Job Processing with SLURM on SuperMUC-NG

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Queues (SLURM partitions) and their limits

Batch queues are called partitions in SLURM.

The allocation granularity is multiples of one node (only complete nodes are allocated and accounted for).

Scheduling and priorization is based on a multifactor scheme including wait time, job size, partition, and required quality of service.

The following partitions are available. Check with sinfo for more details and special partitions:

- Login hosts are usually login nodes that permit to submit and manage batch jobs.
- Intel processors on SuperMUC-NG support the hyperthreading mode which might increase the performance of your application. With hyperthreading, you have to increase the number of MPI tasks per node from 48 to 96 in your job script. Be aware that with 96 MPI tasks per node each process gets only half of the memory by default. If you need more memory, you have to specify it in your job script and use the fat nodes (see example batch scripts).

see also:
- Job farming with SLURM
- List of SLURM Constraints and its Usage

General

The batch system on SuperMUC-NG is the open-source workload manager SLURM (Simple Linux Utility for Resource management). For details about the SLURM batch system, see Slurm Workload Manager.

Submit hosts are usually login nodes that permit to submit and manage batch jobs.

Inte processors on SuperMUC-NG support the hyperthreading mode which might increase the performance of your application. With hyperthreading, you have to increase the number of MPI tasks per node from 48 to 96 in your job script. Please be aware that with 96 MPI tasks per node each process gets only half of the memory by default. If you need more memory, you have to specify it in your job script and use the fat nodes (see example batch scripts).

List of relevant commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command’s name</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sbatch</td>
<td>submit a job script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scancel</td>
<td>delete or terminate a queued or running job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squeue</td>
<td>print table of submitted jobs and their state. Note: non-privileged users can only see their own jobs.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salloc</td>
<td>create an interactive SLURM shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srun</td>
<td>execute argument command on the resources assigned to a job. Note: must be executed inside an active job (script or interactive environment). mpiexec is an alternative and preferred on LRZ system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinfo</td>
<td>provide overview of cluster status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scontrol</td>
<td>query and modify SLURM state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sacct is currently not working.e

Queues (SLURM partitions) and their limits

- Batch queues are called partitions in SLURM.
- The allocation granularity is multiples of one node (only complete nodes are allocated and accounted for).
- Scheduling and priorization is based on a multifactor scheme including wait time, job size, partition, and required quality of service.

The following partitions are available. Check with sinfo for more details and special partitions:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>partition</th>
<th>min-max nodes per job</th>
<th>max usable memory</th>
<th>cores per node</th>
<th>max run time (hours)</th>
<th>max running jobs per user</th>
<th>max submitted jobs per user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test (also used for interactive access with salloc)</td>
<td>1-16</td>
<td>90 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
<td>1-16</td>
<td>90 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general</td>
<td>17-768</td>
<td>90 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>769-3072 (half of system)</td>
<td>90 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>1-128</td>
<td>740 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed (not yet available)</td>
<td>64-3072</td>
<td>90 GB and 760 GB</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>to be increased</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**srun and mpiexec**

With SLURM **srun** command users can spawn any kind of application, process or task inside a job allocation or directly start executing a parallel job (and indirectly ask SLURM to create the appropriate allocation). It can be a shell command, any single-/multi-threaded executable in binary or script format, MPI application or hybrid application with MPI and OpenMP. When no allocation options are defined with srun command the options from sbatch or salloc are inherited.

**Note:** srun at LRZ is defined as the alias

```
srun="/bin64/libpmi.so /usr/bin/srun"
```

Since aliases are not inherited the alias is only available in the login shell or in the initial batch script, everywhere else it falls back to /usr/bin/srun. Use the full syntax in these cases.

**Note:** **mpiexec** is the preferred and supported way to start applications. srun might fail for hyperthreaded applications.

**salloc / srun for interactive processing**

salloc is used the allocated nodes for interactive processing. The options for resource specification in salloc/srun/sbatch are the same. Currently, at least --account, --time and --partition must be specified!

If there are difficulties starting up, it may be advantageous to also specify --ear=off. See the **EAR document** for more details.

"srun" can be used instead of "mpiexec"; both commands execute on the nodes previously allocated by the salloc.

There is no advantage by using "salloc" over "sbatch --partition=test" in terms of wait time.

```bash
login node> salloc -t 00:30:00 -p test -A <my-desired-project-id> -N 4
salloc: Pending job allocation 48417
salloc: job 48417 queued and waiting for resources
salloc: job 48417 has been allocated resources
salloc: Granted job allocation 48417
salloc: Waiting for resource configuration
salloc: Nodes i01r01c01s[03-06] are ready for job

i01r01c01s03> srun --nodes=2 --ntasks=2 --partition=test hostname
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de

i01r01c01s03> mpiexec -n 5 hostname
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de

i01r01c01s03> srun -n 5 hostname
i01r01c01s05.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s04.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s05.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s06.sng.lrz.de
i01r01c01s03.sng.lrz.de

i01r01c01s03> exit
exit
salloc: Relinquishing job allocation 48417

login node>
```
sbatch Command / #SBATCH option

Batch job options and resources can be given as command line switches to `sbatch` (in which case they override script-provided values), or they can be embedded into a SLURM job script as a comment line of the form.

Batch Job Examples
General options applicable for all jobs

```bash
#!/bin/bash

# Job Name and Files (also --job-name)
#SBATCH --job-name
#SBATCH -J jobname

# Output and error (also --output, --error):
#SBATCH -o ./%x.%j.out
#SBATCH -e ./%x.%j.err

# Initial working directory (also --chdir):
#SBATCH -D ./

# Notification and type
#SBATCH --mail-type=END
#SBATCH --mail-user=insert_your_email_here

# Wall clock limit:
#SBATCH --time=24:00:00
#SBATCH --no-requeue

# Setup of execution environment
#SBATCH --export=NONE
#SBATCH --get-user-env
#SBATCH --account=insert_your_projectID_here
#SBATCH --constraints=scratch&work

# Wall clock limit:
#SBATCH --time=24:00:00
#SBATCH --no-requeue

# Setup of execution environment
#SBATCH --export=NONE
#SBATCH --get-user-env
#SBATCH --account=insert_your_projectID_here
#SBATCH --constraints=scratch&work

<insert the specific options for resources and execution from below here>
```

Hints and Explanations:

Replacement patterns in filenames:

- `%J`: jobid.stepid of the running job. (e.g. "128.0")
- `%j`: jobid of the running job.
- `%s`: stepid of the running job.
- `%t`: task identifier (rank) relative to current job.
- `%a`: Job array ID
- `%x`: Job name.
- `%u`: User name.

Notification types:

NONE, BEGIN, END, FAIL, REQUEUE

requeue/no-requeue:

Whether the job should be eligible to be requeue or not. When a job is requeued, the batch script is initiated from its beginning. no-requeue specifies that the batch job should never be requeued under any circumstances.

environment:

Do not export the variables of the submitting shell into the job (which would make debugging of errors nearly impossible for LRZ).

get-user-env will set Environment variable as during Login.

account:

Resources used by this job are subtracted from budget of this project. The billing unit is core-hours. Make sure that you use the right project.

constraint (optional):

Nodes can have features. Users can specify which of these features are required by their job using the constraint option. Only nodes having features matching the job constraints will be used to satisfy the request. Multiple constraints may be specified with AND (&), OR (|), matching OR, resource counts, etc. The availability of specific file systems can be specified as a constraint, giving the LRZ the opportunity to start jobs which do not need all. See:

- List of SLURM Constraints and its Usage

slurm_setup

specific settings which cannot be set up in the job prolog. Without this line your job will fail.
Resource Specifications:

- **nodes=<minnodes[-maxnodes]>**  
  Request that a minimum of `minnodes` nodes be allocated to this job. A maximum node count may also be specified with `maxnodes`. If only one number is specified, this is used as both the minimum and maximum node count. The default behavior is to allocate enough nodes to satisfy the requirements of the `ntasks` and `cpus-per-task` options.

- **ntasks**:  
  The default is one task per node, but note that the `cpus-per-task` option will change this default.

- **ntasks-per-node**:  
  Request that `ntasks` be invoked on each node. If used with the `ntasks` option, the `ntasks` option will take precedence and the `ntasks-per-node` will be treated as a maximum count of tasks per node. Meant to be used with the `nodes` option.

- **ntasks-per-core**:  
  Request that the maximum `ntasks` be invoked on each core.

- **cpus-per-task**:  
  Without this option, the controller will just try to allocate one core per task.

Execution Specification:

By default, the system may dynamically change the clock frequency of CPUs during the run time of a job to optimise for energy consumption (for more details, see Energy Aware Runtime). This makes profiling or benchmark measurements difficult and unstable. Users can enforce a fixed default frequency by switching EAR off:

- **#SBATCH --ear=off**
#SBATCH --
#partition=general
#Number of
nodes and MPI
#Number of
#SBATCH --
nodes=128
#SBATCH --
ntasks-per-
node=96

#Important
module load
slurm_setup

#Note: Needs
specific MPI
version > 2019
#Run the
program:
#Pinning
Task0->CPU0,
Task1->CPU48
...
#CPU0 and
CPU48 are on
the same
physical
core)!
#Task2->CPU1,
Task3->CPU49
mpiexec -n
$SLURM_NTASKS
./myprog

#Optional:
use more
explicit
pinning
(spooling)
#I_MPI_PIN_PROF
CESSOR_LIST=0-95
#Task0->CPU0,
Task1->
>CPU1,...
CPU2, ... CPU4
##SBATCH -- partition=general

Number of nodes and MPI tasks per node:

```
#SBATCH --nodes=128
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=8
```

Important module load slurm_setup

Run the program:

```bash
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=6
Default Pinning:
#Thread0 /Task0 -> CPU0 or CPU48
#Thread1 /Task0 -> CPU1 or CPU49
#Thread2 /Task0 -> CPU2 or CPU50
mpirun -n $SLURM_NTASKS ./myprog
```

#export I_MPI_PIN_CELL = core
#export I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN = omp:compact

```
# Thread0 /Task0 -> CPU0, Thread1 /Task0 -> CPU1
# Thread2 /Task0 -> CPU2, Thread3 /Task0 -> CPU3
#
# Thread0 /Task1 -> CPU6, Thread1 /Task1 -> CPU7
```

Explicit pinning with masks

```bash
export I_MPI_PIN_CELL = unit
export I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN = [3F, FC0, 3F0000, FC0000, etc.]
```
#SBATCH -- partition=gene
#SBATCH -- nodes=128
#SBATCH -- ntasks-per-node=8

# Important
module load slurm_setup

# Run the program:
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=24
mpiexec -n $SLURM_NTASKS ./myprog

# Optional: Resulting in same pinning as default
export I_MPI_PIN_CELL=unit
export I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN=omp:compact
#Thread0 /Task0 ->CPU0, Thread1 /Task0 ->CPU1
#Thread5 /Task0 -&gt;CPU5
#Thread6 /Task0 -&gt;CPU48,
# explicit pinning with masks
export I_MPI_PIN_CELL=unit
export I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN="[FFFFFF, FFFFFFF0000000, etc.:]"
#SBATCH --partition=fat
#Number of nodes and MPI tasks per node:
#SBATCH --nodes=64
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=48

#Important module load slurm_setup

#Run the program:
mpiexec -n $SLURM_NTASKS ./myprog

#SBATCH --partition=micro
#Number of nodes and MPI tasks per node:
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=48

#Important module load slurm_setup

#Run the program:
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=$SLURM_CPUS_PER_TASK
./myprog

#Default: KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=thread,compact,1,0
#Thread0 - >CPU0,
#Thread1 - >CPU1
#SBATCH --partition=large
#Max number of islands and max waittime
#SBATCH --switches=2@24:00:00
#SBATCH --nodes=1024
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=48

#Important module load slurm_setup

mpiexec -n $SLURM_NTASKS ./myprog

#SBATCH --o Array_job.%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --e Array_job.%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --partition=general
#SBATCH --nodes=10
#SBATCH --ntasks=480
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH --array=1-10

#Important module load slurm_setup

mpiexec -n $SLURM_NTASKS ./myprog <in.$SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID
Submitting several jobs with dependencies

```bash
#!/bin/bash
# Chain of batch jobs with dependencies
NR_OF_JOBS=6
JOB_SCRIPT=./my_batch_script
echo "Submitting chain of $NR_OF_JOBS jobs for batch script $JOB_SCRIPT"
#submit and get JOBID
JOBID=$(sbatch
    $JOB_SCRIPT
    2>&1 |
    awk '{print $(NF)}' )
I=1
while [ $I -lt $NR_OF_JOBS ]
do
    JOBID=${JOBID}$(sbatch
        --dependency=afterok:$JOBID
        $JOB_SCRIPT
        2>&1 |
        awk '{print $(NF)}' )
    I=$(( $I+1 ))
done
```

**dependency=<dependency_list>**
Defer the start of this job until the specified dependencies have been satisfied completed. `<dependency_list>` is of the form `<type:job_id[:job_id][,type:job_id[:job_id]]>`

- `after:job_id[:job_id...]` job can begin execution after the specified jobs have begun execution.
- `afterany:job_id[:job_id...]` job can begin execution after the specified jobs have terminated.
- `afternotok:job_id[:job_id...]` job can begin execution after the specified jobs have terminated in some failed state (non-zero exit code, node failure, timed out, etc).
- `afterok:job_id[:job_id...]` job can begin execution after the specified jobs have successfully executed (ran to completion with an exit code of zero)

**Input Environment Variables**

Upon startup, sbatch will read and handle the options set in the following environment variables. Note that environment variables will override any options set in a batch script, and command line options will override any environment variables. Some which may be used by you in $HOME/.profile:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

... (general part)
#SBATCH --ear=off...

dependency=<dependency_list>
Defer the start of this job until the specified dependencies have been satisfied completed.< dependency_list> is of the form< type:job_id[:job_id][,type:job_id[:job_id]]>

- after:job_id[:job_id...] job can begin execution after the specified jobs have begun execution.
- afterany:job_id[:job_id...] job can begin execution after the specified jobs have terminated.
- afternotok:job_id[:job_id...] job can begin execution after the specified jobs have terminated in some failed state (non-zero exit code, node failure, timed out, etc).
- afterok:job_id[:job_id...] job can begin execution after the specified jobs have successfully executed (ran to completion with an exit code of zero)
Output Environment Variables

The Slurm controller will set the variables in the environment of the batch script

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_JOB_ID, SLURM_JOBID</td>
<td>Both variants return the SLURM JobID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_JOB_ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Account name associated of the job allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_JOB_NUM_NODES</td>
<td>Number of nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_JOB_NODELIST</td>
<td>To convert the Slurm compressed format into a full list: scontrol show hostname $SLURM_JOB_NODELIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_NTASKS</td>
<td>Number of tasks. Example of usage: mpiexec -n $SLURM_TASKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_NNODES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_NPROCS</td>
<td>These variables are only set if the corresponding sbatch option was given. Example of usage: export OMP_NUM_THREADS=$SLURM_CPUS_PER_TASK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_NTASKS_PER_NODE</td>
<td>Count of processors available to the Job: Returned value looks like &quot;96(x128)&quot;. Number of tasks to be initiated on each node. Returned value looks like &quot;8(x128)&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_TASKS_PER_NODE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLURM_PROCID</td>
<td>The MPI rank (or relative process ID) of the current process. Can be used in wrapper scripts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```bash
if [ $SLURM_PROCID ]
  then
    ./master
  else
    ./slave
fi
```

File Patterns

`sbatch` allows for a filename pattern to contain one or more replacement symbols, which are a percent sign "%" followed by a letter

Example: `#SBATCH -o ./%x.%j.out`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%j</td>
<td>jobid of the running job, jobid.stepid of the running job, Job array ID (index)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%J</td>
<td>jobid.stepid of the running job,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%a</td>
<td>User name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%u</td>
<td>Job Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%t</td>
<td>task identifier (rank) relative to current job. This will create a separate IO file per task.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Useful commands

Show the estimated start time of a job: `squeue --start [-u <userID>]`

Guidelines for resource selection
Processing Mode

- Jobs that only use one or at most a few hardware cores perform serial processing and are not supported on SuperMUC-NG. Use the SuperMUC-Cloud for such purposes.
- Bunches of multiple independent tasks can be bundled into one job, using one or more nodes.

Run time limits

- Please note that all job classes impose a maximum run time limit. It can be adjusted downward for any individual job. Since the scheduler uses a backfill algorithm, the better you specify a realistic runtime limit, the better throughput of your job may be achieved.

Islands/Switches

- When a tree topology is used, this defines the maximum count of switches desired for the job allocation and optionally the maximum time to wait for that number of switches. If Slurm finds an allocation containing more switches than the count specified, the job remains pending until it either finds an allocation with desired (lower) switch count or the time limit expires. If there is no switch count limit, there is no delay in starting the job. This trades off better performance vs. shorter wait time in the queue.

Memory Requirements

- The total memory available in user space for the set of nodes requested by the job must not be exceeded.
- The memory used on each individual node must not be exceeded by all tasks run on that node.
- Applications exist for which the memory usage is unsymmetric. In this case it may become necessary to work with a variable number of tasks per node. One relevant scenario is a master-worker scheme where the master may need an order of magnitude more memory and therefore requires a node of its own, while worker nodes can share a node. LRZ provides the “mixed” partition for using thin and fat nodes concurrently.

Disk and I/O Requirements

- The disk and I/O requirements are not controlled by the batch scheduling system, but rely on parallel shared file systems, which provide system-global services with respect to bandwidth - this means that the total I/O bandwidth is shared between all users. The consequence is that all I/O may be significantly slowed down if heavily used by multiple users at the same time, or even - for large scale parallel jobs - by a single user. At present, LRZ can not make any Quality of Service assurance for I/O bandwidth.
- The appropriate usage of the parallel file systems is essential.
- Please consult File Systems of SuperMUC-NG for more detailed technical information.

Licences

- Some jobs may make use of licensed software, either from the LRZ software application stack, or of software installed in the user’s HOME directory. In many cases, the software needs to access a license server because there exist limits on how many instances of the software may run and who may access it at all.
- LRZ is currently not able to manage license contingents. The reason is that a significant additional effort is required, not only with suitable configuration of SLURM, but also with how the license servers are managed. The situation implies that a job will fail if the usage limit of a licensed software is exceeded when the job starts.

Conversion of scripts from LoadLeveler and other Workload Managers table

- see: List of the most common command, environment variables, and job specification options used by the major workload management systems.

Specific Topics (jobfarming, constraints)

- Job farming with SLURM
- List of SLURM Constraints and its Usage

SLURM Documentation

- SLURM Workload Manager at LRZ
- Command/option Summary (two pages)
- Documentation for SLURM at SchedMD
- The manual pages slurm(1), sinfo(1), squeue(1), scontrol(1), scancel(1), svview(1)