

INTRO TO LINUX SERVER & CCR

SESSION 02

By: Ningji Wei

October 15, 2018



About Last Session

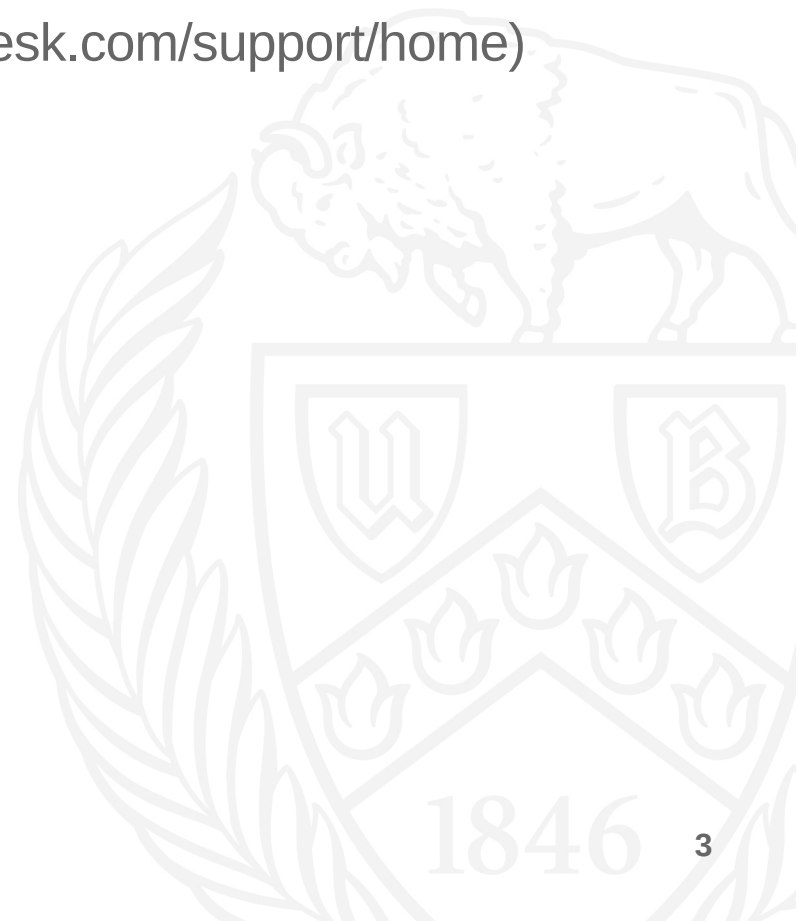
Note1 : first time login CCR, you need to reset your password in
CCR Identity Management Portal



About Last Session

Note1 : first time login CCR, you need to reset your password in
CCR Identity Management Portal

Note2 : CCR Help Center (<https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/home>)



About Last Session

Note1 : first time login CCR, you need to reset your password in CCR Identity Management Portal

Note2 : CCR Help Center (<https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/home>)

Note3 : Video of session 1 has been uploaded in YouTube



About Last Session

Note1 : first time login CCR, you need to reset your password in
CCR Identity Management Portal

Note2 : CCR Help Center (<https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/home>)

Note3 : Video of session 1 has been uploaded in YouTube
Search: Linux Server CCR



Course Checklist



Course Checklist

Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR



Course Checklist

Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR

Advanced Tools:

more convenient and efficient



Course Checklist

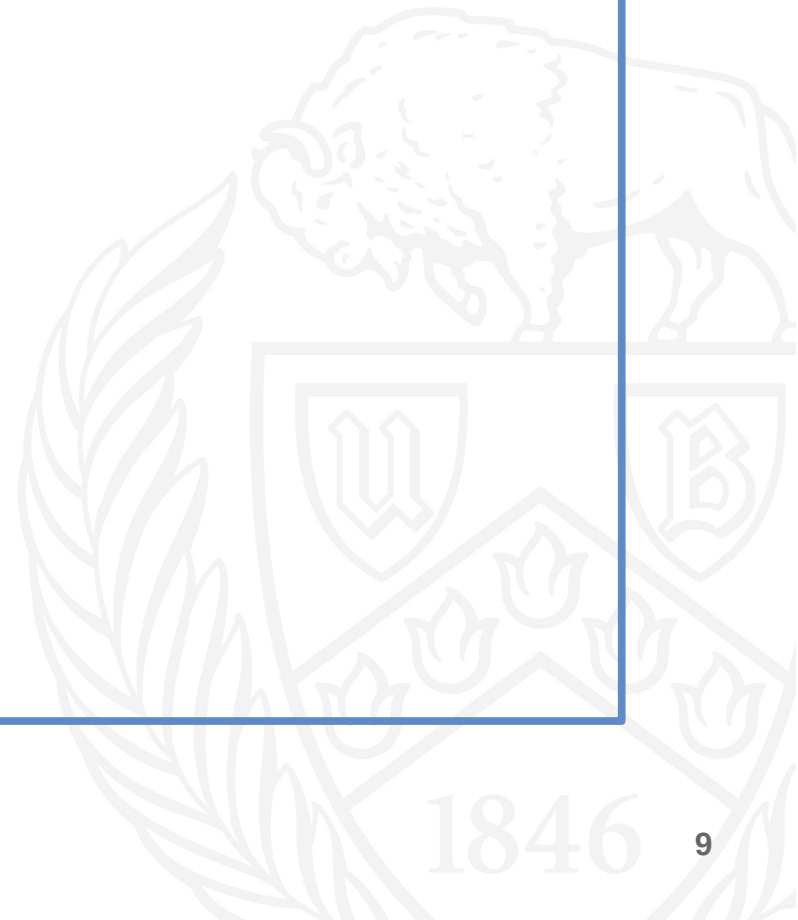
Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR

- ☐ Connect to CCR
- ☐ Filesystem Operations
- ☐ CCR Operations
- ☐ File Transfer

Advanced Tools:

more convenient and efficient



Course Checklist

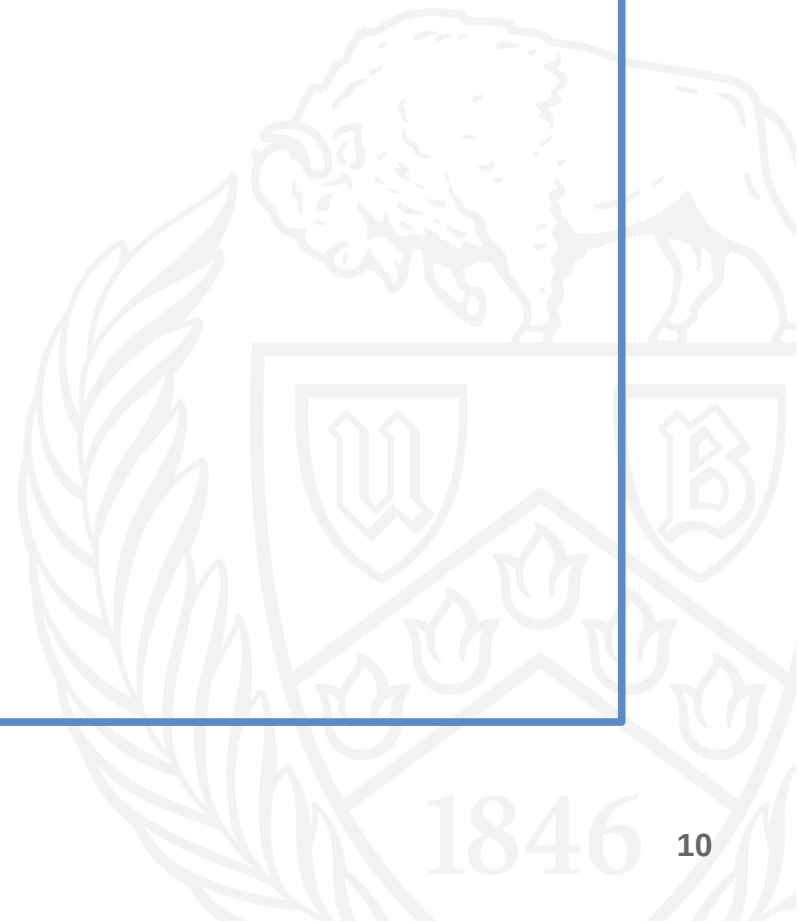
Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR

- ☒ Connect to CCR
- ☐ Filesystem Operations
- ☐ CCR Operations
- ☐ File Transfer

Advanced Tools:

more convenient and efficient



Course Checklist

Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR

- ☒ Connect to CCR
- ☐ Filesystem Operations
- ☐ CCR Operations
- ☐ File Transfer

Advanced Tools:

more convenient and efficient

not now ...

Contents:

1. Introduction to Linux Server & CCR
2. Linux Basics (Commands & Tricks)
3. Run Jobs in CCR
4. SSH & Git
5. Tmux (Multitasking)
6. Vim (Universal IDE)



Basic Linux Commands Recap



Basic Linux Commands Recap

Usage	Command
Change directory	\$ cd PATH
List contents	\$ ls PATH
Print	\$ echo STRING
Create file	\$ touch FILE
Create folder	\$ mkdir FOLDER
Remove file/folder	\$ rm [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Move file/folder	\$ mv [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Copy file/folder	\$ cp [-r] FILE/FOLDER



Basic Linux Commands Recap

Usage	Command
Change directory	\$ cd PATH
List contents	\$ ls PATH
Print	\$ echo STRING
Create file	\$ touch FILE
Create folder	\$ mkdir FOLDER
Remove file/folder	\$ rm [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Move file/folder	\$ mv [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Copy file/folder	\$ cp [-r] FILE/FOLDER

Trick	Hotkey
Auto complete	tab
Show candidates	tab twice
Jump to the start of the line	C-a
Jump to the end of the line	C-e
Move cursor	left/right
Fast move cursor	C-left/C-right
Prev/Next command	up/down

Basic Linux Commands Recap

Usage	Command
Change directory	\$ cd PATH
List contents	\$ ls PATH
Print	\$ echo STRING
Create file	\$ touch FILE
Create folder	\$ mkdir FOLDER
Remove file/folder	\$ rm [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Move file/folder	\$ mv [-r] FILE/FOLDER
Copy file/folder	\$ cp [-r] FILE/FOLDER

Trick	Hotkey
Auto complete	tab
Show candidates	tab twice
Jump to the start of the line	C-a
Jump to the end of the line	C-e
Move cursor	left/right
Fast move cursor	C-left/C-right
Prev/Next command	up/down

Practice:

1. create folder prac1, prac2
2. create files test1.dat, test2.dat, test3.dat, na.info in folder prac1

New Trick: Wildcards



New Trick: Wildcards

Wildcards	Symbol	Meaning	Examples
Star Wildcard	*	string with arbitrary length	\$ ls *.txt \$ rm *exp*.dat
Question Mark Wildcard	?	exactly one character	\$ ls *.???
Square Brackets Wildcard	[xyz]	any letter in brackets	\$ ls *. [xyz]? \$ ls [a-cst]* \$ ls jones[0-9][a-z][A-Z]

New Trick: Wildcards

Wildcards	Symbol	Meaning	Examples
Star Wildcard	*	string with arbitrary length	\$ ls *.txt \$ rm *exp*.dat
Question Mark Wildcard	?	exactly one character	\$ ls *.???
Square Brackets Wildcard	[xyz]	any letter in brackets	\$ ls *. [xyz]? \$ ls [a-cst]* \$ ls jones[0-9][a-z][A-Z]

Practice:

3. copy all files with .dat format in folder prac1 to folder prac2
4. remove all files in prac1
5. remove folder prac1

TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!



TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?



TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T** try to remember, just use



TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T** try to remember, just use
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard



TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T try to remember, just use**
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard
- If forget the command and parameters, just search it

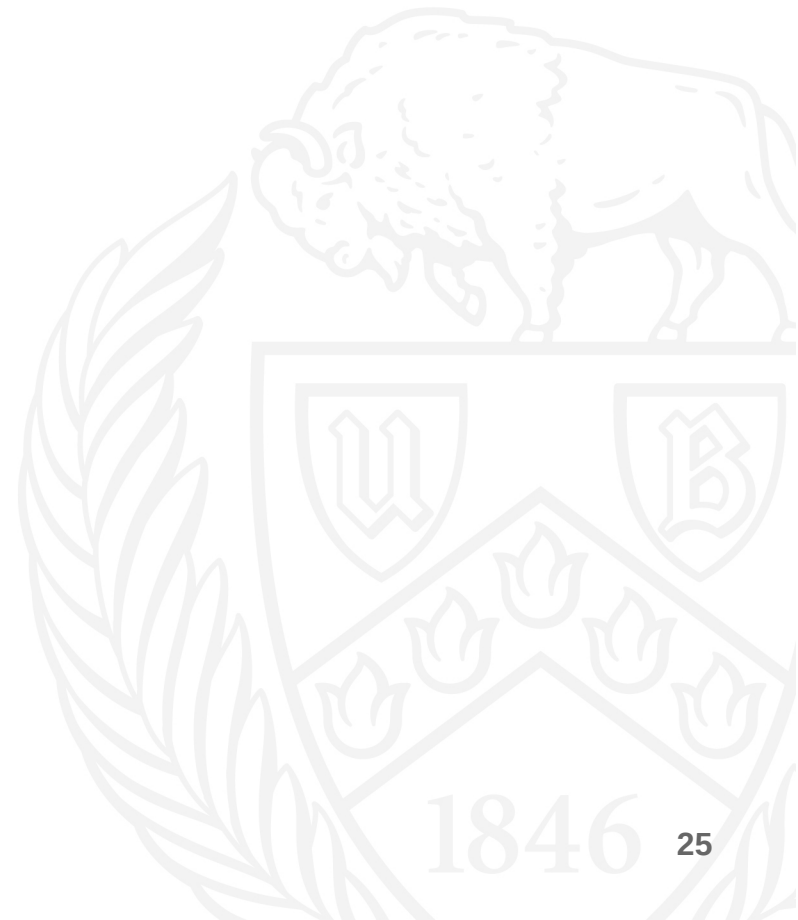


TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T try to remember, just use**
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard
- If forget the command and parameters, just search it

Where to search?



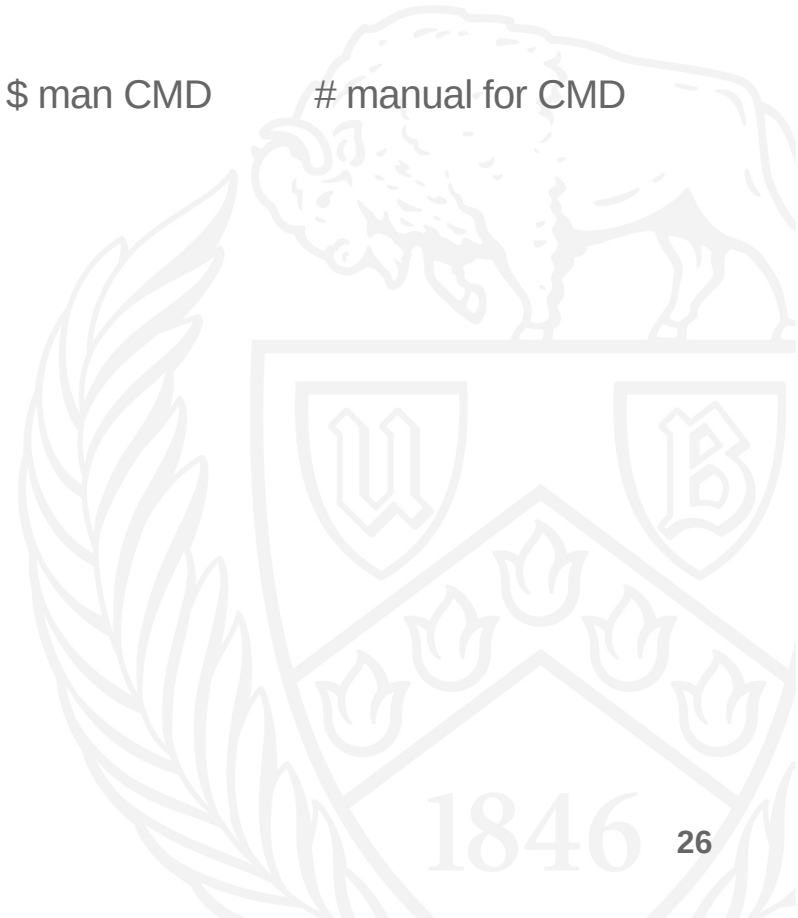
TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T try to remember, just use**
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard
- If forget the command and parameters, just search it

Where to search?

- \$ man CMD # manual for CMD



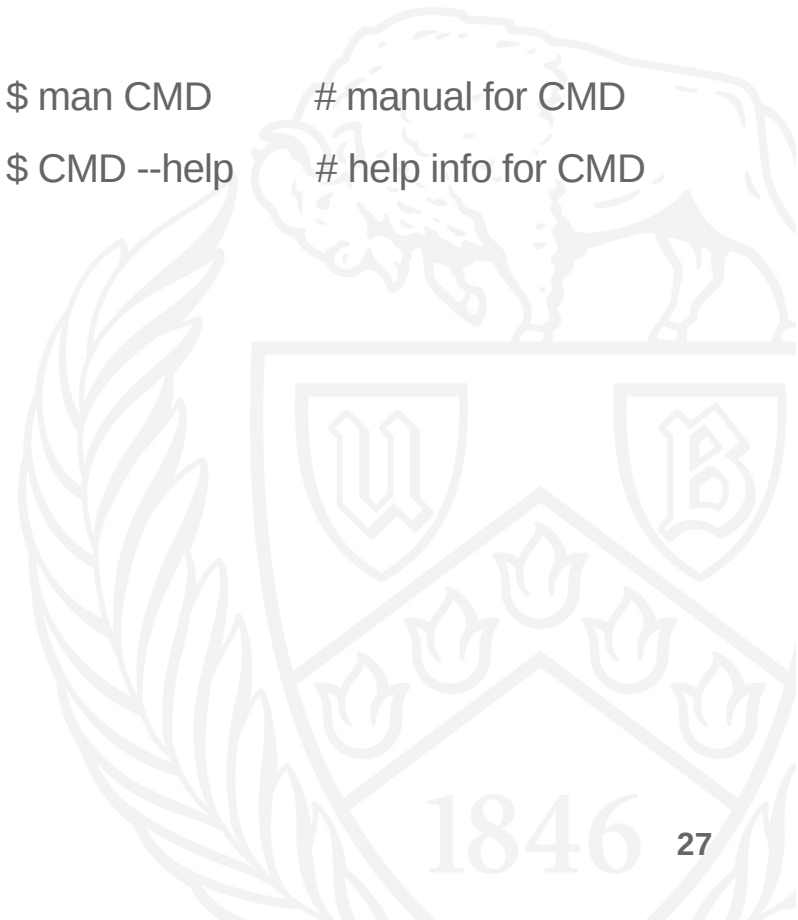
TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T try to remember, just use**
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard
- If forget the command and parameters, just search it

Where to search?

- `$ man CMD` # manual for CMD
- `$ CMD --help` # help info for CMD



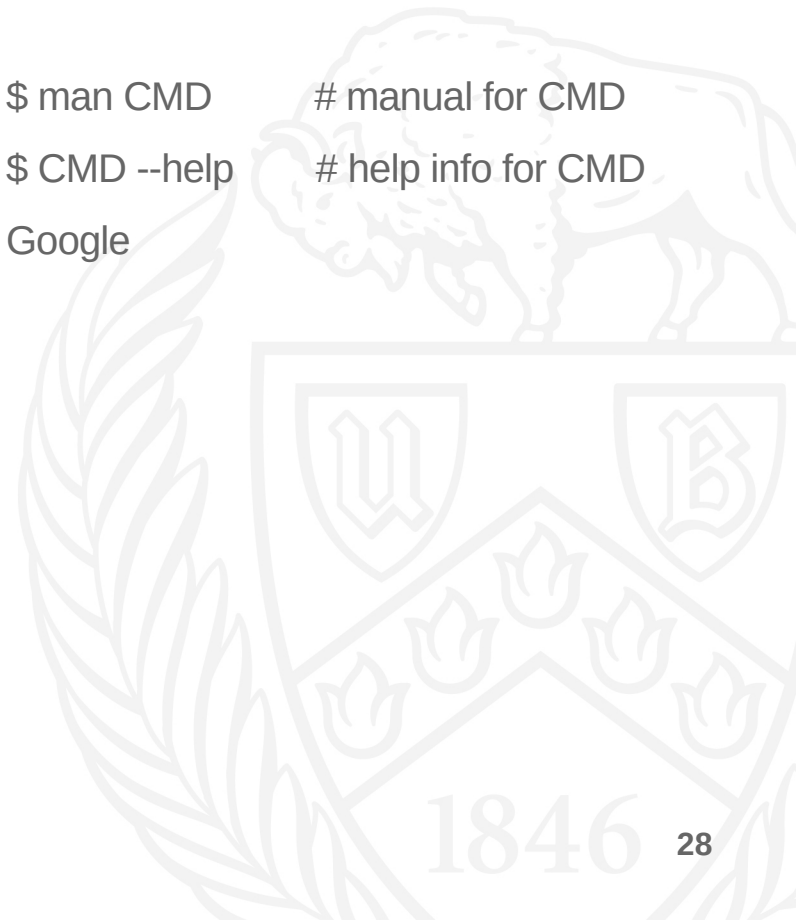
TOO MANY COMMANDS!!!

How to remember?

- **DON'T try to remember, just use**
- Just like learning how to type on keyboard
- If forget the command and parameters, just search it

Where to search?

- `$ man CMD` # manual for CMD
- `$ CMD --help` # help info for CMD
- Google



Text Editors



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two



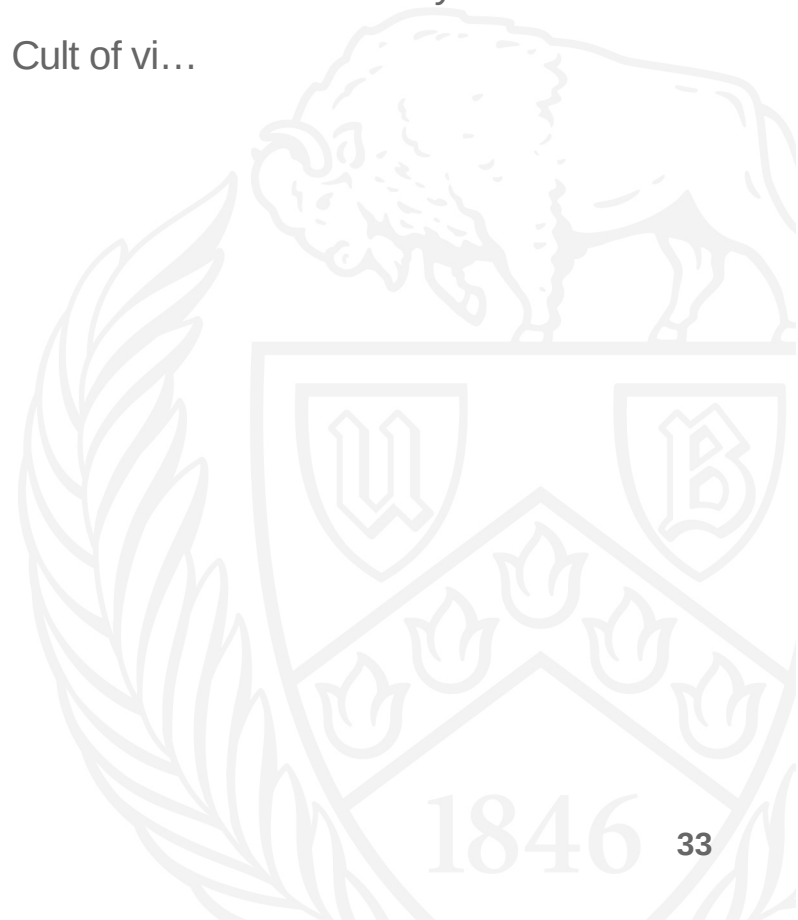
Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...



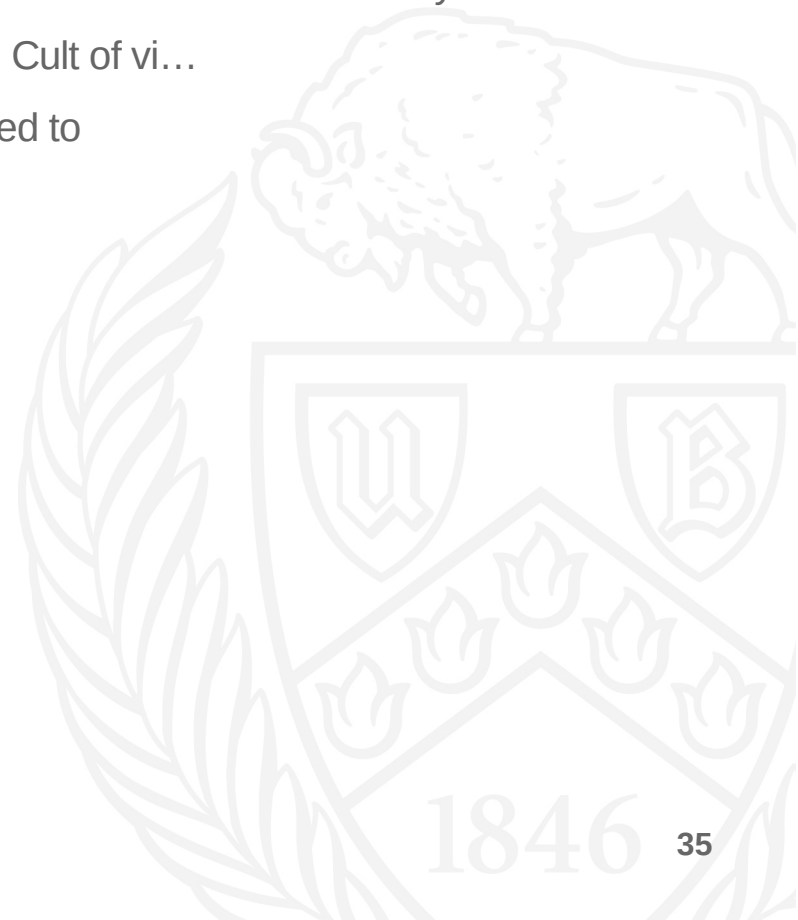
Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn



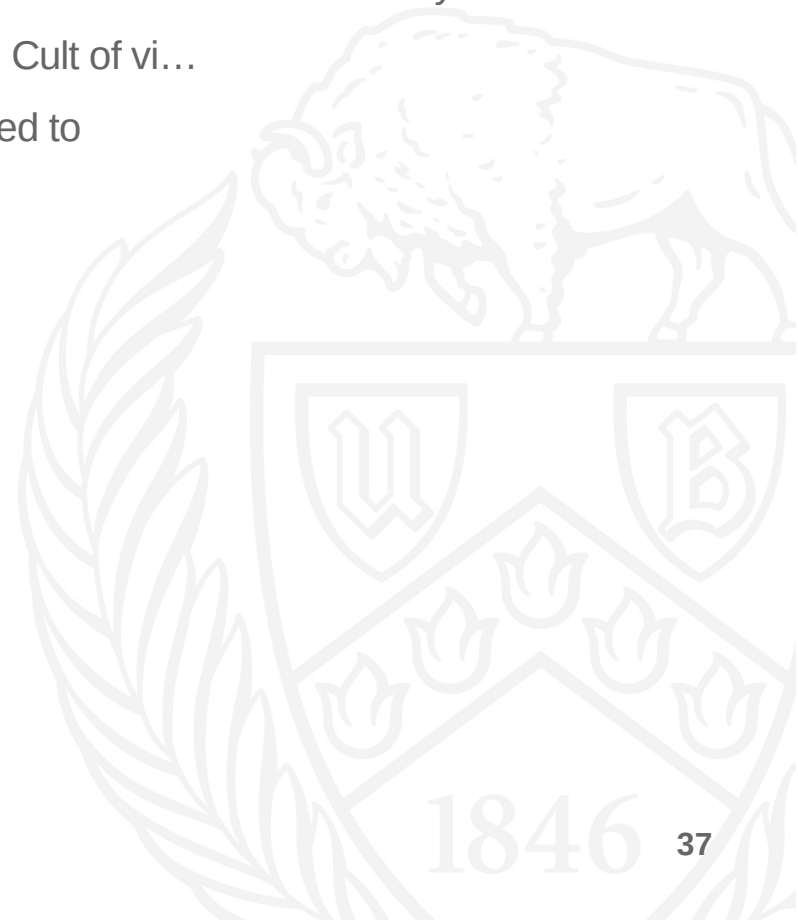
Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced
- If you are emacs supporters, don't fight me...

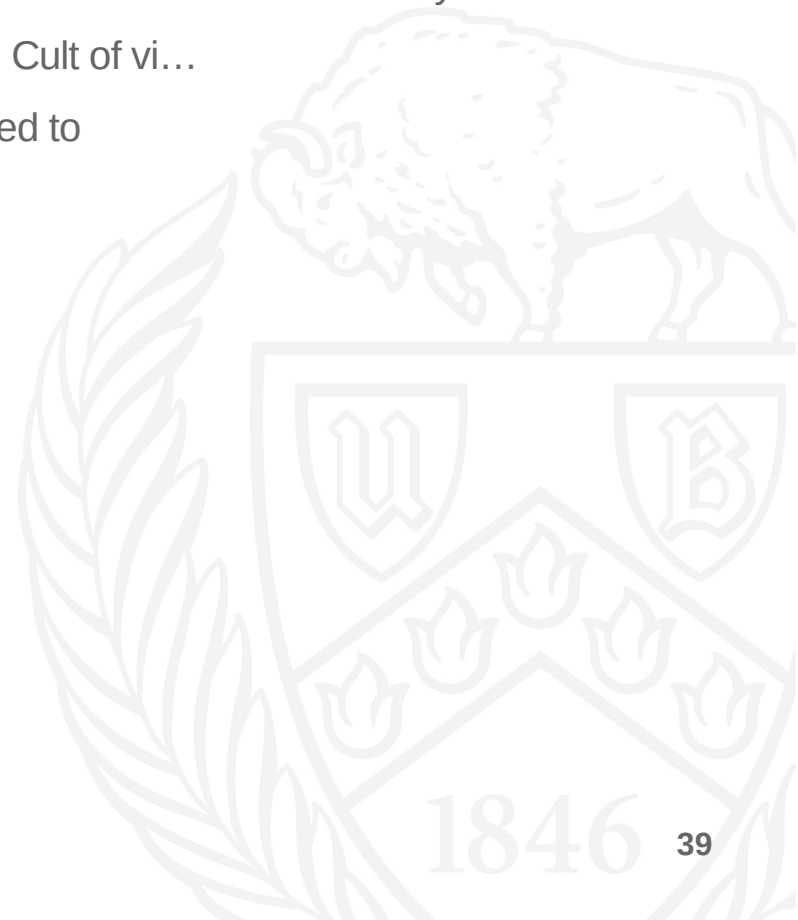


Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced
- If you are emacs supporters, don't fight me...

\$ nano

create new file



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced
- If you are emacs supporters, don't fight me...

```
$ nano                # create new file  
$ nano FILE           # create/open FILE
```



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced
- If you are emacs supporters, don't fight me...

```
$ nano                # create new file  
$ nano FILE           # create/open FILE
```

All the commands are in the bottom of the app, where “^” means ctrl



Text Editors

- There are many text editors in Linux
- Among all, vi and emacs are the most popular two
- Emacs vs vi debate was one of the original “holy wars” in free software community
- There are parody religions called Church of Emacs and Cult of vi...
- Both are heavyweight editors, take some time to get used to
- Nano on the contrary is the easiest to use and learn
- Today we introduce nano
- In future sessions, vim will be introduced
- If you are emacs supporters, don't fight me...

```
$ nano          # create new file
$ nano FILE     # create/open FILE
```

All the commands are in the bottom of the app, where “^” means ctrl

Practice:

1. create a new file
2. write something
3. save as “first.conf” and close
4. open “first.conf”, do some changes
5. save and close

Well Done!

Basics:

know how to finish common tasks in CCR

- ☒ Connect to CCR
- ☐ Filesystem Operations
- ☐ CCR Operations
- ☐ File Transfer

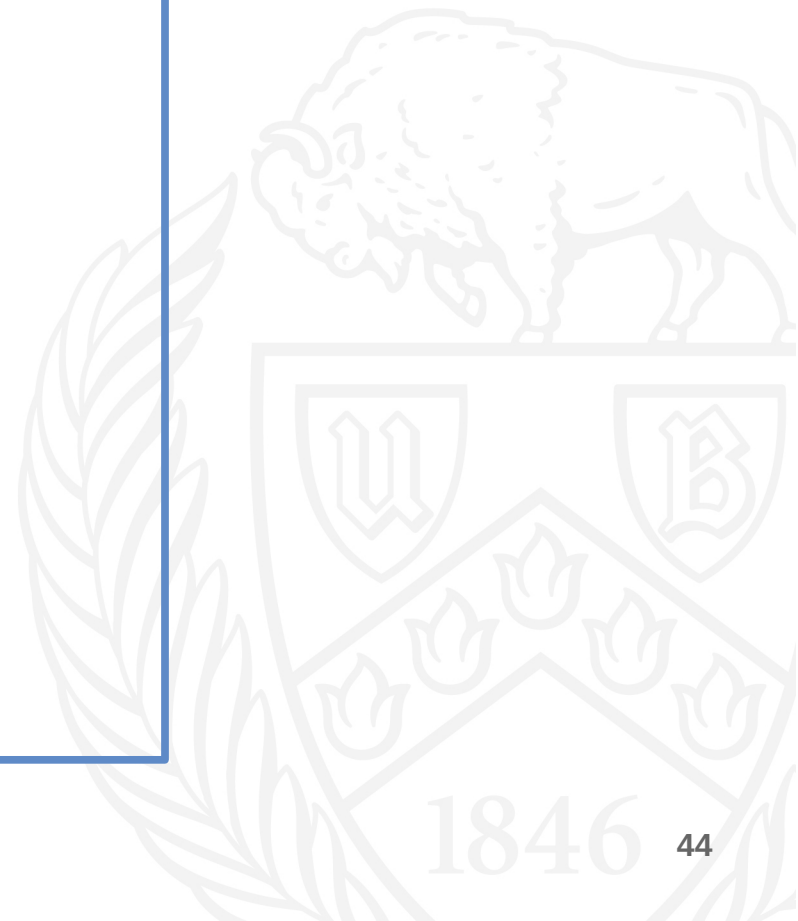


Well Done!

Basics:

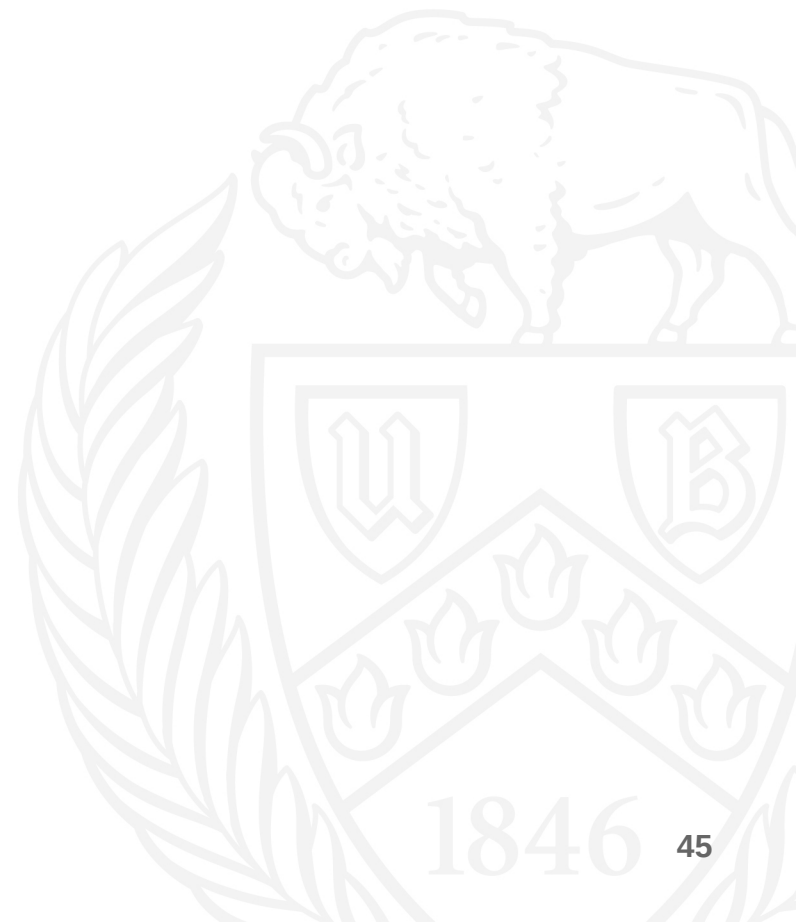
know how to finish common tasks in CCR

- ☒ Connect to CCR
- ☒ Filesystem Operations
- ☐ CCR Operations
- ☐ File Transfer



Contents:

1. Introduction to Linux Server & CCR
2. Linux Basics (Commands & Tricks)
3. Run Jobs in CCR
4. SSH & Git
5. Tmux (Multitasking)
6. Vim (Universal IDE)



What is CCR



What is CCR



- A group of computers connected by network

What is CCR



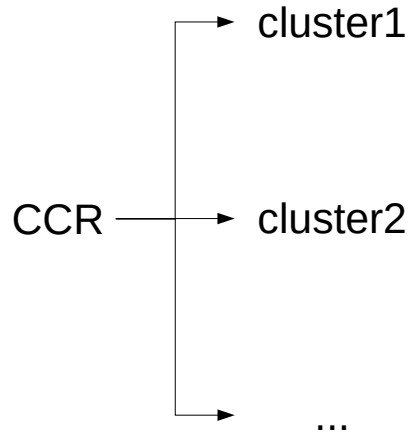
- A group of computers connected by network
- Form a more powerful machine

Logic Structure of CCR

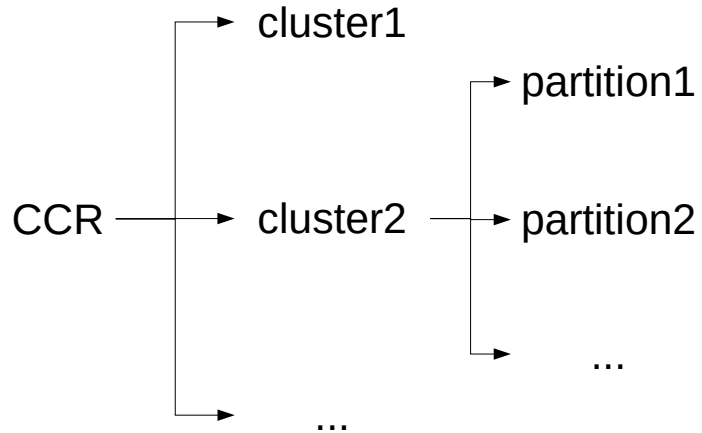
CCR



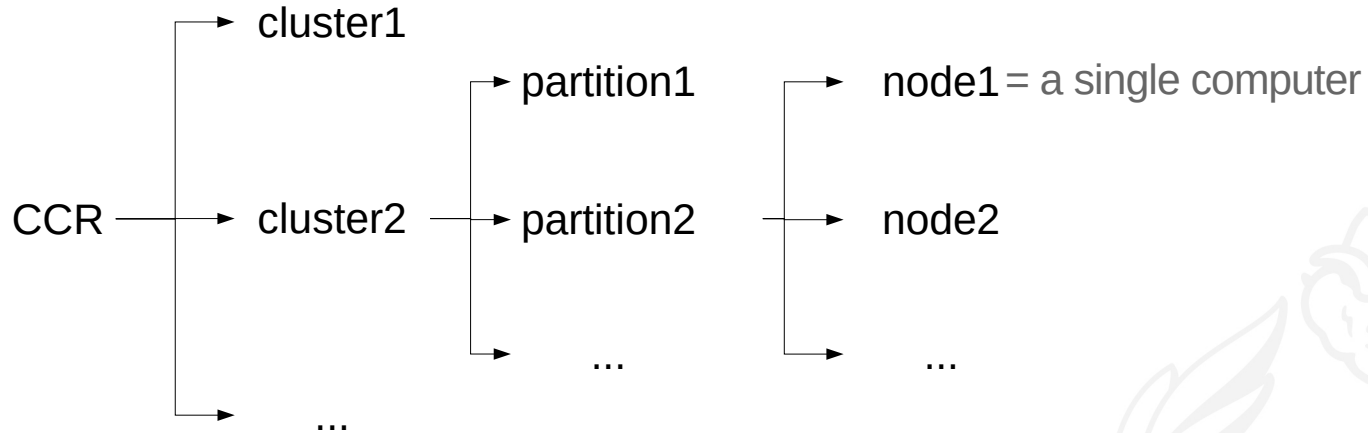
Logic Structure of CCR



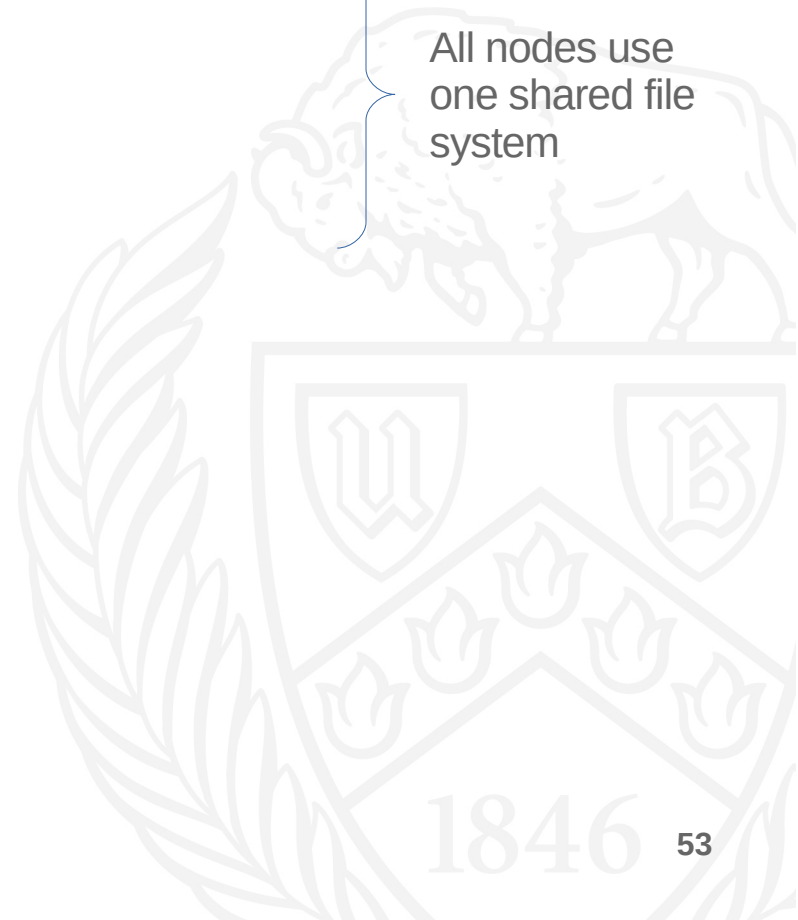
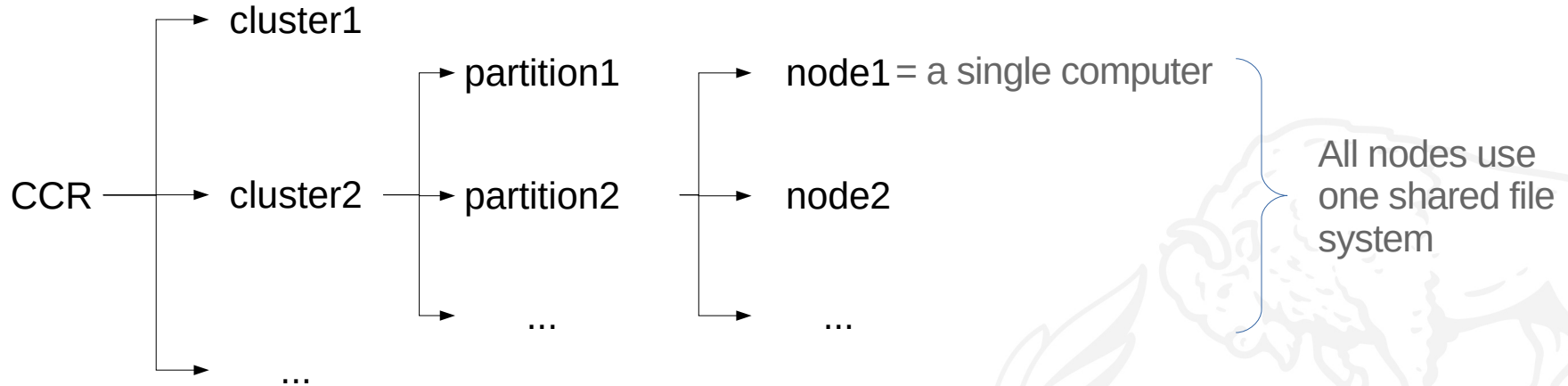
Logic Structure of CCR



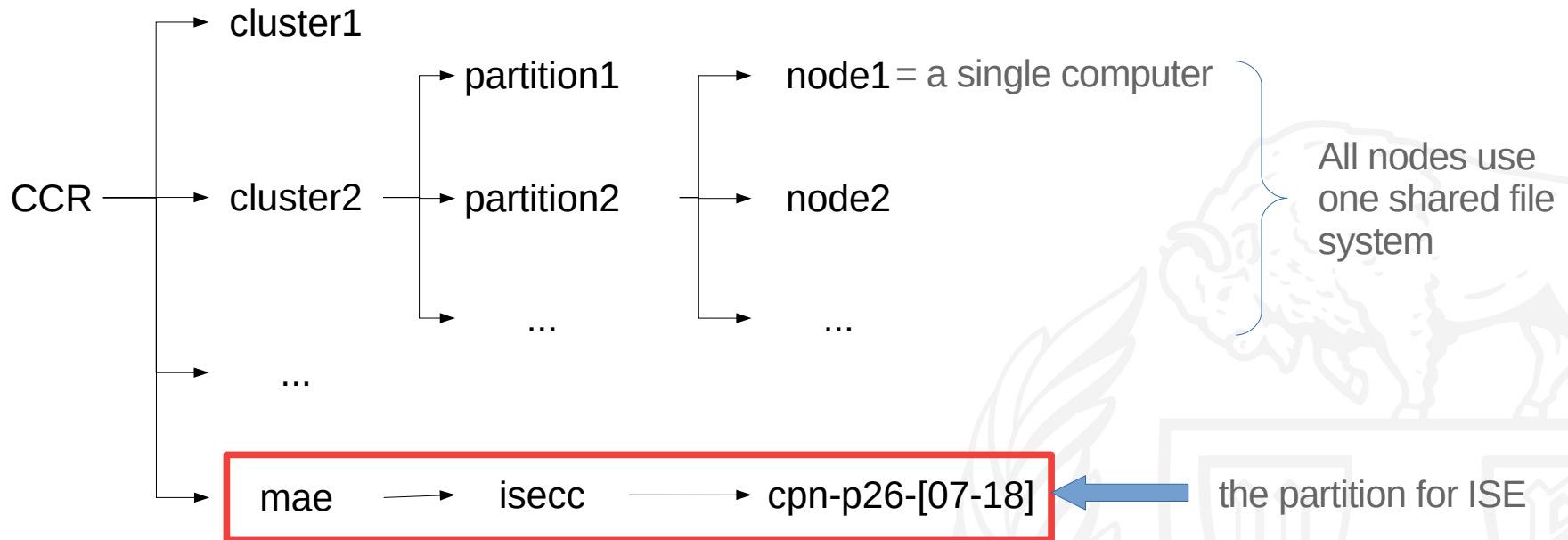
Logic Structure of CCR



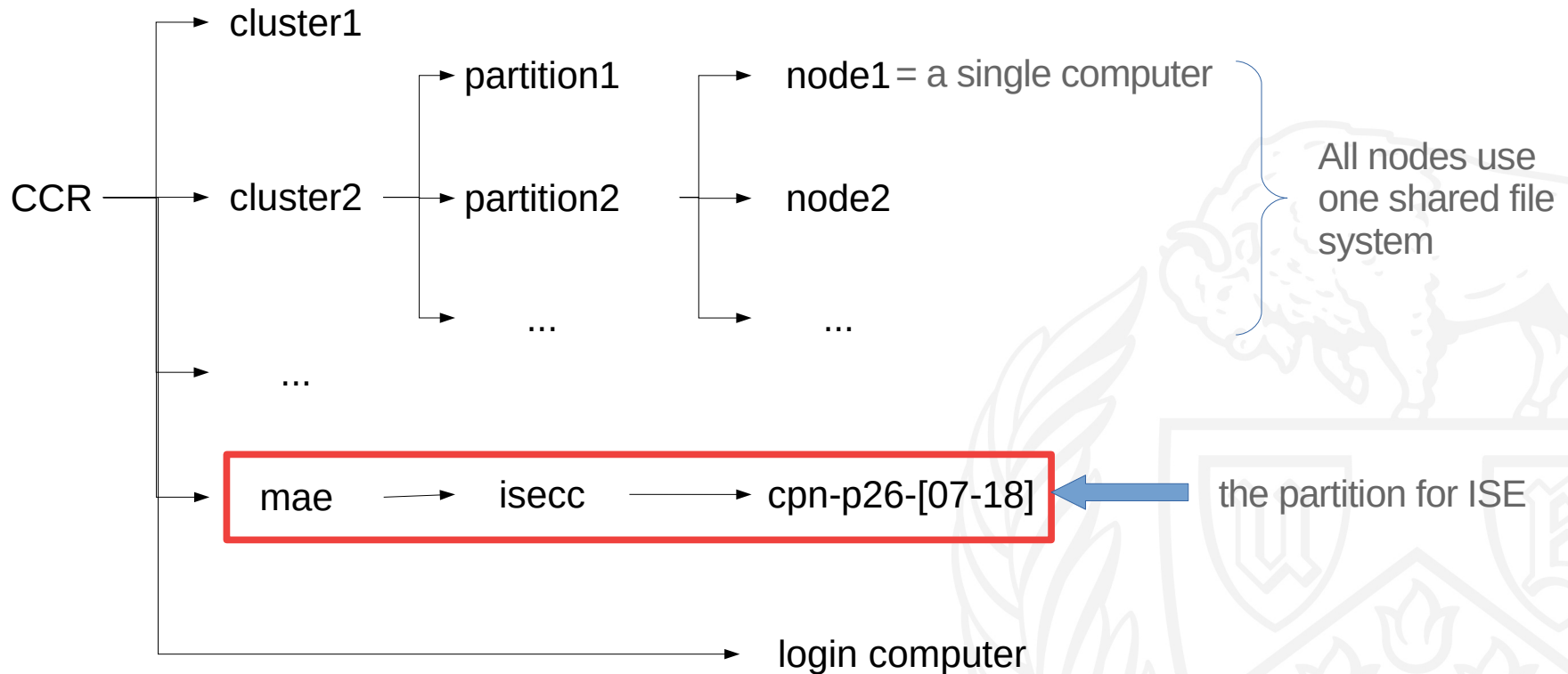
Logic Structure of CCR



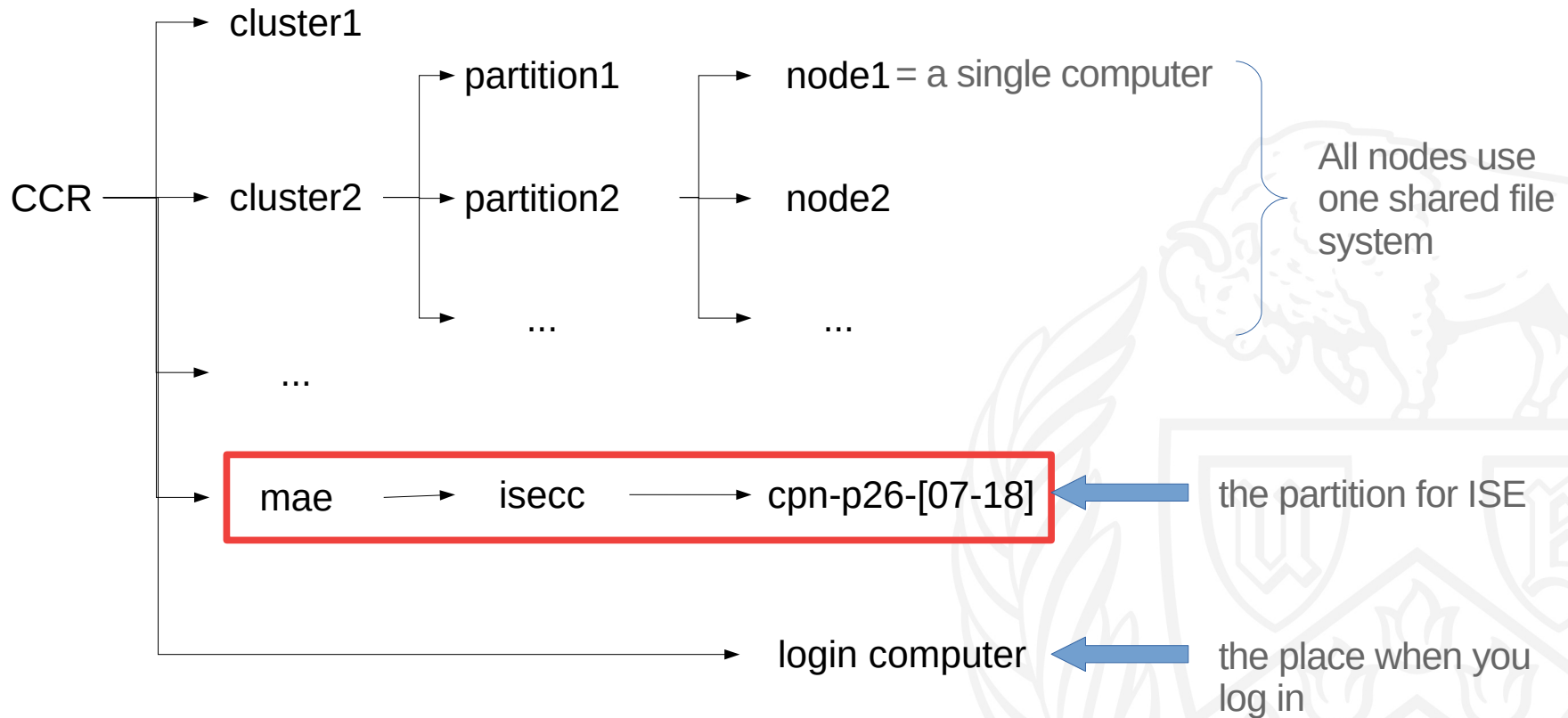
Logic Structure of CCR



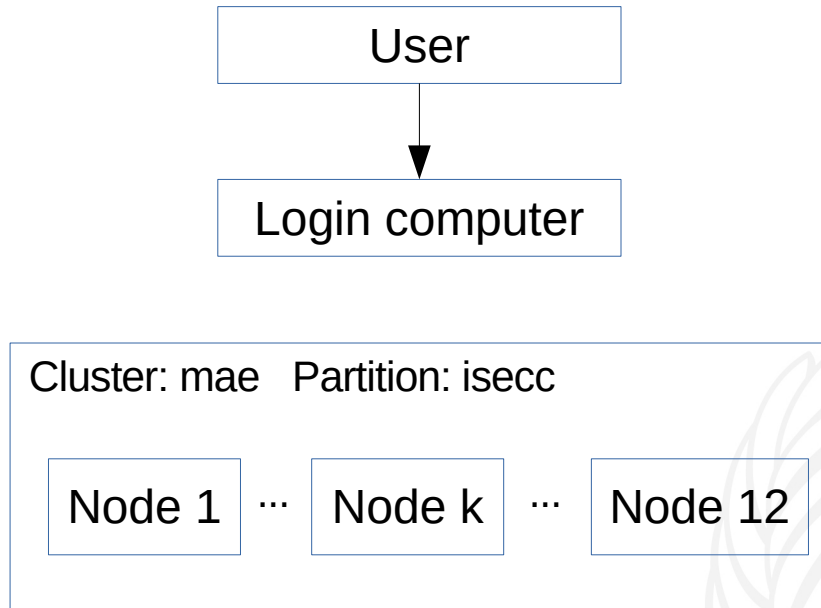
Logic Structure of CCR



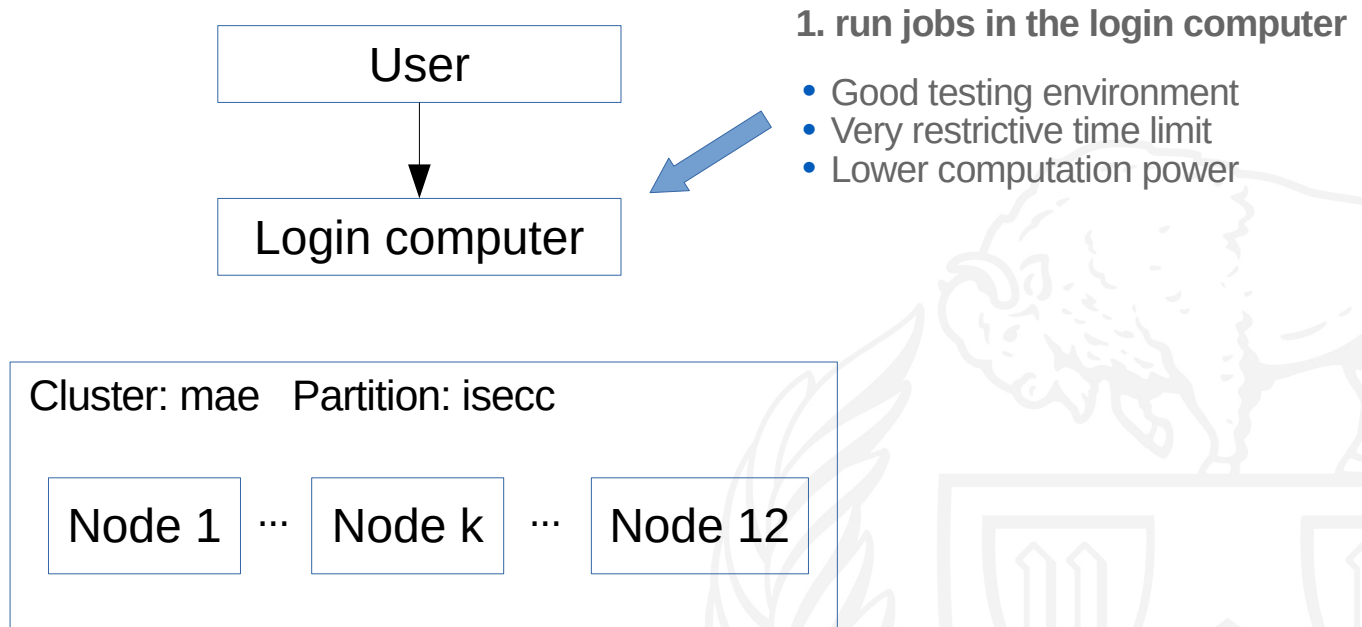
Logic Structure of CCR



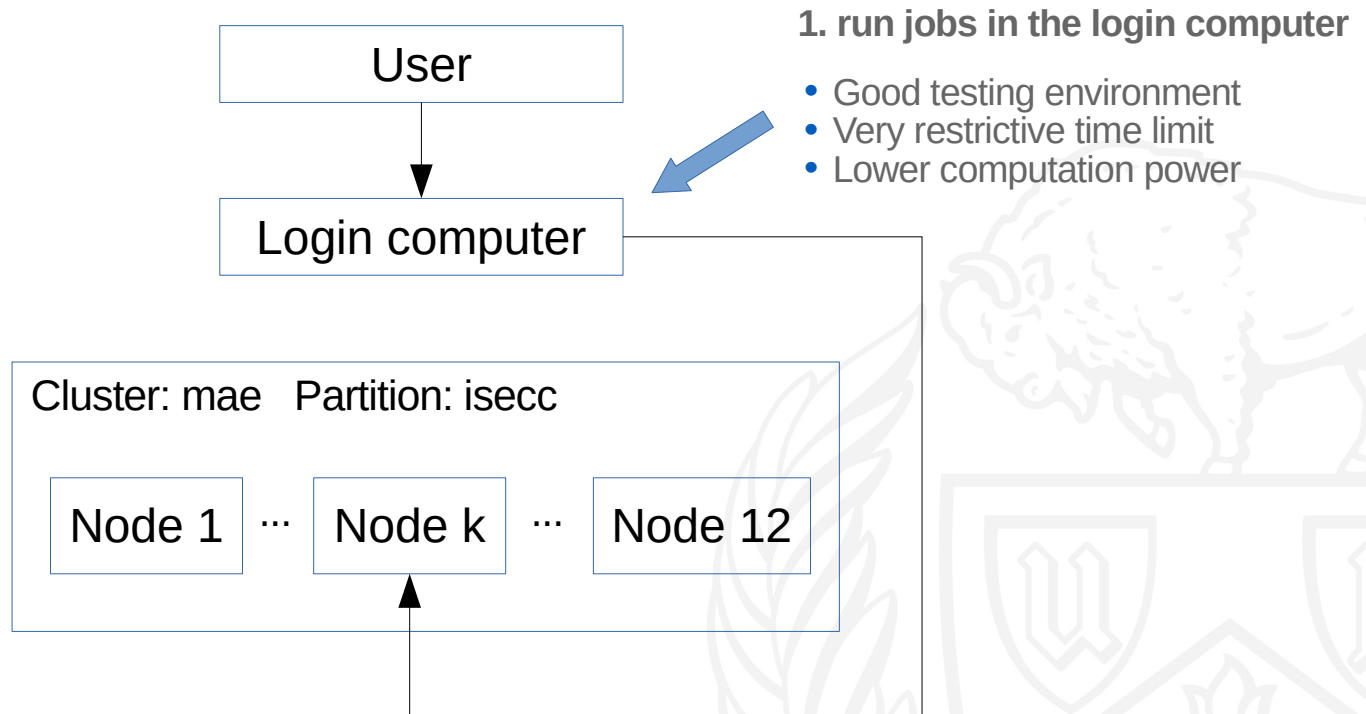
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



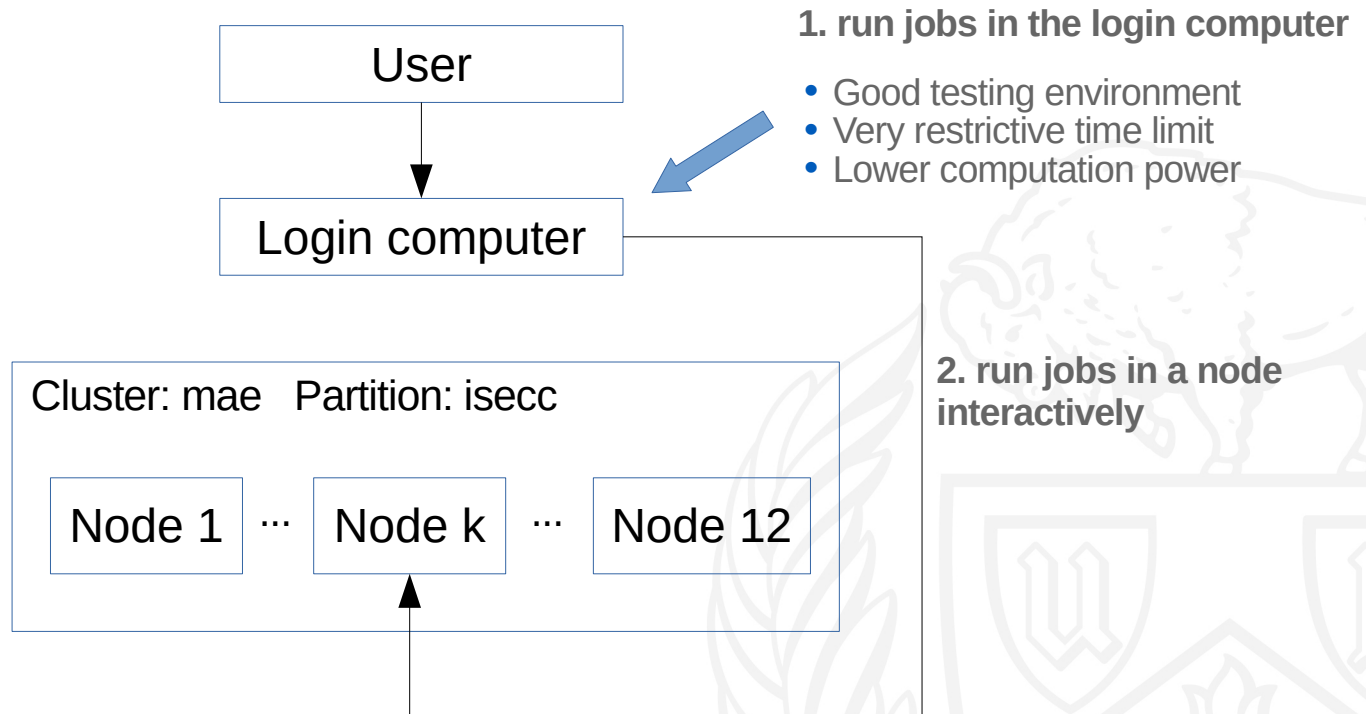
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



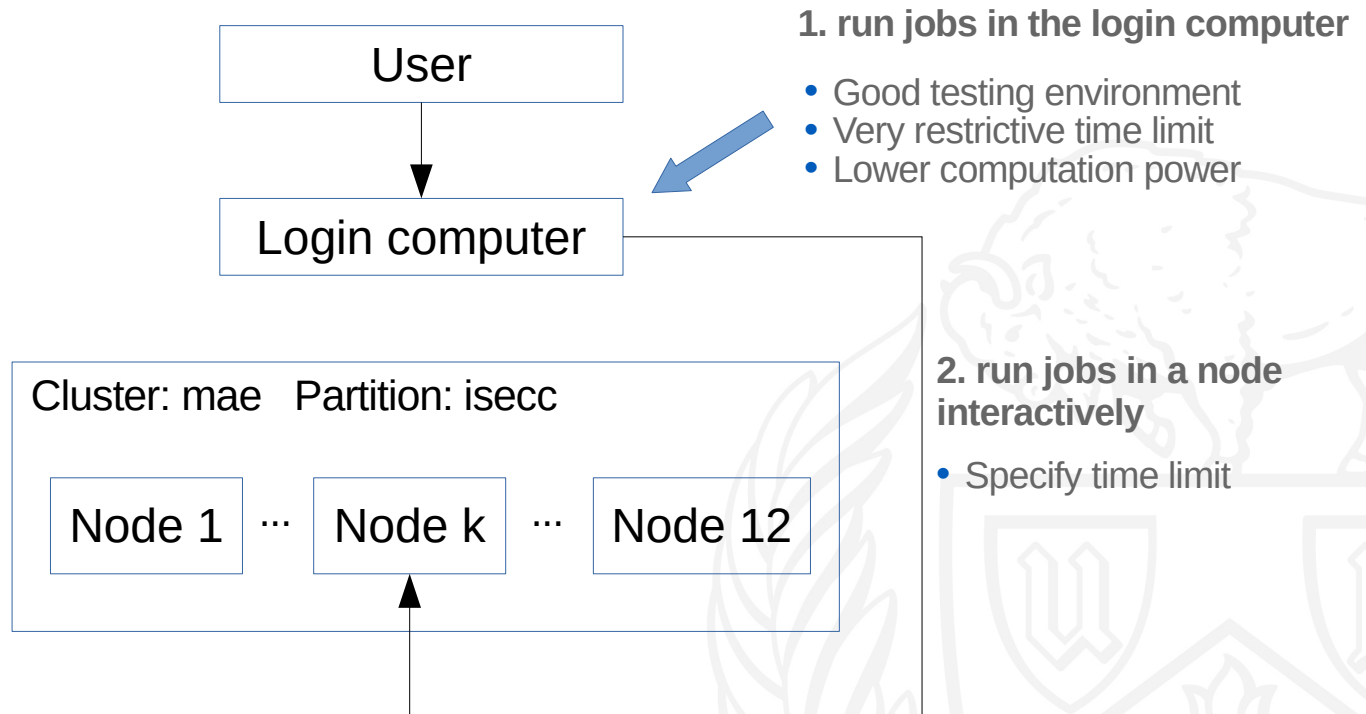
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



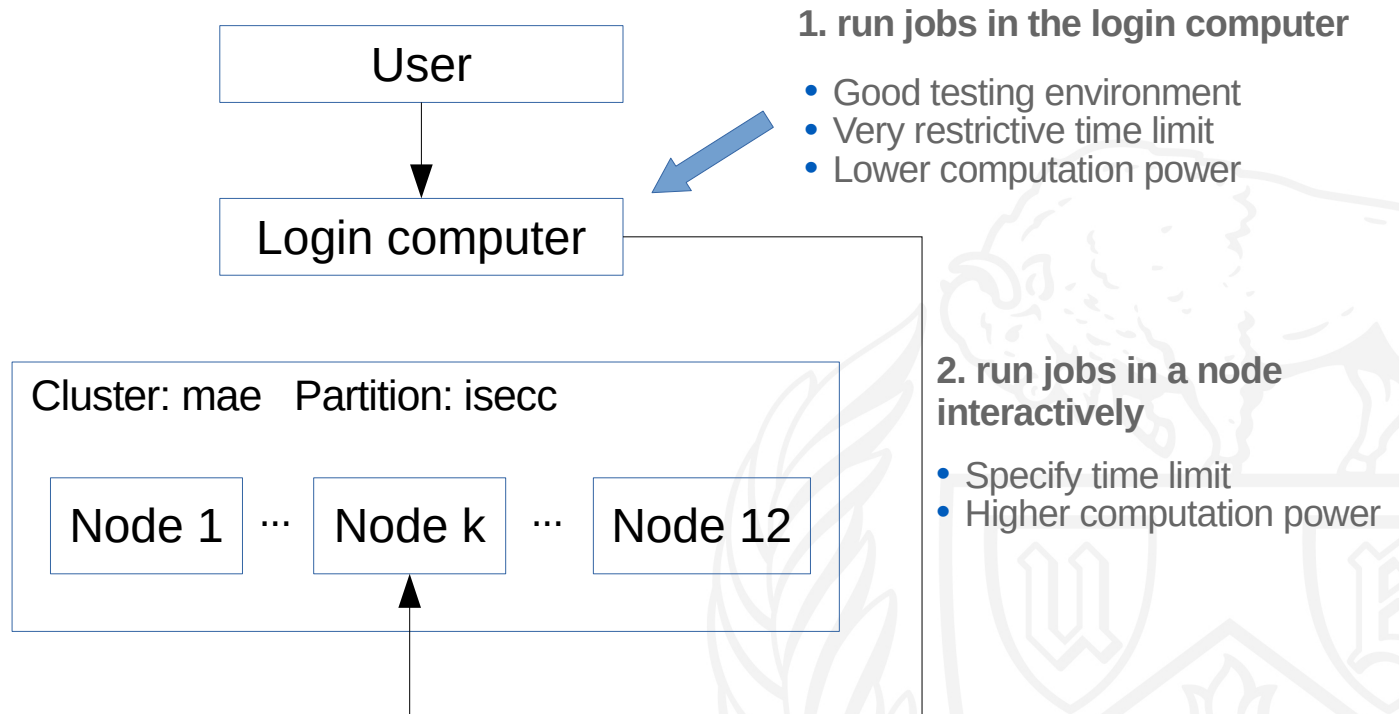
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



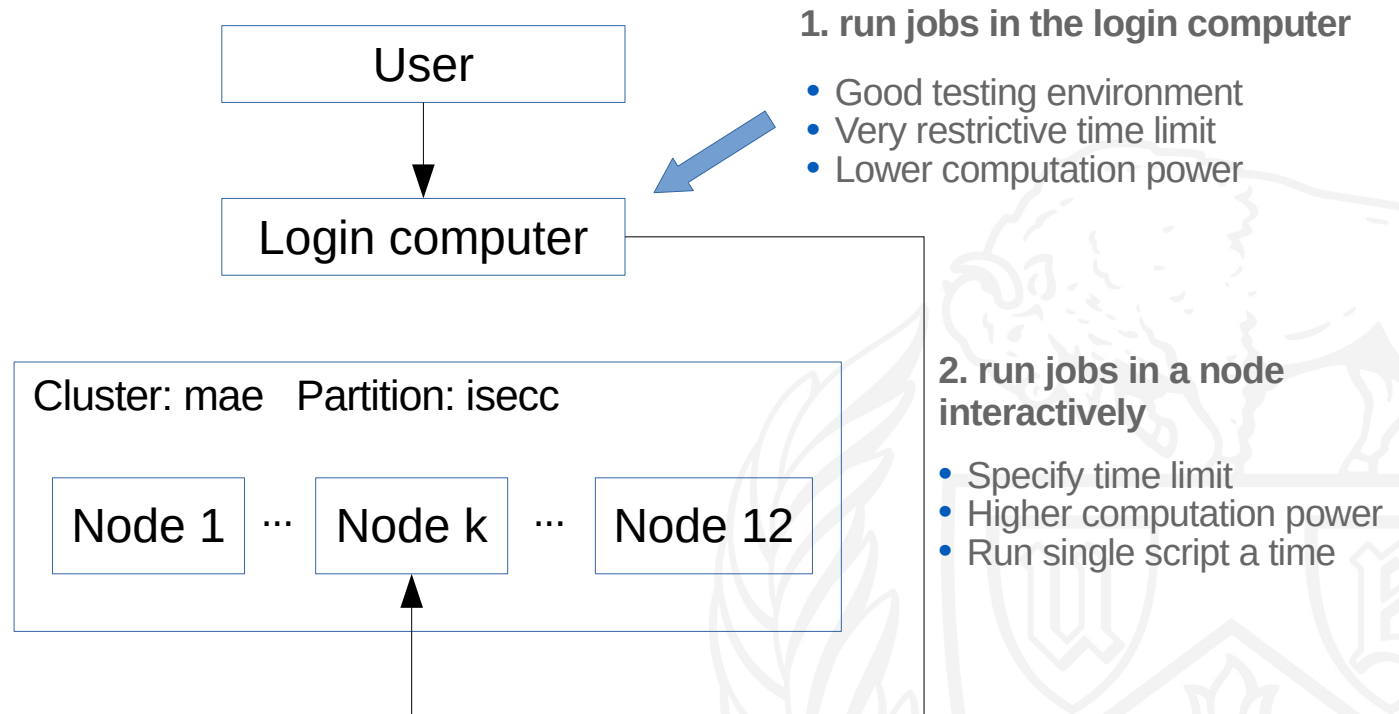
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



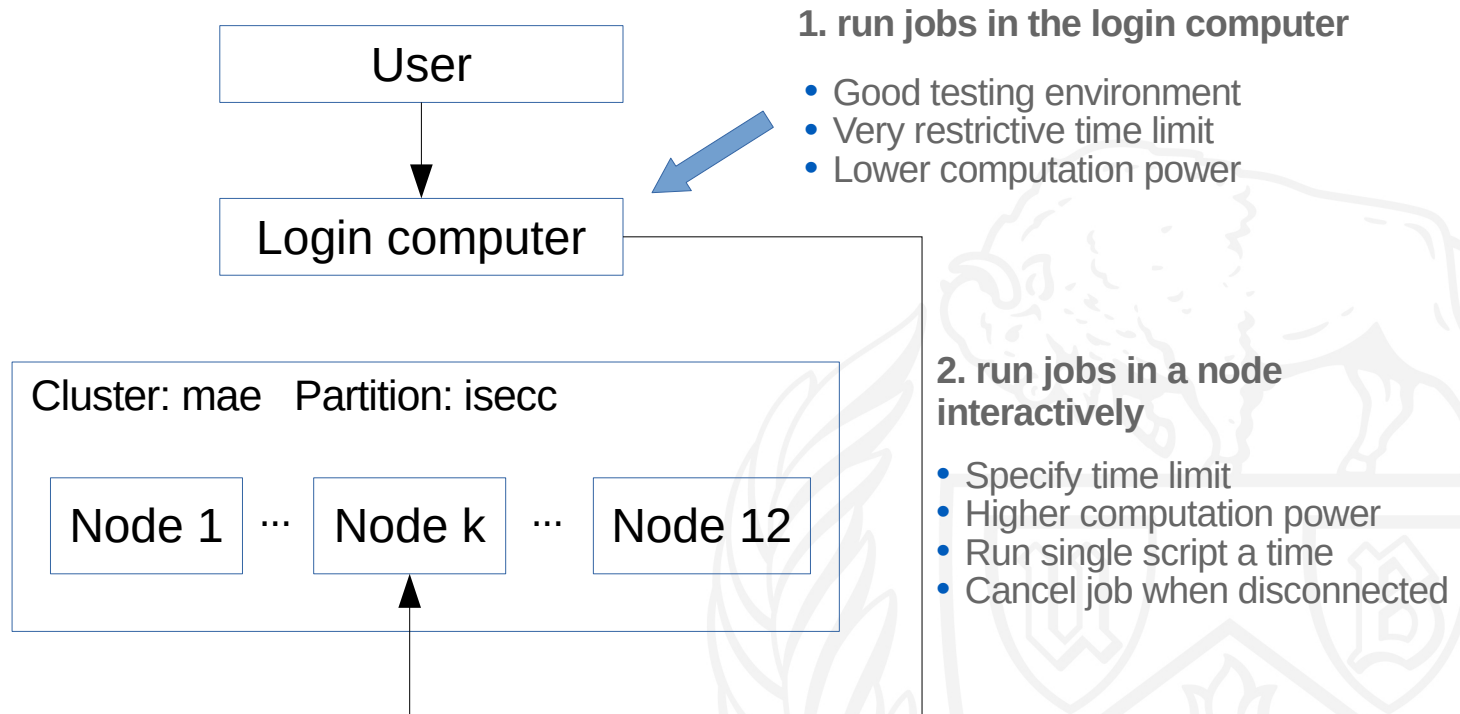
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



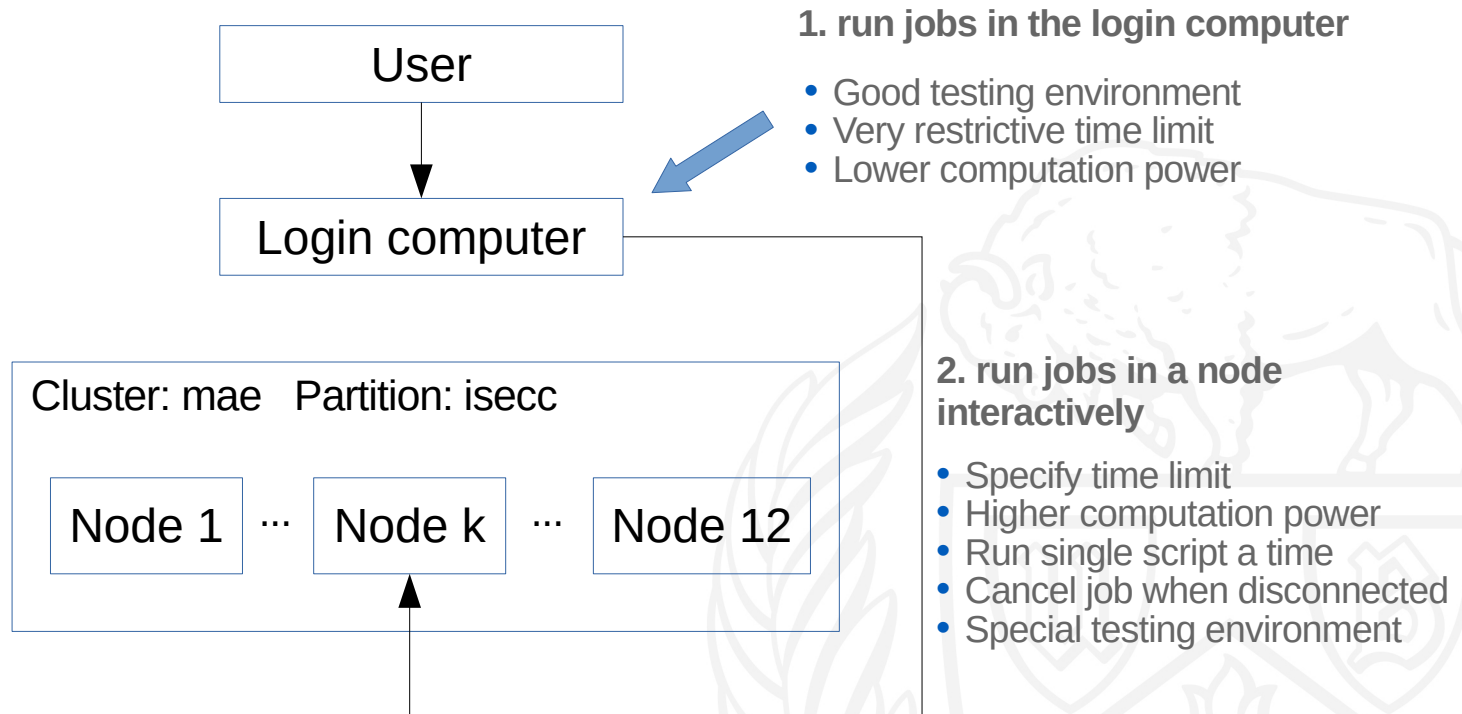
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



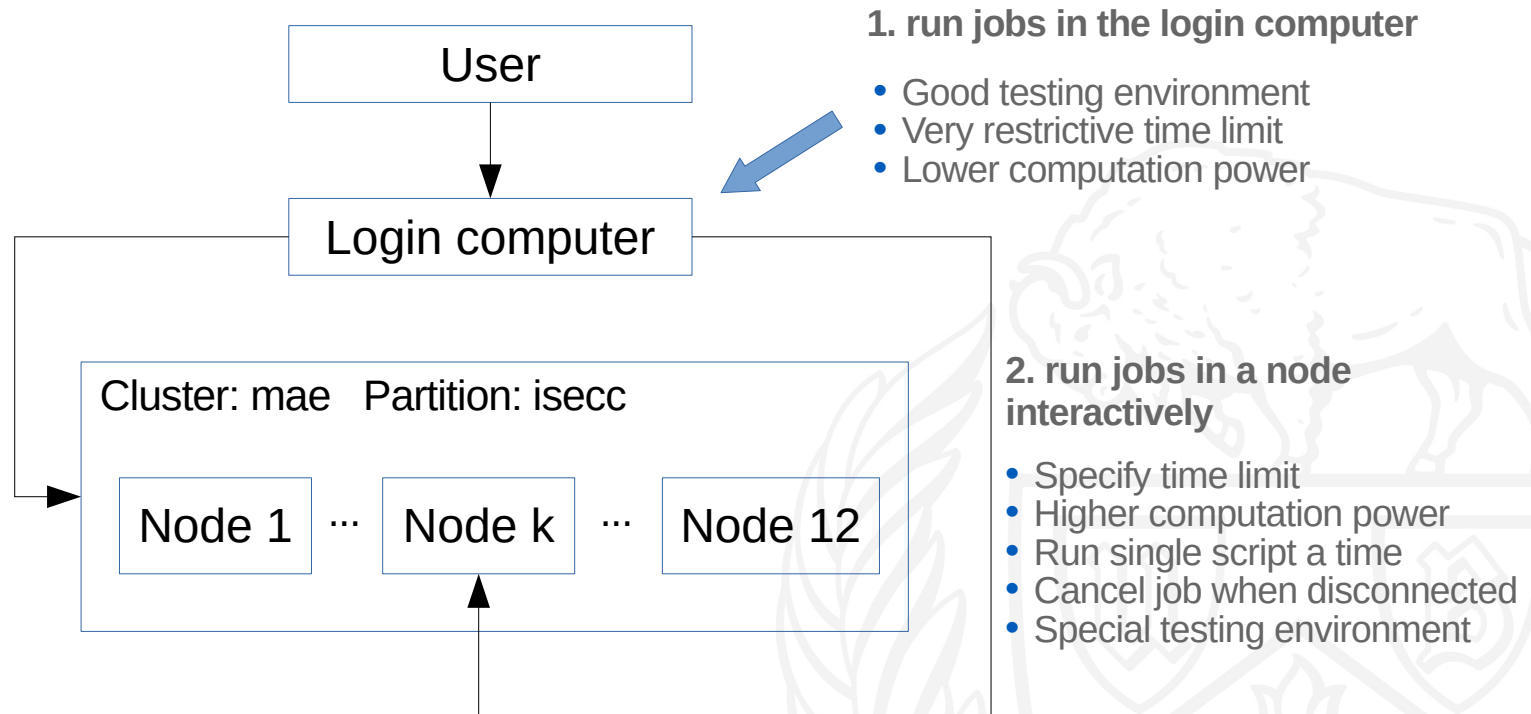
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



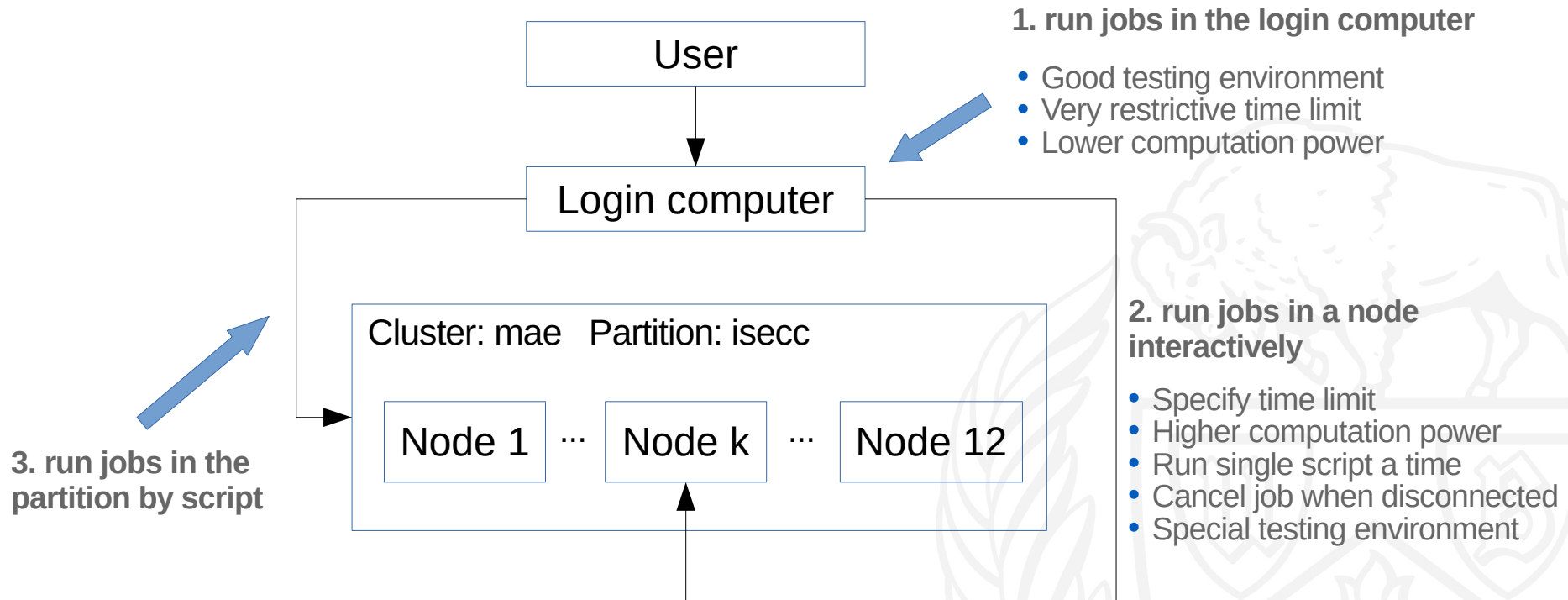
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



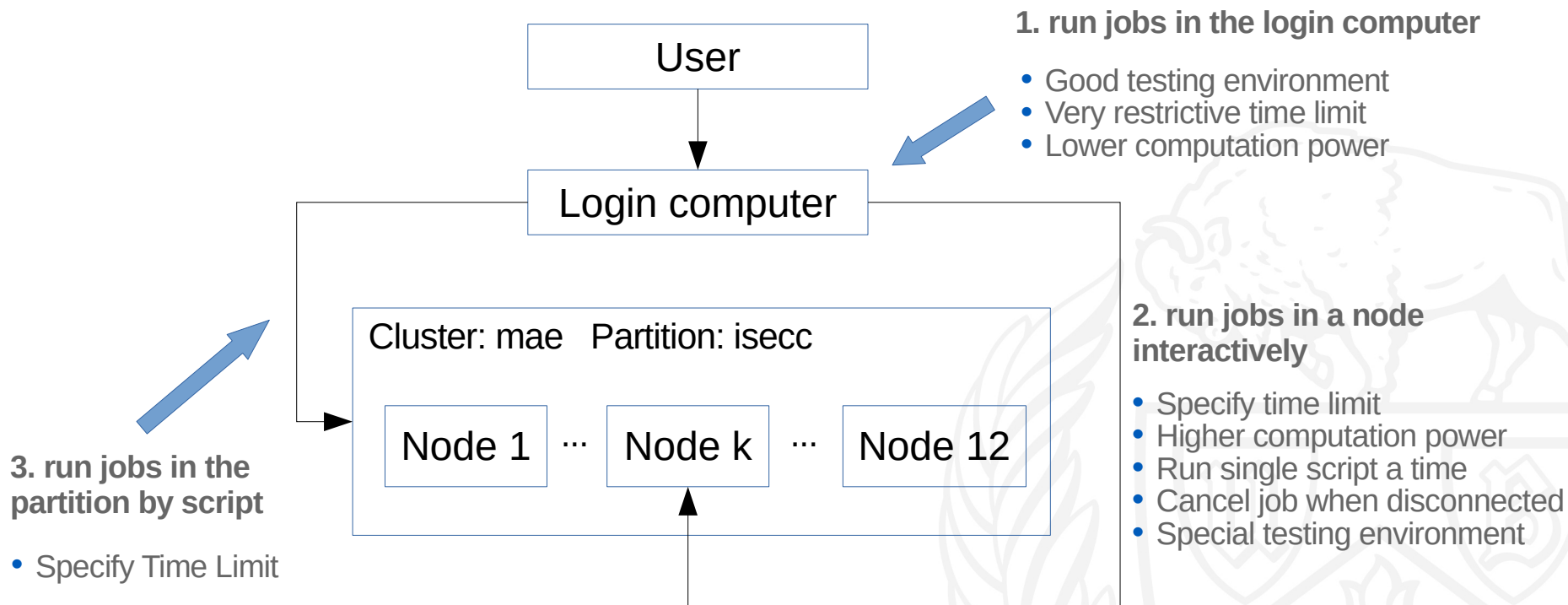
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



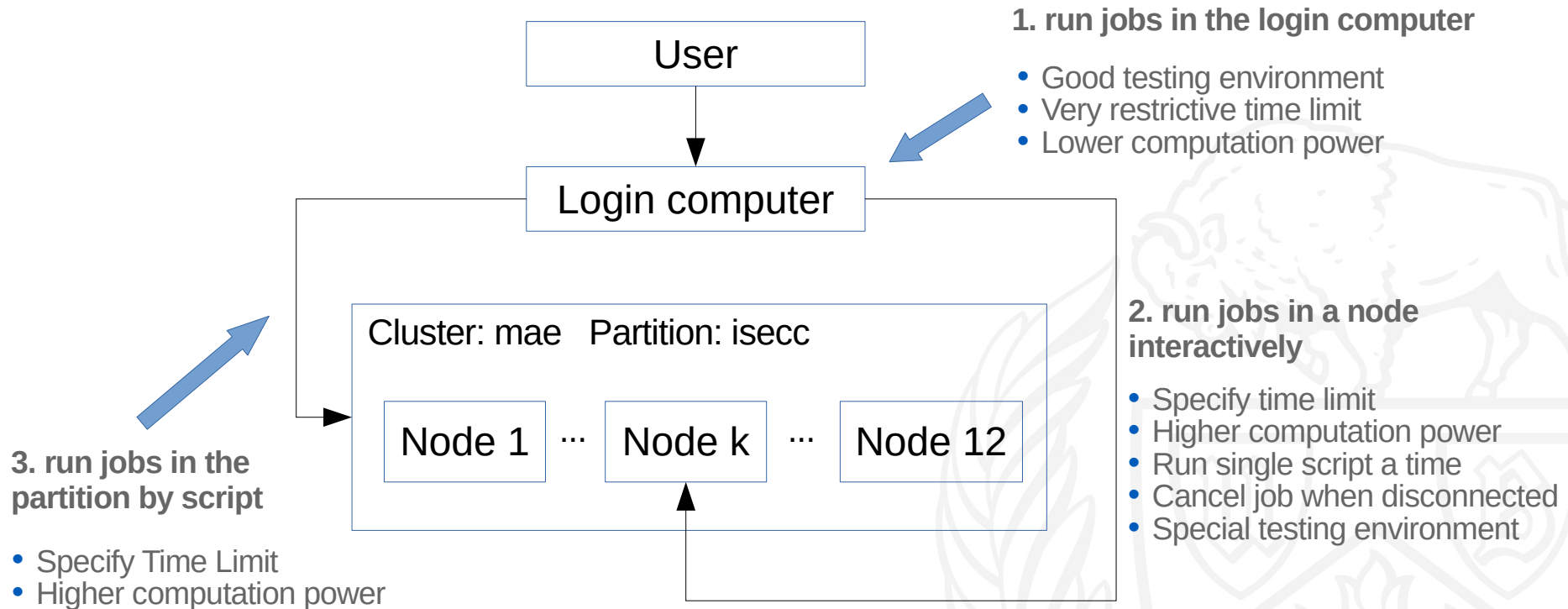
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



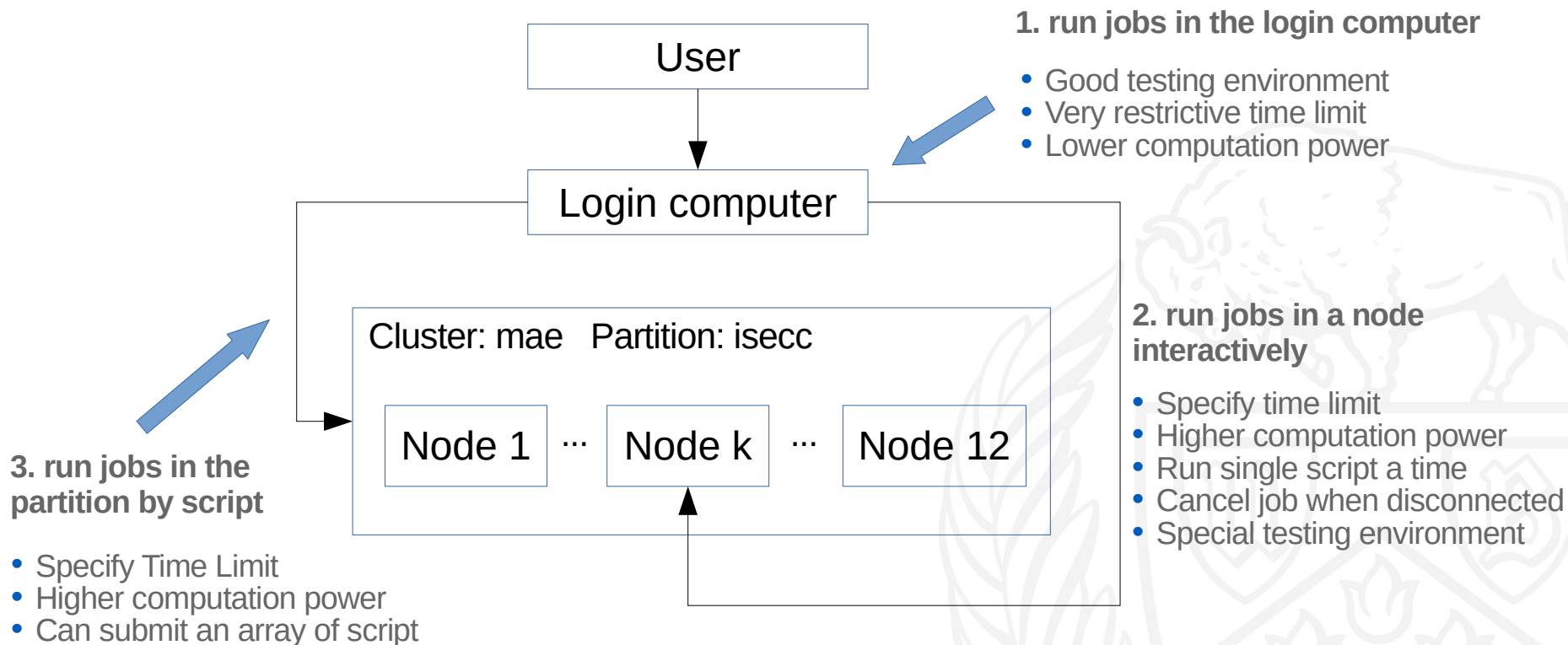
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



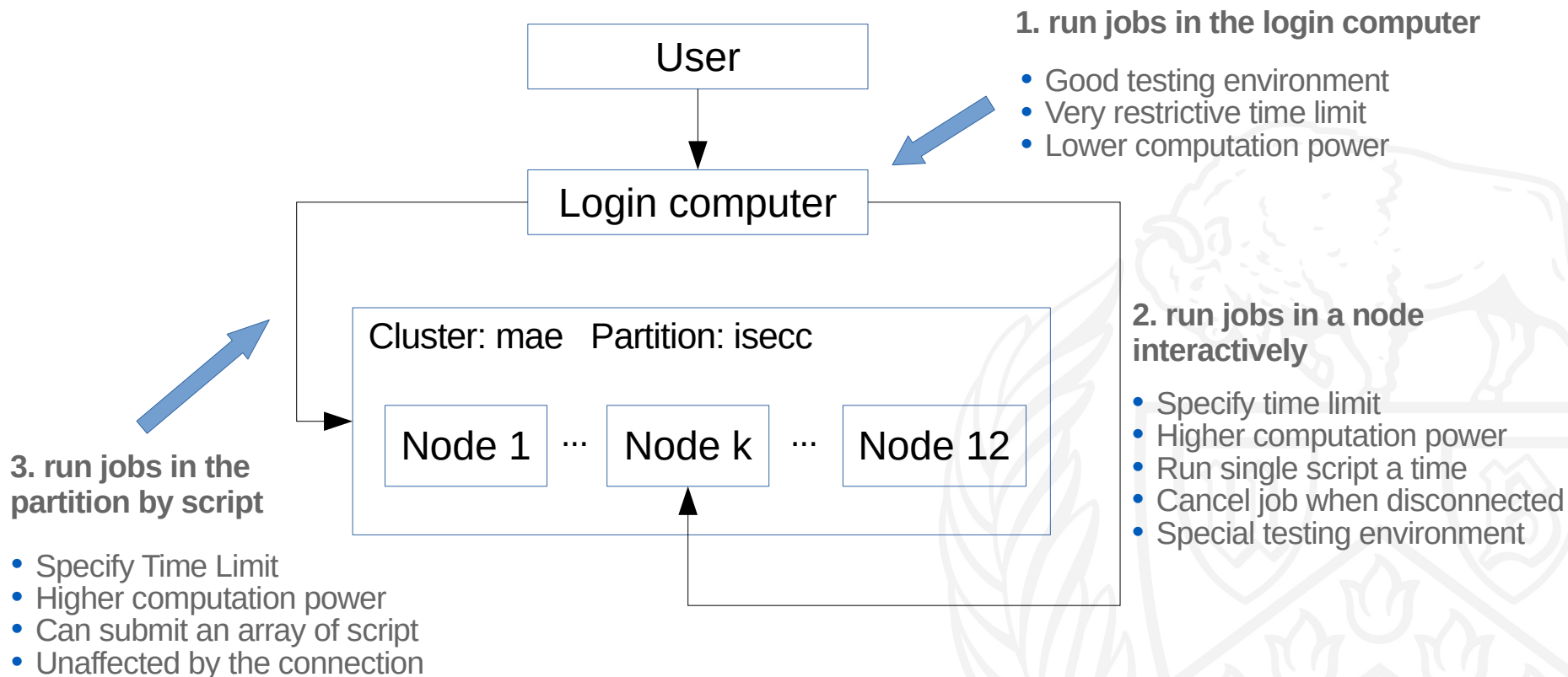
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



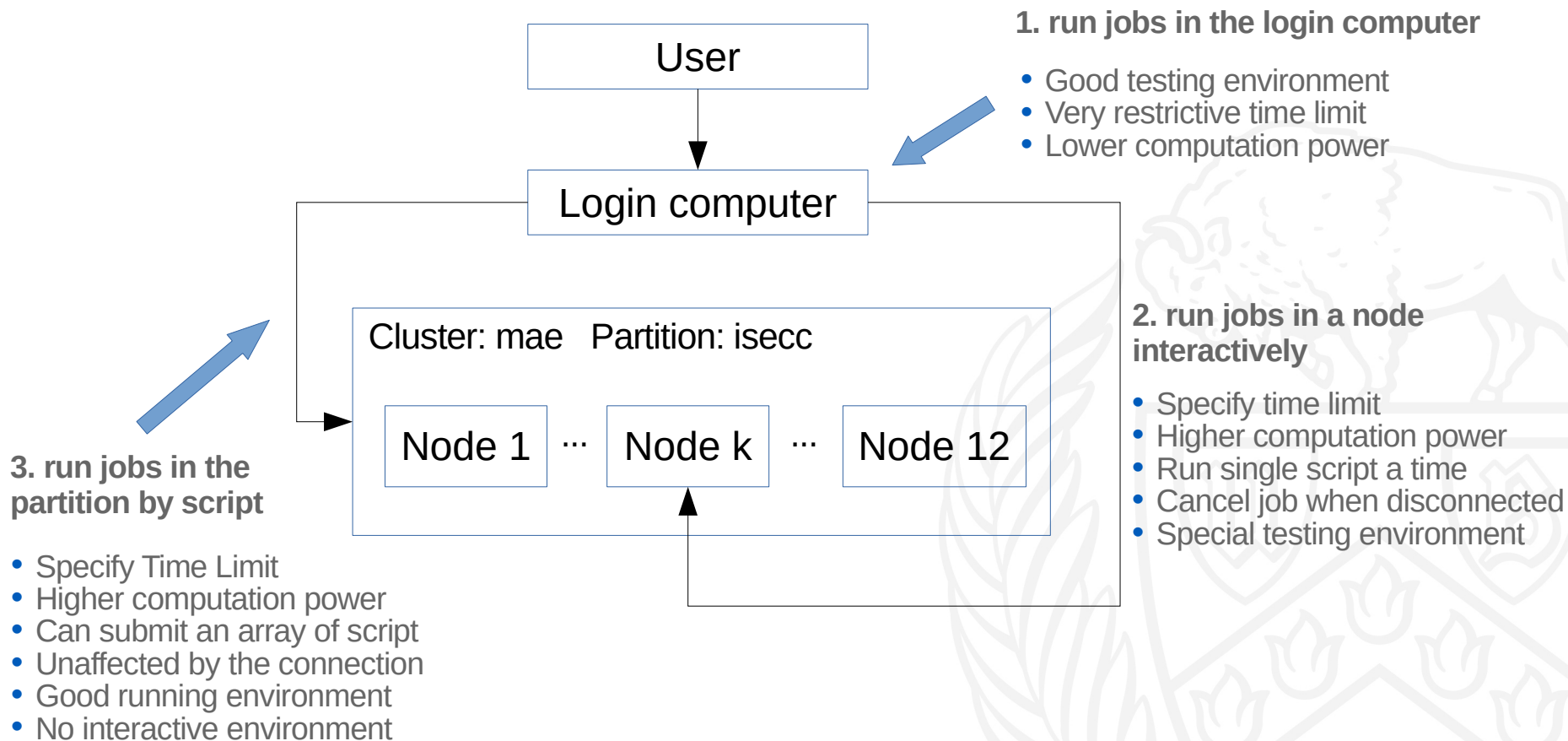
Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR



Hello World



Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`



Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`



Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`

check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`



Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`

check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: `task.bat`

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`



Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`
check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: `task.bat`

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorld"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
##SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
##SBATCH --array=1-4

python ./HelloWorld.py
```

Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`
check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: `task.bat`

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorld"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
##SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
##SBATCH --array=1-4

python ./HelloWorld.py
```

- “#!” means this line is a shebang, always first row

Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`
check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: task.bat

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorld"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
##SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
##SBATCH --array=1-4

python ./HelloWorld.py
```

- “#!” means this line is a shebang, always first row
- “#SBATCH” means this line is a sbatch option

Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`
check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: `task.bat`

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorld"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
##SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
##SBATCH --array=1-4

python ./HelloWorld.py
```

- “#!” means this line is a shebang, always first row
- “#SBATCH” means this line is a sbatch option
- in other cases, “#” means this line is a comment

Hello World

0. In the login computer, create file: HelloWorld.py

Step 1: use nano, add one line: `print('Hello World!')`

1. Run HelloWorld.py in the login computer

Step1: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

2. Run HelloWorld.py in a node interactively

Step 1: jump to a computation node (computer):

`$ fisbatch --clusters=mae --partition=isecc --nodes=1
--ntasks-per-node=12 --time=00:05:00 --exclusive`
check indeed in a different environment: `$ uname -n`

Step 2: `$ python HelloWorld.py`

3. Run HelloWorld.py in isecc partition by script

Step 1: create a batch script: `task.bat`

Step 2: `$ sbatch task.bat`

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorld"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
##SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
##SBATCH --array=1-4

python ./HelloWorld.py
```

- “#!” means this line is a shebang, always first row
- “#SBATCH” means this line is a sbatch option
- in other cases, “#” means this line is a comment
- **IMPORTANT:** create the folder for output & error

Using Array in Script



Using Array in Script

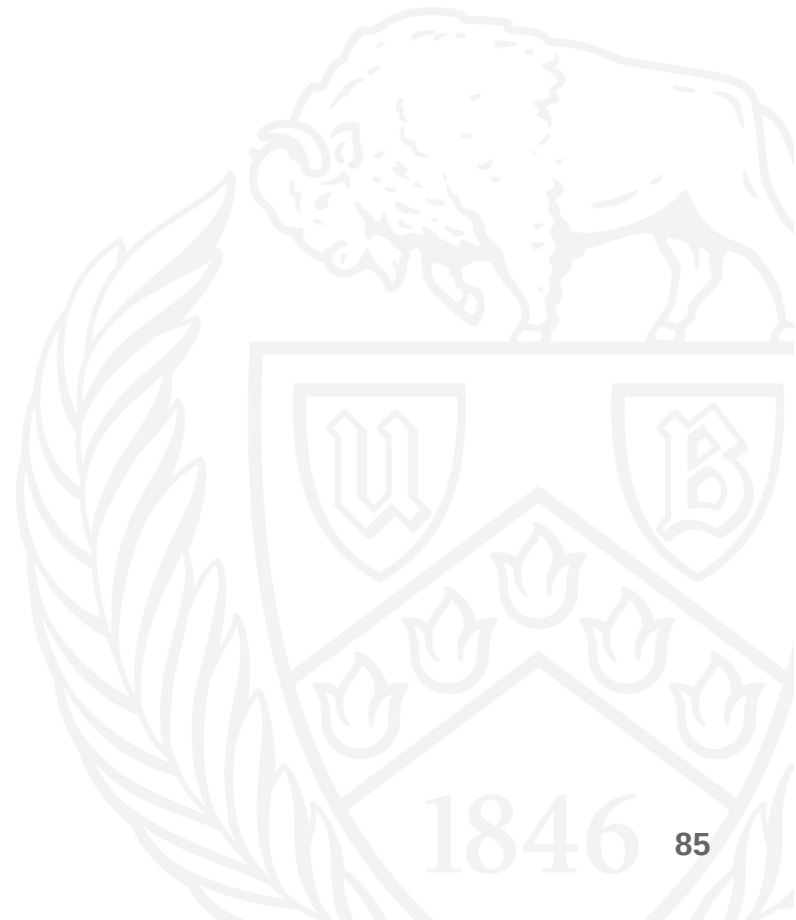
!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh



Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable
- --array=1-4 is an array of values to replace

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable
- --array=1-4 is an array of values to replace
- array representation example:

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable
- --array=1-4 is an array of values to replace
- array representation example:
--array=1,5-9,11,14-18,32-99

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable
- --array=1-4 is an array of values to replace
- array representation example:
--array=1,5-9,11,14-18,32-99
- may occupy all 12 nodes

Using Array in Script

!!NOTE: Only in method 3, using sbatch with script

Step 1: create a list of instances whose names only differ in number, example:

hw1.py, hw2.py, ... , hw4.py

Step 2: edit the script tasks.sh

Step 3: \$ sbatch tasks.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --clusters=mae
#SBATCH --partition=isecc
#SBATCH --qos=isecc
#SBATCH --nodes=1
#SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=12
#SBATCH --time=00:05:00
#SBATCH --mem=125000
#SBATCH --job-name="HelloWorldArray"
#SBATCH --mail-user=ningjiwe@buffalo.edu
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --output=./console/console_%A_%a.out
#SBATCH --error=./console/console_%A_%a.err
#SBATCH --exclude=cpn-p26-[13-18]
#SBATCH --array=1-4
##SBATCH --array=1,3-4

python ./insts/hw${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}.py
```

- \${VAR} is a variable
- --array=1-4 is an array of values to replace
- array representation example:
--array=1,5-9,11,14-18,32-99
- may occupy all 12 nodes
- use --exclude to specify nodes that **DON'T** use