Setting up Queue Systems

with TORQUE & Maui

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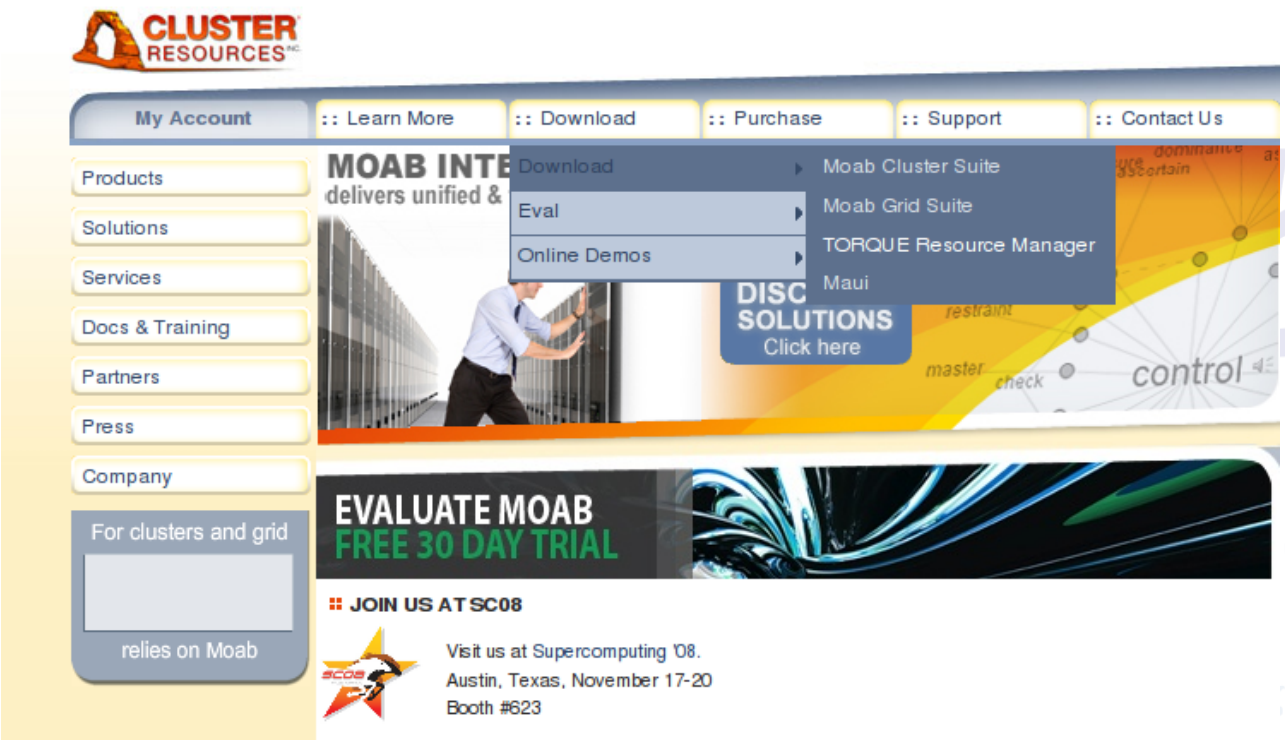
Outline

TORQUE Source Code

TORQUE is available from `www.clusterresources.com`



Building TORQUE

- **`configure --prefix=/whatever/you/like`**
  `make`
  `make install`
- not very clean, actually:
  quite a lot of important files go into `/var/spool`
  — including configuration files!

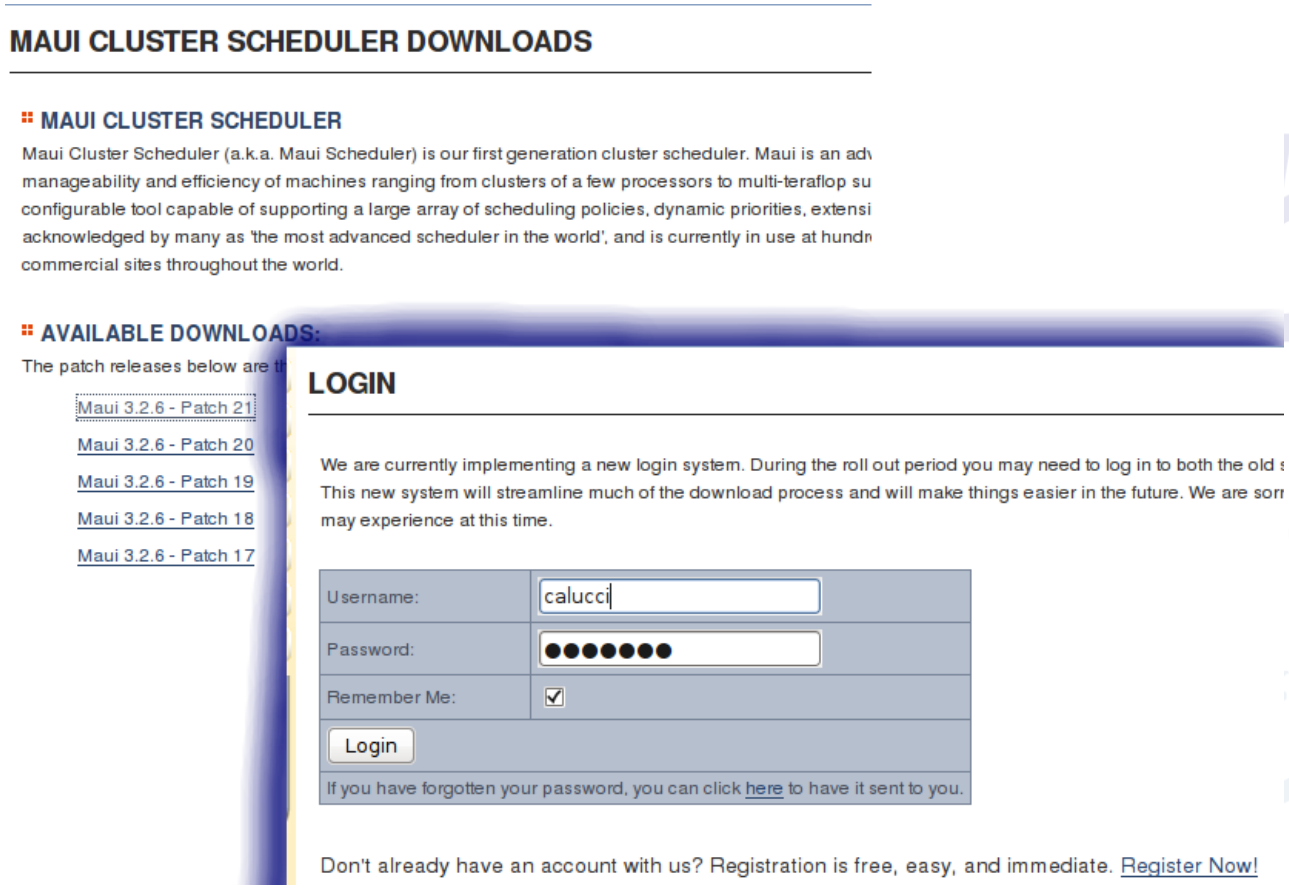
You can build only the server or MOM components, just tell **`--disable-mom`** or **`--disable-server`**

My favorite install uses a directory that is shared among the masternode and the computing nodes, so that I need to build only once.

Maui Source Code

Maui too is available from `www.clusterresources.com`

You need to register to their site to download the code, and they *may* contact you later and ask what are you going to do with their software (and offer commercial support for it)



Building Maui

- same «`configure; make; make install`»
- maui build system need to know where TORQUE has been installed
- again, important files go into `/var/spool`

TORQUE Common Configuration Files

- `pbs_environment` contains the environment variables for TORQUE; any minimal set will do e.g.

```
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin
LANG=en_US
```

- `server_name` contains the «official» name of the machine where `pbs_server` runs (this is usually your master node)
  The server name must be identical to the FQDN e.g.

```
cerbero.hpc.sissa.it
```

Both these files reside in the spool directory (`/var/spool/torque`)

`pbs_server` configuration

The `nodes` file

`server_priv/nodes` contains the list of available computing nodes and a list of attributes for each node.

node name	*# of CPUs*	*«features» (list of arbitrary strings, can be used later to select a node type)*
node01	np=2	opteron myri
node02	np=2	opteron myri
...		
node51	np=4	opteron IB
node52	np=4	opteron IB

`pbs_server` configuration

Creating the Configuration Database

The bulk of `pbs_server` configuration is written in a (binary) database. You first need to create the empty database with

```
pbs_server -t create
```

This will destroy any existing configuration, create the empty database and start a `pbs_server`.

Configuration can then be edited using the `qmgr` tool. Configuration data are written to `server_priv/serverdb` as well as in various other files.

`pbs_server` configuration

Security Note

`qmgr` doesn't actually edit the configuration database. It only sends configuration commands to `pbs_server` which in turn writes the configuration.

This means that:

- you need a running **`pbs_server`** to use **`qmgr`** (no big issue)
- the `pbs_server` process needs write access to its own configuration files
  this is usually considered very bad in any security-conscious environment – unfortunately no easy workarounds are available

pbs_server configuration

Sample Configuration

```
[root@borg]# qmgr
Qmgr:  create queue batch
Qmgr:  set queue batch queue_type = Execution
Qmgr:  set queue batch resources_max.walltime = 01:00:00
Qmgr:  set queue batch resources_default.nodes = 1
Qmgr:  set queue batch resources_default.walltime = 00:01:00
Qmgr:  set queue batch enabled = True
Qmgr:  set queue batch started = True
Qmgr:  set server managers = maui@borg.cluster
Qmgr:  set server managers += root@borg.cluster
Qmgr:  set server operators = maui@borg.cluster
Qmgr:  set server operators += root@borg.cluster
```

One of the most common configuration issues, that prevents the batch system from running any job, involves missing or incorrect `set server managers` and/or `set server operators` lines.

pbs_mom configuration

pbs_mom configuration can be fairly minimal, the only thing the Mom needs to know is the hostname where pbs_server is running on.
Useful additions include log configuration, how to handle user file copy and which filesystem to monitor for available space.

mom_priv/config:

```
$clienthost  master.hpc
$logevent    0x7f
$usecp       *:/home /home
size[fs=/local_scratch]
```

Maui Configuration

How to Connect to Resource Manager

- simpler approach: a single configuration file (`maui.cfg`)
- Maui needs to know what RM to connect to and how

```
SERVERHOST              borg.cluster
RMCFG[BORG.CLUSTER]     TYPE=PBS
RMPOLLINTERVAL          00:00:30
SERVERPORT              42559
SERVERMODE              NORMAL
ADMIN1                  root
```

Maui Configuration

Job Prioritization

Job priority is recomputed at each scheduler iteration, according to site-defined parameters. If no parameters are set only queue time is taken into account, i.e. the scheduling is strictly FIFO.

Priority components include:

- **Queue Time**: how long the job has been idle in the queue
- **Credentials**: a static priority can be assigned on a user, group, queue basis
- **Fair Share**: historical usage data
- **Resources** requested for the job

Maui Configuration

Job Prioritization: Queue Time and Credentials

```
QUEUETIMEWEIGHT    1
XFACTORWEIGHT      10
CLASSCFG[batch]    PRIORITY=1
CLASSCFG[fast]     PRIORITY=1000
GROUPCFG[guests]   PRIORITY=1
GROUPCFG[users]    PRIORITY=1000
GROUPCFG[devel]    PRIORITY=10000
USERCFG[DEFAULT]   PRIORITY=2000
USERCFG[luser1]    PRIORITY=0
```

Maui Configuration

Job Prioritization: Fair Share

The FS priority component must be explicitly enabled by setting its weight to a non-zero value.

FSINTERVAL	86400	*duration of each FS window*
FSDEPTH	30	*number of FS windows*
FSDECAY	0.90	*decay factor applied to older FS windows*
FSWEIGHT	1	
FSGROUPWEIGHT	240	
FSUSERWEIGHT	10	

Maui Configuration

Job Prioritization: Fair Share

Usage targets can be set on a per-user, per-group and per-queue basis.

```
USERCFG[DEFAULT]   FSTARGET=1
GROUPCFG[users]    FSTARGET=30
GROUPCFG[devel]    FSTARGET=40
```

You can set also FS floors or caps so that priority is affected only when usage drops below the floor or goes above the cap:

`GROUPCFG[guests]`	`FSTARGET=5-`	*give a negative priority component if usage is above 5%*
`USERCFG[master]`	`FSTARGET=20+`	*give a priority boost if usage is below 20%*

Prologue & Epilogue scripts

`pbs_mom` looks for scripts in its configuration directory `mom_priv`. If found, the `prologue` script is executed just before job start and the `epilogue` script at job termination. The `prologue` script performs any initialization that is requered on the node for the job to run, while the `epilogue` undoes the modifications.

`/etc/security/access.conf`

before `prologue`		*after* `prologue`
`-:ALL EXCEPT root:ALL` *disallows login to everybody except root, from anywhere*	$\longrightarrow$	`-:ALL EXCEPT root someuser:ALL` *now allows* `someuser` *to login*

momctl

Query and control remote `pbs_mom`:

```
# momctl -d3 -h i602
Host:  i602/i602.hpc Server:  master.hpc Version:  1.2.0p6
 HomeDirectory:              /var/spool/PBS/mom_priv
 MOM active:                 6907718 seconds
 Last Msg From Server:       213582 seconds (DeleteJob)
 Last Msg To Server:         1 seconds
 Server Update Interval:     45 seconds
 Init Msgs Received:         10 hellos/2 cluster-addrs
 Init Msgs Sent:             190 hellos
 LOGLEVEL:                   0 (use SIGUSR1/SIGUSR2 to adjust)
 Communication Model:        RPP
 TCP Timeout:                20 seconds
 Prolog Alarm Time:          300 seconds
 Alarm Time:                 0 of 10 seconds
 Trusted Client List:        ...
 JobList:                    NONE
diagnostics complete
```

checknode

Check who is doing what on a node and show node capabilities

```
# checknode a034
checking node a034
State:  Busy (in current state for 1:13:38:12)
Configured Resources:  PROCS: 2 MEM: 3949M SWAP: 7242M DISK:
59G
Utilized Resources:  PROCS: 2 DISK: 10G
Dedicated Resources:  PROCS: 2
Opsys:  DEFAULT Arch:  [NONE]
Speed:  1.00 Load:  2.000 (ProcSpeed:  2600)
Network:  [DEFAULT]
Features:  [myri][opteron][opteron-sc]...
Attributes:  [Batch]
Classes:  [smp2 2:2][smp4 2:2][mpi4 0:2][mpi8 2:2]...
Total Time:  25:14:33:36 Active:  25:04:53:26 (98.43%)
Reservations:
Job '30069'(x2) -1:13:38:44 -> 2:10:20:16 (3:23:59:00)

JobList:  30069
```

"That's all Folks!"

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