

Lab 1

Stampede Orientation

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Part 0 – Grab the Lab Files

- Login to Stampede

```
$ ssh <username>@stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
```

- Change to your \$WORK directory:

```
$ cdw
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
$ module list
```

- Untar the file lab1.tar file (in ~train00) into your directory:

```
$ tar xvf ~train00/lab1.tar
```

- Move into the newly created lab1 directory:

```
$ cd lab1 # first char is lower case "L"; last is a one
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
$ ls
```

Part 1 – Run an MPI Batch Job (sbatch)

- Compile the mpipi program:

```
$ mpicc mpipi.c -o mpipi
```

- Open the batch script in an editor to see if you need to change it:

```
$ nano lab1batch      # or vi, or emacs, or just cat lab1batch
```

```
<< you shouldn't need any changes >>
```

- Launch the batch job

```
$ sbatch lab1batch
```

- Monitor the job's status (when done, command will return nothing):

```
$ squeue -u <username>
```

```
$ showq | more      # hit space bar to advance
```

```
$ squeue | more     # hit space bar to advance
```

- When job completes, take a look at results:

```
$ ls                # Note presence/names of output files
```

```
$ more mpipi.xxxxx.out # "xxxxx" is your job's jobid
```

```
$ more mpipi.xxxxx.err # "xxxxx" is your job's jobid
```

Part 2 – An Interactive Session (srun)

- Launch a one-node interactive session in the development queue

```
$ srun -n 16 -t 00:15:00 -p development --pty /bin/bash -l  
# last char is lower case "el"
```

if system asks for a project code, modify the call by adding the following flag:

```
-A 20130919HPC (registration through TACC portal)
```

```
-A TG-TRA120007 (registration through XSEDE portal)
```

- When session begins, compile hello.F90* from compute node:

```
$ ifort -openmp hello.F90 -o hello
```

- Run the code:

```
$ ./hello # you're on a compute node, not a login node
```

- Set OpenMP threads and try again

```
$ export OMP_NUM_THREADS=4
```

```
$ ./hello
```

*Note: the capital "F" in the suffix allows the compiler to interpret correctly the macros in the source code. If the suffix were "f90" the compilation would require a "-cpp" flag.

Part 3 – Run MIC App from the Host

- While on the compute node, recompile to produce "native MIC" code (compilers are not visible from the MIC):

```
$ ifort -mmic -openmp hello.F90 -o helloMIC
```

- Launch the MIC code from the host:

```
$ ./helloMIC
```

Note: the program reports 244 “processors” because each MIC core has four hardware threads. It may not be efficient to run this many threads.

- From the host, modify the MIC thread count and try again:

```
$ export MIC_OMP_NUM_THREADS=60
```

```
$ export MIC_ENV_PREFIX=MIC
```

```
$ ./helloMIC
```

Part 4 – Visit the MIC

- First note the full path to your working directory:
`$ echo $WORK # you'll need this info when you get to the MIC`
- Go the MIC using ssh:
`$ ssh mic0 # the "zero" identifies the MIC card`
- Move into the lab1 directory with explicit cd (alias and env variable not avail):
`$ cd /work/12345/yourname #replace with your own path, see above`
`$ cd lab1`
- Run your MIC code:
`$./helloMIC`
- Change the MIC's thread count and run code again (don't use "MIC" prefix):
`$ export OMP_NUM_THREADS=25`
`$./helloMIC`
- Return to host, then end srun session as desired:
`$ exit # to return to host`
`$ exit # to end srun session`