Our Workshop Environment

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Our Environment Today

- Your laptops or workstations: only used for portal access
- Bridges is our HPC platform

We will here briefly go through the steps to login, edit, compile and run before we get into the real materials.

We want to get all of the distractions and local trivia out of the way here. Everything *after* this talk applies to any HPC environment you will encounter.
16 RSM nodes, each with 2 NVIDIA Tesla K80 GPUs
32 RSM nodes, each with 2 NVIDIA Tesla P100 GPUs
800 HPE Apollo 2000 (128 GB) compute nodes
20 “leaf” Intel® OPA edge switches
6 “core” Intel® OPA edge switches: fully interconnected, 2 links per switch
8 management nodes
2 front-end nodes
2 boot nodes
42 HPE ProLiant DL580 (3 TB) compute nodes
4 HPE Integrity Superdome X (12 TB) compute nodes ...
... each with 2 gateway nodes
12 HPE ProLiant DL380 database nodes
6 HPE ProLiant DL360 web server nodes
4 MDS nodes
800 HPE Apollo 2000 (128 GB) compute nodes

Purpose-built Intel® Omni-Path Architecture topology for data-intensive HPC

Bridges Virtual Tour:
https://www.psc.edu/bvt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>Phse.</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>CPU / GPU / other</th>
<th>Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESM</td>
<td>12TB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 × Intel Xeon E7-8880 v3 (18c, 2.3/3.1 GHz, 45MB LLC)</td>
<td>HPE Integrity Superdome X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 × TBA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSM</td>
<td>3TB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 × Intel Xeon E5-8860 v3 (16c, 2.2/3.2 GHz, 40 MB LLC)</td>
<td>HPE ProLiant DL580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4 × TBA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSM</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3 (14c, 2.3/3.3 GHz, 35MB LLC)</td>
<td>HPE Apollo 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSM-GPU</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3 + 2 × NVIDIA K80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3 + 2 × NVIDIA next-generation GPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB-s</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3 + SSD</td>
<td>HPE ProLiant DL360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB-h</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3 + HDDs</td>
<td>HPE ProLiant DL380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3</td>
<td>HPE ProLiant DL360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otherb</td>
<td>128GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 × Intel Xeon E5-2695 v3</td>
<td>HPE ProLiant DL360, DL380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. All RAM in these nodes is DDR4-2133
b. Other nodes = front end (2) + management/log (8) + boot (2) + MDS (4)
Getting Connected

- The first time you use your account sheet, you must go to apr.psc.edu to set a password. We will take a minute to do this shortly.

- We will be working on bridges.psc.edu. Use an ssh client (a Putty terminal, for example), to ssh to the machine.

- At this point you are on a login node. It will have a name like “br001” or “br006”. This is a fine place to edit and compile codes. However, we must be on compute nodes to do actual computing. We have designed Bridges to be the world's most interactive supercomputer. We generally only require you to use the batch system when you want to. Otherwise, you get your own personal piece of the machine. To get a single core use “interact”:

  [urbanic@br006 ~]$ interact
  [urbanic@r590 ~]$ 

- You can tell you are on a regular memory compute node because it has a name like “r590” or “r101”.

- Do make sure you are working on a compute node. Otherwise your results will be confusing.

- We will use several parameters with interact as we go. They will allow us to request different types of nodes (GPU for OpenACC or many cores for OpenMP, for example). In general, you can use the interact session you request for the rest of the day unless you need to request different resources.
Editors

For editors, we have several options:

- emacs
- vi
- nano: use this if you aren’t familiar with the others
Compiling

We will be using standard Fortran and C compilers this week. They should look familiar.

- pgcc for C
- pgf90 for Fortran

We will slightly prefer the PGI compilers (the Intel or gcc ones would also be fine for most of our work, but not so much for OpenACC). There are also MPI wrappers for these called mpicc and mpif90 that we will use. Note that on Bridges you would normally have to enable this compiler with

```
module load pgi
```

I have put that in the .bashrc file that we will all start with.
Multiple Sessions

You are limited to one interactive compute node session for our workshop. However, there is no reason not to open other sessions (windows) to the login nodes for compiling and editing. You may find this convenient. Feel free to do so.

Don’t start extra “interactive” sessions for no reason. That hogs the available interactive nodes and may block others.
Our Setup For This Workshop

After you copy the files from the training directory, you will have:

/Exercises
/Test
/OpenMP
laplace_serial.f90/c
/Solutions
/Examples
/Prime
/OpenACC
/MPI
Let’s get the boring stuff out of the way now.

- Log on to apr.psc.edu and set an initial password.
- Log on to Bridges.
  ```bash
  ssh username@bridges.psc.edu
  ```
- Copy the exercise directory from the training directory to your home directory, and then copy the workshop shell script into your home directory.
  ```bash
  cp -r ~training/Exercises .
  cp ~training/.bashrc .
  ```
- Logout and back on again to activate this script. You won’t need to do that in the future.
- Edit a file to make sure you can do so. Use emacs, vi or nano (if the first two don’t sound familiar).
- Start an interactive session.
  ```bash
  interact
  ```
- cd into your exercises/test directory and compile (C or Fortran)
  ```bash
  cd Exercises/Test
  pgcc test.c
  pgf90 test.f90
  ```
- Run your program
  ```bash
  a.out
  ```
  (You should get back a message of “Congratulations!”)