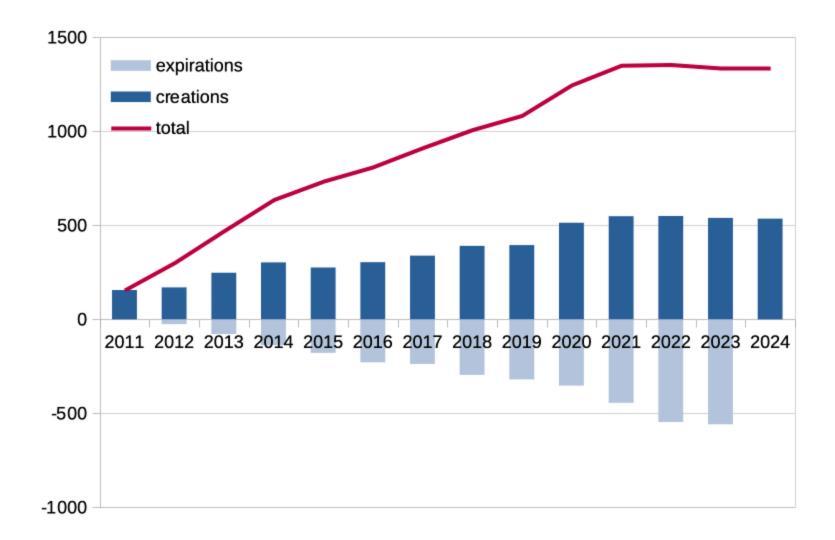
Help us help you

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You, the CÉCI users, are legion

5000+ Accounts created since 2011



We, the CÉCI administrators, are a small team

- UCLouvain: CISM (4.4)
- ULiège: nicadm (2.5)
- UNamur: PTCI (2)
- UMons: CMN (1)
- ULB: HPC team (2)



- provide as much uptime as possible for the CÉCI infrastructure (a.o.)
- A accommodate a wide spectrum of jobs
- 💷 maximize resource (CPUs, GPUs, memory) utilization
- 🕜 minimize turnaround for your jobs

How can you help us?

- 1. play along with others
- 2. prepare your interactions with us
- 3. be demanding with yourself

play along with others



Know the rules

- the rules of your university
- the rules of the university hosting the cluster you are using
- the rules of CÉCI: https://www.ceci-hpc.be/faq.html#2.5
- do not harm security
 - do not share secrets
 - do not give access to the clusters to others

The rules exist so that everyone's data are safe and secure

Be cooperative

- agree to be registered to mailing lists for announcements related to the infrastructure or events we organise (a dozen email per year) and **read the emails**
- participate in the ceci user days, take the surveys
- **acknowledge** the CÉCI and other providers in your publications that use their infrastructure

All this is important when requesting funding for the clusters

🗞 Do not game the system

- when we enforce something on users it is always to ensure fairness among users
- more constrains hinders performances and harms complex workflows
- do not stalk other users their science is as important as yours

Solution Series In the second series of the second second series of the second second

Be thoughtful of others

solution avoid problem-generating workflows:

- Running anything CPU-intensive on the head node
- Issuing many requests per unit of time to the scheduler
- Submitting large amounts of jobs without testing
- Performing excessive I/O on a global filesystem rather than on a local filesystem
- Storing large number of small files rather than consolidating them
- Leaving typos in the email options
- Leaving data on the scratch for ever

Be thoughtful of others

6 do not waste resources, e.g. with

- jobs whose output is discarded because of misconfiguration
- jobs whose output is unsaved due to file manipulation error
- jobs under-using the resources requested because of misconfiguration
- jobs under-using resources due to bad scaling
- jobs sitting idle waiting for interactive commands
- jobs whose results are lost because of hardware failure

Be thoughtful of others

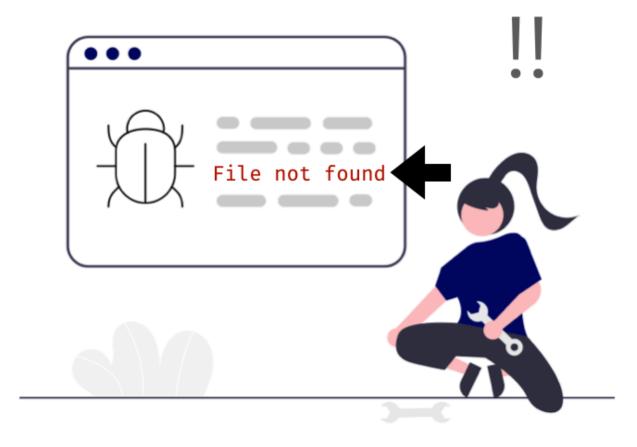
- avoid problem-generating workflows
- do not waste resources

Cooperation is what keeps the cluster running

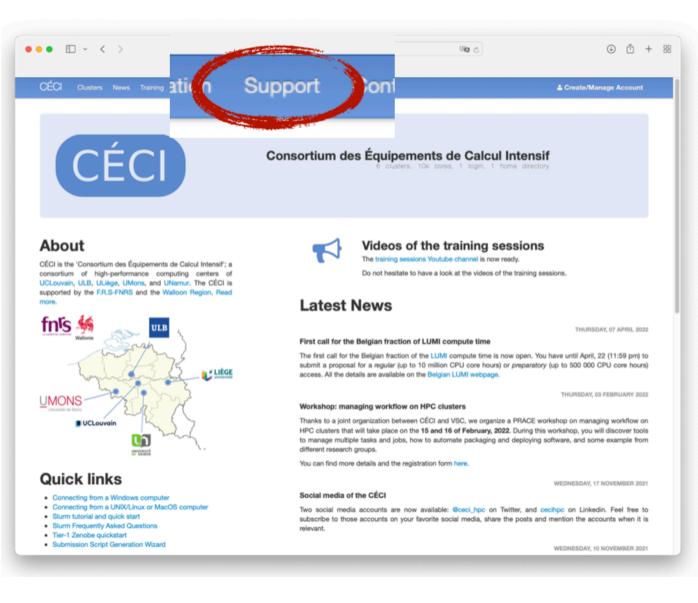
prepare your interactions with us



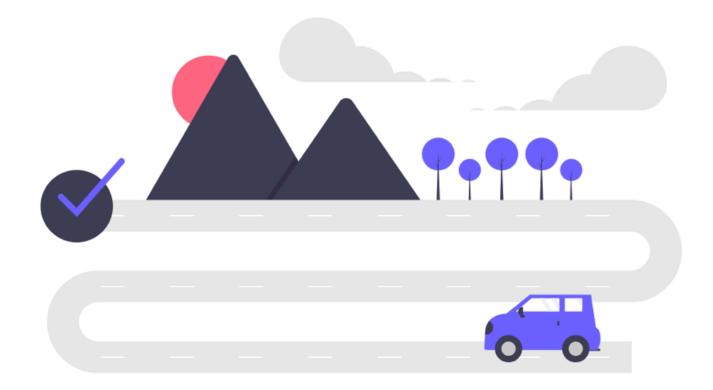




2. Use the correct channel



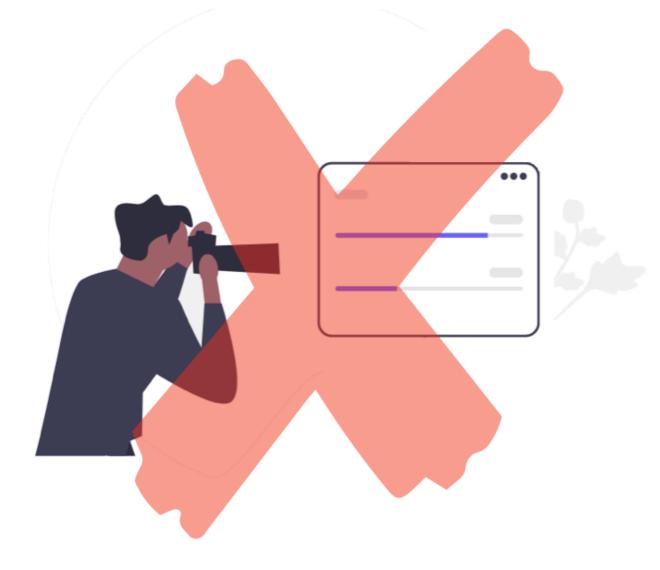




1 4. Provide all important information ("five W")

- ^A Who: what is your login?
- # What: what job ID, what file, what modules?
- (b) When: on which date, at what time?
- 🖧 Where: which cluster, which directory?
- **Why**: what is the problem?

5. Give the exact error (copy/paste from terminal)



be demanding with yourself



There are certain tasks you can do by yourself

- install software (modules included)
- change permissions back after an error, sharing files among users
- remove a failing .bashrc
- change group ownership
- join a Tier-1 project
- fix quota exceedance

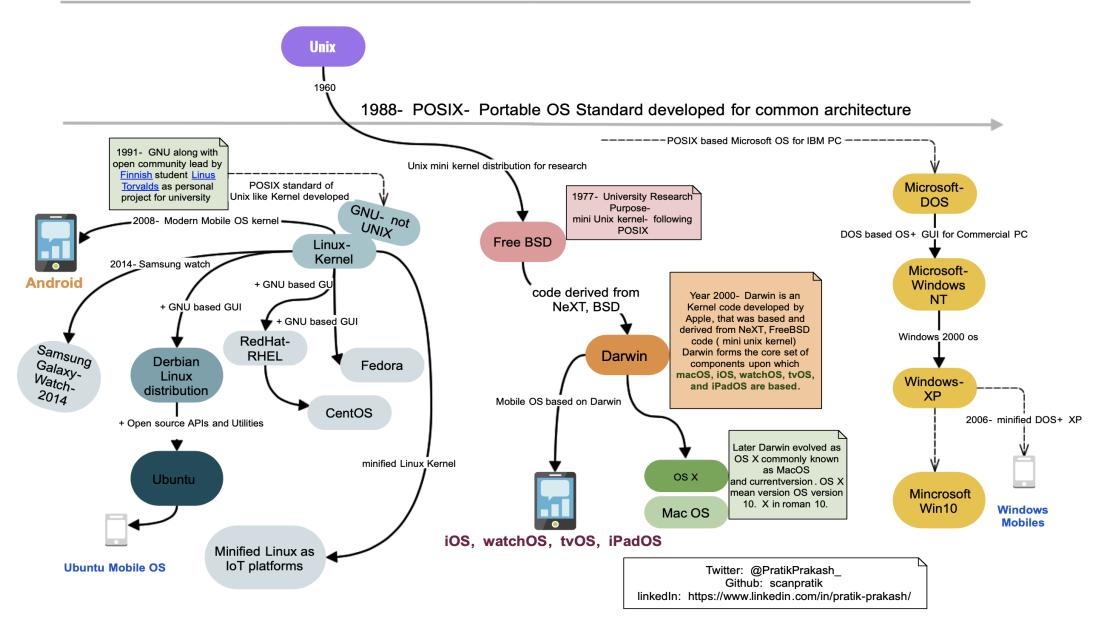
Some you MUST do

take responsibility for backups of your files

Learn the basics before you use the clusters

- (Basics of **Operating systems**
- **Description** Basics of **Text user interfaces and the Terminal**
- 🛠 Basics of **Programming**

Evolution of Modern Operating Platforms



If Linux is entirely new to you, please read

https://www.linux.com/what-is-linux/

- 5-minutes read
- addresses the basics
- offers links to further documentation

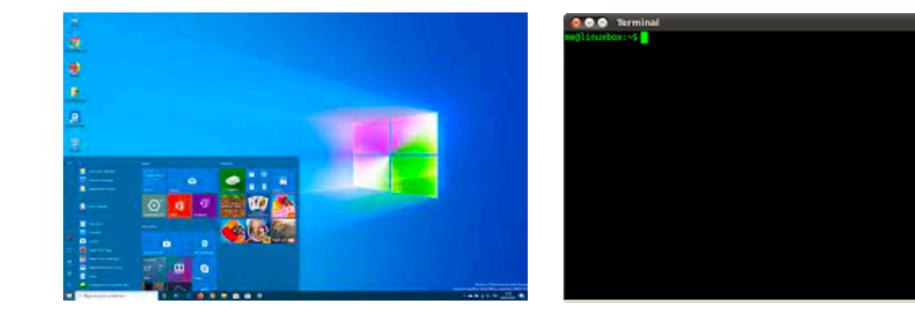
And attend the next sessions.

Operating system, OS

- organises access to resources inside a computer
- allows starting programs, accessing files, etc.
- interacts with the user through:
 - the desktop (GUI)
 - the terminal (CLI)

Operating systems User Application **Operating system** Hardware **Common features** Process management · Interrupts · Memory management · File system · Device drivers · Networking · Security · I/O

The desktop vs the terminal



Interacting with the *shell* in the *terminal*:

- we type "simplified" sentences after the prompt in the terminal
- we press the Enter key when we have finished our sentence
- the *shell* interprets the sentence and act accordingly
- we wait for the response, which is then displayed in the *terminal*
- and we start again with another sentence

On the compute servers, the shell is called bash

The Bash shell gives access to

- a set of basic shell commands
- a set of command-line tools (GNU)
- a rudimentary programming syntax

If the terminal is entirely new to you, please read

https://frontend.turing.edu/lessons/module-1/getting-around-in-the-terminal.html

and

https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/a-beginners-guide-to-the-windows-command-line/

- 15-minutes read in total
- addresses the basics
- offers links to further documentation

And then attend the next sessions.

About programming

Concept

Writing instructions for the computer in a human-comprehensible language that can be univoquely translated into a computer-understandable language.

"write 'hello' on the screen" -> echo hello -> 10100101011010101001011...

About programming

Basic constructs

- Variables: type, scope, assignment, and operators
- Conditionals: if-then, if-then-else
- Loops: for, while, etc.
- Functions: call, parameter, return value, side effects

If programming is new to you, please read

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basics-of-computer-programming-for-beginners/

- 10-minutes read
- addresses the basics
- offers links to further documentation

before you attend the next sessions.

Help us help you

play along others for maximum science per Watt

prepare your interactions with us for most efficient support

be demanding with yourself for getting the most of the resources

