
Installing Platform LSF on UNIX and Linux

Platform LSF
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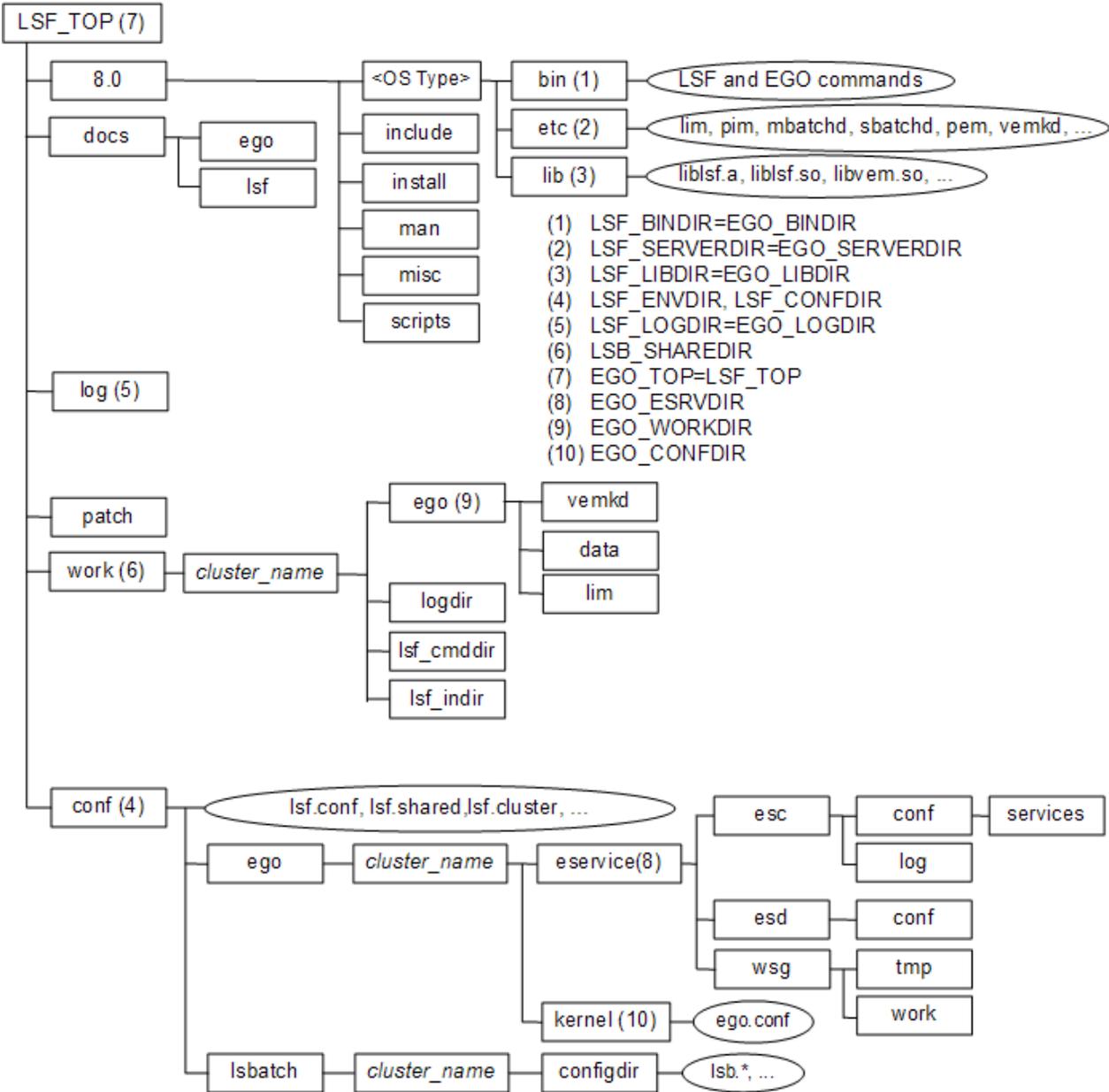
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Contents

Example installation directory structure	5
Plan your installation	6
EGO in the Platform LSF cluster	6
Prepare your systems for installation	7
Install a new Platform LSF cluster (lsinstall)	8
After installing Platform LSF	9
If you install Platform LSF as a non-root user	10
Add hosts	11
Running host setup remotely (rhostsetup)	11
Optional Platform LSF HPC features configuration	12
install.config	14
About install.config	14
Parameters	14

Example installation directory structure



Plan your installation

- Choose a primary LSF administrator (owns the LSF and EGO configuration files and log files; e.g., `LSF_ADMINS="lsfadmin"`)
- Choose a shared LSF installation directory (e.g., `LSF_TOP="/usr/share/lsf"`)
- Choose LSF hosts (master host, master candidates, server hosts, and client-only hosts; e.g., `LSF_ADD_SERVERS="hostm hostb hostc hostd"` `LSF_MASTER_LIST="hostm hostd"` `LSF_ADD_CLIENTS="hoste hostf"`)

Important:

Do not use the name of any host, user, or user group as the name of your cluster.

- Choose LSF server hosts that are candidates to become the master host for the cluster, if you are installing a new host to be dynamically added to the cluster (for example, `LSF_MASTER_LIST="hosta hostb"`)
- Choose a cluster name (39 characters or less with no white spaces; for example, `LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster1"`)
- If you are planning to use AFS with MPICH-GM and have made any custom changes to your existing AFS or MPICH-GM esub, create a backup of these.

EGO in the Platform LSF cluster

When EGO is enabled in the cluster, EGO may control services for components. This is recommended. It allows failover among multiple management hosts, and allows EGO cluster commands to start, stop, and restart the services.

See the LSF administrator documentation for more details on the benefits of enabling EGO and using EGO to control the services.

Installation choices

When you install the cluster and enable EGO, you can configure the following separately:

- EGO control of `sbat chd` and `res`

Prepare your systems for installation

- Ensure the installation file system on the file server host has enough disk space for all host types (approximately 300 MB per host type).
- Ensure top-level LSF installation directory (LSF_TOP=EGO_TOP) is accessible with the same path name from all hosts in the LSF cluster (e.g., /usr/share/lsf).
- Ensure the installation file system containing LSF_TOP (EGO_TOP) is writable by the user account that is running `lsfinstall`.
- Create user accounts for LSF administrators (e.g., `lsfadmin`).
- If you need help to download LSF distribution tar files, read the Release Notes for Platform LSF.
- Get the LSF installation script tar file `lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z` and extract it (e.g., `# zcat lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z | tar xvf -`)
- Get the LSF distribution tar files for all host types you need, and put them in the same directory as `lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z` (e.g., for Linux 2.6 kernel glibc version 2.3: `lsf8.0_1linux2.6-glibc2.3-x86.tar.Z`). Do not extract the distribution tar files.
- Get the LSF documentation tar file `lsf8.0_documentation.tar.Z` and put it in the same directory as `lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z`. Do not extract the tar file.
- If you choose to install the Session Scheduler for Platform LSF, get the distribution file from `my.platform.com`, and put it in the same directory as `lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z`. Do not extract the tar file.
- Get an LSF license key and create an LSF license file (`license.dat`) in the same directory as the distribution files and `lsf8.0_1sfinstall.tar.Z`

You must have a valid license file to install. If `lsfinstall` cannot find a license file, it exits.

Integrating LDAP with LSF

To install LSF in an LDAP environment, check the following are satisfied:

- LSF admin is a defined user in LDAP.
- The OS is configured to use LDAP for authentication.
- LDAP admin grants privileges to the LSF installer user (usually root) to retrieve the user list from the LDAP server.

Install a new Platform LSF cluster (lsfinstall)

1. Log on as root to the LSF installation file server.

If you are not root, see [If you install Platform LSF as a non-root user](#) on page 10.

2. Change to `lsf8.0_lsfinstall/`.
3. Edit `./install.config` or `./slave.config` to specify the installation variables you want.

Uncomment the options you want in the template file, and replace the example values with your own settings.

Tip:

The sample values in the `install.config` and `slave.config` template files are examples only. They are *not* default installation values.

4. Run `./lsfinstall -f install.config`.
5. Install the Knowledge Center.

After installing Platform LSF

1. Optional. Run `hostsetup` to set up LSF hosts.
 - a) Log on to each LSF server host as `root`. Start with the LSF master host. If you are not `root`, you can continue with host setup, but by default, only `root` can start the LSF daemons.
 - b) Run `hostsetup` on each LSF server host. For example, to use the LSF cluster installed in `/usr/share/lsf` and configure LSF daemons to start automatically:

```
# cd /usr/share/lsf/8.0/install
# ./hostsetup --top="/usr/share/lsf" --boot="y"
```

For complete `hostsetup` usage, enter `hostsetup -h`.

2. Log on to the LSF master host as `root`, and set your LSF environment:
 - For `csch` or `tcsh`:


```
% source LSF_TOP/conf/cshrc.lsf
```
 - For `sh`, `ksh`, or `bash`:


```
$ . LSF_TOP/conf/profile.lsf
```
3. Optional. Enable Platform LSF for users.

Ensure all users include `LSF_CONFDIR/cshrc.lsf` or `LSF_CONFDIR/profile.lsf` in their `.cshrc` or `.profile`.
4. Run `lsfstartup` to start the cluster.
5. Test your cluster by running some basic LSF commands (e.g., `lsid`, `lshosts`, `bhosts`). After testing your cluster, be sure all LSF users include `LSF_CONFDIR/cshrc.lsf` or `LSF_CONFDIR/profile.lsf` in their `.cshrc` or `.profile`.

If you install Platform LSF as a non-root user

If you install without root permissions, you must choose either a multi-user cluster or a single-user cluster:

- **Single-user :** Your user account must be primary LSF administrator. This account will be able to start LSF daemons, but it is the only user account that can submit jobs to the cluster. To display load information this user account must also be able to read the system kernel information, such as `/dev/kmem`.
- **Multi-user:** By default, only root can start the LSF daemons. Any user can submit jobs to your cluster. To make the cluster available to other users, you must manually change the ownership and `setuid` bit for `lsadmin` and `badmi` to root, and the file permission mode to `-rwsr-xr-x (4755)` so that the user ID bit for the owner is `setuid`.

Use the following commands to set the correct owner, user ID bit, and file permission mode for a multi-user cluster:

```
# chown root lsadmin badmi eauth swtbl_api ntbl_api
# chmod 4755 lsadmin badmi eauth swtbl_api ntbl_api
```

Running IBM POE jobs in Platform LSF

- **Single-user:** To run IBM POE jobs, you must manually change the ownership and `setuid` bit for `swtbl_api` and `ntbl_api` to root, and the file permission mode to `-rwsr-xr-x (4755)` so that the user ID bit for the owner is `setuid`.

Use the following commands to set the correct owner, user ID bit, and file permission mode:

```
# chown root swtbl_api ntbl_api
# chmod 4755 swtbl_api ntbl_api
```

Add hosts

Set up hosts to join the cluster.

Note:

You must run `hostsetup` on SGI hosts (such as IRIX, TRIX, and Altix), HP-UX hosts, and Linux QsNet hosts. Running `hostsetup` is optional on all other systems.

```
1. # hostsetup --top="/usr/share/l sf" --boot="y"
```

This sets up a host to use the cluster installed in `/usr/share/l sf`. It also configures the LSF daemons to start automatically (`--boot="y"`).

For Platform LSF on the following systems, running `hostsetup` does the following things:

- For SGI `cpuset` hosts, `hostsetup` adds the `cpuset` Boolean resource to the HOSTS section of `l sf. cl uster. cl uster_name` for each `cpuset` host.
- For HP-UX `pset` hosts, `hostsetup` adds the `pset` Boolean resource to the HOSTS section of `l sf. cl uster. cl uster_name` for each `pset` host.
- For Linux QsNet hosts, `hostsetup`:
 - Configures `l sf. cl uster. cl uster_name` to assign the Boolean resource `rms` defined in `l sf. shared` to all LSF hosts that run on an RMS partition.
 - Creates a table named `l sf r i ds` in the RMS database. This table is used internally by LSF.

Running host setup remotely (rhostsetup)

Before using `rhostsetup`, you must configure the following parameters at the top of the script:

- `LSF_RSHCMD`: Remote shell command (e.g. `rsh` or `ssh`) accessing the remote host.
- `LSF_HOSTS`: Lists hosts to run `hostsetup` on.
- `LSF_TOPDIR`: Sets the `hostsetup --top` option. Specify the full path to the top-level installation directory. `rhostsetup` tries to detect this from `l sf. conf` if it is not defined here.
- `LSF_BOOT`: Sets the `hostsetup --boot` option. Default is `no` (`n`).
- `LSF_QUIET`: Sets the `hostsetup --quiet` option. Default is `no` (`n`).

Use the `rhostsetup` script to launch `hostsetup` on remote hosts.

`rhostsetup` uses either `ssh` or `rsh`. It is included in the installation script tar file `l sf8. 0_1 sf i nstal l . tar. Z` and is located in the `l sf8. 0_1 sf i nstal l` directory created when you uncompress and extract installation script tar file.

After installation, `rhostsetup` is located in `LSF_TOP/8. 0/i nstal l /`.

1. Run the `rhostsetup` script.

For example:

```
LSF_RSHCMD="ssh -n"
LSF_HOSTS="hostA hostB hostC"
LSF_TOPDIR="/usr/local/l s
LSF_BOOT=y
LSF_QUIET=n
```

Optional Platform LSF HPC features configuration

After enabling LSF HPC features, you can define the following in `lsf.conf`:

- `LSF_LOGDIR=directory`

In large clusters, you should set `LSF_LOGDIR` to a local file system (for example, `/var/log/lsf`).

- `LSB_RLA_WORKDIR=directory` parameter, where *directory* is the location of the status files for RLA. Allows RLA to recover its original state when it restarts. When RLA first starts, it creates the directory defined by `LSB_RLA_WORKDIR` if it does not exist, then creates subdirectories for each host.

You should avoid using `/tmp` or any other directory that is automatically cleaned up by the system. Unless your installation has restrictions on the `LSB_SHAREDIR` directory, you should use the default:

```
LSB_SHAREDIR/cluster_name/rla_workdir
```

On IRIX or TRIX, you should not use a CXFS file system for `LSB_RLA_WORKDIR`.

- On Linux hosts running HP MPI, set the full path to the HP vendor MPI library `libmpi.so`.

For example, if HP MPI is installed in `/opt/platform_mpi`:

```
LSF_VPLUGIN="/opt/hpmpl/lib/linux_ia32/libmpi.so"
```

- `LSB_RLA_UPDATE=time_seconds`

Specifies how often the LSF scheduler refreshes information from RLA.

Default: 600 seconds

- `LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST="host_name ..."`

On Linux/QsNet hosts, the LSF scheduler can contact the RLA running on any host for RMS allocation requests. `LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST` defines a list of hosts to restrict which RLAs the LSF scheduler contacts.

If `LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST` is configured, you must list at least one host per RMS partition for the RMS partition to be considered for job scheduling.

Listed hosts must be defined in `lsf.cluster.cluster_name`.

- `LSB_RLA_UPDATE=seconds`

On Linux/QsNet hosts, specifies how often RLA should refresh its RMS information map.

Default: 600 seconds

- `LSB_RMSACCT_DELAY=time_seconds`

If set on Linux/QsNet hosts, RES waits the specified number of seconds before exiting to allow LSF and RMS job statistics to synchronize.

If `LSB_RMSACCT_DELAY=0`, RES waits forever until the database is up to date.

- `LSB_RMS_MAXNUMNODES=integer`

Maximum number of nodes in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the nodes argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:

- `-extsched` option of `bsub`
- `DEFAULT_EXTSCHED` and `MANDATORY_EXTSCHED` in `lsb.queues`

Default: 1024

- `LSB_RMS_MAXNUMRAILS=integer`

Maximum number of rails in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the rails argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:

- `-extsched` option of `bsub`
- `DEFAULT_EXTSCHED` and `MANDATORY_EXTSCHED` in `lsb.queues`

Default: 32

- `LSB_RMS_MAXPTILE=integer`

Maximum number of CPUs per node in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the `RMS[ptile]` argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:

- `-extsched` option of `bsub`
- `DEFAULT_EXTSCHED` and `MANDATORY_EXTSCHED` in `lsb.queues`

Default: 32

install.config

About install.config

The `install.config` file contains options for LSF installation and configuration. Use `lsfiinstall -f install.config` to install LSF using the options specified in `install.config`.

Template location

A template `install.config` is included in the installation script tar file `lsf8.0_1sfiinstall.tar.Z` and is located in the `lsf8.0_1sfiinstall` directory created when you uncompress and extract installation script tar file. Edit the file and uncomment the options you want in the template file. Replace the example values with your own settings to specify the options for your new installation.

Important:

The sample values in the `install.config` template file are examples only. They are not default installation values.

After installation, the `install.config` containing the options you specified is located in `LSF_TOP/8.0/install/`.

Format

Each entry in `install.config` has the form:

```
NAME="STRING1 STRING2 ..."
```

The equal sign = must follow each NAME even if no value follows and there should be no spaces around the equal sign.

A value that contains multiple strings separated by spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Blank lines and lines starting with a pound sign (#) are ignored.

Parameters

- EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL
- ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS
- ENABLE_EGO
- ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG
- EP_BACKUP
- LSF_ADD_SERVERS
- LSF_ADD_CLIENTS
- LSF_ADMINS
- LSF_CLUSTER_NAME
- LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME
- LSF_LICENSE
- LSF_MASTER_LIST
- LSF_QUIET_INST

- LSF_TARDIR
- LSF_TOP
- PATCH_BACKUP_DIR
- PATCH_HISTORY_DIR

EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL

Syntax

```
EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL="Y" | "N"
```

Description

Enables EGO to control LSF res and sbat chd. Set the value to "Y" if you want EGO Service Controller to start res and sbat chd, and restart if they fail. To avoid conflicts, leave this parameter undefined if you use a script to start up LSF daemons.

Note:

If you specify EGO_ENABLE="N", this parameter is ignored.

Example

```
EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL="N"
```

Default

N (res and sbat chd are started manually)

ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS

Syntax

```
ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS="Y" | "N"
```

Description

Enables dynamically adding and removing hosts. Set the value to "Y" if you want to allow dynamically added hosts.

If you enable dynamic hosts, any host can connect to cluster. To enable security, configure LSF_HOST_ADDR_RANGE in `lsf.cluster.cluster_name` after installation and restrict the hosts that can connect to your cluster.

Example

```
ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS="N"
```

Default

N (dynamic hosts not allowed)

ENABLE_EGO

Syntax

ENABLE_EGO="Y" | "N"

Description

Enables Platform EGO functionality in the LSF cluster.

ENABLE_EGO="Y" causes `lsfi nstall` to uncomment `LSF_EGO_ENVDIR` and sets `LSF_ENABLE_EGO="Y"` in `lsf.conf`.

ENABLE_EGO="N" causes `lsfi nstall` to comment out `LSF_EGO_ENVDIR` and sets `LSF_ENABLE_EGO="N"` in `lsf.conf`.

Set the value to "Y" if you want to take advantage of the following LSF features that depend on EGO:

- LSF daemon control by EGO Service Controller
- EGO-enabled SLA scheduling

Default

N (EGO is disabled in the LSF cluster)

ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG

Syntax

ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG="Y" | "N"

Description

Set the value to "Y" to enable LSF HPC features and add HPC configuration parameters to the cluster.

Default

N (HPC features are disabled.)

EP_BACKUP

Syntax

EP_BACKUP="Y" | "N"

Description

Enables backup and rollback for enhancement packs. Set the value to "N" to disable backups when installing enhancement packs (you will not be able to roll back to the previous patch level after installing an EP, but you will still be able to roll back any fixes installed on the new EP).

You may disable backups to speed up install time, to save disk space, or because you have your own methods to back up the cluster.

Default

Y (backup and rollback are fully enabled)

LSF_ADD_SERVERS

Syntax

```
LSF_ADD_SERVERS="host_name [ host_name...]"
```

Description

List of additional LSF server hosts.

The hosts in LSF_MASTER_LIST are always LSF servers. You can specify additional server hosts. Specify a list of host names two ways:

- Host names separated by spaces
- Name of a file containing a list of host names, one host per line.

Valid Values

Any valid LSF host name.

Example 1

List of host names:

```
LSF_ADD_SERVERS="hosta hostb hostc hostd"
```

Example 2

Host list file:

```
LSF_ADD_SERVERS=: lsf_server_hosts
```

The file `lsf_server_hosts` contains a list of hosts:

```
hosta
hostb
hostc
hostd
```

Default

Only hosts in LSF_MASTER_LIST are LSF servers.

LSF_ADD_CLIENTS

Syntax

```
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS="host_name [ host_name...]"
```

Description

List of LSF client-only hosts.

Tip:

After installation, you must manually edit `lsf.cluster.cluster_name` to include the host model and type of each client listed in `LSF_ADD_CLIENTS`.

Valid Values

Any valid LSF host name.

Example 1

List of host names:

```
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS="hoste hostf"
```

Example 2

Host list file:

```
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS=:lsf_client_hosts
```

The file `lsf_client_hosts` contains a list of hosts:

```
hoste  
hostf
```

Default

No client hosts installed.

LSF_ADMINS

Syntax

```
LSF_ADMINS="user_name [ user_name ... ]"
```

Description

Required. List of LSF administrators.

The first user account name in the list is the primary LSF administrator. It cannot be the root user account.

Typically this account is named `lsfadmin`. It owns the LSF configuration files and log files for job events. It also has permission to reconfigure LSF and to control batch jobs submitted by other users. It typically does not have authority to start LSF daemons. Usually, only root has permission to start LSF daemons.

All the LSF administrator accounts must exist on all hosts in the cluster before you install LSF. Secondary LSF administrators are optional.

Caution:

You should *not* configure the root account as the primary LSF administrator.

Valid Values

Existing user accounts

Example

```
LSF_ADMINS="lsfadmin user1 user2"
```

Default

None—required variable

LSF_CLUSTER_NAME

Syntax

```
LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster_name"
```

Description

Required. The name of the LSF cluster.

Example

```
LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster1"
```

Valid Values

Any alphanumeric string containing no more than 39 characters. The name cannot contain white spaces.

Important:

Do not use the name of any host, user, or user group as the name of your cluster.

Default

None—required variable

LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME

Syntax

```
LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME=seconds
```

Description

Time in seconds slave LIM waits after startup before calling master LIM to add the slave host dynamically.

This parameter only takes effect if you set `ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS="Y"` in this file. If the slave LIM receives the master announcement while it is waiting, it does not call the master LIM to add itself.

Recommended value

Up to 60 seconds for every 1000 hosts in the cluster, for a maximum of 15 minutes. Selecting a smaller value will result in a quicker response time for new hosts at the expense of an increased load on the master LIM.

Example

```
LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME=60
```

Hosts will wait 60 seconds from startup to receive an acknowledgement from the master LIM. If it does not receive the acknowledgement within the 60 seconds, it will send a request for the master LIM to add it to the cluster.

Default

Slave LIM waits forever

LSF_LICENSE

Syntax

```
LSF_LICENSE="/path/license_file"
```

Description

Full path to the name of the LSF license file, `license.dat`.

You must have a valid license file to install LSF.

Caution:

If you do not specify `LSF_LICENSE`, or `lsfinstall` cannot find a valid license file in the default location, `lsfinstall` exits.

Example

```
LSF_LICENSE="/usr/share/lsf_distribution/license.dat"
```

Default

The parent directory of the current working directory. For example, if `lsfinstall` is running under `usr/share/lsf_distribution/lsfinstall` the `LSF_LICENSE` default value is `usr/share/lsf_distribution/license.dat`.

LSF_MASTER_LIST

Syntax

```
LSF_MASTER_LIST="host_name [ host_name ...]"
```

Description

Required for a first-time installation. List of LSF server hosts to be master or master candidates in the cluster.

You must specify at least one valid server host to start the cluster. The first host listed is the LSF master host.

During upgrade, specify the existing value.

Valid Values

LSF server host names

Example

```
LSF_MASTER_LIST="hosta hostb hostc hostd"
```

Default

None — required variable

LSF_QUIET_INST

Syntax

LSF_QUIET_INST="Y" | "N"

Description

Enables quiet installation.

Set the value to Y if you want to hide the LSF installation messages.

Example

`LSF_QUIET_INST="Y"`

Default

N (installer displays messages during installation)

LSF_TARDIR

Syntax

LSF_TARDIR="*lpath*"

Description

Full path to the directory containing the LSF distribution tar files.

Example

`LSF_TARDIR="/usr/share/l sf_ di st ri b"`

Default

The parent directory of the current working directory. For example, if `l sf_ i n s t a l l` is running under `usr/share/l sf_ di st ri b/l sf_ l sf_ i n s t a l l` the LSF_TARDIR default value is `usr/share/l sf_ di st ri b`.

LSF_TOP

Syntax

LSF_TOP="*lpath*"

Description

Required. Full path to the top-level LSF installation directory.

Valid Value

The path to LSF_TOP must be shared and accessible to all hosts in the cluster. It cannot be the root directory (/). The file system containing LSF_TOP must have enough disk space for all host types (approximately 300 MB per host type).

Example

```
LSF_TOP="/usr/share/l sf"
```

Default

None — required variable

PATCH_BACKUP_DIR

Syntax

```
PATCH_BACKUP_DIR="/path"
```

Description

Full path to the patch backup directory. This parameter is used when you install a new cluster for the first time, and is ignored for all other cases.

The file system containing the patch backup directory must have sufficient disk space to back up your files (approximately 400 MB per binary type if you want to be able to install and roll back one enhancement pack and a few additional fixes). It cannot be the root directory (/).

If the directory already exists, it must be writable by the cluster administrator (l sf admi n).

If you need to change the directory after installation, edit PATCH_BACKUP_DIR in LSF_TOP/pat ch. conf and move the saved backup files to the new directory manually.

Example

```
PATCH_BACKUP_DI R="/usr/share/l sf /pat ch/backup"
```

Default

```
LSF_TOP/pat ch/backup
```

PATCH_HISTORY_DIR

Syntax

```
PATCH_HISTORY_DIR="/path"
```

Description

Full path to the patch history directory. This parameter is used when you install a new cluster for the first time, and is ignored for all other cases.

It cannot be the root directory (/). If the directory already exists, it must be writable by l sf admi n.

The location is saved as PATCH_HISTORY_DIR in LSF_TOP/pat ch. conf. Do not change the directory after installation.

Example

```
PATCH_BACKUP_DIR="/usr/share/l sf /pat ch"
```

Default

```
LSF_TOP/pat ch
```

Index

C

cluster name
lsinstall command 6

E

EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL
install.config file 15
ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS
install.config file 15
ENABLE_EGO
install.config file 16
ENABLE_HPC_INST
install.config file 16
EP_BACKUP
install.config file 16

I

install.config file
description 14

L

LSF_ADD_CLIENTS
install.config file 17
LSF_ADD_SERVERS
install.config file 17
LSF_ADMINS
install.config file 18
LSF_CLUSTER_NAME

install.config file 19
LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME
install.config file 19
LSF_LICENSE
install.config file 20
LSF_MASTER_LIST
install.config file 20
LSF_QUIET_INST
install.config file 21
LSF_TARDIR
install.config file 21
LSF_TOP
install.config file 21

M

master host candidates
lsinstall command 6

P

PATCH_BACKUP_DIR
install.config file 22
PATCH_HISTORY_DIR
install.config file 22

R

rhostsetup script
lsinstall command 11