

OSCAR Cluster User's Guide  
Software Version 4.1  
Documentation Version 4.1

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# 1 Introduction

OSCAR version 4.1 is a snapshot of the best known methods for building, programming, and using clusters. It consists of a fully integrated and easy to install software bundle designed for high performance cluster computing. Everything needed to install, build, maintain, and use a modest sized Linux cluster is included in the suite, making it unnecessary to download or even install any individual software packages on your cluster.

OSCAR is the first project by the Open Cluster Group. For more information on the group and its projects, visit its website <http://www.OpenClusterGroup.org/>.

More information about OSCAR can be found at the OSCAR home page:

<http://oscar.sourceforge.net/>

Section 2 contains the user installation for OSCAR clusters. Cluster users will find general instructions on how to use the software installed on the OSCAR cluster. Additionally, the licenses and copyrights of each of the individual software packages contained in OSCAR are included in Section 3.

## 2 Individual Packages

The following sections provide general user-level information on the packages installed on OSCAR clusters.

### 2.1 Using C3

#### 2.1.1 Overview

The Cluster Command Control (C3) tools are a suite of cluster tools developed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory that are useful for both administration and application support. The suite includes tools for cluster-wide command execution, file distribution and gathering, process termination, remote shutdown and restart, and system image updates.

A short description of each tool follows:

- `cexec`: general utility that enables the execution of any standard command on all cluster nodes
- `cget`: retrieves files or directories from all cluster nodes
- `ckill`: terminates a user specified process on all cluster nodes
- `cpush`: distribute files or directories to all cluster nodes
- `cpushimage`: update the system image on all cluster nodes using an image captured by the SystemImager tool
- `crm`: remove files or directories from all cluster nodes
- `cshutdown`: shutdown or restart all cluster nodes
- `cnum`: returns a node range number based on node name
- `cname`: returns node names based on node ranges
- `clist`: returns all clusters and their type in a configuration file

The default method of execution for the tools is to run the command on all cluster nodes concurrently. However, a serial version of `cexec` is also provided that may be useful for deterministic execution and debugging. To invoke the serial version of `cexec`, type `cexecs` instead of `cexec`. For more information on how to use each tool, see the man page for the specific tool.

### 2.1.2 Basic File Format

Specific instances of C3 commands identify their compute nodes with the help of *cluster configuration files*: files that name a set of accessible clusters and describe the set of machines in each accessible cluster. `/etc/c3.conf`, the default cluster configuration file, should consist of a list of *cluster descriptor blocks*: syntactic objects that name and describe a single cluster that is accessible to that system's users. The following is an example of a default configuration file that contains exactly one cluster descriptor block: a block that describes a cluster of 64 nodes:

```
cluster cartman {
    cartman-head:node0 #head node
    node[1-64]         #compute nodes
}
```

The cluster tag denotes a new cluster descriptor block. The next word is the name of the cluster (in this example, “cartman”). The first line in the configuration is the head node. The first name is the external interface followed by a colon and then the internal interface (for example, an outside user can login to the cluster by ssh'ing to “cartman-head.mydomain.com”). If only one name is specified, then it is assumed to be both external and internal. Starting on the next line is the node definitions. Nodes can be either ranges or single machines. The above example uses ranges – node1 through node64.

In the case of a node being offline, two tags are used: `exclude` and `dead`. `exclude` sets nodes offline that are declared in a range and `dead` indicates a single node declaration is dead. The below example declares 32 nodes in a range with several offline and then 4 more nodes listed singularly with 2 offline.

```
cluster kenny {
    node0 #head node
    dead placeholder #change command line to 1 indexing
    node[1-32] #first set of nodes
    exclude 30 #offline nodes in the range
    exclude [5-10]
    node100 #single node definition
    dead node101 #offline node
    dead node102
    node103
}
```

One other thing to note is the use of a place holder node. When specifying ranges on the command line a nodes position in the configuration file is relevant. Ranges on the command line are 0 indexed.

For example, in the `cartman` cluster example (first example), `node1` occupies position 0 which may not be very intuitive to a user. Putting a node offline in front of the real compute nodes changes the indexing of the C3 command line ranges. In the `kenny` cluster example (second example) `node1` occupies position 1.

For a more detailed example, see the `c3.conf` man page.

### 2.1.3 Specifying ranges

Ranges can be specified in two ways, one as a range, and the other as a single node. Ranges are specified by the following format:  $m-n$ , where  $m$  is a positive integer (including zero) and  $n$  is a number larger than  $m$ . Single positions are just the position number.

If discontinuous ranges are needed, each range must be separated by a “,”. The range “0-5, 9, 11” would execute on positions 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 11 (nodes marked as `offline` will not participate in execution).

There are two tools used to help manage keeping track of which nodes are at which position: `cname(1)` and `cnum(1)`. `cnum` assumes that you know node names and want to know their position. `cname` takes a range argument and returns the node names at those positions (if no range is specified it assumes that you want all the nodes in the cluster). See their man pages for details of use.

**NOTE:** ranges begin at zero!

### 2.1.4 Machine Definitions

Machine definitions are what C3 uses to specify clusters and ranges on the command line. There are four cases a machine definition can take. First is that one is not specified at all. C3 will execute on all the nodes on the *default cluster* in this case (the `default cluster` is the first cluster in the configuration file). An example would be as follows:

```
$ cexec ls -l
```

the second case is a range on the default cluster. This is in a form of `<:range>`. An example `cexec` would be as follows:

```
$ cexec :1-4,6 ls -l
```

This would execute `ls` on nodes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the default cluster. The third method is specifying a specific cluster. This takes the form of `<cluster_name:>`. An example `cexec` would be as follows:

```
$ cexec cartman: ls -l
```

This would execute `ls` on every node in cluster `cartman`. The fourth (and final) way of specifying a machine definition would be a range on a specific cluster. This takes the form of `<cluster_name:range>`. An example `cexec` would be as follows:

```
$ cexec cartman:2-4,10 ls -l
```

This would execute `ls` on nodes 2, 3, 4, and 10 on cluster `cartman`. These four methods can be mixed on a single command line. for example

```
$ cexec :0-4 stan: kyle:1-5 ls -l
```

is a valid command. it would execute `ls` on nodes 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the default cluster, all of `stan` and nodes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of `kyle` (the `stan` and `kyle` cluster configuration blocks are not shown here). In this way one could easily do things such as add a user to several clusters or read `/var/log/messages` for an event across many clusters. See the `c3-range` man page for more detail.

### 2.1.5 Other Considerations

In most cases, C3 has tried to mimic the standard Linux command it is based on. This is to make using the cluster as transparent as possible. One of the large differences is such as using the interactive options. Because one would not want to be asked yes or no multiple times for each node, C3 will only ask *once* if the interactive option is specified. This is very important to remember if running commands such as “`crm --all -R /tmp/foo`” (recursively delete `/tmp/foo` on every node in every cluster you have access too).

Multiple cluster uses do not necessarily need to be restricted by listing specific nodes; nodes can also be grouped based on role, essentially forming a meta-cluster. For example, if one wishes to separate out PBS server nodes for specific tasks, it is possible to create a cluster called `pbs-servers` and only execute a given command on that cluster. It is also useful to separate nodes out based on things such as hardware (e.g., fast-ether/gig-ether), software (e.g., some nodes may have a specific compiler), or role (e.g., `pbs-servers`).

## 2.2 Using LAM/MPI

LAM (Local Area Multicomputer) is an MPI programming environment and development system for heterogeneous computers on a network. With LAM/MPI, a dedicated cluster or an existing network computing infrastructure can act as a single parallel computer. LAM/MPI is considered to be “cluster friendly,” in that it offers daemon-based process startup/control as well as fast client-to-client message passing protocols. LAM/MPI can use TCP/IP and/or shared memory for message passing.

LAM features a full implementation of MPI-1, and much of MPI-2. Compliant applications are source code portable between LAM/MPI and any other implementation of MPI. In addition to providing a high-quality implementation of the MPI standard, LAM/MPI offers extensive monitoring capabilities to support debugging. Monitoring happens on two levels. First, LAM/MPI has the hooks to allow a snapshot of process and message status to be taken at any time during an application run. This snapshot includes all aspects of synchronization plus datatype maps/signatures, communicator group membership, and message contents (see the XMPI application on the main LAM web site). On the second level, the MPI library is instrumented to produce a cumulative record of communication, which can be visualized either at runtime or post-mortem.

### 2.2.1 Notes about OSCAR’s LAM/MPI Setup

The OSCAR environment is able to have multiple MPI implementations installed simultaneously – see Section 2.8 (page 13) for a description of the `switcher` program.

LAM/MPI is configured on OSCAR to use the Secure Shell (`ssh`) to initially start processes on remote nodes. Normally, using `ssh` requires each user to set up cryptographic keys before being able to execute commands on remote nodes with no password. The OSCAR setup process has already taken care of this step for you. Hence, the LAM command `lamboot` should work with no additional setup from the user.

### 2.2.2 Setting up `switcher` to use LAM/MPI

In order to use LAM/MPI successfully, you must first ensure that `switcher` is set to use LAM/MPI. First, execute the following command:

```
$ switcher mpi --show
```

If the result contains a line beginning with “default” followed by a string containing “lam” (e.g., “lam-7.0.6”), then you can skip the rest of this section. Otherwise, execute the following command:

```
$ switcher mpi --list
```

This shows all the MPI implementations that are available. Choose one that contains the name “lam” (e.g., “lam-7.0.6”) and run the following command:

```
$ switcher mpi = lam-7.0.6
```

This will set all *future* shells to use LAM/MPI. In order to guarantee that all of your login environments contain the proper setup to use LAM/MPI, it is probably safest to logout and log back in again. Doing so will guarantee that all of your interactive shells will have the LAM commands and man pages will be found (i.e., your \$PATH and \$MANPATH environment variables set properly for LAM/MPI).

Hence, you will be able to execute commands such as “mpirun” and “man lamboot” without any additional setup.

### 2.2.3 General Usage

The general scheme of using LAM/MPI is as follows:

1. Use the lamboot command to start up the LAM run-time environment (RTE) across a specified set of nodes. The lamboot command takes a single argument: the filename of a hostfile containing a list of nodes to run on. For example:

```
$ lamboot my_hostfile
```

2. Repeat the following steps as many times as necessary:

- (a) Use the MPI “wrapper” compilers (mpicc for C programs, mpiCC for C++ programs, and mpif77 for fortran programs) to compile your application. These wrapper compilers add in all the necessary compiler flags and then invoke the underlying “real” compiler. For example:

```
$ mpicc myprogram.c -o myprogram
```

- (b) Use the mpirun command to launch your parallel application in the LAM RTE. For example:

```
$ mpirun C myprogram
```

The mpirun command has many options and arguments – see the man page and/or “mpirun -h” for more information.

- (c) If your parallel program fails ungracefully, use the lamclean command to “clean” the LAM RTE and guarantee to remove all instances of the running program.

3. Use the lamhalt command to shut down the LAM RTE. The lamhalt command takes no arguments.

Note that the wrapper compilers are all set to use the corresponding GNU compilers (gcc, g++, and gfortran, respectively). Attempting to use other compilers may run into difficulties because their linking styles may be different than what the LAM libraries expect (particularly for C++ and Fortran compilers).



## 2.2.4 More Information

The LAM/MPI web site (<http://www.lam-mpi.org/>) contains much, much more information about LAM/MPI, including:

- A large Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) list
- Usage tutorials and examples
- Access to the LAM user's mailing list, including subscription instructions and web archives of the list

Make today a LAM/MPI day!

## 2.3 Maui Scheduler

Note that all the URLs in the Maui configuration file (`/opt/maui/maui.cfg`) have since changed since the Maui RPM was created. Look for all Maui scheduler-related URLs under <http://www.clusterresources.com/>.

## 2.4 The OSCAR Password Installer and User Management (OPIUM)

The OPIUM package includes facilities which synchronize the cluster's accounts and configures `ssh` for users. The user account synchronization may only be run by root, and is automatically triggered at regular intervals. OPIUM configures `ssh` such that every user can traverse the cluster securely without entering a password, once logged on to the head node. This is done using `ssh` user keys, in the `.ssh` folder in your home directory. It is not recommended that you make changes here unless you know what you are doing. If you change your password, make sure to change it on the OSCAR head node, because changes propagate to the cluster nodes from there.

## 2.5 Packet Filtering with pfilter

When the **pfilter** packet filtering system is turned on, the default OSCAR settings allow any network communication between the machines in the cluster, and allow `ssh` and `http` access to the cluster main machine from the outside.

Communication between cluster machines and the outside network are limited to outgoing connections only. Incoming network connections to cluster machines are blocked.

To allow outside network connections to ports on the cluster machines, special rules will have to be added to the **pfilter** configuration. See your cluster administrator for help on this.

## 2.6 Parallel Virtual Machine (PVM)

PVM (Parallel Virtual Machine) is a software package that permits a heterogeneous collection of Unix and/or Windows computers hooked together by a network to be used as a single large parallel computer. Thus large computational problems can be solved more cost effectively by using the aggregate power and memory of many computers. The software is very portable. The source, which is available free thru netlib, has been compiled on everything from laptops to CRAYs.

PVM enables users to exploit their existing computer hardware to solve much larger problems at minimal additional cost. Hundreds of sites around the world are using PVM to solve important scientific, industrial, and medical problems in addition to PVM's use as an educational tool to teach parallel programming. With tens of thousands of users, PVM has become the de facto standard for distributed computing world-wide.

## 2.6.1 Using PVM

The default OSCAR installation tests PVM via a Torque/PBS job (see also: Section 2.9 on page 18). However, some users may choose to use PVM outside of this context so a few words on usage may be helpful <sup>1</sup>.

The default location for user executables is `$HOME/pvm3/bin/$PVM_ARCH`. On an IA-32 Linux machine, this is typically of the form: `/home/sgrundy/pvm3/bin/LINUX` (replace “LINUX” with “LINUX64” on IA-64). This is where binaries should be placed so that PVM can locate them when attempting to spawn tasks. This is detailed in the `pvm_intro(1PVM)` manual page when discussing the environment variables `PVM_PATH` and `PVM_WD`.

The “hello world” example shipped with PVM demonstrates how one can compile and run a simple application outside of Torque/PBS. The following screen log highlights this for a standard user *sgrundy* (Solomon Grundy).

```
# Crate default directory for PVM binaries (one time operation)
sgrundy: $ mkdir -p $HOME/pvm3/bin/$PVM_ARCH

# Copy examples to local 'hello' directory
sgrundy: $ cp $PVM_ROOT/examples/hello* $HOME/hello-example
sgrundy: $ cd $HOME/hello-example

# Compile a hello world, using necessary include (-I) and library
# (-L) search path info as well as the PVM3 lib.
sgrundy: $ gcc -I$PVM_ROOT/include hello.c -L$PVM_ROOT/lib/$PVM_ARCH \
> -lpvm3 -o hello
sgrundy: $ gcc -I$PVM_ROOT/include hello_other.c -L$PVM_ROOT/lib/$PVM_ARCH \
> -lpvm3 -o hello_other

# Move the companion that will be spawned to the default
# PVM searchable directory
sgrundy: mv hello_other $HOME/pvm3/bin/$PVM_ARCH
```

At this point you can start PVM, add hosts to the virtual machine and run the application:

```
# Start PVM and add one host "oscardnode1".
sgrundy: $ pvm
pvm> add oscarndode1
add oscarndode1
1 successful

          HOST      DTID
oscardnode1  80000

pvm> quit
quit

Console: exit handler called
pvmd still running.
sgrundy: $

# Run master portion of hello world which contacts the companion.
sgrundy: $ ./hello
i'm t40005
from t80002: hello, world from oscarndode1.localdomain
```

---

<sup>1</sup>Note, the examples in this section assume a shared filesystem, as is used with OSCAR.

```
# Return to the PVM console and terminate ('halt') the virtual machine.
sgrundy: $
sgrundy: $ pvm
pvmd already running
pvm> halt
halt
Terminated
sgrundy: $
```

An alternate method is to use options in the hostfile supplied to pvm when started from the command-line. The advantage to the hostfile options is that you don't have to place your binaries in the default location or edit any ".dot" files. You can compile and run the "hello world" example in this fashion by using a simple hostfile as shown here.

The example below uses the same "hello world" program that was previously compiled, but using a hostfile with the appropriate options to override the default execution and working directory. Remember that the "hello" program exists in the /home/sgrundy/hello-example directory:

```
sgrumpy: $ cat myhostfile
* ep=/home/sgrundy/hello-example wd=/home/sgrundy/hello-example
oscardnode1
```

The options used here are:

- \* – any node can connect
- ep – execution path, here set to local directory
- wd – working directory, here set to local directory
- nodes** – a list of nodes, one per line

Now, we can startup pvm using this myhostfile and run the hello application once again.

```
# Now, we just pass this as an argument to PVM upon startup.
sgrundy: $ pvm myhostfile
pvm> quit
quit
```

```
Console: exit handler called
pvmd still running.
```

```
# The rest is the same as the previous example
sgrundy: $ ./hello
i'm t40005
from t80002: hello, world from oscarndode1.localdomain
```

```
sgrundy: $ pvm
pvmd already running
pvm> halt
halt
Terminated
sgrundy: $
```

## 2.6.2 Other details

The OSCAR installation of PVM makes use of the `env-switcher` package (also see Section 2.8, page 13). This is where the system-wide `$PVM_ROOT`, `$PVM_ARCH` and `$PVM_RSH` environment variable defaults are set. Traditionally, this material was included in each user's ".dot" files to ensure availability with non-interactive shells (e.g. `rsh/ssh`). Through the `env-ewitcher` package, a user can avoid any ".dot" file adjustments by using the `hostfile` directive or default paths for binaries as outlined in the Usage Section 2.6.1. For additional information see also:

- PVM web site: <http://www.csm.ornl.gov/pvm/>
- Manual Pages: `pvm(1)`, `pvm_intro(1)`, `pvmd3(1)`
- Release docs: `$PVM_ROOT/doc/*`

## 2.7 An overview of SIS

The System Installation Suite, or SIS, is a tool for installing Linux systems over a network. It is used in OSCAR to install the client nodes. SIS also provides the database from which OSCAR obtains its cluster configuration information.

The main concept to understand about SIS is that it is an *image based* install tool. An image is basically a copy of all the files that get installed on a client. This image is stored on the server and can be accessed for customizations or updates. You can even `chroot` into the image and perform builds.

Once this image is built, clients are defined and associated with the image. When one of these clients boots using a SIS auto-install environment, either on floppy, CD, or through a network boot, the corresponding image is pulled over the network using `rsync`. Once the image is installed, it is customized with the hardware and networking information for that specific client and it is then rebooted. When booting the client will come up off the local disk and be ready to join the OSCAR cluster.

### 2.7.1 Building a SIS image

Normally, an OSCAR image is built using the **<Build OSCAR Client Image>** button on the OSCAR wizard. This button brings up a panel that is actually directly from the SIS GUI `tksis`. Once the information is filled in, the SIS command `mksimage` is invoked to actually build the image.

In addition to building an image, you can use `tksis` or `mksimage` to delete images as well. Images can take a fair amount of disk space, so if you end up with images that you aren't using, you can delete them to recover some space.

### 2.7.2 Managing SIS clients

Much like the OSCAR image creation, the **<Define OSCAR Clients>** button actually invokes a `tksis` panel. There are a couple of SIS commands that are used to manage the client definitions. `mksirange` is used to define a group of clients. More importantly, `mksimachine` can be used to update client definitions. If, for example, you needed to change the MAC address after replacing one of your clients, you could use `mksimachine`.

### 2.7.3 Maintaining your client software

There are many different ways to maintain the software installed on the client nodes. Since SIS is image based, it allows you to also use an image based maintenance scheme. Basically, you apply updates and

patches to your images and then resync the clients to their respective images. Since `rsync` is used, only the actual data that has changed will be sent over the network to the client. The SIS command `updateclient` can be run on any client to initiate this update<sup>2</sup>.

#### 2.7.4 Additional information

To obtain more detailed information about SIS, please refer to the many man pages that are shipped with SIS. Some of the more popular pages are:

- `tksis`
- `mksiimage`
- `mksidisk`
- `mksirange`
- `mksimachine`
- `systemconfigurator`
- `updateclient`

You can also access the mailing lists and other docs through the sisuite home page, <http://sisuite.org/>.

## 2.8 An overview of `switcher`

Experience has shown that requiring untrained users to manually edit their “dot” files (e.g., `$HOME/.bashrc`, `$HOME/.login`, `$HOME/.logout`, etc.) can result in damaged user environments. Side effects of damaged user environments include:

- Lost and/or corrupted work
- Severe frustration / dented furniture
- Spending large amounts of time debugging “dot” files, both by the user and the system administrator

The OSCAR `switcher` package is an attempt to provide a simple mechanism to allow users to manipulate their environment. The `switcher` package provides a convenient command-line interface to manipulate the inclusion of packages in a user’s environment. Users are not required to manually edit their “dot” files, nor are they required to know what the inclusion of a given package in the environment entails.<sup>3</sup> For example, if a user specifies that they want LAM/MPI in their environment, `switcher` will automatically add the appropriate entries to the `$PATH` and `$MANPATH` environment variables.

Finally, the OSCAR `switcher` package provides a two-level set of defaults: a system-level default and a user-level default. User-level defaults (if provided) override corresponding system-level defaults. This

---

<sup>2</sup>In OSCAR, when using `updateclient` to maintain a cluster, the last step of the wizard must be re-run to keep the system configurations in sync, i.e., re-run “Complete Cluster Setup”.

<sup>3</sup>Note, however, that it was a requirement for the OSCAR `switcher` package that advanced users should not be precluded – in any way – from either not using `switcher`, or otherwise satisfying their own advanced requirements without interference from `switcher`.

allows a system administrator to (for example) specify which MPI implementation users should have in their environment by setting the system-level default. Specific users, however, may decide that they want a different implementation in their environment and set their personal user-level default.

Note, however, that *switcher* does not change the environment of the shell from which it was invoked. This is a critical fact to remember when administrating your personal environment or the cluster. While this may seem inconvenient at first, *switcher* was specifically designed this way for two reasons:

1. If a user inadvertently damages their environment using *switcher*, there is still [potentially] a shell with an undamaged environment (i.e., the one that invoked *switcher*) that can be used to fix the problem.
2. The *switcher* package uses the *modules* package for most of the actual environment manipulation (see <http://modules.sourceforge.net/>). The *modules* package can be used directly by users (or scripts) who wish to manipulate their current environment.

The OSCAR *switcher* package contains two sub-packages: *modules* and *env-switcher*. The *modules* package can be used by itself (usually for advanced users). The *env-switcher* package provides a persistent *modules*-based environment.

### 2.8.1 The *modules* package

The *modules* package (see <http://modules.sourceforge.net/>) provides an elegant solution for individual packages to install (and uninstall) themselves from the current environment. Each OSCAR package can provide a modulefile that will set (or unset) relevant environment variables, create (or destroy) shell aliases, etc.

An OSCAR-ized *modules* RPM is installed during the OSCAR installation process. Installation of this RPM has the following notable effects:

- Every user shell will be setup for *modules* – notably, the commands “*module*” and “*man module*” will work as expected.
- Guarantee the execution of all modulefiles in a specific directory for every shell invocation (including corner cases such as non-interactive remote shell invocation by *rsh/ssh*).

Most users will not use any *modules* commands directly – they will only use the *env-switcher* package. However, the *modules* package can be used directly by advanced users (and scripts).

### 2.8.2 The *env-switcher* package

The *env-switcher* package provides a persistent *modules*-based environment. That is, *env-switcher* ensures to load a consistent set of modules for each shell invocation (including corner cases such as non-interactive remote shells via *rsh/ssh*). *env-switcher* is what allows users to manipulate their environment by using a simple command line interface – not by editing “dot” files.

It is important to note that *using the switcher command alters the environment of all future shells / user environments. switcher does not change the environment of the shell from which it was invoked.* This may seem seem inconvenient at first, but was done deliberately. See the rationale provided at the beginning of this section for the reasons why. If you’re really sure that you know what you’re doing, you can use the “*switcher-reload*” command after changing your *switcher* settings via the *switcher* command. This will change your current shell/environment to reflect your most recent *switcher* settings.

*env-switcher* manipulates four different kinds of entities: tags, attributes, and values.

- *Tags* are used to group similar software packages. In OSCAR, for example, “mpi” is a commonly used tag.
- *Names* are strings that indicate individual software package names in a tag.
- Each tag can have zero or more *attributes*.
- An attribute, if defined, must have a single *value*. An attribute specifies something about a given tag by having an assigned value.

There are a few built-in attributes with special meanings (any other attribute will be ignored by `env-switcher`, and can therefore be used to cache arbitrary values). “default” is probably the most-commonly used attribute – its value specifies which package will be loaded (as such, its value is always a name). For example, setting the “default” attribute on the “mpi” tag to a given value will control which MPI implementation is loaded into the environment.

`env-switcher` operates at two different levels: system-level and user-level. The system-level tags, attributes, and values are stored in a central location. User-level tags, attributes, and values are stored in each user’s `$HOME` directory.

When `env-switcher` looks up entity that it manipulates (for example, to determine the value of the “default” attribute on the “mpi” tag), it attempts to resolve the value in a specific sequence:

1. Look for a “default” attribute value on the “mpi” tag in the user-level defaults
2. Look for a “default” attribute value on the “global” tag in the user-level defaults
3. Look for a “default” attribute value on the “mpi” tag in the system-level defaults
4. Look for a “default” attribute value on the “global” tag in the system-level defaults

In this way, a four-tiered set of defaults can be effected: specific user-level, general user-level, specific system-level, and general system-level.

The most common `env-switcher` commands that users will invoke are:

1. `switcher --list`

List all available tags.

2. `switcher <tag> --list`

List all defined attributes for the tag `<tag>`.

3. `switcher <tag> = <value> [--system]`

A shortcut nomenclature to set the “default” attribute on `<tag>` equal to the value `<value>`. If the `--system` parameter is used, the change will affect the system-level defaults; otherwise, the user’s personal user-level defaults are changed.

4. `switcher <tag> --show`

Show the all attribute / value pairs for the tag `<tag>`. The values shown will be for attributes that have a resolvable value (using the resolution sequence described above). Hence, this output may vary from user to user for a given `<tag>` depending on the values of user-level defaults.

```
5. switcher <tag> --rm-attr <attr> [--system]
```

Remove the attribute `<attr>` from a given tag. If the `--system` parameter is used, the change will affect the system level defaults; otherwise, the user's personal user-level defaults are used.

Section 2.8.3 shows an example scenario using the `switcher` command detailing how to change which MPI implementation is used, both at the system-level and user-level.

See the man page for `switcher(1)` and the output of `switcher --help` for more details on the `switcher` command.

### 2.8.3 Which MPI do you want to use?

OSCAR has a generalized mechanism to both set a system-level default MPI implementation, and also to allow users to override the system-level default with their own choice of MPI implementation.

This allows multiple MPI implementations to be installed on an OSCAR cluster (e.g., LAM/MPI and MPICH), yet still provide unambiguous MPI implementation selection for each user such that “`mpicc foo.c -o foo`” will give deterministic results.

### 2.8.4 Setting the system-level default

The system-level default MPI implementation can be set in two different (yet equivalent) ways:

1. During the OSCAR installation, the GUI will prompt asking which MPI should be the system-level default. This will set the default for all users on the system who do not provide their own individual MPI settings.
2. As `root`, execute the command:

```
# switcher mpi --list
```

This will list all the MPI implementations available. To set the system-level default, execute the command:

```
# switcher mpi = name --system
```

where “name” is one of the names from the output of the `--list` command.

**NOTE:** System-level defaults for `switcher` are currently propagated to the nodes on a periodic basis. If you set the system-level MPI default, you will either need to wait until the next automatic “push” of configuration information, or manually execute the `/opt/sync_files/bin/sync_files` command to push the changes to the compute nodes.

**NOTE:** Using the `switcher` command to change the default MPI implementation will modify the `PATH` and `MANPATH` for all *future* shell invocations – it does *not* change the environment of the shell in which it was invoked. For example:

```
# which mpicc  
/opt/lam-1.2.3/bin/mpicc  
# switcher mpi = mpich-4.5.6 --system  
# which mpicc
```



```
/opt/lam-1.2.3/bin/mpicc
# bash
# which mpicc
/opt/mpich-4.5.6/bin/mpicc
```

If you wish to have your current shell reflect the status of your switcher settings, you must run the “switcher-reload” command. For example:

```
# which mpicc
/opt/lam-1.2.3/bin/mpicc
# switcher mpi = mpich-4.5.6 --system
# which mpicc
/opt/lam-1.2.3/bin/mpicc
# switcher-reload
# which mpicc
/opt/mpich-4.5.6/bin/mpicc
```

Note that this is *only* necessary if you want to change your current environment. All new shells (including scripts) will automatically get the new switcher settings.

### 2.8.5 Setting the user-level default

Setting a user-level default is essentially the same as setting the system-level default, except without the `--system` argument. This will set the user-level default instead of the system-level default:

```
$ switcher mpi = lam-1.2.3
```

Using the special name `none` will indicate that no module should be loaded for the `mpi` tag. It is most often used by users to specify that they do not want a particular software package loaded.

```
$ switcher mpi = none
```

Removing a user default (and therefore reverting to the system-level default) is done by removing the default attribute:

```
$ switcher mpi --show
user:default=mpich-1.2.4
system:exists=true
$ switcher mpi --rm-attr default
$ switcher mpi --show
system:default=lam-6.5.6
system:exists=true
```

### 2.8.6 Use switcher with care!

`switcher` immediately affects the environment of all future shell invocations (including the environment of scripts). To get a full list of options available, read the `switcher(1)` man page, and/or run `switcher --help`.

## 2.9 Using The Torque Resource Manager and Maui Scheduler

The Torque architecture consists of three major components:

- The Torque server. This runs on the OSCAR head node. It controls the submission and running of jobs.
- The Maui scheduler. This takes care of scheduling jobs across the cluster according sophisticated algorithms.
- A “mom” daemon on each cluster node. The moms are responsible for actually starting and stopping jobs on the client nodes.

### 2.9.1 Torque Commands

All Torque commands can be found under `/opt/pbs/bin` on the OSCAR head node. There are man pages available for these commands, but here are the most popular with some basic options:

- `qsub`: submits job to Torque
- `qdel`: deletes Torque job
- `qstat [-n]`: displays current job status and node associations
- `pbsnodes [-a]`: displays node status
- `pbsdsh`: distributed process launcher

### 2.9.2 Submitting a Torque Job

The `qsub` command is not necessarily intuitive. Here are some handy tips to know:

- Be sure to read the `qsub` man page.
- `qsub` only accepts a script filename for a target.
- The target script cannot take any command line arguments.
- For parallel jobs, the target script is only launched on ONE node. Therefore the script is responsible for launching all processes in the parallel job.
- One method of launching processes is to use the `pbsdsh` command within the script used as `qsub`'s target. `pbsdsh` will launch its target on all allocated processors and nodes (specified as arguments to `qsub`). Other methods of parallel launch exist, such as `mpirun`, included with each of the MPI packages.
- Job parameters can be specified to `qsub` on the command line, or within the submitted script. You can get a good start by looking at examples provided by the OSCAR test suite. Ask your system administrator if you would like to see these. They can likely be found in the home directory of the “`oscartst`” user.

Here is a sample `qsub` command line:

```
$ qsub -N my_jobname -e my_stderr.txt -o my_stdout.txt -q workq -l \
      nodes=X:ppn=Y:all,walltime=1:00:00 my_script.sh
```

Here is the contents of the `script.sh` file:

```
#!/bin/sh

echo Launchnode is `hostname`
pbsdsh /path/to/my_executable

# All done
```

Alternatively, you can specify most of the `qsub` parameters in `script.sh` itself:

```
$ qsub -l nodes=X:ppn=Y:all,walltime=1:00:00 script.sh
```

Here is the contents of the `script.sh` file:

```
#!/bin/sh
#PBS -N my_jobname
#PBS -o my_stdout.txt
#PBS -e my_stderr.txt
#PBS -q workq

echo Launchnode is `hostname`
pbsdsh /path/to/my_executable

# All done
```

Notes about the above examples:

- “all” is an optional specification of a node attribute, or “resource”.
- “workq” is a default queue name that is used in OSCAR clusters.
- 1:00:00 is in HH:MM:SS format (although leading zeros are optional).

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Authors:  J. J. Dongarra, G. E. Fagg, G. A. Geist,
          J. A. Kohl, R. J. Manchek, P. Mucci,
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