



Grid 5k - theory and essential commands

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Main sources of information

<https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Grid5000:Home>

<https://calcul.math.cnrs.fr/attachments/evt/2020-04-formation-g5k/slides.pdf>

Inspiration from Chuyuan Li's slides from 2023-2024

<https://members.loria.fr/ChuyuanLi/activities/>

Before we start

What is Grid5k?

What you need to use Grid (essential commands)

Environmental costs

Did you all receive an e-mail about your accounts?

Subject: [Grid5000-account] Your Grid5000 account was created by ...

Dear **Firstname Lastname** (**username**),

You receive this email because your manager (...) requested a Grid5000 account for you in the context of a tutorial. To get more information about Grid5000, see the website: <http://www.grid5000.fr>.

Your login on the Grid5000 platform is: **username**.

The next two steps for you are now to:

1/ Finish setting up your access to the platform by creating a password and an SSH key.

To do so, open the following URL:

https://public-api.grid5000.fr/stable/users/setup_password?password_token=&XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX#special.

2/ Read carefully the two following pages:

The Grid5000 getting started documentation (https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Getting_Started), which gives important information on how to use the platform.

The Grid5000 usage policy (<https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Grid5000:UsagePolicy>), which gives the rules that MUST be followed when using the platform. Note that any abuse will automatically be detected and reported to your manager.

Warning: no practice for now!

This first morning session is mostly theory.

We will put everything in practice, on your own accounts,
this afternoon.

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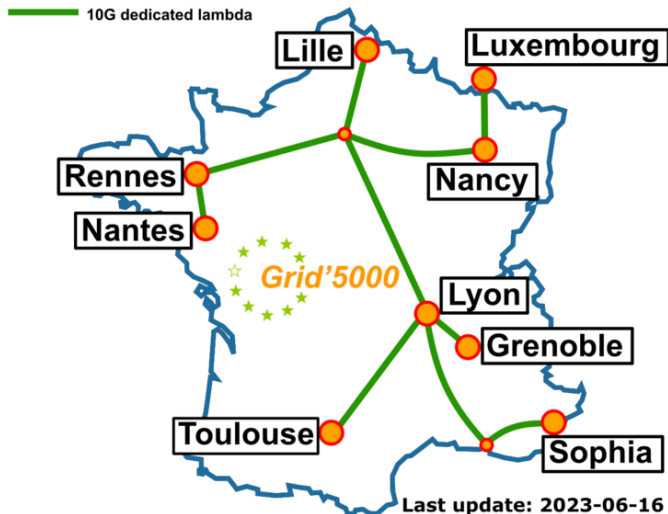
Intuitions for understanding what is Grid5k

"A large-scale and flexible testbed for experiment-driven research"
– *Grid5000 HomePage*

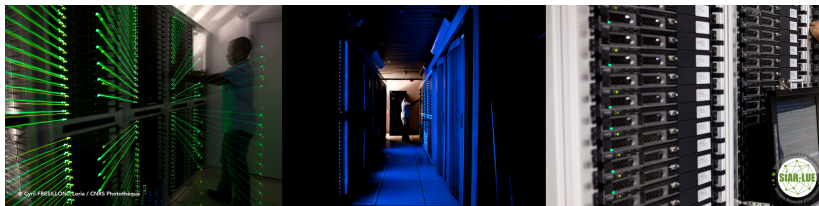
- ⇒ A distributed cluster of computers
- ⇒ An infrastructure ("testbed") to compute and run experiments that require large amount of resources
- ▶ Example: to use GPUs (e.g., for LLMs), to run time-consuming tasks without occupying 90% of your CPU, for your supervised project (...?)

Key numbers and where is it?

- 8 sites, 31 clusters, 828 nodes, 12328 cores



What does it look like?



Cyril Fresillon, CNRS Photothèque, in Nancy (LORIA)

<https://images.cnrs.fr/recherche?direct-query=grid%205000> <https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Nancy:Home>

Key concepts

- ▶ **Site:** Geographically located all over France. For you, this is the "help desk", this is where you go to 'borrow' one or more nodes. Once you have a G5k account, you can get into any site and start working.

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- ▶ **Site:** Geographically located all over France. For you, this is the "help desk", this is where you go to 'borrow' one or more nodes. Once you have a G5k account, you can get into any site and start working.
- ▶ **Cluster:** Group of nodes sitting in one giant server room, spread over the different sites. Different clusters have different kinds of nodes.
- ▶ **Node:** A computer, something that can run code. Typically running Ubuntu/some other Linux system. Having a CPU, RAM, and sometimes a GPU. For your work you would 'borrow' one or more nodes from the "help desk".

Nancy clusters

Clusters summary

Default queue resources

| Cluster * | Access Condition * | Date of arrival * | Manufacturing date * | Nodes * | # * | CPU | | | Memory * | Storage * | Network * | Accelerators * |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | Name * | Cores * | Architecture * | | | | |
| gros | | 2019-09-04 | 2019-07-16 | 124 | 1 | Intel Xeon Gold 5220 | 18 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 96 GiB | 480 GB SSD + 960 GB SSD* | 2 x 25 Gbps (SR-IOV) | |
| grouille | exotic job type | 2021-01-13 | 2020-12-07 | 2 | 2 | AMD EPYC 7452 | 32 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 128 GiB | 1.92 TB SSD + 960 GB SSD* | 25 Gbps | 2 x Nvidia A100 (40 GiB) |

*: disk is reservable **: crossed GPUs are not supported by Grid5000 default environments ***: OPA (Omni-Path Architecture) is currently not supported on Debian 12 environment

Production queue resources

| Cluster * | Access Condition * | Date of arrival * | Manufacturing date * | Nodes * | # * | CPU | | | Memory * | Storage * | Network * | Accelerators * |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | Name * | Cores * | Architecture * | | | | |
| graffiti | production queue | 2019-06-07 | 2019-05-27 | 13 | 2 | Intel Xeon Silver 4110 | 8 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 128 GiB | 479 GB HDD | 10 Gbps | [1-12]: 4 x Nvidia RTX 2080 Ti (11 GiB) 13: 4 x Nvidia Quadro RTX 6000 (23 GiB) |
| grappe | production queue | 2020-08-20 | 2020-07-09 | 16 | 2 | Intel Xeon Gold 5218R | 20 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 96 GiB | 480 GB SSD + 8.0 TB HDD | 25 Gbps | |
| grat | production queue | 2022-09-07 | 2022-06-22 | 1 | 2 | AMD EPYC 7513 | 32 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 512 GiB | 3.84 TB SSD + 7 x 3.84 TB SSD | 25 Gbps (SR-IOV) | 8 x Nvidia A100 (40 GiB) |
| grele | production queue | 2017-06-26 | 2017-06-07 | 14 | 2 | Intel Xeon E5-2650 v4 | 12 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 128 GiB | 299 GB HDD + 299 GB HDD | 10 Gbps (SR-IOV) + 100 Gbps Omni-Path | 2 x Nvidia GTX 1080 Ti (11 GiB) |
| grosminet | production queue | 2023-12-05 | 2023-11-30 | 1 | 4 | Intel Xeon Gold 6240L | 18 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 6.0 TiB | 1.6 TB SSD + 7 x 1.6 TB SSD | 25 Gbps (SR-IOV) | |
| grositi | production queue | 2024-01-10 | 2015-10-23 | 1 | 4 | Intel Xeon E7-4850 v3 | 14 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 1.5 TiB | 1.2 TB HDD + 4.0 TB HDD + 599 GB HDD | 10 Gbps (SR-IOV) | |
| grue | production queue | 2019-11-25 | 2019-11-15 | 5 | 2 | AMD EPYC 7351 | 16 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 128 GiB | 479 GB HDD | 10 Gbps | 4 x Nvidia Tesla T4 (15 GiB) |
| gruss | production queue | 2021-08-26 | 2021-06-24 | 4 | 2 | AMD EPYC 7352 | 24 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 256 GiB | 1.92 TB SSD | 25 Gbps | 2 x Nvidia A40 (45 GiB) |
| grvingt | production queue | 2018-04-11 | 2018-04-01 | 64 | 2 | Intel Xeon Gold 6130 | 16 cores/CPU | x86_64 | 192 GiB | 1.0 TB HDD | 10 Gbps + 100 Gbps Omni-Path | |

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<https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Nancy:Hardware>

Queues and Usage Policy

Default queue:

- Daytime is dedicated to smaller-scale experiments
- Large-scale jobs must be executed during nights or weekends
- Better to use interactive jobs during the day (development phase)
- Read carefully the rules in case of violation of usage

Production queue:

- Smaller set of resources
- Only in the Nancy site
- Suitable for long-running, non-interactive jobs

More information:

<https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Grid5000:UsagePolicy>

Essential commands: entering Grid5k

You will need:

- ▶ To create an account
- ▶ To access the server
- ▶ To send files from your machine (local files) to the server and from the server to your machine
- ▶ To reserve resources and run your code

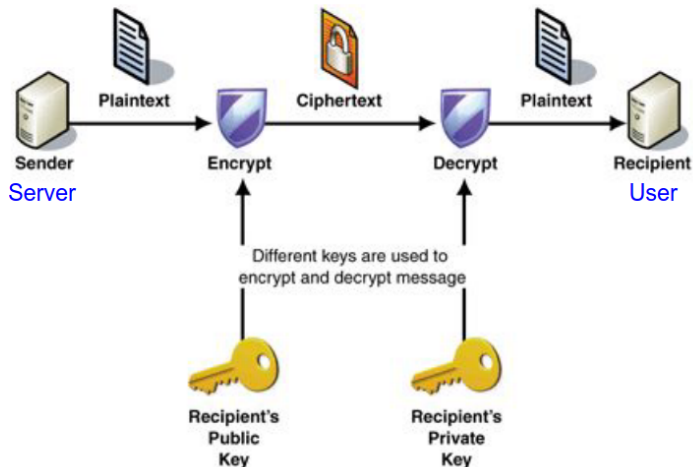
Authentication and access to Grid5k

This command is used to connect your machine to the remote server: **ssh nancy.g5k**

- ▶ SSH? = Secure SHell
- ▶ To establish a secure communication channel between 2 machines: yours and grid's site
- ▶ Public-key authentication (asymmetric cryptography): you have to own a paired private key

Authentication and access to Grid5k

ssh nancy.g5k



First time on Grid5k

Connect to access machine: **ssh login@access.grid5000.fr**

- ▶ Specify a site: **ssh nancy** (or another site: grenoble lille luxembourg lyon nancy nantes rennes sophia toulouse)
- ▶ Put in your password
- ▶ View machine list of this site

Some warnings

- ▶ No BACKUP in g5k, so make sure your important files are stored somewhere outside
- ▶ In each site, by default 25 GiB storage
- ▶ If needed, can ask for more space:
manage account -> homedir quotas -> request quota extension

Transferring files to/from Grid

From your machine to Grid:

```
scp Documents/awesome-file.py nancy.g5k:~/MyGridFolder/
```

From Grid to your machine:

```
scp nancy.g5k:~/MyGridFolder/another-great-file.py ~/Documents/
```

To transfer folders: add `-r` after `scp`:

```
scp -r Documents/ nancy.g5k:~/MyGridFolder/
```

To find different files with a same pattern: `*`

```
scp Documents/*.py nancy.g5k:~/MyGridFolder/
```

Jobs

When you go to a site and ask to borrow one (or more) node(s) to do some work, it is a **job**.

Two types of jobs:

- ▶ non interactive (= passive): tell the site to run this program and it will run it in the background.
- ▶ interactive: tell the site to let you inside a node where you can do nothing... or run one (or more) programs

Resource reservation with OAR

- ▶ OAR: resources and jobs management system (batch manager) in g5k
- ▶ Smallest unit of resource: core (cpu core)
- E.g.: graffiti-1 have 2 CPU with 8 cores/CPU, max used for 16 jobs
- ▶ By default a OAR job reserves a host (= node, physical computer with all cpu/cores)
- ▶ Resource reservation syntax: **'oarsub'**

Resource reservation with OAR - interactive mode

As soon as a resource is available, you'll be connected to it for 1h.

- ▶ Interactive mode: use option `-l` (capital i)
- ▶ To reserve GPU (only in production queue in Nancy):
`oarsub -l gpu=1 -l -q production`¹
- ▶ Specify number of nodes:
`oarsub -l -l nodes=2`
- ▶ Specify how many hours:
`oarsub -l -l walltime=3` / `oarsub -l -l walltime=00:20`

¹capital I first, then lower L

Resource reservation with OAR - passive mode

Difference: no worries about accidentally terminating your task (terminal closed or network disconnection)

- ▶ Passive mode: by default, no option needed

Step 1) Reserve a node and ask it to sleep: **oarsub "sleep 10d"**

Step 2) Allocate a jobID quickly

Step 3) Then use this command to enter the host:

oarsub -C <jobID>

Tip: reserve a specific time in the future with **-r**:

oarsub -l nodes=2, walltime=2 -r '2025-24-09 11:30:00'

Resource reservation with OAR - essential commands

A basic, 2h long job: `oarsub -l walltime=2 "sleep infinity"`²

An interactive job with GPU:

`oarsub -l -q production -l gpu=1,walltime=2`

A job with a specific cluster:

`oarsub -q production -p "cluster='grele'" -l
gpu=1,walltime=2 -l`

Go back to a job: `oarsub -c <jobID>`

More commands: https://www.grid5000.fr/w/Getting_Started#Reserving_resources_with_OAR:_the_basics

²Sleep infinity prevents "unanticipated termination of your jobs in case of errors (terminal closed by mistake, network disconnection)", cf. [G5k doc](#)

Other helpful commands - job management

See current jobs state: **oarstat -u**

See current jobs info (nodes, times, ...): **oarstat -f -j <jobID>**

Extend a reservation (if the resource is available):
oarwalltime <jobID> +00:30

Exit a job: **exit** or CTRL+d

Kill a job: **exit**, then **oardel <jobID>**

TMUX and tips

TMUX: a window manager for the terminal

→ multiple panels/windows

→ session continues even if connection breaks/terminal is closed

Install TMUX: **sudo apt install tmux**

Essential commands:

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TMUX: a window manager for the terminal

→ multiple panels/windows

→ session continues even if connection breaks/terminal is closed

Install TMUX: **sudo apt install tmux**

Essential commands:

- ▶ Check if there is an existing tmux session going on: **tmux ls**
- ▶ YES → go to this session: **tmux a -t <session-name>**
- ▶ NO → start a new session: **tmux new -s <session-name>**
- ▶ Open several panels:
CTRL+b, then " (vertical split) or % (horizontal split)

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Running jobs costs money and energy

- ▶ Having access to Grid5k as a master's student is a chance and a luxury
 - ▶ It is professional material
 - ▶ Running jobs costs money and energy (= environmental resources), it is not magic
- ⇒ **So you have to be conscious about how you use it!**

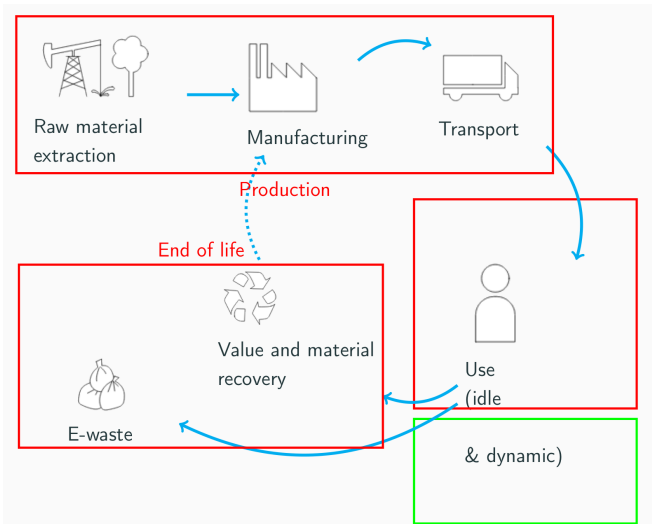
Environmental costs - more concretely

| Consumption | CO₂e (lbs) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Air travel, 1 passenger, NY↔SF | 1984 |
| Human life, avg, 1 year | 11,023 |
| American life, avg, 1 year | 36,156 |
| Car, avg incl. fuel, 1 lifetime | 126,000 |
| Training one model (GPU) | |
| NLP pipeline (parsing, SRL) | 39 |
| w/ tuning & experimentation | 78,468 |
| Transformer (big) | 192 |
| w/ neural architecture search | 626,155 |

Table 1: Estimated CO₂ emissions from training common NLP models, compared to familiar consumption.¹

[Strubell et al., 2019]

Environmental issues are underestimated



A. Névéol

- Carbon footprints measure are underestimations: other sources of emissions, different results [Bannour et al., 2021]

Environmental racism

*"The negative effects of climate change are reaching and impacting the world's **most marginalized communities first** [...] Is it fair or just to ask, for example, that the residents of the Maldives (likely to be underwater by 2100) or the 800,000 people in Sudan affected by drastic floods **pay the environmental price of training and deploying ever larger English LMs**, when similar large-scale models aren't being produced for Dhivehi or Sudanese Arabic?"*

[Bender et al., 2021]

Estimate the environmental impacts of your projects

- ▶ Write down the number of hours and the nodes you used for your project or check your statistics at:
<https://api.grid5000.fr/stable/users/>
- ▶ Try and get an estimation from
<http://calculator.green-algorithms.org/>
- ▶ Add it to your project and try to see what it represents IRL

Other resources to look up and consider using in your projects:

<https://github.com/blubrom/MLCA>

<https://github.com/saintslab/carbontracker>

CPU vs. GPU

- ▶ GPU are more powerful and faster
- ▶ BUT, GPUs consume more energy than CPU
- ▶ Be sure that you **need** a GPU before using one

Your turn: Do some research about the differences between GPUs and CPUs in general, and in terms of environmental impact



Bannour, N., Ghannay, S., Névéol, A., and Ligozat, A.-L. (2021).

Evaluating the carbon footprint of NLP methods: a survey and analysis of existing tools.

In Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Simple and Efficient Natural Language Processing, pages 11–21, Virtual. Association for Computational Linguistics.



Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A., and Shmitchell, S. (2021).

On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?

In Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, FAccT '21, page 610–623, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.



Strubell, E., Ganesh, A., and McCallum, A. (2019).

Energy and policy considerations for deep learning in NLP.

In Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 3645–3650, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.