Smarter Computing: NCI GADI GPU Research Tips

Research Seminar: Optimizing the Use of Computing Resources

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Table of Contents

Introduction

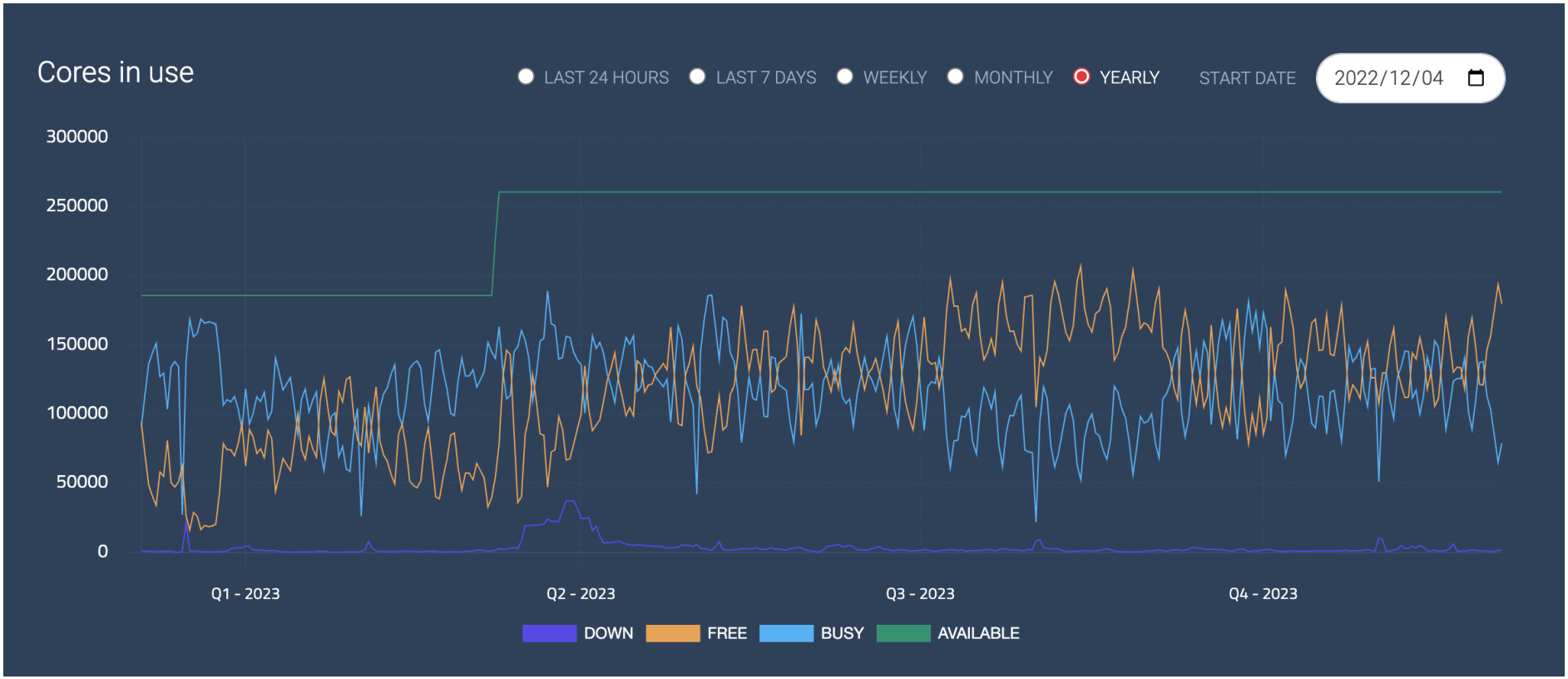
HPC system - Gadi

Gadi contains > 250,000 CPU cores, 930 Terabytes of memory & 640 GPUs.

- 160 nodes: 4 Nvidia V100 GPUs, 2 Intel Xeon processors each.
- 90 Petabytes of data storage capacity, reaching a total aggregate IO performance of around 450 GB/second.
- More than 200 supported software packages.
- PBS (Portable Batch System) is responsible for optimising the job scheduling and managing the workload of the cluster.

HPC system - Gadi (cont.)

Make sure the efficient use of Gadi!



Access to GADI - Two Approaches

- **Prerequisites**
  Ensure OpenSSH is installed on your local machine.

1. **Standard Terminal Access**
   ```
   $ ssh <yourAcc>@gadi.nci.org.au
   ```
2. **SSH Config for Quick Access**
   1. Generate an SSH key on your local machine.
   2. Append the following lines to the SSH config file in ~/.ssh/config
      ```
      Host gadi
        HostName gadi.nci.org.au
        User <yourAcc>
        IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
      ```
   3. Set up public key authentication on Gadi:
      ```
      $ ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub gadi
      ```
   4. Afterwards, access Gadi without entering a password:
      ```
      $ ssh gadi
      ```

Access to GADI - Login Nodes

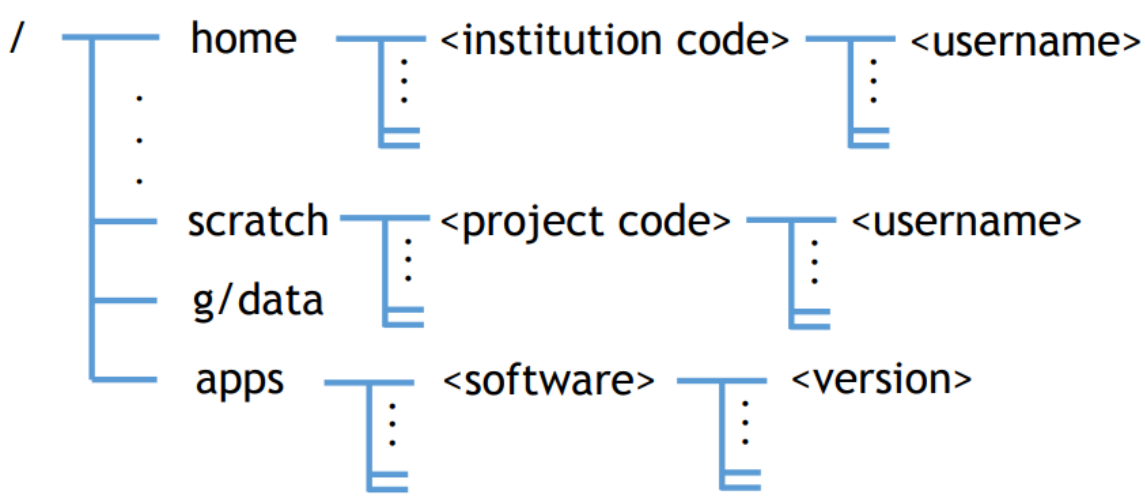
```
<welcome message: Mesage of the Day>
=====================================================
Last login: Wed Nov 22 17:00:04 2023 from 150.203.68.254
[qc2666@gadi-login-05 ~]$ pwd
/home/135/qc2666
[qc2666@gadi-login-05 ~]$ cat $HOME/.config/gadi-login.conf
PROJECT xj17
SHELL /bin/bash
```

- Processes exceeding 30 minutes of CPU usage or 4 GiB of memory will be terminated.
- Every user have 10 GiB in Home directory.
- With backups in `$HOME/.snapshot`

Navigating through Gadi

NCI AUSTRALIA

Navigating through directories on login nodes



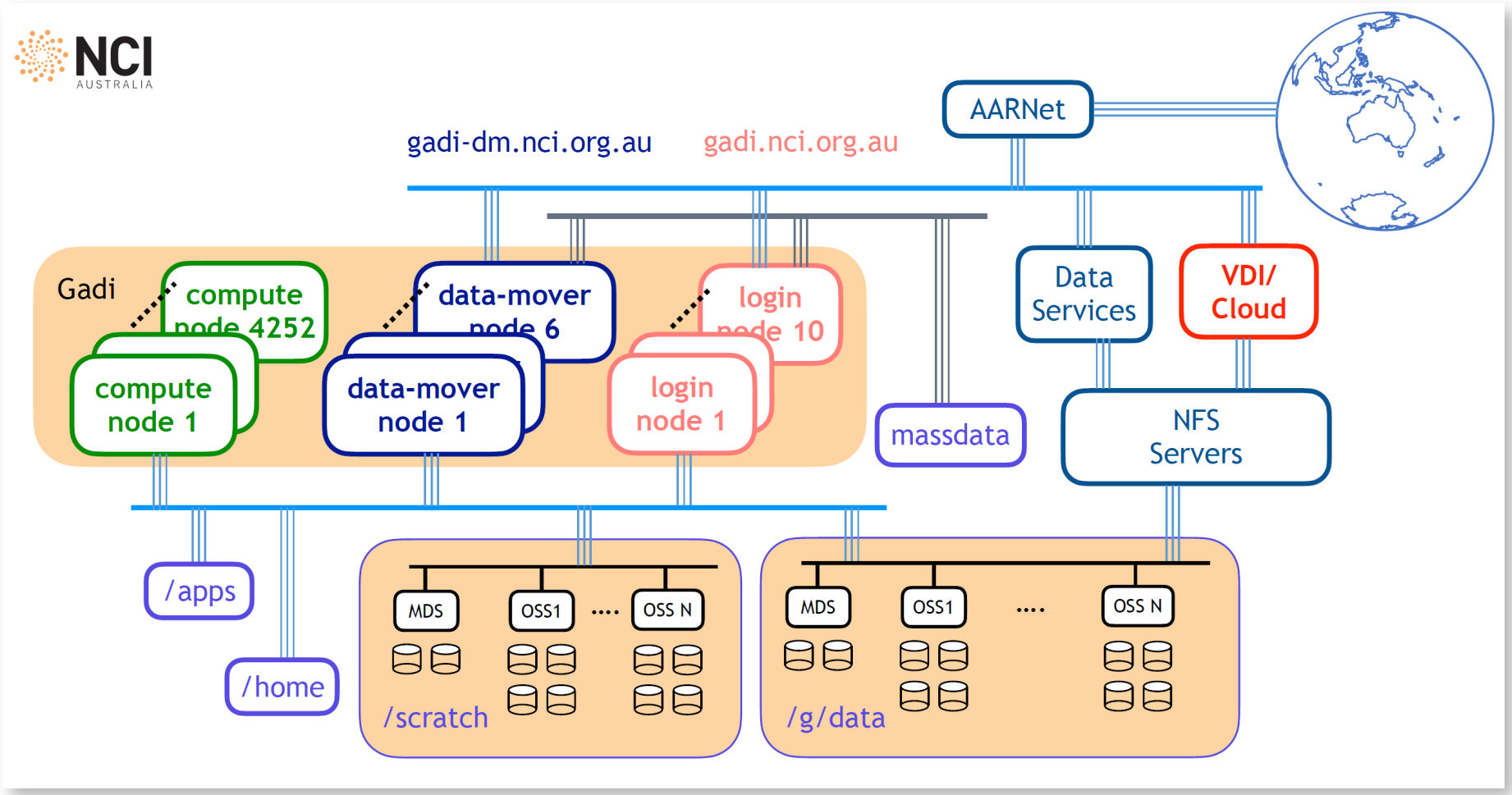
e.g. /home/777/jjj777

e.g. /scratch/c25/jjj777

e.g. /g/data/c25/jjj777

e.g. /apps/python3/3.8.5

HPC Hardware Layout



Environmental Settings

Environment Modules

Environment Modules[2] provide packages/licenses in multiple versions, allowing users to easily switch between them.

- **To look for specific Applications/Licenses:**
  `$ module avail <app_name>`
- **To load/unload a module:**
  `$ module load <app_name>/<version>`
  `$ module unload <app_name>/<version>`
- **To list all modules:**
  `$ module list`
- **To remove all modulefiles from the current shell env:**
  `$ module purge`

* **NCI-data-analysis module**

  - Multiple GPU nodes: DeepSpeed
  - Running Data Analysis Python Notebooks

[2] Check here for more commands.

Conda/Virtual Environment

Conda/Virtual environments facilitate the efficient management of specific dependencies, accommodating those with low data storage demands or those not included in the modules.

For Conda:

1. **Install a specific version of Anaconda/Miniconda:**
   ```
   $ wget <URL_Here>
   $ bash Anaconda3-xx.sh
   ```
2. **Create the conda environment and install necessary packages[3].**

* Export all packages from a conda environment.
  ```
  $ conda list --explicit > pkgs.txt
  ```
* Install packages in a new conda environment.
  ```
  $ conda create --name <NEWENV> -- file pkgs.txt
  ```

[3] check here for more information.

Conda/Virtual Environment (cont.)

For Virtualenv:

1. **Install[4] the package and make directory.**
   ```
   $ pip3 install virtualenvwrapper
   $ mkdir ~/.virtualenvs
   ```
2. **Edit the `.bashrc` file by appending:**
   ```
   export WORKON_HOME=$HOME/.virtualenvs
   source $HOME/.local/bin/virtualenvwrapper.sh
   ```
3. **Run** `$ source ~/.bashrc`
4. **Load the desired python version and create the environment.**
   ```
   $ module load python3/3.8.5
   $ mkvirtualenv --system-site-packages <NEWENV>
   ```
5. **Run** `$ pip install <package>` **to install the necessary packages.**
6. **Run** `$ workon <NEWENV>` **to activate.**

[4] check here for more information.

Job Submission & Monitoring

Submission Script

Sample Script[5]:

```
#!/bin/bash
#PBS -P xj17
#PBS -q gpuvolta
#PBS -l ngpus=1
#PBS -l ncpus=12
#PBS -l mem=16GB
#PBS -l jobfs=10GB
#PBS -l walltime=00:05:00
#PBS -l wd
#PBS -l storage=gdata/xj17+scratch/xj17
cd /g/data/xj17/qc2666/demo
module load pytorch/1.10.0

# Activate Conda
# NOTE: Replace <ENV> with your actual conda environment name
#export CONDA_ENV='/home/135/qc2666/miniconda3/bin/activate'
#source $CONDA_ENV <ENV>

# Activate Virtualenv
# NOTE: Replace <ENV> with your actual virtualenv environment name
#export VIRTUAL_ENV='/home/135/qc2666/.virtualenvs/<ENV>/bin/activate'
#source $VIRTUAL_ENV

python3 main.py
```

[5] check here for more PBS Directives Explained.

Queue Types

Queue		Max queueing jobs per project	Charge rate per resource*hour ‡	PBS_NCPUS	Max PBS_MEM/node †	Max PBS_JOBFS/node †	Default walltime limit
gpuvolta	**gpuvolta(route)**	1000	3 SU	multiple of 12	382 GB	400 GB	48 hours for 1-96 CPU cores 24 hours for 144-192 CPU cores 5 hours for 240-960 CPU cores
	gpuvolta-exec	50					
dgxa100	**dgxa100(route)**	50	4.5 SU	multiple of 16	2000 GB	28 TB	48 hours for 16-128 cores 5 hours for 144-256 cores
	dgxa100-exec	50					

Submit jobs

- **Run `$ nci_account -P <project code>` to check the available resources and storage allocations.**
- **Run `$ qsub <submit_job.sh>` to submit the job.**
- **Run `$ qdel <job_id>` to delete the job.**
- **Run `$ for file in submit_job*.sh; do qsub $file; done` to submit multiple job scripts start with `submit_job`.**

* **Running** Array jobs**.**

Compute Grant and Job Debiting

Job Cost (SU) = Queue Charge Rate[6]
× Max [NCPUs, Memory Proportion]
× Walltime Used (Hours)

Memory Proportion = Mem requested/Mem per core
Mem per core = Mem Per Node/NCPUs per node for queue

Queue	CPUs request	GPUs request	Mem request	Walltime Usage	Cost
gpuvolta	12	1*	90GB	5 hours	$3 \times 12 \times 5 = 180$ SU
gpuvolta	12	1*	380GB	5 hours	$3 \times 12 \times \max[1, (380/12) \times (48/382)] \times 5 = 3 \times 12 \times \max[1, 3.97905...] \times 5 = 716.23$ SU (rounded)

[6] Charge rate of **gpuvolta** is 3 SU per hour, check here for more information.

Monitoring Commands

- **Displaying Job Status:**
  For a simple check: `$ qstat`
  For detailed information:
  `$ qstat -swx <job_ID>`
  `$ qstat -Esw`
- **Job state**
  - Q - job is queued, eligable to run or routed.
  - R - job is running.
  - E - Job is exiting after having run.
  - H - Job is held.
  - F - job is finished.
- **Displaying Queue Status:**
  `$ qstat -Q`
- **Displaying Server Status:**
  `$ qstat -B`

Monitoring Commands (cont.)

- **Check processes inside a job:**
  `$ qps <job_ID>`
- **Check the status of CPU and memory of a job:**
  `$ nqstat_anu <job_ID>`
- **Check all jobs in the project:**
  `$ nqstat`
- **Access the GPU node for expanded monitoring capabilities.**
  `$ qstat -n1` **to check the node**.
  `$ ssh gadi-gpu-v100-0097`
- **Check here for more detailed instructions.**

Interactive Jobs

```
[qc2666@gadi-login-03 qc2666]$ qsub -I -qgpuvolta -Pxj17
-lwalltime=01:00:00,ncpus=12,ngpus=1,mem=8GB,
storage=gdata/xj17+scratch/xj17
qsub: waiting for job 103392320.gadi-pbs to start
qsub: job 103392320.gadi-pbs ready

[qc2666@gadi-gpu-v100-0006 qc2666]$ module list
Currently Loaded Modulefiles:
1) pbs
[qc2666@gadi-gpu-v100-0006 qc2666]$ exit
logout
```

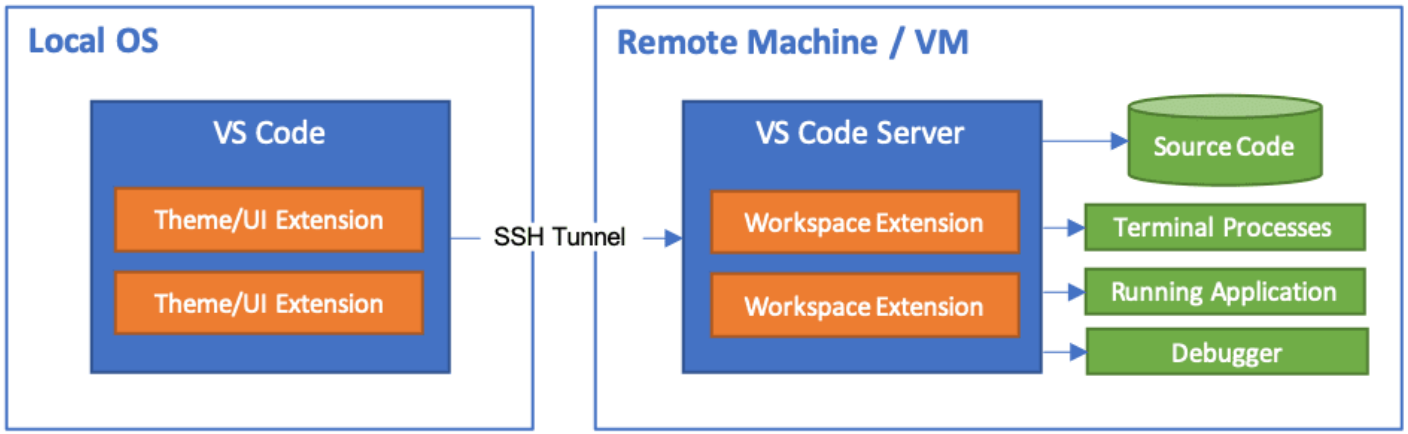
Interactive Login Using a Job Script

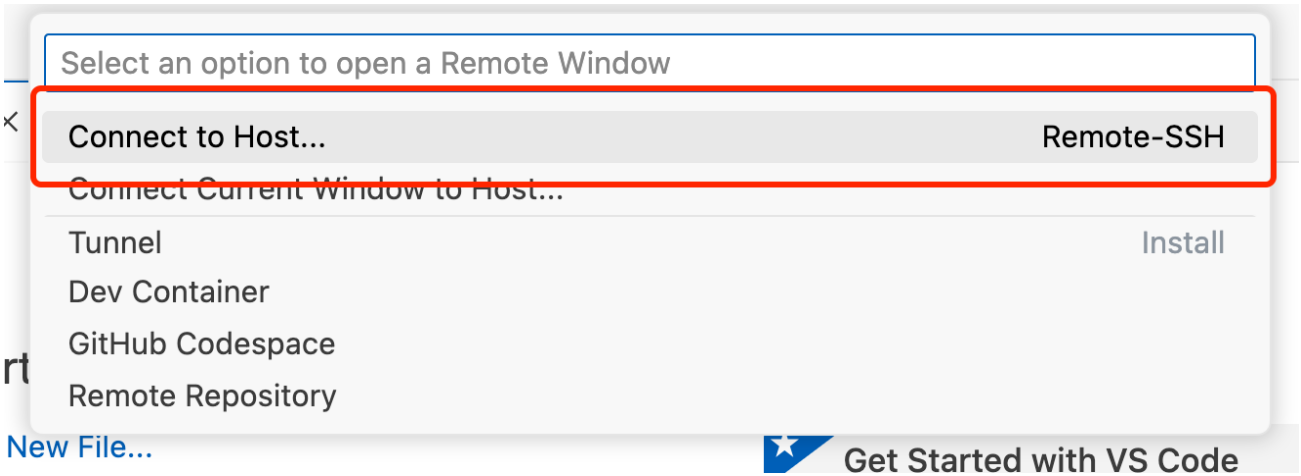
```
#!/bin/bash

# This is a simple PBS script that uses the "interactive" mode of PBS.
# See "Interactive-batch Jobs" in the "PBS User Guide".
#
# For interactive use you must submit this job with -I
# qsub -I this_script.sh

#PBS -P xj17
#PBS -q gpuvolta
#PBS -l ngpus=1
#PBS -l ncpus=12
#PBS -l mem=8GB
#PBS -l jobfs=10GB
#PBS -l walltime=01:00:00
#PBS -l storage=gdata/xj17+scratch/xj17

# Note: don't have any other commands below here!
```

Operating/Debug Interface

Remote Development using SSH

VScode or PyCharm





Remote debug: Jupyter notebook

1. **Submit a interactive job to access GPU node.**
   `$ qsub -I access_gpu.sh`
2. **Load or activate the necessary dependencies.**
3. `cd` **to the working directory.**
4. **Check the GPU node and Run**
   `$ jupyter-notebook --no-browser --ip=gadi-gpu-v100-0097 > notebook-output 2>&1 &`
5. **Run** `$ jupyter notebook list` **to check the port & token.**
6. **Run**
   `$ ssh -N -f -L 127.0.0.1:8888:gadi-gpu-v100-0097:<port> yourAcc@gadi.nci.org.au`[7] **on your local machine.**
7. **Type** `127.0.0.1:8888` **in the browser**[8] **and enter the token.**

[7] You can replace the ssh address with the configured hostname, for example gadi on page 6.

[8] Please verify the GPU node, port, and token on the remote node, and ensure that a corresponding port is available on your local machine

Code & Data Management

File Transfer to/from Gadi

1. **Standard SCP Transfer:**
   - Command: `$ scp <source> <destination>`
   - Example: `$ scp input.data gadi-dm.nci.org.au:/home/777/aaaa`
2. **Resumable Transfer with Rsync:**
   - Command: `$ rsync -avPS <source> <destination>`
   - Example:
     `$ rsync -avPS gadi-dm.nci.org.au:/scratch/a00/aaaa/test_dir ./`
3. **For instructions on transferring files larger than 500 GB, please refer to the detailed job submission guide.**
4. **For effective code management, it is recommended to use GitHub.**
5. **Check here for more detailed instructions.**

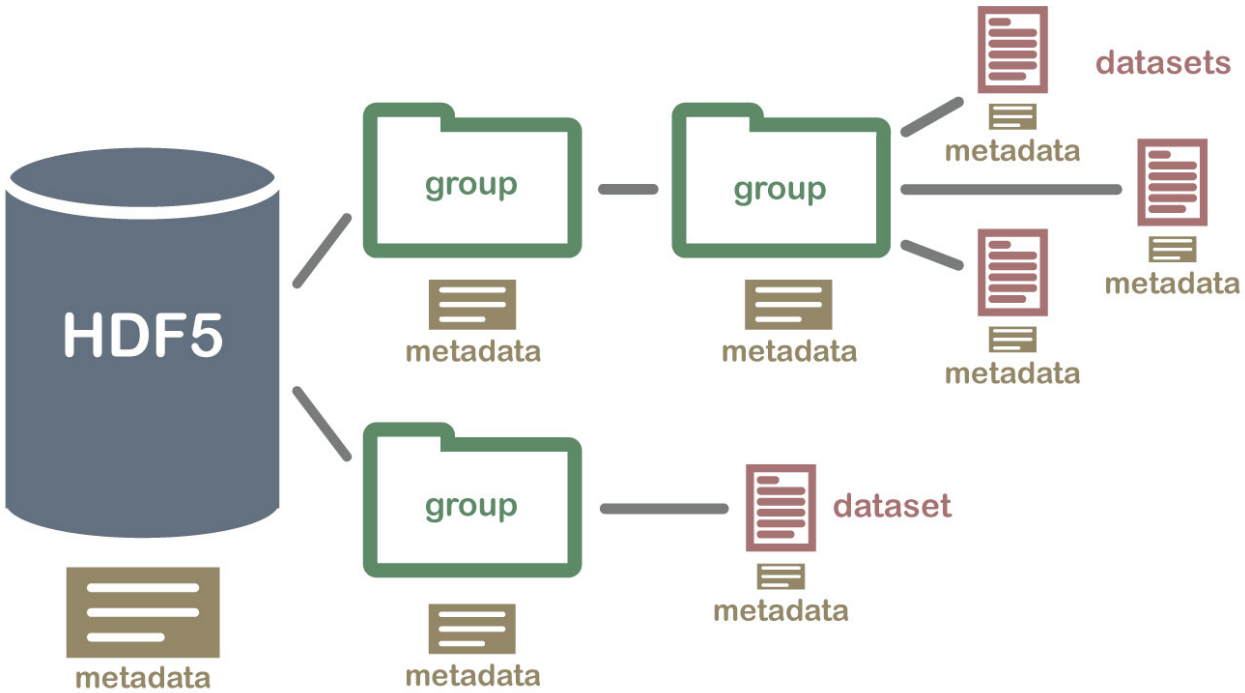
Dataset Management

- **To view the storage quota details:**
  `$ lquota`
- **For detailed information on the quotas of the group & users:**
  `$ nci-files-report -g <Project_ID>`

```
(base) [qc2666@gadi-login-08 qc2666]$ nci_account -P xj17

Usage Report: Project=xj17 Period=2023.q4
================================================================
    Grant:   100.00 KSU
     Used:     6.67 KSU
 Reserved:     3.45 KSU
    Avail:    89.88 KSU


Storage Usage Report: Project=xj17
================================================================
Filesystem         Used      iUsed    Allocation    iAllocation
scratch2       32.66 MiB     1.91 K     1.00 TiB       202.00 K
gdata6        415.14 GiB  522.15 K*     4.00 TiB       508.00 K **Over inode quota**
================================================================
```

Dataset Management (cont.)

HDF5 (Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5), a versatile library and file format designed for storing scientific data, is recommended as a solution to address inode limits issues.



Thank you!