SLURM
Job Scrtipts on HiPerGator

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HiPerGator
The University of Florida Supercomputer for Research

UF Information Technology
OneIT for the #GatorGood
Cluster Basics

- Login node (Head node)
- User interaction

- User interaction

- User interaction
Scheduling a job

- Need to tell scheduler what you want to do
  - How many CPUs you want and how you want them grouped
  - How much RAM your job will use
  - How long your job will run

The commands that will be run
Basic SLURM job script

```bash
#!/bin/sh
#SBATCH --job-name=serial_job_test  # Job name
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL             # Mail events
#SBATCH --mail-user=email_address   # Where to send mail
#SBATCH --ntasks=1                  # Run on a single CPU
#SBATCH --mem=1gb                   # Memory limit
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00             # Time limit hh:mm:dd
#SBATCH --output=serial_%j.out      # Output and error log

pwd; hostname; date
module load python
echo "Running plot script on a single CPU core"
python /ufrc/data/training/SLURM/plot_template.py
date
```
SLURM CPU Requests

- Nodes:  --nodes or -N
  - Request a certain number of physical servers
- Tasks:  --ntasks or -n
  - Total number of tasks job will use
- CPUs per task:  --cpus-per-task or -c
  - Number of CPUs per task

HiPerGator 2.0 Servers (30,000 cores):
  32 cores (2 X 16-core Intel Xeon CPUs)
HiPerGator 1 Servers (16,000 cores):
  64 cores (4 X 16-core AMD CPUs)
SLURM CPU Requests

- For single processor jobs
  - `#SBATCH --nodes=1`
  - `#SBATCH --ntasks=1`
  - `#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1`
SLURM CPU Requests

- Parallel applications
  - OpenMP, Threaded, Pthreads
    - All cores on one sever, shared memory
  - MPI
    - Can use multiple servers
SLURM CPU Requests

- For threaded applications (single node):
  - `#SBATCH --nodes=1`
  - `#SBATCH --ntasks=1`
  - `#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=8`
Parallel efficiency

- How well does your application scale?

Example of poor scaling

![Graph showing poor scaling with number of processors used on the x-axis and time on the y-axis. The observed line starts high and decreases, but doesn't continue to decrease as expected, while the ideal line shows a clear decrease as processors increase.](image-url)
SLURM Memory Requests

- Memory:
  - #SBATCH --mem-per-cpu=1gb
  - Or
  - #SBATCH --mem=1gb
  - Can use mb or gb
  - No decimal values: use 1500mb, not 1.5gb

HiPerGator 2.0 Servers:
  ~120 GB RAM
HiPerGator 1 Servers:
  256GB RAM
Emails

Job ID: 94392  
Cluster: hipergator  
User/Group: magitz/ufhpc  
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)  
Nodes: 1  
Cores per node: 4  
CPU Utilization: 00:00:44  
CPU Efficiency: 52.38% of 00:01:24 core-walltime  
Memory Utilization 1.52 MB  
Memory Efficiency: 0.04% of 4.00 GB
Job ID: 5019
Cluster: hpg1
User/Group: magitz/ufhpc
State: CANCELLED (exit code 0)
Cores: 1
CPU Utilization: 00:00:00
CPU Efficiency: 0.00% of 00:00:00 core-walltime
Memory Utilization: 1.26 MB
Memory Efficiency: 126.17% of 1.00 MB

Job error file:

slurmstepd: Job 5019 exceeded memory limit (1292 > 1024), being killed
slurmstepd: Exceeded job memory limit
slurmstepd: *** JOB 5019 ON dev1 CANCELLED AT 2016-05-16T15:33:27 ***
SLURM Time Request

- Time: `--time` or `-t`
  
  ```bash
  #SBATCH --time=2:00:00
  ```

- 120 (minutes)
- 2:00:00 (hh:mm:ss)
- 7-0 (days-hours)
- 7-00:00 (days-hh:mm)
- 7-00:00:00 (days-hh:mm:ss)
SLURM Time Request

- Limits:
  - Investment QOS: 31 days
  - Burst QOS: 4 days
  - Dev partition: 12 hours
  - GUI partition: 96 hours

As with all resource requests, providing a reasonably accurate request ensures best results.
Quality of Service (--qos)

- Each group has two QOS options
  - Investment QOS:
    - The NCUs the group has purchased
    - `--qos=group` (or leave off as this is default)
  - Burst QOS:
    - The burst capacity, available when idle resources are available on the cluster
    - `--qos=group-b`
- Users can choose higher priority, or larger pool of resources
Partition (\texttt{--partition} or \texttt{-p})

hpg2-compute (30,000 cores)
  \begin{itemize}
    \item 32 Intel cores/server
    \item Default partition
    \item 75-90\% utilized
  \end{itemize}

hpg1-compute (16,000 cores)
  \begin{itemize}
    \item 64 AMD cores/server
    \item \texttt{-p hpg1-compute}
    \item 0-5\% utilized
  \end{itemize}
SLURM output/error files

```
#SBATCH -o output.file
#SBATCH -e error.file
#SBATCH -o output.file #W/o -e
combined

• Can also use --output and --error

#SBATCH --output JobFile.%j.out

• Use %j instead of $SLURM_JOBID
```
SLURM Task Arrays

- `#SBATCH --array=1-200%10`
  - Task range with % to limit number of jobs at a time

- `$SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID`

- Output file naming:
  - %A: job id
  - %a: task id
  - Output.%A_%a.out
Multiple groups

- Some users are members of multiple groups

```bash
#SBATCH --account=group
#SBATCH --qos=group

#SBATCH --account=group
#SBATCH --qos=group-b
```
SLURM

- Note that multi-letter directives are double-dash:
  - `--mail-type`
  - `--ntasks`
  - `--mem-per-cpu`

- Do not use spaces with =
  - `--mail-user=magitz@ufl.edu` ✔
  - `--mail-user magitz@ufl.edu` ✔
  - not: `--mail-user= magitz@ufl.edu`
SLURM environment

- SLURM inherits your environment
  - This includes present working directory
    - Don’t need cd $SLURM_SUBMIT_DIR
  - Modules that are loaded
  - Be careful of conflicting modules
Submitting and checking on jobs

- `sbatch job_file.sbatch`
- `squeue -u username`
- `sacct`
- See [wiki.rc.ufl.edu/doc/SLURM_Commands](http://wiki.rc.ufl.edu/doc/SLURM_Commands)
- See [http://slurm.schedmd.com/](http://slurm.schedmd.com/)
Development sessions

- module load ufrc
- Followed by
  - srundev
  - srundev -t 60
  - srundev -t 60 -c 4
Example files

cd /ufrc/group/user/
mkdir SLURM_examples
cd SLURM_examples
cp /ufrc/data/training/SLURM/*.sbatch .
Support requests

Web page and wiki

HiPerGator 2.0 Information

- HiPerGator 2.0 Information
- SLURM Documentation
- Moab (PBS) to SLURM command reference