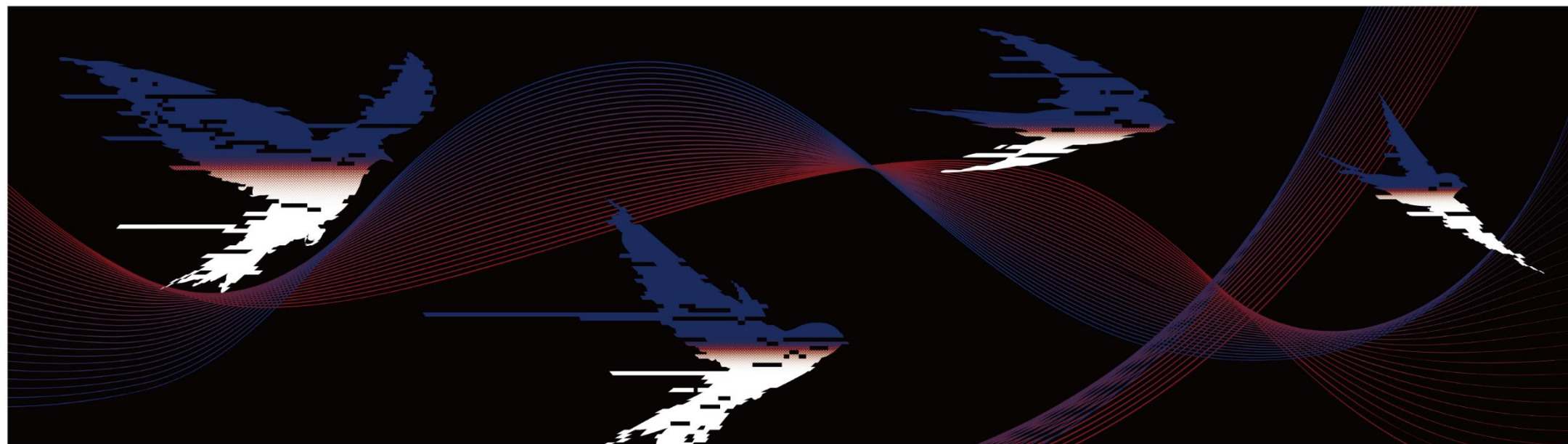


Introduction to TSUBAME (Linux basics)



Contents

- Overview of TSUBAME4
- Introduction of Linux
- File operation
- Various commands
- Run programs on compute node (Job Submission)
- User environment

Overview of TSUBAME4

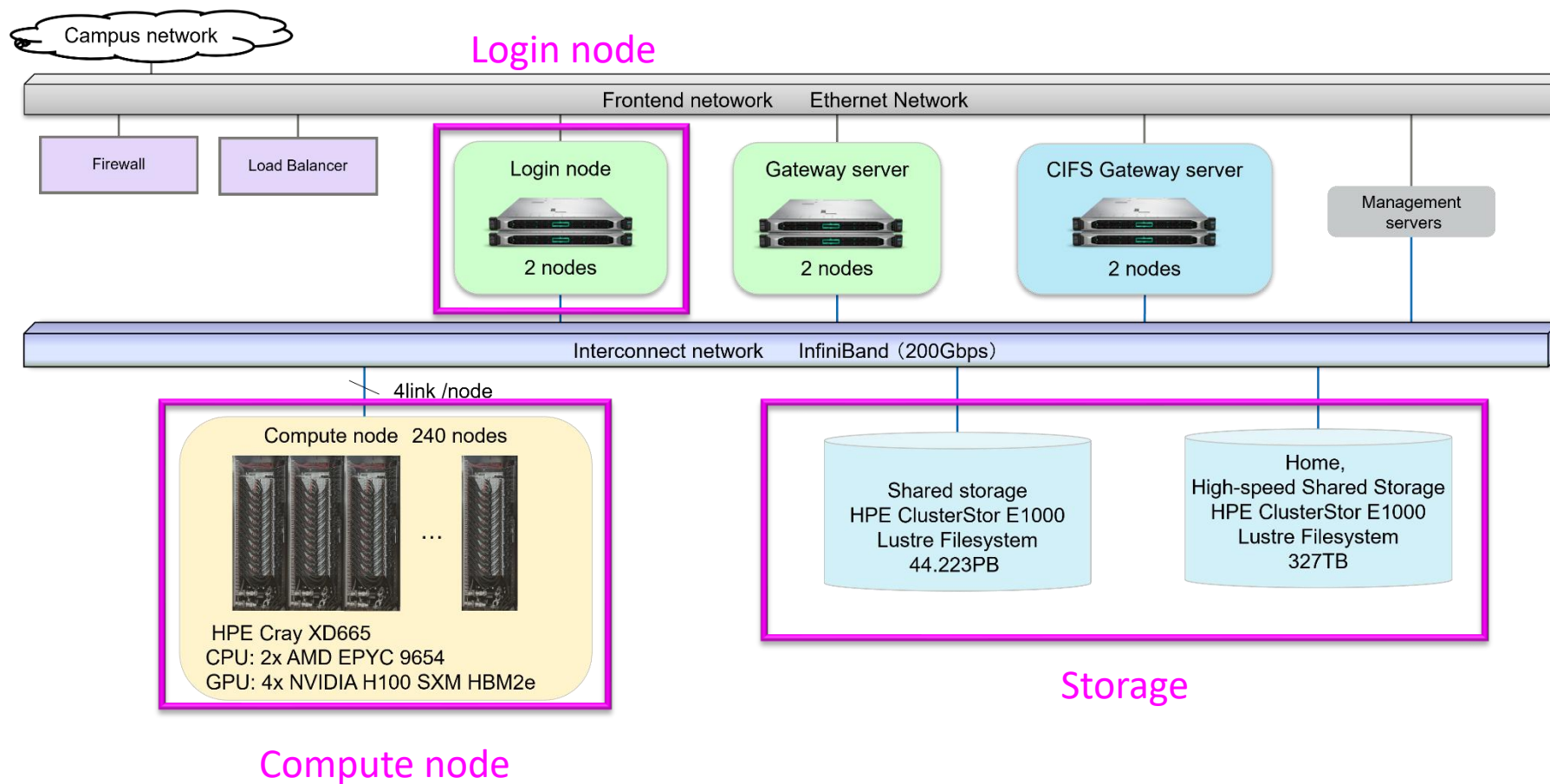
- System details
- Commercial applications
- Provided services
- Getting Started
- Usage of compute node
- T4 web page introduction

TSUBAME4

- TSUBAME4 is the supercomputer introduced on April 1st, 2024.
- Total 960 GPUs (NVIDIA H100)
- Theoretical computing performance
 - double precision performance (FP64) : 66.8 PFLOPS
 - half precision performance (FP32) : 952 PFLOPS
- Total memory capacity : 180 TiB
- Total SSD Capacity: 327TB
- Total HDD Capacity: 44.2PB
- 200 Gbps High speed network (inside T4 system)
- As a new utility, users can use computing resources through Web browser (Open OnDemand).
 - Various resource selection from 4 cores to high parallel computing / multiple GPUs for per job.
 - Obviously, the standard method (SSH) is provided.
- Programs developed at TSUBAME3 can be used without any changes.
 - Combination of x86_64 CPU x NVIDIA GPU x Linux OS

*1 TiB = 2^{40} B = 1,099,511,627,776 B

T4 System architecture



System details - Compute node

- HPE Cray XD665 240 nodes

Item	Specification
CPU	AMD EPYC 9654 (2.4GHz) × 2CPU
# of cores/threads	96 cores / 192 threads × 2CPU
Memory size	768GiB
GPU	NVIDIA H100 SXM5 94GB HBM2e × 4
SSD	1.92TB NVMe U.2 SSD
Interconnect	InfiniBand NDR200 200Gbps × 4



System details - Storage and SW

- Storage

Areas	Mount point	Capacity	Filesystem
High-speed storage area Home directory (SSD)	/gs/fs /home	372TB	Lustre
Large-scale storage area Common application deployment (HDD)	/gs/bs /apps	44.2PB	Lustre
Local scratch area	/local	1.92TB/node	xfs (SSD)

- Software

- OS:Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server 9.4
- Commercial applications (see the following page)

Commercial applications

Software	description
ANSYS	Analysis Software
ANSYS/Fluent	Analysis Software
ANSYS/LS-DYNA	Analysis Software
ABAQUS/ABAQUS CAE	Analysis Software
Gaussian	Quantum chemistry calculation program
GaussView	Quantum chemistry calculation program Pre-Post tool
AMBER	Molecular dynamics calculation program
Materials Studio	Chemical Simulation Software
Discovery Studio	Chemical Simulation Software
Mathematica	Mathematical Processing Software
COMSOL	Analysis Software
Schrodinger	Chemical Simulation Software
MATLAB	Numerical calculation software
Arm Forge	Debugger
Intel oneAPI Compiler	Compiler, Development tool
NVIDIA HPC SDK Compiler	Compiler, Development tool

Activation is required for each application before use.

Activation can be done on T4 portal with TSUBAME point.

In a job session, environment for each application will be configured by module command.

Commercial applications except for Gaussian, debugger and compiler are for users on-campus.

Provided services

- Compute node
 - TSUBAME4 provides 240 nodes. (HPE Cray XD665)
- Storage
 - home directory (up to 25GiB for each user) : [for free](#)
 - home directory for each user is located in `/home/[0-9]/username`.
 - Accessible from all nodes on the system.
 - High-speed/Large-scale storage area : [paid service \(TSUBAME point required\)](#)
 - Group disk area composed of Lustre file system
 - High-speed storage -> SSD, Large-scale storage -> HDD
 - Scratch area (SSD) : for free (available in running job)
 - Local scratch area
 - Shared scratch area

Paid Services in TSUBAME4

- Run jobs on compute node (pay-as-you-go)
- Compute node reservation
- 1-month node reservation (flat-rate system) <-- New
- Commercial applications used in T4 system (monthly payment) <-- New
- Parts of Commercial applications used in campus (annual payment) <-- New
- Group Disk

- When you activate paid services, "TSUBAME point" is required.
- You will get amount of "TSUBAME point" with your budget of research project.
- TSUBAME point will be expired until the end of faculty year. Cannot carry over to the next year.

Getting Started

[note] Participants in this course need to configure 1 and 2.
TSUBAME point is necessary to submit jobs, use group disks and use commercial application.

1. Get a TSUBAME account (See <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/en/getting-account>)
2. Create SSH key pair in local PC and upload the public key
3. Create group [by group administrator]
4. Configure group
 - Register budget code [by group admin.]
 - Purchase points [by group admin. or sub admin.]
 - Add users to the group [by group admin. and users]
 - Grant permission to users [by group admin. or sub admin.]
 - Configure group disks [by group admin. or auth. users]
 - Apply for using Apps. (activation) [by group admin. or auth. users]
 - <Another configuration if you need>
5. Submit jobs

} Setup at
TSUBAME4 portal

Usage of compute node

- There are mainly 2 types of using compute node.
 1. CLI use: SSH
 2. Web based use: Open OnDemand <-- New
- In this course, CLI use with SSH will be introduced.

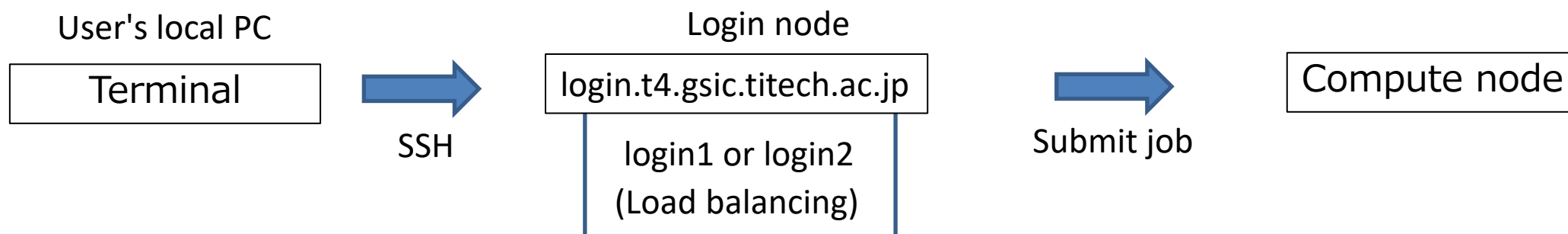
Usage of compute node (SSH)

- Login to login node (SSH key authentication)
 - Perform the ssh command to access to *login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp* in a terminal, on your PC, then automatically login to one of the login node by load balancing.

※On login node, running heavy processes are prohibited. When monitoring system finds such a process, it will kill them automatically.

Integrated Development Environment (IDE) such as VS Code also uses large number of resources.

※Upload SSH public key to server (via T4 portal) in advance. After upload SSH key, users finally can access login node. See [TSUBAME Portal User's Guide](#).



TSUBAME information

- TSUBAME4 Computing Services (Homepage)
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/en>
- TSUBAME4 portal
 - <https://portal.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp/ptl/>
For user/group setting (e.g. SSH pubkey registration, point purchase, node reservation)
- X (formerly known as Twitter)
 - @TSUBAME_sc
The latest news will be announced on X and T4 Homepage.
- If there is some inquiry about TSUBAME, post at "Contact Us" on T4 Homepage
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/en/contact-t4>

Introduction of Linux

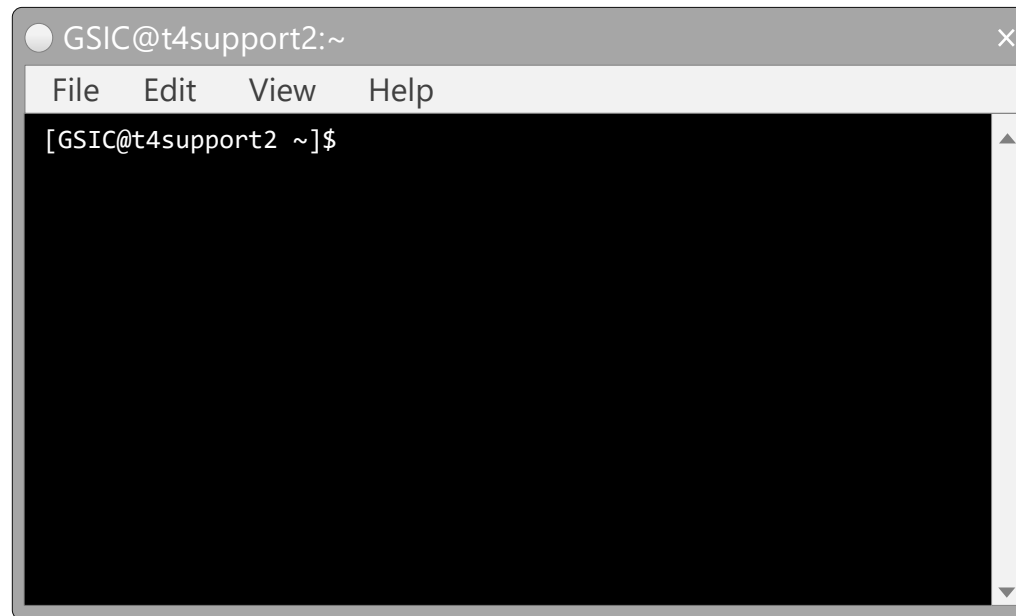
- Overview of Linux
- Terminal
- Use terminal on Windows/Mac
- Remote login
- SSH key authentication
- Login to TSUBAME4
- Logout

Overview of Linux

- Linux is a family of open-source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel.
- Linux is a multitasking/multiuser Operating System.
- Linux distributions
 - Debian
 - Slackware Linux
 - SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES)
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
 - CentOS
 - ...
- Authentication
 - Local login
 - username / password
 - Remote login
 - username / password
 - Key authentication <-- TSUBAME4 supports this authentication.

Terminal

- Using a standard terminal on Linux.
- The line which has a symbol such as “%”, “\$” and “>” is called prompt. (In the example below, \$ is displayed.)
- Type a command on this line.



Terminal emulators for Windows

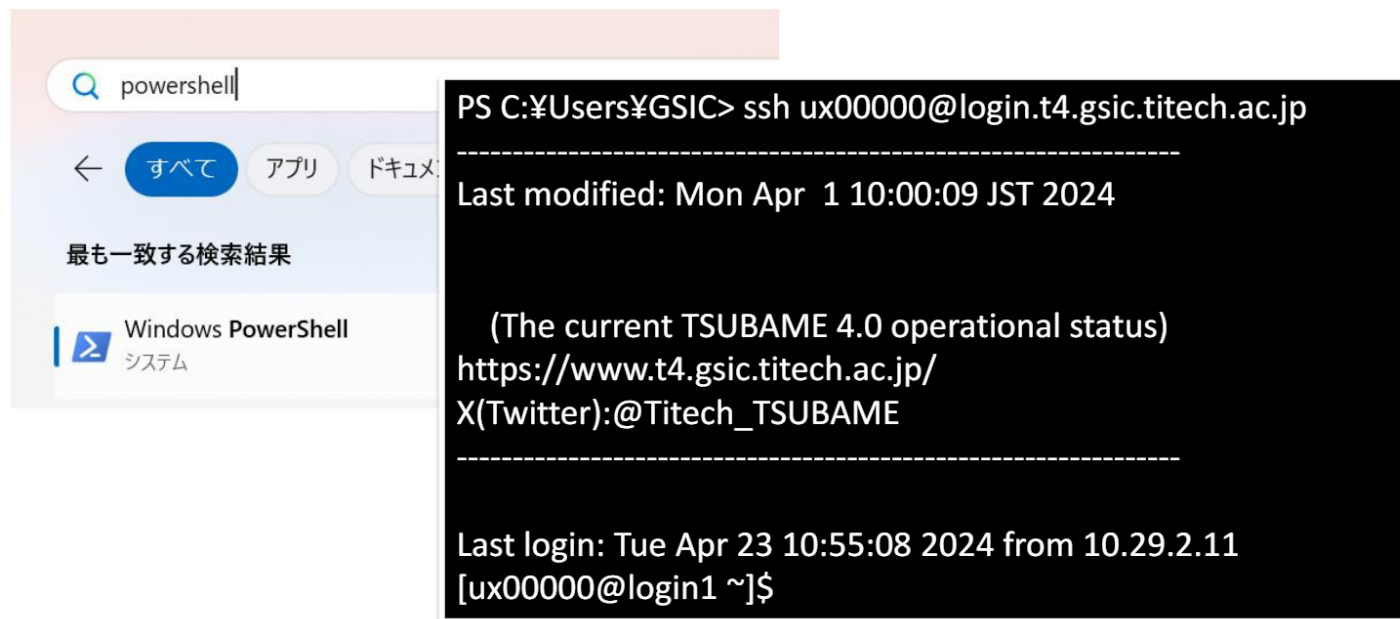
- There are various terminal emulators for Windows.
 - Cygwin, PuTTY, Tera Term, Rlogin, MobaXterm, WSL
- MobaXterm seems to be convenient because they contains several services including X window system, VNC, port forwarding, ...
- Anyway, please try several terminal emulators and select the one you like.

See also [Available SSH client on Windows](#)

Use PowerShell

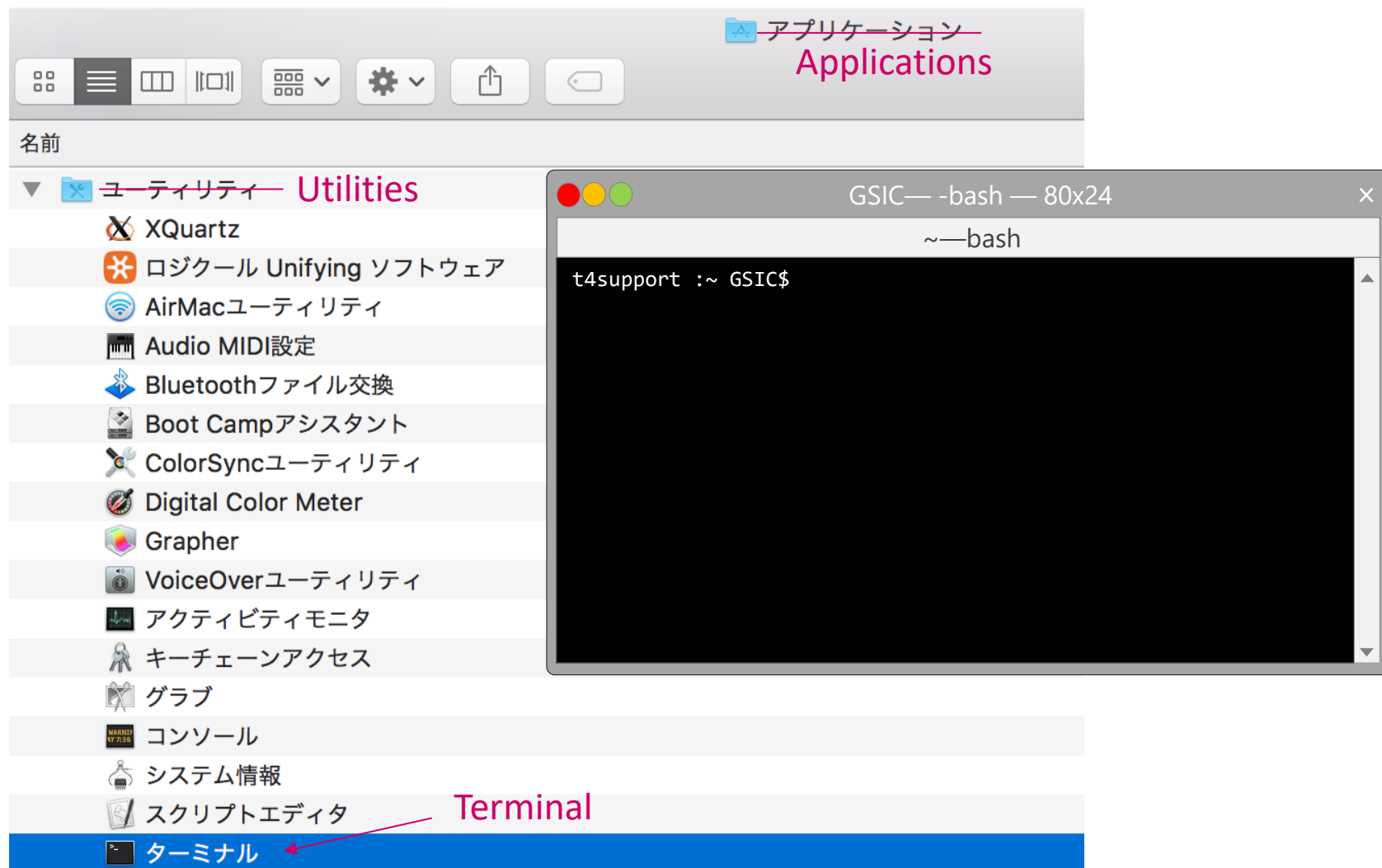
- Start -> Type "powershell" in the search box and Enter.
- Execute SSH command.

(Make sure to configure SSH key pair in advance)



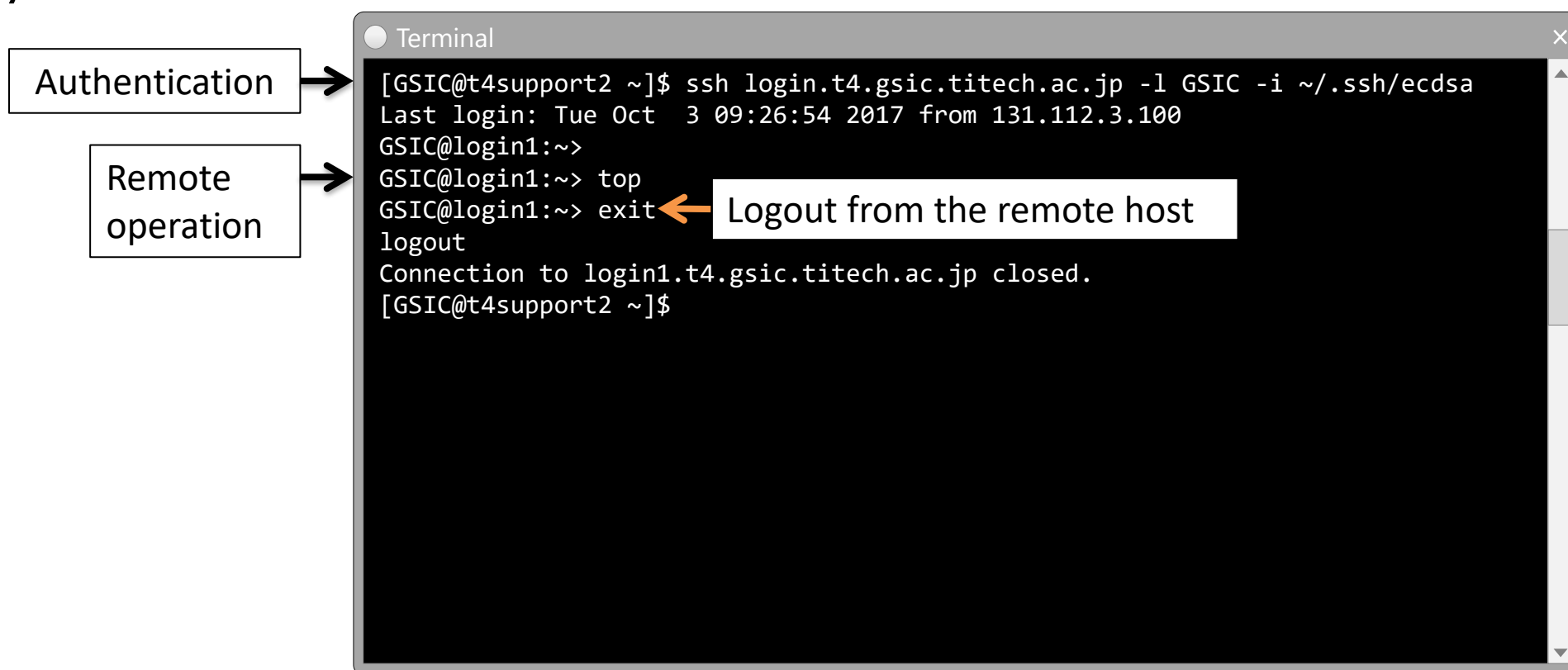
Use terminal on Mac

- Applications > Utilities > Terminal.app



Remote login

- Remote host operation on a local host
- Commands are *telnet*, *rlogin*, *ssh* and so on.
- In TSUBAME, SSH public key authentication is supported from perspective of security.

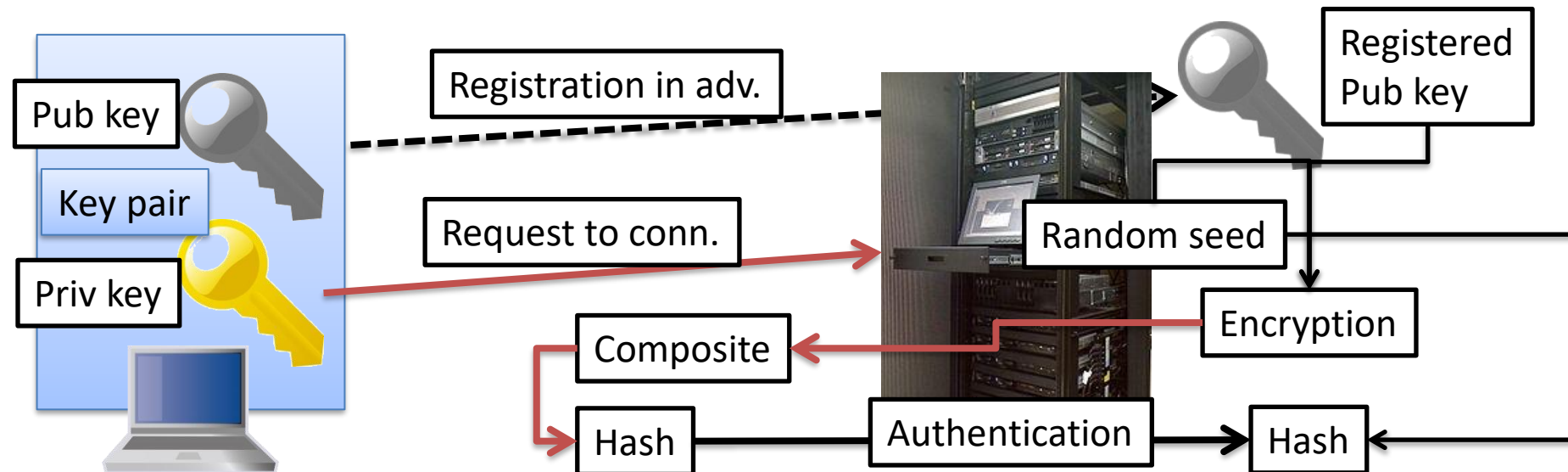


SSH key authentication

The authentication system consists of a pair of keys, called public key and private key.

- Advantage
 - Only accessible from the machine which have the key = High security
- Disadvantage
 - It's a little hard for configure and management.

[NOTE] Recommend to set passphrase



Creating SSH key pair

- Use ssh-keygen command

See <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/faq.en/general/#keypair>



A terminal window titled "GSIC — -bash — 80x24" with standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons). The terminal shows the prompt "t4support :~ GSIC\$" followed by the command "ssh-keygen -t ecdsa". The cursor is positioned at the end of the command line. The terminal has a light gray title bar and a dark gray body.

```
GSIC — -bash — 80x24
~—bash
t4support :~ GSIC$ ssh-keygen -t ecdsa
```

Upload public key

Upload public key to TSUBAME via T4 portal.

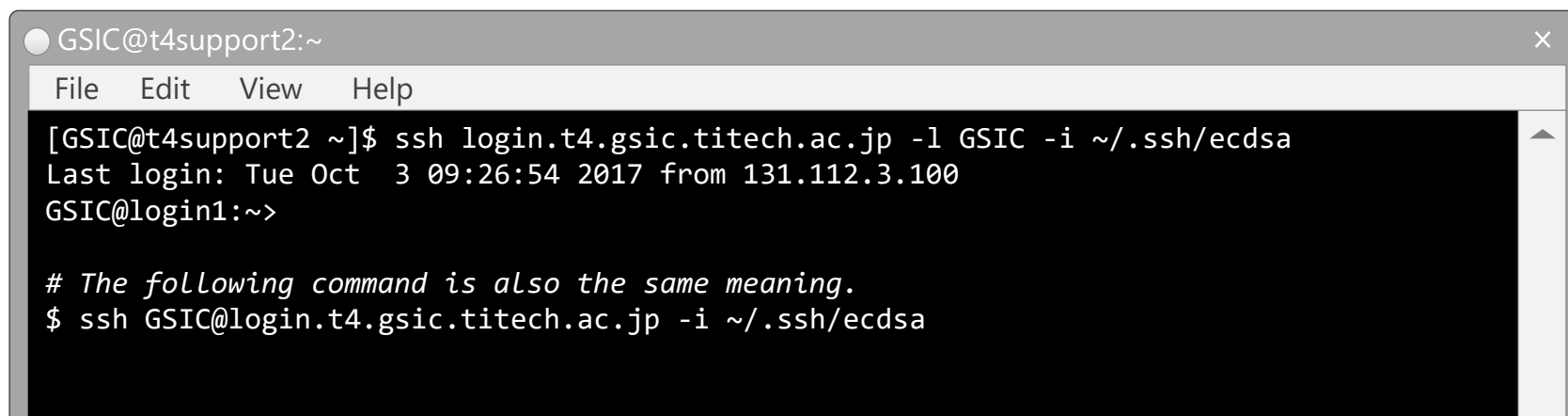
- <https://portal.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp/ptl/user/sshPublicKey?lang=en>
- Check the text of public key (.pub), copy and paste it to the T4 portal page.



```
GSIC — -bash — 80x24
~—bash
t4support :~ GSIC$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa.pub
ssh-ecdsa
AAAAAgtnvguirnfguiesvbguigrfguih345895r4huj9oienvgbrwfr3h
2-fnvgaeonvgmewdg90tjug0nwvg0rjhrvfjedrf2 GSIC@t4support
```


Exercise (Login to TSUBAME4)

- Input ssh command on a prompt to log in to TSUBAME4 with specifying a ssh key as shown below.
- Successfully logged in, a prompt *username@loginX* appears.

A terminal window titled 'GSIC@t4support2:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows the execution of the command 'ssh login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -l GSIC -i ~/.ssh/ecdsa'. It displays the output 'Last login: Tue Oct 3 09:26:54 2017 from 131.112.3.100' and the prompt 'GSIC@login1:~>'. Below this, a comment states '# The following command is also the same meaning.' followed by the command '\$ ssh GSIC@login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -i ~/.ssh/ecdsa'.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~
File Edit View Help
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ssh login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -l GSIC -i ~/.ssh/ecdsa
Last login: Tue Oct 3 09:26:54 2017 from 131.112.3.100
GSIC@login1:~>

# The following command is also the same meaning.
$ ssh GSIC@login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -i ~/.ssh/ecdsa
```

You don't have to use your private key if you want to use TSUBAME from a Computer room's PC in campus. (password authentication)

Therefore, please execute ssh command without -i option while this seminar.

```
$ ssh login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -l username
```

Logout

- Perform log out operation to finish your work.
- Check the followings before log out.
 - Data arrangement
 - Process (Check no program is running on the terminal)
- Log out operation
 - Type Ctrl and d keys at the same time (Ctrl-d)
 - Type logout -> Enter
 - Type exit -> Enter

Tips

- It is better to configure the terminal preference when you log in to TSUBAME to avoid the disconnect.
- Describe the following parameteres in `~/.ssh/config` if you use Mac, Cygwin, Linux and so on.

A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal shows the command `[GSIC@t4support ~]$ cat ~/.ssh/config` and its output:

```
ServerAliveInterval 120
ServerAliveCountMax 30
```

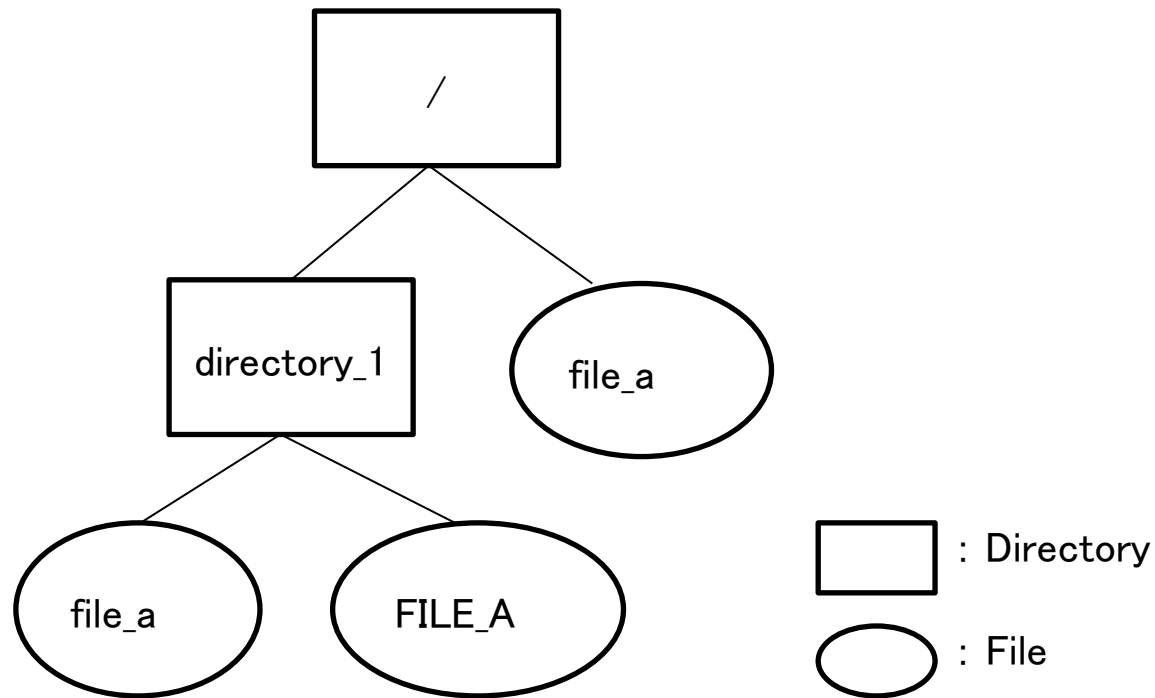
```
GSIC@t4support:~
File Edit View Help
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ cat ~/.ssh/config
ServerAliveInterval 120
ServerAliveCountMax 30
```

File Operation

- Filesystem
- File specification
- Information display commands
- Symbols
- Special characters
- File permission and attribute
- Newline difference among OS
- Compression and extraction

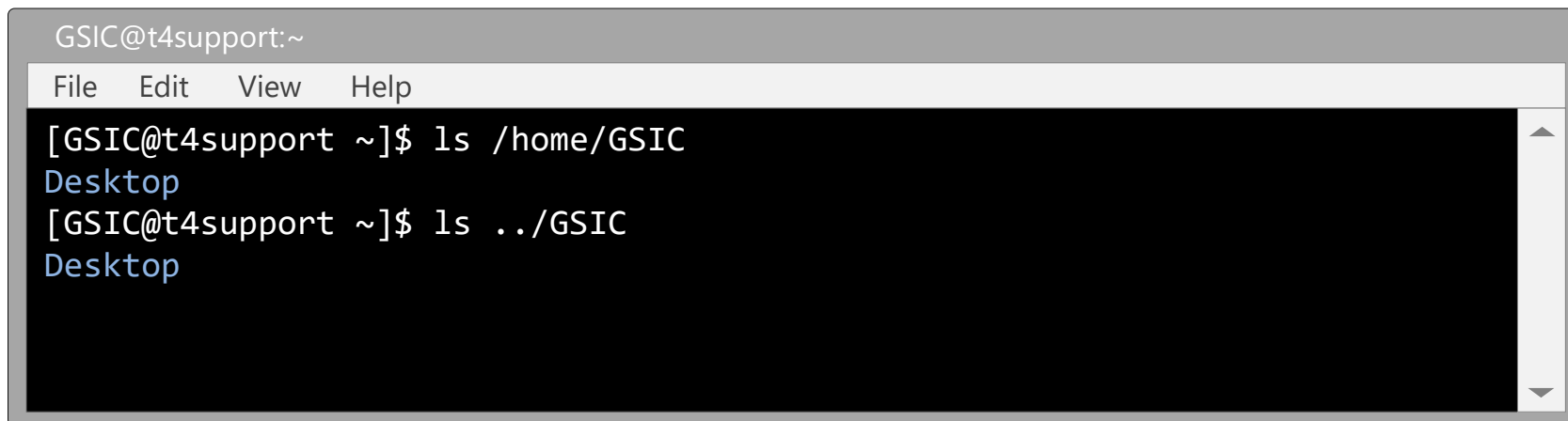
Filesystem

- Represented in hierarchical structure
- File management with directory
- Ordinary file and special file



File specification

- The top of a hierarchical structure of a file system is called “root”, represented as “/”.
- How to access files
 - Absolute specification: Full specification from the root (/)
 - Relative specification: Specifies the location from current location



```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ls /home/GSIC  
Desktop  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ls ../GSIC  
Desktop
```

Symbols


- Command to confirm directory: `pwd`
- Home directory: `~`
- One directory up: `..`
- Current directory: `.`

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ pwd  
/home/GSIC  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cd ..  
[GSIC@t4support2 home]$ cd ~  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$
```

***Use . (dot) to represent the current directory (current position)**

Information display commands

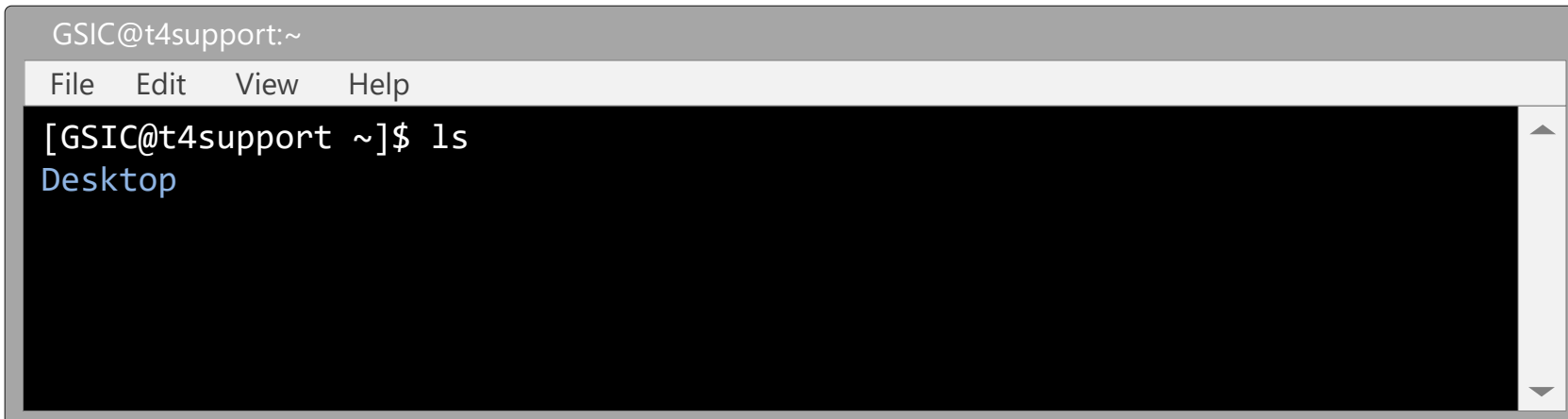
- pwd (to confirm where you are)



A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The command prompt is "[GSIC@t4support ~]\$". The user has entered the command "pwd", and the output is "/home/GSIC".

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ pwd  
/home/GSIC
```

- ls (to display files in current or specified directory)



A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The command prompt is "[GSIC@t4support ~]\$". The user has entered the command "ls", and the output is "Desktop".

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ls  
Desktop
```


Special characters

- Special characters representation can be used to specify file names.

*Metacharacter	Function	Usage
*	all character strings	ls *
?	one of any character	ls ?
[character string]	one of character strings	ls [bc]
[character1-character2]	one of the characters between character 1 and character 2	ls b[a-c]d

*Metacharacter

Special characters are also known as metacharacters. Metacharacters are symbols which do not have any meaning itself, however these become meaningful as a whole when combined with other characters.

File permission and attribute

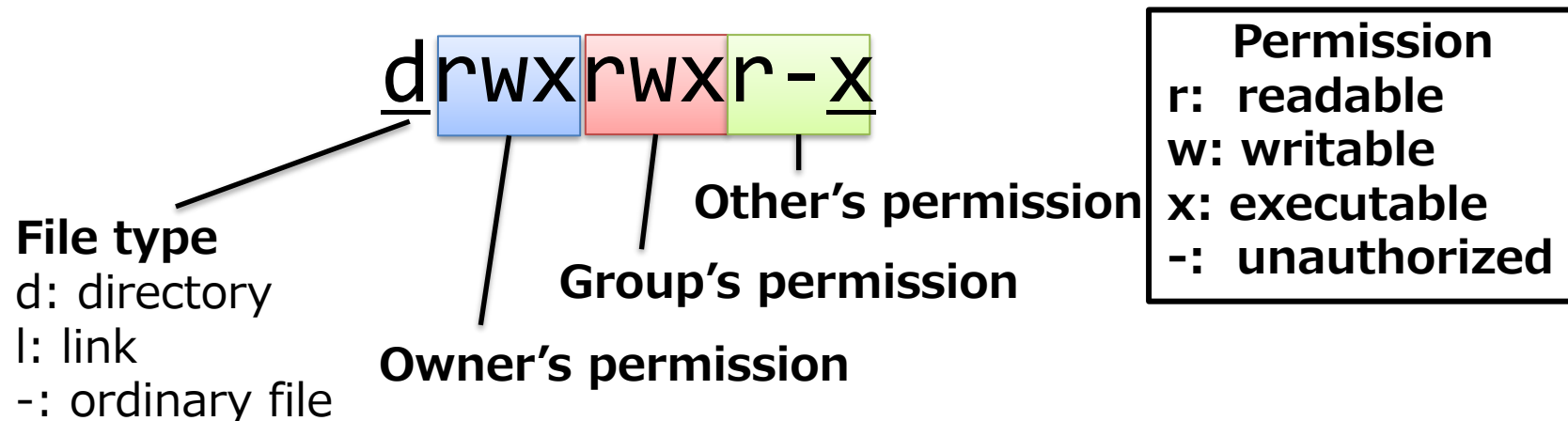
- ls -l

```

GSIC@g3support2:~
File Edit View Help
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls -l
合計 0
drwxrwxr-x. 2 GSIC users 6 10月  3 15:35 hoge
-rw-rw-r--. 1 GSIC users 0 10月  3 15:35 hogedoc
    
```

Attribute Owner, Group Timestamp File name

- Mode



Commands for file management

- Create directory % mkdir aaa
- Remove directory % rmdir aaa
- Change file attribute % chmod 755 aaa

*755 is called as bit representation, and it represents access rights for owner, group and others.

0 --- unauthorized

1 --x execute only

2 -w- write only

3 -wx

4 r-- read only

5 r-x

6 rw-

7 rwx full access

(Operation of administrator is as follows)

- Change owner # chown necapps aaa
- Change group # chgrp procon aaa

Different codes depending on OS

- Newline difference in text file
 - Unix/linux ¥n LF(line feed)
 - Macintosh ¥r CR(carriage return)
 - Win/Dos ¥r¥n CRLF
- [note] A text file contains Win/Dos-type newline cannot be read on Unix/linux system.
- Display code for 2-bite characters (e.g. Japanese)
 - Unix/Linux UTF-8/EUC
 - Macintosh/Windows UTF-8/S-JIS
- Conversion through nkf command
 - `nkf -Lu abc_crlf.sh > abc_fl.sh`

Compression and extraction

- Compression

gzip atom45.tar	→ atom45.tar.gz
zip atom45.zip atom45	→ atom45.zip
lha a text.lzh *.txt	→ text.lzh
tar czvf atom45.tgz atom45	→ atom45.tgz
tar cjf smpl.tar.bz2 smpldir	→ smpl.tar.bz2
bzip2 sample.txt	→ sample.txt.bz2

- Extraction

zcat atom45.tar.Z tar -xvf -	
tar jxf sample.tar.bz2	
gzip -d atom45.tar.gz	→ atom45.tar
unzip book2nd.zip	
lha e text.lzh	
tar xzvf atom45.tgz	
bzip2 -d sample.txt.bz2	→ sample.txt

Various commands

- Frequently used commands
- Commands for file operation
- Alias function
- Text editor (vi)
- Usage of commands
- Online manual
- Command concatenation

Frequently used commands

- ssh
- exit
- mkdir
- rmdir
- chmod
- chown
- chgrp
- nkf
- cd
- cp
- mv
- rm
- pwd
- ls
- vi
- emacs
- view
- tail
- cat ,more ,less
- find
- file
- grep
- diff ,sdiff
- man

Command operation

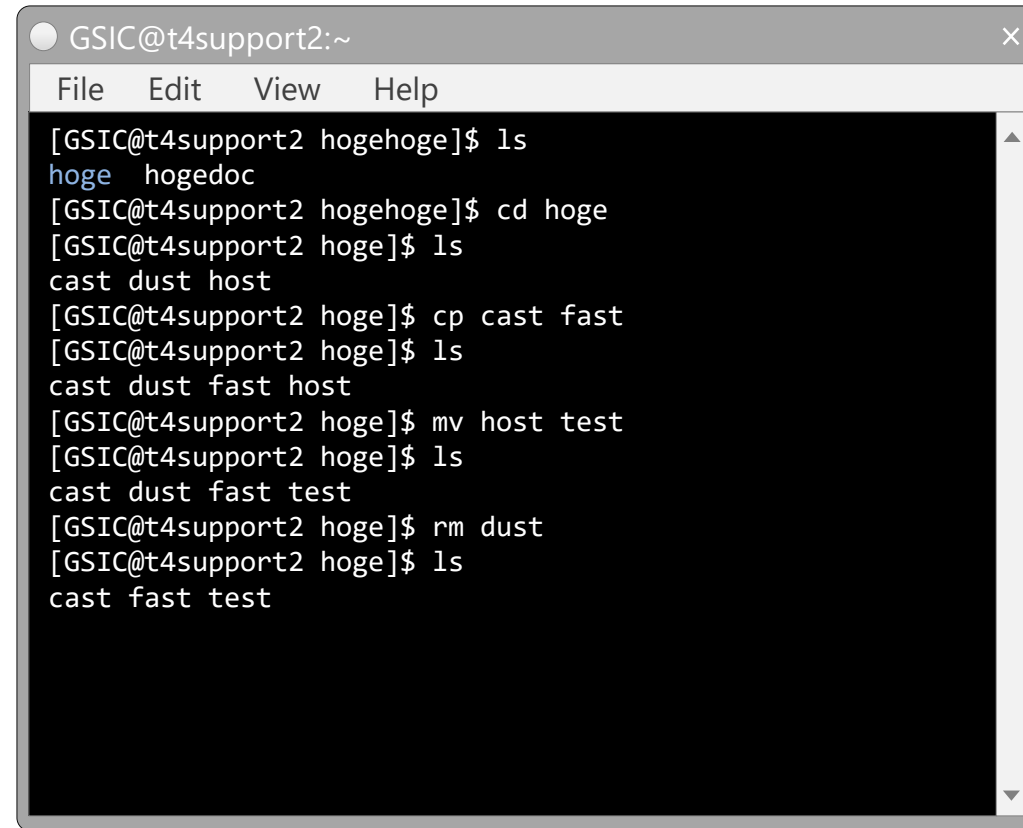
Usage

- Execute a command without any option
- Execute a command with options or arguments
- It is possible to combine multiple commands.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ls  
Desktop  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ls -l  
drwxr-xr-x  2 GSIC users   512 Sep 13 10:15 Desktop  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cal 10 2017  
   October 2017  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  
  8  9 10 11 12 13 14  
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  
29 30 31
```


Commands for file operation

- **cd**
change directory
- **cp**
copy
copy a file or a directory
- **mv**
move
move a file or a directory
- **rm**
remove
remove a file or a directory

A terminal window titled 'GSIC@t4support2:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows a sequence of commands and their outputs: 1. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ ls' outputs 'hoge hokedoc'. 2. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ cd hoge' changes the directory. 3. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ ls' outputs 'cast dust host'. 4. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ cp cast fast' copies 'cast' to 'fast'. 5. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ ls' outputs 'cast dust fast host'. 6. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ mv host test' moves 'host' to 'test'. 7. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ ls' outputs 'cast dust fast test'. 8. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ rm dust' removes 'dust'. 9. '[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]\$ ls' outputs 'cast fast test'.

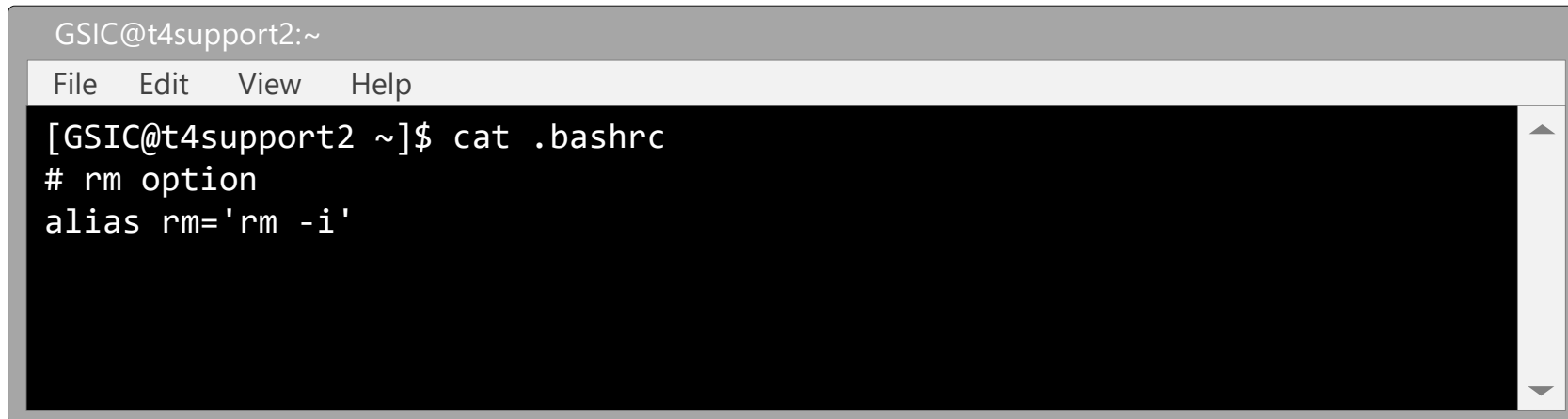
```
GSIC@t4support2:~
File Edit View Help
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls
hoge hokedoc
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ cd hoge
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls
cast dust host
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ cp cast fast
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls
cast dust fast host
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ mv host test
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls
cast dust fast test
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ rm dust
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ ls
cast fast test
```

*In cp, mv, rm commands, users are prompted for confirmation by `-i` option.

*There is no command to restore the files that were removed once.

Alias function

- Adding alias to frequently used command or command line.
- alias can also be used as command.
- To unset alias, use unalias command.

A terminal window with a title bar 'GSIC@t4support2:~'. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the command '[GSIC@t4support2 ~]\$ cat .bashrc' and its output: '# rm option' and 'alias rm='rm -i''.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cat .bashrc  
# rm option  
alias rm='rm -i'
```

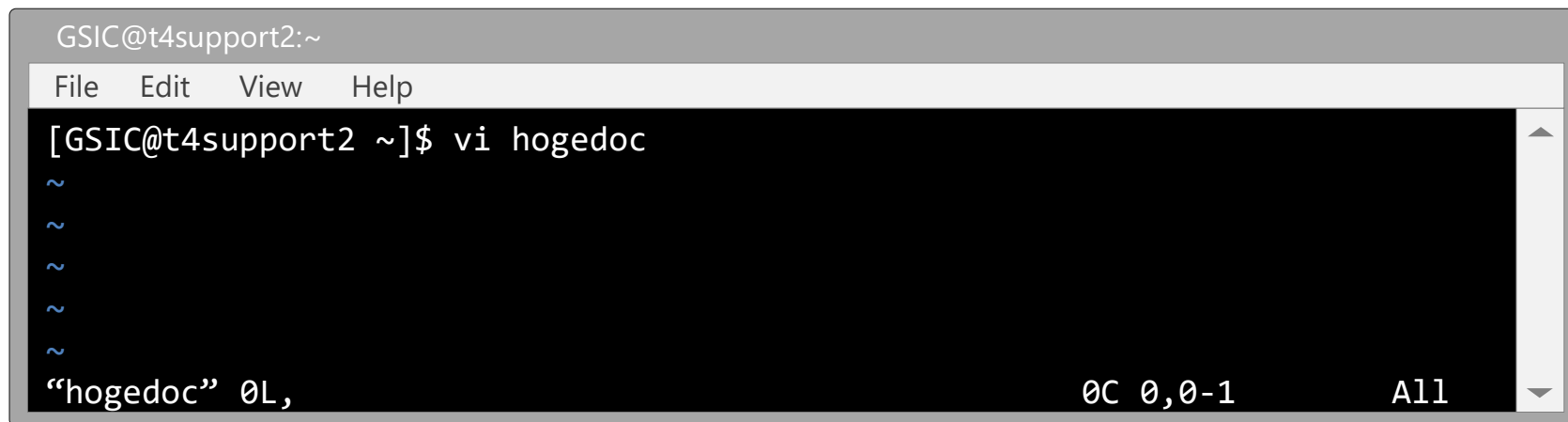
By writing this way in .bashrc, loss of file by mistake can be prevented.

By mistake, if space is given such as `rm * .txt`, then all files in current directory will be deleted.

By setting the alias, users are prompted for confirmation before removing by `-i` option.

Text editor (vi)

An editor necessarily installed in Linux machine



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title bar 'GSIC@t4support2:~'. The terminal displays the command '[GSIC@t4support2 ~]\$ vi hogedoc' which has been executed. The vi editor interface is shown with a menu bar at the top containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The main editing area is dark with light blue text. On the left side of the editor, there are six tilde (~) characters indicating the current line. At the bottom of the editor, the status bar shows '"hogedoc" 0L,' on the left, '0C 0,0-1' in the center, and 'All' on the right. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the editor window.

Insert mode by i or a

Standby mode by Esc key

Delete one character by x, delete one line by dd

Save and exit editor by :wq

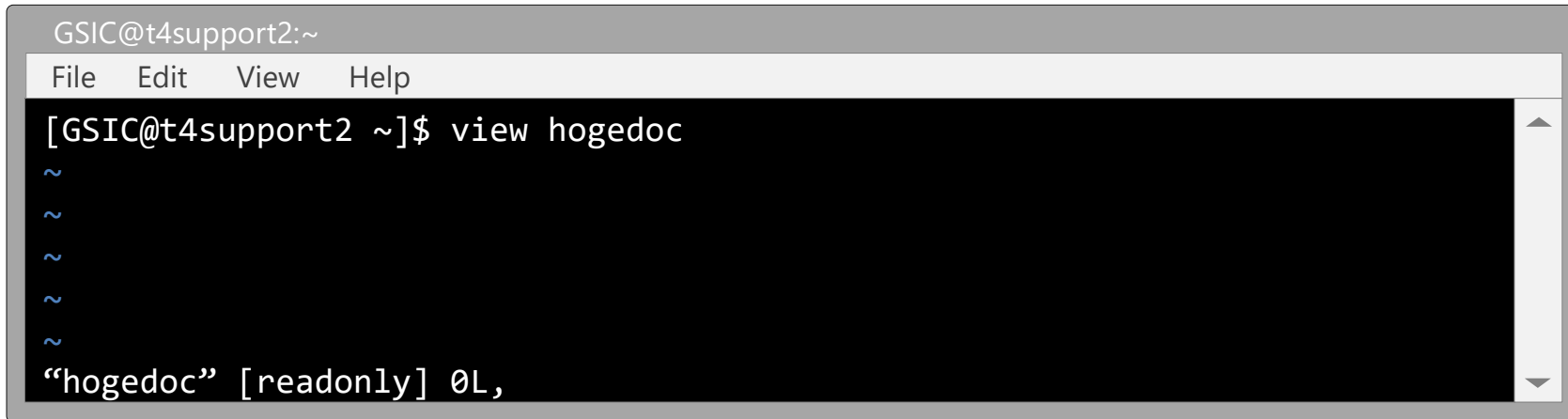
Wipe out all edits and quit (exit vi editor) by :q!

Undo the last change to the file by u

At the time standby mode, move using h, j, k, l, which is the function of ←, ↓, ↑, →, respectively.

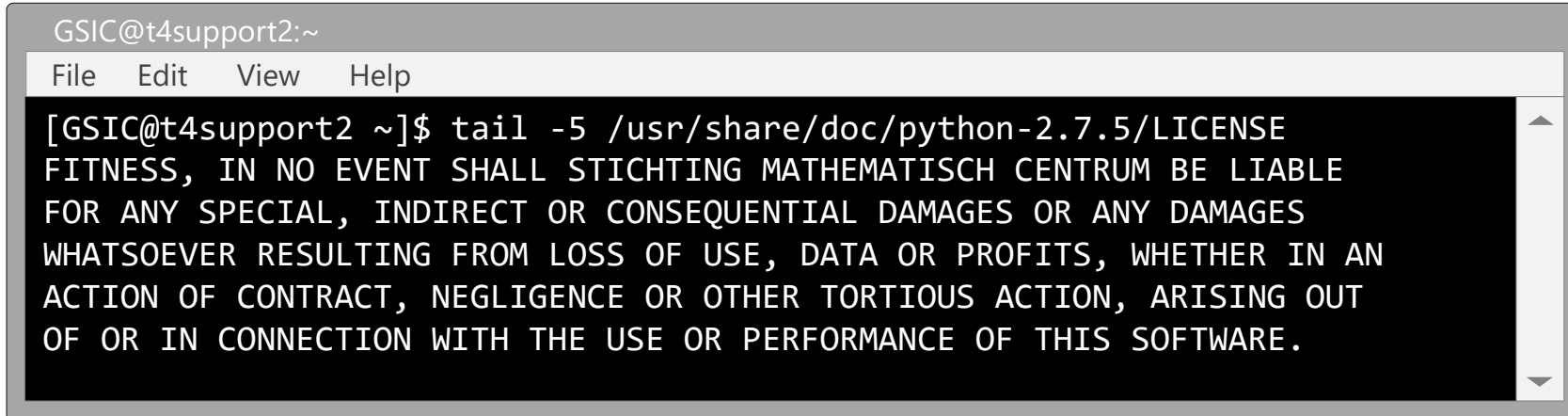
view

- An editor command similar to vi editor can be used.
- Open editor in read-only mode.
- Use to check the contents of file.



```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ view hogedoc  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
"hogedoc" [readonly] 0L,
```

- Displays last part of output to standard output

A terminal window titled 'GSIC@t4support2:~' with a menu bar containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The command '[GSIC@t4support2 ~]\$ tail -5 /usr/share/doc/python-2.7.5/LICENSE' has been executed. The output shows the last five lines of the license file, which are lines of legal disclaimer text. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal window.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ tail -5 /usr/share/doc/python-2.7.5/LICENSE  
FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL STICHTING MATHEMATISCH CENTRUM BE LIABLE  
FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES  
WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN  
ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT  
OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.
```

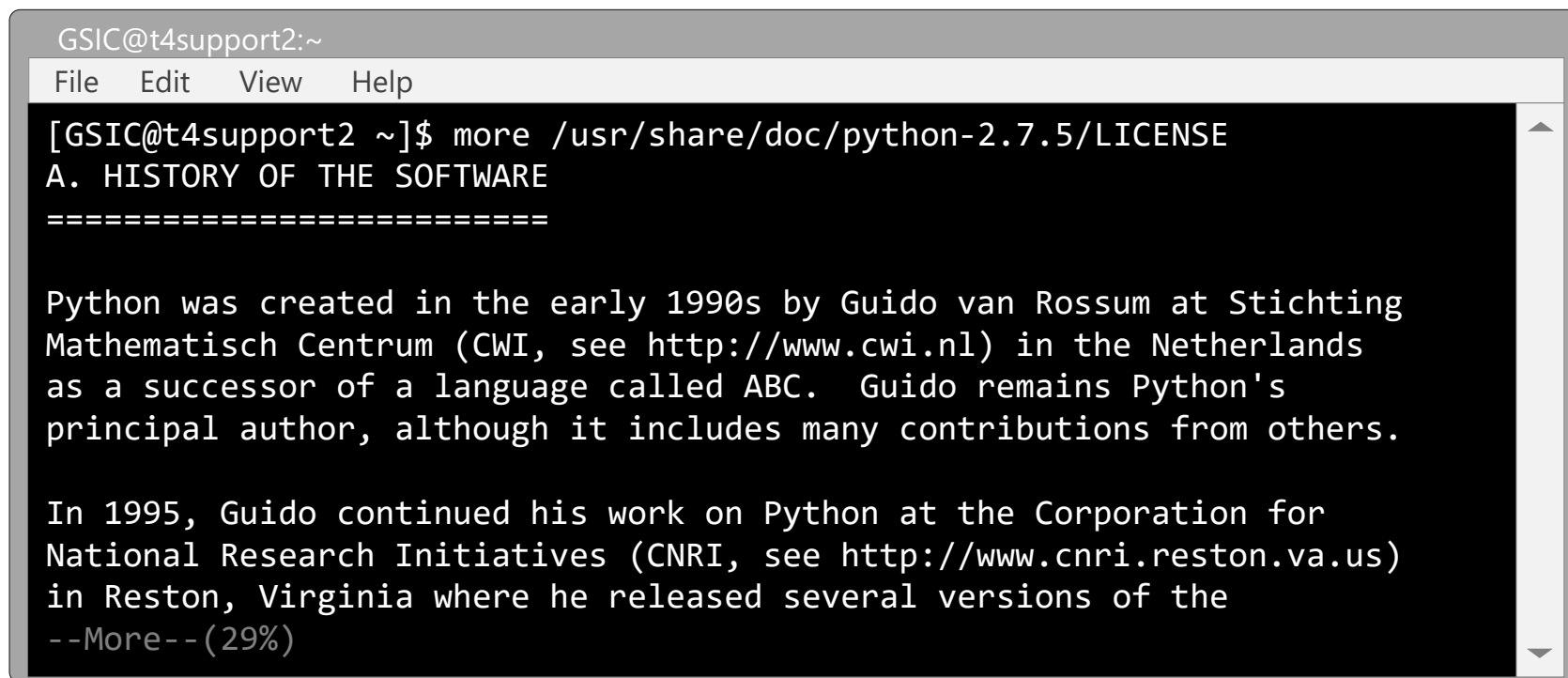
It is useful to output the calculation result to a file and periodically check the progress with the tail command.

Please avoid running text output and tail commands successively through a program.
(in order to avoid the heavy load on the machine)

cat, more and less

- Using cat to view the content of a file
- Using more/less to output the large size files in page

The contents of a file are displayed in page units. page feed is done with the space key.



```
GSIC@t4support2:~
File Edit View Help
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ more /usr/share/doc/python-2.7.5/LICENSE
A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
=====

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting
Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands
as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's
principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for
National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us)
in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the
--More--(29%)
```

find

- find is the command for get a file location.
 - It is convenient to use when you know part of file name or whole file name.
 - It is impossible to search within a directory without execution rights.
- There are which and whereis as similar commands

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ find . -name hoge -print  
./hoge  
  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ which python  
/usr/bin/python  
  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ whereis python  
python: /usr/bin/python /usr/bin/python3.4 /usr/bin/python3.4m  
/usr/bin/python2.7 /usr/bin/python2.7-config /usr/bin/python3.4-config  
/usr/bin/python3.4m-config /usr/lib/python3.4 /usr/lib/python2.7  
/usr/lib64/python3.4 /usr/lib64/python /usr/lib64/python2.7  
/usr/include/python3.4m /usr/include/python2.7 /usr/include/python  
/usr/share/man/man1/python.1.gz
```

- To check file type from character string.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ file hoge  
hoge: directory  
  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$cd hoge  
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ file hogedoc  
hogedoc: empty  
  
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ file hogedoc2  
hogedoc: ASCII text
```


grep

- Searches the character string in file
- Convenient to search strings in standard output (with pipe)

It is useful if this command is executed before performing character string search such as vi editor and more command.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 examples]$ grep mpi *.c  
connectivity_c.c:#include <mpi.h>  
hello_c.c:#include "mpi.h"  
  
[GSIC@t4support2 examples]$ grep mpi *.c  
connectivity_c.c:#include <mpi.h>  
connectivity_c.c: MPI_Status status;  
(snip)  
hello_c.c:#include "mpi.h"  
hello_c.c: char version[MPI_MAX_LIBRARY_VERSION_STRING];  
(snip)  
[GSIC@t4support2 hoge]$ grep -i mpi *.c | more  
(snip)
```

Displays the differences between two files.

– diff

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ diff hello_c.c hello_cxx.cc  
18,20c18,20  
< MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);  
< MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);  
< MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size);  
---  
> MPI::Init();  
> rank = MPI::COMM_WORLD.Get_rank();  
> size = MPI::COMM_WORLD.Get_size();
```

– sdiff

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ sdiff hello_c.c hello_cxx.cc  
MPI_Init(&argc, &argv); | MPI::Init();  
MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank); | rank = MPI::COMM_WORLD.Get_rank();  
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &size); | size = MPI::COMM_WORLD.Get_size();  
MPI_Get_library_version(version, &len); | MPI_Get_library_version(version, &len);
```

Online manual

- `man command name/file name`
- `man -k keyword`

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 examples]$ man ls  
Man: find all matching manual pages (set MAN_POSIXLY_CORRECT to avoid this)  
* ls (1)  
ls (1p)  
Man: What manual page do you want?  
Man:  
NAME  
ls - list directory contents  
SYNOPSIS  
ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
DESCRIPTION  
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort  
entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.  
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
```

POSIX

[Portable Operating System Interface for UNIX]

A set of standard operating system interfaces based on the UNIX, specified by IEEE.
(extracted from e-word)

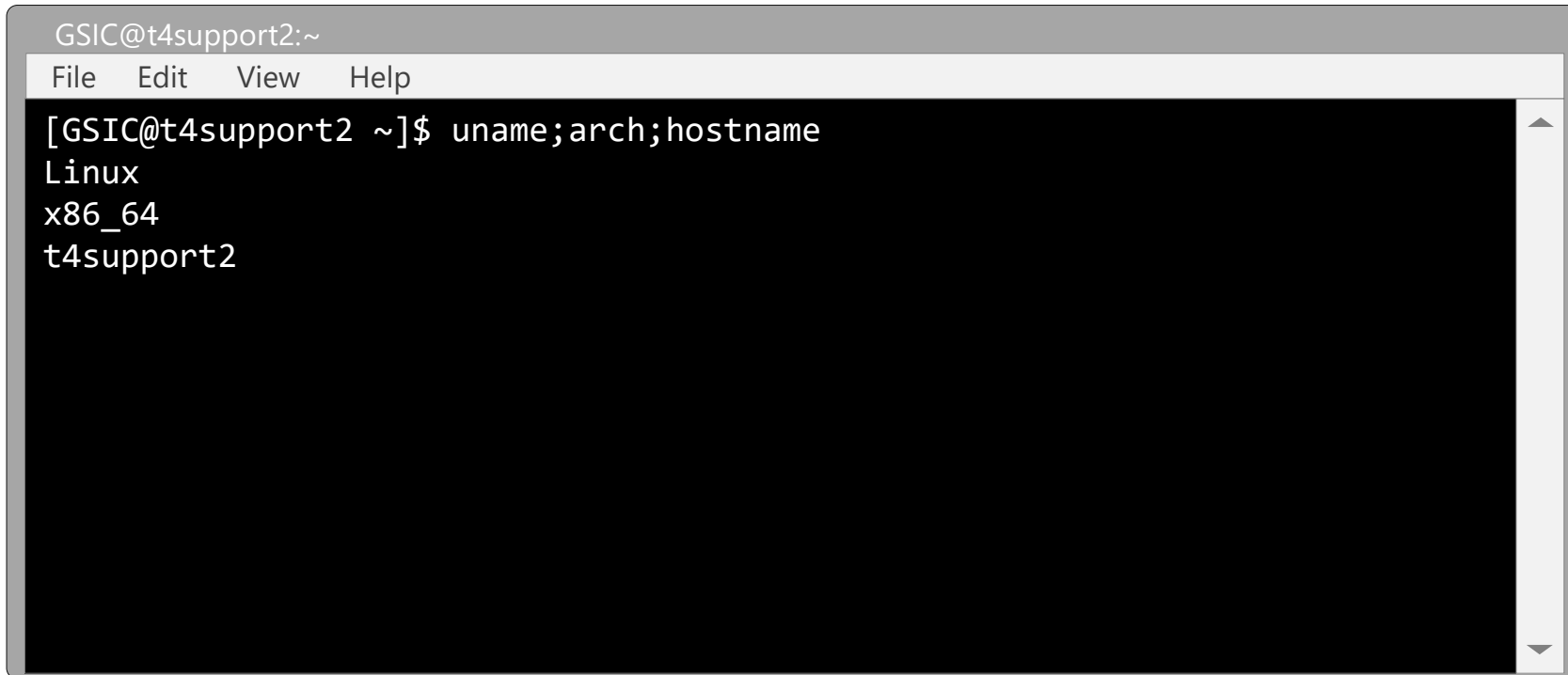
Command concatenation

Process can be executed collectively as program by combining commands.

- Connect command by semicolon (;)
- Connect command by pipe (|)
- Write the output of the command to file
- Input file in command
- Shell Programming (Shell script)

Semicolon

- Connects multiple commands by semicolon (grouping)
- After execution of command 1, command 2 and command 3 are executed in sequence.

A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support2:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal shows the command "[GSIC@t4support2 ~]\$ uname;arch;hostname" being executed. The output is displayed on three separate lines: "Linux", "x86_64", and "t4support2".

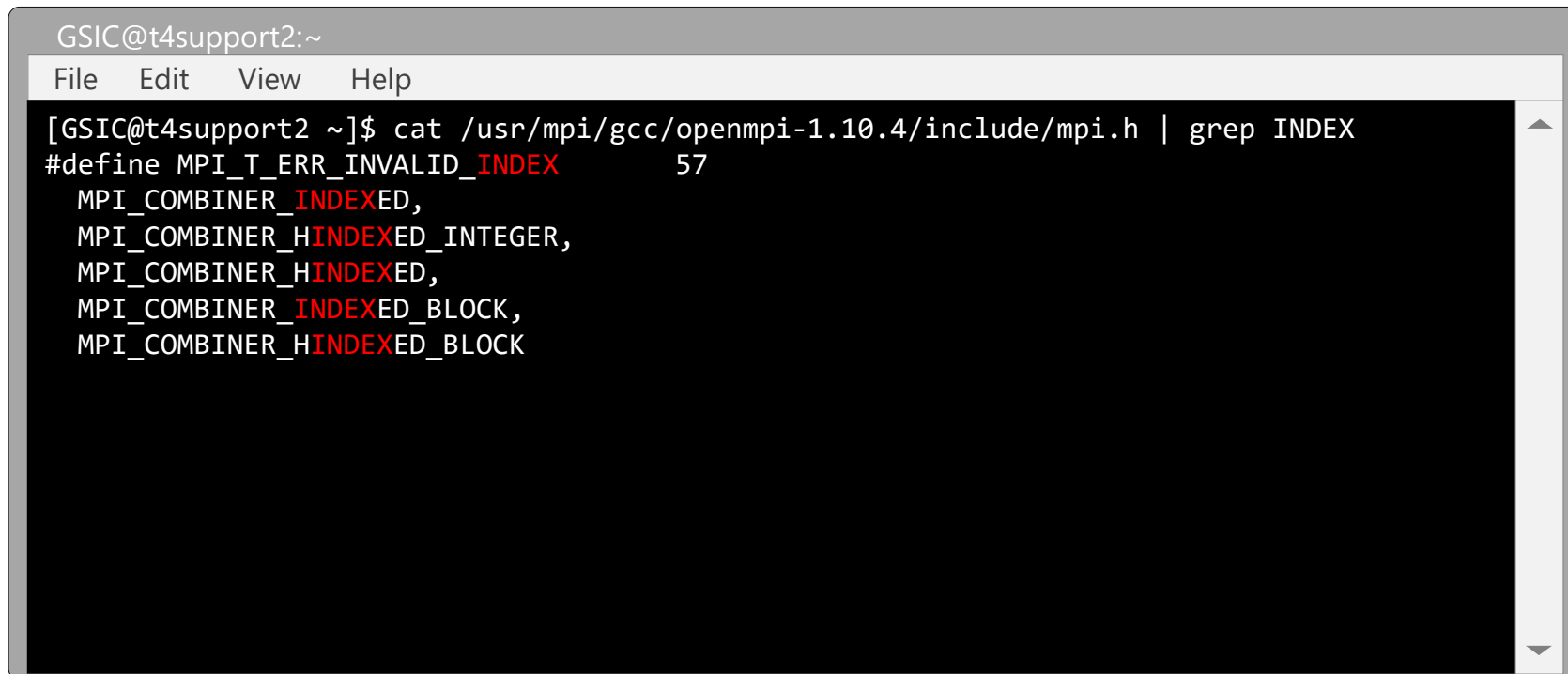
```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ uname;arch;hostname  
Linux  
x86_64  
t4support2
```

Pipe

- | (vertical bar)

Example:

Transfer the standard output obtained with cat to grep



```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cat /usr/mpi/gcc/openmpi-1.10.4/include/mpi.h | grep INDEX  
#define MPI_T_ERR_INVALID_INDEX 57  
MPI_COMBINER_INDEXED,  
MPI_COMBINER_HINDEXED_INTEGER,  
MPI_COMBINER_HINDEXED,  
MPI_COMBINER_INDEXED_BLOCK,  
MPI_COMBINER_HINDEXED_BLOCK
```

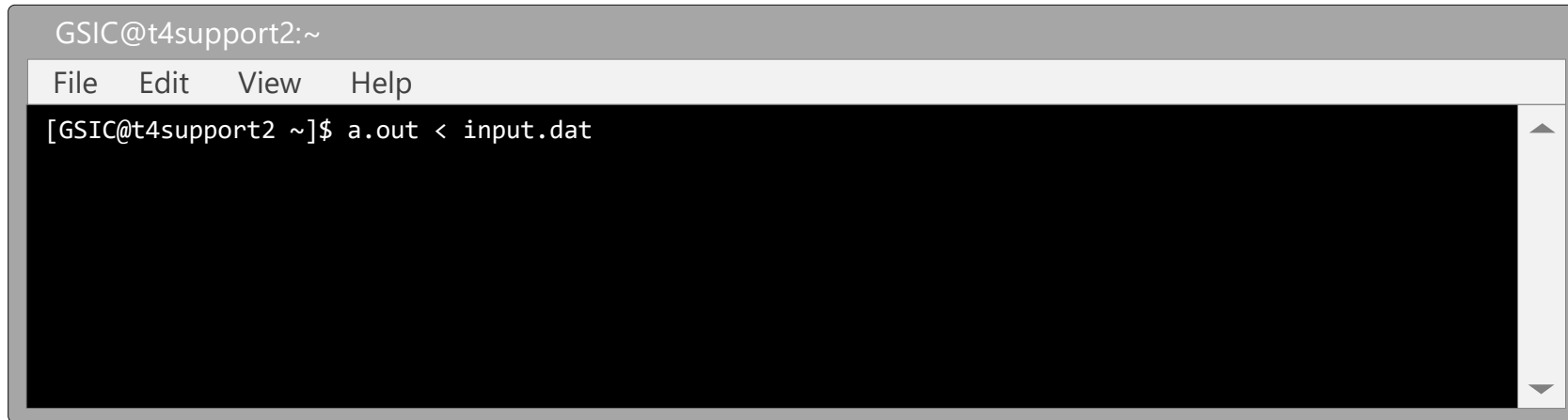
Redirection

- > Create the stdout obtained with ls to ls.txt.
- >> Append the stdout obtained with ls to ls.txt.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ls  
Desktop hoge  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ls > ls.txt  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cat ls.txt  
Desktop  
hoge  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ ls >> ls.txt  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ cat ls.txt  
Desktop  
hoge  
Desktop  
hoge  
ls.txt
```

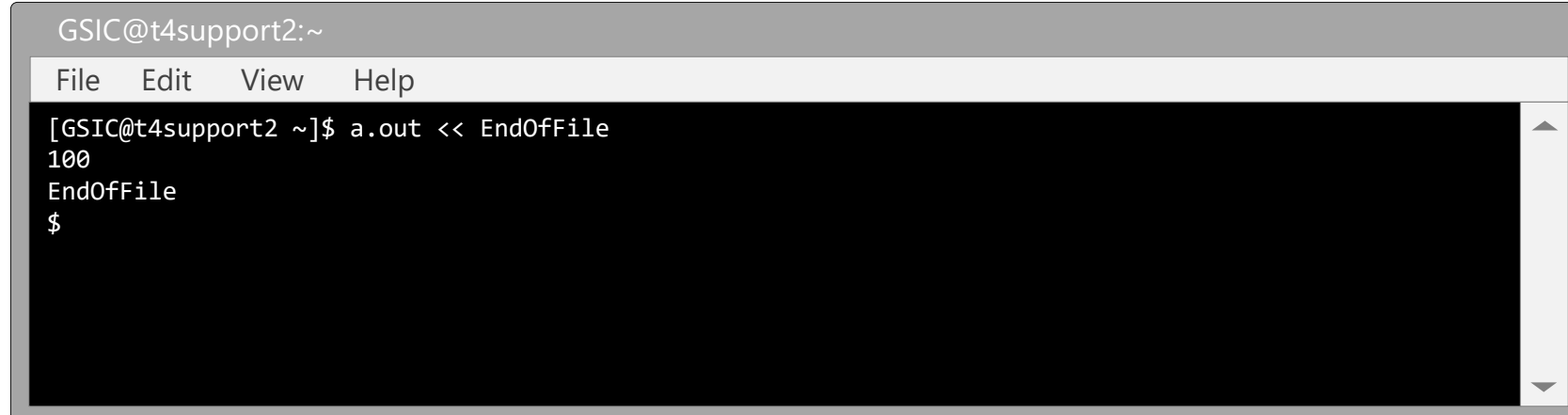
Here document

- Transfer data from standard output to command (program)
 - Input from file



A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support2:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The command prompt shows the command `[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ a.out < input.dat`. The terminal area is currently empty, indicating the start of a here document.

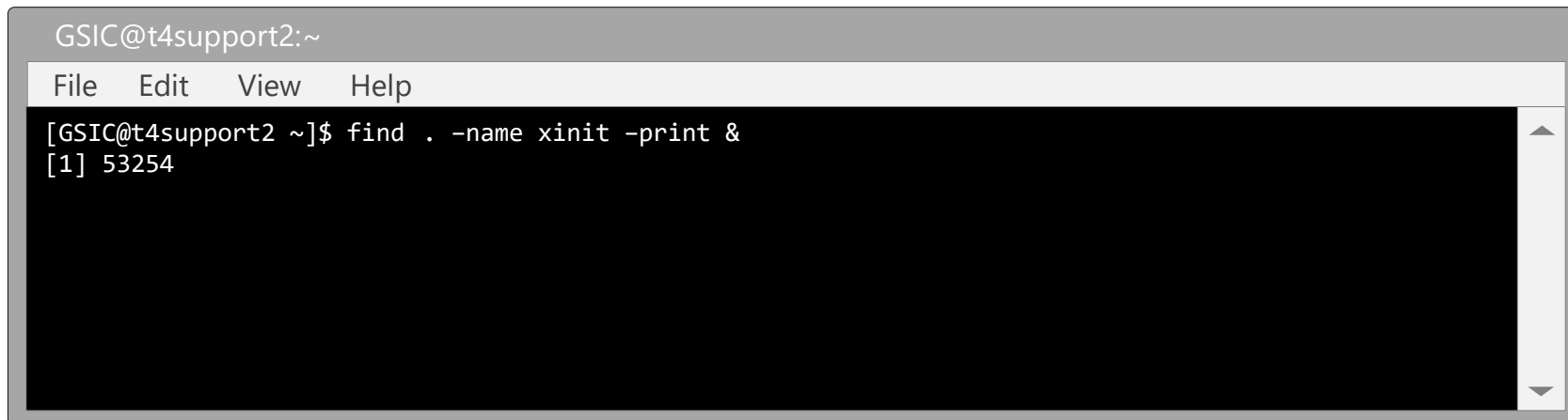
- Input from standard input



A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support2:~" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The command prompt shows the command `[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ a.out << EndOfFile`. Below the command, the input `100` and `EndOfFile` are shown, followed by a new prompt `$`, indicating the end of the here document.

Background execution

- Command (program) which takes longer time in execution
- To do another task on the same terminal after starting a program.
→ Execute the program as a background job
- To execute command, add "&" at the end of command.



A terminal window titled "GSIC@t4support2:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows the command `[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ find . -name xinit -print &` being executed. The output is `[1] 53254`, indicating the command has been run in the background. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal window.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ find . -name xinit -print &  
[1] 53254
```

View running process

- Process is execution unit of processing on OS
 - The following example shows three processes running.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
GSICUSER00@r6i3n2:~> top  
PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND  
354797 hpe_use+   20   0 49.897g 456836 408116 R 14.286 0.173   0:02.09 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
354798 hpe_use+   20   0 49.897g 453680 407172 R 14.286 0.172   0:02.08 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
3207 hpe_use+   20   0 425428 60592   1356 S  2.640 0.092 30:26.49 a.out
```

- A job is a shell execution unit that combines commands / programs
 - Even when a command is connected by a pipe or the like, it is called a job.
 - jobs command to check running jobs with jobs command

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ sleep 30 &  
[1] 3423  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$ jobs  
[1]+  Running                  sleep 30 &  
[GSIC@t4support2 ~]$
```

Exercise

- Let's use the commands that have learned so far.
- Please execute the commands shown here in order.

- ① `cd`
- ② `mkdir lesson`
- ③ `cd lesson`
- ④ `cp -r /gs/bs/soudan/UNIX/* ./`
- ⑤ `cp sample.sh sample.txt`
- ⑥ `file sample.txt`
- ⑦ `vi sample.txt`
 - Please edit somewhere appropriately in a file with vi
 - after editing, type Esc
 - :wq (save and quit)
- ⑧ `diff sample.sh sample.txt`
- ⑨ `sdiff sample.sh sample.txt`

Run programs on compute node (Job Submission)

- module command to set environment
- Batch job scheduler
- How to submit job

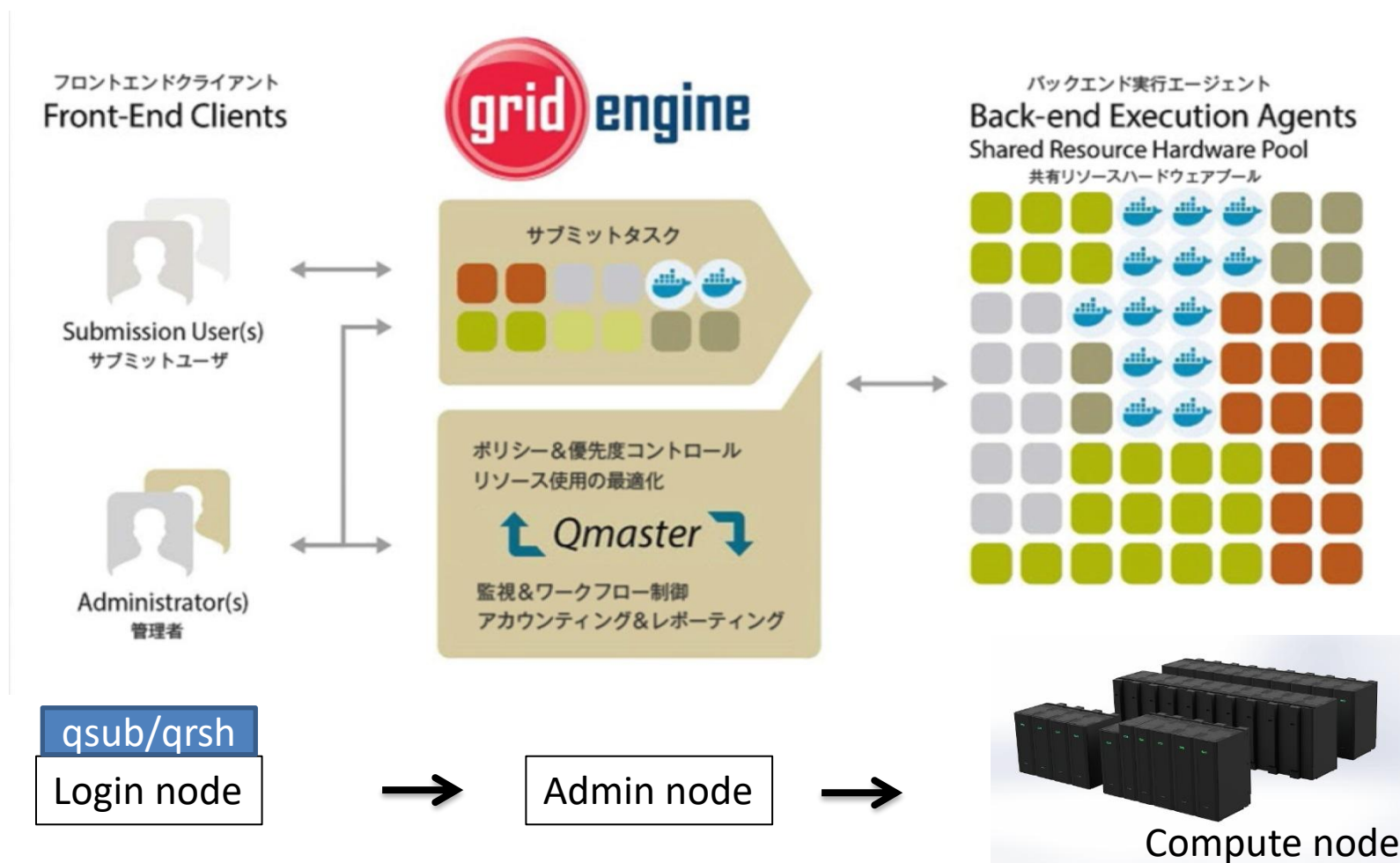
module command to set environment

- When using TSUBAME4, load execution environment of the application you want with the module command. It needs to be done before executing the application.
- Example (Intel Compiler):
\$ module load intel
- To browse available modules
\$ module avail

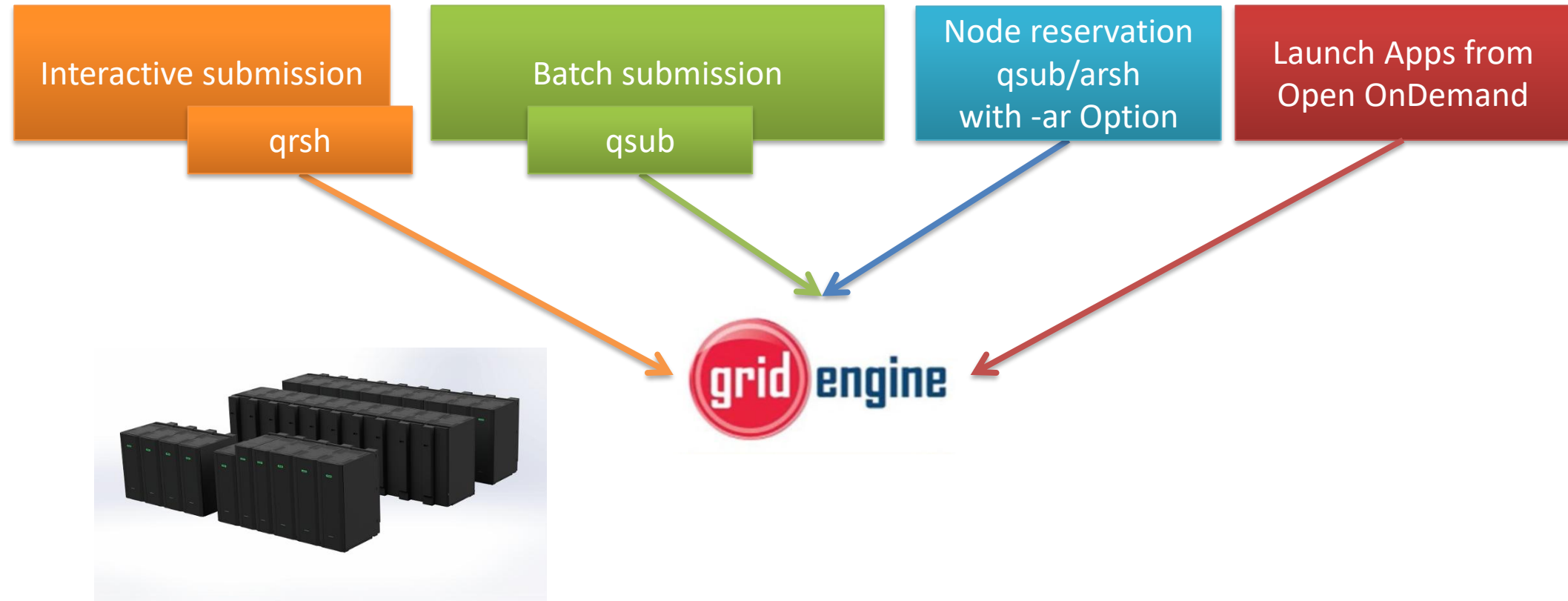
Command	Operation
module avail	List available modules
module load	Load specific module's environment
module list	List loaded modules
module purge	Purge loaded modules

Batch job scheduler

- Altair Grid Engine (AGE) is introduced as batch job scheduler.



Use Compute node (qsub/qrsh)



Flow from file creation to submit

- Prepare program you would like to use.
- Consider resources needed to use the job. (num. nodes, run time length)
- Select one of resource types.
 - node_f, node_q, cpu_4, or ...
- Create a batch job script for job scheduler.
- Submit the job by qsub.
- Check job status.
- Check the result of the program after the job finished.

Resource Types

- Only node_f is permitted to login by SSH from another terminal.
- Effective use of TSUBAME point, appropriate

Type	CPU cores	Memory (GB)	GPUs	Local scratch area (GB)
node_f	192	768	4	1920
node_h	96	384	2	960
node_q	48	192	1	480
node_o	24	96	1/2	240
gpu_1	8	96	1	240
gpu_h	4	48	1/2	120
cpu_160	160	368	0	96
cpu_80	80	184	0	48
cpu_40	40	92	0	24
cpu_16	16	36.8	0	9.6
cpu_8	8	18.4	0	4.8
cpu_4	4	9.2	0	2.4

Limits of job submission

- Limits
 - Run time
 - Maximum running time is 24 hours per job. (Reservation execution might be able to run for 1 week in some cases)
 - Number of available resources at the same time
 - 6144 slots (12288 slots on weekend)
 - Maximum degree of parallelism per job
 - 64 (Note: maximum effective capacity of node_f will be 32, because of the 6144-slot limitation)
 - Number of running jobs at the same time
 - 30 jobs per user (100 jobs on weekend)

If you submit jobs exceeding the limitations, the exceeded jobs' status become wait and does not run until the preceding running job ends.

*slots = physical cpu cores

See [Resource Limit Values](#) for more info.

Run programs on compute node

When a Job is submitted, The job scheduler will randomly allocate One/multiple node(s) of 240 compute node to a Job. Users can not select a specific compute node.

The followings are the commands to submit jobs.

- Interactive job submission (for small to medium scale)
 - Perform *qssh* command. It is for directory log in to an interactive node.
\$ *qssh -g TSUBAME_group -l resource_type -l max_run_time*
 - Then you can run programs on the node.
\$ *./a.out*
 - Batch job submission (for medium to large scale)
 - Perform *qsub* command. It is for submitting a job, on a login node.
\$ *qsub -g TSUBAME_group -l resource_type -l max_run_time batch_script.sh*
- For using node reservation, add *-ar reservation_number* to *qsub* argument.

Submit job (Create job script)

- Example of a job script

Refer to TSUBAME4.0 User's Guide.

<https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/handbook.en/jobs/#jobscript>

```
#!/bin/bash          <-shebang
#$ -cwd              <-set to run on current directory
#$ -N test_job       <- job name
#$ -l cpu_4=1        <- resource type
#$ -l h_rt=0:10:0    <- max. run time

echo "this host is" `hostname` "."
```

Submit job (batch job)

- `qsub -l resource_type -l max_run_time -g TSUBAME_group jobscript.sh`

See also https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/handbook.en/jobs/#execute_qsub

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[ux00000@login1 ~]$ qsub -g TSUBAME_group sample.sh  
  
#For trial, submit a job without -g option. Note that the limitation to a  
job execution is within 10min and 2 nodes.  
[ux00000@login1 ~]$ qsub sample.sh
```

Submit Job (interactive job)

- `qrsh -l resource_type -l reserve_time -g TSUBAME_group`

Refer to TSUBAME4.0 User's Guide.

<https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/handbook.en/jobs/#interactive>

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
#General usage  
#Interactive execution using node_f as resource type  
[ux00000@login1 ~]$ qrsh -g GSIC -l node_f=1 -l h_rt=8:0:0  
  
#For trial, submit a job without -g option. Note that the limitation to a  
job execution is within 10min and 2 nodes.  
[GSIC@login1 ~]$ qrsh -l node_f=2 -l h_rt=0:10:0  
[GSIC@r5i6n5 ~]$ (Run command here.)
```

batch queue control

- Confirm that the job(s) has been submitted with *qstat*.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
GSIC@login1:~> qstat  
job-ID      prior   name     user          state submit/start at   queue      jclass slots ja-task-ID  
-----  
93501        0.55500 PDF       GSICUSER00    r    10/04/2017 07:39:58 all.q@r2i4n6     56  
93578        0.55500 QRLOGIN   GSICUSER00    r    10/04/2017 11:39:58 all.q@r6i3n2     28
```

- Delete the running job with *qdel*

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
GSIC@login1:~> qdel 93578  
GSIC@login1:~> qstat  
  
GSIC@login1:~>
```


The size of a running program

- Command to measure the memory size of running programs
ps aux, top
*Press q key to stop top command.

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
ux00000@r6n2:~> ps aux  
USER          PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY  STAT  START   TIME COMMAND  
ux00000       354797 13.2  0.1 52321684 490304 pts/1  Rl    13:19   0:02 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
ux00000       354798 13.2  0.1 52321348 487148 pts/1  Rl    13:19   0:02 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
  
ux00000@r6n2:~> top  
PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND  
354797 hpe_use+  20   0 49.897g 456836 408116 R  14.286 0.173  0:02.09 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
354798 hpe_use+  20   0 49.897g 453680 407172 R  14.286 0.172  0:02.08 pmemd.cuda.MPI
```

Forcely stop a program

- Confirm the process ID of a running program.
Use either ps or top command. (the example is shown below.)

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
ux00000@r6n2:~> ps aux | grep ux00000  
354797 13.2 0.1 52321684 490304 pts/1 Rl 13:19 0:02 pmemd.cuda.MPI -O -i input -p top -o test  
354798 13.2 0.1 52321348 487148 pts/1 Rl 13:19 0:02 pmemd.cuda.MPI -O -i input -p top -o test  
  
ux00000@r6n2:~> top  
354797 hpe_use+ 20 0 49.897g 456836 408116 R 14.286 0.173 0:02.09 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
354798 hpe_use+ 20 0 49.897g 453680 407172 R 14.286 0.172 0:02.08 pmemd.cuda.MPI  
Process ID
```

- Execute kill command to stop the process.

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
ux00000@r6n2:~> kill 354797 354798  
  
# Forcely  
ux00000@r6n2:~> kill -9 354797 354798
```

Process information gathering commands (1)

- Display the users logging in -> *who* command
- Display status of the users logging in -> *w* command

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[ux00000@t4support ~]$ who  
GSIC pts/5 2017-09-06 10:52 (:1)  
GSIC pts/6 2017-09-06 11:22 (:1)  
TEST pts/2 2017-09-07 10:05 (192.168.111.63)  
GSICUSE pts/7 2017-10-03 12:30 (:2)  
GSICUSE pts/3 2017-10-04 12:37 (192.168.111.63)  
  
[ux00000@t4support ~]$ w  
12:39:20 up 51 days, 3:29, 12 users, load average: 1.00, 1.01, 1.00  
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT  
GSIC pts/5 :1 0611月10 ?xdm? 22days 22.80s gdm-session-worker  
GSIC pts/6 :1 0611月10 41days 0.25s 10:00 /usr/libexec/  
TEST pts/2 192.168.111.63 06 9月17 4days 1.26s 1.26s -bash  
GSICUSE pts/7 :2 火12 24:09m 0.05s 0.05s bash  
GSICUSE pts/3 192.168.111.62 12:37 0.00s 0.04s 0.00s w
```

Process information gathering commands (2)

- Display the status of a node -> *top* command

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ top  
Tasks: 784 total, 1 running, 781 sleeping, 2 stopped, 0 zombie  
%Cpu(s): 0.1 us, 0.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st  
KiB Mem: 26377451+total, 14203016 used, 24957150+free, 3352 buffers  
KiB Swap: 0 total, 0 used, 0 free. 10473748 cached Mem  
  PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND  
225488 root        20   0  371260 20796  4816 S   2.990 0.008 118:58.30 nv-hostengine  
  1111 root        20   0  110076 66204 61604 S   0.332 0.025  0:19.26 systemd-journal
```

- Display running processes -> *ps* command

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ps aux  
  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ps aux | grep  
ps aux | grep 1111  
root      1111  0.0  0.0 110076 66224 ?        Ss   Sep28   0:19 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-journald  
GSIC      352412 0.0  0.0 10240 1640 pts/0    S+   12:29   0:00 grep --color=auto 1111
```

Example (qsub)

- Submit a batch job to TSUBAME (trial run)

```
$ qsub sample.sh
```

Check job status

```
$ qstat
```

If `${JOB_NAME}.o${JOB_ID}` and `${JOB_NAME}.e${JOB_ID}` are created in working directory, the job has already finished.

User environment

- Shell
- Environment variables
- HISTSIZE shell variable
- PATH variable
- File transfer
- SSH
- X-window system

Shell

- Shell is a computer program that exposes an operating system's services to a human user or other programs.
- The major compatible shells which TSUBAME4 supports, which available with `chsh` command, are as follows:
 - `/bin/bash`
 - `/bin/tcsh`
 - `/bin/zsh`
- *chsh* command to change a current shell
 - `$ chsh /bin/tcsh`

It takes 5 minutes to reflect the change.

Load shell environment

In case of bash

- The order of profiles (configuration files) read when log in
 - /etc/profile /etc/bashrc
 - ~/.bash_profile
 - ~/.bash_login (if ~/.bash_profile is not exist)
- ~/.bashrc is loaded whenever bash is executed.
- Editing the personal configuration file ~/.bashrc
 - PATH="/usr/local/bin:\$PATH"
 - export PATH
- After editing, re-login or execute "source .bashrc" to reflect.
- It is preferable to write alias here.
- In case of editing files, check properly before updating.
- Check it in another terminal.

Variables

- Shell variable
 - Variable valid in a current shell.
- Environment variable
 - Variable valid in every shell.

HISTSIZE shell variable

- History
 - Stores a predetermined number of commands most recently.
 - It can be useful when executing the same (or similar) command.
 - The number of history to be stored can be set arbitrarily.
- Examples
 - \$ export HISTSIZE=600 ⇒ History size will be set 600
 - \$ history 3 ⇒ Shows 3 items in history list

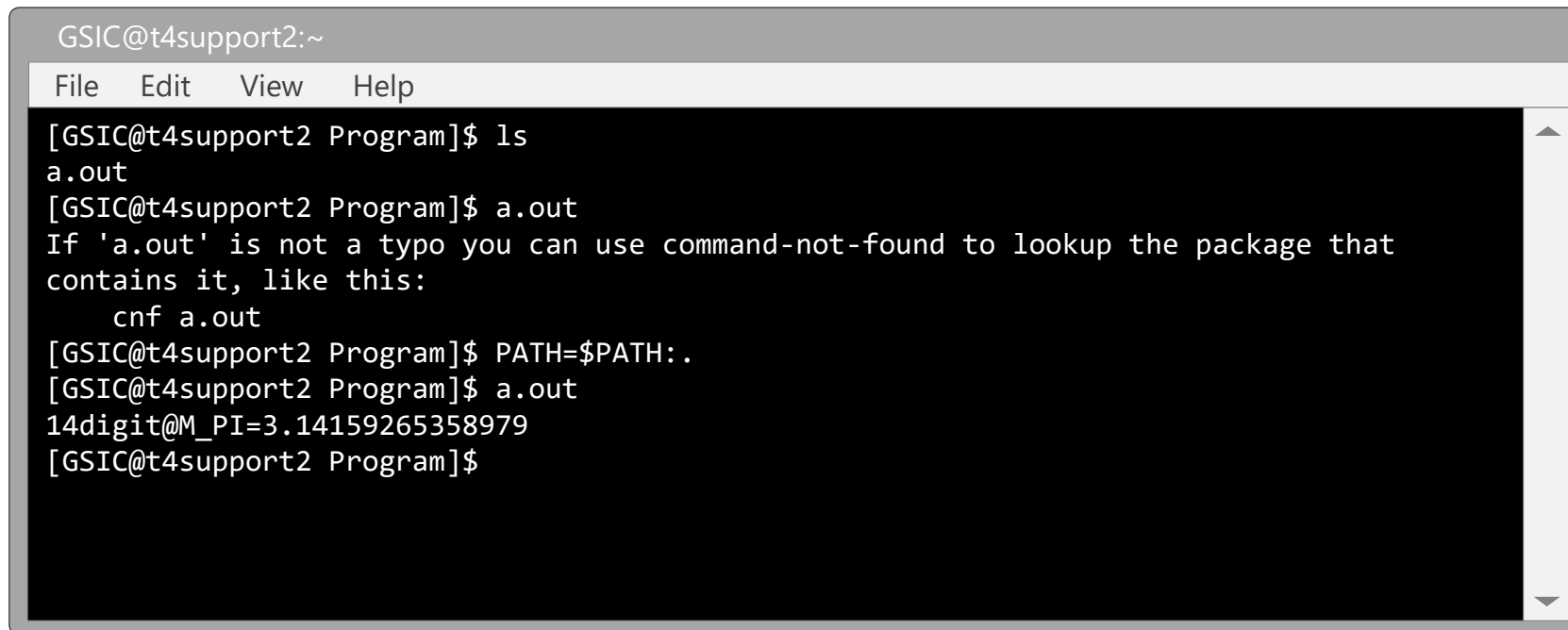
534 cd

535 ls

536 history 3

PATH variable

- Set the location of command.
- The setting sometimes needs to be modified. For example, when a command or a program are installed or created by an individual.

A terminal window titled 'GSIC@t4support2:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows a sequence of commands and their outputs. First, 'ls' is run, showing 'a.out'. Then, 'a.out' is run, resulting in an error message: 'If 'a.out' is not a typo you can use command-not-found to lookup the package that contains it, like this: cnf a.out'. Next, the PATH variable is updated with 'PATH=\$PATH:.'. Finally, 'a.out' is run again, which successfully outputs '14digit@M_PI=3.14159265358979'.

```
GSIC@t4support2:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support2 Program]$ ls  
a.out  
[GSIC@t4support2 Program]$ a.out  
If 'a.out' is not a typo you can use command-not-found to lookup the package that  
contains it, like this:  
    cnf a.out  
[GSIC@t4support2 Program]$ PATH=$PATH:.  
[GSIC@t4support2 Program]$ a.out  
14digit@M_PI=3.14159265358979  
[GSIC@t4support2 Program]$
```

※ If it is described in .bashrc, it will be always enabled.

File transfer

- A system connected via a network is called a host.
- It is easy to transfer files among hosts via TCP/IP.
- Commands for the function
 - ftp, rcp, rsync, sftp, scp
- rsync, sftp, scp are available in TSUBAME.

Examples of rsync/sftp/scp

GSIC@t4support:~

File Edit View Help

#rsync

```
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ rsync -av --progress -e "ssh -i .ssh/id_ecdsa -l ux00000"
login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp:/gs/bs/soudan/UNIX/testfile ./
receiving incremental file list
testfile
      990 100% 966.80kB/s   0:00:00 (xfer#1, to-check=0/1)

sent 42 bytes  received 1078 bytes  2240.00 bytes/sec
total size is 990  speedup is 0.88
[GSIC@t4support ~]$
```

#sftp

```
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ sftp -i ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa ux00000@login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp
Connected to login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp.
sftp> get /gs/bs/soudan/UNIX/testfile
Fetching /gs/bs/soudan/UNIX/testfile to testfile
/gs/hbs/soudan/UNIX/testfile
sftp> exit
```

#scp

```
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ scp -i ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa
ux00000@login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp:/gs/bs/soudan/UNIX/testfile .
testfile
```

SSH connection Examples

- login to TSUBAME4 with login name (GSIC→GSCIUSER00)

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[GSIC@t4support ~]$ ssh login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -l ux00000 -i ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa  
Last login: Tue Oct 3 09:26:54 2017 from 131.112.3.100  
ux00000@login1:~>  
ux00000@login1:~> top  
ux00000@login1:~> exit
```

- login to TSUBAME4 as the same login name (GSCIUSER→GSCIUSER)

```
GSIC@t4support:~  
File Edit View Help  
[ux00000@t4support ~]$ ssh login.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp -i ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa  
Last login: Tue Oct 4 09:26:54 2017 from 131.112.3.100  
ux00000@login1:~>  
ux00000@login1:~> top  
ux00000@login1:~> exit
```

X-Window system

- Used in various operating systems including Linux.
- Used for GUI applications
- Hardware independent
 - The system is pre-installed in Linux/Mac
 - Lots of software for Windows
 - Cygwin
 - MobaXterm
 - PuTTY/Tera Term/RLogin+VcXsrv/Xming

X-Window system

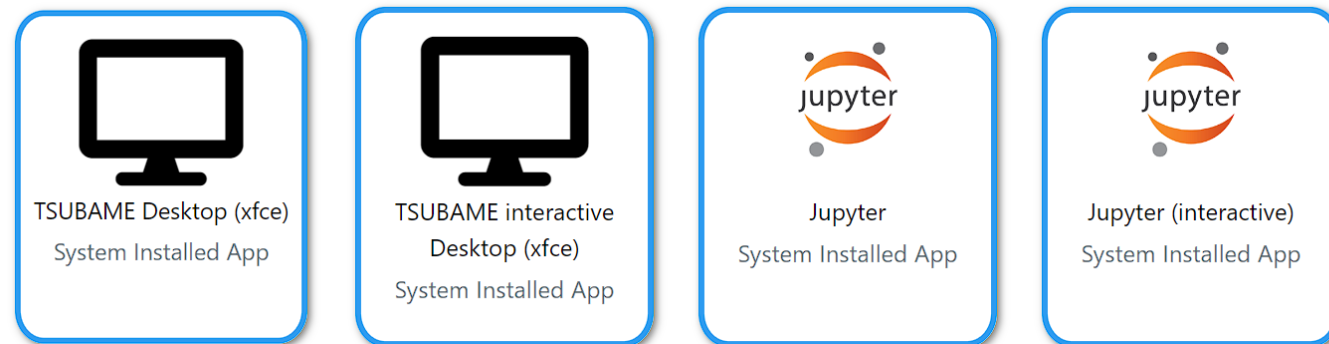
- Running X-Window applications
 - Client program, server program
- X protocol, unique communication procedure
 - Data exchange between client/server
 - Server side (Displayed side)
Definition to allow display request from system
`% xhost +client_host_name`
 - Client side (Displaying side)
Specifies DISPLAY environment variables.
`% export DISPLAY=server_host_name`

Please use Open OnDemand to run GUI application.

Usage of compute node (Open OnDemand)

- <https://ood.t4.gsic.titech.ac.jp/>
- Applications described as "interactive" are for free within campus.
- To use this service, check the followings:
 - Already configured password for your TSUBAME account
 - The e-mail sent from this service will be received.

Pinned Apps A featured subset of [all available apps](#)



for details, <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/ood/> (In Japanese)

TSUBAME Desktop (xfce)

This app will launch an interactive desktop on one or more compute nodes. You will have full access to the resources these nodes provide. This is analogous to an interactive batch job.

Select resource type

If you use reservation, only node_f, node_h, node_q, and node_o are available.

Number of Request resources.

TSUBAME group

Maximum run time(hh:mm:ss)

Specify the job execution time in the format hh:mm:ss. If Trial run is selected for TSUBAME group, the run time should be less than 10 minutes.

Priority Option

Reservation Number (AR ID)

Launch

Conclusion

That's all !
Thank you!

Get more information about T4

- Manuals
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/en/manuals>
 - TSUBAME4.0 User's Guide
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/handbook.en/>
 - TSUBAME Portal User's Guide
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/portal.en/>
 - Migration from TSUBAME3.0 to TSUBAME4.0
 - <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/docs/migration.en/>
- This document is available at <https://www.t4.cii.isct.ac.jp/en/lectures>