# Tsinghua 2018 Deep Learning Summer School Cluster Basic Use Guide

You will learn basic skills about cluster use by running MNIST classifier on TensorFlow.

Specifically, you will learn how to

- 1. log in cluster using **ssh**.
- 2. use vim to edit file.
- 3. or, edit locally and using sftp to download and upload files.
- 4. or, edit using jupyter notebook.
- 5. run **python** (TensorFlow) code using GPU.
- 6. monitor TensorFlow running using TensorBoard.

We are not going to explain every command we use, if you don't know what it's used for, Google it.

## 1 Preparation

Everyone will get something like

IP	166.111.69.245
ssh port	22001
jupyter port	23001
tensorboard port	24001
username	test
password	111111

they are the key to access the cluster and finish your tasks through this summer school.

We will use the above one as an example through this guide.

# 2 Login

### 2.1 Mac and Linux User

The first step to use the cluster is to log in. **ssh** is a method to access cluster remotely, which needs IP and ssh port of the cluster, your username and password.

ssh command basic usage like this:

ssh -p PORT USERNAME@IP

We got that the cluster IP is 166.111.69.245, ssh port is 22001, username is test and password is 111111. You can log in using (Here we use Linux as an example. Mac is similar.)

```
ssh -p 22001 test@166.111.69.245
```

And ssh will let you enter password like fig 1.

```
xl@gorgon0:~$ ssh -p 22001 test@166.111.69.245
Warning: Permanently added '[166.111.69.245]:22001' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
test@166.111.69.245's password: [
```

Figure 1: Enter password when using ssh to log in.

Then, enter password 111111, you will see message like fig 2.

```
xl@gorgon0:-$ ssh -p 22001 test@166.111.69.245
test@166.111.69.245's password:
Last login: Fri Jul 20 10:16:58 2018 from 172.17.0.1
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
test@test:-$
```

Figure 2: Log in successfully.

### 2.2 Windows User

We recommend to use **Xshell** as **ssh** client and **Xftp** as **ftp/sftp** client (we will review it later).

Download Xshell6 from https://www.netsarang.com/products/main.html, home and school use is free, so is Xftp6.

Install and open it, you will see a window like fig 3.

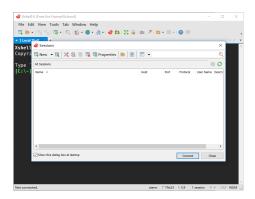


Figure 3: Xshell

Remember that the cluster IP is 166.111.69.245, ssh port is 22001, username is *test* and password is 111111. You can *new* a new session like fig 4.

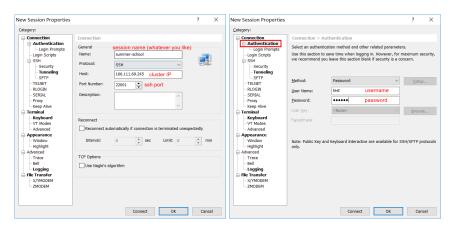


Figure 4: New session.

# 3 Change Your Password

For safety, we give everyone a unique and not-easy-to-remember password. Change password is necessary.

Using

#### passwd

command and follow the instructions.

Change it now and remember your new password and remember to modify your **Xshell** cnfiguration (for **Xshell** user).

## 4 What is the MNIST Classification Task?

You will learn it in class, you don't need to care about it now. : )

The solution to the task is written in python using TensorFlow as its backend, and we will try to run it on our cluster in the following sections.

Our cluster has installed python3, python2, each with TensorFlow latest. So you don't need to worry about installing them.

But, we still provide you the permission for you to be *root* (Google **sudo** command), which means you can do anything with the machine assigned to you, including installing any software.

## 5 Get the Code

For the sake of simplicity, we use TensorFlow official example. Using

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/
   master/tensorflow/examples/tutorials/mnist/mnist_deep.py
to download code.
```

#### 5.1 vim

You can view and edit it using vim command.

```
vim mnist_deep.py
```

You will see your screen like fig 5 (left one).

Figure 5: vim and how to quit it.

We won't teach you how to use **vim**, you can Google its usage. Here, we want to tell you how to quit it. (It's very important!)

Type *Esc* twice, then type :q, and then type *enter*, like fig 5 (right one).

## **5.2** sftp

You may feel uncomfortable with **vim**, especially when it's the first time you use it. (I won't tell you I still feel uncomfortable even after using it for years.)

Fortunately, we can download the file to local machine, edit and then upload it.

### 5.2.1 Mac and Linux user

Use sftp command, see fig 6.

```
sftp -oPort=PORT USERNAME@IP
```

An example,

sftp -oPort=22001 test@166.111.69.245

```
[xl@Silicon ~]$ sftp -oPort=22001 test@166.111.69.245
Connecting to 166.111.69.245...
test@166.111.69.245's password:
sftp>
```

Figure 6: sftp

Type help to find usage.

But, we recommend you to use a **sftp** client such as FileZilla.

### 5.2.2 Windows User

If you use **Xshell**, remember to download **Xftp**. If so, click a button like fig 7.

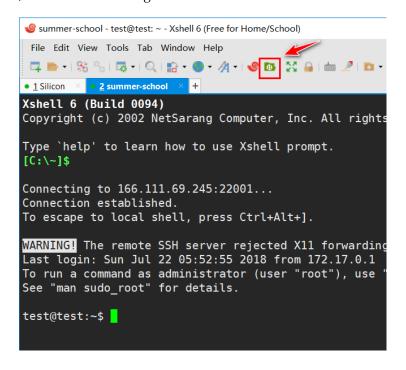


Figure 7: Open Xftp in Xshell.

It will open **Xftp** and connect automatically.

## 5.3 jupyter notebook

Another way to view and edit the python code is to use **jupyter** notebook. We have **jupyter** installed already too.

Open jupyter using

```
jupyter notebook --ip=0.0.0.0
```

Attention: DO NOT change the default port of **jupyter** notebook. You will see message like fig 8.

```
test@test:~$ jupyter notebook --ip=0.0.0.0
Serving notebooks from local directory: /home/test
The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
http://(test or 127.0.0.1):8888/?token=836454a008a
c3696f27faf90989a0c454af60eaf70c3f1da
Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down al
kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[W 06:12:18.119 NotebookApp] No web browser found: could not locate runnable br
owser.
[C 06:12:18.120 NotebookApp]
Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
to login with a token:
http://(test or 127.0.0.1):8888/?token=836454a008ac3696f27faf90989a0c45
4af60eaf70c3f1da
```

Figure 8: Run jupyter notebook.

Copy the last line

```
http://(test or 127.0.0.1):8888/?token=836454
a008ac3696f27faf90989a0c454af60eaf70c3f1da
```

and replace (test or 127.0.0.1) to the cluster's IP 166.111.69.245, and 8888 to jupyter port 23001.

```
http://166.111.69.245:23001/?token=836454
a008ac3696f27faf90989a0c454af60eaf70c3f1da
```

Open it in browser on your **local** machine, you will see page like fig 9.

## 6 Run!

First, we need to download dataset

```
mkdir data
cd data
wget http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-images-idx3-ubyte.
    gz
wget http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.
    gz
```



Figure 9: jupyter notebook.

```
wget http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
wget http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
cd ...
then, run the code
```

python3 mnist\_deep.py --data\_dir=./data

or
python3 mnist\_deep.py --data\_dir=./data

You will see something like fig 10.

Find one line beginning with Saving graph to: like the one in the first red box of fig 10. Copy its directory.

And we can run TensorBoard using (Remember to replace the logdir using yours.)

```
tensorboard --logdir=/tmp/tmpbfchdbah
```

Open http://(cluster's IP):(tensorbaord port) (http://166.111.69. 245:24001 in our example) in browser on your **local** machine.

```
Reselect:-5 python3 mist_deep.py.130? read_data_sets (from tensorflow.contrib.learm.python.learm.datasets.mmist) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Resel use alternatives such as official/mmist/dataset.py from tensorflow/contrib/learm/python/learm/datasets/mmist.py:260: maybe_download (from tensorflow.contrib.learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_learm.python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_python_p
```

Figure 10: Running.

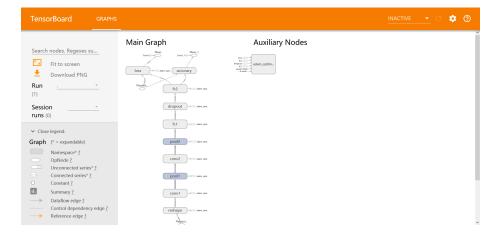


Figure 11: TensorBoard