Platform LSF
Version 9 Release 1.1

Programmer's Guide
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Programmer's Guide

IBM
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IBM Platform LSF architecture

Platform LSF ("LSF") is a layer of software services on top of UNIX, Linux, and Windows operating systems. LSF creates a single system image on a network of different computer systems so all the computing resources on a network can be managed and used. Throughout the LSF Programmer’s Guide, Platform LSF refers to the following components:

**LSF® base**

LSF base provides basic load-sharing services to a network of different computer systems. All LSF products use LSF base, which provides some of the following services:

- Resource information
- Host selection
- Job placement decisions
- Transparent remote execution of jobs
- Remote file option

To provide services, LSF base includes:

- Load Information Manager (LIM)
- Process Information Manager (PIM)
- Remote Execution Server (RES)
- LSF base API
- lstools
- lstcsh
- lsmake

**LSF batch**

The services provided by the LSF batch system are extensions of the LSF base services. LSF batch makes a computer network a network batch computer. It has all the features of a mainframe batch job processing system while doing load balancing and policy-driven resource allocation control.

LSF batch relies on services provided by LSF base. LSF batch uses the following:

- Resource and load information from LIM to do load balancing
- Cluster configuration information from LIM
- The master LIM election service provided by LIM
- RES for interactive batch job execution
- Remote file operation service provided by RES for file transfer
LSF batch includes a master batch daemon (`mbatchd`) running on the master host and a slave batch daemon (`sbatchd`) running on each batch server host.

**LSF libraries**

Platform LSF consists of a number of servers running as root on each participating host in an LSF cluster and a comprehensive set of utilities built on top of the LSF API. The LSF API consist of two libraries:

- LSLIB, the LSF base library, provides LSF base services to applications across a heterogeneous network of computers.
- LSBLIB, the LSF batch library, provides batch services to submit, control, manipulate, and queue jobs. LSBLIB also provides access to the services of other LSF products.

**LSF base system**

The diagram below shows the components of the LSF base and their relationship:

```
  LSLIB

  Load Information Manager (LIM)
  Remote Execution Server (RES)

  Solaris  Linux  Linux  IBM AIX
  Linux    HP-UX  Solaris  Windows XP
```

LSF base consists of the LSF base library (LSLIB) and two servers daemons, the Load Information Manager (LIM) and the Remote Execution Server (RES).

**LSLIB**

The LSF API LSLIB is the direct user interface to the LSF base system. LSF APIs provide easy access to the services of LSF servers. An LSF server host runs load-shared jobs. A LIM and a RES run on every LSF server host. They interface with the host’s operating system to give users a uniform, host-independent environment.

**Cluster**

A cluster is a collection of hosts running LSF. A LIM on one of the hosts in a cluster acts as the master LIM for the cluster. The master LIM is chosen among all the LIMs running in the cluster based on configuration file settings. If the master LIM becomes unavailable, the LIM on the next configured host will automatically become the new master LIM.

**LIM**

The LIM on each host monitors its host’s load and reports load information to the master LIM. The master LIM collects information from all hosts and provides that information to the applications.

**RES**
The RES on each server host accepts remote execution requests and provides fast, transparent, and secure remote execution of tasks.

**Application and LSF base interactions**

The following diagram shows how an application interacts with LSF base. All of the transactions take place transparently to the programmer:

LSF base executes tasks by sending user requests between the submission, master, and execution hosts. From the submission host send a task into the LSF base system. The master host determines the best execution host to run the task. The execution host runs the task.
1. **lsrun** submits a task to LSF for execution.
2. The submitted task proceeds through the LSF base library (LSLIB).
3. The LIM communicates the task’s information to the cluster’s master LIM. Periodically, the LIM on individual machines gathers its 12 built-in load indices and forwards this information to the master LIM.
4. The master LIM determines the best host to run the task and sends this information back to the submission host’s LIM.
5. Information about the chosen execution host is passed through the LSF base library.
6. Information about the host to execute the task is passed back to **lsrun**.
7. **lsrun** creates NIOS (network input output server) which is the communication pipe that talks to the RES on the execution host.
8. Task execution information is passed from the NIOS to the RES on the execution host.
9. The RES creates a child RES and passes the task execution information to the child RES.
10. The child RES creates the execution environment and runs the task.
11. The child RES receives completed task information.
12. The child RES sends the completed task information to the RES.
13. The output is sent from the RES to the NIOS. The child RES and the execution environment is destroyed by the RES.
14. The NIOS sends the output to standard out

To run a task remotely or to perform a file operation remotely, an application calls the remote execution or remote file operation service functions in LSLIB, which then contact the RES to get the services.

The same NIOS is shared by all remote tasks running on different hosts started by the same instance of LSLIB. The LSLIB contacts multiple Remote Execution Servers (RES) and they all call back to the same NIOS. The sharing of the NIOS is restricted to within the same application.

Remotely executed tasks behave as if they were executing locally. The local execution environment passed to the RES is re-established on the remote host, and the task's status and resource usage are passed back to the client. Terminal I/O is transparent, so even applications such as vi that do complicated terminal manipulation run transparently on remote hosts. UNIX signals are supported across machines, so remote tasks get signals as if they were running locally. Job control also is done transparently. This level of transparency is maintained between heterogeneous hosts.

**LSF batch system**

LSF batch is a layered distributed load sharing batch system built on top of LSF base. The services provided by LSF batch are extensions to the LSF base services. Application programmers can access batch services through the LSF batch library (LSBLIB). The diagram below shows the components of LSF batch and their relationship:

![LSF Batch System Diagram]

LSF batch accepts user jobs and holds them in queues until suitable hosts are available. LSF batch runs user jobs on LSF batch execution hosts, those hosts that a site deems suitable for running batch jobs.

LSBLIB consists of LSF API, the direct user interface to the rest of the LSF batch system. LSF APIs provide easy access to the services of LSF servers. The API routines hide the interaction details between the application and LSF servers in a way that is platform independent.
LSF batch services are provided by two daemons, one mbatchd (master batch daemon) running in each Platform LSF cluster, and one sbatchd (slave batch daemon) running on each batch server host.

**Application and Platform LSF batch interactions**

LSF batch operation relies on the services provided by LSF base. LSF batch contacts the master LIM to get load and resource information about every batch server host. The diagram below shows the typical operation of LSF batch:

LSF batch executes jobs by sending user requests from the submission host to the master host. The master host puts the job in a queue and dispatches the job to an execution host. The job is run and the results are emailed to the user.

Unlike LSF base, the submission host does not directly interact with the execution host.
1. `bsub` or `lsb_submit()` submits a job to LSF for execution.
2. To access LSF base services, the submitted job proceeds through the LSF batch library (LSBLIB) that contains LSF base library information.
3. The LIM communicates the job’s information to the cluster’s master LIM. Periodically, the LIM on individual machines gathers its 12 built-in load indices and forwards this information to the master LIM.
4. The master LIM determines the best host to run the job and sends this information back to the submission host’s LIM.
5. Information about the chosen execution host is passed through the LSF batch library.
6. Information about the host to execute the job is passed back to `bsub` or `lsb_submit()`.
7. To enter the batch system, `bsub` or `lsb_submit()` sends the job to LSBLIB.
8. Using LSBLIB services, the job is sent to the `mbatchd` running on the cluster’s master host.
9. The `mbatchd` puts the job in an appropriate queue and waits for the appropriate time to dispatch the job. User jobs are held in batch queues by `mbatchd`, which checks the load information on all candidate hosts periodically.
10. **mbatchd** dispatches the job when an execution host with the necessary resources becomes available where it is received by the host’s **sbatchd**. When more than one host is available, the best host is chosen.

11. Once a job is sent to an **sbatchd**, that **sbatchd** controls the execution of the job and reports the job’s status to **mbatchd**. The **sbatchd** creates a child **sbatchd** to handle job execution.

12. The child **sbatchd** sends the job to the RES.

13. The RES creates the execution environment to run the job.

14. The job is run in the execution environment.

15. The results of the job are sent to the email system.

16. The email system sends the job’s results to the user.

The **mbatchd** always runs on the host where the master LIM runs. The sbatchd on the master host automatically starts the **mbatchd**. If the master LIM moves to a different host, the current **mbatchd** will automatically resign and a new **mbatchd** will be automatically started on the new master host.

The log files store important system and job information so that a newly started **mbatchd** can restore the status of the previous **mbatchd**. The log files also provide historic information about jobs, queues, hosts, and LSF batch servers.

---

**Platform LSF API services**

LSF services are extensions of operating system services. LSF services glue heterogeneous operating systems into a single, integrated computing system.

LSF APIs provide easy access to the services of LSF servers.

LSF APIs have been used to build numerous load sharing applications and utilities. Some examples of applications built on top of the LSF APIs are **lsmake**, **lstcsh**, **lsrun**, and the LSF batch user interface.
Platform LSF base API services

The Platform LSF base API (LSLIB) allows application programmers to get services provided by LIM and RES. The services include the following:

- Configuration information service
- Dynamic load information service
- Placement advice service
- Task list information service
- Master Selection service
- Remote execution service
- Remote file operation service
- Administration service

Configuration information service

This set of function calls provide information about the LSF cluster configuration, such as hosts belonging to the cluster, total amount of installed resources on each host (for example, the number of CPUs, amount of physical memory, and swap space), special resources associated with individual hosts, and types and models of individual hosts.

Such information is static and is collected by LIMs on individual hosts. By calling these routines, an application gets a global view of the distributed system. This information can be used for various purposes. For example, the LSF command `lshosts` displays such information on the screen. LSF batch also uses such information to know how many CPUs are on each host.

Flexible options are available for an application to select the information that is of interest to it.

Dynamic load information service

This set of function calls provide comprehensive dynamic load information collected from individual hosts periodically. The load information is provided in the form of load indices detailing the load on various resources of each host, such as CPU, memory, I/O, disk space, and interactive activities. Since a site-installed External LIM (ELIM) can be optionally plugged into the LIM to collect additional information that is not already collected by the LIM, this set of services can be used to collect virtually any type of dynamic information about individual hosts.

Example applications that use such information include `lsload` and `lsmon`. This information is also valuable to an application making intelligent job scheduling decisions. For example, LSF batch uses such information to decide whether or not a job should be sent to a host for execution.

These service routines provide powerful mechanism for selecting the information that is of interest to the application.

Placement advice service

LSF base API provides functions to select the best host among all the hosts. The selected host can then be used to run a job or to login. LSF provides flexible syntax for an application to specify the resource requirements or criteria for host selection and sorting.
Many LSF utilities use these functions for placement decisions, such as `lsrun`, `lsmake`, and `lslogin`. It is also possible for an application to get the detailed load information about the candidate hosts together with a preference order of the hosts.

A parallel application can ask for multiple hosts in one LSLIB call for the placement of a multi-component job.

The performance differences between different models of machines as well as the number of CPUs on each host are taken into consideration when placement advice is made, with the goal of selecting qualified hosts that will provide the best performance.

**Task list manipulation service**

Task lists are used to store default resource requirements for users. LSF provides functions to manipulate the task lists and retrieve resource requirements for a task. This is important for applications that need to automatically pick up the resource requirements from user’s task list. The LSF command `lsrtasks` uses these functions to manipulate user’s task list. LSF utilities such as `lstcsh`, `lsrun`, and `bsub` automatically pick up the resource requirements of the submitted command line by calling these LSLIB functions.

**Master selection service**

If your application needs some kind of fault tolerance, you can make use of the master selection service provided by the LIM. For example, you can run one copy of your application on every host and only allow the copy on the master host to be the primary copy and others to be backup copies. LSLIB provides a function that tells you the name of the current master host.

LSF batch uses this service to achieve improved availability. As long as one host in the LSF cluster is up, LSF batch service will continue.

**Remote execution service**

The remote execution service provides a transparent and efficient mechanism for running sequential as well as parallel jobs on remote hosts. The services are provided by the RES on the remote host in cooperation with the Network I/O Server (NIOS) on the local host. The NIOS is a per application stub process that handles the details of the terminal I/O and signals on the local side. NIOS is always automatically started by the LSLIB as needed.

RES runs as root and runs tasks on behalf of all users in the LSF cluster. Proper authentication is handled by RES before running a user task.

LSF utilities such as `lsrun`, `lsgrun`, `ch`, `lsmake`, and `lstcsh` use the remote execution service.

**Remote file operation service**

The remote file operation service allows load sharing applications to operate on files stored on remote machines. Such services extend the UNIX and Windows file operation services so that files that are not shared among hosts can also be accessed by distributed applications transparently.
LSLIB provides routines that are extensions to the UNIX and Windows file operations such as open(2), close(2), read(2), write(2), fseek(3), stat(2), etc.

The LSF utility lsrcp is implemented with the remote file operation service functions.

**Administration service**

This set of function calls allow application programmers to write tools for administrating the LSF servers. The operations include reconfiguring the LSF clusters, shutting down a particular LSF server on some host, restarting an LSF server on some host, turning logging on or off, locking/unlocking a LIM on a host, etc.

The ladmin utility uses the administration services.

**LSF batch API services**

The LSF batch API, LSBLIB, gives application programmers access to the job queueing processing services provided by the LSF batch servers. All LSF batch user interface utilities are built on top of LSBLIB. The services that are available through LSBLIB include the following:

- LSF batch system information service
- Job manipulation service
- Log file processing service
- LSF batch administration service

**LSF batch system information service**

This set of functions calls allow applications to get information about LSF batch system configuration and status. These include host, queue, and user configurations and status.

The batch configuration information determines the resource sharing policies that dictate the behavior of the LSF batch scheduling.

The system status information reflects the current status of hosts, queues, and users of the LSF batch system.

Example utilities that use the LSF batch configuration information services are bhosts, bqueues, busers, and bparams.

**Job manipulation service**

The job manipulation service allows LSF batch application programmers to write utilities that operate on user jobs. The operations include job submission, signaling, status checking, checkpointing, migration, queue switching, and parameter modification.

**Log file processing service**

Log file events can be used to produce historical information about the LSF batch system and user jobs. Such information can be used to produce accounting or statistic reports.
Examples of utilities that use log file processing are \texttt{bacct} and \texttt{bhist}.

**LSF batch administration service**

This set of function calls are useful for writing LSF batch administration tools.

The LSF batch command \texttt{badmin} is implemented with these library calls.

---

**Platform LSF programs**

Platform LSF programming is like any other system programming. You are assumed to have UNIX and/or Windows operating system and C programming knowledge to understand the concepts involved in this section.

- "lsf.conf file"
- "LSF header files"
- "Linking applications with LSF APIs" on page 13
- "Compiling LSF API programs" on page 13
- "Setting up Visual Studio" on page 14
- "Error handling" on page 13

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**lsf.conf file**

This guide frequently refers to the file, \texttt{lsf.conf}, for the definition of some parameters. \texttt{lsf.conf} is a generic reference file containing definitions of directories and parameters. It is by default installed in \texttt{/etc}. If it is not installed in \texttt{/etc}, all LSF users must set the environment variable LSF_ENVDIR to point to the directory in which \texttt{lsf.conf} is installed. See the for more details about the \texttt{lsf.conf} file.

---

**LSF header files**

All Platform LSF header files are installed in the directory \texttt{LSF_INCLUDEDIR/lsf}, where \texttt{LSF_INCLUDEDIR} is defined in the file \texttt{lsf.conf}. You should include LSF_INCLUDEDIR in the include file search path, such as that specified by the \texttt{-I} option of some compilers or pre-processors.

There is one header file for LSLIB, the LSF base API, and one header file for LSBLIB, the LSF batch API.

- \texttt{lsf.h}

An LSF application must include \texttt{<lsf/lsf.h>} before any of the LSF base API services are called. \texttt{lsf.h} contains definitions of constants, data structures, error codes, LSLIB function prototypes, macros, etc., that are used by all LSF applications.

- \texttt{lsbatch.h}

An LSF batch application must include \texttt{<lsf/lsbatch.h>} before any of the LSF batch API services are called. \texttt{lsbatch.h} contains definitions of constants, data structures, error codes, LSBLIB function prototypes, macros, etc., that are used by all LSF batch applications.

**Tip:** There is no need to explicitly include \texttt{<lsf/lsf.h>} in an LSF batch application because \texttt{lsbatch.h} includes \texttt{<lsf/lsf.h>}.
Linking applications with LSF APIs

For all UNIX platforms, Platform LSF API functions are contained in two libraries, liblsf.a (LSLIB) and libbat.a (LSBLIB). For Windows, the file names of these libraries are: liblsf.lib (LSLIB) and libbat.lib (LSBLIB). These files are installed in LSF_LIBDIR, where LSF_LIBDIR is defined in the file lsf.conf.

Note: LSLIB is not independent. It must always be linked together with LSLIB because LSBLIB services are built on top of LSLIB services.

LSF uses BSD sockets for communication across a network. On systems that have both System V and BSD programming interfaces, LSLIB and LSBLIB typically use the BSD programming interface. On System V-based versions of UNIX such as Solaris, it is necessary to link applications using LSLIB or LSBLIB with the BSD compatibility library.

The Make.diff file is provided in Top/version/misc/config/ for the following platforms:
- AIX
- HP-UX
- Solaris 10 and 11
- Solaris 7 64-bit
- Linux
- Windows 32-bit and 64-bit platforms
- Mac OS X

Note:

On Windows, a number of libraries need to be linked together with LSF API. Add paths specified by LSF_LIBDIR and LSF_INCLUDEDIR in lsf.conf to the environment variables LIB and INCLUDE.

The $LSF_MISC/examples directory contains a makefile for making all the example programs in that directory. You can modify this file and the example programs for your own use.

All LSLIB function call names start with ls_.

All LSBLIB function call names start with lsb_.

Compiling LSF API programs

Compile an LSF API program without using the make file.

Include the LSF API libraries and the link flags for the appropriate architecture on the command line. This establishes the compilation environment.

For example, to compile an LSF API program on a Solaris machine, use a compilation statement similar to the following:
% cc -o simhosts simhosts.c
-I$LSF_ENVDIR/../include $LSF_LIBDIR/libbat.a $LSF_LIBDIR/liblsf.a
-insl -lelf -lsocket -lrpcsvc -lgen -ldl -lresolv -lm
- The flag -I$LSF_ENVDIR/../include specifies the location of the LSF include directory.
• $LSF_LIBDIR/libbat.a and $LSF_LIBDIR/liblsf.a are the locations of the LSLIB and LSBLIB.
• We include the following extra compilation flags as given from the above chart:
  -lnsl -lelf -lsocket -lrpcsvc -lgen -ldl -lresolv -lm
• The resulting executable of the program simbhosts.c is called simbhosts.

**Compiling an LSF API program on a 64 bit Solaris**
Add the xarch setting as follows:
```bash
% cc -xarch=v9 -o simbhosts simbhosts.c
-ILSF_ENVDIR/../include $LSF_LIBDIR/libbat.a
$LSF_LIBDIR/liblsf.a -lresolv -lm
```

**Compiling on Linux**
Include the libnsl.a library.
This library is located in /usr/lib/.
For example, when compiling a program on redhat6.2-intel, use the following:
```bash
gcc program.c -ILSF_ENVDIR/../include
 $LSF_LIBDIR/libbat.a $LSF_LIBDIR/liblsf.a -lm -lnsl -ldl
```
where `program.c` is the name of the program you want to compile.

**Compiling on Solaris x86-64-sol10**
Use the following library and link flags:
```bash
/opt/SUNWspro/bin/cc obj.c -R/usr/dt/lib:/usr/openwin/lib -DSVR4 -DSOLARIS
-DSOLARIS64 -D_DTS_ERRNO -Dx686_64 -DSOLARIS2_5 -DSOLARIS2_7
-DI18N_COMPILE -DSOLARIS2_8 -DSOLARIS2_10 -DSTD_SHARED_OBJ -llsf -llsl
-lelf -lsocket -lrpcsvc -lgen -ldl -lresolv -o obj_name
```
where `obj.c` is the name of the program you want to compile and `obj_name` is the name of the binary you can run after compiling the program.

**Setting up Visual Studio**
You can use Visual Studio 2005, 2008 or 2012 to build the application with LSF APIs.
1. Create a Win32 Console project. Deselect the Precompiled header option.
2. Add a test program as the source file `test.c`.
   ```c
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <lsf/lsf.h>
   void main()
   {
     char *clusternamex;
     clusternamex = ls_getclusternamex();
     if (clusternamex == NULL) {
       ls_perror("ls_getclusternamex");
       exit(-1);
     }
     printf("My clusternamex is: <%s>\n", clusternamex);
     exit(0);
   }
   ```
3. Add the LSF 9.1.1 include and lib directories as additional include and library directories.
4. Add the following lib files as additional dependencies:
5. Include any special build options, as required.
For example, in Visual C++ 2005, the size of the `time_t` data type was changed from 32 bits to 64 bits. However, the LSF package is built with VC60 (in which size of `time_t` data type is 32 bits). To solve, choose one of the two following solutions:

- In Visual Studio, change the C/C++ command line additional options to include `-D "_USE_32BIT_TIME_T".
- Add one line to the beginning of `stdafx.h`.
  ```
  #define _USE_32BIT_TIME_T
  ```
To change the build environment from 32 to 64 bits, set Active solution platform to x64 in Configuration manager.

### Error handling

Platform LSF API uses error numbers to indicate an error. There are two global variables that are accessible from the application. These variables are used in exactly the same way UNIX system call error number variable `errno` is used. The error number should only be tested when an LSLIB or LSBLIB call fails.

**lserrno**

An LSF program should test whether an LSLIB call is successful or not by checking the return value of the call instead of `lserrno`.

When any LSLIB function call fails, it sets the global variable `lserrno` to indicate the cause of the error. The programmer can either call `ls_perror()` to print the error message explicitly to the `stderr`, or call `ls_sysmsg()` to get the error message string corresponding to the current value of `lserrno`.

Possible values of `lserrno` are defined in `lsf.h`.

**lsberrno**

This variable is very similar to `lserrno` except that it is set by LSBLIB whenever an LSBLIB call fails. Programmers can either call `lsb_perror()` to find out why an LSBLIB call failed or use `lsb_sysmsg()` to get the error message corresponding to the current value of `lsberrno`.

Possible values of `lsberrno` are defined in `lsbatch.h`.

**Tip:**

`lserrno` should be checked only if an LSLIB call fails. If an LSBLIB call fails, then `lsberrno` should be checked.
Example applications

Example application using LSLIB

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

void main()
{
    char *clusternam;
    clusternam = ls_getclusternam();
    if (clusternam == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_getclusternam");
        exit(-1);
    }
    printf("My cluster name is: <%s>n", clusternam);
    exit(0);
}
```

This simple example gets the name of the LSF cluster and prints it on the screen. The LSLIB function call `ls_getclusternam()` returns the name of the local cluster. If this call fails, it returns a NULL pointer. `ls_perror()` prints the error message corresponding to the most recently failed LSLIB function call.

The above program would produce output similar to the following:

```
% a.out
My cluster name is: <test_cluster>
```

Example application using LSBLIB

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>

int main()
{
    struct parameterInfo *parameters;
    if (lsb_init(NULL) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }
    parameters = lsb_parameterinfo(NULL, NULL, 0);
    if (parameters == NULL) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_parameterinfo");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* Got parameters from mbatchd successfully. Now print out
    the fields */
    printf("Job acceptance interval: every %d dispatch
    turns\n", parameters->jobAcceptInterval);
    /* Code that prints other parameters goes here */
    /* ... */
    exit(0);
}
```

This example gets the LSF batch parameters and prints them on the screen. The function `lsb_init()` must be called before any other LSBLIB function is called.

The data structure `parameterInfo` is defined in `lsbatch.h`.

Authentication

Platform LSF programming is distributed programming. Since LSF services are provided network-wide, it is important to deliver the service without compromising the system security.
LSF supports several user authentication protocols. Support for these protocols are described in *Administering IBM Platform LSF*. Your LSF administrator can configure the cluster to use any of the supported protocols.

Only those LSF API function calls that operate on user jobs, user data, or LSF servers require authentication. Function calls that return information about the system do not need to be authenticated.

The most commonly used authentication protocol, the privileged port protocol, requires that load sharing applications be installed as setuid programs. This means that your application has to be owned by root with the setuid bit set.

If you need to frequently change and re-link your applications with LSF API, you can consider using the ident protocol which does not require applications to be setuid programs.
Programming with LSLIB

Configuration information

One of the services that LSF provides to applications is cluster configuration information. This section describes how to get this service with a C program using LSLIB.

General cluster configuration information

In the previous chapter, a simple application was introduced that prints the name of the LSF cluster. This section extends that example by printing the current master host name and the defined resource names in the cluster. It uses the following additional LSLIB function calls:

```c
struct lsinfo *ls_info(void)
char *ls_getclustername(void)
char *ls_getmastername(void)
```

All of these functions return NULL on failure and set `lserrno` to indicate the error.

lsinfo structure

The function `ls_info()` returns a pointer to the `lsinfo` data structure:

(defined in `<lsf/lsf.h>`):

```c
struct lsinfo {
    int nRes;                   Number of resources in the system
    struct resItem *resTable;  A resItem for each resource in the system
    int nTypes;                 Number of host types
    char hostTypes[MAXTYPES][MAXLSFNAMELEN]; Host types
    int nModels;                Number of host models
    char hostModels[MAXMODELS][MAXLSFNAMELEN]; Host models
    char hostArchs[MAXMODELS][MAXLSFNAMELEN]; Architecture name
    int modelRefs[MAXMODELS];  Number of hosts of this architecture
    float cpuFactor[MAXMODELS]; CPU factors of each host model
    int numIndx;                Total number of load indices in resItem
    int numUsrIndx;             Number of user-defined load indices
};
```

resitem structure

Within `struct lsinfo`, the resItem data structure describes the valid resources defined in the LSF cluster:
struct resItem {
    char name[MAXLSFNAMELEN]; The name of the resource
    char des[MAXRESDESLEN]; The description of the resource
    enum valueType valueType; Type of value: BOOLEAN, NUMERIC, STRING, EXTERNAL
    enum orderType orderType; Order: INCR, DECR, NA
    int flags; Resource attribute flags
#define RESF_BUILTIN 0x01 Built-in vs configured resource
#define RESF_DYNAMIC 0x02 Dynamic vs static value
#define RESF_GLOBAL 0x04 Resource defined in all clusters
#define RESF_SHARED 0x08 Shared resource for some hosts
#define RESF_LIC 0x10 License static value
#define RESF_EXTERNAL 0x20 External resource defined
#define RESF_RELEASE 0x40 Resource can be released when job is suspended
    int interval; The update interval for a load index, in seconds
};

The constants MAXTYPES, MAXMODELS, and MAXLSFNAMELEN are defined in <lsf/lsf.h>. MAXLSFNAMELEN is the maximum length of a name in LSF.

A host type in LSF refers to a class of hosts that are considered to be compatible from an application point of view. This is entirely configurable, although normally hosts with the same architecture (binary compatible hosts) should be configured to have the same host type.

A host model in LSF refers to a class of hosts with the same CPU performance. The CPU factor of a host model should be configured to reflect the CPU speed of the model relative to other host models in the LSF cluster.

ls_getmastername() returns a string containing the name of the current master host.

ls_getclustername() returns a string containing the name of the local load sharing cluster defined in the configuration files.

The returned data structure of every LSLIB function is dynamically allocated inside LSLIB. This storage space is automatically freed by LSLIB and re-allocated next time the same LSLIB function is called. An application should never attempt to free the storage returned by LSLIB. If you need to keep this information across calls, make your own copy of the data structure. This applies to all LSLIB function calls.

Example

The following program displays LSF cluster information using the above LSLIB function calls.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

main()
{
    struct lsInfo *lsInfo;
    char *cluster, *master;
    int i;
    /* get the name of the local load sharing cluster */
    cluster = ls_getclustername();
    if (cluster == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_getclustername");
        exit(-1);
    }
}
printf("My cluster name is <\%s>\n", cluster);
/* get the name of the current master host */
master = ls_getmastername();
if (master == NULL) {
    ls_perror("ls_getmastername");
    exit(-1);
}
printf("Master host is <\%s>\n", master);
/* get the load sharing configuration information */
lsInfo = ls_info();
if (lsInfo == NULL) {
    ls_perror("ls_info");
    exit(-1);
}
printf("%-15.15s %s\n", "RESOURCE_NAME", "DESCRIPTION");
for (i=0; i<lsInfo->nRes; i++)
    printf("%-15.15s %s\n",
        lsInfo->resTable[i].name, lsInfo->resTable[i].des);
exit(0);
}

The above program will produce output similar to the following:
% a.out
My cluster name is <test_cluster>
Master host is <hostA>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE_NAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r15s</td>
<td>15-second CPU run queue length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rlm</td>
<td>1-minute CPU run queue length (alias: cpu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r15m</td>
<td>15-minute CPU run queue length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ut</td>
<td>1-minute CPU utilization (0.0 to 1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg</td>
<td>Paging rate (pages/second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>Disk IO rate (Kbytes/second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ls</td>
<td>Number of login sessions (alias: login)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>Idle time (minutes) (alias: idle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tmp</td>
<td>Disk space in /tmp (Mbytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swp</td>
<td>Available swap space (Mbytes) (alias: swap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem</td>
<td>Available memory (Mbytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncpus</td>
<td>Number of CPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndisks</td>
<td>Number of local disks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxmem</td>
<td>Maximum memory (Mbytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxswp</td>
<td>Maximum swap space (Mbytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxtmp</td>
<td>Maximum /tmp space (Mbytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuf</td>
<td>CPU factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rexpri</td>
<td>Remote execution priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>LSF server host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSF_Base</td>
<td>Base product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsf_base</td>
<td>Base product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSF_Manager</td>
<td>Standard product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsf_manager</td>
<td>Standard product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSF_Make</td>
<td>Make product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsf_make</td>
<td>Make product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mips</td>
<td>MIPS architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dec</td>
<td>DECStation system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparc</td>
<td>SUN SPARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsd</td>
<td>BSD UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysv</td>
<td>System V UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpux</td>
<td>HP-UX UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aix</td>
<td>AIX UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irix</td>
<td>IRIX UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultrix</td>
<td>Ultrix UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solaris</td>
<td>SUN SOLARIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun41</td>
<td>SunOS4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convex</td>
<td>ConvexOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osf1</td>
<td>OSF/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Host configuration information

Host configuration information describes the static attributes of individual hosts in the LSF cluster. Examples of such attributes are host type, host model, number of CPUs, total physical memory, and the special resources associated with the host. These attributes are either read from the LSF configuration file, or determined by the host's LIM on start up.

ls_gethostinfo()

Host configuration information can be obtained by calling `ls_gethostinfo()`:

```c
struct hostInfo *ls_gethostinfo(resreq, numhosts, hostlist,
listsize, options)
```

`ls_gethostinfo()` has these parameters:

- `char *resreq;` Resource requirements that a host must satisfy
- `int *numhosts;` The number of hosts
- `char **hostlist;` An array of candidate hosts
- `int listsize;` Number of candidate hosts
- `int options;` Options, currently only DFT_FROMTYPE

On success, `ls_gethostinfo()` returns an array containing a hostInfo structure for each host. On failure, it returns NULL and sets `lserrno` to indicate the error.

hostInfo structure

The `hostInfo` structure is defined in `lsf.h` as

```c
struct hostInfo {
    char hostName[MAXHOSTNAMELEN];
    char *hostType;
    char *hostModel;
    float cpuFactor;
    int maxCpus;
    int maxMem;
    int maxSwap;
    int maxTmp;
    int nDisks;
    int nRes;
    char **resources;
    int nDRes;
    char **DResources;
    char *windows;
    int numIndx;
    float *busyThreshold;
    char isServer;
    char licensed;
    int rexPriority;
    int licFeaturesNeeded;
#define LSF_BASE_LIC 0
#define LSF_BATCH_LIC_OBSOLETE 1
```
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Tip:

On Solaris, when referencing MAXHOSTNAMELEN, netdb.h must be included before lsf.h or lsbatch.h.

NULL and 0 were supplied for the hostlist and listsize parameters of the lsf_gethostinfo() call. This causes all LSF hosts meeting resreq to be returned. If a host list parameter is supplied with this call, the selection of hosts will be limited to those belonging to the list.

If resreq is NULL, then the default resource requirements will be used.

The values of maxMem and maxCpus (along with maxSwap, maxTmp, and nDisks) are determined when LIM starts on a host. If the host is unavailable, the master LIM supplies a negative value.
Example

The following example shows how to use `ls_gethostinfo()` in a C program. It displays the name, host type, total memory, number of CPUs and special resources for each host that has more than 50MB of total memory.

```c
#include <netdb.h>  /* Required for Solaris to reference MAXHOSTNAMELEN */
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    struct hostInfo *hostinfo;
    char *resreq;
    int numhosts = 0;
    int options = 0;
    int i, j;
    /* only hosts with maximum memory larger than 50 Mbytes are of interest */
    resreq="maxmem>50";
    /* get information on interested hosts */
    hostinfo = ls_gethostinfo(resreq, &numhosts, NULL, 0, options);
    if (hostinfo == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_gethostinfo");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* print out the host names, host types, maximum memory,
     number of CPUs and number of resources */
    printf("There are %d hosts with more than 50MB total memory
", numhosts);
    printf("%-11.11s %8.8s %6.6s %6.6s %9.9s
", "HOST_NAME", "type", "maxMem", "ncpus", "RESOURCES");
    for (i = 0; i < numhosts; i++) {
        printf("%-11.11s %8.8s", hostinfo[i].hostName, hostinfo[i].hostType);
        if (hostinfo[i].maxMem > 0)
            printf("%6dM ", hostinfo[i].maxMem);
        else /* maxMem info not available for this host*/
            printf("%6.6s ", "-");
        if (hostinfo[i].maxCpus > 0)
            printf("%6d ", hostinfo[i].maxCpus);
        else /* ncpus is not known for this host*/
            printf("%6.6s ", "-");
        for (j = 0; j < hostinfo[i].nRes; j++)
            printf(" %s", hostinfo[i].resources[j]);
        printf("\n");
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

In the above example, resreq defines the resource requirements used to select the hosts. The variables you can use for resource requirements must be the resource names returned from `ls_info()`. You can run the `lsinfo` command to obtain a list of valid resource names in your LSF cluster.

The example program produces output similar to the following:

```
% a.out
There are 4 hosts with more than 50MB total memory
HOST_NAME type maxMem ncpus RESOURCES
```
To get specific host information use:

- char *ls_gethosttype(hostname)
- Returns the type of a specific host
- char *ls_gethostmodel(hostname)
- Returns the model of a specific host
- float *ls_gethostfactor(hostname)
- Returns the CPU factor of the specified host

Managing hosts
Using LSF base APIs you can manage hosts in your cluster by:

- Removing hosts from a cluster
- Adding hosts to a cluster
- Locking a host in a cluster
- Unlocking a host in a cluster

To manage the hosts in your cluster you need to be root or the LSF administrator as defined in the file:

LSF_CONFDIR/lsf.cluster.cluster_name

By managing your hosts you can control the placement of jobs and manage your resources more effectively.

Removing hosts from a cluster
Before you remove a host from a cluster, you need to shut down the host’s LIM.

Shut down the host’s LIM, using ls_limcontrol():

```c
int ls_limcontrol (char *hostname, int opCode);
```

ls_limcontrol() has the following parameters:

- char *hostname: the host’s name
- int opCode: operation code

where opCode describes the ls_limcontrol() operation. To shut down a host’s LIM, choose the following operation code:

LIM_CMD_SHUTDOWN

Example
The following code example demonstrates how to shut down a host’s LIM using ls_limcontrol():

```c
/****************************************************************************
* LSLIB -- Examples
* * ls_limcontrol()
*/
```
To use the above example, at the command line type:

```bash
sudo ./a.out hostname
```

where `hostname` is the name of the host you want to move to another cluster.

### Adding hosts to a cluster

When you return a removed host to a cluster, you need to reboot the host’s LIM. When you reboot the LIM, the configuration files are read again and the previous LIM status of the host is lost.

1. To reboot a host’s LIM, use `ls_limcontrol()`:
   ```c
   int ls_limcontrol (char *hostname, int opCode)
   ```
2. Choose the following operation code (opCode):
   ```c
   LIM_CMD_REBOOT
   ```

### Example

The following code example demonstrates how to reboot a host’s LIM using `ls_limcontrol()`:

```c
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
#include <io.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    int result; /* returned value from ls_limcontrol*/
    int opCode; /*option*/
    char* host; /*host*/
    /* Checking for the correct format */
    if (argc != 2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: sudo %s <host>
", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    host = argv[1];
    /* To shut down a host, assign LIM_CMD_SHUTDOWN to the opCode */
    opCode = LIM_CMD_SHUTDOWN;
    printf("Shutting down LIM on host <%s>
", host);
    result = ls_limcontrol(host, opCode);
    /* If there is an Error in execution, the program exits */
    if (result == -1)
    {
        ls_perror("ls_limcontrol");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* Otherwise, indicate successful program execution */
    else
    {
        printf("host <%s> shutdown successful.
", host);
        exit (0);
    }
}
```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
  int result; /* returned value from ls_limcontrol*/
  int opCode; /*option*/
  char* host; /*host*/
  /* Checking for the correct format */
  if (argc !=2)
  {
      fprintf(stderr, "usage: sudo %s <host>
", argv[0]);
      exit(-1);
  }
  host = argv[1];
  /* To reboot a host, assign LIM_CMD_REBOOT to the opCode */
  opCode = LIM_CMD_REBOOT;
  printf("Restarting LIMon host <%s>
", host);
  result =ls_limcontrol(host, opCode);
  /* If there is an Error in execution, the program exits */
  if (result == -1)
  {
      ls_perror("ls_limcontrol");
      exit(-1);
  }
  /* Otherwise, indicate successful program execution */
  else
  {
      printf("host <%s> has been rebooted. 
", host);
  }
  /*Reboot is successful and the program exits */
  exit (0);
}

To use the above example, at the command line type:

```
sudo ./a.out hostname
```

where `hostname` is the name of the host you want to return to a cluster.

**Locking a host in a cluster**

Locking a host prevents a host from being selected by the master LIM for task or job placement.

Locking a host is useful for managing your resources:

- You can isolate machines in your cluster and apply their resources to particular work.
- If machine owners want private control over their machines, you can allow this indefinitely or for a period of time that you choose.
- Hosts can be unlocked automatically or unlocked manually.

To lock a host, use `ls_lockhost()`:

```
int ls_lockhost(time_t duration)
```

`ls_lockhost()` has the following parameter:

- `time_t duration`: The number of seconds the host is locked

1. To lock a host indefinitely, assign 0 seconds to duration.
2. To automatically unlock a host, assign a value greater than 0 to duration and the host will automatically unlock when time has expired.

**Note:**
If you try to lock a host that is already locked, `ls_lockhost()` sets `lserrno` to `LSE_LIM_ALOCKED`.

**Example**

The following code example demonstrates how to use `ls_lockhost()` to lock a host:

```c
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
#include <time.h>

int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    /* Declaring variables*/
    u_long duration;
    /* Checking for the correct format */
    if (argc != 2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: sudo %s <duration>
", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* assigning the duration of the lockage*/
    duration = atoi(argv[1]);
    /* If an error occurs, exit with an error msg*/
    if (ls_lockhost(duration) != 0)
    {
        ls_perror("ls_lockhost");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* If ls_lockhost() is successful, then check to see if duration is > 0. Indicate how long the host is locked if duration is >0 */
    if (duration > 0)
    {
        printf("Host is locked for %i seconds \n", (int) duration);
    }
    else /* Indicate indefinite lock on host */
    {
        printf("Host is locked\n");
    }
    /* successful exit */
    exit(0);
}
```

Unlocking a host in a cluster

Hosts that have been indefinitely locked by assigning the value 0 to the duration parameter of `ls_lockhost()` can only be manually unlocked.

To manually unlock a host, use `ls_unlockhost()`:

```c
int ls_unlockhost(void)
```

**Note:**

By unlocking a host, the master LIM can choose the host for task or job placement.

**Example**

The following code example demonstrates how to use `ls_unlockhost()` to manually unlock a host:
Default resource requirements

Some LSLIB functions require a resource requirement parameter. This parameter is
passed to the master LIM for host selection. It is important to understand how LSF
handles default resource requirements. See Administering IBM Platform LSF for
further information about resource requirements.

It is desirable for LSF to automatically assume default values for some key
requirements if they are not specified by the user.

The default resource requirements depend on the specific application context. For
example, the lsload command assumes type==any order[r15s:pg] as the default
resource requirements, while lsrun assumes type==local order[r15s:pg] as the
default resource requirements. This is because the user usually expects lsload to
show the load on all hosts. With lsrun, a task using run on the same host type as
the local host, causes the task to be run on the correct host type.

LSLIB provides the flexibility for the application programmer to set the default
behavior.

LSF default resource requirements contain two parts, a type requirement and an
order requirement. A type requirement ensures that the correct type of host is
selected. Use an order requirement to order the selected hosts according to some
reasonable criteria.

LSF appends a type requirement to the resource requirement string supplied by an
application in the following situations:
• resreq is NULL or an empty string.
• resreq does not contain a boolean resource, for example, hppa, and does not
  contain a type or model resource, for example, type==solaris, model==HP715.
The default type requirement can be either type==any or type==$fromtype depending on whether or not the flag DFT_FROMTYPE is set in the options parameter of the function call. DFT_FROMTYPE is defined in lsf.h.

If DFT_FROMTYPE is set in the options parameter, the default type requirement is type==$fromtype. If DFT_FROMTYPE is not set, then the default type requirement is type==any.

The value of fromtype depends on the function call. If the function has a fromhost parameter, then fromtype is the host type of the fromhost parameter. fromhost is the host that submits the task. Otherwise, fromtype is local.

LSF also appends an order requirement, order[r15s:pg], to the resource requirement string if an order requirement is not already specified.

The table below lists some examples of how LSF appends the default resource requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User's Resource Requirement</th>
<th>Resource Requirement After Appending the Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFT_FROMTYPE set</td>
<td>DFT_FROMTYPE not set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>type==$fromtype order[r15s:pg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx</td>
<td>hpx order[r15s:pg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order[r1m]</td>
<td>type==$fromtype order[r1m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model==hp735</td>
<td>model==hp735 order[r15s:pg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparc order[ls]</td>
<td>sparc order[ls]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swp&gt;25 &amp;&amp; it&gt;10</td>
<td>swp&gt;25 &amp;&amp; it&gt;10 &amp;&amp; type==$fromtype order[r15s:pg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncpus&gt;1 order[ut]</td>
<td>ncpus&gt;1 &amp;&amp; type==$fromtype order[ut]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dynamic load information

LSLIB provides several functions to obtain dynamic load information about hosts. Dynamic load information is updated periodically by the LIM. The lsInfo data structure returned by the ls_info(3) API call stores the definition of all resources. LSF resources are classified into two groups, host-based resources and shared resources. See Administering IBM Platform LSF for more information on host-based and shared resources.

"Getting dynamic host-based resource information"
"Getting dynamic shared resource information" on page 34

Getting dynamic host-based resource information

Dynamic host-based resources are frequently referred to as load indices, consisting of 12 built-in load indices and 256 external load indices which can be collected using an ELIM (see Administering IBM Platform LSF for more information). The built-in load indices report load information about the CPU, memory, disk
subsystem, interactive activities, etc. on each host. The external load indices are optionally defined by your LSF administrator to collect additional host-based dynamic load information for your site.

**ls_load()**

`ls_load()` reports information about load indices:

```c
struct hostLoad *ls_load(resreq, numhosts, options, fromhost)
```

On success, `ls_load()` returns an array containing a `hostLoad` structure for each host. On failure, it returns NULL and sets `lserrno` to indicate the error.

`ls_load()` has the following parameters:

- `char *resreq;` Resource requirements that each host must satisfy
- `int *numhosts;` Initially contains the number of hosts requested
- `int options;` Option flags that affect the selection of hosts
- `char *fromhost;` Used in conjunction with the DFT_FROMTYPE option

**numhosts parameter**

`*numhosts` determines how many hosts should be returned. If `*numhosts` is 0, information is requested on all hosts satisfying `resreq`. If `numhosts` is NULL, load information is requested on one host. If `numhosts` is not NULL, the number of `hostLoad` structures returned.

**options parameter**

The options parameter is constructed from the bitwise inclusive OR of zero or more of the option flags defined in `<lsf/lsf.h>`. The most commonly used flags are:

**EXACT**

Exactly `*numhosts` hosts are desired. If `EXACT` is set, either exactly `*numhosts` hosts are returned, or the call returns an error. If `EXACT` is not set, then up to `*numhosts` hosts are returned. If `*numhosts` is 0, then the `EXACT` flag is ignored and as many eligible hosts in the load sharing system (that is, those that satisfy the resource requirement) are returned.

**OK_ONLY**

Return only those hosts that are currently in the `ok` state. If `OK_ONLY` is set, hosts that are busy, locked, unlicensed, or `unavail` are not returned. If `OK_ONLY` is not set, then some or all of the hosts whose status are not `ok` may also be returned, depending on the value of `*numhosts` and whether the `EXACT` flag is set.

**NORMALIZE**

Normalize CPU load indices. If `NORMALIZE` is set, then the CPU run queue length load indices `r15s`, `r1m`, and `r15m` of each returned host are normalized. See *Administering IBM Platform LSF* for different types of run queue lengths. The default is to return the raw run queue length.

**EFFECTIVE**

If `EFFECTIVE` is set, then the CPU run queue length load indices of each host returned are the effective load. The default is to return the raw run queue length. The options `EFFECTIVE` and `NORMALIZE` are mutually exclusive.

**IGNORE_RES**
Ignore the status of RES when determining the hosts that are considered to be “ok”. If IGNORE_RES is specified, then hosts with RES not running are also considered to be “ok” during host selection.

DFT_FROMTYPE

This flag determines the default resource requirements.

Returns hosts with the same type as the fromhost parameter which satisfy the resource requirements.

fromhost parameter

The fromhost parameter is used when DFT_FROMTYPE is set in options. If fromhost is NULL, the local host is assumed. ls_load() returns an array of the following data structure as defined in <lsf/lsf.h>:

```
struct hostLoad {
    char hostName[MAXHOSTNAMELEN]; Name of the host
    int status[2]; The operational and load status of the host
    float *li; Values for all load indices of this host
};
```

The returned hostLoad array is ordered according to the order requirement in the resource requirements. For details about the ordering of hosts, see Administering IBM Platform LSF.

Example

The following example takes no options, and periodically displays the host name, host status, and 1-minute effective CPU run queue length for each Sun SPARC host in the LSF cluster.

```
/*******************
 * LSLIB -- Examples
 * *
 * simload
 * Displays load information about all Solaris hosts in * the cluster.
 *******************/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    struct hostLoad *hosts;
    char *resreq="type==SUNSOL";
    int numhosts = 0;
    int options = 0;
    char *fromhost = NULL;
    char field[20]="*";
    /* get load information on specified hosts */
    hosts = ls_load(resreq, &numhosts, options, fromhost);
    if (hosts == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_load");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* print out the host name, host status and the 1-minute CPU run queue length */
    printf("%-15.15s %6.6s%6.6s
", "HOST_NAME", "status", "r1m");
    for (i = 0; i < numhosts; i++) {
        printf("%-15.15s %s", hosts[i].hostName);
        if (LS_ISUNAVAIL(hosts[i].status))
            printf("%6s", "unavail");
        else if (LS_ISBUSY(hosts[i].status))
```

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`printf("%6.6s", "busy");
else if (LS_ISLOCKED(hosts[i].status))
  printf("%6.6s", "locked");
else
  printf("%6.6s", "ok");

if (hosts[i].li[R1M] >= INFINIT_LOAD)
  printf("%6.6s\n", "-");
else {
  sprintf(field + 1, "%5.1f", hosts[i].li[R1M]);
  if (LS_ISBUSYON(hosts[i].status, R1M))
    printf("%6.6s\n", field);
  else
    printf("%6.6s\n", field + 1);
}
exit(0);`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro Name</th>
<th>Macro Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISLOCKEDU(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the host is locked by user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISLOCKEDW(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the host is locked by a time window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISLOCKED(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the host is locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISRESDOWN(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the RES is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISSBDDOWN(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the SBATCH is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISSUNLICENSED(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the host has no software license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISOK statuses</td>
<td>Returns 1 if none of the above is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS_ISOKNRES(status)</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the host is ok except that no RES or SBATCH is running.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Getting dynamic shared resource information**

Unlike host-based resources which are inherent properties contributing to the making of each host, shared resources are shared among a set of hosts. The availability of a shared resource is characterized by having multiple instances, with each instance being shared among a set of hosts.

**ls_sharedresource-info()**

`ls_sharedresourceinfo()` can be used to access shared resource information:

```c
struct lsSharedResourceInfo *ls_sharedresourceinfo(resources, numResources, hostname, options)
```

On success, `ls_sharedresourceinfo()` returns an array containing a shared resource information structure (`struct lsSharedResourceInfo`) for each shared resource. On failure, `ls_sharedresourceinfo()` returns NULL and sets `lserrno` to indicate the error.

**resources Parameter**

resources is a list (NULL terminated array) of shared resource names whose resource information is to be returned. Specify NULL to return resource information for all shared resources defined in the cluster.

**numresources Parameter**

numresources is an integer specifying the number of resource information structures (LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INFO_T) to return. Specify 0 to return resource information for all shared resources in the cluster. On success, numresources is assigned the number of LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INFO_T structures returned.

**hostName Parameter**
hostName is the integer name of a host. Specifying hostName indicates that only the shared resource information for the named host is to be returned. Specify NULL to return resource information for all shared resources defined in the cluster.

**options Parameter**

options is reserved for future use. Currently, it should be set to 0.

**lsSharedResource-Info structure**

`ls_sharedresourceinfo()` returns an array of the following data structure as defined in `<lsf/lsf.h>`:

```
typedef struct lsSharedResourceInfo {
    char *resourceName; // Resource name
    int nInstances;     // Number of instances
    LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INST_T *instances; // Pointer to the next instance
} LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INFO_T
```

For each shared resource, LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INFO_T encapsulates an array of instances in the instances field. Each instance is represented by the data type LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INST_T defined in `<lsf/lsf.h>`:

```
typedef struct lsSharedResourceInstance {
    char *value;       // Value associated with the instance
    int nHosts;        // Number of hosts sharing the instance
    char **hostList;   // Hosts associated with the instance
} LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INST_T;
```

The value field of the LS_SHARED_RESOURCE_INST_T structure contains the ASCII representation of the actual value of the resource. The interpretation of the value requires the knowledge of the resource (Boolean, Numeric or String), which can be obtained from the resItem structure accessible through the lsLoad structure returned by `ls_load()`.

**Example**

The following example shows how to use `ls_sharedresourceinfo()` to collect dynamic shared resource information in an LSF cluster. This example displays information from all the dynamic shared resources in the cluster. For each resource, the resource name, instance number, value and locations are displayed.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

static struct resItem * getResourceDef(char *);
static struct lsInfo * lsInfo;

void
int main()
{
    struct lsSharedResourceInfo *resLocInfo;
    int numRes = 0;
    int i, j, k;

    lsInfo = ls_info();
    if (lsInfo == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_info");
        exit(-1);
    }

    resLocInfo = ls_sharedresourceinfo (NULL, &numRes, NULL, 0);
    if (resLocInfo == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_sharedresourceinfo");
    }
}
```
exit(-1);

printf("%-11.11s %8.8s %6.6s %14.14s\n", "NAME", "INSTANCE", "VALUE", "LOCATIONS");
for (k = 0; k < numRes; k++) {
    struct resItem *resDef;
    resDef = getResourceDef(resLocInfo[k].resourceName);
    if (! (resDef->flags & RESF_DYNAMIC))
        continue;
    printf("%-11.11s", resLocInfo[k].resourceName);
    for (i = 0; i < resLocInfo[k].nInstances; i++) {
        struct lsSharedResourceInstance *instance;
        if (i == 0)
            printf(" %8.1d", i+1);
        else
            printf(" %19.1d", i+1);
        instance = &resLocInfo[k].instances[i];
        printf(" %6.6s", instance->value);
        for (j = 0; j < instance->nHosts; j++)
            if (j == 0)
                printf(" %14.14s\n", instance->hostList[j]);
            else
                printf(" %41.41s\n", instance->hostList[j]);
    } /* for */
} /* for */
} /* main */
static struct resItem *
getResourceDef(char *resourceName)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < lsInfo->nRes; i++) {
        if (strcmp(resourceName, lsInfo->resTable[i].name) == 0)
            return &lsInfo->resTable[i];
    }

    /* Fail to find the matching resource */
    fprintf(stderr, "Cannot find resource definition for
" <s>\n", resourceName);
    exit (-1);
}

The output of the above program is similar to the following:
% a.out
NAME     INSTANCE VALUE LOCATIONS
  dynamic1   1   2     hostA
           hostC
           hostD
           hostB
           hostE
  dynamic2   1   3     hostA
           hostE
The resource dynamic1 has two instances, one contains two resource units shared by hostA, hostC and hostD and the other contains four resource units shared by hostB and hostE. The dynamic2 resource has only one instance with three resource units shared by hostA and hostE.

For configuration of shared resources, see the ResourceMap section of lsf.cluster.cluster_name file in the IBM Platform LSF Configuration Reference.

Placement decisions

If you are writing an application that needs to run tasks on the best available hosts, you need to make a placement decision as to which task each host should run.

Placement decisions take the resource requirements of the task into consideration. Every task has a set of resource requirements. These may be static, such as a particular hardware architecture or operating system, or dynamic, such as an amount of swap space for virtual memory.

LSLIB provides services for placement advice. All you have to do is to call the appropriate LSLIB function with appropriate resource requirements.

A placement advice can be obtained by calling either the `ls_load()` function or the `ls_placereq()` function. `ls_load()` returns a placement advice together with load index values. `ls_placereq()` returns only the qualified host names. The result list of hosts are ordered by preference, with the first being the best. `ls_placereq()` is useful when a simple placement decision would suffice. `ls_load()` can be used if the placement advice from LSF must be adjusted by your additional criteria. The LSF utilities `lsrun`, `lsmake`, `lslogin`, and `lstcsh` all use `ls_placereq()` for placement decision. `lsbatch`, on the other hand, uses `ls_load()` to get an ordered list of qualified hosts, and then makes placement decisions by considering `lsbatch`-specific policies.

In order to make optimal placement decisions, it is important that your resource requirements best describe the resource needs of the application. For example, if your task is memory intensive, then your resource requirement string should have `mem` in the order segment, `fddi order[mem:r1m].`

```
"ls_placereq()"
```

**ls_placereq()**

`ls_placereq()` takes the following form:

```c
char ***ls_placereq(resreq, num, options, fromhost)
```

On success, `ls_placereq()` returns an array of host names that best meet the resource requirements. Hosts listings may be duplicated for hosts that have sufficient resources to accept multiple tasks (for example, multiprocessors).

On failure, `ls_placereq()` returns NULL and sets `lserrno` to indicate the error.

The parameters for `ls_placereq()` are very similar to those of the `ls_load()` function described in the previous section.

LSLIB will append default resource requirement to `resreq` according to the rules described in "Handling Default Resource Requirements".
Preference is given to fromhost over remote hosts that do not have a significantly
darker load or greater resources. This preference avoids unnecessary task transfer
and reduces overhead. If fromhost is NULL, then the local host is assumed.

Example

The following example takes a resource requirement string as an argument and
displays the host in the LSF cluster that best satisfies the resource requirement.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *argv[];
{
char *resreq = argv[1];
char **best;
int num = 1;
int options = 0;
char *fromhost = NULL;

/* check the input format */
if (argc !=2 ) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s resreq\n", argv[0]);
    exit(2);
}

/* find the best host with the given condition (e.g. resource requirement) */
best = ls_placereq(resreq, &num, options, fromhost);
if (best == NULL) {
    ls_perror("ls_placereq()");
    exit(1);
}
printf("The best host is <%s>\n", best[0]);
exit(0);
}
```

The above program produces output similar to the following:
```
% a.out "type==local order[r1m:ls"
The best host is <hostD>
```

LSLIB also provides a variant of `ls_placereq()`. `ls_placeofhosts()` lets you
provide a list of candidate hosts. See `ls_policy(3)` in the IBM Platform LSF API
Reference for details.

Task resource requirements

Host selection relies on resource requirements. To avoid the need to specify
resource requirements each time you execute a task, LSF maintains a list of task
names together with their default resource requirements for each user. This
information is kept in three task list files: the system-wide defaults, the per-cluster
defaults, and the per-user defaults.

A user can put a task name together with its resource requirements into his/her
remote task list by running the `lsrtasks` command. The `lsrtasks` command can be
used to add, delete, modify, or display a task entry in the task list. For more
information on remote task list and an explanation of resource requirement strings,
see Administering IBM Platform LSF.
ls_resreq()

"ls_resreq()"

**ls_resreq()**

*ls_resreq()* gets the resource requirements associated with a task name. With *
*ls_resreq()*, LSF applications or utilities can automatically retrieve the resource
requirements of a given task if the user does not explicitly specify it. For example,
the LSF utility *lsrun* tries to find the resource requirements of the user-typed
command automatically if ‘-R’ option is not specified by the user on the command
line.

The syntax of *ls_resreq()* is:

```c
char *ls_resreq(taskname)
```

If taskname does not appear in the remote task list, *ls_resreq()* returns NULL.

Typically the resource requirements of a task are then used for host selection
purpose. The following program takes the input argument as a task name, get the
associated resource requirements from the remote task list, and then supply the
resource requirements to a *ls_placereq()* call to get the best host for running this
task.

**Example**

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    char *taskname = argv[1];
    char *resreq;
    char **best;

    /* check the input format */
    if (argc != 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s taskname\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    resreq = ls_resreq(taskname);

    /* get the resource requirement for the given command */
    if (resreq)
        printf("Resource requirement for %s is \"%s\":\n", taskname, resreq);
    else
        printf("Resource requirement for %s is NULL.\n", taskname);

    /* select the best host with the given resource requirement to run the job */
    best = ls_placereq(resreq, NULL, 0, NULL);
    if (best == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_placereq");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    printf("Best host for %s is <%s>\n", taskname, best[0]);

    exit(0);
}
```

Programming with LSLIB
The example program produces output similar to the following:

% a.out myjob
Resource requirement for myjob is "swp>50 order[cpu:mem]"
Best host for myjob is <hostD>

Remote execution services

Remote execution of interactive tasks in LSF is supported through the Remote Execution Server (RES). The RES listens on a well-known port for service requests. Applications initiate remote execution by making an LSLIB call. 

"Initializing an application for remote execution"
"Running a task remotely" on page 41

Initializing an application for remote execution

Before executing a task remotely, an application must call the ls_initrex():

```c
int ls_initrex(numports, options)
```

**ls_initrex()**

On success, **ls_initrex()** initializes the LSLIB for remote execution. If your application is installed as a setuid program, **ls_initrex()** returns the number of socket descriptors bound to privileged ports. If your program is not installed as a setuid to root program, **ls_initrex()** returns numports on success.

On failure, **ls_initrex()** returns -1 and sets the global variable lserrno to indicate the error.

**Tip:** **ls_initrex()** must be called before any other remote execution function (see **ls_rex(3)**) or any remote file operation function (see **ls_rfs(3)**) in LSLIB can be called.

**ls_initrex()** has the following parameters:

- **numports;** The number of priviliged ports to create
- **int options;** Either KEEPUID or 0

If your program is installed as a setuid to root program, numports file descriptors, starting from FIRST_RES_SOCK (defined in <lsf/lsf.h>), are bound to privileged ports by **ls_initrex()**. These sockets are used only for remote connections to RES. If numports is 0, then the system will use the default value LSF_DEFAULT_SOCKS defined in lsf.h.

By default, **ls_initrex()** restores the effective user ID to real user ID if the program is installed as a setuid to root program. If options is set to KEEPUID (defined in lsf.h), **ls_initrex()** preserves the current effective user ID. This option is useful if the application needs to be a setuid to root program for some other purpose as well and does not want to go back to real user ID immediately after **ls_initrex()**.

**CAUTION:**

If KEEPUID flag is set in options, you must make sure that your application restores back to the real user ID at a proper time of the program execution.

**ls_initrex()** function selects the security option according to the following rule: if the application program invoking it has an effective uid of root, then privileged ports are created. If there are no privileged port created and, at remote task...
start-up time, RES will use the authentication protocol defined by LSF_AUTH in the lsf.conf file.

Running a task remotely

The following example program runs a command on one of the best available hosts. It makes use of the following functions:

- \texttt{ls_resreq()}
- \texttt{ls_placereq()}
- \texttt{ls_initrex()}
- \texttt{ls_rexecv()}:  
  
  \begin{verbatim}
  int ls_rexecv(host, argv, options)
  \end{verbatim}

\texttt{ls_rexecv()} executes a program on the specified host. It does not return if successful. It returns -1 on failure.

\texttt{ls_rexecv()} is like a remote execvp. If a connection with the RES on a host has not been established, \texttt{ls_rexecv()} sets one up. The remote execution environment is set up to be exactly the same as the local one and is cached by the remote RES server. \texttt{ls_rexecv()} has the following parameters:

- \texttt{char *host; } The execution host
- \texttt{char *argv[]; } The command and its arguments
- \texttt{int options; } See below

The options argument is constructed from the bitwise inclusive OR of zero or more or the option flags defined in \texttt{<lsf/lsf.h>} with names starting with ‘REXF_’. the group of flags are as follows:

\textbf{REXF_USEPTY}

Use a remote pseudo-terminal as the stdin, stdout, and stderr of the remote task. This option provides a higher degree of terminal I/O transparency. This is needed only when executing interactive screen applications such as vi. The use of a pseudo-terminal incurs more overhead and should be used only if necessary. This is the most commonly used flag.

\textbf{REXF_CLNTDIR}

Use the local client’s current working directory as the current working directory for remote execution.

\textbf{REXF_TASKPORT}

Request the remote RES to create a task port and return its number to the LSLIB.

\textbf{REXF_SHMODE}

Enable shell mode support if the REXF_USEPTY flag is also given. This flag is ignored if REXF_USEPTY is not given. This flag should be specified for submitting interactive shells, or applications which redefine, or applications which redefine the ctrl-C and ctrl-Z keys (e.g. jove).

LSLIB also provides \texttt{ls_reexecve()} to specify the environment to be set up on the remote host.

\textbf{Example}

\begin{verbatim}
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
\end{verbatim}
main(argc, argv)
    int argc;
    char *argv[];
{
    char *command;
    char *resreq;
    char **best;
    int num = 1;

    /* check the input format */
    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s command [argument ...]"n, argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    command = argv[1];

    /* initialize the remote execution */
    if (ls_initrex(1, 0) < 0) {
        ls_perror("ls_initrex()");
        exit(-1);
    }

    /* get resource requirement for the given command */
    resreq = ls_resreq(command);

    best = ls_placereq(resreq, &num, 0, NULL);
    if (best == NULL) {
        ls_perror("ls_placereq()");
        exit(-1);
    }

    /* start remote execution on the selected host for the job */
    printf("<<Execute %s on %s>>"n, command, best[0]);
    ls_rexecv(best[0], argv + 1, 0);
    /* if the remote execution is successful,
    the following lines will not be executed */
    ls_perror("ls_rexecv()");
    exit(-1);
}

The output of the example program is something like the following:
% a.out myjob
<<Execute myjob on hostD>>
(output from myjob goes here ....)

Tip: Any application that uses the LSF remote execution service must be installed
for proper authentication.

The LSF command lsrun is implemented using the ls_rexecv() function. After
remote task is initiated, lsrun calls the ls_rexecv() function, which then executes
NIOS to handle all input/output to and from the remote task and exits with the
same status when remote task exits.
Programming with LSBLIB

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About LSBLIB

Since LSF batch is built on top of LSF base, LSBLIB relies on services provided by LSLIB. However, you only need to link your program with LSBLIB to use LSBLIB functions because the header file of LSBLIB (lsbatch.h) already includes the LSLIB (lsf.h). All other LSF products rely on services provided by LSBLIB.

LSF batch services are provided by mbatchd. Services for processing event and job log files which do not involve any daemons. LSBLIB is shared by both LSF batch. The functions described for LSF batch in this chapter also apply to other LSF products, unless explicitly indicated otherwise.

LSF batch applications

Before accessing any of the LSF batch services, an application must initialize LSBLIB. An application does this by calling lsb_init().

lsb_init() function

lsb_init() has the following parameter:

char *appName

On success, lsb_init() returns 0. On failure, it returns -1 and sets lsberrno to indicate the error.

The parameter appName is the name of the application. Use appName to log detailed messages about the transactions inside LSLIB for debugging purposes. If LSB_CMD_LOG_MASK is defined as LOG_DEBUG1, the messages will be logged.

Messages are logged in LSF_LOGDIR/appname. If appname is NULL, the log file is LSF_LOGDIR/bcmd.

Example

The following example shows lsb_init() usage:

/* Include <lsf/lsbatch.h> when using this function */
if (lsb_init(argc[0]) < 0) {
    lsb_perror("simbsub: lsb_init() failed");
    exit(-1);
}

lsb_perror()
The function `lsb_perror(char *usrMsg)` prints a batch LSF error message on stderr. The user message usrMsg is printed, followed by a colon (:) and the batch error message corresponding to lsberrno.

**LSF batch queues**

LSF batch queues hold jobs in LSF batch and according to scheduling policies and limits on resource usage.

**lsb_queueinfo()**

`lsb_queueinfo()` gets information about the queues in LSF batch. This includes the following:

- Queue name
- Parameters
- Statistics
- Status
- Resource limits
- Scheduling policies and parameters
- Users and hosts associated with the queue.

The example program in this section uses `lsb_queueinfo()` to get the queue information:

```c
struct queueInfoEnt *lsb_queueinfo(queues, numQueues, hostname, username, options)
```

`lsb_queueinfo()` has the following parameters:

- `char **queues`; Array containing names of queues of interest
- `int *numQueues`; Number of queues
- `char *hostname`; Specified queues using hostname
- `char *username`; Specified queues enabled for user
- `int options`; Reserved for future use; supply 0

To get information on all queues, set `*numQueues` to 0. If `*numQueues` is 1 and queue is NULL, information on the default system queue is returned.

If hostname is not NULL, then all queues using host hostname as a batch server host will be returned. If username is not NULL, then all queues allowing user username to submit jobs to will be returned.

On success, `lsb_queueinfo()` returns an array containing a queueInfoEnt structure for each queue of interest and sets `*numQueues` to the size of the array. On failure, `lsb_queueinfo()` returns NULL and sets lsberrno to indicate the error.

The queueInfoEnt structure is defined in lsbatch.h:

```c
struct queueInfoEnt {
    char *queue; // Name of the queue
    char *description; // Description of the queue
    int priority; // Priority of the queue
    short nice; // Value that runs jobs in the queue
    char *userList; // Users allowed to submit jobs to the queue
    char *hostList; // Hosts that can run jobs in the queue
    int nIdx; // Size of the loadSched and loadStop arrays
    float *loadSched; // Load thresholds that control scheduling of job from the queue
    float *loadStop; // Load thresholds that control suspension of
```
int userJobLimit; Number of unfinished jobs a user can dispatch from the queue
int procJobLimit; Number of unfinished jobs the queue can dispatch to a processor
char *windows; Queue run window
int rLimits[LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS]; Per-process resource limits for jobs
char *hostSpec; Obsolete. Use defaultHostSpec instead
int qAttrib; Attributes of the queue
int qStatus; Status of the queue
int maxJobs; Job slot limit of the queue.
int numJobs; Total number of job slots required by all jobs
int numPEND; Number of job slots needed by pending jobs
int numRUN; Number of jobs slots used by running jobs
int numSSUSP; Number of job slots used by system suspended jobs
int numUSUSP; Number of jobs slots used by user suspended jobs
int mig; Queue migration threshold in minutes
int schedDelay; Schedule delay for new jobs
int acceptIntvl; Minimum interval between two jobs dispatched to the same host
char *windowsD; Queue dispatch window
char *nqsQueues; Blank-separated list of NQS queue specifiers
char *userShares; Blank-separated list of user shares
char *defaultHostSpec; Value of DEFAULT_HOST_SPEC for the queue in lsb.queues
int procLimit; Maximum number of job slots a job can take
char *admins; Queue level administrators
char *preCmd; Queue level pre-exec command
char *postCmd; Queue's post-exec command
char *rqueueValues; Queue's requeue exit status
int hostJobLimit; Per host job slot limit
char *resReq; Queue level resource requirement
int numRESERVE; Reserved job slots for pending jobs
int slotHoldTime; Time period for reserving job slots
char *sndJobsTo; Remote queues to forward jobs to
char *rcvJobsFrom; Remote queues which can forward to me
char *resumeCond; Conditions to resume jobs
char *stopCond; Conditions to suspend jobs
char *jobStarter; Queue level job starter
char *suspendActCmd; Action commands for SUSPEND
char *resumeActCmd; Action commands for RESUME
char *terminateActCmd; Action commands for TERMINATE
int sigMap[LSB_SIG_NUM]; Configurable signal mapping
char *fairshareQueues; Preemption policy
int maxRschedTime; Time period for remote cluster to schedule job
struct shareAcctInfoEnt **shareAccts; Array of shareAcctInfoEnt
char *chkpntDir; chkpnt directory
int chkpntPeriod; chkpnt period
int imptJobBkgd; Number of important jobs kept in the queue
int defLimits[LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS]; LSF resource limits (soft)
int chunkJobSize; Maximum number of jobs in one chunk
int minProcLimit; Minimum processor limit
int defProcLimit; Default processor limit
char *fairshareQueues;
char *defExtSched; Default external scheduling
char *mandExtSched; Mandatory external scheduling
int slotShare; The share of cpus to use in the pool
char *slotPool; The cpu pool name
int underRCond;
int overRCond;
float idleCond;
int underRJobs;
int overRJobs;
int idleJobs;
int warningTimePeriod;  Warning time period in seconds
char *warningAction;  Warning action, SIGNAL | CHKPT | command */
char *qCtrlMsg;  AdminAction - queue control message */
char *acResReq;  Limit of running service job/symphony job */
int symJobLimit;  Limit of running service job/symphony job */
char *cpuReq;  cpu_req for service partition of symphony */
int proAttr;  Indicates willingness to donate/borrow
int lendLimit;  Grace period to lend/return idle hosts
int hostReallocInterval;  Grace period to lend/return idle hosts
int numCPURequired;  Number of cpus required by CPU provision
int numCPUAllocated;  Number of cpus actually allocated
int numCPU Borrowed;  Number of cpus borrowed
int numCPU Lent;  Number of cpus lent
/* the number of reserved cpu(numCPUReserved) =
   numCPUAllocated - numCPU Borrowed + numCPU Lent */
/* the following fields are for real-time app (ex. murex) of Symphony */
int schGranularity;  Scheduling granularity in milliseconds
int symTaskGracePeriod;  Grace period for stopping symphony tasks
int minOfSsm;  Minimum number of ssm
int maxOfSsm;  Maximum number of ssm
int numOfAllocSlots;  Number of allocated slots
char *servicePreemption;  Service preemption policy
int provisionStatus;  Dynamic cpu provision status
int minTimeSlice;  Minimal time for preemt. backfill (sec)
char *queueGroup;  List of queues defined in QUEUE_GROUP
int numApsFactors;
struct apsFactorInfo *apsFactorInfoList;
struct apsFactorMap *apsFactorMaps;
struct apsLongNameMap *apsLongNames;
int maxJobPreempt;  Maximum number of job preempt times
int maxPreExecRetry;  Maximum number of pre-exec retry times
int localMaxPreExecRetry;  Maximum number of pre-exec retry times for local cluster
int maxJobRequeue;  Maximum number of job re-queue times
int usePam;  Use Linux-PAM
int cu_type exclusive;  Compute unit type
char *cu_str exclusive;  String specified in EXCLUSIVE=CU[<string>]
};

The variable nIdx is the number of load threshold values for job scheduling. This is
the total number of load indices returned by LIM. The parameters sndJobsTo,
rcvJobsFrom, and maxRschedTime are used with Platform MultiCluster. The
variable chunkJobSize must be larger than 1.

For a complete description of the fields in the queueInfoEnt structure, see
lsb_queueinfo() in the IBM Platform LSF API Reference.

Include lsbatch.h in every application that uses LSLIB functions. lsf.h does not
have to be explicitly included in your program because lsbatch.h includes lsf.h.

Like the data structures returned by LSLIB functions, the data structures returned
by an LSLIB function are dynamically allocated inside LSLIB and are
automatically freed next time the same function is called. Do not attempt to free
the space allocated by LSLIB. To keep this information across calls, make your
own copy of the data structure.

Example

The following example program takes a queue name as the first argument and
displays information about the named queue.
/*----------------------------------------------------------------------*/
* LSLIB -- Examples
*
* simbqueues
* Display information about a specific queue in the
* cluster.
* (Queue name is given on the command line argument)
* It is similar to the command "bqueues QUEUE_NAME".

******************************************************/

```c
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    struct queueInfoEnt *qInfo;
    char *queues;
    /* take the command line argument as the queue name */
    int numQueues = 1;
    /* only 1 queue name in the array queue */
    char *host = NULL; /* all queues are of interest */
    char *user = NULL; /* all queues are of interest */
    int options = 0;
    /* check if input is in the right format: ".simbqueues
     QUEUENAME" */
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s queue_name\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    queues = argv[1];
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("simbqueues: lsb_init() failed");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* get queue information about the specified queue */
    qInfo = lsb_queueinfo(&queues, &numQueues, host, user,
                          options);
    if (qInfo == NULL) {
        lsb_perror("simbqueues: lsb_queueinfo() failed");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* display the queue information (name, descriptions,
priority, nice value, max num of jobs, num of PEND, RUN,
SUSP and TOTAL jobs) */
    printf("Information about %s queue:\n", queues);
    printf("Description: %s\n", qInfo[0].description);
    printf("Priority: %d Nice: %d \n",
           qInfo[0].priority, qInfo[0].nice);
    printf("Maximum number of job slots:\n");
    if (qInfo->maxJobs < INFINIT_INT)
        printf("%5d\n", qInfo[0].maxJobs);
    else
        printf("unlimited\n");
    printf("Job slot statistics: PEND(%d) RUN(%d) SUSP(%d)
TOTAL(%d) PEND(%d) RUN(%d) SUSP(%d)
TOTAL(%d)\n", qInfo[0].numPEND, qInfo[0].numRUN,
                   qInfo[0].numSSUSP + qInfo[0].numUSUSP,
                   qInfo[0].numJobs);
    exit(0);
} /* main */
```

In the example program, INFINIT_INT is defined in lsf.h and is used to indicate that there is no limit set for maxJobs. This applies to all LSF API function calls. LSF will supply INFINIT_INT automatically whenever the value for the variable is either not available or infinity. This value should be checked for all variables that are optional. For example, if you display the loadSched/loadStop values, an INFINIT_INT indicates that the threshold is not configured and is ignored.

Similarly, lsb_perror() prints error messages regarding function call failure. You can check lsberrno if you want to take different actions for different errors.
The above program will produce output similar to the following:

Information about normal queue:
Description: For normal low priority jobs
Priority: 25   Nice: 20
Maximum number of job slots : 40
Job slot statistics: PEND( 5) RUN(12) SUSP(1) TOTAL(18)

LSF batch hosts

LSF batch execution hosts execute jobs in the LSF batch system.

**lsb_hostinfo()**

LSBLIB provides `lsb_hostinfo()` to get information about the server hosts in LSF batch. This includes configured static and dynamic information. Examples of host information include: host name, status, job limits and statistics, dispatch windows, and scheduling parameters.

The example program in this section uses `lsb_hostinfo()`:

```c
struct hostInfoEnt *lsb_hostinfo(hosts, numHosts)
```

`lsb_hostinfo()` gets information about LSF batch server hosts. On success, it returns an array of hostInfoEnt structures which hold the host information and sets `*numHosts` to the size of the array. On failure, `lsb_hostinfo()` returns `NULL` and sets `lsberrno` to indicate the error.

`lsb_hostinfo()` has the following parameters:

- `char **hosts;` Array of names of hosts of interest
- `int *numHosts;` Number of names in hosts

To get information on all hosts, set `*numHosts` to 0. This sets `*numHosts` to the actual number of hostInfoEnt structures when `lsb_hostinfo()` returns successfully.

If `*numHosts` is 1 and `hosts` is `NULL`, `lsb_hostinfo()` returns information on the local host.

**hostInfoEnt structure**

The hostInfoEnt structure is defined in `lsbatch.h`:

```c
struct hostInfoEnt {
    char *host;
    int hStatus;   Host status
    int *busySched; Host loadSched busy reason
    int *busyStop; Host loadStop busy reason
    float cpuFactor;
    int nIdx;     Number of load index
    float *load;  Load for scheduling batch jobs
    float *loadSched; Stop scheduling new jobs if over
    float *loadStop; Stop jobs if over this load
    char *windows; ASCII desp of run windows
    int userJobLimit; Number of jobs per user allowed to run
    int maxJobs;   Maximum number of jobs allowed to run
    int numJobs;   Number of total jobs
    int numRUN;   Number of running jobs
    int numSSUSP; Number of system suspended jobs
    int numUSUSP; Number of user suspended jobs
    int mig;   Number of minutes suspended before migration
    int attr;  Host attributes
}
```

```
define H_ATTR_CHKPTABLE 0x1
```
#define H_ATTR_CHKPTN_COPY 0x2
float *realLoad; Effective load of the host
int numRESERVE; Number of slots reserved for pending jobs
int chkSig; If attr has an H_ATTR_CHKPTN_COPY attribute.
chkSig is set to the signal which triggers checkpoint
and copy operation. Otherwise, chkSig is
set to the signal which triggers checkpoint
operation on the host
float cnsmrUsage; Number of resources used by consumer
float prvdrUsage; Number of resource used by provider
float cnsmrAvail; Number of resources available for consumer
float prvdrAvail; Number of resources available for provider
float maxAvail; Maximum number of resources available
float maxExitRate; Job exit rate threshold on the host
float numExitRate; Number of job exit rate on the host
char *hCtrlMsg; AdminAction - host control message
};

There are differences between the host information returned by \texttt{ls_gethostinfo()} and the host information returned by the \texttt{lsb_hostinfo()}. \texttt{ls_gethostinfo()} returns general information about the hosts whereas \texttt{lsb_hostinfo()} returns LSF batch specific information about hosts.

For a complete description of the fields in the hostInfoEnt structure, see \texttt{lsb_hostinfo(3)} in the \textit{Platform LSF API Reference}.

\textbf{Example}

The following example takes a host name as an argument and displays information about the named host. It is a simplified version of the LSF batch \texttt{bhosts} command.

```c
#include <lsb/lsbatch.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
    struct hostInfoEnt *hInfo;
    /* array holding all job info entries */
    char *hostname = argv[1]; /* given host name */
    int numHosts = 1; /* number of interested host */
    /* check if input is in the right format: "./simbhosts
     * the given name in the cluster.
    */
    int argc; /* number of command line arguments */
    char *argv[]; /* array of command line arguments */
    
    if (argc!=2) {
        printf("Usage: %s hostname\n", argv[1]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("simbhosts: lsb_init() failed");
        exit(-1);
    }
    hInfo = lsb_hostinfo(&hostname, &numHosts);
    /* get host info */
    if (hInfo == NULL) {
        lsb_perror("simbhosts: lsb_hostinfo() failed");
        exit (-1);
    }
    /* display the host information (name, status, job limit,
     * num of RUN/SSUSP/USUSP jobs)*/
    printf("HOST_NAME STATUS JL/U NJOBS RUN
```
SSUSP USUSP

printf ("%-18.18s", hInfo->host);
if (hInfo->hStatus & HOST_STAT_UNLICENSED)
    printf(" %-9s\n", "unlicensed");
else if (hInfo->hStatus & HOST_STAT_UNAVAIL)
    printf(" %-9s", "unavail");
else if (hInfo->hStatus & HOST_STAT_UNREACH)
    printf(" %-9s", "unreach");
else if (hInfo->hStatus & ( HOST_STAT_BUSY | HOST_STAT_WIND |
                         HOST_STAT_DISABLED |
                         HOST_STAT_LOCKED |
                         HOST_STAT_FULL |
                         HOST_STAT_NO_LIM))
    printf(" %-9s", "closed");
else
    printf(" %-9s", "ok");
if (hInfo->userJobLimit < INFINIT_INT)
    printf("%4d", hInfo->userJobLimit);
else
    printf("%4s", ");
printf("%7d %4d %4d %4d\n", hInfo->numJobs, hInfo->
         numRUN, hInfo->numSSUSP, hInfo->numUSUSP);
exit(0);
} /* main */

The example output from the above program follows:
% a.out hostB

HOST_NAME STATUS JL/U NJOBS RUN SSUSP USUSP
hostB ok - 2 1 1 0

hStatus is the status of the host. It is the bitwise inclusive OR of some of the
following constants defined in lsbatch.h:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Status Name</th>
<th>Host Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_BUSY</td>
<td>The host load is greater than a scheduling threshold. In this status, no new batch job is scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_WIND</td>
<td>The host dispatch window is closed. In this status, no new batch job is accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_DISABLED</td>
<td>The host has been disabled by the LSF administrator and will not accept jobs. In this status, no new batch job will be scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_LOCKED</td>
<td>The host is locked by the LSF administrator. In this status, no new batch job is scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_FULL</td>
<td>The host has reached its job limit. In this status, no new batch job is scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_UNREACH</td>
<td>The sbatchd on this host is unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_UNAVAIL</td>
<td>The LIM and sbatchd on this host are unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_NO_LIM</td>
<td>The host is running an sbatchd but not a LIM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Host Status Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Name</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_EXCLUSIVE</td>
<td>The host is locked by an exclusive job. In this status, no new batch job is scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_LOCKED_MASTER</td>
<td>The host is locked by the master LIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_REMOTE_DISABLED</td>
<td>The remote leased host is disabled by the LSF administrator and will not accept new jobs. This status is used with HOST_STATUS_LOCKED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_LEASE_INACTIVE</td>
<td>The remote host is closed while the lease is renewed or terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_DISABLED_RES</td>
<td>The host is closed because RES is unavailable. This status occurs only when LSF_HPC_EXTENSIONS=&quot;LSB_HCLOSE_BY_RES&quot; is set in lsf.conf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_DISABLED_RMS</td>
<td>The host is closed because RES is unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_LOCKED_BY_EGO</td>
<td>The host is locked by EGO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_CLOSED_BY_ADMIN</td>
<td>The host is closed by the LSF administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST_STAT_CU_EXCLUSIVE</td>
<td>The host is locked by a compute unit exclusive job. In this status, no new batch job is scheduled to run on this host.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If none of the above holds, hStatus is set to HOST_STAT_OK to indicate that the host is ready to accept and run jobs.

The constant INFINIT_INT defined in lsf.h is used to indicate that there is no limit set for userJobLimit.

---

### Job submission and modification

Job submission and modification are the most common operations in LSF batch. A user can submit jobs to the system and then modify them if the job has not been started.

**lsb_submit()**

LSBLIB provides lsb_submit() for job submission and lsb_modify() for job modification.

```c
LS_LONG_INT lsb_submit(JobSubReq, JobSubReply)
LS_LONG_INT lsb_modify(JobSubReq, JobSubmitReply, JobId)
```

On success, these calls return the job ID. On failure, they return -1, and lsb_errno is set to indicate the error. lsb_submit() is similar to lsb_modify(), except lsb_modify() modifies the parameters of an already submitted job.

Both of these functions use the same data structure:

```c
struct submit  *JobSubReq;  /* Job specifications */
struct submitReply  *JobSubmitReply;  /* Results of job submission */
LS_LONG_INT  JobId;  /* ID of the job to modify (lsb_modify() only) */
```
submit structure

The submit structure is defined in lsbatch.h:

```c
struct submit {
    int options;          // Indicates which optional fields are present
    int options2;         // Indicates which additional fields are present
    char *jobName;        // Job name (optional)
    char *queue;          // Submit the job to this queue (optional)
    int numAskedHosts;    // Size of askedHosts (optional)
    char **askedHosts;    // Array of names of candidate hosts (optional)
    char *resReq;         // Resource requirements of the job (optional)
    int rlimits[LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS];    // Limits on system resource use by all of the
                                       // job's processes
    char *hostSpec;       // Host model used for scaling rlimits (optional)
    int numProcessors;    // Initial number of processors needed by the job
    char *dependCond;     // Job dependency condition (optional)
    char *timeEvent;      // Time event string for scheduled repetitive jobs
                           // (optional)
    time_t beginTime;     // Dispatch the job on or after beginTime
    time_t termTime;      // Job termination deadline
    int sigValue;         // This variable is obsolete
    char *inFile;         // Path name of the job's standard input file
                           // (optional)
    char *outFile;        // Path name of the job's standard output file
                           // (optional)
    char *errFile;        // Path name of the job's standard error output file
                           // (optional)
    char *command;        // Command line of the job
    char *newCommand;     // New command for bmod (optional)
    time_t chkpntPeriod;  // Job is checkpointable with this period (optional)
    char *chkpntDir;      // Directory for this job's chk directory (optional)
    int nxf;              // Size of xf (optional)
    struct xFile *xf;     // Array of file transfer specifications (optional)
    char *preExecCmd;     // Job's pre-execution command (optional)
    char *mailUser;       // User E-mail address to which the job's output
                           // are mailed (optional)
    char *delOptions;     // Bits to be removed from options
                           // (lsb.modify() only)
    int projectName;      // Name of the job's project (optional)
    int maxNumProcessors; // Requested maximum num of job slots for the job
    char *loginShell;     // Login shell to be used to re-initialize environment
    char *userGroup;      // User group
    char *exceptList;     // List of exception handlers
    int userPriority;     // User priority
    char *rsvId;          // Use hosts reserved in advance
    char *jobGroup;       // Job group under which the job runs
    char *sla;            // SLA under which the job runs
    char *extsched;       // extsched options
    int warningTimePeriod; // Warning time period (seconds), -1 if unspecified
    char *warningAction;  // Warning action, SIGNAL | CHKPTN | command, NULL if unspecified
    char *licenseProject; // The license scheduler project
    int options3;         // Extend options again
    int delOptions3;      // Delete options in options3 field
    char *app;            // Application profile
    int jsdlFlag;         // -1 if no -jsdl, and -jsdl_strict options
                           // 0 -jsdl_strict option
                           // 1 -jsdl option*/
    char *jsdlDoc;        // jsdl filename*/
    void *correlator;     // ARM correlator */
    char *apsString;      // aps string set by admin to denote system value
                           // or admin factor value
    char *postExecCmd;    // Post-execution commands specified by -Ep
};
```
For a complete description of the fields in the submit structure, see `lsb_submit(3)` in the Platform LSF API Reference.

**submitReply structure**

The submitReply structure is defined in `lsbatch.h`:

```c
struct submitReply {
    char *queue; /* Queue name the job was submitted to */
    LS_LONG_INT badJobId; /* dependCond contains badJobId but there is no such job */
    char *badJobName; /* dependCond contains badJobName but there is no such job */
    int badReqIndx; /* Index of a host or resource limit that caused an error */
};
```

The last three variables in the structure submitReply are only used when the `lsb_submit()` or `lsb_modify()` fail.

For a complete description of the fields in the submitReply structure, see the `lsb_submit(3)` man page.

To submit a new job, fill out this data structure and then call `lsb_submit()`. The delOptions variable is ignored by LSF batch for `lsb_submit()`.

**Example**

The following example job submission program takes the job command line as an argument and submits the job to LSF batch. For simplicity, it is assumed that the job command does not have arguments.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "combine_arg.h"
/* To use the function "combine_arg" to combine arguments on the command line include its header file "combine_arg.h". */

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct submit req; /* job specifications */
    memset(&req, 0, sizeof(req)); /* initializes req */
    struct submitReply reply; /* results of job submission */
    int jobId; /* job ID of submitted job */
    int i;
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        ... (error handling code)
    }
    ... (continued)
}```
The example program produces output similar to the following:

```
Job <5602> is submitted to default queue <default>.
```

**Sample program notes**

**Options and options2**

```
req.options = 0;
req.options2 = 0;
```

The options and options2 fields of the submit structure are the bitwise inclusive OR of some of the `SUB_*` flags defined in `lsbatch.h`. These flags serve two purposes.

Some flags indicate which of the optional fields of the submit structure are present. Those that are not present have default values.
Other flags indicate submission options. For a description of these flags, see `lsb_submit(3)`.

Since options indicate which of the optional fields are meaningful, the programmer does not need to initialize the fields that are not chosen by options. All parameters that are not optional must be initialized properly.

**numProcessors and maxNumProcessors**

```c
numProcessors and maxNumProcessors
```

```c
req.numProcessors = 1;
/* initial number of processors needed by a (parallel) job */
req.maxNumProcessors = 1;
/* max number of processors required to run the (parallel) job */
```

`numProcessors` and `maxNumProcessors` are initialized to ensure only one processor is requested. They are defined to synchronize the job specification in `lsb_submit()` to the default used by `bsub`.

If the `resReq` field of the submit structure is NULL, then LSBLIB will try to obtain resource requirements for a command from the remote task list. If the task does not appear in the remote task list, then NULL is passed to LSF batch. `mbatchd` uses the default resource requirements with option `DFT_FROMTYPE` bit set when making a LSBLIB call for host selection from LIM.

**rLimits[LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS] and hostSpec**

```c
for (i = 0; i < LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS; i++)
    /* resource limits are initialized to default */
    req.rLimits[i] = DEFAULT_RLIMIT;
```

The default resource limit (DEFAULT_RLIMIT) defined in `lsf.h` are for no resource limits.

The constants used to index the rlimits array of the submit structure is defined in `lsf.h`. The resource limits currently supported by LSF batch are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Limit</th>
<th>Index in rlimits Array</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU time limit (in seconds)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File size limit (in kilobytes)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_FSIZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data size limit (in kilobytes)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack size limit</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_STACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core file size limit (in kilobytes)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_CORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident memory size limit (in kilobytes)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_RSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of open files limit</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_NOFILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of open files limit (for HP-UX)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_OPEN_MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual memory limit (same as max swap memory)</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_SWAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall-clock time run limit</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_RUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum num of processes a job can fork</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_PROCESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread number limit</td>
<td>LSF_RLIMIT_THREAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The hostSpec field of the submit structure specifies the host model to use for scaling rlimits[LSF_RLIMIT_CPU] and rlimits[LSF_RLIMIT_RUN] (See lsb_queueinfo(3)). If hostSpec is NULL, the local host’s model is assumed.

**beginTime and termTime**

```c
req.beginTime = 0; /* specific date and time to dispatch the job */
req.termTime = 0; /* specifies job termination deadline */
```

If the beginTime field of the submit structure is 0, start the job as soon as possible.

A USR2 signal is sent if the job is running at termTime. If the job does not terminate within 10 minutes after being sent this signal, it is killed. If the termTime field of the submit structure is 0, the job is allowed to run until it reaches a resource limit.

**lsberrno**

The example below checks the value of lsberrno when lsb_submit() fails:

```c
if (jobId < 0) {
    /* if job submission fails, lsb_submit returns -1 */
    switch (lsb_errno) {
        /* and sets lsb_errno to indicate the error */
        case LSBE_QUEUE_USE:
            lsb_perror(reply.queue);
            exit(-1);
        case LSBE_QUEUE_CLOSED:
            lsb_perror(reply.queue);
            exit(-1);
        default:
            lsb_perror(NULL);
            exit(-1);
    }
}
```

Different actions are taken depending on the type of the error. All possible error numbers are defined in lsbatch.h. For example, error number LSBE_QUEUE_USE indicates that the user is not authorized to use the queue. The error number LSBE_QUEUE_CLOSED indicates that the queue is closed.

Since a queue name was not specified for the job, the job is submitted to the default queue. The queue field of the submitReply structure contains the name of the queue to which the job was submitted.

The above program will produce output similar to the following:

```
Job <5602> is submitted to default queue <default>.
```

The output from the job is mailed to the user because the program did not specify a file name for the outFile parameter in the submit structure.

The program assumes that uniform user names and user ID spaces exist among all the hosts in the cluster. That is, a job submitted by a given user will run under the same user’s account on the execution host. For situations where non-uniform user names and user ID spaces exist, account mapping must be used to determine the account used to run a job.

If you are familiar with the bsub command, it may help to know how the fields in the submit structure relate to the bsub command options. This is provided in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bsub Option</th>
<th>submit Field</th>
<th>options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-J job_name_spec</td>
<td>jobName</td>
<td>SUB_JOB_NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsub Option</td>
<td>submit Field</td>
<td>options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q queue_name</td>
<td>queue</td>
<td>SUB_QUEUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m host_name[+[pref_level]]</td>
<td>askedHosts</td>
<td>SUB_HOST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n min_proc [,max_proc]</td>
<td>numProcessors, maxNumProcessors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-R res_req</td>
<td>resReq</td>
<td>SUB_RES_REQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c cpu_limit[/host_spec]</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_CPU] / hostSpec **</td>
<td>SUB_HOST_SPEC (if host_spec is specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-W run_limit[/host_spec]</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_RUN] / hostSpec **</td>
<td>SUB_HOST_SPEC (if host_spec is specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-F file_limit</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_FSIZE]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-M mem_limit</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_RSS]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-D data_limit</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_DATA]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-S stack_limit</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_STACK]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-C core_limit</td>
<td>rlimits [LSF_RLIMIT_CORE]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k &quot;chkpnt_dir [chkpnt_period]&quot;</td>
<td>chkpntDir, chkpntPeriod</td>
<td>SUB_CHKPT_DIR, SUB_CHKPT_DIR (if chkpntPeriod is specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w depend_cond</td>
<td>dependCond</td>
<td>SUB_DEPEND_COND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b begin_time</td>
<td>beginTime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t term_time</td>
<td>TermTime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i in_file</td>
<td>inFile</td>
<td>SUB_IN_FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o out_file</td>
<td>outFile</td>
<td>SUB_OUT_FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e err_file</td>
<td>errFile</td>
<td>SUB_ERR_FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u mail_user</td>
<td>mailUser</td>
<td>SUB_MAIL_USER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f &quot;lfile [rfile]*&quot;</td>
<td>xf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-E &quot;pre_exec_cmd [arg]&quot;</td>
<td>preExecCmd</td>
<td>SUB_PRE_EXEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-L login_shell</td>
<td>loginShell</td>
<td>SUB_LOGIN_SHELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-P project_name</td>
<td>projectName</td>
<td>SUB_PROJECT_NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-G user_group</td>
<td>userGroup</td>
<td>SUB_USER_GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsub Option</td>
<td>submit Field</td>
<td>options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB2_HOLD*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-x</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_EXCLUSIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_RERUNNABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-N</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_NOTIFY_END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-B</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_NOTIFY_BEGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_INTERACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ip</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_PTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Is</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB_PTY_SHELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-K</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUB2_BSUB_BLOCK*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-X &quot;except_cond::action&quot;</td>
<td>exceptList</td>
<td>SUB_EXCEPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-T time_event</td>
<td>timeEvent</td>
<td>SUB_TIME_EVENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* indicates a bitwise OR mask for options2.

** indicates -1 means undefined

Even if all the options are not used, all optional string fields must be initialized to the empty string. For a complete description of the fields in the submit structure, see `lsb_submit(3)` in the Platform LSF API Reference.

To modify an already submitted job, fill out a new submit structure to override existing parameters, and use `delOptions` to remove option bits that were previously specified for the job. Modifying a submitted job is like resubmitting the job. Thus a similar program can be used to modify an existing job with minor changes. One additional parameter that must be specified for job modification is the job ID. The parameter `delOptions` can also be set if you want to clear some option bits that were previously set.

All applications that call `lsb_submit()` and `lsb_modify()` are subject to authentication constraints.

---

### Batch job information

LSBLIB provides functions to get status information about batch jobs. Since there could be many thousands of jobs in the LSF batch system, getting all of this information in one message could use a lot of memory space. LSBLIB allows the application to open a stream connection and then read the job records one by one. This ensures the memory space needed is always the size of one job record.

"LSF batch job ID" on page 59
"lsb_openjobinfo()" on page 59
"lsb_readjobinfo()" on page 60
"lsb_closejobinfo()" on page 62
**LSF batch job ID**

LSF APIs support a 64-bit batch job ID. The LSF batch job ID will store in a 64-bit integer. It consists of two parts:

- Base ID
- Array index

The base ID is stored in the lower 32 bits. The array index is shared in the top 32 bits. The top 32 bits are only used when the underlying job is an array job.

---

**LSBLIB** provides the following C macros (defined in `lsbatch.h`) for manipulating job IDs:

- `LSB_JOBID(base_ID, array_index)` Yield an LSF batch job ID
- `LSB_ARRAY_IDX(job_ID)` Yield array index part of the job ID
- `LSB_ARRAY_JOBID(job_ID)` Yield the base ID part of the job ID

The function calls used to get job information are:

- `int lsb_openjobinfo(job_ID, jobName, user, queue, host, options);`
- `struct jobInfoEnt *lsb_readjobinfo(more);`
- `void lsb_closejobinfo(void);`

These functions are used to open a job information connection with `mbatchd`, read job records, and then close the job information connection.

---

**lsb_openjobinfo()**

`lsb_openjobinfo()` takes the following arguments:

- `LS_LONG_INT jobId;` Select job with the given job ID
- `char *jobName;` Select job(s) with the given job name
- `char *user;` Select job(s) submitted by the named user or user group
- `char *queue;` Select job(s) submitted to the named queue
- `char *host;` Select job(s) that are dispatched to the named host
- `int options;` Selection flags constructed from the bits defined in `lsbatch.h`

**options parameter**

The options parameter contains additional job selection flags defined in `lsbatch.h`. These are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag Name</th>
<th>Flag Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL_JOB</td>
<td>Select jobs matching any status, including unfinished jobs and recently finished jobs. LSF batch remembers finished jobs within the CLEAN_PERIOD, as defined in the lsb.params file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUR_JOB</td>
<td>Return jobs that have not finished yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Name</td>
<td>Flag Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONE_JOB</td>
<td>Return jobs that have finished recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEND_JOB</td>
<td>Return jobs that are in the pending status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSP_JOB</td>
<td>Return jobs that are in the suspended status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST_JOB</td>
<td>Return jobs that are submitted most recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JGRP_ARRAY_INFO</td>
<td>Return job array information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If options is 0, then the default is CUR_JOB.

`lsb_openjobinfo()` returns the total number of matching job records in the connection. On failure, it returns -1 and sets lsberrno to indicate the error.

`lsb_readjobinfo()`

`lsb_readjobinfo()` takes one argument:

```c
int *more; If not NULL, contains the remaining number of jobs unread
```

Either the more parameter or the return value from the `lsb_openjobinfo()` can be used to keep track of the number of job records that can be returned from the connection. The more parameter is updated each time `lsb_readjobinfo()` is called.

**jobInfoEnt structure**

The `jobInfoEnt` structure returned by `lsb_readjobinfo()` is defined in `lsbatch.h` as:

```c
struct jobInfoEnt {
  LS_LONG_INT jobId; job ID
  char *user; submission user
  int status; job status
  /* possible values for the status field */
  #define JOB_STAT_PEND 0x01 job is pending
  #define JOB_STAT_PSUSP 0x02 job is held
  #define JOB_STAT_RUN 0x04 job is running
  #define JOB_STAT_SSUSP 0x08 job is suspended by LSF batch system
  #define JOB_STAT_USUSP 0x10 job is suspended by user
  #define JOB_STAT_EXIT 0x20 job exited
  #define JOB_STAT_DONE 0x40 job is completed successfully
  #define JOB_STAT_PDONE 0x80 post job process done successfully
  #define JOB_STAT_PERROR 0x100 post job process error
  #define JOB_STAT_WAIT 0x200 chunk job waiting its execution turn
  #define JOB_STAT_UNKNWN 0x1000 unknown status
  int *reasonTb; pending or suspending reasons
  int numReasons; length of reasonTb vector
  int reasons; reserved for future use
  int subreasons; reserved for future use
  int jobPid; process Id of the job
  time_t submitTime; time when the job is submitted
  time_t reserveTime; time when job slots are reserved
  time_t startTime; time when job is actually started
  time_t predictedStartTime; job's predicted start time
  time_t endTime; time when the job finishes
  time_t lastEvent; last time event
  time_t nextEvent; next time event
  int duration; duration time (minutes)
  float cpuTime; CPU time consumed by the job
  int umask; file mode creation mask for the job
  char *cwd; current working directory where job is
};
```
char *subHomeDir; submitting user's home directory
char *fromHost; host from which the job is submitted
char ***exHosts; host(s) on which the job executes
int numExHosts; number of execution hosts
float cpuFactor; number of indices in the loadSched and loadStop vector
int nIdx;
float *loadSched; stop scheduling new jobs if this threshold is exceeded
float *loadStop; stop jobs if this threshold is exceeded
struct submit submit; job submission parameters
int exitStatus; exit status
int execUid; user ID under which the job is running
char *execHome; home directory of the user denoted by execUid
char *execCwd; current working directory where job is running
char *execUsername; user name corresponds to execUid
time_t jRusageUpdateTime; last time job's resource usage is updated
struct jRusage runRusage; last updated job's resource usage
int jType; job type
/* Possible values for the jType field */
#define JGRP_NODE_JOB 1 this structure stores a normal batch job
#define JGRP_NODE_GROUP 2 this structure stores a job group
#define JGRP_NODE_ARRAY 3 this structure stores a job array
char *parentGroup; for job group use
char *jName; if jType is JGRP_NODE_GROUP, then it is job group name. Otherwise, it is the job's name
int counter[NUM_JGRP_COUNTERS]; /* index into the counter array, only used for job array */
#define JGRP_COUNT_NJOBS 0 total jobs in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_PEND 1 number of pending jobs in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NPSUSP 2 number of held jobs in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NRUN 3 number of running jobs in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NSSUSP 4 number of jobs suspended by the system in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NUSUSP 5 number of jobs suspended by the user in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NEXIT 6 number of exited jobs in the array
#define JGRP_COUNT_NDONE 7 number of successfully completed jobs
int counter[NUM_JGRP_COUNTERS];
short port; service port of the job
int jobPriority; job dynamic priority
int numExternalMsg; number of external messages in the job
struct jobExternalMsgReply **externalMsg;
int clusterId;
char *detailReason; Detail reason field
float idleFactor;
int exceptMask; Job exception mask
char *additionalInfo; Arbitrary job information string currently used by rms_rid and rms_alloc
int exitInfo; Termination reason
int warningTimePeriod; Warning time in seconds, -1 if unspecified
char *warningAction; Warning action, SIGNAL | CHKPT | command, NULL if unspecified
char *chargedSAAP; SAAP charged for job
char *execRusage; The rusage satisfied at job runtime
time_t rsvInActive; Time when AR was expired or deleted
int numLicense; Number of licenses reported from LS
char ***licenseNames; LS license names
float aps; Absolute priority value
float adminAps; Static aps value set by admin
int runtime; Job's real runtime
int reserveCnt; Number of resource types reserved by this job
struct reserveItem *items;  
Detail reservation information for 
each kind of resource
float adminFactorVal;  
Admin factor value
int resizeMin;  
Pending resize min. 0, if no resize pending
int resizeMax;  
Pending resize max. 0, if no resize pending
time_t resizeReqTime;  
Time when pending request was issued
int jStartNumExHosts;  
Number of hosts when job starts
char **jStartExHosts;  
Host list when job starts
time_t lastResizeTime;  
Last time job allocation changed

jobInfoEnt can store a job array as well as a non-array batch job, depending on the 
value of jType field, which can be either JGRP_NODE_JOB or JGRP_NODE_ARRAY.

**lsb_closejobinfo()**

Call `lsb_closejobinfo()` after receiving all job records in the connection.

**Example**

Below is an example of a simplified `bjobs` command. This program displays all 
pending jobs belonging to all users.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "submit_cmd.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* variables for simulating submission */
    struct submit req; /* job specifications */
    memset(&req, 0, sizeof(req)); /* initializes req */
    struct submitReply reply; /* results of job submission */
    int jobId; /* job ID of submitted job */
    /* variables for simulating bjobs command */
    int options = PEND_JOB; /* the status of the jobs 
whose info is returned */
    char *user="all"; /* match jobs for all users */
    struct jobInfoEnt *job; /* detailed job info */
    int more; /* number of remaining jobs 
unread */
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration 
environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("simbjobs: lsb_init() failed");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* check if input is in the right format: 
"./simbjobs COMMAND ARGUMENTS" */
    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: simbjobs command\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
    jobId = submit_cmd(&req, &reply, argc, argv);
    /* submit a job */
    if (jobId < 0) /* if job submission 
fails, lsb_submit 
returns -1 */
        switch (lsberrno) {
        /* and sets lsberrno to indicate the error */
        case LSBE_QUEUE_USE:
```
case LSBE_QUEUE_CLOSED:
    lsb_perror(reply.queue);
    exit(-1);
default:
    lsb_perror(NULL);
    exit(-1);
}

/* gets the total number of pending job. Exits if failure */
if (lsb_openjobinfo(0, NULL, user, NULL, NULL, options)<0) {
    lsb_perror("lsb_openjobinfo");
    exit(-1);
}

/* display all pending jobs */
printf("All pending jobs submitted by all users:
");
for (;;) {
    job = lsb_readjobinfo(&more); /* get the job details */
    if (job == NULL) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_readjobinfo");
        exit(-1);
    }

    printf("%s",ctime(&job->submitTime));
    /* submission time of job */
    printf("Job <%s>, ", lsb_jobid2str(job->jobId));
    /* job ID */
    printf("of user <%s>, ", job->user);
    /* user that submits the job */
    printf("submitted from host <%s>", job->fromHost);
    /* name of submission host */
    if (!more)
        /* if there are no remaining jobs undisplayed, 
         * end */
        break;
}

/* when finished to display the job info, close the 
 * connection to the mbatchd */
lsb_closejobinfo();
exit(0);

The example program produces output similar to the following:
All pending jobs submitted by all users:
Mon Mar 1 10:34:04 EST 1996
Job <123> of user <john>, submitted from host <orange>
Mon Mar 1 11:12:11 EST 1996
Job <126> of user <john>, submitted from host <orange>
Mon Mar 1 14:11:34 EST 1996
Job <163> of user <ken>, submitted from host <apple>
Mon Mar 1 15:00:56 EST 1996
Job <199> of user <tim>, submitted from host <pear>

Use lsb_pendreason(), to print out the reasons why the job is still pending See lsb_pendreason(3) for details.

Job manipulation

Users manipulate jobs in different ways, after a job has been submitted. It can be suspended, resumed, killed, or sent arbitrary signal jobs.

All applications that manipulate jobs are subject to authentication provisions.
Sending a signal to a job

Users can send signals to submitted jobs. If the job has not been started, you can send KILL, TERM, INT, and STOP signals. These signals cause the job to be cancelled (KILL, TERM, INT) or suspended (STOP). If the job has already started, then any signal can be sent to the job.

lsb_signaljob()

`lsb_signaljob()` sends a signal to a job:

```c
int lsb_signaljob(jobId, sigValue);
```

- **jobId**: Select job with the given job Id
- **sigValue**: Signal sent to the job

The jobId and sigValue parameters are self-explanatory.

Example

The following example takes a job ID as the argument and sends a SIGSTOP signal to the job.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <signal.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* check if input is in the right format: "simbstop JOBID" */
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s jobId\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* send the SIGSTOP signal and check if lsb_signaljob() runs successfully */
    if (lsb_signaljob(atoi(argv[1]), SIGSTOP) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_signaljob");
        exit(-1);
    }
    printf("Job %s is signaled\n", argv[1]);
    exit(0);
}
```

On success, the function returns 0. On failure, it returns -1 and sets lsberrno to indicate the error.
Switching a job to a different queue

A job can be switched to a different queue after submission. This can be done even after the job has already started.

**lsb_switchjob()**

Use `lsb_switchjob()` to switch a job from one queue to another:

```c
int lsb_switchjob(jobId, queue);
```

- `LS_LONG_INT jobId;` Select job with the given job Id
- `char *queue` Name of the queue for the new job

**Example**

The following is an example program that switches a specified job to a new queue.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    /* check if the input is in the right format: "./simbstop
     JOBID QUEUENAME" */
    if (argc != 3) {
        printf("Usage: %s jobId new_queue\n", argv[1]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) <0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* switch the job to the new queue and check for success */
    if (lsb_switchjob(atoi(argv[1]), argv[2]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_switchjob");
        exit(-1);
    }
    printf("Job %s is switched to new queue <%s>\n", argv[1], argv[2]);
    exit(0);
}
```

On success, `lsb_switchjob()` returns 0. On failure, it returns -1 and sets `lsb_errno` to indicate the error.

Forcing a job to run

After a job is submitted to the LSF batch system, it remains pending until LSF batch runs it (for details on the factors that govern when and where a job starts to run, see *Administering IBM Platform LSF*).

**lsb_runjob()**

A job can be forced to run on a specified list of hosts immediately using the following LSBLIB function:

```c
int lsb_runjob (struct runJobRequest *runReq)
```
runJobReq Structure

`lsb_runjob()` takes the runJobRequest structure, which is defined in `lsbatch.h`:

```c
struct runJobRequest {
    LS_LONG_INT jobId;       // Job ID of the job to start
    int numHosts;            // Number of hosts to run the job on
    char **hostname;         // Host names where jobs run
    #define RUNJOB_OPT_NORMAL 0x01
    #define RUNJOB_OPT_NOSTOP 0x02
    #define RUNJOB_OPT_PENDONLY 0x04 // Pending jobs only, no finished jobs
    #define RUNJOB_OPT_FROM_BEGIN 0x08 // Checkpoint jobs only, from beginning
    #define RUNJOB_OPT_FREE 0x10 // Run job to use free CPUs only
    int options;             // Run job request options
    int *slots;               // Number of slots per host
}
```

To force a job to run, the job must have been submitted and in either PEND or FINISHED state. Only the LSF administrator or the owner of the job can start the job. `lsb_runjob()` restarts a job in FINISHED status.

A job can be run without any scheduling constraints such as job slot limits. If the job is started with the options field being 0 or RUNJOB_OPT_NORMAL, then the job is subject to the:
- Run windows in the default queue
- Queue threshold
- Execution hosts for the job

To override a started, use RUNJOB_OPT_NOSTOP and the job will not be stopped due to the above mentioned load conditions. However, all LSBLIB's job manipulation APIs can still be applied to the job.

**Example**

The following is an example program that runs a specified job on a host that has no batch job running.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    struct hostInfoEnt *hInfo;    /* host information */
    int numHosts = 0;             /* number of hosts */
    int i;
    struct runJobRequest runJobReq;
    /* specification for the job to be run */
    /* check if the input is in the right format: ./simbrun JOBID */
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s jobId\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }
    int i;
    struct hostInfoEnt *hInfo;    /* host information */
    int numHosts = 0;             /* number of hosts */
    int i;
    struct runJobRequest runJobReq;
    /* specification for the job to be run */
    /* check if the input is in the right format: ./simbrun JOBID */
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s jobId\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }
    int i;
    struct hostInfoEnt *hInfo;    /* host information */
```
exit(-1);

/* get host information */
hsInfo = lsb_hostinfo(NULL, &numHosts);
if (hInfo == NULL) {
    lsb_perror("lsb_hostinfo");
    exit(-1);
}

/* find a vacant host */
for (i = 0; i < numHosts; i++) {
    if (hInfo[i].hStatus & (HOST_STAT_BUSY |
                          HOST_STAT_WIND |
                          HOST_STAT_DISABLED |
                          HOST_STAT_LOCKED |
                          HOST_STAT_FULL |
                          HOST_STAT_NO_LIM |
                          HOST_STAT_UNLICENSED |
                          HOST_STAT_UNAVAIL |
                          HOST_STAT_UNREACH))
        continue;

    /* found a vacant host */
    if (hInfo[i].numJobs == 0)
        break;
}

/* return error message when there is no vacant host found */
if (i == numHosts) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Cannot find vacate host to run job
        < %s >\n", argv[1]);
    exit(-1);
}

/* define the specifications for the job to be run (The job
   can be stopped due to load conditions) */
runJobReq.jobId = atoi(argv[1]);
runJobReq.options = 0;
runJobReq.numHosts = 1;
runJobReq.hostname = (char**)malloc(sizeof(char*));
runJobReq.hostname[0] = hInfo[i].host;
/* run the job and check for the success */
if (lsb_runjob(&runJobReq) < 0) {
    lsb_perror("lsb_runjob");
    exit(-1);
}
exit (0);

On success, lsb_runjob() returns 0. On failure, returns -1 and sets lsberrno to indicate the error.

**LSF batch event files**

LSF batch saves a lot of valuable information about the system and jobs. Such information is logged by mbatchd in the files lsb.events and lsb.acct under the directory $LSB_SHAREDIR/your_cluster/logdir, where LSB_SHAREDIR is defined in the lsf.conf file and your_cluster is the name of your Platform LSF cluster.

mbatchd logs such information for several purposes.

- Some of the events serve as the backup of mbatchd’s memory. In case mbatchd crashes, all critical information from the event file can then be used by the newly started mbatchd to restore the current state of LSF batch.
- The events can be used to produce historical information about the LSF batch system and user jobs.
- Such information can be used to produce accounting or statistic reports.
CAUTION:
The `lsb.events` file contains critical user job information. Never use your program to modify `lsb.events`. Writing into this file may cause the loss of user jobs.

**lsb_geteventrec()**

LSBLIB provides a function to read information from these files into a well-defined data structure:

```c
struct eventRec *lsb_geteventrec(log_fp, lineNum);
```

- `FILE *log_fp;` File handle for either an event log file or job log file
- `int *lineNum;` Line number of the next event record

The parameter `log_fp` is returned by a successful `fopen()` call. The content in `lineNum` is modified to indicate the line number of the next event record in the log file on a successful return. This value can then be used to report the line number when an error occurs while reading the log file. This value should be initiated to 0 before `lsb_geteventrec()` is called for the first time.

**eventRec Structure**

`lsb_geteventrec()` returns the following data structure:

```c
struct eventRec {
    char version[MAX_VERSION_LEN]; Version number of the mbatchd
    int type; Type of the event
    time_t eventTime; Event time stamp
    union eventLog eventLog; Event data
};
```

The event type is used to determine the structure of the data in `eventLog`. LSBLIB remembers the storage allocated for the previously returned data structure and automatically frees it before returning the next event record.

`lsb_geteventrec()` returns NULL and sets `lsberrno` to LSBE_EOF when there are no more records in the event file.

Events are logged by `mbatchd` for different purposes. There are job-related events and system-related events. Applications can choose to process certain events and ignore other events. For example, the `bhist` command processes job-related events only. The currently available event types are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_NEW</td>
<td>Submit new job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_START</td>
<td><code>mbatchd</code> is trying to start a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_STATUS</td>
<td>Job status change event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_SWITCH</td>
<td>Job switched to another queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_MOVE</td>
<td>Move a pending job's position within a queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_QUEUE_CTRL</td>
<td>Queue status changed by the LSF administrator (bqc operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_HOST_CTRL</td>
<td>Host status changed by the LSF administrator (bhc operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_MBD_START</td>
<td>New mbatchd start event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_MBD_DIE</td>
<td>Log parameters before mbatchd die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_MBD_UNFULFILL</td>
<td>mbatchd has an action to be fulfilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_FINISH</td>
<td>Job has finished (logged in lsb.acct only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_LOAD_INDEX</td>
<td>Complete list of load index names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_MIG</td>
<td>Job has migrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_PRE_EXEC_START</td>
<td>The pre-execution command started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_ROUTE</td>
<td>The job has been routed to NQS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_MODIFY</td>
<td>The job’s parameters have been modified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_SIGNAL</td>
<td>Signal/delete a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_FORCE</td>
<td>Forcing a job to start on specified hosts (brun operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_FORWARD</td>
<td>Job forwarded to another cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_ACCEPT</td>
<td>Job from a remote cluster dispatched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_STATUS_ACK</td>
<td>Job status successfully sent to submission cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_EXECUTE</td>
<td>Job started successfully on the execution host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_MSG</td>
<td>Send a message to a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_MSG_ACK</td>
<td>The message has been delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_REQUEUE</td>
<td>Job is requeued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_OCCUPY_REQ</td>
<td>Submission mbatchd logs this after sending an occupy request to execution mbatchd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_VACATED</td>
<td>Submission mbatchd logs this event after all execution mbatchds have vacated the occupied hosts for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_SIGACT</td>
<td>An signal action on a job has been initiated or finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_START_ACCEPT</td>
<td>Job accepted by sbatchd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_SBD_JOB_STATUS</td>
<td>sbatchd’s new job status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_CAL_UNDELETE</td>
<td>Undelete a calendar in the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_CLEAN</td>
<td>Job is cleaned out of the core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_EXCEPTION</td>
<td>Job exception was detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JGRP_ADD</td>
<td>Adding a new job group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JGRP_MOD</td>
<td>Modifying a job group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JGRP_CNT</td>
<td>Controlling a job group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_LOG_SWITCH</td>
<td>Switching the event file lsb.events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_MODIFY2</td>
<td>Job modification request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JGRP_STATUS</td>
<td>Log job group status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_ATTR_SET</td>
<td>Job attributes have been set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_EXT_MSG</td>
<td>Send an external message to a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_ATTA_DATA</td>
<td>Update data status of a message for a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_CHUNK</td>
<td>Insert one job to a chunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_SBD_UNREPORTED_STATUS</td>
<td>Save unreported sbatch status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_ADRSV_FINISH</td>
<td>An advanced reservation expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_HGHOST_CTRL</td>
<td>Dynamic host group control changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_CPUPROFILE_STATUS</td>
<td>Save current CPU allocation on a service partition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_DATA_LOGGING</td>
<td>Write a data logging file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RUN_RUSAGE</td>
<td>Write job rusage to lsb.stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_END_OF_STREAM</td>
<td>Close a stream and open a new stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_SLA_RECOMPUTE</td>
<td>Reevaluate an SLA goal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_METRIC_LOG</td>
<td>Write performance metrics to lsb.stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_TASK_FINISH</td>
<td>Write a task finish log to ssched.acct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE_NOTIFY_START</td>
<td>Job resize allocation made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE_NOTIFY_ACCEPT</td>
<td>Job resize notification action initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE_NOTIFY_DONE</td>
<td>Job resize notification action completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE_RELEASE</td>
<td>Job resize release request received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE_CANCEL</td>
<td>Job resize cancel request received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT_JOB_RESIZE</td>
<td>Job resize event for lsb.acct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:** The lsb.acct file uses only EVENT_JOB_FINISH. lsb.events file uses all other event types. For detailed formats of these log files, see lsb.events(5) and lsb.acct(5).

**eventLog Union**

Each event type corresponds to a different data structure in the union:

```c
union eventLog {
    struct jobNewLog   jobNewLog;   EVENT_JOB_NEW
    struct jobStartLog jobStartLog; EVENT_JOB_START
    struct jobStatusLog jobStatusLog; EVENT_JOB_STATUS
    struct jobSwitchLog jobSwitchLog; EVENT_JOB_SWITCH
    struct jobMoveLog   jobMoveLog;   EVENT_JOB_MOVE
    struct queueCtrlLog queueCtrlLog; EVENT_QUEUE_CTRL
    struct hostCtrlLog  hostCtrlLog;  EVENT_HOST_CTRL
    struct mbdStartLog  mbdStartLog; EVENT_MBD_START
};
```
The detailed data structures in the above union are defined in lsbatch.h and described in lsb_geteventrec(3).
Example

The following example program takes an argument as job name and displays a chronological history about all jobs matching the job name. This program assumes that the lsb.events file is in /local/lsf/work/cluster1/logdir.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char *eventFile = "/local/lsf/mnt/work/cluster1/logdir/lsb.events";
    FILE *fp = fopen(eventFile, "r");
    struct eventRec *record;
    int lineNum = 0;
    char *jobName = argv[1];
    struct jobNewLog *newJob;
    struct jobStartLog *startJob;
    struct jobStatusLog *statusJob;

    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s job name\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        lsb_perror("lsb_init");
        exit(-1);
    }

    if (fp == NULL) {
        perror(eventFile);
        exit(-1);
    }

    for (;;) {
        record = lsb_geteventrec(fp, &lineNum);
        if (record == NULL) {
            lsb_errno = LSBE_EOF;
            exit(0);
        }
        if (strcmp(record->eventLog.jobNewLog.jobName, jobName) != 0)
            continue;
        else
            switch (record->type) {
                case EVENT_JOB_NEW:
                    /* print information about the new job */
                    /* print information about the job status change */
                    break;
                default:
                    printf("Unknown event type\n");
                    break;
            }
    }
}
```
newJob = &(record->eventLog.jobNewLog);
    printf("%sJob <id> submitted by <user> from <host>
    to <queue> at <%s>, ctime(&record->
    eventTime), newJob->jobId, newJob->
    userName, newJob->fromHost, newJob->
    queue);
    continue;
    case EVENT_JOB_START:
        startJob = &(record->eventLog.jobStartLog);
        printf("%sJob <id> started on *

    for (i=0; i<startJob->numExHosts; i++)
        printf("%s", startJob->execHosts[i]);
    printf("\n");
    continue;
    case EVENT_JOB_STATUS:
        statusJob = &(record->eventLog.jobStatusLog);
        printf("%sJob <id> status changed to:

    switch(statusJob->jStatus) {

    case JOB_STAT_PEND:
        printf("pending\n");
    continue;
    case JOB_STAT_RUN:
        printf("running\n");
    continue;
    case JOB_STAT_SSUSP:
    case JOB_STAT_USUSP:
    case JOB_STAT_PSUSP:
        printf("suspended\n");
    continue;
    case JOB_STAT_UNKNW:
        printf("unknown (sbatchd unreachable)\n");
    continue;
    case JOB_STAT_EXIT:
        printf("exited\n");
    continue;
    case JOB_STAT_DONE:
        printf("done\n");
    continue;
    default:
        printf("\nError: unknown job status %d\n",
    statusJob->jStatus);
    continue;
    }
    default:
    /* Only display a few selected event types */
    continue;
    }
}
exit(0);

Tip: In the above program, events that are of no interest are skipped. The job status codes are defined in lsbatch.h. The lsb.acct file stores job accounting information, which allows lsb.acct to be processed similarly. Since currently there is only one event type (EVENT_JOB_FINISH) in lsb.acct, processing is simpler than in the above example.
Advanced Programming Topics

“Load information for selected load indices”
“Parallel applications” on page 77
“Determining why a job is suspended” on page 79
“Determining why a job is pending” on page 80
“Reading lsf.conf parameters” on page 81
“Signal handling in Windows” on page 82

Load information for selected load indices

To get load information from the LIM: Depending on the size of your LSF cluster and the frequency at which the `ls_load()` function is called, returning load information of all the hosts can produce unnecessary overhead.

LSLIB provides `ls_loadinfo()` call that allows an application to specify a selected number of load indices and get only those load indices that are of interest to the application.

Listing all load index names

Since LSF allows a site to install an ELIM to collect additional load indices, the names and the total number of load indices are often dynamic and have to be found out at run time unless the application is only using the built-in load indices.

Example

Below is an example routine that returns a list of all available load index names and the total number of load indices.

```c
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
char **getIndexList(int *listsize)
{
    struct lsInfo *lsInfo = (struct lsInfo *) malloc (sizeof (struct lsInfo));
    static char *nameList[268];
    static int first = 1;
    int i;
    if (first) {
        /* only need to do so when called for the first time */
        lsInfo = ls_info();
        if (lsInfo == NULL)
            return (NULL);
        first = 0;
    }
    if (listsize != NULL)
        *listsize = lsInfo->numIndx;
    for (i=0; i<lsInfo->numIndx; i++)
        nameList[i] = lsInfo->resTable[i].name;
    return (nameList);
}
```

The code fragment returns a list of load index names currently installed in the LSF cluster. The content of listSize is modified to the total number of load indices. If `ls_info()` fails, then the program returns NULL. The data structure returned by
ls_info() contains all the load index names before any other resource names. The load index names start with the 11 built-in load indices followed by site external load indices (through ELIM).

Displaying selected load indices

By providing a list of load index names to an LSLIB function, you can get the load information about the specified load indices.

ls_loadinfo()

The following example shows how you can display the values of the external load indices. This program uses ls_loadinfo():

```c
struct hostLoad *ls_loadinfo(resreq, numhosts, options,
        fromhost, hostlist, listsize, namelist)
```

The parameters for this routine are:

```
cchar *resreq; Resource requirement
int *numhosts; Return parameter, number of hosts returned
int options; Host and load selection options
char *fromhost; Used only if DFT_FROMTYPE is set in options
char **hostlist; A list of candidate hosts for selection
int listsize; Number of hosts in hostlist
char ***namelist; Input/output parameter -- load index name list
```

ls_loadinfo() is similar to ls_load() except that ls_loadinfo() allows an application to supply both a list of load indices and a list of candidate hosts. If both of namelist and hostlist are NULL, then it operates in the same way as ls_load() function.

The parameter namelist allows an application to specify a list of load indices of interest. The function then returns only the specified load indices. On return, this parameter is modified to point to another name list that contains the same set of load index names. This load index is in a different order to reflect the mapping of index names and the actual load values returned in the hostLoad array:

Example

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
/*include the header file with the getIndexList function here*/
main()
{
    struct hostLoad *load;
    char **loadNames;
    int numIndx;
    int numUsrIndx;
    int nHosts;
    int i;
    int j;
    loadNames = getIndexList(&numIndx);
    if (loadNames == NULL) {
        ls_perror("Unable to get load index names\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
    numUsrIndx = numIndx - 11; /* this is the total num of
        site defined indices*/
    if (numUsrIndx == 0) {
        printf("No external load indices defined\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
    loadNames += 11; /* skip the 11 built-in load index names */
```
load = ls_loadinfo(NULL, &nHosts, 0, NULL, NULL, 0, &loadNames);
if (load == NULL) {
    ls_perror("ls_loadinfo");
    exit(-1);
}
printf("Report on external load indices\n");
for (i=0; i<nHosts; i++) {
    printf("Host %s:\n", load[i].hostName);
    for (j=0; j<numUsrIndx; j++)
        printf("index name: %s, value %5.0f\n", loadNames[j], load[i].li[j]);
}
}

The example program uses the `getIndexList()` function described in the previous example program to get a list of all available load index names. Sample output from the example program follows:

```
Report on external load indices
Host hostA:
    index name: usr_tmp, value 87
    index name: num_licenses, value 1
Host hostD:
    index name: usr_tmp, value 18
    index name: num_licenses, value 2
```

---

**Parallel applications**

LSF provides job placement and remote execution support for parallel applications. A master LIM's host selection or placement service can return an array of good hosts for an application. The application can then use remote execution service provided by RES to run tasks on these hosts concurrently.

This section contains samples of how to write a parallel application using LSLIB.

"ls_rtask() function"
"Example: Running tasks on many machines" on page 78

---

**ls_rtask() function**

You can use of `ls_rexcv()` for remote execution. You can also use `ls_rtask()` for remote execution. `ls_rtask()` and `ls_rexcv()` differ in how the server host behaves.

`ls_rexcv()` is useful when the server host does not need to do anything but wait for the remote task to finish. After initiating the remote task, `ls_rexcv()` replaces the current program with the Network I/O Server (NIOS) by calling `execv()`. The NIOS then handles the rest of the work on the server host: delivering input/output between local terminal and remote task and exiting with the same status as the remote task. `ls_rexcv()` is considered to be the remote execution version of the UNIX `execv()` system call.

```
ls_rtask() provides more flexibility if the server host has to do other things after the remote task is initiated. For example, the application may want to start more than one task on several hosts. Unlike `ls_rexcv()`, `ls_rtask()` returns immediately after the remote task is started. The syntax of `ls_rtask()` is:
```
int ls_rtask(host, argv, options)  
```
The parameters are:

- `char *host;` Name of the remote host to start task on
- `char **argv;` Program name and arguments
- `int options;` Remote execution options

**options parameter**

The options parameter is similar to that of the `ls_rexecv()` function. `ls_rtask()` returns the task ID of the remote task which is used by the application to differentiate multiple outstanding remote tasks. When a remote task finishes, the status of the remote task is sent back to the NIOS running on the local host, which then notifies the application by issuing a `SIGUSR1` signal. The application can then call `ls_rwait()` to collect the status of the remote task. The `ls_rwait()` behaves in much the same way as the `wait(2)` system call. Consider `ls_rtask()` as a combination of remote `fork()` and `execv()`.

**Tip:**

Applications calling `ls_rtask()` must set up a signal handler for the `SIGUSR1` signal, or the application could be killed by `SIGUSR1`.

You need to be careful if your application handles `SIGTSTP`, `SIGTTIN`, or `SIGTTOU`. If handlers for these signals are `SIG_DFL`, the `ls_rtask()` function automatically installs a handler for them to properly coordinate with the NIOS when these signals are received. If you intend to handle these signals by yourself instead of using the default set by LSLIB, you need to use the low level LSLIB function `ls_stoprex()` before the end of your signal handler.

**Example: Running tasks on many machines**

This example program uses `ls_rtask()` to run `rm -f /tmp/core` on user specified hosts.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    char *command[4];
    int numHosts;
    int i;
    int tid;
    if (argc <= 1) {
        printf("Usage: %s host1 [host2 ...]\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    numHosts = argc - 1;
    command[0]="rm";
    command[1]="-f";
    command[2]="/tmp/core";
    command[3] = NULL;
    if (ls_initrex(numHosts, 0) < 0) {
        ls_perror("ls_initrex");
        exit(-1);
    }
    signal(SIGUSR1, SIG_IGN);
    /* Run command on the specified hosts */
    for (i=1; i<=numHosts; i++) {
        if ((tid = ls_rtask(argv[i], command, 0)) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "lsrtask failed for host %s: %s\n", argv[i], ls_sysmsg());
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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exit(-1);
}
printf("Task %d started on %s\n", tid, argv[i]);
}
while (numHosts) {
    LS_WAIT_T status;
    tid = ls_rwait(&status, 0, NULL);
    if (tid < 0) {
        ls_perror("ls_rwait");
        exit(-1);
    }
    printf("task %d finished\n", tid);
    numHosts--;
} exit(0);

This program sets the signal handler for SIGUSR1 to SIG_IGN. This causes the signal to be ignored. It uses ls_rwait() to poll the status of remote tasks. You could set a signal handler so that it calls ls_rwait() inside the signal handler.

Use the task ID to perform an operation on the task. For example, you can send a signal to a remote task explicitly by calling ls_rkill().

To run the task on remote hosts one after another instead of concurrently, call ls_rwait() right after ls_rtask().

Also note the use of ls_sysmsg() instead of ls_perror(), which does not allow flexible printing format.

The example program produces output similar to the following:
% a.out hostD hostA hostB
Task 1 started on hostD
Task 2 started on hostA
Task 3 started on hostB
Task 1 finished
Task 3 finished
Task 2 finished

Remote tasks are run concurrently, so the order in which tasks finish is not necessarily the same as the order in which tasks are started.

Determining why a job is suspended

It is frequently desirable to know the reasons why jobs are in a certain status. LSLIB provides a function to print such information. This section describes a routine that prints out why a job is in suspending status.

lsb_suspreason()

When lsb_readjobinfo() reads a record of a pending job, the variables reasons and subreasons contained in the returned struct jobInfoEnt call lsb_suspreason(). This gets the reason text explaining why the job is still in pending state:
char *lsb_suspreason(reasons, subReasons, ld);

where reasons and subReasons are integer reason flags as returned by a lsb_readjobinfo() function while ld is a pointer to the following data structure:
struct loadIndexLog {
    int nIdx;  // Number of load indices configured for the LSF cluster
    char **name;  // List of the load index names
};

Call the below initialization and code fragment after lsb_readjobinfo() is called.

/* initialization */
/* initialization */
struct loadIndexLog *indices = (struct loadIndexLog *)malloc
(sizeof(struct loadIndexLog));
char *suspreason;
/* get the list of all load index names */
indices->name = getindexlist(&indices->nIdx);
/* get and print out the suspended reason */
suspreason = lsb_suspreason(job->reasons, job->subreasons, indices);
printf("%s\n", suspreason);

Determined why a job is pending

Use lsb_pendreason() to write a program to print out the reason why a job is in pending status.

lsb_pendreason()

char *lsb_pendreason (int numReasons, int *rsTb,
    struct jobInfoHead *jInfoH,
    struct loadIndexLog *ld, int clusterId)

- rsTb is a reason table in which each entry contains one pending reason.
- numReasons is an integer representing the number of reasons in the table.

jobInfoHead structure

struct jobInfoHead is returned by the lsb_openjobinfo_a() function. It is defined as follows:

struct jobInfoHead {
    int numJobs;
    LS_LONG_INT *jobIds;
    int numHosts; char **hostNames;
    int numClusters;
    char **clusterNames;
    int *numRemoteHosts;
    char ***remoteHosts;
};

ld is the same struct as used in the above lsb_suspreason() function call.

This program is similar but different from the above program for displaying the suspending reason. Use lsb_openjobinfo_a() to open the job information connection, instead of lsb_openjobinfo(). Because the struct jobInfoHead is needed as one of the arguments when calling the function lsb_pendreason().

struct jobInfoHead *lsb_openjobinfo_a(jobId, jobName, user, queue, host, options);

The following initialization and code fragment show how to display the pending reason using lsb_pendreason():

/* initialization */
/* initialization */
struct loadIndexLog *indices = (struct loadIndexLog *)malloc(sizeof(struct loadIndexLog));
struct jobInfoHead *jInfoH = (struct jobInfoHead *)malloc(sizeof(struct jobInfoHead));
/* open the job information connection with mbatchd */
jInfoH = lsb_openjobinfo_a(0, NULL, user, NULL, NULL, options);
/* gets the total number of pending job, exits if failure */
if (jInfoH==NULL) {
    lsb_perror("lsb_openjobinfo");
    exit(-1);
}
/* get the list of all load index names */
indices->name = getindexlist(&indices->nIdx);
/* get and print out the pending reasons */
{}pendreason = lsb_pendreason(job->numReasons, job->reasonTb, jInfoH, indices, clusterId);
printf("%s\n", pendreason);

Tip: Use ls_loadinfo() to get the list of all load index names.

---

**Reading lsf.conf parameters**

You can refer to the contents of the lsf.conf file or even define your own site specific variables in the lsf.conf file.

The lsf.conf file follows the Bourne shell syntax. It can be sourced by a shell script and set into your environment before starting your C program. Use these variables as environment variables in your program.

**ls_readconfenv()**

`ls_readconfenv()` reads the lsf.conf variables in your C program:

```c
int ls_readconfenv(paramList, confPath)
```

where `confPath` is the directory in which the lsf.conf file is stored. `paramList` is an array of the following data structure:

```c
struct config_param {
    char *paramName;  // Name of the parameter, input
    char *paramValue; // Value of the parameter, output
}
```

`ls_readconfenv()` reads the values of the parameters defined in lsf.conf and matches the names described in the `paramList` array. Each resulting value is saved into the `paramValue` variable of the array element matching `paramName`. If a particular parameter mentioned in the `paramList` is not defined in lsf.conf, then on return its value is left NULL.

**Example**

The following example program reads the variables LSF_CONFDIR, MY_PARAM1, and MY_PARAM2 in lsf.conf file and displays them on screen. Note that LSF_CONFDIR is a standard LSF parameter, while the other two parameters are user site specific. The example program below assumes lsf.conf is in /etc directory.

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsf.h>
struct config_param myParams[] =
{
    #define LSF_CONFDIR 0
    {"LSF_CONFDIR", NULL},
    #define MY_PARAM1 1
    {"MY_PARAM1", NULL},
    #define MY_PARAM2 2
    {"MY_PARAM2", NULL},
    {NULL, NULL}
};
main()
{
    if (ls_readconfenv(myParams, "/etc") < 0) {
```
ls_perror("ls_readconfenv");
exit(-1);
}

if (myParams[LSF_CONFDIR].paramValue == NULL)
  printf("LSF_CONFDIR is not defined in /etc/lsf.conf\n");
else
  printf("LSF_CONFDIR=%s\n",myParams[LSF_CONFDIR].paramValue);
if (myParams[MY_PARAM1].paramValue == NULL)
  printf("MY_PARAM1 is not defined in /etc/lsf.conf\n");
else
  printf("MY_PARAM1=%s\n", myParams[MY_PARAM1].paramValue);
if (myParams[MY_PARAM2].paramValue == NULL)
  printf("MY_PARAM2 is not defined\n");
else
  printf("MY_PARAM2=%s\n", myParams[MY_PARAM2].paramValue);
exit(0);
}

Initialize the paramValue parameter in the config_param data structure must be initialized to NULL. Next, modify the paramValue to point to a result string if a matching paramName is found in the lsf.conf file. End the array with a NULL paramName.

---

**Signal handling in Windows**

LSF uses the UNIX signal mechanism to perform job control. For example, the `bkill` command in UNIX normally results in the signals SIGINT, SIGTERM, and SIGKILL being sent to the target job. Signal handling code that exists in UNIX applications allows processes to shut down in stages. In the past, the Windows equivalent to the `bkill` command was `TerminateProcess()`. It terminates the process immediately and does not allow the process to release shared resources the way `bkill` does.

LSF provides signal notification through the Windows message queue. LSF includes messages corresponding to common UNIX signals to enable a customized Windows application to process these messages.

For example, the `bkill` command sends the SIGINT and SIGTERM signals to Windows applications as job control messages. An LSF-aware Windows application can interpret these messages and shut down cleanly.

To write a Windows application that takes advantage of this feature, register the specific signal messages that the application handles. Then modify the message loop to check each message before dispatching it. Take the appropriate action if the message is a job control message.

The following examples show sample code to help you to write your own applications.

"Example: job control in a Windows application"
"Job control in a console application" on page 84

---

**Example: job control in a Windows application**

This example program shows how a Windows application can receive a Windows job control notification from the LSF system.

Catching the notification messages involves the following:
- Registering the windows messages for the signals that you want to receive (in this case, SIGTERM).
- Look for the messages you want to catch in your GetMessage loop.

Tip:

Do not use DispatchMessage() to dispatch the message, since it is addressed to the thread, not the window. This program displays information in its main window, and waits for SIGTERM. Once SIGTERM is received, it posts a quit message and exits. A real program could do some cleanup when the SIGTERM message is received.

```c
/* WINJCTRL.C */
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
define BUFSIZE 512
static UINT msgSigTerm;
static int xpos;
static int pid_ypos;
static int tid_ypos;
static int msg_ypos;
static int pid_buf_len;
static int tid_buf_len;
static int msg_buf_len;
static char pid_buf[BUFSIZE];
static char tid_buf[BUFSIZE];
static char msg_buf[BUFSIZE];

LRESULT WINAPI MainWndProc(HWND hWnd, UINT msg, WPARAM wParam, LPARAM lParam)
{
    HDC hDC;
    PAINTSTRUCT ps;
    TEXTMETRIC tm;
    switch (msg) {
    case WM_CREATE:
        hDC = GetDC(hWnd);
        GetTextMetrics(hDC, &tm);
        ReleaseDC(hWnd, hDC);
        xpos = 0;
        pid_ypos = 0;
        tid_ypos = pid_ypos + tm.tmHeight;
        msg_ypos = tid_ypos + tm.tmHeight;
        break;
    case WM_PAINT:
        hDC = BeginPaint(hWnd, &ps);
        TextOut(hDC, xpos, pid_ypos, pid_buf, pid_buf_len);
        TextOut(hDC, xpos, tid_ypos, tid_buf, tid_buf_len);
        TextOut(hDC, xpos, msg_ypos, msg_buf, msg_buf_len);
        EndPaint(hWnd, &ps);
        break;
    case WM_DESTROY:
        PostQuitMessage(0);
        break;
    default:
        return DefWindowProc(hWnd, msg, wParam, lParam);
    }
    return 0;
}

int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
{
    ATOM rc;
    WNDCLASS wc;
    HWND hWnd;
    MSG msg;
    /* Create and register a windows class */
    if (hPrevInstance == NULL) {
        wc.style = CS_OWNDC | CS_VREDRAW | CS_HREDRAW;
```
Job control in a console application

Example

This example program shows how a console application can receive a Windows job control notification from the LSF system.

Catching the notification messages involves:

- Registering the windows messages for the signals that you want to receive (in this case, SIGINT and SIGTERM).
- Creating a message queue by calling PeekMessage (this is how Microsoft suggests console applications should create message queues).
- Look for the message you want to catch enter a GetMessage loop.

Tip:

Do not use DispatchMessage() here, since you do not have a window to dispatch to.
This program sits in the message loop. It is waiting for SIGINT and SIGTERM, and displays messages when those signals are received. A real application would do clean-up and exit if it received either of these signals.

```c
/* CONJCTRL.C */
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
    DWORD pid = GetCurrentProcessId();
    DWORD tid = GetCurrentThreadId();
    UINT msgSigInt = RegisterWindowMessage("SIGINT");
    UINT msgSigTerm = RegisterWindowMessage("SIGTERM");
    MSG msg;
    /* Make a message queue -- this is the method suggested by MS */
    PeekMessage(&msg, NULL, WM_USER, WM_USER, PM_NOREMOVE);
    printf("My process id: %d\n", pid);
    printf("My thread id: %d\n", tid);
    printf("SIGINT message id: %d\n", msgSigInt);
    printf("SIGTERM message id: %d\n", msgSigTerm);
    printf("Entering loop...\n");
    fflush(stdout);
    while (GetMessage(&msg, NULL, 0, 0)) {
        printf("Received message: %d\n", msg.message);
        if (msg.message == msgSigInt) {
            printf("SIGINT received, continuing.\n");
        } else if (msg.message == msgSigTerm) {
            printf("SIGTERM received, continuing.\n");
        }
        fflush(stdout);
    }
    printf("Exiting.\n");
    fflush(stdout);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
User-Level Checkpointing

User-level checkpointing

LSF provides a method to checkpoint jobs on systems that do not support kernel-level checkpointing called user-level checkpointing. To implement user-level checkpointing, you must have access to your applications object files (.o files), and they must be re-linked with a set of libraries provided by LSF. This approach is transparent to your application, its code does not have to be changed and the application does not know that a checkpoint and restart has occurred.

By default, the checkpoint libraries are installed in LSF_LIBDIR and echkpnt and erestart are installed in the LSF_SERVERDIR.

Optionally, third party checkpoint and restart implementations can be used with LSF. You must use the echkpnt and erestart supplied with the implementations. To avoid overwriting the echkpnt and erestart supplied by LSF, install any third party implementations in a separate directory by defining LSB_ECHKPNT_METHOD and LSB_ECHKPNT_METHOD_DIR as environment variables or in lsf.conf.

Limitations

There are restrictions to the use of the current implementation of the checkpoint library for user-level checkpointing. These are:

- The checkpointed process can only be restarted on hosts of the same architecture and with the same operating system as the host on which the checkpoint was created.
- Only single process jobs can be checkpointed.
- Processes with open pipes and sockets can be checkpointed but may not properly restart as the pipes and sockets are not re-opened on restart.
- If a process has stdin, stdout, or stderr as open pipes, all data in the pipes is lost on restart.
- The checkpointed process cannot be operating on a private stack when the checkpoint happens.
- The checkpointed process cannot use internal timers.
- The checkpointed program must be statically linked.
- SIGHUP is used internally to implement checkpointing. Do not use this signal in programs to be checkpointed.
**User-level checkpointable jobs**

Building a user-level checkpointable job involves re-linking your application object files (.o files) with the LSF checkpoint startup routine and library. LSF also provides a set of replacement linkers that call the standard linkers on your platform with the correct options to build a checkpointable application. LSF provides:

- libckpt.a, the checkpoint library
- ckpt_crt0.o, the checkpoint startup routine
- ckpt_ld the checkpoint linker for C language applications
- ckpt_ld_f the checkpoint linker for Fortran applications

**Library**

The checkpoint library replaces low-level system calls such as open(), close(), and dup(), and contains signal handlers and routines to internally implement checkpointing.

**Startup routine**

The startup routine replaces the language-level module that calls main(), sets the checkpoint signal handler, and initializes internal data structures used to record job information.

**Linkers**

The checkpoint linkers are used to re-link your application with the checkpoint library and startup routine. They are shell scripts that call the standard linkers on your operating system with the correct options. The scripts are designed to use the native compilers on most platforms. Use ckpt_ld for C language applications and ckpt_ld_f for Fortran applications. The following compilers are supported by the ckpt_ld replacement linker:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Compiler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIX</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX</td>
<td>c89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRIX 6.2</td>
<td>For IRIX 6.2 you need to use cc with the -non_shared -mips2 -32 compiler options, and ckpt_ld with -mips2 -32 linker options. For example, to compile and link my_job.c:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% cc -c my_job.c -non_shared -mips2 -32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% ckpt_ld -o my_job.o -mips2 -32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF1</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solaris</td>
<td>cc (SUN C compiler) and gcc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SunOS</td>
<td>gcc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relinking user-level applications

To re-link your application, you must have access to the object files (.o files) for your application.
1. If you are using third party applications, the vendor must supply you with the object files.
2. If you are building your own applications you need to first compile them without linking.
   C++ applications need to be modified before re-linking.

C Language applications

- To compile a C language application without linking, run the compiler with the -c option instead of the -o option. For example, to compile an object file for my_job:
  ```
  % cc -c my_job.c
  ```
- To re-link a C language object file use the supplied LSF replacement linker `ckpt_ld`. For example, to re-link an object file for an application called my_job:
  ```
  % ckpt_ld -o my_job my_job.o
  ```

Fortran applications

- To compile a Fortran application without linking, run the compiler with the -c option instead of the -o option. For example, to compile an object file for my_job:
  ```
  % f77 -c my_job.f
  ```
- To re-link a Fortran object file use the supplied LSF replacement linker `ckpt_ld_f`. For example, to re-link an object file for an application called my_job:
  ```
  % ckpt_ld_f -o my_job my_job.o
  ```

Troubleshooting user-level relinking

If an error is reported when using `ckpt_ld` to link your application with the checkpoint libraries:
1. Follow the troubleshooting steps to isolate the problem.
2. If you cannot resolve your errors, call Product Support.

Note: The `ckpt_ld` replacement linker is designed for C language applications, if your application was created using C++, you need to modify your files before re-linking.

Replacement linkers

The replacement linkers are shell scripts designed to use the standard compilers on your OS with the correct options to build a checkpointable executable.

The linkers do the following:
- Include the startup routine by replacing the module that calls main() with `ckpt_crt0.o`
- Include the checkpoint library by adding `libckpt.a`
- Force as much static linking as possible
Resolving relinking errors

To resolve linking errors, you need to step through the linking process performed by the linker. To do this, perform the following procedures:

1. View the linking script
2. Include the startup library
3. Include the checkpoint library
4. Force static linking

View the linking script

View the low-level linking script by running your linker in verbose mode. This will display the libraries called by your linker. Use this information to help determine which files need to be replaced.

Refer to the man page supplied with your compiler to determine the verbose mode switch. The following table lists the verbose mode switch for some operating systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Verbose Mode Switch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNOS/Solaris</td>
<td>-#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIX</td>
<td>-v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRIX</td>
<td>-show -non_shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX</td>
<td>-v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF1</td>
<td>-v -non_shared</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, running the Sparc C Compiler 3.0 with the verbose switch, -#, for my_job.o:

% cc -o -# my_job my_job.o
/usr/ccs/bin/ld /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crti.o
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crt1.o /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/__fstd.o
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/values-xt.o -o my_job my_job.o
-Y P, /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib:/usr/ccs/lib:/usr/lib -Qy -lc
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crtn.o

Include the startup library

Add the startup library:

Replace the library that calls main() with ckpt_crt0.o. To determine which library calls main(), run nm for all libraries listed in the low-level linking script. For example:

% nm /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crt1.o | grep -1 main

Replace /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crt1.o with /usr/share/lsf/lib/ckpt_crt0.o:

/usr/ccs/bin/ld /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crti.o
/usr/share/lsf/lib/ckpt_crt0.o /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/__fstd.o
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/values-xt.o -o my_job my_job.o -Y
P, /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib:/usr/ccs/lib:/usr/lib -Qy
-1c /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crtn.o

Include the checkpoint library

Add libckpt.a after language-specific libraries and before system-specific libraries. For example:
Force static linking

Force your application to link statically to as many libraries as possible. Refer to the documentation supplied with your compiler for more information about static linking. For example, on Solaris the `-Bstatic` and `-Bdynamic` compiler switches are used to force modules to statically link wherever possible:

```
/usr/ccs/bin/ld -Bstatic /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crti.o
/usr/share/lsf/lib/ckpt.crt0.o /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/__fstd.o
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/values-xt.o -o my_job my_job.o
/usr/share/lsf/lib/libckpt.a -Y P,/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib:
/usr/ccs/lib:/usr/lib -Qy -lc /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crtn.o
```

Relinking C++ applications

To use the replacement linker on C++ applications, the module that calls `main()` must be extracted from its library file and included in the linking script.

The following example Verilog application is written in C++ and is being relinked on Solaris. It reports an undefined symbol `main` in `libckpt.a`:

```
/usr/ccs/bin/ld /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/crti.o
/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/crt1.o /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/cg89/__fstd.o
/Y P,lxx/lib:/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib:/usr/ccs/lib:/usr/lib
-o verilog verilog.o verilog/lib/*.o lib/libcman.a
-L/usr/openwin/lib -lXt -X11 lib/libvoids.a
-Im -lgen lxx/lib/_main.o -lC -lC_mstubs -lsocket -lnt1
-lnt1 -w -c -ldl /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crtn.o
```

1. To determine which library contains `main()`, run `nm` for all libraries listed in the low-level linking script. For example:
   ```sh
   % nm lib/libvoids.a | grep main
   4 nm lib/libvoids.a | grep main
   2. This module must be extracted using:
   ```sh
   % ar x lib/libvoids.a main.o
   3. The `main.o` object file must be included in the re-linking script to generate a checkpointable executable:
   ```sh
   /usr/ccs/bin/ld /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/crti.o
   /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/crt1.o /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/cg89/__fstd.o
   /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib/values-xt.o
   -Y P,lxx/lib:/opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0.1/lib:/usr/ccs/lib:/usr/lib
   -o verilog main.o verilog.o verilog/lib/*.o lib/libcman.a
   -L/usr/openwin/lib -lXt -X11 lib/libvoids.a
   -Im -lgen lxx/lib/_main.o -lC -lC_mstubs -lsocket -lnt1
   -lnt1 -w -c -ldl /opt/SUNWspro/SC3.0/lib/crtn.o
   ```
About external scheduler plugins

The default scheduler plugin modules provided by LSF may not satisfy all the particular scheduling policies you need. You can use the LSF scheduler plugin API to customize existing scheduling policies or implement new ones that can operate with existing LSF scheduler plugin modules.

- Certain scheduling policies can be implemented based on the specific requirements of your site.
- Customized policies can be incorporated with other LSF features to provide seamless behavior. Your custom scheduling policy can influence, modify, or override LSF scheduling decisions.
- Your plugin can take advantage of the load and host information already maintained by LSF.
- The scheduler plugin architecture is fully external and modular; new scheduling policies can be prototyped and deployed without having to change the compiled code of LSF.

Sample plugin code

Sample code for an example external scheduler plugin, and information about writing, building, and configuring your own custom scheduler plugin is located in:

LSF_TOP/9.1.1/misc/examples/external_plugin/

Write an external scheduler plugin

Scheduling policies can be applied into two phases of a scheduling cycle: match phase and allocation phase.

Match/sort phase

In match phase, scheduler prepares candidate hosts for jobs. All jobs with the same resource requirements share the same candidate hosts. The plugin at this phase can decide which host is eligible for future consideration. If the host is not eligible for the job, it is removed from the candidate host list. At the same time, the plugin associates a pending reason with the removed host, which will be shown by the bjobs command.

Finally, the plugin can decide which candidate host should be considered first in future.

The plugin in this phase provides two functions:

- **Match()**: 

Doing filtering on candidate hosts

**Sort():**

Doing ordering on candidate hosts

### Input and output of match phase

The input/output of this phase are candHostGroupList and PendingReasonTable. Candidate hosts are divided into several groups. Jobs can only use hosts from one of candHostGroup in the candHostGroupList.

The plugin filters the candHostGroups in candHostGroupList, removes the ineligible hosts from the group, and sets the pending reason in the PendingReasonTable.

### Plugin Invocation

Since each plugin does match/sort based on certain resource requirements, it decides which host is qualified and which should be first based on certain kinds of resource requirements. The scheduler organizes the Match() and Sort() into the handler of each resource requirement.

After the handler is created, all that plugin needs to do is to register it to scheduler framework. Then it is the scheduler framework's responsibility to call each handler doing match and sort and handling each specific resource requirement.

When the plugin registers the handler, a resource criteria type is associated with the handler. The Criteria Type indicates which kind of resource requirement the handler is handling.

### Handler functions

Together with Match() and Sort(), there are other two handler functions:

**New()**

Gets the user-specific resource requirements string, parses it, creates the handler-specific data, and finally attaches the data to related resource requirement.

**Free()**

Frees the handler-specific data when not needed.

See sched_api.h for details.

---

### Implement match phase

See sch.mod.matchexample.c for details.

1. Define resource criteria type, handler-specific data, and user specific pending reason, as required.
2. Implement handler functions.
3. Implement initialization functions.

**Step 1.**
Define resource criteria type, handler-specific data, and user specific pending reason.
The criteria type indicates the kind of resource requirement the handler is handling. Usually, the external plugin handler only handles external resource requirement (string) which is specified through `bsub` command using the `@extsched` option.
In order to use `-extsched`, you must set LSF_ENABLE_EXTSCHEDULER=y in `lsf.conf`.
The `New()` function parses the external resource requirement string, and stores the parsed resource to handler-specific data.
Handler-specific data is a container used to store any data which is needed by the handler.
If the plugin needs to set a user specific pending reason, a pending reason ID needs to be defined. See `lsb_reason_set()` in `sched_api.h` for more information.

**Step 2.**
Implement handler functions: New(), Free(), Match(), and Sort().
1. **New():**
   a. Get external resource requirement message (`lsb_resreq_getextresreq()`).
   b. Find my message, and parse it.
   c. Create handler-specific data, and store parsing result in it.
   d. Create a key, (for example, just use external message as a key).
   e. Attach the handler-specific data (`lsb_resreq_setobject()`).
2. **Free():**
   Free whatever in handler-specific data.
3. **Match():** (handler-specific data is passed in)
   a. Go through all candidate host groups (`lsb_cand_getnextgroup()`)
   b. Look at candidate host in each group. If a host is not eligible, remove it from group and set pending reason (`lsb_cand_removehost()`, `lsb_reason_set()`).
4. **Sort():** handler-specific data is passed in.
   a. Go through all candidate host groups (`lsb_cand_getnextgroup()`).
   b. Sort the candidate hosts in the group.

**Step 3.**
1. Implement `sched_init()`.
   This function is the plugin initialization function, which is called when the plugin is loaded.
2. Create a handler, and register it to scheduler framework (`lsb_resreq_registerhandler()`).

**Allocation phase**
In allocation phase, the scheduler makes allocation decisions for each job. It assigns host slot, memory, and other resources to the job. It also checks if the allocation satisfies all constrains defined in configuration, such as queue slot limit, deadline for the job, etc.

Your plugin at this phase can modify allocation decisions made by another LSF module.
Limitations or allocation modifications

1. External plugin is only allowed to change the host slot distribution, i.e., reduce/increase the slot usage on certain host, add more hosts to the allocation. Other resource usage modification is not supported.
2. External plugin is not allowed to remove a host from an allocation.
3. External plugin cannot change reservation in an allocation.

Input and output of allocation phase

Input:
- job: current job you are making an allocation for
- candHostGroupList
- pendingReasonTable

Input/Output:
- alloc: LSF allocation decision is passed in, and plugin will modify it, and make its own allocation decision on top of it.

Invocation

At allocation phase, the plugin needs to provide a callback function, AllocatorFn(), which adjusts allocation decisions made by LSF. This function must be registered to the scheduler framework. The scheduler framework calls it after LSF makes a decision for the job.

In addition to AllocatorFn(), the plugin may also need to provide a New() function in the handler for the resource criteria type. If there is no such user-specific resource requirement, AllocatorFn() is applied to all jobs.

Allocation phase

See sch.mod.allocexample.c for details.

1. Optional.
   - Define criteria type for external resource requirements.
2. Optional.
   - Implement New() function in the handler for the resource criteria type.
3. Implement callback AllocatorFn():
   a. Check if the allocation has the type of SCH_MOD_DECISION_DISPATCH. If not, just return (lsb_alloc_type()).
   b. Optional. Get external message, and decide whether to continue (lsb_job_getextresreq()).
   c. Get current slot distribution in allocation and availability information for all candidate hosts (lsb_alloc_gethostslot()).
   d. Modify the allocation (lsb_alloc_modify()). Use lsb_alloc_modify() gradually, not for big changes, because lsb_alloc_modify() may return FALSE due to conflict with other scheduling policies, such as user slot limits on host.
   In sch.mod.allocexample.c, slots are adjusted in small steps.
4. Implement sched_init(). This function is the plugin initialization function, which is called when the plugin is loaded.
Building the external scheduler plugin

1. Set INCDIR and LIBDIR in the makefile to point to the appropriate directories for the LSF include files and libraries.
2. Create a Make.def for the platform on which you want to build the plugin. The Make.def should be located in the LSF_MISC directory at the same level of Make.misc.
   All Make.def templates for each platform are in config directory. For example, if you want run examples on Solaris, use following command to create
   Make.def:
   
   ln -s config/Make.def.sparc-sol Make.def
   You can also change the file, if necessary.
3. Run make in current directory.

Enabling and using the external scheduler plugin

Use sch.mod.matchexample.c as an example.
1. Copy schmod_matchexample.so to LSF_LIBDIR (defined in lsf.conf).
2. Configure the plugin in lsb.modules; add following line after all LSF modules:
   schmod_matchexample () ()
3. badmin mbdrestart
4. Use bsub to submit a job.
   If external message is needed, use the option -extsched. For example:
   
   bsub -n 2 -extsched "EXAMPLE_MATCH_OPTIONS=goedel" -R "type==any" sleep 1000
   
   In order to use -extsched, you must set LSF_ENABLE_EXTSCHEDULER=y in lsf.conf.
5. Use bjobs to look at external message, and customized pending reason.
   
   ./bjobs -lp
   Job <224>, User <yhu>, Project <default>, Status <PEND>, Queue <short>, Job Priority <500>, Command <sleep 1000>
   
   Thu Nov 29 15:08:05 2009: Submitted from host <goedel> with hold, CWD <$HOME/LSF4_1/utopia/lsbatch/cmd>, Requested Resources <type==any>;
   
   PENDING REASONS:
   Load information unavailable: pauli, varley, peano, bongo;
   Closed by LSF administrator: curie, togni;
   Customized pending reason number 20002: goedel;

   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

   SCHEDULING PARAMETERS:
   
   r15s r1m r15m ut pg io ls it tmp swp mem
   loadSched - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
   loadStop - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
   total_jobs mbd_size
   loadSched - -
   loadStop - -

   EXTERNAL MESSAGES:
   MSG_ID FROM POST_TIME MESSAGE ATTACHMENT
   0 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
   1 yhu Nov 29 15:08 EXAMPLE_MATCH_OPTIONS=goedel N

   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Scheduler API reference summary

See the following API man pages for details:

- AllocatorFn.3
- RsrcReqHandler_FreeFn.3
- RsrcReqHandler_MatchFn.3
- RsrcReqHandler_NewFn.3
- RsrcReqHandler_SortFn.3
- _RsrcReqHandlerType.3
- candHost.3
- candHostGroup.3
- hostSlot.3
- lsb_alloc_gethostslot.3
- lsb_alloc_modify.3
- lsb_alloc_registerallocator.3
- lsb_alloc_type.3
- lsb_cand_getavailslot.3
- lsb_cand_getnextgroup.3
- lsb_cand_removehost.3
- lsb_job_getaskedslot.3
- lsb_job_getextresreq.3
- lsb_job_getrsrcreqobject.3
- lsb_reason_set.3
- lsb_resreq_getextresreq.3
- lsb_resreq_registerhandler.3
- lsb_resreq_setobject.3

Debugging the external scheduling plugin

1. `mbschd.log.goedel` will show which plugins are successfully loaded. If loading fails, the error message is also logged.

2. Use debug tool to debug plugins, such as `gdb`, `dbx`, etc. Attach to `mbschd`, and set breakpoint in the functions of plugin.
Simple batch job

/******************************************************************************
 * LSBLIB -- Examples
 * lsb_submit()
 * Submit command as an lsbatch job using the simplest
 * version of lsb_submit()
 * Note: there is no error checking in this program.
 *******************************************************************************/
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
/* Use the header file lsbatch.h when writing programs that use the LSF API. */
#include "combine_arg.h"
/* To use the function "combine_arg" to combine arguments on
the command line include its header file "combine_arg.h". */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int 1;
    struct submit req;
    /* req holds the job specification. */
    memset(&req, 0, sizeof(req));
    /* initializes req to avoid core dump */
    struct submitReply reply;
    /* reply holds the result of submission. */
    lsb_init(argv[0]);
    /* Before using any batch library function, call lsb_init().
lsb_init() initializes the configuration environment. */
    /* Set up the job's specifications by initializing some of the
flags in lsb_submit(). */
    req.options = 0;
    req.options2 = 0;
    /* Set options and options2 to 0 to indicate that no options
are selected. options are used by lsb_submit() to indicate
modifications to the job submission action to be taken. */
    for (i = 0; i < LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS; i++)
        req.rLimits[i] = DEFAULT_RLIMIT;
    /* Initialize resource limits to default limits (no limit). */
    req.numProcessors = 1;
    req.maxNumProcessors = 1;
    /* Initialize the initial number and the maximum number of
processors needed by a (parallel) job. */
    req.beginTime = 0;
    /* To dispatch a job without delay assign 0 to beginTime. */
    req.termTime = 0;
    To have no terminating deadlines, assign 0 to termTime. */
    req.command = combine_arg(argc, argv);
    /* Initialize the command line by assigning combine_arg to command. */
    lsb_submit(&req, &reply);
    /* Call lsb_submit() to submit the job with specifications. */
    exit(0);
} /* main */
Batch job with error checking

/**********************************************************
* LSBLIB -- Examples
*
* lsb_submit() in the simplest way with error checking
**********************************************************/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "combine_arg.h"
/* To use the function "combine_arg" to combine arguments on the
 command line include its header file "combine_arg.h". */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i;
    struct submit req; /* job specifications */
    memset(&req, 0, sizeof(req)); /* initializes req */
    struct submitReply reply; /* results of job submission */
    int jobId; /* job ID of submitted job */

    /* Check the return value of lsb_init() to ensure that the
     initialization of LSBLIB is successful. */
    if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
        sb_perror("simbsub: lsb_init() failed");
        exit(-1);
    }
    /* Check if the input is in the correct format: "./simbsub COMMAND [ARGUMENTS]
    (simbsub is the name of this executable program). */
    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: simbsub command\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
    req.options = 0; /* Set options and options2 to 0 */
    req.options2 = 0; /* to indicate no options are selected */
    req.beginTime = 0; /* Set beginTime to 0 to dispatch job
     without delay */
    req.termTime = 0; /* Set termTime to 0 to indicate no
     terminating deadline */
    /* Set Resource limits to default */
    for (i = 0; i < LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS; i++)
        req.rLimits[i] = DEFAULT_RLIMIT;
    /*Initialize the initial number and maximum number of processors
     needed by a (parallel) job*/
    req.numProcessors = 1;
    req.maxNumProcessors = 1;
    req.command = combine_arg(argc,argv); /* Initialize
    printf("----------------------------------------------\n");
    jobId = lsb_submit(&req, &reply); /*submit the job
     with
     specifications */
    exit(0);
} /* main */

Batch Job with lsb_submit()

Use lsb_submit() to emulate the bsub command.
/**********************************************************
* LSBLIB -- Examples
*
* lsb_submit() usage that is equivalent to "bsub" command * with no options
**********************************************************/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```c
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "combine_arg.h"
/* To use the function "combine_arg" to combine arguments on the
   command line include its header file "combine_arg.h". */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{  
   int i;
   struct submit req; /* job specifications */
   memset(&req, 0, sizeof(req)); /* initializes req */
   struct submitReply reply; /* results of job submission */
   int jobid; /* job ID of submitted job */
   /* initialize LSBLIB and get the configuration environment */
   if (lsb_init(argv[0]) < 0) {
      lsb_perror("simbsub: lsb_init() failed");
      exit(-1);
   }
   /* check if input is in the right format: ".simbsub COMMAND ARGUMENTS" */
   if (argc < 2) {
      fprintf(stderr, "Usage: simbsub command\n");
      exit(-1);
   }
   /* In order to synchronize the job specification in lsb_submit( 
   ) to the default used by bsub, the following variables are defined.
   (By default, bsub runs the job in 1 processor with no resource limit.) */
   /*Resource limits are initialized to default limits (no limit).*/
   for (i = 0; i < LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS; i++)
      req.rLimits[i] = DEFAULT_RLIMIT;
   /* Initialize the initial number and maximum number of processors
   needed by a (parallel) job. */
   req.numProcessors = 1;
   req.maxNumProcessors = 1;
   req.options = 0; /* Set options and options2 to 0 */
   req.options2 = 0; /* Select no options is selected */
   req.beginTime = 0; /* Dispatch job without delay */
   req.termTime = 0; /* Use no terminating deadline */
   req.command = combine_arg(argc,argv); /* job command line */
   printf("-----------------------------------------------");
   jobId = lsb_submit(&req, &reply); /* submit the job with specifications */
   if (jobId < 0) /* if job submission fails, lsb_submit
   returns -1 */
      switch (lsberrno) { /* and sets lsberrno to indicate the error */
      case LSBE_QUEUE_USE:
      case LSBE_QUEUE_CLOSED:
         lsb_perror(reply.queue);  
         exit(-1);
      default:
         lsb_perror(NULL);
         exit(-1);
      }
   else
      exit(0);
} /* main */
```

**Batch job for a specific queue**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "combine_arg.h"
/* To use the function "combine_arg" to combine arguments on the 
   command line include its header file "combine_arg.h". */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
```
Supplementary files

/* combine_arg.h */
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
/* combine_arg.h */
char *combine_arg(int c, char **arg); /* combine the arguments on command line */
/* combine_arg.c */
/* combine the arguments on command line */
#include "combine_arg.h"
char *combine_arg(int c, char **arg) {
    int i, j=0;
    char *s;
    /* counts the number of characters in the arguments */
    for (i=1;i<c;i++)
        j+=strlen(arg[i])+1;
    /* paste the arguments */
    s = (char *)malloc(j*sizeof(char));
    memset (s, "\0", sizeof(s));
    strcat(s,arg[i]);
    for (i=2;i<c;i++)
    {
strcat(s," ");
strcat(s,arg[i]);
}
return s;

/* submit_cmd.h */
#include <lsf/lsbatch.h>
#include "combine_arg.h"
int submit_cmd(struct submit *req, struct submitReply *reply, int c, char **arg);
/* submit_cmd.c */

int submit_cmd(struct submit *req, struct submitReply *reply, int c, char **arg)
{
  int i;
  lsb_init(arg[0]);
  for (i = 0; i < LSF_RLIM_NLIMITS; i++)
    req->rLimits[i] = DEFAULT_RLIMIT;
  req->numProcessors = 1;
  req->maxNumProcessors = 1;
  req->options = 0;
  req->options2 = 0;
  req->command = combine_arg(c,arg);
  req->beginTime = 0;
  req->termTime = 0;
  return lsb_submit(req, reply);
}
Common LSF Functions

Job related functions

Deleting a job
To delete a job, send a KILL signal to the job by using `lsb_signaljob()` or use `lsb_deletejob()` to kill the job.

```c
int lsb_deletejob(jobId, times, options)
LS_LONG_INT jobId;
int times;
int options; Set to 0
```

`lsb_deletejob()` deletes the job after a specific number of runs. The variable times represents the number of runs.

Viewing job output
The output from an LSF job is normally not available until the job is finished. However, LSBLIB provides `lsb.peekjob()` to retrieve the name of a job file for the job specified by jobId.

To get the job output and job error files, append `.out` or `.err` to the end of the base job file name from `lsb.peekjob()`.

Only the job owner can use `lsb.peekjob()` to see job output.

```c
char *lsb.peekjob(jobId)
LS_LONG_INT jobId; Job ID
```

On success, the job file name is returned. On failure, it returns NULL and sets `lsberrno` to indicate the error.

The next call reuses the storage for the file name.

Moving jobs from one host to another
Use `lsb.mig()` to migrate a job from one host to another.

```c
int lsb.mig(mig, badHostIdx);
struct submig *mig; Job to be migrated
int *badHostIdx;
```

If the call fails, (`*askedHosts`)[`*badHostIdx`] is not a host known to the LSF system.

`lsf.batch.h` defines the `struct submig` to hold the details of the job to be migrated. It has the following fields:
struct submig {
    LS_LONG_INT jobId; Job ID to be migrated
    int options;
    int numAskedHosts; Number of hosts supplied for migration
    char **askedHosts; Array of pointers to the hosts
};

For the values of options, see the options field of struct submit used in lsb_submit() function call.

On success, lsb_mig() returns 0. On failure, it returns -1 and sets lsberrno to the usual error.

External job message and data exchange

lsb_postjobmsg() sends an external message or status to a job. It can also transfer an attached data file through a TCP connection. The posted messages and attached data files can be read from mbatchd by invoking lsb_readjobmsg().

int lsb_postjobmsg(jobExternalMsgReq, fileName)
struct jobExternalMsgReq *jobExternalMsgReq;
char *fileName; Data file to be attached
int lsb_readjobmsg(jobExternalMsgReq, jobExternalMsgReply)
struct jobExternalMsgReq *jobExternalMsgReq;
struct jobExternalMsgReply *jobExternalMsgReply;

Use struct jobExternalMsgReq as a parameter in both lsb_postjobmsg() and lsb_readjobmsg(). It contains all the details on the external message or status to be read or posted.

struct jobExternalMsgReq {
    int options; Indicated which operation to be performed
    #define EXT_MSG_POST 0x01 Post external message
    #define EXT_ATTA_POST 0x02 Post external data file
    #define EXT_MSG_READ 0x04 Read external message
    #define EXT_ATTA_READ 0x08 Read external data file
    #define EXT_MSG_REPLAY 0x10 Replay external message
    LS_LONG_INT jobId; Message of the job to be posted/read
    char *jobName; Name of the job if jobId is undefined (<=0)
    int msgIdx; Index in the list
    char *desc; Text description of the message
    int userId; Author of the message
    long dataSize; Size of the data file
    time_t postTime; Message sending time
};

The struct jobExternalMsgReply holds information on external message/status requested by the user. It is defined in lsbatch.h as follows:

struct jobExternalMsgReply {
    LS_LONG_INT jobId; Message of the job to be read
    int msgIdx; Index in the message list
    char *desc; Text description of the message
    int userId; Author of the message
    long dataSize; Size of the data file
    time_t postTime; Message sending time
    int dataStatus; Status of the attached data
    #define EXT_DATA_UNKNOWN 0 Data transferring of the message is processing
    #define EXT_DATA_NOEXIST 1 Message without data attached
    #define EXT_DATA_AVAIL 2 Data of the message is available
    #define EXT_DATA_UNAVAIL 3 Data of the message is corrupt
};
User and host related functions

"User information"

Information in host group or user group” on page 108

"Host partition in fairshare scheduling” on page 109

"Controlling hosts and daemons” on page 110

User information

Use lsb.users to:

• Configure user groups, hierarchical fairshare for users and user groups, and job
  slot limits for users and user groups.
• Configure account mappings in a MultiCluster environment.

LSBLIB provides the function lsb_userinfo() for getting information on LSF user
and user groups.

```c
struct userInfoEnt *lsb_userinfo(users, numUsers)
  char **users;  User names
  int *numUsers; Number of user names
```

To get information about all users, set *numUsers = 0; *numUsers is updated to the
actual number of users when lsb_userinfo() returns. To get information on the
invoker, set users = NULL and *numUsers = 1.

The function returns an array of userInfoEnt structure containing user information.
The structure is defined in lsbatch.h as followed:

```c
struct userInfoEnt {
  char *user;  Name of the user or user group
  float procJobLimit; Max number of started jobs on each processor
  int maxJobs; Max number of started or running jobs allowed
  int numStartJobs; Number of started jobs of the user/group
  int numJobs; Number of jobs the user/group submitted
  int numPEND; Number of pending jobs of the user/group
  int numRUN; Number of running jobs of the user/group
  int numSSUSP; Number of system-suspended jobs
  int numUSUSP; Number of user-suspended jobs
  int numRESERVE; Number of job slots reserved for pending jobs
};
```

lsb_userinfo() gets the following:

• The maximum number of job slots that a user can use simultaneously on any
  host
• The maximum number of job slots that a user can use simultaneously in the
  whole local LSF cluster
• The current number of job slots used by running and suspended jobs
• The current number of job slots reserved for pending jobs

The maximum number of job slots are defined in the lsb.users LSF configuration
file. The reserved user name default, also defined in lsb.users, matches users not
already listed in lsb.users who have no jobs started in the system.

On success, returns an array of userInfoEnt structures and sets *numUsers to the
number of userInfoEnt structures returned. The next call writes over the returned
array.
On failure, `lsbuserinfo()` returns NULL and sets `lsberrno` to indicate the error. If `lsberrno` is `LSBE_BAD_USER`, `(*users)[*numUsers]` is not a user known to the LSF system. Otherwise, if `*numUsers` is less than its original value, `*numUsers` is the actual number of users found.

Information in host group or user group

`lsb_hostgrpinfo()` and `lsb_usergrpinfo()` get membership of LSF host or user groups.

```c
struct groupInfoEnt *lsb_hostgrpinfo (groups, numGroups,
        options);
struct groupInfoEnt *lsb_usergrpinfo (groups, numGroups,
        options);
```

- `char **groups;` Array of group names
- `int *numGroups;` Number of group names
- `int options;`
- `struct groupInfoEnt {`
  - `char *group;` Group name
  - `char *memberList;` ASCII list of member names
  - `int numUserShares;` Number of users with shares
  - `struct userShares *userShares;` User shares representation
- `struct userShares {`
  - `char *user;` User name
  - `int shares;` Number of shares assigned to the user
- `};`
- `options` The bitwise inclusive OR of some of the following flags:

- USER_GRP
  - Get the information of user group.
- HOST_GRP
  - Get the information of host.
- GRP_RECURSIVE
  - Expand the group membership recursively. That is, if a member of a group is itself a group, give the names of its members recursively, rather than its name, which is the default.
- GRP_ALL
  - Get membership of all groups.
- GRP_SHARES
  - Display the information in the long format.

`lsb_hostgrpinfo()` gets LSF host group membership, `lsb_usergrpinfo()` gets LSF user group membership.

The `lsb.users` and `lsb.hosts` configuration files define LSF user and host groups, respectively.

On success, `lsb_hostgrpinfo()` and `lsb_usergrpinfo()` return an array of `groupInfoEnt` structures which hold the group name and the list of names of its members. If a member of a group is itself a group (i.e., a subgroup), then a slash (/) is appended to the name to indicate this. `*numGroups` is the number of `groupInfoEnt` structures returned.

On failure, `lsb_hostgrpinfo()` and `lsb_usergrpinfo()` returns NULL and sets `lsberrno` to indicate the error. If `lsberrno` is `LSBE_BAD_GROUP`,...
(`groups`)[`numGroups`] is not a group known to the LSF system. Otherwise, if `numGroups` is less than its original value, `numGroups` is the actual number of groups found.

**Host partition in fairshare scheduling**

To configure host partition fairshare, define a host partition in `lsb.hosts`. 

`lsb_hostpartinfo()` to gets the information on defined host partitions.

```c
struct hostPartInfoEnt *lsb_hostpartinfo (hostParts,
numHostParts)
```

- `char **hostParts;` Host partition names
- `int *numHostParts;` Number of host partition names

To get information on all host partitions, set `hostParts` to NULL; `numHostParts` is the actual number of host partitions when this `lsb_hostpartinfo()` returns.

The next call reuses the storage for the array of `hostPartInfoEnt` structures.

`lsb_hostpartinfo()` returns a struct `hostPartInfoEnt` describing the host partitions:

```c
struct hostPartInfoEnt {
    char hostPart[MAX_LSB_NAME_LEN]; Name of the host partition
    char *hostList; Names of hosts in the partition
    int numUsers; Number of users sharing the partition
    struct hostPartUserInfo *users; Description of user in the partition
};
```

The string variable `hostList` contains the names of the host in the partition and each of the names has a forward slash character (/) appended. (See `lsb_groupinfo(3)`.)

The struct `hostPartUserInfo` holds information on a specific user in the host partition.

```c
struct hostPartUserInfo {
    char user[MAX_LSB_NAME_LEN]; User Name
    int shares; Number of shares assigned to the user
    float priority; Priority of user to use the host partition
    int numStartJobs; Number of started jobs on host partition
    float histCpuTime; Normalized CPU time of finished jobs
    int numReserveJobs; Number of reserved job slots for pending jobs
    int runTime; Time unfinished jobs spend in RUN state
};
```

For priority, the bigger values represent higher priorities. Jobs belonging to the user or user group with the highest priority are considered first for dispatch when resources in the host partition are being contended for. In general, a user or user group with more shares, fewer `numStartJobs` and less `histCpuTime` has higher priority.

On success, returns an array of `hostPartInfoEnt` structures which hold information on the host partitions, and sets `numHostParts` to the number of `hostPartInfoEnt` structures.

On failure, `lsb_hostpartinfo()` returns NULL and sets `lsberrno` to indicate the error. If `lsberrno` is `LSBE_BAD_HPART`, (`hostParts`)[`numHostParts`] is not a host partition known to the LSF system. Otherwise, if `numHostParts` is less than its original value, `numHostParts` is the actual number of host partitions found.
Controlling hosts and daemons
The user can control the hosts and daemons through `lsb_hostcontrol()` and `lsb_reconfig()`.

`lsb_hostcontrol()` opens or closes a host and restarts or shuts down the slave batch daemon.

```c
int lsb_hostcontrol (struct hostCtrlReq *);
struct hostCtrlReq {
    char *host; Host to be controlled
    int opCode; Option for host control
    char *message; Message attached by the admin
};
```

If host is NULL, the local host is assumed.

`lsbatch.h` defines the opCode parameter containing the following control selection flags:

- **HOST_CLOSE**
  Closes the host so that no jobs can dispatched to it.

- **HOST_OPEN**
  Opens the host to accept jobs.

- **HOST_REBOOT**
  Restart the `sbatchd` on the host. The `sbatchd` will receive a request from the `mbatchd` and re-execute itself. This permits the `sbatchd` binary to be updated. This operation will fail if no `sbatchd` is running on the specified host.

- **HOST_SHUTDOWN**
  The `sbatchd` on the host will exit.

- **HOST_CLOSE_REMOTE**
  MultiCluster - Closes a leased host on the submission cluster

In order to use updated batch LSF configuration files, the user can use `lsb_reconfig()` to restart the master batch daemon, `mbatchd`.

```c
int lsb_reconfig (struct mbCtrlReq *);
struct mbCtrlReq {
    int opCode; Options for configuration
    char *name; Reserved for future use
    char *message; Message attached by the admin
};
```

The parameter opCode is defined in `lsbatch.h` and should be one of the following:

- **MBD_RESTART**
  Restarts a new `mbatchd`

- **MBD_RECONFIG**
  Reread the configuration files

- **MBD_CKCONFIG**
  Check validity of the `mbatchd` configuration files

`lsb_reconfig()` provides the following functionality to:

- Dynamically reconfigure an LSF batch system to pick up new configuration parameters
• Change to the job queue setup since system startup or the last reconfiguration
• Restart a new master batch daemon
• Check the validity of the configuration files.

On success, both `lsb_hostcontrol()` and `lsb_reconfig()`. On failure, they return -1 and set `lsberrno` to indicate the error.
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