Platform LSF
Version 9 Release 1.1

Installing on UNIX and Linux

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IBM
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Example installation directory structure
Plan your installation

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

Important:

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

- Choose LSF server hosts that are candidates to become the master host for the cluster, if you are installing a new host to be dynamically added to the cluster (for example, `LSF_MASTER_LIST="hosta hostb"`)
- Choose a cluster name (39 characters or less with no white spaces; for example, `LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster1"`)

- If you are planning to use AFS with MPICH-GM and have made any custom changes to your existing AFS or MPICH-GM `esub`, create a backup of these.
- If you are planning to run an unattended install, set `SILENT_INSTALL=Y` and `LSF_SILENT_INSTALL_TARLIST="ALL | Package_Name ..."` in the `install.config` file that comes with your install package. The silent install is a non-interactive installation without any input and output. Installation log files show output and error messages during the installation.
- If you are planning to run a quiet install, set `LSF_QUIET_INSTALL=Y` in the `install.config` file that comes with your install package. The quiet install shows all messages but does not prompt for confirmations.

EGO in the LSF cluster

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

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

Installation choices

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

- EGO control of `sbatch` and `res`
Prepare your systems for installation

- Ensure the installation file system on the file server host has enough disk space for all host types (approximately 300 MB per host type and 100 MB per JRE).
- Ensure top-level LSF installation directory (LSF_TOP=EGO_TOP) is accessible with the same path name from all hosts in the LSF cluster (e.g., /usr/share/1sf).
- Ensure the installation file system containing LSF_TOP (EGO_TOP) is writable by the user account that is running lsfinstall.
- Create user accounts for LSF administrators (for example: lsfadmin).
- Get the LSF entitlement file for the edition you are installing:
  - platform_lsf_std_entitlement.dat for LSF Standard Edition
  - platform_lsf_exp_entitlement.dat for LSF Express Edition
  - platform_lsf_adv_entitlement.dat for LSF Advanced Edition
- Use the appropriate LSF installer package:
  - ls9.1.1_lsfinstall_linux_x86_64.tar.Z for Linux x86_64 platforms. You need about 120 MB for ls9.1.1_lsfinstall_linux_x86_64.tar.Z.
  - ls9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z for all other platforms. You need about 1300 MB for ls9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z.
- Get the LSF installation script tar file lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z and extract it (e.g., # zcat lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z | tar xvf -)
- Get the LSF distribution tar files for all host types you need, and put them in the same directory as lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z (e.g., for Linux 2.6 kernel glibc version 2.3: ls9.1.1_linux2.6-glibc2.3-x86_64.tar.Z). Do not extract the distribution tar files.
- If you cannot install LSF for MacOS, obtain the JRE from the Apple support website or via software update and install the JRE on the MacOS first. The LSF installation program will then find the JRE in the $PATH.
- Get the LSF documentation tar file lsf9.1.1_documentation.tar.Z and put it in the same directory as lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z. Do not extract the tar file.

Integrating LDAP with LSF

To install LSF in an LDAP environment, check the following are satisfied:
- LSF admin is a defined user in LDAP.
- The OS is configured to use LDAP for authentication.
- LDAP admin grants privileges to the LSF installer user (usually root) to retrieve the user list from the LDAP server.

IBM Platform entitlement files

LSF uses entitlement files to determine which feature set to be enable or disable based on the edition of the product. The entitlement files are:
- LSF Standard Edition - platform_lsf_std_entitlement.dat
- LSF Express Edition - platform_lsf_exp_entitlement.dat
- LSF Advanced Edition - platform_lsf_adv_entitlement.dat

The entitlement file is installed as LSF_TOP/conf/lsf.entitlement.
You must download the entitlement file for the edition of the product you are running, and set `LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE` in `install.config` to the full path to the entitlement file you downloaded.

If you are installing LSF Express, you can later upgrade to LSF Standard Edition to take advantage of the additional functionality of LSF Standard Edition. Simply reinstall the cluster with the LSF Standard entitlement file (`platform_lsf_std_entitlement.dat`). You can also upgrade to LSF Advanced Edition to take advantage of even more functionality. Simply reinstall the cluster with the LSF Advanced entitlement file (`platform_lsf_adv_entitlement.dat`).

You can also manually upgrade from LSF Express Edition to Standard Edition or Advanced Edition. Get the LSF Standard entitlement configuration file `platform_lsf_std_entitlement.dat` or `platform_lsf_adv_entitlement.dat`, copy it to `LSF_TOP/conf/lsf.entitlement` and restart your cluster. The new entitlement configuration enables additional functionality, but you may need to change some of the default LSF Express configuration parameters to use the LSF Standard or Advanced features.

Once LSF is installed and running, run the `lsid` command to see which edition of LSF is enabled.
Install a new LSF cluster (lsfinstall)

1. Log on as root to the LSF installation file server.
   If you are not root, see [If you install LSF as a non-root user](#).
2. Change to `lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall/`.
3. Edit `.install.config` or `.slave.config` to specify the installation variables you want.
   Uncomment the options you want in the template file, and replace the example values with your own settings.

   **Tip:**

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

4. Run `lsfstartup` to start the cluster. `lsfstartup` will use RSH to connect to all nodes in the cluster and start LSF. If RSH is not configured in your environment, you can configure `lsfstartup` to use SSH by adding the following line to your `lsf.conf`:

   ```
   LSF_RSH=ssh
   ```

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

1. Optional. Run `hostsetup` to set up LSF hosts.
   a. Log on to each LSF server host as root. Start with the LSF master host. If you are not root, you can continue with host setup, but by default, only root can start the LSF daemons.
   b. Run `hostsetup` on each LSF server host. For example, to use the LSF cluster installed in `/usr/share/lsf` and configure LSF daemons to start automatically:
      
      ```
      # cd /usr/share/lsf/9.1.1/install
      # ./hostsetup --top="/usr/share/lsf" --boot="y"
      ```
      For complete `hostsetup` usage, enter `hostsetup -h`.

2. Log on to the LSF master host as root, and set your LSF environment:
   - For `csh` or `tcsh`: `% source LSF_TOP/conf/cshrc.lsf`
   - For `sh`, `ksh`, or `bash`: `LSF_TOP/conf/profile.lsf`

3. Optional. Enable LSF for users.
   Ensure all users include `LSF_TOP/conf/cshrc.lsf` or `LSF_TOP/conf/profile.lsf` in their `.cshrc` or `.profile`.

4. Run `lsfstartup` to start the cluster.

5. Test your cluster by running some basic LSF commands (e.g., `lsid`, `lshosts`, `bhosts`).
If you install LSF as a non-root user

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

- Single-user: Your user account must be primary LSF administrator. This account will be able to start LSF daemons, but it is the only user account that can submit jobs to the cluster. To display load information this user account must also be able to read the system kernel information, such as /dev/kmem.

- Multi-user: By default, only root can start the LSF daemons. Any user can submit jobs to your cluster. To make the cluster available to other users, you must manually change the ownership and setuid bit for lsadmin and badmin to root, and the file permission mode to -rwsr-xr-x (4755) so that the user ID bit for the owner is setuid.

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

```bash
# chown root lsadmin badmin eauth swtbl_api ntbl_api
# chmod 4755 lsadmin badmin eauth swtbl_api ntbl_api
```

Running IBM POE jobs in LSF

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

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

```bash
# chown root swtbl_api ntbl_api
# chmod 4755 swtbl_api ntbl_api
# chmod 4755 swtbl_api ntbl_api
```
Add hosts

Set up hosts to join the cluster.

Note:

You must run `hostsetup` on HP-UX hosts and Linux QsNet hosts. Running `hostsetup` is optional on all other systems.

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

2. `# hostsetup --top="/usr/share/lsf" --silent`
   This is the silent installation option which does not display any output messages.

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

- For HP-UX pset hosts, `hostsetup` adds the pset Boolean resource to the HOSTS section of `lsf.cluster.cluster_name` for each pset host.
- For Linux QsNet hosts, `hostsetup`:
  - Configures `lsf.cluster.cluster_name` to assign the Boolean resource `rms` defined in `lsf.shared` to all LSF hosts that run on an RMS partition.
  - Creates a table named `lsfrids` in the RMS database. This table is used internally by LSF.

"Optional LSF HPC features configuration” on page 14

Running host setup remotely (rhostsetup)

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

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

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

`rhostsetup` uses either `ssh` or `rsh`. It is included in the installation script tar file `lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z` and is located in the `lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall` directory created when you uncompress and extract installation script tar file.

After installation, `rhostsetup` is located in `LSF_TOP/9.1.1/install/`.

Run the `rhostsetup` script.

For example:
Optional LSF HPC features configuration

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

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

- **LSB_RLA_WORKDIR=directory** parameter, where directory is the location of the status files for RLA. Allows RLA to recover its original state when it restarts. When RLA first starts, it creates the directory defined by LSB_RLA_WORKDIR if it does not exist, then creates subdirectories for each host.
  You should avoid using /tmp or any other directory that is automatically cleaned up by the system. Unless your installation has restrictions on the LSB_SHAREDIR directory, you should use the default:
  LSB_SHAREDIR/cluster_name/rla_workdir
  On IRIX or TRIX, you should not use a CXFS file system for LSB_RLA_WORKDIR.

- On Linux hosts running HP MPI, set the full path to the HP vendor MPI library libmpirm.so.
  LSF_VPLUGIN=/opt/hpmpi/lib/linux_ia32/libmpirm.so

- **LSB_RLA_UPDATE=time_seconds**
  Specifies how often the LSF scheduler refreshes information from RLA.
  Default: 600 seconds

- **LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST="host_name ..."**
  On Linux/QsNet hosts, the LSF scheduler can contact the RLA running on any host for RMS allocation requests. LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST defines a list of hosts to restrict which RLAs the LSF scheduler contacts.
  If LSB_RLA_HOST_LIST is configured, you must list at least one host per RMS partition for the RMS partition to be considered for job scheduling.
  Listed hosts must be defined in lsf.cluster.cluster_name.

- **LSB_RLA_UPDATE=seconds**
  On Linux/QsNet hosts, specifies how often RLA should refresh its RMS information map.
  Default: 600 seconds

- **LSB_RMSACCT_DELAY=time_seconds**
  If set on Linux/QsNet hosts, RES waits the specified number of seconds before exiting to allow LSF and RMS job statistics to synchronize.
  If LSB_RMSACCT_DELAY=0, RES waits forever until the database is up to date.

- **LSB_RMS_MAXNUMNODES=integer**
  Maximum number of nodes in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the nodes argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:
  - `--extsched` option of `bsub`
  - DEFAULT_EXTsched and MANDATORY_EXTsched in lsb.queues
  Default: 1024

- **LSB_RMS_MAXNUMRAILS=integer**
Maximum number of rails in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the rails argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:
- `-extsched` option of `bsub`
- `DEFAULT_EXTSCHED` and `MANDATORY_EXTSCHED` in `lsb.queues`
  Default: 32

• `LSB_RMS_MAXPTILE=integer`
  Maximum number of CPUs per node in a Linux/QsNet system. Specifies a maximum value for the RMS[ptile] argument to the topology scheduler options specified in:
  - `-extsched` option of `bsub`
  - `DEFAULT_EXTSCHED` and `MANDATORY_EXTSCHED` in `lsb.queues`
  Default: 32
install.config

About install.config

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

Template location

A template install.config is included in the installation script tar file `lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall.tar.Z` and is located in the `lsf9.1.1_lsfinstall` directory created when you uncompress and extract installation script tar file. Edit the file and uncomment the options you want in the template file. Replace the example values with your own settings to specify the options for your new installation.

Important:

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

After installation, the install.config containing the options you specified is located in `LSF_TOP/9.1.1/install/`.

Format

Each entry in install.config has the form:

`NAME="STRING1 STRING2 ..."`

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

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

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

Parameters

- EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL
- ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS
- ENABLE_EGO
- ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG
- EP_BACKUP
- SILENT_INSTALL
- LSF_SILENT_INSTALL_TARLIST
- LSF_ADD_SERVERS
- LSF_ADD_CLIENTS
- LSF_ADMINS
- LSF_CLUSTER_NAME
• LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME
• LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE
• LSF_MASTER_LIST
• LSF_QUIET_INST
• LSF_TARDIR
• LSF_TOP
• PATCH_BACKUP_DIR
• PATCH_HISTORY_DIR

**EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL**

**Syntax**

EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL="Y" | "N"

**Description**

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

**Note:**

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

**Example**

EGO_DAEMON_CONTROL="N"

**Default**

N (res and sbatchd are started manually)

**ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS**

**Syntax**

ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS="Y" | "N"

**Description**

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

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

**Example**

ENABLE_DYNAMIC_HOSTS="N"
**ENABLE_EGO**

**Syntax**

ENABLE_EGO="Y" | "N"

**Description**

Enables EGO functionality in the LSF cluster.

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

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

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

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

**Default**

N (EGO is disabled in the LSF cluster)

---

**ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG**

**Syntax**

ENABLE_HPC_CONFIG="Y" | "N"

**Description**

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

**Default**

N (HPC features are disabled.)

---

**EP_BACKUP**

**Syntax**

EP_BACKUP="Y" | "N"

**Description**

Enables backup and rollback for enhancement packs. Set the value to "N" to disable backups when installing enhancement packs (you will not be able to roll back to the previous patch level after installing an EP, but you will still be able to roll back any fixes installed on the new EP).
You may disable backups to speed up install time, to save disk space, or because you have your own methods to back up the cluster.

**Default**

Y (backup and rollback are fully enabled)

**SILENT_INSTALL**

**Syntax**

SILENT_INSTALL="Y" | "N"

**Description**

Enabling the silent installation (setting this parameter to Y) means you want to do the silent installation and accept the license agreement.

**Default**

N

**LSF_SILENT_INSTALL_TARLIST**

**Syntax**

LSF_SILENT_INSTALL_TARLIST="ALL" | "Package_Name ...

**Description**

A string which contains all LSF package names to be installed. This name list only applies to the silent install mode. Supports keywords ?all?, ?ALL? and ?All? which can install all packages in LSF_TARDIR.

**Default**

None

**LSF_ADD_SERVERS**

**Syntax**

LSF_ADD_SERVERS="host_name [ host_name..."

**Description**

List of additional LSF server hosts.

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

- Host names separated by spaces
- Name of a file containing a list of host names, one host per line.
Valid Values
Any valid LSF host name.

Example 1
List of host names:
LSF_ADD_SERVERS="hosta hostb hostc hostd"

Example 2
Host list file:
LSF_ADD_SERVERS=:lsf_server_hosts

The file lsf_server_hosts contains a list of hosts:
hosta
hostb
hostc
hostd

Default
Only hosts in LSF_MASTER_LIST are LSF servers.

LSF_ADD_CLIENTS
Syntax
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS="host_name [ host_name...]"

Description
List of LSF client-only hosts.

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

Valid Values
Any valid LSF host name.

Example 1
List of host names:
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS="hoste hostf"

Example 2
Host list file:
LSF_ADD_CLIENTS=:lsf_client_hosts

The file lsf_client_hosts contains a list of hosts:
hoste
hostf
LSF_ADMINS

Syntax

LSF_ADMINS="user_name [ user_name ... ]"

Description

Required. List of LSF administrators.

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

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

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

CAUTION:

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

Valid Values

Existing user accounts

Example

LSF_ADMINS="lsfadmin user1 user2"

Default

None—required variable

LSF_CLUSTER_NAME

Syntax

LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster_name"

Description

Required. The name of the LSF cluster.

Example

LSF_CLUSTER_NAME="cluster1"
Valid Values

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

Important:

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

Default

None—required variable

**LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME**

*Syntax*

```bash
LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME=seconds
```

*Description*

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

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

*Recommended value*

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

*Example*

```bash
LSF_DYNAMIC_HOST_WAIT_TIME=60
```

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

Default

Slave LIM waits forever

**LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE**

*Syntax*

```bash
LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE=path
```

*Description*

Full path to the LSF entitlement file. LSF uses the entitlement to determine which feature set to be enable or disable based on the edition of the product. The entitlement file for LSF Standard Edition is `platform_lsf_std_entitlement.dat`. 
For LSF Express Edition, the file is `platform_lsf_exp_entitlement.dat`. The entitlement file is installed as `LSF_TOP/conf/lsf.entitlement`.

You must download the entitlement file for the edition of the product you are running, and set `LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE` to the full path to the entitlement file you downloaded.

Once LSF is installed and running, run the `lsid` command to see which edition of LSF is enabled.

**Example**

```
LSF_ENTITLEMENT_FILE=/usr/share/lsf_distrib/lsf.entitlement
```

**Default**

None — required variable

**LSF_MASTER_LIST**

**Syntax**

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

**Description**

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

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

During upgrade, specify the existing value.

**Valid Values**

LSF server host names

**Example**

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

**Default**

None — required variable

**LSF_QUIET_INST**

**Syntax**

```
LSF_QUIET_INST="Y" | "N"
```

**Description**

Enables quiet installation.

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

LSF_QUIET_INST="y"

**Default**

N (installer displays messages during installation)

**LSF_TARDIR**

**Syntax**

LSF_TARDIR="/path"

**Description**

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

**Example**

LSF_TARDIR="/usr/share/lsf_distrib"

**Default**

The parent directory of the current working directory. For example, if `lsfinstall` is running under `/usr/share/lsf_distrib/lsf_lsfinstall` the LSF_TARDIR default value is `/usr/share/lsf_distrib`.

**LSF_TOP**

**Syntax**

LSF_TOP="/path"

**Description**

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

**Valid Value**

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

**Example**

LSF_TOP="/usr/share/lsf"

**Default**

None—required variable

**PATCH_BACKUP_DIR**

**Syntax**

PATCH_BACKUP_DIR="/path"
Description

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

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

If the directory already exists, it must be writable by the cluster administrator (lsfadmin).

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

Example

PATCH_BACKUP_DIR="/usr/share/lsf/patch/backup"

Default

LSF_TOP/patch/backup

PATCH_HISTORY_DIR

Syntax

PATCH_HISTORY_DIR="/path"

Description

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

It cannot be the root directory (/). If the directory already exists, it must be writable by lsfadmin.

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

Example

PATCH_BACKUP_DIR="/usr/share/lsf/patch"

Default

LSF_TOP/patch
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