

# Cloud in a Coffee Break

## Getting started with SURF Research Cloud Demo

### Workshop context:

Coding Café @ Built Environment

September session

Instructor: Özgün Balaban

[becodingcafe.com](http://becodingcafe.com)

parts of the content is adapted from Data Carpentries content:  
<https://datacarpentry.github.io/cloud-genomics/>

## Do you still code the old way?

Join us at BE Coding Café every month to transform from old habits to new techniques.

### This month's session

Cloud in a Coffee Break:

Getting started with SURF Research Cloud Demo

- Get shell access to the cloud
- Move your code & data
- Run your research code
- Live demo on SURF Research Cloud

8 October 2025  
Wednesday

15:00 - 16:30  
Vertigo 9.06



### About BE Coding Café

- Learn new tools/methods in a hands-on setting
- Get help with scripts, data, or software
- Share tips and open science practices
- Co-work, debug and explore ideas
- Talk code over coffee and snacks



# What is Coding Café?

Originating in places like Netherlands eScience Center, Programming Cafés are low-threshold, peer-driven sessions where researchers:

-  Present a short demo of a programming method or tool
-  Ask or offer help with code or workflows
- Create networking between people working on same issues / software
- Co-work informally, with coffee or pizza
- Focus on community over curriculum

# Session Goals

- Understand what “cloud computing” means in research.
- Learn when and why to use it.
- Experience remote access concepts (SSH, workspaces).
- **SURF Research Cloud.**

# Outline

1. Why Cloud Computing
2. Logging into the Cloud
3. Verifying Your Setup
4. Choosing a Platform
5. Mapping to SURF Research Cloud
6. Wrap-up and Reflection

# Why Cloud Computing?

- Big data needs **more RAM / CPU / storage** than laptops provide.
- Cloud = **on-demand remote compute**.
- Pay for what you use, no hardware purchase.

# When Do You Need the Cloud?

- Your local system runs out of memory or storage.
- Analyses take hours/days to complete.
- You need specific software that's hard to install locally.
- You want reproducible or travel-friendly environments.

# Advantages

Benefit	Description
<b>Scalability</b>	Use 1 to 64 cores instantly
<b>Flexibility</b>	Install anything you need
<b>Accessibility</b>	SSH from any device
<b>Reproducibility</b>	Snapshot entire environments

# Disadvantages / Trade-offs

- Upload/download times for big data.
- Costs accumulate while instance is running.
- Less institutional IT support.
- Risk of “orphaned” instances left running.

# Which Cloud for my data?

## ◆ Public Clouds

- **AWS** – largest ecosystem; broadest range of services (EC2, S3, SageMaker).
- **Google Cloud Platform (GCP)** – strong in analytics & AI (BigQuery, Vertex AI).
- **Microsoft Azure** – popular in enterprise and universities; integrates with Office 365 & AD.
- **SURF Research Cloud (SRC)** – privacy-compliant, SRAM-based access, community pricing.

# Other Compute Options

Type	Description	Ideal For
<b>HPC / Cluster Computing</b>	Dedicated high-performance nodes managed by schedulers (Slurm, PBS).	Simulation, modeling, long batch jobs.
<b>PaaS (Platform-as-a-Service)</b>	Managed runtime environments (JupyterHub, Databricks, Azure ML).	Collaborative analysis, data science.
<b>SaaS (Software-as-a-Service)</b>	Fully hosted applications (Zenodo, Overleaf, ArcGIS Online).	Sharing, publication, specific workflows.
<b>Hybrid / On-Prem + Cloud</b>	Combine institutional servers + cloud bursts.	Sensitive data, cost control.

# What to use at TU Eindhoven

<https://openpar.pages.tue.nl/solution-searcher/index.html#categories>

# Determining the right resources

## CPU (vCPUs)

- Start small (1-2 vCPUs), scale when needed
- Parallel? Use multi-core or multi-process
- Non-parallel? Extra cores won't help

## RAM (Memory)

- Dataset + working copies must fit in RAM
- If swapping occurs, add RAM or chunk data
- Typical: 4-8 GB (light), 16-32 GB (data wrangling),  
64 GB+ (ML / big joins)

## OS & Packages

- Pick OS your toolchain supports (Ubuntu LTS is a safe default)
- Prefer containers to pin dependencies
- Record environment (Dockerfile / environment.yml)

## Storage (Capacity & I/O)

- Capacity: dataset + intermediates + 30% headroom
- I/O: SSD/local NVMe for temp scratch; network storage for sharing
- Watch egress time for large transfers

# Key Lesson

**You pay for running resources – not for finished jobs.**

Always shut down or stop your workspace when done.

# SURF Research Cloud Demo

 **Topic Suggestion:** Working in the shell.

# Logging Onto the Cloud

## Concepts:

- A *remote instance* = virtual computer in the cloud.
- You access it via **SSH** (Secure Shell).
- Uses key-pair authentication or passwords.

# Hello

 **Topic Suggestion:** Your workspace was created successfully.