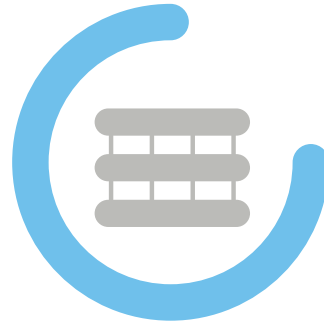




OpenHPC (v4.0) Cluster Building Recipes

Rocky 10 Base OS

Warewulf4/SLURM Edition for Linux* (aarch64)

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1 Introduction

This guide presents a simple cluster installation procedure using components from the OpenHPC software stack. OpenHPC represents an aggregation of a number of common ingredients required to deploy and manage an HPC Linux* cluster including provisioning tools, resource management, I/O clients, development tools, and a variety of scientific libraries. These packages have been pre-built with HPC integration in mind while conforming to common Linux distribution standards. The documentation herein is intended to be reasonably generic, but uses the underlying motivation of a small, 4-node stateless cluster installation to define a step-by-step process. Several optional customizations are included and the intent is that these collective instructions can be modified as needed for local site customizations.

Base Linux Edition: this edition of the guide highlights installation without the use of a companion configuration management system and directly uses distro-provided package management tools for component selection. The steps that follow also highlight specific changes to system configuration files that are required as part of the cluster install process.

1.1 Target Audience

This guide is targeted at experienced Linux system administrators for HPC environments. Knowledge of software package management, system networking, and PXE booting is assumed. Command-line input examples are highlighted throughout this guide via the following syntax:

```
[sms]# echo "OpenHPC hello world"
```

Unless specified otherwise, the examples presented are executed with elevated (root) privileges. The examples also presume use of the BASH login shell, though the equivalent commands in other shells can be substituted. In addition to specific command-line instructions called out in this guide, an alternate convention is used to highlight potentially useful tips or optional configuration options. These tips are highlighted via the following format:

Tip

Life is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing. –Willy Shakes

1.2 Requirements/Assumptions

This installation recipe assumes the availability of a single head node *master*, and four *compute* nodes. The *master* node serves as the overall system management server (SMS) and is provisioned with Rocky 10 and is subsequently configured to provision the remaining *compute* nodes with Warewulf4 in a stateless configuration. The terms *master* and SMS are used interchangeably in this guide. For power management, we assume that the compute node baseboard management controllers (BMCs) are available via IPMI from the chosen master host. For file systems, we assume that the chosen master server will host an NFS file system that is made available to the compute nodes.

An outline of the physical architecture discussed is shown in Figure 1 and highlights the high-level networking configuration. The *master* host requires at least two Ethernet interfaces with *eth0* connected to the local data center network and *eth1* used to provision and manage the cluster backend (note that these interface names are examples and may be different depending on local settings and OS conventions). Two

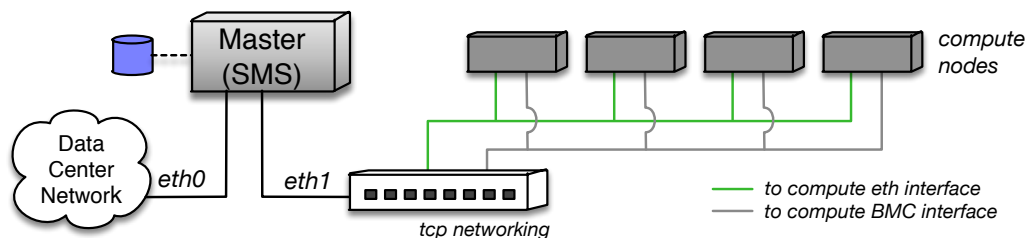


Figure 1: Overview of physical cluster architecture.

logical IP interfaces are expected to each compute node: the first is the standard Ethernet interface that will be used for provisioning and resource management. The second is used to connect to each host's BMC and is used for power management and remote console access. Physical connectivity for these two logical IP networks is often accommodated via separate cabling and switching infrastructure; however, an alternate configuration can also be accommodated via the use of a shared NIC, which runs a packet filter to divert management packets between the host and BMC. Independent of the actual networking configuration it is recommended to have additional security boundaries like a firewall to protect the network interfaces from the Internet.

1.3 Inputs

As this recipe details installing a cluster starting from bare-metal, there is a requirement to define IP addresses and gather hardware MAC addresses in order to support a controlled provisioning process. These values are necessarily unique to the hardware being used, and this document uses variable substitution (`${variable}`) in the command-line examples that follow to highlight where local site inputs are required. A summary of the required and optional variables used throughout this recipe are presented below. Note that while the example definitions above correspond to a small 4-node compute subsystem, the compute parameters are defined in array format to accommodate logical extension to larger node counts.

- `${sms_name}` # Hostname for SMS server
- `${sms_ip}` # Internal IP address on SMS server
- `${sms_eth_internal}` # Internal Ethernet interface on SMS
- `${eth_provision}` # Provisioning interface for computes
- `${internal_network}` # Subnet network address for internal network
- `${internal_netmask}` # Subnet netmask for internal network
- `${ipv4_gateway}` # Default gateway for the internal network
- `${dns_servers}` # DNS resolver for the internal network
- `${ntp_server}` # Local ntp server for time synchronization
- `${bmc_username}` # BMC username for use by IPMI
- `${bmc_password}` # BMC password for use by IPMI
- `${num_computes}` # Total # of desired compute nodes
- `${c_ip[0]}, ${c_ip[1]}, ...` # Desired compute node addresses
- `${c_bmc[0]}, ${c_bmc[1]}, ...` # BMC addresses for computes
- `${c_mac[0]}, ${c_mac[1]}, ...` # MAC addresses for computes
- `${c_name[0]}, ${c_name[1]}, ...` # Host names for computes
- `${compute_regex}` # Regex matching all compute node names (e.g. "c*")
- `${compute_prefix}` # Prefix for compute node names (e.g. "c")
- `${node_disk}` # Device path for disk to be used for provision-to-disk

Optional:

- `${kargs}` # Kernel boot arguments

2 Install Base Operating System (BOS)

In an external setting, installing the desired BOS on a *master* SMS host typically involves booting from a DVD ISO image on a new server. With this approach, insert the Rocky 10 DVD, power cycle the host, and follow the distro provided directions to install the BOS on your chosen *master* host. Alternatively, if choosing to use a pre-installed server, please verify that it is provisioned with the required Rocky 10 distribution.

While it is theoretically possible to enable SELinux on a cluster provisioned with Warewulf4, doing so is beyond the scope of this document. Even the use of permissive mode can be problematic and we therefore recommend disabling SELinux on the *master* SMS host. If SELinux components are installed locally, the `selinuxenabled` command can be used to determine if SELinux is currently enabled. If enabled, consult the distro documentation for information on how to disable.

Finally, provisioning services rely on DHCP, TFTP, and HTTP network protocols. Depending on the local BOS configuration on the SMS host, default firewall rules may prohibit these services. Consequently, this recipe assumes that the local firewall running on the SMS host is disabled (it is still recommended to have additional security boundaries like a firewall to protect the cluster from the Internet). If installed, the default firewall service can be disabled as follows:

```
[sms]# systemctl disable --now firewalld
```

3 Install OpenHPC Components

With the BOS installed and booted, the next step is to add desired OpenHPC packages onto the *master* server in order to provide provisioning and resource management services for the rest of the cluster. The following subsections highlight this process.

3.1 Enable OpenHPC repository for local use

To begin, enable use of the OpenHPC repository by adding it to the local list of available package repositories. Note that this requires network access from your *master* server to the OpenHPC repository, or alternatively, that the OpenHPC repository be mirrored locally. In cases where network external connectivity is available, OpenHPC provides an **ohpc-release** package that includes GPG keys for package signing and enabling the repository. The example which follows illustrates installation of the **ohpc-release** package directly from the OpenHPC build server.

```
[sms]# dnf install http://repos.openhpc.community/OpenHPC/4/EL_10/aarch64/ohpc-release-4-1.el10.aarch64.rpm
```

Tip

Many sites may find it useful or necessary to maintain a local copy of the OpenHPC repositories. To facilitate this need, standalone tar archives are provided – one containing a repository of binary packages as well as any available updates, and one containing a repository of source RPMS. The tar files also contain a simple bash script to configure the package manager to use the local repository after download. To use, simply unpack the tarball where you would like to host the local repository and execute the **make_repo.sh** script. Tar files for this release can be found at <http://repos.openhpc.community/dist/4.0>

In addition to the OpenHPC package repository, the *master* host also requires access to the standard base OS distro repositories in order to resolve necessary dependencies. For Rocky 10, the requirements are to have access to the BaseOS, Appstream, Extras, CRB, and EPEL repositories for which mirrors are freely available online:

- Rocky-10 (e.g. <http://download.rockylinux.org/pub/rocky/10/>)
- EPEL 10 (e.g. <http://download.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/10/>)

The public EPEL repository will be enabled automatically upon installation of the **ohpc-release** package. Note that this does depend on the Rocky Extras repository, which is shipped with Rocky and is typically enabled by default. In contrast, the CRB repository is typically disabled in a standard install, but can be enabled from EPEL as follows:

```
[sms]# dnf -y install dnf-plugins-core
[sms]# dnf config-manager --set-enabled crb
```

3.2 Installation template

The collection of command-line instructions that follow in this guide, when combined with local site inputs, can be used to implement a bare-metal system installation and configuration. The format of these commands is intended to be usable via direct cut and paste (with variable substitution for site-specific settings). Alternatively, the OpenHPC documentation package (**docs-ohpc**) includes a template script which includes a summary of all of the commands used herein. This script can be used in conjunction with a simple text

file to define the local site variables defined in the previous section (§ 1.3) and is provided as a convenience for administrators. For additional information on accessing this script, please see Appendix A.

3.3 Add provisioning services on *master* node

With the OpenHPC repository enabled, we can now begin adding desired components onto the *master* server. This repository provides a number of aliases that group logical components together in order to help aid in this process. For reference, a complete list of available group aliases and RPM packages available via OpenHPC are provided in Appendix E. To add support for provisioning services, the following command adds a common base package followed along with the Warewulf provisioning system. Then the main Warewulf configuration files are edited to reflect the environment.

```
# Make sure required variables are set
[sms]# : ${sms_eth_internal:?ERROR: sms_eth_internal not set}
[sms]# : ${internal_network:?ERROR: internal_network not set}

# Install base packages
[sms]# dnf -y install epel-release
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-base yq

# Install Warewulf
[sms]# dnf -y install warewulf-ohpc

# Create the tftpboot directory (not created by dnsmasq)
[sms]# install -d -m 0755 /var/lib/tftpboot

# Add public_content_t type to tftpboot directory and contents
[sms]# dnf -y install policycoreutils-python-utils
[sms]# semanage fcontext -a -t public_content_t "/var/lib/tftpboot(/.*)?"
[sms]# restorecon -R -v /var/lib/tftpboot
```

Tip

Many server BIOS configurations have PXE network booting configured as the primary option in the boot order by default. If your compute nodes have a different device as the first in the sequence, the `ipmitool` utility can be used to enable PXE.

```
[sms]# ipmitool -E -I lanplus -H ${bmc_ipaddr} -U root chassis bootdev pxe options=persistent
```

HPC systems rely on synchronized clocks throughout the system and the NTP protocol can be used to facilitate this synchronization. To enable NTP services on the SMS host with a specific server `${ntp_server}`, and allow this server to serve as a local time server for the cluster, issue the following:

```
[sms]# systemctl enable chronyd.service
[sms]# echo "local stratum 10" >> /etc/chrony.conf
[sms]# echo "server ${ntp_server}" >> /etc/chrony.conf
[sms]# echo "allow all" >> /etc/chrony.conf
[sms]# systemctl restart chronyd
```

Tip

Note that the “allow all” option specified for the chrony time daemon allows all servers on the local network to be able to synchronize with the SMS host. Alternatively, you can restrict access to fixed IP ranges and an example config line allowing access to a local class B subnet is as follows:

```
allow 192.168.0.0/16
```

3.4 Add resource management services on *master* node

OpenHPC provides multiple options for distributed resource management. The following command adds the Slurm workload manager server components to the chosen *master* host. Note that client-side components will be added to the corresponding compute image in a subsequent step.

```
# Install slurm server meta-package
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-slurm-server

# Use ohpc-provided file for starting SLURM configuration
[sms]# cp /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.ohpc /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
# Setup default cgroups file
[sms]# cp /etc/slurm/cgroup.conf.example /etc/slurm/cgroup.conf

# Identify resource manager hostname on master host
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/SlurmctldHost=\S+/SlurmctldHost=${sms_name}/" /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
```

There are a wide variety of configuration options and plugins available for Slurm and the example config file illustrated above targets a fairly basic installation. In particular, job completion data will be stored in a text file (`/var/log/slurm_jobcomp.log`) that can be used to log simple accounting information. Sites who desire more detailed information, or want to aggregate accounting data from multiple clusters, will likely want to enable the database accounting back-end. This requires a number of additional local modifications (on top of installing `slurm-slurmdbd-ohpc`), and users are advised to consult the online [documentation](#) for more detailed information on setting up a database configuration for Slurm.

Tip

SLURM requires enumeration of the physical hardware characteristics for compute nodes under its control. In particular, three configuration parameters combine to define consumable compute resources: *Sockets*, *CoresPerSocket*, and *ThreadsPerCore*. The default configuration file provided via OpenHPC assumes the nodes are named `c1-c4` and are dual-socket, 8 cores per socket, and two threads per core for this 4-node example. If this does not reflect your local hardware, please update the configuration file at `/etc/slurm/slurm.conf` accordingly to match your nodes names and particular hardware. Be sure to run `scontrol reconfigure` to notify SLURM of the changes. Note that the SLURM project provides an easy-to-use online configuration tool that can be accessed [here](#).

Other versions of this guide are available that describe installation of alternate resource management systems, and they can be found in the `docs-ohpc` package.

3.5 Optionally add InfiniBand support services on *master* node

The following command adds OFED and PSM support using base distro-provided drivers to the chosen *master* host.

```
[sms]# dnf -y groupinstall "InfiniBand Support"
# Load IB services
[sms]# udevadm trigger --type=devices --action=add
[sms]# systemctl restart rdma-load-modules@infiniband.service
```

Tip

InfiniBand networks require a subnet management service that can typically be run on either an administrative node, or on the switch itself. The optimal placement and configuration of the subnet manager is beyond the scope of this document, but Rocky 10 provides the `opensm` package should you choose to run it on the *master* node.

With the InfiniBand drivers included, you can also enable (optional) IPoIB functionality which provides a mechanism to send IP packets over the IB network. If you plan to mount a Lustre file system over InfiniBand (see §?? for additional details), then having IPoIB enabled is a requirement for the Lustre client. OpenHPC provides a template configuration file to aid in setting up an `ib0` interface on the *master* host. To use, copy the template provided and update the `${sms_ipoib}` and `${ipoib_netmask}` entries to match local desired settings (alter `ib0` naming as appropriate if system contains dual-ported or multiple HCAs).

```
[sms]# cp /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/network/centos/ifcfg-ib0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts

# Define local IPoIB address and netmask
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/master_ipoib/${sms_ipoib}/" /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ib0
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/ipoib_netmask/${ipoib_netmask}/" /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ib0

# configure NetworkManager to *not* override local /etc/resolv.conf
[sms]# echo "[main]" > /etc/NetworkManager/conf.d/90-dns-none.conf
[sms]# echo "dns=none" >> /etc/NetworkManager/conf.d/90-dns-none.conf
# Start up NetworkManager to initiate ib0
[sms]# systemctl start NetworkManager
```

3.6 Optionally add Omni-Path support services on *master* node

The following command adds Omni-Path support using base distro-provided drivers to the chosen *master* host.

```
[sms]# dnf -y install opa-basic-tools
```

Tip

Omni-Path networks require a subnet management service that can typically be run on either an administrative node, or on the switch itself. The optimal placement and configuration of the subnet manager is beyond the scope of this document, but Rocky 10 provides the `opa-fm` package should you choose to run it on the *master* node.

3.7 Complete basic Warewulf setup for *master* node

At this point, all of the packages necessary to use Warewulf on the *master* host should be installed. Next, we need to update the configuration to allow Warewulf to work with Rocky 10, update the hosts file, and to support local provisioning using a second private interface (refer to Figure 1).

```
# Edit the warewulf.conf file to use appropriate interface and settings
[sms]# yq -i '.ipaddr = "${sms_ip}"' /etc/warewulf/warewulf.conf
[sms]# yq -i '.netmask = "${internal_netmask}"' /etc/warewulf/warewulf.conf
[sms]# yq -i '.network = "${internal_network}"' /etc/warewulf/warewulf.conf
[sms]# yq -i '.dhcp["range start"] = "${internal_network}"' /etc/warewulf/warewulf.conf
[sms]# yq -i '.dhcp["range end"] = "static"' /etc/warewulf/warewulf.conf

# Edit the nodes.conf to mount /opt on boot
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/defaults,noauto,nofail,ro/defaults,nofail,ro/" /etc/warewulf/nodes.conf

# Configure dnsmasq to listen on the internal network interface.
[sms]# echo "interface=${sms_eth_internal}" > /etc/dnsmasq.d/ww4-interface.conf
# Configure dnsmasq to disable DNS functionality
[sms]# echo "port=0" >> /etc/dnsmasq.d/ww4-interface.conf

# Turn on debugging messages
[sms]# yq -i '.nodeprofiles.default.kernel.args -= ["quiet"]' /etc/warewulf/nodes.conf
[sms]# echo "log-debug" >> /etc/dnsmasq.d/ww4-interface.conf

# Enable and start the warewulfd service before using wwctl.
[sms]# systemctl enable --now warewulfd

# Create a new "nodes" profile and inherit the "default" profile
[sms]# wwctl profile add nodes --profile default --comment "Nodes profile"

# Create a new "nodeconfig" overlay to store node configuration files and use the syncuser overlay.
[sms]# wwctl overlay create nodeconfig
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes --system-overlays nodeconfig --runtime-overlays syncuser

# Set default network configuration
[sms]# wwctl profile set -y nodes --netname=default --netdev=${eth_provision}
[sms]# wwctl profile set -y nodes --netname=default --netmask=${internal_netmask}
[sms]# wwctl profile set -y nodes --netname=default --gateway=${ipv4_gateway}
[sms]# wwctl profile set -y nodes --netname=default --nettagadd=DNS=${dns_servers}

# Configuring Warewulf will restart/enable relevant services to support provisioning
[sms]# wwctl configure --all

# Generate ssh keys (usually generated on login)
[sms]# bash /etc/profile.d/ssh_setup.sh
```

3.8 Define *compute* image for provisioning

With the provisioning services enabled, the next step is to define and customize a system image that can subsequently be used to provision one or more *compute* nodes. The following subsections highlight this process.

3.8.1 Build initial BOS image

Warewulf 4 supports using container images as the base file system for provisioning, and it can import these directly from an OCI registry like Docker Hub. Container images must be created especially for use with

Warewulf since they need to include things like a kernel and an init system. In this example we will import our base image from a set maintained by the Warewulf community on the GitHub container registry.

The `wwctl image exec` command runs the commands below it, these commands also be run interactively one at a time with the command `wwctl image shell rocky-10`. You can add `/bin/false` as the last command to prevent the image from rebuilding (it will show an error) and rebuild later with the ‘`wwctl image build`’ command.

```
# Import the base image from Warewulf
[sms]# wwctl image import docker://ghcr.io/warewulf/warewulf-rockylinux:10 rocky-10 --syncuser

# Define chroot location
[sms]# export CHROOT=$(wwctl image show rocky-10)

# Enable OpenHPC inside image and update image. Disable image build on exit, rebuild later.
[sms]# wwctl image exec --build=false rocky-10 -- /bin/bash -ex <<- EOF
dnf -y install dnf-utils
dnf -y install http://repos.openhpc.community/OpenHPC/4/EL_10/aarch64/ohpc-release-4-1.el10.aarch64.rpm
dnf -y update
EOF
```

3.8.2 Add OpenHPC components

The process used in the previous step is designed to provide a minimal Rocky 10 configuration. Next, we add additional components to include resource management client services, NTP support, and other additional packages to support the default OpenHPC environment. This process modifies the base provisioning image and will access the BOS and OpenHPC repositories to resolve package install requests.

The instructions below are designed to be copied and pasted all at once into a terminal. Alternatively you can run ‘`wwctl image shell rocky-10`’ to “run” the node image interactively and run the commands one at a time, this method is recommended.

We begin by installing a few common base packages:

```
# Install compute node base meta-package
[sms]# wwctl image exec --build=false rocky-10 -- /bin/bash -ex <<- EOF
dnf -y install epel-release
dnf -y install ohpc-base-compute
EOF
```

Now, we can include additional required components to the compute instance including resource manager client, NTP, and development environment modules support.

Adding packages can be done by entering the image with `wwctl image shell`, `wwctl image exec`, or using a CHROOT.

```
[sms]# wwctl image exec --build=false rocky-10 -- /bin/bash -ex <<- EOF
# Add Slurm client support meta-package
dnf -y install ohpc-slurm-client

# Enable services to start on boot
systemctl enable munge.service
systemctl enable slurmd.service

# Add Network Time Protocol (NTP) support
dnf -y install chrony

# Include modules user environment
dnf -y install lmod-ohpc
```

EOF

3.8.3 Customize system configuration

If planning to install the Intel® oneAPI compiler runtime (see §4.7), register the following additional path (`/opt/intel`) to share with computes:

```
# (Optional) Setup NFS mount for /opt/intel if planning to install oneAPI packages
[sms]# mkdir /opt/intel
[sms]# echo "/opt/intel *(ro,no_subtree_check,fsid=12)" >> /etc/exports
[sms]# echo "${sms_ip}:/opt/intel /opt/intel nfs nfsvers=4,nodev 0 0" >> $CHROOT/etc/fstab
```

3.8.4 Additional Customization (*optional*)

This section highlights common additional customizations that can *optionally* be applied to the local cluster environment. These customizations include:

- Restrict ssh access to compute resources
- Enable syslog forwarding
- Add ClusterShell
- Add *mrsh*
- Add *genders*
- Add ConMan
- Add GEOPM

Details on the steps required for each of these customizations are discussed further in the following sections.

3.8.4.1 Enable InfiniBand drivers If your compute resources support InfiniBand, the following commands add OFED and PSM support using base distro-provided drivers to the compute image.

```
# Add IB support and enable
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT groupinstall "InfiniBand Support"
```

3.8.4.2 Enable Omni-Path drivers If your compute resources support Omni-Path, the following commands add OPA support using base distro-provided drivers to the compute image.

```
# Add OPA support and enable
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT install opa-basic-tools
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT install libpsm2
```

3.8.4.3 Increase locked memory limits In order to utilize InfiniBand or Omni-Path as the underlying high speed interconnect, it is generally necessary to increase the locked memory settings for system users. This can be accomplished by updating the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file and this should be performed within the *compute* image and on all job submission hosts. In this recipe, jobs are submitted from the *master* host, and the following commands can be used to update the maximum locked memory settings on both the master host and the compute image:

```
# Update memlock settings on master
[sms]# perl -pi -e 's/# End of file/\* soft memlock unlimited\n$&/s' /etc/security/limits.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e 's/# End of file/\* hard memlock unlimited\n$&/s' /etc/security/limits.conf
```

```
# Update memlock settings within compute image
[sms]# perl -pi -e 's/# End of file/\* soft memlock unlimited\n$&/s' $CHROOT/etc/security/limits.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e 's/# End of file/\* hard memlock unlimited\n$&/s' $CHROOT/etc/security/limits.conf
```

3.8.4.4 Enable ssh control via resource manager An additional optional customization that is recommended is to restrict `ssh` access on compute nodes to only allow access by users who have an active job associated with the node. This can be enabled via the use of a pluggable authentication module (PAM) provided as part of the Slurm package installs. To enable this feature within the *compute* image, issue the following:

```
[sms]# echo "account required    pam_slurm.so" >> $CHROOT/etc/pam.d/ssh
```

3.8.4.5 Add GPU driver To add the optional NVIDIA GPU driver to the compute nodes, an additional external dnf repository provided by NVIDIA must be configured. Once the repository is configured, the GPU driver needs to be installed on the compute image and the corresponding toolkit installed on the SMS node.

OpenHPC provides a convenience package to enable the NVIDIA repository locally along with compatibility packages that integrate the NVIDIA HPC SDK within the standard OpenHPC user environment.

```
# Add NVIDIA GPU driver repository to the SMS
[sms]# dnf -y install cuda-repo-ohpc
# Install the toolkit on the SMS
[sms]# dnf -y install nvidia-driver-cuda cuda-devel-ohpc
# Install NVIDIA repository and GPU driver in the compute image
[sms]# wvctl image exec --build=false rocky-10 -- /bin/bash -ex <<- EOF
dnf -y install cuda-repo-ohpc
dnf -y install kmod-nvidia-latest-dkms nvidia-driver-cuda
KVER=$(rpm -q --queryformat='%{version}-%{release}.%{arch}\n' \
    kernel-core | sort -r | head -1)
dkms autoinstall --verbose -k ${KVER}
dkms status
EOF
```

3.8.4.6 Enable forwarding of system logs It is often desirable to consolidate system logging information for the cluster in a central location, both to provide easy access to the data, and to reduce the impact of storing data inside the stateless compute node's memory footprint. The following commands highlight the steps necessary to configure compute nodes to forward their logs to the SMS, and to allow the SMS to accept these log requests.

```
# Configure SMS to receive messages and reload rsyslog configuration
[sms]# echo 'module(load="imudp")' >> /etc/rsyslog.d/ohpc.conf
[sms]# echo 'input(type="imudp" port="514")' >> /etc/rsyslog.d/ohpc.conf
[sms]# systemctl restart rsyslog

# Define compute node forwarding destination
[sms]# echo ".* action(type=\"omfwd\" Target=\"${sms_ip}\" Port=\"514\" \" \" \
    \"Protocol=\"udp\")">> $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf

# Disable most local logging on computes. Emergency and boot logs will remain on the compute nodes
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/^\*\.\.info/\#\*\.\.info/" $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/^\~authpriv/\#\authpriv/" $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/^\~mail/\#\mail/" $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/^\~cron/\#\cron/" $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf
[sms]# perl -pi -e "s/^\~uucp/\#\uucp/" $CHROOT/etc/rsyslog.conf
```

3.8.4.7 Add ClusterShell ClusterShell is an event-based Python library to execute commands in parallel across cluster nodes. Installation and basic configuration defining three node groups (*adm*, *compute*, and *all*) is as follows:

```
# Install ClusterShell
[sms]# dnf -y install clustershell

# Setup node definitions
[sms]# cd /etc/clustershell/groups.d
[sms]# mv local.cfg local.cfg.orig
[sms]# echo "adm: ${sms_name}" > local.cfg
[sms]# echo "compute: ${compute_prefix}[1-${num_computes}]" >> local.cfg
[sms]# echo "all: @adm,@compute" >> local.cfg
```

3.8.4.8 Add genders *genders* is a static cluster configuration database or node typing database used for cluster configuration management. Other tools and users can access the *genders* database in order to make decisions about where an action, or even what action, is appropriate based on associated types or "genders". Values may also be assigned to and retrieved from a *gender* to provide further granularity. The following example highlights installation and configuration of two genders: *compute* and *bmc*.

```
# Install genders
[sms]# dnf -y install genders-ohpc

# Generate a sample genders file
[sms]# echo -e "${sms_name}\tsms" > /etc/genders
[sms]# for ((i=0; i<$num_computes; i++)) ; do
    echo -e "${c_name[$i]}\tcompute,bmc=${c_bmc[$i]}"
done >> /etc/genders
```

3.8.4.9 Add Magpie Magpie contains a number of scripts to aid in running a variety of big data software frameworks within HPC queuing environments. Examples include Hadoop, Spark, Hbase, Storm, Pig, Mahout, Phoenix, Kafka, Zeppelin, and Zookeeper. Consult the online [repository](#) for more information on using these scripts; basic installation is outlined as follows:

```
# Install magpie
[sms]# dnf -y install magpie-ohpc
```

3.8.4.10 Add ConMan ConMan is a serial console management program designed to support a large number of console devices and simultaneous users. It supports logging console device output and connecting to compute node consoles via IPMI serial-over-lan. Installation and example configuration is outlined below.

```
# Install conman to provide a front-end to compute consoles and log output
[sms]# dnf -y install conman-ohpc

# Configure conman for computes (note your IPMI password is required for console access)
[sms]# for ((i=0; i<$num_computes; i++)) ; do
    echo -n 'CONSOLE name="${c_name[$i]}" dev="ipmi:${c_bmc[$i]}" '
    echo 'ipmiopts="U:${bmc_username},P:${IPMI_PASSWORD:-undefined},W:solpayloadsize"'
done >> /etc/conman.conf

# Enable and start conman
[sms]# systemctl enable conman
[sms]# systemctl start conman
```

Note that an additional kernel boot option is typically necessary to enable serial console output. This option is highlighted in §3.9.4 after compute nodes have been registered with the provisioning system.

3.8.4.11 Add NHC Resource managers often provide for a periodic "node health check" to be performed on each compute node to verify that the node is working properly. Nodes which are determined to be "unhealthy" can be marked as down or offline so as to prevent jobs from being scheduled or run on them. This helps increase the reliability and throughput of a cluster by reducing preventable job failures due to misconfiguration, hardware failure, etc. OpenHPC distributes NHC to fulfill this requirement.

In a typical scenario, the NHC driver script is run periodically on each compute node by the resource manager client daemon. It loads its configuration file to determine which checks are to be run on the current node (based on its hostname). Each matching check is run, and if a failure is encountered, NHC will exit with an error message describing the problem. It can also be configured to mark nodes offline so that the scheduler will not assign jobs to bad nodes, reducing the risk of system-induced job failures.

```
# Install NHC on master and compute nodes
[sms]# dnf -y install nhc-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT install nhc-ohpc
```

```
# Register as SLURM's health check program
[sms]# echo "HealthCheckProgram=/usr/sbin/nhc" >> /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
[sms]# echo "HealthCheckInterval=300" >> /etc/slurm/slurm.conf # execute every five minutes
```

3.8.5 Import files

The Warewulf system includes functionality to import arbitrary files from the provisioning server for distribution to managed hosts through a system called "overlays". Some files, like `/etc/passwd`, and `/etc/hosts` handled in this way by default. Here we add directories and files to the `nodesconfig` overlay that is applied to all nodes.

```
# Add the following to support unprivileged user namespaces for tools like Apptainer
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig /etc/subuid
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig /etc/subgid

# Identify master host as local NTP server, configure it with a template with a Tag
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig \
/opt/ohpc/pub/examples/chrony.conf.ww /etc/chrony.conf.ww
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes --tagadd ntpserver=${sms_ip}

# Configure systemd and NetworkManager to wait for the network to be fully up.
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig \
/opt/ohpc/pub/examples/network/NetworkManager-wait-online.service.d/override.conf \
/etc/systemd/system/NetworkManager-wait-online.service.d/override.conf
```

Similarly, we can configure Slurm and import the cryptographic key that is required by the *munge* authentication library to be available on every host in the resource management pool, issue the following:

```
# Configure Slurm server in the overlay (using "configless" option)
# using a tag in a template file (slurmd.ww)
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig \
/opt/ohpc/pub/examples/slurm/slurmd.ww /etc/sysconfig/slurmd.ww

# Set the value of the slurmd tag to the $sms_ip for the nodes profile.
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes --tagadd slurmd=${sms_ip}
```

```
# Configure munge
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig /etc/munge/munge.key
[sms]# wwctl overlay chown nodeconfig /etc/munge/munge.key $(id -u munge) $(id -g munge)
[sms]# wwctl overlay chown nodeconfig /etc/munge $(id -u munge) $(id -g munge)
[sms]# wwctl overlay chmod nodeconfig /etc/munge 0700
```

Finally, to add *optional* support for controlling IPoIB interfaces (see §3.5), OpenHPC includes a template file for Warewulf that can optionally be imported and used later to provision `ib0` network settings.

```
# Import the template file for the ib interface
[sms]# wwctl overlay import --parents nodeconfig /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/network/centos/ifcfg-ib0.ww \
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ib0.ww
```

3.9 Finalizing provisioning configuration

Warewulf provisions a node with an image then customizes it with overlays. This section highlights creation of the node image and overlays, followed by the registration of desired compute nodes.

3.9.1 Two-Stage Provisioning (optional)

Warewulf optionally supports two-stage provisioning to `ramfs` or `disk` on the compute nodes. The nodes are still stateless, but the image is copied to disk during the provisioning process and is reprovisioned on every boot. This can be useful for cases when the compute node images are large, for example GPU drivers, or the compute nodes have limited memory.

To configure two-stage provisioning, install Dracut and ignition (ignition can also be used to provision swap and local storage (see Warewulf documentation for details) on the compute node. The example below provisions to `ramfs`, which is the default. To provision to disk, see the next section. To aid in debugging, it is helpful to add `rd.shell` to the kernel arguments in Section 3.9.4 to aid in debugging.

```
## Install Dracut in the image
[sms]# wwctl image exec --build=false rocky-10-- /usr/bin/dnf install -y warewulf-ohpc-dracut \
ignition gdisk

## Configure Dracut. Note the leading and trailing spaces in the quotes in "add_dracutmodules"
[sms]# echo 'hostonly="no"' > $CHROOT/etc/dracut.conf.d/wwinit.conf
[sms]# echo 'add_dracutmodules+=" wwinit ignition "' >> $CHROOT/etc/dracut.conf.d/wwinit.conf

## Build the Dracut initramfs
[sms]# wwctl image exec --build=false rocky-10-- /usr/bin/dracut --force --regenerate-all

## Enable Dracut boot for compute nodes that use the "nodes" profile
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes --tagadd IPXEMenuEntry=dracut
```

Optionally, configure the compute node to provision to disk. Two stage provisioning (previous step) must also be enabled. The compute node will use, **and erase**, the disk specified by `node.disk`.

```
## Create the target "rootfs" partition and filesystem
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes \
--diskname ${node_disk} --diskwipe \
--partname rootfs --partcreate --partnumber 1 \
--fsname rootfs --fswipe --fsformat ext4 --fspath /

## Enable provision-to-disk for compute nodes that use the "nodes" profile
[sms]# wwctl profile set nodes --yes --root=/dev/disk/by-partlabel/rootfs
```

3.9.2 Build image image and overlays

The bootstrap image includes the runtime kernel and associated modules, as well as some simple scripts to complete the provisioning process. We explicitly rebuild the image at the end because rebuilding the image is disabled in earlier steps. It is good practice to rebuild the overlays when after configuration changes.

```
# Build image
[sms]# wwctl image build rocky-10
[sms]# wwctl overlay build
```

3.9.3 Register nodes for provisioning

Nodes can be registered for provisioning using the following syntax.

```
[sms]# for ((i=0; i<$num_computes; i++)) ; do
    wwctl node add --image=rocky-10 --profile=nodes --netname=default \
        --ipaddr=${c_ip[$i]} --hwaddr=${c_mac[$i]} ${c_name[i]}
done
```

Finally, we reconfigure build the overlays and update the Warewulf configuration. It is necessary to rebuild the overlays whenever a overlay is modified.

```
# build the overlays for all the nodes
[sms]# wwctl overlay build

# Update Warewulf configure
[sms]# wwctl configure --all
```

Now that the nodes are defined, we can start munge and Slurm. This must be done after the nodes are defined and the Warewulf configuration is updated.

```
# Enable and start munge and slurmctld
[sms]# systemctl enable --now munge
[sms]# systemctl enable --now slurmctld
```

3.9.4 Optional kernel arguments

Tip

Typical Charliecloud workflows are based around Docker containers, but it is not strictly necessary to install Docker itself on the HPC resource. A common pattern is to build the Docker container on a laptop or VM and upload the result to the cluster for use with Charliecloud. More information can be found at <https://hpc.github.io/charliecloud/>

If any components have added to the boot time kernel command line arguments for the compute nodes, the following command is required to store the configuration in Warewulf:

```
# Set optional compute node kernel command line arguments.
[sms]# wwctl profile set --yes nodes --kernelargs="${kargs}"
```

3.10 Boot compute nodes

At this point, the *master* server should be able to boot the newly defined compute nodes. Assuming that the compute node BIOS settings are configured to boot over PXE, all that is required to initiate the provisioning process is to power cycle each of the desired hosts using IPMI access. The following commands use the `ipmitool` utility to initiate power resets on each of the four compute hosts. Note that the utility requires that the `IPMI_PASSWORD` environment variable be set with the local BMC password in order to work interactively.

```
[sms]# for ((i=0; i<${num_computes}; i++)) ; do
        ipmitool -E -I lanplus -H ${c_bmc[$i]} -U ${bmc_username} -P ${bmc_password} chassis power reset
    done
```

Once kicked off, the boot process should take less than 5 minutes (depending on BIOS post times) and you can verify that the compute hosts are available via ssh, or via parallel ssh tools to multiple hosts. For example, to run a command on the newly imaged compute hosts using `pdsh`, execute the following:

```
[sms]# pdsh -w ${compute_prefix}[1-${num_computes}] uptime
c1 05:03am up 0:02, 0 users, load average: 0.20, 0.13, 0.05
c2 05:03am up 0:02, 0 users, load average: 0.20, 0.14, 0.06
c3 05:03am up 0:02, 0 users, load average: 0.19, 0.15, 0.06
c4 05:03am up 0:02, 0 users, load average: 0.15, 0.12, 0.05
```

4 Install OpenHPC Development Components

The install procedure outlined in §3 highlighted the steps necessary to install a *master* host, assemble and customize a *compute* image, and provision several compute hosts from bare-metal. With these steps completed, additional OpenHPC-provided packages can now be added to support a flexible HPC development environment including development tools, C/C++/FORTRAN compilers, MPI stacks, and a variety of 3rd party libraries. The following subsections highlight the additional software installation procedures.

4.1 Development Tools

To aid in general development efforts, OpenHPC provides recent versions of the GNU autotools collection, the Valgrind memory debugger, EasyBuild, and Spack. These can be installed as follows:

```
# Install autotools meta-package
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-autotools

[sms]# dnf -y install EasyBuild-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y install hwloc-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y install spack-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y install valgrind-ohpc
```

4.2 Compilers

OpenHPC presently packages the GNU compiler toolchain integrated with the underlying Lmod modules system in a hierarchical fashion. The modules system will conditionally present compiler-dependent software based on the toolchain currently loaded.

```
[sms]# dnf -y install gnu15-compilers-ohpc
```

4.3 MPI Stacks

For MPI development and runtime support, OpenHPC provides pre-packaged builds for a variety of MPI families and transport layers. Currently available options and their applicability to various network transports are summarized in Table 1. The command that follows installs a starting set of MPI families that are compatible with both ethernet and high-speed fabrics.

Table 1: Available MPI builds

	Ethernet (TCP)	InfiniBand
MPICH	✓	
OpenMPI	✓	✓

```
[sms]# dnf -y install openmpi5-pmix-gnu15-ohpc mpich-ofi-gnu15-ohpc
```

Note that OpenHPC 2.x introduces the use of two related transport layers for the MPICH and OpenMPI builds that support a variety of underlying fabrics: [UCX](#) (Unified Communication X) and [OFI](#) (OpenFabrics interfaces). In the case of OpenMPI, a monolithic build is provided which supports both transports and end-users can customize their runtime preferences with environment variables. For MPICH, two separate builds are provided and the example above highlighted installing the ofi variant. However, the packaging is designed such that both versions can be installed simultaneously and users can switch between the two via normal module command semantics. Alternatively, a site can choose to install the ucx variant instead as a drop-in MPICH replacement:

```
[sms]# dnf -y install mpich-ucx-gnu15-ohpc
```

In the case where both MPICH variants are installed, two modules will be visible in the end-user environment and an example of this configuration is highlighted below.

```
[sms]# module avail mpich
----- /opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu15-----
mpich/3.4.3-ofi  mpich/3.4.3-ucx (D)
```

If your system includes InfiniBand and you enabled underlying support in [§3.5](#) and [§3.8.4](#), an additional MVAPICH2 family is available for use:

```
[sms]# dnf -y install mvapich2-gnu15-ohpc
```

Alternatively, if your system includes Intel® Omni-Path, use the (psm2) variant of MVAPICH2 instead:

```
[sms]# dnf -y install mvapich2-psm2-gnu15-ohpc
```

4.4 Performance Tools

OpenHPC provides a variety of open-source tools to aid in application performance analysis (refer to [Appendix E](#) for a listing of available packages). This group of tools can be installed as follows:

```
# Install perf-tools meta-package
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-perf-tools
```

4.5 Setup default development environment

System users often find it convenient to have a default development environment in place so that compilation can be performed directly for parallel programs requiring MPI. This setup can be conveniently enabled via modules and the OpenHPC modules environment is pre-configured to load an `ohpc` module on login (if present). The following package install provides a default environment that enables autotools, the GNU compiler toolchain, and the OpenMPI stack.

```
[sms]# dnf -y install lmod-defaults-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc
```

Tip

If you want to change the default environment from the suggestion above, OpenHPC also provides additional default options using the GNU compiler toolchain with multiple MPICH variants or MVAPICH2. Relevant lmod-default packages names are as follows:

- `lmod-defaults-gnu15-mpich-ofi-ohpc`
- `lmod-defaults-gnu15-mpich-ucx-ohpc`

4.6 3rd Party Libraries and Tools

OpenHPC provides pre-packaged builds for a number of popular open-source tools and libraries used by HPC applications and developers. For example, OpenHPC provides builds for FFTW and HDF5 (including serial and parallel I/O support), and the GNU Scientific Library (GSL). Again, multiple builds of each package are available in the OpenHPC repository to support multiple compiler and MPI family combinations where appropriate. Note, however, that not all combinatorial permutations may be available for components where there are known license incompatibilities. The general naming convention for builds provided by OpenHPC is to append the compiler and MPI family name that the library was built against directly into the package name. For example, libraries that do not require MPI as part of the build process adopt the following RPM name:

```
package-<compiler_family>-ohpc-<package_version>-<release>.rpm
```

Packages that do require MPI as part of the build expand upon this convention to additionally include the MPI family name as follows:

```
package-<compiler_family>-<mpi_family>-ohpc-<package_version>-<release>.rpm
```

To illustrate this further, the command below queries the locally configured repositories to identify all of the available PETSc packages that were built with the GNU toolchain. The resulting output that is included shows that pre-built versions are available for each of the supported MPI families presented in §4.3.

```
[sms]# dnf search petsc-gnu15 ohpc
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
===== N/S matched: petsc-gnu15, ohpc =====
petsc-gnu15-mpich-ohpc.x86_64 : Portable Extensible Toolkit for Scientific Computation
petsc-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc.x86_64 : Portable Extensible Toolkit for Scientific Computation
```

Tip

OpenHPC-provided 3rd party builds are configured to be installed into a common top-level repository so that they can be easily exported to desired hosts within the cluster. This common top-level path (`/opt/ohpc/pub`) was previously configured to be mounted on *compute* nodes in §3.8.3, so the packages will be immediately available for use on the cluster after installation on the *master* host.

For convenience, OpenHPC provides package aliases for these 3rd party libraries and utilities that can be used to install available libraries for use with the GNU compiler family toolchain. For parallel libraries, aliases are grouped by MPI family toolchain so that administrators can choose a subset should they favor a particular MPI stack. Please refer to Appendix E for a more detailed listing of all available packages in each of these functional areas. To install all available package offerings within OpenHPC, issue the following:

```
# Install 3rd party libraries/tools meta-packages built with GNU toolchain
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-serial-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-io-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-python-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-runtimes
```

```
# Install parallel lib meta-packages for all available MPI toolchains
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-mpich-parallel-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-gnu15-openmpi5-parallel-libs
```

4.7 Optional Development Tool Builds

In addition to the 3rd party development libraries built using the open source toolchains mentioned in §4.6, OpenHPC also provides *optional* compatible builds for use with the compilers and MPI stack included in newer versions of the Intel® oneAPI HPC Toolkit (using the *classic* compiler variants). These packages provide a similar hierarchical user environment experience as other compiler and MPI families present in OpenHPC.

To take advantage of the available builds, OpenHPC provides a convenience package to enable the oneAPI repository locally along with compatibility packages that integrate oneAPI-generated compiler and MPI modulefiles within the standard OpenHPC user environment. To enable the Intel® oneAPI repository and install minimum compiler and MPI requirements for OpenHPC packaging, issue the following:

```
# Enable Intel oneAPI and install OpenHPC compatibility packages
[sms]# dnf -y install intel-oneapi-toolkit-release-ohpc
[sms]# rpm --import https://yum.repos.intel.com/intel-gpg-keys/GPG-PUB-KEY-INTEL-SW-PRODUCTS.PUB
[sms]# dnf -y install intel-compilers-devel-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y install intel-mpi-devel-ohpc
```

Tip

As noted in §3.8.3, the default installation path for OpenHPC (`/opt/ohpc/pub`) is exported over NFS from the *master* to the compute nodes, but the Intel® oneAPI HPC Toolkit packages install to a top-level path of `/opt/intel`. To make the Intel® compilers available to the compute nodes one must add an additional NFS export for `/opt/intel` that is mounted on desired compute nodes.

To enable all 3rd party builds available in OpenHPC that are compatible with the Intel® oneAPI classic compiler suite, issue the following:

```
# Optionally, choose the Omni-Path enabled build for MVAPICH2. Otherwise, skip to retain IB variant
[sms]# dnf -y install mvapich2-psm2-intel-ohpc
```

```
# Install 3rd party libraries/tools meta-packages built with Intel toolchain
[sms]# dnf -y install openmpi5-pmix-intel-ohpc
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-serial-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-geopm
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-io-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-perf-tools
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-python3-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-mpich-parallel-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-mvapich2-parallel-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-openmpi5-parallel-libs
[sms]# dnf -y install ohpc-intel-impi-parallel-libs
```

5 Resource Manager Startup

In section §3, the Slurm resource manager was installed and configured for use on both the *master* host and *compute* node instances. With the cluster nodes up and functional, we can now startup the resource manager services in preparation for running user jobs. Generally, this is a two-step process that requires starting up the controller daemons on the *master* host and the client daemons on each of the *compute* hosts. Note that Slurm leverages the use of the *munge* library to provide authentication services and this daemon also needs to be running on all hosts within the resource management pool. The following commands can be used to startup the necessary services to support resource management under Slurm.

```
# Start munge and slurm controller on master host
[sms]# systemctl enable munge
[sms]# systemctl enable slurmctld
[sms]# systemctl start munge
[sms]# systemctl start slurmctld

# Start slurm clients on compute hosts
[sms]# pdsh -w ${compute_prefix}[1-${num_computes}] systemctl start munge
[sms]# pdsh -w ${compute_prefix}[1-${num_computes}] systemctl start slurmd
```

6 Post-boot compute node configuration

```
# Generate NHC configuration file based on compute node environment
[sms]# pdsh -w c1 "/usr/sbin/nhc-genconf -H '*' -c -" | dshbak -c
```

7 Run a Test Job

With the resource manager enabled for production usage, users should now be able to run jobs. To demonstrate this, we will add a “test” user on the *master* host that can be used to run an example job.

```
[sms]# useradd -m test
```

Warewulf installs a utility on the compute nodes to automatically synchronize overlay files from the provisioning server at one minute intervals. To rebuild the overlay, run the following:

```
[sms]# wwctl overlay build
```

After re-syncing to notify Warewulf of file modifications made on the *master* host, it should take approximately one minute for the changes to propagate.

OpenHPC includes a simple “hello-world” MPI application in the `/opt/ohpc/pub/examples` directory that can be used for this quick compilation and execution. OpenHPC also provides a companion job-launch utility named `prun` that is installed in concert with the pre-packaged MPI toolchains. This convenience script provides a mechanism to abstract job launch across different resource managers and MPI stacks such that a single launch command can be used for parallel job launch in a variety of OpenHPC environments. It also provides a centralizing mechanism for administrators to customize desired environment settings for their users.

7.1 Interactive execution

To use the newly created “test” account to compile and execute the application *interactively* through the resource manager, execute the following (note the use of **prun** for parallel job launch which summarizes the underlying native job launch mechanism being used):

```
# Switch to "test" user
[sms]# su - test

# Compile MPI "hello world" example
[test@sms ~]$ mpicc -O3 /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/mpi/hello.c

# Submit interactive job request and use prun to launch executable
[test@sms ~]$ salloc -n 8 -N 2

[test@c1 ~]$ prun ./a.out

[prun] Master compute host = c1
[prun] Resource manager = slurm
[prun] Launch cmd = mpiexec.hydra -bootstrap slurm ./a.out

Hello, world (8 procs total)
--> Process # 0 of 8 is alive. -> c1
--> Process # 4 of 8 is alive. -> c2
--> Process # 1 of 8 is alive. -> c1
--> Process # 5 of 8 is alive. -> c2
--> Process # 2 of 8 is alive. -> c1
--> Process # 6 of 8 is alive. -> c2
--> Process # 3 of 8 is alive. -> c1
--> Process # 7 of 8 is alive. -> c2
```

Tip

The following table provides approximate command equivalences between SLURM and OpenPBS:

Command	OpenPBS	SLURM
Submit <i>batch</i> job	qsub [job script]	sbatch [job script]
Request <i>interactive</i> shell	qsub -I /bin/bash	salloc
Delete job	qdel [job id]	scancel [job id]
Queue status	qstat -q	sinfo
Job status	qstat -f [job id]	scontrol show job [job id]
Node status	pbsnodes [node name]	scontrol show node [node id]

7.2 Batch execution

For batch execution, OpenHPC provides a simple job script for reference (also housed in the `/opt/ohpc/pub/examples` directory). This example script can be used as a starting point for submitting batch jobs to the resource manager and the example below illustrates use of the script to submit a batch job for execution using the same executable referenced in the previous interactive example.

```
# Copy example job script
[test@sms ~]$ cp /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/slurm/job.mpi .

# Examine contents (and edit to set desired job sizing characteristics)
[test@sms ~]$ cat job.mpi
#!/bin/bash

#SBATCH -J test           # Job name
#SBATCH -o job.%j.out     # Name of stdout output file (%j expands to %jobId)
#SBATCH -N 2              # Total number of nodes requested
#SBATCH -n 16             # Total number of mpi tasks #requested
#SBATCH -t 01:30:00       # Run time (hh:mm:ss) - 1.5 hours

# Launch MPI-based executable

prun ./a.out

# Submit job for batch execution
[test@sms ~]$ sbatch job.mpi
Submitted batch job 339
```

Tip

The use of the `%j` option in the example batch job script shown is a convenient way to track application output on an individual job basis. The `%j` token is replaced with the Slurm job allocation number once assigned (job #339 in this example).

Appendices

A Installation Template

This appendix highlights the availability of a companion installation script that is included with OpenHPC documentation. This script, when combined with local site inputs, can be used to implement a starting recipe for bare-metal system installation and configuration. This template script is used during validation efforts to test cluster installations and is provided as a convenience for administrators as a starting point for potential site customization.

Tip

Note that the template script provided is intended for use during initial installation and is not designed for repeated execution. If modifications are required after using the script initially, we recommend running the relevant subset of commands interactively.

The template script relies on the use of a simple text file to define local site variables that were outlined in §1.3. By default, the template installation script attempts to use local variable settings sourced from the `/opt/ohpc/pub/doc/recipes/vanilla/input.local` file, however, this choice can be overridden by the use of the `${OHPC_INPUT_LOCAL}` environment variable. The template install script is intended for execution on the SMS *master* host and is installed as part of the `docs-ohpc` package into `/opt/ohpc/pub/doc/recipes/vanilla/recipe.sh`. After enabling the OpenHPC repository and reviewing the guide for additional information on the intent of the commands, the general starting approach for using this template is as follows:

1. Install the `docs-ohpc` package

```
[sms]# dnf -y install docs-ohpc
```

2. Copy the provided template input file to use as a starting point to define local site settings:

```
[sms]# cp /opt/ohpc/pub/doc/recipes/rocky10/input.local input.local
```

3. Update `input.local` with desired settings
4. Copy the template installation script which contains command-line instructions culled from this guide.

```
[sms]# cp -p /opt/ohpc/pub/doc/recipes/rocky10/aarch64/warewulf4/slurm/recipe.sh .
```

5. Review and edit `recipe.sh` to suite.
6. Use environment variable to define local input file and execute `recipe.sh` to perform a local installation.

```
[sms]# export OHPC_INPUT_LOCAL=./input.local
[sms]# ./recipe.sh
```

B Upgrading OpenHPC Packages

As newer OpenHPC releases are made available, users are encouraged to upgrade their locally installed packages against the latest repository versions to obtain access to bug fixes and newer component versions. This can be accomplished with the underlying package manager as OpenHPC packaging maintains versioning state across releases. Also, package builds available from the OpenHPC repositories have “-ohpc” appended to their names so that wild cards can be used as a simple way to obtain updates. The following general procedure highlights a method for upgrading existing installations. When upgrading from a minor release older than v4, you will first need to update your local OpenHPC repository configuration to point against the v4 release (or update your locally hosted mirror). Refer to §3.1 for more details on enabling the latest repository. In contrast, when upgrading between micro releases on the same branch (e.g. from v4 to 4.2), there is no need to adjust local package manager configurations when using the public repository as rolling updates are pre-configured.

1. (Optional) Ensure repo metadata is current (on head node and in chroot location(s)). Package managers will naturally do this on their own over time, but if you are wanting to access updates immediately after a new release, the following can be used to sync to the latest.

```
[sms]# dnf clean expire-cache
[sms]# dnf --installroot=$CHROOT clean expire-cache
```

2. Upgrade master (SMS) node

```
[sms]# dnf -y upgrade "*-ohpc"

# Any new Base OS provided dependencies can be installed by
# updating the ohpc-base metapackage
[sms]# dnf -y upgrade "ohpc-base"
```

3. Upgrade packages in compute image

```
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT upgrade "*-ohpc"

# Any new compute-node Base OS provided dependencies can be installed by
# updating the ohpc-base-compute metapackage
[sms]# dnf -y --installroot=$CHROOT upgrade "ohpc-base-compute"
```

4. Rebuild image(s)

```
[sms]# wvwnfs --chroot $CHROOT
```

In the case where packages were upgraded within the chroot compute image, you will need to reboot the compute nodes when convenient to enable the changes.

C Integration Test Suite

This appendix details the installation and basic use of the integration test suite used to support OpenHPC releases. This suite is not intended to replace the validation performed by component development teams, but is instead, devised to confirm component builds are functional and interoperable within the modular OpenHPC environment. The test suite is generally organized by components and the OpenHPC CI workflow relies on running the full suite using [Jenkins](#) to test multiple OS configurations and installation recipes. To facilitate customization and running of the test suite locally, we provide these tests in a standalone RPM.

```
[sms]# dnf -y install test-suite-ohpc
```

The RPM installation creates a user named `ohpc-test` to house the test suite and provide an isolated environment for execution. Configuration of the test suite is done using standard GNU autotools semantics and the [BATS](#) shell-testing framework is used to execute and log a number of individual unit tests. Some tests require privileged execution, so a different combination of tests will be enabled depending on which user executes the top-level `configure` script. Non-privileged tests requiring execution on one or more compute nodes are submitted as jobs through the SLURM resource manager. The tests are further divided into “short” and “long” run categories. The short run configuration is a subset of approximately 180 tests to demonstrate basic functionality of key components (e.g. MPI stacks) and should complete in 10-20 minutes. The long run (around 1000 tests) is comprehensive and can take an hour or more to complete.

Most components can be tested individually, but a default configuration is setup to enable collective testing. To test an isolated component, use the `configure` option to disable all tests, then re-enable the desired test to run. The `--help` option to `configure` will display all possible tests. By default, the test suite will endeavor to run tests for multiple MPI stacks where applicable. To restrict tests to only a subset of MPI families, use the `--with-mpi-families` option (e.g. `--with-mpi-families="openmpi4"`). Example output is shown below (some output is omitted for the sake of brevity).

```
[sms]# su - ohpc-test
[test@sms ~]$ cd tests
[test@sms ~]$ ./configure --disable-all --enable-fftw
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /bin/install -c
checking whether build environment is sane... yes
...
----- SUMMARY -----
Package version..... : test-suite-2.0.0

Build user..... : ohpc-test
Build host..... : sms001
Configure date..... : 2020-10-05 08:22
Build architecture..... : aarch64
Compiler Families..... : gnu9
MPI Families..... : mpich mvapich2 openmpi4
Python Families..... : python3
Resource manager ..... : SLURM
Test suite configuration..... : short
...
Libraries:
  Adios ..... : disabled
  Boost ..... : disabled
  Boost MPI..... : disabled
  FFTW..... : enabled
  GSL..... : disabled
  HDF5..... : disabled
  HYPRE..... : disabled
...
```

Many OpenHPC components exist in multiple flavors to support multiple compiler and MPI runtime permutations, and the test suite takes this in to account by iterating through these combinations by default. If `make check` is executed from the top-level test directory, all configured compiler and MPI permutations of a library will be exercised. The following highlights the execution of the FFTW related tests that were enabled in the previous step.

```
[test@sms ~]$ make check
make --no-print-directory check-TESTS
PASS: libs/fftw/ohpc-tests/test_mpi_families
=====
Testsuite summary for test-suite 2.0.0
=====
# TOTAL: 1
# PASS: 1
# SKIP: 0
# XFAIL: 0
# FAIL: 0
# XPASS: 0
# ERROR: 0
=====
[test@sms ~]$ cat libs/fftw/tests/family-gnu*/rm_execution.log
1..3
ok 1 [libs/FFTW] Serial C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mpich)
ok 2 [libs/FFTW] MPI C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mpich)
ok 3 [libs/FFTW] Serial Fortran binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mpich)
PASS rm_execution (exit status: 0)
1..3
ok 1 [libs/FFTW] Serial C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mvapich2)
ok 2 [libs/FFTW] MPI C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mvapich2)
ok 3 [libs/FFTW] Serial Fortran binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/mvapich2)
PASS rm_execution (exit status: 0)
1..3
ok 1 [libs/FFTW] Serial C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/openmpi4)
ok 2 [libs/FFTW] MPI C binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/openmpi4)
ok 3 [libs/FFTW] Serial Fortran binary runs under resource manager (SLURM/gnu9/openmpi4)
PASS rm_execution (exit status: 0)
```

D Customization

D.1 Adding local Lmod modules to OpenHPC hierarchy

Locally installed applications can easily be integrated in to OpenHPC systems by following the Lmod convention laid out by the provided packages. Two sample module files are included in the `examples-ohpc` package—one representing an application with no compiler or MPI runtime dependencies, and one dependent on OpenMPI and the GNU toolchain. Simply copy these files to the prescribed locations, and the `lmod` application should pick them up automatically.

```
[sms]# mkdir /opt/ohpc/pub/modulefiles/example1
[sms]# cp /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/example.modulefile \
/opt/ohpc/pub/modulefiles/example1/1.0
[sms]# mkdir /opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu7-openmpi3/example2
[sms]# cp /opt/ohpc/pub/examples/example-mpi-dependent.modulefile \
/opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu7-openmpi3/example2/1.0
[sms]# module avail
```

```
----- /opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu7-openmpi3 -----
adios/1.12.0  imb/2018.0      netcdf-fortran/4.4.4  ptscotch/6.0.4  sionlib/1.7.1
boost/1.65.1  mpi4py/2.0.0    netcdf/4.4.1.1       scalapack/2.0.2  slepc/3.7.4
example2/1.0  mpiP/3.4.1      petsc/3.7.6          scalasca/2.3.1  superlu_dist/4.2
fftw/3.3.6    mumps/5.1.1     phdf5/1.10.1         scipy/0.19.1    tau/2.26.1
hybre/2.11.2  netcdf-cxx/4.3.0  pnetcdf/1.8.1       scorep/3.1      trilinos/12.10.1

----- /opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu7 -----
R/3.4.2      metis/5.1.0     ocr/1.0.1            pdttoolkit/3.24  superlu/5.2.1
gsl/2.4      mpich/3.2       openblas/0.2.20      plasma/2.8.0
hdf5/1.10.1  numpy/1.13.1    openmpi3/3.0.0 (L)  scotch/6.0.4

----- /opt/ohpc/admin/modulefiles -----
spack/0.10.0

----- /opt/ohpc/pub/modulefiles -----
EasyBuild/3.4.1  cmake/3.9.2  hwloc/1.11.8  pmix/1.2.3  valgrind/3.13.0
autotools      (L)  example1/1.0 (L)  llvm5/5.0.0  prun/1.2    (L)
clustershell/1.8  gnu7/7.2.0 (L)  ohpc      (L)  singularity/2.4

Where:
L: Module is loaded

Use "module spider" to find all possible modules.
Use "module keyword key1 key2 ..." to search for all possible modules matching any of the "keys".
```

D.2 Rebuilding Packages from Source

Users of OpenHPC may find it desirable to rebuild one of the supplied packages to apply build customizations or satisfy local requirements. One way to accomplish this is to install the appropriate source RPM, modify the spec file as needed, and rebuild to obtain an updated binary RPM. OpenHPC spec files contain macros to facilitate local customizations of compiler, compilation flags and MPI family. A brief example using the FFTW library is highlighted below. Note that the source RPMs can be downloaded from the community repository server at <http://repos.openhpc.community> via a web browser or directly via `dnf` as highlighted below. In this example we make an explicit change to FFTW's configuration, as well as modifying the `CFLAGS` environment variable. The package is also tagged with an additional delimiter to allow easy co-installation and use.

```
# Install rpm-build package and dnf tools from base OS distro
[test@sms ~]$ sudo dnf -y install rpm-build dnf-plugins-core

# Install FFTW's build dependencies
[test@sms ~]$ sudo dnf builddep fftw-gnu9-openmpi4-ohpc

# Download SRPM from OpenHPC repository and install locally
[test@sms ~]$ dnf download --source fftw-gnu9-openmpi4-ohpc
[test@sms ~]$ rpm -i ./fftw-gnu9-openmpi4-ohpc-3.3.8-5.1.ohpc.2.0.src.rpm

# Modify spec file as desired
[test@sms ~]$ cd ~/rpmbuild/SPECS
[test@sms ~rpmbuild/SPECS]$ perl -pi -e "s/enable-static=no/enable-static=yes/" fftw.spec

# Increment RPM release so the package manager will see an update
[test@sms ~rpmbuild/SPECS]$ perl -pi -e "s/Release: 5.1/Release: 6.1/" fftw.spec

# Rebuild binary RPM. Note that additional directives can be specified to modify build
[test@sms ~rpmbuild/SPECS]$ rpmbuild -bb --define "OHPC_CFLAGS '-O3 -mtune=native'" \
    --define "OHPC_CUSTOM_DELIM static" fftw.spec

# Install the new package
[test@sms ~rpmbuild/SPECS]$ sudo dnf -y install \
    ../RPMS/aarch64/fftw-gnu9-openmpi4-static-ohpc.2.0-3.3.8-6.1.aarch64.rpm

# The new module file appears along side the default
[test@sms ~]$ module avail fftw

-----/opt/ohpc/pub/moduledeps/gnu9-openmpi4 -----
fftw/3.3.8-static  fftw/3.3.8 (D)
```

E Package Manifest

This appendix provides a summary of available meta-package groupings and all of the individual RPM packages that are available as part of this OpenHPC release. The meta-packages provide a mechanism to group related collections of RPMs by functionality and provide a convenience mechanism for installation. A list of the available meta-packages and a brief description is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Available OpenHPC Meta-packages

Group Name	Description
ohpc-arm1-io-libs	Collection of IO library builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux toolchain.
ohpc-arm1-mpich-parallel-libs	Collection of parallel library builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux and the MPICH runtime.
ohpc-arm1-openmpi5-parallel-libs	Collection of parallel library builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux and the openmpi5 runtime.
ohpc-arm1-perf-tools	Collection of performance tool builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux toolchain.
ohpc-arm1-python3-libs	Collection of python3 related library builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux toolchain.
ohpc-arm1-serial-libs	Collection of serial library builds for use with the Arm Compiler for Linux toolchain.
ohpc-autotools	Collection of GNU autotools packages.
ohpc-base	Collection of base packages.
ohpc-base-compute	Collection of compute node base packages.
ohpc-gnu15-io-libs	Collection of IO library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-mpich-io-libs	Collection of IO library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the MPICH runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-mpich-parallel-libs	Collection of parallel library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the MPICH runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-mpich-perf-tools	Collection of performance tool builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the MPICH runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-openmpi5-io-libs	Collection of IO library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the OpenMPI runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-openmpi5-parallel-libs	Collection of parallel library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the OpenMPI runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-openmpi5-perf-tools	Collection of performance tool builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain and the OpenMPI runtime.
ohpc-gnu15-parallel-libs	Collection of parallel library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-perf-tools	Collection of performance tool builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-python-libs	Collection of python related library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-python3-libs	Collection of python3 related library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-runtimes	Collection of runtimes for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-gnu15-serial-libs	Collection of serial library builds for use with GNU compiler toolchain.
ohpc-slurm-client	Collection of client packages for SLURM.
ohpc-slurm-server	Collection of server packages for SLURM.
ohpc-warewulf	Collection of base packages for Warewulf provisioning.

What follows next in this Appendix is a series of tables that summarize the underlying RPM packages available in this OpenHPC release. These packages are organized by groupings based on their general functionality and each table provides information for the specific RPM name, version, brief summary, and the web URL where additional information can be obtained for the component. Note that many of the 3rd party community libraries that are pre-packaged with OpenHPC are built using multiple compiler and MPI families. In these cases, the RPM package name includes delimiters identifying the development environment for which each package build is targeted. Additional information on the OpenHPC package naming scheme is presented in §4.6. The relevant package groupings and associated Table references are as follows:

- Administrative tools (Table 3)
- Provisioning (Table 4)
- Resource management (Table 5)
- Compiler families (Table 6)
- MPI families (Table 7)
- Development tools (Table 8)
- Performance analysis tools (Table 9)
- IO Libraries (Table 10)
- Runtimes (Table 11)
- Serial/Threaded Libraries (Table 12)
- Parallel Libraries (Table 13)

Table 3: **Administrative Tools**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
conman-ohpc	0.3.1	ConMan: The Console Manager. http://dun.github.io/conman
docs-ohpc	4.0.0	OpenHPC documentation. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc
examples-ohpc	2.0	Example source code and templates for use within OpenHPC environment. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc
genders-ohpc	1.32	Static cluster configuration database. https://github.com/chaos/genders
hpc-workspace-ohpc	1.5.0	Temporary workspace management. https://github.com/holgerBerger/hpc-workspace
lmod-defaults-gnu15-mpich-ohpc lmod-defaults-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.0	OpenHPC default login environments. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc
lmod-ohpc	8.7.64	Lua based Modules (lmod). https://github.com/TACC/Lmod
losf-ohpc	0.56.0	A Linux operating system framework for managing HPC clusters. https://github.com/hpcsi/losf
nhc-ohpc	1.4.3	LBNL Node Health Check. https://github.com/mej/nhc
ohpc-release	4	OpenHPC release files. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc
pdsh-ohpc	2.35	Parallel remote shell program. https://github.com/chaos/pdsh
prun-ohpc	2.2	Convenience utility for parallel job launch. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc
test-suite-ohpc	4.0.0	Integration test suite for OpenHPC. https://github.com/openhpc/ohpc

Table 4: **Provisioning**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
warewulf-ohpc	4.6.4	A provisioning system for large clusters of bare metal and/or virtual systems. https://github.com/warewulf/warewulf
warewulf-ohpc-dracut	4.6.4	dracut module for loading a Warewulf image. https://github.com/warewulf/warewulf
warewulf-ohpc-sos	4.6.4	sos plugin for Warewulf. https://github.com/warewulf/warewulf

Table 5: **Resource Management**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
magpie-ohpc	3.0	Scripts for running Big Data software in HPC environments. https://github.com/LLNL/magpie
openpbs-execution-ohpc	23.06.06	OpenPBS for an execution host. http://www.openpbs.org
openpbs-client-ohpc	23.06.06	OpenPBS for a client host. http://www.openpbs.org
openpbs-server-ohpc	23.06.06	OpenPBS for a server host. http://www.openpbs.org
pmix-ohpc	4.2.9	An extended/exascale implementation of PMI. https://pmix.github.io/pmix
slurm-devel-ohpc	25.05.3	Development package for Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-example-configs-ohpc	25.05.3	Example config files for Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-sview-ohpc	25.05.3	Graphical user interface to view and modify Slurm state. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-pam_slurm-ohpc	25.05.3	PAM module for restricting access to compute nodes via Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-perlapi-ohpc	25.05.3	Perl API to Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-contribs-ohpc	25.05.3	Perl tool to print Slurm job state information. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm Workload Manager. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-sackd-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm authentication daemon. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-slurmd-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm compute node daemon. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-slurmetld-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm controller daemon. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-slurmdbd-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm database daemon. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-libpmi-ohpc	25.05.3	Slurm's implementation of the pmi libraries. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-torque-ohpc	25.05.3	Torque/PBS wrappers for transition from Torque/PBS to Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com
slurm-openlava-ohpc	25.05.3	openlava/LSF wrappers for transition from OpenLava/LSF to Slurm. https://slurm.schedmd.com

Table 6: **Compiler Families**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
gnu15-compilers-ohpc	15.1.0	The GNU C Compiler and Support Files. http://gcc.gnu.org

Table 7: MPI Families / Communication Libraries

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
mpich-ofi-gnu15-ohpc	3.4.3	MPICH MPI implementation.
mpich-ucx-gnu15-ohpc	3.4.3	MPICH MPI implementation.
openmpi5-gnu15-ohpc	5.0.8	A powerful implementation of MPI/SHMEM.
openmpi5-pmix-gnu15-ohpc		http://www.open-mpi.org
ucx-ohpc	1.18.0	UCX is a communication library implementing high-performance messaging. http://www.openucx.org

Table 8: Development Tools

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
EasyBuild-ohpc	5.1.2	Software build and installation framework. https://easybuilders.github.io/easybuild
automake-ohpc	1.16.5	A GNU tool for automatically creating Makefiles. http://www.gnu.org/software/automake
autoconf-ohpc	2.71	A GNU tool for automatically configuring source code. http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf
cmake-ohpc	4.1.2	CMake is an open-source, cross-platform family of tools designed to build, test and package software. https://cmake.org
hwloc-ohpc	2.12.1	Portable Hardware Locality. http://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc
libtool-ohpc	2.4.6	The GNU Portable Library Tool. http://www.gnu.org/software/libtool
python3-numpy-gnu15-ohpc	1.26.4	NumPy array processing for numbers, strings, records and objects.
python3-mpi4py-gnu15-mpich-ohpc	3.1.5	Python bindings for the Message Passing Interface (MPI) standard. https://github.com/mpi4py/mpi4py
python3-mpi4py-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc		
spack-ohpc	1.0.1	HPC software package management. https://github.com/spack/spack
valgrind-ohpc	3.25.1	Valgrind Memory Debugger. http://www.valgrind.org

Table 9: Performance Analysis Tools

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
dimemas-gnu15-mpich-ohpc dimemas-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	5.4.2	Dimemas tool. https://tools.bsc.es
extrae-gnu15-mpich-ohpc extrae-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	3.8.3	Extrae tool. https://tools.bsc.es
imb-gnu15-mpich-ohpc imb-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2021.3	Intel MPI Benchmarks (IMB). https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mpi-benchmarks
omb-gnu15-mpich-ohpc omb-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	7.5	OSU Micro-benchmarks. https://mvapich.cse.ohio-state.edu/benchmarks
papi-ohpc	7.2.0	Performance Application Programming Interface. http://icl.cs.utk.edu/papi
pdtoolkit-gnu15-ohpc	3.25.1	PDT is a framework for analyzing source code.
scalasca-gnu15-mpich-ohpc scalasca-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.6.2	Tools for performance analysis of large-scale parallel applications. http://www.scalasca.org
scorep-gnu15-mpich-ohpc scorep-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	9.3	Scalable Performance Measurement Infrastructure for Parallel Codes. http://www.vi-hps.org/projects/score-p
tau-gnu15-mpich-ohpc tau-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.34.1	Tuning and Analysis Utilities Profiling Package. http://www.cs.uoregon.edu/research/tau/home.php

Table 10: IO Libraries

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
adios2-gnu15-mpich-ohpc adios2-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.10.2	The Adaptable IO System v2 (ADIOS2). https://adios2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html
cubew-gnu15-ohpc	4.9	CUBE Uniform Behavioral Encoding generic presentation
hdf5-gnu15-ohpc	1.14.6	A general purpose library and file format for storing scientific data. http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5
netcdf-cxx-gnu15-mpich-ohpc	4.3.1	C++ Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form.
netcdf-cxx-gnu15-ohpc netcdf-cxx-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	4.3.1	C++ Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form. http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf
netcdf-fortran-gnu15-mpich-ohpc	4.6.2	Fortran Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form.
netcdf-fortran-gnu15-ohpc netcdf-fortran-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	4.6.2	Fortran Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form. http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf
netcdf-gnu15-mpich-ohpc	4.9.3	C Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form.
netcdf-gnu15-ohpc netcdf-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	4.9.3	C Libraries for the Unidata network Common Data Form. http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf
otf2-gnu15-mpich-ohpc otf2-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	3.1.1	Open Trace Format 2 library. http://score-p.org
phdf5-gnu15-mpich-ohpc phdf5-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	1.14.6	A general purpose library and file format for storing scientific data. http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5
pnetcdf-gnu15-mpich-ohpc pnetcdf-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	1.14.0	A Parallel NetCDF library (PnetCDF). http://cucis.ece.northwestern.edu/projects/PnetCDF
sionlib-gnu15-mpich-ohpc sionlib-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	1.7.7	Scalable I/O Library for Parallel Access to Task-Local Files. https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/sionlib/docu/index.html

Table 11: **Runtimes**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
charliecloud-ohpc	0.40	Lightweight user-defined software stacks for high-performance computing. https://charliecloud.io

Table 12: **Serial/Threaded Libraries**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
R-gnu15-ohpc	4.5.0	R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2015).
cubelib-gnu15-ohpc	4.9	CUBELIB (CUBELIB) is a C++ library for encoding generic presentation
gotcha-gnu15-ohpc	1.0.8	Library of for wrapping function calls to shared libraries.
gsl-gnu15-ohpc	2.8	GNU Scientific Library (GSL) https://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/cube-4.x/download.html
metis-gnu15-ohpc	5.1.0	Serial/ Graph Partitioning and Fill-reducing Matrix Ordering.
openblas-gnu15-ohpc	0.3.29	Optimized BLAS library based on GotoBLAS2 http://github.com/xhaoye/openblas
opari2-gnu15-ohpc	2.0.9	An C++ openMP runtime performance measurement instrumenter.
plasma-gnu15-ohpc	24.8.7	Parallel Linear Algebra Software for Multicore Architectures.
scotch-gnu15-ohpc	7.0.7	Graph, mesh and hypergraph partitioning library.
superlu-gnu15-ohpc	7.0.0	A general purpose library for the direct solution of linear equations. http://crd.lbl.gov/~xiaoye/SuperLU

Table 13: **Parallel Libraries**

RPM Package Name	Version	Info/URL
boost-gnu15-mpich-ohpc boost-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	1.88.0	Free peer-reviewed portable C++ source libraries. http://www.boost.org
fftw-gnu15-mpich-ohpc fftw-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	3.3.10	A Fast Fourier Transform library. http://www.fftw.org
hypre-gnu15-mpich-ohpc hypre-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.33.0	Scalable algorithms for solving linear systems of equations. http://www.llnl.gov/casc/hypre
mfem-gnu15-mpich-ohpc mfem-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	4.4	Lightweight, general, scalable C++ library for finite element methods. http://mfem.org
mumps-gnu15-mpich-ohpc mumps-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	5.8.1	A MULTifrontal Massively Parallel Sparse direct Solver. https://mumps-solver.org
petsc-gnu15-mpich-ohpc petsc-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	3.23.5	Portable Extensible Toolkit for Scientific Computation. http://www.mcs.anl.gov/petsc
ptscotch-gnu15-mpich-ohpc ptscotch-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	7.0.7	Graph, mesh and hypergraph partitioning library using MPI. http://www.labri.fr/perso/pelegrin/scotch
scalapack-gnu15-mpich-ohpc scalapack-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	2.2.2	A subset of LAPACK routines redesigned for heterogeneous computing. https://netlib.org/scalapack
slepc-gnu15-mpich-ohpc slepc-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	3.23.0	A library for solving large scale sparse eigenvalue problems. http://slepc.upv.es
superlu_dist-gnu15-mpich-ohpc superlu_dist-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	6.4.0	A general purpose library for the direct solution of linear equations. https://portal.nersc.gov/project/sparse/superlu
trilinos-gnu15-mpich-ohpc trilinos-gnu15-openmpi5-ohpc	16.1.0	A collection of libraries of numerical algorithms. https://trilinos.org

F Package Signatures

All of the RPMs provided via the OpenHPC repository are signed with a GPG signature. By default, the underlying package managers will verify these signatures during installation to ensure that packages have not been altered. The RPMs can also be manually verified and the public signing key fingerprint for the latest repository is shown below:

Fingerprint: 5E33 3CA3 A1BD BBC9 DF14 9D74 09AD FAE4 D722A692

The following command can be used to verify an RPM once it has been downloaded locally by confirming if the package is signed, and if so, indicating which key was used to sign it. The example below highlights usage for a local copy of the `docs-ohpc` package and illustrates how the *key ID* matches the fingerprint shown above.

```
[sms]# rpm --checksig -v ohpc-release-4-1.el10.x86_64.rpm
ohpc-release-4-1.el10.x86_64.rpm:
  Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID d722a692: OK
  Header SHA256 digest: OK
  Header SHA1 digest: OK
  Payload SHA256 digest: OK
  V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID d722a692: OK
  MD5 digest: OK
```