome email:

```
% ssh username@hydra-login01.si.edu
```

The first time you login you will see this message, type yes to continue:

```
The authenticity of host 'hydra-login01.si.edu' can’t be established.
RSA key fingerprint is ...
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
```

You will get a password prompt where you should enter the password you selected when using self-serve password reset page (check here how to change or reset your password).

Note: no text, stars or bullets will appear when you type in your password.

```
Warning: Permanently added 'hydra-login01.si.edu' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Password:
[username@hydra-login01 ~]$`

```
You are now logged into Hydra!

Logging in From a Computer Running Windows

Recent releases of Windows 10 (version 1803 and newer) come with a ssh client that is available through the Command Prompt or PowerShell.

1. Open Command Prompt or PowerShell which can be found by searching the Start menu.
2. At the command prompt type in this command, replacing `username` with your hydra username (all lower case) from your welcome email:

   C:\Users\Username> ssh username@hydra-login01.si.edu

   ! The first time you login you will see this message, type yes to continue:

   The authenticity of host 'hydra-login01.si.edu' can't be established.
   RSA key fingerprint is ...
   Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

   You will get a password prompt where you should enter the password you selected when using self-serve password reset page (check here how to change or reset your password).

   ! Note: no text, stars or bullets will appear when you type in your password.

   Warning: Permanently added 'hydra-login01.si.edu' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
   Password: [username@hydra-login01 ~]$ 

   The change in the command prompt from the Windows prompt C:\Users\...> to [username@hydra-login01 ~]$ shows that you are now connected to Hydra.

If your release of Windows 10 does not have ssh (you get an error message like: 'ssh' is not recognized as an internal or external program...), we recommend using the program PuTTY to connect to Hydra.

The program to download is putty.exe.

1. The downloaded putty.exe can be run without running a Windows installer program.

2. Start PuTTY and in the Configuration screen that opens enter `username@hydra-login01.si.edu` in the Host Name text box (replacing `username` with your hydra username (all lower case) from your welcome email), then press Open.
The first time you connect you will get a warning about the Server's host key, choose the "Yes" option

A terminal window will open.

At the **Password:** prompt use the password you selected when using self-serve password reset page (check [here how to change or reset your password](#)).

**Note:** no text, stars or bullets will appear when you type in your password.

```
username@hydra-login01's password:
[username@hydra-login01 ~]$ 
```

You are now logged into Hydra!

**Logging in From a Computer Running Linux**

- From a trusted computer (i.e. most CF- or HEA-managed machines, or after enabling SI's or SAO/CfA's VPN) use `ssh` to connect to one of the two login nodes:
  - `ssh hydra-login01.si.edu`
  - or
  - `ssh hydra-login02.si.edu`

💡 Linux (and Mac) users can enable password-less login into Hydra using the Public key authentication.
  - Follow the instructions [here](#) or Google "passwordless ssh mac" or "passwordless ssh mac" and follow the instructions.

**Logging in via telework.si.edu**

The [telework.si.edu](http://telework.si.edu) is available from inside the Smithsonian network as well as remotely. There is a web-based terminal program available on [telework.si.edu](http://telework.si.edu) to access Hydra.

After logging in, expand the "IT Tools" section choose "Hydra".

```
Choose one of the "A web based SSH terminal" links to start the web terminal connection to one of the login nodes.
```
At the login: prompt, enter your Hydra username and at the password: prompt, enter your Hydra password.

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Changing your Hydra Password

Note:
The material on this page is part of the Quick Start Guide and is not exhaustive. For more details, please see the Reference Pages.

Passwords must be changed when your account is created and every 180 days thereafter.

Note

- You will receive an email notification to change your password before it expires.
- Please change it before it expires. See below how to change or reset it yourself, see below.
- Do not send us an email requesting to have it reset, use the Self-Serve page.

Changing your Password using CLI (command line interface)

1. Log into hydra-login01.si.edu or hydra-login02.si.edu (using ssh or an ssh client).
2. At the command prompt use the passwd command, as follows:

   ```
   [username@login-30-1 ~]$ passwd
   Changing password for user username.
   (current) LDAP password:
   New password:
   Retype new password:
   ```

   Since we use LDAP, this is it!

   Note the following restrictions:
   Passwords must conform to SI password policies and meet the following requirements:
   a. at least 12 characters in length, and include at least:
      i. one digit,
      ii. one upper case,
      iii. one lower case, and
      iv. one special character.
   b. moreover, new passwords cannot be too similar to old passwords.

Resetting or Changing your Password via the Self-Serve Page

1. If you need your password to be reset go to the Self-Serve Password Page either from direct link (VPN or trusted computers) or via the Hydra option on the telework.si.edu site and choosing "Change Password on Hydra-h6":
   a. you will receive a link via email (to your canonical email, the one ending in .edu in most cases).
   b. follow that link to enter your new password.
2. That same page also allows you to change your password, by entering your current one and the new one.
   a. Note that there is a 14-day grace period to allow you to change you password after it expired before your account gets locked.

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Transferring Files to/from Hydra

Introduction

This page explains how to copy files for your analysis to and from Hydra.

- File transfers can be done through command line, using `scp`, `rsync` or `sftp`.
- using a GUI application like FileZilla or WinSCP (etc, i.e., any tool that implements the `scp` or `sftp` protocol).
- While Cyberduck works, surprisingly, it uses a lot of CPU cycles (on Hydra), so we recommend that you use FileZilla or WinSCP instead, or just `cp`, `rsync` or `sftp`.
- Transfers to Hydra can only be initiated from "trusted" computers (i.e., you may need to enable VPN);
- File transfers using the `telework.si.edu` require the use of a cloud service or use of an intermediate trusted computer (see instructions on using `ffse` or `rclone`);
- Transfers from Hydra to your local machine are not limited to trusted destinations.

Large files should always be copied directly to the `/pool`, `/data` or `/scratch` directories, not to your home directory (`/home`) because of space limitations.

Consult this page for more about data storage on Hydra.

These quick start instructions show how to configure FileZilla for file transfers, and a short introduction to `scp`, `rsync` or `sftp`.

Using FileZilla

1. "FileZilla Client" is available for Mac, Windows and Linux systems. Mac screenshots are shown here, but use on other systems is similar.
2. Open the FileZilla application.
3. In the Quickconnect toolbar at the top of the window enter:
   a. Host: `hydra-login01.si.edu` or `hydra-login02.si.edu`
   b. Username: your Hydra username
   c. Password: your Hydra password
   d. Port: 22

4. Press the "Quickconnect" button to start the connection.

   ![FileZilla Connection](image)

   If you get a warning about Saving passwords, choose "Do not save Passwords" and then the OK button.

   ![FileZilla Password Warning](image)

   If you get a warning about Unknown host key, click the "Always trust..." checkbox and then the OK button.
5. The files listed on the left side of the window are on your local computer, those on the right are on Hydra.
   a. Use the file tree on the left to navigate to the directory with your files to upload
   b. For the destination on Hydra, enter the path of your destination in the “Remote site:” text box
   c. Drag files from the left to a directory on the right side to upload them

Using SCP

The command `scp` is available on any Linux or Mac machine and recent releases of Windows 10. To access it from a Mac, start Terminal to get a Unix prompt. On Windows open a Command Prompt or PowerShell session from the Start menu.

Use the command `cd` to go to where the files you want to copy are.

You can copy a local file with:

```
scp myfile remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
```

where:
- `myfile` is the file name you want to copy on your (local) machine,
- `remuser` is your Hydra username,
- `/path/to/dest` is the directory specification where you want the file copied (it must exists), like `/pool/genomics/username/big/stuff`

To copy to Hydra:

You can copy multiple files with:

```
scp myfile1 myfile2 remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
sscp myfile* remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
```

The command `scp` always copy the file(s), the option `-p` (like in `scp -p`) will preserve the date information of the file(s) copied.

And to copy from Hydra:
To copy from Hydra

```
scp remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/location/myfile .
```

or, if you want to use a wildcard in the file name specification, use quotes like in:

```
You can use wildcards (remote location), as follows:

scp 'remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/location/myfile*' .
```

To learn more about `scp`, read the manual page (`man scp` on Linux or Mac systems).

### Using RSYNC

The command `rsync` is available on any Linux or Mac machine, it is not available on Windows systems. To access it from a Mac, start a terminal to get a Unix prompt.

Rsync synchronizes files between two hosts (machines), so it will not copy files that exists already and are up-to-date: it will copy a file if the one on the source location is older than the one on the destination.

Use the command `cd` to go to where the files you want top copy are. To copy to Hydra:

**Examples of copying to Hydra:**

```
rsync myfile remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
rsync myfile1 myfile2 remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
rsync myfile* remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
```

And to copy from Hydra:

**From Hydra to your local machine:**

```
rsync remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/location/myfile .
rsync 'remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/location/myfile*' .
```

The difference with `scp`, is that `rsync` will only copy what is new, so use:

**so you can do:**

```
rsync * remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu:/path/to/dest/
```

to synchronize the content of the current working directory.

Use the option `-n` (like in `rsync -n`) to check what `rsync` will do (it will list what will be copied, but not do it, aka 'dry run').

Three more useful options are:

- `-a` – archive mode (equals `-rlptgoD`). It is a quick way of saying you want recursion and want to preserve almost everything (with `-H` being a notable omission).
- `-z` – compress file data during the transfer (speed up)
- `-v` – verbose mode

that can be combined as `rsync -azv`. To learn more about `rsync`, read the manual page (`man rsync`).

### Using SFTP or LFTP

You can also use the command `sftp` or `lftp` to copy files, it is also available on any/most Linux or Mac machine and recent releases of Windows 10.

To access it from a Mac, start a terminal to get a Unix prompt, on Windows use the Start menu to open a Command Prompt or PowerShell session.

Use the command `cd` to go to where the files you want top copy are.
For example:

```bash
sftp remuser@hydra-login01.si.edu
sftp> cd /path/to/dest/
sftp> put myfile
sftp> get myresults
sftp> exit
```

The main `sftp` commands are `cd`, `lcd`, `put` and `get`:

- `cd` - change the directory on the remote host,
- `lcd` - change the directory on the local host,
- `put` - copy a file from the local host to the remote one,
- `get` - copy a file from the remote host to the local one.

To learn more about `sftp` or `lftp`, read the manual page (`man sftp`, `man lftp` on Linux or Mac systems).

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The QSub Generator

Introduction

When submitting jobs to the cluster, you need to tell the job scheduler details about your run (run time, memory needed, CPUs needed etc.) AND the actual commands that you will be running for your analysis.

You can use the QSub Generator for both.

How to Use QSubGen

To use the QSub Generator:

1. Open the QSub Generation Utility webpage.
   - This utility works best on Chrome or Firefox. Safari is not recommended.
   - The question mark icons by each entry in the form provide useful information on each item including formatting:
   - The example below shows how to setup a RAxML job that will use a single CPU to run bootstraps and a best tree analysis.

   - **Time and memory**
     - **Time:** Enter the maximum time allowed for your job in "CPU time" by entered an exact time in the text box or using the dropdown menu.
     - After this time is reached, your job will be terminated.
     - The dropdown menu will update the time in the text box to show the length of the pre-defined times.
     - CPU time is the amount of time that the processor is using, not the "wall clock" time which is the elapsed time since the job started.
     - For jobs using more than one CPU, the amount of CPU time granted to the job (before it gets terminated) is the product of number of CPUs and the time allocated, while the allowed wall clock time is not multiplied by the number of CPUs.

   - **Memory:** is the maximum memory that your run will use.
   - Some programs will have memory use estimators. In this RAxML example you can use a memory estimator here.
   - The value in the memory box is per-CPU.

2. **Parallel Environment**
   - In this section you define how many CPUs your job will use. The software documentation will indicate if it is limited to one CPU (serial), multiple CPUs spread across servers in the cluster (MPI), or multiple CPUs residing on one server (multi-thread).
   - In this example we are only using one CPU (serial).
   - Refer to the software documentation for information about parallel use supported. Software documentation through the module system (described below) may also give more information.

3. **Shell**
   - For novice bioinformatics users, we recommend you keep this with sh.
   - A shell is the program on the computer that interprets your commands. Consult Wikipedia article for more info.

4. **Modules**
   - Hydra uses the modules system to load programs that use the command line. There is a module for each program on the server which includes:
     - where the program is located, other programs it depends on, some help information about starting the program on the cluster. The module may refer to a specific version, or in this case "bioinformatics/raxml" will always refer to the newest version of RAxML installed on the cluster. A web-based list of available modules is available.
   - You can start typing a program name to see a list of modules that match.
6. **Commands**

   ![Command Input](image)

   In this section you put your commands that will be run on the cluster. You start with the name of executable, `raxmlHPC-SSE3` in this case, and include all command line options and references to data files.

   You can find the name of executables by `logging into hydra` via the terminal and typing `module help bio/raxml/latest` (replacing with the module file you will be using).

   For MPI jobs, start with `mpirun np $NSLOTS` followed by the executable name and command line options.

7. **Additional options**

   ![Additional Options Input]

   In this section you give some more information that will be used to run your job and log the output.

   **Job Name:** Name the job will be called in the cluster job list (no spaces allowed)

   **Log File Name:** File where `stdout` will be sent. Will be filled in automatically with the Job Name.

   **Err File Name:** File where `stderr` will be sent if output and error files are not split. Will be filled in automatically with the Job Name.

   **Change to CWD:** Always check. Will put log files in the directory from which you start your job (your current working directory).

   **Join stderr & stdout:** Recommend to check. Will put all program output into one file (named in "Log File Name").

   **Send email notifications:** Emails will be sent when your job starts and ends.

   **Email:** Where notifications are sent. This can be any email account.

8. **Check file and download**

   Press the "Check if OK" button to confirm that script (in the gray box) was generated correctly.

   ![Check if OK](image)

   Use the "Save it" button to save the `.job` file.

   **Your job will request 1 CPU, 1d 12h of CPU time and a total of 2GB of memory.**

   ![Save it](image)

   Above the Save it button is the time and total RAM being requested for your job.

9. **Upload to Hydra**

    **Upload this .job file** that is generated to Hydra in the `/scratch`, `/pool` or `/data` folder to be used for your job.

---

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Submitting a Job

Note:
The material on this page is part of the Quick Start Guide and is not exhaustive. For more details, please see the Reference Pages.

To submit your job you will need to have created your job file and have your job file and data files copied to Hydra.

Follows the following steps:

1. **Transfer job file and data files to Hydra.** All data files should go into your folder in /pool , /scratch or /data.

   It is recommended for beginner users to create a new directory for each analysis. Create a directory using Filezilla or mkdir from the command line.

2. **Log into Hydra** via a terminal and navigate to the directory with your data files.

   Throughout this tutorial replace **username** your Hydra username, the name you log into Hydra with, typically the same as your SI email account name (all lower case).

3. **Use ls to confirm your job and data files are present and use cat (or another text file viewer like more or less) to inspect your job file.**

   ```
   [username@hydra-login01 ~]$ cd /pool/genomics/username/raxmltest/
   [username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ ls
   input.fasta  raxmltest.job
   [username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ cat raxmltest.job
   # /bin/sh
   # ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
   #$ -S /bin/sh
   #$ -q mThC.q
   #$ -l mres=2G,h_data=2G,h_vmem=2G
   #$ -cwd
   #$ -j y
   #$ -N raxmltest
   #$ -o raxmltest.log
   #$ -m abe
   #$ -M user@si.edu
   #
   # ----------------Modules------------------------- #
   module load bioinformatics/raxml
   #
   # ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
   #
   echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
   #
   raxmlHPC-SSE3 -f a -p 12345 -s input.fasta -x 12345 -N 100 -m GTRCAT -n testrun
   #
   echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
   ```

4. **Submit your job to the cluster with the qsub command.**

   ```
   [username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ qsub raxmltest.job
   Your job 825184 ("raxmltest") has been submitted
   ```

5. **Check your job status with the qstat command and ls**

   Errors in the job file will often cause the job to fail quickly, so check qstat during the first few minutes of a job run to confirm that it was submitted successfully. If nothing is displayed then you have no current jobs.

   ```
   [username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ qstat
   job-ID prior name user state submit/start at queue slots
   ja-task-ID
   -------
   825184 0.55500 raxmltest username r 09/22/2015 10:18:01 mThC.q@compute-81-01.cm.clust 1
   ```
[username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ ls
input.fasta  RAxML_bootstrap.testrun  RAxML_info.testrun  raxmltest.job  raxmltest.log

You can now logout of Hydra with the `exit` command and log back in later to check your job progress.

6. When your job is complete the job will no longer appear in `qstat` and you will receive an email if you configured your job file to send email notifications. Inspect the output files to confirm that job was successful.

[username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ qstat
[username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ tail raxmltest.log
Best-scoring ML tree written to: /pool/genomics/username/raxmltest/RAxML_bestTree.testrun
Best-scoring ML tree with support values written to: /pool/genomics/username/raxmltest/RAxML_bipartitions.testrun
Best-scoring ML tree with support values as branch labels written to: /pool/genomics/username/raxmltest/RAxML_bipartitionsBranchLabels.testrun
Overall execution time for full ML analysis: 149.352777 secs or 0.041487 hours or 0.001729 days
= Tue Sep 22 10:20:30 EDT 2015 job raxmltest done

7. Transfer the output files to your computer or continue with further analysis of the dataset on Hydra.

⚠️ Storage on Hydra is not for long-term data storage. Please transfer and remove your data files and output when your analyses are complete.

⚠️ It is recommended to compress your output before transferring to your local computer

[username@hydra-login01 raxmltest]$ cd ..
[username@hydra-login01 username]$ tar -czvf raxmltest.tar.gz raxmltest
    raxmltest/raxmltest.job
    raxmltest/input.fasta
    raxmltest/raxmltest.log
    raxmltest/RAxML_info.testrun
    raxmltest/RAxML_bootstrap.testrun
    raxmltest/RAxML_bestTree.testrun
    raxmltest/RAxML_bipartitions.testrun
    raxmltest/RAxML_bipartitionsBranchLabels.testrun

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Reference Pages

The references pages are organized as follows:

- **Introduction**
- **Hardware**
  - Login and Head Nodes
  - Compute Nodes
  - Network: Ethernet and InfiniBand
  - Storage Systems (Disks)
- **Submitting Jobs**
  - Conceptual Examples
  - Serial Jobs
  - Parallel Jobs
  - Job Arrays
  - Available Queues
  - Resource Limits
  - Job Monitoring
  - Help Choosing a Queue
  - Help Writing a Job Script
  - Where to Find Examples
- **Cluster Monitoring**
- **Disk Space and Usage**
  - How to Copy Files to/from Hydra
  - How to Check Disk & Quota Usage
  - How to Recover Old or Deleted Files using Snapshots
  - Scrubber and How to Request Scrubbed Files to be Restored
  - How to Use Local SSD Space
  - How to Use NAS Storage and the I/O Queue
  - How to Use "bigmp" - Access to Large Temporary Disk Space
- **Software**
  - The "module" Command
  - Compilers & Libraries & MPI or Multi-threaded Programs
  - Packages/Tools
    - IDL, GDL & FL, Java, Julia, Matlab, Python, R
    - Conda: Anaconda & Miniconda
      - Installing Miniconda on Hydra
      - Using Conda
  - Genomics Software
  - Bioinformatics Software and Modules
- **Additional Tools**
  - How to Use GPUs
  - How to Use Containers

*Let us know if you find typos or mistakes.*

Last updated 21 Nov 2021 SGK
Introduction

1. Preamble

- The cluster, known as Hydra, is made of
  1. one front-end node,
  2. two login nodes,
  3. a queue manager/job scheduler, and
  4. a set of compute nodes.

- To access the cluster you must log on one of the two login nodes, using `ssh`:
  - `ssh hydra-login01.si.edu`
  - `ssh hydra-login02.si.edu`

- From either login node you submit and monitor your job(s) via the queue manager/scheduler.
- The job scheduler on Hydra is the Univa Grid Engine, simply GE or UGE (Univa was recently acquired by Altair).

- The Grid Engine runs on the front-end node (`hydra-6.si.edu`), hence the front-end node should not be used as a login node.
  - There is no reason for users to ever have to log on `hydra-6`.

- All the nodes (login, front-end and compute nodes) are interconnected
  - via Ethernet (at 10Gbps, aka 10GbE), and
  - via InfiniBand (at 40-100Gbps, aka IB).

- The disks are mounted off 3 types of dedicated devices:
  1. a two nodes NetApp filer for `/home`, `/data`, and `/pool` (via 10GbE),
  2. a two NSDs GPFS for `/scratch` (via IB)
  3. a low cost NAS for `/store` (via 10GbE), a near-line storage only available on some nodes.

The following figure is a schematic representation of the cluster:

![Cluster Schematic](image)

Note that it does not represent the actual physical layout.

2. Access to the Cluster

- To access the Hydra cluster you will need
  1. an account;
  2. a secure connection to log in either login nodes; and
  3. a `ssh` client (i.e., a program compatible with the secure shell protocol, aka `ssh`).

Requesting Accounts

- SAO users should request an account following the instructions posted on the CF's web page.
  Accounts on Hydra are separate from CF, REA, SI’s Active Directory, or VPN accounts.
Non-SAO users should request an account by submitting a request through the SI Service Portal. Accounts on Hydra are separate from SI’s Active Directory, or VPN accounts. Please make sure you have completed the Hydra Moodle Training course before you submit the request.

Secure Connection

- You can connect to the login nodes using ssh, only from a trusted machine.
- Trusted machines are computers connected via a hardwired network link to SI’s or SAO/CfA’s networks and managed by either OCIO, the CF or EASY Sys (at SAO).
- Any other computer, like your laptop, a "self-managed" computer, a computer at another institution, or a computer connected via WiFi, must be aut henticated using VPN.
- Information on VPN authentication is available elsewhere:
  - here for SI (via OCIO), and
  - here for SAO (via CF/HEA).
- SAO users can also connect to the cluster using ssh directly from either:
  - login.cfa.harvard.edu (CF users)
  - pogoN.cfa.harvard.edu (HEA users), where N is 1, 2, ..., 6.
  - a trusted machine (like a CF- or HEA-managed machine).

SSH Clients

1. Linux users, use ssh [<username>]@<host>, where
   - <username> is your username on hydra if it is different from the computer you are ssh'ing from
   - <host> is either of the login nodes name, i.e., hydra-login01.si.edu or hydra-login02.si.edu

2. MacOS users can use ssh [<username>]@<host> as explained above from a Terminal.
   - Open the Terminal app by going to Applications/Utilities and finding Terminal.
   - You can get to the Utilities folder by going to the Go menu in the Finder and choosing Utilities.

3. PC/Windows users need to install a ssh client. Public domain options are:
   - Window's ssh from the PowerShell (for recent versions of Windows)
   - PuTTY
   - Cygwin and use ssh [<username>]@<host> (note that Cygwin includes a X11 server.)

See also the Comparison of SSH clients Wikipedia page.

3. Using the Cluster

- To run a job on the cluster you will need to:
  1. install the required software, unless it is already installed;
  2. copy the data your job needs to the cluster; and
  3. write at least one (minimal) script to run your job.

Indeed, the login nodes are for interactive use only like editing, compiling, testing, checking results, etc... and, of course, submitting jobs.

The login nodes are not compute nodes (neither is the head node), and therefore they should not be used for actual computations, except short debugging interactive sessions or short ancillary computations.

The compute nodes are the machines (aka hosts, nodes, servers) on which you run your computations, by submitting a job, or a set of jobs, to the queue system (the Grid Engine or GE).

This is accomplished via the qsub command, from a login node, and using a job script. You can also request an interactive session on a compute node using qrsh.

⚠️ Please

Do not run on the login or front-end nodes and do not run jobs out-of-band, this means:

- do not log on a compute node to manually start a computation, always use qsub!
- do not run scripts/programs that spawn additional tasks, or use multi-threads, unless you have requested the corresponding resources;
- if your script runs something in the background (it shouldn’t), use the command wait so your job terminates only when all the associated processes have finished;
- to run multi-threaded jobs, read and follow the relevant instructions;
- to run parallel jobs (MPI), read and follow the relevant instructions;
  You don't start MPI jobs on the cluster the way you do on a stand alone computer (or laptop.)

Remember that
• you will need to write a script, even if trivial, to submit a job (there is a tool to help you do that);
• you should optimize your codes with the appropriate compilation flags for production runs;
• you will most likely need to specify multiple options when submitting your jobs, via the command `qsub`;
• things do not always scale up: as you submit a lot of jobs (in the hundreds), that will run concurrently (at the same time), ask yourself:
  1. Is there name space conflict? all the jobs should not write to the same file, they should not have the same name;
  2. what will the resulting I/O load be? do all the jobs read the same file(s), do they write a lot of (useless?) stuff?;
  3. how much disk space will I use? Will my job fill up my allotted disk space? Is the I/O load high compared to the CPU load?
  4. how much CPU time and memory does my job need? Jobs run in queues, these queues have limits.
• Checkpointing: computers do crash, networks go down and jobs get killed when they exceed limits, so
  • whenever possible, and especially for long jobs, you should save intermediate results so you can resume a computation from where it stopped.
  • this is known as checkpointing.
  • If you use some third party tool, verify if it uses checkpointing and how to enable it.
  • If you run your own code, you should include checkpointing for long computations.

The cluster is a shared resource: when a resource gets used, it is unavailable to others, hence:
• clobbering disk space prevents other from using it:
  1. trim down your disk usage;
  2. clean up your disk usage after your computation;
  3. the disks on the cluster are not for long term storage;
  4. move what you don't use on the cluster back to your "home" machine.
• Running un-optimized code wastes CPU cycles and effectively delays/prevents other users from running their analyses.
• Reserving more memory than you need will effectively delay/prevent other users from using it.
• Fair use: we have implemented resource limits, do not bypass these limits.
  • If needed, feel free to contact us to review how these limits impact you.

4. Software Overview

The cluster runs a Linux distribution that is specific to clusters. We use BrightCluster (v9.1) to deploy CentOS 7.9 (Core).

• As for any Unix system, you must properly configure your account to access the system resources.
  Your `.bash_profile`, or `~/.profile`, and or `~/.cshrc` files need to be adjusted accordingly.
• The configuration on the cluster is different from the one on the CP- or HEA-managed machines (for SAO users).
  We have implemented the command `module` to simplify the configuration of your Unix environment (or `conda`).
• You can look in the directory `~hpc/` for examples of configuration files (with `ls -la ~hpc`).

Available Compilers

1. GNU compilers (`gcc`, `g++`, `gfortran`, `g90`)
2. Intel compilers and the Cluster Studio (debugger, profiler, etc: `ifort`, `icc`, ...)
3. Portland Group (PGI) compilers and the Cluster Dev Kit (debugger, profiler, etc: `pgf77`, `pgcc`, ...)
4. NVIDIA compilers (PGI was acquired by NVIDIA, `nvfortran`, `nvcc`, ...)

Available Libraries

1. MPI, for GNU, PGI/NVIDIA and Intel compilers, w/ IB support;
2. the libraries that come with the compilers;
3. GSL, BLAS, LAPACK, etc.

Available Software Packages

1. We have 128 run-time licenses for IDL, (GDL and FL are available too).
2. Tools like MATLAB, JAVA, PYTHON, R, Julia, etc. are available; and
3. the Bioinformatics and Genomics support group has installed a slew of packages.

Refer to the Software pages for further details. Other software packages have been installed by users, or can be installed upon request.

5. Support

The cluster is located in Herndon, VA and is managed by ORCS/OCIO (Office of Research Computing Services/Office of the Chief Information Officer).

The cluster is supported by the following individuals

• DJ Ding (`DingDJ@si.edu`), the the system administrator (at OCIO, Herndon, VA).
  • As the sys-admin, he is responsible to keep the cluster operational and secure.
• Rebecca Dikow (`DikowR@si.edu`) - Research Data Scientist, OCIO Data Science Lab (Washington, D.C.);
  • she is the primary support person for Bioinformatics and Genomics at SI.
• Matthew Kweskin (`KweskinM@si.edu`) - NMNH/L.A.B., IT specialist (Washington, D.C.).
• Mike Trizna (`TriznaM@si.edu`) - Data Scientist, OCIO Data Science Lab, Washington, D.C.)
• Vanessa Gonzalez (GonzalezV@si.edu) - NMNH/GGI, biologist (Washington, D.C.).

• Sylvain Korzennik (hpc@cfa.harvard.edu), Astronomer at SAO (Cambridge, MA);
  • he is the primary support person for SAO/CfA users.

Support is also provided by other OCIO staff members (networking, etc...).

Simple Rules

• For sys-admin issues: (something is not working any more, etc):
  • All users should contact DJ (and Rebecca & Sylvain) at SI-HPC-Admin@si.edu
  • For application support: (how do I do this?, why did that fail?, etc);
  • SAO users should contact Sylvain, not the CF or HEA support sys-admin groups, at hpc@cfa.harvard.edu,
  • Non-SA0 users should contact Rebecca, Mike, Vanessa & Matt at SI-HPC@si.edu

• Password problems: go to the self-serve password page.

• Please use these email addresses to let the SI/HPC support team address your issues as soon as possible,
  • rather than emailing individuals directly.

Mailing List

A mailing list, called HPCC-L on SI's listserv (i.e., at si-listserv.si.edu, hence HPCC-L@si-listserv.si.edu) is available to contact all the users of the cluster.

This mailing list is used by the support people to notify the users of important changes, etc.

• You can also use this mailing list to communicate with other cluster users, share ideas, ask for help with cluster use problems, offer advice and solutions to problems, etc.

• The mailing list is read by the cluster sysadmin and support staff as well as by other cluster users.

To email to that list you must log to the listserv and post your message. Note that:

• replies to these messages are by default broadcast to the entire list; and
• you will need to set up a password on this listserv the first time you use it (look in the upper right, under "Options").

Last updated 20 Nov 2021 SGK.
Hardware Description

1. Introduction
   As of the September 2021 upgrade, ihydra-6 consists of:

   • one head node and two login nodes;
   • ~90 compute nodes that adds up to ~4,900 CPUs & 4 GPUs, ~38 TB memory;
   • a set of 10Gbps network switches, all the nodes are on 10GbE;
   • an InfiniBand (IB) director switch (144 ports, expandable to 256, at 100Gbps)
   • a 3 tiers storage (disks) configuration:
     • a two nodes NetApp controller (FAS8300) with 8 shelves (total ~600TB):
       • a dedicated device that provides disk space to the cluster, i.e. to all the nodes using NFS (10GbE).
     • a GPFS system with two dedicated NSDs (total ~1.5PB):
       • a high performance general parallel file system (GPFS, aka IBM Spectrum Scale), using the InfiniBand for I/O.
     • One NAS system for near-line storage (total ~1PB):
       • a slower, more cost-effective storage available only on some nodes.
   • all the nodes (head, login and compute nodes) are connected to the IB switch (except two).

Last updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK
Login and Head Nodes

The Head Node: hydra-6.si.edu

- manages the cluster;
- runs the job scheduler (the Grid Engine, aka UGE); and
- starts jobs.

It should never be accessed by users, except if directed by support staff for special operations.

The Login Nodes: hydra-login0[12].si.edu

- These are the computers available to the users to access the cluster:
  - they are currently 48 cores 128GB Dell R730 servers.
  - do not run your computations on the login nodes.

You can use either node, depending on the node load.

Last updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK
Compute Nodes

The compute nodes are named `compute-NN-MM`, where NN and MM are two numbers.

- These are the nodes (aka servers, hosts) on which jobs are being run, by submitting jobs to the scheduler, via `qsub`.
- A couple of nodes are dedicated for
  - interactive use (`qrsh`), and
  - I/O queue (for access to `/store`).
- Do not `ssh` to the compute node to start any computation "out of band" (we'll find and terminate them).

As of the September 2021 upgrade, we have deployed some 90 compute nodes that adds up to ~4,900 CPUs, 4 GPUs, ~38 TB memory as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cores/node</th>
<th>Mem/node</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>256GB</td>
<td>FC430</td>
<td>compute-43-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>384GB</td>
<td>R640</td>
<td>compute-64-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>512GB</td>
<td>R640</td>
<td>compute-64-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>756GB</td>
<td>R7525</td>
<td>compute-75-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1,024GB</td>
<td>R7525</td>
<td>compute-75-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>256GB</td>
<td>R815</td>
<td>compute-81-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>512GB</td>
<td>R815</td>
<td>compute-81-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>512GB</td>
<td>R820</td>
<td>compute-82-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,024GB</td>
<td>R820</td>
<td>compute-82-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>896GB</td>
<td>R840</td>
<td>compute-84-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>512GB</td>
<td>R930</td>
<td>compute-93-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>760GB</td>
<td>R930</td>
<td>compute-93-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2,048GB</td>
<td>R930</td>
<td>compute-93-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,024GB</td>
<td>SMC</td>
<td>compute-00-??</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>R790</td>
<td>compute-79-??</td>
<td>2x GV100GL GPUs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK
Network: Ethernet and InfiniBand

All the nodes (i.e., the compute nodes, the login nodes, and the head node) are interconnected using not only the regular 10GbE network (Ethernet), but also via a high-speed, low latency, communication fabric, known as the InfiniBand (IB):

- The IB switch is capable of a 100Gbps transfer rate, although the older nodes have IB card capable of 40Gbps only.
- The GPFS storage use the Infiniband fabric for for its I/O.
- To use the IB for message passing (MPI) you must
  - build the executable the right way, and
  - specify that you want to use the IB in your job script.
  - We have modules to do precisely that.
- A MPI program will not use by default the IB for message passing - you need to build it right to make it use the IB.

Last updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK
Storage Systems (Disks)

The disk space available on the cluster is mounted off two dedicated devices (NetApp and GPFS); a third one (NAS) is not accessible from all the compute nodes.

The NAS is only accessible from the login, interactive and I/O nodes (hence it is a near-line storage system).

The available public disk space is divided in several area (aka partitions):

- a small partition for basic configuration files and small storage, the /home partition,
- a set of medium size partitions, the /data partitions,
- a set of large partitions, the /pool partitions,
- a set of very large partitions, the /scratch partitions,
- a set of medium size, low-cost, partitions, the /store partitions.

It should be used as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Typical Use</th>
<th>System</th>
<th>Size(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/home</td>
<td>For your basic configuration files, scripts and job files:</td>
<td>NetApp</td>
<td>40TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- low quota limit but you can easily recover old stuff,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- backup to AWS Glacier for disaster recovery (DR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/data/[sao</td>
<td>genomics]</td>
<td>For important but small files like final results, config files, etc</td>
<td>NetApp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/data/[biology</td>
<td>nasm]</td>
<td>- medium quota limit, you can easily recover old stuff,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/data/[fellows</td>
<td>data_science]</td>
<td>- but when deleting files disk space is not released right away.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- we plan to backup to AWS Glacier for DR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pool/[sao</td>
<td>genomics]</td>
<td>For the bulk of your storage</td>
<td>NetApp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pool/[biology</td>
<td>nasm]</td>
<td>- high quota limit, and disk space is released right away when deleting files.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pool/[fellows</td>
<td>data_science]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/genomics</td>
<td>For the bulk of your large storage</td>
<td>GPFS</td>
<td>300TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/sao</td>
<td>- faster storage,</td>
<td></td>
<td>140TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pool/fellows</td>
<td>- high quota limit, and</td>
<td></td>
<td>30TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pool/[biology</td>
<td>nasm</td>
<td>data_science]</td>
<td>- disk space is released right away when deleting files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/public</td>
<td>For near-line storage.</td>
<td>NAS</td>
<td>175TB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) : These sizes are only indicative, as we adjust them when needed.

Note

- We impose quotas (limit on how much can be stored on each partition by each user) and we monitor disk usage;
  - /home should not be used for storage of large files, use /pool or /scratch instead;
  - /data is best to store things like final results, code, etc... (important but not too large);
- We implement an automatic scrubber: old stuff get deleted to make space,
  - files older than 180 days and empty directories on /pool or /scratch will scrubbed.
- None of the disks on the cluster are for long term storage:
  - please copy your results back to your "home" computer and
  - delete what you don't need any longer.
- Once you reach your quota you won't be able to write anything on that partition until you delete stuff.
- A few compute nodes have local SSDs (solid state disks), but since we now have a GPFS, check things using /scratch first.

A complete description is available at the Disk Space Configuration page.

Last updated 20 Nov 2021 SGK
Submitting Jobs

1. Introduction

Most computations on Hydra are run in batch mode using a job scheduler (aka workload manager).

Hydra uses the Univa Grid Engine (GE or UGE) as the job scheduler:

- Jobs are submitted from either login node to the job scheduler using the command `qsub` and a job file;
- Submitted jobs may wait in the queue:
  - until the requested resource(s) is/are available, or
  - if a user has reached a resource usage limit, until that limit has cleared.
- The scheduler will eventually run each job, starting it on one or several compute nodes:
  - the job will run in batch, not interactive, mode;
  - it is the scheduler that selects on which compute(s) node to run a job on, and
  - if the job exceeds a limit, like it uses too much memory, or consumes too much CPU time, the scheduler will kill the job.

To run a computation (a job) on Hydra users must write a list of instructions, that specifies the step(s) needed to perform the said computation and if needed pass instructions (aka directives) to the job scheduler as to which resources are required to complete the said computation (like the amount of memory, CPU time, number of CPUs, etc.).

These steps are typically written in a file, aka the job script, while the directives are either passed as options to the `qsub` command or included in the job script, as embedded directives.

A job is thus submitted with the command `qsub`, with the required options (or embedded directives) followed by the name of the file containing the job script.

The different types of jobs are:

- serial jobs: computations that use only one CPU;
- parallel jobs: computation that use more than one CPU (either all on the same node, using multi-threading, or distributed across nodes, using message passing)
- job arrays: a set of similar computations, aka tasks, that use a single unique job script file and a number that identifies each task to be performed.

A few compute nodes are set aside for interactive use, consult the section on using the interactive queue.

The Available Queues page describes in detail the available queues.

Every job running on the cluster is started in a queue.

- The GE will select a queue based on the resources requested and the usage in each queue.
- If you don't specify the right queues or the right resource(s), your job will either
  - not get queued,
  - wait forever and never run, or
  - start and get killed when it exceeds one of the limit of the queue it was started in.

The set of available queues is a matrix of queues:

- Four sets of queues: a high-CPU and a high-memory set of queues, complemented by a very-high-memory restricted queue and special queues.
- The high-CPU and a high-memory sets of queues have different time limits: short, medium, long and unlimited.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high-CPU</td>
<td>for serial or parallel jobs that do not need a lot of memory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high-memory</td>
<td>for serial or multi-threaded parallel jobs that require a lot of memory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very-high-memory</td>
<td>reserved for jobs that need a very large amount of memory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>for interactive use or projects that need special resources (GPUs, I/O, etc).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. A job will run in a queue. Each queue has some form of limit:
   - in most cases, a job won't be allowed to run forever, nor grab as much memory as it may want to.
   - How to specify resources and what queues to use is explained at the Available Queues page.

2. There is some overhead in starting a job, so it is bad practice to submit a large number of very small jobs.
   While you may find it convenient to submit 10,000 five-minute-long jobs, the system will end up taking as much time starting the jobs as the jobs will take to run.
   As a precaution to prevent clobbering the system there is a limit on how many jobs a single user can submit to any of the queues (see explanations in the sections about hardware limits and resource limits).

3. The cluster is a shared resource:
   - there are limits on how much of the cluster resources (total amount of CPUs, memory, etc) a single user can grab at any time (concurrent use).

4. In most cases your job script also needs to load a module or a set of modules.

5. Do not use the login nodes to run any substantive computation:
   - the login nodes are monitored and processes running on one of the the login node that consume too much resources will have at first their priority reduced, and eventually terminated.
Conceptual Examples

1. A trivial example
2. A better example
3. Example with Embedded Directives
4. Example with Embedded Directives and Arguments
5. Notes
   a. Shell Selection
   b. Passing Options to qsub
   c. Email Notification
   d. Environment Variables
   e. Catching Time Limits
   f. Miscellaneous

1. A Trivial Example

Let us assume that

- you have a program that you have successfully compiled/installed on the cluster and that you want to run, we will call it `crunch`;
- the executable `crunch` and all the files needed to run it are in one directory, and/or the files produced will go there;
- for illustration, it is all in `/pool/sao/hpc/test`

The simplest way to submit this computation would be to write a two line job script, in a file located in the directory in `/pool/sao/hpc/test` and name it `crunch.job`:

```
A trivial crunch.job

cd /pool/sao/hpc/test
./crunch
```

You start the computation by submitting the job script file with:

```
% cd /pool/sao/hpc/test
% qsub crunch.job
```

Your job NNNNNNN ("crunch.job") has been submitted

The `qsub` command, if successful, will produce the "Your job ... has been submitted" message where NNNNNNN is a unique number, the job ID assigned to that job.

By default, the output and error files associated with that job will be located in your home directory and named `crunch.log.oNNNNNNN` and `crunch.log.eNNNNNNN`.

2. A Better Example

A better approach is to specify more parameters associated to your job and save more information about the job as follow:

```
A better crunch.job

echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
./crunch
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

and start the computation with:

```
% cd /pool/sao/hpc/test
% qsub -N crunch -cwd -j y -o crunch.log crunch.job
```

Your job NNNNNNN ("crunch") has been submitted

With this approach:

- you specify the name of the job (`-N crunch`);
- you join error and output in a single file (`-j y`);
- you give a name to the output file (`-o crunch.log`); and
- you tell `qsub` to start the job in the current working directory, and to write the output file there (`-cwd`).
You also, this way, keep track, by saving it in the log file, of

- the job name and job id,
- in which queue the job ran, and on which compute node (host), and,
- when it started and when it ended.

### 3. Example with Embedded Directives

You can put it all in one file as follows:

```bash
A better crunch.job with embedded directives

# /bin/csh
# this script takes two arguments and is written using the C-shell syntax
#
# $ -N crunch -cwd -j y -o crunch.log
#
# echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
# ./crunch
# echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

and you submit your job with simply:

```bash
% cd /pool/sao/hpc/test
% qsub crunch.job
Your job NNNNNNNN ("crunch") has been submitted
```

The command `qsub` will look for lines starting with `#$` (that are otherwise comments in the script) and parse these embedded directives as if they were options passed to the command itself.

### 4. Example with Embedded Directives and Arguments

Finally, the job file is a script: it has to be written according to a specific syntax (C-shell, or Bourne shell) and can take arguments.

Let’s now assume that crunch takes two arguments:

- you can either write a different job file for each case you want to run, or
- you can write your job script to use arguments, like this:

```bash
A better crunch.job with embedded directives and arguments

# /bin/csh
#
# this script takes two arguments and is written using the C-shell syntax
#
# $ -N crunch -cwd -j y -o crunch.log
#
# echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
set OPTIONS = (-from $1 -to $2)
# echo starting crunch $OPTIONS
./crunch $OPTIONS
# echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

and you can start several jobs as follow:

```bash
% cd /pool/sao/hpc/test
% qsub -N crunch-20-50 -o crunch-20-50.log crunch.job 20 50
Your job NNNNNNNN ("crunch-20-50") has been submitted
% qsub -N crunch-100-150 -o crunch-100-150.log crunch.job 100 150
Your job NNNNNNNN ("crunch-100-150") has been submitted
[etc...]
```

In this example the job name and the log file name are redefined to be specific to each job by specifying them on the `qsub` command line.

### 5. Notes
Your job script can be an elaborate script, or can start an elaborate and/or convoluted script - how to write Un*x scripts is beyond the scope of this documentation.

Shell Selection

The GE is set up to use by default the C-shell (csh) syntax for job scripts.

- If you prefer using the Bourne shell syntax (sh or bash), you need to tell qsub to use that shell by passing the option -S /bin/sh, or adding it as an embedded directive as follows:

```
#/bin/sh
#
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -N crunch -cwd -j y -o crunch.log
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
OPTIONS="from $1 -to $2"
echo starting crunch $OPTIONS
./crunch $OPTIONS
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

- Unlike executable script, a #!/bin/sh on the first line of a job script is ignored (hence in the the examples I use # /bin/csh or # /bin/sh as reminders, not as specifiers);
- Unless you are fully versed in the idiosyncrasies of Linux and how /bin/bash differs from /bin/sh at startup, it is highly recommended to use /bin/bash and not /bin/bash.

There are no syntax differences, the only differences are which initialization files are read at startup.

### Passing Options to Qsub

- The options passed to the qsub command are setup as follow:
  1. as specified in the system wide file $SGE_ROOT/$SGE_CELL/common/sge_request (lines not starting w/ #);
  2. as specified in a .sge_request file, located in the current working directory (if there is one);
  3. as specified in a ~/sge_request file, (located in your home directory, if there is one);
  4. as per the embedded options in the submitted job script (lines starting with #$);
  5. options passed to qsub.

For example, you can write a -/.sge_request file with the line

```
-cwd -j y
```

and all your jobs will include -cwd -j y as options. At each step you can override a set option.

### Email Notifications

You can request that the GE notify you by email when a job

- is started (beginning of the job)
- ends, or
- is aborted.

This is accomplished by adding the `-m abe` option to qsub.

You can specify the list of users to which the GE will send mail, with the `-M <email_address>` option to qsub, by default mail is sent to the job owner, and will be redirected to the email in your ~/.forward file (see Introduction).

These options can be set as an embedded directive in the job script file.

### Environment Variables

When a job is started, the GE defines a slew of environment variables.

The following is a subset of these variables that your job scripts may want to use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example of Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB_NAME</td>
<td>The job name</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can find a complete list at the bottom of the `qsub` manual - or man page - `man qsub`.

### Catching Time Limits

- All the queues, except a few, have time limits: a job will get killed if it exceeds either a CPU limit or an elapsed time (aka real time, wall clock) limit. What those limits are is explained elsewhere (Available Queues and resource limits).
- All time-limited queues have a soft limit and a hard limit. When the soft limit is reached, a signal is sent by the GE to the script. That signal can be caught to execute something before reaching the hard limit (job termination).
- Jobs using the Bourne-shell syntax (**sh**) can catch the signal, jobs using the C-shell (**csh**) can’t (a shortcoming of Linux’ implementation of **csh**).
- So, especially for **csh** jobs, it is recommended to end the job script with a line like `'echo job done'` that will indicate that the job (script) completed.
- For **sh** jobs, the following example illustrates how to catch signals at the script level:

```bash
#$ -S /bin/sh
# warn()
{ echo @ `date` warning, received $1 signal. }
#
trap "warn xcpu" SIGXCPU
trap "warn usrl" SIGUSR1
trap "warn kill" SIGKILL
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo sleeping $1
sleep $1
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

- You can check
  - the status of a job with the `qstat` command,
  - the exit status of a job, and the resources it used (CPU, elapsed time, memory, I/Os), once it completed, with the `qacct` command (see the Jobs Monitoring page).

### Miscellaneous

- As you queue more than one job beware of “name space”: jobs will run concurrently (on different compute nodes, or not), so they should not write to the same file(s) and you can keep track of them better if they do not have the same job names.
- Also, especially for **Emacs** users, the last line of a job file must be properly terminated with a newline character (in Unix the return key insert a NL, not a CR). The **csh** does not execute a line not properly terminated, and thus the last line of your script may not be executed if it is not followed by a blank line.
- Include the following in your `~/.emacs` file to make sure the last line ends with a NL:

  ```bash
  ;; always end a file with a newline character
  (setq require-final-newline t)
  ```

- A job is likely to need resources (CPU time, memory, etc.) and to run in a specific queue. What queues to use and how to request resources is explained in the Available Queues page.
  How to monitor your job(s) and the cluster is explained elsewhere (Job Monitoring and Cluster Monitoring).
- Long jobs should, whenever possible, use checkpointing: save intermediate results so one can resume a computation from where it stopped.

Last updated 20 Nov 2021 SGK
Serial Jobs

A serial job is a job that uses only one CPU.

- It is either started by using a dedicated job script file (i.e. a different one for each job you need to run), or a more sophisticated job script that takes one or several arguments.
- Refer to the Conceptual Examples page to learn how to write jobs files and submit jobs.

Last updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK
Parallel Jobs

1. Introduction

- A parallel job is a job that uses more than one CPU.
- Since the cluster is a shared resource, it is the GE that allocates CPUs, known as slots in GE jargon, to jobs, hence a parallel job must request a set of slots when it is submitted.
- A parallel job must request a parallel environment and a number of slots using the `-pe <pe-name> N` specification to `qsub`, where
  - `<pe-name>` is either `mpich`, `orte` or `mthread` (see below);
  - the value of `N` is the number of requested slots and can be specified as `N-M`, where `N` is the minimum and `M` the maximum number of slots requested;
  - that option can be an embedded directive.
- The job script accesses the number of allocated slots via an environment variable (`NSLOTS`) and, for MPI jobs, gets the list of computed nodes via a so-called machines file.

- There are several types of parallel jobs:
  a. MPI or distributed jobs: the CPUs can be distributed over multiple compute nodes.
     - **PROs** There is conceptually no limit on how many CPUs can be used, the cumulative amount of CPUs and memory a job can use can get quite large. The GE can find (a lot of) unused CPUs on a busy machine by finding them on different nodes
     - **CONs** Each CPU is assumed to be on a separate compute node and thus each process must communicate with the other CPUs to exchange information (aka message passing). Programming can get more complicated and the inter-process communication can become a bottleneck.

  b. Multi-threaded jobs: all the CPUs must be on the same compute node.
     - **PROs** All CPUs can share a common memory space, inter-process communication can be very efficient (being local) and programming can be simpler;
     - **CONs** Can only use as many CPUs as there are on the largest compute node, and can get them only if they are not in use by someone else.

  c. Hybrid jobs: the CPUs are distributed, but with the same number of CPUs on each compute node.
     - **PROs** The CPUs on the same node can share a common memory space, while not all CPUs are on the same compute node, hence the total number of CPUs is not limited to the number of CPUs on the largest compute node;
     - **CONs** Coding must mix inter-process communication (like MPI) with shared memory and multi-threading (like OpenMP). This can be tricky, but some problems can greatly benefit from this model.

- How do I know which type of parallel job to submit to?
  The author of the software will in most cases specify if the application can be parallelized and how
  - Some analyses are parallelized by submitting a slew of independent serial jobs,
    - in which case using a job array may be the best approach;
  - some analyses use explicit message passing (MVAPICH or OpenMP); while
  - some analyses use a programming model that can use multiple threads (or OpenMP); while
  - some mix both: message passing and multi-threading, hence hybrid jobs.

Last Updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK.
1. Introduction: MPI, or Distributed Parallel Jobs with Explicit Message Passing

- An MPI job runs code that uses an explicit message passing programming scheme known as MPI.
- There are two distinct implementations of the MPI protocol:
  1. OpenMPI
  2. MVAPICH
- Most OpenMPI implementations use ORTE;
- MVAPICH uses MPICH and the InfiniBand as transport fabric (faster message passing)

Note: OpenMPI is not OpenMP

- OpenMPI is the ORTE implementation of MPI;
- OpenMP is an API for multi-platform shared-memory parallel programming.

The following grid of modules, corresponding to a combination of compiler & implementation, is available on Hydra:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intel/mvapich-19.5</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>intel/openmpi-*</td>
<td>VFV DNW</td>
<td>intel/openmpi4-19.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>VFV DNW</td>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-21.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>VFV DNW</td>
<td>-21.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pgi/mvapich-19.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>pgi/openmpi-19.9</td>
<td>VFV</td>
<td>pgi/openmpi4-19.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>VFV</td>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>BFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>VFV</td>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nvidia/mvapich-20.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>nvidia/openmpi-20.9</td>
<td>VFV</td>
<td>nvidia/openmpi4-20.9</td>
<td>BFS RDW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>VFV</td>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>BFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcc/mvapich-4.8.5</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>gcc/openmpi-4.8.5</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>gcc/openmpi4-*</td>
<td>use gcc/openmp-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4.9.1</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-4.9.1</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4.9.2</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-4.9.2</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5.3.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-5.3.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6.1.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-6.1.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-7.3.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-7.3.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-9.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-9.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10.1.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-10.1.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-10.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-11.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>-11.2.0</td>
<td>BFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key to notes:

- BFS: built from source; VFV: version from vendor; DNW: do not work; RDW: run despite warnings
- mvapich uses -pe mpich
- openmpi uses -pe ort, except for pgi & nvidia VFV (openmpi) that needs -pe mpich
- Examples are on hydra under /home/hpc/examples/mpi

In fact, there are more version specific modules available, check with

```
% ( module -t avail ) | & grep mpi
```
for a complete list. You can also use

```bash
% module whatis <module-name>
```

or

```bash
% module help <module-name>
```

where `<module-name>` is one of the listed module, to get more specific information.

2. ORTE/OpenMPI Simple Example

The following example shows how to write an ORTE/OpenMPI job script:

```bash
Example of a ORTE/OpenMPI job script, using Bourne shell syntax

```

```bash
# /bin/sh
#
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -cwd -j y -N hello -o hello.log
#$ -pe orte 72
#
```

```
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS distributed over:
cat $PE_HOSTFILE
#
```

```
# load gcc's compiler and openmpi
module load gcc/4.9/openmpi-4.9.2
#
```

```
# run the program hello
mpirun -np $NSLOTS ./hello
#
```

```
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

This example will

- show the content of the machine file (i.e. the distribution of compute nodes)
- load the OpenMPI module for gcc version 4.9.2, and
- run the program `hello`, requesting 72 slots (CPUs).

It assumes that the program `hello` was built using gcc v4.9.2.

3. MPICH/MVAPICH Simple Example

The following example shows how to write a MPICH/MVAPICH job script:

```bash
Example of a MVAPICH job script, using C-shell syntax

```

```bash
# /bin/csh
#
#$ -cwd -j y -N hello -o hello.log
#$ -pe mpich 72
#
```

```
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo using $NSLOTS slots on:
sort $TMPDIR/machines | uniq -c
#
```

```
# load PGI's mvapich
module load pgi/mvapich
#
```

```
# run the program hello
mpirun -np $NSLOTS -machinefile $TMPDIR/machines ./hello
#
```

```
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

This example will
show the content of the machine file (i.e. the distribution of compute nodes),
  using `sort & uniq` to produce a compact list, in a "hostname no_of_CPUs" format.
load the MVAPICH module for the PGI compiler, and
run the program `hello`,
requesting 72 slots (CPUs).

It assumes that the program `hello` was build using the PGI compiler and the MVAPICH library/module to enable the IB as the transport fabric.

4. Additional Notes

- The command `mpirun` is aliased by the module file to use the full path of the correct version for each case.
- Do not use a full path specification to a version of `mpirun`, using a wrong version of `mpirun` will result in unpredictable results. You can check which version corresponds to a module with either
  
  ```bash
  % module show <module-name>
  ```
  
or, if you use the C-shell,
  
  ```bash
  % alias mpirun
  ```
  
of, is your use the Bourne shell
  
  ```bash
  % declare -f mpirun
  ```
  
- The following snippet is a simple trick to get the MPI code full path and use it on the `mpirun` line:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bourne shell syntax</th>
<th>C-Shell syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># load the module</td>
<td># load the module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module load tools/mpidemo</td>
<td>module load tools/mpidemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># get the full path</td>
<td># get the full path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin=<code>which demo_mpi</code></td>
<td>set bin = <code>which demo_mpi</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># show what will be executed</td>
<td># show what will be executed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declare -f mpirun</td>
<td>alias mpirun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo mpirun -np $NSLOTS $bin</td>
<td>echo mpirun -np $NSLOTS $bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># run it</td>
<td># run it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpirun -np $NSLOTS $bin</td>
<td>mpirun -np $NSLOTS $bin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example assumes that the module tools/mpidemo set things up to run the MPI code demo_mpi, and shows how to prevent having to use a full path anywhere. While `mpirun` search your PATH to find the executable, the `mpirun` started on other compute nodes may not have the same PATH since the associated module is likely to not have been loaded on that other node.

- The error message:

  ```bash
  [proxy:0@compute-N-M.local] HYDU_create_process
  ./utils/launch/launch.c:75): execvp error on file <code> (No such file or directory)
  ```

  means the `mpirun` could not find the executable `<code>`.
- One can query the technical implementation details of MPI for each module, since each MPI-enabling module implements a slightly different version of MPI.
  - you can query the precise details of each implementation as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>% module show &lt;module-file&gt;</code></td>
<td>Show how the module changes your Un*x environment. All the modules set the same env variables: MPILIB MPIDC MPIBIN plus either OPENMPI, MPICH, or MVAPICH, and set the alias mpirun to use the corresponding full path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>% module help &lt;module-file&gt;</code></td>
<td>Show details on the module, and how to retrieve the details of the specific build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>% module load &lt;module-file&gt;</code> <code>% omni_info [-all]</code></td>
<td>Depending on the MPI implementation (ORTE or MPICH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>% module load &lt;module-file&gt;</code></td>
<td>Show precise details of an ORTE implementation (as shown by <code>module help &lt;module-file&gt;</code>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>% module load &lt;module-file&gt;</code></td>
<td>Show precise details of an MPICH/MVAPICH implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Where to Find Examples

- Examples on Hydra can be found under /home/hpc/examples/mpi

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK.
Multi-Threaded Jobs

1. Multi-threaded jobs
2. OpenMP jobs

Multi-threaded, or OpenMP, Parallel Jobs

A multi-threaded job is a job that will make use of more than one CPU but needs all the CPUs to be on the same compute node.

1. Multi-threaded jobs

The following example shows how to write a multi-threaded job script:

Example of a Multi-threaded job script, using Bourne shell syntax

```
#!/bin/sh
#
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -cwd -j y -N demo -o demo.log
#$ -pe mthread 32
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#
# load the demo (fictional) module
module load tools/demo
#
# convert the generic parameter file, gen-params, to a specific file
# where the number of thread are inserted where the string MTHREADS is found
sed "s/MTHREADS/$NSLOTS/" gen-params > all-params
#
# run the demo program specifying all-params as the parameter file
demo -p all-params
#
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

This example will run the tool `demo` using 32 CPUs (slots).

The script:
- loads the `tools/demo` module,
- parses the file `gen-params` and replaces every occurrence of the string `MTHREADS` by the allocated number of slots (via `$NSLOTS`),
- uses the stream editor `sed` (man sed),
- saves the result to a file called `all-params`,
- runs the tool `demo` and with the parameter file `all-params`.

2. OpenMP jobs

The following example shows how to write an OpenMP job script:

Example of a OpenMP job script, using C-shell syntax

```
#!/bin/csh
#
#$ -cwd -j y -N hellomp -o hellomp.log
#$ -pe mthread 32
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#
# load the pgi module
module load pgi
#
# set the variable OMP_NUM_THREADS to the content of NSLOTS
# this tell OpenMP applications how many threads/slots/CPUs to use
setenv OMP_NUM_THREADS $NSLOTS
```

This example will run the program using 32 CPUs (slots).
This example will run the program `hellomp`, that was compiled with the PGI compiler, using 32 threads (CPUs/slots). The script

- loads the pgi module,
- sets `OMP_NUM_THREADS` to the content of `NSLOTS` to specify the number of threads
- runs the program `hellomp`.

Last Updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK.
Hybrid Jobs

1. How to Run a Hybrid Job

To run a job as a hybrid job you need to:

1. request one of the hybrid PEs (parallel environments)
2. source a configuration file that is created at run-time ($TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config)
3. run a code written for a hybrid PE.

2. Examples

Examples of hybrid jobs are under /home/hpc/examples/hybrid.

⚠️ The key line(s) in the job file examples are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>csh syntax</th>
<th>sh syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if (-e $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config) then</td>
<td>if [ -e $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config ] then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config</td>
<td>source $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endif</td>
<td>fi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The if statement (optional) allows the job file to be run in non-hybrid mode (if applicable).
- You will see in the output/log file the following:

```
-pe h8 32
-------------- hybrid_start 1.0/1 --------------
hybrid_start: remember to 'source $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config' to properly setup your env
----------------------------------------------
PE=h8 NSLOTS=4 OMP_NUM_THREADS=8
```

- The last line shown above will be produced only if you source the configuration file.
- Use $NSLOTS and $OMP_NUM_THREADS whenever needed.

3. Available PEs

You can use one of the following hybrid PEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No of CPUs/node</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-pe h2 64</td>
<td>request 64 slots distributed as 2 CPUs/node on 32 different nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-pe h4 64</td>
<td>request 64 slots as 4 CPUs/node on 16 different nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-pe h8 64</td>
<td>request 64 slots as 8 CPUs/node on 8 different nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-pe h12 48</td>
<td>request 48 slots as 12 CPUs/node on 4 different nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-pe h16 64</td>
<td>request 64 slots as 16 CPUs/node on 4 different nodes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

⚠️ You specify M and N, where N = K x M:

- -pe h8 34 stands for M=8 N=32 K=4
- It will run on 8 different nodes, each node can use M threads/CPUs,
- The job will be rejected if N is not a multiple of M.
- The hybrid PEs are available in all the hi-CPUs queues (?Thc.q).

More Details & Explanations

Simple job, using C-shell syntax, to run an OpenMPI/OpenMP hybrid code, called hybrid.

```
hybrid.job

# /bin/csh
#
#$ -q mThC.q -pe h8 64
#$ -N hybrid -o hybrid.log -cwd -j y
#
 echo $JOB_NAME started `date` on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE jobID=$JOB_ID
#
 if (-e $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config) then
 source $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config
 endif
#
 module load gcc/4.4/openmpi
 mpirun -np $NSLOTS -hostfile $HOSTFILE ./hybrid
#
 echo `date` $JOB_NAME done.
```

This job will produce as output:

```
hybrid.log

-------- hybrid_start 1.0/1 --------
hybrid_start: remember to 'source $TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config' to properly setup your env
-------------------------------------
Warning: no access to tty (Bad file descriptor).
Thus no job control in this shell.
hybrid started Thu Aug 18 13:32:05 EDT 2016 on compute-1-4.local in mThC.q jobID=6374206
PE=h8 NSLOTS=8 OMP_NUM_THREADS=8
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 1, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-1-4.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
   hello from iRank= 5, iSize= 8, hostname=compute-3-11.local
```

The program `hybrid` corresponds to the following trivial F90 code:

```f90
program hello
!
include 'mpif.h'
!
integer iErr, iRank, iSize
integer mpiComm, msgTag
!
character*40 hostname
!
call HOSTNM(hostname)
!
mpiComm = MPI_COMM_WORLD
msgTag = 0
!
call MPI_INIT(ierr)
call MPI_COMM_RANK(mpiComm, iRank, ierr)
hello from iRank=  2, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-5.local
hello from iRank=  2, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-5.local
hello from iRank=  2, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-5.local
hello from iRank=  3, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-6.local
hello from iRank=  3, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-6.local
hello from iRank=  3, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-6.local
hello from iRank=  3, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-1-6.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  4, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-2-15.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  6, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-3.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
hello from iRank=  7, iSize=  8, hostname=compute-3-4.local
!
!$omp parallel
```
print 9000, 'hello from iRank=',iRank, 
  ', iSize=', iSize, 
  ', hostname=', trim(hostname)
!$omp end parallel
!
call MPI_FINALIZE(ierr)
9000 format(a,i3,a,i3,a,a)
!
end program hello

The configuration file ($TMPDIR/set-hybrid-config) does the following:

- resets the values of NSLOTS, and sets OMP_NUM_THREADS, and show their values, and
- rewrites the machine file ($MACHINEFILE, for MPI), and the host file ($HOSTFILE, for OpenMPI),
- shows the resulting values of PE, NSLOTS and OMP_NUM_THREADS.

You can find more examples in -hpc/examples/hybrid, where this example is build and run for different compilers (gnu, Intel, PGI), using either MPI or OpenMPI and using the sh or csh syntax.

Last Updated 08 May 2019 SGK.
Job Arrays

1. Introduction

A jobs array is specified by adding a task range to `qsub` via the `-t` flag:

```bash
% qsub -t 1-100 model.job

Your job-array NNNNNN.1-100:1 ("model.job") has been submitted
```

The scheduler will start 100 jobs, each starting the job script file `model.job`, and pass to each job a task identifier (a number between 1 and 100) via an environment variable.

The syntax for the `-t` flag is `-t n[-m[:s]]`, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>-t</code> value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-t 1-20</code></td>
<td>run 20 tasks, with task IDs ranging from 1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-t 10-30</code></td>
<td>run 21 tasks, with task IDs ranging from 10 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-t 50-140:10</code></td>
<td>run 10 tasks, with task IDs ranging from 50 to 140 by step of 10 (50, 60, ..., 140)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-t 20</code></td>
<td>run one task, with task ID 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each instantiation of the job will have access to the following four environment variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SGE_TASK_ID</td>
<td>unique ID for the specific task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGE_TASK_FIRST</td>
<td>ID of the first task, as specified with <code>qsub</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGE_TASK_LAST</td>
<td>ID of the last task, as specified with <code>qsub</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGE_TASK_STEP_SIZE</td>
<td>task ID step size, as specified with <code>qsub</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also limit the number of concurrent tasks with the `-tc` flag, for example:

```bash
% qsub -t 1-1000 -tc 100 model.job
```

will request to run 1,000 jobs, but no more than 100 running at the same time.

2. Example of a Job Script

The follow example shows how to submit a job array, using embedded directives:

```
Example of job script to submit a job array, using C-shell syntax

```

```bash
#!/bin/csh
#
#$ -N model-1k -cwd -j y -o model.$TASK_ID.log
#$ -t 1-1000 -tc 100
#
#echo + `date` $JOB_NAME started on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID and taskID=$SGE_TASK_ID
#
#set ID = model.$SGE_TASK_ID
./model -id $ID
#
#echo = `date` $JOB_NAME for taskID=$SGE_TASK_ID done.
```

```
This example

- requests to run 1,000 models, using a task ID ranging from 1 to 1000, but limited to 100 running at the same time;
- assumes that the model computation is run with the command 
  ```
  ./model -id <ID>
  ```  
  where `<ID>` is the string `model.N` and N a number between 1 and 1000;
- also shows how to use the pseudo variable `TASK_ID` (not `SGE_TASK_ID`, yes, I agree, it is confusing) to give the log file of each task a different name: the output of task 123 will be `model.123.log` in the current working directory.

3. How to Convert a Task ID to a More Useful Set of Parameters

In most cases, when starting a computation you will need to convert a simple task identifier to a slew of parameters.

You can put that conversion into your code, but you may not want to do it, or can't do it because you are using some tool or package you can't modify.

Here are a few suggestions (Un*x tricks, using C-shell syntax) on how to do it:

1. You can use a separate input file for each job (task):
   If your code reads from `stdin` (standard input) you can do something like this:

   ```
   $ i = $SGE_TASK_ID
   ./domodel < input.$i
   ```

   You just need to prepare as many `input.NNN` files as cases you want to run, from `input.1` to `input.500` for example.

   If you prefer to call them `input.001` to `input.500`, you can use `awk` to reformat `$i` as follows:

   ```
   $ i = $SGE_TASK_ID
   set I = `echo $i | awk '{printf "%3.3d", $1}'}`
   ./domodel < input.$I
   ```

   where "%3.3d" is the trick (a C-like format specifier) to convert the integer `$i` into a 3 character string `$I` with leading zeros if needed.

   The Bourne shell (`sh` or `bash`) equivalent is:

   ```
   i=$SGE_TASK_ID
   I=`echo $i | awk '{printf "%3.3d", $1}'}`
   ./domodel < input.$I
   ```

2. You can use a single text file that lists a slew of parameters and extract one line, using the command `awk` (`man awk`):

   ```
   $ i = $SGE_TASK_ID
   set P = (`awk "NR==$i" parameters-list.txt`) 
   ./compute $P
   ```

   This example will extract one line from the file `parameters-list.txt`, namely the line whose line number is stored in the variable `$i` (the 1st line, the 2nd line, etc). [NR stands for record number]

   It sets the variable `$P` to the content of that one line.

   You just have to create such a file with as many lines as cases of `compute` you wish to run. Each line holds the parameters that will be passed to `compute`.

   The Bourne shell (`sh` or `bash`) equivalent is:

   ```
   i=$SGE_TASK_ID
   P=`awk "NR==$i" parameters-list.txt` 
   ./compute $P
   ```

3. You can write a tool (a small program or script, that I call here `mytool`) that does the conversion. You just run it to get the parameters:

   ```
   $ i = $SGE_TASK_ID
   set P = (`./mytool $i`)
4. You can use the shell syntax to use or manipulate the variable $SGE_TASK_ID to execute the right (set of) command(s) from the given task number

or for Bourne shell (sh or bash) aficionados:

```
i=$SGE_TASK_ID
P=`./mytool $i`
```

4. How to Consolidate Small Jobs into Fewer Larger Jobs

- There is some overhead each time the GE starts a job, or a task.
- So if you need to compute let’s say 5,000 similar tasks, each taking only 3 minutes,
  - it may be convenient to submit a 5,000 task job array, but
  - it will be inefficient: the system will spend 25 to 50% of its time starting and keeping track of a slew of small jobs.
- The following script illustrates a simple trick to consolidate such computations when using a job array:

```
# /bin/csh
# simple wrapper to consolidate using the step size
#$ -N model-1k20 -cwd -j y -o model-$SGE_TASK_ID-by-20.log
#$ -t 1-1000:20
#
echo + `date` $JOB_NAME started on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID
#
@ iFr = $SGE_TASK_ID
@ iTo = $iFr + $SGE_TASK_STEPSIZE - 1
if ($iTo > $SGE_TASK_LAST) @ iTo = $SGE_TASK_LAST
#
echo running model.csh for taskIDs $iFr to $iTo
@ i = $iFr
while ($i <= $iTo)
   ./model.csh $i >& model-$i.log
   @ i++
end
#
echo = `date` $JOB_NAME for taskIDs $iFr to $iTo done.
```

This wrapper, that I call `domodel.job`, will run 20 models in a row, using the step size of the job array, via the `csh` script `model.csh`.

So instead of running 1,000 three-minute-long jobs, it will run 50 one-hour-long jobs.

You can, of course, adjust the step size accordingly, including setting it to 1 for cases when individual models lead to long computations.

The script `model.csh` is simply:

```
#!/bin/csh
#
set TID = $1
echo + `date` model.csh started for taskID=$TID
#
./model -id $TID
#
echo = `date` model.csh for taskID=$TID done.
```

but it can be as complex as you may need/want it to be. (BTW, there is nothing C-shell or Bourne shell syntax specific in this example)

The file `model.csh` must be authorized to be executed with the command:

```
% chmod +x model.csh
```
You can use a bash script, or any other valid Linux command in place of the line .model.csh.

5. Rules for Submitting Job Arrays that use Parallel Environments (like MPI)

⚠ While one can submit a job array that uses a parallel environment (-pe and -t, or parallel job arrays), one must use a the following approach to avoid a race condition specific to SGE.

- By default, SGE makes a local copy of each job script on the compute nodes it runs on.
- Parallel job arrays should avoid this to prevent a race condition, where for a small fraction of the tasks the scheduler starts the script before it is copied, hence some tasks fail to start.

The output of qstat -j 9616234 will show something like this:
```
error reason 11: 03/24/2016 11:09:11 [10464:63260]: unable to find job file "/opt/gridengine/default/spool/compute-2-2/job_scripts/9416234"
```
and the SGE reporting file will list:
```
job never ran -> schedule it again
```
 queue mThC.q marked QERROR as result of job 9616234's failure at host compute-1-2.local leaving a queue entry in Error state.

How to Write a Parallel Job Array

1. Do not use embedded directive (⚠).
2. Write a script (sh, csh, perl, python, etc) with the required steps, as for a job script.
3. Make that script executable, you can use the #! mechanism to specify the interpreter (aka shebang).
4. Write a file with the qsub command and all the options that you would otherwise put as embedded directives.
5. Pass the -b y option to qsub and specify the full path of the script to execute.
6. Source that file to submit the parallel job array.
7. Do not modify the executable script file while the job array is running.

Example

The following job script with embedded directives must be broken into two files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one job script with embedded directives</th>
<th>is replaced by two files, a qsub_XXX.sou and a XXX.sh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>demo.job</td>
<td>qsub_demo.sou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#--------</td>
<td>qsub \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># $ -q mThC.q</td>
<td>-q mThC.q \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># $ -pe ort 20</td>
<td>-pe ort 20 \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># $ -l mres=4G,h_data=4G,h_vmem=4G</td>
<td>-l mres=4G,h_data=4G,h_vmem=4G \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># $ -cwd -y j -N demo -o demo.$TASK_ID.log</td>
<td>-cwd -y j -N demo -o 'demo.$TASK_ID.log' \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># $ -t 1-100</td>
<td>-t 1-100 \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#--------</td>
<td>-b y $PWD/demo.sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module load some/thing</td>
<td># any embedded directives here will be ignored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo + 'date' job $JOB_NAME started in QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME</td>
<td>#--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo + taskID=$SGE_TASK_ID</td>
<td>source /etc/profile.d/modules.sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo + NSLOTS=$NSLOTS distributed over:</td>
<td>module load some/thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat $PE_HOSTFILE</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpirun -np $NSLOTS crunch -i input.$SGE_TASK_ID -o output.$SGE_TASK_ID</td>
<td># mpirun -np $NSLOTS crunch -i input.$SGE_TASK_ID -o output.$SGE_TASK_ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># echo = 'date' job $JOB_NAME done</td>
<td># echo = 'date' job $JOB_NAME done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠ no spaces after the '\'
This can be any type of executable script, but if you use:

- `#!/bin/sh` or `#!/bin/bash`, you'll need `source /etc/profile.d /modules.sh` to access modules,
- `#!/bin/sh -l` or `#!/bin/bash -l`, module will be defined, but the script will read ~/.profile,
- `#!/bin/csh` or `#!/bin/tcsh`, module will be defined,
- `#!/bin/csh -f` or `#!/bin/tcsh -f`, you'll need `source /etc /profile.d/modules.csh` to access modules.

Don’t you love Linux? (It's all in the man pages, tho).

Before submitting the job array, make sure the script is executable:

```bash
chmod +x demo.sh
```

To submit the job array, simply source the `qsub_XXX.sou` file:

```bash
source qsub_demo.sou
```

You can edit the `qsub_demo.sou` to submit more tasks, but do not modify the executable script file while the job array is running.

Last updated 26 Jun 2018 SGK.
Available Queues

1. Introduction

Every job running on the cluster is started in a queue.

- The GE will select a queue based on the resources requested and the current usage in each queue.
- If you don't specify the right queue or the right resource(s), your job will either
  - not get queued,
  - wait forever and never run, or
  - start and get killed when it exceeds one the limits of the queue it ran in.

All jobs run in batch mode, unless you use the interactive queue, and the default GE queue (`all.q`) is not available.

2. Matrix of Queues

The set of available queues is a matrix of queues:

- Five sets of queues:
  1. a high-CPU set, and
  2. a high-memory set, complemented by
  3. a very-high-memory restricted queue,
  4. an interactive queue, and
  5. special queues.

- The high-cpu and a high-memory sets of queues have different time limits: short, medium, long and unlimited.
- The high-cpu queues are for serial or parallel jobs that do not need a lot of memory (less than 8GB per CPU),
- the high-memory queues are for serial or multi-threaded parallel jobs that require a lot of memory (more than 6GB, but limited to 450GB,
- the very-high-memory queue is reserved for jobs that need a very large amount of memory (over 450GB),
- an interactive queue, to run interactively on a compute node, although it also has limits, and
- special queues reserved for projects that need special resources (I/Os, GPU).

The list of queues and their characteristics (time versus memory limits) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory limit</th>
<th>Time limit (soft CPU time)</th>
<th>Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>per CPU</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>T&lt;7h</td>
<td>T&lt;6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mThC.q</td>
<td>mThC.q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 GB</td>
<td>sThM.q</td>
<td>mThM.q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 TB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 GB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&lt;24h</td>
<td>T&lt;72h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>qrsh.iq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes

- The listed time limit is the soft CPU limit (s_cpu).
- The soft elapsed time limit (aka real time, s_rt) is twice the soft CPU limit for all the queues, except for the medium-T.
- For the medium-T queues, the elapsed time limits are 9 days (1.5 times the CPU limit), and
- The hard time limits are 15 minutes longer than the soft ones (i.e., h_cpu and h_rt).

Namely, in the short-time limit queues
- A serial job is warned if it has exceeded 7 hours of consumed CPU, and killed after it has consumed 7 hours and 15 minutes of CPU, or
- Warned if it has spent 14 hours in the queue and killed after spending 14 hours and 15 minutes in the queue.
- For parallel jobs the consumed CPU time is scaled by the number of allocated slots,
- The elapsed time is not.
- Memory limits are per CPU.
- So a parallel job in a high-cpu queue can use up to \(N\)\(SLOTS\times 6\) GB, where \(N\)\(SLOTS\) is the number of allocated slots (CPUs)
- Parallel jobs in the other queues are limited to multi-threaded jobs (no multi-node jobs)
- Memory usage is also limited by the available memory on a given node.
- If you believe that you need access to the restricted or test queue, contact us.

3. How to Specify a Queue

- By default, jobs are most likely to run in the short high-cpu queue (sThC.q).
- To select a different queue, you need to either
  - Specify the name of the queue (via `-q <name>`), or
  - Pass a requested time limit (via `-l s_cpu=<value>` or `-l s_rt=<value>`).
- To use a high-memory queue, you need to
  - Specify the memory requirement (with `-l mres=X,h_data=X,h_vmem=X`)
  - Confirm that you need a high-memory queue (`-l himem`)
  - Select the time limit either by
    - Specifying the queue name, or (via `-q <name>`), or
    - Pass a requested time limit (via `-l s_cpu=<value>` or `-l s_rt=<value>`).
- To use the unlimited queues, i.e., uThC.q or uThM.q, you need to confirm that you request a low priority queue (`-l lopri`)

Why do I need to add `-l himem` or `-l lopri`?

- This prevents the GE from submitting a job to the high memory or unlimited queues that requested no or little resources, just because one of these queues is less used.
- It prevents the scheduler from "wasting" valuable resources.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qsub flags</th>
<th>Meaning of the request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-l s_cpu=48:00:00</code></td>
<td>48 hour of consumed CPU (per slot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-l s_rt=200:00:00</code></td>
<td>200 hour of elapsed time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-q mThC.q</code></td>
<td>use the mThC.q queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-l mres=120G,h_data=12G,h_vmem=12G -pe mthread 10</code></td>
<td>12GB of memory (per CPU), for a 10 CPUs parallel job will reserve 120GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-q mThM.q -l mres=12G,h_data=12G,h_vmem=12G,himem</code></td>
<td>to run in the medium-time high-memory queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-q uThC.q -l lopri</code></td>
<td>This is a correct, i.e., complete, specification (memory use specs and himem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-q uTxlM.rq -l himem</code></td>
<td>to run in the unlimited high-cpu queue, note the <code>-l lopri</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-q uTxlM.rq -l himem</code></td>
<td>unlimited-time, extra-large-memory, restricted to a subset of users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All jobs that use more than 2 GB of memory (per CPU) should include a memory reservation and requirement with `-l mres=X,h_data=X,h_vmem=X`.

- If you do not, your job(s) may not be able to grab the memory they need at run-time and crash, or crash the node.
- Memory reservation is for serial and mthread jobs, not MPI. MPI jobs can specify `h_data=X` and `h_vmem=X` resources.

4. Interactive Queue

You can start an interactive session on a compute node using the command `qrsh` or `qlogin` (not `qsub`, nor `qsh`).
• Some compute nodes are set aside for interactive use,
  • the corresponding queue is named qrsh.iq

To start an interactive session, use qrsh or qlogin
  • qrsh will start an interactive session on one of the interactive nodes,
    • it takes both options and arguments (like qsub)
  • qlogin is similar to qrsh, although
    • it will propagate the DISPLAY variable, so you can use X-enabled applications (like to plot to the screen) if you've enabled X-forwarding, and
    • it does not take any argument, but will take options.

• Unless you need X-forwarding, use qrsh

Limits on Interactive Queues

• Like any other queue, the interactive queue has its own limits:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>12h per slot (CPU/core)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed Time</td>
<td>24h per session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>8GB per slot (CPU/core)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Like for qsub, you can request more than one slot (CPU/thread) with the -pe mthread N option,
  • where N is a number between 2 and 16, as in:
    qrsh -pe mthread 4

• requesting more slots allows you also to use more memory (4 slots means up to 4 x 8G = 32G).

• Each user is limited to one concurrent interactive session, and up to 16 slots (CPUs/cores).
• The overall limits of 512 slots/user include all the queues (so if you have 512 slots use in batch mode, you won't be able to get an interactive session).

The NSLOTS Variable

• As of Feb 3, 2020, $NSLOTS is properly propagated by qrsh, but not by qlogin.
  • There is no mechanism to propagate $NSLOTS with qlogin and enable X-forwarding.

⚠️ Remember, Hydra is a shared resource, do not "waste" interactive slots by keeping your qlogin or qrsh session idle.

5. Memory Reservation

• We have implemented a memory reservation mechanism, (via -l mres=XX)
  • This allows the job scheduler to guarantee that the requested amount of memory is available for your job on the compute node(s), by keeping track of the reserved memory and not scheduling jobs that reserve more memory than available.
  • Hence reserving more than you will use prevents others (including your own other jobs) from accessing the available memory and indirectly the available CPUs (like if you use one, or even just a few, CPUs but grab most of the memory of a given compute node).

• We have at least 2GB/CPUs, but more often 4GB/CPUs on the compute node, still
  • it is recommended to reserve memory if your job will use more than 2GB/CPU, and
  • set h_data=X and h_vmem=X to the value used in mres=XX.

⚠️ Remember:
  • The memory specification is
    • per JOB in mres=XX - it is no longer scaled by the number of allocated slots/CPUs/threads
    • per CPU in h_data=X and h_vmem=X, it should be XX divided by the number of requested slots.
  • Memory is a scarce and expensive resource, compared to CPU, as we have fewer nodes with a lot of memory.
  • Try to guesstimate the best you can your memory usage, and
  • monitor the memory use of your job(s) (see Monitoring your Jobs).

⚠️ Note:
  • Do not hesitate to re-queue a job if it uses a lot more or a lot less than your initial guess, esp. if you plan to queue a slew of jobs;
  • memory usage scales with the problem in most often predictable ways, consider running some test cases to help you guesstimate, and
  • trim down your memory reservation whenever possible: a job that requests oodles of memory may wait for a long time in the queue for that resource to free up.
  • Consider breaking down a long task into separate jobs if different steps need different type of resources.

Resources Format Specifications

• The format for
  • memory specification is a positive (decimal) number followed by a unit (aka a multiplier), like 13.4G for 13.4 GB;
  • CPU or RT time specification is h:m:s, like 100:00:00 for 100 hours (or "100:1", while "100" means 100 seconds).

see man sge_types.
6. Host Groups

The GE supports the concept of a host group, i.e., a list of hosts (compute nodes).

- You can request that a job run only on computers in a given a host group, and we use these host groups to restrict queues to specific list of hosts.
- To request computers of a given host group, use something like this "-q mThC.Q@@ib-hosts" (yes there is a double "@")
- In fact the queue specification to qsub can be a RE, so -q "?ThC.@@ib-hosts", means any high-cpu queue but only hosts on IB.

- You can get the list of all the host groups with (show host group list)
  % qconf -shgrp
  and get the list of hosts for a specific host group with
  % qconf -shgrp <host-group-name>

- Here is the list of host groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@all-hosts</td>
<td>all the hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@hicpu-hosts</td>
<td>high CPU hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@himem-hosts</td>
<td>high memory hosts (521GB/host)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@xlmem-hosts</td>
<td>extra large memory hosts (&gt;=1TB/host)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@io-hosts</td>
<td>hosts in the IO queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@gpu-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with GPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@containers-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with singularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@24c-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with 24 CPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@NNc-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with NN CPUs (NN=value up to 128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@avx-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with AVX-capable CPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@mlx4-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with MLX4 IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@mlx5-hosts</td>
<td>hosts with MLX5 IB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. CPU Architecture

- The cluster is composed of compute nodes with different CPU architectures.
- You can tell the scheduler to run your job on specific CPU architecture(s) using the cpu_arch resource.

Composition

- The cluster's CPU architecture composition is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compute Nodes</th>
<th>CPU Arch.</th>
<th>CPU Model Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute-00-xx</td>
<td>haswell</td>
<td>Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E7-8890 v3 @ 2.50GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-43-xx</td>
<td>haswell</td>
<td>Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2683 v4 @ 2.10GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-64-xx</td>
<td>skylake</td>
<td>Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6148 CPU @ 2.40GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-75-xx</td>
<td>zen</td>
<td>AMD EPYC 7H12 64-Core @ 2.53GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-79-xx</td>
<td>skylake</td>
<td>Intel(R) Xeon(R) Silver 4114 CPU @ 2.20GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-81-xx</td>
<td>piledriver</td>
<td>AMD Opteron(tm) Processor 6274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-81-xx</td>
<td>piledriver</td>
<td>AMD Opteron(tm) Processor 6376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-82-xx</td>
<td>sandybridge</td>
<td>Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-4617 0 @ 2.90GHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage

Grid Engine/Qsub

- You can use the `cpu_arch` resource to request a specific architecture or a set of architectures or avoid specific architecture(a), like in:

  ```bash
  qsub -l cpu_arch=haswell
  ```

  such job will only run on nodes with a `haswell` CPU architecture.

- Alternatively, you can use logic constructs as follows:

  ```bash
  qsub -l cpu_arch=\!piledriver - any CPU, except piledriver (AMD).
  qsub -l cpu_arch='haswell|skylake' - either haswell OR skylake CPUs.
  ```

Tools

- You can retrieve the node’s CPU architecture with the command `get-cpu_arch`, accessible after loading the module `tools/local`.
- You can query the `cpu_arch` list within a queue with, for example,

  ```bash
  qstat -F cpu_arch -q sThC.q
  ```

- You can set the environment variable `cpu_arch` by loading the module `tools/cpu_arch`.

Compilers

- Each compiler allows you to specify specific target processors (aka CPU architectures).
- The syntax is different for each compiler, read carefully the compiler’s user guide.

Examples

- Run only on two types of architectures:

  ```bash
  #
  #$ -cwd -j y -N demo1 -o demo1.log
  #$ -l cpu_arch='haswell|skylake'
  #
  ./crunch
  #
  ```

- Run a different executable depending on the node’s CPU architecture, and tell the scheduler to avoid AMD processors:

  ```bash
  #
  #$ -cwd -j y -N demo2 -o demo2.log
  #$ -l cpu_arch=\!pilerdriver
  #
  module load tools/cpu_arch
  bin/$cpu_arch/crunch
  #
  ```

| Ivybridge | Ivybridge Xeon(R) CPU E5-4640 v2 @ 2.20GHz |
| Compute-84-xx | Skylake Xeon(R) Platinum 8280 CPU @ 2.70GHz |
| Compute-93-xx | Haswell Xeon(R) CPU E7-8867 v3 @ 2.50GHz |
| Broadwell | Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E7-8860 v4 @ 2.20GHz |
8. Queue Selection Validation and/or Verification

- You can submit a job script and verify if the GE can run it, i.e., can the GE find the adequate queue and allocate the requested resources?
- The qsub flag "-w v" will run a verification, while "-w p" will poke whether the job can run, but the job will not be submitted:
  
  ```
  % qsub -w v my_test.job
  or
  % qsub -w p my_test.job
  ```
- The difference being that "-w v" checks against an empty cluster, while "-w p" validates against the cluster as is status.

- By default all jobs are submitted with "-w e", producing an error for invalid requests. Overriding it with "-w v" or "-w n" can result in jobs that are queued but will never run as they request more resources than will ever be available.

- You can also use the -verify flag, to print detailed information about the would-be job as though qstat -j was used, including the effects of command-line parameters and the external environment, instead of submitting job:
  
  ```
  % qsub -verify my_test.job
  ```

9. Hardware limits

The following table shows the current hardware limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nodes</td>
<td>slots</td>
<td>CPU per node</td>
<td>Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ThC.q</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3376</td>
<td>32 to 128</td>
<td>&gt;4GB/CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ThM.q</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>24 to 128</td>
<td>&gt;512GB per node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uTxlM.rq</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>40 to 128</td>
<td>&gt;1TB per node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qrsh.iq</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>256GB per node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTgpu.q</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qgpu.iq</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values in this table change as we modify the hardware configuration, you can verify them with either

  ```
  % qstat -g c
  or
  % module load tools/local
  % qstat+ -gc
  ```

and

  ```
  % qhost
  or
  % qhost+
  ```

Notes

- We also impose software limits, namely how much of the cluster a single user can grab (see resource limits in Submitting Jobs.)
- If your pending requests will exceed these limits, your queued jobs will wait;
- If you request inconsistent or unavailable resources, you will get the following error message:
  Unable to run job: error: no suitable queues.
  You can use "-w v" or "-verify" to track down why the GE can't find a suitable queue, as described elsewhere on this page.

Last updated 20 Nov 2021 SGK
Resource Limits

While each queue has a set of limits (CPU, memory), the cluster also has some global limits.

1. What are the Resource Limits
2. How to Check the Resource Limits
3. Notes

1. What are the Resource Limits

There are limits on

1. how many jobs can be queued simultaneously:
   - there can't be more that 25,000 jobs queued at any time,
   - a single user can't queue more than 2,500 jobs, and
   - a job array can't request more that 10,000 tasks.
2. how many jobs can run simultaneously, in particular there is:
   - a limit on how many slots a single user can grab in each queue, with fewer slots allowed in queues with longer time limits.
3. how much memory can be simultaneously reserved, in particular
   - a limit on how much memory can be reserved by a single user in each queue.
4. and for some queues how many concurrent jobs a user can have
   - users are limited to one concurrent interactive job, two I/O jobs, and 3 in the uTxlM.q queue.
   - The more resources a job uses (more CPU time, more memory), the fewer similar jobs a single user can run concurrently.
   - in other words you can run a lot of small jobs at the same time but fewer very big/long jobs.
   - For example, users can't grab more than 71 slots (or CPUs) and 2.6TB of reserved memory concurrently for jobs running in the long-time high-memory queue (lThM.q).

The actual limits are subject to change depending on the cluster usage and the hardware configuration.

2. How to Check the Resource Limits

To check the global limits:

```
% qconf --sconf global | grep max
```

and the explanation of these parameters can be found in

```
% man 5 sge_conf
```

To check the queue specific resource limits, use

```
% qconf --srqs
```

`qconf --srqs` returns the following: (click on "Expand source" to view content)

```plaintext

```
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hiMem_u_slots</td>
<td>Limit slots/user for hiMem queues</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) queues {sThM.q} to slots=590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users (*) queues {mThM.q} to slots=223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users (*) queues {lThM.q} to slots=148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users (*) queues {uThM.q} to slots=27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlMem_u_slots</td>
<td>Limit slots/user for xlMem restricted queue</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) queues {uTxlM.rq} to slots=576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem_res</td>
<td>Limit total reserved memory for all users per queue type</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users * queues {sThC.q, lThC.q, mThC.q, uThC.q} to mem_res=27814G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {sThM.q, mThM.q, lThM.q, uThM.q} to mem_res=14483G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {uTxlM.rq} to mem_res=8062G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u_mem_res</td>
<td>Limit reserved memory per user for specific queues</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) queues {sThC.q, lThC.q, mThC.q, uThC.q} to mem_res=6953G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {sThM.q, mThM.q, lThM.q, uThM.q} to mem_res=3620G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {uTxlM.rq} to mem_res=8062G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qrsh_u_slots</td>
<td>Limit slots/user for interactive (qrsh) queues</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) queues {qrsh.iq} to slots=16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpu</td>
<td>Limit GPUs for all users in GPU queues</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users * queues {lTgpu.q} to num_gpu=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {qgpu.iq} to num_gpu=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u_gpu</td>
<td>Limit GPUs per user in GPU queues</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) queues {lTgpu.q} to num_gpu=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users (*) queues {qgpu.iq} to num_gpu=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blast2GO</td>
<td>Limit to set aside a slot and some memory for blast2GO</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users * queues !lTb2g.q hosts {@b2g-hosts} to slots=110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues !lTb2g.q hosts {@b2g-hosts} to mem_res=832G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {lTb2g.q} hosts {@b2g-hosts} to slots=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users * queues {lTb2g.q} hosts {@b2g-hosts} to slots=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u_bigtmp_space</td>
<td>Limit total bigtmp concurrent request per user</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>users (*) to big_tmp=25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u_idlrt_license</td>
<td>Limit total number of idl licenses per user</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
limit users (*) to idlrt_license=102

{
 name io_u_slots
description Limit slots/user for io queue
enabled TRUE
limit users (*) queues {lTIO.sq} to slots=8
}

{
 name u_limit_concurrent_jobs
description Limit the number of concurrent jobs per user for some queues
enabled TRUE
limit users (*) queues {uTxlM.rq} to no_concurrent_jobs=3
limit users (*) queues {lTIO.sq} to no_concurrent_jobs=2
limit users (*) queues {qrsh.iq} to no_concurrent_jobs=1
limit users (*) queues {qgpu.iq} to no_concurrent_jobs=1
}

Note that these values get adjusted as needed.

The explanation of the resource quota set (rqs) can be found in

    % man 5 sge_resource_quota

To check how much of these resources (queues quota) are used overall, or by your job(s), use:

    % qquota

or

    % qquota -u $USER

You can also inquire about a specific resource (quota -l mem_res), and use the local tools (module load tools/local) qquota+ to

  • get a nicer printout of the reserved memory,
  • get the % of usage with respect to its limit

like in

    % qquota+ +l -l slots -u hpc

(more info via qquota+ -help or man qquota+.)

To check the limits of a specific queue (CPU and memory), use

    % qconf -sq sThC.q

and the explanation of these parameters can be found in

    % man 5 queue_conf

under the RESOURCE LIMITS heading.

3. NOTES

  • You can submit a job and tell the GE to let it start only after another job has completed, using -hold_jid <jobid> flag to qsub:

        % qsub -N FirstOne pre-process.job
        Your job 12345678 (*FirstOne*) has been submitted
        % qsub -hold_jid 12345678 -N SecondOne post-process.job
        Your job 12345679 (*SecondOne*) has been submitted

  • You can be more sophisticated (or use qchain see below):

Script that submit 3 jobs that must run sequentially, using C-shell syntax

#!/bin/csh
#
set parameter = $1
This example will submit 3 jobs: `pre-process.job`, `process.job` and `post-process.job` to be run sequentially,

- each takes one argument, the parameter,
- and is given a compounded name.
- The embedded directives in the three job scripts may request different resources, like
  - lots of memory for pre-processing,
  - lots of CPUs for processing, and
  - neither for post processing.
- This way a task is broken up to avoid grabbing more resources than needed at each step.

You can use the qchain tool by loading the tools/local module, to submit jobs that must run sequentially.

```
module load tools/local
qchain *.job
```

will submit the job files that match "*.job" in the order given by "echo *.job".

By using quotes, as follows:

```
module load tools/local
qchain '-N start first.job 123' '-N crunch second.job 123' '-N post-process finish.job 123'
```

qchain allows you to pass arguments to both qsub and the job scripts.

You can limit how many jobs you submit with the following trick:

```
# define how many jobs to queue
@ NMAX = 250
#
# loop:
@ N = `qstat -u $USER | tail --lines=+3 | wc -l`
if ($N >= $NMAX) then
  sleep 180
  goto loop
endif
```

This example counts how many jobs you have in the queue (running and waiting) using the command qstat (and tail and wc -l) and pauses for 3 minutes (180 seconds) if that count is 250 or higher.

You would include these lines in a script that submits a slew of jobs, but should not queue more than a given number at any time (to count only the queued jobs, add -s p to qsub).

Or you can use the tool q-wait (needs the module tools/local), that takes an argument and two options:

```
% q-wait blah
```

will pause until you have no job whose name has the string 'blah' left queued or running.

The options allow you to specify the number of jobs, and how often to check, i.e.:

```
% q-wait -N 125 --wait 3600 crunch
```

will pause until there are 250 or fewer jobs whose name has the string 'crunch' left queued or running, checking once an hour.

Avoid using the --V flag to qsub

- The --V flag passes all the active environment variables to the script.
- While it may be convenient in some instances, it creates a dependency on the precise environment configuration when submitting the job, thus the same job script may fail when it is submitted at a later time (or from a different log in) from a different configuration.
Job Monitoring

1. Introduction

After submitting a job, or a set of jobs, with `qsub`, you can

- check on your job(s) with the command `qstat`,
- kill your job(s) with the command `qdel`,
- alter the requested resources of a queued job with `qalter`,
- check on a finished job with `qacct`,
- use Hydra-specific home-grown tools.

2. How to Check on Jobs

The `qstat` command returns the status of jobs in the queue (man `qstat`), here are a few usage examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -u $USER</code></td>
<td>shows only your jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -u</code></td>
<td>shows everybody's jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -s r</code></td>
<td>shows only running jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -s p</code></td>
<td>shows only pending jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -r</code></td>
<td>shows also requested resources and the full job name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -s r -u $USER -g t</code></td>
<td>shows master/slave info for parallel jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -s r -u $USER -g d</code></td>
<td>shows task-ID for array jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -j 4615585</code></td>
<td>produces a more detailed output, for a specific job ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qstat -explain E -j 4615585</code></td>
<td>produces the explanation for the error state of a specific job, specified by its job ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The job status abbreviations, returned by `qstat`, correspond to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qw</td>
<td>pending (waiting in queue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>in transfer (typically from qw to r)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eqw</td>
<td>error and waiting in queue (for ever)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>marked for deletion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Jobs in the `Eqw` status will not run, and the reason for the error status can be found via `qstat -explain E -j <jobid>`
- Jobs in the `qw` status are waiting for the requested resources to become available, or because you have reached some resource limit
  - These jobs can be qalter'ed
    - If your job is lingering in the queue (remains in `qw` for a long time, i.e., hours to days) and you have not reached some resource limit, you are most likely requested a scarce resource, or more of a resource than is available. In this case, feel free to contact us.
- Jobs in the `t` status are in most cases about to get started.
- Jobs in the `d` status are about to be deleted and/or killed.

We provide a tool, `q+`, that uses `qstat` to provide an easier way to monitor jobs and the status of the queue.

3. How to Delete/Kill a Job or Jobs
The `qdel` command allows you to either:

- delete a job from the queue (for job in the "q" status), or
- kill a running job (for jobs in the "r" status).

You delete/kill a specific job by its job id as follows:

```bash
% qdel 4615585
```
or you can kill all your jobs (queued and running) with

```bash
% qdel -u $USER
```

💡 Here is a trick to kill a slew of jobs, but not all of them:

```bash
qstat -u $USER | grep $USER | awk '{print "qdel", $1} > qdel.sou
[edit the file qdel.sou]
source qdel.sou
```

This example

- uses `grep` to filter the lines from `qstat` that have your username, and then
- uses `awk` to produce a list of lines like "qdel <jobid>", and
- saves the result to a file `qdel.sou`;

you then

- edit that file to keep the lines you want, and
- use `source` to execute each line of that edited file as if you had typed them.

💡 You can use `grep` to better filter the output of `qstat`, like this:

```bash
qstat -u $USER | grep $USER | grep rax | awk '{print "qdel", $1} > qdel.sou
[edit the file qdel.sou]
source qdel.sou
```

This example

- filters the output of `qstat` for lines with your user name and
- with the string "rax" to identify a sub set of jobs via their job name.

💡 You can add "-s r" or "-s p" to `qstat` to limit the list of job IDs to only your running or pending (queued) jobs.

### 4. Modifying a Queued Job

The `qalter` command allows you to alter (modify) the properties of a job, namely its requested resources or parameters.

You can alter

- most of the properties of a queued job;
- and a few of its properties once it has started.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>you can</th>
<th>with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>move a queued job to a different queue with</td>
<td><code>qalter -q mThC.q &lt;jobid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change the name of the job's output file</td>
<td><code>qalter -o run-3.log &lt;jobid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change whether you want email notifications</td>
<td><code>qalter -m abe &lt;jobid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change the requested amount of CPU</td>
<td><code>qalter -l s_cpu=240:: &lt;jobid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where `<jobid>` is the job ID (see `man qalter`.)

### 5. Checking on a Completed Job
The `qacct` command shows the GE accounting information and can be used to check on

- the resources used by a given job that has completed, and
- its exit status.

For example:

```
% qacct -j <jobid>
```

will list the accounting information for a finished job with the given job ID.

It will show the following useful information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>qname</code></td>
<td>name of the queue the job ran in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hostname</code></td>
<td>name of the (master) compute node the job ran on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>taskid</code></td>
<td>the task ID (for job arrays)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>qsub_time</code></td>
<td>when the job was queued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>start_time</code></td>
<td>when the job started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end_time</code></td>
<td>when the job ended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>granted_pe</code></td>
<td>what parallel environment was used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>slots</code></td>
<td>how many slots were allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>failed</code></td>
<td>did the job fail to complete (1 means job did fail, i.e., was killed by GE b/c memory or time limit exceeded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>exit_status</code></td>
<td>the job script exit status (0 means job script completed OK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ru_wallclock</code></td>
<td>wall clock time elapsed, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ru_utime</code></td>
<td>consumed user time, as reported by the O/S (actual CPU time), in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ru_stime</code></td>
<td>consumed system time, as reported by the O/S (non-CPU time, usually related to I/O, or other system wait), in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cpu</code></td>
<td>CPU time computed, as measured by the GE (ru_utime+ru_stime may not add to the cpu time), in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mem</code></td>
<td>total memory*time used in GB seconds: the mean memory usage is mem/cpu in GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>io</code></td>
<td>a measure of the I/Os operations executed by the job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxvmem</code></td>
<td>the maximum amount of memory used by the job at any time during its execution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

💡 Users that run jobs in the high memory queues can use this to check if they used close to the amount of memory they have reserved.

The `qacct` command can also be used to check on the past usage of a given user. For example:

```
% qacct -d <ndays> -o <username>
```

will return the usage statistics of the user specified in `<username>`, over the past `<ndays>` days (use `man qacct` for more details).

You can get details information for each job that ran, with the `"-j"` option, as follow:

```
% qacct -d <ndays> -o <username> -j > qacct.log
```

and save its output, if long, to a file (`qacct.log`). You can parse that file with the command `egrep`.

For example, to check all the jobs the user `hpc` ran over the past 3 days:

```
% qacct -d 3 -o hpc -j > qacct.log
```

You than parse the output with:

```
% egrep "jobname|jobnumber|failed|exit_status|cpu|ru_w|===" qacct.log > qacct-filtered.log
```

⭐ The command `egrep` is used to print any line that has one of strings in the quoted list separated by the `"|"` ("" or "or" in this context, see `man egrep`).
6. Additional Tools

There is a "better" `qstat`, namely `qstat+` and a "better" `qacct`, namely `qacct+

1. `qstat+` runs `qstat` but display things with more details and additional flexibility.
2. `qacct+` queries a database where the accounting info is ingested, it runs faster than `qacct` and returns more info and has additional flexibility.

See the additional tools page for instruction how to use these.

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK.
Help Choosing a Queue

1. What Queue Should I use?
2. Why Can't I Queue that Job?
3. Why Is my Job Queued but not Running?

1. What Queue Should I use?

To choose a queue, you need to know
1. whether is it a serial (single CPU) or parallel (multiple CPUs) job,
2. if it is a parallel job, what kind,
3. how much memory this job will need,
4. how much CPU time it will require.

Indeed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your computation will use</th>
<th>your job script needs to</th>
<th>qsub option needed/recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>more than one CPU (parallel jobs need)</td>
<td>request a PE and N slots</td>
<td>-pe &lt;pe-name&gt; N or -pe &lt;pe-name&gt; N-M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 2GB/CPU of memory</td>
<td>reserve the required memory</td>
<td>-l mres=X,h_data=X,h_vmem=X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 6GB/CPU of memory</td>
<td>use a high-memory queue, and</td>
<td>-l mres=X,h_data=X,h_vmem=X,himem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to T hours of CPU (per CPU)</td>
<td>specify the required amount</td>
<td>-l s_cpu=T:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or specify the queue</td>
<td>-q mThC.q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no idea how much CPU</td>
<td>use an unlimited, low priority queue</td>
<td>-q uThC.q -l lopri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• X can be something like 2GB
• T can be something like 240 (for 240 hours or 10 days)

• You may need to combine PE, memory and CPU resource requests.
• Remember, that the more resources your job requests, the fewer concurrent similar jobs can run at any time.
• Similar jobs will need similar resources, so when in doubt and before queuing a slew of similar jobs:
  • run one job and monitor its resource usage, then
  • queue the other jobs after trimming the requested resources (CPU and memory).

2. Why Can't I Queue that Job?

There can be different reasons why a job is rejected:

• inconsistency in your resources request, like asking for more CPU or memory that the limit of a given queue;
• unavailable resources, like asking for more CPUs or more memory on a single node than exists on any compute nodes;
• exceeding resource limits, like asking for more CPUs than are allowed per user in a given queue.

Use the -w v or the -verify flag to qsub, see queue selection validation and/or verification, to check a job script file.

3. Why Is my Job Queued but not Running?

There can be different reasons why a job remains in the queue:

• the requested resources are not available, like there is no compute node with the requested number of CPUs or amount of memory currently available;
• the user resource quota has been reached, like the allowed total amount of CPUs or memory used by a single user was reached.

Use the command qconf -srqs or qquota, see how to check under resource limits.

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK
Help Writing a Job Script

QSubGen: is a Job Script Generator for Hydra

There is a web page with an app to help you choose a queue and write a job script.

It writes out the embedded directives as you specify the resources your computation will need and can help selecting which modules to load

- Go to the QsubGen page to run the job script generator, that page is only accessible from a trusted computer, with VPN turned on, or from telework.si.edu.

Last updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK
Where to Find Examples

You can find examples of simple/trivial test cases with source code, Makefile, job script files and resulting log files on Hydra under `~hpc/examples`. The examples are organized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bigtmp/</td>
<td>example using big temp storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c++11/</td>
<td>example using the C++11 extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpu/</td>
<td>GPU examples and (old) timings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsl/</td>
<td>simple test that uses GSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hybrid/</td>
<td>examples for using the hybrid PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idl/</td>
<td>examples for running IDL/GDL/FL jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>java/</td>
<td>example running JAVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapack/</td>
<td>example linking with LAPACK and Intel's MKL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memtest/</td>
<td>examples for large memory use and reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misc/</td>
<td>miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpi/</td>
<td>examples using MPI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with each compiler (gcc, Intel, PGI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for various implementation (MVAPICH, OPENMPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openmp/</td>
<td>example using OpenMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python/</td>
<td>list of different implementations of PYTHON available on Hydra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serial/</td>
<td>simple (hello world) serial job, for each compiler (gcc, Intel, PGI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssd/</td>
<td>example using local SSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the command `find` to get a list of all the sub-directories under `~hpc/examples`, i.e.:

`% find ~hpc/examples -type d -print`

Last updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK
Cluster Monitoring

1. Cluster Status

The command

```
% qstat -g c
```

Returns the cluster status, in a tabular form, i.e.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER QUEUE</th>
<th>CLOAD</th>
<th>USED</th>
<th>RES</th>
<th>AVAIL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>aoACDS</th>
<th>cdnuE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all.q</td>
<td>-nan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTh2g.q</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTgpu.q</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTb2h.q</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3208</td>
<td>4056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lThC.q</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1619</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mThC.q</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3076</td>
<td>4056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mThM.q</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qgpu.iq</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qrsh.iq</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sThC.q</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3591</td>
<td>4056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sThM.q</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>4056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThC.q</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThM.q</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uTxlM.rq</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also use

```
% qstat+ -gc
```

(no space in -gc) to get:

```
---- queue ---- ----- #nodes ---- - -------- #slots -------- - --------
name    load total avail down - total used resvd down avail - %full %eff
sThC.q  2041.1  73 72 1 - 4024 406 0 32 3586 - 10.1
mThC.q  2041.1  73 72 1 - 4024 948 0 32 3044 - 23.6
lThC.q  2041.1  73 72 1 - 4024 816 0 32 3176 - 20.3
uThC.q  2041.1  73 72 1 - 4024 100 0 32 3892 - 2.5 89.9
sThM.q  1215.0  31 31 0 - 2360 400 0 0 1960 - 16.9
mThM.q  764.1  24 24 0 - 1784 165 0 0 1619 - 9.2
lThM.q  764.1  24 24 0 - 1784 6 0 0 1778 - 0.3 113.2
uTxlM.rq 451.0  7 7 0 - 576 85 0 0 491 - 14.8 530.5
qrsh.iq  0.1 2 2 0 - 40 3 0 0 37 - 7.5
qgpu.iq  0.2 2 2 0 - 40 0 0 0 40 - 0.0 6.7
lTIO.sq  0.0 2 2 0 - 8 0 0 0 8 - 0.0
lTgpu.q  0.2 2 2 0 - 40 0 0 0 40 - 0.0
```

2. Compute Nodes Status

The command

```
% qhost
```

returns the list of hosts (compute nodes) and their respective properties.

⚠️ Under UGE, `qhost` alone returns more columns (equiv to `qhost -cb` under SGE). The option `-ncb` returns the same columns as in SGE.

You can restrict the list by specifying the hosts, like

```
% qhost -h compute-64-02 compute-64-03
```
but you can't use \texttt{RES}. So you use a filter, like \texttt{egrep}, to parse its output:

\begin{verbatim}
 % qhost | egrep 'LOAD|e-[46]' 
\end{verbatim}

This will print any line with either the string 'LOAD' or a line that matches the RE "e-[46]", and will thus match 4-5, compute-4, compute-6, etc....

The utility \texttt{egrep} combined with \texttt{RES} (regular expressions) can be a very powerful filter.

The command \texttt{qhost} takes the "-q" or the "-j" option to show the queues or the jobs associated with each host(s):

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\texttt{qhost -q -h compute-64-02} & show which queues include the compute node 64-02 \\
\texttt{qhost -j -h compute-64-02} & show which jobs are running on the compute node 64-02 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

3. Query the Cluster Configuration

The command \texttt{qconf} is used to both set and query the queue configuration.

All the options of \texttt{qconf} that start with \texttt{-s} correspond to a query: i.e., show something. The following options may be useful:

\begin{verbatim}
 -sc show complex attributes
 -sconf1 show a list of all local configurations
 -sconf [host_list] show configurations
 -shgrpl show host group list
 -shgrp group show host group
 -srqs1 show resource quota set list
 -srqs [rqs_list] show resource quota set(s)
 -spl show all parallel environments
 -sp pe-name show a parallel environment
 -sql show a list of all queues
 -sq destin_id_list show the given queue
 -ssconf show scheduler configuration
 -sul show a list of all userset lists
 -su listname_list show the given userset list
\end{verbatim}

⚠️ Use the command

\begin{verbatim}
 % qconf -srqs
\end{verbatim}

to query the resource quota set, i.e. the limits on queues, or

\begin{verbatim}
 % qconf -srqs u_slots
\end{verbatim}

to query a specific quota.

💡 Use the command

\begin{verbatim}
 % qconf -sq sThM.q
\end{verbatim}

to show the configuration of the \texttt{sThM.q} queue. Some of the options to the command \texttt{qconf} take \texttt{RES}, so for example the command:

\begin{verbatim}
 % qconf -sq 'sThM.q' | egrep 'qname|s_cpu|s_rt'
\end{verbatim}

returns the soft CPU and R/T limits for all the hi-mem queues, using \texttt{egrep} to filter the output of \texttt{qconf}, namely:

\begin{verbatim}
qname           1ThM.q
s_rt            1440:00:00
s_cpu           720:00:00
qname           mThM.q
s_rt            144:00:00
s_cpu           72:00:00
qname           sThM.q
s_rt            14:00:00
s_cpu           7:00:00
\end{verbatim}
4. Cluster Status Web Page

We also maintain a cluster status web page that can be accessed at two locations:

- from a trusted machine, here (at .si.edu), or
- from anywhere, here (at .cfa.harvard.edu).

These pages give you a good overview of the cluster current status and past usage, and include the disk space usage information.

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK/PBF.
Disks Space and Usage

1. Introduction: What Disks to Use

The disk space available on the cluster is mounted off a set of dedicated devices:

- A NetApp filer, via NFS,
- A two NSD GPFS, via the Infiniband fabric,
- A low cost NAS, via NFS on only a subset of nodes.

The available disk space is divided in several area (aka volumes, filesets or partitions):

- a small partition for basic configuration files and small storage, the /home partition,
- a set of medium size partitions, the /data partitions,
- a set of large partitions, the /pool partitions,
- a set of very large partitions for temporary storage, the /scratch partitions,
- a set of medium, size low-cost, partitions, the /store partitions

⚠️ The public /pool and /scratch partition are scrubbed: files older that 180 days are automatically removed ⚠️

- Consult the Scrubber and How to Request Scrubbed Files to be Restored page for more information/

SSD

A subset of nodes have local SSDs (solid state disks) that can be used for applications that require very high I/O rates, and will complete faster when using SSDs.

- Jobs that do not perform intensive I/O should not use the SSDs - this is a scarce shared resource.

These disks are local to the compute nodes, hence:

- you cannot see the SSDs from either login nodes,
- your job will be able to use the SSD only while the job is running, hence your job need to be adjusted accordingly and request SSD space.
- if your job exceeds the amount of SSD space requested, your job won't be able to write any longer to the SSD,
- consult the How to Use Local SSD Space page for more information.

Remember

- We impose quotas:
  - limits on how much can be stored on each disk (partition/volume/fileset) by each user, and we monitor disk usage;
  - /home should not be used to keep large files, use /pool, /scratch, or /data instead;
  - /pool and /scratch are for active temporary storage (i.e., while a job is running),
  - if your job(s) need a lot of disk space or your job(s) perform a lot of I/Os, use /scratch rather than /pool.
  - Public space on both partitions (/pool and /scratch) are scrubbed: old stuff is deleted to make sure there is space for active users.
- None of the disks on the cluster are for long term storage:
  - please copy your results back to your home computer and delete what you don't need any longer.
  - while the disk systems on Hydras are highly reliable, most of the disks on the cluster are not backed up, although:
    - some partitions have snapshots enabled: this allows you to 'undelete' files that were recently deleted (see How to Recover Old or Deleted Files using Snapshots)
    - /home is now backed up to AWS Glacier for disaster recovery (DR).
    - we plan on backing up /data to AWS Glacier, also for DR.
- Once you reach your quota you won't be able to write anything on that partition until you delete stuff.

Last Updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK/PBF.
## Disks Space Configuration

1. **Configuration**
2. **Storage Efficiency**
3. **Scrubbing of Public Disks**
4. **Dedicated Project Disk Space**

### 1. Configuration

**As of 11 Oct 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk Name</th>
<th>Disk Size</th>
<th>Space Soft/Hard</th>
<th>No. of Files</th>
<th>Snapshots?</th>
<th>Scrubbed?</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| /home     | 36T       | 480/512G        | 9/10M        | yes: 4w    | no        | For your basic configuration files, scripts and job files  
            |           |                 |              |            |           | ▪ your limit is low but you can recover old stuff up to 4 weeks. |
| /data/    | 50T       | 1.9/2.0T        | 4.8/5M       | yes: 2w    | no        | For important and smaller files like final results, configurations, etc.  
            (sao|genomics) |           | 0.9/1.0T      | 2.0/2.5M    |            |           | ▪ your limit is medium, you can recover old stuff, so disk space is not released right away. |
| /data/    | 120T      | 1.9/2.0T        | 4/5M         | no         | yes       | For storing large files  
            (biology|data_s |           | 0.9/1.0T    |              |           | ▪ your limit is high, and disk space is released right away. |
| /pool/    | 300T      | 9/10T           | 25/26M       | no         | yes       | For storing very large file (more space than in /pool)  
            /genomics |           |              |              |            |           | ▪ your limit is highest,  
<p>| /scratch  | 11T       | 10.5/11.0T      | 26/278M      | no         | no        | STRI/Krzysztof Kozak |
| /scratch  | 21T       | 15.0/15.8T      | 37/40M       | no         | no        | NMHN/GGI |
| /pool/    | 21T       | 15.0/15.8T      | 37/40M       | no         | no        | SAO/ACCESS |
| /pool/    | 11T       | 2.8/3.0T        | 2.5/3.0M     | no         | no        | SAO/RTDC |
| /pool/    | 30T       | 29/30T          | 71/75M       | no         | no        | SAO/Sylvain Korzennik |
| /scratch  | 25T       | -               | -            | no         | no        | NMNH/Seán Brady/BRADY_LAB |
| /scratch  | 100T      | 98/100T         | 254/260M     | no         | no        | NMNH/Logan Kistler |
| /scratch  | 25T       | 24/25T          | 52/62M       | no         | no        | NMNH/Christopher Meyer |
| /scratch  | 20T       | 18/20T          | 52/54M       | no         | no        | NMNH/Coralis |
| /scratch  | 77T       | 75/77T          | 195/200M     | no         | no        | NMHN/GGI |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Soft Limit</th>
<th>Hard Limit</th>
<th>Snapshots</th>
<th>Public Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nmnh_ggi</td>
<td>90T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes: 8w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nmnh_lab</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>4/5T</td>
<td>10/12M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nmnh_mammals</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>24/25T</td>
<td>66/68M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/zsp_ccg</td>
<td>35T</td>
<td>34/35T</td>
<td>89/92M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/sao_atmos</td>
<td>250T</td>
<td>245/250T</td>
<td>252/261M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/sao_cga</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>7/8T</td>
<td>18/20M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/sao_tess</td>
<td>50T</td>
<td>36/40T</td>
<td>94/110M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/schultzt</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/stri_ap</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>4/5T</td>
<td>10/12M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/sylvain</td>
<td>70T</td>
<td>68/70T</td>
<td>176/182M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/usda_sel</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>24/25T</td>
<td>52/62M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scratch/wrbu</td>
<td>40T</td>
<td>38/40T</td>
<td>99/100M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/admin</td>
<td>20T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes: 8w</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/public</td>
<td>175T</td>
<td>5/5T</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/bradys</td>
<td>40T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes: 8w</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/nmnh_ggi</td>
<td>90T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes: 8w</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/nmnh_mammals</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td>24/25T</td>
<td>66/68M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/sao_atmos</td>
<td>250T</td>
<td>245/250T</td>
<td>252/261M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/schultzt</td>
<td>25T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/sylvain</td>
<td>70T</td>
<td>68/70T</td>
<td>176/182M</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store/wrbu</td>
<td>40T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes: 8w</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The notation /x/{y|z} stands for /x/y or /x/z
2. Sizes are indicative, since we adjust them as needed
3. The notation 1.8/2.0TB means that the soft limit is 1.8TB and the hard limit is 2.0TB of disk space
4. The notation 4/5M means that the soft limit is 4 million inodes and the hard limit is 5 millions
5. Snapshots allow to restore deleted files, up to that many weeks
6. Public space under /pool and /scratch is scrubbed weekly - files older than 180 days are removed.

2. Storage Efficiency

- It is inefficient to store a slew of small files and if you do you may reach your inodes quota before your space quota (too many small files).
  - Some of the disk monitoring tools show the inodes usage.

- If your \( \frac{\text{inodes}}{\text{space}} \) is high your disk usage is inefficient, consider archiving your files into zip or tar-compressed sets.

- While some of the tool(s) you use may force you to be inefficient while jobs are running, you should remember to
  - remove useless files when jobs have completed,
compress files that can benefit from compression (with gzip, bzip2 or compress), and
  archive a slew of files into a zip or a tar-compressed set, as follows:
  
  % zip archive.zip dir/
  or
  % tar -czf archive.tgz dir/
  both examples archive the content of the directory dir/ into a single zip or a tgz file. You can then delete the content of dir/ with
  % rm -rf dir/

• You can unpack each type of archive with
  % unzip archive.zip
  or
  % tar xf archive.tgz

3. Scrubbing of Public Disks

• We have implemented a FIFO (first in first out) scrubbing model, where old files are deleted, aka scrubbed, to keep free space on the public disks.
  • There is an age limit, meaning that only files older than 180 days get deleted.
  • Older files get deleted before the newer ones (FIFO).
  • We run a scrubber on a weekly basis.
  • Consult the Scrubber and How to Request Scrubbed Files to be Restored page for additional information.
  • In any case, we ask you to remove from /pool and /scratch files that you do not need for active jobs.

4. Dedicated Project Disk Space

• For projects that would benefit from dedicated disk space, such space can be secured with project’s specific funds when we expand the disk farm (contact us).

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK/PBF.
How to Copy Files to/from Hydra

1. From a Computer Running Linux
2. From a Computer Running MacOS
3. From a Computer Running Windows
4. Using Other Tools
   a. Using Dropbox
   b. Using Firefox Send
   c. Using rclone

Remember

⚠️ When copying to Hydra, especially large files, be sure to do it to the appropriate disk (and not /home or /tmp).

1. From a Computer Running Linux

   • You can copy files to/from Hydra using `scp`, `sftp` or `rsync`:
     • to Hydra you can only copy from trusted hosts (computers on SI or SAO/CfA trusted network, or VPN'ed),
     • from Hydra to any host that allows external ssh connections (if you can `ssh` from Hydra to it, you can `scp`, `sftp` and `rsync` to it).
     • For large transfers (over 70GB, sustained), we ask users to use `rsync`, and limit the bandwidth to 20 MB/s (70 GB/h), with the `--bwlimit` option:
       • `rsync --bwlimit=20000 ...`
       If this pose a problem, contact us.
     • Baseline transfer rate from SAO to HDC (Herndon data center) is around 600 Mbps, single thread, or ~72 MB/s or ~252 GB/h
       The link saturates near 500 Mbps (50% of Gbps) or 62 MB/s or 220 GB/h
     • Remember that `rm`, `mv` and `cp` can also create high I/O load, so consider to
       • limit your concurrent I/Os: do not start a slew of I/Os at the same time, and
       • serialize your I/Os as much as possible: run one after the other.

NOTE for SAO Users:

🔍 Access from the "outside" to SAO/CfA hosts (computers) is limited to the border control hosts (login.cfa.harvard.edu and pogoN.cfa.harvard.edu), instructions for tunneling via these hosts is explained on
   • the CF's SSH Remote Access page, or
   • the HEAD Systems Group's SSH FAQ page.

2. From a Computer Running MacOS

   A trusted or VPN'd computer running MacOS can use `scp`, `sftp` or `rsync`:

   • Open the Terminal application by going to /Applications/Utilities and finding Terminal.
   • At the prompt, use `scp`, `sftp` or `rsync`, after `cd`'ing to the right place.
   • For large transfers limit the bandwidth and use "rsync --bwlimit=4000".

Alternatively you can use a GUI based `ssh/scp` compatible tool like FileZilla. Note, Cyberduck is not recommended because it uses a lot of CPU cycles on Hydra.

You will still most likely need to run VPN.

3. From a Computer Running Windows

🔍 You can use `scp`, `sftp` or `rsync` if you install Cygwin - Note that Cygwin includes a X11 server.

Alternatively you can use a GUI based `ssh/scp` compatible tool like FileZilla or WinSCP. Note, Cyberduck is not recommended because it uses a lot of CPU cycles on Hydra.

You will still most likely need to run VPN.

Last Updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK/PBF.
Using Dropbox

- Files can be exchanged with Dropbox using the script Dropbox-Uploader, which can be loaded using the tools/dropbox_uploader module and running the dropbox or dropbox_uploader.sh script.
- Running this for the first time will give instructions on how to configure your Dropbox account and create a ~/.dropbox_uploader configuration file with authentication information.
- Using this method will not sync your Dropbox, but will allow you to upload/download specific files.

Last Updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK/PBF.
Using Firefox Send

- Firefox Send is a free online file-sending service (or a file exchange mechanism).
- Using this system along with the command ffsend available on Hydra (module load tools/ffsend), you can transfer files to/from Hydra without needing VPN.
- Firefox Send is a two-step process,
  1. you first upload a file (or a set of files packed in an archive) to the Firefox Send server which will generate a unique URL for the upload, and
  2. you download the file using that URL and recover the file's original name.

⚠️ While Firefox discontinued this service, you can still use it, using Tim Visé replacement, at https://send.vis.ee

You can upload up to 1GB at a time, and if you sign up for a Firefox account, that limit increases to 2.5GB.
Optional: ffsend has options for setting a password and expiration. See ffsend help for more information.

Example 1: Sending to Hydra

a. Uploading files from your local machine (workstation/laptop) using the Send website:

1. Open the Firefox Send website (send.vis.ee) from any browser.
2. Choose a file to upload, and optionally:
   a. use tar, zip etc. to upload an archive of several files.
   b. modify the expiration of the file (number of downloads or number of days), the default is to allow only one download and it expires within one day.
   c. add a password that’s needed to download the file.
3. Copy the URL generated for your upload.

⚠️ You need to save that unique URL to get that file later. Unlike Dropbox or Google Drive, Firefox Send will not show you what you uploaded.

b. Downloading on Hydra from Firefox Send using ffsend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on Hydra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ module load tools/ffsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ ffsend download <a href="https://send.vis.ee/download/7800f8272ba5ef7b/#cNSwgMaNqmdsdwG6RxM71A">https://send.vis.ee/download/7800f8272ba5ef7b/#cNSwgMaNqmdsdwG6RxM71A</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2: Sending from Hydra

a. Uploading from Hydra using ffsend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on Hydra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ module load tools/ffsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ ffsend upload test.tar.gz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://send.vis.ee/download/0324d02485dc9a02/#cxER28yNyf2dwzF1la6g">https://send.vis.ee/download/0324d02485dc9a02/#cxER28yNyf2dwzF1la6g</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Downloading to your local machine (workstation/laptop)

Open the URL created on Hydra in a web browser to download the file to your local machine.

Notes

- while send.firefox.com was discontinued, a workaround is to use --host https://send.vis.ee (see https://gitlab.com/timvisee/ffsend/-/issues/101)
- as of version 0.2.65, ffsend will use send.vis.ee instead of the defunct send.firefox.com
- We have modified the module bioinformatics/ffsend to include two aliases:
  - fffupload, aliased to "ffsend upload", and
  - ffsdownload, aliased to "ffsend download".
- We will not change the fffupload alias to revert to using moz://a since they discontinued the service.
Using rclone

- **rclone** is a utility that can be configured to work with many online file storage systems including Dropbox, Microsoft OneDrive or Google Drive (see the full list here).
- You can use rclone on Hydra with `module load bioinformatics/rclone`
- When authorizing rclone access to your Dropbox, OneDrive or GoogleDrive you can use the rclone AppID created by the program developers or create your own.
  - These instructions are for using the already created rclone App ID.
  - The rclone documentation suggests creating your own app if you experience throttling using the shared App ID.
  - See the rclone documentation links for Dropbox and OneDrive for more information.

By default the rclone configuration file is `~/.config/rclone/rclone.conf`

Configuring rclone for use with Dropbox

Full documentation is available here: https://rclone.org/dropbox/

To authorize rclone's access to your Dropbox account, start the configuration on Hydra, then move to a workstation with a graphical interface and finally finish on Hydra.

If you need to deauthorize rclone's access, log in to your Dropbox account via a browser, go to Settings and then the Connected apps tab and remove rclone.

**Part 1 (on Hydra)**

We are naming this connection to Dropbox "db". That name will be used in the rclone commands to identify the configuration to be used for the file transfer.

```bash
on Hydra

$ module load bioinformatics/rclone
$ rclone config
n) New remote
n/s/q> n
name> db
Type of storage to configure.
...
Storage> 9

OAuth Client Id
client_id> [leave blank]
OAuth Client Secret
client_secret> [leave blank]

Edit advanced config? (y/n)
y/n> n
Remote config
Use auto config?
* Say Y if not sure
* Say N if you are working on a remote or headless machine
y/n> n
result>
```

**Part 2 (on your workstation)**

Leave rclone on Hydra running with the `result>` prompt up.

Download and unzip the pre-compiled rclone version for your workstation OS: https://rclone.org/downloads/

**On Mac or Linux systems:**

Open a new terminal window and navigate to the directory with the unzipped copy of rclone and enter this command:

```bash
on your Mac or Linux system

$ ./rclone authorize "dropbox"
```

**On Windows workstations:**
Open a new Command Prompt and navigate to the rclone directory

on your Windows PC

C:\> rclone authorize "dropbox"

A browser window will open where you should log in to your Dropbox account and authorize rclone's access to your account.

In the Terminal window, you will get an access token that you should then enter into the result> prompt that rclone on Hydra (the text to copy is about 150 characters).

on Hydra

result> {"access_token":"...","token_type":"bearer","expiry":"..."}
y) Yes this is OK (default)
y/e/d> y

Configuring rclone for use with OneDrive

Like with the Dropbox configuration, this is done in two parts, first on Hydra with the rclone config command and then on your workstation by downloading and running a local copy of rclone and authorizing rclone's access to your cloud account.

💡 If you need to deauthorize rclone's access, open this page: https://portal.office.com/account Select “App permissions” and then revoke “rclone”.

Part 1 (on Hydra)

Follow the steps shown above for the Dropbox setup, but choose the Microsoft OneDrive option, and choose a short name for the configuration like od.

When you get to the result> prompt, continue to the section on your workstation, keeping rclone running on Hydra.

Part 2 (on your workstation)

Follow the steps shown above for the Dropbox setup, but enter rclone authorize "onedrive" in your workstation's command prompt or terminal.

Paste the token result into Hydra (the text to copy is about 3500 characters):

on Hydra

result> {"access_token":"...","token_type":"bearer","expiry":"..."}
y) Yes this is OK (default)
y/e/d> y
Choose a number from below, or type in an existing value
1 / OneDrive Personal or Business
\ "onedrive"
...
Your choice> 1

Found 2 drives, please select the one you want to use:
0: OneDrive (business) id=...
1: OneDrive (business) id=...
Choose drive to use:> 0

Found drive 'root' of type 'business', URL: https://sinet-my.sharepoint.com/personal/USERNAME/Documents
Is that okay?
y/n> y

⚠️ The URL returned at the choice of drive should end with Documents. If it ends with PreservationHoldLibrary, enter n and restart the rclone configuration choosing the other option.

Transferring files with rclone

After you configured rclone with a cloud service you can use the rclone commands listed in the online documentation.
**Example 1: Copying to or from Hydra with rclone copy**

```
rclone copy

# A single file from Hydra to a directory "hydra_backup" on a remote system
rclone copy /path/to/hydra/file db:hydra_backup

# An entire directory from Hydra to 'dest' on remote system
rclone copy /path/to/hydra/dir/ db:hydra_backup/dest

# From the remote directory to your Hydra home directory
rclone db:hydra_backup/file ~
```

⚠️ Replace `db` with the name of your used for your rclone configuration

**Example 2: Syncing contents of a directory with rclone sync**

```
rclone copy

# -i will prompt for each file to be copied or deleted
rclone -i sync /path/to/hydra/dir db:hydra_backup/dest
```

⚠️ Replace `db` with the name of your used for your rclone configuration
1. Introduction

The following tools can be used to monitor your disk usage.

- You can use the following Un*x commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>show disk use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df</td>
<td>show disk free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  or

- you can use Hydra-specific home-grown tools, (these require that you load the `tools/local` or `tools/local+` modules)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disk-usage</td>
<td>run <code>df</code> and parse its output in a more user friendly format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dus-report</td>
<td>run <code>du</code> and parse its output in a more user friendly format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You can also view the disk status at the cluster status web pages, either

  - [here](at cfa.harvard.edu)
  - [here](at si.edu).

Each site shows the disk usage and a quota report, under the "Disk & Quota" tab, compiled 4x a day respectively, and has links to plots of disk usage vs time.

Last Updated 08 Oct 2021 SGK/PBF.
Disk Usage

1. Commands du, df

The output of du can be very long and confusing. It is best used with the option "-hs" to show the sum ("-s") and to print it in a human readable format ("-h").

⚠️ If there is a lot of files/directory, du can take a while to complete.

👉 For example:

```
% du -sh dir/
136M dir/
```

The output of df can be very long and confusing.

👉 You can use it to query a specific partition and get the output in a human readable format ("-h"), for example:

```
% df -h /pool/sao
Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
10.61.10.1:/vol_sao 20T 15T 5.1T 75% /pool/sao
or try
% df -h --output=source,fstype,size,used,avail,pcent,file /scratch/genomics
```

2. Local Tools

a. Command disk-usage

The tool disk-usage runs df and presents its output in a more friendly format:

```
% disk-usage -d all+
```

---

#### Disk Usage Commands

**1. Commands du, df**

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```

---

#### Disk Usage Local Tools

**a. Command disk-usage**

The tool **disk-usage** runs **df** and presents its output in a more friendly format:

```
% disk-usage -d all+
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filesystem</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Avail</th>
<th>disk usage</th>
<th>Mounted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/wrbu</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>37.02T</td>
<td>3.03T</td>
<td>94%/1%</td>
<td>/store/wrbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/nmnh_schultzt</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>32.41T</td>
<td>7.59T</td>
<td>81%/1%</td>
<td>/store/schultzt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_01/sao_sylvain</td>
<td>100.00T</td>
<td>91.66T</td>
<td>8.34T</td>
<td>91%/1%</td>
<td>/store/sylvain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/nmnh_ggi</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>22.09T</td>
<td>17.91T</td>
<td>56%/1%</td>
<td>/store/nmnh_ggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/nmnh_bradys</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>306.52G</td>
<td>39.70T</td>
<td>1%/1%</td>
<td>/store/bradys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_01/admin</td>
<td>20.00T</td>
<td>18.33T</td>
<td>1.67T</td>
<td>90%/1%</td>
<td>/store/admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_2/nmnh_ggi</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>20.99T</td>
<td>17.91T</td>
<td>56%/1%</td>
<td>/store/nmnh_ggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_3/public</td>
<td>270.00T</td>
<td>225.57T</td>
<td>44.43T</td>
<td>83%/1%</td>
<td>/store/public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_01/sao_atmos</td>
<td>299.97T</td>
<td>231.24T</td>
<td>68.73T</td>
<td>23%/1%</td>
<td>/store/sao_atmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_03/public</td>
<td>270.00T</td>
<td>247.45T</td>
<td>22.55T</td>
<td>9%/1%</td>
<td>/store/public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_01/sao_sylvain</td>
<td>100.00T</td>
<td>91.66T</td>
<td>8.34T</td>
<td>91%/1%</td>
<td>/store/sylvain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/nmnh_schultzt</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>2.49T</td>
<td>37.51T</td>
<td>7%/1%</td>
<td>/store/schultzt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/wrbu</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>618.24G</td>
<td>39.40T</td>
<td>2%/1%</td>
<td>/store/wrbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mnt/pool_02/nmnh_ggi</td>
<td>40.00T</td>
<td>22.09T</td>
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<td>7%/1%</td>
<td>/store/schultzt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can, for instance, get the disk quotas and the max size, for all the disks, including `/store`, with:

```
% disk-usage -d all - quotas
```

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```
% disk-usage -d all - quotas
```
b. Command **dus-report**

You can compile the output of `du` into a more useful report with the `dus-report` tool. This tool will run `du` for you (can take a while) and parse its output to produce a more concise/useful report.

For example, to see the directories that hold the most stuff in `/pool/sao/hpc`:

```
% dus-report /pool/sao/hpc
612.372 GB /pool/sao/hpc
    capac. 20.000 TB (75% full), avail. 5.088 TB
447.026 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc
308.076 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/v4.4.0
138.950 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX
137.051 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2
120.198 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/v4.4.0/test2
120.198 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/v4.4.0/test2-2-9
83.229 GB /pool/sao/hpc/c7
83.229 GB /pool/sao/hpc/c7/hpc
65.280 GB /pool/sao/hpc/sw
64.235 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/v4.4.0/test1
46.851 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X54.ms
46.851 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X220.ms
43.047 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X220.ms/SUBMSS
42.261 GB /pool/sao/hpc/c7/hpc/sw
36.409 GB /pool/sao/hpc/c7/hpc/tests
30.965 GB /pool/sao/hpc/c7/hpc/sw/intel-cluster-studio
23.576 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/v4.4.0/test2/X54.ms
23.576 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X54.ms
23.576 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X220.ms
22.931 GB /pool/sao/hpc/sw/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X220.ms/SUBMSS
22.931 GB /pool/sao/hpc/rtdc/vX/M100-test-oob-2/X220.ms/SUBMSS
report in /tmp/dus.pool.sao.hpc.hpc
```

You can rerun `dus-report` with different options on the same intermediate file, like

```
% dus-report -n 999 -pc 1 /tmp/dus.pool.sao.hpc.hpc
```

to get a different report, to see the list down to 1%. Use

```
% dus-report -help
```

to see how else you can use it.
Quota Usage

Quota

The Linux command \texttt{quota} is working with the NetApp (/home, /data & /pool), but not on the GPFS (/scratch) or the NAS (/store).

For example:

\begin{verbatim}
% quota -s

Disk quotas for user hpc (uid 7235):

Filesystem  blocks   quota   limit   grace   files   quota   limit   grace
10.61.10.1:/vol_home  2203M  51200M   100G     46433  1800k  2000k
10.61.10.1:/vol_sao   1499G  1946G   2048G    1420k  4000k  5000k
10.61.10.1:/vol_scratch/genomics  48501M  2048G  4096G    1263  9000k  10000k
10.61.200.5:/vol/a2v1/genomics01  108M  14336G  15360G    613  10000k  12000k
10.61.10.1:/vol_home/hydra-2/dingdij  2203M  51200M   100G     46433  1800k  2000k
\end{verbatim}

reports your quotas. The \texttt{-s} stands for \textit{--human-readable}, hence the 'k' and 'G'. While

\begin{verbatim}
% quota -q
\end{verbatim}

will print only information on filesystems where your usage is over the quota. (\texttt{man quota})

\texttt{quota+} (need to load \texttt{tools/local}) return disk quota for all the disks (see the \texttt{quota+} section in Additional Tool).

Other Tools

- We compile a quota report 4x/day and provide tools to parse the quota report.
  - The daily quota report is written around 3:00, 9:00, 15:00, and 21:00
    - in a file called \texttt{quota_report_YYDDMM_HH.txt}, located in \texttt{/data/sao/hpc/quota-reports/unified/}
  - The string \texttt{YYDDMM_HH} corresponds to the date & hour of the report: "160120_09" for Jan 20 2016 9am report.
  - The format of this file is not very user friendly and users are listed by their user ID.

The Hydra-specific tools, (i.e., requires that you load the \texttt{tools/local} module):

- \texttt{quota+} - show quota values
- \texttt{parse-disk-quota-reports} - parse quota reports

Examples

- \texttt{quota+} - show quota values:

\begin{verbatim}
% quota+

Disk quotas for user sylvain (uid 10541):

Mounted on  Used    Quota   Limit   Grace   Files    Quota   Limit   Grace
----------  ------  ------  ------  ------  ------  ------  ------  ------
/home      11.00G  50.00G  100.0G   0  73.13k  2.00M  2.00M   0
/data/sao  1.92T  7.60T  8.00T   0  37.53M  78.00M  80.00M   0
/pool/sylvain  8.79T  12.50T  14.00T   0  57.93M  71.00M  75.00M   0
/pool/sylvain  10.00G  11.00T  12.00T   0  2  25.17M  26.21M   0
/pool/sylvain  6.63T  50.00T  50.00T   0  1.89M  99.61M  104.9M   0
/store/admin  1.00G  none    none    none  none    none    none    none
/store/sylvain  8.39T  none    none    none  none    none    none    none
\end{verbatim}

Use \texttt{quota+ -h}, or read the man page (\texttt{man quota+}), for the complete usage info.

- \texttt{parse-disk-quota-reports} will parse the disk quota report file and produce a more concise report:

\begin{verbatim}
% parse-disk-quota-reports

Disk quota report: show usage above 85% of quota, (warning when quota > 95%), as of Wed Nov 20 21:00:05 2019.
\end{verbatim}
Volume=NetApp:vol_data_genomics, mounted as /data/genomics
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 512.0GB/1.25M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
data/genomics 512.0GB 100.0% 0.17M 13.4% *** Paul Frandsen, OCIO - frandsenp

Volume=NetApp:vol_data_sao, mounted as /data/admin or /data/nasm or /data/sao
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 2.00TB/5M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
data/admin:nasm:sao 1.88TB 94.0% 0.01M 0.1% uid=11599

Volume=NetApp:vol_home, mounted as /home
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 100.0GB/2M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
/home 96.5GB 96.5% 0.41M 20.4% *** Roman Kochanov, SAO/AMP - rkochanov
/home 96.3GB 96.3% 0.12M 6.2% *** Sofia Moschou, SAO/HEA - smoschou
/home 95.2GB 95.2% 0.11M 5.6% *** Cheryl Lewis Ames, NMNH/IZ - amesc
/home 95.2GB 95.2% 0.26M 12.8% *** Yanjun (George) Zhou, SAO/SSP - yzhou
/home 92.2GB 92.2% 0.80M 40.1% Taylor Hains, NMNH/VZ - hainst

Volume=NetApp:vol_pool_genomics, mounted as /pool/genomics
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 2.00TB/5M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
/pool/genomics 1.71TB 85.5% 1.23M 24.6% Vanessa Gonzalez, NMNH/LAB - gonzalezv
/pool/genomics 1.70TB 85.0% 1.89M 37.8% Ying Meng, NMNH - mengy
/pool/genomics 1.45TB 72.5% 4.56M 91.3% Brett Gonzalez, NMNH - gonzalezb
/pool/genomics 133.9GB 6.5% 4.56M 91.2% Sarah Lemer, NMNH - lemers

Volume=NetApp:vol_pool_kistlerl, mounted as /pool/kistlerl
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 21.00TB/52M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
/pool/kistlerl 18.35TB 87.4% 0.88M 1.7% Logan Kistler, NMNH/Anthropology - kistlerl

Volume=NetApp:vol_pool_nmnh_ggi, mounted as /pool/nmnh_ggi
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 15.75TB/39M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
/pool/nmnh_ggi 14.78TB 93.8% 8.31M 21.3% Vanessa Gonzalez, NMNH/LAB - gonzalezv

Volume=NetApp:vol_pool_sao, mounted as /pool/nasm or /pool/sao
-- disk -- -- #files -- default quota: 2.00TB/5M
Disk usage %quota usage %quota name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
----------------------- ------- ------ ------- ------- name, affiliation - username (indiv. quota)
/pool/nasm:sao 1.78TB 89.0% 0.16M 3.2% Guo-Xin Chen, SAO/SSP-AMP - gchen

reports disk usage when it is above 85% of the quota.

Use `parse-disk-quota-reports -h`, or read the man page (man `parse-disk-quota-reports`), for the complete usage info.

Note

- Users whose quotas are above the 85% threshold will receive a warning email one a week (issued on Monday mornings).
- This is a warning, as long as you are below 100% you are OK.
- Users won't be able to write on disks on which they have exceeded their hard limits.

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How to Recover Old or Deleted Files using Snapshots

Some of the disks on the NetApp filer and the NAS have the so called "snapshot mechanism" enabled:

- This allows users to recover deleted files or access an older version of a file.
- Indeed, the NetApp filer makes a "snapshot" copy of the file system (the content of the disk) every so often and keeps these snapshots up to a given age.
- So if we enable hourly snapshot and set a two weeks retention, you can recover a file as it was hours ago, days ago or weeks ago, but only up to two weeks ago.
- The drawback of the snapshot is that when files are deleted, the disk space is not freed until the deleted files age-out, like 2 or 4 weeks later.

How to Use the NetApp Snapshots:

To recover an old version or a deleted file, `foo.dat`, that was (for example) in `/data/genomics/frandsen/important/results/`:

- If the file was deleted:
  ```
  % cd /data/genomics/.snapshot/XXXX/frandsen/important/results
  % cp -pi foo.dat /data/genomics/frandsen/important/results/foo.dat
  ```
- If you want to recover an old version:
  ```
  % cd /data/genomics/.snapshot/XXXX/frandsen/important/results
  % cp -pi foo.dat /data/genomics/frandsen/important/results/old-foo.dat
  ```

The `-p` will preserve the file creation date and the `-i` will prevent overwriting an existing file.

The "XXXX" is to be replaced by either:
- `hourly.YYYY-MM-DD_HHmm`
- `daily.YYYY-MM-DD_0010`
- `weekly.YYYY-MM-DD_0015`

where `YYYY-MM-DD` is a date specification (i.e., 2015-11-01)

- The files under `.snapshot` are read-only:
  - they can be recovered using `cp`, `tar` or `rsync` but
  - they cannot be moved (`mv`) or deleted (`rm`).

How to Use the NAS/ZFS Snapshots:

- The snapshots on the `/store` disks are:
  - located under `/store/XXX/.zfs/snapshot` (where `XXX` is, for example, `public`) and
  - in sub-directories named `auto-YYYYMMDD.0230-8w` where `YYYYMMDD` represent the date of the snapshot.
- Content of NAS/ZFS snapshots can be recovered as described above.

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Scrubber and How to Request Scrubbed Files to be Restored

1. Introduction - What is Scrubbing?
In order to maintain free disk space on the public disks, we use a disk scrubber to remove old files and old empty directories.

The scrubber is run on a weekly basis, it deletes old empty directories, but old files are, at first, moved away in a staging location, then permanently deleted some 10 days later.

Please Note
Since the scrubber moves old files away at first, and delete them later,

• there is a grace period between the scrubbing (move) and the permanent deletion to allow users to request for some scrubbed files to be restored;
• reasonable requests to restore scrubbed files must be be sent no later than the Friday following the scrubbing, by 5pm;
• scrubbed files still "count" against the user quota until they are permanently deleted;
• one permanently deleted (aka zapped) the files can no longer be restored.

Requests to restore scrubbed file should be
• rare,
• reasonable (i.e. no blanket request), and,
• can only be granted while the scrubbed files are not yet permanently deleted.

Past the grace period, the files are no longer available, hence users who want their scrubbed files restore have to act promptly.

2. What Disks Are Scrubbed
The disks that are scrubbed are:

• /pool/biology - 180 days old files/empty directories
• /pool/genomics - 180 days
• /pool/sao - 180 days
• /scratch/genomics - 180 days
• /scratch/sao - 180 days

3. How to Access the Scrubber’s Tools
To access the scrubber tools, you need to load the module:

module load tools/scrubber

• to get the list of tools, use:
module help tools/scrubber

• to get the man page, accessible after loading the module, use:
man <tool-name>

4. How to Check what Will Be Scrubbed
To check what files will be scrubbed, use:

find-scrub [-in <dir>] [-age <age>]

this will look for files older than <age> days in <dir>, by default dir=current working directory, and age=173 or 83 days.
• This search taxes the file system (aka disk server), especially if you have a lot of files, so use as needed only.

5. How to Find Out what Was Scrubbed
You will receive an email if any of your files were scrubbed.

- To look at the report for what was scrubbed on Jul 21 2016 under /pool/genomics/frandsenp:
  
  ```
  show-scrubber-report /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721
  ```

- To find out which old empty directories where scrubbed:
  
  ```
  list-scrubbed-dirs [-long|-all] /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721 [<RE>|-n]
  ```

where the <RE> is an optional regular-expression to limit the printout, w/o an RE your get the complete list, unless you specify -n and you get the number of scrubbed directories.

The -long or -all option allows you to get more info (like age, size and owner)

- To find out which old files where scrubbed:
  
  ```
  list-scrubbed-files [-long|-all] /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721 [<RE>|-n]
  ```

where again the <RE> is an optional regular-expression to limit the printout, w/o an RE you get the complete list, unless you specify -n and you get the number of scrubbed files;

the -long option will produce a list that includes the files' age and size, -all will list age, size and owner.

💡 The <RE> (regular expressions) are PERL-style RE:

- . means any char,
- [a-z] means any set of chars,
- \. means any single character between a and z,
- ^ means start of match,
- $ means end of match, etc (see gory details here).

💡 for example:

```
'^/pool/genomics/blah/project/.*\.log$'
```

means all the files that end in ".log" under "/pool/genomics/blah/project/"

6. How to Request Scrubbed Files to be Restored

In order to request that some of your scrubbed files be restored, you need to create a list of files, trimmed it down to what you really need and verify that list. We do not accept bulk restore requests.

To produce the list of files to restore (that in this example were under /pool/genomics/frandsenp/big-project), follow these 4 steps:

1. Create a list
  
  ```
  list-scrubbed-files /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721 /pool/genomics/frandsenp/big-project/ > restore.list
  ```

  this will lists all the scrubbed files under 'big-project/' and save the list in restore.list

  🚫 Note that /pool/genomics/frandsenp/big-project means /pool/genomics/frandsenp/big-project*, not /pool/genomics/frandsenp/big-project/

2. edit the file 'restore.list' to trim it down to what you really need, with any text editor;

3. verify
  
  ```
  verify-restore-list /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721 restore.list
  ```

  or use

  ```
  verify-restore-list -d /pool/genomics/frandsenp 160721 restore.list
  ```

  if the verification produced an error.

4. Only then, and if the verification produced no error, submit your scrubbed file restoration request as follow:

- SAO users: email the location of the list file(s) to Sylvain at hpc@cfa.harvard.edu
- non-SAO users: email the location of the list file(s) to SI-HPC@si.edu

You can email the list file(s) themselves, but it is more convenient for us of the files are somewhere on Hydra.

Last Updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK/PBF.
How to Use Local SSD Space

1. Introduction

We have added SSDs, solid state disks, on a few compute nodes:

- These are local fast disks that can speed up applications that perform a lot of intensive I/O operations,
- hence such jobs should complete faster when using SSDs.
- Jobs that do not perform intensive I/Os should not use the SSDs - this is a scarce shared resource.

- Since these disks are local to the compute nodes:
  - you cannot see the SSD from either login nodes,
  - your job will be able to use the SSD only while the job is running, hence
  - you need to prepare the files needed for a job prior to submitting the job, using /pool or /scratch, and
  - request the right amount of SSD disk space:
    - this is the maximum amount of disk space your job will need on the SSD at run-time, (similarly to the maximum of memory it will need).
- Your job will have to:
  - copy those files to the SSD before processing them,
  - be adjusted to use the SSD,
  - upon completion, copy the results from the SSD elsewhere (/pool or /scratch), and
  - delete what you wrote on the SSD.
- If you exceed the amount of disk space, i.e., your quota, your job won't be able to write any longer to the SSD, hence your job script should stop when encountering such error.

⚠️ Since we have only a few of them, they should be used only if your application greatly benefit from using an SSD.

2. How To Use SSDs

Since you can't access the SSDs from a login node, you must prepare the data the job will need somewhere else, like on /pool (or on /scratch) before submitting a job.

Like for memory, you need to guestimate how much SSD space your job will need. You will not be able to use more SSD space than you requested.

🔍 Remember, your job will still be able to access the /home, /data, /pool, and /scratch disks, hence you don't have to copy everything on the SSD.

- only the I/O intensive part of the analysis should use the SSD.

How to Prepare my Data

1. Create a subdirectory in /pool (or /scratch) and move or copy the data you will need, for example (as user smart1)
   ```sh
cd /pool/genomics/smart1
mkdir -p great/project/wild-cat
```
   Now is have a directory for this case, and would copy the I/O intensive part of the required data set in it.

2. While not required, you can pack these data in a compressed tar-ball
   ```sh
cd /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat
tar cfz ../wild-cat.tgz .
```
   The file /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat.tgz now holds you input data set,
   being compressed it is likely to be smaller than the content of /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat,
   That directory can be deleted, unless you will need it later.

3. Ancillary data and/or configuration files that are not causing intensive I/O can stay on a location under /pool (or /scratch)

How to Adjust a Job Script to Use the SSD

Your jobs script will need the following 4 parts

**Part 1: Copy the Data to the SSD**

- At the top of your job script, load the **tools/ssd** module and copy or extract your data set as follows:

  ```bash
  cd /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat
  ```

  The file /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat.tgz now holds you input data set,
  being compressed it is likely to be smaller than the content of /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat,
  That directory can be deleted, unless you will need it later.
example using recursive copy

```bash
module load tools/ssd
cp -pR /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/* $SSD_DIR/.
```

or

example using compressed tar-ball

```bash
module load tools/ssd
cd $SSD_DIR
tar xf /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat.tgz
```

The advantage of the compressed tar-ball is that the .tgz file is likely to be smaller than the content of the directory, hence less I/O transfer from the disk, while un-compressing and writing to the SSD is fast.

**Part 2: Adjust the Script or a Configuration File**

- You need to replace all references to /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat by $SSD_DIR, this can be easily done at the shell script level, but not in a configuration file, i.e., for flags/options execute -o /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat.result.dat is replaced by execute -o $SSD_DIR/result.dat
- Here is a simple trick to modify a configuration file:
  - Let’s assume that your analysis uses a file `wow.conf`, where for instance the full path of some files must be listed, like:

```plaintext
# this is the configuration file of the fabulous WOW package
input=/pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/wiskers.dat
output=/pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/tail.dat
paws=4
eyes=2
```

- Replace the `wow.conf` file by a `wow.gen` file as follows:

```plaintext
# this is the configuration file of the fabulous WOW package
input=XXXX/wiskers.dat
output=XXXX/wild-cat/tail.dat
paws=4
eyes=2
```

- And create the `wow.conf` file from the `wow.gen` at run-time by adding the following in the job script:

```
sed "s=XXXX=$SSD_DIR=" wow.gen > wow.conf
```

As long as `XXXX` is not used for anything else, this will replace every occurrence of `XXXX` by the value of the environment variable `SSD_DIR`.

**Part 3: Run the Analysis**

- With your data copied to the SSD and with your commands and configuration files adjusted to use the SSD, run your analysis.

**Part 4: Copy the Results from the SSD**

- At the end of the job script, you must add instructions to copy the results of your analysis back to /pool (or /scratch, or /data).
  
  If/when the results are easily identifiable, you can use the commands `mv` or `tar`, and `find` here are a few examples:
1. Move the directory where all the results are stored and the log file, delete the rest.

```
Moving identifiable results, delete the rest

# move results and log file back
cd $SSD_DIR
mv results /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/.
mv wow.log /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/.
#
# delete the rest
rm -rfg
```

2. Move the directory where all the results are stored and the log file, delete the input (conservative approach, in case you missed something).

```
Moving identifiable results, delete known input sets

# move results and log file back
cd $SSD_DIR
mv results /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/.
mv wow.log /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/.
#
# delete input set and other stuff
rm -rfg input
rm wow.gen wow.conf
```

3. Move using the `--update` flag of `mv` (see `man mv`)

```
Moving using --update

# move results using --update
cd $SSD_DIR
mv --update * /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat/.
#
# delete the rest
rm -rfg
```

Note, you can use `mv --update` on an explicit list (of files, directories, or file specification), not just `*` (everything), and you do not have to remove the rest, but can only remove what you know you can safely remove (conservative approach).

4. Find newer files and move them: the trick is to create a 'timestamp' file before starting the analysis. That file can be used later to find any newer file with the `--newer=` option of `tar` (see `man tar`):

```
Using a timestamp file and tar --newer=

# set the timestamp
date > $SSD_DIR/started.txt
# run the analysis...
# copy the new files in the subdir data/ to a compressed tar-ball
cd $SSD_DIR
tar --newer=$SSD_DIR/started.txt -cfz /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat-results.tgz data/
# now remove it
rm -rfg data/
# etc...
# delete everything, unless
rm -rfg
```

See previous comments and what to tar and what to remove: once you've `tar`d new stuff in `data/`, remove `data/`, etc.

5. Using the timestamp file and the `find` command (see `man find`):
Using find and a timestamp file

```bash
# set the timestamp
date > $SSD_DIR/started.txt
# run the analysis
...
# find the new files in the subdir data/
cd $SSD_DIR
find data/ -newer $SSD_DIR/started.txt -type f > /tmp/list
# do the same on logs/, append to the list
find logs/ -newer $SSD_DIR/started.txt -type f >> /tmp/list
# etc...
# now save what is in the list with one tar
tar --files-from=/tmp/list -cfz /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat-results.tgz data/
# now remove data/ and logs/
rm -rf data/ logs/
# etc...
# delete everything, unless
rm -rf *
```

There are many more ways to accomplish this....

BTW, the advantage of writing a .tgz file, rather than moving files is two fold, assuming your stuff is compressible:

a. You write less in the .tgz file, so it should be done faster (reading and compressing should be fast, writing is the slow step)
b. you need less disk space for your output (since it is compressed).

The drawback being that you need to know how to handle/view/deal with a .tgz file.

3. A Pseudo Example

Here is what a job script might look like:

**Pseudo Example**

```bash
#$ -N example
#$ -o example.log -cwd -j y
#$ -q uTSSD.tq
#$ -l ssd,ssdres=2560G
#
# pseudo example using a fake package WOW, on the SSD
#
# echo $JOB_NAME started `date` on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE jobID=$JOB_ID
#
# module load tools/ssd
module load special/wow
#
# create a wow config file from a generic version, to insert the SSD temp dir value
sed "s=XXXX=$SSD_DIR=* ~/wow/wild-cat.gen > ~/wow/wild-cat.conf
#
# cd to the SSD temp dir and copy the data set to it, using the existing .tgz file
cd $SSD_DIR
tar xf /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat.tgz
#
# create some sub dirs for output and logs
mkdir output
mkdir logs
#
# run the wow analysis (note how some files are not on the SSD)
wow --type=m --params=$HOME/wow/parameters.dat --config=$HOME/wow/wild-cat.conf -o $SSD_DIR/output -l $SSD_DIR/logs
#
# save the output and the logs in a tar compressed file
# (assumes wow did not change current working directory)
# otherwise insert: cd $SSD_DIR
tar -cfz /pool/genomics/smart1/great/project/wild-cat-results.tgz output/ logs/
```
# remove everything (in $SSD_DIR), or remove what you know you can (conservative option)
rm -rf *
#
echo $JOB_NAME done `date`

## 4. SSD Usage Monitoring Tools

- We have two tools to monitor SSD usage, one on a per-job basis, and one to view usage summary.
- To access them, you to load the `tools/local` module.

### Per Job Basis

**plot-qssduse.pl**

```bash
% module load tools/local
% plot-qssduse -x 7420073
```

This example plots the SSD usage of job 7420073 to the screen, assuming you have an X-windows capable connection,

- drop the `-x` to plot to a file.
- and use `NNNN.TTT`, instead of `NNNN` to show usage for a given task (`TTT`) of a job array (`NNNN`).

Try `plot-qssduse -help` or `man plot-qssduse` for more information.

### Usage Summary

**plot-qssduse-summary.pl**

```bash
% module load tools/local
% plot-qssduse-summary -x
```

As above:

- drop the `-x` to plot to a file.
- Try `plot-qssduse-summary -help` or `man plot-qssduse-summary` for more information.

---

Last Updated 28 Oct 2020 SGK
How to Use NAS Storage and the I/O Queue

Near Line Storage or NAS

- A large near-line storage of about 950TB has been added to Hydra in July 2019 as NAS and mounted via NFS.
- This storage is mounted as `/store`, but only on both login nodes, the head node and the interactive nodes.
- It is not (and will not be) mounted to the rest of the compute nodes.
  - Hence data stored on the NAS are to be copied to active storage (e.g. `/data`, `/pool` or `/scratch`) before processing and/or analyzing your data, and vice-versa (active storage can be offloaded to `/store`).
- Most of that disk space is project-specific space, but there is a small amount of space on that system available to all other users upon request and at no cost.
- Approved users will receive up to 5TB of un-scrubbed space, with a daily snapshot up to 14 days.
  - Note that we reserve the right to clean up old stuff that is likely to accumulate in the future, with proper notification, once it fills up.

SAO users interested in receiving an allocation in `/store/public` should contact Sylvain (hpc@cfa.harvard.edu) and Biology users should contact Rebecca (DikowR@sl.edu).

Additional Technical Details

- This NAS is storage is build on a zfs file system and runs FreeNAS (a dedicated Linux version for NAS/NFS).
- It supports quotas and snapshots, although not the full gamut that NetApp and GPFS offers.
- This system is fault tolerant (when a disk fails it keeps running fine) but not high availability (i.e. there is no full hardware redundancy), so it is intrinsically less robust (hence less expensive) than the NetApp and the soon to arrive GPFS.
- Like all the disks on Hydra, its content is NOT backed up, and while we do not expect catastrophic failures, keep all this in mind.
- It is to be thought of as a "cheap bucket" to keep things around awaiting processing, not for backup, archiving or any other form of reliable & long term storage.

Also, the Linux command `quota` does work with the NAS/zfs, instead use `quota+.pl` (part of the `tools/local` module).

Accessing `/store`

- You can access `/store` from either login node. You can also access via the interactive queue, using `qrsh`.
  - Remember that the limits on login node usage and on `qrsh` jobs are in effect.
- Alternatively, you can also access `/store` via the IO queue with its specific limits.
- Submitting jobs to the IO queue allows you to (1) have larger limits, (2) queue a slew of IO jobs and (3) chain IO and processing jobs using the scheduler.

The IO Queue

- We have added an IO queue, called `lTIO.q`, so users can do copy data to/from the NAS through batch jobs (`qsub`).
- The IO queue runs on the interactive compute nodes, using a limited number of slots.

To submit an IO job, specify `-q lTIO.q -l io` as arguments to `qsub` or as an embedded directive in the job file.

Here is a trivial IO job file:

```bash
# $ -cwd -j y -N testIO
#$ -o testIO.log
#$ -q lTIO.sq -l io
#
# echo + `date` $JOB_NAME running on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID
set echo
ls -ld /store/sylvain
ls -l /store/sylvain/*
df -h /store/sylvain
unset echo
echo = `date` $JOB_NAME done
```

Limits

- Jobs in the IO queue can run for 72 hours, and are limited to consuming no more than 12h of CPU and 2GB of memory (per slot).
  - hence IO jobs are not meant to be used to run computations on data stored on the NAS
- Users can run only 2 IO jobs concurrently and use up to 6 slots.
- You can submit as many IO jobs as needed, keeping in mind the total limit of 2,000 running and queued jobs per user.
Hints

- You can tell the scheduler to chain jobs to run sequentially, using the `--hold_jid NNN` argument to `qsub`, where NNN is a job number, the number of the job to wait for completion.
- Here is a conceptual example to chain an analysis job to start only after an IO job completes, and then run a save and clean job.

```bash
% qsub getData.job
Your job 7437744 ("getData") has been submitted
% qsub -hold_jid 7437744 analyze.job
Your job 7437745 ("analyze") has been submitted
% qsub -hold_jid 7437745 saveNClean.job
Your job 7437746 ("saveNClean") has been submitted
```

- and `qstat+.pl +a` returns:

```
Total running (PEs/jobs) = 1/1, 2 queued (jobs) for user 'hpc'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jobID</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>stat</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>nPEs</th>
<th>cpu%</th>
<th>queue</th>
<th>node</th>
<th>taskID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7437744</td>
<td>getData</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>00:01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td>8-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7437745</td>
<td>analyze</td>
<td>hqw</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>sThC.q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7437746</td>
<td>saveNClean</td>
<td>hqw</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

where **hqw** indicates a wait in the queue on a hold.

- Or you can use `qchain` to do this for you:

```bash
% qchain getData.job analyze.job saveNClean.job
qsub getData.job
Your job 7437747 ("getData") has been submitted
qsub -hold_jid 7437747 analyze.job
Your job 7437748 ("analyze") has been submitted
qsub -hold_jid 7437748 saveNClean.job
Your job 7437749 ("saveNClean") has been submitted
```

- resulting as above in:

```
% q+ +a
Total running (PEs/jobs) = 1/1, 2 queued (jobs) for user 'hpc'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jobID</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>stat</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>nPEs</th>
<th>cpu%</th>
<th>queue</th>
<th>node</th>
<th>taskID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7437747</td>
<td>getData</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td>8-32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7437748</td>
<td>analyze</td>
<td>hqw</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>sThC.q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7437749</td>
<td>saveNClean</td>
<td>hqw</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>lTIO.sq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- Use `man qchain` for more info.

Last updated 04 Jul 2019 SGK
How to Use "bigtmp" - Access to Large Temporary Disk Space

Introduction

- We have set aside some temporary disk space on the GPFS for jobs who need large temporary disk space, that will not fit on /tmp (aka bigtmp).
- To manage that space we've implemented a consumable so the job scheduler will not start more jobs requesting space than there is.
- A user can't request more than 25G at a time, in either a single job or as the total of all the job from that user requesting bigtmp space.

How To

- To request large temporary disk space, use `-l bigtmp=XX`, where XX is the amount of disk space needed in GB, like in `-l bigtmp=10` (no unit).
- Use the module `tools/bigtmp` to store the location of the temporary disk space in the `BIGTMP` environment variable.
- Use `$BIGTMP` to specify the temporary disk space location.
- The content of the temporary disk space location is deleted when the job is done.

Example

Let's assume that `doMyThing` is some application that needs lots of temporary space, and whose location can be specified with the `-tmp` flag:

```
# /bin/csh
#$ -cwd -j y -o test-bigtmp.log -N test-bigtmp
#$ -l bigtmp=10
#
echo + `date` $JOB_NAME started on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE with id=$JOB_ID
#
module load tools/bigtmp
#
doMyThing -tmp $BIGTMP
#
```
1. Introduction

Hydra is a Linux cluster running CentOS 7.6, while the software installation is managed using Bright Cluster management (BCM or CM).

Like any Linux machine, your Unix environment on Hydra can be configured to your liking.

How to configure a Unix environment is beyond the scope of this set of documentation.

Unix Basic Configuration

A set of configuration files, located in your home directory, sets up your Unix environment - a default set of such files is provided when a new account is created:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Login shell</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bash shell (bash)</td>
<td>.bash_profile .profile .cshrc read &amp; executed at startup to configure your environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell (sh)</td>
<td>.login .login .cshrc read &amp; executed at startup, next, but only by a login shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-shell (csh or tcsh)</td>
<td>.emacs .emacs .login configures the emacs editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.bash_logout .logout .logout read &amp; executed when logging out (login shell)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

qsub'ed job scripts are not started as a login shell, hence unless you fully understand the idiosyncrasies of the bash shell startup rules, it is recommended that you use the Bourne shell (sh) or the C-shell (csh), and not the bash shell (bash) when submitting jobs.

Module

The command module is available on Hydra:

- Instead of editing your .bash_profile file (or .profile or .cshrc) to configure your PATH (and MANPATH and LD_LIBRARY_PATH, etc), use the command module (as explained below).

EMail Forwarding

- Email sent on the cluster is delivered to the head node (that you should not use).
- To access these emails (like job notifications), a ~/.forward file was created with your "canonical/home" email address, i.e.:

  $ echo DoeJ@si.edu > ~/.forward

- While you are welcome to edit this file and change the forwarding email:
• do not delete it, and
• use an email address you will read.
• Note that by SD931, we must communicate with users via their work email, not their private one
• You "on file" email (used for things like password reset and HPCC-L listserv) will remain you "canonical/home" email (the one that ends in .edu)

The plan/project files

• the content of the files ~/.plan and ~/.project are displayed by the command finger (man finger);
• feel free to put relevant/pertinent information in them
• try

  % finger hpc

Last updated 09 Oct 2021 SGK
The "module" Command

1. Introduction

   • The purpose of a module file is to simplify how to configure/modify your Un*x environment to run or have access to some specific set of tools/applications/etc...
   • A module file also allows users to change their configuration without worrying what shell is being used (i.e. `bash` or `csh`).
   • Module files to access general purpose or supported tools/applications are written and maintained by the HPC support team.

   So, instead editing your `~/.bash_profile`, `~/.profile` or `~/.cshrc` file(s) to configure your Un*x environment (PATH, MANPATH, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, etc), you should use the command `module`.

   • For example, to use the GNU compiler version 4.9.2, one simply needs to execute:
     ```
     % module load gcc/4.9.2
     ```

   • The command `module` uses module files, files that list what is needed to be done to your Un*x environment to use a given tool, including the location of the tool.
   • A module can be loaded, unloaded, or you can switch to a different version without having to edit and/or source a configuration file.
   • Also, if the location of a tool changes, one only has to edit the corresponding module file:
     • configuration changes are transparent to the users and to any script or job that uses that tool via the command `module`.
     • There is no need to type long paths that include version numbers.
   • Module files also allow to check for conflict: you can't use different versions of the same tool simultaneously.
   • The command `module` works the same way whether you use use the `bash` or the `csh` shell,
     • so there is no need to explain what to do for each shell.
   • Module files can also be used by `perl`, `cmake` or `python`.

   • Users can augment the module files we offer by writing their own module files (written in TCL).

   • To learn about the command module, read the module man page:
     ```
     % man module
     ```

   The key ways to use `module` are:

   module help               - show help on the command module itself
   module load   XXX         - load the module XXX
   module unload XXX         - unload the module XXX
   module switch XX/YYY      - switch to module XX/YYY
   module list               - list which modules are currently loaded
   module avail              - show which modules are available
   module -t avail           - show which modules are available, one per line
   module whatis             - show one line information about all the available modules
   module whatis ZZZ         - show one line information about the module ZZZ
   module help   ZZZ         - show the help information on the module ZZZ
   module show   ZZZ         - show what loading the module ZZZ does to your Unix environment.

   • You can easily find out what software is available by "grep'ing" the output of module, i.e.:
     ```
     % ( module -t avail ) | & grep bioinformatics
     ```

   • You can access the documentation built into a module file with:
     ```
     % module help gcc/4.9.2
     ```

   • You can view how a module file will change your Un*x environment with:
     ```
     % module show gcc/4.9.2
     ```

   The command `module` implements the concept of conflict: i.e., you cannot load simultaneously `gcc/4.9.1` and `gcc/4.9.2`:

   • to change versions use switch, i.e.:
     ```
     % module load gcc/4.9.1
     % module switch gcc/4.9.2
     ```

   • to use a different (b/c of conflict) tool, use `unload` first
     ```
     % module load gcc/4.9.1
     % module unload gcc/4.9.1
     % module load pgi/15.1
     ```

   Module also implements the concept of default value:

   • `module load pgi` is equivalent to `module load pgi/15.1` if pgi version 15.1 is set as the default pgi module.

   Loading/unloading module(s) may set your MANPATH variable in such a way as to prevent you from accessing default man pages locations.

   Loading the module `tools/manpath` will solve this.

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2. Available Module Files

For a current list of all available module files on Hydra, see here (or as plain text here).

⚠️ In the bioinformatics and tools categories, the list of module files does not include every version of each software package installed. For these sections, you will need to run module avail on Hydra to see every available version.

3. How to Write your Own Modules Files

Users can write their own module files to configure/modify their Un*x environment by loading or unloading a module.

This page describe how to write your own (private) module(s), with examples.

Last updated 11 Oct 2021 SGK
How to Write your Own Module File

Rationale

- The purpose of a module file is to simplify how to configure/modify your Unix environment to run or have access to some specific set of tools/applications/etc...
- A module file also allows users to change their configuration without worrying what shell is being used (bash or csh),
- Module files to access general purpose or supported tools/applications are written and maintained by the HPC support team.

This being said:

- Users can create their own module file(s) to facilitate the use of software they have installed themselves (like in their own directories) or to simplify how to configure your environment for a type of jobs.
- This page explains how to write your own, private, module file.

Introduction

- Module files are simple text files written in TCL - the Tool Command Language.
- TCL is a very powerful programming language on its own, but in most cases you do not need to know it, you just need to know a few very simple command.
- Simple module files can be created with minimal code, to simply update PATH or other environmental variables,
- You can read a complete set of instructions on module file with the command man modulefile,

Examples

Here are a few simple examples:

1. To change your PATH variable to add /home/USER/miniconda3/bin

   ```tcl
   #%Module1.0
   prepend-path PATH /home/USER/miniconda3/bin
   ```

   This example is equivalent to

   ```bash
   PATH=/home/USER/miniconda3/bin:$PATH
   ```

   or

   ```bash
   setenv PATH /home/USER/miniconda3/bin:$PATH
   ```

2. To change your LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable to add /home/USER/geos/lib

   ```tcl
   #%Module1.0
   prepend-path LD_LIBRARY_PATH /home/USER/geos/lib
   ```

   The instruction prepend-path will add the given path to the beginning of the specified variable.

3. To change both PATH and LD_LIBRARY_PATH variables, use an internal variable (for convenience) and set a variable:

   ```tcl
   #%Module1.0
   set base /home/USER/crunch
   prepend-path PATH            $base/bin
   prepend-path LD_LIBRARY_PATH $base/lib
   setenv CRUNCH                $base
   ```

   The variable $base is only set and used by the TCL, it will not be passed to the shell as $base, but in this example passed as $CRUNCH by the setenv instruction.

4. Useful instructions (see man modulefiles for explanations):

   - append-path/prepend-path
   - setenv/unsetenv
   - module
   - remove-path
   - conflict

Note that in these examples (and the ones below) /home/USER should be replaced by a real directory name.
A module file must start with the so-called magic first line #%Module1.0

Books have been written about TCL, you can use Google to get more information, or go to https://www.tcl.tk/ to learn everything about TCL (and Tk)

Implementation

Once you have written a module file, you can load it with the command module, followed by the full path to the module file, like in:

    module load /home/USER/modulefiles/miniconda

You can make things easier, by storing all your module files in a single location and instructing the command module where to look, by either

- modifying the environment variable MODULEPATH to include the location(s) where to look,

or by

- creating a ~/.modulerc file that adds to the directories where modules are searched for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>example of ~/.modulerc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#%Module1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module use --append /home/USER/modulefiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this ~/.modulerc file, you can then load your module file miniconda with the command

    module load miniconda

More Examples

- The system-wide modules are located in /share/apps/modulefiles
- You can take a look there for more examples of what can be done with modules and see man modulefile for more information.

Last modified 14 Jun 2018 MK/SGK
Compilers & Libraries, and MPI or Multi-threaded Programs

1. Compilers

We support the following three different compilers:

1. The GNU compilers (`gcc, g++, gfortran`)
2. The Intel compilers (`icc, icpc, ifort`)
3. The PGI compilers (`pgcc, pgc++, pgf77, pgf90, pgfortran`) and the NVIDIA compilers (`nvcc, nvc++, nvfortran`).

💡 As of 2020 NVIDIA has acquired PGI and rebranded/repackaged their compilers.

Some form of MPI is available for each compiler (although not all flavors of MPI for each version of each compiler).

To access a compiler, use the corresponding module:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GNU</th>
<th>Intel</th>
<th>PGI</th>
<th>NVIDIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>module load gcc</td>
<td>module load intel</td>
<td>module load pgi</td>
<td>module load nvidia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>version</th>
<th>also available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.8.5 (default)</td>
<td>2019.4, 2019.5, 2020.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9.1, 4.9.2</td>
<td>2019, 2019.5, 2019.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.0, 6.1.0</td>
<td>2018, 2018.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.0, 9.2.0, 10.1.0, 10.2.0, 11.2.0</td>
<td>2021, 2021.4 (oneAPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.5, 21.7, 21.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To use a specific version, add the version number as in

```bash
% module load gcc/8.2.0
```

or

```bash
% module load intel/2019.4
```

etc.

⚠️ **Note**

- The default values and the list of available values might change before this documentation page is updated.
- To check what versions are available, use something like
  ```bash
  % ( module -t avail ) | & grep gcc
  ```
- In most cases, you cannot mix and match compilers, their respective libraries, and the associated run-time environment, doing so may lead to unpredictable results.

2. Libraries

The following libraries are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where to find examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLAS &amp; LAPACK</td>
<td>Linear Algebra libraries</td>
<td>~hpc/examples/lapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKL</td>
<td>Intel's Math Kernel Library</td>
<td>~hpc/examples/lapack/intel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSL</td>
<td>GNU Scientific Library</td>
<td>~hpc/examples/gsl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK
Building & Running MPI

How to Build and Run MPI Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GNU</th>
<th>Intel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>module</strong></td>
<td>gcc/V.R/openmpi</td>
<td>intel/VV/openmpi4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gcc/V.R/mvapich</td>
<td>intel/VV/mvapich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td>Where V.R is the version and release, like in module load gcc/9.2/openmpi</td>
<td>Where VV is the version, like in module load intel/21/mvapich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can also use gcc/V.R/openmpi-V.R.P, like in module load gcc/9.2/openmpi-9.2.0</td>
<td>You can also use intel/VV/mvapich-VV.R, like in module load intel/21/mvapich-21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do not use</strong> the MPI implementation distributed by Intel, as it fails to run on Hydra (IB incompatibility). Hence do not try to use mpiicc, mpiicpc, mpiifort</td>
<td><strong>Do not use</strong> the MPI implementation distributed by Intel, as it fails to run on Hydra (IB incompatibility). Hence do not try to use mpiicc, mpiicpc, mpiifort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples location</strong></td>
<td>/home/hpc/examples/mpi/gcc</td>
<td>/home/hpc/examples/mpi/intel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PGI</th>
<th>NVIDIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>module</strong></td>
<td>pgi/VV/openmpi</td>
<td>nvidia/VV/openmpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pgi/VV/openmpi4</td>
<td>nvidia/VV/openmpi4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pgi/VV/mvapich</td>
<td>nvidia/VV/mvapich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td>Where VV is the version, like in module load pgi/19/mvapich</td>
<td>Where VV is the version, like in module load nvidia/2/mvapich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can also use pgi/VV/mvapich-VV.R, like in module load pgi/19/mvapich-19.9</td>
<td>You can also use nvidia/VV/mvapich-VV.R, like in module load nvidia/21/mvapich-21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples location</strong></td>
<td>/home/hpc/examples/pgi</td>
<td>/home/hpc/examples/nvidia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

- MPI jobs must request either the orte or the mpich parallel environment with the number of slots (CPUs, computing elements, etc)
  - OpenMPI uses orte, MVAPICH uses mpich,
  - except that pgi/NVIDIA vendor supplied openmpi uses/needs mpich.
- The job script should use the environment variable NSLOTS (via $NSLOTS) to access the assigned number of CPUs (slots), that number should not be hardwired.
- the list of nodes set aside for your MPI job is compiled by the jobs scheduler (GE) and passed to the job script via a machine list file that file is either $PE_HOSTFILE or $TMPDIR/machines
- Whether you build or run an MPI program, you must first load the corresponding module, before invoking mpirun.
- I recommend to log what computes nodes your MPI job is using with commands next to "Info"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ORTE</th>
<th>MPICH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>qsub</strong></td>
<td>-pe orte N</td>
<td>-pe mpich N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Info</strong></td>
<td>echo using $NSLOTS slots on: cat $PE_HOSTFILE</td>
<td>echo using $NSLOTS slots on: sort $TMPDIR/machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>module</strong></td>
<td>module load XXX</td>
<td>module load XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>run</strong></td>
<td>mpirun -np $NSLOTS ./code</td>
<td>mpirun -np $NSLOTS -machinefile $TMPDIR/machines ./code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
where XXX is the right module, and \( N \) is the number of slots you want your code to use,

- it can also be specified as \( N-M \), meaning at least \( N \) and at most \( M \) CPUs (slots, ...)
- \( \text{⚠️} \) This can be confusing, so look at the examples for the compiler/mpi-flavor you use. 

💡 You can find more information under Submitting Distributed Parallel Jobs with Explicit Message Passing.
Building & Running Multi-threaded Programs

How to Build Multi-Threaded Programs

- You can build and run multi-threaded programs on the cluster;
- You can either write, or use, a program that starts separate threads to parallelize tasks, or
- you can use the compilers to produce multi-threaded code, using OpenMP directives, known as pragmas.
  A pragma is a directive that looks like a comment, but get parsed by the compiler when invoking it with the appropriate flag.
- or you can write code that explicitly create multiple threads (via fork), etc.

- A multi-threaded code (application) must run on a single compute node and usually uses a shared memory model:
  - The total cumulative available memory of a multi-threaded code is thus limited to the largest amount of memory available on any compute node;
    by contrast MPI code uses a distributed memory model, and can thus access a much larger cumulative amount of memory.
  - Similarly, the total number of threads (CPUs) available to a multi-threaded code is thus limited to the largest amount of CPUs available
    on any compute node;
    by contrast MPI code uses a distributed model, and can thus make use of a much larger total number of CPUs.

How to Run a Multi-Threaded Program

- To submit a job that will use a multi-threaded application, you must
  - request a number of CPUs via the qsub option -pe mthread N, where N is the number of CPUs
  - The number of requested CPUs can also be specified as N-M, meaning at least N and at most M CPUs
  - The more CPUs you request, the less likely it is that many machines will have that many CPUs and/or that many free CPUs,
  - The maximum number of available CPUs (in the regular queues) is 64, and drops to 40 or 24 for some special nodes.

- The job script should use the environment variable NSLOTS (via $NSLOTS) to access the allocated number of CPUs (slots), that number should not be hardwired.

Compiling Using OpenMP

- The following compiler flags enable OpenMP pragmas in your code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compiler</th>
<th>Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNU</td>
<td>-fopenmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel</td>
<td>-qopenmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI/NVIDIA</td>
<td>-mp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- OpenMP code uses the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS to specify the number of threads, it should thus be set to NSLOTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-shell (csh) syntax</th>
<th>Bourne shell (sh) syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>setenv OMP_NUM_THREADS $NSLOTS</td>
<td>export OMP_NUM_THREADS=$NSLOTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to parallelize a code using OpenMP directives is beyond the scope of this set of documentation.

You can find more information under Submitting Parallel Jobs.

Last updated 17 Nov 2021 SGK
Packages and Tools

The following Packages and Tools are supported on Hydra:

1. IDL, GDL & FL
2. Java
3. Julia
4. Matlab
5. Python
6. R
7. Conda: Anaconda & Miniconda

Consult the pages Genomics Software for additional information.

Last update 18 Nov 2021 SGK/MPK
IDL, GDL & FL

- We have 5 interactive licenses and 128 run-time licenses for IDL, and have installed GDL (version 0.9.5) and FL (version 9.9.5).
- GDL and FL are open-source (read no licenses needed) idl-like package.

1. IDL

- The interactive licenses are available for all versions of IDL, from v6.1 to v8.7, and should be used only on the login nodes for pre- or post processing.
- To access IDL, simply load the idl module:
  ```
  % module load idl
  ```
- To view all the available versions, use:
  ```
  % ( module -t avail ) | & grep idl
  ```
- Running IDL the normal way (i.e., interactively) in jobs submitted to the queue will quickly exhaust the available pool of licenses.
- Instead you must use the run-time licenses.

Using IDL with Run-Time Licenses

- To run IDL with a run-time license you must first compile your IDL code, and all the ancillary procedures and functions it may use and save it in a save set.
- The following example shows how to compile a procedure called `reduce`, stored in the file `reduce.pro`, to a complete save set that will be called `reduce.sav`

```
How to compile reduce.pro and save it as a save set

% module load idl/rt
% idl
IDL> .run reduce
IDL> resolve_all
IDL> save, /routine, file='reduce.sav'
```

- After creating a save set, changes to any segment of the code will not be reflected in the .sav file; you must recompile the code each time you modify it.
- To run IDL in run-time mode, you load the `idl/rt` module and use the `-rt=XXX` flag when invoking IDL.
- To let the GE know that you will pull an IDL run-time license, use the `-l idlrt=1` flag when `qsub`ing.
  The GE will keep track of the number of licenses used and will limit accordingly the number of concurrent jobs using them to the number of available licenses.
- Here is an example of a job file `reduce.job` that will run the `reduce` procedure:

```
IDL run-time example job file

# /bin/csh
#
#$ -cwd -j y -o reduce.log -N reduce
#$ -l idlrt
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
#
module load idl/rt
#
idl -rt=reduce.sav
#
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

- You then run that job with:
  ```
  % qsub reduce.job
  ```

Notes

- The name of the save file must match the name of the top procedure to run, and
- there is no way to pass arguments to that top level procedure, when started in with `-rt=name.sav, i.e.:
  If you want to run the procedure make_my_model, you should write `make_my_model.pro` and compile it to a `make_my_model.sav` file.
- IDL procedures can read parameters from a file, or from standard input (`stdin`), for example:

```
Example of reading from stdin (standart input)
```

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the corresponding procedure would look like this

```idl
function make_my_model.pro
procedure make_my_model, temperature, density, name
;;
;; this procedure computes a model using a given temperature and density
;; and saves it to a file whose name is derived from given string
;;
if n_params() eq 0 then
;;
;;;; no parameters passed, so we need to read the parameters from stdin
;;;; let's initialize them to set the variable type (double and string)
.temperature = 0.D0
.density = 0.D0
.name = ''
;;
.read, temperature
.read, density
.read, name
endif
;;
.fullName = name + '.dat'
print, 'running a model for T=', temperature, '; rho=', density
print, 'saving it to "'+fullName+'"'
;;
;[the code goes here]
;;
end
```

* If the reference to the .sav file is to a different (sub)directory, IDL will execute a `cd` to that directory, namely
  
  ```idl
  cd rt=src/make_my_model
  ```
  
  is in fact equivalent to

  ```idl
  cd src
  idl -rt=make_my_model
  ```

* Some IDL procedures will use more than one thread (more than one CPU) if some operations can be parallelized. In fact IDL queries how many CPUs there are on the current machine to decide on the maximum number of threads it may start, assuming effectively that you are the sole user of that computer.
  
  ![This is not appropriate for a shared resource and it should not be used.

  To avoid this you must add the following instruction:

  ```idl
  CPU, TPOOL_NTHREADS = 1
  ```

  to limit IDL to using only one thread (one CPU).

  Alternatively, you can request several slots (CPUs, threads) on a single compute node when submitting a job (`qsub -pe mthread N`, where N is a number between 2 and 64), and tell IDL to use that same number of threads with the `CPU` command.

  Of course, if your IDL code is not using N threads all the time, you will be grabbing more resources than you will be using, something that should be avoided.

* You can check if IDL was started in run-time mode with

  ```idl
  IF lmgr(/runtime) THEN message, /info, 'runtime mode is on'
  ```

* Some IDL instructions are not allowed in run-time mode to prevent emulating interactive mode, consult the manual.

* You can check how many run-time licenses the GE thinks are still available with

  ```idl
  & qhost -F idlrt -h global
  ```

* We no longer support IDL versions prior to version 8.6, and in order to support version 8.8.1, we switched to a BUF file to license IDL. This does not affect the user or the way IDL runs.

* As of version 8.6, the new license manager returns very little info (known problem), you can query the license info with

  ```idl
  /share/apps/idl/filename_2017-88.0/enterprise/fleżnetlsadmin.sh licenses
  ```
2. GDL & FL

- GDL & FL are an open source packages compatible with IDL:
  - GDL is compatible with version 7.1, see [http://sourceforge.net/projects/gnudatalanguage](http://sourceforge.net/projects/gnudatalanguage)
  - FL is compatible with version 8, see [https://www.flxpert.hu/fl](https://www.flxpert.hu/fl)
- These are free software:
  - you get what you paid for, but
  - there is no licensing nor run-time limitations.
- The version 0.95 of GDL and version 0.79.47 of FL are available on Hydra, and is accessible by loading the respective modules:
  - `% module load tools/gdl`
  - or
  - `% module load tools/fl`
- The module will set variable `GDL_STARTUP` to either `~/.gdl.startup.0.9.5` or `~/.gdl.startup`, if either file exists (checked in that order). Any GDL commands in the startup file will be executed every time GDL is started as if typed at the prompt.
- Like IDL, some GDL procedures will use more than one thread (more than one CPU) if some operations can be parallelized. GDL queries how many CPUs there are on the current machine to decide on the maximum number of threads it may start, assuming effectively that you are the sole user of that computer.
  - This is not appropriate for a shared resource and it should not be used. To avoid this you must add the following instruction:
    - `CPU, TPOOL_NTHREADS = 1`
    - to limit GDL to using only one thread (one CPU).
- Alternatively, you can request several slots, as described for IDL above, with the same caveats.

---

Last update 11 Oct 2021 SGK
Java

Java version 1.8 and 17.0.1 are available on Hydra by loading the appropriate module:

% module load java

or

% module load java/1.8

or

% module load java/17

Java 1.8 does not play nice w/ GE:

- By default, wants to start as many threads and grab as much memory as possible.
- By not specifying some memory related parameters, java fails in every submitted job, with the following message:

```
Error occurred during initialization of VM
Could not reserve enough space for object heap
```

- You should always start java with the following options:

```
java -d64 -server -XX:MaxHeapSize=1g
```

where the value "1g" should be adjusted to the memory needed by the application and for the job to fit within the queue and the requested resources memory constraints.

- The total amount of memory used by java is not just the maximum heap size.
- If you need more memory, be sure to adjust the memory resource request accordingly (`-l memres=X, h_data=X, h_vmem=X`), see the section about memory reservation in the Available Queues page.

The complete documentation for all of java options (all versions) is posted at Oracle's web site.

Last update 18 Nov 2021 SGK/MPK
Julia

- Julia version 1.6.3 and earlier versions (julialang.org) are available by loading the corresponding module:

  ```bash
  % module load tools/julia
  % module load tools/julia/1.0
  etc...
  ```

- Check with

  ```bash
  % module whatis julia
  % module help tools/julia
  % man julia
  ```

  and at julialang.org and juliaplots.org

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Matlab

- Full fledged MATLAB is not available on Hydra
  - we would need to purchase licenses for Hydra,
  - SAO users can use the MATLAB compiler to produce run-time version of their MATLAB code.

- The MATLAB run-time environment is available on Hydra
  - to access it, load the right module:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2014a</td>
<td>2014 first release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2017b0</td>
<td>2017 second release (SAO/CF equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2017b</td>
<td>2017 second release, with (latest) update (# 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2019a</td>
<td>2019 first release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2019b</td>
<td>2019 second release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2020a</td>
<td>2020 first release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2020b</td>
<td>2020 second release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2021a</td>
<td>2021 first release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/R2021b</td>
<td>2021 second release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matlab/rt R2020b</td>
<td>default run-time is set to use R2020b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that:

- you must compile your MATLAB application to run it on Hydra,
- SAO has a single (concurrent) seat license for the MATLAB compiler, available on all CF-managed machines.

Last update 18 Nov 2021 SGK/MPK
Python

- The default Python with CentOS 7.x is version 2.7.5, although `python3` will start version 3.6.8;
- so unless you load a specific module, you will run these versions of Python.
- Additional versions of Python are available as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>2.7.5</td>
<td>CentOS 7.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>3.6.2</td>
<td>python3 w/ CentOS 7.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python37</td>
<td>3.7.9</td>
<td>BCM version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>3.7.3</td>
<td>Anaconda, Inc. current default (will likely change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>2.7.16</td>
<td>Anaconda, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>3.7.3</td>
<td>Anaconda, Inc. Anaconda built/full support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>3.8.8</td>
<td>Anaconda, Inc. Anaconda built/full support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>3.9.8</td>
<td>Built from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/python</td>
<td>3.10.0</td>
<td>Built from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intel/python</td>
<td>3.6.9</td>
<td>Intel Corporation Intel's version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intel/python</td>
<td>2.7.16</td>
<td>Intel Corporation Intel's version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intel/python</td>
<td>3.6.9</td>
<td>Intel Corporation Intel's version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intel/python</td>
<td>3.7.7</td>
<td>Intel(R) Corporation Intel's version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

💡 If you are looking for the versions with all the usual packages, use the `tools/python` one.

Package Installation and Management

We have installed a long list of packages with the Anaconda versions.

You can view that list with (after loading the appropriate module)

```
% module load tools/python
% pip list
```

You can install additional packages without elevated (admin/root) privileges with

```
% pip install --user <package-name>
```

Alternatively you can use `conda` to manage your Python packages and beyond that manage your environment - rather than using module files.

- If you only need a handful of packages that have no incompatibilities with the ones already installed and
- you can use one of the available python version you may chose not to bother with `conda`, and use `pip install --user`.
- For further explanations on Anaconda and Miniconda and instructions on using `conda`, consult the Conda: Anaconda & Miniconda page.

Python Multi-Threading (NUMPY and others)

- By default, NUMPY, as well as other packages, are built to use multi-threading, namely some numerical operations will use all the available CPUs on the node it is running on.
  - This is **NOT** the way to use a shared resource, like Hydra,
  - The symptom is that your job is oversubscribed.
- The solution is to tell `python` how many threads to use, using the respective module:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>serial case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>module load tools/python/use-single-thread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or

**multi-thread case**

```bash
module load tools/python/use-multi-thread
```

Use `module show <module-name>` to see what is done, the multi-thread version will use the value stored in the environment variable NSLOTS to match the requested resource (-pe mthread).

If you distribute your python code with mpi, use the single thread version.

You can use

- `tools/python-single-thread-numpy` or `tools/single-thread-numpy` instead of `tools/python/use-single-thread`

and

- `tools/python-mthread-numpy` or `tools/mthread-numpy` instead of `tools/python/use-multi-thread`

for backward compatibility.

**Example**

```bash
demo-mthread-numpy.job
```

```bash
# this example uses 4 threads
#$ -pe mthread 4
#$ -cwd -j y -o demo-mthread-numpy.log -N demo-mthread-numpy
# echo + `date` $JOB_NAME started on $HOSTNAME in $QUEUE with id=$JOB_ID
# echo NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
# module load tools/python/3.8
module load tools/python/use-multi-thread
python my-big-data-cruncher.py
# echo = `date` $JOB_NAME done.
```

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• R version 3.6.1 (built with gcc 7.3.0) is available by loading the corresponding module:
  % module load bioinformatics/R
• Modules for old versions under tools/R have been removed, and tools/R is now equivalent to bioinformatics/R, and will default to version 3.6.1.
• Users who need a more recent version of R should consider using Anaconda to install R and needed packages in their space. See below for info on Anaconda on Hydra.

• Installing Packages:
  Users can install packages their own packages in a user-specific library. When the install.packages() command is used, there will be a notification that the system-wide library is not writable and you will be prompted to create a personal library in your home folder. All future packages that you install will be installed into your personal library. You will then be prompted to choose a repository.

  Packages only need to be installed one time to be accessible to all of your R jobs on all nodes on the cluster. Because compute nodes don’t have internet access, you will need to run the install.packages() command interactively from the login node.
• $NSLOTS in R scripts
  It is best practice to use the environmental variable NSLOTS in your scripts to specify the number of cores to use for R commands that supports multiple cores. By using NSLOTS rather than hardcoding the number of cores in your R script, your job will utilize the requested number of slots, even if you change your qsub submission parameters.

💡 Use the R Base function Sys.getenv() to access the value of $NSLOTS from within your script.

```r
# Script using Sys.getenv() to read the value of $NSLOTS
def:
	numcores <- Sys.getenv("NSLOTS")
```

• Proper parallelization of makeCluster():
  R packages that incorporate the makeCluster() function must specify type="FORK" as an argument. Without this, Hydra’s scripts that kill zombie jobs will terminate the R processes created by makeCluster().

```r
cl <- makeCluster(no_cores, type="FORK")
```
**Cconda: Anaconda & Miniconda**

1. **Introduction**

Conda is a free & open-source package and environment management system, see conda.io:

- It was started by the Python community (hence the snake name reference) to help handling the plethora of Python packages.
- but it has been extended to support any languages (Python, R, Ruby, Lua, Scala, Java, JavaScript, C/ C++, FORTRAN) and to manage the OS environment.
- It is used by a large community in data science and biology.
- It requires no elevated (admin/root) privileges to install software and/or create "environments", if used properly and works under different OSes.
- Conda main development is carried out by a commercial company, Anaconda, that offers free and paid versions; the free version works great.
- There are two free versions:
  1. The full fledge version, Anaconda.
  2. A small, bootstrap version of Anaconda, called Miniconda.

2. **Anaconda or Miniconda?**

- Users may find it convenient to use Anaconda or Miniconda to install and manage software in their user space.
- It is acceptable to use these systems, but like compiling and running any software on Hydra, the user should be familiar with how the software functions and uses resources (memory, CPUs, disk) so as not to overutilize cluster resources.
- User can either:
  - install Miniconda, install the full-fledged Anaconda, use the pre-installed full-fledged Anaconda we support.
  - Installing Miniconda or using the pre-installed Anaconda are the preferred options for Hydra, since Miniconda initially installs minimal packages, hence reducing disk usage (required dependencies will be installed by conda).
  - Using the pre-installed Anaconda requires the least efforts from the user, but in some cases might not offer the user full control:
    - users cannot modify or update the "base" installation, instead user should create their own conda environment(s) and adjust them as needed.
  - If the "base" needs to be updated, please contact us.

a. **Do NOT Mix and Match**

**WARNING**

You cannot mix and match Miniconda, Anaconda or pre-installed Anaconda

If you have installed your own Miniconda or Anaconda, you may have executed:

```bash
$ conda init
```

If you did, you will have stuff like this

```bash
# >>> conda initialize >>>
# !! Contents within this block are managed by 'conda init' !!
...
# <<< conda initialize <<<
```

in your `~/.bashrc` file.

While this is convenient if you always use that same conda (your Miniconda, your Anaconda or the pre-installed Anaconda), it does not allow you to safely use a different one.

- If you want to be able to switch to a different conda, delete these lines from your `~/.bashrc` file.
- You can re-execute conda init after switching.
- If you want to be able to switch back and forth, delete these lines and do not execute conda init (see below for recommended usage of the pre-installed full-fledged Anaconda).

b. **Pre-installed Anaconda**
This is the most direct way to start using conda on Hydra as it uses a module that is already setup on the system.

- You can access the pre-installed full-fledged Anaconda simply by loading the tools/conda module and enabling conda with the command start-conda.
- The recommended procedure to enable conda each time you log on Hydra is to add these two lines
  
  `module load tools/conda`
  
  `start-conda`

  to either your ~/.bashrc or your ~/.cshrc file (i.e. whether your login shell is bash or csh respectively).

  You don't have to enable conda for each time you login, tho.

### Job files

- To enable conda for your jobs that use the Bourne shell (-S /bin/sh)
  - either add these two lines in your job file, or
  - add the first line in a file called ~/.profile, and the command start-conda in the job file.
- To enable conda for your jobs that use the C shell (-S /bin/csh or no -S option passed):
  - either add these two lines in your ~/.cshrc, or
  - add these two lines in you job file, or
  - the first one in your ~/.cshrc and the second in the job file

The most flexible method is to type the two lines each time you log in, and adding them to the jobs that need it.

### c. Miniconda

To install Miniconda:

- Download the latest 64-bit installer.
- Follow these instructions to install it in your user space (or the Installing Miniconda on Hydra instructions).
  - The default location to unpack the software is your home directory.
  - This works well because /home is not scrubbed and the disk space needed by miniconda typically is within the user quotas for /home.
  - After installation, you can use conda to install software and create conda environments.

### Job Files

- To use software installed via conda in submitted jobs, you can create a personal module file to add your miniconda bin directory to your PATH.
  - Follow these instructions.

### 3. Using the conda command

- Instructions on how to use conda are in the Using Conda page.

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Installing Miniconda on Hydra

Although using the pre-installed Anaconda with the `tools/conda` module requires the least efforts from the user, there may be cases where you want full control of the installation such as modifying the "base" environment. If that is the case, installing your own copy of Miniconda in your user space is an option.

Installing

- Where to install? We suggest your home directory: it's not scrubbed
- Download: We want the Linux, 64-bit, Python3 installer found on this page: https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html (Note: We recommend getting the Python3 installer even if you need Python2 for some programs. You can setup a separate Python2 environment when needed.)
- Run installer. Make sure to enter "yes" to "running conda init":

```bash
$ wget https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
$ sh Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
... Do you accept the license terms? [yes|no] [no] >>> yes ...
/home/user/miniconda3 >>> [press enter key] PREFIX=/home/user/miniconda3 ...
Do you wish the installer to initialize Miniconda3 by running conda init? [yes|no] [no] >>>yes
```

- Log off Hydra and log back in.
- Look for (base) at the beginning of your command prompt.
- Test with: `which conda`

```bash
(base) $ which conda
~/.miniconda3/bin/conda
```

⚠️ If you don't see (base), and your shell is bash (true for biology users) there may be an issue with a config file in your home directory.

You can fix this with: `nano ~/.bash_profile` and then append this text to the bottom of the file:

```bash
# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
  . ~/.bashrc
fi
```

Log out and back in again to see if (base) is now at the beginning of your command prompt.

What did the installer do?

- ~/miniconda3/: where all the conda programs are installed
- ~/.bashrc (for bash users, this file is run when you start a new bash shell): a command has been appended to enable conda (modifying your $PATH) and changing your prompt.
- ~/.conda/ and ~/.condarc: hidden directory and file with settings

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Using Conda

1. Packages
   a. conda command
   b. Help with conda
   c. Listing installed packages
   d. How to find conda package
   e. Installing a package
   f. Adding bioconda and conda-forge to your channels
   g. conda install tricks

2. Using conda in submitted jobs
   a. Create a module file
   b. Job file using your module file
   c. If you use the pre-installed Anaconda

3. Environments
   a. Creating an environment
   b. Adding packages to the environment
   c. Using an environment in your job file
   d. Removing an environment
   e. Useful environments: python2 and R
   f. When there isn't a conda package for a pipeline

4. Troubleshooting
5. Advanced
6. Appendix
   a. Definitions
   b. Channels
7. Additional commands
   a. Remove packages
   b. Update packages

1. Packages

   • A conda package is the precompiled program and a link to all of the required packages that will also be downloaded and needed.
   • A whole pipeline can be defined in a package: all the scripts and dependent software (e.g. qiime2 or phylose)
   • Packages are created by people in the community and shared publicly. Sometimes they’re created by the software developer, but they’re often by users of the software.
   • You can create your own packages which a great method for reproducible science and collaboration. We’re not covering that, but we can direct you to resources.

conda command

We’ll be using the conda command for managing packages and controlling conda

Help with conda

• conda help
• conda install --help
    • You can consult the ‘conda’ command reference documentation, or
    • the conda “cheat sheet.”

Listing installed packages

Some packages come pre-installed with either Anaconda or Miniconda (a lot more if you’re using Anaconda), for Miniconda:

{(base)$ conda list
  # packages in environment at /home/user/miniconda3:
  #
  # Name       Version Build Channel
  _libgcc_mutex 0.1            main
  asn1crypto    1.2.0 py37_0
  ca-certificates 2019.10.16 0
  certifi       2019.9.11 py37_0
  cffi          1.13.0 py37h2e261b9_0
  chardet       3.0.4 py37_1003
  conda         4.7.12 py37_0
  conda-package-handling 1.6.0 py37h7b6447c_0
  cryptography  2.8 py37h7b6447c_0
  ...
...}
How to find conda packages

You can search the public package repositories at https://anaconda.org/ ⭐ What we suggest using

- Use the anaconda.org search feature.
- Copy the install command from the package's page

Or do a web search: "conda r" or "bioconda mafft"

Or use conda search "blast" (finds packages with blast anywhere in their name in your current channels)

- Search for admixtools on anaconda.org
  - Only available on bioconda
  - conda install -c bioconda admixtools
- Search for mafft on anaconda.org
  - Available on multiple channels
  - bioconda, conda-forge, anaconda, r are reliable channels. You can try other popular ones.

Installing a package

conda install ... installs a packages and its dependencies

- It doesn’t matter what your current directory is, it will install in your "conda" directory!
- ⚠️ if you use the pre-installed version of Anaconda, you won't be able to install (or update) anything in the base environment,
  - you will need to create and active your own conda environment(s) first (see below) and you will see that name in lieu of (base) in the following examples.

(base)$ conda install --c bioconda mafft

The following packages will be downloaded:
... The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:
... Proceed ([y]/n)? y
Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

Test it:

(base)$ mafft --help

MAPPT v7.471 (2020/Jul/3)
https://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/software/

Adding bioconda and conda-forge to your channels

(base)$ conda config --add channels defaults
(base)$ conda config --add channels bioconda
(base)$ conda config --add channels conda-forge

conda config --get channels shows your current channels

Which channel is the highest and which is the lowest?

$ conda config --get channels
--add channels 'defaults'  # lowest priority
--add channels 'bioconda'
--add channels 'conda-forge'  # highest priority
conda-forge is the highest, defaults is the lowest.

Note: the more channels you have, the increased time to "solve" installation.

```bash
(base)$ conda install iqtree
... The following packages will be downloaded:
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>package</th>
<th>build</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ca-certificates-2020.6.20</td>
<td>hecda079_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certifi-2020.6.20</td>
<td>py37hc8dfbb8_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conda-4.8.3</td>
<td>py37hc8dfbb8_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqtree-2.0.3</td>
<td>h176a8bc_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openssl-1.1.1g</td>
<td>h516909a_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python_abi-3.7</td>
<td>_1cp37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 8.2 MB
```

conda install tricks

- Installing multiple items
  - `conda install mafft gblocks`
- Specifying program versions
  - Show available versions with: `conda search python`
  - `conda install python=3`
  - `>=3` matches the most recent version starting with 3
  - `==3.7.5` matches exactly the version specified
  - `>3.7` matches most recent version greater than 3.7 (in quotes because of the `>` which will interfere with the shell's redirection features)
  - `<3.8` matches most recent version less than 3.8 (in quotes because of the `<` which will interfere with the shell's redirection features)
  - See the `conda documentation` for more information

2. Using conda in submitted jobs

There are a couple steps needed to utilize conda in your submitted jobs.

⚠️ By default the installed programs won't be found.

If you want to use your Miniconda installation:

Create a module file

There is Hydra documentation about creating module files here.

We'll set one up for your miniconda install. Module files are text files with instructions on how the current environment should be modified.

We suggest creating a directory in your home folder called `modulefiles` and creating a module called miniconda in that directory.

```bash
(base)$ mkdir ~/modulefiles
(base)$ cd ~/modulefiles
(base)$ nano miniconda
```

and then enter into the new text file:

```bash
#%Module1.0
prepend-path PATH /home/your_username/miniconda3/bin
```

⚠️ Make sure to change `your_username` to your Hydra username!
Job file using your module file

Use the `module load` command followed by the path and name of your module file to load your module: `module load ~/modulefiles/miniconda`

Example job file using:

```bash
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -q sThC.q
#$ -l mres=2G,h_data=2G,h_vmem=2G
#$ -cwd
#$ -j y
#$ -N minicondatest
#$ -o minicondatest.out
#
#module load ~/modulefiles/miniconda
#
# ----------------Your Commands-------------------
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#
echo "Conda location:"
echo which conda
echo "Installed packages:"
conda list
#
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

Excerpt of `minicondatest.out`:

```
...  
Conda location:
/home/user/miniconda3/bin/conda

Installed packages:
# packages in environment at /home/user/miniconda3:
#
# Name       Version   Build  Channel
...
```

If you use the pre-installed Anaconda

- No need to create a module
  - but you need to load the `tools/conda` module and run `start-conda`

  Simply replace, in the examples above, the line
  ```bash
  module load ~/modulefiles/miniconda
  ```
  by the following two lines
  ```bash
  module load tools/conda
  start-conda
  ```

Even if you have these two lines in your `~/.bashrc` file. 🌟 You can save typing the first line in your job file if you insert it in a file called `~/.profile`

- To enable `conda` for your jobs that use the C shell (`-S /bin/csh` or no `-S` option passed):
  - either add these two lines in your `~/.cshrc`, or
  - add these two lines in your job file, or
  - the first one in your `~/.cshrc` and the second in the job file.
If you need to access packages installed in an environment (see below), you will need to add the corresponding `conda activate` command, like in

```bash
conda activate iqtree-v1
```

3. Wait, there’s one more concept to keep things clean... **environments**

So far, all installs have been done into one set of packages called *(base)*.

What if programs have conflicting dependencies or you need different versions of the same program?

A `conda` Environment is a compartmentalized set of packages, and if you use the pre-installed Anaconda, it allows you to modify it (since you can’t modify the pre-installed Anaconda base environment)

Also, the more packages you have, the longer it will take for conda on the "Solving Environment" step.

What if you wanted to have both iqtree1 and iqtree2 installed? Above, we showed how to install iqtree.

It installed the latest version: 2.0.3. If you also need iqtree 1.x installed, the conda command: `conda install iqtree=1` will down grade your current iqtree from 2.x to 1.x, it won’t allow you to have more than one version installed. You can have environments to have access to the two versions. (Using `iq tree=1` will install the latest version of iqtree that starts with a 1).

**Creating an environment**

```bash
(base)$ conda create -n iqtree-v1
Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done
## Package Plan ##
  environment location: /home/user/miniconda3/envs/iqtree-v1
Proceed ([y]/n)? y

Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

# To activate this environment, use
# $ conda activate iqtree-v1
# To deactivate an active environment, use
# $ conda deactivate
```

**Adding packages to the environment**

Although the output says to use `conda activate...`, we recommend using `source activate...` because it is compatible with job files submitted through `qsub`

```bash
(base)$ source activate iqtree-v1
(iqtree-v1)$ conda install iqtree=1
```

Note: you can create an environment and add packages do it in one step with: `conda create -n iqtree-v1 iqtree=1`

**Using an environment in your job file**

When submitting a job that uses a specific conda environment, you need to use `source activate ...` *after* you load your miniconda module.

Example script:

```bash
...
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
module load ~/modulefiles/miniconda
source activate iqtree-v1
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
...
```
Removing an environment

To remove an environment and all of its packages:

⚠️ You have to deactivate the environment before removing it

```bash
(iqtree-v1)$ conda deactivate
(base)$ conda remove -n iqtree-v1 --all
```

Remove all packages in environment /home/user/miniconda3/envs/iqtree-v1:

```
## Package Plan ##

environment location: /home/user/miniconda3/envs/iqtree-v1

The following packages will be REMOVED:
...
Proceed ([y]/n)? y
```

Useful environments: python2 and R

If you need to use a program written in python2, you can create an environment with that version of Python

```bash
(base)$ conda create -n python2 python=2
(base)$ source activate python2
```

You can use conda to install R and R packages

```bash
(base)$ conda create -n tidyverse r r-tidyverse
(base)$ source activate tidyverse
```

When there isn’t a conda package for a pipeline

Some pipelines don’t have a conda package with all the requirements. You can use the program’s documentation to install dependencies.

For example the Hybpiper pipeline doesn’t have a conda package (you could create one and contribute it to bioconda...), but the [install instructions](https://anaconda.org) list these requirements:

- Python 2.7 or later [We suggest python3 when possible -Hydra team]
- BIOPYTHON 1.59 or later
- EXONERATE
- BLAST command line tools
- SPAdes
- GNU Parallel
- BWA
- samtools

Use conda to install the dependencies for HybPiper in your hybpiper environment. You may need to look up package names at [anaconda.org](https://anaconda.org) or your favorite search engine. (Hint: pay special attention to GNU Parallel)

```bash
(base)$ conda create -n hybpiper install python=3 "biopython>1.59" exonerate blast spades parallel bwa samtools
```

Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

```
## Package Plan ##

environment location: /home/user/miniconda3/envs/hybpiper

added / updated specs:
- biopython[version='>1.59']
- blast
- bwa
- exonerate
```
Now that the dependencies are installed, you can download the scripts for HybPiper:

```bash
cd ~
git clone https://github.com/mossmatters/HybPiper.git
```

⭐️ When you’re done using an environment, you can go back to (base) with: `conda deactivate`

4. Troubleshooting

Finding online help:
- Official conda website (it’s good): [https://docs.conda.io](https://docs.conda.io)
- Specifically this page called Conda Package Manager
- Web search with “conda” in it, e.g.: `conda remove environment` (this usually brings me to [docs.conda.io](https://docs.conda.io))
- `si-hpc@si.edu` email
- Thursdays Brown Bags (12-1pm, W107 conference room)

Reinstalling

- `mv ~/miniconda3 ~/miniconda3-old` (if you want to keep the old install) or `rm -rf ~/miniconda3` (to delete the old install)
- `rm -rf .condarc .conda`
- Edit `~/.bashrc`
  - delete lines from `# >>> conda initialize >>>` to `# <<< conda initialize <<<`
- logout/back in

5. Advanced

- Installing packages using pip if not available on conda
- Exporting environment as environment.yml, and creating a simplified version for working on local computer
  - `export: conda env export > environment.yml`
  - `import: conda env create -f environment.yml`
  - This is how `qiime2 install` works

6. Appendix

Definitions

- conda: open source package management tool
- Anaconda®: commercial company that develops conda
- Anaconda: distribution of conda with many data science tools pre-bundled
- Miniconda: minimal distribution of conda, other packages can be added
- Channel: grouping of packages managed by one group (e.g. bioconda, conda-forge)

Channels

Major conda channels:
- **Main**: built and maintained by anaconda (setup by default)
- **R**: R and packages for it (setup by default)
- **Conda-Forge**: community contributions
- **Bioconda**: contributions from biological community, find packages on [https://bioconda.github.io](https://bioconda.github.io)
7. Additional commands

Remove packages

To remove a package from the current environment use `conda remove [package]`

Update packages

To update a specific package use `conda update [package]`. To update all packages in the current environment use: `conda update --all`

You can prevent `conda update --all` from updating some packages using these instructions

Last updated 19 Nov 2021 MPK/MT/SGK
Genomics Software

You can see a current list of the available genomics and biology software here (or as plain text here).

We have written detailed instructions for BLAST and BLAST2GO.

If there is a package that you would like to use for genomics that is not installed please contact si-hpc@si.edu and we can advise you on how you can compile it for Hydra.

💡 To find out more about a program, including the names of the program’s executables and instructions for running on Hydra, log into Hydra and type the command:

```
module help bioinformatics/program
```

💡 The list of module files does not include every version of the software installed. If there are multiple versions, it gives the default version, which is typically the more recent version. To see all modules and versions, log into Hydra and use the command:

```
module avail
```

Last updated 27 Jun 2018 / PBF/MGC/MPK
ALLPATHS-LG

ALLPATHS-LG is a genome assembly program that requires at least two different kinds of Illumina libraries (e.g. paired-end and mate-pair).

Here is a link to the software and documentation: http://software.broadinstitute.org/allpaths-lg/blog/

Parallel Support

Parts of ALLPATHS-LG can run in parallel and performance seems to improve up to 32 threads. More than that does not seem to help.

Memory

ALLPATHS-LG requires running on at least the high-memory queue (512GB), and sometimes the ultra-high-memory queue (1TB). Genome size and coverage depth will determine the amount of RAM you need.

Invoking the program

ALLPATHS-LG runs with two separate commands:

1. PrepareAllPathsInputs.pl (required arguments)

Resources: Can usually run on sThM.q, unless you have very high coverage data, then you might need mThM.q

Module: module load bioinformatics/allpaths-lg/52415

Options: PLOIDY=2 for diploid, PLOIDY=1 for haploid

HOSTS=$NSLOTS (# threads)

DATA_DIR=

IN_GROUPS_CSV=

IN_LIBS_CSV=

PHRED_64=True/False depending on type of quality scoring

2. RunAllPathsLG (required arguments)

PRE=

DATA_SUBDIR=

REFERENCE_NAME=

RUN=

THREADS=$NSLOTS

OVERWRITE=True

Sample in_groups.csv file

file_name,library_name,group_name
SRR946954_*.fastq,G10cloDAADDAAPE,SRR946954
SRR946955_*.fastq,G10cloDAADDAAPE,SRR946955
SRR946957_*.fastq,G10cloDAADIAAPE,SRR946957
SRR946958_*.fastq,G10cloDAADIAAPE,SRR946958
SRR946959_*.fastq,G10cloDAADMAAPE,SRR946959
SRR946960_*.fastq,G10cloDAADMAAPE,SRR946960
SRR946961_*.fastq,G10cloDAADTAAPE,SRR946961
Sample in_libs.csv file

library_name,project_name,organism_name,type,paired,frag_size,frag_stddev,insert_size,insert_stddev,
read_orientation,genomic_start,genomic_end
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,fragment,1,170,17,,inward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,fragment,1,170,17,,inward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,500,50,50,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,500,50,50,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,500,50,50,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,500,50,50,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,800,80,80,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,10000,1000,1000,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,20000,2000,2000,outward,,
G10cloDADDLaAPE,Manakin,Manacusvitellinus,jumping(sheared),1,,20000,2000,2000,outward,,

Sample qsub scripts

PrepareAllPathsInputs.pl step:

```
#!/bin/bash
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -pe mthread 4
#$ -q sThM.q
#$ -l mres=30G,h_data=30G,h_vmem=30G,himem
#$ -j y
#$ -N allpaths_prepare
#$ -cwd
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#
perl PrepareAllPathsInputs.pl DATA_DIR=/path/to/data/ IN_GROUPS_CSV=/path/to/in_groups_manakin.csv IN_LIBS_CSV=/path/to/in_libs_manakin.csv PHRED_64=True PLOIDY=2 HOSTS=$NSLOTS
# echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

RunAllPathsLG step:

```
#!/bin/bash
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -pe mthread 8
#$ -q lThM.q
#$ -l mres=60G,h_data=60G,h_vmem=60G,himem
#$ -j y
#$ -N allpaths
#$ -cwd
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#
RunAllPathsLG PRE=/path/to/data/ DATA_SUBDIR=/ REFERENCE_NAME= RUN=run1 THREADS=$NSLOTS OVERWRITE=True
#
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

Special notes
BEAST

Performance

Please see: http://www.beast2.org/performance-suggestions/index.html for information about optimizing performance. The BEAGLE libraries will be available when you load the BEAST module and BEAGLE is enabled used by default. There are BEAGLE options such as -beage_SSE which may help performance.

Add-ons

To add a beast add-on use the following command after you've loaded the beast module (module load bioinformatics/beast) first list available add-ons:

packagmanager -list

and then add one with

packagmanager -add SNAPP

The add-on will be downloaded to ~/.beast
BLAST

BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) is a greedy aligner used to match query nucleotide/amino acid sequences against a database. Databases include the complete non-redundant protein/nucleotide databases (nr/nt), single genome databases, and custom databases.

Nucleotide Query

Nucleotide queries use the 'blastn' command (available in the module bioinformatics/blast). Important options include:

- `task` # Specifies the type of query (e.g. "megablast")
- `db` # Specifies the database to query (e.g. nt)
- `query` # Specifies the input file in fasta format
- `outfmt` # Specifies the format to output hits in (e.g. 5 for xml)
- `out` # Specifies the name of the output file

Example commands:

```
module load bioinformatics/blast
blastn -help # Print help file for all options
blastn -task "megablast" -db nt -query <yourfastafile> -outfmt 5 -out <yourfastahitsinxml> # Megablasts your sequences against the nt database and outputs hits in xml
```

Example qsub file

```
#!/bin/sh
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -j y -cwd
#$ -q 1ThM.q
#$ -l mres=32G,h_data=32G,h_vmem=32G,himem
#$ -N blast_against_nt
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
module load bioinformatics/blast
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
blastn -task "megablast" -db nt -query <yourfastafile> -outfmt 5 -out <yourfastahitsinxml>
gzip <yourfastahitsinxml>
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

Protein Query

Protein queries use the command 'blastp'. Other syntax is similar to blastn. See 'Nucleotide Query' section above for more details for Hydra job creation.

Generating a Custom Database

Custom blast databases can be generated from fasta files using 'makeblastdb' (available in the module bioinformatics/blast).

Example commands:

```
module load bioinformatics/blast
makeblastdb -help # Print help file for all options
```

makeblastdb -in <yourfastafile> -parse_seqids -dbtype <nucl or prot> # Use 'nucl' for a nucleotide database, 'prot' for a protein database

**Example qsub file**

```bash
#!/bin/sh
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -j y -cwd
#$ -q sThM.q
#$ -l mres=12G,h_data=12G,h_vmem=12G,himem
#$ -N custom_db
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
module load bioinformatics/blast
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
makeblastdb -in <yourfastafile> -parse_seqids -dbtype <nucl or prot>
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

**Parallelization**

Although BLAST jobs can be natively parallelized using the -num_threads option, often it is better to split large BLAST jobs into smaller files and concatenate the results afterwards. Files containing 1000 to 10,000 sequences each have performed well on Hydra. The jobs can be run using job arrays or using a bash or csh loop to submit a separate job for each sequence file.

**Submitting separate jobs for each input file**

**Example qsub file**

```bash
#!/bin/sh
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -q mThC.q
#$ -l mres=4G,h_data=4G,h_vmem=4G
#$ -cwd
#$ -j y
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
module load bioinformatics/blast
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
blastp -db nr -query $1 -outfmt 5 -out $1.out
echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME done
```

The $1 variable in the blastp command above will contain the name of the sequence file when called with the bash command below.

**Example bash script to execute qsub**

```bash
for x in *.fa; do qsub -N blast-$x -o $x.log blast.job $x; done
```
This script should be run from the Hydra login node command line. In the example it will submit a separate qsub for each file ending in .fa in the current directory and the qsub job file is named blast_job. These should be adjusted for your case. The input file name will be available to the qsub file as $1. The qsub command specifies the job name (-N) and log file (-o) for the scheduler.

Memory and Disk Space Considerations

It is often best to remove duplicate molecules BEFORE BLAST analysis to reduce run-time and results file size.

BLAST jobs are not memory efficient and will easily exceed the capabilities of even high-memory nodes if there are sufficient hits within a query file. If you have a file where you expect most sequences to be identified (e.g. a barcoding project), you should reduce the number of sequences per individual blast job and run more jobs.

BLAST output files are highly redundant. Always compress your files afterwards to reduce disk usage.

Further Information

Detailed explanations of all the BLAST parameters are available from the NCBI: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279675/
BLAST2GO

Hydra has a license to run BLAST2GO Command Line (manual here). A key advantage of BLAST2GO on Hydra over workstation versions is that the GO information is stored on a local database rather than using a server on the internet, this greatly increases the speed of mapping and annotation.

- License Information
- Limiting Use to Essential Stages
- How to Submit Jobs
- cli.prop and Local Database Access
- Local Database Policy
- Outputting Graphs and Statistics

License Information

The Hydra BLAST2GO license allows a single execution of the command line version of the program on one licensed node. If there is another job using the license, your job will wait in queue until it is available.

Limiting Use to Essential Stages

Because of licensing limitations it is essential to limit the use of BLAST2GO to essential steps, that is, mapping and annotation, but not BLAST.

The BLAST step can be run on Hydra independently of BLAST2GO. A good strategy for running BLAST on Hydra is to split a fasta file and run each part on a different compute node. With this strategy the BLAST output format 5 (BLAST XML) works well. Combine multiple XML output files with the python script blastXMLmerge.py that is available when you load the BLAST2GO module. This script takes the name of output file as the first argument and then the list of XML files to be merged: blastXMLmerge.py combined.xml *.xml Use the BLAST2GO option -loadblast <path> to load your BLAST results.

How to Submit Jobs

Queue specification

- We have created a special queue for BLAST2GO: -q lTb2g.q
- You must also request the resource "b2g": -l b2g
- Job time limits are the same as other 'long' queues. Memory is limited to 24GB

Command line

- Use the module bioinformatics/blast2go to load the dependencies for BLAST2GO
- This will create an alias runblast2go which incorporates the java options needed for the program.
- A java maximheapsize of 2048m for JAVA is used by default. This can be overridden by setting the environmental variable BLAST2GO_HEAP_SIZE
- The -tempfolder (where logs and temporary files are put) is set to the current working directory. This can be changed with the environmental variable BLAST2GO_TEMP

```
# /bin/sh
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -q lTb2g.q
#$ -l b2g,mres=24G,h_data=24G,h_vmem=24G
#$ -cwd -j y -N b2g-test -o b2g-test.log
#
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
#
module load bioinformatics/blast2go
#
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#
# echo + 'date' job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
#
#
# Make local copy of cli.prop
# (this overwrites any existing cli.prop file in the current directory and only needs to be done once)
# hydracliprop
#
# Run example dataset:
# runblast2go \
# -properties cli.prop \
# -loadfasta example_data/1000_plant.fasta \
# -loadblast example_data/1000_plant_blastResult.xml \
# -mapping \
```
cli.prop and Local Database Access

The file `cli.prop` gives the settings for the execution of the program. A template configured with the database access information for running BLAST2GO on the Hydra cluster can be copied to your current directory with the command `hydracliprop` after you load the BLAST2GO module.

Local Database Policy

The local database is large and system constraints limit us from keeping old versions. When the database is updated, the old version will no longer be available.

Outputting Graphs and Statistics

The command line version of BLAST2GO can produce many types of graphs as well as a summary report. The option `--statistics all` will produce all available statistics as png images, csv and `.b2g` files. Start BLAST2GO with `--statistics` (committing any options) to see a list of available charts. The option `--savereport <name>` creates a PDF with common summary statistics. Creating a combined graph can only be done with the GUI based BLAST2GO Basic which has a free license. This program can also be used to work with the `.b2g` files created by the command line version.

18 Nov 2019 MPK
BUSCO

BUSCO (Benchmarking Universal Single-Copy Orthologs) assesses genome assembly completeness by searching for universal and lineage-specific single-copy orthologs in OrthoDB. It can also be used to train gene prediction models for AUGUSTUS. BUSCO requires a genome assembly (in fasta format) and an ortholog database from OrthoDB (see documentation here for best database choices). It also requires access to a writable AUGUSTUS configuration path. To prepare such a path, recursively copy the default path to your partition:

```bash
cp -r /share/apps/bioinformatics/augustus/gcc/4.9.2/3.3/config /path/to/your/workspace/config
```

You will then have to export this modified configuration path in your job file using:

```bash
export AUGUSTUS_CONFIG_PATH="/path/to/your/workspace/config"
```

BUSCO is executed using the run_BUSCO.py script. A list of required and common parameters are given below. See documentation here for further details. These can also be given in the config.ini file for BUSCO.

**Required Arguments**
- `-i, --in SEQUENCE_FILE: Your genome assembly in fasta format`
- `-o, --out NAME: Name of your output file stems`
- `-l, --lineage_path LINEAGE: Lineage database from OrthoDB`
- `-m, --mode MODE: BUSCO analysis mode (geno/genome for genomes, tran/transcriptome for transcriptomes, prot/proteins for annotated protein gene sets)`

**Common Arguments**
- `-c, --cpu NUMBER: Number of CPUs. Make sure this matches the requested number of threads in your job file!`
- `-h, --help: Show program help`
- `--long: Turn on AUGUSTUS optimization mode for self-training.`
- `-sp: AUGUSTUS species to use for initial gene predictions. Default is human.`

**Example Job File**

```bash
# /bin/sh
# ----------------Parameters---------------------- #
#$ -S /bin/sh
#$ -pe mthread 12
#$ -q 1ThM.q
#$ -l mres=10G,h_data=10G,h_vmem=10G,himem
#$ -cwd
#$ -j y
#$ -N your_genome
#$ -o your_genome.log
#$ -m bea
#$ -M your_email@somewhere.edu
# ----------------Modules------------------------- #
module load bioinformatics/augustus/3.3
module load bioinformatics/busco/3.0
module load bioinformatics/bioperl/1.6.924
# ----------------Your Commands------------------- #
#echo + `date` job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
#echo + NSLOTS = $NSLOTS
#export AUGUSTUS_CONFIG_PATH="/path/to/your/workspace/config"
run_BUSCO.py -i your_genome.fa -o your_genome -l /path/to/your/workspace/your_database -m geno --cpu 12 --long -sp chicken
```
echo = `date` job $JOB_NAME done
GeneMark-ES

GeneMark-ES is a eukaryotic gene prediction software. In order to run it, the user must copy the license from the software install into their home directory as .gm_key in order to run the software. You can do this with:

$ cp gm_key_64 ~/.gm_key
IPyrad

How to Run ipyrad on Hydra

All of these steps should be run on one of the login node.

Create an IPython Profile Compatible with Hydra

(You only have to do this once)

1. Load the ipyrad module:
   
   `$ module load bioinformatics/ipyrad/0.7.29`

2. Configure ipyrad to run on Hydra by running config4hydra
   
   `$ config4hydra`

   • This script creates an “sge” IPython profile: (The name sge is arbitrary, but it will be used throughout the rest of this walk-through.) That creates a directory in your HOME directory, called ~/.ipython, and then prepopulates it with default config files. These are edited ipython config files setup to use Hydra GE.

1. From your ipyrad working directory: Run the cp_templates command to copy the 3 template files to your working directory (template, run-ipyrad.job and start-stop-ipcluster.csh);

   `$ cp_templates`

Testing ipcluster on Hydra

(Again, you only have to do this once, to ensure that the previous steps were done correctly)

1. From your ipyrad working directory: start ipcluster as follows: ipcluster start -n N --profile=sge --daemonize

   replace N by the number of ‘engines’ to start, like for example 4. This will start N+1 jobs: one ipcontroller and N ipengine as N tasks of one job array.

   $ ipcluster start -n 4 --profile=sge --daemonize

2. Check that the N+1 jobs have been started by the GE and are (eventually) in ‘r’ state.

   Make sure to wait at least 1 minute to get past 60 second delay that we programmed into the config files (See Appendix).

   $ module load tools/local
   $ q+ +a%

   If you see N+1 entries in the queue, it's working properly.

3. If you see N+1 entries in the queue, it’s working properly.

4. Now kill the ipcluster, or it will keep running, with N+1 jobs doing nothing:

   $ ipcluster stop --profile=sge

Running an ipyrad Job on Hydra

All of these steps should be run on one of the login node, using a distinct directory.

1. From your ipyrad working directory: Prepare a parameter file following the instructions here: https://ipyrad.readthedocs.io/tutorial_intro_cli.html#create-an-ipyrad-params-file

2. That file will be used by starting ipyrad via a job file using something like this:

   `$ ipyrad -n params-project_name.txt`

   Using an editor change the parameters appropriately.

3. You can adjust two parameters in the start-stop-ipcluster.csh file:

   • The first is the amount of compute nodes to be used, N, which we have set to 20 in line 4. This sets the number of iPython “engines” to run.

   • The second is the queue and the amount of memory each of the iPython “engine” are requesting. This is done by editing the value of the queue Spec variable on line 5.

   • By default, we have the job running on the long high memory queue lThM.q requesting 30GB per core. This has been tested on a large dataset and should be sufficient for most projects.

   • The default start-stop-ipcluster.csh file looks like this:

   ```
  !/bin/csh
   # no of engines, queue specification, stop file name, how often to check for the stop file, and the ipcluster profile name
   @ N = 20
   set queueSpec = 'lThM.q -l himem,mres=30G'
   ```
set stopFile = stop-ipcluster-profile=sge.now
set waitTime = 5m
set ipProfile = sge
#
# load the ipyrad module
module load bioinformatics/ipyrad/0.7.29
#
# remove the stop file, if there is one
rm -f $stopFile
#
# start the predefined IPython cluster (SGE type), with the queue spec, --daemonize MUST be last arg
echo + 'date' ipcluster start --n $N --profile=$ipProfile --BatchSystemLauncher.queue="queueSpec" --daemonize
ipcluster start --n $N --profile=$ipProfile --BatchSystemLauncher.queue="queueSpec" --daemonize
#
# wait to let all the engines start,
# by qstating and counting the engines every 30 sec, for 10 passes (5m)
@ nPassMax = 10
@ iPass = 1

loop:
echo + 'date' sleep 30
sleep 30
@ nc = `qstat -s r -u $USER | grep -c "controller "`
@ ne = `qstat -s r -u $USER | grep -c "engine "`
echo + 'date' "$nc controller and $ne engine(s) running in the queue"
if ($nc == 0 || $ne != $N) then
  if ($iPass > $nPassMax) then
    echo + 'date' "$nc controller or wrong number of engine(s) in the queue at pass # $iPass"
    echo + 'date' ipcluster stop --profile=$ipProfile
    ipcluster stop --profile=$ipProfile
    echo + 'date' $iPass passes, exiting
    exit 1
  endif
  @ iPass++
goto loop
endif
#
# submit the job, passing on the stop file name and the ipProfile
echo + 'date' qsub run-ipyrad.job $stopFile $ipProfile
qsub run-ipyrad.job $stopFile $ipProfile
#
# now loop until the stop file is found
echo + 'date' looking for $stopFile every $waitTime
@ i = 0
while (! -e $stopFile)
  sleep $waitTime
  @ i++
  if (( $i % 12) == 0) echo + 'date' looking for $stopFile every $waitTime
end
#
# job completed, stopping the IPython cluster
echo + 'date' ipcluster stop --profile=$ipProfile
ipcluster stop --profile=$ipProfile
#
# we're done
exit

1. The default template file, template, specifies the parameters needed to run ipcluster, used by ipyrad, on Hydra. It should not need to be edited and by default looks like this:
   
   #
   # $ -cwd -j y -o $JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID.$TASK_ID.log
   # $ -q (queue)
   # $ -l 1-[n]
   #
   module load bioinformatics/ipyrad/0.7.29
   set type = $JOB_NAME
   set echo python -m ipyparallel.$type --profile-dir="[profile_dir]" --cluster-id="[cluster_id]"

2. The job file, run-ipyrad.job, submits your ipyrad job on Hydra and uses the ipcluster jobs spun up by start-stop-ipcluster.csh. The one line that you will want to change is the ipyrad command line, by adding the specific ipyrad parameter file created for this run in line 12 and the list of steps to execute.
   
   # /bin/csh
   # $ -cwd -j y -o run-ipyrad.log
   # $ -N ipyrad
   # $ -q 1ThC.q
   #
   echo + 'date' job $JOB_NAME started in $QUEUE with jobID=$JOB_ID on $HOSTNAME
   #
   set stopFile = $1
   set ipProfile = $2
   module load bioinformatics/ipyrad/0.7.29

   #
# now start ipyrad
ipyrad -p params-project_name.txt -s 1234567 -t 1 --ipcluster=$ipProfile
#
# when done, tell start-stop to shut down the IPython cluster
date > $stopFile
#
echo = `date` job
$JOB_NAME done

3. In your working directory you should now have 4 files:

$ ls -l
-rw-rw-r-- params-project_name.txt  
-rw-rw-r-- run-ipyrad.job  
-rwxrwxr-x start-stop-ipcluster.csh  
-rwx------ template

- **NOTE** Make sure that `start-stop-ipcluster.csh` is set to be executable and the `template` file has the correct permission settings, if not do the following:
  
  $ chmod +x start-stop-ipcluster.csh

  $ chmod 700 template

4. Finally, start your ipyrad job as follows:

$ ./start-stop-ipcluster.csh &> start-stop-ipcluster-login01.log &

- The `&` at the end of the line will run the command in the background so that you can continue using on Hydra while the job runs. If you start it on login02, adjust accordingly the log file name.
- That script will start and stop everything: `ipcluster`, one controller, N engines, and the `ipyrad` job.
- `IPCluster` produces a controller and an engine file, from the `template` file, as well as a controller log file (`controller.NNNN.1.log`) and N engine log files (`engine.NNNN.M.log`). The `ipyrad` job produces a log file as well (`run-ipyrad.log`).

### Stopping a Job

- The `start-stop-ipcluster.csh` script initiates `ipcluster`, start the `controller` and `engine` jobs and submits the `ipyrad` job on Hydra using the GE.
- When the `ipyrad` job completes it generate a stop file (`stop-ipcluster-profile=sge.now`) that is detected by the `start-stop-ipcluster.csh` script that then stops all the running `ipcluster` processes in the queue and on the login node.
- So if all goes well, everything stops on its own cleanly.

If you wish to kill a running `ipyrad` job for whatever reason you **must** do so with the following two steps:

- (1) killing with `qdel` the `ipyrad` job, and,
- (2) creating the `stop-ipcluster-profile=sge.now` file in your working directory, as follows:

$ echo kill >stop-ipcluster-profile=sge.now

### Before Submitting any Subsequent ipyrad Jobs

1. Please check that you have no related `ipcluster` process running on the login node.

$ top -u <your_user_name>

Each user should only have `sshd` and `bash` processes running by default. You will also see an entry for the command you just ran `top`, i.e. something like this:

```
PID   USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+ COMMAND
 11010  gonzalez  20   0 16096 2308  848 R  3.7  0.0   0:00.04 top
 82511  gonzalez  20   0 101m 1984  956 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.05 sshd
 82512  gonzalez  20   0 106m 2004 1468 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.08 bash
```

- You exit `top` by hitting the `q` key.
- If you have other processes running, kill them with `kill -9 <PID>`, where `<PID>` is the process id listed by `top`.

1. **Check the queue** for controller or engine jobs, with `qstat` or `q+`.
2. **CAVEATS**: Each user can only have one `ipyrad` instance running at the same time.

### Appendix: Changes made to config files to make them suitable for Hydra

1. Edit `ipcluster_config.py`

```python
# line 127
c.IPClusterEngines.engine_launcher_class = 'SGEEngineSetLauncher'
# line 178
c.IPClusterStart.controller_launcher_class = 'SGEControllerLauncher'
# line 187
```
c.IPClusterStart.delay = 60.0
#line 388
c.BatchSystemLauncher.queue = u'mThC.q'

2. Edit ipcontroller_config.py

#Line 239
c.RegistrationFactory.ip = u''
#Line 259
c.HubFactory.client_ip = u''

3. Edit ipengine_config.py

#Line 377
c.RegistrationFactory.ip = u''
MaSuRCA

MaSuRCA is an assembly algorithm that relies on creating "super-reads" then assembling them with other assemblers such as Celera (an overlap, layout, consensus assembler). It also has the ability to create "hybrid" assemblies using both PacBio and Illumina data.

This is meant to be a cookbook example of how to run MaSuRCA on Hydra, not a comprehensive guide.

To generate a MaSuRCA assembly, you will need to follow several steps.

1. Load your data (FASTQ files for Illumina, FASTA for PacBio) into either your /pool or /scratch directory (see Transferring files to or from Hydra for more info).
2. Generate a sample MaSuRCA config file. You can do this by entering the following commands into your terminal:

   module load bioinformatics/masurca
   masurca -g masurca.config

   Now you will edit the masurca.config so that it includes the paths to your sequence files and values for the program parameters.
   a. DATA:
      i. You need to enter data for the different options given in the config file. E.g. 'PE' stands for "Paired-end" and 'JUMP' stands for mate-pairs or jumping libraries. You'll see below that the PacBio line is commented out. If you have PacBio data, remove the #. Likewise, if you don't have Jumping libraries, add a # to the start of those lines. Make sure that you use full file paths for your read locations. A good way to get this right is to navigate to the directory that holds your files, use the command pwd, copy and paste the path, then add a / and copy and paste the filename. If your paths are complicated, this is a good way to avoid typos.
      ii. When you give names to the paired-end or mate pair libraries, make sure that you use a unique two letter code for each separate library. It also asks for both the average read length and the standard deviation for each library. Keep in mind that Illumina reads should be in FASTQ format and PacBio reads should be in FASTA format. Here is an example of how that might look:

   Example library config

   DATA

   #Illumina paired end reads supplied as <two-character prefix> <fragment mean> <fragment stdev> <forward_reads> <reverse_reads>
   #if single-end, do not specify <reverse_reads>
   #MUST HAVE Illumina paired end reads to use MaSuRCA
   PE= pe 500 50 /FULL_PATH/frag_1.fastq /FULL_PATH/frag_2.fastq
   #Illumina mate pair reads supplied as <two-character prefix> <fragment mean> <fragment stdev> <forward_reads> <reverse_reads>
   JUMP= sh 3600 200 /FULL_PATH/short_1.fastq /FULL_PATH/short_2.fastq
   #pacbio OR nanopore reads must be in a single fasta or fastq file with absolute path, can be gzipped
   #if you have both types of reads supply them both as NANOPORE type
   #PACBIO=/FULL_PATH/pacbio.fa
   #NANOPORE=/FULL_PATH/nanopore.fa
   #Other reads (Sanger, 454, etc) one frg file, concatenate your frg files into one if you have many
   #OTHER=/FULL_PATH/file.frg
   END

   b. PARAMETERS
      i. Most parameters have comments (lines that start with '#') that will guide you in selecting the appropriate values for each. Do not change the USE_GRID option - we do not have MaSuRCA set up to run with that option on Hydra. Make sure that the number of threads you put for the NUM_THREADS option is reflected in your job file.

   PARAMETERS

   #set this to 1 if your Illumina jumping library reads are shorter than 100bp
   EXTEND_JUMP_READS=0
   #this is k-mer size for deBruijn graph values between 25 and 127 are supported, auto will compute the optimal size based on the read data and GC content
   GRAPH_KMER_SIZE = auto
   #set this to 1 for all Illumina-only assemblies
   #set this to 0 if you have more than 15x coverage by long reads (Pacbio or Nanopore) or any other long reads
   #mate pairs (Illumina MP, Sanger, 454, etc)
   USE_LINKING_MATES = 0
   #specifies whether to run mega-reads correction on the grid
   USE_GRID=0
   #specifies queue to use when running on the grid MANDATORY
   GRID_QUEUE=all.q
   #batch size in the amount of long read sequence for each batch on the grid
   GRID_BATCH_SIZE=30000000
   #use at most this much coverage by the longest Pacbio or Nanopore reads, discard the rest of the reads
MaSuRCA runs with 2 job files. The first uses your .config file to generate an sh script called assemble.sh. Then you just execute the sh script to complete the actual assembly.

- Sample parameters for a job file for the first part of MaSuRCA.
  - Queue: sThC.q
  - Threads & RAM: single thread, 2GB RAM
  - Module: module load bioinformatics/masurca
  - Commands: masurca <CONFIG_FILE>
- This job should complete in a few seconds and result in a file called assemble.sh
- Create a second job file for the second part of MaSuRCA.
  - Queue: lThM.q or uTxlM.rq (the latter is restricted to users that request access from Dikow, Rebecca)
  - Threads & RAM: 16 threads, 30GB RAM each (RAM usage will depend on the genome size - you are able to select up to 512GB on the lThM.q. If you need more than that, please request access to uTxlM.rq)
  - Module: module load gcc/4.9.2
  - Command: ./assemble.sh
- Submit this second job. It can take a very long time depending on genome size and coverage.
# Bioinformatics Software and Modules

As of 9/3/2019, the below bioinformatics software packages have been newly installed on Hydra-5 (with a few exceptions - those that have been transferred from Hydra-4 are noted). Note that the versions and/or module names may be different than what was on Hydra-4. An attempt was made to install the most up-to-date versions and make the module names as standardized as possible. 

💡 Job files will need to be adjusted to reflect these changes. 

- Users looking for software not on this list can compile/install in their own space or request installation by emailing SI-HPC@si.edu. 
- Note that with our limited time, we prioritize installing software that many users need and is well-documented. 
- Please contact SI-HPC@si.edu if you notice any issues with bioinformatics software and modules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Proteinortho</td>
<td>6.0.6</td>
<td>bioinformatics/proteinortho/6.0.6</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘proteinortho_6.0.6’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSMC</td>
<td>0.6.5</td>
<td>bioinformatics/psmc/0.6.5</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>tools/python/2.7</td>
<td>installed with anaconda; also includes mpi4py</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>tools/python/3.7</td>
<td>installed with anaconda; also includes mpi4py</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIIME2</td>
<td>2019.7</td>
<td>bioinformatics/qiime2/2019.7</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘qiime2-2019.7’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>3.6.1</td>
<td>bioinformatics/R/3.6.1</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0, java 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAxML</td>
<td>8.2.12</td>
<td>bioinformatics/raxml/8.2.12</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.2.12-mpi</td>
<td>bioinformatics/raxml/8.2.12-mpi</td>
<td>openmpi 7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ng-0.9.0</td>
<td>bioinformatics/raxml/ng-0.9.0</td>
<td>precompiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RepeatMasker</td>
<td>4.0.9</td>
<td>bioinformatics/repeatmasker/4.0.9</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘repeatmasker’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RepeatModeler</td>
<td>1.0.11</td>
<td>bioinformatics/repeatmodeler/1.0.11</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘repeatmodeler’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revbayes</td>
<td>1.0.11</td>
<td>bioinformatics/revbayes/1.0.11</td>
<td>gcc 4.9.2, cmake 3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>2.6.3</td>
<td>bioinformatics/ruby/2.6.3</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>0.14.1</td>
<td>bioinformatics/salmon/0.14.1</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘salmon_0.14.1’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAPEIT</td>
<td>2.r837</td>
<td>bioinformatics/shapeit/2.r837</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘shapeit_2.r837’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smc++</td>
<td>1.15.2</td>
<td>bioinformatics/smc++/1.15.2</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment ‘smc++_1.15.2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spades</td>
<td>3.11.1</td>
<td>bioinformatics/spades/3.11.1</td>
<td>precompiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.12.0</td>
<td>bioinformatics/spades/3.12.0</td>
<td>precompiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinotate</td>
<td>3.2.0</td>
<td>bioinformatics/trinotate/3.2.0</td>
<td>bioperl added to module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcflib</td>
<td>1.0.0-rc3</td>
<td>bioinformatics/vcflib/1.0.0-rc3</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcftools</td>
<td>0.1.16</td>
<td>bioinformatics/vcftools/0.1.16</td>
<td>gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet</td>
<td>1.2.10</td>
<td>bioinformatics/velvet/1.2.10</td>
<td>installed with conda; environment 'velvet_1.2.10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phyx</td>
<td>f03532f</td>
<td>bioinformatics/phyx/f03532f</td>
<td>installed with conda and gcc 7.3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Still working on as of 9/4 (check back in a few days)...
Additional Tools

1. Introduction
   - We offer a set of tools, written for Hydra, to help monitor jobs and the cluster and do some simple operations.
     - As of the Hydra-6 upgrade, tools/local has been split into tools/local-user and tools/local-admin;
     - The module tools/local is available for backward compatibility and loads both tools/local-user and tools/local-admin;
     - The module tools/local+ gives access to more local tools.
   - The commands
     - % module help tools/local-user
     - % module help tools/local-admin

and

- % module help tools/local+

list the available tools (see table below).

- Each tool has a man page.
- A few of these tools are described here in more details.
- The module tools/local-bc offers backward compatibility (hence the -bc) with the local tools on Hydra-4 and will be eventually phased out.

2. A "better" qstat: qstat+
   - qstat+ is a PERL wrapper around qstat: it runs qstat for you and parses its output to display it in a more friendly format.
   - q+ is a shorthand for qstat+.
   - How to use qstat+ is explained in the man page (man qstat+) and is described by:

     % qstat+ -help

or

% qstat+ -examples

- It can be used to
  - get useful info like the age and/or the cpu usage (in % of the job age) of running jobs,
  - get the list of nodes a parallel job is running on (if you haven’t saved it),
  - get a filtered version of qstat -j <jobid>, and
  - get an overview of the cluster queues usage.

Namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qstat+ -help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usage: qstat+ [mode] [options]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where modes are (exclusive list):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nlist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hiload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-osub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-ineff show inefficient jobs, i.e.: cpu% < 33%, & age > 1 hr
-help show help
-examples show examples

where options are:
- u USER limit to the specified user, you can use "*" or "all" to list everybody's jobs
or a comma-separated list
-njobs show counts in no. of jobs
-npes show counts in no. of PEs (slots)
-ngpe show jobs/PEs not jobs/tasks for queued jobs
-ngxx show jobs/tasks/PEs for queued jobs
-load show the nodes' load
-sua show the nodes' used/avail no of slots
-age show the age of the jobs, i.e., elapsed time vs starting/submit time
-cpu show the amount of CPU used by running job(s)
-cpu% show the amount of CPU/age/#PE in % (job efficiency)
-cpur show the ratio CPU/AGE, not scaled by #PE
-mem show the mean memory usage for running jobs, the total requested memory for queued jobs, in GB
-memx show more memory info for running jobs: reserved, mean, vmin and maxvmem (slow)
-memr show more memory info for running jobs: reserved, mean, maxvmem and res/mxvmem (slow)
-io show the I/O usage
+lic show license info (default), although not in detailed outputs
-lic do not show license info

-noheader do not show the header
-nofooter do not show the footer
-raw print raw values (for easier parsing)
-queue QSPEC limit to jobs in queue QSPEC (RE ok)
-oresF VAL change the overreserved factor to VAL
-osubT VAL change the oversubscribed threshold to VAL, in %
-osubE VAL set the oversubcription excess threshold to VAL, in hr x slots
-ineffT VAL change the inefficient threshold to VAL, in %
-ageT VAL change the minimum age threshold to VAL, in hour

-v verbose
-warn show warnings
-wide wide output (132 cols, implies -notty)
-notty do not use the width of the terminal, as returned by stty
-check-load check the instantanous load (-hiload only)

shorthands:
+a is expanded to -a -u $USER -nofooter show all your jobs
+a% -a -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% ibidem, with cpu on % of age
+ax% -a -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% -load -sua -mem -io
+ar% -a -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% -memr -io
+r -r -u $USER -nofooter show all your running jobs
+r% -r -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% ibidem, with cpu on % of age
+rx% -r -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% -load -sua -memx -io
+rr% -r -u $USER -nofooter -age -cpu% -load -sua -memx -io
+q -q -u $USER -nofooter show all your queued jobs
+q% -q -u $USER -nofooter -age ibidem but show age
+qx% -q -u $USER -nofooter -age -mem ibidem plus mem info
+X -X -u $USER -nofooter show all your extra jobs
+n -notty -wide -noheader -nofooter

qstat+: Ver 3.9/2 - Oct 2019

qstat+ -examples

examples:
qstat+ -a -u hpc show all of hpc's jobs
qstat+ -r -cpu% -u hpc show all of hpc's running jobs, cpu in %
qstat+ -r -cpu% -load -sua -u hpc show all of hpc's running jobs, cpu in %, and
the nodes' load and slot usage/availability
qstat+ -q show all the queued jobs
qstat+ -j 8683280,8683285 show info on specific job IDs
qstat+ -nlist 8683280,8683285 show nodes list for specific job IDs
qstat+ -hiload 1.5 show nodes whose load is 1.5 greater than the number of slots used
qstat+ -ineffT 50 -ineff show jobs that are below a 50% efficiency threshold
qstat+ -osubT 200 -ageT 48 -osub show jobs that are above a 200% usage threshold and are older than 48 hours
3. A "better" qacct: qacct+

- The accounting information is ingested into a SQL compatible data base at regular intervals.
  - The ingestion being done at regular intervals, hence the database is not instantaneously synchronized (less than a minute lag usually).
  - As of Hydra-6, we use GE's dbwriter (aka ARCo)
- That database can be queried with qacct+, hence
  - qacct+ is often faster than qacct
  - qacct+ output can be customized, and
  - qacct+ computes derived values.
- How to use qacct+ is explained in the man page (man qacct+) and is described by:
  
  ```
  % qacct+ -help
  or
  % qacct+ -show help
  
  Namely:
  ```

qacct+ -help

usage: qacct+ [options] where options are

  to limit query to
  -j|--job_number <jobid>  given job ID(s), single value, comma separated list, or range like in n:m
  -t|--task_number <taskid> given task ID(s), single value, comma separated list, or range like in n:m
  -o|--owner <owner>  given owner, exact match

  -b|--back <number>   jobs submitted >= (now - n) days, (def. 92 days ago)
  -s|--since <date>     jobs submitted >= date, like "4/27/2016 10:00AM"
  -u|--until <date>     jobs submitted <= date, like "4/27/2016 11:00AM"

  to specify what to show
  -show <string>  (def.: -show simple)
  where <string> can be:
  "simple", "simple+", "tab", "tab+", or "raw",
  or "fields", "explain", or "help", or a custom specification

  to limit output to
  -m|--show_max <number> max number of entries to show (when querying more than one job)
  -w|--col_width <number> width of columns in tabular mode (def.: 15)
  -d|--date_format <number> how to format dates, n=-1,0,1 for YYYY/MM/DD, Mon DD YYY, MM/DD/YYYY, (def. 0)

  -n|--dry_run  dry run, use w/ -v to check the resulting SQL search
  -v[=value]  verbose mode (repeat to increase verbosity, -v=2 equiv to -v -v)
  -i|--init <file>  mysql initialization file(s), (def.: /share/apps/tools/local-user/.qacct+.cnf, /home/hpc/.my.cnf)

  -h|--help  show this help
  use -show help to get additional help on how to use -show <string>

Ver. 3.1/2 (Oct 2021/SGK)

  and by

  % qacct+ -show help

qacct+ -show help
4. A better "quota": quota+

- The Linux command quota is not working on the GPFS nor the NAS
- quota+ will report disk quota information on all the disks (NFS, GPFS or NAS)

**quota+ help**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`-u</td>
<td>--user user`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`-v</td>
<td>--verbose`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-+%</code></td>
<td>show Use% as well as Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-f filesystems</code></td>
<td>return quotas for given filesystem only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-device</code></td>
<td>show device name only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>+device</code></td>
<td>show mount point and device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-terse</code></td>
<td>show only Used/Use% and Quota Limit, disable +%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5. Checking a Compute Node: rtop+

- rtop+: a script to run the command top on a compute node (aka remote top.)
- The Un*x command top can be used to look at what processes are running on a given machine (it reports the "top" processes running at any time).
- To check what processes are running on a compute node, (to check CPU and/or memory usage, you can use:

% rtop+ [-u <username>] [-<number>] NN-MM

like in

% rtop+ -u hpc -50 43-05

and you will see the <number> lines listing the processes owned by <username> on the compute node compute-NN-MM, or (second example) the first 50 lines when running top, limited to user hpc, on compute-43-50.

If you omit -<number> you will see only the first 10 lines, if you omit -u <username> you will see everybody's processes.

Check man top to better understand the output of top.

6. Checking Memory and CPU Usage of Jobs in the High Memory Queues

- `plot-qmemuse`: a tool to plot the memory and CPU usage of jobs that ran recently or are running in the high memory queues.
We monitor the jobs running in the high-memory queue, taking a usage snapshot every five minutes. This tool only applies to jobs in the high-memory queues.

- The resulting statistics can be used to visualize the resources usage of a given job with the command `plot-qmemuse`, using

  ```
  % plot-qmemuse <jobid>
  ```

  or

  ```
  % plot-qmemuse <jobid>.<taskid>
  ```

  For that command to run, you must load the `gnuplot` module first. By default this tool produces a plot in a 850x850 pixels `.png` file.

  You can specify the following options:

  - `-l <label>` to add your own label on the plot
  - `-s <size>` to specify the plot size, in pixel (-s 1200 for a 1200x1200 plot)
  - `-o <filename>` to specify the name of the `.png` file
  - `-x` to plot on the screen (using `X11`, assuming your connection to hydra allows `X11`)

  You can view the plot in the `.png` file with the command `display <filename>`, assuming that your connection to hydra allows `X11`, or you can copy that file to your local machine and view it with your browser or a png-compatible image viewer (like `xv`).

7. List of Local Tools

The following tools are always available since the module `tools/local-user` is always loaded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>check-qwait</td>
<td>show job(s) waiting in the queue and associated queue quota limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-gpu-info</td>
<td>print information about GPU on the local host or a specific compute node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor-code-usage</td>
<td>helps you monitor your code usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parse-disk-quota-reports</td>
<td>return report by parsing the disk quota report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-qmemuse</td>
<td>plot memory and cpu usage as a function of time for a given jobID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-qssduse</td>
<td>plot SSD usage as a function of time for a given jobID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qacct+</td>
<td>a “better” <code>qacct</code> show accounting information for completed jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qchain</td>
<td>chains a set of jobs by adding the <code>-hold_jid &lt;jobID&gt;</code> to <code>qsub</code> for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quota+</td>
<td>a “better” <code>quota</code> show queue quota wrt queue limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qstat+</td>
<td>a “better” <code>qstat</code> show queue status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quota</td>
<td>a “better” <code>quota</code> show disk quota information for all type (NFS, GPFS, NAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q-wait</td>
<td>wait until some jobs are not found in the queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtop+</td>
<td>remote <code>top</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show-qmemuse</td>
<td>show memory use statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show-qslots</td>
<td>shows how many slots are available in the queue(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show-qssduse</td>
<td>log statistics for <code>plot-qssduse</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tools are available when loading the module `tools/local-admin`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chage+</td>
<td>substitute to <code>chage</code>, to query LDAP properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-disks-usage</td>
<td>check disks usage, and print warning when usage exceed a threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-gpuse</td>
<td>print the cluster GPUs usage, for the hosts in the GPU host group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tools are available when loading the module `tools/local-admin`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chage+</td>
<td>substitute to <code>chage</code>, to query LDAP properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-disks-usage</td>
<td>check disks usage, and print warning when usage exceed a threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-gpuse</td>
<td>print the cluster GPUs usage, for the hosts in the GPU host group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>check-hi-memuse</td>
<td>check for memory use versus reservation and CPU usage efficiency, for a specific job or jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-memres</td>
<td>check for jobs that use less memory than the amount reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-memuse</td>
<td>print the cluster usage (memory and CPUs), for the hosts in a specific host group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-qlogs</td>
<td>return a report on either oversubscribed or inefficient jobs, parsing existing log files report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk-usage</td>
<td>return information on disk usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find-all-zombies</td>
<td>find zombies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-disk-usage</td>
<td>plot the usage of a given disk (volume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-gsnapshot</td>
<td>plot a snapshot of cluster usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-gssduse-summary</td>
<td>plot SSD usage summary as a function of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot-uptime</td>
<td>plot the load (uptime) of the head and login nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhost+</td>
<td>convenience wrapper around qhost to use the shorthand &quot;NN-MM&quot; instead of typing &quot;-h compute-NN-MM&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rkill</td>
<td>remote kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rkillall</td>
<td>remote killall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show-ge-reporting</td>
<td>parse and print part of the GE reporting file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each tool has a man page, accessible after you load the module tools/local.

### 8. List of Local+ Tools

The following tools are available when loading the module tools/local+:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>backup a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centos-version</td>
<td>print the CentOS version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-hosts</td>
<td>print the cluster usage (memory and CPUs), as aggregate by logical rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-qacct</td>
<td>show statistics of resources usage for completed jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dus-report</td>
<td>run and parse du to produce a disk usage report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elapsed</td>
<td>print elapsed time between each call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixFmt</td>
<td>format a number with fixed number of digits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-jobhr</td>
<td>tool to retrieve a job hard resources (mem_res h_data h_vmem) in a job script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsth</td>
<td>show most recent files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lswc</td>
<td>count number of files in directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noX</td>
<td>tool to unset DISPLAY (saved in XDISPLAY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-wait</td>
<td>wait until given PID has completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pawk</td>
<td>print with awk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print-proc-memory</td>
<td>print nicely content of /proc/memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procinfo</td>
<td>print properties of local machine (#CPUs, memory, OS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procinfo+</td>
<td>print properties of local machine (#CPUs, memory, OS, etc...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tails</td>
<td>run tail [options] on a set of files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example usage:

- `mv file file.<n>`
- `lswc dir/ | wc -l`
- `echo n=$n N=$N n=1 N=001`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>tool</strong></th>
<th><strong>compute the total of values at given column of a file</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>useX</strong></td>
<td><strong>tool to reset DISPLAY (from XDISPLAY), revert effect of noX</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xterm-config</strong></td>
<td><strong>tool to configure xterm window properties</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each tool has a man page, accessible after you load the module `tools/local+`.

Last Updated 18 Nov 2021 SGK.
How to Use GPUs

1. Introduction
A total of 4 GPUs on 2 nodes are available on Hydra.

- One node has two dual GPU cards (NVIDIA K80) and is not yet back in production
- Two nodes have two GPU cards (NVIDIA GV100)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>CUDA Cores</td>
<td>Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K80</td>
<td>2,496</td>
<td>12GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GV100</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>32GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

note that CUDA cores are not like CPU cores.

2. GPU Configuration

- The GPUs are configured as follow:
  - persistence mode is ENABLED (NVIDIA driver remains loaded even when there are no active clients)
  - compute mode is set to EXCLUSIVE_PROCESS (only one context is allowed per device, usable from multiple threads at a time)

⚠️ This configuration is reset at reboots.
(see man nvidia-smi - accessible on the gpu nodes, after loading the cud10.2 module.)

This means that GPU applications will

- start faster (no need to re-load the driver), and
- only one process can use a GPU at a time (exclusive use.)

⚠️ Only one process per GPU can run at the same time, each process gets a different GPU.

⚠️ Starting one more process than available GPUs will fail with the following error message:

```
Error: all CUDA-capable devices are busy or unavailable
in file XXX.cu at line no NNN
```

3. Available Tools

CUDA

The CUDA compiler is now part of the NVIDIA compilers, and is accessible loading the NVIDIA module

```
% module load nvidia
```

that loads by default NVIDIA 21.9 and CUDA 11.4.

Other version are available, check with

```
% module whatis nvidia
```

The CUDA 10.2 sdk is also available (module whatis cuda10.2).

NVSMI: The NVIDIA System Management Interface

- NVSMI version 470.57.02 is available.
- The following tools are available, but only on the nodes with GPUs, and by loading the cuda10.2 module:
nvidia-cuda-mps-control | NVIDIA CUDA Multi Process Service management program
nvidia-installer | install, upgrade, or uninstall the NVIDIA Accelerated Graphics Driver Set
nvidia-modprobe | Load the NVIDIA kernel module and create NVIDIA character device files
nvidia-persistenced | A daemon to maintain persistent software state in the NVIDIA driver
nvidia-settings | configure the NVIDIA graphics driver
nvidia-smi | NVIDIA System Management Interface program
nvidia-xconfig | manipulate X configuration files for the NVIDIA driver

- Read the corresponding man pages to learn more.
- The man pages are accessible on the GPU nodes by loading the cuda10.2 module.

Query and Monitor

The most useful tool is nvidia-smi, it allows you to query & monitor the status of the GPU card(s):

Try one of the following commands:

```bash
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi -l
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi dmon -d 30 -s pucm -o DT
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi pmon -d 10 -s um -o DT
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi --query-compute-apps=timestamp,gpu_uuid,pid,name,used_memory --format=csv,nounits -l 15
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi --query-gpu=name,serial,index,memory.used,utilization.gpu,utilization.memory --format=csv,nounits -l 15
hpc@compute-79-01% nvidia-smi -q -i 0 --display=MEMORY,UTILIZATION,PIDS
```

read the man page (man nvidia-smi)

**GDK/NVML/pynvml**

The GPU development kit (GDK), NVIDIA Management Library (NVML) and the python bindings to NVML (pyNVML) are available.

- The GDK version, the NVML documentation is available at NVIDIA's web site
- pyNVML. 7.352.0 is available via the cuda10 module, and the documentation is on-line.

**NVIDIA OpenACC/CUF**

- The PGI compilers support OpenACC.
  - OpenACC, similarly to OpenMP, instructs a compiler to produce code that will run on the GPU
  - It uses pragmas, i.e., instructions to the compilers that look otherwise like comments, to specify what part of the computation should be offset to the GPU.
  - A single pair of such pragmas produced a >300x speed up of the Julia set test case.
  - This requires an additional license that is available on Hydra (not at SAO, tho).
- The NVIDIA compilers also support CUDA FORTRAN (aka CUF).
  - You can write or modify existing FORTRAN code to use the GPU like you can using C/C++ & CUDA.
- Simple examples are available in /home/hpc/examples/gpu/cuda

**Local Tool**

We have tow local GPU related tools (accessible by loading the tools/local module):

1. **check-gpuse**: checks current GPU usage on Hydra;

```bash
hpc@hydra-login% check-gpuse
hostgroup: @gpu-hosts (3 hosts)
   --- memory (GB)  ----  - #GPU - --------- slots/CPUs ---------
hostname   -   total   used   resd -  a/u  - nCPU used   load - free unused
compute-73-01  - 251.7  36.7  215.0 -  4/0  -   64    0    0.0 -   64   64.0
compute-79-01  - 125.3  35.0  90.3 -  2/0  -   20    0    0.0 -   20   20.0
```
2. *get-gpu-info*: queries whether a node has a GPUs, returns the GPUs properties and which process(es) use(s) the GPUs.

It's a simple C-shell wrapper to run the python script `get-gpu-info.py`, that python script uses the pyNVML (python bindings to NVML).

💡 the `get-gpu-info` wrapper checks if the first argument is in the form NN-MM and if it is will run `get-gpu-info.py on compute-NN-MM` in other words, "get-gpu-info 79-01 0 -d" is equivalent to "ssh -xn compute-79-01 get-gpu-info 0 -d"

### Here is how to use it:

```plaintext
usage: get-gpu-info.py [-h] [-i] [-d] [-l [LOOP]] [-c COUNTS]
                    [--ntstamp NTSTAMP]
[ id ]
get-gpu-info.py: show info about GPU(s)
positional arguments:
  id                    specify the GPU id, implies --info
optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -i, --info            show info for each GPU
  -d, --details         show details of running process, implies --info
  -l [LOOP], --loop [LOOP]
                      repeat every LOOP [in sec: 10 to 3600], default is 30,
                      implies --info
  -c COUNTS, --counts COUNTS
                      limits the no. of times to loop, implies --info
  --ntstamp NTSTAMP     specify how often to put a time stamp, by default puts
                      one every 10 readings
Ver 1.0/0 Feb 2016/SGK
```

### Examples:

```
hpc@hydra-login-01% get-gpu-info
0 GPU on hydra-login-01
hpc@hydra-login-01% ssh -xn compute-79-01 get-gpu-info
2 GPUs on 79-01
hpc@hydra-login-01% get-gpu-info 73-01 -d
4 GPUs on 73-01
Tue Mar  8 13:27:45 2016
id           ------ memory ------ ------ bar1 -------- ---- usage ----
-- name --   used/total           used/total          gpu  mem #proc
0 Tesla_K80  760.0M/11.25G   6.6% 4.562M/16.00G   0.0%   0%   0% 1
  pid=64617 name=./loopjulia2xGpu used_memory=735.9M
1 Tesla_K80  22.80M/11.25G   0.2% 2.562M/16.00G   0.0%   0%   0% 0
2 Tesla_K80  22.80M/11.25G   0.2% 2.562M/16.00G   0.0%   0%   0% 0
3 Tesla_K80  22.80M/11.25G   0.2% 2.562M/16.00G   0.0%   0%   0% 0
hpc@hydra-login01% ssh -xn compute-79-01 get-gpu-info -d
2 GPUs on 79-01
Thu Dec 12 10:02:32 2019
id           ------ memory ------ ------ bar1 -------- ---- usage ----
-- name --   used/total           used/total          gpu  mem #proc
0 Quadro_GV100 64.00k/31.72G   0.0% 2.566M/256.0M  1.0%   0%   0% 0
1 Quadro_GV100 64.00k/31.72G   0.0% 2.566M/256.0M  1.0%   0%   0% 0
```

### 4. Available Queues

- Two queues are available to access the GPUs:
  - a batch queue, `lTgpu.q`, that has the long-T time limit, and
  - an interactive queue, `qgpu.iq`, that has a 24hr elapsed time limit

- You must request to use a GPU to run in these queues, as follows:

  ```
  % qsub -l gpu
  or
  ```
\% qrsh -l gpu
these are equivalent to:
\% qsub -l gpu,ngpu=1
or
\% qrsh -l gpu,ngpu=1
• If your job will use two GPUs, use:
\% qsub -l gpu,ngpu=2

Currently we impose the following resource limits for GPUs are:
• 3 GPUs per user in the batch queue,
• 2 GPUs per user in the interactive queue, and
• only 1 concurrent interactive jobs.

5. Examples

Trivial Examples
I wrote a trivial test case: computing a Julia set (fractals) and saving the corresponding image. It is derived from NVIDIA's own example.

You can find that example, and equivalent codes, under /home/hpc/examples/gpu - I wrote

| cuda/ | CUDA and C++ code (.cu .cpp Makefile) |
| cuda/gpu | GPU example |
| cuda/cpu | CPU equivalent |
| matlab/ | MATLAB, using standalone compiled code (available for now only at SAO) |
| matlab/gpu | GPU example |
| matlab/cpu | CPU equivalent |
| idl/ | IDL CPU-only equivalent (for comparison) |

Note:
• I wrote more sophisticated alternative to that example, to achieve a 500:1 speed up compared to the equivalent computation running a single CPU.
• 🎉 That's reducing a 7.5 hour long computation to less than 1 minute, in a case that is intrinsically fully "parallelizable."
• It illustrates the potential gain, compared to the cost of coding using CUDA (an extension of C++)

NVIDIA Examples
• You can find the NVIDIA examples under /share/apps/nvidia/cuda/samples and under /cm/shared/apps/cuda10.0/sdk.
• I was able to build them, but not on the login nodes, as they use libraries that are currently only available on the GPU nodes
• You can find this under /home/hpc/tests/gpu/cuda/samples/.

Timing
• I use a simple fractal computation (Julia set) to run timings. The computation is simply

\[ z =: z \cdot z + c \]
where \( z \) and \( c \) are two complex numbers.
• The assignment is iterated \( N \) times and computed on a \( M \times M \) grid, where \( x = x + i \ y \) and \( x \) and \( y \) are equispaced values between -1.5 and 1.5.
• The final value of \( z \) is converted to an index \( i z = 255 \exp(-\text{abs}(z)) \) and the index \( i z \) converted to a color triplet using a rainbow color map.
• the computation is repeated for a range of values of \( c \).
• I wrote various versions using
  • C++ CUDA (a basic one, an optimized one),
  • CUDA FORTRAN
  • C++ and FORTRAN (CPU-only as reference),
  • MATLAB (CPU) and MATLAB using GPU,
  • and IDL (CPU only).
In the single precision versions, \( x \) and \( c \) are each represented by floats, in the double precision versions, they are represented by doubles.

In the tests I ran for timing purposes I did not save the resulted image. The codes, job files and log files are available in `/home/hpc/examples/gpu/timing/`

I ran them on 201 values of \( c \) and for \( N=150 \), timings units are [HH:]MM:SS[.S] (not yet complete)

### Table: Speed Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>size ( M \times M )</th>
<th>single precision</th>
<th>speed</th>
<th>double precision</th>
<th>speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( 4k \times 4k )</td>
<td>( 8k \times 8k )</td>
<td>( 16k \times 16k )</td>
<td>ratio</td>
<td>( 4k \times 4k )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU cases:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUDA</td>
<td>03:05:00</td>
<td>12:20:49</td>
<td>49:23.6</td>
<td>9.202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimized CUDA</td>
<td>00:05:1</td>
<td>00:17:6</td>
<td>01:09:3</td>
<td>371.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00:07:6</td>
<td>00:27:8</td>
<td>01:50:3</td>
<td>238.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLAB GPU</td>
<td>01:33:2</td>
<td>04:46:0</td>
<td>18:56:4</td>
<td>22.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02:06:2</td>
<td>07:13:0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU cases, using pragmas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ OpenACC</td>
<td>00:54:3</td>
<td>02:09:4</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ OpenACC (optimized)</td>
<td>00:12:1</td>
<td>00:42:2</td>
<td>02:46:2</td>
<td>155.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00:13:8</td>
<td>00:52:1</td>
<td>03:27:6</td>
<td>128.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ OpenACC (myComplex)</td>
<td>10:52:44</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ OpenACC (std::complex&lt;&gt;)</td>
<td>10:52:45</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI F90 OpenACC</td>
<td>00:06:0</td>
<td>00:21:1</td>
<td>01:23:0</td>
<td>311.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00:09:5</td>
<td>00:34:4</td>
<td>02:18:4</td>
<td>191.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI (CUF Fortran)</td>
<td>00:05:1</td>
<td>00:17:3</td>
<td>01:08:2</td>
<td>376.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00:07:7</td>
<td>00:27:8</td>
<td>01:54:6</td>
<td>234.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU only cases:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++ (PGI)</td>
<td>28:13:7</td>
<td>01:55:10</td>
<td>07:30:38</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27:49:2</td>
<td>01:51:15</td>
<td>07:25:0</td>
<td>1.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C++ (gcc)</td>
<td>28:24:6</td>
<td>01:53:37</td>
<td>07:35:41</td>
<td>0.999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28:36:9</td>
<td>01:54:11</td>
<td>07:36:53</td>
<td>0.994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++</td>
<td>28:53:6</td>
<td>01:55:38</td>
<td>0.986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28:33:2</td>
<td>01:54:01</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU cases, using pragmas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ (myComplex)</td>
<td>28:11:0</td>
<td>01:52:02</td>
<td>1.015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI C++ (std::complex&lt;&gt;)</td>
<td>03:53:08</td>
<td>01:59:09</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI F90</td>
<td>33:36:8</td>
<td>02:13:50</td>
<td>0.850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34:04:9</td>
<td>02:31:51</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLAB (1 thread)</td>
<td>01:09:00</td>
<td>04:34:24</td>
<td>0.414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01:03:18</td>
<td>04:06:06</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLAB (multi-threaded)</td>
<td>14:05:7</td>
<td>56:09:6</td>
<td>2.027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:25:4</td>
<td>53:25:9</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDL (1 thread)</td>
<td>01:32:13</td>
<td>06:24:22</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDL (multi-threaded)</td>
<td>12:50:0</td>
<td>01:32:50</td>
<td>1.720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- **Green** means ran faster, **red** slower, **grey** is the reference (**yellow**: not run).
- Optimized CUDA and CUDA FORTRAN ran 371 and 376 times faster than single CPU C++

1. MATLAB and IDL tests use the run-time environment, for now we only have MATLAB licenses at SAO (including compiler).
2. Access to the OpenACC and FORTRAN CUDA from PGI requires a license upgrade - our license was upgraded in May 2016.
3. C++ does not support complex arithmetic like FORTRAN does, so I used 3 approaches:
   a. write out the complex arithmetic explicitly using only floating points operations,
   b. use a C++ class myComplex, and let the compiler figure out how to port it to the GPU,
   c. use the C++ `std::complex<>` class template, and also let the compiler figure out how to port it to the GPU.
   Using OpenACC with C++ is more tricky than using it with FORTRAN.
4. FORTRAN supports complex arithmetic as a built-in data type `COMPLEX`.

Last updated 18 Nov 2021 SGK
How to Use Containers

- We have installed singularity on a handful of compute nodes, the interactive nodes and the login nodes.
- Access to these nodes is via the @containers-hosts host group when qsub'ing:

  ```bash
  $ qsub -q mThC.q@containers-hosts
  ```

(yes two ‘@’ in a row).

- Examples are under /home/hpc/examples/containers

Last Updated 18 Nov 2021 SGK
FAQs

The list of installed packages is on our software page. You can also view the available modules with module avail, which will list the software that have modules.

Login to Hydra and issue the command module avail,

or go to the status page(s) (@si.edu or @cfa.harvard.edu), or the Hydra-6 tools page and click on link to display the list of available modules.

Did you use the -cwd flag in your qsub script/embedded directives?

If you do not use the -cwd flag, which tells the scheduler to use your ‘current working directory’, your job will run from your home folder and all log files will be written there.

Yes, a couple of nodes offer interactive access to compute nodes on Hydra.

- Use the command qrsh instead of qsub (not ssh);
- ⚠️ like all queues, the interactive queue has limits (CPU time, elapsed time, memory and number of CPUs/threads/cores/slots);
- 🕵️‍♂️ Read the documentation under Available Queues.
Cluster Upgrades

- Nov 2021 Updates: Compilers, Tools and More
- 2021 Upgrade to Hydra-6
- 2019 Upgrade to Hydra-5

Last Updated 18 Nov 2021 SGK
Nov 2021 Updates: Compilers, Tools and More

Introduction

- New versions of the compilers (Intel, NVIDIA and GCC) and tools (Java, Python, IDL, MATLAB, Julia, CUDA), have been installed and tested on Hydra.
- New modules are available to access these new compilers and tools.
- The list of available modules has been updated and reorganized, it is now linked from the cluster status pages:
  - Hydra-6 Tools List of Available Modules
  - Status page (@si.edu) List of Available Modules
  - Status page (@cfa.harvard.edu) List of Available Modules
- That list is updated nightly. You can get that list with the command `module avail`.
- Access to GPUs has been simplified.
- Singularity is now available on a set of compute nodes.
- We have updated the modules description (what is) for some modules to be more informative and consistent, and
  - for 7 modules we will change the default versions when loading that module without version specification - on Monday November 29, 2021.

Compilers

Intel

- Intel 2021.3 and 2021.4 have been installed, and 2021.2 2021.4
  - As of 2021.x, Intel is matching NVIDIA and releasing their compiler and more for free under the OneAPI name
  - Intel's modules are a bit of a mess, I've cleaned them up but they are very chatty.
  - As before Intel also offers their version of Python.
- Previous versions are still available (2015.x to 2021.x, check the list of available modules on the pages listed above or with `module avail intel`).

PGI/NVIDIA

NVIDIA has acquired PGI and has repackaged these compilers as of 2020.

These compilers are now free and include CUDA support. This transition hasn't been the smoothest.

- The PGI compilers up to version 20.4 are still available (`module avail pgi`)
- As of 20.7 the compilers are NVIDIA (20.7 and 20.9), although they are available as pgi too.
- NVIDIA versions 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.7 and 21.9 are now available (`module avail nvidia`)
- CUDA up to version 11.4 is available (CUDA 11.4 comes with NVIDIA 21.9)

GCC

- Versions 10.1, 10.2.0 and 11.2.0 are now available.
- Previous versions are still available (`module avail gcc`).
- Version 8.2.0 is not longer available on Hydra-6, it has been substituted by 10.2.0 by BCM.

MPI: Vendor, OpenMPI and MVAPICH

- Intel's MPI distributions are not working on Hydra - we've logged this with Intel's support.
- NVIDIA MPI distribution (OpenMPI 3.x) is working on Hydra (not their OpenMPI 4.x versions)
- Built from source versions of OpenMPI (4.x) and MVAPICH (2.3.x) are available for all 3 compilers.
- The following combinations are working and supported, other versions are available, look at the list of available modules for additional details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mvcapich/intel/2019.5 - BFS</th>
<th>openmpi/intel/*</th>
<th>openmpi4/intel/2019.4 - BFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/2020.4 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi4/ieee/20.0 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/2021.4 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi4/ieee/20.4 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvcapich/pgi/19.9 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi/pgi/19.9 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/20.4 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi4/pgi/20.4 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvcapich/nvidia/20.9 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi/nvidia/20.9 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/21.9 - BFS</td>
<td>openmpi4/nvidia/20.9 - BFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  | mvcapich/gcc/4.8.5 - BFS  | openmpi/gcc/4.8.5 - BFS |
  | /4.9.1 - BFS              | openmpi4/gcc/* - use openmpi/gcc instead |
  | /4.9.2 - BFS              | /4.9.1 - BFS |
  | /5.3.0 - BFS              | /5.3.0 - BFS |
  | /5.3.0 - BFS              | /5.3.0 - BFS |
  | /6.1.0 - BFS              | /6.1.0 - BFS |
  | /7.3.0 - BFS              | /7.3.0 - BFS |
  | /9.2.0 - BFS              | /9.2.0 - BFS |
  | /10.1.0 - BFS             | /10.1.0 - BFS |
Notes:
- BFS: built from source; VFV: version from vendor; DNW: do not work; RDW: runs despite warnings
- mvlach uses -pe mpich
- opensmpi uses -pe orte,
  - except for pgi & nvidia VFV (openmpi) that needs -pe mpich
- Examples are on hydra under /home/hpc/examples/mpi

Tools

Java
- Java 17.0.1 is available, as well as version 1.8.0_45

Python
- Versions 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 are available:
  - 3.8 is the most recent Anaconda version (2021.05),
  - 3.9 and 3.10 were built from source.
- Intel's version 3.7.11 is also available, distributed by Intel's OneAPI 2021.4

IDL
- version 8.8.1 is available
- IDL licensing mechanism is currently a simpler one, hence idl issues the following message:

Licensed for use by: Harvard-Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (Main)
License: 100554-5516875-BUF
License expires 30-Nov-2022.

MATLAB
- Matlab runtime version 2021a and 2021b are available

Julia
- Version 1.6.2 and 1.6.3 are available

CUDA
- CUDA is now included with the NVIDIA compilers.
- Version 11.4 comes with the 21.9 version of the compilers

GPU
- Access to the nodes with GPUs has been simplified, just specify -l gpu to qsub or qrsh
- More details on this in the GPU section of the Reference pages

Containers: singularity
- Singularity has been installed on a handful of node, you can access it by specifying the @container-hosts host group
- More details on this in the Containers section of the Reference pages

Password Requirement Change
- We adjusted the password requirement on Hydra to conform to SI's policy (only one digit).
- Passwords must conform to SI password policies and meet the following requirements:
  - at least 12 characters in length, and include at least:
    1. one digit,
    2. one upper case,
3. one lower case, and
4. one special character;
* moreover, new passwords cannot be too similar to old passwords.

Modules Description and Default Version

* We have updated the modules description (module whatis) for some modules to be more informative and consistent, and
* We will change the default version when loading a module without version specification (7 cases).

* These 7 changes are:

```
idl/8.8  ->  8.8.0  ->  8.8.1
matlab/rt  ->  R2020a  ->  R2021b
intel/python  ->  36  ->  37
           intel  ->  2020  ->  2021
        tools/julia  ->  1.0.5  ->  1.6.3
        tools/python  ->  3.7  ->  3.8
           pgi  ->  19.9  ->  20.4
```

and will occur on Monday November 29, 2021.

Last updated 19 Nov 2021 SGK
2021 Cluster Upgrade to Hydra-6

This page lists the upgrades that took between August 30th 2021 and September 14th.

- While we are making every effort to set up the new configuration as backward compatible as possible, there will be changes, see below.
- We anticipate a rewrite of the Wiki (organization and content) soon.

What Has Been Upgraded

1. The OS version of cluster (CentOS 7.9)
2. The Grid Engine (v8.6.18);
3. The cluster management tool, i.e, Bright Cluster Management (v9.1);
4. The NetApp controller (FAS8300); we replaced some of the oldest disks with new ones;
5. The firmware in some components of the GPFS;
6. Etc

Access

- Access to Hydra has not changed, ssh into hydra-login01.si.edu or hydra-login02.si.edu.
- Your credentials (username and password) have not changed.
- The web pages under https://hydra-5.si.edu have been moved to https://hydra-6.si.edu.
  - In most cases you should be redirected, but if you are not, please update your bookmarks accordingly.

List of Changes

Main Software Upgrade

What: upgrade of the operating system, the cluster management tool and the grid engine versions

Impact: access to a more recent software release and updated versions of the associated tools.

Details: upgraded O/S to CentOS 7.9 (release upgrade), UGE to v8.6.18 (newer release), BCM to v9.1 (new version).

NOTE: users will see a warning when logging on either login node that the host key has changed.

This is normal. You can either edit the known hosts file, delete it or hit OK when prompted to update it.

On most systems the known host file is ~/.ssh/known_hosts.

Also, some mail readers (like GMail) have marked email coming from hydra-6 as spam.

Check your spam folder and set your mail reader to accept all emails from hydra-6.si.edu and from hydra-6a.si.edu.

Installed a New NetApp Controller with Some New Disks

What: replaced the aging NetApp controller by a new one, and added some disks.

Impact: faster access to files under /home, /data and /pool. We also increased the capacity of /home, and of the public space under /data and /pool. We have (or will) also increase(d) some of the quotas.

Details: upgraded the FAS8040 with a FAS8300 with some new disk shelves, while migrating most of the older disk shelves from the old controller to the new one, increasing the NetApp capacity to 600TB.

Also, the filesystems /data/biology and /data/nasm and now on separate volumes, while we added /data/data_science, /pool/data_science, /data/fellows and /pool/fellows to match /scratch/data_science and /scratch/fellows.

NOTE: We are now backpping up the content of /home to Amazon's Glacier storage.

This is a low cost backup option aimed at disaster recovery (i.e., recover the content of /home if the storage system that holds the content of /home fails in our data center). In other words, what is stored currently under /home is quite safe, because /home is on a highly reliable disk system (NetApp) and a copy of it exists on Amazon Glacier.

Snapshots are still enabled for the /home file system, hence files under /home deleted within 4 weeks can, in most cases, be restored by the users. Beyond that period, we plan to keep backups of /home for up to a year, but restoring files from these backups are costly, both in terms of support manpower and actual billing by Amazon. Users who would need to recover data from this backup would need proper justification and may need to contribute to the actual recovery costs. Feel free to contact us if need be.
We plan next to investigate the feasibility of backing up /data to Glacier as well.

**Queue Changes**

**What:** removed the uTSSD.tq and uTGPU.tq queues.

**Impact:** access to local SSD storage is now integrated with the high-CPU and high-memory queues.

- GPU servers and associated software have yet to be re-installed on Hydra-6.

**Details:** request for SSD storage is similar, but you only need to specify `-l ssdres=XXX`, and no longer `*`.

As for access to GPUs, we will soon migrate the GPU servers to Hydra-6 and install the required software. We also plan to use the Grid Engine native GPU support, stay tuned and/or contact us.

**Modules Changes**

**What:** the module `tools/local` has been split into `tools/local-users` and `tool/local-admin`, and the module `tools/local-users` is always loaded, like the `uge` module.

**Impact:** users have access to some Hydra-specific tool without having to load an extra module.

**Details:** we decided to split what was available with `module load tools/local` into `tools/local-users` and `tool/local-admin` and load the `tools/local-users` module for all users. You can still load `tools/local` that will load `tools/local-user` and `tools/local-admin`, and `tools/local+` remains unchanged.

**Changes Affecting Bioinformatics Modules**

**What:** you can now load any module previously know as `bioinformatics/XXX` using the `bio/XXX` shortcut.

**Impact:** bio is now a shortcut to bioinformatics.

**Details:** a symbolic link `bio`, pointing to `bioinformatics`, has been created as a shortcut. We plan to migrate all the bio-informatics tools to `bio` in the future, hence we recommend that you start using `bio` in lieu of `bioinformatics`.

**Changes Affecting IDL**

**What:** IDL versions prior to version 8.6 are no longer available.

**Impact:** IDL users must use version 8.6 or higher, 8.8 is the most recent version (default and recommended version).

**Details:** IDL changed the license manager as of 8.6 and we decided not to migrate the old, unsupported and obsolete licence manager, hence only version 8.6 or higher are available. The default IDL version is 8.8 (8.8.0), version 8.8.1 will be installed soon and will become the default value.

Note that most likely version 8.9 will come with a new license manager.

**Changes Affecting R**

**What:** R versions prior to version 3.5.2 are no longer available.

**Impact:** R user will need to switch to the supported version or use conda to install a different version.

**Details:** We removed old versions to streamline availability of R, under bio/R or tools/R, the default version is 3.6.1.

**Changes Affecting MPI Users of OpenMPI**

**What:** a workaround is needed for users whose login shell is `/bin/csh` and use OpenMPI using `-pe orte` for parallel jobs

**Impact:** users whose login shell is `/bin/csh` need to add a line to their `~/.cshrc`

**Details:** A "feature" of UGE version 8.6.18 is causing a mysterious Unmatch " feature error message for users whole login shell is `bin/csh`

when submitting jobs with `-pe orte` (OpenMPI jobs). There is a simple fix to avoid this problem, simply add the line

```bash
if ($JOB_ID) set backslash_quote
```

to your `~/.cshrc` file. Explanations can be found under the `execd_params` section of `man sge_conf`, see `ENABLE_BACKSLASH_ESCAPE`, and the Lexical structure section of `man csh`.

**Changes Affecting the qacct+ Local Tool**
What: qacct+ now use the GE’s native DB ARCo and has been modified accordingly.

Impact: Almost no delay between qacct and qacct+, and the arguments to qacct+ have changed.

Details: qacct+ is now using the ARCo DB, a GE native product that is updated nearly in real time by the GE.

qacct+ has been modified to query ARCo, hence some types of queries are no longer available, and the arguments to qacct+ have been modified accordingly.

In the process most of the argument syntax has been changed, see man qacct+ or qacct+ -help.

Changes Affecting the Compilers

What: we are no longer supporting old versions of some of the compilers and plan to install the most recent versions of these compilers soon.

Impact: Users need to use the more recent versions of the GCC, PGI/NVIDIA, Intel compilers

Details: Rather than delaying the reopening, we have not yet, but will soon install the most recent versions of the NVIDIA and Intel compilers and will consider installing the most recent GCC compilers. We no longer support some of the old version of the PGI and Intel compilers, and have removed some of the associated modules. Once we have installed and validated the most recent versions of the compilers we will consolidate which versions of each compiler will be supported, notify the users and update the documentation.

Changes Affecting Blast2GO

What: Blast2GO has been upgraded from 1.4.4 to 1.5.1. The reference GO database has been upgraded from 2019_10 to the latest, 2021_06.

Impact: Newer database will give you the most up to date annotations. You will need to re-run hydracliprop after loading the module to generate an up to date cli.prop file. In Blast2GO, the argument -saveb2g <path> has been changed to -savebox <path> (OmicBox format).

Details: The new module is bio/blast2go/1.5.1. The previous version’s module bio/blast2go/1.4.4 and its database are currently still available, but will be removed soon.

Coming Up

What: more compute servers and more GPFS disk space and rewritten documentation

Impact: more CPUs, more disk space under /scratch and better documentation

Details: We have ordered eight new 64-core servers and an extra ~500TB of GPFS disk space.

Because of a shortage of computer parts and the current supply chain disruption, these will likely be delivered by the end of 2021.

We will rewrite the documentation hosted on confluence.si.edu/display/HPC; it will be reorganized and updated to reflect the most recent upgrade.

Last updated 13 Sep 2021 SGK
2019 Cluster Upgrade to Hydra-5

⚠️⚠️⚠️ Read the Hydra-5 Migration Notes and Reset Your Password ⚠️⚠️⚠️

The Hydra cluster has been upgraded as follows:

- **Software**
  - Upgrade OS to CentOS 7.6,
  - Change our management tool (from Rocks 6.x to Bright Cluster, aka BCM 8.2),
  - Switch from SGE to UGE (Univa) version 8.6.6, a commercially supported version of SGE (backward compatible).

- **Hardware**
  - Added 16 new nodes (40c/380GB) for a total of 640 cores,
  - Decommissioned oldest nodes (old compute-6* and compute-4-*),
  - Add ed1.5PB of high performance storage (parallel file system GPFS, aka Spectrum Scale),
  - This is in addition to the 500TB of NetApp and the 950TB of near-line storage (NAS),
  - The /scratch disk has been moved to the GPFS and increase in size from 100TB to 900TB (450TB+450TB for /scratch/genomics and /scratch/sao)
  - Moved all the nodes to a 10Gb/s Ethernet connection (was 1Gb/s).

**Please Note**

- While we made every effort to set up the new configuration as backward compatible as possible, there are changes.
- **Read the migration notes!**
- The upgrade will take place from August 26th through September 2nd, 2019.
- During this time, Hydra will be inaccessible to users and as of 9am on Monday August 26th any remaining running jobs will be killed.
- We hope to have Hydra back up before September 2nd, but that decision won’t be made until the upgrade work is completed.
- During the down time, access to files stored on Hydra will be limited, and at times unavailable. Note that none of your files will be deleted.

Plan your use of Hydra accordingly.

⚠️ Please read this page carefully, and after the upgrade, do not hesitate to contact us (at SI-HPC-Admin@si.edu) if something is not working as it should any longer.

- For biology and genomics software issues and/or incompatibilities that arise, please contact SI-HPC@si.edu,
- SAO users please contact Sylvain at hpc@cfa.harvard.edu.

**List of Software Changes**

- Implementation of user account management using LDAP
  - The procedure to change your password has changed:
    - You can use `passwd` on either the login node and that's it, or
    - Use the Self Service Password (SSP) page, listed at [https://hydra-5.si.edu](https://hydra-5.si.edu)
  - Email SI-HPC-Admin@si.edu **only if this fails.**
- Switching from Rocks to BCM
  - BCM locates things differently from Rocks;
    - for example `/opt` is no longer used, instead BCM uses `/cm`
  - If you use modules, everything should work the same;
    - but if you hardwired locations, things may no longer work the same;
  - The compute nodes will be renamed as follows:
    - `compute-NN-MM`
    - *i.e. the "n", or logical rack number, and
    - M the node index are both two-digit numbers;
  - You should use modules as much as possible.
- **Job Scheduler**
  - We switched to UGE, or Univa Grid Engine; that
    - is backward compatible with SGE;
    - offers some additional features;
    - although the output of some commands will look different, and
    - some have different options .
- The list of queues and their limits will not changed,
  - a *few complex values* will change (to use local SSD and GPU usage)
- **One important change** is that

  the memory reservation value will no longer be specified per slots, but per jobs:
the specification "-pe mthread 10 -l mres=20G,h_data=20G,h_vmem=20G,himem"
must be changed to "-pe mthread 10 -l mres=200G,h_data=20G,h_vmem=20G,himem"
to reserve 200GB of memory for this job, asking the scheduler to start on a node that has 20G per thread of free memory

* Compliers
  * The default compiler versions has changes, and
  * they had to be reloaded.
  * For MPI jobs the compiler/flavor/version combos has also changed.

* Local tools
  * The tools accessible with the tools/local module have been split into two groups and
  * some of the names have been changed or simplified
  * Use module help tools/local and module help tools/local+ to see what the split is and what the names are.
  * Use module help tools/local-bc to see the correspondence
  * Loading tools/local-bc will
    * load tools/local and tools/local+ and
  * create aliases to be backward compatible (-bc)
  * use the new names whenever possible

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Last updated 06 Sep 2019  SGK.