As part of applying for a NAS account, you (or your principal investigator) requested an allocation for computing time on HECC systems. Allocations for NAS supercomputing resources are granted per project group ID (GID), and are specified in standard billing units (SBUs).

Usage Charge Methods

System usage is charged as follows:

- **Front-End Systems**: Usage is *not* charged on the front-end systems (such as the PFEs, AFEs, CFEs, CGHFEs, and LFEs). However, remember that these front-end nodes are intended for editing and/or compiling and running short testing jobs—not for running production jobs. If you misuse these systems, your jobs will be terminated.
- **Lou Data Analysis Nodes**: Usage is *not* charged on the Lou data analysis nodes (LDANs), which provide dedicated PBS resources for pre- and post-processing tasks.
- **Compute Nodes**: Usage on the Aitken, Cabeus, Electra, and Endeavour compute nodes*is* charged. The number of SBUs charged to a job is calculated by multiplying the number of total wall-clock hours used by the minimum allocation units (MAUs)—the smallest unit of hardware resource that the Portable Batch System (PBS) will allocate to a job.

SBU rates vary by processor type and system. See Job Accounting for a full list.

To continue running jobs after your SBU allocation has been expended, you will need to request more hours. You can check your remaining SBU balance by running the acct_ytd command. See Job Accounting Utilities for more information.

TIP: You can easily keep track of allocation and usage for all of your GIDs (and monitor all of your PBS jobs) in one central location by logging into the myNAS Portal.

Charging to a Non-Default GID

If you have access to more than one GID, only one of those GIDs is set as your default. The default GID is listed in the/etc/passwd file of each system you have access to. Your jobs will be charged to the default GID unless you specify a different one. If you want to charge your usage to a non-default GID (for example, s0901), add the GID to your PBS script. For example:

```
#PBS -W group_list=s0901
```

Understanding Queues

All HECC supercomputers use the Portable Batch System (PBS) to manage both interactive and batch jobs. Aitken and Electra use the same PBS server (pbspl1) and job submission queues. Endeavour and Cabeus' A100 nodes have a separate PBS server (pbspl4) and separate queues. Cabeus' GH200 nodes use a third server (pbs05a) and separate queues.

Although different queues are available on different systems, queues typically have constraints on maximum wall-clock time and/or the number of nodes allowed for a job. Some queues have other constraints or are restricted to serving certain users or GIDs. In addition, mission directorate limits are set on the number of cores available on Aitken and Electra to ensure that each mission directorate can access a fair share of resources.

You can use the qstat command as follows to view various types of information:

qstat -Q
: Lists available queues and their constraints on a system.

qstat -Qf
: Lists available queues and their constraints on a system.

qstat -W shares=-
: Lists mission shares available for each mission.

For more information, see the following articles:

- PBS Job Queue Structure
- Mission Shares Policy

Usage on HECC compute systems is charged using a standard billing unit (SBU). SBUs are charged to each PBS job running on the compute nodes according to the following formula:

SBUs charged = wall-clock hours used * number of MAUs * SBU rate

where *MAU* represents the minimum allocatable unit of resources available through PBS.

On Athena, a MAU is a node with 256 cores. On Aitken, a MAU is a node with 40 cores (Cascade Lake) or 128 cores (Rome or Milan). On Electra, a MAU is a node with 28 cores (Broadwell) or 40 cores (Skylake). On Endeavour, a MAU is a socket with 28 cores (Cascade Lake).

For Cabeus GPU nodes, a MAU is one full node.

Charges are based on the number of MAUs allocated to a job, not how many cores are actually used during runtime. Once a user is allocated the resources, that user has exclusive access to those resources until the user's job completes or exceeds its requested wall-clock time.

Note: Usage of the front-end systems and the Lou data analysis nodes (LDANs) is not charged.

The following table shows the SBU rates for each processor type:

Node		SBU Rate
Athena	Turin	12.19
Aitken	Milan	4.38
	Rome	4.06
	Cascade Lake	1.64
Electra	Skylake	1.59
	Broadwell	1.00
Endeavour	Cascade Lake	1.31
Cabeus	Milan +4 A100	37.86
	Grace +1 H100	18.34

On Endeavour, charges apply both to jobs that run successfully and those that are interrupted. Interrupted job charges are calculated by subtracting 1 hour from the elapsed job time, then multiplying the total by the number of MAUs used. Users are encouraged to have their applications checkpoint roughly every hour.

For example, if you submit a 24-hour job on Endeavour that requires 16 MAUs (448 cores) and the job stops unexpectedly after running 12 hours, your allocation will be charged. The accounting system will subtract 1 hour from the 12 hours the job ran, and compute the SBUs as follows: 11 hours x 16 MAUs x 1.31 = 230.56 SBUs.

Common Standard Billing Unit (SBU)

A common Standard Billing Unit (SBU) normalizes computing time usage across different types of processor architectures, and is used for allocating and tracking usage for both the HECC project and the NASA Center for Climate Simulation (NCCS).

For details about the charging formula and SBU rates for each processor type, see Job Accounting.

Charging to a Project Group ID (GID)

Each approved project is assigned a group ID (GID). Members of a GID are authorized to use the resources allocated to that GID. For those users who have access to multiple GIDs, be aware that only one of those GIDs is considered your default.

Use the groups command to find which GIDs you are a member of. The following example shows that user zsmith is a member of the groups a0800, a0907, all, and e0720.

```
%groups zsmith
zsmith : a0800 a0907 all e0720
```

The first GID from the "groups" list should be your default GID. This can be verified through the/etc/passwd file. For example, the /etc/passwd file has an entry for user zsmith with the GID 20800 (which is the same as a0800, his default GID).

```
%grep zsmith /etc/passwd
zsmith:x:6666:20800:Z. Smith:/u/zsmith:/bin/csh
```

When you use resources on the compute nodes through PBS jobs, SBUs are deducted from your default GID unless you specify otherwise. To charge resource usage to an alternative GID for a batch job, you can use the PBS flag -W group_list=*account* either in your script or on the qsub command line. For example:

```
#PBS -W group_list=a0907
```

or

```
%qsub -W group_list=a0907
```

Mission directorate shares have been implemented on HECC systems for more than ten years. Implementing shares guarantees that each mission directorate gets its fair share of resources.

The share to which a job is assigned is based on the project group ID (GID) used by the job. After all the cores within a mission directorate's share have been assigned, other jobs assigned to that share must wait. This is true even if cores are available in a different mission directorate's share, with the following exception:

> When a mission directorate is not using all of its cores, other mission directorates can borrow those cores, but only for jobs that will finish within 4 hours. When part of the resource is unavailable, the total number of cores decreases, and each mission directorate loses a proportionate number of cores.

You can display the share distribution by adding the -W shares=- option to the qstat command. For example:

```
%qstat -W shares=-

Group   Share% Use%  Share Exempt    Use  Avail Borrowed Ratio Waiting
------- ------ ---- ------ ------ ------ ------ -------- ----- -------
Overall    100    0 405070      0     44 405026        0  0.00   47680
 ARMD       27   28 110166    747 116736      0     6570  1.06  392206
 HEOMD      23   21  93560   1360  87952   5608        0  0.94  125004
 SMD        33   33 136088     16 136696      0      608  1.00  390340
 ASTRO      14    7  56703      0  30724  25979        0  0.54  131656
 NAS         2    0   8505      0   3080   5425        0  0.36   67488
```

Mission shares are calculated by combining the mission's HECC share of the shared assets with the mission-specific assets. The second column of the sample output above shows the mission shares. Other information displayed includes: the amount of resources used and borrowed by each mission, the amount of resources available to each mission, and the resources each mission is waiting for.

The qs utility (available under /u/scicon/tools/bin/qs) provides similar information, and also includes details that break the resources into the different processor types. In addition, the utility can show the remaining time for jobs that are running, or how much time was requested by waiting jobs.

Specify the -h option of qs for instructions on how to use it. For example:

```
% /u/scicon/tools/bin/qs -h

usage: qs [-d] [-D] [-h] [-M] [-n N] [-o] [-r] [-s svr] [-t] [-u] [-v] [-w]
          [-x] [--audit f] [--file f] [--runout f] [--user U]
    -d         : darker colored resource bars (for a light background)
    -D         : show count of offline & down nodes
    -h         : provide this message
    -n NUM     : show time remaining before NUM nodes are free
    -N NUM     : show time remaining before NUM nodes are free; suppress
                 other output
    -o         : show old-style resource usage without time information
    -r         : show runout times & expansion factors
    -s svr     : show data for PBS server svr [default: pbspl1]
    -t         : show time remaining & nodes used for each running job
    -u         : highlight resources for jobs of user running qs
    -v         : (verbose) provide explanation of display elements
    -w         : have resource bars show wait time, not remaining time
                 (cannot be used with -n, -o, -t, or -x)
    -x         : have resource bars show expansion factor of jobs,
                 not remaining time (cannot be used with -n, -o, -t or -w)
    --audit f  : reserved for debugging
    --file f   : reserved for debugging
    --runout f : put runout information in file f
    --user U   : highlight resources for jobs of users U (comma-separated list)
    --noShares : highlight resources for jobs that could start now if no shares
    --1node    : highlight resources for jobs that use only 1 node
```

Here is a sample output file of qs:

```
pbspl1:10-Oct-2019 13:07  100% of mission share
ARMD       |
r:105%  14335     :::+325+55555555
w:412%  .4.55     :::+325+55555555
        :5:5      ::::+555+5555555+
        :545      :::5+555+5555555+
        1:55      :::5+555+5555555+
        2215      :::535.525555555+
        2245      :::+35+555555555
             -running, exempt from share
HEOMD      |
r: 95%  .33:      :;#25+
w:138%  +4+#      :#.55#
        352#      ;#55#
        4:3;      ;#55#
        ++.;      ;#55#
        11.2      ;#55#
             -running, exempt from share
ASTRO      |
r: 54%  251   +155+2551
w:233%  52   2+25512521
        54   5+25+225+

SMD        |
r:100%  .;5##     ::1:++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111112+2+1
w:1369% 3++#      :::1++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111112+251
        1#4#      ::.1++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111112+251
        1#1#      :::5++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111112+251
        2###      :::5++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111112+551
        41##      ::3:++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111115+551
        51##      ::5:++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111111151+51
        #4##      ::;:++++1111111111111111111111111111111111111115155
        -running-  -waiting-----------------------------------------------
             -running, exempt from share
Key:     <=1h     <=2h     <=4h     <=8h     <=1d     <=2d     <=3d     <=4d     <=5d     >5d
          .        :        ;        +        1        2        3        4        5        #
Pleiades Used Nodes (above) .... san:1544  ivy:4713  has:1929  bro:1892  ele:1135  sky:2191  cas:1024
Pleiades Unused Nodes (below)... san:   1  ivy:   0  has:   1  bro:   4  ele:   4  sky:   0  cas:   0
Unused, but limited by Resv .... san:   0  ivy:   0  has:   0  bro:   2  ele:   0  sky:   0  cas:   0
Unused in devel,*ops queues .... san: 209  ivy: 243  has:  93  bro:  90  ele:   0  sky:   0  cas:   0
    Unused GPU Nodes (G,G) .....   58                                                  12
Unused ldan Nodes (L) ..... san:   3
Unused ded Nodes (Q,Q,Q,Q,Q,Q,Q) san:  36  ivy:  53  has:   5  bro:   1  ele:   0  sky:  41  cas: 106
        s  i  Q
          ib  Q

Merope Unused ........ wes: 398
        ww


Each letter/number/symbol (w,s,i,h,b,e,k,c,#,#,#,#,#,#,#,#) ~= the same number of SBUs/hr
(which varies with your window width and current mix of jobs running and queued)
==> in nodes: w,# ~= 354.4 wes; s,# ~= 265.8 san; i,# ~= 212.6 ivy; h,# ~= 177.2 has;
              b,# ~= 151.9 bro; e,# ~= 151.9 bro_ele; k,# ~= 106.3 sky_ele; c,# ~= 106.3 cas_ait nodes.
```

You can use the following job accounting utilities to obtain resource usage and charging information for your project group IDs (GIDs):

- **Year-to-date summary:** acct_ytd
- **Detailed account queries:** acct_query

TIP: Use the myNAS portal to easily check allocation and usage for your GIDs, as well as monitor your PBS jobs. See Using the myNAS Portal for more information.

See **acct_ytd -h** or **acct_ytd --help** for more information.

The acct_ytd command

The acct_ytd command provides a year-to-date summary of accounting information for the GID groups you belong to, as of the most recent accounting run. Accounts are typically run every night at 12:00 a.m. (Pacific Time).

To view information for each GID you have access to, run the acct_ytd command on any NAS front-end node without any parameters. For example:

```
% acct_ytd
```

To view information about a single GID (for example, a0800), specify the GID on the command line:

```
% acct_ytd a0800
```

Use the -c hecc-all or -c gpu-all option to get allocation and usage information on the NAS CPU systems or the NAS GPU systems, respectively.

For example:

```
% acct_ytd -c hecc-all a0800
```

```
% acct_ytd -c gpu-all a0800
```

See **acct_ytd -h** or **acct_ytd --help** for more information.

See **man acct_ytd** for more information.

The acct_query command

The acct_query command searches and displays process-level billing records. You can view detailed billing records for each process run during a particular period, total processes run during the period, or total processes for each day in the period.

For example, to view all of your standard billing unit (SBU) usage for the operational year 2024 (defined as October 1, 2023 to Sept. 30, 2024) for all GIDs you have access to:

```
% acct_query -y24
```

To view all SBU usage beginning November 1, 2024 and ending December 1, 2024 for all projects user *zsmith* has access to (-p all, default) and on all hosts:

```
% acct_query -b11/01/24 -e12/01/24 -p all -u zsmith
```

To specify a GID (for example, a0800), replace -p all with -p a*0800*.

To specify a specific host, use the -c option with a hostname.

Eligible Hostnames for the -c Option

You can use any of the following parameters after the -c option in the acct_query command line:

Note: The parameters are case sensitive.

- Athena (for all Athena nodes)
- Aitken (for all Aitken nodes)
- Cabeus (for all Cabeus nodes)
- Electra (for all Electra nodes)
- Endeavour (for all Endeavour nodes)
- Pleiades (for all Pleiades nodes)
- athena_T (for Athena Turin nodes)
- aitken_C (for Aitken Cascade Lake nodes)
- aitken_M (for Aitken Milan nodes)
- aitken_R (for Aitken Rome nodes)
- cabeus_C (for Cabeus Cascade Lake + V100 node usage prior to Aug. 2026)
- cabeus_GH (for Cabeus Grace Hopper nodes)

- cabeus_MA (for Cabeus Milan + A100 nodes)
- cabeus_R (for Cabeus Rome + A100 nodes usage prior to Aug. 2026)
- cabeus_S (for Cabeus Skylake + V100 node usage prior to Aug. 2026)
- electra_B (for Electra Broadwell nodes)
- electra_S (for Electra Skylake nodes)
- endeavour1 (for Endeavour node usage prior to March 31, 2021)
- endeavour2 (for Endeavour node usage prior to March 31, 2021)
- endeavour3
- endeavour4
- e-multi (for jobs that ran across Endeavour1 and Endeavour2)
- pleiades (for Harpertown node usage prior to Aug. 2013)
- pleiades_N (for Nehalem node usage prior to Aug. 2014)
- pleiades_W (for Pleiades Westmere usage prior to June 2016)
- pleiades_S (for Sandy Bridge nodes)
- pleiades_I (for Ivy Bridge nodes)
- pleiades_H (for Haswell nodes)
- pleiades_B (for Pleiades Broadwell nodes)
- pleiades_MH(for Merope Harpertown usage prior to Aug. 2014)

See **acct_query -h** or **account_query --help** for more information.

TIP: A space between the option and argument is not required in the acct_ytd or acct_query command lines. For example, acceptable syntax includes both -p all and -pall.

The myNAS web portal provides a central location where you can easily monitor all aspects of your NAS user account activity, including PBS jobs, resource allocations, and usage for the project group IDs (GIDs) you belong to. If you use the Shift tool to transfer your data, you can also check the status of your file transfers.

If you are a principal investigator (PI), you will see information about jobs and usage by all users who are assigned to your GIDs.

Follow this link to access the myNAS web portal: https://portal.nas.nasa.gov

Note: You will log into myNAS via NASA's Access Launchpad, using your NASA Smartcard or RSA SecurID token.

Home Page: Information at a Glance

Once you log in, myNAS will automatically load information for your NAS user account. On the home page, you will see:

- The number of jobs currently in each state (running, waiting, recently finished, and held)
- All of your jobs that recently changed state
- The status of your open support tickets
- An estimate of today's usage for each of your GIDs
- The latest HECC news and announcements
- Scheduled downtimes for all HECC resources

For more detailed information about all of your jobs, click **Jobs** in the navigation panel on the left side of the page. To check allocation and usage, click **Accounts**. To check storage quotas and usage, along with the status of file transfers, click **Data**.

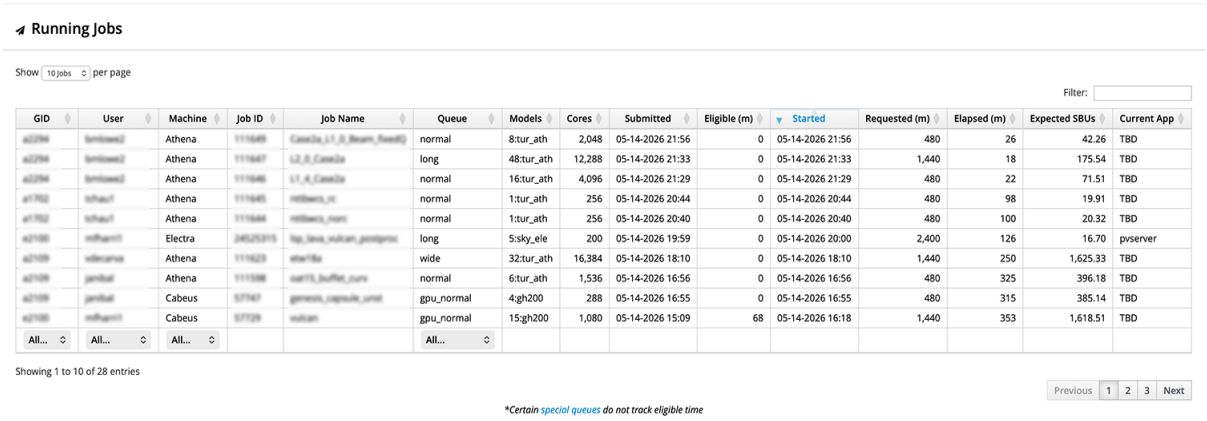
TIP: Take a quick feature tour of each myNAS page by clicking the question mark icon in the top right corner.

Jobs Page: Detailed Job Information

The **Jobs** page provides details about each of your running, waiting, recently finished, and held jobs, including:

- GID, job ID, and job name
- Requested queue, machine, processor model, and number of cores
- Date/time submitted, date/time started, and requested and elapsed time
- Number of standard billing units (SBUs) the job is expected to use
- Information about interrupted jobs, if applicable

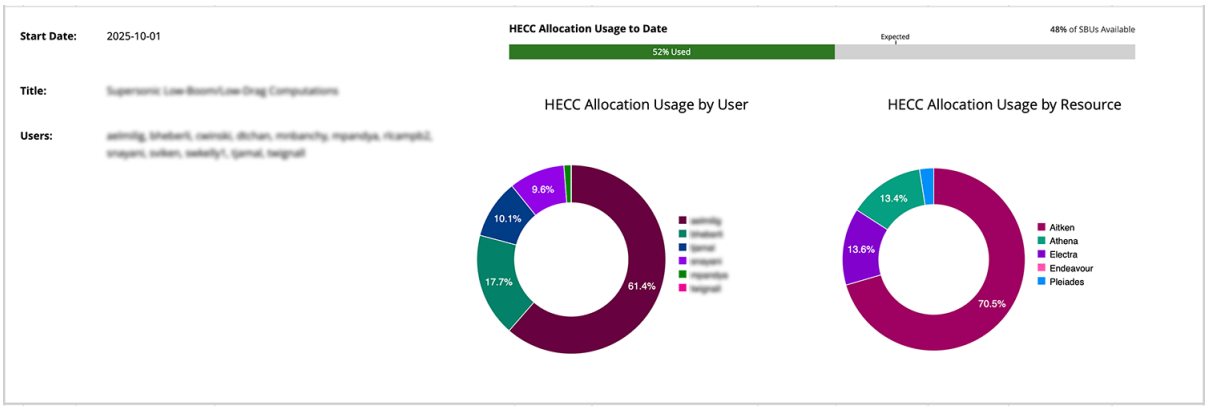
You can easily sort the tables by column and filter by any text string such as partial job name, model type, machine, and so on. For example:



Accounts Page: Detailed Allocation and Usage Information

The **Accounts** page provides information about all your GIDs, such as PI, project name, mission, and allocation, expected usage to date, and actual usage. If you have a GPU allocation, you will also see information about your GPU allocation and usage.

Click the disclosure arrow in the left column of any GID listed in the table to see interactive charts that provide allocation and usage information at a glance. The thermometers show overall allocation usage for the GID, while the first donut chart shows either your own usage (if you are an individual user) or usage for all GID members (if you are a PI). The second donut chart shows usage for the GID by resource (machine). For example:

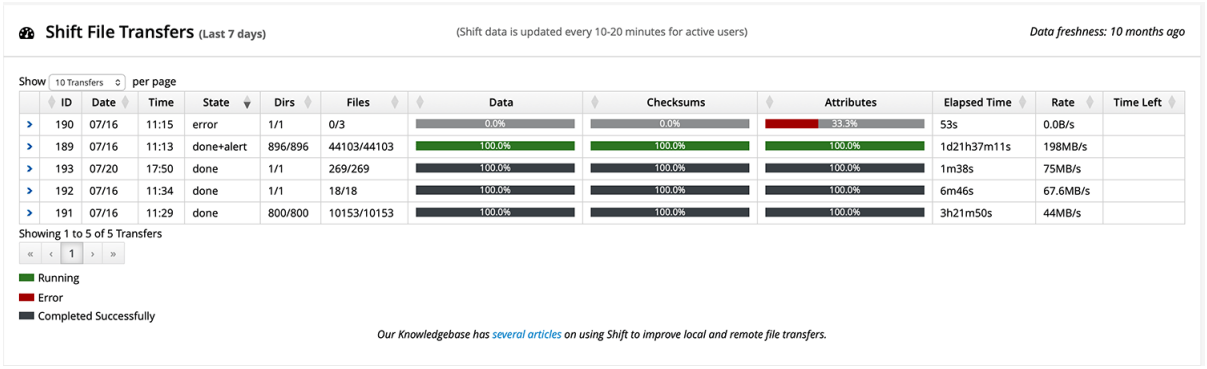


For those users in groups with GPU allocations, a second table will appear below the first one with similar information on GPU allocations and usage.

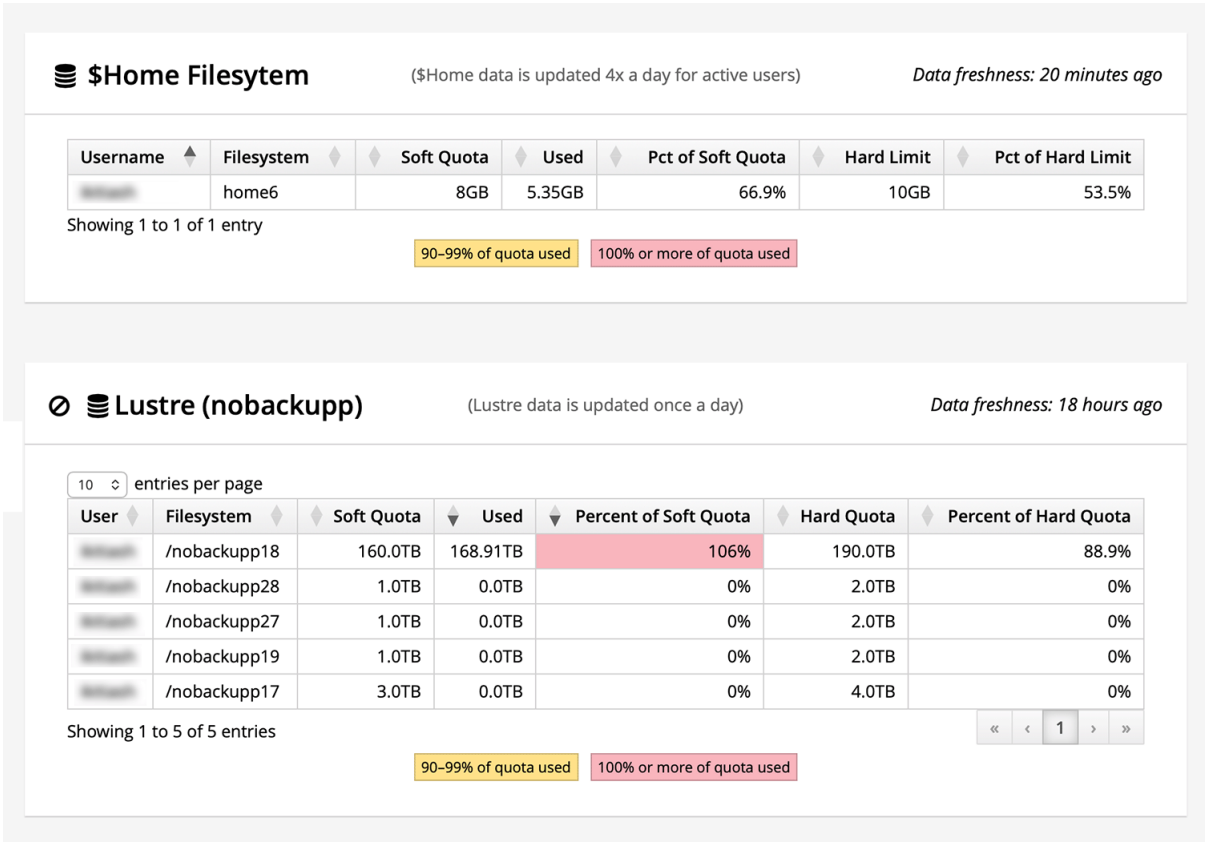
Data Page: Detailed Storage and Transfer Information

The **Data** page provides information about your Shift file transfers, $Home filesystem quota/usage, and Lustre (nobackupp) filesystem quota/usage.

The **Shift File Transfer table** shows the details and status of your Shiftc file transfers within the last seven days. Click on the disclosure arrow in the left column for a transfer to reveal more information about the source, destination, and initiating command.



The **$Home and Lustre (nobackkup) tables** show your current quotas and usage for each of the relevant filesystems.



Continuous Monitoring

We recommend bookmarking the myNAS website in your browser, and taking some time to explore all of the useful information that is available at a glance via interactive tables and charts. Once you are logged in, you can keep the browser window open to easily monitor your job and account activity.